Arm® Architecture Reference Manual

for A-profile architecture

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Arm Architecture Reference Manual
for A-profile architecture

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Product Status

The information in this document is final, that is for a developed product.

The information in this manual is at EAC quality, which means that all features of the specification are described in the manual.

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Limitations of this issue

This issue of the Arm Architecture Reference Manual contains many improvements and corrections. Validation of this document has identified the following issues that Arm will address in future issues:

- Appendix K13 *Arm Pseudocode Definition* requires further review and update. Since this appendix is informative, rather than being part of the architecture specification, this does not affect the quality status of this release.
- For a list of the known issues in this Manual, please refer to the Known Issues document on https://developer.arm.com/documentation/102105/latest.
- For a list of the known issues in the System register and instruction XML content, please refer to the Release Notes on https://developer.arm.com/architectures/cpu-architecture/a-profile/exploration-tools.

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Glossary

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Preface

This preface introduces the *Arm Architecture Reference Manual, for A-profile architecture*. It contains the following sections:

- *About this Manual* on page xviii.
- *Using this Manual* on page xx.
- *Conventions* on page xxvi.
- *Additional reading* on page xxix.
- *Feedback* on page xxxi.

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About this Manual

This Manual describes the Arm® architecture v8, Armv8, and the Arm® architecture v9, Armv9. The architecture describes the operation of an Armv8-A and an Armv9-A *Processing element (PE)*, and this Manual includes descriptions of:

- The two Execution states, AArch64 and AArch32.
- The instruction sets:
  - In AArch32 state, the A32 and T32 instruction sets, which are compatible with earlier versions of the Arm architecture.
  - In AArch64 state, the A64 instruction set.
- The states that determine how a PE operates, including the current Exception level and Security state, and in AArch32 state the PE mode.
- The Exception model.
- The interprocessing model, that supports transitioning between AArch64 state and AArch32 state.
- The memory model, that defines memory ordering and memory management. This Manual covers the Arm A architecture profile, both Armv8-A and Armv9-A, that defines a *Virtual Memory System Architecture* (VMSA).
- The programmers' model, and its interfaces to System registers that control most PE and memory system features, and provide status information.
- The Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions, which provide high-performance:
  - Single-precision, half-precision, and double-precision floating-point operations.
  - Conversions between double-precision, single-precision, and half-precision floating-point values.
  - Integer, single-precision floating-point, and half-precision floating-point vector operations in all instruction sets.
  - Double-precision floating-point vector operations in the A64 instruction set.
- The security model, which provides two Security states to support Secure applications.
- The virtualization model.
- The Debug architecture, which provides software access to debug features.

This Manual gives the assembler syntax for the instructions it describes, meaning that it describes instructions in textual form. However, this Manual is not a tutorial for Arm assembler language, nor does it describe Arm assembler language, except at a very basic level. To make effective use of Arm assembler language, read the documentation supplied with the assembler being used.

This Manual is organized into parts:

Part A Provides an introduction to the Arm architecture, and an overview of the AArch64 and AArch32 Execution states.

Part B Describes the application level view of the AArch64 Execution state, meaning the view from EL0. It describes the application level view of the programmers' model and the memory model.

Part C Describes the A64 instruction set, which is available in the AArch64 Execution state. The descriptions for each instruction also include the precise effects of each instruction when executed at EL0, described as *unprivileged* execution, including any restrictions on its use, and how the effects of the instruction differ at higher Exception levels. This information is of primary importance to authors and users of compilers, assemblers, and other programs that generate Arm machine code.

Part D Describes the system level view of the AArch64 Execution state. It includes details of the System registers, most of which are not accessible from EL0, and the system level view of the programmers' model and the memory model. This part includes the description of self-hosted debug.

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Part E Describes the application level view of the AArch32 Execution state, meaning the view from the EL0. It describes the application level view of the programmers' model and the memory model.

Note

In AArch32 state, execution at EL0 is execution in User mode.

Part F Describes the T32 and A32 instruction sets, which are available in the AArch32 Execution state. These instruction sets are backwards-compatible with earlier versions of the Arm architecture. This part describes the precise effects of each instruction when executed in User mode, described as *unprivileged* execution or execution at EL0, including any restrictions on its use, and how the effects of the instruction differ at higher Exception levels. This information is of primary importance to authors and users of compilers, assemblers, and other programs that generate Arm machine code.

Note

User mode is the only mode where software execution is unprivileged.

Part G Describes the system level view of the AArch32 Execution state, which is generally compatible with earlier versions of the Arm architecture. This part includes details of the System registers, most of which are not accessible from EL0, and the instruction interface to those registers. It also describes the system level view of the programmers' model and the memory model.

Part H Describes the Debug architecture for external debug. This provides configuration, breakpoint and watchpoint support, and a *Debug Communications Channel* (DCC) to a debug host.

Part I Describes additional features of the architecture that are not closely coupled to a *processing element* (PE), and therefore are accessed through memory-mapped interfaces. Some of these features are OPTIONAL.

Part J Provides pseudocode that describes various features of the Arm architecture.

Part K, Appendixes

Provide additional information. Some appendixes give information that is not part of the Armv8 or Armv9 architectural requirements. The cover page of each appendix indicates its status.

Glossary Defines terms used in this Manual that have a specialized meaning.

Note

Terms that are generally well understood in the microelectronics industry are not included in the Glossary.

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Using this Manual

The information in this Manual is organized into parts, as described in this section.

Part A, Introduction and Architecture Overview

Part A gives an overview of the Armv8-A and Armv9-A architecture profiles, including its relationship to the other Arm PE architectures. It introduces the terminology used to describe the architecture, and gives an overview of the Executions states, AArch64 and AArch32. It contains the following chapters:

Chapter A1 ***Introduction to the Arm Architecture***

Read this for an introduction to the Arm architecture.

Chapter A2 ***Armv8-A Architecture Extensions***

Read this for an introduction to the Armv8 architecture extensions.

Chapter A3 ***Armv9 Architecture Extensions***

Read this for an introduction to the Armv9 architecture extensions.

Part B, The AArch64 Application Level Architecture

Part B describes the AArch64 state application level view of the architecture. It contains the following chapters:

Chapter B1 ***The AArch64 Application Level Programmers' Model***

Read this for an application level description of the programmers' model for software executing in AArch64 state. It describes execution at EL0 when EL0 is using AArch64 state.

Chapter B2 ***The AArch64 Application Level Memory Model***

Read this for an application level description of the memory model for software executing in AArch64 state. It describes the memory model for execution in EL0 when EL0 is using AArch64 state. It includes information about Arm memory types, attributes, and memory access controls.

Part C, The A64 Instruction Set

Part C describes the A64 instruction set, which is used in AArch64 state. It contains the following chapters:

Chapter C1 ***The A64 Instruction Set***

Read this for a description of the A64 instruction set and common instruction operation details.

Chapter C2 ***About the A64 Instruction Descriptions***

Read this to understand the format of the A64 instruction descriptions.

Chapter C3 ***A64 Instruction Set Overview***

Read this for an overview of the A64 instructions.

Chapter C4 ***A64 Instruction Set Encoding***

Read this for a description of the A64 instruction set encoding.

Chapter C5 ***The A64 System Instruction Class***

Read this for a description of the AArch64 System instructions and register descriptions, and the System instruction class encoding space.

Chapter C6 ***A64 Base Instruction Descriptions***

Read this for information on key aspects of the A64 base instructions and for descriptions of the individual instructions, which are listed in alphabetical order.

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Chapter C7 ***A64 Advanced SIMD and Floating-point Instruction Descriptions***

Read this for information on key aspects of the A64 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions and for descriptions of the individual instructions, which are listed in alphabetical order.

Chapter C8 ***SVE Instruction Descriptions***

Read this for information on key aspects of the SVE instructions and for descriptions of the individual instructions, which are listed in alphabetical order.

Chapter C9 ***SME Instruction Descriptions***

Read this for information on key aspects of the SME instructions and for descriptions of the individual instructions, which are listed in alphabetical order.

Part D, The AArch64 System Level Architecture

Part D describes the AArch64 state system level view of the architecture. It contains the following chapters:

Chapter D1 ***The AArch64 System Level Programmers' Model***

Read this for a description of the AArch64 state system level view of the programmers' model.

Chapter D2 ***AArch64 Self-hosted Debug***

Read this for an introduction to, and a description of, self-hosted debug in AArch64 state.

Chapter D3 ***AArch64 Self-hosted Trace***

Read this for an introduction to, and a description of, self-hosted trace in AArch64 state.

Chapter D4 ***The AArch64 System Level Memory Model***

Read this for a description of the AArch64 state system level view of the general features of the memory system.

Chapter D5 ***The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture***

Read this for a system level view of the AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture (VMSA), the memory system architecture of an Armv8 or Armv9 implementation executing in AArch64 state.

Chapter D6 ***The Memory Tagging Extension***

Read this for a description of the Memory Tagging Extension.

Chapter D7 ***The Generic Timer in AArch64 state***

Read this for a description of the AArch64 view of the Arm Generic Timer.

Chapter D8 ***The Performance Monitors Extension***

Read this for a description of the Arm Performance Monitors, an optional non-invasive debug component.

Chapter D9 ***The Activity Monitors Extension***

Read this for a description of the Arm Activity Monitors.

Chapter D10 ***The Statistical Profiling Extension***

Read this for a description of the Statistical Profiling Extension, an optional AArch64 state non-invasive debug component.

Chapter D11 ***Statistical Profiling Extension Sample Record Specification***

Read this for a description of the sample records generated by the Statistical Profiling Extension.

Chapter D12 ***AArch64 System Register Encoding***

Read this for a description of the encoding of the AArch64 System registers, and the other uses of the AArch64 System registers encoding space.

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Chapter D13 ***AArch64 System Register Descriptions***

Read this for an introduction to, and description of, each of the AArch64 System registers.

Part E, The AArch32 Application Level Architecture

Part E describes the AArch32 state application level view of the architecture. It contains the following chapters:

Chapter E1 ***The AArch32 Application Level Programmers' Model***

Read this for an application level description of the programmers' model for software executing in AArch32 state. It describes execution at EL0 when EL0 is using AArch32 state.

Chapter E2 ***The AArch32 Application Level Memory Model***

Read this for an application level description of the memory model for software executing in AArch32 state. It describes the memory model for execution in EL0 when EL0 is using AArch32 state. It includes information about Arm memory types, attributes, and memory access controls.

Part F, The AArch32 Instruction Sets

Part F describes the T32 and A32 instruction sets, which are used in AArch32 state. It contains the following chapters:

Chapter F1 ***About the T32 and A32 Instruction Descriptions***

Read this to understand the format of the T32 and A32 instruction descriptions.

Chapter F2 ***The AArch32 Instruction Sets Overview***

Read this for an overview of the T32 and A32 instruction sets.

Chapter F3 ***T32 Instruction Set Encoding***

Read this for a description of the T32 instruction set encoding. This includes the T32 encoding of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions.

Chapter F4 ***A32 Instruction Set Encoding***

Read this for a description of the A32 instruction set encoding. This includes the A32 encoding of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions.

Chapter F5 ***T32 and A32 Base Instruction Set Instruction Descriptions***

Read this for a description of each of the T32 and A32 base instructions.

Chapter F6 ***T32 and A32 Advanced SIMD and Floating-point Instruction Descriptions***

Read this for a description of each of the T32 and A32 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions.

Part G, The AArch32 System Level Architecture

Part G describes the AArch32 state system level view of the architecture. It contains the following chapters:

Chapter G1 ***The AArch32 System Level Programmers' Model***

Read this for a description of the AArch32 state system level view of the programmers' model for execution in an Exception level that is using AArch32.

Chapter G2 ***AArch32 Self-hosted Debug***

Read this for an introduction to, and a description of, self-hosted debug in AArch32 state.

Chapter G3 ***AArch32 Self-hosted Trace***

Read this for an introduction to, and a description of, self-hosted trace in AArch32 state.

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Chapter G4 ***The AArch32 System Level Memory Model***

Read this for a system level view of the general features of the memory system.

Chapter G5 ***The AArch32 Virtual Memory System Architecture***

Read this for a description of the AArch32 Virtual Memory System Architecture (VMSA).

Chapter G6 ***The Generic Timer in AArch32 state***

Read this for a description of the AArch32 view of an implementation of the Arm Generic Timer.

Chapter G7 ***AArch32 System Register Encoding***

Read this for a description of the encoding of the AArch32 System registers, including the System instructions that are part of the AArch32 System registers encoding space.

Chapter G8 ***AArch32 System Register Descriptions***

Read this for a description of each of the AArch32 System registers.

Part H, External Debug

Part H describes the architecture for external debug. It contains the following chapters:

Chapter H1 ***About External Debug***

Read this for an introduction to external debug, and a definition of the scope of this part of the Manual.

Chapter H2 ***Debug State***

Read this for a description of Debug state, which the PE might enter as the result of a Halting debug event.

Chapter H3 ***Halting Debug Events***

Read this for a description of the external debug events referred to as Halting debug events.

Chapter H4 ***The Debug Communication Channel and Instruction Transfer Register***

Read this for a description of the communication between a debugger and the PE debug logic using the Debug Communications Channel and the Instruction Transfer register.

Chapter H5 ***The Embedded Cross-Trigger Interface***

Read this for a description of the embedded cross-trigger interface.

Chapter H6 ***Debug Reset and Powerdown Support***

Read this for a description of reset and powerdown support in the Debug architecture.

Chapter H7 ***The PC Sample-based Profiling Extension***

Read this for a description of the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension that is an OPTIONAL extension to an Armv8 or Armv9 implementation.

Chapter H8 ***About the External Debug Registers***

Read this for some additional information about the external debug registers.

Chapter H9 ***External Debug Register Descriptions***

Read this for a description of each external debug register.

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Part I, Memory-mapped Components of the Arm architecture

Part I describes the memory-mapped components in the architecture. It contains the following chapters:

Chapter I1 ***Requirements for Memory-mapped Components***

Read this for descriptions of some general requirements for memory-mapped components within a system that complies with the Arm architecture.

Chapter I2 ***System Level Implementation of the Generic Timer***

Read this for a definition of a system level implementation of the Generic Timer.

Chapter I3 ***Recommended External Interface to the Performance Monitors***

Read this for a description of the recommended memory-mapped and external debug interfaces to the Performance Monitors.

Chapter I4 ***Recommended External Interface to the Activity Monitors***

Read this for a description of the recommended memory-mapped interface to the Activity Monitors.

Chapter I5 ***External System Control Register Descriptions***

Read this for a description of each memory-mapped system control register.

Part J, Architectural Pseudocode

Part J contains pseudocode that describes various features of the Arm architecture. It contains the following chapter:

Chapter J1 ***Armv8 Pseudocode***

Read this for the pseudocode definitions that describe various features of the Arm architecture, for operation in AArch64 state and in AArch32 state.

Part K, Appendixes

Note

Some of the descriptions in the following appendixes are not part of the Arm architecture specification. They are included here as supplementary information, for the convenience of developers and users who might require this information.

This Manual contains the following appendixes:

Appendix K1 ***Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors***

Read this for a description of the architecturally-required constraints on UNPREDICTABLE behaviors in the Arm architecture, including AArch32 behaviors that were UNPREDICTABLE in previous versions of the architecture.

Appendix K2 ***Recommended External Debug Interface***

Read this for a description of the recommended external debug interface.

Appendix K3 ***Recommendations for Reporting Memory Attributes on an Interconnect***

Read this for the Arm recommendations about how the architectural memory attributes are reported on an interconnect.

Appendix K4 ***Additional Information for Implementations of the Generic Timer***

Read this for additional information about implementations of the Arm Generic Timer. This information does not form part of the architectural definition of the Generic Timer.

Appendix K5 ***Legacy Instruction Syntax for AArch32 Instruction Sets***

Read this for information about the pre-UAL syntax of the AArch32 instruction sets, which can still be valid for the A32 instruction set.

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Appendix K6 ***Address Translation Examples***

Read this for examples of translation table lookups using the translation regimes described in Chapter D5 *The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture* and Chapter G5 *The AArch32 Virtual Memory System Architecture*.

Appendix K7 ***Example OS Save and Restore Sequences***

Read this for software examples that perform the OS Save and Restore sequences for an Armv8 or Armv9 debug implementation.

Note

Chapter H6 *Debug Reset and Powerdown Support* describes the OS Save and Restore mechanism.

Appendix K8 ***Recommended Upload and Download Processes for External Debug***

Read this for information about implementing and using the Arm architecture.

Appendix K9 ***Software Usage Examples***

Read this for software examples that help understanding of some aspects of the Arm architecture.

Appendix K10 ***Barrier Litmus Tests***

Read this for examples of the use of barrier instructions provided by the Arm architecture.

Appendix K11 ***Random Number Generation***

Read this for information on the generation of random numbers using FEAT_RNG.

Appendix K12 ***Legacy Feature Naming Convention***

Read this for an understanding of how the current feature names map to the legacy naming convention.

Appendix K13 ***Arm Pseudocode Definition***

Read this for definitions of the Arm pseudocode.

Appendix K14 ***Registers Index***

Read this for an alphabetic and functional index of AArch32 and AArch64 registers, and memory-mapped registers.

Glossary

Defines terms used in this Manual that have a specialized meaning.

Note

Terms that are generally well understood in the microelectronics industry are not included in the Glossary.

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Conventions

The following sections describe conventions that this book can use:

- *Typographic conventions*.
- *Rules-based writing* on page xxvii.
- *Signals* on page xxvii.
- *Numbers* on page xxviii.
- *Pseudocode descriptions* on page xxviii.
- *Assembler syntax descriptions* on page xxviii.

Typographic conventions

The typographical conventions are:

italic Introduces special terminology, and denotes citations.

bold Denotes signal names, and is used for terms in descriptive lists, where appropriate.

`monospace` Used for assembler syntax descriptions, pseudocode, and source code examples.

Also used in the main text for instruction mnemonics and for references to other items appearing in assembler syntax descriptions, pseudocode, and source code examples.

SMALL CAPITALS

Used in body text for a few terms that have specific technical meanings, and are defined in the *Glossary*.

Colored text Indicates a link. This can be:

- A URL, for example https://developer.arm.com.
- A cross-reference that includes the page number of the referenced information if it is not on the current page, for example, *Assembler syntax descriptions* on page xxviii.
- A link, to a chapter or appendix, or to a glossary entry, or to the section of the Manual that defines the colored term, for example *Simple sequential execution* or SCTLR.

{ and } Braces, { and }, have two distinct uses:

Optional items

In syntax descriptions braces enclose optional items. In the following example they indicate that the `<shift>` parameter is optional:

```
ADD <Wd|WSP>, <Wn|WSP>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

Similarly they can be used in generalized field descriptions, for example TCR_ELx.{I}PS refers to a field in the TCR_ELx registers that is called either IPS or PS.

Sets of items

Braces can be used to enclose sets. For example, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} refers to a set of two register fields, HCR_EL2.E2H and HCR_EL2.TGE.

Notes Notes are formatted as:

Note

This is a Note.

In this Manual, Notes are used only to provide additional information, usually to help understanding of the text. While a Note may repeat architectural information given elsewhere in the Manual, a Note never provides any part of the definition of the architecture.

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Rules-based writing

Some sections of this Manual use rules-based writing. Rules-based writing consists of a set of individual content items. A content item is classified as one of the following:

- Rule.
- Information.

Rules are normative statements. An implementation that is compliant with this specification must conform to all Rules in this Manual that apply to that implementation.

Rules must not be read in isolation. Where a particular feature is specified by multiple Rules, these are generally grouped into sections and subsections that provide context. Where appropriate, these sections begin with a short introduction.

Arm strongly recommends that implementers read all chapters and sections of this Manual to ensure that an implementation is compliant.

Content items other than Rules are informative statements. These are provided as an aid to understanding this Manual.

Content item identifiers

A content item may have an associated identifier which is unique among content items in this Manual. After content reaches beta status, a given content item has the same identifier across subsequent versions of this Manual.

Content item rendering

In this Manual, a content item is rendered with a token of the following format in the left margin: L_{iiiii}. L is a label that indicates the content class of the content item.

iiiii is the identifier of the content item.

Content item classes

Each of the content item classes has a different function in this Manual.

Rule

A Rule is a statement that describes the behavior of a compliant implementation.

A Rule explains what happens in a particular situation.

A Rule does not define concepts or terminology.

A Rule is rendered with the label R.

Information

An Information statement provides information and guidance as an aid to understanding the Manual.

An Information statement is rendered with the label I.

Signals

In general this specification does not define hardware signals, but it does include some signal examples and recommendations. The signal conventions are:

Signal level The level of an asserted signal depends on whether the signal is active-HIGH or active-LOW. Asserted means:

- HIGH for active-HIGH signals.
- LOW for active-LOW signals.

Lowercase n At the start or end of a signal name denotes an active-LOW signal.

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Numbers

Numbers are normally written in decimal. Binary numbers are preceded by `0b`, and hexadecimal numbers by `0x`. In both cases, the prefix and the associated value are written in a `monospace` font, for example `0xFFFF0000`. To improve readability, long numbers can be written with an underscore separator between every four characters, for example `0xFFFF_0000_0000_0000`. Ignore any underscores when interpreting the value of a number.

Pseudocode descriptions

This Manual uses a form of pseudocode to provide precise descriptions of the specified functionality. This pseudocode is written in `monospace` font, and is described in Appendix K13 *Arm Pseudocode Definition*.

Assembler syntax descriptions

This Manual contains numerous syntax descriptions for assembler instructions and for components of assembler instructions. These are shown in a `monospace` font, and use the conventions described in *Structure of the A64 assembler language* on page C1-224, and Appendix K13 *Arm Pseudocode Definition*.

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Additional reading

This section lists relevant publications from Arm and third parties.

See Arm Developer, https://developer.arm.com, for access to Arm documentation.

Arm publications

- *ARM® AMBA® 4 ATB Protocol Specification, ATBv1.0 and ATBv1.1*, (ARM IHI 0032).
- *ARM® Architecture Reference Manual, ARMv7-A and ARMv7-R edition* (ARM DDI 0406).
- *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for A-profile architecture* (ARM DDI 0587).
- *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement, Memory System Resource Partitioning and Monitoring (MPAM), for A-Profile architecture* (ARM DDI 0598).
- *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement, Armv8, for the Armv8-R AArch32 architecture profile* (ARM DDI 0568).
- *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement, Armv8, for R-profile AArch64 architecture* (ARM DDI 600).
- *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement Armv9, for Armv9-A architecture profile* (ARM DDI 0608).
- *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement, The Realm Management Extension (RME), for Armv9-A* (ARM DDI 0615).
- *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement, The Scalable Matrix Extension (SME), for Armv9-A* (ARM DDI 0616).
- *ARM® Debug Interface Architecture Specification, ADIv6.0* (ARM IHI 0074).
- *ARM® Debug Interface Architecture Specification, ADIv5.0 to ADIv5.2* (ARM IHI 0031).
- *ARM® Embedded Trace Macrocell Architecture Specification, ETMv4* (ARM IHI 0064).
- *ARM® Generic Interrupt Controller Architecture Specification, GIC architecture version 3.0 and version 4.0* (ARM IHI 0069).
- *ARM® CoreSight™ SoC Technical Reference Manual* (ARM DDI 0480).
- *ARM® CoreSight™ Architecture Specification* (ARM IHI 0029).
- *ARM® Procedure Call Standard for the ARM 64-bit Architecture* (ARM IHI 0055).

Other publications

The following publications are referred to in this Manual, or provide more information:

- *Announcing the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)*, Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 197, November 2001.
- IEEE Std 754-2008, *IEEE Standard for Floating-point Arithmetic*, August 2008.
- IEEE Std 754-1985, *IEEE Standard for Floating-point Arithmetic*, March 1985.
- *Secure Hash Standard (SHA)*, Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 180-2, August 2002.
- *The Galois/Counter Mode of Operation*, McGraw, D. and Viega, J., Submission to NIST Modes of Operation Process, January 2004.

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- *Memory Consistency Models for Shared Memory-Multiprocessors*, Gharachorloo, Kourosh, 1995, Stanford University Technical Report CSL-TR-95-685.
- *Standard Manufacturer's Identification Code, JEP106*, JEDEC Solid State Technology Association.
- *SM3 Cryptographic Hash Algorithm*, China Internet Network Information Center (CNNIC).
- *SM4 Block Cipher Algorithm*, China Internet Network Information Center (CNNIC).
- *The QARMA Block Cipher Family*, Roberto Avanzi, Qualcomm Product Security Initiative.

  Available from https://eprint.iacr.org/2016/444.

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Part A

Arm Architecture Introduction and Overview

Chapter A1
Introduction to the Arm Architecture

This chapter introduces the Arm architecture. It contains the following sections:

- *About the Arm architecture* on page A1-36.
- *Architecture profiles* on page A1-38.
- *Arm architectural concepts* on page A1-39.
- *Supported data types* on page A1-42.
- *Floating-point support* on page A1-56.
- *The Arm memory model* on page A1-70.

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A1.1 About the Arm architecture

The Arm architecture described in this Architecture Reference Manual defines the behavior of an abstract machine, referred to as a *processing element*, often abbreviated to *PE*. Implementations compliant with the Arm architecture must conform to the described behavior of the processing element. It is not intended to describe how to build an implementation of the PE, nor to limit the scope of such implementations beyond the defined behaviors.

Except where the architecture specifies differently, the programmer-visible behavior of an implementation that is compliant with the Arm architecture must be the same as a simple sequential execution of the program on the processing element. This programmer-visible behavior does not include the execution time of the program.

The Arm Architecture Reference Manual also describes rules for software to use the processing element.

The Arm architecture includes definitions of:

- An associated debug architecture, see:
  - Chapter D2 *AArch64 Self-hosted Debug*.
  - Chapter G2 *AArch32 Self-hosted Debug*.
  - Part H of this Manual, *External Debug* on page Part H-9901.
- Associated trace architectures that define PE Trace Units that implementers can implement with the associated processor hardware. For more information, see:
  - The *Embedded Trace Macrocell Architecture Specification.*
  - Chapter D3 *AArch64 Self-hosted Trace*.
  - Chapter G3 *AArch32 Self-hosted Trace*.

The Arm architecture is a *Reduced Instruction Set Computer* (RISC) architecture with the following RISC architecture features:

- A large uniform register file.
- A *load/store* architecture, where data-processing operations only operate on register contents, not directly on memory contents.
- Simple addressing modes, with all load/store addresses determined from register contents and instruction fields only.

The architecture defines the interaction of the PE with memory, including caches, and includes a memory translation system. It also describes how multiple PEs interact with each other and with other observers in a system.

This document defines the Armv8-A and Armv9-A architecture *profiles*. See *Architecture profiles* on page A1-38 for more information.

The Arm architecture supports implementations across a wide range of performance points. Implementation size, performance, and very low power consumption are key attributes of the Arm architecture.

An important feature of the Arm architecture is backwards compatibility, combined with the freedom for optimal implementation in a wide range of standard and more specialized use cases. The Arm architecture supports:

- A 64-bit Execution state, AArch64.
- A 32-bit Execution state, AArch32, that is compatible with previous versions of the Arm architecture.

Note

The AArch32 Execution state is compatible with the Armv7-A architecture profile, and enhances that profile to support some features included in the AArch64 Execution state.

Features that are optional are explicitly defined as such in this Manual.

Note

The presence of an ID register field for a feature does not imply that the feature is optional.

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Both Execution states support floating-point instructions:

- AArch32 state provides:
  - SIMD instructions in the base instruction sets that operate on the 32-bit general-purpose registers.
  - Advanced SIMD instructions that operate on registers in the *SIMD and floating-point register* (SIMD&FP register) file.
  - Floating-point instructions that operate on registers in the SIMD&FP register file.
- AArch64 state provides:
  - Advanced SIMD instructions that operate on registers in the SIMD&FP register file.
  - Floating-point instructions that operate on registers in the SIMD&FP register file.

    Note

    The A64 instruction set does not include SIMD instructions that operate on the general-purpose registers, therefore, some AArch64 instructions descriptions use SIMD as a synonym for Advanced SIMD.

  - SVE instructions that operate on registers in the SVE register file.

Note

See *Conventions* on page xxvi for information about conventions used in this Manual, including the use of SMALL CAPITALS for particular terms that have Arm-specific meanings that are defined in the *Glossary*.

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A1.2 Architecture profiles

The Arm architecture has evolved significantly since its introduction, and Arm continues to develop it. Nine major versions of the architecture have been defined to date, denoted by the version numbers 1 to 9. Of these, the first three versions are now obsolete.

The generic names AArch64 and AArch32 describe the 64-bit and 32-bit Execution states:

AArch64 Is the 64-bit Execution state, meaning addresses are held in 64-bit registers, and instructions in the base instruction set can use 64-bit registers for their processing. AArch64 state supports the A64 instruction set.

AArch32 Is the 32-bit Execution state, meaning addresses are held in 32-bit registers, and instructions in the base instruction sets use 32-bit registers for their processing. AArch32 state supports the T32 and A32 instruction sets.

Note

The *Base instruction set* comprises the supported instructions other than the floating-point instructions.

See sections *Execution state* on page A1-39 and *The instruction sets* on page A1-40 for more information.

Arm defines three architecture profiles:

A Application profile, described in this Manual:

- Supports a *Virtual Memory System Architecture* (VMSA) based on a *Memory Management Unit* (MMU).

  Note

  An Armv8-A implementation can be called an AArchv8-A implementation and an Armv9-A implementation can be called an AArchv9-A implementation.

- Supports the A64, A32, and T32 instruction sets.

R Real-time profile:

- Supports a *Protected Memory System Architecture* (PMSA) based on a *Memory Protection Unit* (MPU).
- Supports the A32 and T32 instruction sets.

M Microcontroller profile:

- Implements a programmers' model designed for low-latency interrupt processing, with hardware stacking of registers and support for writing interrupt handlers in high-level languages.
- Implements a variant of the R-profile PMSA.
- Supports a variant of the T32 instruction set.

This Manual describes only Armv8-A and Armv9-A. For information about the R and M architecture profiles, and earlier Arm architecture versions, see:

- The *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement, Armv8, for the ARMv8-R AArch32 architecture profile.*
- The *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement, Armv8, for R-profile AArch64 architecture*.
- The *ARM® Architecture Reference Manual, ARMv7-A and ARMv7-R edition*.
- The *Arm®v8-M Architecture Reference Manual*.
- The *ARM®v7-M Architecture Reference Manual*.
- The *ARM®v6-M Architecture Reference Manual*.

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A1.3 Arm architectural concepts

This section introduces architectural concepts and the associated terminology.

The following subsections describe key architectural concepts. Each section introduces the corresponding terms that are used to describe the architecture:

- *Execution state*.
- *The instruction sets* on page A1-40.
- *System registers* on page A1-40.
- *Arm Debug* on page A1-41.

A1.3.1 Execution state

The Execution state defines the PE execution environment, including:

- The supported register widths.
- The supported instruction sets.
- Significant aspects of:
  - The Exception model.
  - The *Virtual Memory System Architecture* (VMSA).
  - The programmers' model.

The Execution states are:

AArch64 The 64-bit Execution state. This Execution state:

- Provides 31 64-bit general-purpose registers, of which X30 is used as the procedure link register.
- Provides a 64-bit *Program Counter* (PC), *stack pointers* (SPs), and *Exception Link Registers* (ELRs).
- Provides 32 128-bit registers for Advanced SIMD vector and scalar floating-point support.
- Provides a single instruction set, A64. For more information, see *The instruction sets* on page A1-40.
- Defines the Armv8 Exception model, with up to four Exception levels, EL0 - EL3, that provide an *execution privilege* hierarchy, see *Exception levels* on page D1-4594.
- Provides support for 64-bit *virtual addressing*. For more information, including the limits on address ranges, see Chapter D5 *The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture*.
- Defines a number of *Process state* (PSTATE) elements that hold PE state. The A64 instruction set includes instructions that operate directly on various PSTATE elements.
- Names each System register using a suffix that indicates the lowest Exception level at which the register can be accessed.

AArch32 The 32-bit Execution state. This Execution state:

- Provides 13 32-bit general-purpose registers, and a 32-bit PC, SP, and *Link Register* (LR). The LR is used as both an ELR and a procedure link register.

  Some of these registers have multiple *banked* instances for use in different PE *modes*.
- Provides a single ELR, for exception returns from Hyp mode.
- Provides 32 64-bit registers for Advanced SIMD vector and scalar floating-point support.
- Provides two instruction sets, A32 and T32. For more information, see *The instruction sets* on page A1-40.
- Supports the Armv7-A Exception model, based on *PE modes*, and maps this onto the Armv8 Exception model, that is based on the Exception levels.
- Provides support for 32-bit virtual addressing.

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- Defines a number of *Process state* (PSTATE) elements that hold PE state. The A32 and T32 instruction sets include instructions that operate directly on various PSTATE elements, and instructions that access PSTATE by using the *Application Program Status Register* (APSR) or the *Current Program Status Register* (CPSR).

Later subsections give more information about the different properties of the Execution states.

Transferring control between the AArch64 and AArch32 Execution states is known as *interprocessing*. The PE can move between Execution states only on a change of Exception level, and subject to the rules given in *Interprocessing* on page D1-4647. This means different software layers, such as an application, an operating system kernel, and a hypervisor, executing at different Exception levels, can execute in different Execution states.

A1.3.2 The instruction sets

The possible instruction sets depend on the Execution state:

AArch64 AArch64 state supports only a single instruction set, called A64. This is a fixed-length instruction set that uses 32-bit instruction encodings.

For information on the A64 instruction set, see Chapter C3 *A64 Instruction Set Overview*.

If FEAT_SVE is implemented, the instruction set also supports scalable vector instructions. See *About the SVE instructions* on page C8-2944.

AArch32 AArch32 state supports the following instruction sets:

A32 This is a fixed-length instruction set that uses 32-bit instruction encodings.

T32 This is a variable-length instruction set that uses both 16-bit and 32-bit instruction encodings.

In previous documentation, these instruction sets were called the ARM and Thumb instruction sets. Armv8 and Armv9 extend each of these instruction sets. In AArch32 state, the Instruction set state determines the instruction set that the PE executes.

For information on the A32 and T32 instruction sets, see Chapter F2 *The AArch32 Instruction Sets Overview*.

The instruction sets support SIMD and scalar floating-point instructions. See *Floating-point support* on page A1-56.

A1.3.3 System registers

System registers provide control and status information of architected features.

The System registers use a standard naming format: <register_name>.<bit_field_name> to identify specific registers as well as control and status bits within a register.

Bits can also be described by their numerical position in the form <register_name>[x:y] or the generic form bits[x:y].

In addition, in AArch64 state, most register names include the lowest Exception level that can access the register as a suffix to the register name:

- <register_name>_ELx, where x is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

For information about Exception levels, see *Exception levels* on page D1-4594.

The System registers comprise:

- The following registers that are described in this Manual:
  - General system control registers.
  - Debug registers.
  - Generic Timer registers.
  - Optionally, Performance Monitor registers.
  - Optionally, the Activity Monitors registers.

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  - Optionally, the Scalable Vector Extension registers.

- Optionally, one or more of the following groups of registers that are defined in other Arm architecture specifications:
  - Trace System registers, as defined in the *Embedded Trace Macrocell Architecture Specification, ETMv4*.
  - *Generic Interrupt Controller* (GIC) System registers, see *The Arm Generic Interrupt Controller System registers*.

- RAS Extension System registers, as defined in the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*. The RAS Extension is a mandatory extension to the Armv8.2 architecture, and an OPTIONAL extension to the Armv8.0 and the Armv8.1 architectures.

For information about the AArch64 System registers, see Chapter D13 *AArch64 System Register Descriptions*.

For information about the AArch32 System registers, see Chapter G8 *AArch32 System Register Descriptions*.

The Arm Generic Interrupt Controller System registers

From version 3 of the Arm Generic Interrupt Controller architecture, GICv3, the GIC architecture specification defines a System register interface to some of its functionality. The System register summaries in this Manual include these registers, see:

- *About the GIC System registers* on page D12-5231, for more information about the AArch64 GIC System registers.

- *About the GIC System registers* on page G7-9002, for more information about the AArch32 GIC System registers.

These sections give only short overviews of the GIC System registers. For more information, including descriptions of the registers, see the *ARM® Generic Interrupt Controller Architecture Specification, GIC architecture version 3.0 and version 4.0* (ARM IHI 0069).

Note

The programmers' model for earlier versions of the GIC architecture is wholly memory-mapped.

A1.3.4 Arm Debug

Armv8 and later architectures support the following:

Self-hosted debug

In this model, the PE generates *debug exceptions*. Debug exceptions are part of the Armv8 Exception model.

External debug

In this model, *debug events* cause the PE to enter *Debug state*. In Debug state, the PE is controlled by an external debugger.

All Armv8 and later implementations support both models. The model chosen by a particular user depends on the debug requirements during different stages of the design and development life cycle of the product. For example, external debug might be used during debugging of the hardware implementation and OS bring-up, and self-hosted debug might be used during application development.

For more information about self-hosted debug:

- In AArch64 state, see Chapter D2 *AArch64 Self-hosted Debug*.
- In AArch32 state, see Chapter G2 *AArch32 Self-hosted Debug*.

For more information about external debug, see Part H *External Debug* on page Part H-9901.

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A1.4 Supported data types

The Arm architecture supports the following integer data types:

Byte 8 bits.

Halfword 16 bits.

Word 32 bits.

Doubleword 64 bits.

Quadword 128 bits.

The architecture also supports the following floating-point data types:

- Half-precision, see *Half-precision floating-point formats* on page A1-48 for details.
- Single-precision, see *Single-precision floating-point format* on page A1-50 for details.
- Double-precision, see *Double-precision floating-point format* on page A1-51 for details.
- BFloat16, see *BFloat16 floating-point format* on page A1-52 for details.

It also supports:

- Fixed-point interpretation of words and doublewords. See *Fixed-point format* on page A1-53.
- Vectors, where a register holds multiple elements, each of the same data type. See *Advanced SIMD vector formats* on page A1-43 for details.

The architecture provides two register files:

- A general-purpose register file.
- A SIMD&FP register file.
- If FEAT_SVE is implemented, an SVE scalable vector register file.

In each of these, the possible register widths depend on the Execution state.

In AArch64 state:

- A general-purpose register file contains 64-bit registers:
  - Many instructions can access these registers as 64-bit registers or as 32-bit registers, using only the bottom 32 bits.
- A SIMD&FP register file contains 128-bit registers:
  - While the AArch64 vector registers support 128-bit vectors, the effective vector length can be 64-bits or 128-bits depending on the A64 instruction encoding used, see *Instruction Mnemonics* on page C1-225.
- An SVE scalable vector register file contains registers of an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED width:
  - An SVE scalable vector register has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED width that is a multiple of 128 bits, up to a maximum of 2048 bits.
  - All SVE scalable vector registers in an implementation are the same width.
- An SVE predicate register file contains registers of an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED width:
  - An SVE predicate register has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED width that is a multiple of 16 bits, up to a maximum of 256 bits.

For more information on the register files in AArch64 state, see *Registers in AArch64 Execution state* on page B1-135.

In AArch32 state:

- A general-purpose register file contains 32-bit registers:
  - Two 32-bit registers can support a doubleword.
  - Vector formatting is supported, see Figure A1-4 on page A1-46.
- A SIMD&FP register file contains 64-bit registers:
  - AArch32 state does not support quadword integer or floating-point data types.

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Note

Two consecutive 64-bit registers can be used as a 128-bit register.

For more information on the register files in AArch32 state, see *The general-purpose registers, and the PC, in AArch32 state* on page E1-6815.

A1.4.1 Advanced SIMD vector formats

In an implementation that includes the Advanced SIMD instructions that operate on the SIMD&FP register file, a register can hold one or more packed elements, all of the same size and type. In AArch32 state, the combination of a register and a data type describes a vector of elements, where the number of elements in the vector is implied by the size of the data type and the size of the register. In AArch64 state, the explicit combination of a register, number of elements, and element size describes a vector of elements.The vector is considered to be a one-dimensional array of elements of the data type specified in the instruction.

Vector indices are in the range 0 to (number of elements – 1). An index of 0 refers to the least significant bits of the vector.

For more information on the Advanced SIMD and floating-point registers in AArch32 state, see *The SIMD and floating-point register file* on page E1-6824.

Advanced SIMD vector formats in AArch64 state

In AArch64 state, the SIMD&FP registers can be referred to as V*n*, where *n* is a value from 0 to 31.

The SIMD&FP registers support three data formats for loads, stores, and data-processing operations:

- A single, scalar, element in the least significant bits of the register.
- A 64-bit vector of byte, halfword, word, or doubleword elements.
- A 128-bit vector of byte, halfword, word, or doubleword elements.

The element sizes are defined in Table A1-1 on page A1-43 with the vector format described as:

- For a 128-bit vector: Vn{.2D, .4S, .8H, .16B}.
- For a 64-bit vector: Vn{.1D, .2S, .4H, .8B}.

Table A1-1 SIMD elements in AArch64 state

Mnemonic	Size
B	8 bits
H	16 bits
S	32 bits
D	64 bits

Figure A1-1 on page A1-44 shows the SIMD vectors in AArch64 state.

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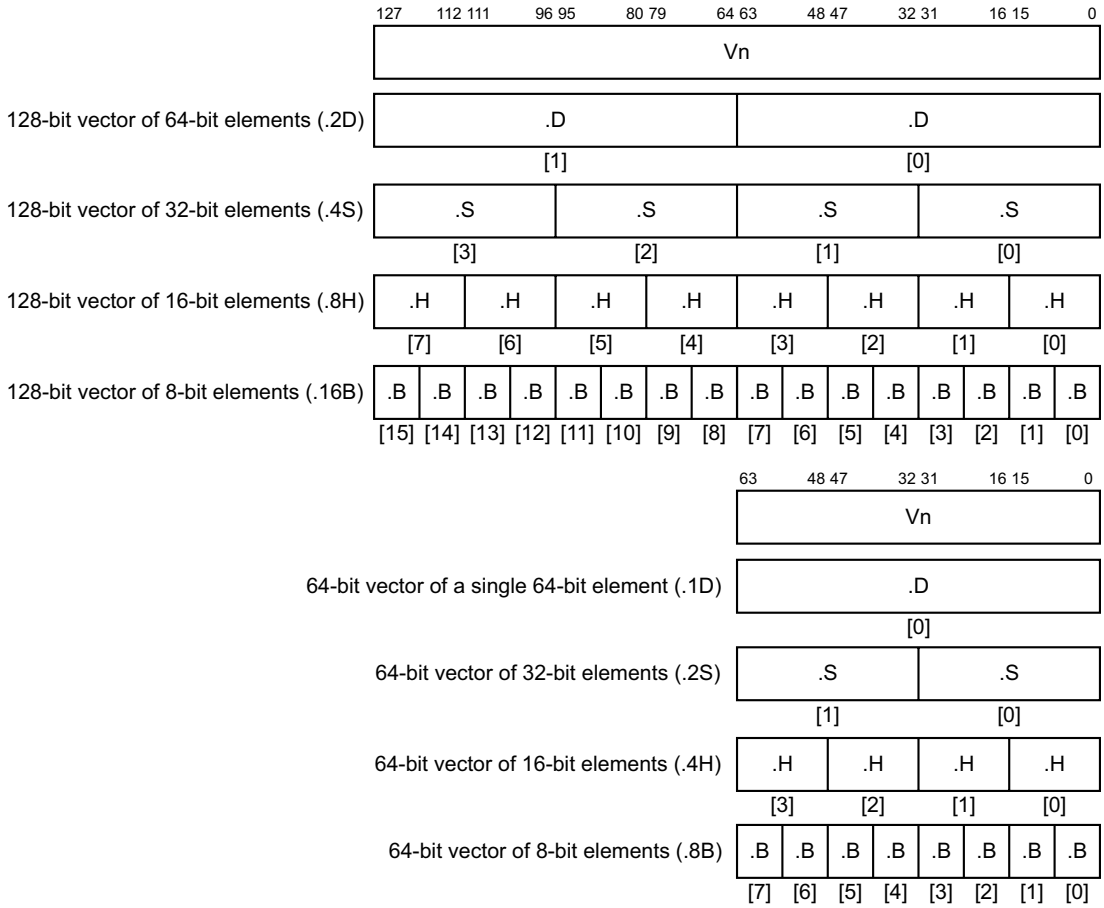

Figure A1-1 SIMD vectors in AArch64 state

Advanced SIMD vector formats in AArch32 state

Table A1-2 on page A1-44 shows the available formats. Each instruction description specifies the data types that the instruction supports.

Table A1-2 Advanced SIMD data types in AArch32 state

Data type specifier	Meaning
`.<size>`	Any element of `<size>` bits
`.F<size>`	Floating-point number of `<size>` bits
`.I<size>`	Signed or unsigned integer of `<size>` bits
`.P<size>`	Polynomial over {0, 1} of degree less than `<size>`
`.S<size>`	Signed integer of `<size>` bits
`.U<size>`	Unsigned integer of `<size>` bits

Polynomial arithmetic over {0, 1} on page A1-54 describes the polynomial data type.

The `.F16` data type is the half-precision data type selected by the FPSCR.AHP bit, see *Half-precision floating-point formats* on page A1-48.

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The `.F32` data type is the Arm standard single-precision floating-point data type, see *Single-precision floating-point format* on page A1-50.

The instruction definitions use a data type specifier to define the data types appropriate to the operation. Figure A1-2 shows the hierarchy of the Advanced SIMD data types.

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="4">.8</td><td rowspan="2">.I8</td><td>.S8</td></tr>
<tr><td>.U8</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">.P8</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">-</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">.16</td><td rowspan="2">.I16</td><td>.S16</td></tr>
<tr><td>.U16</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">.P16 †</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">.F16</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">.32</td><td rowspan="2">.I32</td><td>.S32</td></tr>
<tr><td>.U32</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">-</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">.F32</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">.64</td><td rowspan="2">.I64</td><td>.S64</td></tr>
<tr><td>.U64</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">.P64 ‡</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">-</td></tr>
</table>

† Output format only. See `VMULL` instruction description.

‡ Available only if the Cyptographic Extension is implemented. See `VMULL` instruction description.

Figure A1-2 Advanced SIMD data type hierarchy in AArch32 state

For example, a multiply instruction must distinguish between integer and floating-point data types.

An integer multiply instruction that generates a double-width (long) result must specify the input data types as signed or unsigned. However, some integer multiply instructions use modulo arithmetic, and therefore do not have to distinguish between signed and unsigned inputs.

Figure A1-3 on page A1-46 shows the Advanced SIMD vectors in AArch32 state.

Note

In AArch32 state, a pair of even and following odd numbered doubleword registers can be concatenated and treated as a single quadword register.

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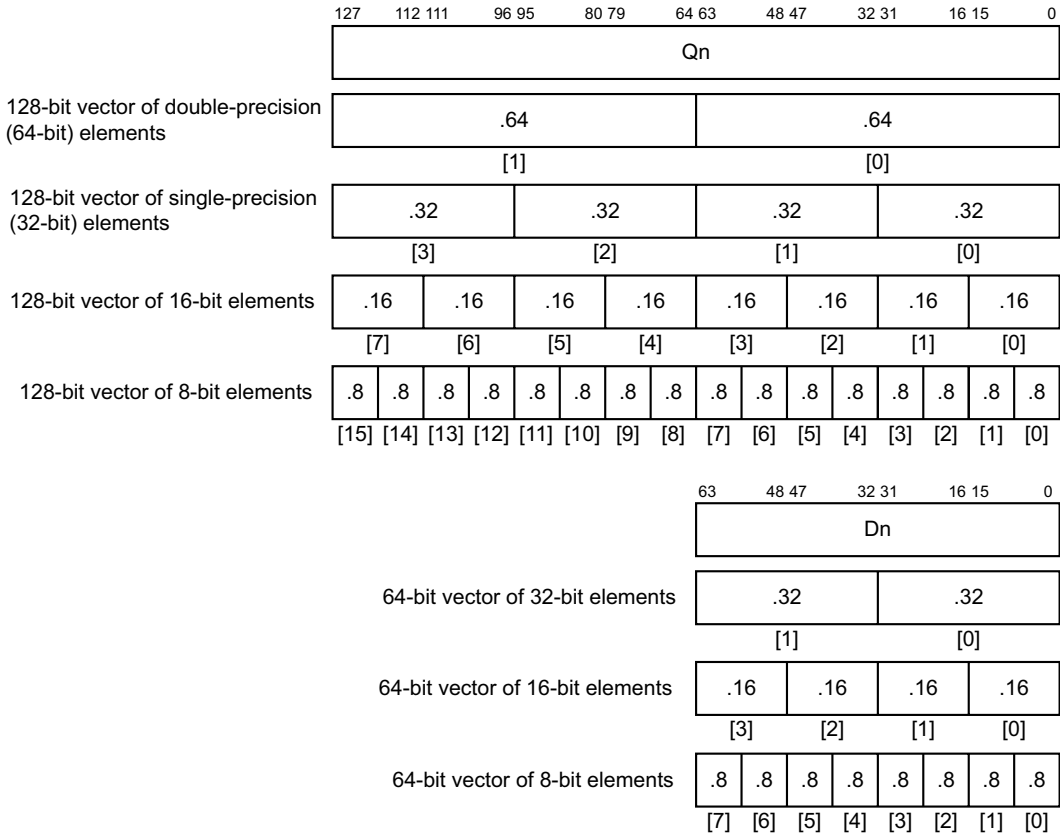

Figure A1-3 Advanced SIMD vectors in AArch32 state

The AArch32 general-purpose registers support vectors formats for use by the SIMD instructions in the Base instruction set. Figure A1-4 shows these formats, that means that a general-purpose register can be treated as either 2 halfwords or 4 bytes.

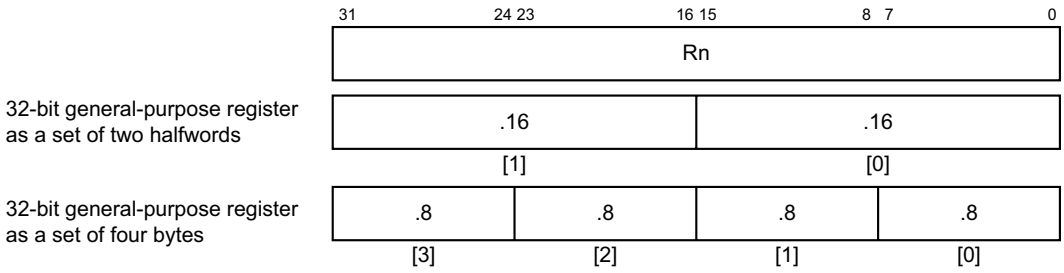

Figure A1-4 Vector formatting in AArch32 state

A1.4.2 SVE vector format

In an implementation that includes the AArch64 SVE instructions, an SVE register can hold one or more packed or unpacked elements, all of the same size and type. The combination of a register and an element size describes a vector of elements. The vector is considered to be a one-dimensional array of elements of the data type specified in the instruction. The number of elements in the vector is implied by the size of the data elements and the size of the register.

Vector indexes are in the range 0 to (number of elements – 1). An index of 0 refers to the least significant bits of the vector.

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Scalable vector format in AArch64 state

In AArch64 state, the SVE registers can be referred to as Z*n*, where *n* is a value from 0 to 31. For a full description of the SVE scalable vector registers, see *SVE vector registers* on page B1-137.

The element sizes are defined in Table A1-3 with the vector format described as:

- Zn{.Q, .D, .S, .H, .B}.

Table A1-3 SVE elements in AArch64 state

Mnemonic	Size
B	8 bits
H	16 bits
S	32 bits
D	64 bits
Q	128 bits

SVE configurable vector length

I_{NWYBP} Privileged Exception levels can use the ZCR_ELx.LEN System register fields to constrain the vector length at that Exception level and at less privileged Exception levels.

R_{PVRSF} An implementation allows the vector length to be constrained to any power of two that is less than the maximum implemented vector length.

R_{RYQYY} An implementation is permitted to allow the vector length to be constrained to multiples of 128 that are not a power of two. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which of the permitted multiples of 128 are supported.

I_{CPZLW} The following table shows the SVE configurable vector lengths:

Maximum	Required	Permitted
128	128	-
256	128, 256	-
384	128, 256	-
512	128, 256	384
640	128, 256, 512	384
768	128, 256, 512	384, 640
896	128, 256, 512	384, 640, 768
1024	128, 256, 512	384, 640, 768, 896
1152	128, 256, 512, 1024	384, 640, 768, 896
1280	128, 256, 512, 1024	384, 640, 768, 896, 1152
1408	128, 256, 512, 1024	384, 640, 768, 896, 1152, 1280
1536	128, 256, 512, 1024	384, 640, 768, 896, 1152, 1280, 1408
1664	128, 256, 512, 1024	384, 640, 768, 896, 1152, 1280, 1408, 1536

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Maximum	Required	Permitted
1792	128, 256, 512, 1024	384, 640, 768, 896, 1152, 1280, 1408, 1536, 1664
1920	128, 256, 512, 1024	384, 640, 768, 896, 1152, 1280, 1408, 1536, 1664, 1792
2048	128, 256, 512, 1024	384, 640, 768, 896, 1152, 1280, 1408, 1536, 1664, 1792, 1920

R_{MMCTJ} When the values in ZCR_ELx.LEN configure an unsupported vector length, the implementation is required to select the largest supported vector length that is less than the configured vector length. This does not alter the values in ZCR_ELx.LEN.

R_{PXZTM} If executing at an Exception level that is constrained to use a vector length that is less than the maximum implemented vector length, the bits beyond the constrained length of the vector registers, predicate registers, or FFR are inaccessible.

R_{DMBPN} If floating-point instructions are disabled, trapped, or not available at all Exception levels below the target Exception level, for the current *Security state*, the accessible SVE register state at the target Exception level is preserved.

R_{KXKNK} If any of the following are true and floating-point instructions are not trapped at ELx, then for all purposes other than a direct read, the ZCR_ELx.LEN field has an Effective value of 0, which implies an SVE vector length of 128 bits.

- SVE instructions are disabled at ELx.
- SVE instructions are trapped at ELx.
- SVE instructions are not available because ELx is in AArch32 state.

R_{NLYDK} When taking an exception from an Exception level that is more constrained to a target Exception level that is less constrained, the previously inaccessible bits that become accessible have one of the following:

- A value of zero.
- The value that they had before executing at the more constrained vector length.

The choice between these options is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and can vary dynamically.

R_{TQVGX} When the SVE vector length is increased by writing a larger value to ZCR_ELx.LEN, the previously inaccessible bits that become accessible have one of the following:

- A value of zero.
- The value that they had before executing at the more constrained vector size.

The choice between these options is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and can vary dynamically.

A1.4.3 Half-precision floating-point formats

The Arm architecture supports two half-precision floating-point formats:

- IEEE half-precision, as described in the IEEE 754-2008 standard.
- Arm *alternative half-precision* format.

Note

BFloat16 is not a half-precision floating-point format, see *BFloat16 floating-point format* on page A1-52.

Both formats can be used for conversions to and from other floating-point formats. FPCR.AHP controls the format in AArch64 state and FPSCR.AHP controls the format in AArch32 state. FEAT_FP16 adds half-precision data-processing instructions, which always use the IEEE format. These instructions ignore the value of the relevant AHP field, and behave as if it has an *Effective value* of 0. The FEAT_SVE half-precision data-processing instructions ignore the value of FPCR.AHP, and behave as if it has an *Effective value* of 0.

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The description of IEEE half-precision includes Arm-specific details that are left open by the standard, and is only an introduction to the formats and to the values they can contain. For more information, especially on the handling of infinities, NaNs, and signed zeros, see the IEEE 754 standard.

For both half-precision floating-point formats, the layout of the 16-bit format is the same. The format is:

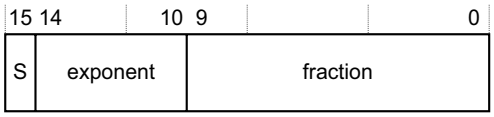

The interpretation of the format depends on the value of the exponent field, bits[14:10] and on which half-precision format is being used.

0 < exponent < `0x1F`

The value is a normalized number and is equal to:

$(-1)^S \times 2^{(\text{exponent-15})} \times (1.\text{fraction})$

The minimum positive normalized number is 2^{-14}, or approximately $6.104 \cdot 10^{-5}$.

The maximum positive normalized number is $(2 - 2^{-10}) \times 2^{15}$, or 65504.

Larger normalized numbers can be expressed using the alternative format when the exponent == `0x1F`.

exponent == 0

The value is either a zero or a denormalized number, depending on the fraction bits:

fraction == 0

The value is a zero. There are two distinct zeros:

+0 when S==0.

–0 when S==1.

fraction != 0

The value is a denormalized number and is equal to:

$(-1)^S \times 2^{-14} \times (0.\text{fraction})$

The minimum positive denormalized number is 2^{-24}, or approximately 5.960×10^{-8}.

Half-precision denormalized numbers are not flushed to zero by default. When FEAT_FP16 is implemented, the FPCR.FZ16 bit controls whether flushing denormalized numbers to zero is enabled for half-precision data-processing instructions. For details, see *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page A1-59.

exponent == `0x1F`

The value depends on which half-precision format is being used:

IEEE half-precision

The value is either an infinity or a Not a Number (NaN), depending on the fraction bits:

fraction == 0

The value is an infinity. There are two distinct infinities:

+infinity When S==0. This represents all positive numbers that are too big to be represented accurately as a normalized number.

-infinity When S==1. This represents all negative numbers with an absolute value that is too big to be represented accurately as a normalized number.

fraction != 0

The value is a NaN, and is either a *quiet NaN* or a *signaling NaN*.

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The two types of NaN are distinguished by their most significant fraction bit, bit[9]:

bit[9] == 0 The NaN is a signaling NaN. The sign bit can take any value, and the remaining fraction bits can take any value except all zeros.

bit[9] == 1 The NaN is a quiet NaN. The sign bit and remaining fraction bits can take any value.

Alternative half-precision

The value is a normalized number and is equal to:

$-1^{S} \times 2^{16} \times (1.\text{fraction})$

The maximum positive normalized number is $(2-2^{-10}) \times 2^{16}$ or 131008.

A1.4.4 Single-precision floating-point format

The single-precision floating-point format is as defined by the IEEE 754 standard.

This description includes Arm-specific details that are left open by the standard. It is only intended as an introduction to the formats and to the values they can contain. For full details, especially of the handling of infinities, NaNs, and signed zeros, see the IEEE 754 standard.

A single-precision value is a 32-bit word with the format:

31	30 … 23	22 … 0
S	exponent	fraction

The interpretation of the format depends on the value of the exponent field, bits[30:23]:

0 < exponent < `0xFF`

The value is a *normalized number* and is equal to:

$(-1)^{S} \times 2^{(\text{exponent} - 127)} \times (1.\text{fraction})$

The minimum positive normalized number is 2^{-126}, or approximately 1.175×10^{-38}.

The maximum positive normalized number is $(2 - 2^{-23}) \times 2^{127}$, or approximately 3.403×10^{38}.

exponent == 0

The value is either a zero or a *denormalized number*, depending on the fraction bits:

fraction == 0

The value is a zero. There are two distinct zeros:

+0 When S==0.

–0 When S==1.

These usually behave identically. In particular, the result is *equal* if +0 and –0 are compared as floating-point numbers. However, they yield different results in some circumstances. For example, the sign of the infinity produced as the result of dividing by zero depends on the sign of the zero. The two zeros can be distinguished from each other by performing an integer comparison of the two words.

fraction != 0

The value is a denormalized number and is equal to:

$(-1)^{S} \times 2^{-126} \times (0.\text{fraction})$

The minimum positive denormalized number is 2^{-149}, or approximately 1.401×10^{-45}.

Denormalized numbers are always flushed to zero in Advanced SIMD processing in AArch32 state. They are optionally flushed to zero in floating-point processing and in Advanced SIMD processing in AArch64 state. For details, see *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page A1-59.

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exponent == `0xFF`

The value is either an *infinity* or a *Not a Number* (NaN), depending on the fraction bits:

fraction == 0

The value is an infinity. There are two distinct infinities:

+infinity When S==0. This represents all positive numbers that are too big to be represented accurately as a normalized number.

-infinity When S==1. This represents all negative numbers with an absolute value that is too big to be represented accurately as a normalized number.

fraction != 0

The value is a NaN, and is either a *quiet NaN* or a *signaling NaN*.

The two types of NaN are distinguished by their most significant fraction bit, bit[22]:

bit[22] == 0

The NaN is a signaling NaN. The sign bit can take any value, and the remaining fraction bits can take any value except all zeros.

bit[22] == 1

The NaN is a quiet NaN. The sign bit and remaining fraction bits can take any value.

For details of the *default NaN*, see *The Default NaN* on page A1-61.

Note

NaNs with different sign or fraction bits are distinct NaNs, but this does not mean software can use floating-point comparison instructions to distinguish them. This is because the IEEE 754 standard specifies that a NaN compares as *unordered* with everything, including itself.

A1.4.5 Double-precision floating-point format

The double-precision floating-point format is as defined by the IEEE 754 standard. Double-precision floating-point is supported by both SIMD and floating-point instructions in AArch64 state, and only by floating-point instructions in AArch32 state.

This description includes implementation-specific details that are left open by the standard. It is only intended as an introduction to the formats and to the values they can contain. For full details, especially of the handling of infinities, NaNs, and signed zeros, see the IEEE 754 standard.

A double-precision value is a 64-bit doubleword, with the format:

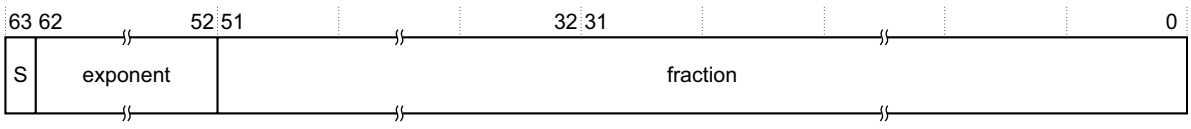

Double-precision values represent numbers, infinities, and NaNs in a similar way to single-precision values, with the interpretation of the format depending on the value of the exponent:

0 < exponent < `0x7FF`

The value is a normalized number and is equal to:

$(-1)^S \times 2^{(\text{exponent}-1023)} \times (1.\text{fraction})$

The minimum positive normalized number is 2^{-1022}, or approximately 2.225×10^{-308}.

The maximum positive normalized number is $(2 - 2^{-52}) \times 2^{1023}$, or approximately 1.798×10^{308}.

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exponent == 0

The value is either a zero or a denormalized number, depending on the fraction bits:

fraction == 0

The value is a zero. There are two distinct zeros that behave in the same way as the two single-precision zeros:

+0 when S==0.

–0 when S==1.

fraction != 0

The value is a denormalized number and is equal to:

$(-1)^S \times 2^{-1022} \times (0.\text{fraction})$

The minimum positive denormalized number is 2^{-1074}, or approximately 4.941×10^{-324}.

Optionally, denormalized numbers are flushed to zero in floating-point calculations. For details, see *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page A1-59.

exponent == `0x7FF`

The value is either an infinity or a NaN, depending on the fraction bits:

fraction == 0

The value is an infinity. As for single-precision, there are two infinities:

+infinity When S==0.

-infinity When S==1.

fraction != 0

The value is a NaN, and is either a *quiet NaN* or a *signaling NaN*.

The two types of NaN are distinguished by their most significant fraction bit, bit[51] of the doubleword:

bit[51] == 0

The NaN is a signaling NaN. The sign bit can take any value, and the remaining fraction bits can take any value except all zeros.

bit[51] == 1

The NaN is a quiet NaN. The sign bit and the remaining fraction bits can take any value.

For details of the *default NaN*, see *The Default NaN* on page A1-61.

Note

NaNs with different sign or fraction bits are distinct NaNs, but this does not mean software can use floating-point comparison instructions to distinguish them. This is because the IEEE 754 standard specifies that a NaN compares as *unordered* with everything, including itself.

A1.4.6 BFloat16 floating-point format

BFloat16, or BF16, is a 16-bit floating-point storage format. The BF16 format inherits many of its properties and behaviors from the single-precision format defined by the IEEE 754 standard, as described in *Single-precision floating-point format* on page A1-50.

For the BFloat16 floating-point format, the layout is:

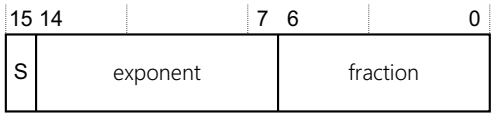

0 < exponent < `0xFF`

The value is a normalized number and is equal to:

$(-1)^S \times 2^{(\text{exponent}-127)} \times (1.\text{fraction})$

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The minimum positive normalized number is 2^{-126}, or approximately $1.175 \cdot 10^{-38}$.

The maximum positive normalized number is $(2 - 2^{-7}) \times 2^{127}$, or approximately $3.390 \cdot 10^{38}$.

exponent == 0

The value is either a zero or a denormalized number, depending on the fraction bits:

fraction == 0

The value is a zero. There are two distinct zeros:

+0 when S==0.

–0 when S==1.

These usually behave identically. However, they yield different results in some circumstances. For example, the sign of the result produced as the result of multiplying by zero depends on the sign of the zero. The two zeros can be distinguished from each other by performing an integer bitwise comparison of the two halfwords.

fraction != 0

The value is a denormalized number and is equal to:

$(-1)^S \times 2^{-126} \times (0.\text{fraction})$

The minimum positive denormalized number is 2^{-133}, or approximately 9.184×10^{-41}.

Denormalized numbers are always flushed to zero in Advanced SIMD processing in AArch32 state. They are optionally flushed to zero in floating-point processing and in Advanced SIMD processing in AArch64 state. For details, see *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page A1-59.

exponent == `0xFF`

The value is either an infinity or a Not a Number (NaN), depending on the fraction bits:

fraction == 0

The value is an infinity. There are two distinct infinities:

+infinity When S==0. This represents all positive numbers that are too big to be represented accurately as a normalized number.

-infinity When S==1. This represents all negative numbers with an absolute value that is too big to be represented accurately as a normalized number.

fraction != 0

The value is a NaN, and is either a *quiet NaN* or a *signaling NaN*.

The two types of NaN are distinguished by their most significant fraction bit, bit[6]:

bit[6] == 0 The NaN is a signaling NaN. The sign bit can take any value, and the remaining fraction bits can take any value except all zeros.

bit[6] == 1 The NaN is a quiet NaN. The sign bit and remaining fraction bits can take any value.

In the arithmetic instructions that accept BF16 inputs, there is no distinction between quiet and signaling input NaNs, since these instructions cannot signal a floating-point exception, and any type of input NaN generates the same Default NaN result.

BF16 values are 16-bit halfwords that software can convert to single-precision format, by appending 16 zero bits, so that single-precision arithmetic instructions can be used. A single-precision value can be converted to BF16 format if required, either by:

- Truncating, by removing the least significant 16 bits.
- Using the BFloat16 conversion instructions, see *Floating-point single-precision to BFloat16 conversion instruction* on page C3-305.

A1.4.7 Fixed-point format

Fixed-point formats are used only for conversions between floating-point and fixed-point values. They apply to general-purpose registers.

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Fixed-point values can be signed or unsigned, and can be 16-bit or 32-bit. Conversion instructions take an argument that specifies the number of fraction bits in the fixed-point number. That is, it specifies the position of the binary point.

A1.4.8 Conversion between floating-point and fixed-point values

The Arm architecture supports the conversion of a scalar floating-point to or from a signed or unsigned fixed-point value in a general-purpose register.

The instruction argument #fbits indicates that the general-purpose register holds a fixed-point number with fbits bits after the binary point, where fbits is in the range 1 to 64 for a 64-bit general-purpose register, or 1 to 32 for a 32-bit general-purpose register.

More specifically:

- For a 64-bit register X_d:
  - The integer part is X_d[63:#fbits].
  - The fractional part is X_d[(#fbits-1):0].
- For a 32-bit register W_d or R_d:
  - The integer part is W_d[31:#fbits] or R_d[31:#fbits].
  - The fractional part is W_d[(#fbits-1):0] or R_d[(#fbits-1):0].

These instructions can cause the following floating-point exceptions:

Invalid Operation When the floating-point input is NaN or Infinity or when a numerical value cannot be represented within the destination register.

Inexact When the numeric result differs from the input value.

Input Denormal When flushing denormalized numbers to zero is enabled and the denormal input is replaced by a zero, see *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page A1-59 and *Input Denormal exceptions* on page A1-66.

Note

An out of range fixed-point result is saturated to the destination size.

For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

A1.4.9 Polynomial arithmetic over {0, 1}

Some SIMD instructions that operate on SIMD&FP registers can operate on polynomials over {0, 1}, see *Supported data types* on page A1-42. The polynomial data type represents a polynomial in x of the form $b_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \ldots + b_1x + b_0$ where b_k is bit[k] of the value.

The coefficients 0 and 1 are manipulated using the rules of Boolean arithmetic:

- $0 + 0 = 1 + 1 = 0$.
- $0 + 1 = 1 + 0 = 1$.
- $0 \times 0 = 0 \times 1 = 1 \times 0 = 0$.
- $1 \times 1 = 1$.

That is:

- Adding two polynomials over {0, 1} is the same as a bitwise exclusive OR.
- Multiplying two polynomials over {0, 1} is the same as integer multiplication except that partial products are exclusive-ORed instead of being added.

A64, A32, and T32 provide instructions for performing polynomial multiplication of 8-bit values.

- For AArch32, see *VMUL (integer and polynomial)* on page F6-8260 and *VMULL (integer and polynomial)* on page F6-8266.

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- For AArch64, see *PMUL* on page C7-2511 and *PMULL, PMULL2* on page C7-2513.

The Cryptographic Extension adds the ability to perform long polynomial multiplies of 64-bit values. See *PMULL, PMULL2* on page C7-2513.

Pseudocode description of polynomial multiplication

In pseudocode, polynomial addition is described by the EOR operation on bitstrings.

Polynomial multiplication is described by the `PolynomialMult()` function defined in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

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A1.5 Floating-point support

Note

The architecture includes the following types of floating-point instructions

- Scalar floating-point instructions that operate on the lowest numbered element of the SIMD&FP registers.
- Advanced SIMD floating-point instructions that operate on multiple elements of the SIMD&FP registers.
- If FEAT_SVE is implemented, AArch64 SVE instructions that operate on multiple elements of the scalable vector registers, in which the SIMD&FP registers occupy the least significant 128 bits.

The architecture can support the following levels of support for Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions:

- Full Advanced SIMD and floating-point support without floating-point exception trapping.
- Full Advanced SIMD and floating-point support with floating-point exception trapping.
- No Advanced SIMD or floating-point support. This option is licensed only for implementations targeting specialized markets.

  Note

  All Armv8-A systems that support standard operating systems with rich application environments provide hardware support for Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions. All Armv9-A systems that support standard operating systems with rich application environments also provide hardware support for SVE2 instructions. It is a requirement of the ARM Procedure Call Standard for AArch64, see *Procedure Call Standard for the Arm 64-bit Architecture*.

The Arm architecture supports single-precision (32-bit) and double-precision (64-bit) floating-point data types and arithmetic as defined by the IEEE 754 floating-point standard. It also supports the half-precision (16-bit) floating-point data type for data storage, by supporting conversions between single-precision and half-precision data types and double-precision and half-precision data types. When FEAT_FP16 is implemented, it also supports the half-precision floating-point data type for data-processing operations.

The SIMD instructions provide packed *Single Instruction Multiple Data (SIMD)* and single-element scalar operations, and support:

- Single-precision and double-precision arithmetic in AArch64 state.
- Single-precision arithmetic only in AArch32 state.
- When FEAT_FP16 is implemented, half-precision arithmetic is supported in AArch64 and AArch32 states.

Floating-point support in AArch64 state SIMD is IEEE 754-2008 compliant with:

- Configurable rounding modes.
- Configurable Default NaN behavior.
- Configurable flushing to zero of denormalized numbers.

Floating-point computation using AArch32 Advanced SIMD instructions remains unchanged from Armv7. A32 and T32 Advanced SIMD floating-point always uses Arm standard floating-point arithmetic and performs IEEE 754 floating-point arithmetic with the following restrictions:

- Denormalized numbers are flushed to zero, see *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page A1-59.
- Only default NaNs are supported, see *The Default NaN* on page A1-61.
- The Round to Nearest rounding mode is used.
- Untrapped floating-point exception handling is used for all floating-point exceptions.

If floating-point exception trapping is supported, floating-point exceptions, such as Overflow or Divide by Zero, can be handled without trapping. This applies to both SIMD and floating-point operations. When handled in this way, a floating-point exception causes a cumulative status register bit to be set to 1 and a default result to be produced by the operation. For more information about floating-point exceptions, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

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In AArch64 state, the following registers control floating-point operation and return floating-point status information:

- The Floating-Point Control Register, FPCR, controls:
  - The half-precision format where applicable, FPCR.AHP bit.
  - Default NaN behavior, FPCR.DN bit.
  - Flushing of denormalized numbers to zero, FPCR.{FZ, FZ16} bits. If FEAT_FP16 is not implemented, FPCR.FZ16 is RES0.
  - Rounding mode support, FPCR.Rmode field.
  - Len and Stride fields associated with execution in AArch32 state, and only supported for a context save and restore from AArch64 state. These fields are obsolete in Armv8 and can be implemented as RAZ/WI. If they are implemented as RW and are programmed to a nonzero value, they make some AArch32 floating-point instructions UNDEFINED.
  - Floating-point exception trap controls, the FPCR.{IDE, IXE, UFE, OFE, DZE, IOE} bits, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.
- The Floating-Point Status Register, FPSR, provides:
  - Cumulative floating-point exceptions flags, FPSR.{IDC, IXC, UFC, OFC, DZC, IOC and QC}.
  - The AArch32 floating-point comparison flags {N,Z,C,V}. These bits are RES0 if AArch32 floating-point is not implemented.

    Note

    In AArch64 state, the process state flags, PSTATE.{N,Z,C,V} are used for all data-processing compares and any associated conditional execution.

    If FEAT_FlagM2 is implemented, the instructions `AXFLAG` and `XAFLAG` convert between the Arm condition flag format and an alternative format shown in *Relationship between ARM format and alternative format PSTATE condition flags* on page C6-1142.

AArch32 state provides a single Floating-Point Status and Control Register, FPSCR, combining the FPCR and FPSR fields.

For system level information about the SIMD and floating-point support, see *Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1.5.1 Instruction support

The floating-point instructions support:

- Load and store for single elements and vectors of multiple elements.

  Note

  Single elements are also referred to as scalar elements.

- Data processing on single and multiple elements for both integer and floating-point data types.
- When FEAT_FCMA is implemented, complex number arithmetic.
- Floating-point conversion between different levels of precision.
- Conversion between floating-point, fixed-point integer, and integer data types.
- Floating-point rounding.

For more information on floating-point instructions in AArch64 state, see Chapter C3 *A64 Instruction Set Overview*.

For more information on floating-point instructions in AArch32 state, see Chapter F2 *The AArch32 Instruction Sets Overview*.

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A1.5.2 Floating-point standards, and terminology

The Arm architecture includes support for all the required features of ANSI/IEEE Std 754-2008, *IEEE Standard for Binary Floating-Point Arithmetic*, referred to as IEEE 754-2008. However, some terms in this Manual are based on the 1985 version of this standard, referred to as IEEE 754-1985:

- Arm floating-point terminology generally uses the IEEE 754-1985 terms. This section summarizes how IEEE 754-2008 changes these terms.
- References to IEEE 754 that do not include the issue year apply to either issue of the standard.

Table A1-4 on page A1-58 shows how the terminology in this Manual differs from that used in IEEE 754-2008.

Table A1-4 Floating-point terminology

This manual	IEEE 754-2008
Normalized [a]	Normal
Denormal, or denormalized	Subnormal
Round towards Minus Infinity (RM)	roundTowardsNegative
Round towards Plus Infinity (RP)	roundTowardsPositive
Round towards Zero (RZ)	roundTowardZero
Round to Nearest (RN)	roundTiesToEven
Round to Nearest with Ties to Away	roundTiesToAway
Rounding mode	Rounding-direction attribute

a. *Normalized number* is used in preference to *normal number*, because of the other specific uses of *normal* in this Manual.

A1.5.3 Arm standard floating-point input and output values

The Arm architecture provides full IEEE 754 floating-point arithmetic support. In AArch32 state, floating-point operations performed using Advanced SIMD instructions are limited to *Arm standard floating-point operation*, regardless of the selected rounding mode in the FPSCR. Unlike AArch32, AArch64 SIMD floating point arithmetic is performed using the rounding mode selected by the FPCR.

Arm standard floating-point arithmetic supports the following input formats defined by the IEEE 754 floating-point standard:

- Zeros.
- Normalized numbers.
- Denormalized numbers are flushed to 0 before floating-point operations, see *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page A1-59.
- NaNs.
- Infinities.

Arm standard floating-point arithmetic supports the Round to Nearest (roundTiesToEven) rounding mode defined by the IEEE 754 standard.

Arm standard floating-point arithmetic supports the following output result formats defined by the IEEE 754 standard:

- Zeros.
- Normalized numbers.
- Results that are less than the minimum normalized number are flushed to zero, see *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page A1-59.
- NaNs produced in floating-point operations are always the default NaN, see *The Default NaN* on page A1-61.
- Infinities.

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A1.5.4 Flushing denormalized numbers to zero

For this section if FEAT_AFP is not implemented, the behavior is the same as if FPCR.AH == 0, FPCR.FZ == 0 and FPCR.NEP == 0.

Calculations involving denormalized numbers and Underflow exceptions can reduce the performance of floating-point processing. For many algorithms, replacing the denormalized operands and Intermediate results with zeros can recover this performance, without significantly affecting the accuracy of the final result. Arm floating-point implementations allow denormalized numbers to be flushed to zero to permit this optimization.

If a number `value` satisfies the condition `0 < Abs(value) < MinNorm`, it is treated as a denormalized number.

`MinNorm` is defined as follows:

- For half-precision numbers, `MinNorm` is 2^{-14}.
- For single-precision and BFloat16 numbers, `MinNorm` is 2^{-126}.
- For double-precision numbers, `MinNorm` is 2^{-1022}.

Flushing denormals to zero is incompatible with the IEEE 754 standard, and must not be used when IEEE 754 compatibility is a requirement. Enabling flushing of denormals to zero must be done with care. Although it can improve performance on some algorithms, there are significant limitations on its use. These are application-dependent:

- On many algorithms, it has no noticeable effect, because the algorithm does not usually process denormalized numbers.
- On other algorithms, it can cause exceptions to occur and can seriously reduce the accuracy of the results of the algorithm.

Flushing denormalized inputs to zero

If flushing denormalized inputs to zero is enabled for an instruction and a data type, and an input to that instruction is a denormalized number of that data type, the input operand is flushed to zero, and its sign bit is not changed.

If a floating-point operation has an input denormalized number that is flushed to zero, for all purposes within the instruction other than calculating Input Denormal floating-point exceptions, all inputs that are denormalized numbers are treated as though they were zero with the same sign as the input.

For floating-point instructions, if the instruction processes half-precision inputs, flushing denormalized inputs to zero can be controlled as follows:

- If FPCR.FZ16 == 0, denormalized half-precision inputs are not flushed to zero.
- If FPCR.FZ16 == 1, for half-precision data-processing instructions, flushing of input denormalized numbers to zero occurs as follows:
  - — If an instruction does not convert a half-precision input to a higher precision output, all input denormalized numbers are flushed to zero.
  - — If an instruction converts a half-precision input to a higher precision output, input denormalized numbers are not flushed to zero.

If FPCR.FIZ == 1, or both FPCR.AH == 0 and FPCR.FZ == 1, for Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions other than FABS and FNEG, all single-precision, double-precision and BF16 input operands that are denormalized numbers are flushed to zero. Half-precision input operands are not flushed to zero.

If FPCR.FZ == 0, for Advanced SIMD, floating-point and BF16 instructions, for single-precision, double-precision and BF16 inputs, the FPCR.FZ setting does not cause denormalized inputs to be flushed to zero, although other factors might cause denormalized numbers to be flushed to zero.

If FPCR.AH == 1, regardless of the value of FPCR.FIZ, all of the following instructions flush all input denormal numbers to zero:

- BFloat instructions: BFCVT, BFCVTN, BFCVTN2, BFMLALB, BFMLALT (by element), BFMLALB, BFMLALT (vector), and BFCVTNT.

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- Single-precision and double-precision instructions: FRECPE, FRECPS, FRECPX, FRSQRTE, and FRSQRTS.

Flushing to zero of denormalized numbers as Intermediate results of some BF16 instructions

BF16 arithmetic instructions BFDOT (by element), BFDOT (vector), BFMMLA in AArch64, and VDOT (by element), VDOT (vector), VMMLA in AArch32 when working with BF16 inputs, convert BF16 input values to IEEE single-precision format, and calculate N-way dot-products, accumulating the products in single-precision accumulators.

If a BF16 arithmetic instruction processes an Intermediate result that is a single-precision denormalized number, the Intermediate result is unconditionally flushed to zero.

Flushing denormalized outputs to zero

If a denormalized output is flushed to zero, the output is returned as zero with the same sign bit as the denormalized output value.

If FPCR.AH == 0, for half-precision, single-precision and double-precision numbers, the test for a denormalized number for the purpose of flushing the output to zero occurs before rounding.

If FPCR.AH == 1, and if output flushing is caused by FPCR.FZ == 1 or FPCR.FZ16 == 1, for half-precision, single-precision and double-precision numbers, the test for a denormalized number for the purpose of flushing the output to zero occurs after rounding using an unbounded exponent.

If FPCR.AH == 1, and if FPCR.FZ == 0, Advanced SIMD, floating-point and BF16 instructions, for single-precision, double-precision and BF16 outputs, the FPCR.FZ setting does not cause denormalized outputs to be flushed to zero, although other factors might cause denormalized outputs to be flushed to zero.

BFDOT (by element), BFDOT (vector), and BFMMLA instructions unconditionally flush denormalized output numbers to zero.

If FPCR.AH == 0, for Advanced SIMD, floating-point, and BF16 instructions, for single-precision, double-precision and BF16 outputs, flushing denormalized numbers to zero can be controlled as follows:

- If FPCR.FZ == 0, the FPCR.FZ setting does not cause denormalized output numbers to be flushed to zero, although other factors might cause denormalized output numbers to be flushed to zero.
- If FPCR.FZ == 1, for all Advanced SIMD, floating-point and BF16 instructions other than `FABS` and `FNEG`, all single-precision, double-precision, and BF16 outputs that are denormalized numbers are flushed to zero.

If FPCR.FZ16 == 0 denormalized half-precision output numbers are not flushed to zero.

If FPCR.FZ16 == 1, for floating-point instructions other than `FABS`, `FNEG`, `FMAX*`, and `FMIN*`, if the instruction processes half-precision numbers, flushing denormalized output numbers to zero can be controlled as follows:

- Instructions that convert between half-precision and single-precision numbers do not flush denormalized half-precision output numbers to zero.
- Instructions that convert between half-precision and double-precision numbers do not flush denormalized half-precision output numbers to zero.
- All other half-precision data-processing instructions flush all denormalized half-precision output numbers to zero.

If FPCR.AH == 1 and FPCR.FZ == 1, for Advanced SIMD, floating-point and BF16 instructions, all of the following apply:

- For all floating-point operations other than `FABS`, `FNEG`, `FMAX*`, and `FMIN*`, all single-precision and double-precision denormalized output operands are flushed to zero.
- For `FABS`, `FNEG`, `FMAX*`, and `FMIN*`, denormalized output operands are not flushed to zero.

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If FPCR.AH == 1, regardless of the value of FPCR.FZ bit, for both Advanced SIMD and SVE, all of the following instructions flush all output denormal numbers to zero:

- BFloat instructions: BFCVT, BFCVTN, BFCVTN2, BFMLALB, BFMLALT (by element), BFMLALB, BFMLALT (vector), and BFCVTNT.
- Single-precision and double-precision instructions: FRECPE, FRECPS, FRECPX, FRSQRTE, and FRSQRTS.

A1.5.5 NaN handling and the Default NaN

The IEEE 754 standard defines a NaN as a number with all exponent bits set to 1 and a nonzero number in the mantissa. The Arm architecture additionally defines a Default NaN which does not follow this format.

The IEEE 754 standard specifies that the sign bit of a NaN has no significance.

For a quiet NaN output derived from a signaling NaN operand, the most significant fraction bit is set to 1.

A PE is forbidden to generate a NaN whose value is strongly correlated to the values of non-NaN inputs as a speculative result of a floating-point calculation not involving NaN inputs.

The Default NaN

The Default NaN is encoded as described inTable A1-5 on page A1-61.

Table A1-5 Default NaN encoding

	Half-precision, IEEE Format	Single-precision	Double-precision	BFloat16
Sign bit If FPCR.AH == 0	0	0	0	0
Sign bit If FPCR.AH == 1	1	1	1	1
Exponent	`0x1F`	`0xFF`	`0x7FF`	`0xFF`
Fraction	Bit[9] == 1, bits[8:0] == 0	Bit[22] == 1, bits[21:0] == 0	Bit[51] == 1, bits[50:0] == 0	Bit[6] == 1, bits[5:0] == 0

IF FPCR.DN == 1, for floating-point instructions other than FABS, FMAX* FMIN* and FNEG, if any input to a floating-point operation performed by the instruction is a NaN, the output of the floating-point operation is the Default NaN.

For `FABS`, `FNEG`, `FMAX*`, and `FMIN*`, Default NaN behavior is explained in the instruction description.

If FPCR.DN == 0, for floating-point processing the Default NaN is not used for NaN propagation.

If a floating-point instruction performs a floating-point operation, and that instruction generates an untrapped Invalid Operation floating-point exception for a reason other than one of the inputs being a signaling NaN, the output is the Default NaN.

NaN handling

The IEE 754 standard does not specify which input NaN is used as the output NaN. Therefore, where the Arm architecture specifies which input NaN to use, this is an addition to the requirements in the IEEE 754 standard.

Depending on the operation, the exact value of a derived quiet NaN output might have both a different sign and a different number of fraction bits from its source. See instruction descriptions for details.

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NaN propagation

If an output NaN is derived from one of the operands, how the input NaN propagates to the output depends on the instruction and the number of operands.

If an output NaN is derived from an input NaN and if the size of the output format is the same as the input format, then all of the following apply:

- If the input NaN is a quiet NaN, the output NaN is the same as the input NaN.
- If the input NaN is a signaling NaN, the output NaN is derived as follows:
  - If the handling of a signaling NaN by the instruction generates an Invalid Operation exception, the output NaN is the quieted version of the input NaN.
  - If the handling of a signaling NaN by the instruction does not generate an Invalid Operation exception, the output NaN is the same as the input NaN. This case applies for FABS, FNEG, and FTSSEL instructions.

If an output NaN is derived from an input NaN and if the size of the output format is larger than the input format, all of the following apply:

- If the input NaN is a quiet NaN, the output NaN is the same as the input NaN except that the mantissa is zero-extended in the low-order bit to fit the output format, and the exponent field is set to all ones.
- If the input NaN is a signaling NaN, the output NaN is the quieted version of the input NaN, except that the mantissa is zero-extended in the low-order bits and the exponent field is set to all ones.

If an output NaN is derived from an input NaN and if the size of the output format is smaller than the input format, all of the following apply:

- If the input NaN is a quiet NaN, the output NaN is the same as the input NaN except that the mantissa is truncated in the lower-order bits to fit the output format, and the exponent field is set to all ones.
- If the input NaN is a signaling NaN, the output NaN is the quieted version of the input NaN except that the mantissa is truncated in the lower-order bits to fit the output format, and the exponent field is set to all ones.

For the following descriptions, the term “first operand” and “second operand” relate to the left-to-right ordering of the arguments of the pseudocode function that describes the operation.

If FPCR.DN == 0, for Advanced SIMD, floating-point, or BF16 instructions that perform a floating-point operation, other than `FABS`, `FNEG`, `FMAX*`, and `FMIN*`, NaN outputs that derive from NaN inputs are derived as follows:

- If all of the following apply, an instruction outputs a quiet NaN derived from the first signaling NaN operand:
  - FPCR.AH == 0.
  - At least one operand is a signaling NaN.
  - The instruction is not trapped.
- If all of the following apply, an instruction outputs a quiet NaN derived from the first NaN operand:
  - FPCR.AH == 0.
  - At least one operand is a NaN, but none of the operands is a signaling NaN.
  - The instruction is not trapped.
- If all of the following apply, the output is a quiet NaN derived from the NaN operand:
  - FPCR.AH == 1.
  - The operation has two floating-point inputs.
  - The operation has only one NaN operand.
- If all of the following apply, the output is a NaN derived from the `<Vn>`, `<Hn>`, `<Sn>`, or `<Dn>` register:
  - FPCR.AH == 1.
  - The operation has two floating-point inputs.
  - The operation has two NaN operands.

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- If all of the following apply, the output is a NaN derived from the NaN held in the <Vn>, <Hn>, <Sn>, or <Dn> register:
  - FPCR.AH == 1
  - The instruction is one of: BFMLALB, BFMLALT (by element), BFMLALB, BFMLALT (vector), FCMLA, FMADD, FMLA (by element), FMLA (vector), FMLAL, FMLAL2 (by element), FMLAL, FMLAL2 (vector), FMLS (by element), FMLS (vector), FMLSL, FMLSL2 (by element), FMLSL, FMLSL2 (vector), FMSUB, FNMADD, and FNMSUB.
  - One of the following applies:
    - The operation has three NaN operands.
    - The operation has two NaN operands and the <Vn>, <Hn>, <Sn> or <Dn> register holds a NaN.
- If all of the following apply, the output is a NaN derived from the NaN held in the <Vm>, <Hm>, <Sm>, or <Dm> register:
  - FPCR.AH == 1
  - The instruction is one of: BFMLALB, BFMLALT (by element), BFMLALB, BFMLALT (vector), FCMLA, FMADD, FMLA (by element), FMLA (vector), FMLAL, FMLAL2 (by element), FMLAL, FMLAL2 (vector), FMLS (by element), FMLS (vector), FMLSL, FMLSL2 (by element), FMLSL, FMLSL2 (vector), FMSUB, FNMADD, and FNMSUB.
  - The operation has two NaN operands and the <Vn>, <Hn>, <Sn> or <Dn> register does not hold a NaN.

If FPCR.AH == 0, and an output NaN is derived from an input NaN, the pseudocode functions `FPAbs()`, `FPNeg()`, `FPTrigMAdd`(), and `FPTrigSSel`() can change the sign of the NaN,

If FPCR.AH == 1, and an output NaN is derived from an input NaN, for all cases, the sign bit of the NaN is unchanged.

For `FMAX*` and `FMIN*`, the NaN handling is described in the instruction.

A1.5.6 Rounding

The rounding mode specifies how the exact result of a floating-point operation is rounded to a value in the destination format.

The rounding mode is either determined by the rounding mode control field FPCR.RMode or by the instruction.

If FPCR.AH == 1, for any value of FPCR.RMode, the following instructions use Round to Nearest on outputs:

- BF16 instructions BFCVT, BFCVTN, BFCVTN2, BFMLALB, BFMLALT (by element), BFMLALB, BFMLALT (vector), and the SVE instruction BFCVTNT.
- Single-precision and double-precision instructions FRECPE, FRECPS, FRECPX, FRSQRTE, and FRSQRTS.
- Half-precision instructions FRECPE, FRECPS, FRECPX, FRSQRTE, and FRSQRTS.

The rounding mode control field FPCR.RMode can select the following rounding modes:

- Round to Nearest (RN) mode.
- Round towards Plus Infinity (RP) mode.
- Round towards Minus Infinity (RM) mode.
- Round towards Zero (RZ) mode.

The following two additional rounding modes are not selected by FPCR.RMode, but are used by some instructions:

- Round to Odd mode.
- Round to Nearest with ties to away mode.

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Round to Nearest mode

Round to Nearest rounding mode rounds the exact result of a floating-point operation to a value that is representable in the destination format as follows:

- If the value before rounding has an absolute value that is too large to represent in the output format, the rounded value is an Infinity. The sign of the rounded value is the same as the sign of the value before rounding.
- If the value before rounding has an absolute value that is not too large to represent in the output format, the result is calculated as follows:
  - If the two nearest floating-point numbers bracketing the value before rounding are equally near, the result is the number with an even least significant digit.
  - If the two nearest floating-point numbers bracketing the value before rounding are not equally near, the result is the floating-point number nearest to the value before rounding.

Round towards Plus Infinity mode

Round towards Plus Infinity rounding mode rounds the exact result of a floating-point operation to a value that is representable in the destination format. The result is the floating-point number in the output format that is closest to and not less than the value before rounding. The result can be plus infinity.

Round towards Minus Infinity mode

Round towards Minus Infinity rounding mode rounds the exact result of a floating-point operation to a value that is representable in the destination format. The result is the number in the output format that is closest to and not greater than the value before rounding. The result can be minus infinity.

Round towards Zero mode

Round towards Zero rounding mode rounds the exact result of a floating-point operation to a value that is representable in the destination format. The result is the floating-point number in the output format that is closest to and not greater in absolute value than the value before rounding.

Round to Nearest with Ties to Away

Round to Nearest with Ties to Away rounding mode is used by the FCVTAS (scalar), FCVTAS (vector), FCVTAU (scalar), FCVTAU (vector), FRINTA (scalar), and FRINTA (vector) instructions.

Round to Nearest with Ties to Away rounding mode rounds the exact result of a floating-point operation to a value that is representable in the destination format as follows:

- If the value before rounding has an absolute value that is too large to represent in the output format, the rounded value is an Infinity, the sign of the rounded value is the same as the sign of the value before rounding.
- If the value before rounding has an absolute value that is not too large to represent in the output format, the result is calculated as follows:
  - If the two nearest floating-point numbers bracketing the value before rounding are equally near, the result is the larger number.
  - If the two nearest floating-point numbers bracketing the value before rounding are not equally near, the result is the floating-point number nearest to the value before rounding.

Round to Odd mode

Round to Odd mode is not defined by IEEE 754, and differs between the FCVTXN, FCVTXN2 instructions, and the BFDOT (by element), BFDOT (vector), and BFMMLA instructions.

The FCVTXN, FCVTXN2 instructions use Round to Odd rounding mode. If the result of the rounding is inexact, the least significant bit of the mantissa is forced to 1.

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Round to Odd rounding mode can avoid double rounding errors when a floating-point value is converted to a lower precision destination format through an intermediate precision format.

Example A1-1 Converting 64-bit floating-point format to 16-bit floating-point format

A 64-bit floating-point value can be converted to a correctly rounded 16-bit floating-point value using the following steps:

1. Use an FCVTXN instruction to produce a 32-bit value.
2. Use another instruction with the required rounding mode to convert the 32-bit value to the final 16-bit floating-point value.

For BFDOT (by element), BFDOT (vector), and BFMMLA instructions, if the intermediate format has at least two more bits of precision than the result format, Round to Odd mode is used and operates as follows:

- If the rounded value is inexact, the least significant bit of the fraction is set to 1.
- If the value is too large to represent in the single-precision format, the rounded value is a single-precision Infinity, the sign of the rounded value is the same as the sign of the value before rounding.

A1.5.7 Floating-point exceptions and exception traps

Execution of a floating-point instruction, or execution of an Advanced SIMD instruction that performs floating-point operations, can generate an exceptional condition, called a *floating-point exception*.

Predicated SVE floating-point instructions only generate floating-point exceptions in response to floating-point operations performed on *Active elements*.

Note

In AArch64 state, an Advanced SIMD or SVE instruction that operates on floating-point values can perform multiple floating-point operations. Therefore, this section describes the handling of a floating-point exception on an *operation*, rather than on an *instruction*.

The architecture does not support asynchronous reporting of floating-point exceptions.

For each of the following floating-point exceptions, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an implementation includes synchronous exception generation:

- Input Denormal.
- Inexact.
- Underflow.
- Overflow.
- Divide by Zero.
- Invalid Operation.

If an implementation does not support synchronous exception generation from a floating-point exception, then that synchronous exception is never generated and all statements about synchronous exception generation from that floating-point exception do not apply to the implementation.

Synchronous exception generation by floating-point exceptions is enabled using the FPCR as follows:

- For each floating-point exception that has synchronous exception generation supported, the relevant control bits chosen from FPCR.{IDE, IXE, UFE, OFE, DZE, IOE} are used to enable synchronous exception generation.
- For each floating-point exception that does not have synchronous exception generation supported, the relevant bits chosen from FPCR.{IDE, IXE, UFE, OFE, DZE, IOE} are RAZ/WI.

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Input Denormal exceptions

The cumulative floating-point exception bit FPSR.IDC, and the trap enable bit FPCR.IDE both relate to Input Denormal exceptions.

If an input denormalized number is flushed to zero, the occurrence of the Input Denormal exception is determined using the value before flushing.

If an input denormalized number is flushed to zero, and FPCR.AH is 0, the occurrence of all floating-point exceptions, except Input Denormal, is determined treating the input value that is flushed to zero as zero.

If an input denormalized number is flushed to zero, and FPCR.AH is 1, the occurrence of all floating-point exceptions is determined treating the input value that is flushed to zero as zero.

If FPCR.AH is 0, when a single-precision or double-precision floating-point input is flushed to zero, an Input Denormal exception is generated.

If FPCR.AH is 1, and FPCR.FIZ is 0, if and only if none of the following apply, any operation that unpacks a denormalized floating-point input, other than unpacking a BFloat or half-precision value, generates an Input Denormal exception:

- One of the other operands of the instruction is a NaN.
- The operation generates an Invalid Operation floating-point exception.
- The operation generates a Divide-by-Zero floating-point exception.
- The instruction that generated the operation was one of: BFCVTN, BFCVTN2, BFCVT, and BFCVTNT.
- The denormalized floating-point input is flushed to zero.

When a half-precision floating-point value is flushed to zero, an Input Denormal exception is not generated.

If FPCR.AH is 1, or FPCR.FZ is 0, when FPCR.FIZ causes flushing of a denormalized number, an Input Denormal Exception is not generated.

Inexact exceptions

The cumulative floating-point exception bit FPSR.IXC and the trap enable bit FPCR.IXE both relate to Inexact exceptions.

If a denormalized output is flushed to zero, all of the following apply:

- If FPCR.AH is 1, an Inexact exception is generated.
- If FPCR.AH is 0, an Inexact exception is not generated.

If a result is not flushed to zero, and the result does not equal the result computed with unbounded exponent range and unbounded precision, then an Inexact exception is generated.

Underflow exceptions

The cumulative floating-point exception bit FPSR.UFC, and the trap enable bit FPCR.UFE both relate to Underflow exceptions.

If FPCR.AH is 1, for all floating points other than `BFMul`() and `BFAdd`() which are used by `BFDOT` and `BFMLLA`, for the purpose of underflow floating-point exception generation, a denormalized number is detected after rounding with an unbounded exponent.

If FPCR.AH is 0, for the purpose of underflow floating-point exception generation, a denormalized number is detected before rounding is applied.

If the result of a floating-point operation is a denormalized number that is not flushed to zero, then:

- If FPCR.UFE is 0, and the result is inexact, then the underflow floating-point exception is generated.
- If FPCR.UFE is 1, then the underflow floating-point exception is generated.

If the result of a floating-point operation is a denormalized number that is flushed to zero, then the Underflow floating-point exception is not generated.

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Overflow exceptions

The cumulative floating-point exception bit FPSR.OFC, and the trap enable bit FPCR.OFE both relate to Overflow exceptions.

If the output of an instruction rounded with an unbounded exponent is greater than the maximum normalized number for the output precision, an overflow exception is generated.

If an untrapped Overflow exception is generated, the result is determined by the rounding mode and the sign of the result before rounding as follows:

- Round to Nearest carries all overflows to infinity with the sign of the result before rounding.
- Round towards Plus Infinity carries negative overflows to the most negative finite number of the output precision, and carries positive overflows to plus infinity.
- Round towards Minus Infinity carries positive overflows to the largest finite number of the output precision, and carries negative overflows to minus infinity.
- Round towards Zero carries all overflows to the output precision's largest finite number with the sign of the result before rounding.

Divide by Zero exceptions

The cumulative floating-point exception bit FPSR.DZC, and the trap enable bit FPCR.DZE both relate to Divide by Zero exceptions.

If a floating-point operation divides a finite non-zero number by zero, a Divide by Zero exception is generated.

If a floating-point operation divides a finite non-zero number by zero, and the Divide by Zero exception is untrapped, the result is a correctly signed infinity.

Invalid Operation exceptions

The cumulative floating-point exception bit FPSR.IOC, and the trap enable bit FPCR.IOE both relate to Invalid Operation exceptions.

For any floating-point instruction that performs a floating-point operation, if any of the following apply, the instruction generates an Invalid Operation exception:

- At least one operand is a signaling NaN.
- Magnitude subtraction of infinities.
- Multiplying a zero by an infinity.
- Dividing a zero by a zero.
- Dividing an infinity by an infinity.
- Square root of an operand that is less than zero.

If the input is one of: a quiet NaN, an infinity, or a number that overflows the values that can be represented in the output format, and if another exception is not generated to signal the condition, then a conversion from floating-point to either integer or fixed-point format, generates an Invalid Operation exception.

For the signaling compare instructions FCMPE and FCCMPE, if either of the source operands is any type of NaN, the instruction generates an Invalid Operation floating-point exception.

If FPCR.AH is 1, for FMAX (vector), FMAX (scalar), FMAXP (scalar), FMAXP (vector), FMAXV, FMIN (vector), FMIN (scalar), FMINP (scalar), FMINP (vector), and FMINV, if either input is any type of NaN, then an Invalid Operation floating-point exception is generated.

Operations that do not generate floating point exceptions

BFDOT (by element), BFDOT (vector), and BFMMLA do not generate floating-point exceptions.

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If FPCR.AH is 1, all of the following instructions do not generate any floating-point exceptions regardless of their input values:

- BF16 instructions BFMLALB, BFMLALT (by element), BFMLALB, BFMLALT (vector), BFCVT, BFCVTN, BFCVTN2, and BFCVTNT.
- Single-precision, double-precision and half-precision instructions FRECPE, FRECPS, FRECPX, FRSQRTE, and FRSQRTS.
- Floating-point to integer and floating-point rounding instructions: FCVTMS (scalar), FCVTMS (vector), FCVTMU (scalar), FCVTMU (vector), FCVTNS (scalar), FCVTNS (vector), `FCVTNU (scalar)`, FCVTNU (vector), FCVTPS (scalar), FCVTPS (vector), FCVTPU (scalar), FCVTPU (vector), FCVTZS (scalar, fixed-point), FCVTZS (scalar, integer), FCVTZS (vector, fixed-point), FCVTZS (vector, integer), FCVTZU (scalar, fixed-point), FCVTZU (scalar, integer), FCVTZU (vector, fixed-point), FCVTAS (scalar), FCVTAS (vector), FCVTAU (scalar), FCVTAU (vector), FCVTZS (scalar, fixed-point), FCVTZS (scalar, integer), FCVTZS (vector, fixed-point), FCVTZS (vector, integer), FRINTA (scalar), FRINTA (vector), FRINTZ (scalar), FRINTZ (vector), FRINTM (scalar), FRINTM (vector), FRINTP (scalar), FRINTP (vector), FRINTN (scalar), FRINTN (vector), FRINTX (scalar), FRINTX (vector), FRINTI (scalar), FRINTI (vector), FRINT32X (scalar), FRINT32X (vector), FRINT32Z (scalar), FRINT32Z (vector), FRINT64X (scalar), FRINT64X (vector), FRINT64Z (scalar), and FRINT64Z (vector).

`FPAbs()` and `FPNeg()` are not classified as floating-point operations and all of the following apply to them:

- They cannot generate floating-point exceptions.
- The floating-point behavior described in the *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page A1-59 does not apply to them.
- The floating-point behavior described in the section*NaN handling and the Default NaN* on page A1-61 does not apply to them.

Handling floating-point exceptions

If generating synchronous exceptions is enabled for one or more floating-point exceptions, the synchronous exceptions generated by the floating-point exception traps are taken to the lowest Exception level that can handle such an exception and that is not at a lower Exception level than where the exception was generated.

If an implementation includes synchronous exception generation for floating-point exceptions in AArch64 state, all of the following apply:

- The registers that are presented to the exception handler are consistent with the state of the PE immediately before the instruction that caused the exception, except that an implementation is permitted to not restore the cumulative floating-point exception bits in the event of such an exception.
- When the execution of separate operations in separate SIMD elements causes multiple floating-point exceptions, the ESR_ELx reports one exception associated with one element that the instruction uses. The architecture does not specify which element is reported.

The `AArch64.FPTrappedException()` and `FPProcessException()` pseudocode functions describe the handling of trapped floating-point exceptions generated in AArch64 state.

Combinations of floating-point exceptions

More than one floating-point exception can occur on the same operation. The only combinations of floating-point exceptions that can occur are:

- Overflow with Inexact.
- Underflow with Inexact.
- If FPCR.AH is 0, Input Denormal with any other floating-point exceptions.
- If FPCR.AH is 1, Input Denormal with Inexact, Underflow, or Overflow.

If two floating-point exceptions occur on the same operation, the Input Denormal exception is treated as highest priority and the Inexact exception is treated as lowest priority.

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Some floating-point instructions specify more than one floating-point operation, this is indicated by the pseudocode descriptions of the instruction. In these cases, it is possible for one instruction to generate multiple exceptions. Multiple exceptions from one instruction are prioritized as follows:

- If an exception generating operation outputs a result that is used by a second exception generating operation, the exception of the operation that outputs the result is treated as higher priority than the exception of the second operation that uses the result.
- If exception generating operations do not use the outputs of other exception generating operations, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE which floating-point exception is treated as higher priority. The exception prioritized might differ between different instances of the same two floating-point exceptions being generated on the same operation during execution of the instruction.
- A trapped underflow floating-point exception has priority over a trapped inexact floating-point exception.

If none of the floating-point exceptions caused by an operation is trapped, any floating-point exception that occurs causes the associated cumulative bit in the FPSR to be set to 1.

When a floating-point exception is trapped, all of the following apply:

- When the trapped floating-point exception is taken, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the FPSR is restored to the value of the FPSR immediately before the instruction that generated the trapped floating-point exception.

  When the trapped floating-point exception is taken, if the FPSR is not restored, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE which untrapped floating-point exceptions, if any, are indicated by the corresponding FPSR cumulative floating-point exception bits having the value 1.
- In the ESR_ELx to which the trapped exception is taken all of the following apply:
  - The highest priority trapped floating-point exception has a floating-point exception trapped bit set to 1.
  - If any other untrapped floating-point exceptions are generated by the same operation, each untrapped exception has a floating-point exception trapped bit set to 0. This applies to both higher priority and lower priority untrapped floating-point exceptions.
  - If any lower priority trapped floating-point exceptions are generated by the same operation, for each exception, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the floating-point exception trapped bit is set to 1.

The architectural requirements for floating-point exception prioritization apply only to multiple floating-point exceptions generated on the same element of an Advanced SIMD or SVE operation. For trapped floating-point exceptions from Advanced SIMD or SVE instructions, the architecture does not define the floating-point exception prioritization between different elements of the instruction.

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A1.6 The Arm memory model

The Arm memory model supports:

- Generating an exception on an unaligned memory access.
- Restricting access by applications to specified areas of memory.
- Translating *virtual addresses* (VAs) provided by executing instructions to *physical addresses* (PAs).
- Altering the interpretation of multi-byte data between big-endian and little-endian.
- Controlling the order of accesses to memory.
- Controlling caches and address translation structures.
- Synchronizing access to shared memory by multiple PEs.
- Barriers that control and prevent speculative access to memory.

VA support depends on the Execution state, as follows:

AArch64 state

Supports 64-bit virtual addressing, with the Translation Control Register determining the supported VA range. Execution at EL1 and EL0 supports two independent VA ranges, each with its own translation controls.

AArch32 state

Supports 32-bit virtual addressing, with the Translation Control Register determining the supported VA range. For execution at EL1 and EL0, system software can split the VA range into two subranges, each with its own translation controls.

The supported PA space is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, and can be discovered by system software.

Regardless of the Execution state, the *Virtual Memory System Architecture* (VMSA) can translate VAs to blocks or pages of memory anywhere within the supported PA space.

For more information, see:

For execution in AArch64 state

- Chapter B2 *The AArch64 Application Level Memory Model*.
- Chapter D4 *The AArch64 System Level Memory Model*.
- Chapter D5 *The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture*.

For execution in AArch32 state

- Chapter E2 *The AArch32 Application Level Memory Model*.
- Chapter G4 *The AArch32 System Level Memory Model*.
- Chapter G5 *The AArch32 Virtual Memory System Architecture*.

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Chapter A2
Armv8-A Architecture Extensions

This chapter introduces the Arm architecture versions and extensions. It contains the following sections:

- *Armv8.0 architecture extensions* on page A2-72.
- *Architectural features within Armv8.0 architecture* on page A2-76.
- *The Armv8 Cryptographic Extension* on page A2-80.
- *The Armv8.1 architecture extension* on page A2-82.
- *The Armv8.2 architecture extension* on page A2-86.
- *The Armv8.3 architecture extension* on page A2-95.
- *The Armv8.4 architecture extension* on page A2-100.
- *The Armv8.5 architecture extension* on page A2-105.
- *The Armv8.6 architecture extension* on page A2-109.
- *The Armv8.7 architecture extension* on page A2-111.
- *The Armv8.8 architecture extension* on page A2-115.
- *The Performance Monitors Extension* on page A2-119.
- *The Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability Extension* on page A2-120.
- *The Statistical Profiling Extension (SPE)* on page A2-121.
- *The Scalable Vector Extension (SVE)* on page A2-122.
- *The Activity Monitors Extension (AMU)* on page A2-123.
- *The Memory Partitioning and Monitoring (MPAM) Extension* on page A2-124.

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A2.1 Armv8.0 architecture extensions

The original Armv8-A architecture is called Armv8.0. The following sections of this manual describe or summarize permitted extensions to Armv8.0:

- *The Armv8 Cryptographic Extension* on page A2-80.
- *The Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability Extension* on page A2-120.
- *Event monitors* on page D1-4646.
- *The IVIPT Extension* on page D5-4933.
- Chapter H7 *The PC Sample-based Profiling Extension*.

Note

The naming convention of features in the Arm architecture has been redefined. For more information on how these names map to the legacy convention, see Appendix K12 *Legacy Feature Naming Convention*.

In addition to describing Armv8.0, this manual describes the following architectural extensions:

Features added to Armv8.0 in later releases

Architectural features and architectural requirements have been added to the original Armv8-A architecture. For more information, see:

- *Additional functionality added to Armv8.0 in later releases* on page A2-76.
- *Architectural requirements within Armv8.0 architecture* on page A2-79.

For more information, see *Architectural features within Armv8.0 architecture* on page A2-76.

The Armv8.1 architectural extension

The Armv8.1 architecture extension adds both:

- Architectural features. Some of these are mandatory, others are optional. Some features must be implemented together.
- Architectural requirements. These are mandatory.

An implementation is Armv8.1 compliant if all of the following apply:

- It includes all of the Armv8.1 architectural features that are mandatory. This includes all architectural features of an optional architecture component or extension that are defined as mandatory, if the Armv8.1 compliant implementation includes the optional architecture component or extension. See *Architectural features added by Armv8.1* on page A2-82 for all of the Armv8.1 architectural features.
- It includes all of the Armv8.1 architectural requirements. *Additional requirements of Armv8.1* on page A2-84 lists these requirements.

For more information, see *The Armv8.1 architecture extension* on page A2-82.

The Armv8.2 architectural extension

The Armv8.2 architecture extension is an extension to Armv8.1. It adds both:

- Architectural features. Some of these are mandatory, others are optional. Some features must be implemented together.
- Architectural requirements. These are mandatory.

An implementation is Armv8.2 compliant if all of the following apply:

- It is Armv8.1 compliant.
- It includes all of the Armv8.2 architectural features that are mandatory. This includes all architectural features of an optional architecture component or extension that are defined as mandatory, if the Armv8.2 compliant implementation includes the optional architecture component or extension. The features are listed at:
  - *Architectural features added by Armv8.2* on page A2-86, which lists the original Armv8.2 architectural features.

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  - *Features added to the Armv8.2 extension in later releases* on page A2-93, which lists additional Armv8.2 architectural features.
- It includes all of the Armv8.2 architectural requirements. *Additional requirements of Armv8.2* on page A2-92 lists these requirements.

For more information, see *The Armv8.2 architecture extension* on page A2-86.

The Armv8.3 architectural extension

The Armv8.3 architecture extension is an extension to Armv8.2. It adds both:

- Architectural features. Some of these are mandatory, others are optional. Some features must be implemented together.
- Architectural requirements. These are mandatory.

An implementation is Armv8.3 compliant if all of the following apply:

- It is Armv8.2 compliant.
- It includes all of the Armv8.3 architectural features that are mandatory. This includes all architectural features of an optional architecture component or extension that are defined as mandatory, if the Armv8.3 compliant implementation includes the optional architecture component or extension. The features are listed at:
  - *Architectural features added by Armv8.3* on page A2-95, which lists the original Armv8.3 architectural features.
  - *Features added to the Armv8.3 extension in later releases* on page A2-97, which lists additional Armv8.3 architectural features.
- It includes all of the Armv8.3 architectural requirements. *Additional requirements of Armv8.3* on page A2-97 lists these requirements.

For more information, see *The Armv8.3 architecture extension* on page A2-95.

The Armv8.4 architectural extension

The Armv8.4 architecture extension is an extension to Armv8.3. It adds architectural features. Some of these are mandatory, others are optional. Some features must be implemented together.

An implementation is Armv8.4 compliant if all of the following apply:

- It is Armv8.3 compliant.
- It includes all of the Armv8.4 architectural features that are mandatory. This includes all architectural features of an optional architecture component or extension that are defined as mandatory, if the Armv8.4 compliant implementation includes the optional architecture component or extension. See *Architectural features added by Armv8.4* on page A2-100 for all of the Armv8.4 architectural features.

For more information, see *The Armv8.4 architecture extension* on page A2-100.

The Armv8.5 architectural extension

The Armv8.5 architecture extension is an extension to Armv8.4. It adds architectural features. Some of these are mandatory, others are optional. Some features must be implemented together.

An implementation is Armv8.5 compliant if all of the following apply:

- It is Armv8.4 compliant.
- It includes all of the Armv8.5 architectural features that are mandatory. This includes all architectural features of an optional architecture component or extension that are defined as mandatory, if the Armv8.5 compliant implementation includes the optional architecture component or extension. See *Architectural features added by Armv8.5* on page A2-105 for all of the Armv8.5 architectural features.
- It includes all of the Armv8.5 architectural requirements. *Additional requirements of Armv8.5* on page A2-107 lists these requirements.

For more information, see *The Armv8.5 architecture extension* on page A2-105.

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The Armv8.6 architectural extension

The Armv8.6 architecture extension is an extension to Armv8.5. It adds architectural features. Some of these are mandatory, others are optional. Some features must be implemented together.

An implementation is Armv8.6 compliant if all of the following apply:

- It is Armv8.5 compliant.
- It includes all of the Armv8.6 architectural features that are mandatory. This includes all architectural features of an optional architecture component or extension that are defined as mandatory, if the Armv8.6 compliant implementation includes the optional architecture component or extension. See *Architectural features added by Armv8.6* on page A2-109 for all of the Armv8.6 architectural features.
- It includes all of the Armv8.6 architectural requirements. *Additional requirements of Armv8.6* on page A2-110 lists these requirements.

For more information, see *The Armv8.6 architecture extension* on page A2-109.

The Armv8.7 architectural extension

The Armv8.7 architecture extension is an extension to Armv8.6. It adds architectural features. Some of these are mandatory, others are optional. Some features must be implemented together.

An implementation is Armv8.7 compliant if all of the following apply:

- It is Armv8.6 compliant.
- It includes all of the Armv8.7 architectural features that are mandatory. This includes all architectural features of an optional architecture component or extension that are defined as mandatory, if the Armv8.7 compliant implementation includes the optional architecture component or extension. See *Architectural features added by Armv8.7* on page A2-111 for all of the Armv8.7 architectural features.
- It includes all of the Armv8.7 architectural requirements. *Additional requirements of Armv8.7* on page A2-114 lists these requirements.

For more information, see *The Armv8.7 architecture extension* on page A2-111.

The Armv8.8 architectural extension

The Armv8.8 architecture extension is an extension to Armv8.7. It adds architectural features. Some of these are mandatory, others are optional. Some features must be implemented together.

An implementation is Armv8.8 compliant if all of the following apply:

- It is Armv8.7 compliant.
- It includes all of the Armv8.8 architectural features that are mandatory. This includes all architectural features of an optional architecture component or extension that are defined as mandatory, if the Armv8.8 compliant implementation includes the optional architecture component or extension. See *Architectural features added by Armv8.8* on page A2-115 for all of the Armv8.8 architectural features.
- It includes all of the Armv8.8 architectural requirements. *Additional requirements of Armv8.8* on page A2-118 lists these requirements.

For more information, see *The Armv8.8 architecture extension* on page A2-115.

The Statistical Profiling Extension (SPE)

SPE is an optional extension to Armv8.2. That is, SPE requires the implementation of Armv8.2.

For more information, see *The Statistical Profiling Extension (SPE)* on page A2-121.

The Scalable Vector Extension (SVE)

SVE is an optional extension to Armv8.2. That is, SVE requires the implementation of Armv8.2.

For more information, see *The Scalable Vector Extension (SVE)* on page A2-122.

The Activity Monitors Extension (AMU)

AMU is an optional extension to Armv8.4. That is, AMU requires the implementation of Armv8.4.

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For more information, see *The Activity Monitors Extension (AMU)* on page A2-123.

The Memory Partitioning and Monitoring Extension (MPAM)

MPAM is an optional extension to Armv8.2. That is, MPAM requires the implementation of Armv8.2.

For more information, see *The Memory Partitioning and Monitoring (MPAM) Extension* on page A2-124.

See also *Permitted implementation of subsets of Armv8.x and Armv8.(x+1) architectural features*.

A2.1.1 Permitted implementation of subsets of Armv8.x and Armv8.(x+1) architectural features

An Armv8.*x* compliant implementation can include any arbitrary subset of the architectural features of Armv8.(*x*+1), subject only to those constraints that require that certain features be implemented together.

Unless this manual permits otherwise, an Armv8.*x* compliant implementation does not include any features of Armv8.(*x*+2) or later.

Note

The addition of Armv8.(*x*+1) features to an Armv8.*x* compliant implementation is permitted only if the implementer has a license to Armv8.(*x*+1) in addition to the license to Armv8.*x*.

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A2.2 Architectural features within Armv8.0 architecture

This includes architectural features and architectural requirements that have been added to the Armv8.0 architecture since the initial release, that were not part of the original Armv8-A architecture, see:

- *Additional functionality added to Armv8.0 in later releases*.
- *Architectural requirements within Armv8.0 architecture* on page A2-79.

A2.2.1 Additional functionality added to Armv8.0 in later releases

An implementation of Armv8.0 can include any or all of the features that this section describes.

The Armv8.0 architecture extension adds the following architectural features, which are identified by the architectural feature name and a short description of the feature:

FEAT_SB, Speculation Barrier

FEAT_SB introduces a barrier to control speculation.

This instruction is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.0 implementations and mandatory in Armv8.5 implementations.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_SB:

- ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.SB.
- ID_ISAR6_EL1.SB.
- ID_ISAR6.SB.

For more information, see:

- *Speculation Barrier (SB)* on page B2-173.
- *Barriers and CLREX instructions* on page C3-247.
- *Speculation Barrier (SB)* on page E2-6867.
- *Miscellaneous instructions* on page F2-6957.

FEAT_SSBS, FEAT_SBSS2, Speculative Store Bypass Safe

FEAT_SSBS allows software to indicate whether hardware is permitted to load or store speculatively in a manner that could give rise to a cache timing side channel, which in turn could be used to derive an address from values loaded to a register from memory.

FEAT_SSBS2 provides controls for the MSR and MRS instructions to read and write the PSTATE.SSBS field.

FEAT_SSBS is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states. FEAT_SSBS2 is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.0 implementations.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_SSBS and FEAT_SSBS2:

- ID_AA64PFR1_EL1.SSBS.
- ID_PFR2_EL1.SSBS.
- ID_PFR2.SSBS.

For more information, see:

- *Speculative Store Bypass Safe (SSBS)* on page B2-170.
- *Speculative Store Bypass Safe (SSBS)* on page E2-6863.

FEAT_CSV2 and FEAT_CSV2_2, Cache Speculation Variant 2

FEAT_CSV2 adds a mechanism to identify if hardware cannot disclose information about whether branch targets trained in one hardware described context can control speculative execution in a different hardware described context.

FEAT_CSV2_2 adds the SCXTNUM_ELx registers, which provide a number that can be used to separate out different context numbers within their respective Exception levels for the purpose of protecting against side-channels using branch prediction and similar resources.

FEAT_CSV2 is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

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FEAT_CSV2_2 is supported in AArch64 state only.

FEAT_CSV2 is OPTIONAL in Armv8.0 implementations and mandatory in Armv8.5 implementations.

FEAT_CSV2_2 is OPTIONAL in Armv8.0 implementations.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_CSV2:

- ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.CSV2.
- ID_PFR0_EL1.CSV2.
- ID_PFR0.CSV2.

The ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.CSV2 field identifies the presence of FEAT_CSV2_2.

For more information, see:

- *Restrictions on the effects of speculation* on page B2-169.
- *Restrictions on the effects of speculation* on page E2-6863.

FEAT_CSV2_1p1 and FEAT_CSV2_1p2, Cache Speculation Variant 2

For each of these features, within a hardware-described context, branch targets trained for branches situated at one address can control speculative execution of branches situated at different addresses only in a hard-to-determine way.

FEAT_CSV2_1p1 does not support the SCXTNUM_ELx registers, and the contexts do not include the SCXTNUM_ELx register contexts.

FEAT_CSV2_1p2 adds the SCXTNUM_ELx registers, but the contexts do not include the SCXTNUM_ELx register contexts.

These features are supported in AArch64 state only.

These features are OPTIONAL in Armv8.0 implementations.

The ID_AA64PFR1_EL1.CSV2_frac field identifies the presence of FEAT_CSV2_1p1 and FEAT_CSV2_1p2.

For more information, see:

- *Restrictions on the effects of speculation* on page B2-169.
- *Restrictions on the effects of speculation* on page E2-6863.

FEAT_CSV3, Cache Speculation Variant 3

FEAT_CSV3 adds a mechanism to identify if hardware cannot disclose information about whether data loaded under speculation with a permission or domain fault can be used to form an address, generate condition codes, or generate SVE predicate values, to be used by instructions newer than the load in the speculative sequence.

This feature is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.0 implementations and mandatory in Armv8.5 implementations.

This feature is mandatory when FEAT_E0PD is implemented.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_CSV3:

- ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.CSV3.
- ID_PFR2_EL1.CSV3.
- ID_PFR2.CSV3.

FEAT_SPECRES, Speculation restriction instructions

FEAT_SPECRES adds the CFP RCTX, CPP RCTX, DVP RCTX, CFPRCTX, CPPRCTX, and DVPRCTX System instructions. These instructions prevent predictions based on information gathered from earlier execution within a particular execution context from affecting the later speculative execution within that context, to the extent that the speculative execution is observable through side channels.

This feature is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.0 implementations and mandatory in Armv8.5 implementations.

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The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_SPECRES:

- ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.SPECRES.
- ID_ISAR6_EL1.SPECRES.
- ID_ISAR6.SPECRES.

For more information, see:

- *Prediction restriction instructions* on page C5-646.
- *Execution, data prediction and prefetching restriction System instructions* on page D4-4758.
- *Execution and data prediction restriction System instructions* on page G4-8818.

FEAT_CP15SDISABLE2, CP15SDISABLE2

FEAT_CP15SDISABLE2 provides an implementation-defined mechanism, the **CP15SDISABLE2** signal, which when asserted HIGH prevents writes to a set of Secure CP15 registers. This signal is analogous to the existing **CP15SDISABLE** signal.

This feature is supported only when EL3 is executing in AArch32 state.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.0 implementations.

For more information, see *The CP15SDISABLE and CP15SDISABLE2 input signals* on page G5-8969.

FEAT_DoubleLock, Double Lock

FEAT_DoubleLock is the mnemonic used for the OS Double Lock.

If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented and FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented, this feature is OPTIONAL.

If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented and FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented, this feature is mandatory.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this feature is not implemented.

Note

The implementation of FEAT_DoubleLock in an Armv9 implementation is prohibited.

The ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.DoubleLock field identifies that the OS Double Lock has been implemented.

FEAT_DGH, Data Gathering Hint

FEAT_DGH adds the Data Gathering Hint instruction to the hint space.

This instruction is added to the A64 instruction set only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.0 implementations.

The ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.DGH field identifies the presence of FEAT_DGH.

For more information, see *Hint instructions* on page C3-247.

FEAT_ETS, Enhanced Translation Synchronization

FEAT_ETS adds support for enhanced memory access ordering requirements for translation table walks.

This feature is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.0 implementations and mandatory in Armv8.7 implementations.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_ETS:

- ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1.ETS.
- ID_MMFR5_EL1.ETS.
- ID_MMFR5.ETS.

For more information, see:

- *Ordering of memory accesses from translation table walks* on page D5-4802.
- *Ordering of translation table walks* on page E2-6871.

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FEAT_nTLBPA, Intermediate caching of translation table walks

FEAT_nTLBPA adds a mechanism to identify if the intermediate caching of translation table walks does not include non-coherent caches of previous valid translation table entries since the last completed TLBI applicable to the PE.

This feature is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.0 implementations.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_nTLBPA:

- ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1.nTLBPA.
- ID_MMFR5_EL1.nTLBPA.
- ID_MMFR5.nTLBPA.

For more information, see:

- *General TLB maintenance requirements* on page D5-4911.
- *General TLB maintenance requirements* on page G5-8904.

FEAT_PCSRv8, PC Sample-based Profiling Extension

FEAT_PCSRv8 adds support for PC Sample-based Profiling Extension that provides coarse-grained, non-invasive profiling by an external debugger.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.0 implementations.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_PCSRv8:

- EDDEVID.PCSample.
- DBGDEVID.PCSample.
- EDDEVID1.PCSROffset.
- DBGDEVID1.PCSROffset.
- PMDEVID.PCSample.

For more information, see *About the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension* on page H7-10028.

A2.2.2 Architectural requirements within Armv8.0 architecture

The Armv8.0 architecture includes some mandatory changes, that have been added to the architecture at a later date, that are not associated with a feature. These are:

Prefetch speculation protection

When substituting a direct branch with another direct branch, or a `NOP` with a direct branch, by the modified PE, at around the time that the executing PE is executing the software being modified, prefetch speculation protection prevents the old instructions from accidentally being fetched to the executing PE. For further information on implementation of these requirements, see:

- *Ordering of instruction fetches* on page B2-168.
- *Ordering of instruction fetches* on page E2-6862.

An implementation of the Armv8.0 architecture must comply with all of the additional requirements. When combined with the mandatory architectural features that have been added to the Armv8.0 architecture, such an implementation is also called an implementation of the Armv8.0 architecture.

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A2.3 The Armv8 Cryptographic Extension

The Armv8.0 Cryptographic Extension provides instructions for the acceleration of encryption and decryption, and includes the following features:

- FEAT_AES, which includes the `AESD` and `AESE` instructions.
- FEAT_PMULL, which includes the `PMULL, PMULL2` instructions.
- FEAT_SHA1, which includes the `SHA1*` instructions.
- FEAT_SHA256, which includes the `SHA256*` instructions.

From Armv8.2, an implementation of the Armv8.0 Cryptographic Extension can include either or both of:

- The AES functionality, including support for multiplication of 64-bit polynomials. The ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.AES field indicates whether this functionality is supported.
- The SHA1 and SHA2-256 functionality. The ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.{SHA2, SHA1} fields indicate whether this functionality is supported.

The presence of the Cryptographic Extension in an implementation is subject to export license controls. The Cryptographic Extension is an extension of the SIMD support and operates on the vector register file.

The Cryptographic Extension also provides multiply instructions that operate on long polynomials.

The Cryptographic Extension provides this functionality in AArch64 state and AArch32 state, and an implementation that supports both AArch64 state and AArch32 state provides the same Cryptographic Extension functionality in both states.

For more information, see *The Cryptographic Extension* on page C3-326 or *The Cryptographic Extension in AArch32 state* on page F2-6974.

A2.3.1 Armv8.2 extensions to the Cryptographic Extension

Armv8.2 adds optional extensions to the Armv8 Cryptographic Extension, that provide cryptographic functionality in AArch64 state only. These optional features are:

FEAT_SHA512, Advanced SIMD SHA512 instructions

FEAT_SHA512 adds Advanced SIMD instructions that support SHA2-512 functionality.

These instructions are added to the A64 instruction set only.

Implementation of FEAT_SHA512 requires implementation of the Armv8.0 Cryptographic Extension FEAT_SHA1 and FEAT_SHA256 functionality.

The ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.SHA2 field identifies the presence of FEAT_SHA512.

For more information, see *FEAT_SHA512, SHA2-512 functionality* on page C3-327.

FEAT_SHA3, Advanced SIMD SHA3 instructions

FEAT_SHA3 adds Advanced SIMD instructions that support SHA3 functionality.

These instructions are added to the A64 instruction set only.

Implementation of FEAT_SHA3 requires implementation of the Armv8.0 Cryptographic Extension FEAT_SHA1 and FEAT_SHA256 functionality.

The ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.SHA3 field identifies the presence of FEAT_SHA3.

For more information, see *FEAT_SHA3, SHA3 functionality* on page C3-328.

FEAT_SM3, Advanced SIMD SM3 instructions

FEAT_SM3 adds Advanced SIMD instructions that support the Chinese cryptography algorithm SM3.

These instructions are added to the A64 instruction set only.

Implementation of FEAT_SM3 is independent of the implementation of any SHA functionality.

The ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.SM3 field identifies the presence of FEAT_SM3.

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For more information, see *FEAT_SM3, SM3 functionality* on page C3-329.

FEAT_SM4, Advanced SIMD SM4 instructions

FEAT_SM4 adds Advanced SIMD instructions that support the Chinese cryptography algorithm SM4.

Implementation of FEAT_SM4 is independent of the implementation of any SHA functionality.

These instructions are added to the A64 instruction set only.

The ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.SM4 field identifies the presence of FEAT_SM4.

For more information, see *FEAT_SM4, SM4 functionality* on page C3-329.

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A2.4 The Armv8.1 architecture extension

The Armv8.1 architecture extension adds both architectural features and architectural requirements, see:

- *Architectural features added by Armv8.1*.
- *Additional requirements of Armv8.1* on page A2-84.
- *Features added to the Armv8.1 extension in later releases* on page A2-85.
- *Features made optional in Armv8.1 implementations* on page A2-85.

A2.4.1 Architectural features added by Armv8.1

An implementation of the Armv8.1 extension must include all of the features that this section describes as mandatory. Such an implementation, when combined with the additional requirements of Armv8.1, is also called an implementation of the Armv8.1 architecture.

The Armv8.1 architecture extension adds the following architectural features, which are identified by the architectural feature name and a short description of the feature:

FEAT_LSE, Large System Extensions

FEAT_LSE introduces a set of atomic instructions:

- Compare and Swap instructions, `CAS` and `CASP`.
- Atomic memory operation instructions, `LD<OP>` and `ST<OP>`, where `<OP>` is one of `ADD`, `CLR`, `EOR`, `SET`, `SMAX`, `SMIN`, `UMAX`, and `UMIN`.
- Swap instruction, `SWP`.

These instructions are added only to the A64 instruction set.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.1 implementations.

Implementations of FEAT_VHE require the implementation of FEAT_LSE.

The ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.Atomic field identifies the presence of FEAT_LSE.

For more information, see:

- *Atomic memory operations* on page C3-265.
- *Swap* on page C3-268.
- *Compare and Swap* on page C3-269.

FEAT_RDM, Advanced SIMD rounding double multiply accumulate instructions

FEAT_RDM introduces Rounding Double Multiply Add/Subtract Advanced SIMD instructions. For more information, see:

For the A64 instruction set

- *SQRDMLAH (by element)* on page C7-2673.
- *SQRDMLAH (vector)* on page C7-2676.
- *SQRDMLSH (by element)* on page C7-2679.
- *SQRDMLSH (vector)* on page C7-2682.

For the T32 and A32 instruction sets

- *VQRDMLAH* on page F6-8343.
- *VQRDMLSH* on page F6-8347.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.1 implementations.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_RDM:

- ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.RDM.
- ID_ISAR5_EL1.RDM.
- ID_ISAR5.RDM.

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FEAT_LOR, Limited ordering regions

Limited ordering regions allow large systems to perform special Load-Acquire and Store-Release instructions that provide order between the memory accesses to a region of the PA map as observed by a limited set of observers.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.1 implementations.

The ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1.LO field identifies the presence of FEAT_LOR.

For more information, see:

- *Limited ordering regions* on page B2-179.

FEAT_HPDS, Hierarchical permission disables

FEAT_HPDS introduces the facility to disable the hierarchical attributes, APTable, PXNTable, and UXNTable, in the translation tables. This disable has no effect on the NSTable bit.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.1 implementations.

This feature is added only to the VMSAv8-64 translation regimes. Armv8.2 extends this to the AArch32 translation regimes, see FEAT_AA32HPD.

The ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1.HPDS field identifies the presence of FEAT_HPDS.

FEAT_HAFDBS, Hardware management of the Access flag and dirty state

In Armv8.0, all updates to the translation tables are performed by software. From Armv8.1, for the VMSAv8-64 translation regimes only, hardware can perform updates to the translation tables in two contexts:

- Hardware management of the Access flag.
- Hardware management of dirty state, with updates to a dirty state in the translation tables.

The dirty state is introduced in Armv8.1.

Hardware management of dirty state can be enabled only when hardware management of the Access flag is also enabled.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.1 implementations. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this is implemented.

The ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1.HAFDBS field identifies the presence of FEAT_HAFDBS.

For more information, see:

- *The dirty state* on page D5-4861.
- *Hardware management of the Access flag and dirty state* on page D5-4862.

FEAT_PAN, Privileged access never

FEAT_PAN adds a bit to PSTATE. When the value of this PAN state bit is 1, any privileged data access from EL1, or EL2 when HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, to a virtual memory address that is accessible to data accesses at EL0, generates a Permission fault.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.1 implementations.

This feature is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_PAN:

- ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1.PAN.
- ID_MMFR3_EL1.PAN.
- ID_MMFR3.PAN.

For more information, see:

- *About PSTATE.PAN* on page D5-4850.
- *About the PAN bit* on page G5-8879.

FEAT_VMID16, 16-bit VMID

In an Armv8.1 implementation, when EL2 is using AArch64, the *virtual machine identifier* (*VMID*) size is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice of 8 bits or 16 bits.

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This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.1 implementations.

When implemented, this feature is supported only when EL2 is using AArch64.

The ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1.VMIDBits field identifies the supported VMID size.

For more information, see:

- *VMID size* on page D5-4907.

FEAT_VHE, Virtualization Host Extensions

Armv8.1 introduces the *Virtualization Host Extensions* (VHE) that provide enhanced support for Type 2 hypervisors in Non-secure state.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.1 implementations.

An implementation that includes FEAT_VHE requires FEAT_LSE to be implemented.

The ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1.VH field identifies the presence of FEAT_VHE.

The following fields indicate the presence of the Virtualization Host Extensions for debug, including the changes for the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension and the Performance Monitors Extension:

- ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.DebugVer.
- ID_DFR0_EL1.{CopSDbg, CopDbg}.

For more information, see:

- *Virtualization Host Extensions* on page D5-4882.

FEAT_PMUv3p1, PMU Extensions v3.1

Armv8.1 makes the following enhancements to the Performance Monitors Extension:

- The event number space is extended to 16 bits to allow additional IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event types, and the reserved space for future additions to the architecturally-defined event types is extended.
- The HPMD bit is added to MDCR_EL2. This bit disables event counting at EL2.
- The STALL_FRONTEND and STALL_BACKEND events are required to be implemented. For more information, see *Required events* on page D8-5139.

The Performance Monitors Extension is an OPTIONAL feature, but if it is implemented, an Arm8.1 implementation must include FEAT_PMUv3p1.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_PMUv3p1:

- ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.PMUVer.
- ID_DFR0_EL1.PerfMon.
- ID_DFR0.PerfMon.

A2.4.2 Additional requirements of Armv8.1

The Armv8.1 architecture includes some mandatory changes that are not associated with a feature. These are:

Changes to CRC32 instructions

All implementations of the Armv8.1 architecture are required to implement the `CRC32*` instructions. These are OPTIONAL in Armv8.0.

The following fields identify the presence of the `CRC32*` instructions:

- ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.CRC32.
- ID_ISAR5_EL1.CRC32.
- ID_ISAR5.CRC32.

An implementation of the Armv8.1 extension must comply with all of the additional requirements. Such an implementation, when combined with the mandatory architectural features of Armv8.1, is also called an implementation of the Armv8.1 architecture.

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A2.4.3 Features added to the Armv8.1 extension in later releases

FEAT_PAN3, Support for SCTLR_ELx.EPAN

FEAT_PAN3 adds a bit to SCTLR_EL1 and SCTLR_EL2, EPAN, to support using Privileged Access Never with instruction accesses for stage 1 translation regimes.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.1 implementations and mandatory in Armv8.7 implementations.

The ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1.PAN field identifies the presence of FEAT_PAN3.

For more information, see *About PSTATE.PAN* on page D5-4850.

A2.4.4 Features made OPTIONAL in Armv8.1 implementations

The feature that has been made OPTIONAL in Armv8.1 implementations is *FEAT_PAN2* on page A2-86.

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A2.5 The Armv8.2 architecture extension

The Armv8.2 architecture extension adds both architectural features and architectural requirements, see:

- *Architectural features added by Armv8.2*.
- *Additional requirements of Armv8.2* on page A2-92.
- *Features added to the Armv8.2 extension in later releases* on page A2-93.
- *Features made optional in Armv8.2 implementations* on page A2-94.

The Armv8.2 architecture extension also adds functionality to the Cryptographic Extension, see *Armv8.2 extensions to the Cryptographic Extension* on page A2-80.

A2.5.1 Architectural features added by Armv8.2

An implementation of the Armv8.2 extension must include all of the features that this section describes as mandatory. Such an implementation, when combined with the additional requirements of Armv8.2, is also called an implementation of the Armv8.2 architecture.

The Armv8.2 architecture extension adds the following architectural features, which are identified by the architectural feature name and a short description of the feature:

FEAT_ASMv8p2, Armv8.2 changes to the A64 ISA

FEAT_ASMv8p2 adds the `BFC` instruction to the A64 instruction set as an alias of `BFM`. It also requires that the `BFC` instruction and the A64 pseudo-instruction `REV64` are implemented by assemblers.

Note

- In Armv8.0 and Armv8.1, the A64 pseudo-instruction `REV64` is OPTIONAL.
- Because this feature relates to support for an instruction alias and for a pseudo-instruction, there are no corresponding feature ID register fields.

This change to the instruction set and assembler requirements is mandatory in an Armv8.2 implementation.

For more information, see:

- *BFC* on page C6-1193.
- *REV64* on page C6-1738.

FEAT_PAN2, `AT S1E1R` and `AT S1E1W` instruction variants affected by PSTATE.PAN

FEAT_PAN2 adds variants of the AArch64 `AT S1E1R` and `AT S1E1W` instructions and the AArch32 `ATS1CPR` and `ATS1CPW` instructions. These instructions factor in the PSTATE.PAN bit when determining whether or not the location will generate a Permission fault for a privileged access, as is reported in the PAR. For more information, see:

For the AArch64 System instructions

- *AT S1E1RP, Address Translate Stage 1 EL1 Read PAN* on page C5-831.
- *AT S1E1WP, Address Translate Stage 1 EL1 Write PAN* on page C5-835.

For the AArch32 System instructions

- *ATS1CPRP, Address Translate Stage 1 Current state PL1 Read PAN* on page G8-9044.
- *ATS1CPWP, Address Translate Stage 1 Current state PL1 Write PAN* on page G8-9046.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.1 implementations and mandatory in Armv8.2 implementations.

These instructions are added to the A64 and A32/T32 instruction sets.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_PAN2:

- ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1.PAN.
- ID_MMFR3_EL1.PAN.
- ID_MMFR3.PAN.

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For more information, see:

- *Address translation instructions* on page D5-4830.
- *ATS1C**, Address translation stage 1, current security state* on page G5-8956.
- *Encoding and availability of the address translation instructions* on page G5-8957.

FEAT_FP16, Half-precision floating-point data processing

FEAT_FP16 supports:

- Half-precision data-processing instructions for Advanced SIMD and floating-point in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.
- The FPCR.FZ16 and FPSCR.FZ16 bits, which enables flushing of denormalized numbers to zero for half-precision data-processing instructions.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.2 implementations, unless one of the following is implemented:

- The Scalable Vector Extension (SVE).
- FEAT_FHM.

If SVE or FEAT_FHM is implemented, FEAT_FP16 is implemented. From Armv8.4, if FEAT_FHM is not implemented, FEAT_FP16 is not implemented.

When this feature is implemented it is implemented in both Advanced SIMD and floating-point, and in AArch64 and AArch32 states.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_FP16:

- ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.{FP, AdvSIMD}.
- MVFR1_EL1.{FPHP, SIMDHP}.
- MVFR1.{FPHP, SIMDHP}.

For more information, see:

- *Half-precision floating-point formats* on page A1-48.
- *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page A1-59.
- *Modified immediate constants in A64 instructions* on page C2-240.

FEAT_DotProd, Advanced SIMD dot product instructions

FEAT_DotProd provides instructions to perform the dot product of two 32-bit vectors, accumulating the result in a third 32-bit vector. This can be performed using signed or unsigned arithmetic.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.2 implementations and mandatory in Armv8.4 implementations.

These instructions are added to the A64 and A32/T32 instruction sets.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_DotProd:

- ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.DP.
- ID_ISAR6_EL1.DP.
- ID_ISAR6.DP.

For more information, see:

- *SIMD dot product* on page C3-323.
- *Advanced SIMD dot product instructions* on page F2-6971.

FEAT_FHM, Floating-point half-precision multiplication instructions

FEAT_FHM adds floating-point multiplication instructions.

These instructions are added to the A64 and A32/T32 instruction sets.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.2 implementations, and can be implemented only when FEAT_FP16 is implemented. This feature is mandatory in Armv8.4 implementations when FEAT_FP16 is implemented. This feature is not implemented in Armv8.4 implementations when FEAT_FP16 is not implemented.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_FHM:

- ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.FHM.
- ID_ISAR6_EL1.FHM.

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- ID_ISAR6.FHM.

For more information, see:

- *SIMD arithmetic* on page C3-310.
- *SIMD by element arithmetic* on page C3-317.
- *Advanced SIMD multiply instructions* on page F2-6970.

FEAT_LSMAOC, AArch32 Load/Store Multiple instruction atomicity and ordering controls

FEAT_LSMAOC adds controls that disable legacy behavior of AArch32 load multiple and store multiple instructions, and provide a trap of one aspect of this legacy behavior.

Implementation of FEAT_LSMAOC is OPTIONAL. When implemented it provides:

- LSMAOE fields in the SCTLR_EL1, SCTLR_EL2, HSCTLR, and SCTLR registers. These fields can have the following effects on the behavior of AArch32 load multiple and store multiple instructions:
  - An interrupt can be taken between two memory accesses made by a single load multiple or store multiple instruction.
  - The memory accesses made by a single load multiple or store multiple instruction to Device memory with the non-Reordering attribute can be reordered.
- nTLSMD fields in the SCTLR_EL1, SCTLR_EL2, HSCTLR, and SCTLR registers. These fields can cause an access to Device-nGRE, Device-nGnRE, or Device-nGnRnE memory by an AArch32 load multiple and store multiple instruction to generate an Alignment fault.

Note

Armv8.2 deprecates software dependence on the legacy behavior of AArch32 load multiple and store multiple instructions, and these fields disable this behavior.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_LSMAOC:

- ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1.LSM.
- ID_MMFR4_EL1.LSM.
- ID_MMFR4.LSM.

For more information, see the register field descriptions and:

- *Generation of Alignment faults by load/store multiple accesses to Device memory* on page E2-6878.
- *Multi-register loads and stores that access Device memory* on page E2-6890.
- *Taking an interrupt or other exception during a multiple-register load or store* on page G1-8647.

FEAT_UAO, Unprivileged Access Override control

Armv8.2 adds a bit to PSTATE. When the value of PSTATE.UAO is 1, and when executed at EL1 or at EL2 with HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}, the memory accesses made by the load/store unprivileged instructions behave as if they were made by the load/store register instructions. See *Load/store unprivileged* on page C3-256 and *Load/store register* on page C3-252.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.2 implementations.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

The ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1.UAO field identifies the presence of FEAT_UAO.

For more information, see *About PSTATE.UAO* on page D5-4851.

FEAT_DPB, DC CVAP instruction

FEAT_DPB introduces a mechanism to identify and manage persistent memory locations in a shared memory hierarchy, including adding the `DC CVAP` instruction.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.2 implementations.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

The ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.DPB field identifies the presence of FEAT_DPB.

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For more information about FEAT_DPB, see *Memory hierarchy* on page B2-181.

FEAT_VPIPT, VMID-aware PIPT instruction cache

FEAT_VPIPT supports a instruction cache type, described as the *VMID-aware PIPT* (VPIPT) instruction cache.

Note

Armv8.2 adds VPIPT to the set of supported cache types, meaning an Armv8.2 implementation is permitted to implement VPIPT caches, but is not required to do so.

This feature is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

The CTR_EL0.L1Ip and CTR.L1Ip fields identify the presence of FEAT_VPIPT.

For more information, see:

- *VPIPT (VMID-aware PIPT) instruction caches* on page D5-4932.
- *VPIPT (VMID-aware PIPT) instruction caches* on page G5-8920.

FEAT_AA32HPD, AArch32 hierarchical permission disables

FEAT_HPDS introduced the ability to disable the hierarchical attributes, APTable, PXNTable, and UXNTable, in the VMSAv8-64 translation regimes. FEAT_AA32HPD extends this functionality to the VMSAv8-32 translation regimes when those regimes are using the Long descriptor Translation Table format.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.2 implementations. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this is implemented.

The ID_MMFR4_EL1.HPDS and ID_MMFR4.HPDS fields identify the presence of FEAT_AA32HPD.

For more information, see *Attribute fields in VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format descriptors* on page G5-8860.

FEAT_HPDS2, Translation table page-based hardware attributes

Armv8.2 provides a mechanism to allow operating systems or hypervisors to make up to four bits of Translation Table final-level descriptors available for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use.

This functionality is available for all translation regimes in AArch64 state and for stages of translation in AArch32 state that use the Long descriptor Translation Table format.

FEAT_HPDS2 is OPTIONAL in Armv8.2 implementations, but implementation of FEAT_HPDS2 requires implementation of both:

- FEAT_HPDS.
- FEAT_AA32HPD, if any Exception level higher than EL0 can use AArch32.

Note

For stage 1 translations, page-based hardware attributes can be used only for a stage of translation for which the Hierarchical permission disables field has a value of 1.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_HPDS2:

- ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1.HPDS.
- ID_MMFR4_EL1.HPDS.
- ID_MMFR4.HPDS.

For more information, see:

- *Memory attribute fields in the VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors* on page D5-4841.
- *Attribute fields in VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format descriptors* on page G5-8860.

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FEAT_LPA, Large PA and IPA support

FEAT_LPA:

- Allows a larger *intermediate physical address* (IPA) and PA space of up to 52 bits when using the 64KB translation granule.
- Allows a level 1 block size where the block covers a 4TB address range for the 64KB translation granule if the implementation support 52 bits of PA.

This is an OPTIONAL feature in Armv8.2 implementations. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether it is implemented.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

The ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.PARange field identifies the presence of FEAT_LPA.

For more information about FEAT_LPA, see:

- *VMSA address types and address spaces* on page D5-4769.
- *Address size configuration* on page D5-4784.
- *Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 64KB translation granule* on page D5-4790.
- *VMSAv8-64 translation table level -1, level 0, level 1, and level 2 descriptor formats* on page D5-4834.
- *Translation table level 3 descriptor formats* on page D5-4839.

FEAT_LVA, Large VA support

FEAT_LVA supports a larger VA space for each translation table base register of up to 52 bits when using the 64KB translation granule.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This is an OPTIONAL feature in Armv8.2 implementations. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether it is implemented.

If FEAT_LVA is implemented, then any implemented trace macrocell must be at least ETMv4.2.

The ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1.VARange field identifies the presence of FEAT_LVA.

For more information about FEAT_LVA, see:

- *VMSA address types and address spaces* on page D5-4769.
- *Address size configuration* on page D5-4784.
- *Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 64KB translation granule* on page D5-4790.
- *VMSAv8-64 translation table level -1, level 0, level 1, and level 2 descriptor formats* on page D5-4834.
- *Translation table level 3 descriptor formats* on page D5-4839.

FEAT_TTCNP, Translation table Common not private translations

FEAT_TTCNP permits multiple PEs in the same Inner Shareable domain to use the same translation tables for a given stage of address translation.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.2 implementations.

This facility is available for all VMSAv8-64 translation regimes and for VMSAv8-32 translation stages that use the Long descriptor Translation Table format.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_TTCNP:

- ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1.CnP.
- ID_MMFR4_EL1.CnP.
- ID_MMFR4.CnP.

For more information, see:

- *Common not private translations* on page D5-4906.
- *Common not private translations in VMSAv8-32* on page G5-8909.

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FEAT_XNX, Translation table stage 2 Unprivileged Execute-never

FEAT_XNX extends the stage 2 translation table access permissions to provide control of whether memory is executable at EL0 independent of whether it is executable at EL1.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.2 implementations that implement EL2.

This facility is available for stage 2 translation stages in VMSAv8-64 and VMSAv8-32.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_XNX:

- ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1.XNX.
- ID_MMFR4_EL1.XNX.
- ID_MMFR4.XNX.

For more information, see:

- *Access permissions for instruction execution* on page D5-4855.
- *Access permissions for instruction execution* on page G5-8880.

FEAT_Debugv8p2, Debug v8.2

FEAT_Debugv8p2 covers a selection of mandatory changes, including:

- If the Core power domain is powered up and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE, EDPRSR.{DLK,SPD,PU} is only permitted to read {UNKNOWN, 0, 0}.
- The definition of Exception Catch debug events is extended to include reset entry.
- All CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE cases that generate Exception Catch debug events are removed.
- Controls are added to EDECCR to control Exception Catch debug event generation on exception return.
- All IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED control of external debug accesses to OSLAR_EL1 is removed.
- `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()` cannot override software controls of counting attributable events in Secure state.

If FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented, FEAT_DoubleLock is OPTIONAL.

The fields that identify the presence of FEAT_Debugv8p2 are:

- ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.DebugVer and DBGDIDR.Version.
- ID_DFR0_EL1.{CopSDbg, CopDbg} and ID_DFR0.{CopSDbg, CopDbg}.
- EDDEVARCH.ARCHID.

For more information, see:

- *Exception Catch debug event* on page H3-9963.
- *EDPRSR.{DLK, SPD, PU} and the Core power domain* on page H6-10018.
- *Interaction with EL3* on page D8-4959.
- *External access disabled* on page H8-10040.

FEAT_PCSRv8p2, PC Sample-based profiling

In Armv8.2, the control and implementation of the OPTIONAL PC Sample-based Profiling extension is moved from ED*SR Debug registers to PM*SR registers in the Performance Monitors address space. See Chapter H7 *The PC Sample-based Profiling Extension*.

The PC Sample-based Profiling Extension is an OPTIONAL feature. If it is implemented, an Arm8.2 implementation must also include FEAT_PCSRv8p2.

If Secure EL2 and PC Sample-based Profiling are both implemented, FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is mandatory.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_PCSRv8p2:

- EDDEVID.PCSample.
- DBGDEVID.PCSample.
- EDDEVID1.PCSROffset.
- DBGDEVID1.PCSROffset.

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- PMDEVID.PCSample.

FEAT_IESB, Implicit Error Synchronization event

FEAT_IESB adds an implicit error synchronization event at exception entry and return, controlled by the added SCTLR_ELx.IESB fields. An IESB field is added to the ESR_ELx syndrome registers.

The implicit error synchronization events affect the same synchronizable asynchronous events that are synchronized by the `ESB` instruction, see *The Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability Extension* on page A2-120.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.2 implementations.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

The ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1.IESB field identifies the presence of FEAT_IESB.

For more information, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, ARMv8, for the ARMv8-A architecture profile*.

FEAT_F32MM, Single-precision Matrix Multiplication

FEAT_F32MM adds support for the SVE FP32 single-precision floating-point matrix multiplication variant of the `FMMLA` instruction.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.2 implementations.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

FEAT_F32MM requires FEAT_SVE.

The ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.F32MM field identifies the presence of FEAT_F32MM.

FEAT_F64MM, Single-precision Matrix Multiplication

FEAT_F64MM adds support for the following SVE instructions:

- `FMMLA` (FP64 double-precision variant).
- `LD1ROB (scalar plus immediate)`.
- `LD1ROB (scalar plus scalar)`.
- `LD1ROD (scalar plus immediate)`.
- `LD1ROD (scalar plus scalar)`.
- `LD1ROH (scalar plus immediate)`.
- `LD1ROH (scalar plus scalar)`.
- `LD1ROW (scalar plus immediate)`.
- `LD1ROW (scalar plus scalar)`.
- `TRN1, TRN2 (vectors)` (128-bit variant).
- `UZP1, UZP2 (vectors)` (128-bit variant).
- `ZIP1, ZIP2 (vectors)` (128-bit variant).

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.2 implementations.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

FEAT_F64MM requires FEAT_SVE.

The ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.F64MM field identifies the presence of FEAT_F64MM.

Extensions to the Arm Cryptographic Extensions

See the description of the FEAT_SHA512 and FEAT_SM3 features in *Armv8.2 extensions to the Cryptographic Extension* on page A2-80.

A2.5.2 Additional requirements of Armv8.2

The Armv8.2 architecture includes some mandatory changes that are not associated with a feature. These are:

Change to ACTLR2 and HCTLR2 registers

In AArch32 state, the ACTLR2 and HACTLR2 registers become mandatory.

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Implementation of RAS Extension

The RAS Extension must be implemented, see *The Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability Extension* on page A2-120.

An implementation of the Armv8.2 extension must comply with all of the additional requirements. Such an implementation, when combined with the mandatory architectural features of Armv8.2, is also called an implementation of the Armv8.2 architecture.

If FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the feature FEAT_PMUv3p4 is OPTIONAL in Armv8.2 implementations.

A2.5.3 Features added to the Armv8.2 extension in later releases

FEAT_EVT, Enhanced Virtualization Traps

FEAT_EVT introduces additional traps for EL1 and EL0 Cache controls. These traps are independent of existing controls.

This feature is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.2 implementations and is mandatory in Armv8.5.

ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1.EVT identifies the presence of the AArch64 traps controls.

ID_MMFR4_EL1.EVT and ID_MMFR4.EVT identify the presence of the AArch32 traps.

For more information, see:

- HCR_EL2.{TTLBIS, TTLBOS, TICAB, TOCU, TID4}.
- HCR2.{TTLBIS, TICAB, TOCU, TID4}.

FEAT_DPB2, DC CVADP instruction

FEAT_DPB2 allows two levels of cache clean to the Point of Persistence by:

- Redefining Point of Persistence, which changes the scope of `DC CVAP`.
- Defining a Point of Deep Persistence.
- Adding the DC CVADP System instruction.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.2 implementations and is mandatory in Armv8.5 implementations.

The ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.DPB field identifies the presence of FEAT_DPB2.

For further information, see *Terminology for Clean, Invalidate, and Clean and Invalidate instructions* on page D4-4739.

FEAT_BF16, AArch64 BFloat16 instructions

FEAT_BF16 supports the BFloat16, or BF16, 16-bit floating-point storage format in AArch64 state. This format supports:

- The BFloat16 floating-point data type.
- Arithmetic instructions to accelerate dot products and matrix multiplications of BF16 values.
- Instructions to convert single-precision floating-point values to BF16 format.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.2 implementations and mandatory in Armv8.6 implementations.

The ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.BF16 field identifies the presence of FEAT_BF16.

When both Advanced SIMD and SVE are implemented, the ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.BF16 and ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.BF16 fields must return the same value.

For further information, see:

- *BFloat16 floating-point format* on page A1-52.
- *Floating-point single-precision to BFloat16 conversion instruction* on page C3-305.
- *SIMD BFloat16* on page C3-324.
- *SVE BFloat16 floating-point multiply-add* on page C3-345.
- *SVE BFloat16 floating-point dot product* on page C3-345.

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- *SVE BFloat16 floating-point matrix multiply* on page C3-346.
- *SVE BFloat16 floating-point convert* on page C3-347.

FEAT_AA32BF16, AArch32 BFloat16 instructions

FEAT_AA32BF16 supports the BFloat16, or BF16, 16-bit floating-point storage format in AArch32 state. This format supports:

- The BFloat16 floating-point data type.
- Arithmetic instructions to accelerate dot products and matrix multiplications of BF16 values.
- Instructions to convert single-precision floating-point values to BF16 format.

This feature is supported in AArch32 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.2 implementations.

The ID_ISAR6_EL1.BF16 and ID_ISAR6.BF16 fields identify the presence of FEAT_AA32BF16.

For further information, see:

- *BFloat16 floating-point format* on page A1-52.
- *Advanced SIMD BFloat16 instructions* on page F2-6972.
- *Floating-point data-processing* on page F3-7014.

FEAT_I8MM, AArch64 Int8 matrix multiplication instructions

FEAT_I8MM introduces integer matrix multiply-accumulate instructions and mixed sign dot product instructions.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.2 implementations and mandatory in Armv8.6 implementations.

The ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.I8MM field identifies the presence of FEAT_I8MM.

When both Advanced SIMD and SVE are implemented, the ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.I8MM and the ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.I8MM fields must return the same value.

For further information, see:

- *SIMD dot product* on page C3-323.
- *SIMD integer matrix multiply-accumulate* on page C3-326.
- *SVE Integer dot product* on page C3-334.
- *SVE Integer matrix multiply operations* on page C3-334.

FEAT_AA32I8MM, AArch32 Int8 matrix multiplication instructions

FEAT_AA32I8MM introduces integer matrix multiply-accumulate instructions and mixed sign dot product instructions.

This feature is supported in AArch32 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.2 implementations.

The ID_ISAR6_EL1.I8MM and ID_ISAR6.I8MM fields identify the presence of FEAT_AA32I8MM.

For further information, see:

- *Advanced SIMD dot product instructions* on page F2-6971.
- *Advanced SIMD matrix multiply instructions* on page F2-6972.

A2.5.4 Features made OPTIONAL in Armv8.2 implementations

The features that have been made OPTIONAL in Armv8.2 implementations are:

- *FEAT_FlagM* on page A2-100.
- *FEAT_LSE2* on page A2-100.
- *FEAT_LRCPC2* on page A2-100.

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A2.6 The Armv8.3 architecture extension

The Armv8.3 architecture extension adds both architectural features and additional requirements, see:

- *Architectural features added by Armv8.3*.
- *Additional requirements of Armv8.3* on page A2-97.
- *Features added to the Armv8.3 extension in later releases* on page A2-97.

A2.6.1 Architectural features added by Armv8.3

An implementation of the Armv8.3 extension must include all of the features that this section describes as mandatory. Such an implementation is also called an implementation of the Armv8.3 architecture.

The Armv8.3 architecture extension adds the following architectural features, which are identified by the architectural feature name and a short description of the feature:

FEAT_FCMA, Floating-point complex number instructions

FEAT_FCMA introduces instructions for floating-point multiplication and addition of complex numbers.

These instructions are added to the A64 and A32/T32 instruction sets.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.3 implementations.

The half-precision versions of these instructions are implemented only if FEAT_FP16 is implemented. Otherwise they are UNDEFINED.

The fields that identify the presence of FEAT_FCMA are:

- ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.FCMA.
- ID_ISAR5_EL1.VCMA.
- ID_ISAR5.VCMA.

For more information, see:

- *SIMD complex number arithmetic* on page C3-324.
- *Advanced SIMD complex number arithmetic instructions* on page F2-6971.

FEAT_JSCVT, JavaScript conversion instructions

FEAT_JSCVT introduces instructions that perform a conversion from a double-precision floating point value to a signed 32-bit integer, with rounding to zero. For more information, see:

For the A64 instruction set

- *FJCVTZS* on page C7-2245.

For the A32/T32 instruction set

- *VJCVT* on page F6-8105.

These instructions are added to the A64 and A32/T32 instruction sets.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.3 implementations.

The fields that identify the presence of FEAT_JSCVT are:

- ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.JSCVT.
- ID_ISAR6_EL1.JSCVT.
- ID_ISAR6.JSCVT.

For more information, see:

- *Floating-point conversion* on page C3-305.
- *About the A64 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page C7-2014.
- *Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page E1-6824.
- *Floating-point data-processing instructions* on page F2-6976.

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FEAT_LRCPC, Load-Acquire RCpc instructions

FEAT_LRCPC introduces three instructions to support the weaker *Release Consistency processor consistent* (RCpc) model that enables the reordering of a Store-Release followed by a Load-Acquire to a different address:

- *LDAPR* on page C6-1496.
- *LDAPRB* on page C6-1498.
- *LDAPRH* on page C6-1500.

These instructions are added to the A64 instruction set.

The feature is mandatory in Armv8.3 implementations.

The ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.LRCPC field identifies the presence of FEAT_LRCPC.

For more information, see:

- *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.
- *Load-Acquire/Store-Release* on page C3-257.

FEAT_NV, Nested virtualization support

FEAT_NV provides support for a Guest Hypervisor to run in Non-secure EL1 and ensures that the Guest Hypervisor is unaware that it is running at that Exception level. A Guest Hypervisor is supported regardless of the value of HCR_EL2.E2H.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

The feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.3 implementations. This feature must be implemented if FEAT_NV2 is implemented.

The ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1.NV field identifies the presence of FEAT_NV.

For more information, see *Nested virtualization* on page D5-4888.

FEAT_CCIDX, Extended cache index

FEAT_CCIDX introduces the following registers to allow caches to be described with greater numbers of sets and greater associativity:

- A 64-bit format of CCSIDR_EL1.
- CCSIDR2_EL1.
- CCSIDR2.

This feature is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.3 implementations.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_CCIDX:

- ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1.CCIDX.
- ID_MMFR4_EL1.CCIDX.
- ID_MMFR4.CCIDX.

For more information, see:

- *Possible formats of the Cache Size Identification Register, CCSIDR_EL1* on page D4-4733.
- *Possible formats of the Cache Size Identification Registers, CCSIDR and CCSIDR2* on page G4-8799.

FEAT_PAuth and FEAT_EPAC, Pointer authentication and Enhanced Pointer authentication

FEAT_PAuth adds functionality that supports address authentication of the contents of a register before that register is used as the target of an indirect branch, or as a load.

FEAT_EPAC adds functionality that permits setting the *Pointer Authentication Code* (PAC) field to 0 on performing a PAC operation on a non-canonical address.

These features are supported in AArch64 state only.

FEAT_PAuth is mandatory in Armv8.3 implementations.

FEAT_EPAC is OPTIONAL in Armv8.3 implementations.

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When FEAT_PAuth is implemented, one of the following must be true:

- Exactly one of the PAC algorithms is implemented.
- If the PACGA instruction and other Pointer authentication instructions use different PAC algorithms, exactly two PAC algorithms are implemented.

The PAC algorithm features are:

- FEAT_PACQARMA5.
- FEAT_PACIMP.
- FEAT_PACQARMA3.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_PAuth:

- ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.{GPI, GPA, API, APA}.
- ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1.{GPA3, APA3}.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_EPAC:

- ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.{API, APA}.
- ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1.APA3.

For more information, see *Pointer authentication in AArch64 state* on page D5-4772.

FEAT_PACQARMA5, Pointer authentication - QARMA5 algorithm

FEAT_PACQARMA5 adds the QARMA5 cryptographic algorithm for PAC calculation.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.3 implementations, and can be implemented only if FEAT_PAuth is implemented.

The ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.{GPA, APA} fields identify the support for FEAT_PACQARMA5.

For more information, see *Pointer authentication in AArch64 state* on page D5-4772.

FEAT_PACIMP, Pointer authentication - IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED algorithm

FEAT_PACIMP permits an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED cryptographic algorithm to be used for PAC calculation.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.3 implementations, and can be implemented only if FEAT_PAuth is implemented.

The ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.{GPI, API} fields identify the support for FEAT_PACIMP.

For more information, see *Pointer authentication in AArch64 state* on page D5-4772.

A2.6.2 Additional requirements of Armv8.3

If FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, FEAT_PMUv3p4 is OPTIONAL in Armv8.3 implementations.

A2.6.3 Features added to the Armv8.3 extension in later releases

FEAT_SPEv1p1, Armv8.3 Statistical Profiling Extensions

FEAT_SPEv1p1 adds an Alignment Flag in the Events packet and filtering on this event using PMSEVFR_EL1, together with support for the profiling of Scalable Vector Extension operations.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.3 implementations. An Armv8.5 implementation that includes the Statistical Profiling Extension must include FEAT_SPEv1p1.

The fields in ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.PMSVer identify the presence of FEAT_SPEv1p1.

For more information, see Chapter D10 *The Statistical Profiling Extension* and Chapter D11 *Statistical Profiling Extension Sample Record Specification*.

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FEAT_DoPD, Debug over Powerdown

FEAT_DoPD provides a debug programmers' model where all debug and PMU registers are in the Core power domain, all CTI registers are in the Debug power domain. Power control is provided by a CoreSight *Granular Power Requester* (GPR) component.

When the OPTIONAL powerup mechanism is implemented and this feature is implemented, the debugger makes power control requests for the Core power domain using a CoreSight Class 0x9 ROM Table block, instead of using EDRCR.COREPURQ. EDRCR.COREPURQ is not implemented. Refer to the *ARM® CoreSight Architecture Specification* for more information.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.3 implementations.

When FEAT_DoPD is implemented:

- FEAT_DoubleLock is not implemented.
- FEAT_Debugv8p2 must be implemented.
- If PC Sample-based profiling is implemented, FEAT_PCSRv8p2 must be implemented.
- The optional Software Lock is not implemented by the architecturally defined debug components in the PE Core power domain.
- If an ETMv4 PE Trace Unit is implemented, the ETM must implement:
  - ETMv4.2 or later.
  - The Unified Power Domain Model.

The fields that identify the presence of FEAT_DoPD are:

- EDDEVID.DebugPower.
- CTIDEVARCH.REVISION.

For more information, see Chapter H6 *Debug Reset and Powerdown Support*.

FEAT_PAuth2, Enhancements to pointer authentication

FEAT_PAuth2 adds enhanced pointer authentication functionality that changes the mechanism by which a PAC is added to the pointer.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.3 implementations and mandatory in Armv8.6 implementations.

The fields that identify the support for FEAT_PAuth2 are:

- ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.{API, APA}.
- ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1.APA3.

For more information, see *Pointer authentication in AArch64 state* on page D5-4772.

FEAT_FPAC and FEAT_FPACCOMBINE, Faulting on AUT* instructions and combined pointer authentication instructions

FEAT_FPAC introduces faulting on an `AUT*` instruction.

FEAT_FPACCOMBINE introduces faulting on the combined instructions that perform pointer authentication.

FEAT_FPAC is added as a further extension to FEAT_PAuth2.

FEAT_FPACCOMBINE is added as a further extension to FEAT_FPAC.

These features are supported in AArch64 state only.

FEAT_FPAC is OPTIONAL in Armv8.3 implementations, and can be implemented only if FEAT_PAuth2 is implemented.

FEAT_FPACCOMBINE is OPTIONAL in Armv8.3 implementations, and can be implemented only if FEAT_FPAC is implemented.

The fields that identify the support for FEAT_FPAC and FEAT_FPACCOMBINE are:

- ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.{API, APA}.
- ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1.APA3.

For more information, see *Faulting on pointer authentication* on page D5-4775.

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FEAT_PACQARMA3, Pointer authentication - QARMA3 algorithm

FEAT_PACQARMA3 adds the QARMA3 cryptographic algorithm for PAC calculation.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.3 implementations, and can be implemented only if FEAT_PAuth is implemented.

The ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1.{GPA3, APA3} fields identify the support for FEAT_PACQARMA3.

For more information, see *Pointer authentication in AArch64 state* on page D5-4772.

FEAT_CONSTPACFIELD, PAC algorithm enhancement

FEAT_CONSTPACFIELD introduces functionality that permits an implementation with pointer authentication to use the value of bit[55] in the virtual address to determine the size of the PAC field, even when the top byte is not being ignored.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.3 implementations, and can be implemented only if FEAT_PAuth2 is implemented.

The ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1.PAC_frac field identifies the support for FEAT_CONSTPACFIELD.

For more information, see *Pointer authentication in AArch64 state* on page D5-4772.

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A2.7 The Armv8.4 architecture extension

The Armv8.4 architecture extension adds architectural features, see *Architectural features added by Armv8.4*. It also adds features to earlier architecture extensions, see *Features added to earlier extensions* on page A2-104.

A2.7.1 Architectural features added by Armv8.4

An implementation of the Armv8.4 extension must include all of the features that this section describes as mandatory. Such an implementation is also called an implementation of the Armv8.4 architecture.

The Armv8.4 architecture extension adds the following architectural features, which are identified by the architectural feature name and a short description of the feature:

FEAT_DIT, Data Independent Timing instructions

FEAT_DIT provides independent timing for data processing instructions with the addition of the PSTATE.DIT and CPSR.DIT fields.

This feature is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.4 implementations.

The following fields identify the presence of FEAT_DIT:

- ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.DIT.
- ID_PFR0_EL1.DIT.
- ID_PFR0.DIT.

For more information, see:

- *About PSTATE.DIT* on page B1-145.
- *About the DIT bit* on page E1-6823.

FEAT_FlagM, Flag manipulation instructions v2

FEAT_FlagM provides instructions which manipulate the PSTATE.{N,Z,C,V} flags.

These instructions are added to the A64 instruction set only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.2 implementations.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.4 implementations.

The ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.TS field identifies the presence of FEAT_FlagM.

For more information, see *Flag manipulation instructions* on page C3-297.

FEAT_LRCPC2, Load-Acquire RCpc instructions v2

FEAT_LRCPC2 provides versions of `LDAPR` and `STLR` with a 9-bit unscaled signed immediate offset.

These instructions are added to the A64 instruction set only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.2 implementations.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.4 implementations.

The ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.LRCPC field identifies the presence of FEAT_LRCPC2.

For more information, see:

- *Changes to single-copy atomicity in Armv8.4* on page B2-153.
- *Non-exclusive Load-Acquire and Store-Release instructions* on page C3-258.
- *A64 instructions that are changed in Debug state* on page H2-9919.

FEAT_LSE2, Large System Extensions v2

FEAT_LSE2 introduces changes to single-copy atomicity requirements for loads and stores, and changes to alignment requirements for loads and stores.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.2 implementations.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.4 implementations.

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The ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1.AT field identifies the presence of FEAT_LSE2.

For more information, see:

- *Requirements for single-copy atomicity* on page B2-152.
- *Alignment of data accesses* on page B2-186.

FEAT_TLBIOS, TLB invalidate instructions in Outer Shareable domain

FEAT_TLBIOS provides TLBI maintenance instructions that extend to the Outer Shareable domain.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.4 implementations.

The field ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.TLB identifies the presence of FEAT_TLBIOS.

For more information, see:

- *TLB maintenance instruction syntax* on page D5-4915.

FEAT_TLBIRANGE, TLB invalidate range instructions

FEAT_TLBIRANGE provides TLBI maintenance instructions that apply to a range of input addresses. FEAT_TLBIRANGE being implemented implies that FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.4 implementations.

The field ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.TLB identifies the presence of FEAT_TLBIRANGE.

For more information, see:

- *TLB maintenance instruction syntax* on page D5-4915.
- *TLB range maintenance instructions* on page D5-4923.

FEAT_TTL, Translation Table Level

FEAT_TTL provides the TTL field to indicate the level of translation table walk holding the leaf entry for the address that is being invalidated. This field is provided in all TLB maintenance instructions that take a VA or an IPA argument.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.4 implementations.

The field ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1.TTL identifies the presence of FEAT_TTL.

For more information, see:

- *TLB maintenance instruction syntax* on page D5-4915.
- *TLB range maintenance instructions* on page D5-4923.

FEAT_S2FWB, Stage 2 forced Write-Back

FEAT_S2FWB reduces the requirement of additional cache maintenance instructions in systems where the data Cacheability attributes used by the Guest operating system are different from those expected by the Hypervisor.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.4 implementations that implement EL2.

The ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1.FWB field identifies the presence of FEAT_S2FWB.

For more information, see:

- *Memory region attributes* on page D5-4871.
- *The stage 2 memory region attributes, EL1&0 translation regime* on page D5-4873.

FEAT_TTST, Small translation tables

FEAT_TTST relaxes the lower limit on the size of translation tables, by increasing the maximum permitted value of the T1SZ and T0SZ fields in TCR_EL1, TCR_EL2, TCR_EL3, VTCR_EL2 and VSTCR_EL2.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

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This feature is mandatory if FEAT_SEL2 is implemented.

This feature is OPTIONAL if FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented.

The ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1.ST field identifies the presence of FEAT_TTST.

For more information, see:

- *Input address size* on page D5-4786.
- *Overview of the VMSAv8-64 address translation stages* on page D5-4803.

FEAT_BBM, Translation table break-before-make levels

FEAT_BBM provides support to identify the requirements of hardware to have break-before-make sequences when changing between block size for a translation.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.4 implementations.

The ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1.BBM field identifies the presence of FEAT_BBM.

For more information, see:

- *Memory attribute fields in the VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors* on page D5-4841.
- *Support levels for changing block size* on page D5-4914.

FEAT_SEL2, Secure EL2

FEAT_SEL2 permits EL2 to be implemented in Secure state. When Secure EL2 is enabled, a translation regime is introduced that follows the same format as the other Secure translation regimes.

This feature is not supported if EL2 is using AArch32.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.4 implementations that implement both EL2 and Secure state.

The ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.SEL2 field identifies the presence of FEAT_SEL2.

For more information, see:

- *The VMSAv8-64 address translation system* on page D5-4777.

FEAT_NV2, Enhanced nested virtualization support

FEAT_NV2 supports nested virtualization by redirecting register accesses that would be trapped to EL1 and EL2 to access memory instead. The address of the memory access depends on information held in introduced register, VNCR_EL2.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.4 implementations.

The ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1.NV field identifies the presence of FEAT_NV2.

For more information, see *Enhanced support for nested virtualization* on page D5-4890.

FEAT_IDST, ID space trap handling

FEAT_IDST causes all AArch64 read accesses to the feature ID space when exceptions are generated to be reported in ESR_ELx using the EC code `0x18`.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.4 implementations.

The ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1.IDS field identifies the presence of FEAT_IDST.

FEAT_CNTSC, Generic Counter Scaling

FEAT_CNTSC adds a scaling register to the memory-mapped counter module that allows the frequency of the counter that is generated to be scaled from the basic frequency reported in the counter ID mechanisms.

This feature is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.4 implementations.

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The CNTID.CNTSC field identifies the presence of FEAT_CNTSC.

For more information, see:

- *CNTCR, Counter Control Register* on page I5-10550.

FEAT_Debugv8p4, Debug v8.4

FEAT_Debugv8p4 covers a selection of mandatory changes:

- The fields MDCR_EL3.{EPMAD, EDAD} control Non-secure access to the debug and PMU registers. The bus Requester is responsible for other debug authentication.
- The Software Lock is obsolete.
- Non-invasive Debug controls are relaxed.
- Secure and Non-secure views of the debug registers are enabled.

This feature is mandatory if FEAT_SEL2 is implemented.

The fields that identify the presence of FEAT_Debugv8p4 are:

- ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.DebugVer.
- DBGDIDR.Version.
- ID_DFR0_EL1.{CopSDbg, CopDbg}.
- ID_DFR0.{CopSDbg, CopDbg}.
- EDDEVARCH.ARCHID.

For more information, see:

- *Definition and constraints of a debugger in the context of external debug* on page H1-9904
- *External debug interface register access permissions* on page H8-10040

FEAT_TRF, Self-hosted Trace Extensions

FEAT_TRF adds controls of trace in a self-hosted system through System registers.

The feature provides:

- Control of Exception levels and Security states where trace generation is prohibited.
- Control of whether an offset is used for the timestamp recorded with trace information.
- A context synchronization instruction `TSB CSYNC` which can be used to prevent reordering of trace operation accesses with respect to other accesses of the same System registers.

If an ETM Architecture PE Trace Unit is implemented and the ETM PE Trace Unit includes System register access to its control registers, this feature is mandatory. If a different PE Trace Unit is implemented or the ETM PE Trace Unit does not include System register access to its control registers, this feature is OPTIONAL.

The reset state of the PE has prohibited regions controlled by the feature and not the external authentication signals. An external trace controller must override the internal controls before enabling trace, including trace from reset. This is a change from previous trace architectures and is not backwards-compatible.

The fields that identify the presence of FEAT_TRF are:

- ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.TraceFilt.
- ID_DFR0_EL1.TraceFilt.
- ID_DFR0.TraceFilt.
- EDDFR.TraceVer.
- ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.TraceVer.

For more information, see:

- Chapter D3 *AArch64 Self-hosted Trace*.
- Chapter G3 *AArch32 Self-hosted Trace*.

FEAT_PMUv3p4, PMU Extensions v3.4

FEAT_PMUv3p4 introduces the PMMIR_EL1 and PMMIR registers.

This feature is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

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The Performance Monitors Extension is an OPTIONAL feature, but if it is implemented, an Armv8.4 implementation must include FEAT_PMUv3p4.

The fields that identify the presence of FEAT_PMUv3p4 are:

- ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.PMUVer.
- ID_DFR0_EL1.PerfMon.
- ID_DFR0.PerfMon.
- EDDFR.PMUVer.

For more information, see *PMU events and event numbers* on page D8-4980.

FEAT_RASv1p1, RAS Extension v1.1

FEAT_RASv1p1 implements RAS System Architecture v1.1 and adds support for:

- Simplifications to ERR<n>STATUS.
- Additional ERR<n>MISC<m> registers.
- The OPTIONAL RAS Common Fault Injection Model Extension.

This feature is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.2 implementations and mandatory in Armv8.4 implementations.

The following fields identify the complete or partial presence of FEAT_RASv1p1:

- ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.RAS.
- ID_AA64PFR1_EL1.RAS_frac.
- ID_PFR0_EL1.RAS.
- ID_PFR2_EL1.RAS_frac.
- ID_PFR0.RAS.
- ID_PFR2.RAS_frac.

For more information, see:

- *The Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability Extension* on page A2-120.
- *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, ARMv8, for the ARMv8-A architecture profile*.

FEAT_DoubleFault, Double Fault Extension

FEAT_DoubleFault provides two controls:

- SCR_EL3.EASE.
- SCR_EL3.NMEA.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.4 implementations if EL3 is implemented and EL3 uses AArch64. Otherwise, it is not implemented.

This feature is implemented if ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.RAS >= `0b0010` and the implementation includes EL3 using AArch64.

For more information, see:

- *The Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability Extension* on page A2-120.
- *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, ARMv8, for the ARMv8-A architecture profile*.

A2.7.2 Features added to earlier extensions

The existing functionality of OS Double Lock is added as a feature mnemonic in Armv8.0, see *FEAT_DoubleLock* on page A2-78.

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A2.8 The Armv8.5 architecture extension

The Armv8.5 architecture extension adds architectural features and additional requirements, see:

- *Architectural features added by Armv8.5*.
- *Additional requirements of Armv8.5* on page A2-107.
- *Features added to earlier extensions* on page A2-108.
- *Architectural requirements added to earlier extensions* on page A2-108.
- *Features added to the Armv8.5 extension in later releases* on page A2-108.

A2.8.1 Architectural features added by Armv8.5

An implementation of the Armv8.5 extension must include all of the features that this section describes as mandatory. Such an implementation is also called an implementation of the Armv8.5 architecture.

The Armv8.5 architecture extension adds the following architectural features, which are identified by the architectural feature name and a short description of the feature:

FEAT_FlagM2, Enhancements to flag manipulation instructions

FEAT_FlagM2 provides instructions that convert between the PSTATE condition flag format used by the FCMP instruction and an alternative format described in *Relationship between ARM format and alternative format PSTATE condition flags* on page C6-1142.

These instructions are added to the A64 instruction set only.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.5 implementations.

The ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.TS field identifies the presence of FEAT_FlagM2.

For more information, see:

- *Flag manipulation instructions* on page C3-297.
- *Relationship between ARM format and alternative format PSTATE condition flags* on page C6-1142.

FEAT_FRINTTS, Floating-point to integer instructions

FEAT_FRINTTS provides instructions that round a floating-point number to an integral valued floating-point number that fits in a 32-bit or 64-bit integer number range.

These instructions are added to the A64 instruction set only.

This feature requires SIMD&FP, and is mandatory in Armv8.5 implementations when SIMD&FP is implemented.

The ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.FRINTTS identifies the presence of FEAT_FRINTTS.

For more information, see *Floating-point round to integral value* on page C3-306.

FEAT_ExS, Context synchronization and exception handling

FEAT_ExS provides a mechanism to control whether exception entry and exception return are context synchronization events. Fields in the SCTLR_ELx registers enable and disable context synchronization at exception entry and return at an Exception level.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.5 implementations.

The ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.ExS identifies the presence of FEAT_ExS.

For more information, see:

- *SCTLR_EL1, System Control Register (EL1)* on page D13-5857, SCTLR_EL2 and SCTLR_EL3.
- *Context synchronization event* on page Glossary-11510

FEAT_GTG, Guest translation granule size

FEAT_GTG allows a hypervisor to support different granule sizes for stage 2 and stage 1 translation, and allows a nested hypervisor to determine what stage 2 granule sizes are available.

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This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.5 implementations.

The ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.{TGran16_2, TGran64_2, TGran4_2} fields identify whether each of the granule sizes is supported for stage 2 translation. The ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.{TGran16, TGran64, TGran4} fields identify whether each of the granule sizes is supported for stage 1 translations.

For more information, see *Memory translation granule size* on page D5-4793.

FEAT_BTI, Branch Target Identification

FEAT_BTI allows memory pages to be guarded against the execution of instructions that are not the intended target of a branch. To do this, it introduces:

- The GP field, which denotes the blocks and pages in stage 1 translation tables that are guarded pages.
- The PSTATE.BTYPE field, which is used to determine whether an access to a guarded memory region will generate a Branch Target exception.
- The `BTI` instruction, which is used to guard against the execution of instructions that are not the intended target of a branch.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.5 implementations.

The ID_AA64PFR1_EL1.BT field identifies the presence of FEAT_BTI.

For more information, see:

- *Exception entry* on page D1-4604.
- *Synchronous exception types* on page D1-4609.
- *VMSAv8-64 translation table level -1, level 0, level 1, and level 2 descriptor formats* on page D5-4834.
- *About PSTATE.BTYPE* on page D5-4851.
- *Effect of entering Debug state on PSTATE* on page H2-9916.

FEAT_E0PD, Preventing EL0 access to halves of address maps

FEAT_E0PD prevents access at EL0 to half of the addresses in the memory map.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only. When EL1 is using AArch64 state, this feature affects access to EL0, in either Execution state.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.5 implementations.

Implementations that support FEAT_E0PD must also support FEAT_CSV3.

The ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1.E0PD field identifies presence of FEAT_E0PD.

For more information, see:

- *Preventing EL0 access to halves of the address map* on page D5-4853.
- TCR_EL1.{E0PD0, E0PD1}.
- TCR_EL2.{E0PD0, E0PD1}.

FEAT_RNG, Random number generator

FEAT_RNG introduces the RNDR and RNDRRS registers. Reads to these registers return a 64-bit random number. A read to RNDRRS will cause a reseeding of the random number before the generation of the random number that is returned.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.5 implementations.

The ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.RNDR field identifies presence of FEAT_RNG.

- *Effect of random number generation instructions on Condition flags* on page C6-1142.
- Appendix K11 *Random Number Generation*.

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FEAT_MTE and FEAT_MTE2, Memory Tagging Extension

FEAT_MTE and FEAT_MTE2 provide architectural support for runtime, always-on detection of various classes of memory error to aid with software debugging to eliminate vulnerabilities arising from memory-unsafe languages.

These features are supported in AArch64 state only.

These features are OPTIONAL in Armv8.5 implementations.

The ID_AA64PFR1_EL1.MTE field identifies the presence of FEAT_MTE and FEAT_MTE2.

For more information, see:

- Chapter D6 *The Memory Tagging Extension*.
- Chapter B2 *The AArch64 Application Level Memory Model*.
- *PMU events and event numbers* on page D8-4980.
- Chapter D10 *The Statistical Profiling Extension*.
- Chapter H2 *Debug State*.

FEAT_PMUv3p5, PMU Extensions v3.5

FEAT_PMUv3p5 extends event counters to 64-bit event counters, and adds mechanisms to disable the cycle counter in Secure state and in EL2.

FEAT_PMUv3p5 relaxes the behavior of PMCR.{IMP, IDCODE}, and deprecates use of these fields.

This feature is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

The Performance Monitors Extension is an OPTIONAL feature, but if it is implemented, an Armv8.5 implementation must include FEAT_PMUv3p5.

The fields that identify the presence of FEAT_PMUv3p5 are:

- ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.PMUVer.
- ID_DFR0_EL1.PerfMon.
- ID_DFR0.PerfMon.
- EDDFR.PMUVer.

For more information, see:

- *Behavior on overflow* on page D8-4964
- *Controlling the PMU counters* on page D8-4968.
- *PMU events and event numbers* on page D8-4980.

A2.8.2 Additional requirements of Armv8.5

The Armv8.5 architecture includes some mandatory changes that are not associated with a feature. These are:

Restrictions on effects of speculation

Further restrictions are placed on execution for:

- Execution prediction instructions that predict addresses or register values.
- Data loaded under speculation with a permission or domain fault.
- Any System register read under speculation to a register that is not architecturally accessible from the current Exception level.

For more information, see:

- *Restrictions on the effects of speculation* on page B2-169.
- *Restrictions on the effects of speculation* on page E2-6863.

Changes to CTIDEVARCH, CTIDEVAFF0, and CTIDEVAFF1

CTIDEVARCH, CTIDEVAFF0, and CTIDEVAFF1 must be implemented.

Changes to the input channel gate function

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If the *Cross Trigger Matrix* (CTM) is implemented, the input channel gate function must be implemented.

Deprecation of EDPRCR.CWRR

EDPRCR.CWRR is deprecated.

Mandatory changes are also made to earlier architectural extensions, see *Architectural requirements added to earlier extensions*.

A2.8.3 Features added to earlier extensions

The features that have been added to earlier architectural extensions are:

- *FEAT_SB* on page A2-76.
- *FEAT_SSBS* on page A2-76.
- *FEAT_CSV2* on page A2-76.
- *FEAT_CSV3* on page A2-77.
- *FEAT_SPECRES* on page A2-77.
- *FEAT_CP15SDISABLE2* on page A2-78.
- *FEAT_EVT* on page A2-93.
- *FEAT_DPB2* on page A2-93.
- *FEAT_SPEv1p1* on page A2-97.
- *FEAT_DoPD* on page A2-98.

A2.8.4 Architectural requirements added to earlier extensions

The additional architectural requirement that has been added to earlier extensions is *Prefetch speculation protection* on page A2-79.

A2.8.5 Features added to the Armv8.5 extension in later releases

FEAT_MTE3, MTE Asymmetric Fault Handling

FEAT_MTE3 introduces support for asymmetric Tag Check Fault handling.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.5 implementations.

This feature is mandatory from Armv8.7 when FEAT_MTE2 is implemented.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state.

The ID_AA64PFR1_EL1.MTE field identifies the presence of FEAT_MTE3.

For more information, see Chapter D6 *The Memory Tagging Extension*.

FEAT_RNG_TRAP, Trapping support for RNDR/RNDRRS

FEAT_RNG_TRAP introduces support for EL3 trapping of reads of the RNDR and RNDRRS registers.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.5 implementations.

The ID_AA64PFR1_EL1.RNDR_trap field identifies the presence of FEAT_RNG_TRAP.

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A2.9 The Armv8.6 architecture extension

The Armv8.6 architecture extension adds architectural features and additional requirements, see:

- *Architectural features added by Armv8.6*.
- *Additional requirements of Armv8.6* on page A2-110.

Features are also added to earlier architecture extensions, see *Features added to earlier extensions* on page A2-110.

A2.9.1 Architectural features added by Armv8.6

An implementation of the Armv8.6 extension must include all of the features that this section describes as mandatory. Such an implementation is also called an implementation of the Armv8.6 architecture.

The Armv8.6 architecture extension adds the following architectural features, which are identified by the architectural feature name and a short description of the feature:

FEAT_ECV, Enhanced Counter Virtualization

FEAT_ECV enhances the Generic Timer architecture.

When executing in AArch64 state or AArch32 state, FEAT_ECV provides:

- Self-synchronizing views of the virtual and physical timers in AArch64 and AArch32 state.
- The ability to scale the generation of the event stream.

When EL2 is using AArch64 state, FEAT_ECV provides:

- An optional offset between the EL1 or EL0 view of physical time, and the EL2 or EL3 view of physical time.
- Traps configurable in CNTHCTL_EL2 that trap EL0 and EL1 access to the virtual counter or timer registers, and accesses to the physical timer registers when they are accessed using an EL02 descriptor.

The optional offset to views of physical time, and the configurable traps in CNTHCTL_EL2, both apply to EL1 and EL0 whether EL1 and EL0 are in AArch64 state or AArch32 state.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.6 implementations.

The ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.ECV field identifies the presence of FEAT_ECV. The ID_PFR1_EL1.GenTimer and ID_PFR1.GenTimer fields identify support for self-synchronized counter views in AArch32 state.

For more information, see:

- *Self-hosted trace timestamps* on page D3-4725.
- *The profiling data* on page D10-5160.
- *The AArch64 view of the Generic Timer* on page D7-4950.
- *The AArch32 view of the Generic Timer* on page G6-8976.

FEAT_FGT, Fine Grain Traps

FEAT_FGT introduces additional traps to EL2 of EL1 and EL0 access to individual or small groups of System registers and instructions, and traps to EL3 and EL2 of the Debug Communications Channel registers. The traps are independent of existing controls.

This feature is supported in AArch64, and when EL1 is using AArch64, EL0 accesses using AArch32 are also trapped.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.6 implementations.

The ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.FGT field identifies the presence of FEAT_FGT.

For more information, see *Configurable instruction controls* on page D1-4628.

FEAT_TWED, Delayed Trapping of WFE

FEAT_TWED introduces support for configurable delayed trapping of the `WFE` instruction.

This feature is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.6 implementations.

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The ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1.TWED field identifies the presence of FEAT_TWED.

For more information, see *The Wait for Event and Wait for Event with Timeout instructions* on page D1-4640.

FEAT_AMUv1p1, AMU Extensions v1.1

FEAT_AMUv1p1 introduces support for virtualization of Activity Monitors event counters, and introduces controls to disable access to auxiliary event counters below the highest Exception level.

This feature is supported in AArch32 state and AArch64 state, if the hypervisor is using AArch64.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.6 implementations if the OPTIONAL FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented.

The fields ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.AMU, ID_PFR0_EL1.AMU, and ID_PFR0.AMU identify the presence of FEAT_AMUv1p1.

For more information, see Chapter D9 *The Activity Monitors Extension*.

FEAT_MTPMU, Multi-threaded PMU Extensions

FEAT_MTPMU introduces controls to disable PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT.

This feature requires at least one of EL2 and EL3. If neither is implemented, this feature is not implemented.

If EL2 or EL3 is implemented, the feature is OPTIONAL if FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented.

Multithreaded Armv8.6 implementations with FEAT_PMUv3 implemented must implement FEAT_MTPMU to enable any multithreaded event counting.

This feature is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

The fields ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.MTPMU and ID_DFR1.MTPMU identify the presence of FEAT_MTPMU.

For more information, see:

- *Multithreaded implementations* on page D8-4972.
- MDCR_EL3.MTPME, SDCR.MTPME, MDCR_EL2.MTPME, and HDCR.MTPME.
- *Common event numbers* on page D8-5020.

A2.9.2 Additional requirements of Armv8.6

The Armv8.6 architecture includes some mandatory changes that are not associated with a feature. These are:

Changes to the frequency of the physical counter

The frequency of CNTFRQ_EL0 is standardized to a frequency of 1GHz. This means that the system counter must be implemented at 64 bits. For more information, see:

- *The system counter* on page D7-4948.
- *The system counter* on page G6-8974.

A2.9.3 Features added to earlier extensions

The features that have been added to earlier architectural extensions are:

- *FEAT_DGH* on page A2-78.
- *FEAT_ETS* on page A2-78.
- *FEAT_BF16* on page A2-93.
- *FEAT_AA32BF16* on page A2-94.
- *FEAT_I8MM* on page A2-94.
- *FEAT_AA32I8MM* on page A2-94.
- *FEAT_PAuth2* on page A2-98.
- *FEAT_FPAC* on page A2-98.

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A2.10 The Armv8.7 architecture extension

The Armv8.7 architecture extension adds architectural features and additional requirements, see:

- *Architectural features added by Armv8.7*.
- *Additional requirements of Armv8.7* on page A2-114.

Features are also added to earlier architecture extensions, see *Features added to earlier extensions* on page A2-114.

A2.10.1 Architectural features added by Armv8.7

An implementation of the Armv8.7 extension must include all of the features that this section describes as mandatory. Such an implementation is also called an implementation of the Armv8.7 architecture.

The Armv8.7 architecture extension adds the following architectural features, which are identified by the architectural feature name and a short description of the feature:

FEAT_AFP, Alternate floating-point behavior

FEAT_AFP allows alternate behavior for specified floating-point instructions including:

- Flushing of denormalized numbers to zero can be controlled separately on inputs and outputs.
- Alternate NaN propagation rules can apply.
- Output elements for specified scalar Advanced SIMD instructions can be determined using alternate rules.
- Changes to floating-point exception generation.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.7 implementations that implement floating-point support.

The ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1.AFP field identifies the presence of FEAT_AFP.

For more information, see:

- *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page A1-59.
- *NaN handling and the Default NaN* on page A1-61.
- *Rounding* on page A1-63.
- *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

FEAT_RPRES, Increased precision of Reciprocal Estimate and Reciprocal Square Root Estimate

FEAT_RPRES allows an increase in the precision of the Reciprocal Estimate and Reciprocal Square Root Estimate from an 8-bit mantissa to a 12-bit mantissa.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.7 implementations. This feature requires implementation of FEAT_AFP.

The ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1.RPRES field identifies the presence of FEAT_RPRES.

For more information, see `RecipEstimate()` and `RecipSqrtEstimate()`.

FEAT_LS64, FEAT_LS64_V, FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA, Support for 64 byte loads/stores

FEAT_LS64 introduces support for atomic single-copy 64-byte loads and stores without return. For more information, see:

- *LD64B* on page C6-1488.
- *ST64B* on page C6-1813.

FEAT_LS64_V introduces support for atomic single-copy 64-byte stores with return. For more information, see:

- *ST64BV* on page C6-1814.

FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA introduces support for atomic single-copy 64-byte EL0 stores with return. For more information, see:

- *ST64BV0* on page C6-1816.
- *ACCDATA_EL1, Accelerator Data* on page D13-5244.

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These features are supported in AArch64 state only.

FEAT_LS64 is OPTIONAL in Armv8.7 implementations.

FEAT_LS64_V is OPTIONAL in Armv8.7 implementations, and can be implemented only if FEAT_LS64 is implemented.

FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is OPTIONAL in Armv8.7 implementations, and can be implemented only if FEAT_LS64_V is implemented.

Note

The meaning of any values being returned by the ST64BV and ST64BV0 instructions are retrospectively relaxed such that they are defined by the peripheral providing the response.

The ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.LS64 field identifies the presence of FEAT_LS64, FEAT_LS64_V, and FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA.

For more information, see *Single-copy atomic 64-byte load/store* on page C3-267.

FEAT_WFxT, `WFE` and `WFI` instructions with timeout

FEAT_WFxT introduces `WFET` and `WFIT`. These instructions support the generation of a local timeout event to act as a wake-up event for the PE when the virtual count in CNTVCT_EL0 equals or exceeds the value supplied by the instruction for the first time. The register number that holds the timeout value for trapped `WFET` and `WFIT` instructions is reported in ESR_ELx.

These instructions are added to the A64 instruction set only.

FEAT_WFxT is mandatory in Armv8.7 implementations.

The ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1.WFxT field identifies the presence of FEAT_WFxT.

For more information, see:

- *Instructions with register argument* on page C3-246.
- *Wait for Event* on page D1-4639.
- *Wait for Interrupt mechanism* on page D1-4641.

FEAT_HCX, Support for the HCRX_EL2 register

FEAT_HCX introduces the Extended Hypervisor Configuration Register, HCRX_EL2, that provides configuration controls for virtualization in addition to those provided by HCR_EL2, including defining whether various operations are trapped to EL2.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.7 implementations.

The ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1.HCX field identifies the presence of FEAT_HCX.

For more information, see *Configurable instruction controls* on page D1-4628.

FEAT_LPA2, Larger physical address for 4KB and 16KB translation granules

FEAT_LPA2:

- Allows a larger VA space for each translation table base register of up to 52 bits when using the 4KB or 16KB translation granules.
- Allows a larger intermediate physical address (IPA) and PA space of up to 52 bits when using the 4KB or 16KB translation granules.
- Allows a level 0 block size where the block covers a 512GB address range for the 4KB translation granule if the implementation supports 52 bits of PA.
- Allows a level 1 block size where the block covers a 64GB address range for the 16KB translation granule if the implementation supports 52 bits of PA.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.7 implementations. This feature requires implementation of FEAT_LPA and FEAT_LVA.

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The ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.{TGRAN4_2, TGRAN16_2, TGRAN4, TGRAN16} fields identify the presence of FEAT_LPA2.

For more information, see:

- *VMSA address types and address spaces* on page D5-4769.
- *Address size configuration* on page D5-4784.
- *Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 4KB or 16KB translation granule* on page D5-4791.
- *VMSAv8-64 translation table level -1, level 0, level 1, and level 2 descriptor formats* on page D5-4834.
- *Translation table level 3 descriptor formats* on page D5-4839.

FEAT_XS, XS attribute

FEAT_XS introduces the XS attribute for memory to indicate that an access could take a long time to complete. This feature provides variants of DSB instructions and TLB maintenance instructions, the completion of which does not depend on the completion of memory accesses with the XS attribute.

FEAT_XS adds:

- A mechanism to define the XS attribute for memory.
- An optional nXS variant to the AArch64 `DSB` instruction and optional nXS qualifier to each AArch64 `TLBI` instruction to handle memory accesses with the XS attribute.
- The FGTnXS bit to HCRX_EL2 to determine the behavior of fine-grained traps in HFGITR_EL2 for TLB maintenance instructions with the nXS qualifier.
- The FnXS bit to HCRX_EL2 to determine the behavior of pre-existing TLB maintenance instructions in relation to the XS attribute.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only, but the XS attribute also impacts AArch32 state execution.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.7 implementations.

The ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.XS field identifies the presence of FEAT_XS.

For more information, see:

- *Data Synchronization Barrier (DSB)* on page B2-175.
- *Attribute fields in stage 2 VMSAv8-64 Block and Page descriptors* on page D5-4846.
- *The stage 1 memory region attributes* on page D5-4871.
- *Ordering and completion of TLB maintenance instructions* on page D5-4927.
- *Data Synchronization Barrier (DSB)* on page E2-6866.
- *Overview of memory region attributes for stage 1 translations* on page G5-8887.
- *Ordering and completion of TLB maintenance instructions* on page G5-8907.

FEAT_PMUv3p7, Armv8.7 PMU extensions

FEAT_PMUv3p7 adds the following features to the Performance Monitors Extension:

- PMU counters can be frozen when an event counter has an unsigned overflow.
- Event counters can be prohibited from counting events at EL3 without affecting the rest of Secure state.
- The cycle counter can be prohibited from counting cycles at EL3 without affecting the rest of Secure state.

This feature is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

The Performance Monitors Extension is an OPTIONAL feature, but if it is implemented, an Armv8.7 implementation must include FEAT_PMUv3p7.

The fields that identify the presence of FEAT_PMUv3p7 are:

- ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.PMUVer.
- ID_DFR0_EL1.PerfMon.

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- ID_DFR0.PerfMon.
- EDDFR.PMUVer.

For more information, see:

- *Controlling the PMU counters* on page D8-4968.
- *Freezing event counters* on page D8-4969.
- *Common microarchitectural events* on page D8-5031.
- *PMMIR_EL1, Performance Monitors Machine Identification Register* on page D13-6475.

FEAT_SPEv1p2, Armv8.7 SPE features

FEAT_SPEv1p2 adds the following features to the Statistical Profiling Extension, FEAT_SPE:

- Adds an inverse event filter control.
- Adds controls to freeze the PMU event counters after an SPE buffer management event occurs.
- Adds a discard mode that allows all SPE data to be discarded rather than written to memory.

This feature is mandatory from Armv8.7 when FEAT_SPE is implemented.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state.

FEAT_SPEv1p2 optionally enables support for a packet for each taken branch that provides the target address for the previous taken branch.

ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.PMSVer identifies the presence of FEAT_SPEv1p2.

If FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented, PMSIDR_EL1.PBT indicates support for the previous branch target packet.

For more information, see:

- *Freezing event counters* on page D8-4969.
- *Common event numbers* on page D8-5020.
- *Filtering sample records* on page D10-5158.
- *Last branch target* on page D10-5161.
- *About the Statistical Profiling Extension sample records* on page D11-5184.
- *Address packet* on page D11-5188.

A2.10.2 Additional requirements of Armv8.7

The Armv8.7 architecture includes some mandatory changes that are not associated with a feature. These are:

FEAT_ETS, Enhanced Translation Synchronization

All implementations of the Armv8.7 architecture are required to implement FEAT_ETS.

For more information, see *FEAT_ETS* on page A2-78.

A2.10.3 Features added to earlier extensions

The features that have been added to earlier architectural extensions are:

- *FEAT_PAN3* on page A2-85.
- *FEAT_MTE3* on page A2-108

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A2.11 The Armv8.8 architecture extension

The Armv8.8 architecture extension adds architectural features and additional requirements, see:

- *Architectural features added by Armv8.8*.
- *Additional requirements of Armv8.8* on page A2-118.

Features are also added to earlier architecture extensions, see *Features added to earlier extensions* on page A2-118.

A2.11.1 Architectural features added by Armv8.8

An implementation of the Armv8.8 extension must include all of the features that this section describes as mandatory. Such an implementation is also called an implementation of the Armv8.8 architecture.

The Armv8.8 architecture extension adds the following architectural features, which are identified by the architectural feature name and a short description of the feature:

FEAT_MOPS, Standardization of memory operations

FEAT_MOPS provides instructions that perform a memory copy or memory set, and adds Memory Copy and Memory Set exceptions.

FEAT_MOPS also adds the HCRX_EL2.{MSCEn, MCE2}, SCTLR_EL1.MSCEn, and SCTLR_EL2.MSCEn control bits.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.8 implementations.

The ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1.MOPS field identifies the presence of FEAT_MOPS.

For more information, see:

- *Memory Copy and Memory Set exceptions* on page D1-4617.

FEAT_HBC, Hinted conditional branches

FEAT_HBC provides the `BC.cond` instruction to give a conditional branch with a hint to branch prediction logic that this branch will consistently and is highly unlikely to change direction.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.8 implementations.

The ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1.BC field identifies the presence of FEAT_HBC.

For more information, see:

- *Conditional branch* on page C3-244.

FEAT_NMI, Non-maskable Interrupts

FEAT_NMI provides a mechanism to support *non-maskable interrupts* (NMI) and *less-masked interrupts* (LMI). In addition to legacy behavior, the feature includes the following:

- A mode for supporting an LMI interrupt mask that is distinct from PSTATE.{I, F}.
- A mode for supporting a limited NMI, where the value when PSTATE.SP is 1 is taken as an interrupt mask for all interrupts targeting that Exception level, and where the LMI interrupt mask can also be used.

FEAT_NMI adds:

- The `AllIntMask` variable.
- An optional Superpriority attribute to denote virtual and physical IRQ and FIQ interrupts as non-maskable.
- The SCTLR_ELx.{NMI, SPINTMASK} control bits.
- The PSTATE.ALLINT bit and associated instructions.
- The HCRX_EL2.TALLINT bit to enable trapping of `ALLINT` instructions at EL1.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.8 implementations.

The ID_AA64PFR1_EL1.NMI field identifies the presence of FEAT_NMI.

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For more information, see:

- *Asynchronous exception types* on page D1-4619.
- *Virtual interrupts* on page D1-4620.
- *PSTATE fields that are meaningful in AArch64 state* on page D1-4633.
- *WFE wake-up events in AArch64 state* on page D1-4640.

FEAT_TIDCP1, EL0 use of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality

FEAT_TIDCP1 adds a control at EL1 and EL2 to enable trapping of EL0 accesses to registers that might control IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functions.

This feature adds controls only in AArch64 state, and controls IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED execution at EL0 in both AArch32 and AArch64 states.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.8 implementations.

The ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1.TIDCP1 field identifies the presence of FEAT_TIDCP1.

For more information, see *Prioritization of Synchronous exceptions taken to AArch64 state* on page D1-4613.

FEAT_CMOW, Control for cache maintenance permission

FEAT_CMOW introduces support for cache maintenance instructions that controls whether:

- Cache maintenance instructions executed at EL0 require stage 1 read and write permission to prevent the instructions from generating a Permission fault.
- Cache maintenance instructions executed at EL1 or EL0 require stage 2 read and write permission to prevent the instructions from generating a Permission fault.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only, but also impacts AArch32 instructions.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.8 implementations.

The ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1.CMOW field identifies the presence of FEAT_CMOW.

For more information, see:

- *A64 Cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4742.
- *Permission fault* on page D5-4896.

FEAT_PMUv3p8, Armv8.8 PMU extensions

FEAT_PMUv3p8 adds the following features to the Performance Monitors Extension:

- The Common event number space is extended to include the ranges `0x0040-0x00BF` and `0x4040-0x40BF`.
- For an event counter *n*, if any reserved or unimplemented PMU event number is written to PMEVTYPER<n>.evtCount, the event counter *n* does not count, and a read of PMEVTYPER<n>.evtCount returns the value written.

This feature is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

The Performance Monitors Extension is an OPTIONAL feature, but if it is implemented, an Armv8.8 implementation must include FEAT_PMUv3p8.

The fields that identify the presence of FEAT_PMUv3p8 are:

- ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.PMUVer.
- ID_DFR0_EL1.PerfMon.
- ID_DFR0.PerfMon.
- EDDFR.PMUVer.

For more information, see:

- *The PMU event number space and common events* on page D8-4989.
- *Common event numbers* on page D8-5020.
- *PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0, Performance Monitors Event Type Registers, n = 0 - 30* on page D13-6461.
- *PMEVTYPER<n>, Performance Monitors Event Type Registers, n = 0 - 30* on page G8-9684.

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FEAT_HPMN0, Setting of MDCR_EL2.HPMN to zero

FEAT_HPMN0 permits a hypervisor to provide zero PMU event counters for a guest operating system by setting MDCR_EL2.HPMN to zero.

This feature is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.8 implementations that include FEAT_PMUv3 and EL2. Otherwise, this feature is OPTIONAL in implementations that include FEAT_PMUv3, FEAT_FGT, and EL2.

The fields that identify the presence of FEAT_HPMN0 are:

- ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.HPMN0.
- ID_DFR1_EL1.HPMN0.
- ID_DFR1.HPMN0.

For more information, see:

- *Interaction with EL2* on page D8-4959.
- *Controlling the PMU counters* on page D8-4968.
- *The Performance Monitors Extension* on page K1-11227.
- *The Performance Monitors Extension* on page K1-11244.

FEAT_PMUv3_TH, Event counting threshold

FEAT_PMUv3_TH adds threshold condition controls to each PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 register. This feature permits the counter to count only when PMEVTYPER<n>.{MT, evtCount} describes an event whose count meets a specified threshold condition.

This feature is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states. The threshold condition controls are only accessible in AArch64 state. However, threshold conditions still apply in AArch32 state.

This feature is OPTIONAL in Armv8.8 implementations.

This feature requires FEAT_PMUv3 to be implemented, and AArch64 state to be supported.

The fields that identify the presence of FEAT_PMUv3_TH are:

- PMMIR_EL1.THWIDTH.
- PMMIR.THWIDTH.
- If the external debug interface to the PMU registers is implemented, PMMIR.THWIDTH.

For more information, see *Event counting threshold* on page D8-4976.

FEAT_SPEv1p3, Armv8.8 Statistical Profiling Extensions

FEAT_SPEv1p3 adds the following features to the Statistical Profiling Extension:

- Support for sampling Tag operations.
- Support for sampling Memory Copy and Set operations.

This feature is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

This feature is mandatory from Armv8.8 when FEAT_SPE is implemented.

The ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.PMSVer field identifies the presence of FEAT_SPEv1p3.

For more information, see:

- *Additional information for each profiled memory access operation* on page D10-5162.
- *About the Statistical Profiling Extension sample records* on page D11-5184.
- *Address packet* on page D11-5188.

FEAT_Debugv8p8, Debug v8.8

FEAT_Debugv8p8 adds support to allow an asynchronous exception to be taken after an exception generates an Exception Catch debug event, but before the PE halts.

This feature is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

This feature is mandatory in Armv8.8 implementations.

The fields that identify the presence of FEAT_Debugv8p8 are:

- ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.DebugVer,

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- ID_DFR0.CopDbg.
- DBGDIDR.Version.
- EDDEVARCH.ARCHID.

For more information, see *Exception Catch debug event* on page H3-9963.

A2.11.2 Additional requirements of Armv8.8

The Armv8.8 architecture includes the following mandatory changes that are associated with FEAT_SPE:

Access Flag and dirty state management by SPE

Removal of the option for the Access Flag and dirty state to behave as if always disabled for accesses made by the SPU. For more information, see *Hardware management of dirty state and the Access flag by the Statistical Profiling Extension* on page D10-5179.

External abort handling by SPE

External aborts on writes made by the SPU must generate SError interrupt exceptions. For more information, see *External aborts* on page D10-5179.

The Armv8.8 architecture includes the following OPTIONAL change that is associated with FEAT_PMUv3:

64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension

The 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension extends the Performance Monitors registers to 64 bits, except the 32-bit CoreSight management registers.

This extension is supported in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

This extension is OPTIONAL when the external debug interface to the Performance Monitors is implemented.

This extension requires the external debug interface to the Performance Monitors to be implemented, and AArch64 state to be supported.

The PMDEVARCH.ARCHPART field indicates the presence of the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension.

For more information, see Chapter I3 *Recommended External Interface to the Performance Monitors*.

A2.11.3 Features added to earlier extensions

The features that have been added to earlier architectural extensions are:

- *FEAT_PACQARMA3* on page A2-99.
- *FEAT_CONSTPACFIELD* on page A2-99.
- *FEAT_RNG_TRAP* on page A2-108.

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A2.12 The Performance Monitors Extension

The Performance Monitors Extension, FEAT_PMUv3, is an OPTIONAL extension but Arm strongly recommends that Armv8-A implementations include version 3 of the Performance Monitors Extension.

ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.PMUVer indicates whether the Performance Monitors Extension is implemented.

For more information, see Chapter D8 *The Performance Monitors Extension*.

Armv8.1 introduces the following architectural feature to the Performance Monitors Extension:

- FEAT_PMUv3p1.

Armv8.4 introduces the following architectural feature to the Performance Monitors Extension:

- FEAT_PMUv3p4.

Armv8.5 introduces the following architectural feature to the Performance Monitors Extension:

- FEAT_PMUv3p5.

Armv8.6 introduces the following architectural feature to the Performance Monitors Extension:

- FEAT_MTPMU.

Armv8.7 introduces the following architectural feature to the Performance Monitors Extension:

- FEAT_PMUv3p7.

Armv8.8 introduces the following architectural features to the Performance Monitors Extension:

- FEAT_PMUv3p8.
- FEAT_HPMN0.
- FEAT_PMUv3_TH.

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A2.13 The Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability Extension

The RAS Extension, FEAT_RAS, is a mandatory extension to the Armv8.2 architecture, and an OPTIONAL extension to the Armv8.0 and the Armv8.1 architectures.

The RAS Extension improves the dependability of a system by providing:

- Reliability, that is, the continuity of correct service.
- Availability, that is, the readiness for correct service.
- Serviceability, that is, the ability to undergo modifications and repairs.

ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.RAS in AArch64 state, and ID_PFR0.RAS in AArch32 state, indicate whether the RAS Extension is implemented.

The RAS Extension introduces a barrier instruction, the Error Synchronization Barrier (`ESB`), to the A32, T32, and A64 instruction sets.

System registers introduced by the RAS Extension are described in:

- For AArch64, *RAS registers* on page D13-6641.
- For AArch32, *RAS registers* on page G8-9759.

In addition, the RAS Extension introduces a number of memory-mapped registers. These are described in the *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement: Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS), for Armv8-A*.

Armv8.2 introduces the following architectural features to the RAS Extension:

- FEAT_IESB.

Armv8.4 introduces the following architectural features to the RAS Extension:

- FEAT_RASv1p1.
- FEAT_DoubleFault.

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A2.14 The Statistical Profiling Extension (SPE)

The Statistical Profiling Extension, FEAT_SPE, is an OPTIONAL extension introduced by the Armv8.2 architecture. Implementation of the Statistical Profiling Extension requires implementation of at least Armv8.1 of the Armv8-A architecture profile. The Statistical Profiling Extension is supported only in AArch64 state.

The Statistical Profiling Extension provides a non-invasive method of sampling software and hardware using randomized sampling of either architectural instructions, as defined by the instruction set architecture, or by microarchitectural operations.

ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.PMSVer indicates whether the Statistical Profiling Extension is implemented.

For more information, see Chapter D10 *The Statistical Profiling Extension*.

Armv8.3 introduces the following architectural feature to the SPE:

- FEAT_SPEv1p1.

Armv8.7 introduces the following architectural feature to the SPE:

- FEAT_SPEv1p2.

Armv8.8 introduces the following architectural feature to the SPE:

- FEAT_SPEv1p3.

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A2.15 The Scalable Vector Extension (SVE)

The Scalable Vector Extension, FEAT_SVE, is an OPTIONAL extension introduced by the Armv8.2 architecture. SVE is supported in AArch64 state only.

The Scalable Vector Extension includes the following functionality:

- Configurable vector length with scalable vector lengths from 128 bits up to 2048 bits.
- Predication using scalable predicate registers from 16 bits up to 256 bits.
- Instructions that operate on scalable size vectors and predicates.
- Gather-load and scatter-store.
- Software-managed speculative vectorization.
- System registers and fields to configure the *SVE* vector length and traps.

ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.SVE indicates whether the Scalable Vector Extension is implemented.

The Scalable Vector Extension affects some AArch64 System registers, and those register changes are identified as SVE features. SVE also introduces AArch64 System registers.

The Scalable Vector Extension complements the AArch64 Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality. SVE does not replace the AArch64 Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality.

Implementation of FEAT_SVE requires implementation of FEAT_FCMA and FEAT_FP16.

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A2.16 The Activity Monitors Extension (AMU)

The Activity Monitors Extension is an OPTIONAL extension introduced by the Armv8.4 architecture. AMU is supported in AArch64 and AArch32 states.

The Activity Monitors Extension implements version 1 of the Activity Monitors architecture, FEAT_AMUv1, which provides a function similar to a subset of the existing Performance Monitors Extension functionality, intended for system management use rather than debugging and profiling.

The Activity Monitors Extension implements a System register interface to the Activity Monitors registers, and supports an optional external memory-mapped interface.

The fields that identify the presence of the Activity Monitors Extension are:

- ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.AMU.
- ID_PFR0_EL1.AMU.
- ID_PFR0.AMU.
- EDPFR.AMU.

For more information, see Chapter D9 *The Activity Monitors Extension*.

Armv8.6 introduces the following architectural feature to the Activity Monitors Extension:

- FEAT_AMUv1p1.

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A2.17 The Memory Partitioning and Monitoring (MPAM) Extension

The MPAM Extension, FEAT_MPAM, is an OPTIONAL extension introduced by the Armv8.4 architecture and requires implementation of at least Armv8.2 of the Armv8-A architecture profile. MPAM is supported in AArch64 state only.

The MPAM Extension provides a framework for memory-system component controls that partition one or more of the performance resources of the component.

The fields that identify the presence of the MPAM Extension are:

- ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.MPAM.
- EDPFR.MPAM.

For more information, see *ARM® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement, Memory System Resource Partitioning and Monitoring (MPAM), for ARMv8-A*.

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Chapter A3
Armv9 Architecture Extensions

This chapter introduces the Armv9 architecture versions and extensions. It contains the following sections:

- *Armv9-A architecture extensions* on page A3-126.

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A3.1 Armv9-A architecture extensions

An implementation of the Armv9-A architecture must include all of the extensions that this section describes as mandatory. Such an implementation is also called an implementation of the Armv9-A architecture.

The AArch32 state might optionally be implemented at EL0. The AArch32 state is not implemented at EL1, EL2, and EL3.

The implementation of FEAT_DoubleLock in an Armv9 implementation is prohibited.

An implementation of the Armv9-A architecture cannot include an ETM.

The Armv9 architecture adds the following features, which are identified by the architectural feature name and a short description of the feature:

FEAT_SVE2, Scalable Vector Extension version 2

The *Scalable Vector Extension version 2* (SVE2) is a superset of SVE that incorporates functionality similar to Advanced SIMD, and other enhancements. In this Manual, unless stated otherwise, when SVE is used, the behavior also applies to SVE2.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in an Armv9.0 implementation.

This feature requires FEAT_SVE.

The following fields indicate the presence of FEAT_SVE2:

- ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.SVE.
- ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.SVEver.

Although FEAT_SVE2 is OPTIONAL, standard Armv9-A software platforms support FEAT_SVE2.

For more information, see:

- *The Scalable Vector Extension (SVE)* on page A2-122.
- *Data processing - SVE2* on page C3-360.

FEAT_SVE_AES, Scalable Vector AES instructions

FEAT_SVE_AES provides the following SVE AES cryptographic instructions:

- `AESD`.
- `AESE`.
- `AESIMC`.
- `AESMC`.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in an Armv9.0 implementation.

FEAT_SVE_AES requires FEAT_SVE2.

The ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.AES field identifies support for FEAT_SVE_AES.

FEAT_SVE_BitPerm, Scalable Vector Bit Permutes instructions

FEAT_SVE_BitPerm provides the following SVE bit permute instructions:

- `BEXT`.
- `BDEP`.
- `BGRP`.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in an Armv9.0 implementation.

FEAT_SVE_BitPerm requires FEAT_SVE2.

The ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.BitPerm field identifies support for FEAT_SVE_BitPerm.

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FEAT_SVE_PMULL128, Scalable Vector PMULL instructions

FEAT_SVE_PMULL128 provides the following SVE 128-bit polynomial multiply instructions:

- `PMULLB`.
- `PMULLT`.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in an Armv9.0 implementation.

FEAT_SVE_PMULL128 requires FEAT_SVE2.

The ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.AES field identifies support for FEAT_SVE_PMULL128.

FEAT_SVE_SHA3, Scalable Vector SHA3 instructions

FEAT_SVE_SHA3 provides the following SVE SHA3 cryptographic instruction:

- `RAX1`.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in an Armv9.0 implementation.

FEAT_SVE_SHA3 requires FEAT_SVE2.

The ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.SHA3 field identifies support for FEAT_SVE_SHA3.

FEAT_SVE_SM4, Scalable Vector SM4 instructions

FEAT_SVE_SM4 provides the following SVE SM4 cryptographic instructions:

- `SM4E`.
- `SM4EKEY`.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in an Armv9.0 implementation.

FEAT_SVE_SM4 requires FEAT_SVE2.

The ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.SM4 field identifies support for FEAT_SVE_SM4.

FEAT_ETE, Embedded Trace Extension

FEAT_ETE provides a trace unit that records details about software control flow running on a PE, which can be used to aid debugging or optimizing. The trace unit provides filtering functionality to allow the targeting of the information to specific code regions or periods of operation.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state, and performs trace in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

This feature is OPTIONAL in an Armv9.0 implementation.

This feature requires FEAT_TRBE and FEAT_TRF.

The ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.TraceVer field identifies the presence of FEAT_ETE.

For more information on FEAT_ETE, see *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement Armv9, for Arm-v9-A architecture profile* (ARM DDI 0608).

FEAT_TRBE, Trace Buffer Extension

FEAT_TRBE enables support for a Trace Buffer Unit within a PE. When the Trace Buffer Unit is enabled, program-flow trace generated by a trace unit is written directly to memory by the Trace Buffer Unit, rather than routing trace data to a trace sink.

This feature is supported in AArch64 and AArch32 states.

This feature is OPTIONAL in an Armv9.0 implementation.

FEAT_TRBE requires FEAT_ETE and FEAT_TRF.

The ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.TraceBuffer field identifies support for FEAT_TRBE.

For more information on FEAT_TRBE, see *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement Armv9, for Arm-v9-A architecture profile* (ARM DDI 0608).

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FEAT_ETEv1p1, Embedded Trace Extension

FEAT_ETEv1p1 extends FEAT_ETE to support FEAT_FGT.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state, and performs trace in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

This feature is OPTIONAL in an Armv9.1 implementation.

This feature requires FEAT_TRBE and FEAT_TRF.

The TRCDEVARCH.REVISION field identifies the presence of FEAT_ETEv1p1.

For more information on FEAT_ETEv1p1, see *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement Armv9, for Arm-v9-A architecture profile* (ARM DDI 0608).

FEAT_BRBE, Branch Record Buffer Extension

FEAT_BRBE provides a Branch record buffer for capturing control path history.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in an Armv9.2 implementation.

The ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.BRBE field identifies the presence of FEAT_BRBE.

For more information on FEAT_BRBE, see *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement Armv9, for Arm-v9-A architecture profile* (ARM DDI 0608).

FEAT_ETEv1p2, Embedded Trace Extension

FEAT_ETEv1p2 extends FEAT_ETE to support FEAT_RME.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state, and performs trace in both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

This feature is OPTIONAL in an Armv9.2 implementation.

This feature requires FEAT_RME and FEAT_ETEv1p1.

The TRCDEVARCH.REVISION field identifies the presence of FEAT_ETEv1p2.

For more information on FEAT_ETEv1p2, see *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement, The Realm Management Extension (RME), for Armv9-A* (ARM DDI 0615).

FEAT_BRBEv1p1, Branch Record Buffer Extension

FEAT_BRBEv1p1 extends FEAT_BRBE to enable branch recording at EL3.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in an Armv9.3 implementation.

This feature requires FEAT_BRBE.

The ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.BRBE field identifies the presence of FEAT_BRBEv1p1.

For more information on FEAT_BRBEv1p1, see *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement Armv9, for Arm-v9-A architecture profile* (ARM DDI 0608).

FEAT_RME, Realm Management Extension

FEAT_RME is one component of the Arm Confidential Compute Architecture (Arm CCA). Together with the other components of the Arm CCA, RME enables support for dynamic, attestable, and trusted execution environments (Realms) to be run on an Arm PE.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in an Armv9.2 implementation.

FEAT_RME requires FEAT_RNG or FEAT_RNG_TRAP.

If the Trace Architecture is implemented, a PE that implements FEAT_RME also implements FEAT_ETEv1p2.

For more information, see *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement, The Realm Management Extension (RME), for Armv9-A* (ARM DDI 0615).

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FEAT_SME, Scalable Matrix Extension

FEAT_SME introduces two AArch64 execution modes that can be enabled and disabled by application software:

- In ZA mode, scalable, two-dimensional, architectural ZA tile storage becomes available and instructions are defined to load, store, extract, insert, and clear rows and columns of the ZA tiles.
- In Streaming SVE mode, the Effective SVE vector length changes to match the Effective ZA tile width, support for a substantial subset of the SVE2 instruction set is available, and, when ZA mode is also enabled, instructions are defined that accumulate the matrix outer product of two SVE vectors into a ZA tile.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL from Armv9.2.

The ID_AA64PFR1_EL1.SME field identifies the presence of FEAT_SME.

For more information, see *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement, The Scalable Matrix Extension (SME), for Armv9-A* (ARM DDI 0616).

FEAT_SME_FA64, Full Streaming SVE mode instructions

FEAT_SME_FA64 supports the full A64 instruction set in Streaming SVE mode.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in an Armv9.2 implementation.

FEAT_SME_FA64 requires FEAT_SME.

The ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1.FA64 field identifies support for FEAT_SME_FA64.

For more information, see *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement, The Scalable Matrix Extension (SME), for Armv9-A* (ARM DDI 0616).

FEAT_EBF16, AArch64 Extended BFloat16 instructions

FEAT_EBF16 supports the Extended BFloat16 mode.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in an Armv9.2 implementation.

FEAT_EBF16 requires FEAT_SME.

The ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.BF16 and ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.BF16 fields identify the presence of FEAT_EBF16, and must return the same value.

For more information, see *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement, The Scalable Matrix Extension (SME), for Armv9-A* (ARM DDI 0616).

FEAT_SME_F64F64, Double-precision floating-point outer product instructions

FEAT_SME_F64F64 indicates SME support for instructions that accumulate into FP64 double-precision floating-point elements in the ZA array.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in an Armv9.2 implementation.

FEAT_SME_F64F64 requires FEAT_SME.

The ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1.F64F64 field identifies support for FEAT_SME_F64F64.

For more information, see *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement, The Scalable Matrix Extension (SME), for Armv9-A* (ARM DDI 0616).

FEAT_SME_I16I64, 16-bit to 64-bit integer widening outer product instructions

FEAT_SME_I16I64 indicates SME support for instructions that accumulate into 64-bit integer elements in the ZA array.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

This feature is OPTIONAL in an Armv9.2 implementation.

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FEAT_SME_I16I64 requires FEAT_SME.

The ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1.I16I64 field identifies support for FEAT_SME_I16I64.

For more information, see *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement, The Scalable Matrix Extension (SME), for Armv9-A* (ARM DDI 0616).

A3.1.1 Architectural requirements within Armv9 architecture

An Armv9.0 compliant implementation must also be Armv8.5 compliant.

An Armv9.1 compliant implementation must also be Armv8.6 and Armv9.0 compliant.

An Armv9.2 compliant implementation must also be Armv8.7 and Armv9.1 compliant.

An Armv9.3 compliant implementation must also be Armv8.8 and Armv9.2 compliant.

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Part B

The AArch64 Application Level Architecture

Chapter B1
The AArch64 Application Level Programmers' Model

- *About the Application level programmers' model* on page B1-134.
- *Registers in AArch64 Execution state* on page B1-135.
- *Software control features and EL0* on page B1-144.

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B1.1 About the Application level programmers' model

This chapter contains the programmers' model information required for application development.

The information in this chapter is distinct from the system information required to service and support application execution under an operating system, or higher level of system software. However, some knowledge of the system information is needed to put the Application level programmers' model into context.

Depending on the implementation choices, the architecture supports multiple levels of execution privilege, indicated by different *Exception levels* that number upwards from EL0 to EL3. EL0 corresponds to the lowest privilege level and is often described as unprivileged. The Application level programmers' model is the programmers' model for software executing at EL0. For more information, see *Exception levels* on page D1-4594.

System software determines the Exception level, and therefore the level of privilege, at which software runs. When an operating system supports execution at both EL1 and EL0, an application usually runs unprivileged at EL0. This:

- Permits the operating system to allocate system resources to an application in a unique or shared manner.
- Provides a degree of protection from other processes, and so helps protect the operating system from malfunctioning software.

This chapter indicates where some system level understanding is necessary, and where relevant it gives a reference to the system level description.

Execution at any Exception level above EL0 is often referred to as privileged execution.

For more information on the system level view of the architecture refer to Chapter D1 *The AArch64 System Level Programmers' Model*.

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B1.2 Registers in AArch64 Execution state

This section describes the registers and process state visible at EL0 when executing in the AArch64 state. It includes the following:

- *Registers in AArch64 state*
- *Process state, PSTATE* on page B1-140
- *System registers* on page B1-142

B1.2.1 Registers in AArch64 state

In the AArch64 application level view, an Arm processing element has:

R0-R30 31 general-purpose registers, R0 to R30. Each register can be accessed as:

- A 64-bit general-purpose register named X0 to X30.
- A 32-bit general-purpose register named W0 to W30.

See the register name mapping in Figure B1-1.

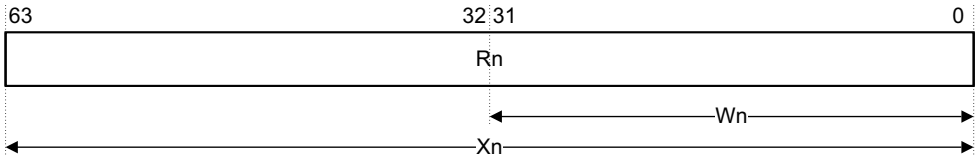

Figure B1-1 General-purpose register naming

The X30 general-purpose register is used as the procedure call link register.

Note

In instruction encodings, the value `0b11111` (31) is used to indicate the ZR (zero register). This indicates that the argument takes the value zero, but does not indicate that the ZR is implemented as a physical register.

SP A 64-bit dedicated Stack Pointer register. The least significant 32 bits of the stack pointer can be accessed using the register name WSP.

The use of SP as an operand in an instruction, indicates the use of the current stack pointer.

Note

Stack pointer alignment to a 16-byte boundary is configurable at EL1. For more information, see the *Procedure Call Standard for the Arm 64-bit Architecture*.

PC A 64-bit Program Counter holding the address of the current instruction.

Software cannot write directly to the PC. It can be updated only on a branch, exception entry or exception return.

Note

Attempting to execute an A64 instruction that is not word-aligned generates a PC alignment fault, see *PC alignment checking* on page D1-4631.

V0-V31 32 SIMD&FP registers, V0 to V31. Each register can be accessed as:

- A 128-bit register named Q0 to Q31.
- A 64-bit register named D0 to D31.
- A 32-bit register named S0 to S31.
- A 16-bit register named H0 to H31.
- An 8-bit register named B0 to B31.
- A 128-bit vector of elements.

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- A 64-bit vector of elements.

Where the number of bits described by a register name does not occupy an entire SIMD&FP register, it refers to the least significant bits. See Figure B1-2.

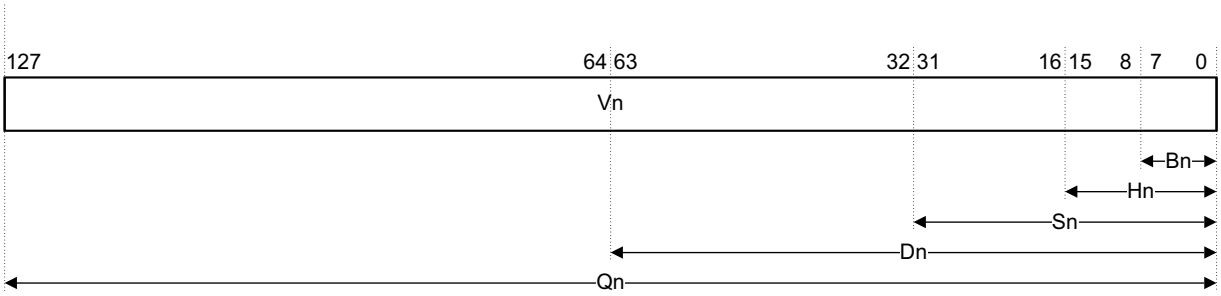

Figure B1-2 SIMD and floating-point register naming

For more information about data types and vector formats, see *Supported data types* on page A1-42.

FPCR, FPSR Two SIMD and floating-point control and status registers, FPCR and FPSR.

Z0-Z31 32 scalable vector registers, Z0 to Z31. Each register can be accessed as:

- A vector of elements with an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED maximum length of 128 to 2048 bits.
- A fixed-length 128-bit vector of elements named V0 to V31.
- A 128-bit register named Q0 to Q31.
- A 64-bit register named D0 to D31.
- A 32-bit register named S0 to S31.
- A 16-bit register named H0 to H31.
- An 8-bit register named B0 to B31.

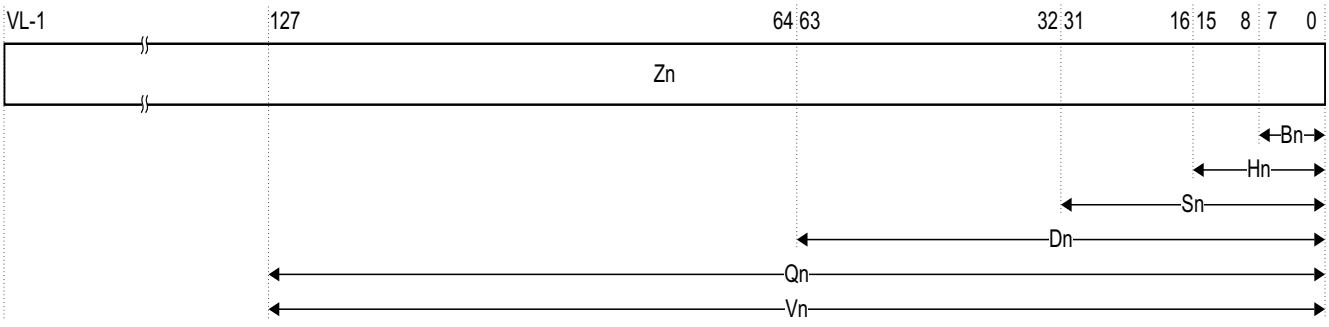

Figure B1-3 SVE register naming

For more information on SVE registers, see *SVE vector registers* on page B1-137 and *SVE writes to scalar registers* on page B1-138.

P0-P15 16 SVE scalable predicate registers, P0 to P15. See *SVE predicate registers* on page B1-139.

FFR The dedicated SVE First Fault Register that has the same size and format as the predicate registers, P0-P15. See *FFR, First Fault Register* on page B1-140.

See *Registers for instruction processing and exception handling* on page D1-4598 for more information on the registers.

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Pseudocode description of registers in AArch64 state

In the pseudocode functions that access registers:

- The assignment form is used for register writes.
- The non-assignment for register reads.

The uses of the `X[]` function are:

- Reading or writing X0-X30, using n to index the required register.
- Reading the zero register ZR, accessed as `X[31]`.

Note

The pseudocode use of X[31] to represent the zero register does not indicate that hardware must implement this register.

The AArch64 `SP[]` function is used to read or write the current SP.

The AArch64 `PC[]` function is used to read the PC.

The AArch64 `V[]` function is used to read or write the Advanced SIMD and floating-point registers V0-V31, using a parameter `n` to index the required register.

The AArch64 `Vpart[]` function is used to read or write a part of one of V0-V31, using a parameter `n` to index the required register, and a parameter `part` to indicate the required part of the register, see the function description for more information.

The AArch64 `Z[]` function is used to read or write the SVE scalable vector registers Z0-Z31, using a parameter n to index the required register.

The `Z[]`, `V[]` and `Vpart[]` functions access the same underlying vector register file.

The `SP[]`, `PC[]`, `V[]`, `Vpart[]`, and `Z[]` functions are defined in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

B1.2.2 SVE vector registers

R_{FBGSJ} SVE has 32 scalable vector registers named Z0-Z31.

R_{WJNYD} All SVE scalable vector registers are the same size.

R_{KCWQB} The size of an SVE scalable vector register is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED multiple of 128 bits.

R_{KJSDQ} The maximum size of an SVE scalable vector register is 2048 bits.

R_{RXPHX} The minimum size of an SVE scalable vector register is 128 bits.

I_{GKWYJ} Unless stated otherwise in an instruction description, SVE instructions treat an SVE scalable vector register as containing one or more vector elements that are equal in size.

I_{CDKJQ} Unless stated otherwise in an instruction description, vector elements can be processed in parallel by SVE instructions.

R_{KHDBN} When an SVE scalable vector register is divided into vector elements by an instruction, the size of the vector elements is encoded in the opcode of the instruction. The size of the vector elements is 8, 16, 32, 64, or 128 bits.

R_{CJZLM} When the order of operations performed by an SVE instruction on vector or predicate elements has observable significance, elements are processed in increasing element number order.

I_{DBZRX} The layouts of an SVE 256-bit vector register and a SIMD&FP vector in AArch64 state are:

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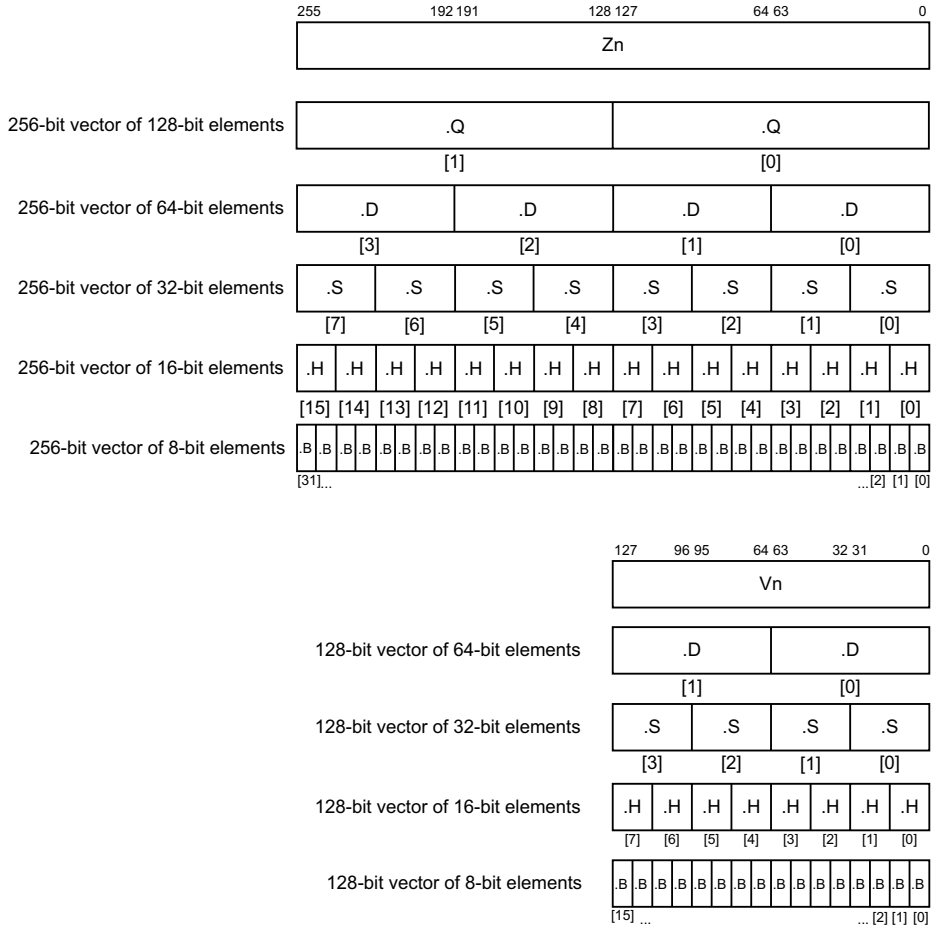

Figure B1-4 SVE vectors in AArch64 state

R_{YDXCP} Bits[127:0] of each of the SVE scalable vector registers, Z0-Z31, hold the correspondingly numbered AArch64 SIMD&FP register, V0-V31.

R_{WKYLB} When the accessible SVE vector length at the current Exception level is greater than 128 bits, any AArch64 instruction that writes to V0-V31 sets all the accessible bits above bit [127] of the corresponding SVE scalable vector register to zero.

SVE writes to scalar registers

I_{ZDLGD} Certain SVE instructions generate a scalar result that is written to an AArch64 general-purpose register or to element[0] of a vector register.

R_{HNVTM} When an SVE instruction generates a scalar result of width N bits, the instruction places the result in bits [N-1:0] of the destination register.

R_{QCLSH} When an instruction generates a scalar result of width N bits, and N is less than the maximum accessible destination register width RW, the instruction sets bits [RW-1:N] of the destination register to zero.

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B1.2.3 SVE predicate registers

R_{DCWFB} SVE has 16 scalable predicate registers named P0-P15.

R_{NLGZS} Each SVE predicate register holds one bit for each byte of a vector register.

R_{NKRJV} The size of an SVE predicate register is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED multiple of 16 bits.

R_{MFPXG} The maximum size of an SVE predicate register is 256 bits.

R_{BBTXX} The minimum size of an SVE predicate register is 16 bits.

R_{XVRKX} Unless stated otherwise in the instruction description, SVE instructions treat an SVE predicate register as containing one or more predicate elements of equal size.

R_{XMPLM} Each predicate register can be subdivided into a number of 1-bit, 2-bit, 4-bit, or 8-bit elements.

R_{NSXCV} Each predicate element in a predicate register corresponds to a vector element.

R_{XCZQR} When a predicate register is divided into predicate elements by an instruction, the size of the predicate elements is encoded in the opcode of the instruction.

R_{DNMFH} If the lowest-numbered bit of a predicate element is 1, the value of the predicate element is TRUE.

R_{HRPMD} If the lowest-numbered bit of a predicate element is 0, the value of the predicate element is FALSE.

R_{HBMLS} For all SVE instructions, if all of the following are true, all bits except the lowest-numbered bit of each predicate element are ignored on reads:

- The instructions are not used to move and permute predicate elements.
- The instructions are not predicate logical operations.

R_{LTGQC} For all SVE instructions, if all of the following are true, all bits except the lowest-numbered bit of each predicate element are set to zero on writes:

- The instructions are not used to move and permute predicate elements.
- The instructions are not predicate logical operations.

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B1.2.4 FFR, First Fault Register

R_{TRLWH} SVE has a dedicated First Fault Register named FFR.

I_{XPLQW} The FFR captures the cumulative fault status of a sequence of SVE First-fault and Non-fault vector load instructions.

R_{CPQQN} The FFR and the predicate registers have the same size and format.

I_{PBWPM} The FFR is a Special-purpose register.

R_{CGHCK} All bits in the FFR that are accessible at the current Exception level are initialized to 1 by using the `SETFFR` instruction.

R_{WZJVT} Bits in the FFR are indirectly set to 0 as a result of a suppressed access or fault generated in response to an *Active element* of an SVE First-fault or Non-fault vector load.

R_{BZLJG} Bits in the FFR are never set to 1 as a result of a vector load instruction.

I_{XLZQY} After a sequence of one or more SVE First-fault or Non-fault loads that follow a `SETFFR` instruction, the FFR contains a sequence of zero or more TRUE elements, followed by zero or more FALSE elements.

I_{TQMTV} The TRUE elements in the FFR indicate the shortest sequence of consecutive elements that could contain valid data loaded from memory.

R_{GHFRQ} The only instructions that directly read the FFR are:

- `RDFFR (predicated)`.
- `RDFFRS`.

R_{LHBRN} The only instructions that directly write the FFR are:

- `WRFFR`.
- `SETFFR`.

R_{XXMMP} All direct and indirect reads and writes to the FFR occur in program order relative to other instructions, without explicit synchronization.

B1.2.5 Process state, PSTATE

Process state or PSTATE is an abstraction of process state information. All of the instruction sets provide instructions that operate on elements of PSTATE.

The following PSTATE information is accessible at EL0:

The Condition flags

Flag-setting instructions set these. They are:

N Negative Condition flag. If the result of the instruction is regarded as a two's complement signed integer, the PE sets this to:

- 1 if the result is negative.
- 0 if the result is positive or zero.

Z Zero Condition flag. Set to:

- 1 if the result of the instruction is zero.
- 0 otherwise.

A result of zero often indicates an equal result from a comparison.

C Carry Condition flag. Set to:

- 1 if the instruction results in a carry condition, for example an unsigned overflow that is the result of an addition.
- 0 otherwise.

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V Overflow Condition flag. Set to:

- 1 if the instruction results in an overflow condition, for example a signed overflow that is the result of an addition.
- 0 otherwise.

Conditional instructions test the N, Z, C and V Condition flags, combining them with the Condition code for the instruction to determine whether the instruction must be executed. In this way, execution of the instruction is conditional on the result of a previous operation. For more information about conditional execution, see *Condition flags and related instructions* on page C6-1141.

The exception masking bits

D Debug exception mask bit. When EL0 is enabled to modify the mask bits, this bit is visible and can be modified. However, this bit is architecturally ignored at EL0.

A SError interrupt mask bit.

I IRQ interrupt mask bit.

F FIQ interrupt mask bit.

For each bit, the values are:

0 Exception not masked.

1 Exception masked.

Access at EL0 using AArch64 state depends on SCTLR_EL1.UMA.

See *Process state, PSTATE* on page D1-4633 for the system level view of PSTATE.

Accessing PSTATE fields at EL0

At EL0 using AArch64 state, PSTATE fields can be accessed using Special-purpose registers that can be directly read using the MRS instruction and directly written using the MSR (register) instructions. Table B1-1 shows the Special-purpose registers that access the PSTATE fields that hold AArch64 state when the PE is at EL0 using AArch64. All other PSTATE fields do not have direct read and write access at EL0.

Table B1-1 Accessing PSTATE fields at EL0 using MRS and MSR (register)

Special-purpose register	PSTATE fields
NZCV	N, Z, C, V
DAIF	D, A, I, F

Software can also use the MSR (immediate) instruction to directly write to PSTATE.{D, A, I, F}. Table B1-2 shows the MSR (immediate) operands that can directly write to PSTATE.{D, A, I, F} when the PE is at EL0 using AArch64 state.

Table B1-2 Accessing PSTATE.{D, A, I, F} at EL0 using MSR (immediate)

Operand	PSTATE fields	Notes
DAIFSet	D, A, I, F	Directly sets any of the PSTATE.{D,A, I, F} bits to 1
DAIFClr	D, A, I, F	Directly clears any of the PSTATE.{D, A, I, F} bits to 0

However, access to the PSTATE.{D, A, I, F} fields at EL0 using AArch64 state depends on SCTLR_EL1.UMA.

Writes to the PSTATE fields have side-effects on various aspects of the PE operation. All of these side-effects, are guaranteed:

- Not to be visible to earlier instructions in the execution stream.
- To be visible to later instructions in the execution stream.

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SVE use of PSTATE N, Z, C, and V Condition flags

I_{WYXLS} This section describes the SVE-specific use of PSTATE.

I_{YZYCQ} PSTATE N, Z, C and V condition flags can be updated by any of the following:

- An SVE instruction that generates a predicate result and updates the PSTATE N, Z, C and V Condition flags based on the value of the result.
- An SVE instruction that updates the PSTATE N, Z, C and V Condition flags based on the value in its predicate source register or FFR:
  - `PTEST`.
  - `RDFFR (predicated)`.
- An SVE instruction that updates the PSTATE N, Z, C and V Condition flags based on the values in its general-purpose source registers:
  - `CTERMEQ, CTERMNE`.

R_{TPXTF} When setting the PSTATE N, Z, C and V Condition flags for SVE predicated flag-setting instructions, the instruction's *Governing predicate* determines which predicate elements are considered Active.

R_{QJBRW} When setting the PSTATE N, Z, C and V Condition flags for SVE unpredicated flag-setting instructions, all predicate elements are considered Active.

R_{ZMRXC} Unless otherwise specified in an instruction description, the SVE flag-setting instructions update the PSTATE N, Z, C and V Condition flags as follows:

Flag	SVE Name	SVE interpretation
N	First	Set to 1 if the *First active element* was TRUE, otherwise cleared to 0.
Z	None	Cleared to 0 if any *Active element* was TRUE, otherwise set to 1.
C	Not last	Cleared to 0 if the *Last active element* was TRUE, otherwise set to 1.
V	-	Cleared to 0.

B1.2.6 System registers

System registers provide support for execution control, status and general system configuration. The majority of the System registers are not accessible at EL0.

However, some System registers can be configured to allow access from software executing at EL0. Any access from EL0 to a System register with the access right disabled causes the instruction to behave as UNDEFINED. The registers that can be accessed from EL0 are:

Cache ID registers The CTR_EL0 and DCZID_EL0 registers provide implementation parameters for EL0 cache management support.

Debug registers A Debug Communications Channel is supported by the MDCCSR_EL0, DBGDTR_EL0, DBGDTRRX_EL0 and DBGDTRTX_EL0 registers.

Performance Monitors registers

The Performance Monitors Extension provides counters and configuration registers. Software executing at EL1 or a higher Exception level can configure some of these registers to be accessible at EL0.

For more details, see Chapter D8 *The Performance Monitors Extension*.

Activity Monitors registers

The Activity Monitors Extension provides counters and configuration registers. Software executing at EL1 or a higher Exception level can configure these registers to be accessible at EL0.

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For more details, see Chapter D9 *The Activity Monitors Extension*.

Thread ID registers The TPIDR_EL0 and TPIDRRO_EL0 registers are two thread ID registers with different access rights.

Timer registers The following operations are performed by these registers:

- Read access to the system counter clock frequency using CNTFRQ_EL0.
- Physical and virtual timer count registers, CNTPCT_EL0 and CNTVCT_EL0.
- Physical up-count comparison, down-count value and timer control registers, CNTP_CVAL_EL0, CNTP_TVAL_EL0, and CNTP_CTL_EL0.
- Virtual up-count comparison, down-count value and timer control registers, CNTV_CVAL_EL0, CNTV_TVAL_EL0, and CNTV_CTL_EL0.

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B1.3 Software control features and EL0

The following sections describe the EL0 view of the software control features:

- *Exception handling*
- *Wait for Interrupt and Wait for Event*
- *The YIELD instruction*
- *Application level cache management* on page B1-145
- *Instructions relating to Debug* on page B1-145
- *About PSTATE.DIT* on page B1-123

B1.3.1 Exception handling

In the Arm architecture, an *exception* causes a change of program flow. Execution of an exception handler starts, at an Exception level higher than EL0, from a defined vector that relates to the exception taken.

Exceptions include:

- Interrupts.
- Memory system aborts.
- Exceptions generated by attempting to execute an instruction that is UNDEFINED.
- System calls.
- Secure monitor or Hypervisor traps.
- Debug exceptions.

Most details of exception handling are not visible to application level software, and are described in Chapter D1 *The AArch64 System Level Programmers' Model*.

The `SVC` instruction causes a Supervisor Call exception. This provides a mechanism for unprivileged software to make a system call to an operating system.

The `BRK` instruction generates a Breakpoint Instruction exception. This provides a mechanism for debugging software using debugger executing on the same PE, see *Breakpoint Instruction exceptions* on page D2-4669.

Note

The `BRK` instruction is supported only in the A64 instruction set. The equivalent instruction in the T32 and A32 instruction sets is `BKPT`.

B1.3.2 Wait for Interrupt and Wait for Event

Issuing a `WFI` instruction indicates that no further execution is required until a WFI wake-up event occurs, see *Wait for Interrupt mechanism* on page D1-4641. This permits entry to a low-power state.

Issuing a `WFE` instruction indicates that no further execution is required until a WFE wake-up event occurs, see *Wait for Event* on page D1-4639. This permits entry to a low-power state.

B1.3.3 The YIELD instruction

The `YIELD` instruction provides a hint that the task performed by a thread is of low importance so that it could yield, see *YIELD* on page C6-2011. This mechanism can be used to improve overall performance in a *Symmetric Multithreading* (SMT) or *Symmetric Multiprocessing* (SMP) system.

Examples of when the `YIELD` instruction might be used include a thread that is sitting in a spin-lock, or where the arbitration priority of the snoop bit in an SMP system is modified. The `YIELD` instruction permits binary compatibility between SMT and SMP systems.

The `YIELD` instruction is a `NOP` hint instruction.

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The YIELD instruction has no effect in a single-threaded system, but developers of such systems can use the instruction to flag its intended use for future migration to a multiprocessor or multithreading system. Operating systems can use YIELD in places where a yield hint is wanted, knowing that it will be treated as a NOP if there is no implementation benefit.

B1.3.4 Application level cache management

A small number of cache management instructions can be enabled at EL0 from higher levels of privilege using the SCTLR_EL1 System register. Any access from EL0 to an operation with the access right disabled causes the instruction to behave as UNDEFINED.

About the available operations, see *Application level access to functionality related to caches* on page B2-182.

B1.3.5 Instructions relating to Debug

Exception handling on page B1-144 refers to the BRK instruction, which generates a Breakpoint Instruction exception. In addition, in both AArch64 state and AArch32 state, the HLT instruction causes the PE to halt execution and enter Debug state. This provides a mechanism for debugging software using a debugger that is external to the PE, see Chapter H1 *About External Debug*.

Note

In AArch32 state, previous versions of the architecture defined the DBG instruction, which could provide a hint to the debug system. This instruction executes as a NOP. Arm deprecates the use of the DBG instruction.

B1.3.6 About PSTATE.DIT

When the value of PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The instructions listed in DIT are required to have;
  - Timing which is independent of the values of the data supplied in any of its registers, and the values of the NZCV flags.
  - Responses to asynchronous exceptions which do not vary based on the values supplied in any of their registers, or the values of the NZCV flags.
- All loads and stores must have their timing insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.
- If SVE2 is implemented, the data independent timing of the following subset of SVE and SVE2 instructions is affected in all of the following ways:
  - For unpredicated SVE and SVE2 instructions, the instruction timing is independent of all of the following:
    - The data values supplied in any of its operand registers.
    - The values of the NZCV flags.
  - For predicated SVE and SVE2 instructions, the instruction timing is independent of all of the following:
    - The data values supplied in any of its operand registers when its *Governing predicate* register contains the same value for each execution.
    - The values of the NZCV flags.
  - For predicated SVE and SVE2 instructions, the architecture does not require that the instruction timing is independent of the value of the *Governing predicate*.
  - For the SVE SEL instruction, the instruction timing is independent of all of the following:
    - The data values supplied in any of its operand registers.
    - The values of the NZCV flags.

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Note

- The use of value prediction for load data values when PSTATE.DIT is set, is not compatible with the requirement that the timing is insensitive to the data value being loaded.
- Arm recommends that the FEAT_PAuth instructions do not have their timing dependent on the key value used in the pointer authentication, regardless of the PSTATE.DIT bit.
- When the value of PSTATE.DIT is 0, the architecture makes no statement about the timing properties of any instructions. However, it is likely that these instructions have timing that is invariant of the data in many situations.
- If SVE2 is not implemented, the data independent timing control introduced by FEAT_DIT does not affect the timing properties of *SVE* instructions.
- The *Operational information* section of an SVE or an SVE2 instruction description indicates whether or not that instruction honors the PSTATE.DIT control. If the *Operational information* section of an SVE instruction description does not mention PSTATE.DIT or if the section does not exist, then the instruction timing is not affected by PSTATE.DIT.
- For SVE and SVE2 predicated instructions, it is the programmer's responsibility to use a *Governing predicate* that does not reflect the values of the data being operated on.

A corresponding DIT bit is added to PSTATE in AArch64 state, and to CPSR in AArch32 state.

On an exception that is taken from AArch64 state to AArch64 state, PSTATE.DIT is copied to SPSR_ELx.DIT.

On an exception that is taken from AArch32 state to AArch64 state, CPSR.DIT is copied to SPSR_ELx.DIT.

On an exception return from AArch64 state:

- SPSR_ELx.DIT is copied to PSTATE.DIT, when the target Exception level is in AArch64 state.
- SPSR_ELx.DIT is copied to CPSR.DIT, when the target Exception level is in AArch32 state.

PSTATE.DIT can be written and read at all Exception levels.

Note

- PSTATE.DIT is unchanged on entry into Debug state.
- PSTATE.DIT is not guaranteed to have any effect in Debug state.

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B1.4 SVE predicated instructions

I_{VKHDR} If an instruction supports predication, it is known as a predicated instruction.

I_{FNFRN} The predicate operand that is used to determine the *Active elements* of a predicated instruction is known as the *Governing predicate*.

I_{SVYXB} An instruction that does not have a *Governing predicate* operand and implicitly treats all other vector and predicate elements as Active is known as an unpredicated instruction.

I_{KNKBN} Many predicated instructions can only use P0-P7 as the *Governing predicate*.

R_{LZVFJ} When a *Governing predicate* element is TRUE, the corresponding element in other vector or predicate operands is an *Active element*.

R_{CNFLG} When a *Governing predicate* element is FALSE, the corresponding element in other vector or predicate operands is an *Inactive element*.

R_{CBYJH} Predicated instructions process *Active elements*.

R_{LDXSF} Predicated instructions do not process *Inactive elements*.

R_{GJLPZ} Unpredicated instructions process all elements in their vector or predicate operands.

R_{WLQBD} When a predicated instruction writes to a vector destination register or a predicate destination register, one of the following happens:

- The *Inactive elements* in the destination register are set to zero.
- The *Inactive elements* in the destination register retain their previous value.

I_{QBHRN} Zeroing predication is performed when the *Inactive elements* in the destination register are set to zero.

I_{YPYRF} Merging predication is performed when *Inactive elements* in the destination register retain their previous value.

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Chapter B2
The AArch64 Application Level Memory Model

This chapter gives an application level view of the memory model. It contains the following sections:

- *About the Arm memory model* on page B2-150.
- *Atomicity in the Arm architecture* on page B2-152.
- *Definition of the Arm memory model* on page B2-157.
- *Caches and memory hierarchy* on page B2-181.
- *Alignment support* on page B2-186.
- *Endian support* on page B2-189.
- *Memory types and attributes* on page B2-193.
- *Mismatched memory attributes* on page B2-205.
- *Synchronization and semaphores* on page B2-208.

Note

In this chapter, System register names usually link to the description of the register in Chapter D13 *AArch64 System Register Descriptions*, for example. SCTLR_EL1.

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B2.1 About the Arm memory model

The Arm architecture is a weakly ordered memory architecture that permits the observation and completion of memory accesses in a different order from the program order. The following sections of this chapter provide the complete definition of the memory model, this introduction is not intended to contradict the definition found in those sections. In general, the basic principles of the memory model are:

- To provide a memory model that has similar weaknesses to those found in the memory models used by high-level programming languages such as C or Java. For example, by permitting independent memory accesses to be reordered as seen by other observers.
- To avoid the requirement for multi-copy atomicity in the majority of memory types.
- The provision of instructions and memory barriers to compensate for the lack of multi-copy atomicity in the cases where it would be needed.
- The use of address, data, and control dependencies in the creation of order so as to avoid having excessive numbers of barriers or other explicit instructions in common situations where some order is required by the programmer or the compiler.
- If FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, the definitions of the memory model which apply to data accesses and data apply to Allocation Tag accesses and Allocation tags.

This section contains:

- *Address space*.
- *Memory type overview*.

B2.1.1 Address space

Address calculations are performed using 64-bit registers. However, supervisory software can configure the top eight address bits for use as a tag, as described in *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770. If this is done, address bits[63:56]:

- Are not considered when determining whether the address is valid.
- Are never propagated to the program counter.

Supervisory software determines the valid address range. Attempting to access an address that is not valid generates an MMU fault.

Simple sequential execution of instructions might overflow the valid address range. For more information, see *Virtual address space overflow* on page D4-4729.

Memory accesses use the `Mem[]` function. This function makes an access of the required type. If supervisory software configures the top eight address bits for use as a tag, the top eight address bits are ignored.

The `AccType{}` enumeration defines the different access types.

Note

- Chapter D4 *The AArch64 System Level Memory Model* and Chapter D5 *The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture* include descriptions of memory system features that are transparent to the application, including memory access, address translation, memory maintenance instructions, and alignment checking and the associated fault handling. These chapters also include pseudocode descriptions of these operations.
- For information on the pseudocode that relates to memory accesses, see *Basic memory access* on page D4-4763, *Unaligned memory access* on page D4-4763, and *Aligned memory access* on page D4-4763.

B2.1.2 Memory type overview

The Arm architecture provides the following mutually-exclusive memory types:

Normal This is generally used for bulk memory operations, both read/write and read-only operations.

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Device The Arm architecture forbids *Speculative* reads of any type of Device memory. This means Device memory types are suitable attributes for read-sensitive Locations.

Locations of the memory map that are assigned to peripherals are usually assigned the Device memory attribute.

Device memory has additional attributes that have the following effects:

- They prevent aggregation of reads and writes, maintaining the number and size of the specified memory accesses. See *Gathering* on page B2-200.
- They preserve the access order and synchronization requirements for accesses to a single peripheral. See *Reordering* on page B2-201.
- They indicate whether a write can be acknowledged other than at the end point. See *Early Write Acknowledgement* on page B2-202.

For more information on Normal memory and Device memory, see *Memory types and attributes* on page B2-193.

Note

Earlier versions of the Arm architecture defined a single Device memory type and a Strongly-ordered memory type. A *Note* in *Device memory* on page B2-197 describes how these memory types map onto the Armv8 memory types.

B2.1.3 SVE memory model

I_{CZFSY} SVE predicated memory operations have a vector element size and a memory element access size. The vector element size specifies the data that is read from and written to the vector. The memory element access size specifies the amount of data that is read from and written to the memory.

I_{TJQJF} The vector element size and the memory element access size do not need to have the same value.

I_{LGGHH} For each memory element, there is an associated element address.

SVE also affects behavior in the following areas:

- *Requirements for single-copy atomicity* on page B2-152.
- *SVE memory ordering relaxations* on page B2-168.
- *Load or Store of Single or Multiple registers* on page B2-186.
- *Endianness in SVE operations* on page B2-191.
- *SVE loads and stores that access Device memory* on page B2-203.

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B2.2 Atomicity in the Arm architecture

Atomicity is a feature of memory accesses, described as *atomic* accesses. The Arm architecture description refers to two types of atomicity, *single-copy atomicity* and *multi-copy atomicity*. In the Arm architecture, the atomicity requirements for memory accesses depend on the memory type, and whether the access is explicit or implicit. For more information, see:

- *Requirements for single-copy atomicity*.
- *Properties of single-copy atomic accesses* on page B2-154.
- *Multi-copy atomicity* on page B2-154.
- *Requirements for multi-copy atomicity* on page B2-154.
- *Concurrent modification and execution of instructions* on page B2-154.

For more information about the memory types, see *Memory type overview* on page B2-150.

B2.2.1 Requirements for single-copy atomicity

For explicit memory effects generated from an Exception level the following rules apply:

- A read that is generated by a load instruction that loads a single general-purpose register and is aligned to the size of the read in the instruction is single-copy atomic.
- A write that is generated by a store instruction that stores a single general-purpose register and is aligned to the size of the write in the instruction is single-copy atomic.
- Reads that are generated by a Load Pair instruction that loads two general-purpose registers and are aligned to the size of the load to each register are treated as two single-copy atomic reads, one for each register being loaded.
- Writes that are generated by a Store pair instruction that stores two general-purpose registers and are aligned to the size of the store of each register are treated as two single-copy atomic writes, one for each register being stored.
- Load-Exclusive Pair instructions of two 32-bit quantities and Store-Exclusive Pair instructions of 32-bit quantities are single-copy atomic.
- When the Store-Exclusive of a Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive pair instruction using two 64-bit quantities succeeds, it causes a single-copy atomic update of the entire memory location being updated.

  Note

  To atomically load two 64-bit quantities, perform a Load-Exclusive pair/Store-Exclusive pair sequence of reading and writing the same value for which the Store-Exclusive pair succeeds, and use the read values from the Load-Exclusive pair.

- Where translation table walks generate a read of a translation table entry, this read is single-copy atomic.
- For the atomicity of instruction fetches, see *Concurrent modification and execution of instructions* on page B2-154.
- Reads to SIMD and floating-point registers of a single 64-bit or smaller quantity that is aligned to the size of the quantity being loaded are treated as single-copy atomic reads.
- Writes from SIMD and floating-point registers of a single 64-bit or smaller quantity that is aligned to the size of the quantity being stored are treated as single-copy atomic writes.
- Element or Structure Reads to SIMD and floating-point registers of 64-bit or smaller elements, where each element is aligned to the size of the element being loaded, have each element treated as a single-copy atomic read.
- Element or Structure Writes from SIMD and floating-point registers of 64-bit or smaller elements, where each element is aligned to the size of the element being stored, have each element treated as a single-copy atomic store.
- Reads to SIMD and floating-point registers of a 128-bit value that is 64-bit aligned in memory are treated as a pair of single-copy atomic 64-bit reads.
- Writes from SIMD and floating-point registers of a 128-bit value that is 64-bit aligned in memory are treated as a pair of single-copy atomic 64-bit writes.
- When FEAT_SVE is implemented, atomicity rules for SIMD load and store instructions also apply to SVE load and store instructions.

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- When FEAT_SVE is implemented, SVE predicated load and store instructions are performed as a sequence of memory element accesses.
- When FEAT_SVE is implemented, if an SVE predicated load or store instruction uses an element address that is aligned to the specified memory element access size, the related element memory access is performed as a single-copy atomic access.
- When FEAT_SVE is implemented, SVE unpredicated load and store instructions are performed as a sequence of byte accesses.
- When FEAT_SVE is implemented, SVE unpredicated load and store instructions do not guarantee that any access larger than a byte will be performed as a single-copy atomic access.
- When FEAT_LS64 is implemented, a single-copy atomic load of a 64-byte value that is 64-byte aligned in memory is treated as an atomic 64-byte read from the target address.
- When FEAT_LS64 is implemented, a single-copy atomic store of a 64-byte value that is 64-byte aligned in memory is treated as an atomic 64-byte write to the target address.
- For unaligned memory accesses, the single-copy atomicity is described in *Alignment of data accesses* on page B2-186.
- The reads and writes of the two words or two double-words accessed by CASP instructions are single-copy atomic at the size of the two words or double-words.

All other memory accesses are regarded as streams of accesses to bytes, and no atomicity between accesses to different bytes is ensured by the architecture.

All accesses to any byte are single-copy atomic.

Note

In AArch64 state, no memory accesses from a DC ZVA have single-copy atomicity of any quantity greater than individual bytes.

If, according to these rules, an instruction is executed as a sequence of accesses, exceptions, including interrupts, can be taken during that sequence, regardless of the memory type being accessed. If any of these exceptions are returned from using their preferred return address, the instruction that generated the sequence of accesses is re-executed, and so any access performed before the exception was taken is repeated. See also *Taking an interrupt during a multi-access load or store* on page D1-4627.

Note

The exception behavior for these multiple access instructions means that they are not suitable for use for writes to memory for the purpose of software synchronization.

Changes to single-copy atomicity in Armv8.4

In addition to the single-copy atomicity requirements listed above:

Instructions that are introduced in FEAT_LRCPC are single-copy atomic when all of the following conditions are true:

- All bytes being accessed are within the same 16-byte quantity aligned to 16 bytes.
- Accesses are to Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back Normal cacheable memory.

If FEAT_LSE2 is implemented, all loads and stores are single-copy atomic when all of the following conditions are true:

- Accesses are unaligned to their data size but all bytes being accessed are within a 16-byte quantity that is aligned to 16 bytes.
- Accesses are to Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back Normal cacheable memory.

If FEAT_LSE2 is implemented, `LDP`, `LDNP`, and `STP` instructions that load or store two 64-bit registers are single-copy atomic when all of the following conditions are true:

- The overall memory access is aligned to 16 bytes.
- Accesses are to Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back Normal cacheable memory.

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If FEAT_LSE2 is implemented, `LDP`, `LDNP`, and `STP` instructions that access fewer than 16 bytes are single-copy atomic when all of the following conditions are true:

- All bytes being accessed are within a 16-byte quantity aligned to 16 bytes.
- Accesses are to Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back Normal cacheable memory.

B2.2.2 Properties of single-copy atomic accesses

A memory access instruction that is single-copy atomic has the following properties:

1. For a pair of overlapping single-copy atomic store instructions, all of the overlapping writes generated by one of the stores are Coherence-after the corresponding overlapping writes generated by the other store.

2. For a single-copy atomic load instruction L_1 that overlaps a single-copy atomic store instruction S_2, if one of the overlapping reads generated by L_1 Reads-from one of the overlapping writes generated by S_2, then none of the overlapping writes generated by S_2 are Coherence-after the corresponding overlapping reads generated by L_1.

For more information, see *Definition of the Arm memory model* on page B2-157.

B2.2.3 Multi-copy atomicity

In a multiprocessing system, writes to a memory location are *multi-copy atomic* if the following conditions are both true:

- All writes to the same location are *serialized*, meaning they are observed in the same order by all observers, although some observers might not observe all of the writes.

- A read of a location does not return the value of a write until all observers observe that write.

Note

Writes that are not coherent are not multi-copy atomic.

B2.2.4 Requirements for multi-copy atomicity

For Normal memory, writes are not required to be multi-copy atomic.

For Device memory, writes are not required to be multi-copy atomic.

The Arm memory model is Other-multi-copy atomic. For more information, see *External ordering constraints* on page B2-164.

B2.2.5 Concurrent modification and execution of instructions

The Arm architecture limits the set of instructions that can be executed by one thread of execution as they are being modified by another thread of execution without requiring explicit synchronization.

Concurrent modification and execution of instructions can lead to the resulting instruction performing any behavior that can be achieved by executing any sequence of instructions that can be executed from the same Exception level, except where each of the instruction before modification and the instruction after modification is one of a `B`, `B.cond`, `BL`, `BRK`, `CBNZ`, `CBZ`, `HVC`, `ISB`, `NOP`, `SMC`, `SVC`, `TBNZ` or `TBZ` instruction.

For the `B`, `B.cond`, `BL`, `BRK`, `CBNZ`, `CBZ`, `HVC`, `ISB`, `NOP`, `SMC`, `SVC`, `TBNZ` and `TBZ` instructions, the architecture guarantees that after modification of the instruction, behavior is consistent with execution of either:

- The instruction originally fetched.
- A fetch of the modified instruction.

For all other instructions, to avoid UNPREDICTABLE or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, instruction modifications must be explicitly synchronized before they are executed. The required synchronization is as follows:

1. No PE must be executing an instruction when another PE is modifying that instruction.

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2. To ensure that the modified instructions are observable, a PE that is writing the instructions must issue the following sequence of instructions and operations:

```
; Coherency example for data and instruction accesses within the same Inner Shareable domain.
; enter this code with <Wt> containing a new 32-bit instruction,
; to be held in Cacheable space at a location pointed to by Xn.
        STR Wt, [Xn]
        DC CVAU, Xn         ; Clean data cache by VA to point of unification (PoU)
        DSB ISH             ; Ensure visibility of the data cleaned from cache
        IC IVAU, Xn         ; Invalidate instruction cache by VA to PoU
        DSB ISH
```

Note

- The `DC CVAU` operation is not required if the area of memory is either Non-cacheable or Write-Through Cacheable.
- If the contents of physical memory differ between the mappings, changing the mapping of VAs to PAs can cause the instructions to be concurrently modified by one PE and executed by another PE. If the modifications affect instructions other than those listed as being acceptable for modification, synchronization must be used to avoid UNPREDICTABLE or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior.

3. In a multiprocessor system, the `IC IVAU` is broadcast to all PEs within the Inner Shareable domain of the PE running this sequence. However, when the modified instructions are observable, each PE that is executing the modified instructions must issue the following instruction to ensure execution of the modified instructions:

```
ISB                             ; Synchronize fetched instruction stream
```

For more information about the required synchronization operation, see *Synchronization and coherency issues between data and instruction accesses* on page B2-184.

For information about memory accesses caused by instruction fetches, see *Ordering relations* on page B2-161.

B2.2.6 Possible implementation restrictions on using atomic instructions

In some implementations, and for some memory types, the properties of atomicity can be met only by functionality outside the PE. Some system implementations might not support atomic instructions for all regions of the memory. In particular, this can apply to:

- Any type of memory in the system that does not support hardware cache coherency.
- Device, Non-cacheable memory, or memory that is treated as Non-cacheable, in an implementation that does support hardware cache coherency.

In such implementations, it is defined by the system:

- Whether the atomic instructions are atomic in regard to other agents that access memory.
- If the atomic instructions are atomic in regard to other agents that access memory, which address ranges or memory types this applies to.

An implementation can choose which memory type is treated as Non-cacheable.

The memory types for which it is architecturally guaranteed that the atomic instructions will be atomic are:

- Inner Shareable, Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back Normal memory with Read allocation hints and Write allocation hints and not transient.
- Outer Shareable, Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back Normal memory with Read allocation hints and Write allocation hints and not transient.

The architecture only requires that *Conventional memory* that is mapped in this way supports this functionality.

If the atomic instructions are not atomic in regard to other agents that access memory, then performing an atomic instruction to such a location can have one or more of the following effects:

- The instruction generates a synchronous External abort.
- The instruction generates a System Error interrupt.

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- The instruction generates an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED MMU fault reported using the Data Abort Fault status code of ESR_ELx.DFSC = `110101`.

  For the EL1&0 translation regime, if the atomic instruction is not supported because of the memory type that is defined in the first stage of translation, or the second stage of translation is not enabled, then this exception is a first stage abort and is taken to EL1. Otherwise, the exception is a second stage abort and is taken to EL2.

- The instruction is treated as a `NOP`.

- The instructions are performed, but there is no guarantee that the memory accesses were performed atomically in regard to other agents that access memory. In this case, the instruction might also generate a System Error interrupt.

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B2.3 Definition of the Arm memory model

This section describes observation and ordering in the Arm memory model. It contains the following subsections:

- *Basic definitions*.
- *Dependency definitions* on page B2-160.
- *Ordering relations* on page B2-161.
- *Ordering constraints* on page B2-163.
- *Internal visibility requirement* on page B2-164.
- *External ordering constraints* on page B2-164.
- *Completion and endpoint ordering* on page B2-166.
- *Ordering of instruction fetches* on page B2-168.
- *Restrictions on the effects of speculation* on page B2-169.
- *Memory barriers* on page B2-172.
- *Limited ordering regions* on page B2-179.

For more information about endpoint ordering of memory accesses, see *Reordering* on page B2-201.

In the Arm memory model, the Shareability memory attribute indicates the degree to which hardware must ensure memory coherency between a set of observers, see *Memory types and attributes* on page B2-193.

The Arm architecture defines additional memory attributes and associated behaviors, which are defined in the system level section of this manual. See:

- Chapter D4 *The AArch64 System Level Memory Model*.
- Chapter D5 *The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture*.

See also *Mismatched memory attributes* on page B2-205.

B2.3.1 Basic definitions

The Arm memory model provides a set of definitions that are used to construct conditions on the permitted sequences of accesses to memory.

Observer

An *Observer* refers to a processing element or mechanism in the system, such as a peripheral device, that can generate reads from, or writes to, memory.

Common Shareability Domain

For the purpose of this section, all Observers are assumed to belong to a Common Shareability Domain. All read and write effects access only Normal memory locations in a Common Shareability Domain, and excludes the situations described in *Mismatched memory attributes* on page B2-205.

Location

A *Location* is a byte that is associated with an address in the physical address space.

Note

It is expected that an operating system will present the illusion to the application programmer that is consistent with a location also being considered as a byte that is associated with an address in the virtual address space.

Effects

The *Effects* of an instruction can be:

- Register effects.
- Memory effects.
- Barrier effects.
- Tag effects.
- Branching effects.

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The effects of an instruction I_1 are said to appear in program order before the effects of an instruction I_2 if and only if I_1 occurs before I_2 in the order specified by the program. Each effect generated by an instruction has a unique identifier, which characterizes it amongst the events generated by the same instruction.

Register effect

The *Register effects* of an instruction are register reads or register writes of that instruction. For an instruction that accesses registers, a register read effect is generated for each register read by the instruction and a register write effect is generated for each register written by the instruction. An instruction may generate both read and write Register effects.

Memory effect

The *Memory effects* of an instruction are the memory reads or writes generated by that instruction. For an instruction that accesses memory, a memory read effect is generated for each Location read by the instruction and a memory write effect is generated for each Location written by the instruction. An instruction may generate both read and write Memory effects.

Tag effect

The *Tag effects* of a Memory Tagging instruction are the memory read or write effects of that instruction that affect tag locations.

Tag-read

A *Tag-read* is a read of a tag location generated by an `LDG` instruction.

Tag-write

A *Tag-write* is a write of a tag location generated by an `STG` instruction.

Tag-Check-read

A *Tag-Check-read* is a read of a tag location that is generated by a checked memory access. All other reads and writes are considered Data accesses.

Branching effect

The *Branching effects* of an instruction are effects which correspond to a branching decision being taken.

Note

Conditional and compare-and-swap instructions do not create Branching effects.

Intrinsic order

There is a per-instruction *Intrinsic order* relation that provides a partial order over the effects of that instruction, according to the operation of that instruction.

The operation of an instruction is defined by the pseudocode in Chapter C6 *A64 Base Instruction Descriptions*.

Reads-from-register

The *Reads-from-register* relation couples register read and write effects to the same register such that each register read effect is paired with exactly one register write effect in the execution of a program. A register read effect R_2 Reads-from-register a register write effect W_1 to the same register if and only if R_2 takes its data from W_1. By construction W_1 must be in program order before R_2 and there must be no intervening write to the same register in program order between W_1 and R_2.

Reads-from

The *Reads-from* relation couples memory read and write effects to the same Location such that each memory read effect is paired with exactly one memory write effect in the execution of a program. A memory read effect R_2 from a Location Reads-from a memory write effect W_1 to the same Location if and only if R_2 takes its data from W_1.

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Coherence order

There is a per-location *Coherence order* relation that provides a total order over all memory write effects from all coherent Observers to that Location, starting with a notional memory write effect of the initial value. The Coherence order of a Location represents the order in which memory write effects to the Location arrive at memory.

Local read successor

A memory read effect R_2 of a Location is the *Local read successor* of a memory write effect W_1 from the same Observer to the same Location if and only if W_1 appears in program order before R_2 and there is not a memory write effect W_3 from the same Observer to the same Location appearing in program order between W_1 and R_2.

Local write successor

A memory write effect W_2 of a Location is a *Local write successor* of a memory read or write effect RW_1 from the same Observer to the same Location if and only if RW_1 appears in program order before W_2.

Coherence-after

A memory write effect W_2 to a Location is *Coherence-after* another memory write effect W_1 to the same Location if and only if W_2 is sequenced after W_1 in the Coherence order of the Location.

A memory write effect W_2 to a Location is Coherence-after a memory read effect R_1 of the same location if and only if R_1 Reads-from a memory write effect W_3 to the same Location and W_2 is Coherence-after W_3.

Observed-by

A memory read or write effect RW_1 from an Observer is *Observed-by* a memory write effect W_2 from a different Observer if and only if W_2 is coherence-after RW_1.

A memory write effect W_1 from an Observer is Observed-by a memory read effect R_2 from a different Observer if and only if R_2 Reads-from W_1.

Note

The Observed-by relation relates only Memory effects generated by different Observers.

Overlapping accesses

Two Memory effects overlap if and only if they access the same Location. Two instructions overlap if and only if one or more of their generated Memory effects overlap.

Single-copy-atomic-ordered-before

A memory read effect R_1 is *Single-copy-atomic-ordered-before* another memory read effect R_2 if and only if all of the following statements are true:

- R_1 and R_2 are memory read effects generated by the same instruction.
- R_1 is not a Local read successor of a memory write effect.
- R_2 is a Local read successor of a memory write effect.

`DMB FULL`

A `DMB FULL` is a `DMB` with neither the `LD` or the `ST` qualifier.

Where this section refers to `DMB` without any qualification, then it is referring to all types of `DMB`. Unless a specific shareability domain is defined, a `DMB` applies to the Common Shareability Domain.

All properties that apply to `DMB` also apply to the corresponding `DSB`.

Context synchronization instruction

A *Context synchronization instruction* is one of the following:

- An `ISB` instruction.
- An instruction that generates a synchronous exception.

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- An exception return instruction.
- A DCPS or DRPS instruction.

B2.3.2 Dependency definitions

Dependency through registers

A *Dependency through registers* from a first effect E_1 to a second effect E_2 exists within a PE if and only if at least one of the following applies:

- E_1 is a register write effect W_1 which has not been generated by a Store Exclusive, E_2 is a register read effect R_2 and R_2 Reads-from-register W_1.
- E_1 and E_2 have been generated by the same instruction and E_1 is before E_2 in the Intrinsic order of that instruction.
- There is a Dependency through registers from E_1 to a third effect E_3, and there is a Dependency through registers from E_3 to E_2.

Address dependency

An *Address dependency* from a memory read effect R_1 to a Memory effect RW_2 exists if and only if there is a Dependency through registers from R_1 to a Register effect E_3 generated by RW_2, and E_3 affects the address part of RW_2, and either:

- RW_2 is a memory write effect W_2.
- RW_2 is a memory read effect R_2 and there is no Branching effect D_4 such that there is a Dependency through registers from R_1 to D_4 and from D_4 to R_2.

Note

An Address dependency exists from a memory read effect R_1 to a Tag-Check-read R_2 if and only if there is a Dependency through registers from R_1 to the address part of R_2.

Data dependency

A *Data dependency* from a memory read effect R_1 to a memory write effect W_2 exists if and only if there is a Dependency through registers from R_1 to a Register effect E_3 generated by W_2, and E_3 affects the data part of W_2.

Control dependency

A *Control dependency* from a memory read effect R_1 to a Memory effect RW_2 exists if and only if either:

- There is a Dependency through registers from R_1 to a Branching effect B_3 and B_3 is in program order before RW_2.
- There is a Dependency through registers from R_1 to the determination of a synchronous exception on an instruction generating an effect RW_3, and RW_2 appears in program order after RW_3.

Note

This notion is under review. Arm's intent is that a branch instruction between a read and a write, where the branch condition is dependent on the read, will provide order, regardless of whether the branch is taken. This applies only to branch instructions and not to conditional selection or other conditional data processing instructions. A formal definition of this change will be issued soon as an erratum to the Arm Architecture Reference Manual for A-profile architecture.

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Pick Basic dependency

A *Pick Basic dependency* from a read Register effect or read Memory effect R_1 to a Register effect or Memory effect E_2 exists if and only if all of the following apply:

- There is a Dependency through registers from R_1 to a Register effect E_3, and one of the following applies:
  - — There is an Intrinsic control dependency from the Register effect E_3 to a Register effect E_4, and there is a chain of Dependency through registers or Dependency through memory from E_4 to E_2.
  - — There is an Intrinsic control dependency from the Register effect E_3 to E_2.

Pick Address dependency

A *Pick Address dependency* from a read Register effect or read Memory effect R_1 to a read or write Memory effect RW_2 exists if and only if all of the following apply:

- There is a Pick Basic dependency from R_1 to a Register effect E_3.
- There is an Intrinsic data dependency from the Register effect E_3 to RW_2.
- The Register effect E_3 affects the address of the location accessed by RW_2.

Pick Data dependency

A *Pick Data dependency* from a read Register effect or read Memory effect R_1 to a write Memory effect W_2 exists if and only if all of the following apply:

- There is a Pick Basic dependency from R_1 to a Register effect E_3.
- There is an Intrinsic data dependency from the Register effect E_3 to RW_2.
- The Register effect E_3 affects the value written by W_2.

Pick Control dependency

A *Pick Control dependency* from a read Register effect or read Memory effect R_1 to an effect E_2 exists if and only if all of the following apply:

- There is a Pick Basic dependency from R_1 to a Branching effect BR_3.
- The Branching effect BR_3 is in program order before E_2.

Pick dependency

A *Pick dependency* from a read Register effect or read Memory effect R_1 to an effect E_2 exists if and only if one of the following applies:

- There is a Pick Basic dependency from R_1 to E_2.
- There is a Pick Address dependency from R_1 to E_2.
- There is a Pick Data dependency from R_1 to E_2.
- There is a Pick Control dependency from R_1 to E_2.

B2.3.3 Ordering relations

Dependency-ordered-before

A dependency creates externally-visible order between a memory read effect and another Memory effect generated by the same Observer. A memory read effect R_1 is *Dependency-ordered-before* a memory read or write effect RW_2 from the same Observer if and only if R_1 appears in program order before RW_2 and any of the following cases apply:

- There is an Address dependency or a Data dependency from R_1 to RW_2.
- RW_2 is a memory write effect W_2 and there is a Control dependency from R_1 to W_2.
- RW_2 is a memory read effect R_2 generated by an instruction appearing in program order after an instruction that generates a Context synchronization event E_3, and there is a Dependency through registers from R_1 to E_3.

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- RW_2 is a memory write effect W_2 appearing in program order after a memory read or write effect RW_3 and there is an Address dependency from R_1 to RW_3.
- RW_2 is a Local read successor R_2 of a memory write effect W_3 and there is an Address dependency or a Data dependency from R_1 to W_3.

Pick-ordered-before

A read Register effect or read Memory effect R_1 is *Pick-ordered-before* a read or write Memory effect RW_2 from the same Observer if and only if R_1 appears in program order before RW_2 and any of the following cases apply:

- RW_2 is a write Memory effect W_2 and there is a Pick dependency from R_1 to W_2.
- RW_2 is a read Memory effect R_2 generated by an instruction appearing in program order after an instruction that generates a Context synchronization event E_3, and there is a Pick Control dependency from R_1 to E_3.
- RW_2 is a Memory effect generated by an instruction appearing in program order after an instruction that generates a Context synchronization event E_3, there is a Pick Address dependency from R_1 to an effect E_4 and E_4 is in program order before E_3.
- RW_2 is a write Memory effect W_2, there is a Pick Address dependency from R_1 to a read or write Memory effect RW_3 and W_2 is program-order-after RW_3.

Atomic-ordered-before

Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instructions provide some ordering guarantees, even in the absence of dependencies. A read or a write Memory effect RW_1 is *Atomic-ordered-before* a read or a write Memory effect RW_2 from the same Observer if and only if RW_1 appears in program order before RW_2 and either of the following cases apply:

- RW_1 is a read Memory effect R_1 and RW_2 is a write Memory effect W_2 such that R_1 and W_2 are generated by an atomic instruction or a successful Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive instruction pair to the same Location.
- RW_1 is a read Memory effect R_1 generated by an atomic instruction (resp. a Load-Exclusive instruction) and RW_2 is a read Memory effect R_2 generated by an instruction with Acquire or AcquirePC semantics such that R_2 is a Local read successor of the write Memory effect W_3 generated by the same atomic instruction as R_1 (resp. the successful Store-Exclusive instruction paired with the Load-Exclusive instruction that generated R_1).

For more information, see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page B2-208.

Barrier-ordered-before

Barrier instructions order prior Memory effects before subsequent Memory effects generated by the same Observer. A memory read or write effect RW1 is *Barrier-ordered-before* a memory read or write effect RW_2 from the same Observer if and only if RW1 appears in program order before RW_2 and any of the following cases apply:

- RW_1 appears in program order before a `DMB FULL` that appears in program order before RW_2.
- RW_1 is a memory write effect W_1 and is generated by an atomic instruction with both Acquire and Release semantics.
- RW_1 is a memory write effect W_1 generated by an instruction with Release semantics and RW_2 is a memory read effect R_2, except a Tag-Check-read, generated by an instruction with Acquire semantics.
- RW_1 is a memory read effect R_1 and appears in program order before a `DMB LD` that appears in program order before RW_2.
- RW_1 is a memory read effect R_1, except a Tag-Check-read, and is generated by an instruction with Acquire or AcquirePC semantics.
- RW_1 is a memory write effect W_1 and RW_2 is a memory write effect W_2 appearing in program order before a `DMB ST` that appears in program order before W_2.
- RW_2 is a memory write effect W_2 and is generated by an instruction with Release semantics.

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Tag-ordered-before

If FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, a Tag read R_1 is *Tag-ordered-before* a memory read or write effect Checked data access RW_2 generated by the same instruction if and only if all of the following apply:

- R_1 is in the Intrinsic order of that instruction before RW_2.
- R_1 reads the Allocation Tag at a tag physical address and compares it with the physical address Tag of the instruction. If the result of the comparison can cause a precise exception and the result is negative, then RW_2 does not architecturally occur.

Tag-Location-Ordered

Tag-Check-reads R_1 and R_2 are *Tag-Location-Ordered* if and only if all the following apply:

- R_1 is Tag-ordered-before a Checked data access RW_3.
- R_2 is Tag-ordered-before a Checked data access RW_4.
- RW_3 and RW_4 are to the same Location.

Locally-ordered-before

Dependencies, Local write successor, load/store-exclusive, atomic and barrier instructions can be composed within an Observer to create externally-visible order. A memory read or write effect RW_1 is *Locally-ordered-before* a memory read or write effect RW_2 from the same Observer if and only if any of the following cases apply:

- RW_1 is a memory write effect W_1 and RW_2 is a memory write effect W_2 that is equal to or generated by the same instruction as a Local write successor of RW_1.
- RW_1 is Pick-ordered-before RW_2.
- RW_1 is Dependency-ordered-before RW_2.
- RW_1 is Atomic-ordered-before RW_2.
- RW_1 is Barrier-ordered-before RW_2.
- RW_1 is Tag-ordered-before RW_2.
- RW_1 is Locally-ordered-before a memory read or write effect that is Locally-ordered-before RW_2.

Pick-locally-ordered-before

A read or a write Memory effect RW_1 is *Pick-locally-ordered-before* a read or a write Memory effect RW_2 from the same Observer if and only if all of the following apply:

- There is a Pick Basic dependency from RW_1 to an effect E_3.
- RW_2 is a write Memory effect W_2.
- E_3 is Locally-ordered-before W_2.

B2.3.4 Ordering constraints

The Arm memory model is described as being Other-multi-copy atomic. The definition of Other-multi-copy atomic is as follows:

Other-multi-copy atomic

In an *Other-multi-copy atomic* system, it is required that a memory write effect from an Observer, if observed by a different Observer, is then observed by all other Observers that access the Location coherently. It is, however, permitted for an Observer to observe its own writes prior to making them visible to other observers in the system.

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The Other-multi-copy atomic property of the Arm memory model is enforced by placing constraints on the possible executions of a program. Those executions that meet the constraints given by the ordering model are said to be Architecturally well-formed. An implementation that is executing a program is only permitted to exhibit behavior consistent with an Architecturally well-formed execution.

Architecturally well-formed

An *Architecturally well-formed* execution must satisfy both the Internal visibility requirement and any of the three alternative External ordering constraints.

B2.3.5 Internal visibility requirement

For a memory read or write effect RW_1 that appears in program order before a memory read or write effect RW_2 to the same Location:

- Where one or more of the following statements is true:
  - RW_1 is not a Tag-Check-read.
  - RW_2 is not a Tag-Check-read.
  - RW_1 and RW_2 are both Tag-Check-reads R_1 and R_2 that are Tag-Location-Ordered.
- The *Internal visibility requirement* requires that exactly one of the following statements is true:
  - RW_2 is a memory write effect W_2 that is Coherence-after RW_1.
  - RW_1 is a memory write effect W_1, RW_2 is a memory read effect R_2 and either:
    - R_2 Reads-from W_1.
    - R_2 Reads-from a memory write effect that is Coherence-after W_1.
  - RW_1 and RW_2 are both reads R_1, R_2, R_1 Reads-from a memory write effect W_3 and either:
    - R_2 Reads-from W_3.
    - R_2 Reads-from a memory write effect that is Coherence-after W_3.

Informally, if a Memory effect M_1 from an Observer appears in program order before a Memory effect M_2 from the same Observer, then M_1 will be seen to occur before M_2 by that Observer.

B2.3.6 External ordering constraints

The Arm memory model offers the following three alternative representations of the *External ordering constraint*:

- External visibility requirement.
- External completion requirement.
- External global completion requirement.

An Architecturally well-formed execution must satisfy both the Internal visibility requirement and one of the three alternative representations in the External ordering constraints.

External visibility requirement

Ordered-before

An arbitrary pair of Memory effects is ordered if it can be linked by a chain of ordered accesses consistent with external observation. A memory read or write effect RW_1 is *Ordered-before* a memory read or write effect RW_2 if and only if any of the following cases apply:

- RW_1 is Observed-by a memory read or write effect RW_3 which is generated by the same instruction as RW_2.
- RW_1 is Locally-ordered-before RW_2.
- RW_1 is Pick-locally-ordered-before RW_2.
- RW_1 is Ordered-before a memory read or write effect that is Ordered-before RW_2.

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For a memory read or write effect RW_1 from an Observer that is Ordered-before a memory read or write effect RW_2 from a different Observer, the External visibility requirement requires that RW_2 is not Observed-by RW_1. This means that an Architecturally well-formed execution must not exhibit a cycle in the Ordered-before relation.

Informally, if a Memory effect M_1 from an Observer appears in program order before a Memory effect M_2 from the same Observer, then M_1 will be seen to occur before M_2 by all Observers in the system.

Completes-before order

The *Completes-before order* is a total order that corresponds to the order in which Memory effects complete within the system. The following effects constitute a single entry in the Completes-before order:

- Writes from the same instruction.
- Reads from the same instruction which read from external writes.
- Reads from the same instruction which read from the same internal write.

All other reads constitute distinct entries in the Completes-before order.

Completes-before

A memory read or write effect RW_1 *Completes-before* a memory read or write effect RW_2 if and only if RW_1 appears in the Completes-before order before RW_2.

Deriving Reads-from and Coherence order from the Completes-before order

The Completes-before order can be used to resolve the Reads-from and Coherence order relations for every memory access in the system as follows:

- For a memory read effect R_1 of a memory location by an Observer, then:
  - If there is a memory write effect W_2 to the same Location from the same Observer and all of the following are true:
    - W_2 appears in program order before R_1.
    - R_1 Completes-before W_2.
    - There are no writes to the Location appearing in program order between W_2 and R_1 then R_1 Reads-from W_2.
  - Otherwise, R1 Reads-from its closest preceding write in the Completes-before order to the same Location. If no such write exists, then R1 Reads-from the initial value of the memory location.
- The Coherence order of writes to a memory location is the order in which those writes appear in the Completes-before order. The final value of each memory location is therefore determined by the final write to each Location in the Completes-before order. If no such write exists for a given Location, the final value is the initial value of that Location.

External completion requirement

A memory read or write effect RW_1 Completes-before a memory read or write effect RW_2 if and only if any of the following statements are true:

- RW_1 is Locally-ordered-before RW_2.
- RW_1 is Pick-locally-ordered-before RW_2.
- RW_1 is a memory read effect R_1 and RW_2 is a memory read effect R_2 and R_1 is Single-copy-atomic-ordered-before R_2.

Globally-completes-before order

The Globally-completes-before order is a total order that corresponds to the order in which Memory effects globally-complete within the system. The following effects constitute a single entry in the Globally-completes-before order:

- Writes from the same instruction.
- Reads from the same instruction which read from external writes.

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- Reads from the same instruction which read from the same internal write.

All other reads constitute distinct entries in the Globally-completes-before order.

Globally-completes-before

A memory read or write effect RW_1 *Globally-completes-before* a memory read or write effect RW_2 if and only if RW_1 appears in the Globally-completes-before order before RW_2.

Deriving Reads-from and Coherence order from the Globally-completes-before order

The Globally-completes-before order can be used to resolve the Reads-from and Coherence order relations for every memory access in the system as follows:

- A memory read effect R_1 of a memory location by an Observer Reads-from its closest preceding write in the Globally-completes-before order to the same Location. If no such write exists, then R_1 Reads-from the initial value of the memory location.
- The Coherence order of writes to a memory location is the order in which those writes appear in the Globally-completes-before order. The final value of each memory location is therefore determined by the final write to each Location in the Globally-completes-before order. If no such write exists for a given Location, the final value is the initial value of that Location.

External global completion requirement

The *External global completion* requirement requires that a memory read or write effect RW_1 Globally-completes-before a memory read or write effect RW_2 if and only if any of the following statements are true:

- RW_1 is Locally-ordered-before RW_2 and either:
  - RW_1 is a memory write effect.
  - RW_1 is a memory read effect R_1 and either:
    - R_1 is not a Local read successor of a memory write effect.
    - R_1 is a Local read successor of a memory write effect that is Locally-ordered-before RW_2.
    - R_1 is a Local read successor of a memory write effect that is Pick-locally-ordered-before RW_2.
- RW_1 is a memory read effect R_1 and RW_2 is a memory read effect R_2 and R_1 is Single-copy-atomic-ordered-before R_2.

B2.3.7 Completion and endpoint ordering

Interaction between Observers in a system is not restricted to communication via shared variables in coherent memory. For example, an Observer could configure an interrupt controller to raise an interrupt on another Observer as a form of message passing. These interactions typically involve an additional agent, which defines the instruction sequence that is required to establish communication links between different Observers. When these forms of interaction are used in conjunction with shared variables, a `DSB` instruction can be used to enforce ordering between them.

For all memory, the completion rules are defined as:

- A memory read effect R_1 to a Location is complete for a shareability domain when all of the following are true:
  - Any write to the same Location by an Observer within the shareability domain will be Coherence-after R_1.
  - Any translation table walks associated with R_1 are complete for that shareability domain.
- A memory write effect W_1 to a Location is complete for a shareability domain when all of the following are true:
  - Any write to the same Location by an Observer within the shareability domain will be Coherence-after W_1.

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— Any read to the same Location by an Observer within the shareability domain will either Reads-from W_1 or Reads-from a memory write effect that is Coherence-after W_1.

— Any translation table walks associated with the write are complete for that shareability domain.

- A translation table walk is complete for a shareability domain when the memory accesses, including the updates to translation table entries, associated with the translation table walk are complete for that shareability domain, and the TLB is updated.
- A cache maintenance instruction is complete for a shareability domain when the memory effects of the instruction are complete for that shareability domain, and any translation table walks that arise from the instruction are complete for that shareability domain.
- A TLB invalidate instruction is complete when all memory accesses using the TLB entries that have been invalidated are complete.

The completion of any cache or TLB maintenance instruction includes its completion on all PEs that are affected by both the instruction and the `DSB` operation that is required to guarantee visibility of the maintenance instruction.

Note

These completion rules mean that, for example, a cache maintenance instruction that operates by VA to the PoC completes only after memory at the PoC has been updated.

Additionally, for Device-nGnRnE memory, a read or write of a Location in a Memory-mapped peripheral that exhibits side-effects is complete only when the read or write both:

- Can begin to affect the state of the Memory-mapped peripheral.
- Can trigger all associated side-effects, whether they affect other peripheral devices, PEs, or memory.

Note

This requirement for Device-nGnRnE memory is consistent with the memory access having reached the peripheral endpoint.

Peripherals

This section defines a Memory-mapped peripheral and the total order of reads and writes to a peripheral which is defined as the Peripheral coherence order:

Memory-mapped peripheral

A *Memory-mapped peripheral* occupies a memory region of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED size and can be accessed using load and store instructions. Memory effects to a Memory-mapped peripheral can have side-effects, such as causing the peripheral to perform an action. Values that are read from addresses within a Memory-mapped peripheral might not correspond to the last data value written to those addresses. As such, Memory effects to a Memory-mapped peripheral might not appear in the Reads-from or Coherence order relations.

Peripheral coherence order

The *Peripheral coherence order* of a Memory-mapped peripheral is a total order on all reads and writes to that peripheral.

Note

The Peripheral coherence order for a Memory-mapped peripheral signifies the order in which accesses arrive at the endpoint.

For a memory read or write effect RW_1 and a memory read or write effect RW_2 to the same peripheral, then RW_1 will appear in the Peripheral coherence order for the peripheral before RW_2 if either of the following cases apply:

- RW_1 and RW_2 are accesses using Non-cacheable or Device attributes and RW_1 is Ordered-before RW_2.

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- RW_1 and RW_2 are accesses using Device-nGnRE or Device-nGnRnE attributes, with the same XS attribute value, and RW_1 appears in program order before RW_2.

Note

When FEAT_XS is implemented, if accesses marked with the Device-nGnRE or Device-nGnRnE attributes are within the same Memory-mapped peripheral, but the XS attribute is not the same on those accesses, the order of arrival at the endpoint is not defined by the architecture.

Out-of-band-ordered-before

A memory read or write effect RW_1 is *Out-of-band-ordered-before* a memory read or write effect RW_2 if and only if either of the following cases apply:

- RW_1 appears in program order before a `DSB` instruction that begins an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED instruction sequence indirectly leading to the generation of RW_2.
- RW_1 is Ordered-before a memory read or write effect RW_3 and RW_3 is Out-of-band-ordered-before RW_2.

If a Memory effect M_1 is Out-of-band-ordered-before a memory read or write effect M_2, then M_1 is seen to occur before M_2 by all Observers.

Note

Arm expects that, in most systems with early acknowledgments, those acknowledgments will come from a point at or after the point that establishes global visibility. This is expected in such systems to enable the acknowledgments to be used as part of the mechanisms to implement the ordering requirements of the Arm memory model.

B2.3.8 SVE memory ordering relaxations

I_{CTNGV} The Arm memory model is relaxed for reads and writes generated by SVE load and store instructions.

R_{QLJPC} When two reads generated by SVE vector load instructions have an address dependency, the dependency does not contribute to the dependency-ordered-before relation.

R_{YMBMZ} When a pair of reads access the same location, and at least one of the reads is generated by an SVE load instruction, for a given observer, the pair of reads is not required to satisfy the internal visibility requirement.

R_{CJHWV} When a single SVE vector store instruction generates multiple writes to the same location, the instruction ensures that these writes appear in the coherence order for that location, in order of increasing vector element number. No other ordering restrictions apply to memory effects generated by the same SVE store instruction.

R_{LVXTJ} If a single SVE load instruction generates multiple reads, the order in which the reads for different elements and registers appear is not architecturally defined.

R_{VMDYZ} If an address dependency exists between two memory reads and an SVE non-temporal vector load instruction generated the second read, then in the absence of any other barrier mechanism to achieve order, the memory accesses can be observed in any order by the other observers within the shareability domain of the memory addresses being accessed.

I_{CCWGN} For any SVE load or store instruction that generates multiple single-copy atomic accesses to Normal or Device memory, there is no requirement for the memory system beyond the PE to be able to identify the single-copy atomic memory element access sizes.

B2.3.9 Ordering of instruction fetches

For two memory locations A and B, if A has been written to with an updated value and been made coherent with the instruction fetches of the shareability domain before B has been written to with an updated value by an observer in the same shareability domain, then where, for an observer in the shareability domain, an instruction read from B appears in program order before an instruction fetched from A, if the instruction read from B contains the updated value of B then the instruction read from A appearing later in program order will contain the updated value of A.

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A write has been made coherent with an instruction fetch of a shareability domain when:

CTR_EL0.{DIC, IDC} == {0, 0}

The location written to has been cleaned to the *Point of unification (PoU)* from the data cache, and that clean is complete for the shareability domain. Subsequently the location has been invalidated to the *Point of unification (PoU)* from the instruction cache, and that invalidation is complete for the shareability domain.

CTR_EL0.{DIC, IDC} == {1, 0}

The location written to has been cleaned to the *Point of unification (PoU)* from the data cache, and that clean is complete for the shareability domain.

CTR_EL0.{DIC, IDC} == {0, 1}

The write is complete for the shareability domain. Subsequently the location has been invalidated to the *Point of unification (PoU)* from the instruction cache, and that invalidation is complete for the shareability domain.

CTR_EL0.{DIC, IDC} == {1, 1}

The write is complete for the shareability domain.

Note

Microarchitecturally, this means that these situations cannot both be true in an implementation:

- After delays in fetching from memory, the instruction queue can have entries written into it out of order.
- For an implementation:
  - When CTR_EL0.DIC == 0, if there is an outstanding entry in the instruction queue, then later entries in the instruction queue are not impacted by the `IC IVAU` instructions of a different core.
  - When CTR_EL0.DIC == 1, if there is a write to the location that is held in the queue when there is an outstanding entry in the instruction queue for an older entry, then the instruction queue does not have entries invalidated from it.

B2.3.10 Restrictions on the effects of speculation

The Arm architecture places certain restrictions on the effects of speculation. These are:

- Each load from a location using a particular VA after an exception return that is a Context synchronization event will not speculatively read an entry from earlier in the coherence order for the location being loaded from than the entry generated by the latest store to that location using the same VA before the exception exit.
- Each load from a location using a particular VA after an exception entry that is a Context synchronization event will not speculatively read an entry from earlier in the coherence order for the location being loaded from than the entry generated by the latest store to that location using the same VA before the exception entry.
- Any load from a location using a particular VA before an exception entry that is a Context synchronization event will not speculatively read data from a store to the same location using the same VA after the exception entry.
- Any load from a location using a particular VA before an exception return that is a Context synchronization event will not speculatively read data from a store to the same location using the same VA after the exception exit.
- When data is loaded under speculation with a Translation fault, it cannot be used to form an address, generate condition codes, or generate SVE predicate values to be used by other instructions in the speculative sequence.
- When data is loaded under speculation from a location without a translation for the translation regime being speculated in, the data cannot be used to form an address, generate condition codes, or generate SVE predicate values to be used by other instructions in the speculative sequence.

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- When data is loaded as a result of speculative accesses made after `TLBI` + `DSB` + `ERET` using a translation that was invalidated by the TLBI, the data cannot be used to form an address, generate condition codes, or generate SVE predicate values to be used by other instructions in the speculative sequence. The execution timing of any other instructions in the speculative sequence is not a function of the data loaded.
- Changes to System registers must not occur speculatively in a way that can affect a speculative memory access that can cause a change to the micro-architectural state.
- Changes to Special-purpose registers can occur speculatively.
- Execute-never controls apply to speculative instruction fetching. See *Access permissions for instruction execution* on page D5-4855.
- When writing new instructions to memory, there is no requirement for an `SB` instruction to prevent speculative execution of the old code. See *Instruction cache maintenance instructions* on page K10-11355.

Note

The prohibition of using data loaded under speculation with faults to form addresses, condition codes or SVE predicate values does not prohibit the use of value predicted data from such locations for such purposes, so long as the training of the data value prediction was from the hardware defined context that is using the prediction. A consequence of this is that training of value prediction cannot be based on data loaded under speculation with a translation or Permission fault.

Speculative Store Bypass Safe (SSBS)

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented, PSTATE.SSBS is a control that can be set by software to indicate whether hardware is permitted to use, in a manner that is potentially speculatively exploitable, a speculative value in a register that has been loaded from memory using a load instruction that speculatively read the location being loaded from, where the entry that is speculatively read is from earlier in the coherence order than the entry generated by the latest store to that location using the same virtual address as the load instruction.

A speculative value in a register is used in a potentially speculatively exploitable manner if it is used to form an address, generate condition codes, or generate SVE predicate values to be used by other instructions in the speculative sequence or if the execution timing of any other instructions in the speculative sequence is a function of the data loaded under speculation.

When the value of PSTATE.SSBS is 0, hardware is not permitted to use speculative register values in a potentially speculatively exploitable manner if the speculative read that loads the register is from earlier in the coherence order than the entry generated by the latest store to that location using the same virtual address as the load instruction.

When the value of PSTATE.SSBS is 1, hardware is permitted to use speculative register values in a potentially speculatively exploitable manner if the speculative read that loads the register is from earlier in the coherence order than the entry generated by the latest store to that location using the same virtual address as the load instruction.

Note

- If speculation is permitted, then cache timing side channels can lead to addresses being derived using reads of address values that have been speculatively loaded from memory to a register.
- Software written for architectures from Armv8.0 to Armv8.4 will set SPSR_ELx.SSBS to 0. This means that PSTATE.SSBS will not set, so hardware will not be permitted to use speculative loads with outstanding memory disambiguation issues for any subsequent speculative memory accesses if there is any possibility of those subsequent memory accesses creating a cache timing side channel.

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Restrictions on exploitative control of speculative execution

The execution of some code (code1) can exploitatively control speculative execution of some other code (code2) if and only if all of the following apply:

- The actions of code1 can influence the speculative execution of code2 to cause an irreversible change to the microarchitectural state of the PE that is indicative of some architectural state accessible to the execution context of code2.
- Code1 has control in determining the choice of the architecture state that causes the irreversible change to the microarchitectural state.
- The irreversible changes to the microarchitectural state of the PE can be measured by code executing in an execution context other than that of code2 to allow the retrieval of the architectural state in a computationally feasible manner.

Restrictions on the effects of speculation from Armv8.5

Note

If SCR_EL3.EEL2 is changed, in order to remove all VMID tagging from Secure EL1 and Secure EL0 entries, each prediction resource should be invalidated by software for:

- Secure EL0 for all ASID and VMID values.
- Secure EL1 for all VMID values.

From Armv8.5, there are some further restrictions on the effects of speculation in addition to those in Armv8.0:

- Data loaded under speculation with a Permission or Domain fault cannot be used to form an address, generate condition codes, or generate SVE predicate values to be used by other instructions in the speculative sequence. The execution timing of any other instructions in the speculative sequence is not a function of the data loaded under speculation.
- Any System register read under speculation to a register that is not architecturally accessible from the current Exception level cannot be used to form an address, to generate condition codes, or to generate SVE predicate values to be used by other instructions in the speculative sequence.

  Note

  As the effects of speculation are not architecturally visible, this restriction requires that the effect of any speculation cannot give rise to side channels that will leak the values of memory locations, System registers, or Special-purpose registers to a level of privilege that would otherwise not be able to determine those values.

- Code running in one hardware-defined context cannot exploitatively control speculative execution of code in a different hardware-defined context as a result of the behavior of any execution prediction resources that predict address or register values. In the case of this definition, the hardware-defined context is determined by:
  - The Exception level.
  - The Security state.
  - When executing at EL1, if EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the VMID.
  - When executing at EL0, whether the EL1&0 or the EL2&0 translation regime is in use.
  - When executing at EL0 and using the EL1&0 translation regime, the *address space identifier* (*ASID*) and, if EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the VMID.
  - When executing at EL0 and using the EL2&0 translation regime, the ASID.
  - When in AArch64 state, the current SCXTNUM_ELx value if SCXTNUM_ELx is implemented and the hardware identifies that SCXTNUM_ELx is part of the context. Where SCXTNUM_ELx is not included as part of the hardware-indicated context, an implementation can further identify that branch targets trained for branches situated at one address can control speculative execution of branches situated at different addresses only in a hard-to-determine way.

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Note

— The definition of "hard-to-determine manner" is left open to implementations. Examples could include the complete separation of prediction resources, or the isolation of the predictions using a cryptographic or pseudo-random mechanism to separate each context.

— The architecture does not require that prediction resources that simply predict the direction of a branch are separated in this way.

- Changes to System registers must not occur speculatively in a way that can affect a speculative memory access that can cause a change to the micro-architectural state.
- Changes to Special-purpose registers can occur speculatively.

B2.3.11 Memory barriers

Memory barrier is the general term applied to an instruction, or sequence of instructions, that forces synchronization events by a PE with respect to retiring load/store instructions. The memory barriers defined by the Arm architecture provide a range of functionality, including:

- Ordering of load/store instructions.
- Completion of load/store instructions.
- Context synchronization.

The following subsections describe the Arm memory barrier instructions:

- *Instruction Synchronization Barrier (ISB)*
- *Data Memory Barrier (DMB)* on page B2-173.
- *Data Synchronization Barrier (DSB)* on page B2-175.
- *Speculation Barrier (SB)* on page B2-173.
- *Consumption of Speculative Data Barrier (CSDB)* on page B2-174.
- *Speculative Store Bypass Barrier (SSBB)* on page B2-174.
- *Profiling Synchronization Barrier (PSB CSYNC)* on page B2-174.
- *Physical Speculative Store Bypass Barrier (PSSBB)* on page B2-174.
- *Trace Synchronization Barrier (TSB CSYNC)* on page B2-175
- *Shareability and access limitations on the data barrier operations* on page B2-176.
- *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.
- *LoadLOAcquire, StoreLORelease* on page B2-178.

Note

Depending on the required synchronization, a program might use memory barriers on their own, or it might use them in conjunction with cache maintenance and memory management instructions that in general are available only when software execution is at EL1 or higher.

`DMB` and `DSB` instructions affect reads and writes to the memory system generated by load/store instructions and data or unified cache maintenance instructions being executed by the PE.

Instruction Synchronization Barrier (ISB)

An `ISB` instruction ensures that all instructions that come after the `ISB` instruction in program order are fetched from the cache or memory after the `ISB` instruction has completed. Using an `ISB` ensures that the effects of context-changing operations executed before the `ISB` are visible to the instructions fetched after the `ISB` instruction. Examples of context-changing operations that require the insertion of an `ISB` instruction to ensure the effects of the operation are visible to instructions fetched after the `ISB` instruction are:

- Completed cache and TLB maintenance instructions.
- Changes to System registers.

Any context-changing operations appearing in program order after the `ISB` instruction take effect only after the `ISB` has been executed.

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The pseudocode function for the operation of an ISB is InstructionSynchronizationBarrier().

See also *Memory barriers* on page D4-4765.

Data Memory Barrier (DMB)

The DMB instruction is a memory barrier instruction that ensures the relative order of memory accesses before the barrier with memory accesses after the barrier. The DMB instruction does not ensure the completion of any of the memory accesses for which it ensures relative order.

The full definition of the DMB instruction is covered formally in the *Definition of the Arm memory model* on page B2-157 and this introduction to the DMB instruction is not intended to contradict that section.

The basic principle of a DMB instruction is to introduce order between memory accesses that are specified to be affected by the DMB options supplied as arguments to the DMB instruction. The DMB instruction ensures that all affected memory accesses by the PE executing the DMB instruction that appear in program order before the DMB instruction and those which originate from a different PE, to the extent required by the DMB options, which have been Observed-by the PE before the DMB instruction is executed, are Observed-by each PE, to the extent required by the DMB options, before any affected memory accesses that appear in program order after the DMB instruction are Observed-by that PE.

The use of a DMB instruction creates order between the Memory effects of instructions as described in the definition of Barrier-ordered-before.

The DMB instruction affects only memory accesses and the operation of data cache and unified cache maintenance instructions, see *A64 Cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4742. It has no effect on the ordering of any other instructions executing on the PE.

The pseudocode function for the operation of a DMB instruction is DataMemoryBarrier().

Speculation Barrier (SB)

An SB instruction is a memory barrier that prevents speculative execution of instructions until after the barrier has completed when those instructions could be observed through side-channels.

Until the barrier completes, the speculative execution of any instruction appearing later in the program order than the barrier:

- Cannot be performed to the extent that such speculation can be observed through side-channels as a result of control flow speculation or data value speculation.
- Can be performed when predicting that a instruction that could generate an exception does not generate an exception.

Speculative execution of an SB instruction:

- Cannot be as a result of control flow speculation.
- Cannot be as a result of data value speculation.
- Can be as a result of predicting that an instruction that could generate an exception does not generate an exception.

An SB instruction can complete when:

- It is known that it is not speculative.
- All the predicted data values generated by instructions appearing in program order before the SB instruction have their predicted values confirmed.

Note

The SB instruction has no effect on the use of prediction resources to predict the instruction stream that is being fetched, so long as the prediction of the instruction stream is not informed by data taken from the register outputs of the speculative execution of instructions appearing in program order after the SB instruction.

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Consumption of Speculative Data Barrier (CSDB)

The CSDB instruction is a memory barrier instruction that controls speculative execution and data value prediction. This includes:

- Data value predictions of any instructions.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,C,V} predictions of any instructions other than conditional branch instructions appearing in program order before the CSDB that have not been architecturally resolved.
- Predictions of SVE predication state for any SVE instructions.

For purposes of the definition of CSDB, PSTATE.{N,Z,C,V} is not considered a data value. This definition permits:

- Control flow speculation before and after the CSDB instruction.
- Speculative execution of conditional data processing instructions after the CSDB instruction, unless they use the results of data value or PSTATE.{N,Z,C,V} predictions of instructions appearing in program order before the CSDB instruction that have not been architecturally resolved.

Speculative Store Bypass Barrier (SSBB)

The SSBB instruction is a memory barrier that prevents speculative loads from bypassing earlier stores to the same virtual address under certain conditions.

The semantics of the Speculative Store Bypass Barrier are:

- When a load to a location appears in program order after the SSBB instruction, then the load does not speculatively read an entry earlier in the coherence order for that location than the entry generated by the latest store satisfying all of the following conditions:
  - The store is to the same location as the load.
  - The store uses the same virtual address as the load.
  - The store appears in program order before the SSBB instruction.
- When a load to a location appears in program order before the SSBB instruction, then the load does not speculatively read data from any store satisfying all of the following conditions:
  - The store is to the same location as the load.
  - The store uses the same virtual address as the load.
  - The store appears in program order after the SSBB instruction.

Profiling Synchronization Barrier (PSB CSYNC)

The PSB CSYNC instruction is a memory barrier that ensures that all existing profiling data for the current PE has been formatted, and profiling buffer addresses have been translated such that all writes to the profiling buffer have been initiated. A following DSB instruction completes when the writes to the profiling buffer have completed.

If the Statistical Profiling Extension is not implemented, this instruction executes as a NOP.

Physical Speculative Store Bypass Barrier (PSSBB)

The PSSBB instruction is a memory barrier that prevents speculative loads from bypassing earlier stores to the same physical address under certain conditions.

The semantics of the Physical Speculative Store Bypass Barrier are:

- When a load to a location appears in program order after the PSSBB instruction, then the load does not speculatively read an entry earlier in the coherence order for that location than the entry generated by the latest store satisfying all of the following conditions:
  - The store is to the same location as the load.
  - The store appears in program order before the PSSBB instruction.

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- When a load to a location appears in program order before the PSSBB instruction, then the load does not speculatively read data from any store satisfying all of the following conditions:
  - The store is to the same location as the load.
  - The store appears in program order after the PSSBB instruction.

Note

The effect of this barrier applies to accesses to the same location even if they are accessed with different virtual addresses and from different Exception levels.

Trace Synchronization Barrier (TSB CSYNC)

The TSB CSYNC instruction is a memory barrier instruction that preserves the relative order of memory accesses to System registers due to trace operations and other memory accesses to the same registers.

A trace operation is an operation of the PE Trace Unit generating trace for an instruction when FEAT_TRF is implemented and enabled.

A TSB CSYNC instruction is not required to execute in program order with respect to other instructions. This includes being reordered with respect to other trace instructions. One or more Context synchronization events are required to ensure that TSB CSYNC instruction is executed in the necessary order.

If trace is generated between a Context synchronization event and a TSB CSYNC operation, these trace operations may be reordered with respect to the TSB CSYNC operation, and therefore may not be synchronized.

The following situations are synchronized using a TSB CSYNC operation:

- A direct write B to a System register is ordered after an indirect read or indirect write of the same register by a trace operation of a traced instruction A, if all of the following are true:
  - A is executed in program order before a Context synchronization event C.
  - C is in program order before a TSB CSYNC operation T.
  - B is executed in program order after T.
- A direct read B of a System register is ordered after an indirect write to the same register by a trace operation of a traced instruction A if all the following are true:
  - A is executed in program order before a Context synchronization event C1.
  - C1 is in program order before TSB CSYNC operation T.
  - T is executed in program order before a second Context synchronization event C2.
  - B is executed in program order after C2.

A TSB CSYNC operation is not needed to ensure a direct write B to a System register is ordered before an indirect read or indirect write of the same register by a trace operation of a traced instruction A, if all the following are true:

- A is executed in program order after a Context synchronization event C.
- B is executed in program order before C.

The pseudocode function for the operation of a TSB CSYNC instruction is TraceSynchronizationBarrier().

Data Synchronization Barrier (DSB)

A DSB instruction is a memory barrier that ensures that memory accesses that occur before the DSB instruction have completed before the completion of the DSB instruction. In doing this, it acts as a stronger barrier than a DMB and all ordering that is created by a DMB with specific options is also generated by a DSB with the same options.

Execution of a DSB instruction:

- At EL2 ensures that any memory accesses caused by Speculative translation table walks from the EL1&0 translation regime have been observed.
- At EL3 ensures that any memory accesses caused by speculative translation table walks from the EL2, EL1&0 or EL2&0 translation regimes have been observed.

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For more information, see *Use of out-of-context translation regimes* on page D5-4792.

A DSB instruction executed by a PE, PEe, completes when all of the following apply:

- All explicit memory effects of the required access types appearing in program order before the DSB are complete for the set of observers in the required shareability domain.
- If the required access types of the DSB is reads and writes, the following instructions issued by PEe before the DSB are complete for the required shareability domain:
  - All cache maintenance instructions.
  - All TLB maintenance instructions.
  - All PSB CYNC instructions.
- When FEAT_XS is implemented, if the required access types of the DSB is reads and writes, completion of the DSB instruction with the nXS qualifier executed by a PE, PEe, ensures that:
  - All previous TLBInXS maintenance operations generated by AArch64 TLB maintenance instructions with the nXS qualifier executed by PEe are finished for all PEs in the shareability domain of the DSB instruction.
  - All previous TLBInXS maintenance operations generated by AArch32 or AArch64 TLB maintenance instructions executed at EL1 by PEe when HCRX_EL2.FnXS is 1 are finished for all PEs in the shareability domain of the DSB instruction.

  Completion of the DSB instruction with the nXS qualifier executed by a PE, PEe, does not ensure that:
  - All previous TLB maintenance operations generated by AArch32 or AArch64 TLB maintenance instructions executed at EL1 by PEe when HCRX_EL2.FnXS is 0 are finished for all PEs in the shareability domain of the DSB instruction.
  - All previous TLB maintenance operations generated by AArch32 or AArch64 TLB maintenance instructions executed at EL2 or EL3 by PEe are finished for all PEs in the shareability domain of the DSB instruction.

In addition, no instruction that appears in program order after the DSB instruction can alter any state of the system or perform any part of its functionality until the DSB completes other than:

- Being fetched from memory and decoded.
- Reading the general-purpose, SIMD and floating-point, SVE vector or predicate, Special-purpose, or System registers that are directly or indirectly read without causing side-effects.
- If FEAT_ETS is not implemented, having any virtual addresses of loads and stores translated.

If FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, on completion of a DSB instruction operating over the Non-shareable domain, all updates to TFSR_ELx.TFx or TFSRE0_EL1.TFx due to Tag Check fails caused by accesses for which the DSB operates will be complete. For more information on FEAT_MTE2, see Chapter D6 *The Memory Tagging Extension*.

When FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FnXS is 1, an AArch64 DSB instruction executed at EL1 or EL0 behaves in the same way as the corresponding DSB instruction with the nXS qualifier executed at EL1 or EL0.

The pseudocode function for the operation of a DSB is `DataSynchronizationBarrier()`.

See also:

- *Memory barriers* on page D4-4765.
- *Ordering and completion of TLB maintenance instructions* on page D5-4927.

Shareability and access limitations on the data barrier operations

The DMB and DSB instructions take an argument that specifies:

- The shareability domain over which the instruction must operate. This is one of:
  - Full system.
  - Outer Shareable.
  - Inner Shareable.

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— Non-shareable.

Full system applies to all the observers in the system and, as such, encompasses the Inner and Outer Shareable domains of the processor.

Note

The distinction between Full system and Outer Shareable is applicable only for Normal Non-cacheable memory accesses and Device memory accesses.

- The accesses for which the instruction operates. This is one of:
  — Read and write accesses, both before and after the barrier instruction.
  — Write accesses only, before and after the barrier instruction.
  — Read accesses before the barrier instruction, and read and write accesses after the barrier instruction.

  Note

  This form of a `DMB` or `DSB` instruction can be described as a load-load/store barrier.

For more information on whether an access is before or after a barrier instruction, see *Data Memory Barrier (DMB)* on page B2-173 or *Data Synchronization Barrier (DSB)* on page B2-175.

Table B2-1 on page B2-177 shows how these options are encoded in the `<option>` field of the instruction:

Table B2-1 Encoding of the `DMB` and `DSB` `<option>` parameter

Accesses		Shareability domain			
Before the barrier	**After the barrier**	**Full system**	**Outer Shareable**	**Inner Shareable**	**Non-shareable**
Reads and writes	Reads and writes	`SY`	`OSH`	`ISH`	`NSH`
Writes	Writes	`ST`	`OSHST`	`ISHST`	`NSHST`
Reads	Reads and writes	`LD`	`OSHLD`	`ISHLD`	`NSHLD`

See the instruction descriptions for more information:

- *DMB* on page C6-1461.
- *DSB* on page C6-1464.

Note

`ISB` also supports an optional limitation argument that can contain only one value that corresponds to full system operation, see *ISB* on page C6-1487.

Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release

Arm provides a set of instructions with Acquire semantics for loads, and Release semantics for stores. These instructions support the *Release Consistency sequentially consistent* (RCsc) model. In addition, FEAT_LRCPC provides Load-AcquirePC instructions. The combination of Load-AcquirePC and Store-Release can be use to support the weaker *Release Consistency processor consistent* (RCpc) model.

The full definitions of the Load-Acquire and Load-AcquirePC instructions are covered formally in the *Definition of the Arm memory model* on page B2-157. This introduction to the Load-Acquire and Load-AcquirePC instructions is not intended to contradict that section.

The basic principle of both Load-Acquire and Load-AcquirePC instructions is to introduce order between:

- The memory access generated by the Load-Acquire or Load-AcquirePC instruction.

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- The memory accesses appearing in program order after the Load-Acquire or Load-AcquirePC instruction, such that the memory access generated by the Load-Acquire or Load-AcquirePC instruction is Observed-by each PE to the extent that the PE is required to observe the access coherently, before any of the memory accesses appearing in program order after the Load-Acquire or Load-AcquirePC instruction are Observed-by that PE to the extent that the PE is required to observe the accesses coherently.

The use of a Load-Acquire or Load-AcquirePC instruction creates order between the Memory effects of instructions as described in the definition of Barrier-ordered-before.

The full definition of the Store-Release instruction is covered formally in the *Definition of the Arm memory model* on page B2-157 and this introduction to the Store-Release instruction is not intended to contradict that section.

The basic principle of a Store-Release instruction is to introduce order between the following:

- A set of memory accesses, RWx, that are generated by the PE executing the Store-Release instruction and that appear in program order before the Store-Release instruction, together with those that originate from a different PE to the extent that the PE is required to observe them coherently, Observed-by the PE before executing the Store-release.

- The memory access generated by the Store-Release (Wrel), such that all of the memory accesses, RWx, are Observed-by each PE to the extent that the PE is required to observe those accesses coherently, before Wrel is Observed-by that PE to the extent that the PE is required to observe that access coherently.

The use of a Store-Release instruction creates order between the Memory effects of instructions as described in the definition of Barrier-ordered-before.

Where a Load-Acquire appears in program order after a Store-Release, the memory access generated by the Store-Release instruction is Observed-by each PE to the extent that PE is required to observe the access coherently, before the memory access generated by the Load-Acquire instruction is Observed-by that PE, to the extent that the PE is required to observe the access coherently. In addition, the use of a Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC or a Store-Release instruction on accesses to a Memory-mapped peripheral introduces order between the Memory effects of the instructions that access that peripheral, as described in the definition of Peripheral coherence order.

Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC and Store-Release, other than Load-Acquire Exclusive Pair and Store-Release-Exclusive Pair, access only a single data element. This access is single-copy atomic. The address of the data object must be aligned to the size of the data element being accessed, otherwise the access generates an Alignment fault.

Load-Acquire Exclusive Pair and Store-Release Exclusive Pair access two data elements. The address supplied to the instructions must be aligned to twice the size of the element being loaded, otherwise the access generates an Alignment fault.

A Store-Release Exclusive instruction has the release semantics only if the store is successful.

Note

- Each Load-Acquire Exclusive and Store-Release Exclusive instruction is essentially a variant of the equivalent Load-Exclusive or Store-Exclusive instruction. All usage restrictions and single-copy atomicity properties:
  - That apply to the Load-Exclusive instructions also apply to the Load-Acquire Exclusive instructions.
  - That apply to the Store-Exclusive instructions also apply to the Store-Release Exclusive instructions.

- The Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release instructions can remove the requirement to use the explicit `DMB` instruction.

LoadLOAcquire, StoreLORelease

For each PE, the Non-secure physical memory map is divided into a set of LORegions using a table that is held within the PE. Any PA in the Non-secure memory map can be a member of one LORegion. If a PA is assigned to more than one LORegion, then an implementation might treat it as if it has been assigned to fewer LORegions than that have been specified. A PA in the Secure physical memory map cannot be a member of any LORegion. For more information, see *Limited ordering regions* on page B2-179.

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Armv8.1 provides a set of instructions with Acquire semantics for loads, and Release semantics for stores that apply in relation to the defined LORegions. The new variants of the Load-Acquire and Store-Release instructions are LoadLOAcquire and StoreLORelease. See *LoadLOAcquire/StoreLORelease* on page C3-259.

For all memory types, these instructions have the following ordering requirements:

- LoadLOAcquire has the same semantics as Load-Acquire except that the memory accesses affected lie within the same LORegion as the address of the memory access generated by the LoadLOAcquire instruction. See *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.
- StoreLORelease has the same semantics as Store-Release except that the memory accesses affected lie within the same LORegion as the address of the memory access generated by the StoreLORelease instruction. See *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

In addition, for accesses to Memory-mapped peripherals:

- LoadLOAcquire has the same semantics as Load-Acquire except that the affected Memory effects of instructions that access the peripheral lie within the same LORegion as the address of the memory access generated by the LoadLOAcquire instruction. See *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.
- StoreLORelease has the same semantics as Store-Release except that the affected Memory effects of instructions that access the peripheral lie within the same LORegion as the address of the memory access generated by the StoreLORelease instruction. See *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

Note

The LoadLOAcquire/StoreLORelease instructions can remove the requirement to use the explicit `DMB` instruction.

B2.3.12 Limited ordering regions

FEAT_LOR introduces *limited ordering regions* (LORegions), which allow large systems to perform special load-acquire and store-release instructions that provide order between the memory accesses to a region of the PA map as observed by a set of observers.

This feature is supported in AArch64 state only.

Specification of the LORegions

The LORegions are defined in the Non-secure physical memory map using a set of LORegion descriptors. The number of LORegion descriptors is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, and can be discovered by reading the LORID_EL1 register.

Each LORegion descriptor consists of:

- A tuple of the following values:
  - A Start Address.
  - An End Address.
  - An LORegion Number.
- Valid bit which indicates whether that LORegion descriptor is valid.

A memory location lies within the LORegion identified by the LORegion Number if the PA lies between the Start Address and the End Address, inclusive. The Start Address must be defined to be aligned to 64KB and the End Address must be defined as the top byte of a 64KB block of memory.

The LORegion descriptors are programmed using the LORSA_EL1, LOREA_EL1, LORN_EL1, and LORC_EL1 registers in the System register space. These registers describe only memory addresses in the Non-secure memory map. These registers are UNDEFINED if accessed when SCR_EL3.NS == 0.

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If a LoadLOAcquire or a StoreLORelease does not match with any LORegion, then:

- The LoadLOAcquire will behave as a Load-Acquire, and will be ordered in the same way with respect to all accesses, independent of their LORegions.
- The StoreLORelease will behave as a Store-Release, and will be ordered in the same way with respect to all accesses, independent of their LORegions.

Note

If no LORegions are implemented, then the LoadLOAcquire and StoreLORelease will therefore behave as a Load-Acquire and Store-Release.

A new access type `AccType_LIMITEDORDERED` has been added for these limited ordering instructions to be identified.

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B2.4 Caches and memory hierarchy

The implementation of a memory system depends heavily on the microarchitecture and therefore many details of the memory system are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The Arm architecture defines the application level interface to the memory system, including a hierarchical memory system with multiple levels of cache. This section describes an application level view of this system. It contains the subsections:

- *Introduction to caches*.
- *Memory hierarchy*.
- *Application level access to functionality related to caches* on page B2-182
- *Implication of caches for the application programmer* on page B2-183.
- *Preloading caches* on page B2-185.

B2.4.1 Introduction to caches

A cache is a block of high-speed memory that contains a number of entries, each consisting of:

- Main memory address information, commonly known as a *tag*.
- The associated data.

Caches increase the average speed of a memory access. Caching takes account of two principles of locality:

Spatial locality

An access to one Location is likely to be followed by accesses to adjacent Locations. Examples of this principle are:

- Sequential instruction execution.
- Accessing a data structure.

Temporal locality

An access to an area of memory is likely to be repeated in a short time period. An example of this principle is the execution of a software loop.

To minimize the quantity of control information stored, the spatial locality property groups several locations together under the same tag. This logical block is commonly known as a *cache line*. When data is loaded into a cache, access times for subsequent loads and stores are reduced, resulting in overall performance benefits. An access to information already in a cache is known as a *cache hit*, and other accesses are called *cache misses*.

Normally, caches are self-managing, with the updates occurring automatically. Whenever the PE accesses a cacheable memory location, the cache is checked. If the access is a cache hit, the access occurs in the cache. Otherwise, the access is made to memory. Typically, when making this access, a cache location is allocated and the cache line loaded from memory. The Arm architecture permits different cache topologies and access policies, provided they comply with the memory coherency model described in this manual.

Caches introduce a number of potential problems, mainly because:

- Memory accesses can occur at times other than when the programmer would expect them.
- A data item can be held in multiple physical locations.

B2.4.2 Memory hierarchy

Typically memory close to a PE has very low latency, but is limited in size and expensive to implement. Further from the PE it is common to implement larger blocks of memory but these have increased latency. To optimize overall performance, an Armv8 memory system can include multiple levels of cache in a hierarchical memory system that exploits this trade-off between size and latency. Figure B2-1 on page B2-182 shows an example of such a system in an Armv8-A system that supports virtual addressing.

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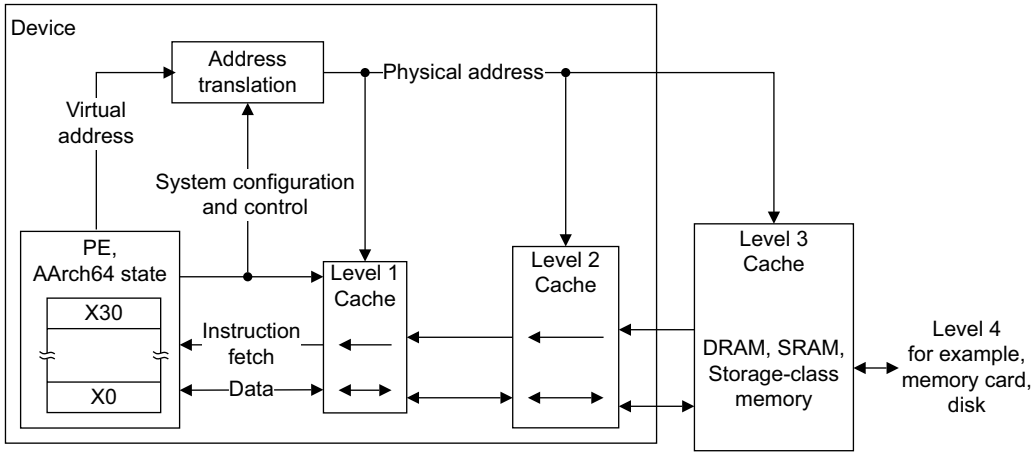

Figure B2-1 Multiple levels of cache in a memory hierarchy

Note

In this manual, in a hierarchical memory system, Level 1 refers to the level closest to the processing element, as shown in Figure B2-1.

Instructions and data can be held in separate caches or in a unified cache. A cache hierarchy can have one or more levels of separate instruction and data caches, with one or more unified caches that are located at the levels closest to the main memory. Memory coherency for cache topologies can be defined using the conceptual points Point of Unification (PoU), Point of Coherency (PoC), Point of Persistence (PoP), and Point of Deep Persistence (PoDP).

For more information, including the definitions of PoU, PoC, PoP, and PoDP, see *About cache maintenance in AArch64 state* on page D4-4738.

If FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, the behavior of cache maintenance instructions is modified. For more information, see *Allocation Tags* on page D6-4937.

The cacheability and shareability memory attributes

Cacheability and shareability are two attributes that describe the memory hierarchy in a multiprocessing system:

Cacheability This attribute defines whether memory locations are allowed to be allocated into a cache or not. Cacheability is defined independently for Inner and Outer Cacheability locations.

Shareability This attribute defines whether memory locations are shareable between different agents in a system. Marking a memory location as shareable for a particular domain requires hardware to ensure that the location is coherent for all agents in that domain. Shareability is defined independently for Inner and Outer Shareability domains.

For more information about Cacheability and Shareability, see *Memory types and attributes* on page B2-193.

B2.4.3 Application level access to functionality related to caches

As indicated in *About the Application level programmers' model* on page B1-134, the application level corresponds to execution at EL0. The architecture defines a set of cache maintenance instructions that software can use to manage cache coherency. Software executing at a higher Exception level can enable use of some of this functionality from EL0, as follows:

When the value of SCTLR_EL1.UCI is 1

Software executing at EL0 can access:

- The data cache maintenance instructions, `DC CVAU`, `DC CVAC`, `DC CVAP`, `DC CVADP`, and `DC CIVAC`. See *The data cache maintenance instruction (DC)* on page D4-4744.

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- The instruction cache maintenance instruction `IC IVAU`. See *The instruction cache maintenance instruction (IC)* on page D4-4744.

Attempted execution of these instructions might generate a Permission fault as described in *Permission fault* on page D5-4896.

When the value of SCTLR_EL1.UCT is 1

Software executing at EL0 can access the cache type register. See CTR_EL0.

When the value of SCTLR_EL1.DZE is 1

Software executing at EL0 can access the data cache zero instruction `DC ZVA`. See *Data cache zero instruction* on page D4-4756.

The SCTLR_EL1.{UCI, UCT, DZE} control fields are accessible only by software executing at EL1 or higher.

When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == 1 the controls {UCI, UCT and DZE} are found in SCTLR_EL2.

This functionality is UNDEFINED at EL0 when the value of the corresponding SCTLR_EL1 control field is 0.

B2.4.4 Implication of caches for the application programmer

In normal operation, the caches are largely invisible to the application programmer. However they can become visible when there is a breakdown in the coherency of the caches. Such a breakdown can occur:

- When memory locations are updated by other agents in the system that do not use hardware management of coherency.
- When memory updates made from the application software must be made visible to other agents in the system, without the use of hardware management of coherency.

For example:

- In the absence of hardware management of coherency of DMA accesses, in a system with a DMA controller that reads memory locations that are held in the data cache of a PE, a breakdown of coherency occurs when the PE has written new data in the data cache, but the DMA controller reads the old data held in memory.
- In a Harvard cache implementation, where there are separate instruction and data caches, a breakdown of coherency occurs when new instruction data has been written into the data cache, but the instruction cache still contains the old instruction data.

Data coherency issues

Software can ensure the data coherency of caches in the following ways:

- By not using the caches in situations where coherency issues can arise. This can be achieved by:
  - Using Non-cacheable or, in some cases, Write-Through Cacheable memory.
  - Not enabling caches in the system.
- By using cache maintenance instructions to manage the coherency issues in software. See *Application level access to functionality related to caches* on page B2-182.
- By using hardware coherency mechanisms to ensure the coherency of data accesses to memory for cacheable locations by observers within the different shareability domains, see *Non-shareable Normal memory* on page B2-195 and *Shareable, Inner Shareable, and Outer Shareable Normal memory* on page B2-194.

Note

The performance of these hardware coherency mechanisms is highly implementation-specific. In some implementations, the mechanism suppresses the ability to cache shareable locations. In other implementations, cache coherency hardware can hold data in caches while managing coherency between observers within the shareability domains.

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Note

Not all these mechanisms are directly available to software operating at EL0 and might involve interaction with software operating at a higher Exception level.

Synchronization and coherency issues between data and instruction accesses

How far ahead of the current point of execution instructions are fetched from is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Such prefetching can be either a fixed or a dynamically varying number of instructions, and can follow any or all possible future execution paths. For all types of memory:

- The PE might have fetched the instructions from memory at any time since the last *Context synchronization event* on that PE.
- Any instructions fetched in this way might be executed multiple times, if this is required by the execution of the program, without being refetched from memory. In the absence of a *Context synchronization event*, there is no limit on the number of times such an instruction might be executed without being refetched from memory.

The Arm architecture requires the hardware to ensure coherency between instruction caches and memory, even for locations of shared memory. A write has been made coherent with an instruction fetch of a shareability domain when:

CTR_EL0.{DIC, IDC} == {0, 0}

The location written to has been cleaned to the *Point of unification (PoU)* from the data cache, and that clean is complete for the shareability domain. Subsequently the location has been invalidated to the *Point of unification (PoU)* from the instruction cache, and that invalidation is complete for the shareability domain.

CTR_EL0.{DIC, IDC} == {1, 0}

The location written to has been cleaned to the *Point of unification (PoU)* from the data cache, and that clean is complete for the shareability domain.

CTR_EL0.{DIC, IDC} == {0, 1}

The write is complete for the shareability domain. Subsequently the location has been invalidated to the *Point of unification (PoU)* from the instruction cache, and that invalidation is complete for the shareability domain.

CTR_EL0.{DIC, IDC} == {1, 1}

The write is complete for the shareability domain.

If software requires coherency between instruction execution and memory, it must manage this coherency using *Context synchronization event*s and cache maintenance instructions. The following code sequence can be used to allow a PE to execute code that the same PE has written.

```
; Coherency example for data and instruction accesses within the same Inner Shareable domain.
; Enter this code with <Wt> containing a new 32-bit instruction,
; to be held in Cacheable space at a location pointed to by Xn.
        STR Wt, [Xn]
        DC CVAU, Xn         ; Clean data cache by VA to point of unification (PoU)
        DSB ISH             ; Ensure visibility of the data cleaned from cache
        IC IVAU, Xn         ; Invalidate instruction cache by VA to PoU
        DSB ISH             ; Ensure completion of the invalidations
        ISB                 ; Synchronize the fetched instruction stream
```

Note

- If this sequence is not executed between writing data to a location and executing the instruction at that location, the lack of coherency between instruction caches and memory means that the instructions that are executed might be the old instruction or the updated instruction, and which is used can arbitrarily vary during execution. It must not be assumed by software, before the synchronization sequence is executed, that when the updated instruction has been seen, the old instruction will not be seen again.

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- For Non-cacheable or Write-Through accesses, the clean data cache by VA instruction is not required. However, the invalidate instruction cache instruction is required because the Armv8-A AArch64 architecture allows Non-cacheable accesses to be held in an instruction cache. See *Non-cacheable accesses and instruction caches* on page D4-4737.
- This code can be used when the thread of execution modifying the code is the same thread of execution that is executing the code. The Arm architecture limits the set of instructions that can be executed by one thread of execution as they are being modified by another thread of execution without requiring explicit synchronization. See *Concurrent modification and execution of instructions* on page B2-154.
- The system software controls whether these cache maintenance instructions are available to the application level by setting SCTLR_EL1.UCI.

B2.4.5 Preloading caches

The Arm architecture provides memory system hints `PRFM`, `LDNP`, and `STNP` that software can use to communicate the expected use of memory locations to the hardware. The memory system can respond by taking actions that are expected to speed up the memory accesses if they occur. The effect of these memory system hints is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Typically, implementations use this information to bring the data or instruction locations into caches.

The Preload instructions are hints, and so implementations can treat them as `NOP`s without affecting the functional behavior of the device. The instructions cannot generate synchronous Data Abort exceptions, but the resulting memory system operations might, under exceptional circumstances, generate an asynchronous External abort, which is taken using an SError interrupt exception. For more information, see *ISS encoding for an exception from a Data Abort* on page D13-5373.

`PrefetchHint{}` defines the prefetch hint types.

The `Hint_Prefetch()` function signals to the memory system that memory accesses of the type `hint` to or from the specified `address` are likely to occur in the near future. The memory system might take some action to speed up the memory accesses when they do occur, such as preloading the specified address into one or more caches as indicated by the innermost cache level `target` and non-temporal hint `stream`.

For more information on `PRFM` and load/store instructions that provide hints to the memory system, see *Prefetch memory* on page C3-264 and *Load/store SIMD and floating-point non-temporal pair* on page C3-261. For more information on SVE `PRF*` instructions that provide hints to the memory system, see *Predicated non-contiguous element accesses* on page C3-285.

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B2.5 Alignment support

This section describes alignment support. It contains the following subsections:

- *Instruction alignment*.
- *Alignment of data accesses*.

B2.5.1 Instruction alignment

A64 instructions must be word-aligned.

Attempting to fetch an instruction from a misaligned location results in a PC alignment fault. See *PC alignment checking* on page D1-4631.

B2.5.2 Alignment of data accesses

An unaligned access to any type of Device memory causes an Alignment fault.

Unaligned accesses to Normal memory

The behavior of unaligned accesses to Normal memory is dependent on all of the following:

- The instruction causing the memory access.
- The memory attributes of the accessed memory.
- The value of SCTLR_ELx.{A, nAA}.
- Whether or not FEAT_LSE2 is implemented.

Load or Store of Single or Multiple registers

For all instructions that load or store single or multiple registers, but not Load-Exclusive, Store-Exclusive, Load-Acquire/Store-Release, Atomic, and `SETG*` Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions, if the address that is accessed is not aligned to the size of the data element being accessed, then:

When the value of SCTLR_ELx.A applicable to the current Exception level is 1, an Alignment fault is generated.

When the value of SCTLR_ELx.A applicable to the current Exception level is 0:

- An unaligned access is performed.
- If FEAT_LSE2 is not implemented, the access is not guaranteed to be single-copy atomic except at the byte access level.
- If FEAT_LSE2 is implemented:
  - — If all the bytes of the memory access lie within a 16-byte quantity aligned to 16 bytes and are to Normal Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back Cacheable memory, the memory access is single-copy atomic. For `LDNP`, `LDP`, or `STP` instructions, the entire memory access will be single-copy atomic.
  - — If all the bytes of the memory accessed do not lie within a 16-byte quantity aligned to 16 bytes, or the access is not to Normal Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back Cacheable memory, the access is not guaranteed to be single-copy atomic except at the byte access level.

For these instructions, the definition of an unaligned access is based on the size of the accessed elements, not the overall size of the memory access. This affects SIMD and SVE element and structure loads and stores, and also load/store pair instructions.

For predicated SVE vector element and structure load or store instructions, alignment checks are based on the memory element access size, not on the vector element size.

For predicated SVE vector element and structure load or store instructions, *Inactive elements* cannot cause an Alignment fault.

For unpredicated SVE vector register load or store instructions, the base address is checked for 16-byte alignment.

For unpredicated SVE predicate register load or store instructions, the base address is checked for 2-byte alignment.

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Load-Exclusive/ Store-Exclusive and Atomic instructions

For Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive, and Atomic instructions including those with acquire or acquire-release semantics:

When the value of SCTLR_ELx.A applicable to the current Exception level is 1, an Alignment fault is generated.

When the value of SCTLR_ELx.A applicable to the current Exception level is 0:

If FEAT_LSE2 is not implemented, these instructions generate an Alignment fault if the address being accessed is not aligned to the size of the data structure being accessed.

If FEAT_LSE2 is implemented, then:

- If all the bytes of the memory access lie within a 16-byte quantity aligned to 16 bytes and are to Normal Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back Cacheable memory, an unaligned access is performed.
- If all the bytes of the memory access do not lie within a 16-byte quantity aligned to 16-bytes, or the memory access is not to Normal Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back Cacheable memory, then it is a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of either of the following:
  - An unaligned access is performed meeting all of the semantics of the instruction.
  - An Alignment fault is generated.

Where memory access is performed, then it is single-copy atomic.

For these instructions, the definition of an unaligned access is based on the overall access size.

If FEAT_LS64 is implemented, when a single-copy atomic 64-byte instruction accesses a memory location that is not aligned to 64 bytes, an Alignment fault always occurs, regardless of the value of SCTLR_ELx.A.

Non-atomic Load-Acquire/Store-Release instructions

For Load-Acquire/Store-Release instructions that do not have exclusive or atomic behaviors:

When the value of SCTLR_ELx.A applicable to the current Exception level is 1, an Alignment fault is generated.

When the value of SCTLR_ELx.A applicable to the current Exception level is 0:

If FEAT_LSE2 is not implemented, then these instructions generate an Alignment fault if the address being accessed is not aligned to the size of the data structure being accessed.

If FEAT_LSE2 is implemented, then:

- If the memory access is not to Normal Inner Write-Back or Outer Write-Back Cacheable memory, then it is a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of either of the following:
  - An unaligned access is performed meeting all of the semantics of the instruction.
  - An Alignment fault is generated.
- If all of the bytes of the memory access do not lie within a 16-byte quantity aligned to 16 bytes then the following applies:
  - If SCTLR_ELx.nAA applicable to the current Exception level is 0, an Alignment fault is generated.
  - If SCTLR_ELx.nAA applicable to the current Exception level is 1, then an unaligned access is performed which is not guaranteed to be single-copy atomic except at the byte access level.

  In this case, the architecture does no define the order of the different transactions of the access defined by the single instructions relative to each other.
- If all the bytes of the memory access lie within a 16-byte quantity aligned to 16 bytes and are to Normal Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back Cacheable memory, an unaligned access meeting all the semantics of the instruction is performed.

Note

- Unaligned accesses typically take additional cycles to complete compared to a naturally-aligned access.
- An operation that is not single-copy atomic above the byte level can abort on any memory access that it makes and can abort on more than one access. This means that an unaligned access that occurs across a page boundary can generate an abort on either side of the page boundary.

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Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions

For SETG* instructions:

- There is an alignment check regardless of the value of SCTLR_ELx.A.
- If Xn is not a multiple of 16, an Alignment fault is generated.
- If Xd is not aligned to a multiple of 16, an Alignment fault is generated.

For more information, see the individual SETG* instruction descriptions.

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B2.6 Endian support

General description of endianness in the Arm architecture describes the relationship between endianness and memory addressing in the Arm architecture.

The following subsections then describe the endianness schemes supported by the architecture:

- *Instruction endianness* on page B2-190.
- *Data endianness* on page B2-190.
- *Endianness of memory-mapped peripherals* on page B2-192.

B2.6.1 General description of endianness in the Arm architecture

This section describes only memory addressing and the effects of endianness for data elements up to quadwords of 128 bits. However, this description can be extended to apply to larger data elements.

For an address A, Figure B2-2 shows, for big-endian and little-endian memory systems, the relationship between:

- The quadword at address A.
- The doubleword at address A and A+8.
- The words at addresses A, A+4, A+8, and A+12.
- The halfwords at addresses A, A+2, A+4, A+6, A+8, A+10, A+12, and A+14.
- The bytes at addresses A, A+1, A+2, A+3, A+4, A+5, A+6, A+7, A+8, A+9, A+10, A+11, A+12, A+13, A+14, and A+15.

The terms in Figure B2-2 have the following definitions:

B_A Byte at address A.

HW_A Halfword at address A.

MSByte Most significant byte.

LSByte Least significant byte.

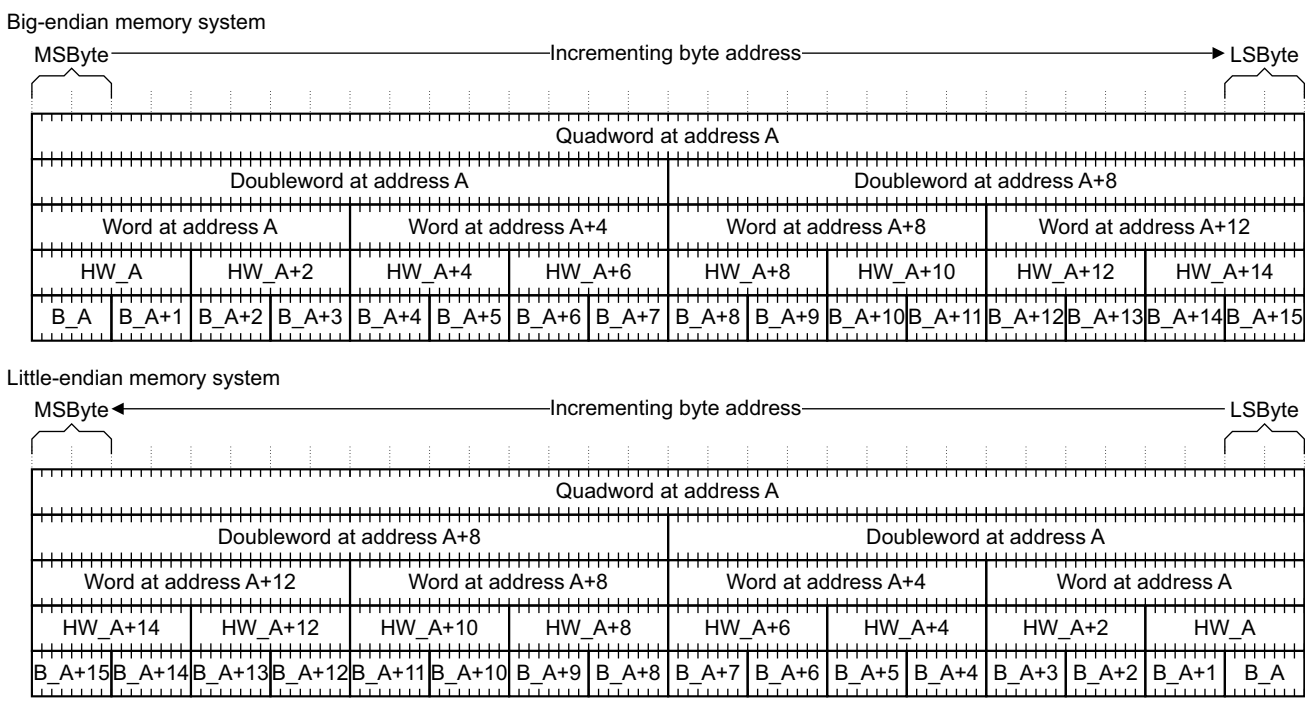

Figure B2-2 Endianness relationships

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The big-endian and little-endian mapping schemes determine the order in which the bytes of a quadword, doubleword, word, or halfword are interpreted. For example, a load of a word from address `0x1000` always results in an access to the bytes at memory locations `0x1000`, `0x1001`, `0x1002`, and `0x1003`. The endianness mapping scheme determines the significance of these 4 bytes.

B2.6.2 Instruction endianness

A64 instructions have a fixed length of 32 bits and are always little-endian.

B2.6.3 Data endianness

SCTLR_EL1.E0E, configurable at EL1 or higher, determines the data endianness for execution at EL0.

The data size used for endianness conversions:

- Is the size of the data value that is loaded or stored for SIMD and floating-point register and general-purpose register loads and stores.
- Is the size of the data element that is loaded or stored for SIMD element and data structure loads and stores. For more information, see *Endianness in SIMD operations* on page B2-191.

Note

This means the Armv8 architecture introduces a requirement for 128-bit endian conversions.

Instructions to reverse bytes in a general-purpose register, a SIMD and floating-point register, or an SVE register

An application or device driver might have to interface to memory-mapped peripheral registers or shared memory structures that are not the same endianness as the internal data structures. Similarly, the endianness of the operating system might not match that of the peripheral registers or shared memory. In these cases, the PE requires an efficient method to transform explicitly the endianness of the data.

Table B2-2 on page B2-190 shows the instructions that provide this functionality:

Table B2-2 Byte reversal instructions

Function	Instructions	Notes
Reverse bytes in 32-bit word or words[a]	REV32	For use with general-purpose registers
Reverse bytes in whole register	REV	For use with general-purpose registers
Reverse bytes in 16-bit halfwords	REV16	For use with general-purpose registers
Reverse elements in doublewords, vector	REV64	For use with SIMD and floating-point registers
Reverse elements in words, vector	REV32	For use with SIMD and floating-point registers
Reverse elements in halfwords, vector	REV16	For use with SIMD and floating-point registers
Reverse bytes/halfwords/words within elements, predicated	REVB, REVH, REVW	For use with SVE registers

a. Can operate on multiple words.

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Endianness in SIMD operations

SIMD element load/store instructions transfer vectors of elements between memory and the SIMD and floating-point register file. An instruction specifies both the length of the transfer and the size of the data elements being transferred. This information is used to load and store data correctly in both big-endian and little-endian systems.

For example:

```
LD1 {V0.4H}, [X1]
```

This loads a 64-bit register with four 16-bit values. The four elements appear in the register in array order, with the lowest indexed element fetched from the lowest address. The order of bytes in the elements depends on the endianness configuration, as shown in Figure B2-3. Therefore, the order of the elements in the registers is the same regardless of the endianness configuration.

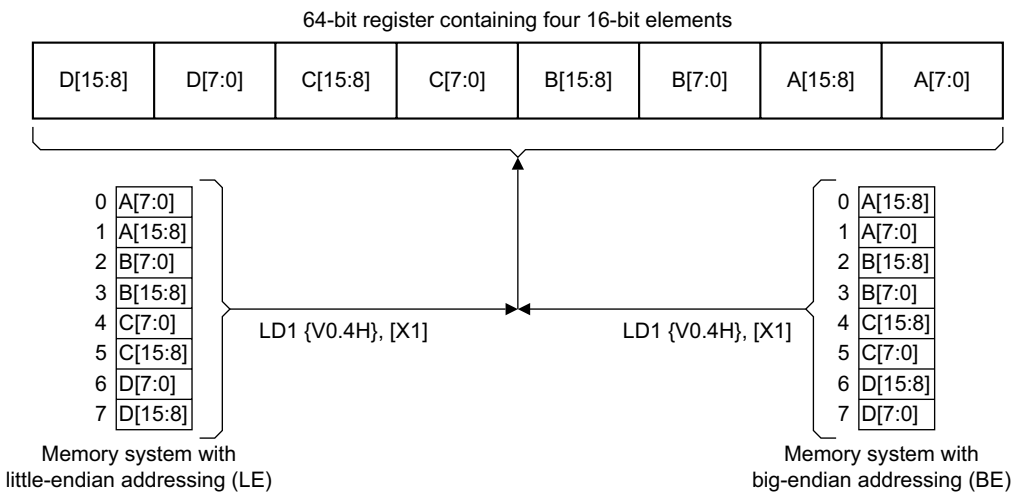

Figure B2-3 SIMD byte order example

The `BigEndian()` pseudocode function determines the current endianness of the data.

The `BigEndianReverse()` pseudocode function reverses the endianness of a bitstring.

The `BigEndian()` and `BigEndianReverse()` functions are defined in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

Endianness in SVE operations

R_{VDGQK} Rules on byte and element order of SIMD load and store instructions apply to SVE load and store instructions.

I_{RFQJP} Additional rules apply to the data endianness of memory accesses performed by SVE load and store instructions.

R_{CNKCL} For predicated SVE vector element and structure load and store instructions, an endianness conversion is performed using the memory element access size. The size of the vector element is not used in endianness conversion.

R_{QHXPL} For unpredicated SVE vector register load and store instructions, the vector byte elements are transferred in increasing element number order without any endianness conversion.

R_{RWLXY} For unpredicated SVE predicate register load and store instructions, each 8 bits from the predicate are transferred as a byte in increasing element number order without any endianness conversion.

R_{YGSBQ} When an SVE load instruction is executed, endianness conversion occurs before any sign-extension or zero-extension into a vector element.

R_{KYRQW} When an SVE store instruction is executed, endianness conversion occurs after any truncation from the vector element to the memory element access size.

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B2.6.4 Endianness of memory-mapped peripherals

All memory-mapped peripherals defined in the Arm architecture must be little-endian.

Peripherals to which this requirement applies include:

- Memory-mapped register interfaces to a debugger, or to a Cross Trigger Interface, see Chapter H8 *About the External Debug Registers*.
- The memory-mapped register interface to the system level implementation of the Generic Timer, see Chapter I2 *System Level Implementation of the Generic Timer*.
- A memory-mapped register interface to the Performance Monitors, see Chapter I3 *Recommended External Interface to the Performance Monitors*.
- A memory-mapped register interface to the Activity Monitors, see Chapter I4 *Recommended External Interface to the Activity Monitors*.
- Memory-mapped register interfaces to an Arm Generic Interface Controller, see the *ARM® Generic Interrupt Controller Architecture Specification, GIC architecture version 3.0 and version 4.0.*
- The memory-mapped register interface to an Arm trace component. See, for example, the *ARM® Embedded Trace Macrocell Architecture Specification, ETMv4.*

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B2.7 Memory types and attributes

The ordering of accesses for addresses in memory, referred to as the memory order model, is defined by the memory attributes. The following sections describe this model:

- *Normal memory*.
- *Device memory* on page B2-197.
- *Memory access restrictions* on page B2-204.

B2.7.1 Normal memory

The Normal memory type attribute applies to most memory in a system. It indicates that the hardware is permitted by the architecture to perform *Speculative* data read accesses to these locations, regardless of the access permissions for these locations.

The Normal memory type has the following properties:

- A write to a memory location with the Normal attribute completes in finite time.
- Writes to a memory location with the Normal memory type that is either Non-cacheable or Write-Through cacheable for both the Inner and Outer cacheability must reach the endpoint for that location in the memory system in finite time. Two writes to the same location, where at least one is using the Normal memory type, might be merged before they reach the endpoint unless there is an ordered-before relationship between the two writes.
- Unaligned memory accesses can access Normal memory if the system is configured to generate such accesses.
- There is no requirement for the memory system beyond the PE to be able to identify the elements accessed by multi-register load/store instructions. See *Multi-register loads and stores that access Normal memory* on page B2-197.

Note

- The Normal memory attribute is appropriate for locations of memory that are idempotent, meaning that they exhibit all of the following properties:
  - Read accesses can be repeated with no side-effects.
  - Repeated read accesses return the last value written to the resource being read.
  - Read accesses can fetch additional memory locations with no side-effects.
  - Write accesses can be repeated with no side-effects if the contents of the location accessed are unchanged between the repeated writes or as the result of an exception, as described in this section.
  - Unaligned accesses can be supported.
  - Accesses can be merged before accessing the target memory system.
- Normal memory allows speculative reads and may be affected by intermediate buffering and forwarding of data. If non-idempotent memory locations are mapped as Normal memory, the following may occur:
  - Memory accesses return UNKNOWN values.
  - UNPREDICTABLE effects on memory-mapped peripherals.
- An instruction that generates a sequence of accesses as described in *Atomicity in the Arm architecture* on page B2-152 might be abandoned as a result of an exception being taken during the sequence of accesses. On return from the exception the instruction is restarted, and therefore, one or more of the memory locations might be accessed multiple times. This can result in repeated write accesses to a location that has been changed between the write accesses.

For accesses to Normal memory, a `DMB` instruction is required to ensure the required ordering.

The following sections describe the other attributes for Normal memory:

- *Shareable Normal memory* on page B2-194.

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- *Non-shareable Normal memory* on page B2-195.
- *Cacheability attributes for Normal memory* on page B2-195.

See also:

- *Multi-register loads and stores that access Normal memory* on page B2-197.
- *Atomicity in the Arm architecture* on page B2-152.
- *Memory barriers* on page B2-172.
- *Concurrent modification and execution of instructions* on page B2-154.

Shareable Normal memory

A Normal memory location has a Shareability attribute that is one of:

- Inner Shareable, meaning it applies across the Inner Shareable shareability domain.
- Outer Shareable, meaning it applies across both the Inner Shareable and the Outer Shareable shareability domains.
- Non-shareable.

The shareability attributes define the data coherency requirements of the location, which hardware must enforce. They do not affect the coherency requirements of instruction fetches, see *Synchronization and coherency issues between data and instruction accesses* on page B2-184.

Note

- System designers can use the shareability attribute to specify the locations in Normal memory for which coherency must be maintained. However, software developers must not assume that specifying a memory location as Non-shareable permits software to make assumptions about the incoherency of the location between different PEs in a shared memory system. Such assumptions are not portable between different multiprocessing implementations that might use the shareability attribute. Any multiprocessing implementation might implement caches that are shared, inherently, between different processing elements.
- This architecture assumes that all PEs that use the same operating system or hypervisor are in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain.

Shareable, Inner Shareable, and Outer Shareable Normal memory

The Arm architecture abstracts the system as a series of Inner and Outer Shareability domains.

Each Inner Shareability domain contains a set of observers that are data coherent for each member of that set for data accesses with the Inner Shareable attribute made by any member of that set.

Each Outer Shareability domain contains a set of observers that are data coherent for each member of that set for data accesses with the Outer Shareable attribute made by any member of that set.

The following properties also hold:

- Each observer is a member of only a single Inner Shareability domain.
- Each observer is a member of only a single Outer Shareability domain.
- All observers in an Inner Shareability domain are always members of the same Outer Shareability domain. This means that an Inner Shareability domain is a subset of an Outer Shareability domain, although it is not required to be a proper subset.

Note

- Because all data accesses to Non-cacheable locations are data coherent to all observers, Non-cacheable locations are always treated as Outer Shareable.
- The Inner Shareable domain is expected to be the set of PEs controlled by a single hypervisor or operating system.

The details of the use of the shareability attributes are system-specific. Example B2-1 on page B2-195 shows how they might be used.

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Example B2-1 Use of shareability attributes

In an implementation, a particular subsystem with two clusters of PEs has the requirement that:

- In each cluster, the data caches or unified caches of the PEs in the cluster are transparent for all data accesses to memory locations with the Inner Shareable attribute.
- However, between the two clusters, the caches:
  - Are not required to be coherent for data accesses that have only the Inner Shareable attribute.
  - Are coherent for data accesses that have the Outer Shareable attribute.

In this system, each cluster is in a different shareability domain for the Inner Shareable attribute, but all components of the subsystem are in the same shareability domain for the Outer Shareable attribute.

A system might implement two such subsystems. If the data caches or unified caches of one subsystem are not transparent to the accesses from the other subsystem, this system has two Outer Shareable shareability domains.

Having two levels of shareability means system designers can reduce the performance and power overhead for shared memory locations that do not need to be part of the Outer Shareable shareability domain.

For shareable Normal memory, the Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive synchronization primitives take account of the possibility of accesses by more than one observer in the same Shareability domain.

Non-shareable Normal memory

For Normal memory locations, the Non-shareable attribute identifies Normal memory that is likely to be accessed only by a single PE.

A location in Normal memory with the Non-shareable attribute does not require the hardware to make data accesses by different observers coherent, unless the memory is Non-cacheable. For a Non-shareable location, if other observers share the memory system, software must use cache maintenance instructions, if the presence of caches might lead to coherency issues when communicating between the observers. This cache maintenance requirement is in addition to the barrier operations that are required to ensure memory ordering.

For Non-shareable Normal memory, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive synchronization primitives take account of the possibility of accesses by more than one observer.

Cacheability attributes for Normal memory

In addition to being Outer Shareable, Inner Shareable or Non-shareable, each region of Normal memory is assigned a Cacheability attribute that is one of:

- Write-Through Cacheable.
- Write-Back Cacheable.
- Non-cacheable.

Also, for Write-Through Cacheable and Write-Back Cacheable Normal memory regions:

- A region might be assigned cache allocation hints for read and write accesses.
- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the cache allocation hints can have an additional attribute of Transient or Non-transient.

For more information, see *Cacheability, cache allocation hints, and cache transient hints* on page D4-4734.

A memory location can be marked as having different cacheability attributes, for example when using aliases in a VA to PA mapping:

- If the attributes differ only in the cache allocation hint, this does not affect the behavior of accesses to that location.
- For other cases, see *Mismatched memory attributes* on page B2-205.

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The cacheability attributes provide a mechanism of coherency control with observers that lie outside the shareability domain of a region of memory. In some cases, the use of Write-Through Cacheable or Non-cacheable regions of memory might provide a better mechanism for controlling coherency than the use of hardware coherency mechanisms or the use of cache maintenance routines. To this end, the architecture requires the following properties for Non-cacheable or Write-Through Cacheable memory:

- A completed write to a memory location that is Non-cacheable or Write-Through Cacheable for a level of cache made by an observer accessing the memory system inside the level of cache is visible to all observers accessing the memory system outside the level of cache without the need of explicit cache maintenance.
- A completed write to a memory location that is Non-cacheable for a level of cache made by an observer accessing the memory system outside the level of cache is visible to all observers accessing the memory system inside the level of cache without the need of explicit cache maintenance.
- For accesses to Normal memory that is Non-cacheable, a `DMB` instruction introduces a Barrier-ordered-before relation on all accesses to a single peripheral or block of memory that is of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED size. For more information, see *Ordering relations* on page B2-161.

Note

Implementations can use the cache allocation hints to indicate a probable performance benefit of caching. For example, a programmer might know that a piece of memory is not going to be accessed again and would be better treated as Non-cacheable. The distinction between memory regions with attributes that differ only in the cache allocation hints exists only as a hint for performance.

For Normal memory, the Arm architecture provides cacheability attributes that are defined independently for each of two conceptual levels of cache, the *inner* and the *outer* cache. The relationship between these conceptual levels of cache and the implemented physical levels of cache is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, and can differ from the boundaries between the Inner and Outer Shareability domains. However:

- Inner refers to the innermost caches, meaning the caches that are closest to the PE, and always includes the lowest level of cache.
- No cache that is controlled by the Inner cacheability attributes can lie outside a cache that is controlled by the Outer cacheability attributes.
- An implementation might not have any outer cache.

Example B2-2, Example B2-3 on page B2-197, and Example B2-4 on page B2-197 describe the possible ways of implementing a system with three levels of cache, *level 1* (L1) to *level 3* (L3).

Note

- L1 cache is the level closest to the PE, see *Memory hierarchy* on page B2-181.
- When managing coherency, system designs must consider both the inner and outer cacheability attributes, as well as the shareability attributes. This is because hardware might have to manage the coherency of caches at one conceptual level, even when another conceptual level has the Non-cacheable attribute.

Example B2-2 Implementation with two inner and one outer cache levels

Implement the three levels of cache in the system, L1 to L3, with:

- The Inner cacheability attribute applied to L1 and L2 cache.
- The Outer cacheability attribute applied to L3 cache.

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Example B2-3 Implementation with three inner and no outer cache levels

Implement the three levels of cache in the system, L1 to L3, with the Inner cacheability attribute applied to L1, L2, and L3 cache. Do not use the Outer cacheability attribute.

Example B2-4 Implementation with one inner and two outer cache levels

Implement the three levels of cache in the system, L1 to L3, with:

- The Inner cacheability attribute applied to L1 cache.
- The Outer cacheability attribute applied to L2 and L3 cache.

Multi-register loads and stores that access Normal memory

For all instructions that load or store more than one general-purpose register from an Exception level there is no requirement for the memory system beyond the PE to be able to identify the size of the elements accessed by these load or store instructions.

For all instructions that load or store more than one general-purpose register from an Exception level the order in which the registers are accessed is not defined by the architecture.

For all instructions that load or store one or more SVE or SIMD&FP registers from an Exception level, there is no requirement for the memory system beyond the PE to be able to identify the size of the element accessed by these load or store instructions.

B2.7.2 Device memory

The Device memory type attributes define memory locations where an access to the location can cause side-effects, or where the value returned for a load can vary depending on the number of loads performed. Typically, the Device memory attributes are used for memory-mapped peripherals and similar locations.

The attributes for Armv8 Device memory are:

Gathering Identified as G or nG, see *Gathering* on page B2-200.

Reordering Identified as R or nR, see *Reordering* on page B2-201.

Early Write Acknowledgement
Identified as E or nE, see *Early Write Acknowledgement* on page B2-202.

The Armv8 Device memory types are:

Device-nGnRnE Device non-Gathering, non-Reordering, No Early Write Acknowledgement.
Equivalent to the Strongly-ordered memory type in earlier versions of the architecture.

Device-nGnRE Device non-Gathering, non-Reordering, Early Write Acknowledgement.
Equivalent to the Device memory type in earlier versions of the architecture.

Device-nGRE Device non-Gathering, Reordering, Early Write Acknowledgement.
Armv8 adds this memory type to the translation table formats found in earlier versions of the architecture. The use of barriers is required to order accesses to Device-nGRE memory.

Device-GRE Device Gathering, Reordering, Early Write Acknowledgement.
Armv8 adds this memory type to the translation table formats found in earlier versions of the architecture. Device-GRE memory has the fewest constraints. It behaves similar to Normal memory, with the restriction that *Speculative* accesses to Device-GRE memory is forbidden.

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Collectively these are referred to as *any Device memory type*. Going down the list, the memory types are described as getting *weaker*; conversely the going up the list the memory types are described as getting *stronger*.

Note

- As the list of types shows, these additional attributes are hierarchical. For example, a memory location that permits Gathering must also permit Reordering and Early Write Acknowledgement.
- The architecture does not require an implementation to distinguish between each of these memory types and Arm recognizes that not all implementations will do so. The subsection that describes each of the attributes, describes the implementation rules for the attribute.

All of these memory types have the following properties:

- Speculative data accesses are not permitted to any memory location with any Device memory attribute. This means that each memory access to any Device memory type must be one that would be generated by a simple sequential execution of the program.

  The following exceptions to this apply:

  — Reads generated by the SIMD and floating-point instructions can access bytes that are not explicitly accessed by the instruction if the bytes accessed are in a 16-byte window, aligned to 16-bytes, that contains at least one byte that is explicitly accessed by the instruction.

  — For reads, including hardware speculation, that are performed by an SVE unpredicated load instruction, all of the following are true:

    — For any 64-byte window aligned to 64 bytes containing at least 1 byte that is explicitly accessed by the instruction, any byte in the window can be accessed by the instruction.

    — All bytes accessed by the instruction will be in a 64-byte window aligned to 64 bytes containing at least 1 byte that is explicitly accessed by the instruction.

  — For reads, including hardware speculation, that are performed by an SVE predicated load instruction that is not a non-temporal load, all of the following are true:

    — For any 64-byte window aligned to 64 bytes containing at least 1 byte that is explicitly accessed by an *Active element* of the instruction, any byte in the window can be accessed by the instruction.

    — All bytes accessed by the instruction will be in a 64-byte window aligned to 64 bytes that contains at least 1 byte that is explicitly accessed by an *Active element* of the instruction.

  — For reads, including hardware speculation, that are performed by an SVE predicated non-temporal load instruction from memory locations with the Gathering attributes, all of the following are true:

    — For any 128-byte window aligned to 128 bytes containing at least 1 byte that is explicitly accessed by an *Active element* of the instruction, any byte in the window can be accessed by the instruction.

    — All bytes accessed by the instruction are in a 128-byte window aligned to 128 bytes that contains at least 1 byte that is explicitly accessed by an *Active element* of the instruction.

  — The architecture permits a Memory Copy and Memory Set `CPY*` instruction to perform speculative reads of any memory location, even those marked as Device, within a 64-byte quantity, aligned to 64 bytes, of a location that is within the range [Xs] to [Xs+Xn-1].

  — For Device memory with the Gathering attribute, reads generated by the `LDNP` instructions are permitted to access bytes that are not explicitly accessed by the instruction, provided that the bytes accessed are in a 128-byte window, aligned to 128-bytes, that contains at least one byte that is explicitly accessed by the instruction.

  — Where a load or store instruction performs a sequence of memory accesses, as opposed to one single-copy atomic access as defined in the rules for single-copy atomicity, these accesses might occur multiple times as a result of executing the load or store instruction. See *Properties of single-copy atomic accesses* on page B2-154.

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Note

— An instruction that generates a sequence of accesses as described in *Atomicity in the Arm architecture* on page B2-152 might be abandoned as a result of an exception being taken during the sequence of accesses. On return from the exception, the instruction is restarted, and therefore, one or more of the memory locations might be accessed multiple times. This can result in repeated accesses to a location where the program defines only a single access. For this reason, Arm strongly recommends that no accesses to Device memory are performed from a single instruction that spans the boundary of a translation granule or which in some other way could lead to some of the accesses being aborted.

— Write speculation that is visible to other observers is prohibited for all memory types.

- A write to a memory location with any Device memory type completes in finite time.
- If a value that would be returned from a read of a memory location with the Device memory type changes without an explicit memory write effect by an observer, this change must also be globally observed for all observers in the system in finite time. Such a change might occur in a peripheral location that holds status information.
- Data accesses to memory locations are coherent for all observers in the system, and correspondingly are treated as being Outer Shareable.
- A memory location with any Device memory attribute cannot be allocated into a cache.
- Writes to a memory location with any Device memory attribute must reach the endpoint for that address in the memory system in finite time. Two writes of Device memory type to the same location might be merged before they reach the endpoint, unless both writes have the non-Gathering attribute or there is an ordered-before relationship between the two writes.
- For accesses to any Device memory type, a `DMB` instruction introduces a Barrier-ordered-before relation on all accesses to a single peripheral or block of memory that is of implementation defined size. For more information, see *Ordering relations* on page B2-161.
- If a memory location is not capable of supporting unaligned memory accesses, then an unaligned access to that memory location generates an Alignment fault at the first stage of translation that defined the location as being Device.
- If a memory location is capable of supporting unaligned memory accesses, and such a memory location is marked as Device, then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an unaligned access to that memory location generates an Alignment fault at the first stage of translation that defined the location as being Device.
- Hardware does not prevent speculative instruction fetches from a memory location with any of the Device memory attributes unless the memory location is also marked as execute-never for all Exception levels.

  Note

  This means that to prevent speculative instruction fetches from memory locations with Device memory attributes, any location that is assigned any Device memory type must also be marked as execute-never for all Exception levels. Failure to mark a memory location with any Device memory attribute as execute-never for all Exception levels is a programming error.

Note

In the EL1&0 translation regime in systems where HCR_EL2.TGE==1 and HCR_EL2.DC==0, any Alignment fault that results from the fact that all locations are treated as Device is a fault at the first stage of translation. This causes ESR_EL2.ISS[24] to be 0.

See also *Memory access restrictions* on page B2-204.

The memory types for translation table walks cannot be defined as any Device memory type within the TCR_ELx. For the EL1&0 translation regime, the memory accesses made during a stage 1 translation table walk are subject to a stage 2 translation, and as a result of this second stage of translation, the accesses from the first stage translation

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table walk might be made to memory locations with any Device memory type. These accesses might be made speculatively. When the value of the HCR_EL2.PTW bit is 1, a stage 2 Permission fault is generated if a first stage translation table walk is made to any Device memory type.

Note

In general, making a translation table walk to any Device memory type is the result of a programming error.

For an instruction fetch from a memory location with the Device attribute that is not marked as execute-never for the current Exception level, an implementation can either:

- Treat the instruction fetch as if it were to a memory location with the Normal Non-cacheable attribute.
- Take a Permission fault.

Gathering

In the Device memory attribute:

G Indicates that the location has the Gathering attribute.

nG Indicates that the location does not have the Gathering attribute, meaning it is non-Gathering.

The Gathering attribute determines whether it is permissible for either:

- Multiple memory accesses of the same type, read or write, to the same memory location to be merged into a single transaction.
- Multiple memory accesses of the same type, read or write, to different memory locations to be merged into a single memory transaction on an interconnect.

Note

This also applies to writebacks from the cache, whether caused by a *Natural eviction* or as a result of a cache maintenance instruction.

For memory types with the Gathering attribute, either of these behaviors is permitted, provided that the ordering and coherency rules of the memory location are followed.

For memory types with the non-Gathering attribute, neither of these behaviors is permitted. As a result:

- The number of memory accesses that are made corresponds to the number that would be generated by a simple sequential execution of the program.
- All accesses occur at their single-copy atomic sizes, except that there is no requirement for the memory system beyond the PE to be able to identify the single-copy atomic sizes accessed by multi-register load/store instructions that generate more than one single-copy atomic access. See *Multi-register loads and stores that access Device memory* on page B2-203.

Gathering between memory accesses separated by a memory barrier that affects those memory accesses is not permitted.

Gathering between two memory accesses generated by a Load-Acquire/Store-Release is not permitted.

Gathering between memory accesses generated by Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions is always permitted.

A read from a memory location with the non-Gathering attribute cannot come from a cache or a buffer, but must come from the endpoint for that address in the memory system. Typically this is a peripheral or physical memory.

Note

- A read from a memory location with the Gathering attribute can come from intermediate buffering of a previous write, provided that:
  - The accesses are not separated by a `DMB` or `DSB` barrier that affects both of the accesses.
  - The accesses are not separated by other ordering constructions that require that the accesses are in order. Such a construction might be a combination of Load-Acquire and Store-Release.

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— The accesses are not generated by a Store-Release instruction.

- The Arm architecture defines only programmer visible behavior. Therefore, gathering can be performed if a programmer cannot tell whether gathering has occurred.

An implementation is permitted to perform an access with the Gathering attribute in a manner consistent with the requirements specified by the non-Gathering attribute.

An implementation is not permitted to perform an access with the non-Gathering attribute in a manner consistent with the relaxations allowed by the Gathering attribute.

Reordering

In the Device memory attribute:

R Indicates that the location has the Reordering attribute. Accesses to the location can be reordered within the same rules that apply to accesses to Normal Non-cacheable memory. All memory types with the Reordering attribute have the same ordering rules as accesses to Normal Non-cacheable memory, see *Ordering relations* on page B2-161.

nR Indicates that the location does not have the Reordering attribute, meaning it is non-Reordering.

Note

Some interconnect fabrics, such as PCIe, perform very limited reordering, which is not important for the software usage. It is outside the scope of the Arm architecture to prohibit the use of a non-Reordering memory type with these interconnects.

For all memory types with the non-Reordering attribute, the order of memory accesses arriving at a single peripheral of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED size, as defined by the peripheral, must be the same order that occurs in a simple sequential execution of the program. That is, the accesses appear in program order. This ordering applies to all accesses using any of the memory types with the non-Reordering attribute. As a result, if there is a mixture of Device-nGnRE and Device-nGnRnE accesses to the same peripheral, these occur in program order. If the memory accesses are not to a peripheral, then this attribute imposes no restrictions.

Note

- The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED size of the single peripheral is the same as applies for the ordering guarantee provided by the `DMB` instruction.
- The Arm architecture defines only programmer visible behavior. Therefore, reordering can be performed if a programmer cannot tell whether reordering has occurred.
- The non-Reordering property is only required by the architecture to apply the order of arrival of accesses to a single memory-mapped peripheral of an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED size, and is not required to have an impact on the order of observation of memory accesses to SDRAM. For this reason, there is no effect of the non-Reordering attribute on the ordering relations between accesses to different locations described in *Ordering relations* on page B2-161 as part of the formal definition of the memory model.
- If the same memory location is mapped with different aliases, and different attribute values, these are a type of mismatched attribute. The different attributes could be:
  — A different Reordering attribute value.
  — A different Device memory attribute value.
  — When FEAT_XS is implemented, a different XS attribute value.

  For information about the effects of accessing memory with mismatched attributes, see *Mismatched memory attributes* on page B2-205.

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An implementation:

- Is permitted to perform an access with the Reordering attribute in a manner consistent with the requirements specified by the non-Reordering attribute.
- Is not permitted to perform an access with the non-Reordering attribute in a manner consistent with the relaxations allowed by the Reordering attribute.

The non-Reordering attribute does not require any additional ordering, other than that which applies to Normal memory, between:

- Accesses to one physical address with the non-Reordering attribute and accesses to a different physical address with the Reordering attribute.
- Access to one physical address with the non-Reordering attribute and access to a different physical address to Normal memory.
- Accesses with the non-Reordering attribute and accesses to different peripherals of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED size.

The non-Reordering attribute has no effect on the ordering of cache maintenance instructions, even if the memory location specified in the instruction has the non-Reordering attribute.

The non-Reordering attribute has no effect on the memory accesses caused by Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions.

Early Write Acknowledgement

In the Device memory attribute:

E Indicates that the location has the Early Write Acknowledgement attribute.

nE Indicates that the location has the No Early Write Acknowledgement attribute.

If the No Early Write Acknowledgement attribute is assigned for a Device memory location:

- For memory system endpoints where the system architecture in which the PE is operating requires that acknowledgement of a write comes from the endpoint, it is guaranteed that:
  - Only the endpoint of the write access returns a write acknowledgement of the access.
  - No earlier point in the memory system returns a write acknowledgement.
- For memory system endpoints where the system architecture in which the PE is operating does not require that acknowledgement of a write comes from the endpoint, the acknowledgement of a write is not required to come from the endpoint.

Note

A write with the No Early Write Acknowledgement attribute assigned for a Device memory location is not expected to generate an abort in any situation where the equivalent write to the same location without the No Early Write Acknowledgement attribute assigned does not generate an abort.

This means that a `DSB` barrier instruction, executed by the PE that performed the write to the No Early Write Acknowledgement Location, completes only after the write has reached its endpoint in the memory system if that is required by the system architecture.

Peripherals are an example of system endpoints that require that the acknowledgement of a write comes from the endpoint.

Note

- The Early Write Acknowledgement attribute only affects where the endpoint acknowledgement is returned from, and does not affect the ordering of arrival at the endpoint between accesses, which is determined by either the Device Reordering attribute, or the use of barriers to create order.

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- The areas of the physical memory map for which write acknowledgement from the endpoint is required is outside the scope of the Arm Architecture definition and must be defined as part of the system architecture in which the PE is operating. In particular, regions of memory handled as PCIe configuration writes are expected to support write acknowledgement from the endpoint.
- Arm recognizes that not all areas of a physical memory map will be capable of supporting write acknowledgement from the endpoint. In particular, Arm expects that regions of memory handled as posted writes under PCIe will not support write acknowledgement from the endpoint.
- For maximum software compatibility, Arm strongly recommends that all peripherals for which standard software drivers expect that the use of a `DSB` instruction will determine that a write has reached its endpoint are placed in areas of the physical memory map that support write acknowledgement from the endpoint.

Multi-register loads and stores that access Device memory

For all instructions that load or store more than one general-purpose register and generate more than one single-copy atomic access for that load or store, there is no requirement for the memory system beyond the PE to be able to identify the single-copy atomic sizes accessed by these load or store instructions.

For all instructions that load or store more than one general-purpose register, the order in which the registers are accessed is not defined by the architecture. This applies even to accesses to any type of Device memory.

For all instructions that load or store one or more SIMD&FP or SVE registers, and generate more than one single-copy atomic access for that load or store, there is no requirement for the memory system beyond the PE to be able to identify the single-copy atomic sizes accessed by these load or store instructions, even for access to any type of Device memory.

SVE loads and stores that access Device memory

R_{XLLJZ} All rules applying to Device memory accesses by Advanced SIMD and floating-point load and store instructions apply to Device memory access by SVE load and store instructions.

I_{YHWJT} Additional rules apply to Device memory access by SVE load and store instructions.

R_{NYMWH} When an SVE vector prefetch instruction is executed, any resulting memory read is guaranteed not to access Device memory.

R_{SBHLD} When an SVE Non-fault vector load is executed, or when any element from a First-fault load except the *First active element* attempts to access Device memory, the resulting memory reads will not access Device memory.

R_{TMVNR} When an SVE Non-fault vector load instruction is executed, an attempt by any *Active element* to access Device memory is suppressed and reported in the FFR.

R_{SFBKQ} When an SVE First-fault vector load instruction is executed, any memory read performed for the *First active element* can access Device memory.

R_{BHNQN} When an SVE First-fault vector load instruction is executed, an attempt by any *Active element* other than the *First active element* to access Device memory is suppressed and is reported in the FFR.

R_{QBLMZ} Any access to Device memory performed by an SVE load or store instruction is relaxed such that it might behave as if:

- The Gathering attribute is set, regardless of the configured value of the nG attribute.
- The Reordering attribute is set, regardless of the configured value of the nR attribute.
- The Early Acknowledgement attribute is set, regardless of the configured value of the nE attribute.

Whether or not attributes are classified as mismatched is determined strictly by the memory attributes derived from the page-table entry.

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B2.7.3 Memory access restrictions

The following restrictions apply to memory accesses:

- For two explicit memory read effects to any two adjacent bytes in memory, *p* and *p+1*, generated by the same instruction, and for two explicit memory write effects to any two adjacent bytes in memory, *p* and *p+1*, that are generated by the same instruction:
  - The bytes *p* and *p+1* must have the same memory type and Shareability attributes, otherwise the results are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. For example, an `LD1`, `ST1`, or an unaligned load or store that spans the boundary between Normal memory and Device memory is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.
  - Except for possible differences in the cache allocation hints, Arm deprecates having different cacheability attributes for bytes *p* and *p+1*.

  For the permitted CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see *Crossing a page boundary with different memory types or Shareability attributes* on page K1-11247.

- If the accesses of an instruction that causes multiple accesses to any type of Device memory cross an address boundary that corresponds to the smallest implemented translation granule, then behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and *Crossing a peripheral boundary with a Device access* on page K1-11248 describes the permitted behaviors. For this reason, it is important that an access to a volatile memory device is not made using a single instruction that crosses an address boundary of the size of the smallest implemented translation granule.

  Note

  - The boundary referred to is between two Device memory regions that are both of the size of the smallest implemented translation granule and aligned to the size of the smallest implemented translation granule.
  - This restriction means it is important that an access to a volatile memory device is not made using a single instruction that crosses an address boundary of the size of the smallest implemented translation granule.
  - Arm expects this restriction to constrain the placing of volatile memory devices in the system memory map, rather than expecting a compiler to be aware of the alignment of memory accesses.

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B2.8 Mismatched memory attributes

Memory attributes are controlled by privileged software. For more information, see Chapter D5 *The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture*.

Physical memory locations are accessed with *mismatched attributes* if all accesses to the location do not use a common definition of all of the following attributes of that location:

- Memory type: Device-nGnRnE, Device-nGnRE, Device-nGRE, Device-GRE or Normal.
- Shareability.
- Cacheability, for the same level of the inner or outer cache, but excluding any cache allocation hints.
- When FEAT_XS is implemented, XS attribute.

Collectively these are referred to as memory attributes.

If FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, accesses to a location which use a common definition of the memory attributes but the Tagged attribute of that location differs do not cause a mismatched access to occur.

Note

In this document, the terms *location* and *memory location* refer to any byte within the current coherency granule and are used interchangeably.

When a memory Location is accessed with mismatched attributes, the only software visible effects are one or more of the following:

- Uniprocessor semantics for reads and writes to that memory Location might be lost. This means:
  - A read of the memory Location by one agent might not return the value most recently written to that memory Location by the same agent.
  - Multiple writes to the memory Location by one agent with different memory attributes might not be ordered in program order.
- There might be a loss of coherency when multiple agents attempt to access a memory Location.
- There might be a loss of properties derived from the memory type, as described in later bullets in this section.
- If all Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive instructions executed across all threads to access a given memory Location do not use consistent memory attributes, the Exclusives monitor state becomes UNKNOWN.
- Bytes written without the Write-Back cacheable attribute within the same Write-Back granule as bytes written with the Write-Back cacheable attribute might have their values reverted to the old values as a result of cache Write-Back.

The loss of properties associated with mismatched memory type attributes refers only to the following properties of Device memory that are additional to the properties of Normal memory:

- Prohibition of *Speculative* read accesses.
- Prohibition on Gathering.
- Prohibition on reordering.

For the following situations, when a physical memory Location is accessed with mismatched attributes, a more restrictive set of behaviors applies. The description of each situation also describes the behaviors that apply:

1. Any agent that reads that memory Location using the same common definition of the Memory type, Shareability and Cacheability attributes is guaranteed to access it coherently, to the extent required by that common definition of the memory attributes, only if all the following conditions are met:
   - All writes are performed to an alias of the memory Location that uses the same definition of the Memory type, Shareability and Cacheability attributes.
   - Either:
     - In the EL1&0 translation regime, HCR_EL2.MIOCNCE has a value of 0.
     - All aliases with write permission have the Inner Cacheability attribute the same as the Outer Cacheability attribute.

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- Either:
  - All writes are performed to an alias of the memory Location that has Inner Cacheability and Outer Cacheability attributes both as Non-cacheable.
  - All aliases to a memory Location use a definition of the Shareability attributes that encompasses all the agents with permission to access the Location.

2. The possible software-visible effects caused by mismatched attributes for a memory Location are defined more precisely if all of the mismatched attributes define the memory Location as one of:
   - Any Device memory type.
   - Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable Normal memory.

   In these cases, the only permitted software-visible effects of the mismatched attributes are one or more of the following:
   - Possible loss of properties derived from the memory type when multiple agents attempt to access the memory Location.
   - Possible reordering of memory transactions to the same memory Location with different memory attributes, potentially leading to a loss of coherency or uniprocessor semantics. Any possible loss of coherency or uniprocessor semantics can be avoided by inserting `DMB` barrier instructions between accesses to the same memory Location that might use different attributes.

Where there is a loss of the uniprocessor semantics, ordering, or coherency, the following approaches can be used:

1. If the mismatched attributes for a memory location all assign the same shareability attribute to a Location that has a cacheable attribute, any loss of uniprocessor semantics, ordering, or coherency within a shareability domain can be avoided by use of software cache management. To do so, software must use the techniques that are required for the software management of the ordering or coherency of cacheable Locations between agents in different shareability domains. This means:
   - Before writing to a cacheable Location not using the Write-Back attribute, software must invalidate, or clean, a Location from the caches if any agent might have written to the Location with the Write-Back attribute. This avoids the possibility of overwriting the Location with stale data.
   - After writing to a cacheable Location with the Write-Back attribute, software must clean the Location from the caches, to make the write visible to external memory.
   - Before reading the Location with a cacheable attribute, software must invalidate, or clean and invalidate, the Location from the caches, to ensure that any value held in the caches reflects the last value made visible in external memory.
   - Executing a `DMB` barrier instruction, with scope that applies to the common shareability of the accesses, between any accesses to the same cacheable Location that use different attributes.

   In all cases:
   - Location refers to any byte within the current coherency granule.
   - A clean and invalidate instruction can be used instead of a clean instruction, or instead of an invalidate instruction.
   - In the sequences outlined in this section, all cache maintenance instructions and memory transactions must be completed, or ordered by the use of barrier operations, if they are not naturally ordered by the use of a common address, see *Ordering and completion of data and instruction cache instructions* on page D4-4751.

   Note

   With software management of coherency, race conditions can cause loss of data. A race condition occurs when different agents write simultaneously to bytes that are in the same Location, and the invalidate, write, clean sequence of one agent overlaps with the equivalent sequence of another agent. A race condition also occurs if the first operation of either sequence is a clean, rather than an invalidate.

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2. If the mismatched attributes for a Location mean that multiple cacheable accesses to the Location might be made with different shareability attributes, then uniprocessor semantics, ordering, and coherency are guaranteed only if:
   - Software running on a PE cleans and invalidates a Location from cache before and after each read or write to that Location by that PE.
   - A `DMB` barrier with scope that covers the full shareability of the accesses is placed between any accesses to the same memory Location that use different attributes.

   Note

   The Note in rule 1 of this list, about possible race conditions, also applies to this rule.

In addition, if multiple agents attempt to use Load-Exclusive or Store-Exclusive instructions to access a Location, and the accesses from the different agents have different memory attributes associated with the Location, the Exclusives monitor state becomes UNKNOWN.

Arm strongly recommends that software does not use mismatched attributes for aliases of the same Location. An implementation might not optimize the performance of a system that uses mismatched aliases.

Note

As described in *Non-cacheable accesses and instruction caches* on page D4-4737, a non-cacheable access is permitted to be cached in an instruction cache, despite the fact that a non-cacheable access is not permitted to be cached in a unified cache. Despite this, when cacheable and non-cacheable aliases exist for memory which is executable, these must be treated as mismatched aliases to avoid coherency issues from the data or unified caches that might hold entries that will be brought into the instruction caches.

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B2.9 Synchronization and semaphores

Armv8 provides non-blocking synchronization of shared memory, using *synchronization primitives*. The information in this section about memory accesses by synchronization primitives applies to accesses to both Normal memory and to any type of Device memory.

Note

Use of the Armv8 synchronization primitives scales for multiprocessing system designs.

Table B2-3 on page B2-208 shows the synchronization primitives and the associated CLREX instruction.

Table B2-3 Synchronization primitives and associated instruction, A64 instruction set

Transaction size	Additional semantics	Load-Exclusive[a]	Store-Exclusive[a]	Other[a]
Byte	-	LDXRB	STXRB	-
	Load-Acquire/Store-Release	LDAXRB	STLXRB	-
Halfword	-	LDXRH	STXRH	-
	Load-Acquire/Store-Release	LDAXRH	STLXRH	-
Register[b]	-	LDXR	STXR	-
	Load-Acquire/Store-Release	LDAXR	STLXR	-
Pair[b]	-	LDXP	STXP	-
	Load-Acquire/Store-Release	LDAXP	STLXP	-
None	Clear-Exclusive	-	-	CLREX

a. Instruction in the A64 instruction set.
b. A register instruction operates on a doubleword if accessing an X register, or on a word if accessing a W register
A pair instruction operates on two doublewords if access X registers, or on two words if accessing W registers.

Except for the row showing the CLREX instruction, the two instructions in a single row are a Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive instruction pair. The model for the use of a Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive instruction pair accessing a non-aborting memory address *x* is:

- The Load-Exclusive instruction reads a value from memory address *x*.
- The corresponding Store-Exclusive instruction succeeds in writing back to memory address *x* only if no other observer, process, or thread has performed a more recent store to address *x*. The Store-Exclusive instruction returns a status bit that indicates whether the memory write succeeded.

A Load-Exclusive instruction marks a small block of memory for exclusive access. The size of the marked block is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, see *Marking and the size of the marked memory block* on page B2-214. A Store-Exclusive instruction to any address in the marked block clears the marking.

Note

In this section, the term PE includes any observer that can generate a Load-Exclusive or a Store-Exclusive instruction.

The following sections give more information:

- *Exclusive access instructions and Non-shareable memory locations* on page B2-209.
- *Exclusive access instructions and Shareable memory locations* on page B2-210.
- *Marking and the size of the marked memory block* on page B2-214.
- *Context switch support* on page B2-214.
- *Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instruction usage restrictions* on page B2-215.

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- *Use of WFE and SEV instructions by spin-locks* on page B2-218.

B2.9.1 Exclusive access instructions and Non-shareable memory locations

For memory locations for which the shareability attribute is Non-shareable, the exclusive access instructions rely on a *local Exclusives monitor*, or *local monitor*, that marks any address from which the PE executes a Load-Exclusive instruction. Any non-aborted attempt by the same PE to use a Store-Exclusive instruction to modify any address is guaranteed to clear the marking.

A Load-Exclusive instruction performs a load from memory, and:

- The executing PE marks the physical memory address for exclusive access.
- The local monitor of the executing PE transitions to the Exclusive Access state.

A Store-Exclusive instruction performs a conditional store to memory that depends on the state of the local monitor:

If the local monitor is in the Exclusive Access state

- If the address of the Store-Exclusive instruction is the same as the address that has been marked in the monitor by an earlier Load-Exclusive instruction, then the store occurs. Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the store occurs.
- A status value is returned to a register:
  - If the store took place, the status value is 0.
  - Otherwise, the status value is 1.
- The local monitor of the executing PE transitions to the Open Access state.

When an Exclusives monitor is in the Exclusive Access state, the monitor is *set.*

If the local monitor is in the Open Access state

- No store takes place.
- A status value of 1 is returned to a register.
- The local monitor remains in the Open Access state.

When an Exclusives monitor is in the Open Access state, the monitor is *clear*.

The Store-Exclusive instruction defines the register to which the status value is returned.

When a PE writes using any instruction other than a Store-Exclusive instruction:

- If the write is to a PA that is not marked as Exclusive Access by its local monitor and that local monitor is in the Exclusive Access state, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the write affects the state of the local monitor.
- If the write is to a PA that is marked as Exclusive Access by its local monitor, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the write affects the state of the local monitor.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a store to a marked PA causes a mark in the local monitor to be cleared if that store is by an observer other than the one that caused the PA to be marked.

Figure B2-4 on page B2-210 shows the state machine for the local monitor and the effect of each of the operations shown in the figure.

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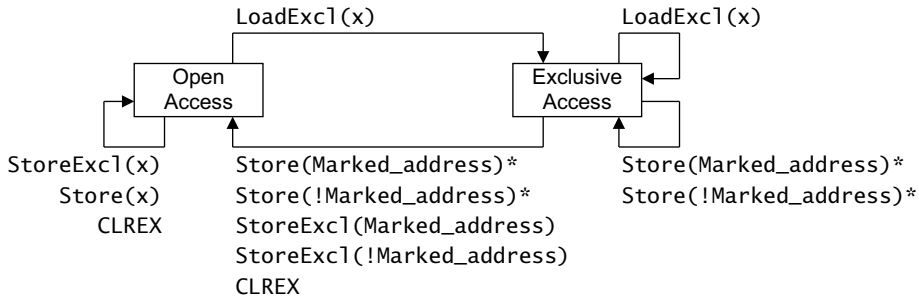

Operations marked * are possible alternative IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED options.
In the diagram: `LoadExcl` represents any Load-Exclusive instruction
`StoreExcl` represents any Store-Exclusive instruction
`Store` represents any other store instruction.

Any `LoadExcl` operation updates the marked address to the most significant bits of the address x used for the operation.

Figure B2-4 Local monitor state machine diagram

For more information about marking, see *Marking and the size of the marked memory block* on page B2-214.

Note

For the local monitor state machine, as shown in Figure B2-4:

- The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED options for the local monitor are consistent with the local monitor being constructed so that it does not hold any PA, but instead treats any access as matching the address of the previous Load-Exclusive instruction.
- A local monitor implementation can be unaware of Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instructions from other PEs.
- The architecture does not require a load instruction by another PE, that is not a Load-Exclusive instruction, to have any effect on the local monitor.
- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the transition from Exclusive Access to Open Access state occurs when the `Store` or `StoreExcl` is from another observer.

Changes to the local monitor state resulting from speculative execution

The architecture permits a local monitor to transition to the Open Access state as a result of speculation, or from some other cause. This is in addition to the transitions to Open Access state caused by the architectural execution of an operation shown in Figure B2-4.

An implementation must ensure that:

- The local monitor cannot be seen to transition to the Exclusive Access state except as a result of the architectural execution of one of the operations shown in Figure B2-4.
- Any transition of the local monitor to the Open Access state not caused by the architectural execution of an operation shown in Figure B2-4 must not indefinitely delay forward progress of execution.

B2.9.2 Exclusive access instructions and Shareable memory locations

In the context of this section, a shareable memory location is a memory location that has, or is treated as if it has, a Shareability attribute of Inner Shareable or Outer Shareable.

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For shareable memory locations, exclusive access instructions rely on:

- A *local monitor* for each PE in the system, which marks any address from which the PE executes a Load-Exclusive. The local monitor operates as described in *Exclusive access instructions and Non-shareable memory locations* on page B2-209, except that for shareable memory any Store-Exclusive is then subject to checking by the global monitor if it is described in that section as doing at least one of the following:
  - Updating memory.
  - Returning a status value of 0.

  The local monitor can ignore accesses from other PEs in the system.
- A *global monitor* that marks a PA as exclusive access for a particular PE. This marking is used later to determine whether a Store-Exclusive to that address that has not been failed by the local monitor can occur. Any successful write to the marked block by any other observer in the shareability domain of the memory location is guaranteed to clear the marking. For each PE in the system, the global monitor:
  - Can hold at least one marked block.
  - Maintains a state machine for each marked block it can hold.

  Note

  For each PE, the architecture only requires global monitor support for a single marked address. Any situation that might benefit from the use of multiple marked addresses on a single PE is UNPREDICTABLE or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instruction usage restrictions* on page B2-215.

Note

The global monitor can either reside within the PE, or exist as a secondary monitor at the memory interfaces. The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED aspects of the monitors mean that the global monitor and local monitor can be combined into a single unit, provided that the unit performs the global monitor and local monitor functions defined in this manual.

For shareable memory locations, in some implementations and for some memory types, the properties of the global monitor require functionality outside the PE. Some system implementations might not implement this functionality for all locations of memory. In particular, this can apply to:

- Any type of memory in the system implementation that does not support hardware cache coherency.
- Non-cacheable memory, or memory treated as Non-cacheable, in an implementation that does support hardware cache coherency.

In such a system, it is defined by the system:

- Whether the global monitor is implemented.
- If the global monitor is implemented, which address ranges or memory types it monitors.

Note

If FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a global monitor monitors access to the Tag PA space. For more information, see Chapter D6 *The Memory Tagging Extension*.

Note

To support the use of the Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive mechanism when address translation is disabled, a system might define at least one location of memory, of at least the size of the translation granule, in the system memory map to support the global monitor for all Arm PEs within a common Inner Shareable domain. However, this is not an architectural requirement. Therefore, architecturally-compliant software that requires mutual exclusion must not rely on using the Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive mechanism, and must instead use a software algorithm such as Lamport's Bakery algorithm to achieve mutual exclusion.

Because implementations can choose which memory types are treated as Non-cacheable, the only memory types for which it is architecturally guaranteed that a global Exclusives monitor is implemented are:

- Inner Shareable, Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back Normal memory with Read allocation hints and Write allocation hints and not transient.

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- Outer Shareable, Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back Normal memory with Read allocation hints and Write allocation hints and not transient.

The architecture only requires that *Conventional memory* mapped in this way supports this functionality.

If the global monitor is not implemented for an address range or memory type, then performing a Load-Exclusive or a Store-Exclusive instruction to such a location has one or more of the following effects:

- The instruction generates an External abort.
- The instruction generates an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED MMU fault. This is reported using the Data Abort Fault status code of ESR_ELx.DFSC = `110101`.

  If the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED MMU fault is generated for the EL1&0 translation regime then:

  — If the fault is generated because of the memory type defined in the first stage of translation, or if the second stage of translation is disabled, then this is a first stage fault and the exception is taken to EL1.

  — Otherwise, the fault is a second stage fault and the exception is taken to EL2.

  The priority of this fault is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a `NOP`.
- The Load-Exclusive instruction is treated as if it were accessing a Non-shareable location, but the state of the local monitor becomes UNKNOWN.
- The Store-Exclusive instruction is treated as if it were accessing a Non-shareable location, but the state of the local monitor becomes UNKNOWN. In this case, if the store exclusive instruction is a store exclusive pair of 64-bit quantities, then the two quantities being stored might not be stored atomically.
- The value held in the result register of the Store-Exclusive instruction becomes UNKNOWN.

In addition, for write transactions generated by non-PE observers that do not implement exclusive accesses or other atomic access mechanisms, the effect that writes have on the global and local monitors used by Arm PEs is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The writes might not clear the global monitors of other PEs for:

- Some address ranges.
- Some memory types.

Operation of the global Exclusives monitor

A Load-Exclusive instruction from shareable memory performs a load from memory, and causes the PA of the access to be marked as exclusive access for the requesting PE. This access can also cause the exclusive access mark to be removed from any other PA that has been marked by the requesting PE.

Note

The global monitor supports only a single outstanding exclusive access to shareable memory per PE.

A Load-Exclusive instruction by one PE has no effect on the global monitor state for any other PE.

A Store-Exclusive instruction performs a conditional store to memory:

- The store is guaranteed to succeed only if the PA accessed is marked as exclusive access for the requesting PE and both the local monitor and the global monitor state machines for the requesting PE are in the Exclusive Access state. In this case:

  — A status value of 0 is returned to a register to acknowledge the successful store.

  — The final state of the global monitor state machine for the requesting PE is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

  — If the address accessed is marked for exclusive access in the global monitor state machine for any other PE, then that state machine transitions to Open Access state.
- If no address is marked as exclusive access for the requesting PE, the store does not succeed:

  — A status value of 1 is returned to a register to indicate that the store failed.

  — The global monitor is not affected and remains in Open Access state for the requesting PE.

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- If a different PA is marked as exclusive access for the requesting PE, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the store succeeds or not:
  - If the store succeeds a status value of 0 is returned to a register, otherwise a value of 1 is returned.
  - If the global monitor state machine for the PE was in the Exclusive Access state before the Store-Exclusive instruction it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether that state machine transitions to the Open Access state.

The Store-Exclusive instruction defines the register to which the status value is returned.

In a shared memory system, the global monitor implements a separate state machine for each PE in the system. The state machine for accesses to shareable memory by PE(n) can respond to all the shareable memory accesses visible to it. This means that it responds to:

- Accesses generated by PE(n).
- Accesses generated by the other observers in the shareability domain of the memory location. These accesses are identified as (!n).

In a shared memory system, the global monitor implements a separate state machine for each observer that can generate a Load-Exclusive or a Store-Exclusive instruction in the system.

A global monitor:

- In the Exclusive Access state is *set*.
- In the Open Access state is *clear*.

Clear global monitor event

Whenever the global monitor state for a PE changes from Exclusive access to Open access, an event is generated and held in the Event register for that PE. This register is used by the Wait for Event mechanism, see *Mechanisms for entering a low-power state* on page D1-4639.

Figure B2-5 shows the state machine for PE(n) in a global monitor.

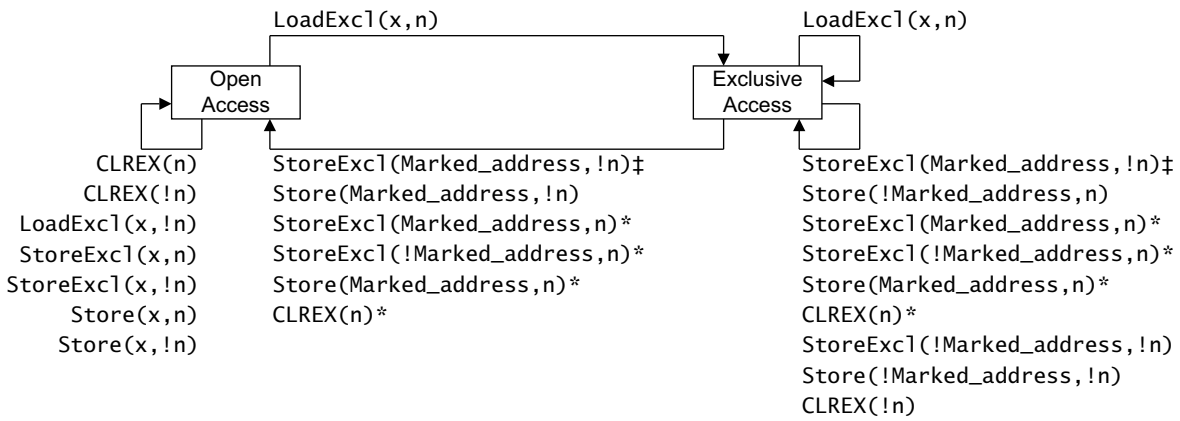

‡`StoreExcl`(Marked_address,!n) clears the monitor only if the `StoreExcl` updates memory
Operations marked * are possible alternative IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED options.
In the diagram: `LoadExcl` represents any Load-Exclusive instruction
`StoreExcl` represents any Store-Exclusive instruction
`Store` represents any other store instruction.

Any `LoadExcl` operation updates the marked address to the most significant bits of the address x used for the operation.

Figure B2-5 Global monitor state machine diagram for PE(n) in a multiprocessor system

For more information about marking, see *Marking and the size of the marked memory block* on page B2-214.

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Note

For the global monitor state machine, as shown in Figure B2-5 on page B2-213:

- The architecture does not require a load instruction by another PE, that is not a Load-Exclusive instruction, to have any effect on the global monitor.
- Whether a Store-Exclusive instruction successfully updates memory or not depends on whether the address accessed matches the marked shareable memory address for the PE issuing the Store-Exclusive instruction, and whether the local and global monitors are in the exclusive state. For this reason, Figure B2-5 on page B2-213 shows only how the operations by (!n) cause state transitions of the state machine for PE(n).
- A Load-Exclusive instruction can only update the marked shareable memory address for the PE issuing the Load-Exclusive instruction.
- When the global monitor is in the Exclusive Access state, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a `CLREX` instruction causes the global monitor to transition from Exclusive Access to Open Access state.
- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED:
  - Whether a modification to a Non-shareable memory location can cause a global monitor to transition from Exclusive Access to Open Access state.
  - Whether a Load-Exclusive instruction to a Non-shareable memory location can cause a global monitor to transition from Open Access to Exclusive Access state.

B2.9.3 Marking and the size of the marked memory block

When a Load-Exclusive instruction is executed, the resulting marked block ignores the least significant bits of the 64-bit memory address.

When a Load-Exclusive instruction is executed, a marked block of size 2^a bytes is created by ignoring the least significant bits of the memory address. A marked address is any address within this marked block. The size of the marked memory block is called the *Exclusives reservation granule*. The Exclusives reservation granule is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED in the range 4-512 words.

Note

This definition means that the Exclusives reservation granule is:

- 4 words in an implementation where a is 4.
- 512 words in an implementation where a is 11.

For example, in an implementation where a is 4, a successful `LDXRB` of address `0x341B4` defines a marked block using bits[47:4] of the address. This means that the four words of memory from `0x341B0` to `0x341BF` are marked for exclusive access.

In some implementations the CTR identifies the Exclusives reservation granule, see CTR_EL0. Otherwise, software must assume that the maximum Exclusives reservation granule, 512 words, is implemented.

B2.9.4 Context switch support

An exception return clears the local monitor. As a result, performing a `CLREX` instruction as part of a context switch is not required in most situations.

Note

Context switching is not an application level operation. However, this information is included here to complete the description of the exclusive operations.

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B2.9.5 Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instruction usage restrictions

The Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instructions are intended to work together as a pair, for example a `LDXP/STXP` pair or a `LDXR/STXR` pair. To support different implementations of these functions, software must follow the notes and restrictions given here.

The following notes describe the use of a `LoadExcl/StoreExcl` instruction pair, to indicate the use of any of the Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive instruction pairs shown in Table B2-3 on page B2-208. In this context, a `LoadExcl/StoreExcl` pair comprises two instructions in the same thread of execution:

- The exclusives support a single outstanding exclusive access for each PE thread that is executed. The architecture makes use of this by not requiring an address or size check as part of the `IsExclusiveLocal()` function. If the target VA of a `StoreExcl` is different from the VA of the preceding `LoadExcl` instruction in the same thread of execution, behavior can be CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE with the following behavior:
  - The `StoreExcl` either passes or fails, the status value returned by the `StoreExcl` is UNKNOWN, and the states of the local and global monitors for that PE are UNKNOWN.

    Note

    This means the `StoreExcl` might pass for some instances of a `LoadExcl/StoreExcl` pair with mismatched addresses, and fail for other instances of a `LoadExcl/StoreExcl` pair with mismatched addresses.

  - The data at the address accessed by the `LoadExcl`, and at the address accessed by the `StoreExcl`, is UNKNOWN.

  This means software can rely on a `LoadExcl/StoreExcl` pair to eventually succeed only if the `LoadExcl` and the `StoreExcl` are executed with the same VA.
- An implementation of the Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instructions can require that, in any thread of execution, the transaction size of a `StoreExcl` instruction is the same as the transaction size of the preceding `LoadExcl` instruction executed in that thread. If the transaction size of a `StoreExcl` instruction is different from the preceding `LoadExcl` instruction in the same thread of execution, behavior can be CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE with the following behavior:
  - The `StoreExcl` either passes or fails, and the status value returned by the `StoreExcl` is UNKNOWN.

    Note

    This means the `StoreExcl` might pass for some instances of a `LoadExcl/StoreExcl` pair with mismatched transaction sizes, and fail for other instances of a `LoadExcl/StoreExcl` pair with mismatched transaction sizes.

  - The block of data of the size of the larger of the transaction sizes used by the `LoadExcl/StoreExcl` pair at the address accessed by the `LoadExcl/StoreExcl` pair, is UNKNOWN.

  This means software can rely on a `LoadExcl/StoreExcl` pair to eventually succeed only if the `LoadExcl` and the `StoreExcl` have the same transaction size.
- An implementation of the `LoadExcl` and `StoreExcl` instructions can require that, in any thread of execution, the `StoreExcl` instruction accesses the same number of registers as the preceding `LoadExcl` instruction executed in that thread. If the `StoreExcl` instruction accesses a different number of registers than the preceding `LoadExcl` instruction in the same thread of execution, behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. As a result, software can rely on an `LoadExcl/StoreExcl` pair to eventually succeed only if they access the same number of registers. For more information, see *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior when Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive access a different number of registers* on page B2-217.
- An implementation of the Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instructions can require that, in any thread of execution, the Tag Checked property of a memory access due to a `StoreExcl` instruction is the same as the Tag Checked property of a memory access by the preceding `LoadExcl` instruction executed in that thread. If the Tag Checked property of memory accesses due to a `LoadExcl/StoreExcl` pair in the same thread of execution differ, behavior can be CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE with the following behavior:
  - The `StoreExcl` either passes or fails, and the status value returned by the `StoreExcl` is UNKNOWN.

    Note

    This means the `StoreExcl` might pass for some instances of such a `LoadExcl/StoreExcl` pair, and fail for other instances of such a `LoadExcl/StoreExcl` pair.

  - The data at the address accessed by the LoadExcl/StoreExcl pair is UNKNOWN.

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This means software can rely on a `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` pair to eventually succeed only if the memory is accessed with the same Tag Checked property.

- `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` loops are guaranteed to make forward progress only if, for any `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` loop within a single thread of execution, the software meets all of the following conditions:

  1 Between the Load-Exclusive and the Store-Exclusive, there are no explicit memory effects, preloads, direct or indirect System register writes, address translation instructions, cache or TLB maintenance instructions, exception generating instructions, exception returns, `ISB` barriers, or indirect branches.

  2 Between the Store-Exclusive returning a failing result and the retry of the corresponding Load-Exclusive:

  - There are no stores or `PRFM` instructions to any address within the Exclusives reservation granule accessed by the Store-Exclusive.
  - There are no loads or preloads to any address within the Exclusives reservation granule accessed by the Store-Exclusive that use a different VA alias to that address.
  - There are no direct or indirect System register writes, address translation instructions, cache or TLB maintenance instructions, exception generating instructions, exception returns, or indirect branches.
  - All loads and stores are to a block of contiguous virtual memory of not more than 512 bytes in size.

  The Exclusives monitor can be cleared at any time without an application-related cause, provided that such clearing is not systematically repeated so as to prevent the forward progress in finite time of at least one of the threads that is accessing the Exclusives monitor. However, it is permissible for the `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` loop not to make forward progress if a different thread is repeatedly doing any of the following in a tight loop:

  — Performing stores to a PA covered by the Exclusives monitor.

  — Prefetching with intent to write to a PA covered by the Exclusives monitor.

  — Executing data cache clean, data cache invalidate, or data cache clean and invalidate instructions to a PA covered by the Exclusives monitor.

  — Executing instruction cache invalidate all instructions.

  — Executing instruction cache invalidate by VA instructions to a PA covered by the Exclusives monitor.

  — Executing TLB maintenance to a PA covered by the Exclusives monitor.

- Implementations can benefit from keeping the `LoadExcl` and `StoreExcl` operations close together in a single thread of execution. This minimizes the likelihood of the Exclusives monitor state being cleared between the `LoadExcl` instruction and the `StoreExcl` instruction. Therefore, for best performance, Arm strongly recommends a limit of 128 bytes between `LoadExcl` and `StoreExcl` instructions in a single thread of execution.
- The architecture sets an upper limit of 2048 bytes on the Exclusives reservation granule that can be marked as exclusive. For performance reasons, Arm recommends that objects that are accessed by exclusive accesses are separated by the size of the Exclusives reservation granule. This is a performance guideline rather than a functional requirement.
- After taking a Data Abort exception, the state of the Exclusives monitors is UNKNOWN.
- For the memory location accessed by a `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` pair, if the memory attributes for a `StoreExcl` instruction are different from the memory attributes for the preceding `LoadExcl` instruction in the same thread of execution, behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. Where this occurs because the translation of the accessed address changes between the `LoadExcl` instruction and the `StoreExcl` instruction, the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior is as follows:

  — The `StoreExcl` either passes or fails, and the status value returned by the `StoreExcl` is UNKNOWN.

  Note

  This means the `StoreExcl` might pass for some instances of a `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` pair with changed memory attributes, and fail for other instances of a `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` pair with changed memory attributes.

  — The data at the address accessed by the `StoreExcl` is UNKNOWN.

Note

Another bullet point in this list covers the case where the memory attributes of a `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` pair differ as a result of using different VAs with different attributes that point to the same PA.

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- The effect of a data or unified cache invalidate, clean, or clean and invalidate instruction on a local or global Exclusives monitor that is in the Exclusive Access state is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and the instruction might clear the monitor, or it might leave it in the Exclusive Access state. For address-based maintenance instructions, this also applies to the monitors of other PEs in the same shareability domain as the PE executing the cache maintenance instruction, as determined by the shareability domain of the address being maintained.

  Note

  Arm strongly recommends that implementations ensure that the use of such maintenance instructions by a PE in the Non-secure state cannot cause a denial of service on a PE in the Secure state.

- If the mapping of the VA to PA is changed between the `LoadExcl` instruction and the `STREX` instruction, and the change is performed using a break-before-make sequence as described in *Using break-before-make when updating translation table entries* on page D5-4913, if the `StoreExcl` is performed after another write to the same PA as the `StoreExcl`, and that other write was performed after the old translation was properly invalidated and that invalidation was properly synchronized, then the `StoreExcl` will not pass its monitor check.

  Note

  — The TLB invalidation will clear either the local or global monitor.

  — The PA will be checked between the `LoadExcl` and `StoreExcl`.

- The Exclusive Access state for an address accessed by a PE can be lost as a result of a `PFRM PST*` instruction to the same PA executed by another PE. This means that a very high rate of repeated `PFRM PST*` accesses to a memory location might impede the forward progress of another PE.
- If FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, and if a Tag Unchecked store exclusive instruction would not perform the store and return a status value of 1, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

  — The instruction is a Tag Checked access,

  — The instruction is an Tag Unchecked access.

  For more information, see Chapter D6 *The Memory Tagging Extension*.

Note

In the event of repeatedly-contending `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` instruction sequences from multiple PEs, an implementation must ensure that forward progress is made by at least one PE.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior when Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive access a different number of registers

As stated in this section, an implementation can require that the instructions of a Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive pair access the same number of registers. In such an implementation, this means behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if, in a single thread of execution, either:

- An `LDXP` instruction of two 32-bit quantities is followed by an `STXR` instruction of one 64-bit quantity at the same address.
- An `LDXR` instruction of one 64-bit quantity is followed by an `STXP` instruction of two 32-bit quantities at the same address.

In these cases, the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior must be one of:

- The `STXP` or `STXR` instruction generates an external Data Abort.
- The `STXP` or `STXR` instruction generates an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED MMU fault reported using the Data Abort Fault status code of ESR_ELx.DFSC = `0b110101`.
- The `STXP` or `STXR` instruction always fails, returning a status of 1.
- The `STXP` or `STXR` instruction always passes, returning a status of 0.
- This `STXP` or `STXR` instruction has the same pass or fail behavior that it would have had if the instruction had used the same size and number of registers as the preceding `LDXR` or `LDXP` instruction.

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B2.9.6 Use of WFE and SEV instructions by spin-locks

Armv8 provides Wait For Event, Send Event, and Send Event Local instructions, `WFE`, `SEV`, and `SEVL`, that can assist with reducing power consumption and bus contention caused by PEs repeatedly attempting to obtain a spin-lock. These instructions can be used at the application level, but a complete understanding of what they do depends on a system level understanding of exceptions. They are described in *Wait for Event* on page D1-4639. However, in Armv8, when the global monitor for a PE changes from Exclusive Access state to Open Access state, an event is generated.

Note

This is equivalent to issuing an `SEVL` instruction on the PE for which the monitor state has changed. It removes the need for spinlock code to include an `SEV` instruction after clearing a spinlock.

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Part C

The AArch64 Instruction Set

Chapter C1
The A64 Instruction Set

This chapter describes the A64 instruction set. It contains the following sections:

- *About the A64 instruction set* on page C1-222.
- *Structure of the A64 assembler language* on page C1-224.
- *Address generation* on page C1-230.
- *Instruction aliases* on page C1-233.

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C1.1 About the A64 instruction set

The A64 instruction set is the instruction set supported in the AArch64 Execution state.

All A64 instructions have a width of 32 bits. The A64 encoding structure breaks down into the following functional groups:

- A miscellaneous group of branch instructions, exception generating instructions, and System instructions.
- Data-processing instructions associated with general-purpose registers. These instructions are supported by two *functional groups*, depending on whether the operands:
  - Are all held in registers.
  - Include an operand with a constant immediate value.
- Load and store instructions associated with the general-purpose register file, the SIMD and floating-point register file, and the SVE register file.
- SIMD and scalar floating-point data-processing instructions that operate on the SIMD and floating-point registers.
- SVE data-processing instructions that operate on the SVE registers.

The encoding hierarchy within a functional group breaks down as follows:

- A functional group consists of a set of related instruction classes. *A64 instruction set encoding* on page C4-380 provides an overview of the instruction encodings in the form of a list of instruction classes within their functional groups.
- An instruction class consists of a set of related instruction forms. Instruction forms are documented in one of three alphabetic lists:
  - The load, store, and data-processing instructions associated with the general-purpose registers, together with those in the other instruction classes. See Chapter C6 *A64 Base Instruction Descriptions*.
  - The load, store, and data-processing instructions associated with the SIMD and floating-point support. See Chapter C7 *A64 Advanced SIMD and Floating-point Instruction Descriptions*.
  - The load, store, and data-processing instructions associated with SVE support. See Chapter C8 *SVE Instruction Descriptions*.
- An instruction form might support a single instruction syntax. Where an instruction supports more than one syntax, each syntax is an *instruction variant*. Instruction variants can occur because of differences in:
  - The size or format of the operands.
  - The register file used for the operands.
  - The addressing mode used for load/load/store memory operands.

  Instruction variants might also arise as the result of other factors.

  Instruction variants are described in the instruction description for the individual instructions.

A64 instructions have a regular bit encoding structure:

- 5-bit register operand fields at fixed positions within the instruction. For general-purpose register operands, the values 0-30 select one of 31 registers. The value 31 is used as a special case that can:
  - Indicate use of the current stack pointer, when identifying a load/store base register or in a limited set of data-processing instructions. See *The stack pointer registers* on page D1-4598.
  - Indicate the value zero when used as a source register operand.
  - Indicate discarding the result when used as a destination register operand.

  For SIMD and floating-point register access and SVE register access, the value used selects one of 32 registers.
- Immediate bits that provide constant data-processing values or address offsets are placed in contiguous bitfields. Some computed values in instruction variants use one or more immediate bitfields together with the secondary encoding bitfields.

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All encodings that are not fully defined are described as unallocated. An attempt to execute an unallocated instruction is UNDEFINED, unless the behavior is otherwise defined in this Manual.

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C1.2 Structure of the A64 assembler language

The following sections describe the A64 assembler syntax:

- *General requirements*.
- *Common syntax terms*.
- *Instruction Mnemonics* on page C1-225.
- *Condition code* on page C1-225.
- *Register names* on page C1-226.

C1.2.1 General requirements

The letter `W` denotes a general-purpose register holding a 32-bit word, and `X` denotes a general-purpose register holding a 64-bit doubleword.

An A64 assembler recognizes both uppercase and lowercase variants of the instruction mnemonics and register names, but not mixed case variants. An A64 disassembler can output either uppercase or lowercase mnemonics and register names. Program and data labels are case-sensitive.

The A64 assembly language does not require the # character to introduce constant immediate operands, but an assembler must allow immediate values introduced with or without the # character.

In Example C1-1 on page C1-225, the sequence // is used as a comment leader and A64 assemblers are encouraged to accept this syntax.

C1.2.2 Common syntax terms

The following syntax terms are used frequently throughout the A64 instruction set description.

`UPPER`	Text in upper-case letters is fixed. Text in lower-case letters is variable. This means that register name `Xn` indicates that the `X` is required, followed by a variable register number, for example `X29`.
`< >`	Any text enclosed by angle braces, < >, is a value that the user supplies. Subsequent text might supply additional information.
`{ }`	Any item enclosed by curly brackets, { }, is optional. A description of the item and how its presence or absence affects the instruction is normally supplied by subsequent text. In some cases curly braces are actual symbols in the syntax, for example when they surround a register list. These cases are called out in the surrounding text.
`[ ]`	Any items enclosed by square brackets, [ ], constitute a list of alternative characters. A single one of the characters can be used in that position and the subsequent text describes the meaning of the alternatives. In some case the square brackets are part of the syntax itself, such as addressing modes or vector elements. These cases are called out in the surrounding text.
`a|b`	Alternative words are separated by a vertical bar, |, and can be surrounded by parentheses to delimit them. For example, `U(ADD|SUB)W` represents `UADDW` or `USUBW`.
`±`	This indicates an optional + or - sign. If neither is used then + is assumed.
`uimm`*n*	An *n*-bit unsigned, positive, immediate value.
`simm`*n*	An *n*-bit two's complement, signed immediate value, where *n* includes the sign bit.
`SP`	See *Register names* on page C1-226.
`Wn`	See *Register names* on page C1-226.
`WSP`	See *Register names* on page C1-226.
`WZR`	See *Register names* on page C1-226.
`Xn`	See *Register names* on page C1-226.
`XZR`	See *Register names* on page C1-226

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C1.2.3 Instruction Mnemonics

The A64 assembly language overloads instruction mnemonics and distinguishes between the different forms of an instruction based on the operand types. For example, the following ADD instructions all have different opcodes. However, the programmer must remember only one mnemonic, as the assembler automatically chooses the correct opcode based on the operands. The disassembler follows the same procedure in reverse.

Example C1-1 ADD instructions with different opcodes

```
ADD W0, W1, W2              // add 32-bit register
ADD X0, X1, X2              // add 64-bit register
ADD X0, X1, W2, SXTW        // add 64-bit extended register
ADD X0, X1, #42             // add 64-bit immediate
```

C1.2.4 Condition code

The A64 ISA has some instructions that set Condition flags or test Condition codes or both. For information about instructions that set the Condition flags or use the condition mnemonics, see *Condition flags and related instructions* on page C6-1141.

Table C1-1 on page C1-225 shows the available Condition codes.

Table C1-1 Condition codes

cond	Mnemonic	Meaning (integer)	Meaning (floating-point)[a]	Condition flags
0000	EQ	Equal	Equal	Z == 1
0001	NE	Not equal	Not equal or unordered	Z == 0
0010	CS or HS	Carry set	Greater than, equal, or unordered	C == 1
0011	CC or LO	Carry clear	Less than	C == 0
0100	MI	Minus, negative	Less than	N == 1
0101	PL	Plus, positive or zero	Greater than, equal, or unordered	N == 0
0110	VS	Overflow	Unordered	V == 1
0111	VC	No overflow	Ordered	V == 0
1000	HI	Unsigned higher	Greater than, or unordered	C ==1 && Z == 0
1001	LS	Unsigned lower or same	Less than or equal	!(C ==1 && Z ==0)
1010	GE	Signed greater than or equal	Greater than or equal	N == V
1011	LT	Signed less than	Less than, or unordered	N! = V
1100	GT	Signed greater than	Greater than	Z == 0 && N == V
1101	LE	Signed less than or equal	Less than, equal, or unordered	!(Z == 0 && N == V)
1110	AL	Always	Always	Any
1111	NV[b]	Always	Always	Any

a. Unordered means at least one NaN operand.

b. The Condition code NV exists only to provide a valid disassembly of the 0b1111 encoding, otherwise its behavior is identical to AL.

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C1.2.5 SVE Condition code aliases

The *SVE* assembler syntax defines an alternative set of SVE condition code aliases for use with AArch64 conditional instructions, as follows:

Table C1-2 on page C1-226 shows the available SVE Condition code aliases.

Table C1-2 SVE Condition codes

cond	Mnemonic	SVE alias	Meaning	Condition flags
0000	EQ	NONE	All *Active elements* were FALSE or there were no *Active elements*.	Z == 1
0001	NE	ANY	An *Active element* was TRUE.	Z == 0
0010	CS or HS	NLAST	The *Last active element* was FALSE or there were no *Active elements*.	C == 1
0011	CC or LO	LAST	The *Last active element* was TRUE.	C == 0
0100	MI	FIRST	The *First active element* was TRUE.	N == 1
0101	PL	NRFST	The *First active element* was FALSE or there were no *Active elements*.	N == 0
0110	VS	-	CTERM comparison failed, but end of partition reached.	V == 1
0111	VC	-	CTERM comparison succeeded, or end of partition not reached.	V == 0
1000	HI		An *Active element* was TRUE, but the *Last active element* was FALSE.	C ==1 && Z == 0
1001	LS	PLAST	The *Last active element* was TRUE, or all *Active elements* were FALSE, or there were no *Active elements*.	(C ==1 || Z ==0)
1010	GE	TCONT	CTERM termination condition not detected.	N == V
1011	LT	TSTOP	CTERM termination condition detected.	N! = V

C1.2.6 Register names

This section describes the AArch64 registers. It contains the following subsections:

- *General-purpose register file and zero register and stack pointer* on page C1-227.
- *SIMD and floating-point register file* on page C1-227.
- *SIMD and floating-point scalar register names* on page C1-228.
- *SIMD vector register names* on page C1-228.
- *SIMD vector element names* on page C1-229.

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General-purpose register file and zero register and stack pointer

The 31 general-purpose registers in the general-purpose register file are named R0-R30 and encoded in the instruction register fields with values 0-30. In a general-purpose register field the value 31 represents either the current stack pointer or the zero register, depending on the instruction and the operand position.

When the registers are used in a specific instruction variant, they must be qualified to indicate the operand data size, 32 bits or 64 bits, and the data size of the instruction.

When the data size is 32 bits, the lower 32 bits of the register are used and the upper 32 bits are ignored on a read and cleared to zero on a write.

Table C1-3 shows the qualified names for registers, where *n* is a register number 0-30.

Table C1-3 Naming of general-purpose registers, the zero register, and the stack pointer

Name	Size	Encoding	Description
Wn	32 bits	0-30	General-purpose register 0-30
Xn	64 bits	0-30	General-purpose register 0-30
WZR	32 bits	31	Zero register
XZR	64 bits	31	Zero register
WSP	32 bits	31	Current stack pointer
SP	64 bits	31	Current stack pointer

This list gives more information about the instruction arguments shown in Table C1-3:

- The names Xn and Wn both refer to the same general-purpose register, Rn.
- There is no register named W31 or X31.
- The name SP represents the stack pointer for 64-bit operands where an encoding of the value 31 in the corresponding register field is interpreted as a read or write of the current stack pointer. When instructions do not interpret this operand encoding as the stack pointer, use of the name SP is an error.
- The name WSP represents the current stack pointer in a 32-bit context.
- The name XZR represents the zero register for 64-bit operands where an encoding of the value 31 in the corresponding register field is interpreted as returning zero when read or discarding the result when written. When instructions do not interpret this operand encoding as the zero register, use of the name XZR is an error.
- The name WZR represents the zero register in a 32-bit context.
- The architecture does not define a specific name for general-purpose register R30 to reflect its role as the link register on procedure calls. However, an A64 assembler must always use W30 and X30 for this purpose, and additional software names might be defined as part of the Procedure Call Standard, see *Procedure Call Standard for the Arm 64-bit Architecture*.

SIMD and floating-point register file

The 32 registers in the SIMD and floating-point register file, V0-V31, hold floating-point operands for the scalar floating-point instructions, and both scalar and vector operands for the SIMD instructions. When they are used in a specific instruction form, the names must be further qualified to indicate the data shape, that is the data element size and the number of elements or lanes within the register. A similar requirement is placed on the general-purpose registers. See *General-purpose register file and zero register and stack pointer*.

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Note

The data type is described by the instruction mnemonics that operate on the data. The data type is not described by the register name. The data type is the interpretation of bits within each register or vector element, whether these are integers, floating-point values, polynomials, or cryptographic hashes.

SIMD and floating-point scalar register names

SIMD and floating-point instructions that operate on scalar data only access the lower bits of a SIMD and floating-point register. The unused high bits are ignored on a read and cleared to 0 on a write.

Table C1-4 shows the qualified names for accessing scalar SIMD and floating-point registers. The letter *n* denotes a register number between 0 and 31.

Table C1-4 SIMD and floating-point scalar register names

Size	Name
8 bits	`Bn`
16 bits	`Hn`
32 bits	`Sn`
64 bits	`Dn`
128 bits	`Qn`

SIMD vector register names

If a register holds multiple data elements on which arithmetic is performed in a parallel, SIMD, manner, then a qualifier describes the vector shape. The vector shape is the element size and the number of elements or lanes. If the element size in bits multiplied by the number of lanes does not equal 128, then the upper 64 bits of the register are ignored on a read and cleared to zero on a write.

Table C1-5 shows the SIMD vector register names. The letter *n* denotes a register number between 0 and 31.

Table C1-5 SIMD vector register names

Shape	Name
8 bits × 8 lanes	`Vn.8B`
8 bits × 16 lanes	`Vn.16B`
16 bits × 4 lanes	`Vn.4H`
16 bits × 8 lanes	`Vn.8H`
32 bits × 2 lanes	`Vn.2S`
32 bits × 4 lanes	`Vn.4S`
64 bits × 1 lane	`Vn.1D`
64 bits × 2 lanes	`Vn.2D`

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SIMD vector element names

Appending a constant, zero-based element index to the register name inside square brackets indicates that a single element from a SIMD and floating-point register is used as a scalar operand. The number of lanes is not represented, as it is not encoded in the instruction and can only be inferred from the index value.

Table C1-6 shows the vector register names and the element index. The letter *i* denotes the element index.

Table C1-6 Vector register names with element index

Size	Name
8 bits	`Vn.B[i]`
16 bits	`Vn.H[i]`
32 bits	`Vn.S[i]`
64 bits	`Vn.D[i]`

An assembler must accept a fully qualified SIMD register name if the number of lanes is greater than the index value. See *SIMD vector register names* on page C1-228. For example, an assembler must accept all of the following forms as the name for the 32-bit element in bits [63:32] of the SIMD and floating-point register V9:

```
V9.S[1]     //standard disassembly
V9.2S[1]    //optional number of lanes
V9.4S[1]    //optional number of lanes
```

Note

The SIMD and floating-point register element name `Vn.S[0]` is not equivalent to the scalar SIMD and floating-point register name `Sn`. Although they represent the same bits in the register, they select different instruction encoding forms, either the vector element or the scalar form.

SIMD vector register list

Where an instruction operates on multiple SIMD and floating-point registers, for example vector load/store structure and table lookup operations, the registers are specified as a list enclosed by curly braces. This list consists of either a sequence of registers separated by commas, or a register range separated by a hyphen. The registers must be numbered in increasing order, modulo 32, in increments of one. The hyphenated form is preferred for disassembly if there are more than two registers in the list and the register number are increasing. The following examples are equivalent representations of a set of four registers `V4` to `V7`, each holding four lanes of 32-bit elements:

```
{ V4.4S - V7.4S }              //standard disassembly
{ V4.4S, V5.4S, V6.4S, V7.4S } //alternative representation
```

SIMD vector element list

Registers in a list can also have a vector element form. For example, the `LD4` instruction can load one element into each of four registers, and in this case the index is appended to the list as follows:

```
{ V4.S - V7.S }[3]                //standard disassembly
{ V4.4S, V5.4S, V6.4S, V7.4S }[3]  //alternative with optional number of lanes
```


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C1.3 Address generation

The A64 instruction set supports 64-bit virtual addresses (VAs). The valid VA range is determined by the following factors:

- The size of the implemented virtual address space.
- *Memory Management Unit* (MMU) configuration settings.

Limits on the VA size mean that the most significant bits of the virtual address do not hold valid address bits. These unused bits can hold:

- A tag, see *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770.
- If FEAT_PAuth is implemented, a Pointer authentication code (PAC), see *Pointer authentication in AArch64 state* on page D5-4772.

For more information on memory management and address translation, see Chapter D5 *The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture*.

C1.3.1 Register indexed addressing

The A64 instruction set allows a 64-bit index register to be added to the 64-bit base register, with optional scaling of the index by the access size. Additionally it allows for sign-extension or zero-extension of a 32-bit value within an index register, followed by optional scaling.

C1.3.2 PC-relative addressing

The A64 instruction set has support for position-independent code and data addressing:

- PC-relative literal loads have an offset range of ± 1MB.
- Process state flag and compare based conditional branches have a range of ± 1MB. Test bit conditional branches have a restricted range of ± 32KB.
- Unconditional branches, including branch and link, have a range of ± 128MB.

PC-relative load/store operations, and address generation with a range of ± 4GB can be performed using two instructions.

C1.3.3 Load/store addressing modes

Load/store addressing modes in the A64 instruction set require a 64-bit base address from a general-purpose register X0-X30 or the current stack pointer, `SP`, with an optional immediate or register offset. Table C1-7 on page C1-230 shows the assembler syntax for the complete set of load/store addressing modes.

Table C1-7 A64 Load/store addressing modes

Addressing Mode	Offset		
	Immediate	Register	Extended Register
Base register only (no offset)	`[base{, #0}]`	-	-
Base plus offset	`[base{, #imm}]`	`[base, Xm{, LSL #imm}]`	`[base, Wm, (S|U)XT(X|W) {#imm}]`
Pre-indexed	`[base, #imm]!`	-	-
Post-indexed	`[base], #imm`	`[base], Xm`[a]	-
Literal (PC-relative)	`label`	-	-

a. The post-indexed by register offset mode can be used with the SIMD load/store structure instructions described in *Load/store Advanced SIMD* on page C3-261. Otherwise the post-indexed by register offset mode is not available.

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Some types of load/store instruction support only a subset of the load/store addressing modes listed in Table C1-7 on page C1-230. Details of the supported modes are as follows:

- Base plus offset addressing means that the address is the value in the 64-bit base register plus an offset.
- Pre-indexed addressing means that the address is the sum of the value in the 64-bit base register and an offset, and the address is then written back to the base register.
- Post-indexed addressing means that the address is the value in the 64-bit base register, and the sum of the address and the offset is then written back to the base register.
- Literal addressing means that the address is the value of the 64-bit program counter for this instruction plus a 19-bit signed word offset. This means that it is a 4 byte aligned address within ±1MB of the address of this instruction with no offset. Literal addressing can be used only for loads of at least 32 bits and for prefetch instructions. The PC cannot be referenced using any other addressing modes. The syntax for labels is specific to individual toolchains.
- An immediate offset can be unsigned or signed, and scaled or unscaled, depending on the type of load/store instruction. When the immediate offset is scaled it is encoded as a multiple of the transfer size, although the assembly language always uses a byte offset, and the assembler or disassembler performs the necessary conversion. The usable byte offsets therefore depend on the type of load/store instruction and the transfer size.

  Table C1-8 shows the offset and the type of load/store instruction.

Table C1-8 Immediate offsets and the type of load/store instruction

Offset bits	Sign	Scaling	Write-Back	Load/store type
0	-	-	-	Exclusive/acquire/release
7	Signed	Scaled	Optional	Register pair
9	Signed	Unscaled	Optional	Single register
12	Unsigned	Scaled	No	Single register

- A register offset means that the offset is the 64 bits from a general-purpose register, Xm, optionally scaled by the transfer size, in bytes, if `LSL #imm` is present and where `imm` must be equal to $\log_2$(transfer_size). The `SXTX` extend/shift option is functionally equivalent to `LSL`, but the `LSL` option is preferred in source code.
- An extended register offset means that offset is the bottom 32 bits from a general-purpose register Wm, sign-extended or zero-extended to 64 bits, and then scaled by the transfer size if so indicated by `#imm`, where imm must be equal to $\log_2$(transfer_size). An assembler must accept Wm or Xm as an extended register offset, but Wm is preferred for disassembly.
- Generating an address lower than the value in the base register requires a negative signed immediate offset or a register offset holding a negative value.
- When stack alignment checking is enabled by system software and the base register is the SP, the current stack pointer must be initially quadword aligned, that is aligned to 16 bytes. Misalignment generates a Stack Alignment fault. The offset does not have to be a multiple of 16 bytes unless the specific load/store instruction requires this. SP cannot be used as a register offset.

Address calculation

General-purpose arithmetic instructions can calculate the result of most addressing modes and write the address to a general-purpose register or, in most cases, to the current stack pointer.

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Table C1-9 on page C1-232 shows the arithmetic instructions that can compute addressing modes.

Table C1-9 Arithmetic instructions to compute addressing modes

Addressing Form	Offset		
	Immediate	Register	Extended Register
Base register (no offset)	`MOV Xd|SP, base`	-	-

Base plus offset	`ADD Xd|SP, base, #imm`
	or
	`SUB Xd|SP, base, #imm`
		`ADD <Xd|SP>, base, Xm{,LSL#imm}`	`ADD <Xd|SP>, base, Wm,(S|U)XT(W|H|B|X) {#imm}`

Pre-indexed	-	-	-
Post-indexed	-	-	-
Literal (PC-relative)	`ADR Xd, label`	-	-

Note

- For the 64-bit base plus register offset form, the `UXTX` mnemonic is an alias for the `LSL` shift option, but `LSL` is preferred for disassembly. Similarly the `SXTX` extend/shift option is functionally equivalent to the `LSL` option, but the `LSL` option is preferred in source code.
- To calculate a base plus immediate offset the `ADD` instructions defined in *Arithmetic (immediate)* on page C3-290 accept an unsigned 12-bit immediate offset, with an optional left shift by 12. This means that a single `ADD` instruction cannot support the full range of byte offsets available to a single register load/store with a scaled 12-bit immediate offset. For example, a quadword `LDR` effectively has a 16-bit byte offset. To calculate an address with a byte offset that requires more than 12 bits it is necessary to use two `ADD` instructions. The following example shows this:

```
ADD  Xd, base, #(imm & 0xFFF)
ADD  Xd, Xd, #(imm>>12), LSL #12
```

- To calculate a base plus extended register offset, the `ADD` instructions defined in *Arithmetic (extended register)* on page C3-296 provide a superset of the addressing mode that also supports sign-extension or zero-extension of a byte or halfword value with any shift amount between 0 and 4, for example:

```
ADD   Xd, base, Wm, SXTW #3     // Xd = base + (SignExtend(Wm) LSL 3)
ADD   Xd, base, Wm, UXTH #4     // Xd = base + (ZeroExtend(Wm<15:0>) LSL 4)
```

- If the same extended register offset is used by more than one load/store instruction, then, depending on the implementation, it might be more efficient to calculate the extended and scaled intermediate result just once, and then reuse it as a simple register offset. The extend and scale calculation can be performed using the `SBFIZ` and `UBFIZ` bitfield instructions defined in *Bitfield move* on page C3-292, for example:

```
SBFIZ Xd, Xm, #3, #32     //Xd = "Wm, SXTW #3"
UBFIZ Xd, Xm, #4, #16     //Xd = "Wm, UXTH #4"
```


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C1.4 Instruction aliases

Some instructions have an associated *architecture alias* that is used for disassembly of the encoding when the associated conditions are met. Architecture alias instructions are included in the alphabetic lists of instruction types and clearly presented as an alias form in descriptions for the individual instructions.

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Chapter C2
About the A64 Instruction Descriptions

This chapter describes the *instruction descriptions* contained in Chapter C6 *A64 Base Instruction Descriptions*, Chapter C7 *A64 Advanced SIMD and Floating-point Instruction Descriptions*, and Chapter C8 *SVE Instruction Descriptions*.

It contains the following sections:

- *Understanding the A64 instruction descriptions* on page C2-236.
- *General information about the A64 instruction descriptions* on page C2-239.

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C2.1 Understanding the A64 instruction descriptions

Each instruction description in Chapter C6 and Chapter C7 has the following content:

1. A title.
2. An introduction to the instruction.
3. The instruction encoding or encodings.
4. Any alias conditions.
5. A list of the assembler symbols for the instruction.
6. Pseudocode describing how the instruction operates.
7. Notes, if applicable.

The following sections describe each of these.

C2.1.1 The title

The title of an instruction description includes the base mnemonic for the instruction.

If different forms of an instruction use the same base mnemonic, each form has its own description. In this case, the title is the mnemonic followed by a short description of the instruction form in parentheses. This is most often used when an operand is an immediate value in one instruction form, but is a register in another form.

For example, in Chapter C6 there are the following titles for different forms of the `ADD` instruction:

- *ADD (extended register)* on page C6-1148.
- *ADD (immediate)* on page C6-1151.
- *ADD (shifted register)* on page C6-1153.

C2.1.2 An introduction to the instruction

This briefly describes the function of the instruction. The introduction is not a complete description of the instruction, and it is not definitive. If there is any conflict between it and the more detailed information that follows it, the more detailed information takes priority.

C2.1.3 The instruction encoding or encodings

This shows the instruction encoding diagram, or if the instruction has more than one encoding, shows all of the encoding diagrams. Each diagram has a subheading.

For example, for load and store instructions, the subheadings might be:

- Post-index.
- Pre-index.
- Unsigned offset.

Each diagram numbers the bits from 31 to 0. The diagram for an instruction at address *A* shows, from left to right, the bytes at addresses *A*+3, *A*+2, *A*+1, and *A*.

There might be variants of an encoding, if the *assembler syntax prototype* differs depending on the value in one or more of the encoding fields. In this case, each variant has a subheading that describes the variant and shows the distinguishing field value or values in parentheses. For example, in Chapter C6 there are the following subheadings for variants of the `ADC` instruction encoding:

- 32-bit variant (sf = 0).
- 64-bit variant (sf = 1).

The assembler syntax prototype for an encoding or variant of an encoding shows how to form a complete assembler source code instruction that assembles to the encoding. Unless otherwise stated, the prototype is also the preferred syntax for a disassembler to disassemble the encoding to. Disassemblers are permitted to omit optional symbols that represent the default value of a field or set of fields, to produce more readable disassembled code, provided that the output re-assembles to the same encoding.

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Each encoding diagram, and its associated assembler syntax prototypes, is followed by encoding-specific pseudocode that translates the fields of that encoding into inputs for the encoding-independent pseudocode that describes the operation of the instruction. See *Pseudocode describing how the instruction operates* on page C2-238.

C2.1.4 Any alias conditions, if applicable

This is an optional part of an instruction description. If included, it describes the set of conditions for which an alternative mnemonic and its associated assembler syntax prototypes are preferred for disassembly by a disassembler. It includes a link to the alias instruction description that defines the alternative syntax. The alias syntax and the original syntax can be used interchangeably in the assembler source code.

Arm recommends that if a disassembler outputs the alias syntax, it consistently outputs the alias syntax.

C2.1.5 A list of the assembler symbols for the instruction

The *Assembler symbols* subsection of the instruction description contains a list of the symbols that the assembler syntax prototype or prototypes use, if any.

In assembler syntax prototypes, the following conventions are used:

`< >` Angle brackets. Any symbol enclosed by these is a name or a value that the user supplies. For each symbol, there is a description of what the symbol represents. The description usually also specifies which encoding field or fields encodes the symbol.

`{ }` Brace brackets. Any symbols enclosed by these are optional. For each optional symbol, there is a description of what the symbol represents and how its presence or absence is encoded.

In some assembler syntax prototypes, some brace brackets are mandatory, for example if they surround a register list. When the use of brace brackets is mandatory, they are separated from other syntax items by one or more spaces.

`#` This usually precedes a numeric constant. All uses of # are optional in A64 assembler source code. Arm recommends that disassemblers output the # where the assembler syntax prototype includes it.

`+/-` This indicates an optional + or - sign. If neither is coded, + is assumed.

Single spaces are used for clarity, to separate syntax items. Where a space is mandatory, the assembler syntax prototype shows two or more consecutive spaces.

Any characters not shown in this conventions list must be coded exactly as shown in the assembler syntax prototype. Apart from brace brackets, the characters shown are used as part of a meta-language to define the architectural assembler syntax for an instruction encoding or alias, but have no architecturally defined significance in the input to an assembler or in the output from a disassembler.

The following symbol conventions are used:

`<Xn>` The 64-bit name of a general-purpose register (X0-X30) or the zero register (XZR).

`<Wn>` The 32-bit name of a general-purpose register (W0-W30) or the zero register (WZR).

`<Xn|SP>` The 64-bit name of a general-purpose register (X0-X30) or the current stack pointer (SP).

`<Wn|WSP>` The 32-bit name of a general-purpose register (W0-W30) or the current stack pointer (WSP).

`<Bn>, <Hn>, <Sn>, <Dn>, <Qn>`
The 8, 16, 32, 64, or 128-bit name of a SIMD and floating-point register in a scalar context, as described in *Register names* on page C1-226.

`<Vn>` The name of a SIMD and floating-point register in a vector context, as described in *Register names* on page C1-226.

`<Zn>` The name of an SVE vector register, as described in *SVE vector registers* on page B1-137.

`<Pn>` The name of an SVE predicate register, as described in *SVE predicate registers* on page B1-139.

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If the description of a symbol specifies that the symbol is a register, the description might also specify that the range of permitted registers is extended or restricted. It also specifies any differences from the default rules for such fields.

Note

Register names on page C1-226 provides the A64 register names.

C2.1.6 Pseudocode describing how the instruction operates

The *Operation* subsection of the instruction description contains this pseudocode.

It is encoding-independent pseudocode that provides a precise description of what the instruction does.

Note

For a description of Arm pseudocode, see Appendix K13 *Arm Pseudocode Definition*. This appendix also describes the execution model for an instruction.

C2.1.7 Notes, if applicable

If applicable, other notes about the instruction appear under additional subheadings.

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C2.2 General information about the A64 instruction descriptions

This section provides general information about the A64 instruction descriptions. Some of this information also applies to System register descriptions, for example the terms defined in *Fixed values in AArch64 instruction and System register descriptions* apply to the AArch64 descriptions throughout this manual. The following subsections provide this information:

- *Execution of instructions in debug state*.
- *Fixed values in AArch64 instruction and System register descriptions*.
- *Modified immediate constants in A64 instructions* on page C2-240.

C2.2.1 Execution of instructions in debug state

In general, except for the instructions described in *Debug state* on page C3-246, the A64 instruction descriptions do not indicate any differences in the behavior of the instruction if it is executed in Debug state. For this information, see *Executing instructions in Debug state* on page H2-9919.

Note

For many instructions, execution is unchanged in Debug state. *Executing instructions in Debug state* on page H2-9919 identifies these instructions,

C2.2.2 Fixed values in AArch64 instruction and System register descriptions

This section summarizes the terms used to describe fixed values in AArch64 register and instruction descriptions. The Glossary gives full descriptions of these terms, and each entry in this section includes a link to the corresponding Glossary entry.

Note

In register descriptions, the meaning of some bits depends on the PE state. This affects the definitions of RES0 and RES1, as shown in the Glossary.

The following terms are used to describe bits or fields with fixed values:

RAZ Read-As-Zero. See *Read-As-Zero (RAZ)*.

In diagrams, a RAZ bit can be shown as 0.

(0), RES0 Reserved, *Should-Be-Zero (SBZ)* or *RES0*.

In instruction encoding diagrams, and sometimes in other descriptions, `(0)` indicates an SBZ bit. If the bit is set to 1, behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and must be one of the following:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as if the value of the bit was 0.
- Any destination registers of the instruction become UNKNOWN.

This notation can be expanded for fields, so a three-bit field can be shown as either `(0)(0)(0)` or as `(000)`.

In register diagrams, but not in the A64 encoding and instruction descriptions, bits or fields can be shown as RES0. See the Glossary definition of RES0 for more information.

Note

Some of the System instruction descriptions in this chapter are based on the *field description* of the input value for the instruction. These are register descriptions and therefore can include RES0 fields,

The `(0)` and RES0 descriptions can be applied to bits or bitfields that are read-only, or are write-only. The Glossary definitions cover these cases.

RAO Read-As-One. See *Read-As-One (RAO)*.

In diagrams, a RAO bit can be shown as 1.

(1), RES1 Reserved, *Should-Be-One (SBO)* or *RES1*.

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In instruction encoding diagrams, and sometimes in other descriptions, (1) indicates an SBO bit. If the bit is set to 0, behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and must be one of the following:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction executes as if the value of the bit was 1.
- Any destination registers of the instruction become UNKNOWN.

This notation can be expanded for fields, so a three-bit field can be shown as either (1)(1)(1) or as (111).

In register diagrams, but not in the A64 encoding and instruction descriptions, bits or fields can be shown as RES1. See the Glossary definition of RES1 for more information.

Note

Some of the System instruction descriptions in this chapter are based on the *field description* of the input value for the instruction. These are register descriptions and therefore can include RES1 fields,

The (1) and RES1 descriptions can be applied to bits or bitfields that are read-only, or are write-only. The Glossary definitions cover these cases.

C2.2.3 Modified immediate constants in A64 instructions

It contains the following subsections:

- *Modified immediate constants in A64 floating-point instructions*.

Modified immediate constants in A64 floating-point instructions

Table C2-1 on page C2-240 shows the immediate constants available in FMOV (scalar, immediate) and FMOV (vector, immediate) floating-point instructions.

Table C2-1 A64 Floating-point modified immediate constants

Data type	immediate	Constant [a]
F16	abcdefgh	aBbbcdef gh000000
F32	abcdefgh	aBbbbbbc defgh000 00000000 00000000
F64	abcdefgh	aBbbbbbb bbcdefgh 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000

a. In this column, B = NOT(b). The bit pattern represents the floating-point number $(-1)^S \times 2^{exp} \times$ mantissa, where S = UInt(a), exp = UInt(NOT(b):c:d)-3 and mantissa = (16+UInt(e:f:g:h))/16.

The immediate value shown in the table is either:

- The value of the imm8 field for an FMOV (scalar, immediate) instruction, see *FMOV (scalar, immediate)* on page C7-2316.
- The value obtained by concatenating the a:b:c:d:e:f:g:h fields for an FMOV (vector, immediate) instruction, see *FMOV (vector, immediate)* on page C7-2308.

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Table C2-2 shows the floating-point constant values encoded in the `b:c:d:e:f:g:h` fields of the `FMOV` (vector, immediate) instruction.

Table C2-2 Floating-point constant values

efgh	bcd							
	000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111
0000	2.0	4.0	8.0	16.0	0.125	0.25	0.5	1.0
0001	2.125	4.25	8.5	17.0	0.1328125	0.265625	0.53125	1.0625
0010	2.25	4.5	9.0	18.0	0.140625	0.28125	0.5625	1.125
0011	2.375	4.75	9.5	19.0	0.1484375	0.296875	0.59375	1.1875
0100	2.5	5.0	10.0	20.0	0.15625	0.3125	0.625	1.25
0101	2.625	5.25	10.5	21.0	0.1640625	0.328125	0.65625	1.3125
0110	2.75	5.5	11.0	22.0	0.171875	0.34375	0.6875	1.375
0111	2.875	5.75	11.5	23.0	0.1796875	0.359375	0.71875	1.4375
1000	3.0	6.0	12.0	24.0	0.1875	0.375	0.75	1.5
1001	3.125	6.25	12.5	25.0	0.1953125	0.390625	0.78125	1.5625
1010	3.25	6.5	13.0	26.0	0.203125	0.40625	0.8125	1.625
1011	3.375	6.75	13.5	27.0	0.2109375	0.421875	0.84375	1.6875
1100	3.5	7.0	14.0	28.0	0.21875	0.4375	0.875	1.75
1101	3.625	7.25	14.5	29.0	0.2265625	0.453125	0.90625	1.8125
1110	3.75	7.5	15.0	30.0	0.234375	0.46875	0.9375	1.875
1111	3.875	7.75	15.5	31.0	0.2421875	0.484375	0.96875	1.9375

Operation of modified immediate constants, floating-point instructions

For an A64 floating-point instruction that uses a modified immediate constant, the operation described by the `VFPExpandImm()` pseudocode function returns the value of the immediate constant.

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Chapter C3
A64 Instruction Set Overview

This chapter provides an overview of the A64 instruction set. It contains the following sections:

- *Branches, Exception generating, and System instructions* on page C3-244.
- *Loads and stores* on page C3-252.
- *Loads and stores - SVE* on page C3-279.
- *Data processing - immediate* on page C3-290.
- *Data processing - register* on page C3-295.
- *Data processing - SIMD and floating-point* on page C3-303.
- *Data processing - SVE* on page C3-331.
- *Data processing - SVE2* on page C3-360.

For a structured breakdown of instruction groups by encoding, see Chapter C4 *A64 Instruction Set Encoding*.

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C3.1 Branches, Exception generating, and System instructions

This section describes the branch, exception generating, and System instructions. It contains the following subsections:

- *Conditional branch*.
- *Unconditional branch (immediate)* on page C3-245.
- *Unconditional branch (register)* on page C3-245.
- *Exception generation and return* on page C3-245.
- *System register instructions* on page C3-246.
- *System instructions* on page C3-246.
- *Hint instructions* on page C3-247.
- *Barriers and CLREX instructions* on page C3-247.
- *Pointer authentication instructions* on page C3-248.

For information about the encoding structure of the instructions in this instruction group, see *Branches, Exception Generating and System instructions* on page C4-527.

Note

Software must:

- Use only `BLR` or `BL` to perform a nested subroutine call when that subroutine is expected to return to the immediately following instruction, that is, the instruction with the address of the `BLR` or `BL` instruction incremented by four.
- Use only `RET` to perform a subroutine return, when that subroutine is expected to have been entered by a `BL` or `BLR` instruction.
- Use only `B`, `BR`, or the instructions listed in Table C3-1 on page C3-244 to perform a control transfer that is not a subroutine call or subroutine return described in this *Note*.

C3.1.1 Conditional branch

Conditional branches change the flow of execution depending on the current state of the Condition flags or the value in a general-purpose register. See Table C1-1 on page C1-225 for a list of the Condition codes that can be used for `cond`.

Table C3-1 on page C3-244 shows the Conditional branch instructions.

Table C3-1 Conditional branch instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	Branch offset range from the PC	See
`B.cond`	Branch conditionally	±1MB	*B.cond* on page C6-1191
`BC.cond`	Branch Consistent conditionally	±1MB	*BC.cond* on page C6-1192
`CBNZ`	Compare and branch if nonzero	±1MB	*CBNZ* on page C6-1226
`CBZ`	Compare and branch if zero	±1MB	*CBZ* on page C6-1227
`TBNZ`	Test bit and branch if nonzero	±32KB	*TBNZ* on page C6-1972
`TBZ`	Test bit and branch if zero	±32KB	*TBZ* on page C6-1973

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C3.1.2 Unconditional branch (immediate)

Unconditional branch (immediate) instructions change the flow of execution unconditionally by adding an immediate offset with a range of ±128MB to the value of the program counter that fetched the instruction. The BL instruction also writes the address of the sequentially following instruction to general-purpose register, X30.

Table C3-2 on page C3-245 shows the Unconditional branch instructions with an immediate branch offset.

Table C3-2 Unconditional branch instructions (immediate)

Mnemonic	Instruction	Immediate branch offset range from the PC	See
B	Branch unconditionally	±128MB	*B* on page C6-1190
BL	Branch with link	±128MB	*BL* on page C6-1205

C3.1.3 Unconditional branch (register)

Unconditional branch (register) instructions change the flow of execution unconditionally by setting the program counter to the value in a general-purpose register. The BLR instruction also writes the address of the sequentially following instruction to general-purpose register X30. The RET instruction behaves identically to BR, but provides an additional hint to the PE that this is a return from a subroutine. Table C3-3 on page C3-245 shows Unconditional branch instructions that jump directly to an address held in a general-purpose register.

Table C3-3 Unconditional branch instructions (register)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
BLR	Branch with link to register	*BLR* on page C6-1206
BR	Branch to register	*BR* on page C6-1209
RET	Return from subroutine	*RET* on page C6-1730

C3.1.4 Exception generation and return

This section describes the following exceptions:

- *Exception generating*.
- *Exception return* on page C3-246.
- *Debug state* on page C3-246.

Exception generating

Table C3-4 on page C3-245 shows the Exception generating instructions.

Table C3-4 Exception generating instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
BRK	Breakpoint Instruction	*BRK* on page C6-1213
HLT	Halt Instruction	*HLT* on page C6-1482
HVC	Generate exception targeting Exception level 2	*HVC* on page C6-1483
SMC	Generate exception targeting Exception level 3	*SMC* on page C6-1800
SVC	Generate exception targeting Exception level 1	*SVC* on page C6-1957

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Exception return

Table C3-5 shows the Exception return instructions.

Table C3-5 Exception return instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ERET	Exception return using current ELR and SPSR	*ERET* on page C6-1474

Debug state

Table C3-6 shows the Debug state instructions.

Table C3-6 Debug state instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
DCPS1	Debug switch to Exception level 1	*DCPS1* on page C6-1457
DCPS2	Debug switch to Exception level 2	*DCPS2* on page C6-1458
DCPS3	Debug switch to Exception level 3	*DCPS3* on page C6-1459
DRPS	Debug restore PE state	*DRPS* on page C6-1463

C3.1.5 System register instructions

For detailed information about the System register instructions, see Chapter C5 *The A64 System Instruction Class*. Table C3-7 on page C3-246 shows the System register instructions.

Table C3-7 System register instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
MRS	Move System register to general-purpose register	*MRS* on page C6-1683
MSR	Move general-purpose register to System register	*MSR (register)* on page C6-1688
	Move immediate to PE state field	*MSR (immediate)* on page C6-1684

C3.1.6 Instructions with register argument

For detailed information about instructions with register argument, see Chapter C6 *A64 Base Instruction Descriptions*. Table C3-8 on page C3-246 shows the instructions with register argument.

Table C3-8 Instructions with register argument

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
WFET	Wait for event with Timeout	*WFET* on page C6-2005
WFIT	Wait for interrupt with Timeout	*WFIT* on page C6-2007

C3.1.7 System instructions

For detailed information about the System instructions, see Chapter C5 *The A64 System Instruction Class*.

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Table C3-9 shows the System instructions.

Table C3-9 System instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SYS	System instruction	*SYS* on page C6-1969
SYSL	System instruction with result	*SYSL* on page C6-1971
IC	Instruction cache maintenance	*IC* on page C6-1484 and Table C5-1 on page C5-646
DC	Data cache maintenance	*DC* on page C6-1455 and Table C5-1 on page C5-646
AT	Address translation	*AT* on page C6-1179 and Table C5-3 on page C5-647
TLBI	TLB Invalidate	*TLBI* on page C6-1976 and Table C5-4 on page C5-648

C3.1.8 Hint instructions

Table C3-10 on page C3-247 shows the Hint instructions.

Table C3-10 Hint instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
NOP	No operation	*NOP* on page C6-1702
YIELD	Yield hint	*YIELD* on page C6-2011
WFE	Wait for event	*WFE* on page C6-2004
WFI	Wait for interrupt	*WFI* on page C6-2006
SEV	Send event	*SEV* on page C6-1796
SEVL	Send event local	*SEVL* on page C6-1797
HINT	Unallocated hint	*HINT* on page C6-1480
DGH	Data Gathering Hint	*DGH* on page C6-1460

C3.1.9 Barriers and CLREX instructions

Table C3-11 on page C3-247 shows the barrier and CLREX instructions.

Table C3-11 Barriers and CLREX instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
CLREX	Clear Exclusives monitor	*CLREX* on page C6-1242
DMB	Data memory barrier	*DMB* on page C6-1461
DSB	Data synchronization barrier	*DSB* on page C6-1464
ISB	Instruction synchronization barrier	*ISB* on page C6-1487

For more information about DSB, DMB, and ISB, see *Memory barriers* on page B2-172.

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Table C3-12 shows the speculation and synchronization barriers. If these instructions are not implemented, then these instructions execute as a NOP.

Table C3-12 Speculation and synchronization barriers

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
CSDB	Consumption of Speculative Data Barrier	*CSDB* on page C6-1442
ESB	Error synchronization barrier	*ESB* on page C6-1476
PSB CSYNC	Profiling synchronization barrier	*PSB CSYNC* on page C6-1726
PSSBB	Physical Speculative Store Bypass Barrier	*PSSBB* on page C6-1727
SB	Speculation Barrier	*SB* on page C6-1746
SSBB	Speculative Store Bypass Barrier	*SSBB* on page C6-1810
TSB CSYNC	Trace Synchronization Barrier	*TSB CSYNC* on page C6-1982

For more information about:

- CSDB, PSSBB, SB, SSBB, TSB CSYNC, see *Memory barriers* on page B2-172.
- ESB, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, ARMv8, for the ARMv8-A architecture profile*.
- PSB CSYNC, see Chapter D10 *The Statistical Profiling Extension*.

C3.1.10 Pointer authentication instructions

FEAT_PAuth adds support for pointer authentication, see *Pointer authentication in AArch64 state* on page D5-4772. This functionality includes the A64 instructions described in this section. These instructions fall into two groups, see:

- *Basic pointer authentication instructions*.
- *Combined instructions that include pointer authentication* on page C3-250.

Basic pointer authentication instructions

Each of these instructions only performs an operation that supports pointer authentication.

Table C3-13 on page C3-248 shows the instructions that add a *Pointer Authentication Code* (PAC) to the address in a register:

Table C3-13 Instructions that add a PAC

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
PACIASP	Add PAC to instruction address using APIAKey_EL1 and SP	*PACIA, PACIA1716, PACIASP, PACIAZ, PACIZA* on page C6-1712
PACIAZ	Add PAC to instruction address using APIAKey_EL1 and zero	
PACIA1716	Add PAC to instruction address X17 using APIAKey_EL1 and X16	

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Table C3-13 Instructions that add a PAC (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
PACIBSP	Add PAC to instruction address using APIBKey_EL1 and SP	*PACIB, PACIB1716, PACIBSP, PACIBZ, PACIZB* on page C6-1715
PACIBZ	Add PAC to instruction address using APIBKey_EL1 and zero	
PACIB1716	Add PAC to instruction address X17 using APIBKey_EL1 and X16	
PACIA	Add PAC to instruction address using APIAKey_EL1, registers	*PACIA, PACIA1716, PACIASP, PACIAZ, PACIZA* on page C6-1712
PACDA	Add PAC to data address using APDAKey_EL1, registers	*PACDA, PACDZA* on page C6-1709
PACIB	Add PAC to instruction address using APIBKey_EL1, registers	*PACIB, PACIB1716, PACIBSP, PACIBZ, PACIZB* on page C6-1715
PACDB	Add PAC to data address using APDBKey_EL1, registers	*PACDB, PACDZB* on page C6-1710
PACIZA	Add PAC to instruction address using APIAKey_EL1, register and zero	*PACIA, PACIA1716, PACIASP, PACIAZ, PACIZA* on page C6-1712
PACDZA	Add PAC to data address using APDAKey_EL1, register and zero	*PACDA, PACDZA* on page C6-1709
PACIZB	Add PAC to instruction address using APIBKey_EL1, register and zero	*PACIB, PACIB1716, PACIBSP, PACIBZ, PACIZB* on page C6-1715
PACDZB	Add PAC to data address using APDBKey_EL1, register and zero	*PACDB, PACDZB* on page C6-1710
PACGA	Add generic PAC using APGAKey_EL1, registers	*PACGA* on page C6-1711

Table C3-14 on page C3-249 shows the instructions that authenticate a PAC in a register:

Table C3-14 Instructions that authenticate a PAC

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
AUTIASP	Authenticate PAC for instruction address using APIAKey_EL1 and SP	*AUTIA, AUTIA1716, AUTIASP, AUTIAZ, AUTIZA* on page C6-1183
AUTIAZ	Authenticate PAC for instruction address using APIAKey_EL1 and zero	
AUTIA1716	Authenticate PAC for instruction address X17 using APIAKey_EL1 and X16	
AUTIBSP	Authenticate PAC for instruction address using APIBKey_EL1 and SP	*AUTIB, AUTIB1716, AUTIBSP, AUTIBZ, AUTIZB* on page C6-1186
AUTIBZ	Authenticate PAC for instruction address using APIBKey_EL1 and zero	
AUTIB1716	Authenticate PAC for instruction address X17 using APIBKey_EL1 and X16	

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Table C3-14 Instructions that authenticate a PAC (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
AUTIA	Authenticate PAC for instruction address using APIAKey_EL1, registers	*AUTIA, AUTIA1716, AUTIASP, AUTIAZ, AUTIZA* on page C6-1183
AUTDA	Authenticate PAC for data address using APDAKey_EL1, registers	*AUTDA, AUTDZA* on page C6-1181
AUTIB	Authenticate PAC for instruction address using APIBKey_EL1, registers	*AUTIB, AUTIB1716, AUTIBSP, AUTIBZ, AUTIZB* on page C6-1186
AUTDB	Authenticate PAC for data address using APDBKey_EL1, registers	*AUTDB, AUTDZB* on page C6-1182
AUTIZA	Authenticate PAC for instruction address using APIAKey_EL1, register and zero	*AUTIA, AUTIA1716, AUTIASP, AUTIAZ, AUTIZA* on page C6-1183
AUTDZA	Authenticate PAC for data address using APDAKey_EL1, register and zero	*AUTDA, AUTDZA* on page C6-1181
AUTIZB	Authenticate PAC for instruction address using APIBKey_EL1, register and zero	*AUTIB, AUTIB1716, AUTIBSP, AUTIBZ, AUTIZB* on page C6-1186
AUTDZB	Authenticate PAC for data address using APDBKey_EL1, register and zero	*AUTDB, AUTDZB* on page C6-1182

Table C3-15 on page C3-250 shows the instructions that strip a PAC from a register, without performing any authentication:

Table C3-15 Instructions that strip a PAC

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
XPACLRI	Strip instruction address PAC from LR	*XPACD, XPACI, XPACLRI* on page C6-2009
XPACI	Strip instruction address PAC, register	
XPACD	Strip data address PAC, register	

Combined instructions that include pointer authentication

Each of these instructions combines a pointer authentication with another operation that uses the authenticated pointer. Table C3-16 on page C3-250 shows these instructions:

Table C3-16 Combined pointer authentication instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
RETAA	Authenticate PAC for LR using APIAKey_EL1 and SP, and return	*RETAA, RETAB* on page C6-1731
RETAB	Authenticate PAC for LR using APIBKey_EL1 and SP, and return	
BRAA	Authenticate PAC using APIAKey_EL1 (registers), and branch	*BRAA, BRAAZ, BRAB, BRABZ* on page C6-1210
BRAB	Authenticate PAC using APIBKey_EL1 (registers), and branch	

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Table C3-16 Combined pointer authentication instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
BLRAA	Authenticate PAC using APIAKey_EL1 (registers), and branch with link	*BLRAA, BLRAAZ, BLRAB, BLRABZ* on page C6-1207
BLRAB	Authenticate PAC using APIBKey_EL1 (registers), and branch with link	
BRAAZ	Authenticate PAC using APIAKey_EL1 (register and zero), and branch	*BRAA, BRAAZ, BRAB, BRABZ* on page C6-1210
BRABZ	Authenticate PAC using APIBKey_EL1 (register and zero), and branch	
BLRAAZ	Authenticate PAC using APIAKey_EL1 (register and zero), and branch with link	*BLRAA, BLRAAZ, BLRAB, BLRABZ* on page C6-1207
BLRABZ	Authenticate PAC using APIBKey_EL1 (register and zero), and branch with link	
ERETAA	Authenticate PAC for ELR using APIAKey_EL1 and SP, and exception return	*ERETAA, ERETAB* on page C6-1475
ERETAB	Authenticate PAC for ELR using APIBKey_EL1 and SP, and exception return	
LDRAA	Authenticate PAC for data address using APDAKey_EL1 (register and zero) and Load	*LDRAA, LDRAB* on page C6-1560
LDRAB	Authenticate PAC for data address using APDBKey_EL1 (register and zero) and Load	

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C3.2 Loads and stores

This section describes the load/store instructions. It contains the following subsections:

- *Load/store register*.
- *Load/store register (unscaled offset)* on page C3-253.
- *Load/store pair* on page C3-254.
- *Load/store non-temporal pair* on page C3-255.
- *Load/store unprivileged* on page C3-256.
- *Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive* on page C3-256.
- *Load-Acquire/Store-Release* on page C3-257.
- *LoadLOAcquire/StoreLORelease* on page C3-259.
- *Load/store scalar SIMD and floating-point* on page C3-259.
- *Load/store Advanced SIMD* on page C3-261.
- *Prefetch memory* on page C3-264.
- *Atomic instructions* on page C3-265.
- *Memory Tagging instructions* on page C3-270.
- *Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions* on page C3-271.

The requirements for the alignment of data memory accesses are strict. For more information, see *Alignment of data accesses* on page B2-186.

The additional control bits SCTLR_ELx.SA and SCTLR_EL1.SA0 control whether the stack pointer must be quadword aligned when used as a base register. See *SP alignment checking* on page D1-4631. Using a misaligned stack pointer generates an SP alignment fault exception.

For information about the encoding structure of the instructions in this instruction group, see *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

Note

In some cases, load/store instructions can lead to CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior. See *AArch64 CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors* on page K1-11242.

C3.2.1 Load/store register

The load/store register instructions support the following addressing modes:

- Base plus a scaled 12-bit unsigned immediate offset or base plus an unscaled 9-bit signed immediate offset.
- Base plus a 64-bit register offset, optionally scaled.
- Base plus a 32-bit extended register offset, optionally scaled.
- Pre-indexed by an unscaled 9-bit signed immediate offset.
- Post-indexed by an unscaled 9-bit signed immediate offset.
- PC-relative literal for loads of 32 bits or more.

See also *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

If a Load instruction specifies writeback and the register being loaded is also the base register, then behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is treated as UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the load using the specified addressing mode and the base register becomes UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during the execution of such an instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

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If a Store instruction performs a writeback and the register that is stored is also the base register, then behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is treated as UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the store to the designated register using the specified addressing mode, but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

Table C3-17 shows the load/store register instructions.

Table C3-17 Load/store register instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LDR	Load register (register offset)	*LDR (register)* on page C6-1558
	Load register (immediate offset)	*LDR (immediate)* on page C6-1553
	Load register (PC-relative literal)	*LDR (literal)* on page C6-1556
LDRB	Load byte (register offset)	*LDRB (register)* on page C6-1565
	Load byte (immediate offset)	*LDRB (immediate)* on page C6-1562
LDRSB	Load signed byte (register offset)	*LDRSB (register)* on page C6-1576
	Load signed byte (immediate offset)	*LDRSB (immediate)* on page C6-1572
LDRH	Load halfword (register offset)	*LDRH (register)* on page C6-1570
	Load halfword (immediate offset)	*LDRH (immediate)* on page C6-1567
LDRSH	Load signed halfword (register offset)	*LDRSH (register)* on page C6-1582
	Load signed halfword (immediate offset)	*LDRSH (immediate)* on page C6-1578
LDRSW	Load signed word (register offset)	*LDRSW (register)* on page C6-1588
	Load signed word (immediate offset)	*LDRSW (immediate)* on page C6-1584
	Load signed word (PC-relative literal)	*LDRSW (literal)* on page C6-1587
STR	Store register (register offset)	*STR (register)* on page C6-1874
	Store register (immediate offset)	*STR (immediate)* on page C6-1871
STRB	Store byte (register offset)	*STRB (register)* on page C6-1879
	Store byte (immediate offset)	*STRB (immediate)* on page C6-1876
STRH	Store halfword (register offset)	*STRH (register)* on page C6-1884
	Store halfword (immediate offset)	*STRH (immediate)* on page C6-1881

C3.2.2 Load/store register (unscaled offset)

The load/store register instructions with an unscaled offset support only one addressing mode:

- Base plus an unscaled 9-bit signed immediate offset.

See *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

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The load/store register (unscaled offset) instructions are required to disambiguate this instruction class from the load/store register instruction forms that support an addressing mode of base plus a scaled, unsigned 12-bit immediate offset, because that can represent some offset values in the same range.

The ambiguous immediate offsets are byte offsets that are both:

- In the range 0-255, inclusive.
- Naturally aligned to the access size.

Other byte offsets in the range -256 to 255 inclusive are unambiguous. An assembler program translating a load/store instruction, for example `LDR`, is required to encode an unambiguous offset using the unscaled 9-bit offset form, and to encode an ambiguous offset using the scaled 12-bit offset form. A programmer might force the generation of the unscaled 9-bit form by using one of the mnemonics in Table C3-18. Arm recommends that a disassembler outputs all unscaled 9-bit offset forms using one of these mnemonics, but unambiguous offsets can be output using a load/store single register mnemonic, for example, `LDR`.

Table C3-18 shows the load/store register instructions with an unscaled offset.

Table C3-18 Load/store register (unscaled offset) instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`LDUR`	Load register (unscaled offset)	*LDUR* on page C6-1637
`LDURB`	Load byte (unscaled offset)	*LDURB* on page C6-1639
`LDURSB`	Load signed byte (unscaled offset)	*LDURSB* on page C6-1641
`LDURH`	Load halfword (unscaled offset)	*LDURH* on page C6-1640
`LDURSH`	Load signed halfword (unscaled offset)	*LDURSH* on page C6-1643
`LDURSW`	Load signed word (unscaled offset)	*LDURSW* on page C6-1645
`STUR`	Store register (unscaled offset)	*STUR* on page C6-1922
`STURB`	Store byte (unscaled offset)	*STURB* on page C6-1924
`STURH`	Store halfword (unscaled offset)	*STURH* on page C6-1925

C3.2.3 Load/store pair

The load/store pair instructions support the following addressing modes:

- Base plus a scaled 7-bit signed immediate offset.
- Pre-indexed by a scaled 7-bit signed immediate offset.
- Post-indexed by a scaled 7-bit signed immediate offset.

See also *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

If a Load Pair instruction specifies the same register for the two registers that are being loaded, then behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is treated as UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction performs all the loads using the specified addressing mode and the register that is loaded takes an UNKNOWN value.

If a Load Pair instruction specifies writeback and one of the registers being loaded is also the base register, then behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is treated as UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.

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- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode, and the base register becomes UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during the instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

If a Store Pair instruction performs a writeback and one of the registers being stored is also the base register, then behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is treated as UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction performs all the stores of the registers indicated by the specified addressing mode, but the value stored for the base register is UNKNOWN.

Table C3-19 shows the load/store pair instructions.

Table C3-19 Load/store pair instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LDP	Load Pair	*LDP* on page C6-1546
LDPSW	Load Pair signed words	*LDPSW* on page C6-1550
STP	Store Pair	*STP* on page C6-1868

C3.2.4 Load/store non-temporal pair

The load/store non-temporal pair instructions support only one addressing mode:

- Base plus a scaled 7-bit signed immediate offset.

See *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

The load/store non-temporal pair instructions provide a hint to the memory system that an access is non-temporal or streaming, and unlikely to be repeated in the near future. This means that data caching is not required. However, depending on the memory type, the instructions might permit memory reads to be preloaded and memory writes to be gathered to accelerate bulk memory transfers.

In addition, there is an exception to the usual memory ordering rules. If an address dependency exists between two memory reads, and a Load Non-temporal Pair instruction generated the second read, then in the absence of any other barrier mechanism to achieve order, the memory accesses can be observed in any order by the other observers within the shareability domain of the memory addresses being accessed.

If a Load Non-Temporal Pair instruction specifies the same register for the two registers that are being loaded, then behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following must occur:

- The instruction is treated as UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction performs all the loads using the specified addressing mode and the register that is loaded takes an UNKNOWN value.

Table C3-20 on page C3-255 shows the load/store non-temporal pair instructions.

Table C3-20 Load/store non-temporal pair instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LDNP	Load Non-temporal Pair	*LDNP* on page C6-1544
STNP	Store Non-temporal Pair	*STNP* on page C6-1866

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C3.2.5 Load/store unprivileged

The load/store unprivileged instructions support only one addressing mode:

- Base plus an unscaled 9-bit signed immediate offset.

See *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

The access permissions that apply to accesses made at EL0 apply to the memory accesses made by a load/store unprivileged instruction that is executed either:

- At EL1 when the *Effective value* of PSTATE.UAO is 0.
- At EL2 when both the *Effective value* of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1} and the *Effective value* of PSTATE.UAO is 0.

Otherwise, memory accesses made by a load/store unprivileged instruction are subject to the access permissions that apply to the Exception level at which the instruction is executed. These are the permissions that apply to the corresponding load/store register instruction, see *Load/store register* on page C3-252.

Note

This means that when the value of PSTATE.UAO is 1 the access permissions for a load/store unprivileged instruction are always the same as those for the corresponding load/store register instruction.

Table C3-21 on page C3-256 shows the load/store unprivileged instructions.

Table C3-21 Load-Store unprivileged instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LDTR	Load unprivileged register	*LDTR* on page C6-1611
LDTRB	Load unprivileged byte	*LDTRB* on page C6-1613
LDTRSB	Load unprivileged signed byte	*LDTRSB* on page C6-1617
LDTRH	Load unprivileged halfword	*LDTRH* on page C6-1615
LDTRSH	Load unprivileged signed halfword	*LDTRSH* on page C6-1619
LDTRSW	Load unprivileged signed word	*LDTRSW* on page C6-1621
STTR	Store unprivileged register	*STTR* on page C6-1904
STTRB	Store unprivileged byte	*STTRB* on page C6-1906
STTRH	Store unprivileged halfword	*STTRH* on page C6-1908

C3.2.6 Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive

The Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive instructions support only one addressing mode:

- Base register with no offset.

See *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

The Load-Exclusive instructions mark the physical address being accessed as an exclusive access. This exclusive access mark is checked by the Store-Exclusive instruction, permitting the construction of atomic read-modify-write operations on shared memory variables, semaphores, mutexes, and spinlocks. See *Synchronization and semaphores* on page B2-208.

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If FEAT_LSE2 is not implemented then:.

- The Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive instructions other than Load-Exclusive pair and Store-Exclusive pair require natural alignment, and an unaligned address generates an Alignment fault.
- Memory accesses generated by Load-Exclusive pair or Store-Exclusive pair instructions must be aligned to the size of the pair, otherwise the access generates an Alignment fault.

  For more information on alignment requirements and behaviors, see *Load-Exclusive/ Store-Exclusive and Atomic instructions* on page B2-187.

When a Store-Exclusive pair succeeds, it causes a single-copy atomic update of the entire memory location being stored to.

Table C3-22 shows the Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive instructions.

Table C3-22 Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LDXR	Load Exclusive register	*LDXR* on page C6-1648
LDXRB	Load Exclusive byte	*LDXRB* on page C6-1650
LDXRH	Load Exclusive halfword	*LDXRH* on page C6-1651
LDXP	Load Exclusive pair	*LDXP* on page C6-1646
STXR	Store Exclusive register	*STXR* on page C6-1929
STXRB	Store Exclusive byte	*STXRB* on page C6-1931
STXRH	Store Exclusive halfword	*STXRH* on page C6-1933
STXP	Store Exclusive pair	*STXP* on page C6-1926

C3.2.7 Load-Acquire/Store-Release

The Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release instructions support only one addressing mode:

- Base register with no offset.

See *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

The Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release instructions can remove the requirement to use the explicit DMB memory barrier instruction. For more information about the ordering of Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release, see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

The Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release instructions other than Load-Acquire pair and Store-Release pair require natural alignment, and an unaligned address generates an Alignment fault. Memory accesses generated by Load-Acquire pair or Store-Release pair instructions must be aligned to the size of the pair, otherwise the access generates an Alignment fault.

A Store-Release Exclusive instruction has the Release semantics only if the store is successful.

Armv8.1 adds more instructions with load-acquire and store-release mechanisms, see *LoadLOAcquire/StoreLORelease* on page C3-259.

FEAT_LRCPC2 introduces changes to the alignment requirements of Load-Acquire/Store-Release instructions.

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Table C3-23 on page C3-258 shows the Non-exclusive Load-Acquire/Store-Release instructions.

Table C3-23 Non-exclusive Load-Acquire and Store-Release instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LDAPR	Load-Acquire RCpc Register	*LDAPR* on page C6-1496
LDAPRB	Load-Acquire RCpc Register Byte	*LDAPRB* on page C6-1498
LDAPRH	Load-Acquire RCpc Register Halfword	*LDAPRH* on page C6-1500
LDAPUR	Load-Acquire RCpc Register (unscaled)	*LDAPUR* on page C6-1502
LDAPURB	Load-Acquire RCpc Register Byte (unscaled)	*LDAPURB* on page C6-1504
LDAPURH	Load-Acquire RCpc Register Halfword (unscaled)	*LDAPURH* on page C6-1506
LDAPURSB	Load-Acquire RCpc Register Signed Byte (unscaled) 32-bit	*LDAPURSB* on page C6-1508
LDAPURSB	Load-Acquire RCpc Register Signed Byte (unscaled) 64-bit	*LDAPURSB* on page C6-1508
LDAPURSH	Load-Acquire RCpc Register Signed Halfword (unscaled) 32-bit	*LDAPURSH* on page C6-1510
LDAPURSH	Load-Acquire RCpc Register Signed Halfword (unscaled) 64-bit	*LDAPURSH* on page C6-1510
LDAPURSW	Load-Acquire RCpc Register Signed Word (unscaled)	*LDAPURSW* on page C6-1512
LDAR	Load-Acquire Register	*LDAR* on page C6-1514
LDARB	Load-Acquire Byte	*LDARB* on page C6-1516
LDARH	Load-Acquire Halfword	*LDARH* on page C6-1517
STLR	Store-Release Register	*STLR* on page C6-1846
STLRB	Store-Release Byte	*STLRB* on page C6-1848
STLRH	Store-Release Halfword	*STLRH* on page C6-1849
STLUR	Store-Release Register (unscaled)	*STLUR* on page C6-1850
STLURB	Store-Release Register Byte (unscaled)	*STLURB* on page C6-1852
STLURH	Store-Release Register Halfword (unscaled)	*STLURH* on page C6-1854

Table C3-24 on page C3-258 shows the Exclusive Load-Acquire/Store-Release instructions.

Table C3-24 Exclusive Load-Acquire and Store-Release instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LDAXR	Load-Acquire Exclusive register	*LDAXR* on page C6-1520
LDAXRB	Load-Acquire Exclusive byte	*LDAXRB* on page C6-1522
LDAXRH	Load-Acquire Exclusive halfword	*LDAXRH* on page C6-1523
LDAXP	Load-Acquire Exclusive pair	*LDAXP* on page C6-1518
STLXR	Store-Release Exclusive register	*STLXR* on page C6-1859

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Table C3-24 Exclusive Load-Acquire and Store-Release instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
STLXRB	Store-Release Exclusive byte	*STLXRB* on page C6-1862
STLXRH	Store-Release Exclusive halfword	*STLXRH* on page C6-1864
STLXP	Store-Release Exclusive pair	*STLXP* on page C6-1856

C3.2.8 LoadLOAcquire/StoreLORelease

The LoadLOAcquire/StoreLORelease instructions support only one addressing mode:

- Base register with no offset.

See *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

The LoadLOAcquire/StoreLORelease instructions can remove the requirement to use the explicit DMB memory barrier instruction. For more information about the ordering of LoadLOAcquire/StoreLORelease, see *LoadLOAcquire, StoreLORelease* on page B2-178.

The LoadLOAcquire/StoreLORelease instructions require natural alignment, and an unaligned address generates an Alignment fault.

Table C3-25 on page C3-259 shows the LoadLOAcquire/StoreLORelease instructions.

Table C3-25 LoadLOAcquire and StoreLORelease instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LDLARB	LoadLOAcquire byte	*LDLARB* on page C6-1540
LDLARH	LoadLOAcquire halfword	*LDLARH* on page C6-1541
LDLAR	LoadLOAcquire register	*LDLAR* on page C6-1542
STLLRB	StoreLORelease byte	*STLLRB* on page C6-1842
STLLRH	StoreLORelease halfword	*STLLRH* on page C6-1843
STLLR	StoreLORelease register	*STLLR* on page C6-1844

C3.2.9 Load/store scalar SIMD and floating-point

The load/store scalar SIMD and floating-point instructions operate on scalar values in the SIMD and floating-point register file as described in *SIMD and floating-point scalar register names* on page C1-228. The memory addressing modes available, described in *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230, are identical to the general-purpose register load/store instructions, and like those instructions permit arbitrary address alignment unless strict alignment checking is enabled. However, unlike the load/store instructions that transfer general-purpose registers, load/store scalar SIMD and floating-point instructions make no guarantee of atomicity, even when the address is naturally aligned to the size of the data.

Load/store scalar SIMD and floating-point register

The load/store scalar SIMD and floating-point register instructions support the following addressing modes:

- Base plus a scaled 12-bit unsigned immediate offset or base plus unscaled 9-bit signed immediate offset.
- Base plus 64-bit register offset, optionally scaled.
- Base plus 32-bit extended register offset, optionally scaled.
- Pre-indexed by an unscaled 9-bit signed immediate offset.
- Post-indexed by an unscaled 9-bit signed immediate offset.

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- PC-relative literal for loads of 32 bits or more.

For more information on the addressing modes, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Note

The unscaled 9-bit signed immediate offset address mode requires its own instruction form, see *Load/store scalar SIMD and floating-point register (unscaled offset)*.

Table C3-26 on page C3-260 shows the load/store instructions for a single SIMD and floating-point register.

Table C3-26 Load/store single SIMD and floating-point register instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LDR	Load scalar SIMD&FP register (register offset)	*LDR (register, SIMD&FP)* on page C7-2468
	Load scalar SIMD&FP register (immediate offset)	*LDR (immediate, SIMD&FP)* on page C7-2462
	Load scalar SIMD&FP register (PC-relative literal)	*LDR (literal, SIMD&FP)* on page C7-2466
STR	Store scalar SIMD&FP register (register offset)	*STR (register, SIMD&FP)* on page C7-2786
	Store scalar SIMD&FP register (immediate offset)	*STR (immediate, SIMD&FP)* on page C7-2782

Load/store scalar SIMD and floating-point register (unscaled offset)

The load /store scalar SIMD and floating-point register instructions support only one addressing mode:

- Base plus an unscaled 9-bit signed immediate offset.

See also *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

The load/store scalar SIMD and floating-point register (unscaled offset) instructions are required to disambiguate this instruction class from the load/store single SIMD and floating-point instruction forms that support an addressing mode of base plus a scaled, unsigned 12-bit immediate offset. This is similar to the load/store register (unscaled offset) instructions, that disambiguate this instruction class from the load/store register instruction, see *Load/store register (unscaled offset)* on page C3-253.

Table C3-27 on page C3-260 shows the load/store SIMD and floating-point register instructions with an unscaled offset.

Table C3-27 Load/store SIMD and floating-point register instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LDUR	Load scalar SIMD&FP register (unscaled offset)	*LDUR (SIMD&FP)* on page C7-2471
STUR	Store scalar SIMD&FP register (unscaled offset)	*STUR (SIMD&FP)* on page C7-2789

Load/store SIMD and floating-point register pair

The load/store SIMD and floating-point register pair instructions support the following addressing modes:

- Base plus a scaled 7-bit signed immediate offset.
- Pre-indexed by a scaled 7-bit signed immediate offset.
- Post-indexed by a scaled 7-bit signed immediate offset.

See also *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

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If a Load pair instruction specifies the same register for the two registers that are being loaded, then behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is treated as UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the register being loaded takes an UNKNOWN value.

Table C3-28 shows the load/store SIMD and floating-point register pair instructions.

Table C3-28 Load/store SIMD and floating-point register pair instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LDP	Load pair of scalar SIMD&FP registers	*LDP (SIMD&FP)* on page C7-2458
STP	Store pair of scalar SIMD&FP registers	*STP (SIMD&FP)* on page C7-2779

Load/store SIMD and floating-point non-temporal pair

The load/store SIMD and floating-point non-temporal pair instructions support only one addressing mode:

- Base plus a scaled 7-bit signed immediate offset.

See also *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

The load/store non-temporal pair instructions provide a hint to the memory system that an access is non-temporal or streaming, and unlikely to be repeated in the near future. This means that data caching is not required. However, depending on the memory type, the instructions might permit memory reads to be preloaded and memory writes to be gathered to accelerate bulk memory transfers.

In addition, there is an exception to the usual memory ordering rules. If an address dependency exists between two memory reads, and a load non-temporal pair instruction generated the second read, then in the absence of any other barrier mechanism to achieve order, those memory accesses can be observed in any order by the other observers within the shareability domain of the memory addresses being accessed.

If a load non-temporal pair instruction specifies the same register for the two registers that are being loaded, then behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is treated as UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction performs all the loads using the specified addressing mode and the register that is loaded takes an UNKNOWN value.

Table C3-29 shows the load/store SIMD and floating-point Non-temporal pair instructions.

Table C3-29 Load/store SIMD and floating-point non-temporal pair instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LDNP	Load pair of scalar SIMD&FP registers	*LDNP (SIMD&FP)* on page C7-2456
STNP	Store pair of scalar SIMD&FP registers	*STNP (SIMD&FP)* on page C7-2777

C3.2.10 Load/store Advanced SIMD

The Advanced SIMD load/store structure instructions support the following addressing modes:

- Base register only.
- Post-indexed by a 64-bit register.

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- Post-indexed by an immediate, equal to the number of bytes transferred.

Load/store vector instructions, like other load/store instructions, allow any address alignment, unless strict alignment checking is enabled. If strict alignment checking is enabled, then alignment checking to the size of the element is performed. However, unlike the load/store instructions that transfer general-purpose registers, the load/store vector instructions do not guarantee atomicity, even when the address is naturally aligned to the size of the element.

Load/store structures

Table C3-30 on page C3-262 shows the load/store structure instructions. A post-increment immediate offset, if present, must be 8, 16, 24, 32, 48, or 64, depending on the number of elements transferred.

Table C3-30 Load/store multiple structures instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LD1	Load single 1-element structure to one lane of one register	*LD1 (single structure)* on page C7-2419
	Load multiple 1-element structures to one register or to two, three, or four consecutive registers	*LD1 (multiple structures)* on page C7-2415
LD2	Load single 2-element structure to one lane of two consecutive registers	*LD2 (single structure)* on page C7-2429
	Load multiple 2-element structures to two consecutive registers	*LD2 (multiple structures)* on page C7-2426
LD3	Load single 3-element structure to one lane of three consecutive registers	*LD3 (single structure)* on page C7-2439
	Load multiple 3-element structures to three consecutive registers	*LD3 (multiple structures)* on page C7-2436
LD4	Load single 4-element structure to one lane of four consecutive registers	*LD4 (single structure)* on page C7-2449
	Load multiple 4-element structures to four consecutive registers	*LD4 (multiple structures)* on page C7-2446
ST1	Store single 1-element structure from one lane of one register	*ST1 (single structure)* on page C7-2752
	Store multiple 1-element structures from one register, or from two, three, or four consecutive registers	*ST1 (multiple structures)* on page C7-2748
ST2	Store single 2-element structure from one lane of two consecutive registers	*ST2 (single structure)* on page C7-2759
	Store multiple 2-element structures from two consecutive registers	*ST2 (multiple structures)* on page C7-2756

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Table C3-30 Load/store multiple structures instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ST3	Store single 3-element structure from one lane of three consecutive registers	*ST3 (single structure)* on page C7-2766
	Store multiple 3-element structures from three consecutive registers	*ST3 (multiple structures)* on page C7-2763
ST4	Store single 4-element structure from one lane of four consecutive registers	*ST4 (single structure)* on page C7-2773
	Store multiple 4-element structures from four consecutive registers	*ST4 (multiple structures)* on page C7-2770

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Load single structure and replicate

Table C3-31 on page C3-264 shows the Load single structure and replicate instructions. A post-increment immediate offset, if present, must be 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, or 32, depending on the number of elements transferred.

Table C3-31 Load single structure and replicate instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LD1R	Load single 1-element structure and replicate to all lanes of one register	*LD1R* on page C7-2423
LD2R	Load single 2-element structure and replicate to all lanes of two registers	*LD2R* on page C7-2433
LD3R	Load single 3-element structure and replicate to all lanes of three registers	*LD3R* on page C7-2443
LD4R	Load single 4-element structure and replicate to all lanes of four registers	*LD4R* on page C7-2453

C3.2.11 Prefetch memory

The Prefetch memory instructions support the following addressing modes:

- Base plus a scaled 12-bit unsigned immediate offset or base plus an unscaled 9-bit signed immediate offset.
- Base plus a 64-bit register offset. This can be optionally scaled by 8-bits, for example LSL#3.
- Base plus a 32-bit extended register offset. This can be optionally scaled by 8-bits.
- PC-relative literal.

The prefetch memory instructions signal to the memory system that memory accesses from a specified address are likely to occur in the near future. The memory system can respond by taking actions that are expected to speed up the memory access when they do occur, such as preloading the specified address into one or more caches. Because these signals are only hints, it is valid for the PE to treat any or all prefetch instructions as a NOP.

Because they are hints to the memory system, the operation of a PRFM instruction cannot cause a synchronous exception. However, a memory operation performed as a result of one of these memory system hints might in exceptional cases trigger an asynchronous event, and thereby influence the execution of the PE. An example of an asynchronous event that might be triggered is an SError interrupt.

A PRFM instruction can only have an effect on software visible structures, such as caches and translation lookaside buffers associated with memory locations that can be accessed by reads, writes, or execution as defined in the translation regime of the current Exception level.

A PRFM instruction is guaranteed not to access Device memory.

A PRFM instruction using a PLI hint must not result in any access that could not be performed by the PE speculatively fetching an instruction. Therefore, if all associated MMUs are disabled, a PLI hint cannot access any memory location that cannot be accessed by instruction fetches.

The PRFM instructions require an additional <prfop> operand to be specified, which must be one of the following:

```
PLDL1KEEP, PLDL1STRM, PLDL2KEEP, PLDL2STRM, PLDL3KEEP, PLDL3STRM

PSTL1KEEP, PSTL1STRM, PSTL2KEEP, PSTL2STRM, PSTL3KEEP, PSTL3STRM

PLIL1KEEP, PLIL1STRM, PLIL2KEEP, PLIL2STRM, PLIL3KEEP, PLIL3STRM
```

<prfop> is defined as <type><target><policy>.

Here:

<type> Is one of:

PLD	Prefetch for load.
PST	Prefetch for store.
PLI	Preload instructions.

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`<target>`	Is one of:	
	`L1`	Level 1 cache.
	`L2`	Level 2 cache.
	`L3`	Level 3 cache.
`<policy>`	Is one of:	
	`KEEP`	Retained or temporal prefetch, allocated in the cache normally.
	`STRM`	Streaming or non-temporal prefetch, for data that is used only once.

`PRFUM` explicitly uses the unscaled 9-bit signed immediate offset addressing mode, as described in *Load/store register (unscaled offset)* on page C3-253.

Table C3-32 shows the Prefetch memory instructions.

Table C3-32 Prefetch memory instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`PRFM`	Prefetch memory (register offset)	*PRFM (register)* on page C6-1722
	Prefetch memory (immediate offset)	*PRFM (immediate)* on page C6-1718
	Prefetch memory (PC-relative offset)	*PRFM (literal)* on page C6-1720
`PRFUM`	Prefetch memory (unscaled offset)	*PRFUM* on page C6-1724

C3.2.12 Atomic instructions

The atomic instructions perform atomic read and write operations on a memory location such that the architecture guarantees that no modification of that memory location by another observer can occur between the read and the write defined by that instruction.

This section describes the following operations:

- *Atomic memory operations*.
- *Single-copy atomic 64-byte load/store* on page C3-267.
- *Swap* on page C3-268.
- *Compare and Swap* on page C3-269.

Atomic memory operations

The atomic memory operation instructions support only one addressing mode:

- Base register only.

See also *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

For the purpose of permission checking, and for watchpoints, all of the Atomic memory operation instructions are treated as performing both a load and a store.

If FEAT_LSE2 is not implemented then the `LD<OP>` and `ST<OP>` instructions require natural alignment, and an unaligned address generates an Alignment fault. For more information on alignment requirements and behaviors, see *Load-Exclusive/ Store-Exclusive and Atomic instructions* on page B2-187.

The instructions are provided with ordering options, which map to the acquire and release definitions used in the architecture. The atomic instructions with release semantics have the same rules as Store-Release instructions regarding multi-copy atomicity. These operations map to the acquire and release definitions, and are counted as Load-Acquire and Store-Release operations respectively.

For the `LD<OP>` instructions, where the source and destination registers are the same, if the instruction generates a synchronous Data Abort, then the source register is restored to the value it held before the instruction was executed.

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The ST<OP> instructions, and LD<OP> instructions where the destination register is WZR or XZR, are not regarded as doing a read for the purpose of a DMB LD barrier.

Table C3-33 Atomic memory operation instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LDADD	Atomic add	*LDADD, LDADDA, LDADDAL, LDADDL* on page C6-1493
LDADDB	Atomic add on byte	*LDADDB, LDADDAB, LDADDALB, LDADDLB* on page C6-1489
LDADDH	Atomic add on halfword	*LDADDH, LDADDAH, LDADDALH, LDADDLH* on page C6-1491
LDCLR	Atomic bit clear	*LDCLR, LDCLRA, LDCLRAL, LDCLRL* on page C6-1528
LDCLRB	Atomic bit clear on byte	*LDCLRB, LDCLRAB, LDCLRALB, LDCLRLB* on page C6-1524
LDCLRH	Atomic bit clear on halfword	*LDCLRH, LDCLRAH, LDCLRALH, LDCLRLH* on page C6-1526
LDEOR	Atomic exclusive OR	*LDEOR, LDEORA, LDEORAL, LDEORL* on page C6-1535
LDEORB	Atomic exclusive OR on byte	*LDEORB, LDEORAB, LDEORALB, LDEORLB* on page C6-1531
LDEORH	Atomic exclusive OR on halfword	*LDEORH, LDEORAH, LDEORALH, LDEORLH* on page C6-1533
LDSET	Atomic bit set	*LDSET, LDSETA, LDSETAL, LDSETL* on page C6-1594
LDSETB	Atomic bit set on byte	*LDSETB, LDSETAB, LDSETALB, LDSETLB* on page C6-1590
LDSETH	Atomic bit set on halfword	*LDSETH, LDSETAH, LDSETALH, LDSETLH* on page C6-1592
LDMAX	Atomic signed maximum	*LDSMAX, LDSMAXA, LDSMAXAL, LDSMAXL* on page C6-1601
LDMAXB	Atomic signed maximum on byte	*LDSMAXB, LDSMAXAB, LDSMAXALB, LDSMAXLB* on page C6-1597
LDMAXH	Atomic signed maximum on halfword	*LDSMAXH, LDSMAXAH, LDSMAXALH, LDSMAXLH* on page C6-1599
LDMIN	Atomic signed minimum	*LDSMIN, LDSMINA, LDSMINAL, LDSMINL* on page C6-1608
LDMINB	Atomic signed minimum on byte	*LDSMINB, LDSMINAB, LDSMINALB, LDSMINLB* on page C6-1604
LDMINH	Atomic signed minimum on halfword	*LDSMINH, LDSMINAH, LDSMINALH, LDSMINLH* on page C6-1606
LDUMAX	Atomic unsigned maximum	*LDUMAX, LDUMAXA, LDUMAXAL, LDUMAXL* on page C6-1627
LDUMAXB	Atomic unsigned maximum on byte	*LDUMAXB, LDUMAXAB, LDUMAXALB, LDUMAXLB* on page C6-1623
LDUMAXH	Atomic unsigned maximum on halfword	*LDUMAXH, LDUMAXAH, LDUMAXALH, LDUMAXLH* on page C6-1625
LDUMIN	Atomic unsigned minimum	*LDUMIN, LDUMINA, LDUMINAL, LDUMINL* on page C6-1634
LDUMINB	Atomic unsigned minimum on byte	*LDUMINB, LDUMINAB, LDUMINALB, LDUMINLB* on page C6-1630
LDUMINH	Atomic unsigned minimum on halfword	*LDUMINH, LDUMINAH, LDUMINALH, LDUMINLH* on page C6-1632
STADD	Atomic add, without return	*STADD, STADDL* on page C6-1822

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Table C3-33 Atomic memory operation instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
STADDB	Atomic add on byte, without return	*STADDB, STADDLB* on page C6-1818
STADDH	Atomic add on halfword, without return	*STADDH, STADDLH* on page C6-1820
STCLR	Atomic bit clear, without return	*STCLR, STCLRL* on page C6-1828
STCLRB	Atomic bit clear on byte, without return	*STCLRB, STCLRLB* on page C6-1824
STCLRH	Atomic bit clear on halfword, without return	*STCLRH, STCLRLH* on page C6-1826
STEOR	Atomic exclusive OR, without return	*STEOR, STEORL* on page C6-1834
STEORB	Atomic exclusive OR on byte, without return	*STEORB, STEORLB* on page C6-1830
STEORH	Atomic exclusive OR on halfword, without return	*STEORH, STEORLH* on page C6-1832
STSET	Atomic bit set, without return	*STSET, STSETL* on page C6-1890
STSETB	Atomic bit set on byte, without return	*STSETB, STSETLB* on page C6-1886
STSETH	Atomic bit set on halfword, without return	*STSETH, STSETLH* on page C6-1888
STMAX	Atomic signed maximum, without return	*STSMAX, STSMAXL* on page C6-1896
STMAXB	Atomic signed maximum on byte, without return	*STSMAXB, STSMAXLB* on page C6-1892
STMAXH	Atomic signed maximum on halfword, without return	*STSMAXH, STSMAXLH* on page C6-1894
STMIN	Atomic signed minimum, without return	*STSMIN, STSMINL* on page C6-1902
STMINB	Atomic signed minimum on byte, without return	*STSMINB, STSMINLB* on page C6-1898
STMINH	Atomic signed minimum on halfword, without return	*STSMINH, STSMINLH* on page C6-1900
STUMAX	Atomic unsigned maximum, without return	*STUMAX, STUMAXL* on page C6-1914
STUMAXB	Atomic unsigned maximum on byte, without return	*STUMAXB, STUMAXLB* on page C6-1910
STUMAXH	Atomic unsigned maximum on halfword, without return	*STUMAXH, STUMAXLH* on page C6-1912
STUMIN	Atomic unsigned minimum, without return	*STUMIN, STUMINL* on page C6-1920
STUMINB	Atomic unsigned minimum on byte, without return	*STUMINB, STUMINLB* on page C6-1916
STUMINH	Atomic unsigned minimum on halfword, without return	*STUMINH, STUMINLH* on page C6-1918

Single-copy atomic 64-byte load/store

If FEAT_LS64 is implemented, the following instructions are implemented:

- LD64B.
- ST64B.

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If FEAT_LS64_V is implemented, the following instructions are implemented:
- LD64B.
- ST64B.
- ST64BV.

If FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented, the following instructions are implemented:
- LD64B.
- ST64B.
- ST64BV.
- ST64BV0.

The single-copy atomic 64-byte load/store instructions support one addressing mode:
- Base register only.

See also *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

The memory location accessed by the instructions is required to be aligned on a 64-byte boundary, otherwise an Alignment fault occurs.

When the instructions access a memory type for an enabled translation stage that is not one of the following, a data abort for that translation stage occurs:
- Normal Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.
- Device-GRE.
- Device-nGRE.
- Device-nGnRE.
- Device-nGnRnE.

Table C3-34 shows the single-copy atomic 64-byte load/store instructions.

Table C3-34 Single-copy atomic 64-byte load/store instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LD64B	Single-copy atomic 64-byte load	*LD64B* on page C6-1488
ST64B	Single-copy atomic 64-byte store without return	*ST64B* on page C6-1813

Table C3-35 shows the single-copy atomic 64-byte store with return.

Table C3-35 Single-copy atomic 64-byte store with return instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ST64BV	Single-copy atomic 64-byte store with return	*ST64BV* on page C6-1814

Table C3-36 shows the single-copy atomic 64-byte EL0 store with return.

Table C3-36 Single-copy atomic 64-byte EL0 store with return instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ST64BV0	Single-copy atomic 64-byte EL0 store with return	*ST64BV0* on page C6-1816

Swap

The swap instructions support only one addressing mode:
- Base register only.

See also *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

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For the purpose of permission checking, and for watchpoints, all of the Swap instructions are treated as performing both a load and a store.

If FEAT_LSE2 is not implemented, then the SWP instructions require natural alignment, and an unaligned address generates an Alignment fault. For more information on alignment requirements and behaviors, see *Load-Exclusive/ Store-Exclusive and Atomic instructions* on page B2-187.

The instructions are provided with ordering options, which map to the acquire and release definitions used in the architecture. The atomic instructions with release semantics have the same rules as Store-Release instructions regarding multi-copy atomicity.

For the `SWP` instructions, where the source and destination registers are the same, if the instruction generates a synchronous Data Abort, then the source register is restored to the value it held before the instruction was executed.

Table C3-37 Swap instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`SWP`	Swap	*SWP, SWPA, SWPAL, SWPL* on page C6-1962
`SWPB`	Swap byte	*SWPB, SWPAB, SWPALB, SWPLB* on page C6-1958
`SWPH`	Swap halfword	*SWPH, SWPAH, SWPALH, SWPLH* on page C6-1960

Compare and Swap

The Compare and Swap instructions support only one addressing mode:

- Base register only.

See also *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

For the purpose of permission checking, and for watchpoints, all of the Compare and Swap instructions are treated as performing both a load and a store.

If FEAT_LSE2 is not implemented then:

- The `CAS` instructions require natural alignment.
- The `CASP` instructions require alignment to the total size of the memory being accessed.

  For more information on alignment requirements and behaviors, see *Load-Exclusive/ Store-Exclusive and Atomic instructions* on page B2-187.

The instructions are provided with ordering options, which map to the acquire and release definitions used in the architecture. If a compare and swap instruction does not perform a store, then the instruction does not have release semantics, regardless of the instruction ordering options.

The atomic instructions with release semantics have the same rules as Store-Release instructions regarding multi-copy atomicity.

For the `CAS` and `CASP` instructions, the architecture permits that a data read clears any Exclusives monitors associated with that location, even if the compare subsequently fails. If these instructions generate a synchronous Data Abort, the registers which are compared and loaded are restored to the values held in the registers before the instruction was executed.

Table C3-38 Compare and swap instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`CAS`	Compare and swap	*CAS, CASA, CASAL, CASL* on page C6-1223

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Table C3-38 Compare and swap instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
CASB	Compare and swap byte	*CASB, CASAB, CASALB, CASLB* on page C6-1216
CASH	Compare and swap halfword	*CASH, CASAH, CASALH, CASLH* on page C6-1218
CASP	Compare and swap pair	*CASP, CASPA, CASPAL, CASPL* on page C6-1220

C3.2.13 Memory Tagging instructions

If FEAT_MTE is implemented, the following instructions are implemented.

Table C3-39 on page C3-270 shows the Memory Tagging Extension Tag generation instructions.

Table C3-39 Tag generation instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ADDG	Add immediate value to Logical Address Tag	*ADDG* on page C6-1155
GMI	Tag Mask Insert	*GMI* on page C6-1479
IRG	Random Logical Address Tag generation	*IRG* on page C6-1485
SUBG	Subtract immediate value to Logical Address Tag	*SUBG* on page C6-1947

Table C3-40 on page C3-270 shows the Memory Tagging Extension Pointer Arithmetic instructions.

Table C3-40 Pointer Arithmetic

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SUBP(S)	Subtract address and set flags	*SUBPS* on page C6-1949

Table C3-41 on page C3-270 shows the Memory Tagging Extension Tag setting instructions.

Table C3-41 Tag setting instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
STG	Store Allocation Tag to granule	*STG* on page C6-1836
STZG	Store Allocation Tag to granule Zeroing	*STZG* on page C6-1937
ST2G	Store Allocation Tag to two granules	*ST2G* on page C6-1811
STZ2G	Store Allocation Tag to two granules Zeroing	*STZ2G* on page C6-1935
STGP	Store Allocation Tag to memory	*STGP* on page C6-1839

Table C3-42 on page C3-270 shows the Memory Tagging Extension Tag getting instructions.

Table C3-42 Tag getting instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LDG	Load Allocation Tag	*LDG* on page C6-1538

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If FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, all of the FEAT_MTE instructions are implemented, plus the following instructions.

Table C3-43 shows the Memory Tagging Extension Bulk Allocation Tag access instructions.

Table C3-43 Bulk Allocation Tag access

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LDGM	Load an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of Allocation Tags	*LDGM* on page C6-1539
STGM	Store an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of Allocation Tags	*STGM* on page C6-1838
STZGM	Store Allocation Tag to granule Zeroing Multiple	*STZGM* on page C6-1939

C3.2.14 Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions

If FEAT_MOPS is implemented, the CPY*, SETE*, SETM*, and SETP* instructions described in this section are implemented. If FEAT_MOPS and FEAT_MTE are implemented, the SETG* instructions described in this section are also implemented. Collectively, the instructions described in this section are referred to as *Memory Copy and Memory Set* instructions.

To perform a memory copy or memory set, three instructions - a prologue, then a main, and then an epilogue - are expected to be run in succession, with no instruction appearing in the code between them:

- To perform a memory copy, forward-only: CPYFP*, then CPYFM*, and then CPYFE*.
- To perform a memory copy, forward or backward: CPYP*, then CPYM*, and then CPYE*.
- To perform a memory set with tag setting: SETGP*, then SETGM*, and then SETGE*.
- To perform a memory set without tag setting: SETP*, then SETM*, and then SETE*.

The variant of each instruction is also expected to be the same throughout one of these sequences. For example, CPYFPWTWN, CPYFMWTWN, CPYFEWTWN.

Fetching of a Memory Copy and Memory Set instruction multiple times during its execution is permissible.

The handling of synchronous exceptions generated by Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions is described in ESR_ELx, FAR_ELx, *Definition of a precise exception and imprecise exception* on page D1-4601, and *Synchronous exception entry* on page D1-4605.

The handling of asynchronous exceptions generated by Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions is described in *Definition of a precise exception and imprecise exception* on page D1-4601 and *Asynchronous exception entry* on page D1-4606.

Memory Copy and Memory Set exceptions can be generated by execution of Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions restarting on a physical hardware PE implementation that is different from the physical hardware PE implementation that an exception was taken from. For more information, see *Memory Copy and Memory Set exceptions* on page D1-4617.

If an exception is taken during the execution of a Memory Copy and Memory Set instruction, that instruction has not been executed for the purposes of instruction counting, instruction tracing, statistical profiling, or single stepping.

For the purposes of single stepping and performance monitoring, each Memory Copy and Memory Set instruction is regarded as a single instruction that performs a store and, in the case of CPY* instructions, also performs a load.

For Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions, the following are not architecturally defined:

- The size of the memory transactions they create.
- The order between accesses to different addresses.

The CPY* instructions are guaranteed to make forward progress if none of the following four leaf level translation table entries fault:

- The source leaf level translation table entry held in Xs.

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- The next leaf level translation table entry, as determined by the copy direction, adjacent to the source leaf level translation table entry held in Xs.
- The destination leaf level translation table entry held in Xd.
- The next leaf level translation table entry, as determined by the copy direction, adjacent to the destination leaf level translation table entry held in Xd.

The SET* instructions are guaranteed to make forward progress if neither of the following two leaf level translation table entries fault:

- The destination leaf level translation table entry held in Xd.
- The next leaf level translation table entry adjacent to the destination leaf level translation table entry held in Xd.

Note

The forward progress described in this section can be achieved by ensuring that, when a memory management fault is encountered, all bytes leading up to the fault have been operated on.

Table C3-44 on page C3-272 shows the memory copy, forward-only instructions.

Table C3-44 Memory copy, forward-only instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
CPYFE	Memory Copy Forward-only Epilogue	CPYFP, CPYFM, CPYFE *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1263
CPYFEN	Memory Copy Forward-only Epilogue, reads and writes non-temporal	CPYFPN, CPYFMN, CPYFEN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1268
CPYFERN	Memory Copy Forward-only Epilogue, reads non-temporal	CPYFPRN, CPYFMRN, CPYFERN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1273
CPYFERT	Memory Copy Forward-only Epilogue, reads unprivileged	CPYFPRT, CPYFMRT, CPYFERT *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1278
CPYFERTN	Memory Copy Forward-only Epilogue, reads unprivileged, reads and writes non-temporal	CPYFPRTN, CPYFMRTN, CPYFERTN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1283
CPYFERTRN	Memory Copy Forward-only Epilogue, reads unprivileged and non-temporal	CPYFPRTRN, CPYFMRTRN, CPYFERTRN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1288
CPYFERTWN	Memory Copy Forward-only Epilogue, reads unprivileged, writes non-temporal	CPYFPRTWN, CPYFMRTWN, CPYFERTWN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1293
CPYFET	Memory Copy Forward-only Epilogue, reads and writes unprivileged	CPYFPT, CPYFMT, CPYFET *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1298
CPYFETN	Memory Copy Forward-only Epilogue, reads and writes unprivileged and non-temporal	CPYFPTN, CPYFMTN, CPYFETN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1303
CPYFETRN	Memory Copy Forward-only Epilogue, reads and writes unprivileged, reads non-temporal	CPYFPTRN, CPYFMTRN, CPYFETRN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1308
CPYFETWN	Memory Copy Forward-only Epilogue, reads and writes unprivileged, writes non-temporal	CPYFPTWN, CPYFMTWN, CPYFETWN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1313
CPYFEWN	Memory Copy Forward-only Epilogue, writes non-temporal	CPYFPWN, CPYFMWN, CPYFEWN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1318
CPYFEWT	Memory Copy Forward-only Epilogue, writes unprivileged	CPYFPWT, CPYFMWT, CPYFEWT *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1323

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Table C3-44 Memory copy, forward-only instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
CPYFEWTN	Memory Copy Forward-only Epilogue, writes unprivileged, reads and writes non-temporal	CPYFPWTN, CPYFMWTN, CPYFEWTN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1328
CPYFEWTRN	Memory Copy Forward-only Epilogue, writes unprivileged, reads non-temporal	CPYFPWTRN, CPYFMWTRN, CPYFEWTRN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1333
CPYFMWTWN	Memory Copy Forward-only Epilogue, writes unprivileged and non-temporal	CPYFPWTWN, CPYFMWTWN, CPYFEWTWN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1338
CPYFM	Memory Copy Forward-only Main	CPYFP, CPYFM, CPYFE *Main variant* on page C6-1263
CPYFMN	Memory Copy Forward-only Main, reads and writes non-temporal	CPYFPN, CPYFMN, CPYFEN *Main variant* on page C6-1268
CPYFMRN	Memory Copy Forward-only Main, reads non-temporal	CPYFPRN, CPYFMRN, CPYFERN *Main variant* on page C6-1273
CPYFMRT	Memory Copy Forward-only Main, reads unprivileged	CPYFPRT, CPYFMRT, CPYFERT *Main variant* on page C6-1278
CPYFMRTN	Memory Copy Forward-only Main, reads unprivileged, reads and writes non-temporal	CPYFPRTN, CPYFMRTN, CPYFERTN *Main variant* on page C6-1283
CPYFMRTRN	Memory Copy Forward-only Main, reads unprivileged and non-temporal	CPYFPRTRN, CPYFMRTRN, CPYFERTRN *Main variant* on page C6-1293
CPYFMRTWN	Memory Copy Forward-only Main, reads unprivileged, writes non-temporal	CPYFPRTWN, CPYFMRTWN, CPYFERTWN *Main variant* on page C6-1293
CPYFMT	Memory Copy Forward-only Main, reads and writes unprivileged	CPYFPT, CPYFMT, CPYFET *Main variant* on page C6-1298
CPYFMTN	Memory Copy Forward-only Main, reads and writes unprivileged and non-temporal	CPYFPTN, CPYFMTN, CPYFETN *Main variant* on page C6-1303
CPYFMTRN	Memory Copy Forward-only Main, reads and writes unprivileged, reads non-temporal	CPYFPTRN, CPYFMTRN, CPYFETRN *Main variant* on page C6-1308
CPYFMTWN	Memory Copy Forward-only Main, reads and writes unprivileged, writes non-temporal	CPYFPTWN, CPYFMTWN, CPYFETWN *Main variant* on page C6-1313
CPYFMWN	Memory Copy Forward-only Main, writes non-temporal	CPYFPWN, CPYFMWN, CPYFEWN *Main variant* on page C6-1318
CPYFMWT	Memory Copy Forward-only Main, writes unprivileged	CPYFPWT, CPYFMWT, CPYFEWT *Main variant* on page C6-1323
CPYFMWTN	Memory Copy Forward-only Main, writes unprivileged, reads and writes non-temporal	CPYFPWTN, CPYFMWTN, CPYFEWTN *Main variant* on page C6-1328
CPYFMWTRN	Memory Copy Forward-only Main, writes unprivileged, reads non-temporal	CPYFPWTRN, CPYFMWTRN, CPYFEWTRN *Main variant* on page C6-1333
CPYFMWTWN	Memory Copy Forward-only Main, writes unprivileged and non-temporal	CPYFPWTWN, CPYFMWTWN, CPYFEWTWN *Main variant* on page C6-1338
CPYFP	Memory Copy Forward-only Prologue	CPYFP, CPYFM, CPYFE *Prologue variant* on page C6-1263

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Table C3-44 Memory copy, forward-only instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
CPYFPN	Memory Copy Forward-only Prologue, reads and writes non-temporal	CPYFPN, CPYFMN, CPYFEN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1268
CPYFPRN	Memory Copy Forward-only Prologue, reads non-temporal	CPYFPRN, CPYFMRN, CPYFERN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1273
CPYFPRT	Memory Copy Forward-only Prologue, reads unprivileged	CPYFPRT, CPYFMRT, CPYFERT *Prologue variant* on page C6-1278
CPYFPRTN	Memory Copy Forward-only Prologue, reads unprivileged, reads and writes non-temporal	CPYFPRTN, CPYFMRTN, CPYFERTN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1283
CPYFPRTRN	Memory Copy Forward-only Prologue, reads unprivileged and non-temporal	CPYFPRTRN, CPYFMRTRN, CPYFERTRN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1288
CPYFPRTWN	Memory Copy Forward-only Prologue, reads unprivileged, writes non-temporal	CPYFPRTWN, CPYFMRTWN, CPYFERTWN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1293
CPYFPT	Memory Copy Forward-only Prologue, reads and writes unprivileged	CPYFPT, CPYFMT, CPYFET *Prologue variant* on page C6-1298
CPYFPTN	Memory Copy Forward-only Prologue, reads and writes unprivileged and non-temporal	CPYFPTN, CPYFMTN, CPYFETN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1303
CPYFPTRN	Memory Copy Forward-only Prologue, reads and writes unprivileged, reads non-temporal	CPYFPTRN, CPYFMTRN, CPYFETRN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1308
CPYFPTWN	Memory Copy Forward-only Prologue, reads and writes unprivileged, writes non-temporal	CPYFPTWN, CPYFMTWN, CPYFETWN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1313
CPYFPWN	Memory Copy Forward-only Prologue, writes non-temporal	CPYFPWN, CPYFMWN, CPYFEWN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1318
CPYFPWT	Memory Copy Forward-only Prologue, writes unprivileged	CPYFPWT, CPYFMWT, CPYFEWT *Prologue variant* on page C6-1323
CPYFPWTN	Memory Copy Forward-only Prologue, writes unprivileged, reads and writes non-temporal	CPYFPWTN, CPYFMWTN, CPYFEWTN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1328
CPYFPWTRN	Memory Copy Forward-only Prologue, writes unprivileged, reads non-temporal	CPYFPWTRN, CPYFMWTRN, CPYFEWTRN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1333
CPYFPWTWN	Memory Copy Forward-only Prologue, writes unprivileged and non-temporal	CPYFPWTWN, CPYFMWTWN, CPYFEWTWN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1338

Table C3-45 on page C3-274 shows the memory copy, forward or backward instructions.

Table C3-45 Memory copy, forward or backward instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
CPYE	Memory Copy Epilogue	CPYP, CPYM, CPYE *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1344
CPYEN	Memory Copy Epilogue, reads and writes non-temporal	CPYPN, CPYMN, CPYEN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1350
CPYERN	Memory Copy Epilogue, reads non-temporal	CPYPRN, CPYMRN, CPYERN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1356

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Table C3-45 Memory copy, forward or backward instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
CPYERT	Memory Copy Epilogue, reads unprivileged	CPYPRT, CPYMRT, CPYERT *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1362
CPYERTN	Memory Copy Epilogue, reads unprivileged, reads and writes non-temporal	CPYPRTN, CPYMRTN, CPYERTN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1368
CPYERTRN	Memory Copy Epilogue, reads unprivileged and non-temporal	CPYPRTRN, CPYMRTRN, CPYERTRN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1374
CPYERTWN	Memory Copy Epilogue, reads unprivileged, writes non-temporal	CPYPRTWN, CPYMRTWN, CPYERTWN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1380
CPYET	Memory Copy Epilogue, reads and writes unprivileged	CPYPT, CPYMT, CPYET *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1386
CPYETN	Memory Copy Epilogue, reads and writes unprivileged and non-temporal	CPYPTN, CPYMTN, CPYETN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1392
CPYETRN	Memory Copy Epilogue, reads and writes unprivileged, reads non-temporal	CPYPTRN, CPYMTRN, CPYETRN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1398
CPYETWN	Memory Copy Epilogue, reads and writes unprivileged, writes non-temporal	CPYPTWN, CPYMTWN, CPYETWN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1404
CPYEWN	Memory Copy Epilogue, writes non-temporal	CPYPWN, CPYMWN, CPYEWN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1410
CPYEWT	Memory Copy Epilogue, writes unprivileged	CPYPWT, CPYMWT, CPYEWT *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1416
CPYEWTN	Memory Copy Epilogue, writes unprivileged, reads and writes non-temporal	CPYPWTN, CPYMWTN, CPYEWTN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1422
CPYEWTRN	Memory Copy Epilogue, writes unprivileged, reads non-temporal	CPYPWTRN, CPYMWTRN, CPYEWTRN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1428
CPYMWTWN	Memory Copy Epilogue, writes unprivileged and non-temporal	CPYPWTWN, CPYMWTWN, CPYEWTWN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1434
CPYM	Memory Copy Main	CPYP, CPYM, CPYE *Main variant* on page C6-1344
CPYMN	Memory Copy Main, reads and writes non-temporal	CPYPN, CPYMN, CPYEN *Main variant* on page C6-1350
CPYMRN	Memory Copy Main, reads non-temporal	CPYPRN, CPYMRN, CPYERN *Main variant* on page C6-1356
CPYMRT	Memory Copy Main, reads unprivileged	CPYPRT, CPYMRT, CPYERT *Main variant* on page C6-1362
CPYMRTN	Memory Copy Main, reads unprivileged, reads and writes non-temporal	CPYPRTN, CPYMRTN, CPYERTN *Main variant* on page C6-1368
CPYMRTRN	Memory Copy Main, reads unprivileged and non-temporal	CPYPRTRN, CPYMRTRN, CPYERTRN *Main variant* on page C6-1374
CPYMRTWN	Memory Copy Main, reads unprivileged, writes non-temporal	CPYPRTWN, CPYMRTWN, CPYERTWN *Main variant* on page C6-1380
CPYMT	Memory Copy Main, reads and writes unprivileged	CPYPT, CPYMT, CPYET *Main variant* on page C6-1386

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Table C3-45 Memory copy, forward or backward instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
CPYMTN	Memory Copy Main, reads and writes unprivileged and non-temporal	CPYPTN, CPYMTN, CPYETN *Main variant* on page C6-1392
CPYMTRN	Memory Copy Main, reads and writes unprivileged, reads non-temporal	CPYPTRN, CPYMTRN, CPYETRN *Main variant* on page C6-1398
CPYMTWN	Memory Copy Main, reads and writes unprivileged, writes non-temporal	CPYPTWN, CPYMTWN, CPYETWN *Main variant* on page C6-1404
CPYMWN	Memory Copy Main, writes non-temporal	CPYPWN, CPYMWN, CPYEWN *Main variant* on page C6-1410
CPYMWT	Memory Copy Main, writes unprivileged	CPYPWT, CPYMWT, CPYEWT *Main variant* on page C6-1416
CPYMWTN	Memory Copy Main, writes unprivileged, reads and writes non-temporal	CPYPWTN, CPYMWTN, CPYEWTN *Main variant* on page C6-1422
CPYMWTRN	Memory Copy Main, writes unprivileged, reads non-temporal	CPYPWTRN, CPYMWTRN, CPYEWTRN *Main variant* on page C6-1428
CPYMWTWN	Memory Copy Main, writes unprivileged and non-temporal	CPYPWTWN, CPYMWTWN, CPYEWTWN *Main variant* on page C6-1434
CPYP	Memory Copy Prologue	CPYP, CPYM, CPYE *Prologue variant* on page C6-1344
CPYPN	Memory Copy Prologue, reads and writes non-temporal	CPYPN, CPYMN, CPYEN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1350
CPYPRN	Memory Copy Prologue, reads non-temporal	CPYPRN, CPYMRN, CPYERN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1356
CPYPRT	Memory Copy Prologue, reads unprivileged	CPYPRT, CPYMRT, CPYERT *Prologue variant* on page C6-1362
CPYPRTN	Memory Copy Prologue, reads unprivileged, reads and writes non-temporal	CPYPRTN, CPYMRTN, CPYERTN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1368
CPYPRTRN	Memory Copy Prologue, reads unprivileged and non-temporal	CPYPRTRN, CPYMRTRN, CPYERTRN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1374
CPYPRTWN	Memory Copy Prologue, reads unprivileged, writes non-temporal	CPYPRTWN, CPYMRTWN, CPYERTWN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1380
CPYPT	Memory Copy Prologue, reads and writes unprivileged	CPYPT, CPYMT, CPYET *Prologue variant* on page C6-1386
CPYPTN	Memory Copy Prologue, reads and writes unprivileged and non-temporal	CPYPTN, CPYMTN, CPYETN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1392
CPYPTRN	Memory Copy Prologue, reads and writes unprivileged, reads non-temporal	CPYPTRN, CPYMTRN, CPYETRN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1398
CPYPTWN	Memory Copy Prologue, reads and writes unprivileged, writes non-temporal	CPYPTWN, CPYMTWN, CPYETWN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1404
CPYPWN	Memory Copy Prologue, writes non-temporal	CPYPWN, CPYMWN, CPYEWN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1410

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Table C3-45 Memory copy, forward or backward instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
CPYPWT	Memory Copy Prologue, writes unprivileged	CPYPWT, CPYMWT, CPYEWT *Prologue variant* on page C6-1416
CPYPWTN	Memory Copy Prologue, writes unprivileged, reads and writes non-temporal	CPYPWTN, CPYMWTN, CPYEWTN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1422
CPYPWTRN	Memory Copy Prologue, writes unprivileged, reads non-temporal	CPYPWTRN, CPYMWTRN, CPYEWTRN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1428
CPYPWTWN	Memory Copy Prologue, writes unprivileged and non-temporal	CPYPWTWN, CPYMWTWN, CPYEWTWN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1434

Table C3-46 on page C3-277 shows the memory set with tag setting instructions.

Table C3-46 Memory set with tag setting instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SETGE	Memory Set with tag setting Epilogue	SETGP, SETGM, SETGE *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1761
SETGEN	Memory Set with tag setting Epilogue, non-temporal	SETGPN, SETGMN, SETGEN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1766
SETGET	Memory Set with tag setting Epilogue, unprivileged	SETGPT, SETGMT, SETGET *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1771
SETGETN	Memory Set with tag setting Epilogue, unprivileged and non-temporal	SETGPTN, SETGMTN, SETGETN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1776
SETGM	Memory Set with tag setting Main	SETGP, SETGM, SETGE *Main variant* on page C6-1761
SETGMN	Memory Set with tag setting Main, non-temporal	SETGPN, SETGMN, SETGEN *Main variant* on page C6-1766
SETGMT	Memory Set with tag setting Main, unprivileged	SETGPT, SETGMT, SETGET *Main variant* on page C6-1771
SETGMTN	Memory Set with tag setting Main, unprivileged and non-temporal	SETGPTN, SETGMTN, SETGETN *Main variant* on page C6-1776
SETGP	Memory Set with tag setting Prologue	SETGP, SETGM, SETGE *Prologue variant* on page C6-1761
SETGPN	Memory Set with tag setting Prologue, non-temporal	SETGPN, SETGMN, SETGEN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1766
SETGPT	Memory Set with tag setting Prologue, unprivileged	SETGPT, SETGMT, SETGET *Prologue variant* on page C6-1771
SETGPTN	Memory Set with tag setting Prologue, unprivileged and non-temporal	SETGPTN, SETGMTN, SETGETN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1776

Table C3-47 on page C3-278 shows the memory set without tag setting instructions.

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Table C3-47 Memory set without tag setting instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SETE	Memory Set Epilogue	SETP, SETM, SETE *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1781
SETEN	Memory Set Epilogue, non-temporal	SETPN, SETMN, SETEN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1785
SETET	Memory Set Epilogue, unprivileged	SETPT, SETMT, SETET *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1789
SETETN	Memory Set Epilogue, unprivileged and non-temporal	SETPTN, SETMTN, SETETN *Epilogue variant* on page C6-1793
SETM	Memory Set Main	SETP, SETM, SETE *Main variant* on page C6-1781
SETMN	Memory Set Main, non-temporal	SETPN, SETMN, SETEN *Main variant* on page C6-1785
SETMT	Memory Set Main, unprivileged	SETPT, SETMT, SETET *Main variant* on page C6-1789
SETMTN	Memory Set Main, unprivileged and non-temporal	SETPTN, SETMTN, SETETN *Main variant* on page C6-1793
SETP	Memory Set Prologue	SETP, SETM, SETE *Prologue variant* on page C6-1781
SETPN	Memory Set Prologue, non-temporal	SETPN, SETMN, SETEN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1785
SETPT	Memory Set Prologue, unprivileged	SETPT, SETMT, SETET *Prologue variant* on page C6-1789
SETPTN	Memory Set Prologue, unprivileged and non-temporal	SETPTN, SETMTN, SETETN *Prologue variant* on page C6-1793

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C3.3 Loads and stores - SVE

SVE vector load and store instructions transfer data in memory to or from elements of one or more vector or predicate transfer registers. SVE also includes vector prefetch instructions that provide read and write hints to the memory system. For SVE predicated load, store, and prefetch instructions, the memory element access size and type that is associated with each vector element is specified by a suffix to the instruction mnemonic, independently of the element size of the transfer registers. For example, LD1SH. The following table shows the supported instruction suffixes for SVE load, store, and prefetch instructions:

Instruction suffix	Memory element access size and type
B	Unsigned byte
H	Unsigned halfword or half-precision floating-point
W	Unsigned word or single-precision floating-point
D	Unsigned doubleword or double-precision floating-point
SB	Signed byte
SH	Signed halfword
SW	Signed word

The element size of the transfer registers is always greater than or equal to the memory element access size. When the element size of the transfer registers is strictly greater than the memory element access size, then these are referred to as unpacked data accesses. In the case of unpacked data accesses:

- For load instructions, each element access is sign-extended or zero-extended to fill the vector element, according to its memory element access size and type.
- For store instructions, each vector element is truncated to the memory element access size.

Where the vector element size and the memory element access size are the same, then these are referred to as packed data accesses. Signed access types are not supported for packed data accesses. Packed and unpacked access sizes and types relate to the vector element size of the transfer registers, as defined in the following table:

Vector element	Packed access suffix	Unpacked access suffixes
.B	B	-
.H	H	B, SB
.S	W	H, SH, B, SB
.D	D	W, SW, H, SH, B, SB

For gather-load and scatter-store instructions, the vector element size can only be .S or .D. This means that any non-contiguous memory element access of less than a word is unpacked. Non-contiguous memory element accesses of a word can be either packed or unpacked, depending on the vector element size.

Load, store, and prefetch instructions consist of the following:

- *Predicated single vector contiguous element accesses* on page C3-280.
- *Predicated multiple vector contiguous structure load/store* on page C3-283.
- *Predicated non-contiguous element accesses* on page C3-285.
- *Predicated replicating element loads* on page C3-287.
- *Unpredicated vector register load/store* on page C3-288.
- *Unpredicated predicate register load/store* on page C3-288.

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All predicated load instructions zero the *Inactive elements* of the destination vector, except for Non-fault loads and First-fault loads when the corresponding FFR element is FALSE.

Prefetch instructions provide hints to hardware and do not change architectural state. Therefore, a *Governing predicate* for a prefetch instruction provides an additional hint which indicates the memory locations to be prefetched. Prefetch instructions require a prefetch operation specifier. SVE prefetch instructions support all of the prefetch operations except for the PLI prefetch operand types.

Load, store, and prefetch instructions that multiply a scalar index register or an index vector element by the memory element access size specify a shift type, followed by a shift amount in bits. The shift type can be one of `LSL`, `SXTW`, or `UXTW`. The shift amount is always Log_2 of the memory element access size, in bytes. The shift amount defaults to zero when the memory element access size is a byte, and the shift size can be omitted. The shift type of `LSL` must be omitted if the shift amount is omitted.

When included as part of the assembler syntax for an instruction, `MUL VL` indicates that the specified immediate index value is multiplied by the size of the addressed vector or predicate in memory, measured in bytes, irrespective of predication. For a detailed description of the meaning of this assembler syntax for each instruction, see the appropriate subsection below. When used in pseudocode, the symbol `VL` represents the vector length, measured in bits.

SVE load, store, and prefetch instructions do not support pre-indexed or post-indexed addressing.

C3.3.1 Predicated single vector contiguous element accesses

Predicated contiguous load and store instructions access memory locations starting from an address that is defined by a scalar base register plus either:

- A scalar index register.
- An immediate index value that is in the range -8 to 7, inclusive. This defaults to zero if omitted.

The predicated contiguous load and store instructions have two supporting addressing modes:

- Scalar base plus immediate index.
- Scalar base plus scalar index.

Predicated contiguous prefetch instructions address memory locations in a similar manner, with the index being either:

- A scalar index register.
- An immediate index value that is in the range of -32 to 31, inclusive. This defaults to zero if omitted.

For predicated contiguous load and store SVE instructions:

- The immediate index value is a vector index, not an element index. The immediate index value is multiplied by the number of vector elements, irrespective of predication, and then multiplied by the memory element access size in bytes. The resulting offset is incremented following each element access by the memory element access size.
- The scalar index register value is multiplied by the memory element access size in bytes. The index value is incremented by one after each element access, but the scalar index register is not updated by the instruction.

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- When alignment checking is enabled for loads and stores, the value of the base address register must be aligned to the memory element access size.

Table C3-48 Predicated single vector contiguous element accesses

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LD1	Contiguous load unsigned bytes to vector (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD1B (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3374 *LD1B (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3377
	Contiguous load doublewords to vector (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD1D (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3385 *LD1D (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3387
	Contiguous load unsigned halfwords to vector (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD1H (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3394 *LD1H (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3397
	Contiguous load and replicate 32-bytes (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD1ROB (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3414 *LD1ROB (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3416
	Contiguous load and replicate four doublewords (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD1ROD (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3418 *LD1ROD (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3420
	Contiguous load and replicate 16 halfwords (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD1ROH (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3422 *LD1ROH (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3424
	Contiguous load and replicate eight words (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD1ROW (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3426 *LD1ROW (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3428
	Contiguous load and replicate 16 bytes (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD1RQB (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3430 *LD1RQB (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3432
	Contiguous load and replicate two doublewords (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD1RQD (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3434 *LD1RQD (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3436
	Contiguous load and replicate eight halfwords (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD1RQH (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3438 *LD1RQH (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3440
	Contiguous load and replicate four words (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD1RQW (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3442 *LD1RQW (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3444
	Contiguous load signed bytes to vector (scalar plus immediate)	
	Contiguous load signed words to vector (scalar plus immediate)	
	Contiguous load unsigned words to vector (scalar plus immediate)	
ST1	Contiguous store bytes from vector (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*ST1B (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-4124 *ST1B (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-4126
	Contiguous store doublewords from vector (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*ST1D (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-4133 *ST1D (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-4135
	Contiguous store halfwords from vector (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*ST1H (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-4142 *ST1H (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-4144
	Contiguous store words from vector (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*ST1W (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-4152 *ST1W (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-4154

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Table C3-48 Predicated single vector contiguous element accesses (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LDFF1	Contiguous load first-fault unsigned bytes to vector (scalar plus scalar)	*LDFF1B (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3543
	Contiguous load first-fault doublewords to vector (scalar plus scalar)	*LDFF1D (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3551
	Contiguous load first-fault unsigned halfwords to vector (scalar plus scalar)	*LDFF1H (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3558
	Contiguous load first-fault signed bytes to vector (scalar plus scalar)	*LDFF1SB (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3567
	Contiguous load first-fault signed halfwords to vector (scalar plus scalar)	*LDFF1SH (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3575
	Contiguous load first-fault signed words to vector (scalar plus scalar)	*LDFF1SW (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3584
	Contiguous load first-fault unsigned words to vector (scalar plus scalar)	*LDFF1W (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3591
LDNF1	Contiguous load non-fault unsigned bytes to vector	*LDNF1B* on page C8-3600
	Contiguous load non-fault doublewords to vector	*LDNF1D* on page C8-3603
	Contiguous load non-fault unsigned halfwords to vector	*LDNF1H* on page C8-3605
	Contiguous load non-fault signed bytes to vector	*LDNF1SB* on page C8-3608
	Contiguous load non-fault signed halfwords to vector	*LDNF1SH* on page C8-3611
	Contiguous load non-fault signed words to vector	*LDNF1SW* on page C8-3613
	Contiguous load non-fault unsigned words to vector	*LDNF1W* on page C8-3615
LDNT1	Contiguous load non-temporal bytes to vector (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LDNT1B (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3617 *LDNT1B (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3619
	Contiguous load non-temporal doublewords to vector (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LDNT1D (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3623 *LDNT1D (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3625
	Contiguous load non-temporal halfwords to vector (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LDNT1H (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3629 *LDNT1H (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3631
	Contiguous load non-temporal words to vector (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LDNT1W (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3641 *LDNT1W (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3643
STNT1	Contiguous store non-temporal bytes from vector (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*STNT1B (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-4210 *STNT1B (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-4212
	Contiguous store non-temporal doublewords from vector (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*STNT1D (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-4216 *STNT1D (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-4218
	Contiguous store non-temporal halfwords from vector (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*STNT1H (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-4222 *STNT1H (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-4224
	Contiguous store non-temporal words from vector (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*STNT1W (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-4228 *STNT1W (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-4230

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Table C3-48 Predicated single vector contiguous element accesses (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
PRF	Contiguous prefetch bytes (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*PRFB (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3770 *PRFB (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3772
	Contiguous prefetch doublewords (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*PRFD (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3779 *PRFD (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3781
	Contiguous prefetch halfwords (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*PRFH (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3788 *PRFH (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3790
	Contiguous prefetch words (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*PRFW (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3797 *PRFW (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3799

C3.3.2 Predicated multiple vector contiguous structure load/store

Predicated multiple vector contiguous structure load/store instructions are defined by a scalar base register plus either:

- A scalar index register.
- An immediate index that is a multiple of N, in the range -8xN to 7xN, inclusive. This defaults to zero if omitted.

The predicated contiguous structure load and store instructions have two supporting addressing modes:

- Scalar base plus immediate index.
- Scalar base plus scalar index.

For the predicated multiple vector contiguous structure load/store SVE instructions:

- The immediate index value is a vector index, not an element index. The immediate index value is multiplied by the number of vector elements, irrespective of predication, and then multiplied by the memory element access size in bytes. The resulting offset is incremented following each element access by the memory element access size.
- The scalar index register value is multiplied by the memory element access size in bytes. Following each element access, the index value is incremented by one but the instruction does not update the scalar index register.
- Each predicate element applies to a single structure in memory, or equivalently to the same element number within each of the two, three, or four transferred vector registers.
- These instructions support packed data accesses only.

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- When alignment checking is enabled for loads and stores, the base address must be aligned to the element access size.

Table C3-49 Predicated multiple vector contiguous structure load/store

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LD2	Contiguous load 2-byte structures to two vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD2B (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3495 *LD2B (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3497
	Contiguous load two-doubleword structures to two vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD2D (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3499 *LD2D (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3501
	Contiguous load two-halfword structures to two vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD2H (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3503 *LD2H (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3505
	Contiguous load two-word structures to two vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD2W (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3507 *LD2W (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3509
LD3	Contiguous load 3-byte structures to three vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD3B (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3511 *LD3B (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3513
	Contiguous load three-doubleword structures to three vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD3D (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3515 *LD3D (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3517
	Contiguous load three-halfword structures to three vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD3H (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3519 *LD3H (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3521
	Contiguous load three-word structures to three vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD3W (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3523 *LD3W (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3525
LD4	Contiguous load 4-byte structures to four vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD4B (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3527 *LD4B (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3529
	Contiguous load four-doubleword structures to four vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD4D (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3531 *LD4D (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3533
	Contiguous load four-halfword structures to four vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD4H (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3535 *LD4H (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3537
	Contiguous load four-word structures to four vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD4W (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3539 *LD4W (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3541
ST2	Contiguous store 2-byte structures from two vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*ST2B (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-4162 *ST2B (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-4164
	Contiguous store two-doubleword structures from two vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*ST2D (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-4166 *ST2D (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-4168
	Contiguous store two-halfword structures from two vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*ST2H (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-4170 *ST2H (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-4172
	Contiguous store two-word structures from two vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*ST2W (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-4174 *ST2W (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-4176

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Table C3-49 Predicated multiple vector contiguous structure load/store (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ST3	Contiguous store 3-byte structures from three vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*ST3B (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-4178 *ST3B (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-4180
	Contiguous store three-doubleword structures from three vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*ST3D (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-4182 *ST3D (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-4184
	Contiguous store three-halfword structures from three vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*ST3H (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-4186 *ST3H (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-4188
	Contiguous store three-word structures from three vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*ST3W (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-4190 *ST3W (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-4192
ST4	Contiguous store 4-byte structures from four vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*ST4B (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-4194 *ST4B (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-4196
	Contiguous store four-doubleword structures from four vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*ST4D (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-4198 *ST4D (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-4200
	Contiguous store four-halfword structures from four vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*ST4H (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-4202 *ST4H (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-4204
	Contiguous store four-word structures from four vectors (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*ST4W (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-4206 *ST4W (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-4208

C3.3.3 Predicated non-contiguous element accesses

Predicated non-contiguous element accesses address non-contiguous memory locations that are specified by either:

- A scalar base register plus a vector of indices or offsets.
- A vector of base addresses plus an immediate byte offset. The immediate byte offset is a multiple of the memory element access size, in the range 0 to 31 times the memory element access size, inclusive, and defaults to zero if omitted.

The predicated non-contiguous element accesses have two supporting addressing modes:

- Scalar base plus 64-bit vector index.
- Scalar base plus 32-bit vector index.
- Vector base plus immediate offset.

For this group of SVE instructions:

- Vector registers used as part of the address must specify a vector element size of 32 bits or 64 bits, .S or .D. For load and store instructions, the transfer register must specify the same vector element size.
- If the index vector register contains 32-bit index values then the lowest 32 bits of each index vector element can either be zero-extended or sign-extended to 64 bits.
- For load and store instructions, the index vector elements are then optionally multiplied by the memory element access size, in bytes, if a shift amount is specified. For prefetch instructions, the index vector elements are always multiplied by the memory element access size, in bytes.

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- When alignment checking is enabled for loads and stores, the computed virtual address of each element must be aligned to the memory element access size.

Table C3-50 Predicated non-contiguous element accesses

Mnemonic	Instructions	See
LD1	Gather load unsigned bytes to vector (scalar plus vector, vector plus immediate)	*LD1B (scalar plus vector)* on page C8-3380 *LD1B (vector plus immediate)* on page C8-3383
	Gather load doublewords to vector (scalar plus vector, vector plus immediate)	*LD1D (scalar plus vector)* on page C8-3389 *LD1D (vector plus immediate)* on page C8-3392
	Gather load unsigned halfwords (scalar plus vector, vector plus immediate)	*LD1H (scalar plus vector)* on page C8-3400 *LD1H (vector plus immediate)* on page C8-3404
	Gather load signed bytes to vector (scalar plus vector, vector plus immediate)	*LD1SB (scalar plus vector)* on page C8-3461 *LD1SB (vector plus immediate)* on page C8-3464
	Gather load signed halfwords to vector (scalar plus vector, vector plus immediate)	*LD1SH (scalar plus vector)* on page C8-3470 *LD1SH (vector plus immediate)* on page C8-3474
	Gather load unsigned words to vector (scalar plus vector, vector plus immediate)	*LD1SW (scalar plus vector)* on page C8-3480 *LD1SW (vector plus immediate)* on page C8-3483
ST1	Scatter store bytes from a vector (scalar plus vector, vector plus immediate)	*ST1B (scalar plus vector)* on page C8-4128 *ST1B (vector plus immediate)* on page C8-4131
	Scatter store doublewords from a vector (scalar plus vector, vector plus immediate)	*ST1D (scalar plus vector)* on page C8-4137 *ST1D (vector plus immediate)* on page C8-4140
	Scatter store halfwords from a vector (scalar plus vector, vector plus immediate)	*ST1H (scalar plus vector)* on page C8-4146 *ST1H (vector plus immediate)* on page C8-4150
	Scatter store words from a vector (scalar plus vector, vector plus immediate)	*ST1W (scalar plus vector)* on page C8-4156 *ST1W (vector plus immediate)* on page C8-4160
LDFF1	Gather load first-fault unsigned bytes to vector (scalar plus vector, vector plus immediate)	*LDFF1B (scalar plus vector)* on page C8-3546 *LDFF1B (vector plus immediate)* on page C8-3549
	Gather load first-fault doublewords to vector (scalar plus vector, vector plus immediate)	*LDFF1D (scalar plus vector)* on page C8-3553 *LDFF1D (vector plus immediate)* on page C8-3556
	Gather load first-fault unsigned halfwords to vector (scalar plus vector, vector plus immediate)	*LDFF1H (scalar plus vector)* on page C8-3561 *LDFF1SH (vector plus immediate)* on page C8-3582
	Gather load first-fault signed bytes to vector (scalar plus vector, vector plus immediate)	*LDFF1SB (scalar plus vector)* on page C8-3570 *LDFF1SB (vector plus immediate)* on page C8-3573
	Gather load first-fault signed halfwords to vector (scalar plus vector, vector plus immediate)	*LDFF1SH (scalar plus vector)* on page C8-3578 *LDFF1SH (vector plus immediate)* on page C8-3582
	Gather load first-fault signed words to vector (scalar plus vector, vector plus immediate)	*LDFF1SW (scalar plus vector)* on page C8-3586 *LDFF1SW (vector plus immediate)* on page C8-3589

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Table C3-50 Predicated non-contiguous element accesses (continued)

Mnemonic	Instructions	See
LDFF1	Gather load first-fault unsigned words to vector (scalar plus vector, vector plus immediate)	*LDFF1W (scalar plus vector)* on page C8-3594 *LDFF1W (vector plus immediate)* on page C8-3598
PRF	Gather prefetch bytes (scalar plus vector, vector plus immediate)	*PRFB (scalar plus vector)* on page C8-3774 *PRFB (vector plus immediate)* on page C8-3777
	Gather prefetch doublewords (scalar plus vector, vector plus immediate)	*PRFD (scalar plus vector)* on page C8-3783 *PRFD (vector plus immediate)* on page C8-3786
	Gather prefetch halfwords (scalar plus vector, vector plus immediate)	*PRFH (scalar plus vector)* on page C8-3792 *PRFH (vector plus immediate)* on page C8-3795
	Gather prefetch words (scalar plus vector, vector plus immediate)	*PRFW (scalar plus vector)* on page C8-3801 *PRFW (vector plus immediate)* on page C8-3804

C3.3.4 Predicated replicating element loads

The load and replicate instructions read one or more contiguous memory locations starting from an address that is defined by a scalar base register plus either:

- A scalar index register.
- An immediate byte offset.

The predicated contiguous load and store instructions have two supporting addressing modes:

- Scalar base plus immediate offset.
- Scalar base plus scalar index.

This defaults to zero if omitted. For predicated replicating element load SVE instructions:

- When alignment checking is enabled, the base address must be aligned to the memory element access size.

Table C3-51 Predicated replicating element loads

Mnemonic	Instructions	See
LD1RB	Load and broadcast unsigned byte to vector	*LD1RB* on page C8-3406
LD1RD	Load and broadcast doubleword to vector	*LD1RD* on page C8-3409
LD1RH	Load and broadcast unsigned halfword to vector	*LD1RH* on page C8-3411
LD1RW	Load and broadcast unsigned word to vector	*LD1RW* on page C8-3453
LD1RQB	Contiguous load and replicate 16 bytes (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD1RQB (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3430 *LD1RQB (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3432
LD1RQD	Contiguous load and replicate two doublewords (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD1RQD (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3434 *LD1RQD (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3436
LD1RQH	Contiguous load and replicate eight halfwords (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD1RQH (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3438 *LD1RQH (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3440
LD1RQW	Contiguous load and replicate four words (scalar plus immediate, scalar plus scalar)	*LD1RQW (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3442 *LD1RQW (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3444

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C3.3.5 Unpredicated vector register load/store

The unpredicated vector register load, LDR, and store, STR, instructions transfer a single vector register from or to memory locations that are specified by a scalar base register plus an immediate index value that is in the range -256 to 255, inclusive. The immediate index value defaults to zero if omitted.

The unpredicated vector register load/store instructions have one supporting addressing mode:

- Scalar base plus immediate index.

For the unpredicated vector register load/store SVE instructions:

- The immediate index value is a vector index, not an element index. The immediate index value is multiplied by the current vector register length in bytes.
- The data transfer is performed as a contiguous stream of byte accesses in ascending element order, without endianness conversion.
- When alignment checking is enabled for loads and stores, the base address must be 16-byte aligned.

Table C3-52 Unpredicated vector register load/store

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LDR	Load vector register (vector)	*LDR (vector)* on page C8-3648
STR	Store vector register (vector)	*STR (vector)* on page C8-4235

C3.3.6 Unpredicated predicate register load/store

The unpredicated predicate register load, LDR, and store, STR, instructions transfer a single predicate register from or to memory locations that are specified by a scalar base register plus an immediate index value that is in the range -256 to 255, inclusive. The immediate index value defaults to zero if omitted.

The unpredicated predicate register load/store instructions have one supporting addressing mode:

- Scalar base plus immediate index.

For unpredicated predicate register load/store SVE instructions:

- The immediate index value is a predicate index, not an element index. The immediate index value is multiplied by the current predicate register length, in bytes.
- The data transfer is performed as a contiguous stream of byte accesses, each byte containing 8 consecutive predicate bits, in ascending bit and element order, without endian conversion.
- When alignment checking is enabled for loads and stores, the base address must be 2-byte aligned.

Table C3-53 Unpredicated predicate register load/store

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LDR	Load predicate register (predicate)	*LDR (predicate)* on page C8-3647
STR	Store predicate register (predicate)	*STR (predicate)* on page C8-4234

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C3.4 Data processing - immediate

This section describes the instruction groups for data processing with immediate operands. It contains the following subsections:

- *Arithmetic (immediate)*.
- *Logical (immediate)*.
- *Move (wide immediate)* on page C3-291.
- *Move (immediate)* on page C3-291.
- *PC-relative address calculation* on page C3-292.
- *Bitfield move* on page C3-292.
- *Bitfield insert and extract* on page C3-293
- *Extract register* on page C3-293.
- *Shift (immediate)* on page C3-293.
- *Sign-extend and Zero-extend* on page C3-294.

For information about the encoding structure of the instructions in this instruction group, see *Data Processing -- Immediate* on page C4-523.

C3.4.1 Arithmetic (immediate)

The Arithmetic (immediate) instructions accept a 12-bit unsigned immediate value, optionally shifted left by 12 bits.

The Arithmetic (immediate) instructions that do not set Condition flags can read from and write to the current stack pointer. The flag setting instructions can read from the stack pointer, but they cannot write to it.

Table C3-54 on page C3-290 shows the Arithmetic instructions with an immediate offset.

Table C3-54 Arithmetic instructions with an immediate

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ADD	Add	*ADD (immediate)* on page C6-1151
ADDS	Add and set flags	*ADDS (immediate)* on page C6-1159
SUB	Subtract	*SUB (immediate)* on page C6-1943
SUBS	Subtract and set flags	*SUBS (immediate)* on page C6-1953
CMP	Compare	*CMP (immediate)* on page C6-1254
CMN	Compare negative	*CMN (immediate)* on page C6-1248

C3.4.2 Logical (immediate)

The Logical (immediate) instructions accept a bitmask immediate value that is a 32-bit pattern or a 64-bit pattern viewed as a vector of identical elements of size e = 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 or, 64 bits. Each element contains the same sub-pattern, that is a single run of 1 to (e - 1) nonzero bits from bit 0 followed by zero bits, then rotated by 0 to (e - 1) bits. This mechanism can generate 5334 unique 64-bit patterns as 2667 pairs of pattern and their bitwise inverse.

Note

Values that consist of only zeros or only ones cannot be described in this way.

The Logical (immediate) instructions that do not set the Condition flags can write to the current stack pointer, for example to align the stack pointer in a function prologue.

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Note

Apart from ANDS and its TST alias, Logical (immediate) instructions do not set the Condition flags. However, the final results of a bitwise operation can be tested by a CBZ, CBNZ, TBZ, or TBNZ conditional branch.

Table C3-55 shows the Logical immediate instructions.

Table C3-55 Logical immediate instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
AND	Bitwise AND	*AND (immediate)* on page C6-1165
ANDS	Bitwise AND and set flags	*ANDS (immediate)* on page C6-1169
EOR	Bitwise exclusive OR	*EOR (immediate)* on page C6-1470
ORR	Bitwise inclusive OR	*ORR (immediate)* on page C6-1705
TST	Test bits	*TST (immediate)* on page C6-1983

C3.4.3 Move (wide immediate)

The Move (wide immediate) instructions insert a 16-bit immediate, or inverted immediate, into a 16-bit aligned position in the destination register. The value of the other bits in the destination register depends on the variant used. The optional shift amount can be any multiple of 16 that is smaller than the register size.

Table C3-56 on page C3-291 shows the Move (wide immediate) instructions.

Table C3-56 Move (wide immediate) instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
MOVZ	Move wide with zero	*MOVZ* on page C6-1681
MOVN	Move wide with NOT	*MOVN* on page C6-1679
MOVK	Move wide with keep	*MOVK* on page C6-1677

C3.4.4 Move (immediate)

The Move (immediate) instructions are aliases for a single MOVZ, MOVN, or ORR (immediate with zero register), instruction to load an immediate value into the destination register. An assembler must permit a signed or unsigned immediate, as long as its binary representation can be generated using one of these instructions, and an assembler error results if the immediate cannot be generated in this way. On disassembly, it is unspecified whether the immediate is output as a signed or an unsigned value.

If there is a choice between the MOVZ, MOVN, and ORR instruction to encode the immediate, then an assembler must prefer MOVZ to MOVN, and MOVZ or MOVN to ORR, to ensure reversability. A disassembler must output ORR (immediate with zero register) MOVZ, and MOVN, as a MOV mnemonic except that the underlying instruction must be used when:

- ORR has an immediate that can be generated by a MOVZ or MOVN instruction.
- A MOVN instruction has an immediate that can be encoded by MOVZ.
- MOVZ #0 or MOVN #0 have a shift amount other than LSL #0.

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Table C3-57 shows the Move (immediate) instructions.

Table C3-57 Move (immediate) instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
MOV	Move (inverted wide immediate)	*MOV (inverted wide immediate)* on page C6-1669
	Move (wide immediate)	*MOV (wide immediate)* on page C6-1671
	Move (bitmask immediate)	*MOV (bitmask immediate)* on page C6-1673

C3.4.5 PC-relative address calculation

The ADR instruction adds a signed, 21-bit immediate to the value of the program counter that fetched this instruction, and then writes the result to a general-purpose register. This permits the calculation of any byte address within ±1MB of the current PC.

The ADRP instruction shifts a signed, 21-bit immediate left by 12 bits, adds it to the value of the program counter with the bottom 12 bits cleared to zero, and then writes the result to a general-purpose register. This permits the calculation of the address at a 4KB aligned memory region. In conjunction with an ADD (immediate) instruction, or a load/store instruction with a 12-bit immediate offset, this allows for the calculation of, or access to, any address within ±4GB of the current PC.

Note

The term *page* used in the ADRP description is short-hand for the 4KB memory region, and is not related to the virtual memory translation granule size.

Table C3-58 on page C3-292 shows the instructions used for PC-relative address calculations are as follows:

Table C3-58 PC-relative address calculation instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ADRP	Compute address of 4KB page at a PC-relative offset	*ADRP* on page C6-1164
ADR	Compute address of label at a PC-relative offset.	*ADR* on page C6-1163

C3.4.6 Bitfield move

The Bitfield move instructions copy a field of constant width from bit 0 in the source register to a constant bit position in the destination register, or from a constant bit position in the source register to bit 0 in the destination register. The remaining bits in the destination register are set as follows:

- For BFM, the remaining bits are unchanged.
- For UBFM the lower bits, if any, and upper bits, if any, are set to zero.
- For SBFM, the lower bits, if any, are set to zero, and the upper bits, if any, are set to a copy of the most-significant bit in the copied field.

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Table C3-59 shows the Bitfield move instructions.

Table C3-59 Bitfield move instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
BFM	Bitfield move	*BFM* on page C6-1197
SBFM	Signed bitfield move	*SBFM* on page C6-1753
UBFM	Unsigned bitfield move (32-bit)	*UBFM* on page C6-1988

C3.4.7 Bitfield insert and extract

The Bitfield insert and extract instructions are implemented as aliases of the Bitfield move instructions. Table C3-60 on page C3-293 shows the Bitfield insert and extract aliases.

Table C3-60 Bitfield insert and extract instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
BFC	Bitfield insert clear	*BFC* on page C6-1193
BFI	Bitfield insert	*BFI* on page C6-1195
BFXIL	Bitfield extract and insert low	*BFXIL* on page C6-1199
SBFIZ	Signed bitfield insert in zero	*SBFIZ* on page C6-1751
SBFX	Signed bitfield extract	*SBFX* on page C6-1756
UBFIZ	Unsigned bitfield insert in zero	*UBFIZ* on page C6-1986
UBFX	Unsigned bitfield extract	*UBFX* on page C6-1991

C3.4.8 Extract register

Depending on the register width of the operands, the Extract register instruction copies a 32-bit or 64-bit field from a constant bit position within a double-width value formed by the concatenation of a pair of source registers to a destination register.

Table C3-61 on page C3-293 shows the Extract (immediate) instructions.

Table C3-61 Extract register instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
EXTR	Extract register from pair	*EXTR* on page C6-1477

C3.4.9 Shift (immediate)

Shifts and rotates by a constant amount are implemented as aliases of the Bitfield move or Extract register instructions. The shift or rotate amount must be in the range 0 to one less than the register width of the instruction, inclusive.

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Table C3-62 shows the aliases that can be used as immediate shift and rotate instructions.

Table C3-62 Aliases for immediate shift and rotate instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ASR	Arithmetic shift right	*ASR (immediate)* on page C6-1175
LSL	Logical shift left	*LSL (immediate)* on page C6-1654
LSR	Logical shift right	*LSR (immediate)* on page C6-1660
ROR	Rotate right	*ROR (immediate)* on page C6-1740

C3.4.10 Sign-extend and Zero-extend

The Sign-extend and Zero-extend instructions are implemented as aliases of the Bitfield move instructions.

Table C3-63 on page C3-294 shows the aliases that can be used as zero-extend and sign-extend instructions.

Table C3-63 Zero-extend and sign-extend instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SXTB	Sign-extend byte	*SXTB* on page C6-1964
SXTH	Sign-extend halfword	*SXTH* on page C6-1966
SXTW	Sign-extend word	*SXTW* on page C6-1968
UXTB	Unsigned extend byte	*UXTB* on page C6-2002
UXTH	Unsigned extend halfword	*UXTH* on page C6-2003

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C3.5 Data processing - register

This section describes the instruction groups for data processing with all register operands. It contains the following subsections:

- *Arithmetic (shifted register)*.
- *Arithmetic (extended register)* on page C3-296.
- *Arithmetic with carry* on page C3-297.
- *Flag manipulation instructions* on page C3-297.
- *Logical (shifted register)* on page C3-297.
- *Move (register)* on page C3-298.
- *Shift (register)* on page C3-298.
- *Multiply and divide* on page C3-299.
- *CRC32* on page C3-300.
- *Bit operation* on page C3-301.
- *Conditional select* on page C3-301.
- *Conditional comparison* on page C3-302.

For information about the encoding structure of the instructions in this instruction group, see *Data Processing -- Register* on page C4-576.

C3.5.1 Arithmetic (shifted register)

The Arithmetic (shifted register) instructions apply an optional shift operator to the second source register value before performing the arithmetic operation. The register width of the instruction controls whether the new bits are fed into the intermediate result on a right shift or rotate at bit[63] or bit[31].

The shift operators `LSL`, `ASR`, and `LSR` accept an immediate shift amount in the range 0 to one less than the register width of the instruction, inclusive.

Omitting the shift operator implies `LSL #0`, which means that there is no shift. A disassembler must not output `LSL #0`. However, a disassembler must output all other shifts by zero.

The current stack pointer, SP or WSP, cannot be used with this class of instructions. See *Arithmetic (extended register)* on page C3-296 for arithmetic instructions that can operate on the current stack pointer.

Table C3-64 on page C3-295 shows the Arithmetic (shifted register) instructions.

Table C3-64 Arithmetic (shifted register) instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`ADD`	Add	*ADD (shifted register)* on page C6-1153
`ADDS`	Add and set flags	*ADDS (shifted register)* on page C6-1161
`SUB`	Subtract	*SUB (shifted register)* on page C6-1945
`SUBS`	Subtract and set flags	*SUBS (shifted register)* on page C6-1955
`CMN`	Compare negative	*CMN (shifted register)* on page C6-1250
`CMP`	Compare	*CMP (shifted register)* on page C6-1256
`NEG`	Negate	*NEG (shifted register)* on page C6-1694
`NEGS`	Negate and set flags	*NEGS* on page C6-1696

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C3.5.2 Arithmetic (extended register)

The extended register instructions provide an optional sign-extension or zero-extension of a portion of the second source register value, followed by an optional left shift by a constant amount of 1-4, inclusive.

The extended shift is described by the mandatory extend operator `SXTB`, `SXTH`, `SXTW`, `UXTB`, `UXTH`, or `UXTW`. This is followed by an optional left shift amount. If the shift amount is not specified, the default shift amount is zero. A disassembler must not output a shift amount of zero.

For 64-bit instruction forms, the additional operators `UXTX` and `SXTX` use all 64 bits of the second source register with an optional shift. In that case, Arm recommends `UXTX` as the operator. If and only if at least one register is SP, Arm recommends use of the `LSL` operator name, rather than `UXTX`, and when the shift amount is also zero then both the operator and the shift amount can be omitted. `UXTW` and `SXTW` both use all 32 bits of the second source register with an optional shift. In that case Arm recommends `UXTW` as the operator. If and only if at least one register is WSP, Arm recommends use of the `LSL` operator name, rather than `UXTW`, and when the shift amount is also zero then both the operator and the shift amount can be omitted.

For 32-bit instruction forms, the operators `UXTW` and `SXTW` both use all 32 bits of the second source register with an optional shift. In that case, Arm recommends `UXTW` as the operator. If and only if at least one register is WSP, Arm recommends use of the `LSL` operator name, rather than `UXTW`, and when the shift amount is also zero then both the operator and the shift amount can be omitted.

The non-flag setting variants of the extended register instruction permit the use of the current stack pointer as either the destination register and the first source register. The flag setting variants only permit the stack pointer to be used as the first source register.

In the 64-bit form of these instructions, the final register operand is written as `Wm` for all except the `UXTX`/`LSL` and `SXTX` extend operators. For example:

```
CMP X4, W5, SXTW
ADD X1, X2, W3, UXTB #2
SUB SP, SP, X1              // SUB SP, SP, X1, UXTX #0
```

Table C3-65 on page C3-296 shows the Arithmetic (extended register) instructions.

Table C3-65 Arithmetic (extended register) instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`ADD`	Add	*ADD (extended register)* on page C6-1148
`ADDS`	Add and set flags	*ADDS (extended register)* on page C6-1156
`SUB`	Subtract	*SUB (extended register)* on page C6-1940
`SUBS`	Subtract and set flags	*SUBS (extended register)* on page C6-1950
`CMN`	Compare negative	*CMN (extended register)* on page C6-1246
`CMP`	Compare	*CMP (extended register)* on page C6-1252

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C3.5.3 Arithmetic with carry

The Arithmetic with carry instructions accept two source registers, with the carry flag as an additional input to the calculation. They do not support shifting of the second source register.

Table C3-66 on page C3-297 shows the Arithmetic with carry instructions

Table C3-66 Arithmetic with carry instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ADC	Add with carry	*ADC* on page C6-1144
ADCS	Add with carry and set flags	*ADCS* on page C6-1146
SBC	Subtract with carry	*SBC* on page C6-1747
SBCS	Subtract with carry and set flags	*SBCS* on page C6-1749
NGC	Negate with carry	*NGC* on page C6-1698
NGCS	Negate with carry and set flags	*NGCS* on page C6-1700

C3.5.4 Flag manipulation instructions

The Flag manipulation instructions set the value of the NZCV condition flags directly.

The instructions SETF8 and SETF16 accept one source register and set the NZV condition flags based on the value of the input register. The instruction RMIF accepts one source register and two immediate values, rotating the first source register using the first immediate value and setting the NZCV condition flags masked by the second immediate value.

The instructions XAFLAG and AXFLAG convert PSTATE condition flags between the FCMP instruction format and an alternative format. See Table C6-1 on page C6-1142 for more information.

Table C3-67 on page C3-297 shows the Flag manipulation instructions.

Table C3-67 Flag manipulation instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
AXFLAG	Convert from FCMP comparison format to the alternative format	*AXFLAG* on page C6-1189
CFINV	Invert value of the PSTATE.C bit	*CFINV* on page C6-1236
RMIF	Rotate, mask insert flags	*RMIF* on page C6-1739
SETF8	Evaluation of 8-bit flags	*SETF8, SETF16* on page C6-1759
SETF16	Evaluation of 16-bit flags	*SETF8, SETF16* on page C6-1759
XAFLAG	Convert from alternative format to FCMP comparison format	*XAFLAG* on page C6-2008

C3.5.5 Logical (shifted register)

The Logical (shifted register) instructions apply an optional shift operator to the second source register value before performing the main operation. The register width of the instruction controls whether the new bits are fed into the intermediate result on a right shift or rotate at bit[63] or bit[31].

The shift operators LSL, ASR, LSR, and ROR accept a constant immediate shift amount in the range 0 to one less than the register width of the instruction, inclusive.

Omitting the shift operator and amount implies LSL #0, which means that there is no shift. A disassembler must not output LSL #0. However, a disassembler must output all other shifts by zero.

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Note

Apart from ANDS, TST, and BICS, the logical instructions do not set the Condition flags, but the final result of a bit operation can usually directly control a CBZ, CBNZ, TBZ, or TBNZ conditional branch.

Table C3-68 shows the Logical (shifted register) instructions.

Table C3-68 Logical (shifted register) instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
AND	Bitwise AND	*AND (shifted register)* on page C6-1167
ANDS	Bitwise AND and set flags	*ANDS (shifted register)* on page C6-1171
BIC	Bitwise bit clear	*BIC (shifted register)* on page C6-1201
BICS	Bitwise bit clear and set flags	*BICS (shifted register)* on page C6-1203
EON	Bitwise exclusive OR NOT	*EON (shifted register)* on page C6-1468
EOR	Bitwise exclusive OR	*EOR (shifted register)* on page C6-1472
ORR	Bitwise inclusive OR	*ORR (shifted register)* on page C6-1707
MVN	Bitwise NOT	*MVN* on page C6-1692
ORN	Bitwise inclusive OR NOT	*ORN (shifted register)* on page C6-1703
TST	Test bits	*TST (shifted register)* on page C6-1984

C3.5.6 Move (register)

The Move (register) instructions are aliases for other data processing instructions. They copy a value from a general-purpose register to another general-purpose register or the current stack pointer, or from the current stack pointer to a general-purpose register.

Table C3-69 MOV register instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
MOV	Move register	*MOV (register)* on page C6-1675
	Move register to SP or move SP to register	*MOV (to/from SP)* on page C6-1668

C3.5.7 Shift (register)

In the Shift (register) instructions, the shift amount is the positive value in the second source register modulo the register size. The register width of the instruction controls whether the new bits are fed into the result on a right shift or rotate at bit[63] or bit[31].

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Table C3-70 shows the Shift (register) instructions.

Table C3-70 Shift (register) instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ASRV	Arithmetic shift right variable	*ASRV* on page C6-1177
LSLV	Logical shift left variable	*LSLV* on page C6-1656
LSRV	Logical shift right variable	*LSRV* on page C6-1662
RORV	Rotate right variable	*RORV* on page C6-1744

However, the Shift (register) instructions have a preferred set of aliases that match the shift immediate aliases described in *Shift (immediate)* on page C3-293.

Table C3-71 shows the aliases for Shift (register) instructions.

Table C3-71 Aliases for Variable shift instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ASR	Arithmetic shift right	*ASR (register)* on page C6-1173
LSL	Logical shift left	*LSL (register)* on page C6-1652
LSR	Logical shift right	*LSR (register)* on page C6-1658
ROR	Rotate right	*ROR (register)* on page C6-1742

C3.5.8 Multiply and divide

This section describes the instructions used for integer multiplication and division. It contains the following subsections:

- *Multiply*.
- *Divide* on page C3-300.

Multiply

The Multiply instructions write to a single 32-bit or 64-bit destination register, and are built around the fundamental four operand multiply-add and multiply-subtract operation, together with 32-bit to 64-bit widening variants. A 64-bit to 128-bit widening multiple can be constructed with two instructions, using SMULH or UMULH to generate the upper 64 bits. Table C3-72 on page C3-299 shows the Multiply instructions.

Table C3-72 Multiply integer instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
MADD	Multiply-add	*MADD* on page C6-1664
MSUB	Multiply-subtract	*MSUB* on page C6-1689
MNEG	Multiply-negate	*MNEG* on page C6-1666
MUL	Multiply	*MUL* on page C6-1691
SMADDL	Signed multiply-add long	*SMADDL* on page C6-1798
SMSUBL	Signed multiply-subtract long	*SMSUBL* on page C6-1806

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Table C3-72 Multiply integer instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SMNEGL	Signed multiply-negate long	*SMNEGL* on page C6-1801
SMULL	Signed multiply long	*SMULL* on page C6-1809
SMULH	Signed multiply high	*SMULH* on page C6-1808
UMADDL	Unsigned multiply-add long	*UMADDL* on page C6-1995
UMSUBL	Unsigned multiply-subtract long	*UMSUBL* on page C6-1998
UMNEGL	Unsigned multiply-negate long	*UMNEGL* on page C6-1997
UMULL	Unsigned multiply long	*UMULL* on page C6-2001
UMULH	Unsigned multiply high	*UMULH* on page C6-2000

Divide

The Divide instructions compute the quotient of a division, rounded towards zero. The remainder can then be computed as (numerator - (quotient × denominator)), using the MSUB instruction.

If a signed integer division (INT_MIN / -1) is performed where INT_MIN is the most negative integer value representable in the selected register size, then the result overflows the signed integer range. No indication of this overflow is produced and the result that is written to the destination register is INT_MIN.

A division by zero results in a zero being written to the destination register, without any indication that the division by zero occurred.

Table C3-73 shows the Divide instructions.

Table C3-73 Divide instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SDIV	Signed divide	*SDIV* on page C6-1758
UDIV	Unsigned divide	*UDIV* on page C6-1994

C3.5.9 CRC32

The CRC32 instructions operate on the general-purpose register file to update a 32-bit CRC value from an input value comprising 1, 2, 4, or 8 bytes. There are two different classes of CRC instructions, CRC32, and CRC32C, that support two commonly used 32-bit polynomials, known as CRC-32 and CRC-32C.

To fit with common usage, the bit order of the values is reversed as part of the operation.

When bits[19:16] of ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1 are set to 0b0001, the CRC instructions are implemented.

These instructions are optional in an Armv8.0 implementation.

All implementations of Armv8.1 architecture and later are required to implement the CRC32 instructions.

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Table C3-74 on page C3-301 shows the CRC instructions.

Table C3-74 CRC32 instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
CRC32B	CRC-32 sum from byte	*CRC32B, CRC32H, CRC32W, CRC32X* on page C6-1438
CRC32H	CRC-32 sum from halfword	*CRC32B, CRC32H, CRC32W, CRC32X* on page C6-1438
CRC32W	CRC-32 sum from word	*CRC32B, CRC32H, CRC32W, CRC32X* on page C6-1438
CRC32X	CRC-32 sum from doubleword	*CRC32B, CRC32H, CRC32W, CRC32X* on page C6-1438
CRC32CB	CRC-32C sum from byte	*CRC32CB, CRC32CH, CRC32CW, CRC32CX* on page C6-1440
CRC32CH	CRC-32C sum from halfword	*CRC32CB, CRC32CH, CRC32CW, CRC32CX* on page C6-1440
CRC32CW	CRC-32C sum from word	*CRC32CB, CRC32CH, CRC32CW, CRC32CX* on page C6-1440
CRC32CX	CRC-32C sum from doubleword	*CRC32CB, CRC32CH, CRC32CW, CRC32CX* on page C6-1440

C3.5.10 Bit operation

Table C3-75 on page C3-301 shows the Bit operation instructions.

Table C3-75 Bit operation instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
CLS	Count leading sign bits	*CLS* on page C6-1243
CLZ	Count leading zero bits	*CLZ* on page C6-1245
RBIT	Reverse bit order	*RBIT* on page C6-1728
REV	Reverse bytes in register	*REV* on page C6-1732
REV16	Reverse bytes in halfwords	*REV16* on page C6-1734
REV32	Reverse bytes in words	*REV32* on page C6-1736
REV64	Reverse bytes in register	*REV64* on page C6-1738

C3.5.11 Conditional select

The Conditional select instructions select between the first or second source register, depending on the current state of the Condition flags. When the named condition is true, the first source register is selected and its value is copied without modification to the destination register. When the condition is false the second source register is selected and its value might be optionally inverted, negated, or incremented by one, before writing to the destination register.

Other useful conditional set and conditional unary operations are implemented as aliases of the four Conditional select instructions.

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Table C3-76 shows the Conditional select instructions.

Table C3-76 Conditional select instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
CSEL	Conditional select	*CSEL* on page C6-1443
CSINC	Conditional select increment	*CSINC* on page C6-1449
CSINV	Conditional select inversion	*CSINV* on page C6-1451
CSNEG	Conditional select negation	*CSNEG* on page C6-1453
CSET	Conditional set	*CSET* on page C6-1445
CSETM	Conditional set mask	*CSETM* on page C6-1447
CINC	Conditional increment	*CINC* on page C6-1238
CINV	Conditional invert	*CINV* on page C6-1240
CNEG	Conditional negate	*CNEG* on page C6-1259

C3.5.12 Conditional comparison

The Conditional comparison instructions provide a conditional select for the NZCV Condition flags, setting the flags to the result of an arithmetic comparison of its two source register values if the named input condition is true, or to an immediate value if the input condition is false. There are register and immediate forms. The immediate form compares the source register to a small 5-bit unsigned value.

Table C3-77 on page C3-302 shows the Conditional comparison instructions.

Table C3-77 Conditional comparison instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
CCMN	Conditional compare negative (register)	*CCMN (register)* on page C6-1230
CCMN	Conditional compare negative (immediate)	*CCMN (immediate)* on page C6-1228
CCMP	Conditional compare (register)	*CCMP (register)* on page C6-1234
CCMP	Conditional compare (immediate)	*CCMP (immediate)* on page C6-1232

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C3.6 Data processing - SIMD and floating-point

This section describes the instruction groups for data processing with SIMD and floating-point register operands.

Common features of SIMD instructions gives general information about SIMD instructions.

The following subsections describe the scalar floating-point data processing instructions:

- *Floating-point move (register)* on page C3-304.
- *Floating-point move (immediate)* on page C3-304.
- *Floating-point conversion* on page C3-305.
- *Floating-point round to integral value* on page C3-306.
- *Floating-point multiply-add* on page C3-308.
- *Floating-point arithmetic (one source)* on page C3-308.
- *Floating-point arithmetic (two sources)* on page C3-308.
- *Floating-point minimum and maximum* on page C3-309.
- *Floating-point comparison* on page C3-309.
- *Floating-point conditional select* on page C3-310.

The following subsections describe the SIMD data processing instructions:

- *SIMD move* on page C3-310
- *SIMD arithmetic* on page C3-310.
- *SIMD compare* on page C3-314.
- *SIMD widening and narrowing arithmetic* on page C3-314.
- *SIMD table lookup* on page C3-323.
- *SIMD by element arithmetic* on page C3-317.
- *SIMD permute* on page C3-319.
- *SIMD immediate* on page C3-319.
- *SIMD shift (immediate)* on page C3-319.
- *SIMD floating-point and integer conversion* on page C3-320.
- *SIMD reduce (across vector lanes)* on page C3-321.
- *SIMD pairwise arithmetic* on page C3-322.
- *SIMD dot product* on page C3-323.
- *SIMD table lookup* on page C3-323.
- *SIMD complex number arithmetic* on page C3-324.
- *SIMD BFloat16 floating-point multiply-add* on page C3-324.
- *SIMD BFloat16* on page C3-324.
- *SIMD integer matrix multiply-accumulate* on page C3-326.
- *The Cryptographic Extension* on page C3-326.

For information about the encoding structure of the instructions in this instruction group, see *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

For information about the floating-point exceptions, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

C3.6.1 Common features of SIMD instructions

A number of SIMD instructions come in three forms:

Wide Indicated by the suffix *W*. The element width of the destination register and the first source operand is double that of the second source operand.

Long Indicated by the suffix *L*. The element width of the destination register is double that of both source operands.

Narrow Indicated by the suffix *N*. The element width of the destination register is half that of both source operands.

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In addition, each vector form of the instruction is part of a pair, with a second and upper half suffix of *2*, to identify the variant of the instruction:

- Where a SIMD operation widens or lengthens a 64-bit vector to a 128-bit vector, the instruction provides a second part operation that can extract the source from the upper 64 bits of the source registers.
- Where a SIMD operation narrows a 128-bit vector to a 64-bit vector, the instruction provides a second-part operation that can pack the result of a second operation into the upper part of the same destination register.

Note

This is referred to as a *lane set specifier*.

C3.6.2 Floating-point move (register)

The Floating-point move (register) instructions copy a scalar floating-point value from one register to another register without performing any conversion.

Some of the Floating-point move (register) instructions overlap with the functionality provided by the Advanced SIMD instructions `DUP`, `INS`, and `UMOV`. However, Arm recommends using the `FMOV` instructions when operating on scalar floating-point data to avoid the creation of scalar floating-point code that depends on the availability of the Advanced SIMD instruction set.

Table C3-78 on page C3-304 shows the Floating-point move (register) instructions.

Table C3-78 Floating-point move (register) instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`FMOV`	Floating-point move register without conversion	*FMOV (register)* on page C7-2310
	Floating-point move to or from general-purpose register without conversion	*FMOV (general)* on page C7-2312

C3.6.3 Floating-point move (immediate)

The Floating-point move (immediate) instructions convert a small constant immediate floating-point value into a half-precision, single-precision, or double-precision scalar floating-point value in a SIMD and floating-point register.

The floating-point constant can be specified either in decimal notation, such as 12.0 or -1.2e1, or as a string beginning with `0x` followed by a hexadecimal representation of the IEEE 754 half-precision, single-precision, or double-precision encoding. Arm recommends that a disassembler uses the decimal notation, provided that this displays the value precisely.

Note

When FEAT_FP16 is not implemented, the only half-precision instructions that are supported are floating-point conversions between half-precision, single-precision, and double-precision.

The floating-point value must be expressible as $(\pm n/16 \times 2^r)$, where n is an integer in the range $16 \le n \le 31$ and r is an integer in the range of $-3 \le r \le 4$, that is a normalized binary floating-point encoding with one sign bit, four bits of fraction, and a 3-bit exponent.

Table C3-79 on page C3-304 shows the Floating-point move (immediate) instruction:

Table C3-79 Floating-point move (immediate) instruction

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`FMOV`	Floating-point move immediate	*FMOV (scalar, immediate)* on page C7-2316

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C3.6.4 Floating-point conversion

The following subsections describe the conversion of floating-point values:

- *Convert floating-point precision*.
- *Convert between floating-point and integer or fixed-point*.

Convert floating-point precision

These instructions convert a floating-point scalar with one precision to a floating-point scalar with a different precision, using the current rounding mode as specified by FPCR.RMode.

Table C3-80 on page C3-305 shows the Floating-point precision conversion instruction.

Table C3-80 Floating-point precision conversion instruction

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FCVT	Floating-point convert precision (scalar)	*FCVT* on page C7-2172

Convert floating-point single-precision to BFloat16

The BFCVT instruction is provided by FEAT_BF16. This instruction converts a single-precision floating-point input to BFloat16 format, honoring the FPCR rounding mode controls to give a more accurate conversion than simply removing the bottom 16 bits of the input.

Table C3-81 on page C3-305 shows this instruction.

Table C3-81 Floating-point single-precision to BFloat16 conversion instruction

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
BFCVT	BFloat16 floating-point convert from single-precision to BFloat16 format (scalar)	*BFCVT* on page C7-2037

Convert between floating-point and integer or fixed-point

These instructions convert a floating-point scalar in a SIMD and floating-point register to or from a signed or unsigned integer or fixed-point value in a general-purpose register. For a fixed-point value, a final immediate operand indicates that the general-purpose register holds a fixed-point number and `fbits` indicates the number of bits after the binary point. `fbits` is in the range 1- 32 inclusive for a 32-bit general-purpose register name, and 1-64 inclusive for a 64-bit general-purpose register name.

These instructions can cause the following floating-point exceptions:

Invalid Operation

Occurs if the floating-point input is a NaN, infinity, or a numerical value that cannot be represented in the destination register. An out of range integer or fixed-point result is saturated to the size of the destination register.

Inexact

Occurs if the numeric result that differs from the input value.

Input Denormal

Can occur when zero replaces a double-precision or single-precision denormal input, see *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page A1-59 and *Input Denormal exceptions* on page A1-66.

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Table C3-82 on page C3-306 shows the Floating-point and fixed-point conversion instructions.

Table C3-82 Floating-point and integer or fixed-point conversion instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FCVTAS	Floating-point scalar convert to signed integer, rounding to nearest with ties to away (scalar form)	*FCVTAS (scalar)* on page C7-2177
FCVTAU	Floating-point scalar convert to unsigned integer, rounding to nearest with ties to away (scalar form)	*FCVTAU (scalar)* on page C7-2182
FCVTMS	Floating-point scalar convert to signed integer, rounding toward minus infinity (scalar form)	*FCVTMS (scalar)* on page C7-2189
FCVTMU	Floating-point scalar convert to unsigned integer, rounding toward minus infinity (scalar form)	*FCVTMU (scalar)* on page C7-2194
FCVTNS	Floating-point scalar convert to signed integer, rounding to nearest with ties to even (scalar form)	*FCVTNS (scalar)* on page C7-2201
FCVTNU	Floating-point scalar convert to unsigned integer, rounding to nearest with ties to even (scalar form)	*FCVTNU (scalar)* on page C7-2206
FCVTPS	Floating-point scalar convert to signed integer, rounding toward positive infinity (scalar form)	*FCVTPS (scalar)* on page C7-2211
FCVTPU	Floating-point scalar convert to unsigned integer, rounding toward positive infinity (scalar form)	*FCVTPU (scalar)* on page C7-2216
FCVTZS	Floating-point scalar convert to signed integer, rounding toward zero (scalar form)	*FCVTZS (scalar, integer)* on page C7-2229
	Floating-point convert to signed fixed-point, rounding toward zero (scalar form)	*FCVTZS (scalar, fixed-point)* on page C7-2227
FCVTZU	Floating-point scalar convert to unsigned integer, rounding toward zero (scalar form)	*FCVTZU (scalar, integer)* on page C7-2239
	Floating-point scalar convert to unsigned fixed-point, rounding toward zero (scalar form)	*FCVTZU (scalar, fixed-point)* on page C7-2237
FJCVTZS	Floating-point Javascript convert to signed fixed-point, rounding toward zero	*FJCVTZS* on page C7-2245
SCVTF	Signed integer scalar convert to floating-point, using the current rounding mode (scalar form)	*SCVTF (scalar, integer)* on page C7-2556
	Signed fixed-point convert to floating-point, using the current rounding mode (scalar form)	*SCVTF (scalar, fixed-point)* on page C7-2554
UCVTF	Unsigned integer scalar convert to floating-point, using the current rounding mode (scalar form)	*UCVTF (scalar, integer)* on page C7-2835
	Unsigned fixed-point convert to floating-point, using the current rounding mode (scalar form)	*UCVTF (scalar, fixed-point)* on page C7-2833

C3.6.5 Floating-point round to integral value

The following subsections describe instructions which round a floating-point number to an integral valued floating-point number in the same format:

- *Floating-point round to an integer of the same size as the register* on page C3-307
- *Floating-point round to 32-bit or 64-bit integer* on page C3-307

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Floating-point round to an integer of the same size as the register

The following instructions round a floating-point value to an integer floating-point value of the same size.

For these instructions:

- A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign.
- An infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign.
- A NaN is propagated as in normal floating-point arithmetic.

These instructions can cause the following floating-point exceptions:

Invalid Operation

Occurs in response to a floating-point input of a signaling NaN.

Inexact, `FRINTX` instruction only

Occurs if the result is numeric and does not have the same numerical value as the input.

Input Denormal

Can occur when zero replaces a double-precision or single-precision denormal input, see *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page A1-59 and *Input Denormal exceptions* on page A1-66.

Table C3-83 on page C3-307 shows the Floating-point round to integer instructions.

Table C3-83 Floating-point round to integer instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`FRINTA`	Floating-point round to integer, to nearest with ties to away	*FRINTA (scalar)* on page C7-2371
`FRINTI`	Floating-point round to integer, using current rounding mode	*FRINTI (scalar)* on page C7-2375
`FRINTM`	Floating-point round to integer, toward minus infinity	*FRINTM (scalar)* on page C7-2379
`FRINTN`	Floating-point round to integer, to nearest with ties to even	*FRINTN (scalar)* on page C7-2383
`FRINTP`	Floating-point round to integer, toward positive infinity	*FRINTP (scalar)* on page C7-2387
`FRINTX`	Floating-point round to integer exact, using current rounding mode	*FRINTX (scalar)* on page C7-2391
`FRINTZ`	Floating-point round to integer, toward zero	*FRINTZ (scalar)* on page C7-2395

Floating-point round to 32-bit or 64-bit integer

The following instructions are present if FEAT_FRINTTS is implemented, The instructions round to a value that fits in a 32-bit integer or a 64-bit integer size, and use either round towards zero or the ambient rounding model.

Invalid Operation

Forced to be the most negative integer representable in the target size, and occurs in response to a floating-point input of a signaling NaN, an infinite input, or an out of range input.

Inexact

Occurs if the result is numeric and does not have the same numerical value as the input.

Input Denormal

Can occur when zero replaces a double-precision or single-precision denormal input, see *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page A1-59 and *Input Denormal exceptions* on page A1-66.

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Table C3-84 on page C3-308 shows the Floating-point round to 32-bit or 64-bit integer instructions.

Table C3-84 Floating-point round to integer instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FRINT32X	Floating-point round to 32-bit integer, using current rounding model	*FRINT32X (scalar)* on page C7-2355
FRINT32Z	Floating-point round to 32-bit integer, toward zero	*FRINT32Z (scalar)* on page C7-2359
FRINT64X	Floating point round to 64-bit integer using current rounding model	*FRINT64X (scalar)* on page C7-2363
FRINT64Z	Floating point round to 64-bit integer, toward zero	*FRINT64Z (scalar)* on page C7-2367

C3.6.6 Floating-point multiply-add

Table C3-85 on page C3-308 shows the Floating-point multiply-add instructions that require three source register operands.

Table C3-85 Floating-point multiply-add instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FMADD	Floating-point scalar fused multiply-add	*FMADD* on page C7-2246
FMSUB	Floating-point scalar fused multiply-subtract	*FMSUB* on page C7-2318
FNMADD	Floating-point scalar negated fused multiply-add	*FNMADD* on page C7-2339
FNMSUB	Floating-point scalar negated fused multiply-subtract	*FNMSUB* on page C7-2341

C3.6.7 Floating-point arithmetic (one source)

Table C3-86 on page C3-308 shows the Floating-point arithmetic instructions that require a single source register operand.

Table C3-86 Floating-point arithmetic instructions with one source register

Mnemonic	Instructions	See
FABS	Floating-point scalar absolute value	*FABS (scalar)* on page C7-2109
FNEG	Floating-point scalar negate	*FNEG (scalar)* on page C7-2337
FSQRT	Floating-point scalar square root	*FSQRT (scalar)* on page C7-2405

C3.6.8 Floating-point arithmetic (two sources)

Table C3-87 on page C3-308 shows the Floating-point arithmetic instructions that require two source register operands.

Table C3-87 Floating-point arithmetic instructions with two source registers

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FADD	Floating-point scalar add	*FADD (scalar)* on page C7-2121
FDIV	Floating-point scalar divide	*FDIV (scalar)* on page C7-2243

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Table C3-87 Floating-point arithmetic instructions with two source registers (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FMUL	Floating-point scalar multiply	*FMUL (scalar)* on page C7-2326
FNMUL	Floating-point scalar multiply-negate	*FNMUL (scalar)* on page C7-2343
FSUB	Floating-point scalar subtract	*FSUB (scalar)* on page C7-2409

C3.6.9 Floating-point minimum and maximum

The `min(x,y)` and `max(x,y)` operations return a quiet NaN when either *x* or *y* is NaN.

As described in *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page A1-59, if flushing denormalized inputs to zero is enabled, denormal operands are flushed to zero before comparison, and if the result of the comparison is the flushed value, then a zero value is returned. Where both *x* and *y* are zero, or denormal values flushed to zero, with different signs, then +0.0 is returned by `max()` and -0.0 by `min()`.

The `minNum(x,y)` and `maxNum(x,y)` operations follow the IEEE 754-2008 standard and return the numerical operand when one operand is numerical and the other a quiet NaN. Apart from this additional handling of a single quiet NaN, the result is then identical to `min(x,y)` and `max(x,y)`.

Table C3-88 on page C3-309 shows the Floating-point instructions that can perform floating-point minimum and maximum operations.

Table C3-88 Floating-point minimum and maximum instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FMAX	Floating-point scalar maximum	*FMAX (scalar)* on page C7-2250
FMAXNM	Floating-point scalar maximum number	*FMAXNM (scalar)* on page C7-2254
FMIN	Floating-point scalar minimum	*FMIN (scalar)* on page C7-2270
FMINNM	Floating-point scalar minimum number	*FMINNM (scalar)* on page C7-2274

C3.6.10 Floating-point comparison

These instructions set the NZCV Condition flags in PSTATE, based on the result of a comparison of two operands. If the floating-point comparisons are *unordered*, where one or both operands are a form of NaN, the C and V bits are set to 1 and the N and Z bits are cleared to 0.

Note

The NZCV flags in the FPSR are associated with AArch32 state. The A64 floating-point comparison instructions do not change the Condition flags in the FPSR.

For the conditional Floating-point comparison instructions, if the condition is TRUE, the flags are updated to the result of the comparison, otherwise the flags are updated to the immediate value that is defined in the instruction encoding.

The quiet compare instructions generate an Invalid Operation floating-point exception if either of the source operands is a signaling NaN. The signaling compare instructions generate an Invalid Operation floating-point exception if either of the source operands is any type of NaN.

Note

If FEAT_FlagM2 is implemented, instructions AXFLAG and XAFLAG convert between the PSTATE condition flag format used by the FCMP instruction and an alternative format. See *FEAT_FlagM* on page A2-100 for more information.

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Table C3-89 shows the Floating-point comparison instructions.

Table C3-89 Floating-point comparison instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FCMP	Floating-point quiet compare	*FCMP* on page C7-2166
FCMPE	Floating-point signaling compare	*FCMPE* on page C7-2168
FCCMP	Floating-point conditional quiet compare	*FCCMP* on page C7-2129
FCCMPE	Floating-point conditional signaling compare	*FCCMPE* on page C7-2131

C3.6.11 Floating-point conditional select

Table C3-90 on page C3-310 shows the Floating-point conditional select instructions.

Table C3-90 Floating-point conditional select instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FCSEL	Floating-point scalar conditional select	*FCSEL* on page C7-2170

C3.6.12 SIMD move

The functionality of some data movement instructions overlaps with that provided by the scalar floating-point FMOV instructions described in *Floating-point move (register)* on page C3-304.

Table C3-91 on page C3-310 shows the SIMD move instructions.

Table C3-91 SIMD move instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
DUP	Duplicate vector element to vector or scalar	*DUP (element)* on page C7-2094
DUP	Duplicate general-purpose register to vector	*DUP (general)* on page C7-2097
INS[a]	Insert vector element from another vector element	*INS (element)* on page C7-2411
	Insert vector element from general-purpose register	*INS (general)* on page C7-2413
MOV	Move vector element to vector element	*MOV (element)* on page C7-2483
	Move general-purpose register to vector element	*MOV (from general)* on page C7-2485
	Move vector element to scalar	*MOV (scalar)* on page C7-2481
	Move vector element to general-purpose register	*MOV (to general)* on page C7-2488
UMOV	Unsigned move vector element to general-purpose register	*UMOV* on page C7-2868
SMOV	Signed move vector element to general-purpose register	*SMOV* on page C7-2635

a. Disassembles as MOV.

C3.6.13 SIMD arithmetic

Table C3-92 on page C3-311 shows the SIMD arithmetic instructions.

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Table C3-92 SIMD arithmetic instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ADD	Add (vector and scalar form)	*ADD (vector)* on page C7-2019
AND	Bitwise AND (vector form)	*AND (vector)* on page C7-2033
BIC	Bitwise bit clear (register) (vector form)	*BIC (vector, register)* on page C7-2050
BIF	Bitwise insert if false (vector form)	*BIF* on page C7-2052
BIT	Bitwise insert if true (vector form)	*BIT* on page C7-2054
BSL	Bitwise select (vector form)	*BSL* on page C7-2056
EOR	Bitwise exclusive OR (vector form)	*EOR (vector)* on page C7-2099
FABD	Floating-point absolute difference (vector and scalar form)	*FABD* on page C7-2104
FADD	Floating-point add (vector form)	*FADD (vector)* on page C7-2119
FDIV	Floating-point divide (vector form)	*FDIV (vector)* on page C7-2241
FMAX	Floating-point maximum (vector form)	*FMAXP (vector)* on page C7-2264
FMAXNM	Floating-point maximum number (vector form)	*FMAXNM (vector)* on page C7-2252
FMIN	Floating-point minimum (vector form)	*FMIN (vector)* on page C7-2268
FMINNM	Floating-point minimum number (vector form)	*FMINNM (vector)* on page C7-2272
FMLA	Floating-point fused multiply-add (vector form)	*FMLA (vector)* on page C7-2292
FMLAL, FMLAL2	Floating-point fused multiply-add long (vector form)	*FMLAL, FMLAL2 (vector)* on page C7-2296
FMLS	Floating-point fused multiply-subtract (vector form)	*FMLS (vector)* on page C7-2302
FMLSL, FMLSL2	Floating-point fused multiply-subtract long (vector form)	*FMLSL, FMLSL2 (vector)* on page C7-2306
FMUL	Floating-point multiply (vector form)	*FMUL (vector)* on page C7-2324
FMULX	Floating-point multiply extended (vector and scalar form)	*FMULX* on page C7-2332
FRECPS	Floating-point reciprocal step (vector and scalar form)	*FRECPS* on page C7-2348
FRSQRTS	Floating-point reciprocal square root step (vector and scalar form)	*FRSQRTS* on page C7-2400
FSUB	Floating-point subtract (vector form)	*FSUB (vector)* on page C7-2407
MLA	Multiply-add (vector form)	*MLA (vector)* on page C7-2475
MLS	Multiply-subtract (vector form)	*MLS (vector)* on page C7-2479
MUL	Multiply (vector form)	*MUL (vector)* on page C7-2495
MOV	Move vector register (vector form)	*MOV (vector)* on page C7-2487
ORN	Bitwise inclusive OR NOT (vector form)	*ORN (vector)* on page C7-2505
ORR	Bitwise inclusive OR (register) (vector form)	*ORR (vector, register)* on page C7-2509
PMUL	Polynomial multiply (vector form)	*PMUL* on page C7-2511

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Table C3-92 SIMD arithmetic instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SABA	Signed absolute difference and accumulate (vector form)	*SABA* on page C7-2530
SABD	Signed absolute difference (vector form)	*SABD* on page C7-2534
SHADD	Signed halving add (vector form)	*SHADD* on page C7-2580
SHSUB	Signed halving subtract (vector form)	*SHSUB* on page C7-2589
SMAX	Signed maximum (vector form)	*SMAX* on page C7-2612
SMIN	Signed minimum (vector form)	*SMIN* on page C7-2618
SQADD	Signed saturating add (vector and scalar form)	*SQADD* on page C7-2644
SQDMULH	Signed saturating doubling multiply returning high half (vector and scalar form)	*SQDMULH (vector)* on page C7-2663
SQRSHL	Signed saturating rounding shift left (register) (vector and scalar form)	*SQRSHL* on page C7-2690
SQRDMLAH	Signed saturating rounding doubling multiply accumulate returning high half	*SQRDMLAH (vector)* on page C7-2676
SQRDMLSH	Signed saturating rounding doubling multiply subtract returning high half	*SQRDMLSH (vector)* on page C7-2682
SQRDMULH	Signed saturating rounding doubling multiply returning high half (vector and scalar form)	*SQRDMULH (vector)* on page C7-2688
SQSHL	Signed saturating shift left (register) (vector and scalar form)	*SQSHL (register)* on page C7-2701
SQSUB	Signed saturating subtract (vector and scalar form)	*SQSUB* on page C7-2712
SRHADD	Signed rounding halving add (vector form)	*SRHADD* on page C7-2720
SRSHL	Signed rounding shift left (register) (vector and scalar form)	*SRSHL* on page C7-2725
SSHL	Signed shift left (register) (vector and scalar form)	*SSHL* on page C7-2733
SUB	Subtract (vector and scalar form)	*SUB (vector)* on page C7-2791
UABA	Unsigned absolute difference and accumulate (vector form)	*UABA* on page C7-2809
UABD	Unsigned absolute difference (vector form)	*UABD* on page C7-2813
UHADD	Unsigned halving add (vector form)	*UHADD* on page C7-2841
UHSUB	Unsigned halving subtract (vector form)	*UHSUB* on page C7-2843
UMAX	Unsigned maximum (vector form)	*UMAX* on page C7-2845
UMIN	Unsigned minimum (vector form)	*UMIN* on page C7-2851
UQADD	Unsigned saturating add (vector and scalar form)	*UQADD* on page C7-2875
UQRSHL	Unsigned saturating rounding shift left (register) (vector and scalar form)	*UQRSHL* on page C7-2877
UQSHL	Unsigned saturating shift left (register) (vector and scalar form)	*UQSHL (register)* on page C7-2885
UQSUB	Unsigned saturating subtract (vector and scalar form)	*UQSUB* on page C7-2890

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Table C3-92 SIMD arithmetic instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
URHADD	Unsigned rounding halving add (vector form)	*URHADD* on page C7-2896
URSHL	Unsigned rounding shift left (register) (vector and scalar form)	*URSHL* on page C7-2898
USHL	Unsigned shift left (register) (vector and scalar form)	*USHL* on page C7-2911

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C3.6.14 SIMD compare

The SIMD compare instructions compare vector or scalar elements according to the specified condition and set the destination vector element to all ones if the condition holds, or to zero if the condition does not hold.

Note

Some of the comparisons, such as LS, LE, LO, and LT, can be made by reversing the operands and using the opposite comparison, HS, GE, HI, or GT.

Table C3-93 on page C3-314 shows that SIMD compare instructions.

Table C3-93 SIMD compare instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
CMEQ	Compare bitwise equal (vector and scalar form)	*CMEQ (register)* on page C7-2062
	Compare bitwise equal to zero (vector and scalar form)	*CMEQ (zero)* on page C7-2064
CMHS	Compare unsigned higher or same (vector and scalar form)	*CMHS (register)* on page C7-2082
CMGE	Compare signed greater than or equal (vector and scalar form)	*CMGE (register)* on page C7-2067
	Compare signed greater than or equal to zero (vector and scalar form)	*CMGE (zero)* on page C7-2070
CMHI	Compare unsigned higher (vector and scalar form)	*CMHI (register)* on page C7-2079
CMGT	Compare signed greater than (vector and scalar form)	*CMGT (register)* on page C7-2073
	Compare signed greater than zero (vector and scalar form)	*CMGT (zero)* on page C7-2076
CMLE	Compare signed less than or equal to zero (vector and scalar form)	*CMLE (zero)* on page C7-2085
CMLT	Compare signed less than zero (vector and scalar form)	*CMLT (zero)* on page C7-2088
CMTST	Compare bitwise test bits nonzero (vector and scalar form)	*CMTST* on page C7-2090
FCMEQ	Floating-point compare equal (vector and scalar form)	*FCMEQ (register)* on page C7-2133
	Floating-point compare equal to zero (vector and scalar form)	*FCMEQ (zero)* on page C7-2137
FCMGE	Floating-point compare greater than or equal (vector and scalar form)	*FCMGE (register)* on page C7-2140
	Floating-point compare greater than or equal to zero (vector and scalar form)	*FCMGE (zero)* on page C7-2144
FCMGT	Floating-point compare greater than (vector and scalar form)	*FCMGT (register)* on page C7-2147
	Floating-point compare greater than zero (vector and scalar form)	*FCMGT (zero)* on page C7-2151
FCMLE	Floating-point compare less than or equal to zero (vector and scalar form)	*FCMLE (zero)* on page C7-2160
FCMLT	Floating-point compare less than zero (vector and scalar form)	*FCMLT (zero)* on page C7-2163
FACGE	Floating-point absolute compare greater than or equal (vector and scalar form)	*FACGE* on page C7-2111
FACGT	Floating-point absolute compare greater than (vector and scalar form)	*FACGT* on page C7-2115

C3.6.15 SIMD widening and narrowing arithmetic

For information about the variants of these instructions, see *Common features of SIMD instructions* on page C3-303.

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Table C3-94 on page C3-315 shows the SIMD widening and narrowing arithmetic instructions.

Table C3-94 SIMD widening and narrowing arithmetic instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ADDHN, ADDHN2	Add returning high, narrow (vector form)	*ADDHN, ADDHN2* on page C7-2021
PMULL, PMULL2	Polynomial multiply long (vector form)	*PMULL, PMULL2* on page C7-2513 See also *The Cryptographic Extension* on page C3-326
RADDHN, RADDHN2	Rounding add returning high, narrow (vector form)	*RADDHN, RADDHN2* on page C7-2515
RSUBHN, RSUBHN2	Rounding subtract returning high, narrow (vector form)	*RSUBHN, RSUBHN2* on page C7-2528
SABAL, SABAL2	Signed absolute difference and accumulate long (vector form)	*SABAL, SABAL2* on page C7-2532
SABDL, SABDL2	Signed absolute difference long (vector form)	*SABDL, SABDL2* on page C7-2536
SADDL, SADDL2	Signed add long (vector form)	*SADDL, SADDL2* on page C7-2540
SADDW, SADDW2	Signed add wide (vector form)	*SADDW, SADDW2* on page C7-2546
SMLAL, SMLAL2	Signed multiply-add long (vector form)	*SMLAL, SMLAL2 (vector)* on page C7-2627
SMLSL, SMLSL2	Signed multiply-subtract long (vector form)	*SMLSL, SMLSL2 (vector)* on page C7-2632
SMULL, SMULL2	Signed multiply long (vector form)	*SMULL, SMULL2 (vector)* on page C7-2640
SQDMLAL, SQDMLAL2	Signed saturating doubling multiply-add long (vector and scalar form)	*SQDMLAL, SQDMLAL2 (vector)* on page C7-2650
SQDMLSL, SQDMLSL2	Signed saturating doubling multiply-subtract long (vector and scalar form)	*SQDMLSL, SQDMLSL2 (vector)* on page C7-2657
SQDMULL, SQDMULL2	Signed saturating doubling multiply long (vector and scalar form)	*SQDMULL, SQDMULL2 (vector)* on page C7-2668
SSUBL, SSUBL2	Signed subtract long (vector form)	*SSUBL, SSUBL2* on page C7-2744
SSUBW, SSUBW2	Signed subtract wide (vector form)	*SSUBW, SSUBW2* on page C7-2746
SUBHN, SUBHN2	Subtract returning high, narrow (vector form)	*SUBHN, SUBHN2* on page C7-2793
UABAL, UABAL2	Unsigned absolute difference and accumulate long (vector form)	*UABAL, UABAL2* on page C7-2811
UABDL, UABDL2	Unsigned absolute difference long (vector form)	*UABDL, UABDL2* on page C7-2815
UADDL, UADDL2	Unsigned add long (vector form)	*UADDL, UADDL2* on page C7-2819
UADDW, UADDW2	Unsigned add wide (vector form)	*UADDW, UADDW2* on page C7-2825
UMLAL, UMLAL2	Unsigned multiply-add long (vector form)	*UMLAL, UMLAL2 (vector)* on page C7-2860
UMLSL, UMLSL2	Unsigned multiply-subtract long (vector form)	*UMLSL, UMLSL2 (vector)* on page C7-2865
UMULL, UMULL2	Unsigned multiply long (vector form)	*UMULL, UMULL2 (vector)* on page C7-2873
USUBL, USUBL2	Unsigned subtract long (vector form)	*USUBL, USUBL2* on page C7-2925
USUBW, USUBW2	Unsigned subtract wide (vector form)	*USUBW, USUBW2* on page C7-2927

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C3.6.16 SIMD unary arithmetic

For information about the variants of these instructions, see *Common features of SIMD instructions* on page C3-303.

Table C3-95 on page C3-316 shows the SIMD unary arithmetic instructions.

Table C3-95 SIMD unary arithmetic instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ABS	Absolute value (vector and scalar form)	*ABS* on page C7-2017
CLS	Count leading sign bits (vector form)	*CLS (vector)* on page C7-2058
CLZ	Count leading zero bits (vector form)	*CLZ (vector)* on page C7-2060
CNT	Population count per byte (vector form)	*CNT* on page C7-2092
FABS	Floating-point absolute (vector form)	*FABS (vector)* on page C7-2107
FCVTL, FCVTL2	Floating-point convert to higher precision long (vector form)	*FCVTL, FCVTL2* on page C7-2184
FCVTN, FCVTN2	Floating-point convert to lower precision narrow (vector form)	*FCVTN, FCVTN2* on page C7-2196
FCVTXN, FCVTXN2	Floating-point convert to lower precision narrow, rounding to odd (vector and scalar form)	*FCVTXN, FCVTXN2* on page C7-2218
FNEG	Floating-point negate (vector form)	*FNEG (vector)* on page C7-2335
FRECPE	Floating-point reciprocal estimate (vector and scalar form)	*FRECPE* on page C7-2345
FRECPX	Floating-point reciprocal exponent (scalar form)	*FRECPX* on page C7-2351
FRINT32X	Floating-point round to 32-bit integer, using current rounding mode (vector form)	*FRINT32X (vector)* on page C7-2353
FRINT32Z	Floating-point round to 32-bit integer, toward zero (vector form)	*FRINT32Z (vector)* on page C7-2357
FRINT64X	Floating-point round to 64-bit integer, using current rounding mode (vector form)	*FRINT64X (vector)* on page C7-2361
FRINT64Z	Floating-point round to 64-bit integer, toward zero (vector form)	*FRINT64Z (vector)* on page C7-2365
FRINTA	Floating-point round to integer, to nearest with ties to away (vector form)	*FRINTA (vector)* on page C7-2369
FRINTI	Floating-point round to integer, using current rounding mode (vector form)	*FRINTI (vector)* on page C7-2373
FRINTM	Floating-point round to integer, toward minus infinity (vector form)	*FRINTM (vector)* on page C7-2377
FRINTN	Floating-point round to integer, to nearest with ties to even (vector form)	*FRINTN (vector)* on page C7-2381
FRINTP	Floating-point round to integer, toward positive infinity (vector form)	*FRINTP (vector)* on page C7-2385
FRINTX	Floating-point round to integer exact, using current rounding mode (vector form)	*FRINTX (vector)* on page C7-2389
FRINTZ	Floating-point round to integer, toward zero (vector form)	*FRINTZ (vector)* on page C7-2393
FRSQRTE	Floating-point reciprocal square root estimate (vector and scalar form)	*FRSQRTE* on page C7-2397

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Table C3-95 SIMD unary arithmetic instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FSQRT	Floating-point square root (vector form)	*FSQRT (vector)* on page C7-2403
MVN	Bitwise NOT (vector form)	*MVN* on page C7-2497
NEG	Negate (vector and scalar form)	*NEG (vector)* on page C7-2501
NOT	Bitwise NOT (vector form)	*NOT* on page C7-2503
RBIT	Bitwise reverse (vector form)	*RBIT (vector)* on page C7-2518
REV16	Reverse elements in 16-bit halfwords (vector form)	*REV16 (vector)* on page C7-2520
REV32	Reverse elements in 32-bit words (vector form)	*REV32 (vector)* on page C7-2522
REV64	Reverse elements in 64-bit doublewords (vector form)	*REV64* on page C7-2524
SADALP	Signed add and accumulate long pairwise (vector form)	*SADALP* on page C7-2538
SADDLP	Signed add long pairwise (vector form)	*SADDLP* on page C7-2542
SQABS	Signed saturating absolute value (vector and scalar form)	*SQABS* on page C7-2642
SQNEG	Signed saturating negate (vector and scalar form)	*SQNEG* on page C7-2671
SQXTN, SQXTN2	Signed saturating extract narrow (vector form)	*SQXTN, SQXTN2* on page C7-2714
SQXTUN, SQXTUN2	Signed saturating extract unsigned narrow (vector and scalar form)	*SQXTUN, SQXTUN2* on page C7-2717
SUQADD	Signed saturating accumulate of unsigned value (vector and scalar form)	*SUQADD* on page C7-2797
SXTL, SXTL2	Signed extend long	*SXTL, SXTL2* on page C7-2799
UADALP	Unsigned add and accumulate long pairwise (vector form)	*UADALP* on page C7-2817
UADDLP	Unsigned add long pairwise (vector form)	*UADDLP* on page C7-2821
UQXTN, UQXTN2	Unsigned saturating extract narrow (vector form)	*UQXTN, UQXTN2* on page C7-2892
URECPE	Unsigned reciprocal estimate (vector form)	*URECPE* on page C7-2895
URSQRTE	Unsigned reciprocal square root estimate (vector form)	*URSQRTE* on page C7-2903
USQADD	Unsigned saturating accumulate of signed value (vector and scalar form)	*USQADD* on page C7-2920
UXTL, UXTL2	Unsigned extend long	*UXTL, UXTL2* on page C7-2929
XTN, XTN2	Extract narrow (vector form)	*XTN, XTN2* on page C7-2936

C3.6.17 SIMD by element arithmetic

For information about the variants of these instructions, see *Common features of SIMD instructions* on page C3-303.

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Table C3-96 on page C3-318 shows the SIMD by element arithmetic instructions.

Table C3-96 SIMD by element arithmetic instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FMLA	Floating-point fused multiply-add (vector and scalar form)	*FMLA (by element)* on page C7-2288
FMLAL, FMLAL2	Floating-point fused multiply-add long (vector form)	*FMLAL, FMLAL2 (by element)* on page C7-2294
FMLS	Floating-point fused multiply-subtract (vector and scalar form)	*FMLS (by element)* on page C7-2298.
FMLSL, FMLSL2	Floating-point fused multiply-subtract long (vector form)	*FMLSL, FMLSL2 (by element)* on page C7-2304
FMUL	Floating-point multiply (vector and scalar form)	*FMUL (by element)* on page C7-2320
FMULX	Floating-point multiply extended (vector and scalar form)	*FMULX (by element)* on page C7-2328
MLA	Multiply-add (vector form)	*MLA (by element)* on page C7-2473
MLS	Multiply-subtract (vector form)	*MLS (by element)* on page C7-2477
MUL	Multiply (vector form)	*MUL (by element)* on page C7-2493
SMLAL, SMLAL2	Signed multiply-add long (vector form)	*SMLAL, SMLAL2 (by element)* on page C7-2624
SMLSL, SMLSL2	Signed multiply-subtract long (vector form)	*SMLSL, SMLSL2 (by element)* on page C7-2629
SMULL, SMULL2	Signed multiply long (vector form)	*SMULL, SMULL2 (by element)* on page C7-2637
SQDMLAL, SQDMLAL2	Signed saturating doubling multiply-add long (vector and scalar form)	*SQDMLAL, SQDMLAL2 (by element)* on page C7-2646
SQDMLSL, SQDMLSL2	Signed saturating doubling multiply-subtract long (vector form)	*SQDMLSL, SQDMLSL2 (by element)* on page C7-2653
SQDMULH	Signed saturating doubling multiply returning high half (vector and scalar form)	*SQDMULH (by element)* on page C7-2660
SQDMULL, SQDMULL2	Signed saturating doubling multiply long (vector and scalar form)	*SQDMULL, SQDMULL2 (by element)* on page C7-2665
SQRDMLAH	Signed saturating rounding doubling multiply accumulate returning high half	*SQRDMLSH (by element)* on page C7-2679
SQRDMLSH	Signed saturating rounding doubling multiply subtract returning high half	*SQRDMLSH (vector)* on page C7-2682
SQRDMULH	Signed saturating rounding doubling multiply returning high half (vector and scalar form)	*SQRDMULH (by element)* on page C7-2685
UMLAL, UMLAL2	Unsigned multiply-add long (vector form)	*UMLAL, UMLAL2 (by element)* on page C7-2857
UMLSL, UMLSL2	Unsigned multiply-subtract long (vector form)	*UMLSL, UMLSL2 (by element)* on page C7-2862
UMULL, UMULL2	Unsigned multiply long (vector form)	*UMULL, UMULL2 (by element)* on page C7-2870

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C3.6.18 SIMD permute

Table C3-97 on page C3-319 shows the SIMD permute instructions.

Table C3-97 SIMD permute instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
EXT	Extract vector from a pair of vectors	*EXT* on page C7-2102
TRN1	Transpose vectors (primary)	*TRN1* on page C7-2805
TRN2	Transpose vectors (secondary)	*TRN2* on page C7-2807
UZP1	Unzip vectors (primary)	*UZP1* on page C7-2931
UZP2	Unzip vectors (secondary)	*UZP2* on page C7-2933
ZIP1	Zip vectors (primary)	*ZIP1* on page C7-2938
ZIP2	Zip vectors (secondary)	*ZIP2* on page C7-2940

C3.6.19 SIMD immediate

Table C3-98 on page C3-319 shows the SIMD immediate instructions.

Table C3-98 SIMD immediate instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
BIC	Bitwise bit clear immediate	*BIC (vector, immediate)* on page C7-2048
FMOV	Floating-point move immediate	*FMOV (vector, immediate)* on page C7-2308
MOVI	Move immediate	*MOVI* on page C7-2490
MVNI	Move inverted immediate	*MVNI* on page C7-2498
ORR	Bitwise inclusive OR immediate	*ORR (vector, immediate)* on page C7-2507

C3.6.20 SIMD shift (immediate)

For information about the variants of these instructions, see *Common features of SIMD instructions* on page C3-303.

Table C3-99 on page C3-319 shows the SIMD shift immediate instructions.

Table C3-99 SIMD shift (immediate) instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
RSHRN, RSHRN2	Rounding shift right narrow immediate (vector form)	*RSHRN, RSHRN2* on page C7-2526
SHL	Shift left immediate (vector and scalar form)	*SHL* on page C7-2582
SHLL, SHLL2	Shift left long (by element size) (vector form)	*SHLL, SHLL2* on page C7-2585
SHRN, SHRN2	Shift right narrow immediate (vector form)	*SHRN, SHRN2* on page C7-2587
SLI	Shift left and insert immediate (vector and scalar form)	*SLI* on page C7-2591
SQRSHRN, SQRSHRN2	Signed saturating rounded shift right narrow immediate (vector and scalar form)	*SQRSHRN, SQRSHRN2* on page C7-2692

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Table C3-99 SIMD shift (immediate) instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SQRSHRUN, SQRSHRUN2	Signed saturating shift right unsigned narrow immediate (vector and scalar form)	*SQRSHRUN, SQRSHRUN2* on page C7-2695
SQSHL	Signed saturating shift left immediate (vector and scalar form)	*SQSHL (immediate)* on page C7-2698
SQSHLU	Signed saturating shift left unsigned immediate (vector and scalar form)	*SQSHLU* on page C7-2703
SQSHRN, SQSHRN2	Signed saturating shift right narrow immediate (vector and scalar form)	*SQSHRN, SQSHRN2* on page C7-2706
SQSHRUN, SQSHRUN2	Signed saturating shift right unsigned narrow immediate (vector and scalar form)	*SQSHRUN, SQSHRUN2* on page C7-2709
SRI	Shift right and insert immediate (vector and scalar form)	*SRI* on page C7-2722
SRSHR	Signed rounding shift right immediate (vector and scalar form)	*SRSHR* on page C7-2727
SRSRA	Signed rounding shift right and accumulate immediate (vector and scalar form)	*SRSRA* on page C7-2730.
SSHLL, SSHLL2	Signed shift left long immediate (vector form)	*SSHLL, SSHLL2* on page C7-2736
SSHR	Signed shift right immediate (vector and scalar form)	*SSHR* on page C7-2738
SSRA	Signed integer shift right and accumulate immediate (vector and scalar form)	*SSRA* on page C7-2741
SXTL, SXTL2	Signed integer extend (vector only)	*SXTL, SXTL2* on page C7-2799
UQRSHRN, UQRSHRN2	Unsigned saturating rounded shift right narrow immediate (vector and scalar form)	*UQRSHRN, UQRSHRN2* on page C7-2879
UQSHL	Unsigned saturating shift left immediate (vector and scalar form)	*UQSHL (immediate)* on page C7-2882
UQSHRN, UQSHRN2	Unsigned saturating shift right narrow immediate (vector and scalar form)	*UQSHRN, UQSHRN2* on page C7-2887
URSHR	Unsigned rounding shift right immediate (vector and scalar form)	*URSHR* on page C7-2900
URSRA	Unsigned integer rounding shift right and accumulate immediate (vector and scalar form)	*URSRA* on page C7-2904
USHLL, USHLL2	Unsigned shift left long immediate (vector form)	*USHLL, USHLL2* on page C7-2914
USHR	Unsigned shift right immediate (vector and scalar form)	*USHR* on page C7-2916
USRA	Unsigned shift right and accumulate immediate (vector and scalar form)	*USRA* on page C7-2922
UXTL, UXTL2	Unsigned integer extend (vector only)	*UXTL, UXTL2* on page C7-2929

C3.6.21 SIMD floating-point and integer conversion

The SIMD floating-point and integer conversion instructions generate the Invalid Operation floating-point exception in response to a floating-point input of NaN, infinity, or a numerical value that cannot be represented within the destination register. An out of range integer or a fixed-point result is saturated to the size of the destination register. A numeric result that differs from the input raises the Inexact floating-point exception.

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Table C3-100 on page C3-321 shows the SIMD floating-point and integer conversion instructions.

Table C3-100 SIMD floating-point and integer conversion instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FCVTAS	Floating-point convert to signed integer, rounding to nearest with ties to away (vector and scalar form)	*FCVTAS (vector)* on page C7-2174
FCVTAU	Floating-point convert to unsigned integer, rounding to nearest with ties to away (vector and scalar form)	*FCVTAU (vector)* on page C7-2179
FCVTMS	Floating-point convert to signed integer, rounding toward minus infinity (vector and scalar form)	*FCVTMS (vector)* on page C7-2186
FCVTMU	Floating-point convert to unsigned integer, rounding toward minus infinity (vector and scalar form)	*FCVTMU (vector)* on page C7-2191
FCVTNS	Floating-point convert to signed integer, rounding to nearest with ties to even (vector and scalar form)	*FCVTNS (vector)* on page C7-2198
FCVTNU	Floating-point convert to unsigned integer, rounding to nearest with ties to even (vector and scalar form)	*FCVTNU (vector)* on page C7-2203
FCVTPS	Floating-point convert to signed integer, rounding toward positive infinity (vector and scalar form)	*FCVTPS (vector)* on page C7-2208
FCVTPU	Floating-point convert to unsigned integer, rounding toward positive infinity (vector and scalar form)	*FCVTPU (vector)* on page C7-2213
FCVTZS	Floating-point convert to signed integer, rounding toward zero (vector and scalar form)	*FCVTZS (vector, integer)* on page C7-2224
	Floating-point convert to signed fixed-point, rounding toward zero (vector and scalar form)	*FCVTZS (vector, fixed-point)* on page C7-2221
FCVTZU	Floating-point convert to unsigned integer, rounding toward zero (vector and scalar form)	*FCVTZU (vector, integer)* on page C7-2234
	Floating-point convert to unsigned fixed-point, rounding toward zero, (vector and scalar form)	*FCVTZU (vector, fixed-point)* on page C7-2231
SCVTF	Signed integer convert to floating-point (vector and scalar form)	*SCVTF (vector, integer)* on page C7-2551
	Signed fixed-point convert to floating-point (vector and scalar form)	*SCVTF (vector, fixed-point)* on page C7-2548
UCVTF	Unsigned integer convert to floating-point (vector and scalar form)	*UCVTF (vector, integer)* on page C7-2830
	Unsigned fixed-point convert to floating-point (vector and scalar form)	*UCVTF (vector, fixed-point)* on page C7-2827

C3.6.22 SIMD reduce (across vector lanes)

The SIMD reduce (across vector lanes) instructions perform arithmetic operations horizontally, that is across all lanes of the input vector. They deliver a single scalar result.

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Table C3-101 shows the SIMD reduce (across vector lanes) instructions.

Table C3-101 SIMD reduce (across vector lanes) instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ADDV	Add (across vector)	*ADDV* on page C7-2027
FMAXNMV	Floating-point maximum number (across vector)	*FMAXNMV* on page C7-2260
FMAXV	Floating-point maximum (across vector)	*FMAXV* on page C7-2266
FMINNMV	Floating-point minimum number (across vector)	*FMINNMV* on page C7-2280
FMINV	Floating-point minimum (across vector)	*FMINV* on page C7-2286
SADDLV	Signed add long (across vector)	*SADDLV* on page C7-2544
SMAXV	Signed maximum (across vector)	*SMAXV* on page C7-2616
SMINV	Signed minimum (across vector)	*SMINV* on page C7-2622
UADDLV	Unsigned add long (across vector)	*UADDLV* on page C7-2823
UMAXV	Unsigned maximum (across vector)	*UMAXV* on page C7-2849
UMINV	Unsigned minimum (across vector)	*UMINV* on page C7-2855

C3.6.23 SIMD pairwise arithmetic

The SIMD pairwise arithmetic instructions perform operations on pairs of adjacent elements and deliver a vector result.

Table C3-102 on page C3-322 shows the SIMD pairwise arithmetic instructions.

Table C3-102 SIMD pairwise arithmetic instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ADDP	Add pairwise (vector and scalar form)	*ADDP (vector)* on page C7-2025
		ADDP (scalar) on page C7-2023
FADDP	Floating-point add pairwise (vector and scalar form)	*FADDP (vector)* on page C7-2125
		FADDP (scalar) on page C7-2123
FMAXNMP	Floating-point maximum number pairwise (vector and scalar form)	*FMAXNMP (vector)* on page C7-2258
		FMAXNMP (scalar) on page C7-2256
FMAXP	Floating-point maximum pairwise (vector and scalar form)	*FMAXP (vector)* on page C7-2264
		FMAXP (scalar) on page C7-2262
FMINNMP	Floating-point minimum number pairwise (vector and scalar form)	*FMINNMP (vector)* on page C7-2278
		FMINNMP (scalar) on page C7-2276
FMINP	Floating-point minimum pairwise (vector and scalar form)	*FMINP (vector)* on page C7-2284
		FMINP (scalar) on page C7-2282
SMAXP	Signed maximum pairwise	*SMAXP* on page C7-2614

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Table C3-102 SIMD pairwise arithmetic instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SMINP	Signed minimum pairwise	*SMINP* on page C7-2620
UMAXP	Unsigned maximum pairwise	*UMAXP* on page C7-2847
UMINP	Unsigned minimum pairwise	*UMINP* on page C7-2853

C3.6.24 SIMD dot product

FEAT_DotProd provides SIMD instructions that perform the dot product of the four 8-bit subelements of the 32-bit elements of one vector with the four 8-bit subelements of a second vector. It provides two forms of the instructions, each with signed and unsigned versions:

Vector form The dot product is calculated for each element of the first vector with the corresponding element of the second vector.

Indexed form The dot product is calculated for each element of the first vector with the element of the second vector that is indicated by the index argument to the instruction.

Note

That is, a single element from the second vector is used, and the dot product is calculated between each element of the first vector and this single element from the second vector.

Table C3-103 on page C3-323 shows the SIMD dot product instructions.

Table C3-103 SIMD dot product

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SDOT	Signed dot product (vector form)	*SDOT (vector)* on page C7-2560
UDOT	Unsigned dot product (vector form)	*UDOT (vector)* on page C7-2839
SDOT	Signed dot product (indexed form)	*SDOT (by element)* on page C7-2558
UDOT	Unsigned dot product (indexed form)	*UDOT (by element)* on page C7-2837
USDOT	Mixed sign integer dot product (vector form)[a]	*USDOT (vector)* on page C7-2907
	Mixed sign integer dot product by indexed quaduplet[a]	*USDOT (by element)* on page C7-2909
SUDOT	Mixed sign integer dot product by indexed quaduplet[a]	*SUDOT (by element)* on page C7-2795

a. This instruction is supported when FEAT_I8MM is implemented.

C3.6.25 SIMD table lookup

Table C3-104 on page C3-323 shows the SIMD table lookup instructions.

Table C3-104 SIMD table lookup instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
TBL	Table vector lookup	*TBL* on page C7-2801
TBX	Table vector lookup extension	*TBX* on page C7-2803

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C3.6.26 SIMD complex number arithmetic

FEAT_FCMA provides SIMD instructions that perform arithmetic on complex numbers held in element pairs in vector registers, where the less significant element of the pair contains the real component and the more significant element contains the imaginary component.

These instructions provide double-precision and single-precision versions. If FEAT_FP16 is implemented they also provide half-precision versions, otherwise the half-precision encodings are UNDEFINED.

Table C3-105 on page C3-324 shows the FEAT_FCMA SIMD instructions.

Table C3-105 SIMD complex number arithmetic

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FCADD	Floating-point complex add	*FCADD* on page C7-2127
FCMLA	Floating-point complex multiply accumulate (vector form)	*FCMLA* on page C7-2157
FCMLA	Floating-point complex multiply accumulate (indexed form)	*FCMLA (by element)* on page C7-2154

A pair of FCMLA instructions can be used to perform a complex number multiplication. This is demonstrated in *Complex multiplication* on page K9-11328.

C3.6.27 SIMD BFloat16

If FEAT_BF16 is implemented, the instructions in this section are available.

SIMD BFloat16 floating-point multiply-add

The BFloat16 floating-point multiply-add instructions perform an implicit conversion of the bottom (even-numbered) or top (odd-numbered) BFloat16 source elements to IEEE 754 single-precision floating-point format before performing a fused multiply-add without intermediate rounding to the overlapping single-precision destination element. These instructions follow the normal floating-point behaviors that apply to single-precision arithmetic, controlled by the Effective value of the FPCR, and captured in the FPSR cumulative exception bits.

Table C3-106 SIMD BFloat16 floating-point multiply-add instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
BFMLALB	BFloat16 floating-point widening multiply-add long bottom (vector and indexed forms)	*BFMLALB, BFMLALT (vector)* on page C7-2045
		BFMLALB, BFMLALT (by element) on page C7-2043
BFMLALT	BFloat16 floating-point widening multiply-add long top (vector and index forms)	*BFMLALB, BFMLALT (vector)* on page C7-2045
		BFMLALB, BFMLALT (by element) on page C7-2043

SIMD BFloat16 floating-point dot product

The BFloat16 floating-point dot product instruction, BFDOT, performs an implicit conversion of vectors of BF16 input values to IEEE 754 single-precision floating-point format.

The BFloat16 dot product instructions delimit their source vectors into pairs of BFloat16 elements.

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If FEAT_EBF16 is not implemented or FPCR.EBF is 0, irrespective of the other control bits in the FPCR, a BFDOT instruction:

- Performs an unfused, widening sum-of-products of each pair of adjacent BFloat16 elements in the first source vector with the corresponding or indexed pair in the second source vector. The intermediate single-precision products are rounded before they are summed, and the intermediate sum is rounded before accumulation into the single-precision destination element that overlaps with the corresponding pair of BFloat16 elements in the first source vector.
- Uses the non-IEEE 754 Round-to-Odd rounding mode, which forces bit 0 of an inexact result to 1, and rounds an overflow to an appropriately signed Infinity.
- Does not modify the FPSR cumulative exception bits.
- Disables trapped floating-point exceptions, as if the FPCR trap enable bits are all zero.
- Flushes denormalized inputs and results to zero, as if FPCR.FIZ and FPCR.FIZ are 0.
- Generates only the default NaN, as if FPCR.DN is 1.

If FEAT_EBF16 is implemented and FPCR.EBF is 1, a BFDOT instruction:

- Performs a fused, widening sum-of-products of each pair of adjacent BFloat16 elements in the first source vector with the corresponding or indexed pair in the second source vector. The intermediate single-precision products are not rounded before they are summed, but the intermediate sum is rounded before accumulation into the single-precision destination element that overlaps with the corresponding pair of BFloat16 elements in the first source vector.
- Generates only the default NaN, as if FPCR.DN is 1.
- Follows all other floating-point behaviors that apply to single-precision arithmetic, as controlled by the Effective value of the FPCR in the current execution mode, and captured in the FPSR cumulative exception bits.

Table C3-107 SIMD BFloat16 floating-point dot product instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
BFDOT	BFloat16 floating-point dot product (vector and indexed forms)	*BFDOT (vector)* on page C7-2041
		BFDOT (by element) on page C7-2039

SIMD BFloat16 floating-point matrix multiply

The BFloat16 floating-point matrix multiply instruction, BFMMLA, treats each source and destination vector as a single matrix:

- The first source vector 2x4 BF16 matrix is organized in row-by-row order.
- The second source vector 4x2 BF16 matrix is organized in a column-by-column order.
- The destination vector 2x2 single-precision matrix is organized in row-by-row order.

One matrix multiplication is performed per source vector and accumulated into the corresponding destination vector. This corresponds to accumulating two 2-way BFloat16 widening dot products into each single-precision destination element, following the numeric behaviors described for BFDOT instruction in *SIMD BFloat16 floating-point dot product* on page C3-324.

Table C3-108 SIMD BFloat16 floating-point matrix multiply instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
BFMMLA	BFloat16 floating-point matrix multiply-accumulate into 2x2 matrix	*BFMMLA* on page C7-2046

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SIMD BFloat16 floating-point convert

The BFloat16 floating-point convert instructions perform accurately rounded down-conversion of IEEE 754 single-precision source vector elements to BFloat16 format.

The BFCVTN instruction places its half-width BFloat16 results in the bottom or even-numbered 16-bit elements of the destination vector, and sets the top or odd-numbered elements to zero.

The BFCVTN2 instruction places its half-width BFloat16 results in the top or odd-numbered 16-bit elements of the destination vector, leaving the bottom or even-numbered elements unchanged.

These instructions follow the normal floating-point behaviors that apply to single-precision arithmetic, controlled by the Effective value of the FPCR, and captured in the FPSR cumulative exception bits.

Table C3-109 SIMD BFloat16 floating-point convert instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
BFCVTN, BFCVTN2	Floating-point convert from single-precision to BFloat16 format (vector form)	*BFCVTN, BFCVTN2* on page C7-2038

C3.6.28 SIMD integer matrix multiply-accumulate

The integer matrix multiply-accumulate instructions are provided by FEAT_I8MM.

The integer matrix multiply-accumulate instructions treat each source and destination vector as a single matrix:

- The first source vector 2x8 matrix is organized in row-by-row order.
- The second source vector 8x2 matrix is organized in a column-by-column order.
- The destination vector 2x2 matrix is organized in row-by-row order.

One matrix multiplication is performed per segment.

Table C3-110 on page C3-326 shows these instructions.

Table C3-110 Matrix multiply SIMD instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SMMLA	Widening 8-bit signed integer matrix multiply-accumulate into 2x2 matrix	*SMMLA (vector)* on page C7-2634
UMMLA	Widening 8-bit unsigned integer matrix multiply-accumulate into 2x2 matrix	*UMMLA (vector)* on page C7-2867
USMMLA	Widening 8-bit mixed sign integer matrix multiply-accumulate into 2x2 matrix	*USMMLA (vector)* on page C7-2919

C3.6.29 The Cryptographic Extension

The instructions provided by the OPTIONAL Armv8.0 Cryptographic Extension use the SIMD and floating-point register file. For more information about the functions they provide, see:

- Announcing the Advanced Encryption Standard.
- *The Galois/Counter Mode of Operation*.
- *Announcing the Secure Hash Standard*.

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Table C3-111 shows the Armv8.0 Cryptographic Extension instructions.

Table C3-111 Cryptographic Extension instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
AESD	AES single round decryption	*AESD* on page C7-2029
AESE	AES single round encryption	*AESE* on page C7-2030
AESIMC	AES inverse mix columns	*AESIMC* on page C7-2031
AESMC	AES mix columns	*AESMC* on page C7-2032
PMULL	Polynomial multiply long	*PMULL, PMULL2* on page C7-2513[a]
SHA1C	SHA1 hash update (choose)	*SHA1C* on page C7-2562
SHA1H	SHA1 fixed rotate	*SHA1H* on page C7-2563
SHA1M	SHA1 hash update (majority)	*SHA1M* on page C7-2564
SHA1P	SHA1 hash update (parity)	*SHA1P* on page C7-2565
SHA1SU0	SHA1 schedule update 0	*SHA1SU0* on page C7-2566
SHA1SU1	SHA1 schedule update 1	*SHA1SU1* on page C7-2567
SHA256H	SHA256 hash update, part 1	*SHA256H* on page C7-2569
SHA256H2	SHA256 hash update, part 2	*SHA256H2* on page C7-2568
SHA256SU0	SHA256 schedule update 0	*SHA256SU0* on page C7-2570
SHA256SU1	SHA256 schedule update 1	*SHA256SU1* on page C7-2571

a. The Cryptographic Extension adds the variant of the instruction that operates on two 64-bit polynomials.

See *The Armv8 Cryptographic Extension* on page A2-80 for information about the permitted implementation options for the Cryptographic Extension.

Armv8.2 extensions to the Cryptographic Extension

Armv8.2 supports the following OPTIONAL extensions to the Cryptographic Extension:

- *FEAT_SHA512, SHA2-512 functionality*.
- *FEAT_SHA3, SHA3 functionality* on page C3-328.
- *FEAT_SM3, SM3 functionality* on page C3-329.
- *FEAT_SM4, SM4 functionality* on page C3-329.

FEAT_SHA512, SHA2-512 functionality

FEAT_SHA512 provides instructions to accelerate the SHA-2 hash algorithm using a digest that is larger than 256 bits. The relevant standards are SHA-384, SHA-512, SHA-512|224 and SHA-512|256. These are all based on the SHA-512 computation, and therefore this set of instructions is described as the *SHA512 instructions*.

Implementation of FEAT_SHA512 requires the implementation of the SHA1 and SHA2-256 instructions from the Armv8.0 Cryptographic Extension.

Note

Implementation of FEAT_SHA512 does not require the implementation of the AES instructions, and the 64-bit polynomial variants of the PMULL instructions, from the Armv8.0 Cryptographic Extension.

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When FEAT_SHA512 is implemented, the value of ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.SHA2 is `0b0010`, indicating support for the SHA512 instructions.

Table C3-112 shows the FEAT_SHA512 instructions:

Table C3-112 FEAT_SHA512 instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`SHA512H`	SHA512 Hash update part 1	*SHA512H* on page C7-2573
`SHA512H2`	SHA512 Hash update part 2	*SHA512H2* on page C7-2575
`SHA512SU0`	SHA512 Schedule Update 0	*SHA512SU0* on page C7-2577
`SHA512SU1`	SHA512 Schedule Update 1	*SHA512SU1* on page C7-2578

Use of the SHA512 instructions on page K9-11330 shows an example of the use of these instructions to calculate a SHA512 hash iteration. This example code is not part of the architectural definition of these instructions.

FEAT_SHA3, SHA3 functionality

FEAT_SHA3 provides instructions to accelerate the SHA-3 hash algorithm. This set of instructions is described as the *SHA3 instructions.*

Note

Implementation of FEAT_SHA3 does not require the implementation of the AES instructions, and the 64-bit polynomial variants of the `PMULL` instructions, from the Armv8.0 Cryptographic Extension.

When FEAT_SHA3 is implemented, the value of ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.SHA3 is `0b0001`, indicating support for the SHA3 instructions.

Table C3-113 shows the FEAT_SHA3 instructions. The SHA-3 hash algorithm is based on a running digest of 1600 bytes, arranged as a five by five array of 64-bit registers. The Arm acceleration of these instructions is based on mapping the 25 64-bit values into 25 vector registers, with each 64-bit value occupying the same 64-bit element in each vector. A series of transformations is performed on these registers as part of a round of the SHA-3 hash calculation.

The SIMD nature of the vector registers means the acceleration can compute two parallel SHA3 hash calculations, where one calculation is performed using the zeroth 64-bit element of each vector, and the other calculation is performed using the first 64-bit element of each vector.

To provide acceleration where the SIMD calculation is not required, the instructions provide variants that operate only on the zeroth 64-bit elements. These are provided as a power optimization.

Table C3-113 FEAT_SHA3 instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`BCAX`	Bit Clear and Exclusive OR	*BCAX* on page C7-2035
`EOR3`	Three-way Exclusive OR	*EOR3* on page C7-2101
`RAX1`	Rotate and Exclusive OR	*RAX1* on page C7-2517
`XAR`	Exclusive OR and Rotate	*XAR* on page C7-2935

Use of the SHA3 instructions on page K9-11331 shows an example of the use of these instructions to calculate the combined theta, phi, rho and chi operations of a SHA3 iteration. This example code is not part of the architectural definition of these instructions.

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FEAT_SM3, SM3 functionality

FEAT_SM3 provides instructions to accelerate the SM3 hash algorithm, the standard Chinese hash algorithm. These are described as the *SM3 instructions.*

FEAT_SM3 can be implemented independently of any part of the Armv8.0 Cryptographic Extension, and independently of FEAT_SHA512.

Note

This means that Armv8.2 permits an implementation of the Cryptographic Extension that provides only the FEAT_SM3 functionality.

When FEAT_SM3 is implemented, the value of ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.SM3 is `0b0001`, indicating support for the SM3 instructions.

Table C3-114 shows the FEAT_SM3 instructions. The SM3 algorithm computes a digest of 256 bits, which can be held in two vector registers. The SM3 instructions include instructions to accelerate the computation of the hash and the schedule update.

Note

The SM3 instruction names refer to intermediate variables defined as part of the *SM3 Cryptographic Hash Algorithm* specification.

Table C3-114 FEAT_SM3 instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`SM3SS1`	SM3 SS1 calculation	*SM3SS1* on page C7-2598
`SM3TT1A`	SM3 TT1 calculation, part A	*SM3TT1A* on page C7-2600
`SM3TT1B`	SM3 TT1 calculation, part B	*SM3TT1B* on page C7-2602
`SM3TT2A`	SM3 TT2 calculation, part A	*SM3TT2A* on page C7-2604
`SM3TT2B`	SM3 TT2 calculation, part B	*SM3TT2B* on page C7-2606
`SM3PARTW1`	SM3 PARTW calculation, part 1	*SM3PARTW1* on page C7-2594
`SM3PARTW2`	SM3 PARTW calculation, part 1	*SM3PARTW2* on page C7-2596

Use of the SM3 instructions on page K9-11332 shows an example of the use of these instructions to generate an SM3 hash. This example code is not part of the architectural definition of these instructions.

FEAT_SM4, SM4 functionality

FEAT_SM4 provides instruction to accelerate the SM4 encryption algorithm, the standard Chinese encryption algorithm. This set of instructions is described as the *SM4 instructions.*

FEAT_SM4 can be implemented independently of any part of the Armv8.0 Cryptographic Extension, and independently of FEAT_SHA3.

Note

This means that Armv8.2 permits an implementation of the Cryptographic Extension that provides only the FEAT_SM4 functionality.

When FEAT_SM4 is implemented, the value of ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.SM4 is `0b0001`, indicating support for the SM4 instructions.

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Table C3-115 shows the FEAT_SM4 instructions. The SM4 algorithm is 128-bit wide block cipher. The `SM4E` instruction accelerates a single round of encryption or decryption, and the `SM4EKEY` instruction accelerates a single round of key generation:

Table C3-115 FEAT_SM4 instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`SM4E`	SM4 Encrypt	*SM4E* on page C7-2608
`SM4EKEY`	SM4 Key	*SM4EKEY* on page C7-2610

Use of the SM4 instructions on page K9-11334 shows an example of the use of these instructions to perform SM4 encryption and decryption. This example code is not part of the architectural definition of these instructions.

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C3.7 Data processing - SVE

The following subsections describe the SVE processing instructions:

- *Vector move operations*.
- *Move operations* on page C3-354.
- *Reduction operations* on page C3-358.

C3.7.1 Vector move operations

Element move and broadcast

The Element move and broadcast instructions copy data from scalar registers, immediate values, and other vectors to selected vector elements. The copied data might be in an integer or floating-point format.

Table C3-116 Element move and broadcast instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
CPY	Copy signed integer immediate to vector elements	*CPY (immediate, merging)* on page C8-3118 *CPY (immediate, zeroing)* on page C8-3120
	Copy general-purpose register to vector elements	*CPY (scalar)* on page C8-3122
	Copy SIMD&FP scalar register to vector elements	*CPY (SIMD&FP scalar)* on page C8-3124
DUP	Broadcast signed immediate to vector elements	*DUP (immediate)* on page C8-3137
	Broadcast general-purpose register to vector elements	*DUP (scalar)* on page C8-3141
FCPY	Copy 8-bit floating-point immediate to vector elements	*FCPY* on page C8-3200
FDUP	Broadcast 8-bit floating-point immediate to vector elements	*FDUP* on page C8-3224
FMOV	Move floating-point +0.0 to vector elements (unpredicated)	*FMOV (zero, unpredicated)* on page C8-3291
	Move floating-point +0.0 to vector elements (predicated)	*FMOV (zero, predicated)* on page C8-3289
	Move 8-bit floating-point immediate to vector elements (unpredicated)	*FMOV (immediate, unpredicated)* on page C8-3288
	Move 8-bit floating-point immediate to vector element (predicated)	*FMOV (immediate, predicated)* on page C8-3287
MOV	Move signed integer immediate to vector elements (unpredicated)	*MOV (immediate, unpredicated)* on page C8-3694
	Move signed integer immediate to vector elements (predicated)	*MOV (immediate, predicated, merging)* on page C8-3690 *MOV (immediate, predicated, zeroing)* on page C8-3692
	Move general-purpose register to vector elements (unpredicated)	*MOV (scalar, unpredicated)* on page C8-3700
	Move general-purpose register to vector elements (predicated)	*MOV (scalar, predicated)* on page C8-3698
	Move SIMD&FP scalar register to vector elements (unpredicated)	*MOV (SIMD&FP scalar, unpredicated)* on page C8-3704

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Table C3-116 Element move and broadcast instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
MOV	Move SIMD&FP scalar register to vector elements (predicated)	*MOV (SIMD&FP scalar, predicated)* on page C8-3702
	Move vector register (unpredicated)	*MOV (vector, unpredicated)* on page C8-3707
	Move vector register (predicated)	*MOV (vector, predicated)* on page C8-3706
SEL	Select vector elements from two vectors	*SEL (predicates)* on page C8-3886 *SEL (vectors)* on page C8-3888

Integer operations

The following instructions operate on signed or unsigned integer data within a vector.

SVE Integer arithmetic

For binary operations, the Integer arithmetic instructions perform arithmetic operations on a source vector containing integer element values, and a second source vector of either integer element values or an immediate value.

For ternary operations, these instructions perform arithmetic operations on a source vector containing integer element values, a second source vector of either integer element values or an immediate value, and a third source vector containing integer element values.

Table C3-117 Integer arithmetic instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ABS	Absolute value	*ABS* on page C8-2946
ADD	Add vectors (predicated)	*ADD (vectors, predicated)* on page C8-2954
	Add vectors (unpredicated)	*ADD (vectors, unpredicated)* on page C8-2956
	Add immediate	*ADD (immediate)* on page C8-2952
CNOT	Logically invert Boolean condition	*CNOT* on page C8-3108
MAD	Multiply-add, writing to the multiplicand register	*MAD* on page C8-3673
MLA	Multiply-add, writing to the addend register	*MLA (indexed)* on page C8-3677 *MLA (vectors)* on page C8-3680
MLS	Multiply-subtract, writing to the addend register	*MLS (indexed)* on page C8-3682 *MLS (vectors)* on page C8-3685
MSB	Multiply-subtract, writing to the multiplicand register	*MSB* on page C8-3713
MUL	Multiply by immediate	*MUL (immediate)* on page C8-3715
	Multiply vectors	*MUL (vectors, predicated)* on page C8-3720 *MUL (vectors, unpredicated)* on page C8-3722
NEG	Negate	*NEG* on page C8-3730
SABD	Signed absolute difference	*SABD* on page C8-3848
SDIV	Signed divide	*SDIV* on page C8-3878

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Table C3-117 Integer arithmetic instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SDIVR	Signed reversed divide	*SDIVR* on page C8-3880
SMAX	Signed maximum with immediate	*SMAX (immediate)* on page C8-3907
	Signed maximum vectors	*SMAX (vectors)* on page C8-3909
SMIN	Signed minimum with immediate	*SMIN (immediate)* on page C8-3915
	Signed minimum vectors	*SMIN (vectors)* on page C8-3917
SMULH	Signed multiply returning high half	*SMULH (predicated)* on page C8-3941 *SMULH (unpredicated)* on page C8-3943
SQADD	Signed saturating add immediate	*SQADD (immediate)* on page C8-3957
	Signed saturating add vectors	*SQADD (vectors, predicated)* on page C8-3959 *SQADD (vectors, unpredicated)* on page C8-3961
SQSUB	Signed saturating subtract immediate	*SQSUB (immediate)* on page C8-4079
	Signed saturating subtract vectors	*SQSUB (vectors, predicated)* on page C8-4081 *SQSUB (vectors, unpredicated)* on page C8-4083
SUB	Subtract immediate	*SUB (immediate)* on page C8-4236
	Subtract vectors (predicated)	*SUB (vectors, predicated)* on page C8-4238
	Subtract vectors (unpredicated)	*SUB (vectors, unpredicated)* on page C8-4240
SUBR	Reversed subtract from immediate	*SUBR (immediate)* on page C8-4246
	Reversed subtract vectors	*SUBR (vectors)* on page C8-4248
SXTB	Signed byte extend	*SXTB, SXTH, SXTW* on page C8-4256
SXTH	Signed halfword extend	*SXTB, SXTH, SXTW* on page C8-4256
SXTW	Signed word extend	*SXTB, SXTH, SXTW* on page C8-4256
UABD	Unsigned absolute difference	*UABD* on page C8-4274
UDIV	Unsigned divide	*UDIV* on page C8-4298
UDIVR	Unsigned reversed divide	*UDIVR* on page C8-4300
UMAX	Unsigned maximum with immediate	*UMAX (immediate)* on page C8-4312
	Unsigned maximum vectors	*UMAX (vectors)* on page C8-4314
UMIN	Unsigned minimum with immediate	*UMIN (immediate)* on page C8-4320
	Unsigned minimum vectors	*UMIN (vectors)* on page C8-4322
UMULH	Unsigned multiply returning high half	*UMULH (predicated)* on page C8-4346 *UMULH (unpredicated)* on page C8-4348
UQADD	Unsigned saturating add immediate	*UQADD (immediate)* on page C8-4358
	Unsigned saturating add vectors	*UQADD (vectors, predicated)* on page C8-4360 *UQADD (vectors, unpredicated)* on page C8-4362

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Table C3-117 Integer arithmetic instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
UQSUB	Unsigned saturating subtract immediate	*UQSUB (immediate)* on page C8-4417
	Unsigned saturating subtract vectors	*UQSUB (vectors, predicated)* on page C8-4419 *UQSUB (vectors, unpredicated)* on page C8-4421
UXTB	Unsigned byte extend	*UXTB, UXTH, UXTW* on page C8-4466
UXTH	Unsigned halfword extend	*UXTB, UXTH, UXTW* on page C8-4466
UXTW	Unsigned word extend	*UXTB, UXTH, UXTW* on page C8-4466

SVE Integer dot product

The Integer dot product instructions delimit the source vectors into groups of four 8-bit or 16-bit integer elements. Within each group of four elements, the elements in the first source vector are multiplied by the corresponding elements in the second source vector. The resulting widened products are summed and added to the 32-bit or 64-bit element of the accumulator and destination vector that aligns with the group of four elements in the first source vector.

The indexed forms of these instructions specify a single, numbered, group of four elements within each 128-bit segment of the second source vector as the multiplier for all the groups of four elements within the corresponding 128-bit segment of the first source vector.

Table C3-118 Integer dot product instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SDOT	Signed dot product by vector	*SDOT (vectors)* on page C8-3884
	Signed dot product by indexed elements	*SDOT (indexed)* on page C8-3882
SUDOT	Signed by unsigned integer dot product by indexed elements	*SUDOT* on page C8-4250
UDOT	Unsigned dot product by vector	*UDOT (vectors)* on page C8-4304
	Unsigned dot product by indexed elements	*UDOT (indexed)* on page C8-4302
USDOT	Unsigned by signed integer dot product	*USDOT (vectors)* on page C8-4444
	Unsigned by signed integer dot product by indexed elements	*USDOT (indexed)* on page C8-4442

SVE Integer matrix multiply operations

The Integer matrix multiply instructions facilitate matrix multiplication and include integer matrix multiply-accumulate instructions.

The matrix multiply-accumulate instructions delimit source and destination vectors into segments. Within each segment:

- The first source vector 2x8 8-bit matrix is organized in row-by-row order.
- The second source vector 8x2 8-bit matrix is organized in a column-by-column order.
- The destination vector 2x2 32-bit matrix is organized in row-by-row order.

One matrix multiplication is performed per vector segment of 128 bits and accumulated into the destination vector segment.

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Table C3-119 Integer matrix multiply operations

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SMMLA	Widening signed 8-bit integer matrix multiply-accumulate into 2x2 matrix	*SMMLA* on page C8-3939
UMMLA	Widening unsigned 8-bit integer matrix multiply-accumulate into 2x2 matrix	*UMMLA* on page C8-4344
USMMLA	Widening mixed sign 8-bit integer matrix multiply-accumulate into 2x2 matrix	*USMMLA* on page C8-4450

SVE Integer comparison

The Integer comparison instructions compare *Active elements* in the first source vector with the corresponding elements in a second vector or with an immediate value. The Boolean result of each comparison is placed in the corresponding element of the destination predicate. *Inactive elements* in the destination predicate register are set to FALSE. All integer comparisons set the N, Z, and C condition flags based on the predicate result, and set the V flag to zero.

The wide element variants of the compare instructions allow a packed vector of narrower elements to be compared with wider 64-bit elements. These instructions treat the second source vector as having a fixed 64-bit doubleword element size and compare each narrow element of the first source vector with the corresponding vertically-aligned wide element of the second source vector. For example, if the first source vector contained 8-bit byte elements, then 8-bit element[0] to element[7] of the first source vector are compared with 64-bit element[0] of the second source vector, 8-bit element[8] to element[15] with 64-bit element[1], and so on. All 64 bits of the wide elements are significant for the comparison, with the narrow elements being sign-extended or zero-extended to 64 bits as appropriate for the type of comparison.

Table C3-120 Integer comparison instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
CMPEQ	Compare signed equal to immediate	CMP<cc> (immediate) *Equal* on page C8-3084
	Compare signed equal to wide elements	CMP<cc> (wide elements) *Equal* on page C8-3094
	Compare signed equal to vector	CMP<cc> (vectors) *Equal* on page C8-3090
CMPGE	Compare signed greater than or equal to immediate	CMP<cc> (immediate) *Greater than or equal* on page C8-3085
	Compare signed greater than or equal to wide elements	CMP<cc> (wide elements) *Greater than or equal* on page C8-3095
	Compare signed greater than or equal to vector	CMP<cc> (vectors) *Greater than or equal* on page C8-3091
CMPGT	Compare signed greater than immediate	CMP<cc> (immediate) *Greater than* on page C8-3084
	Compare signed greater than wide elements	CMP<cc> (wide elements) *Greater than* on page C8-3094
	Compare signed greater than vector	CMP<cc> (vectors) *Greater than* on page C8-3090
CMPHI	Compare unsigned higher than immediate	CMP<cc> (immediate) *Higher* on page C8-3085
	Compare unsigned higher than wide elements	CMP<cc> (wide elements) *Higher* on page C8-3095
	Compare unsigned higher than vector	CMP<cc> (vectors) *Higher* on page C8-3091

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Table C3-120 Integer comparison instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
CMPHS	Compare unsigned higher than or same as immediate	CMP<cc> (immediate) *Higher or same* on page C8-3085
	Compare unsigned higher than or same as wide elements	CMP<cc> (wide elements) *Higher or same* on page C8-3095
	Compare unsigned higher than or same as vector	CMP<cc> (vectors) *Higher or same* on page C8-3091
CMPLE	Compare signed less than or equal to immediate	CMP<cc> (immediate) *Less than or equal* on page C8-3086
	Compare signed less than or equal to wide elements	CMP<cc> (wide elements) *Less than or equal* on page C8-3096
	Compare signed less than or equal to vector	*CMPLE (vectors)* on page C8-3100
CMPLO	Compare unsigned lower than immediate	CMP<cc> (immediate) *Lower* on page C8-3086
	Compare unsigned lower than 64-bit wide elements	CMP<cc> (wide elements) *Lower* on page C8-3097
	Compare unsigned lower than vector	*CMPLO (vectors)* on page C8-3102
CMPLS	Compare unsigned lower or same as immediate	CMP<cc> (immediate) *Lower or same* on page C8-3087
	Compare unsigned lower or same as wide elements	CMP<cc> (wide elements) *Lower or same* on page C8-3097
	Compare unsigned lower or same as vector	*CMPLS (vectors)* on page C8-3104
CMPLT	Compare signed less than immediate	CMP<cc> (immediate) *Less than* on page C8-3086
	Compare signed less than wide elements	CMP<cc> (wide elements) *Less than* on page C8-3096
	Compare signed less than vector	*CMPLT (vectors)* on page C8-3106
CMPNE	Compare not equal to immediate	CMP<cc> (immediate) *Not equal* on page C8-3087
	Compare not equal to wide elements	CMP<cc> (wide elements) *Not equal* on page C8-3097
	Compare not equal to vector	CMP<cc> (vectors) *Not equal* on page C8-3092

SVE Vector address calculation

The Vector address calculation instructions compute vectors of addresses and addresses of vectors. This includes instructions to add a multiple of the current vector length or predicate register length, in bytes, to a general-purpose register.

The ADR instruction is an integer arithmetic operation that is used to calculate a vector of 64-bit or 32-bit addresses.

The ADR destination vector elements are computed by the addition of the corresponding elements in the source vectors, with an optional sign or zero extension and optional bitwise left shift of 1-3 bits applied to the final operands. This can be considered as the addition of a vector base and a scaled vector index.

The ADR instruction computes a vector of 32-bit addresses by the addition of a 32-bit base and a scaled 32-bit unsigned index.The ADR instruction computes a vector of 64-bit addresses by one of:

- Addition of a 64-bit base and a scaled 64-bit unsigned index.
- Addition of a 64-bit base and a scaled, zero-extended 32-bit index.

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- Addition of a 64-bit base and a scaled, sign-extended 32-bit index.

Table C3-121 Vector address calculation instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ADDPL	Add multiple of predicate register length, in bytes, to scalar register	*ADDPL* on page C8-2964
ADDVL	Add multiple of vector length, in bytes, to scalar register	*ADDVL* on page C8-2965
ADR	Compute vector of addresses	*ADR* on page C8-2966
RDVL	Read multiple of vector register length, in bytes, to scalar register	*RDVL* on page C8-3826

SVE Bitwise logical operations

The Bitwise logical operations instructions perform bitwise logical operations on vectors. Where operations are unpredicated, the operations are independent of the element size.

Table C3-122 Bitwise logical operations

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
AND	Bitwise AND vectors (predicated)	*AND (vectors, predicated)* on page C8-2979
	Bitwise AND vectors (unpredicated)	*AND (vectors, unpredicated)* on page C8-2981
	Bitwise AND with immediate	*AND (immediate)* on page C8-2975
BIC	Bitwise clear with vector (predicated)	*BIC (vectors, predicated)* on page C8-3029
	Bitwise clear with vector (unpredicated)	*BIC (vectors, unpredicated)* on page C8-3031
	Bitwise clear using immediate	*BIC (immediate)* on page C8-3025
DUPM	Broadcast bitmask immediate to vector (unpredicated)	*DUPM* on page C8-3143
EON	Bitwise exclusive OR with inverted immediate	*EON* on page C8-3145
EOR	Bitwise exclusive OR vectors (predicated)	*EOR (vectors, predicated)* on page C8-3151
	Bitwise exclusive OR vectors (unpredicated)	*EOR (vectors, unpredicated)* on page C8-3153
	Bitwise exclusive OR with immediate	*EOR (immediate)* on page C8-3147
MOV	Move bitmask immediate to vector	*MOV* on page C8-3687
	Move vector register	*MOV (vector, unpredicated)* on page C8-3707
NOT	Bitwise invert vector	*NOT (vector)* on page C8-3739
ORN	Bitwise OR with inverted immediate	*ORN (immediate)* on page C8-3742
ORR	Bitwise OR vectors (predicated)	*ORR (vectors, predicated)* on page C8-3752
	Bitwise OR vectors (unpredicated)	*ORR (vectors, unpredicated)* on page C8-3754
	Bitwise OR with immediate	*ORR (immediate)* on page C8-3748

SVE Bitwise shift, reverse, and count

Bitwise shifts, reversals, and counts within vector elements.

Shift counts saturate at the number of bits per element, rather than being used modulo the element size. If modulo behavior is required, then the modulus must be computed separately.

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The wide element variants of the bitwise shift instructions allow a packed vector of narrower elements to be shifted by wider 64-bit shift amounts. These instructions treat the second source vector as having a fixed 64-bit doubleword element size and shift each narrow element of the first source vector by the corresponding vertically-aligned wide element of the second source vector. For example, if the first source vector contained 8-bit byte elements, then 8-bitelement[0] to element[7] of the first vector are shifted by 64-bit element[0] of the second source vector, 8-bit element [8] to element[15] by 64-bit element[1], and so on. All 64 bits of the wide shift amount are significant.

Table C3-123 Bitwise shift, reverse, and count instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ASR	Arithmetic shift right by immediate (predicated)	*ASR (immediate, predicated)* on page C8-2986
	Arithmetic shift right by immediate (unpredicated)	*ASR (immediate, unpredicated)* on page C8-2988
	Arithmetic shift right by wide elements (predicated)	*ASR (wide elements, predicated)* on page C8-2992
	Arithmetic shift right by wide elements (unpredicated)	*ASR (wide elements, unpredicated)* on page C8-2994
	Arithmetic shift right by vector	*ASR (vectors)* on page C8-2990
ASRD	Arithmetic shift right for divide by immediate	*ASRD* on page C8-2996
ASRR	Reversed arithmetic shift right by vector	*ASRR* on page C8-2998
CLS	Count leading sign bits	*CLS* on page C8-3075
CLZ	Count leading zero bits	*CLZ* on page C8-3077
CNT	Count nonzero bits	*CNT* on page C8-3110
LSL	Logical shift left by immediate (predicated)	*LSL (immediate, predicated)* on page C8-3649
	Logical shift left by immediate (unpredicated)	*LSL (immediate, unpredicated)* on page C8-3651
	Logical shift left by wide elements (predicated)	*LSL (wide elements, predicated)* on page C8-3655
	Logical shift left by wide elements (unpredicated)	*LSL (wide elements, unpredicated)* on page C8-3657
	Logical shift left by vector	*LSL (vectors)* on page C8-3653
LSLR	Reversed logical shift left by vector	*LSLR* on page C8-3659
LSR	Logical shift right by immediate (predicated)	*LSR (immediate, predicated)* on page C8-3661
	Logical shift right by immediate (unpredicated)	*LSR (immediate, unpredicated)* on page C8-3663
	Logical shift right by wide elements (predicated)	*LSR (wide elements, predicated)* on page C8-3667
	Logical shift right by wide elements (unpredicated)	*LSR (wide elements, unpredicated)* on page C8-3669
	Logical shift right by vector	*LSR (vectors)* on page C8-3665
LSRR	Reversed logical shift right by vector	*LSRR* on page C8-3671
RBIT	Reverse bits	*RBIT* on page C8-3821

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Floating-point operations

The following instructions operate on floating-point data within a vector.

SVE Floating-point arithmetic

The Floating-point arithmetic instructions perform arithmetic operations on vectors containing floating-point element values.

Table C3-124 Floating-point arithmetic instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FABD	Floating-point absolute difference	*FABD* on page C8-3166
FABS	Floating-point absolute value	*FABS* on page C8-3168
FADD	Floating-point add (immediate)	*FADD (immediate)* on page C8-3174
	Floating-point add (predicated)	*FADD (vectors, predicated)* on page C8-3176
	Floating-point add (unpredicated)	*FADD (vectors, unpredicated)* on page C8-3178
FDIV	Floating-point divide	*FDIV* on page C8-3220
FDIVR	Floating-point reversed divide	*FDIVR* on page C8-3222
FMAX	Floating-point maximum with immediate	*FMAX (immediate)* on page C8-3231
	Floating-point maximum vectors	*FMAX (vectors)* on page C8-3233
FMAXNM	Floating-point maximum number with immediate	*FMAXNM (immediate)* on page C8-3235
	Floating-point maximum number vectors	*FMAXNM (vectors)* on page C8-3237
FMIN	Floating-point minimum with immediate	*FMIN (immediate)* on page C8-3245
	Floating-point minimum vectors	*FMIN (vectors)* on page C8-3247
FMINNM	Floating-point minimum number with immediate	*FMINNM (immediate)* on page C8-3249
	Floating-point minimum number vectors	*FMINNM (vectors)* on page C8-3251
FMUL	Floating-point multiply by immediate	*FMUL (immediate)* on page C8-3294
	Floating-point multiply vectors (predicated)	*FMUL (vectors, predicated)* on page C8-3298
	Floating-point multiply vectors (unpredicated)	*FMUL (vectors, unpredicated)* on page C8-3300
FMULX	Floating-point multiply-extended	*FMULX* on page C8-3301
FNEG	Floating-point negate	*FNEG* on page C8-3303
FRECPE	Floating-point reciprocal estimate	*FRECPE* on page C8-3313
FRECPS	Floating-point reciprocal step	*FRECPS* on page C8-3314
FRECPX	Floating-point reciprocal exponent	*FRECPX* on page C8-3315
FRSQRTE	Floating-point reciprocal square root estimate	*FRSQRTE* on page C8-3321
FRSQRTS	Floating-point reciprocal square root step	*FRSQRTS* on page C8-3322
FSCALE	Floating-point adjust exponent by vector	*FSCALE* on page C8-3323
FSQRT	Floating-point square root	*FSQRT* on page C8-3325

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Table C3-124 Floating-point arithmetic instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FSUB	Floating-point subtract immediate	*FSUB (immediate)* on page C8-3327
	Floating-point subtract vectors (predicated)	*FSUB (vectors, predicated)* on page C8-3329
	Floating-point subtract vectors (unpredicated)	*FSUB (vectors, unpredicated)* on page C8-3331
FSUBR	Floating-point reversed subtract from immediate	*FSUBR (immediate)* on page C8-3332
	Floating-point reversed subtract vectors	*FSUBR (vectors)* on page C8-3334

SVE Floating-point multiply accumulate

The Floating-point multiply accumulate instructions perform floating-point fused multiply-add or multiply-subtract operations and their negated forms. There are two groups of these instructions, as follows:

- Instructions where the result of the operation is written to the addend register.
  - Supported instructions are: FMLA, FMLS, FNMLA, FNMLS.
- Instructions where the result of the operation is written to the multiplicand register.
  - Supported instructions are: FMAD, FMSB, FNMAD, FNMSB.

Table C3-125 Floating-point multiply accumulate instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FMLA	Floating-point fused multiply-add vectors, writing to the addend	*FMLA (indexed)* on page C8-3259 *FMLA (vectors)* on page C8-3262
FMLS	Floating-point fused multiply-subtract vectors, writing to the addend	*FMLS (indexed)* on page C8-3272 *FMLS (vectors)* on page C8-3275
FNMLA	Floating-point negated fused multiply-add vectors, writing to the addend	*FMMLA* on page C8-3285
FNMLS	Floating-point negated fused multiply-subtract vectors, writing to the addend	*FNMLS* on page C8-3309
FMAD	Floating-point fused multiply-add vectors, writing to the multiplicand	*FMAD* on page C8-3229
FMSB	Floating-point fused multiply-subtract vectors, writing to the multiplicand	*FMLSLB (indexed)* on page C8-3277 *FMLSLB (vectors)* on page C8-3279
FNMAD	Floating-point negated fused multiply-add vectors, writing to the multiplicand	*FNMAD* on page C8-3305
FNMSB	Floating-point negated fused multiply-subtract vectors, writing to the multiplicand	*FNMSB* on page C8-3311

SVE Floating-point complex arithmetic

The Floating-point complex arithmetic instructions perform arithmetic on vectors containing floating-point complex numbers as interleaved pairs of elements, where the even-numbered elements contain the real components and the odd-numbered elements contain the imaginary components.

The FCADD instructions rotate the complex numbers in the second source vector by 90 degrees or 270 degrees in the direction from the positive real axis towards the positive imaginary axis, when considered in polar representation, before adding active pairs of elements to the corresponding elements of the first source vector in a destructive manner.

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The FCMLA instructions perform a transformation of the operands to allow the creation of multiply-add or multiply-subtract operations on complex numbers by combining two of the instructions. The transformations performed are as follows:

- The complex numbers in the second source vector, considered in polar form, are rotated by 0 degrees or 180 degrees before multiplying by the duplicated real components of the first source vector.
- The complex numbers in the second source vector, considered in polar form, are rotated by 90 degrees or 270 degrees before multiplying by the duplicated imaginary components of the first source vector.

The resulting products are then added to the corresponding components of the destination and addend vector, without intermediate rounding.

Two FCMLA instructions can be used as follows:

```
FCMLA Zda.S, Pg/M, Zn.S, Zm.S, #A
...
FCMLA Zda.S, Pg/M, Zn.S, Zm.S, #B
```

For example, some meaningful combinations of A and B are:

- A=0, B=90. In this case, the two vectors of complex numbers in Zn and Zm are multiplied and the products are added to the complex numbers in Zda.
- A=0, B=270. In this case, the conjugates of the complex numbers in Zn are multiplied by the complex numbers in Zm and the products are added to the complex numbers in Zda.
- A=180, B=270. In this case, the two vectors of complex numbers in Zn and Zm are multiplied and the products are subtracted from the complex numbers in Zda.
- A=180, B=90. In this case, the conjugates of the complex numbers in Zn are multiplied by the complex numbers in Zm and the products are subtracted from the complex numbers in Zda.

Note

The lack of intermediate rounding can give unexpected results in certain cases relative to a traditional sequence of independent multiply, add, and subtract instructions.

In addition, when using these instructions, the behavior of calculations such as (∞+∞i) multiplied by (0+i) is (NaN+NaNi), rather than the result expected by ISO C, which is complex. The expectation is that these instructions are only used in situations where the effect of differences in the rounding and handling of infinities are not material to the calculation.

Table C3-126 Floating-point complex arithmetic instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FCADD	Floating-point complex add with rotate	*FCADD* on page C8-3184
FCMLA	Floating-point complex multiply-add with rotate	*FCMLA (vectors)* on page C8-3196

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SVE Floating-point rounding and conversion

The Floating-point rounding and conversion instructions change floating-point size and precision, round floating-point to integral floating-point with explicit rounding mode, and convert floating-point to or from integer format.

Table C3-127 Floating-point rounding and conversion instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
BFCVT	Floating-point down convert to BFloat16 format	*BFCVT* on page C8-3006
BFCVTNT	Floating-point down convert and narrow to BFloat16 format (top, predicated)	*BFCVTNT* on page C8-3008
FCVT	Floating-point convert precision	*FCVT* on page C8-3202
FCVTZS	Floating-point convert to signed integer, rounding toward zero	*FCVTZS* on page C8-3212
FCVTZU	Floating-point convert to unsigned integer, rounding toward zero	*FCVTZU* on page C8-3216
FRINTA	Floating-point round to integral value, to nearest with ties away from zero	FRINT<r> *Nearest with ties to away* on page C8-3318
FRINTI	Floating-point round to integral value, using the current rounding mode	FRINT<r> *Current mode* on page C8-3317
FRINTM	Floating-point round to integral value, toward minus infinity	FRINT<r> *Toward minus infinity* on page C8-3319
FRINTN	Floating-point round to integral value, to nearest with ties to even	FRINT<r> *Nearest with ties to even* on page C8-3318
FRINTP	Floating-point round to integral value, toward plus infinity	FRINT<r> *Toward plus infinity* on page C8-3319
FRINTX	Floating-point round to integral value exact, using the current rounding mode	FRINT<r> *Current mode signalling inexact* on page C8-3317
FRINTZ	Floating-point round to integral value, toward zero	FRINT<r> *Toward zero* on page C8-3318
SCVTF	Signed integer convert to floating-point	*SCVTF* on page C8-3874
UCVTF	Unsigned integer convert to floating-point	*UCVTF* on page C8-4294

SVE Floating-point comparisons

The Floating-point comparison instructions compare active floating-point element values in the first source vector with corresponding elements in the second vector or with the immediate value +0.0. The Boolean result of each comparison is placed in the corresponding element of the destination predicate. *Inactive elements* in the destination predicate register are set to FALSE. Floating-point vector comparisons do not set the condition flags.

Table C3-128 Floating-point comparison instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FACGE	Floating-point absolute compare greater than or equal	FAC<cc> - *Greater than or equal* on page C8-3170
FACGT	Floating-point absolute compare greater than	FAC<cc> - *Greater than* on page C8-3170
FACLE	Floating-point absolute compare less than or equal	*FACLE* on page C8-3172

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Table C3-128 Floating-point comparison instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FACLT	Floating-point absolute compare less than	*FACLT* on page C8-3173
FCMEQ	Floating-point compare equal to zero	FCM<cc> (zero) - *Equal* on page C8-3189
	Floating-point compare equal to vector	FCM<cc> (vectors) - *Equal* on page C8-3186
FCMGE	Floating-point compare greater than or equal to zero	FCM<cc> (zero) - *Greater than or equal* on page C8-3189
	Floating-point compare greater than or equal to vector	FCM<cc> (vectors) - *Greater than or equal* on page C8-3187
FCMGT	Floating-point compare greater than zero	FCM<cc> (zero) - *Greater than* on page C8-3189
	Floating-point compare greater than vector	FCM<cc> (vectors) - *Greater than* on page C8-3186
FCMLE	Floating-point compare less than or equal to zero	FCM<cc> (zero) - *Less than or equal* on page C8-3190
	Floating-point compare less than or equal to vector	*FCMLE (vectors)* on page C8-3198
FCMLT	Floating-point compare less than zero	FCM<cc> (zero) - *Less than* on page C8-3190
	Floating-point compare less than vector	*FCMLT (vectors)* on page C8-3199
FCMNE	Floating-point compare not equal to zero	FCM<cc> (zero) - *Not equal* on page C8-3191
	Floating-point compare not equal to vector	FCM<cc> (vectors) - *Not equal* on page C8-3187
FCMUO	Floating-point unordered vectors	FCM<cc> (vectors) - *Unordered* on page C8-3187

SVE Floating-point transcendental acceleration

The Floating-point transcendental instructions accelerate calculations of sine, cosine, and exponential functions for vectors containing floating-point element values.

The trigonometric instructions accelerate the calculation of a polynomial series approximation for the sine and cosine functions. The exponential instruction accelerates the polynomial series calculation of the exponential function.

Table C3-129 Floating-point transcendental instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FTMAD	Floating-point trigonometric multiply-add coefficient	*FTMAD* on page C8-3336
FTSMUL	Floating-point trigonometric starting value	*FTSMUL* on page C8-3338
FTSSEL	Floating-point trigonometric select coefficient	*FTSSEL* on page C8-3340
FEXPA	Floating-point exponential accelerator	*FEXPA* on page C8-3225

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SVE Floating-point indexed multiples

The Floating-point indexed multiples instructions multiply all floating-point elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the single numbered element within the corresponding segment of the second source vector.

For the FMLA and FMLS instructions, the products are destructively added or subtracted from the corresponding elements of the addend and destination vector, without intermediate rounding.

Table C3-130 Floating-point indexed multiples instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FMLA	Floating-point fused multiply-add by indexed elements	*FMLA (indexed)* on page C8-3259
FMLS	Floating-point fused multiply-subtract by indexed elements	*FMLS (indexed)* on page C8-3272
FMUL	Floating-point multiply by indexed elements	*FMUL (indexed)* on page C8-3296

SVE Floating-point matrix multiply operations

The Floating-point matrix multiply instructions facilitate matrix multiplication and include floating-point matrix multiply-accumulate instructions, and companion instructions that support data rearrangements in vector registers as required by the double-precision matrix multiply-accumulate instructions.

The matrix multiply-accumulate instructions delimit source and destination vectors into segments. Within each segment:

- The first source vector 2x2 matrix is organized in row-by-row order.
- The second source vector 2x2 matrix is organized in a column-by-column order.
- The destination vector 2x2 matrix is organized in row-by-row order.

One matrix multiplication is performed per vector segment and accumulated into the destination vector segment. For the double-precision matrix multiply-accumulate instructions, the vector segment length and minimum vector length is 256 bits. Double-precision matrix multiply-accumulate instructions are not supported when the vector length is 128 bits. For the single-precision matrix multiply-accumulate instruction, the vector segment length is 128 bits.

The floating-point matrix multiply-accumulate instructions strictly define the order of accumulations, and the multiplications and additions are not fused, so intermediate rounding is performed after every multiplication and every addition.

The following table shows the floating-point matrix multiplication instructions and companion instructions that are supported if ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.F64MM is 1:

Table C3-131 Floating-point matrix multiply instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FMMLA	Floating-point matrix multiply-accumulate into 2x2 matrix (double-precision)	*FMMLA* on page C8-3285
LD1ROB	Contiguous load and replicate thirty-two bytes, scalar plus scalar	*LD1ROB (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3416
	Contiguous load and replicate thirty-two bytes, scalar plus immediate	*LD1ROB (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3414
LD1ROD	Contiguous load and replicate four doublewords, scalar plus scalar	*LD1ROD (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3420
	Contiguous load and replicate four doublewords, scalar plus immediate	*LD1ROD (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3418

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Table C3-131 Floating-point matrix multiply instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LD1ROH	Contiguous load and replicate sixteen halfwords, scalar plus scalar	*LD1ROH (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3424
	Contiguous load and replicate sixteen halfwords, scalar plus immediate	*LD1ROH (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3422
LD1ROW	Contiguous load and replicate eight words, scalar plus scalar	*LD1ROW (scalar plus scalar)* on page C8-3428
	Contiguous load and replicate eight words, scalar plus immediate	*LD1ROW (scalar plus immediate)* on page C8-3426
TRN1, TRN2	Interleave even or odd 128-bit elements from two vectors	*TRN1, TRN2 (vectors)* on page C8-4265
UZP1, UZP2	Concatenate even or odd 128-bit elements from two vectors	*UZP1, UZP2 (vectors)* on page C8-4471
ZIP1, ZIP2	Interleave 128-bit elements from two half vectors	*ZIP1, ZIP2 (vectors)* on page C8-4499

The following table shows the floating-point matrix multiplication instructions and companion instructions that are supported if ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.F32MM is 1:

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FMMLA	Floating-point matrix multiply-accumulate into 2x2 matrix (single-precision)	*FMMLA* on page C8-3285

SVE BFloat16 floating-point multiply-add

The BFloat16 floating-point multiply-add instructions perform an implicit conversion of the bottom (even-numbered) or top (odd-numbered) BFloat16 source elements to IEEE 754 single-precision floating-point format before performing a fused multiply-add without intermediate rounding to the overlapping single-precision destination element. These instructions follow the normal floating-point behaviors that apply to single-precision arithmetic, controlled by the Effective value of the FPCR, and captured in the FPSR cumulative exception bits.

Table C3-132 SVE BFloat16 floating-point multiply-add instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
BFMLALB	BFloat16 floating-point widening multiply accumulate long bottom (vector and indexed forms)	*BFMLALB (vectors)* on page C8-3015
		BFMLALB (indexed) on page C8-3013
BFMLALT	BFloat16 floating-point widening multiply accumulate long top (vector and indexed forms)	*BFMLALT (vectors)* on page C8-3019
		BFMLALT (indexed) on page C8-3017

SVE BFloat16 floating-point dot product

The BFloat16 floating-point dot product instruction, BFDOT, performs an implicit conversion of vectors of BF16 input values to IEEE 754 single-precision floating-point format.

The BFloat16 dot product instructions delimit their source vectors into pairs of BFloat16 elements.

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If FEAT_EBF16 is not implemented or FPCR.EBF is 0, irrespective of the other control bits in the FPCR, a BFDOT instruction:

- Performs an unfused, widening sum-of-products of each pair of adjacent BFloat16 elements in the first source vector with the corresponding or indexed pair in the second source vector. The intermediate single-precision products are rounded before they are summed, and the intermediate sum is rounded before accumulation into the single-precision destination element that overlaps with the corresponding pair of BFloat16 elements in the first source vector.
- Uses the non-IEEE 754 Round-to-Odd rounding mode, which forces bit 0 of an inexact result to 1, and rounds an overflow to an appropriately signed Infinity.
- Does not modify the FPSR cumulative exception bits.
- Disables trapped floating-point exceptions, as if the FPCR trap enable bits are all zero.
- Flushes denormalized inputs and results to zero, as if FPCR.FIZ and FPCR.FIZ are 0.
- Generates only the default NaN, as if FPCR.DN is 1.

If FEAT_EBF16 is implemented and FPCR.EBF is 1, a BFDOT instruction:

- Performs a fused, widening sum-of-products of each pair of adjacent BFloat16 elements in the first source vector with the corresponding or indexed pair in the second source vector. The intermediate single-precision products are not rounded before they are summed, but the intermediate sum is rounded before accumulation into the single-precision destination element that overlaps with the corresponding pair of BFloat16 elements in the first source vector.
- Generates only the default NaN, as if FPCR.DN is 1.
- Follows all other floating-point behaviors that apply to single-precision arithmetic, as controlled by the Effective value of the FPCR in the current execution mode, and captured in the FPSR cumulative exception bits.

Table C3-133 SVE BFloat16 floating-point dot product instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
BFDOT	BFloat16 floating-point dot product (vector and indexed forms)	*BFDOT (vectors)* on page C8-3011
		BFDOT (indexed) on page C8-3009

SVE BFloat16 floating-point matrix multiply

The BFloat16 floating-point matrix multiply instruction, BFMMLA, delimits source and destination vectors into 128-bit segments. Within each segment:

- The first source vector 2x4 BF16 matrix is organized in row-by-row order.
- The second source vector 4x2 BF16 matrix is organized in a column-by-column order.
- The destination vector 2x2 single-precision matrix is organized in row-by-row order.

One matrix multiplication is performed per source vector segment and accumulated into the corresponding destination vector segment. This corresponds to accumulating two 2-way BFloat16 widening dot products into each single-precision destination element, following the numeric behaviors described for BFDOT instruction in *SVE BFloat16 floating-point dot product* on page C3-345.

Table C3-134 SVE BFloat16 floating-point matrix multiply instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
BFMMLA	BFloat16 floating-point matrix multiply-accumulate	*BFMMLA* on page C8-3021

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SVE BFloat16 floating-point convert

The BFloat16 floating-point convert instructions perform accurately rounded down-conversion of IEEE 754 single-precision source vector elements to BFloat16 format.

The BFCVT instruction places its BFloat16 results in the bottom or even-numbered 16-bit elements of the destination vector, and sets the top or odd-numbered elements to zero.

The BFCVTNT instruction places its BFloat16 results in the top or odd-numbered 16-bit elements of the destination vector, leaving the bottom or even-numbered elements unchanged.

These instructions follow the normal floating-point behaviors that apply to single-precision arithmetic, controlled by the Effective value of the FPCR, and captured in the FPSR cumulative exception bits.

Table C3-135 SVE BFloat16 floating-point convert instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
BFCVT	Floating-point down convert to BFloat16 format (predicated)	*BFCVT* on page C8-3006
BFCVTNT	Floating-point down convert and narrow to BFloat16 (top, predicated)	*BFCVTNT* on page C8-3008

Predicate operations

The Predicate instructions perform operations that manipulate the predicate registers.

Some of these instructions are insensitive to the predicate element size and specify an explicit byte element size qualifier, .B, but an assembler must accept any qualifier, or none.

SVE Predicate initialization

The Predicate initialization instructions initialize predicate elements.Predicate elements can be initialized to be FALSE, or to be TRUE when their element number is less than:

- A fixed number of elements from the following range: VL1-VL8, VL16, VL32, VL64, VL128 or VL256.
- The largest power of two elements, POW2.
- The largest multiple of three or four elements, MUL3 or MUL4.
- The number of accessible elements, ALL, which is implicitly a multiple of two.

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate a predicate with values that are all FALSE and do not cause an Undefined Instruction exception.

Table C3-136 Predicate initialization instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
PFALSE	Set all predicate elements to FALSE	*PFALSE* on page C8-3760
PTRUE	Initialize predicate elements from named constraint	*PTRUE* on page C8-3809
PTRUES	Initialize predicate elements from named constraint, setting the condition flags	*PTRUES* on page C8-3811

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SVE Predicate move operations

The Predicate move instructions operate on all bits of the predicate registers, implying a fixed, 1-bit predicate element size. The flag-setting variants set the N, Z, and C condition flags based on the predicate result, and set the V flag to zero. Because these instructions operate with a fixed, 1-bit element size, the *Governing predicate* for the flag-setting variants should be in the canonical form for a predicate element size in order to generate a meaningful set of condition flags for that element size.

Table C3-137 Predicate move instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SEL	Select predicate elements from two predicates	*SEL (predicates)* on page C8-3886
MOV	Move predicate elements (predicated, merging)	*MOV (predicate, predicated, merging)* on page C8-3696
	Move predicate elements (predicated, zeroing)	*MOV (predicate, predicated, zeroing)* on page C8-3697
	Move predicate elements (unpredicated)	*MOV* on page C8-3689
MOVS	Move predicate elements, setting the condition flags (predicated)	*MOVS (predicated)* on page C8-3711
	Move predicate elements, setting the condition flags (unpredicated)	*MOVS (unpredicated)* on page C8-3712

SVE Predicate logical operations

The Predicate logical operation instructions perform bitwise logical operations on predicate registers that operate on all bits of the register, implying a fixed, 1-bit predicate element size. The flag-setting variants set the N, Z, and C condition flags based on the predicate result, and set the V flag to zero. Inactive elements in the destination Predicate register are set to zero, except for PTEST which does not specify a destination register. Because these instructions operate with a fixed, 1-bit element size, the *Governing predicate* for the flag-setting variants should be in the canonical form for a predicate element size in order to generate a meaningful set of condition flags for that element size.

Table C3-138 Predicate logical operation instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
AND	Bitwise AND predicates	*AND (predicates)* on page C8-2977
ANDS	Bitwise AND predicates, setting the condition flags	*ANDS* on page C8-2982
BIC	Bitwise clear predicates	*BIC (predicates)* on page C8-3027
BICS	Bitwise clear predicates, setting the condition flags	*BICS* on page C8-3032
EOR	Bitwise exclusive OR predicates	*EOR (predicates)* on page C8-3149
EORS	Bitwise exclusive OR predicates, setting the condition flags	*EORS* on page C8-3158
NAND	Bitwise NAND predicates	*NAND* on page C8-3724
NANDS	Bitwise NAND predicates, setting the condition flags	*NANDS* on page C8-3726
NOR	Bitwise NOR predicates	*NOR* on page C8-3734
NORS	Bitwise NOR predicates, setting the condition flags	*NORS* on page C8-3736
NOT	Bitwise invert predicate	*NOT (predicate)* on page C8-3738
NOTS	Bitwise invert predicate, setting the condition flags	*NOTS* on page C8-3741

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Table C3-138 Predicate logical operation instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ORN	Bitwise OR inverted predicate	*ORN (predicates)* on page C8-3744
ORNS	Bitwise OR inverted predicate, setting the condition flags	*ORNS* on page C8-3746
ORR	Bitwise OR predicates	*ORR (predicates)* on page C8-3750
ORRS	Bitwise OR predicates, setting the condition flags	*ORRS* on page C8-3756
PTEST	Test predicate value, setting the condition flags	*PTEST* on page C8-3808

FFR predicate handling

The FFR predicate handling instructions work with SVE First-fault and Non-fault loads using the FFR to determine which elements have been successfully loaded and which remain to be loaded on a subsequent iteration.

The RDFFRS instruction sets the N, Z, and C condition flags based on the predicate result, and sets the V flag to zero. Because these instructions operate with a fixed, 1-bit element size, the *Governing predicate* for the RDFFRS instruction should be in the canonical form for a predicate element size in order to generate a meaningful set of condition flags for that element size.

Table C3-139 FFR predicate handling instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
RDFFR	Return predicate of successfully loaded elements (unpredicated)	*RDFFR (unpredicated)* on page C8-3824
	Return predicate of successfully loaded elements (predicated)	*RDFFR (predicated)* on page C8-3823
RDFFRS	Return predicate of successfully loaded elements, setting the condition flags (predicated)	*RDFFRS* on page C8-3825
SETFFR	Initialize the First-fault register to all TRUE	*SETFFR* on page C8-3890
WRFFR	Write a predicate register to the First-fault register	*WRFFR* on page C8-4494

Predicate counts

The Predicate count instructions count either the number of Active predicate elements that are set to TRUE, or the number of elements implied by a named predicate constraint. The count can be placed in a general-purpose register, or used to increment or decrement a vector or general-purpose register.

Signed or unsigned saturating variants handle cases where, for example, an increment might cause a vectorized scalar loop index to overflow and therefore never satisfy a loop termination condition that compares it with a limit that is close to the maximum integer value.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of elements to:

- A fixed number of elements from the following range: VL1-VL8, VL16, VL32, VL64, VL128 or VL256.
- The largest power of two elements, POW2.
- The largest multiple of three or four elements, MUL3 or MUL4.
- The number of accessible elements, ALL, implicitly a multiple of two.

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Unspecified or out of range predicate constraint encodings generate a zero element count and do not cause an Undefined Instruction exception.

Table C3-140 Predicate count instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
CNTB	Set scalar to multiple of 8-bit predicate constraint element count	*CNTB, CNTD, CNTH, CNTW* on page C8-3112
CNTH	Set scalar to multiple of 16-bit predicate constraint element count	*CNTB, CNTD, CNTH, CNTW* on page C8-3112
CNTW	Set scalar to multiple of 32-bit predicate constraint element count	*CNTB, CNTD, CNTH, CNTW* on page C8-3112
CNTD	Set scalar to multiple of 64-bit predicate constraint element count	*CNTB, CNTD, CNTH, CNTW* on page C8-3112
CNTP	Set scalar to the number of Active predicate elements that are TRUE	*CNTP* on page C8-3115
DECB	Decrement scalar by multiple of 8-bit predicate constraint element count	*DECB, DECD, DECH, DECW (scalar)* on page C8-3128
DECH	Decrement scalar by multiple of 16-bit predicate constraint element count	*DECB, DECD, DECH, DECW (scalar)* on page C8-3128
	Decrement vector by multiple of 16-bit predicate constraint element count	*DECD, DECH, DECW (vector)* on page C8-3131
DECW	Decrement scalar by multiple of 32-bit predicate constraint element count	*DECB, DECD, DECH, DECW (scalar)* on page C8-3128
	Decrement vector by multiple of 32-bit predicate constraint element count	*DECD, DECH, DECW (vector)* on page C8-3131
DECD	Decrement scalar by multiple of 64-bit predicate constraint element count	*DECB, DECD, DECH, DECW (scalar)* on page C8-3128
	Decrement vector by multiple of 64-bit predicate constraint element count	*DECD, DECH, DECW (vector)* on page C8-3131
DECP	Decrement scalar by the number of predicate elements that are TRUE	*DECP (scalar)* on page C8-3134
	Decrement vector by the number of Active predicate elements that are TRUE	*DECP (vector)* on page C8-3135
INCB	Increment scalar by multiple of 8-bit predicate constraint element count	*INCB, INCD, INCH, INCW (scalar)* on page C8-3345
INCH	Increment scalar by multiple of 16-bit predicate constraint element count	*INCB, INCD, INCH, INCW (scalar)* on page C8-3345
	Increment vector by multiple of 16-bit predicate constraint element count	*INCD, INCH, INCW (vector)* on page C8-3348
INCW	Increment scalar by multiple of 32-bit predicate constraint element count	*INCB, INCD, INCH, INCW (scalar)* on page C8-3345
	Increment vector by multiple of 32-bit predicate constraint element count	*INCD, INCH, INCW (vector)* on page C8-3348
INCD	Increment scalar by multiple of 64-bit predicate constraint element count	*INCB, INCD, INCH, INCW (scalar)* on page C8-3345
	Increment vector by multiple of 64-bit predicate constraint element count	*INCD, INCH, INCW (vector)* on page C8-3348

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Table C3-140 Predicate count instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
INCP	Increment scalar by the number of predicate elements that are TRUE	*INCP (scalar)* on page C8-3351
	Increment vector by the number of predicate elements that are TRUE	*INCP (vector)* on page C8-3352
SQDECB	Signed saturating decrement scalar by multiple of 8-bit predicate constraint element count	*SQDECB* on page C8-3964
SQDECH	Signed saturating decrement scalar by multiple of 16-bit predicate constraint element count	*SQDECH (scalar)* on page C8-3970
	Signed saturating decrement vector by multiple of 16-bit predicate constraint element count	*SQDECH (vector)* on page C8-3972
SQDECW	Signed saturating decrement scalar by multiple of 32-bit predicate constraint element count	*SQDECW (scalar)* on page C8-3978
	Signed saturating decrement vector by multiple of 32-bit predicate constraint element count	*SQDECW (vector)* on page C8-3980
SQDECD	Signed saturating decrement scalar by multiple of 64-bit predicate constraint element count	*SQDECD (scalar)* on page C8-3966
	Signed saturating decrement vector by multiple of 64-bit predicate constraint element count	*SQDECD (vector)* on page C8-3968
SQDECP	Signed saturating decrement scalar the number of predicate elements that are TRUE	*SQDECP (scalar)* on page C8-3974
	Signed saturating decrement vector by the number of predicate elements that are TRUE	*SQDECP (vector)* on page C8-3976
SQINCB	Signed saturating increment scalar by multiple of 8-bit predicate constraint element count	*SQINCB* on page C8-4013
SQINCH	Signed saturating increment scalar by multiple of 16-bit predicate constraint element count	*SQINCH (scalar)* on page C8-4019
	Signed saturating increment vector by multiple of 16-bit predicate constraint element count	*SQINCH (vector)* on page C8-4021
SQINCW	Signed saturating increment scalar by multiple of 32-bit predicate constraint element count	*SQINCW (scalar)* on page C8-4027
	Signed saturating increment vector by multiple of 32-bit predicate constraint element count	*SQINCW (vector)* on page C8-4029
SQINCD	Signed saturating increment scalar by multiple of 64-bit predicate constraint element count	*SQINCD (scalar)* on page C8-4015
	Signed saturating increment vector by multiple of 64-bit predicate constraint element count	*SQINCD (vector)* on page C8-4017
SQINCP	Signed saturating increment scalar by the number of predicate elements that are TRUE	*SQINCP (scalar)* on page C8-4023
	Signed saturating increment vector by the number of predicate elements that are TRUE	*SQINCP (vector)* on page C8-4025

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Table C3-140 Predicate count instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
UQDECB	Unsigned saturating decrement scalar by multiple of 8-bit predicate constraint element count	*UQDECB* on page C8-4363
UQDECH	Unsigned saturating decrement scalar by multiple of 16-bit predicate constraint element count	*UQDECH (scalar)* on page C8-4369
	Unsigned saturating decrement vector by multiple of 16-bit predicate constraint element count	*UQDECH (vector)* on page C8-4371
UQDECW	Unsigned saturating decrement scalar by multiple of 32-bit predicate constraint element count	*UQDECW (scalar)* on page C8-4377
	Unsigned saturating decrement vector by multiple of 32-bit predicate constraint element count	*UQDECW (vector)* on page C8-4379
UQDECD	Unsigned saturating decrement scalar by multiple of 64-bit predicate constraint element count	*UQDECD (scalar)* on page C8-4365
	Unsigned saturating decrement vector by multiple of 64-bit predicate constraint element count	*UQDECD (vector)* on page C8-4367
UQDECP	Unsigned saturating decrement scalar by the number of predicate elements that are TRUE	*UQDECP (scalar)* on page C8-4373
	Unsigned saturating decrement vector by the number of predicate elements that are TRUE	*UQDECP (vector)* on page C8-4375
UQINCB	Unsigned saturating increment scalar by multiple of 8-bit predicate constraint element count	*UQINCB* on page C8-4381
UQINCH	Unsigned saturating increment scalar by multiple of 16-bit predicate constraint element count	*UQINCH (scalar)* on page C8-4387
	Unsigned saturating increment vector by multiple of 16-bit predicate constraint element count	*UQINCH (vector)* on page C8-4389
UQINCW	Unsigned saturating increment scalar by multiple of 32-bit predicate constraint element count	*UQINCW (scalar)* on page C8-4395
	Unsigned saturating increment vector by multiple of 32-bit predicate constraint element count	*UQINCW (vector)* on page C8-4397
UQINCD	Unsigned saturating increment scalar by multiple of 64-bit predicate constraint element count	*UQINCD (scalar)* on page C8-4383
	Unsigned saturating increment vector by multiple of 64-bit predicate constraint element count	*UQINCD (vector)* on page C8-4385
UQINCP	Unsigned saturating increment scalar by the number of predicate elements that are TRUE	*UQINCP (scalar)* on page C8-4391
	Unsigned saturating increment vector by the number of predicate elements that are TRUE	*UQINCP (vector)* on page C8-4393

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Loop control

These instructions control counted vector loops and vector loops with data-dependent termination conditions.These instructions create a loop partition predicate with *Active elements* set to TRUE up to the point where the loop should terminate, and FALSE thereafter. Two loop concepts are supported, simple loops and data-dependent loops.

Simple loops

An up-counting `WHILE` instruction that increments the value of the first scalar operand and compares the value with a second, fixed scalar operand. The instruction generates a destination predicate with all of the following characteristics:

- The predicate elements starting from the lowest numbered element are true while the comparison is true.
- The predicate elements thereafter, up to the highest numbered element, are false when the comparison becomes false.

All 32 bits or 64 bits of the scalar operands are significant for the purposes of comparison. The full 32-bit or 64-bit value of the first operand is incremented by 1 for each destination predicate element, irrespective of the element size. The first general-purpose register operand is not updated.

If all of the following occur, a comparison can never fail, resulting in an all-true predicate:

- The comparison includes an equality test.
- The second scalar operand is equal to the maximum integer value of the selected size and type of comparison.

The N, Z, C, and V condition flags are unconditionally set to control a subsequent conditional branch.

Table C3-141 Single loop instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`WHILELE`	While incrementing signed scalar less than or equal to scalar	*WHILELE* on page C8-4482
`WHILELO`	While incrementing unsigned scalar lower than scalar	*WHILELO* on page C8-4484
`WHILELS`	While incrementing unsigned scalar lower than or the same as scalar	*WHILELS* on page C8-4486
`WHILELT`	While incrementing signed scalar less than scalar	*WHILELT* on page C8-4488

Data-independent loops

For data-dependent termination conditions, it is necessary to convert the result of a vector comparison into a loop partition predicate. The new partition truncates the current vector partition immediately before or after the first active TRUE comparison. The N, Z, C, and V condition flags are optionally set to control a subsequent conditional branch.

The `BRKA` instructions set active destination predicate elements to TRUE up to and including the first active TRUE element in their source predicate register, setting subsequent elements to FALSE.

The `BRKB` instructions set active destination predicate elements to TRUE up to but excluding the first active TRUE element in their source predicate register, setting subsequent elements to FALSE.

The `BRKPA` and `BRKPB` instructions propagate the result of a previous `BRKB` or `BRKPB` instruction, by setting their destination predicate register to all FALSE if the *Last active element* of their first source predicate register is not TRUE, but otherwise generate the destination predicate from their second source predicate as described for the `BRKA` and `BRKB` instructions.

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The BRKN instructions propagate the result of a previous BRKB or BRKPB instruction by setting the destination predicate register to all FALSE if the *Last active element* of their first source predicate register is not TRUE, but otherwise leave the destination predicate unchanged. The destination and second source predicate must have been created by another instruction, such as RDFFR or WHILE.

Table C3-142 Data -independent loop instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
BRKA	Break after the first true condition	*BRKA* on page C8-3034
BRKAS	Break after the first true condition, setting the condition flags	*BRKAS* on page C8-3036
BRKB	Break before the first true condition	*BRKB* on page C8-3038
BRKBS	Break before the first true condition, setting the condition flags	*BRKBS* on page C8-3040
BRKN	Propagate break to next partition	*BRKN* on page C8-3042
BRKNS	Propagate break to next partition, setting the condition flags	*BRKNS* on page C8-3043
BRKPA	Break after the first true condition, propagating from previous partition	*BRKPA* on page C8-3044
BRKPAS	Break after the first true condition, propagating from previous partition, setting the condition flags	*BRKPAS* on page C8-3045
BRKPB	Break before the first true condition, propagating from the previous partition	*BRKPB* on page C8-3047
BRKPBS	Break before the first true condition, propagating from the previous partition, setting the condition flags	*BRKPBS* on page C8-3048

Serialized operations

The Serialized operation instructions permit *Active elements* within a vector to be processed sequentially without unpacking the vector. The condition flags are unconditionally set to control a subsequent conditional branch.

Table C3-143 Serialized operation instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
PFIRST	Set the *First active element* to TRUE	*PFIRST* on page C8-3761
PNEXT	Find next *Active element*	*PNEXT* on page C8-3768
CTERMEQ	Compare and terminate loop when equal	*CTERMEQ, CTERMNE* on page C8-3126
CTERMNE	Compare and terminate loop when not equal	*CTERMEQ, CTERMNE* on page C8-3126

C3.7.2 Move operations

Element permute and shuffle

The Element permute and shuffle instructions move data between different vector elements, or between vector elements and scalar registers.

These instructions perform the following operations:

- Conditionally extract the *Last active element* of a vector or the following element.
  - The supported instructions are CLASTA and CLASTB.
- Unconditionally extract the *Last active element* of a vector or the following element.
  - The supported instructions are LASTA and LASTB.

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- Variable permute instructions where the permutation is determined by the values in a predicate register or a table of element index values.
  - The supported instructions are COMPACT, SPLICE, and TBL.
- Fixed permute instructions where the form of the permutation is encoded in the instruction.
  - The supported instructions are: DUP, EXT, INSR, REV, REVB, REVH, REVW, SUNPKHI, SUNPKLO, TRN1, TRN2, UUNPKHI, UUNPKLO, UZP1, UZP2, ZIP1, and ZIP2.

Table C3-144 Element permute and shuffle instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
CLASTA	Conditionally extract element after the *Last active element* to general-purpose register	*CLASTA (scalar)* on page C8-3063
	Conditionally extract element after the *Last active element* to SIMD&FP scalar	*CLASTA (SIMD&FP scalar)* on page C8-3065
	Conditionally extract element after the *Last active element* to vector	*CLASTA (vectors)* on page C8-3067
CLASTB	Conditionally extract *Last active element* to general-purpose register	*CLASTB (scalar)* on page C8-3069
	Conditionally extract *Last active element* to SIMD&FP scalar	*CLASTB (SIMD&FP scalar)* on page C8-3071
	Conditionally extract *Last active element* to vector	*CLASTB (vectors)* on page C8-3073
LASTA	Extract element after the *Last active element* to general-purpose register	*LASTA (scalar)* on page C8-3366
	Extract element after the *Last active element* to SIMD&FP scalar	*LASTA (SIMD&FP scalar)* on page C8-3368
LASTB	Extract *Last active element* to general-purpose register	*LASTB (scalar)* on page C8-3370
	Extract *Last active element* to SIMD&FP scalar	*LASTA (SIMD&FP scalar)* on page C8-3368
COMPACT	Shuffle *Active elements* of vector to the right and fill with zeros	*COMPACT* on page C8-3117
SPLICE	Splice two vectors under predicate control	*SPLICE* on page C8-3953
TBL	Programmable table lookup using vector of element indexes	*TBL* on page C8-4259
DUP	Broadcast indexed vector element	*DUP (indexed)* on page C8-3139
EXT	Extract vector from pair of vectors	*EXT* on page C8-3164
INSR	Insert general-purpose register into shifted vector	*INSR (scalar)* on page C8-3362
	Insert SIMD&FP scalar register into shifted vector	*INSR (SIMD&FP scalar)* on page C8-3364
MOV	Move indexed element or SIMD&FP scalar to vector (unpredicated)	*MOV (SIMD&FP scalar, unpredicated)* on page C8-3704
	Move SIMD&FP scalar register to vector elements (predicated)	*MOV (SIMD&FP scalar, predicated)* on page C8-3702
REV	Reverse all elements in vector	*REV (vector)* on page C8-3828
REVB	Reverse 8-bit bytes in elements	*REVB, REVH, REVW* on page C8-3829
REVH	Reverse 16-bit halfwords in elements	*REVB, REVH, REVW* on page C8-3829
REVW	Reverse 32-bit words in elements	*REVB, REVH, REVW* on page C8-3829

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Table C3-144 Element permute and shuffle instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
TRN1	Interleave even elements from two vectors	*TRN1, TRN2 (vectors)* on page C8-4265
TRN2	Interleave odd elements from two vectors	*TRN1, TRN2 (vectors)* on page C8-4265
UZP1	Concatenate even elements from two vectors	*UZP1, UZP2 (vectors)* on page C8-4471
UZP2	Concatenate odd elements from two vectors	*UZP1, UZP2 (vectors)* on page C8-4471
ZIP1	Interleave elements from low halves of two vectors	*ZIP1, ZIP2 (vectors)* on page C8-4499
ZIP2	Interleave elements from high halves of two vectors	*ZIP1, ZIP2 (vectors)* on page C8-4499

Unpacking instructions

The Unpacking instructions unpack half of the elements from the source vector register or predicate register, widen the unpacked elements to twice the width, and place the result in the destination register.

Table C3-145 Unpacking instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SUNPKHI	Unpack and sign-extend elements from high half of vector	*SUNPKHI, SUNPKLO* on page C8-4252
SUNPKLO	Unpack and sign-extend elements from low half of vector	*SUNPKHI, SUNPKLO* on page C8-4252
UUNPKHI	Unpack and zero-extend elements from high half of vector	*UUNPKHI, UUNPKLO* on page C8-4464
UUNPKLO	Unpack and zero-extend elements from low half of vector	*UUNPKHI, UUNPKLO* on page C8-4464
PUNPKHI	Unpack and widen elements from high half of predicate	*PUNPKHI, PUNPKLO* on page C8-3813
PUNPKLO	Unpack and widen elements from low half of predicate	*PUNPKHI, PUNPKLO* on page C8-3813

Predicate permute

The Predicate instructions are used to move and permute predicate elements. These instructions generally mirror the fixed vector permutes to allow predicates to follow their data. The permutes move all of the bits in a predicate element, not just the canonical bits.

Table C3-146 Predicate instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
REV	Reverse all elements in predicate	*REV (predicate)* on page C8-3827
TRN1	Interleave even elements from two predicates	*TRN1, TRN2 (predicates)* on page C8-4263
TRN2	Interleave odd elements from two predicates	*TRN1, TRN2 (predicates)* on page C8-4263
UZP1	Select even elements from two predicates	*UZP1, UZP2 (predicates)* on page C8-4469
UZP2	Select odd elements from two predicates	*UZP1, UZP2 (predicates)* on page C8-4469
ZIP1	Interleave elements from low halves of two predicates	*ZIP1, ZIP2 (predicates)* on page C8-4497
ZIP2	Interleave elements from high halves of two predicates	*ZIP1, ZIP2 (predicates)* on page C8-4497

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Index vector generation

The INDEX instruction initializes a vector horizontally by setting its first element to an integer value, and then repeatedly incrementing it by a second integer value to generate the subsequent elements. Each integer value can be specified as a signed immediate or a general-purpose register.

Table C3-147 Index instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
INDEX	Create index vector starting from and incremented by immediates	*INDEX (immediates)* on page C8-3356
	Create index vector starting from immediate and incremented by general-purpose register	*INDEX (scalars)* on page C8-3360
	Create index vector starting from general-purpose register and incremented by immediate	*INDEX (scalar, immediate)* on page C8-3358
	Create index vector starting from immediate and incremented by general-purpose registers	*INDEX (immediate, scalar)* on page C8-3354

Move prefix

The MOVPRFX (predicated) instruction is a predicated vector move that can be combined with a predicated destructive instruction that immediately follows it, in program order, to create a single constructive operation, or to convert an instruction with merging predication to use zeroing predication.

The MOVPRFX (unpredicated) instruction is an unpredicated vector move that can be combined with a predicated or unpredicated destructive instruction that immediately follows it, in program order, to create a single constructive operation.

The *Operational information* section of an SVE instruction description indicates whether or not an instruction can be predictably prefixed by a MOVPRFX instruction. If the *Operational information* of an *SVE* instruction description does not mention MOVPRFX or if the section does not exist, then the instruction cannot be predictably prefixed by a MOVPRFX instruction.

The prefixed instruction that immediately follows a MOVPRFX instruction in program order must be an SVE instruction that can be predictably prefixed by a MOVPRFX instruction, or an A64 HLT instruction, or an A64 BRK instruction. For an SVE instruction that can be predictably prefixed by a MOVPRFX instruction, all of the following apply:

- The destination register field implicitly specifies one of the source operands, which means that it is a destructive binary or ternary vector operation or unary operation with merging predication, excluding MOVPRFX.
- The destination register is the same as the MOVPRFX destination register.
- The prefixed instruction does not use the MOVPRFX destination register in any of its other source register fields, even if it has a different name but refers to the same architectural register state. For example, Z1, V1, and D1 all refer to the same architectural register.
- If the MOVPRFX instruction is predicated, then the prefixed instruction is predicated using the same *Governing predicate* register, and the maximum encoded element size is the same as the MOVPRFX element size, excluding the fixed-size 64-bit elements of the wide elements form of bitwise shift and integer compare operations.
- If the MOVPRFX instruction is unpredicated, then the prefixed instruction can use any *Governing predicate* register and element size, or it can be unpredicated. A predicated MOVPRFX cannot be used with an unpredicated instruction.

If the instruction that follows a MOVPRFX instruction is not an SVE instruction that can be predictably prefixed by a MOVPRFX instruction, the two instructions behave in one of the following CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE ways:

- Either or both instructions can execute with their individually described effects.
- Either instruction can generate an Undefined Instruction exception.

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- Either or both instructions can execute as a NOP.
- The second instruction can execute with an UNKNOWN value for any of its source registers.
- Any register that is written by either or both instructions can be set to an unknown value.
- A control flow instruction that writes the PC can set the PC to an unknown value.

Table C3-148 Move prefix instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
MOVPRFX	Move prefix (predicated)	*MOVPRFX (predicated)* on page C8-3708
	Move prefix (unpredicated)	*MOVPRFX (unpredicated)* on page C8-3710

Unless the combination of a constructive operation with merging predication is specifically required, it is strongly recommended that, for performance reasons, software should prefer to use the zeroing form of predicated MOVPRFX or the unpredicated MOVPRFX instruction.

When a MOVPRFX instruction is executed, except for PMU events SVE_MOVPRFX_SPEC, SVE_MOVPRFX_Z_SPEC, SVE_MOVPRFX_M_SPEC, and SVE_MOVPRFX_U_SPEC, 0x807C-0x807F, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED for each execution of the instruction whether or not any Performance Monitor counts the instruction. This can vary dynamically for each execution of the same instruction.

When a microarchitectural operation is executed because of a MOVPRFX instruction, except for PMU events SVE_MOVPRFX_SPEC, SVE_MOVPRFX_Z_SPEC, SVE_MOVPRFX_M_SPEC, and SVE_MOVPRFX_U_SPEC, 0x807C-0x807F, it is implementation defined for each execution of the operation whether or not the Performance Monitor counts the operation. This can vary dynamically for each execution of the same instruction.

MOVPRFX instruction behavior in self-hosted debug

A MOVPRFX instruction can legally prefix a BRK or HLT instruction.

If a hardware breakpoint is programmed with the address of a legal MOVPRFX instruction, when any of the following events occur, the hardware breakpoint generates a Breakpoint exception:

- The MOVPRFX instruction is committed for execution.
- The combined MOVPRFX and Prefixed instruction is committed for execution.

If a hardware breakpoint is programmed with the address of an illegal MOVPRFX instruction or a Prefixed instruction, when any of the MOVPRFX instruction and Prefixed instruction are committed for execution, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether or not the hardware breakpoint generates a Breakpoint exception.

If a single-step is performed for a MOVPRFX instruction, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the PE steps over the pair of instructions or steps over only the MOVPRFX instruction.

C3.7.3 Reduction operations

Horizontal reductions

The Horizontal reduction instructions perform arithmetic horizontally across *Active elements* of a single source vector and deliver a scalar result.

The floating-point horizontal accumulating sum instruction, FADDA, operates strictly in order of increasing element number across a vector, using the scalar destination register as a source for the initial value of the accumulator. This preserves the original program evaluation order where non-associativity is required.

The other floating-point reductions calculate their result using a recursive pair-wise algorithm that does not preserve the original program order, but permits increased parallelism for code that does not require strict order of evaluation.

Integer reductions are fully associative, and the order of evaluation is not specified by the architecture.

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Table C3-149 Horizontal reduction instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ANDV	Bitwise AND reduction, treating *Inactive elements* as all ones	*ANDV* on page C8-2984
EORV	Bitwise XOR reduction, treating *Inactive elements* as zero	*EORV* on page C8-3162
FADDA	Floating-point add strictly-ordered reduction, accumulating in scalar, ignoring *Inactive elements*	*FADDA* on page C8-3179
FADDV	Floating-point add recursive reduction, treating *Inactive elements* as +0.0	*FADDV* on page C8-3183
FMAXNMV	Floating-point maximum number recursive reduction, treating *Inactive elements* as the default NaN	*FMAXNMV* on page C8-3241
FMAXV	Floating-point maximum recursive reduction, treating *Inactive elements* as negative infinity	*FMAXV* on page C8-3244
FMINNMV	Floating-point minimum number recursive reduction, treating *Inactive elements* as the default NaN	*FMINNMV* on page C8-3255
FMINV	Floating-point minimum recursive reduction, treating *Inactive elements* as positive infinity	*FMINV* on page C8-3258
ORV	Bitwise OR reduction, treating *Inactive elements* as zero	*ORV* on page C8-3758
SADDV	Signed add reduction, treating *Inactive elements* as zero	*SADDV* on page C8-3862
SMAXV	Signed maximum reduction, treating *Inactive elements* as the minimum signed integer	*SMAXV* on page C8-3913
SMINV	Signed minimum reduction, treating *Inactive elements* the maximum signed integer	*SMINV* on page C8-3921
UADDV	Unsigned add reduction, treating *Inactive elements* as zero	*UADDV* on page C8-4286
UMAXV	Unsigned maximum reduction, treating *Inactive elements* as zero	*UMAXV* on page C8-4318
UMINV	Unsigned minimum reduction, treating *Inactive elements* as the maximum unsigned integer	*UMINV* on page C8-4326

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C3.8 Data processing - SVE2

The following subsections describe the SVE2 processing instructions:

- *Down-counting loops*.
- *Constructive multiply* on page C3-361.
- *Uniform DSP operations* on page C3-361.
- *Widening DSP operations* on page C3-363.
- *Narrowing DSP operation* on page C3-364.
- *Unary narrowing operations* on page C3-365.
- *Non-widening pairwise arithmetic* on page C3-366.
- *Widening pairwise arithmetic* on page C3-366.
- *Bitwise ternary logical instructions* on page C3-367.
- *Large integer arithmetic* on page C3-367.
- *Multiplication by indexed elements* on page C3-367.
- *Complex integer arithmetic* on page C3-368.
- *Floating-point extra conversions* on page C3-371.
- *Floating-point widening multiply-accumulate* on page C3-371.
- *Floating-point integer binary logarithm* on page C3-372.
- *Cross-lane match detect* on page C3-372.
- *Bit permutation* on page C3-374.
- *Polynomial arithmetic* on page C3-374.
- *Vector concatenation* on page C3-375.
- *Extended table lookup permute* on page C3-375.
- *Non-temporal gather/scatter* on page C3-375.
- *Cryptography support* on page C3-376.

C3.8.1 Down-counting loops

A down-counting `WHILE` instruction decrements the value of the first scalar operand and compares the value with a second, fixed scalar operand. The instruction generates a destination predicate with all of the following characteristics:

- The predicate elements starting from the highest-numbered element are true while the comparison remains true.
- The predicate elements thereafter, down to the lowest-numbered element, are false when the comparison becomes false.

All 32 bits or 64 bits of the scalar operands are significant for the purposes of comparison. The full 32-bit or 64-bit value of the first operand is decremented by 1 for each destination predicate element, irrespective of the element size. The first general-purpose register operand is not updated.

If all of the following occur, a comparison can never fail, resulting in an all-true predicate:

- The comparison includes an equality test.
- The second scalar operand is equal to the minimum integer value of the selected size and type of comparison.

Table C3-150 Down counting loop instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`WHILEGE`	While decrementing signed 32-bit or 64-bit scalar greater than or equal to scalar	*WHILEGE* on page C8-4474
`WHILEGT`	While decrementing signed 32-bit or 64-bit scalar greater than scalar	*WHILEGT* on page C8-4476
`WHILEHI`	While decrementing unsigned 32-bit or 64-bit scalar higher than scalar	*WHILEHI* on page C8-4478
`WHILEHS`	While decrementing unsigned 32-bit or 64-bit scalar higher or same as scalar	*WHILEHS* on page C8-4480

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C3.8.2 Constructive multiply

SVE2 includes the following constructive, three-operand versions of the integer multiply instructions:

Table C3-151 Constructive multiply instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
MUL	Multiply vectors (unpredicated)	*MUL (vectors, unpredicated)* on page C8-3722
SMULH	Signed multiply returning high half (unpredicated)	*SMULH (unpredicated)* on page C8-3943
UMULH	Unsigned multiply returning high half (unpredicated)	*UMULH (unpredicated)* on page C8-4348

C3.8.3 Uniform DSP operations

The uniform DSP instructions are based on AArch64 Advanced SIMD instructions with the same mnemonic. The instructions operate on integer operands and produce results with a uniform element size. The operation of an instruction might include one or more of rounding, halving, saturation, and accumulation.

Table C3-152 Uniform DSP instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SABA	Signed absolute difference and accumulate	*SABA* on page C8-3842
SHADD	Signed halving addition	*SHADD* on page C8-3891
SHSUB	Signed halving subtract	*SHSUB* on page C8-3897
SHSUBR	Signed halving subtract reversed vectors	*SHSUBR* on page C8-3899
SLI	Shift left and insert (immediate)	*SLI* on page C8-3901
SQABS	Signed saturating absolute value	*SQABS* on page C8-3955
SQADD	Signed saturating addition (predicated)	*SQADD (vectors, predicated)* on page C8-3959
SQDMULH	Signed saturating doubling multiply high (unpredicated)	*SQDMULH (vectors)* on page C8-4004
SQNEG	Signed saturating negate	*SQNEG* on page C8-4031
SQRDCMLAH	Signed saturating rounding doubling multiply-add high to accumulator (unpredicated)	*SQRDCMLAH (vectors)* on page C8-4036
SQRDMLSH	Signed saturating rounding doubling multiply-subtract high from accumulator (unpredicated)	*SQRDMLSH (vectors)* on page C8-4046
SQRDMULH	Signed saturating rounding doubling multiply high (unpredicated)	*SQRDMULH (vectors)* on page C8-4050
SQRSHL	Signed saturating rounding shift left by vector (predicated)	*SQRSHL* on page C8-4051
SQRSHLR	Signed saturating rounding shift left reversed vectors (predicated)	*SQRSHLR* on page C8-4053
SQSHL	Signed saturating shift left by immediate	*SQSHL (immediate)* on page C8-4063
SQSHL	Signed saturating shift left by vector (predicated)	*SQSHL (vectors)* on page C8-4065
SQSHLR	Signed saturating shift left reversed vectors (predicated)	*SQSHLR* on page C8-4067
SQSHLU	Signed saturating shift left unsigned by immediate	*SQSHLU* on page C8-4069
SQSUB	Signed saturating subtraction (predicated)	*SQSUB (vectors, predicated)* on page C8-4081

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Table C3-152 Uniform DSP instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SQSUBR	Signed saturating subtraction reversed vectors (predicated)	*SQSUBR* on page C8-4084
SRHADD	Signed rounding halving addition	*SRHADD* on page C8-4094
SRI	Shift right and insert (immediate)	*SRI* on page C8-4096
SRSHL	Signed rounding shift left by vector (predicated)	*SRSHL* on page C8-4098
SRSHLR	Signed rounding shift left reversed vectors (predicated)	*SRSHLR* on page C8-4100
SRSHR	Signed rounding shift right by immediate	*SRSHR* on page C8-4102
SRSRA	Signed rounding shift right and accumulate (immediate)	*SRSRA* on page C8-4104
SSRA	Signed shift right and accumulate (immediate)	*SSRA* on page C8-4110
SUQADD	Signed saturating addition of unsigned value	*SUQADD* on page C8-4254
UABA	Unsigned absolute difference and accumulate.	*UABA* on page C8-4268
UHADD	Unsigned halving addition.	*UHADD* on page C8-4306
UHSUB	Unsigned halving subtract	*UHSUB* on page C8-4308
UHSUBR	Unsigned halving subtract reversed vectors	*UHSUBR* on page C8-4310
UQADD	Unsigned saturating addition (predicated)	*UQADD (vectors, predicated)* on page C8-4360
UQRSHL	Unsigned saturating rounding shift left by vector (predicated)	*UQRSHL* on page C8-4399
UQRSHLR	Unsigned saturating rounding shift left reversed vectors (predicated)	*UQRSHLR* on page C8-4401
UQSHL	Unsigned saturating shift left by immediate	*UQSHL (immediate)* on page C8-4407
UQSHL	Unsigned saturating shift left by vector (predicated)	*UQSHL (vectors)* on page C8-4409
UQSHLR	Unsigned saturating shift left reversed vectors (predicated)	*UQSHLR* on page C8-4411
UQSUB	Unsigned saturating subtraction (predicated)	*UQSUB (vectors, predicated)* on page C8-4419
UQSUBR	Unsigned saturating subtraction reversed vectors (predicated)	*UQSUBR* on page C8-4422
URECPE	Unsigned reciprocal estimate (predicated)	*URECPE* on page C8-4428
URHADD	Unsigned rounding halving addition.	*URHADD* on page C8-4430
URSHL	Unsigned rounding shift left by vector (predicated)	*URSHL* on page C8-4432
URSHLR	Unsigned rounding shift left reversed vectors (predicated)	*URSHLR* on page C8-4434
URSHR	Unsigned rounding shift right by immediate	*URSHR* on page C8-4436
URSQRTE	Unsigned reciprocal square root estimate (predicated)	*URSQRTE* on page C8-4438
URSRA	Unsigned rounding shift right and accumulate (immediate)	*URSRA* on page C8-4440
USQADD	Unsigned saturating addition of signed value	*USQADD* on page C8-4452
USRA	Unsigned shift right and accumulate (immediate)	*USRA* on page C8-4454

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C3.8.4 Widening DSP operations

The widening DSP instructions are based on AArch64 Advanced SIMD instructions with similar mnemonics. The instructions operate on integer values and produce results that are twice the width of some or all of the inputs. The instructions read the narrow inputs from either the even-numbered (bottom) or odd-numbered (top) source elements and place each result in the double-width destination elements that overlap the narrow source elements.

Table C3-153 Widening DSP instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SABALB	Signed absolute difference and accumulate long (bottom)	*SABALB* on page C8-3844
SABALT	Signed absolute difference and accumulate long (top)	*SABALT* on page C8-3846
SABDLB	Signed absolute difference long (bottom)	*SABDLB* on page C8-3850
SABDLT	Signed absolute difference long (top)	*SABDLT* on page C8-3852
SADDLB	Signed add long (bottom)	*SADDLB* on page C8-3856
SADDLT	Signed add long (top)	*SADDLT* on page C8-3860
SADDWB	Signed add wide (bottom)	*SADDWB* on page C8-3864
SADDWT	Signed add wide (top)	*SADDWT* on page C8-3866
SMLALB	Signed multiply-add long to accumulator (bottom)	*SMLALB (vectors)* on page C8-3925
SMLALT	Signed multiply-add long to accumulator (top)	*SMLALT (vectors)* on page C8-3929
SMLSLB	Signed multiply-subtract long from accumulator (bottom)	*SMLSLB (vectors)* on page C8-3933
SMLSLT	Signed multiply-subtract long from accumulator (top)	*SMLSLT (vectors)* on page C8-3937
SMULLB	Signed multiply long (bottom)	*SMULLB (vectors)* on page C8-3947
SMULLT	Signed multiply long (top)	*SMULLT (vectors)* on page C8-3951
SQDMLALB	Signed saturating doubling multiply-add long to accumulator (bottom)	*SQDMLALB (vectors)* on page C8-3984
SQDMLALT	Signed saturating doubling multiply-add long to accumulator (top)	*SQDMLALT (vectors)* on page C8-3990
SQDMLSLB	Signed saturating doubling multiply-subtract long from accumulator (bottom)	*SQDMLSLB (vectors)* on page C8-3994
SQDMLSLT	Signed saturating doubling multiply-subtract long from accumulator (top)	*SQDMLSLT (vectors)* on page C8-4000
SQDMULLB	Signed saturating doubling multiply long (bottom)	*SQDMULLB (vectors)* on page C8-4007
SQDMULLT	Signed saturating doubling multiply long (top)	*SQDMULLT (vectors)* on page C8-4011
SSHLLB	Signed shift left long by immediate (bottom)	*SSHLLB* on page C8-4106
SSHLLT	Signed shift left long by immediate (top)	*SSHLLT* on page C8-4108
SSUBLB	Signed subtract long (bottom)	*SSUBLB* on page C8-4112
SSUBLT	Signed subtract long (top)	*SSUBLT* on page C8-4116
SSUBWB	Signed subtract wide (bottom)	*SSUBWB* on page C8-4120
SSUBWT	Signed subtract wide (top)	*SSUBWT* on page C8-4122
UABALB	Unsigned absolute difference and accumulate long (bottom)	*UABALB* on page C8-4270

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Table C3-153 Widening DSP instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
UABALT	Unsigned absolute difference and accumulate long (top)	*UABALT* on page C8-4272
UABDLB	Unsigned absolute difference long (bottom)	*UABDLB* on page C8-4276
UABDLT	Unsigned absolute difference long (top)	*UABDLT* on page C8-4278
UADDLB	Unsigned add long (bottom)	*UADDLB* on page C8-4282
UADDLT	Unsigned add long (top)	*UADDLT* on page C8-4284
UADDWB	Unsigned add wide (bottom)	*UADDWB* on page C8-4288
UADDWT	Unsigned add wide (top)	*UADDWT* on page C8-4290
UMLALB	Unsigned multiply-add long to accumulator (bottom)	*UMLALB (vectors)* on page C8-4330
UMLALT	Unsigned multiply-add long to accumulator (top)	*UMLALT (vectors)* on page C8-4334
UMLSLB	Unsigned multiply-subtract long from accumulator (bottom)	*UMLSLB (vectors)* on page C8-4338
UMLSLT	Unsigned multiply-subtract long from accumulator (top)	*UMLSLT (vectors)* on page C8-4342
UMULLB	Unsigned multiply long (bottom)	*UMULLB (vectors)* on page C8-4352
UMULLT	Unsigned multiply long (top)	*UMULLT (vectors)* on page C8-4356
USHLLB	Unsigned shift left long by immediate (bottom)	*USHLLB* on page C8-4446
USHLLT	Unsigned shift left long by immediate (top)	*USHLLT* on page C8-4448
USUBLB	Unsigned subtract long (bottom)	*USUBLB* on page C8-4456
USUBLT	Unsigned subtract long (top)	*USUBLT* on page C8-4458
USUBWB	Unsigned subtract wide (bottom)	*USUBWB* on page C8-4460
USUBWT	Unsigned subtract wide (top)	*USUBWT* on page C8-4462

C3.8.5 Narrowing DSP operation

The narrowing DSP instructions are based on AArch64 Advanced SIMD instructions with similar mnemonics. The instructions operate on integer values and produce results that are half the width of the inputs. The instructions read wide source elements and place each result in one of the following:

- The overlapped even-numbered (bottom) half-width destination elements. The odd-numbered destination elements are set to zero.
- The overlapped odd-numbered (top) half-width destination elements. The even-numbered destination elements are unchanged, which means that the instructions are implicitly merging operations.

Table C3-154 Narrowing DSP instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ADDHNB	Add narrow high part (bottom)	*ADDHNB* on page C8-2958
ADDHNT	Add narrow high part (top)	*ADDHNT* on page C8-2960
RADDHNB	Rounding add narrow high part (bottom)	*RADDHNB* on page C8-3815
RADDHNT	Rounding add narrow high part (top)	*RADDHNT* on page C8-3817

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Table C3-154 Narrowing DSP instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
RSHRNB	Rounding shift right narrow by immediate (bottom)	*RSHRNB* on page C8-3834
RSHRNT	Rounding shift right narrow by immediate (top)	*RSHRNT* on page C8-3836
RSUBHNB	Rounding subtract narrow high part (bottom)	*RSUBHNB* on page C8-3838
RSUBHNT	Rounding subtract narrow high part (top)	*RSUBHNT* on page C8-3840
SHRNB	Shift right narrow by immediate (bottom)	*SHRNB* on page C8-3893
SHRNT	Shift right narrow by immediate (top)	*SHRNT* on page C8-3895
SQRSHRNB	Signed saturating rounding shift right narrow by immediate (bottom)	*SQRSHRNB* on page C8-4055
SQRSHRNT	Signed saturating rounding shift right narrow by immediate (top)	*SQRSHRNT* on page C8-4057
SQRSHRUNB	Signed saturating rounding shift right unsigned narrow by immediate (bottom)	*SQRSHRUNB* on page C8-4059
SQRSHRUNT	Signed saturating rounding shift right unsigned narrow by immediate (top)	*SQRSHRUNT* on page C8-4061
SQSHRNB	Signed saturating shift right narrow by immediate (bottom)	*SQSHRNB* on page C8-4071
SQSHRNT	Signed saturating shift right narrow by immediate (top)	*SQSHRNT* on page C8-4073
SQSHRUNB	Signed saturating shift right unsigned narrow by immediate (bottom)	*SQSHRUNB* on page C8-4075
SQSHRUNT	Signed saturating shift right unsigned narrow by immediate (top)	*SQSHRUNT* on page C8-4077
SUBHNB	Subtract narrow high part (bottom)	*SUBHNB* on page C8-4242
SUBHNT	Subtract narrow high part (top)	*SUBHNT* on page C8-4244
UQRSHRNB	Unsigned saturating rounding shift right narrow by immediate (bottom)	*UQRSHRNB* on page C8-4403
UQRSHRNT	Unsigned saturating rounding shift right narrow by immediate (top)	*UQRSHRNT* on page C8-4405
UQSHRNB	Unsigned saturating shift right narrow by immediate (bottom)	*UQSHRNB* on page C8-4413
UQSHRNT	Unsigned saturating shift right narrow by immediate (top)	*UQSHRNT* on page C8-4415

C3.8.6 Unary narrowing operations

The unary narrowing instructions are unpredicated and do not write to the source register. The instructions read elements from the source vector and saturate each value to the half-width destination element size. The instructions place the narrow results in one of the following:

- The overlapped even-numbered (bottom) half-width elements. The odd-numbered elements are set to zero.
- The overlapped odd-numbered (top) half-width elements. The even-numbered elements are unchanged.

Non-saturating (truncating) conversions can be performed using existing SVE instructions such as shifts, masks, and permutes.

Table C3-155 Unary narrowing instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SQXTNB	Signed saturating extract narrow (bottom)	*SQXTNB* on page C8-4086
SQXTNT	Signed saturating extract narrow (top)	*SQXTNT* on page C8-4088
SQXTUNB	Signed saturating unsigned extract narrow (bottom)	*SQXTUNB* on page C8-4090

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Table C3-155 Unary narrowing instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SQXTUNT	Signed saturating unsigned extract narrow (top)	*SQXTUNT* on page C8-4092
UQXTNB	Unsigned saturating extract narrow (bottom)	*UQXTNB* on page C8-4424
UQXTNT	Unsigned saturating extract narrow (top)	*UQXTNT* on page C8-4426

C3.8.7 Non-widening pairwise arithmetic

The non-widening pairwise arithmetic instructions operate on pairs of adjacent elements in each source vector and produce a result element that is the same size as a single input element. The results from the first and second source vectors are interleaved, so that the source and result elements overlap. The result is destructively placed in the first source vector. The AArch64 Advanced SIMD instructions do not interleave the results from the first and second source vectors. Predication applies to the destination vector. The even-numbered predicate elements enable an operation on a pair of elements in the first source vector. The odd-numbered predicate elements enable an operation on a pair of elements in the second source vector. *Inactive elements* in the destination vector register are not modified.

Table C3-156 Non-widening pairwise arithmetic instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
ADDP	Add pairwise	*ADDP* on page C8-2962
FADDP	Floating-point add pairwise	*FADDP* on page C8-3181
FMAXNMP	Floating-point maximum number pairwise	*FMAXNMP* on page C8-3239
FMAXP	Floating-point maximum pairwise	*FMAXP* on page C8-3242
FMINNMP	Floating-point minimum number pairwise	*FMINNMP* on page C8-3253
FMINP	Floating-point minimum pairwise	*FMINP* on page C8-3256
SMAXP	Signed maximum pairwise	*SMAXP* on page C8-3911
SMINP	Signed minimum pairwise	*SMINP* on page C8-3919
UMAXP	Unsigned maximum pairwise	*UMAXP* on page C8-4316
UMINP	Unsigned minimum pairwise	*UMINP* on page C8-4324

C3.8.8 Widening pairwise arithmetic

The widening pairwise arithmetic instructions operate on pairs of adjacent elements in a single source vector and produce a double-width result element that is accumulated into the destination vector. *Inactive elements* in the destination vector register are not modified.

Table C3-157 Widening pairwise arithmetic instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SADALP	Signed add and accumulate long pairwise	*SADALP* on page C8-3854
UADALP	Unsigned add and accumulate long pairwise	*UADALP* on page C8-4280

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C3.8.9 Bitwise ternary logical instructions

The bitwise ternary logical instructions enable complex bit processing codes to be accelerated using multiple bitwise logical operations in a shorter instruction sequence. All of the following operations are supported by the bitwise ternary logical instructions:

- The `BCAX` instruction combines a ternary bitwise clear with an exclusive OR.
- The `EOR3` instruction provides a ternary exclusive OR.
- The `XAR` instruction combines an exclusive OR with rotation by a constant amount.
- The bitwise select instructions, `BSL`, `BSL1N`, `BSL2N`, and `NBSL`, can be used with other bitwise logical instructions to generate all 256 possible bitwise combinations of three input bits using at most three instructions.

The bitwise ternary logical instructions are unpredicated.

Table C3-158 Bitwise ternary logical instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`BCAX`	Bitwise clear and exclusive OR	*BCAX* on page C8-3000
`BSL`	Bitwise select	*BSL* on page C8-3050
`BSL1N`	Bitwise select with first input inverted	*BSL1N* on page C8-3052
`BSL2N`	Bitwise select with second input inverted	*BSL2N* on page C8-3054
`EOR3`	Bitwise exclusive OR of three vectors	*EOR3* on page C8-3154
`NBSL`	Bitwise inverted select	*NBSL* on page C8-3728
`XAR`	Bitwise exclusive OR and rotate right by immediate	*XAR* on page C8-4495

C3.8.10 Large integer arithmetic

The large integer arithmetic instructions aid the processing of large integers in vector registers by maintaining multiple carry chains that are interleaved in accumulator vectors.A large integer arithmetic instruction takes as input all of the following:

- Either the even-numbered (bottom) or odd-numbered (top) elements of the first source vector.
- A 1-bit carry input from the least-significant bit of the odd-numbered elements of the second source vector.

The inputs to the instruction are added to or subtracted from the even-numbered elements of the destination and accumulator vector. The 1-bit carry output is placed in the corresponding odd-numbered element of the destination vector.

Table C3-159 Large integer arithmetic instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`ADCLB`	Add with carry long (bottom)	*ADCLB* on page C8-2948
`ADCLT`	Add with carry long (top)	*ADCLT* on page C8-2950
`SBCLB`	Subtract with carry long (bottom)	*SBCLB* on page C8-3868
`SBCLT`	Subtract with carry long (top)	*SBCLT* on page C8-3870

C3.8.11 Multiplication by indexed elements

The multiplication by indexed elements instructions take all integer elements in each 128-bit vector segment of the first source vector and multiplies them by the indexed element in the corresponding segment of the second source vector.

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The products might be destructively added to or subtracted from the corresponding elements of an addend vector.

The second source vector elements are specified using an immediate index that selects the same element position in each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 1 to 3 bits depending on the element size.

Table C3-160 Multiplication by indexed elements instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
MLA	Multiply-add to accumulator (indexed)	*MLA (indexed)* on page C8-3677
MLS	Multiply-subtract from accumulator (indexed)	*MLS (indexed)* on page C8-3682
MUL	Multiply (indexed)	*MUL (indexed)* on page C8-3717
SMLALB	Signed multiply-add long to accumulator (bottom, indexed)	*SMLALB (indexed)* on page C8-3923
SMLALT	Signed multiply-add long to accumulator (top, indexed)	*SMLALT (indexed)* on page C8-3927
SMLSLB	Signed multiply-subtract long from accumulator (bottom, indexed)	*SMLSLB (indexed)* on page C8-3931
SMLSLT	Signed multiply-subtract long from accumulator (top, indexed)	*SMLSLT (indexed)* on page C8-3935
SQDMLALT	Signed saturating doubling multiply-add long to accumulator (top, indexed)	*SQDMLALT (indexed)* on page C8-3988
SQDMLSLB	Signed saturating doubling multiply-subtract long from accumulator (bottom, indexed)	*SQDMLSLB (indexed)* on page C8-3992
SQDMLSLT	Signed saturating doubling multiply-subtract long from accumulator (top, indexed)	*SQDMLSLB (indexed)* on page C8-3992
SQDMULLT	Signed saturating doubling multiply long (top, indexed)	*SQDMULLT (indexed)* on page C8-4009
SQRDMLAH	Signed saturating rounding doubling multiply-add high to accumulator (indexed)	*SQRDMLAH (indexed)* on page C8-4038
SQRDMLSH	Signed saturating rounding doubling multiply-subtract high from accumulator (indexed)	*SQRDMLSH (indexed)* on page C8-4043
SQRDMULH	Signed saturating rounding doubling multiply high (indexed)	*SQRDMULH (indexed)* on page C8-4048
UMLALB	Unsigned multiply-add long to accumulator (bottom, indexed)	*UMLALB (indexed)* on page C8-4328
UMLALT	Unsigned multiply-add long to accumulator (top, indexed)	*UMLALT (indexed)* on page C8-4332
UMLSLB	Unsigned multiply-subtract long from accumulator (bottom, indexed)	*UMLSLB (indexed)* on page C8-4336
UMLSLT	Unsigned multiply-subtract long from accumulator (top, indexed)	*UMLSLT (indexed)* on page C8-4340
UMULLB	Unsigned multiply long (bottom, indexed)	*UMULLB (indexed)* on page C8-4350
UMULLT	Unsigned multiply long (top, indexed)	*UMULLT (indexed)* on page C8-4354

C3.8.12 Complex integer arithmetic

Complex integer arithmetic instructions operate on signed integer complex numbers in vectors containing the following interleaved element pairs:

- The even-numbered elements contain the real parts of the complex numbers.
- The odd-numbered elements contain the imaginary parts of the complex numbers.

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Uniform complex integer arithmetic

The uniform complex integer arithmetic instructions operate on vectors containing integral complex numbers. The instructions operate on complex numbers that are in polar form.

The `CADD` instructions rotate the complex numbers in the second source vector before adding element pairs to the corresponding elements of the first source vector, in a destructive manner. The rotation direction is 90 degrees or 270 degrees from the positive real axis towards the positive imaginary axis.

The `CMLA` instructions transform the operands to enable multiply-add or multiply-subtract operations on complex numbers by combining two of the instructions. The following transformations are done:

- The complex numbers in the second source vector are rotated by 0 degrees or 180 degrees before multiplying by the duplicated real components of the first source vector.
- The complex numbers in the second source vector are rotated by 90 degrees or 270 degrees before multiplying by the duplicated imaginary components of the first source vector.

The resulting products are added to the corresponding components of the destination and addend vector.

Two `CMLA` instructions can be used as follows: `CMLA Zda.S, Zn.S, Zm.S, #ACMLA Zda.S, Zn.S, Zm.S, #B`

Some meaningful combinations of A and B are:

- A=0, B=90. The complex number vectors, Zn and Zm, are multiplied and the products are added to the complex numbers in Zda.
- A=0, B=270. The complex number conjugates in Zn are multiplied by the complex numbers in Zm and the products are added to the complex numbers in Zda.
- A=180, B=270. The two complex number vectors, Zn and Zm, are multiplied and the products are subtracted from the complex numbers in Zda.
- A=180, B=90. The complex number conjugates in Zn are multiplied by the complex numbers in Zm and the products are subtracted from the complex numbers in Zda.

The `CMLA` indexed form uses a single complex number in each 128-bit segment of the second source vector as the multiplier for all complex numbers in the corresponding first source vector segment. The complex numbers in the second source vector are specified using an immediate index that selects the same complex number position in each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is 0 to one less than the number of complex numbers per 128-bit segment, encoded in 1 to 2 bits depending on the complex number size.

Table C3-161 Uniform complex integer arithmetic

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`CADD`	Complex integer add with rotate	*CADD* on page C8-3056
`CMLA`	Complex integer multiply-add with rotate	*CMLA (vectors)* on page C8-3082
	Complex integer multiply-add with rotate (indexed)	*CMLA (indexed)* on page C8-3079
`SQCADD`	Saturating complex integer add with rotate	*SQCADD* on page C8-3962
`SQRDCMLAH`	Saturating rounding doubling complex integer multiply-add high with rotate	*SQRDCMLAH (vectors)* on page C8-4036
`SQRDCMLAH`	Saturating rounding doubling complex integer multiply-add high with rotate (indexed)	*SQRDCMLAH (indexed)* on page C8-4033

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Widening complex integer arithmetic

The widening complex integer instructions deinterleave the real and imaginary components of integral complex numbers, and generate complex result components that have a higher numeric precision than the input values. The instructions differ from other complex instructions that process the real and imaginary components of complex numbers and write the complex result components to the destination.

The following instructions are useful when generating the widened components of the result of a complex multiply-add:

- `SQDMLALBT`, the imaginary results.
- `SQDMLSLT`, the real results.
- `SQDMLALB`, the conjugate real results.
- `SQDMLSLBT`, the conjugate imaginary results.

The following instructions are useful when generating the widened components of the result of a complex addition (X + jY) or (X - jY), given complex numbers X and Y:

- `SADDLBT`, the imaginary results when computing (X + jY) or real values when computing (X - jY).
- `SSUBLBT`, the real results when computing (X + jY) or imaginary values when computing (X - jY).

Table C3-162 Widening complex integer arithmetic instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`SADDLBT`	Signed add long (bottom + top)	*SADDLBT* on page C8-3858
`SQDMLALBT`	Signed saturating doubling multiply-add long to accumulator (bottom × top)	*SQDMLALBT* on page C8-3986
`SQDMLSLBT`	Signed saturating doubling multiply-subtract long from accumulator (bottom × top)	*SQDMLSLBT* on page C8-3996
`SSUBLBT`	Signed subtract long (bottom - top)	*SSUBLBT* on page C8-4114
`SSUBLTB`	Signed subtract long (top - bottom)	*SSUBLTB* on page C8-4118

Complex integer dot product

The complex integer dot product instructions delimit the source vectors into pairs of 8-bit or 16-bit signed integer complex numbers. The complex numbers in the first source vector are multiplied by the corresponding complex numbers in the second source vector. The wide real or wide imaginary part of the product is accumulated into a 32-bit or 64-bit destination vector element that overlaps all four of the elements that form a pair of complex number values in the first source vector.

Each instruction implicitly deinterleaves the real and imaginary components of their complex number inputs, so that the destination vector accumulates four wide real sums or four wide imaginary sums.

The complex numbers in the second source vector are rotated by 0, 90, 180, or 270 degrees in the direction from the positive real axis towards the positive imaginary axis, considered in polar form, by applying the following transformations before the dot product operations:

- If the rotation is #0, the imaginary parts of the complex numbers in the second source vector are negated. The destination vector accumulates the real parts of a complex dot product.
- If the rotation is #90, the real and imaginary parts of the complex numbers the second source vector are swapped. The destination vector accumulates the imaginary parts of a complex dot product.
- If the rotation is #180, there is no transformation. The destination vector accumulates the real parts of a complex conjugate dot product.
- If the rotation is #270, the real parts of the complex numbers in the second source vector are negated and then swapped with the imaginary parts. The destination vector accumulates the imaginary parts of a complex conjugate dot product.

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The indexed form of the instruction selects a single complex number pair within each 128-bit segment of the second source vector to multiply with all complex number pairs within the corresponding 128-bit segment of the first source vector. The complex number pairs within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same complex number pair position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of complex number pairs per 128-bit segment, encoded in 1 or 2 bits depending on the size of the complex number pair.

Each complex number is represented in a vector register as an even and odd pair of elements. The real part is the even-numbered element and the imaginary part is the odd-numbered element.

Table C3-163 Complex integer dot product instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
CDOT	Complex integer dot product	*CDOT (vectors)* on page C8-3061
	Complex integer dot product (indexed)	*CDOT (indexed)* on page C8-3058

C3.8.13 Floating-point extra conversions

The floating-point extra conversion instructions convert to and from fully packed vectors of narrower floating-point elements.

The FCVTLT instruction converts the top or odd-numbered narrow floating-point vector elements to wider elements of the next higher precision. The conversion is similar to what is done by the widening integer instructions.

The FCVTNT and FCVXNT instructions convert wider floating-point vector elements to the top or odd-numbered narrower elements of the next lower precision. The conversion is similar to what is done by the narrowing integer instructions.

The FCVTXNT and FCVTX instructions convert from double-precision to fully packed half-precision in two narrowing steps, double-precision to single-precision and then single-precision to half-precision. The two-step conversion is done without an intermediate rounding error by using von Neumann rounding, which rounds an inexact mantissa to an odd value.

The existing SVE FCVT instructions implement the corresponding widening and narrowing conversions on the bottom or even-numbered half-width elements.

Table C3-164 Floating-point extra conversion instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FCVTLT	Floating-point up convert long (top, predicated)	*FCVTLT* on page C8-3205
FCVTNT	Floating-point down convert narrow (top, predicated)	*FCVTNT* on page C8-3207
FCVTX	Floating-point down convert, rounding to odd (predicated)	*FCVTX* on page C8-3209
FCVTXNT	Floating-point down convert, rounding to odd (top, predicated)	*FCVTXNT* on page C8-3211

C3.8.14 Floating-point widening multiply-accumulate

The floating-point widening multiply-accumulate instructions multiply the even-numbered or odd-numbered half-precision elements of the two source vectors and then destructively add or subtract the single-precision intermediate products. Intermediate rounding is not done. The result is placed into the overlapping single-precision elements of the addend vector.

The instructions implicitly convert the half-precision inputs to single-precision and can be used to mitigate the impact of round-off errors when accumulating half-precision floating-point values over many iterations.

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The instructions are unpredicated and preserve the multiplier and multiplicand source vectors.

Table C3-165 Floating-point widening multiply-accumulate instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FMLALB	Floating-point fused multiply-add long to accumulator (bottom)	*FMLALB (vectors)* on page C8-3266
FMLALB	Floating-point fused multiply-add long to accumulator (bottom, indexed)	*FMLALB (indexed)* on page C8-3264
FMLALT	Floating-point fused multiply-add long to accumulator (top)	*FMLALT (vectors)* on page C8-3270
FMLALT	Floating-point fused multiply-add long to accumulator (top, indexed)	*FMLALT (indexed)* on page C8-3268
FMLSLB	Floating-point fused multiply-subtract long from accumulator (bottom)	*FMLSLB (vectors)* on page C8-3279
FMLSLB	Floating-point fused multiply-subtract long from accumulator (bottom, indexed)	*FMLSLB (indexed)* on page C8-3277
FMLSLT	Floating-point fused multiply-subtract long from accumulator (top)	*FMLSLT (vectors)* on page C8-3283
FMLSLT	Floating-point fused multiply-subtract long from accumulator (top, indexed)	*FMLSLT (indexed)* on page C8-3281

C3.8.15 Floating-point integer binary logarithm

The floating-point integer binary logarithm instruction returns the signed integer base 2 logarithm of each floating-point input element |x| after normalization.

The instruction produces the unbiased exponent of x used in the representation of the floating-point value. For positive x, x = significand × $2^{exponent}$.

The integer results are placed in elements of the destination vector, which have the same width as the floating-point input elements:

- If x is normal, the result is the base 2 logarithm of x.
- If x is subnormal, the result corresponds to the normalized representation.
- If x is infinite, the result is $2^{(esize-1)}$-1.
- If x is ±0.0 or NaN, the result is -$2^{(esize-1)}$.

Inactive elements in the destination vector register are not modified.

Table C3-166 Floating-point integer binary logarithm instruction

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
FLOGB	Floating-point base 2 logarithm as integer	*FLOGB* on page C8-3227

C3.8.16 Cross-lane match detect

This section includes instructions that detect or count matching elements within another vector, or within a 128-bit vector segment.

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Vector Histogram Count

The vector histogram count instructions create vector histograms.

- `HISTSEG` compares each 8-bit byte element in the first source vector with all of the elements in the corresponding 128-bit segment of the second source vector. The instruction counts the matching elements and places the result in the corresponding destination vector element. The instruction is unpredicated.
- `HISTCNT` compares each active 32-bit or 64-bit element in the first source vector with all elements in the second source vector that have an element number less than or equal to the *Active element* in the first source vector. The number of matching elements is counted and the result is placed in the corresponding destination vector element. *Inactive elements* in the destination vector are set to zero. *Inactive elements* in the second source vector do not cause a match.

Table C3-167 Vector histogram count instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`HISTCNT`	Count matching elements in vector	*HISTCNT* on page C8-3342
`HISTSEG`	Count matching elements in vector segments	*HISTSEG* on page C8-3344

Character match

The character match instructions can be used to scan each 128-bit segment of the second source vector for an 8-bit or 16-bit character string from the first source vector.

The `MATCH` and `NMATCH` instructions compare each active 8-bit or 16-bit character in the first source vector with all of the characters in the corresponding 128-bit segment of the second source vector. When the first source character matches any (`MATCH`) or does not match any (`NMATCH`) character in the second segment, a true value is placed in the corresponding destination predicate element, otherwise a false value is placed in the destination predicate element. *Inactive elements* in the destination predicate register are set to zero.

The instruction sets the First (N), None (Z), !Last (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and sets the V flag to zero.

Table C3-168 Character match instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`MATCH`	Detect any matching elements, setting the condition flag	*MATCH* on page C8-3675
`NMATCH`	Detect no matching elements, setting the condition flags	*NMATCH* on page C8-3732

Contiguous conflict detection

The contiguous conflict detection instructions check two addresses for a conflict or overlap between address ranges that could result in a loop-carried dependency through memory. The address range has the form [addr,addr+VL÷8], where VL is the accessible vector length in bits. A conflict can occur when contiguous load and store instructions use these addresses within the same loop iteration.

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The instructions generate a predicate with elements that are true when the addresses cannot conflict within the same iteration, and false thereafter. The instructions set the First (N), None (Z), !Last (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag is set to zero.

Table C3-169 Contiguous conflict detection instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
WHILERW	While free of read-after-write conflicts	*WHILERW* on page C8-4490
WHILEWR	While free of write-after-read/write conflicts	*WHILEWR* on page C8-4492

C3.8.17 Bit permutation

The bit permutation instructions are optional. The bit permutation instructions are configured by the ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.BitPerm bit. The instructions can be used to scatter, gather, or separate a set of bits within each first source vector element under the control of a bit mask or sieve in the corresponding second source vector elements. The instructions are unpredicated.

The BDEP instruction scatters the lowest-numbered contiguous bits within each first source vector element to the bit positions that are indicated by non-zero bits in the corresponding mask element of the second source vector. The order of the bits is preserved. The bits corresponding to a zero mask bit are set to zero.

The BEXT instruction gathers bits in each first source vector element from the bit positions that are indicated by non-zero bits in the corresponding mask element of the second source vector. The bits are gathered to the lowest-numbered contiguous bits of the corresponding destination element, preserving their order. The remaining higher-numbered bits are set to zero.

The BGRP instruction selects bits from each first source vector element and groups them into the corresponding destination element, using a corresponding mask element in the second source vector, as follows:

- The non-zero bits in the mask element select the bit positions from the corresponding first source vector element. The selected bits are gathered into the lowest-numbered contiguous bits of the destination element.
- The zero bits in the mask element select the bit positions from the corresponding first source vector element. The selected bits are gathered into the highest-numbered contiguous bits of the destination element.

The bit order within each group is preserved.

Table C3-170 Bit permutation instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
BDEP	Scatter lower bits into positions selected by bitmask	*BDEP* on page C8-3002
BEXT	Gather lower bits from positions selected by bitmask	*BEXT* on page C8-3004
BGRP	Group bits to right or left as selected by bitmask	*BGRP* on page C8-3023

C3.8.18 Polynomial arithmetic

The polynomial arithmetic instructions support polynomial arithmetic over [0, 1], where exclusive-OR takes the place of addition. The instructions can be used in applications such as CRC calculations, AES-GCM, elliptic curve cryptography, Diffie-Hellman key exchange, and others.

The PMUL and widening PMULL instructions perform a polynomial multiplication over [0, 1]. The PMULL instructions read the source operands from either the even-numbered (bottom) or odd-numbered (top) narrow elements. Each double-width result is placed in the destination elements that overlap the narrow source elements.

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The interleaving bitwise exclusive-OR instructions operate on the even-numbered (bottom) elements of the first source vector register and the odd-numbered (top) elements of the second source vector register. The result is either placed in the even-numbered elements of the destination vector, leaving the odd-numbered elements unchanged, or placed in the odd-numbered elements of the destination vector, leaving the even-numbered elements unchanged.

These instructions are unpredicated.

Table C3-171 Polynomial arithmetic instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
EORBT	Interleaving exclusive OR (bottom, top)	*EORBT* on page C8-3156
EORTB	Interleaving exclusive OR (top, bottom)	*EORTB* on page C8-3160
PMUL	Polynomial multiply vectors (unpredicated)	*PMUL* on page C8-3762
PMULLB	Polynomial multiply long (bottom)	*PMULLB* on page C8-3764
PMULLT	Polynomial multiply long (top)	*PMULLT* on page C8-3766

C3.8.19 Vector concatenation

The vector concatenation instructions have new constructive versions that are introduced in SVE2 that preserve both of the source operands. In the constructive versions of the instruction, only the first source vector register number is encoded, which requires the source vectors to be in consecutively numbered registers (modulo 32).

Table C3-172 Vector concatenation instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
EXT	Extract vector from pair of vectors	*EXT* on page C8-3164
SPLICE	Splice two vectors under predicate control	*SPLICE* on page C8-3953

C3.8.20 Extended table lookup permute

The SVE2 extended table lookup instructions, TBL and TBX enable the construction of table lookups or programmable vector permutes where the table consists of two or more vector registers.

Because the index values can select any element in a vector, the instructions are not naturally vector length agnostic.

Table C3-173 Extended table lookup instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
TBL	Programmable table lookup in one or two vector table (zeroing)	*TBL* on page C8-4259
TBX	Programmable table lookup in single vector table (zeroing)	*TBX* on page C8-4261

C3.8.21 Non-temporal gather/scatter

The non-temporal gather load and scatter store instructions provide a hint to the memory system that the data structure being accessed has a low reuse frequency. The memory system can use the hint to avoid retaining the data or evicting more frequently-used data from the caches.

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These instructions support a single addressing mode consisting of 64-bit or 32-bit vector base addresses plus an unscaled 64-bit scalar offset that defaults to the zero register, XZR. Other addressing modes can be constructed using extra instructions.

Table C3-174 Non-temporal gather load and scatter store instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
LDNT1B	Gather load non-temporal unsigned bytes	*LDNT1B (vector plus scalar)* on page C8-3621
LDNT1D	Gather load non-temporal unsigned doublewords	*LDNT1D (vector plus scalar)* on page C8-3627
LDNT1H	Gather load non-temporal unsigned halfwords	*LDNT1H (vector plus scalar)* on page C8-3633
LDNT1SB	Gather load non-temporal signed bytes	*LDNT1SB* on page C8-3635
LSNT1SH	Gather load non-temporal signed halfwords	*LDNT1SH* on page C8-3637
LSNT1SW	Gather load non-temporal signed words	*LDNT1SW* on page C8-3639
LDNT1W	Gather load non-temporal unsigned words	*LDNT1W (vector plus scalar)* on page C8-3645
STNT1B	Scatter store non-temporal bytes	*STNT1B (vector plus scalar)* on page C8-4214
STNT1D	Scatter store non-temporal doublewords	*STNT1D (vector plus scalar)* on page C8-4220
STNT1H	Scatter store non-temporal halfwords	*STNT1H (vector plus scalar)* on page C8-4226
STNT1W	Scatter store non-temporal words	*STNT1W (vector plus scalar)* on page C8-4232

C3.8.22 Cryptography support

Implementation of cryptography acceleration instructions is optional and controlled by the ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.{SM4, SHA3, AES} bit fields. Implementation of the instructions requires consistency is maintained with the existing Armv8 cryptographic functionality support, as follows:

- If none of the SVE2 cryptographic instructions are implemented, then the Armv8 AES, SHA1, and SHA256 instructions and the Armv8.4 SHA512, SHA3, SM3, and SM4 instructions can be implemented.
- If the SVE2 SHA3 instructions are implemented, then implementation of the Armv8.4 SHA3 instructions is required.
- If the SVE2 SM4 instructions are implemented, then implementation of the Armv8.4 SM4 instructions is required, but implementing any of the following instructions is optional:
  - The Armv8 AES, SHA1, and SHA256 instructions.
  - The Armv8.4 SHA512 and SHA3 instructions.
- If the SVE2 AES instructions are implemented, then implementation of the Armv8 AES instructions is required, but implementing any of the Armv8 SHA256, SHA512, SHA3, SM3, and SM4 instructions is optional.
- If all of the SVE2 cryptographic instructions are implemented, then implementation of the equivalent Armv8 and Armv8.4 instructions is required.

AES-128 instructions

AES-128 is a 128-bit block cipher that is computed using a combination of linear XOR operations, the use of rotations by fixed values, and a set of 8-bit non-linear substitutions.

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The following instructions accelerate a single encryption round:

- The `AESE` instruction reads a 16-byte state array from each 128-bit segment of the first source vector and a round key from the corresponding 128-bit segment of the second source vector. A single round of the *AddRoundKey()*, *SubBytes()*, and *ShiftRows()* transformations, in accordance with the AES standard, is applied to each state array.
- The `AESMC` instruction reads a 16-byte state array from each 128-bit segment of the source register and performs a single round of the *MixColumns()* transformation on each state array in accordance with the AES standard.

The following instructions accelerate a single decryption round:

- The `AESD` instruction reads a 16-byte state array from each 128-bit segment of the first source vector and a round key from the corresponding 128-bit segment of the second source vector. A single round of the *AddRoundKey()*, *InvSubBytes()*, and *InvShiftRows()* transformations in accordance with the AES standard, is applied to each state array.
- The `AESMC` instruction reads a 16-byte state array from each 128-bit segment of the source register and performs a single round of the *InvMixColumns()* transformation on each state array in accordance with the AES standard.

Each updated state array is destructively placed in the corresponding segment of the first source vector. The AES instructions are unpredicated.

Table C3-175 AES-128 instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`AESD`	AES single round decryption	*AESD* on page C8-2969
`AESE`	AES single round encryption	*AESE* on page C8-2971
`AESIMC`	AES inverse mix columns	*AESIMC* on page C8-2973
`AESMC`	AES mix columns	*AESMC* on page C8-2974

SHA-3 instructions

The SHA-3 instructions accelerate the SHA-3 hash algorithm.

The SHA-3 hash is based on a running digest of 1600 bits, arranged as a five by five array of 64-bit values. The instructions map the 25 64-bit values into 25 vector registers, with each 64-bit value occupying the same 64-bit element in each vector. A series of transformations is done on these registers during a round of the SHA-3 hash calculation.

Two or more parallel SHA-3 hash calculations are combined as a SIMD operation, where one calculation operates on the 0th 64-bit element of each vector, and the other calculation operates on the first 64-bit element of each vector. The SIMD operation is useful for the fast parallel hash algorithm recently introduced into the SHA-3 standard that allows a single input stream to be computed using multiple SHA-3 hashes in parallel.

The SHA3 instructions are unpredicated.

Table C3-176 SHA-3 instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`RAX1`	Bitwise rotate left by 1 and exclusive OR	*RAX1* on page C8-3819

See also *Bitwise ternary logical instructions*.

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SM4 instructions

SM4 is the standard Chinese symmetric encryption algorithm which can be accelerated using a similar approach to that used for AES.

SM4 is a 128-bit wide block cipher that is computed using a combination of linear XOR operations, the use of fixed-value rotations, and a set of 8-bit non-linear substitutions.

- The `SM4E` instruction reads 16 bytes of input data from each 128-bit segment of the first source vector, and four iterations of 32-bit round keys from the corresponding 128-bit segments of the second source vector. Each input data block is encrypted by four rounds in accordance with the SM4 standard, and destructively placed in the corresponding segments of the first source vector.
- The `SM4EKEY` instruction reads four rounds of 32-bit input key values from each 128-bit segment of the first source vector, and four rounds of 32-bit constants from the corresponding 128-bit segment of the second source vector. The four rounds of output key values are derived in accordance with the SM4 standard, and placed in the corresponding segments of the destination vector.

The SM4 instructions are unpredicated.

Table C3-177 SM4 instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`SM4E`	SM4 encryption and decryption	*SM4E* on page C8-3903
`SM4EKEY`	SM4 key updates	*SM4EKEY* on page C8-3905

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Chapter C4
A64 Instruction Set Encoding

This chapter describes the encoding of the A64 instruction set. It contains the following section:

- *A64 instruction set encoding* on page C4-380.

In this chapter:

- In the decode tables, an entry of - for a field value means the value of the field does not affect the decoding.
- In the decode diagrams, a shaded field indicates that the bits in that field are not used in that level of decode.

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C4.1 A64 instruction set encoding

The A64 instruction encoding is:

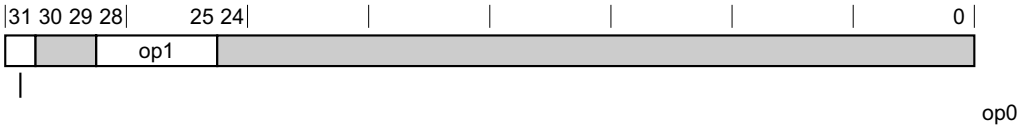

Table C4-1 Main encoding table for the A64 instruction set

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	
0	0000	*Reserved* on page C4-380
1	0000	*SME encodings* on page C4-381
-	0001	Unallocated.
-	0010	*SVE encodings* on page C4-391
-	0011	Unallocated.
-	100x	*Data Processing -- Immediate* on page C4-523
-	101x	*Branches, Exception Generating and System instructions* on page C4-527
-	x1x0	*Loads and Stores* on page C4-537
-	x101	*Data Processing -- Register* on page C4-576
-	x111	*Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587

C4.1.1 Reserved

This section describes the encoding of the Reserved group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *A64 instruction set encoding*.

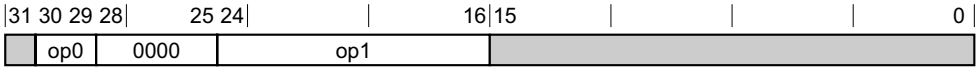

Table C4-2 Encoding table for the Reserved group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	
00	000000000	UDF
-	!= 000000000	Unallocated.
!= 00	-	Unallocated.

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C4.1.2 SME encodings

This section describes the encoding of the SME encodings group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *A64 instruction set encoding* on page C4-380.

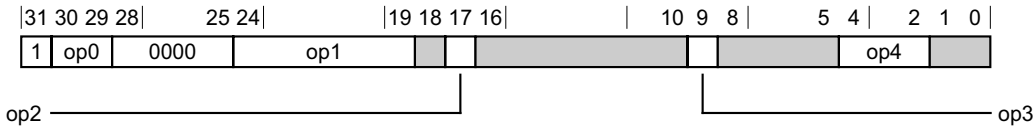

Table C4-3 Encoding table for the SME encodings group

Decode fields					Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	op4	
0x	x0xxxx	-	-	-	Unallocated.
0x	x10xxx	-	-	xx0	*SME Outer Product - 32 bit* on page C4-381
0x	x10xxx	-	-	xx1	Unallocated.
0x	x11xxx	-	-	x0x	*SME Outer Product - 64 bit* on page C4-384
0x	x11xxx	-	-	x1x	Unallocated.
10	0xx000	0	-	0xx	*SME Move into Array* on page C4-385
10	0xx000	0	-	1xx	Unallocated.
10	0xx000	1	0	-	*SME Move from Array* on page C4-386
10	0xx000	1	1	-	Unallocated.
10	0xx001	-	-	-	*SME Misc* on page C4-387
10	0xx010	-	-	x0x	*SME Add Vector to Array* on page C4-388
10	0xx010	-	-	x1x	Unallocated.
10	0xx011	-	-	-	Unallocated.
10	0xx1xx	-	-	-	Unallocated.
10	1xxxxx	-	-	-	Unallocated.
11	-	-	-	-	*SME Memory* on page C4-389

C4.1.3 SME Outer Product - 32 bit

This section describes the encoding of the SME Outer Product - 32 bit group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SME encodings*.

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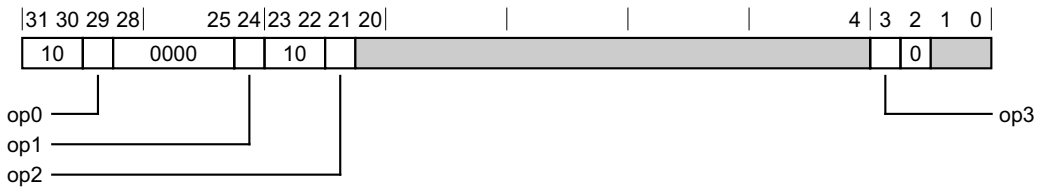

Table C4-4 Encoding table for the SME Outer Product - 32 bit group

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	
0	0	0	0	*SME FP32 outer product*
0	0	0	1	Unallocated.
0	0	1	-	Unallocated.
0	1	0	0	*SME BF16 outer product*
0	1	1	0	*SME FP16 outer product* on page C4-383
0	1	-	1	Unallocated.
1	-	-	0	*SME Int8 outer product* on page C4-383
1	-	-	1	Unallocated.

SME FP32 outer product

This section describes the encoding of the SME FP32 outer product instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SME Outer Product - 32 bit* on page C4-381.

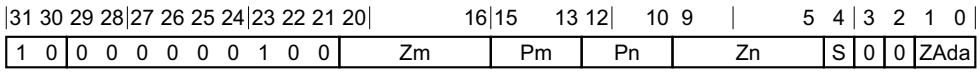

Decode fields	Instruction page	Feature
S		
0	FMOPA (non-widening)	FEAT_SME
1	FMOPS (non-widening)	FEAT_SME

SME BF16 outer product

This section describes the encoding of the SME BF16 outer product instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SME Outer Product - 32 bit* on page C4-381.

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31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3	2	1 0
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1 0	0	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	S	0	0	ZAda

Decode fields	Instruction page	Feature
S		
0	BFMOPA	FEAT_SME
1	BFMOPS	FEAT_SME

SME FP16 outer product

This section describes the encoding of the SME FP16 outer product instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SME Outer Product - 32 bit* on page C4-381.

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3	2	1 0
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1 0	1	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	S	0	0	ZAda

Decode fields	Instruction page	Feature
S		
0	FMOPA (widening)	FEAT_SME
1	FMOPS (widening)	FEAT_SME

SME Int8 outer product

This section describes the encoding of the SME Int8 outer product instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SME Outer Product - 32 bit* on page C4-381.

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3	2	1 0
1 0	1 0	0 0	0 u0	1 0	u1	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	S	0	0	ZAda

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
u0	u1	S		
0	0	0	SMOPA	FEAT_SME
0	0	1	SMOPS	FEAT_SME
0	1	0	SUMOPA	FEAT_SME
0	1	1	SUMOPS	FEAT_SME
1	0	0	USMOPA	FEAT_SME

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
u0	u1	S		
1	0	1	USMOPS	FEAT_SME
1	1	0	UMOPA	FEAT_SME
1	1	1	UMOPS	FEAT_SME

C4.1.4 SME Outer Product - 64 bit

This section describes the encoding of the SME Outer Product - 64 bit group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SME encodings* on page C4-381.

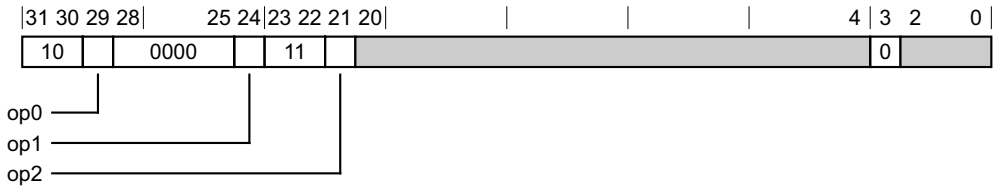

Table C4-5 Encoding table for the SME Outer Product - 64 bit group

Decode fields			Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	
0	0	0	*SME FP64 outer product* on page C4-384
0	0	1	Unallocated.
0	1	-	Unallocated.
1	-	-	*SME Int16 outer product* on page C4-385

SME FP64 outer product

This section describes the encoding of the SME FP64 outer product instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SME Outer Product - 64 bit*.

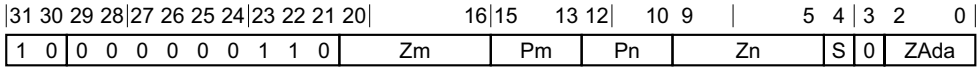

Decode fields	Instruction page	Feature
S		
0	FMOPA (non-widening)	FEAT_SME_F64F64
1	FMOPS (non-widening)	FEAT_SME_F64F64

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SME Int16 outer product

This section describes the encoding of the SME Int16 outer product instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SME Outer Product - 64 bit* on page C4-384.

31 30	29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3	2 0
1 0	1 0	0 0 0 0	u0	1 1	u1	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	S	0	ZAda

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
u0	u1	S		
0	0	0	SMOPA	FEAT_SME_I16I64
0	0	1	SMOPS	FEAT_SME_I16I64
0	1	0	SUMOPA	FEAT_SME_I16I64
0	1	1	SUMOPS	FEAT_SME_I16I64
1	0	0	USMOPA	FEAT_SME_I16I64
1	0	1	USMOPS	FEAT_SME_I16I64
1	1	0	UMOPA	FEAT_SME_I16I64
1	1	1	UMOPS	FEAT_SME_I16I64

C4.1.5 SME Move into Array

This section describes the encoding of the SME Move into Array group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SME encodings* on page C4-381.

31 24	23 22 21	19	18	17 16	5	4	3 0
11000000		000		0		0	

op0

Table C4-6 Encoding table for the SME Move into Array group

Decode fields	Decode group or instruction page
op0	
0	*SME move vector to array* on page C4-386
1	Unallocated.

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SME move vector to array

This section describes the encoding of the SME move vector to array instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SME Move into Array* on page C4-385.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15	14	13 12	10 9	5 4	3 0
1 1 0 0	0 0 0 0	size	0 0	0 0 0	Q	V	Rs	Pg	Zn	0	opc

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
size	Q		
0x	1	Unallocated.	-
00	0	MOVA (vector to tile) - Encoding	FEAT_SME
01	0	MOVA (vector to tile) - Encoding	FEAT_SME
10	0	MOVA (vector to tile) - Encoding	FEAT_SME
10	1	Unallocated.	-
11	0	MOVA (vector to tile) - Encoding	FEAT_SME
11	1	MOVA (vector to tile) - Encoding	FEAT_SME

C4.1.6 SME Move from Array

This section describes the encoding of the SME Move from Array group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SME encodings* on page C4-381.

31 24	23 22 21	19 18 17 16	10 9	8 0
11000000		000	1	0	

op0

Table C4-7 Encoding table for the SME Move from Array group

Decode fields	Decode group or instruction page
op0	
0	*SME move array to vector* on page C4-387
1	Unallocated.

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SME move array to vector

This section describes the encoding of the SME move array to vector instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SME Move from Array* on page C4-386.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15	14 13 12	10 9	8	5 4	0
1 1 0 0	0 0 0 0	size	0 0	0 0 1	Q	V	Rs	Pg	0	opc	Zd

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
size	Q		
0x	1	Unallocated.	-
00	0	MOVA (tile to vector) - Encoding	FEAT_SME
01	0	MOVA (tile to vector) - Encoding	FEAT_SME
10	0	MOVA (tile to vector) - Encoding	FEAT_SME
10	1	Unallocated.	-
11	0	MOVA (tile to vector) - Encoding	FEAT_SME
11	1	MOVA (tile to vector) - Encoding	FEAT_SME

C4.1.7 SME Misc

This section describes the encoding of the SME Misc group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SME encodings* on page C4-381.

31 24	23 22 21	19 18 8	7 0
11000000	op0	001	op1	

Table C4-8 Encoding table for the SME Misc group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page	Feature
op0	op1		
00	00000000000	ZERO	FEAT_SME
00	!= 00000000000	Unallocated.	-
!= 00	-	Unallocated.	-

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C4.1.8 SME Add Vector to Array

This section describes the encoding of the SME Add Vector to Array group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SME encodings* on page C4-381.

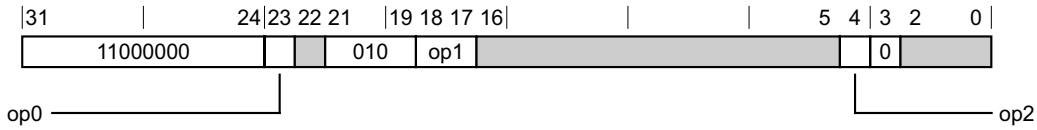

Table C4-9 Encoding table for the SME Add Vector to Array group

Decode fields			Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	
0	-	-	Unallocated.
1	00	0	*SME add vector to array* on page C4-388
1	00	1	Unallocated.
1	!= 00	-	Unallocated.

SME add vector to array

This section describes the encoding of the SME add vector to array instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SME Add Vector to Array*.

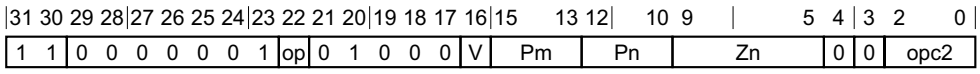

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
op	V	opc2		
0	-	1xx	Unallocated.	-
0	0	0xx	ADDHA - Encoding	FEAT_SME
0	1	0xx	ADDVA - Encoding	FEAT_SME
1	0	-	ADDHA - Encoding	FEAT_SME_I16I64
1	1	-	ADDVA - Encoding	FEAT_SME_I16I64

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C4.1.9 SME Memory

This section describes the encoding of the SME Memory group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SME encodings* on page C4-381.

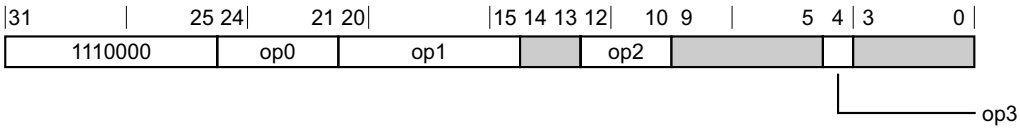

Table C4-10 Encoding table for the SME Memory group

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page	Feature
op0	op1	op2	op3		
0xx0	-	-	0	*SME load array vector (elements)* on page C4-389	-
0xx1	-	-	0	*SME store array vector (elements)* on page C4-390	-
0xxx	-	-	1	Unallocated.	-
100x	000000	000	0	*SME save and restore array* on page C4-390	-
100x	000000	000	1	Unallocated.	-
100x	000000	!= 000	-	Unallocated.	-
100x	!= 000000	-	-	Unallocated.	-
101x	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
110x	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
1110	-	-	0	LD1Q	FEAT_SME
1111	-	-	0	ST1Q	FEAT_SME
111x	-	-	1	Unallocated.	-

SME load array vector (elements)

This section describes the encoding of the SME load array vector (elements) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SME Memory*.

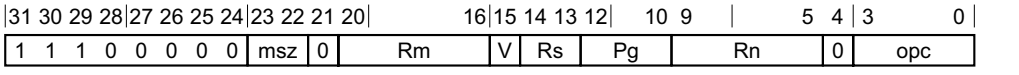

Decode fields	Instruction page	Feature
msz		
00	LD1B	FEAT_SME
01	LD1H	FEAT_SME
10	LD1W	FEAT_SME
11	LD1D	FEAT_SME

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SME store array vector (elements)

This section describes the encoding of the SME store array vector (elements) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SME Memory* on page C4-389.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14 13 12	10 9	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0	0 0 0 0	msz	1	Rm	V	Rs	Pg	Rn	0	opc

Decode fields msz	Instruction page	Feature
00	ST1B	FEAT_SME
01	ST1H	FEAT_SME
10	ST1W	FEAT_SME
11	ST1D	FEAT_SME

SME save and restore array

This section describes the encoding of the SME save and restore array instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SME Memory* on page C4-389.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 19 18 17 16	15	14 13 12	11 10	9	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0	0 0 0 1	0 0	op	0 0 0 0 0 0	Rv	0 0 0	Rn	0	imm4

Decode fields op	Instruction page	Feature
0	LDR	FEAT_SME
1	STR	FEAT_SME

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C4.1.10 SVE encodings

This section describes the encoding of the SVE encodings group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *A64 instruction set encoding* on page C4-380.

Table C4-11 Encoding table for the SVE encodings group

Decode fields					Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	op4	
000	0x	0xxxx	x1xxxx	-	*SVE Integer Multiply-Add - Predicated* on page C4-404
000	0x	0xxxx	000xxx	-	*SVE Integer Binary Arithmetic - Predicated* on page C4-405
000	0x	0xxxx	001xxx	-	*SVE Integer Reduction* on page C4-408
000	0x	0xxxx	100xxx	-	*SVE Bitwise Shift - Predicated* on page C4-410
000	0x	0xxxx	101xxx	-	*SVE Integer Unary Arithmetic - Predicated* on page C4-412
000	0x	1xxxx	000xxx	-	*SVE integer add/subtract vectors (unpredicated)* on page C4-394
000	0x	1xxxx	001xxx	-	*SVE Bitwise Logical - Unpredicated* on page C4-414
000	0x	1xxxx	0100xx	-	*SVE Index Generation* on page C4-415
000	0x	1xxxx	0101xx	-	*SVE Stack Allocation* on page C4-416
000	0x	1xxxx	011xxx	-	*SVE2 Integer Multiply - Unpredicated* on page C4-418
000	0x	1xxxx	100xxx	-	*SVE Bitwise Shift - Unpredicated* on page C4-420
000	0x	1xxxx	1010xx	-	*SVE address generation* on page C4-395
000	0x	1xxxx	1011xx	-	*SVE Integer Misc - Unpredicated* on page C4-421
000	0x	1xxxx	11xxxx	-	*SVE Element Count* on page C4-423
000	1x	00xxx	-	-	*SVE Bitwise Immediate* on page C4-426
000	1x	01xxx	-	-	*SVE Integer Wide Immediate - Predicated* on page C4-427
000	1x	1xxxx	001000	-	DUP (indexed)
000	1x	1xxxx	001001	-	Unallocated.
000	1x	1xxxx	00101x	-	*SVE table lookup (three sources)* on page C4-395
000	1x	1xxxx	0011x1	-	Unallocated.
000	1x	1xxxx	001100	-	TBL - Encoding
000	1x	1xxxx	001110	-	*SVE Permute Vector - Unpredicated* on page C4-428
000	1x	1xxxx	010xxx	-	*SVE Permute Predicate* on page C4-429
000	1x	1xxxx	011xxx	-	*SVE permute vector elements* on page C4-396
000	1x	1xxxx	10xxxx	-	*SVE Permute Vector - Predicated* on page C4-431

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Table C4-11 Encoding table for the SVE encodings group (continued)

Decode fields					Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	op4	
000	1x	1xxxx	11xxxx	-	SEL (vectors)
000	10	1xxxx	000xxx	-	*SVE Permute Vector - Extract* on page C4-435
000	11	1xxxx	000xxx	-	*SVE Permute Vector - Segments* on page C4-435
001	0x	0xxxx	-	-	*SVE Integer Compare - Vectors* on page C4-436
001	0x	1xxxx	-	-	*SVE integer compare with unsigned immediate* on page C4-396
001	1x	0xxxx	x0xxxx	-	*SVE integer compare with signed immediate* on page C4-397
001	1x	00xxx	01xxxx	-	*SVE predicate logical operations* on page C4-397
001	1x	00xxx	11xxxx	-	*SVE Propagate Break* on page C4-438
001	1x	01xxx	01xxxx	-	*SVE Partition Break* on page C4-438
001	1x	01xxx	11xxxx	-	*SVE Predicate Misc* on page C4-440
001	1x	1xxxx	00xxxx	-	*SVE Integer Compare - Scalars* on page C4-444
001	1x	1xxxx	01xxxx	0	*SVE broadcast predicate element* on page C4-398
001	1x	1xxxx	01xxxx	1	Unallocated.
001	1x	1xxxx	11xxxx	-	*SVE Integer Wide Immediate - Unpredicated* on page C4-445
001	1x	100xx	10xxxx	-	*SVE Predicate Count* on page C4-448
001	1x	101xx	1000xx	-	*SVE Inc/Dec by Predicate Count* on page C4-449
001	1x	101xx	1001xx	-	*SVE Write FFR* on page C4-452
001	1x	101xx	101xxx	-	Unallocated.
001	1x	11xxx	10xxxx	-	Unallocated.
010	0x	0xxxx	0xxxxx	-	*SVE Integer Multiply-Add - Unpredicated* on page C4-453
010	0x	0xxxx	10xxxx	-	*SVE2 Integer - Predicated* on page C4-456
010	0x	0xxxx	11000x	-	*SVE clamp* on page C4-398
010	0x	0xxxx	11001x	-	Unallocated.
010	0x	0xxxx	1101xx	-	Unallocated.
010	0x	0xxxx	111xxx	-	Unallocated.
010	0x	1xxxx	-	-	*SVE Multiply - Indexed* on page C4-460
010	1x	0xxxx	0xxxxx	-	*SVE2 Widening Integer Arithmetic* on page C4-468
010	1x	0xxxx	10xxxx	-	*SVE Misc* on page C4-470
010	1x	0xxxx	11xxxx	-	*SVE2 Accumulate* on page C4-472
010	1x	1xxxx	0xxxxx	-	*SVE2 Narrowing* on page C4-475
010	1x	1xxxx	100xxx	-	*SVE2 character match* on page C4-399

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Table C4-11 Encoding table for the SVE encodings group (continued)

Decode fields					Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	op4	
010	1x	1xxxx	101xxx	-	*SVE2 Histogram Computation - Segment* on page C4-477
010	1x	1xxxx	110xxx	-	HISTCNT
010	1x	1xxxx	111xxx	-	*SVE2 Crypto Extensions* on page C4-478
011	0x	0xxxx	0xxxxx	-	FCMLA (vectors)
011	0x	00x1x	1xxxxx	-	Unallocated.
011	0x	00000	100xxx	-	FCADD
011	0x	00000	101xxx	-	Unallocated.
011	0x	00000	11xxxx	-	Unallocated.
011	0x	00001	1xxxxx	-	Unallocated.
011	0x	0010x	100xxx	-	Unallocated.
011	0x	0010x	101xxx	-	*SVE floating-point convert precision odd elements* on page C4-399
011	0x	0010x	11xxxx	-	Unallocated.
011	0x	010xx	100xxx	-	*SVE2 floating-point pairwise operations* on page C4-400
011	0x	010xx	101xxx	-	Unallocated.
011	0x	010xx	11xxxx	-	Unallocated.
011	0x	011xx	1xxxxx	-	Unallocated.
011	0x	1xxxx	x0x01x	-	Unallocated.
011	0x	1xxxx	00000x	-	*SVE floating-point multiply-add (indexed)* on page C4-400
011	0x	1xxxx	0001xx	-	*SVE floating-point complex multiply-add (indexed)* on page C4-401
011	0x	1xxxx	001000	-	*SVE floating-point multiply (indexed)* on page C4-401
011	0x	1xxxx	001001	-	Unallocated.
011	0x	1xxxx	0011xx	-	Unallocated.
011	0x	1xxxx	01x0xx	-	*SVE Floating Point Widening Multiply-Add - Indexed* on page C4-480
011	0x	1xxxx	01x1xx	-	Unallocated.
011	0x	1xxxx	10x00x	-	*SVE Floating Point Widening Multiply-Add* on page C4-481
011	0x	1xxxx	10x1xx	-	Unallocated.
011	0x	1xxxx	110xxx	-	Unallocated.
011	0x	1xxxx	111000	-	Unallocated.
011	0x	1xxxx	111001	-	*SVE floating point matrix multiply accumulate* on page C4-401
011	0x	1xxxx	11101x	-	Unallocated.
011	0x	1xxxx	1111xx	-	Unallocated.

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Table C4-11 Encoding table for the SVE encodings group (continued)

Decode fields					Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	op4	
011	1x	0xxxx	x1xxxx	-	*SVE floating-point compare vectors* on page C4-402
011	1x	0xxxx	000xxx	-	*SVE floating-point arithmetic (unpredicated)* on page C4-402
011	1x	0xxxx	100xxx	-	*SVE Floating Point Arithmetic - Predicated* on page C4-483
011	1x	0xxxx	101xxx	-	*SVE Floating Point Unary Operations - Predicated* on page C4-485
011	1x	000xx	001xxx	-	*SVE floating-point recursive reduction* on page C4-403
011	1x	001xx	0010xx	-	Unallocated.
011	1x	001xx	0011xx	-	*SVE Floating Point Unary Operations - Unpredicated* on page C4-489
011	1x	010xx	001xxx	-	*SVE Floating Point Compare - with Zero* on page C4-489
011	1x	011xx	001xxx	-	*SVE Floating Point Accumulating Reduction* on page C4-490
011	1x	1xxxx	-	-	*SVE Floating Point Multiply-Add* on page C4-491
100	-	-	-	-	*SVE Memory - 32-bit Gather and Unsized Contiguous* on page C4-492
101	-	-	-	-	*SVE Memory - Contiguous Load* on page C4-499
110	-	-	-	-	*SVE Memory - 64-bit Gather* on page C4-506
111	-	-	0x0xxx	-	*SVE Memory - Contiguous Store and Unsized Contiguous* on page C4-512
111	-	-	0x1xxx	-	*SVE Memory - Non-temporal and Multi-register Store* on page C4-513
111	-	-	1x0xxx	-	*SVE Memory - Scatter with Optional Sign Extend* on page C4-516
111	-	-	101xxx	-	*SVE Memory - Scatter* on page C4-518
111	-	-	111xxx	-	*SVE Memory - Contiguous Store with Immediate Offset* on page C4-521

SVE integer add/subtract vectors (unpredicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer add/subtract vectors (unpredicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	Zm	0 0 0	opc	Zn	Zd

Decode fields	Instruction page
opc	
000	ADD (vectors, unpredicated)
001	SUB (vectors, unpredicated)
01x	Unallocated.
100	SQADD (vectors, unpredicated)

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Decode fields opc	Instruction page
101	UQADD (vectors, unpredicated)
110	SQSUB (vectors, unpredicated)
111	UQSUB (vectors, unpredicated)

SVE address generation

This section describes the encoding of the SVE address generation instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	opc	1	Zm	1 0 1 0	msz	Zn	Zd

Decode fields opc	Instruction page
00	ADR - Encoding
01	ADR - Encoding
1x	ADR - Encoding

SVE table lookup (three sources)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE table lookup (three sources) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0 0 1 0	1	op	Zn	Zd

Decode fields op	Instruction page
0	TBL
1	TBX

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SVE permute vector elements

This section describes the encoding of the SVE permute vector elements instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0 1 1	opc	Zn	Zd

Decode fields	Instruction page
opc	
000	ZIP1, ZIP2 (vectors) - Encoding
001	ZIP1, ZIP2 (vectors) - Encoding
010	UZP1, UZP2 (vectors) - Encoding
011	UZP1, UZP2 (vectors) - Encoding
100	TRN1, TRN2 (vectors) - Encoding
101	TRN1, TRN2 (vectors) - Encoding
11x	Unallocated.

SVE integer compare with unsigned immediate

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer compare with unsigned immediate instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 14	13	12 10	9 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	imm7	lt	Pg	Zn	ne	Pd

Decode fields		Instruction page
lt	ne	
0	0	CMP<cc> (immediate) - Encoding
0	1	CMP<cc> (immediate) - Encoding
1	0	CMP<cc> (immediate) - Encoding
1	1	CMP<cc> (immediate) - Encoding

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SVE integer compare with signed immediate

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer compare with signed immediate instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13 12	10 9	5 4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	imm5	op	0	o2	Pg	Zn	ne	Pd

Decode fields			Instruction page
op	o2	ne	
0	0	0	CMP<cc> (immediate) - Encoding
0	0	1	CMP<cc> (immediate) - Encoding
0	1	0	CMP<cc> (immediate) - Encoding
0	1	1	CMP<cc> (immediate) - Encoding
1	0	0	CMP<cc> (immediate) - Encoding
1	0	1	CMP<cc> (immediate) - Encoding
1	1	-	Unallocated.

SVE predicate logical operations

This section describes the encoding of the SVE predicate logical operations instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15	14	13	10 9	8	5 4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	op	S	0	0	Pm	0	1	Pg	o2	Pn	o3	Pd

Decode fields				Instruction page
op	S	o2	o3	
0	0	0	0	AND (predicates)
0	0	0	1	BIC (predicates)
0	0	1	0	EOR (predicates)
0	0	1	1	SEL (predicates)
0	1	0	0	ANDS
0	1	0	1	BICS
0	1	1	0	EORS
0	1	1	1	Unallocated.
1	0	0	0	ORR (predicates)
1	0	0	1	ORN (predicates)

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Decode fields				Instruction page
op	S	o2	o3	
1	0	1	0	NOR
1	0	1	1	NAND
1	1	0	0	ORRS
1	1	0	1	ORNS
1	1	1	0	NORS
1	1	1	1	NANDS

SVE broadcast predicate element

This section describes the encoding of the SVE broadcast predicate element instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	18 17 16	15 14	13	10	9	8	5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	i1		1	tszl	Rv	0 1	Pn		S		Pm	0	Pd

tszh

Decode fields	Instruction page	Feature
S		
0	PSEL	FEAT_SME
1	Unallocated.	-

SVE clamp

This section describes the encoding of the SVE clamp instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9	5	4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	1 1 0 0 0	U	Zn		Zd

Decode fields	Instruction page	Feature
U		
0	SCLAMP	FEAT_SME
1	UCLAMP	FEAT_SME

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SVE2 character match

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 character match instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4	3 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	1 0 0	Pg	Zn	op	Pd

Decode fields	Instruction page
op	
0	MATCH
1	NMATCH

SVE floating-point convert precision odd elements

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating-point convert precision odd elements instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	opc	0 0 1 0	opc2	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd	

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
opc	opc2		
x0	11	Unallocated.	-
00	0x	Unallocated.	-
00	10	FCVTXNT	-
01	-	Unallocated.	-
10	00	FCVTNT - Encoding	-
10	01	FCVTLT - Encoding	-
10	10	BFCVTNT	FEAT_BF16
11	0x	Unallocated.	-
11	10	FCVTNT - Encoding	-
11	11	FCVTLT - Encoding	-

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SVE2 floating-point pairwise operations

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 floating-point pairwise operations instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	opc	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Decode fields	Instruction page
opc	
000	FADDP
001	Unallocated.
01x	Unallocated.
100	FMAXNMP
101	FMINNMP
110	FMAXP
111	FMINP

SVE floating-point multiply-add (indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating-point multiply-add (indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	opc	0 0 0 0	0	op	Zn	Zda

Decode fields		Instruction page
size	op	
0x	0	FMLA (indexed) - Encoding
0x	1	FMLS (indexed) - Encoding
10	0	FMLA (indexed) - Encoding
10	1	FMLS (indexed) - Encoding
11	0	FMLA (indexed) - Encoding
11	1	FMLS (indexed) - Encoding

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SVE floating-point complex multiply-add (indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating-point complex multiply-add (indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	opc	0 0 0 1	rot	Zn	Zda

Decode fields	Instruction page
size	
0x	Unallocated.
10	FCMLA (indexed) - Encoding
11	FCMLA (indexed) - Encoding

SVE floating-point multiply (indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating-point multiply (indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	opc	0 0 1 0	0 0	Zn	Zd

Decode fields	Instruction page
size	
0x	FMUL (indexed) - Encoding
10	FMUL (indexed) - Encoding
11	FMUL (indexed) - Encoding

SVE floating point matrix multiply accumulate

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating point matrix multiply accumulate instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	opc	1	Zm	1 1 1 0	0 1	Zn	Zda

Decode fields	Instruction page	Feature
opc		
00	Unallocated.	-
01	BFMMLA	FEAT_BF16
10	FMMLA - Encoding	FEAT_F32MM
11	FMMLA - Encoding	FEAT_F64MM

SVE floating-point compare vectors

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating-point compare vectors instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13 12	10 9	5 4	3 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	op	1	o2	Pg	Zn	o3	Pd

Decode fields			Instruction page
op	o2	o3	
0	0	0	FCM<cc> (vectors) - Encoding
0	0	1	FCM<cc> (vectors) - Encoding
0	1	0	FCM<cc> (vectors) - Encoding
0	1	1	FCM<cc> (vectors) - Encoding
1	0	0	FCM<cc> (vectors) - Encoding
1	0	1	FAC<cc> - Encoding
1	1	0	Unallocated.
1	1	1	FAC<cc> - Encoding

SVE floating-point arithmetic (unpredicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating-point arithmetic (unpredicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 0 0	opc	Zn	Zd

Decode fields opc	Instruction page
000	FADD (vectors, unpredicated)
001	FSUB (vectors, unpredicated)
010	FMUL (vectors, unpredicated)
011	FTSMUL
10x	Unallocated.
110	FRECPS
111	FRSQRTS

SVE floating-point recursive reduction

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating-point recursive reduction instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	0 opc	0 0 1	Pg	Zn	Vd

Decode fields opc	Instruction page
000	FADDV
001	Unallocated.
01x	Unallocated.
100	FMAXNMV
101	FMINNMV
110	FMAXV
111	FMINV

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C4.1.11 SVE Integer Multiply-Add - Predicated

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Integer Multiply-Add - Predicated group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

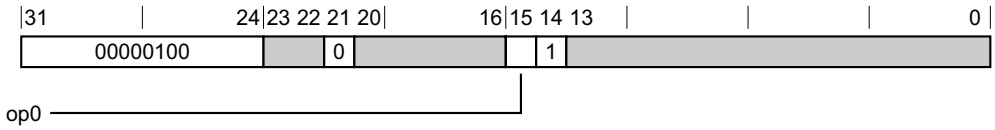

Table C4-12 Encoding table for the SVE Integer Multiply-Add - Predicated group

Decode fields op0	Decode group or instruction page
0	*SVE integer multiply-accumulate writing addend (predicated)* on page C4-404
1	*SVE integer multiply-add writing multiplicand (predicated)* on page C4-404

SVE integer multiply-accumulate writing addend (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer multiply-accumulate writing addend (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Multiply-Add - Predicated*.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0	1	op	Pg	Zn	Zda

Decode fields op	Instruction page
0	MLA (vectors)
1	MLS (vectors)

SVE integer multiply-add writing multiplicand (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer multiply-add writing multiplicand (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Multiply-Add - Predicated*.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	1	1	op	Pg	Za	Zdn

Decode fields op	Instruction page
0	MAD
1	MSB

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C4.1.12 SVE Integer Binary Arithmetic - Predicated

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Integer Binary Arithmetic - Predicated group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 … 24	23 22	21	20 … 18	17 16	15 … 13	12 … 0
00000100		0	op0		000	

Table C4-13 Encoding table for the SVE Integer Binary Arithmetic - Predicated group

Decode fields op0	Decode group or instruction page
00x	*SVE integer add/subtract vectors (predicated)* on page C4-405
01x	*SVE integer min/max/difference (predicated)* on page C4-406
100	*SVE integer multiply vectors (predicated)* on page C4-406
101	*SVE integer divide vectors (predicated)* on page C4-407
11x	*SVE bitwise logical operations (predicated)* on page C4-407

SVE integer add/subtract vectors (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer add/subtract vectors (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Binary Arithmetic - Predicated*.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 … 16	15 14 13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0 0	opc	0 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Decode fields opc	Instruction page
000	ADD (vectors, predicated)
001	SUB (vectors, predicated)
010	Unallocated.
011	SUBR (vectors)
1xx	Unallocated.

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SVE integer min/max/difference (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer min/max/difference (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Binary Arithmetic - Predicated* on page C4-405.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	1	opc	U	0 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Decode fields		Instruction page
opc	U	
00	0	SMAX (vectors)
00	1	UMAX (vectors)
01	0	SMIN (vectors)
01	1	UMIN (vectors)
10	0	SABD
10	1	UABD
11	-	Unallocated.

SVE integer multiply vectors (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer multiply vectors (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Binary Arithmetic - Predicated* on page C4-405.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1	0 0	H	U	0 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Decode fields		Instruction page
H	U	
0	0	MUL (vectors, predicated)
0	1	Unallocated.
1	0	SMULH (predicated)
1	1	UMULH (predicated)

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SVE integer divide vectors (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer divide vectors (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Binary Arithmetic - Predicated* on page C4-405.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1	0 1	R	U	0 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Decode fields		Instruction page
R	U	
0	0	SDIV
0	1	UDIV
1	0	SDIVR
1	1	UDIVR

SVE bitwise logical operations (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE bitwise logical operations (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Binary Arithmetic - Predicated* on page C4-405.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1	1	opc	0 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Decode fields	Instruction page
opc	
000	ORR (vectors, predicated)
001	EOR (vectors, predicated)
010	AND (vectors, predicated)
011	BIC (vectors, predicated)
1xx	Unallocated.

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C4.1.13 SVE Integer Reduction

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Integer Reduction group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 – 24	23 22	21	20 – 18	17 16	15 – 13	12 – 0
00000100		0	op0		001	

Table C4-14 Encoding table for the SVE Integer Reduction group

Decode fields op0	Decode group or instruction page
000	*SVE integer add reduction (predicated)* on page C4-408
010	*SVE integer min/max reduction (predicated)* on page C4-409
0x1	Unallocated.
10x	*SVE constructive prefix (predicated)* on page C4-409
110	*SVE bitwise logical reduction (predicated)* on page C4-409
111	Unallocated.

SVE integer add reduction (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer add reduction (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Reduction*.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 – 10	9 – 5	4 – 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	0 0	op	U	0 0 1	Pg	Zn	Vd

Decode fields op	 U	Instruction page
0	0	SADDV
0	1	UADDV
1	-	Unallocated.

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SVE integer min/max reduction (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer min/max reduction (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Reduction* on page C4-408.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	1 0	op	U	0 0 1	Pg	Zn	Vd

Decode fields		Instruction page
op	U	
0	0	SMAXV
0	1	UMAXV
1	0	SMINV
1	1	UMINV

SVE constructive prefix (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE constructive prefix (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Reduction* on page C4-408.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1	0	opc	M	0 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Decode fields	Instruction page
opc	
00	MOVPRFX (predicated)
01	Unallocated.
1x	Unallocated.

SVE bitwise logical reduction (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE bitwise logical reduction (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Reduction* on page C4-408.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1	1 0	opc	0 0 1	Pg	Zn	Vd

Decode fields	Instruction page
opc	
00	ORV
01	EORV
10	ANDV
11	Unallocated.

C4.1.14 SVE Bitwise Shift - Predicated

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Bitwise Shift - Predicated group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 24	23 22	21	20	19 18	16	15 13	12 0
00000100		0	op0			100	

Table C4-15 Encoding table for the SVE Bitwise Shift - Predicated group

Decode fields	Decode group or instruction page
op0	
0x	*SVE bitwise shift by immediate (predicated)* on page C4-410
10	*SVE bitwise shift by vector (predicated)* on page C4-411
11	*SVE bitwise shift by wide elements (predicated)* on page C4-412

SVE bitwise shift by immediate (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE bitwise shift by immediate (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Bitwise Shift - Predicated*.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 8	7 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	tszh	0 0	opc	L	U	1 0 0	Pg	tszl	imm3	Zdn

Decode fields			Instruction page
opc	L	U	
00	0	0	ASR (immediate, predicated)
00	0	1	LSR (immediate, predicated)
00	1	0	Unallocated.

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Decode fields			Instruction page
opc	L	U	
00	1	1	LSL (immediate, predicated)
01	0	0	ASRD
01	0	1	Unallocated.
01	1	0	SQSHL (immediate)
01	1	1	UQSHL (immediate)
10	-	-	Unallocated.
11	0	0	SRSHR
11	0	1	URSHR
11	1	0	Unallocated.
11	1	1	SQSHLU

SVE bitwise shift by vector (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE bitwise shift by vector (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Bitwise Shift - Predicated* on page C4-410.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	R	L	U		1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	

Decode fields			Instruction page
R	L	U	
-	1	0	Unallocated.
0	0	0	ASR (vectors)
0	0	1	LSR (vectors)
0	1	1	LSL (vectors)
1	0	0	ASRR
1	0	1	LSRR
1	1	1	LSLR

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SVE bitwise shift by wide elements (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE bitwise shift by wide elements (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Bitwise Shift - Predicated* on page C4-410.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1	R	L	U	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	

Decode fields			Instruction page
R	L	U	
0	0	0	ASR (wide elements, predicated)
0	0	1	LSR (wide elements, predicated)
0	1	0	Unallocated.
0	1	1	LSL (wide elements, predicated)
1	-	-	Unallocated.

C4.1.15 SVE Integer Unary Arithmetic - Predicated

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Integer Unary Arithmetic - Predicated group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 24	23 22	21	20	19 18 16	15 13	12 0
00000100		0	op0		101	

Table C4-16 Encoding table for the SVE Integer Unary Arithmetic - Predicated group

Decode fields	Decode group or instruction page
op0	
0x	Unallocated.
10	*SVE integer unary operations (predicated)* on page C4-412
11	*SVE bitwise unary operations (predicated)* on page C4-413

SVE integer unary operations (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer unary operations (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Unary Arithmetic - Predicated*.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	opc	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Decode fields opc	Instruction page
000	SXTB, SXTH, SXTW - Encoding
001	UXTB, UXTH, UXTW - Encoding
010	SXTB, SXTH, SXTW - Encoding
011	UXTB, UXTH, UXTW - Encoding
100	SXTB, SXTH, SXTW - Encoding
101	UXTB, UXTH, UXTW - Encoding
110	ABS
111	NEG

SVE bitwise unary operations (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE bitwise unary operations (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Unary Arithmetic - Predicated* on page C4-412.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1	opc	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Decode fields opc	Instruction page
000	CLS
001	CLZ
010	CNT
011	CNOT
100	FABS
101	FNEG
110	NOT (vector)
111	Unallocated.

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C4.1.16 SVE Bitwise Logical - Unpredicated

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Bitwise Logical - Unpredicated group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 … 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 … 13	12 … 10	9 … 0
00000100		1		001	op0	

Table C4-17 Encoding table for the SVE Bitwise Logical - Unpredicated group

Decode fields op0	Decode group or instruction page
0xx	Unallocated.
100	*SVE bitwise logical operations (unpredicated)* on page C4-414
101	XAR
11x	*SVE2 bitwise ternary operations* on page C4-415

SVE bitwise logical operations (unpredicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE bitwise logical operations (unpredicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Bitwise Logical - Unpredicated*.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	opc	1	Zm	0 0 1 1	0 0	Zn	Zd

Decode fields opc	Instruction page
00	AND (vectors, unpredicated)
01	ORR (vectors, unpredicated)
10	EOR (vectors, unpredicated)
11	BIC (vectors, unpredicated)

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SVE2 bitwise ternary operations

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 bitwise ternary operations instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Bitwise Logical - Unpredicated* on page C4-414.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	opc	1	Zm	0 0 1 1	1 o2	Zk	Zdn

Decode fields		Instruction page
opc	o2	
00	0	EOR3
00	1	BSL
01	0	BCAX
01	1	BSL1N
1x	0	Unallocated.
10	1	BSL2N
11	1	NBSL

C4.1.17 SVE Index Generation

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Index Generation group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 12	11 10	9 0
00000100		1		0100	op0	

Table C4-18 Encoding table for the SVE Index Generation group

Decode fields	Decode group or instruction page
op0	
00	INDEX (immediates)
01	INDEX (scalar, immediate)
10	INDEX (immediate, scalar)
11	INDEX (scalars)

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C4.1.18 SVE Stack Allocation

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Stack Allocation group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

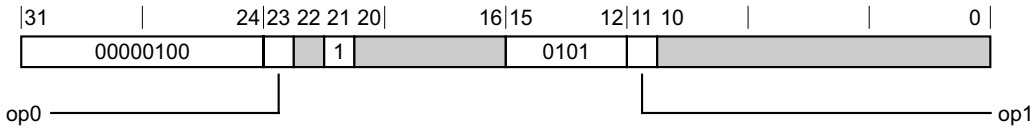

Table C4-19 Encoding table for the SVE Stack Allocation group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	
0	0	*SVE stack frame adjustment* on page C4-416
0	1	*SVE integer arithmetic* on page C4-417
1	0	*SVE stack frame size* on page C4-417
1	1	*Streaming SVE stack frame size* on page C4-418

SVE stack frame adjustment

This section describes the encoding of the SVE stack frame adjustment instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Stack Allocation*.

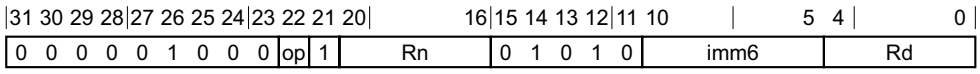

Decode fields	Instruction page
op	
0	ADDVL
1	ADDPL

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SVE integer arithmetic

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer arithmetic instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Stack Allocation* on page C4-416.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	0 op	1	Rn	0 1 0 1	1 imm6	Rd

Decode fields	Instruction page	Feature
op		
0	ADDSVL	FEAT_SME
1	ADDSPL	FEAT_SME

SVE stack frame size

This section describes the encoding of the SVE stack frame size instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Stack Allocation* on page C4-416.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	1 op	1	opc2	0 1 0 1	0 imm6	Rd

Decode fields		Instruction page
op	opc2	
0	0xxxx	Unallocated.
0	10xxx	Unallocated.
0	110xx	Unallocated.
0	1110x	Unallocated.
0	11110	Unallocated.
0	11111	RDVL
1	-	Unallocated.

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Streaming SVE stack frame size

This section describes the encoding of the Streaming SVE stack frame size instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Stack Allocation* on page C4-416.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	1	op	1	opc2	0	1	0	1	1	imm6	Rd

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
op	opc2		
0	0xxxx	Unallocated.	-
0	10xxx	Unallocated.	-
0	110xx	Unallocated.	-
0	1110x	Unallocated.	-
0	11110	Unallocated.	-
0	11111	RDSVL	FEAT_SME
1	-	Unallocated.	-

C4.1.19 SVE2 Integer Multiply - Unpredicated

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 Integer Multiply - Unpredicated group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 … 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15 … 13	12	11	10 … 0
00000100			1		011	op0		

Table C4-20 Encoding table for the SVE2 Integer Multiply - Unpredicated group

Decode fields	Decode group or instruction page
op0	
0x	*SVE2 integer multiply vectors (unpredicated)* on page C4-419
10	*SVE2 signed saturating doubling multiply high (unpredicated)* on page C4-419
11	Unallocated.

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SVE2 integer multiply vectors (unpredicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 integer multiply vectors (unpredicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Integer Multiply - Unpredicated* on page C4-418.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	Zm	0 1 1 0	opc	Zn	Zd

Decode fields		Instruction page
size	opc	
-	00	MUL (vectors, unpredicated)
-	10	SMULH (unpredicated)
-	11	UMULH (unpredicated)
00	01	PMUL
01	01	Unallocated.
1x	01	Unallocated.

SVE2 signed saturating doubling multiply high (unpredicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 signed saturating doubling multiply high (unpredicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Integer Multiply - Unpredicated* on page C4-418.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	Zm	0 1 1 1	0	R	Zn	Zd

Decode fields	Instruction page
R	
0	SQDMULH (vectors)
1	SQRDMULH (vectors)

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C4.1.20 SVE Bitwise Shift - Unpredicated

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Bitwise Shift - Unpredicated group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

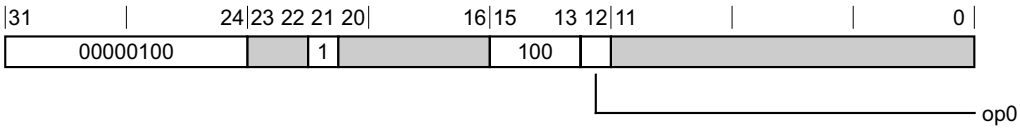

Table C4-21 Encoding table for the SVE Bitwise Shift - Unpredicated group

Decode fields op0	Decode group or instruction page
0	*SVE bitwise shift by wide elements (unpredicated)* on page C4-420
1	*SVE bitwise shift by immediate (unpredicated)* on page C4-420

SVE bitwise shift by wide elements (unpredicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE bitwise shift by wide elements (unpredicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Bitwise Shift - Unpredicated*.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	Zm	1 0 0 0	opc	Zn	Zd

Decode fields opc	Instruction page
00	ASR (wide elements, unpredicated)
01	LSR (wide elements, unpredicated)
10	Unallocated.
11	LSL (wide elements, unpredicated)

SVE bitwise shift by immediate (unpredicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE bitwise shift by immediate (unpredicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Bitwise Shift - Unpredicated*.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 19	18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	tszh	1	tszl	imm3	1 0 0 1	opc	Zn	Zd

Decode fields opc	Instruction page
00	ASR (immediate, unpredicated)
01	LSR (immediate, unpredicated)
10	Unallocated.
11	LSL (immediate, unpredicated)

C4.1.21 SVE Integer Misc - Unpredicated

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Integer Misc - Unpredicated group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 12	11 10	9 0
00000100		1		1011	op0	

Table C4-22 Encoding table for the SVE Integer Misc - Unpredicated group

Decode fields op0	Decode group or instruction page
0x	*SVE floating-point trig select coefficient* on page C4-421
10	*SVE floating-point exponential accelerator* on page C4-422
11	*SVE constructive prefix (unpredicated)* on page C4-422

SVE floating-point trig select coefficient

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating-point trig select coefficient instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Misc - Unpredicated*.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	Zm	1 0 1 1	0	op	Zn	Zd

Decode fields op	Instruction page
0	FTSSEL
1	Unallocated.

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SVE floating-point exponential accelerator

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating-point exponential accelerator instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Misc - Unpredicated* on page C4-421.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	opc	1 0 1 1	1 0	Zn	Zd

Decode fields	Instruction page
opc	
00000	FEXPA
00001	Unallocated.
0001x	Unallocated.
001xx	Unallocated.
01xxx	Unallocated.
1xxxx	Unallocated.

SVE constructive prefix (unpredicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE constructive prefix (unpredicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Misc - Unpredicated* on page C4-421.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	opc	1	opc2	1 0 1 1	1 1	Zn	Zd

Decode fields		Instruction page
opc	opc2	
00	00000	MOVPRFX (unpredicated)
00	00001	Unallocated.
00	0001x	Unallocated.
00	001xx	Unallocated.
00	01xxx	Unallocated.
00	1xxxx	Unallocated.
01	-	Unallocated.
1x	-	Unallocated.

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C4.1.22 SVE Element Count

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Element Count group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

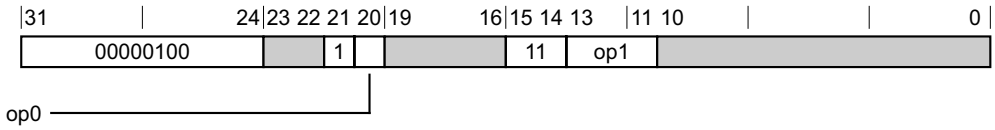

Table C4-23 Encoding table for the SVE Element Count group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	
0	00x	*SVE saturating inc/dec vector by element count* on page C4-423
0	100	*SVE element count* on page C4-424
0	101	Unallocated.
1	000	*SVE inc/dec vector by element count* on page C4-424
1	100	*SVE inc/dec register by element count* on page C4-425
1	x01	Unallocated.
-	01x	Unallocated.
-	11x	*SVE saturating inc/dec register by element count* on page C4-425

SVE saturating inc/dec vector by element count

This section describes the encoding of the SVE saturating inc/dec vector by element count instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Element Count*.

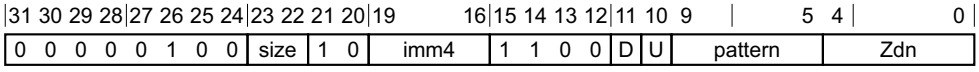

Decode fields			Instruction page
size	D	U	
00	-	-	Unallocated.
01	0	0	SQINCH (vector)
01	0	1	UQINCH (vector)
01	1	0	SQDECH (vector)
01	1	1	UQDECH (vector)
10	0	0	SQINCW (vector)
10	0	1	UQINCW (vector)
10	1	0	SQDECW (vector)

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Decode fields			Instruction page
size	D	U	
10	1	1	UQDECW (vector)
11	0	0	SQINCD (vector)
11	0	1	UQINCD (vector)
11	1	0	SQDECD (vector)
11	1	1	UQDECD (vector)

SVE element count

This section describes the encoding of the SVE element count instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Element Count* on page C4-423.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 16	15 14 13 12	11	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1 0	imm4	1 1 1 0 0	op	pattern	Rd	

Decode fields		Instruction page
size	op	
-	1	Unallocated.
00	0	CNTB, CNTD, CNTH, CNTW - Encoding
01	0	CNTB, CNTD, CNTH, CNTW - Encoding
10	0	CNTB, CNTD, CNTH, CNTW - Encoding
11	0	CNTB, CNTD, CNTH, CNTW - Encoding

SVE inc/dec vector by element count

This section describes the encoding of the SVE inc/dec vector by element count instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Element Count* on page C4-423.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 16	15 14 13 12	11	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1 1	imm4	1 1 0 0 0	D	pattern	Zdn	

Decode fields		Instruction page
size	D	
00	-	Unallocated.
01	0	INCD, INCH, INCW (vector) - Encoding
01	1	DECD, DECH, DECW (vector) - Encoding
10	0	INCD, INCH, INCW (vector) - Encoding

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Decode fields		Instruction page
size	D	
10	1	DECD, DECH, DECW (vector) - Encoding
11	0	INCD, INCH, INCW (vector) - Encoding
11	1	DECD, DECH, DECW (vector) - Encoding

SVE inc/dec register by element count

This section describes the encoding of the SVE inc/dec register by element count instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Element Count* on page C4-423.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1 1	imm4	1 1 1 0	0	D	pattern	Rdn

Decode fields		Instruction page
size	D	
00	0	INCB, INCD, INCH, INCW (scalar) - Encoding
00	1	DECB, DECD, DECH, DECW (scalar) - Encoding
01	0	INCB, INCD, INCH, INCW (scalar) - Encoding
01	1	DECB, DECD, DECH, DECW (scalar) - Encoding
10	0	INCB, INCD, INCH, INCW (scalar) - Encoding
10	1	DECB, DECD, DECH, DECW (scalar) - Encoding
11	0	INCB, INCD, INCH, INCW (scalar) - Encoding
11	1	DECB, DECD, DECH, DECW (scalar) - Encoding

SVE saturating inc/dec register by element count

This section describes the encoding of the SVE saturating inc/dec register by element count instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Element Count* on page C4-423.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	sf	imm4	1 1 1 1	D	U	pattern	Rdn

Decode fields				Instruction page
size	sf	D	U	
00	0	0	0	SQINCB - Encoding
00	0	0	1	UQINCB - Encoding
00	0	1	0	SQDECB - Encoding

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Decode fields				Instruction page
size	sf	D	U	
00	0	1	1	UQDECB - Encoding
00	1	0	0	SQINCB - Encoding
00	1	0	1	UQINCB - Encoding
00	1	1	0	SQDECB - Encoding
00	1	1	1	UQDECB - Encoding
01	0	0	0	SQINCH (scalar) - Encoding
01	0	0	1	UQINCH (scalar) - Encoding
01	0	1	0	SQDECH (scalar) - Encoding
01	0	1	1	UQDECH (scalar) - Encoding
01	1	0	0	SQINCH (scalar) - Encoding
01	1	0	1	UQINCH (scalar) - Encoding
01	1	1	0	SQDECH (scalar) - Encoding
01	1	1	1	UQDECH (scalar) - Encoding
10	0	0	0	SQINCW (scalar) - Encoding
10	0	0	1	UQINCW (scalar) - Encoding
10	0	1	0	SQDECW (scalar) - Encoding
10	0	1	1	UQDECW (scalar) - Encoding
10	1	0	0	SQINCW (scalar) - Encoding
10	1	0	1	UQINCW (scalar) - Encoding
10	1	1	0	SQDECW (scalar) - Encoding
10	1	1	1	UQDECW (scalar) - Encoding
11	0	0	0	SQINCD (scalar) - Encoding
11	0	0	1	UQINCD (scalar) - Encoding
11	0	1	0	SQDECD (scalar) - Encoding
11	0	1	1	UQDECD (scalar) - Encoding
11	1	0	0	SQINCD (scalar) - Encoding
11	1	0	1	UQINCD (scalar) - Encoding
11	1	1	0	SQDECD (scalar) - Encoding
11	1	1	1	UQDECD (scalar) - Encoding

C4.1.23 SVE Bitwise Immediate

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Bitwise Immediate group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

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31 … 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	… 0
00000101	op0	00	op1	

Table C4-24 Encoding table for the SVE Bitwise Immediate group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	
11	00	DUPM
!= 11	00	*SVE bitwise logical with immediate (unpredicated)*
-	!= 00	Unallocated.

SVE bitwise logical with immediate (unpredicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE bitwise logical with immediate (unpredicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Bitwise Immediate* on page C4-426.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	… 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	!=11	0 0	0	imm13	Zdn
		opc				

Decode fields	Instruction page
opc	
00	ORR (immediate)
01	EOR (immediate)
10	AND (immediate)

C4.1.24 SVE Integer Wide Immediate - Predicated

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Integer Wide Immediate - Predicated group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 … 24	23 22	21 20	19 … 16	15 … 13	12 … 0
00000101		01		op0	

Table C4-25 Encoding table for the SVE Integer Wide Immediate - Predicated group

Decode fields	Decode group or instruction page
op0	
0xx	*SVE copy integer immediate (predicated)* on page C4-428

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Table C4-25 Encoding table for the SVE Integer Wide Immediate - Predicated group (continued)

Decode fields op0	Decode group or instruction page
10x	Unallocated.
110	FCPY
111	Unallocated.

SVE copy integer immediate (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE copy integer immediate (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Wide Immediate - Predicated* on page C4-427.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 16	15	14	13	12 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1	Pg	0	M	sh	imm8	Zd

Decode fields M	Instruction page
0	CPY (immediate, zeroing)
1	CPY (immediate, merging)

C4.1.25 SVE Permute Vector - Unpredicated

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Permute Vector - Unpredicated group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 24	23	22	21	20	19 18 16	15 10	9 0
00000101			1	op0	op1	001110	

Table C4-26 Encoding table for the SVE Permute Vector - Unpredicated group

Decode fields op0	op1	Decode group or instruction page
00	000	DUP (scalar)
00	100	INSR (scalar)
00	x10	Unallocated.
00	xx1	Unallocated.
01	-	Unallocated.
10	0xx	*SVE unpack vector elements* on page C4-429
10	100	INSR (SIMD&FP scalar)

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Table C4-26 Encoding table for the SVE Permute Vector - Unpredicated group (continued)

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	
10	110	Unallocated.
10	1x1	Unallocated.
11	000	REV (vector)
11	!= 000	Unallocated.

SVE unpack vector elements

This section describes the encoding of the SVE unpack vector elements instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Permute Vector - Unpredicated* on page C4-428.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14	13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 1	0 0	U	H	0 0	1 1	1 0	Zn	Zd

Decode fields		Instruction page
U	H	
0	0	SUNPKHI, SUNPKLO - Encoding
0	1	SUNPKHI, SUNPKLO - Encoding
1	0	UUNPKHI, UUNPKLO - Encoding
1	1	UUNPKHI, UUNPKLO - Encoding

C4.1.26 SVE Permute Predicate

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Permute Predicate group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 13	12 9	8 5	4	3 0
00000101	op0	1	op1	010	op2		op3	

Table C4-27 Encoding table for the SVE Permute Predicate group

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	
00	1000x	0000	0	*SVE unpack predicate elements* on page C4-430
01	1000x	0000	0	Unallocated.
10	1000x	0000	0	Unallocated.

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Table C4-27 Encoding table for the SVE Permute Predicate group (continued)

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	
11	1000x	0000	0	Unallocated.
-	0xxxx	xxx0	0	*SVE permute predicate elements* on page C4-431
-	0xxxx	xxx1	0	Unallocated.
-	10100	0000	0	REV (predicate)
-	10101	0000	0	Unallocated.
-	10x0x	1000	0	Unallocated.
-	10x0x	x100	0	Unallocated.
-	10x0x	xx10	0	Unallocated.
-	10x0x	xxx1	0	Unallocated.
-	10x1x	-	0	Unallocated.
-	11xxx	-	0	Unallocated.
-	-	-	1	Unallocated.

SVE unpack predicate elements

This section describes the encoding of the SVE unpack predicate elements instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Permute Predicate* on page C4-429.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	5	4	3	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	H	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Pn		0	Pd	

Decode fields	Instruction page
H	
0	PUNPKHI, PUNPKLO - Encoding
1	PUNPKHI, PUNPKLO - Encoding

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SVE permute predicate elements

This section describes the encoding of the SVE permute predicate elements instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Permute Predicate* on page C4-429.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 16	15 14 13	12	11 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	Pm	0 1 0	opc	H	0	Pn	0	Pd

Decode fields		Instruction page
opc	H	
00	0	ZIP1, ZIP2 (predicates) - Encoding
00	1	ZIP1, ZIP2 (predicates) - Encoding
01	0	UZP1, UZP2 (predicates) - Encoding
01	1	UZP1, UZP2 (predicates) - Encoding
10	0	TRN1, TRN2 (predicates) - Encoding
10	1	TRN1, TRN2 (predicates) - Encoding
11	-	Unallocated.

C4.1.27 SVE Permute Vector - Predicated

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Permute Vector - Predicated group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 24	23 22	21	20	19 17	16	15 14	13	12 0
00000101		1		op1		10		

op0
op2
op3

Table C4-28 Encoding table for the SVE Permute Vector - Predicated group

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	
0	000	0	0	CPY (SIMD&FP scalar)
0	000	1	0	COMPACT
0	000	-	1	*SVE extract element to general register* on page C4-432
0	001	-	0	*SVE extract element to SIMD&FP scalar register* on page C4-432
0	01x	-	0	*SVE reverse within elements* on page C4-433
0	01x	-	1	Unallocated.
0	100	0	1	CPY (scalar)
0	100	1	1	Unallocated.

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Table C4-28 Encoding table for the SVE Permute Vector - Predicated group (continued)

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	
0	100	-	0	*SVE conditionally broadcast element to vector* on page C4-433
0	101	-	0	*SVE conditionally extract element to SIMD&FP scalar* on page C4-434
0	110	0	0	SPLICE - Encoding
0	110	1	0	SPLICE - Encoding
0	110	-	1	Unallocated.
0	111	0	0	*SVE reverse doublewords* on page C4-434
0	111	0	1	Unallocated.
0	111	1	-	Unallocated.
0	x01	-	1	Unallocated.
1	000	-	0	Unallocated.
1	000	-	1	*SVE conditionally extract element to general register* on page C4-434
1	!= 000	-	-	Unallocated.

SVE extract element to general register

This section describes the encoding of the SVE extract element to general register instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Permute Vector - Predicated* on page C4-431.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15	14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	0 0 0	B	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Rd

Decode fields	Instruction page
B	
0	LASTA (scalar)
1	LASTB (scalar)

SVE extract element to SIMD&FP scalar register

This section describes the encoding of the SVE extract element to SIMD&FP scalar register instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Permute Vector - Predicated* on page C4-431.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	0 0 1 B	1 0 0	Pg	Zn	Vd

Decode fields B	Instruction page
0	LASTA (SIMD&FP scalar)
1	LASTB (SIMD&FP scalar)

SVE reverse within elements

This section describes the encoding of the SVE reverse within elements instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Permute Vector - Predicated* on page C4-431.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	0 1 opc	1 0 0	Pg	Zn	Zd

Decode fields opc	Instruction page
00	REVB, REVH, REVW - Encoding
01	REVB, REVH, REVW - Encoding
10	REVB, REVH, REVW - Encoding
11	RBIT

SVE conditionally broadcast element to vector

This section describes the encoding of the SVE conditionally broadcast element to vector instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Permute Vector - Predicated* on page C4-431.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 0 0 B	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Decode fields B	Instruction page
0	CLASTA (vectors)
1	CLASTB (vectors)

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SVE conditionally extract element to SIMD&FP scalar

This section describes the encoding of the SVE conditionally extract element to SIMD&FP scalar instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Permute Vector - Predicated* on page C4-431.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15	14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 0 1	B	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Vdn

Decode fields B	Instruction page
0	CLASTA (SIMD&FP scalar)
1	CLASTB (SIMD&FP scalar)

SVE reverse doublewords

This section describes the encoding of the SVE reverse doublewords instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Permute Vector - Predicated* on page C4-431.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15	14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 1 1 0	1	0 0	Pg	Zn	Zd

Decode fields size	Instruction page	Feature
00	REVD	FEAT_SME
01	Unallocated.	-
1x	Unallocated.	-

SVE conditionally extract element to general register

This section describes the encoding of the SVE conditionally extract element to general register instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Permute Vector - Predicated* on page C4-431.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15	14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 1	0 0 0	B	1 0 1	Pg	Zm	Rdn

Decode fields B	Instruction page
0	CLASTA (scalar)
1	CLASTB (scalar)

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C4.1.28 SVE Permute Vector - Extract

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Permute Vector - Extract group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

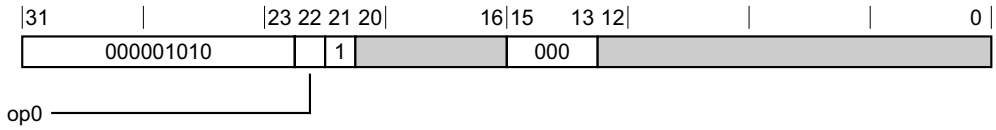

Table C4-29 Encoding table for the SVE Permute Vector - Extract group

Decode fields	Decode group or instruction page
op0	
0	EXT - Encoding
1	EXT - Encoding

C4.1.29 SVE Permute Vector - Segments

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Permute Vector - Segments group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

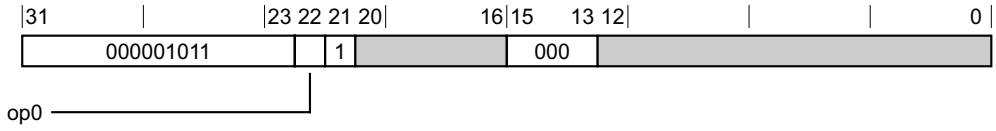

Table C4-30 Encoding table for the SVE Permute Vector - Segments group

Decode fields	Decode group or instruction page
op0	
0	*SVE permute vector segments* on page C4-435
1	Unallocated.

SVE permute vector segments

This section describes the encoding of the SVE permute vector segments instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Permute Vector - Segments*.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13	12	11 10	9	5	4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	1 0 1	Zm	0 0 0	opc	H	Zn			Zd

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
opc	H		
00	0	ZIP1, ZIP2 (vectors) - Encoding	FEAT_F64MM
00	1	ZIP1, ZIP2 (vectors) - Encoding	FEAT_F64MM
01	0	UZP1, UZP2 (vectors) - Encoding	FEAT_F64MM
01	1	UZP1, UZP2 (vectors) - Encoding	FEAT_F64MM
10	-	Unallocated.	-
11	0	TRN1, TRN2 (vectors) - Encoding	FEAT_F64MM
11	1	TRN1, TRN2 (vectors) - Encoding	FEAT_F64MM

C4.1.30 SVE Integer Compare - Vectors

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Integer Compare - Vectors group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31	24	23 22 21	20	15 14	13	0
00100100		0		op0		

Table C4-31 Encoding table for the SVE Integer Compare - Vectors group

Decode fields	Decode group or instruction page
op0	
0	*SVE integer compare vectors* on page C4-436
1	*SVE integer compare with wide elements* on page C4-437

SVE integer compare vectors

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer compare vectors instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Compare - Vectors*.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12 10	9 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	op	0	o2	Pg	Zn	ne	Pd

Decode fields			Instruction page
op	o2	ne	
0	0	0	CMP<cc> (vectors) - Encoding
0	0	1	CMP<cc> (vectors) - Encoding
0	1	0	CMP<cc> (wide elements) - Encoding
0	1	1	CMP<cc> (wide elements) - Encoding
1	0	0	CMP<cc> (vectors) - Encoding
1	0	1	CMP<cc> (vectors) - Encoding
1	1	0	CMP<cc> (vectors) - Encoding
1	1	1	CMP<cc> (vectors) - Encoding

SVE integer compare with wide elements

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer compare with wide elements instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Compare - Vectors* on page C4-436.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12 10	9 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	U	1	lt	Pg	Zn	ne	Pd

Decode fields			Instruction page
U	lt	ne	
0	0	0	CMP<cc> (wide elements) - Encoding
0	0	1	CMP<cc> (wide elements) - Encoding
0	1	0	CMP<cc> (wide elements) - Encoding
0	1	1	CMP<cc> (wide elements) - Encoding
1	0	0	CMP<cc> (wide elements) - Encoding
1	0	1	CMP<cc> (wide elements) - Encoding
1	1	0	CMP<cc> (wide elements) - Encoding
1	1	1	CMP<cc> (wide elements) - Encoding

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C4.1.31 SVE Propagate Break

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Propagate Break group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

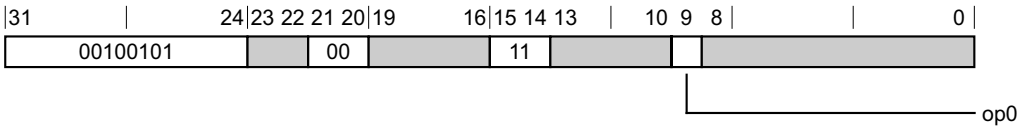

Table C4-32 Encoding table for the SVE Propagate Break group

Decode fields	Decode group or instruction page
op0	
0	*SVE propagate break from previous partition* on page C4-438
1	Unallocated.

SVE propagate break from previous partition

This section describes the encoding of the SVE propagate break from previous partition instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Propagate Break*.

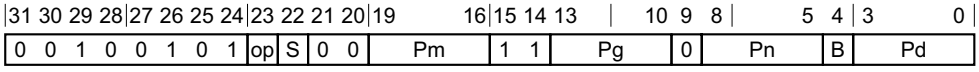

Decode fields			Instruction page
op	S	B	
0	0	0	BRKPA
0	0	1	BRKPB
0	1	0	BRKPAS
0	1	1	BRKPBS
1	-	-	Unallocated.

C4.1.32 SVE Partition Break

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Partition Break group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

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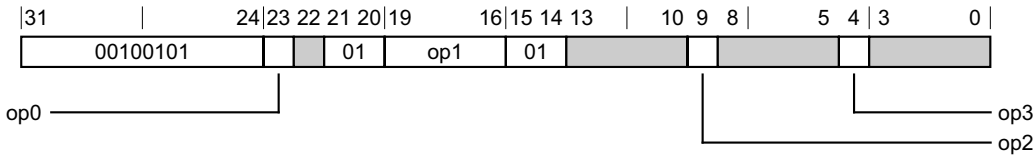

Table C4-33 Encoding table for the SVE Partition Break group

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	
0	1000	0	0	*SVE propagate break to next partition*
0	1000	0	1	Unallocated.
0	x000	1	-	Unallocated.
0	x1xx	-	-	Unallocated.
0	xx1x	-	-	Unallocated.
0	xxx1	-	-	Unallocated.
1	0000	1	-	Unallocated.
1	!= 0000	-	-	Unallocated.
-	0000	0	-	*SVE partition break condition* on page C4-440

SVE propagate break to next partition

This section describes the encoding of the SVE propagate break to next partition instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Partition Break* on page C4-438.

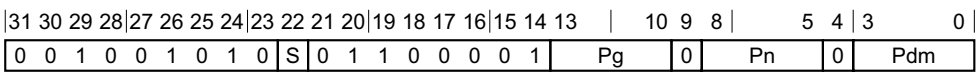

Decode fields	Instruction page
S	
0	BRKN
1	BRKNS

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SVE partition break condition

This section describes the encoding of the SVE partition break condition instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Partition Break* on page C4-438.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13	10	9	8	5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	B	S	0 1	0 0 0 0	0 1	Pg	0		Pn	M	Pd

Decode fields			Instruction page
B	S	M	
-	1	1	Unallocated.
0	0	-	BRKA
0	1	0	BRKAS
1	0	-	BRKB
1	1	0	BRKBS

C4.1.33 SVE Predicate Misc

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Predicate Misc group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 24	23 22	21 20	19 16	15 14 13	11 10	9 8	5	4	3 0
00100101		01	op0	11	op1	op2	op3	op4	

Table C4-34 Encoding table for the SVE Predicate Misc group

Decode fields					Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	op4	
0000	-	x0	-	0	*SVE predicate test* on page C4-441
0100	-	x0	-	0	Unallocated.
0x10	-	x0	-	0	Unallocated.
0xx1	-	x0	-	0	Unallocated.
0xxx	-	x1	-	0	Unallocated.
1000	000	00	-	0	*SVE predicate first active* on page C4-442
1000	000	!= 00	-	0	Unallocated.
1000	100	10	0000	0	*SVE predicate zero* on page C4-442
1000	100	10	!= 0000	0	Unallocated.
1000	110	00	-	0	*SVE predicate read from FFR (predicated)* on page C4-442
1001	000	0x	-	0	Unallocated.

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Table C4-34 Encoding table for the SVE Predicate Misc group (continued)

Decode fields					Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	op4	
1001	000	10	-	0	PNEXT
1001	000	11	-	0	Unallocated.
1001	100	10	-	0	Unallocated.
1001	110	00	0000	0	*SVE predicate read from FFR (unpredicated)* on page C4-443
1001	110	00	!= 0000	0	Unallocated.
100x	010	-	-	0	Unallocated.
100x	100	0x	-	0	*SVE predicate initialize* on page C4-443
100x	100	11	-	0	Unallocated.
100x	110	!= 00	-	0	Unallocated.
100x	xx1	-	-	0	Unallocated.
110x	-	-	-	0	Unallocated.
1x1x	-	-	-	0	Unallocated.
-	-	-	-	1	Unallocated.

SVE predicate test

This section describes the encoding of the SVE predicate test instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Predicate Misc* on page C4-440.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13	10	9	8	5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	op	S	0 1	0 0 0 0	1 1	Pg	0		Pn	0	opc2

Decode fields			Instruction page
op	S	opc2	
0	0	-	Unallocated.
0	1	0000	PTEST
0	1	0001	Unallocated.
0	1	001x	Unallocated.
0	1	01xx	Unallocated.
0	1	1xxx	Unallocated.
1	-	-	Unallocated.

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SVE predicate first active

This section describes the encoding of the SVE predicate first active instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Predicate Misc* on page C4-440.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8	5	4	3	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	op	S	0 1	1 0 0 0	1 1 0 0	0 0	0	Pg		0	Pdn	

Decode fields		Instruction page
op	S	
0	0	Unallocated.
0	1	PFIRST
1	-	Unallocated.

SVE predicate zero

This section describes the encoding of the SVE predicate zero instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Predicate Misc* on page C4-440.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	op	S	0 1	1 0 0 0	1 1 1 0	0 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pd	

Decode fields		Instruction page
op	S	
0	0	PFALSE
0	1	Unallocated.
1	-	Unallocated.

SVE predicate read from FFR (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE predicate read from FFR (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Predicate Misc* on page C4-440.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	op	S	0 1	1 0 0 0	1 1 1 1	0 0	0	Pg	0	Pd

Decode fields		Instruction page
op	S	
0	0	RDFFR (predicated)
0	1	RDFFRS
1	-	Unallocated.

SVE predicate read from FFR (unpredicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE predicate read from FFR (unpredicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Predicate Misc* on page C4-440.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	op	S	0 1	1 0 0 1	1 1 1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0 0 0	Pd

Decode fields		Instruction page
op	S	
0	0	RDFFR (unpredicated)
0	1	Unallocated.
1	-	Unallocated.

SVE predicate initialize

This section describes the encoding of the SVE predicate initialize instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Predicate Misc* on page C4-440.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12	11 10	9 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1	1 0 0	S	1 1 1	0	0 0	pattern	0	Pd

Decode fields	Instruction page
S	
0	PTRUE
1	PTRUES

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C4.1.34 SVE Integer Compare - Scalars

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Integer Compare - Scalars group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 … 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14	13 12	11 10	9 … 4	3 … 0
00100101		1		00	op0	op1		op2

Table C4-35 Encoding table for the SVE Integer Compare - Scalars group

Decode fields			Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	
0x	-	-	*SVE integer compare scalar count and limit* on page C4-444
10	00	0000	*SVE conditionally terminate scalars* on page C4-445
10	00	!= 0000	Unallocated.
11	00	-	*SVE pointer conflict compare* on page C4-445
1x	!= 00	-	Unallocated.

SVE integer compare scalar count and limit

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer compare scalar count and limit instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Compare - Scalars*.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Rm	0 0 0	sf	U	lt	Rn	eq	Pd

Decode fields			Instruction page
U	lt	eq	
0	0	0	WHILEGE
0	0	1	WHILEGT
0	1	0	WHILELT
0	1	1	WHILELE
1	0	0	WHILEHS
1	0	1	WHILEHI
1	1	0	WHILELO
1	1	1	WHILELS

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SVE conditionally terminate scalars

This section describes the encoding of the SVE conditionally terminate scalars instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Compare - Scalars* on page C4-444.

31 30	29 28 27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12 11 10	9 5	4	3 2 1 0
0 0	1 0 0 1 0 1	op	sz	1	Rm	0 0 1 0 0 0	Rn	ne	0 0 0 0

Decode fields		Instruction page
op	ne	
0	-	Unallocated.
1	0	CTERMEQ, CTERMNE - Encoding
1	1	CTERMEQ, CTERMNE - Encoding

SVE pointer conflict compare

This section describes the encoding of the SVE pointer conflict compare instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Compare - Scalars* on page C4-444.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12 11 10	9 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Rm	0 0 1 1 0 0	Rn	rw	Pd

Decode fields	Instruction page
rw	
0	WHILEWR
1	WHILERW

C4.1.35 SVE Integer Wide Immediate - Unpredicated

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Integer Wide Immediate - Unpredicated group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

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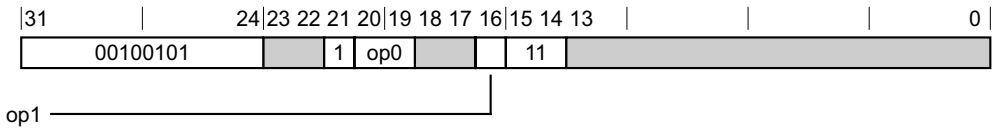

Table C4-36 Encoding table for the SVE Integer Wide Immediate - Unpredicated group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	
00	-	*SVE integer add/subtract immediate (unpredicated)*
01	-	*SVE integer min/max immediate (unpredicated)* on page C4-447
10	-	*SVE integer multiply immediate (unpredicated)* on page C4-447
11	0	*SVE broadcast integer immediate (unpredicated)* on page C4-447
11	1	*SVE broadcast floating-point immediate (unpredicated)* on page C4-448

SVE integer add/subtract immediate (unpredicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer add/subtract immediate (unpredicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Wide Immediate - Unpredicated* on page C4-445.

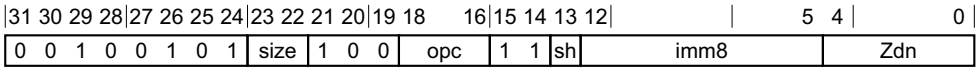

Decode fields	Instruction page
opc	
000	ADD (immediate)
001	SUB (immediate)
010	Unallocated.
011	SUBR (immediate)
100	SQADD (immediate)
101	UQADD (immediate)
110	SQSUB (immediate)
111	UQSUB (immediate)

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SVE integer min/max immediate (unpredicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer min/max immediate (unpredicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Wide Immediate - Unpredicated* on page C4-445.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	16	15 14	13	12	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0 1	opc		1 1	o2	imm8		Zdn

Decode fields		Instruction page
opc	o2	
0xx	1	Unallocated.
000	0	SMAX (immediate)
001	0	UMAX (immediate)
010	0	SMIN (immediate)
011	0	UMIN (immediate)
1xx	-	Unallocated.

SVE integer multiply immediate (unpredicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer multiply immediate (unpredicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Wide Immediate - Unpredicated* on page C4-445.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	16	15 14	13	12	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 1 0	opc		1 1	o2	imm8		Zdn

Decode fields		Instruction page
opc	o2	
000	0	MUL (immediate)
000	1	Unallocated.
001	-	Unallocated.
01x	-	Unallocated.
1xx	-	Unallocated.

SVE broadcast integer immediate (unpredicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE broadcast integer immediate (unpredicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Wide Immediate - Unpredicated* on page C4-445.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13	12	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 1 1	opc	0 1 1	sh	imm8	Zd

Decode fields	Instruction page
opc	
00	DUP (immediate)
01	Unallocated.
1x	Unallocated.

SVE broadcast floating-point immediate (unpredicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE broadcast floating-point immediate (unpredicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Wide Immediate - Unpredicated* on page C4-445.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13	12	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 1 1	opc	1 1 1	o2	imm8	Zd

Decode fields		Instruction page
opc	o2	
00	0	FDUP
00	1	Unallocated.
01	-	Unallocated.
1x	-	Unallocated.

C4.1.36 SVE Predicate Count

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Predicate Count group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31	24	23 22 21	19 18	16	15 14 13	10	9	8	0
00100101			100		10		op0		

Table C4-37 Encoding table for the SVE Predicate Count group

Decode fields	Decode group or instruction page
op0	
0	*SVE predicate count* on page C4-449
1	Unallocated.

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SVE predicate count

This section describes the encoding of the SVE predicate count instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Predicate Count* on page C4-448.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 16	15 14 13	10 9 8	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0 0 opc	1 0	Pg	0 Pn	Rd

Decode fields	Instruction page
opc	
000	CNTP
001	Unallocated.
01x	Unallocated.
1xx	Unallocated.

C4.1.37 SVE Inc/Dec by Predicate Count

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Inc/Dec by Predicate Count group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 24	23 22 21	19 18 17 16	15 12	11 10	0
00100101		101		1000	

op0 — op1

Table C4-38 Encoding table for the SVE Inc/Dec by Predicate Count group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	
0	0	*SVE saturating inc/dec vector by predicate count* on page C4-449
0	1	*SVE saturating inc/dec register by predicate count* on page C4-450
1	0	*SVE inc/dec vector by predicate count* on page C4-451
1	1	*SVE inc/dec register by predicate count* on page C4-451

SVE saturating inc/dec vector by predicate count

This section describes the encoding of the SVE saturating inc/dec vector by predicate count instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Inc/Dec by Predicate Count*.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 8	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 0	D	U	1 0 0 0	0	opc	Pm	Zdn

Decode fields			Instruction page
D	U	opc	
-	-	01	Unallocated.
-	-	1x	Unallocated.
0	0	00	SQINCP (vector)
0	1	00	UQINCP (vector)
1	0	00	SQDECP (vector)
1	1	00	UQDECP (vector)

SVE saturating inc/dec register by predicate count

This section describes the encoding of the SVE saturating inc/dec register by predicate count instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Inc/Dec by Predicate Count* on page C4-449.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9	8	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 0	D	U	1 0 0 0	1	sf	op		Pm	Rdn

Decode fields				Instruction page
D	U	sf	op	
-	-	-	1	Unallocated.
0	0	0	0	SQINCP (scalar) - Encoding
0	0	1	0	SQINCP (scalar) - Encoding
0	1	0	0	UQINCP (scalar) - Encoding
0	1	1	0	UQINCP (scalar) - Encoding
1	0	0	0	SQDECP (scalar) - Encoding
1	0	1	0	SQDECP (scalar) - Encoding
1	1	0	0	UQDECP (scalar) - Encoding
1	1	1	0	UQDECP (scalar) - Encoding

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SVE inc/dec vector by predicate count

This section describes the encoding of the SVE inc/dec vector by predicate count instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Inc/Dec by Predicate Count* on page C4-449.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 8	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 1	op	D	1 0 0 0	0	opc2	Pm	Zdn

Decode fields			Instruction page
op	D	opc2	
0	-	01	Unallocated.
0	-	1x	Unallocated.
0	0	00	INCP (vector)
0	1	00	DECP (vector)
1	-	-	Unallocated.

SVE inc/dec register by predicate count

This section describes the encoding of the SVE inc/dec register by predicate count instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Inc/Dec by Predicate Count* on page C4-449.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 8	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 1	op	D	1 0 0 0	1	opc2	Pm	Rdn

Decode fields			Instruction page
op	D	opc2	
0	-	01	Unallocated.
0	-	1x	Unallocated.
0	0	00	INCP (scalar)
0	1	00	DECP (scalar)
1	-	-	Unallocated.

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C4.1.38 SVE Write FFR

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Write FFR group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31–24	23	22 21	19	18 17 16	15–12	11–9	8–5	4–0
00100101		101		op1	1001	op2	op3	op4

op0

Table C4-39 Encoding table for the SVE Write FFR group

Decode fields					Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	op4	
0	00	000	-	00000	*SVE FFR write from predicate* on page C4-452
1	00	000	0000	00000	*SVE FFR initialise* on page C4-452
1	00	000	1xxx	00000	Unallocated.
1	00	000	x1xx	00000	Unallocated.
1	00	000	xx1x	00000	Unallocated.
1	00	000	xxx1	00000	Unallocated.
-	00	000	-	!= 00000	Unallocated.
-	00	!= 000	-	-	Unallocated.
-	!= 00	-	-	-	Unallocated.

SVE FFR write from predicate

This section describes the encoding of the SVE FFR write from predicate instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Write FFR*.

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15 14	13 12	11 10	9	8–5	4	3	2	1	0
0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	opc	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 1	0 0	0	Pn	0	0	0	0	0

Decode fields	Instruction page
opc	
00	WRFFR
01	Unallocated.
1x	Unallocated.

SVE FFR initialise

This section describes the encoding of the SVE FFR initialise instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Write FFR*.

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31 30	29 28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 8 7 6 5 4	3 2	1 0
0 0	1 0 0 1 0 1	opc	1 0	1 1 0 0	1 0 0 1	0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0	0 0

Decode fields opc	Instruction page
00	SETFFR
01	Unallocated.
1x	Unallocated.

C4.1.39 SVE Integer Multiply-Add - Unpredicated

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Integer Multiply-Add - Unpredicated group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 24	23 22	21 20	16	15	14 10	9 0
01000100		0		0	op0	

Table C4-40 Encoding table for the SVE Integer Multiply-Add - Unpredicated group

Decode fields op0	Decode group or instruction page
0000x	*SVE integer dot product (unpredicated)* on page C4-454
0001x	*SVE2 saturating multiply-add interleaved long* on page C4-454
001xx	CDOT (vectors)
01xxx	*SVE2 complex integer multiply-add* on page C4-454
10xxx	*SVE2 integer multiply-add long* on page C4-455
110xx	*SVE2 saturating multiply-add long* on page C4-455
1110x	*SVE2 saturating multiply-add high* on page C4-455
11110	*SVE mixed sign dot product* on page C4-456
11111	Unallocated.

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SVE integer dot product (unpredicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer dot product (unpredicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Multiply-Add - Unpredicated* on page C4-453.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 0 0 0	0	U	Zn	Zda

Decode fields U	Instruction page
0	SDOT (vectors)
1	UDOT (vectors)

SVE2 saturating multiply-add interleaved long

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 saturating multiply-add interleaved long instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Multiply-Add - Unpredicated* on page C4-453.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 0 0 0	1	S	Zn	Zda

Decode fields S	Instruction page
0	SQDMLALBT
1	SQDMLSLBT

SVE2 complex integer multiply-add

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 complex integer multiply-add instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Multiply-Add - Unpredicated* on page C4-453.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 0 1	op	rot	Zn	Zda

Decode fields op	Instruction page
0	CMLA (vectors)
1	SQRDCMLAH (vectors)

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SVE2 integer multiply-add long

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 integer multiply-add long instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Multiply-Add - Unpredicated* on page C4-453.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 1 0	S	U	T	Zn	Zda

Decode fields			Instruction page
S	U	T	
0	0	0	SMLALB (vectors)
0	0	1	SMLALT (vectors)
0	1	0	UMLALB (vectors)
0	1	1	UMLALT (vectors)
1	0	0	SMLSLB (vectors)
1	0	1	SMLSLT (vectors)
1	1	0	UMLSLB (vectors)
1	1	1	UMLSLT (vectors)

SVE2 saturating multiply-add long

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 saturating multiply-add long instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Multiply-Add - Unpredicated* on page C4-453.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 1 1	0	S	T	Zn	Zda

Decode fields		Instruction page
S	T	
0	0	SQDMLALB (vectors)
0	1	SQDMLALT (vectors)
1	0	SQDMLSLB (vectors)
1	1	SQDMLSLT (vectors)

SVE2 saturating multiply-add high

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 saturating multiply-add high instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Multiply-Add - Unpredicated* on page C4-453.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 1 1 1	0	S	Zn	Zda

Decode fields	Instruction page
S	
0	SQRDMLAH (vectors)
1	SQRDMLSH (vectors)

SVE mixed sign dot product

This section describes the encoding of the SVE mixed sign dot product instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Integer Multiply-Add - Unpredicated* on page C4-453.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 1 1 1	1	0	Zn	Zda

Decode fields	Instruction page	Feature
size		
0x	Unallocated.	-
10	USDOT (vectors)	FEAT_I8MM
11	Unallocated.	-

C4.1.40 SVE2 Integer - Predicated

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 Integer - Predicated group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 … 24	23 22	21	20 … 17	16	15 14	13	12 … 0
01000100		0	op0		10		

op1

Table C4-41 Encoding table for the SVE2 Integer - Predicated group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	
0010	1	*SVE2 integer pairwise add and accumulate long* on page C4-457
0011	1	Unallocated.
011x	1	Unallocated.
0x0x	1	*SVE2 integer unary operations (predicated)* on page C4-457

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Table C4-41 Encoding table for the SVE2 Integer - Predicated group (continued)

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	
0xxx	0	*SVE2 saturating/rounding bitwise shift left (predicated)* on page C4-458
10xx	0	*SVE2 integer halving add/subtract (predicated)* on page C4-458
10xx	1	*SVE2 integer pairwise arithmetic* on page C4-459
11xx	0	*SVE2 saturating add/subtract* on page C4-459
11xx	1	Unallocated.

SVE2 integer pairwise add and accumulate long

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 integer pairwise add and accumulate long instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Integer - Predicated* on page C4-456.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0 0 1 0 U	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zda

Decode fields	Instruction page
U	
0	SADALP
1	UADALP

SVE2 integer unary operations (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 integer unary operations (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Integer - Predicated* on page C4-456.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0 Q 0 opc	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Decode fields		Instruction page
Q	opc	
-	1x	Unallocated.
0	00	URECPE
0	01	URSQRTE
1	00	SQABS
1	01	SQNEG

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SVE2 saturating/rounding bitwise shift left (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 saturating/rounding bitwise shift left (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Integer - Predicated* on page C4-456.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	Q	R	N	U	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	

Decode fields				Instruction page
Q	R	N	U	
0	-	0	-	Unallocated.
0	0	1	0	SRSHL
0	0	1	1	URSHL
0	1	1	0	SRSHLR
0	1	1	1	URSHLR
1	0	0	0	SQSHL (vectors)
1	0	0	1	UQSHL (vectors)
1	0	1	0	SQRSHL
1	0	1	1	UQRSHL
1	1	0	0	SQSHLR
1	1	0	1	UQSHLR
1	1	1	0	SQRSHLR
1	1	1	1	UQRSHLR

SVE2 integer halving add/subtract (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 integer halving add/subtract (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Integer - Predicated* on page C4-456.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	R	S	U		1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	

Decode fields			Instruction page
R	S	U	
0	0	0	SHADD
0	0	1	UHADD
0	1	0	SHSUB
0	1	1	UHSUB

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Decode fields			Instruction page
R	S	U	
1	0	0	SRHADD
1	0	1	URHADD
1	1	0	SHSUBR
1	1	1	UHSUBR

SVE2 integer pairwise arithmetic

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 integer pairwise arithmetic instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Integer - Predicated* on page C4-456.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0 opc U	1 0 1	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Decode fields		Instruction page
opc	U	
00	0	Unallocated.
00	1	ADDP
01	-	Unallocated.
10	0	SMAXP
10	1	UMAXP
11	0	SMINP
11	1	UMINP

SVE2 saturating add/subtract

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 saturating add/subtract instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Integer - Predicated* on page C4-456.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1 op S U	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Decode fields			Instruction page
op	S	U	
0	0	0	SQADD (vectors, predicated)
0	0	1	UQADD (vectors, predicated)
0	1	0	SQSUB (vectors, predicated)

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Decode fields			Instruction page
op	S	U	
0	1	1	UQSUB (vectors, predicated)
1	0	0	SUQADD
1	0	1	USQADD
1	1	0	SQSUBR
1	1	1	UQSUBR

C4.1.41 SVE Multiply - Indexed

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Multiply - Indexed group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 – 24	23 22	21	20 – 16	15 – 10	9 – 0
01000100		1		op0	

Table C4-42 Encoding table for the SVE Multiply - Indexed group

Decode fields	Decode group or instruction page
op0	
00000x	*SVE integer dot product (indexed)* on page C4-461
00001x	*SVE2 integer multiply-add (indexed)* on page C4-461
00010x	*SVE2 saturating multiply-add high (indexed)* on page C4-462
00011x	*SVE mixed sign dot product (indexed)* on page C4-462
001xxx	*SVE2 saturating multiply-add (indexed)* on page C4-463
0100xx	*SVE2 complex integer dot product (indexed)* on page C4-463
0101xx	Unallocated.
0110xx	*SVE2 complex integer multiply-add (indexed)* on page C4-464
0111xx	*SVE2 complex saturating multiply-add (indexed)* on page C4-464
10xxxx	*SVE2 integer multiply-add long (indexed)* on page C4-464
110xxx	*SVE2 integer multiply long (indexed)* on page C4-465
1110xx	*SVE2 saturating multiply (indexed)* on page C4-466
11110x	*SVE2 saturating multiply high (indexed)* on page C4-467
111110	*SVE2 integer multiply (indexed)* on page C4-467
111111	Unallocated.

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SVE integer dot product (indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer dot product (indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Multiply - Indexed* on page C4-460.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10 9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	opc	0 0 0 0	U	Zn	Zda

Decode fields		Instruction page
size	U	
0x	-	Unallocated.
10	0	SDOT (indexed) - Encoding
10	1	UDOT (indexed) - Encoding
11	0	SDOT (indexed) - Encoding
11	1	UDOT (indexed) - Encoding

SVE2 integer multiply-add (indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 integer multiply-add (indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Multiply - Indexed* on page C4-460.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10 9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	opc	0 0 0 0	1	S	Zn	Zda

Decode fields		Instruction page
size	S	
0x	0	MLA (indexed) - Encoding
0x	1	MLS (indexed) - Encoding
10	0	MLA (indexed) - Encoding
10	1	MLS (indexed) - Encoding
11	0	MLA (indexed) - Encoding
11	1	MLS (indexed) - Encoding

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SVE2 saturating multiply-add high (indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 saturating multiply-add high (indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Multiply - Indexed* on page C4-460.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	opc	0 0 0 1	0	S	Zn	Zda

Decode fields		Instruction page
size	S	
0x	0	SQRDMLAH (indexed) - Encoding
0x	1	SQRDMLSH (indexed) - Encoding
10	0	SQRDMLAH (indexed) - Encoding
10	1	SQRDMLSH (indexed) - Encoding
11	0	SQRDMLAH (indexed) - Encoding
11	1	SQRDMLSH (indexed) - Encoding

SVE mixed sign dot product (indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE mixed sign dot product (indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Multiply - Indexed* on page C4-460.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	opc	0 0 0 1	1	U	Zn	Zda

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
size	U		
0x	-	Unallocated.	-
10	0	USDOT (indexed)	FEAT_I8MM
10	1	SUDOT	FEAT_I8MM
11	-	Unallocated.	-

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SVE2 saturating multiply-add (indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 saturating multiply-add (indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Multiply - Indexed* on page C4-460.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11 10	9	5 … 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	opc	0 0 1	S	il	T	Zn	Zda

Decode fields			Instruction page
size	S	T	
0x	-	-	Unallocated.
10	0	0	SQDMLALB (indexed) - Encoding
10	0	1	SQDMLALT (indexed) - Encoding
10	1	0	SQDMLSLB (indexed) - Encoding
10	1	1	SQDMLSLT (indexed) - Encoding
11	0	0	SQDMLALB (indexed) - Encoding
11	0	1	SQDMLALT (indexed) - Encoding
11	1	0	SQDMLSLB (indexed) - Encoding
11	1	1	SQDMLSLT (indexed) - Encoding

SVE2 complex integer dot product (indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 complex integer dot product (indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Multiply - Indexed* on page C4-460.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9	5 … 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	opc	0 1 0 0	rot	Zn	Zda	

Decode fields	Instruction page
size	
0x	Unallocated.
10	CDOT (indexed) - Encoding
11	CDOT (indexed) - Encoding

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SVE2 complex integer multiply-add (indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 complex integer multiply-add (indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Multiply - Indexed* on page C4-460.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	opc	0 1 1 0	rot	Zn	Zda

Decode fields size	Instruction page
0x	Unallocated.
10	CMLA (indexed) - Encoding
11	CMLA (indexed) - Encoding

SVE2 complex saturating multiply-add (indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 complex saturating multiply-add (indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Multiply - Indexed* on page C4-460.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	opc	0 1 1 1	rot	Zn	Zda

Decode fields size	Instruction page
0x	Unallocated.
10	SQRDCMLAH (indexed) - Encoding
11	SQRDCMLAH (indexed) - Encoding

SVE2 integer multiply-add long (indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 integer multiply-add long (indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Multiply - Indexed* on page C4-460.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	opc	1 0	S	U	il	T	Zn	Zda

Decode fields				Instruction page
size	S	U	T	
0x	-	-	-	Unallocated.
10	0	0	0	SMLALB (indexed) - Encoding
10	0	0	1	SMLALT (indexed) - Encoding
10	0	1	0	UMLALB (indexed) - Encoding
10	0	1	1	UMLALT (indexed) - Encoding
10	1	0	0	SMLSLB (indexed) - Encoding
10	1	0	1	SMLSLT (indexed) - Encoding
10	1	1	0	UMLSLB (indexed) - Encoding
10	1	1	1	UMLSLT (indexed) - Encoding
11	0	0	0	SMLALB (indexed) - Encoding
11	0	0	1	SMLALT (indexed) - Encoding
11	0	1	0	UMLALB (indexed) - Encoding
11	0	1	1	UMLALT (indexed) - Encoding
11	1	0	0	SMLSLB (indexed) - Encoding
11	1	0	1	SMLSLT (indexed) - Encoding
11	1	1	0	UMLSLB (indexed) - Encoding
11	1	1	1	UMLSLT (indexed) - Encoding

SVE2 integer multiply long (indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 integer multiply long (indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Multiply - Indexed* on page C4-460.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	opc	1 1 0	U	il	T	Zn	Zd

Decode fields			Instruction page
size	U	T	
0x	-	-	Unallocated.
10	0	0	SMULLB (indexed) - Encoding
10	0	1	SMULLT (indexed) - Encoding
10	1	0	UMULLB (indexed) - Encoding
10	1	1	UMULLT (indexed) - Encoding
11	0	0	SMULLB (indexed) - Encoding
11	0	1	SMULLT (indexed) - Encoding
11	1	0	UMULLB (indexed) - Encoding
11	1	1	UMULLT (indexed) - Encoding

SVE2 saturating multiply (indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 saturating multiply (indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Multiply - Indexed* on page C4-460.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	opc	1 1 1	0	il	T	Zn	Zd

Decode fields		Instruction page
size	T	
0x	-	Unallocated.
10	0	SQDMULLB (indexed) - Encoding
10	1	SQDMULLT (indexed) - Encoding
11	0	SQDMULLB (indexed) - Encoding
11	1	SQDMULLT (indexed) - Encoding

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SVE2 saturating multiply high (indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 saturating multiply high (indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Multiply - Indexed* on page C4-460.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10 9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	opc	1 1 1 1	0	R	Zn	Zd

Decode fields		Instruction page
size	R	
0x	0	SQDMULH (indexed) - Encoding
0x	1	SQRDMULH (indexed) - Encoding
10	0	SQDMULH (indexed) - Encoding
10	1	SQRDMULH (indexed) - Encoding
11	0	SQDMULH (indexed) - Encoding
11	1	SQRDMULH (indexed) - Encoding

SVE2 integer multiply (indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 integer multiply (indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Multiply - Indexed* on page C4-460.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10 9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	opc	1 1 1 1	1	0	Zn	Zd

Decode fields	Instruction page
size	
0x	MUL (indexed) - Encoding
10	MUL (indexed) - Encoding
11	MUL (indexed) - Encoding

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C4.1.42 SVE2 Widening Integer Arithmetic

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 Widening Integer Arithmetic group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 … 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14 13 12	… 0
01000101		0		0	op0	

Table C4-43 Encoding table for the SVE2 Widening Integer Arithmetic group

Decode fields	
op0	**Decode group or instruction page**
0x	*SVE2 integer add/subtract long* on page C4-468
10	*SVE2 integer add/subtract wide* on page C4-469
11	*SVE2 integer multiply long* on page C4-469

SVE2 integer add/subtract long

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 integer add/subtract long instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Widening Integer Arithmetic*.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 0	op	S	U	T	Zn	Zd

Decode fields				
op	**S**	**U**	**T**	**Instruction page**
0	0	0	0	SADDLB
0	0	0	1	SADDLT
0	0	1	0	UADDLB
0	0	1	1	UADDLT
0	1	0	0	SSUBLB
0	1	0	1	SSUBLT
0	1	1	0	USUBLB
0	1	1	1	USUBLT
1	0	-	-	Unallocated.
1	1	0	0	SABDLB
1	1	0	1	SABDLT
1	1	1	0	UABDLB
1	1	1	1	UABDLT

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SVE2 integer add/subtract wide

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 integer add/subtract wide instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Widening Integer Arithmetic* on page C4-468.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 1 0	S	U	T	Zn	Zd

Decode fields			Instruction page
S	U	T	
0	0	0	SADDWB
0	0	1	SADDWT
0	1	0	UADDWB
0	1	1	UADDWT
1	0	0	SSUBWB
1	0	1	SSUBWT
1	1	0	USUBWB
1	1	1	USUBWT

SVE2 integer multiply long

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 integer multiply long instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Widening Integer Arithmetic* on page C4-468.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 1 1	op	U	T	Zn	Zd

Decode fields			Instruction page
op	U	T	
0	0	0	SQDMULLB (vectors)
0	0	1	SQDMULLT (vectors)
0	1	0	PMULLB
0	1	1	PMULLT
1	0	0	SMULLB (vectors)
1	0	1	SMULLT (vectors)
1	1	0	UMULLB (vectors)
1	1	1	UMULLT (vectors)

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C4.1.43 SVE Misc

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Misc group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

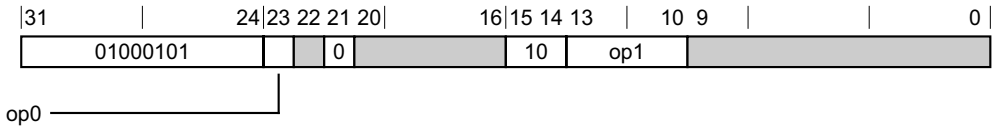

Table C4-44 Encoding table for the SVE Misc group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	**op1**	
0	10xx	*SVE2 bitwise shift left long* on page C4-470
1	10xx	Unallocated.
-	00xx	*SVE2 integer add/subtract interleaved long* on page C4-470
-	010x	*SVE2 bitwise exclusive-or interleaved* on page C4-471
-	0110	*SVE integer matrix multiply accumulate* on page C4-471
-	0111	Unallocated.
-	11xx	*SVE2 bitwise permute* on page C4-472

SVE2 bitwise shift left long

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 bitwise shift left long instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Misc*.

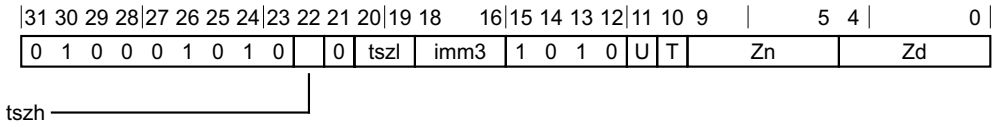

Decode fields		Instruction page
U	**T**	
0	0	SSHLLB
0	1	SSHLLT
1	0	USHLLB
1	1	USHLLT

SVE2 integer add/subtract interleaved long

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 integer add/subtract interleaved long instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Misc*.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1 0 0 0	S	tb	Zn	Zd

Decode fields		Instruction page
S	tb	
0	0	SADDLBT
0	1	Unallocated.
1	0	SSUBLBT
1	1	SSUBLTB

SVE2 bitwise exclusive-or interleaved

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 bitwise exclusive-or interleaved instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Misc* on page C4-470.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1 0 0 1	0	tb	Zn	Zd

Decode fields	Instruction page
tb	
0	EORBT
1	EORTB

SVE integer matrix multiply accumulate

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer matrix multiply accumulate instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Misc* on page C4-470.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	uns	0	Zm	1 0 0 1	1	0	Zn	Zd

Decode fields	Instruction page	Feature
uns		
00	SMMLA	FEAT_I8MM
01	Unallocated.	-
10	USMMLA	FEAT_I8MM
11	UMMLA	FEAT_I8MM

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SVE2 bitwise permute

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 bitwise permute instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Misc* on page C4-470.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1 0 1 1	opc	Zn	Zd

Decode fields		
opc	Instruction page	Feature
00	BEXT	FEAT_SVE_BitPerm
01	BDEP	FEAT_SVE_BitPerm
10	BGRP	FEAT_SVE_BitPerm
11	Unallocated.	-

C4.1.44 SVE2 Accumulate

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 Accumulate group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 … 24	23 22	21	20 … 17	16	15 14 13	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
01000101		0	op0		11	op1		

Table C4-45 Encoding table for the SVE2 Accumulate group

Decode fields		
op0	op1	Decode group or instruction page
0000	011	*SVE2 complex integer add* on page C4-473
!= 0000	011	Unallocated.
-	00x	*SVE2 integer absolute difference and accumulate long* on page C4-473
-	010	*SVE2 integer add/subtract long with carry* on page C4-473
-	10x	*SVE2 bitwise shift right and accumulate* on page C4-474
-	110	*SVE2 bitwise shift and insert* on page C4-474
-	111	*SVE2 integer absolute difference and accumulate* on page C4-475

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SVE2 complex integer add

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 complex integer add instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Accumulate* on page C4-472.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	0 0 0	op	1 1 0 1	rot	Zm	Zdn

Decode fields	Instruction page
op	
0	CADD
1	SQCADD

SVE2 integer absolute difference and accumulate long

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 integer absolute difference and accumulate long instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Accumulate* on page C4-472.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1 1 0 0	U	T	Zn	Zda

Decode fields		Instruction page
U	T	
0	0	SABALB
0	1	SABALT
1	0	UABALB
1	1	UABALT

SVE2 integer add/subtract long with carry

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 integer add/subtract long with carry instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Accumulate* on page C4-472.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1 1 0 1	0	T	Zn	Zda

Decode fields		Instruction page
size	T	
0x	0	ADCLB
0x	1	ADCLT
1x	0	SBCLB
1x	1	SBCLT

SVE2 bitwise shift right and accumulate

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 bitwise shift right and accumulate instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Accumulate* on page C4-472.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	tszh	0	tszl	imm3		1 1 1 0	R	U	Zn	Zda

Decode fields		Instruction page
R	U	
0	0	SSRA
0	1	USRA
1	0	SRSRA
1	1	URSRA

SVE2 bitwise shift and insert

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 bitwise shift and insert instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Accumulate* on page C4-472.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	tszh	0	tszl	imm3		1 1 1 1	0	op	Zn	Zd

Decode fields	Instruction page
op	
0	SRI
1	SLI

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SVE2 integer absolute difference and accumulate

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 integer absolute difference and accumulate instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Accumulate* on page C4-472.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10 9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1 1 1 1	U	Zn	Zda

Decode fields	Instruction page
U	
0	SABA
1	UABA

C4.1.45 SVE2 Narrowing

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 Narrowing group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 24	23	22	21	20 19	18 16	15	14 13 12	0
01000101			1		op1	0	op2	

op0

Table C4-46 Encoding table for the SVE2 Narrowing group

Decode fields			Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	
0	000	10	*SVE2 saturating extract narrow* on page C4-475
0	!= 000	10	Unallocated.
0	-	0x	*SVE2 bitwise shift right narrow* on page C4-476
1	-	0x	Unallocated.
1	-	10	Unallocated.
-	-	11	*SVE2 integer add/subtract narrow high part* on page C4-477

SVE2 saturating extract narrow

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 saturating extract narrow instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Narrowing*.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	0		1	tszl	0 0 0 0	1 0	opc	T	Zn	Zd

tszh

Decode fields		Instruction page
opc	T	
00	0	SQXTNB
00	1	SQXTNT
01	0	UQXTNB
01	1	UQXTNT
10	0	SQXTUNB
10	1	SQXTUNT
11	-	Unallocated.

SVE2 bitwise shift right narrow

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 bitwise shift right narrow instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Narrowing* on page C4-475.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18 16	15 14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	0		1	tszl	imm3	0 0	op	U	R	T	Zn	Zd

tszh

Decode fields				Instruction page
op	U	R	T	
0	0	0	0	SQSHRUNB
0	0	0	1	SQSHRUNT
0	0	1	0	SQRSHRUNB
0	0	1	1	SQRSHRUNT
0	1	0	0	SHRNB
0	1	0	1	SHRNT
0	1	1	0	RSHRNB
0	1	1	1	RSHRNT
1	0	0	0	SQSHRNB
1	0	0	1	SQSHRNT
1	0	1	0	SQRSHRNB

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Decode fields				Instruction page
op	U	R	T	
1	0	1	1	SQRSHRNT
1	1	0	0	UQSHRNB
1	1	0	1	UQSHRNT
1	1	1	0	UQRSHRNB
1	1	1	1	UQRSHRNT

SVE2 integer add/subtract narrow high part

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 integer add/subtract narrow high part instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Narrowing* on page C4-475.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0 1 1	S	R	T	Zn	Zd

Decode fields			Instruction page
S	R	T	
0	0	0	ADDHNB
0	0	1	ADDHNT
0	1	0	RADDHNB
0	1	1	RADDHNT
1	0	0	SUBHNB
1	0	1	SUBHNT
1	1	0	RSUBHNB
1	1	1	RSUBHNT

C4.1.46 SVE2 Histogram Computation - Segment

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 Histogram Computation - Segment group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

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31 – 24	23	22	21	20 – 16	15 – 13	12 – 10	9 – 0
01000101			1		101	op0	

Table C4-47 Encoding table for the SVE2 Histogram Computation - Segment group

Decode fields	Decode group or instruction page
op0	
000	HISTSEG
!= 000	Unallocated.

C4.1.47 SVE2 Crypto Extensions

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 Crypto Extensions group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 – 24	23	22	21	20 – 18	17 – 16	15 – 13	12 – 11	10	9 – 5	4 – 0
01000101			1	op0	op1	111	op2		op3	

Table C4-48 Encoding table for the SVE2 Crypto Extensions group

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	
000	00	00	00000	*SVE2 crypto unary operations* on page C4-478
000	00	00	!= 00000	Unallocated.
000	00	x1	-	Unallocated.
000	01	0x	-	Unallocated.
000	01	11	-	Unallocated.
000	1x	00	-	*SVE2 crypto destructive binary operations* on page C4-479
000	1x	x1	-	Unallocated.
!= 000	-	0x	-	Unallocated.
!= 000	-	11	-	Unallocated.
-	-	10	-	*SVE2 crypto constructive binary operations* on page C4-479

SVE2 crypto unary operations

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 crypto unary operations instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Crypto Extensions*.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 8	7 6 5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	0 0 0 0	1 1 1 0	0 op	0 0	0 0 0	Zdn

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
size	op		
00	0	AESMC	FEAT_SVE_AES
00	1	AESIMC	FEAT_SVE_AES
01	-	Unallocated.	-
1x	-	Unallocated.	-

SVE2 crypto destructive binary operations

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 crypto destructive binary operations instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Crypto Extensions* on page C4-478.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	0 0 1 op	1 1 1 0	0 o2	Zm	Zdn

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
size	op	o2		
00	0	0	AESE	FEAT_SVE_AES
00	0	1	AESD	FEAT_SVE_AES
00	1	0	SM4E	FEAT_SVE_SM4
00	1	1	Unallocated.	-
01	-	-	Unallocated.	-
1x	-	-	Unallocated.	-

SVE2 crypto constructive binary operations

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 crypto constructive binary operations instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE2 Crypto Extensions* on page C4-478.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	1 1 1 1	0 op	Zn	Zd

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
size	op		
00	0	SM4EKEY	FEAT_SVE_SM4
00	1	RAX1	FEAT_SVE_SHA3
01	-	Unallocated.	-
1x	-	Unallocated.	-

C4.1.48 SVE Floating Point Widening Multiply-Add - Indexed

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Floating Point Widening Multiply-Add - Indexed group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 … 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15 14	13	12	11 10	9 … 0
01100100			1		01		0	op2	

op0 — op1

Table C4-49 Encoding table for the SVE Floating Point Widening Multiply-Add - Indexed group

Decode fields			Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	
0	0	00	*SVE BFloat16 floating-point dot product (indexed)* on page C4-480
0	0	!= 00	Unallocated.
0	1	-	Unallocated.
1	-	-	*SVE floating-point multiply-add long (indexed)* on page C4-481

SVE BFloat16 floating-point dot product (indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE BFloat16 floating-point dot product (indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Floating Point Widening Multiply-Add - Indexed*.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	op	1	i2 Zm	0 1 0 0	0 0	Zn	Zda

Decode fields	Instruction page	Feature
op		
0	Unallocated.	-
1	BFDOT (indexed)	FEAT_BF16

SVE floating-point multiply-add long (indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating-point multiply-add long (indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Floating Point Widening Multiply-Add - Indexed* on page C4-480.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 19 18 16	15 14	13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	1 o2	1	i3h Zm	0 1	op 0	i3l	T	Zn	Zda

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
o2	op	T		
0	0	0	FMLALB (indexed)	-
0	0	1	FMLALT (indexed)	-
0	1	0	FMLSLB (indexed)	-
0	1	1	FMLSLT (indexed)	-
1	0	0	BFMLALB (indexed)	FEAT_BF16
1	0	1	BFMLALT (indexed)	FEAT_BF16
1	1	-	Unallocated.	-

C4.1.49 SVE Floating Point Widening Multiply-Add

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Floating Point Widening Multiply-Add group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

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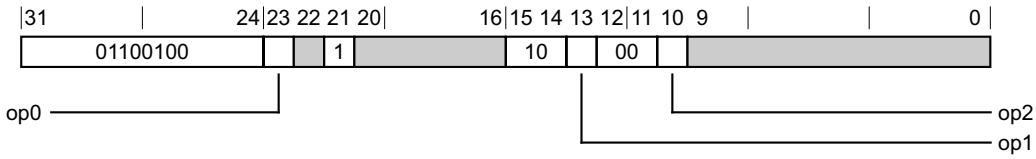

Table C4-50 Encoding table for the SVE Floating Point Widening Multiply-Add group

Decode fields			Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	
0	0	0	*SVE BFloat16 floating-point dot product*
0	0	1	Unallocated.
0	1	-	Unallocated.
1	-	-	*SVE floating-point multiply-add long*

SVE BFloat16 floating-point dot product

This section describes the encoding of the SVE BFloat16 floating-point dot product instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Floating Point Widening Multiply-Add* on page C4-481.

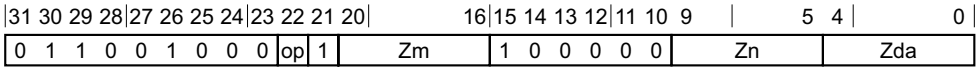

Decode fields	Instruction page	Feature
op		
0	Unallocated.	-
1	BFDOT (vectors)	FEAT_BF16

SVE floating-point multiply-add long

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating-point multiply-add long instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Floating Point Widening Multiply-Add* on page C4-481.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14	13	12 11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	1	o2	1	Zm	1 0	op	0 0	T	Zn	Zda

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
o2	op	T		
0	0	0	FMLALB (vectors)	-
0	0	1	FMLALT (vectors)	-
0	1	0	FMLSLB (vectors)	-
0	1	1	FMLSLT (vectors)	-
1	0	0	BFMLALB (vectors)	FEAT_BF16
1	0	1	BFMLALT (vectors)	FEAT_BF16
1	1	-	Unallocated.	-

C4.1.50 SVE Floating Point Arithmetic - Predicated

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Floating Point Arithmetic - Predicated group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 … 24	23 22	21	20	19 18	16	15 … 13	12	10	9 … 6	5	0
01100101		0	op0			100	op1		op2		

Table C4-51 Encoding table for the SVE Floating Point Arithmetic - Predicated group

Decode fields			Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	
0x	-	-	*SVE floating-point arithmetic (predicated)* on page C4-483
10	000	-	FTMAD
10	!= 000	-	Unallocated.
11	-	0000	*SVE floating-point arithmetic with immediate (predicated)* on page C4-484
11	-	!= 0000	Unallocated.

SVE floating-point arithmetic (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating-point arithmetic (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Floating Point Arithmetic - Predicated*.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	opc	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Decode fields opc	Instruction page
0000	FADD (vectors, predicated)
0001	FSUB (vectors, predicated)
0010	FMUL (vectors, predicated)
0011	FSUBR (vectors)
0100	FMAXNM (vectors)
0101	FMINNM (vectors)
0110	FMAX (vectors)
0111	FMIN (vectors)
1000	FABD
1001	FSCALE
1010	FMULX
1011	Unallocated.
1100	FDIVR
1101	FDIV
111x	Unallocated.

SVE floating-point arithmetic with immediate (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating-point arithmetic with immediate (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Floating Point Arithmetic - Predicated* on page C4-483.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20 19	18 16	15 14 13	12 10	9 8 7 6	5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1 1	opc	1 0 0	Pg	0 0 0 0	i1	Zdn

Decode fields opc	Instruction page
000	FADD (immediate)
001	FSUB (immediate)
010	FMUL (immediate)
011	FSUBR (immediate)

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Decode fields opc	Instruction page
100	FMAXNM (immediate)
101	FMINNM (immediate)
110	FMAX (immediate)
111	FMIN (immediate)

C4.1.51 SVE Floating Point Unary Operations - Predicated

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Floating Point Unary Operations - Predicated group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 … 24	23 22	21	20 … 18	17 16	15 … 13	12 … 0
01100101		0	op0		101	

Table C4-52 Encoding table for the SVE Floating Point Unary Operations - Predicated group

Decode fields op0	Decode group or instruction page
00x	*SVE floating-point round to integral value* on page C4-485
010	*SVE floating-point convert precision* on page C4-486
011	*SVE floating-point unary operations* on page C4-486
10x	*SVE integer convert to floating-point* on page C4-487
11x	*SVE floating-point convert to integer* on page C4-488

SVE floating-point round to integral value

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating-point round to integral value instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Floating Point Unary Operations - Predicated*.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 … 16	15 14 13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	0 opc	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Decode fields opc	Instruction page
000	FRINT<r> - Encoding
001	FRINT<r> - Encoding
010	FRINT<r> - Encoding
011	FRINT<r> - Encoding

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Decode fields	Instruction page
opc	
100	FRINT<r> - Encoding
101	Unallocated.
110	FRINT<r> - Encoding
111	FRINT<r> - Encoding

SVE floating-point convert precision

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating-point convert precision instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Floating Point Unary Operations - Predicated* on page C4-485.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	opc	0 0	1 0	opc2	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd	

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
opc	opc2		
x0	11	Unallocated.	-
00	0x	Unallocated.	-
00	10	FCVTX	-
01	-	Unallocated.	-
10	00	FCVT - Encoding	-
10	01	FCVT - Encoding	-
10	10	BFCVT	FEAT_BF16
11	00	FCVT - Encoding	-
11	01	FCVT - Encoding	-
11	10	FCVT - Encoding	-
11	11	FCVT - Encoding	-

SVE floating-point unary operations

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating-point unary operations instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Floating Point Unary Operations - Predicated* on page C4-485.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0 1 1	opc	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Decode fields	Instruction page
opc	
00	FRECPX
01	FSQRT
1x	Unallocated.

SVE integer convert to floating-point

This section describes the encoding of the SVE integer convert to floating-point instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Floating Point Unary Operations - Predicated* on page C4-485.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	opc	0 1 0	opc2 U	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Decode fields			Instruction page
opc	opc2	U	
00	-	-	Unallocated.
01	00	-	Unallocated.
01	01	0	SCVTF - Encoding
01	01	1	UCVTF - Encoding
01	10	0	SCVTF - Encoding
01	10	1	UCVTF - Encoding
01	11	0	SCVTF - Encoding
01	11	1	UCVTF - Encoding
10	0x	-	Unallocated.
10	10	0	SCVTF - Encoding
10	10	1	UCVTF - Encoding
10	11	-	Unallocated.
11	00	0	SCVTF - Encoding
11	00	1	UCVTF - Encoding
11	01	-	Unallocated.
11	10	0	SCVTF - Encoding

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Decode fields			Instruction page
opc	opc2	U	
11	10	1	UCVTF - Encoding
11	11	0	SCVTF - Encoding
11	11	1	UCVTF - Encoding

SVE floating-point convert to integer

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating-point convert to integer instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Floating Point Unary Operations - Predicated* on page C4-485.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	opc	0 1 1 opc2	U 1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Decode fields			Instruction page
opc	opc2	U	
00	-	0	FLOGB
00	-	1	Unallocated.
01	00	-	Unallocated.
01	01	0	FCVTZS - Encoding
01	01	1	FCVTZU - Encoding
01	10	0	FCVTZS - Encoding
01	10	1	FCVTZU - Encoding
01	11	0	FCVTZS - Encoding
01	11	1	FCVTZU - Encoding
10	0x	-	Unallocated.
10	10	0	FCVTZS - Encoding
10	10	1	FCVTZU - Encoding
10	11	-	Unallocated.
11	00	0	FCVTZS - Encoding
11	00	1	FCVTZU - Encoding
11	01	-	Unallocated.
11	10	0	FCVTZS - Encoding
11	10	1	FCVTZU - Encoding
11	11	0	FCVTZS - Encoding
11	11	1	FCVTZU - Encoding

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C4.1.52 SVE Floating Point Unary Operations - Unpredicated

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Floating Point Unary Operations - Unpredicated group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31 – 24	23 22 21	19 18 – 16	15 – 12	11 10	9 – 0
01100101		001		0011	op0	

Table C4-53 Encoding table for the SVE Floating Point Unary Operations - Unpredicated group

Decode fields op0	Decode group or instruction page
`00`	*SVE floating-point reciprocal estimate (unpredicated)* on page C4-489
`!= 00`	Unallocated.

SVE floating-point reciprocal estimate (unpredicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating-point reciprocal estimate (unpredicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Floating Point Unary Operations - Unpredicated*.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 – 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 – 5	4 – 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0 1	opc	0 0 1 1	0 0	Zn	Zd

Decode fields opc	Instruction page
`0xx`	Unallocated.
`10x`	Unallocated.
`110`	FRECPE
`111`	FRSQRTE

C4.1.53 SVE Floating Point Compare - with Zero

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Floating Point Compare - with Zero group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

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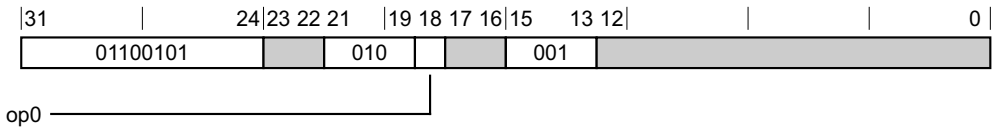

Table C4-54 Encoding table for the SVE Floating Point Compare - with Zero group

Decode fields	
op0	**Decode group or instruction page**
0	*SVE floating-point compare with zero*
1	Unallocated.

SVE floating-point compare with zero

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating-point compare with zero instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Floating Point Compare - with Zero* on page C4-489.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	10	9	5	4	3	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	size		0	1	0	0	eq	lt	0	0	1	Pg		Zn		ne	Pd	

Decode fields			
eq	**lt**	**ne**	**Instruction page**
0	0	0	FCM<cc> (zero) - Encoding
0	0	1	FCM<cc> (zero) - Encoding
0	1	0	FCM<cc> (zero) - Encoding
0	1	1	FCM<cc> (zero) - Encoding
1	-	1	Unallocated.
1	0	0	FCM<cc> (zero) - Encoding
1	1	0	FCM<cc> (zero) - Encoding

C4.1.54 SVE Floating Point Accumulating Reduction

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Floating Point Accumulating Reduction group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

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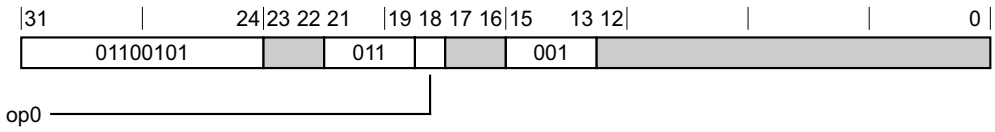

Table C4-55 Encoding table for the SVE Floating Point Accumulating Reduction group

Decode fields op0	Decode group or instruction page
0	*SVE floating-point serial reduction (predicated)*
1	Unallocated.

SVE floating-point serial reduction (predicated)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating-point serial reduction (predicated) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Floating Point Accumulating Reduction* on page C4-490.

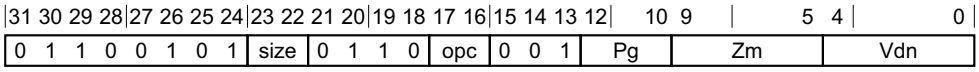

Decode fields opc	Instruction page
00	FADDA
01	Unallocated.
1x	Unallocated.

C4.1.55 SVE Floating Point Multiply-Add

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Floating Point Multiply-Add group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

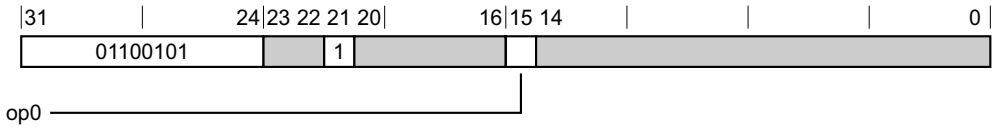

Table C4-56 Encoding table for the SVE Floating Point Multiply-Add group

Decode fields op0	Decode group or instruction page
0	*SVE floating-point multiply-accumulate writing addend* on page C4-492
1	*SVE floating-point multiply-accumulate writing multiplicand* on page C4-492

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SVE floating-point multiply-accumulate writing addend

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating-point multiply-accumulate writing addend instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Floating Point Multiply-Add* on page C4-491.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0	opc	Pg	Zn	Zda

Decode fields opc	Instruction page
00	FMLA (vectors)
01	FMLS (vectors)
10	FNMLA
11	FNMLS

SVE floating-point multiply-accumulate writing multiplicand

This section describes the encoding of the SVE floating-point multiply-accumulate writing multiplicand instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Floating Point Multiply-Add* on page C4-491.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Za	1	opc	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Decode fields opc	Instruction page
00	FMAD
01	FMSB
10	FNMAD
11	FNMSB

C4.1.56 SVE Memory - 32-bit Gather and Unsized Contiguous

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Memory - 32-bit Gather and Unsized Contiguous group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

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Table C4-57 Encoding table for the SVE Memory - 32-bit Gather and Unsized Contiguous group

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	
00	x1	0xx	0	*SVE 32-bit gather prefetch (scalar plus 32-bit scaled offsets)* on page C4-493
00	x1	0xx	1	Unallocated.
01	x1	0xx	-	*SVE 32-bit gather load halfwords (scalar plus 32-bit scaled offsets)* on page C4-494
10	x1	0xx	-	*SVE 32-bit gather load words (scalar plus 32-bit scaled offsets)* on page C4-494
11	0x	000	0	LDR (predicate)
11	0x	000	1	Unallocated.
11	0x	010	-	LDR (vector)
11	0x	0x1	-	Unallocated.
11	1x	0xx	0	*SVE contiguous prefetch (scalar plus immediate)* on page C4-495
11	1x	0xx	1	Unallocated.
!= 11	x0	0xx	-	*SVE 32-bit gather load (scalar plus 32-bit unscaled offsets)* on page C4-495
-	00	10x	-	*SVE2 32-bit gather non-temporal load (scalar plus 32-bit unscaled offsets)* on page C4-496
-	00	110	0	*SVE contiguous prefetch (scalar plus scalar)* on page C4-496
-	00	111	0	*SVE 32-bit gather prefetch (vector plus immediate)* on page C4-497
-	00	11x	1	Unallocated.
-	01	1xx	-	*SVE 32-bit gather load (vector plus immediate)* on page C4-497
-	1x	1xx	-	*SVE load and broadcast element* on page C4-498

SVE 32-bit gather prefetch (scalar plus 32-bit scaled offsets)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE 32-bit gather prefetch (scalar plus 32-bit scaled offsets) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - 32-bit Gather and Unsized Contiguous* on page C4-492.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
1 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	0	xs	1	Zm	0	msz	Pg	Rn	0	prfop

Decode fields msz	Instruction page
00	PRFB (scalar plus vector)
01	PRFH (scalar plus vector)
10	PRFW (scalar plus vector)
11	PRFD (scalar plus vector)

SVE 32-bit gather load halfwords (scalar plus 32-bit scaled offsets)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE 32-bit gather load halfwords (scalar plus 32-bit scaled offsets) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - 32-bit Gather and Unsized Contiguous* on page C4-492.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	1	xs	1	Zm	0	U	ff	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields U	ff	Instruction page
0	0	LD1SH (scalar plus vector)
0	1	LDFF1SH (scalar plus vector)
1	0	LD1H (scalar plus vector)
1	1	LDFF1H (scalar plus vector)

SVE 32-bit gather load words (scalar plus 32-bit scaled offsets)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE 32-bit gather load words (scalar plus 32-bit scaled offsets) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - 32-bit Gather and Unsized Contiguous* on page C4-492.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	0 xs	1	Zm	0	U	ff	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields		Instruction page
U	ff	
0	-	Unallocated.
1	0	LD1W (scalar plus vector)
1	1	LDFF1W (scalar plus vector)

SVE contiguous prefetch (scalar plus immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE contiguous prefetch (scalar plus immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - 32-bit Gather and Unsized Contiguous* on page C4-492.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
1 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	1 1	imm6	0	msz		Pg	Rn	0	prfop

Decode fields	Instruction page
msz	
00	PRFB (scalar plus immediate)
01	PRFH (scalar plus immediate)
10	PRFW (scalar plus immediate)
11	PRFD (scalar plus immediate)

SVE 32-bit gather load (scalar plus 32-bit unscaled offsets)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE 32-bit gather load (scalar plus 32-bit unscaled offsets) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - 32-bit Gather and Unsized Contiguous* on page C4-492.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 0 0 0	0 1 0 !=11	xs	0	Zm	0	U	ff	Pg	Rn	Zt
	opc									

Decode fields			Instruction page
opc	U	ff	
00	0	0	LD1SB (scalar plus vector)
00	0	1	LDFF1SB (scalar plus vector)
00	1	0	LD1B (scalar plus vector)

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Decode fields			Instruction page
opc	U	ff	
00	1	1	LDFF1B (scalar plus vector)
01	0	0	LD1SH (scalar plus vector)
01	0	1	LDFF1SH (scalar plus vector)
01	1	0	LD1H (scalar plus vector)
01	1	1	LDFF1H (scalar plus vector)
10	0	-	Unallocated.
10	1	0	LD1W (scalar plus vector)
10	1	1	LDFF1W (scalar plus vector)

SVE2 32-bit gather non-temporal load (scalar plus 32-bit unscaled offsets)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 32-bit gather non-temporal load (scalar plus 32-bit unscaled offsets) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - 32-bit Gather and Unsized Contiguous* on page C4-492.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 0 0 0	0 1 0	msz	0 0	Rm	1 0	U	Pg	Zn	Zt

Decode fields		Instruction page
msz	U	
00	0	LDNT1SB
00	1	LDNT1B (vector plus scalar)
01	0	LDNT1SH
01	1	LDNT1H (vector plus scalar)
10	0	Unallocated.
10	1	LDNT1W (vector plus scalar)
11	-	Unallocated.

SVE contiguous prefetch (scalar plus scalar)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE contiguous prefetch (scalar plus scalar) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - 32-bit Gather and Unsized Contiguous* on page C4-492.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	3 0
1 0 0 0	0 1 0	msz	0 0	Rm	1 1 0	Pg	Rn	0	prfop

Decode fields msz	Instruction page
00	PRFB (scalar plus scalar)
01	PRFH (scalar plus scalar)
10	PRFW (scalar plus scalar)
11	PRFD (scalar plus scalar)

SVE 32-bit gather prefetch (vector plus immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE 32-bit gather prefetch (vector plus immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - 32-bit Gather and Unsized Contiguous* on page C4-492.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	3 0
1 0 0 0	0 1 0	msz	0 0	imm5	1 1 1	Pg	Zn	0	prfop

Decode fields msz	Instruction page
00	PRFB (vector plus immediate)
01	PRFH (vector plus immediate)
10	PRFW (vector plus immediate)
11	PRFD (vector plus immediate)

SVE 32-bit gather load (vector plus immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE 32-bit gather load (vector plus immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - 32-bit Gather and Unsized Contiguous* on page C4-492.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14	13	12	10 9	5 4	0
1 0 0 0	0 1 0	msz	0 1	imm5	1	U	ff	Pg	Zn	Zt

Decode fields			Instruction page
msz	U	ff	
00	0	0	LD1SB (vector plus immediate)
00	0	1	LDFF1SB (vector plus immediate)
00	1	0	LD1B (vector plus immediate)
00	1	1	LDFF1B (vector plus immediate)
01	0	0	LD1SH (vector plus immediate)
01	0	1	LDFF1SH (vector plus immediate)
01	1	0	LD1H (vector plus immediate)
01	1	1	LDFF1H (vector plus immediate)
10	0	-	Unallocated.
10	1	0	LD1W (vector plus immediate)
10	1	1	LDFF1W (vector plus immediate)
11	-	-	Unallocated.

SVE load and broadcast element

This section describes the encoding of the SVE load and broadcast element instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - 32-bit Gather and Unsized Contiguous* on page C4-492.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	16	15	14	13	12	10 9	5 4	0
1 0 0 0	0 1 0		1	imm6	1	dtypel		Pg	Rn	Zt

dtypeh

Decode fields		Instruction page
dtypeh	dtypel	
00	00	LD1RB - Encoding
00	01	LD1RB - Encoding
00	10	LD1RB - Encoding
00	11	LD1RB - Encoding
01	00	LD1RSW
01	01	LD1RH - Encoding
01	10	LD1RH - Encoding

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Decode fields		Instruction page
dtypeh	dtypel	
01	11	LD1RH - Encoding
10	00	LD1RSH - Encoding
10	01	LD1RSH - Encoding
10	10	LD1RW - Encoding
10	11	LD1RW - Encoding
11	00	LD1RSB - Encoding
11	01	LD1RSB - Encoding
11	10	LD1RSB - Encoding
11	11	LD1RD

C4.1.57 SVE Memory - Contiguous Load

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Memory - Contiguous Load group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

Table C4-58 Encoding table for the SVE Memory - Contiguous Load group

Decode fields			Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	
00	0	111	*SVE contiguous non-temporal load (scalar plus immediate)* on page C4-500
00	-	110	*SVE contiguous non-temporal load (scalar plus scalar)* on page C4-500
!= 00	0	111	*SVE load multiple structures (scalar plus immediate)* on page C4-501
!= 00	-	110	*SVE load multiple structures (scalar plus scalar)* on page C4-501
-	0	001	*SVE load and broadcast quadword (scalar plus immediate)* on page C4-502
-	0	101	*SVE contiguous load (scalar plus immediate)* on page C4-502
-	1	001	Unallocated.
-	1	101	*SVE contiguous non-fault load (scalar plus immediate)* on page C4-503
-	1	111	Unallocated.
-	-	000	*SVE load and broadcast quadword (scalar plus scalar)* on page C4-504

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Table C4-58 Encoding table for the SVE Memory - Contiguous Load group (continued)

Decode fields			Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	
-	-	010	*SVE contiguous load (scalar plus scalar)* on page C4-505
-	-	011	*SVE contiguous first-fault load (scalar plus scalar)* on page C4-505
-	-	100	Unallocated.

SVE contiguous non-temporal load (scalar plus immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE contiguous non-temporal load (scalar plus immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Contiguous Load* on page C4-499.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 0 1 0 0 1 0	msz	0 0 0	imm4	1 1 1	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields	Instruction page
msz	
00	LDNT1B (scalar plus immediate)
01	LDNT1H (scalar plus immediate)
10	LDNT1W (scalar plus immediate)
11	LDNT1D (scalar plus immediate)

SVE contiguous non-temporal load (scalar plus scalar)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE contiguous non-temporal load (scalar plus scalar) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Contiguous Load* on page C4-499.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 0 1 0 0 1 0	msz	0 0	Rm	1 1 0	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields	Instruction page
msz	
00	LDNT1B (scalar plus scalar)
01	LDNT1H (scalar plus scalar)
10	LDNT1W (scalar plus scalar)
11	LDNT1D (scalar plus scalar)

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SVE load multiple structures (scalar plus immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE load multiple structures (scalar plus immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Contiguous Load* on page C4-499.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 0 1 0 0 1 0	msz	!=00 (opc)	0	imm4	1 1 1	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields msz	opc	Instruction page
00	01	LD2B (scalar plus immediate)
00	10	LD3B (scalar plus immediate)
00	11	LD4B (scalar plus immediate)
01	01	LD2H (scalar plus immediate)
01	10	LD3H (scalar plus immediate)
01	11	LD4H (scalar plus immediate)
10	01	LD2W (scalar plus immediate)
10	10	LD3W (scalar plus immediate)
10	11	LD4W (scalar plus immediate)
11	01	LD2D (scalar plus immediate)
11	10	LD3D (scalar plus immediate)
11	11	LD4D (scalar plus immediate)

SVE load multiple structures (scalar plus scalar)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE load multiple structures (scalar plus scalar) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Contiguous Load* on page C4-499.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 0 1 0 0 1 0	msz	!=00 (opc)	Rm	1 1 0	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields msz	opc	Instruction page
00	01	LD2B (scalar plus scalar)
00	10	LD3B (scalar plus scalar)
00	11	LD4B (scalar plus scalar)
01	01	LD2H (scalar plus scalar)
01	10	LD3H (scalar plus scalar)

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Decode fields		Instruction page
msz	opc	
01	11	LD4H (scalar plus scalar)
10	01	LD2W (scalar plus scalar)
10	10	LD3W (scalar plus scalar)
10	11	LD4W (scalar plus scalar)
11	01	LD2D (scalar plus scalar)
11	10	LD3D (scalar plus scalar)
11	11	LD4D (scalar plus scalar)

SVE load and broadcast quadword (scalar plus immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE load and broadcast quadword (scalar plus immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Contiguous Load* on page C4-499.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 0 1 0 0 1 0	msz	ssz	0	imm4	0 0 1	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
msz	ssz		
-	1x	Unallocated.	-
00	00	LD1RQB (scalar plus immediate)	-
00	01	LD1ROB (scalar plus immediate)	FEAT_F64MM
01	00	LD1RQH (scalar plus immediate)	-
01	01	LD1ROH (scalar plus immediate)	FEAT_F64MM
10	00	LD1RQW (scalar plus immediate)	-
10	01	LD1ROW (scalar plus immediate)	FEAT_F64MM
11	00	LD1RQD (scalar plus immediate)	-
11	01	LD1ROD (scalar plus immediate)	FEAT_F64MM

SVE contiguous load (scalar plus immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE contiguous load (scalar plus immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Contiguous Load* on page C4-499.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	21 20	19 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 0 1 0	0 1 0	dtype	0	imm4	1 0 1	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields dtype	Instruction page
0000	LD1B (scalar plus immediate) - Encoding
0001	LD1B (scalar plus immediate) - Encoding
0010	LD1B (scalar plus immediate) - Encoding
0011	LD1B (scalar plus immediate) - Encoding
0100	LD1SW (scalar plus immediate)
0101	LD1H (scalar plus immediate) - Encoding
0110	LD1H (scalar plus immediate) - Encoding
0111	LD1H (scalar plus immediate) - Encoding
1000	LD1SH (scalar plus immediate) - Encoding
1001	LD1SH (scalar plus immediate) - Encoding
1010	LD1W (scalar plus immediate) - Encoding
1011	LD1W (scalar plus immediate) - Encoding
1100	LD1SB (scalar plus immediate) - Encoding
1101	LD1SB (scalar plus immediate) - Encoding
1110	LD1SB (scalar plus immediate) - Encoding
1111	LD1D (scalar plus immediate)

SVE contiguous non-fault load (scalar plus immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE contiguous non-fault load (scalar plus immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Contiguous Load* on page C4-499.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	21 20	19 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 0 1 0	0 1 0	dtype	1	imm4	1 0 1	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields dtype	Instruction page
0000	LDNF1B - Encoding
0001	LDNF1B - Encoding
0010	LDNF1B - Encoding

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Decode fields dtype	Instruction page
0011	LDNF1B - Encoding
0100	LDNF1SW
0101	LDNF1H - Encoding
0110	LDNF1H - Encoding
0111	LDNF1H - Encoding
1000	LDNF1SH - Encoding
1001	LDNF1SH - Encoding
1010	LDNF1W - Encoding
1011	LDNF1W - Encoding
1100	LDNF1SB - Encoding
1101	LDNF1SB - Encoding
1110	LDNF1SB - Encoding
1111	LDNF1D

SVE load and broadcast quadword (scalar plus scalar)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE load and broadcast quadword (scalar plus scalar) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Contiguous Load* on page C4-499.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 0 1 0 0 1 0	msz	ssz	Rm	0 0 0	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields msz	ssz	Instruction page	Feature
-	1x	Unallocated.	-
00	00	LD1RQB (scalar plus scalar)	-
00	01	LD1ROB (scalar plus scalar)	FEAT_F64MM
01	00	LD1RQH (scalar plus scalar)	-
01	01	LD1ROH (scalar plus scalar)	FEAT_F64MM
10	00	LD1RQW (scalar plus scalar)	-
10	01	LD1ROW (scalar plus scalar)	FEAT_F64MM
11	00	LD1RQD (scalar plus scalar)	-
11	01	LD1ROD (scalar plus scalar)	FEAT_F64MM

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SVE contiguous load (scalar plus scalar)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE contiguous load (scalar plus scalar) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Contiguous Load* on page C4-499.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 0 1 0	0 1 0	dtype	Rm	0 1 0	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields dtype	Instruction page
0000	LD1B (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
0001	LD1B (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
0010	LD1B (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
0011	LD1B (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
0100	LD1SW (scalar plus scalar)
0101	LD1H (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
0110	LD1H (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
0111	LD1H (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
1000	LD1SH (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
1001	LD1SH (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
1010	LD1W (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
1011	LD1W (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
1100	LD1SB (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
1101	LD1SB (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
1110	LD1SB (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
1111	LD1D (scalar plus scalar)

SVE contiguous first-fault load (scalar plus scalar)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE contiguous first-fault load (scalar plus scalar) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Contiguous Load* on page C4-499.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 0 1 0	0 1 0	dtype	Rm	0 1 1	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields dtype	Instruction page
0000	LDFF1B (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
0001	LDFF1B (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
0010	LDFF1B (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
0011	LDFF1B (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
0100	LDFF1SW (scalar plus scalar)
0101	LDFF1H (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
0110	LDFF1H (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
0111	LDFF1H (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
1000	LDFF1SH (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
1001	LDFF1SH (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
1010	LDFF1W (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
1011	LDFF1W (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
1100	LDFF1SB (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
1101	LDFF1SB (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
1110	LDFF1SB (scalar plus scalar) - Encoding
1111	LDFF1D (scalar plus scalar)

C4.1.58 SVE Memory - 64-bit Gather

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Memory - 64-bit Gather group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

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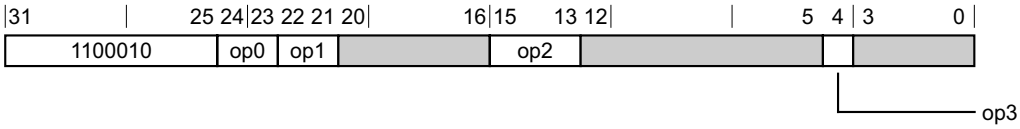

Table C4-59 Encoding table for the SVE Memory - 64-bit Gather group

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	
00	01	0xx	1	Unallocated.
00	11	1xx	0	*SVE 64-bit gather prefetch (scalar plus 64-bit scaled offsets)* on page C4-507
00	11	-	1	Unallocated.
00	x1	0xx	0	*SVE 64-bit gather prefetch (scalar plus unpacked 32-bit scaled offsets)* on page C4-508
!= 00	11	1xx	-	*SVE 64-bit gather load (scalar plus 64-bit scaled offsets)* on page C4-508
!= 00	x1	0xx	-	*SVE 64-bit gather load (scalar plus 32-bit unpacked scaled offsets)* on page C4-509
-	00	101	-	Unallocated.
-	00	111	0	*SVE 64-bit gather prefetch (vector plus immediate)* on page C4-509
-	00	111	1	Unallocated.
-	00	1x0	-	*SVE2 64-bit gather non-temporal load (scalar plus unpacked 32-bit unscaled offsets)* on page C4-510
-	01	1xx	-	*SVE 64-bit gather load (vector plus immediate)* on page C4-510
-	10	1xx	-	*SVE 64-bit gather load (scalar plus 64-bit unscaled offsets)* on page C4-511
-	x0	0xx	-	*SVE 64-bit gather load (scalar plus unpacked 32-bit unscaled offsets)* on page C4-512

SVE 64-bit gather prefetch (scalar plus 64-bit scaled offsets)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE 64-bit gather prefetch (scalar plus 64-bit scaled offsets) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - 64-bit Gather* on page C4-506.

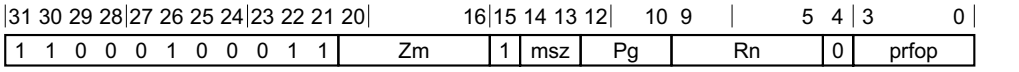

Decode fields	Instruction page
msz	
00	PRFB (scalar plus vector)
01	PRFH (scalar plus vector)
10	PRFW (scalar plus vector)
11	PRFD (scalar plus vector)

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SVE 64-bit gather prefetch (scalar plus unpacked 32-bit scaled offsets)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE 64-bit gather prefetch (scalar plus unpacked 32-bit scaled offsets) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - 64-bit Gather* on page C4-506.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
1 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	0	xs	1	Zm	0	msz	Pg	Rn	0	prfop

Decode fields msz	Instruction page
00	PRFB (scalar plus vector)
01	PRFH (scalar plus vector)
10	PRFW (scalar plus vector)
11	PRFD (scalar plus vector)

SVE 64-bit gather load (scalar plus 64-bit scaled offsets)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE 64-bit gather load (scalar plus 64-bit scaled offsets) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - 64-bit Gather* on page C4-506.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 (opc)	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1 0 0	0 1 0	!=00	1	Zm	1	U	ff	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields opc	U	ff	Instruction page
01	0	0	LD1SH (scalar plus vector)
01	0	1	LDFF1SH (scalar plus vector)
01	1	0	LD1H (scalar plus vector)
01	1	1	LDFF1H (scalar plus vector)
10	0	0	LD1SW (scalar plus vector)
10	0	1	LDFF1SW (scalar plus vector)
10	1	0	LD1W (scalar plus vector)
10	1	1	LDFF1W (scalar plus vector)
11	0	-	Unallocated.
11	1	0	LD1D (scalar plus vector)
11	1	1	LDFF1D (scalar plus vector)

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SVE 64-bit gather load (scalar plus 32-bit unpacked scaled offsets)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE 64-bit gather load (scalar plus 32-bit unpacked scaled offsets) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - 64-bit Gather* on page C4-506.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1 0 0	0 1 0	!=00 (opc)	xs	1	Zm	0	U	ff	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields			Instruction page
opc	U	ff	
01	0	0	LD1SH (scalar plus vector)
01	0	1	LDFF1SH (scalar plus vector)
01	1	0	LD1H (scalar plus vector)
01	1	1	LDFF1H (scalar plus vector)
10	0	0	LD1SW (scalar plus vector)
10	0	1	LDFF1SW (scalar plus vector)
10	1	0	LD1W (scalar plus vector)
10	1	1	LDFF1W (scalar plus vector)
11	0	-	Unallocated.
11	1	0	LD1D (scalar plus vector)
11	1	1	LDFF1D (scalar plus vector)

SVE 64-bit gather prefetch (vector plus immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE 64-bit gather prefetch (vector plus immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - 64-bit Gather* on page C4-506.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
1 1 0 0	0 1 0	msz	0	0	imm5	1	1	1	Pg	Zn	0	prfop

Decode fields	Instruction page
msz	
00	PRFB (vector plus immediate)
01	PRFH (vector plus immediate)
10	PRFW (vector plus immediate)
11	PRFD (vector plus immediate)

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SVE2 64-bit gather non-temporal load (scalar plus unpacked 32-bit unscaled offsets)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 64-bit gather non-temporal load (scalar plus unpacked 32-bit unscaled offsets) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - 64-bit Gather* on page C4-506.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14	13	12 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 0	0 1 0	msz	0 0	Rm	1	U	0	Pg	Zn	Zt

Decode fields		Instruction page
msz	U	
00	0	LDNT1SB
00	1	LDNT1B (vector plus scalar)
01	0	LDNT1SH
01	1	LDNT1H (vector plus scalar)
10	0	LDNT1SW
10	1	LDNT1W (vector plus scalar)
11	0	Unallocated.
11	1	LDNT1D (vector plus scalar)

SVE 64-bit gather load (vector plus immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE 64-bit gather load (vector plus immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - 64-bit Gather* on page C4-506.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14	13	12 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 0	0 1 0	msz	0 1	imm5	1	U	ff	Pg	Zn	Zt

Decode fields			Instruction page
msz	U	ff	
00	0	0	LD1SB (vector plus immediate)
00	0	1	LDFF1SB (vector plus immediate)
00	1	0	LD1B (vector plus immediate)
00	1	1	LDFF1B (vector plus immediate)
01	0	0	LD1SH (vector plus immediate)
01	0	1	LDFF1SH (vector plus immediate)
01	1	0	LD1H (vector plus immediate)
01	1	1	LDFF1H (vector plus immediate)

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Decode fields			Instruction page
msz	U	ff	
10	0	0	LD1SW (vector plus immediate)
10	0	1	LDFF1SW (vector plus immediate)
10	1	0	LD1W (vector plus immediate)
10	1	1	LDFF1W (vector plus immediate)
11	0	-	Unallocated.
11	1	0	LD1D (vector plus immediate)
11	1	1	LDFF1D (vector plus immediate)

SVE 64-bit gather load (scalar plus 64-bit unscaled offsets)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE 64-bit gather load (scalar plus 64-bit unscaled offsets) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - 64-bit Gather* on page C4-506.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14	13	12 10 9	5 4	0
1 1 0 0 0 1 0	msz	1 0	Zm	1	U	ff	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields			Instruction page
msz	U	ff	
00	0	0	LD1SB (scalar plus vector)
00	0	1	LDFF1SB (scalar plus vector)
00	1	0	LD1B (scalar plus vector)
00	1	1	LDFF1B (scalar plus vector)
01	0	0	LD1SH (scalar plus vector)
01	0	1	LDFF1SH (scalar plus vector)
01	1	0	LD1H (scalar plus vector)
01	1	1	LDFF1H (scalar plus vector)
10	0	0	LD1SW (scalar plus vector)
10	0	1	LDFF1SW (scalar plus vector)
10	1	0	LD1W (scalar plus vector)
10	1	1	LDFF1W (scalar plus vector)
11	0	-	Unallocated.
11	1	0	LD1D (scalar plus vector)
11	1	1	LDFF1D (scalar plus vector)

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SVE 64-bit gather load (scalar plus unpacked 32-bit unscaled offsets)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE 64-bit gather load (scalar plus unpacked 32-bit unscaled offsets) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - 64-bit Gather* on page C4-506.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 0	0 1 0	msz	xs	0	Zm	0	U	ff	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields			Instruction page
msz	U	ff	
00	0	0	LD1SB (scalar plus vector)
00	0	1	LDFF1SB (scalar plus vector)
00	1	0	LD1B (scalar plus vector)
00	1	1	LDFF1B (scalar plus vector)
01	0	0	LD1SH (scalar plus vector)
01	0	1	LDFF1SH (scalar plus vector)
01	1	0	LD1H (scalar plus vector)
01	1	1	LDFF1H (scalar plus vector)
10	0	0	LD1SW (scalar plus vector)
10	0	1	LDFF1SW (scalar plus vector)
10	1	0	LD1W (scalar plus vector)
10	1	1	LDFF1W (scalar plus vector)
11	0	-	Unallocated.
11	1	0	LD1D (scalar plus vector)
11	1	1	LDFF1D (scalar plus vector)

C4.1.59 SVE Memory - Contiguous Store and Unsized Contiguous

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Memory - Contiguous Store and Unsized Contiguous group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

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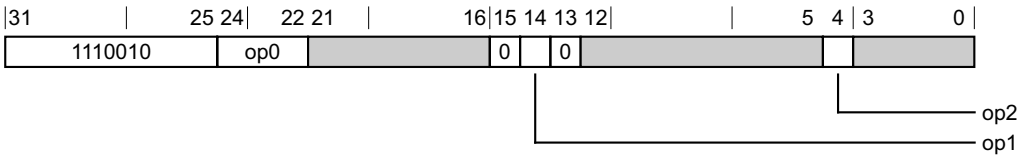

Table C4-60 Encoding table for the SVE Memory - Contiguous Store and Unsized Contiguous group

Decode fields			Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	
0xx	0	-	Unallocated.
10x	0	-	Unallocated.
110	0	0	STR (predicate)
110	0	1	Unallocated.
110	1	-	STR (vector)
111	0	-	Unallocated.
!= 110	1	-	*SVE contiguous store (scalar plus scalar)*

SVE contiguous store (scalar plus scalar)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE contiguous store (scalar plus scalar) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Contiguous Store and Unsized Contiguous* on page C4-512.

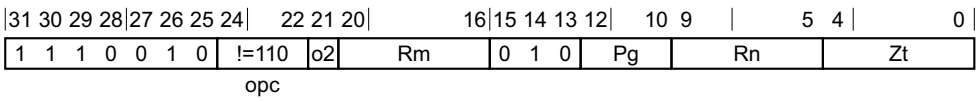

Decode fields		Instruction page
opc	o2	
00x	-	ST1B (scalar plus scalar)
01x	-	ST1H (scalar plus scalar)
10x	-	ST1W (scalar plus scalar)
111	0	Unallocated.
111	1	ST1D (scalar plus scalar)

C4.1.60 SVE Memory - Non-temporal and Multi-register Store

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Memory - Non-temporal and Multi-register Store group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

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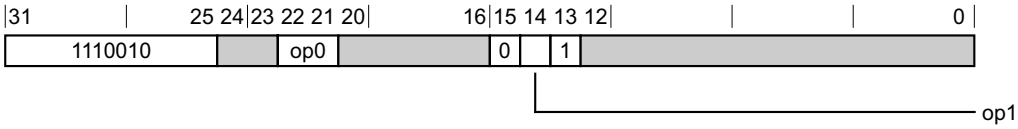

Table C4-61 Encoding table for the SVE Memory - Non-temporal and Multi-register Store group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	**op1**	
00	0	*SVE2 64-bit scatter non-temporal store (vector plus scalar)*
00	1	*SVE contiguous non-temporal store (scalar plus scalar)*
10	0	*SVE2 32-bit scatter non-temporal store (vector plus scalar)* on page C4-515
!= 00	1	*SVE store multiple structures (scalar plus scalar)* on page C4-515
x1	0	Unallocated.

SVE2 64-bit scatter non-temporal store (vector plus scalar)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 64-bit scatter non-temporal store (vector plus scalar) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Non-temporal and Multi-register Store* on page C4-513.

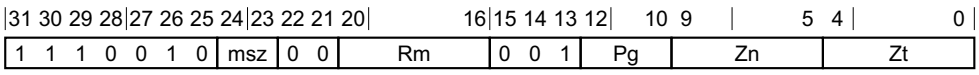

Decode fields	Instruction page
msz	
00	STNT1B (vector plus scalar)
01	STNT1H (vector plus scalar)
10	STNT1W (vector plus scalar)
11	STNT1D (vector plus scalar)

SVE contiguous non-temporal store (scalar plus scalar)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE contiguous non-temporal store (scalar plus scalar) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Non-temporal and Multi-register Store* on page C4-513.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 1 1 0 0 1 0	msz	0 0	Rm	0 1 1	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields msz	Instruction page
00	STNT1B (scalar plus scalar)
01	STNT1H (scalar plus scalar)
10	STNT1W (scalar plus scalar)
11	STNT1D (scalar plus scalar)

SVE2 32-bit scatter non-temporal store (vector plus scalar)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE2 32-bit scatter non-temporal store (vector plus scalar) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Non-temporal and Multi-register Store* on page C4-513.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 1 1 0 0 1 0	msz	1 0	Rm	0 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zt

Decode fields msz	Instruction page
00	STNT1B (vector plus scalar)
01	STNT1H (vector plus scalar)
10	STNT1W (vector plus scalar)
11	Unallocated.

SVE store multiple structures (scalar plus scalar)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE store multiple structures (scalar plus scalar) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Non-temporal and Multi-register Store* on page C4-513.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 1 1 0 0 1 0	msz	!=00	Rm	0 1 1	Pg	Rn	Zt
		opc					

Decode fields		Instruction page
msz	opc	
00	01	ST2B (scalar plus scalar)
00	10	ST3B (scalar plus scalar)
00	11	ST4B (scalar plus scalar)
01	01	ST2H (scalar plus scalar)
01	10	ST3H (scalar plus scalar)
01	11	ST4H (scalar plus scalar)
10	01	ST2W (scalar plus scalar)
10	10	ST3W (scalar plus scalar)
10	11	ST4W (scalar plus scalar)
11	01	ST2D (scalar plus scalar)
11	10	ST3D (scalar plus scalar)
11	11	ST4D (scalar plus scalar)

C4.1.61 SVE Memory - Scatter with Optional Sign Extend

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Memory - Scatter with Optional Sign Extend group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31	25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14	13 12	0
1110010		op0		1		0	

Table C4-62 Encoding table for the SVE Memory - Scatter with Optional Sign Extend group

Decode fields	Decode group or instruction page
op0	
00	*SVE 64-bit scatter store (scalar plus unpacked 32-bit unscaled offsets)* on page C4-517
01	*SVE 64-bit scatter store (scalar plus unpacked 32-bit scaled offsets)* on page C4-517
10	*SVE 32-bit scatter store (scalar plus 32-bit unscaled offsets)* on page C4-517
11	*SVE 32-bit scatter store (scalar plus 32-bit scaled offsets)* on page C4-518

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SVE 64-bit scatter store (scalar plus unpacked 32-bit unscaled offsets)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE 64-bit scatter store (scalar plus unpacked 32-bit unscaled offsets) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Scatter with Optional Sign Extend* on page C4-516.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14	13	12 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 1 0	0 1 0	msz	0 0	Zm	1	xs	0	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields msz	Instruction page
00	ST1B (scalar plus vector)
01	ST1H (scalar plus vector)
10	ST1W (scalar plus vector)
11	ST1D (scalar plus vector)

SVE 64-bit scatter store (scalar plus unpacked 32-bit scaled offsets)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE 64-bit scatter store (scalar plus unpacked 32-bit scaled offsets) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Scatter with Optional Sign Extend* on page C4-516.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14	13	12 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 1 0	0 1 0	msz	0 1	Zm	1	xs	0	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields msz	Instruction page
00	Unallocated.
01	ST1H (scalar plus vector)
10	ST1W (scalar plus vector)
11	ST1D (scalar plus vector)

SVE 32-bit scatter store (scalar plus 32-bit unscaled offsets)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE 32-bit scatter store (scalar plus 32-bit unscaled offsets) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Scatter with Optional Sign Extend* on page C4-516.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 1 1 0 0 1 0	msz	1 0	Zm	1 xs 0	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields msz	Instruction page
00	ST1B (scalar plus vector)
01	ST1H (scalar plus vector)
10	ST1W (scalar plus vector)
11	Unallocated.

SVE 32-bit scatter store (scalar plus 32-bit scaled offsets)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE 32-bit scatter store (scalar plus 32-bit scaled offsets) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Scatter with Optional Sign Extend* on page C4-516.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 1 1 0 0 1 0	msz	1 1	Zm	1 xs 0	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields msz	Instruction page
00	Unallocated.
01	ST1H (scalar plus vector)
10	ST1W (scalar plus vector)
11	Unallocated.

C4.1.62 SVE Memory - Scatter

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Memory - Scatter group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

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31 … 25	24	23 22	21 20 … 16	15 … 13	12 … 0
1110010		op0		101	

Table C4-63 Encoding table for the SVE Memory - Scatter group

Decode fields op0	Decode group or instruction page
00	*SVE 64-bit scatter store (scalar plus 64-bit unscaled offsets)*
01	*SVE 64-bit scatter store (scalar plus 64-bit scaled offsets)*
10	*SVE 64-bit scatter store (vector plus immediate)* on page C4-520
11	*SVE 32-bit scatter store (vector plus immediate)* on page C4-520

SVE 64-bit scatter store (scalar plus 64-bit unscaled offsets)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE 64-bit scatter store (scalar plus 64-bit unscaled offsets) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Scatter* on page C4-518.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20 … 16	15 14 13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1 1 0	0 1 0	msz	0 0	Zm	1 0 1	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields msz	Instruction page
00	ST1B (scalar plus vector)
01	ST1H (scalar plus vector)
10	ST1W (scalar plus vector)
11	ST1D (scalar plus vector)

SVE 64-bit scatter store (scalar plus 64-bit scaled offsets)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE 64-bit scatter store (scalar plus 64-bit scaled offsets) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Scatter* on page C4-518.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 1 1 0 0 1 0	msz	0 1	Zm	1 0 1	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields msz	Instruction page
00	Unallocated.
01	ST1H (scalar plus vector)
10	ST1W (scalar plus vector)
11	ST1D (scalar plus vector)

SVE 64-bit scatter store (vector plus immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE 64-bit scatter store (vector plus immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Scatter* on page C4-518.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 1 1 0 0 1 0	msz	1 0	imm5	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zt

Decode fields msz	Instruction page
00	ST1B (vector plus immediate)
01	ST1H (vector plus immediate)
10	ST1W (vector plus immediate)
11	ST1D (vector plus immediate)

SVE 32-bit scatter store (vector plus immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE 32-bit scatter store (vector plus immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Scatter* on page C4-518.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 1 1 0 0 1 0	msz	1 1	imm5	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zt

Decode fields	Instruction page
msz	
00	ST1B (vector plus immediate)
01	ST1H (vector plus immediate)
10	ST1W (vector plus immediate)
11	Unallocated.

C4.1.63 SVE Memory - Contiguous Store with Immediate Offset

This section describes the encoding of the SVE Memory - Contiguous Store with Immediate Offset group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE encodings* on page C4-391.

31	25 24	23 22 21 20	19	16	15	13 12	0
1110010		op0			111		

op1

Table C4-64 Encoding table for the SVE Memory - Contiguous Store with Immediate Offset group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	
00	1	*SVE contiguous non-temporal store (scalar plus immediate)* on page C4-521
!= 00	1	*SVE store multiple structures (scalar plus immediate)* on page C4-522
-	0	*SVE contiguous store (scalar plus immediate)* on page C4-522

SVE contiguous non-temporal store (scalar plus immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE contiguous non-temporal store (scalar plus immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Contiguous Store with Immediate Offset*.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 1 1 0	0 1 0	msz	0 0 1	imm4	1 1 1	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields	Instruction page
msz	
00	STNT1B (scalar plus immediate)
01	STNT1H (scalar plus immediate)
10	STNT1W (scalar plus immediate)
11	STNT1D (scalar plus immediate)

SVE store multiple structures (scalar plus immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE store multiple structures (scalar plus immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Contiguous Store with Immediate Offset* on page C4-521.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 1 1 0	0 1 0	msz	!=00	1	imm4	1 1 1	Pg	Rn	Zt
			opc						

Decode fields		Instruction page
msz	opc	
00	01	ST2B (scalar plus immediate)
00	10	ST3B (scalar plus immediate)
00	11	ST4B (scalar plus immediate)
01	01	ST2H (scalar plus immediate)
01	10	ST3H (scalar plus immediate)
01	11	ST4H (scalar plus immediate)
10	01	ST2W (scalar plus immediate)
10	10	ST3W (scalar plus immediate)
10	11	ST4W (scalar plus immediate)
11	01	ST2D (scalar plus immediate)
11	10	ST3D (scalar plus immediate)
11	11	ST4D (scalar plus immediate)

SVE contiguous store (scalar plus immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the SVE contiguous store (scalar plus immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *SVE Memory - Contiguous Store with Immediate Offset* on page C4-521.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 1 1 0 0 1 0	msz	size	0	imm4	1 1 1	Pg	Rn	Zt

Decode fields msz	Instruction page
00	ST1B (scalar plus immediate)
01	ST1H (scalar plus immediate)
10	ST1W (scalar plus immediate)
11	ST1D (scalar plus immediate)

C4.1.64 Data Processing -- Immediate

This section describes the encoding of the Data Processing -- Immediate group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *A64 instruction set encoding* on page C4-380.

31 29 28	26 25	23 22	0
	100	op0	

Table C4-65 Encoding table for the Data Processing -- Immediate group

Decode fields op0	Decode group or instruction page
00x	*PC-rel. addressing* on page C4-523
010	*Add/subtract (immediate)* on page C4-524
011	*Add/subtract (immediate, with tags)* on page C4-524
100	*Logical (immediate)* on page C4-525
101	*Move wide (immediate)* on page C4-525
110	*Bitfield* on page C4-526
111	*Extract* on page C4-527

PC-rel. addressing

This section describes the encoding of the PC-rel. addressing instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Immediate*.

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31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23					5	4	0
op	immlo		1	0	0	0	0	immhi						Rd	

Decode fields	Instruction page
op	
0	ADR
1	ADRP

Add/subtract (immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Add/subtract (immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Immediate* on page C4-523.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21			10	9	5	4	0
sf	op	S	1	0	0	0	1	0	sh	imm12				Rn		Rd	

Decode fields			Instruction page
sf	op	S	
0	0	0	ADD (immediate) - 32-bit variant
0	0	1	ADDS (immediate) - 32-bit variant
0	1	0	SUB (immediate) - 32-bit variant
0	1	1	SUBS (immediate) - 32-bit variant
1	0	0	ADD (immediate) - 64-bit variant
1	0	1	ADDS (immediate) - 64-bit variant
1	1	0	SUB (immediate) - 64-bit variant
1	1	1	SUBS (immediate) - 64-bit variant

Add/subtract (immediate, with tags)

This section describes the encoding of the Add/subtract (immediate, with tags) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Immediate* on page C4-523.

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31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	16	15	14	13	10	9	5	4	0
sf	op	S	1	0	0	0	1	1	o2	uimm6		op3	uimm4			Rn		Rd	

Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
sf	op	S	o2		
-	-	-	1	Unallocated.	-
0	-	-	0	Unallocated.	-
1	-	1	0	Unallocated.	-
1	0	0	0	ADDG	FEAT_MTE
1	1	0	0	SUBG	FEAT_MTE

Logical (immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Logical (immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Immediate* on page C4-523.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	16	15	10	9	5	4	0
sf	opc		1	0	0	1	0	0	N	immr		imms			Rn		Rd

Decode fields			Instruction page
sf	opc	N	
0	-	1	Unallocated.
0	00	0	AND (immediate) - 32-bit variant
0	01	0	ORR (immediate) - 32-bit variant
0	10	0	EOR (immediate) - 32-bit variant
0	11	0	ANDS (immediate) - 32-bit variant
1	00	-	AND (immediate) - 64-bit variant
1	01	-	ORR (immediate) - 64-bit variant
1	10	-	EOR (immediate) - 64-bit variant
1	11	-	ANDS (immediate) - 64-bit variant

Move wide (immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Move wide (immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Immediate* on page C4-523.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	5 4	0
sf opc	1 0 0 1 0 1	hw	imm16	Rd

Decode fields			Instruction page
sf	opc	hw	
-	01	-	Unallocated.
0	-	1x	Unallocated.
0	00	0x	MOVN - 32-bit variant
0	10	0x	MOVZ - 32-bit variant
0	11	0x	MOVK - 32-bit variant
1	00	-	MOVN - 64-bit variant
1	10	-	MOVZ - 64-bit variant
1	11	-	MOVK - 64-bit variant

Bitfield

This section describes the encoding of the Bitfield instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Immediate* on page C4-523.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	16	15	10 9	5 4	0
sf opc	1 0 0 1 1 0	N	immr	imms	Rn	Rd	

Decode fields			Instruction page
sf	opc	N	
-	11	-	Unallocated.
0	-	1	Unallocated.
0	00	0	SBFM - 32-bit variant
0	01	0	BFM - 32-bit variant
0	10	0	UBFM - 32-bit variant
1	-	0	Unallocated.
1	00	1	SBFM - 64-bit variant
1	01	1	BFM - 64-bit variant
1	10	1	UBFM - 64-bit variant

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Extract

This section describes the encoding of the Extract instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Immediate* on page C4-523.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	op21	1 0 0 1 1 1	N	o0	Rm	imms	Rn	Rd

Decode fields					Instruction page
sf	op21	N	o0	imms	
-	x1	-	-	-	Unallocated.
-	00	-	1	-	Unallocated.
-	1x	-	-	-	Unallocated.
0	-	-	-	1xxxxx	Unallocated.
0	-	1	-	-	Unallocated.
0	00	0	0	0xxxxx	EXTR - 32-bit variant
1	-	0	-	-	Unallocated.
1	00	1	0	-	EXTR - 64-bit variant

C4.1.65 Branches, Exception Generating and System instructions

This section describes the encoding of the Branches, Exception Generating and System instructions group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *A64 instruction set encoding* on page C4-380.

31 29	28 26	25 12	11 5	4 0
op0	101	op1		op2

Table C4-66 Encoding table for the Branches, Exception Generating and System instructions group

Decode fields			Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	
010	0xxxxxxxxxxxxx	-	*Conditional branch (immediate)* on page C4-528
110	00xxxxxxxxxxxx	-	*Exception generation* on page C4-528
110	01000000110001	-	*System instructions with register argument* on page C4-529
110	01000000110010	11111	*Hints* on page C4-530
110	01000000110011	-	*Barriers* on page C4-531
110	0100000xxx0100	-	*PSTATE* on page C4-532
110	0100100xxxxxxx	-	*System with result* on page C4-532
110	0100x01xxxxxxx	-	*System instructions* on page C4-532

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Table C4-66 Encoding table for the Branches, Exception Generating and System instructions group (continued)

Decode fields			Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	
110	0100x1xxxxxxxx	-	*System register move* on page C4-533
110	1xxxxxxxxxxxxx	-	*Unconditional branch (register)* on page C4-533
x00	-	-	*Unconditional branch (immediate)* on page C4-536
x01	0xxxxxxxxxxxxx	-	*Compare and branch (immediate)* on page C4-536
x01	1xxxxxxxxxxxxx	-	*Test and branch (immediate)* on page C4-537

Conditional branch (immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Conditional branch (immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Branches, Exception Generating and System instructions* on page C4-527.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	5 4	3 0
0 1 0 1	0 1 0 o1	imm19	o0	cond

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
o1	o0		
0	0	B.cond	-
0	1	BC.cond	FEAT_HBC
1	-	Unallocated.	-

Exception generation

This section describes the encoding of the Exception generation instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Branches, Exception Generating and System instructions* on page C4-527.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 21 20	5 4	2 1 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 0	opc	imm16	op2	LL

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
opc	op2	LL		
-	001	-	Unallocated.	-
-	01x	-	Unallocated.	-
-	1xx	-	Unallocated.	-
000	000	00	Unallocated.	-

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
opc	op2	LL		
000	000	01	SVC	-
000	000	10	HVC	-
000	000	11	SMC	-
001	000	x1	Unallocated.	-
001	000	00	BRK	-
001	000	1x	Unallocated.	-
010	000	x1	Unallocated.	-
010	000	00	HLT	-
010	000	1x	Unallocated.	-
011	000	00	TCANCEL	FEAT_TME
011	000	01	Unallocated.	-
011	000	1x	Unallocated.	-
100	000	-	Unallocated.	-
101	000	00	Unallocated.	-
101	000	01	DCPS1	-
101	000	10	DCPS2	-
101	000	11	DCPS3	-
110	000	-	Unallocated.	-
111	000	-	Unallocated.	-

System instructions with register argument

This section describes the encoding of the System instructions with register argument instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Branches, Exception Generating and System instructions* on page C4-527.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1	0 0 0 1	CRm	op2	Rt

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
CRm	op2		
!= 0000	-	Unallocated.	-
0000	000	WFET	FEAT_WFxT

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Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
CRm	op2		
0000	001	WFIT	FEAT_WFxT
0000	01x	Unallocated.	-
0000	1xx	Unallocated.	-

Hints

This section describes the encoding of the Hints instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Branches, Exception Generating and System instructions* on page C4-527.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11 8	7 5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	CRm	op2	1	1	1	1	1

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
CRm	op2		
-	-	HINT	-
0000	000	NOP	-
0000	001	YIELD	-
0000	010	WFE	-
0000	011	WFI	-
0000	100	SEV	-
0000	101	SEVL	-
0000	110	DGH	-
0000	111	XPACD, XPACI, XPACLRI	FEAT_PAuth
0001	000	PACIA, PACIA1716, PACIASP, PACIAZ, PACIZA - PACIA1716 variant	FEAT_PAuth
0001	010	PACIB, PACIB1716, PACIBSP, PACIBZ, PACIZB - PACIB1716 variant	FEAT_PAuth
0001	100	AUTIA, AUTIA1716, AUTIASP, AUTIAZ, AUTIZA - AUTIA1716 variant	FEAT_PAuth
0001	110	AUTIB, AUTIB1716, AUTIBSP, AUTIBZ, AUTIZB - AUTIB1716 variant	FEAT_PAuth
0010	000	ESB	FEAT_RAS
0010	001	PSB CSYNC	FEAT_SPE
0010	010	TSB CSYNC	FEAT_TRF
0010	100	CSDB	-
0011	000	PACIA, PACIA1716, PACIASP, PACIAZ, PACIZA - PACIAZ variant	FEAT_PAuth
0011	001	PACIA, PACIA1716, PACIASP, PACIAZ, PACIZA - PACIASP variant	FEAT_PAuth
0011	010	PACIB, PACIB1716, PACIBSP, PACIBZ, PACIZB - PACIBZ variant	FEAT_PAuth

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Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
CRm	op2		
0011	011	PACIB, PACIB1716, PACIBSP, PACIBZ, PACIZB - PACIBSP variant	FEAT_PAuth
0011	100	AUTIA, AUTIA1716, AUTIASP, AUTIAZ, AUTIZA - AUTIAZ variant	FEAT_PAuth
0011	101	AUTIA, AUTIA1716, AUTIASP, AUTIAZ, AUTIZA - AUTIASP variant	FEAT_PAuth
0011	110	AUTIB, AUTIB1716, AUTIBSP, AUTIBZ, AUTIZB - AUTIBZ variant	FEAT_PAuth
0011	111	AUTIB, AUTIB1716, AUTIBSP, AUTIBZ, AUTIZB - AUTIBSP variant	FEAT_PAuth
0100	xx0	BTI	FEAT_BTI

Barriers

This section describes the encoding of the Barriers instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Branches, Exception Generating and System instructions* on page C4-527.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1	0 0 1 1	CRm	op2	Rt

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
CRm	op2	Rt		
-	000	-	Unallocated.	-
-	001	!= 11111	Unallocated.	-
-	010	11111	CLREX	-
-	100	11111	DSB - Encoding	-
-	101	11111	DMB	-
-	110	11111	ISB	-
-	111	!= 11111	Unallocated.	-
-	111	11111	SB	-
xx0x	001	11111	Unallocated.	-
xx10	001	11111	DSB - Encoding	FEAT_XS
xx11	001	11111	Unallocated.	-
0000	011	11111	TCOMMIT	FEAT_TME
0001	011	-	Unallocated.	-
001x	011	-	Unallocated.	-
01xx	011	-	Unallocated.	-
1xxx	011	-	Unallocated.	-

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PSTATE

This section describes the encoding of the PSTATE instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Branches, Exception Generating and System instructions* on page C4-527.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0	op1	0 1 0 0	CRm	op2	Rt

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
op1	op2	Rt		
-	-	!= 11111	Unallocated.	-
-	-	11111	MSR (immediate)	-
000	000	11111	CFINV	FEAT_FlagM
000	001	11111	XAFLAG	FEAT_FlagM2
000	010	11111	AXFLAG	FEAT_FlagM2

System with result

This section describes the encoding of the System with result instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Branches, Exception Generating and System instructions* on page C4-527.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 16	15 12	11 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0 1 0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2	Rt

Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
op1	CRn	CRm	op2		
!= 011	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
011	!= 0011	-	-	Unallocated.	-
011	0011	-	!= 011	Unallocated.	-
011	0011	!= 000x	011	Unallocated.	-
011	0011	0000	011	TSTART	FEAT_TME
011	0011	0001	011	TTEST	FEAT_TME

System instructions

This section describes the encoding of the System instructions instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Branches, Exception Generating and System instructions* on page C4-527.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18	16	15 12	11 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	L	0	1	op1	CRn	CRm	op2	Rt

Decode fields	Instruction page
L	
0	SYS
1	SYSL

System register move

This section describes the encoding of the System register move instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Branches, Exception Generating and System instructions* on page C4-527.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18	16	15 12	11 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	L	1	o0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2	Rt

Decode fields	Instruction page
L	
0	MSR (register)
1	MRS

Unconditional branch (register)

This section describes the encoding of the Unconditional branch (register) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Branches, Exception Generating and System instructions* on page C4-527.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	21 20	16	15 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 1	opc	op2	op3	Rn	op4

Decode fields					Instruction page	Feature
opc	op2	op3	Rn	op4		
-	!= 11111	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0000	11111	000000	-	!= 00000	Unallocated.	-
0000	11111	000000	-	00000	BR	-
0000	11111	000001	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0000	11111	000010	-	!= 11111	Unallocated.	-
0000	11111	000010	-	11111	BRAA, BRAAZ, BRAB, BRABZ - Key A, zero modifier variant	FEAT_PAuth

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Decode fields					Instruction page	Feature
opc	op2	op3	Rn	op4		
0000	11111	000011	-	!= 11111	Unallocated.	-
0000	11111	000011	-	11111	BRAA, BRAAZ, BRAB, BRABZ - Key B, zero modifier variant	FEAT_PAuth
0000	11111	0001xx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0000	11111	001xxx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0000	11111	01xxxx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0000	11111	1xxxxx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0001	11111	000000	-	!= 00000	Unallocated.	-
0001	11111	000000	-	00000	BLR	-
0001	11111	000001	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0001	11111	000010	-	!= 11111	Unallocated.	-
0001	11111	000010	-	11111	BLRAA, BLRAAZ, BLRAB, BLRABZ - Key A, zero modifier variant	FEAT_PAuth
0001	11111	000011	-	!= 11111	Unallocated.	-
0001	11111	000011	-	11111	BLRAA, BLRAAZ, BLRAB, BLRABZ - Key B, zero modifier variant	FEAT_PAuth
0001	11111	0001xx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0001	11111	001xxx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0001	11111	01xxxx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0001	11111	1xxxxx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0010	11111	000000	-	!= 00000	Unallocated.	-
0010	11111	000000	-	00000	RET	-
0010	11111	000001	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0010	11111	000010	!= 11111	!= 11111	Unallocated.	-
0010	11111	000010	!= 11111	11111	Unallocated.	-
0010	11111	000010	11111	!= 11111	Unallocated.	-
0010	11111	000010	11111	11111	RETAA, RETAB - RETAA variant	FEAT_PAuth
0010	11111	000011	!= 11111	!= 11111	Unallocated.	-
0010	11111	000011	!= 11111	11111	Unallocated.	-
0010	11111	000011	11111	!= 11111	Unallocated.	-
0010	11111	000011	11111	11111	RETAA, RETAB - RETAB variant	FEAT_PAuth
0010	11111	0001xx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0010	11111	001xxx	-	-	Unallocated.	-

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Decode fields					Instruction page	Feature
opc	op2	op3	Rn	op4		
0010	11111	01xxxx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0010	11111	1xxxxx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0011	11111	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0100	11111	000000	!= 11111	!= 00000	Unallocated.	-
0100	11111	000000	!= 11111	00000	Unallocated.	-
0100	11111	000000	11111	!= 00000	Unallocated.	-
0100	11111	000000	11111	00000	ERET	-
0100	11111	000001	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0100	11111	000010	!= 11111	!= 11111	Unallocated.	-
0100	11111	000010	!= 11111	11111	Unallocated.	-
0100	11111	000010	11111	!= 11111	Unallocated.	-
0100	11111	000010	11111	11111	ERETAA, ERETAB - ERETAA variant	FEAT_PAuth
0100	11111	000011	!= 11111	!= 11111	Unallocated.	-
0100	11111	000011	!= 11111	11111	Unallocated.	-
0100	11111	000011	11111	!= 11111	Unallocated.	-
0100	11111	000011	11111	11111	ERETAA, ERETAB - ERETAB variant	FEAT_PAuth
0100	11111	0001xx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0100	11111	001xxx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0100	11111	01xxxx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0100	11111	1xxxxx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0101	11111	!= 000000	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0101	11111	000000	!= 11111	!= 00000	Unallocated.	-
0101	11111	000000	!= 11111	00000	Unallocated.	-
0101	11111	000000	11111	!= 00000	Unallocated.	-
0101	11111	000000	11111	00000	DRPS	-
011x	11111	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
1000	11111	00000x	-	-	Unallocated.	-
1000	11111	000010	-	-	BRAA, BRAAZ, BRAB, BRABZ - Key A, register modifier variant	FEAT_PAuth
1000	11111	000011	-	-	BRAA, BRAAZ, BRAB, BRABZ - Key B, register modifier variant	FEAT_PAuth
1000	11111	0001xx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
1000	11111	001xxx	-	-	Unallocated.	-

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Decode fields					Instruction page	Feature
opc	op2	op3	Rn	op4		
1000	11111	01xxxx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
1000	11111	1xxxxx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
1001	11111	00000x	-	-	Unallocated.	-
1001	11111	000010	-	-	BLRAA, BLRAAZ, BLRAB, BLRABZ - Key A, register modifier variant	FEAT_PAuth
1001	11111	000011	-	-	BLRAA, BLRAAZ, BLRAB, BLRABZ - Key B, register modifier variant	FEAT_PAuth
1001	11111	0001xx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
1001	11111	001xxx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
1001	11111	01xxxx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
1001	11111	1xxxxx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
101x	11111	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
11xx	11111	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-

Unconditional branch (immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Unconditional branch (immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Branches, Exception Generating and System instructions* on page C4-527.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25						0
op	0	0	1	0	1	imm26						

Decode fields	Instruction page
op	
0	B
1	BL

Compare and branch (immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Compare and branch (immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Branches, Exception Generating and System instructions* on page C4-527.

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31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 … 5	4 … 0
sf	0	1	1	0	1	0	op	imm19	Rt

Decode fields		Instruction page
sf	op	
0	0	CBZ - 32-bit variant
0	1	CBNZ - 32-bit variant
1	0	CBZ - 64-bit variant
1	1	CBNZ - 64-bit variant

Test and branch (immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Test and branch (immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Branches, Exception Generating and System instructions* on page C4-527.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 … 19	18 … 5	4 … 0
b5	0	1	1	0	1	1	op	b40	imm14	Rt

Decode fields	Instruction page
op	
0	TBZ
1	TBNZ

C4.1.66 Loads and Stores

This section describes the encoding of the Loads and Stores group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *A64 instruction set encoding* on page C4-380.

31 … 28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21 … 16	15 … 12	11	10	9 … 0
op0	1		0	op2			op3		op4		

op1

Table C4-67 Encoding table for the Loads and Stores group

Decode fields					Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	op4	
0x00	0	00	1xxxxx	-	*Compare and swap pair* on page C4-539
0x00	1	00	000000	-	*Advanced SIMD load/store multiple structures* on page C4-539
0x00	1	01	0xxxxx	-	*Advanced SIMD load/store multiple structures (post-indexed)* on page C4-540

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Table C4-67 Encoding table for the Loads and Stores group (continued)

Decode fields					Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	op4	
0x00	1	0x	1xxxxx	-	Unallocated.
0x00	1	10	x00000	-	*Advanced SIMD load/store single structure* on page C4-542
0x00	1	11	-	-	*Advanced SIMD load/store single structure (post-indexed)* on page C4-544
0x00	1	x0	x1xxxx	-	Unallocated.
0x00	1	x0	xx1xxx	-	Unallocated.
0x00	1	x0	xxx1xx	-	Unallocated.
0x00	1	x0	xxxx1x	-	Unallocated.
0x00	1	x0	xxxxx1	-	Unallocated.
1101	0	1x	1xxxxx	-	*Load/store memory tags* on page C4-548
1x00	0	00	1xxxxx	-	*Load/store exclusive pair* on page C4-549
1x00	1	-	-	-	Unallocated.
xx00	0	00	0xxxxx	-	*Load/store exclusive register* on page C4-549
xx00	0	01	0xxxxx	-	*Load/store ordered* on page C4-550
xx00	0	01	1xxxxx	-	*Compare and swap* on page C4-551
xx01	0	1x	0xxxxx	00	*LDAPR/STLR (unscaled immediate)* on page C4-552
xx01	-	0x	-	-	*Load register (literal)* on page C4-552
xx01	-	1x	0xxxxx	01	*Memory Copy and Memory Set* on page C4-553
xx10	-	00	-	-	*Load/store no-allocate pair (offset)* on page C4-557
xx10	-	01	-	-	*Load/store register pair (post-indexed)* on page C4-558
xx10	-	10	-	-	*Load/store register pair (offset)* on page C4-558
xx10	-	11	-	-	*Load/store register pair (pre-indexed)* on page C4-559
xx11	-	0x	0xxxxx	00	*Load/store register (unscaled immediate)* on page C4-560
xx11	-	0x	0xxxxx	01	*Load/store register (immediate post-indexed)* on page C4-561
xx11	-	0x	0xxxxx	10	*Load/store register (unprivileged)* on page C4-562
xx11	-	0x	0xxxxx	11	*Load/store register (immediate pre-indexed)* on page C4-563
xx11	-	0x	1xxxxx	00	*Atomic memory operations* on page C4-564
xx11	-	0x	1xxxxx	10	*Load/store register (register offset)* on page C4-573
xx11	-	0x	1xxxxx	x1	*Load/store register (pac)* on page C4-575
xx11	-	1x	-	-	*Load/store register (unsigned immediate)* on page C4-575

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Compare and swap pair

This section describes the encoding of the Compare and swap pair instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	sz	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	L	1	Rs	o0	Rt2	Rn	Rt

Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
sz	L	o0	Rt2		
-	-	-	!= 11111	Unallocated.	-
0	0	0	11111	CASP, CASPA, CASPAL, CASPL - 32-bit CASP variant	FEAT_LSE
0	0	1	11111	CASP, CASPA, CASPAL, CASPL - 32-bit CASPL variant	FEAT_LSE
0	1	0	11111	CASP, CASPA, CASPAL, CASPL - 32-bit CASPA variant	FEAT_LSE
0	1	1	11111	CASP, CASPA, CASPAL, CASPL - 32-bit CASPAL variant	FEAT_LSE
1	0	0	11111	CASP, CASPA, CASPAL, CASPL - 64-bit CASP variant	FEAT_LSE
1	0	1	11111	CASP, CASPA, CASPAL, CASPL - 64-bit CASPL variant	FEAT_LSE
1	1	0	11111	CASP, CASPA, CASPAL, CASPL - 64-bit CASPA variant	FEAT_LSE
1	1	1	11111	CASP, CASPA, CASPAL, CASPL - 64-bit CASPAL variant	FEAT_LSE

Advanced SIMD load/store multiple structures

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD load/store multiple structures instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15 … 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	opcode	size		Rn	Rt

Decode fields		Instruction page
L	opcode	
0	0000	ST4 (multiple structures)
0	0001	Unallocated.
0	0010	ST1 (multiple structures) - Four registers variant
0	0011	Unallocated.
0	0100	ST3 (multiple structures)
0	0101	Unallocated.
0	0110	ST1 (multiple structures) - Three registers variant
0	0111	ST1 (multiple structures) - One register variant

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Decode fields		Instruction page
L	opcode	
0	1000	ST2 (multiple structures)
0	1001	Unallocated.
0	1010	ST1 (multiple structures) - Two registers variant
0	1011	Unallocated.
0	11xx	Unallocated.
1	0000	LD4 (multiple structures)
1	0001	Unallocated.
1	0010	LD1 (multiple structures) - Four registers variant
1	0011	Unallocated.
1	0100	LD3 (multiple structures)
1	0101	Unallocated.
1	0110	LD1 (multiple structures) - Three registers variant
1	0111	LD1 (multiple structures) - One register variant
1	1000	LD2 (multiple structures)
1	1001	Unallocated.
1	1010	LD1 (multiple structures) - Two registers variant
1	1011	Unallocated.
1	11xx	Unallocated.

Advanced SIMD load/store multiple structures (post-indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD load/store multiple structures (post-indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	L	0	Rm		opcode		size		Rn		Rt	

Decode fields			Instruction page
L	Rm	opcode	
0	-	0001	Unallocated.
0	-	0011	Unallocated.
0	-	0101	Unallocated.
0	-	1001	Unallocated.
0	-	1011	Unallocated.

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Decode fields			Instruction page
L	Rm	opcode	
0	-	11xx	Unallocated.
0	!= 11111	0000	ST4 (multiple structures) - Register offset variant
0	!= 11111	0010	ST1 (multiple structures) - Four registers, register offset variant
0	!= 11111	0100	ST3 (multiple structures) - Register offset variant
0	!= 11111	0110	ST1 (multiple structures) - Three registers, register offset variant
0	!= 11111	0111	ST1 (multiple structures) - One register, register offset variant
0	!= 11111	1000	ST2 (multiple structures) - Register offset variant
0	!= 11111	1010	ST1 (multiple structures) - Two registers, register offset variant
0	11111	0000	ST4 (multiple structures) - Immediate offset variant
0	11111	0010	ST1 (multiple structures) - Four registers, immediate offset variant
0	11111	0100	ST3 (multiple structures) - Immediate offset variant
0	11111	0110	ST1 (multiple structures) - Three registers, immediate offset variant
0	11111	0111	ST1 (multiple structures) - One register, immediate offset variant
0	11111	1000	ST2 (multiple structures) - Immediate offset variant
0	11111	1010	ST1 (multiple structures) - Two registers, immediate offset variant
1	-	0001	Unallocated.
1	-	0011	Unallocated.
1	-	0101	Unallocated.
1	-	1001	Unallocated.
1	-	1011	Unallocated.
1	-	11xx	Unallocated.
1	!= 11111	0000	LD4 (multiple structures) - Register offset variant
1	!= 11111	0010	LD1 (multiple structures) - Four registers, register offset variant
1	!= 11111	0100	LD3 (multiple structures) - Register offset variant
1	!= 11111	0110	LD1 (multiple structures) - Three registers, register offset variant
1	!= 11111	0111	LD1 (multiple structures) - One register, register offset variant
1	!= 11111	1000	LD2 (multiple structures) - Register offset variant
1	!= 11111	1010	LD1 (multiple structures) - Two registers, register offset variant
1	11111	0000	LD4 (multiple structures) - Immediate offset variant
1	11111	0010	LD1 (multiple structures) - Four registers, immediate offset variant
1	11111	0100	LD3 (multiple structures) - Immediate offset variant
1	11111	0110	LD1 (multiple structures) - Three registers, immediate offset variant

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Decode fields			Instruction page
L	Rm	opcode	
1	11111	0111	LD1 (multiple structures) - One register, immediate offset variant
1	11111	1000	LD2 (multiple structures) - Immediate offset variant
1	11111	1010	LD1 (multiple structures) - Two registers, immediate offset variant

Advanced SIMD load/store single structure

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD load/store single structure instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	L	R	0	0	0	0	0	opcode		S	size		Rn		Rt	

Decode fields					Instruction page
L	R	opcode	S	size	
0	-	11x	-	-	Unallocated.
0	0	000	-	-	ST1 (single structure) - 8-bit variant
0	0	001	-	-	ST3 (single structure) - 8-bit variant
0	0	010	-	x0	ST1 (single structure) - 16-bit variant
0	0	010	-	x1	Unallocated.
0	0	011	-	x0	ST3 (single structure) - 16-bit variant
0	0	011	-	x1	Unallocated.
0	0	100	-	00	ST1 (single structure) - 32-bit variant
0	0	100	-	1x	Unallocated.
0	0	100	0	01	ST1 (single structure) - 64-bit variant
0	0	100	1	01	Unallocated.
0	0	101	-	00	ST3 (single structure) - 32-bit variant
0	0	101	-	10	Unallocated.
0	0	101	0	01	ST3 (single structure) - 64-bit variant
0	0	101	0	11	Unallocated.
0	0	101	1	x1	Unallocated.
0	1	000	-	-	ST2 (single structure) - 8-bit variant
0	1	001	-	-	ST4 (single structure) - 8-bit variant
0	1	010	-	x0	ST2 (single structure) - 16-bit variant
0	1	010	-	x1	Unallocated.

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Decode fields					Instruction page
L	R	opcode	S	size	
0	1	011	-	x0	ST4 (single structure) - 16-bit variant
0	1	011	-	x1	Unallocated.
0	1	100	-	00	ST2 (single structure) - 32-bit variant
0	1	100	-	10	Unallocated.
0	1	100	0	01	ST2 (single structure) - 64-bit variant
0	1	100	0	11	Unallocated.
0	1	100	1	x1	Unallocated.
0	1	101	-	00	ST4 (single structure) - 32-bit variant
0	1	101	-	10	Unallocated.
0	1	101	0	01	ST4 (single structure) - 64-bit variant
0	1	101	0	11	Unallocated.
0	1	101	1	x1	Unallocated.
1	0	000	-	-	LD1 (single structure) - 8-bit variant
1	0	001	-	-	LD3 (single structure) - 8-bit variant
1	0	010	-	x0	LD1 (single structure) - 16-bit variant
1	0	010	-	x1	Unallocated.
1	0	011	-	x0	LD3 (single structure) - 16-bit variant
1	0	011	-	x1	Unallocated.
1	0	100	-	00	LD1 (single structure) - 32-bit variant
1	0	100	-	1x	Unallocated.
1	0	100	0	01	LD1 (single structure) - 64-bit variant
1	0	100	1	01	Unallocated.
1	0	101	-	00	LD3 (single structure) - 32-bit variant
1	0	101	-	10	Unallocated.
1	0	101	0	01	LD3 (single structure) - 64-bit variant
1	0	101	0	11	Unallocated.
1	0	101	1	x1	Unallocated.
1	0	110	0	-	LD1R
1	0	110	1	-	Unallocated.
1	0	111	0	-	LD3R
1	0	111	1	-	Unallocated.
1	1	000	-	-	LD2 (single structure) - 8-bit variant

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Decode fields					Instruction page
L	R	opcode	S	size	
1	1	001	-	-	LD4 (single structure) - 8-bit variant
1	1	010	-	x0	LD2 (single structure) - 16-bit variant
1	1	010	-	x1	Unallocated.
1	1	011	-	x0	LD4 (single structure) - 16-bit variant
1	1	011	-	x1	Unallocated.
1	1	100	-	00	LD2 (single structure) - 32-bit variant
1	1	100	-	10	Unallocated.
1	1	100	0	01	LD2 (single structure) - 64-bit variant
1	1	100	0	11	Unallocated.
1	1	100	1	x1	Unallocated.
1	1	101	-	00	LD4 (single structure) - 32-bit variant
1	1	101	-	10	Unallocated.
1	1	101	0	01	LD4 (single structure) - 64-bit variant
1	1	101	0	11	Unallocated.
1	1	101	1	x1	Unallocated.
1	1	110	0	-	LD2R
1	1	110	1	-	Unallocated.
1	1	111	0	-	LD4R
1	1	111	1	-	Unallocated.

Advanced SIMD load/store single structure (post-indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD load/store single structure (post-indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15 … 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	L	R	Rm	opcode	S	size		Rn	Rt

Decode fields						Instruction page
L	R	Rm	opcode	S	size	
0	-	-	11x	-	-	Unallocated.
0	0	-	010	-	x1	Unallocated.
0	0	-	011	-	x1	Unallocated.
0	0	-	100	-	1x	Unallocated.

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Decode fields						Instruction page
L	R	Rm	opcode	S	size	
0	0	-	100	1	01	Unallocated.
0	0	-	101	-	10	Unallocated.
0	0	-	101	0	11	Unallocated.
0	0	-	101	1	x1	Unallocated.
0	0	!= 11111	000	-	-	ST1 (single structure) - 8-bit, register offset variant
0	0	!= 11111	001	-	-	ST3 (single structure) - 8-bit, register offset variant
0	0	!= 11111	010	-	x0	ST1 (single structure) - 16-bit, register offset variant
0	0	!= 11111	011	-	x0	ST3 (single structure) - 16-bit, register offset variant
0	0	!= 11111	100	-	00	ST1 (single structure) - 32-bit, register offset variant
0	0	!= 11111	100	0	01	ST1 (single structure) - 64-bit, register offset variant
0	0	!= 11111	101	-	00	ST3 (single structure) - 32-bit, register offset variant
0	0	!= 11111	101	0	01	ST3 (single structure) - 64-bit, register offset variant
0	0	11111	000	-	-	ST1 (single structure) - 8-bit, immediate offset variant
0	0	11111	001	-	-	ST3 (single structure) - 8-bit, immediate offset variant
0	0	11111	010	-	x0	ST1 (single structure) - 16-bit, immediate offset variant
0	0	11111	011	-	x0	ST3 (single structure) - 16-bit, immediate offset variant
0	0	11111	100	-	00	ST1 (single structure) - 32-bit, immediate offset variant
0	0	11111	100	0	01	ST1 (single structure) - 64-bit, immediate offset variant
0	0	11111	101	-	00	ST3 (single structure) - 32-bit, immediate offset variant
0	0	11111	101	0	01	ST3 (single structure) - 64-bit, immediate offset variant
0	1	-	010	-	x1	Unallocated.
0	1	-	011	-	x1	Unallocated.
0	1	-	100	-	10	Unallocated.
0	1	-	100	0	11	Unallocated.
0	1	-	100	1	x1	Unallocated.
0	1	-	101	-	10	Unallocated.
0	1	-	101	0	11	Unallocated.
0	1	-	101	1	x1	Unallocated.
0	1	!= 11111	000	-	-	ST2 (single structure) - 8-bit, register offset variant
0	1	!= 11111	001	-	-	ST4 (single structure) - 8-bit, register offset variant
0	1	!= 11111	010	-	x0	ST2 (single structure) - 16-bit, register offset variant
0	1	!= 11111	011	-	x0	ST4 (single structure) - 16-bit, register offset variant

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Decode fields						Instruction page
L	R	Rm	opcode	S	size	
0	1	!= 11111	100	-	00	ST2 (single structure) - 32-bit, register offset variant
0	1	!= 11111	100	0	01	ST2 (single structure) - 64-bit, register offset variant
0	1	!= 11111	101	-	00	ST4 (single structure) - 32-bit, register offset variant
0	1	!= 11111	101	0	01	ST4 (single structure) - 64-bit, register offset variant
0	1	11111	000	-	-	ST2 (single structure) - 8-bit, immediate offset variant
0	1	11111	001	-	-	ST4 (single structure) - 8-bit, immediate offset variant
0	1	11111	010	-	x0	ST2 (single structure) - 16-bit, immediate offset variant
0	1	11111	011	-	x0	ST4 (single structure) - 16-bit, immediate offset variant
0	1	11111	100	-	00	ST2 (single structure) - 32-bit, immediate offset variant
0	1	11111	100	0	01	ST2 (single structure) - 64-bit, immediate offset variant
0	1	11111	101	-	00	ST4 (single structure) - 32-bit, immediate offset variant
0	1	11111	101	0	01	ST4 (single structure) - 64-bit, immediate offset variant
1	0	-	010	-	x1	Unallocated.
1	0	-	011	-	x1	Unallocated.
1	0	-	100	-	1x	Unallocated.
1	0	-	100	1	01	Unallocated.
1	0	-	101	-	10	Unallocated.
1	0	-	101	0	11	Unallocated.
1	0	-	101	1	x1	Unallocated.
1	0	-	110	1	-	Unallocated.
1	0	-	111	1	-	Unallocated.
1	0	!= 11111	000	-	-	LD1 (single structure) - 8-bit, register offset variant
1	0	!= 11111	001	-	-	LD3 (single structure) - 8-bit, register offset variant
1	0	!= 11111	010	-	x0	LD1 (single structure) - 16-bit, register offset variant
1	0	!= 11111	011	-	x0	LD3 (single structure) - 16-bit, register offset variant
1	0	!= 11111	100	-	00	LD1 (single structure) - 32-bit, register offset variant
1	0	!= 11111	100	0	01	LD1 (single structure) - 64-bit, register offset variant
1	0	!= 11111	101	-	00	LD3 (single structure) - 32-bit, register offset variant
1	0	!= 11111	101	0	01	LD3 (single structure) - 64-bit, register offset variant
1	0	!= 11111	110	0	-	LD1R - Register offset variant
1	0	!= 11111	111	0	-	LD3R - Register offset variant
1	0	11111	000	-	-	LD1 (single structure) - 8-bit, immediate offset variant

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Decode fields						Instruction page
L	R	Rm	opcode	S	size	
1	0	11111	001	-	-	LD3 (single structure) - 8-bit, immediate offset variant
1	0	11111	010	-	x0	LD1 (single structure) - 16-bit, immediate offset variant
1	0	11111	011	-	x0	LD3 (single structure) - 16-bit, immediate offset variant
1	0	11111	100	-	00	LD1 (single structure) - 32-bit, immediate offset variant
1	0	11111	100	0	01	LD1 (single structure) - 64-bit, immediate offset variant
1	0	11111	101	-	00	LD3 (single structure) - 32-bit, immediate offset variant
1	0	11111	101	0	01	LD3 (single structure) - 64-bit, immediate offset variant
1	0	11111	110	0	-	LD1R - Immediate offset variant
1	0	11111	111	0	-	LD3R - Immediate offset variant
1	1	-	010	-	x1	Unallocated.
1	1	-	011	-	x1	Unallocated.
1	1	-	100	-	10	Unallocated.
1	1	-	100	0	11	Unallocated.
1	1	-	100	1	x1	Unallocated.
1	1	-	101	-	10	Unallocated.
1	1	-	101	0	11	Unallocated.
1	1	-	101	1	x1	Unallocated.
1	1	-	110	1	-	Unallocated.
1	1	-	111	1	-	Unallocated.
1	1	!= 11111	000	-	-	LD2 (single structure) - 8-bit, register offset variant
1	1	!= 11111	001	-	-	LD4 (single structure) - 8-bit, register offset variant
1	1	!= 11111	010	-	x0	LD2 (single structure) - 16-bit, register offset variant
1	1	!= 11111	011	-	x0	LD4 (single structure) - 16-bit, register offset variant
1	1	!= 11111	100	-	00	LD2 (single structure) - 32-bit, register offset variant
1	1	!= 11111	100	0	01	LD2 (single structure) - 64-bit, register offset variant
1	1	!= 11111	101	-	00	LD4 (single structure) - 32-bit, register offset variant
1	1	!= 11111	101	0	01	LD4 (single structure) - 64-bit, register offset variant
1	1	!= 11111	110	0	-	LD2R - Register offset variant
1	1	!= 11111	111	0	-	LD4R - Register offset variant
1	1	11111	000	-	-	LD2 (single structure) - 8-bit, immediate offset variant
1	1	11111	001	-	-	LD4 (single structure) - 8-bit, immediate offset variant
1	1	11111	010	-	x0	LD2 (single structure) - 16-bit, immediate offset variant

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Decode fields						Instruction page
L	R	Rm	opcode	S	size	
1	1	11111	011	-	x0	LD4 (single structure) - 16-bit, immediate offset variant
1	1	11111	100	-	00	LD2 (single structure) - 32-bit, immediate offset variant
1	1	11111	100	0	01	LD2 (single structure) - 64-bit, immediate offset variant
1	1	11111	101	-	00	LD4 (single structure) - 32-bit, immediate offset variant
1	1	11111	101	0	01	LD4 (single structure) - 64-bit, immediate offset variant
1	1	11111	110	0	-	LD2R - Immediate offset variant
1	1	11111	111	0	-	LD4R - Immediate offset variant

Load/store memory tags

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store memory tags instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	12	11 10 9	5 4	0
1 1 0 1	1 0 0 1	opc 1	imm9	op2	Rn	Rt

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
opc	imm9	op2		
00	-	01	STG - Encoding	FEAT_MTE
00	-	10	STG - Encoding	FEAT_MTE
00	-	11	STG - Encoding	FEAT_MTE
00	000000000	00	STZGM	FEAT_MTE2
01	-	00	LDG	FEAT_MTE
01	-	01	STZG - Encoding	FEAT_MTE
01	-	10	STZG - Encoding	FEAT_MTE
01	-	11	STZG - Encoding	FEAT_MTE
10	-	01	ST2G - Encoding	FEAT_MTE
10	-	10	ST2G - Encoding	FEAT_MTE
10	-	11	ST2G - Encoding	FEAT_MTE
10	!= 000000000	00	Unallocated.	-
10	000000000	00	STGM	FEAT_MTE2
11	-	01	STZ2G - Encoding	FEAT_MTE
11	-	10	STZ2G - Encoding	FEAT_MTE

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
opc	imm9	op2		
11	-	11	STZ2G - Encoding	FEAT_MTE
11	!= 000000000	00	Unallocated.	-
11	000000000	00	LDGM	FEAT_MTE2

Load/store exclusive pair

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store exclusive pair instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1	sz	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	L	1	Rs	o0	Rt2	Rn	Rt

Decode fields			Instruction page
sz	L	o0	
0	0	0	STXP - 32-bit variant
0	0	1	STLXP - 32-bit variant
0	1	0	LDXP - 32-bit variant
0	1	1	LDAXP - 32-bit variant
1	0	0	STXP - 64-bit variant
1	0	1	STLXP - 64-bit variant
1	1	0	LDXP - 64-bit variant
1	1	1	LDAXP - 64-bit variant

Load/store exclusive register

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store exclusive register instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
size	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	L	0	Rs	o0	Rt2	Rn	Rt	

Decode fields			Instruction page
size	L	o0	
00	0	0	STXRB
00	0	1	STLXRB
00	1	0	LDXRB

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Decode fields			Instruction page
size	L	o0	
00	1	1	LDAXRB
01	0	0	STXRH
01	0	1	STLXRH
01	1	0	LDXRH
01	1	1	LDAXRH
10	0	0	STXR - 32-bit variant
10	0	1	STLXR - 32-bit variant
10	1	0	LDXR - 32-bit variant
10	1	1	LDAXR - 32-bit variant
11	0	0	STXR - 64-bit variant
11	0	1	STLXR - 64-bit variant
11	1	0	LDXR - 64-bit variant
11	1	1	LDAXR - 64-bit variant

Load/store ordered

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store ordered instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
size	0 0 1 0 0 0 1	L	0		Rs	o0	Rt2	Rn	Rt

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
size	L	o0		
00	0	0	STLLRB	FEAT_LOR
00	0	1	STLRB	-
00	1	0	LDLARB	FEAT_LOR
00	1	1	LDARB	-
01	0	0	STLLRH	FEAT_LOR
01	0	1	STLRH	-
01	1	0	LDLARH	FEAT_LOR
01	1	1	LDARH	-
10	0	0	STLLR - 32-bit variant	FEAT_LOR
10	0	1	STLR - 32-bit variant	-

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
size	L	o0		
10	1	0	LDLAR - 32-bit variant	FEAT_LOR
10	1	1	LDAR - 32-bit variant	-
11	0	0	STLLR - 64-bit variant	FEAT_LOR
11	0	1	STLR - 64-bit variant	-
11	1	0	LDLAR - 64-bit variant	FEAT_LOR
11	1	1	LDAR - 64-bit variant	-

Compare and swap

This section describes the encoding of the Compare and swap instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
size	0 0 1 0 0 0 1	L		1	Rs	o0	Rt2	Rn	Rt

Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
size	L	o0	Rt2		
-	-	-	!= 11111	Unallocated.	-
00	0	0	11111	CASB, CASAB, CASALB, CASLB - CASB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	1	11111	CASB, CASAB, CASALB, CASLB - CASLB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	1	0	11111	CASB, CASAB, CASALB, CASLB - CASAB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	1	1	11111	CASB, CASAB, CASALB, CASLB - CASALB variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	0	11111	CASH, CASAH, CASALH, CASLH - CASH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	1	11111	CASH, CASAH, CASALH, CASLH - CASLH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	1	0	11111	CASH, CASAH, CASALH, CASLH - CASAH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	1	1	11111	CASH, CASAH, CASALH, CASLH - CASALH variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	0	11111	CAS, CASA, CASAL, CASL - 32-bit CAS variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	1	11111	CAS, CASA, CASAL, CASL - 32-bit CASL variant	FEAT_LSE
10	1	0	11111	CAS, CASA, CASAL, CASL - 32-bit CASA variant	FEAT_LSE
10	1	1	11111	CAS, CASA, CASAL, CASL - 32-bit CASAL variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	0	11111	CAS, CASA, CASAL, CASL - 64-bit CAS variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	1	11111	CAS, CASA, CASAL, CASL - 64-bit CASL variant	FEAT_LSE
11	1	0	11111	CAS, CASA, CASAL, CASL - 64-bit CASA variant	FEAT_LSE
11	1	1	11111	CAS, CASA, CASAL, CASL - 64-bit CASAL variant	FEAT_LSE

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LDAPR/STLR (unscaled immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the LDAPR/STLR (unscaled immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	12	11 10 9	5 4	0
size	0 1 1 0 0 1	opc	0	imm9	0 0	Rn	Rt

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
size	opc		
00	00	STLURB	FEAT_LRCPC2
00	01	LDAPURB	FEAT_LRCPC2
00	10	LDAPURSB - 64-bit variant	FEAT_LRCPC2
00	11	LDAPURSB - 32-bit variant	FEAT_LRCPC2
01	00	STLURH	FEAT_LRCPC2
01	01	LDAPURH	FEAT_LRCPC2
01	10	LDAPURSH - 64-bit variant	FEAT_LRCPC2
01	11	LDAPURSH - 32-bit variant	FEAT_LRCPC2
10	00	STLUR - 32-bit variant	FEAT_LRCPC2
10	01	LDAPUR - 32-bit variant	FEAT_LRCPC2
10	10	LDAPURSW	FEAT_LRCPC2
10	11	Unallocated.	-
11	00	STLUR - 64-bit variant	FEAT_LRCPC2
11	01	LDAPUR - 64-bit variant	FEAT_LRCPC2
11	10	Unallocated.	-
11	11	Unallocated.	-

Load register (literal)

This section describes the encoding of the Load register (literal) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	5 4	0
opc	0 1 1 V 0 0	imm19		Rt

Decode fields		Instruction page
opc	V	
00	0	LDR (literal) - 32-bit variant
00	1	LDR (literal, SIMD&FP) - 32-bit variant
01	0	LDR (literal) - 64-bit variant
01	1	LDR (literal, SIMD&FP) - 64-bit variant
10	0	LDRSW (literal)
10	1	LDR (literal, SIMD&FP) - 128-bit variant
11	0	PRFM (literal)
11	1	Unallocated.

Memory Copy and Memory Set

This section describes the encoding of the Memory Copy and Memory Set instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 12	11 10 9	5 4	0
size	0 1 1 o0 0 1	op1 0	Rs	op2	0 1	Rn	Rd

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
o0	op1	op2		
0	00	0000	CPYFP, CPYFM, CPYFE - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	00	0001	CPYFPWT, CPYFMWT, CPYFEWT - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	00	0010	CPYFPRT, CPYFMRT, CPYFERT - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	00	0011	CPYFPT, CPYFMT, CPYFET - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	00	0100	CPYFPWN, CPYFMWN, CPYFEWN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	00	0101	CPYFPWTWN, CPYFMWTWN, CPYFEWTWN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	00	0110	CPYFPRTWN, CPYFMRTWN, CPYFERTWN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	00	0111	CPYFPTWN, CPYFMTWN, CPYFETWN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	00	1000	CPYFPRN, CPYFMRN, CPYFERN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	00	1001	CPYFPWTRN, CPYFMWTRN, CPYFEWTRN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	00	1010	CPYFPRTRN, CPYFMRTRN, CPYFERTRN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
o0	op1	op2		
0	00	1011	CPYFPTRN, CPYFMTRN, CPYFETRN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	00	1100	CPYFPN, CPYFMN, CPYFEN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	00	1101	CPYFPWTN, CPYFMWTN, CPYFEWTN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	00	1110	CPYFPRTN, CPYFMRTN, CPYFERTN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	00	1111	CPYFPTN, CPYFMTN, CPYFETN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	01	0000	CPYFP, CPYFM, CPYFE - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	01	0001	CPYFPWT, CPYFMWT, CPYFEWT - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	01	0010	CPYFPRT, CPYFMRT, CPYFERT - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	01	0011	CPYFPT, CPYFMT, CPYFET - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	01	0100	CPYFPWN, CPYFMWN, CPYFEWN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	01	0101	CPYFPWTWN, CPYFMWTWN, CPYFEWTWN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	01	0110	CPYFPRTWN, CPYFMRTWN, CPYFERTWN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	01	0111	CPYFPTWN, CPYFMTWN, CPYFETWN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	01	1000	CPYFPRN, CPYFMRN, CPYFERN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	01	1001	CPYFPWTRN, CPYFMWTRN, CPYFEWTRN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	01	1010	CPYFPRTRN, CPYFMRTRN, CPYFERTRN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	01	1011	CPYFPTRN, CPYFMTRN, CPYFETRN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	01	1100	CPYFPN, CPYFMN, CPYFEN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	01	1101	CPYFPWTN, CPYFMWTN, CPYFEWTN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	01	1110	CPYFPRTN, CPYFMRTN, CPYFERTN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	01	1111	CPYFPTN, CPYFMTN, CPYFETN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	10	0000	CPYFP, CPYFM, CPYFE - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	10	0001	CPYFPWT, CPYFMWT, CPYFEWT - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	10	0010	CPYFPRT, CPYFMRT, CPYFERT - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	10	0011	CPYFPT, CPYFMT, CPYFET - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	10	0100	CPYFPWN, CPYFMWN, CPYFEWN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	10	0101	CPYFPWTWN, CPYFMWTWN, CPYFEWTWN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	10	0110	CPYFPRTWN, CPYFMRTWN, CPYFERTWN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	10	0111	CPYFPTWN, CPYFMTWN, CPYFETWN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	10	1000	CPYFPRN, CPYFMRN, CPYFERN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	10	1001	CPYFPWTRN, CPYFMWTRN, CPYFEWTRN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	10	1010	CPYFPRTRN, CPYFMRTRN, CPYFERTRN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
o0	op1	op2		
0	10	1011	CPYFPTRN, CPYFMTRN, CPYFETRN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	10	1100	CPYFPN, CPYFMN, CPYFEN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	10	1101	CPYFPWTN, CPYFMWTN, CPYFEWTN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	10	1110	CPYFPRTN, CPYFMRTN, CPYFERTN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	10	1111	CPYFPTN, CPYFMTN, CPYFETN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	11	0000	SETP, SETM, SETE - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	11	0001	SETPT, SETMT, SETET - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	11	0010	SETPN, SETMN, SETEN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	11	0011	SETPTN, SETMTN, SETETN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	11	0100	SETP, SETM, SETE - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	11	0101	SETPT, SETMT, SETET - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	11	0110	SETPN, SETMN, SETEN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	11	0111	SETPTN, SETMTN, SETETN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	11	1000	SETP, SETM, SETE - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	11	1001	SETPT, SETMT, SETET - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	11	1010	SETPN, SETMN, SETEN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	11	1011	SETPTN, SETMTN, SETETN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
0	11	11xx	Unallocated.	-
1	00	0000	CPYP, CPYM, CPYE - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	00	0001	CPYPWT, CPYMWT, CPYEWT - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	00	0010	CPYPRT, CPYMRT, CPYERT - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	00	0011	CPYPT, CPYMT, CPYET - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	00	0100	CPYPWN, CPYMWN, CPYEWN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	00	0101	CPYPWTWN, CPYMWTWN, CPYEWTWN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	00	0110	CPYPRTWN, CPYMRTWN, CPYERTWN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	00	0111	CPYPTWN, CPYMTWN, CPYETWN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	00	1000	CPYPRN, CPYMRN, CPYERN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	00	1001	CPYPWTRN, CPYMWTRN, CPYEWTRN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	00	1010	CPYPRTRN, CPYMRTRN, CPYERTRN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	00	1011	CPYPTRN, CPYMTRN, CPYETRN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	00	1100	CPYPN, CPYMN, CPYEN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	00	1101	CPYPWTN, CPYMWTN, CPYEWTN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
o0	op1	op2		
1	00	1110	CPYPRTN, CPYMRTN, CPYERTN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	00	1111	CPYPTN, CPYMTN, CPYETN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	01	0000	CPYP, CPYM, CPYE - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	01	0001	CPYPWT, CPYMWT, CPYEWT - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	01	0010	CPYPRT, CPYMRT, CPYERT - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	01	0011	CPYPT, CPYMT, CPYET - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	01	0100	CPYPWN, CPYMWN, CPYEWN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	01	0101	CPYPWTWN, CPYMWTWN, CPYEWTWN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	01	0110	CPYPRTWN, CPYMRTWN, CPYERTWN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	01	0111	CPYPTWN, CPYMTWN, CPYETWN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	01	1000	CPYPRN, CPYMRN, CPYERN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	01	1001	CPYPWTRN, CPYMWTRN, CPYEWTRN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	01	1010	CPYPRTRN, CPYMRTRN, CPYERTRN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	01	1011	CPYPTRN, CPYMTRN, CPYETRN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	01	1100	CPYPN, CPYMN, CPYEN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	01	1101	CPYPWTN, CPYMWTN, CPYEWTN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	01	1110	CPYPRTN, CPYMRTN, CPYERTN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	01	1111	CPYPTN, CPYMTN, CPYETN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	10	0000	CPYP, CPYM, CPYE - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	10	0001	CPYPWT, CPYMWT, CPYEWT - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	10	0010	CPYPRT, CPYMRT, CPYERT - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	10	0011	CPYPT, CPYMT, CPYET - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	10	0100	CPYPWN, CPYMWN, CPYEWN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	10	0101	CPYPWTWN, CPYMWTWN, CPYEWTWN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	10	0110	CPYPRTWN, CPYMRTWN, CPYERTWN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	10	0111	CPYPTWN, CPYMTWN, CPYETWN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	10	1000	CPYPRN, CPYMRN, CPYERN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	10	1001	CPYPWTRN, CPYMWTRN, CPYEWTRN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	10	1010	CPYPRTRN, CPYMRTRN, CPYERTRN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	10	1011	CPYPTRN, CPYMTRN, CPYETRN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	10	1100	CPYPN, CPYMN, CPYEN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	10	1101	CPYPWTN, CPYMWTN, CPYEWTN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
o0	op1	op2		
1	10	1110	CPYPRTN, CPYMRTN, CPYERTN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	10	1111	CPYPTN, CPYMTN, CPYETN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	11	0000	SETGP, SETGM, SETGE - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	11	0001	SETGPT, SETGMT, SETGET - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	11	0010	SETGPN, SETGMN, SETGEN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	11	0011	SETGPTN, SETGMTN, SETGETN - Prologue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	11	0100	SETGP, SETGM, SETGE - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	11	0101	SETGPT, SETGMT, SETGET - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	11	0110	SETGPN, SETGMN, SETGEN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	11	0111	SETGPTN, SETGMTN, SETGETN - Main variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	11	1000	SETGP, SETGM, SETGE - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	11	1001	SETGPT, SETGMT, SETGET - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	11	1010	SETGPN, SETGMN, SETGEN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	11	1011	SETGPTN, SETGMTN, SETGETN - Epilogue variant	FEAT_MOPS
1	11	11xx	Unallocated.	-

Load/store no-allocate pair (offset)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store no-allocate pair (offset) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	15 14	10 9	5 4	0
opc	1 0 1 V	0 0 0 L	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt

Decode fields			Instruction page
opc	V	L	
00	0	0	STNP - 32-bit variant
00	0	1	LDNP - 32-bit variant
00	1	0	STNP (SIMD&FP) - 32-bit variant
00	1	1	LDNP (SIMD&FP) - 32-bit variant
01	0	-	Unallocated.
01	1	0	STNP (SIMD&FP) - 64-bit variant
01	1	1	LDNP (SIMD&FP) - 64-bit variant
10	0	0	STNP - 64-bit variant

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Decode fields			Instruction page
opc	V	L	
10	0	1	LDNP - 64-bit variant
10	1	0	STNP (SIMD&FP) - 128-bit variant
10	1	1	LDNP (SIMD&FP) - 128-bit variant
11	-	-	Unallocated.

Load/store register pair (post-indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store register pair (post-indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	15 14	10 9	5 4	0
opc	1 0 1	V	0 0 1	L	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
opc	V	L		
00	0	0	STP - 32-bit variant	-
00	0	1	LDP - 32-bit variant	-
00	1	0	STP (SIMD&FP) - 32-bit variant	-
00	1	1	LDP (SIMD&FP) - 32-bit variant	-
01	0	0	STGP	FEAT_MTE
01	0	1	LDPSW	-
01	1	0	STP (SIMD&FP) - 64-bit variant	-
01	1	1	LDP (SIMD&FP) - 64-bit variant	-
10	0	0	STP - 64-bit variant	-
10	0	1	LDP - 64-bit variant	-
10	1	0	STP (SIMD&FP) - 128-bit variant	-
10	1	1	LDP (SIMD&FP) - 128-bit variant	-
11	-	-	Unallocated.	-

Load/store register pair (offset)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store register pair (offset) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	15 14	10 9	5 4	0
opc	1 0 1 V	0 1 0 L	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
opc	V	L		
00	0	0	STP - 32-bit variant	-
00	0	1	LDP - 32-bit variant	-
00	1	0	STP (SIMD&FP) - 32-bit variant	-
00	1	1	LDP (SIMD&FP) - 32-bit variant	-
01	0	0	STGP	FEAT_MTE
01	0	1	LDPSW	-
01	1	0	STP (SIMD&FP) - 64-bit variant	-
01	1	1	LDP (SIMD&FP) - 64-bit variant	-
10	0	0	STP - 64-bit variant	-
10	0	1	LDP - 64-bit variant	-
10	1	0	STP (SIMD&FP) - 128-bit variant	-
10	1	1	LDP (SIMD&FP) - 128-bit variant	-
11	-	-	Unallocated.	-

Load/store register pair (pre-indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store register pair (pre-indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	15 14	10 9	5 4	0
opc	1 0 1 V	0 1 1 L	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
opc	V	L		
00	0	0	STP - 32-bit variant	-
00	0	1	LDP - 32-bit variant	-
00	1	0	STP (SIMD&FP) - 32-bit variant	-
00	1	1	LDP (SIMD&FP) - 32-bit variant	-
01	0	0	STGP	FEAT_MTE
01	0	1	LDPSW	-

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
opc	V	L		
01	1	0	STP (SIMD&FP) - 64-bit variant	-
01	1	1	LDP (SIMD&FP) - 64-bit variant	-
10	0	0	STP - 64-bit variant	-
10	0	1	LDP - 64-bit variant	-
10	1	0	STP (SIMD&FP) - 128-bit variant	-
10	1	1	LDP (SIMD&FP) - 128-bit variant	-
11	-	-	Unallocated.	-

Load/store register (unscaled immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store register (unscaled immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
size	1 1 1	V	0 0	opc	0	imm9	0 0	Rn	Rt

Decode fields			Instruction page
size	V	opc	
x1	1	1x	Unallocated.
00	0	00	STURB
00	0	01	LDURB
00	0	10	LDURSB - 64-bit variant
00	0	11	LDURSB - 32-bit variant
00	1	00	STUR (SIMD&FP) - 8-bit variant
00	1	01	LDUR (SIMD&FP) - 8-bit variant
00	1	10	STUR (SIMD&FP) - 128-bit variant
00	1	11	LDUR (SIMD&FP) - 128-bit variant
01	0	00	STURH
01	0	01	LDURH
01	0	10	LDURSH - 64-bit variant
01	0	11	LDURSH - 32-bit variant
01	1	00	STUR (SIMD&FP) - 16-bit variant
01	1	01	LDUR (SIMD&FP) - 16-bit variant
1x	0	11	Unallocated.

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Decode fields			Instruction page
size	V	opc	
1x	1	1x	Unallocated.
10	0	00	STUR - 32-bit variant
10	0	01	LDUR - 32-bit variant
10	0	10	LDURSW
10	1	00	STUR (SIMD&FP) - 32-bit variant
10	1	01	LDUR (SIMD&FP) - 32-bit variant
11	0	00	STUR - 64-bit variant
11	0	01	LDUR - 64-bit variant
11	0	10	PRFUM
11	1	00	STUR (SIMD&FP) - 64-bit variant
11	1	01	LDUR (SIMD&FP) - 64-bit variant

Load/store register (immediate post-indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store register (immediate post-indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	12	11 10 9	5 4	0
size	1 1 1 V 0 0	opc 0	imm9	0 1	Rn	Rt

Decode fields			Instruction page
size	V	opc	
x1	1	1x	Unallocated.
00	0	00	STRB (immediate)
00	0	01	LDRB (immediate)
00	0	10	LDRSB (immediate) - 64-bit variant
00	0	11	LDRSB (immediate) - 32-bit variant
00	1	00	STR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 8-bit variant
00	1	01	LDR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 8-bit variant
00	1	10	STR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 128-bit variant
00	1	11	LDR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 128-bit variant
01	0	00	STRH (immediate)
01	0	01	LDRH (immediate)
01	0	10	LDRSH (immediate) - 64-bit variant

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Decode fields			Instruction page
size	V	opc	
01	0	11	LDRSH (immediate) - 32-bit variant
01	1	00	STR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 16-bit variant
01	1	01	LDR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 16-bit variant
1x	0	11	Unallocated.
1x	1	1x	Unallocated.
10	0	00	STR (immediate) - 32-bit variant
10	0	01	LDR (immediate) - 32-bit variant
10	0	10	LDRSW (immediate)
10	1	00	STR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 32-bit variant
10	1	01	LDR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 32-bit variant
11	0	00	STR (immediate) - 64-bit variant
11	0	01	LDR (immediate) - 64-bit variant
11	0	10	Unallocated.
11	1	00	STR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 64-bit variant
11	1	01	LDR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 64-bit variant

Load/store register (unprivileged)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store register (unprivileged) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
size	1 1 1	V	0 0	opc	0	imm9	1 0	Rn	Rt

Decode fields			Instruction page
size	V	opc	
-	1	-	Unallocated.
00	0	00	STTRB
00	0	01	LDTRB
00	0	10	LDTRSB - 64-bit variant
00	0	11	LDTRSB - 32-bit variant
01	0	00	STTRH
01	0	01	LDTRH
01	0	10	LDTRSH - 64-bit variant

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Decode fields			Instruction page
size	V	opc	
01	0	11	LDTRSH - 32-bit variant
1x	0	11	Unallocated.
10	0	00	STTR - 32-bit variant
10	0	01	LDTR - 32-bit variant
10	0	10	LDTRSW
11	0	00	STTR - 64-bit variant
11	0	01	LDTR - 64-bit variant
11	0	10	Unallocated.

Load/store register (immediate pre-indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store register (immediate pre-indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	12	11 10 9	5 4	0
size	1 1 1 V 0 0	opc	0	imm9	1 1	Rn	Rt

Decode fields			Instruction page
size	V	opc	
x1	1	1x	Unallocated.
00	0	00	STRB (immediate)
00	0	01	LDRB (immediate)
00	0	10	LDRSB (immediate) - 64-bit variant
00	0	11	LDRSB (immediate) - 32-bit variant
00	1	00	STR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 8-bit variant
00	1	01	LDR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 8-bit variant
00	1	10	STR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 128-bit variant
00	1	11	LDR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 128-bit variant
01	0	00	STRH (immediate)
01	0	01	LDRH (immediate)
01	0	10	LDRSH (immediate) - 64-bit variant
01	0	11	LDRSH (immediate) - 32-bit variant
01	1	00	STR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 16-bit variant
01	1	01	LDR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 16-bit variant

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Decode fields			Instruction page
size	V	opc	
1x	0	11	Unallocated.
1x	1	1x	Unallocated.
10	0	00	STR (immediate) - 32-bit variant
10	0	01	LDR (immediate) - 32-bit variant
10	0	10	LDRSW (immediate)
10	1	00	STR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 32-bit variant
10	1	01	LDR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 32-bit variant
11	0	00	STR (immediate) - 64-bit variant
11	0	01	LDR (immediate) - 64-bit variant
11	0	10	Unallocated.
11	1	00	STR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 64-bit variant
11	1	01	LDR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 64-bit variant

Atomic memory operations

This section describes the encoding of the Atomic memory operations instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

31 30	29 28	27	26	25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
size	1 1	1	V	0 0	A	R	1	Rs	o3	opc	0 0	Rn	Rt

Decode fields							Instruction page	Feature
size	V	A	R	Rs	o3	opc		
-	0	-	-	-	1	11x	Unallocated.	-
-	0	0	-	-	1	100	Unallocated.	-
-	0	0	1	-	1	001	Unallocated.	-
-	0	0	1	-	1	010	Unallocated.	-
-	0	0	1	-	1	011	Unallocated.	-
-	0	0	1	-	1	101	Unallocated.	-
-	0	1	0	-	1	001	Unallocated.	-

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Decode fields							Instruction page	Feature
size	V	A	R	Rs	o3	opc		
-	0	1	0	-	1	010	Unallocated.	-
-	0	1	0	-	1	011	Unallocated.	-
-	0	1	0	-	1	101	Unallocated.	-
-	0	1	1	-	1	001	Unallocated.	-
-	0	1	1	-	1	010	Unallocated.	-
-	0	1	1	-	1	011	Unallocated.	-
-	0	1	1	-	1	100	Unallocated.	-
-	0	1	1	-	1	101	Unallocated.	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
00	0	0	0	-	0	000	LDADDB, LDADDAB, LDADDALB, LDADDLB - LDADDB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	0	0	-	0	001	LDCLRB, LDCLRAB, LDCLRALB, LDCLRLB - LDCLRB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	0	0	-	0	010	LDEORB, LDEORAB, LDEORALB, LDEORLB - LDEORB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	0	0	-	0	011	LDSETB, LDSETAB, LDSETALB, LDSETLB - LDSETB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	0	0	-	0	100	LDSMAXB, LDSMAXAB, LDSMAXALB, LDSMAXLB - LDSMAXB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	0	0	-	0	101	LDSMINB, LDSMINAB, LDSMINALB, LDSMINLB - LDSMINB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	0	0	-	0	110	LDUMAXB, LDUMAXAB, LDUMAXALB, LDUMAXLB - LDUMAXB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	0	0	-	0	111	LDUMINB, LDUMINAB, LDUMINALB, LDUMINLB - LDUMINB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	0	0	-	1	000	SWPB, SWPAB, SWPALB, SWPLB - SWPB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	0	0	-	1	001	Unallocated.	-
00	0	0	0	-	1	010	Unallocated.	-

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Decode fields							Instruction page	Feature
size	V	A	R	Rs	o3	opc		
00	0	0	0	-	1	011	Unallocated.	-
00	0	0	0	-	1	101	Unallocated.	-
00	0	0	1	-	0	000	LDADDB, LDADDAB, LDADDALB, LDADDLB - LDADDLB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	0	1	-	0	001	LDCLRB, LDCLRAB, LDCLRALB, LDCLRLB - LDCLRLB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	0	1	-	0	010	LDEORB, LDEORAB, LDEORALB, LDEORLB - LDEORLB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	0	1	-	0	011	LDSETB, LDSETAB, LDSETALB, LDSETLB - LDSETLB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	0	1	-	0	100	LDSMAXB, LDSMAXAB, LDSMAXALB, LDSMAXLB - LDSMAXLB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	0	1	-	0	101	LDSMINB, LDSMINAB, LDSMINALB, LDSMINLB - LDSMINLB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	0	1	-	0	110	LDUMAXB, LDUMAXAB, LDUMAXALB, LDUMAXLB - LDUMAXLB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	0	1	-	0	111	LDUMINB, LDUMINAB, LDUMINALB, LDUMINLB - LDUMINLB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	0	1	-	1	000	SWPB, SWPAB, SWPALB, SWPLB - SWPLB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	1	0	-	0	000	LDADDB, LDADDAB, LDADDALB, LDADDLB - LDADDAB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	1	0	-	0	001	LDCLRB, LDCLRAB, LDCLRALB, LDCLRLB - LDCLRAB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	1	0	-	0	010	LDEORB, LDEORAB, LDEORALB, LDEORLB - LDEORAB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	1	0	-	0	011	LDSETB, LDSETAB, LDSETALB, LDSETLB - LDSETAB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	1	0	-	0	100	LDSMAXB, LDSMAXAB, LDSMAXALB, LDSMAXLB - LDSMAXAB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	1	0	-	0	101	LDSMINB, LDSMINAB, LDSMINALB, LDSMINLB - LDSMINAB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	1	0	-	0	110	LDUMAXB, LDUMAXAB, LDUMAXALB, LDUMAXLB - LDUMAXAB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	1	0	-	0	111	LDUMINB, LDUMINAB, LDUMINALB, LDUMINLB - LDUMINAB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	1	0	-	1	000	SWPB, SWPAB, SWPALB, SWPLB - SWPAB variant	FEAT_LSE

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Decode fields							Instruction page	Feature
size	V	A	R	Rs	o3	opc		
00	0	1	0	-	1	100	LDAPRB	FEAT_LRCPC
00	0	1	1	-	0	000	LDADDB, LDADDAB, LDADDALB, LDADDLB - LDADDALB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	1	1	-	0	001	LDCLRB, LDCLRAB, LDCLRALB, LDCLRLB - LDCLRALB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	1	1	-	0	010	LDEORB, LDEORAB, LDEORALB, LDEORLB - LDEORALB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	1	1	-	0	011	LDSETB, LDSETAB, LDSETALB, LDSETLB - LDSETALB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	1	1	-	0	100	LDSMAXB, LDSMAXAB, LDSMAXALB, LDSMAXLB - LDSMAXALB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	1	1	-	0	101	LDSMINB, LDSMINAB, LDSMINALB, LDSMINLB - LDSMINALB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	1	1	-	0	110	LDUMAXB, LDUMAXAB, LDUMAXALB, LDUMAXLB - LDUMAXALB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	1	1	-	0	111	LDUMINB, LDUMINAB, LDUMINALB, LDUMINLB - LDUMINALB variant	FEAT_LSE
00	0	1	1	-	1	000	SWPB, SWPAB, SWPALB, SWPLB - SWPALB variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	0	0	-	0	000	LDADDH, LDADDAH, LDADDALH, LDADDLH - LDADDH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	0	0	-	0	001	LDCLRH, LDCLRAH, LDCLRALH, LDCLRLH - LDCLRH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	0	0	-	0	010	LDEORH, LDEORAH, LDEORALH, LDEORLH - LDEORH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	0	0	-	0	011	LDSETH, LDSETAH, LDSETALH, LDSETLH - LDSETH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	0	0	-	0	100	LDSMAXH, LDSMAXAH, LDSMAXALH, LDSMAXLH - LDSMAXH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	0	0	-	0	101	LDSMINH, LDSMINAH, LDSMINALH, LDSMINLH - LDSMINH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	0	0	-	0	110	LDUMAXH, LDUMAXAH, LDUMAXALH, LDUMAXLH - LDUMAXH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	0	0	-	0	111	LDUMINH, LDUMINAH, LDUMINALH, LDUMINLH - LDUMINH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	0	0	-	1	000	SWPH, SWPAH, SWPALH, SWPLH - SWPH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	0	0	-	1	001	Unallocated.	-

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Decode fields							Instruction page	Feature
size	V	A	R	Rs	o3	opc		
01	0	0	0	-	1	010	Unallocated.	-
01	0	0	0	-	1	011	Unallocated.	-
01	0	0	0	-	1	101	Unallocated.	-
01	0	0	1	-	0	000	LDADDH, LDADDAH, LDADDALH, LDADDLH - LDADDLH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	0	1	-	0	001	LDCLRH, LDCLRAH, LDCLRALH, LDCLRLH - LDCLRLH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	0	1	-	0	010	LDEORH, LDEORAH, LDEORALH, LDEORLH - LDEORLH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	0	1	-	0	011	LDSETH, LDSETAH, LDSETALH, LDSETLH - LDSETLH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	0	1	-	0	100	LDSMAXH, LDSMAXAH, LDSMAXALH, LDSMAXLH - LDSMAXLH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	0	1	-	0	101	LDSMINH, LDSMINAH, LDSMINALH, LDSMINLH - LDSMINLH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	0	1	-	0	110	LDUMAXH, LDUMAXAH, LDUMAXALH, LDUMAXLH - LDUMAXLH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	0	1	-	0	111	LDUMINH, LDUMINAH, LDUMINALH, LDUMINLH - LDUMINLH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	0	1	-	1	000	SWPH, SWPAH, SWPALH, SWPLH - SWPLH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	1	0	-	0	000	LDADDH, LDADDAH, LDADDALH, LDADDLH - LDADDAH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	1	0	-	0	001	LDCLRH, LDCLRAH, LDCLRALH, LDCLRLH - LDCLRAH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	1	0	-	0	010	LDEORH, LDEORAH, LDEORALH, LDEORLH - LDEORAH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	1	0	-	0	011	LDSETH, LDSETAH, LDSETALH, LDSETLH - LDSETAH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	1	0	-	0	100	LDSMAXH, LDSMAXAH, LDSMAXALH, LDSMAXLH - LDSMAXAH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	1	0	-	0	101	LDSMINH, LDSMINAH, LDSMINALH, LDSMINLH - LDSMINAH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	1	0	-	0	110	LDUMAXH, LDUMAXAH, LDUMAXALH, LDUMAXLH - LDUMAXAH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	1	0	-	0	111	LDUMINH, LDUMINAH, LDUMINALH, LDUMINLH - LDUMINAH variant	FEAT_LSE

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Decode fields							Instruction page	Feature
size	V	A	R	Rs	o3	opc		
01	0	1	0	-	1	000	SWPH, SWPAH, SWPALH, SWPLH - SWPAH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	1	0	-	1	100	LDAPRH	FEAT_LRCPC
01	0	1	1	-	0	000	LDADDH, LDADDAH, LDADDALH, LDADDLH - LDADDALH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	1	1	-	0	001	LDCLRH, LDCLRAH, LDCLRALH, LDCLRLH - LDCLRALH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	1	1	-	0	010	LDEORH, LDEORAH, LDEORALH, LDEORLH - LDEORALH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	1	1	-	0	011	LDSETH, LDSETAH, LDSETALH, LDSETLH - LDSETALH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	1	1	-	0	100	LDSMAXH, LDSMAXAH, LDSMAXALH, LDSMAXLH - LDSMAXALH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	1	1	-	0	101	LDSMINH, LDSMINAH, LDSMINALH, LDSMINLH - LDSMINALH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	1	1	-	0	110	LDUMAXH, LDUMAXAH, LDUMAXALH, LDUMAXLH - LDUMAXALH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	1	1	-	0	111	LDUMINH, LDUMINAH, LDUMINALH, LDUMINLH - LDUMINALH variant	FEAT_LSE
01	0	1	1	-	1	000	SWPH, SWPAH, SWPALH, SWPLH - SWPALH variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	0	0	-	0	000	LDADD, LDADDA, LDADDAL, LDADDL - 32-bit LDADD variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	0	0	-	0	001	LDCLR, LDCLRA, LDCLRAL, LDCLRL - 32-bit LDCLR variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	0	0	-	0	010	LDEOR, LDEORA, LDEORAL, LDEORL - 32-bit LDEOR variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	0	0	-	0	011	LDSET, LDSETA, LDSETAL, LDSETL - 32-bit LDSET variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	0	0	-	0	100	LDSMAX, LDSMAXA, LDSMAXAL, LDSMAXL - 32-bit LDSMAX variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	0	0	-	0	101	LDSMIN, LDSMINA, LDSMINAL, LDSMINL - 32-bit LDSMIN variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	0	0	-	0	110	LDUMAX, LDUMAXA, LDUMAXAL, LDUMAXL - 32-bit LDUMAX variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	0	0	-	0	111	LDUMIN, LDUMINA, LDUMINAL, LDUMINL - 32-bit LDUMIN variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	0	0	-	1	000	SWP, SWPA, SWPAL, SWPL - 32-bit SWP variant	FEAT_LSE

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Decode fields							Instruction page	Feature
size	V	A	R	Rs	o3	opc		
10	0	0	0	-	1	001	Unallocated.	-
10	0	0	0	-	1	010	Unallocated.	-
10	0	0	0	-	1	011	Unallocated.	-
10	0	0	0	-	1	101	Unallocated.	-
10	0	0	1	-	0	000	LDADD, LDADDA, LDADDAL, LDADDL - 32-bit LDADDL variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	0	1	-	0	001	LDCLR, LDCLRA, LDCLRAL, LDCLRL - 32-bit LDCLRL variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	0	1	-	0	010	LDEOR, LDEORA, LDEORAL, LDEORL - 32-bit LDEORL variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	0	1	-	0	011	LDSET, LDSETA, LDSETAL, LDSETL - 32-bit LDSETL variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	0	1	-	0	100	LDSMAX, LDSMAXA, LDSMAXAL, LDSMAXL - 32-bit LDSMAXL variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	0	1	-	0	101	LDSMIN, LDSMINA, LDSMINAL, LDSMINL - 32-bit LDSMINL variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	0	1	-	0	110	LDUMAX, LDUMAXA, LDUMAXAL, LDUMAXL - 32-bit LDUMAXL variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	0	1	-	0	111	LDUMIN, LDUMINA, LDUMINAL, LDUMINL - 32-bit LDUMINL variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	0	1	-	1	000	SWP, SWPA, SWPAL, SWPL - 32-bit SWPL variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	1	0	-	0	000	LDADD, LDADDA, LDADDAL, LDADDL - 32-bit LDADDA variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	1	0	-	0	001	LDCLR, LDCLRA, LDCLRAL, LDCLRL - 32-bit LDCLRA variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	1	0	-	0	010	LDEOR, LDEORA, LDEORAL, LDEORL - 32-bit LDEORA variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	1	0	-	0	011	LDSET, LDSETA, LDSETAL, LDSETL - 32-bit LDSETA variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	1	0	-	0	100	LDSMAX, LDSMAXA, LDSMAXAL, LDSMAXL - 32-bit LDSMAXA variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	1	0	-	0	101	LDSMIN, LDSMINA, LDSMINAL, LDSMINL - 32-bit LDSMINA variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	1	0	-	0	110	LDUMAX, LDUMAXA, LDUMAXAL, LDUMAXL - 32-bit LDUMAXA variant	FEAT_LSE

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Decode fields							Instruction page	Feature
size	V	A	R	Rs	o3	opc		
10	0	1	0	-	0	111	LDUMIN, LDUMINA, LDUMINAL, LDUMINL - 32-bit LDUMINA variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	1	0	-	1	000	SWP, SWPA, SWPAL, SWPL - 32-bit SWPA variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	1	0	-	1	100	LDAPR - 32-bit variant	FEAT_LRCPC
10	0	1	1	-	0	000	LDADD, LDADDA, LDADDAL, LDADDL - 32-bit LDADDAL variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	1	1	-	0	001	LDCLR, LDCLRA, LDCLRAL, LDCLRL - 32-bit LDCLRAL variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	1	1	-	0	010	LDEOR, LDEORA, LDEORAL, LDEORL - 32-bit LDEORAL variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	1	1	-	0	011	LDSET, LDSETA, LDSETAL, LDSETL - 32-bit LDSETAL variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	1	1	-	0	100	LDSMAX, LDSMAXA, LDSMAXAL, LDSMAXL - 32-bit LDSMAXAL variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	1	1	-	0	101	LDSMIN, LDSMINA, LDSMINAL, LDSMINL - 32-bit LDSMINAL variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	1	1	-	0	110	LDUMAX, LDUMAXA, LDUMAXAL, LDUMAXL - 32-bit LDUMAXAL variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	1	1	-	0	111	LDUMIN, LDUMINA, LDUMINAL, LDUMINL - 32-bit LDUMINAL variant	FEAT_LSE
10	0	1	1	-	1	000	SWP, SWPA, SWPAL, SWPL - 32-bit SWPAL variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	0	0	-	0	000	LDADD, LDADDA, LDADDAL, LDADDL - 64-bit LDADD variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	0	0	-	0	001	LDCLR, LDCLRA, LDCLRAL, LDCLRL - 64-bit LDCLR variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	0	0	-	0	010	LDEOR, LDEORA, LDEORAL, LDEORL - 64-bit LDEOR variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	0	0	-	0	011	LDSET, LDSETA, LDSETAL, LDSETL - 64-bit LDSET variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	0	0	-	0	100	LDSMAX, LDSMAXA, LDSMAXAL, LDSMAXL - 64-bit LDSMAX variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	0	0	-	0	101	LDSMIN, LDSMINA, LDSMINAL, LDSMINL - 64-bit LDSMIN variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	0	0	-	0	110	LDUMAX, LDUMAXA, LDUMAXAL, LDUMAXL - 64-bit LDUMAX variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	0	0	-	0	111	LDUMIN, LDUMINA, LDUMINAL, LDUMINL - 64-bit LDUMIN variant	FEAT_LSE

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Decode fields							Instruction page	Feature
size	V	A	R	Rs	o3	opc		
11	0	0	0	-	1	000	SWP, SWPA, SWPAL, SWPL - 64-bit SWP variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	0	0	-	1	010	ST64BV0	FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA
11	0	0	0	-	1	011	ST64BV	FEAT_LS64_V
11	0	0	0	11111	1	001	ST64B	FEAT_LS64
11	0	0	0	11111	1	101	LD64B	FEAT_LS64
11	0	0	1	-	0	000	LDADD, LDADDA, LDADDAL, LDADDL - 64-bit LDADDL variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	0	1	-	0	001	LDCLR, LDCLRA, LDCLRAL, LDCLRL - 64-bit LDCLRL variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	0	1	-	0	010	LDEOR, LDEORA, LDEORAL, LDEORL - 64-bit LDEORL variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	0	1	-	0	011	LDSET, LDSETA, LDSETAL, LDSETL - 64-bit LDSETL variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	0	1	-	0	100	LDSMAX, LDSMAXA, LDSMAXAL, LDSMAXL - 64-bit LDSMAXL variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	0	1	-	0	101	LDSMIN, LDSMINA, LDSMINAL, LDSMINL - 64-bit LDSMINL variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	0	1	-	0	110	LDUMAX, LDUMAXA, LDUMAXAL, LDUMAXL - 64-bit LDUMAXL variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	0	1	-	0	111	LDUMIN, LDUMINA, LDUMINAL, LDUMINL - 64-bit LDUMINL variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	0	1	-	1	000	SWP, SWPA, SWPAL, SWPL - 64-bit SWPL variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	1	0	-	0	000	LDADD, LDADDA, LDADDAL, LDADDL - 64-bit LDADDA variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	1	0	-	0	001	LDCLR, LDCLRA, LDCLRAL, LDCLRL - 64-bit LDCLRA variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	1	0	-	0	010	LDEOR, LDEORA, LDEORAL, LDEORL - 64-bit LDEORA variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	1	0	-	0	011	LDSET, LDSETA, LDSETAL, LDSETL - 64-bit LDSETA variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	1	0	-	0	100	LDSMAX, LDSMAXA, LDSMAXAL, LDSMAXL - 64-bit LDSMAXA variant	FEAT_LSE

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Decode fields							Instruction page	Feature
size	V	A	R	Rs	o3	opc		
11	0	1	0	-	0	101	LDSMIN, LDSMINA, LDSMINAL, LDSMINL - 64-bit LDSMINA variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	1	0	-	0	110	LDUMAX, LDUMAXA, LDUMAXAL, LDUMAXL - 64-bit LDUMAXA variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	1	0	-	0	111	LDUMIN, LDUMINA, LDUMINAL, LDUMINL - 64-bit LDUMINA variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	1	0	-	1	000	SWP, SWPA, SWPAL, SWPL - 64-bit SWPA variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	1	0	-	1	100	LDAPR - 64-bit variant	FEAT_LRCPC
11	0	1	1	-	0	000	LDADD, LDADDA, LDADDAL, LDADDL - 64-bit LDADDAL variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	1	1	-	0	001	LDCLR, LDCLRA, LDCLRAL, LDCLRL - 64-bit LDCLRAL variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	1	1	-	0	010	LDEOR, LDEORA, LDEORAL, LDEORL - 64-bit LDEORAL variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	1	1	-	0	011	LDSET, LDSETA, LDSETAL, LDSETL - 64-bit LDSETAL variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	1	1	-	0	100	LDSMAX, LDSMAXA, LDSMAXAL, LDSMAXL - 64-bit LDSMAXAL variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	1	1	-	0	101	LDSMIN, LDSMINA, LDSMINAL, LDSMINL - 64-bit LDSMINAL variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	1	1	-	0	110	LDUMAX, LDUMAXA, LDUMAXAL, LDUMAXL - 64-bit LDUMAXAL variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	1	1	-	0	111	LDUMIN, LDUMINA, LDUMINAL, LDUMINL - 64-bit LDUMINAL variant	FEAT_LSE
11	0	1	1	-	1	000	SWP, SWPA, SWPAL, SWPL - 64-bit SWPAL variant	FEAT_LSE

Load/store register (register offset)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store register (register offset) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 13	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
size	1 1 1 V 0 0	opc	1	Rm	option	S	1 0	Rn	Rt

Decode fields				Instruction page
size	V	opc	option	
x1	1	1x	-	Unallocated.
00	0	00	!= 011	STRB (register) - Extended register variant
00	0	00	011	STRB (register) - Shifted register variant
00	0	01	!= 011	LDRB (register) - Extended register variant
00	0	01	011	LDRB (register) - Shifted register variant
00	0	10	!= 011	LDRSB (register) - 64-bit with extended register offset variant
00	0	10	011	LDRSB (register) - 64-bit with shifted register offset variant
00	0	11	!= 011	LDRSB (register) - 32-bit with extended register offset variant
00	0	11	011	LDRSB (register) - 32-bit with shifted register offset variant
00	1	00	!= 011	STR (register, SIMD&FP)
00	1	00	011	STR (register, SIMD&FP)
00	1	01	!= 011	LDR (register, SIMD&FP)
00	1	01	011	LDR (register, SIMD&FP)
00	1	10	-	STR (register, SIMD&FP)
00	1	11	-	LDR (register, SIMD&FP)
01	0	00	-	STRH (register)
01	0	01	-	LDRH (register)
01	0	10	-	LDRSH (register) - 64-bit variant
01	0	11	-	LDRSH (register) - 32-bit variant
01	1	00	-	STR (register, SIMD&FP)
01	1	01	-	LDR (register, SIMD&FP)
1x	0	11	-	Unallocated.
1x	1	1x	-	Unallocated.
10	0	00	-	STR (register) - 32-bit variant
10	0	01	-	LDR (register) - 32-bit variant
10	0	10	-	LDRSW (register)
10	1	00	-	STR (register, SIMD&FP)
10	1	01	-	LDR (register, SIMD&FP)

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Decode fields				Instruction page
size	V	opc	option	
11	0	00	-	STR (register) - 64-bit variant
11	0	01	-	LDR (register) - 64-bit variant
11	0	10	-	PRFM (register)
11	1	00	-	STR (register, SIMD&FP)
11	1	01	-	LDR (register, SIMD&FP)

Load/store register (pac)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store register (pac) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
size	1 1 1 V	0 0	M	S	1	imm9	W	1	Rn	Rt

Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
size	V	M	W		
!= 11	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
11	0	0	0	LDRAA, LDRAB - Key A, offset variant	FEAT_PAuth
11	0	0	1	LDRAA, LDRAB - Key A, pre-indexed variant	FEAT_PAuth
11	0	1	0	LDRAA, LDRAB - Key B, offset variant	FEAT_PAuth
11	0	1	1	LDRAA, LDRAB - Key B, pre-indexed variant	FEAT_PAuth
11	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-

Load/store register (unsigned immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store register (unsigned immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Loads and Stores* on page C4-537.

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
size	1 1 1 V	0 1	opc	imm12	Rn	Rt

Decode fields			Instruction page
size	V	opc	
x1	1	1x	Unallocated.
00	0	00	STRB (immediate)
00	0	01	LDRB (immediate)

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Decode fields			Instruction page
size	V	opc	
00	0	10	LDRSB (immediate) - 64-bit variant
00	0	11	LDRSB (immediate) - 32-bit variant
00	1	00	STR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 8-bit variant
00	1	01	LDR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 8-bit variant
00	1	10	STR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 128-bit variant
00	1	11	LDR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 128-bit variant
01	0	00	STRH (immediate)
01	0	01	LDRH (immediate)
01	0	10	LDRSH (immediate) - 64-bit variant
01	0	11	LDRSH (immediate) - 32-bit variant
01	1	00	STR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 16-bit variant
01	1	01	LDR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 16-bit variant
1x	0	11	Unallocated.
1x	1	1x	Unallocated.
10	0	00	STR (immediate) - 32-bit variant
10	0	01	LDR (immediate) - 32-bit variant
10	0	10	LDRSW (immediate)
10	1	00	STR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 32-bit variant
10	1	01	LDR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 32-bit variant
11	0	00	STR (immediate) - 64-bit variant
11	0	01	LDR (immediate) - 64-bit variant
11	0	10	PRFM (immediate)
11	1	00	STR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 64-bit variant
11	1	01	LDR (immediate, SIMD&FP) - 64-bit variant

C4.1.67 Data Processing -- Register

This section describes the encoding of the Data Processing -- Register group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *A64 instruction set encoding* on page C4-380.

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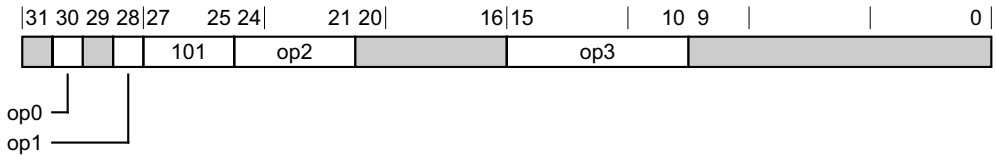

Table C4-68 Encoding table for the Data Processing -- Register group

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	
0	1	0110	-	*Data-processing (2 source)*
1	1	0110	-	*Data-processing (1 source)* on page C4-579
-	0	0xxx	-	*Logical (shifted register)* on page C4-580
-	0	1xx0	-	*Add/subtract (shifted register)* on page C4-581
-	0	1xx1	-	*Add/subtract (extended register)* on page C4-582
-	1	0000	000000	*Add/subtract (with carry)* on page C4-583
-	1	0000	x00001	*Rotate right into flags* on page C4-583
-	1	0000	xx0010	*Evaluate into flags* on page C4-584
-	1	0010	xxxx0x	*Conditional compare (register)* on page C4-584
-	1	0010	xxxx1x	*Conditional compare (immediate)* on page C4-585
-	1	0100	-	*Conditional select* on page C4-585
-	1	1xxx	-	*Data-processing (3 source)* on page C4-586

Data-processing (2 source)

This section describes the encoding of the Data-processing (2 source) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Register* on page C4-576.

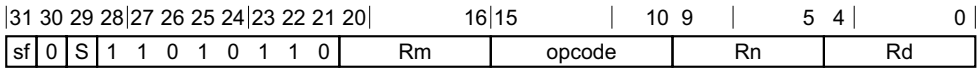

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
sf	S	opcode		
-	-	000001	Unallocated.	-
-	-	011xxx	Unallocated.	-
-	-	1xxxxx	Unallocated.	-
-	0	00011x	Unallocated.	-
-	0	001101	Unallocated.	-

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
sf	S	opcode		
-	0	00111x	Unallocated.	-
-	1	00001x	Unallocated.	-
-	1	0001xx	Unallocated.	-
-	1	001xxx	Unallocated.	-
-	1	01xxxx	Unallocated.	-
0	-	000000	Unallocated.	-
0	0	000010	UDIV - 32-bit variant	-
0	0	000011	SDIV - 32-bit variant	-
0	0	00010x	Unallocated.	-
0	0	001000	LSLV - 32-bit variant	-
0	0	001001	LSRV - 32-bit variant	-
0	0	001010	ASRV - 32-bit variant	-
0	0	001011	RORV - 32-bit variant	-
0	0	001100	Unallocated.	-
0	0	010x11	Unallocated.	-
0	0	010000	CRC32B, CRC32H, CRC32W, CRC32X - CRC32B variant	-
0	0	010001	CRC32B, CRC32H, CRC32W, CRC32X - CRC32H variant	-
0	0	010010	CRC32B, CRC32H, CRC32W, CRC32X - CRC32W variant	-
0	0	010100	CRC32CB, CRC32CH, CRC32CW, CRC32CX - CRC32CB variant	-
0	0	010101	CRC32CB, CRC32CH, CRC32CW, CRC32CX - CRC32CH variant	-
0	0	010110	CRC32CB, CRC32CH, CRC32CW, CRC32CX - CRC32CW variant	-
1	0	000000	SUBP	FEAT_MTE
1	0	000010	UDIV - 64-bit variant	-
1	0	000011	SDIV - 64-bit variant	-
1	0	000100	IRG	FEAT_MTE
1	0	000101	GMI	FEAT_MTE
1	0	001000	LSLV - 64-bit variant	-
1	0	001001	LSRV - 64-bit variant	-
1	0	001010	ASRV - 64-bit variant	-
1	0	001011	RORV - 64-bit variant	-
1	0	001100	PACGA	FEAT_PAuth
1	0	010xx0	Unallocated.	-

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
sf	S	opcode		
1	0	010x0x	Unallocated.	-
1	0	010011	CRC32B, CRC32H, CRC32W, CRC32X - CRC32X variant	-
1	0	010111	CRC32CB, CRC32CH, CRC32CW, CRC32CX - CRC32CX variant	-
1	1	000000	SUBPS	FEAT_MTE

Data-processing (1 source)

This section describes the encoding of the Data-processing (1 source) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Register* on page C4-576.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	10	9	5	4	0
sf	1	S	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	opcode2		opcode		Rn		Rd	

Decode fields					Instruction page	Feature
sf	S	opcode2	opcode	Rn		
-	-	-	1xxxxx	-	Unallocated.	-
-	-	xxx1x	-	-	Unallocated.	-
-	-	xx1xx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
-	-	x1xxx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
-	-	1xxxx	-	-	Unallocated.	-
-	0	00000	00011x	-	Unallocated.	-
-	0	00000	001xxx	-	Unallocated.	-
-	0	00000	01xxxx	-	Unallocated.	-
-	1	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0	-	00001	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0	0	00000	000000	-	RBIT - 32-bit variant	-
0	0	00000	000001	-	REV16 - 32-bit variant	-
0	0	00000	000010	-	REV - 32-bit variant	-
0	0	00000	000011	-	Unallocated.	-
0	0	00000	000100	-	CLZ - 32-bit variant	-
0	0	00000	000101	-	CLS - 32-bit variant	-
1	0	00000	000000	-	RBIT - 64-bit variant	-
1	0	00000	000001	-	REV16 - 64-bit variant	-
1	0	00000	000010	-	REV32	-

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Decode fields					Instruction page	Feature
sf	S	opcode2	opcode	Rn		
1	0	00000	000011	-	REV - 64-bit variant	-
1	0	00000	000100	-	CLZ - 64-bit variant	-
1	0	00000	000101	-	CLS - 64-bit variant	-
1	0	00001	000000	-	PACIA, PACIA1716, PACIASP, PACIAZ, PACIZA - PACIA variant	FEAT_PAuth
1	0	00001	000001	-	PACIB, PACIB1716, PACIBSP, PACIBZ, PACIZB - PACIB variant	FEAT_PAuth
1	0	00001	000010	-	PACDA, PACDZA - PACDA variant	FEAT_PAuth
1	0	00001	000011	-	PACDB, PACDZB - PACDB variant	FEAT_PAuth
1	0	00001	000100	-	AUTIA, AUTIA1716, AUTIASP, AUTIAZ, AUTIZA - AUTIA variant	FEAT_PAuth
1	0	00001	000101	-	AUTIB, AUTIB1716, AUTIBSP, AUTIBZ, AUTIZB - AUTIB variant	FEAT_PAuth
1	0	00001	000110	-	AUTDA, AUTDZA - AUTDA variant	FEAT_PAuth
1	0	00001	000111	-	AUTDB, AUTDZB - AUTDB variant	FEAT_PAuth
1	0	00001	001000	11111	PACIA, PACIA1716, PACIASP, PACIAZ, PACIZA - PACIZA variant	FEAT_PAuth
1	0	00001	001001	11111	PACIB, PACIB1716, PACIBSP, PACIBZ, PACIZB - PACIZB variant	FEAT_PAuth
1	0	00001	001010	11111	PACDA, PACDZA - PACDZA variant	FEAT_PAuth
1	0	00001	001011	11111	PACDB, PACDZB - PACDZB variant	FEAT_PAuth
1	0	00001	001100	11111	AUTIA, AUTIA1716, AUTIASP, AUTIAZ, AUTIZA - AUTIZA variant	FEAT_PAuth
1	0	00001	001101	11111	AUTIB, AUTIB1716, AUTIBSP, AUTIBZ, AUTIZB - AUTIZB variant	FEAT_PAuth
1	0	00001	001110	11111	AUTDA, AUTDZA - AUTDZA variant	FEAT_PAuth
1	0	00001	001111	11111	AUTDB, AUTDZB - AUTDZB variant	FEAT_PAuth
1	0	00001	010000	11111	XPACD, XPACI, XPACLRI - XPACI variant	FEAT_PAuth
1	0	00001	010001	11111	XPACD, XPACI, XPACLRI - XPACD variant	FEAT_PAuth
1	0	00001	01001x	-	Unallocated.	-
1	0	00001	0101xx	-	Unallocated.	-
1	0	00001	011xxx	-	Unallocated.	-

Logical (shifted register)

This section describes the encoding of the Logical (shifted register) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Register* on page C4-576.

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31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	10	9	5	4	0
sf	opc			0	1	0	1	0	shift	N	Rm		imm6		Rn		Rd	

Decode fields				Instruction page
sf	opc	N	imm6	
0	-	-	1xxxxx	Unallocated.
0	00	0	-	AND (shifted register) - 32-bit variant
0	00	1	-	BIC (shifted register) - 32-bit variant
0	01	0	-	ORR (shifted register) - 32-bit variant
0	01	1	-	ORN (shifted register) - 32-bit variant
0	10	0	-	EOR (shifted register) - 32-bit variant
0	10	1	-	EON (shifted register) - 32-bit variant
0	11	0	-	ANDS (shifted register) - 32-bit variant
0	11	1	-	BICS (shifted register) - 32-bit variant
1	00	0	-	AND (shifted register) - 64-bit variant
1	00	1	-	BIC (shifted register) - 64-bit variant
1	01	0	-	ORR (shifted register) - 64-bit variant
1	01	1	-	ORN (shifted register) - 64-bit variant
1	10	0	-	EOR (shifted register) - 64-bit variant
1	10	1	-	EON (shifted register) - 64-bit variant
1	11	0	-	ANDS (shifted register) - 64-bit variant
1	11	1	-	BICS (shifted register) - 64-bit variant

Add/subtract (shifted register)

This section describes the encoding of the Add/subtract (shifted register) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Register* on page C4-576.

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31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	op	S	0	1	0	1	1	shift	0	Rm	imm6	Rn	Rd

Decode fields					Instruction page
sf	op	S	shift	imm6	
-	-	-	11	-	Unallocated.
0	-	-	-	1xxxxx	Unallocated.
0	0	0	-	-	ADD (shifted register) - 32-bit variant
0	0	1	-	-	ADDS (shifted register) - 32-bit variant
0	1	0	-	-	SUB (shifted register) - 32-bit variant
0	1	1	-	-	SUBS (shifted register) - 32-bit variant
1	0	0	-	-	ADD (shifted register) - 64-bit variant
1	0	1	-	-	ADDS (shifted register) - 64-bit variant
1	1	0	-	-	SUB (shifted register) - 64-bit variant
1	1	1	-	-	SUBS (shifted register) - 64-bit variant

Add/subtract (extended register)

This section describes the encoding of the Add/subtract (extended register) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Register* on page C4-576.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
sf	op	S	0	1	0	1	1	opt	1	Rm	option	imm3	Rn	Rd

Decode fields					Instruction page
sf	op	S	opt	imm3	
-	-	-	-	1x1	Unallocated.
-	-	-	-	11x	Unallocated.
-	-	-	x1	-	Unallocated.
-	-	-	1x	-	Unallocated.
0	0	0	00	-	ADD (extended register) - 32-bit variant
0	0	1	00	-	ADDS (extended register) - 32-bit variant
0	1	0	00	-	SUB (extended register) - 32-bit variant
0	1	1	00	-	SUBS (extended register) - 32-bit variant
1	0	0	00	-	ADD (extended register) - 64-bit variant

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Decode fields					Instruction page
sf	op	S	opt	imm3	
1	0	1	00	-	ADDS (extended register) - 64-bit variant
1	1	0	00	-	SUB (extended register) - 64-bit variant
1	1	1	00	-	SUBS (extended register) - 64-bit variant

Add/subtract (with carry)

This section describes the encoding of the Add/subtract (with carry) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Register* on page C4-576.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	op	S	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Rm		0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn		Rd	

Decode fields			Instruction page
sf	op	S	
0	0	0	ADC - 32-bit variant
0	0	1	ADCS - 32-bit variant
0	1	0	SBC - 32-bit variant
0	1	1	SBCS - 32-bit variant
1	0	0	ADC - 64-bit variant
1	0	1	ADCS - 64-bit variant
1	1	0	SBC - 64-bit variant
1	1	1	SBCS - 64-bit variant

Rotate right into flags

This section describes the encoding of the Rotate right into flags instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Register* on page C4-576.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	3	0
sf	op	S	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	imm6	0	0	0	0	1		Rn		o2	mask	

Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
sf	op	S	o2		
0	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
1	0	0	-	Unallocated.	-

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Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
sf	op	S	o2		
1	0	1	0	RMIF	FEAT_FlagM
1	0	1	1	Unallocated.	-
1	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-

Evaluate into flags

This section describes the encoding of the Evaluate into flags instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Register* on page C4-576.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	3	0
sf	op	S	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	opcode2	sz	0	0	1	0	Rn			o3	mask	

Decode fields							Instruction page	Feature
sf	op	S	opcode2	sz	o3	mask		
0	0	0	-	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0	0	1	!= 000000	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0	0	1	000000	-	0	!= 1101	Unallocated.	-
0	0	1	000000	-	1	-	Unallocated.	-
0	0	1	000000	0	0	1101	SETF8, SETF16 - SETF8 variant	FEAT_FlagM
0	0	1	000000	1	0	1101	SETF8, SETF16 - SETF16 variant	FEAT_FlagM
0	1	-	-	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-

Conditional compare (register)

This section describes the encoding of the Conditional compare (register) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Register* on page C4-576.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	12	11	10	9	5	4	3	0
sf	op	S	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	Rm		cond		0	o2	Rn		o3	nzcv	

Decode fields					Instruction page
sf	op	S	o2	o3	
-	-	-	-	1	Unallocated.
-	-	-	1	-	Unallocated.
-	-	0	-	-	Unallocated.

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Decode fields					Instruction page
sf	op	S	o2	o3	
0	0	1	0	0	CCMN (register) - 32-bit variant
0	1	1	0	0	CCMP (register) - 32-bit variant
1	0	1	0	0	CCMN (register) - 64-bit variant
1	1	1	0	0	CCMP (register) - 64-bit variant

Conditional compare (immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Conditional compare (immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Register* on page C4-576.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	12	11	10	9	5	4	3	0
sf	op	S	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	imm5		cond		1	o2	Rn		o3	nzcv	

Decode fields					Instruction page
sf	op	S	o2	o3	
-	-	-	-	1	Unallocated.
-	-	-	1	-	Unallocated.
-	-	0	-	-	Unallocated.
0	0	1	0	0	CCMN (immediate) - 32-bit variant
0	1	1	0	0	CCMP (immediate) - 32-bit variant
1	0	1	0	0	CCMN (immediate) - 64-bit variant
1	1	1	0	0	CCMP (immediate) - 64-bit variant

Conditional select

This section describes the encoding of the Conditional select instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Register* on page C4-576.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	op	S	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	Rm		cond		op2		Rn		Rd	

Decode fields				Instruction page
sf	op	S	op2	
-	-	-	1x	Unallocated.
-	-	1	-	Unallocated.
0	0	0	00	CSEL - 32-bit variant

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Decode fields				Instruction page
sf	op	S	op2	
0	0	0	01	CSINC - 32-bit variant
0	1	0	00	CSINV - 32-bit variant
0	1	0	01	CSNEG - 32-bit variant
1	0	0	00	CSEL - 64-bit variant
1	0	0	01	CSINC - 64-bit variant
1	1	0	00	CSINV - 64-bit variant
1	1	0	01	CSNEG - 64-bit variant

Data-processing (3 source)

This section describes the encoding of the Data-processing (3 source) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Register* on page C4-576.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23 21	20 16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
sf	op54	1 1 0 1 1	op31	Rm	o0	Ra	Rn	Rd

Decode fields				Instruction page
sf	op54	op31	o0	
-	00	010	1	Unallocated.
-	00	011	-	Unallocated.
-	00	100	-	Unallocated.
-	00	110	1	Unallocated.
-	00	111	-	Unallocated.
-	01	-	-	Unallocated.
-	1x	-	-	Unallocated.
0	00	000	0	MADD - 32-bit variant
0	00	000	1	MSUB - 32-bit variant
0	00	001	0	Unallocated.
0	00	001	1	Unallocated.
0	00	010	0	Unallocated.
0	00	101	0	Unallocated.
0	00	101	1	Unallocated.
0	00	110	0	Unallocated.
1	00	000	0	MADD - 64-bit variant

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Decode fields				Instruction page
sf	op54	op31	o0	
1	00	000	1	MSUB - 64-bit variant
1	00	001	0	SMADDL
1	00	001	1	SMSUBL
1	00	010	0	SMULH
1	00	101	0	UMADDL
1	00	101	1	UMSUBL
1	00	110	0	UMULH

C4.1.68 Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD

This section describes the encoding of the Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *A64 instruction set encoding* on page C4-380.

31 28	27 25	24	23 22	19 18	10 9	0
op0	111	op1	op2	op3		

Table C4-69 Encoding table for the Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD group

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page	Feature
op0	op1	op2	op3		
0000	0x	x101	00xxxxx10	Unallocated.	-
0010	0x	x101	00xxxxx10	Unallocated.	-
0100	0x	x101	00xxxxx10	*Cryptographic AES* on page C4-589	-
0101	0x	x0xx	xxx0xxx00	*Cryptographic three-register SHA* on page C4-590	-
0101	0x	x0xx	xxx0xxx10	Unallocated.	-
0101	0x	x101	00xxxxx10	*Cryptographic two-register SHA* on page C4-590	-
0110	0x	x101	00xxxxx10	Unallocated.	-
0111	0x	x0xx	xxx0xxxx0	Unallocated.	-
0111	0x	x101	00xxxxx10	Unallocated.	-
01x1	00	00xx	xxx0xxxx1	*Advanced SIMD scalar copy* on page C4-591	-
01x1	01	00xx	xxx0xxxx1	Unallocated.	-
01x1	0x	0111	00xxxxx10	Unallocated.	-
01x1	0x	10xx	xxx00xxx1	*Advanced SIMD scalar three same FP16* on page C4-591	-
01x1	0x	10xx	xxx01xxx1	Unallocated.	-
01x1	0x	1111	00xxxxx10	*Advanced SIMD scalar two-register miscellaneous FP16* on page C4-592	-

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Table C4-69 Encoding table for the Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD group (continued)

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page	Feature
op0	op1	op2	op3		
01x1	0x	x0xx	xxx1xxxx0	Unallocated.	-
01x1	0x	x0xx	xxx1xxxx1	*Advanced SIMD scalar three same extra* on page C4-594	-
01x1	0x	x100	00xxxxx10	*Advanced SIMD scalar two-register miscellaneous* on page C4-594	-
01x1	0x	x110	00xxxxx10	*Advanced SIMD scalar pairwise* on page C4-596	-
01x1	0x	x1xx	1xxxxxx10	Unallocated.	-
01x1	0x	x1xx	x1xxxxx10	Unallocated.	-
01x1	0x	x1xx	xxxxxxx00	*Advanced SIMD scalar three different* on page C4-597	-
01x1	0x	x1xx	xxxxxxxx1	*Advanced SIMD scalar three same* on page C4-598	-
01x1	10	-	xxxxxxxx1	*Advanced SIMD scalar shift by immediate* on page C4-600	-
01x1	11	-	xxxxxxxx1	Unallocated.	-
01x1	1x	-	xxxxxxxx0	*Advanced SIMD scalar x indexed element* on page C4-602	-
0x00	0x	x0xx	xxx0xxx00	*Advanced SIMD table lookup* on page C4-603	-
0x00	0x	x0xx	xxx0xxx10	*Advanced SIMD permute* on page C4-604	-
0x10	0x	x0xx	xxx0xxxx0	*Advanced SIMD extract* on page C4-604	-
0xx0	00	00xx	xxx0xxxx1	*Advanced SIMD copy* on page C4-605	-
0xx0	01	00xx	xxx0xxxx1	Unallocated.	-
0xx0	0x	0111	00xxxxx10	Unallocated.	-
0xx0	0x	10xx	xxx00xxx1	*Advanced SIMD three same (FP16)* on page C4-605	-
0xx0	0x	10xx	xxx01xxx1	Unallocated.	-
0xx0	0x	1111	00xxxxx10	*Advanced SIMD two-register miscellaneous (FP16)* on page C4-607	-
0xx0	0x	x0xx	xxx1xxxx0	Unallocated.	-
0xx0	0x	x0xx	xxx1xxxx1	*Advanced SIMD three-register extension* on page C4-608	-
0xx0	0x	x100	00xxxxx10	*Advanced SIMD two-register miscellaneous* on page C4-610	-
0xx0	0x	x110	00xxxxx10	*Advanced SIMD across lanes* on page C4-612	-
0xx0	0x	x1xx	1xxxxxx10	Unallocated.	-
0xx0	0x	x1xx	x1xxxxx10	Unallocated.	-
0xx0	0x	x1xx	xxxxxxx00	*Advanced SIMD three different* on page C4-614	-
0xx0	0x	x1xx	xxxxxxxx1	*Advanced SIMD three same* on page C4-615	-
0xx0	10	0000	xxxxxxxx1	*Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618	-
0xx0	10	!= 0000	xxxxxxxx1	*Advanced SIMD shift by immediate* on page C4-619	-
0xx0	11	-	xxxxxxxx1	Unallocated.	-

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Table C4-69 Encoding table for the Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD group (continued)

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page	Feature
op0	op1	op2	op3		
0xx0	1x	-	xxxxxxxx0	*Advanced SIMD vector x indexed element* on page C4-621	-
1100	00	10xx	xxx10xxxx	*Cryptographic three-register, imm2* on page C4-623	-
1100	00	11xx	xxx1x00xx	*Cryptographic three-register SHA 512* on page C4-623	-
1100	00	-	xxx0xxxxx	*Cryptographic four-register* on page C4-624	-
1100	01	00xx	-	XAR	FEAT_SHA3
1100	01	1000	0001000xx	*Cryptographic two-register SHA 512* on page C4-624	-
1xx0	1x	-	-	Unallocated.	-
x0x1	0x	x0xx	-	*Conversion between floating-point and fixed-point* on page C4-625	-
x0x1	0x	x1xx	xxx000000	*Conversion between floating-point and integer* on page C4-626	-
x0x1	0x	x1xx	xxxx10000	*Floating-point data-processing (1 source)* on page C4-630	-
x0x1	0x	x1xx	xxxxx1000	*Floating-point compare* on page C4-632	-
x0x1	0x	x1xx	xxxxxx100	*Floating-point immediate* on page C4-633	-
x0x1	0x	x1xx	xxxxxxx01	*Floating-point conditional compare* on page C4-634	-
x0x1	0x	x1xx	xxxxxxx10	*Floating-point data-processing (2 source)* on page C4-634	-
x0x1	0x	x1xx	xxxxxxx11	*Floating-point conditional select* on page C4-636	-
x0x1	1x	-	-	*Floating-point data-processing (3 source)* on page C4-636	-

Cryptographic AES

This section describes the encoding of the Cryptographic AES instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20 19 18 17	16 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	1 1 1 0	size	1 0 1 0 0	opcode	1 0	Rn	Rd

Decode fields		Instruction page
size	opcode	
-	x1xxx	Unallocated.
-	000xx	Unallocated.
-	1xxxx	Unallocated.
x1	-	Unallocated.
00	00100	AESE
00	00101	AESD

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Decode fields		Instruction page
size	opcode	
00	00110	AESMC
00	00111	AESIMC
1x	-	Unallocated.

Cryptographic three-register SHA

This section describes the encoding of the Cryptographic three-register SHA instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 1	1 1 1 0	size	0	Rm	0	opcode	0 0	Rn	Rd

Decode fields		Instruction page
size	opcode	
-	111	Unallocated.
x1	-	Unallocated.
00	000	SHA1C
00	001	SHA1P
00	010	SHA1M
00	011	SHA1SU0
00	100	SHA256H
00	101	SHA256H2
00	110	SHA256SU1
1x	-	Unallocated.

Cryptographic two-register SHA

This section describes the encoding of the Cryptographic two-register SHA instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20 19 18 17 16	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 1	1 1 1 1 0	size	1 0 1 0 0	opcode	1 0	Rn	Rd

Decode fields		Instruction page
size	opcode	
-	xx1xx	Unallocated.
-	x1xxx	Unallocated.
-	1xxxx	Unallocated.
x1	-	Unallocated.
00	00000	SHA1H
00	00001	SHA1SU1
00	00010	SHA256SU0
00	00011	Unallocated.
1x	-	Unallocated.

Advanced SIMD scalar copy

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD scalar copy instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	op	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0	imm5	0	imm4	1	Rn	Rd

Decode fields		Instruction page
op	imm4	
0	xxx1	Unallocated.
0	xx1x	Unallocated.
0	x1xx	Unallocated.
0	0000	DUP (element)
0	1xxx	Unallocated.
1	-	Unallocated.

Advanced SIMD scalar three same FP16

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD scalar three same FP16 instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

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31 30	29	28	27 26	25	24	23	22 21	20 16	15 14	13 11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1	U	1	1 1	1	0	a	1 0	Rm	0 0	opcode	1	Rn	Rd

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	a	opcode		
-	-	110	Unallocated.	-
-	1	011	Unallocated.	-
0	0	011	FMULX	FEAT_FP16
0	0	100	FCMEQ (register)	FEAT_FP16
0	0	101	Unallocated.	-
0	0	111	FRECPS	FEAT_FP16
0	1	100	Unallocated.	-
0	1	101	Unallocated.	-
0	1	111	FRSQRTS	FEAT_FP16
1	0	011	Unallocated.	-
1	0	100	FCMGE (register)	FEAT_FP16
1	0	101	FACGE	FEAT_FP16
1	0	111	Unallocated.	-
1	1	010	FABD	FEAT_FP16
1	1	100	FCMGT (register)	FEAT_FP16
1	1	101	FACGT	FEAT_FP16
1	1	111	Unallocated.	-

Advanced SIMD scalar two-register miscellaneous FP16

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD scalar two-register miscellaneous FP16 instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

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31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23	22 21 20 19 18 17 16	12 11	10 9	5 4	0
0 1	U	1 1 1 1 0	a	1 1 1 1 0 0	opcode	1 0	Rn	Rd

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	a	opcode		
-	-	00xxx	Unallocated.	-
-	-	010xx	Unallocated.	-
-	-	10xxx	Unallocated.	-
-	-	1100x	Unallocated.	-
-	-	11110	Unallocated.	-
-	0	011xx	Unallocated.	-
-	0	11111	Unallocated.	-
-	1	01111	Unallocated.	-
-	1	11100	Unallocated.	-
0	0	11010	FCVTNS (vector)	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11011	FCVTMS (vector)	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11100	FCVTAS (vector)	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11101	SCVTF (vector, integer)	FEAT_FP16
0	1	01100	FCMGT (zero)	FEAT_FP16
0	1	01101	FCMEQ (zero)	FEAT_FP16
0	1	01110	FCMLT (zero)	FEAT_FP16
0	1	11010	FCVTPS (vector)	FEAT_FP16
0	1	11011	FCVTZS (vector, integer)	FEAT_FP16
0	1	11101	FRECPE	FEAT_FP16
0	1	11111	FRECPX	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11010	FCVTNU (vector)	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11011	FCVTMU (vector)	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11100	FCVTAU (vector)	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11101	UCVTF (vector, integer)	FEAT_FP16
1	1	01100	FCMGE (zero)	FEAT_FP16
1	1	01101	FCMLE (zero)	FEAT_FP16
1	1	01110	Unallocated.	-
1	1	11010	FCVTPU (vector)	FEAT_FP16

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	a	opcode		
1	1	11011	FCVTZU (vector, integer)	FEAT_FP16
1	1	11101	FRSQRTE	FEAT_FP16
1	1	11111	Unallocated.	-

Advanced SIMD scalar three same extra

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD scalar three same extra instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31 30	29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14 11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1	U	1	1 1 1 1	size	0	Rm	1	opcode	1	Rn	Rd

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
U	opcode		
-	001x	Unallocated.	-
-	01xx	Unallocated.	-
-	1xxx	Unallocated.	-
0	0000	Unallocated.	-
0	0001	Unallocated.	-
1	0000	SQRDMLAH (vector)	FEAT_RDM
1	0001	SQRDMLSH (vector)	FEAT_RDM

Advanced SIMD scalar two-register miscellaneous

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD scalar two-register miscellaneous instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31 30	29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	U	1	1 1 1 1	size	1 0	0 0 0	opcode	1 0	Rn	Rd

Decode fields			Instruction page
U	size	opcode	
-	-	0000x	Unallocated.
-	-	00010	Unallocated.
-	-	0010x	Unallocated.

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Decode fields			Instruction page
U	size	opcode	
-	-	00110	Unallocated.
-	-	01111	Unallocated.
-	-	1000x	Unallocated.
-	-	10011	Unallocated.
-	-	10101	Unallocated.
-	-	10111	Unallocated.
-	-	1100x	Unallocated.
-	-	11110	Unallocated.
-	0x	011xx	Unallocated.
-	0x	11111	Unallocated.
-	1x	10110	Unallocated.
-	1x	11100	Unallocated.
0	-	00011	SUQADD
0	-	00111	SQABS
0	-	01000	CMGT (zero)
0	-	01001	CMEQ (zero)
0	-	01010	CMLT (zero)
0	-	01011	ABS
0	-	10010	Unallocated.
0	-	10100	SQXTN, SQXTN2
0	0x	10110	Unallocated.
0	0x	11010	FCVTNS (vector)
0	0x	11011	FCVTMS (vector)
0	0x	11100	FCVTAS (vector)
0	0x	11101	SCVTF (vector, integer)
0	1x	01100	FCMGT (zero)
0	1x	01101	FCMEQ (zero)
0	1x	01110	FCMLT (zero)
0	1x	11010	FCVTPS (vector)
0	1x	11011	FCVTZS (vector, integer)
0	1x	11101	FRECPE
0	1x	11111	FRECPX

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Decode fields			Instruction page
U	size	opcode	
1	-	00011	USQADD
1	-	00111	SQNEG
1	-	01000	CMGE (zero)
1	-	01001	CMLE (zero)
1	-	01010	Unallocated.
1	-	01011	NEG (vector)
1	-	10010	SQXTUN, SQXTUN2
1	-	10100	UQXTN, UQXTN2
1	0x	10110	FCVTXN, FCVTXN2
1	0x	11010	FCVTNU (vector)
1	0x	11011	FCVTMU (vector)
1	0x	11100	FCVTAU (vector)
1	0x	11101	UCVTF (vector, integer)
1	1x	01100	FCMGE (zero)
1	1x	01101	FCMLE (zero)
1	1x	01110	Unallocated.
1	1x	11010	FCVTPU (vector)
1	1x	11011	FCVTZU (vector, integer)
1	1x	11101	FRSQRTE
1	1x	11111	Unallocated.

Advanced SIMD scalar pairwise

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD scalar pairwise instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 U	1 1 1 1 0	size	1 1 0	0 0	opcode	1 0	Rn	Rd

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	size	opcode		
-	-	00xxx	Unallocated.	-
-	-	010xx	Unallocated.	-
-	-	01110	Unallocated.	-

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	size	opcode		
-	-	10xxx	Unallocated.	-
-	-	1100x	Unallocated.	-
-	-	11010	Unallocated.	-
-	-	111xx	Unallocated.	-
-	1x	01101	Unallocated.	-
0	-	11011	ADDP (scalar)	-
0	0x	01100	FMAXNMP (scalar) - Encoding	FEAT_FP16
0	0x	01101	FADDP (scalar) - Encoding	FEAT_FP16
0	0x	01111	FMAXP (scalar) - Encoding	FEAT_FP16
0	1x	01100	FMINNMP (scalar) - Encoding	FEAT_FP16
0	1x	01111	FMINP (scalar) - Encoding	FEAT_FP16
1	-	11011	Unallocated.	-
1	0x	01100	FMAXNMP (scalar) - Encoding	-
1	0x	01101	FADDP (scalar) - Encoding	-
1	0x	01111	FMAXP (scalar) - Encoding	-
1	1x	01100	FMINNMP (scalar) - Encoding	-
1	1x	01111	FMINP (scalar) - Encoding	-

Advanced SIMD scalar three different

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD scalar three different instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31 30	29	28 27 26 25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	U	1 1 1 1	0	size	1	Rm	opcode	0 0	Rn	Rd

Decode fields		Instruction page
U	opcode	
-	00xx	Unallocated.
-	01xx	Unallocated.
-	1000	Unallocated.
-	1010	Unallocated.
-	1100	Unallocated.
-	111x	Unallocated.

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Decode fields		Instruction page
U	opcode	
0	1001	SQDMLAL, SQDMLAL2 (vector)
0	1011	SQDMLSL, SQDMLSL2 (vector)
0	1101	SQDMULL, SQDMULL2 (vector)
1	1001	Unallocated.
1	1011	Unallocated.
1	1101	Unallocated.

Advanced SIMD scalar three same

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD scalar three same instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31 30	29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1	U	1	1 1 1 0	size	1	Rm	opcode	1	Rn	Rd

Decode fields			Instruction page
U	size	opcode	
-	-	00000	Unallocated.
-	-	0001x	Unallocated.
-	-	00100	Unallocated.
-	-	011xx	Unallocated.
-	-	1001x	Unallocated.
-	1x	11011	Unallocated.
0	-	00001	SQADD
0	-	00101	SQSUB
0	-	00110	CMGT (register)
0	-	00111	CMGE (register)
0	-	01000	SSHL
0	-	01001	SQSHL (register)
0	-	01010	SRSHL
0	-	01011	SQRSHL
0	-	10000	ADD (vector)
0	-	10001	CMTST
0	-	10100	Unallocated.

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Decode fields			Instruction page
U	size	opcode	
0	-	10101	Unallocated.
0	-	10110	SQDMULH (vector)
0	-	10111	Unallocated.
0	0x	11000	Unallocated.
0	0x	11001	Unallocated.
0	0x	11010	Unallocated.
0	0x	11011	FMULX
0	0x	11100	FCMEQ (register)
0	0x	11101	Unallocated.
0	0x	11110	Unallocated.
0	0x	11111	FRECPS
0	1x	11000	Unallocated.
0	1x	11001	Unallocated.
0	1x	11010	Unallocated.
0	1x	11100	Unallocated.
0	1x	11101	Unallocated.
0	1x	11110	Unallocated.
0	1x	11111	FRSQRTS
1	-	00001	UQADD
1	-	00101	UQSUB
1	-	00110	CMHI (register)
1	-	00111	CMHS (register)
1	-	01000	USHL
1	-	01001	UQSHL (register)
1	-	01010	URSHL
1	-	01011	UQRSHL
1	-	10000	SUB (vector)
1	-	10001	CMEQ (register)
1	-	10100	Unallocated.
1	-	10101	Unallocated.
1	-	10110	SQRDMULH (vector)
1	-	10111	Unallocated.

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Decode fields			Instruction page
U	size	opcode	
1	0x	11000	Unallocated.
1	0x	11001	Unallocated.
1	0x	11010	Unallocated.
1	0x	11011	Unallocated.
1	0x	11100	FCMGE (register)
1	0x	11101	FACGE
1	0x	11110	Unallocated.
1	0x	11111	Unallocated.
1	1x	11000	Unallocated.
1	1x	11001	Unallocated.
1	1x	11010	FABD
1	1x	11100	FCMGT (register)
1	1x	11101	FACGT
1	1x	11110	Unallocated.
1	1x	11111	Unallocated.

Advanced SIMD scalar shift by immediate

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD scalar shift by immediate instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 11	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 U	1 1 1 1 1 0	immh	immb	opcode	1	Rn	Rd

Decode fields			Instruction page
U	immh	opcode	
-	!= 0000	00001	Unallocated.
-	!= 0000	00011	Unallocated.
-	!= 0000	00101	Unallocated.
-	!= 0000	00111	Unallocated.
-	!= 0000	01001	Unallocated.
-	!= 0000	01011	Unallocated.
-	!= 0000	01101	Unallocated.

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Decode fields			Instruction page
U	immh	opcode	
-	!= 0000	01111	Unallocated.
-	!= 0000	101xx	Unallocated.
-	!= 0000	110xx	Unallocated.
-	!= 0000	11101	Unallocated.
-	!= 0000	11110	Unallocated.
-	0000	-	Unallocated.
0	!= 0000	00000	SSHR
0	!= 0000	00010	SSRA
0	!= 0000	00100	SRSHR
0	!= 0000	00110	SRSRA
0	!= 0000	01000	Unallocated.
0	!= 0000	01010	SHL
0	!= 0000	01100	Unallocated.
0	!= 0000	01110	SQSHL (immediate)
0	!= 0000	10000	Unallocated.
0	!= 0000	10001	Unallocated.
0	!= 0000	10010	SQSHRN, SQSHRN2
0	!= 0000	10011	SQRSHRN, SQRSHRN2
0	!= 0000	11100	SCVTF (vector, fixed-point)
0	!= 0000	11111	FCVTZS (vector, fixed-point)
1	!= 0000	00000	USHR
1	!= 0000	00010	USRA
1	!= 0000	00100	URSHR
1	!= 0000	00110	URSRA
1	!= 0000	01000	SRI
1	!= 0000	01010	SLI
1	!= 0000	01100	SQSHLU
1	!= 0000	01110	UQSHL (immediate)
1	!= 0000	10000	SQSHRUN, SQSHRUN2
1	!= 0000	10001	SQRSHRUN, SQRSHRUN2
1	!= 0000	10010	UQSHRN, UQSHRN2

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Decode fields			Instruction page
U	immh	opcode	
1	!= 0000	10011	UQRSHRN, UQRSHRN2
1	!= 0000	11100	UCVTF (vector, fixed-point)
1	!= 0000	11111	FCVTZU (vector, fixed-point)

Advanced SIMD scalar x indexed element

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD scalar x indexed element instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31 30	29	28	27 26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1	U	1	1 1	1	1	size	L	M	Rm	opcode	H	0	Rn	Rd

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	size	opcode		
-	-	0000	Unallocated.	-
-	-	0010	Unallocated.	-
-	-	0100	Unallocated.	-
-	-	0110	Unallocated.	-
-	-	1000	Unallocated.	-
-	-	1010	Unallocated.	-
-	-	1110	Unallocated.	-
-	01	0001	Unallocated.	-
-	01	0101	Unallocated.	-
-	01	1001	Unallocated.	-
0	-	0011	SQDMLAL, SQDMLAL2 (by element)	-
0	-	0111	SQDMLSL, SQDMLSL2 (by element)	-
0	-	1011	SQDMULL, SQDMULL2 (by element)	-
0	-	1100	SQDMULH (by element)	-
0	-	1101	SQRDMULH (by element)	-
0	-	1111	Unallocated.	-
0	00	0001	FMLA (by element) - Encoding	FEAT_FP16
0	00	0101	FMLS (by element) - Encoding	FEAT_FP16
0	00	1001	FMUL (by element) - Encoding	FEAT_FP16

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	size	opcode		
0	1x	0001	FMLA (by element) - Encoding	-
0	1x	0101	FMLS (by element) - Encoding	-
0	1x	1001	FMUL (by element) - Encoding	-
1	-	0011	Unallocated.	-
1	-	0111	Unallocated.	-
1	-	1011	Unallocated.	-
1	-	1100	Unallocated.	-
1	-	1101	SQRDMLAH (by element)	FEAT_RDM
1	-	1111	SQRDMLSH (by element)	FEAT_RDM
1	00	0001	Unallocated.	-
1	00	0101	Unallocated.	-
1	00	1001	FMULX (by element) - Encoding	FEAT_FP16
1	1x	0001	Unallocated.	-
1	1x	0101	Unallocated.	-
1	1x	1001	FMULX (by element) - Encoding	-

Advanced SIMD table lookup

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD table lookup instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14 13	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	op2	0	Rm	0	len	op	0 0	Rn	Rd

Decode fields			Instruction page
op2	len	op	
x1	-	-	Unallocated.
00	00	0	TBL - Single register table variant
00	00	1	TBX - Single register table variant
00	01	0	TBL - Two register table variant
00	01	1	TBX - Two register table variant
00	10	0	TBL - Three register table variant
00	10	1	TBX - Three register table variant

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Decode fields			Instruction page
op2	len	op	
00	11	0	TBL - Four register table variant
00	11	1	TBX - Four register table variant
1x	-	-	Unallocated.

Advanced SIMD permute

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD permute instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31	30	29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0 0	1 1 1 0	size	0	Rm	0	opcode	1 0	Rn	Rd

Decode fields	Instruction page
opcode	
000	Unallocated.
001	UZP1
010	TRN1
011	ZIP1
100	Unallocated.
101	UZP2
110	TRN2
111	ZIP2

Advanced SIMD extract

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD extract instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31	30	29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14 11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1 0	1 1 1 0	op2	0	Rm	0	imm4	0	Rn	Rd

Decode fields	Instruction page
op2	
x1	Unallocated.
00	EXT
1x	Unallocated.

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Advanced SIMD copy

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD copy instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	op	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	imm5		0	imm4		1	Rn		Rd	

Decode fields				Instruction page
Q	op	imm5	imm4	
-	-	x0000	-	Unallocated.
-	0	-	0000	DUP (element)
-	0	-	0001	DUP (general)
-	0	-	0010	Unallocated.
-	0	-	0100	Unallocated.
-	0	-	0110	Unallocated.
-	0	-	1xxx	Unallocated.
0	0	-	0011	Unallocated.
0	0	-	0101	SMOV
0	0	-	0111	UMOV
0	1	-	-	Unallocated.
1	0	-	0011	INS (general)
1	0	-	0101	SMOV
1	0	x1000	0111	UMOV
1	1	-	-	INS (element)

Advanced SIMD three same (FP16)

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD three same (FP16) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

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31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	U	0	1	1	1	0	a	1	0	Rm		0	0	opcode		1	Rn			Rd

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	a	opcode		
0	0	000	FMAXNM (vector)	FEAT_FP16
0	0	001	FMLA (vector)	FEAT_FP16
0	0	010	FADD (vector)	FEAT_FP16
0	0	011	FMULX	FEAT_FP16
0	0	100	FCMEQ (register)	FEAT_FP16
0	0	101	Unallocated.	-
0	0	110	FMAX (vector)	FEAT_FP16
0	0	111	FRECPS	FEAT_FP16
0	1	000	FMINNM (vector)	FEAT_FP16
0	1	001	FMLS (vector)	FEAT_FP16
0	1	010	FSUB (vector)	FEAT_FP16
0	1	011	Unallocated.	-
0	1	100	Unallocated.	-
0	1	101	Unallocated.	-
0	1	110	FMIN (vector)	FEAT_FP16
0	1	111	FRSQRTS	FEAT_FP16
1	0	000	FMAXNMP (vector)	FEAT_FP16
1	0	001	Unallocated.	-
1	0	010	FADDP (vector)	FEAT_FP16
1	0	011	FMUL (vector)	FEAT_FP16
1	0	100	FCMGE (register)	FEAT_FP16
1	0	101	FACGE	FEAT_FP16
1	0	110	FMAXP (vector)	FEAT_FP16
1	0	111	FDIV (vector)	FEAT_FP16
1	1	000	FMINNMP (vector)	FEAT_FP16
1	1	001	Unallocated.	-
1	1	010	FABD	FEAT_FP16
1	1	011	Unallocated.	-

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	a	opcode		
1	1	100	FCMGT (register)	FEAT_FP16
1	1	101	FACGT	FEAT_FP16
1	1	110	FMINP (vector)	FEAT_FP16
1	1	111	Unallocated.	-

Advanced SIMD two-register miscellaneous (FP16)

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD two-register miscellaneous (FP16) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	U	0	1	1	1	0	a	1	1	1	1	0	0	opcode		1	0	Rn			Rd

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	a	opcode		
-	-	00xxx	Unallocated.	-
-	-	010xx	Unallocated.	-
-	-	10xxx	Unallocated.	-
-	-	11110	Unallocated.	-
-	0	011xx	Unallocated.	-
-	0	11111	Unallocated.	-
-	1	11100	Unallocated.	-
0	0	11000	FRINTN (vector)	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11001	FRINTM (vector)	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11010	FCVTNS (vector)	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11011	FCVTMS (vector)	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11100	FCVTAS (vector)	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11101	SCVTF (vector, integer)	FEAT_FP16
0	1	01100	FCMGT (zero)	FEAT_FP16
0	1	01101	FCMEQ (zero)	FEAT_FP16
0	1	01110	FCMLT (zero)	FEAT_FP16
0	1	01111	FABS (vector)	FEAT_FP16
0	1	11000	FRINTP (vector)	FEAT_FP16

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	a	opcode		
0	1	11001	FRINTZ (vector)	FEAT_FP16
0	1	11010	FCVTPS (vector)	FEAT_FP16
0	1	11011	FCVTZS (vector, integer)	FEAT_FP16
0	1	11101	FRECPE	FEAT_FP16
0	1	11111	Unallocated.	-
1	0	11000	FRINTA (vector)	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11001	FRINTX (vector)	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11010	FCVTNU (vector)	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11011	FCVTMU (vector)	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11100	FCVTAU (vector)	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11101	UCVTF (vector, integer)	FEAT_FP16
1	1	01100	FCMGE (zero)	FEAT_FP16
1	1	01101	FCMLE (zero)	FEAT_FP16
1	1	01110	Unallocated.	-
1	1	01111	FNEG (vector)	FEAT_FP16
1	1	11000	Unallocated.	-
1	1	11001	FRINTI (vector)	FEAT_FP16
1	1	11010	FCVTPU (vector)	FEAT_FP16
1	1	11011	FCVTZU (vector, integer)	FEAT_FP16
1	1	11101	FRSQRTE	FEAT_FP16
1	1	11111	FSQRT (vector)	FEAT_FP16

Advanced SIMD three-register extension

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD three-register extension instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

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31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	U	0	1	1	1	0	size		0	Rm		1	opcode		1	Rn		Rd	

Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
Q	U	size	opcode		
-	-	0x	0011	Unallocated.	-
-	-	11	0011	Unallocated.	-
-	0	-	0000	Unallocated.	-
-	0	-	0001	Unallocated.	-
-	0	-	0010	SDOT (vector)	FEAT_DotProd
-	0	-	1xxx	Unallocated.	-
-	0	10	0011	USDOT (vector)	FEAT_I8MM
-	1	-	0000	SQRDMLAH (vector)	FEAT_RDM
-	1	-	0001	SQRDMLSH (vector)	FEAT_RDM
-	1	-	0010	UDOT (vector)	FEAT_DotProd
-	1	-	10xx	FCMLA	FEAT_FCMA
-	1	-	11x0	FCADD	FEAT_FCMA
-	1	00	1101	Unallocated.	-
-	1	00	1111	Unallocated.	-
-	1	01	1111	BFDOT (vector)	FEAT_BF16
-	1	1x	1101	Unallocated.	-
-	1	10	0011	Unallocated.	-
-	1	10	1111	Unallocated.	-
-	1	11	1111	BFMLALB, BFMLALT (vector)	FEAT_BF16
0	-	-	01xx	Unallocated.	-
0	1	01	1101	Unallocated.	-
1	-	0x	01xx	Unallocated.	-
1	-	1x	011x	Unallocated.	-
1	0	10	0100	SMMLA (vector)	FEAT_I8MM
1	0	10	0101	USMMLA (vector)	FEAT_I8MM
1	1	01	1101	BFMMLA	FEAT_BF16
1	1	10	0100	UMMLA (vector)	FEAT_I8MM
1	1	10	0101	Unallocated.	-

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Advanced SIMD two-register miscellaneous

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD two-register miscellaneous instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	U	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	0	0	0	0	opcode		1	0	Rn			Rd

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	size	opcode		
-	-	1000x	Unallocated.	-
-	-	10101	Unallocated.	-
-	0x	011xx	Unallocated.	-
-	1x	10111	Unallocated.	-
-	1x	11110	Unallocated.	-
-	11	10110	Unallocated.	-
0	-	00000	REV64	-
0	-	00001	REV16 (vector)	-
0	-	00010	SADDLP	-
0	-	00011	SUQADD	-
0	-	00100	CLS (vector)	-
0	-	00101	CNT	-
0	-	00110	SADALP	-
0	-	00111	SQABS	-
0	-	01000	CMGT (zero)	-
0	-	01001	CMEQ (zero)	-
0	-	01010	CMLT (zero)	-
0	-	01011	ABS	-
0	-	10010	XTN, XTN2	-
0	-	10011	Unallocated.	-
0	-	10100	SQXTN, SQXTN2	-
0	0x	10110	FCVTN, FCVTN2	-
0	0x	10111	FCVTL, FCVTL2	-
0	0x	11000	FRINTN (vector)	-
0	0x	11001	FRINTM (vector)	-

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	size	opcode		
0	0x	11010	FCVTNS (vector)	-
0	0x	11011	FCVTMS (vector)	-
0	0x	11100	FCVTAS (vector)	-
0	0x	11101	SCVTF (vector, integer)	-
0	0x	11110	FRINT32Z (vector)	FEAT_FRINTTS
0	0x	11111	FRINT64Z (vector)	FEAT_FRINTTS
0	1x	01100	FCMGT (zero)	-
0	1x	01101	FCMEQ (zero)	-
0	1x	01110	FCMLT (zero)	-
0	1x	01111	FABS (vector)	-
0	1x	11000	FRINTP (vector)	-
0	1x	11001	FRINTZ (vector)	-
0	1x	11010	FCVTPS (vector)	-
0	1x	11011	FCVTZS (vector, integer)	-
0	1x	11100	URECPE	-
0	1x	11101	FRECPE	-
0	1x	11111	Unallocated.	-
0	10	10110	BFCVTN, BFCVTN2	FEAT_BF16
1	-	00000	REV32 (vector)	-
1	-	00001	Unallocated.	-
1	-	00010	UADDLP	-
1	-	00011	USQADD	-
1	-	00100	CLZ (vector)	-
1	-	00110	UADALP	-
1	-	00111	SQNEG	-
1	-	01000	CMGE (zero)	-
1	-	01001	CMLE (zero)	-
1	-	01010	Unallocated.	-
1	-	01011	NEG (vector)	-
1	-	10010	SQXTUN, SQXTUN2	-
1	-	10011	SHLL, SHLL2	-
1	-	10100	UQXTN, UQXTN2	-

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	size	opcode		
1	0x	10110	FCVTXN, FCVTXN2	-
1	0x	10111	Unallocated.	-
1	0x	11000	FRINTA (vector)	-
1	0x	11001	FRINTX (vector)	-
1	0x	11010	FCVTNU (vector)	-
1	0x	11011	FCVTMU (vector)	-
1	0x	11100	FCVTAU (vector)	-
1	0x	11101	UCVTF (vector, integer)	-
1	0x	11110	FRINT32X (vector)	FEAT_FRINTTS
1	0x	11111	FRINT64X (vector)	FEAT_FRINTTS
1	00	00101	NOT	-
1	01	00101	RBIT (vector)	-
1	1x	00101	Unallocated.	-
1	1x	01100	FCMGE (zero)	-
1	1x	01101	FCMLE (zero)	-
1	1x	01110	Unallocated.	-
1	1x	01111	FNEG (vector)	-
1	1x	11000	Unallocated.	-
1	1x	11001	FRINTI (vector)	-
1	1x	11010	FCVTPU (vector)	-
1	1x	11011	FCVTZU (vector, integer)	-
1	1x	11100	URSQRTE	-
1	1x	11101	FRSQRTE	-
1	1x	11111	FSQRT (vector)	-
1	10	10110	Unallocated.	-

Advanced SIMD across lanes

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD across lanes instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

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31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	U	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	1	0	0	0	opcode		1	0	Rn	Rd

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	size	opcode		
-	-	0000x	Unallocated.	-
-	-	00010	Unallocated.	-
-	-	001xx	Unallocated.	-
-	-	0100x	Unallocated.	-
-	-	01011	Unallocated.	-
-	-	01101	Unallocated.	-
-	-	01110	Unallocated.	-
-	-	10xxx	Unallocated.	-
-	-	1100x	Unallocated.	-
-	-	111xx	Unallocated.	-
0	-	00011	SADDLV	-
0	-	01010	SMAXV	-
0	-	11010	SMINV	-
0	-	11011	ADDV	-
0	00	01100	FMAXNMV - Encoding	FEAT_FP16
0	00	01111	FMAXV - Encoding	FEAT_FP16
0	01	01100	Unallocated.	-
0	01	01111	Unallocated.	-
0	10	01100	FMINNMV - Encoding	FEAT_FP16
0	10	01111	FMINV - Encoding	FEAT_FP16
0	11	01100	Unallocated.	-
0	11	01111	Unallocated.	-
1	-	00011	UADDLV	-
1	-	01010	UMAXV	-
1	-	11010	UMINV	-
1	-	11011	Unallocated.	-
1	0x	01100	FMAXNMV - Encoding	-

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	size	opcode		
1	0x	01111	FMAXV - Encoding	-
1	1x	01100	FMINNMV - Encoding	-
1	1x	01111	FMINV - Encoding	-

Advanced SIMD three different

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD three different instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	U	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm		opcode		0	0	Rn		Rd	

Decode fields		Instruction page
U	opcode	
-	1111	Unallocated.
0	0000	SADDL, SADDL2
0	0001	SADDW, SADDW2
0	0010	SSUBL, SSUBL2
0	0011	SSUBW, SSUBW2
0	0100	ADDHN, ADDHN2
0	0101	SABAL, SABAL2
0	0110	SUBHN, SUBHN2
0	0111	SABDL, SABDL2
0	1000	SMLAL, SMLAL2 (vector)
0	1001	SQDMLAL, SQDMLAL2 (vector)
0	1010	SMLSL, SMLSL2 (vector)
0	1011	SQDMLSL, SQDMLSL2 (vector)
0	1100	SMULL, SMULL2 (vector)
0	1101	SQDMULL, SQDMULL2 (vector)
0	1110	PMULL, PMULL2
1	0000	UADDL, UADDL2
1	0001	UADDW, UADDW2
1	0010	USUBL, USUBL2
1	0011	USUBW, USUBW2

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Decode fields		Instruction page
U	opcode	
1	0100	RADDHN, RADDHN2
1	0101	UABAL, UABAL2
1	0110	RSUBHN, RSUBHN2
1	0111	UABDL, UABDL2
1	1000	UMLAL, UMLAL2 (vector)
1	1001	Unallocated.
1	1010	UMLSL, UMLSL2 (vector)
1	1011	Unallocated.
1	1100	UMULL, UMULL2 (vector)
1	1101	Unallocated.
1	1110	Unallocated.

Advanced SIMD three same

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD three same instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15 11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	U	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	opcode	1	Rn	Rd

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	size	opcode		
0	-	00000	SHADD	-
0	-	00001	SQADD	-
0	-	00010	SRHADD	-
0	-	00100	SHSUB	-
0	-	00101	SQSUB	-
0	-	00110	CMGT (register)	-
0	-	00111	CMGE (register)	-
0	-	01000	SSHL	-
0	-	01001	SQSHL (register)	-
0	-	01010	SRSHL	-
0	-	01011	SQRSHL	-
0	-	01100	SMAX	-

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	size	opcode		
0	-	01101	SMIN	-
0	-	01110	SABD	-
0	-	01111	SABA	-
0	-	10000	ADD (vector)	-
0	-	10001	CMTST	-
0	-	10010	MLA (vector)	-
0	-	10011	MUL (vector)	-
0	-	10100	SMAXP	-
0	-	10101	SMINP	-
0	-	10110	SQDMULH (vector)	-
0	-	10111	ADDP (vector)	-
0	0x	11000	FMAXNM (vector)	-
0	0x	11001	FMLA (vector)	-
0	0x	11010	FADD (vector)	-
0	0x	11011	FMULX	-
0	0x	11100	FCMEQ (register)	-
0	0x	11110	FMAX (vector)	-
0	0x	11111	FRECPS	-
0	00	00011	AND (vector)	-
0	00	11101	FMLAL, FMLAL2 (vector) - Encoding	FEAT_FHM
0	01	00011	BIC (vector, register)	-
0	01	11101	Unallocated.	-
0	1x	11000	FMINNM (vector)	-
0	1x	11001	FMLS (vector)	-
0	1x	11010	FSUB (vector)	-
0	1x	11011	Unallocated.	-
0	1x	11100	Unallocated.	-
0	1x	11110	FMIN (vector)	-
0	1x	11111	FRSQRTS	-
0	10	00011	ORR (vector, register)	-
0	10	11101	FMLSL, FMLSL2 (vector) - Encoding	FEAT_FHM
0	11	00011	ORN (vector)	-

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	size	opcode		
0	11	11101	Unallocated.	-
1	-	00000	UHADD	-
1	-	00001	UQADD	-
1	-	00010	URHADD	-
1	-	00100	UHSUB	-
1	-	00101	UQSUB	-
1	-	00110	CMHI (register)	-
1	-	00111	CMHS (register)	-
1	-	01000	USHL	-
1	-	01001	UQSHL (register)	-
1	-	01010	URSHL	-
1	-	01011	UQRSHL	-
1	-	01100	UMAX	-
1	-	01101	UMIN	-
1	-	01110	UABD	-
1	-	01111	UABA	-
1	-	10000	SUB (vector)	-
1	-	10001	CMEQ (register)	-
1	-	10010	MLS (vector)	-
1	-	10011	PMUL	-
1	-	10100	UMAXP	-
1	-	10101	UMINP	-
1	-	10110	SQRDMULH (vector)	-
1	-	10111	Unallocated.	-
1	0x	11000	FMAXNMP (vector)	-
1	0x	11010	FADDP (vector)	-
1	0x	11011	FMUL (vector)	-
1	0x	11100	FCMGE (register)	-
1	0x	11101	FACGE	-
1	0x	11110	FMAXP (vector)	-
1	0x	11111	FDIV (vector)	-
1	00	00011	EOR (vector)	-

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	size	opcode		
1	00	11001	FMLAL, FMLAL2 (vector) - Encoding	FEAT_FHM
1	01	00011	BSL	-
1	01	11001	Unallocated.	-
1	1x	11000	FMINNMP (vector)	-
1	1x	11010	FABD	-
1	1x	11011	Unallocated.	-
1	1x	11100	FCMGT (register)	-
1	1x	11101	FACGT	-
1	1x	11110	FMINP (vector)	-
1	1x	11111	Unallocated.	-
1	10	00011	BIT	-
1	10	11001	FMLSL, FMLSL2 (vector) - Encoding	FEAT_FHM
1	11	00011	BIF	-
1	11	11001	Unallocated.	-

Advanced SIMD modified immediate

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD modified immediate instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	0
0	Q	op	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	a	b	c	cmode	o2	1	d	e	f	g	h	Rd	

Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
Q	op	cmode	o2		
-	0	0xxx	1	Unallocated.	-
-	0	0xx0	0	MOVI - 32-bit shifted immediate variant	-
-	0	0xx1	0	ORR (vector, immediate) - 32-bit variant	-
-	0	10xx	1	Unallocated.	-
-	0	10x0	0	MOVI - 16-bit shifted immediate variant	-
-	0	10x1	0	ORR (vector, immediate) - 16-bit variant	-
-	0	110x	0	MOVI - 32-bit shifting ones variant	-
-	0	110x	1	Unallocated.	-
-	0	1110	0	MOVI - 8-bit variant	-

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Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
Q	op	cmode	o2		
-	0	1110	1	Unallocated.	-
-	0	1111	0	FMOV (vector, immediate) - Single-precision variant	-
-	0	1111	1	FMOV (vector, immediate) - Encoding	FEAT_FP16
-	1	-	1	Unallocated.	-
-	1	0xx0	0	MVNI - 32-bit shifted immediate variant	-
-	1	0xx1	0	BIC (vector, immediate) - 32-bit variant	-
-	1	10x0	0	MVNI - 16-bit shifted immediate variant	-
-	1	10x1	0	BIC (vector, immediate) - 16-bit variant	-
-	1	110x	0	MVNI - 32-bit shifting ones variant	-
0	1	1110	0	MOVI - 64-bit scalar variant	-
0	1	1111	0	Unallocated.	-
1	1	1110	0	MOVI - 64-bit vector variant	-
1	1	1111	0	FMOV (vector, immediate) - Double-precision variant	-

Advanced SIMD shift by immediate

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD shift by immediate instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	19	18	16	15	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	U	0	1	1	1	1	0	!=0000	immb			opcode		1	Rn			Rd
									immh										

Decode fields		Instruction page
U	opcode	
-	00001	Unallocated.
-	00011	Unallocated.
-	00101	Unallocated.
-	00111	Unallocated.
-	01001	Unallocated.
-	01011	Unallocated.
-	01101	Unallocated.
-	01111	Unallocated.
-	10101	Unallocated.
-	1011x	Unallocated.

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Decode fields		Instruction page
U	opcode	
-	110xx	Unallocated.
-	11101	Unallocated.
-	11110	Unallocated.
0	00000	SSHR
0	00010	SSRA
0	00100	SRSHR
0	00110	SRSRA
0	01000	Unallocated.
0	01010	SHL
0	01100	Unallocated.
0	01110	SQSHL (immediate)
0	10000	SHRN, SHRN2
0	10001	RSHRN, RSHRN2
0	10010	SQSHRN, SQSHRN2
0	10011	SQRSHRN, SQRSHRN2
0	10100	SSHLL, SSHLL2
0	11100	SCVTF (vector, fixed-point)
0	11111	FCVTZS (vector, fixed-point)
1	00000	USHR
1	00010	USRA
1	00100	URSHR
1	00110	URSRA
1	01000	SRI
1	01010	SLI
1	01100	SQSHLU
1	01110	UQSHL (immediate)
1	10000	SQSHRUN, SQSHRUN2
1	10001	SQRSHRUN, SQRSHRUN2
1	10010	UQSHRN, UQSHRN2
1	10011	UQRSHRN, UQRSHRN2

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Decode fields		Instruction page
U	opcode	
1	10100	USHLL, USHLL2
1	11100	UCVTF (vector, fixed-point)
1	11111	FCVTZU (vector, fixed-point)

Advanced SIMD vector x indexed element

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD vector x indexed element instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	U	0	1	1	1	1	size	L	M	Rm	opcode	H	0	Rn	Rd

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	size	opcode		
-	01	1001	Unallocated.	-
0	-	0010	SMLAL, SMLAL2 (by element)	-
0	-	0011	SQDMLAL, SQDMLAL2 (by element)	-
0	-	0110	SMLSL, SMLSL2 (by element)	-
0	-	0111	SQDMLSL, SQDMLSL2 (by element)	-
0	-	1000	MUL (by element)	-
0	-	1010	SMULL, SMULL2 (by element)	-
0	-	1011	SQDMULL, SQDMULL2 (by element)	-
0	-	1100	SQDMULH (by element)	-
0	-	1101	SQRDMULH (by element)	-
0	-	1110	SDOT (by element)	FEAT_DotProd
0	0x	0000	Unallocated.	-
0	0x	0100	Unallocated.	-
0	00	0001	FMLA (by element) - Encoding	FEAT_FP16
0	00	0101	FMLS (by element) - Encoding	FEAT_FP16
0	00	1001	FMUL (by element) - Encoding	FEAT_FP16
0	00	1111	SUDOT (by element)	FEAT_I8MM
0	01	0001	Unallocated.	-
0	01	0101	Unallocated.	-

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	size	opcode		
0	01	1111	BFDOT (by element)	FEAT_BF16
0	1x	0001	FMLA (by element) - Encoding	-
0	1x	0101	FMLS (by element) - Encoding	-
0	1x	1001	FMUL (by element) - Encoding	-
0	10	0000	FMLAL, FMLAL2 (by element) - Encoding	FEAT_FHM
0	10	0100	FMLSL, FMLSL2 (by element) - Encoding	FEAT_FHM
0	10	1111	USDOT (by element)	FEAT_I8MM
0	11	0000	Unallocated.	-
0	11	0100	Unallocated.	-
0	11	1111	BFMLALB, BFMLALT (by element)	FEAT_BF16
1	-	0000	MLA (by element)	-
1	-	0010	UMLAL, UMLAL2 (by element)	-
1	-	0100	MLS (by element)	-
1	-	0110	UMLSL, UMLSL2 (by element)	-
1	-	1010	UMULL, UMULL2 (by element)	-
1	-	1011	Unallocated.	-
1	-	1101	SQRDMLAH (by element)	FEAT_RDM
1	-	1110	UDOT (by element)	FEAT_DotProd
1	-	1111	SQRDMLSH (by element)	FEAT_RDM
1	0x	1000	Unallocated.	-
1	0x	1100	Unallocated.	-
1	00	0001	Unallocated.	-
1	00	0011	Unallocated.	-
1	00	0101	Unallocated.	-
1	00	0111	Unallocated.	-
1	00	1001	FMULX (by element) - Encoding	FEAT_FP16
1	01	0xx1	FCMLA (by element)	FEAT_FCMA
1	1x	1001	FMULX (by element) - Encoding	-
1	10	0xx1	FCMLA (by element)	FEAT_FCMA
1	10	1000	FMLAL, FMLAL2 (by element) - Encoding	FEAT_FHM
1	10	1100	FMLSL, FMLSL2 (by element) - Encoding	FEAT_FHM
1	11	0001	Unallocated.	-

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
U	size	opcode		
1	11	0011	Unallocated.	-
1	11	0101	Unallocated.	-
1	11	0111	Unallocated.	-
1	11	1000	Unallocated.	-
1	11	1100	Unallocated.	-

Cryptographic three-register, imm2

This section describes the encoding of the Cryptographic three-register, imm2 instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

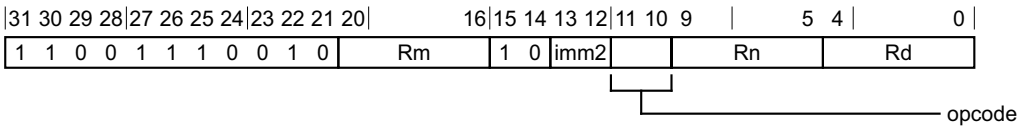

Decode fields	Instruction page	Feature
opcode		
00	SM3TT1A	FEAT_SM3
01	SM3TT1B	FEAT_SM3
10	SM3TT2A	FEAT_SM3
11	SM3TT2B	FEAT_SM3

Cryptographic three-register SHA 512

This section describes the encoding of the Cryptographic three-register SHA 512 instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

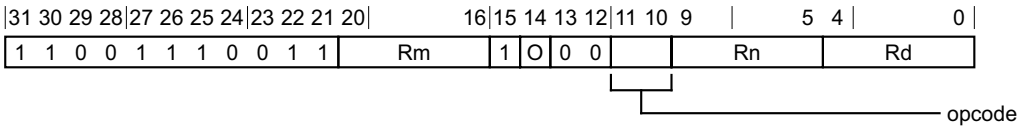

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
O	opcode		
0	00	SHA512H	FEAT_SHA512
0	01	SHA512H2	FEAT_SHA512
0	10	SHA512SU1	FEAT_SHA512

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Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
O	opcode		
0	11	RAX1	FEAT_SHA3
1	00	SM3PARTW1	FEAT_SM3
1	01	SM3PARTW2	FEAT_SM3
1	10	SM4EKEY	FEAT_SM4
1	11	Unallocated.	-

Cryptographic four-register

This section describes the encoding of the Cryptographic four-register instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14	10 9	5 4	0
1 1 0 0	1 1 1 0 0	Op0	Rm	0	Ra	Rn	Rd

Decode fields	Instruction page	Feature
Op0		
00	EOR3	FEAT_SHA3
01	BCAX	FEAT_SHA3
10	SM3SS1	FEAT_SM3
11	Unallocated.	-

Cryptographic two-register SHA 512

This section describes the encoding of the Cryptographic two-register SHA 512 instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9	5 4	0
1 1 0 0	1 1 1 0	1 1 0 0	0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0		Rn	Rd	

opcode

Decode fields	Instruction page	Feature
opcode		
00	SHA512SU0	FEAT_SHA512
01	SM4E	FEAT_SM4
1x	Unallocated.	-

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Conversion between floating-point and fixed-point

This section describes the encoding of the Conversion between floating-point and fixed-point instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 19	18 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0	S	1	1	1	1	0	ptype	0	rmode	opcode	scale	Rn	Rd

Decode fields						Instruction page	Feature
sf	S	ptype	rmode	opcode	scale		
-	-	-	-	1xx	-	Unallocated.	-
-	-	-	x0	00x	-	Unallocated.	-
-	-	-	x1	01x	-	Unallocated.	-
-	-	-	0x	00x	-	Unallocated.	-
-	-	-	1x	01x	-	Unallocated.	-
-	-	10	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0	-	-	-	-	0xxxxx	Unallocated.	-
0	0	00	00	010	-	SCVTF (scalar, fixed-point) - 32-bit to single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	00	011	-	UCVTF (scalar, fixed-point) - 32-bit to single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	11	000	-	FCVTZS (scalar, fixed-point) - Single-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	00	11	001	-	FCVTZU (scalar, fixed-point) - Single-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	01	00	010	-	SCVTF (scalar, fixed-point) - 32-bit to double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	00	011	-	UCVTF (scalar, fixed-point) - 32-bit to double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	11	000	-	FCVTZS (scalar, fixed-point) - Double-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	01	11	001	-	FCVTZU (scalar, fixed-point) - Double-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	11	00	010	-	SCVTF (scalar, fixed-point) - 32-bit to half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	00	011	-	UCVTF (scalar, fixed-point) - 32-bit to half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16

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Decode fields						Instruction page	Feature
sf	S	ptype	rmode	opcode	scale		
0	0	11	11	000	-	FCVTZS (scalar, fixed-point) - Half-precision to 32-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	11	001	-	FCVTZU (scalar, fixed-point) - Half-precision to 32-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
1	0	00	00	010	-	SCVTF (scalar, fixed-point) - 64-bit to single-precision variant	-
1	0	00	00	011	-	UCVTF (scalar, fixed-point) - 64-bit to single-precision variant	-
1	0	00	11	000	-	FCVTZS (scalar, fixed-point) - Single-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	00	11	001	-	FCVTZU (scalar, fixed-point) - Single-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	01	00	010	-	SCVTF (scalar, fixed-point) - 64-bit to double-precision variant	-
1	0	01	00	011	-	UCVTF (scalar, fixed-point) - 64-bit to double-precision variant	-
1	0	01	11	000	-	FCVTZS (scalar, fixed-point) - Double-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	01	11	001	-	FCVTZU (scalar, fixed-point) - Double-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	11	00	010	-	SCVTF (scalar, fixed-point) - 64-bit to half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11	00	011	-	UCVTF (scalar, fixed-point) - 64-bit to half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11	11	000	-	FCVTZS (scalar, fixed-point) - Half-precision to 64-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11	11	001	-	FCVTZU (scalar, fixed-point) - Half-precision to 64-bit variant	FEAT_FP16

Conversion between floating-point and integer

This section describes the encoding of the Conversion between floating-point and integer instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

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31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 19	18 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
sf	0	S	1	1	1	1	0	ptype	1	rmode	opcode	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rd

Decode fields					Instruction page	Feature
sf	S	ptype	rmode	opcode		
-	-	-	x1	01x	Unallocated.	-
-	-	-	x1	10x	Unallocated.	-
-	-	-	1x	01x	Unallocated.	-
-	-	-	1x	10x	Unallocated.	-
-	0	10	-	0xx	Unallocated.	-
-	0	10	-	10x	Unallocated.	-
-	1	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0	0	00	x1	11x	Unallocated.	-
0	0	00	00	000	FCVTNS (scalar) - Single-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	00	00	001	FCVTNU (scalar) - Single-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	00	00	010	SCVTF (scalar, integer) - 32-bit to single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	00	011	UCVTF (scalar, integer) - 32-bit to single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	00	100	FCVTAS (scalar) - Single-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	00	00	101	FCVTAU (scalar) - Single-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	00	00	110	FMOV (general) - Single-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	00	00	111	FMOV (general) - 32-bit to single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	01	000	FCVTPS (scalar) - Single-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	00	01	001	FCVTPU (scalar) - Single-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	00	1x	11x	Unallocated.	-
0	0	00	10	000	FCVTMS (scalar) - Single-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	00	10	001	FCVTMU (scalar) - Single-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	00	11	000	FCVTZS (scalar, integer) - Single-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	00	11	001	FCVTZU (scalar, integer) - Single-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	01	0x	11x	Unallocated.	-
0	0	01	00	000	FCVTNS (scalar) - Double-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	01	00	001	FCVTNU (scalar) - Double-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	01	00	010	SCVTF (scalar, integer) - 32-bit to double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	00	011	UCVTF (scalar, integer) - 32-bit to double-precision variant	-

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Decode fields					Instruction page	Feature
sf	S	ptype	rmode	opcode		
0	0	01	00	100	FCVTAS (scalar) - Double-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	01	00	101	FCVTAU (scalar) - Double-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	01	01	000	FCVTPS (scalar) - Double-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	01	01	001	FCVTPU (scalar) - Double-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	01	10	000	FCVTMS (scalar) - Double-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	01	10	001	FCVTMU (scalar) - Double-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	01	10	11x	Unallocated.	-
0	0	01	11	000	FCVTZS (scalar, integer) - Double-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	01	11	001	FCVTZU (scalar, integer) - Double-precision to 32-bit variant	-
0	0	01	11	110	FJCVTZS	FEAT_JSCVT
0	0	01	11	111	Unallocated.	-
0	0	10	-	11x	Unallocated.	-
0	0	11	00	000	FCVTNS (scalar) - Half-precision to 32-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	00	001	FCVTNU (scalar) - Half-precision to 32-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	00	010	SCVTF (scalar, integer) - 32-bit to half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	00	011	UCVTF (scalar, integer) - 32-bit to half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	00	100	FCVTAS (scalar) - Half-precision to 32-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	00	101	FCVTAU (scalar) - Half-precision to 32-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	00	110	FMOV (general) - Half-precision to 32-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	00	111	FMOV (general) - 32-bit to half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	01	000	FCVTPS (scalar) - Half-precision to 32-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	01	001	FCVTPU (scalar) - Half-precision to 32-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	10	000	FCVTMS (scalar) - Half-precision to 32-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	10	001	FCVTMU (scalar) - Half-precision to 32-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	11	000	FCVTZS (scalar, integer) - Half-precision to 32-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	11	001	FCVTZU (scalar, integer) - Half-precision to 32-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
1	0	00	-	11x	Unallocated.	-
1	0	00	00	000	FCVTNS (scalar) - Single-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	00	00	001	FCVTNU (scalar) - Single-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	00	00	010	SCVTF (scalar, integer) - 64-bit to single-precision variant	-
1	0	00	00	011	UCVTF (scalar, integer) - 64-bit to single-precision variant	-
1	0	00	00	100	FCVTAS (scalar) - Single-precision to 64-bit variant	-

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Decode fields					Instruction page	Feature
sf	S	ptype	rmode	opcode		
1	0	00	00	101	FCVTAU (scalar) - Single-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	00	01	000	FCVTPS (scalar) - Single-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	00	01	001	FCVTPU (scalar) - Single-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	00	10	000	FCVTMS (scalar) - Single-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	00	10	001	FCVTMU (scalar) - Single-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	00	11	000	FCVTZS (scalar, integer) - Single-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	00	11	001	FCVTZU (scalar, integer) - Single-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	01	x1	11x	Unallocated.	-
1	0	01	00	000	FCVTNS (scalar) - Double-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	01	00	001	FCVTNU (scalar) - Double-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	01	00	010	SCVTF (scalar, integer) - 64-bit to double-precision variant	-
1	0	01	00	011	UCVTF (scalar, integer) - 64-bit to double-precision variant	-
1	0	01	00	100	FCVTAS (scalar) - Double-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	01	00	101	FCVTAU (scalar) - Double-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	01	00	110	FMOV (general) - Double-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	01	00	111	FMOV (general) - 64-bit to double-precision variant	-
1	0	01	01	000	FCVTPS (scalar) - Double-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	01	01	001	FCVTPU (scalar) - Double-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	01	1x	11x	Unallocated.	-
1	0	01	10	000	FCVTMS (scalar) - Double-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	01	10	001	FCVTMU (scalar) - Double-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	01	11	000	FCVTZS (scalar, integer) - Double-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	01	11	001	FCVTZU (scalar, integer) - Double-precision to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	10	x0	11x	Unallocated.	-
1	0	10	01	110	FMOV (general) - Top half of 128-bit to 64-bit variant	-
1	0	10	01	111	FMOV (general) - 64-bit to top half of 128-bit variant	-
1	0	10	1x	11x	Unallocated.	-
1	0	11	00	000	FCVTNS (scalar) - Half-precision to 64-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11	00	001	FCVTNU (scalar) - Half-precision to 64-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11	00	010	SCVTF (scalar, integer) - 64-bit to half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11	00	011	UCVTF (scalar, integer) - 64-bit to half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11	00	100	FCVTAS (scalar) - Half-precision to 64-bit variant	FEAT_FP16

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Decode fields					Instruction page	Feature
sf	S	ptype	rmode	opcode		
1	0	11	00	101	FCVTAU (scalar) - Half-precision to 64-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11	00	110	FMOV (general) - Half-precision to 64-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11	00	111	FMOV (general) - 64-bit to half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11	01	000	FCVTPS (scalar) - Half-precision to 64-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11	01	001	FCVTPU (scalar) - Half-precision to 64-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11	10	000	FCVTMS (scalar) - Half-precision to 64-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11	10	001	FCVTMU (scalar) - Half-precision to 64-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11	11	000	FCVTZS (scalar, integer) - Half-precision to 64-bit variant	FEAT_FP16
1	0	11	11	001	FCVTZU (scalar, integer) - Half-precision to 64-bit variant	FEAT_FP16

Floating-point data-processing (1 source)

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point data-processing (1 source) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
M	0	S	1	1	1	1	0	ptype	1	opcode	1	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rd

Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
M	S	ptype	opcode		
-	-	-	1xxxxx	Unallocated.	-
-	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0	0	00	000000	FMOV (register) - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	000001	FABS (scalar) - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	000010	FNEG (scalar) - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	000011	FSQRT (scalar) - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	000100	Unallocated.	-
0	0	00	000101	FCVT - Single-precision to double-precision variant	-
0	0	00	000110	Unallocated.	-
0	0	00	000111	FCVT - Single-precision to half-precision variant	-
0	0	00	001000	FRINTN (scalar) - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	001001	FRINTP (scalar) - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	001010	FRINTM (scalar) - Single-precision variant	-

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Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
M	S	ptype	opcode		
0	0	00	001011	FRINTZ (scalar) - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	001100	FRINTA (scalar) - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	001101	Unallocated.	-
0	0	00	001110	FRINTX (scalar) - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	001111	FRINTI (scalar) - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	010000	FRINT32Z (scalar) - Single-precision variant	FEAT_FRINTTS
0	0	00	010001	FRINT32X (scalar) - Single-precision variant	FEAT_FRINTTS
0	0	00	010010	FRINT64Z (scalar) - Single-precision variant	FEAT_FRINTTS
0	0	00	010011	FRINT64X (scalar) - Single-precision variant	FEAT_FRINTTS
0	0	00	0101xx	Unallocated.	-
0	0	00	011xxx	Unallocated.	-
0	0	01	000000	FMOV (register) - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	000001	FABS (scalar) - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	000010	FNEG (scalar) - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	000011	FSQRT (scalar) - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	000100	FCVT - Double-precision to single-precision variant	-
0	0	01	000101	Unallocated.	-
0	0	01	000110	BFCVT	FEAT_BF16
0	0	01	000111	FCVT - Double-precision to half-precision variant	-
0	0	01	001000	FRINTN (scalar) - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	001001	FRINTP (scalar) - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	001010	FRINTM (scalar) - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	001011	FRINTZ (scalar) - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	001100	FRINTA (scalar) - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	001101	Unallocated.	-
0	0	01	001110	FRINTX (scalar) - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	001111	FRINTI (scalar) - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	010000	FRINT32Z (scalar) - Double-precision variant	FEAT_FRINTTS
0	0	01	010001	FRINT32X (scalar) - Double-precision variant	FEAT_FRINTTS
0	0	01	010010	FRINT64Z (scalar) - Double-precision variant	FEAT_FRINTTS
0	0	01	010011	FRINT64X (scalar) - Double-precision variant	FEAT_FRINTTS
0	0	01	0101xx	Unallocated.	-

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Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
M	S	ptype	opcode		
0	0	01	011xxx	Unallocated.	-
0	0	10	0xxxxx	Unallocated.	-
0	0	11	000000	FMOV (register) - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	000001	FABS (scalar) - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	000010	FNEG (scalar) - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	000011	FSQRT (scalar) - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	000100	FCVT - Half-precision to single-precision variant	-
0	0	11	000101	FCVT - Half-precision to double-precision variant	-
0	0	11	00011x	Unallocated.	-
0	0	11	001000	FRINTN (scalar) - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	001001	FRINTP (scalar) - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	001010	FRINTM (scalar) - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	001011	FRINTZ (scalar) - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	001100	FRINTA (scalar) - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	001101	Unallocated.	-
0	0	11	001110	FRINTX (scalar) - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	001111	FRINTI (scalar) - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	01xxxx	Unallocated.	-
1	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-

Floating-point compare

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point compare instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
M	0	S	1	1	1	1	0	ptype		1	Rm		op	1	0	0	0	Rn			opcode2	

Decode fields					Instruction page	Feature
M	S	ptype	op	opcode2		
-	-	-	-	xxxx1	Unallocated.	-
-	-	-	-	xxx1x	Unallocated.	-
-	-	-	-	xx1xx	Unallocated.	-
-	-	-	x1	-	Unallocated.	-

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Decode fields					Instruction page	Feature
M	S	ptype	op	opcode2		
-	-	-	1x	-	Unallocated.	-
-	-	10	-	-	Unallocated.	-
-	1	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0	0	00	00	00000	FCMP	-
0	0	00	00	01000	FCMP	-
0	0	00	00	10000	FCMPE	-
0	0	00	00	11000	FCMPE	-
0	0	01	00	00000	FCMP	-
0	0	01	00	01000	FCMP	-
0	0	01	00	10000	FCMPE	-
0	0	01	00	11000	FCMPE	-
0	0	11	00	00000	FCMP	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	00	01000	FCMP	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	00	10000	FCMPE	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	00	11000	FCMPE	FEAT_FP16
1	-	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-

Floating-point immediate

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point immediate instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
M	0	S	1	1	1	1	0	ptype		1	imm8		1	0	0	imm5		Rd	

Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
M	S	ptype	imm5		
-	-	-	xxxx1	Unallocated.	-
-	-	-	xxx1x	Unallocated.	-
-	-	-	xx1xx	Unallocated.	-
-	-	-	x1xxx	Unallocated.	-
-	-	-	1xxxx	Unallocated.	-
-	-	10	-	Unallocated.	-
-	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-

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Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
M	S	ptype	imm5		
0	0	00	00000	FMOV (scalar, immediate) - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	01	00000	FMOV (scalar, immediate) - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	11	00000	FMOV (scalar, immediate) - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
1	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-

Floating-point conditional compare

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point conditional compare instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15 12	11 10	9 5	4	3 0
M	0	S	1	1	1	1	0	ptype	1	Rm	cond	0 1	Rn	op	nzcv

Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
M	S	ptype	op		
-	-	10	-	Unallocated.	-
-	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0	0	00	0	FCCMP - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	1	FCCMPE - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	01	0	FCCMP - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	1	FCCMPE - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	11	0	FCCMP - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	1	FCCMPE - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
1	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-

Floating-point data-processing (2 source)

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point data-processing (2 source) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

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31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
M	0	S	1	1	1	1	0	ptype	1	Rm	opcode	1	0	Rn	Rd

Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
M	S	ptype	opcode		
-	-	-	1xx1	Unallocated.	-
-	-	-	1x1x	Unallocated.	-
-	-	-	11xx	Unallocated.	-
-	-	10	-	Unallocated.	-
-	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0	0	00	0000	FMUL (scalar) - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	0001	FDIV (scalar) - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	0010	FADD (scalar) - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	0011	FSUB (scalar) - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	0100	FMAX (scalar) - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	0101	FMIN (scalar) - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	0110	FMAXNM (scalar) - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	0111	FMINNM (scalar) - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	1000	FNMUL (scalar) - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	01	0000	FMUL (scalar) - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	0001	FDIV (scalar) - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	0010	FADD (scalar) - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	0011	FSUB (scalar) - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	0100	FMAX (scalar) - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	0101	FMIN (scalar) - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	0110	FMAXNM (scalar) - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	0111	FMINNM (scalar) - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	1000	FNMUL (scalar) - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	11	0000	FMUL (scalar) - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	0001	FDIV (scalar) - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	0010	FADD (scalar) - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	0011	FSUB (scalar) - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	0100	FMAX (scalar) - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16

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Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
M	S	ptype	opcode		
0	0	11	0101	FMIN (scalar) - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	0110	FMAXNM (scalar) - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	0111	FMINNM (scalar) - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	1000	FNMUL (scalar) - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
1	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-

Floating-point conditional select

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point conditional select instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
M	0	S	1	1	1	1	0	ptype	1	Rm	cond	1	1	Rn	Rd

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
M	S	ptype		
-	-	10	Unallocated.	-
-	1	-	Unallocated.	-
0	0	00	FCSEL - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	01	FCSEL - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	11	FCSEL - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
1	-	-	Unallocated.	-

Floating-point data-processing (3 source)

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point data-processing (3 source) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data Processing -- Scalar Floating-Point and Advanced SIMD* on page C4-587.

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31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
M	0	S	1	1	1	1	1	ptype	o1	Rm	o0	Ra	Rn	Rd

Decode fields					Instruction page	Feature
M	S	ptype	o1	o0		
-	-	10	-	-	Unallocated.	-
-	1	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0	0	00	0	0	FMADD - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	0	1	FMSUB - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	1	0	FNMADD - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	00	1	1	FNMSUB - Single-precision variant	-
0	0	01	0	0	FMADD - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	0	1	FMSUB - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	1	0	FNMADD - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	01	1	1	FNMSUB - Double-precision variant	-
0	0	11	0	0	FMADD - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	0	1	FMSUB - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	1	0	FNMADD - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
0	0	11	1	1	FNMSUB - Half-precision variant	FEAT_FP16
1	-	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-

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Chapter C5
The A64 System Instruction Class

This chapter describes the A64 System instruction class, and the System instruction class encoding space, that is a subset of the System registers encoding space. It contains the following sections:

- *The System instruction class encoding space* on page C5-640.
- *Special-purpose registers* on page C5-654.
- *A64 System instructions for cache maintenance* on page C5-755.
- *A64 System instructions for address translation* on page C5-816.
- *A64 System instructions for TLB maintenance* on page C5-841.
- *A64 System instructions for prediction restriction* on page C5-1121.
- *A64 System instructions for the Branch Record Buffer Extension* on page C5-1134.

See *General information about the A64 instruction descriptions* on page C2-239 for information about entries used in the instruction encoding descriptions.

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C5.1 The System instruction class encoding space

Part of the A64 instruction encoding space is assigned to instructions that access the System register encoding space. These instructions provide:

- Access to *System registers*, including the debug registers, that provide system control, and system status information.
- Access to Special-purpose registers such as SPSR_ELx, ELR_ELx, and the equivalent fields of the Process State.
- The cache and TLB maintenance instructions and address translation instructions.
- Barriers and the `CLREX` instruction.
- Architectural hint instructions.

This section describes the general model for accessing this functionality.

Note

- See *Fixed values in AArch64 instruction and System register descriptions* on page C2-239 for information about abbreviations used in the System instruction descriptions.
- In AArch32 state much of this functionality is provided through the System register interface described in *The AArch32 System register interface* on page G1-8677. In AArch64 state, the parameters used to characterize the System register encoding space are {`op0`, `op1`, `CRn`, `CRm`, `op2`}. These are based on the parameters that characterize the AArch32 System register encoding space, which reflect the original implementation of these registers, as described in *Background to the System register interface* on page G1-8678. There is no particular significance to the naming of these parameters, and no functional distinction between the `op`*n* parameters and the `CR`*x* parameters.

Principles of the System instruction class encoding describes some general properties of these encodings. *System instruction class encoding overview* on page C5-641 then describes the top-level encoding of these instructions, and the following sections then describe the next level of the encoding hierarchy of System instructions and Special-purpose registers:

- *op0==0b00, architectural hints, barriers and CLREX, and PSTATE access* on page C5-642.
- *op0==0b01, cache maintenance, TLB maintenance, address translation, prediction restriction, and BRBE instructions* on page C5-645.
- *op0==0b11, Moves to and from Special-purpose registers* on page C5-651.

For the description of the next level of encoding hierarchy of System registers, see:

- *op0==0b10, Moves to and from debug and trace System registers* on page D12-5215.
- *op0==0b11, Moves to and from non-debug System registers, Special-purpose registers* on page D12-5217.
- *Reserved encodings for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers* on page D12-5232.

C5.1.1 Principles of the System instruction class encoding

An encoding in the System instruction space is identified by a set of arguments, {`op0`, `op1`, `CRn`, `CRm`, `op2`}. These form an encoding hierarchy, where:

`op0` Defines the top-level division of the encoding space, see *System instruction class encoding overview* on page C5-641.

`op1` Identifies the lowest Exception level at which the encoding is accessible, as follows:

Accessible at EL0 `op1` has the value 3.

Accessible at EL1 `op1` has the value 0, 1, or 2. The value is the same as the `op1` value used to access the equivalent AArch32 register.

Accessible at Secure EL1
`op1` has the value 7.

Accessible at EL2 `op1` has the value 4 or 5. The value 5 is used for the EL12 encodings that access EL1 System registers used when FEAT_VHE is implemented and HCR_EL2.E2H is 1.

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Accessible at EL3 `op1` has the value 6.

Arm strongly recommends that implementers adopt this use of `op1` when using the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED regions of the encoding space described in *Reserved encodings for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers* on page D12-5232.

C5.1.2 System instruction class encoding overview

The encoding of the System instruction class describes each instruction as being either:

- A transfer to a System register. This is a System instruction with the semantics of a write.
- A transfer from a System register. This is a System instruction with the semantics of a read.

A System instruction that initiates an operation operates as if it was making a transfer to a register.

In the AArch64 instruction set, the decode structure for the System instruction class is:

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 19	18 16	15 12	11 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	L	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2	Rt

The value of `L` indicates the transfer direction:

0 Transfer to System register.

1 Transfer from System register.

The `op0` field is the top level encoding of the System instruction type. Its possible values are:

`0b00` These encodings provide:

- Instructions with an immediate field for accessing PSTATE, the current PE state.
- The architectural hint instructions.
- Barriers and the `CLREX` instruction.

For more information about these encodings, see *op0==0b00, architectural hints, barriers and CLREX, and PSTATE access* on page C5-642.

`0b01` These encodings provide the cache maintenance, TLB maintenance, and address translation instructions.

Note

These are equivalent to operations in the AArch32 (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space.

For more information, see *op0==0b01, cache maintenance, TLB maintenance, address translation, prediction restriction, and BRBE instructions* on page C5-645.

`0b10` These encodings provide moves to and from:

- Legacy AArch32 System registers for execution environments, to provide access to these registers from higher Exception levels that are using AArch64.
- Debug and trace registers.

Note

These are equivalent to the registers in the AArch32 (`coproc==0b1110`) encoding space.

For more information, see *op0==0b10, Moves to and from debug and trace System registers* on page D12-5215.

`0b11` These encodings provide:

- Moves to and from Non-debug System registers. The accessed registers provide system control, and system status information.

  Note

  The accessed registers are equivalent to the registers in the AArch32 (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space.

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- Access to Special-purpose registers.

For more information, see *Instructions for accessing Special-purpose registers* on page C5-651 and *Instructions for accessing non-debug System registers* on page D12-5217.

UNDEFINED behaviors

In the System register instruction encoding space, the following principles apply:

- All unallocated encodings are treated as UNDEFINED.
- All encodings with `L==1` and `op0==0b0x` are UNDEFINED, except for encodings in the area reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED use, see *Reserved encoding space for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED instructions* on page C5-651.

For registers and operations that are accessible from a particular Exception level, any attempt to access those registers from a lower Exception level is UNDEFINED.

If a particular Exception level:

- Defines a register to be RO, then any attempt to write to that register, at that Exception level, is UNDEFINED. This means that any access to that register with `L==0` is UNDEFINED.
- Defines a register to be WO, then any attempt to read from that register, at that Exception level, is UNDEFINED. This means that any access to that register with `L==1` is UNDEFINED.

For IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED encoding spaces, the treatment of the encodings is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, but see the recommendation in *Principles of the System instruction class encoding* on page C5-640.

C5.1.3 `op0==0b00`, architectural hints, barriers and `CLREX`, and PSTATE access

The different groups of System register instructions with `op0==0b00`:

- Are identified by the value of `CRn`.
- Are always encoded with a value of `0b11111` in the `Rt` field.

The encoding of these instructions is:

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	16	15	12	11	8	7	5	4	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	L	0	0	op1		CRn		CRm		op2		1 1 1 1 1	
											op0										Rt	

The encoding of the `CRn` field is as follows:

0b0010 See *Architectural hint instructions*.

0b0011 See *Barriers and CLREX* on page C5-643.

0b0100 See *Instructions for accessing the PSTATE fields* on page C5-644.

Architectural hint instructions

Within the `op0==0b00` encodings, the architectural hint instructions are identified by `CRn` having the value `0b0010`. The encoding of these instructions is:

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	16	15	12	11	5	4	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 1	0	0 1 0	Op<6:0>		1	1 1 1 1
											op0		op1		CRn		CRm	op2		Rt

The value of `op<6:0>`, formed by concatenating the `CRm` and `op2` fields, determines the hint instruction as follows:

`0b0000000` `NOP` instruction.

`0b0000001` `YIELD` instruction.

`0b0000010` `WFE` instruction.

`0b0000011` `WFI` instruction.

`0b0000100` `SEV` instruction.

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`0b0000101` `SEVL` instruction.

`0b0000110` `DGH` instruction.

`0b0000111` `XPACD, XPACI, XPACLRI` instruction.

`0b0001000` `PACIA, PACIA1716, PACIASP, PACIAZ, PACIZA` instruction, PACIA1716 variant.

`0b0001010` `PACIB, PACIB1716, PACIBSP, PACIBZ, PACIZB` instruction, PACIB1716 variant.

`0b0001100` `AUTIA, AUTIA1716, AUTIASP, AUTIAZ, AUTIZA` instruction, AUTIA1716 variant.

`0b0001110` `AUTIB, AUTIB1716, AUTIBSP, AUTIBZ, AUTIZB` instruction, AUTIB1716 variant.

`0b0010000` `ESB` instruction.

`0b0010001` `PSB CSYNC` instruction.

`0b0010010` `TSB CSYNC` instruction.

`0b0010100` `CSDB` instruction.

`0b0011000` `PACIA, PACIA1716, PACIASP, PACIAZ, PACIZA` instruction, PACIAZ variant.

`0b0011001` `PACIA, PACIA1716, PACIASP, PACIAZ, PACIZA` instruction, PACIASP variant.

`0b0011010` `PACIB, PACIB1716, PACIBSP, PACIBZ, PACIZB` instruction, PACIBZ variant.

`0b0011011` `PACIB, PACIB1716, PACIBSP, PACIBZ, PACIZB` instruction, PACIBSP variant.

`0b0011100` `AUTIA, AUTIA1716, AUTIASP, AUTIAZ, AUTIZA` instruction, AUTIAZ variant.

`0b0011101` `AUTIA, AUTIA1716, AUTIASP, AUTIAZ, AUTIZA` instruction, AUTIASP variant.

`0b0011110` `AUTIB, AUTIB1716, AUTIBSP, AUTIBZ, AUTIZB` instruction, AUTIBZ variant.

`0b0011111` `AUTIB, AUTIB1716, AUTIBSP, AUTIBZ, AUTIZB` instruction, AUTIBSP variant.

`0b0100xx0` `BTI` instruction.

These instructions are described in Chapter C6 *A64 Base Instruction Descriptions*.

Note

- Instruction encodings with bits[4:0] not set to `0b11111` are UNDEFINED.
- The operation of the A64 instructions for architectural hints are identical to the corresponding A32 and T32 instructions.

For more information about:

- The `WFE`, `WFI`, `SEV`, and `SEVL` instructions, see *Mechanisms for entering a low-power state* on page D1-4639.
- The `YIELD` instruction, see *Software control features and EL0* on page B1-144.

Barriers and `CLREX`

Within the `op0==0b00` encodings, the barriers and `CLREX` instructions are identified by `CRn` having the value `0b0011`. The encoding of these instructions is:

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	16	15	12	11	8	7	5	4	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	CRm	op2	1 1 1 1 1
											op0		op1			CRn						Rt

The value of `op2` determines the instruction, as follows.

`0b001` `DSB` instruction, Memory nXS barrier variant.

`0b010` `CLREX` instruction.

`0b100` `DSB` instruction, Memory barrier variant.

`0b101` `DMB` instruction.

`0b110` `ISB` instruction.

`0b000`, `0b011`, `0b111` UNDEFINED.

These instructions are described in Chapter C6 *A64 Base Instruction Descriptions*.

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Note

- Instruction encodings with bits[4:0] not set to `0b11111` are UNDEFINED.
- The operation of the A64 instructions for barriers and `CLREX` are identical to the corresponding A32 and T32 instructions.

For more information about:

- The barrier instructions, see *Memory barriers* on page B2-172.
- The `CLREX` instruction, see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page B2-208.

Instructions for accessing the PSTATE fields

Within the `op0==0b00` encodings, the instructions that can be used to modify PSTATE fields directly are identified by `CRn` having the value `0b0100`. The encoding of these instructions is shown in Figure C5-1 and Figure C5-2:

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	20 19	18 16	15 12	11 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0 0	0 0	op1	0 1 0 0	Imm4	op2	1 1 1 1 1
			op0		CRn	CRm		Rt

Figure C5-1 Instructions using `#Imm4`

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	20 19	18 16	15 12	11 8		7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0 0	0 0	op1	0 1 0 0	0 0 0	Imm1	op2	1 1 1 1 1
			op0		CRn	CRm			Rt

Figure C5-2 Instructions using `#Imm1`

These instructions are:

```
CFINV                ; Inverts the value of PSTATE.C
MSR DAIFSet, #Imm4   ; Used to set any or all of DAIF to 1
MSR DAIFClr, #Imm4   ; Used to clear any or all of DAIF to 0
MSR SPSel, #Imm4     ; Used to select the Stack Pointer, between SP_EL0 and SP_ELx
MSR UAO, #Imm4       ; Used to set the value of PSTATE.UAO
MSR PAN, #Imm4       ; Used to set the value of PSTATE.PAN
MSR DIT, #Imm4       ; Used to set the value of PSTATE.DIT
MSR SSBS, #Imm4      ; Used to set the value of PSTATE.SSBS
MSR TCO, #Imm4       ; Used to set the value of PSTATE.TCO
MSR ALLINT, #Imm1    ; Used to set the value of PSTATE.ALLINT
```

The value of `op2` selects the instruction form, which defines the constraints on the values of the `op1` and `Imm4` or `Imm1` arguments, as follows:

`op2==0b000` Selects the `CFINV` instruction.

`op2==0b011` Selects the `MSR UAO` instruction.

`op2==0b100` Selects the `MSR PAN` instruction.

`op2==0b101` Selects the `MSR SPSel` instruction.

`op2==0b001` Selects the `MSR SSBS` instruction.

`op2==0b010` Selects the `MSR DIT` instruction.

`op2==0b100` Selects the `MSR TCO` instruction.

`op2==0b110` Selects the `MSR DAIFSet` instruction, that sets the specified PSTATE.{D, A, I, F} bits to 1.

`op2==0b111` Selects the `MSR DAIFClr` instruction, that clears the specified PSTATE.{D, A, I, F} bits to 0.

`op2==0b000` Selects the `MSR ALLINT` instruction.

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All other combinations of op1 and op2 are reserved, and the corresponding instructions are UNDEFINED.

Note

For PSTATE updates, instruction encodings with bits[4:0] not set to 0b11111 are UNDEFINED.

Writes to PSTATE occur in program order without the need for additional synchronization. Changing PSTATE.SPSel to use SP_EL0 synchronizes any updates to SP_EL0 that have been written by an MSR to SP_EL0, without the need for additional synchronization.

C5.1.4 op0==0b01, cache maintenance, TLB maintenance, address translation, prediction restriction, and BRBE instructions

The System instructions are encoded with op0==0b01. The different groups of System instructions are identified by the values of CRn and CRm, except that some of this encoding space is reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality. The encoding of these instructions is:

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 16	15 12	11 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0	1 op1	CRn	CRm	op2	Xt
		op0					

The grouping of these instructions depending on the CRn and CRm fields is as follows:

CRn==7 The instruction group is determined by the value of CRm, as follows:

- **CRm=={1, 5}** Instruction cache maintenance instructions.
  See *Cache maintenance instructions, and data cache zero operation*.
- **CRm==2** Branch Record Buffer instructions.
  See *Branch Record Buffer instructions* on page C5-651.
- **CRm==3** Prediction restriction instructions.
  See *Prediction restriction instructions* on page C5-646.
- **CRm==4** Data cache zero operation.
  See *Cache maintenance instructions, and data cache zero operation*.
- **CRm=={6, 10, 11, 12, 14}** Data cache maintenance instructions.
  See *Cache maintenance instructions, and data cache zero operation*.
- **CRm==8** See *Address translation instructions* on page C5-647.

CRn=={8, 9} See *TLB maintenance instructions* on page C5-647.

CRn=={11, 15} See *Reserved encoding space for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED instructions* on page C5-651.

Cache maintenance instructions, and data cache zero operation

Table C5-1 on page C5-646 lists the Cache maintenance instructions and their encodings. Instructions that take an argument include Xt in the instruction syntax. For instructions that do not take an argument, the Xt field is encoded as 0b11111. For these instructions, if the Xt field is not set to 0b11111, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.

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- The instruction behaves as if the Xt field is set to `0b11111`.

Table C5-1 Cache maintenance instructions and data cache zero operation

Instruction	Access instruction encoding					Notes
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2	
IC IALLUIS	1	0	7	1	0	Accessible from EL1 or higher.
IC IALLU				5	0	
IC IVAU, `Xt`		3	7	5	1	When SCTLR_EL1.UCI == 1, accessible from EL0 or higher. Otherwise, accessible from EL1 or higher.
DC IVAC, `Xt`	1	0	7	6	1	Accessible from EL1 or higher.
DC ISW, `Xt`					2	
DC CSW, `Xt`				10	2	
DC CISW, `Xt`				14	2	
DC CVAC, `Xt`		3	7	10	1	When SCTLR_EL1.UCI == 1, accessible from EL0 or higher. Otherwise, accessible from EL1 or higher.
DC CVAU, `Xt`				11	1	
DC CVAP, `Xt`				12	1	
DC CIVAC, `Xt`				14	1	
DC ZVA, `Xt`	1	3	7	4	1	When SCTLR_EL1.DZE == 1, accessible from EL0 or higher. Otherwise, accessible from EL1 or higher.

For more information about these instructions, see *About cache maintenance in AArch64 state* on page D4-4738 and *A64 Cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4742.

Prediction restriction instructions

Table C5-2 on page C5-646 lists the Prediction restriction instructions and their encodings. Instructions that take an argument include `Xt` in the instruction syntax.

Table C5-2 Prediction restriction instructions

Instruction	Prediction restriction encoding					Notes
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2	
CFP RCTX, `Xt`	1	3	7	3	4	When FEAT_SPECRES is implemented, accessible from EL0 or higher.
CPP RCTX, `Xt`					5	
DVP RCTX, `Xt`					7	

For more information about these instructions, see *Execution, data prediction and prefetching restriction System instructions* on page D4-4758.

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Address translation instructions

Table C5-3 lists the Address translation instructions and their encodings. The syntax of the instructions includes `Xt`, that provides the address to be translated.

Table C5-3 Address translation instructions

Instruction	Access instruction encoding					Notes
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2	
AT S1E1R, `Xt`	1	0	7	8	0	Accessible from EL1 or higher.
AT S1E1W, `Xt`					1	
AT S1E0R, `Xt`					2	
AT S1E0W, `Xt`					3	
AT S1E1RP, `Xt`				9	0	
AT S1E1WP, `Xt`					1	
AT S1E2R, `Xt`		4	7	8	0	Accessible from EL2 or higher.
AT S1E2W, `Xt`					1	
AT S12E1R, `Xt`					4	
AT S12E1W, `Xt`					5	
AT S12E0R, `Xt`					6	
AT S12E0W, `Xt`					7	
AT S1E3R, `Xt`		6	7	8	0	Accessible only from EL3.
AT S1E3W, `Xt`					1	

For more information about these instructions, see *Address translation instructions* on page D5-4830.

TLB maintenance instructions

Table C5-4 on page C5-648 lists the TLB maintenance instructions and their encodings. Instructions that take an argument include `Xt` in the instruction syntax. For instructions that do not take an argument, the Xt field is encoded as `0b11111`. For these instructions, if the Xt field is not set to `0b11111`, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.

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- The instruction behaves as if the Xt field is set to `0b11111`.

Table C5-4 TLB maintenance instructions

Instruction	Access instruction encoding					Notes
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2	
TLBI VMALLE1OS, TLBI VMALLE1OSNXS, `Xt`	1	0	8, 9[a]	1	0	Accessible from EL1 or higher.
TLBI VAE1OS, TLBI VAE1OSNXS, `Xt`					1	
TLBI ASIDE1OS, TLBI ASIDE1OSNXS, `Xt`					2	
TLBI VAAE1OS, TLBI VAAE1OSNXS, `Xt`					3	
TLBI VALE1OS, TLBI VALE1OSNXS, `Xt`					5	
TLBI VAALE1OS, TLBI VAALE1OSNXS, `Xt`					7	
TLBI RVAE1IS, TLBI RVAE1ISNXS, `Xt`				2	1	
TLBI RVAAE1IS, TLBI RVAAE1ISNXS, `Xt`					3	
TLBI RVALE1IS, TLBI RVALE1ISNXS, `Xt`					5	
TLBI RVAALE1IS, TLBI RVAALE1ISNXS, `Xt`					7	
TLBI VMALLE1IS, TLBI VMALLE1ISNXS				3	0	
TLBI VAE1IS, TLBI VAE1ISNXS, `Xt`					1	
TLBI ASIDE1IS, TLBI ASIDE1ISNXS, `Xt`					2	
TLBI VAAE1IS, TLBI VAAE1ISNXS, `Xt`					3	
TLBI VALE1IS, TLBI VALE1ISNXS, `Xt`					5	
TLBI VAALE1IS, TLBI VAALE1ISNXS, `Xt`					7	
TLBI RVAE1OS, TLBI RVAE1OSNXS, `Xt`				5	1	
TLBI RVAAE1OS, TLBI RVAAE1OSNXS, `Xt`					3	
TLBI RVALE1OS, TLBI RVALE1OSNXS, `Xt`					5	
TLBI RVAALE1OS, TLBI RVAALE1OSNXS, `Xt`					7	
TLBI RVAE1, TLBI RVAE1NXS, `Xt`				6	1	
TLBI RVAAE1, TLBI RVAAE1NXS, `Xt`					3	
TLBI RVALE1, TLBI RVALE1NXS, `Xt`					5	
TLBI RVAALE1, TLBI RVAALE1NXS, `Xt`					7	
TLBI VMALLE1, TLBI VMALLE1NXS				7	0	
TLBI VAE1, TLBI VAE1NXS, `Xt`					1	

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Table C5-4 TLB maintenance instructions (continued)

Instruction	Access instruction encoding					Notes
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2	
TLBI ASIDE1, TLBI ASIDE1NXS, Xt	1	0	8, 9[a]	7	2	Accessible from EL1 or higher.
TLBI VAAE1, TLBI VAAE1NXS, Xt					3	
TLBI VALE1, TLBI VALE1NXS, Xt					5	
TLBI VAALE1, TLBI VAALE1NXS, Xt					7	
TLBI IPAS2E1IS, TLBI IPAS2E1ISNXS, Xt		4	8, 9[a]	0	1	Accessible from EL2 or higher.
TLBI RIPAS2E1IS, TLBI RIPAS2E1ISNXS, Xt					2	
TLBI IPAS2LE1IS, TLBI IPAS2LE1ISNXS, Xt					5	
TLBI RIPAS2LE1IS, TLBI RIPAS2LE1ISNXS, Xt					6	
TLBI ALLE2OS, TLBI ALLE2OSNXS				1	0	
TLBI VAE2OS, TLBI VAE2OSNXS, Xt					1	
TLBI ALLE1OS, TLBI ALLE1OSNXS					4	
TLBI VALE2OS, TLBI VALE2OSNXS, Xt					5	
TLBI VMALLS12E1OS, TLBI VMALLS12E1OSNXS					6	
TLBI RVAE2IS, TLBI RVAE2ISNXS, Xt				2	1	
TLBI RVALE2IS, TLBI RVALE2ISNXS, Xt					5	
TLBI ALLE2IS, TLBI ALLE2ISNXS				3	0	
TLBI VAE2IS, TLBI VAE2ISNXS, Xt					1	
TLBI ALLE1IS, TLBI ALLE1ISNXS					4	
TLBI VALE2IS, TLBI VALE2ISNXS, Xt					5	
TLBI VMALLS12E1IS, TLBI VMALLS12E1ISNXS					6	
TLBI IPAS2E1OS, TLBI IPAS2E1OSNXS, Xt				4	0	
TLBI IPAS2E1, TLBI IPAS2E1NXS, Xt					1	
TLBI RIPAS2E1, TLBI RIPAS2E1NXS, Xt					2	
TLBI RIPAS2E1OS, TLBI RIPAS2E1OSNXS, Xt					3	
TLBI IPAS2LE1OS, TLBI IPAS2LE1OSNXS, Xt					4	
TLBI IPAS2LE1, TLBI IPAS2LE1NXS, Xt					5	
TLBI RIPAS2LE1, TLBI RIPAS2LE1NXS, Xt					6	
TLBI RIPAS2LE1OS, TLBI RIPAS2LE1OSNXS, Xt					7	
TLBI RVAE2OS, TLBI RVAE2OSNXS, Xt				5	1	
TLBI RVALE2OS, TLBI RVALE2OSNXS, Xt					5	
TLBI RVAE2, TLBI RVAE2NXS, Xt				6	1	

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Table C5-4 TLB maintenance instructions (continued)

Instruction	Access instruction encoding					Notes
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2	
TLBI RVALE2, TLBI RVALE2NXS, Xt	1	4	8, 9[a]	6	5	Accessible from EL2 or higher.
TLBI ALLE2, TLBI ALLE2NXS				7	0	
TLBI VAE2, TLBI VAE2NXS, Xt					1	
TLBI ALLE1, TLBI ALLE1NXS					4	
TLBI VALE2, TLBI VALE2NXS, Xt					5	
TLBI VMALLS12E1, TLBI VMALLS12E1NXS					6	
TLBI ALLE3OS, TLBI ALLE3OSNXS		6	8, 9[a]	1	0	Accessible only from EL3.
TLBI VAE3OS, TLBI VAE3OSNXS, Xt					1	
TLBI VALE3OS, TLBI VALE3OSNXS, Xt					5	
TLBI RVAE3IS, TLBI RVAE3ISNXS, Xt				2	1	
TLBI RVALE3IS, TLBI RVALE3ISNXS, Xt					5	
TLBI ALLE3IS, TLBI ALLE3ISNXS				3	0	
TLBI VAE3IS, TLBI VAE3ISNXS, Xt					1	
TLBI VALE3IS, TLBI VALE3ISNXS, Xt					5	
TLBI RVAE3OS, TLBI RVAE3OSNXS, Xt				5	1	
TLBI RVALE3OS, TLBI RVALE3OSNXS, Xt					5	
TLBI RVAE3, TLBI RVAE3NXS, Xt				6	1	
TLBI RVALE3, TLBI RVALE3NXS, Xt					5	
TLBI ALLE3, TLBI ALLE3NXS				7	0	
TLBI VAE3, TLBI VAE3NXS, Xt					1	
TLBI VALE3, TLBI VALE3NXS, Xt					5	

a. When FEAT_XS is implemented, applies to the nXS variant of the TLB maintenance instruction.

For more information about these instructions, see *TLB maintenance instructions* on page D5-4914.

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Branch Record Buffer instructions

Table C5-5 lists the Branch Record Buffer instructions and their encodings.

Table C5-5 Branch Record Buffer instructions

Instruction	Access instruction encoding					Notes
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2	
BRB IALL	1	1	7	2	4	Accessible from EL1 or higher.
BRB INJ					5	

Reserved encoding space for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED instructions

The A64 instruction set reserves the following encoding space for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED instructions:

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 19	18 16	15 12	11 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	L	0 1	op1	1 x 1 1	CRm	op2	Rt
				op0		CRn			

The value of `L` defines the use of `Rt` as follows:

0 `Rt` is an argument supplied to the instruction.

1 `Rt` is a result returned by the instruction.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED instructions in this encoding space are accessed using the `SYS` and `SYSL` instructions, see *SYS* on page C6-1969 and *SYSL* on page C6-1971.

See also *Reserved encodings for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers* on page D12-5232.

C5.1.5 `op0==0b11`, Moves to and from Special-purpose registers

The instructions that move data to and from non-debug System registers are encoded with `op0==0b11`, except that some of this encoding space is reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality. The encoding of these instructions is:

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 19	18 16	15 12	11 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	L	1 1	op1	CRn	CRm	op2	Rt
				op0					

Instructions for accessing Special-purpose registers

The value of `CRn` provides the next level of decode of these instructions. For Special-purpose registers, the value of CRn is 4.

The A64 instructions for accessing Special-purpose registers are:

```
MSR <Special-purpose register>, Xt    ; Write to Special-purpose register
MRS Xt, <Special-purpose register>    ; Read from Special-purpose register
```

For these accesses, `CRn` has the value 4. The encoding for Special-purpose register accesses is:

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 19	18 16	15 12	11 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	L	1 1	op1	0 1 0 0	CRm	op2	Rt
				op0		CRn			

The full list of Special-purpose registers is in Table C5-6 on page C5-652. The characteristic of a Special-purpose register is that all direct and indirect reads and writes to the register appear to occur in program order relative to other instructions, without the need for any explicit synchronization.

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Table C5-6 on page C5-652 lists the encodings for op1, CRm, and op2 fields for accesses to the Special-purpose registers in AArch64.

Table C5-6 Special-purpose register accesses

Register	Access instruction encoding					Notes
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2	
SPSR_EL1	3	0	4	0	0	Accessible from EL1 or higher
ELR_EL1					1	
SP_EL0				1	0	Accessible from EL1 or higher. If SP_EL0 is the current stack pointer then the access is UNDEFINED.
SPSel				2	0	Accessible from EL1 or higher.
CurrentEL					2	RO. Accessible from EL1 or higher.
PAN					3	Accessible from EL1 or higher.
UAO					4	
NZCV		3	4	2	0	Accessible from EL0 or higher.
DAIF					1	Configurable whether accesses at EL0 are permitted.
DIT					5	Accessible from EL0 or higher.
SSBS					6	
TCO					7	
FPCR				4	0	Accessible from EL0 or higher.
FPSR					1	
DSPSR_EL0				5	0	Accessible only in Debug state, from EL0 or higher.
DLR_EL0					1	
SPSR_EL2		4	4	0	0	Accessible from EL2 or higher.
ELR_EL2					1	
SP_EL1				1	0	
SPSR_irq				3	0	
SPSR_abt					1	
SPSR_und					2	
SPSR_fiq					3	
*_EL12		5	4	{0-15}	{0-7}	Reserved for EL2 aliases of EL1 Special-purpose registers, see Table D5-49 on page D5-4887.
SPSR_EL3	3	6	4	0	0	Accessible from EL3 or higher.
ELR_EL3					1	
SP_EL2				1	0	

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All direct and indirect reads and writes to Special-purpose registers appear to occur in program order relative to other instructions.

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C5.2 Special-purpose registers

This section describes the following Special-purpose registers:

- ALLINT, that holds the PSTATE.ALLINT bit.
- CurrentEL, that holds PSTATE.EL, and that software can read to determine the current Exception level.
- DAIF, that holds the current PSTATE.{D, A, I, F} interrupt mask bits.
- DIT, that holds the PSTATE.DIT bit.
- ELR_EL1, that holds the address to return to for an exception return from EL1.
- ELR_EL2, that holds the address to return to for an exception return from EL2.
- ELR_EL3, that holds the address to return to for an exception return from EL3.
- FPCR, that provides control of floating-point operation.
- FPSR, that provides floating-point status information.
- NZCV, that holds the PSTATE.{N, Z, C, V} condition flags.
- PAN, that holds the PSTATE.PAN state bit.
- SP_EL0, that holds the stack pointer for EL0.
- SP_EL1, that holds the stack pointer for EL1.
- SP_EL2, that holds the stack pointer for EL2.
- SP_EL3, that holds the stack pointer for EL3.
- SPSel, that holds PSTATE.SP, that at EL1 or higher selects the current SP.
- SPSR_abt, that holds process state on taking an exception to AArch32 Abort mode.
- SPSR_EL1, that holds process state on taking an exception to AArch64 EL1.
- SPSR_EL2, that holds process state on taking an exception to AArch64 EL2.
- SPSR_EL3, that holds process state on taking an exception to AArch64 EL3.
- SPSR_fiq, that holds process state on taking an exception to AArch32 FIQ mode.
- SPSR_irq, that holds process state on taking an exception to AArch32 IRQ mode.
- SPSR_und, that holds process state on taking an exception to AArch32 Undefined mode.
- SSBS, that holds the PSTATE.SSBS bit.
- SVCR, controls Streaming SVE mode and SME behavior.
- TCO, that holds the PSTATE.TCO bit.
- UAO, that holds the PSTATE.UAO bit.

The following registers are also Special-purpose registers:

- DLR_EL0, that holds the address to return to for a return from Debug state.
- DSPSR_EL0, that holds process state on entry to Debug state.

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C5.2.1 ALLINT, All Interrupt Mask Bit

The ALLINT characteristics are:

Purpose

Allows access to the all interrupt mask bit.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_NMI is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ALLINT are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ALLINT is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

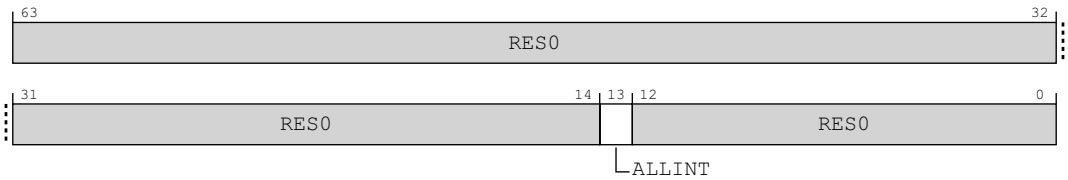

Bits [63:14]

Reserved, RES0.

ALLINT, bit [13]

All interrupt mask. An interrupt is controlled by PSTATE.ALLINT when all of the following apply:

- SCTLR_ELx.NMI is 1.
- The interrupt is targeted at ELx.
- Execution is at ELx.

`0b0` This control does not cause any interrupts to be masked.

`0b1` If SCTLR_ELx.NMI is 1 and execution is at ELx, an IRQ or FIQ interrupt that is targeted to ELx, with or without Superpriority, is masked.

The value of this bit is set to the inverse value in the SCTLR_ELx.SPINTMASK field on taking an exception to ELx.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [12:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing ALLINT

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, ALLINT

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0100	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(50):PSTATE.ALLINT:Zeros(13);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(50):PSTATE.ALLINT:Zeros(13);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(50):PSTATE.ALLINT:Zeros(13);
```

MSR ALLINT, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0100	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.TALLINT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        PSTATE.ALLINT = X[t, 64]<13>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    PSTATE.ALLINT = X[t, 64]<13>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PSTATE.ALLINT = X[t, 64]<13>;
```

MSR ALLINT, #<imm>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b00	0b001	0b0100	0b000x	0b000

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C5.2.2 CurrentEL, Current Exception Level

The CurrentEL characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the current Exception level.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

CurrentEL is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

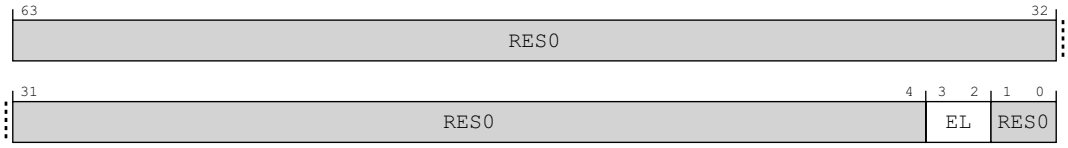

Bits [63:4]

Reserved, RES0.

EL, bits [3:2]

Current Exception level.

`0b00` EL0.

`0b01` EL1.

`0b10` EL2.

`0b11` EL3.

When the HCR_EL2.NV bit is 1, EL1 read accesses to the CurrentEL register return the value of `0b10` in this field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- This field resets to the highest implemented Exception level.

Bits [1:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing CurrentEL

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CurrentEL

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0100	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
```


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```
        X[t, 64] = Zeros(60):'10':Zeros(2);
    else
        X[t, 64] = Zeros(60):PSTATE.EL:Zeros(2);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(60):PSTATE.EL:Zeros(2);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(60):PSTATE.EL:Zeros(2);
```


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C5.2.3 DAIF, Interrupt Mask Bits

The DAIF characteristics are:

Purpose

Allows access to the interrupt mask bits.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

DAIF is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

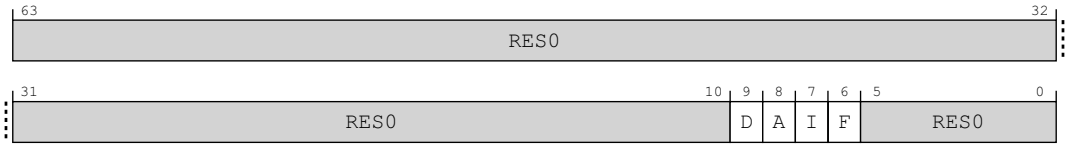

Bits [63:10]

Reserved, RES0.

D, bit [9]

Process state D mask.

`0b0` Watchpoint, Breakpoint, and Software Step exceptions targeted at the current Exception level are not masked.

`0b1` Watchpoint, Breakpoint, and Software Step exceptions targeted at the current Exception level are masked.

When the target Exception level of the debug exception is higher than the current Exception level, the exception is not masked by this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to 1.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask bit.

`0b0` Exception not masked.

`0b1` Exception masked.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to 1.

I, bit [7]

IRQ mask bit.

`0b0` Exception not masked.

`0b1` Exception masked.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to 1.

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F, bit [6]

FIQ mask bit.

`0b0` Exception not masked.

`0b1` Exception masked.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to 1.

Bits [5:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing DAIF

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, DAIF

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0100	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if (EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') || SCTLR_EL1.UMA == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = Zeros(54):PSTATE.<D,A,I,F>:Zeros(6);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(54):PSTATE.<D,A,I,F>:Zeros(6);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(54):PSTATE.<D,A,I,F>:Zeros(6);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(54):PSTATE.<D,A,I,F>:Zeros(6);
```

MSR DAIF, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0100	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if (EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') || SCTLR_EL1.UMA == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        PSTATE.<D,A,I,F> = X[t, 64]<9:6>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    PSTATE.<D,A,I,F> = X[t, 64]<9:6>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    PSTATE.<D,A,I,F> = X[t, 64]<9:6>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PSTATE.<D,A,I,F> = X[t, 64]<9:6>;
```


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MSR DAIFSet, #<imm>

op0	op1	CRn	op2
0b00	0b011	0b0100	0b110

MSR DAIFClr, #<imm>

op0	op1	CRn	op2
0b00	0b011	0b0100	0b111

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C5.2.4 DIT, Data Independent Timing

The DIT characteristics are:

Purpose

Allows access to the Data Independent Timing bit.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_DIT is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DIT are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DIT is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

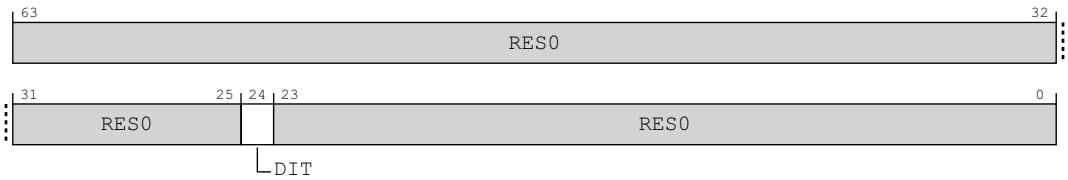

Bits [63:25]

Reserved, RES0.

DIT, bit [24]

Data Independent Timing.

`0b0` The architecture makes no statement about the timing properties of any instructions.

`0b1` The architecture requires that:

- The timing of every load and store instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.
- For certain data processing instructions, the instruction takes a time which is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- For certain data processing instructions, the response of the instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

The data processing instructions affected by this bit are:

- All cryptographic instructions. These instructions are:
  - `AESD`, `AESE`, `AESIMC`, `AESMC`, `SHA1C`, `SHA1H`, `SHA1M`, `SHA1P`, `SHA1SU0`, `SHA1SU1`, `SHA256H`, `SHA256H2`, `SHA256SU0`, `SHA256SU1`, `SHA512H`, `SHA512H2`, `SHA512SU0`, `SHA512SU1`, `EOR3`, `RAX1`, `XAR`, `BCAX`, `SM3SS1`, `SM3TT1A`, `SM3TT1B`, `SM3TT2A`, `SM3TT2B`, `SM3PARTW1`, `SM3PARTW2`, `SM4E`, and `SM4EKEY`.
- A subset of those instructions which use the general-purpose register file. These instructions are:
  - `ADC`, `ADCS`, `ADD`, `ADDS`, `AND`, `ANDS`, `ASR`, `ASRV`, `BFC`, `BFI`, `BFM`, `BFXIL`, `BIC`, `BICS`, `CCMN`, `CCMP`, `CFINV`, `CINC`, `CINV`, `CLS`, `CLZ`, `CMN`, `CMP`, `CNEG`, `CSEL`, `CSET`, `CSETM`, `CSINC`, `CSINV`, `CSNEG`, `EON`, `EOR`, `EXTR`, `LSL`, `LSLV`, `LSR`, `LSRV`, `MADD`, `MNEG`, `MOV`, `MOVK`, `MOVN`, `MOVZ`, `MSUB`, `MUL`, `MVN`, `NEG`, `NEGS`, `NGC`, `NGCS`,

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NOP, ORN, ORR, RBIT, REV, REV16, REV32, REV64, RMIF, ROR, RORV, SBC, SBCS, SBFIZ, SBFM, SBFX, SETF8, SETF16, SMADDL, SMNEGL, SMSUBL, SMULH, SMULL, SUB, SUBS, SXTB, SXTH, SXTW, TST, UBFIZ, UBFM, UBFX, UMADDL, UMNEGL, UMSUBL, UMULH, UMULL, UXTB, and UXTH.

— If FEAT_CRC32 is implemented, CRC32B, CRC32H, CRC32W, CRC32X, CRC32CB, CRC32CH, CRC32CW, and CRC32CX.

- A subset of those instructions which use the SIMD&FP register file. These instructions are:

  — ABS, ADD, ADDHN, ADDHN2, ADDP, ADDV, AND, BIC, BIF, BIT, BSL, CLS, CLZ, CMEQ, CMGE, CMGT, CMHI, CMHS, CMLE, CMLT, CMTST, CNT, DUP, EOR, EXT, FCSEL, INS, MLA, MLS, MOV, MOVI, MUL, MVN, MVNI, NEG, NOT, ORN, ORR, PMUL, PMULL, PMULL2, RADDHN, RADDHN2, RBIT, REV16, REV32, RSHRN, RSHRN2, RSUBHN, RSUBHN2, SABA, SABD, SABAL, SABAL2, SABDL, SABDL2, SADALP, SADDL, SADDL2, SADDLP, SADDLV, SADDW, SADDW2, SHADD, SHL, SHLL, SHLL2, SHRN, SHRN2, SHSUB, SLI, SMAX, SMAXP, SMAXV, SMIN, SMINP, SMINV, SMLAL, SMLAL2, SMLSL, SMLSL2, SMOV, SMULL, SMULL2, SRI, SSHL, SSHLL, SSHLL2, SSHR, SSRA, SSUBL, SSUBL2, SSUBW, SSUBW2, SUB, SUBHN, SUBHN2, SXTL, SXTL2, TBL, TBX, TRN1, TRN2, UABA, UABAL, UABAL2, UABD, UABDL, UABDL2, UADALP, UADDL, UADDL2, UADDLP, UADDLV, UADDW, UADDW2, UHADD, UHSUB, UMAX, UMAXP, UMAXV, UMIN, UMINP, UMINV, UMLAL, UMLAL2, UMLSL, UMOV, UMLSL2, UMULL, UMULL2, USHL, USHLL, USHLL2, USHR, USRA, USUBL, USUBL2, USUBW, USUBW2, UXTL, UXTL2, UZP1, UZP2, XTN, XTN2, ZIP1, and ZIP2.

Note

The architecture makes no statement about the timing properties when the PSTATE.DIT bit is not set. However, it is likely that many of these instructions have timing that is invariant of the data in many situations.

In particular, Arm strongly recommends that the Armv8.3 pointer authentication instructions do not have their timing dependent on the key value used in the pointer authentication in all cases, regardless of the PSTATE.DIT bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to 0.

Bits [23:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing DIT

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, DIT

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0100	0b0010	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(39):PSTATE.DIT:Zeros(24);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(39):PSTATE.DIT:Zeros(24);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(39):PSTATE.DIT:Zeros(24);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(39):PSTATE.DIT:Zeros(24);
```


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MSR DIT, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0100	0b0010	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    PSTATE.DIT = X[t, 64]<24>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    PSTATE.DIT = X[t, 64]<24>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    PSTATE.DIT = X[t, 64]<24>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PSTATE.DIT = X[t, 64]<24>;
```

MSR DIT, #<imm>

op0	op1	CRn	op2
0b00	0b011	0b0100	0b010

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C5.2.5 ELR_EL1, Exception Link Register (EL1)

The ELR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

When taking an exception to EL1, holds the address to return to.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

ELR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

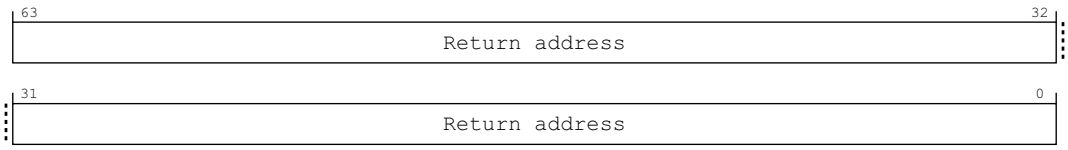

Bits [63:0]

Return address.

An exception return from EL1 using AArch64 makes ELR_EL1 become UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing ELR_EL1

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic ELR_EL1 or ELR_EL12 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ELR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0100	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '011' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x230];
    else
        X[t, 64] = ELR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = ELR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = ELR_EL1;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ELR_EL1;
```

MSR ELR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0100	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '011' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x230] = X[t, 64];
    else
        ELR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        ELR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        ELR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ELR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, ELR_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0100	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x230];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = ELR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = ELR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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MSR ELR_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0100	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        NVMem[0x230] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        ELR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        ELR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MRS <Xt>, ELR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0100	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = ELR_EL1;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ELR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ELR_EL2;
```

MSR ELR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0100	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        ELR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    ELR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ELR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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C5.2.6 ELR_EL2, Exception Link Register (EL2)

The ELR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

When taking an exception to EL2, holds the address to return to.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ELR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ELR_hyp[31:0].

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

ELR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

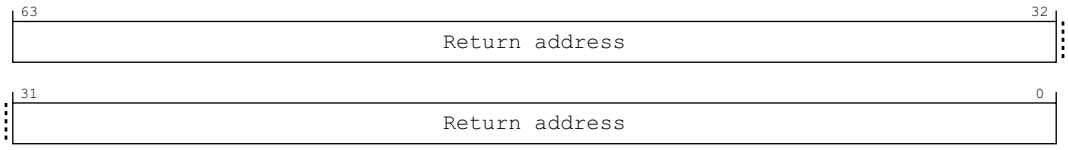

Bits [63:0]

Return address.

An exception return from EL2 using AArch64 makes ELR_EL2 become UNKNOWN.

When EL2 is in AArch32 Execution state and an exception is taken from EL0, EL1, or EL2 to EL3 and AArch64 execution, the upper 32-bits of ELR_EL2 are either set to 0 or hold the same value that they did before AArch32 execution. Which option is adopted is determined by an implementation, and might vary dynamically within an implementation. Correspondingly software must regard the value as being an UNKNOWN choice between the two values.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing ELR_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic ELR_EL2 or ELR_EL1 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ELR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0100	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = ELR_EL1;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ELR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ELR_EL2;
```

MSR ELR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0100	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        ELR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    ELR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ELR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, ELR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0100	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '011' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x230];
    else
        X[t, 64] = ELR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = ELR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = ELR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ELR_EL1;
```


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MSR ELR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0100	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '011' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x230] = X[t, 64];
    else
        ELR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        ELR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        ELR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ELR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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C5.2.7 ELR_EL3, Exception Link Register (EL3)

The ELR_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

When taking an exception to EL3, holds the address to return to.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ELR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ELR_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

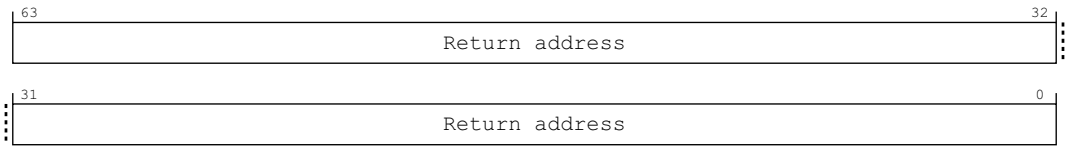

Bits [63:0]

Return address.

An exception return from EL3 using AArch64 makes ELR_EL3 become UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing ELR_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ELR_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0100	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ELR_EL3;
```


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MSR ELR_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0100	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ELR_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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C5.2.8 FPCR, Floating-point Control Register

The FPCR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls floating-point behavior.

Configurations

AArch64 System register FPCR bits [26:15] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register FPSCR[26:15].

AArch64 System register FPCR bits [12:8] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register FPSCR[12:8].

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the Len and Stride fields can be programmed to non-zero values, which will cause some AArch32 floating-point instruction encodings to be UNDEFINED, or whether these fields are RAZ.

Attributes

FPCR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

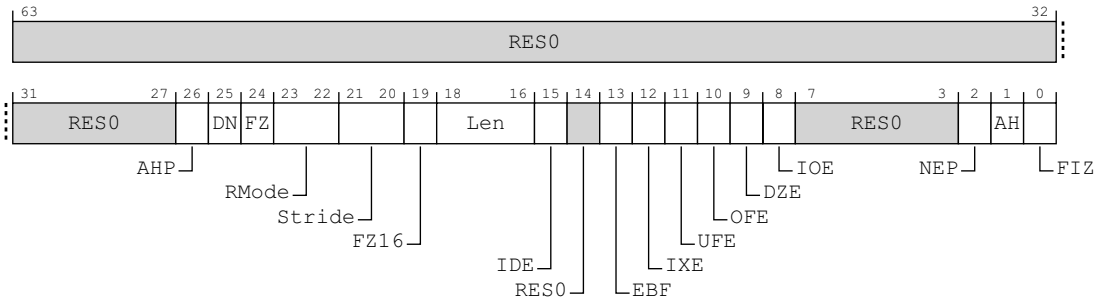

Bits [63:27]

Reserved, RES0.

AHP, bit [26]

Alternative half-precision control bit.

`0b0` IEEE half-precision format selected.

`0b1` Alternative half-precision format selected.

This bit is used only for conversions between half-precision floating-point and other floating-point formats.

The data-processing instructions added as part of the FEAT_FP16 extension always use the IEEE half-precision format, and ignore the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DN, bit [25]

Default NaN use for NaN propagation.

`0b0` NaN operands propagate through to the output of a floating-point operation.

`0b1` Any operation involving one or more NaNs returns the Default NaN.

This bit has no effect on the output of FABS, FMAX*, FMIN*, and FNEG instructions, and a default NaN is never returned as a result of these instructions.

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The value of this bit controls both scalar and Advanced SIMD floating-point arithmetic.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

FZ, bit [24]

Flushing denormalized numbers to zero control bit.

`0b0` If FPCR.AH is 0, the flushing to zero of single-precision and double-precision denormalized inputs to, and outputs of, floating-point instructions not enabled by this control, but other factors might cause the input denormalized numbers to be flushed to zero.

If FPCR.AH is 1, the flushing to zero of single-precision and double-precision denormalized outputs of floating-point instructions not enabled by this control, but other factors might cause the input denormalized numbers to be flushed to zero.

`0b1` If FPCR.AH is 0, denormalized single-precision and double-precision inputs to, and outputs from, floating-point instructions are flushed to zero.

If FPCR.AH is 1, denormalized single-precision and double-precision outputs from floating-point instructions are flushed to zero.

For more information, see *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page A1-59 and the pseudocode of the floating-point instructions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

RMode, bits [23:22]

Rounding Mode control field.

`0b00` Round to Nearest (RN) mode.

`0b01` Round towards Plus Infinity (RP) mode.

`0b10` Round towards Minus Infinity (RM) mode.

`0b11` Round towards Zero (RZ) mode.

The specified rounding mode is used by both scalar and Advanced SIMD floating-point instructions.

If FPCR.AH is 1, then the following instructions use Round to Nearest mode regardless of the value of this bit:

- The FRECPE, FRECPS, FRECPX, FRSQRTE, and FRSQRTS instructions.
- The BFCVT, BFCVTN, BFCVTN2, BFCVTNT, BFMLALB, and BFMLALT instructions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Stride, bits [21:20]

This field has no function in AArch64 state, and non-zero values are ignored during execution in AArch64 state.

This field is included only for context saving and restoration of the AArch32 FPSCR.Stride field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

FZ16, bit [19]

When FEAT_FP16 is implemented:

Flushing denormalized numbers to zero control bit on half-precision data-processing instructions.

`0b0` For some instructions, this bit disables flushing to zero of inputs and outputs that are half-precision denormalized numbers.

`0b1` Flushing denormalized numbers to zero enabled.

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For some instructions that do not convert a half-precision input to a higher precision output, this bit enables flushing to zero of inputs and outputs that are half-precision denormalized numbers.

The value of this bit applies to both scalar and Advanced SIMD floating-point half-precision calculations.

For more information, see *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page A1-59 and the pseudocode of the floating-point instructions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Len, bits [18:16]

This field has no function in AArch64 state, and non-zero values are ignored during execution in AArch64 state.

This field is included only for context saving and restoration of the AArch32 FPSCR.Len field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IDE, bit [15]

Input Denormal floating-point exception trap enable.

`0b0` Untrapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs, the FPSR.IDC bit is set to 1.

`0b1` Trapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs, the PE does not update the FPSR.IDC bit.

The value of this bit controls both scalar and Advanced SIMD floating-point arithmetic.

If the implementation does not support this exception, this bit is RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [14]

Reserved, RES0.

EBF, bit [13]

When FEAT_EBF16 is implemented:

The value of this bit controls the numeric behaviors of BFloat16 dot product calculations performed by the BFDOT, BFMMLA, BFMOPA, and BFMOPS instructions.

When ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.BF16 and ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.BF16 are `0b0010`, the PE supports the FPCR.EBF field. Otherwise, FPCR.EBF is RES0.

`0b0` These instructions use the standard BFloat16 behaviors:

- Ignoring the FPCR.RMode control and using the rounding mode defined for BFloat16. For more information, see *Rounding* on page E1-6830.
- Flushing denormalized inputs and outputs to zero, as if the FPCR.FZ and FPCR.FIZ controls had the value '1'.
- Performing unfused multiplies and additions with intermediate rounding of all products and sums.

`0b1` These instructions use the extended BFloat16 behaviors:

- Supporting all four IEEE 754 rounding modes selected by the FPCR.RMode control.

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- Optionally, flushing denormalized inputs and outputs to zero, as governed by the FPCR.FZ and FPCR.FIZ controls.
- Performing a fused two-way sum-of-products for each pair of adjacent BFloat16 elements, without intermediate rounding of the products, but rounding the single-precision sum before addition to the accumulator.
- Generating the default NaN as intermediate sum-of-products when any multiplier input is a NaN, or any product is infinity × 0.0, or there are infinite products with differing signs.
- Generating an intermediate sum-of-products of the same infinity when there are infinite products all with the same sign.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

IXE, bit [12]

Inexact floating-point exception trap enable.

`0b0` Untrapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs, the FPSR.IXC bit is set to 1.

`0b1` Trapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs, the PE does not update the FPSR.IXC bit.

The value of this bit controls both scalar and Advanced SIMD floating-point arithmetic.

If the implementation does not support this exception, this bit is RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

UFE, bit [11]

Underflow floating-point exception trap enable.

`0b0` Untrapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs, the FPSR.UFC bit is set to 1.

`0b1` Trapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs and Flush-to-zero is not enabled, the PE does not update the FPSR.UFC bit.

The value of this bit controls both scalar and Advanced SIMD floating-point arithmetic.

If the implementation does not support this exception, this bit is RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

OFE, bit [10]

Overflow floating-point exception trap enable.

`0b0` Untrapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs, the FPSR.OFC bit is set to 1.

`0b1` Trapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs, the PE does not update the FPSR.OFC bit.

The value of this bit controls both scalar and Advanced SIMD floating-point arithmetic.

If the implementation does not support this exception, this bit is RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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DZE, bit [9]

Divide by Zero floating-point exception trap enable.

`0b0` Untrapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs, the FPSR.DZC bit is set to 1.

`0b1` Trapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs, the PE does not update the FPSR.DZC bit.

The value of this bit controls both scalar and Advanced SIMD floating-point arithmetic.

If the implementation does not support this exception, this bit is RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IOE, bit [8]

Invalid Operation floating-point exception trap enable.

`0b0` Untrapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs, the FPSR.IOC bit is set to 1.

`0b1` Trapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs, the PE does not update the FPSR.IOC bit.

The value of this bit controls both scalar and Advanced SIMD floating-point arithmetic.

If the implementation does not support this exception, this bit is RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [7:3]

Reserved, RES0.

NEP, bit [2]

When FEAT_AFP is implemented:

Controls how the output elements other than the lowest element of the vector are determined for Advanced SIMD scalar instructions.

`0b0` Does not affect how the output elements other than the lowest are determined for Advanced SIMD scalar instructions.

`0b1` The output elements other than the lowest are taken from the following registers:

- For 3-input scalar versions of the FMLA (by element) and FMLS (by element) instructions, the <Hd>, <Sd>, or <Dd> register.
- For 3-input versions of the FMADD, FMSUB, FNMADD, and FNMSUB instructions, the <Ha>, <Sa>, or <Da> register.
- For 2-input scalar versions of the FACGE, FACGT, FCMEQ (register), FCMGE (register), and FCMGT (register) instructions, the <Hm>, <Sm>, or <Dm> register.
- For 2-input scalar versions of the FABD, FADD (scalar), FDIV (scalar), FMAX (scalar), FMAXNM (scalar), FMIN (scalar), FMINNM (scalar), FMUL (by element), FMUL (scalar), FMULX (by element), FMULX, FNMUL (scalar), FRECPS, FRSQRTS, and FSUB (scalar) instructions, the <Hn>, <Sn>, or <Dn> register.
- For 1-input scalar versions of the following instructions, the <Hd>, <Sd>, or <Dd> register:
  - The (vector) versions of the FCVTAS, FCVTAU, FCVTMS, FCVTMU, FCVTNS, FCVTNU, FCVTPS, and FCVTPU instructions.
  - The (vector, fixed-point) and (vector, integer) versions of the FCVTZS, FCVTZU, SCVTF, and UCVTF instructions.

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— The (scalar) versions of the FABS, FNEG, FRINT32X, FRINT32Z, FRINT64X, FRINT64Z, FRINTA, FRINTI, FRINTM, FRINTN, FRINTP, FRINTX, FRINTZ, and FSQRT instructions.

— The (scalar, fixed-point) and (scalar, integer) versions of the SCVTF and UCVTF instructions.

— The BFCVT, FCVT, FCVTXN, FRECPE, FRECPX, and FRSQRTE instructions.

The value of FPCR.NEP is treated as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read or write of the FPCR when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

AH, bit [1]

When FEAT_AFP is implemented:

Alternate Handling. Controls alternate handling of floating-point numbers.

The Arm architecture supports two models for handling some of the corner cases of the floating-point behaviors, such as the nature of flushing of denormalized numbers, the detection of tininess and other exceptions and a range of other behaviors. The value of the FPCR.AH bit selects between these models.

For more information on the FPCR.AH bit, see *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page A1-59, *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65 and the pseudocode of the floating-point instructions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

FIZ, bit [0]

When FEAT_AFP is implemented:

Flush Inputs to Zero. Controls whether single-precision, double-precision and BFloat16 input operands that are denormalized numbers are flushed to zero.

`0b0` The flushing to zero of single-precision and double-precision denormalized inputs to floating-point instructions not enabled by this control, but other factors might cause the input denormalized numbers to be flushed to zero.

`0b1` Denormalized single-precision and double-precision inputs to most floating-point instructions flushed to zero.

For more information, see *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page A1-59 and the pseudocode of the floating-point instructions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing FPCR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, FPCR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0100	0b0100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CPACR_EL1.FPEN != '11' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x00);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN != '11' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H != '1' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        X[t, 64] = FPCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H != '1' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        X[t, 64] = FPCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        X[t, 64] = FPCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
```


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```
    else
        X[t, 64] = FPCR;
```

MSR FPCR, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0100	0b0100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CPACR_EL1.FPEN != '11' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x00);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN != '11' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H != '1' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        FPCR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H != '1' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        FPCR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        FPCR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
```


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```
if CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
    AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
else
    FPCR = X[t, 64];
```


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C5.2.9 FPSR, Floating-point Status Register

The FPSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides floating-point system status information.

Configurations

AArch64 System register FPSR bits [31:27] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register FPSCR[31:27].

AArch64 System register FPSR bit [7] is architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register FPSCR[7].

AArch64 System register FPSR bits [4:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register FPSCR[4:0].

Attributes

FPSR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

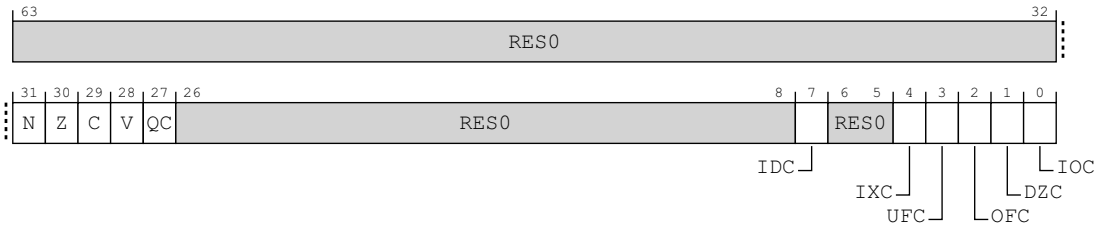

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

N, bit [31]

When AArch32 is supported and AArch32 floating-point is implemented:

Negative condition flag for AArch32 floating-point comparison operations.

Note

AArch64 floating-point comparisons set the PSTATE.N flag instead.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Z, bit [30]

When AArch32 is supported and AArch32 floating-point is implemented:

Zero condition flag for AArch32 floating-point comparison operations.

Note

AArch64 floating-point comparisons set the PSTATE.Z flag instead.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

C, bit [29]

When AArch32 is supported and AArch32 floating-point is implemented:

Carry condition flag for AArch32 floating-point comparison operations.

Note

AArch64 floating-point comparisons set the PSTATE.C flag instead.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

V, bit [28]

When AArch32 is supported and AArch32 floating-point is implemented:

Overflow condition flag for AArch32 floating-point comparison operations.

Note

AArch64 floating-point comparisons set the PSTATE.V flag instead.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

QC, bit [27]

Cumulative saturation bit, Advanced SIMD only. This bit is set to 1 to indicate that an Advanced SIMD integer operation has saturated since 0 was last written to this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [26:8]

Reserved, RES0.

IDC, bit [7]

Input Denormal cumulative floating-point exception bit. This bit is set to 1 to indicate that the Input Denormal floating-point exception has occurred since 0 was last written to this bit.

How scalar and Advanced SIMD floating-point instructions update this bit depends on the value of the FPCR.IDE bit. This bit is set to 1 to indicate a floating-point exception only if FPCR.IDE is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [6:5]

Reserved, RES0.

IXC, bit [4]

Inexact cumulative floating-point exception bit. This bit is set to 1 to indicate that the Inexact floating-point exception has occurred since 0 was last written to this bit.

How scalar and Advanced SIMD floating-point instructions update this bit depends on the value of the FPCR.IXE bit. This bit is set to 1 to indicate a floating-point exception only if FPCR.IXE is 0.

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The criteria for the Inexact floating-point exception to occur are affected by whether denormalized numbers are flushed to zero and by the value of the FPCR.AH bit. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

UFC, bit [3]

Underflow cumulative floating-point exception bit. This bit is set to 1 to indicate that the Underflow floating-point exception has occurred since 0 was last written to this bit.

How scalar and Advanced SIMD floating-point instructions update this bit depends on the value of the FPCR.UFE bit. This bit is set to 1 to indicate a floating-point exception only if FPCR.UFE is 0 or if flushing denormalized numbers to zero is enabled.

The criteria for the Underflow floating-point exception to occur are affected by whether denormalized numbers are flushed to zero and by the value of the FPCR.AH bit. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

OFC, bit [2]

Overflow cumulative floating-point exception bit. This bit is set to 1 to indicate that the Overflow floating-point exception has occurred since 0 was last written to this bit.

How scalar and Advanced SIMD floating-point instructions update this bit depends on the value of the FPCR.OFE bit. This bit is set to 1 to indicate a floating-point exception only if FPCR.OFE is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DZC, bit [1]

Divide by Zero cumulative floating-point exception bit. This bit is set to 1 to indicate that the Divide by Zero floating-point exception has occurred since 0 was last written to this bit.

How scalar and Advanced SIMD floating-point instructions update this bit depends on the value of the FPCR.DZE bit. This bit is set to 1 to indicate a floating-point exception only if FPCR.DZE is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IOC, bit [0]

Invalid Operation cumulative floating-point exception bit. This bit is set to 1 to indicate that the Invalid Operation floating-point exception has occurred since 0 was last written to this bit.

How scalar and Advanced SIMD floating-point instructions update this bit depends on the value of the FPCR.IOE bit. This bit is set to 1 to indicate a floating-point exception only if FPCR.IOE is 0.

The criteria for the Invalid Operation floating-point exception to occur are affected by the value of the FPCR.AH bit. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing FPSR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, FPSR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0100	0b0100	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CPACR_EL1.FPEN != '11' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x00);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN != '11' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H != '1' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        X[t, 64] = FPSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H != '1' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        X[t, 64] = FPSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        X[t, 64] = FPSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
```


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```
    else
        X[t, 64] = FPSR;
```

MSR FPSR, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0100	0b0100	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CPACR_EL1.FPEN != '11' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x00);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN != '11' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H != '1' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        FPSR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H != '1' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        FPSR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        FPSR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
```


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```
if CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
    AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
else
    FPSR = X[t, 64];
```


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C5.2.10 NZCV, Condition Flags

The NZCV characteristics are:

Purpose

Allows access to the condition flags.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

NZCV is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

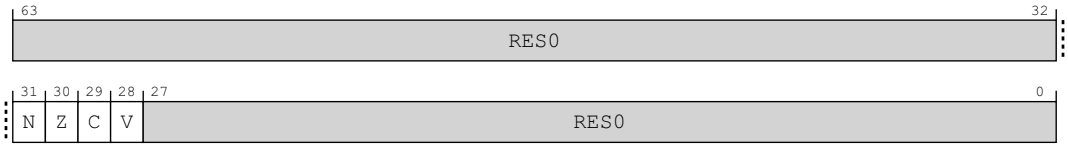

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

N, bit [31]

Negative condition flag. Set to 1 if the result of the last flag-setting instruction was negative.

Z, bit [30]

Zero condition flag. Set to 1 if the result of the last flag-setting instruction was zero, and to 0 otherwise. A result of zero often indicates an equal result from a comparison.

C, bit [29]

Carry condition flag. Set to 1 if the last flag-setting instruction resulted in a carry condition, for example an unsigned overflow on an addition.

V, bit [28]

Overflow condition flag. Set to 1 if the last flag-setting instruction resulted in an overflow condition, for example a signed overflow on an addition.

Bits [27:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing NZCV

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, NZCV

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0100	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(32):PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V>:Zeros(28);
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(32):PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V>:Zeros(28);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(32):PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V>:Zeros(28);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(32):PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V>:Zeros(28);
```

MSR NZCV, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0100	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = X[t, 64]<31:28>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = X[t, 64]<31:28>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = X[t, 64]<31:28>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = X[t, 64]<31:28>;
```


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C5.2.11 PAN, Privileged Access Never

The PAN characteristics are:

Purpose

Allows access to the Privileged Access Never bit.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_PAN is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PAN are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PAN is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

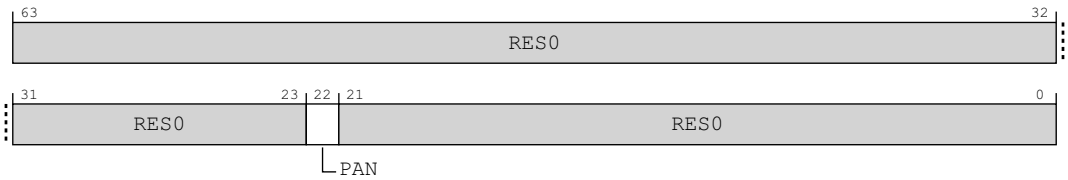

Bits [63:23]

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

Privileged Access Never.

`0b0` Privileged reads and write are not disabled by this mechanism.

`0b1` Disables privileged read and write accesses to addresses accessible at EL0 for an enabled stage 1 translation regime that defines the EL0 permissions.

The value of this bit is usually preserved on taking an exception, except in the following situations:

- When the target of the exception is EL1, and the value of the SCTLR_EL1.SPAN bit is 0, this bit is set to 1.
- When the target of the exception is EL2, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, and the value of the SCTLR_EL2.SPAN bit is 0, this bit is set to 1.

Bits [21:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing PAN

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PAN

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0100	0b0010	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
```


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```
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(41):PSTATE.PAN:Zeros(22);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(41):PSTATE.PAN:Zeros(22);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(41):PSTATE.PAN:Zeros(22);
```

MSR PAN, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0100	0b0010	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    PSTATE.PAN = X[t, 64]<22>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    PSTATE.PAN = X[t, 64]<22>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PSTATE.PAN = X[t, 64]<22>;
```

MSR PAN, #<imm>

op0	op1	CRn	op2
0b00	0b000	0b0100	0b100

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C5.2.12 SP_EL0, Stack Pointer (EL0)

The SP_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the stack pointer associated with EL0. At higher Exception levels, this is used as the current stack pointer when the value of SPSel.SP is 0.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

SP_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

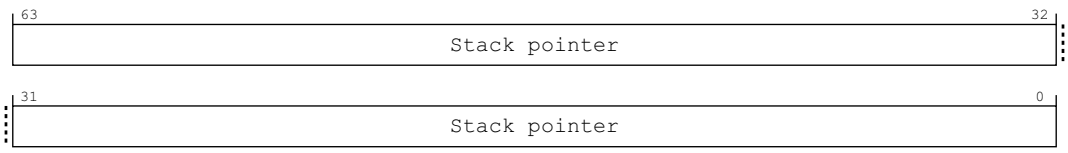

Bits [63:0]

Stack pointer.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SP_EL0

When the value of PSTATE.SP is 0, this register is accessible at all Exception levels as the current stack pointer.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SP_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0100	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if PSTATE.SP == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = SP_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if PSTATE.SP == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = SP_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.SP == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    else
        X[t, 64] = SP_EL0;
```

MSR SP_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0100	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if PSTATE.SP == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        SP_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if PSTATE.SP == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        SP_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.SP == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        SP_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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C5.2.13 SP_EL1, Stack Pointer (EL1)

The SP_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the stack pointer associated with EL1. When executing at EL1, the value of SPSel.SP determines the current stack pointer:

SPSel.SP	Current stack pointer
0b0	SP_EL0
0b1	SP_EL1

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

SP_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

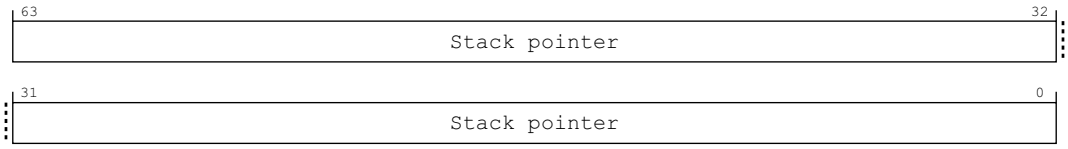

Bits [63:0]

Stack pointer.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SP_EL1

This accessibility information only applies to accesses using the MRS or MSR instructions.

When the value of SPSel.SP is 1, this register is also accessible at EL1 as the current stack pointer.

Note

When the value of SPSel.SP is 0, SP_EL0 is used as the current stack pointer at all Exception levels.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, SP_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0100	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x240];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = SP_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SP_EL1;
```

MSR SP_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0100	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x240] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    SP_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SP_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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C5.2.14 SP_EL2, Stack Pointer (EL2)

The SP_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the stack pointer associated with EL2. When executing at EL2, the value of SPSel. SP determines the current stack pointer:

SPSel.SP	Current stack pointer
0b0	SP_EL0
0b1	SP_EL2

Configurations

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

SP_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

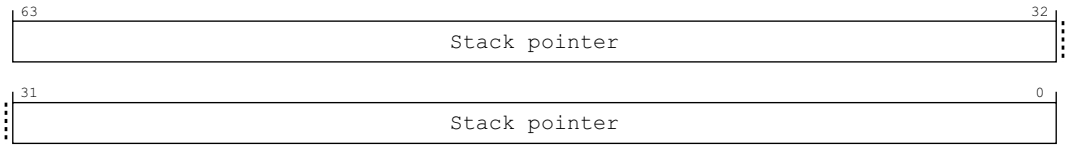

Bits [63:0]

Stack pointer.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SP_EL2

This accessibility information only applies to accesses using the MRS or MSR instructions.

When the value of SPSel.SP is 1, this register is also accessible at EL2 as the current stack pointer.

Note

When the value of SPSel.SP is 0, SP_EL0 is used as the current stack pointer at all Exception levels.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, SP_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0100	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SP_EL2;
```

MSR SP_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0100	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SP_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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C5.2.15 SP_EL3, Stack Pointer (EL3)

The SP_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the stack pointer associated with EL3. When executing at EL3, the value of SPSel.SP determines the current stack pointer:

SPSel.SP	Current stack pointer
0b0	SP_EL0
0b1	SP_EL3

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to SP_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

SP_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

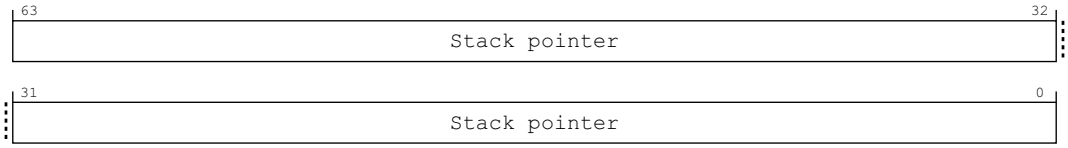

Bits [63:0]

Stack pointer.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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C5.2.16 SPSel, Stack Pointer Select

The SPSel characteristics are:

Purpose

Allows the Stack Pointer to be selected between SP_EL0 and SP_ELx.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

SPSel is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

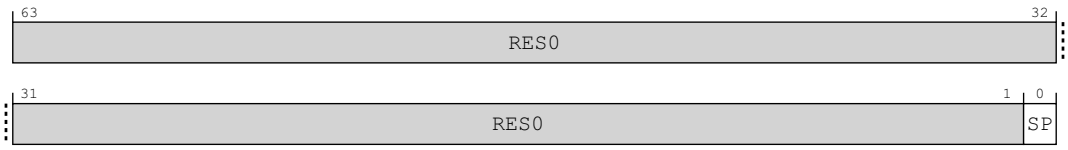

Bits [63:1]

Reserved, RES0.

SP, bit [0]

Stack pointer to use. Possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Use SP_EL0 at all Exception levels.

`0b1` Use SP_ELx for Exception level ELx.

When FEAT_NMI is implemented and SCTLR_ELx.SPINTMASK is 1, if execution is at ELx, an IRQ or FIQ interrupt that is targeted to ELx is masked regardless of any denotion of Superpriority.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to 1.

Accessing SPSel

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SPSel

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0100	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(63):PSTATE.SP;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(63):PSTATE.SP;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(63):PSTATE.SP;
```


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MSR SPSel, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0100	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    PSTATE.SP = X[t, 64]<0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    PSTATE.SP = X[t, 64]<0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PSTATE.SP = X[t, 64]<0>;
```

MSR SPSel, #<imm>

op0	op1	CRn	op2
0b00	0b000	0b0100	0b101

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C5.2.17 SPSR_abt, Saved Program Status Register (Abort mode)

The SPSR_abt characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the saved process state when an exception is taken to Abort mode.

Configurations

AArch64 System register SPSR_abt bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register SPSR_abt[31:0].

If EL1 only supports execution in AArch64 state, this register is RES0 from EL2 and EL3.

Attributes

SPSR_abt is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

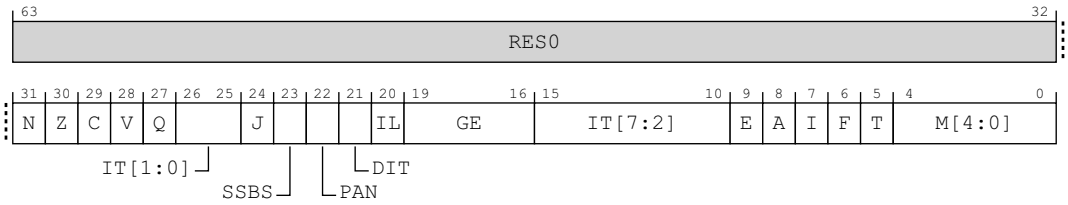

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

N, bit [31]

Negative Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.N on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.N on executing an illegal exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Z, bit [30]

Zero Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Z on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.Z on executing an illegal exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

C, bit [29]

Carry Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.C on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.C on executing an illegal exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

V, bit [28]

Overflow Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.V on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.V on executing an illegal exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Q, bit [27]

Overflow or saturation flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Q on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.Q on executing an illegal exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IT, bits [15:10, 26:25]

If-Then. Set to the value of PSTATE.IT on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.IT on executing an illegal exception return operation in Abort mode.

SPSR_abt.IT must contain a value that is valid for the instruction being returned to.

The IT field is split as follows:

- IT[1:0] is SPSR_abt[26:25].
- IT[7:2] is SPSR_abt[15:10].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

J, bit [24]

RES0.

In previous versions of the architecture, the {J, T} bits determined the AArch32 Instruction set state.

SSBS, bit [23]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Speculative Store Bypass. Set to the value of PSTATE.SSBS on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.SSBS on executing an illegal exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never. Set to the value of PSTATE.PAN on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.PAN on executing an illegal exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DIT, bit [21]

When FEAT_DIT is implemented:

Data Independent Timing. Set to the value of PSTATE.DIT on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.DIT on executing an illegal exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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IL, bit [20]

Illegal Execution state. Set to the value of PSTATE.IL on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.IL on executing an illegal exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

GE, bits [19:16]

Greater than or Equal flags. Set to the value of PSTATE.GE on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.GE on executing an illegal exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [9]

Endianness. Set to the value of PSTATE.E on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.E on executing an illegal exception return operation in Abort mode.

If the implementation does not support big-endian operation, SPSR_abt.E is RES0. If the implementation does not support little-endian operation, SPSR_abt.E is RES1. On executing an illegal exception return operation in Abort mode, if the implementation does not support big-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_abt.E is RES0, and if the implementation does not support little-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_abt.E is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.A on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.A on executing an illegal exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [7]

IRQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.I on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.I on executing an illegal exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [6]

FIQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.F on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.F on executing an illegal exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T, bit [5]

T32 Instruction set state. Set to the value of PSTATE.T on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.T on executing an illegal exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[4:0], bits [4:0]

Mode. Set to the value of PSTATE.M[4:0] on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.M[4:0] on executing an illegal exception return operation in Abort mode.

`0b10000` User.

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`0b10001` FIQ.

`0b10010` IRQ.

`0b10011` Supervisor.

`0b10111` Abort.

`0b11011` Undefined.

`0b11111` System.

Other values are reserved. If SPSR_abt.M[4:0] has a Reserved value, or a value for an unimplemented Exception level, executing an illegal exception return operation in Abort mode is an illegal return event, as described in *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SPSR_abt

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SPSR_abt

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0100	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = SPSR_abt;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SPSR_abt;
```

MSR SPSR_abt, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0100	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    SPSR_abt = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SPSR_abt = X[t, 64];
```


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C5.2.18 SPSR_EL1, Saved Program Status Register (EL1)

The SPSR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the saved process state when an exception is taken to EL1.

Configurations

AArch64 System register SPSR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register SPSR_svc[31:0].

Attributes

SPSR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported and exception taken from AArch32 state:

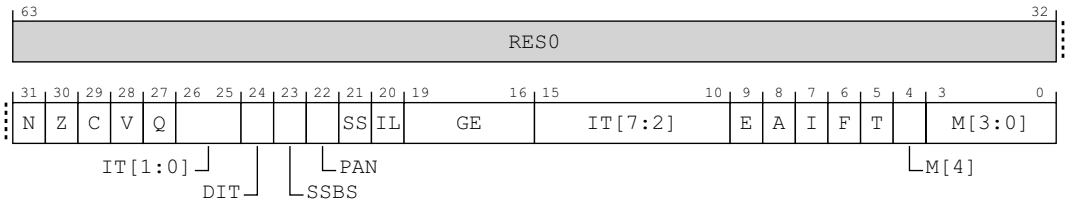

An exception return from EL1 using AArch64 makes SPSR_EL1 become UNKNOWN.

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

N, bit [31]

Negative Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.N on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.N on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Z, bit [30]

Zero Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Z on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.Z on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

C, bit [29]

Carry Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.C on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.C on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

V, bit [28]

Overflow Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.V on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.V on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Q, bit [27]

Overflow or saturation flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Q on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.Q on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IT, bits[15:10, 26:25]

If-Then. Set to the value of PSTATE.IT on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.IT on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

SPSR_EL1.IT must contain a value that is valid for the instruction being returned to.

The IT field is split as follows:

- IT[1:0] is SPSR_EL1[26:25].
- IT[7:2] is SPSR_EL1[15:10].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DIT, bit [24]

When FEAT_DIT is implemented:

Data Independent Timing. Set to the value of PSTATE.DIT on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.DIT on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SSBS, bit [23]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Speculative Store Bypass. Set to the value of PSTATE.SSBS on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.SSBS on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never. Set to the value of PSTATE.PAN on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.PAN on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SS, bit [21]

Software Step. Set to the value of PSTATE.SS on taking an exception to EL1, and conditionally copied to PSTATE.SS on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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IL, bit [20]

Illegal Execution state. Set to the value of PSTATE.IL on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.IL on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

GE, bits [19:16]

Greater than or Equal flags. Set to the value of PSTATE.GE on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.GE on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [9]

Endianness. Set to the value of PSTATE.E on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.E on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

If the implementation does not support big-endian operation, SPSR_EL1.E is RES0. If the implementation does not support little-endian operation, SPSR_EL1.E is RES1. On executing an exception return operation in EL1, if the implementation does not support big-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_EL1.E is RES0, and if the implementation does not support little-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_EL1.E is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.A on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.A on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [7]

IRQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.I on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.I on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [6]

FIQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.F on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.F on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T, bit [5]

T32 Instruction set state. Set to the value of PSTATE.T on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.T on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[4], bit [4]

Execution state. Set to `0b1`, the value of PSTATE.nRW, on taking an exception to EL1 from AArch32 state, and copied to PSTATE.nRW on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

`0b1` AArch32 execution state.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[3:0], bits [3:0]

AArch32 Mode. Set to the value of PSTATE.M[3:0] on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.M[3:0] on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

`0b0000` User.

`0b0001` FIQ.

`0b0010` IRQ.

`0b0011` Supervisor.

`0b0111` Abort.

`0b1011` Undefined.

`0b1111` System.

Other values are reserved. If SPSR_EL1.M[3:0] has a Reserved value, or a value for an unimplemented Exception level, executing an exception return operation in EL1 is an illegal return event, as described in *Illegal exception returns from AArch64 state* on page D1-4608.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When exception taken from AArch64 state:

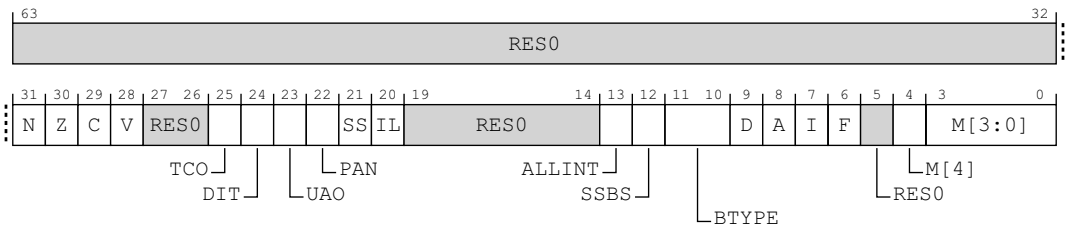

An exception return from EL1 using AArch64 makes SPSR_EL1 become UNKNOWN.

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

N, bit [31]

Negative Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.N on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.N on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Z, bit [30]

Zero Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Z on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.Z on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

C, bit [29]

Carry Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.C on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.C on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

V, bit [28]

Overflow Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.V on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.V on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [27:26]

Reserved, RES0.

TCO, bit [25]

When FEAT_MTE is implemented:

Tag Check Override. Set to the value of PSTATE.TCO on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.TCO on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

When FEAT_MTE is not implemented, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether this field is RES0 or behaves as if FEAT_MTE is implemented.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DIT, bit [24]

When FEAT_DIT is implemented:

Data Independent Timing. Set to the value of PSTATE.DIT on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.DIT on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

UAO, bit [23]

When FEAT_UAO is implemented:

User Access Override. Set to the value of PSTATE.UAO on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.UAO on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never. Set to the value of PSTATE.PAN on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.PAN on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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SS, bit [21]

Software Step. Set to the value of PSTATE.SS on taking an exception to EL1, and conditionally copied to PSTATE.SS on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IL, bit [20]

Illegal Execution state. Set to the value of PSTATE.IL on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.IL on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [19:14]

Reserved, RES0.

ALLINT, bit [13]

When FEAT_NMI is implemented:

All IRQ or FIQ interrupts mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.ALLINT on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.ALLINT on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SSBS, bit [12]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Speculative Store Bypass. Set to the value of PSTATE.SSBS on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.SSBS on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

BTYPE, bits [11:10]

When FEAT_BTI is implemented:

Branch Type Indicator. Set to the value of PSTATE.BTYPE on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.BTYPE on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

D, bit [9]

Debug exception mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.D on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.D on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.A on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.A on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [7]

IRQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.I on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.I on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [6]

FIQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.F on taking an exception to EL1, and copied to PSTATE.F on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [5]

Reserved, RES0.

M[4], bit [4]

Execution state. Set to `0b0`, the value of PSTATE.nRW, on taking an exception to EL1 from AArch64 state, and copied to PSTATE.nRW on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

`0b0` AArch64 execution state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[3:0], bits [3:0]

AArch64 Exception level and selected Stack Pointer.

`0b0000` EL0t.

`0b0100` EL1t.

`0b0101` EL1h.

Other values are reserved. If SPSR_EL1.M[3:0] has a Reserved value, or a value for an unimplemented Exception level, executing an exception return operation in EL1 is an illegal return event, as described in *Illegal exception returns from AArch64 state* on page D1-4608.

The bits in this field are interpreted as follows:

- M[3:2]: On an exception to EL1:
  - If the effective value of HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1} != {1,0} or the exception is not taken from EL1, then M[3:2] is set to the value of PSTATE.EL on taking an exception to EL1.
  - If the effective value of HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1} == {1,0} or the exception is not taken from EL1, then M[3:2] is set to 10.
  - M[3:2] is copied to PSTATE.EL on executing a legal exception return operation in EL1.
- M[1] is unused and is 0 for all non-reserved values.
- M[0] is set to the value of PSTATE.SP on taking an exception to EL1 and copied to PSTATE.SP on executing an exception return operation in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing SPSR_EL1

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic SPSR_EL1 or SPSR_EL12 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SPSR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '011' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x160];
    else
        X[t, 64] = SPSR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = SPSR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = SPSR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SPSR_EL1;
```

MSR SPSR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '011' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x160] = X[t, 64];
    else
        SPSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        SPSR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        SPSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SPSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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MRS <Xt>, SPSR_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x160];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = SPSR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = SPSR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MSR SPSR_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        NVMem[0x160] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        SPSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        SPSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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MRS <Xt>, SPSR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = SPSR_EL1;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = SPSR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SPSR_EL2;
```

MSR SPSR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        SPSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    SPSR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SPSR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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C5.2.19 SPSR_EL2, Saved Program Status Register (EL2)

The SPSR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the saved process state when an exception is taken to EL2.

Configurations

AArch64 System register SPSR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register SPSR_hyp[31:0].

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

SPSR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported and exception taken from AArch32 state:

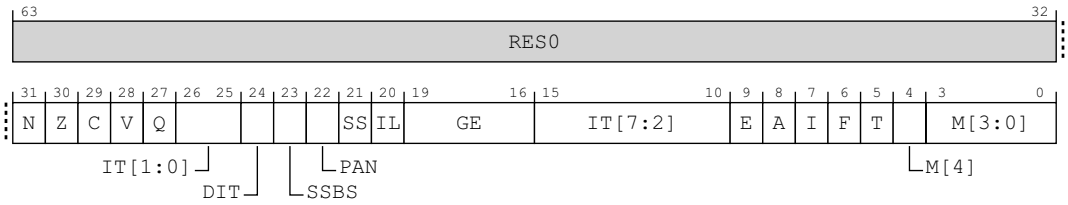

An exception return from EL2 using AArch64 makes SPSR_EL2 become UNKNOWN.

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

N, bit [31]

Negative Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.N on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.N on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Z, bit [30]

Zero Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Z on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.Z on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

C, bit [29]

Carry Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.C on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.C on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

V, bit [28]

Overflow Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.V on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.V on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Q, bit [27]

Overflow or saturation flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Q on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.Q on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IT, bits [15:10, 26:25]

If-Then. Set to the value of PSTATE.IT on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.IT on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

SPSR_EL2.IT must contain a value that is valid for the instruction being returned to.

The IT field is split as follows:

- IT[1:0] is SPSR_EL2[26:25].
- IT[7:2] is SPSR_EL2[15:10].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DIT, bit [24]

When FEAT_DIT is implemented:

Data Independent Timing. Set to the value of PSTATE.DIT on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.DIT on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SSBS, bit [23]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Speculative Store Bypass. Set to the value of PSTATE.SSBS on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.SSBS on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never. Set to the value of PSTATE.PAN on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.PAN on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SS, bit [21]

Software Step. Set to the value of PSTATE.SS on taking an exception to EL2, and conditionally copied to PSTATE.SS on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IL, bit [20]

Illegal Execution state. Set to the value of PSTATE.IL on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.IL on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

GE, bits [19:16]

Greater than or Equal flags. Set to the value of PSTATE.GE on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.GE on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [9]

Endianness. Set to the value of PSTATE.E on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.E on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

If the implementation does not support big-endian operation, SPSR_EL2.E is RES0. If the implementation does not support little-endian operation, SPSR_EL2.E is RES1. On executing an exception return operation in EL2, if the implementation does not support big-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_EL2.E is RES0, and if the implementation does not support little-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_EL2.E is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.A on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.A on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [7]

IRQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.I on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.I on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [6]

FIQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.F on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.F on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T, bit [5]

T32 Instruction set state. Set to the value of PSTATE.T on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.T on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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M[4], bit [4]

Execution state. Set to `0b1`, the value of PSTATE.nRW, on taking an exception to EL2 from AArch32 state, and copied to PSTATE.nRW on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

`0b1` AArch32 execution state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[3:0], bits [3:0]

AArch32 Mode. Set to the value of PSTATE.M[3:0] on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.M[3:0] on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

`0b0000` User.

`0b0001` FIQ.

`0b0010` IRQ.

`0b0011` Supervisor.

`0b0111` Abort.

`0b1010` Hyp.

`0b1011` Undefined.

`0b1111` System.

Other values are reserved. If SPSR_EL2.M[3:0] has a Reserved value, or a value for an unimplemented Exception level, executing an exception return operation in EL2 is an illegal return event, as described in *Illegal exception returns from AArch64 state* on page D1-4608.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When exception taken from AArch64 state:

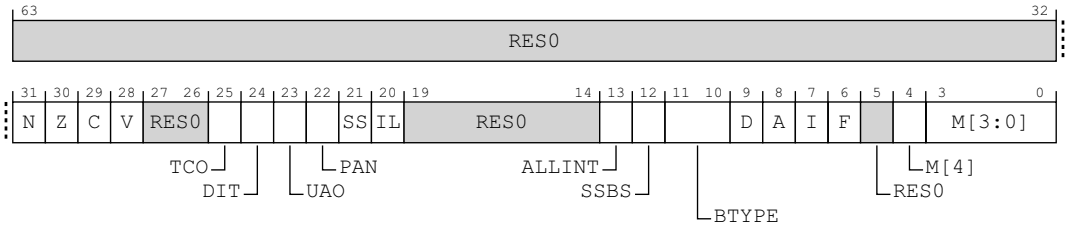

An exception return from EL2 using AArch64 makes SPSR_EL2 become UNKNOWN.

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

N, bit [31]

Negative Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.N on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.N on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Z, bit [30]

Zero Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Z on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.Z on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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C, bit [29]

Carry Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.C on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.C on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

V, bit [28]

Overflow Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.V on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.V on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [27:26]

Reserved, RES0.

TCO, bit [25]

When FEAT_MTE is implemented:

Tag Check Override. Set to the value of PSTATE.TCO on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.TCO on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

When FEAT_MTE is not implemented, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether this field is RES0 or behaves as if FEAT_MTE is implemented.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DIT, bit [24]

When FEAT_DIT is implemented:

Data Independent Timing. Set to the value of PSTATE.DIT on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.DIT on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

UAO, bit [23]

When FEAT_UAO is implemented:

User Access Override. Set to the value of PSTATE.UAO on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.UAO on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never. Set to the value of PSTATE.PAN on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.PAN on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SS, bit [21]

Software Step. Set to the value of PSTATE.SS on taking an exception to EL2, and conditionally copied to PSTATE.SS on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IL, bit [20]

Illegal Execution state. Set to the value of PSTATE.IL on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.IL on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [19:14]

Reserved, RES0.

ALLINT, bit [13]

When FEAT_NMI is implemented:

All IRQ or FIQ interrupts mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.ALLINT on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.ALLINT on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SSBS, bit [12]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Speculative Store Bypass. Set to the value of PSTATE.SSBS on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.SSBS on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

BTYPE, bits [11:10]

When FEAT_BTI is implemented:

Branch Type Indicator. Set to the value of PSTATE.BTYPE on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.BTYPE on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

D, bit [9]

Debug exception mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.D on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.D on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.A on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.A on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [7]

IRQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.I on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.I on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [6]

FIQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.F on taking an exception to EL2, and copied to PSTATE.F on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [5]

Reserved, RES0.

M[4], bit [4]

Execution state. Set to `0b0`, the value of PSTATE.nRW, on taking an exception to EL2 from AArch64 state, and copied to PSTATE.nRW on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

`0b0` AArch64 execution state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[3:0], bits [3:0]

AArch64 Exception level and selected Stack Pointer.

`0b0000` EL0t.

`0b0100` EL1t.

`0b0101` EL1h.

`0b1000` EL2t.

`0b1001` EL2h.

Other values are reserved. If SPSR_EL2.M[3:0] has a Reserved value, or a value for an unimplemented Exception level, executing an exception return operation in EL2 is an illegal return event, as described in *Illegal exception returns from AArch64 state* on page D1-4608.

The bits in this field are interpreted as follows:

- M[3:2] is set to the value of PSTATE.EL on taking an exception to EL2 and copied to PSTATE.EL on executing an exception return operation in EL2.
- M[1] is unused and is 0 for all non-reserved values.
- M[0] is set to the value of PSTATE.SP on taking an exception to EL2 and copied to PSTATE.SP on executing an exception return operation in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SPSR_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic SPSR_EL2 or SPSR_EL1 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

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Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SPSR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = SPSR_EL1;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = SPSR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SPSR_EL2;
```

MSR SPSR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        SPSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    SPSR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SPSR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, SPSR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '011' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x160];
    else
```


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```
        X[t, 64] = SPSR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = SPSR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = SPSR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SPSR_EL1;
```

MSR SPSR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '011' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x160] = X[t, 64];
    else
        SPSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        SPSR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        SPSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SPSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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C5.2.20 SPSR_EL3, Saved Program Status Register (EL3)

The SPSR_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the saved process state when an exception is taken to EL3.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to SPSR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

SPSR_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported and exception taken from AArch32 state:

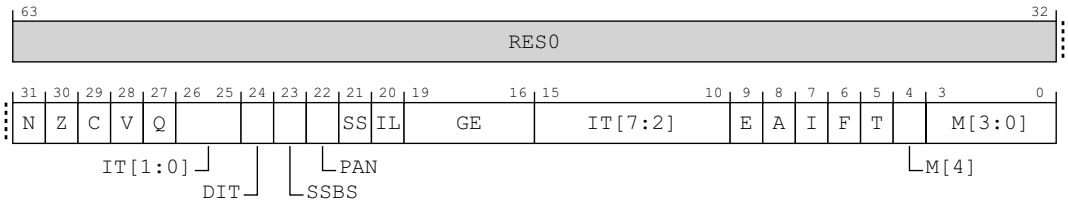

An exception return from EL3 using AArch64 makes SPSR_EL1 become UNKNOWN.

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

N, bit [31]

Negative Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.N on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.N on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Z, bit [30]

Zero Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Z on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.Z on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

C, bit [29]

Carry Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.C on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.C on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

V, bit [28]

Overflow Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.V on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.V on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Q, bit [27]

Overflow or saturation flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Q on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.Q on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IT, bits[15:10, 26:25]

If-Then. Set to the value of PSTATE.IT on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.IT on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

SPSR_EL1.IT must contain a value that is valid for the instruction being returned to.

The IT field is split as follows:

- IT[1:0] is SPSR_EL3[26:25].
- IT[7:2] is SPSR_EL3[15:10].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DIT, bit [24]

When FEAT_DIT is implemented:

Data Independent Timing. Set to the value of PSTATE.DIT on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.DIT on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SSBS, bit [23]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Speculative Store Bypass. Set to the value of PSTATE.SSBS on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.SSBS on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never. Set to the value of PSTATE.PAN on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.PAN on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SS, bit [21]

Software Step. Set to the value of PSTATE.SS on taking an exception to EL3, and conditionally copied to PSTATE.SS on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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IL, bit [20]

Illegal Execution state. Set to the value of PSTATE.IL on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.IL on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

GE, bits [19:16]

Greater than or Equal flags. Set to the value of PSTATE.GE on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.GE on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [9]

Endianness. Set to the value of PSTATE.E on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.E on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

If the implementation does not support big-endian operation, SPSR_EL1.E is RES0. If the implementation does not support little-endian operation, SPSR_EL1.E is RES1. On executing an exception return operation in EL3, if the implementation does not support big-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_EL1.E is RES0, and if the implementation does not support little-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_EL1.E is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.A on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.A on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [7]

IRQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.I on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.I on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [6]

FIQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.F on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.F on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T, bit [5]

T32 Instruction set state. Set to the value of PSTATE.T on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.T on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[4], bit [4]

Execution state. Set to `0b1`, the value of PSTATE.nRW, on taking an exception to EL3 from AArch32 state, and copied to PSTATE.nRW on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

`0b1` AArch32 execution state.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[3:0], bits [3:0]

AArch32 Mode. Set to the value of PSTATE.M[3:0] on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.M[3:0] on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

`0b0000` User.

`0b0001` FIQ.

`0b0010` IRQ.

`0b0011` Supervisor.

`0b0110` Monitor.

`0b0111` Abort.

`0b1010` Hyp.

`0b1011` Undefined.

`0b1111` System.

Other values are reserved. If SPSR_EL1.M[3:0] has a Reserved value, or a value for an unimplemented Exception level, executing an exception return operation in EL3 is an illegal return event, as described in *Illegal exception returns from AArch64 state* on page D1-4608.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When exception taken from AArch64 state:

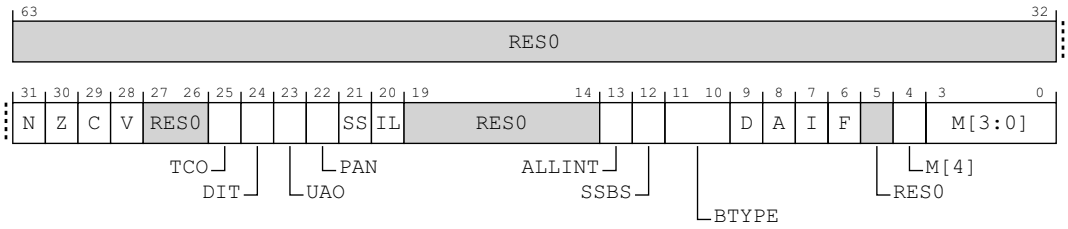

An exception return from EL3 using AArch64 makes SPSR_EL1 become UNKNOWN.

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

N, bit [31]

Negative Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.N on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.N on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Z, bit [30]

Zero Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Z on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.Z on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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C, bit [29]

Carry Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.C on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.C on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

V, bit [28]

Overflow Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.V on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.V on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [27:26]

Reserved, RES0.

TCO, bit [25]

When FEAT_MTE is implemented:

Tag Check Override. Set to the value of PSTATE.TCO on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.TCO on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

When FEAT_MTE is not implemented, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether this field is RES0 or behaves as if FEAT_MTE is implemented.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DIT, bit [24]

When FEAT_DIT is implemented:

Data Independent Timing. Set to the value of PSTATE.DIT on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.DIT on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

UAO, bit [23]

When FEAT_UAO is implemented:

User Access Override. Set to the value of PSTATE.UAO on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.UAO on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never. Set to the value of PSTATE.PAN on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.PAN on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SS, bit [21]

Software Step. Set to the value of PSTATE.SS on taking an exception to EL3, and conditionally copied to PSTATE.SS on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IL, bit [20]

Illegal Execution state. Set to the value of PSTATE.IL on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.IL on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [19:14]

Reserved, RES0.

ALLINT, bit [13]

When FEAT_NMI is implemented:

All IRQ or FIQ interrupts mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.ALLINT on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.ALLINT on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SSBS, bit [12]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Speculative Store Bypass. Set to the value of PSTATE.SSBS on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.SSBS on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

BTYPE, bits [11:10]

When FEAT_BTI is implemented:

Branch Type Indicator. Set to the value of PSTATE.BTYPE on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.BTYPE on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

D, bit [9]

Debug exception mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.D on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.D on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.A on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.A on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [7]

IRQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.I on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.I on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [6]

FIQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.F on taking an exception to EL3, and copied to PSTATE.F on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [5]

Reserved, RES0.

M[4], bit [4]

Execution state. Set to `0b0`, the value of PSTATE.nRW, on taking an exception to EL3 from AArch64 state, and copied to PSTATE.nRW on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

`0b0` AArch64 execution state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[3:0], bits [3:0]

AArch64 Exception level and selected Stack Pointer.

`0b0000` EL0t.

`0b0100` EL1t.

`0b0101` EL1h.

`0b1000` EL2t.

`0b1001` EL2h.

`0b1100` EL3t.

`0b1101` EL3h.

Other values are reserved. If SPSR_EL1.M[3:0] has a Reserved value, or a value for an unimplemented Exception level, executing an exception return operation in EL3 is an illegal return event, as described in *Illegal exception returns from AArch64 state* on page D1-4608.

The bits in this field are interpreted as follows:

- M[3:2] is set to the value of PSTATE.EL on taking an exception to EL3 and copied to PSTATE.EL on executing an exception return operation in EL3.
- M[1] is unused and is 0 for all non-reserved values.
- M[0] is set to the value of PSTATE.SP on taking an exception to EL3 and copied to PSTATE.SP on executing an exception return operation in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing SPSR_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SPSR_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SPSR_EL3;
```

MSR SPSR_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SPSR_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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C5.2.21 SPSR_fiq, Saved Program Status Register (FIQ mode)

The SPSR_fiq characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the saved process state when an exception is taken to FIQ mode.

Configurations

AArch64 System register SPSR_fiq bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register SPSR_fiq[31:0].

If EL1 only supports execution in AArch64 state, this register is RES0 from EL2 and EL3.

Attributes

SPSR_fiq is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

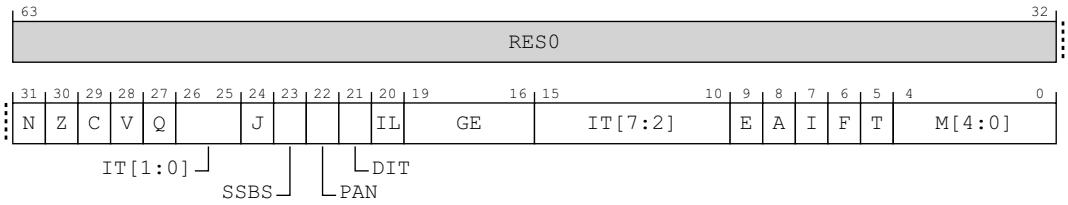

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

N, bit [31]

Negative Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.N on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.N on executing an illegal exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Z, bit [30]

Zero Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Z on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.Z on executing an illegal exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

C, bit [29]

Carry Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.C on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.C on executing an illegal exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

V, bit [28]

Overflow Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.V on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.V on executing an illegal exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Q, bit [27]

Overflow or saturation flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Q on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.Q on executing an illegal exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IT, bits[15:10, 26:25]

If-Then. Set to the value of PSTATE.IT on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.IT on executing an illegal exception return operation in FIQ mode.

SPSR_fiq.IT must contain a value that is valid for the instruction being returned to.

The IT field is split as follows:

- IT[1:0] is SPSR_fiq[26:25].
- IT[7:2] is SPSR_fiq[15:10].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

J, bit [24]

RES0.

In previous versions of the architecture, the {J, T} bits determined the AArch32 Instruction set state.

SSBS, bit [23]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Speculative Store Bypass. Set to the value of PSTATE.SSBS on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.SSBS on executing an illegal exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never. Set to the value of PSTATE.PAN on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.PAN on executing an illegal exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DIT, bit [21]

When FEAT_DIT is implemented:

Data Independent Timing. Set to the value of PSTATE.DIT on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.DIT on executing an illegal exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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IL, bit [20]

Illegal Execution state. Set to the value of PSTATE.IL on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.IL on executing an illegal exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

GE, bits [19:16]

Greater than or Equal flags. Set to the value of PSTATE.GE on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.GE on executing an illegal exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [9]

Endianness. Set to the value of PSTATE.E on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.E on executing an illegal exception return operation in FIQ mode.

If the implementation does not support big-endian operation, SPSR_fiq.E is RES0. If the implementation does not support little-endian operation, SPSR_fiq.E is RES1. On executing an illegal exception return operation in FIQ mode, if the implementation does not support big-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_fiq.E is RES0, and if the implementation does not support little-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_fiq.E is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.A on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.A on executing an illegal exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [7]

IRQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.I on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.I on executing an illegal exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [6]

FIQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.F on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.F on executing an illegal exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T, bit [5]

T32 Instruction set state. Set to the value of PSTATE.T on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.T on executing an illegal exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[4:0], bits [4:0]

Mode. Set to the value of PSTATE.M[4:0] on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.M[4:0] on executing an illegal exception return operation in FIQ mode.

`0b10000` User.

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`0b10001` FIQ.

`0b10010` IRQ.

`0b10011` Supervisor.

`0b10111` Abort.

`0b11011` Undefined.

`0b11111` System.

Other values are reserved. If SPSR_fiq.M[4:0] has a Reserved value, or a value for an unimplemented Exception level, executing an illegal exception return operation in FIQ mode is an illegal return event, as described in *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SPSR_fiq

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SPSR_fiq

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0100	0b0011	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = SPSR_fiq;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SPSR_fiq;
```

MSR SPSR_fiq, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0100	0b0011	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    SPSR_fiq = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SPSR_fiq = X[t, 64];
```


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C5.2.22 SPSR_irq, Saved Program Status Register (IRQ mode)

The SPSR_irq characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the saved process state when an exception is taken to IRQ mode.

Configurations

AArch64 System register SPSR_irq bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register SPSR_irq[31:0].

If EL1 only supports execution in AArch64 state, this register is RES0 from EL2 and EL3.

Attributes

SPSR_irq is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

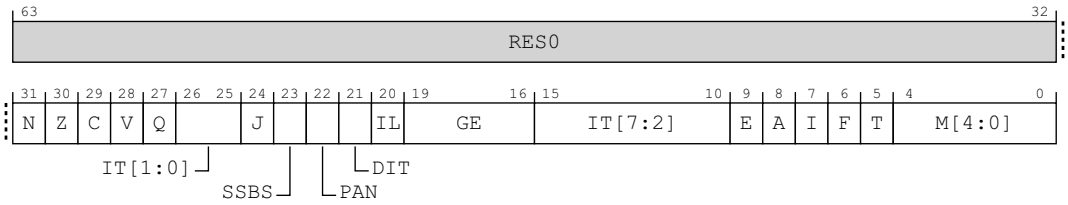

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

N, bit [31]

Negative Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.N on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.N on executing an illegal exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Z, bit [30]

Zero Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Z on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.Z on executing an illegal exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

C, bit [29]

Carry Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.C on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.C on executing an illegal exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

V, bit [28]

Overflow Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.V on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.V on executing an illegal exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Q, bit [27]

Overflow or saturation flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Q on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.Q on executing an illegal exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IT, bits[15:10, 26:25]

If-Then. Set to the value of PSTATE.IT on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.IT on executing an illegal exception return operation in IRQ mode.

SPSR_irq.IT must contain a value that is valid for the instruction being returned to.

The IT field is split as follows:

- IT[1:0] is SPSR_irq[26:25].
- IT[7:2] is SPSR_irq[15:10].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

J, bit [24]

RES0.

In previous versions of the architecture, the {J, T} bits determined the AArch32 Instruction set state.

SSBS, bit [23]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Speculative Store Bypass. Set to the value of PSTATE.SSBS on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.SSBS on executing an illegal exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never. Set to the value of PSTATE.PAN on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.PAN on executing an illegal exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DIT, bit [21]

When FEAT_DIT is implemented:

Data Independent Timing. Set to the value of PSTATE.DIT on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.DIT on executing an illegal exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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IL, bit [20]

Illegal Execution state. Set to the value of PSTATE.IL on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.IL on executing an illegal exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

GE, bits [19:16]

Greater than or Equal flags. Set to the value of PSTATE.GE on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.GE on executing an illegal exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [9]

Endianness. Set to the value of PSTATE.E on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.E on executing an illegal exception return operation in IRQ mode.

If the implementation does not support big-endian operation, SPSR_irq.E is RES0. If the implementation does not support little-endian operation, SPSR_irq.E is RES1. On executing an illegal exception return operation in IRQ mode, if the implementation does not support big-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_irq.E is RES0, and if the implementation does not support little-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_irq.E is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.A on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.A on executing an illegal exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [7]

IRQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.I on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.I on executing an illegal exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [6]

FIQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.F on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.F on executing an illegal exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T, bit [5]

T32 Instruction set state. Set to the value of PSTATE.T on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.T on executing an illegal exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[4:0], bits [4:0]

Mode. Set to the value of PSTATE.M[4:0] on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.M[4:0] on executing an illegal exception return operation in IRQ mode.

`0b10000` User.

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`0b10001` FIQ.

`0b10010` IRQ.

`0b10011` Supervisor.

`0b10111` Abort.

`0b11011` Undefined.

`0b11111` System.

Other values are reserved. If SPSR_irq.M[4:0] has a Reserved value, or a value for an unimplemented Exception level, executing an illegal exception return operation in IRQ mode is an illegal return event, as described in *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SPSR_irq

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SPSR_irq

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0100	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = SPSR_irq;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SPSR_irq;
```

MSR SPSR_irq, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0100	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    SPSR_irq = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SPSR_irq = X[t, 64];
```


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C5.2.23 SPSR_und, Saved Program Status Register (Undefined mode)

The SPSR_und characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the saved process state when an exception is taken to Undefined mode.

Configurations

AArch64 System register SPSR_und bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register SPSR_und[31:0].

If EL1 only supports execution in AArch64 state, this register is RES0 from EL2 and EL3.

Attributes

SPSR_und is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

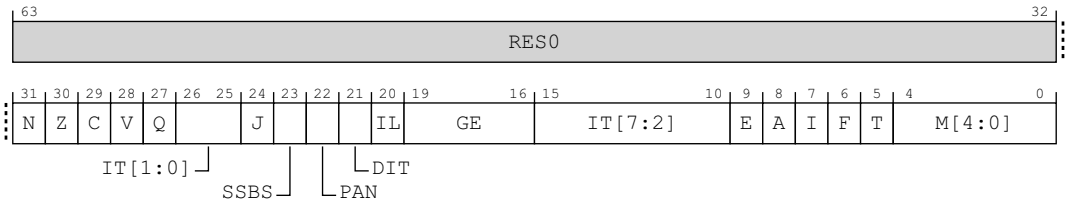

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

N, bit [31]

Negative Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.N on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.N on executing an illegal exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Z, bit [30]

Zero Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Z on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.Z on executing an illegal exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

C, bit [29]

Carry Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.C on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.C on executing an illegal exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

V, bit [28]

Overflow Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.V on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.V on executing an illegal exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Q, bit [27]

Overflow or saturation flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Q on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.Q on executing an illegal exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IT, bits[15:10, 26:25]

If-Then. Set to the value of PSTATE.IT on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.IT on executing an illegal exception return operation in Undefined mode.

SPSR_und.IT must contain a value that is valid for the instruction being returned to.

The IT field is split as follows:

- IT[1:0] is SPSR_und[26:25].
- IT[7:2] is SPSR_und[15:10].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

J, bit [24]

RES0.

In previous versions of the architecture, the {J, T} bits determined the AArch32 Instruction set state.

SSBS, bit [23]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Speculative Store Bypass. Set to the value of PSTATE.SSBS on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.SSBS on executing an illegal exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never. Set to the value of PSTATE.PAN on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.PAN on executing an illegal exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DIT, bit [21]

When FEAT_DIT is implemented:

Data Independent Timing. Set to the value of PSTATE.DIT on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.DIT on executing an illegal exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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IL, bit [20]

Illegal Execution state. Set to the value of PSTATE.IL on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.IL on executing an illegal exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

GE, bits [19:16]

Greater than or Equal flags. Set to the value of PSTATE.GE on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.GE on executing an illegal exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [9]

Endianness. Set to the value of PSTATE.E on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.E on executing an illegal exception return operation in Undefined mode.

If the implementation does not support big-endian operation, SPSR_und.E is RES0. If the implementation does not support little-endian operation, SPSR_und.E is RES1. On executing an illegal exception return operation in Undefined mode, if the implementation does not support big-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_und.E is RES0, and if the implementation does not support little-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_und.E is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.A on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.A on executing an illegal exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [7]

IRQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.I on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.I on executing an illegal exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [6]

FIQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.F on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.F on executing an illegal exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T, bit [5]

T32 Instruction set state. Set to the value of PSTATE.T on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.T on executing an illegal exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[4:0], bits [4:0]

Mode. Set to the value of PSTATE.M[4:0] on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.M[4:0] on executing an illegal exception return operation in Undefined mode.

`0b10000` User.

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`0b10001` FIQ.

`0b10010` IRQ.

`0b10011` Supervisor.

`0b10111` Abort.

`0b11011` Undefined.

`0b11111` System.

Other values are reserved. If SPSR_und.M[4:0] has a Reserved value, or a value for an unimplemented Exception level, executing an illegal exception return operation in Undefined mode is an illegal return event, as described in *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SPSR_und

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SPSR_und

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0100	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = SPSR_und;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SPSR_und;
```

MSR SPSR_und, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0100	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    SPSR_und = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SPSR_und = X[t, 64];
```


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C5.2.24 SSBS, Speculative Store Bypass Safe

The SSBS characteristics are:

Purpose

Allows access to the Speculative Store Bypass Safe bit.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SSBS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to SSBS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

SSBS is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

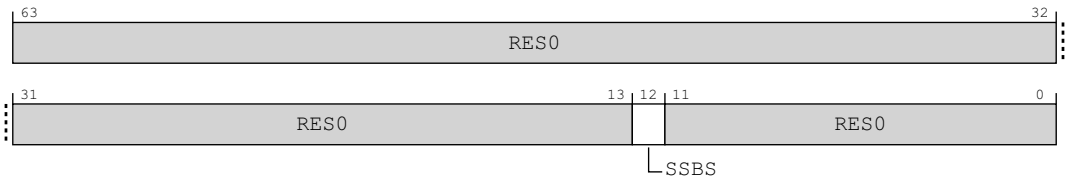

Bits [63:13]

Reserved, RES0.

SSBS, bit [12]

Speculative Store Bypass Safe.

Prohibits speculative loads or stores which might practically allow a cache timing side channel.

A cache timing side channel might be exploited where a load or store uses an address that is derived from a register that is being loaded from memory using a load instruction speculatively read from a memory location. If PSTATE.SSBS is enabled, the address derived from the load instruction might be from earlier in the coherence order than the latest store to that memory location with the same virtual address.

`0b0` Hardware is not permitted to load or store speculatively, in a manner that could practically give rise to a cache timing side channel, using an address derived from a register value that has been loaded from memory using a load instruction (L) that speculatively reads an entry from earlier in the coherence order from that location being loaded from than the entry generated by the latest store (S) to that location using the same virtual address as L.

`0b1` Hardware is permitted to load or store speculatively, in a manner that could practically give rise to a cache timing side channel, using an address derived from a register value that has been loaded from memory using a load instruction (L) that speculatively reads an entry from earlier in the coherence order fro that location being loaded from than the entry generated by the latest store (S) to that location using the same virtual address as L.

The value of this bit is set to the value in the SCTLR_ELx.DSSBS field on taking an exception to ELx.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset,this field resets to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Bits [11:0]

Reserved, RES0.

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Accessing SSBS

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SSBS

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0100	0b0010	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(51):PSTATE.SSBS:Zeros(12);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(51):PSTATE.SSBS:Zeros(12);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(51):PSTATE.SSBS:Zeros(12);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(51):PSTATE.SSBS:Zeros(12);
```

MSR SSBS, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0100	0b0010	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    PSTATE.SSBS = X[t, 64]<12>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    PSTATE.SSBS = X[t, 64]<12>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    PSTATE.SSBS = X[t, 64]<12>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PSTATE.SSBS = X[t, 64]<12>;
```

MSR SSBS, #<imm>

op0	op1	CRn	op2
0b00	0b011	0b0100	0b001

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C5.2.25 SVCR, Streaming Vector Control Register

The SVCR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls Streaming SVE mode and SME behavior.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SME is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to SVCR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

SVCR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

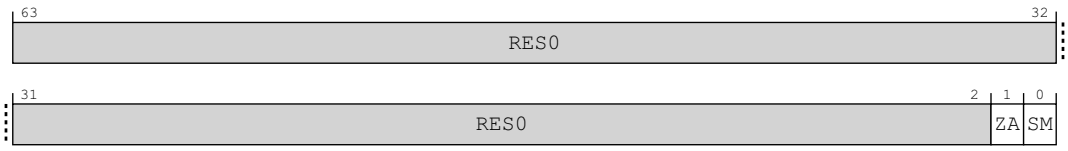

Bits [63:2]

Reserved, RES0.

ZA, bit [1]

Enables SME ZA storage.

When this storage is disabled, execution of an instruction which can access it is trapped. The exception is reported using an ESR_ELx.{EC, SMTC} value of {`0x1D`, `0x3`}.

The possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` ZA storage is invalid and not accessible.
This control causes execution at any Exception level of instructions that can access this storage to be trapped.

`0b1` ZA storage is valid and accessible.
This control does not cause execution of any instructions to be trapped.

When a write to SVCR.ZA changes the value of PSTATE.ZA, the following applies:

- When changed from 0 to 1, all implemented bits of the storage are set to zero.
- When changed from 1 to 0, there is no observable change to the storage.

Changes to this field do not have an affect on the SVE vector and predicate registers and FPSR.

A direct or indirect read of ZA appears to occur in program order relative to a direct write of SVCR, and to `MSR SVCRZA` and `MSR SVCRSMZA` instructions, without the need for explicit synchronization.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

SM, bit [0]

Enables Streaming SVE mode.

When the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, the Streaming SVE vector length (SVL) applies to SVE instructions, and execution at any Exception level of an instruction which is illegal in that mode is trapped. The exception is reported using an ESR_ELx.{EC, SMTC} value of {`0x1D`, `0x1`}.

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When the PE is not in Streaming SVE mode, the SVE vector length (VL) applies to SVE instructions, and execution at any Exception level of an instruction which is only legal in that mode is trapped. The exception is reported using an ESR_ELx.{EC, SMTC} value of {0x1D, 0x2}.

The possible values of this bit are:

0b0 The PE is not in Streaming SVE mode.

0b1 The PE is in Streaming SVE mode.

When a write to SVCR.SM changes the value of PSTATE.SM, the following applies:

- When changed from 0 to 1, an entry to Streaming SVE mode is performed.
- When changed from 1 to 0, an exit from Streaming SVE mode is performed.
- All implemented bits of the SVE registers Z0-Z31, P0-P15, and FFR in the new mode are set to zero.
- FPSR in the new mode is set to 0x0000_0000_0800_009f, in which all cumulative status bits are set to 1.

Changes to this field do not have an affect on ZA storage.

A direct or indirect read of SM appears to occur in program order relative to a direct write of SVCR, and to MSR SVCRSM and MSR SVCRSMZA instructions, without the need for explicit synchronization.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to 0.

Accessing SVCR

SVCR is read/write and can be accessed from any Exception level.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SVCR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0100	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CPACR_EL1.SMEN != '11' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x1D);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CPTR_EL2.SMEN != '11' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.SMEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TSM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
    else
        X[t, 64] = Zeros(62):PSTATE.<ZA,SM>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif CPACR_EL1.SMEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x1D);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TSM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.SMEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
    else
        X[t, 64] = Zeros(62):PSTATE.<ZA,SM>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TSM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.SMEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
    else
        X[t, 64] = Zeros(62):PSTATE.<ZA,SM>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
    else
        X[t, 64] = Zeros(62):PSTATE.<ZA,SM>;
```

MSR SVCR, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0100	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CPACR_EL1.SMEN != '11' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x1D);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CPTR_EL2.SMEN != '11' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.SMEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TSM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
    else
        SetPSTATE_SVCR(X[t, 32]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
```


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```
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.SMEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x1D);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TSM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.SMEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
    else
        SetPSTATE_SVCR(X[t, 32]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TSM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.SMEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
    else
        SetPSTATE_SVCR(X[t, 32]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
    else
        SetPSTATE_SVCR(X[t, 32]);
```

MSR SVCRSM, #<imm>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b00	0b011	0b0100	0b001x	0b011

MSR SVCRZA, #<imm>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b00	0b011	0b0100	0b010x	0b011

MSR SVCRSMZA, #<imm>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b00	0b011	0b0100	0b011x	0b011

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C5.2.26 TCO, Tag Check Override

The TCO characteristics are:

Purpose

When FEAT_MTE is implemented, this register allows tag checks to be disabled globally.

When FEAT_MTE is not implemented, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether this register is RES0 or behaves as if FEAT_MTE is implemented.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_MTE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TCO are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TCO is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

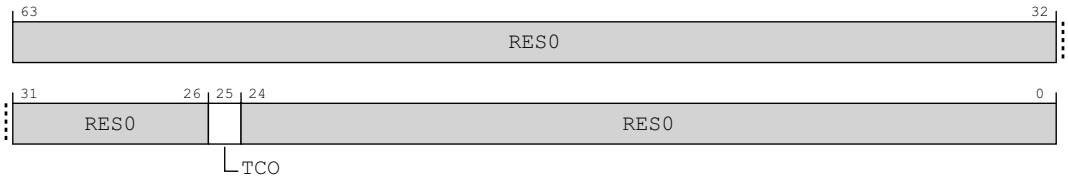

Bits [63:26]

Reserved, RES0.

TCO, bit [25]

Allows memory tag checks to be globally disabled.

`0b0` Loads and Stores are not affected by this control.

`0b1` Loads and Stores are unchecked.

Bits [24:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing TCO

For information about the operation of the MSR (immediate) accessor, see MSR (immediate).

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TCO

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0100	0b0010	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(38):PSTATE.TCO:Zeros(25);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(38):PSTATE.TCO:Zeros(25);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(38):PSTATE.TCO:Zeros(25);
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(38):PSTATE.TCO:Zeros(25);
```

MSR TCO, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0100	0b0010	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    PSTATE.TCO = X[t, 64]<25>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    PSTATE.TCO = X[t, 64]<25>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    PSTATE.TCO = X[t, 64]<25>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PSTATE.TCO = X[t, 64]<25>;
```

MSR TCO, #<imm>

op0	op1	CRn	op2
0b00	0b011	0b0100	0b100

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C5.2.27 UAO, User Access Override

The UAO characteristics are:

Purpose

Allows access to the User Access Override bit.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_UAO is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to UAO are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

UAO is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

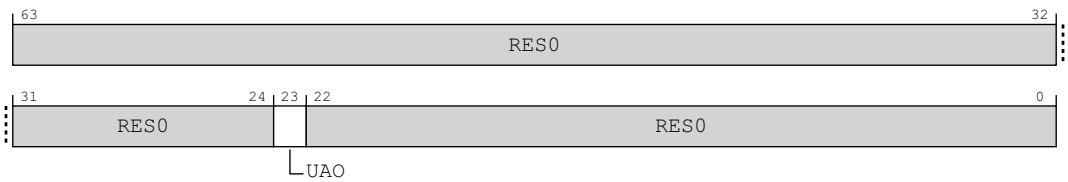

Bits [63:24]

Reserved, RES0.

UAO, bit [23]

User Access Override.

`0b0` The behavior of LDTR* and STTR* instructions are not affected by this control.

`0b1` When executed at EL1, or at EL2 with HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}, LDTR* and STTR* instructions behave as the equivalent `LDR*` and `STR*` instructions.

When executed at EL3, or at EL2 with HCR_EL2.E2H == 0 or HCR_EL2.TGE == 0, the LDTR* and STTR* instructions behave as the equivalent `LDR*` and `STR*` instructions, regardless of the setting of the PSTATE.UAO bit.

Bits [22:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing UAO

For more information about the operation of the MSR (immediate) accessor, see MSR (immediate).

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, UAO

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0100	0b0010	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(40):PSTATE.UAO:Zeros(23);
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(40):PSTATE.UAO:Zeros(23);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = Zeros(40):PSTATE.UAO:Zeros(23);
```

MSR UAO, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0100	0b0010	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    PSTATE.UAO = X[t, 64]<23>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    PSTATE.UAO = X[t, 64]<23>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PSTATE.UAO = X[t, 64]<23>;
```

MSR UAO, #<imm>

op0	op1	CRn	op2
0b00	0b000	0b0100	0b011

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C5.3 A64 System instructions for cache maintenance

This section lists the A64 System instructions for cache maintenance.

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C5.3.1 DC CGDSW, Clean of Data and Allocation Tags by Set/Way

The DC CGDSW characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean data and Allocation Tags in data cache by set/way.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_MTE2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DC CGDSW are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DC CGDSW is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

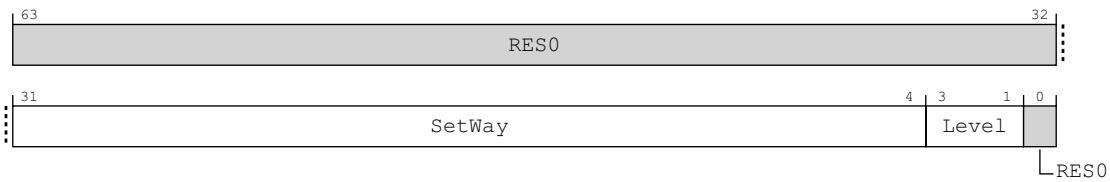

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

SetWay, bits [31:4]

Contains two fields:

- Way, bits[31:32-A], the number of the way to operate on.
- Set, bits[B-1:L], the number of the set to operate on.

Bits[L-1:4] are RES0.

A = Log_2(ASSOCIATIVITY), L = Log_2(LINELEN), B = (L + S), S = Log_2(NSETS).

ASSOCIATIVITY, LINELEN (line length, in bytes), and NSETS (number of sets) have their usual meanings and are the values for the cache level being operated on. The values of A and S are rounded up to the next integer.

Level, bits [3:1]

Cache level to operate on, minus 1. For example, this field is 0 for operations on L1 cache, or 1 for operations on L2 cache.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES0.

Executing DC CGDSW instruction

If this instruction is executed with a set, way or level argument that is larger than the value supported by the implementation then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following occurs:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction performs cache maintenance on one of:
  - No cache lines.
  - A single arbitrary cache line.
  - Multiple arbitrary cache lines.

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Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC CGDSW, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b0111	0b1010	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TSW == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCCSW == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
```


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C5.3.2 DC CGDVAC, Clean of Data and Allocation Tags by VA to PoC

The DC CGDVAC characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean data and Allocation Tags in data cache by address to Point of Coherency.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_MTE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DC CGDVAC are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DC CGDVAC is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

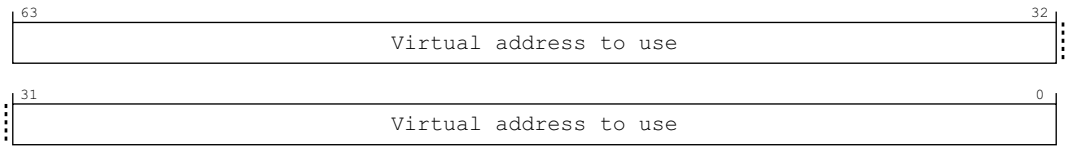

Bits [63:0]

Virtual address to use. No alignment restrictions apply to this VA.

Executing DC CGDVAC instruction

If EL0 access is enabled, when executed at EL0, this instruction requires read access permission to the VA, otherwise it generates a Permission fault, subject to the constraints described in *Permission fault* on page D5-4896.

Execution of this instruction might require an address translation from VA to PA, and that translation might fault. For more information, see *The data cache maintenance instruction (DC)* on page D4-4744.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC CGDVAC, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b011	0b0111	0b1010	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.UCI == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGITR_EL2.DCCVAC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.UCI == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
```


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```
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCCVAC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoC);
```


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C5.3.3 DC CGDVADP, Clean of Data and Allocation Tags by VA to PoDP

The DC CGDVADP characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean Allocation Tags and data in data cache by address to Point of Deep Persistence.

If the memory system does not identify a Point of Deep Persistence, then this instruction behaves as a DC CGDVAP.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_DPB2 is implemented and FEAT_MTE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DC CGDVADP are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DC CGDVADP is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

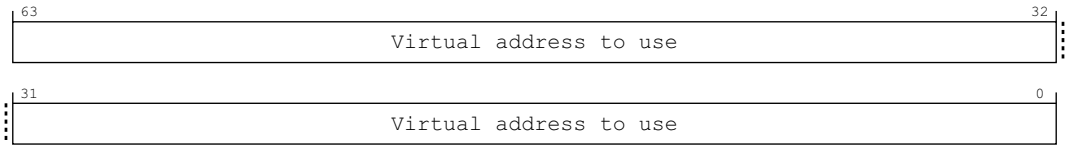

Bits [63:0]

Virtual address to use. No alignment restrictions apply to this VA.

Executing DC CGDVADP instruction

If EL0 access is enabled, when executed at EL0, this instruction requires read access permission to the VA, otherwise it generates a Permission fault, see *Permission fault* on page D5-4896.

Execution of this instruction might require an address translation from VA to PA, and that translation might fault. For more information, see *The data cache maintenance instruction (DC)* on page D4-4744.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC CGDVADP, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b011	0b0111	0b1101	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.UCI == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGITR_EL2.DCCVADP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.UCI == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
```


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```
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoDP);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCCVADP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoDP);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoDP);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoDP);
```


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C5.3.4 DC CGDVAP, Clean of Data and Allocation Tags by VA to PoP

The DC CGDVAP characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean data and Allocation Tags in data cache by address to Point of Persistence.

If the memory system does not identify a Point of Persistence, then this instruction behaves as a DC CGDVAC.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_MTE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DC CGDVAP are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DC CGDVAP is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

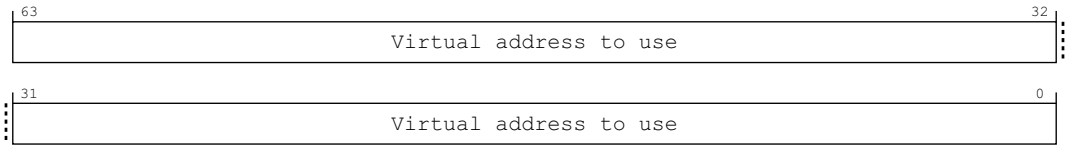

Bits [63:0]

Virtual address to use. No alignment restrictions apply to this VA.

Executing DC CGDVAP instruction

If EL0 access is enabled, when executed at EL0, this instruction requires read access permission to the VA, otherwise it generates a Permission fault, see *Permission fault* on page D5-4896.

Execution of this instruction might require an address translation from VA to PA, and that translation might fault. For more information, see *The data cache maintenance instruction (DC)* on page D4-4744.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC CGDVAP, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b011	0b0111	0b1100	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.UCI == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGITR_EL2.DCCVAP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.UCI == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
```


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```
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoP);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCCVAP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoP);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoP);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoP);
```


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C5.3.5 DC CGSW, Clean of Allocation Tags by Set/Way

The DC CGSW characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean Allocation Tags in data cache by set/way.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_MTE2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DC CGSW are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DC CGSW is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

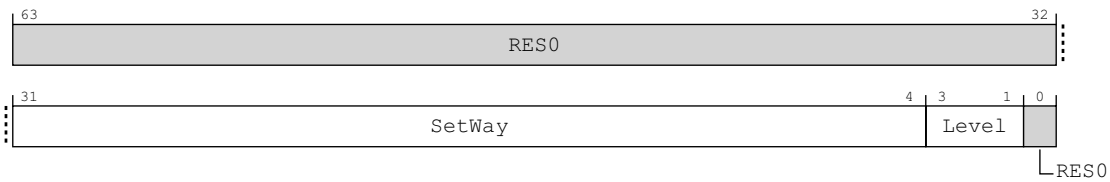

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

SetWay, bits [31:4]

Contains two fields:

- Way, bits[31:32-A], the number of the way to operate on.
- Set, bits[B-1:L], the number of the set to operate on.

Bits[L-1:4] are RES0.

A = Log_2(ASSOCIATIVITY), L = Log_2(LINELEN), B = (L + S), S = Log_2(NSETS).

ASSOCIATIVITY, LINELEN (line length, in bytes), and NSETS (number of sets) have their usual meanings and are the values for the cache level being operated on. The values of A and S are rounded up to the next integer.

Level, bits [3:1]

Cache level to operate on, minus 1. For example, this field is 0 for operations on L1 cache, or 1 for operations on L2 cache.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES0.

Executing DC CGSW instruction

If this instruction is executed with a set, way or level argument that is larger than the value supported by the implementation then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following occurs:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction performs cache maintenance on one of:
  - No cache lines.
  - A single arbitrary cache line.
  - Multiple arbitrary cache lines.

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Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC CGSW, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b0111	0b1010	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TSW == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCCSW == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
```


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C5.3.6 DC CGVAC, Clean of Allocation Tags by VA to PoC

The DC CGVAC characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean Allocation Tags in data cache by address to Point of Coherency.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_MTE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DC CGVAC are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DC CGVAC is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

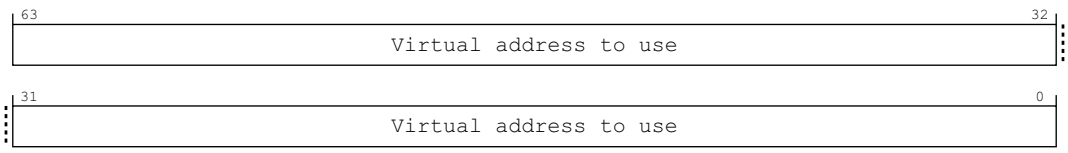

Bits [63:0]

Virtual address to use. No alignment restrictions apply to this VA.

Executing DC CGVAC instruction

If EL0 access is enabled, when executed at EL0, this instruction requires read access permission to the VA, otherwise it generates a Permission fault, subject to the constraints described in *Permission fault* on page D5-4896.

Execution of this instruction might require an address translation from VA to PA, and that translation might fault. For more information, see *The data cache maintenance instruction (DC)* on page D4-4744.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC CGVAC, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b011	0b0111	0b1010	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.UCI == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGITR_EL2.DCCVAC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.UCI == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
```


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```
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCCVAC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoC);
```


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C5.3.7 DC CGVADP, Clean of Allocation Tags by VA to PoDP

The DC CGVADP characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean Allocation tags by address to Point of Deep Persistence.

If the memory system does not identify a Point of Deep Persistence, then this instruction behaves as a DC CGVAP.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_DPB2 is implemented and FEAT_MTE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DC CGVADP are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DC CGVADP is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

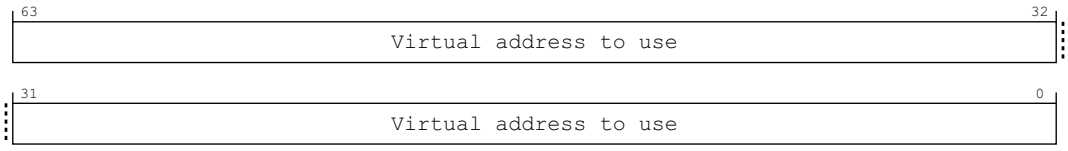

Bits [63:0]

Virtual address to use. No alignment restrictions apply to this VA.

Executing DC CGVADP instruction

If EL0 access is enabled, when executed at EL0, this instruction requires read access permission to the VA, otherwise it generates a Permission fault, see *Permission fault* on page D5-4896.

Execution of this instruction might require an address translation from VA to PA, and that translation might fault. For more information, see *The data cache maintenance instruction (DC)* on page D4-4744.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC CGVADP, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b011	0b0111	0b1101	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.UCI == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGITR_EL2.DCCVADP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.UCI == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
```


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```
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoDP);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCCVADP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoDP);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoDP);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoDP);
```


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C5.3.8 DC CGVAP, Clean of Allocation Tags by VA to PoP

The DC CGVAP characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean Allocation Tags in data cache by address to Point of Persistence.

If the memory system does not identify a Point of Persistence, then this instruction behaves as a DC CGVAC.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_MTE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DC CGVAP are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DC CGVAP is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

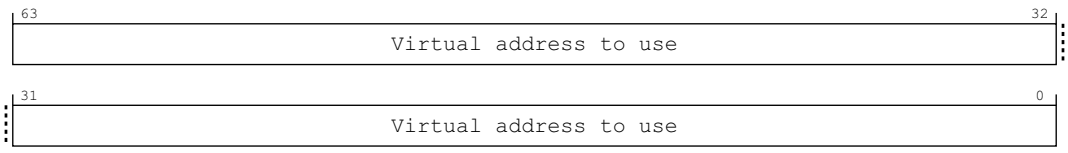

Bits [63:0]

Virtual address to use. No alignment restrictions apply to this VA.

Executing DC CGVAP instruction

If EL0 access is enabled, when executed at EL0, this instruction requires read access permission to the VA, otherwise it generates a Permission fault, see *Permission fault* on page D5-4896.

Execution of this instruction might require an address translation from VA to PA, and that translation might fault. For more information, see *The data cache maintenance instruction (DC)* on page D4-4744.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC CGVAP, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b011	0b0111	0b1100	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.UCI == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGITR_EL2.DCCVAP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.UCI == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
```


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```
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoP);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCCVAP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoP);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoP);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoP);
```


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C5.3.9 DC CIGDSW, Clean and Invalidate of Data and Allocation Tags by Set/Way

The DC CIGDSW characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean and Invalidate data and Allocation Tags in data cache by set/way.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_MTE2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DC CIGDSW are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DC CIGDSW is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

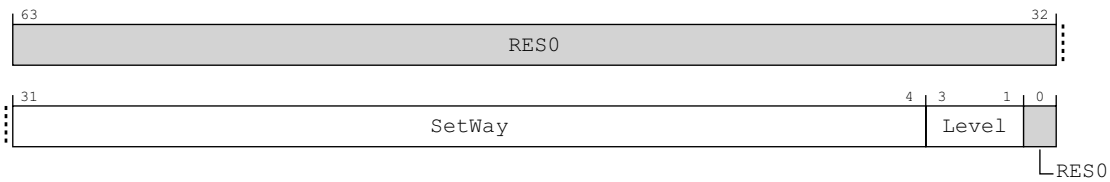

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

SetWay, bits [31:4]

Contains two fields:

- Way, bits[31:32-A], the number of the way to operate on.
- Set, bits[B-1:L], the number of the set to operate on.

Bits[L-1:4] are RES0.

A = Log_2(ASSOCIATIVITY), L = Log_2(LINELEN), B = (L + S), S = Log_2(NSETS).

ASSOCIATIVITY, LINELEN (line length, in bytes), and NSETS (number of sets) have their usual meanings and are the values for the cache level being operated on. The values of A and S are rounded up to the next integer.

Level, bits [3:1]

Cache level to operate on, minus 1. For example, this field is 0 for operations on L1 cache, or 1 for operations on L2 cache.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES0.

Executing DC CIGDSW instruction

If this instruction is executed with a set, way or level argument that is larger than the value supported by the implementation then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following occurs:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction performs cache maintenance on one of:
  - No cache lines.
  - A single arbitrary cache line.
  - Multiple arbitrary cache lines.

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Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC CIGDSW, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b0111	0b1110	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TSW == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCCISW == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
```


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C5.3.10 DC CIGDVAC, Clean and Invalidate of Data and Allocation Tags by VA to PoC

The DC CIGDVAC characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean and Invalidate data and Allocation Tags in data cache by address to Point of Coherency.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_MTE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DC CIGDVAC are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DC CIGDVAC is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

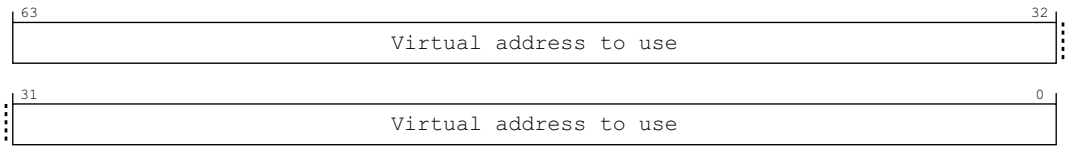

Bits [63:0]

Virtual address to use. No alignment restrictions apply to this VA.

Executing DC CIGDVAC instruction

Execution of this instruction might require an address translation from VA to PA, and that translation might fault. For more information, see *The data cache maintenance instruction (DC)* on page D4-4744.

If EL0 access is enabled, when executed at EL0, this instruction requires read access permission to the VA, otherwise it generates a Permission fault.

For more information, see *Permission fault* on page D5-4896.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC CIGDVAC, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b011	0b0111	0b1110	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.UCI == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGITR_EL2.DCCIVAC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.UCI == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
```


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```
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCCIVAC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
```


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C5.3.11 DC CIGSW, Clean and Invalidate of Allocation Tags by Set/Way

The DC CIGSW characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean and Invalidate Allocation Tags in data cache by set/way.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_MTE2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DC CIGSW are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DC CIGSW is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

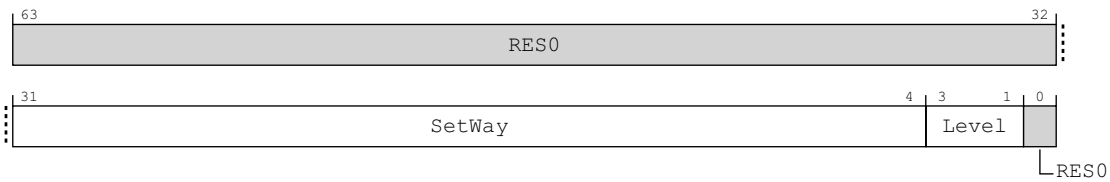

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

SetWay, bits [31:4]

Contains two fields:

- Way, bits[31:32-A], the number of the way to operate on.
- Set, bits[B-1:L], the number of the set to operate on.

Bits[L-1:4] are RES0.

A = Log_2(ASSOCIATIVITY), L = Log_2(LINELEN), B = (L + S), S = Log_2(NSETS).

ASSOCIATIVITY, LINELEN (line length, in bytes), and NSETS (number of sets) have their usual meanings and are the values for the cache level being operated on. The values of A and S are rounded up to the next integer.

Level, bits [3:1]

Cache level to operate on, minus 1. For example, this field is 0 for operations on L1 cache, or 1 for operations on L2 cache.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES0.

Executing DC CIGSW instruction

If this instruction is executed with a set, way or level argument that is larger than the value supported by the implementation then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following occurs:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction performs cache maintenance on one of:
  - No cache lines.
  - A single arbitrary cache line.
  - Multiple arbitrary cache lines.

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Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC CIGSW, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b0111	0b1110	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TSW == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCCISW == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
```


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C5.3.12 DC CIGVAC, Clean and Invalidate of Allocation Tags by VA to PoC

The DC CIGVAC characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean and Invalidate Allocation Tags in data cache by address to Point of Coherency.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_MTE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DC CIGVAC are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DC CIGVAC is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

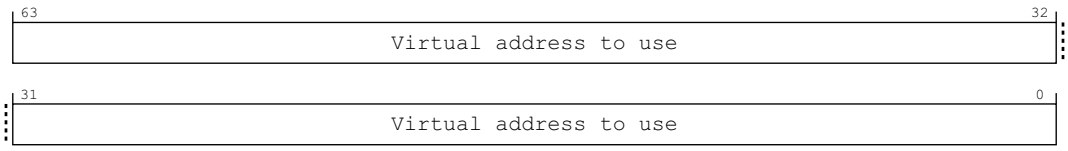

Bits [63:0]

Virtual address to use. No alignment restrictions apply to this VA.

Executing DC CIGVAC instruction

Execution of this instruction might require an address translation from VA to PA, and that translation might fault. For more information, see *The data cache maintenance instruction (DC)* on page D4-4744.

If EL0 access is enabled, when executed at EL0, this instruction requires read access permission to the VA, otherwise it generates a Permission fault.

For more information, see *Permission fault* on page D5-4896.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC CIGVAC, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b011	0b0111	0b1110	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.UCI == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGITR_EL2.DCCIVAC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.UCI == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
```


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```
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCCIVAC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
```


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C5.3.13 DC CISW, Data or unified Cache line Clean and Invalidate by Set/Way

The DC CISW characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean and Invalidate data cache by set/way.

When FEAT_MTE is implemented, this instruction might clean and invalidate Allocation Tags from caches.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DC CISW performs the same function as AArch32 System register DCCISW.

Attributes

DC CISW is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

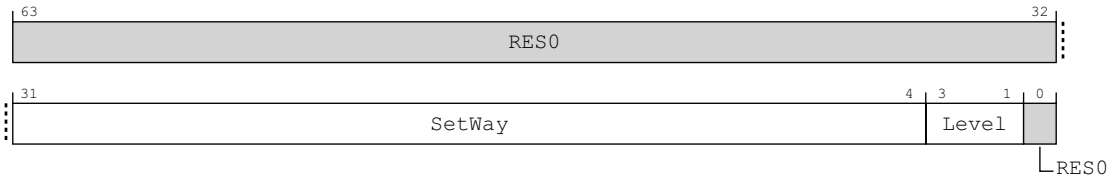

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

SetWay, bits [31:4]

Contains two fields:

- Way, bits[31:32-A], the number of the way to operate on.
- Set, bits[B-1:L], the number of the set to operate on.

Bits[L-1:4] are RES0.

A = Log_2(ASSOCIATIVITY), L = Log_2(LINELEN), B = (L + S), S = Log_2(NSETS).

ASSOCIATIVITY, LINELEN (line length, in bytes), and NSETS (number of sets) have their usual meanings and are the values for the cache level being operated on. The values of A and S are rounded up to the next integer.

Level, bits [3:1]

Cache level to operate on, minus 1. For example, this field is 0 for operations on L1 cache, or 1 for operations on L2 cache.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES0.

Executing DC CISW instruction

If this instruction is executed with a set, way or level argument that is larger than the value supported by the implementation then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following occurs:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction performs cache maintenance on one of:
  - No cache lines.

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— A single arbitrary cache line.

— Multiple arbitrary cache lines.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC CISW, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b0111	0b1110	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TSW == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCCISW == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
```


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C5.3.14 DC CIVAC, Data or unified Cache line Clean and Invalidate by VA to PoC

The DC CIVAC characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean and Invalidate data cache by address to Point of Coherency.

When FEAT_MTE is implemented, this instruction might clean and invalidate Allocation Tags from caches.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DC CIVAC performs the same function as AArch32 System register DCCIMVAC.

Attributes

DC CIVAC is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

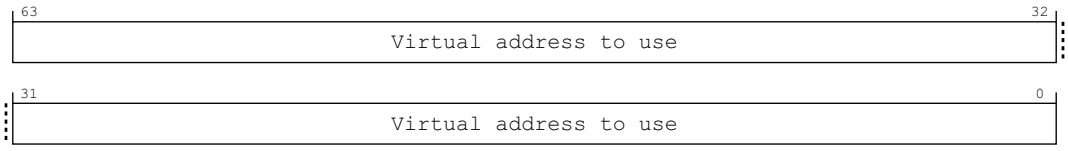

Bits [63:0]

Virtual address to use. No alignment restrictions apply to this VA.

Executing DC CIVAC instruction

Execution of this instruction might require an address translation from VA to PA, and that translation might fault. For more information, see *The data cache maintenance instruction (DC)* on page D4-4744.

If EL0 access is enabled, when executed at EL0, this instruction requires read access permission to the VA, otherwise it generates a Permission fault.

For more information, see *Permission fault* on page D5-4896.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC CIVAC, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b011	0b0111	0b1110	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.UCI == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGITR_EL2.DCCIVAC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.UCI == '0' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCCIVAC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
```


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C5.3.15 DC CSW, Data or unified Cache line Clean by Set/Way

The DC CSW characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean data cache by set/way.

When FEAT_MTE is implemented, this instruction might clean Allocation Tags from caches.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DC CSW performs the same function as AArch32 System register DCCSW.

Attributes

DC CSW is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

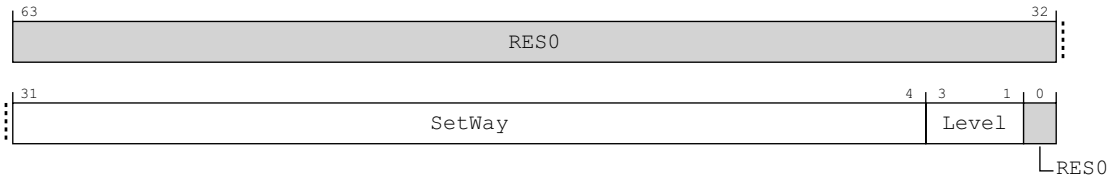

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

SetWay, bits [31:4]

Contains two fields:

- Way, bits[31:32-A], the number of the way to operate on.
- Set, bits[B-1:L], the number of the set to operate on.

Bits[L-1:4] are RES0.

A = Log_2(ASSOCIATIVITY), L = Log_2(LINELEN), B = (L + S), S = Log_2(NSETS).

ASSOCIATIVITY, LINELEN (line length, in bytes), and NSETS (number of sets) have their usual meanings and are the values for the cache level being operated on. The values of A and S are rounded up to the next integer.

Level, bits [3:1]

Cache level to operate on, minus 1. For example, this field is 0 for operations on L1 cache, or 1 for operations on L2 cache.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES0.

Executing DC CSW instruction

If this instruction is executed with a set, way or level argument that is larger than the value supported by the implementation then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following occurs:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction performs cache maintenance on one of:
  - No cache lines.
  - A single arbitrary cache line.

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— Multiple arbitrary cache lines.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC CSW, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b0111	0b1010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TSW == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCCSW == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
```


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C5.3.16 DC CVAC, Data or unified Cache line Clean by VA to PoC

The DC CVAC characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean data cache by address to Point of Coherency.

When FEAT_MTE is implemented, this instruction might clean Allocation Tags from caches.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DC CVAC performs the same function as AArch32 System register DCCMVAC.

Attributes

DC CVAC is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

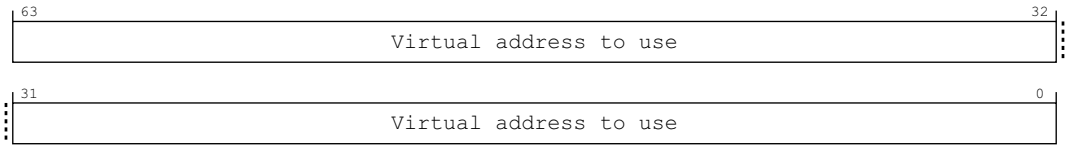

Bits [63:0]

Virtual address to use. No alignment restrictions apply to this VA.

Executing DC CVAC instruction

If EL0 access is enabled, when executed at EL0, this instruction requires read access permission to the VA, otherwise it generates a Permission fault, subject to the constraints described in *Permission fault* on page D5-4896.

Execution of this instruction might require an address translation from VA to PA, and that translation might fault. For more information, see *The data cache maintenance instruction (DC)* on page D4-4744.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC CVAC, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b011	0b0111	0b1010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.UCI == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGITR_EL2.DCCVAC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.UCI == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoC);
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCCVAC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoC);
```


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C5.3.17 DC CVADP, Data or unified Cache line Clean by VA to PoDP

The DC CVADP characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean data cache by address to Point of Deep Persistence.

If the memory system does not identify a Point of Deep Persistence, then this instruction behaves as a DC CVAP.

When FEAT_MTE is implemented, this instruction might clean Allocation Tags from caches.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_DPB2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DC CVADP are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DC CVADP is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

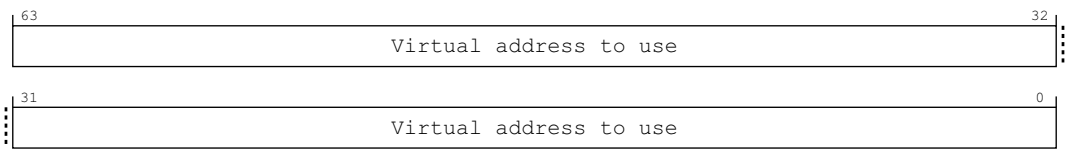

Bits [63:0]

Virtual address to use. No alignment restrictions apply to this VA.

Executing DC CVADP instruction

If EL0 access is enabled, when executed at EL0, this instruction requires read access permission to the VA, otherwise it generates a Permission fault, see *Permission fault* on page D5-4896.

Execution of this instruction might require an address translation from VA to PA, and that translation might fault. For more information, see *The data cache maintenance instruction (DC)* on page D4-4744.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC CVADP, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b011	0b0111	0b1101	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.UCI == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGITR_EL2.DCCVADP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.UCI == '0' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoDP);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCCVADP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoDP);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoDP);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoDP);
```


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C5.3.18 DC CVAP, Data or unified Cache line Clean by VA to PoP

The DC CVAP characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean data cache by address to Point of Persistence.

If the memory system does not identify a Point of Persistence, then this instruction behaves as a DC CVAC.

When FEAT_MTE is implemented, this instruction might clean Allocation Tags from caches.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_DPB is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DC CVAP are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DC CVAP is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

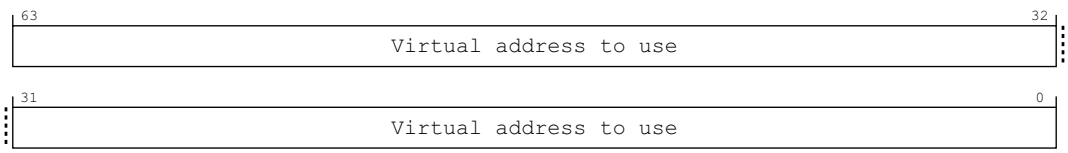

Bits [63:0]

Virtual address to use. No alignment restrictions apply to this VA.

Executing DC CVAP instruction

If EL0 access is enabled, when executed at EL0, this instruction requires read access permission to the VA, otherwise it generates a Permission fault, see *Permission fault* on page D5-4896.

Execution of this instruction might require an address translation from VA to PA, and that translation might fault. For more information, see *The data cache maintenance instruction (DC)* on page D4-4744.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC CVAP, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b011	0b0111	0b1100	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.UCI == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGITR_EL2.DCCVAP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.UCI == '0' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoP);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCCVAP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoP);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoP);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoP);
```


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C5.3.19 DC CVAU, Data or unified Cache line Clean by VA to PoU

The DC CVAU characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean data cache by address to Point of Unification.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DC CVAU performs the same function as AArch32 System register DCCMVAU.

Attributes

DC CVAU is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

63 … 32	31 … 0
Virtual address to use	Virtual address to use

Bits [63:0]

Virtual address to use. No alignment restrictions apply to this VA.

Executing DC CVAU instruction

If EL0 access is enabled, when executed at EL0, this instruction requires read access permission to the VA, otherwise it generates a Permission fault, subject to the constraints described in *Permission fault* on page D5-4896.

Execution of this instruction might require an address translation from VA to PA, and that translation might fault. For more information, see *The data cache maintenance instruction (DC)* on page D4-4744.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC CVAU, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b011	0b0111	0b1011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.UCI == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.TPU == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.TOCU == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGITR_EL2.DCCVAU == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.UCI == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
```


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```
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoU);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TPU == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TOCU == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCCVAU == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoU);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoU);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoU);
```


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C5.3.20 DC GVA, Data Cache set Allocation Tag by VA

The DC GVA characteristics are:

Purpose

Write a value to the Allocation Tags of a naturally aligned block of N bytes, where the size of N is identified in DCZID_EL0. The Allocation Tag used is determined by the input address.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_MTE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DC GVA are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DC GVA is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

63 … 32	31 … 0
Virtual address to use	Virtual address to use

Bits [63:0]

Virtual address to use. There is no alignment restriction on the address within the block of N bytes that is used.

Executing DC GVA instruction

When this instruction is executed, it can generate memory faults or watchpoints which are prioritized in the same way as other memory-related faults or watchpoints. If a synchronous data abort fault or a watchpoint is generated, the CM bit in the ESR_ELx.ISS field is not set.

If the memory region being modified is any type of Device memory, this instruction can give an alignment fault that is prioritized in the same way as other alignment faults that are determined by the memory type.

This instruction applies to Normal memory regardless of cacheability attributes.

This instruction behaves as a set of stores to each Allocation Tag within the block being accessed, and so it:

- Generates a Permission fault if the translation system does not permit writes to the locations.
- Requires the same considerations for ordering and the management of coherency as any other store instructions.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC GVA, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b011	0b0111	0b0100	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.DZE == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.TDZ == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGITR_EL2.DCZVA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.DZE == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.MemZero(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TDZ == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCZVA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.MemZero(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.MemZero(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.MemZero(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag);
```


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C5.3.21 DC GZVA, Data Cache set Allocation Tags and Zero by VA

The DC GZVA characteristics are:

Purpose

Zero data and write a value to the Allocation Tags of a naturally aligned block of N bytes, where the size of N is identified in DCZID_EL0. The Allocation Tag used is determined by the input address.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_MTE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DC GZVA are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DC GZVA is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

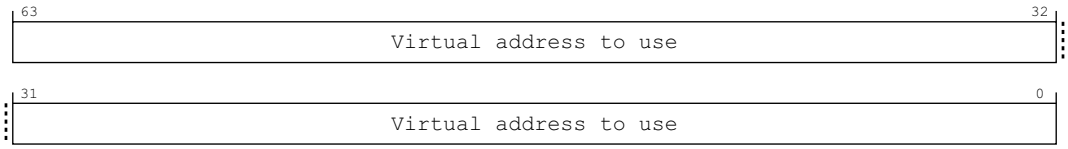

Bits [63:0]

Virtual address to use. There is no alignment restriction on the address within the block of N bytes that is used.

Executing DC GZVA instruction

When this instruction is executed, it can generate memory faults or watchpoints which are prioritized in the same way as other memory-related faults or watchpoints. If a synchronous data abort fault or a watchpoint is generated, the CM bit in the ESR_ELx.ISS field is not set.

If the memory region being zeroed is any type of Device memory, this instruction can give an alignment fault which is prioritized in the same way as other alignment faults that are determined by the memory type.

This instruction applies to Normal memory regardless of cacheability attributes.

This instruction behaves as a set of Stores to each byte and Allocation tag within the block being accessed, and so it:

- Generates a Permission fault if the translation system does not permit writes to the locations.
- Requires the same considerations for ordering and the management of coherency as any other store instructions.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC GZVA, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b011	0b0111	0b0100	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.DZE == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.TDZ == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGITR_EL2.DCZVA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.DZE == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.MemZero(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TDZ == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCZVA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.MemZero(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.MemZero(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.MemZero(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag);
```


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C5.3.22 DC IGDSW, Invalidate of Data and Allocation Tags by Set/Way

The DC IGDSW characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate data and Allocation Tags in data cache by set/way.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_MTE2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DC IGDSW are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DC IGDSW is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

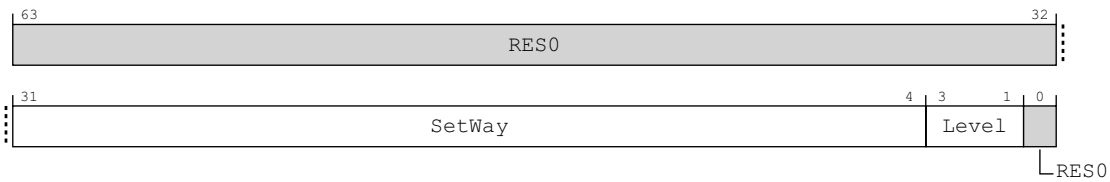

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

SetWay, bits [31:4]

Contains two fields:

- Way, bits[31:32-A], the number of the way to operate on.
- Set, bits[B-1:L], the number of the set to operate on.

Bits[L-1:4] are RES0.

A = Log_2(ASSOCIATIVITY), L = Log_2(LINELEN), B = (L + S), S = Log_2(NSETS).

ASSOCIATIVITY, LINELEN (line length, in bytes), and NSETS (number of sets) have their usual meanings and are the values for the cache level being operated on. The values of A and S are rounded up to the next integer.

Level, bits [3:1]

Cache level to operate on, minus 1. For example, this field is 0 for operations on L1 cache, or 1 for operations on L2 cache.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES0.

Executing DC IGDSW instruction

If this instruction is executed with a set, way or level argument that is larger than the value supported by the implementation then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following occurs:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction performs cache maintenance on one of:
  - No cache lines.
  - A single arbitrary cache line.
  - Multiple arbitrary cache lines.

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Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC IGDSW, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b0111	0b0110	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TSW == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCISW == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
```


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C5.3.23 DC IGDVAC, Invalidate of Data and Allocation Tags by VA to PoC

The DC IGDVAC characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate data and Allocation Tags in data cache by address to Point of Coherency.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_MTE2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DC IGDVAC are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DC IGDVAC is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

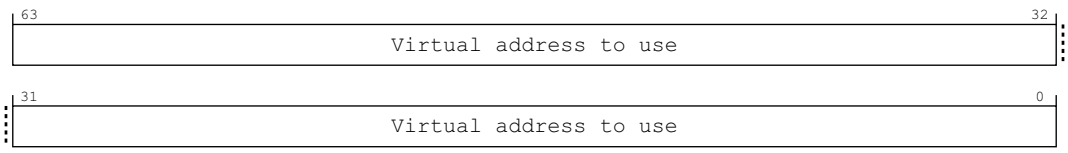

Bits [63:0]

Virtual address to use. No alignment restrictions apply to this VA.

Executing DC IGDVAC instruction

When the instruction is executed, it can generate a watchpoint, which is prioritized in the same way as other watchpoints. If a watchpoint is generated, the CM bit in the ESR_ELx.ISS field is set to 1.

This instruction requires write access permission to the VA, otherwise it generates a Permission fault, subject to the constraints described in *Permission fault* on page D5-4896.

Execution of this instruction might require an address translation from VA to PA, and that translation might fault. For more information, see *The data cache maintenance instruction (DC)* on page D4-4744.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC IGDVAC, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b0111	0b0110	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCIVAC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data_Tag, CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
```


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C5.3.24 DC IGSW, Invalidate of Allocation Tags by Set/Way

The DC IGSW characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate Allocation Tags in data cache by set/way.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_MTE2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DC IGSW are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DC IGSW is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

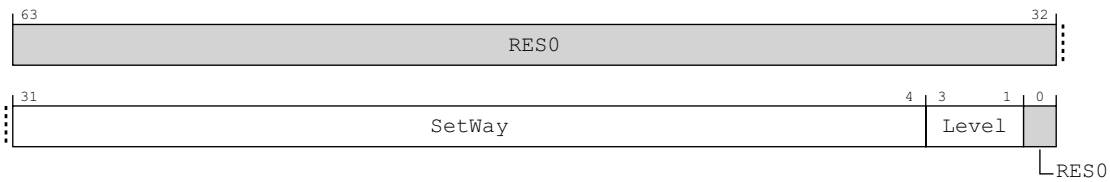

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

SetWay, bits [31:4]

Contains two fields:

- Way, bits[31:32-A], the number of the way to operate on.
- Set, bits[B-1:L], the number of the set to operate on.

Bits[L-1:4] are RES0.

A = Log_2(ASSOCIATIVITY), L = Log_2(LINELEN), B = (L + S), S = Log_2(NSETS).

ASSOCIATIVITY, LINELEN (line length, in bytes), and NSETS (number of sets) have their usual meanings and are the values for the cache level being operated on. The values of A and S are rounded up to the next integer.

Level, bits [3:1]

Cache level to operate on, minus 1. For example, this field is 0 for operations on L1 cache, or 1 for operations on L2 cache.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES0.

Executing DC IGSW instruction

If this instruction is executed with a set, way or level argument that is larger than the value supported by the implementation then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following occurs:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction performs cache maintenance on one of:
  - No cache lines.
  - A single arbitrary cache line.
  - Multiple arbitrary cache lines.

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Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC IGSW, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b0111	0b0110	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TSW == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCISW == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
```


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C5.3.25 DC IGVAC, Invalidate of Allocation Tags by VA to PoC

The DC IGVAC characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate Allocation Tags in data cache by address to Point of Coherency.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_MTE2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DC IGVAC are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DC IGVAC is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

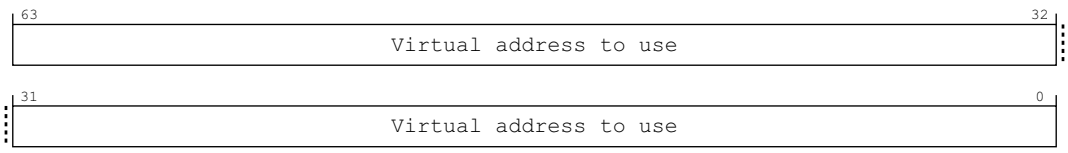

Bits [63:0]

Virtual address to use. No alignment restrictions apply to this VA.

Executing DC IGVAC instruction

When the instruction is executed, it can generate a watchpoint, which is prioritized in the same way as other watchpoints. If a watchpoint is generated, the CM bit in the ESR_ELx.ISS field is set to 1.

This instruction requires write access permission to the VA, otherwise it generates a Permission fault, subject to the constraints described in *Permission fault* on page D5-4896.

Execution of this instruction might require an address translation from VA to PA, and that translation might fault. For more information, see *The data cache maintenance instruction (DC)* on page D4-4744.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC IGVAC, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b0111	0b0110	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCIVAC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Tag, CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
```


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C5.3.26 DC ISW, Data or unified Cache line Invalidate by Set/Way

The DC ISW characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate data cache by set/way.

When FEAT_MTE is implemented, this instruction might invalidate Allocation Tags from caches. When it invalidates Allocation Tags from caches, it also cleans them.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DC ISW performs the same function as AArch32 System register DCISW.

Attributes

DC ISW is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

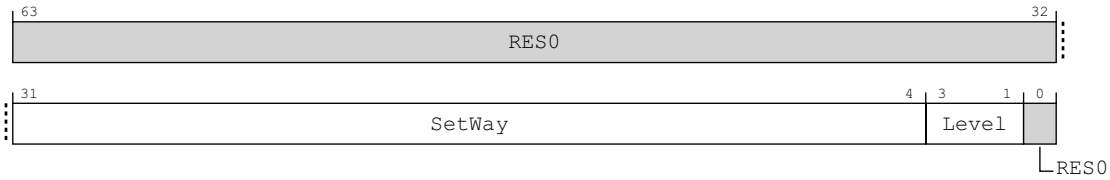

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

SetWay, bits [31:4]

Contains two fields:

- Way, bits[31:32-A], the number of the way to operate on.
- Set, bits[B-1:L], the number of the set to operate on.

Bits[L-1:4] are RES0.

A = Log_2(ASSOCIATIVITY), L = Log_2(LINELEN), B = (L + S), S = Log_2(NSETS).

ASSOCIATIVITY, LINELEN (line length, in bytes), and NSETS (number of sets) have their usual meanings and are the values for the cache level being operated on. The values of A and S are rounded up to the next integer.

Level, bits [3:1]

Cache level to operate on, minus 1. For example, this field is 0 for operations on L1 cache, or 1 for operations on L2 cache.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES0.

Executing DC ISW instruction

If this instruction is executed with a set, way or level argument that is larger than the value supported by the implementation then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following occurs:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction performs cache maintenance on one of:
  - No cache lines.

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— A single arbitrary cache line.

— Multiple arbitrary cache lines.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC ISW, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b0111	0b0110	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TSW == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCISW == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
```


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C5.3.27 DC IVAC, Data or unified Cache line Invalidate by VA to PoC

The DC IVAC characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate data cache by address to Point of Coherency.

When FEAT_MTE is implemented, this instruction might invalidate Allocation Tags from caches. When it invalidates Allocation Tags from caches, it also cleans them.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DC IVAC performs the same function as AArch32 System register DCIMVAC.

Attributes

DC IVAC is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

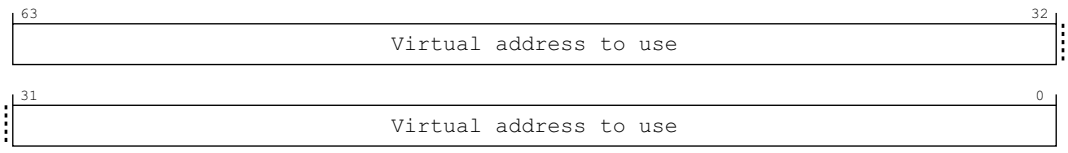

Bits [63:0]

Virtual address to use. No alignment restrictions apply to this VA.

Executing DC IVAC instruction

When the instruction is executed, it can generate a watchpoint, which is prioritized in the same way as other watchpoints. If a watchpoint is generated, the CM bit in the ESR_ELx.ISS field is set to 1.

This instruction requires write access permission to the VA, otherwise it generates a Permission fault, subject to the constraints described in *Permission fault* on page D5-4896.

Execution of this instruction might require an address translation from VA to PA, and that translation might fault. For more information, see *The data cache maintenance instruction (DC)* on page D4-4744.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC IVAC, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b0111	0b0110	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCIVAC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.DC(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data, CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
```


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C5.3.28 DC ZVA, Data Cache Zero by VA

The DC ZVA characteristics are:

Purpose

Zero data cache by address. Zeroes a naturally aligned block of N bytes, where the size of N is identified in DCZID_EL0.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

DC ZVA is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

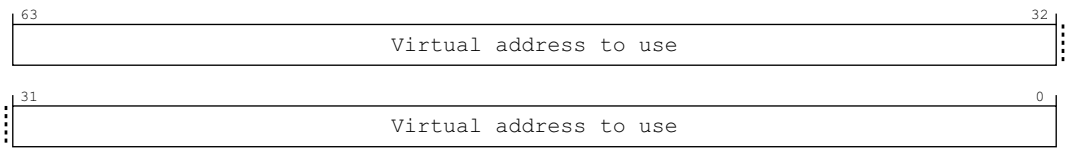

Bits [63:0]

Virtual address to use. There is no alignment restriction on the address within the block of N bytes that is used.

Executing DC ZVA instruction

When this instruction is executed, it can generate memory faults or watchpoints which are prioritized in the same way as other memory-related faults or watchpoints. If a synchronous data abort fault or a watchpoint is generated, the CM bit in the ESR_ELx.ISS field is set to 0.

If the memory region being zeroed is any type of Device memory, this instruction can give an Alignment fault which is prioritized in the same way as other Alignment faults that are determined by the memory type.

This instruction applies to Normal memory regardless of cacheability attributes.

This instruction behaves as a set of Stores to each byte within the block being accessed, and so it:

- Generates a Permission fault if the translation system does not permit writes to the locations.
- Requires the same considerations for ordering and the management of coherency as any other store instructions.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DC ZVA, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b011	0b0111	0b0100	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.DZE == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
```


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```
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.TDZ == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGITR_EL2.DCZVA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.DZE == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.MemZero(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TDZ == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DCZVA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.MemZero(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.MemZero(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.MemZero(X[t, 64], CacheType_Data);
```


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C5.3.29 IC IALLU, Instruction Cache Invalidate All to PoU

The IC IALLU characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all instruction caches of the PE executing the instruction to the Point of Unification.

Configurations

AArch64 System register IC IALLU performs the same function as AArch32 System register ICIALLU.

Attributes

IC IALLU is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Xt> is ignored.

Executing IC IALLU instruction

The Rt field should be set to `0b11111`. If the Rt field is not set to `0b11111`, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction behaves as if the Rt field is set to `0b11111`.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

IC IALLU{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b0111	0b0101	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TPU == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TOCU == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.ICIALLU == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        AArch64.IC(CacheOpScope_ALLUIS);
    else
        AArch64.IC(CacheOpScope_ALLU);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.IC(CacheOpScope_ALLU);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.IC(CacheOpScope_ALLU);
```


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C5.3.30 IC IALLUIS, Instruction Cache Invalidate All to PoU, Inner Shareable

The IC IALLUIS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all instruction caches in the Inner Shareable domain of the PE executing the instruction to the Point of Unification.

Configurations

AArch64 System register IC IALLUIS performs the same function as AArch32 System register ICIALLUIS.

Attributes

IC IALLUIS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Xt> is ignored.

Executing IC IALLUIS instruction

The Rt field should be set to `0b11111`. If the Rt field is not set to `0b11111`, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction behaves as if the Rt field is set to `0b11111`.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

IC IALLUIS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b0111	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TPU == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TICAB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.ICIALLUIS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.IC(CacheOpScope_ALLUIS);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.IC(CacheOpScope_ALLUIS);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.IC(CacheOpScope_ALLUIS);
```


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C5.3.31 IC IVAU, Instruction Cache line Invalidate by VA to PoU

The IC IVAU characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate instruction cache by address to Point of Unification.

Configurations

AArch64 System register IC IVAU performs the same function as AArch32 System register ICIMVAU.

Attributes

IC IVAU is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

63 … 32	31 … 0
Virtual address to use	Virtual address to use

Bits [63:0]

Virtual address to use. No alignment restrictions apply to this VA.

Executing IC IVAU instruction

Execution of this instruction might require an address translation from VA to PA, and that translation might fault. For more information, see *The instruction cache maintenance instruction (IC)* on page D4-4744.

If EL0 access is enabled, when executed at EL0, if this instruction does not have read access permission to the VA, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether it generates a Permission fault.

For more information, see *Permission fault* on page D5-4896.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

IC IVAU{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b011	0b0111	0b0101	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.UCI == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.TPU == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.TOCU == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGITR_EL2.ICIVAU == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.UCI == '0' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.IC(X[t, 64], CacheOpScope_PoU);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TPU == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TOCU == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.ICIVAU == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.IC(X[t, 64], CacheOpScope_PoU);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.IC(X[t, 64], CacheOpScope_PoU);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.IC(X[t, 64], CacheOpScope_PoU);
```


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C5.4 A64 System instructions for address translation

This section lists the A64 System instructions for address translation.

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C5.4.1 AT S12E0R, Address Translate Stages 1 and 2 EL0 Read

The AT S12E0R characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs stage 1 and 2 address translations from EL0, with permissions as if reading from the given virtual address from EL0, using the following translation regime:

- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the Security state described by the current value of SCR_EL3.NS:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the EL1&0 translation regime.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the EL2&0 translation regime.
- Otherwise, the EL1&0 translation regime.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

AT S12E0R is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

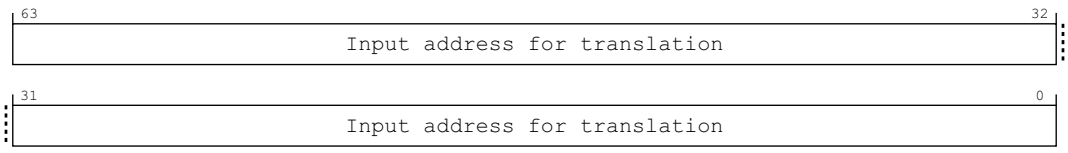

Bits [63:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR_EL1.

If the address translation instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then VA[63:32] is RES0.

Executing AT S12E0R instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

AT S12E0R, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b0111	0b1000	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' || HCR_EL2.<DC,VM> == '00' then
        AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL0, ATAccess_Read);
    else
        AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_12, EL0, ATAccess_Read);
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL0, ATAccess_Read);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' || HCR_EL2.<DC,VM> == '00') then
        AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL0, ATAccess_Read);
    else
        AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_12, EL0, ATAccess_Read);
```


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C5.4.2 AT S12E0W, Address Translate Stages 1 and 2 EL0 Write

The AT S12E0W characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs stage 1 and 2 address translations from EL0, with permissions as if writing to the given virtual address from EL0, using the following translation regime:

- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the Security state described by the current value of SCR_EL3.NS:
  - — If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the EL1&0 translation regime.
  - — If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the EL2&0 translation regime.
- Otherwise, the EL1&0 translation regime.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

AT S12E0W is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

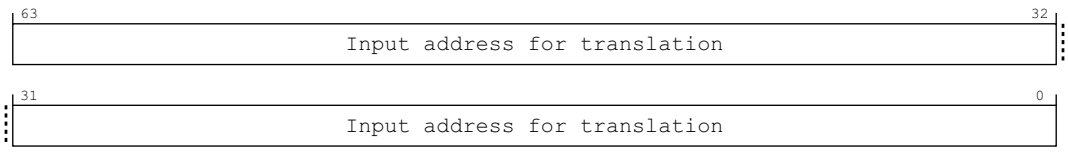

Bits [63:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR_EL1.

If the address translation instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then VA[63:32] is RES0.

Executing AT S12E0W instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

AT S12E0W, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b0111	0b1000	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' || HCR_EL2.<DC,VM> == '00' then
        AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL0, ATAccess_Write);
    else
        AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_12, EL0, ATAccess_Write);
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL0, ATAccess_Write);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' || HCR_EL2.<DC,VM> == '00') then
        AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL0, ATAccess_Write);
    else
        AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_12, EL0, ATAccess_Write);
```


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C5.4.3 AT S12E1R, Address Translate Stages 1 and 2 EL1 Read

The AT S12E1R characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs stage 1 and 2 address translation, with permissions as if reading from the given virtual address from EL1, or from EL2 if the Effective value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, using the following translation regime:

- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the Security state described by the current value of SCR_EL3.NS:
  - — If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the EL1&0 translation regime, accessed from EL1.
  - — If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the EL2&0 translation regime, accessed from EL2.
- Otherwise, the EL1&0 translation regime, accessed from EL1.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

AT S12E1R is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

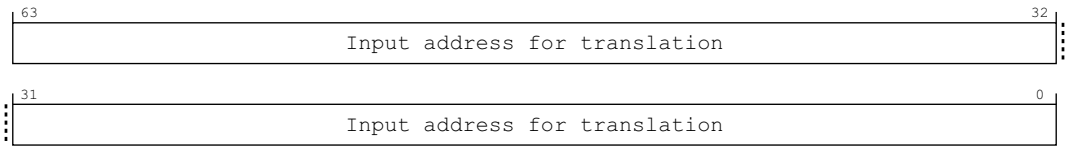

Bits [63:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR_EL1.

If the address translation instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then VA[63:32] is RES0.

Executing AT S12E1R instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

AT S12E1R, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b0111	0b1000	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' || HCR_EL2.<DC,VM> == '00' then
```


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```
            AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_Read);
        else
            AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_12, EL1, ATAccess_Read);
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        if !EL2Enabled() then
            AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_Read);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && (HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' || HCR_EL2.<DC,VM> == '00') then
            AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_Read);
        else
            AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_12, EL1, ATAccess_Read);
```


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C5.4.4 AT S12E1W, Address Translate Stages 1 and 2 EL1 Write

The AT S12E1W characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs stage 1 and 2 address translation, with permissions as if writing to the given virtual address from EL1, or from EL2 if the Effective value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, using the following translation regime:

- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the Security state described by the current value of SCR_EL3.NS:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the EL1&0 translation regime, accessed from EL1.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the EL2&0 translation regime, accessed from EL2.
- Otherwise, the EL1&0 translation regime, accessed from EL1.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

AT S12E1W is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

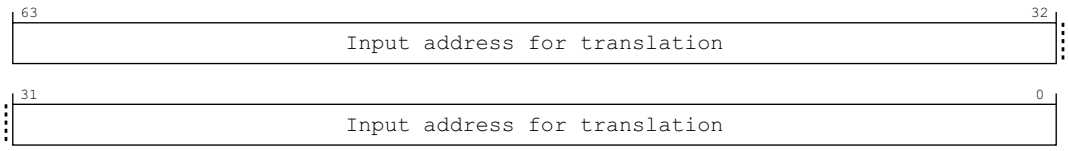

Bits [63:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR_EL1.

If the address translation instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then VA[63:32] is RES0.

Executing AT S12E1W instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

AT S12E1W, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b0111	0b1000	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' || HCR_EL2.<DC,VM> == '00' then
```


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```
            AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_Write);
        else
            AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_12, EL1, ATAccess_Write);
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        if !EL2Enabled() then
            AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_Write);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && (HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' || HCR_EL2.<DC,VM> == '00') then
            AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_Write);
        else
            AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_12, EL1, ATAccess_Write);
```


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C5.4.5 AT S1E0R, Address Translate Stage 1 EL0 Read

The AT S1E0R characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs stage 1 address translation from EL0, with permissions as if reading from the given virtual address from EL0, using the following translation regime:

- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the Security state described by the current value of SCR_EL3.NS:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the EL1&0 translation regime.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the EL2&0 translation regime.
- Otherwise, the EL1&0 translation regime.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

AT S1E0R is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

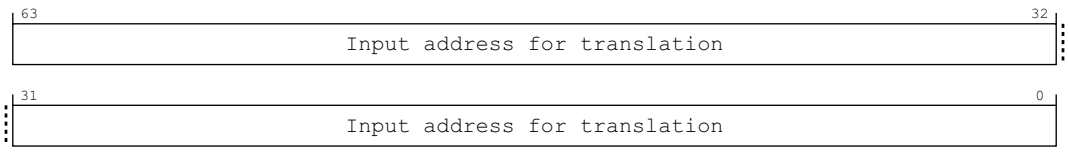

Bits [63:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR_EL1.

If the address translation instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then VA[63:32] is RES0.

Executing AT S1E0R instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

AT S1E0R, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b0111	0b1000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.AT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.ATS1E0R == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL0, ATAccess_Read);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL0, ATAccess_Read);
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL0, ATAccess_Read);
```


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C5.4.6 AT S1E0W, Address Translate Stage 1 EL0 Write

The AT S1E0W characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs stage 1 address translation from EL0, with permissions as if writing to the given virtual address from EL0, using the following translation regime:

- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the Security state described by the current value of SCR_EL3.NS:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the EL1&0 translation regime.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the EL2&0 translation regime.
- Otherwise, the EL1&0 translation regime.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

AT S1E0W is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

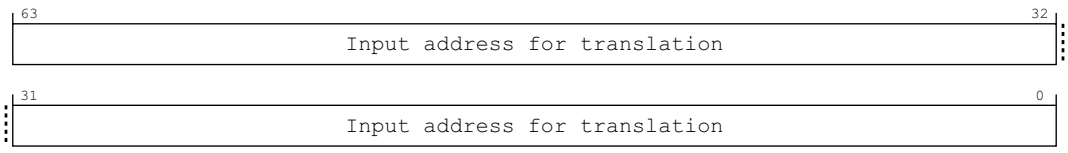

Bits [63:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR_EL1.

If the address translation instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then VA[63:32] is RES0.

Executing AT S1E0W instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

AT S1E0W, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b0111	0b1000	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.AT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.ATS1E0W == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL0, ATAccess_Write);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL0, ATAccess_Write);
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL0, ATAccess_Write);
```


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C5.4.7 AT S1E1R, Address Translate Stage 1 EL1 Read

The AT S1E1R characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs stage 1 address translation, with permissions as if reading from the given virtual address from EL1, or from EL2 if the Effective value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, using the following translation regime:

- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the Security state described by the current value of SCR_EL3.NS:
  - — If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the EL1&0 translation regime, accessed from EL1.
  - — If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the EL2&0 translation regime, accessed from EL2.
- Otherwise, the EL1&0 translation regime, accessed from EL1.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

AT S1E1R is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

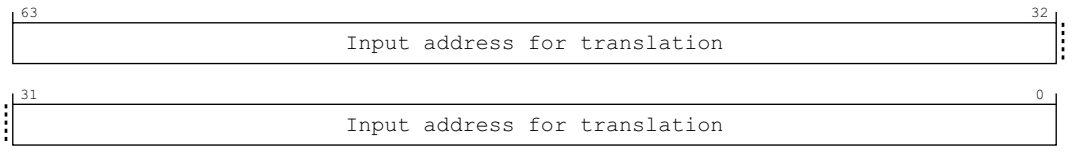

Bits [63:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR_EL1.

If the address translation instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then VA[63:32] is RES0.

Executing AT S1E1R instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

AT S1E1R, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b0111	0b1000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.AT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.ATS1E1R == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_Read);
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_Read);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_Read);
```


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C5.4.8 AT S1E1RP, Address Translate Stage 1 EL1 Read PAN

The AT S1E1RP characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs a stage 1 address translation, where the value of PSTATE.PAN determines if a read from a location will generate a Permission fault for a privileged access, using the following translation regime:

- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the Security state described by the current value of SCR_EL3.NS:
  - — If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the EL1&0 translation regime, accessed from EL1.
  - — If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the EL2&0 translation regime, accessed from EL2.
- Otherwise, the EL1&0 translation regime, accessed from EL1.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_PAN2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AT S1E1RP are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AT S1E1RP is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

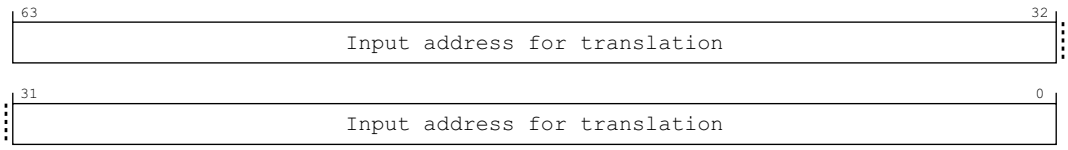

Bits [63:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR_EL1.

If the address translation instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then VA[63:32] is RES0.

Executing AT S1E1RP instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

AT S1E1RP, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b0111	0b1001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.AT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.ATS1E1RP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
```


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```
        AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_ReadPAN);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_ReadPAN);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_ReadPAN);
```


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C5.4.9 AT S1E1W, Address Translate Stage 1 EL1 Write

The AT S1E1W characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs stage 1 address translation, with permissions as if writing to the given virtual address from EL1, or from EL2 if the Effective value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, using the following translation regime:

- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the Security state described by the current value of SCR_EL3.NS:
  - — If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the EL1&0 translation regime, accessed from EL1.
  - — If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the EL2&0 translation regime, accessed from EL2.
- Otherwise, the EL1&0 translation regime, accessed from EL1.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

AT S1E1W is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

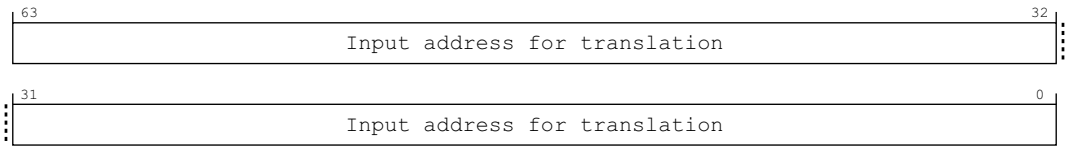

Bits [63:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR_EL1.

If the address translation instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then VA[63:32] is RES0.

Executing AT S1E1W instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

AT S1E1W, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b0111	0b1000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.AT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.ATS1E1W == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_Write);
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_Write);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_Write);
```


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C5.4.10 AT S1E1WP, Address Translate Stage 1 EL1 Write PAN

The AT S1E1WP characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs a stage 1 address translation, where the value of PSTATE.PAN determines if a write to a location will generate a Permission fault for a privileged access, using the following translation regime:

- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the Security state described by the current value of SCR_EL3.NS:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the EL1&0 translation regime, accessed from EL1.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the EL2&0 translation regime, accessed from EL2.
- Otherwise, the EL1&0 translation regime, accessed from EL1.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_PAN2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AT S1E1WP are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AT S1E1WP is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

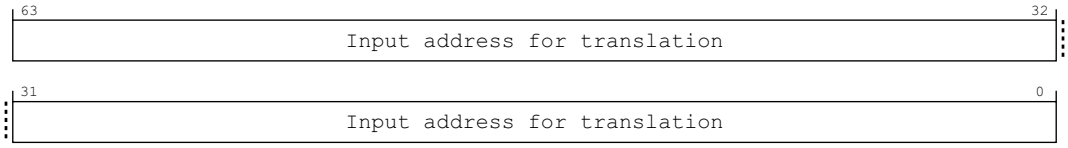

Bits [63:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR_EL1.

If the address translation instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then VA[63:32] is RES0.

Executing AT S1E1WP instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

AT S1E1WP, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b0111	0b1001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.AT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.ATS1E1WP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
```


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```
        AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_WritePAN);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_WritePAN);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_WritePAN);
```


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C5.4.11 AT S1E2R, Address Translate Stage 1 EL2 Read

The AT S1E2R characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs stage 1 address translation as defined for EL2, with permissions as if reading from the given virtual address.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

AT S1E2R is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

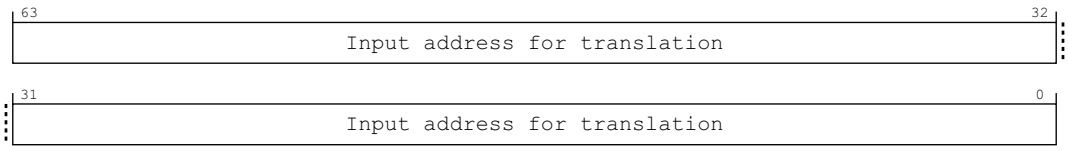

Bits [63:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR_EL1.

If the address translation instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then VA[63:32] is RES0.

Executing AT S1E2R instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

AT S1E2R, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b0111	0b1000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL2, ATAccess_Read);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL2, ATAccess_Read);
```


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C5.4.12 AT S1E2W, Address Translate Stage 1 EL2 Write

The AT S1E2W characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs stage 1 address translation as defined for EL2, with permissions as if writing to the given virtual address.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

AT S1E2W is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

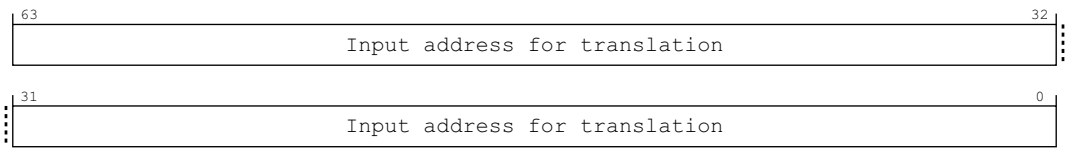

Bits [63:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR_EL1.

If the address translation instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then VA[63:32] is RES0.

Executing AT S1E2W instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

AT S1E2W, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b0111	0b1000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL2, ATAccess_Write);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL2, ATAccess_Write);
```


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C5.4.13 AT S1E3R, Address Translate Stage 1 EL3 Read

The AT S1E3R characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs stage 1 address translation as defined for EL3, with permissions as if reading from the given virtual address.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

AT S1E3R is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

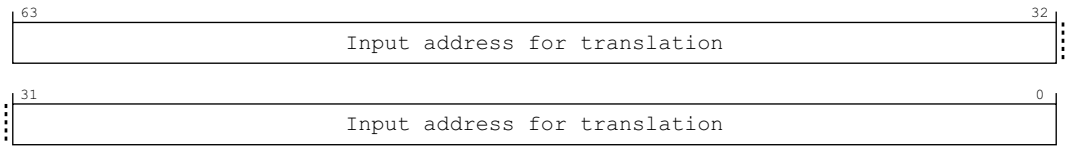

Bits [63:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR_EL1.

If the address translation instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then VA[63:32] is RES0.

Executing AT S1E3R instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

AT S1E3R, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b0111	0b1000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL3, ATAccess_Read);
```


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C5.4.14 AT S1E3W, Address Translate Stage 1 EL3 Write

The AT S1E3W characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs stage 1 address translation as defined for EL3, with permissions as if writing to the given virtual address.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

AT S1E3W is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

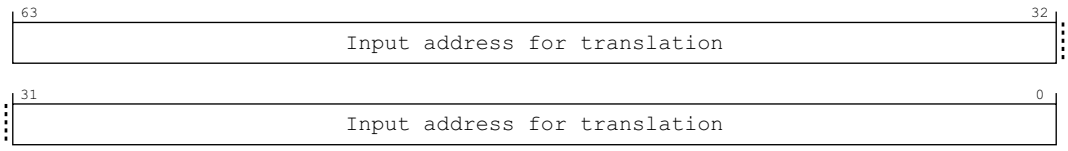

Bits [63:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR_EL1.

If the address translation instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then VA[63:32] is RES0.

Executing AT S1E3W instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

AT S1E3W, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b0111	0b1000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.AT(X[t, 64], TranslationStage_1, EL3, ATAccess_Write);
```


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C5.5 A64 System instructions for TLB maintenance

This section lists the A64 System instructions for TLB maintenance.

For more information about these instructions see *TLB maintenance instructions* on page D5-4914. In particular, for the full description of the scope of each instruction see *Scope of the A64 TLB maintenance instructions* on page D5-4920.

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C5.5.1 TLBI ALLE1, TLBI ALLE1NXS, TLB Invalidate All, EL1

The TLBI ALLE1 and TLBI ALLE1NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 or stage 2 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 0} and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 1} and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {1, 1} and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Realm EL1&0 translation regime.
- If FEAT_RME is not implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 0 and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 1 and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation applies to entries with any VMID.

The invalidation only applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

For the EL1&0 translation regimes, the invalidation applies to both global entries and non-global entries with any ASID.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI ALLE1, TLBI ALLE1NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Xt> is ignored.

Executing TLBI ALLE1, TLBI ALLE1NXS instruction

The Rt field should be set to `0b11111`. If the Rt field is not set to `0b11111`, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction behaves as if the Rt field is set to `0b11111`.

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Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI ALLE1{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0111	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
```

TLBI ALLE1NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0111	0b100

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
```


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C5.5.2 TLBI ALLE1IS, TLBI ALLE1ISNXS, TLB Invalidate All, EL1, Inner Shareable

The TLBI ALLE1IS and TLBI ALLE1ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 or stage 2 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 0} and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 1} and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {1, 1} and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Realm EL1&0 translation regime.
- If FEAT_RME is not implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 0 and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 1 and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation applies to entries with any VMID.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

For the EL1&0 translation regimes, the invalidation applies to both global entries and non-global entries with any ASID.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI ALLE1IS, TLBI ALLE1ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Xt> is ignored.

Executing TLBI ALLE1IS, TLBI ALLE1ISNXS instruction

The Rt field should be set to `0b11111`. If the Rt field is not set to `0b11111`, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.

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- The instruction behaves as if the Rt field is set to `0b11111`.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI ALLE1IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0011	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr);
```

TLBI ALLE1ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0011	0b100

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, Shareability_ISH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, Shareability_ISH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
```


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C5.5.3 TLBI ALLE1OS, TLBI ALLE1OSNXS, TLB Invalidate All, EL1, Outer Shareable

The TLBI ALLE1OS and TLBI ALLE1OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 or stage 2 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 0} and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 1} and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {1, 1} and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Realm EL1&0 translation regime.
- If FEAT_RME is not implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 0 and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 1 and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation applies to entries with any VMID.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

For the EL1&0 translation regimes, the invalidation applies to both global entries and non-global entries with any ASID.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI ALLE1OS, TLBI ALLE1OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI ALLE1OS, TLBI ALLE1OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Xt> is ignored.

Executing TLBI ALLE1OS, TLBI ALLE1OSNXS instruction

The Rt field should be set to `0b11111`. If the Rt field is not set to `0b11111`, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.

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- The instruction behaves as if the Rt field is set to `0b11111`.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI ALLE1OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0001	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, Shareability_OSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, Shareability_OSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
```

TLBI ALLE1OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0001	0b100

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, Shareability_OSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, Shareability_OSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
```


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C5.5.4 TLBI ALLE2, TLBI ALLE2NXS, TLB Invalidate All, EL2

The TLBI ALLE2 and TLBI ALLE2NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 0} and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 1} and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {1, 1} and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Realm EL1&0 translation regime.
- If FEAT_RME is not implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 0 and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 1 and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation only applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI ALLE2, TLBI ALLE2NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Xt> is ignored.

Executing TLBI ALLE2, TLBI ALLE2NXS instruction

The Rt field should be set to `0b11111`. If the Rt field is not set to `0b11111`, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction behaves as if the Rt field is set to `0b11111`.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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TLBI ALLE2{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0111	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
```

TLBI ALLE2NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0111	0b000

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
```


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C5.5.5 TLBI ALLE2IS, TLBI ALLE2ISNXS, TLB Invalidate All, EL2, Inner Shareable

The TLBI ALLE2IS and TLBI ALLE2ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 0} and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 1} and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {1, 1} and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Realm EL1&0 translation regime.
- If FEAT_RME is not implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 0 and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 1 and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI ALLE2IS, TLBI ALLE2ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Xt> is ignored.

Executing TLBI ALLE2IS, TLBI ALLE2ISNXS instruction

The Rt field should be set to `0b11111`. If the Rt field is not set to `0b11111`, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction behaves as if the Rt field is set to `0b11111`.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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TLBI ALLE2IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr);
```

TLBI ALLE2ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0011	0b000

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, Shareability_ISH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, Shareability_ISH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, Shareability_ISH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, Shareability_ISH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
```


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C5.5.6 TLBI ALLE2OS, TLBI ALLE2OSNXS, TLB Invalidate All, EL2, Outer Shareable

The TLBI ALLE2OS and TLBI ALLE2OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 0} and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 1} and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {1, 1} and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Realm EL1&0 translation regime.
- If FEAT_RME is not implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 0 and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 1 and the entry would be required to translate an address using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI ALLE2OS, TLBI ALLE2OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI ALLE2OS, TLBI ALLE2OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Xt> is ignored.

Executing TLBI ALLE2OS, TLBI ALLE2OSNXS instruction

The Rt field should be set to `0b11111`. If the Rt field is not set to `0b11111`, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction behaves as if the Rt field is set to `0b11111`.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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TLBI ALLE2OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, Shareability_OSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, Shareability_OSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, Shareability_OSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, Shareability_OSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
```

TLBI ALLE2OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0001	0b000

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, Shareability_OSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, Shareability_OSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, Shareability_OSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, Shareability_OSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
```


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C5.5.7 TLBI ALLE3, TLBI ALLE3NXS, TLB Invalidate All, EL3

The TLBI ALLE3 and TLBI ALLE3NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL3 is implemented, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- The entry would be required to translate an address using the EL3 translation regime.

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI ALLE3, TLBI ALLE3NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Xt> is ignored.

Executing TLBI ALLE3, TLBI ALLE3NXS instruction

The Rt field should be set to `0b11111`. If the Rt field is not set to `0b11111`, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction behaves as if the Rt field is set to `0b11111`.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI ALLE3{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1000	0b0111	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
```


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TLBI ALLE3NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1001	0b0111	0b000

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
```


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C5.5.8 TLBI ALLE3IS, TLBI ALLE3ISNXS, TLB Invalidate All, EL3, Inner Shareable

The TLBI ALLE3IS and TLBI ALLE3ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL3 is implemented, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- The entry would be required to translate an address using the EL3 translation regime.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI ALLE3IS, TLBI ALLE3ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Xt> is ignored.

Executing TLBI ALLE3IS, TLBI ALLE3ISNXS instruction

The Rt field should be set to `0b11111`. If the Rt field is not set to `0b11111`, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction behaves as if the Rt field is set to `0b11111`.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI ALLE3IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1000	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr);
```


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TLBI ALLE3ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1001	0b0011	0b000

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, Shareability_ISH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
```


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C5.5.9 TLBI ALLE3OS, TLBI ALLE3OSNXS, TLB Invalidate All, EL3, Outer Shareable

The TLBI ALLE3OS and TLBI ALLE3OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL3 is implemented, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- The entry would be required to translate an address using the EL3 translation regime.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI ALLE3OS, TLBI ALLE3OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI ALLE3OS, TLBI ALLE3OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Xt> is ignored.

Executing TLBI ALLE3OS, TLBI ALLE3OSNXS instruction

The Rt field should be set to `0b11111`. If the Rt field is not set to `0b11111`, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction behaves as if the Rt field is set to `0b11111`.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI ALLE3OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1000	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, Shareability_OSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
```


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TLBI ALLE3OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1001	0b0001	0b000

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, Shareability_OSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
```


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C5.5.10 TLBI ASIDE1, TLBI ASIDE1NXS, TLB Invalidate by ASID, EL1

The TLBI ASIDE1 and TLBI ASIDE1NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used for the specified ASID, and either:
  - Is from a level of lookup above the final level.
  - Is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup.
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate an address using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate an address using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate an address using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI ASIDE1, TLBI ASIDE1NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

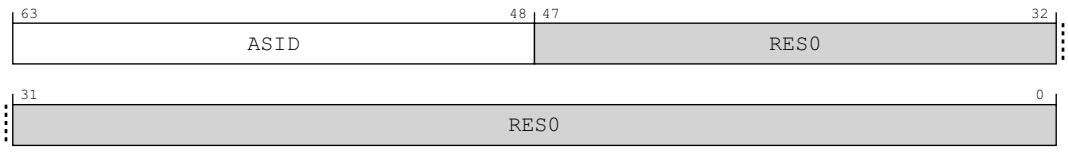

ASID, bits [63:48]

ASID value to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the ASID values will be affected by this System instruction.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

Bits [47:0]

Reserved, RES0.

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Executing TLBI ASIDE1, TLBI ASIDE1NXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI ASIDE1{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0111	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIASIDE1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr,
X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr,
X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr,
X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr,
X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI ASIDE1NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0111	0b010

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIASIDE1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBI_ExcludeXS,
X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS,
X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS,
X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS,
X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.11 TLBI ASIDE1IS, TLBI ASIDE1ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by ASID, EL1, Inner Shareable

The TLBI ASIDE1IS and TLBI ASIDE1ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used for the specified ASID, and either:
  - — Is from a level of lookup above the final level.
  - — Is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup.
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - — If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate an address using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - — If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate an address using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate an address using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI ASIDE1IS, TLBI ASIDE1ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

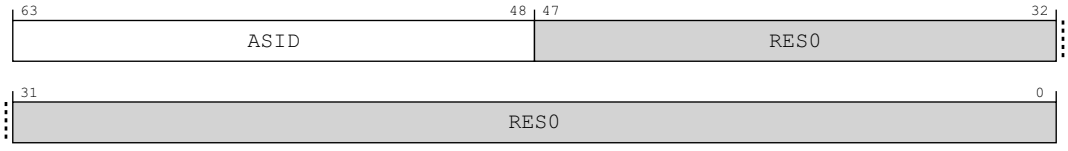

ASID, bits [63:48]

ASID value to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the ASID values will be affected by this System instruction.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

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Bits [47:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Executing TLBI ASIDE1IS, TLBI ASIDE1ISNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI ASIDE1IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIASIDE1IS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr,
X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr,
X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr,
X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr,
X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI ASIDE1ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0011	0b010

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIASIDE1IS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBI_ExcludeXS,
X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBI_ExcludeXS,
X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBI_ExcludeXS,
X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.12 TLBI ASIDE1OS, TLBI ASIDE1OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by ASID, EL1, Outer Shareable

The TLBI ASIDE1OS and TLBI ASIDE1OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used for the specified ASID, and either:
  - Is from a level of lookup above the final level.
  - Is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup.
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate an address using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate an address using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate an address using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI ASIDE1OS, TLBI ASIDE1OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI ASIDE1OS, TLBI ASIDE1OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

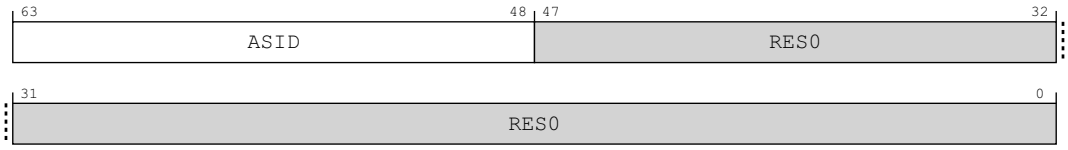

ASID, bits [63:48]

ASID value to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the ASID values will be affected by this System instruction.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

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Bits [47:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Executing TLBI ASIDE1OS, TLBI ASIDE1OSNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI ASIDE1OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBOS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIASIDE1OS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBI_AllAttr,
X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBI_AllAttr,
X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBI_AllAttr,
X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBI_AllAttr,
X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI ASIDE1OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0001	0b010

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBOS == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIASIDE1OS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS,
X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS,
X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS,
X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.13 TLBI IPAS2E1, TLBI IPAS2E1NXS, TLB Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, EL1

The TLBI IPAS2E1 and TLBI IPAS2E1NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 2 only translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 0} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {1, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Realm EL1&0 translation regime.
- If FEAT_RME is not implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 0 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 1 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- The entry would be used with the current VMID.

The invalidation is not required to apply to caching structures that combine stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries.

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

For more information about the architectural requirements for this System instruction, see *Invalidation of TLB entries from stage 2 translations* on page D5-4925.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI IPAS2E1, TLBI IPAS2E1NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

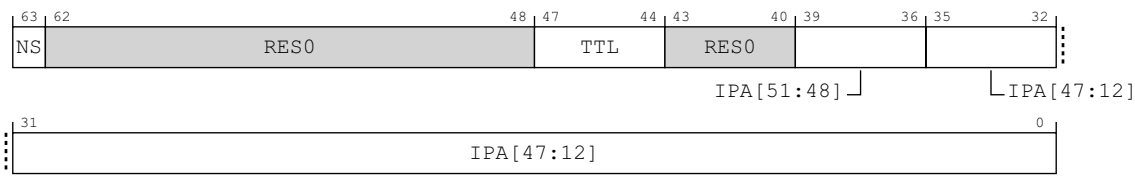

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NS, bit [63]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 0}, NS selects the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {1, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Realm IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and FEAT_RME is not implemented:

Not Secure. Specifies the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed in Non-secure state, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented, or if EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, this field is RES0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [62:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [43:40]

Reserved, RES0.

IPA[51:48], bits [39:36]

When FEAT_LPA is implemented:

Extension to IPA[47:12]. For more information, see IPA[47:12].

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

IPA[47:12], bits [35:0]

Bits[47:12] of the intermediate physical address to match. For implementations with fewer than 48 bits, the upper bits of this field are RES0.

When FEAT_LPA is implemented, and 52-bit addresses and a 64KB translation granule are in use, IPA[51:48] form the upper part of the address value. Otherwise, IPA[51:48] are RES0.

Executing TLBI IPAS2E1, TLBI IPAS2E1NXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI IPAS2E1{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0100	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI IPAS2E1NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0100	0b001

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.14 TLBI IPAS2E1IS, TLBI IPAS2E1ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, EL1, Inner Shareable

The TLBI IPAS2E1IS and TLBI IPAS2E1ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 2 only translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 0} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {1, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Realm EL1&0 translation regime.
- If FEAT_RME is not implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 0 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 1 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- The entry would be used with the current VMID.

The invalidation is not required to apply to caching structures that combine stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

For more information about the architectural requirements for this System instruction, see *Invalidation of TLB entries from stage 2 translations* on page D5-4925.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI IPAS2E1IS, TLBI IPAS2E1ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

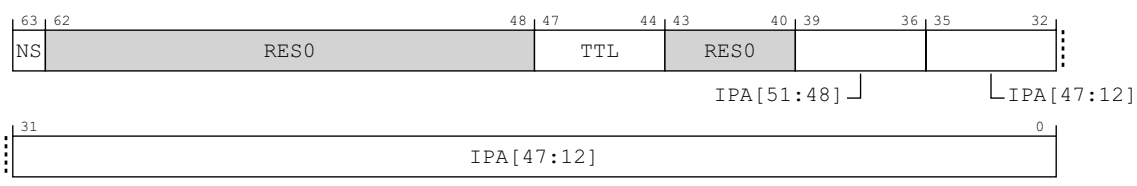

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NS, bit [63]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 0}, NS selects the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {1, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Realm IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and FEAT_RME is not implemented:

Not Secure. Specifies the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed in Non-secure state, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented, or if EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, this field is RES0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [62:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [43:40]

Reserved, RES0.

IPA[51:48], bits [39:36]

When FEAT_LPA is implemented:

Extension to IPA[47:12]. For more information, see IPA[47:12].

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

IPA[47:12], bits [35:0]

Bits[47:12] of the intermediate physical address to match. For implementations with fewer than 48 bits, the upper bits of this field are RES0.

When FEAT_LPA is implemented, and 52-bit addresses and a 64KB translation granule are in use, IPA[51:48] form the upper part of the address value. Otherwise, IPA[51:48] are RES0.

Executing TLBI IPAS2E1IS, TLBI IPAS2E1ISNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI IPAS2E1IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI IPAS2E1ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0000	0b001

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.15 TLBI IPAS2E1OS, TLBI IPAS2E1OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, EL1, Outer Shareable

The TLBI IPAS2E1OS and TLBI IPAS2E1OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 2 only translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 0} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {1, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Realm EL1&0 translation regime.
- If FEAT_RME is not implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 0 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 1 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- The entry would be used with the current VMID.

The invalidation is not required to apply to caching structures that combine stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

For more information about the architectural requirements for this System instruction, see *Invalidation of TLB entries from stage 2 translations* on page D5-4925.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI IPAS2E1OS, TLBI IPAS2E1OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI IPAS2E1OS, TLBI IPAS2E1OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

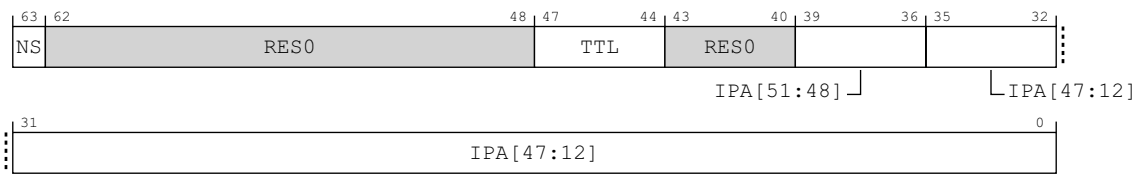

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NS, bit [63]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 0}, NS selects the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {1, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Realm IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and FEAT_RME is not implemented:

Not Secure. Specifies the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed in Non-secure state, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented, or if EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, this field is RES0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [62:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [43:40]

Reserved, RES0.

IPA[51:48], bits [39:36]

Extension to IPA[47:12]. For more information, see IPA[47:12].

IPA[47:12], bits [35:0]

Bits[47:12] of the intermediate physical address to match. For implementations with fewer than 48 bits, the upper bits of this field are RES0.

When FEAT_LPA is implemented, and 52-bit addresses and a 64KB translation granule are in use, IPA[51:48] form the upper part of the address value. Otherwise, IPA[51:48] are RES0.

Executing TLBI IPAS2E1OS, TLBI IPAS2E1OSNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI IPAS2E1OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI IPAS2E1OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0100	0b000

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.16 TLBI IPAS2LE1, TLBI IPAS2LE1NXS, TLB Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, Last level, EL1

The TLBI IPAS2LE1 and TLBI IPAS2LE1NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 2 only translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 0} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {1, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Realm EL1&0 translation regime.
- If FEAT_RME is not implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 0 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 1 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- The entry would be used with the current VMID.

The invalidation is not required to apply to caching structures that combine stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries.

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

For more information about the architectural requirements for this System instruction, see *Invalidation of TLB entries from stage 2 translations* on page D5-4925.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI IPAS2LE1, TLBI IPAS2LE1NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

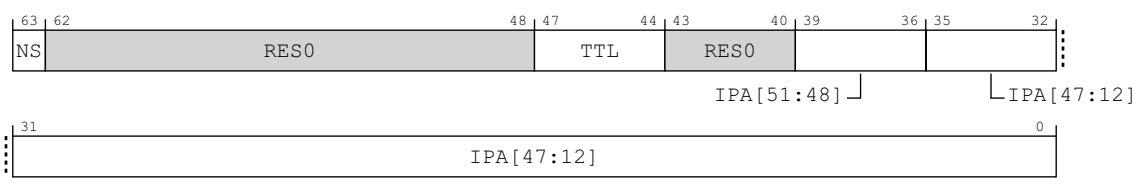

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NS, bit [63]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 0}, NS selects the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {1, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Realm IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and FEAT_RME is not implemented:

Not Secure. Specifies the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed in Non-secure state, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented, or if EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, this field is RES0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [62:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [43:40]

Reserved, RES0.

IPA[51:48], bits [39:36]

When FEAT_LPA is implemented:

Extension to IPA[47:12]. For more information, see IPA[47:12].

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

IPA[47:12], bits [35:0]

Bits[47:12] of the intermediate physical address to match. For implementations with fewer than 48 bits, the upper bits of this field are RES0.

When FEAT_LPA is implemented, and 52-bit addresses and a 64KB translation granule are in use, IPA[51:48] form the upper part of the address value. Otherwise, IPA[51:48] are RES0.

Executing TLBI IPAS2LE1, TLBI IPAS2LE1NXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI IPAS2LE1{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0100	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI IPAS2LE1NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0100	0b101

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.17 TLBI IPAS2LE1IS, TLBI IPAS2LE1ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, Last level, EL1, Inner Shareable

The TLBI IPAS2LE1IS and TLBI IPAS2LE1ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 2 only translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 0} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {1, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Realm EL1&0 translation regime.
- If FEAT_RME is not implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 0 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 1 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- The entry would be used with the current VMID.

The invalidation is not required to apply to caching structures that combine stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

For more information about the architectural requirements for this System instruction, see *Invalidation of TLB entries from stage 2 translations* on page D5-4925.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI IPAS2LE1IS, TLBI IPAS2LE1ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

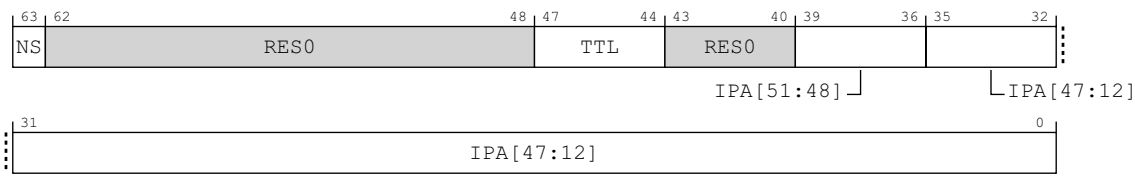

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NS, bit [63]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 0}, NS selects the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {1, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Realm IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and FEAT_RME is not implemented:

Not Secure. Specifies the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed in Non-secure state, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented, or if EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, this field is RES0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [62:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [43:40]

Reserved, RES0.

IPA[51:48], bits [39:36]

When FEAT_LPA is implemented:

Extension to IPA[47:12]. For more information, see IPA[47:12].

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

IPA[47:12], bits [35:0]

Bits[47:12] of the intermediate physical address to match. For implementations with fewer than 48 bits, the upper bits of this field are RES0.

When FEAT_LPA is implemented, and 52-bit addresses and a 64KB translation granule are in use, IPA[51:48] form the upper part of the address value. Otherwise, IPA[51:48] are RES0.

Executing TLBI IPAS2LE1IS, TLBI IPAS2LE1ISNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI IPAS2LE1IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0000	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI IPAS2LE1ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0000	0b101

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.18 TLBI IPAS2LE1OS, TLBI IPAS2LE1OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, Last level, EL1, Outer Shareable

The TLBI IPAS2LE1OS and TLBI IPAS2LE1OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 2 only translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 0} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {1, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Realm EL1&0 translation regime.
- If FEAT_RME is not implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 0 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 1 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- The entry would be used with the current VMID.

The invalidation is not required to apply to caching structures that combine stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

For more information about the architectural requirements for this System instruction, see *Invalidation of TLB entries from stage 2 translations* on page D5-4925.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI IPAS2LE1OS, TLBI IPAS2LE1OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI IPAS2LE1OS, TLBI IPAS2LE1OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

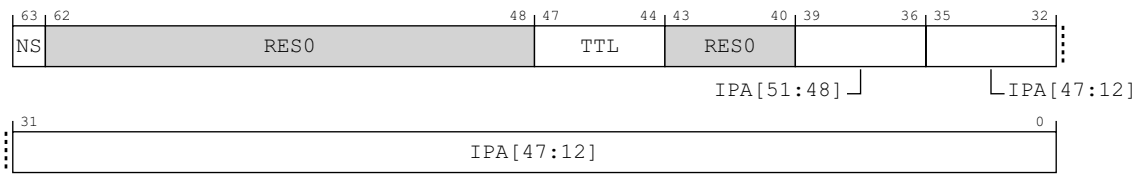

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NS, bit [63]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 0}, NS selects the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {1, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Realm IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and FEAT_RME is not implemented:

Not Secure. Specifies the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed in Non-secure state, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented, or if EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, this field is RES0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [62:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [43:40]

Reserved, RES0.

IPA[51:48], bits [39:36]

Extension to IPA[47:12]. For more information, see IPA[47:12].

IPA[47:12], bits [35:0]

Bits[47:12] of the intermediate physical address to match. For implementations with fewer than 48 bits, the upper bits of this field are RES0.

When FEAT_LPA is implemented, and 52-bit addresses and a 64KB translation granule are in use, IPA[51:48] form the upper part of the address value. Otherwise, IPA[51:48] are RES0.

Executing TLBI IPAS2LE1OS, TLBI IPAS2LE1OSNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI IPAS2LE1OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0100	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI IPAS2LE1OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0100	0b100

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.19 TLBI PAALL, TLB Invalidate GPT Information by PA, All Entries, Local

The TLBI PAALL characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of GPT entries from TLBs. Details:

- The invalidation applies to TLB entries containing GPT information that relates to a physical address.
- The invalidation applies to all TLB entries containing GPT information.
- The invalidation affects only the TLBs for the PE executing the operation.

The full set of TLB maintenance instructions that invalidate cached GPT entries is: TLBI PAALL, TLBI PAALLOS, TLBI RPALOS, and TLBI RPAOS.

These instructions have the same ordering, observability, and completion behavior as all other TLBI instructions.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_RME is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI PAALL are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI PAALL is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Xt> is ignored.

Executing TLBI PAALL instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI PAALL{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1000	0b0111	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_PAALL(Shareability_NSH);
```


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C5.5.20 TLBI PAALLOS, TLB Invalidate GPT Information by PA, All Entries, Outer Shareable

The TLBI PAALLOS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of GPT entries from TLBs. Details:

- The invalidation applies to TLB entries containing GPT information that relates to a physical address.
- The invalidation applies to all TLB entries containing GPT information.
- The invalidation affects all TLBs in the Outer Shareable domain.

The full set of TLB maintenance instructions that invalidate cached GPT entries is: TLBI PAALL, TLBI PAALLOS, TLBI RPALOS, and TLBI RPAOS.

These instructions have the same ordering, observability, and completion behavior as all other TLBI instructions.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_RME is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI PAALLOS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI PAALLOS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Xt> is ignored.

Executing TLBI PAALLOS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI PAALLOS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1000	0b0001	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_PAALL(Shareability_OSH);
```


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C5.5.21 TLBI RIPAS2E1, TLBI RIPAS2E1NXS, TLB Range Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, EL1

The TLBI RIPAS2E1 and TLBI RIPAS2E1NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 2 only translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 0} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {1, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Realm EL1&0 translation regime.
- If FEAT_RME is not implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 0 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 1 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- The entry would be used with the current VMID.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].

The invalidation is not required to apply to caching structures that combine stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries.

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

For more information about the architectural requirements for this System instruction, see *Invalidation of TLB entries from stage 2 translations* on page D5-4925.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RIPAS2E1, TLBI RIPAS2E1NXS are UNDEFINED.

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Attributes

TLBI RIPAS2E1, TLBI RIPAS2E1NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

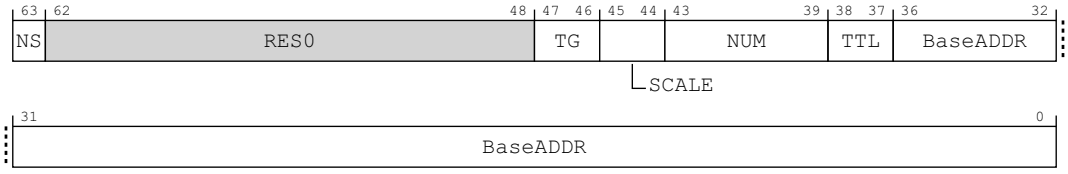

NS, bit [63]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 0}, NS selects the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {1, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Realm IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and FEAT_RME is not implemented:

Not Secure. Specifies the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed in Non-secure state, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented, or if EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, this field is RES0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [62:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

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NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL1.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RIPAS2E1, TLBI RIPAS2E1NXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RIPAS2E1{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0100	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```


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TLBI RIPAS2E1NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0100	0b010

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.22 TLBI RIPAS2E1IS, TLBI RIPAS2E1ISNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, EL1, Inner Shareable

The TLBI RIPAS2E1IS and TLBI RIPAS2E1ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 2 only translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 0} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {1, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Realm EL1&0 translation regime.
- If FEAT_RME is not implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 0 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 1 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- The entry would be used with the current VMID.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].

The invalidation is not required to apply to caching structures that combine stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 0000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

For more information about the architectural requirements for this System instruction, see *Invalidation of TLB entries from stage 2 translations* on page D5-4925.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RIPAS2E1IS, TLBI RIPAS2E1ISNXS are UNDEFINED.

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Attributes

TLBI RIPAS2E1IS, TLBI RIPAS2E1ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

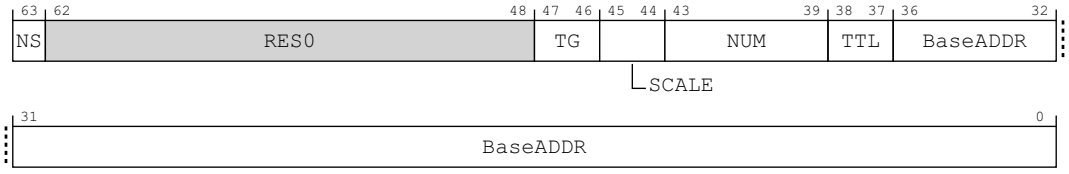

NS, bit [63]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 0}, NS selects the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {1, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Realm IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and FEAT_RME is not implemented:

Not Secure. Specifies the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed in Non-secure state, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented, or if EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, this field is RES0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [62:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

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NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL1.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RIPAS2E1IS, TLBI RIPAS2E1ISNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RIPAS2E1IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```


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TLBI RIPAS2E1ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0000	0b010

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.23 TLBI RIPAS2E1OS, TLBI RIPAS2E1OSNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, EL1, Outer Shareable

The TLBI RIPAS2E1OS and TLBI RIPAS2E1OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 2 only translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 0} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {1, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Realm EL1&0 translation regime.
- If FEAT_RME is not implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 0 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 1 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- The entry would be used with the current VMID.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].

The invalidation is not required to apply to caching structures that combine stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

For more information about the architectural requirements for this System instruction, see *Invalidation of TLB entries from stage 2 translations* on page D5-4925.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented and FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RIPAS2E1OS, TLBI RIPAS2E1OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

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Attributes

TLBI RIPAS2E1OS, TLBI RIPAS2E1OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

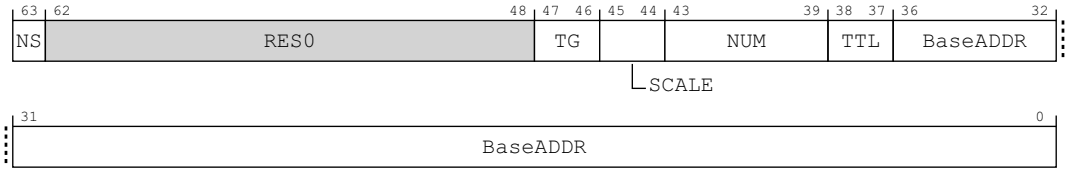

NS, bit [63]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 0}, NS selects the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {1, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Realm IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and FEAT_RME is not implemented:

Not Secure. Specifies the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed in Non-secure state, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented, or if EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, this field is RES0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [62:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

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NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL1.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RIPAS2E1OS, TLBI RIPAS2E1OSNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RIPAS2E1OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0100	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```


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TLBI RIPAS2E1OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0100	0b011

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.24 TLBI RIPAS2LE1, TLBI RIPAS2LE1NXS, TLB Range Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, Last level, EL1

The TLBI RIPAS2LE1 and TLBI RIPAS2LE1NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 2 only translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 0} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {1, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Realm EL1&0 translation regime.
- If FEAT_RME is not implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 0 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 1 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- The entry would be used with the current VMID.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].

The invalidation is not required to apply to caching structures that combine stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries.

The invalidation only applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

For more information about the architectural requirements for this System instruction, see *Invalidation of TLB entries from stage 2 translations* on page D5-4925.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RIPAS2LE1, TLBI RIPAS2LE1NXS are UNDEFINED.

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Attributes

TLBI RIPAS2LE1, TLBI RIPAS2LE1NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

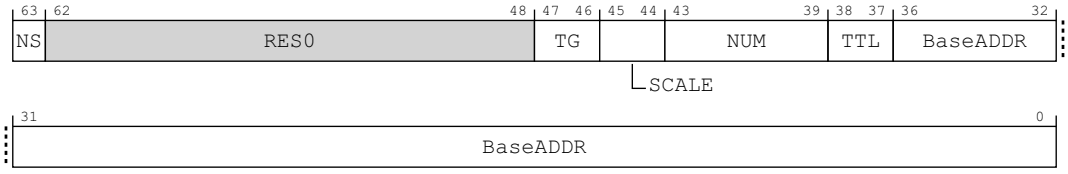

NS, bit [63]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 0}, NS selects the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {1, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Realm IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and FEAT_RME is not implemented:

Not Secure. Specifies the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed in Non-secure state, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented, or if EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, this field is RES0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [62:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

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NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL1.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RIPAS2LE1, TLBI RIPAS2LE1NXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RIPAS2LE1{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0100	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```


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TLBI RIPAS2LE1NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0100	0b110

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.25 TLBI RIPAS2LE1IS, TLBI RIPAS2LE1ISNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, Last level, EL1, Inner Shareable

The TLBI RIPAS2LE1IS and TLBI RIPAS2LE1ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 2 only translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 0} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {1, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Realm EL1&0 translation regime.
- If FEAT_RME is not implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 0 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 1 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- The entry would be used with the current VMID.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].

The invalidation is not required to apply to caching structures that combine stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

For more information about the architectural requirements for this System instruction, see *Invalidation of TLB entries from stage 2 translations* on page D5-4925.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RIPAS2LE1IS, TLBI RIPAS2LE1ISNXS are UNDEFINED.

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Attributes

TLBI RIPAS2LE1IS, TLBI RIPAS2LE1ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

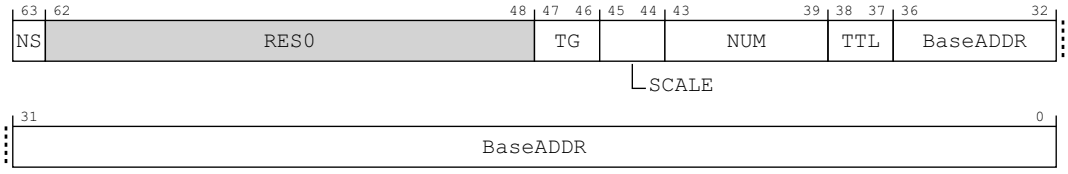

NS, bit [63]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 0}, NS selects the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {1, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Realm IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and FEAT_RME is not implemented:

Not Secure. Specifies the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed in Non-secure state, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented, or if EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, this field is RES0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [62:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

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NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL1.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RIPAS2LE1IS, TLBI RIPAS2LE1ISNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RIPAS2LE1IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0000	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```


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TLBI RIPAS2LE1ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0000	0b110

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.26 TLBI RIPAS2LE1OS, TLBI RIPAS2LE1OSNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, Last level, EL1, Outer Shareable

The TLBI RIPAS2LE1OS and TLBI RIPAS2LE1OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 2 only translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 0} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {1, 1} and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Realm EL1&0 translation regime.
- If FEAT_RME is not implemented, one of the following applies:
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 0 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 1 and the entry would be required to translate the specified IPA using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- The entry would be used with the current VMID.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].

Note

When a TLB maintenance instruction is generated to the Secure EL1&0 translation regime and is defined to pass a VMID argument, or would be defined to pass a VMID argument if SCR_EL3.EEL2==1, then:

- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0.
- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1.
- A PE is architecturally required to invalidate all relevant entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a System MMU in the same required shareability domain with a VMID of 0.

The invalidation is not required to apply to caching structures that combine stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.

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— If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

For more information about the architectural requirements for this System instruction, see *Invalidation of TLB entries from stage 2 translations* on page D5-4925.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented and FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RIPAS2LE1OS, TLBI RIPAS2LE1OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RIPAS2LE1OS, TLBI RIPAS2LE1OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

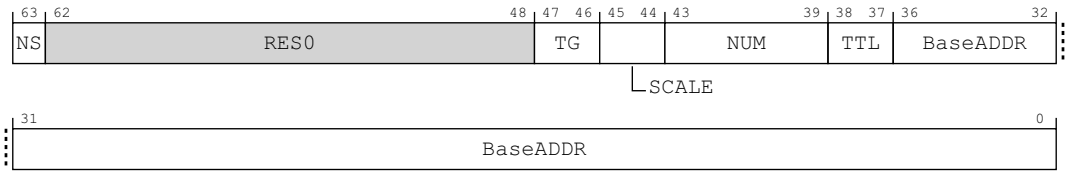

NS, bit [63]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 0}, NS selects the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {1, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Realm IPA space.

When the instruction is executed and SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} == {0, 1}, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and FEAT_RME is not implemented:

Not Secure. Specifies the IPA space.

`0b0` IPA is in the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` IPA is in the Non-secure IPA space.

When the instruction is executed in Non-secure state, this field is RES0, and the instruction applies only to the Non-secure IPA space.

When FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented, or if EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, this field is RES0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [62:48]

Reserved, RES0.

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TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL1.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RIPAS2LE1OS, TLBI RIPAS2LE1OSNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RIPAS2LE1OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0100	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
```


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```
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI RIPAS2LE1OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0100	0b111

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        return;
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.27 TLBI RPALOS, TLB Range Invalidate GPT Information by PA, Last level, Outer Shareable

The TLBI RPALOS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of GPT entries from TLBs. Details:

- The invalidation applies to TLB entries containing GPT information that relates to a physical address.
- The invalidation affects all TLBs in the Outer Shareable domain.
- Invalidates TLB entries containing GPT information from the final level of the GPT walk that relates to the supplied physical address.
- Invalidations are range-based, invalidating TLB entries starting from the address in BaseADDR, within the range as specified by SIZE.

The full set of TLB maintenance instructions that invalidate cached GPT entries is: TLBI PAALL, TLBI PAALLOS, TLBI RPALOS, and TLBI RPAOS.

These instructions have the same ordering, observability, and completion behavior as all other TLBI instructions.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_RME is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RPALOS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RPALOS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

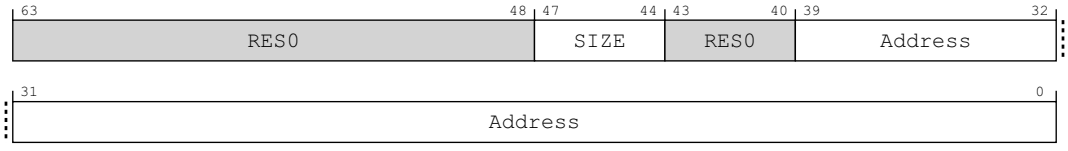

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

SIZE, bits [47:44]

Size of the range for invalidation.

If SIZE is a reserved value, no TLB entries are required to be invalidated.

`0b0000` 4KB.

`0b0001` 16KB.

`0b0010` 64KB.

`0b0011` 2MB.

`0b0100` 32MB.

`0b0101` 512MB.

`0b0110` 1GB.

`0b0111` 16GB.

`0b1000` 64GB.

`0b1001` 512GB.

All other values are reserved.

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If SIZE gives a range smaller than the configured physical granule size in GPCCR_EL3.PGS, then the effective value of SIZE is taken to be the size configured by GPCCR_EL3.PGS.

If GPCCR_EL3.PGS is configured to a reserved value, no TLB entries are required to be invalidated.

Bits [43:40]

Reserved, RES0.

Address, bits [39:0]

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

This field is decoded with reference to the value of GPCCR_EL3.PGS to give BaseADDR as follows:

GPCCR_EL3.PGS	BaseADDR
`0b00` (4KB)	BaseADDR[51:12] = Xt[39:0]
`0b10` (16KB)	BaseADDR[51:14] = Xt[39:2]
`0b01` (64KB)	BaseADDR[51:16] = Xt[39:4]

Other bits of BaseADDR are treated as zero, to give the effective value of BaseADDR.

If the effective value of BaseADDR is not aligned to the size of the effective value of SIZE, no TLB entries are required to be invalidated.

If GPCCR_EL3.PGS is configured to a reserved value, no TLB entries are required to be invalidated.

Executing TLBI RPALOS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RPALOS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1000	0b0100	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RPA(TLBILevel_Last, X[t, 64], Shareability_OSH);
```


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C5.5.28 TLBI RPAOS, TLB Range Invalidate GPT Information by PA, Outer Shareable

The TLBI RPAOS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of GPT entries from TLBs. Details:

- The invalidation applies to TLB entries containing GPT information that relates to a physical address.
- The invalidation affects all TLBs in the Outer Shareable domain.
- Invalidates TLB entries containing GPT information from all levels of the GPT walk that relates to the supplied physical address.
- Invalidations are range-based, invalidating TLB entries starting from the address in BaseADDR, within the range as specified by SIZE.

The full set of TLB maintenance instructions that invalidate cached GPT entries is: TLBI PAALL, TLBI PAALLOS, TLBI RPALOS, and TLBI RPAOS.

These instructions have the same ordering, observability, and completion behavior as all other TLBI instructions.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_RME is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RPAOS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RPAOS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

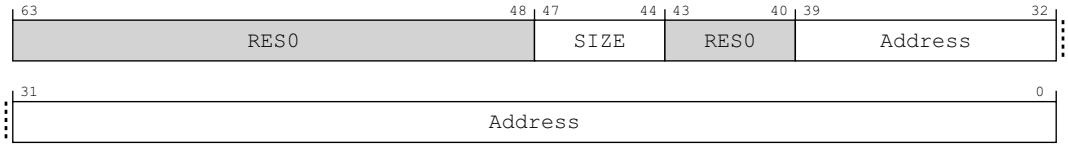

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

SIZE, bits [47:44]

Size of the range for invalidation.

If SIZE is a reserved value, no TLB entries are required to be invalidated.

`0b0000` 4KB.

`0b0001` 16KB.

`0b0010` 64KB.

`0b0011` 2MB.

`0b0100` 32MB.

`0b0101` 512MB.

`0b0110` 1GB.

`0b0111` 16GB.

`0b1000` 64GB.

`0b1001` 512GB.

All other values are reserved.

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If SIZE gives a range smaller than the configured physical granule size in GPCCR_EL3.PGS, then the effective value of SIZE is taken to be the size configured by GPCCR_EL3.PGS.

If GPCCR_EL3.PGS is configured to a reserved value, no TLB entries are required to be invalidated.

Bits [43:40]

Reserved, RES0.

Address, bits [39:0]

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

This field is decoded with reference to the value of GPCCR_EL3.PGS to give BaseADDR as follows:

GPCCR_EL3.PGS	BaseADDR
`0b00` (4KB)	BaseADDR[51:12] = Xt[39:0]
`0b10` (16KB)	BaseADDR[51:14] = Xt[39:2]
`0b01` (64KB)	BaseADDR[51:16] = Xt[39:4]

Other bits of BaseADDR are treated as zero, to give the effective value of BaseADDR.

If the effective value of BaseADDR is not aligned to the size of the effective value of SIZE, no TLB entries are required to be invalidated.

If GPCCR_EL3.PGS is configured to a reserved value, no TLB entries are required to be invalidated.

Executing TLBI RPAOS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RPAOS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1000	0b0100	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RPA(TLBILevel_Any, X[t, 64], Shareability_OSH);
```


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C5.5.29 TLBI RVAAE1, TLBI RVAAE1NXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, All ASID, EL1

The TLBI RVAAE1 and TLBI RVAAE1NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

For the EL1&0 and EL2&0 translation regimes, the invalidation applies to both global entries and non-global entries with any ASID.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVAAE1, TLBI RVAAE1NXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVAAE1, TLBI RVAAE1NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

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Field descriptions

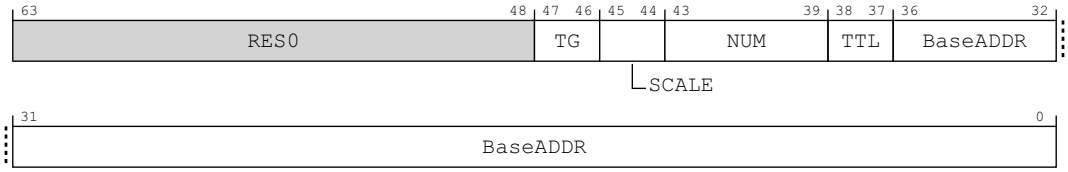

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL1.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

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Executing TLBI RVAAE1, TLBI RVAAE1NXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVAAE1{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0110	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVAAE1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI RVAAE1NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0110	0b011

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVAAE1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.30 TLBI RVAAE1IS, TLBI RVAAE1ISNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, All ASID, EL1, Inner Shareable

The TLBI RVAAE1IS and TLBI RVAAE1ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

When a TLB maintenance instruction is generated to the Secure EL1&0 translation regime and is defined to pass a VMID argument, or would be defined to pass a VMID argument if SCR_EL3.EEL2==1, then:

- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0.
- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1.
- A PE is architecturally required to invalidate all relevant entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a System MMU in the same required shareability domain with a VMID of 0.

Note

For the EL1&0 and EL2&0 translation regimes, the invalidation applies to both global entries and non-global entries with any ASID.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

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If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVAAE1IS, TLBI RVAAE1ISNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVAAE1IS, TLBI RVAAE1ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

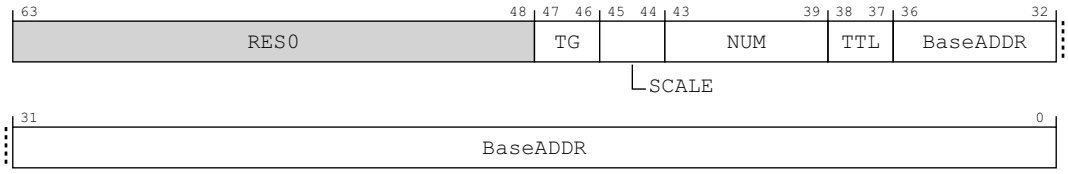

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

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BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL1.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RVAAE1IS, TLBI RVAAE1ISNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVAAE1IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0010	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVAAE1IS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```


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TLBI RVAAE1ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0010	0b011

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVAAE1IS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.31 TLBI RVAAE1OS, TLBI RVAAE1OSNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, All ASID, EL1, Outer Shareable

The TLBI RVAAE1OS and TLBI RVAAE1OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

When a TLB maintenance instruction is generated to the Secure EL1&0 translation regime and is defined to pass a VMID argument, or would be defined to pass a VMID argument if SCR_EL3.EEL2==1, then:

- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0.
- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1.
- A PE is architecturally required to invalidate all relevant entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a System MMU in the same required shareability domain with a VMID of 0.

Note

For the EL1&0 and EL2&0 translation regimes, the invalidation applies to both global entries and non-global entries with any ASID.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

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If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented and FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVAAE1OS, TLBI RVAAE1OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVAAE1OS, TLBI RVAAE1OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

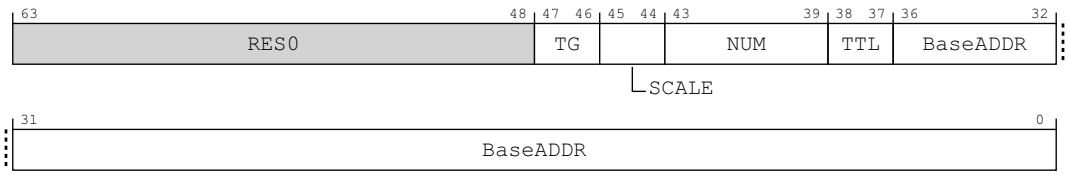

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

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BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL1.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RVAAE1OS, TLBI RVAAE1OSNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVAAE1OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0101	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBOS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVAAE1OS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```


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TLBI RVAAE1OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0101	0b011

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBOS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVAAE1OS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.32 TLBI RVAALE1, TLBI RVAALE1NXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, All ASID, Last level, EL1

The TLBI RVAALE1 and TLBI RVAALE1NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

For the EL1&0 and EL2&0 translation regimes, the invalidation applies to both global entries and non-global entries with any ASID.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVAALE1, TLBI RVAALE1NXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVAALE1, TLBI RVAALE1NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

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Field descriptions

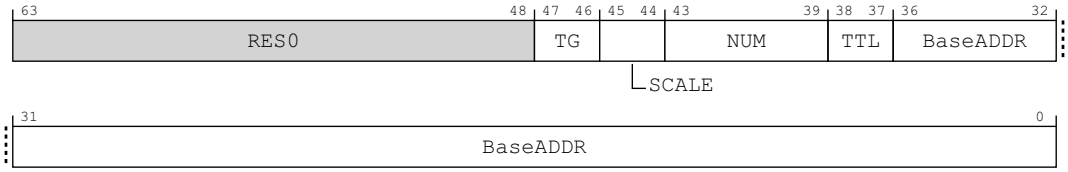

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL1.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

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Executing TLBI RVAALE1, TLBI RVAALE1NXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVAALE1{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0110	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVAALE1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI RVAALE1NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0110	0b111

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVAALE1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.33 TLBI RVAALE1IS, TLBI RVAALE1ISNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, All ASID, Last Level, EL1, Inner Shareable

The TLBI RVAALE1IS and TLBI RVAALE1ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

When a TLB maintenance instruction is generated to the Secure EL1&0 translation regime and is defined to pass a VMID argument, or would be defined to pass a VMID argument if SCR_EL3.EEL2==1, then:

- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0.
- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1.
- A PE is architecturally required to invalidate all relevant entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a System MMU in the same required shareability domain with a VMID of 0.

Note

For the EL1&0 and EL2&0 translation regimes, the invalidation applies to both global entries and non-global entries with any ASID.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

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If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVAALE1IS, TLBI RVAALE1ISNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVAALE1IS, TLBI RVAALE1ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

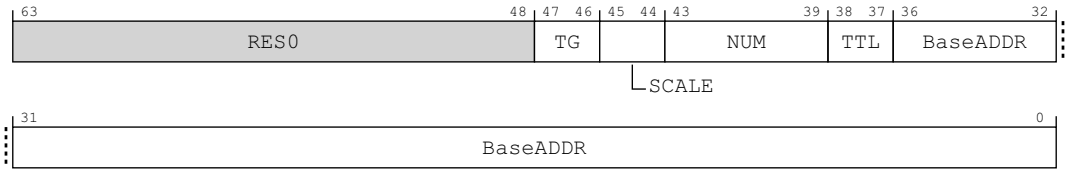

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

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BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL1.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RVAALE1IS, TLBI RVAALE1ISNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVAALE1IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0010	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVAALE1IS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```


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TLBI RVAALE1ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0010	0b111

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVAALE1IS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.34 TLBI RVAALE1OS, TLBI RVAALE1OSNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, All ASID, Last Level, EL1, Outer Shareable

The TLBI RVAALE1OS and TLBI RVAALE1OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

When a TLB maintenance instruction is generated to the Secure EL1&0 translation regime and is defined to pass a VMID argument, or would be defined to pass a VMID argument if SCR_EL3.EEL2==1, then:

- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0.
- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1.
- A PE is architecturally required to invalidate all relevant entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a System MMU in the same required shareability domain with a VMID of 0.

Note

For the EL1&0 and EL2&0 translation regimes, the invalidation applies to both global entries and non-global entries with any ASID.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

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If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented and FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVAALE1OS, TLBI RVAALE1OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVAALE1OS, TLBI RVAALE1OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

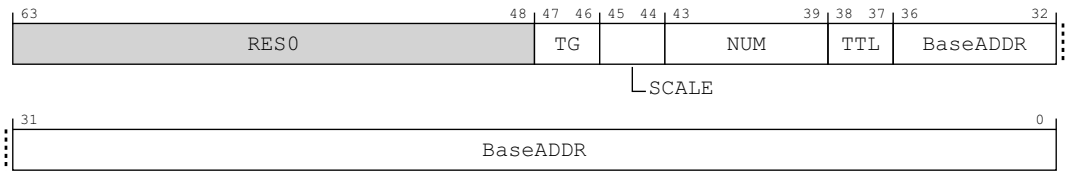

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

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BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL1.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RVAALE1OS, TLBI RVAALE1OSNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVAALE1OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0101	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBOS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVAALE1OS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```


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TLBI RVAALE1OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0101	0b111

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBOS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVAALE1OS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.35 TLBI RVAE1, TLBI RVAE1NXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, EL1

The TLBI RVAE1 and TLBI RVAE1NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA, and one of the following applies:
  - — The entry is from a level of lookup above the final level and matches the specified ASID.
  - — The entry is a global entry from the final level of lookup.
  - — The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup that matches the specified ASID.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - — If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - — If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - — If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - — If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - — If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - — If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - — If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVAE1, TLBI RVAE1NXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVAE1, TLBI RVAE1NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

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Field descriptions

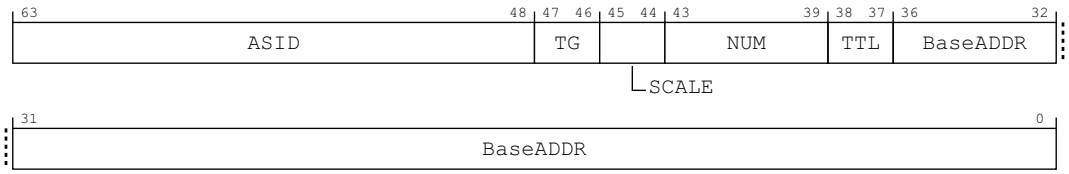

ASID, bits [63:48]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL1.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

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When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RVAE1, TLBI RVAE1NXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVAE1{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0110	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVAE1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI RVAE1NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0110	0b001

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVAE1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.36 TLBI RVAE1IS, TLBI RVAE1ISNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, EL1, Inner Shareable

The TLBI RVAE1IS and TLBI RVAE1ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA, and one of the following applies:
  - The entry is from a level of lookup above the final level and matches the specified ASID.
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of lookup.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup that matches the specified ASID.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

When a TLB maintenance instruction is generated to the Secure EL1&0 translation regime and is defined to pass a VMID argument, or would be defined to pass a VMID argument if SCR_EL3.EEL2==1, then:

- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0.
- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1.
- A PE is architecturally required to invalidate all relevant entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a System MMU in the same required shareability domain with a VMID of 0.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.

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— If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVAE1IS, TLBI RVAE1ISNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVAE1IS, TLBI RVAE1ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

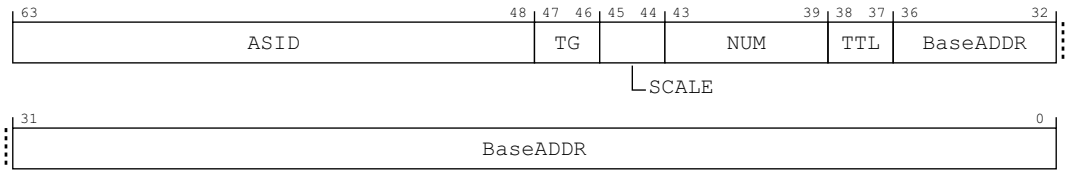

ASID, bits [63:48]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

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BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL1.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RVAE1IS, TLBI RVAE1ISNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVAE1IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVAE1IS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```


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TLBI RVAE1ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0010	0b001

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVAE1IS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.37 TLBI RVAE1OS, TLBI RVAE1OSNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, EL1, Outer Shareable

The TLBI RVAE1OS and TLBI RVAE1OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA, and one of the following applies:
  - The entry is from a level of lookup above the final level and matches the specified ASID.
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of lookup.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup that matches the specified ASID.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

When a TLB maintenance instruction is generated to the Secure EL1&0 translation regime and is defined to pass a VMID argument, or would be defined to pass a VMID argument if SCR_EL3.EEL2==1, then:

- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0.
- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1.
- A PE is architecturally required to invalidate all relevant entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a System MMU in the same required shareability domain with a VMID of 0.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.

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— If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented and FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVAE1OS, TLBI RVAE1OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVAE1OS, TLBI RVAE1OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

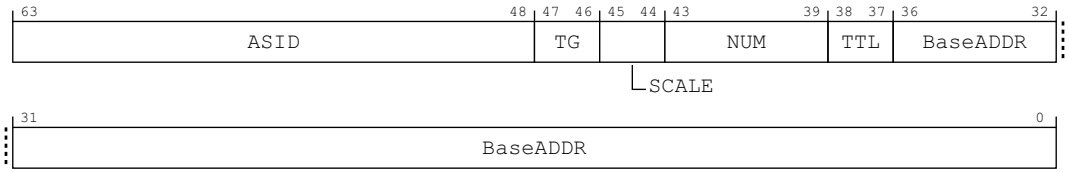

ASID, bits [63:48]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

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BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL1.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RVAE1OS, TLBI RVAE1OSNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVAE1OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0101	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBOS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVAE1OS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```


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TLBI RVAE1OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0101	0b001

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBOS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVAE1OS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.38 TLBI RVAE2, TLBI RVAE2NXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, EL2

The TLBI RVAE2 and TLBI RVAE2NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA in the specified range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)] using the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime, as determined by the current value of the HCR_EL2.E2H bit, for the Security state.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 0, the entry is from any level of the translation table walk.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 1, one of the following applies:
  - The entry is from a level of the translation table walk above the final level and matches the specified ASID.
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of the translation table walk.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of the translation table walk that matches the specified ASID.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVAE2, TLBI RVAE2NXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVAE2, TLBI RVAE2NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

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Field descriptions

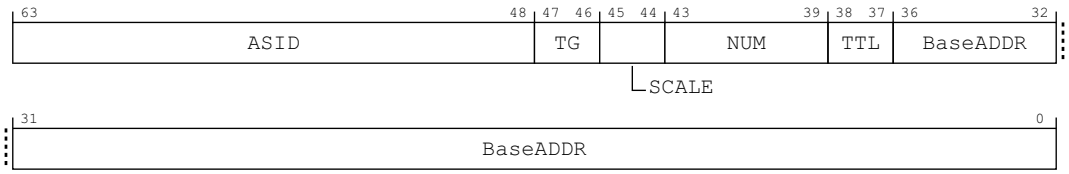

ASID, bits [63:48]

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1:

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL2.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

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When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RVAE2, TLBI RVAE2NXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVAE2{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0110	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI RVAE2NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0110	0b001

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.39 TLBI RVAE2IS, TLBI RVAE2ISNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, EL2, Inner Shareable

The TLBI RVAE2IS and TLBI RVAE2ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA in the specified range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)] using the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime, as determined by the current value of the HCR_EL2.E2H bit, for the Security state.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 0, the entry is from any level of the translation table walk.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 1, one of the following applies:
  - The entry is from a level of the translation table walk above the final level and matches the specified ASID.
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of the translation table walk.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of the translation table walk that matches the specified ASID.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVAE2IS, TLBI RVAE2ISNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVAE2IS, TLBI RVAE2ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

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Field descriptions

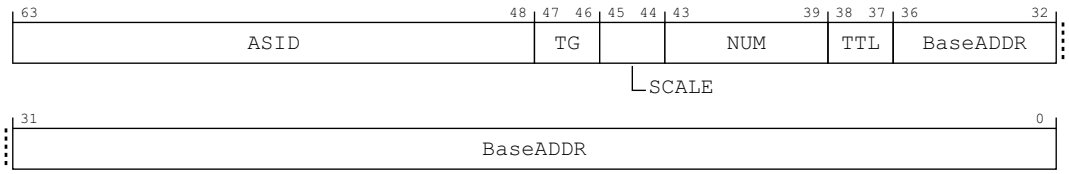

ASID, bits [63:48]

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1:

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL2.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

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When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RVAE2IS, TLBI RVAE2ISNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVAE2IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI RVAE2ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0010	0b001

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.40 TLBI RVAE2OS, TLBI RVAE2OSNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, EL2, Outer Shareable

The TLBI RVAE2OS and TLBI RVAE2OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA in the specified range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)] using the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime, as determined by the current value of the HCR_EL2.E2H bit, for the Security state.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 0, the entry is from any level of the translation table walk.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 1, one of the following applies:
  - The entry is from a level of the translation table walk above the final level and matches the specified ASID.
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of the translation table walk.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of the translation table walk that matches the specified ASID.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented and FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVAE2OS, TLBI RVAE2OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVAE2OS, TLBI RVAE2OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

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Field descriptions

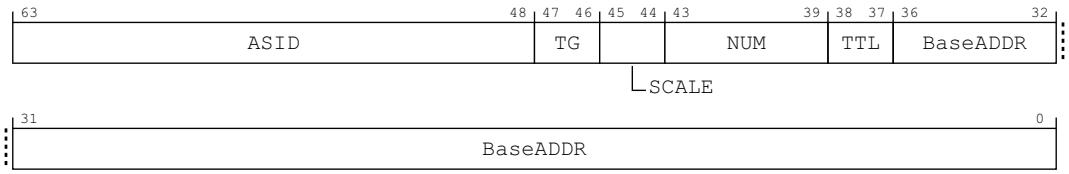

ASID, bits [63:48]

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1:

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL2.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

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When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RVAE2OS, TLBI RVAE2OSNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVAE2OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0101	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI RVAE2OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0101	0b001

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.41 TLBI RVAE3, TLBI RVAE3NXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, EL3

The TLBI RVAE3 and TLBI RVAE3NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL3 is implemented, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA using the EL3 translation regime.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVAE3, TLBI RVAE3NXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVAE3, TLBI RVAE3NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

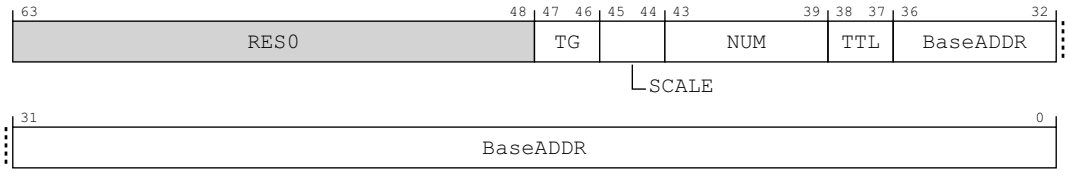

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

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`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL3.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RVAE3, TLBI RVAE3NXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVAE3{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1000	0b0110	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
```


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```
    AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI RVAE3NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1001	0b0110	0b001

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.42 TLBI RVAE3IS, TLBI RVAE3ISNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, EL3, Inner Shareable

The TLBI RVAE3IS and TLBI RVAE3ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL3 is implemented, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA using the EL3 translation regime.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVAE3IS, TLBI RVAE3ISNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVAE3IS, TLBI RVAE3ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

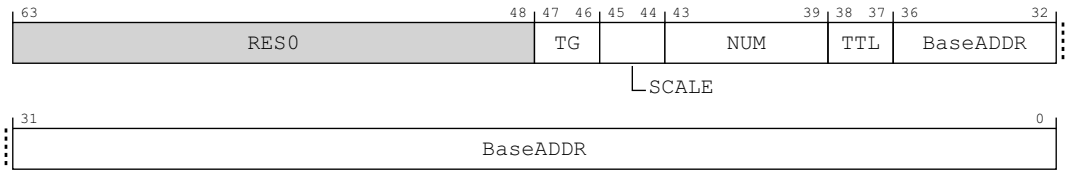

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

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TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL3.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RVAE3IS, TLBI RVAE3ISNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVAE3IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1000	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
```


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```
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI RVAE3ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1001	0b0010	0b001

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.43 TLBI RVAE3OS, TLBI RVAE3OSNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, EL3, Outer Shareable

The TLBI RVAE3OS and TLBI RVAE3OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL3 is implemented, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA using the EL3 translation regime.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented and FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVAE3OS, TLBI RVAE3OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVAE3OS, TLBI RVAE3OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

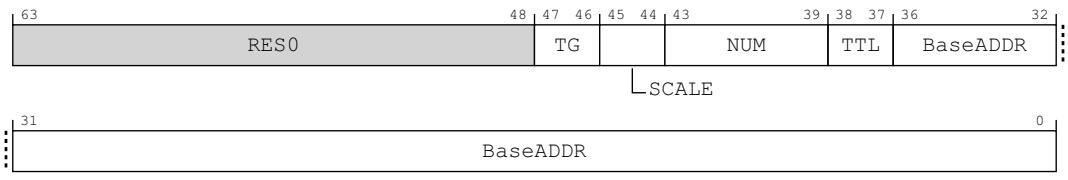

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

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TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL3.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RVAE3OS, TLBI RVAE3OSNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVAE3OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1000	0b0101	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
```


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```
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI RVAE3OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1001	0b0101	0b001

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.44 TLBI RVALE1, TLBI RVALE1NXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL1

The TLBI RVALE1 and TLBI RVALE1NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA, and one of the following applies:
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of lookup.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup that matches the specified ASID.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 0000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

For more information about the architectural requirements for this System instruction, see *Invalidation of TLB entries from stage 2 translations* on page D5-4925.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVALE1, TLBI RVALE1NXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVALE1, TLBI RVALE1NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

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Field descriptions

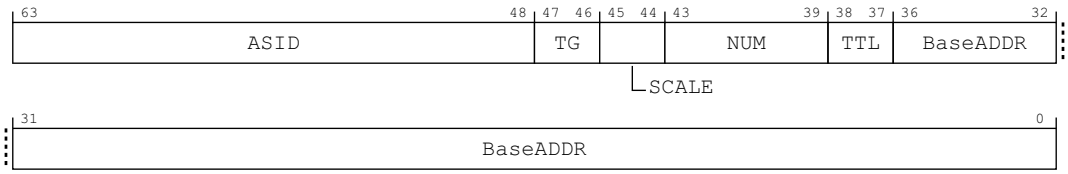

ASID, bits [63:48]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL1.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

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When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RVALE1, TLBI RVALE1NXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVALE1{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0110	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVALE1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI RVALE1NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0110	0b101

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVALE1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.45 TLBI RVALE1IS, TLBI RVALE1ISNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL1, Inner Shareable

The TLBI RVALE1IS and TLBI RVALE1ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA, and one of the following applies:
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of lookup.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup that matches the specified ASID.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

When a TLB maintenance instruction is generated to the Secure EL1&0 translation regime and is defined to pass a VMID argument, or would be defined to pass a VMID argument if SCR_EL3.EEL2==1, then:

- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0.
- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1.
- A PE is architecturally required to invalidate all relevant entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a System MMU in the same required shareability domain with a VMID of 0.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

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If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVALE1IS, TLBI RVALE1ISNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVALE1IS, TLBI RVALE1ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

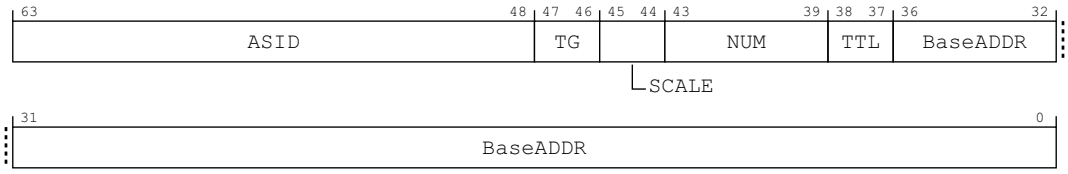

ASID, bits [63:48]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

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If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL1.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RVALE1IS, TLBI RVALE1ISNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVALE1IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0010	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVALE1IS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
```


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```
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI RVALE1ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0010	0b101

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVALE1IS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.46 TLBI RVALE1OS, TLBI RVALE1OSNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL1, Outer Shareable

The TLBI RVALE1OS and TLBI RVALE1OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA, and one of the following applies:
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of lookup.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup that matches the specified ASID.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

When a TLB maintenance instruction is generated to the Secure EL1&0 translation regime and is defined to pass a VMID argument, or would be defined to pass a VMID argument if SCR_EL3.EEL2==1, then:

- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0.
- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1.
- A PE is architecturally required to invalidate all relevant entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a System MMU in the same required shareability domain with a VMID of 0.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

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If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented and FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVALE1OS, TLBI RVALE1OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVALE1OS, TLBI RVALE1OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

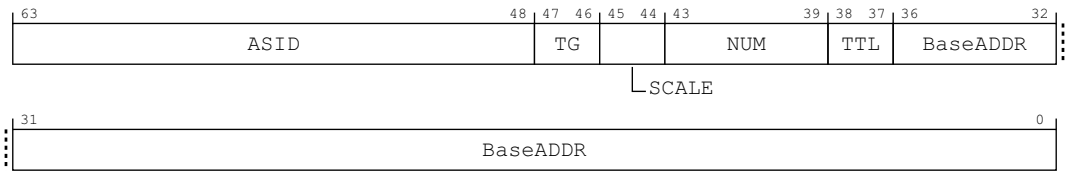

ASID, bits [63:48]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

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`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL1.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RVALE1OS, TLBI RVALE1OSNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVALE1OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0101	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBOS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVALE1OS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
```


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```
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI RVALE1OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0101	0b101

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBOS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIRVALE1OS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.47 TLBI RVALE2, TLBI RVALE2NXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL2

The TLBI RVALE2 and TLBI RVALE2NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA in the specified range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)] using the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime, as determined by the current value of the HCR_EL2.E2H bit, for the Security state.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 0, the entry is from the final level of the translation table walk.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 1, one of the following applies:
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of the translation table walk.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of the translation table walk that matches the specified ASID.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVALE2, TLBI RVALE2NXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVALE2, TLBI RVALE2NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

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Field descriptions

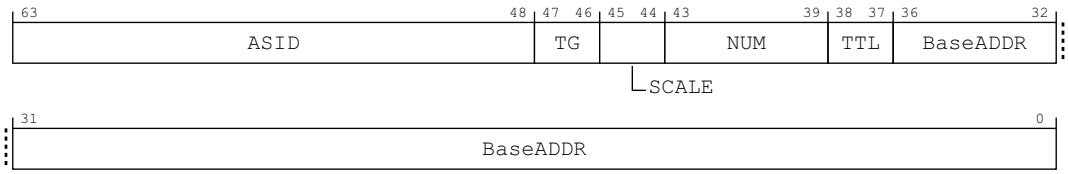

ASID, bits [63:48]

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1:

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL2.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

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When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RVALE2, TLBI RVALE2NXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVALE2{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0110	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI RVALE2NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0110	0b101

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.48 TLBI RVALE2IS, TLBI RVALE2ISNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL2, Inner Shareable

The TLBI RVALE2IS and TLBI RVALE2ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA in the specified range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)] using the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime, as determined by the current value of the HCR_EL2.E2H bit, for the Security state.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 0, the entry is from the final level of the translation table walk.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 1, one of the following applies:
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of the translation table walk.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of the translation table walk that matches the specified ASID.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVALE2IS, TLBI RVALE2ISNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVALE2IS, TLBI RVALE2ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

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Field descriptions

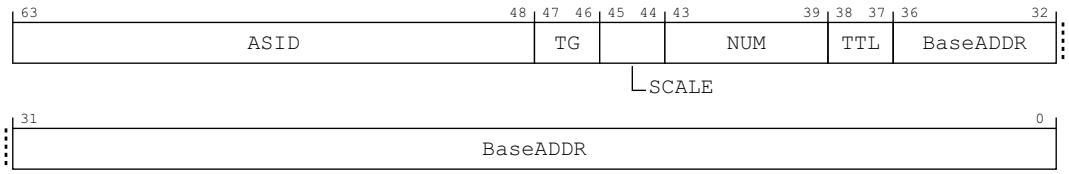

ASID, bits [63:48]

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1:

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL2.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

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When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RVALE2IS, TLBI RVALE2ISNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVALE2IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0010	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI RVALE2ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0010	0b101

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.49 TLBI RVALE2OS, TLBI RVALE2OSNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL2, Outer Shareable

The TLBI RVALE2OS and TLBI RVALE2OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA in the specified range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)] using the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime, as determined by the current value of the HCR_EL2.E2H bit, for the Security state.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 0, the entry is from the final level of the translation table walk.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 1, one of the following applies:
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of the translation table walk.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of the translation table walk that matches the specified ASID.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 0000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented and FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVALE2OS, TLBI RVALE2OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVALE2OS, TLBI RVALE2OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

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Field descriptions

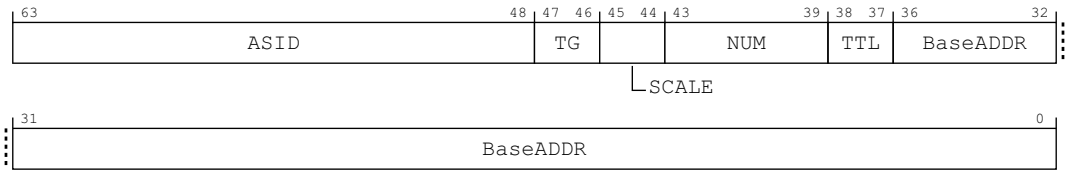

ASID, bits [63:48]

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1:

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL2.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

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When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RVALE2OS, TLBI RVALE2OSNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVALE2OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0101	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI RVALE2OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0101	0b101

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.50 TLBI RVALE3, TLBI RVALE3NXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL3

The TLBI RVALE3 and TLBI RVALE3NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL3 is implemented, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA using the EL3 translation regime.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVALE3, TLBI RVALE3NXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVALE3, TLBI RVALE3NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

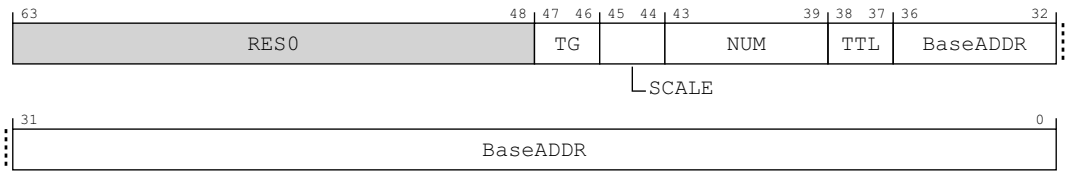

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

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`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL3.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RVALE3, TLBI RVALE3NXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVALE3{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1000	0b0110	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
```


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```
    AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI RVALE3NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1001	0b0110	0b101

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.51 TLBI RVALE3IS, TLBI RVALE3ISNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL3, Inner Shareable

The TLBI RVALE3IS and TLBI RVALE3ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL3 is implemented, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA using the EL3 translation regime.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVALE3IS, TLBI RVALE3ISNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVALE3IS, TLBI RVALE3ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

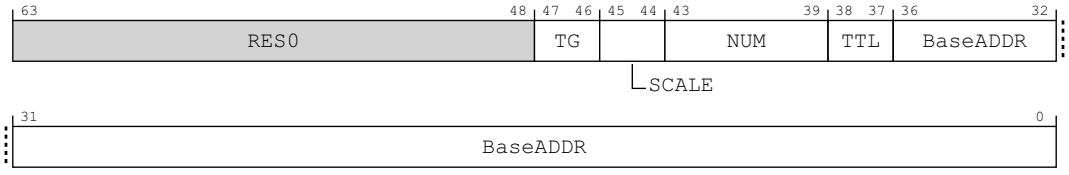

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

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TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL3.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RVALE3IS, TLBI RVALE3ISNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVALE3IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1000	0b0010	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
```


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```
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI RVALE3ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1001	0b0010	0b101

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.52 TLBI RVALE3OS, TLBI RVALE3OSNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL3, Outer Shareable

The TLBI RVALE3OS and TLBI RVALE3OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL3 is implemented, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA using the EL3 translation regime.
- The entry is within the address range determined by the formula [BaseADDR <= VA < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*$2^{(5*SCALE+1)}$ * Translation_Granule_Size)].

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- For the 4K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[29:12] is not equal to 000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[20:12] is not equal to 000000000.
- For the 16K translation granule:
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[24:14] is not equal to 00000000000.
- For the 64K translation granule:
  - If TTL==01 and BaseADDR[41:16] is not equal to 000000000000000000000000000.
  - If TTL==10 and BaseADDR[28:16] is not equal to 0000000000000.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented and FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI RVALE3OS, TLBI RVALE3OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI RVALE3OS, TLBI RVALE3OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

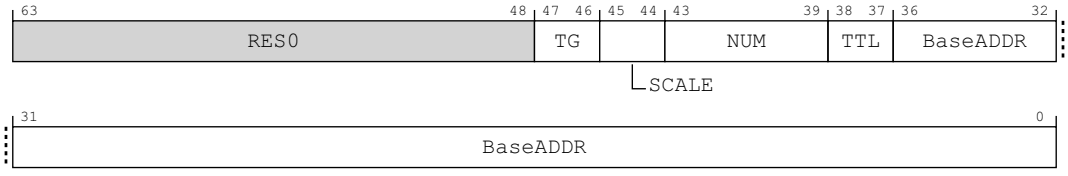

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

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TG, bits [47:46]

Translation granule size.

`0b00` Reserved.

`0b01` 4K translation granule.

`0b10` 16K translation granule.

`0b11` 64K translation granule.

The instruction takes a translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations used a different translation granule size than the one being specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

SCALE, bits [45:44]

The exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

NUM, bits [43:39]

The base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

TTL, bits [38:37]

TTL Level hint. The TTL hint is only guaranteed to invalidate entries in the range that match the level described by the TTL hint.

`0b00` The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.

`0b01` All entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved and hardware should treat this field as `0b00`.

`0b10` All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.

`0b11` All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

BaseADDR, bits [36:0]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL3.DS == 1:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instructions. This field is BaseADDR[52:16] for all translation granules.

When using a 4KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as `0b0000`.

When using a 16KB translation granule, BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as `0b00`.

Otherwise:

The starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

When using a 4KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[48:12].

When using a 16KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[50:14].

When using a 64KB translation granule, this field is BaseADDR[52:16].

Executing TLBI RVALE3OS, TLBI RVALE3OSNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI RVALE3OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1000	0b0101	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
```


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```
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI RVALE3OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1001	0b0101	0b101

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.53 TLBI VAAE1, TLBI VAAE1NXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, All ASID, EL1

The TLBI VAAE1 and TLBI VAAE1NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

For the EL1&0 and EL2&0 translation regimes, the invalidation applies to both global entries and non-global entries with any ASID.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI VAAE1, TLBI VAAE1NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

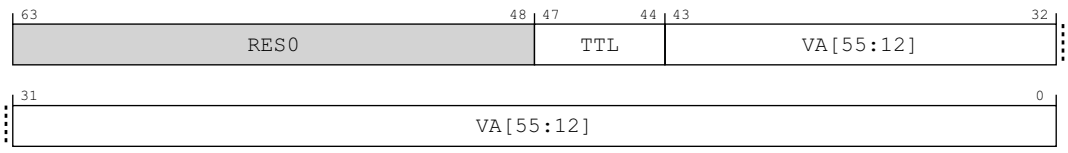

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

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TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the VA will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the ASID.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.
- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VAAE1, TLBI VAAE1NXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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TLBI VAAE1{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0111	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVAAE1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI VAAE1NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0111	0b011

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVAAE1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
```


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```
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.54 TLBI VAAE1IS, TLBI VAAE1ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, All ASID, EL1, Inner Shareable

The TLBI VAAE1IS and TLBI VAAE1ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

From Armv8.4, when a TLB maintenance instruction is generated to the Secure EL1&0 translation regime and is defined to pass a VMID argument, or would be defined to pass a VMID argument if SCR_EL3.EEL2==1, then:

- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0.
- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1.
- A PE is architecturally required to invalidate all relevant entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a System MMU in the same required shareability domain with a VMID of 0.

Note

For the EL1&0 and EL2&0 translation regimes, the invalidation applies to both global entries and non-global entries with any ASID.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI VAAE1IS, TLBI VAAE1ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

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Field descriptions

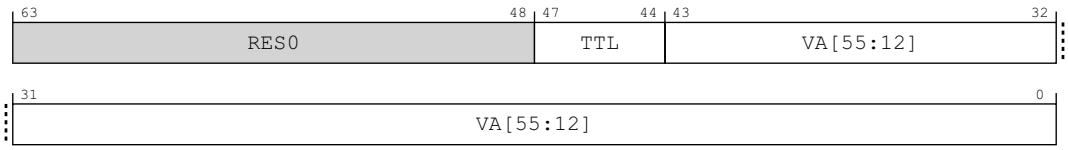

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the VA will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the ASID.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

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- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VAAE1IS, TLBI VAAE1ISNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI VAAE1IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0011	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVAAE1IS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI VAAE1ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0011	0b011

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVAAE1IS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.55 TLBI VAAE1OS, TLBI VAAE1OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, All ASID, EL1, Outer Shareable

The TLBI VAAE1OS and TLBI VAAE1OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

When a TLB maintenance instruction is generated to the Secure EL1&0 translation regime and is defined to pass a VMID argument, or would be defined to pass a VMID argument if SCR_EL3.EEL2==1, then:

- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0.
- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1.
- A PE is architecturally required to invalidate all relevant entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a System MMU in the same required shareability domain with a VMID of 0.

Note

For the EL1&0 and EL2&0 translation regimes, the invalidation applies to both global entries and non-global entries with any ASID.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI VAAE1OS, TLBI VAAE1OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI VAAE1OS, TLBI VAAE1OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

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Field descriptions

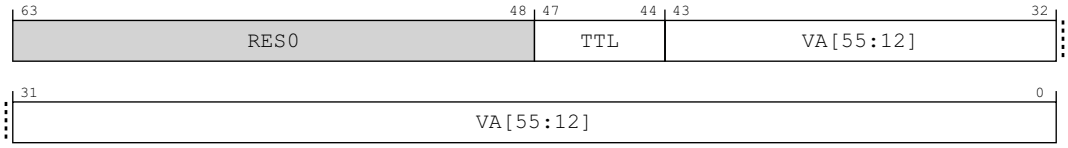

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the VA will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the ASID.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

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- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VAAE1OS, TLBI VAAE1OSNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI VAAE1OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0001	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBOS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVAAE1OS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI VAAE1OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0001	0b011

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBOS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVAAE1OS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.56 TLBI VAALE1, TLBI VAALE1NXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, All ASID, Last level, EL1

The TLBI VAALE1 and TLBI VAALE1NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk.
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

For the EL1&0 and EL2&0 translation regimes, the invalidation applies to both global entries and non-global entries with any ASID.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI VAALE1, TLBI VAALE1NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

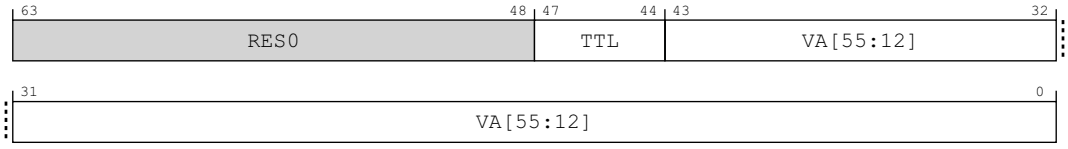

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

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TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the VA will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the ASID.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.
- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VAALE1, TLBI VAALE1NXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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TLBI VAALE1{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0111	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVAALE1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI VAALE1NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0111	0b111

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVAALE1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
```


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```
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.57 TLBI VAALE1IS, TLBI VAALE1ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, All ASID, Last Level, EL1, Inner Shareable

The TLBI VAALE1IS and TLBI VAALE1ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk.
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

From Armv8.4, when a TLB maintenance instruction is generated to the Secure EL1&0 translation regime and is defined to pass a VMID argument, or would be defined to pass a VMID argument if SCR_EL3.EEL2==1, then:

- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0.
- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1.
- A PE is architecturally required to invalidate all relevant entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a System MMU in the same required shareability domain with a VMID of 0.

Note

For the EL1&0 and EL2&0 translation regimes, the invalidation applies to both global entries and non-global entries with any ASID.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI VAALE1IS, TLBI VAALE1ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

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Field descriptions

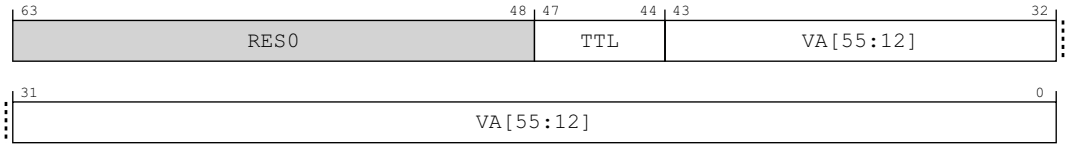

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the VA will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the ASID.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

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- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VAALE1IS, TLBI VAALE1ISNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI VAALE1IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0011	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVAALE1IS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI VAALE1ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0011	0b111

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVAALE1IS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.58 TLBI VAALE1OS, TLBI VAALE1OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, All ASID, Last Level, EL1, Outer Shareable

The TLBI VAALE1OS and TLBI VAALE1OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk.
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

When a TLB maintenance instruction is generated to the Secure EL1&0 translation regime and is defined to pass a VMID argument, or would be defined to pass a VMID argument if SCR_EL3.EEL2==1, then:

- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0.
- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1.
- A PE is architecturally required to invalidate all relevant entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a System MMU in the same required shareability domain with a VMID of 0.

Note

For the EL1&0 and EL2&0 translation regimes, the invalidation applies to both global entries and non-global entries with any ASID.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI VAALE1OS, TLBI VAALE1OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI VAALE1OS, TLBI VAALE1OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

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Field descriptions

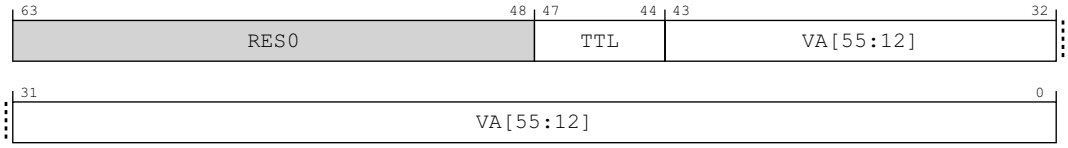

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the VA will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the ASID.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

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- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VAALE1OS, TLBI VAALE1OSNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI VAALE1OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0001	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBOS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVAALE1OS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI VAALE1OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0001	0b111

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBOS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVAALE1OS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.59 TLBI VAE1, TLBI VAE1NXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, EL1

The TLBI VAE1 and TLBI VAE1NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA, and one of the following applies:
  - — The entry is from a level of lookup above the final level and matches the specified ASID.
  - — The entry is a global entry from the final level of lookup.
  - — The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup that matches the specified ASID.
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - — If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - — If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI VAE1, TLBI VAE1NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

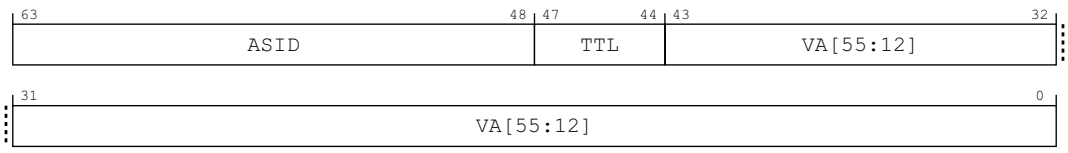

ASID, bits [63:48]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

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Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the ASID value (if appropriate) and VA will be affected by this System instruction.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.
- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VAE1, TLBI VAE1NXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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TLBI VAE1{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0111	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVAE1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI VAE1NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0111	0b001

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVAE1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
```


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```
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.60 TLBI VAE1IS, TLBI VAE1ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, EL1, Inner Shareable

The TLBI VAE1IS and TLBI VAE1ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA, and one of the following applies:
  - The entry is from a level of lookup above the final level and matches the specified ASID.
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of lookup.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup that matches the specified ASID.
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

From Armv8.4, when a TLB maintenance instruction is generated to the Secure EL1&0 translation regime and is defined to pass a VMID argument, or would be defined to pass a VMID argument if SCR_EL3.EEL2==1, then:

- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0.
- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1.
- A PE is architecturally required to invalidate all relevant entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a System MMU in the same required shareability domain with a VMID of 0.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI VAE1IS, TLBI VAE1ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

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Field descriptions

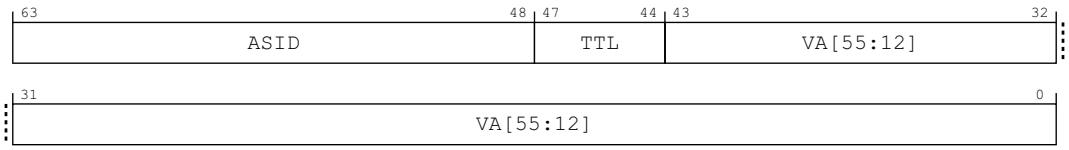

ASID, bits [63:48]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the ASID value (if appropriate) and VA will be affected by this System instruction.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

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The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.
- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VAE1IS, TLBI VAE1ISNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI VAE1IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVAE1IS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```


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TLBI VAE1ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0011	0b001

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVAE1IS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.61 TLBI VAE1OS, TLBI VAE1OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, EL1, Outer Shareable

The TLBI VAE1OS and TLBI VAE1OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA, and one of the following applies:
  - The entry is from a level of lookup above the final level and matches the specified ASID.
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of lookup.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup that matches the specified ASID.
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

When a TLB maintenance instruction is generated to the Secure EL1&0 translation regime and is defined to pass a VMID argument, or would be defined to pass a VMID argument if SCR_EL3.EEL2==1, then:

- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0.
- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1.
- A PE is architecturally required to invalidate all relevant entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a System MMU in the same required shareability domain with a VMID of 0.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI VAE1OS, TLBI VAE1OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

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Attributes

TLBI VAE1OS, TLBI VAE1OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

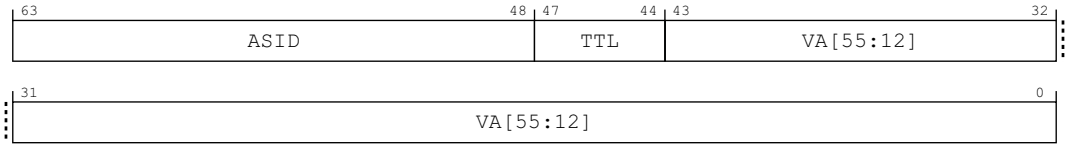

ASID, bits [63:48]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the ASID value (if appropriate) and VA will be affected by this System instruction.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.
- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VAE1OS, TLBI VAE1OSNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI VAE1OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBOS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVAE1OS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```


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TLBI VAE1OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0001	0b001

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBOS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVAE1OS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.62 TLBI VAE2, TLBI VAE2NXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, EL2

The TLBI VAE2 and TLBI VAE2NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime, as determined by the current value of the HCR_EL2.E2H bit, for the Security state.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 0, the entry is from any level of the translation table walk.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 1, one of the following applies:
  - The entry is from a level of the translation table walk above the final level and matches the specified ASID.
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of the translation table walk.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of the translation table walk that matches the specified ASID.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI VAE2, TLBI VAE2NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

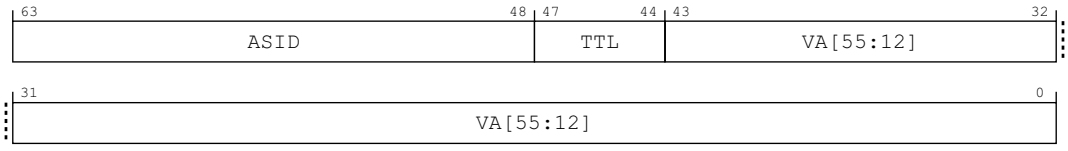

ASID, bits [63:48]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

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TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the ASID value (if appropriate) and VA will be affected by this System instruction.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.
- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VAE2, TLBI VAE2NXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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TLBI VAE2{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0111	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI VAE2NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0111	0b001

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
```


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```
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.63 TLBI VAE2IS, TLBI VAE2ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, EL2, Inner Shareable

The TLBI VAE2IS and TLBI VAE2ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime, as determined by the current value of the HCR_EL2.E2H bit, for the Security state.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 0, the entry is from any level of the translation table walk.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 1, one of the following applies:
  - The entry is from a level of the translation table walk above the final level and matches the specified ASID.
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of the translation table walk.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of the translation table walk that matches the specified ASID.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI VAE2IS, TLBI VAE2ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

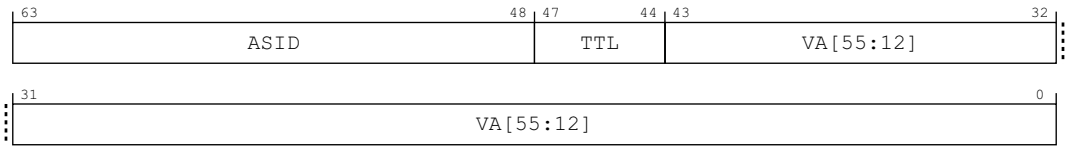

ASID, bits [63:48]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

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TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the ASID value (if appropriate) and VA will be affected by this System instruction.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.
- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VAE2IS, TLBI VAE2ISNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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TLBI VAE2IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI VAE2ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0011	0b001

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
```


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```
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.64 TLBI VAE2OS, TLBI VAE2OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, EL2, Outer Shareable

The TLBI VAE2OS and TLBI VAE2OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime, as determined by the current value of the HCR_EL2.E2H bit, for the Security state.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 0, the entry is from any level of the translation table walk.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 1, one of the following applies:
  - The entry is from a level of the translation table walk above the final level and matches the specified ASID.
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of the translation table walk.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of the translation table walk that matches the specified ASID.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI VAE2OS, TLBI VAE2OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI VAE2OS, TLBI VAE2OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

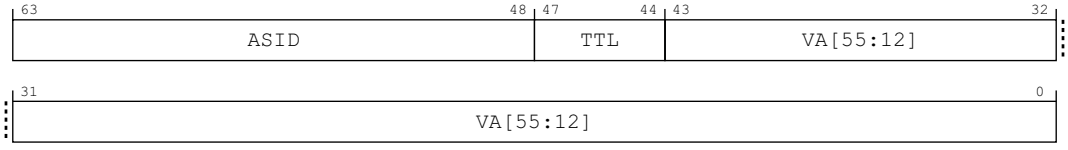

ASID, bits [63:48]

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1:

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

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If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the ASID value (if appropriate) and VA will be affected by this System instruction.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.
- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VAE2OS, TLBI VAE2OSNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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TLBI VAE2OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI VAE2OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0001	0b001

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
```


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```
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.65 TLBI VAE3, TLBI VAE3NXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, EL3

The TLBI VAE3 and TLBI VAE3NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL3 is implemented, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA using the EL3 translation regime.

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI VAE3, TLBI VAE3NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

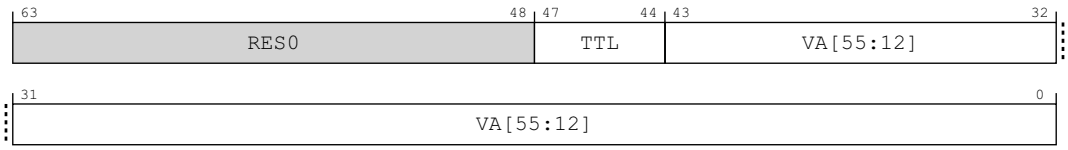

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

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`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the ASID value (if appropriate) and VA will be affected by this System instruction.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.
- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VAE3, TLBI VAE3NXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI VAE3{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1000	0b0111	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```


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TLBI VAE3NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1001	0b0111	0b001

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.66 TLBI VAE3IS, TLBI VAE3ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, EL3, Inner Shareable

The TLBI VAE3IS and TLBI VAE3ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL3 is implemented, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA using the EL3 translation regime.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI VAE3IS, TLBI VAE3ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

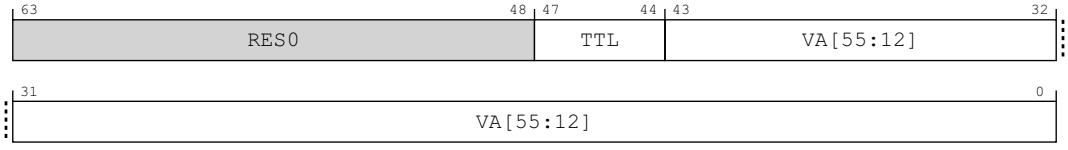

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

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`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the ASID value (if appropriate) and VA will be affected by this System instruction.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.
- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VAE3IS, TLBI VAE3ISNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI VAE3IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1000	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```


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TLBI VAE3ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1001	0b0011	0b001

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.67 TLBI VAE3OS, TLBI VAE3OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, EL3, Outer Shareable

The TLBI VAE3OS and TLBI VAE3OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL3 is implemented, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA using the EL3 translation regime.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI VAE3OS, TLBI VAE3OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI VAE3OS, TLBI VAE3OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

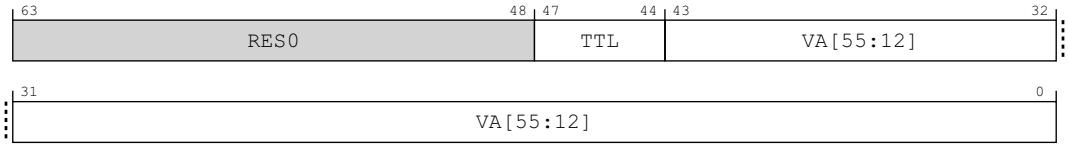

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

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`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the ASID value (if appropriate) and VA will be affected by this System instruction.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.
- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VAE3OS, TLBI VAE3OSNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI VAE3OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1000	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```


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TLBI VAE3OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1001	0b0001	0b001

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.68 TLBI VALE1, TLBI VALE1NXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL1

The TLBI VALE1 and TLBI VALE1NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA, and one of the following applies:
  - — The entry is a global entry from the final level of lookup.
  - — The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup that matches the specified ASID.
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - — If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - — If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI VALE1, TLBI VALE1NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

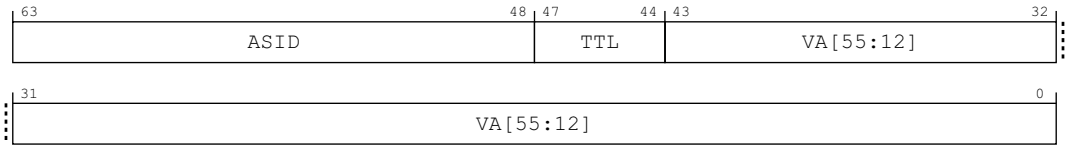

ASID, bits [63:48]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

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If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the ASID value (if appropriate) and VA will be affected by this System instruction.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.
- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VALE1, TLBI VALE1NXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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TLBI VALE1{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0111	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVALE1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI VALE1NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0111	0b101

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVALE1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
```


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```
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.69 TLBI VALE1IS, TLBI VALE1ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL1, Inner Shareable

The TLBI VALE1IS and TLBI VALE1ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA, and one of the following applies:
  - — The entry is a global entry from the final level of lookup.
  - — The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup that matches the specified ASID.
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - — If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - — If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

From Armv8.4, when a TLB maintenance instruction is generated to the Secure EL1&0 translation regime and is defined to pass a VMID argument, or would be defined to pass a VMID argument if SCR_EL3.EEL2==1, then:

- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0.
- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1.
- A PE is architecturally required to invalidate all relevant entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a System MMU in the same required shareability domain with a VMID of 0.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI VALE1IS, TLBI VALE1ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

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Field descriptions

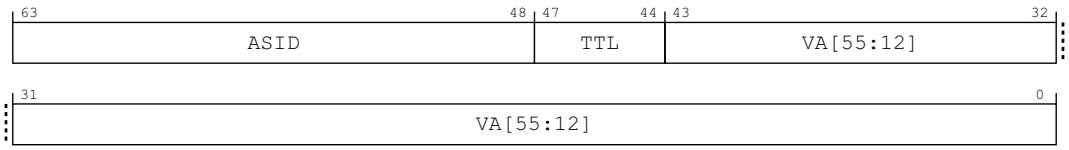

ASID, bits [63:48]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the ASID value (if appropriate) and VA will be affected by this System instruction.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

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The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.
- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VALE1IS, TLBI VALE1ISNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI VALE1IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0011	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVALE1IS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```


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TLBI VALE1ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0011	0b101

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVALE1IS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.70 TLBI VALE1OS, TLBI VALE1OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL1, Outer Shareable

The TLBI VALE1OS and TLBI VALE1OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA, and one of the following applies:
  - — The entry is a global entry from the final level of lookup.
  - — The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup that matches the specified ASID.
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - — If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - — If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

When a TLB maintenance instruction is generated to the Secure EL1&0 translation regime and is defined to pass a VMID argument, or would be defined to pass a VMID argument if SCR_EL3.EEL2==1, then:

- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0.
- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1.
- A PE is architecturally required to invalidate all relevant entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a System MMU in the same required shareability domain with a VMID of 0.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI VALE1OS, TLBI VALE1OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI VALE1OS, TLBI VALE1OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

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Field descriptions

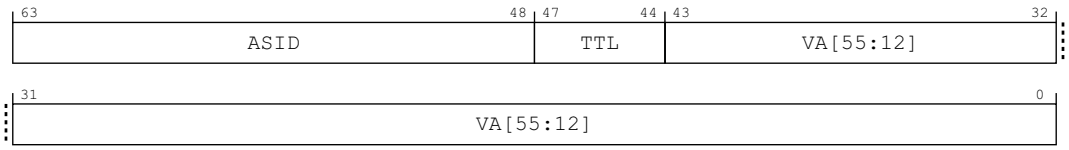

ASID, bits [63:48]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the ASID value (if appropriate) and VA will be affected by this System instruction.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

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The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.
- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VALE1OS, TLBI VALE1OSNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI VALE1OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0001	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBOS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVALE1OS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```


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TLBI VALE1OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0001	0b101

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBOS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVALE1OS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.71 TLBI VALE2, TLBI VALE2NXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL2

The TLBI VALE2 and TLBI VALE2NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA using the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime, as determined by the current value of the HCR_EL2.E2H bit, for the Security state.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 0, the entry is from the final level of the translation table walk.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 1, one of the following applies:
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of the translation table walk.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of the translation table walk that matches the specified ASID.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI VALE2, TLBI VALE2NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

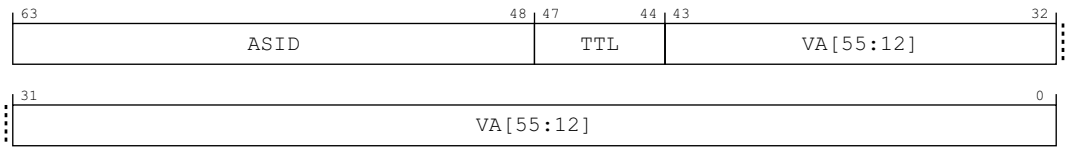

ASID, bits [63:48]

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1:

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the ASID value (if appropriate) and VA will be affected by this System instruction.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.
- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VALE2, TLBI VALE2NXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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TLBI VALE2{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0111	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI VALE2NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0111	0b101

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
```


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```
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.72 TLBI VALE2IS, TLBI VALE2ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL2, Inner Shareable

The TLBI VALE2IS and TLBI VALE2ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA using the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime, as determined by the current value of the HCR_EL2.E2H bit, for the Security state.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 0, the entry is from the final level of the translation table walk.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 1, one of the following applies:
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of the translation table walk.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of the translation table walk that matches the specified ASID.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI VALE2IS, TLBI VALE2ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

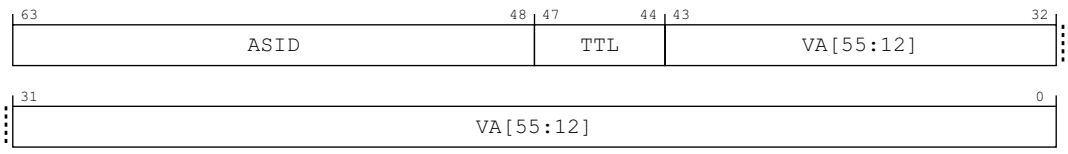

ASID, bits [63:48]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

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TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the ASID value (if appropriate) and VA will be affected by this System instruction.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.
- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VALE2IS, TLBI VALE2ISNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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TLBI VALE2IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0011	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI VALE2ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0011	0b101

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
```


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```
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.73 TLBI VALE2OS, TLBI VALE2OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL2, Outer Shareable

The TLBI VALE2OS and TLBI VALE2OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA using the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime, as determined by the current value of the HCR_EL2.E2H bit, for the Security state.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 0, the entry is from the final level of the translation table walk.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == 1, one of the following applies:
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of the translation table walk.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of the translation table walk that matches the specified ASID.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI VALE2OS, TLBI VALE2OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI VALE2OS, TLBI VALE2OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

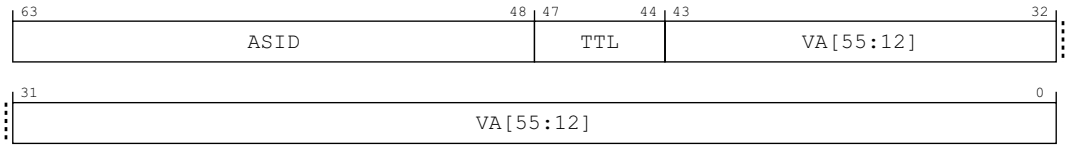

ASID, bits [63:48]

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1:

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the ASID value (if appropriate) and VA will be affected by this System instruction.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.
- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VALE2OS, TLBI VALE2OSNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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TLBI VALE2OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0001	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```

TLBI VALE2OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0001	0b101

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
    else
```


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```
        AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.74 TLBI VALE3, TLBI VALE3NXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL3

The TLBI VALE3 and TLBI VALE3NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL3 is implemented, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA using the EL3 translation regime.

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI VALE3, TLBI VALE3NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

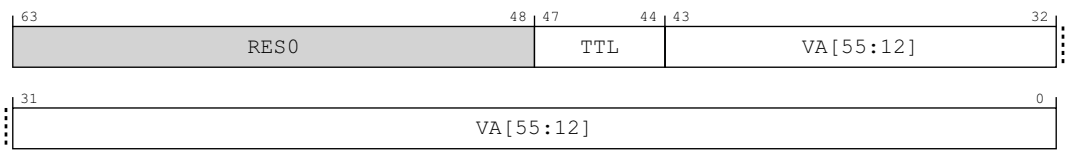

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

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`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the ASID value (if appropriate) and VA will be affected by this System instruction.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.
- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VALE3, TLBI VALE3NXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI VALE3{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1000	0b0111	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```


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TLBI VALE3NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1001	0b0111	0b101

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.75 TLBI VALE3IS, TLBI VALE3ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL3, Inner Shareable

The TLBI VALE3IS and TLBI VALE3ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL3 is implemented, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA using the EL3 translation regime.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI VALE3IS, TLBI VALE3ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

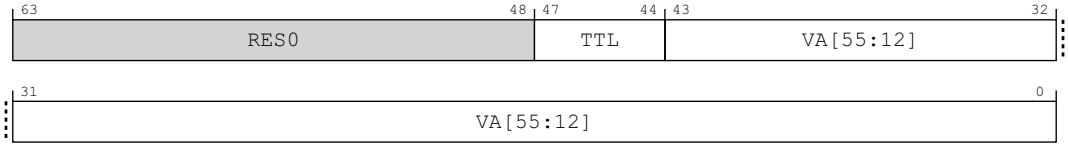

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b10` : Level 2.

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`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the ASID value (if appropriate) and VA will be affected by this System instruction.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.
- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VALE3IS, TLBI VALE3ISNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI VALE3IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1000	0b0011	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```


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TLBI VALE3ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1001	0b0011	0b101

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.76 TLBI VALE3OS, TLBI VALE3OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL3, Outer Shareable

The TLBI VALE3OS and TLBI VALE3OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL3 is implemented, invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified VA using the EL3 translation regime.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI VALE3OS, TLBI VALE3OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI VALE3OS, TLBI VALE3OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

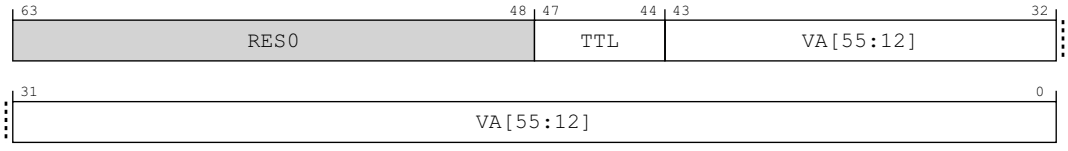

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

TTL, bits [47:44]

When FEAT_TTL is implemented:

Translation Table Level. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated.

`0b00xx` No information supplied as to the translation table level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level. In this case, TTL<1:0> is RES0.

`0b01xx` The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 0. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b10xx` The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, level 1. Otherwise, treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

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`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

`0b11xx` The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The level of walk for the leaf level `0bxx` is encoded as:

`0b00` : Reserved. Treat as if TTL<3:2> is `0b00`.

`0b01` : Level 1.

`0b10` : Level 2.

`0b11` : Level 3.

If an incorrect value of the TTL field is specified for the entry being invalidated by the instruction, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VA[55:12], bits [43:0]

Bits[55:12] of the virtual address to match. Any appropriate TLB entries that match the ASID value (if appropriate) and VA will be affected by this System instruction.

If the TLB maintenance instructions are targeting a translation regime that is using AArch32, and so has a VA of only 32 bits, then the software must treat bits[55:32] as RES0.

The treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

- Where a 4KB translation granule is being used, all bits are valid and used for the invalidation.
- Where a 16KB translation granule is being used, bits [1:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.
- Where a 64KB translation granule is being used, bits [3:0] of this field are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

Executing TLBI VALE3OS, TLBI VALE3OSNXS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI VALE3OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1000	0b0001	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, X[t, 64]);
```


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TLBI VALE3OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b110	0b1001	0b0001	0b101

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL3, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, X[t, 64]);
```


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C5.5.77 TLBI VMALLE1, TLBI VMALLE1NXS, TLB Invalidate by VMID, All at stage 1, EL1

The TLBI VMALLE1 and TLBI VMALLE1NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

For the EL1&0 translation regimes, the invalidation applies to both global entries and non-global entries with any ASID.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI VMALLE1, TLBI VMALLE1NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Xt> is ignored.

Executing TLBI VMALLE1, TLBI VMALLE1NXS instruction

The Rt field should be set to `0b11111`. If the Rt field is not set to `0b11111`, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction behaves as if the Rt field is set to `0b11111`.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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TLBI VMALLE1{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0111	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVMALLE1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_AllAttr);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_AllAttr);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_AllAttr);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
```

TLBI VMALLE1NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0111	0b000

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVMALLE1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
    else
```


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```
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
```


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C5.5.78 TLBI VMALLE1IS, TLBI VMALLE1ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by VMID, All at stage 1, EL1, Inner Shareable

The TLBI VMALLE1IS and TLBI VMALLE1ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

From Armv8.4, when a TLB maintenance instruction is generated to the Secure EL1&0 translation regime and is defined to pass a VMID argument, or would be defined to pass a VMID argument if SCR_EL3.EEL2==1, then:

- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0.
- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1.
- A PE is architecturally required to invalidate all relevant entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a System MMU in the same required shareability domain with a VMID of 0.

Note

For the EL1&0 translation regimes, the invalidation applies to both global entries and non-global entries with any ASID.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI VMALLE1IS, TLBI VMALLE1ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

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Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Xt> is ignored.

Executing TLBI VMALLE1IS, TLBI VMALLE1ISNXS instruction

The Rt field should be set to `0b11111`. If the Rt field is not set to `0b11111`, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction behaves as if the Rt field is set to `0b11111`.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI VMALLE1IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVMALLE1IS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_AllAttr);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_AllAttr);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr);
```


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TLBI VMALLE1ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0011	0b000

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVMALLE1IS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
```


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C5.5.79 TLBI VMALLE1OS, TLBI VMALLE1OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by VMID, All at stage 1, EL1, Outer Shareable

The TLBI VMALLE1OS and TLBI VMALLE1OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the entry would be used with the current VMID and would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.
  - If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL2&0 translation regime for the Security state.
- When EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the entry would be required to translate the specified VA using the EL1&0 translation regime for the Security state.

The Security state is indicated by the value of SCR_EL3.NS if FEAT_RME is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} if FEAT_RME is implemented.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

When a TLB maintenance instruction is generated to the Secure EL1&0 translation regime and is defined to pass a VMID argument, or would be defined to pass a VMID argument if SCR_EL3.EEL2==1, then:

- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0.
- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1.
- A PE is architecturally required to invalidate all relevant entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a System MMU in the same required shareability domain with a VMID of 0.

Note

For the EL1&0 translation regimes, the invalidation applies to both global entries and non-global entries with any ASID.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI VMALLE1OS, TLBI VMALLE1OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI VMALLE1OS, TLBI VMALLE1OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

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Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Xt> is ignored.

Executing TLBI VMALLE1OS, TLBI VMALLE1OSNXS instruction

The Rt field should be set to `0b11111`. If the Rt field is not set to `0b11111`, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction behaves as if the Rt field is set to `0b11111`.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI VMALLE1OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1000	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBOS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVMALLE1OS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() &&
HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
        else
            AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBI_AllAttr);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBI_AllAttr);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
```


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TLBI VMALLE1OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b000	0b1001	0b0001	0b000

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TTLBOS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
(!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == '0') && HFGITR_EL2.TLBIVMALLE1OS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL20, VMID_NONE, Shareability_OSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
```


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C5.5.80 TLBI VMALLS12E1, TLBI VMALLS12E1NXS, TLB Invalidate by VMID, All at Stage 1 and 2, EL1

The TLBI VMALLS12E1 and TLBI VMALLS12E1NXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 or stage 2 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, one of the following applies:
  - If SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 0}, then:
    - The entry would be required to translate an address using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
    - If FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and enabled, the entry would be used with the current VMID.
  - If SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 1}, then:
    - The entry would be required to translate an address using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
    - If Non-secure EL2 is implemented, the entry would be used with the current VMID.
  - If SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {1, 1}, then:
    - The entry would be required to translate an address using the Realm EL1&0 translation regime.
    - The entry would be used with the current VMID.
- If FEAT_RME is not implemented, one of the following applies:
  - If SCR_EL3.NS is 0, then:
    - The entry would be required to translate an address using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
    - If FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and enabled, the entry would be used with the current VMID.
  - If SCR_EL3.NS is 1, then:
    - The entry would be required to translate an address using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
    - If Non-secure EL2 is implemented, the entry would be used with the current VMID.

The invalidation applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

For the EL1&0 translation regimes, the invalidation applies to both global entries and non-global entries with any ASID.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

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Attributes

TLBI VMALLS12E1, TLBI VMALLS12E1NXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Xt> is ignored.

Executing TLBI VMALLS12E1, TLBI VMALLS12E1NXS instruction

The Rt field should be set to `0b11111`. If the Rt field is not set to `0b11111`, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction behaves as if the Rt field is set to `0b11111`.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI VMALLS12E1{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0111	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_VMALLS12(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALLS12(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_AllAttr);
```

TLBI VMALLS12E1NXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0111	0b110

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_VMALLS12(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALLS12(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
```


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C5.5.81 TLBI VMALLS12E1IS, TLBI VMALLS12E1ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by VMID, All at Stage 1 and 2, EL1, Inner Shareable

The TLBI VMALLS12E1IS and TLBI VMALLS12E1ISNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 or stage 2 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, one of the following applies:
  - If SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 0}, then:
    - The entry would be required to translate an address using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
    - If FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and enabled, the entry would be used with the current VMID.
  - If SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 1}, then:
    - The entry would be required to translate an address using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
    - If Non-secure EL2 is implemented, the entry would be used with the current VMID.
  - If SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {1, 1}, then:
    - The entry would be required to translate an address using the Realm EL1&0 translation regime.
    - The entry would be used with the current VMID.
- If FEAT_RME is not implemented, one of the following applies:
  - If SCR_EL3.NS is 0, then:
    - The entry would be required to translate an address using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
    - If FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and enabled, the entry would be used with the current VMID.
  - If SCR_EL3.NS is 1, then:
    - The entry would be required to translate an address using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
    - If Non-secure EL2 is implemented, the entry would be used with the current VMID.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

From Armv8.4, when a TLB maintenance instruction is generated to the Secure EL1&0 translation regime and is defined to pass a VMID argument, or would be defined to pass a VMID argument if SCR_EL3.EEL2==1, then:

- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0.
- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1.
- A PE is architecturally required to invalidate all relevant entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a System MMU in the same required shareability domain with a VMID of 0.

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Note

For the EL1&0 translation regimes, the invalidation applies to both global entries and non-global entries with any ASID.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

TLBI VMALLS12E1IS, TLBI VMALLS12E1ISNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Xt> is ignored.

Executing TLBI VMALLS12E1IS, TLBI VMALLS12E1ISNXS instruction

The Rt field should be set to `0b11111`. If the Rt field is not set to `0b11111`, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction behaves as if the Rt field is set to `0b11111`.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI VMALLS12E1IS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0011	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_VMALLS12(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALLS12(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_AllAttr);
```


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TLBI VMALLS12E1ISNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0011	0b110

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_VMALLS12(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALLS12(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
```


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C5.5.82 TLBI VMALLS12E1OS, TLBI VMALLS12E1OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by VMID, All at Stage 1 and 2, EL1, Outer Shareable

The TLBI VMALLS12E1OS and TLBI VMALLS12E1OSNXS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet all the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 or stage 2 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, one of the following applies:
  - If SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 0}, then:
    - The entry would be required to translate an address using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
    - If FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and enabled, the entry would be used with the current VMID.
  - If SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {0, 1}, then:
    - The entry would be required to translate an address using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
    - If Non-secure EL2 is implemented, the entry would be used with the current VMID.
  - If SCR_EL3.{NSE, NS} is {1, 1}, then:
    - The entry would be required to translate an address using the Realm EL1&0 translation regime.
    - The entry would be used with the current VMID.
- If FEAT_RME is not implemented, one of the following applies:
  - If SCR_EL3.NS is 0, then:
    - The entry would be required to translate an address using the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
    - If FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and enabled, the entry would be used with the current VMID.
  - If SCR_EL3.NS is 1, then:
    - The entry would be required to translate an address using the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
    - If Non-secure EL2 is implemented, the entry would be used with the current VMID.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Note

When a TLB maintenance instruction is generated to the Secure EL1&0 translation regime and is defined to pass a VMID argument, or would be defined to pass a VMID argument if SCR_EL3.EEL2==1, then:

- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0.
- A PE with SCR_EL3.EEL2==0 is not architecturally required to invalidate any entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a PE in the same required shareability domain with SCR_EL3.EEL2==1.
- A PE is architecturally required to invalidate all relevant entries in the Secure EL1&0 translation of a System MMU in the same required shareability domain with a VMID of 0.

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Note

For the EL1&0 translation regimes, the invalidation applies to both global entries and non-global entries with any ASID.

If FEAT_XS is implemented, the nXS variant of this System instruction is defined.

Both variants perform the same invalidation, but the TLBI System instruction without the nXS qualifier waits for all memory accesses using in-scope old translation information to complete before it is considered complete.

The TLBI System instruction with the nXS qualifier is considered complete when the subset of these memory accesses with XS attribute set to 0 are complete.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBI VMALLS12E1OS, TLBI VMALLS12E1OSNXS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBI VMALLS12E1OS, TLBI VMALLS12E1OSNXS is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Xt> is ignored.

Executing TLBI VMALLS12E1OS, TLBI VMALLS12E1OSNXS instruction

The Rt field should be set to `0b11111`. If the Rt field is not set to `0b11111`, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction behaves as if the Rt field is set to `0b11111`.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

TLBI VMALLS12E1OS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1000	0b0001	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_VMALLS12(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALLS12(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBI_AllAttr);
```


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TLBI VMALLS12E1OSNXS{, <Xt>}

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b100	0b1001	0b0001	0b110

```
if !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.TLBI_VMALLS12(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !EL2Enabled() then
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
    else
        AArch64.TLBI_VMALLS12(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_OSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
```


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C5.6 A64 System instructions for prediction restriction

This section lists the A64 System instructions for prediction restriction.

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C5.6.1 CFP RCTX, Control Flow Prediction Restriction by Context

The CFP RCTX characteristics are:

Purpose

Control Flow Prediction Restriction by Context applies to all Control Flow Prediction Resources that predict execution based on information gathered within the target execution context or contexts.

Control flow predictions determined by the actions of code in the target execution context or contexts appearing in program order before the instruction cannot exploitatively control speculative execution occurring after the instruction is complete and synchronized.

This instruction is guaranteed to be complete following a DSB that covers both read and write behavior on the same PE as executed the original restriction instruction, and a subsequent context synchronization event is required to ensure that the effect of the completion of the instructions is synchronized to the current execution.

Note

This instruction does not require the invalidation of prediction structures so long as the behavior described for completion of this instruction is met by the implementation.

On some implementations the instruction is likely to take a significant number of cycles to execute. This instruction is expected to be used very rarely, such as on the roll-over of an ASID or VMID, but should not be used on every context switch.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_SPECRES is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CFP RCTX are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CFP RCTX is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

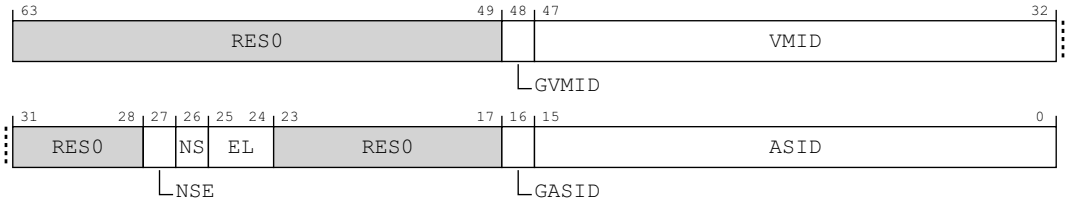

Bits [63:49]

Reserved, RES0.

GVMID, bit [48]

Execution of this instruction applies to all VMIDs or a specified VMID.

`0b0` Applies to specified VMID for an EL0 or EL1 target execution context.

`0b1` Applies to all VMIDs for an EL0 or EL1 target execution context.

For target execution contexts other than EL0 or EL1, this field is RES0.

If the instruction is executed at EL0 or EL1, this field has an Effective value of 0.

If EL2 is not implemented or not enabled for the target Security state, this field is RES0.

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VMID, bits [47:32]

Only applies when bit[48] is 0 and the target execution context is either:

- EL1.
- EL0 when (HCR_EL2.E2H==0 or HCR_EL2.TGE==0).

Otherwise this field is RES0.

When the instruction is executed at EL1, this field is treated as the current VMID.

When the instruction is executed at EL0 and (HCR_EL2.E2H==0 or HCR_EL2.TGE==0), this field is treated as the current VMID.

When the instruction is executed at EL0 and (HCR_EL2.E2H==1 and HCR_EL2.TGE==1), this field is ignored.

If EL2 is not implemented or not enabled for the target Security state, this field is RES0.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of VMID, then the upper 8 bits of the VMID must be written to 0 by software when the context being affected only uses 8 bits.

Bits [31:28]

Reserved, RES0.

NSE, bit [27]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Together with the NS field, selects the Security state.

For a description of the values derived by evaluating NS and NSE together, see CFP_RCTX.NS.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NS, bit [26]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Together with the NSE field, selects the Security state. Defined values are:

NSE	NS	Meaning
0b0	0b0	Secure.
0b0	0b1	Non-secure.
0b1	0b0	Root.
0b1	0b1	Realm.

Some Effective values are determined by the current Security state:

- When executed in Secure state, the *Effective value* of NSE is 0.
- When executed in Non-secure state, the *Effective value* of {NSE, NS} is {0, 1}.
- When executed in Realm state, the *Effective value* of {NSE, NS} is {1, 1}.

An instruction with an EL field that has a value other than 0b11 (EL3) is treated as a NOP when executed at EL3 with CFP_RCTX.{NSE, NS} == {1, 0}.

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Otherwise:

Security State. Defined values are:

`0b0` Secure state.

`0b1` Non-secure state.

When executed in Non-secure state, the *Effective value* of NS is 1.

EL, bits [25:24]

Exception Level. Indicates the Exception level of the target execution context.

`0b00` EL0.

`0b01` EL1.

`0b10` EL2.

`0b11` EL3.

If the instruction is executed at an Exception level lower than the specified level, this instruction is treated as a NOP.

Bits [23:17]

Reserved, RES0.

GASID, bit [16]

Execution of this instruction applies to all ASIDs or a specified ASID.

`0b0` Applies to specified ASID for an EL0 target execution context.

`0b1` Applies to all ASIDs for an EL0 target execution context.

For target execution contexts other than EL0, this field is RES0.

If the instruction is executed at EL0, this field has an Effective value of 0.

ASID, bits [15:0]

Only applies for an EL0 target execution context and when bit[16] is 0.

Otherwise, this field is RES0.

When the instruction is executed at EL0, this field is treated as the current ASID.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being affected only uses 8 bits.

Executing CFP RCTX instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

CFP RCTX, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b011	0b0111	0b0011	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.EnRCTX == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGITR_EL2.CFPRCTX == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.EnRCTX == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    else
        AArch64.RestrictPrediction(X[t, 64], RestrictType_ControlFlow);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.CFPRCTX == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.RestrictPrediction(X[t, 64], RestrictType_ControlFlow);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.RestrictPrediction(X[t, 64], RestrictType_ControlFlow);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.RestrictPrediction(X[t, 64], RestrictType_ControlFlow);
```


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C5.6.2 CPP RCTX, Cache Prefetch Prediction Restriction by Context

The CPP RCTX characteristics are:

Purpose

Cache Prefetch Prediction Restriction by Context applies to all Cache Allocation Resources that predict cache allocations based on information gathered within the target execution context or contexts.

Cache prefetch predictions determined by the actions of code in the target execution context or contexts appearing in program order before the instruction cannot influence speculative execution occurring after the instruction is complete and synchronized.

This instruction applies to all:

- Instruction caches.
- Data caches.
- TLB prefetching hardware used by the executing PE that applies to the supplied context or contexts.

This instruction is guaranteed to be complete following a DSB that covers both read and write behavior on the same PE as executed the original restriction instruction, and a subsequent context synchronization event is required to ensure that the effect of the completion of the instructions is synchronized to the current execution.

Note

This instruction does not require the invalidation of Cache Allocation Resources so long as the behavior described for completion of this instruction is met by the implementation.

On some implementations the instruction is likely to take a significant number of cycles to execute. This instruction is expected to be used very rarely, such as on the roll-over of an ASID or VMID, but should not be used on every context switch.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_SPECRES is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CPP RCTX are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CPP RCTX is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

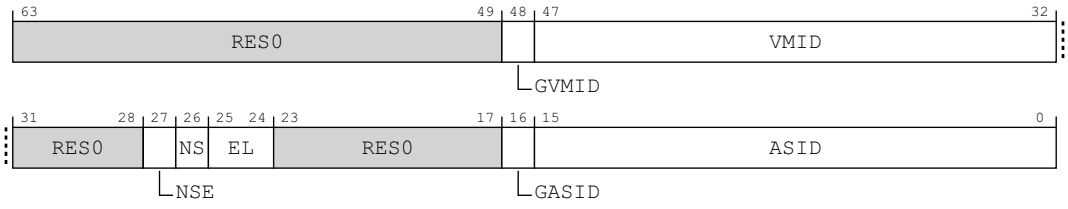

Bits [63:49]

Reserved, RES0.

GVMID, bit [48]

Execution of this instruction applies to all VMIDs or a specified VMID.

`0b0` Applies to specified VMID for an EL0 or EL1 target execution context.

`0b1` Applies to all VMIDs for an EL0 or EL1 target execution context.

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For target execution contexts other than EL0 and EL1, this field is RES0.

If the instruction is executed at EL0 or EL1, this field has an Effective value of 0.

If EL2 is not implemented or not enabled for the target Security state, this field is RES0.

VMID, bits [47:32]

Only applies when bit[48] is 0 and the target execution context is either:

- EL1.
- EL0 when (HCR_EL2.E2H==0 or HCR_EL2.TGE==0).

Otherwise this field is RES0.

When the instruction is executed at EL1, this field is treated as the current VMID.

When the instruction is executed at EL0 and (HCR_EL2.E2H==0 or HCR_EL2.TGE==0), this field is treated as the current VMID.

When the instruction is executed at EL0 and (HCR_EL2.E2H==1 and HCR_EL2.TGE==1), this field is ignored.

If EL2 is not implemented or not enabled for the target Security state, this field is RES0.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of VMID, then the upper 8 bits of the VMID must be written to 0 by software when the context being affected only uses 8 bits.

Bits [31:28]

Reserved, RES0.

NSE, bit [27]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Together with the NS field, selects the Security state.

For a description of the values derived by evaluating NS and NSE together, see CPP_RCTX.NS.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NS, bit [26]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Together with the NSE field, selects the Security state. Defined values are:

NSE	NS	Meaning
0b0	0b0	Secure.
0b0	0b1	Non-secure.
0b1	0b0	Root.
0b1	0b1	Realm.

Some Effective values are determined by the current Security state:

- When executed in Secure state, the *Effective value* of NSE is 0.
- When executed in Non-secure state, the *Effective value* of {NSE, NS} is {0, 1}.
- When executed in Realm state, the *Effective value* of {NSE, NS} is {1, 1}.

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An instruction with an EL field that has a value other than `0b11` (EL3) is treated as a NOP when executed at EL3 with CPP_RCTX.{NSE, NS} == {1, 0}.

Otherwise:

Security State. Defined values are:

`0b0` Secure state.

`0b1` Non-secure state.

When executed in Non-secure state, the *Effective value* of NS is 1.

EL, bits [25:24]

Exception Level. Indicates the Exception level of the target execution context.

`0b00` EL0.

`0b01` EL1.

`0b10` EL2.

`0b11` EL3.

If the instruction is executed at an Exception level lower than the specified level, this instruction is treated as a NOP.

Bits [23:17]

Reserved, RES0.

GASID, bit [16]

Execution of this instruction applies to all ASIDs or a specified ASID.

`0b0` Applies to specified ASID for an EL0 target execution context.

`0b1` Applies to all ASIDs for an EL0 target execution context.

For target execution contexts other than EL0, this field is RES0.

If the instruction is executed at EL0, this field has an Effective value of 0.

ASID, bits [15:0]

Only applies for an EL0 target execution context and when bit[16] is 0.

Otherwise, this field is RES0.

When the instruction is executed at EL0, this field is treated as the current ASID.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being affected only uses 8 bits.

Executing CPP RCTX instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

CPP RCTX, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b011	0b0111	0b0011	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.EnRCTX == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGITR_EL2.CPPRCTX == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.EnRCTX == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.RestrictPrediction(X[t, 64], RestrictType_CachePrefetch);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.CPPRCTX == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.RestrictPrediction(X[t, 64], RestrictType_CachePrefetch);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.RestrictPrediction(X[t, 64], RestrictType_CachePrefetch);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.RestrictPrediction(X[t, 64], RestrictType_CachePrefetch);
```


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C5.6.3 DVP RCTX, Data Value Prediction Restriction by Context

The DVP RCTX characteristics are:

Purpose

Data Value Prediction Restriction by Context applies to all Data Value Prediction Resources that predict execution based on information gathered within the target execution context or contexts.

Data value predictions determined by the actions of code in the target execution context or contexts appearing in program order before the instruction cannot exploitatively control speculative execution occurring after the instruction is complete and synchronized.

This instruction is guaranteed to be complete following a DSB that covers both read and write behavior on the same PE as executed the original restriction instruction, and a subsequent context synchronization event is required to ensure that the effect of the completion of the instructions is synchronized to the current execution.

Note

This instruction does not require the invalidation of prediction structures so long as the behavior described for completion of this instruction is met by the implementation.

On some implementations the instruction is likely to take a significant number of cycles to execute. This instruction is expected to be used very rarely, such as on the roll-over of an ASID or VMID, but should not be used on every context switch.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_SPECRES is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DVP RCTX are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DVP RCTX is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

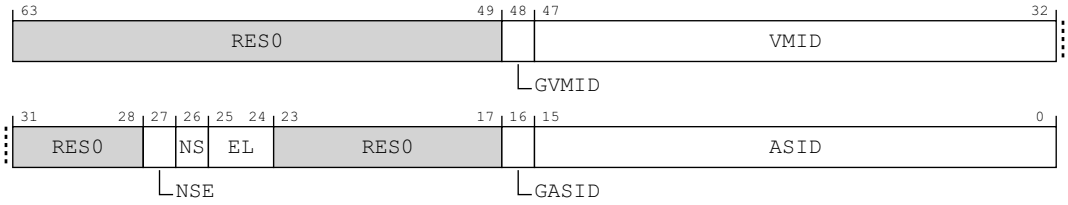

Bits [63:49]

Reserved, RES0.

GVMID, bit [48]

Execution of this instruction applies to all VMIDs or a specified VMID.

`0b0` Applies to specified VMID for an EL0 or EL1 target execution context.

`0b1` Applies to all VMIDs for an EL0 or EL1 target execution context.

For target execution contexts other than EL0 or EL1, this field is RES0.

If the instruction is executed at EL0 or EL1, then this field has an Effective value of 0.

If EL2 is not implemented or not enabled for the target Security state, this field is RES0.

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VMID, bits [47:32]

Only applies when bit[48] is 0 and the target execution context is either:

- EL1.
- EL0 when (HCR_EL2.E2H==0 or HCR_EL2.TGE==0).

Otherwise this field is RES0.

When the instruction is executed at EL1, this field is treated as the current VMID.

When the instruction is executed at EL0 and (HCR_EL2.E2H==0 or HCR_EL2.TGE==0), this field is treated as the current VMID.

When the instruction is executed at EL0 and (HCR_EL2.E2H==1 and HCR_EL2.TGE==1), this field is ignored.

If EL2 is not implemented or not enabled for the target Security state, this field is RES0.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of VMID, then the upper 8 bits of the VMID must be written to 0 by software when the context being affected only uses 8 bits.

Bits [31:28]

Reserved, RES0.

NSE, bit [27]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Together with the NS field, selects the Security state.

For a description of the values derived by evaluating NS and NSE together, see DVP_RCTX.NS.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NS, bit [26]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Together with the NSE field, selects the Security state. Defined values are:

NSE	NS	Meaning
0b0	0b0	Secure.
0b0	0b1	Non-secure.
0b1	0b0	Root.
0b1	0b1	Realm.

Some Effective values are determined by the current Security state:

- When executed in Secure state, the *Effective value* of NSE is 0.
- When executed in Non-secure state, the *Effective value* of {NSE, NS} is {0, 1}.
- When executed in Realm state, the *Effective value* of {NSE, NS} is {1, 1}.

An instruction with an EL field that has a value other than 0b11 (EL3) is treated as a NOP when executed at EL3 with DVP_RCTX.{NSE, NS} == {1, 0}.

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Otherwise:

Security State. Defined values are:

`0b0` Secure state.

`0b1` Non-secure state.

When executed in Non-secure state, the *Effective value* of NS is 1.

EL, bits [25:24]

Exception Level. Indicates the Exception level of the target execution context.

`0b00` EL0.

`0b01` EL1.

`0b10` EL2.

`0b11` EL3.

If the instruction is executed at an Exception level lower than the specified level, this instruction is treated as a NOP.

Bits [23:17]

Reserved, RES0.

GASID, bit [16]

Execution of this instruction applies to all ASIDs or a specified ASID.

`0b0` Applies to specified ASID for an EL0 target execution context.

`0b1` Applies to all ASIDs for an EL0 target execution context.

For target execution contexts other than EL0, this field is RES0.

If the instruction is executed at EL0, this field has an Effective value of 0.

ASID, bits [15:0]

Only applies for an EL0 target execution context and when bit[16] is 0.

Otherwise this field is RES0.

When the instruction is executed at EL0, this field is treated as the current ASID.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being affected only uses 8 bits.

Executing DVP RCTX instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

DVP RCTX, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b011	0b0111	0b0011	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.EnRCTX == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGITR_EL2.DVPRCTX == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.EnRCTX == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    else
        AArch64.RestrictPrediction(X[t, 64], RestrictType_DataValue);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DVPRCTX == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.RestrictPrediction(X[t, 64], RestrictType_DataValue);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.RestrictPrediction(X[t, 64], RestrictType_DataValue);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.RestrictPrediction(X[t, 64], RestrictType_DataValue);
```


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C5.7 A64 System instructions for the Branch Record Buffer Extension

This section lists the A64 System instructions for the Branch Record Buffer Extension.

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C5.7.1 BRB IALL, Invalidate the Branch Record Buffer

The BRB IALL characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidates all Branch records in the Branch Record Buffer.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_BRBE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to BRB IALL are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

BRB IALL is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Xt> is ignored.

Executing BRB IALL instruction

Rt should be encoded as `0b11111`. If the Rt field is not set to `0b11111`, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction behaves as if the Rt field is set to `0b11111`.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

BRB IALL

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b001	0b0111	0b0010	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.nBRBIALL == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        BRB_IALL();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        BRB_IALL();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    BRB_IALL();
```


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C5.7.2 BRB INJ, Branch Record Injection into the Branch Record Buffer

The BRB INJ characteristics are:

Purpose

Injects the Branch Record held in BRBINFINJ_EL1, BRBSRCINJ_EL1, and BRBTGTINJ_EL1 into the Branch Record Buffer.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when FEAT_BRBE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to BRB INJ are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

BRB INJ is a 64-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Xt> is ignored.

Executing BRB INJ instruction

Rt should be encoded as `0b11111`. If the Rt field is not set to `0b11111`, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction behaves as if the Rt field is set to `0b11111`.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

BRB INJ

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b01	0b001	0b0111	0b0010	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.nBRBINJ == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        BRB_INJ();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
```


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```
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        BRB_INJ();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    BRB_INJ();
```


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Chapter C6
A64 Base Instruction Descriptions

This chapter describes the A64 base instructions.

It contains the following sections:

- *About the A64 base instructions* on page C6-1140.
- *Alphabetical list of A64 base instructions* on page C6-1143.

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C6.1 About the A64 base instructions

Alphabetical list of A64 base instructions on page C6-1143 gives full descriptions of the A64 instructions that are in the following instruction groups:

- Branch, Exception generation, and System instructions.
- Loads and stores associated with the general-purpose registers.
- Data processing (immediate).
- Data processing (register).

A64 instruction set encoding on page C4-380 provides an overview of the instruction encodings as well as of the instruction classes within their functional groups.

The rest of this section is general description of the base instructions. It contains the following subsections:

- *Register size*.
- *Use of the PC*.
- *Use of the stack pointer* on page C6-1141.
- *Condition flags and related instructions* on page C6-1141.

C6.1.1 Register size

Most data processing, comparison, and conversion instructions that use the general-purpose registers as the source or destination operand have two instruction variants that operate on either a 32-bit or a 64-bit value.

Where a 32-bit instruction form is selected, the following holds:

- The upper 32 bits of the source registers are ignored.
- The upper 32 bits of the destination register are set to zero.
- Right shifts and right rotates inject at bit[31], not at bit[63].
- The Condition flags, where set by the instruction, are computed from the lower 32 bits.

This distinction applies even when the results of a 32-bit instruction form are indistinguishable from the lower 32 bits computed by the equivalent 64-bit instruction form. For example, a 32-bit bitwise `ORR` could be performed using a 64-bit `ORR` and simply ignoring the top 32 bits of the result. However, the A64 instruction set includes separate 32-bit and 64-bit forms of the `ORR` instruction.

As well as distinct sign-extend or zero-extend instructions, the A64 instruction set also provides the ability to extend and shift the final source register of an `ADD`, `SUB`, `ADDS`, `or SUBS` instruction and the index register of a load/store instruction. This enables array index calculations involving a 64-bit array pointer and a 32-bit array index to be implemented efficiently.

The assembly language notation enables the distinct identification of registers holding 32-bit values and registers holding 64-bit values. See *Register names* on page C1-226 and *Register indexed addressing* on page C1-230.

C6.1.2 Use of the PC

A64 instructions have limited access to the PC. The only instructions that can read the PC are those that generate a PC relative address:

- ADR and ADRP.
- The Load register (literal) instruction class.
- Direct branches that use an immediate offset.
- The unconditional branch with link instructions, BL and BLR, that use the PC to create the return link address.

Only explicit control flow instructions can modify the PC:

- Conditional and unconditional branch and return instructions.
- Exception generation and exception return instructions.

For more details of instructions that can modify the PC, see *Branches, Exception generating, and System instructions* on page C3-244.

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C6.1.3 Use of the stack pointer

A64 instructions can use the stack pointer only in a limited number of cases:

- Load/store instructions use the current stack pointer as the base address:
  - When stack alignment checking is enabled by system software and the base register is SP, the current stack pointer must be initially quadword aligned, That is, it must be aligned to 16 bytes. Misalignment generates an SP alignment fault. See *SP alignment checking* on page D1-4631 for more information.
- Add and subtract data processing instructions in their immediate and extended register forms, use the current stack pointer as a source register or the destination register or both.
- Logical data processing instructions in their immediate form use the current stack pointer as the destination register.

C6.1.4 Condition flags and related instructions

The A64 base instructions that use the Condition flags as an input are:

- Conditional branch. The conditional branch instruction is `B.cond`.
- Add or subtract with carry. These instruction types include instructions to perform multi-precision arithmetic and calculate checksums. The add or subtract with carry instructions are `ADC`, `ADCS`, `SBC`, and `SBCS`, or an architectural alias for these instructions.
- Conditional select with increment, negate, or invert. This instruction type conditionally selects between one source register and a second, incremented, negated, inverted, or unmodified source register. The conditional select with increment, negate, or invert instructions are `CSINC`, `CSINV`, and `CSNEG`.

  These instructions also implement:
  - Conditional select or move. The Condition flags select one of two source registers as the destination register. Short conditional sequences can be replaced by unconditional instructions followed by a conditional select, `CSEL`.
  - Conditional set. Conditionally selects between 0 and 1, or 0 and -1. This can be used to convert the Condition flags to a Boolean value or mask in a general-purpose register, for example. These instructions include `CSET` and `CSETM`.
- Conditional compare. This instruction type sets the Condition flags to the result of a comparison if the original condition is true, otherwise it sets the Condition flags to an immediate value. It permits the flattening of nested conditional expressions without using conditional branches or performing Boolean arithmetic within the general-purpose registers. The conditional compare instructions are `CCMP` and `CCMN`.

The A64 base instructions that update the Condition flags as an output are:

- Flag-setting data processing instructions, such as `ADCS`, `ADDS`, `ANDS`, `BICS`, `RMIF`, `SBCS`, `SETF8`, `SETF16`, and `SUBS`, and the aliases `CMN`, `CMP`, and `TST`.
- Conditional compare instructions such as `CCMN`, `CCMP`.
- The random number generation instructions `MRS RNDR` and `MRS RNDRRS`, see *Effect of random number generation instructions on Condition flags* on page C6-1142.

The A64 base instructions that manipulate the Condition flags are:

- The flag manipulation instruction `CFINV`, which inverts the value of the Carry flag.

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- If FEAT_FlagM2 is implemented, the base instructions AXFLAG and XAFLAG. These instructions convert between the Arm floating point comparison PSTATE condition flag format and an alternative format shown in Table C6-1.

Table C6-1 Relationship between ARM format and alternative format PSTATE condition flags

	ARM format				Alternative format			
Result	N	Z	C	V	N	Z	C	V
Greater than	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Less than	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equal	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Unordered	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0

The flags can be directly accessed for a read/write using the *NZCV, Condition Flags* on page C5-689.

The A64 base instructions also include conditional branch instructions that do not use the Condition flags as an input:

- Compare and branch if a register is zero or nonzero, CBZ and CBNZ.
- Test a single bit in a register and branch if the bit is zero or nonzero, TBZ and TBNZ.

Effect of random number generation instructions on Condition flags

If FEAT_RNG is implemented, then:

- When a valid random number is returned, the PSTATE.NZCV flags are set to 0b0000.
- If the random number hardware is not capable of returning a random number in a reasonable period of time, the PSTATE.NZCV flags are set to 0b0100, and the random number generation instructions return the value 0.

Note

The definition of "reasonable period of time" is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The expectation is that software might use this as an opportunity to reschedule or run a different routine, perhaps after a small number of retries have failed to return a valid value.

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C6.2 Alphabetical list of A64 base instructions

This section lists every instruction in the base category of the A64 instruction set. For details of the format used, see *Understanding the A64 instruction descriptions* on page C2-236.

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C6.2.1 ADC

Add with Carry adds two register values and the Carry flag value, and writes the result to the destination register.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Rm		0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn		Rd	
	op	S																				

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
ADC <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
ADC <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = X[m];

(result, -) = AddWithCarry(operand1, operand2, PSTATE.C);

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.2 ADCS

Add with Carry, setting flags, adds two register values and the Carry flag value, and writes the result to the destination register. It updates the condition flags based on the result.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Rm		0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn		Rd	
	op	S																				

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
ADCS <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
ADCS <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = X[m];
bits(4) nzcv;

(result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(operand1, operand2, PSTATE.C);

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;

X[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.3 ADD (extended register)

Add (extended register) adds a register value and a sign or zero-extended register value, followed by an optional left shift amount, and writes the result to the destination register. The argument that is extended from the `<Rm>` register can be a byte, halfword, word, or doubleword.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15 … 13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sf	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	Rm	option	imm3	Rn	Rd
	op	S													

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
ADD <Wd|WSP>, <Wn|WSP>, <Wm>{, <extend> {#<amount>}}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
ADD <Xd|SP>, <Xn|SP>, <R><m>{, <extend> {#<amount>}}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
ExtendType extend_type = DecodeRegExtend(option);
integer shift = UInt(imm3);
if shift > 4 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd|WSP>` Is the 32-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn|WSP>` Is the 32-bit name of the first source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xd|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the first source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<R>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

`W`	when `option = 00x`
`W`	when `option = 010`
`X`	when `option = x11`
`W`	when `option = 10x`
`W`	when `option = 110`

`<m>` Is the number [0-30] of the second general-purpose source register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rm" field.

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<extend> For the 32-bit variant: is the extension to be applied to the second source operand, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

UXTB when option = 000

UXTH when option = 001

LSL|UXTW when option = 010

UXTX when option = 011

SXTB when option = 100

SXTH when option = 101

SXTW when option = 110

SXTX when option = 111

If "Rd" or "Rn" is '11111' (WSP) and "option" is '010' then LSL is preferred, but may be omitted when "imm3" is '000'. In all other cases <extend> is required and must be UXTW when "option" is '010'.

For the 64-bit variant: is the extension to be applied to the second source operand, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

UXTB when option = 000

UXTH when option = 001

UXTW when option = 010

LSL|UXTX when option = 011

SXTB when option = 100

SXTH when option = 101

SXTW when option = 110

SXTX when option = 111

If "Rd" or "Rn" is '11111' (SP) and "option" is '011' then LSL is preferred, but may be omitted when "imm3" is '000'. In all other cases <extend> is required and must be UXTX when "option" is '011'.

<amount> Is the left shift amount to be applied after extension in the range 0 to 4, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm3" field. It must be absent when <extend> is absent, is required when <extend> is LSL, and is optional when <extend> is present but not LSL.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = ExtendReg(m, extend_type, shift);

(result, -) = AddWithCarry(operand1, operand2, '0');

if d == 31 then
    SP[] = result;
else
    X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.4 ADD (immediate)

Add (immediate) adds a register value and an optionally-shifted immediate value, and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is used by the alias MOV (to/from SP). See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	sh	imm12			Rn		Rd
	op	S													

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
ADD <Wd|WSP>, <Wn|WSP>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
ADD <Xd|SP>, <Xn|SP>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
bits(datasize) imm;

case sh of
    when '0' imm = ZeroExtend(imm12, datasize);
    when '1' imm = ZeroExtend(imm12:Zeros(12), datasize);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
MOV (to/from SP)	`sh == '0' && imm12 == '000000000000' && (Rd == '11111' || Rn == '11111')`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd|WSP>` Is the 32-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn|WSP>` Is the 32-bit name of the source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xd|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<imm>` Is an unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 4095, encoded in the "imm12" field.

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`<shift>` Is the optional left shift to apply to the immediate, defaulting to LSL #0 and encoded in the "sh" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL #0` when `sh = 0`

`LSL #12` when `sh = 1`

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

(result, -) = AddWithCarry(operand1, imm, '0');

if d == 31 then
    SP[] = result;
else
    X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.5 ADD (shifted register)

Add (shifted register) adds a register value and an optionally-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sf	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	shift	0	Rm	imm6	Rn	Rd
	op	S											

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
ADD <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
ADD <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;

if shift == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if sf == '0' && imm6<5> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

ShiftType shift_type = DecodeShift(shift);
integer shift_amount = UInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional shift type to be applied to the second source operand, defaulting to LSL and encoded in the "shift" field. It can have the following values:

- `LSL` when `shift = 00`
- `LSR` when `shift = 01`
- `ASR` when `shift = 10`

The encoding `shift = 11` is reserved.

`<amount>` For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

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For the 64-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = ShiftReg(m, shift_type, shift_amount);

(result, -) = AddWithCarry(operand1, operand2, '0');

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.6 ADDG

Add with Tag adds an immediate value scaled by the Tag granule to the address in the source register, modifies the Logical Address Tag of the address using an immediate value, and writes the result to the destination register. Tags specified in GCR_EL1.Exclude are excluded from the possible outputs when modifying the Logical Address Tag.

Integer

(FEAT_MTE)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21 … 16	15	14	13 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	uimm6	(0)	(0)	uimm4	Xn	Xd
											op3				

Encoding

```
ADDG <Xd|SP>, <Xn|SP>, #<uimm6>, #<uimm4>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Xd);
integer n = UInt(Xn);
bits(64) offset = LSL(ZeroExtend(uimm6, 64), LOG2_TAG_GRANULE);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xd|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Xd" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Xn" field.
`<uimm6>`	Is an unsigned immediate, a multiple of 16 in the range 0 to 1008, encoded in the "uimm6" field.
`<uimm4>`	Is an unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "uimm4" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) operand1 = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
bits(4) start_tag = AArch64.AllocationTagFromAddress(operand1);
bits(16) exclude = GCR_EL1.Exclude;
bits(64) result;
bits(4) rtag;

if AArch64.AllocationTagAccessIsEnabled(AccType_NORMAL) then
    rtag = AArch64.ChooseNonExcludedTag(start_tag, uimm4, exclude);
else
    rtag = '0000';

(result, -) = AddWithCarry(operand1, offset, '0');
result = AArch64.AddressWithAllocationTag(result, AccType_NORMAL, rtag);

if d == 31 then
    SP[] = result;
else
    X[d] = result;
```


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C6.2.7 ADDS (extended register)

Add (extended register), setting flags, adds a register value and a sign or zero-extended register value, followed by an optional left shift amount, and writes the result to the destination register. The argument that is extended from the `<Rm>` register can be a byte, halfword, word, or doubleword. It updates the condition flags based on the result.

This instruction is used by the alias CMN (extended register). See Alias conditions for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15–13	12–10	9–5	4–0
sf	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	Rm	option	imm3	Rn	Rd
	op	S													

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
ADDS <Wd>, <Wn|WSP>, <Wm>{, <extend> {#<amount>}}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
ADDS <Xd>, <Xn|SP>, <R><m>{, <extend> {#<amount>}}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
ExtendType extend_type = DecodeRegExtend(option);
integer shift = UInt(imm3);
if shift > 4 then UNDEFINED;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
CMN (extended register)	`Rd == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn|WSP>` Is the 32-bit name of the first source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the first source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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<R> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

W	when option = 00x
W	when option = 010
X	when option = x11
W	when option = 10x
W	when option = 110

<m> Is the number [0-30] of the second general-purpose source register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rm" field.

<extend> For the 32-bit variant: is the extension to be applied to the second source operand, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

UXTB	when option = 000
UXTH	when option = 001
LSL|UXTW	when option = 010
UXTX	when option = 011
SXTB	when option = 100
SXTH	when option = 101
SXTW	when option = 110
SXTX	when option = 111

If "Rn" is '11111' (WSP) and "option" is '010' then LSL is preferred, but may be omitted when "imm3" is '000'. In all other cases <extend> is required and must be UXTW when "option" is '010'.

For the 64-bit variant: is the extension to be applied to the second source operand, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

UXTB	when option = 000
UXTH	when option = 001
UXTW	when option = 010
LSL|UXTX	when option = 011
SXTB	when option = 100
SXTH	when option = 101
SXTW	when option = 110
SXTX	when option = 111

If "Rn" is '11111' (SP) and "option" is '011' then LSL is preferred, but may be omitted when "imm3" is '000'. In all other cases <extend> is required and must be UXTX when "option" is '011'.

<amount> Is the left shift amount to be applied after extension in the range 0 to 4, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm3" field. It must be absent when <extend> is absent, is required when <extend> is LSL, and is optional when <extend> is present but not LSL.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = ExtendReg(m, extend_type, shift);
bits(4) nzcv;

(result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(operand1, operand2, '0');

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;

X[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.8 ADDS (immediate)

Add (immediate), setting flags, adds a register value and an optionally-shifted immediate value, and writes the result to the destination register. It updates the condition flags based on the result.

This instruction is used by the alias CMN (immediate). See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	sh	imm12			Rn		Rd
	op	S													

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
ADDS <Wd>, <Wn|WSP>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
ADDS <Xd>, <Xn|SP>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
bits(datasize) imm;

case sh of
    when '0' imm = ZeroExtend(imm12, datasize);
    when '1' imm = ZeroExtend(imm12:Zeros(12), datasize);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
CMN (immediate)	`Rd == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn|WSP>` Is the 32-bit name of the source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<imm>` Is an unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 4095, encoded in the "imm12" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional left shift to apply to the immediate, defaulting to LSL #0 and encoded in the "sh" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL #0` when `sh = 0`

`LSL #12` when `sh = 1`

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Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
bits(4) nzcv;

(result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(operand1, imm, '0');

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.9 ADDS (shifted register)

Add (shifted register), setting flags, adds a register value and an optionally-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register. It updates the condition flags based on the result.

This instruction is used by the alias CMN (shifted register). See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	shift	0	Rm	imm6	Rn	Rd
	op	S											

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
ADDS <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
ADDS <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;

if shift == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if sf == '0' && imm6<5> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

ShiftType shift_type = DecodeShift(shift);
integer shift_amount = UInt(imm6);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
CMN (shifted register)	`Rd == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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`<shift>` Is the optional shift type to be applied to the second source operand, defaulting to LSL and encoded in the "shift" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL` when `shift = 00`

`LSR` when `shift = 01`

`ASR` when `shift = 10`

The encoding `shift = 11` is reserved.

`<amount>` For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = ShiftReg(m, shift_type, shift_amount);
bits(4) nzcv;

(result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(operand1, operand2, '0');

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.10 ADR

Form PC-relative address adds an immediate value to the PC value to form a PC-relative address, and writes the result to the destination register.

31	30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23 … 5	4 … 0
0	immlo	1	0 0 0 0	immhi	Rd
op					

Encoding

```
ADR <Xd>, <label>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
bits(64) imm;

imm = SignExtend(immhi:immlo, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<label> Is the program label whose address is to be calculated. Its offset from the address of this instruction, in the range +/-1MB, is encoded in "immhi:immlo".

Operation

```
bits(64) base = PC[];

X[d] = base + imm;
```


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C6.2.11 ADRP

Form PC-relative address to 4KB page adds an immediate value that is shifted left by 12 bits, to the PC value to form a PC-relative address, with the bottom 12 bits masked out, and writes the result to the destination register.

Encoding

```
ADRP <Xd>, <label>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
bits(64) imm;

imm = SignExtend(immhi:immlo:Zeros(12), 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<label>`	Is the program label whose 4KB page address is to be calculated. Its offset from the page address of this instruction, in the range +/-4GB, is encoded as "immhi:immlo" times 4096.

Operation

```
bits(64) base = PC[];

base<11:0> = Zeros(12);

X[d] = base + imm;
```


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C6.2.12 AND (immediate)

Bitwise AND (immediate) performs a bitwise AND of a register value and an immediate value, and writes the result to the destination register.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23	22 21 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0 0	1 0 0 1 0 0	N	immr	imms	Rn	Rd
	opc						

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0`.

```
AND <Wd|WSP>, <Wn>, #<imm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
AND <Xd|SP>, <Xn>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
bits(datasize) imm;
if sf == '0' && N != '0' then UNDEFINED;
(imm, -) = DecodeBitMasks(N, imms, immr, TRUE);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd|WSP>`	Is the 32-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xd|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the bitmask immediate, encoded in "imms:immr". For the 64-bit variant: is the bitmask immediate, encoded in "N:imms:immr".

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];

result = operand1 AND imm;
if d == 31 then
    SP[] = result;
else
    X[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.13 AND (shifted register)

Bitwise AND (shifted register) performs a bitwise AND of a register value and an optionally-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

31	30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sf	0 0	0	1 0 1 0	shift	0	Rm	imm6	Rn	Rd
	opc				N				

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
AND <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
AND <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
if sf == '0' && imm6<5> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

ShiftType shift_type = DecodeShift(shift);
integer shift_amount = UInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional shift to be applied to the final source, defaulting to LSL and encoded in the "shift" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `shift = 00`
`LSR`	when `shift = 01`
`ASR`	when `shift = 10`
`ROR`	when `shift = 11`

`<amount>` For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field,

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Operation

```
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = ShiftReg(m, shift_type, shift_amount);
bits(datasize) result;

result = operand1 AND operand2;
X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.14 ANDS (immediate)

Bitwise AND (immediate), setting flags, performs a bitwise AND of a register value and an immediate value, and writes the result to the destination register. It updates the condition flags based on the result.

This instruction is used by the alias TST (immediate). See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23	22 21 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	1 1	1 0 0 1 0 0	N	immr	imms	Rn	Rd
	opc						

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0`.

```
ANDS <Wd>, <Wn>, #<imm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
ANDS <Xd>, <Xn>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;

bits(datasize) imm;
if sf == '0' && N != '0' then UNDEFINED;
(imm, -) = DecodeBitMasks(N, imms, immr, TRUE);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
TST (immediate)	`Rd == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the bitmask immediate, encoded in "imms:immr". For the 64-bit variant: is the bitmask immediate, encoded in "N:imms:immr".

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Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];

result = operand1 AND imm;
PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = result<datasize-1>:IsZeroBit(result):'00';

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.15 ANDS (shifted register)

Bitwise AND (shifted register), setting flags, performs a bitwise AND of a register value and an optionally-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register. It updates the condition flags based on the result.

This instruction is used by the alias TST (shifted register). See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25	24 23 22	21	20 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	1 1	0 1 0 1 0	shift	0	Rm	imm6	Rn	Rd
	opc			N				

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
ANDS <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
ANDS <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;

if sf == '0' && imm6<5> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

ShiftType shift_type = DecodeShift(shift);
integer shift_amount = UInt(imm6);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
TST (shifted register)	`Rd == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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`<shift>` Is the optional shift to be applied to the final source, defaulting to LSL and encoded in the "shift" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `shift = 00`
`LSR`	when `shift = 01`
`ASR`	when `shift = 10`
`ROR`	when `shift = 11`

`<amount>` For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field,

Operation

```
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = ShiftReg(m, shift_type, shift_amount);
bits(datasize) result;

result = operand1 AND operand2;
PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = result<datasize-1>:IsZeroBit(result):'00';

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.16 ASR (register)

Arithmetic Shift Right (register) shifts a register value right by a variable number of bits, shifting in copies of its sign bit, and writes the result to the destination register. The remainder obtained by dividing the second source register by the data size defines the number of bits by which the first source register is right-shifted.

This instruction is an alias of the ASRV instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of ASRV.
- The description of ASRV gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	0	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
																	op2					

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
ASR <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

is equivalent to

```
ASRV <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
ASR <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

is equivalent to

```
ASRV <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding a shift amount from 0 to 31 in its bottom 5 bits, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding a shift amount from 0 to 63 in its bottom 6 bits, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

The description of ASRV gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.17 ASR (immediate)

Arithmetic Shift Right (immediate) shifts a register value right by an immediate number of bits, shifting in copies of the sign bit in the upper bits and zeros in the lower bits, and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is an alias of the SBFM instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SBFM.
- The description of SBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23	22 21 16	15	10 9 5	4 0
sf	0 0	1 0 0 1 1 0	N	immr	x 1 1 1 1 1	Rn	Rd
	opc				imms		

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0 && imms == 011111`.

```
ASR <Wd>, <Wn>, #<shift>
```

is equivalent to

```
SBFM <Wd>, <Wn>, #<shift>, #31
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && N == 1 && imms == 111111`.

```
ASR <Xd>, <Xn>, #<shift>
```

is equivalent to

```
SBFM <Xd>, <Xn>, #<shift>, #63
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<shift>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "immr" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, encoded in the "immr" field.

Operation

The description of SBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.18 ASRV

Arithmetic Shift Right Variable shifts a register value right by a variable number of bits, shifting in copies of its sign bit, and writes the result to the destination register. The remainder obtained by dividing the second source register by the data size defines the number of bits by which the first source register is right-shifted.

This instruction is used by the alias ASR (register). The alias is always the preferred disassembly.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	0	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
																	op2					

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
ASRV <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
ASRV <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
ShiftType shift_type = DecodeShift(op2);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding a shift amount from 0 to 31 in its bottom 5 bits, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding a shift amount from 0 to 63 in its bottom 6 bits, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand2 = X[m];

result = ShiftReg(n, shift_type, UInt(operand2) MOD datasize);
X[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.19 AT

Address Translate. For more information, see *op0==0b01, cache maintenance, TLB maintenance, address translation, prediction restriction, and BRBE instructions* on page C5-645.

This instruction is an alias of the SYS instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SYS.
- The description of SYS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18 16	15 12	11 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	0	0 1	op1	0 1 1 1	1 0 0 x	op2	Rt
			L			CRn	CRm		

Encoding

```
AT <at_op>, <Xt>
```

is equivalent to

```
SYS #<op1>, C7, <Cm>, #<op2>, <Xt>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `SysOp(op1,'0111',CRm,op2) == Sys_AT`.

Assembler symbols

`<at_op>` Is an AT instruction name, as listed for the AT system instruction group, encoded in the "op1:CRm<0>:op2" field. It can have the following values:

`S1E1R`	when `op1 = 000`, `CRm<0> = 0`, `op2 = 000`
`S1E1W`	when `op1 = 000`, `CRm<0> = 0`, `op2 = 001`
`S1E0R`	when `op1 = 000`, `CRm<0> = 0`, `op2 = 010`
`S1E0W`	when `op1 = 000`, `CRm<0> = 0`, `op2 = 011`
`S1E2R`	when `op1 = 100`, `CRm<0> = 0`, `op2 = 000`
`S1E2W`	when `op1 = 100`, `CRm<0> = 0`, `op2 = 001`
`S12E1R`	when `op1 = 100`, `CRm<0> = 0`, `op2 = 100`
`S12E1W`	when `op1 = 100`, `CRm<0> = 0`, `op2 = 101`
`S12E0R`	when `op1 = 100`, `CRm<0> = 0`, `op2 = 110`
`S12E0W`	when `op1 = 100`, `CRm<0> = 0`, `op2 = 111`
`S1E3R`	when `op1 = 110`, `CRm<0> = 0`, `op2 = 000`
`S1E3W`	when `op1 = 110`, `CRm<0> = 0`, `op2 = 001`

When FEAT_PAN2 is implemented, the following values are also valid:

`S1E1RP`	when `op1 = 000`, `CRm<0> = 1`, `op2 = 000`
`S1E1WP`	when `op1 = 000`, `CRm<0> = 1`, `op2 = 001`

`<op1>` Is a 3-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "op1" field.

`<Cm>` Is a name 'Cm', with 'm' in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "CRm" field.

`<op2>` Is a 3-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "op2" field.

`<Xt>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rt" field.

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Operation

The description of SYS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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C6.2.20 AUTDA, AUTDZA

Authenticate Data address, using key A. This instruction authenticates a data address, using a modifier and key A.

The address is in the general-purpose register that is specified by `<Xd>`.

The modifier is:

- In the general-purpose register or stack pointer that is specified by `<Xn|SP>` for `AUTDA`.
- The value zero, for `AUTDZA`.

If the authentication passes, the upper bits of the address are restored to enable subsequent use of the address. If the authentication fails, the upper bits are corrupted and any subsequent use of the address results in a Translation fault.

Integer

(FEAT_PAuth)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Z	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	

AUTDA variant

Applies when `Z == 0`.

```
AUTDA <Xd>, <Xn|SP>
```

AUTDZA variant

Applies when `Z == 1 && Rn == 11111`.

```
AUTDZA <Xd>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean source_is_sp = FALSE;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if !HavePACExt() then
    UNDEFINED;

if Z == '0' then // AUTDA
    if n == 31 then source_is_sp = TRUE;
else // AUTDZA
    if n != 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
if HavePACExt() then
    if source_is_sp then
        X[d] = AuthDA(X[d], SP[], FALSE);
    else
        X[d] = AuthDA(X[d], X[n], FALSE);
```


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C6.2.21 AUTDB, AUTDZB

Authenticate Data address, using key B. This instruction authenticates a data address, using a modifier and key B.

The address is in the general-purpose register that is specified by `<Xd>`.

The modifier is:

- In the general-purpose register or stack pointer that is specified by `<Xn|SP>` for `AUTDB`.
- The value zero, for `AUTDZB`.

If the authentication passes, the upper bits of the address are restored to enable subsequent use of the address. If the authentication fails, the upper bits are corrupted and any subsequent use of the address results in a Translation fault.

Integer

(FEAT_PAuth)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Z	1	1	1	Rn		Rd	

AUTDB variant

Applies when `Z == 0`.

```
AUTDB <Xd>, <Xn|SP>
```

AUTDZB variant

Applies when `Z == 1 && Rn == 11111`.

```
AUTDZB <Xd>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean source_is_sp = FALSE;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if !HavePACExt() then
    UNDEFINED;

if Z == '0' then // AUTDB
    if n == 31 then source_is_sp = TRUE;
else // AUTDZB
    if n != 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
if HavePACExt() then
    if source_is_sp then
        X[d] = AuthDB(X[d], SP[], FALSE);
    else
        X[d] = AuthDB(X[d], X[n], FALSE);
```


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C6.2.22 AUTIA, AUTIA1716, AUTIASP, AUTIAZ, AUTIZA

Authenticate Instruction address, using key A. This instruction authenticates an instruction address, using a modifier and key A.

The address is:

- In the general-purpose register that is specified by `<Xd>` for `AUTIA` and `AUTIZA`.
- In X17, for `AUTIA1716`.
- In X30, for `AUTIASP` and `AUTIAZ`.

The modifier is:

- In the general-purpose register or stack pointer that is specified by `<Xn|SP>` for `AUTIA`.
- The value zero, for `AUTIZA` and `AUTIAZ`.
- In X16, for `AUTIA1716`.
- In SP, for `AUTIASP`.

If the authentication passes, the upper bits of the address are restored to enable subsequent use of the address. If the authentication fails, the upper bits are corrupted and any subsequent use of the address results in a Translation fault.

Integer

(FEAT_PAuth)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Z	1	0	0	Rn		Rd	

AUTIA variant

Applies when `Z == 0`.

```
AUTIA <Xd>, <Xn|SP>
```

AUTIZA variant

Applies when `Z == 1 && Rn == 11111`.

```
AUTIZA <Xd>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean source_is_sp = FALSE;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if !HavePACExt() then
    UNDEFINED;

if Z == '0' then // AUTIA
    if n == 31 then source_is_sp = TRUE;
else // AUTIZA
    if n != 31 then UNDEFINED;
```


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System

(FEAT_PAuth)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	x	1	1	0	x	1	1	1	1	1
																				CRm				op2							

AUTIA1716 variant

Applies when `CRm == 0001 && op2 == 100`.

```
AUTIA1716
```

AUTIASP variant

Applies when `CRm == 0011 && op2 == 101`.

```
AUTIASP
```

AUTIAZ variant

Applies when `CRm == 0011 && op2 == 100`.

```
AUTIAZ
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d;
integer n;
boolean source_is_sp = FALSE;

case CRm:op2 of
    when '0011 100'    // AUTIAZ
        d = 30;
        n = 31;
    when '0011 101'    // AUTIASP
        d = 30;
        source_is_sp = TRUE;
    when '0001 100'    // AUTIA1716
        d = 17;
        n = 16;
    when '0001 000' SEE "PACIA";
    when '0001 010' SEE "PACIB";
    when '0001 110' SEE "AUTIB";
    when '0011 00x' SEE "PACIA";
    when '0011 01x' SEE "PACIB";
    when '0011 11x' SEE "AUTIB";
    when '0000 111' SEE "XPACLRI";
    otherwise SEE "HINT";
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if HavePACExt() then
    if source_is_sp then
        X[d] = AuthIA(X[d], SP[], FALSE);
```


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```
else
    X[d] = AuthIA(X[d], X[n], FALSE);
```


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C6.2.23 AUTIB, AUTIB1716, AUTIBSP, AUTIBZ, AUTIZB

Authenticate Instruction address, using key B. This instruction authenticates an instruction address, using a modifier and key B.

The address is:

- In the general-purpose register that is specified by `<Xd>` for `AUTIB` and `AUTIZB`.
- In X17, for `AUTIB1716`.
- In X30, for `AUTIBSP` and `AUTIBZ`.

The modifier is:

- In the general-purpose register or stack pointer that is specified by `<Xn|SP>` for `AUTIB`.
- The value zero, for `AUTIZB` and `AUTIBZ`.
- In X16, for `AUTIB1716`.
- In SP, for `AUTIBSP`.

If the authentication passes, the upper bits of the address are restored to enable subsequent use of the address. If the authentication fails, the upper bits are corrupted and any subsequent use of the address results in a Translation fault.

Integer

(FEAT_PAuth)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Z	1	0	1	Rn		Rd	

AUTIB variant

Applies when `Z == 0`.

```
AUTIB <Xd>, <Xn|SP>
```

AUTIZB variant

Applies when `Z == 1 && Rn == 11111`.

```
AUTIZB <Xd>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean source_is_sp = FALSE;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if !HavePACExt() then
    UNDEFINED;

if Z == '0' then // AUTIB
    if n == 31 then source_is_sp = TRUE;
else // AUTIZB
    if n != 31 then UNDEFINED;
```


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System

(FEAT_PAuth)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	x	1	1	1	x	1	1	1	1	1
																				CRm				op2							

AUTIB1716 variant

Applies when `CRm == 0001 && op2 == 110`.

```
AUTIB1716
```

AUTIBSP variant

Applies when `CRm == 0011 && op2 == 111`.

```
AUTIBSP
```

AUTIBZ variant

Applies when `CRm == 0011 && op2 == 110`.

```
AUTIBZ
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d;
integer n;
boolean source_is_sp = FALSE;

case CRm:op2 of
    when '0011 110'    // AUTIBZ
        d = 30;
        n = 31;
    when '0011 111'    // AUTIBSP
        d = 30;
        source_is_sp = TRUE;
    when '0001 110'    // AUTIB1716
        d = 17;
        n = 16;
    when '0001 000' SEE "PACIA";
    when '0001 010' SEE "PACIB";
    when '0001 100' SEE "AUTIA";
    when '0011 00x' SEE "PACIA";
    when '0011 01x' SEE "PACIB";
    when '0011 10x' SEE "AUTIA";
    when '0000 111' SEE "XPACLRI";
    otherwise SEE "HINT";
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if HavePACExt() then
    if source_is_sp then
        X[d] = AuthIB(X[d], SP[], FALSE);
```


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```
else
    X[d] = AuthIB(X[d], X[n], FALSE);
```


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C6.2.24 AXFLAG

Convert floating-point condition flags from Arm to external format. This instruction converts the state of the PSTATE.{N,Z,C,V} flags from a form representing the result of an Arm floating-point scalar compare instruction to an alternative representation required by some software.

System

(FEAT_FlagM2)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11			8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
																				CRm											

Encoding

```
AXFLAG
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFlagFormatExt() then UNDEFINED;
```

Operation

```
bit Z = PSTATE.Z OR PSTATE.V;
bit C = PSTATE.C AND NOT(PSTATE.V);

PSTATE.N = '0';
PSTATE.Z = Z;
PSTATE.C = C;
PSTATE.V = '0';
```


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C6.2.25 B

Branch causes an unconditional branch to a label at a PC-relative offset, with a hint that this is not a subroutine call or return.

31	30 29 28 27 26 25	0
0	0 0 1 0 1	imm26
op		

Encoding

```
B <label>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm26:'00', 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<label>` Is the program label to be unconditionally branched to. Its offset from the address of this instruction, in the range +/-128MB, is encoded as "imm26" times 4.

Operation

```
BranchTo(PC[] + offset, BranchType_DIR, FALSE);
```


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C6.2.26 B.cond

Branch conditionally to a label at a PC-relative offset, with a hint that this is not a subroutine call or return.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 1 0 1	0 1 0 0	imm19	0	cond

Encoding

```
B.<cond> <label>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm19:'00', 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<cond>` Is one of the standard conditions, encoded in the "cond" field in the standard way.

`<label>` Is the program label to be conditionally branched to. Its offset from the address of this instruction, in the range +/-1MB, is encoded as "imm19" times 4.

Operation

```
if ConditionHolds(cond) then
    BranchTo(PC[] + offset, BranchType_DIR, TRUE);
```


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C6.2.27 BC.cond

Branch Consistent conditionally to a label at a PC-relative offset, with a hint that this branch will behave very consistently and is very unlikely to change direction.

19-bit signed PC-relative branch offset

(FEAT_HBC)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 … 5	4	3 … 0
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	imm19	1	cond

Encoding

```
BC.<cond> <label>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatHBC() then UNDEFINED;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm19:'00', 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<cond>` Is one of the standard conditions, encoded in the "cond" field in the standard way.

`<label>` Is the program label to be conditionally branched to. Its offset from the address of this instruction, in the range +/-1MB, is encoded as "imm19" times 4.

Operation

```
if ConditionHolds(cond) then
    BranchTo(PC[] + offset, BranchType_DIR, TRUE);
```


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C6.2.28 BFC

Bitfield Clear sets a bitfield of `<width>` bits at bit position `<lsb>` of the destination register to zero, leaving the other destination bits unchanged.

This instruction is an alias of the BFM instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of BFM.
- The description of BFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Leaving other bits unchanged

(FEAT_ASMv8p2)

31	30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21	16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0 1	1	0 0 1 1 0	N	immr		imms	1 1 1 1 1	Rd
	opc							Rn	

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0`.

```
BFC <Wd>, #<lsb>, #<width>
```

is equivalent to

```
BFM <Wd>, WZR, #(-<lsb> MOD 32), #(<width>-1)
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `UInt(imms) < UInt(immr)`.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && N == 1`.

```
BFC <Xd>, #<lsb>, #<width>
```

is equivalent to

```
BFM <Xd>, XZR, #(-<lsb> MOD 64), #(<width>-1)
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `UInt(imms) < UInt(immr)`.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<lsb>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the bit number of the lsb of the destination bitfield, in the range 0 to 31. For the 64-bit variant: is the bit number of the lsb of the destination bitfield, in the range 0 to 63.
`<width>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the width of the bitfield, in the range 1 to 32-<lsb>. For the 64-bit variant: is the width of the bitfield, in the range 1 to 64-<lsb>.

Operation

The description of BFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.29 BFI

Bitfield Insert copies a bitfield of `<width>` bits from the least significant bits of the source register to bit position `<lsb>` of the destination register, leaving the other destination bits unchanged.

This instruction is an alias of the BFM instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of BFM.
- The description of BFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21	16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0 1	1	0 0 1 1 0	N	immr		imms	!=11111	Rd
	opc							Rn	

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0`.

```
BFI <Wd>, <Wn>, #<lsb>, #<width>
```

is equivalent to

```
BFM  <Wd>, <Wn>, #(-<lsb> MOD 32), #(<width>-1)
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `UInt(imms) < UInt(immr)`.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && N == 1`.

```
BFI <Xd>, <Xn>, #<lsb>, #<width>
```

is equivalent to

```
BFM  <Xd>, <Xn>, #(-<lsb> MOD 64), #(<width>-1)
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `UInt(imms) < UInt(immr)`.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<lsb>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the bit number of the lsb of the destination bitfield, in the range 0 to 31. For the 64-bit variant: is the bit number of the lsb of the destination bitfield, in the range 0 to 63.
`<width>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the width of the bitfield, in the range 1 to 32-<lsb>. For the 64-bit variant: is the width of the bitfield, in the range 1 to 64-<lsb>.

Operation

The description of BFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.30 BFM

Bitfield Move is usually accessed via one of its aliases, which are always preferred for disassembly.

If <immr> is greater than or equal to <immr>, this copies a bitfield of (<imms>-<immr>+1) bits starting from bit position <immr> in the source register to the least significant bits of the destination register.

If <imms> is less than <immr>, this copies a bitfield of (<imms>+1) bits from the least significant bits of the source register to bit position (regsize-<immr>) of the destination register, where regsize is the destination register size of 32 or 64 bits.

In both cases the other bits of the destination register remain unchanged.

This instruction is used by the aliases BFC, BFI, and BFXIL. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1198 for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23	22 21	16 15	10 9	5 4	0
sf	0 1	1 0 0 1 1 0	N	immr	imms	Rn	Rd	
	opc							

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0`.

```
BFM <Wd>, <Wn>, #<immr>, #<imms>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && N == 1`.

```
BFM <Xd>, <Xn>, #<immr>, #<imms>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;

integer R;
bits(datasize) wmask;
bits(datasize) tmask;

if sf == '1' && N != '1' then UNDEFINED;
if sf == '0' && (N != '0' || immr<5> != '0' || imms<5> != '0') then UNDEFINED;

R = UInt(immr);
(wmask, tmask) = DecodeBitMasks(N, imms, immr, FALSE);
```


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Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
BFC	`Rn == '11111' && UInt(imms) < UInt(immr)`
BFI	`Rn != '11111' && UInt(imms) < UInt(immr)`
BFXIL	`UInt(imms) >= UInt(immr)`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<immr>` For the 32-bit variant: is the right rotate amount, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "immr" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the right rotate amount, in the range 0 to 63, encoded in the "immr" field.

`<imms>` For the 32-bit variant: is the leftmost bit number to be moved from the source, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "imms" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the leftmost bit number to be moved from the source, in the range 0 to 63, encoded in the "imms" field.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) dst = X[d];
bits(datasize) src = X[n];

// perform bitfield move on low bits
bits(datasize) bot = (dst AND NOT(wmask)) OR (ROR(src, R) AND wmask);

// combine extension bits and result bits
X[d] = (dst AND NOT(tmask)) OR (bot AND tmask);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.31 BFXIL

Bitfield Extract and Insert Low copies a bitfield of `<width>` bits starting from bit position `<lsb>` in the source register to the least significant bits of the destination register, leaving the other destination bits unchanged.

This instruction is an alias of the BFM instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of BFM.
- The description of BFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21	16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0 1	1	0 0 1 1	0	N	immr	imms	Rn	Rd
	opc								

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0`.

```
BFXIL <Wd>, <Wn>, #<lsb>, #<width>
```

is equivalent to

```
BFM  <Wd>, <Wn>, #<lsb>, #(<lsb>+<width>-1)
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `UInt(imms) >= UInt(immr)`.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && N == 1`.

```
BFXIL <Xd>, <Xn>, #<lsb>, #<width>
```

is equivalent to

```
BFM  <Xd>, <Xn>, #<lsb>, #(<lsb>+<width>-1)
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `UInt(imms) >= UInt(immr)`.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<lsb>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the bit number of the lsb of the source bitfield, in the range 0 to 31. For the 64-bit variant: is the bit number of the lsb of the source bitfield, in the range 0 to 63.
`<width>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the width of the bitfield, in the range 1 to 32-<lsb>. For the 64-bit variant: is the width of the bitfield, in the range 1 to 64-<lsb>.

Operation

The description of BFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.32 BIC (shifted register)

Bitwise Bit Clear (shifted register) performs a bitwise AND of a register value and the complement of an optionally-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0 0	0 1 0 1 0	shift	1	Rm	imm6	Rn	Rd
	opc			N				

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
BIC <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
BIC <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
if sf == '0' && imm6<5> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

ShiftType shift_type = DecodeShift(shift);
integer shift_amount = UInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional shift to be applied to the final source, defaulting to LSL and encoded in the "shift" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `shift = 00`
`LSR`	when `shift = 01`
`ASR`	when `shift = 10`
`ROR`	when `shift = 11`

`<amount>` For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field,

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Operation

```
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = ShiftReg(m, shift_type, shift_amount);
bits(datasize) result;

operand2 = NOT(operand2);

result = operand1 AND operand2;
X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.33 BICS (shifted register)

Bitwise Bit Clear (shifted register), setting flags, performs a bitwise AND of a register value and the complement of an optionally-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register. It updates the condition flags based on the result.

31	30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	1 1	0	1 0 1 0	shift	1	Rm	imm6	Rn	Rd
	opc				N				

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
BICS <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
BICS <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;

if sf == '0' && imm6<5> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

ShiftType shift_type = DecodeShift(shift);
integer shift_amount = UInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional shift to be applied to the final source, defaulting to LSL and encoded in the "shift" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `shift = 00`
`LSR`	when `shift = 01`
`ASR`	when `shift = 10`
`ROR`	when `shift = 11`

`<amount>` For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

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For the 64-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field,

Operation

```
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = ShiftReg(m, shift_type, shift_amount);
bits(datasize) result;

operand2 = NOT(operand2);

result = operand1 AND operand2;
PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = result<datasize-1>:IsZeroBit(result):'00';

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.34 BL

Branch with Link branches to a PC-relative offset, setting the register X30 to PC+4. It provides a hint that this is a subroutine call.

31	30 29 28	27 26 25					0
1	0 0 1 0 1	imm26					
op							

Encoding

```
BL <label>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm26:'00', 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<label>` Is the program label to be unconditionally branched to. Its offset from the address of this instruction, in the range +/-128MB, is encoded as "imm26" times 4.

Operation

```
X[30] = PC[] + 4;

BranchTo(PC[] + offset, BranchType_DIRCALL, FALSE);
```


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C6.2.35 BLR

Branch with Link to Register calls a subroutine at an address in a register, setting register X30 to PC+4.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn		0 0 0 0 0	
							Z		op											A	M			Rm	

Encoding

```
BLR <Xn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xn> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the address to be branched to, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) target = X[n];

X[30] = PC[] + 4;

// Value in BTypeNext will be used to set PSTATE.BTYPE
BTypeNext = '10';
BranchTo(target, BranchType_INDCALL, FALSE);
```


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C6.2.36 BLRAA, BLRAAZ, BLRAB, BLRABZ

Branch with Link to Register, with pointer authentication. This instruction authenticates the address in the general-purpose register that is specified by `<Xn>`, using a modifier and the specified key, and calls a subroutine at the authenticated address, setting register X30 to PC+4.

The modifier is:

- In the general-purpose register or stack pointer that is specified by `<Xm|SP>` for `BLRAA` and `BLRAB`.
- The value zero, for `BLRAAZ` and `BLRABZ`.

Key A is used for `BLRAA` and `BLRAAZ`, and key B is used for `BLRAB` and `BLRABZ`.

If the authentication passes, the PE continues execution at the target of the branch. If the authentication fails, a Translation fault is generated.

The authenticated address is not written back to the general-purpose register.

Integer

(FEAT_PAuth)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 1 Z	0	0 1	1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0	1	M	Rn	Rm
			op			A			

Key A, zero modifier variant

Applies when `Z == 0 && M == 0 && Rm == 11111`.

```
BLRAAZ <Xn>
```

Key A, register modifier variant

Applies when `Z == 1 && M == 0`.

```
BLRAA <Xn>, <Xm|SP>
```

Key B, zero modifier variant

Applies when `Z == 0 && M == 1 && Rm == 11111`.

```
BLRABZ <Xn>
```

Key B, register modifier variant

Applies when `Z == 1 && M == 1`.

```
BLRAB <Xn>, <Xm|SP>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
boolean use_key_a = (M == '0');
boolean source_is_sp = ((Z == '1') && (m == 31));

if !HavePACExt() then
    UNDEFINED;

if Z == '0' && m != 31 then
    UNDEFINED;
```


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Assembler symbols

<Xn> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the address to be branched to, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Xm|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register or stack pointer holding the modifier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) target = X[n];

bits(64) modifier = if source_is_sp then SP[] else X[m];

if use_key_a then
    target = AuthIA(target, modifier, TRUE);
else
    target = AuthIB(target, modifier, TRUE);

X[30] = PC[] + 4;

// Value in BTypeNext will be used to set PSTATE.BTYPE
BTypeNext = '10';
BranchTo(target, BranchType_INDCALL, FALSE);
```


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C6.2.37 BR

Branch to Register branches unconditionally to an address in a register, with a hint that this is not a subroutine return.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn		0 0 0 0 0	
							Z		op											A	M			Rm	

Encoding

```
BR <Xn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xn> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the address to be branched to, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) target = X[n];

// Value in BTypeNext will be used to set PSTATE.BTYPE
if InGuardedPage then
    if n == 16 || n == 17 then
        BTypeNext = '01';
    else
        BTypeNext = '11';
else
    BTypeNext = '01';
BranchTo(target, BranchType_INDIR, FALSE);
```


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C6.2.38 BRAA, BRAAZ, BRAB, BRABZ

Branch to Register, with pointer authentication. This instruction authenticates the address in the general-purpose register that is specified by `<Xn>`, using a modifier and the specified key, and branches to the authenticated address.

The modifier is:

- In the general-purpose register or stack pointer that is specified by `<Xm|SP>` for `BRAA` and `BRAB`.
- The value zero, for `BRAAZ` and `BRABZ`.

Key A is used for `BRAA` and `BRAAZ`, and key B is used for `BRAB` and `BRABZ`.

If the authentication passes, the PE continues execution at the target of the branch. If the authentication fails, a Translation fault is generated.

The authenticated address is not written back to the general-purpose register.

Integer

(FEAT_PAuth)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 1 Z	0	0 0	1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0	1	M	Rn	Rm
			op			A			

Key A, zero modifier variant

Applies when `Z == 0 && M == 0 && Rm == 11111`.

```
BRAAZ <Xn>
```

Key A, register modifier variant

Applies when `Z == 1 && M == 0`.

```
BRAA <Xn>, <Xm|SP>
```

Key B, zero modifier variant

Applies when `Z == 0 && M == 1 && Rm == 11111`.

```
BRABZ <Xn>
```

Key B, register modifier variant

Applies when `Z == 1 && M == 1`.

```
BRAB <Xn>, <Xm|SP>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
boolean use_key_a = (M == '0');
boolean source_is_sp = ((Z == '1') && (m == 31));

if !HavePACExt() then
    UNDEFINED;

if Z == '0' && m != 31 then
    UNDEFINED;
```


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Assembler symbols

<Xn> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the address to be branched to, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Xm|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register or stack pointer holding the modifier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) target = X[n];

bits(64) modifier = if source_is_sp then SP[] else X[m];

if use_key_a then
    target = AuthIA(target, modifier, TRUE);
else
    target = AuthIB(target, modifier, TRUE);

// Value in BTypeNext will be used to set PSTATE.BTYPE
if InGuardedPage then
    if n == 16 || n == 17 then
        BTypeNext = '01';
    else
        BTypeNext = '11';
else
    BTypeNext = '01';
BranchTo(target, BranchType_INDIR, FALSE);
```


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C6.2.39 BRB

Branch Record Buffer. For more information, see .

This instruction is an alias of the SYS instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SYS.
- The description of SYS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

System

(FEAT_BRBE)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 16	15 12	11 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0 0 1	0 0 1	0 1 1 1	0 0 1 0	op2	Rt
		L	op1	CRn	CRm		

Encoding

```
BRB <brb_op>{, <Xt>}
```

is equivalent to

```
SYS #1, C7, C2, #<op2>{, <Xt>}
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `SysOp('001','0111','0010',op2) == Sys_BRB`.

Assembler symbols

`<brb_op>` Is a BRB instruction name, as listed for the BRB system instruction group, encoded in the "op2" field. It can have the following values:

`IALL` when `op2 = 100`

`INJ` when `op2 = 101`

`<op2>` Is a 3-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "op2" field.

`<Xt>` Is the 64-bit name of the optional general-purpose source register, defaulting to '11111', encoded in the "Rt" field.

Operation

The description of SYS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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C6.2.40 BRK

Breakpoint instruction. A `BRK` instruction generates a Breakpoint Instruction exception. The PE records the exception in ESR_ELx, using the EC value `0x3c`, and captures the value of the immediate argument in ESR_ELx.ISS.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	5 4	3 2 1 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 0	0 0 1	imm16	0 0 0 0 0

Encoding

```
BRK #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if HaveBTIExt() then
    SetBTypeCompatible(TRUE);
```

Assembler symbols

`<imm>` Is a 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, encoded in the "imm16" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.SoftwareBreakpoint(imm16);
```


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C6.2.41 BTI

Branch Target Identification. A BTI instruction is used to guard against the execution of instructions which are not the intended target of a branch.

Outside of a guarded memory region, a BTI instruction executes as a NOP. Within a guarded memory region while PSTATE.BTYPE != 0b00, a BTI instruction compatible with the current value of PSTATE.BTYPE will not generate a Branch Target Exception and will allow execution of subsequent instructions within the memory region.

The operand <targets> passed to a BTI instruction determines the values of PSTATE.BTYPE which the BTI instruction is compatible with.

Note

Within a guarded memory region, when PSTATE.BTYPE != 0b00, all instructions will generate a Branch Target Exception, other than BRK, BTI, HLT, PACIASP, and PACIBSP, which might not. See the individual instructions for more information.

System

(FEAT_BTI)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 8	7 5	4	3 2 1 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0	0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0 (CRm)	x x 0 (op2)	1	1 1 1 1

Encoding

```
BTI {<targets>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
SystemHintOp op;

if CRm:op2 == '0100 xx0' then
    op = SystemHintOp_BTI;
    // Check branch target compatibility between BTI instruction and PSTATE.BTYPE
    SetBTypeCompatible(BTypeCompatible_BTI(op2<2:1>));
else
    EndOfInstruction();
```

Assembler symbols

<targets> Is the type of indirection, encoded in the "op2<2:1>" field. It can have the following values:

(omitted)	when op2<2:1> = 00
c	when op2<2:1> = 01
j	when op2<2:1> = 10
jc	when op2<2:1> = 11

Operation

```
case op of
    when SystemHintOp_YIELD
        Hint_Yield();

    when SystemHintOp_DGH
        Hint_DGH();

    when SystemHintOp_WFE
```


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```
    Hint_WFE(1, WFxType_WFE);

when SystemHintOp_WFI
    Hint_WFI(1, WFxType_WFI);

when SystemHintOp_SEV
    SendEvent();

when SystemHintOp_SEVL
    SendEventLocal();

when SystemHintOp_ESB
    if HaveTME() && TSTATE.depth > 0 then
        FailTransaction(TMFailure_ERR, FALSE);
    SynchronizeErrors();
    AArch64.ESBOperation();
    if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() then AArch64.vESBOperation();
    TakeUnmaskedSErrorInterrupts();

when SystemHintOp_PSB
    ProfilingSynchronizationBarrier();

when SystemHintOp_TSB
    TraceSynchronizationBarrier();

when SystemHintOp_CSDB
    ConsumptionOfSpeculativeDataBarrier();

when SystemHintOp_BTI
    SetBTypeNext('00');

otherwise    // do nothing
```


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C6.2.42 CASB, CASAB, CASALB, CASLB

Compare and Swap byte in memory reads an 8-bit byte from memory, and compares it against the value held in a first register. If the comparison is equal, the value in a second register is written to memory. If the write is performed, the read and write occur atomically such that no other modification of the memory location can take place between the read and write.

- `CASAB` and `CASALB` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `CASLB` and `CASALB` store to memory with release semantics.
- `CASB` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

The architecture permits that the data read clears any exclusive monitors associated with that location, even if the compare subsequently fails.

If the instruction generates a synchronous Data Abort, the register which is compared and loaded, that is `<Ws>`, is restored to the values held in the register before the instruction was executed.

No offset

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28 27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 13 12 11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	0 0 1 0 0 0 1	L	1		Rs	o0	1 1 1 1 1	Rn	Rt
size									

CASAB variant

Applies when `L == 1 && o0 == 0`.

```
CASAB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

CASALB variant

Applies when `L == 1 && o0 == 1`.

```
CASALB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

CASB variant

Applies when `L == 0 && o0 == 0`.

```
CASB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

CASLB variant

Applies when `L == 0 && o0 == 1`.

```
CASLB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

AccType ldacctype = if L == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
```


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```
AccType stacctype = if o0 == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

<Ws>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be compared and loaded, encoded in the "Rs" field.
<Wt>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be conditionally stored, encoded in the "Rt" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) comparevalue;
bits(8) newvalue;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

comparevalue = X[s];
newvalue = X[t];

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomicCompareAndSwap(address, comparevalue, newvalue, ldacctype, stacctype);

X[s] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```


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C6.2.43 CASH, CASAH, CASALH, CASLH

Compare and Swap halfword in memory reads a 16-bit halfword from memory, and compares it against the value held in a first register. If the comparison is equal, the value in a second register is written to memory. If the write is performed, the read and write occur atomically such that no other modification of the memory location can take place between the read and write.

- `CASAH` and `CASALH` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `CASLH` and `CASALH` store to memory with release semantics.
- `CAS` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

The architecture permits that the data read clears any exclusive monitors associated with that location, even if the compare subsequently fails.

If the instruction generates a synchronous Data Abort, the register which is compared and loaded, that is `<Ws>`, is restored to the values held in the register before the instruction was executed.

No offset

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28 27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 13 12 11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	0 0 1 0 0 0 1	L	1		Rs	o0	1 1 1 1 1	Rn	Rt
size									

CASAH variant

Applies when `L == 1 && o0 == 0`.

```
CASAH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

CASALH variant

Applies when `L == 1 && o0 == 1`.

```
CASALH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

CASH variant

Applies when `L == 0 && o0 == 0`.

```
CASH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

CASLH variant

Applies when `L == 0 && o0 == 1`.

```
CASLH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

AccType ldacctype = if L == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
```


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```
AccType stacctype = if o0 == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

<Ws>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be compared and loaded, encoded in the "Rs" field.
<Wt>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be conditionally stored, encoded in the "Rt" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) comparevalue;
bits(16) newvalue;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

comparevalue = X[s];
newvalue = X[t];

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomicCompareAndSwap(address, comparevalue, newvalue, ldacctype, stacctype);

X[s] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```


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C6.2.44 CASP, CASPA, CASPAL, CASPL

Compare and Swap Pair of words or doublewords in memory reads a pair of 32-bit words or 64-bit doublewords from memory, and compares them against the values held in the first pair of registers. If the comparison is equal, the values in the second pair of registers are written to memory. If the writes are performed, the reads and writes occur atomically such that no other modification of the memory location can take place between the reads and writes.

- `CASPA` and `CASPAL` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `CASPL` and `CASPAL` store to memory with release semantics.
- `CAS` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

The architecture permits that the data read clears any exclusive monitors associated with that location, even if the compare subsequently fails.

If the instruction generates a synchronous Data Abort, the registers which are compared and loaded, that is `<Ws>` and `<W(s+1)>`, or `<Xs>` and `<X(s+1)>`, are restored to the values held in the registers before the instruction was executed.

No offset

(FEAT_LSE)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	sz	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	L	1	Rs	o0	1 1 1 1 1 (Rt2)	Rn	Rt

32-bit CASP variant

Applies when `sz == 0 && L == 0 && o0 == 0`.

```
CASP <Ws>, <W(s+1)>, <Wt>, <W(t+1)>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

32-bit CASPA variant

Applies when `sz == 0 && L == 1 && o0 == 0`.

```
CASPA <Ws>, <W(s+1)>, <Wt>, <W(t+1)>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

32-bit CASPAL variant

Applies when `sz == 0 && L == 1 && o0 == 1`.

```
CASPAL <Ws>, <W(s+1)>, <Wt>, <W(t+1)>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

32-bit CASPL variant

Applies when `sz == 0 && L == 0 && o0 == 1`.

```
CASPL <Ws>, <W(s+1)>, <Wt>, <W(t+1)>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

64-bit CASP variant

Applies when `sz == 1 && L == 0 && o0 == 0`.

```
CASP <Xs>, <X(s+1)>, <Xt>, <X(t+1)>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```


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64-bit CASPA variant

Applies when `sz == 1 && L == 1 && o0 == 0`.

```
CASPA <Xs>, <X(s+1)>, <Xt>, <X(t+1)>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

64-bit CASPAL variant

Applies when `sz == 1 && L == 1 && o0 == 1`.

```
CASPAL <Xs>, <X(s+1)>, <Xt>, <X(t+1)>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

64-bit CASPL variant

Applies when `sz == 1 && L == 0 && o0 == 1`.

```
CASPL <Xs>, <X(s+1)>, <Xt>, <X(t+1)>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Rs<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
if Rt<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

integer datasize = 32 << UInt(sz);
AccType ldacctype = if L == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if o0 == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be compared and loaded, encoded in the "Rs" field. <Ws> must be an even-numbered register.
`<W(s+1)>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose register to be compared and loaded.
`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be conditionally stored, encoded in the "Rt" field. <Wt> must be an even-numbered register.
`<W(t+1)>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose register to be conditionally stored.
`<Xs>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be compared and loaded, encoded in the "Rs" field. <Xs> must be an even-numbered register.
`<X(s+1)>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose register to be compared and loaded.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be conditionally stored, encoded in the "Rt" field. <Xt> must be an even-numbered register.
`<X(t+1)>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose register to be conditionally stored.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(2*datasize) comparevalue;
bits(2*datasize) newvalue;
bits(2*datasize) data;

bits(datasize) s1 = X[s];
```


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```
bits(datasize) s2 = X[s+1];
bits(datasize) t1 = X[t];
bits(datasize) t2 = X[t+1];
comparevalue = if BigEndian(ldacctype) then s1:s2 else s2:s1;
newvalue = if BigEndian(stacctype) then t1:t2 else t2:t1;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomicCompareAndSwap(address, comparevalue, newvalue, ldacctype, stacctype);

if BigEndian(ldacctype) then
    X[s] = data<2*datasize-1:datasize>;
    X[s+1] = data<datasize-1:0>;
else
    X[s] = data<datasize-1:0>;
    X[s+1] = data<2*datasize-1:datasize>;
```


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C6.2.45 CAS, CASA, CASAL, CASL

Compare and Swap word or doubleword in memory reads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from memory, and compares it against the value held in a first register. If the comparison is equal, the value in a second register is written to memory. If the write is performed, the read and write occur atomically such that no other modification of the memory location can take place between the read and write.

- `CASA` and `CASAL` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `CASL` and `CASAL` store to memory with release semantics.
- `CAS` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

The architecture permits that the data read clears any exclusive monitors associated with that location, even if the compare subsequently fails.

If the instruction generates a synchronous Data Abort, the register which is compared and loaded, that is `<Ws>`, or `<Xs>`, is restored to the value held in the register before the instruction was executed.

No offset

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28 27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 13 12 11 10	9 5	4 0
1 x	0 0 1 0 0 0 1	L		1	Rs	o0	1 1 1 1 1	Rn	Rt
size									

32-bit CAS variant

Applies when `size == 10 && L == 0 && o0 == 0`.

```
CAS <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

32-bit CASA variant

Applies when `size == 10 && L == 1 && o0 == 0`.

```
CASA <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

32-bit CASAL variant

Applies when `size == 10 && L == 1 && o0 == 1`.

```
CASAL <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

32-bit CASL variant

Applies when `size == 10 && L == 0 && o0 == 1`.

```
CASL <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

64-bit CAS variant

Applies when `size == 11 && L == 0 && o0 == 0`.

```
CAS <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

64-bit CASA variant

Applies when `size == 11 && L == 1 && o0 == 0`.

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```
CASA <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

64-bit CASAL variant

Applies when `size == 11 && L == 1 && o0 == 1`.

```
CASAL <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

64-bit CASL variant

Applies when `size == 11 && L == 0 && o0 == 1`.

```
CASL <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

integer datasize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer regsize = if datasize == 64 then 64 else 32;
AccType ldacctype = if L == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if o0 == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be compared and loaded, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be conditionally stored, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xs>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be compared and loaded, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be conditionally stored, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) comparevalue;
bits(datasize) newvalue;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

comparevalue = X[s];
newvalue = X[t];

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomicCompareAndSwap(address, comparevalue, newvalue, ldacctype, stacctype);
```


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```
X[s] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);
```


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C6.2.46 CBNZ

Compare and Branch on Nonzero compares the value in a register with zero, and conditionally branches to a label at a PC-relative offset if the comparison is not equal. It provides a hint that this is not a subroutine call or return. This instruction does not affect the condition flags.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 … 5	4 … 0
sf	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	imm19	Rt
							op		

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CBNZ <Wt>, <label>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CBNZ <Xt>, <label>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm19:'00', 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be tested, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be tested, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<label>`	Is the program label to be conditionally branched to. Its offset from the address of this instruction, in the range +/-1MB, is encoded as "imm19" times 4.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[t];
if IsZero(operand1) == FALSE then
    BranchTo(PC[] + offset, BranchType_DIR, TRUE);
```


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C6.2.47 CBZ

Compare and Branch on Zero compares the value in a register with zero, and conditionally branches to a label at a PC-relative offset if the comparison is equal. It provides a hint that this is not a subroutine call or return. This instruction does not affect condition flags.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 … 5	4 … 0
sf	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	imm19	Rt
							op		

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CBZ <Wt>, <label>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CBZ <Xt>, <label>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm19:'00', 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be tested, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be tested, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<label>`	Is the program label to be conditionally branched to. Its offset from the address of this instruction, in the range +/-1MB, is encoded as "imm19" times 4.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[t];
if IsZero(operand1) == TRUE then
    BranchTo(PC[] + offset, BranchType_DIR, TRUE);
```


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C6.2.48 CCMN (immediate)

Conditional Compare Negative (immediate) sets the value of the condition flags to the result of the comparison of a register value and a negated immediate value if the condition is TRUE, and an immediate value otherwise.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	12	11	10	9	5	4	3	0
sf	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	imm5		cond		1	0	Rn		0	nzcv	
	op																				

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CCMN <Wn>, #<imm>, #<nzcv>, <cond>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CCMN <Xn>, #<imm>, #<nzcv>, <cond>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
bits(4) flags = nzcv;
bits(datasize) imm = ZeroExtend(imm5, datasize);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is a five bit unsigned (positive) immediate encoded in the "imm5" field.
`<nzcv>`	Is the flag bit specifier, an immediate in the range 0 to 15, giving the alternative state for the 4-bit NZCV condition flags, encoded in the "nzcv" field.
`<cond>`	Is one of the standard conditions, encoded in the "cond" field in the standard way.

Operation

```
if ConditionHolds(cond) then
    bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
    (-, flags) = AddWithCarry(operand1, imm, '0');
PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = flags;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.49 CCMN (register)

Conditional Compare Negative (register) sets the value of the condition flags to the result of the comparison of a register value and the inverse of another register value if the condition is TRUE, and an immediate value otherwise.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	12	11	10	9	5	4	3	0
sf	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	Rm		cond		0	0	Rn		0	nzcv	
	op																				

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CCMN <Wn>, <Wm>, #<nzcv>, <cond>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CCMN <Xn>, <Xm>, #<nzcv>, <cond>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
bits(4) flags = nzcv;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<nzcv>`	Is the flag bit specifier, an immediate in the range 0 to 15, giving the alternative state for the 4-bit NZCV condition flags, encoded in the "nzcv" field.
`<cond>`	Is one of the standard conditions, encoded in the "cond" field in the standard way.

Operation

```
if ConditionHolds(cond) then
    bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
    bits(datasize) operand2 = X[m];
    (-, flags) = AddWithCarry(operand1, operand2, '0');
PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = flags;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.50 CCMP (immediate)

Conditional Compare (immediate) sets the value of the condition flags to the result of the comparison of a register value and an immediate value if the condition is TRUE, and an immediate value otherwise.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	12	11	10	9	5	4	3	0
sf	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	imm5		cond		1	0	Rn		0	nzcv	
	op																				

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CCMP <Wn>, #<imm>, #<nzcv>, <cond>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CCMP <Xn>, #<imm>, #<nzcv>, <cond>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
bits(4) flags = nzcv;
bits(datasize) imm = ZeroExtend(imm5, datasize);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is a five bit unsigned (positive) immediate encoded in the "imm5" field.
`<nzcv>`	Is the flag bit specifier, an immediate in the range 0 to 15, giving the alternative state for the 4-bit NZCV condition flags, encoded in the "nzcv" field.
`<cond>`	Is one of the standard conditions, encoded in the "cond" field in the standard way.

Operation

```
if ConditionHolds(cond) then
    bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
    bits(datasize) operand2;
    operand2 = NOT(imm);
    (-, flags) = AddWithCarry(operand1, operand2, '1');
PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = flags;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.51 CCMP (register)

Conditional Compare (register) sets the value of the condition flags to the result of the comparison of two registers if the condition is TRUE, and an immediate value otherwise.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	12	11	10	9	5	4	3	0
sf	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	Rm		cond		0	0	Rn		0	nzcv	
	op																				

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CCMP <Wn>, <Wm>, #<nzcv>, <cond>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CCMP <Xn>, <Xm>, #<nzcv>, <cond>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
bits(4) flags = nzcv;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<nzcv>`	Is the flag bit specifier, an immediate in the range 0 to 15, giving the alternative state for the 4-bit NZCV condition flags, encoded in the "nzcv" field.
`<cond>`	Is one of the standard conditions, encoded in the "cond" field in the standard way.

Operation

```
if ConditionHolds(cond) then
    bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
    bits(datasize) operand2 = X[m];
    operand2 = NOT(operand2);
    (-, flags) = AddWithCarry(operand1, operand2, '1');
PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = flags;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.52 CFINV

Invert Carry Flag. This instruction inverts the value of the PSTATE.C flag.

System

(FEAT_FlagM)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11			8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
																				CRm											

Encoding

```
CFINV
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFlagManipulateExt() then UNDEFINED;
```

Operation

```
PSTATE.C = NOT(PSTATE.C);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.53 CFP

Control Flow Prediction Restriction by Context prevents control flow predictions that predict execution addresses based on information gathered from earlier execution within a particular execution context. Control flow predictions determined by the actions of code in the target execution context or contexts appearing in program order before the instruction cannot be used to exploitatively control speculative execution occurring after the instruction is complete and synchronized.

For more information, see CFP RCTX.

This instruction is an alias of the SYS instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SYS.
- The description of SYS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

System

(FEAT_SPECRES)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18	16	15	12	11	8	7	5	4	0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	0	0 1	0 1	1	0 1 1	1	0 0 1	1	1 0	0	Rt	
			L		op1		CRn		CRm		op2			

Encoding

```
CFP RCTX, <Xt>
```

is equivalent to

```
SYS #3, C7, C3, #4, <Xt>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rt" field.

Operation

The description of SYS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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C6.2.54 CINC

Conditional Increment returns, in the destination register, the value of the source register incremented by 1 if the condition is TRUE, and otherwise returns the value of the source register.

This instruction is an alias of the CSINC instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of CSINC.
- The description of CSINC gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	!=11111		!=111x		0	1	!=11111		Rd	
op											Rm		cond		o2		Rn			

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CINC <Wd>, <Wn>, <cond>
```

is equivalent to

```
CSINC <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wn>, invert(<cond>)
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `Rn == Rm`.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CINC <Xd>, <Xn>, <cond>
```

is equivalent to

```
CSINC <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xn>, invert(<cond>)
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `Rn == Rm`.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" and "Rm" fields.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" and "Rm" fields.
`<cond>`	Is one of the standard conditions, excluding AL and NV, encoded in the "cond" field with its least significant bit inverted.

Operation

The description of CSINC gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.55 CINV

Conditional Invert returns, in the destination register, the bitwise inversion of the value of the source register if the condition is TRUE, and otherwise returns the value of the source register.

This instruction is an alias of the CSINV instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of CSINV.
- The description of CSINV gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	!=11111		!=111x		0	0	!=11111		Rd	
op											Rm		cond		o2		Rn			

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CINV <Wd>, <Wn>, <cond>
```

is equivalent to

```
CSINV <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wn>, invert(<cond>)
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `Rn == Rm`.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CINV <Xd>, <Xn>, <cond>
```

is equivalent to

```
CSINV <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xn>, invert(<cond>)
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `Rn == Rm`.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" and "Rm" fields.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" and "Rm" fields.
`<cond>`	Is one of the standard conditions, excluding AL and NV, encoded in the "cond" field with its least significant bit inverted.

Operation

The description of CSINV gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.56 CLREX

Clear Exclusive clears the local monitor of the executing PE.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11 – 8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	CRm	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1

Encoding

```
CLREX {#<imm>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// CRm field is ignored
```

Assembler symbols

<imm> Is an optional 4-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 15, defaulting to 15 and encoded in the "CRm" field.

Operation

```
ClearExclusiveLocal(ProcessorID());
```


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C6.2.57 CLS

Count Leading Sign bits counts the number of leading bits of the source register that have the same value as the most significant bit of the register, and writes the result to the destination register. This count does not include the most significant bit of the source register.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sf	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
																					op		

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CLS <Wd>, <Wn>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CLS <Xd>, <Xn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
integer result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];

result = CountLeadingSignBits(operand1);

X[d] = result<datasize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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— The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.58 CLZ

Count Leading Zeros counts the number of binary zero bits before the first binary one bit in the value of the source register, and writes the result to the destination register.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sf	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0 (op)	Rn	Rd

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CLZ <Wd>, <Wn>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CLZ <Xd>, <Xn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
integer result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];

result = CountLeadingZeroBits(operand1);
X[d] = result<datasize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.59 CMN (extended register)

Compare Negative (extended register) adds a register value and a sign or zero-extended register value, followed by an optional left shift amount. The argument that is extended from the `<Rm>` register can be a byte, halfword, word, or doubleword. It updates the condition flags based on the result, and discards the result.

This instruction is an alias of the ADDS (extended register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of ADDS (extended register).
- The description of ADDS (extended register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15 … 13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sf	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	Rm	option	imm3	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
	op	S													Rd

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CMN <Wn|WSP>, <Wm>{, <extend> {#<amount>}}
```

is equivalent to

```
ADDS WZR, <Wn|WSP>, <Wm>{, <extend> {#<amount>}}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CMN <Xn|SP>, <R><m>{, <extend> {#<amount>}}
```

is equivalent to

```
ADDS XZR, <Xn|SP>, <R><m>{, <extend> {#<amount>}}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wn|WSP>` Is the 32-bit name of the first source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the first source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<R>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

`W`	when `option = 00x`
`W`	when `option = 010`
`X`	when `option = x11`
`W`	when `option = 10x`
`W`	when `option = 110`

`<m>` Is the number [0-30] of the second general-purpose source register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rm" field.

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`<extend>` For the 32-bit variant: is the extension to be applied to the second source operand, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

`UXTB` when `option = 000`

`UXTH` when `option = 001`

`LSL|UXTW` when `option = 010`

`UXTX` when `option = 011`

`SXTB` when `option = 100`

`SXTH` when `option = 101`

`SXTW` when `option = 110`

`SXTX` when `option = 111`

If "Rn" is '11111' (WSP) and "option" is '010' then LSL is preferred, but may be omitted when "imm3" is '000'. In all other cases <extend> is required and must be UXTW when "option" is '010'.

For the 64-bit variant: is the extension to be applied to the second source operand, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

`UXTB` when `option = 000`

`UXTH` when `option = 001`

`UXTW` when `option = 010`

`LSL|UXTX` when `option = 011`

`SXTB` when `option = 100`

`SXTH` when `option = 101`

`SXTW` when `option = 110`

`SXTX` when `option = 111`

If "Rn" is '11111' (SP) and "option" is '011' then LSL is preferred, but may be omitted when "imm3" is '000'. In all other cases <extend> is required and must be UXTX when "option" is '011'.

`<amount>` Is the left shift amount to be applied after extension in the range 0 to 4, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm3" field. It must be absent when <extend> is absent, is required when <extend> is LSL, and is optional when <extend> is present but not LSL.

Operation

The description of ADDS (extended register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.60 CMN (immediate)

Compare Negative (immediate) adds a register value and an optionally-shifted immediate value. It updates the condition flags based on the result, and discards the result.

This instruction is an alias of the ADDS (immediate) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of ADDS (immediate).
- The description of ADDS (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	sh	imm12			Rn	1 1 1 1 1	
	op	S												Rd	

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CMN <Wn|WSP>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

is equivalent to

```
ADDS WZR, <Wn|WSP>, #<imm> {, <shift>}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CMN <Xn|SP>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

is equivalent to

```
ADDS XZR, <Xn|SP>, #<imm> {, <shift>}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wn|WSP>`	Is the 32-bit name of the source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is an unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 4095, encoded in the "imm12" field.

`<shift>`	Is the optional left shift to apply to the immediate, defaulting to LSL #0 and encoded in the "sh" field. It can have the following values:
	`LSL #0` when `sh = 0`
	`LSL #12` when `sh = 1`

Operation

The description of ADDS (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.61 CMN (shifted register)

Compare Negative (shifted register) adds a register value and an optionally-shifted register value. It updates the condition flags based on the result, and discards the result.

This instruction is an alias of the ADDS (shifted register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of ADDS (shifted register).
- The description of ADDS (shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	shift	0	Rm	imm6	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
	op	S											Rd

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CMN <Wn>, <Wm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

is equivalent to

```
ADDS WZR, <Wn>, <Wm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CMN <Xn>, <Xm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

is equivalent to

```
ADDS XZR, <Xn>, <Xm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional shift type to be applied to the second source operand, defaulting to LSL and encoded in the "shift" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `shift = 00`
`LSR`	when `shift = 01`
`ASR`	when `shift = 10`

The encoding `shift = 11` is reserved.

`<amount>` For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

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Operation

The description of ADDS (shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.62 CMP (extended register)

Compare (extended register) subtracts a sign or zero-extended register value, followed by an optional left shift amount, from a register value. The argument that is extended from the `<Rm>` register can be a byte, halfword, word, or doubleword. It updates the condition flags based on the result, and discards the result.

This instruction is an alias of the SUBS (extended register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SUBS (extended register).
- The description of SUBS (extended register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15 … 13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sf	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	Rm	option	imm3	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
	op	S													Rd

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CMP <Wn|WSP>, <Wm>{, <extend> {#<amount>}}
```

is equivalent to

```
SUBS WZR, <Wn|WSP>, <Wm>{, <extend> {#<amount>}}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CMP <Xn|SP>, <R><m>{, <extend> {#<amount>}}
```

is equivalent to

```
SUBS XZR, <Xn|SP>, <R><m>{, <extend> {#<amount>}}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wn|WSP>` Is the 32-bit name of the first source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the first source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<R>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

`W`	when `option = 00x`
`W`	when `option = 010`
`X`	when `option = x11`
`W`	when `option = 10x`
`W`	when `option = 110`

`<m>` Is the number [0-30] of the second general-purpose source register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rm" field.

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`<extend>` For the 32-bit variant: is the extension to be applied to the second source operand, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

`UXTB` when `option = 000`

`UXTH` when `option = 001`

`LSL|UXTW` when `option = 010`

`UXTX` when `option = 011`

`SXTB` when `option = 100`

`SXTH` when `option = 101`

`SXTW` when `option = 110`

`SXTX` when `option = 111`

If "Rn" is '11111' (WSP) and "option" is '010' then LSL is preferred, but may be omitted when "imm3" is '000'. In all other cases <extend> is required and must be UXTW when "option" is '010'.

For the 64-bit variant: is the extension to be applied to the second source operand, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

`UXTB` when `option = 000`

`UXTH` when `option = 001`

`UXTW` when `option = 010`

`LSL|UXTX` when `option = 011`

`SXTB` when `option = 100`

`SXTH` when `option = 101`

`SXTW` when `option = 110`

`SXTX` when `option = 111`

If "Rn" is '11111' (SP) and "option" is '011' then LSL is preferred, but may be omitted when "imm3" is '000'. In all other cases <extend> is required and must be UXTX when "option" is '011'.

`<amount>` Is the left shift amount to be applied after extension in the range 0 to 4, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm3" field. It must be absent when <extend> is absent, is required when <extend> is LSL, and is optional when <extend> is present but not LSL.

Operation

The description of SUBS (extended register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.63 CMP (immediate)

Compare (immediate) subtracts an optionally-shifted immediate value from a register value. It updates the condition flags based on the result, and discards the result.

This instruction is an alias of the SUBS (immediate) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SUBS (immediate).
- The description of SUBS (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	10	9	5	4	0
sf	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	sh	imm12			Rn	1 1 1 1 1	
	op	S												Rd	

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CMP <Wn|WSP>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

is equivalent to

```
SUBS WZR, <Wn|WSP>, #<imm> {, <shift>}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CMP <Xn|SP>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

is equivalent to

```
SUBS XZR, <Xn|SP>, #<imm> {, <shift>}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wn|WSP>` Is the 32-bit name of the source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<imm>` Is an unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 4095, encoded in the "imm12" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional left shift to apply to the immediate, defaulting to LSL #0 and encoded in the "sh" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL #0` when `sh = 0`

`LSL #12` when `sh = 1`

Operation

The description of SUBS (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.64 CMP (shifted register)

Compare (shifted register) subtracts an optionally-shifted register value from a register value. It updates the condition flags based on the result, and discards the result.

This instruction is an alias of the SUBS (shifted register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SUBS (shifted register).
- The description of SUBS (shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	shift	0	Rm	imm6	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
	op	S											Rd

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CMP <Wn>, <Wm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

is equivalent to

```
SUBS WZR, <Wn>, <Wm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CMP <Xn>, <Xm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

is equivalent to

```
SUBS XZR, <Xn>, <Xm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional shift type to be applied to the second source operand, defaulting to LSL and encoded in the "shift" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `shift = 00`
`LSR`	when `shift = 01`
`ASR`	when `shift = 10`

The encoding `shift = 11` is reserved.

`<amount>` For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

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Operation

The description of SUBS (shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.65 CMPP

Compare with Tag subtracts the 56-bit address held in the second source register from the 56-bit address held in the first source register, updates the condition flags based on the result of the subtraction, and discards the result.

This instruction is an alias of the SUBPS instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SUBPS.
- The description of SUBPS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

()

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	Xm		0	0	0	0	0	0	Xn		1 1 1 1 1 (Xd)	

Encoding

```
CMPP <Xn|SP>, <Xm|SP>
```

is equivalent to

```
SUBPS XZR, <Xn|SP>, <Xm|SP>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the first source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Xn" field.

`<Xm|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Xm" field.

Operation

The description of SUBPS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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C6.2.66 CNEG

Conditional Negate returns, in the destination register, the negated value of the source register if the condition is TRUE, and otherwise returns the value of the source register.

This instruction is an alias of the CSNEG instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of CSNEG.
- The description of CSNEG gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	Rm		!=111x		0	1	Rn		Rd	
	op												cond			o2				

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CNEG <Wd>, <Wn>, <cond>
```

is equivalent to

```
CSNEG <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wn>, invert(<cond>)
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `Rn == Rm`.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CNEG <Xd>, <Xn>, <cond>
```

is equivalent to

```
CSNEG <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xn>, invert(<cond>)
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `Rn == Rm`.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" and "Rm" fields.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" and "Rm" fields.
`<cond>`	Is one of the standard conditions, excluding AL and NV, encoded in the "cond" field with its least significant bit inverted.

Operation

The description of CSNEG gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.67 CPP

Cache Prefetch Prediction Restriction by Context prevents cache allocation predictions that predict execution addresses based on information gathered from earlier execution within a particular execution context. Cache prefetch predictions determined by the actions of code in the target execution context or contexts appearing in program order before the instruction cannot influence speculative execution occurring after the instruction is complete and synchronized.

For more information, see CPP RCTX.

This instruction is an alias of the SYS instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SYS.
- The description of SYS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

System

(FEAT_SPECRES)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18	16	15	12	11	8	7	5	4	0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	0	0 1	0 1	1	0 1 1	1	0 0 1	1	1 1	1	Rt	
			L		op1		CRn		CRm		op2			

Encoding

```
CPP RCTX, <Xt>
```

is equivalent to

```
SYS #3, C7, C3, #7, <Xt>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Xt>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rt" field.

Operation

The description of SYS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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C6.2.68 CPYFP, CPYFM, CPYFE

Memory Copy Forward-only. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYFP, then CPYFM, and then CPYFE.

CPYFP performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYFM instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFM performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFE performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The memory copy performed by these instructions is in the forward direction only, so the instructions are suitable for a memory copy only where there is no overlap between the source and destination locations, or where the source address is greater than the destination address.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYFP, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of CPYFP, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For CPYFM, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYFM, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.

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- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

For CPYFE, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYFE, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
sz	0 1 1	0	0 1	op1	0	Rs	0 0 0 0 (op2)	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYFE [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYFM [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYFP [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;

MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63> == '1' then cpysize = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;
```


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```
    if supports_option_a then
        PSTATE.C = '0';
        // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
        toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
        cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
    else
        PSTATE.C = '1';
    PSTATE.N = '0';
    PSTATE.V = '0';
    PSTATE.Z = '0';

    // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
    stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
    assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

    if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
        assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
else
    boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

    // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
    if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
        if supports_option_a then
            if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
        else
            if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

    bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
    assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

    if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
        stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

        // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
        if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
            MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
    else
        stagecpysize = postsize;

        // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid for the epilogue.
        if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
            MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

if supports_option_a then
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        cpysize = cpysize + B;
```


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```
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
        toaddress = toaddress + B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.69 CPYFPN, CPYFMN, CPYFEN

Memory Copy Forward-only, reads and writes non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYFPN, then CPYFMN, and then CPYFEN.

CPYFPN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYFMN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFMN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFEN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The memory copy performed by these instructions is in the forward direction only, so the instructions are suitable for a memory copy only where there is no overlap between the source and destination locations, or where the source address is greater than the destination address.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYFPN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of CPYFPN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For CPYFMN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYFMN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.

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- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

For CPYFEN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYFEN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
sz	0 1 1	0	0 1	op1	0	Rs	1 1 0 0 (op2)	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYFEN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYFMN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYFPN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;

MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63> == '1' then cpysize = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
            toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
            cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
        PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid for the epilogue.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
        while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
            // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
            // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
            B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
```


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```
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
        toaddress = toaddress + B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.70 CPYFPRN, CPYFMRN, CPYFERN

Memory Copy Forward-only, reads non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYFPRN, then CPYFMRN, and then CPYFERN.

CPYFPRN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYFMRN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFMRN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFERN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The memory copy performed by these instructions is in the forward direction only, so the instructions are suitable for a memory copy only where there is no overlap between the source and destination locations, or where the source address is greater than the destination address.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYFPRN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of CPYFPRN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For CPYFMRN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYFMRN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.

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- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

For CPYFERN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYFERN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
sz	0 1 1	0	0 1	op1	0	Rs	1 0 0 0	0 1	Rn	Rd
							op2			

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYFERN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYFMRN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYFPRN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;

MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63> == '1' then cpysize = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;
```


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```
    if supports_option_a then
        PSTATE.C = '0';
        // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
        toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
        cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
    else
        PSTATE.C = '1';
    PSTATE.N = '0';
    PSTATE.V = '0';
    PSTATE.Z = '0';

    // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
    stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
    assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

    if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
        assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
else
    boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

    // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
    if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
        if supports_option_a then
            if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
        else
            if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

    bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
    assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

    if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
        stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

        // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
        if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
            MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
    else
        stagecpysize = postsize;

        // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid for the epilogue.
        if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
            MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

if supports_option_a then
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        cpysize = cpysize + B;
```


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```
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
        toaddress = toaddress + B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.71 CPYFPRT, CPYFMRT, CPYFERT

Memory Copy Forward-only, reads unprivileged. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYFPRT, then CPYFMRT, and then CPYFERT.

CPYFPRT performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYFMRT instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFMRT performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFERT performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The memory copy performed by these instructions is in the forward direction only, so the instructions are suitable for a memory copy only where there is no overlap between the source and destination locations, or where the source address is greater than the destination address.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYFPRT, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of CPYFPRT, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For CPYFMRT, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYFMRT, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.

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- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

For CPYFERT, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYFERT, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
sz	0 1 1	0	0 1	op1	0	Rs	0 0 1 0 (op2)	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYFERT [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYFMRT [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYFPRT [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;

MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63> == '1' then cpysize = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
            toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
            cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
        PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid for the epilogue.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
        while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
            // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
            // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
            B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
```


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```
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
        toaddress = toaddress + B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.72 CPYFPRTN, CPYFMRTN, CPYFERTN

Memory Copy Forward-only, reads unprivileged, reads and writes non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYFPRTN, then CPYFMRTN, and then CPYFERTN.

CPYFPRTN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYFMRTN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFMRTN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFERTN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The memory copy performed by these instructions is in the forward direction only, so the instructions are suitable for a memory copy only where there is no overlap between the source and destination locations, or where the source address is greater than the destination address.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYFPRTN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of CPYFPRTN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For CPYFMRTN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYFMRTN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.

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- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

For CPYFERTN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYFERTN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sz	0 1 1	0	0 1	op1	0	Rs	1 1 1 0 (op2)	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYFERTN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYFMRTN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYFPRTN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;

MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63> == '1' then cpysize = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;
```


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```
    if supports_option_a then
        PSTATE.C = '0';
        // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
        toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
        cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
    else
        PSTATE.C = '1';
    PSTATE.N = '0';
    PSTATE.V = '0';
    PSTATE.Z = '0';

    // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
    stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
    assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

    if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
        assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
else
    boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

    // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
    if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
        if supports_option_a then
            if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
        else
            if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

    bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
    assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

    if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
        stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

        // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
        if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
            MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
    else
        stagecpysize = postsize;

        // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid for the epilogue.
        if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
            MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

if supports_option_a then
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        cpysize = cpysize + B;
```


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```
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
        toaddress = toaddress + B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.73 CPYFPRTRN, CPYFMRTRN, CPYFERTRN

Memory Copy Forward-only, reads unprivileged and non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYFPRTRN, then CPYFMRTRN, and then CPYFERTRN.

CPYFPRTRN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYFMRTRN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFMRTRN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFERTRN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The memory copy performed by these instructions is in the forward direction only, so the instructions are suitable for a memory copy only where there is no overlap between the source and destination locations, or where the source address is greater than the destination address.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYFPRTRN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of CPYFPRTRN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For CPYFMRTRN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYFMRTRN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.

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- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - — the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - — the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - — the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

For CPYFERTRN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYFERTRN option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - — the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - — the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - — the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
sz	0 1 1	0	0 1	op1	0	Rs	1 0 1 0 op2	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYFERTRN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYFMRTRN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYFPRTRN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;

MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63> == '1' then cpysize = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
            toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
            cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
        PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid for the epilogue.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
        while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
            // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
            // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
            B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
```


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```
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
        toaddress = toaddress + B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.74 CPYFPRTWN, CPYFMRTWN, CPYFERTWN

Memory Copy Forward-only, reads unprivileged, writes non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYFPRTWN, then CPYFMRTWN, and then CPYFERTWN.

CPYFPRTWN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYFMRTWN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFMRTWN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFERTWN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The memory copy performed by these instructions is in the forward direction only, so the instructions are suitable for a memory copy only where there is no overlap between the source and destination locations, or where the source address is greater than the destination address.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYFPRTWN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of CPYFPRTWN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For CPYFMRTWN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYFMRTWN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.

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- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

For CPYFERTWN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYFERTWN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
sz	0 1 1	0	0 1	op1	0	Rs	0 1 1 0 op2	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYFERTWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYFMRTWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYFPRTWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;

MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63> == '1' then cpysize = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;
```


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```
    if supports_option_a then
        PSTATE.C = '0';
        // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
        toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
        cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
    else
        PSTATE.C = '1';
    PSTATE.N = '0';
    PSTATE.V = '0';
    PSTATE.Z = '0';

    // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
    stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
    assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

    if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
        assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
else
    boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

    // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
    if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
        if supports_option_a then
            if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
        else
            if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

    bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
    assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

    if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
        stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

        // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
        if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
            MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
    else
        stagecpysize = postsize;

        // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid for the epilogue.
        if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
            MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

if supports_option_a then
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        cpysize = cpysize + B;
```


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```
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
        toaddress = toaddress + B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.75 CPYFPT, CPYFMT, CPYFET

Memory Copy Forward-only, reads and writes unprivileged. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYFPT, then CPYFMT, and then CPYFET.

CPYFPT performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYFMT instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFMT performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFET performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The memory copy performed by these instructions is in the forward direction only, so the instructions are suitable for a memory copy only where there is no overlap between the source and destination locations, or where the source address is greater than the destination address.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYFPT, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of CPYFPT, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For CPYFMT, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYFMT, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.

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- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

For CPYFET, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYFET, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
sz	0 1 1	0	0 1	op1	0	Rs	0 0 1 1 (op2)	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYFET [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYFMT [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYFPT [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;

MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63> == '1' then cpysize = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
            toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
            cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
        PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid for the epilogue.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
        while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
            // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
            // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
            B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
```


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```
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
        toaddress = toaddress + B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.76 CPYFPTN, CPYFMTN, CPYFETN

Memory Copy Forward-only, reads and writes unprivileged and non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYFPTN, then CPYFMTN, and then CPYFETN.

CPYFPTN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYFMTN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFMTN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFETN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The memory copy performed by these instructions is in the forward direction only, so the instructions are suitable for a memory copy only where there is no overlap between the source and destination locations, or where the source address is greater than the destination address.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYFPTN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of CPYFPTN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For CPYFMTN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYFMTN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.

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- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

For CPYFETN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYFETN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
sz	0 1 1	0	0 1	op1	0	Rs	1 1 1 1	0 1	Rn	Rd
						op2				

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYFETN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYFMTN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYFPTN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;

MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63> == '1' then cpysize = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;
```


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```
    if supports_option_a then
        PSTATE.C = '0';
        // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
        toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
        cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
    else
        PSTATE.C = '1';
    PSTATE.N = '0';
    PSTATE.V = '0';
    PSTATE.Z = '0';

    // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
    stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
    assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

    if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
        assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
else
    boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

    // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
    if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
        if supports_option_a then
            if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
        else
            if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

    bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
    assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

    if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
        stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

        // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
        if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
            MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
    else
        stagecpysize = postsize;

        // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid for the epilogue.
        if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
            MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

if supports_option_a then
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        cpysize = cpysize + B;
```


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```
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
        toaddress = toaddress + B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.77 CPYFPTRN, CPYFMTRN, CPYFETRN

Memory Copy Forward-only, reads and writes unprivileged, reads non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYFPTRN, then CPYFMTRN, and then CPYFETRN.

CPYFPTRN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYFMTRN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFMTRN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFETRN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The memory copy performed by these instructions is in the forward direction only, so the instructions are suitable for a memory copy only where there is no overlap between the source and destination locations, or where the source address is greater than the destination address.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYFPTRN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of CPYFPTRN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For CPYFMTRN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYFMTRN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.

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- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - — the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - — the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - — the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

For CPYFETRN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYFETRN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - — the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - — the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - — the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sz	0 1 1	0	0 1	op1	0	Rs	1 0 1 1 (op2)	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYFETRN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYFMTRN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYFPTRN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;

MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63> == '1' then cpysize = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
            toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
            cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
        PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid for the epilogue.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
        while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
            // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
            // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
            B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
```


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```
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
        toaddress = toaddress + B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.78 CPYFPTWN, CPYFMTWN, CPYFETWN

Memory Copy Forward-only, reads and writes unprivileged, writes non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYFPTWN, then CPYFMTWN, and then CPYFETWN.

CPYFPTWN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYFMTWN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFMTWN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFETWN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The memory copy performed by these instructions is in the forward direction only, so the instructions are suitable for a memory copy only where there is no overlap between the source and destination locations, or where the source address is greater than the destination address.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYFPTWN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of CPYFPTWN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For CPYFMTWN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYFMTWN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.

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- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

For CPYFETWN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYFETWN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sz	0 1 1	0	0 1	op1	0	Rs	0 1 1 1 (op2)	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYFETWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYFMTWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYFPTWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;

MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63> == '1' then cpysize = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;
```


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```
    if supports_option_a then
        PSTATE.C = '0';
        // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
        toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
        cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
    else
        PSTATE.C = '1';
    PSTATE.N = '0';
    PSTATE.V = '0';
    PSTATE.Z = '0';

    // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
    stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
    assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

    if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
        assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
else
    boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

    // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
    if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
        if supports_option_a then
            if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
        else
            if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

    bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
    assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

    if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
        stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

        // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
        if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
            MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
    else
        stagecpysize = postsize;

        // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid for the epilogue.
        if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
            MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

if supports_option_a then
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        cpysize = cpysize + B;
```


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```
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
        toaddress = toaddress + B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.79 CPYFPWN, CPYFMWN, CPYFEWN

Memory Copy Forward-only, writes non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYFPWN, then CPYFMWN, and then CPYFEWN.

CPYFPWN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYFMWN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFMWN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFEWN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The memory copy performed by these instructions is in the forward direction only, so the instructions are suitable for a memory copy only where there is no overlap between the source and destination locations, or where the source address is greater than the destination address.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYFPWN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of CPYFPWN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For CPYFMWN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYFMWN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.

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- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

For CPYFEWN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYFEWN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
sz	0 1 1	0	0 1	op1	0	Rs	0 1 0 0 (op2)	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYFEWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYFMWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYFPWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;

MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63> == '1' then cpysize = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
            toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
            cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
        PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid for the epilogue.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
        while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
            // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
            // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
            B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
```


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```
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
        toaddress = toaddress + B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.80 CPYFPWT, CPYFMWT, CPYFEWT

Memory Copy Forward-only, writes unprivileged. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYFPWT, then CPYFMWT, and then CPYFEWT.

CPYFPWT performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYFMWT instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFMWT performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFEWT performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The memory copy performed by these instructions is in the forward direction only, so the instructions are suitable for a memory copy only where there is no overlap between the source and destination locations, or where the source address is greater than the destination address.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYFPWT, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of CPYFPWT, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For CPYFMWT, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYFMWT, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.

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- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

For CPYFEWT, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYFEWT, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
sz	0 1 1	0	0 1	op1	0	Rs	0 0 0 1 (op2)	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYFEWT [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYFMWT [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYFPWT [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;

MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63> == '1' then cpysize = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;
```


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```
    if supports_option_a then
        PSTATE.C = '0';
        // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
        toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
        cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
    else
        PSTATE.C = '1';
    PSTATE.N = '0';
    PSTATE.V = '0';
    PSTATE.Z = '0';

    // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
    stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
    assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

    if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
        assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
else
    boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

    // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
    if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
        if supports_option_a then
            if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
        else
            if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

    bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
    assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

    if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
        stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

        // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
        if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
            MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
    else
        stagecpysize = postsize;

        // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid for the epilogue.
        if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
            MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

if supports_option_a then
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        cpysize = cpysize + B;
```


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```
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
        toaddress = toaddress + B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.81 CPYFPWTN, CPYFMWTN, CPYFEWTN

Memory Copy Forward-only, writes unprivileged, reads and writes non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYFPWTN, then CPYFMWTN, and then CPYFEWTN.

CPYFPWTN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYFMWTN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFMWTN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFEWTN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The memory copy performed by these instructions is in the forward direction only, so the instructions are suitable for a memory copy only where there is no overlap between the source and destination locations, or where the source address is greater than the destination address.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYFPWTN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of CPYFPWTN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For CPYFMWTN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYFMWTN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.

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- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - — the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - — the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - — the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

For CPYFEWTN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYFEWTN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - — the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - — the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - — the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sz	0 1 1	0	0 1	op1	0	Rs	1 1 0 1 (op2)	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYFEWTN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYFMWTN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYFPWTN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;

MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63> == '1' then cpysize = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
            toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
            cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
        PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid for the epilogue.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
        while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
            // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
            // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
            B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
```


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```
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
        toaddress = toaddress + B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.82 CPYFPWTRN, CPYFMWTRN, CPYFEWTRN

Memory Copy Forward-only, writes unprivileged, reads non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYFPWTRN, then CPYFMWTRN, and then CPYFEWTRN.

CPYFPWTRN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYFMWTRN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFMWTRN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFEWTRN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The memory copy performed by these instructions is in the forward direction only, so the instructions are suitable for a memory copy only where there is no overlap between the source and destination locations, or where the source address is greater than the destination address.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYFPWTRN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of CPYFPWTRN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For CPYFMWTRN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYFMWTRN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.

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- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

For CPYFEWTRN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYFEWTRN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sz	0 1 1	0	0 1	op1	0	Rs	1 0 0 1 (op2)	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYFEWTRN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYFMWTRN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYFPWTRN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;

MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63> == '1' then cpysize = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;
```


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```
    if supports_option_a then
        PSTATE.C = '0';
        // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
        toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
        cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
    else
        PSTATE.C = '1';
    PSTATE.N = '0';
    PSTATE.V = '0';
    PSTATE.Z = '0';

    // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
    stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
    assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

    if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
        assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
else
    boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

    // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
    if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
        if supports_option_a then
            if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
        else
            if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

    bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
    assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

    if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
        stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

        // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
        if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
            MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
    else
        stagecpysize = postsize;

        // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid for the epilogue.
        if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
            MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

if supports_option_a then
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        cpysize = cpysize + B;
```


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```
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
        toaddress = toaddress + B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.83 CPYFPWTWN, CPYFMWTWN, CPYFEWTWN

Memory Copy Forward-only, writes unprivileged and non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYFPWTWN, then CPYFMWTWN, and then CPYFEWTWN.

CPYFPWTWN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYFMWTWN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFMWTWN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYFEWTWN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The memory copy performed by these instructions is in the forward direction only, so the instructions are suitable for a memory copy only where there is no overlap between the source and destination locations, or where the source address is greater than the destination address.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYFPWTWN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of CPYFPWTWN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For CPYFMWTWN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYFMWTWN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.

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- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

For CPYFEWTWN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number and holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYFEWTWN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
sz	0 1 1	0	0 1	op1	0	Rs	0 1 0 1 op2	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYFEWTWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYFMWTWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYFPWTWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;

MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63> == '1' then cpysize = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
            toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
            cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
        PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid for the epilogue.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
        while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
            // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
            // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
            B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
```


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```
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
        Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
        fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
        toaddress = toaddress + B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.84 CPYP, CPYM, CPYE

Memory Copy. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYP, then CPYM, and then CPYE.

CPYP performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYM instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYM performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYE performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

For CPYP, the following saturation logic is applied:

If Xn<63:55> != 000000000, the copy size Xn is saturated to `0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF`.

After that saturation logic is applied, the direction of the memory copy is based on the following algorithm:

If (Xs > Xd) && (Xd + saturated Xn) > Xs, then direction = forward

Elsif (Xs < Xd) && (Xs + saturated Xn) > Xd, then direction = backward

Else direction = IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice between forward and backward.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYP, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
  - Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs and Xd are unchanged.
  - Xn holds the saturated value of Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.

After execution of CPYP, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {1,0,0}.

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For CPYM, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to -Xn
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYM, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

For CPYE, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.

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  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYE, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9	5 4	0
size	0 1 1 1 0 1	op1	0	Rs	0 0 0 0	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYE [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYM [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYP [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;
```


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```
MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63:55> != '000000000' then cpysize = 0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;

    boolean forward;
    if ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) > UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) <
UInt(toaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>))) then
        forward = TRUE;
    elsif ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) < UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>)
> UInt(toaddress<55:0>))) then
        forward = FALSE;
    else
        forward = MemCpyDirectionChoice(fromaddress, toaddress, cpysize);
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            PSTATE.N = '0';
            if forward then
                // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
            if !forward then
                // Copy in the reverse direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                PSTATE.N = '1';
            else
                PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to the epilogue are valid.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
```


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```
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);

        if SInt(cpysize) < 0 then
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;
        else
            assert B <= SInt(stagecpysize);

            cpysize = cpysize - B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        if PSTATE.N == '0' then
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
            toaddress = toaddress + B;
        else
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress-B, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress-B, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress - B;
            toaddress = toaddress - B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.85 CPYPN, CPYMN, CPYEN

Memory Copy, reads and writes non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYPN, then CPYMN, and then CPYEN.

CPYPN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYMN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYMN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYEN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

For CPYPN, the following saturation logic is applied:

If Xn<63:55> != 000000000, the copy size Xn is saturated to `0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF`.

After that saturation logic is applied, the direction of the memory copy is based on the following algorithm:

If (Xs > Xd) && (Xd + saturated Xn) > Xs, then direction = forward

Elsif (Xs < Xd) && (Xs + saturated Xn) > Xd, then direction = backward

Else direction = IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice between forward and backward.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYPN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
  - Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs and Xd are unchanged.
  - Xn holds the saturated value of Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.

After execution of CPYPN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {1,0,0}.

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For CPYMN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYMN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

For CPYEN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.

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- — Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1
- — At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYEN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - — Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - — Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - — At the end of the instruction:
    - — the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - — the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - — the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - — Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - — Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - — At the end of the instruction:
    - — the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - — the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - — the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9	5 4	0
size	0 1 1 1 0 1	op1	0	Rs	1 1 0 0	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYEN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYMN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYPN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;
```


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```
MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63:55> != '000000000' then cpysize = 0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;

    boolean forward;
    if ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) > UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) <
UInt(toaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>))) then
        forward = TRUE;
    elsif ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) < UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>)
> UInt(toaddress<55:0>))) then
        forward = FALSE;
    else
        forward = MemCpyDirectionChoice(fromaddress, toaddress, cpysize);
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            PSTATE.N = '0';
            if forward then
                // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
            if !forward then
                // Copy in the reverse direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                PSTATE.N = '1';
            else
                PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to the epilogue are valid.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
```


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```
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);

        if SInt(cpysize) < 0 then
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;
        else
            assert B <= SInt(stagecpysize);

            cpysize = cpysize - B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        if PSTATE.N == '0' then
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
            toaddress = toaddress + B;
        else
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress-B, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress-B, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress - B;
            toaddress = toaddress - B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.86 CPYPRN, CPYMRN, CPYERN

Memory Copy, reads non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYPRN, then CPYMRN, and then CPYERN.

CPYPRN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYMRN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYMRN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYERN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

For CPYPRN, the following saturation logic is applied:

If Xn<63:55> != 000000000, the copy size Xn is saturated to `0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF`.

After that saturation logic is applied, the direction of the memory copy is based on the following algorithm:

If (Xs > Xd) && (Xd + saturated Xn) > Xs, then direction = forward

Elsif (Xs < Xd) && (Xs + saturated Xn) > Xd, then direction = backward

Else direction = IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice between forward and backward.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYPRN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
  - Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs and Xd are unchanged.
  - Xn holds the saturated value of Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.

After execution of CPYPRN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {1,0,0}.

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For CPYMRN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYMRN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

For CPYERN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.

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  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYERN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30	29 28	27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14	13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
size	0 1	1	1	0 1	op1	0	Rs	1 0	0 0	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYERN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYMRN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYPRN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;
```


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```
MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63:55> != '000000000' then cpysize = 0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;

    boolean forward;
    if ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) > UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) <
UInt(toaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>))) then
        forward = TRUE;
    elsif ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) < UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>)
> UInt(toaddress<55:0>))) then
        forward = FALSE;
    else
        forward = MemCpyDirectionChoice(fromaddress, toaddress, cpysize);
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            PSTATE.N = '0';
            if forward then
                // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
            if !forward then
                // Copy in the reverse direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                PSTATE.N = '1';
            else
                PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to the epilogue are valid.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
```


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```
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);

        if SInt(cpysize) < 0 then
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;
        else
            assert B <= SInt(stagecpysize);

            cpysize = cpysize - B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        if PSTATE.N == '0' then
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
            toaddress = toaddress + B;
        else
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress-B, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress-B, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress - B;
            toaddress = toaddress - B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.87 CPYPRT, CPYMRT, CPYERT

Memory Copy, reads unprivileged. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYPRT, then CPYMRT, and then CPYERT.

CPYPRT performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYMRT instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYMRT performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYERT performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

For CPYPRT, the following saturation logic is applied:

If Xn<63:55> != 000000000, the copy size Xn is saturated to `0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF`.

After that saturation logic is applied, the direction of the memory copy is based on the following algorithm:

If (Xs > Xd) && (Xd + saturated Xn) > Xs, then direction = forward

Elsif (Xs < Xd) && (Xs + saturated Xn) > Xd, then direction = backward

Else direction = IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice between forward and backward.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYPRT, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
  - Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs and Xd are unchanged.
  - Xn holds the saturated value of Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.

After execution of CPYPRT, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {1,0,0}.

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For CPYMRT, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYMRT, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

For CPYERT, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.

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  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYERT, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9	5 4	0
size	0 1 1 1 0 1	op1	0	Rs	0 0 1 0	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYERT [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYMRT [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYPRT [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;
```


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```
MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63:55> != '000000000' then cpysize = 0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;

    boolean forward;
    if ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) > UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) <
UInt(toaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>))) then
        forward = TRUE;
    elsif ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) < UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>)
> UInt(toaddress<55:0>))) then
        forward = FALSE;
    else
        forward = MemCpyDirectionChoice(fromaddress, toaddress, cpysize);
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            PSTATE.N = '0';
            if forward then
                // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
            if !forward then
                // Copy in the reverse direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                PSTATE.N = '1';
            else
                PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to the epilogue are valid.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
```


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```
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);

        if SInt(cpysize) < 0 then
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;
        else
            assert B <= SInt(stagecpysize);

            cpysize = cpysize - B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        if PSTATE.N == '0' then
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
            toaddress = toaddress + B;
        else
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress-B, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress-B, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress - B;
            toaddress = toaddress - B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.88 CPYPRTN, CPYMRTN, CPYERTN

Memory Copy, reads unprivileged, reads and writes non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYPRTN, then CPYMRTN, and then CPYERTN.

CPYPRTN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYMRTN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYMRTN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYERTN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

For CPYPRTN, the following saturation logic is applied:

If Xn<63:55> != 000000000, the copy size Xn is saturated to `0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF`.

After that saturation logic is applied, the direction of the memory copy is based on the following algorithm:

If (Xs > Xd) && (Xd + saturated Xn) > Xs, then direction = forward

Elsif (Xs < Xd) && (Xs + saturated Xn) > Xd, then direction = backward

Else direction = IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice between forward and backward.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYPRTN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
  - Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs and Xd are unchanged.
  - Xn holds the saturated value of Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.

After execution of CPYPRTN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {1,0,0}.

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For CPYMRTN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYMRTN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

For CPYERTN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.

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  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYERTN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9	5 4	0
size	0 1 1 1 0 1	op1	0	Rs	1 1 1 0	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYERTN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYMRTN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYPRTN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;
```


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```
MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63:55> != '000000000' then cpysize = 0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;

    boolean forward;
    if ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) > UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) <
UInt(toaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>))) then
        forward = TRUE;
    elsif ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) < UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>)
> UInt(toaddress<55:0>))) then
        forward = FALSE;
    else
        forward = MemCpyDirectionChoice(fromaddress, toaddress, cpysize);
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            PSTATE.N = '0';
            if forward then
                // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
            if !forward then
                // Copy in the reverse direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                PSTATE.N = '1';
            else
                PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to the epilogue are valid.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
```


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```
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);

        if SInt(cpysize) < 0 then
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;
        else
            assert B <= SInt(stagecpysize);

            cpysize = cpysize - B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        if PSTATE.N == '0' then
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
            toaddress = toaddress + B;
        else
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress-B, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress-B, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress - B;
            toaddress = toaddress - B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.89 CPYPRTRN, CPYMRTRN, CPYERTRN

Memory Copy, reads unprivileged and non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYPRTRN, then CPYMRTRN, and then CPYERTRN.

CPYPRTRN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYMRTRN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYMRTRN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYERTRN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

For CPYPRTRN, the following saturation logic is applied:

If Xn<63:55> != 000000000, the copy size Xn is saturated to `0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF`.

After that saturation logic is applied, the direction of the memory copy is based on the following algorithm:

If (Xs > Xd) && (Xd + saturated Xn) > Xs, then direction = forward

Elsif (Xs < Xd) && (Xs + saturated Xn) > Xd, then direction = backward

Else direction = IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice between forward and backward.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYPRTRN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
  - Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs and Xd are unchanged.
  - Xn holds the saturated value of Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.

After execution of CPYPRTRN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {1,0,0}.

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For CPYMRTRN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYMRTRN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

For CPYERTRN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.

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  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYERTRN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9	5 4	0
size	0 1 1	1	0 1	op1	0	Rs	1 0 1 0	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYERTRN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYMRTRN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYPRTRN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;
```


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```
MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63:55> != '000000000' then cpysize = 0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;

    boolean forward;
    if ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) > UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) <
UInt(toaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>))) then
        forward = TRUE;
    elsif ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) < UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>)
> UInt(toaddress<55:0>))) then
        forward = FALSE;
    else
        forward = MemCpyDirectionChoice(fromaddress, toaddress, cpysize);
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            PSTATE.N = '0';
            if forward then
                // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
            if !forward then
                // Copy in the reverse direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                PSTATE.N = '1';
            else
                PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to the epilogue are valid.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
```


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```
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);

        if SInt(cpysize) < 0 then
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;
        else
            assert B <= SInt(stagecpysize);

            cpysize = cpysize - B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        if PSTATE.N == '0' then
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
            toaddress = toaddress + B;
        else
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress-B, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress-B, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress - B;
            toaddress = toaddress - B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.90 CPYPRTWN, CPYMRTWN, CPYERTWN

Memory Copy, reads unprivileged, writes non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYPRTWN, then CPYMRTWN, and then CPYERTWN.

CPYPRTWN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYMRTWN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYMRTWN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYERTWN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

For CPYPRTWN, the following saturation logic is applied:

If Xn<63:55> != 000000000, the copy size Xn is saturated to `0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF`.

After that saturation logic is applied, the direction of the memory copy is based on the following algorithm:

If (Xs > Xd) && (Xd + saturated Xn) > Xs, then direction = forward

Elsif (Xs < Xd) && (Xs + saturated Xn) > Xd, then direction = backward

Else direction = IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice between forward and backward.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYPRTWN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
  - Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs and Xd are unchanged.
  - Xn holds the saturated value of Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.

After execution of CPYPRTWN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {1,0,0}.

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For CPYMRTWN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYMRTWN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

For CPYERTWN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.

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  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYERTWN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9	5 4	0
size	0 1 1 1 0 1	op1	0	Rs	0 1 1 0	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYERTWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYMRTWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYPRTWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;
```


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```
MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63:55> != '000000000' then cpysize = 0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;

    boolean forward;
    if ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) > UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) <
UInt(toaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>))) then
        forward = TRUE;
    elsif ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) < UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>)
> UInt(toaddress<55:0>))) then
        forward = FALSE;
    else
        forward = MemCpyDirectionChoice(fromaddress, toaddress, cpysize);
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            PSTATE.N = '0';
            if forward then
                // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
            if !forward then
                // Copy in the reverse direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                PSTATE.N = '1';
            else
                PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to the epilogue are valid.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
```


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```
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);

        if SInt(cpysize) < 0 then
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;
        else
            assert B <= SInt(stagecpysize);

            cpysize = cpysize - B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        if PSTATE.N == '0' then
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
            toaddress = toaddress + B;
        else
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress-B, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress-B, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress - B;
            toaddress = toaddress - B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.91 CPYPT, CPYMT, CPYET

Memory Copy, reads and writes unprivileged. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYPT, then CPYMT, and then CPYET.

CPYPT performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYMT instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYMT performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYET performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

For CPYPT, the following saturation logic is applied:

If Xn<63:55> != 000000000, the copy size Xn is saturated to `0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF`.

After that saturation logic is applied, the direction of the memory copy is based on the following algorithm:

If (Xs > Xd) && (Xd + saturated Xn) > Xs, then direction = forward

Elsif (Xs < Xd) && (Xs + saturated Xn) > Xd, then direction = backward

Else direction = IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice between forward and backward.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYPT, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
  - Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs and Xd are unchanged.
  - Xn holds the saturated value of Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.

After execution of CPYPT, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {1,0,0}.

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For CPYMT, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYMT, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

For CPYET, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.

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  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYET, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9	5 4	0
size	0 1 1 1 0 1	op1	0	Rs	0 0 1 1	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYET [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYMT [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYPT [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;
```


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```
MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63:55> != '000000000' then cpysize = 0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;

    boolean forward;
    if ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) > UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) <
UInt(toaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>))) then
        forward = TRUE;
    elsif ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) < UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>)
> UInt(toaddress<55:0>))) then
        forward = FALSE;
    else
        forward = MemCpyDirectionChoice(fromaddress, toaddress, cpysize);
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            PSTATE.N = '0';
            if forward then
                // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
            if !forward then
                // Copy in the reverse direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                PSTATE.N = '1';
            else
                PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to the epilogue are valid.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
```


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```
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);

        if SInt(cpysize) < 0 then
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;
        else
            assert B <= SInt(stagecpysize);

            cpysize = cpysize - B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        if PSTATE.N == '0' then
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
            toaddress = toaddress + B;
        else
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress-B, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress-B, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress - B;
            toaddress = toaddress - B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.92 CPYPTN, CPYMTN, CPYETN

Memory Copy, reads and writes unprivileged and non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYPTN, then CPYMTN, and then CPYETN.

CPYPTN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYMTN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYMTN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYETN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

For CPYPTN, the following saturation logic is applied:

If Xn<63:55> != 000000000, the copy size Xn is saturated to `0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF`.

After that saturation logic is applied, the direction of the memory copy is based on the following algorithm:

If (Xs > Xd) && (Xd + saturated Xn) > Xs, then direction = forward

Elsif (Xs < Xd) && (Xs + saturated Xn) > Xd, then direction = backward

Else direction = IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice between forward and backward.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYPTN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
  - Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs and Xd are unchanged.
  - Xn holds the saturated value of Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.

After execution of CPYPTN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {1,0,0}.

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For CPYMTN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYMTN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

For CPYETN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.

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  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYETN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9	5 4	0
size	0 1 1 1 0 1	op1	0	Rs	1 1 1 1	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYETN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYMTN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYPTN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;
```


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```
MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63:55> != '000000000' then cpysize = 0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;

    boolean forward;
    if ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) > UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) <
UInt(toaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>))) then
        forward = TRUE;
    elsif ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) < UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>)
> UInt(toaddress<55:0>))) then
        forward = FALSE;
    else
        forward = MemCpyDirectionChoice(fromaddress, toaddress, cpysize);
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            PSTATE.N = '0';
            if forward then
                // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
            if !forward then
                // Copy in the reverse direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                PSTATE.N = '1';
            else
                PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to the epilogue are valid.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
```


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```
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);

        if SInt(cpysize) < 0 then
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;
        else
            assert B <= SInt(stagecpysize);

            cpysize = cpysize - B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        if PSTATE.N == '0' then
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
            toaddress = toaddress + B;
        else
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress-B, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress-B, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress - B;
            toaddress = toaddress - B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.93 CPYPTRN, CPYMTRN, CPYETRN

Memory Copy, reads and writes unprivileged, reads non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYPTRN, then CPYMTRN, and then CPYETRN.

CPYPTRN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYMTRN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYMTRN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYETRN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

For CPYPTRN, the following saturation logic is applied:

If Xn<63:55> != 000000000, the copy size Xn is saturated to `0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF`.

After that saturation logic is applied, the direction of the memory copy is based on the following algorithm:

If (Xs > Xd) && (Xd + saturated Xn) > Xs, then direction = forward

Elsif (Xs < Xd) && (Xs + saturated Xn) > Xd, then direction = backward

Else direction = IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice between forward and backward.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYPTRN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
  - Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs and Xd are unchanged.
  - Xn holds the saturated value of Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.

After execution of CPYPTRN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {1,0,0}.

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For CPYMTRN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYMTRN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

For CPYETRN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.

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  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYETRN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9	5 4	0
size	0 1 1 1	0 1 op1 0	Rs	1 0 1 1	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYETRN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYMTRN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYPTRN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;
```


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```
MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63:55> != '000000000' then cpysize = 0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;

    boolean forward;
    if ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) > UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) <
UInt(toaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>))) then
        forward = TRUE;
    elsif ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) < UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>)
> UInt(toaddress<55:0>))) then
        forward = FALSE;
    else
        forward = MemCpyDirectionChoice(fromaddress, toaddress, cpysize);
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            PSTATE.N = '0';
            if forward then
                // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
            if !forward then
                // Copy in the reverse direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                PSTATE.N = '1';
            else
                PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to the epilogue are valid.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
```


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```
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);

        if SInt(cpysize) < 0 then
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;
        else
            assert B <= SInt(stagecpysize);

            cpysize = cpysize - B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        if PSTATE.N == '0' then
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
            toaddress = toaddress + B;
        else
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress-B, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress-B, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress - B;
            toaddress = toaddress - B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.94 CPYPTWN, CPYMTWN, CPYETWN

Memory Copy, reads and writes unprivileged, writes non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYPTWN, then CPYMTWN, and then CPYETWN.

CPYPTWN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYMTWN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYMTWN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYETWN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

For CPYPTWN, the following saturation logic is applied:

If Xn<63:55> != 000000000, the copy size Xn is saturated to `0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF`.

After that saturation logic is applied, the direction of the memory copy is based on the following algorithm:

If (Xs > Xd) && (Xd + saturated Xn) > Xs, then direction = forward

Elsif (Xs < Xd) && (Xs + saturated Xn) > Xd, then direction = backward

Else direction = IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice between forward and backward.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYPTWN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
  - Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs and Xd are unchanged.
  - Xn holds the saturated value of Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.

After execution of CPYPTWN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {1,0,0}.

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For CPYMTWN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYMTWN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

For CPYETWN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.

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  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYETWN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9	5 4	0
size	0 1 1 1 0 1	op1	0	Rs	0 1 1 1	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYETWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYMTWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYPTWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;
```


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```
MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63:55> != '000000000' then cpysize = 0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;

    boolean forward;
    if ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) > UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) <
UInt(toaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>))) then
        forward = TRUE;
    elsif ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) < UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>)
> UInt(toaddress<55:0>))) then
        forward = FALSE;
    else
        forward = MemCpyDirectionChoice(fromaddress, toaddress, cpysize);
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            PSTATE.N = '0';
            if forward then
                // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
            if !forward then
                // Copy in the reverse direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                PSTATE.N = '1';
            else
                PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to the epilogue are valid.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
```


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```
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);

        if SInt(cpysize) < 0 then
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;
        else
            assert B <= SInt(stagecpysize);

            cpysize = cpysize - B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        if PSTATE.N == '0' then
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
            toaddress = toaddress + B;
        else
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress-B, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress-B, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress - B;
            toaddress = toaddress - B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.95 CPYPWN, CPYMWN, CPYEWN

Memory Copy, writes non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYPWN, then CPYMWN, and then CPYEWN.

CPYPWN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYMWN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYMWN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYEWN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

For CPYPWN, the following saturation logic is applied:

If Xn<63:55> != 000000000, the copy size Xn is saturated to `0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF`.

After that saturation logic is applied, the direction of the memory copy is based on the following algorithm:

If (Xs > Xd) && (Xd + saturated Xn) > Xs, then direction = forward

Elsif (Xs < Xd) && (Xs + saturated Xn) > Xd, then direction = backward

Else direction = IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice between forward and backward.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYPWN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
  - Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs and Xd are unchanged.
  - Xn holds the saturated value of Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.

After execution of CPYPWN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {1,0,0}.

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For CPYMWN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYMWN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

For CPYEWN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.

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  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYEWN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9	5 4	0
size	0 1 1 1 0 1	op1	0	Rs	0 1 0 0	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYEWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYMWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYPWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;
```


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```
MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63:55> != '000000000' then cpysize = 0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;

    boolean forward;
    if ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) > UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) <
UInt(toaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>))) then
        forward = TRUE;
    elsif ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) < UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>)
> UInt(toaddress<55:0>))) then
        forward = FALSE;
    else
        forward = MemCpyDirectionChoice(fromaddress, toaddress, cpysize);
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            PSTATE.N = '0';
            if forward then
                // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
            if !forward then
                // Copy in the reverse direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                PSTATE.N = '1';
            else
                PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to the epilogue are valid.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
```


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```
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);

        if SInt(cpysize) < 0 then
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;
        else
            assert B <= SInt(stagecpysize);

            cpysize = cpysize - B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        if PSTATE.N == '0' then
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
            toaddress = toaddress + B;
        else
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress-B, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress-B, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress - B;
            toaddress = toaddress - B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.96 CPYPWT, CPYMWT, CPYEWT

Memory Copy, writes unprivileged. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYPWT, then CPYMWT, and then CPYEWT.

CPYPWT performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYMWT instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYMWT performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYEWT performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

For CPYPWT, the following saturation logic is applied:

If Xn<63:55> != 000000000, the copy size Xn is saturated to `0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF`.

After that saturation logic is applied, the direction of the memory copy is based on the following algorithm:

If (Xs > Xd) && (Xd + saturated Xn) > Xs, then direction = forward

Elsif (Xs < Xd) && (Xs + saturated Xn) > Xd, then direction = backward

Else direction = IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice between forward and backward.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYPWT, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
  - Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs and Xd are unchanged.
  - Xn holds the saturated value of Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.

After execution of CPYPWT, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {1,0,0}.

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For CPYMWT, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYMWT, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

For CPYEWT, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.

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- — Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
- — At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYEWT, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - — Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - — Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - — At the end of the instruction:
    - — the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - — the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - — the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - — Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - — Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - — At the end of the instruction:
    - — the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - — the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - — the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9	5 4	0
size	0 1 1 1 0 1	op1	0	Rs	0 0 0 1	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYEWT [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYMWT [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYPWT [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;
```


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```
MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63:55> != '000000000' then cpysize = 0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;

    boolean forward;
    if ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) > UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) <
UInt(toaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>))) then
        forward = TRUE;
    elsif ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) < UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>)
> UInt(toaddress<55:0>))) then
        forward = FALSE;
    else
        forward = MemCpyDirectionChoice(fromaddress, toaddress, cpysize);
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            PSTATE.N = '0';
            if forward then
                // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
            if !forward then
                // Copy in the reverse direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                PSTATE.N = '1';
            else
                PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to the epilogue are valid.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
```


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```
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);

        if SInt(cpysize) < 0 then
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;
        else
            assert B <= SInt(stagecpysize);

            cpysize = cpysize - B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        if PSTATE.N == '0' then
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
            toaddress = toaddress + B;
        else
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress-B, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress-B, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress - B;
            toaddress = toaddress - B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.97 CPYPWTN, CPYMWTN, CPYEWTN

Memory Copy, writes unprivileged, reads and writes non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYPWTN, then CPYMWTN, and then CPYEWTN.

CPYPWTN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYMWTN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYMWTN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYEWTN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

For CPYPWTN, the following saturation logic is applied:

If Xn<63:55> != 000000000, the copy size Xn is saturated to `0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF`.

After that saturation logic is applied, the direction of the memory copy is based on the following algorithm:

If (Xs > Xd) && (Xd + saturated Xn) > Xs, then direction = forward

Elsif (Xs < Xd) && (Xs + saturated Xn) > Xd, then direction = backward

Else direction = IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice between forward and backward.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYPWTN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
  - Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs and Xd are unchanged.
  - Xn holds the saturated value of Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.

After execution of CPYPWTN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {1,0,0}.

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For CPYMWTN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYMWTN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

For CPYEWTN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.

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- — Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
- — At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYEWTN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - — Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - — Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - — At the end of the instruction:
    - — the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - — the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - — the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - — Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - — Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - — At the end of the instruction:
    - — the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - — the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - — the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
size	0 1 1 1	0 1 op1 0	Rs	1 1 0 1	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYEWTN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYMWTN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYPWTN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;
```


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```
MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63:55> != '000000000' then cpysize = 0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;

    boolean forward;
    if ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) > UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) <
UInt(toaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>))) then
        forward = TRUE;
    elsif ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) < UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>)
> UInt(toaddress<55:0>))) then
        forward = FALSE;
    else
        forward = MemCpyDirectionChoice(fromaddress, toaddress, cpysize);
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            PSTATE.N = '0';
            if forward then
                // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
            if !forward then
                // Copy in the reverse direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                PSTATE.N = '1';
            else
                PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to the epilogue are valid.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
```


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```
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);

        if SInt(cpysize) < 0 then
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;
        else
            assert B <= SInt(stagecpysize);

            cpysize = cpysize - B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        if PSTATE.N == '0' then
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
            toaddress = toaddress + B;
        else
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress-B, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress-B, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress - B;
            toaddress = toaddress - B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.98 CPYPWTRN, CPYMWTRN, CPYEWTRN

Memory Copy, writes unprivileged, reads non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYPWTRN, then CPYMWTRN, and then CPYEWTRN.

CPYPWTRN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYMWTRN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYMWTRN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYEWTRN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

For CPYPWTRN, the following saturation logic is applied:

If Xn<63:55> != 000000000, the copy size Xn is saturated to `0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF`.

After that saturation logic is applied, the direction of the memory copy is based on the following algorithm:

If (Xs > Xd) && (Xd + saturated Xn) > Xs, then direction = forward

Elsif (Xs < Xd) && (Xs + saturated Xn) > Xd, then direction = backward

Else direction = IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice between forward and backward.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYPWTRN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
  - Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs and Xd are unchanged.
  - Xn holds the saturated value of Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.

After execution of CPYPWTRN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {1,0,0}.

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For CPYMWTRN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYMWTRN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

For CPYEWTRN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.

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  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYEWTRN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9	5 4	0
size	0 1 1	1	0 1	op1	0	Rs	1 0 0 1	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYEWTRN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYMWTRN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYPWTRN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;
```


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```
MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63:55> != '000000000' then cpysize = 0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;

    boolean forward;
    if ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) > UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) <
UInt(toaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>))) then
        forward = TRUE;
    elsif ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) < UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>)
> UInt(toaddress<55:0>))) then
        forward = FALSE;
    else
        forward = MemCpyDirectionChoice(fromaddress, toaddress, cpysize);
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            PSTATE.N = '0';
            if forward then
                // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
            if !forward then
                // Copy in the reverse direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                PSTATE.N = '1';
            else
                PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to the epilogue are valid.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
```


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```
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);

        if SInt(cpysize) < 0 then
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;
        else
            assert B <= SInt(stagecpysize);

            cpysize = cpysize - B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        if PSTATE.N == '0' then
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
            toaddress = toaddress + B;
        else
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress-B, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress-B, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress - B;
            toaddress = toaddress - B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.99 CPYPWTWN, CPYMWTWN, CPYEWTWN

Memory Copy, writes unprivileged and non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory copy. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: CPYPWTWN, then CPYMWTWN, and then CPYEWTWN.

CPYPWTWN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the CPYMWTWN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYMWTWN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory copy. CPYEWTWN performs the last part of the memory copy.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory copy allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

For CPYPWTWN, the following saturation logic is applied:

If Xn<63:55> != 000000000, the copy size Xn is saturated to `0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF`.

After that saturation logic is applied, the direction of the memory copy is based on the following algorithm:

If (Xs > Xd) && (Xd + saturated Xn) > Xs, then direction = forward

Elsif (Xs < Xd) && (Xs + saturated Xn) > Xd, then direction = backward

Else direction = IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice between forward and backward.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory copy: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of CPYPWTWN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
  - Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs and Xd are unchanged.
  - Xn holds the saturated value of Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.

After execution of CPYPWTWN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If the copy is in the forward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.
- If the copy is in the backward direction, then:
  - Xs holds the original Xs + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes copied.
  - PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {1,0,0}.

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For CPYMWTWN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.

For CPYMWTWN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - At the end of the instruction:
    - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
    - the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

For CPYEWTWN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- If the copy is in the forward direction (Xn is a negative number), then:
  - Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from -Xn.
  - Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is made to -Xn.
  - At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (Xn is a positive number), then:
  - Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be copied in the memory copy in total.
  - Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from -Xn+1.

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- — Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to -Xn+1.
- — At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For CPYEWTWN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes to be copied in the memory copy in total
- If the copy is in the forward direction (PSTATE.N == 0), then:
  - — Xs holds the lowest address that the copy is copied from.
  - — Xd holds the lowest address that the copy is copied to.
  - — At the end of the instruction:
    - — the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - — the value of Xs is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied from.
    - — the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been copied to.
- If the copy is in the backward direction (PSTATE.N == 1), then:
  - — Xs holds the highest address that the copy is copied from +1.
  - — Xd holds the highest address that the copy is copied to +1.
  - — At the end of the instruction:
    - — the value of Xn is written back with 0.
    - — the value of Xs is written back with the highest address that has not been copied from +1.
    - — the value of Xd is written back with the highest address that has not been copied to +1.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
size	0 1 1 1 0 1	op1	0	Rs	0 1 0 1	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op1 == 10`.

```
CPYEWTWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Main variant

Applies when `op1 == 01`.

```
CPYMWTWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op1 == 00`.

```
CPYPWTWN [<Xd>]!, [<Xs>]!, <Xn>!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(4) options = op2;
```


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```
MOPSStage stage;
case op1 of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise SEE "Memory Copy and Memory Set";

if d == s || s == n || d == n then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || s == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the source address, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rs" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be transferred, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be transferred and is updated by the instruction to encode the remaining size and destination, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

integer N = MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes();
bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) fromaddress = X[s];
bits(64) cpysize = X[n];
bits(64) stagecpysize;
bits(8*N) readdata;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
(racctype, wacctype) = MemCpyAccessTypes(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if cpysize<63:55> != '000000000' then cpysize = 0x007FFFFFFFFFFFFF<63:0>;

    boolean forward;
    if ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) > UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) <
UInt(toaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>))) then
        forward = TRUE;
    elsif ((UInt(fromaddress<55:0>) < UInt(toaddress<55:0>)) && (UInt(fromaddress<55:0> + cpysize<55:0>)
> UInt(toaddress<55:0>))) then
        forward = FALSE;
    else
        forward = MemCpyDirectionChoice(fromaddress, toaddress, cpysize);
```


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```
        if supports_option_a then
            PSTATE.C = '0';
            PSTATE.N = '0';
            if forward then
                // Copy in the forward direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                cpysize = Zeros(64) - cpysize;
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
            if !forward then
                // Copy in the reverse direction offsets the arguments.
                toaddress = toaddress + cpysize;
                fromaddress = fromaddress + cpysize;
                PSTATE.N = '1';
            else
                PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        // IMP DEF selection of the amount covered by pre-processing.
        stagecpysize = CPYPreSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert stagecpysize<63> == cpysize<63> || stagecpysize == Zeros();

        if SInt(cpysize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) <= SInt(cpysize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagecpysize) >= SInt(cpysize);
    else
        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(cpysize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options);

        bits(64) postsize = CPYPostSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert postsize<63> == cpysize<63> || SInt(postsize) == 0;

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagecpysize = cpysize - postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to this instruction are valid.
            if MemCpyParametersIllformedM(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);
        else
            stagecpysize = postsize;

            // Check if the parameters to the epilogue are valid.
            if (cpysize != postsize || MemCpyParametersIllformedE(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemCpyException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options);

    if supports_option_a then
```


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```
    while SInt(stagecpysize) != 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);

        if SInt(cpysize) < 0 then
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagecpysize);

            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            cpysize = cpysize + B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize + B;
        else
            assert B <= SInt(stagecpysize);

            cpysize = cpysize - B;
            stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress+cpysize, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress+cpysize, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
else
    while UInt(stagecpysize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = CPYSizeChoice(toaddress, fromaddress, cpysize);
        assert B <= UInt(stagecpysize);

        if PSTATE.N == '0' then
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress + B;
            toaddress = toaddress + B;
        else
            readdata<B*8-1:0> = Mem[fromaddress-B, B, racctype];
            Mem[toaddress-B, B, wacctype] = readdata<B*8-1:0>;
            fromaddress = fromaddress - B;
            toaddress = toaddress - B;

        cpysize = cpysize - B;
        stagecpysize = stagecpysize - B;

        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = cpysize;
            X[d] = toaddress;
            X[s] = fromaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = cpysize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
    X[s] = fromaddress;
```


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C6.2.100 CRC32B, CRC32H, CRC32W, CRC32X

CRC32 checksum performs a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) calculation on a value held in a general-purpose register. It takes an input CRC value in the first source operand, performs a CRC on the input value in the second source operand, and returns the output CRC value. The second source operand can be 8, 16, 32, or 64 bits. To align with common usage, the bit order of the values is reversed as part of the operation, and the polynomial 0x04C11DB7 is used for the CRC calculation.

In an Armv8.0 implementation, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.1, it is mandatory for all implementations to implement this instruction.

Note

ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.CRC32 indicates whether this instruction is supported.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	1	0	0	sz		Rn		Rd	
																C						

CRC32B variant

Applies when sf == 0 && sz == 00.

```
CRC32B <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

CRC32H variant

Applies when sf == 0 && sz == 01.

```
CRC32H <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

CRC32W variant

Applies when sf == 0 && sz == 10.

```
CRC32W <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

CRC32X variant

Applies when sf == 1 && sz == 11.

```
CRC32X <Wd>, <Wn>, <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveCRCExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sf == '1' && sz != '11' then UNDEFINED;
if sf == '0' && sz == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer size = 8 << UInt(sz);
```

Assembler symbols

<Wd>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose accumulator output register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Wn>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose accumulator input register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose data source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose data source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
bits(32) acc = X[n];    // accumulator
bits(size) val = X[m];    // input value
bits(32) poly = 0x04C11DB7<31:0>;

bits(32+size) tempacc = BitReverse(acc):Zeros(size);
bits(size+32) tempval = BitReverse(val):Zeros(32);

// Poly32Mod2 on a bitstring does a polynomial Modulus over {0,1} operation
X[d] = BitReverse(Poly32Mod2(tempacc EOR tempval, poly));
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.101 CRC32CB, CRC32CH, CRC32CW, CRC32CX

`CRC32` checksum performs a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) calculation on a value held in a general-purpose register. It takes an input CRC value in the first source operand, performs a CRC on the input value in the second source operand, and returns the output CRC value. The second source operand can be 8, 16, 32, or 64 bits. To align with common usage, the bit order of the values is reversed as part of the operation, and the polynomial `0x1EDC6F41` is used for the CRC calculation.

In an Armv8.0 implementation, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.1, it is mandatory for all implementations to implement this instruction.

Note

ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.CRC32 indicates whether this instruction is supported.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	1	0	1	sz		Rn		Rd	
																C						

CRC32CB variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && sz == 00`.

```
CRC32CB <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

CRC32CH variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && sz == 01`.

```
CRC32CH <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

CRC32CW variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && sz == 10`.

```
CRC32CW <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

CRC32CX variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && sz == 11`.

```
CRC32CX <Wd>, <Wn>, <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveCRCExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sf == '1' && sz != '11' then UNDEFINED;
if sf == '0' && sz == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer size = 8 << UInt(sz);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose accumulator output register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose accumulator input register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose data source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose data source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
bits(32) acc = X[n];    // accumulator
bits(size) val = X[m];    // input value
bits(32) poly = 0x1EDC6F41<31:0>;

bits(32+size) tempacc = BitReverse(acc):Zeros(size);
bits(size+32) tempval = BitReverse(val):Zeros(32);

// Poly32Mod2 on a bitstring does a polynomial Modulus over {0,1} operation
X[d] = BitReverse(Poly32Mod2(tempacc EOR tempval, poly));
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.102 CSDB

Consumption of Speculative Data Barrier is a memory barrier that controls speculative execution and data value prediction.

No instruction other than branch instructions appearing in program order after the CSDB can be speculatively executed using the results of any:

- Data value predictions of any instructions.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,C,V} predictions of any instructions other than conditional branch instructions appearing in program order before the CSDB that have not been architecturally resolved.
- Predictions of SVE predication state for any SVE instructions.

Note

For purposes of the definition of CSDB, PSTATE.{N,Z,C,V} is not considered a data value. This definition permits:

- Control flow speculation before and after the CSDB.
- Speculative execution of conditional data processing instructions after the CSDB, unless they use the results of data value or PSTATE.{N,Z,C,V} predictions of instructions appearing in program order before the CSDB that have not been architecturally resolved.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 8	7 5	4	3 2 1 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0	0 0 1 0	0 0 1 0 (CRm)	1 0 0 (op2)	1	1 1 1 1

Encoding

```
CSDB
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// Empty.
```

Operation

```
ConsumptionOfSpeculativeDataBarrier();
```


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C6.2.103 CSEL

If the condition is true, Conditional Select writes the value of the first source register to the destination register. If the condition is false, it writes the value of the second source register to the destination register.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	Rm		cond		0	0	Rn		Rd	
	op															o2				

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CSEL <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>, <cond>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CSEL <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>, <cond>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<cond>`	Is one of the standard conditions, encoded in the "cond" field in the standard way.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
if ConditionHolds(cond) then
    result = X[n];
else
    result = X[m];

X[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.104 CSET

Conditional Set sets the destination register to 1 if the condition is TRUE, and otherwise sets it to 0.

This instruction is an alias of the CSINC instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of CSINC.
- The description of CSINC gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
sf	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	!=111x	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rd
op												Rm		cond		o2	Rn	

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CSET <Wd>, <cond>
```

is equivalent to

```
CSINC <Wd>, WZR, WZR, invert(<cond>)
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CSET <Xd>, <cond>
```

is equivalent to

```
CSINC <Xd>, XZR, XZR, invert(<cond>)
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<cond>`	Is one of the standard conditions, excluding AL and NV, encoded in the "cond" field with its least significant bit inverted.

Operation

The description of CSINC gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.105 CSETM

Conditional Set Mask sets all bits of the destination register to 1 if the condition is TRUE, and otherwise sets all bits to 0.

This instruction is an alias of the CSINV instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of CSINV.
- The description of CSINV gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	!=111x	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	Rd
op											Rm				cond		o2		Rn	

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CSETM <Wd>, <cond>
```

is equivalent to

```
CSINV <Wd>, WZR, WZR, invert(<cond>)
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CSETM <Xd>, <cond>
```

is equivalent to

```
CSINV <Xd>, XZR, XZR, invert(<cond>)
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<cond>`	Is one of the standard conditions, excluding AL and NV, encoded in the "cond" field with its least significant bit inverted.

Operation

The description of CSINV gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.106 CSINC

Conditional Select Increment returns, in the destination register, the value of the first source register if the condition is TRUE, and otherwise returns the value of the second source register incremented by 1.

This instruction is used by the aliases CINC and CSET. See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	Rm		cond		0	1	Rn		Rd	
	op															o2				

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CSINC <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>, <cond>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CSINC <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>, <cond>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
CINC	`Rm != '11111' && cond != '111x' && Rn != '11111' && Rn == Rm`
CSET	`Rm == '11111' && cond != '111x' && Rn == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<cond>`	Is one of the standard conditions, encoded in the "cond" field in the standard way.

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Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
if ConditionHolds(cond) then
    result = X[n];
else
    result = X[m];
    result = result + 1;

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.107 CSINV

Conditional Select Invert returns, in the destination register, the value of the first source register if the condition is TRUE, and otherwise returns the bitwise inversion value of the second source register.

This instruction is used by the aliases CINV and CSETM. See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	Rm		cond		0	0	Rn		Rd	
	op															o2				

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CSINV <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>, <cond>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CSINV <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>, <cond>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
CINV	`Rm != '11111' && cond != '111x' && Rn != '11111' && Rn == Rm`
CSETM	`Rm == '11111' && cond != '111x' && Rn == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<cond>`	Is one of the standard conditions, encoded in the "cond" field in the standard way.

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Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
if ConditionHolds(cond) then
    result = X[n];
else
    result = X[m];
    result = NOT(result);

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.108 CSNEG

Conditional Select Negation returns, in the destination register, the value of the first source register if the condition is TRUE, and otherwise returns the negated value of the second source register.

This instruction is used by the alias CNEG. See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	Rm		cond		0	1	Rn		Rd	
	op															o2				

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
CSNEG <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>, <cond>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
CSNEG <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>, <cond>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
CNEG	`cond != '111x' && Rn == Rm`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<cond>`	Is one of the standard conditions, encoded in the "cond" field in the standard way.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
if ConditionHolds(cond) then
    result = X[n];
else
```


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```
    result = X[m];
    result = NOT(result);
    result = result + 1;

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.109 DC

Data Cache operation. For more information, see *op0==0b01, cache maintenance, TLB maintenance, address translation, prediction restriction, and BRBE instructions* on page C5-645.

This instruction is an alias of the SYS instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SYS.
- The description of SYS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18 16	15 12	11 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	0	0 1	op1	0 1 1 1	CRm	op2	Rt
			L			CRn			

Encoding

```
DC <dc_op>, <Xt>
```

is equivalent to

```
SYS #<op1>, C7, <Cm>, #<op2>, <Xt>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `SysOp(op1,'0111',CRm,op2) == Sys_DC`.

Assembler symbols

`<dc_op>` Is a DC instruction name, as listed for the DC system instruction group, encoded in the "op1:CRm:op2" field. It can have the following values:

IVAC	when op1 = 000, CRm = 0110, op2 = 001
ISW	when op1 = 000, CRm = 0110, op2 = 010
CSW	when op1 = 000, CRm = 1010, op2 = 010
CISW	when op1 = 000, CRm = 1110, op2 = 010
ZVA	when op1 = 011, CRm = 0100, op2 = 001
CVAC	when op1 = 011, CRm = 1010, op2 = 001
CVAU	when op1 = 011, CRm = 1011, op2 = 001
CIVAC	when op1 = 011, CRm = 1110, op2 = 001

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, the following values are also valid:

IGVAC	when op1 = 000, CRm = 0110, op2 = 011
IGSW	when op1 = 000, CRm = 0110, op2 = 100
IGDVAC	when op1 = 000, CRm = 0110, op2 = 101
IGDSW	when op1 = 000, CRm = 0110, op2 = 110
CGSW	when op1 = 000, CRm = 1010, op2 = 100
CGDSW	when op1 = 000, CRm = 1010, op2 = 110
CIGSW	when op1 = 000, CRm = 1110, op2 = 100
CIGDSW	when op1 = 000, CRm = 1110, op2 = 110

When FEAT_MTE is implemented, the following values are also valid:

GVA	when op1 = 011, CRm = 0100, op2 = 011
GZVA	when op1 = 011, CRm = 0100, op2 = 100
CGVAC	when op1 = 011, CRm = 1010, op2 = 011

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`CGDVAC` when `op1 = 011`, `CRm = 1010`, `op2 = 101`

`CGVAP` when `op1 = 011`, `CRm = 1100`, `op2 = 011`

`CGDVAP` when `op1 = 011`, `CRm = 1100`, `op2 = 101`

`CGVADP` when `op1 = 011`, `CRm = 1101`, `op2 = 011`

`CGDVADP` when `op1 = 011`, `CRm = 1101`, `op2 = 101`

`CIGVAC` when `op1 = 011`, `CRm = 1110`, `op2 = 011`

`CIGDVAC` when `op1 = 011`, `CRm = 1110`, `op2 = 101`

When FEAT_DPB is implemented, the following value is also valid:

`CVAP` when `op1 = 011`, `CRm = 1100`, `op2 = 001`

When FEAT_DPB2 is implemented, the following value is also valid:

`CVADP` when `op1 = 011`, `CRm = 1101`, `op2 = 001`

`<op1>` Is a 3-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "op1" field.

`<Cm>` Is a name 'Cm', with 'm' in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "CRm" field.

`<op2>` Is a 3-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "op2" field.

`<Xt>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rt" field.

Operation

The description of SYS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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C6.2.110 DCPS1

Debug Change PE State to EL1, when executed in Debug state:

- If executed at EL0 changes the current Exception level and SP to EL1 using SP_EL1.
- Otherwise, if executed at ELx, selects SP_ELx.

The target exception level of a DCPS1 instruction is:

- EL1 if the instruction is executed at EL0.
- Otherwise, the Exception level at which the instruction is executed.

When the target Exception level of a DCPS1 instruction is ELx, on executing this instruction:

- ELR_ELx becomes UNKNOWN.
- SPSR_ELx becomes UNKNOWN.
- ESR_ELx becomes UNKNOWN.
- DLR_EL0 and DSPSR_EL0 become UNKNOWN.
- The endianness is set according to SCTLR_ELx.EE.

This instruction is UNDEFINED at EL0 in Non-secure state if EL2 is implemented and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1.

This instruction is always UNDEFINED in Non-debug state.

For more information on the operation of the DCPS<n> instructions, see *DCPS<n> on page H2-9938*.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	5 4	3 2 1 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 0	1 0 1	imm16	0 0 0 0 1
				LL

Encoding

```
DCPS1 {#<imm>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !Halted() then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<imm>` Is an optional 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm16" field.

Operation

```
DCPSInstruction(LL);
```


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C6.2.111 DCPS2

Debug Change PE State to EL2, when executed in Debug state:

- If executed at EL0 or EL1 changes the current Exception level and SP to EL2 using SP_EL2.
- Otherwise, if executed at ELx, selects SP_ELx.

The target exception level of a DCPS2 instruction is:

- EL2 if the instruction is executed at an exception level that is not EL3.
- EL3 if the instruction is executed at EL3.

When the target Exception level of a DCPS2 instruction is ELx, on executing this instruction:

- ELR_ELx becomes UNKNOWN.
- SPSR_ELx becomes UNKNOWN.
- ESR_ELx becomes UNKNOWN.
- DLR_EL0 and DSPSR_EL0 become UNKNOWN.
- The endianness is set according to SCTLR_ELx.EE.

This instruction is UNDEFINED at the following exception levels:

- All exception levels if EL2 is not implemented.
- At EL0 and EL1 if EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.

This instruction is always UNDEFINED in Non-debug state.

For more information on the operation of the DCPS<n> instructions, see *DCPS<n>* on page H2-9938.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	5 4	3 2 1 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 0	1 0 1	imm16	0 0 0 1 0
				LL

Encoding

```
DCPS2 {#<imm>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !Halted() then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<imm> Is an optional 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm16" field.

Operation

```
DCPSInstruction(LL);
```


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C6.2.112 DCPS3

Debug Change PE State to EL3, when executed in Debug state:

- If executed at EL3 selects SP_EL3.
- Otherwise, changes the current Exception level and SP to EL3 using SP_EL3.

The target exception level of a DCPS3 instruction is EL3.

On executing a DCPS3 instruction:

- ELR_EL3 becomes UNKNOWN.
- SPSR_EL3 becomes UNKNOWN.
- ESR_EL3 becomes UNKNOWN.
- DLR_EL0 and DSPSR_EL0 become UNKNOWN.
- The endianness is set according to SCTLR_EL3.EE.

This instruction is UNDEFINED at all exception levels if either:

- EDSCR.SDD == 1.
- EL3 is not implemented.

This instruction is always UNDEFINED in Non-debug state.

For more information on the operation of the DCPS<n> instructions, see *DCPS<n>* on page H2-9938.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	5 4	3 2 1 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 0	1 0 1	imm16	0 0 0 1 1
				LL

Encoding

```
DCPS3 {#<imm>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !Halted() then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<imm>` Is an optional 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm16" field.

Operation

```
DCPSInstruction(LL);
```


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C6.2.113 DGH

Data Gathering Hint is a hint instruction that indicates that it is not expected to be performance optimal to merge memory accesses with Normal Non-cacheable or Device-GRE attributes appearing in program order before the hint instruction with any memory accesses appearing after the hint instruction into a single memory transaction on an interconnect.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11			8	7		5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
																				CRm				op2							

Encoding

```
DGH
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveDGHExt() then EndOfInstruction();
```

Operation

```
Hint_DGH();
```


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C6.2.114 DMB

Data Memory Barrier is a memory barrier that ensures the ordering of observations of memory accesses, see *Data Memory Barrier (DMB)* on page B2-173.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	CRm		1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
																							opc						

Encoding

```
DMB <option>|#<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
MBReqDomain domain;
MBReqTypes types;
case CRm<3:2> of
    when '00' domain = MBReqDomain_OuterShareable;
    when '01' domain = MBReqDomain_Nonshareable;
    when '10' domain = MBReqDomain_InnerShareable;
    when '11' domain = MBReqDomain_FullSystem;
case CRm<1:0> of
    when '00' types = MBReqTypes_All; domain = MBReqDomain_FullSystem;
    when '01' types = MBReqTypes_Reads;
    when '10' types = MBReqTypes_Writes;
    when '11' types = MBReqTypes_All;
```

Assembler symbols

`<option>` Specifies the limitation on the barrier operation. Values are:

- `SY` Full system is the required shareability domain, reads and writes are the required access types, both before and after the barrier instruction. This option is referred to as the full system barrier. Encoded as CRm = `0b1111`.
- `ST` Full system is the required shareability domain, writes are the required access type, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm = `0b1110`.
- `LD` Full system is the required shareability domain, reads are the required access type before the barrier instruction, and reads and writes are the required access types after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm = `0b1101`.
- `ISH` Inner Shareable is the required shareability domain, reads and writes are the required access types, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm = `0b1011`.
- `ISHST` Inner Shareable is the required shareability domain, writes are the required access type, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm = `0b1010`.
- `ISHLD` Inner Shareable is the required shareability domain, reads are the required access type before the barrier instruction, and reads and writes are the required access types after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm = `0b1001`.
- `NSH` Non-shareable is the required shareability domain, reads and writes are the required access, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm = `0b0111`.
- `NSHST` Non-shareable is the required shareability domain, writes are the required access type, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm = `0b0110`.
- `NSHLD` Non-shareable is the required shareability domain, reads are the required access type before the barrier instruction, and reads and writes are the required access types after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm = `0b0101`.

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`OSH` Outer Shareable is the required shareability domain, reads and writes are the required access types, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm = `0b0011`.

`OSHST` Outer Shareable is the required shareability domain, writes are the required access type, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm = `0b0010`.

`OSHLD` Outer Shareable is the required shareability domain, reads are the required access type before the barrier instruction, and reads and writes are the required access types after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm = `0b0001`.

All other encodings of `CRm` that are not listed above are reserved, and can be encoded using the `#<imm>` syntax. All unsupported and reserved options must execute as a full system barrier operation, but software must not rely on this behavior. For more information on whether an access is before or after a barrier instruction, see *Data Memory Barrier (DMB)* on page B2-173 or see *Data Synchronization Barrier (DSB)* on page B2-175.

`<imm>` Is a 4-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "CRm" field.

Operation

```
DataMemoryBarrier(domain, types);
```


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C6.2.115 DRPS

Debug restore process state

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Encoding

```
DRPS
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !Halted() || PSTATE.EL == EL0 then UNDEFINED;
```

Operation

```
DRPSInstruction();
```


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C6.2.116 DSB

Data Synchronization Barrier is a memory barrier that ensures the completion of memory accesses, see *Data Synchronization Barrier (DSB)* on page B2-175.

A DSB instruction with the nXS qualifier is complete when the subset of these memory accesses with the XS attribute set to 0 are complete. It does not require that memory accesses with the XS attribute set to 1 are complete.

This instruction is used by the aliases PSSBB and SSBB. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1465 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Memory barrier

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11 – 8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	CRm	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
																						opc						

Encoding

```
DSB <option>|#<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean nXS = FALSE;

DSBAlias alias;
case CRm of
    when '0000' alias = DSBAlias_SSBB;
    when '0100' alias = DSBAlias_PSSBB;
    otherwise alias = DSBAlias_DSB;

MBReqDomain domain;
case CRm<3:2> of
    when '00' domain = MBReqDomain_OuterShareable;
    when '01' domain = MBReqDomain_Nonshareable;
    when '10' domain = MBReqDomain_InnerShareable;
    when '11' domain = MBReqDomain_FullSystem;

MBReqTypes types;
case CRm<1:0> of
    when '00' types = MBReqTypes_All; domain = MBReqDomain_FullSystem;
    when '01' types = MBReqTypes_Reads;
    when '10' types = MBReqTypes_Writes;
    when '11' types = MBReqTypes_All;
```

Memory nXS barrier

(FEAT_XS)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	imm2		1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1

Encoding

```
DSB <option>nXS|#<imm>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatXS() then UNDEFINED;
MBReqTypes types = MBReqTypes_All;
boolean nXS = TRUE;
DSBAlias alias = DSBAlias_DSB;
MBReqDomain domain;

case imm2 of
    when '00' domain = MBReqDomain_OuterShareable;
    when '01' domain = MBReqDomain_Nonshareable;
    when '10' domain = MBReqDomain_InnerShareable;
    when '11' domain = MBReqDomain_FullSystem;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
PSSBB	`CRm == '0100'`
SSBB	`CRm == '0000'`

Assembler symbols

`<option>` For the memory barrier variant: specifies the limitation on the barrier operation. Values are:

- `SY` Full system is the required shareability domain, reads and writes are the required access types, both before and after the barrier instruction. This option is referred to as the full system barrier. Encoded as CRm = `0b1111`.
- `ST` Full system is the required shareability domain, writes are the required access type, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm = `0b1110`.
- `LD` Full system is the required shareability domain, reads are the required access type before the barrier instruction, and reads and writes are the required access types after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm = `0b1101`.
- `ISH` Inner Shareable is the required shareability domain, reads and writes are the required access types, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm = `0b1011`.
- `ISHST` Inner Shareable is the required shareability domain, writes are the required access type, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm = `0b1010`.
- `ISHLD` Inner Shareable is the required shareability domain, reads are the required access type before the barrier instruction, and reads and writes are the required access types after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm = `0b1001`.
- `NSH` Non-shareable is the required shareability domain, reads and writes are the required access, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm = `0b0111`.
- `NSHST` Non-shareable is the required shareability domain, writes are the required access type, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm = `0b0110`.
- `NSHLD` Non-shareable is the required shareability domain, reads are the required access type before the barrier instruction, and reads and writes are the required access types after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm = `0b0101`.
- `OSH` Outer Shareable is the required shareability domain, reads and writes are the required access types, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm = `0b0011`.
- `OSHST` Outer Shareable is the required shareability domain, writes are the required access type, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm = `0b0010`.
- `OSHLD` Outer Shareable is the required shareability domain, reads are the required access type before the barrier instruction, and reads and writes are the required access types after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm = `0b0001`.

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All other encodings of CRm, other than the values 0b0000 and 0b0100, that are not listed above are reserved, and can be encoded using the #<imm> syntax. All unsupported and reserved options must execute as a full system barrier operation, but software must not rely on this behavior. For more information on whether an access is before or after a barrier instruction, see *Data Memory Barrier (DMB)* on page B2-173 or see *Data Synchronization Barrier (DSB)* on page B2-175.

Note

The value 0b0000 is used to encode SSBB and the value 0b0100 is used to encode PSSBB.

For the memory nXS barrier variant: specifies the limitation on the barrier operation. Values are:

SY
: Full system is the required shareability domain, reads and writes are the required access types, both before and after the barrier instruction. This option is referred to as the full system barrier. Encoded as CRm<3:2> = 0b11.

ISH
: Inner Shareable is the required shareability domain, reads and writes are the required access types, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm<3:2> = 0b10.

NSH
: Non-shareable is the required shareability domain, reads and writes are the required access, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm<3:2> = 0b01.

OSH
: Outer Shareable is the required shareability domain, reads and writes are the required access types, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as CRm<3:2> = 0b00.

<imm>
: For the memory barrier variant: is a 4-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "CRm" field.

  For the memory nXS barrier variant: is a 5-bit unsigned immediate, encoded in the "imm2" field. It can have the following values:

  16 when imm2 = 00

  20 when imm2 = 01

  24 when imm2 = 10

  28 when imm2 = 11

Operation for all encodings

```
case alias of
    when DSBAlias_SSBB
        SpeculativeStoreBypassBarrierToVA();
    when DSBAlias_PSSBB
        SpeculativeStoreBypassBarrierToPA();
    when DSBAlias_DSB
        if HaveTME() && TSTATE.depth > 0 then
            FailTransaction(TMFailure_ERR, FALSE);
        if !nXS && HaveFeatXS() && HaveFeatHCX() then
            nXS = PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1';
        DataSynchronizationBarrier(domain, types, nXS);
    otherwise
        Unreachable();
```


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C6.2.117 DVP

Data Value Prediction Restriction by Context prevents data value predictions that predict execution addresses based on information gathered from earlier execution within a particular execution context. Data value predictions determined by the actions of code in the target execution context or contexts appearing in program order before the instruction cannot be used to exploitatively control speculative execution occurring after the instruction is complete and synchronized.

For more information, see DVP RCTX.

This instruction is an alias of the SYS instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SYS.
- The description of SYS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

System

(FEAT_SPECRES)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18	16	15	12	11	8	7	5	4	0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	0	0 1	0 1	1	0 1 1	1	0 0 1	1	1 0	1	Rt	
			L		op1		CRn		CRm		op2			

Encoding

```
DVP RCTX, <Xt>
```

is equivalent to

```
SYS #3, C7, C3, #5, <Xt>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Xt>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rt" field.

Operation

The description of SYS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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C6.2.118 EON (shifted register)

Bitwise Exclusive OR NOT (shifted register) performs a bitwise Exclusive OR NOT of a register value and an optionally-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25	24 23 22	21	20 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	1 0	0 1 0 1 0	shift	1	Rm	imm6	Rn	Rd
	opc			N				

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
EON <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
EON <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
if sf == '0' && imm6<5> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

ShiftType shift_type = DecodeShift(shift);
integer shift_amount = UInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional shift to be applied to the final source, defaulting to LSL and encoded in the "shift" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `shift = 00`
`LSR`	when `shift = 01`
`ASR`	when `shift = 10`
`ROR`	when `shift = 11`

`<amount>` For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field,

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Operation

```
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = ShiftReg(m, shift_type, shift_amount);
bits(datasize) result;

operand2 = NOT(operand2);

result = operand1 EOR operand2;

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.119 EOR (immediate)

Bitwise Exclusive OR (immediate) performs a bitwise Exclusive OR of a register value and an immediate value, and writes the result to the destination register.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23	22 21 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	1 0	1 0 0 1 0 0	N	immr	imms	Rn	Rd
	opc						

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0`.

```
EOR <Wd|WSP>, <Wn>, #<imm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
EOR <Xd|SP>, <Xn>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
bits(datasize) imm;
if sf == '0' && N != '0' then UNDEFINED;
(imm, -) = DecodeBitMasks(N, imms, immr, TRUE);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd|WSP>`	Is the 32-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xd|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the bitmask immediate, encoded in "imms:immr". For the 64-bit variant: is the bitmask immediate, encoded in "N:imms:immr".

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];

result = operand1 EOR imm;

if d == 31 then
    SP[] = result;
else
    X[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.120 EOR (shifted register)

Bitwise Exclusive OR (shifted register) performs a bitwise Exclusive OR of a register value and an optionally-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25	24 23 22	21	20 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	1 0	0 1 0 1 0	shift	0	Rm	imm6	Rn	Rd
	opc			N				

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
EOR <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
EOR <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
if sf == '0' && imm6<5> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

ShiftType shift_type = DecodeShift(shift);
integer shift_amount = UInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional shift to be applied to the final source, defaulting to LSL and encoded in the "shift" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `shift = 00`
`LSR`	when `shift = 01`
`ASR`	when `shift = 10`
`ROR`	when `shift = 11`

`<amount>` For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field,

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Operation

```
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = ShiftReg(m, shift_type, shift_amount);
bits(datasize) result;

result = operand1 EOR operand2;

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.121 ERET

Exception Return using the ELR and SPSR for the current Exception level. When executed, the PE restores PSTATE from the SPSR, and branches to the address held in the ELR.

The PE checks the SPSR for the current Exception level for an illegal return event. See *Illegal exception returns from AArch64 state* on page D1-4608.

ERET is UNDEFINED at EL0.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9			5	4				0
1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
																				A	M	Rn					op4				

Encoding

```
ERET
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then UNDEFINED;
```

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckForERetTrap(FALSE, TRUE);
bits(64) target = ELR[];

AArch64.ExceptionReturn(target, SPSR[]);
```


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C6.2.122 ERETAA, ERETAB

Exception Return, with pointer authentication. This instruction authenticates the address in ELR, using SP as the modifier and the specified key, the PE restores PSTATE from the SPSR for the current Exception level, and branches to the authenticated address.

Key A is used for `ERETAA`, and key B is used for `ERETAB`.

If the authentication passes, the PE continues execution at the target of the branch. If the authentication fails, a Translation fault is generated.

The authenticated address is not written back to ELR.

The PE checks the SPSR for the current Exception level for an illegal return event. See *Illegal exception returns from AArch64 state* on page D1-4608.

`ERETAA` and `ERETAB` are UNDEFINED at EL0.

Integer

(FEAT_PAuth)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9		5	4		0
1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
																				A		Rn				op4	

ERETAA variant

Applies when `M == 0`.

`ERETAA`

ERETAB variant

Applies when `M == 1`.

`ERETAB`

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then UNDEFINED;
boolean use_key_a = (M == '0');

if !HavePACExt() then
    UNDEFINED;
```

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckForERetTrap(TRUE, use_key_a);
bits(64) target;

if use_key_a then
    target = AuthIA(ELR[], SP[], TRUE);
else
    target = AuthIB(ELR[], SP[], TRUE);

AArch64.ExceptionReturn(target, SPSR[]);
```


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C6.2.123 ESB

Error Synchronization Barrier is an error synchronization event that might also update DISR_EL1 and VDISR_EL2.

This instruction can be used at all Exception levels and in Debug state.

In Debug state, this instruction behaves as if SError interrupts are masked at all Exception levels. See Error Synchronization Barrier in the Arm(R) Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for Armv8-A architecture profile.

If the RAS Extension is not implemented, this instruction executes as a `NOP`.

System

(FEAT_RAS)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 8	7 5	4	3 2 1 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	0	0 0	0 1 1	0 0 1 0	0 0 1 0	0 0 0	1	1 1 1 1
							CRm	op2		

Encoding

`ESB`

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveRASExt() then EndOfInstruction();
```

Operation

```
if HaveTME() && TSTATE.depth > 0 then
    FailTransaction(TMFailure_ERR, FALSE);
SynchronizeErrors();
AArch64.ESBOperation();
if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() then AArch64.vESBOperation();
TakeUnmaskedSErrorInterrupts();
```


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C6.2.124 EXTR

Extract register extracts a register from a pair of registers.

This instruction is used by the alias ROR (immediate). See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	N	0	Rm		imms		Rn		Rd	

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0 && imms == 0xxxxx`.

```
EXTR <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>, #<lsb>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && N == 1`.

```
EXTR <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>, #<lsb>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer lsb;

if N != sf then UNDEFINED;
if sf == '0' && imms<5> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
lsb = UInt(imms);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
ROR (immediate)	`Rn == Rm`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<lsb>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the least significant bit position from which to extract, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "imms" field.

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For the 64-bit variant: is the least significant bit position from which to extract, in the range 0 to 63, encoded in the "imms" field.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = X[m];
bits(2*datasize) concat = operand1:operand2;

result = concat<lsb+datasize-1:lsb>;

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.125 GMI

Tag Mask Insert inserts the tag in the first source register into the excluded set specified in the second source register, writing the new excluded set to the destination register.

Integer

(FEAT_MTE)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	Xm		0	0	0	1	0	1	Xn		Xd	

Encoding

```
GMI <Xd>, <Xn|SP>, <Xm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Xd);
integer n = UInt(Xn);
integer m = UInt(Xm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Xd" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the first source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Xn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Xm" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
bits(64) mask = X[m];
bits(4) tag = AArch64.AllocationTagFromAddress(address);

mask<UInt(tag)> = '1';
X[d] = mask;
```


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C6.2.126 HINT

Hint instruction is for the instruction set space that is reserved for architectural hint instructions.

Some encodings described here are not allocated in this revision of the architecture, and behave as NOPs. These encodings might be allocated to other hint functionality in future revisions of the architecture and therefore must not be used by software.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 19	18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 8	7 5	4	3 2 1 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	0	0 0	0 1 1	0 0 1 0	CRm	op2	1	1 1 1 1

Encoding

```
HINT #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
SystemHintOp op;

case CRm:op2 of
    when '0000 000' op = SystemHintOp_NOP;
    when '0000 001' op = SystemHintOp_YIELD;
    when '0000 010' op = SystemHintOp_WFE;
    when '0000 011' op = SystemHintOp_WFI;
    when '0000 100' op = SystemHintOp_SEV;
    when '0000 101' op = SystemHintOp_SEVL;
    when '0000 110'
        if !HaveDGHExt() then EndOfInstruction();    // Instruction executes as NOP
        op = SystemHintOp_DGH;
    when '0000 111' SEE "XPACLRI";
    when '0001 xxx'
        case op2 of
            when '000' SEE "PACIA1716";
            when '010' SEE "PACIB1716";
            when '100' SEE "AUTIA1716";
            when '110' SEE "AUTIB1716";
            otherwise EndOfInstruction();
    when '0010 000'
        if !HaveRASExt() then EndOfInstruction();    // Instruction executes as NOP
        op = SystemHintOp_ESB;
    when '0010 001'
        if !HaveStatisticalProfiling() then EndOfInstruction();    // Instruction executes as NOP
        op = SystemHintOp_PSB;
    when '0010 010'
        if !HaveSelfHostedTrace() then EndOfInstruction();    // Instruction executes as NOP
        op = SystemHintOp_TSB;
    when '0010 100'
        op = SystemHintOp_CSDB;
    when '0011 xxx'
        case op2 of
            when '000' SEE "PACIAZ";
            when '001' SEE "PACIASP";
            when '010' SEE "PACIBZ";
            when '011' SEE "PACIBSP";
            when '100' SEE "AUTIAZ";
            when '101' SEE "AUTIASP";
            when '110' SEE "AUTIBZ";
            when '111' SEE "AUTIBSP";
    when '0100 xx0'
        op = SystemHintOp_BTI;
        // Check branch target compatibility between BTI instruction and PSTATE.BTYPE
```


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```
        SetBTypeCompatible(BTypeCompatible_BTI(op2<2:1>));
    otherwise EndOfInstruction();
```

Assembler symbols

`<imm>` Is a 7-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 127 encoded in the "CRm:op2" field.

The encodings that are allocated to architectural hint functionality are described in the "Hints" table in the "Index by Encoding".

Note

For allocated encodings of "CRm:op2":

- A disassembler will disassemble the allocated instruction, rather than the `HINT` instruction.
- An assembler may support assembly of allocated encodings using `HINT` with the corresponding `<imm>` value, but it is not required to do so.

Operation

```
case op of
    when SystemHintOp_YIELD
        Hint_Yield();

    when SystemHintOp_DGH
        Hint_DGH();

    when SystemHintOp_WFE
        Hint_WFE(1, WFxType_WFE);

    when SystemHintOp_WFI
        Hint_WFI(1, WFxType_WFI);

    when SystemHintOp_SEV
        SendEvent();

    when SystemHintOp_SEVL
        SendEventLocal();

    when SystemHintOp_ESB
        if HaveTME() && TSTATE.depth > 0 then
            FailTransaction(TMFailure_ERR, FALSE);
        SynchronizeErrors();
        AArch64.ESBOperation();
        if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() then AArch64.vESBOperation();
        TakeUnmaskedSErrorInterrupts();

    when SystemHintOp_PSB
        ProfilingSynchronizationBarrier();

    when SystemHintOp_TSB
        TraceSynchronizationBarrier();

    when SystemHintOp_CSDB
        ConsumptionOfSpeculativeDataBarrier();

    when SystemHintOp_BTI
        SetBTypeNext('00');

    otherwise    // do nothing
```


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C6.2.127 HLT

Halt instruction. An HLT instruction can generate a Halt Instruction debug event, which causes entry into Debug state.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	5 4	3 2 1 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 0	0 1 0	imm16	0 0 0 0 0

Encoding

```
HLT #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if EDSCR.HDE == '0' || !HaltingAllowed() then UNDEFINED;
if HaveBTIExt() then
    SetBTypeCompatible(TRUE);
```

Assembler symbols

<imm> Is a 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, encoded in the "imm16" field.

Operation

```
Halt(DebugHalt_HaltInstruction);
```


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C6.2.128 HVC

Hypervisor Call causes an exception to EL2. Software executing at EL1 can use this instruction to call the hypervisor to request a service.

The `HVC` instruction is UNDEFINED:

- When EL3 is implemented and SCR_EL3.HCE is set to 0.
- When EL3 is not implemented and HCR_EL2.HCD is set to 1.
- When EL2 is not implemented.
- At EL1 if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.
- At EL0.

On executing an `HVC` instruction, the PE records the exception as a Hypervisor Call exception in ESR_ELx, using the EC value `0x16`, and the value of the immediate argument.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	5 4	3 2 1 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 0	0 0 0	imm16	0 0 0 1 0

Encoding

```
HVC #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// Empty.
```

Assembler symbols

`<imm>` Is a 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, encoded in the "imm16" field.

Operation

```
if !HaveEL(EL2) || PSTATE.EL == EL0 || (PSTATE.EL == EL1 && (!IsSecureEL2Enabled() && IsSecure())) then
    UNDEFINED;

hvc_enable = if HaveEL(EL3) then SCR_EL3.HCE else NOT(HCR_EL2.HCD);

if hvc_enable == '0' then
    UNDEFINED;
else
    AArch64.CallHypervisor(imm16);
```


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C6.2.129 IC

Instruction Cache operation. For more information, see *op0==0b01, cache maintenance, TLB maintenance, address translation, prediction restriction, and BRBE instructions* on page C5-645.

This instruction is an alias of the SYS instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SYS.
- The description of SYS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18 16	15 12	11 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	0	0 1	op1	0 1 1 1	CRm	op2	Rt
			L			CRn			

Encoding

```
IC <ic_op>{, <Xt>}
```

is equivalent to

```
SYS #<op1>, C7, <Cm>, #<op2>{, <Xt>}
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `SysOp(op1,'0111',CRm,op2) == Sys_IC`.

Assembler symbols

`<ic_op>` Is an IC instruction name, as listed for the IC system instruction pages, encoded in the "op1:CRm:op2" field. It can have the following values:

`IALLUIS`	when `op1 = 000`, `CRm = 0001`, `op2 = 000`
`IALLU`	when `op1 = 000`, `CRm = 0101`, `op2 = 000`
`IVAU`	when `op1 = 011`, `CRm = 0101`, `op2 = 001`

`<op1>` Is a 3-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "op1" field.

`<Cm>` Is a name 'Cm', with 'm' in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "CRm" field.

`<op2>` Is a 3-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "op2" field.

`<Xt>` Is the 64-bit name of the optional general-purpose source register, defaulting to '11111', encoded in the "Rt" field.

Operation

The description of SYS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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C6.2.130 IRG

Insert Random Tag inserts a random Logical Address Tag into the address in the first source register, and writes the result to the destination register. Any tags specified in the optional second source register or in GCR_EL1.Exclude are excluded from the selection of the random Logical Address Tag.

Integer

(FEAT_MTE)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	Xm		0	0	0	1	0	0	Xn		Xd	

Encoding

```
IRG <Xd|SP>, <Xn|SP>{, <Xm>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Xd);
integer n = UInt(Xn);
integer m = UInt(Xm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xd|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Xd" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the first source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Xn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Xm" field. Defaults to XZR if absent.

Operation

```
bits(64) operand = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
bits(64) exclude_reg = X[m];
bits(16) exclude = exclude_reg<15:0> OR GCR_EL1.Exclude;
bits(4) rtag;

if AArch64.AllocationTagAccessIsEnabled(AccType_NORMAL) then
    if GCR_EL1.RRND == '1' then
        RGSR_EL1 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        if IsOnes(exclude) then
            rtag = '0000';
        else
            rtag = ChooseRandomNonExcludedTag(exclude);
    else
        bits(4) start = RGSR_EL1.TAG;
        bits(4) offset = AArch64.RandomTag();

        rtag = AArch64.ChooseNonExcludedTag(start, offset, exclude);

        RGSR_EL1.TAG = rtag;
else
    rtag = '0000';

bits(64) result = AArch64.AddressWithAllocationTag(operand, AccType_NORMAL, rtag);
```


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```
if d == 31 then
    SP[] = result;
else
    X[d] = result;
```


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C6.2.131 ISB

Instruction Synchronization Barrier flushes the pipeline in the PE and is a context synchronization event. For more information, see *Instruction Synchronization Barrier (ISB)* on page B2-172.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11 – 8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	CRm	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
																						opc						

Encoding

```
ISB {<option>|#<imm>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

Assembler symbols

`<option>` Specifies an optional limitation on the barrier operation. Values are:

`SY` Full system barrier operation, encoded as `CRm` = `0b1111`. Can be omitted.

All other encodings of `CRm` are reserved. The corresponding instructions execute as full system barrier operations, but must not be relied upon by software.

`<imm>` Is an optional 4-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 15, defaulting to 15 and encoded in the "CRm" field.

Operation

```
InstructionSynchronizationBarrier();
if HaveBRBExt() && BRBEBranchOnISB() then
    BRBEBranch(BranchType_DIR, FALSE, PC[] + 4);
```


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C6.2.132 LD64B

Single-copy Atomic 64-byte Load derives an address from a base register value, loads eight 64-bit doublewords from a memory location, and writes them to consecutive registers, `Xt` to `X(t+7)`. The data that is loaded is atomic and is required to be 64-byte aligned.

Integer

(FEAT_LS64)

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23	22	21	20 19 18 17 16	15	14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 1	1 1 1	0	0 0	0	0	1	1 1 1 1 1	1	1 0 1	0 0	Rn	Rt

Encoding

```
LD64B <Xt>, [<Xn|SP> {,#0}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatLS64() then UNDEFINED;
if Rt<4:3> == '11' || Rt<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xt>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckLDST64BEnabled();

bits(512) data;
bits(64) address;
bits(64) value;
acctype = AccType_ATOMICLS64;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemLoad64B(address, acctype);

for i = 0 to 7
    value = data<63+64*i:64*i>;
    if BigEndian(acctype) then value = BigEndianReverse(value);
    X[t+i] = value;
```


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C6.2.133 LDADDB, LDADDAB, LDADDALB, LDADDLB

Atomic add on byte in memory atomically loads an 8-bit byte from memory, adds the value held in a register to it, and stores the result back to memory. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not `WZR`, `LDADDAB` and `LDADDALB` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDADDLB` and `LDADDALB` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDADDB` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STADDB, STADDLB. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1490 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0	1 1 1	0 0 0	A	R	1	Rs	0	0 0 0	0 0	Rn	Rt
size								opc			

LDADDAB variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDADDAB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDADDALB variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDADDALB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDADDB variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDADDB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDADDLB variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDADDLB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```


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Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STADDB, STADDLB	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) value;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_ADD, value, ldacctype, stacctype);

if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.134 LDADDH, LDADDAH, LDADDALH, LDADDLH

Atomic add on halfword in memory atomically loads a 16-bit halfword from memory, adds the value held in a register to it, and stores the result back to memory. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not `WZR`, `LDADDAH` and `LDADDALH` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDADDLH` and `LDADDALH` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDADDH` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STADDH, STADDLH. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1492 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1 1	1	0 0	A	R	1	Rs	0	0 0 0	0 0	Rn	Rt
size								opc				

LDADDAH variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDADDAH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDADDALH variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDADDALH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDADDH variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDADDH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDADDLH variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDADDLH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```


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Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STADDH, STADDLH	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) value;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_ADD, value, ldacctype, stacctype);

if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.135 LDADD, LDADDA, LDADDAL, LDADDL

Atomic add on word or doubleword in memory atomically loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from memory, adds the value held in a register to it, and stores the result back to memory. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not one of `WZR` or `XZR`, `LDADDA` and `LDADDAL` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDADDL` and `LDADDAL` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDADD` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STADD, STADDL. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1494 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15	14–12	11	10	9–5	4–0
1	x	1	1	1	0	0	0	A	R	1	Rs	0	0 0 0	0	0	Rn	Rt
size												opc					

32-bit LDADD variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDADD <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDADDA variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDADDA <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDADDAL variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDADDAL <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDADDL variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDADDL <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDADD variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDADD <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDADDA variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDADDA <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```


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64-bit LDADDAL variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDADDAL <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDADDL variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDADDL <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

integer datasize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer regsize = if datasize == 64 then 64 else 32;
AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STADD, STADDL	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xs>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) value;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_ADD, value, ldacctype, stacctype);
```


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```
if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.136 LDAPR

Load-Acquire RCpc Register derives an address from a base register value, loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from the derived address in memory, and writes it to a register.

The instruction has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177, except that:

- There is no ordering requirement, separate from the requirements of a Load-AcquirePC or a Store-Release, created by having a Store-Release followed by a Load-AcquirePC instruction.
- The reading of a value written by a Store-Release by a Load-AcquirePC instruction by the same observer does not make the write of the Store-Release globally observed.

This difference in memory ordering is not described in the pseudocode.

For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Integer

(FEAT_LRCPC)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	x	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		1	1	0	0	0	0	Rn		Rt	
size											Rs											

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
LDAPR <Wt>, [<Xn|SP> {,#0}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
LDAPR <Xt>, [<Xn|SP> {,#0}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

integer elsize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer regsize = if elsize == 64 then 64 else 32;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(elsize) data;
constant integer dbytes = elsize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
```


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```
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = Mem[address, dbytes, AccType_ORDERED];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.137 LDAPRB

Load-Acquire RCpc Register Byte derives an address from a base register value, loads a byte from the derived address in memory, zero-extends it and writes it to a register.

The instruction has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177, except that:

- There is no ordering requirement, separate from the requirements of a Load-AcquirePC or a Store-Release, created by having a Store-Release followed by a Load-AcquirePC instruction.
- The reading of a value written by a Store-Release by a Load-AcquirePC instruction by the same observer does not make the write of the Store-Release globally observed.

This difference in memory ordering is not described in the pseudocode.

For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Integer

(FEAT_LRCPC)

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0	1 1 1	0 0 0	1	0	1	(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)	1	1 0 0	0 0	Rn	Rt
size						Rs					

Encoding

```
LDAPRB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP> {,#0}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = Mem[address, 1, AccType_ORDERED];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.138 LDAPRH

Load-Acquire RCpc Register Halfword derives an address from a base register value, loads a halfword from the derived address in memory, zero-extends it and writes it to a register.

The instruction has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177, except that:

- There is no ordering requirement, separate from the requirements of a Load-AcquirePC or a Store-Release, created by having a Store-Release followed by a Load-AcquirePC instruction.
- The reading of a value written by a Store-Release by a Load-AcquirePC instruction by the same observer does not make the write of the Store-Release globally observed.

This difference in memory ordering is not described in the pseudocode.

For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Integer

(FEAT_LRCPC)

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23 22 21	20 16	15	14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1 1 1	0 0 0	1 0 1	(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)	1	1 0 0	0 0	Rn	Rt
size				Rs					

Encoding

```
LDAPRH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP> {,#0}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = Mem[address, 2, AccType_ORDERED];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.139 LDAPUR

Load-Acquire RCpc Register (unscaled) calculates an address from a base register and an immediate offset, loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from memory, zero-extends it, and writes it to a register.

The instruction has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177, except that:

- There is no ordering requirement, separate from the requirements of a Load-AcquirePC or a Store-Release, created by having a Store-Release followed by a Load-AcquirePC instruction.
- The reading of a value written by a Store-Release by a Load-AcquirePC instruction by the same observer does not make the write of the Store-Release globally observed.

This difference in memory ordering is not described in the pseudocode.

For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Unscaled offset

(FEAT_LRCPC2)

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 x	0 1	1 0	0 1	0 1	0	imm9	0 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
LDAPUR <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
LDAPUR <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer scale = UInt(size);
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer regsize;

regsize = if size == '11' then 64 else 32;
```


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```
integer datasize = 8 << scale;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = Mem[address, datasize DIV 8, AccType_ORDERED];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.140 LDAPURB

Load-Acquire RCpc Register Byte (unscaled) calculates an address from a base register and an immediate offset, loads a byte from memory, zero-extends it, and writes it to a register.

The instruction has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177, except that:

- There is no ordering requirement, separate from the requirements of a Load-AcquirePC or a Store-Release, created by having a Store-Release followed by a Load-AcquirePC instruction.
- The reading of a value written by a Store-Release by a Load-AcquirePC instruction by the same observer does not make the write of the Store-Release globally observed.

This difference in memory ordering is not described in the pseudocode.

For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Unscaled offset

(FEAT_LRCPC2)

31 30	29 28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	0 1 1 0 0 1	0 1	0	imm9	0 0	Rn	Rt
size		opc					

Encoding

```
LDAPURB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
```


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```
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = Mem[address, 1, AccType_ORDERED];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.141 LDAPURH

Load-Acquire RCpc Register Halfword (unscaled) calculates an address from a base register and an immediate offset, loads a halfword from memory, zero-extends it, and writes it to a register.

The instruction has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177, except that:

- There is no ordering requirement, separate from the requirements of a Load-AcquirePC or a Store-Release, created by having a Store-Release followed by a Load-AcquirePC instruction.
- The reading of a value written by a Store-Release by a Load-AcquirePC instruction by the same observer does not make the write of the Store-Release globally observed.

This difference in memory ordering is not described in the pseudocode.

For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Unscaled offset

(FEAT_LRCPC2)

31 30	29 28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	0 1 1 0 0 1	0 1	0	imm9	0 0	Rn	Rt
size		opc					

Encoding

```
LDAPURH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
```


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```
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = Mem[address, 2, AccType_ORDERED];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.142 LDAPURSB

Load-Acquire RCpc Register Signed Byte (unscaled) calculates an address from a base register and an immediate offset, loads a signed byte from memory, sign-extends it, and writes it to a register.

The instruction has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177, except that:

- There is no ordering requirement, separate from the requirements of a Load-AcquirePC or a Store-Release, created by having a Store-Release followed by a Load-AcquirePC instruction.
- The reading of a value written by a Store-Release by a Load-AcquirePC instruction by the same observer does not make the write of the Store-Release globally observed.

This difference in memory ordering is not described in the pseudocode.

For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Unscaled offset

(FEAT_LRCPC2)

31 30	29 28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	0 1 1 0 0 1	1 x	0	imm9	0 0	Rn	Rt
size		opc					

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 11`.

```
LDAPURSB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
LDAPURSB <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
MemOp memop;
boolean signed;
integer regsize;

if opc<1> == '0' then
```


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```
    // store or zero-extending load
    memop = if opc<0> == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
    regsize = 32;
    signed = FALSE;
else
    // sign-extending load
    memop = MemOp_LOAD;
    regsize = if opc<0> == '1' then 32 else 64;
    signed = TRUE;

boolean tag_checked = memop != MemOp_PREFETCH && (n != 31);
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    if memop != MemOp_PREFETCH then CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

case memop of
    when MemOp_STORE
        data = X[t];
        Mem[address, 1, AccType_ORDERED] = data;

    when MemOp_LOAD
        data = Mem[address, 1, AccType_ORDERED];
        if signed then
            X[t] = SignExtend(data, regsize);
        else
            X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);

    when MemOp_PREFETCH
        Prefetch(address, t<4:0>);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.143 LDAPURSH

Load-Acquire RCpc Register Signed Halfword (unscaled) calculates an address from a base register and an immediate offset, loads a signed halfword from memory, sign-extends it, and writes it to a register.

The instruction has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177, except that:

- There is no ordering requirement, separate from the requirements of a Load-AcquirePC or a Store-Release, created by having a Store-Release followed by a Load-AcquirePC instruction.
- The reading of a value written by a Store-Release by a Load-AcquirePC instruction by the same observer does not make the write of the Store-Release globally observed.

This difference in memory ordering is not described in the pseudocode.

For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Unscaled offset

(FEAT_LRCPC2)

31 30	29 28 27 26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	0 1 1 0	0 1	1 x	0	imm9	0 0	Rn	Rt
size			opc					

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 11`.

```
LDAPURSH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
LDAPURSH <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
MemOp memop;
boolean signed;
integer regsize;

if opc<1> == '0' then
```


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```
    // store or zero-extending load
    memop = if opc<0> == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
    regsize = 32;
    signed = FALSE;
else
    // sign-extending load
    memop = MemOp_LOAD;
    regsize = if opc<0> == '1' then 32 else 64;
    signed = TRUE;

boolean tag_checked = memop != MemOp_PREFETCH && (n != 31);
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    if memop != MemOp_PREFETCH then CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

case memop of
    when MemOp_STORE
        data = X[t];
        Mem[address, 2, AccType_ORDERED] = data;

    when MemOp_LOAD
        data = Mem[address, 2, AccType_ORDERED];
        if signed then
            X[t] = SignExtend(data, regsize);
        else
            X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);

    when MemOp_PREFETCH
        Prefetch(address, t<4:0>);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.144 LDAPURSW

Load-Acquire RCpc Register Signed Word (unscaled) calculates an address from a base register and an immediate offset, loads a signed word from memory, sign-extends it, and writes it to a register.

The instruction has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177, except that:

- There is no ordering requirement, separate from the requirements of a Load-AcquirePC or a Store-Release, created by having a Store-Release followed by a Load-AcquirePC instruction.
- The reading of a value written by a Store-Release by a Load-AcquirePC instruction by the same observer does not make the write of the Store-Release globally observed.

This difference in memory ordering is not described in the pseudocode.

For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Unscaled offset

(FEAT_LRCPC2)

31 30	29 28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 0	0 1 1 0 0 1	1 0	0	imm9	0 0	Rn	Rt
size		opc					

Encoding

```
LDAPURSW <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xt>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<simm>	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(32) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
```


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```
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = Mem[address, 4, AccType_ORDERED];
X[t] = SignExtend(data, 64);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.145 LDAR

Load-Acquire Register derives an address from a base register value, loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from memory, and writes it to a register. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Note

For this instruction, if the destination is WZR/XZR, it is impossible for software to observe the presence of the acquire semantic other than its effect on the arrival at endpoints.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	10	9	5	4	0
1	x	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Rn	Rt
size									L		Rs		o0	Rt2					

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
LDAR <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
LDAR <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

integer elsize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer regsize = if elsize == 64 then 64 else 32;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(elsize) data;
constant integer dbytes = elsize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];
```


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```
data = Mem[address, dbytes, AccType_ORDERED];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.146 LDARB

Load-Acquire Register Byte derives an address from a base register value, loads a byte from memory, zero-extends it and writes it to a register. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Note

For this instruction, if the destination is WZR/XZR, it is impossible for software to observe the presence of the acquire semantic other than its effect on the arrival at endpoints.

31 30	29 28 27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
0 0	0 0 1 0 0 0	1	1	0	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	1	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	Rn	Rt
size			L		Rs	o0	Rt2		

Encoding

```
LDARB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = Mem[address, 1, AccType_ORDERED];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.147 LDARH

Load-Acquire Register Halfword derives an address from a base register value, loads a halfword from memory, zero-extends it, and writes it to a register. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Note

For this instruction, if the destination is WZR/XZR, it is impossible for software to observe the presence of the acquire semantic other than its effect on the arrival at endpoints.

31 30	29 28 27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0 0 1 0 0 0	1	1	0	(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)	1	(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)	Rn	Rt
size			L		Rs	o0	Rt2		

Encoding

```
LDARH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = Mem[address, 2, AccType_ORDERED];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.148 LDAXP

Load-Acquire Exclusive Pair of Registers derives an address from a base register value, loads two 32-bit words or two 64-bit doublewords from memory, and writes them to two registers. For information on single-copy atomicity and alignment requirements, see *Requirements for single-copy atomicity* on page B2-152 and *Alignment of data accesses* on page B2-186. The PE marks the physical address being accessed as an exclusive access. This exclusive access mark is checked by Store Exclusive instructions. See *Synchronization and semaphores* on page B2-208. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

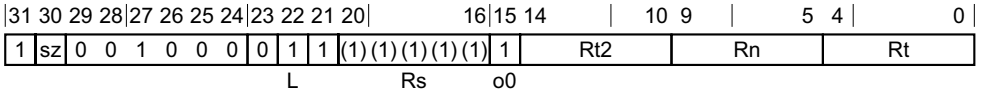

32-bit variant

Applies when `sz == 0`.

```
LDAXP <Wt1>, <Wt2>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sz == 1`.

```
LDAXP <Xt1>, <Xt2>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer t2 = UInt(Rt2);

integer elsize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = elsize * 2;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;

boolean rt_unknown = FALSE;
if t == t2 then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rt_unknown = TRUE;    // result is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
```

Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *LDAXP* on page K1-11249.

Assembler symbols

`<Wt1>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Wt2>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.

`<Xt1>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

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<Xt2> Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data;
constant integer dbytes = datasize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

// Tell the Exclusives monitors to record a sequence of one or more atomic
// memory reads from virtual address range [address, address+dbytes-1].
// The Exclusives monitor will only be set if all the reads are from the
// same dbytes-aligned physical address, to allow for the possibility of
// an atomicity break if the translation is changed between reads.
AArch64.SetExclusiveMonitors(address, dbytes);

if rt_unknown then
    // ConstrainedUNPREDICTABLE case
    X[t] = bits(datasize) UNKNOWN;    // In this case t = t2
elsif elsize == 32 then
    // 32-bit load exclusive pair (atomic)
    data = Mem[address, dbytes, AccType_ORDEREDATOMIC];
    if BigEndian(AccType_ORDEREDATOMIC) then
        X[t] = data<datasize-1:elsize>;
        X[t2] = data<elsize-1:0>;
    else
        X[t] = data<elsize-1:0>;
        X[t2] = data<datasize-1:elsize>;
else // elsize == 64
    // 64-bit load exclusive pair (not atomic),
    // but must be 128-bit aligned
    if address != Align(address, dbytes) then
        AArch64.Abort(address, AlignmentFault(AccType_ORDEREDATOMIC, FALSE, FALSE));
    X[t] = Mem[address, 8, AccType_ORDEREDATOMIC];
    X[t2] = Mem[address+8, 8, AccType_ORDEREDATOMIC];
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.149 LDAXR

Load-Acquire Exclusive Register derives an address from a base register value, loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from memory, and writes it to a register. The memory access is atomic. The PE marks the physical address being accessed as an exclusive access. This exclusive access mark is checked by Store Exclusive instructions. See *Synchronization and semaphores* on page B2-208. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177. For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	10	9	5	4	0
1	x	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		1	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	Rn		Rt		
size									L		Rs		o0	Rt2					

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
LDAXR <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
LDAXR <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

integer elsize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer regsize = if elsize == 64 then 64 else 32;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(elsize) data;
constant integer dbytes = elsize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

// Tell the Exclusives monitors to record a sequence of one or more atomic
// memory reads from virtual address range [address, address+dbytes-1].
// The Exclusives monitor will only be set if all the reads are from the
```


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```
// same dbytes-aligned physical address, to allow for the possibility of
// an atomicity break if the translation is changed between reads.
AArch64.SetExclusiveMonitors(address, dbytes);

data = Mem[address, dbytes, AccType_ORDEREDATOMIC];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.150 LDAXRB

Load-Acquire Exclusive Register Byte derives an address from a base register value, loads a byte from memory, zero-extends it and writes it to a register. The memory access is atomic. The PE marks the physical address being accessed as an exclusive access. This exclusive access mark is checked by Store Exclusive instructions. See *Synchronization and semaphores* on page B2-208. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177. For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	0 0	1 0 0 0	0	1	0	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	1	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	Rn	Rt
size				L		Rs	o0	Rt2		

Encoding

```
LDAXRB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

// Tell the Exclusives monitors to record a sequence of one or more atomic
// memory reads from virtual address range [address, address+dbytes-1].
// The Exclusives monitor will only be set if all the reads are from the
// same dbytes-aligned physical address, to allow for the possibility of
// an atomicity break if the translation is changed between reads.
AArch64.SetExclusiveMonitors(address, 1);

data = Mem[address, 1, AccType_ORDEREDATOMIC];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.151 LDAXRH

Load-Acquire Exclusive Register Halfword derives an address from a base register value, loads a halfword from memory, zero-extends it and writes it to a register. The memory access is atomic. The PE marks the physical address being accessed as an exclusive access. This exclusive access mark is checked by Store Exclusive instructions. See *Synchronization and semaphores* on page B2-208. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177. For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0 0 1 0 0 0	0	1	0	(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)	1	(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)	Rn	Rt
size			L		Rs	o0	Rt2		

Encoding

```
LDAXRH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

// Tell the Exclusives monitors to record a sequence of one or more atomic
// memory reads from virtual address range [address, address+dbytes-1].
// The Exclusives monitor will only be set if all the reads are from the
// same dbytes-aligned physical address, to allow for the possibility of
// an atomicity break if the translation is changed between reads.
AArch64.SetExclusiveMonitors(address, 2);

data = Mem[address, 2, AccType_ORDEREDATOMIC];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.152 LDCLRB, LDCLRAB, LDCLRALB, LDCLRLB

Atomic bit clear on byte in memory atomically loads an 8-bit byte from memory, performs a bitwise AND with the complement of the value held in a register on it, and stores the result back to memory. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not `WZR`, `LDCLRAB` and `LDCLRALB` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDCLRLB` and `LDCLRALB` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDCLRB` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STCLRB, STCLRLB. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1525 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	1 1	1	0	0	0	A	R	1	Rs	0	0 0 1	0 0	Rn	Rt
size										opc				

LDCLRAB variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDCLRAB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDCLRALB variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDCLRALB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDCLRB variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDCLRB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDCLRLB variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDCLRLB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```


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Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STCLRB, STCLRLB	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) value;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_BIC, value, ldacctype, stacctype);

if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.153 LDCLRH, LDCLRAH, LDCLRALH, LDCLRLH

Atomic bit clear on halfword in memory atomically loads a 16-bit halfword from memory, performs a bitwise AND with the complement of the value held in a register on it, and stores the result back to memory. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not `WZR`, `LDCLRAH` and `LDCLRALH` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDCLRLH` and `LDCLRALH` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDCLRH` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STCLRH, STCLRLH. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1527 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 1	1	0	0	0	A	R	1	Rs	0	0 0 1	0 0	Rn	Rt
size										opc				

LDCLRAH variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDCLRAH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDCLRALH variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDCLRALH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDCLRH variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDCLRH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDCLRLH variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDCLRLH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```


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Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STCLRH, STCLRLH	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) value;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_BIC, value, ldacctype, stacctype);

if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.154 LDCLR, LDCLRA, LDCLRAL, LDCLRL

Atomic bit clear on word or doubleword in memory atomically loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from memory, performs a bitwise AND with the complement of the value held in a register on it, and stores the result back to memory. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not one of `WZR` or `XZR`, `LDCLRA` and `LDCLRAL` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDCLRL` and `LDCLRAL` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDCLR` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STCLR, STCLRL. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1529 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 x	1 1	1	0 0	A	R	1	Rs	0	0 0 1	0 0	Rn	Rt
size								opc				

32-bit LDCLR variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDCLR <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDCLRA variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDCLRA <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDCLRAL variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDCLRAL <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDCLRL variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDCLRL <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDCLR variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDCLR <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDCLRA variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDCLRA <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```


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64-bit LDCLRAL variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDCLRAL <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDCLRL variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDCLRL <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

integer datasize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer regsize = if datasize == 64 then 64 else 32;
AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STCLR, STCLRL	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xs>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) value;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_BIC, value, ldacctype, stacctype);
```


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```
if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.155 LDEORB, LDEORAB, LDEORALB, LDEORLB

Atomic exclusive OR on byte in memory atomically loads an 8-bit byte from memory, performs an exclusive OR with the value held in a register on it, and stores the result back to memory. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not `WZR`, `LDEORAB` and `LDEORALB` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDEORLB` and `LDEORALB` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDEORB` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STEORB, STEORLB. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1532 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0	1 1	1	0	0	0	A	R	1	Rs	0	0 1 0	0 0	Rn	Rt
size											opc			

LDEORAB variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDEORAB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDEORALB variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDEORALB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDEORB variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDEORB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDEORLB variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDEORLB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```


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Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STEORB, STEORLB	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) value;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_EOR, value, ldacctype, stacctype);

if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.156 LDEORH, LDEORAH, LDEORALH, LDEORLH

Atomic exclusive OR on halfword in memory atomically loads a 16-bit halfword from memory, performs an exclusive OR with the value held in a register on it, and stores the result back to memory. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not `WZR`, `LDEORAH` and `LDEORALH` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDEORLH` and `LDEORALH` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDEORH` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STEORH, STEORLH. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1534 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1 1	1	0	0	0	A	R	1	Rs	0	0 1 0	0 0	Rn	Rt
size										opc				

LDEORAH variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDEORAH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDEORALH variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDEORALH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDEORH variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDEORH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDEORLH variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDEORLH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```


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Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STEORH, STEORLH	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) value;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_EOR, value, ldacctype, stacctype);

if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.157 LDEOR, LDEORA, LDEORAL, LDEORL

Atomic exclusive OR on word or doubleword in memory atomically loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from memory, performs an exclusive OR with the value held in a register on it, and stores the result back to memory. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not one of `WZR` or `XZR`, `LDEORA` and `LDEORAL` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDEORL` and `LDEORAL` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDEOR` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STEOR, STEORL. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1536 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15	14–12	11	10	9–5	4–0
1	x	1	1	1	0	0	0	A	R	1	Rs	0	0 1 0	0	0	Rn	Rt
size												opc					

32-bit LDEOR variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDEOR <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDEORA variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDEORA <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDEORAL variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDEORAL <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDEORL variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDEORL <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDEOR variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDEOR <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDEORA variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDEORA <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```


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64-bit LDEORAL variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDEORAL <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDEORL variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDEORL <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

integer datasize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer regsize = if datasize == 64 then 64 else 32;
AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STEOR, STEORL	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xs>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) value;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_EOR, value, ldacctype, stacctype);
```


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```
if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.158 LDG

Load Allocation Tag loads an Allocation Tag from a memory address, generates a Logical Address Tag from the Allocation Tag and merges it into the destination register. The address used for the load is calculated from the base register and an immediate signed offset scaled by the Tag granule.

Integer

(FEAT_MTE)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1 0 1	1 0 0 1	0	1	1	imm9	0	0	Xn	Xt

Encoding

```
LDG <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Xt);
integer n = UInt(Xn);
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(imm9, 64), LOG2_TAG_GRANULE);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xt>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Xt" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Xn" field.
<simm>	Is the optional signed immediate offset, a multiple of 16 in the range -4096 to 4080, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(4) tag;

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;
address = Align(address, TAG_GRANULE);

tag = AArch64.MemTag[address, AccType_NORMAL];
X[t] = AArch64.AddressWithAllocationTag(X[t], AccType_NORMAL, tag);
```


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C6.2.159 LDGM

Load Tag Multiple reads a naturally aligned block of N Allocation Tags, where the size of N is identified in GMID_EL1.BS, and writes the Allocation Tag read from address A to the destination register at 4*A<7:4>+3:4*A<7:4>. Bits of the destination register not written with an Allocation Tag are set to 0.

This instruction is UNDEFINED at EL0.

This instruction generates an Unchecked access.

Integer

(FEAT_MTE2)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Xn		Xt	

Encoding

```
LDGM <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTE2Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Xt);
integer n = UInt(Xn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xt> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Xt" field.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Xn" field.

Operation

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;

bits(64) data = Zeros(64);
bits(64) address;

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

integer size = 4 * (2 ^ (UInt(GMID_EL1.BS)));
address = Align(address, size);
integer count = size >> LOG2_TAG_GRANULE;
integer index = UInt(address<LOG2_TAG_GRANULE+3:LOG2_TAG_GRANULE>);

for i = 0 to count-1
    bits(4) tag = AArch64.MemTag[address, AccType_NORMAL];
    data<(index*4)+3:index*4> = tag;
    address = address + TAG_GRANULE;
    index = index + 1;

X[t] = data;
```


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C6.2.160 LDLARB

Load LOAcquire Register Byte loads a byte from memory, zero-extends it and writes it to a register. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *LoadLOAcquire, StoreLORelease* on page B2-178. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Note

For this instruction, if the destination is WZR/XZR, it is impossible for software to observe the presence of the acquire semantic other than its effect on the arrival at endpoints.

No offset

(FEAT_LOR)

31 30	29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	0 0	1 0 0 0	1	1	0	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	0	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	Rn	Rt
size				L		Rs	o0	Rt2		

Encoding

```
LDLARB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = Mem[address, 1, AccType_LIMITEDORDERED];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.161 LDLARH

Load LOAcquire Register Halfword loads a halfword from memory, zero-extends it, and writes it to a register. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *LoadLOAcquire, StoreLORelease* on page B2-178. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Note

For this instruction, if the destination is WZR/XZR, it is impossible for software to observe the presence of the acquire semantic other than its effect on the arrival at endpoints.

No offset

(FEAT_LOR)

31 30	29 28 27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0 0 1 0 0 0	1	1	0	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	0	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	Rn	Rt
size			L		Rs	o0	Rt2		

Encoding

```
LDLARH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = Mem[address, 2, AccType_LIMITEDORDERED];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.162 LDLAR

Load LOAcquire Register loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from memory, and writes it to a register. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *LoadLOAcquire, StoreLORelease* on page B2-178. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Note

For this instruction, if the destination is WZR/XZR, it is impossible for software to observe the presence of the acquire semantic other than its effect on the arrival at endpoints.

No offset

(FEAT_LOR)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	10	9	5	4	0
1	x	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	(1)	(1)	0	(1)	(1)	Rn		Rt	
size									L		Rs		o0	Rt2					

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
LDLAR <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
LDLAR <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

integer elsize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer regsize = if elsize == 64 then 64 else 32;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(elsize) data;
constant integer dbytes = elsize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
```


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```
    address = X[n];

data = Mem[address, dbytes, AccType_LIMITEDORDERED];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.163 LDNP

Load Pair of Registers, with non-temporal hint, calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, loads two 32-bit words or two 64-bit doublewords from memory, and writes them to two registers.

For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230. For information about Non-temporal pair instructions, see *Load/store non-temporal pair* on page C3-255.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24 23	22	21 15	14 10	9 5	4 0
x 0	1 0 1	0	0 0 0	1	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt
opc				L				

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 00`.

```
LDNP <Wt1>, <Wt2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
LDNP <Xt1>, <Xt2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
// Empty.
```

Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *LDNP* on page K1-11249.

Assembler symbols

`<Wt1>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Wt2>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.

`<Xt1>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xt2>` Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<imm>` For the 32-bit variant: is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range -256 to 252, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/4.

For the 64-bit variant: is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range -512 to 504, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/8.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer t2 = UInt(Rt2);
if opc<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
```


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```
integer scale = 2 + UInt(opc<1>);
integer datasize = 8 << scale;
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(imm7, 64), scale);
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;

boolean rt_unknown = FALSE;

if t == t2 then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rt_unknown = TRUE;    // result is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data1;
bits(datasize) data2;
constant integer dbytes = datasize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

if HaveLSE2Ext() then
    bits(2*datasize) full_data;
    full_data = Mem[address, 2*dbytes, AccType_NORMAL, TRUE];
    if BigEndian(AccType_STREAM) then
        data2 = full_data<(datasize-1):0>;
        data1 = full_data<(2*datasize-1):datasize>;
    else
        data1 = full_data<(datasize-1):0>;
        data2 = full_data<(2*datasize-1):datasize>;
else
    data1 = Mem[address, dbytes, AccType_STREAM];
    data2 = Mem[address+dbytes, dbytes, AccType_STREAM];
if rt_unknown then
    data1 = bits(datasize) UNKNOWN;
    data2 = bits(datasize) UNKNOWN;
X[t] = data1;
X[t2] = data2;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.164 LDP

Load Pair of Registers calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, loads two 32-bit words or two 64-bit doublewords from memory, and writes them to two registers. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Post-index

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24 23	22	21 15	14 10	9 5	4 0
x 0	1 0 1	0	0 0 1	1	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt
opc				L				

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 00`.

```
LDP <Wt1>, <Wt2>, [<Xn|SP>], #<imm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
LDP <Xt1>, <Xt2>, [<Xn|SP>], #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = TRUE;
```

Pre-index

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24 23	22	21 15	14 10	9 5	4 0
x 0	1 0 1	0	0 1 1	1	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt
opc				L				

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 00`.

```
LDP <Wt1>, <Wt2>, [<Xn|SP>, #<imm>]!
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
LDP <Xt1>, <Xt2>, [<Xn|SP>, #<imm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
```

Signed offset

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24 23	22	21 15	14 10	9 5	4 0
x 0	1 0 1	0	0 1 0	1	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt
opc				L				

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32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 00`.

```
LDP <Wt1>, <Wt2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
LDP <Xt1>, <Xt2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *LDP* on page K1-11250.

Assembler symbols

`<Wt1>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Wt2>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.
`<Xt1>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt2>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	For the 32-bit post-index and 32-bit pre-index variant: is the signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range -256 to 252, encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/4. For the 32-bit signed offset variant: is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range -256 to 252, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/4. For the 64-bit post-index and 64-bit pre-index variant: is the signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range -512 to 504, encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/8. For the 64-bit signed offset variant: is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range -512 to 504, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/8.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer t2 = UInt(Rt2);
if L:opc<0> == '01' || opc == '11' then UNDEFINED;
boolean signed = (opc<0> != '0');
integer scale = 2 + UInt(opc<1>);
integer datasize = 8 << scale;
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(imm7, 64), scale);
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;

boolean rt_unknown = FALSE;
boolean wb_unknown = FALSE;

if wback && (t == n || t2 == n) && n != 31 then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
```


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```
    assert c IN {Constraint_WBSUPPRESS, Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_WBSUPPRESS wback = FALSE;    // writeback is suppressed
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN    wb_unknown = TRUE;    // writeback is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF      UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP        EndOfInstruction();

if t == t2 then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rt_unknown = TRUE;    // result is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
```

Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data1;
bits(datasize) data2;
constant integer dbytes = datasize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

if !postindex then
    address = address + offset;

if HaveLSE2Ext() && !signed then
    bits(2*datasize) full_data;
    full_data = Mem[address, 2*dbytes, AccType_NORMAL, TRUE];
    if BigEndian(AccType_NORMAL) then
        data2 = full_data<(datasize-1):0>;
        data1 = full_data<(2*datasize-1):datasize>;
    else
        data1 = full_data<(datasize-1):0>;
        data2 = full_data<(2*datasize-1):datasize>;
else
    data1 = Mem[address, dbytes, AccType_NORMAL];
    data2 = Mem[address+dbytes, dbytes, AccType_NORMAL];
if rt_unknown then
    data1 = bits(datasize) UNKNOWN;
    data2 = bits(datasize) UNKNOWN;
if signed then
    X[t] = SignExtend(data1, 64);
    X[t2] = SignExtend(data2, 64);
else
    X[t] = data1;
    X[t2] = data2;

if wback then
    if wb_unknown then
        address = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    elsif postindex then
        address = address + offset;
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address;
    else
        X[n] = address;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.165 LDPSW

Load Pair of Registers Signed Word calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, loads two 32-bit words from memory, sign-extends them, and writes them to two registers. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Post-index

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24 23	22	21 … 15	14 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 0 1	0	0 0 1	1	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt
opc				L				

Encoding

```
LDPSW <Xt1>, <Xt2>, [<Xn|SP>], #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = TRUE;
```

Pre-index

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24 23	22	21 … 15	14 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 0 1	0	0 1 1	1	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt
opc				L				

Encoding

```
LDPSW <Xt1>, <Xt2>, [<Xn|SP>, #<imm>]!
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
```

Signed offset

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24 23	22	21 … 15	14 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 0 1	0	0 1 0	1	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt
opc				L				

Encoding

```
LDPSW <Xt1>, <Xt2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
```


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Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *LDPSW* on page K1-11251.

Assembler symbols

`<Xt1>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xt2>` Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<imm>` For the post-index and pre-index variant: is the signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range -256 to 252, encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/4.

For the signed offset variant: is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range -256 to 252, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/4.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer t2 = UInt(Rt2);
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(imm7, 64), 2);
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;

boolean rt_unknown = FALSE;
boolean wb_unknown = FALSE;

if wback && (t == n || t2 == n) && n != 31 then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_WBSUPPRESS, Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_WBSUPPRESS wback = FALSE;    // writeback is suppressed
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN    wb_unknown = TRUE;    // writeback is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF      UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP        EndOfInstruction();

if t == t2 then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rt_unknown = TRUE;    // result is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
```

Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) address;
bits(32) data1;
bits(32) data2;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

if !postindex then
```


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```
    address = address + offset;

if HaveLSE2Ext() && FALSE then
    bits(64) full_data;
    full_data = Mem[address, 8, AccType_NORMAL, TRUE];
    if BigEndian(AccType_NORMAL) then
        data2 = full_data<31:0>;
        data1 = full_data<63:32>;
    else
        data1 = full_data<31:0>;
        data2 = full_data<63:32>;
else
    data1 = Mem[address, 4, AccType_NORMAL];
    data2 = Mem[address+4, 4, AccType_NORMAL];
if rt_unknown then
    data1 = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    data2 = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
X[t] = SignExtend(data1, 64);
X[t2] = SignExtend(data2, 64);
if wback then
    if wb_unknown then
        address = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    elsif postindex then
        address = address + offset;
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address;
    else
        X[n] = address;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.166 LDR (immediate)

Load Register (immediate) loads a word or doubleword from memory and writes it to a register. The address that is used for the load is calculated from a base register and an immediate offset. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230. The Unsigned offset variant scales the immediate offset value by the size of the value accessed before adding it to the base register value.

Post-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1	x	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	imm9	0	1	Rn	Rt
size								opc							

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
LDR <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
LDR <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = TRUE;
integer scale = UInt(size);
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Pre-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1	x	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	imm9	1	1	Rn	Rt
size								opc							

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
LDR <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
LDR <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
integer scale = UInt(size);
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```


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Unsigned offset

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 x	1 1 1	0	0 1	0 1	imm12	Rn	Rt
size				opc			

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
LDR <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
LDR <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
integer scale = UInt(size);
bits(64) offset = LSL(ZeroExtend(imm12, 64), scale);
```

Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *LDR (immediate)* on page K1-11251.

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, encoded in the "imm9" field.
`<pimm>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the optional positive immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range 0 to 16380, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field as <pimm>/4. For the 64-bit variant: is the optional positive immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range 0 to 32760, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field as <pimm>/8.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer regsize;

regsize = if size == '11' then 64 else 32;
integer datasize = 8 << scale;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;

boolean wb_unknown = FALSE;

if wback && n == t && n != 31 then
    c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_WBSUPPRESS, Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
```


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```
        when Constraint_WBSUPPRESS wback = FALSE;    // writeback is suppressed
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN    wb_unknown = TRUE;    // writeback is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF      UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP        EndOfInstruction();
```

Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

if !postindex then
    address = address + offset;

data = Mem[address, datasize DIV 8, AccType_NORMAL];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);

if wback then
    if wb_unknown then
        address = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    elsif postindex then
        address = address + offset;
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address;
    else
        X[n] = address;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.167 LDR (literal)

Load Register (literal) calculates an address from the PC value and an immediate offset, loads a word from memory, and writes it to a register. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 … 5	4 … 0
0 x	0 1 1	0	0 0	imm19	Rt
opc					

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 00`.

```
LDR <Wt>, <label>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 01`.

```
LDR <Xt>, <label>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
MemOp memop = MemOp_LOAD;
boolean signed = FALSE;
integer size;
bits(64) offset;

case opc of
    when '00'
        size = 4;
    when '01'
        size = 8;
    when '10'
        size = 4;
        signed = TRUE;
    when '11'
        memop = MemOp_PREFETCH;

offset = SignExtend(imm19:'00', 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<label>`	Is the program label from which the data is to be loaded. Its offset from the address of this instruction, in the range +/-1MB, is encoded as "imm19" times 4.

Operation

```
bits(64) address = PC[] + offset;
bits(size*8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(FALSE);
```


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```
case memop of
    when MemOp_LOAD
        data = Mem[address, size, AccType_NORMAL];
        if signed then
            X[t] = SignExtend(data, 64);
        else
            X[t] = data;

    when MemOp_PREFETCH
        Prefetch(address, t<4:0>);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.168 LDR (register)

Load Register (register) calculates an address from a base register value and an offset register value, loads a word from memory, and writes it to a register. The offset register value can optionally be shifted and extended. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 13	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 x	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 1	1	Rm	option	S	1 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc							

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
LDR <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>){, <extend> {<amount>}}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
LDR <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>){, <extend> {<amount>}}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer scale = UInt(size);
if option<1> == '0' then UNDEFINED;    // sub-word index
ExtendType extend_type = DecodeRegExtend(option);
integer shift = if S == '1' then scale else 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xt>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` When `option<0>` is set to `0`, is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xm>` When `option<0>` is set to `1`, is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<extend>` Is the index extend/shift specifier, defaulting to LSL, and which must be omitted for the LSL option when <amount> is omitted. encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

`UXTW`	when `option = 010`
`LSL`	when `option = 011`
`SXTW`	when `option = 110`
`SXTX`	when `option = 111`

`<amount>` For the 32-bit variant: is the index shift amount, optional only when <extend> is not LSL. Where it is permitted to be optional, it defaults to #0. It is encoded in the "S" field. It can have the following values:

`#0`	when `S = 0`
`#2`	when `S = 1`

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For the 64-bit variant: is the index shift amount, optional only when <extend> is not LSL. Where it is permitted to be optional, it defaults to #0. It is encoded in the "S" field. It can have the following values:

`#0`	when `S = 0`
`#3`	when `S = 1`

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer regsize;

regsize = if size == '11' then 64 else 32;
integer datasize = 8 << scale;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) offset = ExtendReg(m, extend_type, shift);
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = Mem[address, datasize DIV 8, AccType_NORMAL];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.169 LDRAA, LDRAB

Load Register, with pointer authentication. This instruction authenticates an address from a base register using a modifier of zero and the specified key, adds an immediate offset to the authenticated address, and loads a 64-bit doubleword from memory at this resulting address into a register.

Key A is used for `LDRAA`, and key B is used for `LDRAB`.

If the authentication passes, the PE behaves the same as for an `LDR` instruction. If the authentication fails, a Translation fault is generated.

The authenticated address is not written back to the base register, unless the pre-indexed variant of the instruction is used. In this case, the address that is written back to the base register does not include the pointer authentication code.

For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Unscaled offset

(FEAT_PAuth)

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23	22	21	20 … 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1	1 1	1 0	0 0	M	S	1	imm9	W	1	Rn	Rt
size											

Key A, offset variant

Applies when `M == 0 && W == 0`.

```
LDRAA <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Key A, pre-indexed variant

Applies when `M == 0 && W == 1`.

```
LDRAA <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]!
```

Key B, offset variant

Applies when `M == 1 && W == 0`.

```
LDRAB <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Key B, pre-indexed variant

Applies when `M == 1 && W == 1`.

```
LDRAB <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HavePACExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
boolean wback = (W == '1');
boolean use_key_a = (M == '0');
bits(10) S10 = S:imm9;
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(S10, 64), 3);
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xt>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

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<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<simm> Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range -4096 to 4088, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "S:imm9" field as <simm>/8.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(64) data;
boolean wb_unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if wback && n == t && n != 31 then
    c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_WBSUPPRESS, Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_WBSUPPRESS wback = FALSE;    // writeback is suppressed
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN    wb_unknown = TRUE;    // writeback is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF      UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP        EndOfInstruction();

if n == 31 then
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

if use_key_a then
    address = AuthDA(address, X[31], TRUE);
else
    address = AuthDB(address, X[31], TRUE);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();

address = address + offset;
data = Mem[address, 8, AccType_NORMAL];
X[t] = data;

if wback then
    if wb_unknown then
        address = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address;
    else
        X[n] = address;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.170 LDRB (immediate)

Load Register Byte (immediate) loads a byte from memory, zero-extends it, and writes the result to a register. The address that is used for the load is calculated from a base register and an immediate offset. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Post-index

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 1	0	imm9	0 1	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

Encoding

```
LDRB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = TRUE;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Pre-index

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 1	0	imm9	1 1	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

Encoding

```
LDRB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Unsigned offset

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	1 1 1	0	0 1	0 1	imm12	Rn	Rt
size				opc			

Encoding

```
LDRB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
bits(64) offset = LSL(ZeroExtend(imm12, 64), 0);
```


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Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *LDRB (immediate)* on page K1-11252.

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, encoded in the "imm9" field.
`<pimm>`	Is the optional positive immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;

boolean wb_unknown = FALSE;

if wback && n == t && n != 31 then
    c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_WBSUPPRESS, Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_WBSUPPRESS wback = FALSE;    // writeback is suppressed
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN    wb_unknown = TRUE;    // writeback is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF      UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP        EndOfInstruction();
```

Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

if !postindex then
    address = address + offset;

data = Mem[address, 1, AccType_NORMAL];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);

if wback then
    if wb_unknown then
        address = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    elsif postindex then
        address = address + offset;
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address;
```


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```
else
    X[n] = address;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.171 LDRB (register)

Load Register Byte (register) calculates an address from a base register value and an offset register value, loads a byte from memory, zero-extends it, and writes it to a register. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 13	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 1	1	Rm	option	S	1 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc							

Extended register variant

Applies when `option != 011`.

```
LDRB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>), <extend> {<amount>}]
```

Shifted register variant

Applies when `option == 011`.

```
LDRB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>{, LSL <amount>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if option<1> == '0' then UNDEFINED;    // sub-word index
ExtendType extend_type = DecodeRegExtend(option);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` When `option<0>` is set to `0`, is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xm>` When `option<0>` is set to `1`, is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<extend>` Is the index extend specifier, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

- `UXTW` when `option = 010`
- `SXTW` when `option = 110`
- `SXTX` when `option = 111`

`<amount>` Is the index shift amount, it must be `#0`, encoded in "S" as `0` if omitted, or as `1` if present.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
```


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Operation

```
bits(64) offset = ExtendReg(m, extend_type, 0);
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = Mem[address, 1, AccType_NORMAL];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.172 LDRH (immediate)

Load Register Halfword (immediate) loads a halfword from memory, zero-extends it, and writes the result to a register. The address that is used for the load is calculated from a base register and an immediate offset. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Post-index

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 1	0	imm9	0 1	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

Encoding

```
LDRH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = TRUE;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Pre-index

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 1	0	imm9	1 1	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

Encoding

```
LDRH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Unsigned offset

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 1 1	0	0 1	0 1	imm12	Rn	Rt
size				opc			

Encoding

```
LDRH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
bits(64) offset = LSL(ZeroExtend(imm12, 64), 1);
```


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Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *LDRH (immediate)* on page K1-11252.

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, encoded in the "imm9" field.
`<pimm>`	Is the optional positive immediate byte offset, a multiple of 2 in the range 0 to 8190, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field as <pimm>/2.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;

boolean wb_unknown = FALSE;

if wback && n == t && n != 31 then
    c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_WBSUPPRESS, Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_WBSUPPRESS wback = FALSE;    // writeback is suppressed
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN    wb_unknown = TRUE;    // writeback is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF      UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP        EndOfInstruction();
```

Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

if !postindex then
    address = address + offset;

data = Mem[address, 2, AccType_NORMAL];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);

if wback then
    if wb_unknown then
        address = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    elsif postindex then
        address = address + offset;
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address;
```


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```
else
    X[n] = address;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.173 LDRH (register)

Load Register Halfword (register) calculates an address from a base register value and an offset register value, loads a halfword from memory, zero-extends it, and writes it to a register. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 13	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 1	1	Rm	option	S	1 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc							

Encoding

```
LDRH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>){, <extend> {<amount>}}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if option<1> == '0' then UNDEFINED;    // sub-word index
ExtendType extend_type = DecodeRegExtend(option);
integer shift = if S == '1' then 1 else 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` When `option<0>` is set to `0`, is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xm>` When `option<0>` is set to `1`, is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<extend>` Is the index extend/shift specifier, defaulting to LSL, and which must be omitted for the LSL option when <amount> is omitted. encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

- `UXTW` when `option = 010`
- `LSL` when `option = 011`
- `SXTW` when `option = 110`
- `SXTX` when `option = 111`

`<amount>` Is the index shift amount, optional only when <extend> is not LSL. Where it is permitted to be optional, it defaults to #0. It is encoded in the "S" field. It can have the following values:

- `#0` when `S = 0`
- `#1` when `S = 1`

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
```


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Operation

```
bits(64) offset = ExtendReg(m, extend_type, shift);
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = Mem[address, 2, AccType_NORMAL];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.174 LDRSB (immediate)

Load Register Signed Byte (immediate) loads a byte from memory, sign-extends it to either 32 bits or 64 bits, and writes the result to a register. The address that is used for the load is calculated from a base register and an immediate offset. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Post-index

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	1 1 1	0	0 0	1 x	0	imm9	0 1	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 11`.

```
LDRSB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
LDRSB <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = TRUE;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Pre-index

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	1 1 1	0	0 0	1 x	0	imm9	1 1	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 11`.

```
LDRSB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
LDRSB <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```


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Unsigned offset

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	1 1 1	0	0 1	1 x	imm12	Rn	Rt
size				opc			

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 11`.

```
LDRSB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
LDRSB <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
bits(64) offset = LSL(ZeroExtend(imm12, 64), 0);
```

Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *LDRSB (immediate)* on page K1-11252.

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, encoded in the "imm9" field.
`<pimm>`	Is the optional positive immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
MemOp memop;
boolean signed;
integer regsize;

if opc<1> == '0' then
    // store or zero-extending load
    memop = if opc<0> == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
    regsize = 32;
    signed = FALSE;
else
    // sign-extending load
    memop = MemOp_LOAD;
    regsize = if opc<0> == '1' then 32 else 64;
    signed = TRUE;
```


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```
boolean tag_checked = memop != MemOp_PREFETCH && (wback || n != 31);

boolean wb_unknown = FALSE;
boolean rt_unknown = FALSE;

if memop == MemOp_LOAD && wback && n == t && n != 31 then
    c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_WBSUPPRESS, Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_WBSUPPRESS wback = FALSE;    // writeback is suppressed
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN    wb_unknown = TRUE;    // writeback is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF      UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP        EndOfInstruction();

if memop == MemOp_STORE && wback && n == t && n != 31 then
    c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_NONE, Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_NONE    rt_unknown = FALSE;    // value stored is original value
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rt_unknown = TRUE;    // value stored is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
```

Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    if memop != MemOp_PREFETCH then CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

if !postindex then
    address = address + offset;

case memop of
    when MemOp_STORE
        if rt_unknown then
            data = bits(8) UNKNOWN;
        else
            data = X[t];
        Mem[address, 1, AccType_NORMAL] = data;

    when MemOp_LOAD
        data = Mem[address, 1, AccType_NORMAL];
        if signed then
            X[t] = SignExtend(data, regsize);
        else
            X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);

    when MemOp_PREFETCH
        Prefetch(address, t<4:0>);

if wback then
    if wb_unknown then
        address = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    elsif postindex then
        address = address + offset;
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address;
```


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```
else
    X[n] = address;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.175 LDRSB (register)

Load Register Signed Byte (register) calculates an address from a base register value and an offset register value, loads a byte from memory, sign-extends it, and writes it to a register. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 13	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0	1 1 1	0	0 0	1 x	1	Rm	option	S	1 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc							

32-bit with extended register offset variant

Applies when `opc == 11 && option != 011`.

```
LDRSB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>), <extend> {<amount>}]
```

32-bit with shifted register offset variant

Applies when `opc == 11 && option == 011`.

```
LDRSB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>{, LSL <amount>}]
```

64-bit with extended register offset variant

Applies when `opc == 10 && option != 011`.

```
LDRSB <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>), <extend> {<amount>}]
```

64-bit with shifted register offset variant

Applies when `opc == 10 && option == 011`.

```
LDRSB <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>{, LSL <amount>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if option<1> == '0' then UNDEFINED;    // sub-word index
ExtendType extend_type = DecodeRegExtend(option);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xt>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` When `option<0>` is set to `0`, is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xm>` When `option<0>` is set to `1`, is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<extend>` Is the index extend specifier, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

- `UXTW` when `option = 010`
- `SXTW` when `option = 110`
- `SXTX` when `option = 111`

`<amount>` Is the index shift amount, it must be `#0`, encoded in "S" as `0` if omitted, or as `1` if present.

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Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
MemOp memop;
boolean signed;
integer regsize;

if opc<1> == '0' then
    // store or zero-extending load
    memop = if opc<0> == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
    regsize = 32;
    signed = FALSE;
else
    // sign-extending load
    memop = MemOp_LOAD;
    regsize = if opc<0> == '1' then 32 else 64;
    signed = TRUE;

boolean tag_checked = memop != MemOp_PREFETCH;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) offset = ExtendReg(m, extend_type, 0);
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    if memop != MemOp_PREFETCH then CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

case memop of
    when MemOp_STORE
        data = X[t];
        Mem[address, 1, AccType_NORMAL] = data;

    when MemOp_LOAD
        data = Mem[address, 1, AccType_NORMAL];
        if signed then
            X[t] = SignExtend(data, regsize);
        else
            X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);

    when MemOp_PREFETCH
        Prefetch(address, t<4:0>);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.176 LDRSH (immediate)

Load Register Signed Halfword (immediate) loads a halfword from memory, sign-extends it to 32 bits or 64 bits, and writes the result to a register. The address that is used for the load is calculated from a base register and an immediate offset. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Post-index

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 1 1	0	0 0	1 x	0	imm9	0 1	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 11`.

```
LDRSH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
LDRSH <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = TRUE;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Pre-index

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 1 1	0	0 0	1 x	0	imm9	1 1	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 11`.

```
LDRSH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
LDRSH <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```


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Unsigned offset

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 1 1	0	0 1	1 x	imm12	Rn	Rt
size				opc			

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 11`.

```
LDRSH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
LDRSH <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
bits(64) offset = LSL(ZeroExtend(imm12, 64), 1);
```

Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *LDRSH (immediate)* on page K1-11253.

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, encoded in the "imm9" field.
`<pimm>`	Is the optional positive immediate byte offset, a multiple of 2 in the range 0 to 8190, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field as <pimm>/2.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
MemOp memop;
boolean signed;
integer regsize;

if opc<1> == '0' then
    // store or zero-extending load
    memop = if opc<0> == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
    regsize = 32;
    signed = FALSE;
else
    // sign-extending load
    memop = MemOp_LOAD;
    regsize = if opc<0> == '1' then 32 else 64;
    signed = TRUE;
```


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```
boolean tag_checked = memop != MemOp_PREFETCH && (wback || n != 31);

boolean wb_unknown = FALSE;
boolean rt_unknown = FALSE;

if memop == MemOp_LOAD && wback && n == t && n != 31 then
    c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_WBSUPPRESS, Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_WBSUPPRESS wback = FALSE;    // writeback is suppressed
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN    wb_unknown = TRUE;    // writeback is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF      UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP        EndOfInstruction();

if memop == MemOp_STORE && wback && n == t && n != 31 then
    c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_NONE, Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_NONE    rt_unknown = FALSE;    // value stored is original value
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rt_unknown = TRUE;    // value stored is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
```

Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    if memop != MemOp_PREFETCH then CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

if !postindex then
    address = address + offset;

case memop of
    when MemOp_STORE
        if rt_unknown then
            data = bits(16) UNKNOWN;
        else
            data = X[t];
        Mem[address, 2, AccType_NORMAL] = data;

    when MemOp_LOAD
        data = Mem[address, 2, AccType_NORMAL];
        if signed then
            X[t] = SignExtend(data, regsize);
        else
            X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);

    when MemOp_PREFETCH
        Prefetch(address, t<4:0>);

if wback then
    if wb_unknown then
        address = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    elsif postindex then
        address = address + offset;
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address;
```


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```
else
    X[n] = address;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.177 LDRSH (register)

Load Register Signed Halfword (register) calculates an address from a base register value and an offset register value, loads a halfword from memory, sign-extends it, and writes it to a register. For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 13	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1 1 1	0	0 0	1 x	1	Rm	option	S	1 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc							

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 11`.

```
LDRSH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>){, <extend> {<amount>}}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
LDRSH <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>){, <extend> {<amount>}}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if option<1> == '0' then UNDEFINED;    // sub-word index
ExtendType extend_type = DecodeRegExtend(option);
integer shift = if S == '1' then 1 else 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xt>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` When `option<0>` is set to `0`, is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xm>` When `option<0>` is set to `1`, is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<extend>` Is the index extend/shift specifier, defaulting to LSL, and which must be omitted for the LSL option when <amount> is omitted. encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

- `UXTW` when `option = 010`
- `LSL` when `option = 011`
- `SXTW` when `option = 110`
- `SXTX` when `option = 111`

`<amount>` Is the index shift amount, optional only when <extend> is not LSL. Where it is permitted to be optional, it defaults to #0. It is encoded in the "S" field. It can have the following values:

- `#0` when `S = 0`
- `#1` when `S = 1`

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Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
MemOp memop;
boolean signed;
integer regsize;

if opc<1> == '0' then
    // store or zero-extending load
    memop = if opc<0> == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
    regsize = 32;
    signed = FALSE;
else
    // sign-extending load
    memop = MemOp_LOAD;
    regsize = if opc<0> == '1' then 32 else 64;
    signed = TRUE;

boolean tag_checked = memop != MemOp_PREFETCH;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) offset = ExtendReg(m, extend_type, shift);
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    if memop != MemOp_PREFETCH then CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

case memop of
    when MemOp_STORE
        data = X[t];
        Mem[address, 2, AccType_NORMAL] = data;

    when MemOp_LOAD
        data = Mem[address, 2, AccType_NORMAL];
        if signed then
            X[t] = SignExtend(data, regsize);
        else
            X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);

    when MemOp_PREFETCH
        Prefetch(address, t<4:0>);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.178 LDRSW (immediate)

Load Register Signed Word (immediate) loads a word from memory, sign-extends it to 64 bits, and writes the result to a register. The address that is used for the load is calculated from a base register and an immediate offset. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Post-index

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 0	1 1 1	0 0 0	1 0	0	imm9	0 1	Rn	Rt
size			opc					

Encoding

```
LDRSW <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = TRUE;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Pre-index

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 0	1 1 1	0 0 0	1 0	0	imm9	1 1	Rn	Rt
size			opc					

Encoding

```
LDRSW <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Unsigned offset

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23 22	21 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 0	1 1 1	0 0 1	1 0	imm12	Rn	Rt
size			opc			

Encoding

```
LDRSW <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
bits(64) offset = LSL(ZeroExtend(imm12, 64), 2);
```


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Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *LDRSW (immediate)* on page K1-11253.

Assembler symbols

`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, encoded in the "imm9" field.
`<pimm>`	Is the optional positive immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range 0 to 16380, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field as <pimm>/4.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;

boolean wb_unknown = FALSE;

if wback && n == t && n != 31 then
    c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_WBSUPPRESS, Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_WBSUPPRESS wback = FALSE;    // writeback is suppressed
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN    wb_unknown = TRUE;    // writeback is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF      UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP        EndOfInstruction();
```

Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) address;
bits(32) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

if !postindex then
    address = address + offset;

data = Mem[address, 4, AccType_NORMAL];
X[t] = SignExtend(data, 64);
if wback then
    if wb_unknown then
        address = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    elsif postindex then
        address = address + offset;
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address;
    else
        X[n] = address;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.179 LDRSW (literal)

Load Register Signed Word (literal) calculates an address from the PC value and an immediate offset, loads a word from memory, and writes it to a register. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 … 5	4 … 0
1 0	0 1 1	0	0 0	imm19	Rt
opc					

Encoding

```
LDRSW <Xt>, <label>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
bits(64) offset;

offset = SignExtend(imm19:'00', 64);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xt> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.

<label> Is the program label from which the data is to be loaded. Its offset from the address of this instruction, in the range +/-1MB, is encoded as "imm19" times 4.

Operation

```
bits(64) address = PC[] + offset;
bits(32) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(FALSE);

data = Mem[address, 4, AccType_NORMAL];
X[t] = SignExtend(data, 64);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.180 LDRSW (register)

Load Register Signed Word (register) calculates an address from a base register value and an offset register value, loads a word from memory, sign-extends it to form a 64-bit value, and writes it to a register. The offset register value can be shifted left by 0 or 2 bits. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 13	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 0	1 1 1	0	0 0	1 0	1	Rm	option	S	1 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc							

Encoding

```
LDRSW <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>){, <extend> {<amount>}}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if option<1> == '0' then UNDEFINED;    // sub-word index
ExtendType extend_type = DecodeRegExtend(option);
integer shift = if S == '1' then 2 else 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xt>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` When `option<0>` is set to `0`, is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xm>` When `option<0>` is set to `1`, is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<extend>` Is the index extend/shift specifier, defaulting to LSL, and which must be omitted for the LSL option when <amount> is omitted. encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

- `UXTW` when `option = 010`
- `LSL` when `option = 011`
- `SXTW` when `option = 110`
- `SXTX` when `option = 111`

`<amount>` Is the index shift amount, optional only when <extend> is not LSL. Where it is permitted to be optional, it defaults to #0. It is encoded in the "S" field. It can have the following values:

- `#0` when `S = 0`
- `#2` when `S = 1`

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
```


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Operation

```
bits(64) offset = ExtendReg(m, extend_type, shift);
bits(64) address;
bits(32) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = Mem[address, 4, AccType_NORMAL];
X[t] = SignExtend(data, 64);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.181 LDSETB, LDSETAB, LDSETALB, LDSETLB

Atomic bit set on byte in memory atomically loads an 8-bit byte from memory, performs a bitwise OR with the value held in a register on it, and stores the result back to memory. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not `WZR`, `LDSETAB` and `LDSETALB` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDSETLB` and `LDSETALB` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDSETB` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STSETB, STSETLB. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1591 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	1 1	1	0	0	0	A	R	1	Rs	0	0 1 1	0 0	Rn	Rt
size										opc				

LDSETAB variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDSETAB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDSETALB variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDSETALB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDSETB variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDSETB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDSETLB variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDSETLB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```


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Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STSETB, STSETLB	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) value;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_ORR, value, ldacctype, stacctype);

if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.182 LDSETH, LDSETAH, LDSETALH, LDSETLH

Atomic bit set on halfword in memory atomically loads a 16-bit halfword from memory, performs a bitwise OR with the value held in a register on it, and stores the result back to memory. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not `WZR`, `LDSETAH` and `LDSETALH` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDSETLH` and `LDSETALH` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDSETH` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STSETH, STSETLH. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1593 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
size	1 1 1	0	0 0	A	R	1	Rs	0	opc: 0 1 1	0 0	Rn	Rt

LDSETAH variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDSETAH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDSETALH variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDSETALH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDSETH variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDSETH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDSETLH variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDSETLH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```


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Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STSETH, STSETLH	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) value;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_ORR, value, ldacctype, stacctype);

if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.183 LDSET, LDSETA, LDSETAL, LDSETL

Atomic bit set on word or doubleword in memory atomically loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from memory, performs a bitwise OR with the value held in a register on it, and stores the result back to memory. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not one of `WZR` or `XZR`, `LDSETA` and `LDSETAL` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDSETL` and `LDSETAL` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDSET` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STSET, STSETL. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1595 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 x	1 1	1	0 0	A	R	1	Rs	0	0 1 1	0 0	Rn	Rt
size								opc				

32-bit LDSET variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDSET <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDSETA variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDSETA <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDSETAL variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDSETAL <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDSETL variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDSETL <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDSET variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDSET <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDSETA variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDSETA <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```


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64-bit LDSETAL variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDSETAL <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDSETL variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDSETL <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

integer datasize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer regsize = if datasize == 64 then 64 else 32;
AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STSET, STSETL	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xs>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) value;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_ORR, value, ldacctype, stacctype);
```


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```
if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.184 LDSMAXB, LDSMAXAB, LDSMAXALB, LDSMAXLB

Atomic signed maximum on byte in memory atomically loads an 8-bit byte from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the larger value back to memory, treating the values as signed numbers. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not `WZR`, `LDSMAXAB` and `LDSMAXALB` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDSMAXLB` and `LDSMAXALB` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDSMAXB` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STSMAXB, STSMAXLB. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1598 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	1 1	1 0	0 0	A	R	1	Rs	0	1 0 0	0 0	Rn	Rt
size								opc				

LDSMAXAB variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDSMAXAB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDSMAXALB variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDSMAXALB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDSMAXB variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDSMAXB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDSMAXLB variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDSMAXLB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```


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Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STSMAXB, STSMAXLB	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) value;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_SMAX, value, ldacctype, stacctype);

if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.185 LDSMAXH, LDSMAXAH, LDSMAXALH, LDSMAXLH

Atomic signed maximum on halfword in memory atomically loads a 16-bit halfword from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the larger value back to memory, treating the values as signed numbers. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not `WZR`, `LDSMAXAH` and `LDSMAXALH` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDSMAXLH` and `LDSMAXALH` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDSMAXH` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STSMAXH, STSMAXLH. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1600 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 1	1	0	0	0	A	R	1	Rs	0	1 0 0	0 0	Rn	Rt
size											opc			

LDSMAXAH variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDSMAXAH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDSMAXALH variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDSMAXALH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDSMAXH variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDSMAXH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDSMAXLH variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDSMAXLH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```


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Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STSMAXH, STSMAXLH	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) value;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_SMAX, value, ldacctype, stacctype);

if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.186 LDSMAX, LDSMAXA, LDSMAXAL, LDSMAXL

Atomic signed maximum on word or doubleword in memory atomically loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the larger value back to memory, treating the values as signed numbers. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not one of `WZR` or `XZR`, `LDSMAXA` and `LDSMAXAL` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDSMAXL` and `LDSMAXAL` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDSMAX` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STSMAX, STSMAXL. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1602 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 x	1 1	1	0 0	A	R	1	Rs	0	1 0 0	0 0	Rn	Rt
size								opc				

32-bit LDSMAX variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDSMAX <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDSMAXA variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDSMAXA <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDSMAXAL variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDSMAXAL <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDSMAXL variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDSMAXL <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDSMAX variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDSMAX <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDSMAXA variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDSMAXA <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```


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64-bit LDSMAXAL variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDSMAXAL <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDSMAXL variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDSMAXL <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

integer datasize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer regsize = if datasize == 64 then 64 else 32;
AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STSMAX, STSMAXL	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xs>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) value;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_SMAX, value, ldacctype, stacctype);
```


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```
if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.187 LDSMINB, LDSMINAB, LDSMINALB, LDSMINLB

Atomic signed minimum on byte in memory atomically loads an 8-bit byte from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the smaller value back to memory, treating the values as signed numbers. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not `WZR`, `LDSMINAB` and `LDSMINALB` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDSMINLB` and `LDSMINALB` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDSMINB` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STSMINB, STSMINLB. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1605 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	1 1	1	0	0	0	A	R	1	Rs	0	1 0 1	0 0	Rn	Rt
size										opc				

LDSMINAB variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDSMINAB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDSMINALB variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDSMINALB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDSMINB variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDSMINB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDSMINLB variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDSMINLB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```


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Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STSMINB, STSMINLB	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) value;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_SMIN, value, ldacctype, stacctype);

if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.188 LDSMINH, LDSMINAH, LDSMINALH, LDSMINLH

Atomic signed minimum on halfword in memory atomically loads a 16-bit halfword from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the smaller value back to memory, treating the values as signed numbers. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not `WZR`, `LDSMINAH` and `LDSMINALH` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDSMINLH` and `LDSMINALH` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDSMINH` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STSMINH, STSMINLH. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1607 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 1	1	0	0 0	A	R	1	Rs	0	1 0 1	0 0	Rn	Rt
size									opc				

LDSMINAH variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDSMINAH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDSMINALH variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDSMINALH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDSMINH variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDSMINH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDSMINLH variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDSMINLH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```


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Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STSMINH, STSMINLH	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) value;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_SMIN, value, ldacctype, stacctype);

if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.189 LDSMIN, LDSMINA, LDSMINAL, LDSMINL

Atomic signed minimum on word or doubleword in memory atomically loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the smaller value back to memory, treating the values as signed numbers. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not one of `WZR` or `XZR`, `LDSMINA` and `LDSMINAL` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDSMINL` and `LDSMINAL` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDSMIN` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STSMIN, STSMINL. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1609 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 x	1 1	1	0 0	A	R	1	Rs	0	1 0 1	0 0	Rn	Rt
size								opc				

32-bit LDSMIN variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDSMIN <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDSMINA variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDSMINA <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDSMINAL variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDSMINAL <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDSMINL variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDSMINL <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDSMIN variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDSMIN <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDSMINA variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDSMINA <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```


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64-bit LDSMINAL variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDSMINAL <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDSMINL variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDSMINL <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

integer datasize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer regsize = if datasize == 64 then 64 else 32;
AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STSMIN, STSMINL	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xs>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) value;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_SMIN, value, ldacctype, stacctype);
```


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```
if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.190 LDTR

Load Register (unprivileged) loads a word or doubleword from memory, and writes it to a register. The address that is used for the load is calculated from a base register and an immediate offset.

Memory accesses made by the instruction behave as if the instruction was executed at EL0 if the *Effective value* of PSTATE.UAO is 0 and either:

- The instruction is executed at EL1.
- The instruction is executed at EL2 when the *Effective value* of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}.

Otherwise, the memory access operates with the restrictions determined by the Exception level at which the instruction is executed. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 x	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 1	0	imm9	1 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
LDTR <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
LDTR <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer scale = UInt(size);
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
AccType acctype;
unpriv_at_el1 = PSTATE.EL == EL1 && !(EL2Enabled() && HaveNVExt() && HCR_EL2.<NV,NV1> == '11');
unpriv_at_el2 = PSTATE.EL == EL2 && HaveVirtHostExt() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11';

user_access_override = HaveUAOExt() && PSTATE.UAO == '1';
if !user_access_override && (unpriv_at_el1 || unpriv_at_el2) then
    acctype = AccType_UNPRIV;
else
    acctype = AccType_NORMAL;
```


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```
integer regsize;

regsize = if size == '11' then 64 else 32;
integer datasize = 8 << scale;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = Mem[address, datasize DIV 8, acctype];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.191 LDTRB

Load Register Byte (unprivileged) loads a byte from memory, zero-extends it, and writes the result to a register. The address that is used for the load is calculated from a base register and an immediate offset.

Memory accesses made by the instruction behave as if the instruction was executed at EL0 if the *Effective value* of PSTATE.UAO is 0 and either:

- The instruction is executed at EL1.
- The instruction is executed at EL2 when the *Effective value* of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}.

Otherwise, the memory access operates with the restrictions determined by the Exception level at which the instruction is executed. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 1	0	imm9	1 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

Encoding

```
LDTRB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
AccType acctype;
unpriv_at_el1 = PSTATE.EL == EL1 && !(EL2Enabled() && HaveNVExt() && HCR_EL2.<NV,NV1> == '11');
unpriv_at_el2 = PSTATE.EL == EL2 && HaveVirtHostExt() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11';

user_access_override = HaveUAOExt() && PSTATE.UAO == '1';
if !user_access_override && (unpriv_at_el1 || unpriv_at_el2) then
    acctype = AccType_UNPRIV;
else
    acctype = AccType_NORMAL;

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
```


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```
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = Mem[address, 1, acctype];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.192 LDTRH

Load Register Halfword (unprivileged) loads a halfword from memory, zero-extends it, and writes the result to a register. The address that is used for the load is calculated from a base register and an immediate offset.

Memory accesses made by the instruction behave as if the instruction was executed at EL0 if the *Effective value* of PSTATE.UAO is 0 and either:

- The instruction is executed at EL1.
- The instruction is executed at EL2 when the *Effective value* of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}.

Otherwise, the memory access operates with the restrictions determined by the Exception level at which the instruction is executed. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 1	0	imm9	1 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

Encoding

```
LDTRH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
AccType acctype;
unpriv_at_el1 = PSTATE.EL == EL1 && !(EL2Enabled() && HaveNVExt() && HCR_EL2.<NV,NV1> == '11');
unpriv_at_el2 = PSTATE.EL == EL2 && HaveVirtHostExt() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11';

user_access_override = HaveUAOExt() && PSTATE.UAO == '1';
if !user_access_override && (unpriv_at_el1 || unpriv_at_el2) then
    acctype = AccType_UNPRIV;
else
    acctype = AccType_NORMAL;

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
```


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```
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = Mem[address, 2, acctype];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.193 LDTRSB

Load Register Signed Byte (unprivileged) loads a byte from memory, sign-extends it to 32 bits or 64 bits, and writes the result to a register. The address that is used for the load is calculated from a base register and an immediate offset.

Memory accesses made by the instruction behave as if the instruction was executed at EL0 if the *Effective value* of PSTATE.UAO is 0 and either:

- The instruction is executed at EL1.
- The instruction is executed at EL2 when the *Effective value* of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}.

Otherwise, the memory access operates with the restrictions determined by the Exception level at which the instruction is executed. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	1 1 1	0	0 0	1 x	0	imm9	1 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 11`.

```
LDTRSB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
LDTRSB <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
AccType acctype;
unpriv_at_el1 = PSTATE.EL == EL1 && !(EL2Enabled() && HaveNVExt() && HCR_EL2.<NV,NV1> == '11');
unpriv_at_el2 = PSTATE.EL == EL2 && HaveVirtHostExt() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11';

user_access_override = HaveUAOExt() && PSTATE.UAO == '1';
if !user_access_override && (unpriv_at_el1 || unpriv_at_el2) then
    acctype = AccType_UNPRIV;
else
    acctype = AccType_NORMAL;
```


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```
MemOp memop;
boolean signed;
integer regsize;

if opc<1> == '0' then
    // store or zero-extending load
    memop = if opc<0> == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
    regsize = 32;
    signed = FALSE;
else
    // sign-extending load
    memop = MemOp_LOAD;
    regsize = if opc<0> == '1' then 32 else 64;
    signed = TRUE;

boolean tag_checked = memop != MemOp_PREFETCH && (n != 31);
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    if memop != MemOp_PREFETCH then CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

case memop of
    when MemOp_STORE
        data = X[t];
        Mem[address, 1, acctype] = data;

    when MemOp_LOAD
        data = Mem[address, 1, acctype];
        if signed then
            X[t] = SignExtend(data, regsize);
        else
            X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);

    when MemOp_PREFETCH
        Prefetch(address, t<4:0>);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.194 LDTRSH

Load Register Signed Halfword (unprivileged) loads a halfword from memory, sign-extends it to 32 bits or 64 bits, and writes the result to a register. The address that is used for the load is calculated from a base register and an immediate offset.

Memory accesses made by the instruction behave as if the instruction was executed at EL0 if the *Effective value* of PSTATE.UAO is 0 and either:

- The instruction is executed at EL1.
- The instruction is executed at EL2 when the *Effective value* of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}.

Otherwise, the memory access operates with the restrictions determined by the Exception level at which the instruction is executed. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 1	1	0 0	1 x	0	imm9	1 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 11`.

```
LDTRSH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
LDTRSH <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
AccType acctype;
unpriv_at_el1 = PSTATE.EL == EL1 && !(EL2Enabled() && HaveNVExt() && HCR_EL2.<NV,NV1> == '11');
unpriv_at_el2 = PSTATE.EL == EL2 && HaveVirtHostExt() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11';

user_access_override = HaveUAOExt() && PSTATE.UAO == '1';
if !user_access_override && (unpriv_at_el1 || unpriv_at_el2) then
    acctype = AccType_UNPRIV;
else
    acctype = AccType_NORMAL;
```


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```
MemOp memop;
boolean signed;
integer regsize;

if opc<1> == '0' then
    // store or zero-extending load
    memop = if opc<0> == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
    regsize = 32;
    signed = FALSE;
else
    // sign-extending load
    memop = MemOp_LOAD;
    regsize = if opc<0> == '1' then 32 else 64;
    signed = TRUE;

boolean tag_checked = memop != MemOp_PREFETCH && (n != 31);
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    if memop != MemOp_PREFETCH then CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

case memop of
    when MemOp_STORE
        data = X[t];
        Mem[address, 2, acctype] = data;

    when MemOp_LOAD
        data = Mem[address, 2, acctype];
        if signed then
            X[t] = SignExtend(data, regsize);
        else
            X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);

    when MemOp_PREFETCH
        Prefetch(address, t<4:0>);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.195 LDTRSW

Load Register Signed Word (unprivileged) loads a word from memory, sign-extends it to 64 bits, and writes the result to a register. The address that is used for the load is calculated from a base register and an immediate offset.

Memory accesses made by the instruction behave as if the instruction was executed at EL0 if the *Effective value* of PSTATE.UAO is 0 and either:

- The instruction is executed at EL1.
- The instruction is executed at EL2 when the *Effective value* of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}.

Otherwise, the memory access operates with the restrictions determined by the Exception level at which the instruction is executed. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 0	1 1	1 0	0 0	1 0	0	imm9	1 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

Encoding

```
LDTRSW <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xt>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<simm>	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
AccType acctype;
unpriv_at_el1 = PSTATE.EL == EL1 && !(EL2Enabled() && HaveNVExt() && HCR_EL2.<NV,NV1> == '11');
unpriv_at_el2 = PSTATE.EL == EL2 && HaveVirtHostExt() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11';

user_access_override = HaveUAOExt() && PSTATE.UAO == '1';
if !user_access_override && (unpriv_at_el1 || unpriv_at_el2) then
    acctype = AccType_UNPRIV;
else
    acctype = AccType_NORMAL;

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(32) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
```


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```
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = Mem[address, 4, acctype];
X[t] = SignExtend(data, 64);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.196 LDUMAXB, LDUMAXAB, LDUMAXALB, LDUMAXLB

Atomic unsigned maximum on byte in memory atomically loads an 8-bit byte from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the larger value back to memory, treating the values as unsigned numbers. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not `WZR`, `LDUMAXAB` and `LDUMAXALB` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDUMAXLB` and `LDUMAXALB` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDUMAXB` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STUMAXB, STUMAXLB. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1624 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	1 1	1 0	0 0	A	R	1	Rs	0	1 1 0	0 0	Rn	Rt
size								opc				

LDUMAXAB variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDUMAXAB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDUMAXALB variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDUMAXALB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDUMAXB variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDUMAXB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDUMAXLB variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDUMAXLB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```


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Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STUMAXB, STUMAXLB	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) value;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_UMAX, value, ldacctype, stacctype);

if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.197 LDUMAXH, LDUMAXAH, LDUMAXALH, LDUMAXLH

Atomic unsigned maximum on halfword in memory atomically loads a 16-bit halfword from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the larger value back to memory, treating the values as unsigned numbers. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not `WZR`, `LDUMAXAH` and `LDUMAXALH` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDUMAXLH` and `LDUMAXALH` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDUMAXH` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STUMAXH, STUMAXLH. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1626 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 1	1	0	0	0	A	R	1	Rs	0	1 1 0	0 0	Rn	Rt
size											opc			

LDUMAXAH variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDUMAXAH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDUMAXALH variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDUMAXALH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDUMAXH variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDUMAXH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDUMAXLH variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDUMAXLH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```


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Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STUMAXH, STUMAXLH	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) value;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_UMAX, value, ldacctype, stacctype);

if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.198 LDUMAX, LDUMAXA, LDUMAXAL, LDUMAXL

Atomic unsigned maximum on word or doubleword in memory atomically loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the larger value back to memory, treating the values as unsigned numbers. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not one of `WZR` or `XZR`, `LDUMAXA` and `LDUMAXAL` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDUMAXL` and `LDUMAXAL` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDUMAX` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STUMAX, STUMAXL. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1628 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 x	1 1	1	0 0	A	R	1	Rs	0	1 1 0	0 0	Rn	Rt
size								opc				

32-bit LDUMAX variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDUMAX <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDUMAXA variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDUMAXA <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDUMAXAL variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDUMAXAL <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDUMAXL variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDUMAXL <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDUMAX variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDUMAX <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDUMAXA variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDUMAXA <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```


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64-bit LDUMAXAL variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDUMAXAL <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDUMAXL variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDUMAXL <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

integer datasize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer regsize = if datasize == 64 then 64 else 32;
AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STUMAX, STUMAXL	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xs>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) value;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_UMAX, value, ldacctype, stacctype);
```


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```
if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.199 LDUMINB, LDUMINAB, LDUMINALB, LDUMINLB

Atomic unsigned minimum on byte in memory atomically loads an 8-bit byte from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the smaller value back to memory, treating the values as unsigned numbers. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not `WZR`, `LDUMINAB` and `LDUMINALB` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDUMINLB` and `LDUMINALB` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDUMINB` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STUMINB, STUMINLB. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1631 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	1 1	1	0	0	0	A	R	1	Rs	0	1 1 1	0 0	Rn	Rt
size										opc				

LDUMINAB variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDUMINAB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDUMINALB variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDUMINALB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDUMINB variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDUMINB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDUMINLB variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDUMINLB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```


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Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STUMINB, STUMINLB	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) value;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_UMIN, value, ldacctype, stacctype);

if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.200 LDUMINH, LDUMINAH, LDUMINALH, LDUMINLH

Atomic unsigned minimum on halfword in memory atomically loads a 16-bit halfword from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the smaller value back to memory, treating the values as unsigned numbers. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not `WZR`, `LDUMINAH` and `LDUMINALH` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDUMINLH` and `LDUMINALH` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDUMINH` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STUMINH, STUMINLH. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1633 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 1	1	0	0	0	A	R	1	Rs	0	1 1 1	0 0	Rn	Rt
size										opc				

LDUMINAH variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDUMINAH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDUMINALH variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDUMINALH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDUMINH variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDUMINH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

LDUMINLH variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDUMINLH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```


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Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STUMINH, STUMINLH	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) value;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_UMIN, value, ldacctype, stacctype);

if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.201 LDUMIN, LDUMINA, LDUMINAL, LDUMINL

Atomic unsigned minimum on word or doubleword in memory atomically loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the smaller value back to memory, treating the values as unsigned numbers. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not one of `WZR` or `XZR`, `LDUMINA` and `LDUMINAL` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `LDUMINL` and `LDUMINAL` store to memory with release semantics.
- `LDUMIN` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is used by the alias STUMIN, STUMINL. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1635 for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1	x	1	1	1	0	0	0	A	R	1	Rs	0	1	1	1	0	0	Rn	Rt
size												opc							

32-bit LDUMIN variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDUMIN <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDUMINA variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDUMINA <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDUMINAL variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDUMINAL <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit LDUMINL variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDUMINL <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDUMIN variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
LDUMIN <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDUMINA variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
LDUMINA <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```


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64-bit LDUMINAL variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
LDUMINAL <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit LDUMINL variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
LDUMINL <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

integer datasize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer regsize = if datasize == 64 then 64 else 32;
AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
STUMIN, STUMINL	`A == '0' && Rt == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xs>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) value;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

value = X[s];
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_UMIN, value, ldacctype, stacctype);
```


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```
if t != 31 then
    X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.202 LDUR

Load Register (unscaled) calculates an address from a base register and an immediate offset, loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from memory, zero-extends it, and writes it to a register. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 x	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 1	0	imm9	0 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
LDUR <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
LDUR <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer scale = UInt(size);
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer regsize;

regsize = if size == '11' then 64 else 32;
integer datasize = 8 << scale;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
```


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```
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = Mem[address, datasize DIV 8, AccType_NORMAL];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.203 LDURB

Load Register Byte (unscaled) calculates an address from a base register and an immediate offset, loads a byte from memory, zero-extends it, and writes it to a register. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 1	0	imm9	0 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

Encoding

```
LDURB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = Mem[address, 1, AccType_NORMAL];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.204 LDURH

Load Register Halfword (unscaled) calculates an address from a base register and an immediate offset, loads a halfword from memory, zero-extends it, and writes it to a register. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 1	0	imm9	0 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

Encoding

```
LDURH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = Mem[address, 2, AccType_NORMAL];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.205 LDURSB

Load Register Signed Byte (unscaled) calculates an address from a base register and an immediate offset, loads a signed byte from memory, sign-extends it, and writes it to a register. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	1 1 1	0	0 0	1 x	0	imm9	0 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 11`.

```
LDURSB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
LDURSB <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
MemOp memop;
boolean signed;
integer regsize;

if opc<1> == '0' then
    // store or zero-extending load
    memop = if opc<0> == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
    regsize = 32;
    signed = FALSE;
else
    // sign-extending load
    memop = MemOp_LOAD;
    regsize = if opc<0> == '1' then 32 else 64;
    signed = TRUE;

boolean tag_checked = memop != MemOp_PREFETCH && (n != 31);
```


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Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    if memop != MemOp_PREFETCH then CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

case memop of
    when MemOp_STORE
        data = X[t];
        Mem[address, 1, AccType_NORMAL] = data;

    when MemOp_LOAD
        data = Mem[address, 1, AccType_NORMAL];
        if signed then
            X[t] = SignExtend(data, regsize);
        else
            X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);

    when MemOp_PREFETCH
        Prefetch(address, t<4:0>);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.206 LDURSH

Load Register Signed Halfword (unscaled) calculates an address from a base register and an immediate offset, loads a signed halfword from memory, sign-extends it, and writes it to a register. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 1	1	0	0 0	1 x	0	imm9	0 0	Rn	Rt
size					opc					

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 11`.

```
LDURSH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
LDURSH <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
MemOp memop;
boolean signed;
integer regsize;

if opc<1> == '0' then
    // store or zero-extending load
    memop = if opc<0> == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
    regsize = 32;
    signed = FALSE;
else
    // sign-extending load
    memop = MemOp_LOAD;
    regsize = if opc<0> == '1' then 32 else 64;
    signed = TRUE;

boolean tag_checked = memop != MemOp_PREFETCH && (n != 31);
```


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Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    if memop != MemOp_PREFETCH then CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

case memop of
    when MemOp_STORE
        data = X[t];
        Mem[address, 2, AccType_NORMAL] = data;

    when MemOp_LOAD
        data = Mem[address, 2, AccType_NORMAL];
        if signed then
            X[t] = SignExtend(data, regsize);
        else
            X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);

    when MemOp_PREFETCH
        Prefetch(address, t<4:0>);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.207 LDURSW

Load Register Signed Word (unscaled) calculates an address from a base register and an immediate offset, loads a signed word from memory, sign-extends it, and writes it to a register. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 0	1 1 1	0 0 0	1 0	0	imm9	0 0	Rn	Rt
size			opc					

Encoding

```
LDURSW <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(32) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = Mem[address, 4, AccType_NORMAL];
X[t] = SignExtend(data, 64);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.208 LDXP

Load Exclusive Pair of Registers derives an address from a base register value, loads two 32-bit words or two 64-bit doublewords from memory, and writes them to two registers. For information on single-copy atomicity and alignment requirements, see *Requirements for single-copy atomicity* on page B2-152 and *Alignment of data accesses* on page B2-186. The PE marks the physical address being accessed as an exclusive access. This exclusive access mark is checked by Store Exclusive instructions. See *Synchronization and semaphores* on page B2-208. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	10	9	5	4	0
1	sz	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)		0	Rt2		Rn		Rt	
									L		Rs		o0						

32-bit variant

Applies when `sz == 0`.

```
LDXP <Wt1>, <Wt2>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sz == 1`.

```
LDXP <Xt1>, <Xt2>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer t2 = UInt(Rt2);

integer elsize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = elsize * 2;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;

boolean rt_unknown = FALSE;
if t == t2 then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rt_unknown = TRUE;    // result is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
```

Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *LDXP* on page K1-11253.

Assembler symbols

`<Wt1>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Wt2>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.

`<Xt1>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

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<Xt2> Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data;
constant integer dbytes = datasize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

// Tell the Exclusives monitors to record a sequence of one or more atomic
// memory reads from virtual address range [address, address+dbytes-1].
// The Exclusives monitor will only be set if all the reads are from the
// same dbytes-aligned physical address, to allow for the possibility of
// an atomicity break if the translation is changed between reads.
AArch64.SetExclusiveMonitors(address, dbytes);

if rt_unknown then
    // ConstrainedUNPREDICTABLE case
    X[t] = bits(datasize) UNKNOWN;    // In this case t = t2
elsif elsize == 32 then
    // 32-bit load exclusive pair (atomic)
    data = Mem[address, dbytes, AccType_ATOMIC];
    if BigEndian(AccType_ATOMIC) then
        X[t] = data<datasize-1:elsize>;
        X[t2] = data<elsize-1:0>;
    else
        X[t] = data<elsize-1:0>;
        X[t2] = data<datasize-1:elsize>;
else // elsize == 64
    // 64-bit load exclusive pair (not atomic),
    // but must be 128-bit aligned
    if address != Align(address, dbytes) then
        AArch64.Abort(address, AlignmentFault(AccType_ATOMIC, FALSE, FALSE));
    X[t] = Mem[address, 8, AccType_ATOMIC];
    X[t2] = Mem[address+8, 8, AccType_ATOMIC];
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.209 LDXR

Load Exclusive Register derives an address from a base register value, loads a 32-bit word or a 64-bit doubleword from memory, and writes it to a register. The memory access is atomic. The PE marks the physical address being accessed as an exclusive access. This exclusive access mark is checked by Store Exclusive instructions. See *Synchronization and semaphores* on page B2-208. For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
1 x	0 0	1 0	0 0	0	1	0	(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)	0	(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)	Rn	Rt
size					L		Rs	o0	Rt2		

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
LDXR <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
LDXR <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

integer elsize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer regsize = if elsize == 64 then 64 else 32;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(elsize) data;
constant integer dbytes = elsize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

// Tell the Exclusives monitors to record a sequence of one or more atomic
// memory reads from virtual address range [address, address+dbytes-1].
// The Exclusives monitor will only be set if all the reads are from the
// same dbytes-aligned physical address, to allow for the possibility of
```


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```
// an atomicity break if the translation is changed between reads.
AArch64.SetExclusiveMonitors(address, dbytes);

data = Mem[address, dbytes, AccType_ATOMIC];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.210 LDXRB

Load Exclusive Register Byte derives an address from a base register value, loads a byte from memory, zero-extends it and writes it to a register. The memory access is atomic. The PE marks the physical address being accessed as an exclusive access. This exclusive access mark is checked by Store Exclusive instructions. See *Synchronization and semaphores* on page B2-208. For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
0 0	0 0 1 0 0 0	0	1	0	(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)	0	(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)	Rn	Rt
size			L		Rs	o0	Rt2		

Encoding

```
LDXRB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

// Tell the Exclusives monitors to record a sequence of one or more atomic
// memory reads from virtual address range [address, address+dbytes-1].
// The Exclusives monitor will only be set if all the reads are from the
// same dbytes-aligned physical address, to allow for the possibility of
// an atomicity break if the translation is changed between reads.
AArch64.SetExclusiveMonitors(address, 1);

data = Mem[address, 1, AccType_ATOMIC];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.211 LDXRH

Load Exclusive Register Halfword derives an address from a base register value, loads a halfword from memory, zero-extends it and writes it to a register. The memory access is atomic. The PE marks the physical address being accessed as an exclusive access. This exclusive access mark is checked by Store Exclusive instructions. See *Synchronization and semaphores* on page B2-208. For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0 0 1 0 0 0	0	1	0	(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)	0	(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)	Rn	Rt
size			L		Rs	o0	Rt2		

Encoding

```
LDXRH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

// Tell the Exclusives monitors to record a sequence of one or more atomic
// memory reads from virtual address range [address, address+dbytes-1].
// The Exclusives monitor will only be set if all the reads are from the
// same dbytes-aligned physical address, to allow for the possibility of
// an atomicity break if the translation is changed between reads.
AArch64.SetExclusiveMonitors(address, 2);

data = Mem[address, 2, AccType_ATOMIC];
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.212 LSL (register)

Logical Shift Left (register) shifts a register value left by a variable number of bits, shifting in zeros, and writes the result to the destination register. The remainder obtained by dividing the second source register by the data size defines the number of bits by which the first source register is left-shifted.

This instruction is an alias of the LSLV instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LSLV.
- The description of LSLV gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	0	1	0	0	0	Rn		Rd	
																	op2					

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
LSL <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

is equivalent to

```
LSLV <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
LSL <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

is equivalent to

```
LSLV <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding a shift amount from 0 to 31 in its bottom 5 bits, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding a shift amount from 0 to 63 in its bottom 6 bits, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

The description of LSLV gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.213 LSL (immediate)

Logical Shift Left (immediate) shifts a register value left by an immediate number of bits, shifting in zeros, and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is an alias of the UBFM instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of UBFM.
- The description of UBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21	16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	1 0 (opc)	1	0 0 1 1	0	N	immr	imms	Rn	Rd

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0 && imms != 011111`.

```
LSL <Wd>, <Wn>, #<shift>
```

is equivalent to

```
UBFM <Wd>, <Wn>, #(-<shift> MOD 32), #(31-<shift>)
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `imms + 1 == immr`.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && N == 1 && imms != 111111`.

```
LSL <Xd>, <Xn>, #<shift>
```

is equivalent to

```
UBFM <Xd>, <Xn>, #(-<shift> MOD 64), #(63-<shift>)
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `imms + 1 == immr`.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<shift>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31. For the 64-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 63.

Operation

The description of UBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.214 LSLV

Logical Shift Left Variable shifts a register value left by a variable number of bits, shifting in zeros, and writes the result to the destination register. The remainder obtained by dividing the second source register by the data size defines the number of bits by which the first source register is left-shifted.

This instruction is used by the alias LSL (register). The alias is always the preferred disassembly.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	0	1	0	0	0	Rn		Rd	
																	op2					

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
LSLV <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
LSLV <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
ShiftType shift_type = DecodeShift(op2);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding a shift amount from 0 to 31 in its bottom 5 bits, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding a shift amount from 0 to 63 in its bottom 6 bits, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand2 = X[m];

result = ShiftReg(n, shift_type, UInt(operand2) MOD datasize);
X[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.215 LSR (register)

Logical Shift Right (register) shifts a register value right by a variable number of bits, shifting in zeros, and writes the result to the destination register. The remainder obtained by dividing the second source register by the data size defines the number of bits by which the first source register is right-shifted.

This instruction is an alias of the LSRV instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LSRV.
- The description of LSRV gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	0	1	0	0	1	Rn			Rd
																	op2					

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
LSR <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

is equivalent to

```
LSRV <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
LSR <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

is equivalent to

```
LSRV <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding a shift amount from 0 to 31 in its bottom 5 bits, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding a shift amount from 0 to 63 in its bottom 6 bits, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

The description of LSRV gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.216 LSR (immediate)

Logical Shift Right (immediate) shifts a register value right by an immediate number of bits, shifting in zeros, and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is an alias of the UBFM instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of UBFM.
- The description of UBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21	16	15	10 9	5 4	0
sf	1 0	1	0 0 1 1	0	N	immr	x 1 1 1 1 1	Rn	Rd	
	opc						imms			

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0 && imms == 011111`.

```
LSR <Wd>, <Wn>, #<shift>
```

is equivalent to

```
UBFM <Wd>, <Wn>, #<shift>, #31
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && N == 1 && imms == 111111`.

```
LSR <Xd>, <Xn>, #<shift>
```

is equivalent to

```
UBFM <Xd>, <Xn>, #<shift>, #63
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<shift>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "immr" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, encoded in the "immr" field.

Operation

The description of UBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.217 LSRV

Logical Shift Right Variable shifts a register value right by a variable number of bits, shifting in zeros, and writes the result to the destination register. The remainder obtained by dividing the second source register by the data size defines the number of bits by which the first source register is right-shifted.

This instruction is used by the alias LSR (register). The alias is always the preferred disassembly.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	0	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
																	op2					

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
LSRV <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
LSRV <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
ShiftType shift_type = DecodeShift(op2);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding a shift amount from 0 to 31 in its bottom 5 bits, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding a shift amount from 0 to 63 in its bottom 6 bits, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand2 = X[m];

result = ShiftReg(n, shift_type, UInt(operand2) MOD datasize);
X[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.218 MADD

Multiply-Add multiplies two register values, adds a third register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is used by the alias MUL. See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0 0	1 1 0 1 1	0 0 0	Rm	0	Ra	Rn	Rd
					o0			

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
MADD <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>, <Wa>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
MADD <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>, <Xa>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer a = UInt(Ra);
integer destsize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
MUL	`Ra == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Wa>`	Is the 32-bit name of the third general-purpose source register holding the addend, encoded in the "Ra" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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<Xa> Is the 64-bit name of the third general-purpose source register holding the addend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

Operation

```
bits(destsize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(destsize) operand2 = X[m];
bits(destsize) operand3 = X[a];

integer result;

result = UInt(operand3) + (UInt(operand1) * UInt(operand2));

X[d] = result<destsize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.219 MNEG

Multiply-Negate multiplies two register values, negates the product, and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is an alias of the MSUB instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MSUB.
- The description of MSUB gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25	24 23 22 21	20 … 16	15	14 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sf	0 0	1 1 0 1	1 0 0 0	Rm	1	1 1 1 1 1	Rn	Rd
					o0	Ra		

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
MNEG <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MSUB <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>, WZR
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
MNEG <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MSUB <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>, XZR
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

The description of MSUB gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.220 MOV (to/from SP)

Move between register and stack pointer : `Rd = Rn`

This instruction is an alias of the ADD (immediate) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of ADD (immediate).
- The description of ADD (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		Rn		Rd	
op	S							sh		imm12					

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
MOV <Wd|WSP>, <Wn|WSP>
```

is equivalent to

```
ADD <Wd|WSP>, <Wn|WSP>, #0
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `(Rd == '11111' || Rn == '11111')`.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
MOV <Xd|SP>, <Xn|SP>
```

is equivalent to

```
ADD <Xd|SP>, <Xn|SP>, #0
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `(Rd == '11111' || Rn == '11111')`.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd|WSP>`	Is the 32-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn|WSP>`	Is the 32-bit name of the source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xd|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of ADD (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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C6.2.221 MOV (inverted wide immediate)

Move (inverted wide immediate) moves an inverted 16-bit immediate value to a register.

This instruction is an alias of the MOVN instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MOVN.
- The description of MOVN gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24 23	22 21	20 … 5	4 … 0
sf	0 0 (opc)	1 0 0 1 0 1	hw	imm16	Rd

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && hw == 0x`.

```
MOV <Wd>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVN <Wd>, #<imm16>, LSL #<shift>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `! (IsZero(imm16) && hw != '00') && ! IsOnes(imm16)`.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
MOV <Xd>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVN <Xd>, #<imm16>, LSL #<shift>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `! (IsZero(imm16) && hw != '00')`.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<imm>`	For the 32-bit variant: is a 32-bit immediate, the bitwise inverse of which can be encoded in "imm16:hw", but excluding 0xffff0000 and 0x0000ffff For the 64-bit variant: is a 64-bit immediate, the bitwise inverse of which can be encoded in "imm16:hw".
`<shift>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the amount by which to shift the immediate left, either 0 (the default) or 16, encoded in the "hw" field as <shift>/16. For the 64-bit variant: is the amount by which to shift the immediate left, either 0 (the default), 16, 32 or 48, encoded in the "hw" field as <shift>/16.

Operation

The description of MOVN gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.222 MOV (wide immediate)

Move (wide immediate) moves a 16-bit immediate value to a register.

This instruction is an alias of the MOVZ instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MOVZ.
- The description of MOVZ gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	5 4	0
sf	1 0 (opc)	1	0 0 1 0 1	hw	imm16		Rd

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && hw == 0x`.

```
MOV <Wd>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVZ <Wd>, #<imm16>, LSL #<shift>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `! (IsZero(imm16) && hw != '00')`.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
MOV <Xd>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVZ <Xd>, #<imm16>, LSL #<shift>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `! (IsZero(imm16) && hw != '00')`.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<imm>`	For the 32-bit variant: is a 32-bit immediate which can be encoded in "imm16:hw". For the 64-bit variant: is a 64-bit immediate which can be encoded in "imm16:hw".
`<shift>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the amount by which to shift the immediate left, either 0 (the default) or 16, encoded in the "hw" field as <shift>/16. For the 64-bit variant: is the amount by which to shift the immediate left, either 0 (the default), 16, 32 or 48, encoded in the "hw" field as <shift>/16.

Operation

The description of MOVZ gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.223 MOV (bitmask immediate)

Move (bitmask immediate) writes a bitmask immediate value to a register.

This instruction is an alias of the ORR (immediate) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of ORR (immediate).
- The description of ORR (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21	16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0 1	1	0 0 1 0	0	N	immr	imms	1 1 1 1 1	Rd
	opc							Rn	

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0`.

```
MOV <Wd|WSP>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
ORR <Wd|WSP>, WZR, #<imm>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `! MoveWidePreferred(sf, N, imms, immr)`.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
MOV <Xd|SP>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
ORR <Xd|SP>, XZR, #<imm>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `! MoveWidePreferred(sf, N, imms, immr)`.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd|WSP>` Is the 32-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xd|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<imm>` For the 32-bit variant: is the bitmask immediate, encoded in "imms:immr", but excluding values which could be encoded by MOVZ or MOVN.

For the 64-bit variant: is the bitmask immediate, encoded in "N:imms:immr", but excluding values which could be encoded by MOVZ or MOVN.

Operation

The description of ORR (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.224 MOV (register)

Move (register) copies the value in a source register to the destination register.

This instruction is an alias of the ORR (shifted register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of ORR (shifted register).
- The description of ORR (shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0 1	0 1 0 1 0	0 0	0	Rm	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1 1	Rd
	opc		shift	N		imm6	Rn	

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
MOV <Wd>, <Wm>
```

is equivalent to

```
ORR <Wd>, WZR, <Wm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
MOV <Xd>, <Xm>
```

is equivalent to

```
ORR <Xd>, XZR, <Xm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

The description of ORR (shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.225 MOVK

Move wide with keep moves an optionally-shifted 16-bit immediate value into a register, keeping other bits unchanged.

31	30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	5 4	0
sf	1 1	1	0 0 1 0 1	hw	imm16	Rd
	opc					

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && hw == 0x`.

```
MOVK <Wd>, #<imm>{, LSL #<shift>}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
MOVK <Xd>, #<imm>{, LSL #<shift>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer pos;

if sf == '0' && hw<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
pos = UInt(hw:'0000');
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<imm>`	Is the 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, encoded in the "imm16" field.
`<shift>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the amount by which to shift the immediate left, either 0 (the default) or 16, encoded in the "hw" field as <shift>/16. For the 64-bit variant: is the amount by which to shift the immediate left, either 0 (the default), 16, 32 or 48, encoded in the "hw" field as <shift>/16.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;

result = X[d];
result<pos+15:pos> = imm16;
X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.226 MOVN

Move wide with NOT moves the inverse of an optionally-shifted 16-bit immediate value to a register.

This instruction is used by the alias MOV (inverted wide immediate). See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	5 4	0
sf	0 0 (opc)	1 0 0 1 0 1	hw	imm16		Rd

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && hw == 0x`.

```
MOVN <Wd>, #<imm>{, LSL #<shift>}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
MOVN <Xd>, #<imm>{, LSL #<shift>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer pos;

if sf == '0' && hw<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
pos = UInt(hw:'0000');
```

Alias conditions

Alias	of variant	is preferred when
MOV (inverted wide immediate)	64-bit	`! (IsZero(imm16) && hw != '00')`
MOV (inverted wide immediate)	32-bit	`! (IsZero(imm16) && hw != '00') && ! IsOnes(imm16)`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<imm>`	Is the 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, encoded in the "imm16" field.
`<shift>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the amount by which to shift the immediate left, either 0 (the default) or 16, encoded in the "hw" field as <shift>/16. For the 64-bit variant: is the amount by which to shift the immediate left, either 0 (the default), 16, 32 or 48, encoded in the "hw" field as <shift>/16.

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Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;

result = Zeros();

result<pos+15:pos> = imm16;
result = NOT(result);
X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.227 MOVZ

Move wide with zero moves an optionally-shifted 16-bit immediate value to a register.

This instruction is used by the alias MOV (wide immediate). See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	5 4	0
sf	1 0 (opc)	1 0 0 1 0 1	hw	imm16		Rd

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && hw == 0x`.

```
MOVZ <Wd>, #<imm>{, LSL #<shift>}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
MOVZ <Xd>, #<imm>{, LSL #<shift>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer pos;

if sf == '0' && hw<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
pos = UInt(hw:'0000');
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
MOV (wide immediate)	`! (IsZero(imm16) && hw != '00')`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<imm>`	Is the 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, encoded in the "imm16" field.
`<shift>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the amount by which to shift the immediate left, either 0 (the default) or 16, encoded in the "hw" field as <shift>/16. For the 64-bit variant: is the amount by which to shift the immediate left, either 0 (the default), 16, 32 or 48, encoded in the "hw" field as <shift>/16.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;

result = Zeros();
```


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```
result<pos+15:pos> = imm16;
X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.228 MRS

Move System Register allows the PE to read an AArch64 System register into a general-purpose register.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18 … 16	15 … 12	11 … 8	7 … 5	4 … 0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	o0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2	Rt
										L							

Encoding

```
MRS <Xt>, (<systemreg>|S<op0>_<op1>_<Cn>_<Cm>_<op2>)
```

Decode for this encoding

```
AArch64.CheckSystemAccess('1':o0, op1, CRn, CRm, op2, Rt, L);

integer t = UInt(Rt);

integer sys_op0 = 2 + UInt(o0);
integer sys_op1 = UInt(op1);
integer sys_op2 = UInt(op2);
integer sys_crn = UInt(CRn);
integer sys_crm = UInt(CRm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xt>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<systemreg>` Is a System register name, encoded in the "o0:op1:CRn:CRm:op2".

The System register names are defined in Chapter D13 *AArch64 System Register Descriptions*.

`<op0>` Is an unsigned immediate, encoded in the "o0" field. It can have the following values:

`2` when `o0 = 0`

`3` when `o0 = 1`

`<op1>` Is a 3-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "op1" field.

`<Cn>` Is a name 'Cn', with 'n' in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "CRn" field.

`<Cm>` Is a name 'Cm', with 'm' in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "CRm" field.

`<op2>` Is a 3-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "op2" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.SysRegRead(sys_op0, sys_op1, sys_crn, sys_crm, sys_op2, t);
```


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C6.2.229 MSR (immediate)

Move immediate value to Special Register moves an immediate value to selected bits of the PSTATE. For more information, see PSTATE.

The bits that can be written by this instruction are:

- PSTATE.D, PSTATE.A, PSTATE.I, PSTATE.F, and PSTATE.SP.
- If FEAT_SSBS is implemented, PSTATE.SSBS.
- If FEAT_PAN is implemented, PSTATE.PAN.
- If FEAT_UAO is implemented, PSTATE.UAO.
- If FEAT_DIT is implemented, PSTATE.DIT.
- If FEAT_MTE is implemented, PSTATE.TCO.
- If FEAT_NMI is implemented, PSTATE.ALLINT.
- If FEAT_SME is implemented, PSTATE.SM and PSTATE.ZA.

This instruction is used by the aliases SMSTART and SMSTOP. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1686 for details of when each alias is preferred.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 8	7 5	4	3 2 1 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0	op1	0 1 0 0	CRm	op2	1	1 1 1 1

Encoding

```
MSR <pstatefield>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if op1 == '000' && op2 == '000' then SEE "CFINV";
if op1 == '000' && op2 == '001' then SEE "XAFLAG";
if op1 == '000' && op2 == '010' then SEE "AXFLAG";

AArch64.CheckSystemAccess('00', op1, '0100', CRm, op2, '11111', '0');
bits(2) min_EL;
boolean need_secure = FALSE;

case op1 of
    when '00x'
        min_EL = EL1;
    when '010'
        min_EL = EL1;
    when '011'
        min_EL = EL0;
    when '100'
        min_EL = EL2;
    when '101'
        if !HaveVirtHostExt() then
            UNDEFINED;
        min_EL = EL2;
    when '110'
        min_EL = EL3;
    when '111'
        min_EL = EL1;
        need_secure = TRUE;
```


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```
if UInt(PSTATE.EL) < UInt(min_EL) || (need_secure && !IsSecure()) then
    UNDEFINED;

PSTATEField field;
case op1:op2 of
    when '000 011'
        if !HaveUAOExt() then UNDEFINED;
        field = PSTATEField_UAO;
    when '000 100'
        if !HavePANExt() then UNDEFINED;
        field = PSTATEField_PAN;
    when '000 101' field = PSTATEField_SP;
    when '001 000'
        if !HaveFeatNMI() then UNDEFINED;
        if CRm<3:1> != '000' then UNDEFINED;
        field = PSTATEField_ALLINT;
    when '011 010'
        if !HaveDITExt() then UNDEFINED;
        field = PSTATEField_DIT;
    when '011 011'
        case CRm of
            when '001x'
                if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
                field = PSTATEField_SVCRSM;
            when '010x'
                if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
                field = PSTATEField_SVCRZA;
            when '011x'
                if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
                field = PSTATEField_SVCRSMZA;
            otherwise
                UNDEFINED;
    when '011 100'
        if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
        field = PSTATEField_TCO;
    when '011 110' field = PSTATEField_DAIFSet;
    when '011 111' field = PSTATEField_DAIFClr;
    when '011 001'
        if !HaveSSBSExt() then UNDEFINED;
        field = PSTATEField_SSBS;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

// Check that an AArch64 MSR/MRS access to the DAIF flags is permitted
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 && field IN {PSTATEField_DAIFSet, PSTATEField_DAIFClr} then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && ((EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') || SCTLR_EL1.UMA == '0')
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
```


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Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
SMSTART	op1 == '011' && CRm == '0xx1' && op2 == '011'
SMSTOP	op1 == '011' && CRm == '0xx0' && op2 == '011'

Assembler symbols

<pstatefield> Is a PSTATE field name. For the MSR instruction, this is encoded in the "op1:op2:CRm" field. It can have the following values:

SPSel when op1 = 000, op2 = 101, CRm = xxxx

DAIFSet when op1 = 011, op2 = 110, CRm = xxxx

DAIFClr when op1 = 011, op2 = 111, CRm = xxxx

When FEAT_UAO is implemented, the following value is also valid:

UAO when op1 = 000, op2 = 011, CRm = xxxx

When FEAT_PAN is implemented, the following value is also valid:

PAN when op1 = 000, op2 = 100, CRm = xxxx

When FEAT_NMI is implemented, the following value is also valid:

ALLINT when op1 = 001, op2 = 000, CRm = 000x

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented, the following value is also valid:

SSBS when op1 = 011, op2 = 001, CRm = xxxx

When FEAT_DIT is implemented, the following value is also valid:

DIT when op1 = 011, op2 = 010, CRm = xxxx

When FEAT_SME is implemented, the following values are also valid:

SVCRSM when op1 = 011, op2 = 011, CRm = 001x

SVCRZA when op1 = 011, op2 = 011, CRm = 010x

SVCRSMZA when op1 = 011, op2 = 011, CRm = 011x

When FEAT_MTE is implemented, the following value is also valid:

TCO when op1 = 011, op2 = 100, CRm = xxxx

See *PSTATE* on page C4-532 when op1 = 000, op2 = 00x, CRm = xxxx.

See *PSTATE* on page C4-532 when op1 = 000, op2 = 010, CRm = xxxx.

The following encodings are reserved:

- op1 = 000, op2 = 11x, CRm = xxxx.
- op1 = 001, op2 = 000, CRm = 001x.
- op1 = 001, op2 = 000, CRm = 01xx.
- op1 = 001, op2 = 000, CRm = 1xxx.
- op1 = 001, op2 = 001, CRm = xxxx.
- op1 = 001, op2 = 01x, CRm = xxxx.
- op1 = 001, op2 = 1xx, CRm = xxxx.
- op1 = 010, op2 = xxx, CRm = xxxx.
- op1 = 011, op2 = 000, CRm = xxxx.
- op1 = 011, op2 = 011, CRm = 000x.
- op1 = 011, op2 = 011, CRm = 1xxx.
- op1 = 011, op2 = 101, CRm = xxxx.

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- op1 = 1xx, op2 = xxx, CRm = xxxx.

For the SMSTART and SMSTOP aliases, this is encoded in "CRm<2:1>", where 0b01 specifies SVCRSM, 0b10 specifies SVCRZA, and 0b11 specifies SVCRSMZA.

<imm> Is a 4-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "CRm" field. Restricted to the range 0 to 1, encoded in "CRm<0>", when <pstatefield> is ALLINT, SVCRSM, SVCRSMZA, or SVCRZA.

Operation

```
case field of
    when PSTATEField_SSBS
        PSTATE.SSBS = CRm<0>;
    when PSTATEField_SP
        PSTATE.SP = CRm<0>;
    when PSTATEField_DAIFSet
        PSTATE.D = PSTATE.D OR CRm<3>;
        PSTATE.A = PSTATE.A OR CRm<2>;
        PSTATE.I = PSTATE.I OR CRm<1>;
        PSTATE.F = PSTATE.F OR CRm<0>;
    when PSTATEField_DAIFClr
        PSTATE.D = PSTATE.D AND NOT(CRm<3>);
        PSTATE.A = PSTATE.A AND NOT(CRm<2>);
        PSTATE.I = PSTATE.I AND NOT(CRm<1>);
        PSTATE.F = PSTATE.F AND NOT(CRm<0>);
    when PSTATEField_PAN
        PSTATE.PAN = CRm<0>;
    when PSTATEField_UAO
        PSTATE.UAO = CRm<0>;
    when PSTATEField_DIT
        PSTATE.DIT = CRm<0>;
    when PSTATEField_TCO
        PSTATE.TCO = CRm<0>;
    when PSTATEField_ALLINT
        if (PSTATE.EL == EL1 && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.TALLINT == '1' && CRm<0> == '1') then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        PSTATE.ALLINT = CRm<0>;
    when PSTATEField_SVCRSM
        CheckSMEAccess();
        SetPSTATE_SM(CRm<0>);
    when PSTATEField_SVCRZA
        CheckSMEAccess();
        SetPSTATE_ZA(CRm<0>);
    when PSTATEField_SVCRSMZA
        CheckSMEAccess();
        SetPSTATE_SM(CRm<0>);
        SetPSTATE_ZA(CRm<0>);
```


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C6.2.230 MSR (register)

Move general-purpose register to System Register allows the PE to write an AArch64 System register from a general-purpose register.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19	18 16	15 12	11 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	0	1	o0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2	Rt
			L							

Encoding

```
MSR (<systemreg>|S<op0>_<op1>_<Cn>_<Cm>_<op2>), <Xt>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
AArch64.CheckSystemAccess('1':o0, op1, CRn, CRm, op2, Rt, L);

integer t = UInt(Rt);

integer sys_op0 = 2 + UInt(o0);
integer sys_op1 = UInt(op1);
integer sys_op2 = UInt(op2);
integer sys_crn = UInt(CRn);
integer sys_crm = UInt(CRm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<systemreg>` Is a System register name, encoded in the "o0:op1:CRn:CRm:op2".

The System register names are defined in Chapter D13 *AArch64 System Register Descriptions*.

`<op0>` Is an unsigned immediate, encoded in the "o0" field. It can have the following values:

`2` when `o0 = 0`

`3` when `o0 = 1`

`<op1>` Is a 3-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "op1" field.

`<Cn>` Is a name 'Cn', with 'n' in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "CRn" field.

`<Cm>` Is a name 'Cm', with 'm' in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "CRm" field.

`<op2>` Is a 3-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "op2" field.

`<Xt>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rt" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.SysRegWrite(sys_op0, sys_op1, sys_crn, sys_crm, sys_op2, t);
```


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C6.2.231 MSUB

Multiply-Subtract multiplies two register values, subtracts the product from a third register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is used by the alias MNEG. See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0 0	1	1 0 1 1	0 0 0	Rm	1	Ra	Rn	Rd
						o0			

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
MSUB <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>, <Wa>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
MSUB <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>, <Xa>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer a = UInt(Ra);
integer destsize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
MNEG	`Ra == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Wa>` Is the 32-bit name of the third general-purpose source register holding the minuend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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<Xa> Is the 64-bit name of the third general-purpose source register holding the minuend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

Operation

```
bits(destsize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(destsize) operand2 = X[m];
bits(destsize) operand3 = X[a];

integer result;

result = UInt(operand3) - (UInt(operand1) * UInt(operand2));
X[d] = result<destsize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.232 MUL

Multiply : `Rd = Rn * Rm`

This instruction is an alias of the MADD instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MADD.
- The description of MADD gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25	24 23 22 21	20 … 16	15	14 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sf	0 0	1 1 0 1	1 0 0 0	Rm	0	1 1 1 1 1	Rn	Rd
					o0	Ra		

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
MUL <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MADD <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>, WZR
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
MUL <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MADD <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>, XZR
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

The description of MADD gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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C6.2.233 MVN

Bitwise NOT writes the bitwise inverse of a register value to the destination register.

This instruction is an alias of the ORN (shifted register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of ORN (shifted register).
- The description of ORN (shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0 1	0	1 0 1 0	shift	1	Rm	imm6	1 1 1 1 1	Rd
	opc				N			Rn	

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
MVN <Wd>, <Wm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

is equivalent to

```
ORN <Wd>, WZR, <Wm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
MVN <Xd>, <Xm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

is equivalent to

```
ORN <Xd>, XZR, <Xm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional shift to be applied to the final source, defaulting to LSL and encoded in the "shift" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `shift = 00`
`LSR`	when `shift = 01`
`ASR`	when `shift = 10`
`ROR`	when `shift = 11`

`<amount>` For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field,

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Operation

The description of ORN (shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.234 NEG (shifted register)

Negate (shifted register) negates an optionally-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is an alias of the SUB (shifted register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SUB (shifted register).
- The description of SUB (shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	shift	0	Rm	imm6	1 1 1 1 1	Rd
	op	S										Rn	

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
NEG <Wd>, <Wm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

is equivalent to

```
SUB  <Wd>, WZR, <Wm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
NEG <Xd>, <Xm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

is equivalent to

```
SUB  <Xd>, XZR, <Xm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional shift type to be applied to the second source operand, defaulting to LSL and encoded in the "shift" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `shift = 00`
`LSR`	when `shift = 01`
`ASR`	when `shift = 10`

The encoding `shift = 11` is reserved.

`<amount>` For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

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Operation

The description of SUB (shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.235 NEGS

Negate, setting flags, negates an optionally-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register. It updates the condition flags based on the result.

This instruction is an alias of the SUBS (shifted register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SUBS (shifted register).
- The description of SUBS (shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	shift	0	Rm	imm6	1 1 1 1 1	!=11111
	op	S										Rn	Rd

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
NEGS <Wd>, <Wm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

is equivalent to

```
SUBS <Wd>, WZR, <Wm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
NEGS <Xd>, <Xm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

is equivalent to

```
SUBS <Xd>, XZR, <Xm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional shift type to be applied to the second source operand, defaulting to LSL and encoded in the "shift" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `shift = 00`
`LSR`	when `shift = 01`
`ASR`	when `shift = 10`

The encoding `shift = 11` is reserved.

`<amount>` For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

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Operation

The description of SUBS (shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.236 NGC

Negate with Carry negates the sum of a register value and the value of NOT (Carry flag), and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is an alias of the SBC instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SBC.
- The description of SBC gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Rm		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	Rd
	op	S																		Rn		

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
NGC <Wd>, <Wm>
```

is equivalent to

```
SBC <Wd>, WZR, <Wm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
NGC <Xd>, <Xm>
```

is equivalent to

```
SBC <Xd>, XZR, <Xm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

The description of SBC gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.237 NGCS

Negate with Carry, setting flags, negates the sum of a register value and the value of NOT (Carry flag), and writes the result to the destination register. It updates the condition flags based on the result.

This instruction is an alias of the SBCS instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SBCS.
- The description of SBCS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Rm		0	0	0	0	0	0	1 1 1 1 1		Rd	
	op	S																	Rn			

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
NGCS <Wd>, <Wm>
```

is equivalent to

```
SBCS <Wd>, WZR, <Wm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
NGCS <Xd>, <Xm>
```

is equivalent to

```
SBCS <Xd>, XZR, <Xm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

The description of SBCS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.238 NOP

No Operation does nothing, other than advance the value of the program counter by 4. This instruction can be used for instruction alignment purposes.

Note

The timing effects of including a `NOP` instruction in a program are not guaranteed. It can increase execution time, leave it unchanged, or even reduce it. Therefore, `NOP` instructions are not suitable for timing loops.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 8	7 5	4	3 2 1 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0	0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	1	1 1 1 1
					CRm	op2		

Encoding

```
NOP
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// Empty.
```

Operation

```
// do nothing
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.239 ORN (shifted register)

Bitwise OR NOT (shifted register) performs a bitwise (inclusive) OR of a register value and the complement of an optionally-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is used by the alias MVN. See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	opc		shift	N	Rm	imm6	Rn	Rd

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
ORN <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
ORN <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
if sf == '0' && imm6<5> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

ShiftType shift_type = DecodeShift(shift);
integer shift_amount = UInt(imm6);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
MVN	`Rn == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional shift to be applied to the final source, defaulting to LSL and encoded in the "shift" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL` when `shift = 00`

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`LSR` when `shift = 01`

`ASR` when `shift = 10`

`ROR` when `shift = 11`

`<amount>` For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field,

Operation

```
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = ShiftReg(m, shift_type, shift_amount);
bits(datasize) result;

operand2 = NOT(operand2);

result = operand1 OR operand2;
X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.240 ORR (immediate)

Bitwise OR (immediate) performs a bitwise (inclusive) OR of a register value and an immediate register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is used by the alias MOV (bitmask immediate). See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23	22 21 … 16	15 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sf	0 1 (opc)	1 0 0 1 0 0	N	immr	imms	Rn	Rd

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0`.

```
ORR <Wd|WSP>, <Wn>, #<imm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
ORR <Xd|SP>, <Xn>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
bits(datasize) imm;
if sf == '0' && N != '0' then UNDEFINED;
(imm, -) = DecodeBitMasks(N, imms, immr, TRUE);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
MOV (bitmask immediate)	`Rn == '11111' && ! MoveWidePreferred(sf, N, imms, immr)`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd|WSP>`	Is the 32-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xd|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the bitmask immediate, encoded in "imms:immr". For the 64-bit variant: is the bitmask immediate, encoded in "N:imms:immr".

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Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];

result = operand1 OR imm;
if d == 31 then
    SP[] = result;
else
    X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.241 ORR (shifted register)

Bitwise OR (shifted register) performs a bitwise (inclusive) OR of a register value and an optionally-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is used by the alias MOV (register). See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sf	0 1	0	1 0 1 0	shift	0	Rm	imm6	Rn	Rd
	opc				N				

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
ORR <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
ORR <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
if sf == '0' && imm6<5> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

ShiftType shift_type = DecodeShift(shift);
integer shift_amount = UInt(imm6);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
MOV (register)	`shift == '00' && imm6 == '000000' && Rn == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional shift to be applied to the final source, defaulting to LSL and encoded in the "shift" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL` when `shift = 00`

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`LSR` when `shift = 01`

`ASR` when `shift = 10`

`ROR` when `shift = 11`

`<amount>` For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field,

Operation

```
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = ShiftReg(m, shift_type, shift_amount);
bits(datasize) result;

result = operand1 OR operand2;
X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.242 PACDA, PACDZA

Pointer Authentication Code for Data address, using key A. This instruction computes and inserts a pointer authentication code for a data address, using a modifier and key A.

The address is in the general-purpose register that is specified by `<Xd>`.

The modifier is:

- In the general-purpose register or stack pointer that is specified by `<Xn|SP>` for `PACDA`.
- The value zero, for `PACDZA`.

Integer

(FEAT_PAuth)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Z	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	

PACDA variant

Applies when `Z == 0`.

```
PACDA <Xd>, <Xn|SP>
```

PACDZA variant

Applies when `Z == 1 && Rn == 11111`.

```
PACDZA <Xd>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean source_is_sp = FALSE;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if !HavePACExt() then
    UNDEFINED;

if Z == '0' then // PACDA
    if n == 31 then source_is_sp = TRUE;
else // PACDZA
    if n != 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
if source_is_sp then
    X[d] = AddPACDA(X[d], SP[]);
else
    X[d] = AddPACDA(X[d], X[n]);
```


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C6.2.243 PACDB, PACDZB

Pointer Authentication Code for Data address, using key B. This instruction computes and inserts a pointer authentication code for a data address, using a modifier and key B.

The address is in the general-purpose register that is specified by `<Xd>`.

The modifier is:

- In the general-purpose register or stack pointer that is specified by `<Xn|SP>` for `PACDB`.
- The value zero, for `PACDZB`.

Integer

(FEAT_PAuth)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Z	0	1	1	Rn		Rd	

PACDB variant

Applies when `Z == 0`.

```
PACDB <Xd>, <Xn|SP>
```

PACDZB variant

Applies when `Z == 1 && Rn == 11111`.

```
PACDZB <Xd>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean source_is_sp = FALSE;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if !HavePACExt() then
    UNDEFINED;

if Z == '0' then // PACDB
    if n == 31 then source_is_sp = TRUE;
else // PACDZB
    if n != 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
if source_is_sp then
    X[d] = AddPACDB(X[d], SP[]);
else
    X[d] = AddPACDB(X[d], X[n]);
```


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C6.2.244 PACGA

Pointer Authentication Code, using Generic key. This instruction computes the pointer authentication code for an address in the first source register, using a modifier in the second source register, and the Generic key. The computed pointer authentication code is returned in the upper 32 bits of the destination register.

Integer

(FEAT_PAuth)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	0	1	1	0	0	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
PACGA <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm|SP>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean source_is_sp = FALSE;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if !HavePACExt() then
    UNDEFINED;

if m == 31 then source_is_sp = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Xn>	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
if source_is_sp then
    X[d] = AddPACGA(X[n], SP[]);
else
    X[d] = AddPACGA(X[n], X[m]);
```


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C6.2.245 PACIA, PACIA1716, PACIASP, PACIAZ, PACIZA

Pointer Authentication Code for Instruction address, using key A. This instruction computes and inserts a pointer authentication code for an instruction address, using a modifier and key A.

The address is:

- In the general-purpose register that is specified by `<Xd>` for `PACIA` and `PACIZA`.
- In X17, for `PACIA1716`.
- In X30, for `PACIASP` and `PACIAZ`.

The modifier is:

- In the general-purpose register or stack pointer that is specified by `<Xn|SP>` for `PACIA`.
- The value zero, for `PACIZA` and `PACIAZ`.
- In X16, for `PACIA1716`.
- In SP, for `PACIASP`.

Integer

(FEAT_PAuth)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Z	0	0	0	Rn	Rd

PACIA variant

Applies when `Z == 0`.

```
PACIA <Xd>, <Xn|SP>
```

PACIZA variant

Applies when `Z == 1 && Rn == 11111`.

```
PACIZA <Xd>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean source_is_sp = FALSE;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if !HavePACExt() then
    UNDEFINED;

if Z == '0' then // PACIA
    if n == 31 then source_is_sp = TRUE;
else // PACIZA
    if n != 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

System

(FEAT_PAuth)

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 19	18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 8	7 5	4 3 2 1 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	0	0 0	0 1 1	0 0 1 0	0 0 x 1	0 0 x	1 1 1 1 1
							CRm	op2	

PACIA1716 variant

Applies when `CRm == 0001 && op2 == 000`.

```
PACIA1716
```

PACIASP variant

Applies when `CRm == 0011 && op2 == 001`.

```
PACIASP
```

PACIAZ variant

Applies when `CRm == 0011 && op2 == 000`.

```
PACIAZ
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d;
integer n;
boolean source_is_sp = FALSE;

case CRm:op2 of
    when '0011 000'    // PACIAZ
        d = 30;
        n = 31;
    when '0011 001'    // PACIASP
        d = 30;
        source_is_sp = TRUE;
        if HaveBTIExt() then
            // Check for branch target compatibility between PSTATE.BTYPE
            // and implicit branch target of PACIASP instruction.
            SetBTypeCompatible(BTypeCompatible_PACIXSP());

    when '0001 000'    // PACIA1716
        d = 17;
        n = 16;
    when '0001 010' SEE "PACIB";
    when '0001 100' SEE "AUTIA";
    when '0001 110' SEE "AUTIB";
    when '0011 01x' SEE "PACIB";
    when '0011 10x' SEE "AUTIA";
    when '0011 11x' SEE "AUTIB";
    when '0000 111' SEE "XPACLRI";
    otherwise SEE "HINT";
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if HavePACExt() then
    if source_is_sp then
        X[d] = AddPACIA(X[d], SP[]);
```


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```
else
    X[d] = AddPACIA(X[d], X[n]);
```


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C6.2.246 PACIB, PACIB1716, PACIBSP, PACIBZ, PACIZB

Pointer Authentication Code for Instruction address, using key B. This instruction computes and inserts a pointer authentication code for an instruction address, using a modifier and key B.

The address is:

- In the general-purpose register that is specified by `<Xd>` for `PACIB` and `PACIZB`.
- In X17, for `PACIB1716`.
- In X30, for `PACIBSP` and `PACIBZ`.

The modifier is:

- In the general-purpose register or stack pointer that is specified by `<Xn|SP>` for `PACIB`.
- The value zero, for `PACIZB` and `PACIBZ`.
- In X16, for `PACIB1716`.
- In SP, for `PACIBSP`.

Integer

(FEAT_PAuth)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Z	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	

PACIB variant

Applies when `Z == 0`.

```
PACIB <Xd>, <Xn|SP>
```

PACIZB variant

Applies when `Z == 1 && Rn == 11111`.

```
PACIZB <Xd>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean source_is_sp = FALSE;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if !HavePACExt() then
    UNDEFINED;

if Z == '0' then // PACIB
    if n == 31 then source_is_sp = TRUE;
else // PACIZB
    if n != 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

System

(FEAT_PAuth)

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31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11			8	7			5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	x	1	0	1	x		1	1	1	1	1
																				CRm				op2								

PACIB1716 variant

Applies when `CRm == 0001 && op2 == 010`.

```
PACIB1716
```

PACIBSP variant

Applies when `CRm == 0011 && op2 == 011`.

```
PACIBSP
```

PACIBZ variant

Applies when `CRm == 0011 && op2 == 010`.

```
PACIBZ
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d;
integer n;
boolean source_is_sp = FALSE;

case CRm:op2 of
    when '0011 010'    // PACIBZ
        d = 30;
        n = 31;
    when '0011 011'    // PACIBSP
        d = 30;
        source_is_sp = TRUE;
        if HaveBTIExt() then
            // Check for branch target compatibility between PSTATE.BTYPE
            // and implicit branch target of PACIBSP instruction.
            SetBTypeCompatible(BTypeCompatible_PACIXSP());
    when '0001 010'    // PACIB1716
        d = 17;
        n = 16;
    when '0001 000' SEE "PACIA";
    when '0001 100' SEE "AUTIA";
    when '0001 110' SEE "AUTIB";
    when '0011 00x' SEE "PACIA";
    when '0011 10x' SEE "AUTIA";
    when '0011 11x' SEE "AUTIB";
    when '0000 111' SEE "XPACLRI";
    otherwise SEE "HINT";
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if HavePACExt() then
    if source_is_sp then
        X[d] = AddPACIB(X[d], SP[]);
```


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```
else
    X[d] = AddPACIB(X[d], X[n]);
```


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C6.2.247 PRFM (immediate)

Prefetch Memory (immediate) signals the memory system that data memory accesses from a specified address are likely to occur in the near future. The memory system can respond by taking actions that are expected to speed up the memory accesses when they do occur, such as preloading the cache line containing the specified address into one or more caches.

The effect of an PRFM instruction is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. For more information, see *Prefetch memory* on page C3-264.

For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21 ... 10	9 ... 5	4 ... 0
1 1	1 1 1	0	0 1	1 0	imm12	Rn	Rt
size				opc			

Encoding

```
PRFM (<prfop>|#<imm5>), [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = LSL(ZeroExtend(imm12, 64), 3);
```

Assembler symbols

`<prfop>` Is the prefetch operation, defined as `<type><target><policy>`.

`<type>` is one of:

- `PLD` Prefetch for load, encoded in the "Rt<4:3>" field as `0b00`.
- `PLI` Preload instructions, encoded in the "Rt<4:3>" field as `0b01`.
- `PST` Prefetch for store, encoded in the "Rt<4:3>" field as `0b10`.

`<target>` is one of:

- `L1` Level 1 cache, encoded in the "Rt<2:1>" field as `0b00`.
- `L2` Level 2 cache, encoded in the "Rt<2:1>" field as `0b01`.
- `L3` Level 3 cache, encoded in the "Rt<2:1>" field as `0b10`.

`<policy>` is one of:

- `KEEP` Retained or temporal prefetch, allocated in the cache normally. Encoded in the "Rt<0>" field as `0`.
- `STRM` Streaming or non-temporal prefetch, for data that is used only once. Encoded in the "Rt<0>" field as `1`.

For more information on these prefetch operations, see *Prefetch memory* on page C3-264.

For other encodings of the "Rt" field, use `<imm5>`.

`<imm5>` Is the prefetch operation encoding as an immediate, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "Rt" field.

This syntax is only for encodings that are not accessible using `<prfop>`.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<pimm>` Is the optional positive immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range 0 to 32760, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field as <pimm>/8.

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Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(FALSE);

if n == 31 then
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

Prefetch(address, t<4:0>);
```


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C6.2.248 PRFM (literal)

Prefetch Memory (literal) signals the memory system that data memory accesses from a specified address are likely to occur in the near future. The memory system can respond by taking actions that are expected to speed up the memory accesses when they do occur, such as preloading the cache line containing the specified address into one or more caches.

The effect of an PRFM instruction is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. For more information, see *Prefetch memory* on page C3-264.

For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 … 5	4 … 0
1 1	0 1 1	0	0 0	imm19	Rt
opc					

Encoding

```
PRFM (<prfop>|#<imm5>), <label>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
bits(64) offset;

offset = SignExtend(imm19:'00', 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<prfop>` Is the prefetch operation, defined as `<type><target><policy>`.

`<type>` is one of:

- `PLD` Prefetch for load, encoded in the "Rt<4:3>" field as `0b00`.
- `PLI` Preload instructions, encoded in the "Rt<4:3>" field as `0b01`.
- `PST` Prefetch for store, encoded in the "Rt<4:3>" field as `0b10`.

`<target>` is one of:

- `L1` Level 1 cache, encoded in the "Rt<2:1>" field as `0b00`.
- `L2` Level 2 cache, encoded in the "Rt<2:1>" field as `0b01`.
- `L3` Level 3 cache, encoded in the "Rt<2:1>" field as `0b10`.

`<policy>` is one of:

- `KEEP` Retained or temporal prefetch, allocated in the cache normally. Encoded in the "Rt<0>" field as `0`.
- `STRM` Streaming or non-temporal prefetch, for data that is used only once. Encoded in the "Rt<0>" field as `1`.

For more information on these prefetch operations, see *Prefetch memory* on page C3-264.

For other encodings of the "Rt" field, use `<imm5>`.

`<imm5>` Is the prefetch operation encoding as an immediate, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "Rt" field.

This syntax is only for encodings that are not accessible using `<prfop>`.

`<label>` Is the program label from which the data is to be loaded. Its offset from the address of this instruction, in the range +/-1MB, is encoded as "imm19" times 4.

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Operation

```
bits(64) address = PC[] + offset;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(FALSE);

Prefetch(address, t<4:0>);
```


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C6.2.249 PRFM (register)

Prefetch Memory (register) signals the memory system that data memory accesses from a specified address are likely to occur in the near future. The memory system can respond by taking actions that are expected to speed up the memory accesses when they do occur, such as preloading the cache line containing the specified address into one or more caches.

The effect of an PRFM instruction is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. For more information, see *Prefetch memory* on page C3-264.

For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 13	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 1	1 1 1	0	0 0	1 0	1	Rm	x 1 x	S	1 0	Rn	!=11xxx
size				opc			option				Rt

Encoding

```
PRFM (<prfop>|#<imm5>), [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>){, <extend> {<amount>}}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if option<1> == '0' then UNDEFINED;    // sub-word index
ExtendType extend_type = DecodeRegExtend(option);
integer shift = if S == '1' then 3 else 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<prfop>` Is the prefetch operation, defined as `<type><target><policy>`.

`<type>` is one of:

- `PLD` Prefetch for load, encoded in the "Rt<4:3>" field as `0b00`.
- `PLI` Preload instructions, encoded in the "Rt<4:3>" field as `0b01`.
- `PST` Prefetch for store, encoded in the "Rt<4:3>" field as `0b10`.

`<target>` is one of:

- `L1` Level 1 cache, encoded in the "Rt<2:1>" field as `0b00`.
- `L2` Level 2 cache, encoded in the "Rt<2:1>" field as `0b01`.
- `L3` Level 3 cache, encoded in the "Rt<2:1>" field as `0b10`.

`<policy>` is one of:

- `KEEP` Retained or temporal prefetch, allocated in the cache normally. Encoded in the "Rt<0>" field as `0`.
- `STRM` Streaming or non-temporal prefetch, for data that is used only once. Encoded in the "Rt<0>" field as `1`.

For more information on these prefetch operations, see *Prefetch memory* on page C3-264.

For other encodings of the "Rt" field, use `<imm5>`.

`<imm5>` Is the prefetch operation encoding as an immediate, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "Rt" field.

This syntax is only for encodings that are not accessible using `<prfop>`.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` When `option<0>` is set to `0`, is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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<Xm> When option<0> is set to 1, is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<extend> Is the index extend/shift specifier, defaulting to LSL, and which must be omitted for the LSL option when <amount> is omitted. encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

UXTW when option = 010

LSL when option = 011

SXTW when option = 110

SXTX when option = 111

<amount> Is the index shift amount, optional only when <extend> is not LSL. Where it is permitted to be optional, it defaults to #0. It is encoded in the "S" field. It can have the following values:

#0 when S = 0

#3 when S = 1

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
```

Operation

```
bits(64) offset = ExtendReg(m, extend_type, shift);
bits(64) address;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(FALSE);

if n == 31 then
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

Prefetch(address, t<4:0>);
```


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C6.2.250 PRFUM

Prefetch Memory (unscaled offset) signals the memory system that data memory accesses from a specified address are likely to occur in the near future. The memory system can respond by taking actions that are expected to speed up the memory accesses when they do occur, such as preloading the cache line containing the specified address into one or more caches.

The effect of an PRFUM instruction is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. For more information, see *Prefetch memory* on page C3-264.

For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1	1 1 1	0	0 0	1 0	0	imm9	0 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

Encoding

```
PRFUM (<prfop>|#<imm5>), [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<prfop>` Is the prefetch operation, defined as `<type><target><policy>`.

`<type>` is one of:

- `PLD` Prefetch for load, encoded in the "Rt<4:3>" field as `0b00`.
- `PLI` Preload instructions, encoded in the "Rt<4:3>" field as `0b01`.
- `PST` Prefetch for store, encoded in the "Rt<4:3>" field as `0b10`.

`<target>` is one of:

- `L1` Level 1 cache, encoded in the "Rt<2:1>" field as `0b00`.
- `L2` Level 2 cache, encoded in the "Rt<2:1>" field as `0b01`.
- `L3` Level 3 cache, encoded in the "Rt<2:1>" field as `0b10`.

`<policy>` is one of:

- `KEEP` Retained or temporal prefetch, allocated in the cache normally. Encoded in the "Rt<0>" field as `0`.
- `STRM` Streaming or non-temporal prefetch, for data that is used only once. Encoded in the "Rt<0>" field as `1`.

For more information on these prefetch operations, see *Prefetch memory* on page C3-264.

For other encodings of the "Rt" field, use `<imm5>`.

`<imm5>` Is the prefetch operation encoding as an immediate, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "Rt" field.

This syntax is only for encodings that are not accessible using `<prfop>`.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<simm>` Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

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Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(FALSE);

if n == 31 then
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

Prefetch(address, t<4:0>);
```


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C6.2.251 PSB CSYNC

Profiling Synchronization Barrier. This instruction is a barrier that ensures that all existing profiling data for the current PE has been formatted, and profiling buffer addresses have been translated such that all writes to the profiling buffer have been initiated. A following `DSB` instruction completes when the writes to the profiling buffer have completed.

If the Statistical Profiling Extension is not implemented, this instruction executes as a `NOP`.

System

(FEAT_SPE)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 19	18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 8	7 5	4	3 2 1 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	0	0 0	0 1 1	0 0 1 0	0 0 1 0 (CRm)	0 0 1 (op2)	1	1 1 1 1

Encoding

```
PSB CSYNC
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveStatisticalProfiling() then EndOfInstruction();
```

Operation

```
ProfilingSynchronizationBarrier();
```


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C6.2.252 PSSBB

Physical Speculative Store Bypass Barrier is a memory barrier which prevents speculative loads from bypassing earlier stores to the same physical address.

The semantics of the Physical Speculative Store Bypass Barrier are:

- When a load to a location appears in program order after the PSSBB, then the load does not speculatively read an entry earlier in the coherence order for that location than the entry generated by the latest store satisfying all of the following conditions:
  - The store is to the same location as the load.
  - The store appears in program order before the PSSBB.
- When a load to a location appears in program order before the PSSBB, then the load does not speculatively read data from any store satisfying all of the following conditions:
  - The store is to the same location as the load.
  - The store appears in program order after the PSSBB.

This instruction is an alias of the DSB instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of DSB.
- The description of DSB gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11			8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
																				CRm					opc						

Encoding

```
PSSBB
```

is equivalent to

```
DSB #4
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Operation

The description of DSB gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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C6.2.253 RBIT

Reverse Bits reverses the bit order in a register.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sf	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rd

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
RBIT <Wd>, <Wn>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
RBIT <Xd>, <Xn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) operand = X[n];
bits(datasize) result;

for i = 0 to datasize-1
    result<(datasize-1)-i> = operand<i>;

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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— The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.254 RET

Return from subroutine branches unconditionally to an address in a register, with a hint that this is a subroutine return.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn		0 0 0 0 0	
							Z		op											A	M			Rm	

Encoding

```
RET {<Xn>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xn> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the address to be branched to, encoded in the "Rn" field. Defaults to X30 if absent.

Operation

```
bits(64) target = X[n];

// Value in BTypeNext will be used to set PSTATE.BTYPE
BTypeNext = '00';

BranchTo(target, BranchType_RET, FALSE);
```


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C6.2.255 RETAA, RETAB

Return from subroutine, with pointer authentication. This instruction authenticates the address that is held in LR, using SP as the modifier and the specified key, branches to the authenticated address, with a hint that this instruction is a subroutine return.

Key A is used for `RETAA`, and key B is used for `RETAB`.

If the authentication passes, the PE continues execution at the target of the branch. If the authentication fails, a Translation fault is generated.

The authenticated address is not written back to LR.

Integer

(FEAT_PAuth)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 1 0	0	1 0	1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0	1	M	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1
			Z	op		A		Rn	Rm

RETAA variant

Applies when `M == 0`.

```
RETAA
```

RETAB variant

Applies when `M == 1`.

```
RETAB
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean use_key_a = (M == '0');

if !HavePACExt() then
    UNDEFINED;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) target = X[30];

bits(64) modifier = SP[];

if use_key_a then
    target = AuthIA(target, modifier, TRUE);
else
    target = AuthIB(target, modifier, TRUE);

// Value in BTypeNext will be used to set PSTATE.BTYPE
BTypeNext = '00';

BranchTo(target, BranchType_RET, FALSE);
```


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C6.2.256 REV

Reverse Bytes reverses the byte order in a register.

This instruction is used by the pseudo-instruction REV64. The pseudo-instruction is never the preferred disassembly.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sf	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	x	Rn	Rd
																				opc			

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && opc == 10`.

```
REV <Wd>, <Wn>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && opc == 11`.

```
REV <Xd>, <Xn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;

integer container_size;
case opc of
    when '00'
        Unreachable();
    when '01'
        container_size = 16;
    when '10'
        container_size = 32;
    when '11'
        if sf == '0' then UNDEFINED;
        container_size = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) operand = X[n];
bits(datasize) result;

integer containers = datasize DIV container_size;
integer elements_per_container = container_size DIV 8;
integer index = 0;
```


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```
integer rev_index;
for c = 0 to containers-1
    rev_index = index + ((elements_per_container - 1) * 8);
    for e = 0 to elements_per_container-1
        result<rev_index+7:rev_index> = operand<index+7:index>;
        index = index + 8;
        rev_index = rev_index - 8;

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.257 REV16

Reverse bytes in 16-bit halfwords reverses the byte order in each 16-bit halfword of a register.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sf	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Rn	Rd
																				opc			

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
REV16 <Wd>, <Wn>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
REV16 <Xd>, <Xn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;

integer container_size;
case opc of
    when '00'
        Unreachable();
    when '01'
        container_size = 16;
    when '10'
        container_size = 32;
    when '11'
        if sf == '0' then UNDEFINED;
        container_size = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) operand = X[n];
bits(datasize) result;

integer containers = datasize DIV container_size;
integer elements_per_container = container_size DIV 8;
integer index = 0;
integer rev_index;
for c = 0 to containers-1
    rev_index = index + ((elements_per_container - 1) * 8);
```


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```
    for e = 0 to elements_per_container-1
        result<rev_index+7:rev_index> = operand<index+7:index>;
        index = index + 8;
        rev_index = rev_index - 8;

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.258 REV32

Reverse bytes in 32-bit words reverses the byte order in each 32-bit word of a register.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
sf																				opc			

Encoding

```
REV32 <Xd>, <Xn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;

integer container_size;
case opc of
    when '00'
        Unreachable();
    when '01'
        container_size = 16;
    when '10'
        container_size = 32;
    when '11'
        if sf == '0' then UNDEFINED;
        container_size = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xn> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) operand = X[n];
bits(datasize) result;

integer containers = datasize DIV container_size;
integer elements_per_container = container_size DIV 8;
integer index = 0;
integer rev_index;
for c = 0 to containers-1
    rev_index = index + ((elements_per_container - 1) * 8);
    for e = 0 to elements_per_container-1
        result<rev_index+7:rev_index> = operand<index+7:index>;
        index = index + 8;
        rev_index = rev_index - 8;

X[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.259 REV64

Reverse Bytes reverses the byte order in a 64-bit general-purpose register.

When assembling for Armv8.2, an assembler must support this pseudo-instruction. It is OPTIONAL whether an assembler supports this pseudo-instruction when assembling for an architecture earlier than Armv8.2.

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the REV instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of REV.
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of REV gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Rn		Rd	
sf																				opc					

64-bit variant

```
REV64 <Xd>, <Xn>
```

is equivalent to

```
REV  <Xd>, <Xn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of REV gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.260 RMIF

Performs a rotation right of a value held in a general purpose register by an immediate value, and then inserts a selection of the bottom four bits of the result of the rotation into the PSTATE flags, under the control of a second immediate mask.

Integer

(FEAT_FlagM)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	3	0
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	imm6	0	0	0	0	1	Rn			0	mask	
sf																						

Encoding

```
RMIF <Xn>, #<shift>, #<mask>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFlagManipulateExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer lsb = UInt(imm6);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<shift>`	Is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field,
`<mask>`	Is the flag bit mask, an immediate in the range 0 to 15, which selects the bits that are inserted into the NZCV condition flags, encoded in the "mask" field.

Operation

```
bits(4) tmp;
bits(64) tmpreg = X[n];
tmp = (tmpreg:tmpreg)<lsb+3:lsb>;
if mask<3> == '1' then PSTATE.N = tmp<3>;
if mask<2> == '1' then PSTATE.Z = tmp<2>;
if mask<1> == '1' then PSTATE.C = tmp<1>;
if mask<0> == '1' then PSTATE.V = tmp<0>;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.261 ROR (immediate)

Rotate right (immediate) provides the value of the contents of a register rotated by a variable number of bits. The bits that are rotated off the right end are inserted into the vacated bit positions on the left.

This instruction is an alias of the EXTR instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of EXTR.
- The description of EXTR gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sf	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	N	0	Rm	imms	Rn	Rd

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0 && imms == 0xxxxx`.

```
ROR <Wd>, <Ws>, #<shift>
```

is equivalent to

```
EXTR <Wd>, <Ws>, <Ws>, #<shift>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `Rn == Rm`.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && N == 1`.

```
ROR <Xd>, <Xs>, #<shift>
```

is equivalent to

```
EXTR <Xd>, <Xs>, <Xs>, #<shift>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `Rn == Rm`.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" and "Rm" fields.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xs>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" and "Rm" fields.
`<shift>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the amount by which to rotate, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "imms" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the amount by which to rotate, in the range 0 to 63, encoded in the "imms" field.

Operation

The description of EXTR gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.262 ROR (register)

Rotate Right (register) provides the value of the contents of a register rotated by a variable number of bits. The bits that are rotated off the right end are inserted into the vacated bit positions on the left. The remainder obtained by dividing the second source register by the data size defines the number of bits by which the first source register is right-shifted.

This instruction is an alias of the RORV instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of RORV.
- The description of RORV gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	0	1	0	1	1	Rn			Rd
																	op2					

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
ROR <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

is equivalent to

```
RORV <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
ROR <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

is equivalent to

```
RORV <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding a shift amount from 0 to 31 in its bottom 5 bits, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding a shift amount from 0 to 63 in its bottom 6 bits, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

The description of RORV gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.263 RORV

Rotate Right Variable provides the value of the contents of a register rotated by a variable number of bits. The bits that are rotated off the right end are inserted into the vacated bit positions on the left. The remainder obtained by dividing the second source register by the data size defines the number of bits by which the first source register is right-shifted.

This instruction is used by the alias ROR (register). The alias is always the preferred disassembly.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	0	1	0	1	1	Rn		Rd	
																	op2					

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
RORV <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
RORV <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
ShiftType shift_type = DecodeShift(op2);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding a shift amount from 0 to 31 in its bottom 5 bits, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding a shift amount from 0 to 63 in its bottom 6 bits, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand2 = X[m];

result = ShiftReg(n, shift_type, UInt(operand2) MOD datasize);
X[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.264 SB

Speculation Barrier is a barrier that controls speculation.

The semantics of the Speculation Barrier are that the execution, until the barrier completes, of any instruction that appears later in the program order than the barrier:

- Cannot be performed speculatively to the extent that such speculation can be observed through side-channels as a result of control flow speculation or data value speculation.
- Can be speculatively executed as a result of predicting that a potentially exception generating instruction has not generated an exception.

In particular, any instruction that appears later in the program order than the barrier cannot cause a speculative allocation into any caching structure where the allocation of that entry could be indicative of any data value present in memory or in the registers.

The SB instruction:

- Cannot be speculatively executed as a result of control flow speculation or data value speculation.
- Can be speculatively executed as a result of predicting that a potentially exception generating instruction has not generated an exception. The potentially exception generating instruction can complete once it is known not to be speculative, and all data values generated by instructions appearing in program order before the SB instruction have their predicted values confirmed.

When the prediction of the instruction stream is not informed by data taken from the register outputs of the speculative execution of instructions appearing in program order after an uncompleted SB instruction, the SB instruction has no effect on the use of prediction resources to predict the instruction stream that is being fetched.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 8	7	6 5	4	3 2 1 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	0	0 0	0 1 1	0 0 1 1	(0) (0) (0) (0)	1	1 1	1	1 1 1 1
							CRm		opc		

Encoding

```
SB
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSBExt() then UNDEFINED;
```

Operation

```
SpeculationBarrier();
```


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C6.2.265 SBC

Subtract with Carry subtracts a register value and the value of NOT (Carry flag) from a register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is used by the alias NGC. See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Rm		0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn		Rd	
	op	S																				

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
SBC <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
SBC <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
NGC	`Rn == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = X[m];

operand2 = NOT(operand2);
```


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```
(result, -) = AddWithCarry(operand1, operand2, PSTATE.C);

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.266 SBCS

Subtract with Carry, setting flags, subtracts a register value and the value of NOT (Carry flag) from a register value, and writes the result to the destination register. It updates the condition flags based on the result.

This instruction is used by the alias NGCS. See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Rm		0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn		Rd	
	op	S																				

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
SBCS <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
SBCS <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
NGCS	`Rn == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = X[m];
bits(4) nzcv;

operand2 = NOT(operand2);
```


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```
(result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(operand1, operand2, PSTATE.C);

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.267 SBFIZ

Signed Bitfield Insert in Zeros copies a bitfield of <width> bits from the least significant bits of the source register to bit position <lsb> of the destination register, setting the destination bits below the bitfield to zero, and the bits above the bitfield to a copy of the most significant bit of the bitfield.

This instruction is an alias of the SBFM instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SBFM.
- The description of SBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25	24 23	22	21 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0 0	1 0 0 1	1 0	N	immr	imms	Rn	Rd
	opc							

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0`.

```
SBFIZ <Wd>, <Wn>, #<lsb>, #<width>
```

is equivalent to

```
SBFM <Wd>, <Wn>, #(-<lsb> MOD 32), #(<width>-1)
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `UInt(imms) < UInt(immr)`.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && N == 1`.

```
SBFIZ <Xd>, <Xn>, #<lsb>, #<width>
```

is equivalent to

```
SBFM <Xd>, <Xn>, #(-<lsb> MOD 64), #(<width>-1)
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `UInt(imms) < UInt(immr)`.

Assembler symbols

<Wd>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Wn>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xd>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Xn>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<lsb>	For the 32-bit variant: is the bit number of the lsb of the destination bitfield, in the range 0 to 31. For the 64-bit variant: is the bit number of the lsb of the destination bitfield, in the range 0 to 63.
<width>	For the 32-bit variant: is the width of the bitfield, in the range 1 to 32-<lsb>. For the 64-bit variant: is the width of the bitfield, in the range 1 to 64-<lsb>.

Operation

The description of SBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.268 SBFM

Signed Bitfield Move is usually accessed via one of its aliases, which are always preferred for disassembly.

If <immr> is greater than or equal to <immr>, this copies a bitfield of (<imms>-<immr>+1) bits starting from bit position <immr> in the source register to the least significant bits of the destination register.

If <imms> is less than <immr>, this copies a bitfield of (<imms>+1) bits from the least significant bits of the source register to bit position (regsize-<immr>) of the destination register, where regsize is the destination register size of 32 or 64 bits.

In both cases the destination bits below the bitfield are set to zero, and the bits above the bitfield are set to a copy of the most significant bit of the bitfield.

This instruction is used by the aliases ASR (immediate), SBFIZ, SBFX, SXTB, SXTH, and SXTW. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1754 for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23	22 21	16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0 0	1 0 0 1 1 0	N	immr		imms	Rn	Rd
	opc							

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0`.

```
SBFM <Wd>, <Wn>, #<immr>, #<imms>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && N == 1`.

```
SBFM <Xd>, <Xn>, #<immr>, #<imms>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;

integer R;
integer S;
bits(datasize) wmask;
bits(datasize) tmask;

if sf == '1' && N != '1' then UNDEFINED;
if sf == '0' && (N != '0' || immr<5> != '0' || imms<5> != '0') then UNDEFINED;

R = UInt(immr);
S = UInt(imms);
(wmask, tmask) = DecodeBitMasks(N, imms, immr, FALSE);
```


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Alias conditions

Alias	of variant	is preferred when
ASR (immediate)	32-bit	`imms == '011111'`
ASR (immediate)	64-bit	`imms == '111111'`
SBFIZ	-	`UInt(imms) < UInt(immr)`
SBFX	-	`BFXPreferred(sf, opc<1>, imms, immr)`
SXTB	-	`immr == '000000' && imms == '000111'`
SXTH	-	`immr == '000000' && imms == '001111'`
SXTW	-	`immr == '000000' && imms == '011111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<immr>` For the 32-bit variant: is the right rotate amount, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "immr" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the right rotate amount, in the range 0 to 63, encoded in the "immr" field.

`<imms>` For the 32-bit variant: is the leftmost bit number to be moved from the source, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "imms" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the leftmost bit number to be moved from the source, in the range 0 to 63, encoded in the "imms" field.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) src = X[n];

// perform bitfield move on low bits
bits(datasize) bot = ROR(src, R) AND wmask;

// determine extension bits (sign, zero or dest register)
bits(datasize) top = Replicate(src<S>);

// combine extension bits and result bits
X[d] = (top AND NOT(tmask)) OR (bot AND tmask);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.269 SBFX

Signed Bitfield Extract copies a bitfield of `<width>` bits starting from bit position `<lsb>` in the source register to the least significant bits of the destination register, and sets destination bits above the bitfield to a copy of the most significant bit of the bitfield.

This instruction is an alias of the SBFM instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SBFM.
- The description of SBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23	22 21	16 15	10 9	5 4	0
sf	0 0	1 0 0 1 1 0	N	immr	imms	Rn	Rd	
	opc							

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0`.

```
SBFX <Wd>, <Wn>, #<lsb>, #<width>
```

is equivalent to

```
SBFM <Wd>, <Wn>, #<lsb>, #(<lsb>+<width>-1)
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `BFXPreferred(sf, opc<1>, imms, immr)`.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && N == 1`.

```
SBFX <Xd>, <Xn>, #<lsb>, #<width>
```

is equivalent to

```
SBFM <Xd>, <Xn>, #<lsb>, #(<lsb>+<width>-1)
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `BFXPreferred(sf, opc<1>, imms, immr)`.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<lsb>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the bit number of the lsb of the source bitfield, in the range 0 to 31. For the 64-bit variant: is the bit number of the lsb of the source bitfield, in the range 0 to 63.
`<width>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the width of the bitfield, in the range 1 to 32-<lsb>. For the 64-bit variant: is the width of the bitfield, in the range 1 to 64-<lsb>.

Operation

The description of SBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.270 SDIV

Signed Divide divides a signed integer register value by another signed integer register value, and writes the result to the destination register. The condition flags are not affected.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	0	0	0	1	1	Rn		Rd	
																		o1				

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
SDIV <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
SDIV <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = X[m];
integer result;

if IsZero(operand2) then
    result = 0;
else
    result = RoundTowardsZero(Real(Int(operand1, FALSE)) / Real(Int(operand2, FALSE)));

X[d] = result<datasize-1:0>;
```


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C6.2.271 SETF8, SETF16

Set the PSTATE.NZV flags based on the value in the specified general-purpose register. `SETF8` treats the value as an 8 bit value, and `SETF16` treats the value as an 16 bit value.

The PSTATE.C flag is not affected by these instructions.

Integer

(FEAT_FlagM)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	sz	0	0	1	0	Rn		0	1	1	0	1

sf

SETF8 variant

Applies when `sz == 0`.

```
SETF8 <Wn>
```

SETF16 variant

Applies when `sz == 1`.

```
SETF16 <Wn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFlagManipulateExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer msb = if sz == '1' then 15 else 7;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(32) tmpreg = X[n];
PSTATE.N = tmpreg<msb>;
PSTATE.Z = if (tmpreg<msb:0> == Zeros(msb + 1)) then '1' else '0';
PSTATE.V = tmpreg<msb+1> EOR tmpreg<msb>;
//PSTATE.C unchanged;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.272 SETGP, SETGM, SETGE

Memory Set with tag setting. These instructions perform a memory set using the value in the bottom byte of the source register and store an Allocation Tag to memory for each Tag Granule written. The Allocation Tag is calculated from the Logical Address Tag in the register which holds the first address that the set is made to. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: SETGP, then SETGM, and then SETGE.

SETGP performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the SETGM instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory set. SETGM performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory set. SETGE performs the last part of the memory set.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory set allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory set: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of SETGP, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the set size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFF0`.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of SETGP, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFF0`.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For SETGM, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- Xn holds -1* number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.

For SETGM, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been set.

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For SETGE, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For SETGE, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been set.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 12	11 10 9	5 4	0
sz	0 1 1	1 0 1	1 1 0	Rs	x x 0 0 (op2)	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op2 == 1000`.

```
SETGE [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Main variant

Applies when `op2 == 0100`.

```
SETGM [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op2 == 0000`.

```
SETGP [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(2) options = op2<1:0>;

MOPSStage stage;
case op2<3:2> of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```


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```
if s == n || s == d || n == d then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address (an integer multiple of 16) and for option B is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address (an integer multiple of 16) and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be set (an integer multiple of 16) and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be set (an integer multiple of 16) and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be set (an integer multiple of 16) and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source data, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the main and prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source data in bits<7:0>, encoded in the "Rs" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) setsize = X[n];
bits(8) data = X[s];
bits(64) stagesetsize;
boolean is_setg = TRUE;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(FALSE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
acctype = MemSetAccessType(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if setsize<63> == '1' then setsize = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFF0<63:0>;

    if setsize != Zeros(64) && toaddress != Align(toaddress, TAG_GRANULE) then
        boolean iswrite = TRUE;
        boolean secondstage = FALSE;
        AArch64.Abort(toaddress, AlignmentFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage));

    if setsize != Align(setsize, TAG_GRANULE) then
        boolean iswrite = TRUE;
        boolean secondstage = FALSE;
        AArch64.Abort(toaddress, AlignmentFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage));

    if supports_option_a then
        PSTATE.C = '0';
        toaddress = toaddress + setsize;
        setsize = Zeros(64) - setsize;
```


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```
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
        PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        stagesetsize = SETPreSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, is_setg);
        assert stagesetsize<63> == setsize<63> || stagesetsize == Zeros();
        assert stagesetsize<3:0> == '0000';

        if SInt(setsize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagesetsize) <= SInt(setsize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagesetsize) >= SInt(setsize);
    else
        bits(64) postsize = SETPostSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, is_setg);
        assert postsize<63> == setsize<63> || postsize == Zeros();
        assert postsize<3:0> == '0000';

        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemSetZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(setsize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options, is_setg);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options, is_setg);

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagesetsize = setsize - postsize;
            if MemSetParametersIllformedM(toaddress, setsize, is_setg) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options,
is_setg);
        else
            stagesetsize = postsize;
            if (setsize != postsize || MemSetParametersIllformedE(toaddress, setsize, is_setg)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options,
is_setg);

        if setsize != Zeros(64) && toaddress != Align(toaddress, TAG_GRANULE) then
            boolean iswrite = TRUE;
            boolean secondstage = FALSE;
            AArch64.Abort(toaddress, AlignmentFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage));

        if setsize != Align(setsize, TAG_GRANULE) then
            boolean iswrite = TRUE;
            boolean secondstage = FALSE;
            AArch64.Abort(toaddress, AlignmentFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage));

    integer tagstep;
    bits(4) tag;
    bits(64) tagaddr;

    if supports_option_a then
        while SInt(stagesetsize) < 0 do
            // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
```


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```
            // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
            B = SETSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, 16);
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagesetsize);
            assert B<3:0> == '0000';

            Mem[toaddress+setsize, B, acctype] = Replicate(data, B);

            tagstep = B DIV 16;
            tag = AArch64.AllocationTagFromAddress(toaddress + setsize);
            while tagstep > 0 do
                tagaddr = toaddress + setsize + (tagstep - 1) * 16;
                AArch64.MemTag[tagaddr, acctype] = tag;
                tagstep = tagstep - 1;

            setsize = setsize + B;
            stagesetsize = stagesetsize + B;
            if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
                X[n] = setsize;
    else
        while UInt(stagesetsize) > 0 do
            // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
            // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
            B = SETSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, 16);
            assert B <= UInt(stagesetsize);
            assert B<3:0> == '0000';

            Mem[toaddress, B, acctype] = Replicate(data, B);

            tagstep = B DIV 16;
            tag = AArch64.AllocationTagFromAddress(toaddress);
            while tagstep > 0 do
                tagaddr = toaddress + (tagstep - 1) * 16;
                AArch64.MemTag[tagaddr, acctype] = tag;
                tagstep = tagstep - 1;

            toaddress = toaddress + B;
            setsize = setsize - B;
            stagesetsize = stagesetsize - B;
            if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
                X[n] = setsize;
                X[d] = toaddress;

    if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
        X[n] = setsize;
        X[d] = toaddress;
```


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C6.2.273 SETGPN, SETGMN, SETGEN

Memory Set with tag setting, non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory set using the value in the bottom byte of the source register and store an Allocation Tag to memory for each Tag Granule written. The Allocation Tag is calculated from the Logical Address Tag in the register which holds the first address that the set is made to. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: SETGPN, then SETGMN, and then SETGEN.

SETGPN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the SETGMN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory set. SETGMN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory set. SETGEN performs the last part of the memory set.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory set allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory set: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of SETGPN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the set size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFF0`.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of SETGPN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFF0`.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For SETGMN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- Xn holds -1* number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.

For SETGMN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been set.

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For SETGEN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For SETGEN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been set.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sz	0 1 1	1	0 1	1 1	0	Rs	x x 1 0 (op2)	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op2 == 1010`.

```
SETGEN [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Main variant

Applies when `op2 == 0110`.

```
SETGMN [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op2 == 0010`.

```
SETGPN [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(2) options = op2<1:0>;

MOPSStage stage;
case op2<3:2> of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```


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```
if s == n || s == d || n == d then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address (an integer multiple of 16) and for option B is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address (an integer multiple of 16) and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be set (an integer multiple of 16) and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be set (an integer multiple of 16) and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be set (an integer multiple of 16) and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source data, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the main and prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source data in bits<7:0>, encoded in the "Rs" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) setsize = X[n];
bits(8) data = X[s];
bits(64) stagesetsize;
boolean is_setg = TRUE;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(FALSE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
acctype = MemSetAccessType(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if setsize<63> == '1' then setsize = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFF0<63:0>;

    if setsize != Zeros(64) && toaddress != Align(toaddress, TAG_GRANULE) then
        boolean iswrite = TRUE;
        boolean secondstage = FALSE;
        AArch64.Abort(toaddress, AlignmentFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage));

    if setsize != Align(setsize, TAG_GRANULE) then
        boolean iswrite = TRUE;
        boolean secondstage = FALSE;
        AArch64.Abort(toaddress, AlignmentFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage));

    if supports_option_a then
        PSTATE.C = '0';
        toaddress = toaddress + setsize;
        setsize = Zeros(64) - setsize;
```


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```
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
        PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        stagesetsize = SETPreSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, is_setg);
        assert stagesetsize<63> == setsize<63> || stagesetsize == Zeros();
        assert stagesetsize<3:0> == '0000';

        if SInt(setsize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagesetsize) <= SInt(setsize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagesetsize) >= SInt(setsize);
    else
        bits(64) postsize = SETPostSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, is_setg);
        assert postsize<63> == setsize<63> || postsize == Zeros();
        assert postsize<3:0> == '0000';

        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemSetZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(setsize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options, is_setg);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options, is_setg);

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagesetsize = setsize - postsize;
            if MemSetParametersIllformedM(toaddress, setsize, is_setg) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options,
is_setg);
        else
            stagesetsize = postsize;
            if (setsize != postsize || MemSetParametersIllformedE(toaddress, setsize, is_setg)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options,
is_setg);

        if setsize != Zeros(64) && toaddress != Align(toaddress, TAG_GRANULE) then
            boolean iswrite = TRUE;
            boolean secondstage = FALSE;
            AArch64.Abort(toaddress, AlignmentFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage));

        if setsize != Align(setsize, TAG_GRANULE) then
            boolean iswrite = TRUE;
            boolean secondstage = FALSE;
            AArch64.Abort(toaddress, AlignmentFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage));

    integer tagstep;
    bits(4) tag;
    bits(64) tagaddr;

    if supports_option_a then
        while SInt(stagesetsize) < 0 do
            // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
```


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```
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = SETSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, 16);
        assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagesetsize);
        assert B<3:0> == '0000';

        Mem[toaddress+setsize, B, acctype] = Replicate(data, B);

        tagstep = B DIV 16;
        tag = AArch64.AllocationTagFromAddress(toaddress + setsize);
        while tagstep > 0 do
            tagaddr = toaddress + setsize + (tagstep - 1) * 16;
            AArch64.MemTag[tagaddr, acctype] = tag;
            tagstep = tagstep - 1;

        setsize = setsize + B;
        stagesetsize = stagesetsize + B;
        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = setsize;
else
    while UInt(stagesetsize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = SETSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, 16);
        assert B <= UInt(stagesetsize);
        assert B<3:0> == '0000';

        Mem[toaddress, B, acctype] = Replicate(data, B);

        tagstep = B DIV 16;
        tag = AArch64.AllocationTagFromAddress(toaddress);
        while tagstep > 0 do
            tagaddr = toaddress + (tagstep - 1) * 16;
            AArch64.MemTag[tagaddr, acctype] = tag;
            tagstep = tagstep - 1;

        toaddress = toaddress + B;
        setsize = setsize - B;
        stagesetsize = stagesetsize - B;
        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = setsize;
            X[d] = toaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = setsize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
```


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C6.2.274 SETGPT, SETGMT, SETGET

Memory Set with tag setting, unprivileged. These instructions perform a memory set using the value in the bottom byte of the source register and store an Allocation Tag to memory for each Tag Granule written. The Allocation Tag is calculated from the Logical Address Tag in the register which holds the first address that the set is made to. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: SETGPT, then SETGMT, and then SETGET.

SETGPT performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the SETGMT instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory set. SETGMT performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory set. SETGET performs the last part of the memory set.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory set allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory set: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of SETGPT, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the set size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFF0`.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of SETGPT, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFF0`.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For SETGMT, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- Xn holds -1* number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.

For SETGMT, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been set.

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For SETGET, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For SETGET, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been set.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
sz	0 1 1 1	0 1 1 1	Rs	x x 0 1 (op2)	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op2 == 1001`.

```
SETGET [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Main variant

Applies when `op2 == 0101`.

```
SETGMT [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op2 == 0001`.

```
SETGPT [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(2) options = op2<1:0>;

MOPSStage stage;
case op2<3:2> of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```


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```
if s == n || s == d || n == d then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address (an integer multiple of 16) and for option B is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address (an integer multiple of 16) and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be set (an integer multiple of 16) and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be set (an integer multiple of 16) and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be set (an integer multiple of 16) and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source data, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the main and prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source data in bits<7:0>, encoded in the "Rs" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) setsize = X[n];
bits(8) data = X[s];
bits(64) stagesetsize;
boolean is_setg = TRUE;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(FALSE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
acctype = MemSetAccessType(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if setsize<63> == '1' then setsize = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFF0<63:0>;

    if setsize != Zeros(64) && toaddress != Align(toaddress, TAG_GRANULE) then
        boolean iswrite = TRUE;
        boolean secondstage = FALSE;
        AArch64.Abort(toaddress, AlignmentFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage));

    if setsize != Align(setsize, TAG_GRANULE) then
        boolean iswrite = TRUE;
        boolean secondstage = FALSE;
        AArch64.Abort(toaddress, AlignmentFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage));

    if supports_option_a then
        PSTATE.C = '0';
        toaddress = toaddress + setsize;
        setsize = Zeros(64) - setsize;
```


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```
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
        PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        stagesetsize = SETPreSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, is_setg);
        assert stagesetsize<63> == setsize<63> || stagesetsize == Zeros();
        assert stagesetsize<3:0> == '0000';

        if SInt(setsize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagesetsize) <= SInt(setsize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagesetsize) >= SInt(setsize);
    else
        bits(64) postsize = SETPostSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, is_setg);
        assert postsize<63> == setsize<63> || postsize == Zeros();
        assert postsize<3:0> == '0000';

        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemSetZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(setsize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options, is_setg);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options, is_setg);

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagesetsize = setsize - postsize;
            if MemSetParametersIllformedM(toaddress, setsize, is_setg) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options,
is_setg);
        else
            stagesetsize = postsize;
            if (setsize != postsize || MemSetParametersIllformedE(toaddress, setsize, is_setg)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options,
is_setg);

        if setsize != Zeros(64) && toaddress != Align(toaddress, TAG_GRANULE) then
            boolean iswrite = TRUE;
            boolean secondstage = FALSE;
            AArch64.Abort(toaddress, AlignmentFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage));

        if setsize != Align(setsize, TAG_GRANULE) then
            boolean iswrite = TRUE;
            boolean secondstage = FALSE;
            AArch64.Abort(toaddress, AlignmentFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage));

    integer tagstep;
    bits(4) tag;
    bits(64) tagaddr;

    if supports_option_a then
        while SInt(stagesetsize) < 0 do
            // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
```


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```
            // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
            B = SETSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, 16);
            assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagesetsize);
            assert B<3:0> == '0000';

            Mem[toaddress+setsize, B, acctype] = Replicate(data, B);

            tagstep = B DIV 16;
            tag = AArch64.AllocationTagFromAddress(toaddress + setsize);
            while tagstep > 0 do
                tagaddr = toaddress + setsize + (tagstep - 1) * 16;
                AArch64.MemTag[tagaddr, acctype] = tag;
                tagstep = tagstep - 1;

            setsize = setsize + B;
            stagesetsize = stagesetsize + B;
            if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
                X[n] = setsize;
    else
        while UInt(stagesetsize) > 0 do
            // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
            // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
            B = SETSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, 16);
            assert B <= UInt(stagesetsize);
            assert B<3:0> == '0000';

            Mem[toaddress, B, acctype] = Replicate(data, B);

            tagstep = B DIV 16;
            tag = AArch64.AllocationTagFromAddress(toaddress);
            while tagstep > 0 do
                tagaddr = toaddress + (tagstep - 1) * 16;
                AArch64.MemTag[tagaddr, acctype] = tag;
                tagstep = tagstep - 1;

            toaddress = toaddress + B;
            setsize = setsize - B;
            stagesetsize = stagesetsize - B;
            if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
                X[n] = setsize;
                X[d] = toaddress;

    if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
        X[n] = setsize;
        X[d] = toaddress;
```


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C6.2.275 SETGPTN, SETGMTN, SETGETN

Memory Set with tag setting, unprivileged and non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory set using the value in the bottom byte of the source register and store an Allocation Tag to memory for each Tag Granule written. The Allocation Tag is calculated from the Logical Address Tag in the register which holds the first address that the set is made to. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: SETGPTN, then SETGMTN, and then SETGETN.

SETGPTN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the SETGMTN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory set. SETGMTN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory set. SETGETN performs the last part of the memory set.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory set allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory set: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of SETGPTN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the set size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFF0`.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of SETGPTN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFF0`.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For SETGMTN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- Xn holds -1* number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.

For SETGMTN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been set.

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For SETGETN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For SETGETN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been set.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
sz	0 1 1	1	0 1	1 1	0	Rs	x x 1 1 (op2)	0 1	Rn	Rd

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op2 == 1011`.

```
SETGETN [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Main variant

Applies when `op2 == 0111`.

```
SETGMTN [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op2 == 0011`.

```
SETGPTN [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(2) options = op2<1:0>;

MOPSStage stage;
case op2<3:2> of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```


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```
if s == n || s == d || n == d then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address (an integer multiple of 16) and for option B is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address (an integer multiple of 16) and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be set (an integer multiple of 16) and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be set (an integer multiple of 16) and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be set (an integer multiple of 16) and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Xs> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source data, encoded in the "Rs" field.

For the main and prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source data in bits<7:0>, encoded in the "Rs" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) setsize = X[n];
bits(8) data = X[s];
bits(64) stagesetsize;
boolean is_setg = TRUE;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(FALSE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
acctype = MemSetAccessType(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if setsize<63> == '1' then setsize = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFF0<63:0>;

    if setsize != Zeros(64) && toaddress != Align(toaddress, TAG_GRANULE) then
        boolean iswrite = TRUE;
        boolean secondstage = FALSE;
        AArch64.Abort(toaddress, AlignmentFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage));

    if setsize != Align(setsize, TAG_GRANULE) then
        boolean iswrite = TRUE;
        boolean secondstage = FALSE;
        AArch64.Abort(toaddress, AlignmentFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage));

    if supports_option_a then
        PSTATE.C = '0';
        toaddress = toaddress + setsize;
        setsize = Zeros(64) - setsize;
```


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```
        else
            PSTATE.C = '1';
        PSTATE.N = '0';
        PSTATE.V = '0';
        PSTATE.Z = '0';

        stagesetsize = SETPreSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, is_setg);
        assert stagesetsize<63> == setsize<63> || stagesetsize == Zeros();
        assert stagesetsize<3:0> == '0000';

        if SInt(setsize) > 0 then
            assert SInt(stagesetsize) <= SInt(setsize);
        else
            assert SInt(stagesetsize) >= SInt(setsize);
    else
        bits(64) postsize = SETPostSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, is_setg);
        assert postsize<63> == setsize<63> || postsize == Zeros();
        assert postsize<3:0> == '0000';

        boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemSetZeroSizeCheck();

        // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
        if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(setsize) != 0 then
            if supports_option_a then
                if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options, is_setg);
            else
                if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                    boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                    boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                    MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options, is_setg);

        if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
            stagesetsize = setsize - postsize;
            if MemSetParametersIllformedM(toaddress, setsize, is_setg) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
                MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options,
is_setg);
        else
            stagesetsize = postsize;
            if (setsize != postsize || MemSetParametersIllformedE(toaddress, setsize, is_setg)) then
                boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
                boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
                MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options,
is_setg);

        if setsize != Zeros(64) && toaddress != Align(toaddress, TAG_GRANULE) then
            boolean iswrite = TRUE;
            boolean secondstage = FALSE;
            AArch64.Abort(toaddress, AlignmentFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage));

        if setsize != Align(setsize, TAG_GRANULE) then
            boolean iswrite = TRUE;
            boolean secondstage = FALSE;
            AArch64.Abort(toaddress, AlignmentFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage));

    integer tagstep;
    bits(4) tag;
    bits(64) tagaddr;

    if supports_option_a then
        while SInt(stagesetsize) < 0 do
            // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
```


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```
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = SETSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, 16);
        assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagesetsize);
        assert B<3:0> == '0000';

        Mem[toaddress+setsize, B, acctype] = Replicate(data, B);

        tagstep = B DIV 16;
        tag = AArch64.AllocationTagFromAddress(toaddress + setsize);
        while tagstep > 0 do
            tagaddr = toaddress + setsize + (tagstep - 1) * 16;
            AArch64.MemTag[tagaddr, acctype] = tag;
            tagstep = tagstep - 1;

        setsize = setsize + B;
        stagesetsize = stagesetsize + B;
        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = setsize;
else
    while UInt(stagesetsize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = SETSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, 16);
        assert B <= UInt(stagesetsize);
        assert B<3:0> == '0000';

        Mem[toaddress, B, acctype] = Replicate(data, B);

        tagstep = B DIV 16;
        tag = AArch64.AllocationTagFromAddress(toaddress);
        while tagstep > 0 do
            tagaddr = toaddress + (tagstep - 1) * 16;
            AArch64.MemTag[tagaddr, acctype] = tag;
            tagstep = tagstep - 1;

        toaddress = toaddress + B;
        setsize = setsize - B;
        stagesetsize = stagesetsize - B;
        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = setsize;
            X[d] = toaddress;

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = setsize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
```


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C6.2.276 SETP, SETM, SETE

Memory Set. These instructions perform a memory set using the value in the bottom byte of the source register. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: SETP, then SETM, and then SETE.

SETP performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the SETM instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory set. SETM performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory set. SETE performs the last part of the memory set.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory set allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory set: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of SETP, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the set size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of SETP, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For SETM, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- Xn holds -1* number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.

For SETM, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been set.

For SETE, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.

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- Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For SETE, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been set.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30	29 28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
sz	0 1	1	0	0	1	1 1	0	Rs	x x 0 0	0 1	Rn	Rd
									op2			

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op2 == 1000`.

```
SETE [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Main variant

Applies when `op2 == 0100`.

```
SETM [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op2 == 0000`.

```
SETP [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(2) options = op2<1:0>;

MOPSStage stage;
case op2<3:2> of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

if s == n || s == d || n == d then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```


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Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address and for option B is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be set and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be set and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be set and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Xs> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source data, encoded in the "Rs" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) setsize = X[n];
bits(8) data = X[s];
bits(64) stagesetsize;
boolean is_setg = FALSE;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
acctype = MemSetAccessType(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if setsize<63> == '1' then setsize = 0x007FFFFFFFFFFFF0<63:0>;

    if supports_option_a then
        PSTATE.C = '0';
        toaddress = toaddress + setsize;
        setsize = Zeros(64) - setsize;
    else
        PSTATE.C = '1';
    PSTATE.N = '0';
    PSTATE.V = '0';
    PSTATE.Z = '0';

    stagesetsize = SETPreSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, is_setg);
    assert stagesetsize<63> == setsize<63> || stagesetsize == Zeros();

    if SInt(setsize) > 0 then
        assert SInt(stagesetsize) <= SInt(setsize);
    else
        assert SInt(stagesetsize) >= SInt(setsize);
else
    bits(64) postsize = SETPostSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, is_setg);
    assert postsize<63> == setsize<63> || postsize == Zeros();

    boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemSetZeroSizeCheck();

    // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
    if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(setsize) != 0 then
        if supports_option_a then
```


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```
            if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options, is_setg);
        else
            if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options, is_setg);

    if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
        stagesetsize = setsize - postsize;
        if MemSetParametersIllformedM(toaddress, setsize, is_setg) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
            MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options,
is_setg);
    else
        stagesetsize = postsize;
        if (setsize != postsize || MemSetParametersIllformedE(toaddress, setsize, is_setg)) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
            MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options,
is_setg);

 if supports_option_a then
    while SInt(stagesetsize) < 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = SETSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, 1);
        assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagesetsize);

        Mem[toaddress+setsize, B, acctype] = Replicate(data, B);
        setsize = setsize + B;
        stagesetsize = stagesetsize + B;
        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = setsize;
 else
    while UInt(stagesetsize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = SETSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, 1);
        assert B <= UInt(stagesetsize);

        Mem[toaddress, B, acctype] = Replicate(data, B);
        toaddress = toaddress + B;
        setsize = setsize - B;
        stagesetsize = stagesetsize - B;
        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = setsize;
            X[d] = toaddress;

 if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = setsize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
```


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C6.2.277 SETPN, SETMN, SETEN

Memory Set, non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory set using the value in the bottom byte of the source register. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: SETPN, then SETMN, and then SETEN.

SETPN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the SETMN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory set. SETMN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory set. SETEN performs the last part of the memory set.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory set allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory set: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of SETPN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the set size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of SETPN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For SETMN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- Xn holds -1* number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.

For SETMN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been set.

For SETEN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.

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- Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For SETEN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been set.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30	29 28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
sz	0 1	1	0	0	1	1 1	0	Rs	x x 1 0	0 1	Rn	Rd
									op2			

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op2 == 1010`.

```
SETEN [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Main variant

Applies when `op2 == 0110`.

```
SETMN [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op2 == 0010`.

```
SETPN [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(2) options = op2<1:0>;

MOPSStage stage;
case op2<3:2> of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

if s == n || s == d || n == d then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```


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Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address and for option B is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be set and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be set and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be set and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Xs> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source data, encoded in the "Rs" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) setsize = X[n];
bits(8) data = X[s];
bits(64) stagesetsize;
boolean is_setg = FALSE;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
acctype = MemSetAccessType(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if setsize<63> == '1' then setsize = 0x007FFFFFFFFFFFF0<63:0>;

    if supports_option_a then
        PSTATE.C = '0';
        toaddress = toaddress + setsize;
        setsize = Zeros(64) - setsize;
    else
        PSTATE.C = '1';
    PSTATE.N = '0';
    PSTATE.V = '0';
    PSTATE.Z = '0';

    stagesetsize = SETPreSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, is_setg);
    assert stagesetsize<63> == setsize<63> || stagesetsize == Zeros();

    if SInt(setsize) > 0 then
        assert SInt(stagesetsize) <= SInt(setsize);
    else
        assert SInt(stagesetsize) >= SInt(setsize);
else
    bits(64) postsize = SETPostSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, is_setg);
    assert postsize<63> == setsize<63> || postsize == Zeros();

    boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemSetZeroSizeCheck();

    // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
    if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(setsize) != 0 then
        if supports_option_a then
```


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```
            if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options, is_setg);
        else
            if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options, is_setg);

    if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
        stagesetsize = setsize - postsize;
        if MemSetParametersIllformedM(toaddress, setsize, is_setg) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
            MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options,
is_setg);
    else
        stagesetsize = postsize;
        if (setsize != postsize || MemSetParametersIllformedE(toaddress, setsize, is_setg)) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
            MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options,
is_setg);

 if supports_option_a then
    while SInt(stagesetsize) < 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = SETSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, 1);
        assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagesetsize);

        Mem[toaddress+setsize, B, acctype] = Replicate(data, B);
        setsize = setsize + B;
        stagesetsize = stagesetsize + B;
        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = setsize;
 else
    while UInt(stagesetsize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = SETSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, 1);
        assert B <= UInt(stagesetsize);

        Mem[toaddress, B, acctype] = Replicate(data, B);
        toaddress = toaddress + B;
        setsize = setsize - B;
        stagesetsize = stagesetsize - B;
        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = setsize;
            X[d] = toaddress;

 if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = setsize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
```


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C6.2.278 SETPT, SETMT, SETET

Memory Set, unprivileged. These instructions perform a memory set using the value in the bottom byte of the source register. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: SETPT, then SETMT, and then SETET.

SETPT performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the SETMT instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory set. SETMT performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory set. SETET performs the last part of the memory set.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory set allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory set: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of SETPT, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the set size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of SETPT, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For SETMT, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- Xn holds -1* number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.

For SETMT, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been set.

For SETET, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.

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- Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For SETET, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been set.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30	29 28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
sz	0 1	1	0	0	1	1 1	0	Rs	x x 0 1	0 1	Rn	Rd
									op2			

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op2 == 1001`.

```
SETET [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Main variant

Applies when `op2 == 0101`.

```
SETMT [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op2 == 0001`.

```
SETPT [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(2) options = op2<1:0>;

MOPSStage stage;
case op2<3:2> of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

if s == n || s == d || n == d then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```


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Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address and for option B is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be set and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be set and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be set and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Xs> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source data, encoded in the "Rs" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) setsize = X[n];
bits(8) data = X[s];
bits(64) stagesetsize;
boolean is_setg = FALSE;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
acctype = MemSetAccessType(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if setsize<63> == '1' then setsize = 0x007FFFFFFFFFFFF0<63:0>;

    if supports_option_a then
        PSTATE.C = '0';
        toaddress = toaddress + setsize;
        setsize = Zeros(64) - setsize;
    else
        PSTATE.C = '1';
    PSTATE.N = '0';
    PSTATE.V = '0';
    PSTATE.Z = '0';

    stagesetsize = SETPreSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, is_setg);
    assert stagesetsize<63> == setsize<63> || stagesetsize == Zeros();

    if SInt(setsize) > 0 then
        assert SInt(stagesetsize) <= SInt(setsize);
    else
        assert SInt(stagesetsize) >= SInt(setsize);
else
    bits(64) postsize = SETPostSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, is_setg);
    assert postsize<63> == setsize<63> || postsize == Zeros();

    boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemSetZeroSizeCheck();

    // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
    if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(setsize) != 0 then
        if supports_option_a then
```


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```
            if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options, is_setg);
        else
            if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options, is_setg);

    if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
        stagesetsize = setsize - postsize;
        if MemSetParametersIllformedM(toaddress, setsize, is_setg) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
            MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options,
is_setg);
    else
        stagesetsize = postsize;
        if (setsize != postsize || MemSetParametersIllformedE(toaddress, setsize, is_setg)) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
            MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options,
is_setg);

 if supports_option_a then
    while SInt(stagesetsize) < 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = SETSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, 1);
        assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagesetsize);

        Mem[toaddress+setsize, B, acctype] = Replicate(data, B);
        setsize = setsize + B;
        stagesetsize = stagesetsize + B;
        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = setsize;
 else
    while UInt(stagesetsize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = SETSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, 1);
        assert B <= UInt(stagesetsize);

        Mem[toaddress, B, acctype] = Replicate(data, B);
        toaddress = toaddress + B;
        setsize = setsize - B;
        stagesetsize = stagesetsize - B;
        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = setsize;
            X[d] = toaddress;

 if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = setsize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
```


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C6.2.279 SETPTN, SETMTN, SETETN

Memory Set, unprivileged and non-temporal. These instructions perform a memory set using the value in the bottom byte of the source register. The prologue, main, and epilogue instructions are expected to be run in succession and to appear consecutively in memory: SETPTN, then SETMTN, and then SETETN.

SETPTN performs some preconditioning of the arguments suitable for using the SETMTN instruction, and performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory set. SETMTN performs an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount of the memory set. SETETN performs the last part of the memory set.

Note

The inclusion of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amounts of memory set allows some optimization of the size that can be performed.

The architecture supports two algorithms for the memory set: option A and option B. Which algorithm is used is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Portable software should not assume that the choice of algorithm is constant.

After execution of SETPTN, option A (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 0):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the set size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xd holds the original Xd + saturated Xn.
- Xn holds -1* saturated Xn + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

After execution of SETPTN, option B (which results in encoding PSTATE.C = 1):

- If Xn<63> == 1, the copy size is saturated to `0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- Xd holds the original Xd + an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- Xn holds the saturated Xn - an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of bytes set.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,V} are set to {0,0,0}.

For SETMTN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.
- Xn holds -1* number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with -1* the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.

For SETMTN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been set.

For SETETN, option A (encoded by PSTATE.C = 0), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn is treated as a signed 64-bit number.

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- Xn holds -1* the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to -Xn.
- At the end of the instruction, the value of Xn is written back with 0.

For SETETN, option B (encoded by PSTATE.C = 1), the format of the arguments is:

- Xn holds the number of bytes remaining to be set in the memory set in total.
- Xd holds the lowest address that the set is made to.
- At the end of the instruction:
  - the value of Xn is written back with 0.
  - the value of Xd is written back with the lowest address that has not been set.

Integer

(FEAT_MOPS)

31 30	29 28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
sz	0 1	1	0	0	1	1 1	0	Rs	x x 1 1	0 1	Rn	Rd
									op2			

Epilogue variant

Applies when `op2 == 1011`.

```
SETETN [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Main variant

Applies when `op2 == 0111`.

```
SETMTN [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Prologue variant

Applies when `op2 == 0011`.

```
SETPTN [<Xd>]!, <Xn>!, <Xs>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatMOPS() then UNDEFINED;
if sz != '00' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
bits(2) options = op2<1:0>;

MOPSStage stage;
case op2<3:2> of
    when '00' stage = MOPSStage_Prologue;
    when '01' stage = MOPSStage_Main;
    when '10' stage = MOPSStage_Epilogue;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

if s == n || s == d || n == d then UNDEFINED;
if d == 31 || n == 31 then UNDEFINED;
```


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Assembler symbols

<Xd> For the epilogue and main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the destination address and for option B is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the destination address and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xn> For the epilogue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be set and is set to zero at the end of the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the main variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds an encoding of the number of bytes to be set and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the prologue variant: is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the number of bytes to be set and is updated by the instruction, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Xs> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register that holds the source data, encoded in the "Rs" field.

Operation

```
CheckMOPSEnabled();

bits(64) toaddress = X[d];
bits(64) setsize = X[n];
bits(8) data = X[s];
bits(64) stagesetsize;
boolean is_setg = FALSE;
integer B;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

boolean supports_option_a = MemCpyOptionA();
acctype = MemSetAccessType(options);

if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    if setsize<63> == '1' then setsize = 0x007FFFFFFFFFFFF0<63:0>;

    if supports_option_a then
        PSTATE.C = '0';
        toaddress = toaddress + setsize;
        setsize = Zeros(64) - setsize;
    else
        PSTATE.C = '1';
    PSTATE.N = '0';
    PSTATE.V = '0';
    PSTATE.Z = '0';

    stagesetsize = SETPreSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, is_setg);
    assert stagesetsize<63> == setsize<63> || stagesetsize == Zeros();

    if SInt(setsize) > 0 then
        assert SInt(stagesetsize) <= SInt(setsize);
    else
        assert SInt(stagesetsize) >= SInt(setsize);
else
    bits(64) postsize = SETPostSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, is_setg);
    assert postsize<63> == setsize<63> || postsize == Zeros();

    boolean zero_size_exceptions = MemSetZeroSizeCheck();

    // Check if this version is consistent with the state of the call.
    if zero_size_exceptions || SInt(setsize) != 0 then
        if supports_option_a then
```


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```
            if PSTATE.C == '1' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options, is_setg);
        else
            if PSTATE.C == '0' then
                boolean wrong_option = TRUE;
                boolean from_epilogue = stage == MOPSStage_Epilogue;
                MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue,
options, is_setg);

    if stage == MOPSStage_Main then
        stagesetsize = setsize - postsize;
        if MemSetParametersIllformedM(toaddress, setsize, is_setg) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = FALSE;
            MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options,
is_setg);
    else
        stagesetsize = postsize;
        if (setsize != postsize || MemSetParametersIllformedE(toaddress, setsize, is_setg)) then
            boolean wrong_option = FALSE;
            boolean from_epilogue = TRUE;
            MismatchedMemSetException(supports_option_a, d, s, n, wrong_option, from_epilogue, options,
is_setg);

 if supports_option_a then
    while SInt(stagesetsize) < 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = SETSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, 1);
        assert B <= -1 * SInt(stagesetsize);

        Mem[toaddress+setsize, B, acctype] = Replicate(data, B);
        setsize = setsize + B;
        stagesetsize = stagesetsize + B;
        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = setsize;
 else
    while UInt(stagesetsize) > 0 do
        // IMP DEF selection of the block size that is worked on. While many
        // implementations might make this constant, that is not assumed.
        B = SETSizeChoice(toaddress, setsize, 1);
        assert B <= UInt(stagesetsize);

        Mem[toaddress, B, acctype] = Replicate(data, B);
        toaddress = toaddress + B;
        setsize = setsize - B;
        stagesetsize = stagesetsize - B;
        if stage != MOPSStage_Prologue then
            X[n] = setsize;
            X[d] = toaddress;

 if stage == MOPSStage_Prologue then
    X[n] = setsize;
    X[d] = toaddress;
```


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C6.2.280 SEV

Send Event is a hint instruction. It causes an event to be signaled to all PEs in the multiprocessor system. For more information, see *Wait for Event* on page D1-4639.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11			8	7		5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
																				CRm				op2							

Encoding

```
SEV
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// Empty.
```

Operation

```
SendEvent();
```


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C6.2.281 SEVL

Send Event Local is a hint instruction that causes an event to be signaled locally without requiring the event to be signaled to other PEs in the multiprocessor system. It can prime a wait-loop which starts with a `WFE` instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11			8	7		5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
																				CRm				op2							

Encoding

```
SEVL
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// Empty.
```

Operation

```
SendEventLocal();
```


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C6.2.282 SMADDL

Signed Multiply-Add Long multiplies two 32-bit register values, adds a 64-bit register value, and writes the result to the 64-bit destination register.

This instruction is used by the alias SMULL. See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21 20	16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
1	0 0	1	1 0 1 1	0	0 1	Rm	0	Ra	Rn	Rd
				U			o0			

Encoding

```
SMADDL <Xd>, <Wn>, <Wm>, <Xa>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer a = UInt(Ra);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
SMULL	`Ra == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

<Xd> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Wn> Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Wm> Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Xa> Is the 64-bit name of the third general-purpose source register holding the addend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

Operation

```
bits(32) operand1 = X[n];
bits(32) operand2 = X[m];
bits(64) operand3 = X[a];

integer result;

result = Int(operand3, FALSE) + (Int(operand1, FALSE) * Int(operand2, FALSE));

X[d] = result<63:0>;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.283 SMC

Secure Monitor Call causes an exception to EL3.

`SMC` is available only for software executing at EL1 or higher. It is UNDEFINED in EL0.

If the values of HCR_EL2.TSC and SCR_EL3.SMD are both 0, execution of an `SMC` instruction at EL1 or higher generates a Secure Monitor Call exception, recording it in ESR_ELx, using the EC value `0x17`, that is taken to EL3.

If the value of HCR_EL2.TSC is 1 and EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, execution of an `SMC` instruction at EL1 generates an exception that is taken to EL2, regardless of the value of SCR_EL3.SMD.

If the value of HCR_EL2.TSC is 0 and the value of SCR_EL3.SMD is 1, the SMC instruction is UNDEFINED.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	5 4	3 2 1 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 0	0 0 0	imm16	0 0 0 1 1

Encoding

```
SMC #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// Empty.
```

Assembler symbols

`<imm>` Is a 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, encoded in the "imm16" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckForSMCUndefOrTrap(imm16);
AArch64.CallSecureMonitor(imm16);
```


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C6.2.284 SMNEGL

Signed Multiply-Negate Long multiplies two 32-bit register values, negates the product, and writes the result to the 64-bit destination register.

This instruction is an alias of the SMSUBL instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SMSUBL.
- The description of SMSUBL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	10	9	5	4	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	Rm		1	1	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
								U					o0		Ra				

Encoding

```
SMNEGL <Xd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

is equivalent to

```
SMSUBL <Xd>, <Wn>, <Wm>, XZR
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

The description of SMSUBL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.285 SMSTART

Enables access to Streaming SVE mode and SME architectural state.

SMSTART enters Streaming SVE mode, and enables the SME ZA array storage.

SMSTART SM enters Streaming SVE mode, but does not enable the SME ZA array storage.

SMSTART ZA enables the SME ZA array storage, but does not cause an entry to Streaming SVE mode.

This instruction is an alias of the MSR (immediate) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MSR (immediate).
- The description of MSR (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

System

(FEAT_SME)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 8	7 5	4	3 2 1 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0	0 1 1	0 1 0 0	0 x x 1	0 1 1	1	1 1 1 1
			op1		CRm	op2		

Encoding

```
SMSTART {<option>}
```

is equivalent to

```
MSR  <pstatefield>, #1
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<option>` Is an optional mode, encoded in the "CRm<2:1>" field. It can have the following values:

`SM`	when `CRm<2:1> = 01`
`ZA`	when `CRm<2:1> = 10`
`[no specifier]`	when `CRm<2:1> = 11`

The encoding `CRm<2:1> = 00` is reserved.

`<pstatefield>` Is a PSTATE field name. For the MSR instruction, this is encoded in the "op1:op2:CRm" field. It can have the following values:

`SPSel`	when `op1 = 000`, `op2 = 101`, `CRm = xxxx`
`DAIFSet`	when `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 110`, `CRm = xxxx`
`DAIFClr`	when `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 111`, `CRm = xxxx`

When FEAT_UAO is implemented, the following value is also valid:

`UAO`	when `op1 = 000`, `op2 = 011`, `CRm = xxxx`

When FEAT_PAN is implemented, the following value is also valid:

`PAN`	when `op1 = 000`, `op2 = 100`, `CRm = xxxx`

When FEAT_NMI is implemented, the following value is also valid:

`ALLINT`	when `op1 = 001`, `op2 = 000`, `CRm = 000x`

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented, the following value is also valid:

`SSBS`	when `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 001`, `CRm = xxxx`

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When FEAT_DIT is implemented, the following value is also valid:

`DIT` when `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 010`, `CRm = xxxx`

When FEAT_SME is implemented, the following values are also valid:

`SVCRSM` when `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 011`, `CRm = 001x`

`SVCRZA` when `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 011`, `CRm = 010x`

`SVCRSMZA` when `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 011`, `CRm = 011x`

When FEAT_MTE is implemented, the following value is also valid:

`TCO` when `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 100`, `CRm = xxxx`

See *PSTATE* on page C4-532 when `op1 = 000`, `op2 = 00x`, `CRm = xxxx`.

See *PSTATE* on page C4-532 when `op1 = 000`, `op2 = 010`, `CRm = xxxx`.

The following encodings are reserved:

- `op1 = 000`, `op2 = 11x`, `CRm = xxxx`.
- `op1 = 001`, `op2 = 000`, `CRm = 001x`.
- `op1 = 001`, `op2 = 000`, `CRm = 01xx`.
- `op1 = 001`, `op2 = 000`, `CRm = 1xxx`.
- `op1 = 001`, `op2 = 001`, `CRm = xxxx`.
- `op1 = 001`, `op2 = 01x`, `CRm = xxxx`.
- `op1 = 001`, `op2 = 1xx`, `CRm = xxxx`.
- `op1 = 010`, `op2 = xxx`, `CRm = xxxx`.
- `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 000`, `CRm = xxxx`.
- `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 011`, `CRm = 000x`.
- `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 011`, `CRm = 1xxx`.
- `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 101`, `CRm = xxxx`.
- `op1 = 1xx`, `op2 = xxx`, `CRm = xxxx`.

For the SMSTART and SMSTOP aliases, this is encoded in "CRm<2:1>", where 0b01 specifies SVCRSM, 0b10 specifies SVCRZA, and 0b11 specifies SVCRSMZA.

Operation

The description of MSR (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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C6.2.286 SMSTOP

Disables access to Streaming SVE mode and SME architectural state.

SMSTOP exits Streaming SVE mode, and disables the SME ZA array storage.

SMSTOP SM exits Streaming SVE mode, but does not disable the SME ZA array storage.

SMSTOP ZA disables the SME ZA array storage, but does not cause an exit from Streaming SVE mode.

This instruction is an alias of the MSR (immediate) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MSR (immediate).
- The description of MSR (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

System

(FEAT_SME)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 8	7 5	4	3 2 1 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0	0 1 1	0 1 0 0	0 x x 0	0 1 1	1	1 1 1 1
			op1		CRm	op2		

Encoding

```
SMSTOP {<option>}
```

is equivalent to

```
MSR  <pstatefield>, #0
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<option>` Is an optional mode, encoded in the "CRm<2:1>" field. It can have the following values:

`SM`	when `CRm<2:1> = 01`
`ZA`	when `CRm<2:1> = 10`
`[no specifier]`	when `CRm<2:1> = 11`

The encoding `CRm<2:1> = 00` is reserved.

`<pstatefield>` Is a PSTATE field name. For the MSR instruction, this is encoded in the "op1:op2:CRm" field. It can have the following values:

`SPSel`	when `op1 = 000`, `op2 = 101`, `CRm = xxxx`
`DAIFSet`	when `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 110`, `CRm = xxxx`
`DAIFClr`	when `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 111`, `CRm = xxxx`

When FEAT_UAO is implemented, the following value is also valid:

`UAO`	when `op1 = 000`, `op2 = 011`, `CRm = xxxx`

When FEAT_PAN is implemented, the following value is also valid:

`PAN`	when `op1 = 000`, `op2 = 100`, `CRm = xxxx`

When FEAT_NMI is implemented, the following value is also valid:

`ALLINT`	when `op1 = 001`, `op2 = 000`, `CRm = 000x`

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented, the following value is also valid:

`SSBS`	when `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 001`, `CRm = xxxx`

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When FEAT_DIT is implemented, the following value is also valid:

`DIT` when `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 010`, `CRm = xxxx`

When FEAT_SME is implemented, the following values are also valid:

`SVCRSM` when `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 011`, `CRm = 001x`

`SVCRZA` when `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 011`, `CRm = 010x`

`SVCRSMZA` when `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 011`, `CRm = 011x`

When FEAT_MTE is implemented, the following value is also valid:

`TCO` when `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 100`, `CRm = xxxx`

See *PSTATE* on page C4-532 when `op1 = 000`, `op2 = 00x`, `CRm = xxxx`.

See *PSTATE* on page C4-532 when `op1 = 000`, `op2 = 010`, `CRm = xxxx`.

The following encodings are reserved:

- `op1 = 000`, `op2 = 11x`, `CRm = xxxx`.
- `op1 = 001`, `op2 = 000`, `CRm = 001x`.
- `op1 = 001`, `op2 = 000`, `CRm = 01xx`.
- `op1 = 001`, `op2 = 000`, `CRm = 1xxx`.
- `op1 = 001`, `op2 = 001`, `CRm = xxxx`.
- `op1 = 001`, `op2 = 01x`, `CRm = xxxx`.
- `op1 = 001`, `op2 = 1xx`, `CRm = xxxx`.
- `op1 = 010`, `op2 = xxx`, `CRm = xxxx`.
- `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 000`, `CRm = xxxx`.
- `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 011`, `CRm = 000x`.
- `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 011`, `CRm = 1xxx`.
- `op1 = 011`, `op2 = 101`, `CRm = xxxx`.
- `op1 = 1xx`, `op2 = xxx`, `CRm = xxxx`.

For the SMSTART and SMSTOP aliases, this is encoded in "CRm<2:1>", where 0b01 specifies SVCRSM, 0b10 specifies SVCRZA, and 0b11 specifies SVCRSMZA.

Operation

The description of MSR (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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C6.2.287 SMSUBL

Signed Multiply-Subtract Long multiplies two 32-bit register values, subtracts the product from a 64-bit register value, and writes the result to the 64-bit destination register.

This instruction is used by the alias SMNEGL. See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21 20	16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
1	0 0	1	1 0 1 1	0	0 1	Rm	1	Ra	Rn	Rd
				U			o0			

Encoding

```
SMSUBL <Xd>, <Wn>, <Wm>, <Xa>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer a = UInt(Ra);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
SMNEGL	`Ra == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

<Xd> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Wn> Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Wm> Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Xa> Is the 64-bit name of the third general-purpose source register holding the minuend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

Operation

```
bits(32) operand1 = X[n];
bits(32) operand2 = X[m];
bits(64) operand3 = X[a];

integer result;

result = Int(operand3, FALSE) - (Int(operand1, FALSE) * Int(operand2, FALSE));
X[d] = result<63:0>;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.288 SMULH

Signed Multiply High multiplies two 64-bit register values, and writes bits[127:64] of the 128-bit result to the 64-bit destination register.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	Rm	0	(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)	Rn	Rd
								U					Ra		

Encoding

```
SMULH <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xn> Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Xm> Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) operand1 = X[n];
bits(64) operand2 = X[m];

integer result;

result = Int(operand1, FALSE) * Int(operand2, FALSE);

X[d] = result<127:64>;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.289 SMULL

Signed Multiply Long multiplies two 32-bit register values, and writes the result to the 64-bit destination register.

This instruction is an alias of the SMADDL instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SMADDL.
- The description of SMADDL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21	20 … 16	15	14 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1	0 0	1	1 0 1 1	0	0 1	Rm	0	1 1 1 1 1	Rn	Rd
				U			o0	Ra		

Encoding

```
SMULL <Xd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

is equivalent to

```
SMADDL <Xd>, <Wn>, <Wm>, XZR
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

The description of SMADDL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.290 SSBB

Speculative Store Bypass Barrier is a memory barrier which prevents speculative loads from bypassing earlier stores to the same virtual address under certain conditions.

The semantics of the Speculative Store Bypass Barrier are:

- When a load to a location appears in program order after the SSBB, then the load does not speculatively read an entry earlier in the coherence order for that location than the entry generated by the latest store satisfying all of the following conditions:
  - The store is to the same location as the load.
  - The store uses the same virtual address as the load.
  - The store appears in program order before the SSBB.
- When a load to a location appears in program order before the SSBB, then the load does not speculatively read data from any store satisfying all of the following conditions:
  - The store is to the same location as the load.
  - The store uses the same virtual address as the load.
  - The store appears in program order after the SSBB.

This instruction is an alias of the DSB instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of DSB.
- The description of DSB gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11			8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
																				CRm					opc						

Encoding

```
SSBB
```

is equivalent to

```
DSB #0
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Operation

The description of DSB gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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C6.2.291 ST2G

Store Allocation Tags stores an Allocation Tag to two Tag granules of memory. The address used for the store is calculated from the base register and an immediate signed offset scaled by the Tag granule. The Allocation Tag is calculated from the Logical Address Tag in the source register.

This instruction generates an Unchecked access.

Post-index

(FEAT_MTE)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1 0 1	1 0 0 1	1	0	1	imm9	0	1	Xn	Xt

Encoding

```
ST2G <Xt|SP>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Xn);
integer t = UInt(Xt);
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(imm9, 64), LOG2_TAG_GRANULE);
boolean writeback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = TRUE;
```

Pre-index

(FEAT_MTE)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1 0 1	1 0 0 1	1	0	1	imm9	1	1	Xn	Xt

Encoding

```
ST2G <Xt|SP>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Xn);
integer t = UInt(Xt);
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(imm9, 64), LOG2_TAG_GRANULE);
boolean writeback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
```

Signed offset

(FEAT_MTE)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1 0 1	1 0 0 1	1	0	1	imm9	1	0	Xn	Xt

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Encoding

```
ST2G <Xt|SP>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Xn);
integer t = UInt(Xt);
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(imm9, 64), LOG2_TAG_GRANULE);
boolean writeback = FALSE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xt|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Xt" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Xn" field.
<simm>	Is the optional signed immediate offset, a multiple of 16 in the range -4096 to 4080, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) address;
bits(64) data = if t == 31 then SP[] else X[t];
bits(4) tag = AArch64.AllocationTagFromAddress(data);

SetTagCheckedInstruction(FALSE);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

if !postindex then
    address = address + offset;

AArch64.MemTag[address, AccType_NORMAL] = tag;
AArch64.MemTag[address+TAG_GRANULE, AccType_NORMAL] = tag;

if writeback then
    if postindex then
        address = address + offset;

    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address;
    else
        X[n] = address;
```


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C6.2.292 ST64B

Single-copy Atomic 64-byte Store without Return stores eight 64-bit doublewords from consecutive registers, `Xt` to `X(t+7)`, to a memory location. The data that is stored is atomic and is required to be 64-byte-aligned.

Integer

(FEAT_LS64)

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23	22	21	20 19 18 17 16	15	14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 1	1 1 1	0	0 0	0	0	1	1 1 1 1 1	1	0 0 1	0 0	Rn	Rt

Encoding

```
ST64B <Xt>, [<Xn|SP> {,#0}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatLS64() then UNDEFINED;
if Rt<4:3> == '11' || Rt<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xt>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckLDST64BEnabled();

bits(512) data;
bits(64) address;
bits(64) value;
acctype = AccType_ATOMICLS64;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

for i = 0 to 7
    value = X[t+i];
    if BigEndian(acctype) then value = BigEndianReverse(value);
    data<63+64*i:64*i> = value;

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

MemStore64B(address, data, acctype);
```


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C6.2.293 ST64BV

Single-copy Atomic 64-byte Store with Return stores eight 64-bit doublewords from consecutive registers, `Xt` to `X(t+7)`, to a memory location, and writes the status result of the store to a register. The data that is stored is atomic and is required to be 64-byte aligned.

Integer

(FEAT_LS64_V)

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23 22 21	20 … 16	15	14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1	1 1 1	0 0 0	0 0 1	Rs	1	0 1 1	0 0	Rn	Rt

Encoding

```
ST64BV <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatLS64_V() then UNDEFINED;
if Rt<4:3> == '11' || Rt<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xs>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register into which the status result of this instruction is written, encoded in the "Rs" field.

The value returned is:

`0xFFFFFFFF_FFFFFFFF` If the memory location accessed does not support this instruction. In this case, the value at the memory location is UNKNOWN.

`!= 0xFFFFFFFF_FFFFFFFF` If the memory location accessed does support this instruction. In this case, the peripheral that provides the response defines the returned value and provides information on the state of the memory update at the memory location.

If XZR is used, then the return value is ignored.

`<Xt>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckST64BVEnabled();

bits(512) data;
bits(64) address;
bits(64) value;
bits(64) status;
acctype = AccType_ATOMICLS64;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

for i = 0 to 7
    value = X[t+i];
```


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```
    if BigEndian(acctype) then value = BigEndianReverse(value);
    data<63+64*i:64*i> = value;

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

status = MemStore64BWithRet(address, data, acctype);

if s != 31 then X[s] = status;
```


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C6.2.294 ST64BV0

Single-copy Atomic 64-byte EL0 Store with Return stores eight 64-bit doublewords from consecutive registers, `Xt` to `X(t+7)`, to a memory location, with the bottom 32 bits taken from ACCDATA_EL1, and writes the status result of the store to a register. The data that is stored is atomic and is required to be 64-byte aligned.

Integer

(FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA)

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23 22 21	20 … 16	15	14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1	1 1 1	0 0 0	0 0 1	Rs	1	0 1 0	0 0	Rn	Rt

Encoding

```
ST64BV0 <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatLS64_ACCDATA() then UNDEFINED;
if Rt<4:3> == '11' || Rt<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer s = UInt(Rs);
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xs>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register into which the status result of this instruction is written, encoded in the "Rs" field.

The value returned is:

`0xFFFFFFFF_FFFFFFFF` If the memory location accessed does not support this instruction. In this case, the value at the memory location is UNKNOWN.

`!= 0xFFFFFFFF_FFFFFFFF` If the memory location accessed does support this instruction. In this case, the peripheral that provides the response defines the returned value and provides information on the state of the memory update at the memory location.

If XZR is used, then the return value is ignored.

`<Xt>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckST64BV0Enabled();

bits(512) data;
bits(64) address;
bits(64) value;
bits(64) status;
acctype = AccType_ATOMICLS64;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

bits(64) Xt = X[t];
value<31:0> = ACCDATA_EL1<31:0>;
```


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```
value<63:32> = Xt<63:32>;
if BigEndian(acctype) then value = BigEndianReverse(value);
data<63:0> = value;
for i = 1 to 7
    value = X[t+i];
    if BigEndian(acctype) then value = BigEndianReverse(value);
    data<63+64*i:64*i> = value;

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

status = MemStore64BWithRet(address, data, acctype);

if s != 31 then X[s] = status;
```


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C6.2.295 STADDB, STADDLB

Atomic add on byte in memory, without return, atomically loads an 8-bit byte from memory, adds the value held in a register to it, and stores the result back to memory.

- `STADDB` does not have release semantics.
- `STADDLB` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDADDB, LDADDAB, LDADDALB, LDADDLB instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDADDB, LDADDAB, LDADDALB, LDADDLB.
- The description of LDADDB, LDADDAB, LDADDALB, LDADDLB gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0	1 1 1	0 0 0	0	R	1	Rs	0	0 0 0	0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
size			A				opc				Rt

No memory ordering variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
STADDB <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDADDB <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Release variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
STADDLB <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDADDLB <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of LDADDB, LDADDAB, LDADDALB, LDADDLB gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.296 STADDH, STADDLH

Atomic add on halfword in memory, without return, atomically loads a 16-bit halfword from memory, adds the value held in a register to it, and stores the result back to memory.

- `STADDH` does not have release semantics.
- `STADDLH` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDADDH, LDADDAH, LDADDALH, LDADDLH instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDADDH, LDADDAH, LDADDALH, LDADDLH.
- The description of LDADDH, LDADDAH, LDADDALH, LDADDLH gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1 1 1	0 0 0	0	R	1	Rs	0	0 0 0	0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
size			A				opc				Rt

No memory ordering variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
STADDH <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDADDH <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Release variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
STADDLH <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDADDLH <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of LDADDH, LDADDAH, LDADDALH, LDADDLH gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.297 STADD, STADDL

Atomic add on word or doubleword in memory, without return, atomically loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from memory, adds the value held in a register to it, and stores the result back to memory.

- `STADD` does not have release semantics.
- `STADDL` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDADD, LDADDA, LDADDAL, LDADDL instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDADD, LDADDA, LDADDAL, LDADDL.
- The description of LDADD, LDADDA, LDADDAL, LDADDL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	x	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	R	1	Rs		0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1	Rt
size								A					opc								

32-bit LDADD alias variant

Applies when `size == 10 && R == 0`.

```
STADD <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDADD <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

32-bit LDADDL alias variant

Applies when `size == 10 && R == 1`.

```
STADDL <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDADDL <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit LDADD alias variant

Applies when `size == 11 && R == 0`.

```
STADD <Xs>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDADD <Xs>, XZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

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64-bit LDADDL alias variant

Applies when `size == 11 && R == 1`.

```
STADDL <Xs>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDADDL <Xs>, XZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xs>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of LDADD, LDADDA, LDADDAL, LDADDL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.298 STCLRB, STCLRLB

Atomic bit clear on byte in memory, without return, atomically loads an 8-bit byte from memory, performs a bitwise AND with the complement of the value held in a register on it, and stores the result back to memory.

- `STCLRB` does not have release semantics.
- `STCLRLB` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDCLRB, LDCLRAB, LDCLRALB, LDCLRLB instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDCLRB, LDCLRAB, LDCLRALB, LDCLRLB.
- The description of LDCLRB, LDCLRAB, LDCLRALB, LDCLRLB gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0	1 1	1 0	0 0	0	R	1	Rs	0	0 0 1	0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
size				A				opc				Rt

No memory ordering variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
STCLRB <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDCLRB <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Release variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
STCLRLB <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDCLRLB <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of LDCLRB, LDCLRAB, LDCLRALB, LDCLRLB gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.299 STCLRH, STCLRLH

Atomic bit clear on halfword in memory, without return, atomically loads a 16-bit halfword from memory, performs a bitwise AND with the complement of the value held in a register on it, and stores the result back to memory.

- `STCLRH` does not have release semantics.
- `STCLRLH` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDCLRH, LDCLRAH, LDCLRALH, LDCLRLH instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDCLRH, LDCLRAH, LDCLRALH, LDCLRLH.
- The description of LDCLRH, LDCLRAH, LDCLRALH, LDCLRLH gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1 1 1	0 0 0	0	R	1	Rs	0	0 0 1	0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
size			A				opc				Rt

No memory ordering variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
STCLRH <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDCLRH <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Release variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
STCLRLH <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDCLRLH <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of LDCLRH, LDCLRAH, LDCLRALH, LDCLRLH gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.300 STCLR, STCLRL

Atomic bit clear on word or doubleword in memory, without return, atomically loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from memory, performs a bitwise AND with the complement of the value held in a register on it, and stores the result back to memory.

- `STCLR` does not have release semantics.
- `STCLRL` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDCLR, LDCLRA, LDCLRAL, LDCLRL instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDCLR, LDCLRA, LDCLRAL, LDCLRL.
- The description of LDCLR, LDCLRA, LDCLRAL, LDCLRL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 x	1 1	1	0	0	0	0	R	1	Rs	0	0 0 1	0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
size						A				opc				Rt

32-bit LDCLR alias variant

Applies when `size == 10 && R == 0`.

```
STCLR <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDCLR <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

32-bit LDCLRL alias variant

Applies when `size == 10 && R == 1`.

```
STCLRL <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDCLRL <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit LDCLR alias variant

Applies when `size == 11 && R == 0`.

```
STCLR <Xs>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDCLR <Xs>, XZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

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64-bit LDCLRL alias variant

Applies when `size == 11 && R == 1`.

```
STCLRL <Xs>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDCLRL <Xs>, XZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xs>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of LDCLR, LDCLRA, LDCLRAL, LDCLRL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.301 STEORB, STEORLB

Atomic exclusive OR on byte in memory, without return, atomically loads an 8-bit byte from memory, performs an exclusive OR with the value held in a register on it, and stores the result back to memory.

- `STEORB` does not have release semantics.
- `STEORLB` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDEORB, LDEORAB, LDEORALB, LDEORLB instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDEORB, LDEORAB, LDEORALB, LDEORLB.
- The description of LDEORB, LDEORAB, LDEORALB, LDEORLB gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0	1 1 1	0 0 0	0	R	1	Rs	0	0 1 0	0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
size			A				opc				Rt

No memory ordering variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
STEORB <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDEORB <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Release variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
STEORLB <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDEORLB <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of LDEORB, LDEORAB, LDEORALB, LDEORLB gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.302 STEORH, STEORLH

Atomic exclusive OR on halfword in memory, without return, atomically loads a 16-bit halfword from memory, performs an exclusive OR with the value held in a register on it, and stores the result back to memory.

- `STEORH` does not have release semantics.
- `STEORLH` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDEORH, LDEORAH, LDEORALH, LDEORLH instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDEORH, LDEORAH, LDEORALH, LDEORLH.
- The description of LDEORH, LDEORAH, LDEORALH, LDEORLH gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1 1 1	0 0 0	0	R	1	Rs	0	0 1 0	0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
size			A				opc				Rt

No memory ordering variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
STEORH <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDEORH <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Release variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
STEORLH <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDEORLH <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of LDEORH, LDEORAH, LDEORALH, LDEORLH gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.303 STEOR, STEORL

Atomic exclusive OR on word or doubleword in memory, without return, atomically loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from memory, performs an exclusive OR with the value held in a register on it, and stores the result back to memory.

- `STEOR` does not have release semantics.
- `STEORL` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDEOR, LDEORA, LDEORAL, LDEORL instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDEOR, LDEORA, LDEORAL, LDEORL.
- The description of LDEOR, LDEORA, LDEORAL, LDEORL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	x	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	R	1	Rs		0	0	1	0	0	0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1	
size								A					opc							Rt	

32-bit LDEOR alias variant

Applies when `size == 10 && R == 0`.

```
STEOR <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDEOR <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

32-bit LDEORL alias variant

Applies when `size == 10 && R == 1`.

```
STEORL <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDEORL <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit LDEOR alias variant

Applies when `size == 11 && R == 0`.

```
STEOR <Xs>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDEOR <Xs>, XZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

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64-bit LDEORL alias variant

Applies when `size == 11 && R == 1`.

```
STEORL <Xs>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDEORL <Xs>, XZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xs>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of LDEOR, LDEORA, LDEORAL, LDEORL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.304 STG

Store Allocation Tag stores an Allocation Tag to memory. The address used for the store is calculated from the base register and an immediate signed offset scaled by the Tag granule. The Allocation Tag is calculated from the Logical Address Tag in the source register.

This instruction generates an Unchecked access.

Post-index

(FEAT_MTE)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	imm9	0	1	Xn	Xt

Encoding

```
STG <Xt|SP>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Xn);
integer t = UInt(Xt);
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(imm9, 64), LOG2_TAG_GRANULE);
boolean writeback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = TRUE;
```

Pre-index

(FEAT_MTE)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	imm9	1	1	Xn	Xt

Encoding

```
STG <Xt|SP>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Xn);
integer t = UInt(Xt);
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(imm9, 64), LOG2_TAG_GRANULE);
boolean writeback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
```

Signed offset

(FEAT_MTE)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	imm9	1	0	Xn	Xt

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Encoding

```
STG <Xt|SP>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Xn);
integer t = UInt(Xt);
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(imm9, 64), LOG2_TAG_GRANULE);
boolean writeback = FALSE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xt|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Xt" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Xn" field.
<simm>	Is the optional signed immediate offset, a multiple of 16 in the range -4096 to 4080, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) address;

SetTagCheckedInstruction(FALSE);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

if !postindex then
    address = address + offset;

bits(64) data = if t == 31 then SP[] else X[t];
bits(4) tag = AArch64.AllocationTagFromAddress(data);
AArch64.MemTag[address, AccType_NORMAL] = tag;

if writeback then
    if postindex then
        address = address + offset;

    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address;
    else
        X[n] = address;
```


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C6.2.305 STGM

Store Tag Multiple writes a naturally aligned block of N Allocation Tags, where the size of N is identified in GMID_EL1.BS, and the Allocation Tag written to address A is taken from the source register at 4*A<7:4>+3:4*A<7:4>.

This instruction is UNDEFINED at EL0.

This instruction generates an Unchecked access.

Integer

(FEAT_MTE2)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Xn	Xt

Encoding

```
STGM <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTE2Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Xt);
integer n = UInt(Xn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xt> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Xt" field.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Xn" field.

Operation

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;

bits(64) data = X[t];
bits(64) address;

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

integer size = 4 * (2 ^ (UInt(GMID_EL1.BS)));
address = Align(address, size);
integer count = size >> LOG2_TAG_GRANULE;
integer index = UInt(address<LOG2_TAG_GRANULE+3:LOG2_TAG_GRANULE>);

for i = 0 to count-1
    bits(4) tag = data<(index*4)+3:index*4>;
    AArch64.MemTag[address, AccType_NORMAL] = tag;
    address = address + TAG_GRANULE;
    index = index + 1;
```


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C6.2.306 STGP

Store Allocation Tag and Pair of registers stores an Allocation Tag and two 64-bit doublewords to memory, from two registers. The address used for the store is calculated from the base register and an immediate signed offset scaled by the Tag granule. The Allocation Tag is calculated from the Logical Address Tag in the base register.

This instruction generates an Unchecked access.

Post-index

(FEAT_MTE)

31	30	29 28	27	26	25 24	23	22 21	15 14	10 9	5 4	0
0	1	1 0	1	0	0 0	1	0	simm7	Xt2	Xn	Xt

Encoding

```
STGP <Xt1>, <Xt2>, [<Xn|SP>], #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Xn);
integer t = UInt(Xt);
integer t2 = UInt(Xt2);
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(simm7, 64), LOG2_TAG_GRANULE);
boolean writeback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = TRUE;
```

Pre-index

(FEAT_MTE)

31	30	29 28	27	26	25 24	23	22 21	15 14	10 9	5 4	0
0	1	1 0	1	0	0 1	1	0	simm7	Xt2	Xn	Xt

Encoding

```
STGP <Xt1>, <Xt2>, [<Xn|SP>, #<imm>]!
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Xn);
integer t = UInt(Xt);
integer t2 = UInt(Xt2);
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(simm7, 64), LOG2_TAG_GRANULE);
boolean writeback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
```

Signed offset

(FEAT_MTE)

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31	30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23	22 21	15 14	10 9	5 4	0
0	1	1 0 1	0	0 1 0	0	simm7	Xt2	Xn	Xt	

Encoding

```
STGP <Xt1>, <Xt2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Xn);
integer t = UInt(Xt);
integer t2 = UInt(Xt2);
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(simm7, 64), LOG2_TAG_GRANULE);
boolean writeback = FALSE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xt1> Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Xt" field.

<Xt2> Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Xt2" field.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Xn" field.

<imm> For the post-index and pre-index variant: is the signed immediate offset, a multiple of 16 in the range -1024 to 1008, encoded in the "simm7" field.

For the signed offset variant: is the optional signed immediate offset, a multiple of 16 in the range -1024 to 1008, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "simm7" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) address;
bits(64) data1;
bits(64) data2;

SetTagCheckedInstruction(FALSE);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data1 = X[t];
data2 = X[t2];

if !postindex then
    address = address + offset;

if address != Align(address, TAG_GRANULE) then
    AArch64.Abort(address, AlignmentFault(AccType_NORMAL, TRUE, FALSE));

Mem[address, 8, AccType_NORMAL] = data1;
Mem[address+8, 8, AccType_NORMAL] = data2;

AArch64.MemTag[address, AccType_NORMAL] = AArch64.AllocationTagFromAddress(address);

if writeback then
    if postindex then
```


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```
    address = address + offset;

if n == 31 then
    SP[] = address;
else
    X[n] = address;
```


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C6.2.307 STLLRB

Store LORelease Register Byte stores a byte from a 32-bit register to a memory location. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *LoadLOAcquire, StoreLORelease* on page B2-178. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

No offset

(FEAT_LOR)

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	10	9	5	4	0
0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1	0	0	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		0	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	Rn		Rt		
size					L		Rs		o0	Rt2					

Encoding

```
STLLRB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = X[t];
Mem[address, 1, AccType_LIMITEDORDERED] = data;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.308 STLLRH

Store LORelease Register Halfword stores a halfword from a 32-bit register to a memory location. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *LoadLOAcquire, StoreLORelease* on page B2-178. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

No offset

(FEAT_LOR)

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	0 0	1 0	0 0	1	0	0	(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)	0	(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)	Rn	Rt
size					L		Rs	o0	Rt2		

Encoding

```
STLLRH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = X[t];
Mem[address, 2, AccType_LIMITEDORDERED] = data;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.309 STLLR

Store LORelease Register stores a 32-bit word or a 64-bit doubleword to a memory location, from a register. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *LoadLOAcquire, StoreLORelease* on page B2-178. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

No offset

(FEAT_LOR)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	10	9	5	4	0
1	x	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Rn	Rt
size									L		Rs		o0	Rt2					

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
STLLR <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
STLLR <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

integer elsize = 8 << UInt(size);
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(elsize) data;
constant integer dbytes = elsize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = X[t];
Mem[address, dbytes, AccType_LIMITEDORDERED] = data;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.310 STLR

Store-Release Register stores a 32-bit word or a 64-bit doubleword to a memory location, from a register. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	10	9	5	4	0
1	x	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	Rn		Rt	
size									L		Rs		o0	Rt2					

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
STLR <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
STLR <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

integer elsize = 8 << UInt(size);
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(elsize) data;
constant integer dbytes = elsize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = X[t];
Mem[address, dbytes, AccType_ORDERED] = data;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.311 STLRB

Store-Release Register Byte stores a byte from a 32-bit register to a memory location. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
0 0	0 0 1 0 0 0	1	0	0	(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)	1	(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)	Rn	Rt
size			L		Rs	o0	Rt2		

Encoding

```
STLRB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = X[t];
Mem[address, 1, AccType_ORDERED] = data;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.312 STLRH

Store-Release Register Halfword stores a halfword from a 32-bit register to a memory location. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0 0 1 0 0 0	1	0	0	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	1	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	Rn	Rt
size			L		Rs	o0	Rt2		

Encoding

```
STLRH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

data = X[t];
Mem[address, 2, AccType_ORDERED] = data;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.313 STLUR

Store-Release Register (unscaled) calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, and stores a 32-bit word or a 64-bit doubleword to the calculated address, from a register.

The instruction has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177

For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Unscaled offset

(FEAT_LRCPC2)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	x	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	imm9		0	0	Rn		Rt	
size								opc										

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
STLUR <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
STLUR <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer scale = UInt(size);
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

integer datasize = 8 << scale;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);
```


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```
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = X[t];
Mem[address, datasize DIV 8, AccType_ORDERED] = data;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.314 STLURB

Store-Release Register Byte (unscaled) calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, and stores a byte to the calculated address, from a 32-bit register.

The instruction has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177

For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Unscaled offset

(FEAT_LRCPC2)

31 30	29 28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	0 1 1 0 0 1	0 0	0	imm9	0 0	Rn	Rt
size		opc					

Encoding

```
STLURB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;
```


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```
data = X[t];
Mem[address, 1, AccType_ORDERED] = data;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.315 STLURH

Store-Release Register Halfword (unscaled) calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, and stores a halfword to the calculated address, from a 32-bit register.

The instruction has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177

For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Unscaled offset

(FEAT_LRCPC2)

31 30	29 28 27 26 25 24	23 22 21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	0 1 1 0 0 1	0 0 0	imm9	0 0	Rn	Rt
size		opc				

Encoding

```
STLURH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;
```


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```
data = X[t];
Mem[address, 2, AccType_ORDERED] = data;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.316 STLXP

Store-Release Exclusive Pair of registers stores two 32-bit words or two 64-bit doublewords to a memory location if the PE has exclusive access to the memory address, from two registers, and returns a status value of 0 if the store was successful, or of 1 if no store was performed. See *Synchronization and semaphores* on page B2-208. For information on single-copy atomicity and alignment requirements, see *Requirements for single-copy atomicity* on page B2-152 and *Alignment of data accesses* on page B2-186. If a 64-bit pair Store-Exclusive succeeds, it causes a single-copy atomic update of the 128-bit memory location being updated. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1	sz	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	Rs	1	Rt2	Rn	Rt
									L			o0			

32-bit variant

Applies when `sz == 0`.

```
STLXP <Ws>, <Wt1>, <Wt2>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sz == 1`.

```
STLXP <Ws>, <Xt1>, <Xt2>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer t2 = UInt(Rt2);    // ignored by load/store single register
integer s = UInt(Rs);    // ignored by all loads and store-release

integer elsize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = elsize * 2;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;

boolean rt_unknown = FALSE;
boolean rn_unknown = FALSE;
if s == t || (s == t2) then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rt_unknown = TRUE;    // store UNKNOWN value
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
if s == n && n != 31 then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rn_unknown = TRUE;    // address is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
```

Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *STLXP* on page K1-11254.

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Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register into which the status result of the store exclusive is written, encoded in the "Rs" field. The value returned is:

- `0` If the operation updates memory.
- `1` If the operation fails to update memory.

`<Xt1>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xt2>` Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.

`<Wt1>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Wt2>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Aborts and alignment

If a synchronous Data Abort exception is generated by the execution of this instruction:

- Memory is not updated.
- `<Ws>` is not updated.

Accessing an address that is not aligned to the size of the data being accessed causes an Alignment fault Data Abort exception to be generated, subject to the following rules:

- If `AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` returns `TRUE`, the exception is generated.
- Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

If `AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` returns `FALSE` and the memory address, if accessed, would generate a synchronous Data Abort exception, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data;
constant integer dbytes = datasize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
elsif rn_unknown then
    address = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
else
    address = X[n];

if rt_unknown then
    data = bits(datasize) UNKNOWN;
else
    bits(datasize DIV 2) el1 = X[t];
    bits(datasize DIV 2) el2 = X[t2];
    data = if BigEndian(AccType_ORDEREDATOMIC) then el1:el2 else el2:el1;
bit status = '1';
// Check whether the Exclusives monitors are set to include the
// physical memory locations corresponding to virtual address
// range [address, address+dbytes-1].
if AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass(address, dbytes) then
    // This atomic write will be rejected if it does not refer
```


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```
    // to the same physical locations after address translation.
    Mem[address, dbytes, AccType_ORDEREDATOMIC] = data;
    status = ExclusiveMonitorsStatus();
X[s] = ZeroExtend(status, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.317 STLXR

Store-Release Exclusive Register stores a 32-bit word or a 64-bit doubleword to memory if the PE has exclusive access to the memory address, from two registers, and returns a status value of 0 if the store was successful, or of 1 if no store was performed. See *Synchronization and semaphores* on page B2-208. The memory access is atomic. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177. For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
1 x	0 0	1 0	0 0	0	0	0	Rs	1	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	Rn	Rt
size					L			o0	Rt2		

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
STLXR <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
STLXR <Ws>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer s = UInt(Rs);    // ignored by all loads and store-release

integer elsize = 8 << UInt(size);
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;

boolean rt_unknown = FALSE;
boolean rn_unknown = FALSE;
if s == t then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rt_unknown = TRUE;    // store UNKNOWN value
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
if s == n && n != 31 then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rn_unknown = TRUE;    // address is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
```

Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *STLXR* on page K1-11254.

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Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register into which the status result of the store exclusive is written, encoded in the "Rs" field. The value returned is:

- `0` If the operation updates memory.
- `1` If the operation fails to update memory.

`<Xt>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Aborts and alignment

If a synchronous Data Abort exception is generated by the execution of this instruction:

- Memory is not updated.
- `<Ws>` is not updated.

Accessing an address that is not aligned to the size of the data being accessed causes an Alignment fault Data Abort exception to be generated, subject to the following rules:

- If `AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` returns `TRUE`, the exception is generated.
- Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

If `AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` returns `FALSE` and the memory address, if accessed, would generate a synchronous Data Abort exception, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(elsize) data;
constant integer dbytes = elsize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
elsif rn_unknown then
    address = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
else
    address = X[n];

if rt_unknown then
    data = bits(elsize) UNKNOWN;
else
    data = X[t];

bit status = '1';
// Check whether the Exclusives monitors are set to include the
// physical memory locations corresponding to virtual address
// range [address, address+dbytes-1].
if AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass(address, dbytes) then
    // This atomic write will be rejected if it does not refer
    // to the same physical locations after address translation.
    Mem[address, dbytes, AccType_ORDEREDATOMIC] = data;
    status = ExclusiveMonitorsStatus();
X[s] = ZeroExtend(status, 32);
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.318 STLXRB

Store-Release Exclusive Register Byte stores a byte from a 32-bit register to memory if the PE has exclusive access to the memory address, and returns a status value of 0 if the store was successful, or of 1 if no store was performed. See *Synchronization and semaphores* on page B2-208. The memory access is atomic. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177. For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27 26	25 24 23	22 21 20	16 15	14 10	9 5	4 0
0 0	0 0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Rs	1	(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)	Rn	Rt
size			L		o0	Rt2		

Encoding

```
STLXRB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer s = UInt(Rs);    // ignored by all loads and store-release

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;

boolean rt_unknown = FALSE;
boolean rn_unknown = FALSE;
if s == t then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rt_unknown = TRUE;    // store UNKNOWN value
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
if s == n && n != 31 then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rn_unknown = TRUE;    // address is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
```

Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *STLXRB* on page K1-11255.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register into which the status result of the store exclusive is written, encoded in the "Rs" field. The value returned is:

- `0` If the operation updates memory.
- `1` If the operation fails to update memory.

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Aborts

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If a synchronous Data Abort exception is generated by the execution of this instruction:

- Memory is not updated.
- <Ws> is not updated.

If AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass() returns FALSE and the memory address, if accessed, would generate a synchronous Data Abort exception, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
elsif rn_unknown then
    address = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
else
    address = X[n];

if rt_unknown then
    data = bits(8) UNKNOWN;
else
    data = X[t];

bit status = '1';
// Check whether the Exclusives monitors are set to include the
// physical memory locations corresponding to virtual address
// range [address, address+dbytes-1].
if AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass(address, 1) then
    // This atomic write will be rejected if it does not refer
    // to the same physical locations after address translation.
    Mem[address, 1, AccType_ORDEREDATOMIC] = data;
    status = ExclusiveMonitorsStatus();
X[s] = ZeroExtend(status, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.319 STLXRH

Store-Release Exclusive Register Halfword stores a halfword from a 32-bit register to memory if the PE has exclusive access to the memory address, and returns a status value of 0 if the store was successful, or of 1 if no store was performed. See *Synchronization and semaphores* on page B2-208. The memory access is atomic. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177. For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0 0 1 0 0 0	0 0	0	Rs	1	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	Rn	Rt
size		L			o0	Rt2		

Encoding

```
STLXRH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer s = UInt(Rs);    // ignored by all loads and store-release

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;

boolean rt_unknown = FALSE;
boolean rn_unknown = FALSE;
if s == t then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rt_unknown = TRUE;    // store UNKNOWN value
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
if s == n && n != 31 then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rn_unknown = TRUE;    // address is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
```

Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *STLXRH* on page K1-11255.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register into which the status result of the store exclusive is written, encoded in the "Rs" field. The value returned is:

- `0` If the operation updates memory.
- `1` If the operation fails to update memory.

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Aborts and alignment

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If a synchronous Data Abort exception is generated by the execution of this instruction:

- Memory is not updated.
- <Ws> is not updated.

A non halfword-aligned memory address causes an Alignment fault Data Abort exception to be generated, subject to the following rules:

- If AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass() returns TRUE, the exception is generated.
- Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

If AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass() returns FALSE and the memory address, if accessed, would generate a synchronous Data Abort exception, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
elsif rn_unknown then
    address = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
else
    address = X[n];

if rt_unknown then
    data = bits(16) UNKNOWN;
else
    data = X[t];

bit status = '1';
// Check whether the Exclusives monitors are set to include the
// physical memory locations corresponding to virtual address
// range [address, address+dbytes-1].
if AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass(address, 2) then
    // This atomic write will be rejected if it does not refer
    // to the same physical locations after address translation.
    Mem[address, 2, AccType_ORDEREDATOMIC] = data;
    status = ExclusiveMonitorsStatus();
X[s] = ZeroExtend(status, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.320 STNP

Store Pair of Registers, with non-temporal hint, calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, and stores two 32-bit words or two 64-bit doublewords to the calculated address, from two registers. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230. For information about Non-temporal pair instructions, see *Load/store non-temporal pair* on page C3-255.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24 23	22	21 15	14 10	9 5	4 0
x 0	1 0 1	0	0 0 0	0	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt
opc				L				

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 00`.

```
STNP <Wt1>, <Wt2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
STNP <Xt1>, <Xt2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
// Empty.
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt1>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Wt2>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.

`<Xt1>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xt2>` Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<imm>` For the 32-bit variant: is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range -256 to 252, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/4.

For the 64-bit variant: is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range -512 to 504, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/8.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer t2 = UInt(Rt2);
if opc<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer scale = 2 + UInt(opc<1>);
integer datasize = 8 << scale;
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(imm7, 64), scale);
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```


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Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data1;
bits(datasize) data2;
constant integer dbytes = datasize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data1 = X[t];
data2 = X[t2];
Mem[address, dbytes, AccType_STREAM] = data1;
Mem[address+dbytes, dbytes, AccType_STREAM] = data2;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.321 STP

Store Pair of Registers calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, and stores two 32-bit words or two 64-bit doublewords to the calculated address, from two registers. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Post-index

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24 23	22	21 … 15	14 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
x 0	1 0 1	0	0 0 1	0	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt
opc				L				

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 00`.

```
STP <Wt1>, <Wt2>, [<Xn|SP>], #<imm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
STP <Xt1>, <Xt2>, [<Xn|SP>], #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = TRUE;
```

Pre-index

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24 23	22	21 … 15	14 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
x 0	1 0 1	0	0 1 1	0	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt
opc				L				

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 00`.

```
STP <Wt1>, <Wt2>, [<Xn|SP>, #<imm>]!
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
STP <Xt1>, <Xt2>, [<Xn|SP>, #<imm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
```

Signed offset

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24 23	22	21 … 15	14 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
x 0	1 0 1	0	0 1 0	0	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt
opc				L				

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32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 00`.

```
STP <Wt1>, <Wt2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
STP <Xt1>, <Xt2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *STP* on page K1-11254.

Assembler symbols

`<Wt1>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Wt2>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.
`<Xt1>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt2>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	For the 32-bit post-index and 32-bit pre-index variant: is the signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range -256 to 252, encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/4. For the 32-bit signed offset variant: is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range -256 to 252, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/4. For the 64-bit post-index and 64-bit pre-index variant: is the signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range -512 to 504, encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/8. For the 64-bit signed offset variant: is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range -512 to 504, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/8.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer t2 = UInt(Rt2);
if L:opc<0> == '01' || opc == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer scale = 2 + UInt(opc<1>);
integer datasize = 8 << scale;
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(imm7, 64), scale);
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;

boolean rt_unknown = FALSE;

if wback && (t == n || t2 == n) && n != 31 then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_NONE, Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
```


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```
        when Constraint_NONE    rt_unknown = FALSE;    // value stored is pre-writeback
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rt_unknown = TRUE;    // value stored is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
```

Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data1;
bits(datasize) data2;
constant integer dbytes = datasize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

if !postindex then
    address = address + offset;

if rt_unknown && t == n then
    data1 = bits(datasize) UNKNOWN;
else
    data1 = X[t];
if rt_unknown && t2 == n then
    data2 = bits(datasize) UNKNOWN;
else
    data2 = X[t2];
if HaveLSE2Ext() then
    bits(2*datasize) full_data;
    if BigEndian(AccType_NORMAL) then
        full_data = data1:data2;
    else
        full_data = data2:data1;
    Mem[address, 2*dbytes, AccType_NORMAL, TRUE] = full_data;
else
    Mem[address, dbytes, AccType_NORMAL] = data1;
    Mem[address+dbytes, dbytes, AccType_NORMAL] = data2;

if wback then
    if postindex then
        address = address + offset;
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address;
    else
        X[n] = address;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.322 STR (immediate)

Store Register (immediate) stores a word or a doubleword from a register to memory. The address that is used for the store is calculated from a base register and an immediate offset. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Post-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1	x	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	imm9	0	1	Rn	Rt
size								opc							

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
STR <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
STR <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = TRUE;
integer scale = UInt(size);
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Pre-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1	x	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	imm9	1	1	Rn	Rt
size								opc							

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
STR <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
STR <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
integer scale = UInt(size);
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```


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Unsigned offset

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 x	1 1 1	0	0 1	0 0	imm12	Rn	Rt
size				opc			

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
STR <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
STR <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
integer scale = UInt(size);
bits(64) offset = LSL(ZeroExtend(imm12, 64), scale);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, encoded in the "imm9" field.
`<pimm>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the optional positive immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range 0 to 16380, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field as <pimm>/4. For the 64-bit variant: is the optional positive immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range 0 to 32760, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field as <pimm>/8.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

integer datasize = 8 << scale;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;

boolean rt_unknown = FALSE;

if wback && n == t && n != 31 then
    c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_NONE, Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_NONE    rt_unknown = FALSE;    // value stored is original value
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rt_unknown = TRUE;    // value stored is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
```


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Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

if !postindex then
    address = address + offset;

if rt_unknown then
    data = bits(datasize) UNKNOWN;
else
    data = X[t];
Mem[address, datasize DIV 8, AccType_NORMAL] = data;

if wback then
    if postindex then
        address = address + offset;
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address;
    else
        X[n] = address;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.323 STR (register)

Store Register (register) calculates an address from a base register value and an offset register value, and stores a 32-bit word or a 64-bit doubleword to the calculated address, from a register. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

The instruction uses an offset addressing mode, that calculates the address used for the memory access from a base register value and an offset register value. The offset can be optionally shifted and extended.

31 30	29 28 27	26 25	24 23	22 21	20 16	15 13	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 x	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 0	1	Rm	option	S	1 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc						

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
STR <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>){, <extend> {<amount>}}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
STR <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>){, <extend> {<amount>}}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer scale = UInt(size);
if option<1> == '0' then UNDEFINED;    // sub-word index
ExtendType extend_type = DecodeRegExtend(option);
integer shift = if S == '1' then scale else 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xt>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` When `option<0>` is set to `0`, is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xm>` When `option<0>` is set to `1`, is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<extend>` Is the index extend/shift specifier, defaulting to LSL, and which must be omitted for the LSL option when <amount> is omitted. encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

`UXTW`	when `option = 010`
`LSL`	when `option = 011`
`SXTW`	when `option = 110`
`SXTX`	when `option = 111`

`<amount>` For the 32-bit variant: is the index shift amount, optional only when <extend> is not LSL. Where it is permitted to be optional, it defaults to #0. It is encoded in the "S" field. It can have the following values:

`#0`	when `S = 0`

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`#2` when `S = 1`

For the 64-bit variant: is the index shift amount, optional only when <extend> is not LSL. Where it is permitted to be optional, it defaults to #0. It is encoded in the "S" field. It can have the following values:

`#0` when `S = 0`

`#3` when `S = 1`

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

integer datasize = 8 << scale;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) offset = ExtendReg(m, extend_type, shift);
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = X[t];
Mem[address, datasize DIV 8, AccType_NORMAL] = data;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.324 STRB (immediate)

Store Register Byte (immediate) stores the least significant byte of a 32-bit register to memory. The address that is used for the store is calculated from a base register and an immediate offset. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Post-index

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 0	0	imm9	0 1	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

Encoding

```
STRB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = TRUE;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Pre-index

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 0	0	imm9	1 1	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

Encoding

```
STRB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Unsigned offset

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	1 1 1	0	0 1	0 0	imm12	Rn	Rt
size				opc			

Encoding

```
STRB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
bits(64) offset = LSL(ZeroExtend(imm12, 64), 0);
```


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Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *STRB (immediate)* on page K1-11256.

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, encoded in the "imm9" field.
`<pimm>`	Is the optional positive immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;

boolean rt_unknown = FALSE;

if wback && n == t && n != 31 then
    c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_NONE, Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_NONE    rt_unknown = FALSE;    // value stored is original value
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rt_unknown = TRUE;    // value stored is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
```

Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

if !postindex then
    address = address + offset;

if rt_unknown then
    data = bits(8) UNKNOWN;
else
    data = X[t];
Mem[address, 1, AccType_NORMAL] = data;

if wback then
    if postindex then
        address = address + offset;
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address;
```


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```
else
    X[n] = address;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.325 STRB (register)

Store Register Byte (register) calculates an address from a base register value and an offset register value, and stores a byte from a 32-bit register to the calculated address. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

The instruction uses an offset addressing mode, that calculates the address used for the memory access from a base register value and an offset register value. The offset can be optionally shifted and extended.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 13	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 0	1	Rm	option	S	1 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc							

Extended register variant

Applies when `option != 011`.

```
STRB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>), <extend> {<amount>}]
```

Shifted register variant

Applies when `option == 011`.

```
STRB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>{, LSL <amount>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if option<1> == '0' then UNDEFINED;    // sub-word index
ExtendType extend_type = DecodeRegExtend(option);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` When `option<0>` is set to `0`, is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xm>` When `option<0>` is set to `1`, is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<extend>` Is the index extend specifier, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

- `UXTW` when `option = 010`
- `SXTW` when `option = 110`
- `SXTX` when `option = 111`

`<amount>` Is the index shift amount, it must be `#0`, encoded in "S" as `0` if omitted, or as `1` if present.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
```


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Operation

```
bits(64) offset = ExtendReg(m, extend_type, 0);
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = X[t];
Mem[address, 1, AccType_NORMAL] = data;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.326 STRH (immediate)

Store Register Halfword (immediate) stores the least significant halfword of a 32-bit register to memory. The address that is used for the store is calculated from a base register and an immediate offset. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Post-index

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 0	0	imm9	0 1	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

Encoding

```
STRH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = TRUE;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Pre-index

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 0	0	imm9	1 1	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

Encoding

```
STRH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Unsigned offset

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 1 1	0	0 1	0 0	imm12	Rn	Rt
size				opc			

Encoding

```
STRH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
bits(64) offset = LSL(ZeroExtend(imm12, 64), 1);
```


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Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *STRH (immediate)* on page K1-11256.

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, encoded in the "imm9" field.
`<pimm>`	Is the optional positive immediate byte offset, a multiple of 2 in the range 0 to 8190, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field as <pimm>/2.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;

boolean rt_unknown = FALSE;

if wback && n == t && n != 31 then
    c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_NONE, Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_NONE    rt_unknown = FALSE;    // value stored is original value
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rt_unknown = TRUE;    // value stored is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
```

Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

if !postindex then
    address = address + offset;

if rt_unknown then
    data = bits(16) UNKNOWN;
else
    data = X[t];
Mem[address, 2, AccType_NORMAL] = data;

if wback then
    if postindex then
        address = address + offset;
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address;
```


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```
else
    X[n] = address;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.327 STRH (register)

Store Register Halfword (register) calculates an address from a base register value and an offset register value, and stores a halfword from a 32-bit register to the calculated address. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

The instruction uses an offset addressing mode, that calculates the address used for the memory access from a base register value and an offset register value. The offset can be optionally shifted and extended.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 13	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 0	1	Rm	option	S	1 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc							

Encoding

```
STRH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>){, <extend> {<amount>}}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if option<1> == '0' then UNDEFINED;    // sub-word index
ExtendType extend_type = DecodeRegExtend(option);
integer shift = if S == '1' then 1 else 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` When `option<0>` is set to `0`, is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xm>` When `option<0>` is set to `1`, is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<extend>` Is the index extend/shift specifier, defaulting to LSL, and which must be omitted for the LSL option when <amount> is omitted. encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

- `UXTW` when `option = 010`
- `LSL` when `option = 011`
- `SXTW` when `option = 110`
- `SXTX` when `option = 111`

`<amount>` Is the index shift amount, optional only when <extend> is not LSL. Where it is permitted to be optional, it defaults to #0. It is encoded in the "S" field. It can have the following values:

- `#0` when `S = 0`
- `#1` when `S = 1`

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
```


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Operation

```
bits(64) offset = ExtendReg(m, extend_type, shift);
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = X[t];
Mem[address, 2, AccType_NORMAL] = data;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.328 STSETB, STSETLB

Atomic bit set on byte in memory, without return, atomically loads an 8-bit byte from memory, performs a bitwise OR with the value held in a register on it, and stores the result back to memory.

- `STSETB` does not have release semantics.
- `STSETLB` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDSETB, LDSETAB, LDSETALB, LDSETLB instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDSETB, LDSETAB, LDSETALB, LDSETLB.
- The description of LDSETB, LDSETAB, LDSETALB, LDSETLB gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0	1 1 1	0 0 0	0	R	1	Rs	0	0 1 1	0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
size			A				opc				Rt

No memory ordering variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
STSETB <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSETB <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Release variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
STSETLB <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSETLB <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of LDSETB, LDSETAB, LDSETALB, LDSETLB gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.329 STSETH, STSETLH

Atomic bit set on halfword in memory, without return, atomically loads a 16-bit halfword from memory, performs a bitwise OR with the value held in a register on it, and stores the result back to memory.

- `STSETH` does not have release semantics.
- `STSETLH` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDSETH, LDSETAH, LDSETALH, LDSETLH instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDSETH, LDSETAH, LDSETALH, LDSETLH.
- The description of LDSETH, LDSETAH, LDSETALH, LDSETLH gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1 1 1	0 0 0	0	R	1	Rs	0	0 1 1	0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
size			A				opc				Rt

No memory ordering variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
STSETH <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSETH <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Release variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
STSETLH <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSETLH <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of LDSETH, LDSETAH, LDSETALH, LDSETLH gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.330 STSET, STSETL

Atomic bit set on word or doubleword in memory, without return, atomically loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from memory, performs a bitwise OR with the value held in a register on it, and stores the result back to memory.

- STSET does not have release semantics.
- STSETL stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDSET, LDSETA, LDSETAL, LDSETL instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDSET, LDSETA, LDSETAL, LDSETL.
- The description of LDSET, LDSETA, LDSETAL, LDSETL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 x	1 1	1	0 0	0	R	1	Rs	0	0 1 1	0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
size				A				opc				Rt

32-bit LDSET alias variant

Applies when `size == 10 && R == 0`.

```
STSET <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSET <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

32-bit LDSETL alias variant

Applies when `size == 10 && R == 1`.

```
STSETL <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSETL <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit LDSET alias variant

Applies when `size == 11 && R == 0`.

```
STSET <Xs>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSET <Xs>, XZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

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64-bit LDSETL alias variant

Applies when `size == 11 && R == 1`.

```
STSETL <Xs>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSETL <Xs>, XZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xs>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of LDSET, LDSETA, LDSETAL, LDSETL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.331 STSMAXB, STSMAXLB

Atomic signed maximum on byte in memory, without return, atomically loads an 8-bit byte from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the larger value back to memory, treating the values as signed numbers.

- `STSMAXB` does not have release semantics.
- `STSMAXLB` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDSMAXB, LDSMAXAB, LDSMAXALB, LDSMAXLB instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDSMAXB, LDSMAXAB, LDSMAXALB, LDSMAXLB.
- The description of LDSMAXB, LDSMAXAB, LDSMAXALB, LDSMAXLB gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0	1 1 1	0 0 0	0	R	1	Rs	0	1 0 0	0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
size			A				opc				Rt

No memory ordering variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
STSMAXB <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSMAXB <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Release variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
STSMAXLB <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSMAXLB <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation

The description of LDSMAXB, LDSMAXAB, LDSMAXALB, LDSMAXLB gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.332 STSMAXH, STSMAXLH

Atomic signed maximum on halfword in memory, without return, atomically loads a 16-bit halfword from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the larger value back to memory, treating the values as signed numbers.

- `STSMAXH` does not have release semantics.
- `STSMAXLH` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDSMAXH, LDSMAXAH, LDSMAXALH, LDSMAXLH instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDSMAXH, LDSMAXAH, LDSMAXALH, LDSMAXLH.
- The description of LDSMAXH, LDSMAXAH, LDSMAXALH, LDSMAXLH gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 1	1	0 0	0	R	1	Rs	0	1 0 0	0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
size				A				opc				Rt

No memory ordering variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
STSMAXH <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSMAXH <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Release variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
STSMAXLH <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSMAXLH <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation

The description of LDSMAXH, LDSMAXAH, LDSMAXALH, LDSMAXLH gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.333 STSMAX, STSMAXL

Atomic signed maximum on word or doubleword in memory, without return, atomically loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the larger value back to memory, treating the values as signed numbers.

- `STSMAX` does not have release semantics.
- `STSMAXL` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDSMAX, LDSMAXA, LDSMAXAL, LDSMAXL instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDSMAX, LDSMAXA, LDSMAXAL, LDSMAXL.
- The description of LDSMAX, LDSMAXA, LDSMAXAL, LDSMAXL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 x	1 1 1	0 0 0	0	R	1	Rs	0	1 0 0	0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
size			A				opc				Rt

32-bit LDSMAX alias variant

Applies when `size == 10 && R == 0`.

```
STSMAX <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSMAX <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

32-bit LDSMAXL alias variant

Applies when `size == 10 && R == 1`.

```
STSMAXL <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSMAXL <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit LDSMAX alias variant

Applies when `size == 11 && R == 0`.

```
STSMAX <Xs>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSMAX <Xs>, XZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

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64-bit LDSMAXL alias variant

Applies when `size == 11 && R == 1`.

```
STSMAXL <Xs>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSMAXL <Xs>, XZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xs>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of LDSMAX, LDSMAXA, LDSMAXAL, LDSMAXL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.334 STSMINB, STSMINLB

Atomic signed minimum on byte in memory, without return, atomically loads an 8-bit byte from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the smaller value back to memory, treating the values as signed numbers.

- `STSMINB` does not have release semantics.
- `STSMINLB` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDSMINB, LDSMINAB, LDSMINALB, LDSMINLB instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDSMINB, LDSMINAB, LDSMINALB, LDSMINLB.
- The description of LDSMINB, LDSMINAB, LDSMINALB, LDSMINLB gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0	1 1 1	0 0 0	0	R	1	Rs	0	1 0 1	0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
size			A				opc				Rt

No memory ordering variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
STSMINB <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSMINB <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Release variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
STSMINLB <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSMINLB <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation

The description of LDSMINB, LDSMINAB, LDSMINALB, LDSMINLB gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.335 STSMINH, STSMINLH

Atomic signed minimum on halfword in memory, without return, atomically loads a 16-bit halfword from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the smaller value back to memory, treating the values as signed numbers.

- `STSMINH` does not have release semantics.
- `STSMINLH` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDSMINH, LDSMINAH, LDSMINALH, LDSMINLH instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDSMINH, LDSMINAH, LDSMINALH, LDSMINLH.
- The description of LDSMINH, LDSMINAH, LDSMINALH, LDSMINLH gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1 1 1	0 0 0	0	R	1	Rs	0	1 0 1	0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
size			A				opc				Rt

No memory ordering variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
STSMINH <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSMINH <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Release variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
STSMINLH <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSMINLH <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation

The description of LDSMINH, LDSMINAH, LDSMINALH, LDSMINLH gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.336 STSMIN, STSMINL

Atomic signed minimum on word or doubleword in memory, without return, atomically loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the smaller value back to memory, treating the values as signed numbers.

- `STSMIN` does not have release semantics.
- `STSMINL` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDSMIN, LDSMINA, LDSMINAL, LDSMINL instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDSMIN, LDSMINA, LDSMINAL, LDSMINL.
- The description of LDSMIN, LDSMINA, LDSMINAL, LDSMINL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 x	1 1	1	0 0	0	R	1	Rs	0	1 0 1	0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
size				A				opc				Rt

32-bit LDSMIN alias variant

Applies when `size == 10 && R == 0`.

```
STSMIN <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSMIN <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

32-bit LDSMINL alias variant

Applies when `size == 10 && R == 1`.

```
STSMINL <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSMINL <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit LDSMIN alias variant

Applies when `size == 11 && R == 0`.

```
STSMIN <Xs>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSMIN <Xs>, XZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

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64-bit LDSMINL alias variant

Applies when `size == 11 && R == 1`.

```
STSMINL <Xs>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDSMINL <Xs>, XZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xs>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of LDSMIN, LDSMINA, LDSMINAL, LDSMINL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.337 STTR

Store Register (unprivileged) stores a word or doubleword from a register to memory. The address that is used for the store is calculated from a base register and an immediate offset.

Memory accesses made by the instruction behave as if the instruction was executed at EL0 if the *Effective value* of PSTATE.UAO is 0 and either:

- The instruction is executed at EL1.
- The instruction is executed at EL2 when the *Effective value* of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}.

Otherwise, the memory access operates with the restrictions determined by the Exception level at which the instruction is executed. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 x	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 0	0	imm9	1 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
STTR <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
STTR <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer scale = UInt(size);
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
AccType acctype;
unpriv_at_el1 = PSTATE.EL == EL1 && !(EL2Enabled() && HaveNVExt() && HCR_EL2.<NV,NV1> == '11');
unpriv_at_el2 = PSTATE.EL == EL2 && HaveVirtHostExt() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11';

user_access_override = HaveUAOExt() && PSTATE.UAO == '1';
if !user_access_override && (unpriv_at_el1 || unpriv_at_el2) then
    acctype = AccType_UNPRIV;
else
    acctype = AccType_NORMAL;
```


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```
integer datasize = 8 << scale;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = X[t];
Mem[address, datasize DIV 8, acctype] = data;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.338 STTRB

Store Register Byte (unprivileged) stores a byte from a 32-bit register to memory. The address that is used for the store is calculated from a base register and an immediate offset.

Memory accesses made by the instruction behave as if the instruction was executed at EL0 if the *Effective value* of PSTATE.UAO is 0 and either:

- The instruction is executed at EL1.
- The instruction is executed at EL2 when the *Effective value* of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}.

Otherwise, the memory access operates with the restrictions determined by the Exception level at which the instruction is executed. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 0	0	imm9	1 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

Encoding

```
STTRB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
AccType acctype;
unpriv_at_el1 = PSTATE.EL == EL1 && !(EL2Enabled() && HaveNVExt() && HCR_EL2.<NV,NV1> == '11');
unpriv_at_el2 = PSTATE.EL == EL2 && HaveVirtHostExt() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11';

user_access_override = HaveUAOExt() && PSTATE.UAO == '1';
if !user_access_override && (unpriv_at_el1 || unpriv_at_el2) then
    acctype = AccType_UNPRIV;
else
    acctype = AccType_NORMAL;

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
```


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```
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = X[t];
Mem[address, 1, acctype] = data;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.339 STTRH

Store Register Halfword (unprivileged) stores a halfword from a 32-bit register to memory. The address that is used for the store is calculated from a base register and an immediate offset.

Memory accesses made by the instruction behave as if the instruction was executed at EL0 if the *Effective value* of PSTATE.UAO is 0 and either:

- The instruction is executed at EL1.
- The instruction is executed at EL2 when the *Effective value* of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}.

Otherwise, the memory access operates with the restrictions determined by the Exception level at which the instruction is executed. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 0	0	imm9	1 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

Encoding

```
STTRH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
AccType acctype;
unpriv_at_el1 = PSTATE.EL == EL1 && !(EL2Enabled() && HaveNVExt() && HCR_EL2.<NV,NV1> == '11');
unpriv_at_el2 = PSTATE.EL == EL2 && HaveVirtHostExt() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11';

user_access_override = HaveUAOExt() && PSTATE.UAO == '1';
if !user_access_override && (unpriv_at_el1 || unpriv_at_el2) then
    acctype = AccType_UNPRIV;
else
    acctype = AccType_NORMAL;

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
```


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```
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = X[t];
Mem[address, 2, acctype] = data;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.340 STUMAXB, STUMAXLB

Atomic unsigned maximum on byte in memory, without return, atomically loads an 8-bit byte from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the larger value back to memory, treating the values as unsigned numbers.

- `STUMAXB` does not have release semantics.
- `STUMAXLB` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDUMAXB, LDUMAXAB, LDUMAXALB, LDUMAXLB instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDUMAXB, LDUMAXAB, LDUMAXALB, LDUMAXLB.
- The description of LDUMAXB, LDUMAXAB, LDUMAXALB, LDUMAXLB gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0	1 1 1	0 0 0	0	R	1	Rs	0	1 1 0	0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
size			A				opc				Rt

No memory ordering variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
STUMAXB <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDUMAXB <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Release variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
STUMAXLB <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDUMAXLB <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation

The description of LDUMAXB, LDUMAXAB, LDUMAXALB, LDUMAXLB gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.341 STUMAXH, STUMAXLH

Atomic unsigned maximum on halfword in memory, without return, atomically loads a 16-bit halfword from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the larger value back to memory, treating the values as unsigned numbers.

- `STUMAXH` does not have release semantics.
- `STUMAXLH` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDUMAXH, LDUMAXAH, LDUMAXALH, LDUMAXLH instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDUMAXH, LDUMAXAH, LDUMAXALH, LDUMAXLH.
- The description of LDUMAXH, LDUMAXAH, LDUMAXALH, LDUMAXLH gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1 1 1	0 0 0	0	R	1	Rs	0	1 1 0	0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
size			A				opc				Rt

No memory ordering variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
STUMAXH <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDUMAXH <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Release variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
STUMAXLH <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDUMAXLH <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation

The description of LDUMAXH, LDUMAXAH, LDUMAXALH, LDUMAXLH gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.342 STUMAX, STUMAXL

Atomic unsigned maximum on word or doubleword in memory, without return, atomically loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the larger value back to memory, treating the values as unsigned numbers.

- `STUMAX` does not have release semantics.
- `STUMAXL` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDUMAX, LDUMAXA, LDUMAXAL, LDUMAXL instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDUMAX, LDUMAXA, LDUMAXAL, LDUMAXL.
- The description of LDUMAX, LDUMAXA, LDUMAXAL, LDUMAXL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 x	1 1	1	0 0	0	R	1	Rs	0	1 1 0	0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
size				A				opc				Rt

32-bit LDUMAX alias variant

Applies when `size == 10 && R == 0`.

```
STUMAX <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDUMAX <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

32-bit LDUMAXL alias variant

Applies when `size == 10 && R == 1`.

```
STUMAXL <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDUMAXL <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit LDUMAX alias variant

Applies when `size == 11 && R == 0`.

```
STUMAX <Xs>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDUMAX <Xs>, XZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

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64-bit LDUMAXL alias variant

Applies when `size == 11 && R == 1`.

```
STUMAXL <Xs>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDUMAXL <Xs>, XZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xs>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of LDUMAX, LDUMAXA, LDUMAXAL, LDUMAXL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.343 STUMINB, STUMINLB

Atomic unsigned minimum on byte in memory, without return, atomically loads an 8-bit byte from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the smaller value back to memory, treating the values as unsigned numbers.

- `STUMINB` does not have release semantics.
- `STUMINLB` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDUMINB, LDUMINAB, LDUMINALB, LDUMINLB instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDUMINB, LDUMINAB, LDUMINALB, LDUMINLB.
- The description of LDUMINB, LDUMINAB, LDUMINALB, LDUMINLB gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0	1 1 1	0 0 0	0	R	1	Rs	0	1 1 1	0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
size			A				opc				Rt

No memory ordering variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
STUMINB <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDUMINB <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Release variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
STUMINLB <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDUMINLB <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation

The description of LDUMINB, LDUMINAB, LDUMINALB, LDUMINLB gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.344 STUMINH, STUMINLH

Atomic unsigned minimum on halfword in memory, without return, atomically loads a 16-bit halfword from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the smaller value back to memory, treating the values as unsigned numbers.

- `STUMINH` does not have release semantics.
- `STUMINLH` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDUMINH, LDUMINAH, LDUMINALH, LDUMINLH instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDUMINH, LDUMINAH, LDUMINALH, LDUMINLH.
- The description of LDUMINH, LDUMINAH, LDUMINALH, LDUMINLH gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1 1 1	0	0 0	0	R	1 Rs	0	1 1 1	0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
size			A				opc				Rt

No memory ordering variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
STUMINH <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDUMINH <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Release variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
STUMINLH <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDUMINLH <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation

The description of LDUMINH, LDUMINAH, LDUMINALH, LDUMINLH gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.345 STUMIN, STUMINL

Atomic unsigned minimum on word or doubleword in memory, without return, atomically loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from memory, compares it against the value held in a register, and stores the smaller value back to memory, treating the values as unsigned numbers.

- `STUMIN` does not have release semantics.
- `STUMINL` stores to memory with release semantics, as described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

This instruction is an alias of the LDUMIN, LDUMINA, LDUMINAL, LDUMINL instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDUMIN, LDUMINA, LDUMINAL, LDUMINL.
- The description of LDUMIN, LDUMINA, LDUMINAL, LDUMINL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 x	1 1 1	0 0 0	0	R	1	Rs	0	1 1 1	0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
size			A				opc				Rt

32-bit LDUMIN alias variant

Applies when `size == 10 && R == 0`.

```
STUMIN <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDUMIN <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

32-bit LDUMINL alias variant

Applies when `size == 10 && R == 1`.

```
STUMINL <Ws>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDUMINL <Ws>, WZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit LDUMIN alias variant

Applies when `size == 11 && R == 0`.

```
STUMIN <Xs>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDUMIN <Xs>, XZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

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64-bit LDUMINL alias variant

Applies when `size == 11 && R == 1`.

```
STUMINL <Xs>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

is equivalent to

```
LDUMINL <Xs>, XZR, [<Xn|SP>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xs>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register holding the data value to be operated on with the contents of the memory location, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of LDUMIN, LDUMINA, LDUMINAL, LDUMINL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.346 STUR

Store Register (unscaled) calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, and stores a 32-bit word or a 64-bit doubleword to the calculated address, from a register. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1	x	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	imm9	0	0	Rn	Rt
size								opc							

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
STUR <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
STUR <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer scale = UInt(size);
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

integer datasize = 8 << scale;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
```


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```
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = X[t];
Mem[address, datasize DIV 8, AccType_NORMAL] = data;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.347 STURB

Store Register Byte (unscaled) calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, and stores a byte to the calculated address, from a 32-bit register. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 0	0	imm9	0 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

Encoding

```
STURB <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = X[t];
Mem[address, 1, AccType_NORMAL] = data;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.348 STURH

Store Register Halfword (unscaled) calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, and stores a halfword to the calculated address, from a 32-bit register. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	1 1 1	0	0 0	0 0	0	imm9	0 0	Rn	Rt
size				opc					

Encoding

```
STURH <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data = X[t];
Mem[address, 2, AccType_NORMAL] = data;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.349 STXP

Store Exclusive Pair of registers stores two 32-bit words or two 64-bit doublewords from two registers to a memory location if the PE has exclusive access to the memory address, and returns a status value of 0 if the store was successful, or of 1 if no store was performed. See *Synchronization and semaphores* on page B2-208. For information on single-copy atomicity and alignment requirements, see *Requirements for single-copy atomicity* on page B2-152 and *Alignment of data accesses* on page B2-186. If a 64-bit pair Store-Exclusive succeeds, it causes a single-copy atomic update of the 128-bit memory location being updated. For information about memory accesses, see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	10	9	5	4	0
1	sz	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	Rs		0	Rt2		Rn		Rt	
									L				o0						

32-bit variant

Applies when `sz == 0`.

```
STXP <Ws>, <Wt1>, <Wt2>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sz == 1`.

```
STXP <Ws>, <Xt1>, <Xt2>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer t2 = UInt(Rt2);    // ignored by load/store single register
integer s = UInt(Rs);    // ignored by all loads and store-release

integer elsize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = elsize * 2;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;

boolean rt_unknown = FALSE;
boolean rn_unknown = FALSE;
if s == t || (s == t2) then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rt_unknown = TRUE;    // store UNKNOWN value
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
if s == n && n != 31 then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rn_unknown = TRUE;    // address is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
```

Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *STXP* on page K1-11257.

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Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register into which the status result of the store exclusive is written, encoded in the "Rs" field. The value returned is:

- `0` If the operation updates memory.
- `1` If the operation fails to update memory.

`<Xt1>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xt2>` Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.

`<Wt1>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Wt2>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Aborts and alignment

If a synchronous Data Abort exception is generated by the execution of this instruction:

- Memory is not updated.
- `<Ws>` is not updated.

Accessing an address that is not aligned to the size of the data being accessed causes an Alignment fault Data Abort exception to be generated, subject to the following rules:

- If `AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` returns `TRUE`, the exception is generated.
- Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

If `AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` returns `FALSE` and the memory address, if accessed, would generate a synchronous Data Abort exception, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data;
constant integer dbytes = datasize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
elsif rn_unknown then
    address = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
else
    address = X[n];

if rt_unknown then
    data = bits(datasize) UNKNOWN;
else
    bits(datasize DIV 2) el1 = X[t];
    bits(datasize DIV 2) el2 = X[t2];
    data = if BigEndian(AccType_ATOMIC) then el1:el2 else el2:el1;
bit status = '1';
// Check whether the Exclusives monitors are set to include the
// physical memory locations corresponding to virtual address
// range [address, address+dbytes-1].
if AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass(address, dbytes) then
    // This atomic write will be rejected if it does not refer
```


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```
    // to the same physical locations after address translation.
    Mem[address, dbytes, AccType_ATOMIC] = data;
    status = ExclusiveMonitorsStatus();
X[s] = ZeroExtend(status, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.350 STXR

Store Exclusive Register stores a 32-bit word or a 64-bit doubleword from a register to memory if the PE has exclusive access to the memory address, and returns a status value of 0 if the store was successful, or of 1 if no store was performed. See *Synchronization and semaphores* on page B2-208. For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	10	9	5	4	0
1	x	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rs		0	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		Rn		Rt	
size									L				o0	Rt2					

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
STXR <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
STXR <Ws>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer s = UInt(Rs);    // ignored by all loads and store-release

integer elsize = 8 << UInt(size);
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;

boolean rt_unknown = FALSE;
boolean rn_unknown = FALSE;
if s == t then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rt_unknown = TRUE;    // store UNKNOWN value
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
if s == n && n != 31 then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rn_unknown = TRUE;    // address is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
```

Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *STXR* on page K1-11257.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register into which the status result of the store exclusive is written, encoded in the "Rs" field. The value returned is:

`0` If the operation updates memory.

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1	If the operation fails to update memory.
<Xt>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
<Wt>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Aborts and alignment

If a synchronous Data Abort exception is generated by the execution of this instruction:

- Memory is not updated.
- <Ws> is not updated.

Accessing an address that is not aligned to the size of the data being accessed causes an Alignment fault Data Abort exception to be generated, subject to the following rules:

- If AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass() returns TRUE, the exception is generated.
- Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

If AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass() returns FALSE and the memory address, if accessed, would generate a synchronous Data Abort exception, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(elsize) data;
constant integer dbytes = elsize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
elsif rn_unknown then
    address = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
else
    address = X[n];

if rt_unknown then
    data = bits(elsize) UNKNOWN;
else
    data = X[t];

bit status = '1';
// Check whether the Exclusives monitors are set to include the
// physical memory locations corresponding to virtual address
// range [address, address+dbytes-1].
if AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass(address, dbytes) then
    // This atomic write will be rejected if it does not refer
    // to the same physical locations after address translation.
    Mem[address, dbytes, AccType_ATOMIC] = data;
    status = ExclusiveMonitorsStatus();
X[s] = ZeroExtend(status, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.351 STXRB

Store Exclusive Register Byte stores a byte from a register to memory if the PE has exclusive access to the memory address, and returns a status value of 0 if the store was successful, or of 1 if no store was performed. See *Synchronization and semaphores* on page B2-208. The memory access is atomic.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28 27	26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
0 0	0 0 1	0 0 0	0	0	0	Rs	0	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	Rn	Rt
size				L			o0	Rt2		

Encoding

```
STXRB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer s = UInt(Rs);    // ignored by all loads and store-release

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;

boolean rt_unknown = FALSE;
boolean rn_unknown = FALSE;
if s == t then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rt_unknown = TRUE;    // store UNKNOWN value
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
if s == n && n != 31 then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rn_unknown = TRUE;    // address is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
```

Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *STXRB* on page K1-11257.

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register into which the status result of the store exclusive is written, encoded in the "Rs" field. The value returned is:

- `0` If the operation updates memory.
- `1` If the operation fails to update memory.

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Aborts

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If a synchronous Data Abort exception is generated by the execution of this instruction:

- Memory is not updated.
- <Ws> is not updated.

If AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass() returns FALSE and the memory address, if accessed, would generate a synchronous Data Abort exception, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
elsif rn_unknown then
    address = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
else
    address = X[n];

if rt_unknown then
    data = bits(8) UNKNOWN;
else
    data = X[t];

bit status = '1';
// Check whether the Exclusives monitors are set to include the
// physical memory locations corresponding to virtual address
// range [address, address+dbytes-1].
if AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass(address, 1) then
    // This atomic write will be rejected if it does not refer
    // to the same physical locations after address translation.
    Mem[address, 1, AccType_ATOMIC] = data;
    status = ExclusiveMonitorsStatus();
X[s] = ZeroExtend(status, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.352 STXRH

Store Exclusive Register Halfword stores a halfword from a register to memory if the PE has exclusive access to the memory address, and returns a status value of 0 if the store was successful, or of 1 if no store was performed. See *Synchronization and semaphores* on page B2-208. The memory access is atomic.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0	Rs	0	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	Rn	Rt
size				L			o0	Rt2		

Encoding

```
STXRH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>{,#0}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer s = UInt(Rs);    // ignored by all loads and store-release

boolean tag_checked = n != 31;

boolean rt_unknown = FALSE;
boolean rn_unknown = FALSE;
if s == t then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rt_unknown = TRUE;    // store UNKNOWN value
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
if s == n && n != 31 then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rn_unknown = TRUE;    // address is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
```

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register into which the status result of the store exclusive is written, encoded in the "Rs" field. The value returned is:

- `0` If the operation updates memory.
- `1` If the operation fails to update memory.

`<Wt>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Aborts and alignment

If a synchronous Data Abort exception is generated by the execution of this instruction:

- Memory is not updated.
- `<Ws>` is not updated.

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A non halfword-aligned memory address causes an Alignment fault Data Abort exception to be generated, subject to the following rules:

- If `AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` returns `TRUE`, the exception is generated.
- Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

If `AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` returns `FALSE` and the memory address, if accessed, would generate a synchronous Data Abort exception, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
elsif rn_unknown then
    address = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
else
    address = X[n];

if rt_unknown then
    data = bits(16) UNKNOWN;
else
    data = X[t];

bit status = '1';
// Check whether the Exclusives monitors are set to include the
// physical memory locations corresponding to virtual address
// range [address, address+dbytes-1].
if AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass(address, 2) then
    // This atomic write will be rejected if it does not refer
    // to the same physical locations after address translation.
    Mem[address, 2, AccType_ATOMIC] = data;
    status = ExclusiveMonitorsStatus();
X[s] = ZeroExtend(status, 32);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C6.2.353 STZ2G

Store Allocation Tags, Zeroing stores an Allocation Tag to two Tag granules of memory, zeroing the associated data locations. The address used for the store is calculated from the base register and an immediate signed offset scaled by the Tag granule. The Allocation Tag is calculated from the Logical Address Tag in the source register.

This instruction generates an Unchecked access.

Post-index

(FEAT_MTE)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1 0 1	1 0 0 1	1	1	1	imm9	0	1	Xn	Xt

Encoding

```
STZ2G <Xt|SP>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Xn);
integer t = UInt(Xt);
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(imm9, 64), LOG2_TAG_GRANULE);
boolean writeback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = TRUE;
```

Pre-index

(FEAT_MTE)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1 0 1	1 0 0 1	1	1	1	imm9	1	1	Xn	Xt

Encoding

```
STZ2G <Xt|SP>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Xn);
integer t = UInt(Xt);
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(imm9, 64), LOG2_TAG_GRANULE);
boolean writeback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
```

Signed offset

(FEAT_MTE)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1 0 1	1 0 0 1	1	1	1	imm9	1	0	Xn	Xt

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Encoding

```
STZ2G <Xt|SP>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Xn);
integer t = UInt(Xt);
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(imm9, 64), LOG2_TAG_GRANULE);
boolean writeback = FALSE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xt|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Xt" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Xn" field.
<simm>	Is the optional signed immediate offset, a multiple of 16 in the range -4096 to 4080, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) address;
bits(64) data = if t == 31 then SP[] else X[t];
bits(4) tag = AArch64.AllocationTagFromAddress(data);

SetTagCheckedInstruction(FALSE);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

if !postindex then
    address = address + offset;

if address != Align(address, TAG_GRANULE) then
    AArch64.Abort(address, AlignmentFault(AccType_NORMAL, TRUE, FALSE));

Mem[address, TAG_GRANULE, AccType_NORMAL] = Zeros(TAG_GRANULE * 8);
Mem[address+TAG_GRANULE, TAG_GRANULE, AccType_NORMAL] = Zeros(TAG_GRANULE * 8);

AArch64.MemTag[address, AccType_NORMAL] = tag;
AArch64.MemTag[address+TAG_GRANULE, AccType_NORMAL] = tag;

if writeback then
    if postindex then
        address = address + offset;

    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address;
    else
        X[n] = address;
```


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C6.2.354 STZG

Store Allocation Tag, Zeroing stores an Allocation Tag to memory, zeroing the associated data location. The address used for the store is calculated from the base register and an immediate signed offset scaled by the Tag granule. The Allocation Tag is calculated from the Logical Address Tag in the source register.

This instruction generates an Unchecked access.

Post-index

(FEAT_MTE)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1 0 1	1 0 0 1	0	1	1	imm9	0	1	Xn	Xt

Encoding

```
STZG <Xt|SP>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Xn);
integer t = UInt(Xt);
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(imm9, 64), LOG2_TAG_GRANULE);
boolean writeback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = TRUE;
```

Pre-index

(FEAT_MTE)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1 0 1	1 0 0 1	0	1	1	imm9	1	1	Xn	Xt

Encoding

```
STZG <Xt|SP>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Xn);
integer t = UInt(Xt);
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(imm9, 64), LOG2_TAG_GRANULE);
boolean writeback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
```

Signed offset

(FEAT_MTE)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1 0 1	1 0 0 1	0	1	1	imm9	1	0	Xn	Xt

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Encoding

```
STZG <Xt|SP>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Xn);
integer t = UInt(Xt);
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(imm9, 64), LOG2_TAG_GRANULE);
boolean writeback = FALSE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xt|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Xt" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Xn" field.
<simm>	Is the optional signed immediate offset, a multiple of 16 in the range -4096 to 4080, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) address;

SetTagCheckedInstruction(FALSE);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

if !postindex then
    address = address + offset;

if address != Align(address, TAG_GRANULE) then
    AArch64.Abort(address, AlignmentFault(AccType_NORMAL, TRUE, FALSE));

Mem[address, TAG_GRANULE, AccType_NORMAL] = Zeros(TAG_GRANULE * 8);

bits(64) data = if t == 31 then SP[] else X[t];
bits(4) tag = AArch64.AllocationTagFromAddress(data);
AArch64.MemTag[address, AccType_NORMAL] = tag;

if writeback then
    if postindex then
        address = address + offset;

    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address;
    else
        X[n] = address;
```


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C6.2.355 STZGM

Store Tag and Zero Multiple writes a naturally aligned block of N Allocation Tags and stores zero to the associated data locations, where the size of N is identified in DCZID_EL0.BS, and the Allocation Tag written to address A is taken from the source register bits<3:0>.

This instruction is UNDEFINED at EL0.

This instruction generates an Unchecked access.

Integer

(FEAT_MTE2)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Xn		Xt	

Encoding

```
STZGM <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTE2Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Xt);
integer n = UInt(Xn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xt>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Xt" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Xn" field.

Operation

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;

bits(64) data = X[t];
bits(4) tag = data<3:0>;
bits(64) address;
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

integer size = 4 * (2 ^ (UInt(DCZID_EL0.BS)));
address = Align(address, size);
integer count = size >> LOG2_TAG_GRANULE;

for i = 0 to count-1
    AArch64.MemTag[address, AccType_NORMAL] = tag;
    Mem[address, TAG_GRANULE, AccType_NORMAL] = Zeros(8 * TAG_GRANULE);
    address = address + TAG_GRANULE;
```


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C6.2.356 SUB (extended register)

Subtract (extended register) subtracts a sign or zero-extended register value, followed by an optional left shift amount, from a register value, and writes the result to the destination register. The argument that is extended from the `<Rm>` register can be a byte, halfword, word, or doubleword.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15 … 13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sf	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	Rm	option	imm3	Rn	Rd
	op	S													

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
SUB <Wd|WSP>, <Wn|WSP>, <Wm>{, <extend> {#<amount>}}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
SUB <Xd|SP>, <Xn|SP>, <R><m>{, <extend> {#<amount>}}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
ExtendType extend_type = DecodeRegExtend(option);
integer shift = UInt(imm3);
if shift > 4 then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd|WSP>` Is the 32-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn|WSP>` Is the 32-bit name of the first source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xd|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the first source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<R>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

`W`	when `option = 00x`
`W`	when `option = 010`
`X`	when `option = x11`
`W`	when `option = 10x`
`W`	when `option = 110`

`<m>` Is the number [0-30] of the second general-purpose source register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rm" field.

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<extend> For the 32-bit variant: is the extension to be applied to the second source operand, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

UXTB when option = 000

UXTH when option = 001

LSL|UXTW when option = 010

UXTX when option = 011

SXTB when option = 100

SXTH when option = 101

SXTW when option = 110

SXTX when option = 111

If "Rd" or "Rn" is '11111' (WSP) and "option" is '010' then LSL is preferred, but may be omitted when "imm3" is '000'. In all other cases <extend> is required and must be UXTW when "option" is '010'.

For the 64-bit variant: is the extension to be applied to the second source operand, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

UXTB when option = 000

UXTH when option = 001

UXTW when option = 010

LSL|UXTX when option = 011

SXTB when option = 100

SXTH when option = 101

SXTW when option = 110

SXTX when option = 111

If "Rd" or "Rn" is '11111' (SP) and "option" is '011' then LSL is preferred, but may be omitted when "imm3" is '000'. In all other cases <extend> is required and must be UXTX when "option" is '011'.

<amount> Is the left shift amount to be applied after extension in the range 0 to 4, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm3" field. It must be absent when <extend> is absent, is required when <extend> is LSL, and is optional when <extend> is present but not LSL.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = ExtendReg(m, extend_type, shift);

operand2 = NOT(operand2);
(result, -) = AddWithCarry(operand1, operand2, '1');

if d == 31 then
    SP[] = result;
else
    X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.357 SUB (immediate)

Subtract (immediate) subtracts an optionally-shifted immediate value from a register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

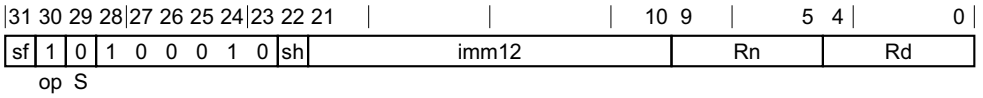

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
SUB <Wd|WSP>, <Wn|WSP>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
SUB <Xd|SP>, <Xn|SP>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
bits(datasize) imm;

case sh of
    when '0' imm = ZeroExtend(imm12, datasize);
    when '1' imm = ZeroExtend(imm12:Zeros(12), datasize);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd|WSP>` Is the 32-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn|WSP>` Is the 32-bit name of the source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xd|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<imm>` Is an unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 4095, encoded in the "imm12" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional left shift to apply to the immediate, defaulting to LSL #0 and encoded in the "sh" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL #0`	when `sh = 0`
`LSL #12`	when `sh = 1`

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2;

operand2 = NOT(imm);
(result, -) = AddWithCarry(operand1, operand2, '1');
```


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```
if d == 31 then
    SP[] = result;
else
    X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.358 SUB (shifted register)

Subtract (shifted register) subtracts an optionally-shifted register value from a register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is used by the alias NEG (shifted register). See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	shift	0	Rm	imm6	Rn	Rd
	op	S											

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
SUB <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
SUB <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;

if shift == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if sf == '0' && imm6<5> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

ShiftType shift_type = DecodeShift(shift);
integer shift_amount = UInt(imm6);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
NEG (shifted register)	`Rn == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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`<shift>` Is the optional shift type to be applied to the second source operand, defaulting to LSL and encoded in the "shift" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL` when `shift = 00`

`LSR` when `shift = 01`

`ASR` when `shift = 10`

The encoding `shift = 11` is reserved.

`<amount>` For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = ShiftReg(m, shift_type, shift_amount);

operand2 = NOT(operand2);
(result, -) = AddWithCarry(operand1, operand2, '1');

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.359 SUBG

Subtract with Tag subtracts an immediate value scaled by the Tag granule from the address in the source register, modifies the Logical Address Tag of the address using an immediate value, and writes the result to the destination register. Tags specified in GCR_EL1.Exclude are excluded from the possible outputs when modifying the Logical Address Tag.

Integer

(FEAT_MTE)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21 … 16	15	14	13 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	uimm6	(0)	(0)	uimm4	Xn	Xd
											op3				

Encoding

```
SUBG <Xd|SP>, <Xn|SP>, #<uimm6>, #<uimm4>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Xd);
integer n = UInt(Xn);
bits(64) offset = LSL(ZeroExtend(uimm6, 64), LOG2_TAG_GRANULE);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xd|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Xd" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Xn" field.
`<uimm6>`	Is an unsigned immediate, a multiple of 16 in the range 0 to 1008, encoded in the "uimm6" field.
`<uimm4>`	Is an unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "uimm4" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) operand1 = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
bits(4) start_tag = AArch64.AllocationTagFromAddress(operand1);
bits(16) exclude = GCR_EL1.Exclude;
bits(64) result;
bits(4) rtag;

if AArch64.AllocationTagAccessIsEnabled(AccType_NORMAL) then
    rtag = AArch64.ChooseNonExcludedTag(start_tag, uimm4, exclude);
else
    rtag = '0000';

(result, -) = AddWithCarry(operand1, NOT(offset), '1');

result = AArch64.AddressWithAllocationTag(result, AccType_NORMAL, rtag);

if d == 31 then
    SP[] = result;
else
    X[d] = result;
```


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C6.2.360 SUBP

Subtract Pointer subtracts the 56-bit address held in the second source register from the 56-bit address held in the first source register, sign-extends the result to 64-bits, and writes the result to the destination register.

Integer

(FEAT_MTE)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	Xm		0	0	0	0	0	0	Xn		Xd	

Encoding

```
SUBP <Xd>, <Xn|SP>, <Xm|SP>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Xd);
integer n = UInt(Xn);
integer m = UInt(Xm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Xd" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the first source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Xn" field.
<Xm|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Xm" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) operand1 = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
bits(64) operand2 = if m == 31 then SP[] else X[m];
operand1 = SignExtend(operand1<55:0>, 64);
operand2 = SignExtend(operand2<55:0>, 64);

bits(64) result;

operand2 = NOT(operand2);
(result, -) = AddWithCarry(operand1, operand2, '1');

X[d] = result;
```


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C6.2.361 SUBPS

Subtract Pointer, setting Flags subtracts the 56-bit address held in the second source register from the 56-bit address held in the first source register, sign-extends the result to 64-bits, and writes the result to the destination register. It updates the condition flags based on the result of the subtraction.

This instruction is used by the alias CMPP. See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

Integer

(FEAT_MTE)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	Xm		0	0	0	0	0	0	Xn			Xd

Encoding

```
SUBPS <Xd>, <Xn|SP>, <Xm|SP>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveMTEExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Xd);
integer n = UInt(Xn);
integer m = UInt(Xm);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
CMPP	`S == '1' && Xd == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Xd" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Xn" field.
`<Xm|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Xm" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) operand1 = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
bits(64) operand2 = if m == 31 then SP[] else X[m];
operand1 = SignExtend(operand1<55:0>, 64);
operand2 = SignExtend(operand2<55:0>, 64);

bits(64) result;
bits(4) nzcv;

operand2 = NOT(operand2);
(result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(operand1, operand2, '1');

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
X[d] = result;
```


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C6.2.362 SUBS (extended register)

Subtract (extended register), setting flags, subtracts a sign or zero-extended register value, followed by an optional left shift amount, from a register value, and writes the result to the destination register. The argument that is extended from the `<Rm>` register can be a byte, halfword, word, or doubleword. It updates the condition flags based on the result.

This instruction is used by the alias CMP (extended register). See Alias conditions for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15 … 13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sf	1 (op)	1 (S)	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	Rm	option	imm3	Rn	Rd

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
SUBS <Wd>, <Wn|WSP>, <Wm>{, <extend> {#<amount>}}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
SUBS <Xd>, <Xn|SP>, <R><m>{, <extend> {#<amount>}}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
ExtendType extend_type = DecodeRegExtend(option);
integer shift = UInt(imm3);
if shift > 4 then UNDEFINED;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
CMP (extended register)	`Rd == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn|WSP>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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<R> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

W	when option = 00x
W	when option = 010
X	when option = x11
W	when option = 10x
W	when option = 110

<m> Is the number [0-30] of the second general-purpose source register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rm" field.

<extend> For the 32-bit variant: is the extension to be applied to the second source operand, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

UXTB	when option = 000
UXTH	when option = 001
LSL|UXTW	when option = 010
UXTX	when option = 011
SXTB	when option = 100
SXTH	when option = 101
SXTW	when option = 110
SXTX	when option = 111

If "Rn" is '11111' (WSP) and "option" is '010' then LSL is preferred, but may be omitted when "imm3" is '000'. In all other cases <extend> is required and must be UXTW when "option" is '010'.

For the 64-bit variant: is the extension to be applied to the second source operand, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

UXTB	when option = 000
UXTH	when option = 001
UXTW	when option = 010
LSL|UXTX	when option = 011
SXTB	when option = 100
SXTH	when option = 101
SXTW	when option = 110
SXTX	when option = 111

If "Rn" is '11111' (SP) and "option" is '011' then LSL is preferred, but may be omitted when "imm3" is '000'. In all other cases <extend> is required and must be UXTX when "option" is '011'.

<amount> Is the left shift amount to be applied after extension in the range 0 to 4, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm3" field. It must be absent when <extend> is absent, is required when <extend> is LSL, and is optional when <extend> is present but not LSL.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = ExtendReg(m, extend_type, shift);
bits(4) nzcv;

operand2 = NOT(operand2);
(result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(operand1, operand2, '1');

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;

X[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.363 SUBS (immediate)

Subtract (immediate), setting flags, subtracts an optionally-shifted immediate value from a register value, and writes the result to the destination register. It updates the condition flags based on the result.

This instruction is used by the alias CMP (immediate). See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	10	9	5	4	0
sf	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	sh	imm12			Rn		Rd
	op	S													

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
SUBS <Wd>, <Wn|WSP>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
SUBS <Xd>, <Xn|SP>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
bits(datasize) imm;

case sh of
    when '0' imm = ZeroExtend(imm12, datasize);
    when '1' imm = ZeroExtend(imm12:Zeros(12), datasize);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
CMP (immediate)	`Rd == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn|WSP>`	Is the 32-bit name of the source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is an unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 4095, encoded in the "imm12" field.

`<shift>`	Is the optional left shift to apply to the immediate, defaulting to LSL #0 and encoded in the "sh" field. It can have the following values:
	`LSL #0` when `sh = 0`
	`LSL #12` when `sh = 1`

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Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2;
bits(4) nzcv;

operand2 = NOT(imm);
(result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(operand1, operand2, '1');

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.364 SUBS (shifted register)

Subtract (shifted register), setting flags, subtracts an optionally-shifted register value from a register value, and writes the result to the destination register. It updates the condition flags based on the result.

This instruction is used by the aliases CMP (shifted register) and NEGS. See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	shift	0	Rm	imm6	Rn	Rd
	op	S											

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
SUBS <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
SUBS <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;

if shift == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if sf == '0' && imm6<5> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

ShiftType shift_type = DecodeShift(shift);
integer shift_amount = UInt(imm6);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
CMP (shifted register)	`Rd == '11111'`
NEGS	`Rn == '11111' && Rd != '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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`<shift>` Is the optional shift type to be applied to the second source operand, defaulting to LSL and encoded in the "shift" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL` when `shift = 00`

`LSR` when `shift = 01`

`ASR` when `shift = 10`

The encoding `shift = 11` is reserved.

`<amount>` For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = ShiftReg(m, shift_type, shift_amount);
bits(4) nzcv;

operand2 = NOT(operand2);
(result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(operand1, operand2, '1');

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.365 SVC

Supervisor Call causes an exception to be taken to EL1.

On executing an `SVC` instruction, the PE records the exception as a Supervisor Call exception in ESR_ELx, using the EC value `0x15`, and the value of the immediate argument.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20					5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	imm16						0	0	0	0	1

Encoding

```
SVC #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// Empty.
```

Assembler symbols

`<imm>` Is a 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, encoded in the "imm16" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckForSVCTrap(imm16);
AArch64.CallSupervisor(imm16);
```


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C6.2.366 SWPB, SWPAB, SWPALB, SWPLB

Swap byte in memory atomically loads an 8-bit byte from a memory location, and stores the value held in a register back to the same memory location. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not `WZR`, `SWPAB` and `SWPALB` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `SWPLB` and `SWPALB` store to memory with release semantics.
- `SWPB` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0	1 1	1	0	0	0	A	R	1	Rs	1	0 0 0	0 0	Rn	Rt
size														

SWPAB variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
SWPAB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

SWPALB variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
SWPALB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

SWPB variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
SWPB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

SWPLB variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
SWPLB <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be stored, encoded in the "Rs" field.

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<Wt> Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(8) data;
bits(8) store_value;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

store_value = X[s];
data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_SWP, store_value, ldacctype, stacctype);
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```


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C6.2.367 SWPH, SWPAH, SWPALH, SWPLH

Swap halfword in memory atomically loads a 16-bit halfword from a memory location, and stores the value held in a register back to the same memory location. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not `WZR`, `SWPAH` and `SWPALH` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `SWPLH` and `SWPALH` store to memory with release semantics.
- `SWPH` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31 30	29 28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1 1	1	0	0	0	A	R	1	Rs	1	0 0 0	0 0	Rn	Rt
size														

SWPAH variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
SWPAH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

SWPALH variant

Applies when `A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
SWPALH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

SWPH variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
SWPH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

SWPLH variant

Applies when `A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
SWPLH <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be stored, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(16) data;
bits(16) store_value;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

store_value = X[s];
data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_SWP, store_value, ldacctype, stacctype);
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```


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C6.2.368 SWP, SWPA, SWPAL, SWPL

Swap word or doubleword in memory atomically loads a 32-bit word or 64-bit doubleword from a memory location, and stores the value held in a register back to the same memory location. The value initially loaded from memory is returned in the destination register.

- If the destination register is not one of `WZR` or `XZR`, `SWPA` and `SWPAL` load from memory with acquire semantics.
- `SWPL` and `SWPAL` store to memory with release semantics.
- `SWP` has neither acquire nor release semantics.

For more information about memory ordering semantics see *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

For information about memory accesses see *Load/store addressing modes* on page C1-230.

Integer

(FEAT_LSE)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1	x	1	1	1	0	0	0	A	R	1	Rs	1	0	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rt
size																			

32-bit SWP variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
SWP <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit SWPA variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
SWPA <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit SWPAL variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 1 && R == 1`.

```
SWPAL <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit SWPL variant

Applies when `size == 10 && A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
SWPL <Ws>, <Wt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit SWP variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 0 && R == 0`.

```
SWP <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit SWPA variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 1 && R == 0`.

```
SWPA <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit SWPAL variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 1 && R == 1`.

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```
SWPAL <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit SWPL variant

Applies when `size == 11 && A == 0 && R == 1`.

```
SWPL <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAtomicExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer s = UInt(Rs);

integer datasize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer regsize = if datasize == 64 then 64 else 32;
AccType ldacctype = if A == '1' && Rt != '11111' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
AccType stacctype = if R == '1' then AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW else AccType_ATOMICRW;
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be stored, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Wt>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xs>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be stored, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data;
bits(datasize) store_value;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

store_value = X[s];
data = MemAtomic(address, MemAtomicOp_SWP, store_value, ldacctype, stacctype);
X[t] = ZeroExtend(data, regsize);
```


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C6.2.369 SXTB

Signed Extend Byte extracts an 8-bit value from a register, sign-extends it to the size of the register, and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is an alias of the SBFM instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SBFM.
- The description of SBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21	16	15	10 9	5 4	0
sf	0 0	1	0 0 1 1	0	N	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 1	Rn	Rd	
	opc					immr	imms			

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0`.

```
SXTB <Wd>, <Wn>
```

is equivalent to

```
SBFM <Wd>, <Wn>, #0, #7
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && N == 1`.

```
SXTB <Xd>, <Wn>
```

is equivalent to

```
SBFM <Xd>, <Xn>, #0, #7
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of SBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.370 SXTH

Sign Extend Halfword extracts a 16-bit value, sign-extends it to the size of the register, and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is an alias of the SBFM instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SBFM.
- The description of SBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23	22 21	16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0 0	1 0 0 1 1 0	N	0 0 0 0 0 0		0 0 1 1 1 1	Rn	Rd
	opc			immr		imms		

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0`.

```
SXTH <Wd>, <Wn>
```

is equivalent to

```
SBFM <Wd>, <Wn>, #0, #15
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && N == 1`.

```
SXTH <Xd>, <Wn>
```

is equivalent to

```
SBFM <Xd>, <Xn>, #0, #15
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of SBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.371 SXTW

Sign Extend Word sign-extends a word to the size of the register, and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is an alias of the SBFM instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SBFM.
- The description of SBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23	22 21 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
1	0 0	1 0 0 1 1 0	1	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 1 1 1	Rn	Rd
sf	opc		N	immr	imms		

64-bit variant

```
SXTW <Xd>, <Wn>
```

is equivalent to

```
SBFM <Xd>, <Xn>, #0, #31
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of SBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.372 SYS

System instruction. For more information, see *op0==0b01, cache maintenance, TLB maintenance, address translation, prediction restriction, and BRBE instructions* on page C5-645 for the encodings of System instructions.

This instruction is used by the aliases AT, BRB, CFP, CPP, DC, DVP, IC, and TLBI. See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	16	15	12	11	8	7	5	4	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	op1		CRn		CRm		op2		Rt	
										L												

Encoding

```
SYS #<op1>, <Cn>, <Cm>, #<op2>{, <Xt>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
AArch64.CheckSystemAccess('01', op1, CRn, CRm, op2, Rt, L);

integer t = UInt(Rt);

integer sys_op1 = UInt(op1);
integer sys_op2 = UInt(op2);
integer sys_crn = UInt(CRn);
integer sys_crm = UInt(CRm);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
AT	`CRn == '0111' && CRm == '100x' && SysOp(op1,'0111',CRm,op2) == Sys_AT`
BRB	`op1 == '001' && CRn == '0111' && CRm == '0010' && SysOp('001','0111','0010',op2) == Sys_BRB`
CFP	`op1 == '011' && CRn == '0111' && CRm == '0011' && op2 == '100'`
CPP	`op1 == '011' && CRn == '0111' && CRm == '0011' && op2 == '111'`
DC	`CRn == '0111' && SysOp(op1,'0111',CRm,op2) == Sys_DC`
DVP	`op1 == '011' && CRn == '0111' && CRm == '0011' && op2 == '101'`
IC	`CRn == '0111' && SysOp(op1,'0111',CRm,op2) == Sys_IC`
TLBI	`CRn == '1000' && SysOp(op1,'1000',CRm,op2) == Sys_TLBI`

Assembler symbols

`<op1>` Is a 3-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "op1" field.

`<Cn>` Is a name 'Cn', with 'n' in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "CRn" field.

`<Cm>` Is a name 'Cm', with 'm' in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "CRm" field.

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<op2> Is a 3-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "op2" field.

<Xt> Is the 64-bit name of the optional general-purpose source register, defaulting to '11111', encoded in the "Rt" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.SysInstr(1, sys_op1, sys_crn, sys_crm, sys_op2, t);
```


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C6.2.373 SYSL

System instruction with result. For more information, see *op0==0b01, cache maintenance, TLB maintenance, address translation, prediction restriction, and BRBE instructions* on page C5-645 for the encodings of System instructions.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18 16	15 12	11 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	1	0 1	op1	CRn	CRm	op2	Rt
			L						

Encoding

```
SYSL <Xt>, #<op1>, <Cn>, <Cm>, #<op2>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
AArch64.CheckSystemAccess('01', op1, CRn, CRm, op2, Rt, L);

integer t = UInt(Rt);

integer sys_op1 = UInt(op1);
integer sys_op2 = UInt(op2);
integer sys_crn = UInt(CRn);
integer sys_crm = UInt(CRm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<op1>`	Is a 3-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "op1" field.
`<Cn>`	Is a name 'Cn', with 'n' in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "CRn" field.
`<Cm>`	Is a name 'Cm', with 'm' in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "CRm" field.
`<op2>`	Is a 3-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "op2" field.

Operation

```
// No architecturally defined instructions here.
AArch64.SysInstrWithResult(1, sys_op1, sys_crn, sys_crm, sys_op2, t);
```


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C6.2.374 TBNZ

Test bit and Branch if Nonzero compares the value of a bit in a general-purpose register with zero, and conditionally branches to a label at a PC-relative offset if the comparison is not equal. It provides a hint that this is not a subroutine call or return. This instruction does not affect condition flags.

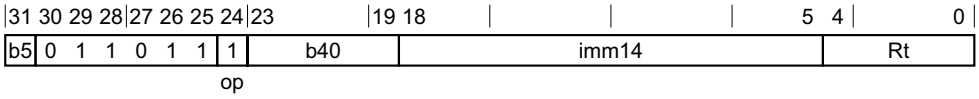

Encoding

```
TBNZ <R><t>, #<imm>, <label>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);

integer datasize = if b5 == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer bit_pos = UInt(b5:b40);
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm14:'00', 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<R>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "b5" field. It can have the following values:

`W` when `b5 = 0`

`X` when `b5 = 1`

In assembler source code an 'X' specifier is always permitted, but a 'W' specifier is only permitted when the bit number is less than 32.

`<t>` Is the number [0-30] of the general-purpose register to be tested or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<imm>` Is the bit number to be tested, in the range 0 to 63, encoded in "b5:b40".

`<label>` Is the program label to be conditionally branched to. Its offset from the address of this instruction, in the range +/-32KB, is encoded as "imm14" times 4.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) operand = X[t];
if operand<bit_pos> == op then
    BranchTo(PC[] + offset, BranchType_DIR, TRUE);
```


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C6.2.375 TBZ

Test bit and Branch if Zero compares the value of a test bit with zero, and conditionally branches to a label at a PC-relative offset if the comparison is equal. It provides a hint that this is not a subroutine call or return. This instruction does not affect condition flags.

31	30 29 28	27 26 25	24	23 19	18 5	4 0
b5	0 1 1	0 1 1	0	b40	imm14	Rt
			op			

Encoding

```
TBZ <R><t>, #<imm>, <label>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);

integer datasize = if b5 == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer bit_pos = UInt(b5:b40);
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm14:'00', 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<R>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "b5" field. It can have the following values:

`W` when `b5 = 0`

`X` when `b5 = 1`

In assembler source code an 'X' specifier is always permitted, but a 'W' specifier is only permitted when the bit number is less than 32.

`<t>` Is the number [0-30] of the general-purpose register to be tested or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<imm>` Is the bit number to be tested, in the range 0 to 63, encoded in "b5:b40".

`<label>` Is the program label to be conditionally branched to. Its offset from the address of this instruction, in the range +/-32KB, is encoded as "imm14" times 4.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) operand = X[t];
if operand<bit_pos> == op then
    BranchTo(PC[] + offset, BranchType_DIR, TRUE);
```


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C6.2.376 TCANCEL

This instruction exits Transactional state and discards all state modifications that were performed transactionally. Execution continues at the instruction that follows the TSTART instruction of the outer transaction. The destination register of the TSTART instruction of the outer transaction is written with the immediate operand of TCANCEL.

System

(FEAT_TME)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	5 4	3 2 1 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 0	0 1 1	imm16	0 0 0 0 0

Encoding

```
TCANCEL #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveTME() then UNDEFINED;
boolean retry = (imm16<15> == '1');
bits(15) reason = imm16<14:0>;
```

Assembler symbols

`<imm>` Is a 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, encoded in the "imm16" field.

Operation

```
CheckTMEEnabled();

if TSTATE.depth > 0 then
    FailTransaction(TMFailure_CNCL, retry, FALSE, reason);
```


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C6.2.377 TCOMMIT

This instruction commits the current transaction. If the current transaction is an outer transaction, then Transactional state is exited, and all state modifications performed transactionally are committed to the architectural state. TCOMMIT takes no inputs and returns no value.

Execution of TCOMMIT is UNDEFINED in Non-transactional state.

System

(FEAT_TME)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Encoding

```
TCOMMIT
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveTME() then UNDEFINED;
```

Operation

```
CheckTMEEnabled();

if TSTATE.depth == 0 then
    UNDEFINED;

if TSTATE.depth == 1 then
    CommitTransactionalWrites();
    ClearExclusiveLocal(ProcessorID());

TSTATE.depth = TSTATE.depth - 1;
```


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C6.2.378 TLBI

TLB Invalidate operation. For more information, see *op0==0b01, cache maintenance, TLB maintenance, address translation, prediction restriction, and BRBE instructions* on page C5-645.

This instruction is an alias of the SYS instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SYS.
- The description of SYS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18	16	15	12	11	8	7	5	4	0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	0	0 1	op1		1 0 0 0		CRm		op2		Rt	
			L				CRn							

Encoding

```
TLBI <tlbi_op>{, <Xt>}
```

is equivalent to

```
SYS #<op1>, C8, <Cm>, #<op2>{, <Xt>}
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `SysOp(op1,'1000',CRm,op2) == Sys_TLBI`.

Assembler symbols

`<op1>` Is a 3-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "op1" field.

`<Cm>` Is a name 'Cm', with 'm' in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "CRm" field.

`<op2>` Is a 3-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "op2" field.

`<tlbi_op>` Is a TLBI instruction name, as listed for the TLBI system instruction group, encoded in the "op1:CRm:op2" field. It can have the following values:

`VMALLE1IS`	when `op1 = 000`, `CRm = 0011`, `op2 = 000`
`VAE1IS`	when `op1 = 000`, `CRm = 0011`, `op2 = 001`
`ASIDE1IS`	when `op1 = 000`, `CRm = 0011`, `op2 = 010`
`VAAE1IS`	when `op1 = 000`, `CRm = 0011`, `op2 = 011`
`VALE1IS`	when `op1 = 000`, `CRm = 0011`, `op2 = 101`
`VAALE1IS`	when `op1 = 000`, `CRm = 0011`, `op2 = 111`
`VMALLE1`	when `op1 = 000`, `CRm = 0111`, `op2 = 000`
`VAE1`	when `op1 = 000`, `CRm = 0111`, `op2 = 001`
`ASIDE1`	when `op1 = 000`, `CRm = 0111`, `op2 = 010`
`VAAE1`	when `op1 = 000`, `CRm = 0111`, `op2 = 011`
`VALE1`	when `op1 = 000`, `CRm = 0111`, `op2 = 101`
`VAALE1`	when `op1 = 000`, `CRm = 0111`, `op2 = 111`
`IPAS2E1IS`	when `op1 = 100`, `CRm = 0000`, `op2 = 001`
`IPAS2LE1IS`	when `op1 = 100`, `CRm = 0000`, `op2 = 101`
`ALLE2IS`	when `op1 = 100`, `CRm = 0011`, `op2 = 000`
`VAE2IS`	when `op1 = 100`, `CRm = 0011`, `op2 = 001`
`ALLE1IS`	when `op1 = 100`, `CRm = 0011`, `op2 = 100`

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VALE2IS when op1 = 100, CRm = 0011, op2 = 101

VMALLS12E1IS when op1 = 100, CRm = 0011, op2 = 110

IPAS2E1 when op1 = 100, CRm = 0100, op2 = 001

IPAS2LE1 when op1 = 100, CRm = 0100, op2 = 101

ALLE2 when op1 = 100, CRm = 0111, op2 = 000

VAE2 when op1 = 100, CRm = 0111, op2 = 001

ALLE1 when op1 = 100, CRm = 0111, op2 = 100

VALE2 when op1 = 100, CRm = 0111, op2 = 101

VMALLS12E1 when op1 = 100, CRm = 0111, op2 = 110

ALLE3IS when op1 = 110, CRm = 0011, op2 = 000

VAE3IS when op1 = 110, CRm = 0011, op2 = 001

VALE3IS when op1 = 110, CRm = 0011, op2 = 101

ALLE3 when op1 = 110, CRm = 0111, op2 = 000

VAE3 when op1 = 110, CRm = 0111, op2 = 001

VALE3 when op1 = 110, CRm = 0111, op2 = 101

When FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented, the following values are also valid:

VMALLE1OS when op1 = 000, CRm = 0001, op2 = 000

VAE1OS when op1 = 000, CRm = 0001, op2 = 001

ASIDE1OS when op1 = 000, CRm = 0001, op2 = 010

VAAE1OS when op1 = 000, CRm = 0001, op2 = 011

VALE1OS when op1 = 000, CRm = 0001, op2 = 101

VAALE1OS when op1 = 000, CRm = 0001, op2 = 111

ALLE2OS when op1 = 100, CRm = 0001, op2 = 000

VAE2OS when op1 = 100, CRm = 0001, op2 = 001

ALLE1OS when op1 = 100, CRm = 0001, op2 = 100

VALE2OS when op1 = 100, CRm = 0001, op2 = 101

VMALLS12E1OS when op1 = 100, CRm = 0001, op2 = 110

IPAS2E1OS when op1 = 100, CRm = 0100, op2 = 000

IPAS2LE1OS when op1 = 100, CRm = 0100, op2 = 100

ALLE3OS when op1 = 110, CRm = 0001, op2 = 000

VAE3OS when op1 = 110, CRm = 0001, op2 = 001

VALE3OS when op1 = 110, CRm = 0001, op2 = 101

When FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented, the following values are also valid:

RVAE1IS when op1 = 000, CRm = 0010, op2 = 001

RVAAE1IS when op1 = 000, CRm = 0010, op2 = 011

RVALE1IS when op1 = 000, CRm = 0010, op2 = 101

RVAALE1IS when op1 = 000, CRm = 0010, op2 = 111

RVAE1OS when op1 = 000, CRm = 0101, op2 = 001

RVAAE1OS when op1 = 000, CRm = 0101, op2 = 011

RVALE1OS when op1 = 000, CRm = 0101, op2 = 101

RVAALE1OS when op1 = 000, CRm = 0101, op2 = 111

RVAE1 when op1 = 000, CRm = 0110, op2 = 001

RVAAE1 when op1 = 000, CRm = 0110, op2 = 011

RVALE1 when op1 = 000, CRm = 0110, op2 = 101

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RVAALE1	when op1 = 000, CRm = 0110, op2 = 111
RIPAS2E1IS	when op1 = 100, CRm = 0000, op2 = 010
RIPAS2LE1IS	when op1 = 100, CRm = 0000, op2 = 110
RVAE2IS	when op1 = 100, CRm = 0010, op2 = 001
RVALE2IS	when op1 = 100, CRm = 0010, op2 = 101
RIPAS2E1	when op1 = 100, CRm = 0100, op2 = 010
RIPAS2E1OS	when op1 = 100, CRm = 0100, op2 = 011
RIPAS2LE1	when op1 = 100, CRm = 0100, op2 = 110
RIPAS2LE1OS	when op1 = 100, CRm = 0100, op2 = 111
RVAE2OS	when op1 = 100, CRm = 0101, op2 = 001
RVALE2OS	when op1 = 100, CRm = 0101, op2 = 101
RVAE2	when op1 = 100, CRm = 0110, op2 = 001
RVALE2	when op1 = 100, CRm = 0110, op2 = 101
RVAE3IS	when op1 = 110, CRm = 0010, op2 = 001
RVALE3IS	when op1 = 110, CRm = 0010, op2 = 101
RVAE3OS	when op1 = 110, CRm = 0101, op2 = 001
RVALE3OS	when op1 = 110, CRm = 0101, op2 = 101
RVAE3	when op1 = 110, CRm = 0110, op2 = 001
RVALE3	when op1 = 110, CRm = 0110, op2 = 101

<Xt> Is the 64-bit name of the optional general-purpose source register, defaulting to '11111', encoded in the "Rt" field.

Operation

The description of SYS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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C6.2.379 TSTART

This instruction starts a new transaction. If the transaction started successfully, the destination register is set to zero. If the transaction failed or was canceled, then all state modifications that were performed transactionally are discarded and the destination register is written with a non-zero value that encodes the cause of the failure.

System

(FEAT_TME)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Rt	

Encoding

```
TSTART <Xt>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveTME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Rt);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xt> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rt" field.

Operation

```
CheckTMEEnabled();

boolean IsEL1Regime;
bit tme;
bit tmt;
case PSTATE.EL of
    when EL0
        IsEL1Regime = S1TranslationRegime() == EL1;
        if IsEL1Regime then
            tme = SCTLR_EL1.TME0;
            tmt = SCTLR_EL1.TMT0;
        else
            tme = SCTLR_EL2.TME0;
            tmt = SCTLR_EL2.TMT0;
    when EL1
        tme = SCTLR_EL1.TME;
        tmt = SCTLR_EL1.TMT;
    when EL2
        tme = SCTLR_EL2.TME;
        tmt = SCTLR_EL2.TMT;
    when EL3
        tme = SCTLR_EL3.TME;
        tmt = SCTLR_EL3.TMT;
    otherwise
        Unreachable();

enable = tme == '1';
trivial = tmt == '1';

if !enable then
    TransactionStartTrap(t);
elsif trivial then
    TSTATE.nPC = NextInstrAddr();
```


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```
        TSTATE.Rt = t;
        FailTransaction(TMFailure_TRIVIAL, FALSE);
    elsif HaveSME() && PSTATE.SM == '1' then
        FailTransaction(TMFailure_ERR, FALSE);
    elsif TSTATE.depth == 255 then
        FailTransaction(TMFailure_NEST, FALSE);
    elsif TSTATE.depth == 0 then
        TSTATE.nPC = NextInstrAddr();
        TSTATE.Rt = t;
        ClearExclusiveLocal(ProcessorID());
        TakeTransactionCheckpoint();
        StartTrackingTransactionalReadsWrites();

    TSTATE.depth = TSTATE.depth + 1;
    X[t] = Zeros(64);
```


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C6.2.380 TTEST

This instruction writes the depth of the transaction to the destination register, or the value 0 otherwise.

System

(FEAT_TME)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	Rt	

Encoding

```
TTEST <Xt>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveTME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Rt);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xt> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rt" field.

Operation

```
CheckTMEEnabled();

X[t] = (TSTATE.depth)<63:0>;
```


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C6.2.381 TSB CSYNC

Trace Synchronization Barrier. This instruction is a barrier that synchronizes the trace operations of instructions.

If FEAT_TRF is not implemented, this instruction executes as a `NOP`.

System

(FEAT_TRF)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11			8	7			5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0		1	1	1	1	1
																				CRm				op2								

Encoding

```
TSB CSYNC
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSelfHostedTrace() then EndOfInstruction();
```

Operation

```
TraceSynchronizationBarrier();
```


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C6.2.382 TST (immediate)

Test bits (immediate) , setting the condition flags and discarding the result : `Rn AND imm`

This instruction is an alias of the ANDS (immediate) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of ANDS (immediate).
- The description of ANDS (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21	16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	1 1	1	0 0 1 0	0	N	immr	imms	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
	opc								Rd

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0`.

```
TST <Wn>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
ANDS WZR, <Wn>, #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
TST <Xn>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
ANDS XZR, <Xn>, #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the bitmask immediate, encoded in "imms:immr". For the 64-bit variant: is the bitmask immediate, encoded in "N:imms:immr".

Operation

The description of ANDS (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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C6.2.383 TST (shifted register)

Test (shifted register) performs a bitwise AND operation on a register value and an optionally-shifted register value. It updates the condition flags based on the result, and discards the result.

This instruction is an alias of the ANDS (shifted register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of ANDS (shifted register).
- The description of ANDS (shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	1 1		0 1 0 1 0	shift	0	Rm	imm6	Rn	1 1 1 1 1
	opc				N				Rd

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
TST <Wn>, <Wm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

is equivalent to

```
ANDS WZR, <Wn>, <Wm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
TST <Xn>, <Xm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

is equivalent to

```
ANDS XZR, <Xn>, <Xm>{, <shift> #<amount>}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional shift to be applied to the final source, defaulting to LSL and encoded in the "shift" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `shift = 00`
`LSR`	when `shift = 01`
`ASR`	when `shift = 10`
`ROR`	when `shift = 11`

`<amount>` For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm6" field,

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Operation

The description of ANDS (shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.384 UBFIZ

Unsigned Bitfield Insert in Zeros copies a bitfield of `<width>` bits from the least significant bits of the source register to bit position `<lsb>` of the destination register, setting the destination bits above and below the bitfield to zero.

This instruction is an alias of the UBFM instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of UBFM.
- The description of UBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21	16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	1 0	1	0 0 1 1	0	N	immr	imms	Rn	Rd
	opc								

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0`.

```
UBFIZ <Wd>, <Wn>, #<lsb>, #<width>
```

is equivalent to

```
UBFM <Wd>, <Wn>, #(-<lsb> MOD 32), #(<width>-1)
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `UInt(imms) < UInt(immr)`.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && N == 1`.

```
UBFIZ <Xd>, <Xn>, #<lsb>, #<width>
```

is equivalent to

```
UBFM <Xd>, <Xn>, #(-<lsb> MOD 64), #(<width>-1)
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `UInt(imms) < UInt(immr)`.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<lsb>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the bit number of the lsb of the destination bitfield, in the range 0 to 31. For the 64-bit variant: is the bit number of the lsb of the destination bitfield, in the range 0 to 63.
`<width>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the width of the bitfield, in the range 1 to 32-<lsb>. For the 64-bit variant: is the width of the bitfield, in the range 1 to 64-<lsb>.

Operation

The description of UBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.385 UBFM

Unsigned Bitfield Move is usually accessed via one of its aliases, which are always preferred for disassembly.

If <imms> is greater than or equal to <immr>, this copies a bitfield of (<imms>-<immr>+1) bits starting from bit position <immr> in the source register to the least significant bits of the destination register.

If <imms> is less than <immr>, this copies a bitfield of (<imms>+1) bits from the least significant bits of the source register to bit position (regsize-<immr>) of the destination register, where regsize is the destination register size of 32 or 64 bits.

In both cases the destination bits below and above the bitfield are set to zero.

This instruction is used by the aliases LSL (immediate), LSR (immediate), UBFIZ, UBFX, UXTB, and UXTH. See *Alias conditions* on page C6-1989 for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21	16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	1 0	1	0 0 1 1	0	N	immr	imms	Rn	Rd
	opc								

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0`.

```
UBFM <Wd>, <Wn>, #<immr>, #<imms>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && N == 1`.

```
UBFM <Xd>, <Xn>, #<immr>, #<imms>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;

integer R;
bits(datasize) wmask;
bits(datasize) tmask;

if sf == '1' && N != '1' then UNDEFINED;
if sf == '0' && (N != '0' || immr<5> != '0' || imms<5> != '0') then UNDEFINED;

R = UInt(immr);
(wmask, tmask) = DecodeBitMasks(N, imms, immr, FALSE);
```


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Alias conditions

Alias	of variant	is preferred when
LSL (immediate)	32-bit	`imms != '011111' && imms + 1 == immr`
LSL (immediate)	64-bit	`imms != '111111' && imms + 1 == immr`
LSR (immediate)	32-bit	`imms == '011111'`
LSR (immediate)	64-bit	`imms == '111111'`
UBFIZ	-	`UInt(imms) < UInt(immr)`
UBFX	-	`BFXPreferred(sf, opc<1>, imms, immr)`
UXTB	-	`immr == '000000' && imms == '000111'`
UXTH	-	`immr == '000000' && imms == '001111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xn>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<immr>` For the 32-bit variant: is the right rotate amount, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "immr" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the right rotate amount, in the range 0 to 63, encoded in the "immr" field.

`<imms>` For the 32-bit variant: is the leftmost bit number to be moved from the source, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "imms" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the leftmost bit number to be moved from the source, in the range 0 to 63, encoded in the "imms" field.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) src = X[n];

// perform bitfield move on low bits
bits(datasize) bot = ROR(src, R) AND wmask;

// combine extension bits and result bits
X[d] = bot AND tmask;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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— The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.386 UBFX

Unsigned Bitfield Extract copies a bitfield of `<width>` bits starting from bit position `<lsb>` in the source register to the least significant bits of the destination register, and sets destination bits above the bitfield to zero.

This instruction is an alias of the UBFM instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of UBFM.
- The description of UBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21 … 16	15 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
sf	1 0 (opc)	1 0 0 1 1 0	N	immr	imms	Rn	Rd

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && N == 0`.

```
UBFX <Wd>, <Wn>, #<lsb>, #<width>
```

is equivalent to

```
UBFM <Wd>, <Wn>, #<lsb>, #(<lsb>+<width>-1)
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `BFXPreferred(sf, opc<1>, imms, immr)`.

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && N == 1`.

```
UBFX <Xd>, <Xn>, #<lsb>, #<width>
```

is equivalent to

```
UBFM <Xd>, <Xn>, #<lsb>, #(<lsb>+<width>-1)
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `BFXPreferred(sf, opc<1>, imms, immr)`.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<lsb>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the bit number of the lsb of the source bitfield, in the range 0 to 31. For the 64-bit variant: is the bit number of the lsb of the source bitfield, in the range 0 to 63.
`<width>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the width of the bitfield, in the range 1 to 32-<lsb>. For the 64-bit variant: is the width of the bitfield, in the range 1 to 64-<lsb>.

Operation

The description of UBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.387 UDF

Permanently Undefined generates an Undefined Instruction exception (ESR_ELx.EC = 0b000000). The encodings for UDF used in this section are defined as permanently UNDEFINED.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	imm16

Encoding

```
UDF #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// The imm16 field is ignored by hardware.
UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<imm>` is a 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, encoded in the "imm16" field. The PE ignores the value of this constant.

Operation

```
// No operation.
```


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C6.2.388 UDIV

Unsigned Divide divides an unsigned integer register value by another unsigned integer register value, and writes the result to the destination register. The condition flags are not affected.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	0	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
																		o1				

32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0`.

```
UDIV <Wd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1`.

```
UDIV <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Wn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Wm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
bits(datasize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = X[m];
integer result;

if IsZero(operand2) then
    result = 0;
else
    result = RoundTowardsZero(Real(Int(operand1, TRUE)) / Real(Int(operand2, TRUE)));

X[d] = result<datasize-1:0>;
```


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C6.2.389 UMADDL

Unsigned Multiply-Add Long multiplies two 32-bit register values, adds a 64-bit register value, and writes the result to the 64-bit destination register.

This instruction is used by the alias UMULL. See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23	22 21 20	16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
1	0 0	1 1 0 1 1	1	0 1	Rm	0	Ra	Rn	Rd
			U			o0			

Encoding

```
UMADDL <Xd>, <Wn>, <Wm>, <Xa>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer a = UInt(Ra);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
UMULL	`Ra == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

<Xd> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Wn> Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Wm> Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Xa> Is the 64-bit name of the third general-purpose source register holding the addend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

Operation

```
bits(32) operand1 = X[n];
bits(32) operand2 = X[m];
bits(64) operand3 = X[a];

integer result;

result = Int(operand3, TRUE) + (Int(operand1, TRUE) * Int(operand2, TRUE));

X[d] = result<63:0>;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.390 UMNEGL

Unsigned Multiply-Negate Long multiplies two 32-bit register values, negates the product, and writes the result to the 64-bit destination register.

This instruction is an alias of the UMSUBL instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of UMSUBL.
- The description of UMSUBL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	10	9	5	4	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	Rm		1	1	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
								U					o0		Ra				

Encoding

```
UMNEGL <Xd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

is equivalent to

```
UMSUBL <Xd>, <Wn>, <Wm>, XZR
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

The description of UMSUBL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.391 UMSUBL

Unsigned Multiply-Subtract Long multiplies two 32-bit register values, subtracts the product from a 64-bit register value, and writes the result to the 64-bit destination register.

This instruction is used by the alias UMNEGL. See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23	22 21 20	16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
1	0 0	1 1 0 1 1	1	0 1	Rm	1	Ra	Rn	Rd
			U			o0			

Encoding

```
UMSUBL <Xd>, <Wn>, <Wm>, <Xa>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer a = UInt(Ra);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
UMNEGL	`Ra == '11111'`

Assembler symbols

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xa>` Is the 64-bit name of the third general-purpose source register holding the minuend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

Operation

```
bits(32) operand1 = X[n];
bits(32) operand2 = X[m];
bits(64) operand3 = X[a];

integer result;

result = Int(operand3, TRUE) - (Int(operand1, TRUE) * Int(operand2, TRUE));
X[d] = result<63:0>;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.392 UMULH

Unsigned Multiply High multiplies two 64-bit register values, and writes bits[127:64] of the 128-bit result to the 64-bit destination register.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	10	9	5	4	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	Rm		0	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		Rn		Rd	
								U						Ra					

Encoding

```
UMULH <Xd>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xn> Is the 64-bit name of the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Xm> Is the 64-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
bits(64) operand1 = X[n];
bits(64) operand2 = X[m];

integer result;

result = Int(operand1, TRUE) * Int(operand2, TRUE);

X[d] = result<127:64>;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.393 UMULL

Unsigned Multiply Long multiplies two 32-bit register values, and writes the result to the 64-bit destination register.

This instruction is an alias of the UMADDL instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of UMADDL.
- The description of UMADDL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	10	9	5	4	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	Rm		0	1	1	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
								U					o0		Ra					

Encoding

```
UMULL <Xd>, <Wn>, <Wm>
```

is equivalent to

```
UMADDL <Xd>, <Wn>, <Wm>, XZR
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

The description of UMADDL gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.394 UXTB

Unsigned Extend Byte extracts an 8-bit value from a register, zero-extends it to the size of the register, and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is an alias of the UBFM instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of UBFM.
- The description of UBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23	22 21 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
0	1 0	1 0 0 1 1 0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 1	Rn	Rd
sf	opc		N	immr	imms		

32-bit variant

```
UXTB <Wd>, <Wn>
```

is equivalent to

```
UBFM <Wd>, <Wn>, #0, #7
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of UBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.395 UXTH

Unsigned Extend Halfword extracts a 16-bit value from a register, zero-extends it to the size of the register, and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is an alias of the UBFM instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of UBFM.
- The description of UBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23	22 21	16	15 10	9 5	4 0
0	1 0	1 0 0 1 1 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 1 1 1 1	Rn	Rd
sf	opc		N	immr		imms		

32-bit variant

```
UXTH <Wd>, <Wn>
```

is equivalent to

```
UBFM <Wd>, <Wn>, #0, #15
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Wn>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of UBFM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C6.2.396 WFE

Wait For Event is a hint instruction that indicates that the PE can enter a low-power state and remain there until a wakeup event occurs. Wakeup events include the event signaled as a result of executing the `SEV` instruction on any PE in the multiprocessor system. For more information, see *Wait for Event* on page D1-4639.

As described in *Wait for Event* on page D1-4639, the execution of a `WFE` instruction that would otherwise cause entry to a low-power state can be trapped to a higher Exception level.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11			8	7		5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
																				CRm				op2							

Encoding

```
WFE
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// Empty.
```

Operation

```
Hint_WFE(1, WFxType_WFE);
```


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C6.2.397 WFET

Wait For Event with Timeout is a hint instruction that indicates that the PE can enter a low-power state and remain there until either a local timeout event or a wakeup event occurs. Wakeup events include the event signaled as a result of executing the `SEV` instruction on any PE in the multiprocessor system. For more information, see *Wait for Event* on page D1-4639.

As described in *Wait for Event* on page D1-4639, the execution of a `WFET` instruction that would otherwise cause entry to a low-power state can be trapped to a higher Exception level.

System

(FEAT_WFxT)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	Rd
						op2	

Encoding

```
WFET <Xt>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatWFxT() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xt>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

Operation

```
integer localtimeout = UInt(X[d, 64]);

if Halted() && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
    EndOfInstruction();

Hint_WFE(localtimeout, WFxType_WFET);
```


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C6.2.398 WFI

Wait For Interrupt is a hint instruction that indicates that the PE can enter a low-power state and remain there until a wakeup event occurs. For more information, see *Wait for Interrupt mechanism* on page D1-4641.

As described in *Wait for Interrupt mechanism* on page D1-4641, the execution of a `WFI` instruction that would otherwise cause entry to a low-power state can be trapped to a higher Exception level.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11			8	7		5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
																				CRm				op2							

Encoding

```
WFI
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// Empty.
```

Operation

```
Hint_WFI(1, WFxType_WFI);
```


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C6.2.399 WFIT

Wait For Interrupt with Timeout is a hint instruction that indicates that the PE can enter a low-power state and remain there until either a local timeout event or a wakeup event occurs. For more information, see *Wait for Interrupt mechanism* on page D1-4641.

As described in *Wait for Interrupt mechanism* on page D1-4641, the execution of a `WFIT` instruction that would otherwise cause entry to a low-power state can be trapped to a higher Exception level.

System

(FEAT_WFxT)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Rd				
																								op2							

Encoding

```
WFIT <Xt>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFeatWFxT() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xt>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

Operation

```
integer localtimeout = UInt(X[d, 64]);

if Halted() && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
    EndOfInstruction();

Hint_WFI(localtimeout, WFxType_WFIT);
```


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C6.2.400 XAFLAG

Convert floating-point condition flags from external format to Arm format. This instruction converts the state of the PSTATE.{N,Z,C,V} flags from an alternative representation required by some software to a form representing the result of an Arm floating-point scalar compare instruction.

System

(FEAT_FlagM2)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
																				CRm											

Encoding

```
XAFLAG
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFlagFormatExt() then UNDEFINED;
```

Operation

```
bit N = NOT(PSTATE.C) AND NOT(PSTATE.Z);
bit Z = PSTATE.Z AND PSTATE.C;
bit C = PSTATE.C OR PSTATE.Z;
bit V = NOT(PSTATE.C) AND PSTATE.Z;

PSTATE.N = N;
PSTATE.Z = Z;
PSTATE.C = C;
PSTATE.V = V;
```


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C6.2.401 XPACD, XPACI, XPACLRI

Strip Pointer Authentication Code. This instruction removes the pointer authentication code from an address. The address is in the specified general-purpose register for `XPACI` and `XPACD`, and is in LR for `XPACLRI`.

The `XPACD` instruction is used for data addresses, and `XPACI` and `XPACLRI` are used for instruction addresses.

Integer

(FEAT_PAuth)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9		5	4	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	D	1	1	1	1	1	Rd
																						Rn				

XPACD variant

Applies when `D == 1`.

```
XPACD <Xd>
```

XPACI variant

Applies when `D == 0`.

```
XPACI <Xd>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean data = (D == '1');
integer d = UInt(Rd);

if !HavePACExt() then
    UNDEFINED;
```

System

(FEAT_PAuth)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Encoding

```
XPACLRI
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = 30;
boolean data = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if HavePACExt() then
    X[d] = Strip(X[d], data);
```


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C6.2.402 YIELD

YIELD is a hint instruction. Software with a multithreading capability can use a `YIELD` instruction to indicate to the PE that it is performing a task, for example a spin-lock, that could be swapped out to improve overall system performance. The PE can use this hint to suspend and resume multiple software threads if it supports the capability.

For more information about the recommended use of this instruction, see *The YIELD instruction* on page B1-144.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11			8	7		5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
																				CRm				op2							

Encoding

```
YIELD
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// Empty.
```

Operation

```
Hint_Yield();
```


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Chapter C7
A64 Advanced SIMD and Floating-point Instruction Descriptions

This chapter describes the A64 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions.

It contains the following sections:

- *About the A64 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page C7-2014.
- *Alphabetical list of A64 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page C7-2016.

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C7.1 About the A64 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions

Alphabetical list of A64 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions on page C7-2016 gives full descriptions of the A64 instructions that are in the following instruction groups:

- Loads and store instructions associated with the SIMD and floating-point registers.
- Data processing instructions with SIMD and floating-point registers.

A64 instruction set encoding on page C4-380 in the A64 Instruction Encodings chapter provides an overview of the instruction encodings as part of an instruction class within a functional group.

The rest of this section is a general description of the SIMD and floating-point instructions. It contains the following subsections:

- *Register size*.
- *Output element control*.
- *Data types* on page C7-2015.
- *Condition flags and related instructions* on page C7-2015.

C7.1.1 Register size

A64 provides a comprehensive set of packed Single Instruction Multiple Data (SIMD) and scalar operations using data held in the 32 entry 128-bit wide SIMD and floating-point register file.

Each SIMD and floating-point register can be used to hold:

- A single scalar value of the floating-point or integer type.
- A 64-bit wide vector containing one or more elements.
- A 128-bit wide vector containing two or more elements.

Where the entire 128-bit wide register is not fully utilized, the vector or scalar quantity is held in the least significant bits of the register, with the most significant bits being cleared to zero on a write, see *Advanced SIMD vector formats* on page A1-43.

The following instructions can insert data into individual elements within a SIMD and floating-pointer register without clearing the remaining bits to zero:

- Insert vector element from another vector element or general-purpose register, `INS`.
- Load structure into a single lane, for example `LD3`.
- All second-part narrowing operations, for example `SHRN2`.

C7.1.2 Output element control

When FEAT_AFP is implemented, the FPCR.NEP bit controls how output elements are determined for the scalar Advanced SIMD instructions for elements other than the lowest element of the vector.

If FPCR.NEP == 1, the following instructions determine output elements as follows:

- The 3-input floating-point scalar versions of FMLA (by element) and FMLS (by element) take output elements other than the lowest element from the <Hd>, <Sd>, or <Dd> register.
- The 3-input floating-point FMADD, FMSUB, FNMADD, and FNMSUB instructions take output elements other than the lowest element from the <Ha>, <Sa>, or <Da> register.
- The 2-input floating-point scalar versions of FCMGE (register), FCMGT (register), FCMEQ (register), FACGE, FACGT, take output elements other than the lowest element from the <Hm>, <Sm>, or <Dm> register.
- The 2-input floating-point scalar versions of FMULX, FRECPS, FRSQRTS, FABD, FMUL (by element), FMUL (scalar), FDIV (scalar), FADD (scalar), FSUB (scalar), FMAX (scalar), FMIN (scalar), FMAXNM (scalar), FMINNM (scalar), FNMUL (scalar), take output elements other than the lowest element from the <Hn>, <Sn>, or <Dn> register.
- For 1-input floating-point scalar versions of the instructions FCVTNS (vector), FCVTMS (vector), FCVTAS (vector), FCVTPS (vector), SCVTF (vector, integer), UCVTF (vector, integer) FCVTZS (vector, integer), FCVTZU (vector, integer), FCVTNU (vector), FCVTMU (vector), FCVTAU (vector), FCVTPU (vector), SCVTF (vector, fixed-point), UCVTF (vector, fixed-point), FCVTZS (vector, fixed-point), FCVTZU

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(vector, fixed-point), SCVTF (scalar, integer), UCVTF (scalar, integer), SCVTF (scalar, fixed-point), UCVTF (scalar, fixed-point), BFCVT, FCVT, FCVTXN, FRECPE, FRECPX, FRSQRTE, FABS (scalar), FNEG (scalar), FSQRT (scalar), FRINTN (scalar), FRINTP (scalar), FRINTM (scalar), FRINTZ (scalar), FRINTA (scalar), FRINTI (scalar), FRINTX (scalar), FRINT32Z (scalar), FRINT32X (scalar), FRINT64Z (scalar), FRINT64X (scalar), take output elements other than the lowest element from the <Hd>,<Sd>, or <Dd> register.

C7.1.3 Data types

The A64 instruction set provides support for arithmetic, conversion, and bitwise operations on:

- Half-precision, single-precision, and double-precision floating-points.
- Signed and unsigned integers.
- Polynomials over {0, 1}.
- When FEAT_FCMA is implemented, complex numbers.

For all AArch64 floating-point operations, including SIMD operations, the rounding mode and exception trap handling are controlled by the FPCR.

Note

- AArch32 Advanced SIMD operations always use Arm standard floating-point arithmetic, regardless of the rounding mode specified by the AArch64 FPCR or the AArch32 FPSCR.
- In AArch64 state, floating-point multiply-add operations are always performed as fused operations, but AArch32 state provides both fused and chained multiply-add instructions.

In addition to operations that consume and produce values of the same width and type, the A64 instruction set supports SIMD and scalar operations that produce a wider or narrower vector result:

- Where a SIMD operation narrows a 128-bit vector to a 64-bit vector, the A64 instruction set provides a second-part operation, for example SHRN2, that can pack the result of a second operation into the upper part of the same destination register.
- Where a SIMD operation widens a 64-bit vector to a 128-bit vector, the A64 instruction set provides a second-part operation, for example SMLAL2, that can extract the source from the upper 64 bits of the source registers.

All SIMD operations that could produce side-effects that are not limited to the destination SIMD and floating-point register, for example a potential update of FPSR.Q or FPSR.IDC, have a dedicated scalar variant to support the use of SIMD with loops requiring specialized head or tail handling, or both.

C7.1.4 Condition flags and related instructions

The A64 instruction set provides support for flag setting and conditional operations on the SIMD and floating-point register file:

- Floating-point FCSEL and FCCMP instructions are equivalent to the integer CSEL and CCMP instructions.
- Floating-point FCMP, FCMPE, FCCMP, and FCCMP instructions set the PSTATE.{N, Z, C, V} flags based on the result of the floating-point comparison.
- Floating-point FJCVTZS instruction sets the PSTATE.Z flag if the result of the conversion, when converted back to a double-precision floating-point number, gives precisely the same value as the original. Other PSTATE flags are cleared by this instruction.
- Floating-point and integer instructions provide a means of producing either a scalar or a vector mask based on a comparison in a SIMD and floating-point register, for example FCMEQ.

Note

FCMP and FCMPE differ from the A32/T32 VCMP and VCMPE instructions, which use the dedicated FPSCR.NZCV field for the result. A64 instructions store the result of an FCMP or FCMPE operation in the PSTATE.{N, Z, C, V} field.

If FEAT_FlagM2 is implemented, base instructions XAFLAG and AXFLAG convert between the PSTATE condition flag format used by the FCMP instruction and an alternative format. See Table C6-1 on page C6-1142.

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C7.2 Alphabetical list of A64 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions

This section lists every section in the Advanced SIMD and floating-point categories of the A64 instruction set. For details of the format used, see *Structure of the A64 assembler language* on page C1-224.

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C7.2.1 ABS

Absolute value (vector). This instruction calculates the absolute value of each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, puts the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0	1 1 1 1 0	size	1 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1 1	1 0	Rn	Rd
	U							

Encoding

```
ABS <V><d>, <V><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean neg = (U == '1');
```

Vector

31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 Q	0	0 1 1 1 0	size	1 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1 1	1 0	Rn	Rd
	U							

Encoding

```
ABS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean neg = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

D when size = 11

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 0x.

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- `size = 10`.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
16B	when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`
4H	when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
8H	when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
2S	when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
4S	when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`
2D	when `size = 11`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = SInt(Elem[operand, e, esize]);
    if neg then
        element = -element;
    else
        element = Abs(element);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = element<esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.2 ADD (vector)

Add (vector). This instruction adds corresponding elements in the two source SIMD&FP registers, places the results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0	1 1 1 1 0	size	1	Rm	1 0 0 0 0	1	Rn	Rd
	U								

Encoding

```
ADD <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean sub_op = (U == '1');
```

Vector

31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 Q	0	0 1 1 1 0	size	1	Rm	1 0 0 0 0	1	Rn	Rd
	U								

Encoding

```
ADD <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean sub_op = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

D when size = 11

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 0x.

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- `size = 10`.

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<m>` Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B`	when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
`16B`	when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`
`4H`	when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
`8H`	when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
`2S`	when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
`4S`	when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`
`2D`	when `size = 11`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    if sub_op then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1 - element2;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1 + element2;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.3 ADDHN, ADDHN2

Add returning High Narrow. This instruction adds each vector element in the first source SIMD&FP register to the corresponding vector element in the second source SIMD&FP register, places the most significant half of the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the lower or upper half of the destination SIMD&FP register.

The results are truncated. For rounded results, see RADDHN, RADDHN2.

The `ADDHN` instruction writes the vector to the lower half of the destination register and clears the upper half, while the `ADDHN2` instruction writes the vector to the upper half of the destination register without affecting the other bits of the register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	1	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
		U											o1					

Encoding

```
ADDHN{2} <Vd>.<Tb>, <Vn>.<Ta>, <Vm>.<Ta>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (o1 == '1');
boolean round = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `size = 00, Q = 0`

`16B` when `size = 00, Q = 1`

`4H` when `size = 01, Q = 0`

`8H` when `size = 01, Q = 1`

`2S` when `size = 10, Q = 0`

`4S` when `size = 10, Q = 1`

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The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = x` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8H` when `size = 00`

`4S` when `size = 01`

`2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(2*datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(2*datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if round then 1 << (esize - 1) else 0;
bits(2*esize) element1;
bits(2*esize) element2;
bits(2*esize) sum;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, 2*esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, 2*esize];
    if sub_op then
        sum = element1 - element2;
    else
        sum = element1 + element2;
    sum = sum + round_const;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = sum<2*esize-1:esize>;

Vpart[d, part] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.4 ADDP (scalar)

Add Pair of elements (scalar). This instruction adds two vector elements in the source SIMD&FP register and writes the scalar result into the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20 19 18 17	16 15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0	1 1 1 1 0	size	1 1 0 0 0	1 1 0 1 1	1 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
ADDP <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size != '11' then UNDEFINED;

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize * 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

D when size = 11

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 0x.
- size = 10.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<T> Is the source arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

2D when size = 11

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 0x.
- size = 10.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
V[d] = Reduce(ReduceOp_ADD, operand, esize);
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.5 ADDP (vector)

Add Pairwise (vector). This instruction creates a vector by concatenating the vector elements of the first source SIMD&FP register after the vector elements of the second source SIMD&FP register, reads each pair of adjacent vector elements from the concatenated vector, adds each pair of values together, places the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28 27 26 25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10 9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0 1 1 1	0	size	1	Rm	1 0 1 1	1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
ADDP <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
16B	when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`
4H	when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
8H	when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
2S	when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
4S	when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`
2D	when `size = 11`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(2*datasize) concat = operand2:operand1;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[concat, 2*e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[concat, (2*e)+1, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = element1 + element2;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.6 ADDV

Add across Vector. This instruction adds every vector element in the source SIMD&FP register together, and writes the scalar result to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
ADDV <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size:Q == '100' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10

The encoding size = 11 is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when size = 00, Q = 0
- 16B when size = 00, Q = 1
- 4H when size = 01, Q = 0
- 8H when size = 01, Q = 1
- 4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 10, Q = 0.
- size = 11, Q = x.

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Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
V[d] = Reduce(ReduceOp_ADD, operand, esize);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.7 AESD

AES single round decryption.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20 19 18 17	16 15 14 13	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	1 1 1 0	0 0	1 0 1 0 0	0 0 1 0	1	1 0	Rn	Rd
					D			

Encoding

```
AESD <Vd>.16B, <Vn>.16B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
if !HaveAESExt() then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) operand1 = V[d];
bits(128) operand2 = V[n];
bits(128) result;
result = operand1 EOR operand2;
result = AESInvSubBytes(AESInvShiftRows(result));
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.8 AESE

AES single round encryption.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20 19 18 17	16 15 14 13	12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	1 1 1 0	0 0	1 0 1 0 0	0 0 1 0	0	1 0	Rn	Rd
					D			

Encoding

```
AESE <Vd>.16B, <Vn>.16B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
if !HaveAESExt() then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) operand1 = V[d];
bits(128) operand2 = V[n];
bits(128) result;
result = operand1 EOR operand2;
result = AESSubBytes(AESShiftRows(result));

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.9 AESIMC

AES inverse mix columns.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	1 1 1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0 0	0 0 1 1	1 1 0	Rn	Rd
						D		

Encoding

```
AESIMC <Vd>.16B, <Vn>.16B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
if !HaveAESExt() then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) operand = V[n];
bits(128) result;
result = AESInvMixColumns(operand);
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.10 AESMC

AES mix columns.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	1 1 1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0 0	0 0 1 1	0 1 0	Rn	Rd
						D		

Encoding

```
AESMC <Vd>.16B, <Vn>.16B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
if !HaveAESExt() then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) operand = V[n];
bits(128) result;
result = AESMixColumns(operand);
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.11 AND (vector)

Bitwise AND (vector). This instruction performs a bitwise AND between the two source SIMD&FP registers, and writes the result to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	Rm	0	0	0	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
								size											

Encoding

```
AND <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `Q = 1`

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;

result = operand1 AND operand2;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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— The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.12 BCAX

Bit Clear and Exclusive OR performs a bitwise AND of the 128-bit vector in a source SIMD&FP register and the complement of the vector in another source SIMD&FP register, then performs a bitwise exclusive OR of the resulting vector and the vector in a third source SIMD&FP register, and writes the result to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction is implemented only when FEAT_SHA3 is implemented.

Advanced SIMD

(FEAT_SHA3)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 0	1 1 1 0 0	0 1	Rm		0	Ra	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
BCAX <Vd>.16B, <Vn>.16B, <Vm>.16B, <Va>.16B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSHA3Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer a = UInt(Ra);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>`	Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Vn>`	Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Vm>`	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Va>`	Is the name of the third SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Ra" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) Vm = V[m];
bits(128) Vn = V[n];
bits(128) Va = V[a];
V[d] = Vn EOR (Vm AND NOT(Va));
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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C7.2.13 BFCVT

Floating-point convert from single-precision to BFloat16 format (scalar) converts the single-precision floating-point value in the 32-bit SIMD&FP source register to BFloat16 format and writes the result in the 16-bit SIMD&FP destination register.

ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.BF16 indicates whether this instruction is supported.

Single-precision to BFloat16

(FEAT_BF16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
BFCVT <Hd>, <Sn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveBF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Hd>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Sn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

bits(32) operand = V[n];
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

Elem[result, 0, 16] = FPConvertBF(operand, fpcr);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.14 BFCVTN, BFCVTN2

Floating-point convert from single-precision to BFloat16 format (vector) reads each single-precision element in the SIMD&FP source vector, converts each value to BFloat16 format, and writes the results in the lower or upper half of the SIMD&FP destination vector. The result elements are half the width of the source elements.

The BFCVTN instruction writes the half-width results to the lower half of the destination vector and clears the upper half to zero, while the BFCVTN2 instruction writes the results to the upper half of the destination vector without affecting the other bits in the register.

Vector single-precision to BFloat16

(FEAT_BF16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
BFCVTN{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.4S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveBF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = 64 DIV 16;
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H` when `Q = 0`

`8H` when `Q = 1`

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(128) operand = V[n];
bits(64) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    Elem[result, e, 16] = FPConvertBF(Elem[operand, e, 32], FPCR[]);

Vpart[d, part] = result;
```


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C7.2.15 BFDOT (by element)

BFloat16 floating-point dot product (vector, by element). This instruction delimits the source vectors into pairs of BFloat16 elements.

If FEAT_EBF16 is not implemented or FPCR.EBF is 0, irrespective of the other control bits in the FPCR, this instruction:

- Performs an unfused sum-of-products of each pair of adjacent BFloat16 elements in the first source vector with the specified pair of elements in the second source vector. The intermediate single-precision products are rounded before they are summed, and the intermediate sum is rounded before accumulation into the single-precision destination element that overlaps with the corresponding pair of BFloat16 elements in the first source vector.
- Uses the non-IEEE 754 Round-to-Odd rounding mode, which forces bit 0 of an inexact result to 1, and rounds an overflow to an appropriately signed Infinity.
- Does not modify the cumulative FPSR exception bits (IDC, IXC, UFC, OFC, DZC, and IOC).
- Disables trapped floating-point exceptions, as if the FPCR trap enable bits (IDE, IXE, UFE, OFE, DZE, and IOE) are all zero.
- Flushes denormalized inputs and results to zero, as if FPCR.{FZ, FIZ} is {1, 1}.
- Generates only the default NaN, as if FPCR.DN is 1.

If FEAT_EBF16 is implemented and FPCR.EBF is 1, then this instruction:

- Performs a fused sum-of-products of each pair of adjacent BFloat16 elements in the first source vector with the specified pair of elements in the second source vector. The intermediate single-precision products are not rounded before they are summed, but the intermediate sum is rounded before accumulation into the single-precision destination element that overlaps with the corresponding pair of BFloat16 elements in the first source vector.
- Generates only the default NaN, as if FPCR.DN is 1.
- Follows all other floating-point behaviors that apply to single-precision arithmetic, as controlled by the effective value of the FPCR in the current execution mode, and captured in the FPSR.

The BFloat16 pair within the second source vector is specified using an immediate index. The index range is from 0 to 3 inclusive. ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.BF16 indicates whether this instruction is supported.

Vector

(FEAT_BF16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	L	M	Rm	1	1	1	1	H	0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
BFDOT <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.2H[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveBF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(M:Rm);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer i = UInt(H:L);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV 32;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`2S` when `Q = 0`

`4S` when `Q = 1`

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H` when `Q = 0`

`8H` when `Q = 1`

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Rm" fields.

`<index>` Is the immediate index of a pair of 16-bit elements in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "H:L" fields.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(128) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(datasize) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(16) elt1_a = Elem[operand1, 2*e+0, 16];
    bits(16) elt1_b = Elem[operand1, 2*e+1, 16];
    bits(16) elt2_a = Elem[operand2, 2*i+0, 16];
    bits(16) elt2_b = Elem[operand2, 2*i+1, 16];

    bits(32) sum = Elem[operand3, e, 32];
    sum = BFDotAdd(sum, elt1_a, elt1_b, elt2_a, elt2_b, FPCR[]);
    Elem[result, e, 32] = sum;

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.16 BFDOT (vector)

BFloat16 floating-point dot product (vector). This instruction delimits the source vectors into pairs of BFloat16 elements.

If FEAT_EBF16 is not implemented or FPCR.EBF is 0, irrespective of the other control bits in the FPCR, this instruction:

- Performs an unfused sum-of-products of each pair of adjacent BFloat16 elements in the source vectors. The intermediate single-precision products are rounded before they are summed, and the intermediate sum is rounded before accumulation into the single-precision destination element that overlaps with the corresponding pair of BFloat16 elements in the source vectors.
- Uses the non-IEEE 754 Round-to-Odd rounding mode, which forces bit 0 of an inexact result to 1, and rounds an overflow to an appropriately signed Infinity.
- Does not modify the cumulative FPSR exception bits (IDC, IXC, UFC, OFC, DZC, and IOC).
- Disables trapped floating-point exceptions, as if the FPCR trap enable bits (IDE, IXE, UFE, OFE, DZE, and IOE) are all zero.
- Flushes denormalized inputs and results to zero, as if FPCR.{FZ, FIZ} is {1, 1}.
- Generates only the default NaN, as if FPCR.DN is 1.

If FEAT_EBF16 is implemented and FPCR.EBF is 1, then this instruction:

- Performs a fused sum-of-products of each pair of adjacent BFloat16 elements in the source vectors. The intermediate single-precision products are not rounded before they are summed, but the intermediate sum is rounded before accumulation into the single-precision destination element that overlaps with the corresponding pair of BFloat16 elements in the source vectors.
- Generates only the default NaN, as if FPCR.DN is 1.
- Follows all other floating-point behaviors that apply to single-precision arithmetic, as controlled by the effective value of the FPCR in the current execution mode, and captured in the FPSR.

Vector

(FEAT_BF16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rm	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
BFDOT <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveBF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV 32;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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<Ta> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when Q = 0

4S when Q = 1

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(datasize) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(16) elt1_a = Elem[operand1, 2*e+0, 16];
    bits(16) elt1_b = Elem[operand1, 2*e+1, 16];
    bits(16) elt2_a = Elem[operand2, 2*e+0, 16];
    bits(16) elt2_b = Elem[operand2, 2*e+1, 16];

    bits(32) sum = Elem[operand3, e, 32];
    sum = BFDotAdd(sum, elt1_a, elt1_b, elt2_a, elt2_b, FPCR[]);
    Elem[result, e, 32] = sum;

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.17 BFMLALB, BFMLALT (by element)

BFloat16 floating-point widening multiply-add long (by element) widens the even-numbered (bottom) or odd-numbered (top) 16-bit elements in the first source vector, and the indexed element in the second source vector from Bfloat16 to single-precision format. The instruction then multiplies and adds these values without intermediate rounding to single-precision elements of the destination vector that overlap with the corresponding BFloat16 elements in the first source vector.

ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.BF16 indicates whether this instruction is supported.

Vector

(FEAT_BF16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	L	M	Rm	1	1	1	1	H	0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
BFMLAL<bt> <Vd>.4S, <Vn>.8H, <Vm>.H[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveBF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt('0':Rm);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer index = UInt(H:L:M);

integer elements = 128 DIV 32;
integer sel = UInt(Q);
```

Assembler symbols

<bt>	Is the bottom or top element specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values: B when Q = 0 T when Q = 1
<Vd>	Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Vn>	Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Vm>	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, in the range V0 to V15, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<index>	Is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "H:L:M" fields.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(128) result;
bits(128) operand1 = V[n];
bits(128) operand2 = V[m];
bits(128) operand3 = V[d];
bits(32) element2 = Elem[operand2, index, 16]:Zeros(16);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(32) element1 = Elem[operand1, 2*e+sel, 16]:Zeros(16);
    bits(32) addend = Elem[operand3, e, 32];
    Elem[result, e, 32] = BFMulAdd(addend, element1, element2, FPCR[]);
```


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```
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.18 BFMLALB, BFMLALT (vector)

BFloat16 floating-point widening multiply-add long (vector) widens the even-numbered (bottom) or odd-numbered (top) 16-bit elements in the first and second source vectors from Bfloat16 to single-precision format. The instruction then multiplies and adds these values without intermediate rounding to the single-precision elements of the destination vector that overlap with the corresponding BFloat16 elements in the source vectors.

ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.BF16 indicates whether this instruction is supported.

Vector

(FEAT_BF16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rm	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
BFMLAL<bt> <Vd>.4S, <Vn>.8H, <Vm>.8H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveBF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

integer elements = 128 DIV 32;
integer sel = UInt(Q);
```

Assembler symbols

<bt> Is the bottom or top element specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

B when Q = 0

T when Q = 1

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(128) operand1 = V[n];
bits(128) operand2 = V[m];
bits(128) operand3 = V[d];
bits(128) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(32) element1 = Elem[operand1, 2*e+sel, 16]:Zeros(16);
    bits(32) element2 = Elem[operand2, 2*e+sel, 16]:Zeros(16);
    bits(32) addend = Elem[operand3, e, 32];
    Elem[result, e, 32] = BFMulAdd(addend, element1, element2, FPCR[]);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.19 BFMMLA

BFloat16 floating-point matrix multiply-accumulate into 2x2 matrix.

If FEAT_EBF16 is not implemented or FPCR.EBF is 0, irrespective of the other control bits in the FPCR, this instruction:

- Performs two unfused sums-of-products within each two pairs of adjacent BFloat16 elements while multiplying the 2x4 matrix of BFloat16 values in the first source vector with the 4x2 matrix of BFloat16 values in the second source vector. The intermediate single-precision products are rounded before they are summed and the intermediate sum is rounded before accumulation into the 2x2 single-precision matrix in the destination vector. This is equivalent to accumulating two 2-way unfused dot products per destination element.
- Uses the non-IEEE 754 Round-to-Odd rounding mode, which forces bit 0 of an inexact result to 1, and rounds an overflow to an appropriately signed Infinity.
- Does not modify the cumulative FPSR exception bits (IDC, IXC, UFC, OFC, DZC, and IOC).
- Disables trapped floating-point exceptions, as if the FPCR trap enable bits (IDE, IXE, UFE, OFE, DZE, and IOE) are all zero.
- Flushes denormalized inputs and results to zero, as if FPCR.{FZ, FIZ} is {1, 1}.
- Generates only the default NaN, as if FPCR.DN is 1.

If FEAT_EBF16 is implemented and FPCR.EBF is 1, then this instruction:

- Performs two fused sums-of-products within each two pairs of adjacent BFloat16 elements while multiplying the 2x4 matrix of BFloat16 values in the first source vector with the 4x2 matrix of BFloat16 values in the second source vector. The intermediate single-precision products are not rounded before they are summed, but the intermediate sum is rounded before accumulation into the 2x2 single-precision matrix in the destination vector. This is equivalent to accumulating two 2-way fused dot products per destination element.
- Generates only the default NaN, as if FPCR.DN is 1.
- Follows all other floating-point behaviors that apply to single-precision arithmetic, as controlled by the effective value of the FPCR in the current execution mode, and captured in the FPSR.

Note

Arm expects that the BFMMLA instruction will deliver a peak BFloat16 multiply throughput that is at least as high as can be achieved using two BFDOT instructions, with a goal that it should have significantly higher throughput.

Vector

(FEAT_BF16)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14 13 12	11	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1	0 1 1 1 0	0 1 0	Rm	1	1 1 0 1	1	Rn	Rd	

Encoding

```
BFMMLA <Vd>.4S, <Vn>.8H, <Vm>.8H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveBF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Vd>`	Is the name of the SIMD&FP third source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Vn>`	Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Vm>`	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(128) op1 = V[n];
bits(128) op2 = V[m];
bits(128) acc = V[d];

V[d] = BFMatMulAdd(acc, op1, op2);
```


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C7.2.20 BIC (vector, immediate)

Bitwise bit Clear (vector, immediate). This instruction reads each vector element from the destination SIMD&FP register, performs a bitwise AND between each result and the complement of an immediate constant, places the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	a	b	c	x	x	x	1	0	1	d	e	f	g	h	Rd				
		op														cmode															

16-bit variant

Applies when `cmode == 10x1`.

```
BIC <Vd>.<T>, #<imm8>{, LSL #<amount>}
```

32-bit variant

Applies when `cmode == 0xx1`.

```
BIC <Vd>.<T>, #<imm8>{, LSL #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer rd = UInt(Rd);

integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
bits(datasize) imm;
bits(64) imm64;

ImmediateOp operation;
case cmode:op of
    when '0xx01' operation = ImmediateOp_MVNI;
    when '0xx11' operation = ImmediateOp_BIC;
    when '10x01' operation = ImmediateOp_MVNI;
    when '10x11' operation = ImmediateOp_BIC;
    when '110x1' operation = ImmediateOp_MVNI;
    when '1110x' operation = ImmediateOp_MOVI;
    when '11111'
        // FMOV Dn,#imm is in main FP instruction set
        if Q == '0' then UNDEFINED;
        operation = ImmediateOp_MOVI;

imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm(op, cmode, a:b:c:d:e:f:g:h);
imm = Replicate(imm64, datasize DIV 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` For the 16-bit variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `4H` when `Q = 0`
- `8H` when `Q = 1`

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For the 32-bit variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`2S` when `Q = 0`

`4S` when `Q = 1`

`<imm8>` Is an 8-bit immediate encoded in "a:b:c:d:e:f:g:h".

`<amount>` For the 16-bit variant: is the shift amount encoded in the "cmode<1>" field. It can have the following values:

`0` when `cmode<1> = 0`

`8` when `cmode<1> = 1`

defaulting to 0 if LSL is omitted.

For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount encoded in the "cmode<2:1>" field. It can have the following values:

`0` when `cmode<2:1> = 00`

`8` when `cmode<2:1> = 01`

`16` when `cmode<2:1> = 10`

`24` when `cmode<2:1> = 11`

defaulting to 0 if LSL is omitted.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand;
bits(datasize) result;

case operation of
    when ImmediateOp_MOVI
        result = imm;
    when ImmediateOp_MVNI
        result = NOT(imm);
    when ImmediateOp_ORR
        operand = V[rd];
        result = operand OR imm;
    when ImmediateOp_BIC
        operand = V[rd];
        result = operand AND NOT(imm);

V[rd] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.21 BIC (vector, register)

Bitwise bit Clear (vector, register). This instruction performs a bitwise AND between the first source SIMD&FP register and the complement of the second source SIMD&FP register, and writes the result to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	Rm	0	0	0	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
								size											

Encoding

```
BIC <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `Q = 1`

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;

operand2 = NOT(operand2);

result = operand1 AND operand2;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.22 BIF

Bitwise Insert if False. This instruction inserts each bit from the first source SIMD&FP register into the destination SIMD&FP register if the corresponding bit of the second source SIMD&FP register is 0, otherwise leaves the bit in the destination register unchanged.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	Rm	0	0	0	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
								opc2											

Encoding

```
BIF <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `Q = 1`

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1;
bits(datasize) operand3;
bits(datasize) operand4 = V[n];

operand1 = V[d];
operand3 = NOT(V[m]);

V[d] = operand1 EOR ((operand1 EOR operand4) AND operand3);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.23 BIT

Bitwise Insert if True. This instruction inserts each bit from the first source SIMD&FP register into the SIMD&FP destination register if the corresponding bit of the second source SIMD&FP register is 1, otherwise leaves the bit in the destination register unchanged.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	Rm	0	0	0	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
								opc2											

Encoding

```
BIT <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `Q = 1`

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1;
bits(datasize) operand3;
bits(datasize) operand4 = V[n];

operand1 = V[d];
operand3 = V[m];
V[d] = operand1 EOR ((operand1 EOR operand4) AND operand3);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.24 BSL

Bitwise Select. This instruction sets each bit in the destination SIMD&FP register to the corresponding bit from the first source SIMD&FP register when the original destination bit was 1, otherwise from the second source SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	Rm	0	0	0	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
								opc2											

Encoding

```
BSL <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `Q = 1`

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1;
bits(datasize) operand3;
bits(datasize) operand4 = V[n];

operand1 = V[m];
operand3 = V[d];
V[d] = operand1 EOR ((operand1 EOR operand4) AND operand3);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.25 CLS (vector)

Count Leading Sign bits (vector). This instruction counts the number of consecutive bits following the most significant bit that are the same as the most significant bit in each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, places the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. The count does not include the most significant bit itself.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U																				

Encoding

```
CLS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

CountOp countop = if U == '1' then CountOp_CLZ else CountOp_CLS;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;

integer count;
for e = 0 to elements-1
    if countop == CountOp_CLS then
        count = CountLeadingSignBits(Elem[operand, e, esize]);
    else
```


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```
        count = CountLeadingZeroBits(Elem[operand, e, esize]);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = count<esize-1:0>;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.26 CLZ (vector)

Count Leading Zero bits (vector). This instruction counts the number of consecutive zeros, starting from the most significant bit, in each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, places the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U																				

Encoding

```
CLZ <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

CountOp countop = if U == '1' then CountOp_CLZ else CountOp_CLS;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;

integer count;
for e = 0 to elements-1
    if countop == CountOp_CLS then
        count = CountLeadingSignBits(Elem[operand, e, esize]);
    else
        count = CountLeadingZeroBits(Elem[operand, e, esize]);
```


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```
    Elem[result, e, esize] = count<esize-1:0>;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.27 CMEQ (register)

Compare bitwise Equal (vector). This instruction compares each vector element from the first source SIMD&FP register with the corresponding vector element from the second source SIMD&FP register, and if the comparison is equal sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to one, otherwise sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to zero.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm	1	0	0	0	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U																	

Encoding

```
CMEQ <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean and_test = (U == '0');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm	1	0	0	0	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U																	

Encoding

```
CMEQ <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean and_test = (U == '0');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

D when size = 11

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The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 0x`.
- `size = 10`.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
16B	when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`
4H	when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
8H	when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
2S	when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
4S	when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`
2D	when `size = 11`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;
boolean test_passed;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    if and_test then
        test_passed = !IsZero(element1 AND element2);
    else
        test_passed = (element1 == element2);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if test_passed then Ones() else Zeros();

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.28 CMEQ (zero)

Compare bitwise Equal to zero (vector). This instruction reads each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register and if the value is equal to zero sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to one, otherwise sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to zero.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0	1 1 1 1 0	size	1 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	1	1 0	Rn	Rd
	U					op		

Encoding

```
CMEQ <V><d>, <V><n>, #0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Vector

31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 Q	0	0 1 1 1 0	size	1 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	1	1 0	Rn	Rd
	U					op		

Encoding

```
CMEQ <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
```


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```
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

D when size = 11

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 0x.
- size = 10.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when size = 00, Q = 0

16B when size = 00, Q = 1

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

2D when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element;
boolean test_passed;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = SInt(Elem[operand, e, esize]);
    case comparison of
        when CompareOp_GT test_passed = element > 0;
        when CompareOp_GE test_passed = element >= 0;
        when CompareOp_EQ test_passed = element == 0;
        when CompareOp_LE test_passed = element <= 0;
        when CompareOp_LT test_passed = element < 0;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if test_passed then Ones() else Zeros();

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.29 CMGE (register)

Compare signed Greater than or Equal (vector). This instruction compares each vector element in the first source SIMD&FP register with the corresponding vector element in the second source SIMD&FP register and if the first signed integer value is greater than or equal to the second signed integer value sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to one, otherwise sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to zero.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm	0	0	1	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U														eq			

Encoding

```
CMGE <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean cmp_eq = (eq == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm	0	0	1	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U														eq			

Encoding

```
CMGE <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean cmp_eq = (eq == '1');
```


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Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

D when size = 11

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 0x.
- size = 10.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when size = 00, Q = 0

16B when size = 00, Q = 1

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

2D when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
boolean test_passed;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    test_passed = if cmp_eq then element1 >= element2 else element1 > element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if test_passed then Ones() else Zeros();

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.30 CMGE (zero)

Compare signed Greater than or Equal to zero (vector). This instruction reads each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register and if the signed integer value is greater than or equal to zero sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to one, otherwise sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to zero.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	size	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U																op				

Encoding

```
CMGE <V><d>, <V><n>, #0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U																op				

Encoding

```
CMGE <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
```


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```
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

D when size = 11

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 0x.
- size = 10.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when size = 00, Q = 0

16B when size = 00, Q = 1

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

2D when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element;
boolean test_passed;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = SInt(Elem[operand, e, esize]);
    case comparison of
        when CompareOp_GT test_passed = element > 0;
        when CompareOp_GE test_passed = element >= 0;
        when CompareOp_EQ test_passed = element == 0;
        when CompareOp_LE test_passed = element <= 0;
        when CompareOp_LT test_passed = element < 0;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if test_passed then Ones() else Zeros();

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.

- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.31 CMGT (register)

Compare signed Greater than (vector). This instruction compares each vector element in the first source SIMD&FP register with the corresponding vector element in the second source SIMD&FP register and if the first signed integer value is greater than the second signed integer value sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to one, otherwise sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to zero.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm	0	0	1	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U														eq			

Encoding

```
CMGT <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean cmp_eq = (eq == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm	0	0	1	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U														eq			

Encoding

```
CMGT <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean cmp_eq = (eq == '1');
```


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Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

D when size = 11

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 0x.
- size = 10.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when size = 00, Q = 0

16B when size = 00, Q = 1

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

2D when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
boolean test_passed;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    test_passed = if cmp_eq then element1 >= element2 else element1 > element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if test_passed then Ones() else Zeros();

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.32 CMGT (zero)

Compare signed Greater than zero (vector). This instruction reads each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register and if the signed integer value is greater than zero sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to one, otherwise sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to zero.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	size	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U																op				

Encoding

```
CMGT <V><d>, <V><n>, #0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U																op				

Encoding

```
CMGT <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
```


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```
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

D when size = 11

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 0x.
- size = 10.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when size = 00, Q = 0

16B when size = 00, Q = 1

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

2D when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element;
boolean test_passed;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = SInt(Elem[operand, e, esize]);
    case comparison of
        when CompareOp_GT test_passed = element > 0;
        when CompareOp_GE test_passed = element >= 0;
        when CompareOp_EQ test_passed = element == 0;
        when CompareOp_LE test_passed = element <= 0;
        when CompareOp_LT test_passed = element < 0;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if test_passed then Ones() else Zeros();

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.33 CMHI (register)

Compare unsigned Higher (vector). This instruction compares each vector element in the first source SIMD&FP register with the corresponding vector element in the second source SIMD&FP register and if the first unsigned integer value is greater than the second unsigned integer value sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to one, otherwise sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to zero.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	0	1	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U													eq			

Encoding

```
CMHI <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean cmp_eq = (eq == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	0	1	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U													eq			

Encoding

```
CMHI <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean cmp_eq = (eq == '1');
```


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Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

D when size = 11

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 0x.
- size = 10.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when size = 00, Q = 0

16B when size = 00, Q = 1

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

2D when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
boolean test_passed;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    test_passed = if cmp_eq then element1 >= element2 else element1 > element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if test_passed then Ones() else Zeros();

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.34 CMHS (register)

Compare unsigned Higher or Same (vector). This instruction compares each vector element in the first source SIMD&FP register with the corresponding vector element in the second source SIMD&FP register and if the first unsigned integer value is greater than or equal to the second unsigned integer value sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to one, otherwise sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to zero.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	0	1	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U													eq			

Encoding

```
CMHS <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean cmp_eq = (eq == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	0	1	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U													eq			

Encoding

```
CMHS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean cmp_eq = (eq == '1');
```


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Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

D when size = 11

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 0x.
- size = 10.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when size = 00, Q = 0

16B when size = 00, Q = 1

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

2D when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
boolean test_passed;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    test_passed = if cmp_eq then element1 >= element2 else element1 > element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if test_passed then Ones() else Zeros();

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.35 CMLE (zero)

Compare signed Less than or Equal to zero (vector). This instruction reads each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register and if the signed integer value is less than or equal to zero sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to one, otherwise sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to zero.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	size	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U																op				

Encoding

```
CMLE <V><d>, <V><n>, #0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U																op				

Encoding

```
CMLE <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
```


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```
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

D when size = 11

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 0x.
- size = 10.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when size = 00, Q = 0

16B when size = 00, Q = 1

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

2D when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element;
boolean test_passed;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = SInt(Elem[operand, e, esize]);
    case comparison of
        when CompareOp_GT test_passed = element > 0;
        when CompareOp_GE test_passed = element >= 0;
        when CompareOp_EQ test_passed = element == 0;
        when CompareOp_LE test_passed = element <= 0;
        when CompareOp_LT test_passed = element < 0;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if test_passed then Ones() else Zeros();

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.

- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.36 CMLT (zero)

Compare signed Less than zero (vector). This instruction reads each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register and if the signed integer value is less than zero sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to one, otherwise sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to zero.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	size		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
CMLT <V><d>, <V><n>, #0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

CompareOp comparison = CompareOp_LT;
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
CMLT <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

CompareOp comparison = CompareOp_LT;
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

D when size = 11

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The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 0x`.
- `size = 10`.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
16B	when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`
4H	when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
8H	when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
2S	when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
4S	when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`
2D	when `size = 11`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element;
boolean test_passed;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = SInt(Elem[operand, e, esize]);
    case comparison of
        when CompareOp_GT test_passed = element > 0;
        when CompareOp_GE test_passed = element >= 0;
        when CompareOp_EQ test_passed = element == 0;
        when CompareOp_LE test_passed = element <= 0;
        when CompareOp_LT test_passed = element < 0;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if test_passed then Ones() else Zeros();

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.37 CMTST

Compare bitwise Test bits nonzero (vector). This instruction reads each vector element in the first source SIMD&FP register, performs an AND with the corresponding vector element in the second source SIMD&FP register, and if the result is not zero, sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to one, otherwise sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to zero.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm		1	0	0	0	1	1	Rn		Rd	
		U																				

Encoding

```
CMTST <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean and_test = (U == '0');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm		1	0	0	0	1	1	Rn		Rd	
		U																				

Encoding

```
CMTST <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean and_test = (U == '0');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

D when size = 11

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The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 0x`.
- `size = 10`.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
16B	when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`
4H	when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
8H	when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
2S	when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
4S	when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`
2D	when `size = 11`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;
boolean test_passed;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    if and_test then
        test_passed = !IsZero(element1 AND element2);
    else
        test_passed = (element1 == element2);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if test_passed then Ones() else Zeros();

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.38 CNT

Population Count per byte. This instruction counts the number of bits that have a value of one in each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, places the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
CNT <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size != '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV 8;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when size = 00, Q = 0

16B when size = 00, Q = 1

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 01, Q = x.
- size = 1x, Q = x.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;

integer count;
for e = 0 to elements-1
    count = BitCount(Elem[operand, e, esize]);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = count<esize-1:0>;
V[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.39 DUP (element)

Duplicate vector element to vector or scalar. This instruction duplicates the vector element at the specified element index in the source SIMD&FP register into a scalar or each element in a vector, and writes the result to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

This instruction is used by the alias MOV (scalar). The alias is always the preferred disassembly.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	imm5		0	0	0	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
DUP <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer size = LowestSetBit(imm5);
if size > 3 then UNDEFINED;

integer index = UInt(imm5<4:size+1>);
integer idxdsize = if imm5<4> == '1' then 128 else 64;

integer esize = 8 << size;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	imm5		0	0	0	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
DUP <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer size = LowestSetBit(imm5);
if size > 3 then UNDEFINED;

integer index = UInt(imm5<4:size+1>);
integer idxdsize = if imm5<4> == '1' then 128 else 64;

if size == 3 && Q == '0' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << size;
```


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```
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

<T> For the scalar variant: is the element width specifier, encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

B when imm5 = xxxx1

H when imm5 = xxx10

S when imm5 = xx100

D when imm5 = x1000

The encoding imm5 = x0000 is reserved.

For the vector variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "imm5:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when imm5 = xxxx1, Q = 0

16B when imm5 = xxxx1, Q = 1

4H when imm5 = xxx10, Q = 0

8H when imm5 = xxx10, Q = 1

2S when imm5 = xx100, Q = 0

4S when imm5 = xx100, Q = 1

2D when imm5 = x1000, Q = 1

The following encodings are reserved:

- imm5 = x0000, Q = x.
- imm5 = x1000, Q = 0.

<Ts> Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

B when imm5 = xxxx1

H when imm5 = xxx10

S when imm5 = xx100

D when imm5 = x1000

The encoding imm5 = x0000 is reserved.

<V> Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

B when imm5 = xxxx1

H when imm5 = xxx10

S when imm5 = xx100

D when imm5 = x1000

The encoding imm5 = x0000 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<index> Is the element index encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

imm5<4:1> when imm5 = xxxx1

imm5<4:2> when imm5 = xxx10

imm5<4:3> when imm5 = xx100

imm5<4> when imm5 = x1000

The encoding imm5 = x0000 is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(idxdsize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element;

element = Elem[operand, index, esize];
for e = 0 to elements-1
    Elem[result, e, esize] = element;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.40 DUP (general)

Duplicate general-purpose register to vector. This instruction duplicates the contents of the source general-purpose register into a scalar or each element in a vector, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28 27 26 25	24 23 22 21	20 … 16	15	14 13 12 11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0 1 1 1	0 0 0 0	imm5	0	0 0 0 1	1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
DUP <Vd>.<T>, <R><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer size = LowestSetBit(imm5);
if size > 3 then UNDEFINED;

// imm5<4:size+1> is IGNORED

if size == 3 && Q == '0' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << size;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "imm5:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when imm5 = xxxx1, Q = 0
16B	when imm5 = xxxx1, Q = 1
4H	when imm5 = xxx10, Q = 0
8H	when imm5 = xxx10, Q = 1
2S	when imm5 = xx100, Q = 0
4S	when imm5 = xx100, Q = 1
2D	when imm5 = x1000, Q = 1

The following encodings are reserved:

- imm5 = x0000, Q = x.
- imm5 = x1000, Q = 0.

<R> Is the width specifier for the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

W	when imm5 = xxxx1
W	when imm5 = xxx10
W	when imm5 = xx100
X	when imm5 = x1000

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The encoding `imm5 = x0000` is reserved.

Unspecified bits in "imm5" are ignored but should be set to zero by an assembler.

`<n>` Is the number [0-30] of the general-purpose source register or ZR (31), encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(esize) element = X[n];
bits(datasize) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    Elem[result, e, esize] = element;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.41 EOR (vector)

Bitwise Exclusive OR (vector). This instruction performs a bitwise Exclusive OR operation between the two source SIMD&FP registers, and places the result in the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	Rm	0	0	0	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
								opc2											

Encoding

```
EOR <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `Q = 1`

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1;
bits(datasize) operand2;
bits(datasize) operand3;
bits(datasize) operand4 = V[n];

operand1 = V[m];
operand2 = Zeros();
operand3 = Ones();
V[d] = operand1 EOR ((operand2 EOR operand4) AND operand3);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.42 EOR3

Three-way Exclusive OR performs a three-way exclusive OR of the values in the three source SIMD&FP registers, and writes the result to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction is implemented only when FEAT_SHA3 is implemented.

Advanced SIMD

(FEAT_SHA3)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14	10 9	5 4	0
1 1 0 0	1 1 1 0 0	0 0	Rm	0	Ra	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
EOR3 <Vd>.16B, <Vn>.16B, <Vm>.16B, <Va>.16B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSHA3Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer a = UInt(Ra);
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd>	Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Vn>	Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Vm>	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<Va>	Is the name of the third SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Ra" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) Vm = V[m];
bits(128) Vn = V[n];
bits(128) Va = V[a];
V[d] = Vn EOR Vm EOR Va;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.43 EXT

Extract vector from pair of vectors. This instruction extracts the lowest vector elements from the second source SIMD&FP register and the highest vector elements from the first source SIMD&FP register, concatenates the results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register vector. The index value specifies the lowest vector element to extract from the first source register, and consecutive elements are extracted from the first, then second, source registers until the destination vector is filled.

The following figure shows the operation of EXT doubleword operation for Q = 0 and imm4<2:0> = 3.

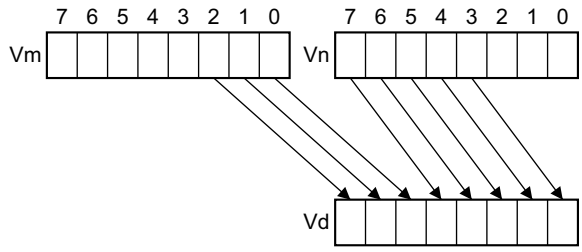

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15	14–11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	Rm	0	imm4	0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
EXT <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>, #<index>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if Q == '0' && imm4<3> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer position = UInt(imm4) << 3;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `Q = 1`

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<index>` Is the lowest numbered byte element to be extracted, encoded in the "Q:imm4" field. It can have the following values:

- `imm4<2:0>` when `Q = 0`, `imm4<3> = 0`
- `imm4` when `Q = 1`, `imm4<3> = x`

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The encoding `Q = 0`, `imm4<3> = 1` is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) hi = V[m];
bits(datasize) lo = V[n];
bits(datasize*2) concat = hi:lo;

V[d] = concat<position+datasize-1:position>;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.44 FABD

Floating-point Absolute Difference (vector). This instruction subtracts the floating-point values in the elements of the second source SIMD&FP register, from the corresponding floating-point values in the elements of the first source SIMD&FP register, places the absolute value of each result in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rm	0	0	0	1	0	1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
FABD <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean abs = TRUE;
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	Rm	1	1	0	1	0	1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
FABD <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean abs = TRUE;
```


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Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	0	0	1	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U																				

Encoding

```
FABD <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean abs = (U == '1');
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	Rm		1	1	0	1	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U																				

Encoding

```
FABD <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean abs = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`<Hd>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Hn>` Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Hm>` Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<V>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

- `S` when `sz = 0`
- `D` when `sz = 1`

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

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`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<m>` Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H` when `Q = 0`

`8H` when `Q = 1`

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`2S` when `sz = 0`, `Q = 0`

`4S` when `sz = 0`, `Q = 1`

`2D` when `sz = 1`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `sz = 1`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];

bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;
bits(esize) diff;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[n] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    diff = FPSub(element1, element2, fpcr);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if abs then FPAbs(diff) else diff;

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.45 FABS (vector)

Floating-point Absolute value (vector). This instruction calculates the absolute value of each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, writes the result to a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																							

Encoding

```
FABS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean neg = (U == '1');
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																							

Encoding

```
FABS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean neg = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    if neg then
        element = FPNeg(element);
    else
        element = FPAbs(element);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = element;

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.46 FABS (scalar)

Floating-point Absolute value (scalar). This instruction calculates the absolute value in the SIMD&FP source register and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 19 18 17	16	15	14 13 12 11 10	9 5	4 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	0 0 0 0	0	1	1 0 0 0 0	Rn	Rd
											opc				

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FABS <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FABS <Sd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FABS <Dd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Hd>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Hn>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Sn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

bits(esize) operand = V[n];

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPAbs(operand);
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.47 FACGE

Floating-point Absolute Compare Greater than or Equal (vector). This instruction compares the absolute value of each floating-point value in the first source SIMD&FP register with the absolute value of the corresponding floating-point value in the second source SIMD&FP register and if the first value is greater than or equal to the second value sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to one, otherwise sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to zero.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31 30	29	28 27 26 25	24 23	22 21	20 16	15 14	13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1	1 1 1 1	0 0	1 0	Rm	0 0	1 0	1	1	Rn	Rd
	U		E					ac			

Encoding

```
FACGE <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
CompareOp cmp;
boolean abs;

case E:U:ac of
    when '000' cmp = CompareOp_EQ; abs = FALSE;
    when '010' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = FALSE;
    when '011' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = TRUE;
    when '110' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = FALSE;
    when '111' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = TRUE;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31 30	29	28 27 26 25	24 23	22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1	1 1 1 1	0 0	sz	1	Rm	1 1 1 0	1	1	Rn	Rd
	U		E					ac			

Encoding

```
FACGE <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
CompareOp cmp;
boolean abs;

case E:U:ac of
    when '000' cmp = CompareOp_EQ; abs = FALSE;
    when '010' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = FALSE;
    when '011' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = TRUE;
    when '110' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = FALSE;
    when '111' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = TRUE;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rm		0	0	1	0	1	1	Rn		Rd	
	U							E									ac					

Encoding

```
FACGE <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
CompareOp cmp;
boolean abs;

case E:U:ac of
    when '000' cmp = CompareOp_EQ; abs = FALSE;
    when '010' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = FALSE;
    when '011' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = TRUE;
    when '110' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = FALSE;
    when '111' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = TRUE;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	Rm		1	1	1	0	1	1	Rn		Rd	
	U							E									ac					

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Encoding

```
FACGE <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
CompareOp cmp;
boolean abs;

case E:U:ac of
    when '000' cmp = CompareOp_EQ; abs = FALSE;
    when '010' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = FALSE;
    when '011' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = TRUE;
    when '110' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = FALSE;
    when '111' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = TRUE;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Hd>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Hn>` Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Hm>` Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<V>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`S`	when `sz = 0`
`D`	when `sz = 1`

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<m>` Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H`	when `Q = 0`
`8H`	when `Q = 1`

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`2S`	when `sz = 0`, `Q = 0`
`4S`	when `sz = 0`, `Q = 1`
`2D`	when `sz = 1`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `sz = 1`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];

bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;
boolean test_passed;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[m] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    if abs then
        element1 = FPAbs(element1);
        element2 = FPAbs(element2);
    case cmp of
        when CompareOp_EQ test_passed = FPCompareEQ(element1, element2, fpcr);
        when CompareOp_GE test_passed = FPCompareGE(element1, element2, fpcr);
        when CompareOp_GT test_passed = FPCompareGT(element1, element2, fpcr);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if test_passed then Ones() else Zeros();

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.48 FACGT

Floating-point Absolute Compare Greater than (vector). This instruction compares the absolute value of each vector element in the first source SIMD&FP register with the absolute value of the corresponding vector element in the second source SIMD&FP register and if the first value is greater than the second value sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to one, otherwise sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to zero.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	0	1	0	1	1	Rn		Rd	
	U							E									ac					

Encoding

```
FACGT <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
CompareOp cmp;
boolean abs;

case E:U:ac of
    when '000' cmp = CompareOp_EQ; abs = FALSE;
    when '010' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = FALSE;
    when '011' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = TRUE;
    when '110' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = FALSE;
    when '111' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = TRUE;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	Rm		1	1	1	0	1	1	Rn		Rd	
	U							E									ac					

Encoding

```
FACGT <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
CompareOp cmp;
boolean abs;

case E:U:ac of
    when '000' cmp = CompareOp_EQ; abs = FALSE;
    when '010' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = FALSE;
    when '011' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = TRUE;
    when '110' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = FALSE;
    when '111' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = TRUE;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	0	1	0	1	1	Rn	Rd		
	U							E									ac					

Encoding

```
FACGT <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
CompareOp cmp;
boolean abs;

case E:U:ac of
    when '000' cmp = CompareOp_EQ; abs = FALSE;
    when '010' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = FALSE;
    when '011' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = TRUE;
    when '110' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = FALSE;
    when '111' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = TRUE;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	Rm		1	1	1	0	1	1	Rn	Rd		
	U							E									ac					

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Encoding

```
FACGT <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
CompareOp cmp;
boolean abs;

case E:U:ac of
    when '000' cmp = CompareOp_EQ; abs = FALSE;
    when '010' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = FALSE;
    when '011' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = TRUE;
    when '110' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = FALSE;
    when '111' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = TRUE;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Hd>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Hn>` Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Hm>` Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<V>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`S`	when `sz = 0`
`D`	when `sz = 1`

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<m>` Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H`	when `Q = 0`
`8H`	when `Q = 1`

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`2S`	when `sz = 0`, `Q = 0`
`4S`	when `sz = 0`, `Q = 1`
`2D`	when `sz = 1`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `sz = 1`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];

bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;
boolean test_passed;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[m] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    if abs then
        element1 = FPAbs(element1);
        element2 = FPAbs(element2);
    case cmp of
        when CompareOp_EQ test_passed = FPCompareEQ(element1, element2, fpcr);
        when CompareOp_GE test_passed = FPCompareGE(element1, element2, fpcr);
        when CompareOp_GT test_passed = FPCompareGT(element1, element2, fpcr);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if test_passed then Ones() else Zeros();

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.49 FADD (vector)

Floating-point Add (vector). This instruction adds corresponding vector elements in the two source SIMD&FP registers, writes the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are floating-point values.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rm		0	0	0	1	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U																				

Encoding

```
FADD <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean pair = (U == '1');
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	Rm		1	1	0	1	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U																				

Encoding

```
FADD <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean pair = (U == '1');
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H` when `Q = 0`

`8H` when `Q = 1`

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`2S` when `sz = 0`, `Q = 0`

`4S` when `sz = 0`, `Q = 1`

`2D` when `sz = 1`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `sz = 1`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(2*datasize) concat = operand2:operand1;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if pair then
        element1 = Elem[concat, 2*e, esize];
        element2 = Elem[concat, (2*e)+1, esize];
    else
        element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPAdd(element1, element2, FPCR[]);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.50 FADD (scalar)

Floating-point Add (scalar). This instruction adds the floating-point values of the two source SIMD&FP registers, and writes the result to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	Rm	0	0	1	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
														op				

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FADD <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FADD <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FADD <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Hd>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hm>	Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Sm>	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();
bits(esize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(esize) operand2 = V[m];

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[n] else Zeros();

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPAdd(operand1, operand2, fpcr);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.51 FADDP (scalar)

Floating-point Add Pair of elements (scalar). This instruction adds two floating-point vector elements in the source SIMD&FP register and writes the scalar result into the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31 30	29	28 27 26 25	24 23	22	21 20 19 18	17 16 15 14	13 12 11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0	1 1 1 1	0 0	sz	1 1 0 0	0 0 1 1	0 1 1 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
FADDP <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer esize = 16;
if sz == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer datasize = 32;
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31 30	29	28 27 26 25	24 23	22	21 20 19 18	17 16 15 14	13 12 11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1	1 1 1 1	0 0	sz	1 1 0 0	0 0 1 1	0 1 1 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
FADDP <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize * 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<V> For the half-precision variant: is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

H when sz = 0

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The encoding `sz = 1` is reserved.

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`S` when `sz = 0`

`D` when `sz = 1`

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<T>` For the half-precision variant: is the source arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`2H` when `sz = 0`

The encoding `sz = 1` is reserved.

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the source arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`2S` when `sz = 0`

`2D` when `sz = 1`

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
V[d] = Reduce(ReduceOp_FADD, operand, esize);
```


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C7.2.52 FADDP (vector)

Floating-point Add Pairwise (vector). This instruction creates a vector by concatenating the vector elements of the first source SIMD&FP register after the vector elements of the second source SIMD&FP register, reads each pair of adjacent vector elements from the concatenated vector, adds each pair of values together, places the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are floating-point values.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rm		0	0	0	1	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U																				

Encoding

```
FADDP <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean pair = (U == '1');
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	Rm		1	1	0	1	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U																				

Encoding

```
FADDP <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```


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```
boolean pair = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 4H when Q = 0
- 8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 2S when sz = 0, Q = 0
- 4S when sz = 0, Q = 1
- 2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(2*datasize) concat = operand2:operand1;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if pair then
        element1 = Elem[concat, 2*e, esize];
        element2 = Elem[concat, (2*e)+1, esize];
    else
        element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPAdd(element1, element2, FPCR[]);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.53 FCADD

Floating-point Complex Add.

This instruction operates on complex numbers that are represented in SIMD&FP registers as pairs of elements, with the more significant element holding the imaginary part of the number and the less significant element holding the real part of the number. Each element holds a floating-point value. It performs the following computation on the corresponding complex number element pairs from the two source registers:

- Considering the complex number from the second source register on an Argand diagram, the number is rotated counterclockwise by 90 or 270 degrees.
- The rotated complex number is added to the complex number from the first source register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Vector

(FEAT_FCMA)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	0	Rm	1	1	1	rot	0	1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
FCADD <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>, #<rotate>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFCADDExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '0' && size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
if !HaveFP16Ext() && esize == 16 then UNDEFINED;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

2D when size = 11, Q = 1

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00, Q = x.

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- `size = 11, Q = 0`.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<rotate>` Is the rotation, encoded in the "rot" field. It can have the following values:

`90` when `rot = 0`

`270` when `rot = 1`

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element3;

for e = 0 to (elements DIV 2)-1
    case rot of
        when '0'
            element1 = FPNeg(Elem[operand2, e*2+1, esize]);
            element3 = Elem[operand2, e*2, esize];
        when '1'
            element1 = Elem[operand2, e*2+1, esize];
            element3 = FPNeg(Elem[operand2, e*2, esize]);
    Elem[result, e*2, esize] = FPAdd(Elem[operand1, e*2, esize], element1, FPCR[]);
    Elem[result, e*2+1, esize] = FPAdd(Elem[operand1, e*2+1, esize], element3, FPCR[]);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.54 FCCMP

Floating-point Conditional quiet Compare (scalar). This instruction compares the two SIMD&FP source register values and writes the result to the PSTATE.{N, Z, C, V} flags. If the condition does not pass then the PSTATE.{N, Z, C, V} flags are set to the flag bit specifier.

This instruction raises an Invalid Operation floating-point exception if either or both of the operands is a signaling NaN.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 12	11 10	9 5	4	3 0
0 0 0	1 1 1 1 0	ftype	1	Rm	cond	0 1	Rn	0	nzcv
								op	

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FCCMP <Hn>, <Hm>, #<nzcv>, <cond>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FCCMP <Sn>, <Sm>, #<nzcv>, <cond>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FCCMP <Dn>, <Dm>, #<nzcv>, <cond>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

integer datasize;
case ftype of
    when '00' datasize = 32;
    when '01' datasize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            datasize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

bits(4) flags = nzcv;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hm>	Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Sm>	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<nzcv>	Is the flag bit specifier, an immediate in the range 0 to 15, giving the alternative state for the 4-bit NZCV condition flags, encoded in the "nzcv" field.
<cond>	Is one of the standard conditions, encoded in the "cond" field in the standard way.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2;

operand2 = V[m];

if ConditionHolds(cond) then
    flags = FPCompare(operand1, operand2, FALSE, FPCR[]);
PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = flags;
```

Operational information

The IEEE 754 standard specifies that the result of a comparison is precisely one of <, ==, > or unordered. If either or both of the operands is a NaN, they are unordered, and all three of (Operand1 < Operand2), (Operand1 == Operand2) and (Operand1 > Operand2) are false. An unordered comparison sets the

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C7.2.55 FCCMPE

Floating-point Conditional signaling Compare (scalar). This instruction compares the two SIMD&FP source register values and writes the result to the PSTATE.{N, Z, C, V} flags. If the condition does not pass then the PSTATE.{N, Z, C, V} flags are set to the flag bit specifier.

This instruction raises an Invalid Operation floating-point exception if either or both of the operands is any type of NaN.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15 12	11	10	9 5	4	3 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	Rm	cond	0	1	Rn	1	nzcv
															op	

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FCCMPE <Hn>, <Hm>, #<nzcv>, <cond>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FCCMPE <Sn>, <Sm>, #<nzcv>, <cond>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FCCMPE <Dn>, <Dm>, #<nzcv>, <cond>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

integer datasize;
case ftype of
    when '00' datasize = 32;
    when '01' datasize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            datasize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

bits(4) flags = nzcv;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hm>	Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Sm>	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<nzcv>	Is the flag bit specifier, an immediate in the range 0 to 15, giving the alternative state for the 4-bit NZCV condition flags, encoded in the "nzcv" field.
<cond>	Is one of the standard conditions, encoded in the "cond" field in the standard way.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2;

operand2 = V[m];

if ConditionHolds(cond) then
    flags = FPCompare(operand1, operand2, TRUE, FPCR[]);
PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = flags;
```

Operational information

The IEEE 754 standard specifies that the result of a comparison is precisely one of <, ==, > or unordered. If either or both of the operands is a NaN, they are unordered, and all three of (Operand1 < Operand2), (Operand1 == Operand2) and (Operand1 > Operand2) are false. An unordered comparison sets the

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C7.2.56 FCMEQ (register)

Floating-point Compare Equal (vector). This instruction compares each floating-point value from the first source SIMD&FP register, with the corresponding floating-point value from the second source SIMD&FP register, and if the comparison is equal sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to one, otherwise sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to zero.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rm		0	0	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U						E									ac					

Encoding

```
FCMEQ <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
CompareOp cmp;
boolean abs;

case E:U:ac of
    when '000' cmp = CompareOp_EQ; abs = FALSE;
    when '010' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = FALSE;
    when '011' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = TRUE;
    when '110' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = FALSE;
    when '111' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = TRUE;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	Rm		1	1	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U						E									ac					

Encoding

```
FCMEQ <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
CompareOp cmp;
boolean abs;

case E:U:ac of
    when '000' cmp = CompareOp_EQ; abs = FALSE;
    when '010' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = FALSE;
    when '011' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = TRUE;
    when '110' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = FALSE;
    when '111' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = TRUE;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rm	0	0	1	0	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U						E								ac			

Encoding

```
FCMEQ <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
CompareOp cmp;
boolean abs;

case E:U:ac of
    when '000' cmp = CompareOp_EQ; abs = FALSE;
    when '010' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = FALSE;
    when '011' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = TRUE;
    when '110' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = FALSE;
    when '111' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = TRUE;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	Rm	1	1	1	0	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U						E								ac			

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Encoding

```
FCMEQ <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
CompareOp cmp;
boolean abs;

case E:U:ac of
    when '000' cmp = CompareOp_EQ; abs = FALSE;
    when '010' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = FALSE;
    when '011' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = TRUE;
    when '110' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = FALSE;
    when '111' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = TRUE;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Hd>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Hn>` Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Hm>` Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<V>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`S`	when `sz = 0`
`D`	when `sz = 1`

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<m>` Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H`	when `Q = 0`
`8H`	when `Q = 1`

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`2S`	when `sz = 0`, `Q = 0`
`4S`	when `sz = 0`, `Q = 1`
`2D`	when `sz = 1`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `sz = 1`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];

bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;
boolean test_passed;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[m] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    if abs then
        element1 = FPAbs(element1);
        element2 = FPAbs(element2);
    case cmp of
        when CompareOp_EQ test_passed = FPCompareEQ(element1, element2, fpcr);
        when CompareOp_GE test_passed = FPCompareGE(element1, element2, fpcr);
        when CompareOp_GT test_passed = FPCompareGT(element1, element2, fpcr);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if test_passed then Ones() else Zeros();

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.57 FCMEQ (zero)

Floating-point Compare Equal to zero (vector). This instruction reads each floating-point value in the source SIMD&FP register and if the value is equal to zero sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to one, otherwise sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to zero.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31 30	29	28 27 26 25	24 23	22 21 20 19	18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0	1 1 1 1	0 1	1 1 1 1	0 0	0 1 1 0	1 1	0	Rn	Rd
	U						op			

Encoding

```
FCMEQ <Hd>, <Hn>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31 30	29	28 27 26 25	24 23	22	21 20 19	18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0	1 1 1 1	0 1	sz	1 0 0 0	0	0 1 1 0	1 1	0	Rn	Rd
	U							op			

Encoding

```
FCMEQ <V><d>, <V><n>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
```


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```
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rn			Rd
		U																	op						

Encoding

```
FCMEQ <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rn			Rd
		U																	op						

Encoding

```
FCMEQ <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```


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```
CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Hd> Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Hn> Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

S when sz = 0

D when sz = 1

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) zero = FPZero('0');
bits(esize) element;
boolean test_passed;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    case comparison of
        when CompareOp_GT test_passed = FPCompareGT(element, zero, FPCR[]);
        when CompareOp_GE test_passed = FPCompareGE(element, zero, FPCR[]);
        when CompareOp_EQ test_passed = FPCompareEQ(element, zero, FPCR[]);
        when CompareOp_LE test_passed = FPCompareGE(zero, element, FPCR[]);
        when CompareOp_LT test_passed = FPCompareGT(zero, element, FPCR[]);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if test_passed then Ones() else Zeros();

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.58 FCMGE (register)

Floating-point Compare Greater than or Equal (vector). This instruction reads each floating-point value in the first source SIMD&FP register and if the value is greater than or equal to the corresponding floating-point value in the second source SIMD&FP register sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to one, otherwise sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to zero.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31 30	29	28 27 26 25	24 23	22 21	20 16	15 14	13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1	1 1 1 1	0	1 0	Rm	0 0	1 0	0	1	Rn	Rd
	U		E					ac			

Encoding

```
FCMGE <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
CompareOp cmp;
boolean abs;

case E:U:ac of
    when '000' cmp = CompareOp_EQ; abs = FALSE;
    when '010' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = FALSE;
    when '011' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = TRUE;
    when '110' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = FALSE;
    when '111' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = TRUE;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31 30	29	28 27 26 25	24 23	22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1	1 1 1 1	0	sz	1	Rm	1 1 1 0	0	1	Rn	Rd
	U		E					ac			

Encoding

```
FCMGE <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
CompareOp cmp;
boolean abs;

case E:U:ac of
    when '000' cmp = CompareOp_EQ; abs = FALSE;
    when '010' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = FALSE;
    when '011' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = TRUE;
    when '110' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = FALSE;
    when '111' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = TRUE;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rm		0	0	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U						E									ac					

Encoding

```
FCMGE <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
CompareOp cmp;
boolean abs;

case E:U:ac of
    when '000' cmp = CompareOp_EQ; abs = FALSE;
    when '010' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = FALSE;
    when '011' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = TRUE;
    when '110' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = FALSE;
    when '111' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = TRUE;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	Rm		1	1	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U						E									ac					

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Encoding

```
FCMGE <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
CompareOp cmp;
boolean abs;

case E:U:ac of
    when '000' cmp = CompareOp_EQ; abs = FALSE;
    when '010' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = FALSE;
    when '011' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = TRUE;
    when '110' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = FALSE;
    when '111' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = TRUE;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Hd>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Hn>` Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Hm>` Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<V>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`S`	when `sz = 0`
`D`	when `sz = 1`

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<m>` Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H`	when `Q = 0`
`8H`	when `Q = 1`

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`2S`	when `sz = 0`, `Q = 0`
`4S`	when `sz = 0`, `Q = 1`
`2D`	when `sz = 1`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `sz = 1`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];

bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;
boolean test_passed;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[m] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    if abs then
        element1 = FPAbs(element1);
        element2 = FPAbs(element2);
    case cmp of
        when CompareOp_EQ test_passed = FPCompareEQ(element1, element2, fpcr);
        when CompareOp_GE test_passed = FPCompareGE(element1, element2, fpcr);
        when CompareOp_GT test_passed = FPCompareGT(element1, element2, fpcr);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if test_passed then Ones() else Zeros();

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.59 FCMGE (zero)

Floating-point Compare Greater than or Equal to zero (vector). This instruction reads each floating-point value in the source SIMD&FP register and if the value is greater than or equal to zero sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to one, otherwise sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to zero.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																	op						

Encoding

```
FCMGE <Hd>, <Hn>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																	op						

Encoding

```
FCMGE <V><d>, <V><n>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
```


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```
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																	op						

Encoding

```
FCMGE <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																	op						

Encoding

```
FCMGE <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```


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```
CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Hd> Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Hn> Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

S when sz = 0

D when sz = 1

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) zero = FPZero('0');
bits(esize) element;
boolean test_passed;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    case comparison of
        when CompareOp_GT test_passed = FPCompareGT(element, zero, FPCR[]);
        when CompareOp_GE test_passed = FPCompareGE(element, zero, FPCR[]);
        when CompareOp_EQ test_passed = FPCompareEQ(element, zero, FPCR[]);
        when CompareOp_LE test_passed = FPCompareGE(zero, element, FPCR[]);
        when CompareOp_LT test_passed = FPCompareGT(zero, element, FPCR[]);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if test_passed then Ones() else Zeros();

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.60 FCMGT (register)

Floating-point Compare Greater than (vector). This instruction reads each floating-point value in the first source SIMD&FP register and if the value is greater than the corresponding floating-point value in the second source SIMD&FP register sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to one, otherwise sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to zero.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	0	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
	U							E									ac					

Encoding

```
FCMGT <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
CompareOp cmp;
boolean abs;

case E:U:ac of
    when '000' cmp = CompareOp_EQ; abs = FALSE;
    when '010' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = FALSE;
    when '011' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = TRUE;
    when '110' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = FALSE;
    when '111' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = TRUE;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	Rm		1	1	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
	U							E									ac					

Encoding

```
FCMGT <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
CompareOp cmp;
boolean abs;

case E:U:ac of
    when '000' cmp = CompareOp_EQ; abs = FALSE;
    when '010' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = FALSE;
    when '011' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = TRUE;
    when '110' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = FALSE;
    when '111' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = TRUE;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	0	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U						E									ac					

Encoding

```
FCMGT <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
CompareOp cmp;
boolean abs;

case E:U:ac of
    when '000' cmp = CompareOp_EQ; abs = FALSE;
    when '010' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = FALSE;
    when '011' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = TRUE;
    when '110' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = FALSE;
    when '111' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = TRUE;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	Rm		1	1	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U						E									ac					

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Encoding

```
FCMGT <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
CompareOp cmp;
boolean abs;

case E:U:ac of
    when '000' cmp = CompareOp_EQ; abs = FALSE;
    when '010' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = FALSE;
    when '011' cmp = CompareOp_GE; abs = TRUE;
    when '110' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = FALSE;
    when '111' cmp = CompareOp_GT; abs = TRUE;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Hd>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Hn>` Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Hm>` Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<V>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`S`	when `sz = 0`
`D`	when `sz = 1`

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<m>` Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H`	when `Q = 0`
`8H`	when `Q = 1`

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`2S`	when `sz = 0`, `Q = 0`
`4S`	when `sz = 0`, `Q = 1`
`2D`	when `sz = 1`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `sz = 1`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];

bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;
boolean test_passed;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[m] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    if abs then
        element1 = FPAbs(element1);
        element2 = FPAbs(element2);
    case cmp of
        when CompareOp_EQ test_passed = FPCompareEQ(element1, element2, fpcr);
        when CompareOp_GE test_passed = FPCompareGE(element1, element2, fpcr);
        when CompareOp_GT test_passed = FPCompareGT(element1, element2, fpcr);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if test_passed then Ones() else Zeros();

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.61 FCMGT (zero)

Floating-point Compare Greater than zero (vector). This instruction reads each floating-point value in the source SIMD&FP register and if the value is greater than zero sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to one, otherwise sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to zero.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																	op						

Encoding

```
FCMGT <Hd>, <Hn>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																	op						

Encoding

```
FCMGT <V><d>, <V><n>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
```


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```
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																	op						

Encoding

```
FCMGT <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																	op						

Encoding

```
FCMGT <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```


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```
CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Hd> Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Hn> Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

S when sz = 0

D when sz = 1

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) zero = FPZero('0');
bits(esize) element;
boolean test_passed;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    case comparison of
        when CompareOp_GT test_passed = FPCompareGT(element, zero, FPCR[]);
        when CompareOp_GE test_passed = FPCompareGE(element, zero, FPCR[]);
        when CompareOp_EQ test_passed = FPCompareEQ(element, zero, FPCR[]);
        when CompareOp_LE test_passed = FPCompareGE(zero, element, FPCR[]);
        when CompareOp_LT test_passed = FPCompareGT(zero, element, FPCR[]);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if test_passed then Ones() else Zeros();

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.62 FCMLA (by element)

Floating-point Complex Multiply Accumulate (by element).

This instruction operates on complex numbers that are represented in SIMD&FP registers as pairs of elements, with the more significant element holding the imaginary part of the number and the less significant element holding the real part of the number. Each element holds a floating-point value. It performs the following computation on complex numbers from the first source register and the destination register with the specified complex number from the second source register:

- Considering the complex number from the second source register on an Argand diagram, the number is rotated counterclockwise by 0, 90, 180, or 270 degrees.
- The two elements of the transformed complex number are multiplied by:
  - The real element of the complex number from the first source register, if the transformation was a rotation by 0 or 180 degrees.
  - The imaginary element of the complex number from the first source register, if the transformation was a rotation by 90 or 270 degrees.
- The complex number resulting from that multiplication is added to the complex number from the destination register.

The multiplication and addition operations are performed as a fused multiply-add, without any intermediate rounding.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Vector

(FEAT_FCMA)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15	14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	1	size	L	M	Rm	0	rot	1	H	0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
FCMLA <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>], #<rotate>
```

Encoding

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
FCMLA <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>], #<rotate>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFCADDExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(M:Rm);
integer index;
if size == '00' || size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' then index = UInt(H:L);
if size == '10' then index = UInt(H);
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
```


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```
if !HaveFP16Ext() && esize == 16 then UNDEFINED;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
if size == '10' && (L == '1' || Q == '0') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && H == '1' && Q == '0' then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00, Q = x.
- size = 10, Q = 0.
- size = 11, Q = x.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Rm" fields.

<Ts> Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<index> Is the element index, encoded in the "size:H:L" field. It can have the following values:

H:L when size = 01

H when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<rotate> Is the rotation, encoded in the "rot" field. It can have the following values:

0 when rot = 00

90 when rot = 01

180 when rot = 10

270 when rot = 11

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(datasize) result;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];

for e = 0 to (elements DIV 2)-1
    bits(esize) element1;
```


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```
    bits(esize) element2;
    bits(esize) element3;
    bits(esize) element4;
    case rot of
        when '00'
            element1 = Elem[operand2, index*2, esize];
            element2 = Elem[operand1, e*2, esize];
            element3 = Elem[operand2, index*2+1, esize];
            element4 = Elem[operand1, e*2, esize];
        when '01'
            element1 = FPNeg(Elem[operand2, index*2+1, esize]);
            element2 = Elem[operand1, e*2+1, esize];
            element3 = Elem[operand2, index*2, esize];
            element4 = Elem[operand1, e*2+1, esize];
        when '10'
            element1 = FPNeg(Elem[operand2, index*2, esize]);
            element2 = Elem[operand1, e*2, esize];
            element3 = FPNeg(Elem[operand2, index*2+1, esize]);
            element4 = Elem[operand1, e*2, esize];
        when '11'
            element1 = Elem[operand2, index*2+1, esize];
            element2 = Elem[operand1, e*2+1, esize];
            element3 = FPNeg(Elem[operand2, index*2, esize]);
            element4 = Elem[operand1, e*2+1, esize];

    Elem[result, e*2, esize] = FPMulAdd(Elem[operand3, e*2, esize], element2, element1, fpcr);
    Elem[result, e*2+1, esize] = FPMulAdd(Elem[operand3, e*2+1, esize], element4, element3, fpcr);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.63 FCMLA

Floating-point Complex Multiply Accumulate.

This instruction operates on complex numbers that are represented in SIMD&FP registers as pairs of elements, with the more significant element holding the imaginary part of the number and the less significant element holding the real part of the number. Each element holds a floating-point value. It performs the following computation on the corresponding complex number element pairs from the two source registers and the destination register:

- Considering the complex number from the second source register on an Argand diagram, the number is rotated counterclockwise by 0, 90, 180, or 270 degrees.
- The two elements of the transformed complex number are multiplied by:
  - The real element of the complex number from the first source register, if the transformation was a rotation by 0 or 180 degrees.
  - The imaginary element of the complex number from the first source register, if the transformation was a rotation by 90 or 270 degrees.
- The complex number resulting from that multiplication is added to the complex number from the destination register.

The multiplication and addition operations are performed as a fused multiply-add, without any intermediate rounding.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Vector

(FEAT_FCMA)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	0	Rm	1	1	0	rot	1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
FCMLA <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>, #<rotate>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFCADDExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '0' && size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
if !HaveFP16Ext() && esize == 16 then UNDEFINED;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

2D when size = 11, Q = 1

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00, Q = x.
- size = 11, Q = 0.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<rotate> Is the rotation, encoded in the "rot" field. It can have the following values:

0 when rot = 00

90 when rot = 01

180 when rot = 10

270 when rot = 11

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;
bits(esize) element3;
bits(esize) element4;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];

for e = 0 to (elements DIV 2)-1
    case rot of
        when '00'
            element1 = Elem[operand2, e*2, esize];
            element2 = Elem[operand1, e*2, esize];
            element3 = Elem[operand2, e*2+1, esize];
            element4 = Elem[operand1, e*2, esize];
        when '01'
            element1 = FPNeg(Elem[operand2, e*2+1, esize]);
            element2 = Elem[operand1, e*2+1, esize];
            element3 = Elem[operand2, e*2, esize];
            element4 = Elem[operand1, e*2+1, esize];
        when '10'
            element1 = FPNeg(Elem[operand2, e*2, esize]);
            element2 = Elem[operand1, e*2, esize];
            element3 = FPNeg(Elem[operand2, e*2+1, esize]);
            element4 = Elem[operand1, e*2, esize];
        when '11'
            element1 = Elem[operand2, e*2+1, esize];
            element2 = Elem[operand1, e*2+1, esize];
            element3 = FPNeg(Elem[operand2, e*2, esize]);
            element4 = Elem[operand1, e*2+1, esize];

    Elem[result, e*2, esize] = FPMulAdd(Elem[operand3, e*2, esize], element2, element1, fpcr);
    Elem[result, e*2+1, esize] = FPMulAdd(Elem[operand3, e*2+1, esize], element4, element3, fpcr);
```


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```
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.64 FCMLE (zero)

Floating-point Compare Less than or Equal to zero (vector). This instruction reads each floating-point value in the source SIMD&FP register and if the value is less than or equal to zero sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to one, otherwise sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to zero.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																	op						

Encoding

```
FCMLE <Hd>, <Hn>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																	op						

Encoding

```
FCMLE <V><d>, <V><n>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
```


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```
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																	op						

Encoding

```
FCMLE <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																	op						

Encoding

```
FCMLE <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```


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```
CompareOp comparison;
case op:U of
    when '00' comparison = CompareOp_GT;
    when '01' comparison = CompareOp_GE;
    when '10' comparison = CompareOp_EQ;
    when '11' comparison = CompareOp_LE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Hd> Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Hn> Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

S when sz = 0

D when sz = 1

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) zero = FPZero('0');
bits(esize) element;
boolean test_passed;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    case comparison of
        when CompareOp_GT test_passed = FPCompareGT(element, zero, FPCR[]);
        when CompareOp_GE test_passed = FPCompareGE(element, zero, FPCR[]);
        when CompareOp_EQ test_passed = FPCompareEQ(element, zero, FPCR[]);
        when CompareOp_LE test_passed = FPCompareGE(zero, element, FPCR[]);
        when CompareOp_LT test_passed = FPCompareGT(zero, element, FPCR[]);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if test_passed then Ones() else Zeros();

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.65 FCMLT (zero)

Floating-point Compare Less than zero (vector). This instruction reads each floating-point value in the source SIMD&FP register and if the value is less than zero sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to one, otherwise sets every bit of the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register to zero.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0	1 1 1 1 0	1	1 1 1 1	0 0	0 1 1 1 0	1 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
FCMLT <Hd>, <Hn>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

CompareOp comparison = CompareOp_LT;
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0	1 1 1 1 0	1	sz	1 0	0 0 0	0 1 1 1 0	1 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
FCMLT <V><d>, <V><n>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

CompareOp comparison = CompareOp_LT;
```


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Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
FCMLT <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

CompareOp comparison = CompareOp_LT;
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
FCMLT <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

CompareOp comparison = CompareOp_LT;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Hd>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Hn>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<V>`	Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:
	`S` when `sz = 0`
	`D` when `sz = 1`
`<d>`	Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) zero = FPZero('0');
bits(esize) element;
boolean test_passed;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    case comparison of
        when CompareOp_GT test_passed = FPCompareGT(element, zero, FPCR[]);
        when CompareOp_GE test_passed = FPCompareGE(element, zero, FPCR[]);
        when CompareOp_EQ test_passed = FPCompareEQ(element, zero, FPCR[]);
        when CompareOp_LE test_passed = FPCompareGE(zero, element, FPCR[]);
        when CompareOp_LT test_passed = FPCompareGT(zero, element, FPCR[]);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if test_passed then Ones() else Zeros();

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.66 FCMP

Floating-point quiet Compare (scalar). This instruction compares the two SIMD&FP source register values, or the first SIMD&FP source register value and zero. It writes the result to the PSTATE.{N, Z, C, V} flags.

This instruction raises an Invalid Operation floating-point exception if either or both of the operands is a signaling NaN.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	Rm	0	0	1	0	0	0	Rn	0	x	0	0	0
																		opc				

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11 && opc == 00`.

```
FCMP <Hn>, <Hm>
```

Half-precision, zero variant

Applies when `ftype == 11 && Rm == (00000) && opc == 01`.

```
FCMP <Hn>, #0.0
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00 && opc == 00`.

```
FCMP <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision, zero variant

Applies when `ftype == 00 && Rm == (00000) && opc == 01`.

```
FCMP <Sn>, #0.0
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01 && opc == 00`.

```
FCMP <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Double-precision, zero variant

Applies when `ftype == 01 && Rm == (00000) && opc == 01`.

```
FCMP <Dn>, #0.0
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);    // ignored when opc<0> == '1'

integer datasize;
case ftype of
    when '00' datasize = 32;
```


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```
    when '01' datasize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            datasize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

boolean signal_all_nans = (opc<1> == '1');
boolean cmp_with_zero = (opc<0> == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Dn> For the double-precision variant: is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the double-precision, zero variant: is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Hn> For the half-precision variant: is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the half-precision, zero variant: is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Hm> Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Sn> For the single-precision variant: is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the single-precision, zero variant: is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Sm> Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2;

operand2 = if cmp_with_zero then FPZero('0') else V[m];

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = FPCompare(operand1, operand2, signal_all_nans, FPCR[]);
```

Operational information

The IEEE 754 standard specifies that the result of a comparison is precisely one of <, ==, > or unordered. If either or both of the operands is a NaN, they are unordered, and all three of (Operand1 < Operand2), (Operand1 == Operand2) and (Operand1 > Operand2) are false. An unordered comparison sets the

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C7.2.67 FCMPE

Floating-point signaling Compare (scalar). This instruction compares the two SIMD&FP source register values, or the first SIMD&FP source register value and zero. It writes the result to the PSTATE.{N, Z, C, V} flags.

This instruction raises an Invalid Operation floating-point exception if either or both of the operands is any type of NaN.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	Rm	0	0	1	0	0	0	Rn	1	x	0	0	0
																		opc				

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11 && opc == 10`.

```
FCMPE <Hn>, <Hm>
```

Half-precision, zero variant

Applies when `ftype == 11 && Rm == (00000) && opc == 11`.

```
FCMPE <Hn>, #0.0
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00 && opc == 10`.

```
FCMPE <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision, zero variant

Applies when `ftype == 00 && Rm == (00000) && opc == 11`.

```
FCMPE <Sn>, #0.0
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01 && opc == 10`.

```
FCMPE <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Double-precision, zero variant

Applies when `ftype == 01 && Rm == (00000) && opc == 11`.

```
FCMPE <Dn>, #0.0
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);    // ignored when opc<0> == '1'

integer datasize;
case ftype of
    when '00' datasize = 32;
```


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```
    when '01' datasize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            datasize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

boolean signal_all_nans = (opc<1> == '1');
boolean cmp_with_zero = (opc<0> == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Dn> For the double-precision variant: is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the double-precision, zero variant: is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Hn> For the half-precision variant: is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the half-precision, zero variant: is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Hm> Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Sn> For the single-precision variant: is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the single-precision, zero variant: is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Sm> Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2;

operand2 = if cmp_with_zero then FPZero('0') else V[m];

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = FPCompare(operand1, operand2, signal_all_nans, FPCR[]);
```

Operational information

The IEEE 754 standard specifies that the result of a comparison is precisely one of <, ==, > or unordered. If either or both of the operands is a NaN, they are unordered, and all three of (Operand1 < Operand2), (Operand1 == Operand2) and (Operand1 > Operand2) are false. An unordered comparison sets the

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C7.2.68 FCSEL

Floating-point Conditional Select (scalar). This instruction allows the SIMD&FP destination register to take the value from either one or the other of two SIMD&FP source registers. If the condition passes, the first SIMD&FP source register value is taken, otherwise the second SIMD&FP source register value is taken.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	Rm	cond	1	1	Rn	Rd

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FCSEL <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>, <cond>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FCSEL <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>, <cond>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FCSEL <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>, <cond>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

integer datasize;
case ftype of
    when '00' datasize = 32;
    when '01' datasize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            datasize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Hd>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Hn>`	Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Hm>`	Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Sn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Sm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<cond>`	Is one of the standard conditions, encoded in the "cond" field in the standard way.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();
bits(datasize) result;

result = if ConditionHolds(cond) then V[n] else V[m];

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.69 FCVT

Floating-point Convert precision (scalar). This instruction converts the floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to the precision for the destination register data type using the rounding mode that is determined by the FPCR and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	0	0	0	1	opc	1	0	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rd

Half-precision to single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11 && opc == 00`.

```
FCVT <Sd>, <Hn>
```

Half-precision to double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11 && opc == 01`.

```
FCVT <Dd>, <Hn>
```

Single-precision to half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00 && opc == 11`.

```
FCVT <Hd>, <Sn>
```

Single-precision to double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00 && opc == 01`.

```
FCVT <Dd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision to half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01 && opc == 11`.

```
FCVT <Hd>, <Dn>
```

Double-precision to single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01 && opc == 00`.

```
FCVT <Sd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer srcsize;
integer dstsize;

if ftype == opc then UNDEFINED;

case ftype of
    when '00' srcsize = 32;
    when '01' srcsize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11' srcsize = 16;
```


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```
case opc of
    when '00' dstsize = 32;
    when '01' dstsize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11' dstsize = 16;
```

Assembler symbols

<Dd>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

bits(srcsize) operand = V[n];
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

Elem[result, 0, dstsize] = FPConvert(operand, fpcr);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.70 FCVTAS (vector)

Floating-point Convert to Signed integer, rounding to nearest with ties to Away (vector). This instruction converts each element in a vector from a floating-point value to a signed integer value using the Round to Nearest with Ties to Away rounding mode and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																							

Encoding

```
FCVTAS <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																							

Encoding

```
FCVTAS <V><d>, <V><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
```


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```
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																							

Encoding

```
FCVTAS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																							

Encoding

```
FCVTAS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

S when sz = 0

D when sz = 1

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];

bits(esize) element;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPToFixed(element, 0, unsigned, fpcr, rounding);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.71 FCVTAS (scalar)

Floating-point Convert to Signed integer, rounding to nearest with ties to Away (scalar). This instruction converts the floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to a 32-bit or 64-bit signed integer using the Round to Nearest with Ties to Away rounding mode, and writes the result to the general-purpose destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn			Rd
										rmode		opcode											

Half-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTAS <Wd>, <Hn>
```

Half-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTAS <Xd>, <Hn>
```

Single-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTAS <Wd>, <Sn>
```

Single-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTAS <Xd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTAS <Wd>, <Dn>
```

Double-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTAS <Xd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer intsize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer fltsize;

case ftype of
```


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```
when '00'
    fltsize = 32;
when '01'
    fltsize = 64;
when '10'
    UNDEFINED;
when '11'
    if HaveFP16Ext() then
        fltsize = 16;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Wd>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Xd>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
bits(fltsize) fltval;
bits(intsize) intval;

fltval = V[n];
intval = FPToFixed(fltval, 0, FALSE, fpcr, FPRounding_TIEAWAY);
X[d] = intval;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C7.2.72 FCVTAU (vector)

Floating-point Convert to Unsigned integer, rounding to nearest with ties to Away (vector). This instruction converts each element in a vector from a floating-point value to an unsigned integer value using the Round to Nearest with Ties to Away rounding mode and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																							

Encoding

```
FCVTAU <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																							

Encoding

```
FCVTAU <V><d>, <V><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
```


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```
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																							

Encoding

```
FCVTAU <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																							

Encoding

```
FCVTAU <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

S when sz = 0

D when sz = 1

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];

bits(esize) element;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPToFixed(element, 0, unsigned, fpcr, rounding);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.73 FCVTAU (scalar)

Floating-point Convert to Unsigned integer, rounding to nearest with ties to Away (scalar). This instruction converts the floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to a 32-bit or 64-bit unsigned integer using the Round to Nearest with Ties to Away rounding mode, and writes the result to the general-purpose destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn		Rd
										rmode		opcode											

Half-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTAU <Wd>, <Hn>
```

Half-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTAU <Xd>, <Hn>
```

Single-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTAU <Wd>, <Sn>
```

Single-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTAU <Xd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTAU <Wd>, <Dn>
```

Double-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTAU <Xd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer intsize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer fltsize;

case ftype of
```


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```
when '00'
    fltsize = 32;
when '01'
    fltsize = 64;
when '10'
    UNDEFINED;
when '11'
    if HaveFP16Ext() then
        fltsize = 16;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Wd>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Xd>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
bits(fltsize) fltval;
bits(intsize) intval;

fltval = V[n];
intval = FPToFixed(fltval, 0, TRUE, fpcr, FPRounding_TIEAWAY);
X[d] = intval;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C7.2.74 FCVTL, FCVTL2

Floating-point Convert to higher precision Long (vector). This instruction reads each element in a vector in the SIMD&FP source register, converts each value to double the precision of the source element using the rounding mode that is determined by the FPCR, and writes each result to the equivalent element of the vector in the SIMD&FP destination register.

Where the operation lengthens a 64-bit vector to a 128-bit vector, the `FCVTL2` variant operates on the elements in the top 64 bits of the source register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
FCVTL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`4S` when `sz = 0`

`2D` when `sz = 1`

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H` when `sz = 0, Q = 0`

`8H` when `sz = 0, Q = 1`

`2S` when `sz = 1, Q = 0`

`4S` when `sz = 1, Q = 1`

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Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = Vpart[n, part];
bits(2*datasize) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = FPConvert(Elem[operand, e, esize], FPCR[]);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.75 FCVTMS (vector)

Floating-point Convert to Signed integer, rounding toward Minus infinity (vector). This instruction converts a scalar or each element in a vector from a floating-point value to a signed integer value using the Round towards Minus Infinity rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the Security state and Exception level in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTMS <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTMS <V><d>, <V><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
```


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```
FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTMS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTMS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

S when sz = 0

D when sz = 1

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];

bits(esize) element;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPToFixed(element, 0, unsigned, fpcr, rounding);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.76 FCVTMS (scalar)

Floating-point Convert to Signed integer, rounding toward Minus infinity (scalar). This instruction converts the floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to a 32-bit or 64-bit signed integer using the Round towards Minus Infinity rounding mode, and writes the result to the general-purpose destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn		Rd	
										rmode		opcode												

Half-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTMS <Wd>, <Hn>
```

Half-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTMS <Xd>, <Hn>
```

Single-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTMS <Wd>, <Sn>
```

Single-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTMS <Xd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTMS <Wd>, <Dn>
```

Double-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTMS <Xd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer intsize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer fltsize;
FPRounding rounding;
```


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```
case ftype of
    when '00'
        fltsize = 32;
    when '01'
        fltsize = 64;
    when '10'
        UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            fltsize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

rounding = FPDecodeRounding(rmode);
```

Assembler symbols

<Wd>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Xd>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
bits(fltsize) fltval;
bits(intsize) intval;

fltval = V[n];
intval = FPToFixed(fltval, 0, FALSE, fpcr, rounding);
X[d] = intval;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C7.2.77 FCVTMU (vector)

Floating-point Convert to Unsigned integer, rounding toward Minus infinity (vector). This instruction converts a scalar or each element in a vector from a floating-point value to an unsigned integer value using the Round towards Minus Infinity rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the Security state and Exception level in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTMU <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTMU <V><d>, <V><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
```


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```
FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTMU <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTMU <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

S when sz = 0

D when sz = 1

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];

bits(esize) element;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPToFixed(element, 0, unsigned, fpcr, rounding);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.78 FCVTMU (scalar)

Floating-point Convert to Unsigned integer, rounding toward Minus infinity (scalar). This instruction converts the floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to a 32-bit or 64-bit unsigned integer using the Round towards Minus Infinity rounding mode, and writes the result to the general-purpose destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 19	18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	rmode	opcode	0 0 0 0	0 0	Rn	Rd

Half-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTMU <Wd>, <Hn>
```

Half-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTMU <Xd>, <Hn>
```

Single-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTMU <Wd>, <Sn>
```

Single-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTMU <Xd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTMU <Wd>, <Dn>
```

Double-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTMU <Xd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer intsize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer fltsize;
FPRounding rounding;
```


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```
case ftype of
    when '00'
        fltsize = 32;
    when '01'
        fltsize = 64;
    when '10'
        UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            fltsize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

rounding = FPDecodeRounding(rmode);
```

Assembler symbols

<Wd>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Xd>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
bits(fltsize) fltval;
bits(intsize) intval;

fltval = V[n];
intval = FPToFixed(fltval, 0, TRUE, fpcr, rounding);
X[d] = intval;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C7.2.79 FCVTN, FCVTN2

Floating-point Convert to lower precision Narrow (vector). This instruction reads each vector element in the SIMD&FP source register, converts each result to half the precision of the source element, writes the final result to a vector, and writes the vector to the lower or upper half of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are half as long as the source vector elements. The rounding mode is determined by the FPCR.

The `FCVTN` instruction writes the vector to the lower half of the destination register and clears the upper half, while the `FCVTN2` instruction writes the vector to the upper half of the destination register without affecting the other bits of the register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the Security state and Exception level in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
FCVTN{2} <Vd>.<Tb>, <Vn>.<Ta>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `[absent]` when `Q = 0`
- `[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `4H` when `sz = 0`, `Q = 0`
- `8H` when `sz = 0`, `Q = 1`
- `2S` when `sz = 1`, `Q = 0`
- `4S` when `sz = 1`, `Q = 1`

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

- `4S` when `sz = 0`

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2D	when sz = 1

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(2*datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPConvert(Elem[operand, e, 2*esize], FPCR[]);

Vpart[d, part] = result;
```


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C7.2.80 FCVTNS (vector)

Floating-point Convert to Signed integer, rounding to nearest with ties to even (vector). This instruction converts a scalar or each element in a vector from a floating-point value to a signed integer value using the Round to Nearest rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the Security state and Exception level in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTNS <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTNS <V><d>, <V><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
```


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```
FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTNS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTNS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

S when sz = 0

D when sz = 1

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];

bits(esize) element;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPToFixed(element, 0, unsigned, fpcr, rounding);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.81 FCVTNS (scalar)

Floating-point Convert to Signed integer, rounding to nearest with ties to even (scalar). This instruction converts the floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to a 32-bit or 64-bit signed integer using the Round to Nearest rounding mode, and writes the result to the general-purpose destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
sf	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
										rmode		opcode										

Half-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTNS <Wd>, <Hn>
```

Half-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTNS <Xd>, <Hn>
```

Single-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTNS <Wd>, <Sn>
```

Single-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTNS <Xd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTNS <Wd>, <Dn>
```

Double-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTNS <Xd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer intsize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer fltsize;
FPRounding rounding;
```


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```
case ftype of
    when '00'
        fltsize = 32;
    when '01'
        fltsize = 64;
    when '10'
        UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            fltsize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

rounding = FPDecodeRounding(rmode);
```

Assembler symbols

<Wd>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Xd>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
bits(fltsize) fltval;
bits(intsize) intval;

fltval = V[n];
intval = FPToFixed(fltval, 0, FALSE, fpcr, rounding);
X[d] = intval;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C7.2.82 FCVTNU (vector)

Floating-point Convert to Unsigned integer, rounding to nearest with ties to even (vector). This instruction converts a scalar or each element in a vector from a floating-point value to an unsigned integer value using the Round to Nearest rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the Security state and Exception level in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTNU <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTNU <V><d>, <V><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
```


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```
FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTNU <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTNU <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

S when sz = 0

D when sz = 1

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];

bits(esize) element;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPToFixed(element, 0, unsigned, fpcr, rounding);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.83 FCVTNU (scalar)

Floating-point Convert to Unsigned integer, rounding to nearest with ties to even (scalar). This instruction converts the floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to a 32-bit or 64-bit unsigned integer using the Round to Nearest rounding mode, and writes the result to the general-purpose destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn			Rd
										rmode		opcode											

Half-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTNU <Wd>, <Hn>
```

Half-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTNU <Xd>, <Hn>
```

Single-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTNU <Wd>, <Sn>
```

Single-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTNU <Xd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTNU <Wd>, <Dn>
```

Double-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTNU <Xd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer intsize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer fltsize;
FPRounding rounding;
```


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```
case ftype of
    when '00'
        fltsize = 32;
    when '01'
        fltsize = 64;
    when '10'
        UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            fltsize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

rounding = FPDecodeRounding(rmode);
```

Assembler symbols

<Wd>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Xd>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
bits(fltsize) fltval;
bits(intsize) intval;

fltval = V[n];
intval = FPToFixed(fltval, 0, TRUE, fpcr, rounding);
X[d] = intval;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C7.2.84 FCVTPS (vector)

Floating-point Convert to Signed integer, rounding toward Plus infinity (vector). This instruction converts a scalar or each element in a vector from a floating-point value to a signed integer value using the Round towards Plus Infinity rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the Security state and Exception level in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTPS <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTPS <V><d>, <V><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
```


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```
FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTPS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTPS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

S when sz = 0

D when sz = 1

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];

bits(esize) element;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPToFixed(element, 0, unsigned, fpcr, rounding);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.85 FCVTPS (scalar)

Floating-point Convert to Signed integer, rounding toward Plus infinity (scalar). This instruction converts the floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to a 32-bit or 64-bit signed integer using the Round towards Plus Infinity rounding mode, and writes the result to the general-purpose destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 19	18 16	15 14 13 12 11 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	rmode	opcode	0 0 0 0 0 0	Rn	Rd

Half-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTPS <Wd>, <Hn>
```

Half-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTPS <Xd>, <Hn>
```

Single-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTPS <Wd>, <Sn>
```

Single-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTPS <Xd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTPS <Wd>, <Dn>
```

Double-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTPS <Xd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer intsize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer fltsize;
FPRounding rounding;
```


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```
case ftype of
    when '00'
        fltsize = 32;
    when '01'
        fltsize = 64;
    when '10'
        UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            fltsize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

rounding = FPDecodeRounding(rmode);
```

Assembler symbols

<Wd>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Xd>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
bits(fltsize) fltval;
bits(intsize) intval;

fltval = V[n];
intval = FPToFixed(fltval, 0, FALSE, fpcr, rounding);
X[d] = intval;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C7.2.86 FCVTPU (vector)

Floating-point Convert to Unsigned integer, rounding toward Plus infinity (vector). This instruction converts a scalar or each element in a vector from a floating-point value to an unsigned integer value using the Round towards Plus Infinity rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the Security state and Exception level in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U						o2											o1				

Encoding

```
FCVTPU <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U						o2											o1				

Encoding

```
FCVTPU <V><d>, <V><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
```


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```
FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTPU <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTPU <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

S when sz = 0

D when sz = 1

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];

bits(esize) element;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPToFixed(element, 0, unsigned, fpcr, rounding);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.87 FCVTPU (scalar)

Floating-point Convert to Unsigned integer, rounding toward Plus infinity (scalar). This instruction converts the floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to a 32-bit or 64-bit unsigned integer using the Round towards Plus Infinity rounding mode, and writes the result to the general-purpose destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn		Rd
										rmode		opcode											

Half-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTPU <Wd>, <Hn>
```

Half-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTPU <Xd>, <Hn>
```

Single-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTPU <Wd>, <Sn>
```

Single-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTPU <Xd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTPU <Wd>, <Dn>
```

Double-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTPU <Xd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer intsize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer fltsize;
FPRounding rounding;
```


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```
case ftype of
    when '00'
        fltsize = 32;
    when '01'
        fltsize = 64;
    when '10'
        UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            fltsize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

rounding = FPDecodeRounding(rmode);
```

Assembler symbols

<Wd>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Xd>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
bits(fltsize) fltval;
bits(intsize) intval;

fltval = V[n];
intval = FPToFixed(fltval, 0, TRUE, fpcr, rounding);
X[d] = intval;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C7.2.88 FCVTXN, FCVTXN2

Floating-point Convert to lower precision Narrow, rounding to odd (vector). This instruction reads each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, narrows each value to half the precision of the source element using the Round to Odd rounding mode, writes the result to a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Note

This instruction uses the Round to Odd rounding mode which is not defined by the IEEE 754-2008 standard. This rounding mode ensures that if the result of the conversion is inexact the least significant bit of the mantissa is forced to 1. This rounding mode enables a floating-point value to be converted to a lower precision format via an intermediate precision format while avoiding double rounding errors. For example, a 64-bit floating-point value can be converted to a correctly rounded 16-bit floating-point value by first using this instruction to produce a 32-bit value and then using another instruction with the wanted rounding mode to convert the 32-bit value to the final 16-bit floating-point value.

The `FCVTXN` instruction writes the vector to the lower half of the destination register and clears the upper half, while the `FCVTXN2` instruction writes the vector to the upper half of the destination register without affecting the other bits of the register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
FCVTXN <Vb><d>, <Va><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz == '0' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
integer part = 0;
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
FCVTXN{2} <Vd>.<Tb>, <Vn>.<Ta>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz == '0' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer datasize = 64;
integer elements = 2;
integer part = UInt(Q);
```

Assembler symbols

2 Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

[absent] when Q = 0

[present] when Q = 1

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 1, Q = 0

4S when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 0, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Ta> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

2D when sz = 1

The encoding sz = 0 is reserved.

<Vb> Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

S when sz = 1

The encoding sz = 0 is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Va> Is the source width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

D when sz = 1

The encoding sz = 0 is reserved.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();

bits(2*datasize) operand = V[n];
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPConvert(Elem[operand, e, 2*esize], fpcr, FPRounding_ODD);

if merge then
    V[d] = result;
```


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```
else
    Vpart[d, part] = Elem[result, 0, datasize];
```


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C7.2.89 FCVTZS (vector, fixed-point)

Floating-point Convert to Signed fixed-point, rounding toward Zero (vector). This instruction converts a scalar or each element in a vector from floating-point to fixed-point signed integer using the Round towards Zero rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the Security state and Exception level in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	!=0000	immb			1	1	1	1	1	1	Rn	Rd		
		U							immh													

Encoding

```
FCVTZS <V><d>, <V><n>, #<fbits>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '000x' || (immh == '001x' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = if immh == '1xxx' then 64 else if immh == '01xx' then 32 else 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

integer fracbits = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_ZERO;
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	!=0000	immb			1	1	1	1	1	1	Rn	Rd		
		U							immh													

Encoding

```
FCVTZS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #<fbits>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh == '000x' || (immh == '001x' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if immh<3>:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = if immh == '1xxx' then 64 else if immh == '01xx' then 32 else 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer fracbits = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
```


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```
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_ZERO;
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

H when immh = 001x

S when immh = 01xx

D when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 000x is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when immh = 001x, Q = 0

8H when immh = 001x, Q = 1

2S when immh = 01xx, Q = 0

4S when immh = 01xx, Q = 1

2D when immh = 1xxx, Q = 1

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000, Q = x.

The following encodings are reserved:

- immh = 0001, Q = x.
- immh = 1xxx, Q = 0.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<fbits> For the scalar variant: is the number of fractional bits, in the range 1 to the operand width, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(32-Uint(immh:immb)) when immh = 001x

(64-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 01xx

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 000x is reserved.

For the vector variant: is the number of fractional bits, in the range 1 to the element width, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(32-Uint(immh:immb)) when immh = 001x

(64-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 01xx

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000.

The encoding immh = 0001 is reserved.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];

bits(esize) element;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
```


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```
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPToFixed(element, fracbits, unsigned, fpcr, rounding);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.90 FCVTZS (vector, integer)

Floating-point Convert to Signed integer, rounding toward Zero (vector). This instruction converts a scalar or each element in a vector from a floating-point value to a signed integer value using the Round towards Zero rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the Security state and Exception level in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTZS <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTZS <V><d>, <V><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
```


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```
FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTZS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTZS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

S when sz = 0

D when sz = 1

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];

bits(esize) element;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPToFixed(element, 0, unsigned, fpcr, rounding);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.91 FCVTZS (scalar, fixed-point)

Floating-point Convert to Signed fixed-point, rounding toward Zero (scalar). This instruction converts the floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to a 32-bit or 64-bit fixed-point signed integer using the Round towards Zero rounding mode, and writes the result to the general-purpose destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the Security state and Exception level in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 19	18 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	0	1 1	0 0 0	scale	Rn	Rd
										rmode	opcode			

Half-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTZS <Wd>, <Hn>, #<fbits>
```

Half-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTZS <Xd>, <Hn>, #<fbits>
```

Single-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTZS <Wd>, <Sn>, #<fbits>
```

Single-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTZS <Xd>, <Sn>, #<fbits>
```

Double-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTZS <Wd>, <Dn>, #<fbits>
```

Double-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTZS <Xd>, <Dn>, #<fbits>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer intsize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer fltsize;

case ftype of
```


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```
    when '00' fltsize = 32;
    when '01' fltsize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            fltsize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

if sf == '0' && scale<5> == '0' then UNDEFINED;
integer fracbits = 64 - UInt(scale);
```

Assembler symbols

<Wd>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Xd>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<fbits>	For the double-precision to 32-bit, half-precision to 32-bit and single-precision to 32-bit variant: is the number of bits after the binary point in the fixed-point destination, in the range 1 to 32, encoded as 64 minus "scale". For the double-precision to 64-bit, half-precision to 64-bit and single-precision to 64-bit variant: is the number of bits after the binary point in the fixed-point destination, in the range 1 to 64, encoded as 64 minus "scale".

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
bits(fltsize) fltval;
bits(intsize) intval;

fltval = V[n];
intval = FPToFixed(fltval, fracbits, FALSE, fpcr, FPRounding_ZERO);
X[d] = intval;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C7.2.92 FCVTZS (scalar, integer)

Floating-point Convert to Signed integer, rounding toward Zero (scalar). This instruction converts the floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to a 32-bit or 64-bit signed integer using the Round towards Zero rounding mode, and writes the result to the general-purpose destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 19	18 16	15 14 13 12 11 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	1 1 (rmode)	0 0 0 (opcode)	0 0 0 0 0 0	Rn	Rd

Half-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTZS <Wd>, <Hn>
```

Half-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTZS <Xd>, <Hn>
```

Single-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTZS <Wd>, <Sn>
```

Single-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTZS <Xd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTZS <Wd>, <Dn>
```

Double-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTZS <Xd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer intsize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer fltsize;
FPRounding rounding;
```


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```
case ftype of
    when '00'
        fltsize = 32;
    when '01'
        fltsize = 64;
    when '10'
        UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            fltsize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

rounding = FPDecodeRounding(rmode);
```

Assembler symbols

<Wd>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Xd>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
bits(fltsize) fltval;
bits(intsize) intval;

fltval = V[n];
intval = FPToFixed(fltval, 0, FALSE, fpcr, rounding);
X[d] = intval;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C7.2.93 FCVTZU (vector, fixed-point)

Floating-point Convert to Unsigned fixed-point, rounding toward Zero (vector). This instruction converts a scalar or each element in a vector from floating-point to fixed-point unsigned integer using the Round towards Zero rounding mode, and writes the result to the general-purpose destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the Security state and Exception level in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	!=0000	immb			1	1	1	1	1	1	Rn	Rd		
		U							immh													

Encoding

```
FCVTZU <V><d>, <V><n>, #<fbits>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '000x' || (immh == '001x' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = if immh == '1xxx' then 64 else if immh == '01xx' then 32 else 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

integer fracbits = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_ZERO;
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	!=0000	immb			1	1	1	1	1	1	Rn	Rd		
		U							immh													

Encoding

```
FCVTZU <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #<fbits>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh == '000x' || (immh == '001x' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if immh<3>:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = if immh == '1xxx' then 64 else if immh == '01xx' then 32 else 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer fracbits = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
```


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```
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_ZERO;
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

H when immh = 001x

S when immh = 01xx

D when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 000x is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when immh = 001x, Q = 0

8H when immh = 001x, Q = 1

2S when immh = 01xx, Q = 0

4S when immh = 01xx, Q = 1

2D when immh = 1xxx, Q = 1

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000, Q = x.

The following encodings are reserved:

- immh = 0001, Q = x.
- immh = 1xxx, Q = 0.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<fbits> For the scalar variant: is the number of fractional bits, in the range 1 to the operand width, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(32-Uint(immh:immb)) when immh = 001x

(64-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 01xx

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 000x is reserved.

For the vector variant: is the number of fractional bits, in the range 1 to the element width, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(32-Uint(immh:immb)) when immh = 001x

(64-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 01xx

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000.

The encoding immh = 0001 is reserved.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];

bits(esize) element;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
```


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```
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPToFixed(element, fracbits, unsigned, fpcr, rounding);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.94 FCVTZU (vector, integer)

Floating-point Convert to Unsigned integer, rounding toward Zero (vector). This instruction converts a scalar or each element in a vector from a floating-point value to an unsigned integer value using the Round towards Zero rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the Security state and Exception level in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTZU <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTZU <V><d>, <V><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
```


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```
FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTZU <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FCVTZU <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

FPRounding rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

S when sz = 0

D when sz = 1

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];

bits(esize) element;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPToFixed(element, 0, unsigned, fpcr, rounding);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.95 FCVTZU (scalar, fixed-point)

Floating-point Convert to Unsigned fixed-point, rounding toward Zero (scalar). This instruction converts the floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to a 32-bit or 64-bit fixed-point unsigned integer using the Round towards Zero rounding mode, and writes the result to the general-purpose destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the Security state and Exception level in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 19	18 16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	0	rmode	opcode	scale	Rn	Rd

Half-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTZU <Wd>, <Hn>, #<fbits>
```

Half-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTZU <Xd>, <Hn>, #<fbits>
```

Single-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTZU <Wd>, <Sn>, #<fbits>
```

Single-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTZU <Xd>, <Sn>, #<fbits>
```

Double-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTZU <Wd>, <Dn>, #<fbits>
```

Double-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTZU <Xd>, <Dn>, #<fbits>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer intsize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer fltsize;

case ftype of
```


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```
    when '00' fltsize = 32;
    when '01' fltsize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            fltsize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

if sf == '0' && scale<5> == '0' then UNDEFINED;
integer fracbits = 64 - UInt(scale);
```

Assembler symbols

<Wd>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Xd>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<fbits>	For the double-precision to 32-bit, half-precision to 32-bit and single-precision to 32-bit variant: is the number of bits after the binary point in the fixed-point destination, in the range 1 to 32, encoded as 64 minus "scale". For the double-precision to 64-bit, half-precision to 64-bit and single-precision to 64-bit variant: is the number of bits after the binary point in the fixed-point destination, in the range 1 to 64, encoded as 64 minus "scale".

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
bits(fltsize) fltval;
bits(intsize) intval;

fltval = V[n];
intval = FPToFixed(fltval, fracbits, TRUE, fpcr, FPRounding_ZERO);
X[d] = intval;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C7.2.96 FCVTZU (scalar, integer)

Floating-point Convert to Unsigned integer, rounding toward Zero (scalar). This instruction converts the floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to a 32-bit or 64-bit unsigned integer using the Round towards Zero rounding mode, and writes the result to the general-purpose destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
sf	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
										rmode		opcode										

Half-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTZU <Wd>, <Hn>
```

Half-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 11`.

```
FCVTZU <Xd>, <Hn>
```

Single-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTZU <Wd>, <Sn>
```

Single-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 00`.

```
FCVTZU <Xd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTZU <Wd>, <Dn>
```

Double-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 01`.

```
FCVTZU <Xd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer intsize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer fltsize;
FPRounding rounding;
```


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```
case ftype of
    when '00'
        fltsize = 32;
    when '01'
        fltsize = 64;
    when '10'
        UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            fltsize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

rounding = FPDecodeRounding(rmode);
```

Assembler symbols

<Wd>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Xd>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
bits(fltsize) fltval;
bits(intsize) intval;

fltval = V[n];
intval = FPToFixed(fltval, 0, TRUE, fpcr, rounding);
X[d] = intval;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C7.2.97 FDIV (vector)

Floating-point Divide (vector). This instruction divides the floating-point values in the elements in the first source SIMD&FP register, by the floating-point values in the corresponding elements in the second source SIMD&FP register, places the results in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rm		0	0	1	1	1	1	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
FDIV <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	Rm		1	1	1	1	1	1	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
FDIV <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H` when `Q = 0`

`8H` when `Q = 1`

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`2S` when `sz = 0`, `Q = 0`

`4S` when `sz = 0`, `Q = 1`

`2D` when `sz = 1`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `sz = 1`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPDiv(element1, element2, FPCR[]);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.98 FDIV (scalar)

Floating-point Divide (scalar). This instruction divides the floating-point value of the first source SIMD&FP register by the floating-point value of the second source SIMD&FP register, and writes the result to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	Rm	0	0	0	1	1	0	Rn	Rd

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FDIV <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FDIV <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FDIV <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Hd>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hm>	Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Sm>	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();
bits(esize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(esize) operand2 = V[m];

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[n] else Zeros();

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPDiv(operand1, operand2, FPCR[]);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.99 FJCVTZS

Floating-point Javascript Convert to Signed fixed-point, rounding toward Zero. This instruction converts the double-precision floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to a 32-bit signed integer using the Round towards Zero rounding mode, and writes the result to the general-purpose destination register. If the result is too large to be represented as a signed 32-bit integer, then the result is the integer modulo 2^{32}, as held in a 32-bit signed integer.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Double-precision to 32-bit

(FEAT_JSCVT)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn		Rd	
sf								ftype			rmode		opcode											

Encoding

```
FJCVTZS <Wd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if !HaveFJCVTZSExt() then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Wd> Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Dn> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
bits(64) fltval;
bits(32) intval;

bit Z;
fltval = V[n];
(intval, Z) = FPToFixedJS(fltval, fpcr, TRUE);
PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = '0':Z:'00';
X[d] = intval;
```


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C7.2.100 FMADD

Floating-point fused Multiply-Add (scalar). This instruction multiplies the values of the first two SIMD&FP source registers, adds the product to the value of the third SIMD&FP source register, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	ftype	0	Rm	0	Ra	Rn	Rd
									o1		o0			

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FMADD <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>, <Ha>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FMADD <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>, <Sa>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FMADD <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>, <Da>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer a = UInt(Ra);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Da>` Is the 64-bit name of the third SIMD&FP source register holding the addend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

`<Hd>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Hn>` Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Hm>` Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Ha>` Is the 16-bit name of the third SIMD&FP source register holding the addend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Sn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Sm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Sa>` Is the 32-bit name of the third SIMD&FP source register holding the addend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

bits(esize) operanda = V[a];
bits(esize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(esize) operand2 = V[m];

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[a] else Zeros();

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPMulAdd(operanda, operand1, operand2, fpcr);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.101 FMAX (vector)

Floating-point Maximum (vector). This instruction compares corresponding vector elements in the two source SIMD&FP registers, places the larger of each of the two floating-point values into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rm		0	0	1	1	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U						o1														

Encoding

```
FMAX <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean pair = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (o1 == '1');
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	Rm		1	1	1	1	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U						o1														

Encoding

```
FMAX <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```


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```
boolean pair = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (o1 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 4H when Q = 0
- 8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 2S when sz = 0, Q = 0
- 4S when sz = 0, Q = 1
- 2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(2*datasize) concat = operand2:operand1;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if pair then
        element1 = Elem[concat, 2*e, esize];
        element2 = Elem[concat, (2*e)+1, esize];
    else
        element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];

    if minimum then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMin(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMax(element1, element2, FPCR[]);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.102 FMAX (scalar)

Floating-point Maximum (scalar). This instruction compares the two source SIMD&FP registers, and writes the larger of the two floating-point values to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	Rm	0	1	0	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
													op					

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FMAX <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FMAX <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FMAX <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Hd>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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`<Hn>` Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Hm>` Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Sn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Sm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();
bits(esize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(esize) operand2 = V[m];

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[n] else Zeros();

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPMax(operand1, operand2, fpcr);
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.103 FMAXNM (vector)

Floating-point Maximum Number (vector). This instruction compares corresponding vector elements in the two source SIMD&FP registers, writes the larger of the two floating-point values into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

NaNs are handled according to the IEEE 754-2008 standard. If one vector element is numeric and the other is a quiet NaN, the result placed in the vector is the numerical value, otherwise the result is identical to FMAX (scalar).

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rm	0	0	0	0	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U						a											

Encoding

```
FMAXNM <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean pair = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (a == '1');
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	Rm	1	1	0	0	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U						o1											

Encoding

```
FMAXNM <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
```


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```
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean pair = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (o1 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 4H when Q = 0
- 8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 2S when sz = 0, Q = 0
- 4S when sz = 0, Q = 1
- 2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(2*datasize) concat = operand2:operand1;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if pair then
        element1 = Elem[concat, 2*e, esize];
        element2 = Elem[concat, (2*e)+1, esize];
    else
        element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];

    if minimum then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMinNum(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMaxNum(element1, element2, FPCR[]);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.104 FMAXNM (scalar)

Floating-point Maximum Number (scalar). This instruction compares the first and second source SIMD&FP register values, and writes the larger of the two floating-point values to the destination SIMD&FP register.

NaNs are handled according to the IEEE 754-2008 standard. If one vector element is numeric and the other is a quiet NaN, the result that is placed in the vector is the numerical value, otherwise the result is identical to FMAX (scalar).

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	Rm	0	1	1	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
													op					

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FMAXNM <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FMAXNM <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FMAXNM <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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<Hd> Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Hn> Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Hm> Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Sd> Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Sn> Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Sm> Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();
bits(esize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(esize) operand2 = V[m];

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[n] else Zeros();

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPMaxNum(operand1, operand2, fpcr);
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.105 FMAXNMP (scalar)

Floating-point Maximum Number of Pair of elements (scalar). This instruction compares two vector elements in the source SIMD&FP register and writes the largest of the floating-point values as a scalar to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31 30	29	28 27 26 25	24 23	22	21 20 19 18 17	16 15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0	1 1 1 1	0 0	sz	1 1 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	1 0	Rn	Rd
			o1						

Encoding

```
FMAXNMP <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
if sz == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer datasize = 32;
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31 30	29	28 27 26 25	24 23	22	21 20 19 18 17	16 15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1	1 1 1 1	0 0	sz	1 1 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	1 0	Rn	Rd
			o1						

Encoding

```
FMAXNMP <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize * 2;
```


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Assembler symbols

<V>
: For the half-precision variant: is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

  H when sz = 0

  The encoding sz = 1 is reserved.

  For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

  S when sz = 0

  D when sz = 1

<d>
: Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn>
: Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<T>
: For the half-precision variant: is the source arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

  2H when sz = 0

  The encoding sz = 1 is reserved.

  For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the source arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

  2S when sz = 0

  2D when sz = 1

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
V[d] = Reduce(ReduceOp_FMAXNUM, operand, esize, FALSE);
```


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C7.2.106 FMAXNMP (vector)

Floating-point Maximum Number Pairwise (vector). This instruction creates a vector by concatenating the vector elements of the first source SIMD&FP register after the vector elements of the second source SIMD&FP register, reads each pair of adjacent vector elements in the two source SIMD&FP registers, writes the largest of each pair of values into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are floating-point values.

NaNs are handled according to the IEEE 754-2008 standard. If one vector element is numeric and the other is a quiet NaN, the result is the numerical value, otherwise the result is identical to FMAX (scalar).

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rm		0	0	0	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U						a														

Encoding

```
FMAXNMP <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean pair = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (a == '1');
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	Rm		1	1	0	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U						o1														

Encoding

```
FMAXNMP <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
```


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```
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean pair = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (o1 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 4H when Q = 0
- 8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 2S when sz = 0, Q = 0
- 4S when sz = 0, Q = 1
- 2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(2*datasize) concat = operand2:operand1;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if pair then
        element1 = Elem[concat, 2*e, esize];
        element2 = Elem[concat, (2*e)+1, esize];
    else
        element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];

    if minimum then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMinNum(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMaxNum(element1, element2, FPCR[]);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.107 FMAXNMV

Floating-point Maximum Number across Vector. This instruction compares all the vector elements in the source SIMD&FP register, and writes the largest of the values as a scalar to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are floating-point values.

NaNs are handled according to the IEEE 754-2008 standard. If one vector element is numeric and the other is a quiet NaN, the result of the comparison is the numerical value, otherwise the result is identical to FMAX (scalar).

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
								o1																	

Encoding

```
FMAXNMV <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
								o1																	

Encoding

```
FMAXNMV <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q != '01' then UNDEFINED;    // .4S only

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
```


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Assembler symbols

<V> For the half-precision variant: is the destination width specifier, H.

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

S when sz = 0

The encoding sz = 1 is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q:sz" field. It can have the following values:

4S when Q = 1, sz = 0

The following encodings are reserved:

- Q = 0, sz = x.
- Q = 1, sz = 1.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
V[d] = Reduce(ReduceOp_FMAXNUM, operand, esize, FALSE);
```


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C7.2.108 FMAXP (scalar)

Floating-point Maximum of Pair of elements (scalar). This instruction compares two vector elements in the source SIMD&FP register and writes the largest of the floating-point values as a scalar to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31 30	29	28 27 26 25	24 23	22	21 20 19 18 17	16 15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0	1 1 1 1	0 0	sz	1 1 0 0 0	0 1 1 1 1	1 0	Rn	Rd
			o1						

Encoding

```
FMAXP <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
if sz == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer datasize = 32;
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31 30	29	28 27 26 25	24 23	22	21 20 19 18 17	16 15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1	1 1 1 1	0 0	sz	1 1 0 0 0	0 1 1 1 1	1 0	Rn	Rd
			o1						

Encoding

```
FMAXP <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize * 2;
```


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Assembler symbols

<V>
: For the half-precision variant: is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

  H when sz = 0

  The encoding sz = 1 is reserved.

  For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

  S when sz = 0

  D when sz = 1

<d>
: Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn>
: Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<T>
: For the half-precision variant: is the source arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

  2H when sz = 0

  The encoding sz = 1 is reserved.

  For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the source arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

  2S when sz = 0

  2D when sz = 1

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];

V[d] = Reduce(ReduceOp_FMAX, operand, esize);
```


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C7.2.109 FMAXP (vector)

Floating-point Maximum Pairwise (vector). This instruction creates a vector by concatenating the vector elements of the first source SIMD&FP register after the vector elements of the second source SIMD&FP register, reads each pair of adjacent vector elements from the concatenated vector, writes the larger of each pair of values into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are floating-point values.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rm		0	0	1	1	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U						o1														

Encoding

```
FMAXP <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean pair = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (o1 == '1');
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	Rm		1	1	1	1	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U						o1														

Encoding

```
FMAXP <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```


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```
boolean pair = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (o1 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(2*datasize) concat = operand2:operand1;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if pair then
        element1 = Elem[concat, 2*e, esize];
        element2 = Elem[concat, (2*e)+1, esize];
    else
        element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];

    if minimum then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMin(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMax(element1, element2, FPCR[]);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.110 FMAXV

Floating-point Maximum across Vector. This instruction compares all the vector elements in the source SIMD&FP register, and writes the largest of the values as a scalar to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are floating-point values.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
								o1																	

Encoding

```
FMAXV <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
								o1																	

Encoding

```
FMAXV <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q != '01' then UNDEFINED;

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<V> For the half-precision variant: is the destination width specifier, H.

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For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`S` when `sz = 0`

The encoding `sz = 1` is reserved.

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<T>` For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H` when `Q = 0`

`8H` when `Q = 1`

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q:sz" field. It can have the following values:

`4S` when `Q = 1`, `sz = 0`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `Q = 0`, `sz = x`.
- `Q = 1`, `sz = 1`.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];

V[d] = Reduce(ReduceOp_FMAX, operand, esize);
```


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C7.2.111 FMIN (vector)

Floating-point minimum (vector). This instruction compares corresponding elements in the vectors in the two source SIMD&FP registers, places the smaller of each of the two floating-point values into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	0	1	1	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U						o1														

Encoding

```
FMIN <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean pair = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (o1 == '1');
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	Rm		1	1	1	1	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U						o1														

Encoding

```
FMIN <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```


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```
boolean pair = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (o1 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 4H when Q = 0
- 8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 2S when sz = 0, Q = 0
- 4S when sz = 0, Q = 1
- 2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(2*datasize) concat = operand2:operand1;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if pair then
        element1 = Elem[concat, 2*e, esize];
        element2 = Elem[concat, (2*e)+1, esize];
    else
        element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];

    if minimum then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMin(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMax(element1, element2, FPCR[]);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.112 FMIN (scalar)

Floating-point Minimum (scalar). This instruction compares the first and second source SIMD&FP register values, and writes the smaller of the two floating-point values to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14	13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0	1 1 1 1 0	ftype	1	Rm	0 1	0 1 (op)	1 0	Rn	Rd

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FMIN <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FMIN <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FMIN <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Hd>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hm>	Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Sm>	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();
bits(esize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(esize) operand2 = V[m];

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[n] else Zeros();

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPMin(operand1, operand2, fpcr);
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.113 FMINNM (vector)

Floating-point Minimum Number (vector). This instruction compares corresponding vector elements in the two source SIMD&FP registers, writes the smaller of the two floating-point values into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

NaNs are handled according to the IEEE 754-2008 standard. If one vector element is numeric and the other is a quiet NaN, the result placed in the vector is the numerical value, otherwise the result is identical to FMIN (scalar).

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	0	0	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U						a														

Encoding

```
FMINNM <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean pair = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (a == '1');
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	Rm		1	1	0	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U						o1														

Encoding

```
FMINNM <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
```


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```
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean pair = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (o1 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 4H when Q = 0
- 8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 2S when sz = 0, Q = 0
- 4S when sz = 0, Q = 1
- 2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(2*datasize) concat = operand2:operand1;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if pair then
        element1 = Elem[concat, 2*e, esize];
        element2 = Elem[concat, (2*e)+1, esize];
    else
        element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];

    if minimum then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMinNum(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMaxNum(element1, element2, FPCR[]);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.114 FMINNM (scalar)

Floating-point Minimum Number (scalar). This instruction compares the first and second source SIMD&FP register values, and writes the smaller of the two floating-point values to the destination SIMD&FP register.

NaNs are handled according to the IEEE 754-2008 standard. If one vector element is numeric and the other is a quiet NaN, the result that is placed in the vector is the numerical value, otherwise the result is identical to FMIN (scalar).

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	Rm	0	1	1	1	1	0	Rn	Rd
											op							

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FMINNM <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FMINNM <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FMINNM <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hm>	Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Sm>	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();
bits(esize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(esize) operand2 = V[m];

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[n] else Zeros();

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPMinNum(operand1, operand2, fpcr);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.115 FMINNMP (scalar)

Floating-point Minimum Number of Pair of elements (scalar). This instruction compares two vector elements in the source SIMD&FP register and writes the smallest of the floating-point values as a scalar to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31 30	29	28 27 26 25	24 23	22	21 20 19 18 17	16 15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0	1 1 1 1	0 1	sz	1 1 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	1 0	Rn	Rd
			o1						

Encoding

```
FMINNMP <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
if sz == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer datasize = 32;
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31 30	29	28 27 26 25	24 23	22	21 20 19 18 17	16 15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1	1 1 1 1	0 1	sz	1 1 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	1 0	Rn	Rd
			o1						

Encoding

```
FMINNMP <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize * 2;
```


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Assembler symbols

<V>
: For the half-precision variant: is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

  H when sz = 0

  The encoding sz = 1 is reserved.

  For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

  S when sz = 0

  D when sz = 1

<d>
: Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn>
: Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<T>
: For the half-precision variant: is the source arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

  2H when sz = 0

  The encoding sz = 1 is reserved.

  For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the source arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

  2S when sz = 0

  2D when sz = 1

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
V[d] = Reduce(ReduceOp_FMINNUM, operand, esize, FALSE);
```


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C7.2.116 FMINNMP (vector)

Floating-point Minimum Number Pairwise (vector). This instruction creates a vector by concatenating the vector elements of the first source SIMD&FP register after the vector elements of the second source SIMD&FP register, reads each pair of adjacent vector elements in the two source SIMD&FP registers, writes the smallest of each pair of floating-point values into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are floating-point values.

NaNs are handled according to the IEEE 754-2008 standard. If one vector element is numeric and the other is a quiet NaN, the result is the numerical value, otherwise the result is identical to FMIN (scalar).

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	0	0	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U						a														

Encoding

```
FMINNMP <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean pair = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (a == '1');
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	Rm		1	1	0	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U						o1														

Encoding

```
FMINNMP <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
```


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```
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean pair = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (o1 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 4H when Q = 0
- 8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 2S when sz = 0, Q = 0
- 4S when sz = 0, Q = 1
- 2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(2*datasize) concat = operand2:operand1;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if pair then
        element1 = Elem[concat, 2*e, esize];
        element2 = Elem[concat, (2*e)+1, esize];
    else
        element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];

    if minimum then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMinNum(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMaxNum(element1, element2, FPCR[]);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.117 FMINNMV

Floating-point Minimum Number across Vector. This instruction compares all the vector elements in the source SIMD&FP register, and writes the smallest of the values as a scalar to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are floating-point values.

NaNs are handled according to the IEEE 754-2008 standard. If one vector element is numeric and the other is a quiet NaN, the result of the comparison is the numerical value, otherwise the result is identical to FMIN (scalar).

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
								o1																	

Encoding

```
FMINNMV <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
								o1																	

Encoding

```
FMINNMV <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q != '01' then UNDEFINED;    // .4S only

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
```


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Assembler symbols

<V> For the half-precision variant: is the destination width specifier, H.

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

S when sz = 0

The encoding sz = 1 is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q:sz" field. It can have the following values:

4S when Q = 1, sz = 0

The following encodings are reserved:

- Q = 0, sz = x.
- Q = 1, sz = 1.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
V[d] = Reduce(ReduceOp_FMINNUM, operand, esize, FALSE);
```


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C7.2.118 FMINP (scalar)

Floating-point Minimum of Pair of elements (scalar). This instruction compares two vector elements in the source SIMD&FP register and writes the smallest of the floating-point values as a scalar to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
								o1																	

Encoding

```
FMINP <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
if sz == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer datasize = 32;
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
								o1																	

Encoding

```
FMINP <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize * 2;
```


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Assembler symbols

<V>

For the half-precision variant: is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

H when sz = 0

The encoding sz = 1 is reserved.

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

S when sz = 0

D when sz = 1

<d>

Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn>

Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<T>

For the half-precision variant: is the source arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

2H when sz = 0

The encoding sz = 1 is reserved.

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the source arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0

2D when sz = 1

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];

V[d] = Reduce(ReduceOp_FMIN, operand, esize);
```


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C7.2.119 FMINP (vector)

Floating-point Minimum Pairwise (vector). This instruction creates a vector by concatenating the vector elements of the first source SIMD&FP register after the vector elements of the second source SIMD&FP register, reads each pair of adjacent vector elements from the concatenated vector, writes the smaller of each pair of values into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are floating-point values.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rm	0	0	1	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U						o1											

Encoding

```
FMINP <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean pair = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (o1 == '1');
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	Rm	1	1	1	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U						o1											

Encoding

```
FMINP <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```


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```
boolean pair = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (o1 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 4H when Q = 0
- 8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 2S when sz = 0, Q = 0
- 4S when sz = 0, Q = 1
- 2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(2*datasize) concat = operand2:operand1;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if pair then
        element1 = Elem[concat, 2*e, esize];
        element2 = Elem[concat, (2*e)+1, esize];
    else
        element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];

    if minimum then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMin(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMax(element1, element2, FPCR[]);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.120 FMINV

Floating-point Minimum across Vector. This instruction compares all the vector elements in the source SIMD&FP register, and writes the smallest of the values as a scalar to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are floating-point values.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	Rn			Rd
								o1																	

Encoding

```
FMINV <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	Rn			Rd
								o1																	

Encoding

```
FMINV <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q != '01' then UNDEFINED;

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<V> For the half-precision variant: is the destination width specifier, H.

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For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`S` when `sz = 0`

The encoding `sz = 1` is reserved.

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<T>` For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H` when `Q = 0`

`8H` when `Q = 1`

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q:sz" field. It can have the following values:

`4S` when `Q = 1`, `sz = 0`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `Q = 0`, `sz = x`.
- `Q = 1`, `sz = 1`.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];

V[d] = Reduce(ReduceOp_FMIN, operand, esize);
```


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C7.2.121 FMLA (by element)

Floating-point fused Multiply-Add to accumulator (by element). This instruction multiplies the vector elements in the first source SIMD&FP register by the specified value in the second source SIMD&FP register, and accumulates the results in the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are floating-point values.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar, half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	L	M	Rm	0	0	0	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
														o2						

Encoding

```
FMLA <Hd>, <Hn>, <Vm>.H[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer index = UInt(H:L:M);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean sub_op = (o2 == '1');
```

Scalar, single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	sz	L	M	Rm	0	0	0	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
														o2						

Encoding

```
FMLA <V><d>, <V><n>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi = M;
case sz:L of
    when '0x' index = UInt(H:L);
    when '10' index = UInt(H);
    when '11' UNDEFINED;
```


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```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean sub_op = (o2 == '1');
```

Vector, half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	L	M	Rm	0	0	0	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
													o2							

Encoding

```
FMLA <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.H[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer index = UInt(H:L:M);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean sub_op = (o2 == '1');
```

Vector, single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	sz	L	M	Rm	0	0	0	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
													o2							

Encoding

```
FMLA <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi = M;
case sz:L of
    when '0x' index = UInt(H:L);
    when '10' index = UInt(H);
    when '11' UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);
```


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```
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean sub_op = (o2 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`<Hd>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Hn>` Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<V>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

- `S` when `sz = 0`
- `D` when `sz = 1`

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `4H` when `Q = 0`
- `8H` when `Q = 1`

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q:sz" field. It can have the following values:

- `2S` when `Q = 0`, `sz = 0`
- `4S` when `Q = 1`, `sz = 0`
- `2D` when `Q = 1`, `sz = 1`

The encoding `Q = 0`, `sz = 1` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` For the half-precision variant: is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, in the range V0 to V15, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Rm" fields.

`<Ts>` Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

- `S` when `sz = 0`
- `D` when `sz = 1`

`<index>` For the half-precision variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "H:L:M" fields.

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the element index, encoded in the "sz:L:H" field. It can have the following values:

- `H:L` when `sz = 0`, `L = x`
- `H` when `sz = 1`, `L = 0`

The encoding `sz = 1`, `L = 1` is reserved.

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(idxdsize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, index, esize];
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if sub_op then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAdd(Elem[operand3, e, esize], element1, element2, fpcr);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.122 FMLA (vector)

Floating-point fused Multiply-Add to accumulator (vector). This instruction multiplies corresponding floating-point values in the vectors in the two source SIMD&FP registers, adds the product to the corresponding vector element of the destination SIMD&FP register, and writes the result to the destination SIMD&FP register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rm		0	0	0	0	1	1	Rn		Rd	
								a														

Encoding

```
FMLA <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (a == '1');
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	Rm		1	1	0	0	1	1	Rn		Rd	
								op														

Encoding

```
FMLA <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (op == '1');
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H` when `Q = 0`

`8H` when `Q = 1`

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`2S` when `sz = 0`, `Q = 0`

`4S` when `sz = 0`, `Q = 1`

`2D` when `sz = 1`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `sz = 1`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    if sub_op then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAdd(Elem[operand3, e, esize], element1, element2, FPCR[]);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.123 FMLAL, FMLAL2 (by element)

Floating-point fused Multiply-Add Long to accumulator (by element). This instruction multiplies the vector elements in the first source SIMD&FP register by the specified value in the second source SIMD&FP register, and accumulates the product to the corresponding vector element of the destination SIMD&FP register. The instruction does not round the result of the multiply before the accumulation.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

In Armv8.2 and Armv8.3, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.4 it is mandatory for all implementations to support it.

Note

ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.FHM indicates whether this instruction is supported.

FMLAL

(FEAT_FHM)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	L	M	Rm	0	0	0	0	H	0	Rn	Rd
									sz					S						

Encoding

```
FMLAL <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.H[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16MulNoRoundingToFP32Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt('0':Rm);    // Vm can only be in bottom 16 registers.
if sz == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer index = UInt(H:L:M);

integer esize = 32;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (S == '1');
integer part = 0;
```

FMLAL2

(FEAT_FHM)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	L	M	Rm	1	0	0	0	H	0	Rn	Rd
									sz					S						

Encoding

```
FMLAL2 <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.H[<index>]
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16MulNoRoundingToFP32Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt('0':Rm);    // Vm can only be in bottom 16 registers.
if sz == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer index = UInt(H:L:M);

integer esize = 32;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (S == '1');
integer part = 1;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Ta> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S	when Q = 0
4S	when Q = 1

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

2H	when Q = 0
4H	when Q = 1

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<index> Is the element index, encoded in the "H:L:M" fields.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize DIV 2) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(128) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize DIV 2) element1;
bits(esize DIV 2) element2 = Elem[operand2, index, esize DIV 2];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize DIV 2];
    if sub_op then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAddH(Elem[operand3, e, esize], element1, element2, FPCR[]);
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.124 FMLAL, FMLAL2 (vector)

Floating-point fused Multiply-Add Long to accumulator (vector). This instruction multiplies corresponding half-precision floating-point values in the vectors in the two source SIMD&FP registers, and accumulates the product to the corresponding vector element of the destination SIMD&FP register. The instruction does not round the result of the multiply before the accumulation.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

In Armv8.2 and Armv8.3, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.4 it is mandatory for all implementations to support it.

Note

ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.FHM indicates whether this instruction is supported.

FMLAL

(FEAT_FHM)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	Rm	1	1	1	0	1	1	Rn	Rd
								S	sz										

Encoding

```
FMLAL <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16MulNoRoundingToFP32Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean sub_op = (S == '1');
integer part = 0;
```

FMLAL2

(FEAT_FHM)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	Rm	1	1	0	0	1	1	Rn	Rd
								S	sz										

Encoding

```
FMLAL2 <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16MulNoRoundingToFP32Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean sub_op = (S == '1');
integer part = 1;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Ta> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S	when Q = 0
4S	when Q = 1

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

2H	when Q = 0
4H	when Q = 1

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize DIV 2) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(datasize DIV 2) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize DIV 2) element1;
bits(esize DIV 2) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize DIV 2];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize DIV 2];
    if sub_op then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAddH(Elem[operand3, e, esize], element1, element2, FPCR[]);
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.125 FMLS (by element)

Floating-point fused Multiply-Subtract from accumulator (by element). This instruction multiplies the vector elements in the first source SIMD&FP register by the specified value in the second source SIMD&FP register, and subtracts the results from the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are floating-point values.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar, half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	L	M	Rm	0	1	0	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
													o2							

Encoding

```
FMLS <Hd>, <Hn>, <Vm>.H[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer index = UInt(H:L:M);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean sub_op = (o2 == '1');
```

Scalar, single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	sz	L	M	Rm	0	1	0	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
													o2							

Encoding

```
FMLS <V><d>, <V><n>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi = M;
case sz:L of
    when '0x' index = UInt(H:L);
    when '10' index = UInt(H);
    when '11' UNDEFINED;
```


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```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean sub_op = (o2 == '1');
```

Vector, half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	L	M	Rm	0	1	0	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
													o2							

Encoding

```
FMLS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.H[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer index = UInt(H:L:M);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean sub_op = (o2 == '1');
```

Vector, single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	sz	L	M	Rm	0	1	0	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
													o2							

Encoding

```
FMLS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi = M;
case sz:L of
    when '0x' index = UInt(H:L);
    when '10' index = UInt(H);
    when '11' UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);
```


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```
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean sub_op = (o2 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`<Hd>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Hn>` Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<V>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

- `S` when `sz = 0`
- `D` when `sz = 1`

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `4H` when `Q = 0`
- `8H` when `Q = 1`

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q:sz" field. It can have the following values:

- `2S` when `Q = 0`, `sz = 0`
- `4S` when `Q = 1`, `sz = 0`
- `2D` when `Q = 1`, `sz = 1`

The encoding `Q = 0`, `sz = 1` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` For the half-precision variant: is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, in the range V0 to V15, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Rm" fields.

`<Ts>` Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

- `S` when `sz = 0`
- `D` when `sz = 1`

`<index>` For the half-precision variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "H:L:M" fields.

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the element index, encoded in the "sz:L:H" field. It can have the following values:

- `H:L` when `sz = 0`, `L = x`
- `H` when `sz = 1`, `L = 0`

The encoding `sz = 1`, `L = 1` is reserved.

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(idxdsize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, index, esize];
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if sub_op then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAdd(Elem[operand3, e, esize], element1, element2, fpcr);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.126 FMLS (vector)

Floating-point fused Multiply-Subtract from accumulator (vector). This instruction multiplies corresponding floating-point values in the vectors in the two source SIMD&FP registers, negates the product, adds the result to the corresponding vector element of the destination SIMD&FP register, and writes the result to the destination SIMD&FP register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	0	0	0	1	1	Rn		Rd	
								a														

Encoding

```
FMLS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (a == '1');
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	Rm		1	1	0	0	1	1	Rn		Rd	
								op														

Encoding

```
FMLS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```


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```
boolean sub_op = (op == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    if sub_op then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAdd(Elem[operand3, e, esize], element1, element2, FPCR[]);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.127 FMLSL, FMLSL2 (by element)

Floating-point fused Multiply-Subtract Long from accumulator (by element). This instruction multiplies the negated vector elements in the first source SIMD&FP register by the specified value in the second source SIMD&FP register, and accumulates the product to the corresponding vector element of the destination SIMD&FP register. The instruction does not round the result of the multiply before the accumulation.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

In Armv8.2 and Armv8.3, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.4 it is mandatory for all implementations to support it.

Note

ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.FHM indicates whether this instruction is supported.

FMLSL

(FEAT_FHM)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	L	M	Rm	0	1	0	0	H	0	Rn	Rd
									sz					S						

Encoding

```
FMLSL <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.H[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16MulNoRoundingToFP32Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt('0':Rm);    // Vm can only be in bottom 16 registers.
if sz == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer index = UInt(H:L:M);

integer esize = 32;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (S == '1');
integer part = 0;
```

FMLSL2

(FEAT_FHM)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	L	M	Rm	1	1	0	0	H	0	Rn	Rd
									sz					S						

Encoding

```
FMLSL2 <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.H[<index>]
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16MulNoRoundingToFP32Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt('0':Rm);    // Vm can only be in bottom 16 registers.
if sz == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer index = UInt(H:L:M);

integer esize = 32;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (S == '1');
integer part = 1;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Ta> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S	when Q = 0
4S	when Q = 1

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

2H	when Q = 0
4H	when Q = 1

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<index> Is the element index, encoded in the "H:L:M" fields.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize DIV 2) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(128) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize DIV 2) element1;
bits(esize DIV 2) element2 = Elem[operand2, index, esize DIV 2];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize DIV 2];
    if sub_op then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAddH(Elem[operand3, e, esize], element1, element2, FPCR[]);
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.128 FMLSL, FMLSL2 (vector)

Floating-point fused Multiply-Subtract Long from accumulator (vector). This instruction negates the values in the vector of one SIMD&FP register, multiplies these with the corresponding values in another vector, and accumulates the product to the corresponding vector element of the destination SIMD&FP register. The instruction does not round the result of the multiply before the accumulation.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

In Armv8.2 and Armv8.3, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.4 it is mandatory for all implementations to support it.

Note

ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.FHM indicates whether this instruction is supported.

FMLSL

(FEAT_FHM)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	Rm	1	1	1	0	1	1	Rn	Rd
								S	sz										

Encoding

```
FMLSL <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16MulNoRoundingToFP32Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean sub_op = (S == '1');
integer part = 0;
```

FMLSL2

(FEAT_FHM)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	Rm	1	1	0	0	1	1	Rn	Rd
								S	sz										

Encoding

```
FMLSL2 <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16MulNoRoundingToFP32Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean sub_op = (S == '1');
integer part = 1;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Ta> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S	when Q = 0
4S	when Q = 1

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

2H	when Q = 0
4H	when Q = 1

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize DIV 2) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(datasize DIV 2) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize DIV 2) element1;
bits(esize DIV 2) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize DIV 2];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize DIV 2];
    if sub_op then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAddH(Elem[operand3, e, esize], element1, element2, FPCR[]);
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.129 FMOV (vector, immediate)

Floating-point move immediate (vector). This instruction copies an immediate floating-point constant into every element of the SIMD&FP destination register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	a	b	c	1	1	1	1	1	1	d	e	f	g	h	Rd	

Encoding

```
FMOV <Vd>.<T>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer rd = UInt(Rd);

integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
bits(datasize) imm;

imm8 = a:b:c:d:e:f:g:h;
imm16 = imm8<7>:NOT(imm8<6>):Replicate(imm8<6>, 2):imm8<5:0>:Zeros(6);

imm = Replicate(imm16, datasize DIV 16);
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	0
0	Q	op	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	a	b	c	1	1	1	1	0	1	d	e	f	g	h	Rd	
																cmode												

Single-precision variant

Applies when `op == 0`.

```
FMOV <Vd>.<T>, #<imm>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `Q == 1 && op == 1`.

```
FMOV <Vd>.2D, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer rd = UInt(Rd);

integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
bits(datasize) imm;
bits(64) imm64;

if cmode:op == '11111' then
```


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```
    // FMOV Dn,#imm is in main FP instruction set
    if Q == '0' then UNDEFINED;

imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm(op, cmode, a:b:c:d:e:f:g:h);
imm = Replicate(imm64, datasize DIV 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `4H` when `Q = 0`
- `8H` when `Q = 1`

For the single-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `2S` when `Q = 0`
- `4S` when `Q = 1`

`<imm>` Is a signed floating-point constant with 3-bit exponent and normalized 4 bits of precision, encoded in "a:b:c:d:e:f:g:h". For details of the range of constants available and the encoding of `<imm>`, see *Modified immediate constants in A64 floating-point instructions* on page C2-240.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();

V[rd] = imm;
```


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C7.2.130 FMOV (register)

Floating-point Move register without conversion. This instruction copies the floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to the SIMD&FP destination register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 19 18 17	16 15	14 13 12 11 10	9 5	4 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	0 0 0 0	0 0	1 0 0 0 0	Rn	Rd
											opc			

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FMOV <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FMOV <Sd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FMOV <Dd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Hd>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Hn>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Sn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

bits(esize) operand = V[n];

Elem[Zeros(), 0, esize] = operand;
V[d] = Zeros();
```


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C7.2.131 FMOV (general)

Floating-point Move to or from general-purpose register without conversion. This instruction transfers the contents of a SIMD&FP register to a general-purpose register, or the contents of a general-purpose register to a SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	0	x	1	1	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn		Rd
										rmode		opcode											

Half-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 11 && rmode == 00 && opcode == 110`.

```
FMOV <Wd>, <Hn>
```

Half-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 11 && rmode == 00 && opcode == 110`.

```
FMOV <Xd>, <Hn>
```

32-bit to half-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 11 && rmode == 00 && opcode == 111`.

```
FMOV <Hd>, <Wn>
```

32-bit to single-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 00 && rmode == 00 && opcode == 111`.

```
FMOV <Sd>, <Wn>
```

Single-precision to 32-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 00 && rmode == 00 && opcode == 110`.

```
FMOV <Wd>, <Sn>
```

64-bit to half-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 11 && rmode == 00 && opcode == 111`.

```
FMOV <Hd>, <Xn>
```

64-bit to double-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 01 && rmode == 00 && opcode == 111`.

```
FMOV <Dd>, <Xn>
```

64-bit to top half of 128-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 10 && rmode == 01 && opcode == 111`.

```
FMOV <Vd>.D[1], <Xn>
```


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Double-precision to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 01 && rmode == 00 && opcode == 110`.

```
FMOV <Xd>, <Dn>
```

Top half of 128-bit to 64-bit variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 10 && rmode == 01 && opcode == 110`.

```
FMOV <Xd>, <Vn>.D[1]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer intsize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer fltsize;
FPConvOp op;
FPRounding rounding;
boolean unsigned;
integer part;

case ftype of
    when '00'
        fltsize = 32;
    when '01'
        fltsize = 64;
    when '10'
        if opcode<2:1>:rmode != '11 01' then UNDEFINED;
        fltsize = 128;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            fltsize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

case opcode<2:1>:rmode of
    when '00 xx'    // FCVT[NPMZ][US]
        rounding = FPDecodeRounding(rmode);
        unsigned = (opcode<0> == '1');
        op = FPConvOp_CVT_FtoI;
    when '01 00'    // [US]CVTF
        rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
        unsigned = (opcode<0> == '1');
        op = FPConvOp_CVT_ItoF;
    when '10 00'    // FCVTA[US]
        rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
        unsigned = (opcode<0> == '1');
        op = FPConvOp_CVT_FtoI;
    when '11 00'    // FMOV
        if fltsize != 16 && fltsize != intsize then UNDEFINED;
        op = if opcode<0> == '1' then FPConvOp_MOV_ItoF else FPConvOp_MOV_FtoI;
        part = 0;
    when '11 01'    // FMOV D[1]
        if intsize != 64 || fltsize != 128 then UNDEFINED;
        op = if opcode<0> == '1' then FPConvOp_MOV_ItoF else FPConvOp_MOV_FtoI;
        part = 1;
        fltsize = 64;    // size of D[1] is 64
    when '11 11'    // FJCVTZS
        if !HaveFJCVTZSExt() then UNDEFINED;
        rounding = FPRounding_ZERO;
        unsigned = (opcode<0> == '1');
        op = FPConvOp_CVT_FtoI_JS;
    otherwise
        UNDEFINED;
```


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Assembler symbols

<Dd>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Wn>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Vd>	Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Xn>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Wd>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xd>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Vn>	Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
if op == FPConvOp_CVT_FtoI_JS then
    CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
else
    CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
integer fsize = if op == FPConvOp_CVT_ItoF && merge then 128 else fltsize;
bits(fsize) fltval;
bits(intsize) intval;

case op of
    when FPConvOp_CVT_FtoI
        fltval = V[n];
        intval = FPToFixed(fltval, 0, unsigned, fpcr, rounding);
        X[d] = intval;
    when FPConvOp_CVT_ItoF
        intval = X[n];
        fltval = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();
        Elem[fltval, 0, fltsize] = FixedToFP(intval, 0, unsigned, fpcr, rounding);
        V[d] = fltval;
    when FPConvOp_MOV_FtoI
        fltval = Vpart[n, part];
        intval = ZeroExtend(fltval, intsize);
        X[d] = intval;
    when FPConvOp_MOV_ItoF
        intval = X[n];
        fltval = intval<fsize-1:0>;
        Vpart[d, part] = fltval;
    when FPConvOp_CVT_FtoI_JS
        bit Z;
        fltval = V[n];
        (intval, Z) = FPToFixedJS(fltval, fpcr, TRUE);
        PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = '0':Z:'00';
        X[d] = intval;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C7.2.132 FMOV (scalar, immediate)

Floating-point move immediate (scalar). This instruction copies a floating-point immediate constant into the SIMD&FP destination register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	imm8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rd	

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FMOV <Hd>, #<imm>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FMOV <Sd>, #<imm>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FMOV <Dd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);

integer datasize;
case ftype of
    when '00' datasize = 32;
    when '01' datasize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            datasize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

bits(datasize) imm = VFPExpandImm(imm8);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Hd>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<imm>` Is a signed floating-point constant with 3-bit exponent and normalized 4 bits of precision, encoded in the "imm8" field. For details of the range of constants available and the encoding of `<imm>`, see *Modified immediate constants in A64 floating-point instructions* on page C2-240.

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Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

V[d] = imm;
```


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C7.2.133 FMSUB

Floating-point Fused Multiply-Subtract (scalar). This instruction multiplies the values of the first two SIMD&FP source registers, negates the product, adds that to the value of the third SIMD&FP source register, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	ftype	0	Rm	1	Ra	Rn	Rd
									o1		o0			

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FMSUB <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>, <Ha>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FMSUB <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>, <Sa>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FMSUB <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>, <Da>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer a = UInt(Ra);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Da>` Is the 64-bit name of the third SIMD&FP source register holding the minuend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

`<Hd>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Hn>` Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Hm>` Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Ha>` Is the 16-bit name of the third SIMD&FP source register holding the minuend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Sn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Sm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Sa>` Is the 32-bit name of the third SIMD&FP source register holding the minuend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

bits(esize) operanda = V[a];
bits(esize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(esize) operand2 = V[m];

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[a] else Zeros();

operand1 = FPNeg(operand1);
Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPMulAdd(operanda, operand1, operand2, fpcr);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.134 FMUL (by element)

Floating-point Multiply (by element). This instruction multiplies the vector elements in the first source SIMD&FP register by the specified value in the second source SIMD&FP register, places the results in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are floating-point values.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar, half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	L	M	Rm	1	0	0	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
		U																		

Encoding

```
FMUL <Hd>, <Hn>, <Vm>.H[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer index = UInt(H:L:M);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean mulx_op = (U == '1');
```

Scalar, single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	sz	L	M	Rm	1	0	0	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
		U																		

Encoding

```
FMUL <V><d>, <V><n>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi = M;
case sz:L of
    when '0x' index = UInt(H:L);
    when '10' index = UInt(H);
    when '11' UNDEFINED;
```


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```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean mulx_op = (U == '1');
```

Vector, half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	L	M	Rm	1	0	0	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
		U																		

Encoding

```
FMUL <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.H[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer index = UInt(H:L:M);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean mulx_op = (U == '1');
```

Vector, single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	sz	L	M	Rm	1	0	0	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
		U																		

Encoding

```
FMUL <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi = M;
case sz:L of
    when '0x' index = UInt(H:L);
    when '10' index = UInt(H);
    when '11' UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);
```


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```
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean mulx_op = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`<Hd>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Hn>` Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<V>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

- `S` when `sz = 0`
- `D` when `sz = 1`

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `4H` when `Q = 0`
- `8H` when `Q = 1`

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q:sz" field. It can have the following values:

- `2S` when `Q = 0, sz = 0`
- `4S` when `Q = 1, sz = 0`
- `2D` when `Q = 1, sz = 1`

The encoding `Q = 0, sz = 1` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` For the half-precision variant: is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, in the range V0 to V15, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Rm" fields.

`<Ts>` Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

- `S` when `sz = 0`
- `D` when `sz = 1`

`<index>` For the half-precision variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "H:L:M" fields.

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the element index, encoded in the "sz:L:H" field. It can have the following values:

- `H:L` when `sz = 0, L = x`
- `H` when `sz = 1, L = 0`

The encoding `sz = 1, L = 1` is reserved.

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(idxdsize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, index, esize];
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[n] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if mulx_op then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulX(element1, element2, fpcr);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMul(element1, element2, fpcr);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.135 FMUL (vector)

Floating-point Multiply (vector). This instruction multiplies corresponding floating-point values in the vectors in the two source SIMD&FP registers, places the result in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rm		0	0	0	1	1	1	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
FMUL <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	Rm		1	1	0	1	1	1	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
FMUL <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H` when `Q = 0`

`8H` when `Q = 1`

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`2S` when `sz = 0, Q = 0`

`4S` when `sz = 0, Q = 1`

`2D` when `sz = 1, Q = 1`

The encoding `sz = 1, Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMul(element1, element2, FPCR[]);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.136 FMUL (scalar)

Floating-point Multiply (scalar). This instruction multiplies the floating-point values of the two source SIMD&FP registers, and writes the result to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	Rm	0	0	0	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
											op							

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FMUL <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FMUL <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FMUL <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Hd>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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`<Hn>` Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Hm>` Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Sn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Sm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();
bits(esize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(esize) operand2 = V[m];

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[n] else Zeros();

bits(esize) product = FPMul(operand1, operand2, fpcr);
Elem[result, 0, esize] = product;

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.137 FMULX (by element)

Floating-point Multiply extended (by element). This instruction multiplies the floating-point values in the vector elements in the first source SIMD&FP register by the specified floating-point value in the second source SIMD&FP register, places the results in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

If one value is zero and the other value is infinite, the result is 2.0. In this case, the result is negative if only one of the values is negative, otherwise the result is positive.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar, half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	L	M	Rm	1	0	0	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
		U																		

Encoding

```
FMULX <Hd>, <Hn>, <Vm>.H[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer index = UInt(H:L:M);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean mulx_op = (U == '1');
```

Scalar, single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	sz	L	M	Rm	1	0	0	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
		U																		

Encoding

```
FMULX <V><d>, <V><n>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi = M;
case sz:L of
    when '0x' index = UInt(H:L);
```


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```
    when '10' index = UInt(H);
    when '11' UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean mulx_op = (U == '1');
```

Vector, half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	L	M	Rm	1	0	0	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
		U																		

Encoding

```
FMULX <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.H[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer index = UInt(H:L:M);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean mulx_op = (U == '1');
```

Vector, single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	sz	L	M	Rm	1	0	0	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
		U																		

Encoding

```
FMULX <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi = M;
case sz:L of
    when '0x' index = UInt(H:L);
    when '10' index = UInt(H);
    when '11' UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
```


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```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean mulx_op = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`<Hd>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Hn>` Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<V>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

- `S` when `sz = 0`
- `D` when `sz = 1`

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `4H` when `Q = 0`
- `8H` when `Q = 1`

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q:sz" field. It can have the following values:

- `2S` when `Q = 0`, `sz = 0`
- `4S` when `Q = 1`, `sz = 0`
- `2D` when `Q = 1`, `sz = 1`

The encoding `Q = 0`, `sz = 1` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` For the half-precision variant: is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, in the range V0 to V15, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Rm" fields.

`<Ts>` Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

- `S` when `sz = 0`
- `D` when `sz = 1`

`<index>` For the half-precision variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "H:L:M" fields.

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is the element index, encoded in the "sz:L:H" field. It can have the following values:

- `H:L` when `sz = 0`, `L = x`
- `H` when `sz = 1`, `L = 0`

The encoding `sz = 1`, `L = 1` is reserved.

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(idxdsize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, index, esize];
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[n] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if mulx_op then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulX(element1, element2, fpcr);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMul(element1, element2, fpcr);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.138 FMULX

Floating-point Multiply extended. This instruction multiplies corresponding floating-point values in the vectors of the two source SIMD&FP registers, places the resulting floating-point values in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

If one value is zero and the other value is infinite, the result is 2.0. In this case, the result is negative if only one of the values is negative, otherwise the result is positive.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14	13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0	1 1 1 1 0	0 1 0	Rm	0 0	0 1 1	1		Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
FMULX <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14	13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0	1 1 1 1 0	0 sz 1	Rm	1 1	0 1 1	1		Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
FMULX <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
```


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Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rm	0	0	0	1	1	1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
FMULX <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	Rm	1	1	0	1	1	1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
FMULX <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Hd>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Hn>`	Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Hm>`	Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<V>`	Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:
	`S` when `sz = 0`
	`D` when `sz = 1`

`<d>`	Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.
`<n>`	Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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`<m>` Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H` when `Q = 0`

`8H` when `Q = 1`

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`2S` when `sz = 0`, `Q = 0`

`4S` when `sz = 0`, `Q = 1`

`2D` when `sz = 1`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `sz = 1`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if elements == 1 then
    CheckFPEnabled64();
else
    CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];

bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[n] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulX(element1, element2, fpcr);
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.139 FNEG (vector)

Floating-point Negate (vector). This instruction negates the value of each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, writes the result to a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																							

Encoding

```
FNEG <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean neg = (U == '1');
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																							

Encoding

```
FNEG <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean neg = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    if neg then
        element = FPNeg(element);
    else
        element = FPAbs(element);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = element;

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.140 FNEG (scalar)

Floating-point Negate (scalar). This instruction negates the value in the SIMD&FP source register and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
														opc								

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FNEG <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FNEG <Sd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FNEG <Dd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Hd>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Hn>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Sn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

bits(esize) operand = V[n];

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPNeg(operand);
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.141 FNMADD

Floating-point Negated fused Multiply-Add (scalar). This instruction multiplies the values of the first two SIMD&FP source registers, negates the product, subtracts the value of the third SIMD&FP source register, and writes the result to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	ftype	1	Rm	0	Ra	Rn	Rd
									o1		o0			

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FNMADD <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>, <Ha>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FNMADD <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>, <Sa>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FNMADD <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>, <Da>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer a = UInt(Ra);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Da>` Is the 64-bit name of the third SIMD&FP source register holding the addend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

`<Hd>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Hn>` Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Hm>` Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Ha>` Is the 16-bit name of the third SIMD&FP source register holding the addend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Sn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Sm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Sa>` Is the 32-bit name of the third SIMD&FP source register holding the addend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

bits(esize) operanda = V[a];
bits(esize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(esize) operand2 = V[m];

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[a] else Zeros();

operanda = FPNeg(operanda);
operand1 = FPNeg(operand1);
Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPMulAdd(operanda, operand1, operand2, fpcr);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.142 FNMSUB

Floating-point Negated fused Multiply-Subtract (scalar). This instruction multiplies the values of the first two SIMD&FP source registers, subtracts the value of the third SIMD&FP source register, and writes the result to the destination SIMD&FP register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0	1 1 1 1 1	ftype	1	Rm	1	Ra	Rn	Rd
			o1		o0			

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FNMSUB <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>, <Ha>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FNMSUB <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>, <Sa>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FNMSUB <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>, <Da>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer a = UInt(Ra);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Da>` Is the 64-bit name of the third SIMD&FP source register holding the minuend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

`<Hd>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Hn>` Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Hm>` Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Ha>` Is the 16-bit name of the third SIMD&FP source register holding the minuend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Sn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Sm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Sa>` Is the 32-bit name of the third SIMD&FP source register holding the minuend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

bits(esize) operanda = V[a];
bits(esize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(esize) operand2 = V[m];

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[a] else Zeros();

operanda = FPNeg(operanda);
Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPMulAdd(operanda, operand1, operand2, fpcr);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.143 FNMUL (scalar)

Floating-point Multiply-Negate (scalar). This instruction multiplies the floating-point values of the two source SIMD&FP registers, and writes the negation of the result to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	Rm	1	0	0	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
											op							

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FNMUL <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FNMUL <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FNMUL <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Hd>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hm>	Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Sm>	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();
bits(esize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(esize) operand2 = V[m];

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[n] else Zeros();

bits(esize) product = FPMul(operand1, operand2, fpcr);
product = FPNeg(product);
Elem[result, 0, esize] = product;

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.144 FRECPE

Floating-point Reciprocal Estimate. This instruction finds an approximate reciprocal estimate for each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, places the result in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31 30	29	28 27 26 25	24	23	22 21 20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0	1 1 1 1	0	1	1 1 1 1 0 0	1 1 1 0	1 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
FRECPE <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31 30	29	28 27 26 25	24	23	22	21 20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0	1 1 1 1	0	1	sz	1 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 0	1 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
FRECPE <V><d>, <V><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

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31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
FRECPE <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
FRECPE <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Hd>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Hn>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<V>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

- `S` when `sz = 0`
- `D` when `sz = 1`

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<n>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `4H` when `Q = 0`

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`8H` when `Q = 1`

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`2S` when `sz = 0`, `Q = 0`

`4S` when `sz = 0`, `Q = 1`

`2D` when `sz = 1`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `sz = 1`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if elements == 1 then
    CheckFPEnabled64();
else
    CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();
bits(esize) element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPRecipEstimate(element, FPCR[]);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.145 FRECPS

Floating-point Reciprocal Step. This instruction multiplies the corresponding floating-point values in the vectors of the two source SIMD&FP registers, subtracts each of the products from 2.0, places the resulting floating-point values in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31 30	29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14	13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	0	1	1 1 1 0	0 1	0	Rm	0 0	1 1	1	1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
FRECPS <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31 30	29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14	13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	0	1	1 1 1 0	0 sz	1	Rm	1 1	1 1	1	1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
FRECPS <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

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31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rm		0	0	1	1	1	1	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
FRECPS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	Rm		1	1	1	1	1	1	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
FRECPS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Hd>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Hn>`	Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Hm>`	Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<V>`	Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:
	`S` when `sz = 0`
	`D` when `sz = 1`

`<d>`	Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.
`<n>`	Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<m>`	Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Vd>`	Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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<T>
: For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

  4H
  : when Q = 0

  8H
  : when Q = 1

  For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

  2S
  : when sz = 0, Q = 0

  4S
  : when sz = 0, Q = 1

  2D
  : when sz = 1, Q = 1

  The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn>
: Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm>
: Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if elements == 1 then
    CheckFPEnabled64();
else
    CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];

bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[n] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPRecipStepFused(element1, element2);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.146 FRECPX

Floating-point Reciprocal exponent (scalar). This instruction finds an approximate reciprocal exponent for the source SIMD&FP register and writes the result to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31 30	29	28 27 26 25	24 23	22 21 20 19	18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0	1 1 1 1	0 1	1 1 1 1	0 0	1 1 1 1	1 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
FRECPX <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31 30	29	28 27 26 25	24 23	22	21 20 19 18	17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0	1 1 1 1	0 1	sz	1 0 0 0	0	1 1 1 1	1 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
FRECPX <V><d>, <V><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Hd>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Hn>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<V>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`S` when `sz = 0`

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	D when sz = 1
<d>	Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<n>	Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPEnabled64();
bits(esize) operand = V[n];

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPRecpX(operand, fpcr);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.147 FRINT32X (vector)

Floating-point Round to 32-bit Integer, using current rounding mode (vector). This instruction rounds a vector of floating-point values in the SIMD&FP source register to integral floating-point values that fit into a 32-bit integer size using the rounding mode that is determined by the FPCR, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A zero input returns a zero result with the same sign. When one of the result values is not numerically equal to the corresponding input value, an Inexact exception is raised. When an input is infinite, NaN or out-of-range, the instruction returns for the corresponding result value the most negative integer representable in the destination size, and an Invalid Operation floating-point exception is raised.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Vector single-precision and double-precision

(FEAT_FRINTTS)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																	op						

Encoding

```
FRINT32X <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFrintExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
integer intsize = if op == '0' then 32 else 64;
FPRounding rounding = if U == '0' then FPRounding_ZERO else FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `2S` when `sz = 0, Q = 0`
- `4S` when `sz = 0, Q = 1`
- `2D` when `sz = 1, Q = 1`

The encoding `sz = 1, Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPRoundIntN(element, FPCR[], rounding, intsize);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.148 FRINT32X (scalar)

Floating-point Round to 32-bit Integer, using current rounding mode (scalar). This instruction rounds a floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to an integral floating-point value that fits into a 32-bit integer size using the rounding mode that is determined by the FPCR, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A zero input returns a zero result with the same sign. When the result value is not numerically equal to the input value, an Inexact exception is raised. When the input is infinite, NaN or out-of-range, the instruction returns {for the corresponding result value} the most negative integer representable in the destination size, and an Invalid Operation floating-point exception is raised.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Floating-point

(FEAT_FRINTTS)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	x	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	Rn		Rd	
								ftype								op									

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FRINT32X <Sd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FRINT32X <Dd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFrintExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '1x' UNDEFINED;

FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Assembler symbols

<Dd>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();
bits(esize) operand = V[n];

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPRoundIntN(operand, fpcr, rounding, 32);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.149 FRINT32Z (vector)

Floating-point Round to 32-bit Integer toward Zero (vector). This instruction rounds a vector of floating-point values in the SIMD&FP source register to integral floating-point values that fit into a 32-bit integer size using the Round towards Zero rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A zero input returns a zero result with the same sign. When one of the result values is not numerically equal to the corresponding input value, an Inexact exception is raised. When an input is infinite, NaN or out-of-range, the instruction returns for the corresponding result value the most negative integer representable in the destination size, and an Invalid Operation floating-point exception is raised.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Vector single-precision and double-precision

(FEAT_FRINTTS)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	Rn			Rd
		U																	op						

Encoding

```
FRINT32Z <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFrintExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
integer intsize = if op == '0' then 32 else 64;
FPRounding rounding = if U == '0' then FPRounding_ZERO else FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `2S` when `sz = 0, Q = 0`
- `4S` when `sz = 0, Q = 1`
- `2D` when `sz = 1, Q = 1`

The encoding `sz = 1, Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPRoundIntN(element, FPCR[], rounding, intsize);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.150 FRINT32Z (scalar)

Floating-point Round to 32-bit Integer toward Zero (scalar). This instruction rounds a floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to an integral floating-point value that fits into a 32-bit integer size using the Round towards Zero rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A zero input returns a zero result with the same sign. When the result value is not numerically equal to the {corresponding} input value, an Inexact exception is raised. When the input is infinite, NaN or out-of-range, the instruction returns {for the corresponding result value} the most negative integer representable in the destination size, and an Invalid Operation floating-point exception is raised.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Floating-point

(FEAT_FRINTTS)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	x	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Rn		Rd	
								ftype								op									

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FRINT32Z <Sd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FRINT32Z <Dd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFrintExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '1x' UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Sn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();
bits(esize) operand = V[n];

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPRoundIntN(operand, fpcr, FPRounding_ZERO, 32);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.151 FRINT64X (vector)

Floating-point Round to 64-bit Integer, using current rounding mode (vector). This instruction rounds a vector of floating-point values in the SIMD&FP source register to integral floating-point values that fit into a 64-bit integer size using the rounding mode that is determined by the FPCR, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A zero input returns a zero result with the same sign. When one of the result values is not numerically equal to the corresponding input value, an Inexact exception is raised. When an input is infinite, NaN or out-of-range, the instruction returns for the corresponding result value the most negative integer representable in the destination size, and an Invalid Operation floating-point exception is raised.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Vector single-precision and double-precision

(FEAT_FRINTTS)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																	op						

Encoding

```
FRINT64X <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFrintExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
integer intsize = if op == '0' then 32 else 64;
FPRounding rounding = if U == '0' then FPRounding_ZERO else FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `2S` when `sz = 0, Q = 0`
- `4S` when `sz = 0, Q = 1`
- `2D` when `sz = 1, Q = 1`

The encoding `sz = 1, Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPRoundIntN(element, FPCR[], rounding, intsize);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.152 FRINT64X (scalar)

Floating-point Round to 64-bit Integer, using current rounding mode (scalar). This instruction rounds a floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to an integral floating-point value that fits into a 64-bit integer size using the rounding mode that is determined by the FPCR, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A zero input returns a zero result with the same sign. When the result value is not numerically equal to the input value, an Inexact exception is raised. When the input is infinite, NaN or out-of-range, the instruction returns {for the corresponding result value} the most negative integer representable in the destination size, and an Invalid Operation floating-point exception is raised.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Floating-point

(FEAT_FRINTTS)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	x	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	Rn		Rd	
								ftype							op										

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FRINT64X <Sd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FRINT64X <Dd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFrintExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '1x' UNDEFINED;

FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Assembler symbols

<Dd>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();
bits(esize) operand = V[n];

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPRoundIntN(operand, fpcr, rounding, 64);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.153 FRINT64Z (vector)

Floating-point Round to 64-bit Integer toward Zero (vector). This instruction rounds a vector of floating-point values in the SIMD&FP source register to integral floating-point values that fit into a 64-bit integer size using the Round towards Zero rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A zero input returns a zero result with the same sign. When one of the result values is not numerically equal to the corresponding input value, an Inexact exception is raised. When an input is infinite, NaN or out-of-range, the instruction returns for the corresponding result value the most negative integer representable in the destination size, and an Invalid Operation floating-point exception is raised.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Vector single-precision and double-precision

(FEAT_FRINTTS)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																	op						

Encoding

```
FRINT64Z <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFrintExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
integer intsize = if op == '0' then 32 else 64;
FPRounding rounding = if U == '0' then FPRounding_ZERO else FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `2S` when `sz = 0, Q = 0`
- `4S` when `sz = 0, Q = 1`
- `2D` when `sz = 1, Q = 1`

The encoding `sz = 1, Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPRoundIntN(element, FPCR[], rounding, intsize);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.154 FRINT64Z (scalar)

Floating-point Round to 64-bit Integer toward Zero (scalar). This instruction rounds a floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to an integral floating-point value that fits into a 64-bit integer size using the Round towards Zero rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A zero input returns a zero result with the same sign. When the result value is not numerically equal to the {corresponding} input value, an Inexact exception is raised. When the input is infinite, NaN or out-of-range, the instruction returns {for the corresponding result value} the most negative integer representable in the destination size, and an Invalid Operation floating-point exception is raised.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Floating-point

(FEAT_FRINTTS)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	x	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
								ftype							op								

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FRINT64Z <Sd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FRINT64Z <Dd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFrintExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '1x' UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Sn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();
bits(esize) operand = V[n];

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPRoundIntN(operand, fpcr, FPRounding_ZERO, 64);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.155 FRINTA (vector)

Floating-point Round to Integral, to nearest with ties to Away (vector). This instruction rounds a vector of floating-point values in the SIMD&FP source register to integral floating-point values of the same size using the Round to Nearest with Ties to Away rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FRINTA <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean exact = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding;
case U:o1:o2 of
    when '0xx' rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
    when '100' rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
    when '101' UNDEFINED;
    when '110' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]); exact = TRUE;
    when '111' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FRINTA <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean exact = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding;
case U:o1:o2 of
    when '0xx' rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
    when '100' rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
    when '101' UNDEFINED;
    when '110' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]); exact = TRUE;
    when '111' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 4H when Q = 0
- 8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 2S when sz = 0, Q = 0
- 4S when sz = 0, Q = 1
- 2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPRoundInt(element, FPCR[], rounding, exact);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.156 FRINTA (scalar)

Floating-point Round to Integral, to nearest with ties to Away (scalar). This instruction rounds a floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to an integral floating-point value of the same size using the Round to Nearest with Ties to Away rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 19 18	17 16 15	14 13 12 11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0	1 1 1 1 0	ftype	1	0 0 1	1 0 0	1 0 0 0 0	Rn	Rd
					rmode			

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FRINTA <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FRINTA <Sd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FRINTA <Dd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Hd>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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<Hn> Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Sd> Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Sn> Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();
bits(esize) operand = V[n];

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPRoundInt(operand, fpcr, FPRounding_TIEAWAY, FALSE);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.157 FRINTI (vector)

Floating-point Round to Integral, using current rounding mode (vector). This instruction rounds a vector of floating-point values in the SIMD&FP source register to integral floating-point values of the same size using the rounding mode that is determined by the FPCR, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FRINTI <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean exact = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding;
case U:o1:o2 of
    when '0xx' rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
    when '100' rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
    when '101' UNDEFINED;
    when '110' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]); exact = TRUE;
    when '111' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FRINTI <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean exact = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding;
case U:o1:o2 of
    when '0xx' rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
    when '100' rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
    when '101' UNDEFINED;
    when '110' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]); exact = TRUE;
    when '111' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 4H when Q = 0
- 8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 2S when sz = 0, Q = 0
- 4S when sz = 0, Q = 1
- 2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPRoundInt(element, FPCR[], rounding, exact);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.158 FRINTI (scalar)

Floating-point Round to Integral, using current rounding mode (scalar). This instruction rounds a floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to an integral floating-point value of the same size using the rounding mode that is determined by the FPCR, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
													rmode								

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FRINTI <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FRINTI <Sd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FRINTI <Dd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

FPRounding rounding;
rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();
bits(esize) operand = V[n];

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPRoundInt(operand, fpcr, rounding, FALSE);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.159 FRINTM (vector)

Floating-point Round to Integral, toward Minus infinity (vector). This instruction rounds a vector of floating-point values in the SIMD&FP source register to integral floating-point values of the same size using the Round towards Minus Infinity rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	Rn			Rd
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FRINTM <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean exact = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding;
case U:o1:o2 of
    when '0xx' rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
    when '100' rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
    when '101' UNDEFINED;
    when '110' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]); exact = TRUE;
    when '111' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	Rn			Rd
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FRINTM <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean exact = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding;
case U:o1:o2 of
    when '0xx' rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
    when '100' rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
    when '101' UNDEFINED;
    when '110' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]); exact = TRUE;
    when '111' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 4H when Q = 0
- 8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 2S when sz = 0, Q = 0
- 4S when sz = 0, Q = 1
- 2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPRoundInt(element, FPCR[], rounding, exact);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.160 FRINTM (scalar)

Floating-point Round to Integral, toward Minus infinity (scalar). This instruction rounds a floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to an integral floating-point value of the same size using the Round towards Minus Infinity rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 19	18	17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
													rmode							

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FRINTM <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FRINTM <Sd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FRINTM <Dd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

FPRounding rounding;
rounding = FPDecodeRounding('10');
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();
bits(esize) operand = V[n];

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPRoundInt(operand, fpcr, rounding, FALSE);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.161 FRINTN (vector)

Floating-point Round to Integral, to nearest with ties to even (vector). This instruction rounds a vector of floating-point values in the SIMD&FP source register to integral floating-point values of the same size using the Round to Nearest rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FRINTN <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean exact = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding;
case U:o1:o2 of
    when '0xx' rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
    when '100' rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
    when '101' UNDEFINED;
    when '110' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]); exact = TRUE;
    when '111' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FRINTN <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean exact = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding;
case U:o1:o2 of
    when '0xx' rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
    when '100' rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
    when '101' UNDEFINED;
    when '110' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]); exact = TRUE;
    when '111' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 4H when Q = 0
- 8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 2S when sz = 0, Q = 0
- 4S when sz = 0, Q = 1
- 2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPRoundInt(element, FPCR[], rounding, exact);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.162 FRINTN (scalar)

Floating-point Round to Integral, to nearest with ties to even (scalar). This instruction rounds a floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to an integral floating-point value of the same size using the Round to Nearest rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 19	18	17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
													rmode							

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FRINTN <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FRINTN <Sd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FRINTN <Dd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

FPRounding rounding;
rounding = FPDecodeRounding('00');
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();
bits(esize) operand = V[n];

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPRoundInt(operand, fpcr, rounding, FALSE);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.163 FRINTP (vector)

Floating-point Round to Integral, toward Plus infinity (vector). This instruction rounds a vector of floating-point values in the SIMD&FP source register to integral floating-point values of the same size using the Round towards Plus Infinity rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FRINTP <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean exact = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding;
case U:o1:o2 of
    when '0xx' rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
    when '100' rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
    when '101' UNDEFINED;
    when '110' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]); exact = TRUE;
    when '111' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FRINTP <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean exact = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding;
case U:o1:o2 of
    when '0xx' rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
    when '100' rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
    when '101' UNDEFINED;
    when '110' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]); exact = TRUE;
    when '111' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 4H when Q = 0
- 8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 2S when sz = 0, Q = 0
- 4S when sz = 0, Q = 1
- 2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPRoundInt(element, FPCR[], rounding, exact);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.164 FRINTP (scalar)

Floating-point Round to Integral, toward Plus infinity (scalar). This instruction rounds a floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to an integral floating-point value of the same size using the Round towards Plus Infinity rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 19	18	17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
													rmode							

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FRINTP <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FRINTP <Sd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FRINTP <Dd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

FPRounding rounding;
rounding = FPDecodeRounding('01');
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();
bits(esize) operand = V[n];

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPRoundInt(operand, fpcr, rounding, FALSE);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.165 FRINTX (vector)

Floating-point Round to Integral exact, using current rounding mode (vector). This instruction rounds a vector of floating-point values in the SIMD&FP source register to integral floating-point values of the same size using the rounding mode that is determined by the FPCR, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

When a result value is not numerically equal to the corresponding input value, an Inexact exception is raised. A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U						o2											o1				

Encoding

```
FRINTX <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean exact = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding;
case U:o1:o2 of
    when '0xx' rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
    when '100' rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
    when '101' UNDEFINED;
    when '110' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]); exact = TRUE;
    when '111' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U						o2											o1				

Encoding

```
FRINTX <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean exact = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding;
case U:o1:o2 of
    when '0xx' rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
    when '100' rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
    when '101' UNDEFINED;
    when '110' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]); exact = TRUE;
    when '111' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 4H when Q = 0
- 8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 2S when sz = 0, Q = 0
- 4S when sz = 0, Q = 1
- 2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPRoundInt(element, FPCR[], rounding, exact);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.166 FRINTX (scalar)

Floating-point Round to Integral exact, using current rounding mode (scalar). This instruction rounds a floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to an integral floating-point value of the same size using the rounding mode that is determined by the FPCR, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

When the result value is not numerically equal to the input value, an Inexact exception is raised. A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 19	18	17	15 14	13	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	0 0	1	1 1	0	1 0	0	0 0	Rn	Rd
												rmode						

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FRINTX <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FRINTX <Sd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FRINTX <Dd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

FPRounding rounding;
rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```


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Assembler symbols

<Dd>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();
bits(esize) operand = V[n];

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPRoundInt(operand, fpcr, rounding, TRUE);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.167 FRINTZ (vector)

Floating-point Round to Integral, toward Zero (vector). This instruction rounds a vector of floating-point values in the SIMD&FP source register to integral floating-point values of the same size using the Round towards Zero rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FRINTZ <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean exact = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding;
case U:o1:o2 of
    when '0xx' rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
    when '100' rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
    when '101' UNDEFINED;
    when '110' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]); exact = TRUE;
    when '111' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U						o2											o1						

Encoding

```
FRINTZ <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean exact = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding;
case U:o1:o2 of
    when '0xx' rounding = FPDecodeRounding(o1:o2);
    when '100' rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
    when '101' UNDEFINED;
    when '110' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]); exact = TRUE;
    when '111' rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPRoundInt(element, FPCR[], rounding, exact);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.168 FRINTZ (scalar)

Floating-point Round to Integral, toward Zero (scalar). This instruction rounds a floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to an integral floating-point value of the same size using the Round towards Zero rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 19	18	17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
													rmode							

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FRINTZ <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FRINTZ <Sd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FRINTZ <Dd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

FPRounding rounding;
rounding = FPDecodeRounding('11');
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();
bits(esize) operand = V[n];

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPRoundInt(operand, fpcr, rounding, FALSE);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.169 FRSQRTE

Floating-point Reciprocal Square Root Estimate. This instruction calculates an approximate square root for each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, places the result in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
FRSQRTE <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
FRSQRTE <V><d>, <V><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

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31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
FRSQRTE <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
FRSQRTE <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Hd>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Hn>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<V>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

- `S` when `sz = 0`
- `D` when `sz = 1`

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<n>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `4H` when `Q = 0`

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`8H` when `Q = 1`

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`2S` when `sz = 0`, `Q = 0`

`4S` when `sz = 0`, `Q = 1`

`2D` when `sz = 1`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `sz = 1`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if elements == 1 then
    CheckFPEnabled64();
else
    CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];

bits(esize) element;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPRSqrtEstimate(element, fpcr);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.170 FRSQRTS

Floating-point Reciprocal Square Root Step. This instruction multiplies corresponding floating-point values in the vectors of the two source SIMD&FP registers, subtracts each of the products from 3.0, divides these results by 2.0, places the results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31 30	29	28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21	20 … 16	15 14	13 12 11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	0	1	1 1 1 0	1	1 0	Rm	0 0	1 1 1	1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
FRSQRTS <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31 30	29	28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1	0	1	1 1 1 0	1	sz	1	Rm	1 1 1 1	1	1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
FRSQRTS <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
```

Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

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31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	0	1	1	1	1	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
FRSQRTS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	Rm		1	1	1	1	1	1	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
FRSQRTS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Hd>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Hn>`	Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Hm>`	Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<V>`	Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:
	`S` when `sz = 0`
	`D` when `sz = 1`

`<d>`	Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.
`<n>`	Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<m>`	Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Vd>`	Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if elements == 1 then
    CheckFPEnabled64();
else
    CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];

bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[n] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPRSqrtStepFused(element1, element2);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.171 FSQRT (vector)

Floating-point Square Root (vector). This instruction calculates the square root for each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, places the result in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
FSQRT <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
FSQRT <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPSqrt(element, FPCR[]);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.172 FSQRT (scalar)

Floating-point Square Root (scalar). This instruction calculates the square root of the value in the SIMD&FP source register and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 19 18 17	16	15	14 13 12	11 10 9	5 4	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	0 0 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	0 0	Rn	Rd
											opc					

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FSQRT <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FSQRT <Sd>, <Sn>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FSQRT <Dd>, <Dn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Hd>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Hn>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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<Sn> Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

bits(esize) operand = V[n];

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPSqrt(operand, fpcr);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.173 FSUB (vector)

Floating-point Subtract (vector). This instruction subtracts the elements in the vector in the second source SIMD&FP register, from the corresponding elements in the vector in the first source SIMD&FP register, places each result into elements of a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Half-precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rm	0	0	0	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U																	

Encoding

```
FSUB <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean abs = (U == '1');
```

Single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	Rm	1	1	0	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U																	

Encoding

```
FSUB <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean abs = (U == '1');
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H` when `Q = 0`

`8H` when `Q = 1`

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`2S` when `sz = 0`, `Q = 0`

`4S` when `sz = 0`, `Q = 1`

`2D` when `sz = 1`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `sz = 1`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];

bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;
bits(esize) diff;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
bits(datasize) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    diff = FPSub(element1, element2, fpcr);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if abs then FPAbs(diff) else diff;

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.174 FSUB (scalar)

Floating-point Subtract (scalar). This instruction subtracts the floating-point value of the second source SIMD&FP register from the floating-point value of the first source SIMD&FP register, and writes the result to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	Rm	0	0	1	1	1	0	Rn	Rd
														op				

Half-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 11`.

```
FSUB <Hd>, <Hn>, <Hm>
```

Single-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 00`.

```
FSUB <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision variant

Applies when `ftype == 01`.

```
FSUB <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

integer esize;
case ftype of
    when '00' esize = 32;
    when '01' esize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            esize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Hd>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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<Hn>	Is the 16-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Hm>	Is the 16-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Sm>	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();
bits(esize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(esize) operand2 = V[m];

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[n] else Zeros();

Elem[result, 0, esize] = FPSub(operand1, operand2, fpcr);
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.175 INS (element)

Insert vector element from another vector element. This instruction copies the vector element of the source SIMD&FP register to the specified vector element of the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can insert data into individual elements within a SIMD&FP register without clearing the remaining bits to zero.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

This instruction is used by the alias MOV (element). The alias is always the preferred disassembly.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	imm5		0	imm4		1	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
INS <Vd>.<Ts>[<index1>], <Vn>.<Ts>[<index2>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer size = LowestSetBit(imm5);
if size > 3 then UNDEFINED;

integer dst_index = UInt(imm5<4:size+1>);
integer src_index = UInt(imm4<3:size>);
integer idxdsize = if imm4<3> == '1' then 128 else 64;
// imm4<size-1:0> is IGNORED

integer esize = 8 << size;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ts>` Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `imm5 = xxxx1`
- `H` when `imm5 = xxx10`
- `S` when `imm5 = xx100`
- `D` when `imm5 = x1000`

The encoding `imm5 = x0000` is reserved.

`<index1>` Is the destination element index encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

- `imm5<4:1>` when `imm5 = xxxx1`
- `imm5<4:2>` when `imm5 = xxx10`
- `imm5<4:3>` when `imm5 = xx100`
- `imm5<4>` when `imm5 = x1000`

The encoding `imm5 = x0000` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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`<index2>` Is the source element index encoded in the "imm5:imm4" field. It can have the following values:

`imm4<3:0>` when `imm5 = xxxx1`

`imm4<3:1>` when `imm5 = xxx10`

`imm4<3:2>` when `imm5 = xx100`

`imm4<3>` when `imm5 = x1000`

The encoding `imm5 = x0000` is reserved.

Unspecified bits in "imm4" are ignored but should be set to zero by an assembler.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(idxdsize) operand = V[n];
bits(128) result;

result = V[d];
Elem[result, dst_index, esize] = Elem[operand, src_index, esize];
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.176 INS (general)

Insert vector element from general-purpose register. This instruction copies the contents of the source general-purpose register to the specified vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can insert data into individual elements within a SIMD&FP register without clearing the remaining bits to zero.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

This instruction is used by the alias MOV (from general). The alias is always the preferred disassembly.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	imm5		0	0	0	1	1	1	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
INS <Vd>.<Ts>[<index>], <R><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer size = LowestSetBit(imm5);

if size > 3 then UNDEFINED;
integer index = UInt(imm5<4:size+1>);

integer esize = 8 << size;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ts>` Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `imm5 = xxxx1`
- `H` when `imm5 = xxx10`
- `S` when `imm5 = xx100`
- `D` when `imm5 = x1000`

The encoding `imm5 = x0000` is reserved.

`<index>` Is the element index encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

- `imm5<4:1>` when `imm5 = xxxx1`
- `imm5<4:2>` when `imm5 = xxx10`
- `imm5<4:3>` when `imm5 = xx100`
- `imm5<4>` when `imm5 = x1000`

The encoding `imm5 = x0000` is reserved.

`<R>` Is the width specifier for the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

- `W` when `imm5 = xxxx1`

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W	when `imm5 = xxx10`
W	when `imm5 = xx100`
X	when `imm5 = x1000`

The encoding `imm5 = x0000` is reserved.

`<n>` Is the number [0-30] of the general-purpose source register or ZR (31), encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(esize) element = X[n];
bits(128) result;

result = V[d];
Elem[result, index, esize] = element;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.177 LD1 (multiple structures)

Load multiple single-element structures to one, two, three, or four registers. This instruction loads multiple single-element structures from memory and writes the result to one, two, three, or four SIMD&FP registers.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

No offset

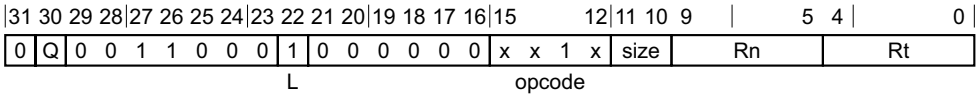

One register variant

Applies when `opcode == 0111`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Two registers variant

Applies when `opcode == 1010`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Three registers variant

Applies when `opcode == 0110`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Four registers variant

Applies when `opcode == 0010`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T>, <Vt4>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = integer UNKNOWN;
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Post-index

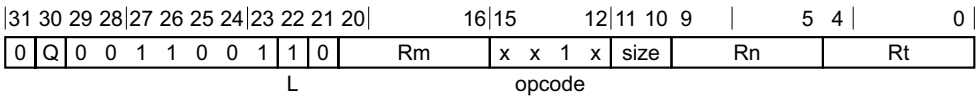

One register, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 0111`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <imm>
```

One register, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 0111`.

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```
LD1 { <Vt>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Two registers, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 1010`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <imm>
```

Two registers, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 1010`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Three registers, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 0110`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <imm>
```

Three registers, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 0110`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Four registers, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 0010`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T>, <Vt4>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <imm>
```

Four registers, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 0010`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T>, <Vt4>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vt>` Is the name of the first or only SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B`	when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
`16B`	when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`
`4H`	when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
`8H`	when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
`2S`	when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
`4S`	when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`
`1D`	when `size = 11`, `Q = 0`
`2D`	when `size = 11`, `Q = 1`

`<Vt2>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 1 modulo 32.

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`<Vt3>` Is the name of the third SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 2 modulo 32.

`<Vt4>` Is the name of the fourth SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 3 modulo 32.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<imm>` For the one register, immediate offset variant: is the post-index immediate offset, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`#8` when `Q = 0`

`#16` when `Q = 1`

For the two registers, immediate offset variant: is the post-index immediate offset, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`#16` when `Q = 0`

`#32` when `Q = 1`

For the three registers, immediate offset variant: is the post-index immediate offset, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`#24` when `Q = 0`

`#48` when `Q = 1`

For the four registers, immediate offset variant: is the post-index immediate offset, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`#32` when `Q = 0`

`#64` when `Q = 1`

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose post-index register, excluding XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
MemOp memop = if L == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer rpt;    // number of iterations
integer selem;    // structure elements

case opcode of
    when '0000' rpt = 1; selem = 4;    // LD/ST4 (4 registers)
    when '0010' rpt = 4; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (4 registers)
    when '0100' rpt = 1; selem = 3;    // LD/ST3 (3 registers)
    when '0110' rpt = 3; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (3 registers)
    when '0111' rpt = 1; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (1 register)
    when '1000' rpt = 1; selem = 2;    // LD/ST2 (2 registers)
    when '1010' rpt = 2; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (2 registers)
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

// .1D format only permitted with LD1 & ST1
if size:Q == '110' && selem != 1 then UNDEFINED;
```

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();

bits(64) address;
bits(64) offs;
bits(datasize) rval;
integer tt;
constant integer ebytes = esize DIV 8;
```


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```
if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

offs = Zeros();
for r = 0 to rpt-1
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        tt = (t + r) MOD 32;
        for s = 0 to selem-1
            rval = V[tt];
            if memop == MemOp_LOAD then
                Elem[rval, e, esize] = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
                V[tt] = rval;
            else // memop == MemOp_STORE
                Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC] = Elem[rval, e, esize];
            offs = offs + ebytes;
            tt = (tt + 1) MOD 32;

if wback then
    if m != 31 then
        offs = X[m];
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address + offs;
    else
        X[n] = address + offs;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.178 LD1 (single structure)

Load one single-element structure to one lane of one register. This instruction loads a single-element structure from memory and writes the result to the specified lane of the SIMD&FP register without affecting the other bits of the register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

No offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	0	S	size		Rn		Rt
									L	R						opcode								

8-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 000`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

16-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 010 && size == x0`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 100 && size == 00`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 100 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = integer UNKNOWN;
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Post-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0		Rm	x	x	0	S	size		Rn		Rt
									L	R			opcode								

8-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 000`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #1
```


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8-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 000`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

16-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 010 && size == x0`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #2
```

16-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 010 && size == x0`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

32-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 100 && size == 00`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #4
```

32-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 100 && size == 00`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

64-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 100 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #8
```

64-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 100 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
LD1 { <Vt>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vt>`	Is the name of the first or only SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<index>`	For the 8-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S:size". For the 16-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S:size<1>". For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S". For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q".
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose post-index register, excluding XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer init_scale = UInt(opcode<2:1>);
integer scale = init_scale;
integer selem = UInt(opcode<0>:R) + 1;
boolean replicate = FALSE;
integer index;

case scale of
    when 3
        // load and replicate
        if L == '0' || S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        scale = UInt(size);
        replicate = TRUE;
    when 0
        index = UInt(Q:S:size);    // B[0-15]
    when 1
        if size<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        index = UInt(Q:S:size<1>);    // H[0-7]
    when 2
        if size<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        if size<0> == '0' then
            index = UInt(Q:S);    // S[0-3]
        else
            if S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
            index = UInt(Q);    // D[0-1]
            scale = 3;

MemOp memop = if L == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer esize = 8 << scale;
```

Operation for all encodings

```
if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();

bits(64) address;
bits(64) offs;
bits(128) rval;
bits(esize) element;
constant integer ebytes = esize DIV 8;

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

offs = Zeros();
if replicate then
    // load and replicate to all elements
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        element = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
        // replicate to fill 128- or 64-bit register
        V[t] = Replicate(element, datasize DIV esize);
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;
else
    // load/store one element per register
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        rval = V[t];
        if memop == MemOp_LOAD then
            // insert into one lane of 128-bit register
```


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```
            Elem[rval, index, esize] = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
            V[t] = rval;
        else // memop == MemOp_STORE
            // extract from one lane of 128-bit register
            Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC] = Elem[rval, index, esize];
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;

if wback then
    if m != 31 then
        offs = X[m];
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address + offs;
    else
        X[n] = address + offs;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.179 LD1R

Load one single-element structure and Replicate to all lanes (of one register). This instruction loads a single-element structure from memory and replicates the structure to all the lanes of the SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

No offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	size		Rn		Rt	
									L	R						opcode			S						

Encoding

```
LD1R { <Vt>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = integer UNKNOWN;
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Post-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	Rm		1	1	0	0	size		Rn		Rt	
									L	R			opcode			S						

Immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111`.

```
LD1R { <Vt>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <imm>
```

Register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111`.

```
LD1R { <Vt>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vt>` Is the name of the first or only SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`

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16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1
1D	when size = 11, Q = 0
2D	when size = 11, Q = 1

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<imm> Is the post-index immediate offset, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

#1	when size = 00
#2	when size = 01
#4	when size = 10
#8	when size = 11

<Xm> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose post-index register, excluding XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer init_scale = UInt(opcode<2:1>);
integer scale = init_scale;
integer selem = UInt(opcode<0>:R) + 1;
boolean replicate = FALSE;
integer index;

case scale of
    when 3
        // load and replicate
        if L == '0' || S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        scale = UInt(size);
        replicate = TRUE;
    when 0
        index = UInt(Q:S:size);    // B[0-15]
    when 1
        if size<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        index = UInt(Q:S:size<1>);    // H[0-7]
    when 2
        if size<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        if size<0> == '0' then
            index = UInt(Q:S);    // S[0-3]
        else
            if S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
            index = UInt(Q);    // D[0-1]
            scale = 3;

MemOp memop = if L == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer esize = 8 << scale;
```

Operation for all encodings

```
if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();

bits(64) address;
bits(64) offs;
```


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```
bits(128) rval;
bits(esize) element;
constant integer ebytes = esize DIV 8;

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

offs = Zeros();
if replicate then
    // load and replicate to all elements
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        element = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
        // replicate to fill 128- or 64-bit register
        V[t] = Replicate(element, datasize DIV esize);
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;
else
    // load/store one element per register
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        rval = V[t];
        if memop == MemOp_LOAD then
            // insert into one lane of 128-bit register
            Elem[rval, index, esize] = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
            V[t] = rval;
        else // memop == MemOp_STORE
            // extract from one lane of 128-bit register
            Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC] = Elem[rval, index, esize];
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;

if wback then
    if m != 31 then
        offs = X[m];
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address + offs;
    else
        X[n] = address + offs;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.180 LD2 (multiple structures)

Load multiple 2-element structures to two registers. This instruction loads multiple 2-element structures from memory and writes the result to the two SIMD&FP registers, with de-interleaving.

For an example of de-interleaving, see `LD3 (multiple structures)`.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

No offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15			12	11	10	9		5	4		0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	size			Rn			Rt	
									L							opcode											

Encoding

```
LD2 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = integer UNKNOWN;
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Post-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20		16	15			12	11	10	9		5	4		0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0		Rm		1	0	0	0	size			Rn			Rt	
									L					opcode											

Immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111`.

```
LD2 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <imm>
```

Register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111`.

```
LD2 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vt>` Is the name of the first or only SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

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<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1
2D	when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vt2> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 1 modulo 32.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<imm> Is the post-index immediate offset, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

#16	when Q = 0
#32	when Q = 1

<Xm> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose post-index register, excluding XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
MemOp memop = if L == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer rpt;    // number of iterations
integer selem;    // structure elements

case opcode of
    when '0000' rpt = 1; selem = 4;    // LD/ST4 (4 registers)
    when '0010' rpt = 4; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (4 registers)
    when '0100' rpt = 1; selem = 3;    // LD/ST3 (3 registers)
    when '0110' rpt = 3; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (3 registers)
    when '0111' rpt = 1; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (1 register)
    when '1000' rpt = 1; selem = 2;    // LD/ST2 (2 registers)
    when '1010' rpt = 2; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (2 registers)
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

// .1D format only permitted with LD1 & ST1
if size:Q == '110' && selem != 1 then UNDEFINED;
```

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();

bits(64) address;
bits(64) offs;
bits(datasize) rval;
integer tt;
constant integer ebytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
```


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```
else
    address = X[n];

offs = Zeros();
for r = 0 to rpt-1
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        tt = (t + r) MOD 32;
        for s = 0 to selem-1
            rval = V[tt];
            if memop == MemOp_LOAD then
                Elem[rval, e, esize] = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
                V[tt] = rval;
            else // memop == MemOp_STORE
                Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC] = Elem[rval, e, esize];
            offs = offs + ebytes;
            tt = (tt + 1) MOD 32;

if wback then
    if m != 31 then
        offs = X[m];
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address + offs;
    else
        X[n] = address + offs;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.181 LD2 (single structure)

Load single 2-element structure to one lane of two registers. This instruction loads a 2-element structure from memory and writes the result to the corresponding elements of the two SIMD&FP registers without affecting the other bits of the registers.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

No offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	0	S	size		Rn		Rt	
									L	R						opcode									

8-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 000`.

```
LD2 { <Vt>.B, <Vt2>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

16-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 010 && size == x0`.

```
LD2 { <Vt>.H, <Vt2>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 100 && size == 00`.

```
LD2 { <Vt>.S, <Vt2>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 100 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
LD2 { <Vt>.D, <Vt2>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = integer UNKNOWN;
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Post-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	Rm		x	x	0	S	size		Rn		Rt	
									L	R			opcode									

8-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 000`.

```
LD2 { <Vt>.B, <Vt2>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #2
```


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8-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 000`.

```
LD2 { <Vt>.B, <Vt2>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

16-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 010 && size == x0`.

```
LD2 { <Vt>.H, <Vt2>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #4
```

16-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 010 && size == x0`.

```
LD2 { <Vt>.H, <Vt2>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

32-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 100 && size == 00`.

```
LD2 { <Vt>.S, <Vt2>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #8
```

32-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 100 && size == 00`.

```
LD2 { <Vt>.S, <Vt2>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

64-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 100 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
LD2 { <Vt>.D, <Vt2>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #16
```

64-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 100 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
LD2 { <Vt>.D, <Vt2>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vt>`	Is the name of the first or only SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Vt2>`	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<index>`	For the 8-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S:size". For the 16-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S:size<1>". For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S". For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q".
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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<Xm> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose post-index register, excluding XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer init_scale = UInt(opcode<2:1>);
integer scale = init_scale;
integer selem = UInt(opcode<0>:R) + 1;
boolean replicate = FALSE;
integer index;

case scale of
    when 3
        // load and replicate
        if L == '0' || S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        scale = UInt(size);
        replicate = TRUE;
    when 0
        index = UInt(Q:S:size);    // B[0-15]
    when 1
        if size<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        index = UInt(Q:S:size<1>);    // H[0-7]
    when 2
        if size<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        if size<0> == '0' then
            index = UInt(Q:S);    // S[0-3]
        else
            if S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
            index = UInt(Q);    // D[0-1]
            scale = 3;

MemOp memop = if L == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer esize = 8 << scale;
```

Operation for all encodings

```
if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();

bits(64) address;
bits(64) offs;
bits(128) rval;
bits(esize) element;
constant integer ebytes = esize DIV 8;

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

offs = Zeros();
if replicate then
    // load and replicate to all elements
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        element = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
        // replicate to fill 128- or 64-bit register
        V[t] = Replicate(element, datasize DIV esize);
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;
else
    // load/store one element per register
```


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```
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        rval = V[t];
        if memop == MemOp_LOAD then
            // insert into one lane of 128-bit register
            Elem[rval, index, esize] = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
            V[t] = rval;
        else // memop == MemOp_STORE
            // extract from one lane of 128-bit register
            Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC] = Elem[rval, index, esize];
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;

if wback then
    if m != 31 then
        offs = X[m];
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address + offs;
    else
        X[n] = address + offs;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.182 LD2R

Load single 2-element structure and Replicate to all lanes of two registers. This instruction loads a 2-element structure from memory and replicates the structure to all the lanes of the two SIMD&FP registers.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

No offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	size		Rn		Rt	
									L	R						opcode			S						

Encoding

```
LD2R { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = integer UNKNOWN;
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Post-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	Rm		1	1	0	0	size		Rn		Rt	
									L	R			opcode			S						

Immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111`.

```
LD2R { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <imm>
```

Register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111`.

```
LD2R { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vt>` Is the name of the first or only SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`

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16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1
1D	when size = 11, Q = 0
2D	when size = 11, Q = 1

<Vt2> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 1 modulo 32.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<imm> Is the post-index immediate offset, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

#2	when size = 00
#4	when size = 01
#8	when size = 10
#16	when size = 11

<Xm> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose post-index register, excluding XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer init_scale = UInt(opcode<2:1>);
integer scale = init_scale;
integer selem = UInt(opcode<0>:R) + 1;
boolean replicate = FALSE;
integer index;

case scale of
    when 3
        // load and replicate
        if L == '0' || S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        scale = UInt(size);
        replicate = TRUE;
    when 0
        index = UInt(Q:S:size);    // B[0-15]
    when 1
        if size<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        index = UInt(Q:S:size<1>);    // H[0-7]
    when 2
        if size<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        if size<0> == '0' then
            index = UInt(Q:S);    // S[0-3]
        else
            if S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
            index = UInt(Q);    // D[0-1]
            scale = 3;

MemOp memop = if L == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer esize = 8 << scale;
```

Operation for all encodings

```
if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
```


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```
bits(64) address;
bits(64) offs;
bits(128) rval;
bits(esize) element;
constant integer ebytes = esize DIV 8;

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

offs = Zeros();
if replicate then
    // load and replicate to all elements
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        element = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
        // replicate to fill 128- or 64-bit register
        V[t] = Replicate(element, datasize DIV esize);
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;
else
    // load/store one element per register
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        rval = V[t];
        if memop == MemOp_LOAD then
            // insert into one lane of 128-bit register
            Elem[rval, index, esize] = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
            V[t] = rval;
        else // memop == MemOp_STORE
            // extract from one lane of 128-bit register
            Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC] = Elem[rval, index, esize];
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;

if wback then
    if m != 31 then
        offs = X[m];
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address + offs;
    else
        X[n] = address + offs;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.183 LD3 (multiple structures)

Load multiple 3-element structures to three registers. This instruction loads multiple 3-element structures from memory and writes the result to the three SIMD&FP registers, with de-interleaving.

The following figure shows the operation of de-interleaving of a LD3.16 (multiple 3-element structures) instruction:.

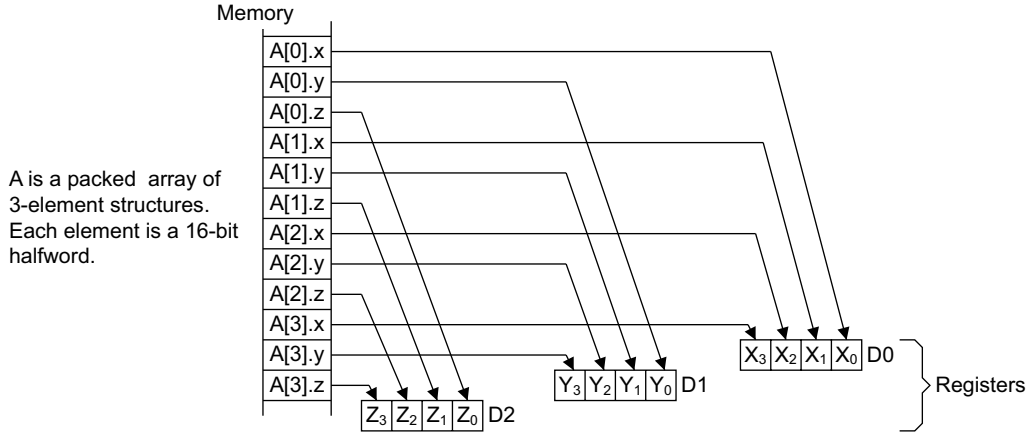

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

No offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	size	Rn	Rt	
									L							opcode							

Encoding

```
LD3 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = integer UNKNOWN;
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Post-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	1	0	0	size	Rn	Rt	
									L				opcode							

Immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111`.

```
LD3 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <imm>
```


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Register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111`.

```
LD3 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vt>` Is the name of the first or only SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B`	when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
`16B`	when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`
`4H`	when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
`8H`	when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
`2S`	when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
`4S`	when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`
`2D`	when `size = 11`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vt2>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 1 modulo 32.

`<Vt3>` Is the name of the third SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 2 modulo 32.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<imm>` Is the post-index immediate offset, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`#24`	when `Q = 0`
`#48`	when `Q = 1`

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose post-index register, excluding XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
MemOp memop = if L == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer rpt;    // number of iterations
integer selem;    // structure elements

case opcode of
    when '0000' rpt = 1; selem = 4;    // LD/ST4 (4 registers)
    when '0010' rpt = 4; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (4 registers)
    when '0100' rpt = 1; selem = 3;    // LD/ST3 (3 registers)
    when '0110' rpt = 3; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (3 registers)
    when '0111' rpt = 1; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (1 register)
    when '1000' rpt = 1; selem = 2;    // LD/ST2 (2 registers)
    when '1010' rpt = 2; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (2 registers)
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
```


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```
// .1D format only permitted with LD1 & ST1
if size:Q == '110' && selem != 1 then UNDEFINED;
```

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();

bits(64) address;
bits(64) offs;
bits(datasize) rval;
integer tt;
constant integer ebytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

offs = Zeros();
for r = 0 to rpt-1
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        tt = (t + r) MOD 32;
        for s = 0 to selem-1
            rval = V[tt];
            if memop == MemOp_LOAD then
                Elem[rval, e, esize] = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
                V[tt] = rval;
            else // memop == MemOp_STORE
                Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC] = Elem[rval, e, esize];
            offs = offs + ebytes;
            tt = (tt + 1) MOD 32;

if wback then
    if m != 31 then
        offs = X[m];
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address + offs;
    else
        X[n] = address + offs;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.184 LD3 (single structure)

Load single 3-element structure to one lane of three registers. This instruction loads a 3-element structure from memory and writes the result to the corresponding elements of the three SIMD&FP registers without affecting the other bits of the registers.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

No offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	1	S	size		Rn		Rt
									L	R						opcode								

8-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 001`.

```
LD3 { <Vt>.B, <Vt2>.B, <Vt3>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

16-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 011 && size == x0`.

```
LD3 { <Vt>.H, <Vt2>.H, <Vt3>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 101 && size == 00`.

```
LD3 { <Vt>.S, <Vt2>.S, <Vt3>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 101 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
LD3 { <Vt>.D, <Vt2>.D, <Vt3>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = integer UNKNOWN;
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Post-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0		Rm	x	x	1	S	size		Rn		Rt
									L	R			opcode								

8-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 001`.

```
LD3 { <Vt>.B, <Vt2>.B, <Vt3>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #3
```


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8-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 001`.

```
LD3 { <Vt>.B, <Vt2>.B, <Vt3>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

16-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 011 && size == x0`.

```
LD3 { <Vt>.H, <Vt2>.H, <Vt3>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #6
```

16-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 011 && size == x0`.

```
LD3 { <Vt>.H, <Vt2>.H, <Vt3>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

32-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 101 && size == 00`.

```
LD3 { <Vt>.S, <Vt2>.S, <Vt3>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #12
```

32-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 101 && size == 00`.

```
LD3 { <Vt>.S, <Vt2>.S, <Vt3>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

64-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 101 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
LD3 { <Vt>.D, <Vt2>.D, <Vt3>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #24
```

64-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 101 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
LD3 { <Vt>.D, <Vt2>.D, <Vt3>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vt>`	Is the name of the first or only SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Vt2>`	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Vt3>`	Is the name of the third SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 2 modulo 32.
`<index>`	For the 8-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S:size". For the 16-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S:size<1>". For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S". For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q".
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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<Xm> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose post-index register, excluding XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer init_scale = UInt(opcode<2:1>);
integer scale = init_scale;
integer selem = UInt(opcode<0>:R) + 1;
boolean replicate = FALSE;
integer index;

case scale of
    when 3
        // load and replicate
        if L == '0' || S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        scale = UInt(size);
        replicate = TRUE;
    when 0
        index = UInt(Q:S:size);    // B[0-15]
    when 1
        if size<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        index = UInt(Q:S:size<1>);    // H[0-7]
    when 2
        if size<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        if size<0> == '0' then
            index = UInt(Q:S);    // S[0-3]
        else
            if S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
            index = UInt(Q);    // D[0-1]
            scale = 3;

MemOp memop = if L == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer esize = 8 << scale;
```

Operation for all encodings

```
if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();

bits(64) address;
bits(64) offs;
bits(128) rval;
bits(esize) element;
constant integer ebytes = esize DIV 8;

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

offs = Zeros();
if replicate then
    // load and replicate to all elements
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        element = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
        // replicate to fill 128- or 64-bit register
        V[t] = Replicate(element, datasize DIV esize);
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;
else
    // load/store one element per register
```


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```
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        rval = V[t];
        if memop == MemOp_LOAD then
            // insert into one lane of 128-bit register
            Elem[rval, index, esize] = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
            V[t] = rval;
        else // memop == MemOp_STORE
            // extract from one lane of 128-bit register
            Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC] = Elem[rval, index, esize];
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;

if wback then
    if m != 31 then
        offs = X[m];
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address + offs;
    else
        X[n] = address + offs;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.185 LD3R

Load single 3-element structure and Replicate to all lanes of three registers. This instruction loads a 3-element structure from memory and replicates the structure to all the lanes of the three SIMD&FP registers.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

No offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	size		Rn		Rt	
									L	R						opcode			S						

Encoding

```
LD3R { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = integer UNKNOWN;
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Post-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	Rm		1	1	1	0	size		Rn		Rt	
									L	R			opcode			S						

Immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111`.

```
LD3R { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <imm>
```

Register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111`.

```
LD3R { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vt>` Is the name of the first or only SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`

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16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1
1D	when size = 11, Q = 0
2D	when size = 11, Q = 1

<Vt2> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 1 modulo 32.

<Vt3> Is the name of the third SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 2 modulo 32.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<imm> Is the post-index immediate offset, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

#3	when size = 00
#6	when size = 01
#12	when size = 10
#24	when size = 11

<Xm> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose post-index register, excluding XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer init_scale = UInt(opcode<2:1>);
integer scale = init_scale;
integer selem = UInt(opcode<0>:R) + 1;
boolean replicate = FALSE;
integer index;

case scale of
    when 3
        // load and replicate
        if L == '0' || S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        scale = UInt(size);
        replicate = TRUE;
    when 0
        index = UInt(Q:S:size);    // B[0-15]
    when 1
        if size<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        index = UInt(Q:S:size<1>);    // H[0-7]
    when 2
        if size<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        if size<0> == '0' then
            index = UInt(Q:S);    // S[0-3]
        else
            if S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
            index = UInt(Q);    // D[0-1]
            scale = 3;

MemOp memop = if L == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer esize = 8 << scale;
```

Operation for all encodings

```
if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);
```


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```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();

bits(64) address;
bits(64) offs;
bits(128) rval;
bits(esize) element;
constant integer ebytes = esize DIV 8;

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

offs = Zeros();
if replicate then
    // load and replicate to all elements
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        element = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
        // replicate to fill 128- or 64-bit register
        V[t] = Replicate(element, datasize DIV esize);
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;
else
    // load/store one element per register
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        rval = V[t];
        if memop == MemOp_LOAD then
            // insert into one lane of 128-bit register
            Elem[rval, index, esize] = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
            V[t] = rval;
        else // memop == MemOp_STORE
            // extract from one lane of 128-bit register
            Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC] = Elem[rval, index, esize];
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;

if wback then
    if m != 31 then
        offs = X[m];
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address + offs;
    else
        X[n] = address + offs;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.186 LD4 (multiple structures)

Load multiple 4-element structures to four registers. This instruction loads multiple 4-element structures from memory and writes the result to the four SIMD&FP registers, with de-interleaving.

For an example of de-interleaving, see `LD3 (multiple structures)`.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

No offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	size			Rn		Rt
									L							opcode									

Encoding

```
LD4 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T>, <Vt4>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = integer UNKNOWN;
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Post-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	Rm		0	0	0	0	size		Rn		Rt	
									L				opcode									

Immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111`.

```
LD4 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T>, <Vt4>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <imm>
```

Register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111`.

```
LD4 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T>, <Vt4>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vt>` Is the name of the first or only SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

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<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1
2D	when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vt2> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 1 modulo 32.

<Vt3> Is the name of the third SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 2 modulo 32.

<Vt4> Is the name of the fourth SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 3 modulo 32.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<imm> Is the post-index immediate offset, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

#32	when Q = 0
#64	when Q = 1

<Xm> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose post-index register, excluding XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
MemOp memop = if L == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer rpt;    // number of iterations
integer selem;    // structure elements

case opcode of
    when '0000' rpt = 1; selem = 4;    // LD/ST4 (4 registers)
    when '0010' rpt = 4; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (4 registers)
    when '0100' rpt = 1; selem = 3;    // LD/ST3 (3 registers)
    when '0110' rpt = 3; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (3 registers)
    when '0111' rpt = 1; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (1 register)
    when '1000' rpt = 1; selem = 2;    // LD/ST2 (2 registers)
    when '1010' rpt = 2; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (2 registers)
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

// .1D format only permitted with LD1 & ST1
if size:Q == '110' && selem != 1 then UNDEFINED;
```

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();

bits(64) address;
bits(64) offs;
bits(datasize) rval;
integer tt;
constant integer ebytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);
```


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```
if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

offs = Zeros();
for r = 0 to rpt-1
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        tt = (t + r) MOD 32;
        for s = 0 to selem-1
            rval = V[tt];
            if memop == MemOp_LOAD then
                Elem[rval, e, esize] = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
                V[tt] = rval;
            else // memop == MemOp_STORE
                Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC] = Elem[rval, e, esize];
            offs = offs + ebytes;
            tt = (tt + 1) MOD 32;

if wback then
    if m != 31 then
        offs = X[m];
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address + offs;
    else
        X[n] = address + offs;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.187 LD4 (single structure)

Load single 4-element structure to one lane of four registers. This instruction loads a 4-element structure from memory and writes the result to the corresponding elements of the four SIMD&FP registers without affecting the other bits of the registers.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

No offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	1	S	size	Rn		Rt	
									L	R						opcode								

8-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 001`.

```
LD4 { <Vt>.B, <Vt2>.B, <Vt3>.B, <Vt4>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

16-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 011 && size == x0`.

```
LD4 { <Vt>.H, <Vt2>.H, <Vt3>.H, <Vt4>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 101 && size == 00`.

```
LD4 { <Vt>.S, <Vt2>.S, <Vt3>.S, <Vt4>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 101 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
LD4 { <Vt>.D, <Vt2>.D, <Vt3>.D, <Vt4>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = integer UNKNOWN;
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Post-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	Rm		x	x	1	S	size	Rn		Rt	
									L	R			opcode								

8-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 001`.

```
LD4 { <Vt>.B, <Vt2>.B, <Vt3>.B, <Vt4>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #4
```


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8-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 001`.

```
LD4 { <Vt>.B, <Vt2>.B, <Vt3>.B, <Vt4>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

16-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 011 && size == x0`.

```
LD4 { <Vt>.H, <Vt2>.H, <Vt3>.H, <Vt4>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #8
```

16-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 011 && size == x0`.

```
LD4 { <Vt>.H, <Vt2>.H, <Vt3>.H, <Vt4>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

32-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 101 && size == 00`.

```
LD4 { <Vt>.S, <Vt2>.S, <Vt3>.S, <Vt4>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #16
```

32-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 101 && size == 00`.

```
LD4 { <Vt>.S, <Vt2>.S, <Vt3>.S, <Vt4>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

64-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 101 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
LD4 { <Vt>.D, <Vt2>.D, <Vt3>.D, <Vt4>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #32
```

64-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 101 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
LD4 { <Vt>.D, <Vt2>.D, <Vt3>.D, <Vt4>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vt>`	Is the name of the first or only SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Vt2>`	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Vt3>`	Is the name of the third SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 2 modulo 32.
`<Vt4>`	Is the name of the fourth SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 3 modulo 32.
`<index>`	For the 8-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S:size". For the 16-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S:size<1>". For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S". For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q".

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<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Xm> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose post-index register, excluding XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer init_scale = UInt(opcode<2:1>);
integer scale = init_scale;
integer selem = UInt(opcode<0>:R) + 1;
boolean replicate = FALSE;
integer index;

case scale of
    when 3
        // load and replicate
        if L == '0' || S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        scale = UInt(size);
        replicate = TRUE;
    when 0
        index = UInt(Q:S:size);    // B[0-15]
    when 1
        if size<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        index = UInt(Q:S:size<1>);    // H[0-7]
    when 2
        if size<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        if size<0> == '0' then
            index = UInt(Q:S);    // S[0-3]
        else
            if S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
            index = UInt(Q);    // D[0-1]
            scale = 3;

MemOp memop = if L == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer esize = 8 << scale;
```

Operation for all encodings

```
if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();

bits(64) address;
bits(64) offs;
bits(128) rval;
bits(esize) element;
constant integer ebytes = esize DIV 8;

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

offs = Zeros();
if replicate then
    // load and replicate to all elements
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        element = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
        // replicate to fill 128- or 64-bit register
        V[t] = Replicate(element, datasize DIV esize);
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;
```


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```
else
    // load/store one element per register
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        rval = V[t];
        if memop == MemOp_LOAD then
            // insert into one lane of 128-bit register
            Elem[rval, index, esize] = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
            V[t] = rval;
        else // memop == MemOp_STORE
            // extract from one lane of 128-bit register
            Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC] = Elem[rval, index, esize];
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;

if wback then
    if m != 31 then
        offs = X[m];
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address + offs;
    else
        X[n] = address + offs;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.188 LD4R

Load single 4-element structure and Replicate to all lanes of four registers. This instruction loads a 4-element structure from memory and replicates the structure to all the lanes of the four SIMD&FP registers.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

No offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	size		Rn		Rt	
									L	R						opcode			S						

Encoding

```
LD4R { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T>, <Vt4>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = integer UNKNOWN;
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Post-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	Rm		1	1	1	0	size		Rn		Rt	
									L	R			opcode			S						

Immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111`.

```
LD4R { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T>, <Vt4>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <imm>
```

Register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111`.

```
LD4R { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T>, <Vt4>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vt>` Is the name of the first or only SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`

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16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1
1D	when size = 11, Q = 0
2D	when size = 11, Q = 1

<Vt2> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 1 modulo 32.

<Vt3> Is the name of the third SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 2 modulo 32.

<Vt4> Is the name of the fourth SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 3 modulo 32.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<imm> Is the post-index immediate offset, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

#4	when size = 00
#8	when size = 01
#16	when size = 10
#32	when size = 11

<Xm> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose post-index register, excluding XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer init_scale = UInt(opcode<2:1>);
integer scale = init_scale;
integer selem = UInt(opcode<0>:R) + 1;
boolean replicate = FALSE;
integer index;

case scale of
    when 3
        // load and replicate
        if L == '0' || S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        scale = UInt(size);
        replicate = TRUE;
    when 0
        index = UInt(Q:S:size);    // B[0-15]
    when 1
        if size<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        index = UInt(Q:S:size<1>);    // H[0-7]
    when 2
        if size<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        if size<0> == '0' then
            index = UInt(Q:S);    // S[0-3]
        else
            if S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
            index = UInt(Q);    // D[0-1]
            scale = 3;

MemOp memop = if L == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer esize = 8 << scale;
```


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Operation for all encodings

```
if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();

bits(64) address;
bits(64) offs;
bits(128) rval;
bits(esize) element;
constant integer ebytes = esize DIV 8;

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

offs = Zeros();
if replicate then
    // load and replicate to all elements
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        element = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
        // replicate to fill 128- or 64-bit register
        V[t] = Replicate(element, datasize DIV esize);
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;
else
    // load/store one element per register
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        rval = V[t];
        if memop == MemOp_LOAD then
            // insert into one lane of 128-bit register
            Elem[rval, index, esize] = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
            V[t] = rval;
        else // memop == MemOp_STORE
            // extract from one lane of 128-bit register
            Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC] = Elem[rval, index, esize];
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;

if wback then
    if m != 31 then
        offs = X[m];
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address + offs;
    else
        X[n] = address + offs;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.189 LDNP (SIMD&FP)

Load Pair of SIMD&FP registers, with Non-temporal hint. This instruction loads a pair of SIMD&FP registers from memory, issuing a hint to the memory system that the access is non-temporal. The address that is used for the load is calculated from a base register value and an optional immediate offset.

For information about non-temporal pair instructions, see *Load/store SIMD and floating-point non-temporal pair* on page C3-261.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	15 14	10 9	5 4	0
opc	1 0 1	1	0 0 0	1 (L)	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 00`.

```
LDNP <St1>, <St2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 01`.

```
LDNP <Dt1>, <Dt2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

128-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
LDNP <Qt1>, <Qt2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
// Empty.
```

Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *LDNP (SIMD&FP)* on page K1-11250.

Assembler symbols

`<Dt1>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Dt2>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.
`<Qt1>`	Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Qt2>`	Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.
`<St1>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<St2>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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<imm> For the 32-bit variant: is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range -256 to 252, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/4.

For the 64-bit variant: is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range -512 to 504, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/8.

For the 128-bit variant: is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 16 in the range -1024 to 1008, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/16.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer t2 = UInt(Rt2);
if opc == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer scale = 2 + UInt(opc);
integer datasize = 8 << scale;
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(imm7, 64), scale);
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;

boolean rt_unknown = FALSE;

if t == t2 then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rt_unknown = TRUE;    // result is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
```

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data1;
bits(datasize) data2;
constant integer dbytes = datasize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data1 = Mem[address, dbytes, AccType_VECSTREAM];
data2 = Mem[address+dbytes, dbytes, AccType_VECSTREAM];
if rt_unknown then
    data1 = bits(datasize) UNKNOWN;
    data2 = bits(datasize) UNKNOWN;
V[t] = data1;
V[t2] = data2;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.190 LDP (SIMD&FP)

Load Pair of SIMD&FP registers. This instruction loads a pair of SIMD&FP registers from memory. The address that is used for the load is calculated from a base register value and an optional immediate offset.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Post-index

31 30	29 28	27	26	25 24	23	22	21	15 14	10 9	5 4	0
opc	1 0	1	1	0 0	1	1	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt	
						L					

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 00`.

```
LDP <St1>, <St2>, [<Xn|SP>], #<imm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 01`.

```
LDP <Dt1>, <Dt2>, [<Xn|SP>], #<imm>
```

128-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
LDP <Qt1>, <Qt2>, [<Xn|SP>], #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = TRUE;
```

Pre-index

31 30	29 28	27	26	25 24	23	22	21	15 14	10 9	5 4	0
opc	1 0	1	1	0 1	1	1	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt	
						L					

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 00`.

```
LDP <St1>, <St2>, [<Xn|SP>, #<imm>]!
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 01`.

```
LDP <Dt1>, <Dt2>, [<Xn|SP>, #<imm>]!
```

128-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
LDP <Qt1>, <Qt2>, [<Xn|SP>, #<imm>]!
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
```

Signed offset

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23	22 21	15 14	10 9	5 4	0
opc	1 0 1	1	0 1 0	1	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt	
				L					

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 00`.

```
LDP <St1>, <St2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 01`.

```
LDP <Dt1>, <Dt2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

128-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
LDP <Qt1>, <Qt2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see *LDP (SIMD&FP)* on page K1-11250, and particularly *LDNP (SIMD&FP)* on page K1-11250.

Assembler symbols

`<Dt1>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Dt2>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.
`<Qt1>`	Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Qt2>`	Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.
`<St1>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<St2>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	For the 32-bit post-index and 32-bit pre-index variant: is the signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range -256 to 252, encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/4. For the 32-bit signed offset variant: is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range -256 to 252, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/4.

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For the 64-bit post-index and 64-bit pre-index variant: is the signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range -512 to 504, encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/8.

For the 64-bit signed offset variant: is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range -512 to 504, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/8.

For the 128-bit post-index and 128-bit pre-index variant: is the signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 16 in the range -1024 to 1008, encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/16.

For the 128-bit signed offset variant: is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 16 in the range -1024 to 1008, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/16.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer t2 = UInt(Rt2);
if opc == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer scale = 2 + UInt(opc);
integer datasize = 8 << scale;
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(imm7, 64), scale);
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;

boolean rt_unknown = FALSE;

if t == t2 then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNKNOWN, Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNKNOWN rt_unknown = TRUE;    // result is UNKNOWN
        when Constraint_UNDEF   UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP     EndOfInstruction();
```

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPEnabled64();
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data1;
bits(datasize) data2;
constant integer dbytes = datasize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

if !postindex then
    address = address + offset;

data1 = Mem[address, dbytes, AccType_VEC];
data2 = Mem[address+dbytes, dbytes, AccType_VEC];
if rt_unknown then
    data1 = bits(datasize) UNKNOWN;
    data2 = bits(datasize) UNKNOWN;
V[t] = data1;
V[t2] = data2;

if wback then
    if postindex then
        address = address + offset;
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address;
```


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```
else
    X[n] = address;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.191 LDR (immediate, SIMD&FP)

Load SIMD&FP Register (immediate offset). This instruction loads an element from memory, and writes the result as a scalar to the SIMD&FP register. The address that is used for the load is calculated from a base register value, a signed immediate offset, and an optional offset that is a multiple of the element size.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Post-index

31 30	29 28	27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
size	1 1	1	1	0 0	x 1	0	imm9	0 1	Rn	Rt
					opc					

8-bit variant

Applies when `size == 00 && opc == 01`.

```
LDR <Bt>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

16-bit variant

Applies when `size == 01 && opc == 01`.

```
LDR <Ht>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10 && opc == 01`.

```
LDR <St>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11 && opc == 01`.

```
LDR <Dt>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

128-bit variant

Applies when `size == 00 && opc == 11`.

```
LDR <Qt>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = TRUE;
integer scale = UInt(opc<1>:size);
if scale > 4 then UNDEFINED;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Pre-index

31 30	29 28	27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
size	1 1	1	1	0 0	x 1	0	imm9	1 1	Rn	Rt
					opc					

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8-bit variant

Applies when `size == 00 && opc == 01`.

```
LDR <Bt>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

16-bit variant

Applies when `size == 01 && opc == 01`.

```
LDR <Ht>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10 && opc == 01`.

```
LDR <St>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11 && opc == 01`.

```
LDR <Dt>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

128-bit variant

Applies when `size == 00 && opc == 11`.

```
LDR <Qt>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
integer scale = UInt(opc<1>:size);
if scale > 4 then UNDEFINED;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Unsigned offset

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21	10 9	5 4	0
size	1 1 1	1	0 1	x 1	imm12	Rn	Rt	
				opc				

8-bit variant

Applies when `size == 00 && opc == 01`.

```
LDR <Bt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```

16-bit variant

Applies when `size == 01 && opc == 01`.

```
LDR <Ht>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10 && opc == 01`.

```
LDR <St>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```


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64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11 && opc == 01`.

```
LDR <Dt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```

128-bit variant

Applies when `size == 00 && opc == 11`.

```
LDR <Qt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
integer scale = UInt(opc<1>:size);
if scale > 4 then UNDEFINED;
bits(64) offset = LSL(ZeroExtend(imm12, 64), scale);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Bt>`	Is the 8-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Dt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Ht>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Qt>`	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<St>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, encoded in the "imm9" field.
`<pimm>`	For the 8-bit variant: is the optional positive immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field. For the 16-bit variant: is the optional positive immediate byte offset, a multiple of 2 in the range 0 to 8190, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field as <pimm>/2. For the 32-bit variant: is the optional positive immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range 0 to 16380, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field as <pimm>/4. For the 64-bit variant: is the optional positive immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range 0 to 32760, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field as <pimm>/8. For the 128-bit variant: is the optional positive immediate byte offset, a multiple of 16 in the range 0 to 65520, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field as <pimm>/16.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
MemOp memop = if opc<0> == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = 8 << scale;
boolean tag_checked = memop != MemOp_PREFETCH && (wback || n != 31);
```

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPEnabled64();
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data;
```


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```
if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

if !postindex then
    address = address + offset;

case memop of
    when MemOp_STORE
        data = V[t];
        Mem[address, datasize DIV 8, AccType_VEC] = data;

    when MemOp_LOAD
        data = Mem[address, datasize DIV 8, AccType_VEC];
        V[t] = data;

if wback then
    if postindex then
        address = address + offset;
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address;
    else
        X[n] = address;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.192 LDR (literal, SIMD&FP)

Load SIMD&FP Register (PC-relative literal). This instruction loads a SIMD&FP register from memory. The address that is used for the load is calculated from the PC value and an immediate offset.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24	23 … 5	4 … 0
opc	0 1 1	1	0 0	imm19	Rt

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 00`.

```
LDR <St>, <label>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 01`.

```
LDR <Dt>, <label>
```

128-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
LDR <Qt>, <label>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer size;
bits(64) offset;

case opc of
    when '00'
        size = 4;
    when '01'
        size = 8;
    when '10'
        size = 16;
    when '11'
        UNDEFINED;

offset = SignExtend(imm19:'00', 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Qt>`	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<St>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be loaded, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<label>`	Is the program label from which the data is to be loaded. Its offset from the address of this instruction, in the range +/-1MB, is encoded as "imm19" times 4.

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Operation

```
bits(64) address = PC[] + offset;
bits(size*8) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(FALSE);

CheckFPEnabled64();

data = Mem[address, size, AccType_VEC];
V[t] = data;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.193 LDR (register, SIMD&FP)

Load SIMD&FP Register (register offset). This instruction loads a SIMD&FP register from memory. The address that is used for the load is calculated from a base register value and an offset register value. The offset can be optionally shifted and extended.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31 30	29 28	27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 13	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
size	1 1	1	1	0 0	x 1	1	Rm	option	S	1 0	Rn	Rt
					opc							

8-bit variant

Applies when `size == 00 && opc == 01 && option != 011`.

```
LDR <Bt>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>), <extend> {<amount>}]
```

8-bit variant

Applies when `size == 00 && opc == 01 && option == 011`.

```
LDR <Bt>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>{, LSL <amount>}]
```

16-bit variant

Applies when `size == 01 && opc == 01`.

```
LDR <Ht>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>){, <extend> {<amount>}}]
```

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10 && opc == 01`.

```
LDR <St>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>){, <extend> {<amount>}}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11 && opc == 01`.

```
LDR <Dt>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>){, <extend> {<amount>}}]
```

128-bit variant

Applies when `size == 00 && opc == 11`.

```
LDR <Qt>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>){, <extend> {<amount>}}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer scale = UInt(opc<1>:size);
if scale > 4 then UNDEFINED;
if option<1> == '0' then UNDEFINED;    // sub-word index
ExtendType extend_type = DecodeRegExtend(option);
integer shift = if S == '1' then scale else 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Bt>` Is the 8-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

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`<Dt>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Ht>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Qt>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<St>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` When `option<0>` is set to `0`, is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xm>` When `option<0>` is set to `1`, is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<extend>` For the 8-bit variant: is the index extend specifier, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

`UXTW` when `option = 010`

`SXTW` when `option = 110`

`SXTX` when `option = 111`

For the 128-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit and 64-bit variant: is the index extend/shift specifier, defaulting to LSL, and which must be omitted for the LSL option when <amount> is omitted. encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

`UXTW` when `option = 010`

`LSL` when `option = 011`

`SXTW` when `option = 110`

`SXTX` when `option = 111`

`<amount>` For the 8-bit variant: is the index shift amount, it must be `#0`, encoded in "S" as `0` if omitted, or as `1` if present.

For the 16-bit variant: is the index shift amount, optional only when <extend> is not LSL. Where it is permitted to be optional, it defaults to #0. It is encoded in the "S" field. It can have the following values:

`#0` when `S = 0`

`#1` when `S = 1`

For the 32-bit variant: is the index shift amount, optional only when <extend> is not LSL. Where it is permitted to be optional, it defaults to #0. It is encoded in the "S" field. It can have the following values:

`#0` when `S = 0`

`#2` when `S = 1`

For the 64-bit variant: is the index shift amount, optional only when <extend> is not LSL. Where it is permitted to be optional, it defaults to #0. It is encoded in the "S" field. It can have the following values:

`#0` when `S = 0`

`#3` when `S = 1`

For the 128-bit variant: is the index shift amount, optional only when <extend> is not LSL. Where it is permitted to be optional, it defaults to #0. It is encoded in the "S" field. It can have the following values:

`#0` when `S = 0`

`#4` when `S = 1`

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Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
MemOp memop = if opc<0> == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = 8 << scale;
boolean tag_checked = memop != MemOp_PREFETCH;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) offset = ExtendReg(m, extend_type, shift);
CheckFPEnabled64();
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

case memop of
    when MemOp_STORE
        data = V[t];
        Mem[address, datasize DIV 8, AccType_VEC] = data;

    when MemOp_LOAD
        data = Mem[address, datasize DIV 8, AccType_VEC];
        V[t] = data;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.194 LDUR (SIMD&FP)

Load SIMD&FP Register (unscaled offset). This instruction loads a SIMD&FP register from memory. The address that is used for the load is calculated from a base register value and an optional immediate offset.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31 30	29 28	27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
size	1 1	1	1	0 0	x 1	0	imm9	0 0	Rn	Rt
					opc					

8-bit variant

Applies when `size == 00 && opc == 01`.

```
LDUR <Bt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

16-bit variant

Applies when `size == 01 && opc == 01`.

```
LDUR <Ht>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10 && opc == 01`.

```
LDUR <St>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11 && opc == 01`.

```
LDUR <Dt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

128-bit variant

Applies when `size == 00 && opc == 11`.

```
LDUR <Qt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer scale = UInt(opc<1>:size);
if scale > 4 then UNDEFINED;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Bt>`	Is the 8-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Dt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Ht>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Qt>`	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<St>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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`<simm>` Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
MemOp memop = if opc<0> == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = 8 << scale;
boolean tag_checked = memop != MemOp_PREFETCH && (n != 31);
```

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

case memop of
    when MemOp_STORE
        data = V[t];
        Mem[address, datasize DIV 8, AccType_VEC] = data;

    when MemOp_LOAD
        data = Mem[address, datasize DIV 8, AccType_VEC];
        V[t] = data;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.195 MLA (by element)

Multiply-Add to accumulator (vector, by element). This instruction multiplies the vector elements in the first source SIMD&FP register by the specified value in the second source SIMD&FP register, and accumulates the results with the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are unsigned integer values.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	1	size		L	M	Rm	0	0	0	0	H	0	Rn	Rd
														o2						

Encoding

```
MLA <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
case size of
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (o2 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `4H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
- `8H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
- `2S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
- `4S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`, `Q = x`.
- `size = 11`, `Q = x`.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "size:M:Rm" field. It can have the following values:

- `0:Rm` when `size = 01`

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`M:Rm` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

Restricted to V0-V15 when element size <Ts> is H.

<Ts> Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`H` when `size = 01`

`S` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

<index> Is the element index, encoded in the "size:L:H:M" field. It can have the following values:

`H:L:M` when `size = 01`

`H:L` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(idxdsize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(esize) product;

element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, index, esize]);
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    product = (element1*element2)<esize-1:0>;
    if sub_op then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand3, e, esize] - product;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand3, e, esize] + product;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.196 MLA (vector)

Multiply-Add to accumulator (vector). This instruction multiplies corresponding elements in the vectors of the two source SIMD&FP registers, and accumulates the results with the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	1	0	0	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U																

Encoding

```
MLA <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
- 16B when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`
- 4H when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
- 8H when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
- 2S when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
- 4S when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = x` is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;
bits(esize) product;
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    product = (UInt(element1)*UInt(element2))<esize-1:0>;
    if sub_op then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand3, e, esize] - product;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand3, e, esize] + product;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.197 MLS (by element)

Multiply-Subtract from accumulator (vector, by element). This instruction multiplies the vector elements in the first source SIMD&FP register by the specified value in the second source SIMD&FP register, and subtracts the results from the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are unsigned integer values.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	1	size	L	M	Rm	0	1	0	0	H	0	Rn	Rd
													o2						

Encoding

```
MLS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
case size of
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (o2 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `4H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
- `8H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
- `2S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
- `4S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`, `Q = x`.
- `size = 11`, `Q = x`.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "size:M:Rm" field. It can have the following values:

- `0:Rm` when `size = 01`

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`M:Rm` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

Restricted to V0-V15 when element size <Ts> is H.

<Ts> Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`H` when `size = 01`

`S` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

<index> Is the element index, encoded in the "size:L:H:M" field. It can have the following values:

`H:L:M` when `size = 01`

`H:L` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(idxdsize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(esize) product;

element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, index, esize]);
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    product = (element1*element2)<esize-1:0>;
    if sub_op then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand3, e, esize] - product;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand3, e, esize] + product;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.198 MLS (vector)

Multiply-Subtract from accumulator (vector). This instruction multiplies corresponding elements in the vectors of the two source SIMD&FP registers, and subtracts the results from the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	1	0	0	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U																

Encoding

```
MLS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
- 16B when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`
- 4H when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
- 8H when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
- 2S when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
- 4S when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = x` is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;
bits(esize) product;
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    product = (UInt(element1)*UInt(element2))<esize-1:0>;
    if sub_op then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand3, e, esize] - product;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand3, e, esize] + product;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.199 MOV (scalar)

Move vector element to scalar. This instruction duplicates the specified vector element in the SIMD&FP source register into a scalar, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

This instruction is an alias of the DUP (element) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of DUP (element).
- The description of DUP (element) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14 13 12	11	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0	1	1 1 1 0	0 0 0 0	imm5	0	0 0 0 0	1	Rn	Rd	

Encoding

```
MOV <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>[<index>]
```

is equivalent to

```
DUP  <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>[<index>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<V>` Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `imm5 = xxxx1`
- `H` when `imm5 = xxx10`
- `S` when `imm5 = xx100`
- `D` when `imm5 = x1000`

The encoding `imm5 = x0000` is reserved.

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<T>` Is the element width specifier, encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `imm5 = xxxx1`
- `H` when `imm5 = xxx10`
- `S` when `imm5 = xx100`
- `D` when `imm5 = x1000`

The encoding `imm5 = x0000` is reserved.

`<index>` Is the element index encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

- `imm5<4:1>` when `imm5 = xxxx1`
- `imm5<4:2>` when `imm5 = xxx10`
- `imm5<4:3>` when `imm5 = xx100`
- `imm5<4>` when `imm5 = x1000`

The encoding `imm5 = x0000` is reserved.

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Operation

The description of DUP (element) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.200 MOV (element)

Move vector element to another vector element. This instruction copies the vector element of the source SIMD&FP register to the specified vector element of the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can insert data into individual elements within a SIMD&FP register without clearing the remaining bits to zero.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

This instruction is an alias of the INS (element) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of INS (element).
- The description of INS (element) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	imm5		0	imm4		1	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
MOV <Vd>.<Ts>[<index1>], <Vn>.<Ts>[<index2>]
```

is equivalent to

```
INS  <Vd>.<Ts>[<index1>], <Vn>.<Ts>[<index2>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ts>` Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `imm5 = xxxx1`
- `H` when `imm5 = xxx10`
- `S` when `imm5 = xx100`
- `D` when `imm5 = x1000`

The encoding `imm5 = x0000` is reserved.

`<index1>` Is the destination element index encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

- `imm5<4:1>` when `imm5 = xxxx1`
- `imm5<4:2>` when `imm5 = xxx10`
- `imm5<4:3>` when `imm5 = xx100`
- `imm5<4>` when `imm5 = x1000`

The encoding `imm5 = x0000` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<index2>` Is the source element index encoded in the "imm5:imm4" field. It can have the following values:

- `imm4<3:0>` when `imm5 = xxxx1`
- `imm4<3:1>` when `imm5 = xxx10`
- `imm4<3:2>` when `imm5 = xx100`

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`imm4<3>` when `imm5 = x1000`

The encoding `imm5 = x0000` is reserved.

Unspecified bits in "imm4" are ignored but should be set to zero by an assembler.

Operation

The description of INS (element) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.201 MOV (from general)

Move general-purpose register to a vector element. This instruction copies the contents of the source general-purpose register to the specified vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction can insert data into individual elements within a SIMD&FP register without clearing the remaining bits to zero.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

This instruction is an alias of the INS (general) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of INS (general).
- The description of INS (general) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	imm5		0	0	0	1	1	1	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
MOV <Vd>.<Ts>[<index>], <R><n>
```

is equivalent to

```
INS  <Vd>.<Ts>[<index>], <R><n>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ts>` Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `imm5 = xxxx1`
- `H` when `imm5 = xxx10`
- `S` when `imm5 = xx100`
- `D` when `imm5 = x1000`

The encoding `imm5 = x0000` is reserved.

`<index>` Is the element index encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

- `imm5<4:1>` when `imm5 = xxxx1`
- `imm5<4:2>` when `imm5 = xxx10`
- `imm5<4:3>` when `imm5 = xx100`
- `imm5<4>` when `imm5 = x1000`

The encoding `imm5 = x0000` is reserved.

`<R>` Is the width specifier for the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

- `W` when `imm5 = xxxx1`
- `W` when `imm5 = xxx10`
- `W` when `imm5 = xx100`
- `X` when `imm5 = x1000`

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The encoding `imm5 = x0000` is reserved.

<n> Is the number [0-30] of the general-purpose source register or ZR (31), encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of INS (general) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.202 MOV (vector)

Move vector. This instruction copies the vector in the source SIMD&FP register into the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

This instruction is an alias of the ORR (vector, register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of ORR (vector, register).
- The description of ORR (vector, register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	Rm	0	0	0	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
								size											

Encoding

```
MOV <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

is equivalent to

```
ORR  <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `Rm == Rn`.

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `Q = 1`

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of ORR (vector, register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.203 MOV (to general)

Move vector element to general-purpose register. This instruction reads the unsigned integer from the source SIMD&FP register, zero-extends it to form a 32-bit or 64-bit value, and writes the result to the destination general-purpose register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

This instruction is an alias of the UMOV instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of UMOV.
- The description of UMOV gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
											imm5											

32-bit variant

Applies when `Q == 0 && imm5 == xx100`.

```
MOV <Wd>, <Vn>.S[<index>]
```

is equivalent to

```
UMOV <Wd>, <Vn>.S[<index>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit variant

Applies when `Q == 1 && imm5 == x1000`.

```
MOV <Xd>, <Vn>.D[<index>]
```

is equivalent to

```
UMOV <Xd>, <Vn>.D[<index>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Vn>`	Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<index>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the element index encoded in "imm5<4:3>". For the 64-bit variant: is the element index encoded in "imm5<4>".

Operation

The description of UMOV gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.204 MOVI

Move Immediate (vector). This instruction places an immediate constant into every vector element of the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	0
0	Q	op	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	a	b	c	cmode	0	1	d	e	f	g	h	Rd

8-bit variant

Applies when `op == 0 && cmode == 1110`.

```
MOVI <Vd>.<T>, #<imm8>{, LSL #0}
```

16-bit shifted immediate variant

Applies when `op == 0 && cmode == 10x0`.

```
MOVI <Vd>.<T>, #<imm8>{, LSL #<amount>}
```

32-bit shifted immediate variant

Applies when `op == 0 && cmode == 0xx0`.

```
MOVI <Vd>.<T>, #<imm8>{, LSL #<amount>}
```

32-bit shifting ones variant

Applies when `op == 0 && cmode == 110x`.

```
MOVI <Vd>.<T>, #<imm8>, MSL #<amount>
```

64-bit scalar variant

Applies when `Q == 0 && op == 1 && cmode == 1110`.

```
MOVI <Dd>, #<imm>
```

64-bit vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1 && op == 1 && cmode == 1110`.

```
MOVI <Vd>.2D, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer rd = UInt(Rd);

integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
bits(datasize) imm;
bits(64) imm64;

ImmediateOp operation;
case cmode:op of
    when '0xx00' operation = ImmediateOp_MOVI;
    when '0xx01' operation = ImmediateOp_MVNI;
    when '0xx10' operation = ImmediateOp_ORR;
    when '0xx11' operation = ImmediateOp_BIC;
    when '10x00' operation = ImmediateOp_MOVI;
```


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```
    when '10x01' operation = ImmediateOp_MVNI;
    when '10x10' operation = ImmediateOp_ORR;
    when '10x11' operation = ImmediateOp_BIC;
    when '110x0' operation = ImmediateOp_MOVI;
    when '110x1' operation = ImmediateOp_MVNI;
    when '1110x' operation = ImmediateOp_MOVI;
    when '11110' operation = ImmediateOp_MOVI;
    when '11111'
        // FMOV Dn,#imm is in main FP instruction set
        if Q == '0' then UNDEFINED;
        operation = ImmediateOp_MOVI;

imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm(op, cmode, a:b:c:d:e:f:g:h);
imm = Replicate(imm64, datasize DIV 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<imm>` Is a 64-bit immediate 'aaaaaaaabbbbbbbbcccccccddddddddeeeeeeeeffffffffggggggggghhhhhhhh', encoded in "a:b:c:d:e:f:g:h".

`<T>` For the 8-bit variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `Q = 0`

`16B` when `Q = 1`

For the 16-bit variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H` when `Q = 0`

`8H` when `Q = 1`

For the 32-bit variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`2S` when `Q = 0`

`4S` when `Q = 1`

`<imm8>` Is an 8-bit immediate encoded in "a:b:c:d:e:f:g:h".

`<amount>` For the 16-bit shifted immediate variant: is the shift amount encoded in the "cmode<1>" field. It can have the following values:

`0` when `cmode<1> = 0`

`8` when `cmode<1> = 1`

defaulting to 0 if LSL is omitted.

For the 32-bit shifted immediate variant: is the shift amount encoded in the "cmode<2:1>" field. It can have the following values:

`0` when `cmode<2:1> = 00`

`8` when `cmode<2:1> = 01`

`16` when `cmode<2:1> = 10`

`24` when `cmode<2:1> = 11`

defaulting to 0 if LSL is omitted.

For the 32-bit shifting ones variant: is the shift amount encoded in the "cmode<0>" field. It can have the following values:

`8` when `cmode<0> = 0`

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16	when cmode<0> = 1

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand;
bits(datasize) result;

case operation of
    when ImmediateOp_MOVI
        result = imm;
    when ImmediateOp_MVNI
        result = NOT(imm);
    when ImmediateOp_ORR
        operand = V[rd];
        result = operand OR imm;
    when ImmediateOp_BIC
        operand = V[rd];
        result = operand AND NOT(imm);

V[rd] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.205 MUL (by element)

Multiply (vector, by element). This instruction multiplies the vector elements in the first source SIMD&FP register by the specified value in the second source SIMD&FP register, places the results in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are unsigned integer values.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	size		L	M	Rm	1	0	0	0	H	0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
MUL <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
case size of
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `4H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
- `8H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
- `2S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
- `4S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`, `Q = x`.
- `size = 11`, `Q = x`.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "size:M:Rm" field. It can have the following values:

- `0:Rm` when `size = 01`
- `M:Rm` when `size = 10`

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The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

Restricted to V0-V15 when element size <Ts> is H.

<Ts> Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`H` when `size = 01`

`S` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

<index> Is the element index, encoded in the "size:L:H:M" field. It can have the following values:

`H:L:M` when `size = 01`

`H:L` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(idxdsize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(esize) product;

element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, index, esize]);
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    product = (element1*element2)<esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = product;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.206 MUL (vector)

Multiply (vector). This instruction multiplies corresponding elements in the vectors of the two source SIMD&FP registers, places the results in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	1	0	0	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U																

Encoding

```
MUL <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if U == '1' && size != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean poly = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when size = 00, Q = 0
- 16B when size = 00, Q = 1
- 4H when size = 01, Q = 0
- 8H when size = 01, Q = 1
- 2S when size = 10, Q = 0
- 4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;
bits(esize) product;
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    if poly then
        product = PolynomialMult(element1, element2)<esize-1:0>;
    else
        product = (UInt(element1)*UInt(element2))<esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = product;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.207 MVN

Bitwise NOT (vector). This instruction reads each vector element from the source SIMD&FP register, places the inverse of each value into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

This instruction is an alias of the NOT instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of NOT.
- The description of NOT gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
MVN <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

is equivalent to

```
NOT  <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B`	when `Q = 0`
`16B`	when `Q = 1`

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of NOT gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.208 MVNI

Move inverted Immediate (vector). This instruction places the inverse of an immediate constant into every vector element of the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15 – 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	a	b	c	cmode	0	1	d	e	f	g	h	Rd	
		op																							

16-bit shifted immediate variant

Applies when `cmode == 10x0`.

```
MVNI <Vd>.<T>, #<imm8>{, LSL #<amount>}
```

32-bit shifted immediate variant

Applies when `cmode == 0xx0`.

```
MVNI <Vd>.<T>, #<imm8>{, LSL #<amount>}
```

32-bit shifting ones variant

Applies when `cmode == 110x`.

```
MVNI <Vd>.<T>, #<imm8>, MSL #<amount>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer rd = UInt(Rd);

integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
bits(datasize) imm;
bits(64) imm64;

ImmediateOp operation;
case cmode:op of
    when '0xx01' operation = ImmediateOp_MVNI;
    when '0xx11' operation = ImmediateOp_BIC;
    when '10x01' operation = ImmediateOp_MVNI;
    when '10x11' operation = ImmediateOp_BIC;
    when '110x1' operation = ImmediateOp_MVNI;
    when '1110x' operation = ImmediateOp_MOVI;
    when '11111'
        // FMOV Dn,#imm is in main FP instruction set
        if Q == '0' then UNDEFINED;
        operation = ImmediateOp_MOVI;

imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm(op, cmode, a:b:c:d:e:f:g:h);
imm = Replicate(imm64, datasize DIV 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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<T> For the 16-bit variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the 32-bit variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when Q = 0

4S when Q = 1

<imm8> Is an 8-bit immediate encoded in "a:b:c:d:e:f:g:h".

<amount> For the 16-bit shifted immediate variant: is the shift amount encoded in the "cmode<1>" field. It can have the following values:

0 when cmode<1> = 0

8 when cmode<1> = 1

defaulting to 0 if LSL is omitted.

For the 32-bit shifted immediate variant: is the shift amount encoded in the "cmode<2:1>" field. It can have the following values:

0 when cmode<2:1> = 00

8 when cmode<2:1> = 01

16 when cmode<2:1> = 10

24 when cmode<2:1> = 11

defaulting to 0 if LSL is omitted.

For the 32-bit shifting ones variant: is the shift amount encoded in the "cmode<0>" field. It can have the following values:

8 when cmode<0> = 0

16 when cmode<0> = 1

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand;
bits(datasize) result;

case operation of
    when ImmediateOp_MOVI
        result = imm;
    when ImmediateOp_MVNI
        result = NOT(imm);
    when ImmediateOp_ORR
        operand = V[rd];
        result = operand OR imm;
    when ImmediateOp_BIC
        operand = V[rd];
        result = operand AND NOT(imm);

V[rd] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.209 NEG (vector)

Negate (vector). This instruction reads each vector element from the source SIMD&FP register, negates each value, puts the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	size	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U																				

Encoding

```
NEG <V><d>, <V><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean neg = (U == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U																				

Encoding

```
NEG <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean neg = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

D when size = 11

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 0x.

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- `size = 10`.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
16B	when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`
4H	when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
8H	when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
2S	when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
4S	when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`
2D	when `size = 11`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = SInt(Elem[operand, e, esize]);
    if neg then
        element = -element;
    else
        element = Abs(element);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = element<esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.210 NOT

Bitwise NOT (vector). This instruction reads each vector element from the source SIMD&FP register, places the inverse of each value into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

This instruction is used by the alias MVN. The alias is always the preferred disassembly.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
NOT <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 8;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV 8;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `Q = 1`

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = NOT(element);

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.211 ORN (vector)

Bitwise inclusive OR NOT (vector). This instruction performs a bitwise OR NOT between the two source SIMD&FP registers, and writes the result to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	Rm	0	0	0	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
								size											

Encoding

```
ORN <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `Q = 1`

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;

operand2 = NOT(operand2);

result = operand1 OR operand2;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.212 ORR (vector, immediate)

Bitwise inclusive OR (vector, immediate). This instruction reads each vector element from the destination SIMD&FP register, performs a bitwise OR between each result and an immediate constant, places the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15			12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	a	b	c	x	x	x	1	0	1	d	e	f	g	h	Rd	
		op														cmode												

16-bit variant

Applies when `cmode == 10x1`.

```
ORR <Vd>.<T>, #<imm8>{, LSL #<amount>}
```

32-bit variant

Applies when `cmode == 0xx1`.

```
ORR <Vd>.<T>, #<imm8>{, LSL #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer rd = UInt(Rd);

integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
bits(datasize) imm;
bits(64) imm64;

ImmediateOp operation;
case cmode:op of
    when '0xx00' operation = ImmediateOp_MOVI;
    when '0xx10' operation = ImmediateOp_ORR;
    when '10x00' operation = ImmediateOp_MOVI;
    when '10x10' operation = ImmediateOp_ORR;
    when '110x0' operation = ImmediateOp_MOVI;
    when '1110x' operation = ImmediateOp_MOVI;
    when '11110' operation = ImmediateOp_MOVI;
imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm(op, cmode, a:b:c:d:e:f:g:h);
imm = Replicate(imm64, datasize DIV 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` For the 16-bit variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `4H` when `Q = 0`
- `8H` when `Q = 1`

For the 32-bit variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `2S` when `Q = 0`
- `4S` when `Q = 1`

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`<imm8>` Is an 8-bit immediate encoded in "a:b:c:d:e:f:g:h".

`<amount>` For the 16-bit variant: is the shift amount encoded in the "cmode<1>" field. It can have the following values:

`0` when `cmode<1> = 0`

`8` when `cmode<1> = 1`

defaulting to 0 if LSL is omitted.

For the 32-bit variant: is the shift amount encoded in the "cmode<2:1>" field. It can have the following values:

`0` when `cmode<2:1> = 00`

`8` when `cmode<2:1> = 01`

`16` when `cmode<2:1> = 10`

`24` when `cmode<2:1> = 11`

defaulting to 0 if LSL is omitted.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand;
bits(datasize) result;

case operation of
    when ImmediateOp_MOVI
        result = imm;
    when ImmediateOp_MVNI
        result = NOT(imm);
    when ImmediateOp_ORR
        operand = V[rd];
        result = operand OR imm;
    when ImmediateOp_BIC
        operand = V[rd];
        result = operand AND NOT(imm);

V[rd] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.213 ORR (vector, register)

Bitwise inclusive OR (vector, register). This instruction performs a bitwise OR between the two source SIMD&FP registers, and writes the result to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

This instruction is used by the alias MOV (vector). See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	Rm	0	0	0	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
								size											

Encoding

```
ORR <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
MOV (vector)	`Rm == Rn`

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `Q = 1`

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;

result = operand1 OR operand2;

V[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.214 PMUL

Polynomial Multiply. This instruction multiplies corresponding elements in the vectors of the two source SIMD&FP registers, places the results in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

For information about multiplying polynomials see *Polynomial arithmetic over {0, 1}* on page A1-54.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	1	0	0	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U																

Encoding

```
PMUL <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if U == '1' && size != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean poly = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`

`16B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 01`, `Q = x`.
- `size = 1x`, `Q = x`.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;
bits(esize) product;

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    if poly then
        product = PolynomialMult(element1, element2)<esize-1:0>;
    else
        product = (UInt(element1)*UInt(element2))<esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = product;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.215 PMULL, PMULL2

Polynomial Multiply Long. This instruction multiplies corresponding elements in the lower or upper half of the vectors of the two source SIMD&FP registers, places the results in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the elements that are multiplied.

For information about multiplying polynomials see *Polynomial arithmetic over {0, 1}* on page A1-54.

The `PMULL` instruction extracts each source vector from the lower half of each source register. The `PMULL2` instruction extracts each source vector from the upper half of each source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	1	1	1	0	0	0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
PMULL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '01' || size == '10' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' && !HaveBit128PMULLExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8H` when `size = 00`

`1Q` when `size = 11`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 01`.
- `size = 10`.

The '1Q' arrangement is only allocated in an implementation that includes the Cryptographic Extension, and is otherwise RESERVED.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`

16B when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`

1D when `size = 11`, `Q = 0`

2D when `size = 11`, `Q = 1`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 01`, `Q = x`.
- `size = 10`, `Q = x`.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(datasize) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(2*datasize) result;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = PolynomialMult(element1, element2);

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.216 RADDHN, RADDHN2

Rounding Add returning High Narrow. This instruction adds each vector element in the first source SIMD&FP register to the corresponding vector element in the second source SIMD&FP register, places the most significant half of the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the lower or upper half of the destination SIMD&FP register.

The results are rounded. For truncated results, see ADDHN, ADDHN2.

The `RADDHN` instruction writes the vector to the lower half of the destination register and clears the upper half, while the `RADDHN2` instruction writes the vector to the upper half of the destination register without affecting the other bits of the register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	1	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
		U											o1					

Encoding

```
RADDHN{2} <Vd>.<Tb>, <Vn>.<Ta>, <Vm>.<Ta>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (o1 == '1');
boolean round = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `[absent]` when `Q = 0`
- `[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `size = 00, Q = 0`
- `16B` when `size = 00, Q = 1`
- `4H` when `size = 01, Q = 0`
- `8H` when `size = 01, Q = 1`
- `2S` when `size = 10, Q = 0`
- `4S` when `size = 10, Q = 1`

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The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = x` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8H` when `size = 00`

`4S` when `size = 01`

`2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(2*datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(2*datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if round then 1 << (esize - 1) else 0;
bits(2*esize) element1;
bits(2*esize) element2;
bits(2*esize) sum;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, 2*esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, 2*esize];
    if sub_op then
        sum = element1 - element2;
    else
        sum = element1 + element2;
    sum = sum + round_const;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = sum<2*esize-1:esize>;

Vpart[d, part] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.217 RAX1

Rotate and Exclusive OR rotates each 64-bit element of the 128-bit vector in a source SIMD&FP register left by 1, performs a bitwise exclusive OR of the resulting 128-bit vector and the vector in another source SIMD&FP register, and writes the result to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction is implemented only when FEAT_SHA3 is implemented.

Advanced SIMD

(FEAT_SHA3)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14	13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 0	1 1 1 0	0 1 1	Rm	1	0	0 0	1 1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
RAX1 <Vd>.2D, <Vn>.2D, <Vm>.2D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSHA3Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd>	Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Vn>	Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Vm>	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) Vm = V[m];
bits(128) Vn = V[n];
V[d] = Vn EOR (ROL(Vm<127:64>, 1):ROL(Vm<63:0>, 1));
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.218 RBIT (vector)

Reverse Bit order (vector). This instruction reads each vector element from the source SIMD&FP register, reverses the bits of the element, places the results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	Rn	Rd	

Encoding

```
RBIT <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 8;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV 8;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when Q = 0

16B when Q = 1

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element;
bits(esize) rev;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    for i = 0 to esize-1
        rev<(esize-1)-i> = element<i>;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = rev;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.

- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.219 REV16 (vector)

Reverse elements in 16-bit halfwords (vector). This instruction reverses the order of 8-bit elements in each halfword of the vector in the source SIMD&FP register, places the results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U																o0				

Encoding

```
REV16 <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

// size=esize:   B(0),  H(1),  S(1), D(S)
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;

// op=REVx: 64(0), 32(1), 16(2)
bits(2) op = o0:U;

// => op+size:
//    64+B = 0, 64+H = 1, 64+S = 2, 64+D = X
//    32+B = 1, 32+H = 2, 32+S = X, 32+D = X
//    16+B = 2, 16+H = X, 16+S = X, 16+D = X
//     8+B = X,  8+H = X,  8+S = X,  8+D = X
// => 3-(op+size) (index bits in group)
//    64/B = 3, 64+H = 2, 64+S = 1, 64+D = X
//    32+B = 2, 32+H = 1, 32+S = X, 32+D = X
//    16+B = 1, 16+H = X, 16+S = X, 16+D = X
//     8+B = X,  8+H = X,  8+S = X,  8+D = X

// index bits within group: 1, 2, 3
if UInt(op) + UInt(size) >= 3 then UNDEFINED;

integer container_size;
case op of
    when '10' container_size = 16;
    when '01' container_size = 32;
    when '00' container_size = 64;

integer containers = datasize DIV container_size;
integer elements_per_container = container_size DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when size = 00, Q = 0

16B when size = 00, Q = 1

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The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 01, Q = x`.
- `size = 1x, Q = x`.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element = 0;
integer rev_element;
for c = 0 to containers-1
    rev_element = element + elements_per_container - 1;
    for e = 0 to elements_per_container-1
        Elem[result, rev_element, esize] = Elem[operand, element, esize];
        element = element + 1;
        rev_element = rev_element - 1;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.220 REV32 (vector)

Reverse elements in 32-bit words (vector). This instruction reverses the order of 8-bit or 16-bit elements in each word of the vector in the source SIMD&FP register, places the results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U																o0				

Encoding

```
REV32 <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

// size=esize:   B(0),  H(1),  S(1), D(S)
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;

// op=REVx: 64(0), 32(1), 16(2)
bits(2) op = o0:U;

// => op+size:
//    64+B = 0, 64+H = 1, 64+S = 2, 64+D = X
//    32+B = 1, 32+H = 2, 32+S = X, 32+D = X
//    16+B = 2, 16+H = X, 16+S = X, 16+D = X
//     8+B = X,  8+H = X,  8+S = X,  8+D = X
// => 3-(op+size) (index bits in group)
//    64/B = 3, 64+H = 2, 64+S = 1, 64+D = X
//    32+B = 2, 32+H = 1, 32+S = X, 32+D = X
//    16+B = 1, 16+H = X, 16+S = X, 16+D = X
//     8+B = X,  8+H = X,  8+S = X,  8+D = X

// index bits within group: 1, 2, 3
if UInt(op) + UInt(size) >= 3 then UNDEFINED;

integer container_size;
case op of
    when '10' container_size = 16;
    when '01' container_size = 32;
    when '00' container_size = 64;

integer containers = datasize DIV container_size;
integer elements_per_container = container_size DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when size = 00, Q = 0

16B when size = 00, Q = 1

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4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

The encoding size = 1x, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element = 0;
integer rev_element;
for c = 0 to containers-1
    rev_element = element + elements_per_container - 1;
    for e = 0 to elements_per_container-1
        Elem[result, rev_element, esize] = Elem[operand, element, esize];
        element = element + 1;
        rev_element = rev_element - 1;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.221 REV64

Reverse elements in 64-bit doublewords (vector). This instruction reverses the order of 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit elements in each doubleword of the vector in the source SIMD&FP register, places the results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U																o0				

Encoding

```
REV64 <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

// size=esize:   B(0),  H(1),  S(1), D(S)
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;

// op=REVx: 64(0), 32(1), 16(2)
bits(2) op = o0:U;

// => op+size:
//    64+B = 0, 64+H = 1, 64+S = 2, 64+D = X
//    32+B = 1, 32+H = 2, 32+S = X, 32+D = X
//    16+B = 2, 16+H = X, 16+S = X, 16+D = X
//     8+B = X,  8+H = X,  8+S = X,  8+D = X
// => 3-(op+size) (index bits in group)
//    64/B = 3, 64+H = 2, 64+S = 1, 64+D = X
//    32+B = 2, 32+H = 1, 32+S = X, 32+D = X
//    16+B = 1, 16+H = X, 16+S = X, 16+D = X
//     8+B = X,  8+H = X,  8+S = X,  8+D = X

// index bits within group: 1, 2, 3
if UInt(op) + UInt(size) >= 3 then UNDEFINED;

integer container_size;
case op of
    when '10' container_size = 16;
    when '01' container_size = 32;
    when '00' container_size = 64;

integer containers = datasize DIV container_size;
integer elements_per_container = container_size DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when size = 00, Q = 0

16B when size = 00, Q = 1

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4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element = 0;
integer rev_element;
for c = 0 to containers-1
    rev_element = element + elements_per_container - 1;
    for e = 0 to elements_per_container-1
        Elem[result, rev_element, esize] = Elem[operand, element, esize];
        element = element + 1;
        rev_element = rev_element - 1;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.222 RSHRN, RSHRN2

Rounding Shift Right Narrow (immediate). This instruction reads each unsigned integer value from the vector in the source SIMD&FP register, right shifts each result by an immediate value, writes the final result to a vector, and writes the vector to the lower or upper half of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are half as long as the source vector elements. The results are rounded. For truncated results, see SHRN, SHRN2.

The RSHRN instruction writes the vector to the lower half of the destination register and clears the upper half, while the RSHRN2 instruction writes the vector to the upper half of the destination register without affecting the other bits of the register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	!=0000 (immh)	immb			1	0	0	0	1 (op)	1	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
RSHRN{2} <Vd>.<Tb>, <Vn>.<Ta>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh<3> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean round = (op == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

2 — Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- [absent] when Q = 0
- [present] when Q = 1

<Vd> — Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Tb> — Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when immh = 0001, Q = 0
- 16B when immh = 0001, Q = 1
- 4H when immh = 001x, Q = 0
- 8H when immh = 001x, Q = 1
- 2S when immh = 01xx, Q = 0
- 4S when immh = 01xx, Q = 1

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000, Q = x.

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The encoding `immh = 1xxx`, `Q = x` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

`8H` when `immh = 0001`

`4S` when `immh = 001x`

`2D` when `immh = 01xx`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx` is reserved.

`<shift>` Is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the destination element width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(16-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 0001`

`(32-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 001x`

`(64-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 01xx`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx` is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize*2) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if round then (1 << (shift - 1)) else 0;
integer element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = (UInt(Elem[operand, e, 2*esize]) + round_const) >> shift;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = element<esize-1:0>;

Vpart[d, part] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.223 RSUBHN, RSUBHN2

Rounding Subtract returning High Narrow. This instruction subtracts each vector element of the second source SIMD&FP register from the corresponding vector element of the first source SIMD&FP register, places the most significant half of the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the lower or upper half of the destination SIMD&FP register.

The results are rounded. For truncated results, see SUBHN, SUBHN2.

The `RSUBHN` instruction writes the vector to the lower half of the destination register and clears the upper half, while the `RSUBHN2` instruction writes the vector to the upper half of the destination register without affecting the other bits of the register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	1	1	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
		U											o1					

Encoding

```
RSUBHN{2} <Vd>.<Tb>, <Vn>.<Ta>, <Vm>.<Ta>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (o1 == '1');
boolean round = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `[absent]` when `Q = 0`
- `[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`
- `4H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
- `8H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
- `2S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
- `4S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`

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The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = x` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8H` when `size = 00`

`4S` when `size = 01`

`2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(2*datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(2*datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if round then 1 << (esize - 1) else 0;
bits(2*esize) element1;
bits(2*esize) element2;
bits(2*esize) sum;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, 2*esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, 2*esize];
    if sub_op then
        sum = element1 - element2;
    else
        sum = element1 + element2;
    sum = sum + round_const;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = sum<2*esize-1:esize>;

Vpart[d, part] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.224 SABA

Signed Absolute difference and Accumulate. This instruction subtracts the elements of the vector of the second source SIMD&FP register from the corresponding elements of the first source SIMD&FP register, and accumulates the absolute values of the results into the elements of the vector of the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	1	1	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U													ac			

Encoding

```
SABA <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean accumulate = (ac == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when size = 00, Q = 0
- 16B when size = 00, Q = 1
- 4H when size = 01, Q = 0
- 8H when size = 01, Q = 1
- 2S when size = 10, Q = 0
- 4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(esize) absdiff;
```


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```
result = if accumulate then V[d] else Zeros();
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    absdiff = Abs(element1-element2)<esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + absdiff;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.225 SABAL, SABAL2

Signed Absolute difference and Accumulate Long. This instruction subtracts the vector elements in the lower or upper half of the second source SIMD&FP register from the corresponding vector elements of the first source SIMD&FP register, and accumulates the absolute values of the results into the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the source vector elements.

The `SABAL` instruction extracts each source vector from the lower half of each source register. The `SABAL2` instruction extracts each source vector from the upper half of each source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm	0	1	0	1	0	0	Rn	Rd
		U												op					

Encoding

```
SABAL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean accumulate = (op == '0');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `[absent]` when `Q = 0`
- `[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `8H` when `size = 00`
- `4S` when `size = 01`
- `2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`

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16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(datasize) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(2*esize) absdiff;

result = if accumulate then V[d] else Zeros();
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    absdiff = Abs(element1-element2)<2*esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[result, e, 2*esize] + absdiff;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.226 SABD

Signed Absolute Difference. This instruction subtracts the elements of the vector of the second source SIMD&FP register from the corresponding elements of the first source SIMD&FP register, places the the absolute values of the results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	1	1	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U													ac			

Encoding

```
SABD <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean accumulate = (ac == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when size = 00, Q = 0
- 16B when size = 00, Q = 1
- 4H when size = 01, Q = 0
- 8H when size = 01, Q = 1
- 2S when size = 10, Q = 0
- 4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(esize) absdiff;
```


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```
result = if accumulate then V[d] else Zeros();
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    absdiff = Abs(element1-element2)<esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + absdiff;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.227 SABDL, SABDL2

Signed Absolute Difference Long. This instruction subtracts the vector elements of the second source SIMD&FP register from the corresponding vector elements of the first source SIMD&FP register, places the absolute value of the results into a vector, and writes the vector to the lower or upper half of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the source vector elements.

The `SABDL` instruction extracts each source vector from the lower half of each source register, while the `SABDL2` instruction extracts each source vector from the upper half of each source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	1	1	1	0	0	Rn	Rd
		U											op					

Encoding

```
SABDL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean accumulate = (op == '0');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `[absent]` when `Q = 0`
- `[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `8H` when `size = 00`
- `4S` when `size = 01`
- `2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`

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16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(datasize) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(2*esize) absdiff;

result = if accumulate then V[d] else Zeros();
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    absdiff = Abs(element1-element2)<2*esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[result, e, 2*esize] + absdiff;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.228 SADALP

Signed Add and Accumulate Long Pairwise. This instruction adds pairs of adjacent signed integer values from the vector in the source SIMD&FP register and accumulates the results into the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the source vector elements.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U														op						

Encoding

```
SADALP <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV (2 * esize);
boolean acc = (op == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Ta> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 4H when size = 00, Q = 0
- 8H when size = 00, Q = 1
- 2S when size = 01, Q = 0
- 4S when size = 01, Q = 1
- 1D when size = 10, Q = 0
- 2D when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when size = 00, Q = 0
- 16B when size = 00, Q = 1
- 4H when size = 01, Q = 0
- 8H when size = 01, Q = 1
- 2S when size = 10, Q = 0
- 4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

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Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;

bits(2*esize) sum;
integer op1;
integer op2;

if acc then result = V[d];
for e = 0 to elements-1
    op1 = Int(Elem[operand, 2*e+0, esize], unsigned);
    op2 = Int(Elem[operand, 2*e+1, esize], unsigned);
    sum = (op1+op2)<2*esize-1:0>;
    if acc then
        Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[result, e, 2*esize] + sum;
    else
        Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = sum;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.229 SADDL, SADDL2

Signed Add Long (vector). This instruction adds each vector element in the lower or upper half of the first source SIMD&FP register to the corresponding vector element of the second source SIMD&FP register, places the results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the source vector elements. All the values in this instruction are signed integer values.

The `SADDL` instruction extracts each source vector from the lower half of each source register. The `SADDL2` instruction extracts each source vector from the upper half of each source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
		U											o1					

Encoding

```
SADDL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (o1 == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `[absent]` when `Q = 0`
- `[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `8H` when `size = 00`
- `4S` when `size = 01`
- `2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`

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16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(datasize) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer sum;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    if sub_op then
        sum = element1 - element2;
    else
        sum = element1 + element2;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = sum<2*esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.230 SADDLP

Signed Add Long Pairwise. This instruction adds pairs of adjacent signed integer values from the vector in the source SIMD&FP register, places the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the source vector elements.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U														op						

Encoding

```
SADDLP <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV (2 * esize);
boolean acc = (op == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `4H` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
- `8H` when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`
- `2S` when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
- `4S` when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
- `1D` when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
- `2D` when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = x` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`
- `4H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
- `8H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
- `2S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
- `4S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = x` is reserved.

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Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;

bits(2*esize) sum;
integer op1;
integer op2;

if acc then result = V[d];
for e = 0 to elements-1
    op1 = Int(Elem[operand, 2*e+0, esize], unsigned);
    op2 = Int(Elem[operand, 2*e+1, esize], unsigned);
    sum = (op1+op2)<2*esize-1:0>;
    if acc then
        Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[result, e, 2*esize] + sum;
    else
        Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = sum;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.231 SADDLV

Signed Add Long across Vector. This instruction adds every vector element in the source SIMD&FP register together, and writes the scalar result to the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination scalar is twice as long as the source vector elements. All the values in this instruction are signed integer values.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U																				

Encoding

```
SADDLV <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size:Q == '100' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `size = 00`
- S when `size = 01`
- D when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when `size = 00, Q = 0`
- 16B when `size = 00, Q = 1`
- 4H when `size = 01, Q = 0`
- 8H when `size = 01, Q = 1`
- 4S when `size = 10, Q = 1`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 10, Q = 0`.
- `size = 11, Q = x`.

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Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
integer sum;

sum = Int(Elem[operand, 0, esize], unsigned);
for e = 1 to elements-1
    sum = sum + Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], unsigned);

V[d] = sum<2*esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.232 SADDW, SADDW2

Signed Add Wide. This instruction adds vector elements of the first source SIMD&FP register to the corresponding vector elements in the lower or upper half of the second source SIMD&FP register, places the results in a vector, and writes the vector to the SIMD&FP destination register.

The `SADDW` instruction extracts the second source vector from the lower half of the second source register. The `SADDW2` instruction extracts the second source vector from the upper half of the second source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	0	0	1	0	0	Rn	Rd
		U											o1					

Encoding

```
SADDW{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Ta>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (o1 == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `[absent]` when `Q = 0`
- `[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `8H` when `size = 00`
- `4S` when `size = 01`
- `2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(2*datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer sum;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, 2*esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    if sub_op then
        sum = element1 - element2;
    else
        sum = element1 + element2;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = sum<2*esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.233 SCVTF (vector, fixed-point)

Signed fixed-point Convert to Floating-point (vector). This instruction converts each element in a vector from fixed-point to floating-point using the rounding mode that is specified by the FPCR, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the Security state and Exception level in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	!=0000	immb			1	1	1	0	0	1	Rn			Rd
		U							immh													

Encoding

```
SCVTF <V><d>, <V><n>, #<fbits>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '000x' || (immh == '001x' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = if immh == '1xxx' then 64 else if immh == '01xx' then 32 else 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

integer fracbits = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	!=0000	immb			1	1	1	0	0	1	Rn			Rd
		U							immh													

Encoding

```
SCVTF <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #<fbits>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh == '000x' || (immh == '001x' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if immh<3>:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = if immh == '1xxx' then 64 else if immh == '01xx' then 32 else 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer fracbits = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
```


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```
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

H when immh = 001x

S when immh = 01xx

D when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 000x is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when immh = 001x, Q = 0

8H when immh = 001x, Q = 1

2S when immh = 01xx, Q = 0

4S when immh = 01xx, Q = 1

2D when immh = 1xxx, Q = 1

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000, Q = x.

The following encodings are reserved:

- immh = 0001, Q = x.
- immh = 1xxx, Q = 0.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<fbits> For the scalar variant: is the number of fractional bits, in the range 1 to the operand width, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(32-Uint(immh:immb)) when immh = 001x

(64-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 01xx

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 000x is reserved.

For the vector variant: is the number of fractional bits, in the range 1 to the element width, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(32-Uint(immh:immb)) when immh = 001x

(64-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 01xx

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000.

The encoding immh = 0001 is reserved.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];

bits(esize) element;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
```


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```
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FixedToFP(element, fracbits, unsigned, fpcr, rounding);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.234 SCVTF (vector, integer)

Signed integer Convert to Floating-point (vector). This instruction converts each element in a vector from signed integer to floating-point using the rounding mode that is specified by the FPCR, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the Security state and Exception level in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31 30	29	28 27 26 25	24 23	22 21 20 19	18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0	1 1 1 1	0 0	1 1 1 1	0 0	1 1 1 0	1 0	Rn	Rd
	U								

Encoding

```
SCVTF <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31 30	29	28 27 26 25	24 23	22	21 20 19 18	17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0	1 1 1 1	0 0	sz	1 0 0 0	0	1 1 1 0	1 0	Rn	Rd
	U									

Encoding

```
SCVTF <V><d>, <V><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```


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Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																							

Encoding

```
SCVTF <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																							

Encoding

```
SCVTF <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`<Hd>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Hn>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<V>`	Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:
	`S` when `sz = 0`
	`D` when `sz = 1`

`<d>`	Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<n>`	Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(fpcr);
bits(esize) element;
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FixedToFP(element, 0, unsigned, fpcr, rounding);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.235 SCVTF (scalar, fixed-point)

Signed fixed-point Convert to Floating-point (scalar). This instruction converts the signed value in the 32-bit or 64-bit general-purpose source register to a floating-point value using the rounding mode that is specified by the FPCR, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the Security state and Exception level in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	0	0	0	1	0	scale	Rn	Rd
										rmode		opcode				

32-bit to half-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 11`.

```
SCVTF <Hd>, <Wn>, #<fbits>
```

32-bit to single-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 00`.

```
SCVTF <Sd>, <Wn>, #<fbits>
```

32-bit to double-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 01`.

```
SCVTF <Dd>, <Wn>, #<fbits>
```

64-bit to half-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 11`.

```
SCVTF <Hd>, <Xn>, #<fbits>
```

64-bit to single-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 00`.

```
SCVTF <Sd>, <Xn>, #<fbits>
```

64-bit to double-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 01`.

```
SCVTF <Dd>, <Xn>, #<fbits>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer intsize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer fltsize;
FPRounding rounding;
```


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```
case ftype of
    when '00' fltsize = 32;
    when '01' fltsize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            fltsize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

if sf == '0' && scale<5> == '0' then UNDEFINED;
integer fracbits = 64 - UInt(scale);

rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Assembler symbols

<Dd>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Xn>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Wn>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<fbits>	For the 32-bit to double-precision, 32-bit to half-precision and 32-bit to single-precision variant: is the number of bits after the binary point in the fixed-point source, in the range 1 to 32, encoded as 64 minus "scale". For the 64-bit to double-precision, 64-bit to half-precision and 64-bit to single-precision variant: is the number of bits after the binary point in the fixed-point source, in the range 1 to 64, encoded as 64 minus "scale".

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
integer fsize = if merge then 128 else fltsize;
bits(fsize) fltval;
bits(intsize) intval;

intval = X[n];
fltval = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();
Elem[fltval, 0, fltsize] = FixedToFP(intval, fracbits, FALSE, fpcr, rounding);
V[d] = fltval;
```


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C7.2.236 SCVTF (scalar, integer)

Signed integer Convert to Floating-point (scalar). This instruction converts the signed integer value in the general-purpose source register to a floating-point value using the rounding mode that is specified by the FPCR, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn			Rd
										rmode		opcode											

32-bit to half-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 11`.

```
SCVTF <Hd>, <Wn>
```

32-bit to single-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 00`.

```
SCVTF <Sd>, <Wn>
```

32-bit to double-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 01`.

```
SCVTF <Dd>, <Wn>
```

64-bit to half-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 11`.

```
SCVTF <Hd>, <Xn>
```

64-bit to single-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 00`.

```
SCVTF <Sd>, <Xn>
```

64-bit to double-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 01`.

```
SCVTF <Dd>, <Xn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer intsize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer fltsize;
FPRounding rounding;
```


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```
case ftype of
    when '00'
        fltsize = 32;
    when '01'
        fltsize = 64;
    when '10'
        UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            fltsize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Assembler symbols

<Dd>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Xn>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Wn>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
integer fsize = if merge then 128 else fltsize;
bits(fsize) fltval;
bits(intsize) intval;

intval = X[n];
fltval = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();
Elem[fltval, 0, fltsize] = FixedToFP(intval, 0, FALSE, fpcr, rounding);
V[d] = fltval;
```


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C7.2.237 SDOT (by element)

Dot Product signed arithmetic (vector, by element). This instruction performs the dot product of the four 8-bit elements in each 32-bit element of the first source register with the four 8-bit elements of an indexed 32-bit element in the second source register, accumulating the result into the corresponding 32-bit element of the destination register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

In Armv8.2 and Armv8.3, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.4 it is mandatory for all implementations to support it.

Note

ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.DP indicates whether this instruction is supported.

Vector

(FEAT_DotProd)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	size	L	M	Rm	1	1	1	0	H	0	Rn	Rd
		U																	

Encoding

```
SDOT <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.4B[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveDOTPExt() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '10' then UNDEFINED;
boolean signed = (U == '0');

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(M:Rm);
integer index = UInt(H:L);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP third source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `2S` when `Q = 0`
- `4S` when `Q = 1`

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `Q = 1`

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Rm" fields.

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<index> Is the element index, encoded in the "H:L" fields.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(128) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result = V[d];
for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer res = 0;
    integer element1, element2;
    for i = 0 to 3
        if signed then
            element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 4*e+i, esize DIV 4]);
            element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 4*index+i, esize DIV 4]);
        else
            element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 4*e+i, esize DIV 4]);
            element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 4*index+i, esize DIV 4]);
        res = res + element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + res;
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.238 SDOT (vector)

Dot Product signed arithmetic (vector). This instruction performs the dot product of the four signed 8-bit elements in each 32-bit element of the first source register with the four signed 8-bit elements of the corresponding 32-bit element in the second source register, accumulating the result into the corresponding 32-bit element of the destination register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

In Armv8.2 and Armv8.3, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.4 it is mandatory for all implementations to support it.

Note

ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.DP indicates whether this instruction is supported.

Vector

(FEAT_DotProd)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	0	Rm	1	0	0	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U																

Encoding

```
SDOT <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveDOTPExt() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '10' then UNDEFINED;
boolean signed = (U == '0');
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP third source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `2S` when `Q = 0`
- `4S` when `Q = 1`

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `Q = 1`

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;

result = V[d];
for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer res = 0;
    integer element1, element2;
    for i = 0 to 3
        if signed then
            element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 4*e+i, esize DIV 4]);
            element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 4*e+i, esize DIV 4]);
        else
            element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 4*e+i, esize DIV 4]);
            element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 4*e+i, esize DIV 4]);
        res = res + element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + res;
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.239 SHA1C

SHA1 hash update (choose).

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 1	1 1 1 0	0 0	0	Rm	0	0 0 0	0 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SHA1C <Qd>, <Sn>, <Vm>.4S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if !HaveSHA1Ext() then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source and destination, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Sn>` Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the third SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) X = V[d];
bits(32) Y = V[n];    // Note: 32 not 128 bits wide
bits(128) W = V[m];
bits(32) t;

for e = 0 to 3
    t = SHAchoose(X<63:32>, X<95:64>, X<127:96>);
    Y = Y + ROL(X<31:0>, 5) + t + Elem[W, e, 32];
    X<63:32> = ROL(X<63:32>, 30);
    <Y, X> = ROL(Y:X, 32);
V[d] = X;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.240 SHA1H

SHA1 fixed rotate.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20 19 18 17	16 15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 1	1 1 1 0	0 0	1 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SHA1H <Sd>, <Sn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
if !HaveSHA1Ext() then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Sd> Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Sn> Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(32) operand = V[n];    // read element [0] only,  [1-3] zeroed
V[d] = ROL(operand, 30);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.241 SHA1M

SHA1 hash update (majority).

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 1	1 1 1 0	0 0	0	Rm	0	0 1 0	0 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SHA1M <Qd>, <Sn>, <Vm>.4S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if !HaveSHA1Ext() then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Qd>`	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source and destination, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Sn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Vm>`	Is the name of the third SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) X = V[d];
bits(32) Y = V[n];    // Note: 32 not 128 bits wide
bits(128) W = V[m];
bits(32) t;

for e = 0 to 3
    t = SHAmajority(X<63:32>, X<95:64>, X<127:96>);
    Y = Y + ROL(X<31:0>, 5) + t + Elem[W, e, 32];
    X<63:32> = ROL(X<63:32>, 30);
    <Y, X> = ROL(Y:X, 32);
V[d] = X;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.242 SHA1P

SHA1 hash update (parity).

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 1	1 1 1 0	0 0	0	Rm	0	0 0 1	0 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SHA1P <Qd>, <Sn>, <Vm>.4S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if !HaveSHA1Ext() then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Qd>`	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source and destination, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Sn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Vm>`	Is the name of the third SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) X = V[d];
bits(32) Y = V[n];    // Note: 32 not 128 bits wide
bits(128) W = V[m];
bits(32) t;

for e = 0 to 3
    t = SHAparity(X<63:32>, X<95:64>, X<127:96>);
    Y = Y + ROL(X<31:0>, 5) + t + Elem[W, e, 32];
    X<63:32> = ROL(X<63:32>, 30);
    <Y, X> = ROL(Y:X, 32);
V[d] = X;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.243 SHA1SU0

SHA1 schedule update 0.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 1	1 1 1 0	0 0	0	Rm	0	0 1 1	0 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SHA1SU0 <Vd>.4S, <Vn>.4S, <Vm>.4S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if !HaveSHA1Ext() then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the third SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) operand1 = V[d];
bits(128) operand2 = V[n];
bits(128) operand3 = V[m];
bits(128) result;

result = operand2<63:0>:operand1<127:64>;
result = result EOR operand1 EOR operand3;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.244 SHA1SU1

SHA1 schedule update 1.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20 19 18 17	16 15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 1	1 1 1 0	0 0	1 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 1	1 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SHA1SU1 <Vd>.4S, <Vn>.4S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
if !HaveSHA1Ext() then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) operand1 = V[d];
bits(128) operand2 = V[n];
bits(128) result;
bits(128) T = operand1 EOR LSR(operand2, 32);
result<31:0> = ROL(T<31:0>, 1);
result<63:32> = ROL(T<63:32>, 1);
result<95:64> = ROL(T<95:64>, 1);
result<127:96> = ROL(T<127:96>, 1) EOR ROL(T<31:0>, 2);
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.245 SHA256H2

SHA256 hash update (part 2).

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14 13	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 1	1 1 1 0	0 0	0	Rm	0	1 0	1	0 0	Rn	Rd
							P			

Encoding

```
SHA256H2 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Vm>.4S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if !HaveSHA256Ext() then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source and destination, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the third SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) result;
result = SHA256hash(V[n], V[d], V[m], FALSE);
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.246 SHA256H

SHA256 hash update (part 1).

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14 13	12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 1	1 1 1 0	0 0	0	Rm	0	1 0	0	0 0	Rn	Rd
							P			

Encoding

```
SHA256H <Qd>, <Qn>, <Vm>.4S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if !HaveSHA256Ext() then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Qd>`	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source and destination, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Qn>`	Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Vm>`	Is the name of the third SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) result;
result = SHA256hash(V[d], V[n], V[m], TRUE);
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.247 SHA256SU0

SHA256 schedule update 0.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 1	1 1 1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0 0	0 0 0 1 0	1 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SHA256SU0 <Vd>.4S, <Vn>.4S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
if !HaveSHA256Ext() then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) operand1 = V[d];
bits(128) operand2 = V[n];
bits(128) result;
bits(128) T = operand2<31:0>:operand1<127:32>;
bits(32) elt;

for e = 0 to 3
    elt = Elem[T, e, 32];
    elt = ROR(elt, 7) EOR ROR(elt, 18) EOR LSR(elt, 3);
    Elem[result, e, 32] = elt + Elem[operand1, e, 32];
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.248 SHA256SU1

SHA256 schedule update 1.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 1	1 1 1 0	0 0	0	Rm	0	1 1 0	0 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SHA256SU1 <Vd>.4S, <Vn>.4S, <Vm>.4S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if !HaveSHA256Ext() then UNDEFINED;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>`	Is the name of the SIMD&FP source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Vn>`	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Vm>`	Is the name of the third SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) operand1 = V[d];
bits(128) operand2 = V[n];
bits(128) operand3 = V[m];
bits(128) result;
bits(128) T0 = operand3<31:0>:operand2<127:32>;
bits(64) T1;
bits(32) elt;

T1 = operand3<127:64>;
for e = 0 to 1
    elt = Elem[T1, e, 32];
    elt = ROR(elt, 17) EOR ROR(elt, 19) EOR LSR(elt, 10);
    elt = elt + Elem[operand1, e, 32] + Elem[T0, e, 32];
    Elem[result, e, 32] = elt;

T1 = result<63:0>;
for e = 2 to 3
    elt = Elem[T1, e-2, 32];
    elt = ROR(elt, 17) EOR ROR(elt, 19) EOR LSR(elt, 10);
    elt = elt + Elem[operand1, e, 32] + Elem[T0, e, 32];
    Elem[result, e, 32] = elt;

V[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.249 SHA512H

SHA512 Hash update part 1 takes the values from the three 128-bit source SIMD&FP registers and produces a 128-bit output value that combines the sigma1 and chi functions of two iterations of the SHA512 computation. It returns this value to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction is implemented only when FEAT_SHA512 is implemented.

Advanced SIMD

(FEAT_SHA512)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14	13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 0	1 1 1 0	0 1 1	Rm	1	0	0 0	0 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SHA512H <Qd>, <Qn>, <Vm>.2D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSHA512Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Qd>`	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Qn>`	Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Vm>`	Is the name of the third SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) Vtmp;
bits(64) MSigma1;
bits(64) tmp;
bits(128) X = V[n];
bits(128) Y = V[m];
bits(128) W = V[d];

MSigma1 = ROR(Y<127:64>, 14) EOR ROR(Y<127:64>, 18) EOR ROR(Y<127:64>, 41);
Vtmp<127:64> = (Y<127:64> AND X<63:0>) EOR (NOT(Y<127:64>) AND X<127:64>);
Vtmp<127:64> = (Vtmp<127:64> + MSigma1 + W<127:64>);
tmp = Vtmp<127:64> + Y<63:0>;
MSigma1 = ROR(tmp, 14) EOR ROR(tmp, 18) EOR ROR(tmp, 41);
Vtmp<63:0> = (tmp AND Y<127:64>) EOR (NOT(tmp) AND X<63:0>);
Vtmp<63:0> = (Vtmp<63:0> + MSigma1 + W<63:0>);
V[d] = Vtmp;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.250 SHA512H2

SHA512 Hash update part 2 takes the values from the three 128-bit source SIMD&FP registers and produces a 128-bit output value that combines the sigma0 and majority functions of two iterations of the SHA512 computation. It returns this value to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction is implemented only when FEAT_SHA512 is implemented.

Advanced SIMD

(FEAT_SHA512)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14	13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 0	1 1 1 0	0 1 1	Rm	1	0	0 0	0 1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SHA512H2 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Vm>.2D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSHA512Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Qd>	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Qn>	Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Vm>	Is the name of the third SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) Vtmp;
bits(64) NSigma0;
bits(128) X = V[n];
bits(128) Y = V[m];
bits(128) W = V[d];

NSigma0 = ROR(Y<63:0>, 28) EOR ROR(Y<63:0>, 34) EOR ROR(Y<63:0>, 39);
Vtmp<127:64> = (X<63:0> AND Y<127:64>) EOR (X<63:0> AND Y<63:0>) EOR (Y<127:64> AND Y<63:0>);
Vtmp<127:64> = (Vtmp<127:64> + NSigma0 + W<127:64>);
NSigma0 = ROR(Vtmp<127:64>, 28) EOR ROR(Vtmp<127:64>, 34) EOR ROR(Vtmp<127:64>, 39);
Vtmp<63:0> = (Vtmp<127:64> AND Y<63:0>) EOR (Vtmp<127:64> AND Y<127:64>) EOR (Y<127:64> AND Y<63:0>);
Vtmp<63:0> = (Vtmp<63:0> + NSigma0 + W<63:0>);

V[d] = Vtmp;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.251 SHA512SU0

SHA512 Schedule Update 0 takes the values from the two 128-bit source SIMD&FP registers and produces a 128-bit output value that combines the gamma0 functions of two iterations of the SHA512 schedule update that are performed after the first 16 iterations within a block. It returns this value to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction is implemented only when FEAT_SHA512 is implemented.

Advanced SIMD

(FEAT_SHA512)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
SHA512SU0 <Vd>.2D, <Vn>.2D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSHA512Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(64) sig0;
bits(128) Vtmp;
bits(128) X = V[n];
bits(128) W = V[d];
sig0 = ROR(W<127:64>, 1) EOR ROR(W<127:64>, 8) EOR ('0000000':W<127:71>);
Vtmp<63:0> = W<63:0> + sig0;
sig0 = ROR(X<63:0>, 1) EOR ROR(X<63:0>, 8) EOR ('0000000':X<63:7>);
Vtmp<127:64> = W<127:64> + sig0;
V[d] = Vtmp;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.252 SHA512SU1

SHA512 Schedule Update 1 takes the values from the three source SIMD&FP registers and produces a 128-bit output value that combines the gamma1 functions of two iterations of the SHA512 schedule update that are performed after the first 16 iterations within a block. It returns this value to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction is implemented only when FEAT_SHA512 is implemented.

Advanced SIMD

(FEAT_SHA512)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14	13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 0	1 1 1 0	0 1 1	Rm	1	0	0 0	1 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SHA512SU1 <Vd>.2D, <Vn>.2D, <Vm>.2D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSHA512Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd>	Is the name of the SIMD&FP source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Vn>	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Vm>	Is the name of the third SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(64) sig1;
bits(128) Vtmp;
bits(128) X = V[n];
bits(128) Y = V[m];
bits(128) W = V[d];

sig1 = ROR(X<127:64>, 19) EOR ROR(X<127:64>, 61) EOR ('000000':X<127:70>);
Vtmp<127:64> = W<127:64> + sig1 + Y<127:64>;
sig1 = ROR(X<63:0>, 19) EOR ROR(X<63:0>, 61) EOR ('000000':X<63:6>);
Vtmp<63:0> = W<63:0> + sig1 + Y<63:0>;
V[d] = Vtmp;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.253 SHADD

Signed Halving Add. This instruction adds corresponding signed integer values from the two source SIMD&FP registers, shifts each result right one bit, places the results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

The results are truncated. For rounded results, see SRHADD.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	0	0	0	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U																

Encoding

```
SHADD <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer sum;
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    sum = element1 + element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = sum<esize:1>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.254 SHL

Shift Left (immediate). This instruction reads each value from a vector, left shifts each result by an immediate value, writes the final result to a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11	10 9 5 4	0
0 1 0	1 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	0 1 0 1 0	1	Rn	Rd
		immh					

Encoding

```
SHL <V><d>, <V><n>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh<3> != '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << 3;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

integer shift = UInt(immh:immb) - esize;
```

Vector

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11	10 9 5 4	0
0 Q 0	0 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	0 1 0 1 0	1	Rn	Rd
		immh					

Encoding

```
SHL <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh<3>:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = UInt(immh:immb) - esize;
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

D when immh = 1xxx

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The encoding `immh = 0xxx` is reserved.

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B`	when `immh = 0001`, `Q = 0`
`16B`	when `immh = 0001`, `Q = 1`
`4H`	when `immh = 001x`, `Q = 0`
`8H`	when `immh = 001x`, `Q = 1`
`2S`	when `immh = 01xx`, `Q = 0`
`4S`	when `immh = 01xx`, `Q = 1`
`2D`	when `immh = 1xxx`, `Q = 1`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`, `Q = x`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<shift>` For the scalar variant: is the left shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(UInt(immh:immb)-64)`	when `immh = 1xxx`

The encoding `immh = 0xxx` is reserved.

For the vector variant: is the left shift amount, in the range 0 to the element width in bits minus 1, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(UInt(immh:immb)-8)`	when `immh = 0001`
`(UInt(immh:immb)-16)`	when `immh = 001x`
`(UInt(immh:immb)-32)`	when `immh = 01xx`
`(UInt(immh:immb)-64)`	when `immh = 1xxx`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    Elem[result, e, esize] = LSL(Elem[operand, e, esize], shift);

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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— The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.255 SHLL, SHLL2

Shift Left Long (by element size). This instruction reads each vector element in the lower or upper half of the source SIMD&FP register, left shifts each result by the element size, writes the final result to a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the source vector elements.

The `SHLL` instruction extracts vector elements from the lower half of the source register. The `SHLL2` instruction extracts vector elements from the upper half of the source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SHLL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = esize;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;    // Or TRUE without change of functionality
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8H` when `size = 00`

`4S` when `size = 01`

`2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`

`16B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`

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4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<shift> Is the left shift amount, which must be equal to the source element width in bits, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

8	when size = 00
16	when size = 01
32	when size = 10

The encoding size = 11 is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = Vpart[n, part];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], unsigned) << shift;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = element<2*esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.256 SHRN, SHRN2

Shift Right Narrow (immediate). This instruction reads each unsigned integer value from the source SIMD&FP register, right shifts each result by an immediate value, puts the final result into a vector, and writes the vector to the lower or upper half of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are half as long as the source vector elements. The results are truncated. For rounded results, see RSHRN, RSHRN2.

The RSHRN instruction writes the vector to the lower half of the destination register and clears the upper half, while the RSHRN2 instruction writes the vector to the upper half of the destination register without affecting the other bits of the register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	!=0000	immb			1	0	0	0	0	1	Rn	Rd		
									immh								op					

Encoding

```
SHRN{2} <Vd>.<Tb>, <Vn>.<Ta>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh<3> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean round = (op == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

2 Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

[absent] when Q = 0

[present] when Q = 1

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when immh = 0001, Q = 0

16B when immh = 0001, Q = 1

4H when immh = 001x, Q = 0

8H when immh = 001x, Q = 1

2S when immh = 01xx, Q = 0

4S when immh = 01xx, Q = 1

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000, Q = x.

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The encoding `immh = 1xxx`, `Q = x` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

`8H` when `immh = 0001`

`4S` when `immh = 001x`

`2D` when `immh = 01xx`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx` is reserved.

`<shift>` Is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the destination element width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(16-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 0001`

`(32-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 001x`

`(64-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 01xx`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx` is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize*2) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if round then (1 << (shift - 1)) else 0;
integer element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = (UInt(Elem[operand, e, 2*esize]) + round_const) >> shift;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = element<esize-1:0>;

Vpart[d, part] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.257 SHSUB

Signed Halving Subtract. This instruction subtracts the elements in the vector in the second source SIMD&FP register from the corresponding elements in the vector in the first source SIMD&FP register, shifts each result right one bit, places each result into elements of a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm		0	0	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U																				

Encoding

```
SHSUB <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer diff;

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    diff = element1 - element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = diff<esize:1>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.258 SLI

Shift Left and Insert (immediate). This instruction reads each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, left shifts each vector element by an immediate value, and inserts the result into the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register such that the new zero bits created by the shift are not inserted but retain their existing value. Bits shifted out of the left of each vector element in the source register are lost.

The following figure shows the operation of shift left by 3 for an 8-bit vector element.

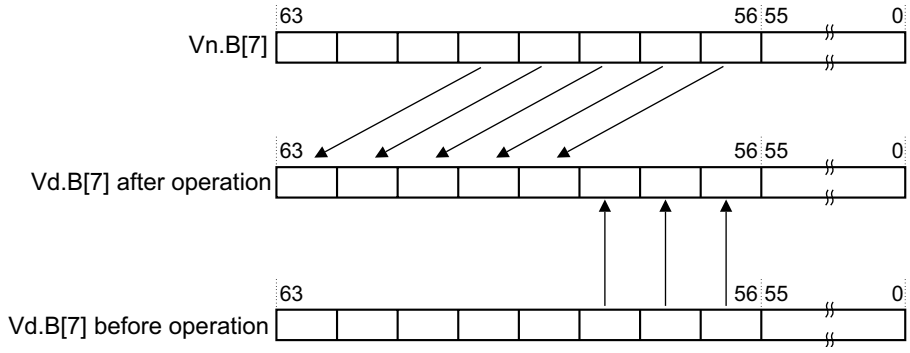

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000 immh	immb	0 1 0 1 0	1	Rn	Rd	

Encoding

```
SLI <V><d>, <V><n>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh<3> != '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << 3;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

integer shift = UInt(immh:immb) - esize;
```

Vector

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11	10 9	5 4	0
0 Q 1	0 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000 immh	immb	0 1 0 1 0	1	Rn	Rd	

Encoding

```
SLI <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #<shift>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh<3>:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = UInt(immh:immb) - esize;
```

Assembler symbols

`<V>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

`D` when `immh = 1xxx`

The encoding `immh = 0xxx` is reserved.

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `immh = 0001`, `Q = 0`

`16B` when `immh = 0001`, `Q = 1`

`4H` when `immh = 001x`, `Q = 0`

`8H` when `immh = 001x`, `Q = 1`

`2S` when `immh = 01xx`, `Q = 0`

`4S` when `immh = 01xx`, `Q = 1`

`2D` when `immh = 1xxx`, `Q = 1`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`, `Q = x`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<shift>` For the scalar variant: is the left shift amount, in the range 0 to 63, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(UInt(immh:immb)-64)` when `immh = 1xxx`

The encoding `immh = 0xxx` is reserved.

For the vector variant: is the left shift amount, in the range 0 to the element width in bits minus 1, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(UInt(immh:immb)-8)` when `immh = 0001`

`(UInt(immh:immb)-16)` when `immh = 001x`

`(UInt(immh:immb)-32)` when `immh = 01xx`

`(UInt(immh:immb)-64)` when `immh = 1xxx`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[d];
```


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```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) mask = LSL(Ones(esize), shift);
bits(esize) shifted;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    shifted = LSL(Elem[operand, e, esize], shift);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = (Elem[operand2, e, esize] AND NOT(mask)) OR shifted;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.259 SM3PARTW1

SM3PARTW1 takes three 128-bit vectors from the three source SIMD&FP registers and returns a 128-bit result in the destination SIMD&FP register. The result is obtained by a three-way exclusive OR of the elements within the input vectors with some fixed rotations, see the Operation pseudocode for more information.

This instruction is implemented only when FEAT_SM3 is implemented.

Advanced SIMD

(FEAT_SM3)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14	13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 0	1 1 1 0	0 1 1	Rm	1	1	0 0	0 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SM3PARTW1 <Vd>.4S, <Vn>.4S, <Vm>.4S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSM3Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd>	Is the name of the SIMD&FP source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Vn>	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Vm>	Is the name of the third SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) Vm = V[m];
bits(128) Vn = V[n];
bits(128) Vd = V[d];
bits(128) result;

result<95:0> = (Vd EOR Vn)<95:0> EOR (ROL(Vm<127:96>, 15):ROL(Vm<95:64>, 15):ROL(Vm<63:32>, 15));

for i = 0 to 3
    if i == 3 then
        result<127:96> = (Vd EOR Vn)<127:96> EOR (ROL(result<31:0>, 15));
    result<(32*i)+31:(32*i)> = result<(32*i)+31:(32*i)> EOR ROL(result<(32*i)+31:(32*i)>, 15) EOR
ROL(result<(32*i)+31:(32*i)>, 23);
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.

- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.260 SM3PARTW2

SM3PARTW2 takes three 128-bit vectors from three source SIMD&FP registers and returns a 128-bit result in the destination SIMD&FP register. The result is obtained by a three-way exclusive OR of the elements within the input vectors with some fixed rotations, see the Operation pseudocode for more information.

This instruction is implemented only when FEAT_SM3 is implemented.

Advanced SIMD

(FEAT_SM3)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14	13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 0	1 1 1 0	0 1 1	Rm	1	1	0 0	0 1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SM3PARTW2 <Vd>.4S, <Vn>.4S, <Vm>.4S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSM3Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd>	Is the name of the SIMD&FP source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Vn>	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Vm>	Is the name of the third SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) Vm = V[m];
bits(128) Vn = V[n];
bits(128) Vd = V[d];
bits(128) result;
bits(128) tmp;
bits(32) tmp2;
tmp<127:0> = Vn EOR (ROL(Vm<127:96>, 7):ROL(Vm<95:64>, 7):ROL(Vm<63:32>, 7):ROL(Vm<31:0>, 7));
result<127:0> = Vd<127:0> EOR tmp<127:0>;
tmp2 = ROL(tmp<31:0>, 15);
tmp2 = tmp2 EOR ROL(tmp2, 15) EOR ROL(tmp2, 23);
result<127:96> = result<127:96> EOR tmp2;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.261 SM3SS1

SM3SS1 rotates the top 32 bits of the 128-bit vector in the first source SIMD&FP register by 12, and adds that 32-bit value to the two other 32-bit values held in the top 32 bits of each of the 128-bit vectors in the second and third source SIMD&FP registers, rotating this result left by 7 and writing the final result into the top 32 bits of the vector in the destination SIMD&FP register, with the bottom 96 bits of the vector being written to 0.

This instruction is implemented only when FEAT_SM3 is implemented.

Advanced SIMD

(FEAT_SM3)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15	14 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 0	1 1 1 0 0	1 0	Rm		0	Ra	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SM3SS1 <Vd>.4S, <Vn>.4S, <Vm>.4S, <Va>.4S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSM3Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer a = UInt(Ra);
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd>	Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Vn>	Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Vm>	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<Va>	Is the name of the third SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Ra" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) Vm = V[m];
bits(128) Vn = V[n];
bits(128) Va = V[a];
bits(128) result;
result<127:96> = ROL((ROL(Vn<127:96>, 12) + Vm<127:96> + Va<127:96>), 7);
result<95:0> = Zeros();
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.262 SM3TT1A

SM3TT1A takes three 128-bit vectors from three source SIMD&FP registers and a 2-bit immediate index value, and returns a 128-bit result in the destination SIMD&FP register. It performs a three-way exclusive OR of the three 32-bit fields held in the upper three elements of the first source vector, and adds the resulting 32-bit value and the following three other 32-bit values:

- The bottom 32-bit element of the first source vector, Vd, that was used for the three-way exclusive OR.
- The result of the exclusive OR of the top 32-bit element of the second source vector, Vn, with a rotation left by 12 of the top 32-bit element of the first source vector.
- A 32-bit element indexed out of the third source vector, Vm.

The result of this addition is returned as the top element of the result. The other elements of the result are taken from elements of the first source vector, with the element returned in bits<63:32> being rotated left by 9.

This instruction is implemented only when FEAT_SM3 is implemented.

Advanced SIMD

(FEAT_SM3)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14	13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 0	1 1 1 0	0 1 0	Rm	1 0	imm2	0 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SM3TT1A <Vd>.4S, <Vn>.4S, <Vm>.S[<imm2>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSM3Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer i = UInt(imm2);
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd>	Is the name of the SIMD&FP source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Vn>	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Vm>	Is the name of the third SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<imm2>	Is a 32-bit element indexed out of <Vm>, encoded in "imm2".

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) Vm = V[m];
bits(128) Vn = V[n];
bits(128) Vd = V[d];
bits(32) WjPrime;
bits(128) result;
bits(32) TT1;
bits(32) SS2;

WjPrime = Elem[Vm, i, 32];
```


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```
SS2 = Vn<127:96> EOR ROL(Vd<127:96>, 12);
TT1 = Vd<63:32> EOR (Vd<127:96> EOR Vd<95:64>);
TT1 = (TT1+Vd<31:0>+SS2+WjPrime)<31:0>;
result<31:0> = Vd<63:32>;
result<63:32> = ROL(Vd<95:64>, 9);
result<95:64> = Vd<127:96>;
result<127:96> = TT1;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.263 SM3TT1B

SM3TT1B takes three 128-bit vectors from three source SIMD&FP registers and a 2-bit immediate index value, and returns a 128-bit result in the destination SIMD&FP register. It performs a 32-bit majority function between the three 32-bit fields held in the upper three elements of the first source vector, and adds the resulting 32-bit value and the following three other 32-bit values:

- The bottom 32-bit element of the first source vector, Vd, that was used for the 32-bit majority function.
- The result of the exclusive OR of the top 32-bit element of the second source vector, Vn, with a rotation left by 12 of the top 32-bit element of the first source vector.
- A 32-bit element indexed out of the third source vector, Vm.

The result of this addition is returned as the top element of the result. The other elements of the result are taken from elements of the first source vector, with the element returned in bits<63:32> being rotated left by 9.

This instruction is implemented only when FEAT_SM3 is implemented.

Advanced SIMD

(FEAT_SM3)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14	13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 0	1 1 1 0	0 1 0	Rm	1 0	imm2	0 1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SM3TT1B <Vd>.4S, <Vn>.4S, <Vm>.S[<imm2>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSM3Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer i = UInt(imm2);
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd>	Is the name of the SIMD&FP source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Vn>	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Vm>	Is the name of the third SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<imm2>	Is a 32-bit element indexed out of <Vm>, encoded in "imm2".

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) Vm = V[m];
bits(128) Vn = V[n];
bits(128) Vd = V[d];
bits(32) WjPrime;
bits(128) result;
bits(32) TT1;
bits(32) SS2;

WjPrime = Elem[Vm, i, 32];
```


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```
SS2 = Vn<127:96> EOR ROL(Vd<127:96>, 12);
TT1 = (Vd<127:96> AND Vd<63:32>) OR (Vd<127:96> AND Vd<95:64>) OR (Vd<63:32> AND Vd<95:64>);
TT1 = (TT1+Vd<31:0>+SS2+WjPrime)<31:0>;
result<31:0> = Vd<63:32>;
result<63:32> = ROL(Vd<95:64>, 9);
result<95:64> = Vd<127:96>;
result<127:96> = TT1;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.264 SM3TT2A

SM3TT2A takes three 128-bit vectors from three source SIMD&FP register and a 2-bit immediate index value, and returns a 128-bit result in the destination SIMD&FP register. It performs a three-way exclusive OR of the three 32-bit fields held in the upper three elements of the first source vector, and adds the resulting 32-bit value and the following three other 32-bit values:

- The bottom 32-bit element of the first source vector, Vd, that was used for the three-way exclusive OR.
- The 32-bit element held in the top 32 bits of the second source vector, Vn.
- A 32-bit element indexed out of the third source vector, Vm.

A three-way exclusive OR is performed of the result of this addition, the result of the addition rotated left by 9, and the result of the addition rotated left by 17. The result of this exclusive OR is returned as the top element of the returned result. The other elements of this result are taken from elements of the first source vector, with the element returned in bits<63:32> being rotated left by 19.

This instruction is implemented only when FEAT_SM3 is implemented.

Advanced SIMD

(FEAT_SM3)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14	13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 0	1 1 1 0	0 1 0	Rm	1 0	imm2	1 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SM3TT2A <Vd>.4S, <Vn>.4S, <Vm>.S[<imm2>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSM3Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer i = UInt(imm2);
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd>	Is the name of the SIMD&FP source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Vn>	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Vm>	Is the name of the third SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<imm2>	Is a 32-bit element indexed out of <Vm>, encoded in "imm2".

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) Vm = V[m];
bits(128) Vn = V[n];
bits(128) Vd = V[d];
bits(32) Wj;
bits(128) result;
bits(32) TT2;

Wj = Elem[Vm, i, 32];
```


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```
TT2 = Vd<63:32> EOR (Vd<127:96> EOR Vd<95:64>);
TT2 = (TT2+Vd<31:0>+Vn<127:96>+Wj)<31:0>;

result<31:0> = Vd<63:32>;
result<63:32> = ROL(Vd<95:64>, 19);
result<95:64> = Vd<127:96>;
result<127:96> = TT2 EOR ROL(TT2, 9) EOR ROL(TT2, 17);
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.265 SM3TT2B

SM3TT2B takes three 128-bit vectors from three source SIMD&FP registers, and a 2-bit immediate index value, and returns a 128-bit result in the destination SIMD&FP register. It performs a 32-bit majority function between the three 32-bit fields held in the upper three elements of the first source vector, and adds the resulting 32-bit value and the following three other 32-bit values:

- The bottom 32-bit element of the first source vector, Vd, that was used for the 32-bit majority function.
- The 32-bit element held in the top 32 bits of the second source vector, Vn.
- A 32-bit element indexed out of the third source vector, Vm.

A three-way exclusive OR is performed of the result of this addition, the result of the addition rotated left by 9, and the result of the addition rotated left by 17. The result of this exclusive OR is returned as the top element of the returned result. The other elements of this result are taken from elements of the first source vector, with the element returned in bits<63:32> being rotated left by 19.

This instruction is implemented only when FEAT_SM3 is implemented.

Advanced SIMD

(FEAT_SM3)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14	13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 0	1 1 1 0	0 1 0	Rm	1 0	imm2	1 1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SM3TT2B <Vd>.4S, <Vn>.4S, <Vm>.S[<imm2>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSM3Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer i = UInt(imm2);
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd>	Is the name of the SIMD&FP source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Vn>	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Vm>	Is the name of the third SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<imm2>	Is a 32-bit element indexed out of <Vm>, encoded in "imm2".

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) Vm = V[m];
bits(128) Vn = V[n];
bits(128) Vd = V[d];
bits(32) Wj;
bits(128) result;
bits(32) TT2;

Wj = Elem[Vm, i, 32];
```


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```
TT2 = (Vd<127:96> AND Vd<95:64>) OR (NOT(Vd<127:96>) AND Vd<63:32>);
TT2 = (TT2+Vd<31:0>+Vn<127:96>+Wj)<31:0>;

result<31:0> = Vd<63:32>;
result<63:32> = ROL(Vd<95:64>, 19);
result<95:64> = Vd<127:96>;
result<127:96> = TT2 EOR ROL(TT2, 9) EOR ROL(TT2, 17);
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.266 SM4E

SM4 Encode takes input data as a 128-bit vector from the first source SIMD&FP register, and four iterations of the round key held as the elements of the 128-bit vector in the second source SIMD&FP register. It encrypts the data by four rounds, in accordance with the SM4 standard, returning the 128-bit result to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction is implemented only when FEAT_SM4 is implemented.

Advanced SIMD

(FEAT_SM4)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 0	1 1 1 0	1 1 0 0	0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0	0 1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SM4E <Vd>.4S, <Vn>.4S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSM4Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd>	Is the name of the SIMD&FP source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Vn>	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) Vn = V[n];
bits(32) intval;
bits(128) roundresult;
bits(32) roundkey;

roundresult = V[d];
for index = 0 to 3
    roundkey = Elem[Vn, index, 32];

    intval = roundresult<127:96> EOR roundresult<95:64> EOR roundresult<63:32> EOR roundkey;

    for i = 0 to 3
        Elem[intval, i, 8] = Sbox(Elem[intval, i, 8]);

    intval = intval EOR ROL(intval, 2) EOR ROL(intval, 10) EOR ROL(intval, 18) EOR ROL(intval, 24);
    intval = intval EOR roundresult<31:0>;

    roundresult<31:0> = roundresult<63:32>;
    roundresult<63:32> = roundresult<95:64>;
    roundresult<95:64> = roundresult<127:96>;
    roundresult<127:96> = intval;

V[d] = roundresult;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.267 SM4EKEY

SM4 Key takes an input as a 128-bit vector from the first source SIMD&FP register and a 128-bit constant from the second SIMD&FP register. It derives four iterations of the output key, in accordance with the SM4 standard, returning the 128-bit result to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction is implemented only when FEAT_SM4 is implemented.

Advanced SIMD

(FEAT_SM4)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14	13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 0	1 1 1 0	0 1 1	Rm	1	1	0 0	1 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SM4EKEY <Vd>.4S, <Vn>.4S, <Vm>.4S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSM4Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd>	Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Vn>	Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Vm>	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) Vm = V[m];
bits(32) intval;
bits(128) result;
bits(32) const;
bits(128) roundresult;

roundresult = V[n];
for index = 0 to 3
    const = Elem[Vm, index, 32];

    intval = roundresult<127:96> EOR roundresult<95:64> EOR roundresult<63:32> EOR const;

    for i = 0 to 3
        Elem[intval, i, 8] = Sbox(Elem[intval, i, 8]);

    intval = intval EOR ROL(intval, 13) EOR ROL(intval, 23);
    intval = intval EOR roundresult<31:0>;

    roundresult<31:0> = roundresult<63:32>;
    roundresult<63:32> = roundresult<95:64>;
    roundresult<95:64> = roundresult<127:96>;
    roundresult<127:96> = intval;
```


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```
V[d] = roundresult;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.268 SMAX

Signed Maximum (vector). This instruction compares corresponding elements in the vectors in the two source SIMD&FP registers, places the larger of each pair of signed integer values into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm		0	1	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U															o1					

Encoding

```
SMAX <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (o1 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when size = 00, Q = 0
- 16B when size = 00, Q = 1
- 4H when size = 01, Q = 0
- 8H when size = 01, Q = 1
- 2S when size = 10, Q = 0
- 4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer maxmin;
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    maxmin = if minimum then Min(element1, element2) else Max(element1, element2);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = maxmin<esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.269 SMAXP

Signed Maximum Pairwise. This instruction creates a vector by concatenating the vector elements of the first source SIMD&FP register after the vector elements of the second source SIMD&FP register, reads each pair of adjacent vector elements in the two source SIMD&FP registers, writes the largest of each pair of signed integer values into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm		1	0	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U															o1					

Encoding

```
SMAXP <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (o1 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when size = 00, Q = 0
- 16B when size = 00, Q = 1
- 4H when size = 01, Q = 0
- 8H when size = 01, Q = 1
- 2S when size = 10, Q = 0
- 4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(2*datasize) concat = operand2:operand1;
integer element1;
```


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```
integer element2;
integer maxmin;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[concat, 2*e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[concat, (2*e)+1, esize], unsigned);
    maxmin = if minimum then Min(element1, element2) else Max(element1, element2);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = maxmin<esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.270 SMAXV

Signed Maximum across Vector. This instruction compares all the vector elements in the source SIMD&FP register, and writes the largest of the values as a scalar to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are signed integer values.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U												op								

Encoding

```
SMAXV <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size:Q == '100' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean min = (op == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `size = 00`
- H when `size = 01`
- S when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when `size = 00, Q = 0`
- 16B when `size = 00, Q = 1`
- 4H when `size = 01, Q = 0`
- 8H when `size = 01, Q = 1`
- 4S when `size = 10, Q = 1`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 10, Q = 0`.
- `size = 11, Q = x`.

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Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
integer maxmin;
integer element;

maxmin = Int(Elem[operand, 0, esize], unsigned);
for e = 1 to elements-1
    element = Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], unsigned);
    maxmin = if min then Min(maxmin, element) else Max(maxmin, element);

V[d] = maxmin<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.271 SMIN

Signed Minimum (vector). This instruction compares corresponding elements in the vectors in the two source SIMD&FP registers, places the smaller of each of the two signed integer values into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	1	1	0	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U													o1			

Encoding

```
SMIN <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (o1 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer maxmin;
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    maxmin = if minimum then Min(element1, element2) else Max(element1, element2);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = maxmin<esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.272 SMINP

Signed Minimum Pairwise. This instruction creates a vector by concatenating the vector elements of the first source SIMD&FP register after the vector elements of the second source SIMD&FP register, reads each pair of adjacent vector elements in the two source SIMD&FP registers, writes the smallest of each pair of signed integer values into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm		1	0	1	0	1	1	Rn			Rd
		U															o1					

Encoding

```
SMINP <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (o1 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(2*datasize) concat = operand2:operand1;
integer element1;
```


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```
integer element2;
integer maxmin;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[concat, 2*e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[concat, (2*e)+1, esize], unsigned);
    maxmin = if minimum then Min(element1, element2) else Max(element1, element2);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = maxmin<esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.273 SMINV

Signed Minimum across Vector. This instruction compares all the vector elements in the source SIMD&FP register, and writes the smallest of the values as a scalar to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are signed integer values.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U												op								

Encoding

```
SMINV <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size:Q == '100' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean min = (op == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `size = 00`
- H when `size = 01`
- S when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when `size = 00, Q = 0`
- 16B when `size = 00, Q = 1`
- 4H when `size = 01, Q = 0`
- 8H when `size = 01, Q = 1`
- 4S when `size = 10, Q = 1`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 10, Q = 0`.
- `size = 11, Q = x`.

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Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
integer maxmin;
integer element;

maxmin = Int(Elem[operand, 0, esize], unsigned);
for e = 1 to elements-1
    element = Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], unsigned);
    maxmin = if min then Min(maxmin, element) else Max(maxmin, element);

V[d] = maxmin<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.274 SMLAL, SMLAL2 (by element)

Signed Multiply-Add Long (vector, by element). This instruction multiplies each vector element in the lower or upper half of the first source SIMD&FP register by the specified vector element in the second source SIMD&FP register, and accumulates the results with the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the elements that are multiplied. All the values in this instruction are signed integer values.

The `SMLAL` instruction extracts vector elements from the lower half of the first source register. The `SMLAL2` instruction extracts vector elements from the upper half of the first source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	size	L	M	Rm	0	0	1	0	H	0	Rn	Rd
		U											o2						

Encoding

```
SMLAL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
case size of
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean sub_op = (o2 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`4S` when `size = 01`

`2D` when `size = 10`

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The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H`	when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
`8H`	when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
`2S`	when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
`4S`	when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`, `Q = x`.
- `size = 11`, `Q = x`.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "size:M:Rm" field. It can have the following values:

`0:Rm`	when `size = 01`
`M:Rm`	when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

Restricted to V0-V15 when element size <Ts> is H.

<Ts> Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`H`	when `size = 01`
`S`	when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

<index> Is the element index, encoded in the "size:L:H:M" field. It can have the following values:

`H:L:M`	when `size = 01`
`H:L`	when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(idxdsize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(2*datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(2*esize) product;

element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, index, esize], unsigned);
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    product = (element1*element2)<2*esize-1:0>;
```


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```
    if sub_op then
        Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize] - product;
    else
        Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize] + product;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.275 SMLAL, SMLAL2 (vector)

Signed Multiply-Add Long (vector). This instruction multiplies corresponding signed integer values in the lower or upper half of the vectors of the two source SIMD&FP registers, and accumulates the results with the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the elements that are multiplied.

The `SMLAL` instruction extracts each source vector from the lower half of each source register. The `SMLAL2` instruction extracts each source vector from the upper half of each source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	1	0	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
		U											o1					

Encoding

```
SMLAL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean sub_op = (o1 == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `[absent]` when `Q = 0`
- `[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `8H` when `size = 00`
- `4S` when `size = 01`
- `2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`

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4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(datasize) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(2*datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(2*esize) product;
bits(2*esize) accum;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    product = (element1*element2)<2*esize-1:0>;
    if sub_op then
        accum = Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize] - product;
    else
        accum = Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize] + product;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = accum;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.276 SMLSL, SMLSL2 (by element)

Signed Multiply-Subtract Long (vector, by element). This instruction multiplies each vector element in the lower or upper half of the first source SIMD&FP register by the specified vector element of the second source SIMD&FP register and subtracts the results from the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the elements that are multiplied.

The `SMLSL` instruction extracts vector elements from the lower half of the first source register. The `SMLSL2` instruction extracts vector elements from the upper half of the first source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	size	L	M	Rm	0	1	1	0	H	0	Rn	Rd
		U											o2						

Encoding

```
SMLSL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
case size of
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean sub_op = (o2 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`4S` when `size = 01`

`2D` when `size = 10`

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The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H`	when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
`8H`	when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
`2S`	when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
`4S`	when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`, `Q = x`.
- `size = 11`, `Q = x`.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "size:M:Rm" field. It can have the following values:

`0:Rm`	when `size = 01`
`M:Rm`	when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

Restricted to V0-V15 when element size <Ts> is H.

<Ts> Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`H`	when `size = 01`
`S`	when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

<index> Is the element index, encoded in the "size:L:H:M" field. It can have the following values:

`H:L:M`	when `size = 01`
`H:L`	when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(idxdsize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(2*datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(2*esize) product;

element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, index, esize], unsigned);
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    product = (element1*element2)<2*esize-1:0>;
```


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```
    if sub_op then
        Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize] - product;
    else
        Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize] + product;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.277 SMLSL, SMLSL2 (vector)

Signed Multiply-Subtract Long (vector). This instruction multiplies corresponding signed integer values in the lower or upper half of the vectors of the two source SIMD&FP registers, and subtracts the results from the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the elements that are multiplied.

The `SMLSL` instruction extracts each source vector from the lower half of each source register. The `SMLSL2` instruction extracts each source vector from the upper half of each source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	1	0	1	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
		U											o1					

Encoding

```
SMLSL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean sub_op = (o1 == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `[absent]` when `Q = 0`
- `[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `8H` when `size = 00`
- `4S` when `size = 01`
- `2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`

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4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(datasize) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(2*datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(2*esize) product;
bits(2*esize) accum;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    product = (element1*element2)<2*esize-1:0>;
    if sub_op then
        accum = Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize] - product;
    else
        accum = Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize] + product;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = accum;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.278 SMMLA (vector)

Signed 8-bit integer matrix multiply-accumulate. This instruction multiplies the 2x8 matrix of signed 8-bit integer values in the first source vector by the 8x2 matrix of signed 8-bit integer values in the second source vector. The resulting 2x2 32-bit integer matrix product is destructively added to the 32-bit integer matrix accumulator in the destination vector. This is equivalent to performing an 8-way dot product per destination element.

From Armv8.2 to Armv8.5, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.6 it is mandatory for implementations that include Advanced SIMD to support it. ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.I8MM indicates whether this instruction is supported.

Vector

(FEAT_I8MM)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	Rm		1	0	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U															B					

Encoding

```
SMMLA <Vd>.4S, <Vn>.16B, <Vm>.16B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveInt8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>`	Is the name of the SIMD&FP third source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Vn>`	Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Vm>`	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(128) operand1 = V[n];
bits(128) operand2 = V[m];
bits(128) addend = V[d];

V[d] = MatMulAdd(addend, operand1, operand2, FALSE, FALSE);
```


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C7.2.279 SMOV

Signed Move vector element to general-purpose register. This instruction reads the signed integer from the source SIMD&FP register, sign-extends it to form a 32-bit or 64-bit value, and writes the result to destination general-purpose register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	imm5		0	0	1	0	1	1	Rn		Rd	

32-bit variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
SMOV <Wd>, <Vn>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
SMOV <Xd>, <Vn>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer size;
case Q:imm5 of
    when 'xxxxx1' size = 0;    // SMOV [WX]d, Vn.B
    when 'xxxx10' size = 1;    // SMOV [WX]d, Vn.H
    when '1xx100' size = 2;    // SMOV Xd, Vn.S
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer idxdsize = if imm5<4> == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index = UInt(imm5<4:size+1>);
integer esize = 8 << size;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 64 else 32;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Ts>` For the 32-bit variant: is an element size specifier, encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

`B` when `imm5 = xxxx1`

`H` when `imm5 = xxx10`

The encoding `imm5 = xxx00` is reserved.

For the 64-bit variant: is an element size specifier, encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

`B` when `imm5 = xxxx1`

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H when imm5 = xxx10

S when imm5 = xx100

The encoding imm5 = xx000 is reserved.

<index> For the 32-bit variant: is the element index encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

imm5<4:1> when imm5 = xxxx1

imm5<4:2> when imm5 = xxx10

The encoding imm5 = xxx00 is reserved.

For the 64-bit variant: is the element index encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

imm5<4:1> when imm5 = xxxx1

imm5<4:2> when imm5 = xxx10

imm5<4:3> when imm5 = xx100

The encoding imm5 = xx000 is reserved.

Operation

```
if index == 0 then
    CheckFPEnabled64();
else
    CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(idxdsize) operand = V[n];

X[d] = SignExtend(Elem[operand, index, esize], datasize);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.280 SMULL, SMULL2 (by element)

Signed Multiply Long (vector, by element). This instruction multiplies each vector element in the lower or upper half of the first source SIMD&FP register by the specified vector element of the second source SIMD&FP register, places the result in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the elements that are multiplied.

The `SMULL` instruction extracts vector elements from the lower half of the first source register. The `SMULL2` instruction extracts vector elements from the upper half of the first source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	size	L	M	Rm	1	0	1	0	H	0	Rn	Rd
		U																	

Encoding

```
SMULL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
case size of
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`4S` when `size = 01`

`2D` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.

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- size = 11.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00, Q = x.
- size = 11, Q = x.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "size:M:Rm" field. It can have the following values:

0:Rm when size = 01

M:Rm when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

Restricted to V0-V15 when element size <Ts> is H.

<Ts> Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<index> Is the element index, encoded in the "size:L:H:M" field. It can have the following values:

H:L:M when size = 01

H:L when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(idxdsize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(2*esize) product;

element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, index, esize], unsigned);
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    product = (element1*element2)<2*esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = product;

V[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.281 SMULL, SMULL2 (vector)

Signed Multiply Long (vector). This instruction multiplies corresponding signed integer values in the lower or upper half of the vectors of the two source SIMD&FP registers, places the results in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

The destination vector elements are twice as long as the elements that are multiplied.

The `SMULL` instruction extracts each source vector from the lower half of each source register. The `SMULL2` instruction extracts each source vector from the upper half of each source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	1	1	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
		U																

Encoding

```
SMULL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8H` when `size = 00`

`4S` when `size = 01`

`2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`

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16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(datasize) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = (element1*element2)<2*esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.282 SQABS

Signed saturating Absolute value. This instruction reads each vector element from the source SIMD&FP register, puts the absolute value of the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are signed integer values.

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	size	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U																				

Encoding

```
SQABS <V><d>, <V><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean neg = (U == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U																				

Encoding

```
SQABS <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean neg = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 00

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H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1
2D	when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = SInt(Elem[operand, e, esize]);
    if neg then
        element = -element;
    else
        element = Abs(element);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SignedSatQ(element, esize);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.283 SQADD

Signed saturating Add. This instruction adds the values of corresponding elements of the two source SIMD&FP registers, places the results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm	0	0	0	0	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U																	

Encoding

```
SQADD <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm	0	0	0	0	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U																	

Encoding

```
SQADD <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`

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	S	when size = 10
	D	when size = 11

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1
2D	when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer sum;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    sum = element1 + element2;
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(sum, esize, unsigned);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.284 SQDMLAL, SQDMLAL2 (by element)

Signed saturating Doubling Multiply-Add Long (by element). This instruction multiplies each vector element in the lower or upper half of the first source SIMD&FP register by the specified vector element of the second source SIMD&FP register, doubles the results, and accumulates the final results with the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the elements that are multiplied.

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

The `SQDMLAL` instruction extracts vector elements from the lower half of the first source register. The `SQDMLAL2` instruction extracts vector elements from the upper half of the first source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	size	L	M	Rm	0	0	1	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
													o2						

Encoding

```
SQDMLAL <Va><d>, <Vb><n>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
case size of
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
integer part = 0;

boolean sub_op = (o2 == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	size	L	M	Rm	0	0	1	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
													o2						

Encoding

```
SQDMLAL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
case size of
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (o2 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`4S` when `size = 01`

`2D` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`

`8H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`

`2S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`

`4S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`, `Q = x`.
- `size = 11`, `Q = x`.

`<Va>` Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`S` when `size = 01`

`D` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

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<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vb> Is the source width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "size:M:Rm" field. It can have the following values:

0:Rm when size = 01

M:Rm when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

Restricted to V0-V15 when element size <Ts> is H.

<Ts> Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<index> Is the element index, encoded in the "size:L:H:M" field. It can have the following values:

H:L:M when size = 01

H:L when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(idxdsize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(2*datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(2*esize) product;
integer accum;
boolean sat1;
boolean sat2;

element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, index, esize]);
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    (product, sat1) = SignedSatQ(2 * element1 * element2, 2 * esize);
    if sub_op then
        accum = SInt(Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize]) - SInt(product);
    else
```


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```
        accum = SInt(Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize]) + SInt(product);
    (Elem[result, e, 2*esize], sat2) = SignedSatQ(accum, 2 * esize);
    if sat1 || sat2 then FPSR.QC = '1';

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.285 SQDMLAL, SQDMLAL2 (vector)

Signed saturating Doubling Multiply-Add Long. This instruction multiplies corresponding signed integer values in the lower or upper half of the vectors of the two source SIMD&FP registers, doubles the results, and accumulates the final results with the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the elements that are multiplied.

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

The `SQDMLAL` instruction extracts each source vector from the lower half of each source register. The `SQDMLAL2` instruction extracts each source vector from the upper half of each source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14	13	12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0	1 1 1 1 0	size	1	Rm	1 0	0	1	0 0	Rn	Rd
						o1				

Encoding

```
SQDMLAL <Va><d>, <Vb><n>, <Vb><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '00' || size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
integer part = 0;

boolean sub_op = (o1 == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14	13	12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0 1 1 1 0	size	1	Rm	1 0	0	1	0 0	Rn	Rd
								o1				

Encoding

```
SQDMLAL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '00' || size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
```


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```
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (o1 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

2 Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

[absent] when Q = 0

[present] when Q = 1

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Ta> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

4S when size = 01

2D when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00, Q = x.
- size = 11, Q = x.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Va> Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

S when size = 01

D when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vb> Is the source width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(datasize) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(2*datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(2*esize) product;
integer accum;
boolean sat1;
boolean sat2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    (product, sat1) = SignedSatQ(2 * element1 * element2, 2 * esize);
    if sub_op then
        accum = SInt(Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize]) - SInt(product);
    else
        accum = SInt(Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize]) + SInt(product);
    (Elem[result, e, 2*esize], sat2) = SignedSatQ(accum, 2 * esize);
    if sat1 || sat2 then FPSR.QC = '1';

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.286 SQDMLSL, SQDMLSL2 (by element)

Signed saturating Doubling Multiply-Subtract Long (by element). This instruction multiplies each vector element in the lower or upper half of the first source SIMD&FP register by the specified vector element of the second source SIMD&FP register, doubles the results, and subtracts the final results from the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the elements that are multiplied. All the values in this instruction are signed integer values.

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

The `SQDMLSL` instruction extracts vector elements from the lower half of the first source register. The `SQDMLSL2` instruction extracts vector elements from the upper half of the first source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30	29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15	14	13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0	1	1 1 1 1	size	L	M	Rm	0	1	1 1	H	0	Rn	Rd
									o2					

Encoding

```
SQDMLSL <Va><d>, <Vb><n>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
case size of
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
integer part = 0;

boolean sub_op = (o2 == '1');
```

Vector

31 30	29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15	14	13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0 1 1 1	size	L	M	Rm	0	1	1 1	H	0	Rn	Rd
									o2					

Encoding

```
SQDMLSL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
case size of
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (o2 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`4S` when `size = 01`

`2D` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`

`8H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`

`2S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`

`4S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`, `Q = x`.
- `size = 11`, `Q = x`.

`<Va>` Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`S` when `size = 01`

`D` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

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<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vb> Is the source width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "size:M:Rm" field. It can have the following values:

0:Rm when size = 01

M:Rm when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

Restricted to V0-V15 when element size <Ts> is H.

<Ts> Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<index> Is the element index, encoded in the "size:L:H:M" field. It can have the following values:

H:L:M when size = 01

H:L when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(idxdsize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(2*datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(2*esize) product;
integer accum;
boolean sat1;
boolean sat2;

element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, index, esize]);
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    (product, sat1) = SignedSatQ(2 * element1 * element2, 2 * esize);
    if sub_op then
        accum = SInt(Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize]) - SInt(product);
    else
```


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```
            accum = SInt(Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize]) + SInt(product);
        (Elem[result, e, 2*esize], sat2) = SignedSatQ(accum, 2 * esize);
        if sat1 || sat2 then FPSR.QC = '1';

    V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.287 SQDMLSL, SQDMLSL2 (vector)

Signed saturating Doubling Multiply-Subtract Long. This instruction multiplies corresponding signed integer values in the lower or upper half of the vectors of the two source SIMD&FP registers, doubles the results, and subtracts the final results from the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the elements that are multiplied.

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

The `SQDMLSL` instruction extracts each source vector from the lower half of each source register. The `SQDMLSL2` instruction extracts each source vector from the upper half of each source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14	13	12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0	1 1 1 1 0	size	1	Rm	1 0	1	1	0 0	Rn	Rd
						o1				

Encoding

```
SQDMLSL <Va><d>, <Vb><n>, <Vb><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '00' || size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
integer part = 0;

boolean sub_op = (o1 == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14	13	12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0 1 1 1 0	size	1	Rm	1 0	1	1	0 0	Rn	Rd
								o1				

Encoding

```
SQDMLSL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '00' || size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
```


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```
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (o1 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

2 Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

[absent] when Q = 0

[present] when Q = 1

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Ta> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

4S when size = 01

2D when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00, Q = x.
- size = 11, Q = x.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Va> Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

S when size = 01

D when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vb> Is the source width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(datasize) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(2*datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(2*esize) product;
integer accum;
boolean sat1;
boolean sat2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    (product, sat1) = SignedSatQ(2 * element1 * element2, 2 * esize);
    if sub_op then
        accum = SInt(Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize]) - SInt(product);
    else
        accum = SInt(Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize]) + SInt(product);
    (Elem[result, e, 2*esize], sat2) = SignedSatQ(accum, 2 * esize);
    if sat1 || sat2 then FPSR.QC = '1';

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.288 SQDMULH (by element)

Signed saturating Doubling Multiply returning High half (by element). This instruction multiplies each vector element in the first source SIMD&FP register by the specified vector element of the second source SIMD&FP register, doubles the results, places the most significant half of the final results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

The results are truncated. For rounded results, see SQRDMULH (by element).

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	size	L	M	Rm	1	1	0	0	H	0	Rn	Rd
															op				

Encoding

```
SQDMULH <V><d>, <V><n>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
case size of
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

boolean round = (op == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	size	L	M	Rm	1	1	0	0	H	0	Rn	Rd
															op				

Encoding

```
SQDMULH <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
case size of
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
```


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```
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean round = (op == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00, Q = x.
- size = 11, Q = x.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "size:M:Rm" field. It can have the following values:

0:Rm when size = 01

M:Rm when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

Restricted to V0-V15 when element size <Ts> is H.

<Ts> Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

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<index> Is the element index, encoded in the "size:L:H:M" field. It can have the following values:

H:L:M when size = 01

H:L when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(idxdsize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if round then 1 << (esize - 1) else 0;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer product;
boolean sat;

element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, index, esize]);
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    product = (2 * element1 * element2) + round_const;
    // The following only saturates if element1 and element2 equal -(2^(esize-1))
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SignedSatQ(product >> esize, esize);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.289 SQDMULH (vector)

Signed saturating Doubling Multiply returning High half. This instruction multiplies the values of corresponding elements of the two source SIMD&FP registers, doubles the results, places the most significant half of the final results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

The results are truncated. For rounded results, see SQRDMULH (vector).

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0	1 1 1 1 0	size	1	Rm	1 0 1 1 0	1	Rn	Rd
	U								

Encoding

```
SQDMULH <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' || size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean rounding = (U == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0 1 1 1 0	size	1	Rm	1 0 1 1 0	1	Rn	Rd
		U								

Encoding

```
SQDMULH <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' || size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean rounding = (U == '1');
```


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Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00, Q = x.
- size = 11, Q = x.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if rounding then 1 << (esize - 1) else 0;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer product;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    product = (2 * element1 * element2) + round_const;
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SignedSatQ(product >> esize, esize);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.290 SQDMULL, SQDMULL2 (by element)

Signed saturating Doubling Multiply Long (by element). This instruction multiplies each vector element in the lower or upper half of the first source SIMD&FP register by the specified vector element of the second source SIMD&FP register, doubles the results, places the final results in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are signed integer values.

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

The `SQDMULL` instruction extracts the first source vector from the lower half of the first source register. The `SQDMULL2` instruction extracts the first source vector from the upper half of the first source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0	1 1 1 1 1	size	L	M	Rm	1 0 1 1	H	0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SQDMULL <Va><d>, <Vb><n>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
case size of
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
integer part = 0;
```

Vector

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 Q 0	0 1 1 1 1	size	L	M	Rm	1 0 1 1	H	0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SQDMULL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
```


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```
case size of
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

2 Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

[absent] when Q = 0

[present] when Q = 1

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Ta> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

4S when size = 01

2D when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00, Q = x.
- size = 11, Q = x.

<Va> Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

S when size = 01

D when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vb> Is the source width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

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The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "size:M:Rm" field. It can have the following values:

`0:Rm` when `size = 01`

`M:Rm` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

Restricted to V0-V15 when element size <Ts> is H.

`<Ts>` Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`H` when `size = 01`

`S` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

`<index>` Is the element index, encoded in the "size:L:H:M" field. It can have the following values:

`H:L:M` when `size = 01`

`H:L` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();

bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(idxdsize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(2*esize) product;
boolean sat;

element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, index, esize]);
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    (product, sat) = SignedSatQ(2 * element1 * element2, 2 * esize);
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = product;
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.291 SQDMULL, SQDMULL2 (vector)

Signed saturating Doubling Multiply Long. This instruction multiplies corresponding vector elements in the lower or upper half of the two source SIMD&FP registers, doubles the results, places the final results in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

The `SQDMULL` instruction extracts each source vector from the lower half of each source register. The `SQDMULL2` instruction extracts each source vector from the upper half of each source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30	29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0	1	1 1 1 0	size	1	Rm	1 1 0 1	0 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SQDMULL <Va><d>, <Vb><n>, <Vb><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '00' || size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
integer part = 0;
```

Vector

31 30	29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0 1 1 0	size	1	Rm	1 1 0 1	0 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SQDMULL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '00' || size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```


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Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`4S` when `size = 01`

`2D` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`

`8H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`

`2S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`

`4S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`, `Q = x`.
- `size = 11`, `Q = x`.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Va>` Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`S` when `size = 01`

`D` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Vb>` Is the source width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`H` when `size = 01`

`S` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<m>` Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(datasize) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(2*esize) product;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    (product, sat) = SignedSatQ(2 * element1 * element2, 2 * esize);
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = product;
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.292 SQNEG

Signed saturating Negate. This instruction reads each vector element from the source SIMD&FP register, negates each value, places the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are signed integer values.

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1	1 1 1 1 0	size	1 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1 1	1 0	Rn	Rd
	U							

Encoding

```
SQNEG <V><d>, <V><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean neg = (U == '1');
```

Vector

31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 Q	1	0 1 1 1 0	size	1 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1 1	1 0	Rn	Rd
	U							

Encoding

```
SQNEG <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean neg = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 00

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H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1
2D	when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = SInt(Elem[operand, e, esize]);
    if neg then
        element = -element;
    else
        element = Abs(element);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SignedSatQ(element, esize);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.293 SQRDMLAH (by element)

Signed Saturating Rounding Doubling Multiply Accumulate returning High Half (by element). This instruction multiplies the vector elements of the first source SIMD&FP register with the value of a vector element of the second source SIMD&FP register without saturating the multiply results, doubles the results, and accumulates the most significant half of the final results with the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. The results are rounded.

If any of the results overflow, they are saturated. The cumulative saturation bit, FPSR.QC, is set if saturation occurs.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

(FEAT_RDM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15 14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1	1 1 1 1	size	L	M	Rm	1 1	0	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
							S					

Encoding

```
SQRDMLAH <V><d>, <V><n>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveQRDMLAHExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
case size of
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

boolean rounding = TRUE;
boolean sub_op = (S == '1');
```

Vector

(FEAT_RDM)

31	30	29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15 14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0 1 1 1	size	L	M	Rm	1 1	0	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
									S					

Encoding

```
SQRDMLAH <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveQRDMLAHExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
case size of
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean rounding = TRUE;
boolean sub_op = (S == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00, Q = x.
- size = 11, Q = x.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "size:M:Rm" field. It can have the following values:

0:Rm when size = 01

M:Rm when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

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Restricted to V0-V15 when element size <Ts> is H.

<Ts> Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<index> Is the element index, encoded in the "size:L:H:M" field. It can have the following values:

H:L:M when size = 01

H:L when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(idxdsize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(datasize) result;
integer rounding_const = if rounding then 1 << (esize - 1) else 0;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer element3;
integer product;
integer accum;
boolean sat;

element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, index, esize]);
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    element3 = SInt(Elem[operand3, e, esize]);
    if sub_op then
        accum = ((element3 << esize) - 2 * (element1 * element2) + rounding_const);
    else
        accum = ((element3 << esize) + 2 * (element1 * element2) + rounding_const);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SignedSatQ(accum >> esize, esize);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.294 SQRDMLAH (vector)

Signed Saturating Rounding Doubling Multiply Accumulate returning High Half (vector). This instruction multiplies the vector elements of the first source SIMD&FP register with the corresponding vector elements of the second source SIMD&FP register without saturating the multiply results, doubles the results, and accumulates the most significant half of the final results with the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. The results are rounded.

If any of the results overflow, they are saturated. The cumulative saturation bit, FPSR.QC, is set if saturation occurs.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

(FEAT_RDM)

31 30	29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1	1	1 1 1 0	size	0	Rm	1	0 0 0	0	1	Rn	Rd
									S			

Encoding

```
SQRDMLAH <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveQRDMLAHExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' || size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean rounding = TRUE;
boolean sub_op = (S == '1');
```

Vector

(FEAT_RDM)

31 30	29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 Q	1	0	1 1 1 0	size	0	Rm	1	0 0 0	0	1	Rn	Rd
									S			

Encoding

```
SQRDMLAH <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveQRDMLAHExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' || size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
```


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```
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean rounding = TRUE;
boolean sub_op = (S == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00, Q = x.
- size = 11, Q = x.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(datasize) result;
integer rounding_const = if rounding then 1 << (esize - 1) else 0;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer element3;
integer product;
integer accum;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    element3 = SInt(Elem[operand3, e, esize]);
    if sub_op then
        accum = ((element3 << esize) - 2 * (element1 * element2) + rounding_const);
    else
        accum = ((element3 << esize) + 2 * (element1 * element2) + rounding_const);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SignedSatQ(accum >> esize, esize);
```


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```
        if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

    V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.295 SQRDMLSH (by element)

Signed Saturating Rounding Doubling Multiply Subtract returning High Half (by element). This instruction multiplies the vector elements of the first source SIMD&FP register with the value of a vector element of the second source SIMD&FP register without saturating the multiply results, doubles the results, and subtracts the most significant half of the final results from the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. The results are rounded.

If any of the results overflow, they are saturated. The cumulative saturation bit, FPSR.QC, is set if saturation occurs.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

(FEAT_RDM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15 14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1	1 1 1 1	size	L	M	Rm	1 1	1	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
							S					

Encoding

```
SQRDMLSH <V><d>, <V><n>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveQRDMLAHExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
case size of
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

boolean rounding = TRUE;
boolean sub_op = (S == '1');
```

Vector

(FEAT_RDM)

31	30	29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15 14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0 1 1 1	size	L	M	Rm	1 1	1	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
									S					

Encoding

```
SQRDMLSH <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveQRDMLAHExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
case size of
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean rounding = TRUE;
boolean sub_op = (S == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`<V>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`H` when `size = 01`

`S` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`

`8H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`

`2S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`

`4S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`, `Q = x`.
- `size = 11`, `Q = x`.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "size:M:Rm" field. It can have the following values:

`0:Rm` when `size = 01`

`M:Rm` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

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Restricted to V0-V15 when element size <Ts> is H.

<Ts> Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<index> Is the element index, encoded in the "size:L:H:M" field. It can have the following values:

H:L:M when size = 01

H:L when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(idxdsize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(datasize) result;
integer rounding_const = if rounding then 1 << (esize - 1) else 0;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer element3;
integer product;
integer accum;
boolean sat;

element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, index, esize]);
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    element3 = SInt(Elem[operand3, e, esize]);
    if sub_op then
        accum = ((element3 << esize) - 2 * (element1 * element2) + rounding_const);
    else
        accum = ((element3 << esize) + 2 * (element1 * element2) + rounding_const);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SignedSatQ(accum >> esize, esize);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.296 SQRDMLSH (vector)

Signed Saturating Rounding Doubling Multiply Subtract returning High Half (vector). This instruction multiplies the vector elements of the first source SIMD&FP register with the corresponding vector elements of the second source SIMD&FP register without saturating the multiply results, doubles the results, and subtracts the most significant half of the final results from the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. The results are rounded.

If any of the results overflow, they are saturated. The cumulative saturation bit, FPSR.QC, is set if saturation occurs.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

(FEAT_RDM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1	1 1 1 1 0	size 0	Rm	1 0 0 0	1 1 (S)	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SQRDMLSH <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveQRDMLAHExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' || size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean rounding = TRUE;
boolean sub_op = (S == '1');
```

Vector

(FEAT_RDM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9	5 4	0
0 Q 1	0 1 1 1 0	size 0	Rm	1 0 0 0	1 1 (S)	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SQRDMLSH <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveQRDMLAHExt() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' || size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
```


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```
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean rounding = TRUE;
boolean sub_op = (S == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00, Q = x.
- size = 11, Q = x.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(datasize) result;
integer rounding_const = if rounding then 1 << (esize - 1) else 0;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer element3;
integer product;
integer accum;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    element3 = SInt(Elem[operand3, e, esize]);
    if sub_op then
        accum = ((element3 << esize) - 2 * (element1 * element2) + rounding_const);
    else
        accum = ((element3 << esize) + 2 * (element1 * element2) + rounding_const);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SignedSatQ(accum >> esize, esize);
```


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```
        if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

    V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.297 SQRDMULH (by element)

Signed saturating Rounding Doubling Multiply returning High half (by element). This instruction multiplies each vector element in the first source SIMD&FP register by the specified vector element of the second source SIMD&FP register, doubles the results, places the most significant half of the final results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

The results are rounded. For truncated results, see SQDMULH (by element).

If any of the results overflows, they are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	size	L	M	Rm	1	1	0	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
															op				

Encoding

```
SQRDMULH <V><d>, <V><n>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
case size of
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

boolean round = (op == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	size	L	M	Rm	1	1	0	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
															op				

Encoding

```
SQRDMULH <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
case size of
```


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```
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean round = (op == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00, Q = x.
- size = 11, Q = x.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "size:M:Rm" field. It can have the following values:

0:Rm when size = 01

M:Rm when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

Restricted to V0-V15 when element size <Ts> is H.

<Ts> Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.

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- `size = 11`.

<index> Is the element index, encoded in the "size:L:H:M" field. It can have the following values:

`H:L:M` when `size = 01`

`H:L` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(idxdsize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if round then 1 << (esize - 1) else 0;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer product;
boolean sat;

element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, index, esize]);
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    product = (2 * element1 * element2) + round_const;
    // The following only saturates if element1 and element2 equal -(2^(esize-1))
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SignedSatQ(product >> esize, esize);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.298 SQRDMULH (vector)

Signed saturating Rounding Doubling Multiply returning High half. This instruction multiplies the values of corresponding elements of the two source SIMD&FP registers, doubles the results, places the most significant half of the final results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

The results are rounded. For truncated results, see SQDMULH (vector).

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	1	0	1	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U																

Encoding

```
SQRDMULH <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' || size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean rounding = (U == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	1	0	1	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U																

Encoding

```
SQRDMULH <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' || size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean rounding = (U == '1');
```


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Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00.
- size = 11.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 00, Q = x.
- size = 11, Q = x.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if rounding then 1 << (esize - 1) else 0;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer product;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    product = (2 * element1 * element2) + round_const;
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SignedSatQ(product >> esize, esize);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.299 SQRSHL

Signed saturating Rounding Shift Left (register). This instruction takes each vector element in the first source SIMD&FP register, shifts it by a value from the least significant byte of the corresponding vector element of the second source SIMD&FP register, places the results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

If the shift value is positive, the operation is a left shift. Otherwise, it is a right shift. The results are rounded. For truncated results, see SQSHL (register).

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	1	0	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U												R	S			

Encoding

```
SQRSHL <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean rounding = (R == '1');
boolean saturating = (S == '1');
if S == '0' && size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	1	0	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U												R	S			

Encoding

```
SQRSHL <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```


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```
boolean rounding = (R == '1');
boolean saturating = (S == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B	when size = 00
H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1
2D	when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;

integer round_const = 0;
integer shift;
integer element;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    shift = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]<7:0>);
    if rounding then
        round_const = 1 << (-shift - 1);    // 0 for left shift, 2^(n-1) for right shift
    element = (Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned) + round_const) << shift;
    if saturating then
        (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(element, esize, unsigned);
        if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element<esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.300 SQRSHRN, SQRSHRN2

Signed saturating Rounded Shift Right Narrow (immediate). This instruction reads each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, right shifts each result by an immediate value, saturates each shifted result to a value that is half the original width, puts the final result into a vector, and writes the vector to the lower or upper half of the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are signed integer values. The destination vector elements are half as long as the source vector elements. The results are rounded. For truncated results, see SQSHRN, SQSHRN2.

The SQRSHRN instruction writes the vector to the lower half of the destination register and clears the upper half, while the SQRSHRN2 instruction writes the vector to the upper half of the destination register without affecting the other bits of the register.

If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	!=0000	immb			1	0	0	1	1	1	Rn	Rd		
		U							immh								op					

Encoding

```
SQRSHRN <Vb><d>, <Va><n>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then UNDEFINED;
if immh<3> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
integer part = 0;

integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean round = (op == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	!=0000	immb			1	0	0	1	1	1	Rn	Rd		
		U							immh								op					

Encoding

```
SQRSHRN{2} <Vd>.<Tb>, <Vn>.<Ta>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
```


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```
if immh<3> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean round = (op == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

2 Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

[absent] when Q = 0

[present] when Q = 1

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when immh = 0001, Q = 0

16B when immh = 0001, Q = 1

4H when immh = 001x, Q = 0

8H when immh = 001x, Q = 1

2S when immh = 01xx, Q = 0

4S when immh = 01xx, Q = 1

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000, Q = x.

The encoding immh = 1xxx, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Ta> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

8H when immh = 0001

4S when immh = 001x

2D when immh = 01xx

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000.

The encoding immh = 1xxx is reserved.

<Vb> Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

B when immh = 0001

H when immh = 001x

S when immh = 01xx

The following encodings are reserved:

- immh = 0000.
- immh = 1xxx.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<Va> Is the source width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

H when immh = 0001

S when immh = 001x

D when immh = 01xx

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The following encodings are reserved:

- `immh = 0000`.
- `immh = 1xxx`.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<shift>` For the scalar variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the destination operand width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(16-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 0001`

`(32-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 001x`

`(64-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 01xx`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `immh = 0000`.
- `immh = 1xxx`.

For the vector variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the destination element width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(16-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 0001`

`(32-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 001x`

`(64-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 01xx`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx` is reserved.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize*2) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if round then (1 << (shift - 1)) else 0;
integer element;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = (Int(Elem[operand, e, 2*esize], unsigned) + round_const) >> shift;
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(element, esize, unsigned);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

Vpart[d, part] = result;
```


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C7.2.301 SQRSHRUN, SQRSHRUN2

Signed saturating Rounded Shift Right Unsigned Narrow (immediate). This instruction reads each signed integer value in the vector of the source SIMD&FP register, right shifts each value by an immediate value, saturates the result to an unsigned integer value that is half the original width, places the final result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. The results are rounded. For truncated results, see SQSHRUN, SQSHRUN2.

The SQRSHRUN instruction writes the vector to the lower half of the destination register and clears the upper half, while the SQRSHRUN2 instruction writes the vector to the upper half of the destination register without affecting the other bits of the register.

If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	1 0 0 0	1 1	Rn	Rd
		immh			op		

Encoding

```
SQRSHRUN <Vb><d>, <Va><n>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then UNDEFINED;
if immh<3> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
integer part = 0;

integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean round = (op == '1');
```

Vector

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 Q 1	0 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	1 0 0 0	1 1	Rn	Rd
		immh			op		

Encoding

```
SQRSHRUN{2} <Vd>.<Tb>, <Vn>.<Ta>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh<3> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
```


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```
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean round = (op == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

2 Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

[absent] when Q = 0

[present] when Q = 1

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when immh = 0001, Q = 0

16B when immh = 0001, Q = 1

4H when immh = 001x, Q = 0

8H when immh = 001x, Q = 1

2S when immh = 01xx, Q = 0

4S when immh = 01xx, Q = 1

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000, Q = x.

The encoding immh = 1xxx, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Ta> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

8H when immh = 0001

4S when immh = 001x

2D when immh = 01xx

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000.

The encoding immh = 1xxx is reserved.

<Vb> Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

B when immh = 0001

H when immh = 001x

S when immh = 01xx

The following encodings are reserved:

- immh = 0000.
- immh = 1xxx.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<Va> Is the source width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

H when immh = 0001

S when immh = 001x

D when immh = 01xx

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The following encodings are reserved:

- `immh = 0000`.
- `immh = 1xxx`.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<shift>` For the scalar variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the destination operand width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(16-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 0001`

`(32-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 001x`

`(64-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 01xx`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `immh = 0000`.
- `immh = 1xxx`.

For the vector variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the destination element width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(16-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 0001`

`(32-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 001x`

`(64-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 01xx`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx` is reserved.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize*2) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if round then (1 << (shift - 1)) else 0;
integer element;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = (SInt(Elem[operand, e, 2*esize]) + round_const) >> shift;
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = UnsignedSatQ(element, esize);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

Vpart[d, part] = result;
```


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C7.2.302 SQSHL (immediate)

Signed saturating Shift Left (immediate). This instruction reads each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, shifts each result by an immediate value, places the final result in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. The results are truncated. For rounded results, see UQRSHL.

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0	1 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	0 1 1	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
U		immh			op				

Encoding

```
SQSHL <V><d>, <V><n>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

integer shift = UInt(immh:immb) - esize;

boolean src_unsigned;
boolean dst_unsigned;
case op:U of
    when '00' UNDEFINED;
    when '01' src_unsigned = FALSE; dst_unsigned = TRUE;
    when '10' src_unsigned = FALSE; dst_unsigned = FALSE;
    when '11' src_unsigned = TRUE; dst_unsigned = TRUE;
```

Vector

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 Q 0	0 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	0 1 1	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
U		immh			op				

Encoding

```
SQSHL <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh<3>:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
```


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```
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = UInt(immh:immb) - esize;

boolean src_unsigned;
boolean dst_unsigned;
case op:U of
    when '00' UNDEFINED;
    when '01' src_unsigned = FALSE; dst_unsigned = TRUE;
    when '10' src_unsigned = FALSE; dst_unsigned = FALSE;
    when '11' src_unsigned = TRUE; dst_unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<V>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

`B`	when `immh = 0001`
`H`	when `immh = 001x`
`S`	when `immh = 01xx`
`D`	when `immh = 1xxx`

The encoding `immh = 0000` is reserved.

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B`	when `immh = 0001`, `Q = 0`
`16B`	when `immh = 0001`, `Q = 1`
`4H`	when `immh = 001x`, `Q = 0`
`8H`	when `immh = 001x`, `Q = 1`
`2S`	when `immh = 01xx`, `Q = 0`
`4S`	when `immh = 01xx`, `Q = 1`
`2D`	when `immh = 1xxx`, `Q = 1`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`, `Q = x`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<shift>` For the scalar variant: is the left shift amount, in the range 0 to the operand width in bits minus 1, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(UInt(immh:immb)-8)`	when `immh = 0001`
`(UInt(immh:immb)-16)`	when `immh = 001x`
`(UInt(immh:immb)-32)`	when `immh = 01xx`
`(UInt(immh:immb)-64)`	when `immh = 1xxx`

The encoding `immh = 0000` is reserved.

For the vector variant: is the left shift amount, in the range 0 to the element width in bits minus 1, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(UInt(immh:immb)-8)`	when `immh = 0001`
`(UInt(immh:immb)-16)`	when `immh = 001x`
`(UInt(immh:immb)-32)`	when `immh = 01xx`

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`(UInt(immh:immb)-64)` when `immh = 1xxx`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], src_unsigned) << shift;
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(element, esize, dst_unsigned);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.303 SQSHL (register)

Signed saturating Shift Left (register). This instruction takes each element in the vector of the first source SIMD&FP register, shifts each element by a value from the least significant byte of the corresponding element of the second source SIMD&FP register, places the results in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

If the shift value is positive, the operation is a left shift. Otherwise, it is a right shift. The results are truncated. For rounded results, see SQRSHL.

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30	29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0	1	1 1 1 0	size	1	Rm	0 1 0	0	1	1	Rn	Rd
	U							R	S			

Encoding

```
SQSHL <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean rounding = (R == '1');
boolean saturating = (S == '1');
if S == '0' && size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
```

Vector

31 30	29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 Q	0	0	1 1 1 0	size	1	Rm	0 1 0	0	1	1	Rn	Rd
	U							R	S			

Encoding

```
SQSHL <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```


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```
boolean rounding = (R == '1');
boolean saturating = (S == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B	when size = 00
H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1
2D	when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;

integer round_const = 0;
integer shift;
integer element;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    shift = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]<7:0>);
    if rounding then
        round_const = 1 << (-shift - 1);    // 0 for left shift, 2^(n-1) for right shift
    element = (Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned) + round_const) << shift;
    if saturating then
        (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(element, esize, unsigned);
        if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element<esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.304 SQSHLU

Signed saturating Shift Left Unsigned (immediate). This instruction reads each signed integer value in the vector of the source SIMD&FP register, shifts each value by an immediate value, saturates the shifted result to an unsigned integer value, places the result in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. The results are truncated. For rounded results, see UQRSHL.

If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1	1 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	0 1 1	0	0	1	Rn	Rd
U			immh		op				

Encoding

```
SQSHLU <V><d>, <V><n>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

integer shift = UInt(immh:immb) - esize;

boolean src_unsigned;
boolean dst_unsigned;
case op:U of
    when '00' UNDEFINED;
    when '01' src_unsigned = FALSE; dst_unsigned = TRUE;
    when '10' src_unsigned = FALSE; dst_unsigned = FALSE;
    when '11' src_unsigned = TRUE; dst_unsigned = TRUE;
```

Vector

31 30 29	28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 Q 1	0	1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	0 1 1	0	0	1	Rn	Rd
U			immh		op				

Encoding

```
SQSHLU <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh<3>:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
```


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```
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = UInt(immh:immb) - esize;

boolean src_unsigned;
boolean dst_unsigned;
case op:U of
    when '00' UNDEFINED;
    when '01' src_unsigned = FALSE; dst_unsigned = TRUE;
    when '10' src_unsigned = FALSE; dst_unsigned = FALSE;
    when '11' src_unsigned = TRUE; dst_unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<V>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

`B`	when `immh = 0001`
`H`	when `immh = 001x`
`S`	when `immh = 01xx`
`D`	when `immh = 1xxx`

The encoding `immh = 0000` is reserved.

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B`	when `immh = 0001`, `Q = 0`
`16B`	when `immh = 0001`, `Q = 1`
`4H`	when `immh = 001x`, `Q = 0`
`8H`	when `immh = 001x`, `Q = 1`
`2S`	when `immh = 01xx`, `Q = 0`
`4S`	when `immh = 01xx`, `Q = 1`
`2D`	when `immh = 1xxx`, `Q = 1`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`, `Q = x`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<shift>` For the scalar variant: is the left shift amount, in the range 0 to the operand width in bits minus 1, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(UInt(immh:immb)-8)`	when `immh = 0001`
`(UInt(immh:immb)-16)`	when `immh = 001x`
`(UInt(immh:immb)-32)`	when `immh = 01xx`
`(UInt(immh:immb)-64)`	when `immh = 1xxx`

The encoding `immh = 0000` is reserved.

For the vector variant: is the left shift amount, in the range 0 to the element width in bits minus 1, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(UInt(immh:immb)-8)`	when `immh = 0001`
`(UInt(immh:immb)-16)`	when `immh = 001x`
`(UInt(immh:immb)-32)`	when `immh = 01xx`

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`(UInt(immh:immb)-64)` when `immh = 1xxx`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], src_unsigned) << shift;
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(element, esize, dst_unsigned);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.305 SQSHRN, SQSHRN2

Signed saturating Shift Right Narrow (immediate). This instruction reads each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, right shifts and truncates each result by an immediate value, saturates each shifted result to a value that is half the original width, puts the final result into a vector, and writes the vector to the lower or upper half of the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are signed integer values. The destination vector elements are half as long as the source vector elements. For rounded results, see SQRSHRN, SQRSHRN2.

The `SQSHRN` instruction writes the vector to the lower half of the destination register and clears the upper half, while the `SQSHRN2` instruction writes the vector to the upper half of the destination register without affecting the other bits of the register.

If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0	1 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	1 0 0 1	0 1	Rn	Rd
U		immh			op		

Encoding

```
SQSHRN <Vb><d>, <Va><n>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then UNDEFINED;
if immh<3> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
integer part = 0;

integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean round = (op == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector

31 30 29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 Q 0	0 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	1 0 0 1	0 1	Rn	Rd
U		immh			op		

Encoding

```
SQSHRN{2} <Vd>.<Tb>, <Vn>.<Ta>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh<3> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
```


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```
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean round = (op == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `immh = 0001`, `Q = 0`

`16B` when `immh = 0001`, `Q = 1`

`4H` when `immh = 001x`, `Q = 0`

`8H` when `immh = 001x`, `Q = 1`

`2S` when `immh = 01xx`, `Q = 0`

`4S` when `immh = 01xx`, `Q = 1`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`, `Q = x`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx`, `Q = x` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

`8H` when `immh = 0001`

`4S` when `immh = 001x`

`2D` when `immh = 01xx`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx` is reserved.

`<Vb>` Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

`B` when `immh = 0001`

`H` when `immh = 001x`

`S` when `immh = 01xx`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `immh = 0000`.
- `immh = 1xxx`.

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

`<Va>` Is the source width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

`H` when `immh = 0001`

`S` when `immh = 001x`

`D` when `immh = 01xx`

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The following encodings are reserved:

- `immh = 0000`.
- `immh = 1xxx`.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<shift>` For the scalar variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the destination operand width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(16-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 0001`

`(32-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 001x`

`(64-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 01xx`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `immh = 0000`.
- `immh = 1xxx`.

For the vector variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the destination element width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(16-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 0001`

`(32-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 001x`

`(64-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 01xx`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx` is reserved.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize*2) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if round then (1 << (shift - 1)) else 0;
integer element;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = (Int(Elem[operand, e, 2*esize], unsigned) + round_const) >> shift;
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(element, esize, unsigned);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

Vpart[d, part] = result;
```


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C7.2.306 SQSHRUN, SQSHRUN2

Signed saturating Shift Right Unsigned Narrow (immediate). This instruction reads each signed integer value in the vector of the source SIMD&FP register, right shifts each value by an immediate value, saturates the result to an unsigned integer value that is half the original width, places the final result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. The results are truncated. For rounded results, see SQRSHRUN, SQRSHRUN2.

The `SQSHRUN` instruction writes the vector to the lower half of the destination register and clears the upper half, while the `SQSHRUN2` instruction writes the vector to the upper half of the destination register without affecting the other bits of the register.

If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	1 0 0 0	0 1	Rn	Rd
		immh			op		

Encoding

```
SQSHRUN <Vb><d>, <Va><n>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then UNDEFINED;
if immh<3> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
integer part = 0;

integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean round = (op == '1');
```

Vector

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 Q 1	0 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	1 0 0 0	0 1	Rn	Rd
		immh			op		

Encoding

```
SQSHRUN{2} <Vd>.<Tb>, <Vn>.<Ta>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh<3> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = 64;
```


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```
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean round = (op == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

2 Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

[absent] when Q = 0

[present] when Q = 1

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when immh = 0001, Q = 0

16B when immh = 0001, Q = 1

4H when immh = 001x, Q = 0

8H when immh = 001x, Q = 1

2S when immh = 01xx, Q = 0

4S when immh = 01xx, Q = 1

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000, Q = x.

The encoding immh = 1xxx, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Ta> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

8H when immh = 0001

4S when immh = 001x

2D when immh = 01xx

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000.

The encoding immh = 1xxx is reserved.

<Vb> Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

B when immh = 0001

H when immh = 001x

S when immh = 01xx

The following encodings are reserved:

- immh = 0000.
- immh = 1xxx.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<Va> Is the source width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

H when immh = 0001

S when immh = 001x

D when immh = 01xx

The following encodings are reserved:

- immh = 0000.

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- `immh = 1xxx`.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<shift> For the scalar variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the destination operand width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(16-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 0001`

`(32-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 001x`

`(64-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 01xx`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `immh = 0000`.
- `immh = 1xxx`.

For the vector variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the destination element width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(16-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 0001`

`(32-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 001x`

`(64-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 01xx`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx` is reserved.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize*2) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if round then (1 << (shift - 1)) else 0;
integer element;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = (SInt(Elem[operand, e, 2*esize]) + round_const) >> shift;
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = UnsignedSatQ(element, esize);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

Vpart[d, part] = result;
```


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C7.2.307 SQSUB

Signed saturating Subtract. This instruction subtracts the element values of the second source SIMD&FP register from the corresponding element values of the first source SIMD&FP register, places the results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	0	1	0	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U																

Encoding

```
SQSUB <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	0	1	0	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U																

Encoding

```
SQSUB <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 00

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H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when size = 00, Q = 0

16B when size = 00, Q = 1

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

2D when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer diff;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    diff = element1 - element2;
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(diff, esize, unsigned);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.308 SQXTN, SQXTN2

Signed saturating extract Narrow. This instruction reads each vector element from the source SIMD&FP register, saturates the value to half the original width, places the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the lower or upper half of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are half as long as the source vector elements. All the values in this instruction are signed integer values.

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

The `SQXTN` instruction writes the vector to the lower half of the destination register and clears the upper half, while the `SQXTN2` instruction writes the vector to the upper half of the destination register without affecting the other bits of the register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	size		1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																							

Encoding

```
SQXTN <Vb><d>, <Va><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer part = 0;
integer elements = 1;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																							

Encoding

```
SQXTN{2} <Vd>.<Tb>, <Vn>.<Ta>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```


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```
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

2 Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

[absent] when Q = 0

[present] when Q = 1

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when size = 00, Q = 0

16B when size = 00, Q = 1

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Ta> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

8H when size = 00

4S when size = 01

2D when size = 10

The encoding size = 11 is reserved.

<Vb> Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 00

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

The encoding size = 11 is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Va> Is the source width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 00

S when size = 01

D when size = 10

The encoding size = 11 is reserved.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(2*datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(2*esize) element;
boolean sat;
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, 2*esize];
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(Int(element, unsigned), esize, unsigned);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

Vpart[d, part] = result;
```


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C7.2.309 SQXTUN, SQXTUN2

Signed saturating extract Unsigned Narrow. This instruction reads each signed integer value in the vector of the source SIMD&FP register, saturates the value to an unsigned integer value that is half the original width, places the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the lower or upper half of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are half as long as the source vector elements.

If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

The `SQXTUN` instruction writes the vector to the lower half of the destination register and clears the upper half, while the `SQXTUN2` instruction writes the vector to the upper half of the destination register without affecting the other bits of the register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1	1 1 1 1 0	size	1 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 1 0	1 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SQXTUN <Vb><d>, <Va><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer part = 0;
integer elements = 1;
```

Vector

31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 Q	1	0 1 1 1 0	size	1 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 1 0	1 0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SQXTUN{2} <Vd>.<Tb>, <Vn>.<Ta>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```


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Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`

`16B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`

`4H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`

`8H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`

`2S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`

`4S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = x` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8H` when `size = 00`

`4S` when `size = 01`

`2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vb>` Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`B` when `size = 00`

`H` when `size = 01`

`S` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Va>` Is the source width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`H` when `size = 00`

`S` when `size = 01`

`D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<n>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(2*datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(2*esize) element;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, 2*esize];
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = UnsignedSatQ(SInt(element), esize);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';
```


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```
Vpart[d, part] = result;
```


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C7.2.310 SRHADD

Signed Rounding Halving Add. This instruction adds corresponding signed integer values from the two source SIMD&FP registers, shifts each result right one bit, places the results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

The results are rounded. For truncated results, see SHADD.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	0	0	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U																

Encoding

```
SRHADD <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = (element1+element2+1)<esize:1>;

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.311 SRI

Shift Right and Insert (immediate). This instruction reads each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, right shifts each vector element by an immediate value, and inserts the result into the corresponding vector element in the destination SIMD&FP register such that the new zero bits created by the shift are not inserted but retain their existing value. Bits shifted out of the right of each vector element of the source register are lost.

The following figure shows the operation of shift right by 3 for an 8-bit vector element.

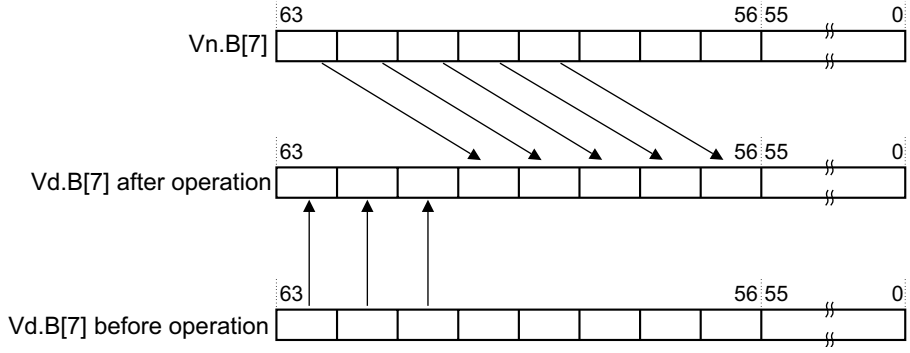

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000 immh	immb	0 1 0 0 0	1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SRI <V><d>, <V><n>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh<3> != '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << 3;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

integer shift = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
```

Vector

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 Q 1	0 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000 immh	immb	0 1 0 0 0	1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
SRI <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #<shift>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh<3>:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
```

Assembler symbols

`<V>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

`D` when `immh = 1xxx`

The encoding `immh = 0xxx` is reserved.

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `immh = 0001`, `Q = 0`

`16B` when `immh = 0001`, `Q = 1`

`4H` when `immh = 001x`, `Q = 0`

`8H` when `immh = 001x`, `Q = 1`

`2S` when `immh = 01xx`, `Q = 0`

`4S` when `immh = 01xx`, `Q = 1`

`2D` when `immh = 1xxx`, `Q = 1`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`, `Q = x`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<shift>` For the scalar variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to 64, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(128-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 1xxx`

The encoding `immh = 0xxx` is reserved.

For the vector variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the element width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(16-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 0001`

`(32-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 001x`

`(64-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 01xx`

`(128-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 1xxx`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[d];
```


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```
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) mask = LSR(Ones(esize), shift);
bits(esize) shifted;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    shifted = LSR(Elem[operand, e, esize], shift);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = (Elem[operand2, e, esize] AND NOT(mask)) OR shifted;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.312 SRSHL

Signed Rounding Shift Left (register). This instruction takes each signed integer value in the vector of the first source SIMD&FP register, shifts it by a value from the least significant byte of the corresponding element of the second source SIMD&FP register, places the results in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

If the shift value is positive, the operation is a left shift. If the shift value is negative, it is a rounding right shift. For a truncating shift, see SSHL.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	1	0	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U												R	S			

Encoding

```
SRSHL <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean rounding = (R == '1');
boolean saturating = (S == '1');
if S == '0' && size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	1	0	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U												R	S			

Encoding

```
SRSHL <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean rounding = (R == '1');
boolean saturating = (S == '1');
```


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Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

D when size = 11

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 0x.
- size = 10.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when size = 00, Q = 0

16B when size = 00, Q = 1

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

2D when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;

integer round_const = 0;
integer shift;
integer element;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    shift = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]<7:0>);
    if rounding then
        round_const = 1 << (-shift - 1);    // 0 for left shift, 2^(n-1) for right shift
    element = (Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned) + round_const) << shift;
    if saturating then
        (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(element, esize, unsigned);
        if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element<esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.313 SRSHR

Signed Rounding Shift Right (immediate). This instruction reads each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, right shifts each result by an immediate value, places the final result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are signed integer values. The results are rounded. For truncated results, see SSHR.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0	1 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	0 0 1 0	0 1	Rn	Rd
U		immh		o1 o0			

Encoding

```
SRSHR <V><d>, <V><n>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh<3> != '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << 3;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

integer shift = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean round = (o1 == '1');
boolean accumulate = (o0 == '1');
```

Vector

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9	5 4	0
0 Q 0	0 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	0 0 1 0	0 1	Rn	Rd
U		immh		o1 o0			

Encoding

```
SRSHR <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh<3>:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```


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```
boolean round = (o1 == '1');
boolean accumulate = (o0 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

D when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 0xxx is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when immh = 0001, Q = 0

16B when immh = 0001, Q = 1

4H when immh = 001x, Q = 0

8H when immh = 001x, Q = 1

2S when immh = 01xx, Q = 0

4S when immh = 01xx, Q = 1

2D when immh = 1xxx, Q = 1

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000, Q = x.

The encoding immh = 1xxx, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<shift> For the scalar variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to 64, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 0xxx is reserved.

For the vector variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the element width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(16-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 0001

(32-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 001x

(64-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 01xx

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2;
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if round then (1 << (shift - 1)) else 0;
integer element;

operand2 = if accumulate then V[d] else Zeros();
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = (Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], unsigned) + round_const) >> shift;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand2, e, esize] + element<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.314 SRSRA

Signed Rounding Shift Right and Accumulate (immediate). This instruction reads each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, right shifts each result by an immediate value, and accumulates the final results with the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are signed integer values. The results are rounded. For truncated results, see SSRA.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14	13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0	1 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	0 0	1 1	0 1	Rn	Rd
	U		immh			o1 o0			

Encoding

```
SRSRA <V><d>, <V><n>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh<3> != '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << 3;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

integer shift = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean round = (o1 == '1');
boolean accumulate = (o0 == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14	13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	0 0	1 1	0 1	Rn	Rd
		U		immh			o1 o0			

Encoding

```
SRSRA <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh<3>:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```


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```
boolean round = (o1 == '1');
boolean accumulate = (o0 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

D when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 0xxx is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when immh = 0001, Q = 0

16B when immh = 0001, Q = 1

4H when immh = 001x, Q = 0

8H when immh = 001x, Q = 1

2S when immh = 01xx, Q = 0

4S when immh = 01xx, Q = 1

2D when immh = 1xxx, Q = 1

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000, Q = x.

The encoding immh = 1xxx, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<shift> For the scalar variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to 64, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 0xxx is reserved.

For the vector variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the element width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(16-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 0001

(32-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 001x

(64-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 01xx

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2;
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if round then (1 << (shift - 1)) else 0;
integer element;

operand2 = if accumulate then V[d] else Zeros();
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = (Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], unsigned) + round_const) >> shift;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand2, e, esize] + element<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.315 SSHL

Signed Shift Left (register). This instruction takes each signed integer value in the vector of the first source SIMD&FP register, shifts each value by a value from the least significant byte of the corresponding element of the second source SIMD&FP register, places the results in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

If the shift value is positive, the operation is a left shift. If the shift value is negative, it is a truncating right shift. For a rounding shift, see SRSHL.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	1	0	0	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U												R	S			

Encoding

```
SSHL <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean rounding = (R == '1');
boolean saturating = (S == '1');
if S == '0' && size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	1	0	0	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U												R	S			

Encoding

```
SSHL <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean rounding = (R == '1');
boolean saturating = (S == '1');
```


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Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

D when size = 11

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 0x.
- size = 10.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when size = 00, Q = 0

16B when size = 00, Q = 1

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

2D when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;

integer round_const = 0;
integer shift;
integer element;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    shift = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]<7:0>);
    if rounding then
        round_const = 1 << (-shift - 1);    // 0 for left shift, 2^(n-1) for right shift
    element = (Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned) + round_const) << shift;
    if saturating then
        (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(element, esize, unsigned);
        if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element<esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.316 SSHLL, SSHLL2

Signed Shift Left Long (immediate). This instruction reads each vector element from the source SIMD&FP register, left shifts each vector element by the specified shift amount, places the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the source vector elements. All the values in this instruction are signed integer values.

The `SSHLL` instruction extracts vector elements from the lower half of the source register. The `SSHLL2` instruction extracts vector elements from the upper half of the source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

This instruction is used by the alias SXTL, SXTL2. See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	!=0000	immb			1	0	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
	U								immh													

Encoding

```
SSHLL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh<3> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = UInt(immh:immb) - esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
SXTL, SXTL2	`immb == '000' && BitCount(immh) == 1`

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

`8H` when `immh = 0001`

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4S when immh = 001x

2D when immh = 01xx

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000.

The encoding immh = 1xxx is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when immh = 0001, Q = 0

16B when immh = 0001, Q = 1

4H when immh = 001x, Q = 0

8H when immh = 001x, Q = 1

2S when immh = 01xx, Q = 0

4S when immh = 01xx, Q = 1

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000, Q = x.

The encoding immh = 1xxx, Q = x is reserved.

<shift> Is the left shift amount, in the range 0 to the source element width in bits minus 1, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(UInt(immh:immb)-8) when immh = 0001

(UInt(immh:immb)-16) when immh = 001x

(UInt(immh:immb)-32) when immh = 01xx

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000.

The encoding immh = 1xxx is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = Vpart[n, part];
bits(datasize*2) result;
integer element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], unsigned) << shift;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = element<2*esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.317 SSHR

Signed Shift Right (immediate). This instruction reads each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, right shifts each result by an immediate value, places the final result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are signed integer values. The results are truncated. For rounded results, see SRSHR.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	!=0000	immb			0	0	0	0	0	1	Rn	Rd		
		U							immh						o1	o0						

Encoding

```
SSHR <V><d>, <V><n>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh<3> != '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << 3;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

integer shift = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean round = (o1 == '1');
boolean accumulate = (o0 == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	!=0000	immb			0	0	0	0	0	1	Rn	Rd		
		U							immh						o1	o0						

Encoding

```
SSHR <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh<3>:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```


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```
boolean round = (o1 == '1');
boolean accumulate = (o0 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

D when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 0xxx is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when immh = 0001, Q = 0

16B when immh = 0001, Q = 1

4H when immh = 001x, Q = 0

8H when immh = 001x, Q = 1

2S when immh = 01xx, Q = 0

4S when immh = 01xx, Q = 1

2D when immh = 1xxx, Q = 1

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000, Q = x.

The encoding immh = 1xxx, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<shift> For the scalar variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to 64, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 0xxx is reserved.

For the vector variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the element width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(16-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 0001

(32-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 001x

(64-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 01xx

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2;
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if round then (1 << (shift - 1)) else 0;
integer element;

operand2 = if accumulate then V[d] else Zeros();
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = (Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], unsigned) + round_const) >> shift;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand2, e, esize] + element<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.318 SSRA

Signed Shift Right and Accumulate (immediate). This instruction reads each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, right shifts each result by an immediate value, and accumulates the final results with the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are signed integer values. The results are truncated. For rounded results, see SRSRA.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0	1 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	0 0 0 1	0 1	Rn	Rd
U		immh		o1 o0			

Encoding

```
SSRA <V><d>, <V><n>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh<3> != '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << 3;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

integer shift = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean round = (o1 == '1');
boolean accumulate = (o0 == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	0 0 0 1	0 1	Rn	Rd
		U		immh		o1 o0			

Encoding

```
SSRA <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh<3>:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```


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```
boolean round = (o1 == '1');
boolean accumulate = (o0 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

D when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 0xxx is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when immh = 0001, Q = 0

16B when immh = 0001, Q = 1

4H when immh = 001x, Q = 0

8H when immh = 001x, Q = 1

2S when immh = 01xx, Q = 0

4S when immh = 01xx, Q = 1

2D when immh = 1xxx, Q = 1

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000, Q = x.

The encoding immh = 1xxx, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<shift> For the scalar variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to 64, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 0xxx is reserved.

For the vector variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the element width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(16-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 0001

(32-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 001x

(64-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 01xx

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2;
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if round then (1 << (shift - 1)) else 0;
integer element;

operand2 = if accumulate then V[d] else Zeros();
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = (Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], unsigned) + round_const) >> shift;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand2, e, esize] + element<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.319 SSUBL, SSUBL2

Signed Subtract Long. This instruction subtracts each vector element in the lower or upper half of the second source SIMD&FP register from the corresponding vector element of the first source SIMD&FP register, places the results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are signed integer values. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the source vector elements.

The `SSUBL` instruction extracts each source vector from the lower half of each source register. The `SSUBL2` instruction extracts each source vector from the upper half of each source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	0	1	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
		U											o1					

Encoding

```
SSUBL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (o1 == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8H` when `size = 00`

`4S` when `size = 01`

`2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`

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16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(datasize) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer sum;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    if sub_op then
        sum = element1 - element2;
    else
        sum = element1 + element2;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = sum<2*esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.320 SSUBW, SSUBW2

Signed Subtract Wide. This instruction subtracts each vector element in the lower or upper half of the second source SIMD&FP register from the corresponding vector element in the first source SIMD&FP register, places the result in a vector, and writes the vector to the SIMD&FP destination register. All the values in this instruction are signed integer values.

The `SSUBW` instruction extracts the second source vector from the lower half of the second source register. The `SSUBW2` instruction extracts the second source vector from the upper half of the second source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	0	1	1	0	0	Rn	Rd
		U											o1					

Encoding

```
SSUBW{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Ta>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (o1 == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `[absent]` when `Q = 0`
- `[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `8H` when `size = 00`
- `4S` when `size = 01`
- `2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(2*datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer sum;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, 2*esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    if sub_op then
        sum = element1 - element2;
    else
        sum = element1 + element2;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = sum<2*esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.321 ST1 (multiple structures)

Store multiple single-element structures from one, two, three, or four registers. This instruction stores elements to memory from one, two, three, or four SIMD&FP registers, without interleaving. Every element of each register is stored.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

No offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	1	x	size			Rn		Rt
									L							opcode									

One register variant

Applies when `opcode == 0111`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Two registers variant

Applies when `opcode == 1010`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Three registers variant

Applies when `opcode == 0110`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Four registers variant

Applies when `opcode == 0010`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T>, <Vt4>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = integer UNKNOWN;
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Post-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	Rm		x	x	1	x	size			Rn		Rt
									L				opcode									

One register, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 0111`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <imm>
```


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One register, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 0111`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Two registers, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 1010`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <imm>
```

Two registers, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 1010`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Three registers, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 0110`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <imm>
```

Three registers, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 0110`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Four registers, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 0010`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T>, <Vt4>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <imm>
```

Four registers, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 0010`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T>, <Vt4>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vt>` Is the name of the first or only SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B`	when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
`16B`	when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`
`4H`	when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
`8H`	when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
`2S`	when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
`4S`	when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`
`1D`	when `size = 11`, `Q = 0`

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2D when size = 11, Q = 1

<Vt2> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 1 modulo 32.

<Vt3> Is the name of the third SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 2 modulo 32.

<Vt4> Is the name of the fourth SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 3 modulo 32.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<imm> For the one register, immediate offset variant: is the post-index immediate offset, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

#8 when Q = 0

#16 when Q = 1

For the two registers, immediate offset variant: is the post-index immediate offset, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

#16 when Q = 0

#32 when Q = 1

For the three registers, immediate offset variant: is the post-index immediate offset, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

#24 when Q = 0

#48 when Q = 1

For the four registers, immediate offset variant: is the post-index immediate offset, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

#32 when Q = 0

#64 when Q = 1

<Xm> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose post-index register, excluding XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
MemOp memop = if L == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer rpt;    // number of iterations
integer selem;    // structure elements

case opcode of
    when '0000' rpt = 1; selem = 4;    // LD/ST4 (4 registers)
    when '0010' rpt = 4; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (4 registers)
    when '0100' rpt = 1; selem = 3;    // LD/ST3 (3 registers)
    when '0110' rpt = 3; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (3 registers)
    when '0111' rpt = 1; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (1 register)
    when '1000' rpt = 1; selem = 2;    // LD/ST2 (2 registers)
    when '1010' rpt = 2; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (2 registers)
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

// .1D format only permitted with LD1 & ST1
if size:Q == '110' && selem != 1 then UNDEFINED;
```

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();

bits(64) address;
bits(64) offs;
```


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```
bits(datasize) rval;
integer tt;
constant integer ebytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

offs = Zeros();
for r = 0 to rpt-1
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        tt = (t + r) MOD 32;
        for s = 0 to selem-1
            rval = V[tt];
            if memop == MemOp_LOAD then
                Elem[rval, e, esize] = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
                V[tt] = rval;
            else // memop == MemOp_STORE
                Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC] = Elem[rval, e, esize];
            offs = offs + ebytes;
            tt = (tt + 1) MOD 32;

if wback then
    if m != 31 then
        offs = X[m];
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address + offs;
    else
        X[n] = address + offs;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.322 ST1 (single structure)

Store a single-element structure from one lane of one register. This instruction stores the specified element of a SIMD&FP register to memory.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

No offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	0	S	size		Rn		Rt	
									L	R						opcode									

8-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 000`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

16-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 010 && size == x0`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 100 && size == 00`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 100 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = integer UNKNOWN;
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Post-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	Rm		x	x	0	S	size		Rn		Rt	
									L	R			opcode									

8-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 000`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #1
```

8-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 000`.

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```
ST1 { <Vt>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

16-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 010 && size == x0`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #2
```

16-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 010 && size == x0`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

32-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 100 && size == 00`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #4
```

32-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 100 && size == 00`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

64-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 100 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #8
```

64-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 100 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
ST1 { <Vt>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vt>`	Is the name of the first or only SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<index>`	For the 8-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S:size". For the 16-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S:size<1>". For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S". For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q".
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose post-index register, excluding XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer init_scale = UInt(opcode<2:1>);
integer scale = init_scale;
integer selem = UInt(opcode<0>:R) + 1;
boolean replicate = FALSE;
integer index;

case scale of
    when 3
        // load and replicate
        if L == '0' || S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        scale = UInt(size);
        replicate = TRUE;
    when 0
        index = UInt(Q:S:size);    // B[0-15]
    when 1
        if size<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        index = UInt(Q:S:size<1>);    // H[0-7]
    when 2
        if size<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        if size<0> == '0' then
            index = UInt(Q:S);    // S[0-3]
        else
            if S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
            index = UInt(Q);    // D[0-1]
            scale = 3;

MemOp memop = if L == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer esize = 8 << scale;
```

Operation for all encodings

```
if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();

bits(64) address;
bits(64) offs;
bits(128) rval;
bits(esize) element;
constant integer ebytes = esize DIV 8;

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

offs = Zeros();
if replicate then
    // load and replicate to all elements
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        element = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
        // replicate to fill 128- or 64-bit register
        V[t] = Replicate(element, datasize DIV esize);
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;
else
    // load/store one element per register
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        rval = V[t];
        if memop == MemOp_LOAD then
            // insert into one lane of 128-bit register
```


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```
            Elem[rval, index, esize] = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
            V[t] = rval;
        else // memop == MemOp_STORE
            // extract from one lane of 128-bit register
            Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC] = Elem[rval, index, esize];
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;

if wback then
    if m != 31 then
        offs = X[m];
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address + offs;
    else
        X[n] = address + offs;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.323 ST2 (multiple structures)

Store multiple 2-element structures from two registers. This instruction stores multiple 2-element structures from two SIMD&FP registers to memory, with interleaving. Every element of each register is stored.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

No offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	size		Rn		Rt	
									L							opcode									

Encoding

```
ST2 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = integer UNKNOWN;
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Post-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	Rm		1	0	0	0	size		Rn		Rt	
									L				opcode									

Immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111`.

```
ST2 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <imm>
```

Register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111`.

```
ST2 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vt>` Is the name of the first or only SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`

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16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1
2D	when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vt2> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 1 modulo 32.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<imm> Is the post-index immediate offset, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

#16	when Q = 0
#32	when Q = 1

<Xm> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose post-index register, excluding XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
MemOp memop = if L == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer rpt;    // number of iterations
integer selem;    // structure elements

case opcode of
    when '0000' rpt = 1; selem = 4;    // LD/ST4 (4 registers)
    when '0010' rpt = 4; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (4 registers)
    when '0100' rpt = 1; selem = 3;    // LD/ST3 (3 registers)
    when '0110' rpt = 3; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (3 registers)
    when '0111' rpt = 1; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (1 register)
    when '1000' rpt = 1; selem = 2;    // LD/ST2 (2 registers)
    when '1010' rpt = 2; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (2 registers)
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

// .1D format only permitted with LD1 & ST1
if size:Q == '110' && selem != 1 then UNDEFINED;
```

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();

bits(64) address;
bits(64) offs;
bits(datasize) rval;
integer tt;
constant integer ebytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];
```


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```
offs = Zeros();
for r = 0 to rpt-1
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        tt = (t + r) MOD 32;
        for s = 0 to selem-1
            rval = V[tt];
            if memop == MemOp_LOAD then
                Elem[rval, e, esize] = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
                V[tt] = rval;
            else // memop == MemOp_STORE
                Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC] = Elem[rval, e, esize];
            offs = offs + ebytes;
            tt = (tt + 1) MOD 32;

if wback then
    if m != 31 then
        offs = X[m];
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address + offs;
    else
        X[n] = address + offs;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.324 ST2 (single structure)

Store single 2-element structure from one lane of two registers. This instruction stores a 2-element structure to memory from corresponding elements of two SIMD&FP registers.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

No offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	0	S	size			Rn		Rt
									L	R						opcode									

8-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 000`.

```
ST2 { <Vt>.B, <Vt2>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

16-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 010 && size == x0`.

```
ST2 { <Vt>.H, <Vt2>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 100 && size == 00`.

```
ST2 { <Vt>.S, <Vt2>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 100 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
ST2 { <Vt>.D, <Vt2>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = integer UNKNOWN;
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Post-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	Rm		x	x	0	S	size			Rn		Rt
									L	R			opcode									

8-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 000`.

```
ST2 { <Vt>.B, <Vt2>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #2
```

8-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 000`.

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```
ST2 { <Vt>.B, <Vt2>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

16-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 010 && size == x0`.

```
ST2 { <Vt>.H, <Vt2>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #4
```

16-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 010 && size == x0`.

```
ST2 { <Vt>.H, <Vt2>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

32-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 100 && size == 00`.

```
ST2 { <Vt>.S, <Vt2>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #8
```

32-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 100 && size == 00`.

```
ST2 { <Vt>.S, <Vt2>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

64-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 100 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
ST2 { <Vt>.D, <Vt2>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #16
```

64-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 100 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
ST2 { <Vt>.D, <Vt2>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vt>`	Is the name of the first or only SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Vt2>`	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<index>`	For the 8-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S:size". For the 16-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S:size<1>". For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S". For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q".
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose post-index register, excluding XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer init_scale = UInt(opcode<2:1>);
integer scale = init_scale;
integer selem = UInt(opcode<0>:R) + 1;
boolean replicate = FALSE;
integer index;

case scale of
    when 3
        // load and replicate
        if L == '0' || S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        scale = UInt(size);
        replicate = TRUE;
    when 0
        index = UInt(Q:S:size);    // B[0-15]
    when 1
        if size<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        index = UInt(Q:S:size<1>);    // H[0-7]
    when 2
        if size<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        if size<0> == '0' then
            index = UInt(Q:S);    // S[0-3]
        else
            if S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
            index = UInt(Q);    // D[0-1]
            scale = 3;

MemOp memop = if L == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer esize = 8 << scale;
```

Operation for all encodings

```
if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();

bits(64) address;
bits(64) offs;
bits(128) rval;
bits(esize) element;
constant integer ebytes = esize DIV 8;

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

offs = Zeros();
if replicate then
    // load and replicate to all elements
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        element = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
        // replicate to fill 128- or 64-bit register
        V[t] = Replicate(element, datasize DIV esize);
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;
else
    // load/store one element per register
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        rval = V[t];
        if memop == MemOp_LOAD then
            // insert into one lane of 128-bit register
```


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```
            Elem[rval, index, esize] = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
            V[t] = rval;
        else // memop == MemOp_STORE
            // extract from one lane of 128-bit register
            Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC] = Elem[rval, index, esize];
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;

if wback then
    if m != 31 then
        offs = X[m];
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address + offs;
    else
        X[n] = address + offs;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.325 ST3 (multiple structures)

Store multiple 3-element structures from three registers. This instruction stores multiple 3-element structures to memory from three SIMD&FP registers, with interleaving. Every element of each register is stored.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

No offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	size		Rn		Rt	
									L							opcode									

Encoding

```
ST3 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = integer UNKNOWN;
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Post-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	Rm		0	1	0	0	size		Rn		Rt	
									L				opcode									

Immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111`.

```
ST3 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <imm>
```

Register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111`.

```
ST3 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vt>` Is the name of the first or only SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`

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16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1
2D	when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vt2> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 1 modulo 32.

<Vt3> Is the name of the third SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 2 modulo 32.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<imm> Is the post-index immediate offset, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

#24	when Q = 0
#48	when Q = 1

<Xm> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose post-index register, excluding XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
MemOp memop = if L == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer rpt;    // number of iterations
integer selem;    // structure elements

case opcode of
    when '0000' rpt = 1; selem = 4;    // LD/ST4 (4 registers)
    when '0010' rpt = 4; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (4 registers)
    when '0100' rpt = 1; selem = 3;    // LD/ST3 (3 registers)
    when '0110' rpt = 3; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (3 registers)
    when '0111' rpt = 1; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (1 register)
    when '1000' rpt = 1; selem = 2;    // LD/ST2 (2 registers)
    when '1010' rpt = 2; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (2 registers)
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

// .1D format only permitted with LD1 & ST1
if size:Q == '110' && selem != 1 then UNDEFINED;
```

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();

bits(64) address;
bits(64) offs;
bits(datasize) rval;
integer tt;
constant integer ebytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
```


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```
    address = X[n];

offs = Zeros();
for r = 0 to rpt-1
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        tt = (t + r) MOD 32;
        for s = 0 to selem-1
            rval = V[tt];
            if memop == MemOp_LOAD then
                Elem[rval, e, esize] = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
                V[tt] = rval;
            else // memop == MemOp_STORE
                Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC] = Elem[rval, e, esize];
            offs = offs + ebytes;
            tt = (tt + 1) MOD 32;

if wback then
    if m != 31 then
        offs = X[m];
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address + offs;
    else
        X[n] = address + offs;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.326 ST3 (single structure)

Store single 3-element structure from one lane of three registers. This instruction stores a 3-element structure to memory from corresponding elements of three SIMD&FP registers.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

No offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	1	S	size		Rn		Rt	
									L	R						opcode									

8-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 001`.

```
ST3 { <Vt>.B, <Vt2>.B, <Vt3>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

16-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 011 && size == x0`.

```
ST3 { <Vt>.H, <Vt2>.H, <Vt3>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 101 && size == 00`.

```
ST3 { <Vt>.S, <Vt2>.S, <Vt3>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 101 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
ST3 { <Vt>.D, <Vt2>.D, <Vt3>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = integer UNKNOWN;
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Post-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	Rm		x	x	1	S	size		Rn		Rt	
									L	R			opcode									

8-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 001`.

```
ST3 { <Vt>.B, <Vt2>.B, <Vt3>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #3
```

8-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 001`.

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```
ST3 { <Vt>.B, <Vt2>.B, <Vt3>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

16-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 011 && size == x0`.

```
ST3 { <Vt>.H, <Vt2>.H, <Vt3>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #6
```

16-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 011 && size == x0`.

```
ST3 { <Vt>.H, <Vt2>.H, <Vt3>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

32-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 101 && size == 00`.

```
ST3 { <Vt>.S, <Vt2>.S, <Vt3>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #12
```

32-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 101 && size == 00`.

```
ST3 { <Vt>.S, <Vt2>.S, <Vt3>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

64-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 101 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
ST3 { <Vt>.D, <Vt2>.D, <Vt3>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #24
```

64-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 101 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
ST3 { <Vt>.D, <Vt2>.D, <Vt3>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vt>`	Is the name of the first or only SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Vt2>`	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Vt3>`	Is the name of the third SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 2 modulo 32.
`<index>`	For the 8-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S:size". For the 16-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S:size<1>". For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S". For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q".
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose post-index register, excluding XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer init_scale = UInt(opcode<2:1>);
integer scale = init_scale;
integer selem = UInt(opcode<0>:R) + 1;
boolean replicate = FALSE;
integer index;

case scale of
    when 3
        // load and replicate
        if L == '0' || S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        scale = UInt(size);
        replicate = TRUE;
    when 0
        index = UInt(Q:S:size);    // B[0-15]
    when 1
        if size<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        index = UInt(Q:S:size<1>);    // H[0-7]
    when 2
        if size<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        if size<0> == '0' then
            index = UInt(Q:S);    // S[0-3]
        else
            if S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
            index = UInt(Q);    // D[0-1]
            scale = 3;

MemOp memop = if L == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer esize = 8 << scale;
```

Operation for all encodings

```
if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();

bits(64) address;
bits(64) offs;
bits(128) rval;
bits(esize) element;
constant integer ebytes = esize DIV 8;

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

offs = Zeros();
if replicate then
    // load and replicate to all elements
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        element = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
        // replicate to fill 128- or 64-bit register
        V[t] = Replicate(element, datasize DIV esize);
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;
else
    // load/store one element per register
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        rval = V[t];
        if memop == MemOp_LOAD then
            // insert into one lane of 128-bit register
```


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```
            Elem[rval, index, esize] = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
            V[t] = rval;
        else // memop == MemOp_STORE
            // extract from one lane of 128-bit register
            Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC] = Elem[rval, index, esize];
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;

if wback then
    if m != 31 then
        offs = X[m];
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address + offs;
    else
        X[n] = address + offs;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.327 ST4 (multiple structures)

Store multiple 4-element structures from four registers. This instruction stores multiple 4-element structures to memory from four SIMD&FP registers, with interleaving. Every element of each register is stored.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

No offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	size		Rn		Rt	

opcode

Encoding

```
ST4 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T>, <Vt4>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = integer UNKNOWN;
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Post-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	L	0	Rm					0	0	0	0	size		Rn		Rt	

opcode

Immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111`.

```
ST4 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T>, <Vt4>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <imm>
```

Register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111`.

```
ST4 { <Vt>.<T>, <Vt2>.<T>, <Vt3>.<T>, <Vt4>.<T> }, [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vt>` Is the name of the first or only SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`

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16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1
2D	when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vt2> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 1 modulo 32.

<Vt3> Is the name of the third SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 2 modulo 32.

<Vt4> Is the name of the fourth SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 3 modulo 32.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<imm> Is the post-index immediate offset, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

#32	when Q = 0
#64	when Q = 1

<Xm> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose post-index register, excluding XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
MemOp memop = if L == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer rpt;    // number of iterations
integer selem;    // structure elements

case opcode of
    when '0000' rpt = 1; selem = 4;    // LD/ST4 (4 registers)
    when '0010' rpt = 4; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (4 registers)
    when '0100' rpt = 1; selem = 3;    // LD/ST3 (3 registers)
    when '0110' rpt = 3; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (3 registers)
    when '0111' rpt = 1; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (1 register)
    when '1000' rpt = 1; selem = 2;    // LD/ST2 (2 registers)
    when '1010' rpt = 2; selem = 1;    // LD/ST1 (2 registers)
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

// .1D format only permitted with LD1 & ST1
if size:Q == '110' && selem != 1 then UNDEFINED;
```

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();

bits(64) address;
bits(64) offs;
bits(datasize) rval;
integer tt;
constant integer ebytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
```


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```
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

offs = Zeros();
for r = 0 to rpt-1
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        tt = (t + r) MOD 32;
        for s = 0 to selem-1
            rval = V[tt];
            if memop == MemOp_LOAD then
                Elem[rval, e, esize] = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
                V[tt] = rval;
            else // memop == MemOp_STORE
                Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC] = Elem[rval, e, esize];
            offs = offs + ebytes;
            tt = (tt + 1) MOD 32;

if wback then
    if m != 31 then
        offs = X[m];
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address + offs;
    else
        X[n] = address + offs;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.328 ST4 (single structure)

Store single 4-element structure from one lane of four registers. This instruction stores a 4-element structure to memory from corresponding elements of four SIMD&FP registers.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

No offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	1	S	size		Rn		Rt	
									L	R						opcode									

8-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 001`.

```
ST4 { <Vt>.B, <Vt2>.B, <Vt3>.B, <Vt4>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

16-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 011 && size == x0`.

```
ST4 { <Vt>.H, <Vt2>.H, <Vt3>.H, <Vt4>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

32-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 101 && size == 00`.

```
ST4 { <Vt>.S, <Vt2>.S, <Vt3>.S, <Vt4>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opcode == 101 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
ST4 { <Vt>.D, <Vt2>.D, <Vt3>.D, <Vt4>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = integer UNKNOWN;
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Post-index

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	Rm		x	x	1	S	size		Rn		Rt	
									L	R			opcode									

8-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 001`.

```
ST4 { <Vt>.B, <Vt2>.B, <Vt3>.B, <Vt4>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #4
```

8-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 001`.

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```
ST4 { <Vt>.B, <Vt2>.B, <Vt3>.B, <Vt4>.B }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

16-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 011 && size == x0`.

```
ST4 { <Vt>.H, <Vt2>.H, <Vt3>.H, <Vt4>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #8
```

16-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 011 && size == x0`.

```
ST4 { <Vt>.H, <Vt2>.H, <Vt3>.H, <Vt4>.H }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

32-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 101 && size == 00`.

```
ST4 { <Vt>.S, <Vt2>.S, <Vt3>.S, <Vt4>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #16
```

32-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 101 && size == 00`.

```
ST4 { <Vt>.S, <Vt2>.S, <Vt3>.S, <Vt4>.S }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

64-bit, immediate offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 11111 && opcode == 101 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
ST4 { <Vt>.D, <Vt2>.D, <Vt3>.D, <Vt4>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], #32
```

64-bit, register offset variant

Applies when `Rm != 11111 && opcode == 101 && S == 0 && size == 01`.

```
ST4 { <Vt>.D, <Vt2>.D, <Vt3>.D, <Vt4>.D }[<index>], [<Xn|SP>], <Xm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vt>`	Is the name of the first or only SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Vt2>`	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Vt3>`	Is the name of the third SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 2 modulo 32.
`<Vt4>`	Is the name of the fourth SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded as "Rt" plus 3 modulo 32.
`<index>`	For the 8-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S:size". For the 16-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S:size<1>". For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q:S". For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, encoded in "Q".
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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<Xm> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose post-index register, excluding XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer init_scale = UInt(opcode<2:1>);
integer scale = init_scale;
integer selem = UInt(opcode<0>:R) + 1;
boolean replicate = FALSE;
integer index;

case scale of
    when 3
        // load and replicate
        if L == '0' || S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        scale = UInt(size);
        replicate = TRUE;
    when 0
        index = UInt(Q:S:size);    // B[0-15]
    when 1
        if size<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        index = UInt(Q:S:size<1>);    // H[0-7]
    when 2
        if size<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
        if size<0> == '0' then
            index = UInt(Q:S);    // S[0-3]
        else
            if S == '1' then UNDEFINED;
            index = UInt(Q);    // D[0-1]
            scale = 3;

MemOp memop = if L == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer esize = 8 << scale;
```

Operation for all encodings

```
if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();

bits(64) address;
bits(64) offs;
bits(128) rval;
bits(esize) element;
constant integer ebytes = esize DIV 8;

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

offs = Zeros();
if replicate then
    // load and replicate to all elements
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        element = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
        // replicate to fill 128- or 64-bit register
        V[t] = Replicate(element, datasize DIV esize);
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;
else
    // load/store one element per register
```


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```
    for s = 0 to selem-1
        rval = V[t];
        if memop == MemOp_LOAD then
            // insert into one lane of 128-bit register
            Elem[rval, index, esize] = Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC];
            V[t] = rval;
        else // memop == MemOp_STORE
            // extract from one lane of 128-bit register
            Mem[address+offs, ebytes, AccType_VEC] = Elem[rval, index, esize];
        offs = offs + ebytes;
        t = (t + 1) MOD 32;

if wback then
    if m != 31 then
        offs = X[m];
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address + offs;
    else
        X[n] = address + offs;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.329 STNP (SIMD&FP)

Store Pair of SIMD&FP registers, with Non-temporal hint. This instruction stores a pair of SIMD&FP registers to memory, issuing a hint to the memory system that the access is non-temporal. The address used for the store is calculated from an address from a base register value and an immediate offset. For information about non-temporal pair instructions, see *Load/store SIMD and floating-point non-temporal pair* on page C3-261.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24 23	22	21 15	14 10	9 5	4 0
opc	1 0 1	1	0 0 0	0	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt
				L				

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 00`.

```
STNP <St1>, <St2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 01`.

```
STNP <Dt1>, <Dt2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

128-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
STNP <Qt1>, <Qt2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
// Empty.
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dt1>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Dt2>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.
`<Qt1>`	Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Qt2>`	Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.
`<St1>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<St2>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range -256 to 252, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/4. For the 64-bit variant: is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range -512 to 504, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/8. For the 128-bit variant: is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 16 in the range -1024 to 1008, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/16.

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Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer t2 = UInt(Rt2);
if opc == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer scale = 2 + UInt(opc);
integer datasize = 8 << scale;
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(imm7, 64), scale);
boolean tag_checked = n != 31;
```

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data1;
bits(datasize) data2;
constant integer dbytes = datasize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

data1 = V[t];
data2 = V[t2];
Mem[address, dbytes, AccType_VECSTREAM] = data1;
Mem[address+dbytes, dbytes, AccType_VECSTREAM] = data2;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.330 STP (SIMD&FP)

Store Pair of SIMD&FP registers. This instruction stores a pair of SIMD&FP registers to memory. The address used for the store is calculated from a base register value and an immediate offset.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Post-index

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24 23	22	21 15	14 10	9 5	4 0
opc	1 0 1	1	0 0 1	0	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt
				L				

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 00`.

```
STP <St1>, <St2>, [<Xn|SP>], #<imm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 01`.

```
STP <Dt1>, <Dt2>, [<Xn|SP>], #<imm>
```

128-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
STP <Qt1>, <Qt2>, [<Xn|SP>], #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = TRUE;
```

Pre-index

31 30	29 28 27	26	25 24 23	22	21 15	14 10	9 5	4 0
opc	1 0 1	1	0 1 1	0	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt
				L				

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 00`.

```
STP <St1>, <St2>, [<Xn|SP>, #<imm>]!
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 01`.

```
STP <Dt1>, <Dt2>, [<Xn|SP>, #<imm>]!
```

128-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
STP <Qt1>, <Qt2>, [<Xn|SP>, #<imm>]!
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
```

Signed offset

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	15 14	10 9	5 4	0
opc	1 0 1	1	0 1 0	0	imm7	Rt2	Rn	Rt
				L				

32-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 00`.

```
STP <St1>, <St2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 01`.

```
STP <Dt1>, <Dt2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

128-bit variant

Applies when `opc == 10`.

```
STP <Qt1>, <Qt2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Dt1>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Dt2>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.
`<Qt1>`	Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Qt2>`	Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.
`<St1>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<St2>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	For the 32-bit post-index and 32-bit pre-index variant: is the signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range -256 to 252, encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/4. For the 32-bit signed offset variant: is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range -256 to 252, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/4. For the 64-bit post-index and 64-bit pre-index variant: is the signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range -512 to 504, encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/8. For the 64-bit signed offset variant: is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range -512 to 504, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/8.

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For the 128-bit post-index and 128-bit pre-index variant: is the signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 16 in the range -1024 to 1008, encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/16.

For the 128-bit signed offset variant: is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 16 in the range -1024 to 1008, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm>/16.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer t2 = UInt(Rt2);
if opc == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer scale = 2 + UInt(opc);
integer datasize = 8 << scale;
bits(64) offset = LSL(SignExtend(imm7, 64), scale);
boolean tag_checked = wback || n != 31;
```

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPEnabled64();
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data1;
bits(datasize) data2;
constant integer dbytes = datasize DIV 8;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

if !postindex then
    address = address + offset;

data1 = V[t];
data2 = V[t2];
Mem[address, dbytes, AccType_VEC] = data1;
Mem[address+dbytes, dbytes, AccType_VEC] = data2;

if wback then
    if postindex then
        address = address + offset;
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address;
    else
        X[n] = address;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.331 STR (immediate, SIMD&FP)

Store SIMD&FP register (immediate offset). This instruction stores a single SIMD&FP register to memory. The address that is used for the store is calculated from a base register value and an immediate offset.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Post-index

31 30	29 28	27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
size	1 1	1	1	0 0	x 0	0	imm9	0 1	Rn	Rt
					opc					

8-bit variant

Applies when `size == 00 && opc == 00`.

```
STR <Bt>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

16-bit variant

Applies when `size == 01 && opc == 00`.

```
STR <Ht>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10 && opc == 00`.

```
STR <St>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11 && opc == 00`.

```
STR <Dt>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

128-bit variant

Applies when `size == 00 && opc == 10`.

```
STR <Qt>, [<Xn|SP>], #<simm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = TRUE;
integer scale = UInt(opc<1>:size);
if scale > 4 then UNDEFINED;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Pre-index

31 30	29 28	27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
size	1 1	1	1	0 0	x 0	0	imm9	1 1	Rn	Rt
					opc					

8-bit variant

Applies when `size == 00 && opc == 00`.

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```
STR <Bt>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

16-bit variant

Applies when `size == 01 && opc == 00`.

```
STR <Ht>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10 && opc == 00`.

```
STR <St>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11 && opc == 00`.

```
STR <Dt>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

128-bit variant

Applies when `size == 00 && opc == 10`.

```
STR <Qt>, [<Xn|SP>, #<simm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
integer scale = UInt(opc<1>:size);
if scale > 4 then UNDEFINED;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Unsigned offset

31 30	29 28	27	26	25 24	23 22	21	10 9	5 4	0
size	1 1	1	1	0 1	x 0	imm12	Rn	Rt	
					opc				

8-bit variant

Applies when `size == 00 && opc == 00`.

```
STR <Bt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```

16-bit variant

Applies when `size == 01 && opc == 00`.

```
STR <Ht>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10 && opc == 00`.

```
STR <St>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11 && opc == 00`.

```
STR <Dt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```


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128-bit variant

Applies when `size == 00 && opc == 10`.

```
STR <Qt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<pimm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = FALSE;
boolean postindex = FALSE;
integer scale = UInt(opc<1>:size);
if scale > 4 then UNDEFINED;
bits(64) offset = LSL(ZeroExtend(imm12, 64), scale);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Bt>`	Is the 8-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Dt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Ht>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Qt>`	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<St>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<simm>`	Is the signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, encoded in the "imm9" field.
`<pimm>`	For the 8-bit variant: is the optional positive immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field. For the 16-bit variant: is the optional positive immediate byte offset, a multiple of 2 in the range 0 to 8190, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field as <pimm>/2. For the 32-bit variant: is the optional positive immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range 0 to 16380, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field as <pimm>/4. For the 64-bit variant: is the optional positive immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range 0 to 32760, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field as <pimm>/8. For the 128-bit variant: is the optional positive immediate byte offset, a multiple of 16 in the range 0 to 65520, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field as <pimm>/16.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
MemOp memop = if opc<0> == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = 8 << scale;
boolean tag_checked = memop != MemOp_PREFETCH && (wback || n != 31);
```

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPEnabled64();
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
```


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```
else
    address = X[n];

if !postindex then
    address = address + offset;

case memop of
    when MemOp_STORE
        data = V[t];
        Mem[address, datasize DIV 8, AccType_VEC] = data;

    when MemOp_LOAD
        data = Mem[address, datasize DIV 8, AccType_VEC];
        V[t] = data;

if wback then
    if postindex then
        address = address + offset;
    if n == 31 then
        SP[] = address;
    else
        X[n] = address;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.332 STR (register, SIMD&FP)

Store SIMD&FP register (register offset). This instruction stores a single SIMD&FP register to memory. The address that is used for the store is calculated from a base register value and an offset register value. The offset can be optionally shifted and extended.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31 30	29 28	27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 13	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
size	1 1	1	1	0 0	x 0	1	Rm	option	S	1 0	Rn	Rt
					opc							

8-bit variant

Applies when `size == 00 && opc == 00 && option != 011`.

```
STR <Bt>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>), <extend> {<amount>}]
```

8-bit variant

Applies when `size == 00 && opc == 00 && option == 011`.

```
STR <Bt>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>{, LSL <amount>}]
```

16-bit variant

Applies when `size == 01 && opc == 00`.

```
STR <Ht>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>){, <extend> {<amount>}}]
```

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10 && opc == 00`.

```
STR <St>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>){, <extend> {<amount>}}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11 && opc == 00`.

```
STR <Dt>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>){, <extend> {<amount>}}]
```

128-bit variant

Applies when `size == 00 && opc == 10`.

```
STR <Qt>, [<Xn|SP>, (<Wm>|<Xm>){, <extend> {<amount>}}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer scale = UInt(opc<1>:size);
if scale > 4 then UNDEFINED;
if option<1> == '0' then UNDEFINED;    // sub-word index
ExtendType extend_type = DecodeRegExtend(option);
integer shift = if S == '1' then scale else 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Bt>` Is the 8-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

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`<Dt>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Ht>` Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Qt>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<St>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Wm>` When `option<0>` is set to `0`, is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Xm>` When `option<0>` is set to `1`, is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<extend>` For the 8-bit variant: is the index extend specifier, encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

`UXTW` when `option = 010`

`SXTW` when `option = 110`

`SXTX` when `option = 111`

For the 128-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit and 64-bit variant: is the index extend/shift specifier, defaulting to LSL, and which must be omitted for the LSL option when <amount> is omitted. encoded in the "option" field. It can have the following values:

`UXTW` when `option = 010`

`LSL` when `option = 011`

`SXTW` when `option = 110`

`SXTX` when `option = 111`

`<amount>` For the 8-bit variant: is the index shift amount, it must be `#0`, encoded in "S" as `0` if omitted, or as `1` if present.

For the 16-bit variant: is the index shift amount, optional only when <extend> is not LSL. Where it is permitted to be optional, it defaults to #0. It is encoded in the "S" field. It can have the following values:

`#0` when `S = 0`

`#1` when `S = 1`

For the 32-bit variant: is the index shift amount, optional only when <extend> is not LSL. Where it is permitted to be optional, it defaults to #0. It is encoded in the "S" field. It can have the following values:

`#0` when `S = 0`

`#2` when `S = 1`

For the 64-bit variant: is the index shift amount, optional only when <extend> is not LSL. Where it is permitted to be optional, it defaults to #0. It is encoded in the "S" field. It can have the following values:

`#0` when `S = 0`

`#3` when `S = 1`

For the 128-bit variant: is the index shift amount, optional only when <extend> is not LSL. Where it is permitted to be optional, it defaults to #0. It is encoded in the "S" field. It can have the following values:

`#0` when `S = 0`

`#4` when `S = 1`

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Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
MemOp memop = if opc<0> == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = 8 << scale;
boolean tag_checked = memop != MemOp_PREFETCH;
```

Operation

```
bits(64) offset = ExtendReg(m, extend_type, shift);
CheckFPEnabled64();
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

case memop of
    when MemOp_STORE
        data = V[t];
        Mem[address, datasize DIV 8, AccType_VEC] = data;

    when MemOp_LOAD
        data = Mem[address, datasize DIV 8, AccType_VEC];
        V[t] = data;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.333 STUR (SIMD&FP)

Store SIMD&FP register (unscaled offset). This instruction stores a single SIMD&FP register to memory. The address that is used for the store is calculated from a base register value and an optional immediate offset.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31 30	29 28	27	26	25 24	23 22	21	20 … 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
size	1 1	1	1	0 0	x 0	0	imm9	0 0	Rn	Rt
					opc					

8-bit variant

Applies when `size == 00 && opc == 00`.

```
STUR <Bt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

16-bit variant

Applies when `size == 01 && opc == 00`.

```
STUR <Ht>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

32-bit variant

Applies when `size == 10 && opc == 00`.

```
STUR <St>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `size == 11 && opc == 00`.

```
STUR <Dt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

128-bit variant

Applies when `size == 00 && opc == 10`.

```
STUR <Qt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer scale = UInt(opc<1>:size);
if scale > 4 then UNDEFINED;
bits(64) offset = SignExtend(imm9, 64);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Bt>`	Is the 8-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Dt>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Ht>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Qt>`	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<St>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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`<simm>` Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm9" field.

Shared decode for all encodings

```
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer t = UInt(Rt);
MemOp memop = if opc<0> == '1' then MemOp_LOAD else MemOp_STORE;
integer datasize = 8 << scale;
boolean tag_checked = memop != MemOp_PREFETCH && (n != 31);
```

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();
bits(64) address;
bits(datasize) data;

if HaveMTE2Ext() then
    SetTagCheckedInstruction(tag_checked);

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    address = SP[];
else
    address = X[n];

address = address + offset;

case memop of
    when MemOp_STORE
        data = V[t];
        Mem[address, datasize DIV 8, AccType_VEC] = data;

    when MemOp_LOAD
        data = Mem[address, datasize DIV 8, AccType_VEC];
        V[t] = data;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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C7.2.334 SUB (vector)

Subtract (vector). This instruction subtracts each vector element in the second source SIMD&FP register from the corresponding vector element in the first source SIMD&FP register, places the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm		1	0	0	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U																				

Encoding

```
SUB <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean sub_op = (U == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm		1	0	0	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U																				

Encoding

```
SUB <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean sub_op = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

D when size = 11

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 0x.

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- `size = 10`.

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<m>` Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B`	when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
`16B`	when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`
`4H`	when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
`8H`	when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
`2S`	when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
`4S`	when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`
`2D`	when `size = 11`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    if sub_op then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1 - element2;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1 + element2;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.335 SUBHN, SUBHN2

Subtract returning High Narrow. This instruction subtracts each vector element in the second source SIMD&FP register from the corresponding vector element in the first source SIMD&FP register, places the most significant half of the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the lower or upper half of the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are signed integer values.

The results are truncated. For rounded results, see RSUBHN, RSUBHN2.

The `SUBHN` instruction writes the vector to the lower half of the destination register and clears the upper half, while the `SUBHN2` instruction writes the vector to the upper half of the destination register without affecting the other bits of the register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	1	1	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
		U											o1					

Encoding

```
SUBHN{2} <Vd>.<Tb>, <Vn>.<Ta>, <Vm>.<Ta>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (o1 == '1');
boolean round = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `[absent]` when `Q = 0`
- `[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`
- `4H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
- `8H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
- `2S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
- `4S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`

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The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = x` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8H` when `size = 00`

`4S` when `size = 01`

`2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(2*datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(2*datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if round then 1 << (esize - 1) else 0;
bits(2*esize) element1;
bits(2*esize) element2;
bits(2*esize) sum;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Elem[operand1, e, 2*esize];
    element2 = Elem[operand2, e, 2*esize];
    if sub_op then
        sum = element1 - element2;
    else
        sum = element1 + element2;
    sum = sum + round_const;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = sum<2*esize-1:esize>;

Vpart[d, part] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.336 SUDOT (by element)

Dot product index form with signed and unsigned integers. This instruction performs the dot product of the four signed 8-bit integer values in each 32-bit element of the first source register with the four unsigned 8-bit integer values in an indexed 32-bit element of the second source register, accumulating the result into the corresponding 32-bit element of the destination vector.

From Armv8.2 to Armv8.5, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.6 it is mandatory for implementations that include Advanced SIMD to support it. ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.I8MM indicates whether this instruction is supported.

Vector

(FEAT_I8MM)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	L	M	Rm	1	1	1	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
								US												

Encoding

```
SUDOT <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.4B[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveInt8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
boolean op1_unsigned = (US == '1');
boolean op2_unsigned = (US == '0');
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(M:Rm);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer i = UInt(H:L);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV 32;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP third source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Ta> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 2S when Q = 0
- 4S when Q = 1

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when Q = 0
- 16B when Q = 1

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Rm" fields.

<index> Is the immediate index of a quadtuplet of four 8-bit elements in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "H:L" fields.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(128) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(datasize) result;
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(32) res = Elem[operand3, e, 32];
    for b = 0 to 3
        integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, 4*e+b, 8], op1_unsigned);
        integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, 4*i+b, 8], op2_unsigned);
        res = res + element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, 32] = res;
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.337 SUQADD

Signed saturating Accumulate of Unsigned value. This instruction adds the unsigned integer values of the vector elements in the source SIMD&FP register to corresponding signed integer values of the vector elements in the destination SIMD&FP register, and writes the resulting signed integer values to the destination SIMD&FP register.

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	0	1 1 1 1 0	size	1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 1	1 0	Rn	Rd
	U							

Encoding

```
SUQADD <V><d>, <V><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector

31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 Q	0	0 1 1 1 0	size	1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 1	1 0	Rn	Rd
	U							

Encoding

```
SUQADD <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```


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Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when size = 00, Q = 0
- 16B when size = 00, Q = 1
- 4H when size = 01, Q = 0
- 8H when size = 01, Q = 1
- 2S when size = 10, Q = 0
- 4S when size = 10, Q = 1
- 2D when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;

bits(datasize) operand2 = V[d];
integer op1;
integer op2;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    op1 = Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], !unsigned);
    op2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(op1 + op2, esize, unsigned);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.338 SXTL, SXTL2

Signed extend Long. This instruction duplicates each vector element in the lower or upper half of the source SIMD&FP register into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the source vector elements. All the values in this instruction are signed integer values.

The `SXTL` instruction extracts the source vector from the lower half of the source register. The `SXTL2` instruction extracts the source vector from the upper half of the source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

This instruction is an alias of the SSHLL, SSHLL2 instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SSHLL, SSHLL2.
- The description of SSHLL, SSHLL2 gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	!=0000	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U							immh		immb											

Encoding

```
SXTL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>
```

is equivalent to

```
SSHLL{2}  <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, #0
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `BitCount(immh) == 1`.

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

`8H` when `immh = 0001`

`4S` when `immh = 001x`

`2D` when `immh = 01xx`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `immh = 0001`, `Q = 0`

`16B` when `immh = 0001`, `Q = 1`

`4H` when `immh = 001x`, `Q = 0`

`8H` when `immh = 001x`, `Q = 1`

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`2S` when `immh = 01xx`, `Q = 0`

`4S` when `immh = 01xx`, `Q = 1`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`, `Q = x`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx`, `Q = x` is reserved.

Operation

The description of SSHLL, SSHLL2 gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.339 TBL

Table vector Lookup. This instruction reads each value from the vector elements in the index source SIMD&FP register, uses each result as an index to perform a lookup in a table of bytes that is described by one to four source table SIMD&FP registers, places the lookup result in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. If an index is out of range for the table, the result for that lookup is 0. If more than one source register is used to describe the table, the first source register describes the lowest bytes of the table.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	Rm	0	len	0	0	Rn	Rd
													op				

Two register table variant

Applies when `len == 01`.

```
TBL <Vd>.<Ta>, { <Vn>.16B, <Vn+1>.16B }, <Vm>.<Ta>
```

Three register table variant

Applies when `len == 10`.

```
TBL <Vd>.<Ta>, { <Vn>.16B, <Vn+1>.16B, <Vn+2>.16B }, <Vm>.<Ta>
```

Four register table variant

Applies when `len == 11`.

```
TBL <Vd>.<Ta>, { <Vn>.16B, <Vn+1>.16B, <Vn+2>.16B, <Vn+3>.16B }, <Vm>.<Ta>
```

Single register table variant

Applies when `len == 00`.

```
TBL <Vd>.<Ta>, { <Vn>.16B }, <Vm>.<Ta>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV 8;
integer regs = UInt(len) + 1;
boolean is_tbl = (op == '0');
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `Q = 1`

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`<Vn>` For the four register table, three register table and two register table variant: is the name of the first SIMD&FP table register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the single register table variant: is the name of the SIMD&FP table register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vn+1>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP table register, encoded as "Rn" plus 1 modulo 32.

`<Vn+2>` Is the name of the third SIMD&FP table register, encoded as "Rn" plus 2 modulo 32.

`<Vn+3>` Is the name of the fourth SIMD&FP table register, encoded as "Rn" plus 3 modulo 32.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) indices = V[m];
bits(128*regs) table = Zeros();
bits(datasize) result;
integer index;

// Create table from registers
for i = 0 to regs-1
    table<128*i+127:128*i> = V[n];
    n = (n + 1) MOD 32;

result = if is_tbl then Zeros() else V[d];
for i = 0 to elements-1
    index = UInt(Elem[indices, i, 8]);
    if index < 16 * regs then
        Elem[result, i, 8] = Elem[table, index, 8];

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.340 TBX

Table vector lookup extension. This instruction reads each value from the vector elements in the index source SIMD&FP register, uses each result as an index to perform a lookup in a table of bytes that is described by one to four source table SIMD&FP registers, places the lookup result in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. If an index is out of range for the table, the existing value in the vector element of the destination register is left unchanged. If more than one source register is used to describe the table, the first source register describes the lowest bytes of the table.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	Rm	0	len	1	0	0	Rn	Rd
														op				

Two register table variant

Applies when `len == 01`.

```
TBX <Vd>.<Ta>, { <Vn>.16B, <Vn+1>.16B }, <Vm>.<Ta>
```

Three register table variant

Applies when `len == 10`.

```
TBX <Vd>.<Ta>, { <Vn>.16B, <Vn+1>.16B, <Vn+2>.16B }, <Vm>.<Ta>
```

Four register table variant

Applies when `len == 11`.

```
TBX <Vd>.<Ta>, { <Vn>.16B, <Vn+1>.16B, <Vn+2>.16B, <Vn+3>.16B }, <Vm>.<Ta>
```

Single register table variant

Applies when `len == 00`.

```
TBX <Vd>.<Ta>, { <Vn>.16B }, <Vm>.<Ta>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV 8;
integer regs = UInt(len) + 1;
boolean is_tbl = (op == '0');
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `Q = 1`

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`<Vn>` For the four register table, three register table and two register table variant: is the name of the first SIMD&FP table register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For the single register table variant: is the name of the SIMD&FP table register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vn+1>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP table register, encoded as "Rn" plus 1 modulo 32.

`<Vn+2>` Is the name of the third SIMD&FP table register, encoded as "Rn" plus 2 modulo 32.

`<Vn+3>` Is the name of the fourth SIMD&FP table register, encoded as "Rn" plus 3 modulo 32.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) indices = V[m];
bits(128*regs) table = Zeros();
bits(datasize) result;
integer index;

// Create table from registers
for i = 0 to regs-1
    table<128*i+127:128*i> = V[n];
    n = (n + 1) MOD 32;

result = if is_tbl then Zeros() else V[d];
for i = 0 to elements-1
    index = UInt(Elem[indices, i, 8]);
    if index < 16 * regs then
        Elem[result, i, 8] = Elem[table, index, 8];

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.341 TRN1

Transpose vectors (primary). This instruction reads corresponding even-numbered vector elements from the two source SIMD&FP registers, starting at zero, places each result into consecutive elements of a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. Vector elements from the first source register are placed into even-numbered elements of the destination vector, starting at zero, while vector elements from the second source register are placed into odd-numbered elements of the destination vector.

Note

By using this instruction with `TRN2`, a 2 x 2 matrix can be transposed.

The following figure shows the operation of TRN1 and TRN2 halfword operations where Q = 0.

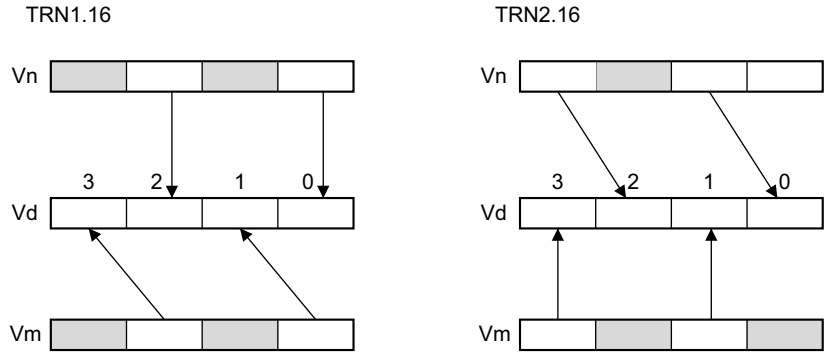

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size		0	Rm	0	0	1	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
												op							

Encoding

```
TRN1 <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
integer part = UInt(op);
integer pairs = elements DIV 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`

`16B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`

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4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1
2D	when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;

for p = 0 to pairs-1
    Elem[result, 2*p+0, esize] = Elem[operand1, 2*p+part, esize];
    Elem[result, 2*p+1, esize] = Elem[operand2, 2*p+part, esize];

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.342 TRN2

Transpose vectors (secondary). This instruction reads corresponding odd-numbered vector elements from the two source SIMD&FP registers, places each result into consecutive elements of a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. Vector elements from the first source register are placed into even-numbered elements of the destination vector, starting at zero, while vector elements from the second source register are placed into odd-numbered elements of the destination vector.

Note

By using this instruction with `TRN1`, a 2 x 2 matrix can be transposed.

The following figure shows the operation of TRN1 and TRN2 halfword operations where Q = 0.

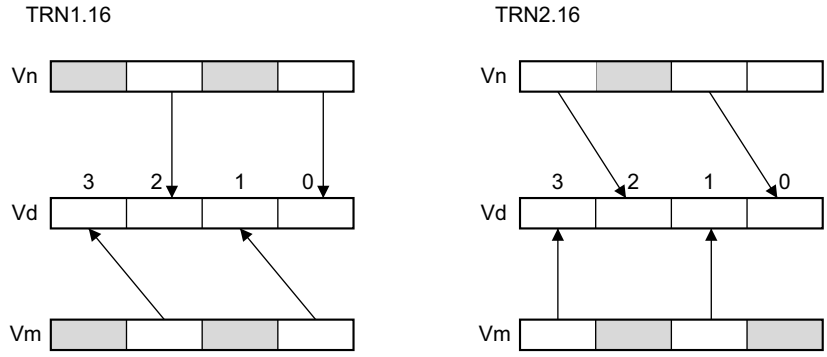

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size		0	Rm	0	1	1	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
												op							

Encoding

```
TRN2 <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
integer part = UInt(op);
integer pairs = elements DIV 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`

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4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1
2D	when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;

for p = 0 to pairs-1
    Elem[result, 2*p+0, esize] = Elem[operand1, 2*p+part, esize];
    Elem[result, 2*p+1, esize] = Elem[operand2, 2*p+part, esize];

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.343 UABA

Unsigned Absolute difference and Accumulate. This instruction subtracts the elements of the vector of the second source SIMD&FP register from the corresponding elements of the first source SIMD&FP register, and accumulates the absolute values of the results into the elements of the vector of the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm		0	1	1	1	1	1	Rn		Rd	
		U															ac					

Encoding

```
UABA <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean accumulate = (ac == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when size = 00, Q = 0
- 16B when size = 00, Q = 1
- 4H when size = 01, Q = 0
- 8H when size = 01, Q = 1
- 2S when size = 10, Q = 0
- 4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(esize) absdiff;
```


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```
result = if accumulate then V[d] else Zeros();
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    absdiff = Abs(element1-element2)<esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + absdiff;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.344 UABAL, UABAL2

Unsigned Absolute difference and Accumulate Long. This instruction subtracts the vector elements in the lower or upper half of the second source SIMD&FP register from the corresponding vector elements of the first source SIMD&FP register, and accumulates the absolute values of the results into the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the source vector elements. All the values in this instruction are unsigned integer values.

The `UABAL` instruction extracts each source vector from the lower half of each source register. The `UABAL2` instruction extracts each source vector from the upper half of each source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	1	0	1	0	0	Rn	Rd
		U											op					

Encoding

```
UABAL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean accumulate = (op == '0');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `[absent]` when `Q = 0`
- `[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `8H` when `size = 00`
- `4S` when `size = 01`
- `2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(datasize) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(2*esize) absdiff;

result = if accumulate then V[d] else Zeros();
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    absdiff = Abs(element1-element2)<2*esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[result, e, 2*esize] + absdiff;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.345 UABD

Unsigned Absolute Difference (vector). This instruction subtracts the elements of the vector of the second source SIMD&FP register from the corresponding elements of the first source SIMD&FP register, places the the absolute values of the results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	1	1	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U													ac			

Encoding

```
UABD <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean accumulate = (ac == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when size = 00, Q = 0
- 16B when size = 00, Q = 1
- 4H when size = 01, Q = 0
- 8H when size = 01, Q = 1
- 2S when size = 10, Q = 0
- 4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(esize) absdiff;
```


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```
result = if accumulate then V[d] else Zeros();
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    absdiff = Abs(element1-element2)<esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + absdiff;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.346 UABDL, UABDL2

Unsigned Absolute Difference Long. This instruction subtracts the vector elements in the lower or upper half of the second source SIMD&FP register from the corresponding vector elements of the first source SIMD&FP register, places the absolute value of the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the source vector elements. All the values in this instruction are unsigned integer values.

The `UABDL` instruction extracts each source vector from the lower half of each source register. The `UABDL2` instruction extracts each source vector from the upper half of each source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	1	1	1	0	0	Rn	Rd
		U											op					

Encoding

```
UABDL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean accumulate = (op == '0');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `[absent]` when `Q = 0`
- `[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `8H` when `size = 00`
- `4S` when `size = 01`
- `2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(datasize) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(2*esize) absdiff;

result = if accumulate then V[d] else Zeros();
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    absdiff = Abs(element1-element2)<2*esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[result, e, 2*esize] + absdiff;
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.347 UADALP

Unsigned Add and Accumulate Long Pairwise. This instruction adds pairs of adjacent unsigned integer values from the vector in the source SIMD&FP register and accumulates the results with the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the source vector elements.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U														op						

Encoding

```
UADALP <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV (2 * esize);
boolean acc = (op == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Ta> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 4H when size = 00, Q = 0
- 8H when size = 00, Q = 1
- 2S when size = 01, Q = 0
- 4S when size = 01, Q = 1
- 1D when size = 10, Q = 0
- 2D when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when size = 00, Q = 0
- 16B when size = 00, Q = 1
- 4H when size = 01, Q = 0
- 8H when size = 01, Q = 1
- 2S when size = 10, Q = 0
- 4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

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Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;

bits(2*esize) sum;
integer op1;
integer op2;

if acc then result = V[d];
for e = 0 to elements-1
    op1 = Int(Elem[operand, 2*e+0, esize], unsigned);
    op2 = Int(Elem[operand, 2*e+1, esize], unsigned);
    sum = (op1+op2)<2*esize-1:0>;
    if acc then
        Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[result, e, 2*esize] + sum;
    else
        Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = sum;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.348 UADDL, UADDL2

Unsigned Add Long (vector). This instruction adds each vector element in the lower or upper half of the first source SIMD&FP register to the corresponding vector element of the second source SIMD&FP register, places the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the source vector elements. All the values in this instruction are unsigned integer values.

The `UADDL` instruction extracts each source vector from the lower half of each source register. The `UADDL2` instruction extracts each source vector from the upper half of each source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
		U											o1					

Encoding

```
UADDL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (o1 == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `[absent]` when `Q = 0`
- `[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `8H` when `size = 00`
- `4S` when `size = 01`
- `2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`

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16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(datasize) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer sum;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    if sub_op then
        sum = element1 - element2;
    else
        sum = element1 + element2;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = sum<2*esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.349 UADDLP

Unsigned Add Long Pairwise. This instruction adds pairs of adjacent unsigned integer values from the vector in the source SIMD&FP register, places the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the source vector elements.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U														op						

Encoding

```
UADDLP <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV (2 * esize);
boolean acc = (op == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Ta> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 4H when size = 00, Q = 0
- 8H when size = 00, Q = 1
- 2S when size = 01, Q = 0
- 4S when size = 01, Q = 1
- 1D when size = 10, Q = 0
- 2D when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when size = 00, Q = 0
- 16B when size = 00, Q = 1
- 4H when size = 01, Q = 0
- 8H when size = 01, Q = 1
- 2S when size = 10, Q = 0
- 4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

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Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;

bits(2*esize) sum;
integer op1;
integer op2;

if acc then result = V[d];
for e = 0 to elements-1
    op1 = Int(Elem[operand, 2*e+0, esize], unsigned);
    op2 = Int(Elem[operand, 2*e+1, esize], unsigned);
    sum = (op1+op2)<2*esize-1:0>;
    if acc then
        Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[result, e, 2*esize] + sum;
    else
        Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = sum;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.350 UADDLV

Unsigned sum Long across Vector. This instruction adds every vector element in the source SIMD&FP register together, and writes the scalar result to the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination scalar is twice as long as the source vector elements. All the values in this instruction are unsigned integer values.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U																				

Encoding

```
UADDLV <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size:Q == '100' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `size = 00`
- S when `size = 01`
- D when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when `size = 00, Q = 0`
- 16B when `size = 00, Q = 1`
- 4H when `size = 01, Q = 0`
- 8H when `size = 01, Q = 1`
- 4S when `size = 10, Q = 1`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 10, Q = 0`.
- `size = 11, Q = x`.

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Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
integer sum;

sum = Int(Elem[operand, 0, esize], unsigned);
for e = 1 to elements-1
    sum = sum + Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], unsigned);

V[d] = sum<2*esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.351 UADDW, UADDW2

Unsigned Add Wide. This instruction adds the vector elements of the first source SIMD&FP register to the corresponding vector elements in the lower or upper half of the second source SIMD&FP register, places the result in a vector, and writes the vector to the SIMD&FP destination register. The vector elements of the destination register and the first source register are twice as long as the vector elements of the second source register. All the values in this instruction are unsigned integer values.

The `UADDW` instruction extracts vector elements from the lower half of the second source register. The `UADDW2` instruction extracts vector elements from the upper half of the second source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	0	0	1	0	0	Rn	Rd
		U											o1					

Encoding

```
UADDW{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Ta>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (o1 == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `[absent]` when `Q = 0`
- `[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `8H` when `size = 00`
- `4S` when `size = 01`
- `2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(2*datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer sum;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, 2*esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    if sub_op then
        sum = element1 - element2;
    else
        sum = element1 + element2;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = sum<2*esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.352 UCVTF (vector, fixed-point)

Unsigned fixed-point Convert to Floating-point (vector). This instruction converts each element in a vector from fixed-point to floating-point using the rounding mode that is specified by the FPCR, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the Security state and Exception level in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	!=0000	immb			1	1	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U							immh													

Encoding

```
UCVTF <V><d>, <V><n>, #<fbits>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '000x' || (immh == '001x' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = if immh == '1xxx' then 64 else if immh == '01xx' then 32 else 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

integer fracbits = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	!=0000	immb			1	1	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U							immh													

Encoding

```
UCVTF <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #<fbits>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh == '000x' || (immh == '001x' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if immh<3>:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = if immh == '1xxx' then 64 else if immh == '01xx' then 32 else 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer fracbits = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
```


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```
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

H when immh = 001x

S when immh = 01xx

D when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 000x is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when immh = 001x, Q = 0

8H when immh = 001x, Q = 1

2S when immh = 01xx, Q = 0

4S when immh = 01xx, Q = 1

2D when immh = 1xxx, Q = 1

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000, Q = x.

The following encodings are reserved:

- immh = 0001, Q = x.
- immh = 1xxx, Q = 0.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<fbits> For the scalar variant: is the number of fractional bits, in the range 1 to the operand width, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(32-Uint(immh:immb)) when immh = 001x

(64-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 01xx

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 000x is reserved.

For the vector variant: is the number of fractional bits, in the range 1 to the element width, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(32-Uint(immh:immb)) when immh = 001x

(64-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 01xx

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000.

The encoding immh = 0001 is reserved.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];

bits(esize) element;
FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
```


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```
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FixedToFP(element, fracbits, unsigned, fpcr, rounding);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.353 UCVTF (vector, integer)

Unsigned integer Convert to Floating-point (vector). This instruction converts each element in a vector from an unsigned integer value to a floating-point value using the rounding mode that is specified by the FPCR, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the Security state and Exception level in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																							

Encoding

```
UCVTF <Hd>, <Hn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Scalar single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																							

Encoding

```
UCVTF <V><d>, <V><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```


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Vector half precision

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																							

Encoding

```
UCVTF <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 16;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector single-precision and double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																							

Encoding

```
UCVTF <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`<Hd>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Hn>`	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<V>`	Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:
	`S` when `sz = 0`
	`D` when `sz = 1`

`<d>`	Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<n>`	Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> For the half-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

4H when Q = 0

8H when Q = 1

For the single-precision and double-precision variant: is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

2D when sz = 1, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = elements == 1 && IsMerging(fpcr);
bits(128) result = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();

FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(fpcr);
bits(esize) element;
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FixedToFP(element, 0, unsigned, fpcr, rounding);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.354 UCVTF (scalar, fixed-point)

Unsigned fixed-point Convert to Floating-point (scalar). This instruction converts the unsigned value in the 32-bit or 64-bit general-purpose source register to a floating-point value using the rounding mode that is specified by the FPCR, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the Security state and Exception level in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	16	15 10	9 5	4 0
sf	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	0	0	0	1	1	scale	Rn	Rd
										rmode		opcode				

32-bit to half-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 11`.

```
UCVTF <Hd>, <Wn>, #<fbits>
```

32-bit to single-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 00`.

```
UCVTF <Sd>, <Wn>, #<fbits>
```

32-bit to double-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 01`.

```
UCVTF <Dd>, <Wn>, #<fbits>
```

64-bit to half-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 11`.

```
UCVTF <Hd>, <Xn>, #<fbits>
```

64-bit to single-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 00`.

```
UCVTF <Sd>, <Xn>, #<fbits>
```

64-bit to double-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 01`.

```
UCVTF <Dd>, <Xn>, #<fbits>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer intsize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer fltsize;
FPRounding rounding;
```


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```
case ftype of
    when '00' fltsize = 32;
    when '01' fltsize = 64;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            fltsize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

if sf == '0' && scale<5> == '0' then UNDEFINED;
integer fracbits = 64 - UInt(scale);

rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Assembler symbols

<Dd>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Xn>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Wn>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<fbits>	For the 32-bit to double-precision, 32-bit to half-precision and 32-bit to single-precision variant: is the number of bits after the binary point in the fixed-point source, in the range 1 to 32, encoded as 64 minus "scale". For the 64-bit to double-precision, 64-bit to half-precision and 64-bit to single-precision variant: is the number of bits after the binary point in the fixed-point source, in the range 1 to 64, encoded as 64 minus "scale".

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
integer fsize = if merge then 128 else fltsize;
bits(fsize) fltval;
bits(intsize) intval;

intval = X[n];
fltval = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();
Elem[fltval, 0, fltsize] = FixedToFP(intval, fracbits, TRUE, fpcr, rounding);
V[d] = fltval;
```


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C7.2.355 UCVTF (scalar, integer)

Unsigned integer Convert to Floating-point (scalar). This instruction converts the unsigned integer value in the general-purpose source register to a floating-point value using the rounding mode that is specified by the FPCR, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register.

A floating-point exception can be generated by this instruction. Depending on the settings in FPCR, the exception results in either a flag being set in FPSR, or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
sf	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	ftype	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn		Rd
										rmode		opcode											

32-bit to half-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 11`.

```
UCVTF <Hd>, <Wn>
```

32-bit to single-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 00`.

```
UCVTF <Sd>, <Wn>
```

32-bit to double-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 0 && ftype == 01`.

```
UCVTF <Dd>, <Wn>
```

64-bit to half-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 11`.

```
UCVTF <Hd>, <Xn>
```

64-bit to single-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 00`.

```
UCVTF <Sd>, <Xn>
```

64-bit to double-precision variant

Applies when `sf == 1 && ftype == 01`.

```
UCVTF <Dd>, <Xn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer intsize = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;
integer fltsize;
FPRounding rounding;
```


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```
case ftype of
    when '00'
        fltsize = 32;
    when '01'
        fltsize = 64;
    when '10'
        UNDEFINED;
    when '11'
        if HaveFP16Ext() then
            fltsize = 16;
        else
            UNDEFINED;

rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Assembler symbols

<Dd>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Hd>	Is the 16-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Xn>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Wn>	Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPEnabled64();

FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
boolean merge = IsMerging(fpcr);
integer fsize = if merge then 128 else fltsize;
bits(fsize) fltval;
bits(intsize) intval;

intval = X[n];
fltval = if merge then V[d] else Zeros();
Elem[fltval, 0, fltsize] = FixedToFP(intval, 0, TRUE, fpcr, rounding);
V[d] = fltval;
```


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C7.2.356 UDOT (by element)

Dot Product unsigned arithmetic (vector, by element). This instruction performs the dot product of the four 8-bit elements in each 32-bit element of the first source register with the four 8-bit elements of an indexed 32-bit element in the second source register, accumulating the result into the corresponding 32-bit element of the destination register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

In Armv8.2 and Armv8.3, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.4 it is mandatory for all implementations to support it.

Note

ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.DP indicates whether this instruction is supported.

Vector

(FEAT_DotProd)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	1	size	L	M	Rm	1	1	1	0	H	0	Rn	Rd
		U																	

Encoding

```
UDOT <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.4B[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveDOTPExt() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '10' then UNDEFINED;
boolean signed = (U == '0');

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(M:Rm);
integer index = UInt(H:L);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP third source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `2S` when `Q = 0`
- `4S` when `Q = 1`

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `Q = 1`

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Rm" fields.

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`<index>` Is the element index, encoded in the "H:L" fields.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(128) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result = V[d];
for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer res = 0;
    integer element1, element2;
    for i = 0 to 3
        if signed then
            element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 4*e+i, esize DIV 4]);
            element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 4*index+i, esize DIV 4]);
        else
            element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 4*e+i, esize DIV 4]);
            element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 4*index+i, esize DIV 4]);
        res = res + element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + res;
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.357 UDOT (vector)

Dot Product unsigned arithmetic (vector). This instruction performs the dot product of the four unsigned 8-bit elements in each 32-bit element of the first source register with the four unsigned 8-bit elements of the corresponding 32-bit element in the second source register, accumulating the result into the corresponding 32-bit element of the destination register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

In Armv8.2 and Armv8.3, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.4 it is mandatory for all implementations to support it.

Note

ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.DP indicates whether this instruction is supported.

Vector

(FEAT_DotProd)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	0	Rm	1	0	0	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U																

Encoding

```
UDOT <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveDOTPExt() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '10' then UNDEFINED;
boolean signed = (U == '0');
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP third source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `2S` when `Q = 0`
- `4S` when `Q = 1`

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `Q = 1`

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;

result = V[d];
for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer res = 0;
    integer element1, element2;
    for i = 0 to 3
        if signed then
            element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 4*e+i, esize DIV 4]);
            element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 4*e+i, esize DIV 4]);
        else
            element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 4*e+i, esize DIV 4]);
            element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 4*e+i, esize DIV 4]);
        res = res + element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + res;
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.358 UHADD

Unsigned Halving Add. This instruction adds corresponding unsigned integer values from the two source SIMD&FP registers, shifts each result right one bit, places the results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

The results are truncated. For rounded results, see URHADD.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	0	0	0	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U																

Encoding

```
UHADD <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer sum;
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    sum = element1 + element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = sum<esize:1>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.359 UHSUB

Unsigned Halving Subtract. This instruction subtracts the vector elements in the second source SIMD&FP register from the corresponding vector elements in the first source SIMD&FP register, shifts each result right one bit, places each result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm		0	0	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U																				

Encoding

```
UHSUB <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer diff;

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    diff = element1 - element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = diff<esize:1>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.360 UMAX

Unsigned Maximum (vector). This instruction compares corresponding elements in the vectors in the two source SIMD&FP registers, places the larger of each pair of unsigned integer values into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	1	1	0	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U													o1			

Encoding

```
UMAX <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (o1 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when size = 00, Q = 0
- 16B when size = 00, Q = 1
- 4H when size = 01, Q = 0
- 8H when size = 01, Q = 1
- 2S when size = 10, Q = 0
- 4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer maxmin;
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    maxmin = if minimum then Min(element1, element2) else Max(element1, element2);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = maxmin<esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.361 UMAXP

Unsigned Maximum Pairwise. This instruction creates a vector by concatenating the vector elements of the first source SIMD&FP register after the vector elements of the second source SIMD&FP register, reads each pair of adjacent vector elements in the two source SIMD&FP registers, writes the largest of each pair of unsigned integer values into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm		1	0	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U															o1					

Encoding

```
UMAXP <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (o1 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when size = 00, Q = 0
- 16B when size = 00, Q = 1
- 4H when size = 01, Q = 0
- 8H when size = 01, Q = 1
- 2S when size = 10, Q = 0
- 4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(2*datasize) concat = operand2:operand1;
integer element1;
```


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```
integer element2;
integer maxmin;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[concat, 2*e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[concat, (2*e)+1, esize], unsigned);
    maxmin = if minimum then Min(element1, element2) else Max(element1, element2);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = maxmin<esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.362 UMAXV

Unsigned Maximum across Vector. This instruction compares all the vector elements in the source SIMD&FP register, and writes the largest of the values as a scalar to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are unsigned integer values.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U												op								

Encoding

```
UMAXV <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size:Q == '100' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean min = (op == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `size = 00`
- H when `size = 01`
- S when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when `size = 00, Q = 0`
- 16B when `size = 00, Q = 1`
- 4H when `size = 01, Q = 0`
- 8H when `size = 01, Q = 1`
- 4S when `size = 10, Q = 1`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 10, Q = 0`.
- `size = 11, Q = x`.

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Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
integer maxmin;
integer element;

maxmin = Int(Elem[operand, 0, esize], unsigned);
for e = 1 to elements-1
    element = Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], unsigned);
    maxmin = if min then Min(maxmin, element) else Max(maxmin, element);

V[d] = maxmin<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.363 UMIN

Unsigned Minimum (vector). This instruction compares corresponding vector elements in the two source SIMD&FP registers, places the smaller of each of the two unsigned integer values into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm	0	1	1	0	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U														o1			

Encoding

```
UMIN <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (o1 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when size = 00, Q = 0
- 16B when size = 00, Q = 1
- 4H when size = 01, Q = 0
- 8H when size = 01, Q = 1
- 2S when size = 10, Q = 0
- 4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer maxmin;
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    maxmin = if minimum then Min(element1, element2) else Max(element1, element2);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = maxmin<esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.364 UMINP

Unsigned Minimum Pairwise. This instruction creates a vector by concatenating the vector elements of the first source SIMD&FP register after the vector elements of the second source SIMD&FP register, reads each pair of adjacent vector elements in the two source SIMD&FP registers, writes the smallest of each pair of unsigned integer values into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm	1	0	1	0	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U														o1			

Encoding

```
UMINP <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean minimum = (o1 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when size = 00, Q = 0
- 16B when size = 00, Q = 1
- 4H when size = 01, Q = 0
- 8H when size = 01, Q = 1
- 2S when size = 10, Q = 0
- 4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(2*datasize) concat = operand2:operand1;
integer element1;
```


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```
integer element2;
integer maxmin;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[concat, 2*e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[concat, (2*e)+1, esize], unsigned);
    maxmin = if minimum then Min(element1, element2) else Max(element1, element2);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = maxmin<esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.365 UMINV

Unsigned Minimum across Vector. This instruction compares all the vector elements in the source SIMD&FP register, and writes the smallest of the values as a scalar to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are unsigned integer values.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	Rn	Rd
		U												op								

Encoding

```
UMINV <V><d>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size:Q == '100' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean min = (op == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `size = 00`
- H when `size = 01`
- S when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when `size = 00, Q = 0`
- 16B when `size = 00, Q = 1`
- 4H when `size = 01, Q = 0`
- 8H when `size = 01, Q = 1`
- 4S when `size = 10, Q = 1`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 10, Q = 0`.
- `size = 11, Q = x`.

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Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
integer maxmin;
integer element;

maxmin = Int(Elem[operand, 0, esize], unsigned);
for e = 1 to elements-1
    element = Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], unsigned);
    maxmin = if min then Min(maxmin, element) else Max(maxmin, element);

V[d] = maxmin<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.366 UMLAL, UMLAL2 (by element)

Unsigned Multiply-Add Long (vector, by element). This instruction multiplies each vector element in the lower or upper half of the first source SIMD&FP register by the specified vector element of the second source SIMD&FP register and accumulates the results with the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the elements that are multiplied.

The `UMLAL` instruction extracts vector elements from the lower half of the first source register. The `UMLAL2` instruction extracts vector elements from the upper half of the first source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	1	size	L	M	Rm	0	0	1	0	H	0	Rn	Rd
		U											o2						

Encoding

```
UMLAL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
case size of
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean sub_op = (o2 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`4S` when `size = 01`

`2D` when `size = 10`

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The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`

`8H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`

`2S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`

`4S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`, `Q = x`.
- `size = 11`, `Q = x`.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "size:M:Rm" field. It can have the following values:

`0:Rm` when `size = 01`

`M:Rm` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

Restricted to V0-V15 when element size <Ts> is H.

`<Ts>` Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`H` when `size = 01`

`S` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

`<index>` Is the element index, encoded in the "size:L:H:M" field. It can have the following values:

`H:L:M` when `size = 01`

`H:L` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(idxdsize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(2*datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(2*esize) product;

element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, index, esize], unsigned);
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    product = (element1*element2)<2*esize-1:0>;
```


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```
    if sub_op then
        Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize] - product;
    else
        Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize] + product;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.367 UMLAL, UMLAL2 (vector)

Unsigned Multiply-Add Long (vector). This instruction multiplies the vector elements in the lower or upper half of the first source SIMD&FP register by the corresponding vector elements of the second source SIMD&FP register, and accumulates the results with the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the elements that are multiplied.

The `UMLAL` instruction extracts vector elements from the lower half of the first source register. The `UMLAL2` instruction extracts vector elements from the upper half of the first source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	1	0	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
		U											o1					

Encoding

```
UMLAL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean sub_op = (o1 == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `[absent]` when `Q = 0`
- `[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `8H` when `size = 00`
- `4S` when `size = 01`
- `2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`

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4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(datasize) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(2*datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(2*esize) product;
bits(2*esize) accum;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    product = (element1*element2)<2*esize-1:0>;
    if sub_op then
        accum = Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize] - product;
    else
        accum = Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize] + product;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = accum;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.368 UMLSL, UMLSL2 (by element)

Unsigned Multiply-Subtract Long (vector, by element). This instruction multiplies each vector element in the lower or upper half of the first source SIMD&FP register by the specified vector element of the second source SIMD&FP register and subtracts the results from the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the elements that are multiplied.

The `UMLSL` instruction extracts vector elements from the lower half of the first source register. The `UMLSL2` instruction extracts vector elements from the upper half of the first source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	1	size	L	M	Rm	0	1	1	0	H	0	Rn	Rd
		U											o2						

Encoding

```
UMLSL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
case size of
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean sub_op = (o2 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`4S` when `size = 01`

`2D` when `size = 10`

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The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H`	when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
`8H`	when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
`2S`	when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
`4S`	when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`, `Q = x`.
- `size = 11`, `Q = x`.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "size:M:Rm" field. It can have the following values:

`0:Rm`	when `size = 01`
`M:Rm`	when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

Restricted to V0-V15 when element size <Ts> is H.

<Ts> Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`H`	when `size = 01`
`S`	when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

<index> Is the element index, encoded in the "size:L:H:M" field. It can have the following values:

`H:L:M`	when `size = 01`
`H:L`	when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(idxdsize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(2*datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(2*esize) product;

element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, index, esize], unsigned);
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    product = (element1*element2)<2*esize-1:0>;
```


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```
    if sub_op then
        Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize] - product;
    else
        Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize] + product;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.369 UMLSL, UMLSL2 (vector)

Unsigned Multiply-Subtract Long (vector). This instruction multiplies corresponding vector elements in the lower or upper half of the two source SIMD&FP registers, and subtracts the results from the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the elements that are multiplied. All the values in this instruction are unsigned integer values.

The `UMLSL` instruction extracts each source vector from the lower half of each source register. The `UMLSL2` instruction extracts each source vector from the upper half of each source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	1	0	1	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
		U											o1					

Encoding

```
UMLSL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean sub_op = (o1 == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8H` when `size = 00`

`4S` when `size = 01`

`2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`

`16B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`

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4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(datasize) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(2*datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(2*esize) product;
bits(2*esize) accum;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    product = (element1*element2)<2*esize-1:0>;
    if sub_op then
        accum = Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize] - product;
    else
        accum = Elem[operand3, e, 2*esize] + product;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = accum;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.370 UMMLA (vector)

Unsigned 8-bit integer matrix multiply-accumulate. This instruction multiplies the 2x8 matrix of unsigned 8-bit integer values in the first source vector by the 8x2 matrix of unsigned 8-bit integer values in the second source vector. The resulting 2x2 32-bit integer matrix product is destructively added to the 32-bit integer matrix accumulator in the destination vector. This is equivalent to performing an 8-way dot product per destination element.

From Armv8.2 to Armv8.5, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.6 it is mandatory for implementations that include Advanced SIMD to support it. ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.I8MM indicates whether this instruction is supported.

Vector

(FEAT_I8MM)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	Rm		1	0	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U															B					

Encoding

```
UMMLA <Vd>.4S, <Vn>.16B, <Vm>.16B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveInt8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>`	Is the name of the SIMD&FP third source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Vn>`	Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Vm>`	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(128) operand1 = V[n];
bits(128) operand2 = V[m];
bits(128) addend = V[d];

V[d] = MatMulAdd(addend, operand1, operand2, TRUE, TRUE);
```


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C7.2.371 UMOV

Unsigned Move vector element to general-purpose register. This instruction reads the unsigned integer from the source SIMD&FP register, zero-extends it to form a 32-bit or 64-bit value, and writes the result to the destination general-purpose register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

This instruction is used by the alias MOV (to general). See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	imm5		0	0	1	1	1	1	Rn		Rd	

32-bit variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
UMOV <Wd>, <Vn>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

64-bit variant

Applies when `Q == 1 && imm5 == x1000`.

```
UMOV <Xd>, <Vn>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer size;
case Q:imm5 of
    when '0xxxx1' size = 0;    // UMOV Wd, Vn.B
    when '0xxx10' size = 1;    // UMOV Wd, Vn.H
    when '0xx100' size = 2;    // UMOV Wd, Vn.S
    when '1x1000' size = 3;    // UMOV Xd, Vn.D
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer idxdsize = if imm5<4> == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index = UInt(imm5<4:size+1>);
integer esize = 8 << size;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 64 else 32;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
MOV (to general)	`imm5 == 'x1000'`
MOV (to general)	`imm5 == 'xx100'`

Assembler symbols

`<Wd>` Is the 32-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Ts>` For the 32-bit variant: is an element size specifier, encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

`B` when `imm5 = xxxx1`

`H` when `imm5 = xxx10`

`S` when `imm5 = xx100`

The encoding `imm5 = xx000` is reserved.

For the 64-bit variant: is an element size specifier, encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

`D` when `imm5 = x1000`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `imm5 = x0000`.
- `imm5 = xxxx1`.
- `imm5 = xxx10`.
- `imm5 = xx100`.

`<index>` For the 32-bit variant: is the element index encoded in the "imm5" field. It can have the following values:

`imm5<4:1>` when `imm5 = xxxx1`

`imm5<4:2>` when `imm5 = xxx10`

`imm5<4:3>` when `imm5 = xx100`

The encoding `imm5 = xx000` is reserved.

For the 64-bit variant: is the element index encoded in "imm5<4>".

Operation

```
if index == 0 then
    CheckFPEnabled64();
else
    CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(idxdsize) operand = V[n];

X[d] = ZeroExtend(Elem[operand, index, esize], datasize);
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.372 UMULL, UMULL2 (by element)

Unsigned Multiply Long (vector, by element). This instruction multiplies each vector element in the lower or upper half of the first source SIMD&FP register by the specified vector element of the second source SIMD&FP register, places the results in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the elements that are multiplied.

The `UMULL` instruction extracts vector elements from the lower half of the first source register. The `UMULL2` instruction extracts vector elements from the upper half of the first source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	1	size	L	M	Rm	1	0	1	0	H	0	Rn	Rd
		U																	

Encoding

```
UMULL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Ts>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer idxdsize = if H == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer index;
bit Rmhi;
case size of
    when '01' index = UInt(H:L:M); Rmhi = '0';
    when '10' index = UInt(H:L); Rmhi = M;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rmhi:Rm);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`4S` when `size = 01`

`2D` when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.

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- `size = 11`.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`4H`	when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
`8H`	when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
`2S`	when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
`4S`	when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`, `Q = x`.
- `size = 11`, `Q = x`.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "size:M:Rm" field. It can have the following values:

`0:Rm`	when `size = 01`
`M:Rm`	when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

Restricted to V0-V15 when element size <Ts> is H.

<Ts> Is an element size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`H`	when `size = 01`
`S`	when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

<index> Is the element index, encoded in the "size:L:H:M" field. It can have the following values:

`H:L:M`	when `size = 01`
`H:L`	when `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 00`.
- `size = 11`.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(idxdsize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
bits(2*esize) product;

element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, index, esize], unsigned);
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    product = (element1*element2)<2*esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = product;

V[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.373 UMULL, UMULL2 (vector)

Unsigned Multiply long (vector). This instruction multiplies corresponding vector elements in the lower or upper half of the two source SIMD&FP registers, places the result in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the elements that are multiplied. All the values in this instruction are unsigned integer values.

The `UMULL` instruction extracts each source vector from the lower half of each source register. The `UMULL2` instruction extracts each source vector from the upper half of each source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	1	1	0	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
		U																

Encoding

```
UMULL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `[absent]` when `Q = 0`
- `[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `8H` when `size = 00`
- `4S` when `size = 01`
- `2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
- `16B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`

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4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(datasize) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = (element1*element2)<2*esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.374 UQADD

Unsigned saturating Add. This instruction adds the values of corresponding elements of the two source SIMD&FP registers, places the results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	0	0	0	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U																

Encoding

```
UQADD <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	0	0	0	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U																

Encoding

```
UQADD <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`

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	S	when size = 10
	D	when size = 11

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1
2D	when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer sum;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    sum = element1 + element2;
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(sum, esize, unsigned);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.375 UQRSHL

Unsigned saturating Rounding Shift Left (register). This instruction takes each vector element of the first source SIMD&FP register, shifts the vector element by a value from the least significant byte of the corresponding vector element of the second source SIMD&FP register, places the results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

If the shift value is positive, the operation is a left shift. Otherwise, it is a right shift. The results are rounded. For truncated results, see UQSHL (immediate).

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	1	0	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U												R	S			

Encoding

```
UQRSHL <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean rounding = (R == '1');
boolean saturating = (S == '1');
if S == '0' && size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	1	0	1	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U												R	S			

Encoding

```
UQRSHL <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```


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```
boolean rounding = (R == '1');
boolean saturating = (S == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B	when size = 00
H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1
2D	when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;

integer round_const = 0;
integer shift;
integer element;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    shift = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]<7:0>);
    if rounding then
        round_const = 1 << (-shift - 1);    // 0 for left shift, 2^(n-1) for right shift
    element = (Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned) + round_const) << shift;
    if saturating then
        (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(element, esize, unsigned);
        if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element<esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.376 UQRSHRN, UQRSHRN2

Unsigned saturating Rounded Shift Right Narrow (immediate). This instruction reads each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, right shifts each result by an immediate value, puts the final result into a vector, and writes the vector to the lower or upper half of the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are unsigned integer values. The results are rounded. For truncated results, see UQSHRN, UQSHRN2.

The `UQRSHRN` instruction writes the vector to the lower half of the destination register and clears the upper half, while the `UQRSHRN2` instruction writes the vector to the upper half of the destination register without affecting the other bits of the register.

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	1 0 0 1	1 1	Rn	Rd
U		immh			op		

Encoding

```
UQRSHRN <Vb><d>, <Va><n>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then UNDEFINED;
if immh<3> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
integer part = 0;

integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean round = (op == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 Q 1	0 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	1 0 0 1	1 1	Rn	Rd
U		immh			op		

Encoding

```
UQRSHRN{2} <Vd>.<Tb>, <Vn>.<Ta>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh<3> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
```


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```
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean round = (op == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `immh = 0001`, `Q = 0`

`16B` when `immh = 0001`, `Q = 1`

`4H` when `immh = 001x`, `Q = 0`

`8H` when `immh = 001x`, `Q = 1`

`2S` when `immh = 01xx`, `Q = 0`

`4S` when `immh = 01xx`, `Q = 1`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`, `Q = x`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx`, `Q = x` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

`8H` when `immh = 0001`

`4S` when `immh = 001x`

`2D` when `immh = 01xx`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx` is reserved.

`<Vb>` Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

`B` when `immh = 0001`

`H` when `immh = 001x`

`S` when `immh = 01xx`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `immh = 0000`.
- `immh = 1xxx`.

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

`<Va>` Is the source width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

`H` when `immh = 0001`

`S` when `immh = 001x`

`D` when `immh = 01xx`

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The following encodings are reserved:

- `immh = 0000`.
- `immh = 1xxx`.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<shift>` For the scalar variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the destination operand width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(16-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 0001`

`(32-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 001x`

`(64-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 01xx`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `immh = 0000`.
- `immh = 1xxx`.

For the vector variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the destination element width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(16-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 0001`

`(32-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 001x`

`(64-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 01xx`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx` is reserved.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize*2) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if round then (1 << (shift - 1)) else 0;
integer element;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = (Int(Elem[operand, e, 2*esize], unsigned) + round_const) >> shift;
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(element, esize, unsigned);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

Vpart[d, part] = result;
```


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C7.2.377 UQSHL (immediate)

Unsigned saturating Shift Left (immediate). This instruction takes each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, shifts it by an immediate value, places the results in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. The results are truncated. For rounded results, see UQRSHL.

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	0 1 1 1	0 1	Rn	Rd
U		immh		op			

Encoding

```
UQSHL <V><d>, <V><n>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

integer shift = UInt(immh:immb) - esize;

boolean src_unsigned;
boolean dst_unsigned;
case op:U of
    when '00' UNDEFINED;
    when '01' src_unsigned = FALSE; dst_unsigned = TRUE;
    when '10' src_unsigned = FALSE; dst_unsigned = FALSE;
    when '11' src_unsigned = TRUE; dst_unsigned = TRUE;
```

Vector

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 Q 1	0 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	0 1 1 1	0 1	Rn	Rd
U		immh		op			

Encoding

```
UQSHL <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh<3>:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
```


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```
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = UInt(immh:immb) - esize;

boolean src_unsigned;
boolean dst_unsigned;
case op:U of
    when '00' UNDEFINED;
    when '01' src_unsigned = FALSE; dst_unsigned = TRUE;
    when '10' src_unsigned = FALSE; dst_unsigned = FALSE;
    when '11' src_unsigned = TRUE; dst_unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

B	when immh = 0001
H	when immh = 001x
S	when immh = 01xx
D	when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 0000 is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when immh = 0001, Q = 0
16B	when immh = 0001, Q = 1
4H	when immh = 001x, Q = 0
8H	when immh = 001x, Q = 1
2S	when immh = 01xx, Q = 0
4S	when immh = 01xx, Q = 1
2D	when immh = 1xxx, Q = 1

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000, Q = x.

The encoding immh = 1xxx, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<shift> For the scalar variant: is the left shift amount, in the range 0 to the operand width in bits minus 1, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(UInt(immh:immb)-8)	when immh = 0001
(UInt(immh:immb)-16)	when immh = 001x
(UInt(immh:immb)-32)	when immh = 01xx
(UInt(immh:immb)-64)	when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 0000 is reserved.

For the vector variant: is the left shift amount, in the range 0 to the element width in bits minus 1, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(UInt(immh:immb)-8)	when immh = 0001
(UInt(immh:immb)-16)	when immh = 001x
(UInt(immh:immb)-32)	when immh = 01xx

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`(UInt(immh:immb)-64)` when `immh = 1xxx`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], src_unsigned) << shift;
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(element, esize, dst_unsigned);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.378 UQSHL (register)

Unsigned saturating Shift Left (register). This instruction takes each element in the vector of the first source SIMD&FP register, shifts the element by a value from the least significant byte of the corresponding element of the second source SIMD&FP register, places the results in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

If the shift value is positive, the operation is a left shift. Otherwise, it is a right shift. The results are truncated. For rounded results, see UQRSHL.

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1	1 1 1 1 0	size	1	Rm	0 1 0	0	1	1	Rn	Rd
	U						R	S			

Encoding

```
UQSHL <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean rounding = (R == '1');
boolean saturating = (S == '1');
if S == '0' && size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
```

Vector

31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 Q	1	0 1 1 1 0	size	1	Rm	0 1 0	0	1	1	Rn	Rd
	U						R	S			

Encoding

```
UQSHL <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```


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```
boolean rounding = (R == '1');
boolean saturating = (S == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B	when size = 00
H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1
2D	when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;

integer round_const = 0;
integer shift;
integer element;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    shift = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]<7:0>);
    if rounding then
        round_const = 1 << (-shift - 1);    // 0 for left shift, 2^(n-1) for right shift
    element = (Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned) + round_const) << shift;
    if saturating then
        (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(element, esize, unsigned);
        if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element<esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.379 UQSHRN, UQSHRN2

Unsigned saturating Shift Right Narrow (immediate). This instruction reads each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, right shifts each result by an immediate value, saturates each shifted result to a value that is half the original width, puts the final result into a vector, and writes the vector to the lower or upper half of the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are unsigned integer values. The results are truncated. For rounded results, see UQRSHRN, UQRSHRN2.

The `UQSHRN` instruction writes the vector to the lower half of the destination register and clears the upper half, while the `UQSHRN2` instruction writes the vector to the upper half of the destination register without affecting the other bits of the register.

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	1 0 0 1	0 1	Rn	Rd
U		immh			op		

Encoding

```
UQSHRN <Vb><d>, <Va><n>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then UNDEFINED;
if immh<3> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
integer part = 0;

integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean round = (op == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	1 0 0 1	0 1	Rn	Rd
		U		immh			op		

Encoding

```
UQSHRN{2} <Vd>.<Tb>, <Vn>.<Ta>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
```


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```
if immh<3> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean round = (op == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `immh = 0001`, `Q = 0`

`16B` when `immh = 0001`, `Q = 1`

`4H` when `immh = 001x`, `Q = 0`

`8H` when `immh = 001x`, `Q = 1`

`2S` when `immh = 01xx`, `Q = 0`

`4S` when `immh = 01xx`, `Q = 1`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`, `Q = x`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx`, `Q = x` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

`8H` when `immh = 0001`

`4S` when `immh = 001x`

`2D` when `immh = 01xx`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx` is reserved.

`<Vb>` Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

`B` when `immh = 0001`

`H` when `immh = 001x`

`S` when `immh = 01xx`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `immh = 0000`.
- `immh = 1xxx`.

`<d>` Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

`<Va>` Is the source width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

`H` when `immh = 0001`

`S` when `immh = 001x`

`D` when `immh = 01xx`

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The following encodings are reserved:

- `immh = 0000`.
- `immh = 1xxx`.

`<n>` Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<shift>` For the scalar variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the destination operand width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(16-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 0001`

`(32-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 001x`

`(64-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 01xx`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `immh = 0000`.
- `immh = 1xxx`.

For the vector variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the destination element width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

`(16-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 0001`

`(32-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 001x`

`(64-UInt(immh:immb))` when `immh = 01xx`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx` is reserved.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize*2) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if round then (1 << (shift - 1)) else 0;
integer element;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = (Int(Elem[operand, e, 2*esize], unsigned) + round_const) >> shift;
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(element, esize, unsigned);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

Vpart[d, part] = result;
```


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C7.2.380 UQSUB

Unsigned saturating Subtract. This instruction subtracts the element values of the second source SIMD&FP register from the corresponding element values of the first source SIMD&FP register, places the results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	0	1	0	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U																

Encoding

```
UQSUB <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	0	1	0	1	1	Rn	Rd
		U																

Encoding

```
UQSUB <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 00

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H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when size = 00, Q = 0

16B when size = 00, Q = 1

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

2D when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer diff;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    diff = element1 - element2;
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(diff, esize, unsigned);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.381 UQXTN, UQXTN2

Unsigned saturating extract Narrow. This instruction reads each vector element from the source SIMD&FP register, saturates each value to half the original width, places the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are unsigned integer values.

If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

The `UQXTN` instruction writes the vector to the lower half of the destination register and clears the upper half, while the `UQXTN2` instruction writes the vector to the upper half of the destination register without affecting the other bits of the register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1	1 1 1 1 0	size	1 0 0 0 0	1 0 1 0 0	1 0	Rn	Rd
	U							

Encoding

```
UQXTN <Vb><d>, <Va><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer part = 0;
integer elements = 1;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0 1 1 1 0	size	1 0 0 0 0	1 0 1 0 0	1 0	Rn	Rd
		U							

Encoding

```
UQXTN{2} <Vd>.<Tb>, <Vn>.<Ta>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```


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```
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

2 Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

[absent] when Q = 0

[present] when Q = 1

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when size = 00, Q = 0

16B when size = 00, Q = 1

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Ta> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

8H when size = 00

4S when size = 01

2D when size = 10

The encoding size = 11 is reserved.

<Vb> Is the destination width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 00

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

The encoding size = 11 is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Va> Is the source width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 00

S when size = 01

D when size = 10

The encoding size = 11 is reserved.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(2*datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(2*esize) element;
boolean sat;
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, 2*esize];
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(Int(element, unsigned), esize, unsigned);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';

Vpart[d, part] = result;
```


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C7.2.382 URECPE

Unsigned Reciprocal Estimate. This instruction reads each vector element from the source SIMD&FP register, calculates an approximate inverse for the unsigned integer value, places the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
URECPE <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

2S when sz = 0, Q = 0

4S when sz = 0, Q = 1

The encoding sz = 1, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(32) element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, 32];
    Elem[result, e, 32] = UnsignedRecipEstimate(element);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.383 URHADD

Unsigned Rounding Halving Add. This instruction adds corresponding unsigned integer values from the two source SIMD&FP registers, shifts each result right one bit, places the results into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

The results are rounded. For truncated results, see UHADD.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	Rm	0	0	0	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U																	

Encoding

```
URHADD <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = (element1+element2+1)<esize:1>;

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.384 URSHL

Unsigned Rounding Shift Left (register). This instruction takes each element in the vector of the first source SIMD&FP register, shifts the vector element by a value from the least significant byte of the corresponding element of the second source SIMD&FP register, places the results in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

If the shift value is positive, the operation is a left shift. If the shift value is negative, it is a rounding right shift.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 1	1 1 1 1 0	size	1	Rm	0 1 0	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
	U					R	S			

Encoding

```
URSHL <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean rounding = (R == '1');
boolean saturating = (S == '1');
if S == '0' && size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
```

Vector

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 Q 1	0 1 1 1 0	size	1	Rm	0 1 0	1	0	1	Rn	Rd
	U					R	S			

Encoding

```
URSHL <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean rounding = (R == '1');
boolean saturating = (S == '1');
```


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Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

D when size = 11

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 0x.
- size = 10.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when size = 00, Q = 0

16B when size = 00, Q = 1

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

2D when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;

integer round_const = 0;
integer shift;
integer element;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    shift = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]<7:0>);
    if rounding then
        round_const = 1 << (-shift - 1);    // 0 for left shift, 2^(n-1) for right shift
    element = (Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned) + round_const) << shift;
    if saturating then
        (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(element, esize, unsigned);
        if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element<esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.385 URSHR

Unsigned Rounding Shift Right (immediate). This instruction reads each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, right shifts each result by an immediate value, writes the final result to a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are unsigned integer values. The results are rounded. For truncated results, see USHR.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	!=0000		immb		0	0	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U							immh						o1	o0						

Encoding

```
URSHR <V><d>, <V><n>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh<3> != '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << 3;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

integer shift = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean round = (o1 == '1');
boolean accumulate = (o0 == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	!=0000		immb		0	0	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
		U							immh						o1	o0						

Encoding

```
URSHR <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh<3>:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```


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```
boolean round = (o1 == '1');
boolean accumulate = (o0 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

D when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 0xxx is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when immh = 0001, Q = 0

16B when immh = 0001, Q = 1

4H when immh = 001x, Q = 0

8H when immh = 001x, Q = 1

2S when immh = 01xx, Q = 0

4S when immh = 01xx, Q = 1

2D when immh = 1xxx, Q = 1

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000, Q = x.

The encoding immh = 1xxx, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<shift> For the scalar variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to 64, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 0xxx is reserved.

For the vector variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the element width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(16-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 0001

(32-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 001x

(64-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 01xx

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2;
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if round then (1 << (shift - 1)) else 0;
integer element;

operand2 = if accumulate then V[d] else Zeros();
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = (Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], unsigned) + round_const) >> shift;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand2, e, esize] + element<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.386 URSQRTE

Unsigned Reciprocal Square Root Estimate. This instruction reads each vector element from the source SIMD&FP register, calculates an approximate inverse square root for each value, places the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are unsigned integer values.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	sz	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn		Rd	

Encoding

```
URSQRTE <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if sz == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "sz:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`2S` when `sz = 0, Q = 0`

`4S` when `sz = 0, Q = 1`

The encoding `sz = 1, Q = x` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(32) element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, 32];
    Elem[result, e, 32] = UnsignedRSqrtEstimate(element);

V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.387 URSRA

Unsigned Rounding Shift Right and Accumulate (immediate). This instruction reads each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, right shifts each result by an immediate value, and accumulates the final results with the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are unsigned integer values. The results are rounded. For truncated results, see USRA.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	0 0 1 1	0 1	Rn	Rd
U		immh		o1 o0			

Encoding

```
URSRA <V><d>, <V><n>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh<3> != '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << 3;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

integer shift = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean round = (o1 == '1');
boolean accumulate = (o0 == '1');
```

Vector

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 Q 1	0 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	0 0 1 1	0 1	Rn	Rd
U		immh		o1 o0			

Encoding

```
URSRA <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh<3>:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```


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```
boolean round = (o1 == '1');
boolean accumulate = (o0 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

D when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 0xxx is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when immh = 0001, Q = 0

16B when immh = 0001, Q = 1

4H when immh = 001x, Q = 0

8H when immh = 001x, Q = 1

2S when immh = 01xx, Q = 0

4S when immh = 01xx, Q = 1

2D when immh = 1xxx, Q = 1

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000, Q = x.

The encoding immh = 1xxx, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<shift> For the scalar variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to 64, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 0xxx is reserved.

For the vector variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the element width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(16-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 0001

(32-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 001x

(64-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 01xx

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2;
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if round then (1 << (shift - 1)) else 0;
integer element;

operand2 = if accumulate then V[d] else Zeros();
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = (Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], unsigned) + round_const) >> shift;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand2, e, esize] + element<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.388 USDOT (vector)

Dot Product vector form with unsigned and signed integers. This instruction performs the dot product of the four unsigned 8-bit integer values in each 32-bit element of the first source register with the four signed 8-bit integer values in the corresponding 32-bit element of the second source register, accumulating the result into the corresponding 32-bit element of the destination register.

From Armv8.2 to Armv8.5, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.6 it is mandatory for implementations that include Advanced SIMD to support it. ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.I8MM indicates whether this instruction is supported.

Vector

(FEAT_I8MM)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	Rm	1	0	0	1	1	1	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
USDOT <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveInt8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV 32;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP third source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`2S`	when `Q = 0`
`4S`	when `Q = 1`

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B`	when `Q = 0`
`16B`	when `Q = 1`

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(datasize) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(32) res = Elem[operand3, e, 32];
    for b = 0 to 3
        integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 4*e+b, 8]);
        integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 4*e+b, 8]);
```


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```
            res = res + element1 * element2;
        Elem[result, e, 32] = res;

    V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.389 USDOT (by element)

Dot Product index form with unsigned and signed integers. This instruction performs the dot product of the four unsigned 8-bit integer values in each 32-bit element of the first source register with the four signed 8-bit integer values in an indexed 32-bit element of the second source register, accumulating the result into the corresponding 32-bit element of the destination register.

From Armv8.2 to Armv8.5, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.6 it is mandatory for implementations that include Advanced SIMD to support it. ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.I8MM indicates whether this instruction is supported.

Vector

(FEAT_I8MM)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9–5	4–0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	L	M	Rm	1	1	1	1	H	0	Rn	Rd
								US												

Encoding

```
USDOT <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.4B[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveInt8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
boolean op1_unsigned = (US == '1');
boolean op2_unsigned = (US == '0');
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(M:Rm);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer i = UInt(H:L);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV 32;
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP third source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Ta> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 2S when Q = 0
- 4S when Q = 1

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- 8B when Q = 0
- 16B when Q = 1

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Rm" fields.

<index> Is the immediate index of a quadtuplet of four 8-bit elements in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "H:L" fields.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(128) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) operand3 = V[d];
bits(datasize) result;
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(32) res = Elem[operand3, e, 32];
    for b = 0 to 3
        integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, 4*e+b, 8], op1_unsigned);
        integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, 4*i+b, 8], op2_unsigned);
        res = res + element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, 32] = res;
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.390 USHL

Unsigned Shift Left (register). This instruction takes each element in the vector of the first source SIMD&FP register, shifts each element by a value from the least significant byte of the corresponding element of the second source SIMD&FP register, places the results in a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

If the shift value is positive, the operation is a left shift. If the shift value is negative, it is a truncating right shift. For a rounding shift, see URSHL.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	1	0	0	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U												R	S			

Encoding

```
USHL <V><d>, <V><n>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean rounding = (R == '1');
boolean saturating = (S == '1');
if S == '0' && size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	1	0	0	0	1	Rn	Rd
		U												R	S			

Encoding

```
USHL <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean rounding = (R == '1');
boolean saturating = (S == '1');
```


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Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

D when size = 11

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 0x.
- size = 10.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when size = 00, Q = 0

16B when size = 00, Q = 1

4H when size = 01, Q = 0

8H when size = 01, Q = 1

2S when size = 10, Q = 0

4S when size = 10, Q = 1

2D when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;

integer round_const = 0;
integer shift;
integer element;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    shift = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]<7:0>);
    if rounding then
        round_const = 1 << (-shift - 1);    // 0 for left shift, 2^(n-1) for right shift
    element = (Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned) + round_const) << shift;
    if saturating then
        (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(element, esize, unsigned);
        if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element<esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.391 USHLL, USHLL2

Unsigned Shift Left Long (immediate). This instruction reads each vector element in the lower or upper half of the source SIMD&FP register, shifts the unsigned integer value left by the specified number of bits, places the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the source vector elements.

The `USHLL` instruction extracts vector elements from the lower half of the source register. The `USHLL2` instruction extracts vector elements from the upper half of the source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

This instruction is used by the alias UXTL, UXTL2. See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	!=0000	immb			1	0	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
	U								immh													

Encoding

```
USHLL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh<3> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = UInt(immh:immb) - esize;
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
UXTL, UXTL2	`immb == '000' && BitCount(immh) == 1`

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

`8H` when `immh = 0001`

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4S when immh = 001x

2D when immh = 01xx

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000.

The encoding immh = 1xxx is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Tb> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when immh = 0001, Q = 0

16B when immh = 0001, Q = 1

4H when immh = 001x, Q = 0

8H when immh = 001x, Q = 1

2S when immh = 01xx, Q = 0

4S when immh = 01xx, Q = 1

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000, Q = x.

The encoding immh = 1xxx, Q = x is reserved.

<shift> Is the left shift amount, in the range 0 to the source element width in bits minus 1, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(UInt(immh:immb)-8) when immh = 0001

(UInt(immh:immb)-16) when immh = 001x

(UInt(immh:immb)-32) when immh = 01xx

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000.

The encoding immh = 1xxx is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = Vpart[n, part];
bits(datasize*2) result;
integer element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], unsigned) << shift;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = element<2*esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.392 USHR

Unsigned Shift Right (immediate). This instruction reads each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, right shifts each result by an immediate value, writes the final result to a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are unsigned integer values. The results are truncated. For rounded results, see URSHR.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1	1 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	0 0	0	0	0	1	Rn	Rd
	U		immh			o1	o0				

Encoding

```
USHR <V><d>, <V><n>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh<3> != '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << 3;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

integer shift = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean round = (o1 == '1');
boolean accumulate = (o0 == '1');
```

Vector

31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 Q	1	0 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	0 0	0	0	0	1	Rn	Rd
	U		immh			o1	o0				

Encoding

```
USHR <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh<3>:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```


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```
boolean round = (o1 == '1');
boolean accumulate = (o0 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

D when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 0xxx is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when immh = 0001, Q = 0

16B when immh = 0001, Q = 1

4H when immh = 001x, Q = 0

8H when immh = 001x, Q = 1

2S when immh = 01xx, Q = 0

4S when immh = 01xx, Q = 1

2D when immh = 1xxx, Q = 1

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000, Q = x.

The encoding immh = 1xxx, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<shift> For the scalar variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to 64, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 0xxx is reserved.

For the vector variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the element width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(16-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 0001

(32-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 001x

(64-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 01xx

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2;
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if round then (1 << (shift - 1)) else 0;
integer element;

operand2 = if accumulate then V[d] else Zeros();
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = (Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], unsigned) + round_const) >> shift;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand2, e, esize] + element<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.393 USMMLA (vector)

Unsigned and signed 8-bit integer matrix multiply-accumulate. This instruction multiplies the 2x8 matrix of unsigned 8-bit integer values in the first source vector by the 8x2 matrix of signed 8-bit integer values in the second source vector. The resulting 2x2 32-bit integer matrix product is destructively added to the 32-bit integer matrix accumulator in the destination vector. This is equivalent to performing an 8-way dot product per destination element.

From Armv8.2 to Armv8.5, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.6 it is mandatory for implementations that include Advanced SIMD to support it. ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.I8MM indicates whether this instruction is supported.

Vector

(FEAT_I8MM)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	Rm		1	0	1	0	1	1	Rn		Rd	
		U															B					

Encoding

```
USMMLA <Vd>.4S, <Vn>.16B, <Vm>.16B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveInt8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd>	Is the name of the SIMD&FP third source and destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Vn>	Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Vm>	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(128) operand1 = V[n];
bits(128) operand2 = V[m];
bits(128) addend = V[d];

V[d] = MatMulAdd(addend, operand1, operand2, TRUE, FALSE);
```


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C7.2.394 USQADD

Unsigned saturating Accumulate of Signed value. This instruction adds the signed integer values of the vector elements in the source SIMD&FP register to corresponding unsigned integer values of the vector elements in the destination SIMD&FP register, and accumulates the resulting unsigned integer values with the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register.

If overflow occurs with any of the results, those results are saturated. If saturation occurs, the cumulative saturation bit FPSR.QC is set.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	size		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																							

Encoding

```
USQADD <V><d>, <V><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Vector

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	Rn		Rd	
		U																							

Encoding

```
USQADD <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```


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Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B	when size = 00
H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B	when size = 00, Q = 0
16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1
2D	when size = 11, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;

bits(datasize) operand2 = V[d];
integer op1;
integer op2;
boolean sat;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    op1 = Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], !unsigned);
    op2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], sat) = SatQ(op1 + op2, esize, unsigned);
    if sat then FPSR.QC = '1';
V[d] = result;
```


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C7.2.395 USRA

Unsigned Shift Right and Accumulate (immediate). This instruction reads each vector element in the source SIMD&FP register, right shifts each result by an immediate value, and accumulates the final results with the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are unsigned integer values. The results are truncated. For rounded results, see URSRA.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Scalar

31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14	13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1	1	1 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	0 0	0 1	0 1	Rn	Rd
	U		immh			o1 o0			

Encoding

```
USRA <V><d>, <V><n>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh<3> != '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << 3;
integer datasize = esize;
integer elements = 1;

integer shift = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
boolean round = (o1 == '1');
boolean accumulate = (o0 == '1');
```

Vector

31 30	29	28 27 26 25 24	23 22	19 18 16	15 14	13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 Q	1	0 1 1 1 1 0	!=0000	immb	0 0	0 1	0 1	Rn	Rd
	U		immh			o1 o0			

Encoding

```
USRA <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, #<shift>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if immh == '0000' then SEE "Advanced SIMD modified immediate";
if immh<3>:Q == '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << HighestSetBit(immh);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

integer shift = (esize * 2) - UInt(immh:immb);
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```


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```
boolean round = (o1 == '1');
boolean accumulate = (o0 == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

D when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 0xxx is reserved.

<d> Is the number of the SIMD&FP destination register, in the "Rd" field.

<n> Is the number of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Vd> Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<T> Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

8B when immh = 0001, Q = 0

16B when immh = 0001, Q = 1

4H when immh = 001x, Q = 0

8H when immh = 001x, Q = 1

2S when immh = 01xx, Q = 0

4S when immh = 01xx, Q = 1

2D when immh = 1xxx, Q = 1

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000, Q = x.

The encoding immh = 1xxx, Q = 0 is reserved.

<Vn> Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<shift> For the scalar variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to 64, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

The encoding immh = 0xxx is reserved.

For the vector variant: is the right shift amount, in the range 1 to the element width in bits, encoded in the "immh:immb" field. It can have the following values:

(16-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 0001

(32-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 001x

(64-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 01xx

(128-UInt(immh:immb)) when immh = 1xxx

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when immh = 0000.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2;
bits(datasize) result;
integer round_const = if round then (1 << (shift - 1)) else 0;
integer element;

operand2 = if accumulate then V[d] else Zeros();
for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = (Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], unsigned) + round_const) >> shift;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand2, e, esize] + element<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.396 USUBL, USUBL2

Unsigned Subtract Long. This instruction subtracts each vector element in the lower or upper half of the second source SIMD&FP register from the corresponding vector element of the first source SIMD&FP register, places the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. All the values in this instruction are unsigned integer values. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the source vector elements.

The `USUBL` instruction extracts each source vector from the lower half of each source register. The `USUBL2` instruction extracts each source vector from the upper half of each source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	0	1	0	0	0	Rn	Rd
		U											o1					

Encoding

```
USUBL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (o1 == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `[absent]` when `Q = 0`
- `[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `8H` when `size = 00`
- `4S` when `size = 01`
- `2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

- `8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`

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16B	when size = 00, Q = 1
4H	when size = 01, Q = 0
8H	when size = 01, Q = 1
2S	when size = 10, Q = 0
4S	when size = 10, Q = 1

The encoding size = 11, Q = x is reserved.

<Vm> Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = Vpart[n, part];
bits(datasize) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer sum;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    if sub_op then
        sum = element1 - element2;
    else
        sum = element1 + element2;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = sum<2*esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.397 USUBW, USUBW2

Unsigned Subtract Wide. This instruction subtracts each vector element of the second source SIMD&FP register from the corresponding vector element in the lower or upper half of the first source SIMD&FP register, places the result in a vector, and writes the vector to the SIMD&FP destination register. All the values in this instruction are unsigned integer values.

The vector elements of the destination register and the first source register are twice as long as the vector elements of the second source register.

The `USUBW` instruction extracts vector elements from the lower half of the first source register. The `USUBW2` instruction extracts vector elements from the upper half of the first source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	Rm	0	0	1	1	0	0	Rn	Rd
		U											o1					

Encoding

```
USUBW{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Ta>, <Vm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;

boolean sub_op = (o1 == '1');
boolean unsigned = (U == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8H` when `size = 00`

`4S` when `size = 01`

`2D` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B`	when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
`16B`	when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`
`4H`	when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
`8H`	when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
`2S`	when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`
`4S`	when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = x` is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(2*datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = Vpart[m, part];
bits(2*datasize) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;
integer sum;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, 2*esize], unsigned);
    element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    if sub_op then
        sum = element1 - element2;
    else
        sum = element1 + element2;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = sum<2*esize-1:0>;

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.398 UXTL, UXTL2

Unsigned extend Long. This instruction copies each vector element from the lower or upper half of the source SIMD&FP register into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the source vector elements.

The `UXTL` instruction extracts vector elements from the lower half of the source register. The `UXTL2` instruction extracts vector elements from the upper half of the source register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

This instruction is an alias of the USHLL, USHLL2 instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of USHLL, USHLL2.
- The description of USHLL, USHLL2 gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	Q	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	!=0000	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	Rn		Rd	
	U								immh		immb											

Encoding

```
UXTL{2} <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>
```

is equivalent to

```
USHLL{2}  <Vd>.<Ta>, <Vn>.<Tb>, #0
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `BitCount(immh) == 1`.

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh" field. It can have the following values:

`8H` when `immh = 0001`

`4S` when `immh = 001x`

`2D` when `immh = 01xx`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "immh:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `immh = 0001`, `Q = 0`

`16B` when `immh = 0001`, `Q = 1`

`4H` when `immh = 001x`, `Q = 0`

`8H` when `immh = 001x`, `Q = 1`

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`2S` when `immh = 01xx`, `Q = 0`

`4S` when `immh = 01xx`, `Q = 1`

See *Advanced SIMD modified immediate* on page C4-618 when `immh = 0000`, `Q = x`.

The encoding `immh = 1xxx`, `Q = x` is reserved.

Operation

The description of USHLL, USHLL2 gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.399 UZP1

Unzip vectors (primary). This instruction reads corresponding even-numbered vector elements from the two source SIMD&FP registers, starting at zero, places the result from the first source register into consecutive elements in the lower half of a vector, and the result from the second source register into consecutive elements in the upper half of a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Note

This instruction can be used with `UZP2` to de-interleave two vectors.

The following figure shows the operation of UZP1 and UZP2 with the arrangement specifier 8B.

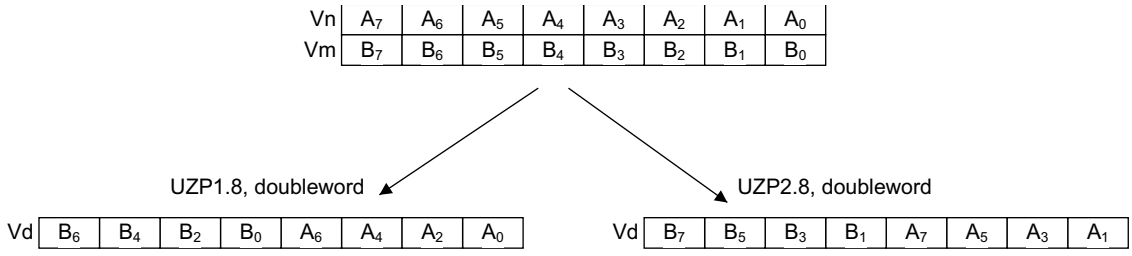

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	0	Rm	0	0	0	1	1	0	Rn	Rd
												op						

Encoding

```
UZP1 <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
integer part = UInt(op);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B`	when `size = 00, Q = 0`
`16B`	when `size = 00, Q = 1`
`4H`	when `size = 01, Q = 0`
`8H`	when `size = 01, Q = 1`
`2S`	when `size = 10, Q = 0`
`4S`	when `size = 10, Q = 1`

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`2D` when `size = 11`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operandl = V[n];
bits(datasize) operandh = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;

bits(datasize*2) zipped = operandh:operandl;
for e = 0 to elements-1
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[zipped, 2*e+part, esize];

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.400 UZP2

Unzip vectors (secondary). This instruction reads corresponding odd-numbered vector elements from the two source SIMD&FP registers, places the result from the first source register into consecutive elements in the lower half of a vector, and the result from the second source register into consecutive elements in the upper half of a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register.

Note

This instruction can be used with `UZP1` to de-interleave two vectors.

The following figure shows the operation of UZP1 and UZP2 with the arrangement specifier 8B.

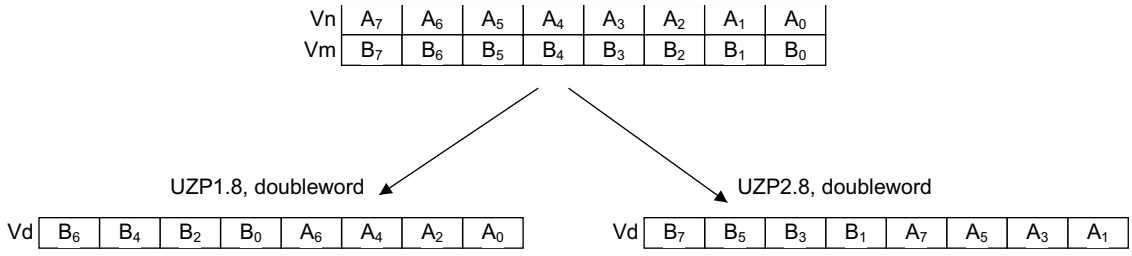

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	0	Rm	0	1	0	1	1	0	Rn	Rd
												op						

Encoding

```
UZP2 <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
integer part = UInt(op);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B`	when `size = 00, Q = 0`
`16B`	when `size = 00, Q = 1`
`4H`	when `size = 01, Q = 0`
`8H`	when `size = 01, Q = 1`
`2S`	when `size = 10, Q = 0`
`4S`	when `size = 10, Q = 1`

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`2D` when `size = 11`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operandl = V[n];
bits(datasize) operandh = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;

bits(datasize*2) zipped = operandh:operandl;
for e = 0 to elements-1
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[zipped, 2*e+part, esize];

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.401 XAR

Exclusive OR and Rotate performs a bitwise exclusive OR of the 128-bit vectors in the two source SIMD&FP registers, rotates each 64-bit element of the resulting 128-bit vector right by the value specified by a 6-bit immediate value, and writes the result to the destination SIMD&FP register.

This instruction is implemented only when FEAT_SHA3 is implemented.

Advanced SIMD

(FEAT_SHA3)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 0	1 1 1 0	1 0 0	Rm	imm6	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
XAR <Vd>.2D, <Vn>.2D, <Vm>.2D, #<imm6>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSHA3Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Vd>	Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Vn>	Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Vm>	Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<imm6>	Is a rotation right, encoded in "imm6".

Operation

```
AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) Vm = V[m];
bits(128) Vn = V[n];
bits(128) tmp;
tmp = Vn EOR Vm;
V[d] = ROR(tmp<127:64>, UInt(imm6)):ROR(tmp<63:0>, UInt(imm6));
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.402 XTN, XTN2

Extract Narrow. This instruction reads each vector element from the source SIMD&FP register, narrows each value to half the original width, places the result into a vector, and writes the vector to the lower or upper half of the destination SIMD&FP register. The destination vector elements are half as long as the source vector elements.

The `XTN` instruction writes the vector to the lower half of the destination register and clears the upper half, while the `XTN2` instruction writes the vector to the upper half of the destination register without affecting the other bits of the register.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	Rn	Rd

Encoding

```
XTN{2} <Vd>.<Tb>, <Vn>.<Ta>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);

if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = 64;
integer part = UInt(Q);
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
```

Assembler symbols

`2` Is the second and upper half specifier. If present it causes the operation to be performed on the upper 64 bits of the registers holding the narrower elements, and is encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

`[absent]` when `Q = 0`

`[present]` when `Q = 1`

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Tb>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`

`16B` when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`

`4H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`

`8H` when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`

`2S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`

`4S` when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = x` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Ta>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8H` when `size = 00`

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4S when `size = 01`

2D when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(2*datasize) operand = V[n];
bits(datasize) result;
bits(2*esize) element;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    element = Elem[operand, e, 2*esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = element<esize-1:0>;
Vpart[d, part] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.403 ZIP1

Zip vectors (primary). This instruction reads adjacent vector elements from the lower half of two source SIMD&FP registers as pairs, interleaves the pairs and places them into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. The first pair from the first source register is placed into the two lowest vector elements, with subsequent pairs taken alternately from each source register.

Note

This instruction can be used with `ZIP2` to interleave two vectors.

The following figure shows the operation of ZIP1 and ZIP2 with the arrangement specifier 8B.

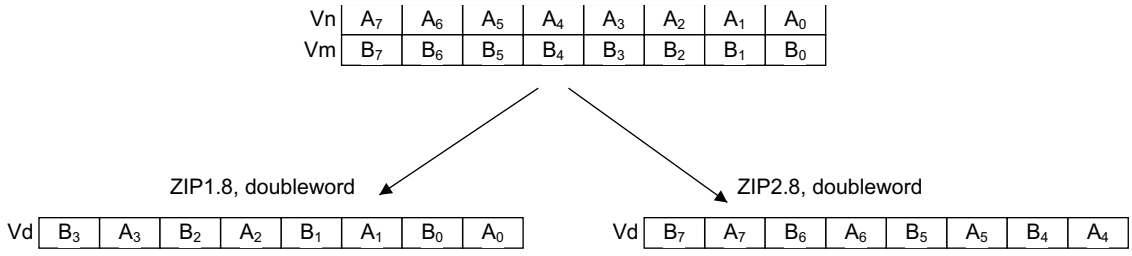

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	0	Rm	0	0	1	1	1	0	Rn	Rd
											op							

Encoding

```
ZIP1 <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
integer part = UInt(op);
integer pairs = elements DIV 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B`	when `size = 00, Q = 0`
`16B`	when `size = 00, Q = 1`
`4H`	when `size = 01, Q = 0`
`8H`	when `size = 01, Q = 1`
`2S`	when `size = 10, Q = 0`

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4S	when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`
2D	when `size = 11`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;

integer base = part * pairs;

for p = 0 to pairs-1
    Elem[result, 2*p+0, esize] = Elem[operand1, base+p, esize];
    Elem[result, 2*p+1, esize] = Elem[operand2, base+p, esize];

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C7.2.404 ZIP2

Zip vectors (secondary). This instruction reads adjacent vector elements from the upper half of two source SIMD&FP registers as pairs, interleaves the pairs and places them into a vector, and writes the vector to the destination SIMD&FP register. The first pair from the first source register is placed into the two lowest vector elements, with subsequent pairs taken alternately from each source register.

Note

This instruction can be used with `ZIP1` to interleave two vectors.

The following figure shows the operation of ZIP1 and ZIP2 with the arrangement specifier 8B.

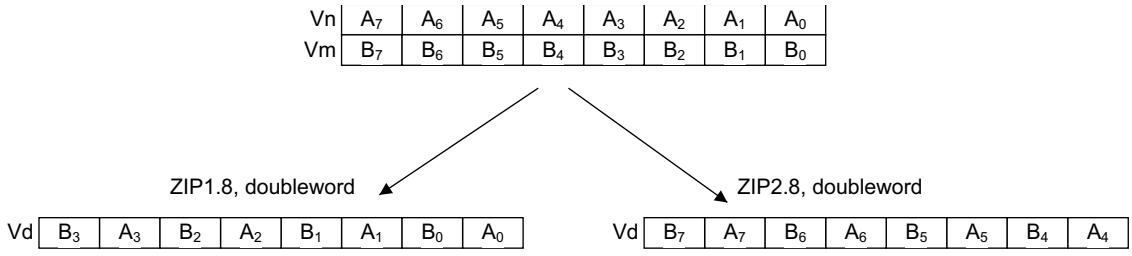

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0	Q	0	0	1	1	1	0	size	0	Rm	0	1	1	1	1	0	Rn	Rd
												op						

Encoding

```
ZIP2 <Vd>.<T>, <Vn>.<T>, <Vm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);

if size:Q == '110' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer datasize = if Q == '1' then 128 else 64;
integer elements = datasize DIV esize;
integer part = UInt(op);
integer pairs = elements DIV 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Vd>` Is the name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<T>` Is an arrangement specifier, encoded in the "size:Q" field. It can have the following values:

`8B`	when `size = 00`, `Q = 0`
`16B`	when `size = 00`, `Q = 1`
`4H`	when `size = 01`, `Q = 0`
`8H`	when `size = 01`, `Q = 1`
`2S`	when `size = 10`, `Q = 0`

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4S	when `size = 10`, `Q = 1`
2D	when `size = 11`, `Q = 1`

The encoding `size = 11`, `Q = 0` is reserved.

`<Vn>` Is the name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Vm>` Is the name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64();
bits(datasize) operand1 = V[n];
bits(datasize) operand2 = V[m];
bits(datasize) result;

integer base = part * pairs;

for p = 0 to pairs-1
    Elem[result, 2*p+0, esize] = Elem[operand1, base+p, esize];
    Elem[result, 2*p+1, esize] = Elem[operand2, base+p, esize];

V[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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Chapter C8
SVE Instruction Descriptions

This chapter describes the SVE instructions.

It contains the following sections:

- *About the SVE instructions* on page C8-2944.
- *Alphabetical list of SVE instructions* on page C8-2945.

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C8.1 About the SVE instructions

Alphabetical list of SVE instructions on page C8-2945 gives full descriptions of the SVE instructions that are in the following instruction groups:

- Loads and store instructions associated with the SVE registers.
- Data processing instructions with SVE registers.

A64 instruction set encoding on page C4-380 provides an overview of the instruction encodings as part of an instruction class within a functional group.

The SVE instructions include details relating to the *Scalable Matrix Extension* (SME), such as Streaming SVE mode and FEAT_SME. For more information, see, *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement, The Scalable Matrix Extension (SME), for Armv9-A* (ARM DDI 0616).

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C8.2 Alphabetical list of SVE instructions

This section lists every section in the SVE category of the A64 instruction set. For details of the format used, see *Structure of the A64 assembler language* on page C1-224.

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C8.2.1 ABS

Compute the absolute value of the signed integer in each active element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	1 1		0	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd	

Encoding

```
ABS <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element = SInt(Elem[operand, e, esize]);
        element = Abs(element);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.2 ADCLB

Add the even-numbered elements of the first source vector and the 1-bit carry from the least-significant bit of the odd-numbered elements of the second source vector to the even-numbered elements of the destination and accumulator vector. The 1-bit carry output is placed in the corresponding odd-numbered element of the destination vector.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	0	sz	0	Zm	1 1 0 1	0	0	Zn	Zda
								T		

Encoding

```
ADCLB <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

- `S` when `sz = 0`
- `D` when `sz = 1`

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer pairs = VL DIV (esize * 2);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
bits(VL) carries = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for p = 0 to pairs-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[result, 2*p + 0, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand, 2*p + 0, esize];
    bit carry_in = Elem[carries, 2*p + 1, esize]<0>;

    (res, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(element1, element2, carry_in);
    carry_out = nzcv<1>;

    Elem[result, 2*p + 0, esize] = res;
    Elem[result, 2*p + 1, esize] = ZeroExtend(carry_out);

Z[da] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.3 ADCLT

Add the odd-numbered elements of the first source vector and the 1-bit carry from the least-significant bit of the odd-numbered elements of the second source vector to the even-numbered elements of the destination and accumulator vector. The 1-bit carry output is placed in the corresponding odd-numbered element of the destination vector.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	0	sz	0	Zm	1 1 0 1	0	1	Zn	Zda
								T		

Encoding

```
ADCLT <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

- `S` when `sz = 0`
- `D` when `sz = 1`

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer pairs = VL DIV (esize * 2);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
bits(VL) carries = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for p = 0 to pairs-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[result, 2*p + 0, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand, 2*p + 1, esize];
    bit carry_in = Elem[carries, 2*p + 1, esize]<0>;

    (res, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(element1, element2, carry_in);
    carry_out = nzcv<1>;

    Elem[result, 2*p + 0, esize] = res;
    Elem[result, 2*p + 1, esize] = ZeroExtend(carry_out);

Z[da] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.4 ADD (immediate)

Add an unsigned immediate to each element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

The immediate is an unsigned value in the range 0 to 255, and for element widths of 16 bits or higher it may also be a positive multiple of 256 in the range 256 to 65280.

The immediate is encoded in 8 bits with an optional left shift by 8. The preferred disassembly when the shift option is specified is "`#<uimm8>, LSL #8`". However an assembler and disassembler may also allow use of the shifted 16-bit value unless the immediate is 0 and the shift amount is 8, which must be unambiguously described as "`#0, LSL #8`".

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15 14	13	12	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0 0	0 0	0	1 1	sh	imm8	Zdn	

Encoding

```
ADD <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size:sh == '001' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer imm = UInt(imm8);
if sh == '1' then imm = imm << 8;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<imm>` Is an unsigned immediate in the range 0 to 255, encoded in the "imm8" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional left shift to apply to the immediate, defaulting to LSL #0 and encoded in the "sh" field. It can have the following values:

- `LSL #0` when `sh = 0`
- `LSL #8` when `sh = 1`

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = element1 + imm;
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.5 ADD (vectors, predicated)

Add active elements of the second source vector to corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0 0	0 0	0	0	0 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
ADD <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1 + element2;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.6 ADD (vectors, unpredicated)

Add all elements of the second source vector to corresponding elements of the first source vector and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12 11	10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	Zm	0 0 0	0 0	0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
ADD <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = element1 + element2;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.7 ADDHNB

Add each vector element of the first source vector to the corresponding vector element of the second source vector, and place the most significant half of the result in the even-numbered half-width destination elements, while setting the odd-numbered elements to zero. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0 1 1	0	0	0	Zn	Zd
						S	R	T		

Encoding

```
ADDHNB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;
integer halfesize = esize DIV 2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
```


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```
    integer res = (element1 + element2) >> halfesize;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 0, halfesize] = res<halfesize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, halfesize] = Zeros();

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.8 ADDHNT

Add each vector element of the first source vector to the corresponding vector element of the second source vector, and place the most significant half of the result in the odd-numbered half-width destination elements, leaving the even-numbered elements unchanged. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0 1 1	0	0	1	Zn	Zd
						S	R	T		

Encoding

```
ADDHNT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[d];
integer halfesize = esize DIV 2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
```


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```
    integer res = (element1 + element2) >> halfesize;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, halfesize] = res<halfesize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.9 ADDP

Add pairs of adjacent elements within each source vector, and interleave the results from corresponding lanes. The interleaved result values are destructively placed in the first source vector.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	0	0	1	1 0 1	Pg	Zm	Zdn
						U				

Encoding

```
ADDP <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '0' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    else
        if IsEven(e) then
            element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e + 0, esize]);
            element2 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e + 1, esize]);
        else
            element1 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e - 1, esize]);
            element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e + 0, esize]);
        integer res = element1 + element2;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.10 ADDPL

Add the current predicate register size in bytes multiplied by an immediate in the range -32 to 31 to the 64-bit source general-purpose register or current stack pointer and place the result in the 64-bit destination general-purpose register or current stack pointer.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	5 … 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	0 1	1	Rn	0 1 0 1	0	imm6	Rd

Encoding

```
ADDPL <Xd|SP>, <Xn|SP>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer imm = SInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the signed immediate operand, in the range -32 to 31, encoded in the "imm6" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(64) operand1 = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
bits(64) result = operand1 + (imm * (PL DIV 8));

if d == 31 then
    SP[] = result;
else
    X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.11 ADDVL

Add the current vector register size in bytes multiplied by an immediate in the range -32 to 31 to the 64-bit source general-purpose register or current stack pointer, and place the result in the 64-bit destination general-purpose register or current stack pointer.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	5 … 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	0	1	Rn	0 1 0 1	0	imm6	Rd

Encoding

```
ADDVL <Xd|SP>, <Xn|SP>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer imm = SInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<imm> Is the signed immediate operand, in the range -32 to 31, encoded in the "imm6" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(64) operand1 = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
bits(64) result = operand1 + (imm * (VL DIV 8));

if d == 31 then
    SP[] = result;
else
    X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.12 ADR

Optionally sign or zero-extend the least significant 32-bits of each element from a vector of offsets or indices in the second source vector, scale each index by 2, 4 or 8, add to a vector of base addresses from the first source vector, and place the resulting addresses in the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

Packed offsets

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	1	sz	1	Zm	1 0 1 0	msz	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
ADR <Zd>.<T>, [<Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>{, <mod> <amount>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer osize = esize;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer mbytes = 1 << UInt(msz);
```

Unpacked 32-bit signed offsets

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	0	0	1	Zm	1 0 1 0	msz	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
ADR <Zd>.D, [<Zn>.D, <Zm>.D, SXTW{ <amount>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer osize = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer mbytes = 1 << UInt(msz);
```

Unpacked 32-bit unsigned offsets

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	0	1	1	Zm	1 0 1 0	msz	Zn	Zd

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Encoding

```
ADR <Zd>.D, [<Zn>.D, <Zm>.D, UXTW{ <amount>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer osize = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer mbytes = 1 << UInt(msz);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

S	when sz = 0
D	when sz = 1

<Zn> Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<mod> Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "msz" field. It can have the following values:

[absent]	when msz = 00
LSL	when msz = x1
LSL	when msz = 10

<amount> Is the index shift amount, encoded in the "msz" field. It can have the following values:

[absent]	when msz = 00
#1	when msz = 01
#2	when msz = 10
#3	when msz = 11

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) base = Z[n];
bits(VL) offs = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) addr = Elem[base, e, esize];
    integer offset = Int(Elem[offs, e, esize]<osize-1:0>, unsigned);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = addr + (offset * mbytes);

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.13 AESD

The AESD instruction reads a 16-byte state array from each 128-bit segment of the first source vector, together with a round key from the corresponding 128-bit segment of the second source vector. Each state array undergoes a single round of the ADDROUNDKEY(), INVSUBBYTES() and INVSHIFTROWS() transformations in accordance with the AES standard. Each updated state array is destructively placed in the corresponding segment of the first source vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.AES indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

SVE2

(FEAT_SVE_AES)

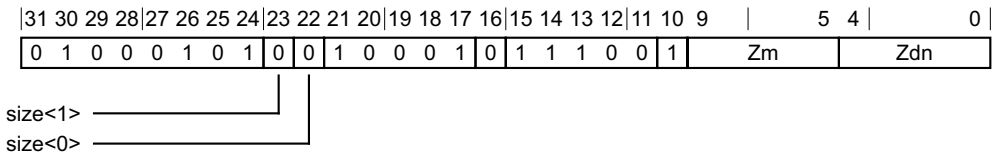

Encoding

```
AESD <Zdn>.B, <Zdn>.B, <Zm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVE2AES() then UNDEFINED;
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer segments = VL DIV 128;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

result = operand1 EOR operand2;
for s = 0 to segments-1
    Elem[result, s, 128] = AESInvSubBytes(AESInvShiftRows(Elem[result, s, 128]));

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.14 AESE

The AESE instruction reads a 16-byte state array from each 128-bit segment of the first source vector together with a round key from the corresponding 128-bit segment of the second source vector. Each state array undergoes a single round of the ADDROUNDKEY(), SUBBYTES() and SHIFTROWS() transformations in accordance with the AES standard. Each updated state array is destructively placed in the corresponding segment of the first source vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.AES indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

SVE2

(FEAT_SVE_AES)

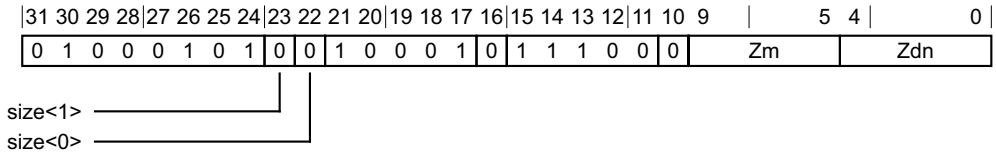

Encoding

```
AESE <Zdn>.B, <Zdn>.B, <Zm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVE2AES() then UNDEFINED;
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer segments = VL DIV 128;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

result = operand1 EOR operand2;
for s = 0 to segments-1
    Elem[result, s, 128] = AESSubBytes(AESShiftRows(Elem[result, s, 128]));

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.15 AESIMC

The AESIMC instruction reads a 16-byte state array from each 128-bit segment of the source register, and performs a single round of the INVMIXCOLUMNS() transformation on each state array in accordance with the AES standard. Each updated state array is destructively placed in the corresponding segment of the first source vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.AES indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

SVE2

(FEAT_SVE_AES)

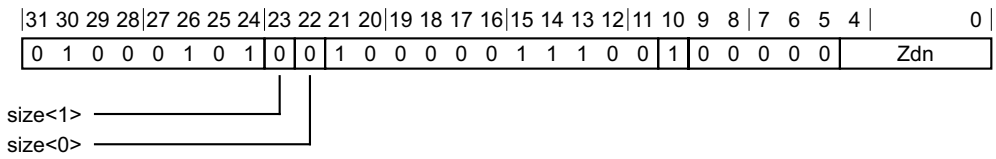

Encoding

```
AESIMC <Zdn>.B, <Zdn>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVE2AES() then UNDEFINED;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer segments = VL DIV 128;
bits(VL) operand = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for s = 0 to segments-1
    Elem[result, s, 128] = AESInvMixColumns(Elem[operand, s, 128]);

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.16 AESMC

The AESMC instruction reads a 16-byte state array from each 128-bit segment of the source register, and performs a single round of the MIXCOLUMNS() transformation on each state array in accordance with the AES standard. Each updated state array is destructively placed in the corresponding segment of the first source vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.AES indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

SVE2

(FEAT_SVE_AES)

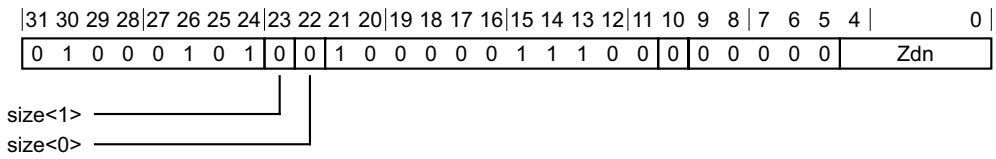

Encoding

```
AESMC <Zdn>.B, <Zdn>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVE2AES() then UNDEFINED;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer segments = VL DIV 128;
bits(VL) operand = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for s = 0 to segments-1
    Elem[result, s, 128] = AESMixColumns(Elem[operand, s, 128]);

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.17 AND (immediate)

Bitwise AND an immediate with each 64-bit element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate is a 64-bit value consisting of a single run of ones or zeros repeating every 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 or 64 bits. This instruction is unpredicated.

This instruction is used by the pseudo-instruction BIC (immediate). The pseudo-instruction is never the preferred disassembly.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	1	0	0 0	0	imm13	Zdn

Encoding

```
AND <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(64) imm;
(imm, -) = DecodeBitMasks(imm13<12>, imm13<5:0>, imm13<11:6>, TRUE);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "imm13<12>:imm13<5:0>" field. It can have the following values:

S when imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 0xxxxx

H when imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 10xxxx

B when imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 110xxx

B when imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 1110xx

B when imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 11110x

D when imm13<12> = 1, imm13<5:0> = xxxxxx

The following encodings are reserved:

- imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 111110.
- imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 111111.

<const> Is a 64, 32, 16 or 8-bit bitmask consisting of replicated 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 or 64 bit fields, each field containing a rotated run of non-zero bits, encoded in the "imm13" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV 64;
bits(VL) operand = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(64) element1 = Elem[operand, e, 64];
    Elem[result, e, 64] = element1 AND imm;
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.18 AND (predicates)

Bitwise AND active elements of the second source predicate with corresponding elements of the first source predicate and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Does not set the condition flags.

This instruction is used by the alias MOV (predicate, predicated, zeroing). See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14 13	10 9 8	5 4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	0	0 0	Pm	0 1	Pg	0	Pn	0	Pd
			S						

Encoding

```
AND <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean setflags = FALSE;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
MOV (predicate, predicated, zeroing)	`S == '0' && Pn == Pm`

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>`	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Pn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.
`<Pm>`	Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bit element1 = ElemP[operand1, e, esize];
    bit element2 = ElemP[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = element1 AND element2;
```


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```
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.19 AND (vectors, predicated)

Bitwise AND active elements of the second source vector with corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1	0 1		0	0 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
AND <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1 AND element2;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.20 AND (vectors, unpredicated)

Bitwise AND all elements of the second source vector with corresponding elements of the first source vector and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	0	0	1	Zm	0 0 1 1	0 0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
AND <Zd>.D, <Zn>.D, <Zm>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];

Z[d] = operand1 AND operand2;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.21 ANDS

Bitwise AND active elements of the second source predicate with corresponding elements of the first source predicate and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

This instruction is used by the alias MOVS (predicated). See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	1	0 0	Pm	0 1	Pg	0	Pn	0	Pd
			S								

Encoding

```
ANDS <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean setflags = TRUE;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
MOVS (predicated)	`S == '1' && Pn == Pm`

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>`	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Pn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.
`<Pm>`	Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bit element1 = ElemP[operand1, e, esize];
    bit element2 = ElemP[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
```


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```
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = element1 AND element2;
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.22 ANDV

Bitwise AND horizontally across all lanes of a vector, and place the result in the SIMD&FP scalar destination register. Inactive elements in the source vector are treated as all ones.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1	1 0	1	0	0 0 1	Pg	Zn	Vd

Encoding

```
ANDV <V><d>, <Pg>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Vd);
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 00

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

<d> Is the number [0-31] of the destination SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Vd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 00

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(esize) result = Ones(esize);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        result = result AND Elem[operand, e, esize];

V[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.23 ASR (immediate, predicated)

Shift right by immediate, preserving the sign bit, each active element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9 8	7 5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	tszh	0 0	0 0	0 (L)	0 (U)	1 0 0	Pg	tszl	imm3	Zdn

Encoding

```
ASR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(4) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '0000' UNDEFINED;
    when '0001' esize = 8;
    when '001x' esize = 16;
    when '01xx' esize = 32;
    when '1xxx' esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- B when tszh = 00, tszl = 01
- H when tszh = 00, tszl = 1x
- S when tszh = 01, tszl = xx
- D when tszh = 1x, tszl = xx

The encoding tszh = 00, tszl = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = ASR(element1, shift);
    else
```


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```
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.24 ASR (immediate, unpredicated)

Shift right by immediate, preserving the sign bit, each element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	tszh	1	tszl	imm3	1 0 0 1	0	0	Zn	Zd
								U		

Encoding

```
ASR <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(4) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '0000' UNDEFINED;
    when '0001' esize = 8;
    when '001x' esize = 16;
    when '01xx' esize = 32;
    when '1xxx' esize = 64;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

B when `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 01`

H when `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 1x`

S when `tszh = 01`, `tszl = xx`

D when `tszh = 1x`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = ASR(element1, shift);

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.25 ASR (vectors)

Shift right, preserving the sign bit, active elements of the first source vector by corresponding elements of the second source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. The shift amount operand is a vector of unsigned elements in which all bits are significant, and not used modulo the element size. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	0	0	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	
				R	L	U					

Encoding

```
ASR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B	when size = 00
H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        integer shift = Min(UInt(element2), esize);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = ASR(element1, shift);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.26 ASR (wide elements, predicated)

Shift right, preserving the sign bit, active elements of the first source vector by corresponding overlapping 64-bit elements of the second source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. The shift amount is a vector of unsigned 64-bit doubleword elements in which all bits are significant, and not used modulo the destination element size. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1	0	0	0	1 0 0	Pg		Zm		Zdn
				R	L	U						

Encoding

```
ASR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        bits(64) element2 = Elem[operand2, (e * esize) DIV 64, 64];
        integer shift = Min(UInt(element2), esize);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = ASR(element1, shift);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and destination element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.27 ASR (wide elements, unpredicated)

Shift right, preserving the sign bit, all elements of the first source vector by corresponding overlapping 64-bit elements of the second source vector and place the first in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. The shift amount is a vector of unsigned 64-bit doubleword elements in which all bits are significant, and not used modulo the destination element size. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	Zm	1 0 0 0	0	0 (U)	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
ASR <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10

The encoding size = 11 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(64) element2 = Elem[operand2, (e * esize) DIV 64, 64];
    integer shift = Min(UInt(element2), esize);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = ASR(element1, shift);

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.28 ASRD

Shift right by immediate, preserving the sign bit, each active element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The result rounds toward zero as in a signed division. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9 8	7 5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	tszh	0 0	0	1	0	0	1 0 0	Pg	tszl	imm3	Zdn
						L	U				

Encoding

```
ASRD <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(4) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '0000' UNDEFINED;
    when '0001' esize = 8;
    when '001x' esize = 16;
    when '01xx' esize = 32;
    when '1xxx' esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

B when tszh = 00, tszl = 01

H when tszh = 00, tszl = 1x

S when tszh = 01, tszl = xx

D when tszh = 1x, tszl = xx

The encoding tszh = 00, tszl = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
        if element1 < 0 then
```


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```
            element1 = element1 + ((1 << shift) - 1);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = (element1 >> shift)<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.29 ASRR

Reversed shift right, preserving the sign bit, active elements of the second source vector by corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. The shift amount operand is a vector of unsigned elements in which all bits are significant, and not used modulo the element size. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	1	0	0	1	0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
				R	L	U					

Encoding

```
ASRR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B	when size = 00
H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        integer shift = Min(UInt(element1), esize);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = ASR(element2, shift);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.30 BCAX

Bitwise AND elements of the second source vector with the corresponding inverted elements of the third source vector, then exclusive OR the results with corresponding elements of the first source vector. The final results are destructively placed in the corresponding elements of the destination and first source vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	0	1	1	Zm	0 0 1 1	1	0	Zk	Zdn

Encoding

```
BCAX <Zdn>.D, <Zdn>.D, <Zm>.D, <Zk>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer k = UInt(Zk);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<Zk> Is the name of the third source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zk" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[k];

Z[dn] = operand1 EOR (operand2 AND NOT(operand3));
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.

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- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.31 BDEP

This instruction scatters the lowest-numbered contiguous bits within each element of the first source vector to the bit positions indicated by non-zero bits in the corresponding mask element of the second source vector, preserving their order, and set the bits corresponding to a zero mask bit to zero. This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.BitPerm indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

SVE2

(FEAT_SVE_BitPerm)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1 0 1 1	0	1	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
BDEP <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVE2BitPerm() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) data = Z[n];
bits(VL) mask = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements - 1
    Elem[result, e, esize] = BitDeposit(Elem[data, e, esize], Elem[mask, e, esize]);

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.32 BEXT

This instruction gathers bits in each element of the first source vector from the bit positions indicated by non-zero bits in the corresponding mask element of the second source vector to the lowest-numbered contiguous bits of the corresponding destination element, preserving their order, and sets the remaining higher-numbered bits to zero. This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.BitPerm indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

SVE2

(FEAT_SVE_BitPerm)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1 0 1 1	0	0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
BEXT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVE2BitPerm() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) data = Z[n];
bits(VL) mask = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements - 1
    Elem[result, e, esize] = BitExtract(Elem[data, e, esize], Elem[mask, e, esize]);

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.33 BFCVT

Convert to BFloat16 from single-precision in each active floating-point element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

Since the result type is smaller than the input type, the results are zero-extended to fill each destination element.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.BF16 indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

SVE

(FEAT_BF16)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	1	0	0 0	1 0	1	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zn		Zd

Encoding

```
BFCVT <Zd>.H, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if (!HaveSVE() && !HaveSME()) || !HaveBF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV 32;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, 32) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, 32] == '1' then
        bits(32) element = Elem[operand, e, 32];
        Elem[result, 2*e, 16] = FPConvertBF(element, FPCR[]);
        Elem[result, 2*e+1, 16] = Zeros();

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.34 BFCVTNT

Convert to BFloat16 from single-precision in each active floating-point element of the source vector, and place the results in the odd-numbered 16-bit elements of the destination vector, leaving the even-numbered elements unchanged. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.BF16 indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

SVE

(FEAT_BF16)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	1	0	0 0	1 0	1	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
BFCVTNT <Zd>.H, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if (!HaveSVE() && !HaveSME()) || !HaveBF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd>	Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV 32;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, 32) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, 32] == '1' then
        bits(32) element = Elem[operand, e, 32];
        Elem[result, 2*e+1, 16] = FPConvertBF(element, FPCR[]);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.35 BFDOT (indexed)

If FEAT_EBF16 is not implemented or FPCR.EBF is 0, irrespective of the other control bits in the FPCR, this instruction:

* Performs an unfused sum-of-products of each pair of adjacent BFloat16 elements in the first source vector with the specified pair of elements in the second vector. The intermediate single-precision products are rounded before they are summed, and the intermediate sum is rounded before accumulation into the single-precision destination element that overlaps with the corresponding pair of BFloat16 elements in the first source vector.

* Uses the non-IEEE 754 Round-to-Odd rounding mode, which forces bit 0 of an inexact result to 1, and rounds an overflow to an appropriately signed Infinity.

* Does not modify the cumulative FPSR exception bits (IDC, IXC, UFC, OFC, DZC, and IOC).

* Disables trapped floating-point exceptions, as if the FPCR trap enable bits (IDE, IXE, UFE, OFE, DZE, and IOE) are all zero.

* Flushes denormalized inputs and results to zero, as if FPCR.{FZ, FIZ} is {1, 1}.

* Generates only the Default NaN, as if FPCR.DN is 1.

If FEAT_EBF16 is implemented and FPCR.EBF is 1, then this instruction:

* Performs a fused sum-of-products of each pair of adjacent BFloat16 elements in the first source vector with the specified pair of elements in the second vector. The intermediate single-precision products are not rounded before they are summed, but the intermediate sum is rounded before accumulation into the single-precision destination element that overlaps with the corresponding pair of BFloat16 elements in the first source vector.

* Generates only the default NaN, as if FPCR.DN is 1.

* Follows all other floating-point behaviors that apply to single-precision arithmetic, as controlled by the effective value of the FPCR in the current execution mode, and captured in the FPSR.

The BFloat16 pairs within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same BFloat16 pair position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to 3.

This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.BF16 indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

SVE

(FEAT_BF16)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	0 1	1	i2	Zm	0 1 0 0	0 0	Zn	Zda

Encoding

```
BFDOT <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if (!HaveSVE() && !HaveSME()) || !HaveBF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer index = UInt(i2);
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Zda>`	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
`<Zn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.
`<imm>`	Is the immediate index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV 32;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV 32;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer s = segmentbase + index;
    bits(16) elt1_a = Elem[operand1, 2 * e + 0, 16];
    bits(16) elt1_b = Elem[operand1, 2 * e + 1, 16];
    bits(16) elt2_a = Elem[operand2, 2 * s + 0, 16];
    bits(16) elt2_b = Elem[operand2, 2 * s + 1, 16];
    bits(32) sum = Elem[operand3, e, 32];

    sum = BFDotAdd(sum, elt1_a, elt1_b, elt2_a, elt2_b, FPCR[]);
    Elem[result, e, 32] = sum;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.36 BFDOT (vectors)

If FEAT_EBF16 is not implemented or FPCR.EBF is 0, irrespective of the other control bits in the FPCR, this instruction:

* Performs an unfused sum-of-products of each pair of adjacent BFloat16 elements in the source vectors. The intermediate single-precision products are rounded before they are summed, and the intermediate sum is rounded before accumulation into the single-precision destination element that overlaps with the corresponding pair of BFloat16 elements in the source vectors.

* Uses the non-IEEE 754 Round-to-Odd rounding mode, which forces bit 0 of an inexact result to 1, and rounds an overflow to an appropriately signed Infinity.

* Does not modify the cumulative FPSR exception bits (IDC, IXC, UFC, OFC, DZC, and IOC).

* Disables trapped floating-point exceptions, as if the FPCR trap enable bits (IDE, IXE, UFE, OFE, DZE, and IOE) are all zero.

* Flushes denormalized inputs and results to zero, as if FPCR.{FZ, FIZ} is {1, 1}.

* Generates only the Default NaN, as if FPCR.DN is 1.

If FEAT_EBF16 is implemented and FPCR.EBF is 1, then this instruction:

* Performs a fused sum-of-products of each pair of adjacent BFloat16 elements in the source vectors. The intermediate single-precision products are not rounded before they are summed, but the intermediate sum is rounded before accumulation into the single-precision destination element that overlaps with the corresponding pair of BFloat16 elements in the source vectors.

* Generates only the default NaN, as if FPCR.DN is 1.

* Follows all other floating-point behaviors that apply to single-precision arithmetic, as controlled by the effective value of the FPCR in the current execution mode, and captured in the FPSR.

This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.BF16 indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

SVE

(FEAT_BF16)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	0	1	Zm	1 0 0 0	0 0	Zn	Zda

Encoding

```
BFDOT <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if (!HaveSVE() && !HaveSME()) || !HaveBF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

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<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV 32;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(16) elt1_a = Elem[operand1, 2 * e + 0, 16];
    bits(16) elt1_b = Elem[operand1, 2 * e + 1, 16];
    bits(16) elt2_a = Elem[operand2, 2 * e + 0, 16];
    bits(16) elt2_b = Elem[operand2, 2 * e + 1, 16];
    bits(32) sum = Elem[operand3, e, 32];

    sum = BFDotAdd(sum, elt1_a, elt1_b, elt2_a, elt2_b, FPCR[]);
    Elem[result, e, 32] = sum;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.37 BFMLALB (indexed)

This BFloat16 floating-point multiply-add long instruction widens the even-numbered BFloat16 elements in the first source vector and the indexed element from the corresponding 128-bit segment in the second source vector to single-precision format and then destructively multiplies and adds these values without intermediate rounding to the single-precision elements of the destination vector that overlap with the corresponding BFloat16 elements in the first source vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.BF16 indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

SVE

(FEAT_BF16)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	16	15 14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	1	1	1	i3h	Zm		0 1	0	0	i3l	0	Zn			Zda
			o2						op			T				

Encoding

```
BFMLALB <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if (!HaveSVE() && !HaveSME()) || !HaveBF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda>	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.
<imm>	Is the immediate index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV 32;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV 32;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer s = 2 * segmentbase + index;
    bits(32) element1 = Elem[operand1, 2 * e + 0, 16] : Zeros(16);
    bits(32) element2 = Elem[operand2, s, 16] : Zeros(16);
    bits(32) element3 = Elem[operand3, e, 32];
    Elem[result, e, 32] = BFMulAdd(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);

Z[da] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.38 BFMLALB (vectors)

This BFloat16 floating-point multiply-add long instruction widens the even-numbered BFloat16 elements in the first source vector and the corresponding elements in the second source vector to single-precision format and then destructively multiplies and adds these values without intermediate rounding to the single-precision elements of the destination vector that overlap with the corresponding BFloat16 elements in the source vectors. This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.BF16 indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

SVE

(FEAT_BF16)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	1	1	1	Zm	1	0	0	0	0	0	Zn	Zda
			o2					op			T		

Encoding

```
BFMLALB <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if (!HaveSVE() && !HaveSME()) || !HaveBF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda>	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV 32;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(32) element1 = Elem[operand1, 2 * e + 0, 16] : Zeros(16);
    bits(32) element2 = Elem[operand2, 2 * e + 0, 16] : Zeros(16);
    bits(32) element3 = Elem[operand3, e, 32];
    Elem[result, e, 32] = BFMulAdd(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);

Z[da] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.39 BFMLALT (indexed)

This BFloat16 floating-point multiply-add long instruction widens the odd-numbered BFloat16 elements in the first source vector and the indexed element from the corresponding 128-bit segment in the second source vector to single-precision format and then destructively multiplies and adds these values without intermediate rounding to the single-precision elements of the destination vector that overlap with the corresponding BFloat16 elements in the first source vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.BF16 indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

SVE

(FEAT_BF16)

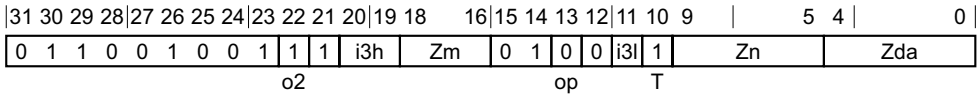

Encoding

```
BFMLALT <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if (!HaveSVE() && !HaveSME()) || !HaveBF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda>	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.
<imm>	Is the immediate index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV 32;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV 32;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer s = 2 * segmentbase + index;
    bits(32) element1 = Elem[operand1, 2 * e + 1, 16] : Zeros(16);
    bits(32) element2 = Elem[operand2, s, 16] : Zeros(16);
    bits(32) element3 = Elem[operand3, e, 32];
    Elem[result, e, 32] = BFMulAdd(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);

Z[da] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.40 BFMLALT (vectors)

This BFloat16 floating-point multiply-add long instruction widens the odd-numbered BFloat16 elements in the first source vector and the corresponding elements in the second source vector to single-precision format and then destructively multiplies and adds these values without intermediate rounding to the single-precision elements of the destination vector that overlap with the corresponding BFloat16 elements in the source vectors. This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.BF16 indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

SVE

(FEAT_BF16)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	1	1	1	Zm	1	0	0	0	0	1	Zn	Zda
			o2					op			T		

Encoding

```
BFMLALT <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if (!HaveSVE() && !HaveSME()) || !HaveBF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda>	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV 32;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(32) element1 = Elem[operand1, 2 * e + 1, 16] : Zeros(16);
    bits(32) element2 = Elem[operand2, 2 * e + 1, 16] : Zeros(16);
    bits(32) element3 = Elem[operand3, e, 32];
    Elem[result, e, 32] = BFMulAdd(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);

Z[da] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.41 BFMMLA

If FEAT_EBF16 is not implemented or FPCR.EBF is 0, irrespective of the other control bits in the FPCR, this instruction:

* Performs two unfused sums-of-products within each two pairs of adjacent BFloat16 elements while multiplying the 2×4 matrix of BFloat16 values held in each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the 4×2 matrix of BFloat16 values in the corresponding segment of the second source vector. The intermediate single-precision products are rounded before they are summed and the intermediate sum is rounded before accumulation into the 2×2 single-precision matrix in the corresponding segment of the destination vector. This is equivalent to accumulating two 2-way unfused dot products per destination element.

* Uses the non-IEEE 754 Round-to-Odd rounding mode, which forces bit 0 of an inexact result to 1, and rounds an overflow to an appropriately signed Infinity.

* Does not modify the cumulative FPSR exception bits (IDC, IXC, UFC, OFC, DZC, and IOC).

* Disables trapped floating-point exceptions, as if the FPCR trap enable bits (IDE, IXE, UFE, OFE, DZE, and IOE) are all zero.

* Flushes denormalized inputs and results to zero, as if FPCR.{FZ, FIZ} is {1, 1}.

* Generates only the Default NaN, as if FPCR.DN is 1.

If FEAT_EBF16 is implemented and FPCR.EBF is 1, then this instruction:

* Performs two fused sums-of-products within each two pairs of adjacent BFloat16 elements while multiplying the 2×4 matrix of BFloat16 values held in each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the 4×2 matrix of BFloat16 values in the corresponding segment of the second source vector. The intermediate single-precision products are not rounded before they are summed, but the intermediate sum is rounded before accumulation into the 2×2 single-precision matrix in the corresponding segment of the destination vector. This is equivalent to accumulating two 2-way fused dot products per destination element.

* Generates only the default NaN, as if FPCR.DN is 1.

* Follows all other floating-point behaviors that apply to single-precision arithmetic, as controlled by the effective value of the FPCR in the current execution mode, and captured in the FPSR.

This instruction is unpredicated and vector length agnostic.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.BF16 indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

SVE

(FEAT_BF16)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	0	1	1	Zm	1	1	1	0	0	1	Zn	Zda

Encoding

```
BFMMLA <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveBF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Zda>`	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
`<Zn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer segments =  VL DIV 128;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;
bits(128) op1, op2;
bits(128) res, addend;

for s = 0 to segments-1
    op1    = Elem[operand1, s, 128];
    op2    = Elem[operand2, s, 128];
    addend = Elem[operand3, s, 128];
    res    = BFMatMulAdd(addend, op1, op2);
    Elem[result, s, 128] = res;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.42 BGRP

This instruction separates bits in each element of the first source vector by gathering from the bit positions indicated by non-zero bits in the corresponding mask element of the second source vector to the lowest-numbered contiguous bits of the corresponding destination element, and from positions indicated by zero bits to the highest-numbered bits of the destination element, preserving the bit order within each group. This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.BitPerm indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

SVE2

(FEAT_SVE_BitPerm)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1 0 1 1	1	0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
BGRP <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVE2BitPerm() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) data = Z[n];
bits(VL) mask = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements - 1
    Elem[result, e, esize] = BitGroup(Elem[data, e, esize], Elem[mask, e, esize]);

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.43 BIC (immediate)

Bitwise clear bits using immediate with each 64-bit element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate is a 64-bit value consisting of a single run of ones or zeros repeating every 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 or 64 bits. This instruction is unpredicated.

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the AND (immediate) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of AND (immediate).
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of AND (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	1	0	0 0	0 0	imm13	Zdn

Encoding

```
BIC <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, #<const>
```

is equivalent to

```
AND <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, #(-<const> - 1)
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "imm13<12>:imm13<5:0>" field. It can have the following values:

S	when `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 0xxxxx`
H	when `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 10xxxx`
B	when `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 110xxx`
B	when `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 1110xx`
B	when `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 11110x`
D	when `imm13<12> = 1`, `imm13<5:0> = xxxxxx`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 111110`.
- `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 111111`.

`<const>` Is a 64, 32, 16 or 8-bit bitmask consisting of replicated 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 or 64 bit fields, each field containing a rotated run of non-zero bits, encoded in the "imm13" field.

Operation

The description of AND (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.44 BIC (predicates)

Bitwise AND inverted active elements of the second source predicate with corresponding elements of the first source predicate and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Does not set the condition flags.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	0	0 0	Pm	0 1	Pg	0	Pn	1	Pd
			S								

Encoding

```
BIC <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean setflags = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd>	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bit element1 = ElemP[operand1, e, esize];
    bit element2 = ElemP[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = element1 AND (NOT element2);
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.45 BIC (vectors, predicated)

Bitwise AND inverted active elements of the second source vector with corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1	0 1	1	0	0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
BIC <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1 AND (NOT element2);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.46 BIC (vectors, unpredicated)

Bitwise AND inverted all elements of the second source vector with corresponding elements of the first source vector and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	1	1	1	Zm	0 0 1 1	0 0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
BIC <Zd>.D, <Zn>.D, <Zm>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];

Z[d] = operand1 AND (NOT operand2);
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.47 BICS

Bitwise AND inverted active elements of the second source predicate with corresponding elements of the first source predicate and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	1	0 0	Pm	0 1	Pg	0	Pn	1	Pd
			S								

Encoding

```
BICS <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean setflags = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd>	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bit element1 = ElemP[operand1, e, esize];
    bit element2 = ElemP[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = element1 AND (NOT element2);
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.48 BRKA

Sets destination predicate elements up to and including the first active and true source element to true, then sets subsequent elements to false. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register remain unmodified or are set to zero, depending on whether merging or zeroing predication is selected. Does not set the condition flags.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13	10	9	8	5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	0	0 1	0 0 0 0	0 1	Pg	0	Pn		M	Pd
		B	S									

Encoding

```
BRKA <Pd>.B, <Pg>/<ZM>, <Pn>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean merging = (M == '1');
boolean setflags = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>` Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<ZM>` Is the predication qualifier, encoded in the "M" field. It can have the following values:

`Z`	when `M = 0`
`M`	when `M = 1`

`<Pn>` Is the name of the source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand  = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[d];
boolean break = FALSE;
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    boolean element = ElemP[operand, e, esize] == '1';
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = if !break then '1' else '0';
        break = break || element;
    elsif merging then
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = ElemP[operand2, e, esize];
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

if setflags then
```


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```
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.49 BRKAS

Sets destination predicate elements up to and including the first active and true source element to true, then sets subsequent elements to false. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13	10 9 8	5 4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	1	0 1	0 0 0 0	0 1	Pg	0	Pn	0	Pd
		B	S						M	

Encoding

```
BRKAS <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean merging = FALSE;
boolean setflags = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd>	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand  = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[d];
boolean break = FALSE;
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    boolean element = ElemP[operand, e, esize] == '1';
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = if !break then '1' else '0';
        break = break || element;
    elsif merging then
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = ElemP[operand2, e, esize];
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.50 BRKB

Sets destination predicate elements up to but not including the first active and true source element to true, then sets subsequent elements to false. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register remain unmodified or are set to zero, depending on whether merging or zeroing predication is selected. Does not set the condition flags.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13	10	9	8	5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	1	0	0 1	0 0 0 0	0 1	Pg	0	Pn		M	Pd
		B	S									

Encoding

```
BRKB <Pd>.B, <Pg>/<ZM>, <Pn>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean merging = (M == '1');
boolean setflags = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>` Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<ZM>` Is the predication qualifier, encoded in the "M" field. It can have the following values:

`Z`	when `M = 0`
`M`	when `M = 1`

`<Pn>` Is the name of the source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand  = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[d];
boolean break = FALSE;
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    boolean element = ElemP[operand, e, esize] == '1';
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        break = break || element;
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = if !break then '1' else '0';
    elsif merging then
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = ElemP[operand2, e, esize];
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

if setflags then
```


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```
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.51 BRKBS

Sets destination predicate elements up to but not including the first active and true source element to true, then sets subsequent elements to false. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13	10	9	8	5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	1	1	0 1	0 0 0 0	0 1	Pg	0	Pn		0	Pd
		B	S								M	

Encoding

```
BRKBS <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean merging = FALSE;
boolean setflags = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd>	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand  = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[d];
boolean break = FALSE;
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    boolean element = ElemP[operand, e, esize] == '1';
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        break = break || element;
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = if !break then '1' else '0';
    elsif merging then
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = ElemP[operand2, e, esize];
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.52 BRKN

If the last active element of the first source predicate is false then set the destination predicate to all-false. Otherwise leaves the destination and second source predicate unchanged. Does not set the condition flags.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13	10	9	8	5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	0	0 1	1 0 0 0	0 1	Pg	0	Pn		0	Pdm
			S									

Encoding

```
BRKN <Pdm>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pdm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer dm = UInt(Pdm);
boolean setflags = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pdm>	Is the name of the second source and destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pdm" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[dm];
bits(PL) result;

if LastActive(mask, operand1, 8) == '1' then
    result = operand2;
else
    result = Zeros();

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(Ones(PL), result, 8);
P[dm] = result;
```


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C8.2.53 BRKNS

If the last active element of the first source predicate is false then set the destination predicate to all-false. Otherwise leaves the destination and second source predicate unchanged. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13	10	9	8	5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	1	0 1	1 0 0 0	0 1	Pg	0	Pn		0	Pdm
			S									

Encoding

```
BRKNS <Pdm>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pdm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer dm = UInt(Pdm);
boolean setflags = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pdm> Is the name of the second source and destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pdm" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Pn> Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[dm];
bits(PL) result;

if LastActive(mask, operand1, 8) == '1' then
    result = operand2;
else
    result = Zeros();

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(Ones(PL), result, 8);
P[dm] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.54 BRKPA

If the last active element of the first source predicate is false then set the destination predicate to all-false. Otherwise sets destination predicate elements up to and including the first active and true source element to true, then sets subsequent elements to false. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Does not set the condition flags.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	0	0 0	Pm	1 1	Pg	0	Pn	0	Pd
			S							B	

Encoding

```
BRKPA <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean setflags = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd>	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(PL) result;
boolean last = (LastActive(mask, operand1, 8) == '1');

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, 8] == '1' then
        ElemP[result, e, 8] = if last then '1' else '0';
        last = last && (ElemP[operand2, e, 8] == '0');
    else
        ElemP[result, e, 8] = '0';

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.55 BRKPAS

If the last active element of the first source predicate is false then set the destination predicate to all-false. Otherwise sets destination predicate elements up to and including the first active and true source element to true, then sets subsequent elements to false. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	1	0 0	Pm	1 1	Pg	0	Pn	0	Pd
			S							B	

Encoding

```
BRKPAS <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean setflags = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd>	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(PL) result;
boolean last = (LastActive(mask, operand1, 8) == '1');

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, 8] == '1' then
        ElemP[result, e, 8] = if last then '1' else '0';
        last = last && (ElemP[operand2, e, 8] == '0');
    else
        ElemP[result, e, 8] = '0';

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.56 BRKPB

If the last active element of the first source predicate is false then set the destination predicate to all-false. Otherwise sets destination predicate elements up to but not including the first active and true source element to true, then sets subsequent elements to false. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Does not set the condition flags.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	0	0 0	Pm	1 1	Pg	0	Pn	1	Pd
			S							B	

Encoding

```
BRKPB <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean setflags = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd>	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(PL) result;
boolean last = (LastActive(mask, operand1, 8) == '1');

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, 8] == '1' then
        last = last && (ElemP[operand2, e, 8] == '0');
        ElemP[result, e, 8] = if last then '1' else '0';
    else
        ElemP[result, e, 8] = '0';

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.57 BRKPBS

If the last active element of the first source predicate is false then set the destination predicate to all-false. Otherwise sets destination predicate elements up to but not including the first active and true source element to true, then sets subsequent elements to false. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	1	0 0	Pm	1 1	Pg	0	Pn	1	Pd
			S							B	

Encoding

```
BRKPBS <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean setflags = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd>	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(PL) result;
boolean last = (LastActive(mask, operand1, 8) == '1');

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, 8] == '1' then
        last = last && (ElemP[operand2, e, 8] == '0');
        ElemP[result, e, 8] = if last then '1' else '0';
    else
        ElemP[result, e, 8] = '0';

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.58 BSL

Selects bits from the first source vector where the corresponding bit in the third source vector is '1', and from the second source vector where the corresponding bit in the third source vector is '0'. The result is placed destructively in the destination and first source vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	0	0	1	Zm	0	0	1	1	1	1	Zk	Zdn

Encoding

```
BSL <Zdn>.D, <Zdn>.D, <Zm>.D, <Zk>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer k = UInt(Zk);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<Zk> Is the name of the third source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zk" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[k];

Z[dn] = (operand1 AND operand3) OR (operand2 AND NOT(operand3));
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.

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- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.59 BSL1N

Selects bits from the inverted first source vector where the corresponding bit in the third source vector is '1', and from the second source vector where the corresponding bit in the third source vector is '0'. The result is placed destructively in the destination and first source vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	0	1	1	Zm	0	0	1	1	1	1	Zk	Zdn

Encoding

```
BSL1N <Zdn>.D, <Zdn>.D, <Zm>.D, <Zk>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer k = UInt(Zk);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<Zk> Is the name of the third source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zk" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[k];

Z[dn] = (NOT(operand1) AND operand3) OR (operand2 AND NOT(operand3));
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.

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- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.60 BSL2N

Selects bits from the first source vector where the corresponding bit in the third source vector is '1', and from the inverted second source vector where the corresponding bit in the third source vector is '0'. The result is placed destructively in the destination and first source vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	1	0	1	Zm	0 0 1 1	1	1	Zk	Zdn

Encoding

```
BSL2N <Zdn>.D, <Zdn>.D, <Zm>.D, <Zk>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer k = UInt(Zk);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<Zk> Is the name of the third source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zk" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[k];

Z[dn] = (operand1 AND operand3) OR (NOT(operand2) AND NOT(operand3));
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.

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- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.61 CADD

Add the real and imaginary components of the integral complex numbers from the first source vector to the complex numbers from the second source vector which have first been rotated by 90 or 270 degrees in the direction from the positive real axis towards the positive imaginary axis, when considered in polar representation, equivalent to multiplying the complex numbers in the second source vector by ±J beforehand. Destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

Each complex number is represented in a vector register as an even/odd pair of elements with the real part in the even-numbered element and the imaginary part in the odd-numbered element.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15	14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	0 0 0	0	1 1 0	1 1	rot	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
CADD <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>, <const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
boolean sub_i = (rot == '0');
boolean sub_r = (rot == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<const> Is the const specifier, encoded in the "rot" field. It can have the following values:

- #90 when rot = 0
- #270 when rot = 1

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer pairs = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for p = 0 to pairs-1
    integer acc_r  = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * p + 0, esize]);
    integer acc_i  = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * p + 1, esize]);
    integer elt2_r = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * p + 0, esize]);
```


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```
    integer elt2_i = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * p + 1, esize]);
    if sub_i then
        acc_r = acc_r - elt2_i;
        acc_i = acc_i + elt2_r;
    if sub_r then
        acc_r = acc_r + elt2_i;
        acc_i = acc_i - elt2_r;

    Elem[result, 2 * p + 0, esize] = acc_r<esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, 2 * p + 1, esize] = acc_i<esize-1:0>;

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.62 CDOT (indexed)

The complex integer dot product instructions delimit the source vectors into pairs of 8-bit or 16-bit signed integer complex numbers. Within each pair, the complex numbers in the first source vector are multiplied by the corresponding complex numbers in the second source vector and the resulting wide real or wide imaginary part of the product is accumulated into a 32-bit or 64-bit destination vector element which overlaps all four of the elements that comprise a pair of complex number values in the first source vector.

As a result each instruction implicitly deinterleaves the real and imaginary components of their complex number inputs, so that the destination vector accumulates 4×wide real sums or 4×wide imaginary sums.

The complex numbers in the second source vector are rotated by 0, 90, 180 or 270 degrees in the direction from the positive real axis towards the positive imaginary axis, when considered in polar representation, by performing the following transformations prior to the dot product operations:

* If the rotation is #0, the imaginary parts of the complex numbers in the second source vector are negated. The destination vector therefore accumulates the real parts of a complex dot product.

* If the rotation is #90, the real and imaginary parts of the complex numbers the second source vector are swapped. The destination vector therefore accumulates the imaginary parts of a complex dot product.

* If the rotation is #180, there is no transformation. The destination vector therefore accumulates the real parts of a complex conjugate dot product.

* If the rotation is #270, the real parts of the complex numbers in the second source vector are negated and then swapped with the imaginary parts. The destination vector therefore accumulates the imaginary parts of a complex conjugate dot product.

The indexed form of these instructions select a single pair of complex numbers within each 128-bit segment of the second source vector as the multiplier for all pairs of complex numbers within the corresponding 128-bit segment of the first source vector. The complex number pairs within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same complex number pair position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of complex number pairs per 128-bit segment, encoded in 1 or 2 bits depending on the size of the complex number pair.

Each complex number is represented in a vector register as an even/odd pair of elements with the real part in the even-numbered element and the imaginary part in the odd-numbered element.

32-bit

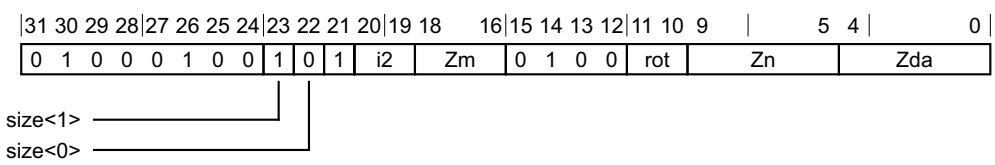

Encoding

```
CDOT <Zda>.S, <Zn>.B, <Zm>.B[<imm>], <const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel_a = UInt(rot<0>);
```


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```
integer sel_b = UInt(NOT(rot<0>));
boolean sub_i = (rot<0> == rot<1>);
```

64-bit

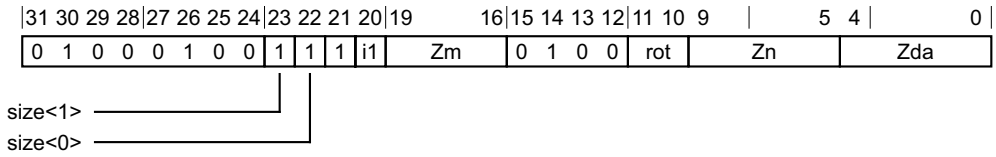

Encoding

```
CDOT <Zda>.D, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>], <const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer index = UInt(i1);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel_a = UInt(rot<0>);
integer sel_b = UInt(NOT(rot<0>));
boolean sub_i = (rot<0> == rot<1>);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Zm>` For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.

`<imm>` For the 32-bit variant: is the immediate index of a quadtuplet of four 8-bit elements within each 128-bit vector segment, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the immediate index of a quadtuplet of four 16-bit elements within each 128-bit vector segment, in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "i1" field.

`<const>` Is the const specifier, encoded in the "rot" field. It can have the following values:

`#0`	when `rot = 00`
`#90`	when `rot = 01`
`#180`	when `rot = 10`
`#270`	when `rot = 11`

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
```


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```
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer s = segmentbase + index;
    bits(esize) res = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
    for i = 0 to 1
        integer elt1_r = SInt(Elem[operand1, 4 * e + 2 * i + 0, esize DIV 4]);
        integer elt1_i = SInt(Elem[operand1, 4 * e + 2 * i + 1, esize DIV 4]);
        integer elt2_a = SInt(Elem[operand2, 4 * s + 2 * i + sel_a, esize DIV 4]);
        integer elt2_b = SInt(Elem[operand2, 4 * s + 2 * i + sel_b, esize DIV 4]);
        if sub_i then
            res = res + (elt1_r * elt2_a) - (elt1_i * elt2_b);
        else
            res = res + (elt1_r * elt2_a) + (elt1_i * elt2_b);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.63 CDOT (vectors)

The complex integer dot product instructions delimit the source vectors into pairs of 8-bit or 16-bit signed integer complex numbers. Within each pair, the complex numbers in the first source vector are multiplied by the corresponding complex numbers in the second source vector and the resulting wide real or wide imaginary part of the product is accumulated into a 32-bit or 64-bit destination vector element which overlaps all four of the elements that comprise a pair of complex number values in the first source vector.

As a result each instruction implicitly deinterleaves the real and imaginary components of their complex number inputs, so that the destination vector accumulates 4×wide real sums or 4×wide imaginary sums.

The complex numbers in the second source vector are rotated by 0, 90, 180 or 270 degrees in the direction from the positive real axis towards the positive imaginary axis, when considered in polar representation, by performing the following transformations prior to the dot product operations:

* If the rotation is #0, the imaginary parts of the complex numbers in the second source vector are negated. The destination vector therefore accumulates the real parts of a complex dot product.

* If the rotation is #90, the real and imaginary parts of the complex numbers the second source vector are swapped. The destination vector therefore accumulates the imaginary parts of a complex dot product.

* If the rotation is #180, there is no transformation. The destination vector therefore accumulates the real parts of a complex conjugate dot product.

* If the rotation is #270, the real parts of the complex numbers in the second source vector are negated and then swapped with the imaginary parts. The destination vector therefore accumulates the imaginary parts of a complex conjugate dot product.

Each complex number is represented in a vector register as an even/odd pair of elements with the real part in the even-numbered element and the imaginary part in the odd-numbered element.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 0 0 1	rot	Zn	Zda

Encoding

```
CDOT <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>, <const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '0x' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel_a = UInt(rot<0>);
integer sel_b = UInt(NOT(rot<0>));
boolean sub_i = (rot<0> == rot<1>);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size<0>" field. It can have the following values:

S when size<0> = 0

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D when size<0> = 1

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size<0>" field. It can have the following values:

B when size<0> = 0

H when size<0> = 1

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<const> Is the const specifier, encoded in the "rot" field. It can have the following values:

#0 when rot = 00

#90 when rot = 01

#180 when rot = 10

#270 when rot = 11

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) res = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
    for i = 0 to 1
        integer elt1_r = SInt(Elem[operand1, 4 * e + 2 * i + 0, esize DIV 4]);
        integer elt1_i = SInt(Elem[operand1, 4 * e + 2 * i + 1, esize DIV 4]);
        integer elt2_a = SInt(Elem[operand2, 4 * e + 2 * i + sel_a, esize DIV 4]);
        integer elt2_b = SInt(Elem[operand2, 4 * e + 2 * i + sel_b, esize DIV 4]);
        if sub_i then
            res = res + (elt1_r * elt2_a) - (elt1_i * elt2_b);
        else
            res = res + (elt1_r * elt2_a) + (elt1_i * elt2_b);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.64 CLASTA (scalar)

From the source vector register extract the element after the last active element, or if the last active element is the final element extract element zero, and then zero-extend that element to destructively place in the destination and first source general-purpose register. If there are no active elements then destructively zero-extend the least significant element-size bits of the destination and first source general-purpose register.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 1	0 0 0	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zm	Rdn	
					B					

Encoding

```
CLASTA <R><dn>, <Pg>, <R><dn>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer csize = if esize < 64 then 32 else 64;
boolean isBefore = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<R> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

W	when size = 01
W	when size = x0
X	when size = 11

<dn> Is the number [0-30] of the source and destination general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B	when size = 00
H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(esize) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(csize) result;
integer last = LastActiveElement(mask, esize);

if last < 0 then
```


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```
    result = ZeroExtend(operand1);
else
    if !isBefore then
        last = last + 1;
        if last >= elements then last = 0;
    result = ZeroExtend(Elem[operand2, last, esize]);

X[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.65 CLASTA (SIMD&FP scalar)

From the source vector register extract the element after the last active element, or if the last active element is the final element extract element zero, and then zero-extend that element to destructively place in the destination and first source SIMD & floating-point scalar register. If there are no active elements then destructively zero-extend the least significant element-size bits of the destination and first source SIMD & floating-point scalar register.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 0 1	0 1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Vdn
					B			

Encoding

```
CLASTA <V><dn>, <Pg>, <V><dn>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Vdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean isBefore = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<dn> Is the number [0-31] of the source and destination SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Vdn" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(esize) operand1 = V[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(esize) result;
integer last = LastActiveElement(mask, esize);

if last < 0 then
```


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```
    result = ZeroExtend(operand1);
else
    if !isBefore then
        last = last + 1;
        if last >= elements then last = 0;
    result = Elem[operand2, last, esize];

V[dn] = result;
```


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C8.2.66 CLASTA (vectors)

From the second source vector register extract the element after the last active element, or if the last active element is the final element extract element zero, and then replicate that element to destructively fill the destination and first source vector.

If there are no active elements then leave the destination and source vector unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 0 0	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	
					B					

Encoding

```
CLASTA <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean isBefore = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;
integer last = LastActiveElement(mask, esize);

if last < 0 then
    result = operand1;
else
    if !isBefore then
        last = last + 1;
        if last >= elements then last = 0;
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand2, last, esize];
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.67 CLASTB (scalar)

From the source vector register extract the last active element, and then zero-extend that element to destructively place in the destination and first source general-purpose register. If there are no active elements then destructively zero-extend the least significant element-size bits of the destination and first source general-purpose register.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 1	0 0 0	1	1 0 1	Pg	Zm	Rdn
					B				

Encoding

```
CLASTB <R><dn>, <Pg>, <R><dn>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer csize = if esize < 64 then 32 else 64;
boolean isBefore = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<R> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- W when size = 01
- W when size = x0
- X when size = 11

<dn> Is the number [0-30] of the source and destination general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(esize) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(csize) result;
integer last = LastActiveElement(mask, esize);

if last < 0 then
    result = ZeroExtend(operand1);
```


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```
else
    if !isBefore then
        last = last + 1;
        if last >= elements then last = 0;
    result = ZeroExtend(Elem[operand2, last, esize]);

X[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.68 CLASTB (SIMD&FP scalar)

From the source vector register extract the last active element, and then zero-extend that element to destructively place in the destination and first source SIMD & floating-point scalar register. If there are no active elements then destructively zero-extend the least significant element-size bits of the destination and first source SIMD & floating-point scalar register.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 0 1	1 (B)	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Vdn

Encoding

```
CLASTB <V><dn>, <Pg>, <V><dn>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Vdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean isBefore = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<dn> Is the number [0-31] of the source and destination SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Vdn" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(esize) operand1 = V[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(esize) result;
integer last = LastActiveElement(mask, esize);

if last < 0 then
```


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```
    result = ZeroExtend(operand1);
else
    if !isBefore then
        last = last + 1;
        if last >= elements then last = 0;
    result = Elem[operand2, last, esize];

V[dn] = result;
```


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C8.2.69 CLASTB (vectors)

From the second source vector register extract the last active element, and then replicate that element to destructively fill the destination and first source vector.

If there are no active elements then leave the destination and source vector unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 0 0	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
					B				

Encoding

```
CLASTB <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean isBefore = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B	when size = 00
H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;
integer last = LastActiveElement(mask, esize);

if last < 0 then
    result = operand1;
else
    if !isBefore then
        last = last + 1;
        if last >= elements then last = 0;
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand2, last, esize];
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.70 CLS

Count leading sign bits in each active element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18 17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1	1	0 0	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd	

Encoding

```
CLS <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = CountLeadingSignBits(element)<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.71 CLZ

Count leading zero bits in each active element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18 17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1	0	0	1	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd	

Encoding

```
CLZ <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = CountLeadingZeroBits(element)<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.72 CMLA (indexed)

Multiply the duplicated real components for rotations 0 and 180, or imaginary components for rotations 90 and 270, of the integral numbers in each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified complex number in the corresponding the second source vector segment rotated by 0, 90, 180 or 270 degrees in the direction from the positive real axis towards the positive imaginary axis, when considered in polar representation.

Then add the products to the corresponding components of the complex numbers in the addend vector. Destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the addend vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

These transformations permit the creation of a variety of multiply-add and multiply-subtract operations on complex numbers by combining two of these instructions with the same vector operands but with rotations that are 90 degrees apart.

Each complex number is represented in a vector register as an even/odd pair of elements with the real part in the even-numbered element and the imaginary part in the odd-numbered element.

16-bit

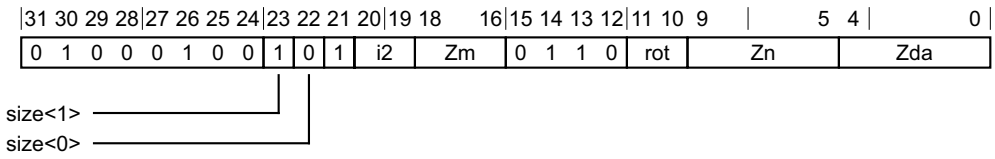

Encoding

```
CMLA <Zda>.H, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>], <const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i2);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel_a = UInt(rot<0>);
integer sel_b = UInt(NOT(rot<0>));
boolean sub_r = (rot<0> != rot<1>);
boolean sub_i = (rot<1> == '1');
```

32-bit

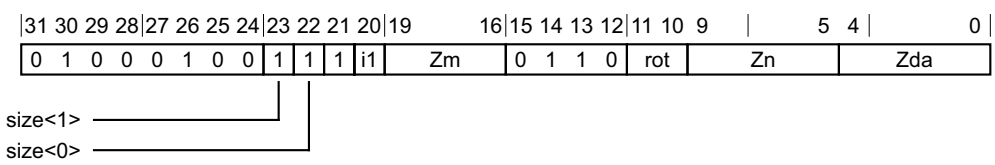

Encoding

```
CMLA <Zda>.S, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>], <const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i1);
```


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```
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel_a = UInt(rot<0>);
integer sel_b = UInt(NOT(rot<0>));
boolean sub_r = (rot<0> != rot<1>);
boolean sub_i = (rot<1> == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Zm>` For the 16-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.

For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.

`<imm>` For the 16-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2" field.

For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "i1" field.

`<const>` Is the const specifier, encoded in the "rot" field. It can have the following values:

`#0`	when `rot = 00`
`#90`	when `rot = 01`
`#180`	when `rot = 10`
`#270`	when `rot = 11`

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer pairs = VL DIV (2 * esize);
integer pairspersegment = 128 DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for p = 0 to pairs-1
    integer segmentbase = p - (p MOD pairspersegment);
    integer s = segmentbase + index;
    integer elt1_a = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * p + sel_a, esize]);
    integer elt2_a = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + sel_a, esize]);
    integer elt2_b = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + sel_b, esize]);
    bits(esize) elt3_r = Elem[operand3, 2 * p + 0, esize];
    bits(esize) elt3_i = Elem[operand3, 2 * p + 1, esize];
    integer product_r =  elt1_a * elt2_a;
    integer product_i =  elt1_a * elt2_b;
    if sub_r then
        Elem[result, 2 * p + 0, esize] = elt3_r - product_r;
    else
        Elem[result, 2 * p + 0, esize] = elt3_r + product_r;
    if sub_i then
        Elem[result, 2 * p + 1, esize] = elt3_i - product_i;
    else
        Elem[result, 2 * p + 1, esize] = elt3_i + product_i;

Z[da] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.73 CMLA (vectors)

Multiply the duplicated real components for rotations 0 and 180, or imaginary components for rotations 90 and 270, of the integral numbers in the first source vector by the corresponding complex number in the second source vector rotated by 0, 90, 180 or 270 degrees in the direction from the positive real axis towards the positive imaginary axis, when considered in polar representation.

Then add the products to the corresponding components of the complex numbers in the addend vector. Destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the addend vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

These transformations permit the creation of a variety of multiply-add and multiply-subtract operations on complex numbers by combining two of these instructions with the same vector operands but with rotations that are 90 degrees apart.

Each complex number is represented in a vector register as an even/odd pair of elements with the real part in the even-numbered element and the imaginary part in the odd-numbered element.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 0 1	0	rot	Zn	Zda

Encoding

```
CMLA <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>, <const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel_a = UInt(rot<0>);
integer sel_b = UInt(NOT(rot<0>));
boolean sub_r = (rot<0> != rot<1>);
boolean sub_i = (rot<1> == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

`<const>` Is the const specifier, encoded in the "rot" field. It can have the following values:

- `#0` when `rot = 00`
- `#90` when `rot = 01`
- `#180` when `rot = 10`
- `#270` when `rot = 11`

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer pairs = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for p = 0 to pairs-1
    integer elt1_a = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * p + sel_a, esize]);
    integer elt2_a = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * p + sel_a, esize]);
    integer elt2_b = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * p + sel_b, esize]);
    bits(esize) elt3_r = Elem[operand3, 2 * p + 0, esize];
    bits(esize) elt3_i = Elem[operand3, 2 * p + 1, esize];
    integer product_r =  elt1_a * elt2_a;
    integer product_i =  elt1_a * elt2_b;
    if sub_r then
        Elem[result, 2 * p + 0, esize] = elt3_r - product_r;
    else
        Elem[result, 2 * p + 0, esize] = elt3_r + product_r;
    if sub_i then
        Elem[result, 2 * p + 1, esize] = elt3_i - product_i;
    else
        Elem[result, 2 * p + 1, esize] = elt3_i + product_i;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.74 CMP<cc> (immediate)

Compare active integer elements in the source vector with an immediate, and place the boolean results of the specified comparison in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

The <cc> symbol specifies one of the standard ARM condition codes: EQ, GE, GT, HI, HS, LE, LO, LS, LT or NE.

Equal

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	imm5	1	0	0	Pg	Zn	0	Pd
										ne	

Encoding

```
CMPEQ <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_EQ;
integer imm = SInt(imm5);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Greater than

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	imm5	0	0	0	Pg	Zn	1	Pd
							lt			ne	

Encoding

```
CMPGT <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_GT;
integer imm = SInt(imm5);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```


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Greater than or equal

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	imm5	0	0	0	Pg	Zn	0	Pd
							lt			ne	

Encoding

```
CMPGE <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_GE;
integer imm = SInt(imm5);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Higher

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	imm7	0	Pg	Zn	1	Pd
					lt			ne	

Encoding

```
CMPHI <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_GT;
integer imm = UInt(imm7);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Higher or same

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	imm7	0	Pg	Zn	0	Pd
					lt			ne	

Encoding

```
CMPHS <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
```


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```
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_GE;
integer imm = UInt(imm7);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Less than

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	imm5	0	0	1	Pg	Zn	0	Pd
							lt			ne	

Encoding

```
CMPLT <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_LT;
integer imm = SInt(imm5);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Less than or equal

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	imm5	0	0	1	Pg	Zn	1	Pd
							lt			ne	

Encoding

```
CMPLE <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_LE;
integer imm = SInt(imm5);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Lower

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	imm7	1	Pg	Zn	0	Pd
					lt			ne	

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Encoding

```
CMPLO <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_LT;
integer imm = UInt(imm7);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Lower or same

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	imm7	1	Pg	Zn	1	Pd
					lt			ne	

Encoding

```
CMPLS <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_LE;
integer imm = UInt(imm7);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Not equal

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	imm5	1	0	0	Pg	Zn	1	Pd
										ne	

Encoding

```
CMPNE <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_NE;
integer imm = SInt(imm5);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```


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Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B	when size = 00
H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<imm> For the equal, greater than, greater than or equal, less than, less than or equal and not equal variant: is the signed immediate operand, in the range -16 to 15, encoded in the "imm5" field.

For the higher, higher or same, lower and lower or same variant: is the unsigned immediate operand, in the range 0 to 127, encoded in the "imm7" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        boolean cond;
        case op of
            when Cmp_EQ cond = element1 == imm;
            when Cmp_NE cond = element1 != imm;
            when Cmp_GE cond = element1 >= imm;
            when Cmp_LT cond = element1 <  imm;
            when Cmp_GT cond = element1 >  imm;
            when Cmp_LE cond = element1 <= imm;
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = if cond then '1' else '0';
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the predicate register or NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.75 CMP<cc> (vectors)

Compare active integer elements in the first source vector with corresponding elements in the second source vector, and place the boolean results of the specified comparison in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

The <cc> symbol specifies one of the standard ARM condition codes: EQ, GE, GT, HI, HS or NE.

This instruction is used by the pseudo-instructions CMPLE (vectors), CMPLO (vectors), CMPLS (vectors), and CMPLT (vectors). The pseudo-instruction is never the preferred disassembly.

Equal

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	1	0	1	Pg	Zn	0	Pd
										ne	

Encoding

```
CMPEQ <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_EQ;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Greater than

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	1	0	0	Pg	Zn	1	Pd
										ne	

Encoding

```
CMPGT <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_GT;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```


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Greater than or equal

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	1	0	0	Pg	Zn	0	Pd
										ne	

Encoding

```
CMPGE <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_GE;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Higher

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0	0	0	Pg	Zn	1	Pd
										ne	

Encoding

```
CMPHI <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_GT;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Higher or same

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0	0	0	Pg	Zn	0	Pd
										ne	

Encoding

```
CMPHS <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
```


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```
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_GE;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Not equal

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12 10	9 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	1	0	1	Pg	Zn	1	Pd
										ne	

Encoding

```
CMPNE <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_NE;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        boolean cond;
        integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
        case op of
            when Cmp_EQ cond = element1 == element2;
```


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```
            when Cmp_NE cond = element1 != element2;
            when Cmp_GE cond = element1 >= element2;
            when Cmp_LT cond = element1 <  element2;
            when Cmp_GT cond = element1 >  element2;
            when Cmp_LE cond = element1 <= element2;
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = if cond then '1' else '0';
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the predicate register or NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.76 CMP<cc> (wide elements)

Compare active integer elements in the first source vector with overlapping 64-bit doubleword elements in the second source vector, and place the boolean results of the specified comparison in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

The <cc> symbol specifies one of the standard ARM condition codes: EQ, GE, GT, HI, HS, LE, LO, LS, LT or NE.

Equal

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0	0	1	Pg	Zn	0	Pd
										ne	

Encoding

```
CMPEQ <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_EQ;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Greater than

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0	1	0	Pg	Zn	1	Pd
					U		lt			ne	

Encoding

```
CMPGT <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_GT;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```


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Greater than or equal

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0	1	0	Pg	Zn	0	Pd
					U		lt			ne	

Encoding

```
CMPGE <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_GE;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Higher

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	1	1	0	Pg	Zn	1	Pd
					U		lt			ne	

Encoding

```
CMPHI <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_GT;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Higher or same

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	1	1	0	Pg	Zn	0	Pd
					U		lt			ne	

Encoding

```
CMPHS <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.D
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_GE;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Less than

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14	13	12 10	9 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0	1	1	Pg	Zn	0	Pd
					U		lt			ne	

Encoding

```
CMPLT <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_LT;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Less than or equal

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14	13	12 10	9 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0	1	1	Pg	Zn	1	Pd
					U		lt			ne	

Encoding

```
CMPLE <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_LE;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```


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Lower

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	1	1	1	Pg	Zn	0	Pd
					U		lt			ne	

Encoding

```
CMPLO <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_LT;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Lower or same

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	1	1	1	Pg	Zn	1	Pd
					U		lt			ne	

Encoding

```
CMPLS <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_LE;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Not equal

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0	0	1	Pg	Zn	1	Pd
										ne	

Encoding

```
CMPNE <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.D
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_NE;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10

The encoding size = 11 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        boolean cond;
        integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, (e * esize) DIV 64, 64], unsigned);
        case op of
            when Cmp_EQ cond = element1 == element2;
            when Cmp_NE cond = element1 != element2;
            when Cmp_GE cond = element1 >= element2;
            when Cmp_LT cond = element1 <  element2;
            when Cmp_GT cond = element1 >  element2;
            when Cmp_LE cond = element1 <= element2;
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = if cond then '1' else '0';
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the predicate register or NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.77 CMPLE (vectors)

Compare active signed integer elements in the first source vector being less than or equal to corresponding signed elements in the second source vector, and place the boolean results of the comparison in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the CMP<cc> (vectors) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of CMP<cc> (vectors).
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of CMP<cc> (vectors) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12 10	9 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	1	0	0	Pg	Zn	0	Pd
										ne	

Encoding

```
CMPLE <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zm>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>
```

is equivalent to

```
CMPGE   <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>` Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

Operation

The description of CMP<cc> (vectors) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the predicate register or NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.78 CMPLO (vectors)

Compare active unsigned integer elements in the first source vector being lower than corresponding unsigned elements in the second source vector, and place the boolean results of the comparison in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the CMP<cc> (vectors) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of CMP<cc> (vectors).
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of CMP<cc> (vectors) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12 10	9 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0	0	0	Pg	Zn	1 (ne)	Pd

Encoding

```
CMPLO <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zm>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>
```

is equivalent to

```
CMPHI   <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>` Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

Operation

The description of CMP<cc> (vectors) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the predicate register or NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.79 CMPLS (vectors)

Compare active unsigned integer elements in the first source vector being lower than or same as corresponding unsigned elements in the second source vector, and place the boolean results of the comparison in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the CMP<cc> (vectors) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of CMP<cc> (vectors).
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of CMP<cc> (vectors) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0	0	0	Pg	Zn	0	Pd
										ne	

Encoding

```
CMPLS <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zm>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>
```

is equivalent to

```
CMPHS   <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>` Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

Operation

The description of CMP<cc> (vectors) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the predicate register or NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.80 CMPLT (vectors)

Compare active signed integer elements in the first source vector being less than corresponding signed elements in the second source vector, and place the boolean results of the comparison in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the CMP<cc> (vectors) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of CMP<cc> (vectors).
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of CMP<cc> (vectors) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12 10	9 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	1	0	0	Pg	Zn	1	Pd
										ne	

Encoding

```
CMPLT <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zm>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>
```

is equivalent to

```
CMPGT   <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>` Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

Operation

The description of CMP<cc> (vectors) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the predicate register or NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.81 CNOT

Logically invert the boolean value in each active element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

Boolean TRUE is any non-zero value in a source, and one in a result element. Boolean FALSE is always zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18 17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1	0	1	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
CNOT <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = ZeroExtend(IsZeroBit(element), esize);

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.82 CNT

Count non-zero bits in each active element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18 17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1	1	0 1	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
CNT <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = BitCount(element)<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.83 CNTB, CNTD, CNTH, CNTW

Determines the number of active elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then places the result in the scalar destination.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

Byte

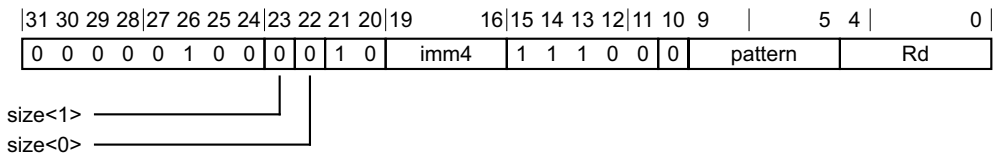

Encoding

```
CNTB <Xd>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```

Doubleword

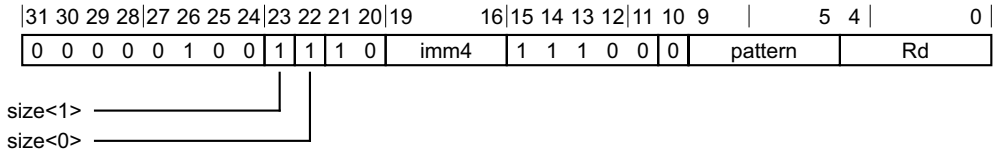

Encoding

```
CNTD <Xd>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```


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Halfword

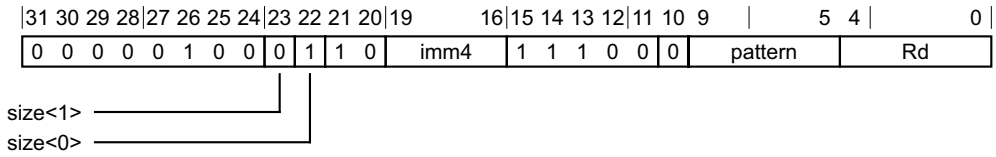

Encoding

```
CNTH <Xd>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```

Word

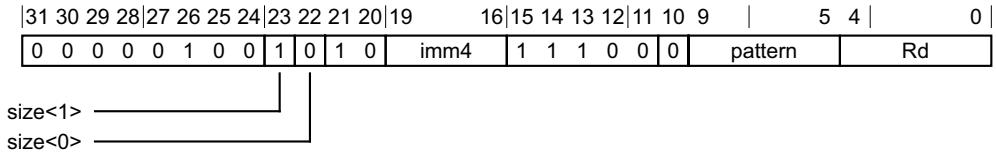

Encoding

```
CNTW <Xd>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xd>` Is the 64-bit name of the destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<pattern>` Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

`POW2`	when `pattern = 00000`
`VL1`	when `pattern = 00001`
`VL2`	when `pattern = 00010`
`VL3`	when `pattern = 00011`
`VL4`	when `pattern = 00100`
`VL5`	when `pattern = 00101`
`VL6`	when `pattern = 00110`
`VL7`	when `pattern = 00111`

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VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010
VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);

X[d] = (count * imm)<63:0>;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.84 CNTP

Counts the number of active and true elements in the source predicate and places the scalar result in the destination general-purpose register. Inactive predicate elements are not counted.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0 0	0 0	0	1 0	Pg		0	Pn	Rd

Encoding

```
CNTP <Xd>, <Pg>, <Pn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> Is the 64-bit name of the destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Pn> Is the name of the source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B	when size = 00
H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand = P[n];
bits(64) sum = Zeros();

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' && ElemP[operand, e, esize] == '1' then
        sum = sum + 1;
X[d] = sum;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.

- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.85 COMPACT

Read the active elements from the source vector and pack them into the lowest-numbered elements of the destination vector. Then set any remaining elements of the destination vector to zero.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	0 0 0 1	1 0 0	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
COMPACT <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '0x' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size<0>" field. It can have the following values:

S when size<0> = 0

D when size<0> = 1

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Zeros();
integer x = 0;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        Elem[result, x, esize] = element;
        x = x + 1;

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.86 CPY (immediate, merging)

Copy a signed integer immediate to each active element in the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

The immediate operand is a signed value in the range -128 to +127, and for element widths of 16 bits or higher it may also be a signed multiple of 256 in the range -32768 to +32512 (excluding 0).

The immediate is encoded in 8 bits with an optional left shift by 8. The preferred disassembly when the shift option is specified is "`#<simm8>, LSL #8`". However an assembler and disassembler may also allow use of the shifted 16-bit value unless the immediate is 0 and the shift amount is 8, which must be unambiguously described as "`#0, LSL #8`".

This instruction is used by the pseudo-instructions FMOV (zero, predicated) and MOV (immediate, predicated, merging). The alias is always the preferred disassembly.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 16	15	14	13	12	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1	Pg	0	1	sh	imm8		Zd
						M				

Encoding

```
CPY <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size:sh == '001' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean merging = TRUE;
integer imm = SInt(imm8);
if sh == '1' then imm = imm << 8;
```

Alias conditions

Alias or pseudo-instruction	is preferred when
FMOV (zero, predicated)	Never
MOV (immediate, predicated, merging)	Unconditionally

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<imm>` Is a signed immediate in the range -128 to 127, encoded in the "imm8" field.

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`<shift>` Is the optional left shift to apply to the immediate, defaulting to LSL #0 and encoded in the "sh" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL #0` when `sh = 0`

`LSL #8` when `sh = 1`

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) dest = Z[d];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = imm<esize-1:0>;
    elsif merging then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[dest, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.87 CPY (immediate, zeroing)

Copy a signed integer immediate to each active element in the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register are set to zero.

The immediate operand is a signed value in the range -128 to +127, and for element widths of 16 bits or higher it may also be a signed multiple of 256 in the range -32768 to +32512 (excluding 0).

The immediate is encoded in 8 bits with an optional left shift by 8. The preferred disassembly when the shift option is specified is "`#<simm8>, LSL #8`". However an assembler and disassembler may also allow use of the shifted 16-bit value unless the immediate is 0 and the shift amount is 8, which must be unambiguously described as "`#0, LSL #8`".

This instruction is used by the alias MOV (immediate, predicated, zeroing). The alias is always the preferred disassembly.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 16	15	14	13	12 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1	Pg	0	0 (M)	sh	imm8	Zd

Encoding

```
CPY <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size:sh == '001' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean merging = FALSE;
integer imm = SInt(imm8);
if sh == '1' then imm = imm << 8;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<imm>` Is a signed immediate in the range -128 to 127, encoded in the "imm8" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional left shift to apply to the immediate, defaulting to LSL #0 and encoded in the "sh" field. It can have the following values:

- `LSL #0` when `sh = 0`
- `LSL #8` when `sh = 1`

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) dest = Z[d];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = imm<esize-1:0>;
    elsif merging then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[dest, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.88 CPY (scalar)

Copy the general-purpose scalar source register to each active element in the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

This instruction is used by the alias MOV (scalar, predicated). The alias is always the preferred disassembly.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 0 0 0	1 0 1	Pg	Rn	Zd

Encoding

```
CPY <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <R><n|SP>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<R> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- W when size = 01
- W when size = x0
- X when size = 11

<n|SP> Is the number [0-30] of the general-purpose source register or the name SP (31), encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result = Z[d];
if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    bits(64) operand1;
    if n == 31 then
        operand1 = SP[];
    else
        operand1 = X[n];
```


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```
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = operand1<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.89 CPY (SIMD&FP scalar)

Copy the SIMD & floating-point scalar source register to each active element in the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

This instruction is used by the alias MOV (SIMD&FP scalar, predicated). The alias is always the preferred disassembly.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	0 0 0 0	1 0 0	Pg	Vn	Zd

Encoding

```
CPY <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <V><n>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Vn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<n> Is the number [0-31] of the source SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Vn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(esize) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then V[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = operand1;
```


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```
Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.90 CTERMEQ, CTERMNE

Detect termination conditions in serialized vector loops. Tests whether the comparison between the scalar source operands holds true and if not tests the state of the !LAST condition flag (C) which indicates whether the previous flag-setting predicate instruction selected the last element of the vector partition.

The Z and C condition flags are preserved by this instruction. The N and V condition flags are set as a pair to generate one of the following conditions for a subsequent conditional instruction:

* GE (N=0 & V=0): continue loop (compare failed and last element not selected);

* LT (N=0 & V=1): terminate loop (last element selected);

* LT (N=1 & V=0): terminate loop (compare succeeded);

The scalar source operands are 32-bit or 64-bit general-purpose registers of the same size.

Equal

31 30	29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4	3	2	1	0
0 0	1 0	0 1 0 1	1	sz	1	Rm	0 0 1 0	0 0	Rn	0	0	0	0	0
										ne				

Encoding

```
CTERMEQ <R><n>, <R><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
SVECmp op = Cmp_EQ;
```

Not equal

31 30	29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4	3	2	1	0
0 0	1 0	0 1 0 1	1	sz	1	Rm	0 0 1 0	0 0	Rn	1	0	0	0	0
										ne				

Encoding

```
CTERMNE <R><n>, <R><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
SVECmp op = Cmp_NE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<R>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`W` when `sz = 0`

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X when sz = 1

<n> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(esize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(esize) operand2 = X[m];
integer element1 = UInt(operand1);
integer element2 = UInt(operand2);
boolean term;

case op of
    when Cmp_EQ term = element1 == element2;
    when Cmp_NE term = element1 != element2;
if term then
    PSTATE.N = '1';
    PSTATE.V = '0';
else
    PSTATE.N = '0';
    PSTATE.V = (NOT PSTATE.C);
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.91 DECB, DECD, DECH, DECW (scalar)

Determines the number of active elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to decrement the scalar destination.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

Byte

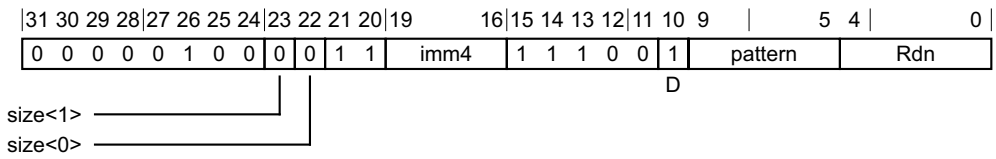

Encoding

```
DECB <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```

Doubleword

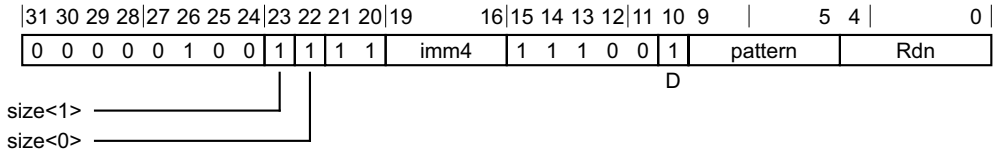

Encoding

```
DECD <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```


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Halfword

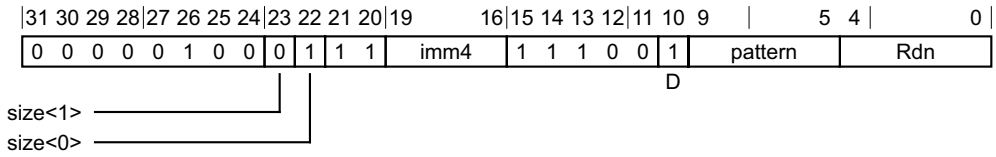

Encoding

```
DECH <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```

Word

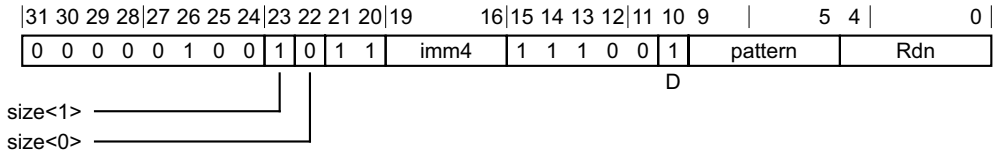

Encoding

```
DECW <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xdn>` Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

`<pattern>` Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

`POW2`	when `pattern = 00000`
`VL1`	when `pattern = 00001`
`VL2`	when `pattern = 00010`
`VL3`	when `pattern = 00011`
`VL4`	when `pattern = 00100`
`VL5`	when `pattern = 00101`
`VL6`	when `pattern = 00110`
`VL7`	when `pattern = 00111`

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VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010
VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(64) operand1 = X[dn];

X[dn] = operand1 - (count * imm);
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.92 DECD, DECH, DECW (vector)

Determines the number of active elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to decrement all destination vector elements.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

Doubleword

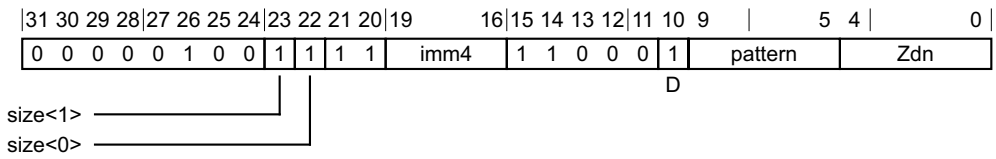

Encoding

```
DECD <Zdn>.D{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```

Halfword

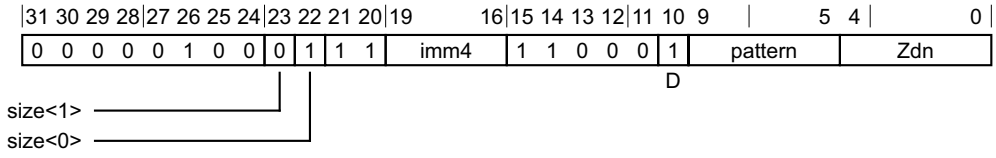

Encoding

```
DECH <Zdn>.H{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```


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Word

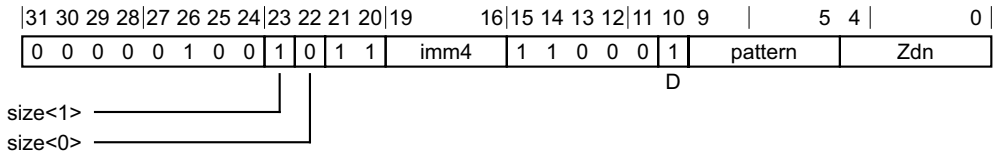

Encoding

```
DECW <Zdn>.S{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<pattern>` Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

`POW2`	when `pattern = 00000`
`VL1`	when `pattern = 00001`
`VL2`	when `pattern = 00010`
`VL3`	when `pattern = 00011`
`VL4`	when `pattern = 00100`
`VL5`	when `pattern = 00101`
`VL6`	when `pattern = 00110`
`VL7`	when `pattern = 00111`
`VL8`	when `pattern = 01000`
`VL16`	when `pattern = 01001`
`VL32`	when `pattern = 01010`
`VL64`	when `pattern = 01011`
`VL128`	when `pattern = 01100`
`VL256`	when `pattern = 01101`
`#uimm5`	when `pattern = 0111x`
`#uimm5`	when `pattern = 101x1`
`#uimm5`	when `pattern = 10110`
`#uimm5`	when `pattern = 1x0x1`
`#uimm5`	when `pattern = 1x010`
`#uimm5`	when `pattern = 1xx00`
`MUL4`	when `pattern = 11101`
`MUL3`	when `pattern = 11110`
`ALL`	when `pattern = 11111`

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<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize] - (count * imm);

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.93 DECP (scalar)

Counts the number of true elements in the source predicate and then uses the result to decrement the scalar destination.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 8	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 1	0	1	1 0 0 0	1 0	0	Pm	Rdn
						D					

Encoding

```
DECP <Xdn>, <Pm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xdn> Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<Pm> Is the name of the source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 00

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
integer count = 0;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[operand2, e, esize] == '1' then
        count = count + 1;

X[dn] = operand1 - count;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.94 DECP (vector)

Counts the number of true elements in the source predicate and then uses the result to decrement all destination vector elements.

The predicate size specifier may be omitted in assembler source code, but this is deprecated and will be prohibited in a future release of the architecture.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 1	0	1	1 0 0 0	0	0	Pm	Zdn	
						D						

Encoding

```
DECP <Zdn>.<T>, <Pm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pm> Is the name of the source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(VL) result;
integer count = 0;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[operand2, e, esize] == '1' then
        count = count + 1;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize] - count;

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.95 DUP (immediate)

Unconditionally broadcast the signed integer immediate into each element of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

The immediate operand is a signed value in the range -128 to +127, and for element widths of 16 bits or higher it may also be a signed multiple of 256 in the range -32768 to +32512 (excluding 0).

The immediate is encoded in 8 bits with an optional left shift by 8. The preferred disassembly when the shift option is specified is "`#<simm8>, LSL #8`". However an assembler and disassembler may also allow use of the shifted 16-bit value unless the immediate is 0 and the shift amount is 8, which must be unambiguously described as "`#0, LSL #8`".

This instruction is used by the pseudo-instructions FMOV (zero, unpredicated) and MOV (immediate, unpredicated). The alias is always the preferred disassembly.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14	13	12	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 1 1	0	0	0	1	1	sh	imm8		Zd

Encoding

```
DUP <Zd>.<T>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size:sh == '001' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer imm = SInt(imm8);
if sh == '1' then imm = imm << 8;
```

Alias conditions

Alias or pseudo-instruction	is preferred when
FMOV (zero, unpredicated)	Never
MOV (immediate, unpredicated)	Unconditionally

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<imm>` Is a signed immediate in the range -128 to 127, encoded in the "imm8" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional left shift to apply to the immediate, defaulting to LSL #0 and encoded in the "sh" field. It can have the following values:

- `LSL #0` when `sh = 0`

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LSL #8 when sh = 1

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(VL) result = Replicate(imm<esize-1:0>);
Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.96 DUP (indexed)

Unconditionally broadcast the indexed source vector element into each element of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

The immediate element index is in the range of 0 to 63 (bytes), 31 (halfwords), 15 (words), 7 (doublewords) or 3 (quadwords). Selecting an element beyond the accessible vector length causes the destination vector to be set to zero.

This instruction is used by the alias MOV (SIMD&FP scalar, unpredicated). See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	imm2 1	tsz	0 0 1 0	0 0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
DUP <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(7) imm = imm2:tsz;
integer esize;
integer index;
case tsz of
    when '00000' UNDEFINED;
    when '10000' esize = 128; index = UInt(imm<6:5>);
    when 'x1000' esize = 64;  index = UInt(imm<6:4>);
    when 'xx100' esize = 32;  index = UInt(imm<6:3>);
    when 'xxx10' esize = 16;  index = UInt(imm<6:2>);
    when 'xxxx1' esize = 8;   index = UInt(imm<6:1>);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
MOV (SIMD&FP scalar, unpredicated)	`BitCount(imm2:tsz) == 1`
MOV (SIMD&FP scalar, unpredicated)	`BitCount(imm2:tsz) > 1`

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tsz" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `tsz = xxxx1`
- H when `tsz = xxx10`
- S when `tsz = xx100`
- D when `tsz = x1000`
- Q when `tsz = 10000`

The encoding `tsz = 00000` is reserved.

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<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<imm> Is the immediate index, in the range 0 to one less than the number of elements in 512 bits, encoded in "imm2:tsz".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) result;
bits(esize) element;

if index >= elements then
    element = Zeros();
else
    element = Elem[operand1, index, esize];
result = Replicate(element);

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.97 DUP (scalar)

Unconditionally broadcast the general-purpose scalar source register into each element of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

This instruction is used by the alias MOV (scalar, unpredicated). The alias is always the preferred disassembly.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1	1 0	Rn	Zd

Encoding

```
DUP <Zd>.<T>, <R><n|SP>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<R> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- W when size = 01
- W when size = x0
- X when size = 11

<n|SP> Is the number [0-30] of the general-purpose source register or the name SP (31), encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) operand;
if n == 31 then
    operand = SP[];
else
    operand = X[n];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    Elem[result, e, esize] = operand<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.98 DUPM

Unconditionally broadcast the logical bitmask immediate into each element of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated. The immediate is a 64-bit value consisting of a single run of ones or zeros repeating every 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 or 64 bits.

This instruction is used by the alias MOV. See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	1 1 0 0	0 0	imm13	Zd

Encoding

```
DUPM <Zd>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer d = UInt(Zd);
bits(esize) imm;
(imm, -) = DecodeBitMasks(imm13<12>, imm13<5:0>, imm13<11:6>, TRUE);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
MOV	`SVEMoveMaskPreferred(imm13)`

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "imm13<12>:imm13<5:0>" field. It can have the following values:

S when `imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 0xxxxx`

H when `imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 10xxxx`

B when `imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 110xxx`

B when `imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 1110xx`

B when `imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 11110x`

D when `imm13<12> = 1, imm13<5:0> = xxxxxx`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 111110`.
- `imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 111111`.

<const> Is a 64, 32, 16 or 8-bit bitmask consisting of replicated 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 or 64 bit fields, each field containing a rotated run of non-zero bits, encoded in the "imm13" field.

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(VL) result = Replicate(imm);
Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.99 EON

Bitwise exclusive OR an inverted immediate with each 64-bit element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate is a 64-bit value consisting of a single run of ones or zeros repeating every 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 or 64 bits. This instruction is unpredicated.

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the EOR (immediate) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of EOR (immediate).
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of EOR (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	0	1	0 0	0 0	imm13	Zdn

Encoding

```
EON <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, #<const>
```

is equivalent to

```
EOR <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, #(-<const> - 1)
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "imm13<12>:imm13<5:0>" field. It can have the following values:

S	when `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 0xxxxx`
H	when `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 10xxxx`
B	when `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 110xxx`
B	when `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 1110xx`
B	when `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 11110x`
D	when `imm13<12> = 1`, `imm13<5:0> = xxxxxx`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 111110`.
- `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 111111`.

`<const>` Is a 64, 32, 16 or 8-bit bitmask consisting of replicated 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 or 64 bit fields, each field containing a rotated run of non-zero bits, encoded in the "imm13" field.

Operation

The description of EOR (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.100 EOR (immediate)

Bitwise exclusive OR an immediate with each 64-bit element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate is a 64-bit value consisting of a single run of ones or zeros repeating every 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 or 64 bits. This instruction is unpredicated.

This instruction is used by the pseudo-instruction EON. The pseudo-instruction is never the preferred disassembly.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	0	1	0 0	0 0	imm13	Zdn

Encoding

```
EOR <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(64) imm;
(imm, -) = DecodeBitMasks(imm13<12>, imm13<5:0>, imm13<11:6>, TRUE);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "imm13<12>:imm13<5:0>" field. It can have the following values:

S when imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 0xxxxx

H when imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 10xxxx

B when imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 110xxx

B when imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 1110xx

B when imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 11110x

D when imm13<12> = 1, imm13<5:0> = xxxxxx

The following encodings are reserved:

- imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 111110.
- imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 111111.

<const> Is a 64, 32, 16 or 8-bit bitmask consisting of replicated 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 or 64 bit fields, each field containing a rotated run of non-zero bits, encoded in the "imm13" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV 64;
bits(VL) operand = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(64) element1 = Elem[operand, e, 64];
    Elem[result, e, 64] = element1 EOR imm;

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.101 EOR (predicates)

Bitwise exclusive OR active elements of the second source predicate with corresponding elements of the first source predicate and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Does not set the condition flags.

This instruction is used by the alias NOT (predicate). See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	0	0 0	Pm	0 1	Pg	1	Pn	0	Pd
			S								

Encoding

```
EOR <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean setflags = FALSE;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
NOT (predicate)	`Pm == Pg`

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>`	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Pn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.
`<Pm>`	Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bit element1 = ElemP[operand1, e, esize];
    bit element2 = ElemP[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = element1 EOR element2;
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';
```


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```
if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.102 EOR (vectors, predicated)

Bitwise exclusive OR active elements of the second source vector with corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1	0 0	1	0	0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
EOR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1 EOR element2;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.103 EOR (vectors, unpredicated)

Bitwise exclusive OR all elements of the second source vector with corresponding elements of the first source vector and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	1	0	1	Zm	0 0 1 1	0 0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
EOR <Zd>.D, <Zn>.D, <Zm>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd>	Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];

Z[d] = operand1 EOR operand2;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.104 EOR3

Bitwise exclusive OR the corresponding elements of all three source vectors, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination and first source vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	0	0	1	Zm	0	0	1	1	1	0	Zk	Zdn

Encoding

```
EOR3 <Zdn>.D, <Zdn>.D, <Zm>.D, <Zk>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer k = UInt(Zk);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<Zk> Is the name of the third source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zk" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[k];

Z[dn] = operand1 EOR operand2 EOR operand3;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.

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- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.105 EORBT

Interleaving exclusive OR between the even-numbered elements of the first source vector register and the odd-numbered elements of the second source vector register, placing the result in the even-numbered elements of the destination vector, leaving the odd-numbered elements unchanged. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1 0 0 1 0	0 (tb)	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
EORBT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel1 = 0;
integer sel2 = 1;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, 2*e + sel1, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, 2*e + sel2, esize];
    Elem[result, 2*e + sel1, esize] = element1 EOR element2;

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.106 EORS

Bitwise exclusive OR active elements of the second source predicate with corresponding elements of the first source predicate and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

This instruction is used by the alias NOTS. See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14 13	10 9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	1	0 0	Pm	0 1	Pg	1	Pn	0	Pd
			S							

Encoding

```
EORS <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean setflags = TRUE;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
NOTS	`Pm == Pg`

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>`	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Pn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.
`<Pm>`	Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bit element1 = ElemP[operand1, e, esize];
    bit element2 = ElemP[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = element1 EOR element2;
```


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```
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.107 EORTB

Interleaving exclusive OR between the odd-numbered elements of the first source vector register and the even-numbered elements of the second source vector register, placing the result in the odd-numbered elements of the destination vector, leaving the even-numbered elements unchanged. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1 0 0 1 0	1 (tb)	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
EORTB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel1 = 1;
integer sel2 = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, 2*e + sel1, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, 2*e + sel2, esize];
    Elem[result, 2*e + sel1, esize] = element1 EOR element2;

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.108 EORV

Bitwise exclusive OR horizontally across all lanes of a vector, and place the result in the SIMD&FP scalar destination register. Inactive elements in the source vector are treated as zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1	1 0	0	1	0 0 1	Pg	Zn	Vd

Encoding

```
EORV <V><d>, <Pg>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Vd);
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<d> Is the number [0-31] of the destination SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Vd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(esize) result = Zeros(esize);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        result = result EOR Elem[operand, e, esize];

V[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.109 EXT

Copy the indexed byte up to the last byte of the first source vector to the bottom of the result vector, then fill the remainder of the result starting from the first byte of the second source vector. The result is placed destructively in the destination and first source vector, or constructively in the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

An index that is greater than or equal to the vector length in bytes is treated as zero, resulting in the first source vector being copied to the result unchanged.

The Destructive encoding of this instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE: The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated. The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction. The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

Constructive

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	0 1 1	imm8h	0 0 0	imm8l	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
EXT <Zd>.B, { <Zn1>.B, <Zn2>.B }, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer dst = UInt(Zd);
integer s1 = UInt(Zn);
integer s2 = (s1 + 1) MOD 32;
integer position = UInt(imm8h:imm8l);
```

Destructive

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	0 0 1	imm8h	0 0 0	imm8l	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
EXT <Zdn>.B, <Zdn>.B, <Zm>.B, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer dst = UInt(Zdn);
integer s1 = dst;
integer s2 = UInt(Zm);
integer position = UInt(imm8h:imm8l);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<Zn1>` Is the name of the first scalable vector register of a multi-vector sequence, encoded in the "Zn" field.

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<Zn2> Is the name of the second scalable vector register of a multi-vector sequence, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<imm> Is the unsigned immediate operand, in the range 0 to 255, encoded in the "imm8h:imm8l" fields.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[s1];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[s2];
bits(VL) result;

if position >= elements then
    position = 0;

position = position << 3;
bits(VL*2) concat = operand2 : operand1;
result = concat<(position+VL)-1:position>;

Z[dst] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.110 FABD

Compute the absolute difference of active floating-point elements of the second source vector and corresponding floating-point elements of the first source vector and destructively place the result in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	1 0 0	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	

Encoding

```
FABD <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPAbs(FPSub(element1, element2, FPCR[]));
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1;

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.111 FABS

Take the absolute value of each active floating-point element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This clears the sign bit and cannot signal a floating-point exception. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1	1 0	0	1	0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FABS <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPAbs(element);

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.112 FAC<cc>

Compare active absolute values of floating-point elements in the first source vector with corresponding absolute values of elements in the second source vector, and place the boolean results of the specified comparison in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Does not set the condition flags.

The <cc> symbol specifies one of the standard ARM condition codes: GE, GT, LE, or LT.

This instruction is used by the pseudo-instructions FACLE and FACLT. The pseudo-instruction is never the preferred disassembly.

Greater than

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12 10	9 5	4	3 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1	1	1	Pg	Zn	1	Pd

Encoding

```
FACGT <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_GT;
```

Greater than or equal

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12 10	9 5	4	3 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1	1	0	Pg	Zn	1	Pd

Encoding

```
FACGE <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_GE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

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<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        boolean res;
        case op of
            when Cmp_GE res = FPCompareGE(FPAbs(element1), FPAbs(element2), FPCR[]);
            when Cmp_GT res = FPCompareGT(FPAbs(element1), FPAbs(element2), FPCR[]);
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = if res then '1' else '0';
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the predicate register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.113 FACLE

Compare active absolute values of floating-point elements in the first source vector being less than or equal to corresponding absolute values of elements in the second source vector, and place the boolean results of the comparison in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Does not set the condition flags.

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the FAC<cc> instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of FAC<cc>.
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of FAC<cc> gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1	1	0	Pg	Zn	1	Pd

Encoding

```
FACLE <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zm>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>
```

is equivalent to

```
FACGE   <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>` Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

Operation

The description of FAC<cc> gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the predicate register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.114 FACLT

Compare active absolute values of floating-point elements in the first source vector being less than corresponding absolute values of elements in the second source vector, and place the boolean results of the comparison in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Does not set the condition flags.

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the FAC<cc> instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of FAC<cc>.
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of FAC<cc> gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1	1	1	Pg	Zn	1	Pd

Encoding

```
FACLT <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zm>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>
```

is equivalent to

```
FACGT   <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>` Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

Operation

The description of FAC<cc> gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the predicate register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.115 FADD (immediate)

Add an immediate to each active floating-point element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate may take the value +0.5 or +1.0 only. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 8	7 6	5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1 1	0 0	0	1 0 0	Pg	0 0	0 0	i1	Zdn

Encoding

```
FADD <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(esize) imm = if i1 == '0' then FPPointFive('0') else FPOne('0');
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<const> Is the floating-point immediate value, encoded in the "i1" field. It can have the following values:

- #0.5 when i1 = 0
- #1.0 when i1 = 1

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPAdd(element1, imm, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1;

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.116 FADD (vectors, predicated)

Add active floating-point elements of the second source vector to corresponding floating-point elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	0 0 0	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	

Encoding

```
FADD <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPAdd(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1;

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.117 FADD (vectors, unpredicated)

Add all floating-point elements of the second source vector to corresponding elements of the first source vector and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12 11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 0 0	0 0	0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FADD <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPAdd(element1, element2, FPCR[]);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.118 FADDA

Floating-point add a SIMD&FP scalar source and all active lanes of the vector source and place the result destructively in the SIMD&FP scalar source register. Vector elements are processed strictly in order from low to high, with the scalar source providing the initial value. Inactive elements in the source vector are ignored.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1 1 0		0	0	0 0 1	Pg	Zm	Vdn

Encoding

```
FADDA <V><dn>, <Pg>, <V><dn>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Vdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<dn> Is the number [0-31] of the source and destination SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Vdn" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(esize) operand1 = V[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(esize) result = operand1;
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        result = FPAdd(result, element, FPCR[]);

V[dn] = result;
```


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C8.2.119 FADDP

Add pairs of adjacent floating-point elements within each source vector, and interleave the results from corresponding lanes. The interleaved result values are destructively placed in the first source vector.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	0 0	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	

Encoding

```
FADDP <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[dn];
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        if IsEven(e) then
            element1 = Elem[operand1, e + 0, esize];
            element2 = Elem[operand1, e + 1, esize];
        else
            element1 = Elem[operand2, e - 1, esize];
            element2 = Elem[operand2, e + 0, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPAdd(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.120 FADDV

Floating-point add horizontally over all lanes of a vector using a recursive pairwise reduction, and place the result in the SIMD&FP scalar destination register. Inactive elements in the source vector are treated as +0.0.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	0 0	0	0	0 0 1	Pg	Zn	Vd	

Encoding

```
FADDV <V><d>, <Pg>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Vd);
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `size = 01`
- S when `size = 10`
- D when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

<d> Is the number [0-31] of the destination SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Vd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `size = 01`
- S when `size = 10`
- D when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(esize) identity = FPZero('0');

V[d] = ReducePredicated(ReduceOp_FADD, operand, mask, identity);
```


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C8.2.121 FCADD

Add the real and imaginary components of the active floating-point complex numbers from the first source vector to the complex numbers from the second source vector which have first been rotated by 90 or 270 degrees in the direction from the positive real axis towards the positive imaginary axis, when considered in polar representation, equivalent to multiplying the complex numbers in the second source vector by ±J beforehand. Destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

Each complex number is represented in a vector register as an even/odd pair of elements with the real part in the even-numbered element and the imaginary part in the odd-numbered element.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15	14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	0 0 0	rot	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
FCADD <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>, <const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean sub_i = (rot == '0');
boolean sub_r = (rot == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<const> Is the const specifier, encoded in the "rot" field. It can have the following values:

#90 when rot = 0

#270 when rot = 1

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer pairs = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
```


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```
bits(VL) result;

for p = 0 to pairs-1
    acc_r = Elem[operand1, 2 * p + 0, esize];
    acc_i = Elem[operand1, 2 * p + 1, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, 2 * p + 0, esize] == '1' then
        elt2_i = Elem[operand2, 2 * p + 1, esize];
        if sub_i then elt2_i = FPNeg(elt2_i);
        acc_r = FPAdd(acc_r, elt2_i, FPCR[]);
    if ElemP[mask, 2 * p + 1, esize] == '1' then
        elt2_r = Elem[operand2, 2 * p + 0, esize];
        if sub_r then elt2_r = FPNeg(elt2_r);
        acc_i = FPAdd(acc_i, elt2_r, FPCR[]);
    Elem[result, 2 * p + 0, esize] = acc_r;
    Elem[result, 2 * p + 1, esize] = acc_i;

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.122 FCM<cc> (vectors)

Compare active floating-point elements in the first source vector with corresponding elements in the second source vector, and place the boolean results of the specified comparison in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Does not set the condition flags.

The <cc> symbol specifies one of the standard ARM condition codes: `EQ`, `GE`, `GT`, or `NE`, with the addition of `UO` for an unordered comparison.

This instruction is used by the pseudo-instructions FCMLE (vectors) and FCMLT (vectors). The pseudo-instruction is never the preferred disassembly.

Equal

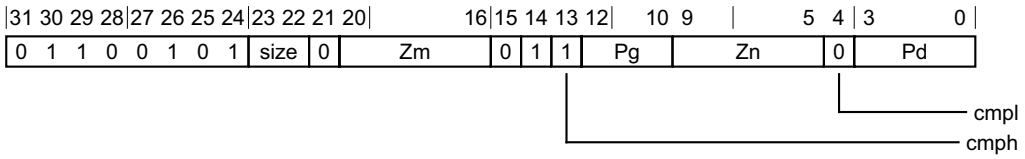

Encoding

```
FCMEQ <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_EQ;
```

Greater than

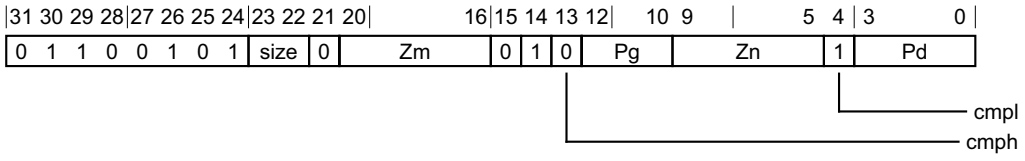

Encoding

```
FCMGT <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_GT;
```


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Greater than or equal

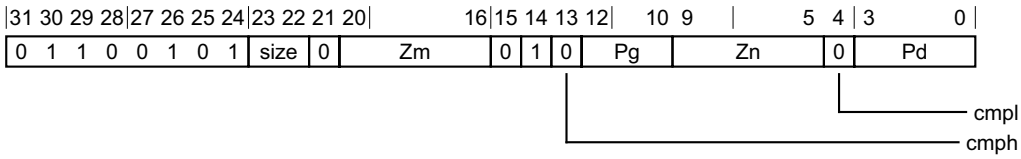

Encoding

```
FCMGE <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_GE;
```

Not equal

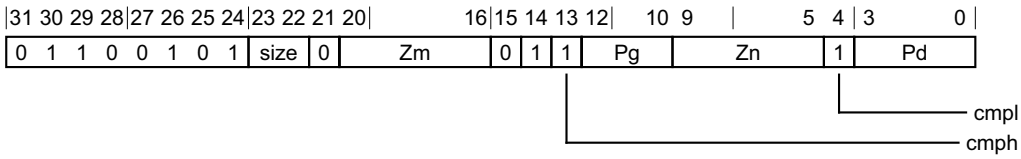

Encoding

```
FCMNE <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_NE;
```

Unordered

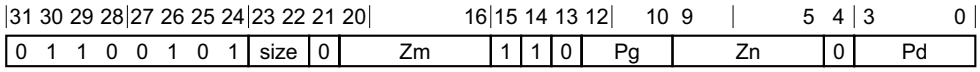

Encoding

```
FCMUO <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_UN;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        boolean res;
        case op of
            when Cmp_EQ res = FPCompareEQ(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
            when Cmp_GE res = FPCompareGE(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
            when Cmp_GT res = FPCompareGT(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
            when Cmp_UN res = FPCompareUN(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
            when Cmp_NE res = FPCompareNE(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
            when Cmp_LT res = FPCompareGT(element2, element1, FPCR[]);
            when Cmp_LE res = FPCompareGE(element2, element1, FPCR[]);
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = if res then '1' else '0';
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the predicate register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.123 FCM<cc> (zero)

Compare active floating-point elements in the source vector with zero, and place the boolean results of the specified comparison in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Does not set the condition flags.

The <cc> symbol specifies one of the standard ARM condition codes: EQ, GE, GT, LE, LT, or NE.

Equal

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5	4	3 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1	0 0	1	0	0 0 1	Pg	Zn		0	Pd
					eq	lt					ne	

Encoding

```
FCMEQ <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_EQ;
```

Greater than

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5	4	3 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1	0 0	0	0	0 0 1	Pg	Zn		1	Pd
					eq	lt					ne	

Encoding

```
FCMGT <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_GT;
```

Greater than or equal

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5	4	3 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1	0 0	0	0	0 0 1	Pg	Zn		0	Pd
					eq	lt					ne	

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Encoding

```
FCMGE <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_GE;
```

Less than

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5	4	3 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1	0 0	0	1	0 0 1	Pg	Zn		0	Pd
					eq	lt					ne	

Encoding

```
FCMLT <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_LT;
```

Less than or equal

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5	4	3 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1	0 0	0	1	0 0 1	Pg	Zn		1	Pd
					eq	lt					ne	

Encoding

```
FCMLE <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_LE;
```


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Not equal

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	3 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1	0 0	1	1	0 0 1	Pg	Zn	0	Pd
					eq	lt				ne	

Encoding

```
FCMNE <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, #0.0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
SVECmp op = Cmp_NE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        boolean res;
        case op of
            when Cmp_EQ res = FPCompareEQ(element, 0<esize-1:0>, FPCR[]);
            when Cmp_GE res = FPCompareGE(element, 0<esize-1:0>, FPCR[]);
            when Cmp_GT res = FPCompareGT(element, 0<esize-1:0>, FPCR[]);
            when Cmp_NE res = FPCompareNE(element, 0<esize-1:0>, FPCR[]);
            when Cmp_LT res = FPCompareGT(0<esize-1:0>, element, FPCR[]);
            when Cmp_LE res = FPCompareGE(0<esize-1:0>, element, FPCR[]);
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = if res then '1' else '0';
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

P[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the predicate register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.124 FCMLA (indexed)

Multiply the duplicated real components for rotations 0 and 180, or imaginary components for rotations 90 and 270, of the floating-point complex numbers in each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified complex number in the corresponding the second source vector segment rotated by 0, 90, 180 or 270 degrees in the direction from the positive real axis towards the positive imaginary axis, when considered in polar representation.

Then destructively add the products to the corresponding components of the complex numbers in the addend and destination vector, without intermediate rounding.

These transformations permit the creation of a variety of multiply-add and multiply-subtract operations on complex numbers by combining two of these instructions with the same vector operands but with rotations that are 90 degrees apart.

Each complex number is represented in a vector register as an even/odd pair of elements with the real part in the even-numbered element and the imaginary part in the odd-numbered element.

The complex numbers within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same complex number position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of complex numbers per 128-bit segment, encoded in 1 to 2 bits depending on the size of the complex number. This instruction is unpredicated.

Half-precision

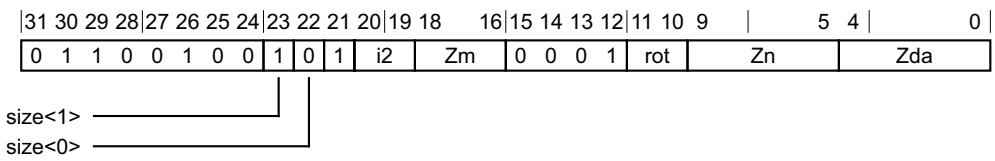

Encoding

```
FCMLA <Zda>.H, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>], <const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i2);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel_a = UInt(rot<0>);
integer sel_b = UInt(NOT(rot<0>));
boolean neg_i = (rot<1> == '1');
boolean neg_r = (rot<0> != rot<1>);
```

Single-precision

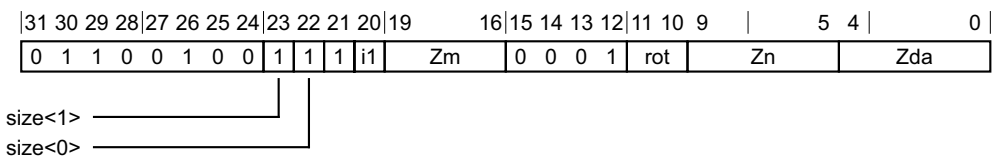

Encoding

```
FCMLA <Zda>.S, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>], <const>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i1);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel_a = UInt(rot<0>);
integer sel_b = UInt(NOT(rot<0>));
boolean neg_i = (rot<1> == '1');
boolean neg_r = (rot<0> != rot<1>);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> For the half-precision variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.

For the single-precision variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<imm> For the half-precision variant: is the index of a Real and Imaginary pair, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2" field.

For the single-precision variant: is the index of a Real and Imaginary pair, in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "i1" field.

<const> Is the const specifier, encoded in the "rot" field. It can have the following values:

#0	when rot = 00
#90	when rot = 01
#180	when rot = 10
#270	when rot = 11

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer pairs = VL DIV (2 * esize);
integer pairspersegment = 128 DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for p = 0 to pairs-1
    segmentbase = p - (p MOD pairspersegment);
    s = segmentbase + index;
    addend_r = Elem[operand3, 2 * p + 0, esize];
    addend_i = Elem[operand3, 2 * p + 1, esize];
    elt1_a   = Elem[operand1, 2 * p + sel_a, esize];
    elt2_a   = Elem[operand2, 2 * s + sel_a, esize];
    elt2_b   = Elem[operand2, 2 * s + sel_b, esize];
    if neg_r then elt2_a = FPNeg(elt2_a);
    if neg_i then elt2_b = FPNeg(elt2_b);
    addend_r = FPMulAdd(addend_r, elt1_a, elt2_a, FPCR[]);
    addend_i = FPMulAdd(addend_i, elt1_a, elt2_b, FPCR[]);
    Elem[result, 2 * p + 0, esize] = addend_r;
    Elem[result, 2 * p + 1, esize] = addend_i;
```


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```
Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.125 FCMLA (vectors)

Multiply the duplicated real components for rotations 0 and 180, or imaginary components for rotations 90 and 270, of the floating-point complex numbers in the first source vector by the corresponding complex number in the second source vector rotated by 0, 90, 180 or 270 degrees in the direction from the positive real axis towards the positive imaginary axis, when considered in polar representation.

Then destructively add the products to the corresponding components of the complex numbers in the addend and destination vector, without intermediate rounding.

These transformations permit the creation of a variety of multiply-add and multiply-subtract operations on complex numbers by combining two of these instructions with the same vector operands but with rotations that are 90 degrees apart.

Each complex number is represented in a vector register as an even/odd pair of elements with the real part in the even-numbered element and the imaginary part in the odd-numbered element. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0	rot	Pg	Zn	Zda

Encoding

```
FCMLA <Zda>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>, <const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel_a = UInt(rot<0>);
integer sel_b = UInt(NOT(rot<0>));
boolean neg_i = (rot<1> == '1');
boolean neg_r = (rot<0> != rot<1>);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

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<const> Is the const specifier, encoded in the "rot" field. It can have the following values:

#0	when rot = 00
#90	when rot = 01
#180	when rot = 10
#270	when rot = 11

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer pairs = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for p = 0 to pairs-1
    addend_r = Elem[operand3, 2 * p + 0, esize];
    addend_i = Elem[operand3, 2 * p + 1, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, 2 * p + 0, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) elt1_a = Elem[operand1, 2 * p + sel_a, esize];
        bits(esize) elt2_a = Elem[operand2, 2 * p + sel_a, esize];
        if neg_r then elt2_a = FPNeg(elt2_a);
        addend_r = FPMulAdd(addend_r, elt1_a, elt2_a, FPCR[]);
    if ElemP[mask, 2 * p + 1, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) elt1_a = Elem[operand1, 2 * p + sel_a, esize];
        bits(esize) elt2_b = Elem[operand2, 2 * p + sel_b, esize];
        if neg_i then elt2_b = FPNeg(elt2_b);
        addend_i = FPMulAdd(addend_i, elt1_a, elt2_b, FPCR[]);
    Elem[result, 2 * p + 0, esize] = addend_r;
    Elem[result, 2 * p + 1, esize] = addend_i;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.126 FCMLE (vectors)

Compare active floating-point elements in the first source vector being less than or equal to corresponding elements in the second source vector, and place the boolean results of the comparison in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Does not set the condition flags.

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the FCM<cc> (vectors) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of FCM<cc> (vectors).
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of FCM<cc> (vectors) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

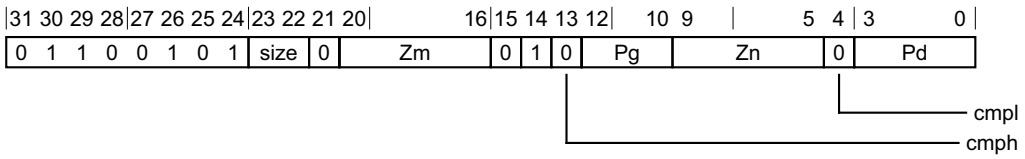

Encoding

```
FCMLE <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zm>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>
```

is equivalent to

```
FCMGE   <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>` Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

Operation

The description of FCM<cc> (vectors) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the predicate register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.127 FCMLT (vectors)

Compare active floating-point elements in the first source vector being less than corresponding elements in the second source vector, and place the boolean results of the comparison in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Does not set the condition flags.

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the FCM<cc> (vectors) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of FCM<cc> (vectors).
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of FCM<cc> (vectors) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

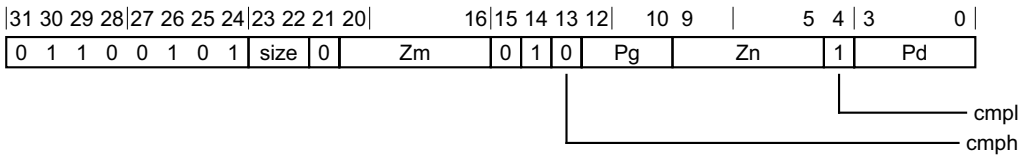

Encoding

```
FCMLT <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zm>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>
```

is equivalent to

```
FCMGT   <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>` Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

Operation

The description of FCM<cc> (vectors) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the predicate register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.128 FCPY

Copy a floating-point immediate into each active element in the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

This instruction is used by the alias FMOV (immediate, predicated). The alias is always the preferred disassembly.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 16	15 14 13	12 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1	Pg	1 1 0	imm8	Zd

Encoding

```
FCPY <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
bits(esize) imm = VFPExpandImm(imm8);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<const>` Is a floating-point immediate value expressable as ±n÷16×2^r, where n and r are integers such that $16 \le n \le 31$ and $-3 \le r \le 4$, i.e. a normalized binary floating-point encoding with 1 sign bit, 3-bit exponent, and 4-bit fractional part, encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = imm;

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.129 FCVT

Convert the size and precision of each active floating-point element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

Since the input and result types have a different size the smaller type is held unpacked in the least significant bits of elements of the larger size. When the input is the smaller type the upper bits of each source element are ignored. When the result is the smaller type the results are zero-extended to fill each destination element.

Half-precision to single-precision

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	1	0	0 0	1 0	0	1	1 0 1	Pg	Zn		Zd

Encoding

```
FCVT <Zd>.S, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 16;
integer d_esize = 32;
```

Half-precision to double-precision

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	1	1	0 0	1 0	0	1	1 0 1	Pg	Zn		Zd

Encoding

```
FCVT <Zd>.D, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 16;
integer d_esize = 64;
```

Single-precision to half-precision

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	1	0	0 0	1 0	0	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zn		Zd

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Encoding

```
FCVT <Zd>.H, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 32;
integer d_esize = 16;
```

Single-precision to double-precision

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	1	1	0 0	1 0	1	1	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FCVT <Zd>.D, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 32;
integer d_esize = 64;
```

Double-precision to half-precision

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	1	1	0 0	1 0	0	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FCVT <Zd>.H, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 64;
integer d_esize = 16;
```


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Double-precision to single-precision

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	1	1	0 0	1 0 1	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FCVT <Zd>.S, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 64;
integer d_esize = 32;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd>	Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        bits(d_esize) res = FPConvertSVE(element<s_esize-1:0>, FPCR[]);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = ZeroExtend(res);

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.130 FCVTLT

Convert odd-numbered floating-point elements from the source vector to the next higher precision, and place the results in the active overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

Half-precision to single-precision

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	1	0	0 0	1 0	0	1	1 0 1	Pg	Zn		Zd

Encoding

```
FCVTLT <Zd>.S, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Single-precision to double-precision

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	1	1	0 0	1 0	1	1	1 0 1	Pg	Zn		Zd

Encoding

```
FCVTLT <Zd>.D, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize DIV 2) element = Elem[operand, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPConvertSVE(element, FPCR[]);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.131 FCVTNT

Convert active floating-point elements from the source vector to the next lower precision, and place the results in the odd-numbered half-width elements of the destination vector, leaving the even-numbered elements unchanged. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

Single-precision to half-precision

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	1	0	0 0	1 0	0	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FCVTNT <Zd>.H, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Double-precision to single-precision

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	1	1	0 0	1 0	1	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FCVTNT <Zd>.S, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        Elem[result, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2] = FPConvertSVE(element, FPCR[]);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.132 FCVTX

Convert active double-precision floating-point elements from the source vector to single-precision, rounding to Odd, and place the results in the even-numbered 32-bit elements of the destination vector, while setting the odd-numbered elements to zero. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

Rounding to Odd (aka Von Neumann rounding) permits a two-step conversion from double-precision to half-precision without incurring intermediate rounding errors.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	0	0 0	1 0	1	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd	

Encoding

```
FCVTX <Zd>.S, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 64;
integer d_esize = 32;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        bits(d_esize) res = FPConvertSVE(element<s_esize-1:0>, FPCR[], FPRounding_ODD);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = ZeroExtend(res);

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.133 FCVTXNT

Convert active double-precision floating-point elements from the source vector to single-precision, rounding to Odd, and place the results in the odd-numbered 32-bit elements of the destination vector, leaving the even-numbered elements unchanged. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

Rounding to Odd (aka Von Neumann rounding) permits a two-step conversion from double-precision to half-precision without incurring intermediate rounding errors.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	0	0	0 0	1 0	1	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FCVTXNT <Zd>.S, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        Elem[result, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2] = FPConvertSVE(element, FPCR[], FPRounding_ODD);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.134 FCVTZS

Convert to the signed integer nearer to zero from each active floating-point element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

If the input and result types have a different size the smaller type is held unpacked in the least significant bits of elements of the larger size. When the input is the smaller type the upper bits of each source element are ignored. When the result is the smaller type the results are sign-extended to fill each destination element.

Half-precision to 16-bit

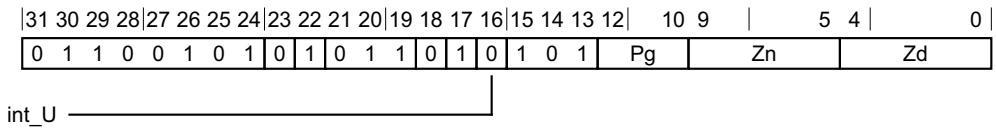

Encoding

```
FCVTZS <Zd>.H, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 16;
integer d_esize = 16;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_ZERO;
```

Half-precision to 32-bit

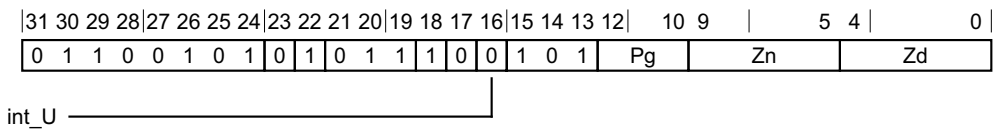

Encoding

```
FCVTZS <Zd>.S, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 16;
integer d_esize = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_ZERO;
```


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Half-precision to 64-bit

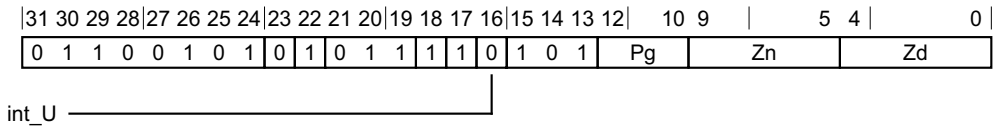

Encoding

```
FCVTZS <Zd>.D, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 16;
integer d_esize = 64;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_ZERO;
```

Single-precision to 32-bit

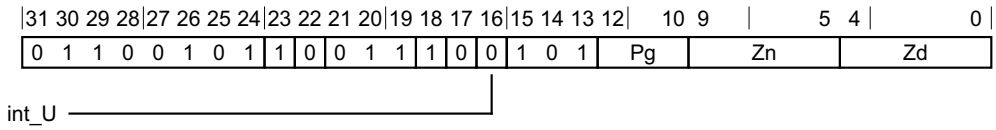

Encoding

```
FCVTZS <Zd>.S, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 32;
integer d_esize = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_ZERO;
```

Single-precision to 64-bit

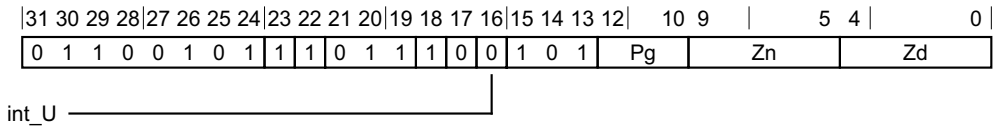

Encoding

```
FCVTZS <Zd>.D, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.S
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 32;
integer d_esize = 64;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_ZERO;
```

Double-precision to 32-bit

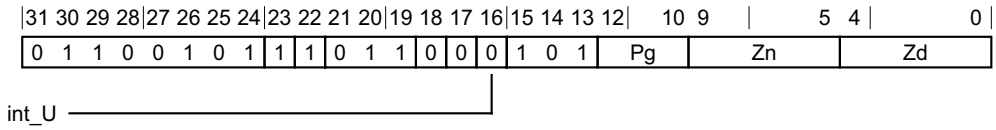

Encoding

```
FCVTZS <Zd>.S, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 64;
integer d_esize = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_ZERO;
```

Double-precision to 64-bit

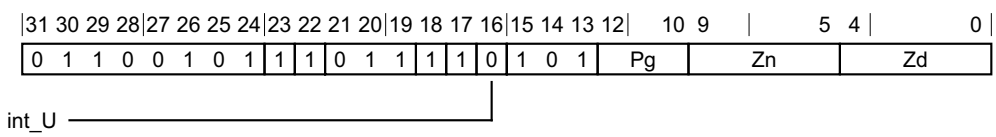

Encoding

```
FCVTZS <Zd>.D, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 64;
integer d_esize = 64;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_ZERO;
```


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Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand  = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        bits(d_esize) res = FPToFixed(element<s_esize-1:0>, 0, unsigned, FPCR[], rounding);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(res, unsigned);

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.135 FCVTZU

Convert to the unsigned integer nearer to zero from each active floating-point element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

If the input and result types have a different size the smaller type is held unpacked in the least significant bits of elements of the larger size. When the input is the smaller type the upper bits of each source element are ignored. When the result is the smaller type the results are zero-extended to fill each destination element.

Half-precision to 16-bit

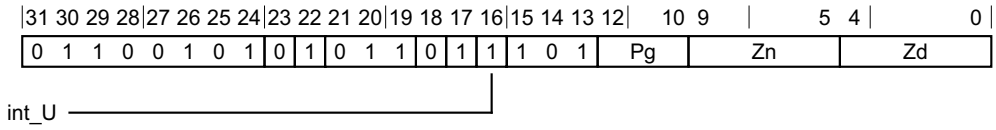

Encoding

```
FCVTZU <Zd>.H, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 16;
integer d_esize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_ZERO;
```

Half-precision to 32-bit

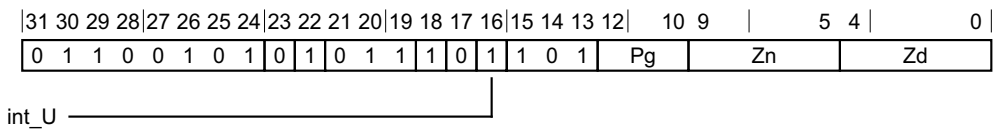

Encoding

```
FCVTZU <Zd>.S, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 16;
integer d_esize = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_ZERO;
```


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Half-precision to 64-bit

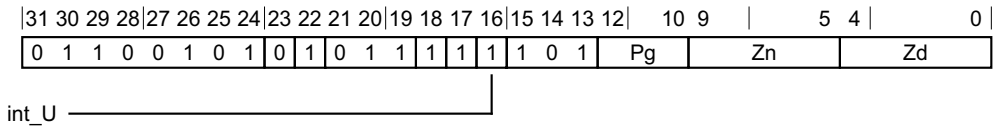

Encoding

```
FCVTZU <Zd>.D, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 16;
integer d_esize = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_ZERO;
```

Single-precision to 32-bit

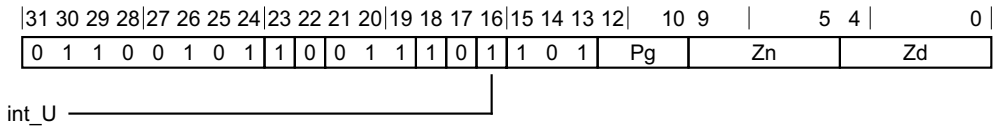

Encoding

```
FCVTZU <Zd>.S, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 32;
integer d_esize = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_ZERO;
```

Single-precision to 64-bit

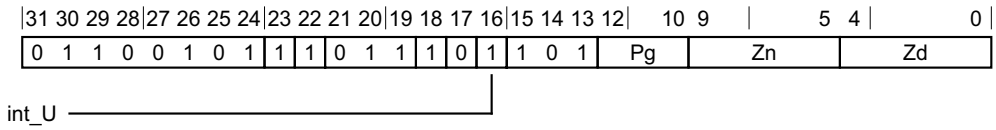

Encoding

```
FCVTZU <Zd>.D, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.S
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 32;
integer d_esize = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_ZERO;
```

Double-precision to 32-bit

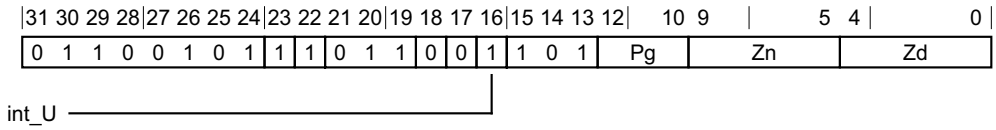

Encoding

```
FCVTZU <Zd>.S, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 64;
integer d_esize = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_ZERO;
```

Double-precision to 64-bit

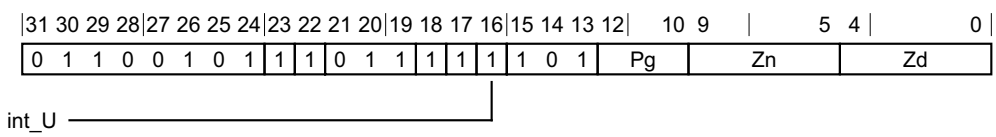

Encoding

```
FCVTZU <Zd>.D, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 64;
integer d_esize = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_ZERO;
```


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Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand  = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        bits(d_esize) res = FPToFixed(element<s_esize-1:0>, 0, unsigned, FPCR[], rounding);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(res, unsigned);

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.136 FDIV

Divide active floating-point elements of the first source vector by corresponding floating-point elements of the second source vector and destructively place the quotient in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	1 1 0	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	

Encoding

```
FDIV <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPDiv(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1;

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.137 FDIVR

Reversed divide active floating-point elements of the second source vector by corresponding floating-point elements of the first source vector and destructively place the quotient in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	1 1 0	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	

Encoding

```
FDIVR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPDiv(element2, element1, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1;

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.138 FDUP

Unconditionally broadcast the floating-point immediate into each element of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

This instruction is used by the alias FMOV (immediate, unpredicated). The alias is always the preferred disassembly.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 1 1	0	0	1	1 1	0	imm8	Zd	

Encoding

```
FDUP <Zd>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
bits(esize) imm = VFPExpandImm(imm8);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<const> Is a floating-point immediate value expressable as ±n÷16×2^r, where n and r are integers such that 16 ≤ n ≤ 31 and -3 ≤ r ≤ 4, i.e. a normalized binary floating-point encoding with 1 sign bit, 3-bit exponent, and 4-bit fractional part, encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    Elem[result, e, esize] = imm;

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.139 FEXPA

The FEXPA instruction accelerates the polynomial series calculation of the EXP(X) function.

The double-precision variant copies the low 52 bits of an entry from a hard-wired table of 64-bit coefficients, indexed by the low 6 bits of each element of the source vector, and prepends to that the next 11 bits of the source element (src<16:6>), setting the sign bit to zero.

The single-precision variant copies the low 23 bits of an entry from hard-wired table of 32-bit coefficients, indexed by the low 6 bits of each element of the source vector, and prepends to that the next 8 bits of the source element (src<13:6>), setting the sign bit to zero.

The half-precision variant copies the low 10 bits of an entry from hard-wired table of 16-bit coefficients, indexed by the low 5 bits of each element of the source vector, and prepends to that the next 5 bits of the source element (src<9:5>), setting the sign bit to zero.

A coefficient table entry with index M holds the floating-point value $2^{(m/64)}$, or for the half-precision variant $2^{(m/32)}$. This instruction is unpredicated.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 19 18 17	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	0 0 0 0	0	1 0 1 1	1 0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FEXPA <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand  = Z[n];
bits(VL) result;
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPExpA(element);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.140 FLOGB

This instruction returns the signed integer base 2 logarithm of each floating-point input element |X| after normalization.

This is the unbiased exponent of X used in the representation of the floating-point value, such that, for positive X, X = significand × $2^{exponent}$.

The integer results are placed in elements of the destination vector which have the same width (ESIZE) as the floating-point input elements:

* If X is normal, the result is the base 2 logarithm of X.

* If X is subnormal, the result corresponds to the normalized representation.

* If X is infinite, the result is $2^{(esize-1)}$-1.

* If X is ±0.0 or NaN, the result is -$2^{(esize-1)}$.

Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15	14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	0	0 1 1	size	0 (U)	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FLOGB <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
```


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```
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPLogB(element, FPCR[]);

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.141 FMAD

Multiply the corresponding active floating-point elements of the first and second source vectors and add to elements of the third (addend) vector without intermediate rounding. Destructively place the results in the destination and first source (multiplicand) vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Za	1	0	0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
						N	op			

Encoding

```
FMAD <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zm>.<T>, <Za>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer a = UInt(Za);
boolean op1_neg = FALSE;
boolean op3_neg = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<Za> Is the name of the third source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Za" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand3 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[a] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element3 = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
```


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```
        if op1_neg then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
        if op3_neg then element3 = FPNeg(element3);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAdd(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.142 FMAX (immediate)

Determine the maximum of an immediate and each active floating-point element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate may take the value +0.0 or +1.0 only. If the element value is NaN then the result is NaN. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9 8	7 6 5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1 1	1 1	0	1 0 0	Pg	0 0 0 0	i1	Zdn

Encoding

```
FMAX <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(esize) imm = if i1 == '0' then Zeros() else FPOne('0');
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<const> Is the floating-point immediate value, encoded in the "i1" field. It can have the following values:

#0.0 when i1 = 0

#1.0 when i1 = 1

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMax(element1, imm, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1;
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.143 FMAX (vectors)

Determine the maximum of active floating-point elements of the second source vector and corresponding floating-point elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. If one element value is numeric and the other is a quiet NaN, then the result is the numeric value. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	0 1 1	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
FMAX <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMax(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1;

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.144 FMAXNM (immediate)

Determine the maximum number value of an immediate and each active floating-point element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate may take the value +0.0 or +1.0 only. If the element value is a quiet NaN, then the result is the immediate. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 8	7 6	5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1 1	1 0	0	1 0 0	Pg		0 0 0 0		i1	Zdn

Encoding

```
FMAXNM <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(esize) imm = if i1 == '0' then Zeros() else FPOne('0');
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<const> Is the floating-point immediate value, encoded in the "i1" field. It can have the following values:

#0.0 when i1 = 0

#1.0 when i1 = 1

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMaxNum(element1, imm, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1;
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.145 FMAXNM (vectors)

Determine the maximum number value of active floating-point elements of the second source vector and corresponding floating-point elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. If one element value is NaN then the result is the numeric value. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	0 1 0	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
FMAXNM <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMaxNum(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1;

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.146 FMAXNMP

Compute the maximum value of each pair of adjacent floating-point elements within each source vector, and interleave the results from corresponding lanes. The interleaved result values are destructively placed in the first source vector. NaNs are handled according to the IEEE 754-2008 standard. If one vector element is numeric and the other is a quiet NaN, the result is the numerical value.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	1 0	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
FMAXNMP <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[dn];
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        if IsEven(e) then
            element1 = Elem[operand1, e + 0, esize];
            element2 = Elem[operand1, e + 1, esize];
        else
            element1 = Elem[operand2, e - 1, esize];
            element2 = Elem[operand2, e + 0, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMaxNum(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.147 FMAXNMV

Floating-point maximum number horizontally over all lanes of a vector using a recursive pairwise reduction, and place the result in the SIMD&FP scalar destination register. Inactive elements in the source vector are treated as the default NaN.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0 0	1 0	0	0	0 0 1	Pg	Zn	Vd

Encoding

```
FMAXNMV <V><d>, <Pg>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Vd);
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `size = 01`
- S when `size = 10`
- D when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

<d> Is the number [0-31] of the destination SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Vd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `size = 01`
- S when `size = 10`
- D when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(esize) identity = FPDefaultNaN();

V[d] = ReducePredicated(ReduceOp_FMAXNUM, operand, mask, identity);
```


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C8.2.148 FMAXP

Compute the maximum value of each pair of adjacent floating-point elements within each source vector, and interleave the results from corresponding lanes. The interleaved result values are destructively placed in the first source vector.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	1 1	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
FMAXP <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[dn];
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        if IsEven(e) then
            element1 = Elem[operand1, e + 0, esize];
            element2 = Elem[operand1, e + 1, esize];
        else
            element1 = Elem[operand2, e - 1, esize];
            element2 = Elem[operand2, e + 0, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMax(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.149 FMAXV

Floating-point maximum horizontally over all lanes of a vector using a recursive pairwise reduction, and place the result in the SIMD&FP scalar destination register. Inactive elements in the source vector are treated as -Infinity.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18 17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0 0	1	1	0	0 0 1	Pg	Zn	Vd

Encoding

```
FMAXV <V><d>, <Pg>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Vd);
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `size = 01`
- S when `size = 10`
- D when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

<d> Is the number [0-31] of the destination SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Vd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `size = 01`
- S when `size = 10`
- D when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(esize) identity = FPInfinity('1');

V[d] = ReducePredicated(ReduceOp_FMAX, operand, mask, identity);
```


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C8.2.150 FMIN (immediate)

Determine the minimum of an immediate and each active floating-point element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate may take the value +0.0 or +1.0 only. If the element value is NaN then the result is NaN. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9 8	7 6 5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1 1	1 1	1	1	0 0	Pg	0 0 0 0	i1	Zdn

Encoding

```
FMIN <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(esize) imm = if i1 == '0' then Zeros() else FPOne('0');
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<const> Is the floating-point immediate value, encoded in the "i1" field. It can have the following values:

- #0.0 when i1 = 0
- #1.0 when i1 = 1

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMin(element1, imm, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1;
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.151 FMIN (vectors)

Determine the minimum of active floating-point elements of the second source vector and corresponding floating-point elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. If the element value is a quiet NaN, then the result is the immediate. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	0 1 1	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
FMIN <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMin(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1;

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.152 FMINNM (immediate)

Determine the minimum number value of an immediate and each active floating-point element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate may take the value +0.0 or +1.0 only. If one element value is numeric and the other is a quiet NaN, then the result is the numeric value. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9 8	7 6 5	4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1 1	1 0	1	1	1 0 0	Pg	0 0 0	0	i1	Zdn

Encoding

```
FMINNM <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(esize) imm = if i1 == '0' then Zeros() else FPOne('0');
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<const> Is the floating-point immediate value, encoded in the "i1" field. It can have the following values:

#0.0 when i1 = 0

#1.0 when i1 = 1

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMinNum(element1, imm, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1;
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.153 FMINNM (vectors)

Determine the minimum number value of active floating-point elements of the second source vector and corresponding floating-point elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. If one element value is numeric and the other is a quiet NaN, then the result is the numeric value. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	0 1 0	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
FMINNM <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMinNum(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1;

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.154 FMINNMP

Compute the minimum value of each pair of adjacent floating-point elements within each source vector, and interleave the results from corresponding lanes. The interleaved result values are destructively placed in the first source vector. NaNs are handled according to the IEEE 754-2008 standard. If one vector element is numeric and the other is a quiet NaN, the result is the numerical value.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	1 0	1	1	0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
FMINNMP <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[dn];
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        if IsEven(e) then
            element1 = Elem[operand1, e + 0, esize];
            element2 = Elem[operand1, e + 1, esize];
        else
            element1 = Elem[operand2, e - 1, esize];
            element2 = Elem[operand2, e + 0, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMinNum(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.155 FMINNMV

Floating-point minimum number horizontally over all lanes of a vector using a recursive pairwise reduction, and place the result in the SIMD&FP scalar destination register. Inactive elements in the source vector are treated as the default NaN.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0 0	1 0	1	0	0 1	Pg	Zn	Vd	

Encoding

```
FMINNMV <V><d>, <Pg>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Vd);
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `size = 01`
- S when `size = 10`
- D when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

<d> Is the number [0-31] of the destination SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Vd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `size = 01`
- S when `size = 10`
- D when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(esize) identity = FPDefaultNaN();

V[d] = ReducePredicated(ReduceOp_FMINNUM, operand, mask, identity);
```


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C8.2.156 FMINP

Compute the minimum value of each pair of adjacent floating-point elements within each source vector, and interleave the results from corresponding lanes. The interleaved result values are destructively placed in the first source vector.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18 17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	1	1	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
FMINP <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[dn];
bits(esize) element1;
bits(esize) element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        if IsEven(e) then
            element1 = Elem[operand1, e + 0, esize];
            element2 = Elem[operand1, e + 1, esize];
        else
            element1 = Elem[operand2, e - 1, esize];
            element2 = Elem[operand2, e + 0, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMin(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.157 FMINV

Floating-point minimum horizontally over all lanes of a vector using a recursive pairwise reduction, and place the result in the SIMD&FP scalar destination register. Inactive elements in the source vector are treated as +Infinity.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18 17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0 0	1	1	1	0 0 1	Pg	Zn	Vd

Encoding

```
FMINV <V><d>, <Pg>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Vd);
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `size = 01`
- S when `size = 10`
- D when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

<d> Is the number [0-31] of the destination SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Vd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `size = 01`
- S when `size = 10`
- D when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(esize) identity = FPInfinity('0');

V[d] = ReducePredicated(ReduceOp_FMIN, operand, mask, identity);
```


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C8.2.158 FMLA (indexed)

Multiply all floating-point elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified element in the corresponding second source vector segment. The products are then destructively added without intermediate rounding to the corresponding elements of the addend and destination vector.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 1 to 3 bits depending on the size of the element. This instruction is unpredicated.

Half-precision

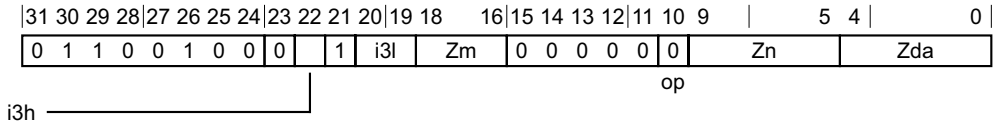

Encoding

```
FMLA <Zda>.H, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
boolean op1_neg = FALSE;
boolean op3_neg = FALSE;
```

Single-precision

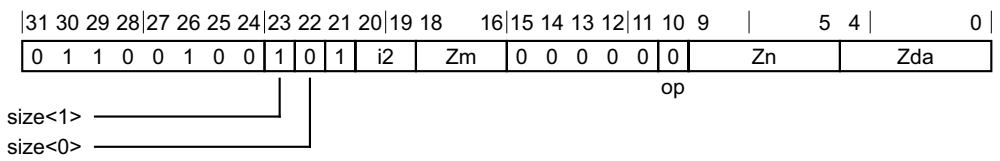

Encoding

```
FMLA <Zda>.S, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
boolean op1_neg = FALSE;
boolean op3_neg = FALSE;
```


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Double-precision

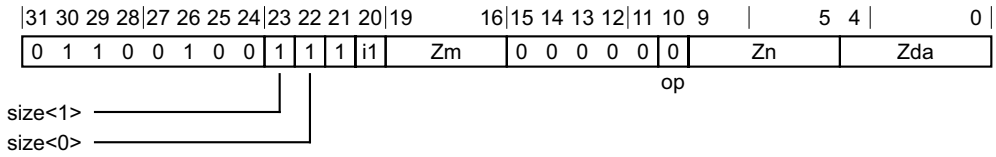

Encoding

```
FMLA <Zda>.D, <Zn>.D, <Zm>.D[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer index = UInt(i1);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
boolean op1_neg = FALSE;
boolean op3_neg = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda>	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	For the half-precision and single-precision variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field. For the double-precision variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.
<imm>	For the half-precision variant: is the immediate index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields. For the single-precision variant: is the immediate index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2" field. For the double-precision variant: is the immediate index, in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "i1" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer s = segmentbase + index;
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, s, esize];
    bits(esize) element3 = Elem[result, e, esize];
    if op1_neg then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
    if op3_neg then element3 = FPNeg(element3);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAdd(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);
```


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```
Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.159 FMLA (vectors)

Multiply the corresponding active floating-point elements of the first and second source vectors and add to elements of the third source (addend) vector without intermediate rounding. Destructively place the results in the destination and third source (addend) vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0	0	0	Pg	Zn	Zda
						N	op			

Encoding

```
FMLA <Zda>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
boolean op1_neg = FALSE;
boolean op3_neg = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element3 = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
```


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```
        if op1_neg then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
        if op3_neg then element3 = FPNeg(element3);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAdd(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand3, e, esize];

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.160 FMLALB (indexed)

This half-precision floating-point multiply-add long instruction widens the even-numbered half-precision elements in the first source vector and the indexed element from the corresponding 128-bit segment in the second source vector to single-precision format and then destructively multiplies and adds these values without intermediate rounding to the single-precision elements of the destination vector that overlap with the corresponding half-precision elements in the first source vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	1	0	1	i3h	Zm	0	1	0	0	i3l	0	Zn	Zda
			o2						op			T		

Encoding

```
FMLALB <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
boolean op1_neg = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda>	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.
<imm>	Is the immediate index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer s = 2 * segmentbase + index;
    bits(esize DIV 2) element1 = Elem[operand1, 2 * e + 0, esize DIV 2];
    bits(esize DIV 2) element2 = Elem[operand2, s, esize DIV 2];
    bits(esize) element3 = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
    if op1_neg then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAddH(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);

Z[da] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.161 FMLALB (vectors)

This half-precision floating-point multiply-add long instruction widens the even-numbered half-precision elements in the first source vector and the corresponding elements in the second source vector to single-precision format and then destructively multiplies and adds these values without intermediate rounding to the single-precision elements of the destination vector that overlap with the corresponding half-precision elements in the source vectors. This instruction is unpredicated.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	Zm		1	0	0	0	0	0	Zn		Zda	
									o2						op			T				

Encoding

```
FMLALB <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
boolean op1_neg = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda>	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize DIV 2) element1 = Elem[operand1, 2 * e + 0, esize DIV 2];
    bits(esize DIV 2) element2 = Elem[operand2, 2 * e + 0, esize DIV 2];
    bits(esize) element3 = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
    if op1_neg then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAddH(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.

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- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.162 FMLALT (indexed)

This half-precision floating-point multiply-add long instruction widens the odd-numbered half-precision elements in the first source vector and the indexed element from the corresponding 128-bit segment in the second source vector to single-precision format and then destructively multiplies and adds these values without intermediate rounding to the single-precision elements of the destination vector that overlap with the corresponding half-precision elements in the first source vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	1	0	1	i3h	Zm	0	1	0	0	i3l	1	Zn	Zda
			o2						op			T		

Encoding

```
FMLALT <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
boolean op1_neg = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda>	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.
<imm>	Is the immediate index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer s = 2 * segmentbase + index;
    bits(esize DIV 2) element1 = Elem[operand1, 2 * e + 1, esize DIV 2];
    bits(esize DIV 2) element2 = Elem[operand2, s, esize DIV 2];
    bits(esize) element3 = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
    if op1_neg then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAddH(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);

Z[da] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.163 FMLALT (vectors)

This half-precision floating-point multiply-add long instruction widens the odd-numbered half-precision elements in the first source vector and the corresponding elements in the second source vector to single-precision format and then destructively multiplies and adds these values without intermediate rounding to the single-precision elements of the destination vector that overlap with the corresponding half-precision elements in the source vectors. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	1	0	1	Zm	1	0	0	0	0	1	Zn	Zda
			o2					op			T		

Encoding

```
FMLALT <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
boolean op1_neg = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda>	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize DIV 2) element1 = Elem[operand1, 2 * e + 1, esize DIV 2];
    bits(esize DIV 2) element2 = Elem[operand2, 2 * e + 1, esize DIV 2];
    bits(esize) element3 = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
    if op1_neg then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAddH(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.

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- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.164 FMLS (indexed)

Multiply all floating-point elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified element in the corresponding second source vector segment. The products are then destructively subtracted without intermediate rounding from the corresponding elements of the addend and destination vector.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 1 to 3 bits depending on the size of the element. This instruction is unpredicated.

Half-precision

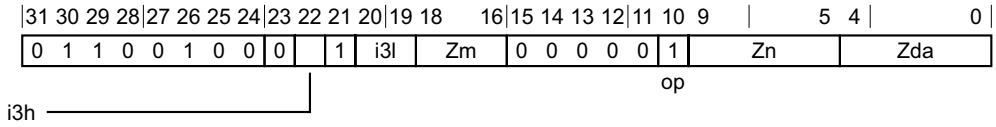

Encoding

```
FMLS <Zda>.H, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
boolean op1_neg = TRUE;
boolean op3_neg = FALSE;
```

Single-precision

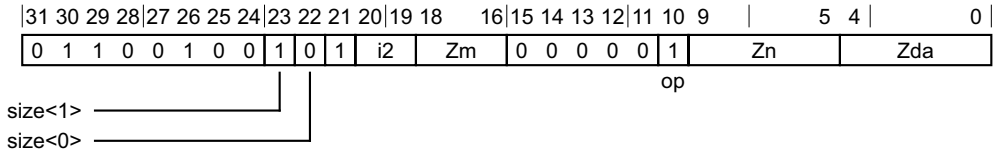

Encoding

```
FMLS <Zda>.S, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
boolean op1_neg = TRUE;
boolean op3_neg = FALSE;
```


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Double-precision

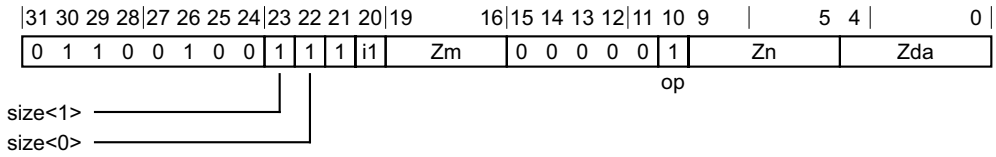

Encoding

```
FMLS <Zda>.D, <Zn>.D, <Zm>.D[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer index = UInt(i1);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
boolean op1_neg = TRUE;
boolean op3_neg = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda>	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	For the half-precision and single-precision variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field. For the double-precision variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.
<imm>	For the half-precision variant: is the immediate index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields. For the single-precision variant: is the immediate index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2" field. For the double-precision variant: is the immediate index, in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "i1" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer s = segmentbase + index;
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, s, esize];
    bits(esize) element3 = Elem[result, e, esize];
    if op1_neg then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
    if op3_neg then element3 = FPNeg(element3);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAdd(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);
```


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```
Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.165 FMLS (vectors)

Multiply the corresponding active floating-point elements of the first and second source vectors and subtract from elements of the third source (addend) vector without intermediate rounding. Destructively place the results in the destination and third source (addend) vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0	0	1	Pg	Zn	Zda
						N	op			

Encoding

```
FMLS <Zda>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
boolean op1_neg = TRUE;
boolean op3_neg = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element3 = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
```


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```
        if op1_neg then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
        if op3_neg then element3 = FPNeg(element3);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAdd(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand3, e, esize];

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.166 FMLSLB (indexed)

This half-precision floating-point multiply-subtract long instruction widens the even-numbered half-precision elements in the first source vector and the indexed element from the corresponding 128-bit segment in the second source vector to single-precision format and then destructively multiplies and subtracts these values without intermediate rounding from the single-precision elements of the destination vector that overlap with the corresponding half-precision elements in the first source vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	1	0	1	i3h	Zm	0	1	1	0	i3l	0	Zn	Zda
			o2						op			T		

Encoding

```
FMLSLB <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
boolean op1_neg = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda>	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.
<imm>	Is the immediate index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer s = 2 * segmentbase + index;
    bits(esize DIV 2) element1 = Elem[operand1, 2 * e + 0, esize DIV 2];
    bits(esize DIV 2) element2 = Elem[operand2, s, esize DIV 2];
    bits(esize) element3 = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
    if op1_neg then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAddH(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);

Z[da] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.167 FMLSLB (vectors)

This half-precision floating-point multiply-subtract long instruction widens the even-numbered half-precision elements in the first source vector and the corresponding elements in the second source vector to single-precision format and then destructively multiplies and subtracts these values without intermediate rounding from the single-precision elements of the destination vector that overlap with the corresponding half-precision elements in the source vectors. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	1	0	1	Zm	1	0	1	0	0	0	Zn	Zda
			o2					op			T		

Encoding

```
FMLSLB <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
boolean op1_neg = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>`	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
`<Zn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize DIV 2) element1 = Elem[operand1, 2 * e + 0, esize DIV 2];
    bits(esize DIV 2) element2 = Elem[operand2, 2 * e + 0, esize DIV 2];
    bits(esize) element3 = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
    if op1_neg then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAddH(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.

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- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.168 FMLSLT (indexed)

This half-precision floating-point multiply-subtract long instruction widens the odd-numbered half-precision elements in the first source vector and the indexed element from the corresponding 128-bit segment in the second source vector to single-precision format and then destructively multiplies and subtracts these values without intermediate rounding from the single-precision elements of the destination vector that overlap with the corresponding half-precision elements in the first source vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	1	0	1	i3h	Zm	0	1	1	0	i3l	1	Zn	Zda
			o2						op			T		

Encoding

```
FMLSLT <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
boolean op1_neg = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda>	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.
<imm>	Is the immediate index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer s = 2 * segmentbase + index;
    bits(esize DIV 2) element1 = Elem[operand1, 2 * e + 1, esize DIV 2];
    bits(esize DIV 2) element2 = Elem[operand2, s, esize DIV 2];
    bits(esize) element3 = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
    if op1_neg then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAddH(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);

Z[da] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.169 FMLSLT (vectors)

This half-precision floating-point multiply-subtract long instruction widens the odd-numbered half-precision elements in the first source vector and the corresponding elements in the second source vector to single-precision format and then destructively multiplies and subtracts these values without intermediate rounding from the single-precision elements of the destination vector that overlap with the corresponding half-precision elements in the source vectors. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	1	0	1	Zm	1	0	1	0	0	1	Zn	Zda
			o2					op			T		

Encoding

```
FMLSLT <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
boolean op1_neg = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda>	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize DIV 2) element1 = Elem[operand1, 2 * e + 1, esize DIV 2];
    bits(esize DIV 2) element2 = Elem[operand2, 2 * e + 1, esize DIV 2];
    bits(esize) element3 = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
    if op1_neg then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAddH(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.

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- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.170 FMMLA

The floating-point matrix multiply-accumulate instruction supports single-precision and double-precision data types in a 2×2 matrix contained in segments of 128 or 256 bits, respectively. It multiplies the 2×2 matrix in each segment of the first source vector by the 2×2 matrix in the corresponding segment of the second source vector. The resulting 2×2 matrix product is then destructively added to the matrix accumulator held in the corresponding segment of the addend and destination vector. This is equivalent to performing a 2-way dot product per destination element. This instruction is unpredicated. The single-precision variant is vector length agnostic. The double-precision variant requires that the current vector length is at least 256 bits, and if the current vector length is not an integer multiple of 256 bits then the trailing bits are set to zero.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.F32MM indicates whether the single-precision variant is implemented.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.F64MM indicates whether the double-precision variant is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit element

(FEAT_F32MM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	1	0	1	Zm	1	1	1	0	0	1	Zn	Zda

Encoding

```
FMMLA <Zda>.S, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVEFP32MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

64-bit element

(FEAT_F64MM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 0	1	1	1	Zm	1	1	1	0	0	1	Zn	Zda

Encoding

```
FMMLA <Zda>.D, <Zn>.D, <Zm>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVEFP64MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```


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Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
if VL < esize * 4 then UNDEFINED;
integer segments = VL DIV (4 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result = Zeros();
bits(4*esize) op1, op2;
bits(4*esize) res, addend;

for s = 0 to segments-1
    op1    = Elem[operand1, s, 4*esize];
    op2    = Elem[operand2, s, 4*esize];
    addend = Elem[operand3, s, 4*esize];
    res    = FPMatMulAdd(addend, op1, op2, esize, FPCR[]);
    Elem[result, s, 4*esize] = res;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.171 FMOV (immediate, predicated)

Move a floating-point immediate into each active element in the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

This instruction is an alias of the FCPY instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of FCPY.
- The description of FCPY gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 16	15 14 13	12 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1	Pg	1 1 0	imm8	Zd

Encoding

```
FMOV <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, #<const>
```

is equivalent to

```
FCPY    <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, #<const>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<const>` Is a floating-point immediate value expressable as ±n÷16×2^r, where n and r are integers such that 16 ≤ n ≤ 31 and -3 ≤ r ≤ 4, i.e. a normalized binary floating-point encoding with 1 sign bit, 3-bit exponent, and 4-bit fractional part, encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation

The description of FCPY gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.172 FMOV (immediate, unpredicated)

Unconditionally broadcast the floating-point immediate into each element of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

This instruction is an alias of the FDUP instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of FDUP.
- The description of FDUP gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 1 1	0	0	1	1 1	0	imm8	Zd	

Encoding

```
FMOV <Zd>.<T>, #<const>
```

is equivalent to

```
FDUP    <Zd>.<T>, #<const>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<const>` Is a floating-point immediate value expressable as ±n÷16×2^r, where n and r are integers such that $16 \le n \le 31$ and $-3 \le r \le 4$, i.e. a normalized binary floating-point encoding with 1 sign bit, 3-bit exponent, and 4-bit fractional part, encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation

The description of FDUP gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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C8.2.173 FMOV (zero, predicated)

Move floating-point constant +0.0 to to each active element in the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the CPY (immediate, merging) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of CPY (immediate, merging).
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of CPY (immediate, merging) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 16	15	14	13	12 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1	Pg	0	1	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Zd
						M	sh	imm8	

Encoding

```
FMOV <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, #0.0
```

is equivalent to

```
CPY <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, #0
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`H`	when `size = 01`
`S`	when `size = 10`
`D`	when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.

Operation

The description of CPY (immediate, merging) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.174 FMOV (zero, unpredicated)

Unconditionally broadcast the floating-point constant +0.0 into each element of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the DUP (immediate) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of DUP (immediate).
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of DUP (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	5	4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 1 1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0	Zd	
										sh	imm8			

Encoding

```
FMOV <Zd>.<T>, #0.0
```

is equivalent to

```
DUP <Zd>.<T>, #0
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

Operation

The description of DUP (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.175 FMSB

Multiply the corresponding active floating-point elements of the first and second source vectors and subtract from elements of the third (addend) vector without intermediate rounding. Destructively place the results in the destination and first source (multiplicand) vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14	13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Za	1	0	1	Pg	Zm	Zdn
					N	op				

Encoding

```
FMSB <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zm>.<T>, <Za>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer a = UInt(Za);
boolean op1_neg = TRUE;
boolean op3_neg = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<Za> Is the name of the third source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Za" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand3 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[a] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element3 = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
```


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```
        if op1_neg then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
        if op3_neg then element3 = FPNeg(element3);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAdd(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.176 FMUL (immediate)

Multiply by an immediate each active floating-point element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate may take the value +0.5 or +2.0 only. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9 8	7 6	5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1 1	0 1	0	1 0 0	Pg		0 0 0	0	i1	Zdn

Encoding

```
FMUL <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(esize) imm = if i1 == '0' then FPPointFive('0') else FPTwo('0');
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<const> Is the floating-point immediate value, encoded in the "i1" field. It can have the following values:

#0.5 when i1 = 0

#2.0 when i1 = 1

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMul(element1, imm, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1;

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.177 FMUL (indexed)

Multiply all floating-point elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified element in the corresponding second source vector segment. The results are placed in the corresponding elements of the destination vector.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 1 to 3 bits depending on the size of the element. This instruction is unpredicated.

Half-precision

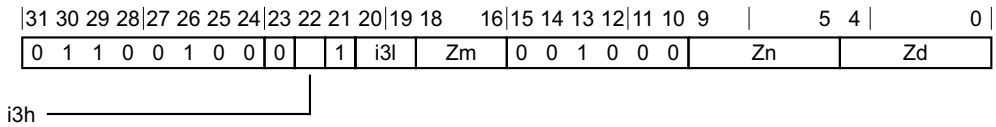

Encoding

```
FMUL <Zd>.H, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Single-precision

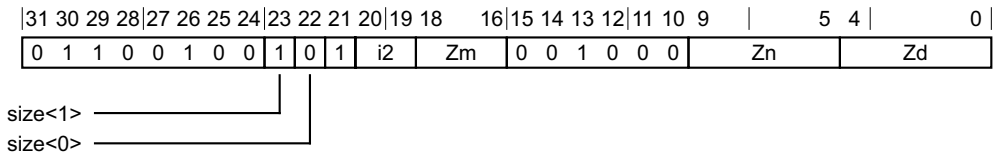

Encoding

```
FMUL <Zd>.S, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```


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Double-precision

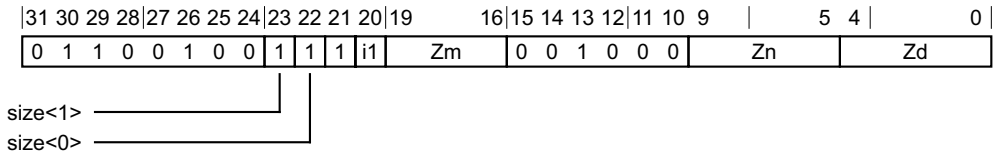

Encoding

```
FMUL <Zd>.D, <Zn>.D, <Zm>.D[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer index = UInt(i1);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd>	Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	For the half-precision and single-precision variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field. For the double-precision variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.
<imm>	For the half-precision variant: is the immediate index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields. For the single-precision variant: is the immediate index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2" field. For the double-precision variant: is the immediate index, in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "i1" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer s = segmentbase + index;
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, s, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMul(element1, element2, FPCR[]);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.178 FMUL (vectors, predicated)

Multiply active floating-point elements of the first source vector by corresponding floating-point elements of the second source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	0 0 1	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	

Encoding

```
FMUL <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMul(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1;

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.179 FMUL (vectors, unpredicated)

Multiply all elements of the first source vector by corresponding floating-point elements of the second source vector and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 0 0	0	1	0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FMUL <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMul(element1, element2, FPCR[]);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.180 FMULX

Multiply active floating-point elements of the first source vector by corresponding floating-point elements of the second source vector except that ∞×0.0 gives 2.0 instead of NaN, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

The instruction can be used with FRECPX to safely convert arbitrary elements in mathematical vector space to UNIT VECTORS or DIRECTION VECTORS with length 1.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	1 0 1	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
FMULX <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulX(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1;
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.181 FNEG

Negate each active floating-point element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This inverts the sign bit and cannot signal a floating-point exception. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1	1 0	1	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd	

Encoding

```
FNEG <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPNeg(element);

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.182 FNMAD

Multiply the corresponding active floating-point elements of the first and second source vectors and add to elements of the third (addend) vector without intermediate rounding. Destructively place the negated results in the destination and first source (multiplicand) vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20		16	15	14	13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Za	1	1	0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	
						N	op				

Encoding

```
FNMAD <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zm>.<T>, <Za>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer a = UInt(Za);
boolean op1_neg = TRUE;
boolean op3_neg = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<Za> Is the name of the third source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Za" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand3 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[a] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element3 = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
```


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```
        if op1_neg then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
        if op3_neg then element3 = FPNeg(element3);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAdd(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.183 FNMLA

Multiply the corresponding active floating-point elements of the first and second source vectors and add to elements of the third source (addend) vector without intermediate rounding. Destructively place the negated results in the destination and third source (addend) vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0	1	0	Pg	Zn	Zda
						N	op			

Encoding

```
FNMLA <Zda>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
boolean op1_neg = TRUE;
boolean op3_neg = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element3 = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
```


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```
        if op1_neg then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
        if op3_neg then element3 = FPNeg(element3);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAdd(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand3, e, esize];

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.184 FNMLS

Multiply the corresponding active floating-point elements of the first and second source vectors and subtract from elements of the third source (addend) vector without intermediate rounding. Destructively place the negated results in the destination and third source (addend) vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14	13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0	1	1	Pg	Zn	Zda
					N	op				

Encoding

```
FNMLS <Zda>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
boolean op1_neg = FALSE;
boolean op3_neg = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element3 = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
```


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```
        if op1_neg then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
        if op3_neg then element3 = FPNeg(element3);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAdd(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand3, e, esize];

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.185 FNMSB

Multiply the corresponding active floating-point elements of the first and second source vectors and subtract from elements of the third (addend) vector without intermediate rounding. Destructively place the negated results in the destination and first source (multiplicand) vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14	13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Za	1	1	1	Pg	Zm	Zdn
					N	op				

Encoding

```
FNMSB <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zm>.<T>, <Za>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer a = UInt(Za);
boolean op1_neg = FALSE;
boolean op3_neg = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<Za> Is the name of the third source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Za" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand3 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[a] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element3 = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
```


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```
        if op1_neg then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
        if op3_neg then element3 = FPNeg(element3);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAdd(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.186 FRECPE

Find the approximate reciprocal of each floating-point element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18 17	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	1	1 1	0	0 0 1 1	0 0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FRECPE <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPRecipEstimate(element, FPCR[]);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.187 FRECPS

Multiply corresponding floating-point elements of the first and second source vectors, subtract the products from 2.0 without intermediate rounding and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

This instruction can be used to perform a single Newton-Raphson iteration for calculating the reciprocal of a vector of floating-point values.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 0 0	1	1	0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FRECPS <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPRecipStepFused(element1, element2);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.188 FRECPX

Invert the exponent and zero the fractional part of each active floating-point element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

The result of this instruction can be used with FMULX to convert arbitrary elements in mathematical vector space to "unit vectors" or "direction vectors" of length 1.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	1 1	0	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FRECPX <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPRecpX(element, FPCR[]);

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.189 FRINT<r>

Round to an integral floating-point value with the specified rounding option from each active floating-point element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

The <r> symbol specifies one of the following rounding options: `N` (to nearest, with ties to even), `A` (to nearest, with ties away from zero), `M` (toward minus Infinity), `P` (toward plus Infinity), `Z` (toward zero), `I` (current FPCR rounding mode), or `X` (current FPCR rounding mode, signalling inexact).

Current mode

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18 17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0 0	1	1	1	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FRINTI <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean exact = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

Current mode signalling inexact

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18 17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0 0	1	1	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FRINTX <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean exact = TRUE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```


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Nearest with ties to away

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0 0	1 0	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FRINTA <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean exact = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
```

Nearest with ties to even

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0 0	0 0	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FRINTN <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean exact = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_TIEEVEN;
```

Toward zero

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0 0	0 1	1	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FRINTZ <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
```


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```
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean exact = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_ZERO;
```

Toward minus infinity

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0 0	0 1	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd	

Encoding

```
FRINTM <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean exact = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_NEGINF;
```

Toward plus infinity

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0 0	0 0	1	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd	

Encoding

```
FRINTP <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean exact = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRounding_POSINF;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

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The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPRoundInt(element, FPCR[], rounding, exact);

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.190 FRSQRTE

Find the approximate reciprocal square root of each active floating-point element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18 17	16	15 14	13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	1	1 1	1	0 0	1 1	0 0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FRSQRTE <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPRSqrtEstimate(element, FPCR[]);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.191 FRSQRTS

Multiply corresponding floating-point elements of the first and second source vectors, subtract the products from 3.0 and divide the results by 2.0 without any intermediate rounding and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

This instruction can be used to perform a single Newton-Raphson iteration for calculating the reciprocal square root of a vector of floating-point values.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 0 0	1	1	1	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FRSQRTS <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPRSqrtStepFused(element1, element2);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.192 FSCALE

Multiply the active floating-point elements of the first source vector by 2.0 to the power of the signed integer values in the corresponding elements of the second source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	1 0 0	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	

Encoding

```
FSCALE <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPScale(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1;

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.193 FSQRT

Calculate the square root of each active floating-point element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	1 1	0	1	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FSQRT <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPSqrt(element, FPCR[]);

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.194 FSUB (immediate)

Subtract an immediate from each active floating-point element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate may take the value +0.5 or +1.0 only. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14	13 12	10 9	8 7	6 5	4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1 1	0 0	1	1	1 0	0	Pg	0 0 0	0	i1	Zdn

Encoding

```
FSUB <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(esize) imm = if i1 == '0' then FPPointFive('0') else FPOne('0');
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<const> Is the floating-point immediate value, encoded in the "i1" field. It can have the following values:

- #0.5 when i1 = 0
- #1.0 when i1 = 1

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPSub(element1, imm, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1;

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.195 FSUB (vectors, predicated)

Subtract active floating-point elements of the second source vector from corresponding floating-point elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	0 0 0	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	

Encoding

```
FSUB <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPSub(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1;

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.196 FSUB (vectors, unpredicated)

Subtract all floating-point elements of the second source vector from corresponding elements of the first source vector and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12 11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 0 0	0 0	1	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FSUB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPSub(element1, element2, FPCR[]);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.197 FSUBR (immediate)

Reversed subtract from an immediate each active floating-point element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate may take the value +0.5 or +1.0 only. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 8	7 6	5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1 1	0 1	1	1 0 0	Pg	0 0	0 0	i1	Zdn

Encoding

```
FSUBR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(esize) imm = if i1 == '0' then FPPointFive('0') else FPOne('0');
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<const> Is the floating-point immediate value, encoded in the "i1" field. It can have the following values:

- #0.5 when i1 = 0
- #1.0 when i1 = 1

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPSub(imm, element1, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1;

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.198 FSUBR (vectors)

Reversed subtract active floating-point elements of the first source vector from corresponding floating-point elements of the second source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9	5 4	0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	0 0 1	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
FSUBR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPSub(element2, element1, FPCR[]);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1;

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.199 FTMAD

The FTMAD instruction calculates the series terms for either SIN(X) or COS(X), where the argument X has been adjusted to be in the range $-\pi/4 < X \leq \pi/4$.

To calculate the series terms of SIN(X) and COS(X) the initial source operands of FTMAD should be zero in the first source vector and X^2 in the second source vector. The FTMAD instruction is then executed eight times to calculate the sum of eight series terms, which gives a result of sufficient precision.

The FTMAD instruction multiplies each element of the first source vector by the absolute value of the corresponding element of the second source vector and performs a fused addition of each product with a value obtained from a table of hard-wired coefficients, and places the results destructively in the first source vector.

The coefficients are different for SIN(X) and COS(X), and are selected by a combination of the sign bit in the second source element and an immediate index in the range 0 to 7.

This instruction is unpredicated.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1 0	imm3	1 0 0 0	0 0	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
FTMAD <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer imm = UInt(imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<imm> Is the unsigned immediate operand, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "imm3" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
```


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```
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPTrigMAdd(imm, element1, element2, FPCR[]);

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.200 FTSMUL

The FTSMUL instruction calculates the initial value for the FTMAD instruction. The instruction squares each element in the first source vector and then sets the sign bit to a copy of bit 0 of the corresponding element in the second source register, and places the results in the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

To compute SIN(X) or COS(X) the instruction is executed with elements of the first source vector set to X, adjusted to be in the range $-\pi/4 < X \leq \pi/4$.

The elements of the second source vector hold the corresponding value of the quadrant Q number as an integer not a floating-point value. The value Q satisfies the relationship $(2q-1) \times \pi/4 < X \leq (2q+1) \times \pi/4$.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 0 0	0	1	1	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FTSMUL <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPTrigSMul(element1, element2, FPCR[]);
```


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```
Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.201 FTSSEL

The FTSSEL instruction selects the coefficient for the final multiplication in the polynomial series approximation. The instruction places the value 1.0 or a copy of the first source vector element in the destination element, depending on bit 0 of the quadrant number Q held in the corresponding element of the second source vector. The sign bit of the destination element is copied from bit 1 of the corresponding value of Q. This instruction is unpredicated.

To compute SIN(X) or COS(X) the instruction is executed with elements of the first source vector set to X, adjusted to be in the range $-\pi/4 < X \leq \pi/4$.

The elements of the second source vector hold the corresponding value of the quadrant Q number as an integer not a floating-point value. The value Q satisfies the relationship $(2q-1) \times \pi/4 < X \leq (2q+1) \times \pi/4$.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	Zm	1 0 1 1	0	0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
FTSSEL <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
```


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```
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = FPTrigSSel(element1, element2);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.202 HISTCNT

This instruction compares each active 32 or 64-bit element of the first source vector with all active elements with an element number less than or equal to its own in the second source vector, and places the count of matching elements in the corresponding element of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector are set to zero.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	1 1 0	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
HISTCNT <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '0x' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size<0>" field. It can have the following values:

S when size<0> = 0

D when size<0> = 1

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer count = 0;
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        for i = 0 to e
            if ElemP[mask, i, esize] == '1' then
                bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, i, esize];
                if element1 == element2 then
```


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```
                    count = count + 1;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = count<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.203 HISTSEG

This instruction compares each 8-bit byte element of the first source vector with all of the elements in the corresponding 128-bit segment of the second source vector and places the count of matching elements in the corresponding element of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	1 0 1 0	0 0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
HISTSEG <Zd>.B, <Zn>.B, <Zm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer segments = VL DIV 128;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for b = 0 to segments-1
    for s = 0 to eltspersegment-1
        integer count = 0;
        integer e = eltspersegment * b + s;
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        for i = 0 to eltspersegment-1
            integer e2 = eltspersegment * b + i;
            bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e2, esize];
            if element1 == element2 then
                count = count + 1;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = count<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.204 INCB, INCD, INCH, INCW (scalar)

Determines the number of active elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to increment the scalar destination.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

Byte

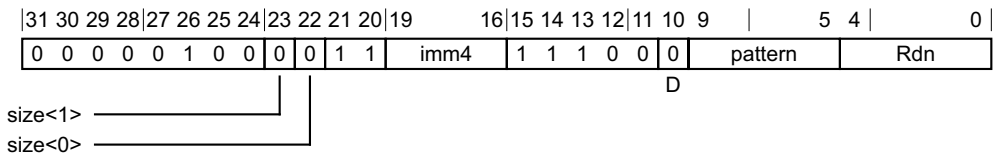

Encoding

```
INCB <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```

Doubleword

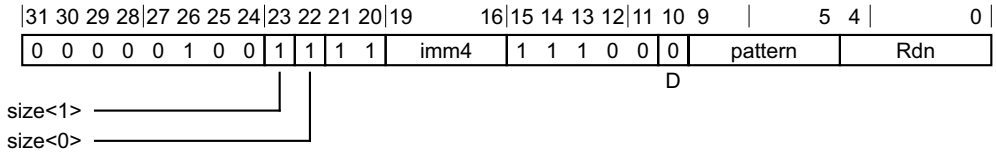

Encoding

```
INCD <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```


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Halfword

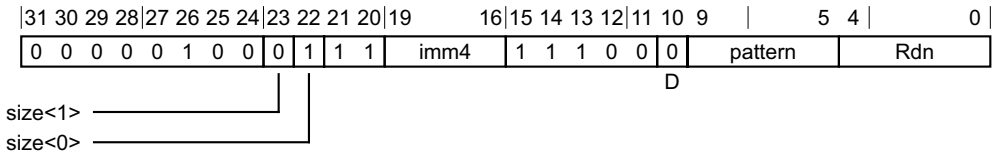

Encoding

```
INCH <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```

Word

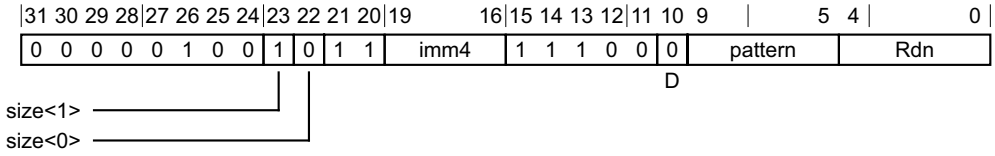

Encoding

```
INCW <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xdn>` Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

`<pattern>` Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

`POW2`	when `pattern = 00000`
`VL1`	when `pattern = 00001`
`VL2`	when `pattern = 00010`
`VL3`	when `pattern = 00011`
`VL4`	when `pattern = 00100`
`VL5`	when `pattern = 00101`
`VL6`	when `pattern = 00110`
`VL7`	when `pattern = 00111`

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VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010
VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(64) operand1 = X[dn];

X[dn] = operand1 + (count * imm);
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.205 INCD, INCH, INCW (vector)

Determines the number of active elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to increment all destination vector elements.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

Doubleword

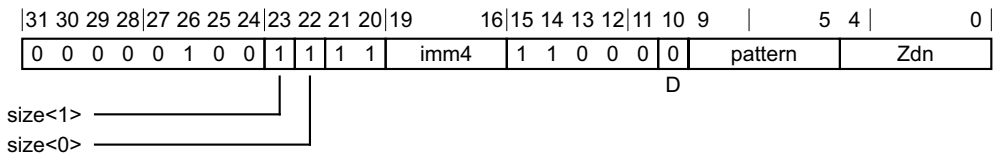

Encoding

```
INCD <Zdn>.D{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```

Halfword

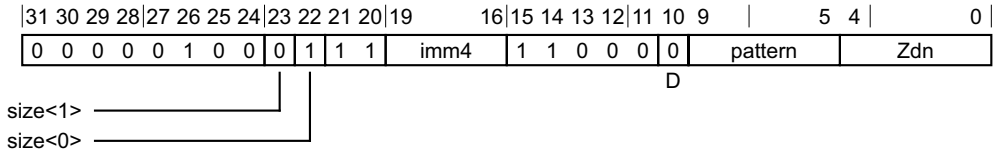

Encoding

```
INCH <Zdn>.H{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```


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Word

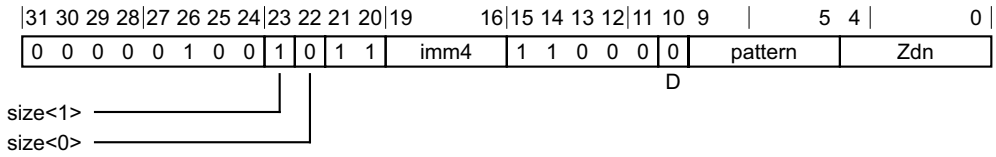

Encoding

```
INCW <Zdn>.S{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<pattern>` Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010
VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

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<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize] + (count * imm);

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.206 INCP (scalar)

Counts the number of true elements in the source predicate and then uses the result to increment the scalar destination.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 1	0	0	1 0 0 0	1 0	0		Pm	Rdn
						D						

Encoding

```
INCP <Xdn>, <Pm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xdn> Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<Pm> Is the name of the source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B	when size = 00
H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
integer count = 0;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[operand2, e, esize] == '1' then
        count = count + 1;

X[dn] = operand1 + count;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.207 INCP (vector)

Counts the number of true elements in the source predicate and then uses the result to increment all destination vector elements.

The predicate size specifier may be omitted in assembler source code, but this is deprecated and will be prohibited in a future release of the architecture.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 1	0	0	1 0 0 0	0	0	Pm	Zdn	
						D						

Encoding

```
INCP <Zdn>.<T>, <Pm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pm> Is the name of the source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(VL) result;
integer count = 0;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[operand2, e, esize] == '1' then
        count = count + 1;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize] + count;

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.208 INDEX (immediate, scalar)

Populates the destination vector by setting the first element to the first signed immediate integer operand and monotonically incrementing the value by the second signed scalar integer operand for each subsequent element. The scalar source operand is a general-purpose register in which only the least significant bits corresponding to the vector element size are used and any remaining bits are ignored. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	Rm	0 1 0 0	1 0	imm5	Zd

Encoding

```
INDEX <Zd>.<T>, #<imm>, <R><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer imm = SInt(imm5);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<imm> Is the signed immediate operand, in the range -16 to 15, encoded in the "imm5" field.

<R> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- W when size = 01
- W when size = x0
- X when size = 11

<m> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(esize) operand2 = X[m];
integer element2 = SInt(operand2);
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer index = imm + e * element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = index<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.209 INDEX (immediates)

Populates the destination vector by setting the first element to the first signed immediate integer operand and monotonically incrementing the value by the second signed immediate integer operand for each subsequent element. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	imm5b	0 1 0 0	0 0	imm5	Zd

Encoding

```
INDEX <Zd>.<T>, #<imm1>, #<imm2>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer imm1 = SInt(imm5);
integer imm2 = SInt(imm5b);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<imm1> Is the first signed immediate operand, in the range -16 to 15, encoded in the "imm5" field.

<imm2> Is the second signed immediate operand, in the range -16 to 15, encoded in the "imm5b" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer index = imm1 + e * imm2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = index<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.210 INDEX (scalar, immediate)

Populates the destination vector by setting the first element to the first signed scalar integer operand and monotonically incrementing the value by the second signed immediate integer operand for each subsequent element. The scalar source operand is a general-purpose register in which only the least significant bits corresponding to the vector element size are used and any remaining bits are ignored. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	imm5	0 1 0 0	0 1	Rn	Zd

Encoding

```
INDEX <Zd>.<T>, <R><n>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer imm = SInt(imm5);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<R> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- W when size = 01
- W when size = x0
- X when size = 11

<n> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rn" field.

<imm> Is the signed immediate operand, in the range -16 to 15, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(esize) operand1 = X[n];
integer element1 = SInt(operand1);
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer index = element1 + e * imm;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = index<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.211 INDEX (scalars)

Populates the destination vector by setting the first element to the first signed scalar integer operand and monotonically incrementing the value by the second signed scalar integer operand for each subsequent element. The scalar source operands are general-purpose registers in which only the least significant bits corresponding to the vector element size are used and any remaining bits are ignored. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	Rm	0 1 0 0	1 1	Rn	Zd

Encoding

```
INDEX <Zd>.<T>, <R><n>, <R><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<R> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- W when size = 01
- W when size = x0
- X when size = 11

<n> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(esize) operand1 = X[n];
integer element1 = SInt(operand1);
bits(esize) operand2 = X[m];
integer element2 = SInt(operand2);
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer index = element1 + e * element2;
```


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```
    Elem[result, e, esize] = index<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.212 INSR (scalar)

Shift the destination vector left by one element, and then place a copy of the least-significant bits of the general-purpose register in element 0 of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	0 1 0 0	0 0 1 1	1 0	Rm	Zdn

Encoding

```
INSR <Zdn>.<T>, <R><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<R> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- W when size = 01
- W when size = x0
- X when size = 11

<m> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(VL) dest = Z[dn];
bits(esize) src = X[m];
Z[dn] = dest<(VL-esize)-1:0> : src;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.213 INSR (SIMD&FP scalar)

Shift the destination vector left by one element, and then place a copy of the SIMD&FP scalar register in element 0 of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 1	0 1 0 0	0 0 1 1	1 0	Vm	Zdn

Encoding

```
INSR <Zdn>.<T>, <V><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Vm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<V>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<m>` Is the number [0-31] of the source SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Vm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(VL) dest = Z[dn];
bits(esize) src = V[m];
Z[dn] = dest<(VL-esize)-1:0> : src;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.214 LASTA (scalar)

If there is an active element then extract the element after the last active element modulo the number of elements from the final source vector register. If there are no active elements, extract element zero. Then zero-extend and place the extracted element in the destination general-purpose register.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15	14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	0 0 0	0 (B)	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Rd

Encoding

```
LASTA <R><d>, <Pg>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer rsize = if esize < 64 then 32 else 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
boolean isBefore = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<R> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- W when size = 01
- W when size = x0
- X when size = 11

<d> Is the number [0-30] of the destination general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
bits(rsize) result;
integer last = LastActiveElement(mask, esize);

if isBefore then
    if last < 0 then last = elements - 1;
else
```


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```
    last = last + 1;
    if last >= elements then last = 0;
result = ZeroExtend(Elem[operand, last, esize]);

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.215 LASTA (SIMD&FP scalar)

If there is an active element then extract the element after the last active element modulo the number of elements from the final source vector register. If there are no active elements, extract element zero. Then place the extracted element in the destination SIMD&FP scalar register.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	0 0 1	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zn	Vd
					B				

Encoding

```
LASTA <V><d>, <Pg>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Vd);
boolean isBefore = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<d> Is the number [0-31] of the destination SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Vd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
integer last = LastActiveElement(mask, esize);

if isBefore then
    if last < 0 then last = elements - 1;
else
    last = last + 1;
```


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```
    if last >= elements then last = 0;
V[d] = Elem[operand, last, esize];
```


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C8.2.216 LASTB (scalar)

If there is an active element then extract the last active element from the final source vector register. If there are no active elements, extract the highest-numbered element. Then zero-extend and place the extracted element in the destination general-purpose register.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15	14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	0 0 0	1	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Rd
					B				

Encoding

```
LASTB <R><d>, <Pg>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer rsize = if esize < 64 then 32 else 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
boolean isBefore = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<R> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- W when size = 01
- W when size = x0
- X when size = 11

<d> Is the number [0-30] of the destination general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
bits(rsize) result;
integer last = LastActiveElement(mask, esize);

if isBefore then
    if last < 0 then last = elements - 1;
else
```


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```
    last = last + 1;
    if last >= elements then last = 0;
result = ZeroExtend(Elem[operand, last, esize]);

X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.217 LASTB (SIMD&FP scalar)

If there is an active element then extract the last active element from the final source vector register. If there are no active elements, extract the highest-numbered element. Then place the extracted element in the destination SIMD&FP register.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15	14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	0 0 1	1 (B)	1 0 0	Pg	Zn	Vd

Encoding

```
LASTB <V><d>, <Pg>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Vd);
boolean isBefore = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<d> Is the number [0-31] of the destination SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Vd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
integer last = LastActiveElement(mask, esize);

if isBefore then
    if last < 0 then last = elements - 1;
else
    last = last + 1;
```


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```
    if last >= elements then last = 0;
V[d] = Elem[operand, last, esize];
```


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C8.2.218 LD1B (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load of unsigned bytes to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

8-bit element

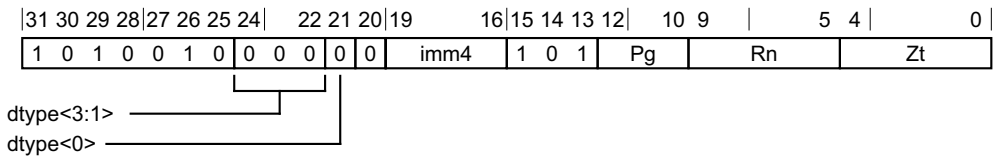

Encoding

```
LD1B { <Zt>.B }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

16-bit element

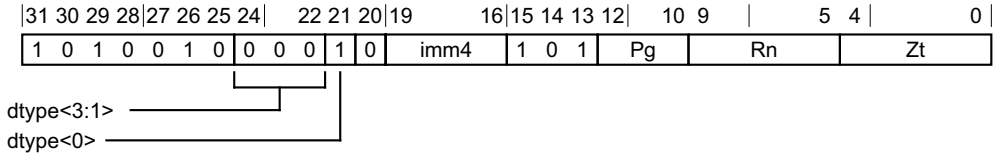

Encoding

```
LD1B { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```


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32-bit element

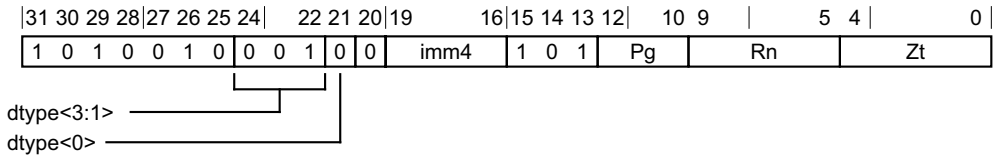

Encoding

```
LD1B { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

64-bit element

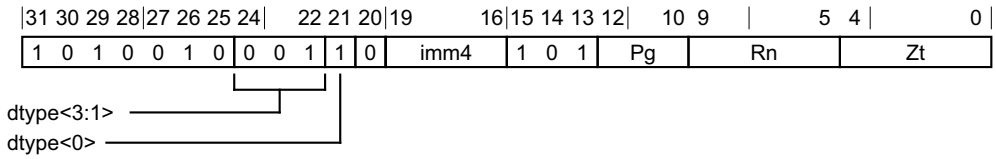

Encoding

```
LD1B { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.219 LD1B (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load of unsigned bytes to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

8-bit element

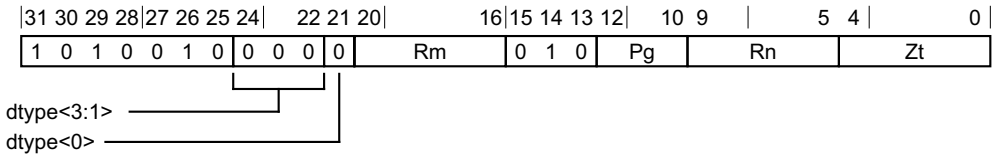

Encoding

```
LD1B { <Zt>.B }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

16-bit element

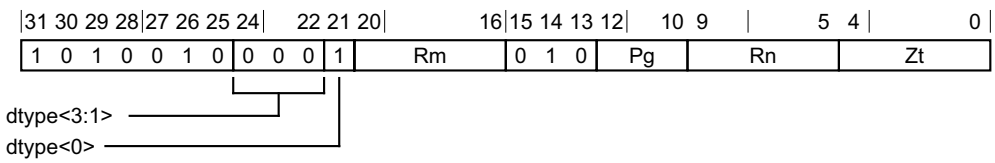

Encoding

```
LD1B { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```


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32-bit element

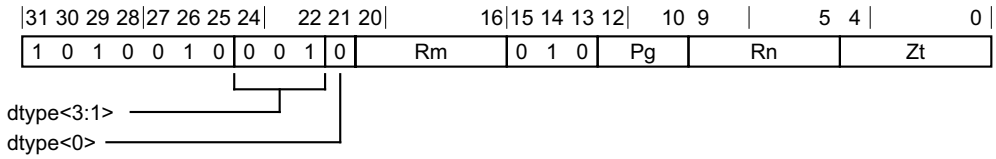

Encoding

```
LD1B { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

64-bit element

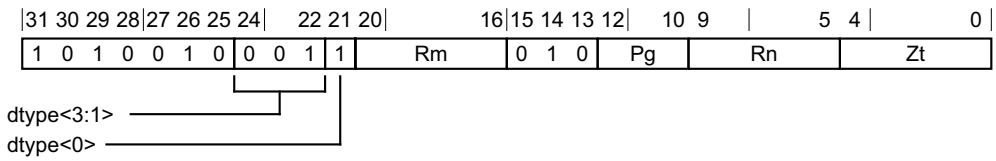

Encoding

```
LD1B { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.220 LD1B (scalar plus vector)

Gather load of unsigned bytes to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a 64-bit scalar base plus vector index. The index values are optionally sign or zero-extended from 32 to 64 bits. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit unpacked unscaled offset

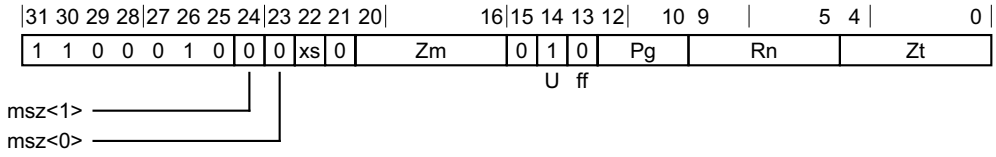

Encoding

```
LD1B { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```

32-bit unscaled offset

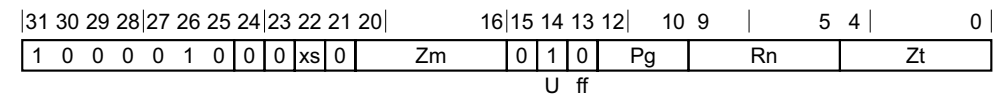

Encoding

```
LD1B { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```


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64-bit unscaled offset

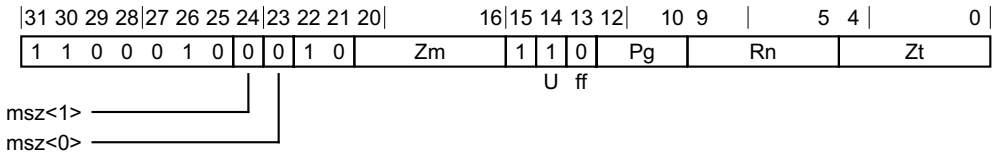

Encoding

```
LD1B { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.
`<mod>`	Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "xs" field. It can have the following values:
	`UXTW` when `xs = 0`
	`SXTW` when `xs = 1`

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) offset;
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = Z[m];
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer off = Int(Elem[offset, e, esize]<offs_size-1:0>, offs_unsigned);
        bits(64) addr = base + (off << scale);
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.221 LD1B (vector plus immediate)

Gather load of unsigned bytes to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a vector base plus immediate index. The index is in the range 0 to 31. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit element

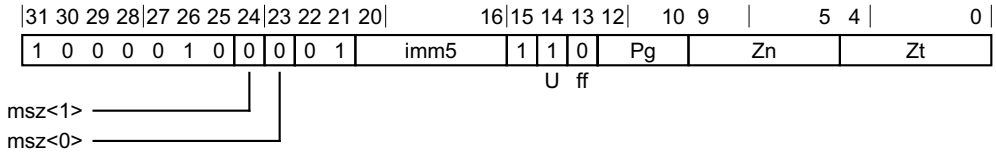

Encoding

```
LD1B { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.S{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

64-bit element

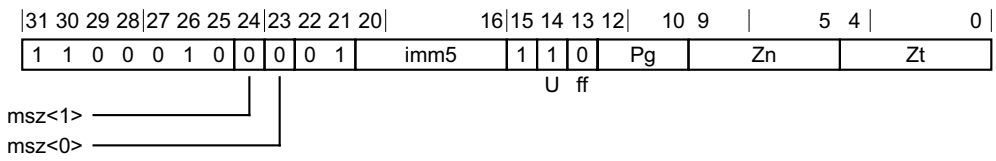

Encoding

```
LD1B { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.D{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt> Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

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<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<imm> Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset * mbytes;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.222 LD1D (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load of doublewords to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

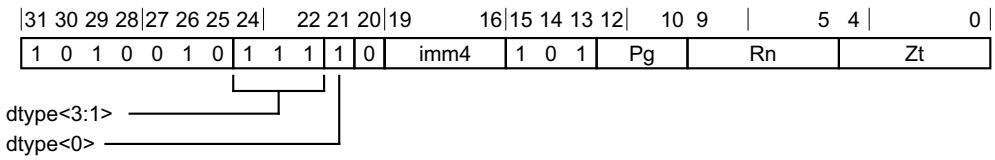

Encoding

```
LD1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        else
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

    Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.223 LD1D (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load of doublewords to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is multiplied by 8 and added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

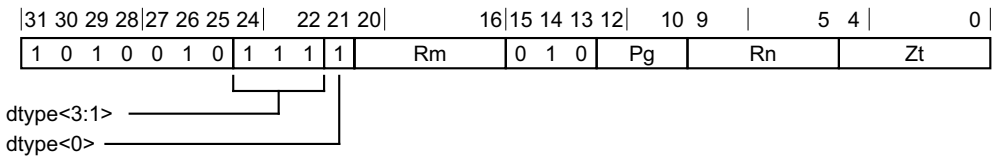

Encoding

```
LD1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #3]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.224 LD1D (scalar plus vector)

Gather load of doublewords to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a 64-bit scalar base plus vector index. The index values are optionally first sign or zero-extended from 32 to 64 bits and then optionally multiplied by 8. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit unpacked scaled offset

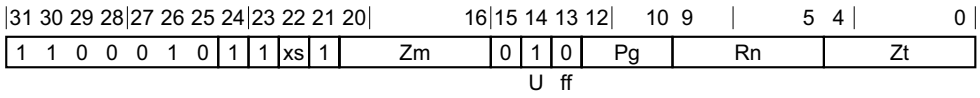

Encoding

```
LD1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod> #3]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 3;
```

32-bit unpacked unscaled offset

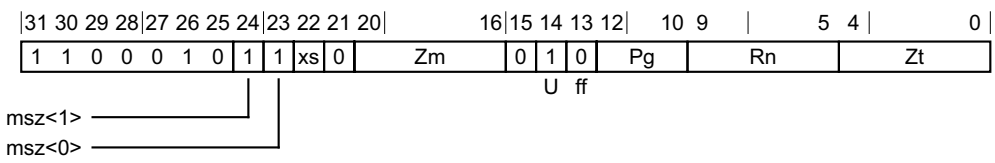

Encoding

```
LD1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```


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64-bit scaled offset

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14	13	12 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	1 1 1 1	Zm	1	1	0	Pg	Rn	Zt
					U	ff			

Encoding

```
LD1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, LSL #3]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 3;
```

64-bit unscaled offset

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14	13	12 10	9 5	4 0
1 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	1 1 1 0	Zm	1	1	0	Pg	Rn	Zt
					U	ff			

msz<1>
msz<0>

Encoding

```
LD1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

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<mod> Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "xs" field. It can have the following values:

UXTW when xs = 0

SXTW when xs = 1

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) offset;
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = Z[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer off = Int(Elem[offset, e, esize]<offs_size-1:0>, offs_unsigned);
        bits(64) addr = base + (off << scale);
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.225 LD1D (vector plus immediate)

Gather load of doublewords to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a vector base plus immediate index. The index is a multiple of 8 in the range 0 to 248. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

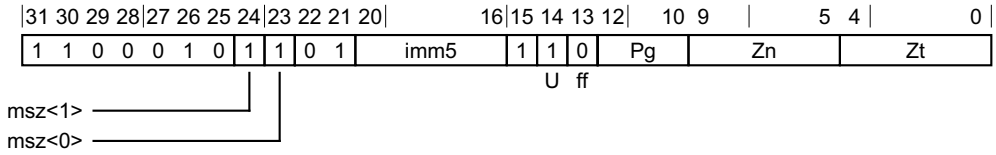

Encoding

```
LD1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.D{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range 0 to 248, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset * mbytes;
```


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```
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.226 LD1H (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load of unsigned halfwords to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

16-bit element

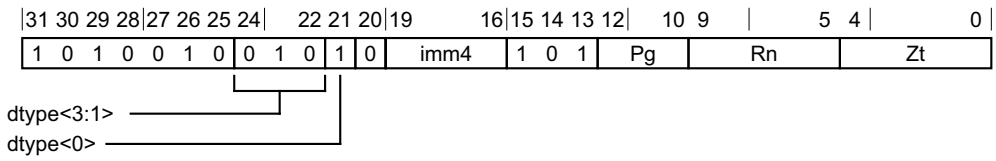

Encoding

```
LD1H { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

32-bit element

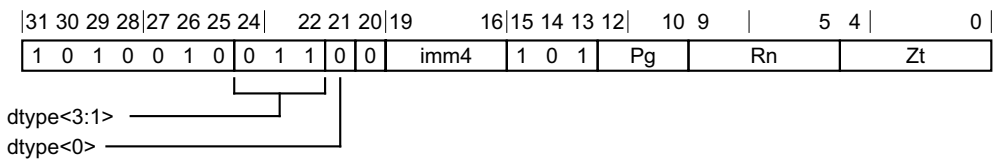

Encoding

```
LD1H { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```


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64-bit element

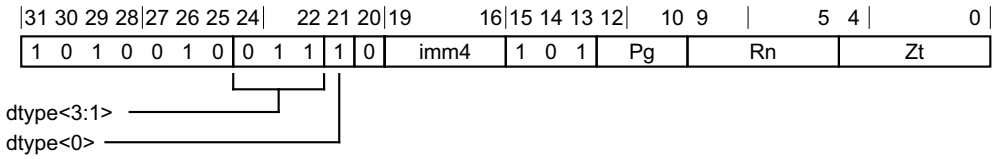

Encoding

```
LD1H { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
```


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```
Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.227 LD1H (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load of unsigned halfwords to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is multiplied by 2 and added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

16-bit element

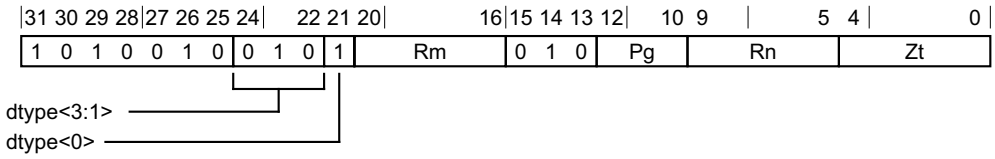

Encoding

```
LD1H { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

32-bit element

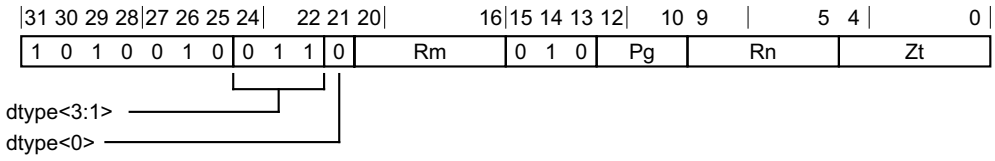

Encoding

```
LD1H { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```


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64-bit element

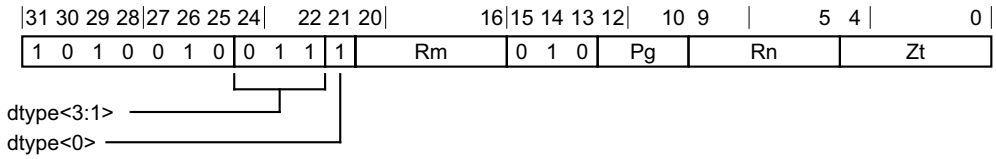

Encoding

```
LD1H { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
```


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```
Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.228 LD1H (scalar plus vector)

Gather load of unsigned halfwords to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a 64-bit scalar base plus vector index. The index values are optionally first sign or zero-extended from 32 to 64 bits and then optionally multiplied by 2. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit scaled offset

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	1	xs	1	Zm	0	1	0	Pg	Rn	Zt
							U	ff			

Encoding

```
LD1H { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod> #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 1;
```

32-bit unpacked scaled offset

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	1	xs	1	Zm	0	1	0	Pg	Rn	Zt
							U	ff			

Encoding

```
LD1H { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod> #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 1;
```


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32-bit unpacked unscaled offset

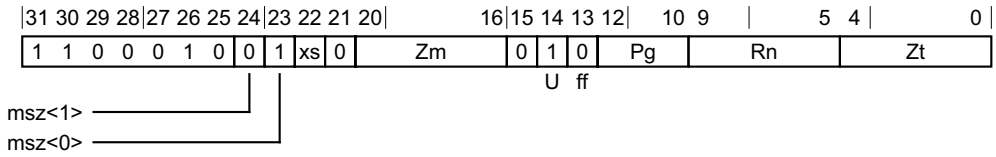

Encoding

```
LD1H { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```

32-bit unscaled offset

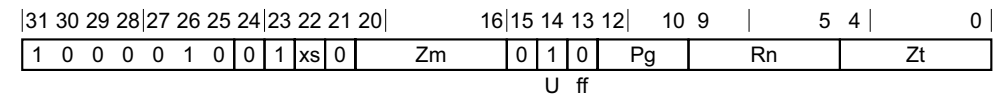

Encoding

```
LD1H { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```

64-bit scaled offset

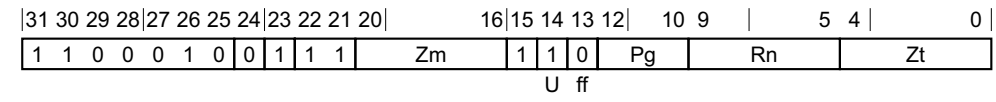

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Encoding

```
LD1H { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 1;
```

64-bit unscaled offset

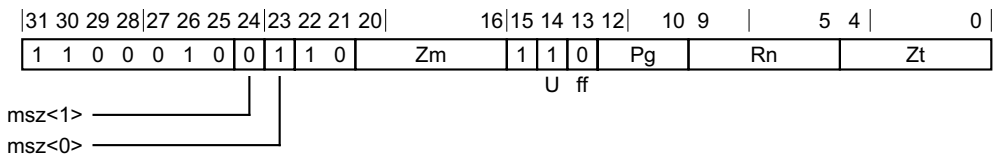

Encoding

```
LD1H { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.
`<mod>`	Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "xs" field. It can have the following values:
	`UXTW` when `xs = 0`
	`SXTW` when `xs = 1`

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) offset;
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = Z[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer off = Int(Elem[offset, e, esize]<offs_size-1:0>, offs_unsigned);
        bits(64) addr = base + (off << scale);
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.229 LD1H (vector plus immediate)

Gather load of unsigned halfwords to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a vector base plus immediate index. The index is a multiple of 2 in the range 0 to 62. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit element

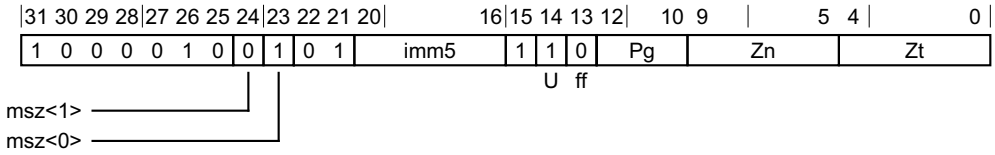

Encoding

```
LD1H { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.S{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

64-bit element

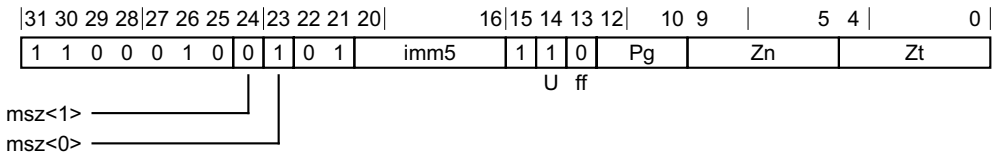

Encoding

```
LD1H { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.D{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt> Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

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<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<imm> Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 2 in the range 0 to 62, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset * mbytes;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.230 LD1RB

Load a single unsigned byte from a memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address plus an immediate offset which is in the range 0 to 63.

Broadcast the loaded data into all active elements of the destination vector, setting the inactive elements to zero. If all elements are inactive then the instruction will not perform a read from Device memory or cause a data abort.

8-bit element

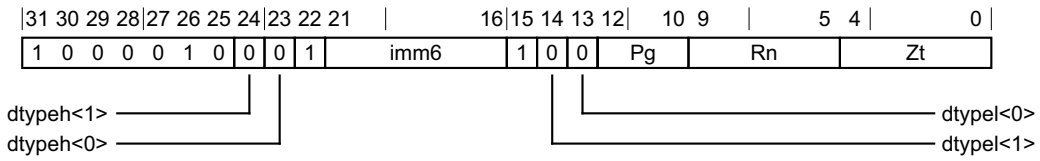

Encoding

```
LD1RB { <Zt>.B }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm6);
```

16-bit element

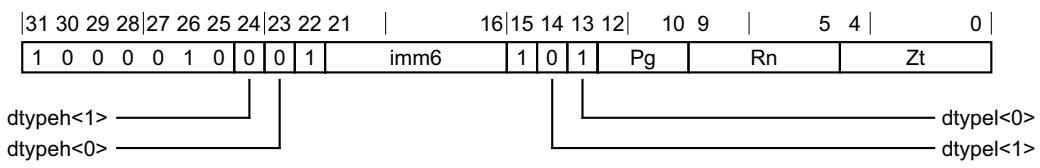

Encoding

```
LD1RB { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm6);
```


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32-bit element

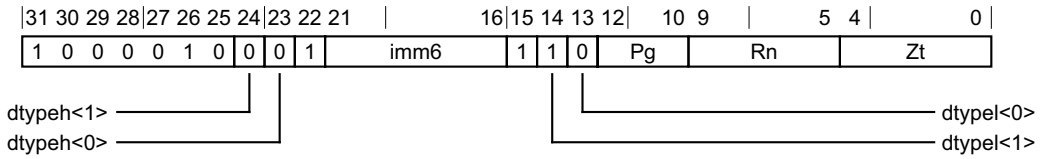

Encoding

```
LD1RB { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm6);
```

64-bit element

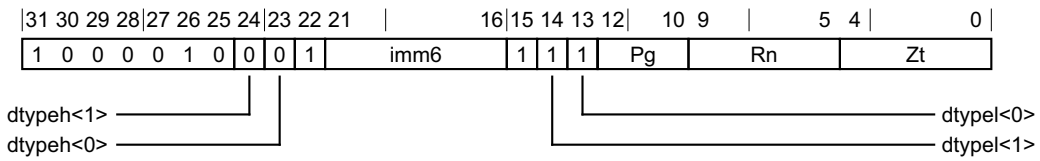

Encoding

```
LD1RB { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 63, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm6" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    bits(64) addr = base + offset * mbytes;
    data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.231 LD1RD

Load a single doubleword from a memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address plus an immediate offset which is a multiple of 8 in the range 0 to 504.

Broadcast the loaded data into all active elements of the destination vector, setting the inactive elements to zero. If all elements are inactive then the instruction will not perform a read from Device memory or cause a data abort.

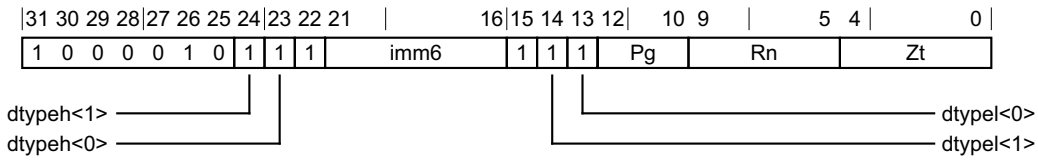

Encoding

```
LD1RD { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range 0 to 504, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm6" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    bits(64) addr = base + offset * mbytes;
    data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.232 LD1RH

Load a single unsigned halfword from a memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address plus an immediate offset which is a multiple of 2 in the range 0 to 126.

Broadcast the loaded data into all active elements of the destination vector, setting the inactive elements to zero. If all elements are inactive then the instruction will not perform a read from Device memory or cause a data abort.

16-bit element

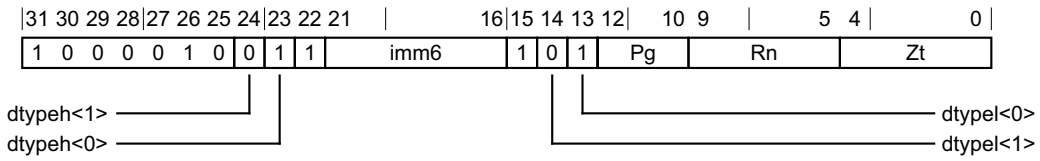

Encoding

```
LD1RH { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm6);
```

32-bit element

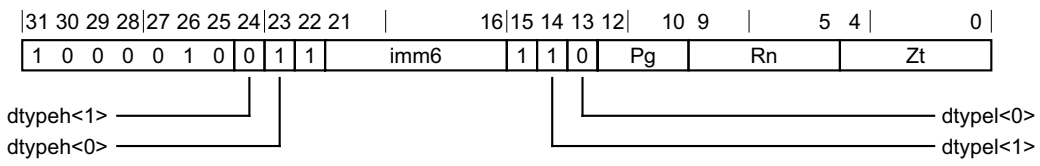

Encoding

```
LD1RH { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm6);
```


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64-bit element

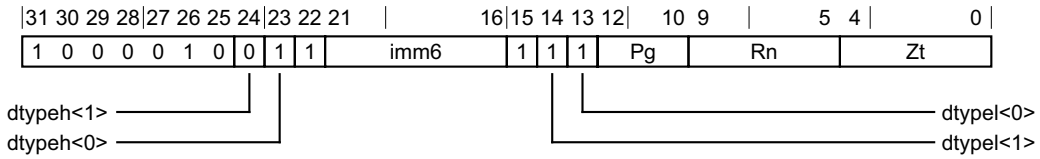

Encoding

```
LD1RH { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 2 in the range 0 to 126, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm6" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    bits(64) addr = base + offset * mbytes;
    data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
```


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```
Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.233 LD1ROB (scalar plus immediate)

Load thirty-two contiguous bytes to elements of a 256-bit (octaword) vector from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address and immediate index that is a multiple of 32 in the range -256 to +224 added to the base address.

Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero.

The resulting 256-bit vector is then replicated to fill the destination vector. The instruction requires that the current vector length is at least 256 bits, and if the current vector length is not an integer multiple of 256 bits then the trailing bits in the destination vector are set to zero.

Only the first thirty-two predicate elements are used and higher numbered predicate elements are ignored.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.F64MM indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

SVE

(FEAT_F64MM)

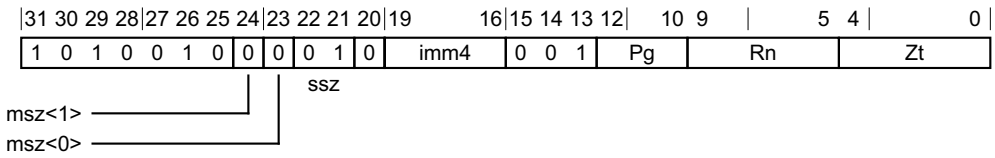

Encoding

```
LD1ROB { <Zt>.B }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVEFP64MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 32 in the range -256 to 224, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
if VL < 256 then UNDEFINED;
integer elements = 256 DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g]; // low bits only
bits(256) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
```


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```
if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = ZeroExtend(Replicate(result, VL DIV 256), VL);
```


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C8.2.234 LD1ROB (scalar plus scalar)

Load thirty-two contiguous bytes to elements of a 256-bit (octaword) vector from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address and scalar index which is added to the base address.

Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero.

The resulting 256-bit vector is then replicated to fill the destination vector. The instruction requires that the current vector length is at least 256 bits, and if the current vector length is not an integer multiple of 256 bits then the trailing bits in the destination vector are set to zero.

Only the first thirty-two predicate elements are used and higher numbered predicate elements are ignored.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.F64MM indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

SVE

(FEAT_F64MM)

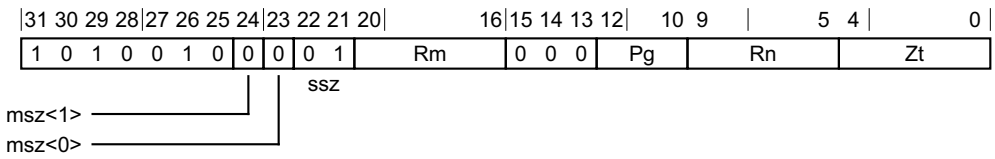

Encoding

```
LD1ROB { <Zt>.B }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVEFP64MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
if VL < 256 then UNDEFINED;
integer elements = 256 DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g]; // low bits only
bits(64) offset;
bits(256) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
```


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```
if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = UInt(offset) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = ZeroExtend(Replicate(result, VL DIV 256), VL);
```


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C8.2.235 LD1ROD (scalar plus immediate)

Load four contiguous doublewords to elements of a 256-bit (octaword) vector from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address and immediate index that is a multiple of 32 in the range -256 to +224 added to the base address.

Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero.

The resulting 256-bit vector is then replicated to fill the destination vector. The instruction requires that the current vector length is at least 256 bits, and if the current vector length is not an integer multiple of 256 bits then the trailing bits in the destination vector are set to zero.

Only the first four predicate elements are used and higher numbered predicate elements are ignored.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.F64MM indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

SVE

(FEAT_F64MM)

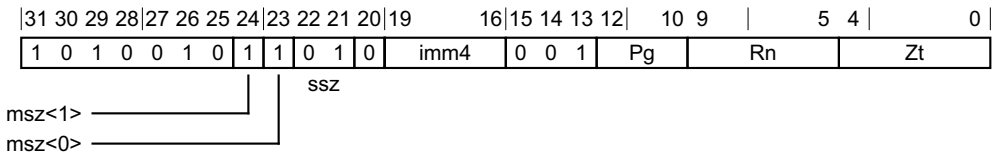

Encoding

```
LD1ROD { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVEFP64MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 32 in the range -256 to 224, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
if VL < 256 then UNDEFINED;
integer elements = 256 DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g]; // low bits only
bits(256) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
```


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```
if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = ZeroExtend(Replicate(result, VL DIV 256), VL);
```


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C8.2.236 LD1ROD (scalar plus scalar)

Load four contiguous doublewords to elements of a 256-bit (octaword) vector from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address and scalar index which is multiplied by 8 and added to the base address.

Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero.

The resulting 256-bit vector is then replicated to fill the destination vector. The instruction requires that the current vector length is at least 256 bits, and if the current vector length is not an integer multiple of 256 bits then the trailing bits in the destination vector are set to zero.

Only the first four predicate elements are used and higher numbered predicate elements are ignored.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.F64MM indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

SVE

(FEAT_F64MM)

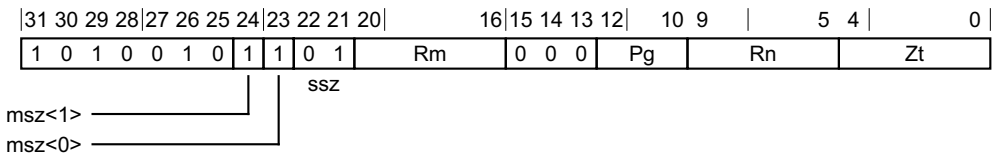

Encoding

```
LD1ROD { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #3]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVEFP64MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
if VL < 256 then UNDEFINED;
integer elements = 256 DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g]; // low bits only
bits(64) offset;
bits(256) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
```


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```
if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = UInt(offset) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = ZeroExtend(Replicate(result, VL DIV 256), VL);
```


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C8.2.237 LD1ROH (scalar plus immediate)

Load sixteen contiguous halfwords to elements of a 256-bit (octaword) vector from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address and immediate index that is a multiple of 32 in the range -256 to +224 added to the base address.

Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero.

The resulting 256-bit vector is then replicated to fill the destination vector. The instruction requires that the current vector length is at least 256 bits, and if the current vector length is not an integer multiple of 256 bits then the trailing bits in the destination vector are set to zero.

Only the first sixteen predicate elements are used and higher numbered predicate elements are ignored.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.F64MM indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

SVE

(FEAT_F64MM)

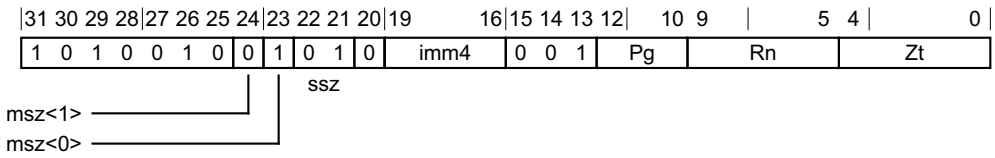

Encoding

```
LD1ROH { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVEFP64MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 32 in the range -256 to 224, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
if VL < 256 then UNDEFINED;
integer elements = 256 DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g]; // low bits only
bits(256) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
```


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```
if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = ZeroExtend(Replicate(result, VL DIV 256), VL);
```


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C8.2.238 LD1ROH (scalar plus scalar)

Load sixteen contiguous halfwords to elements of a 256-bit (octaword) vector from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address and scalar index which is multiplied by 2 and added to the base address.

Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero.

The resulting 256-bit vector is then replicated to fill the destination vector. The instruction requires that the current vector length is at least 256 bits, and if the current vector length is not an integer multiple of 256 bits then the trailing bits in the destination vector are set to zero.

Only the first sixteen predicate elements are used and higher numbered predicate elements are ignored.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.F64MM indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

SVE

(FEAT_F64MM)

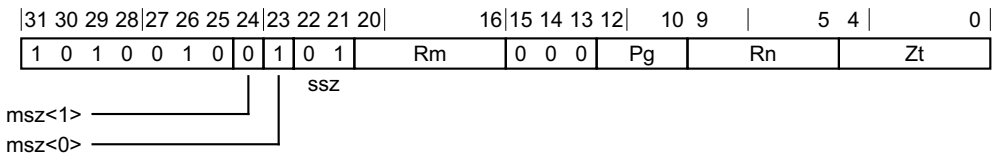

Encoding

```
LD1ROH { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVEFP64MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
if VL < 256 then UNDEFINED;
integer elements = 256 DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g]; // low bits only
bits(64) offset;
bits(256) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
```


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```
if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = UInt(offset) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = ZeroExtend(Replicate(result, VL DIV 256), VL);
```


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C8.2.239 LD1ROW (scalar plus immediate)

Load eight contiguous words to elements of a 256-bit (octaword) vector from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address and immediate index that is a multiple of 32 in the range -256 to +224 added to the base address.

Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero.

The resulting 256-bit vector is then replicated to fill the destination vector. The instruction requires that the current vector length is at least 256 bits, and if the current vector length is not an integer multiple of 256 bits then the trailing bits in the destination vector are set to zero.

Only the first eight predicate elements are used and higher numbered predicate elements are ignored.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.F64MM indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

SVE

(FEAT_F64MM)

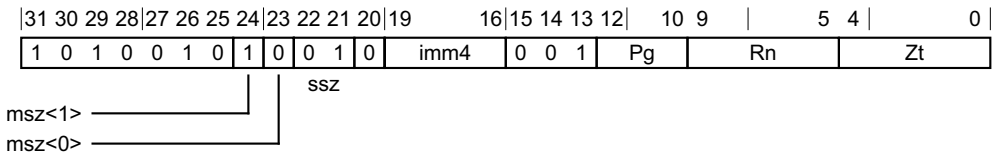

Encoding

```
LD1ROW { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVEFP64MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 32 in the range -256 to 224, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
if VL < 256 then UNDEFINED;
integer elements = 256 DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g]; // low bits only
bits(256) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
```


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```
if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = ZeroExtend(Replicate(result, VL DIV 256), VL);
```


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C8.2.240 LD1ROW (scalar plus scalar)

Load eight contiguous words to elements of a 256-bit (octaword) vector from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address and scalar index which is multiplied by 4 and added to the base address.

Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero.

The resulting 256-bit vector is then replicated to fill the destination vector. The instruction requires that the current vector length is at least 256 bits, and if the current vector length is not an integer multiple of 256 bits then the trailing bits in the destination vector are set to zero.

Only the first eight predicate elements are used and higher numbered predicate elements are ignored.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.F64MM indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

SVE

(FEAT_F64MM)

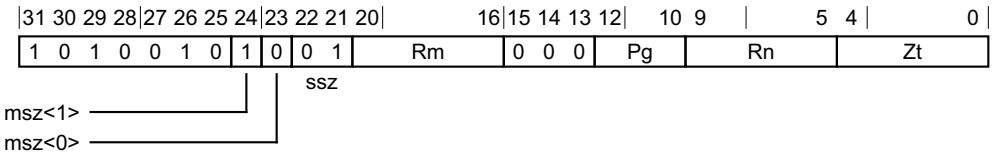

Encoding

```
LD1ROW { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVEFP64MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
if VL < 256 then UNDEFINED;
integer elements = 256 DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g]; // low bits only
bits(64) offset;
bits(256) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
```


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```
if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = UInt(offset) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = ZeroExtend(Replicate(result, VL DIV 256), VL);
```


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C8.2.241 LD1RQB (scalar plus immediate)

Load sixteen contiguous bytes to elements of a short, 128-bit (quadword) vector from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address and immediate index that is a multiple of 16 in the range -128 to +112 added to the base address.

Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero. The resulting short vector is then replicated to fill the long destination vector. Only the first sixteen predicate elements are used and higher numbered predicate elements are ignored.

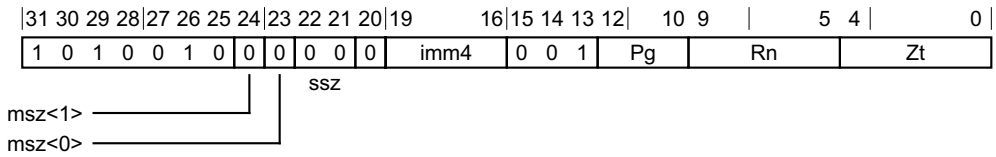

Encoding

```
LD1RQB { <Zt>.B }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 16 in the range -128 to 112, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = 128 DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g]; // low 16 bits only
bits(128) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = base + (offset * 16) + (e * mbytes);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = Replicate(result, VL DIV 128);
```


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C8.2.242 LD1RQB (scalar plus scalar)

Load sixteen contiguous bytes to elements of a short, 128-bit (quadword) vector from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address and scalar index which is added to the base address.

Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero. The resulting short vector is then replicated to fill the long destination vector. Only the first sixteen predicate elements are used and higher numbered predicate elements are ignored.

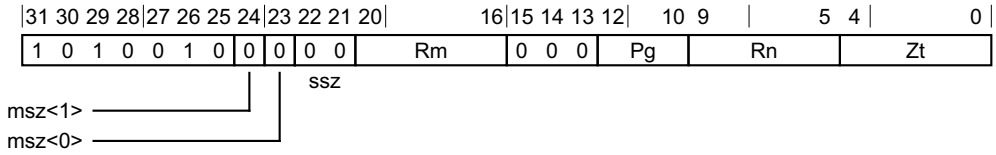

Encoding

```
LD1RQB { <Zt>.B }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = 128 DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g]; // low 16 bits only
bits(64) offset;
bits(128) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = UInt(offset) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = Replicate(result, VL DIV 128);
```


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C8.2.243 LD1RQD (scalar plus immediate)

Load two contiguous doublewords to elements of a short, 128-bit (quadword) vector from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address and immediate index that is a multiple of 16 in the range -128 to +112 added to the base address.

Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero. The resulting short vector is then replicated to fill the long destination vector. Only the first two predicate elements are used and higher numbered predicate elements are ignored.

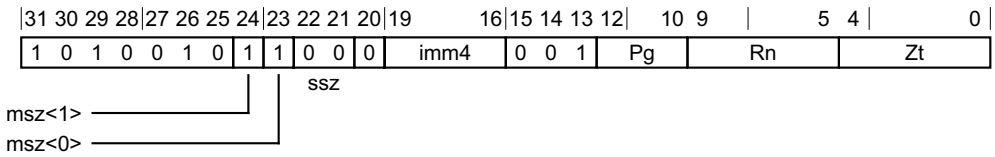

Encoding

```
LD1RQD { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 16 in the range -128 to 112, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = 128 DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g]; // low 16 bits only
bits(128) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = base + (offset * 16) + (e * mbytes);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = Replicate(result, VL DIV 128);
```


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C8.2.244 LD1RQD (scalar plus scalar)

Load two contiguous doublewords to elements of a short, 128-bit (quadword) vector from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address and scalar index which is multiplied by 8 and added to the base address.

Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero. The resulting short vector is then replicated to fill the long destination vector. Only the first two predicate elements are used and higher numbered predicate elements are ignored.

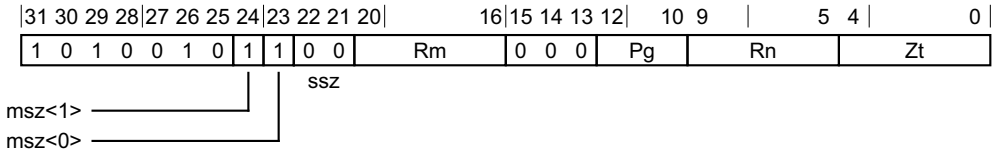

Encoding

```
LD1RQD { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #3]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = 128 DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g]; // low 16 bits only
bits(64) offset;
bits(128) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = UInt(offset) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = Replicate(result, VL DIV 128);
```


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C8.2.245 LD1RQH (scalar plus immediate)

Load eight contiguous halfwords to elements of a short, 128-bit (quadword) vector from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address and immediate index that is a multiple of 16 in the range -128 to +112 added to the base address.

Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero. The resulting short vector is then replicated to fill the long destination vector. Only the first eight predicate elements are used and higher numbered predicate elements are ignored.

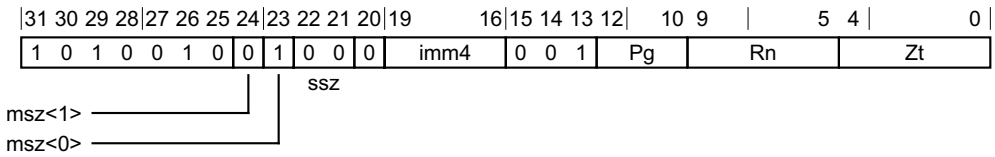

Encoding

```
LD1RQH { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 16 in the range -128 to 112, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = 128 DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g]; // low 16 bits only
bits(128) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = base + (offset * 16) + (e * mbytes);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = Replicate(result, VL DIV 128);
```


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C8.2.246 LD1RQH (scalar plus scalar)

Load eight contiguous halfwords to elements of a short, 128-bit (quadword) vector from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address and scalar index which is multiplied by 2 and added to the base address.

Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero. The resulting short vector is then replicated to fill the long destination vector. Only the first eight predicate elements are used and higher numbered predicate elements are ignored.

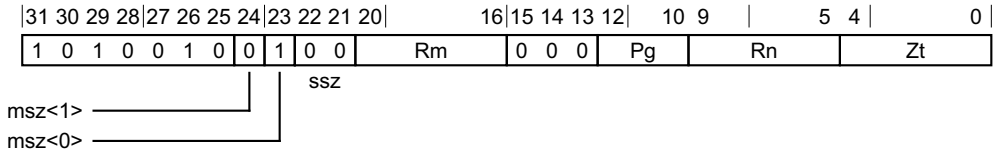

Encoding

```
LD1RQH { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = 128 DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g]; // low 16 bits only
bits(64) offset;
bits(128) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = UInt(offset) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = Replicate(result, VL DIV 128);
```


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C8.2.247 LD1RQW (scalar plus immediate)

Load four contiguous words to elements of a short, 128-bit (quadword) vector from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address and immediate index that is a multiple of 16 in the range -128 to +112 added to the base address.

Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero. The resulting short vector is then replicated to fill the long destination vector. Only the first four predicate elements are used and higher numbered predicate elements are ignored.

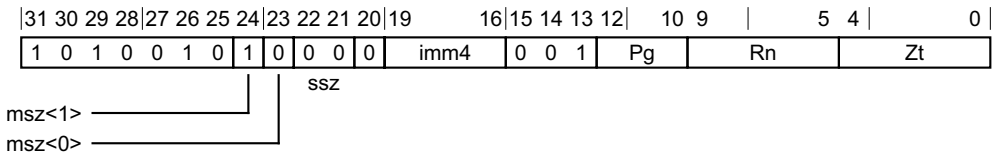

Encoding

```
LD1RQW { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate byte offset, a multiple of 16 in the range -128 to 112, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = 128 DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g]; // low 16 bits only
bits(128) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = base + (offset * 16) + (e * mbytes);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = Replicate(result, VL DIV 128);
```


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C8.2.248 LD1RQW (scalar plus scalar)

Load four contiguous words to elements of a short, 128-bit (quadword) vector from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address and scalar index which is multiplied by 4 and added to the base address.

Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero. The resulting short vector is then replicated to fill the long destination vector. Only the first four predicate elements are used and higher numbered predicate elements are ignored.

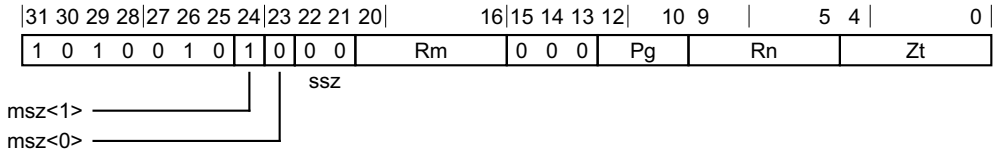

Encoding

```
LD1RQW { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = 128 DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g]; // low 16 bits only
bits(64) offset;
bits(128) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = UInt(offset) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = Replicate(result, VL DIV 128);
```


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C8.2.249 LD1RSB

Load a single signed byte from a memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address plus an immediate offset which is in the range 0 to 63.

Broadcast the loaded data into all active elements of the destination vector, setting the inactive elements to zero. If all elements are inactive then the instruction will not perform a read from Device memory or cause a data abort.

16-bit element

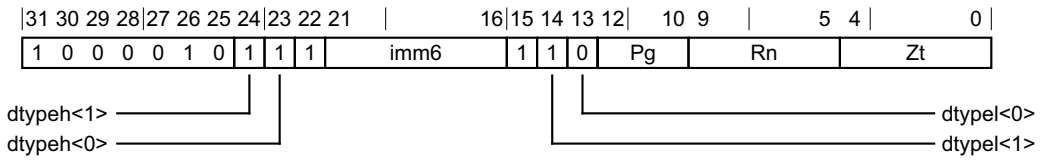

Encoding

```
LD1RSB { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = UInt(imm6);
```

32-bit element

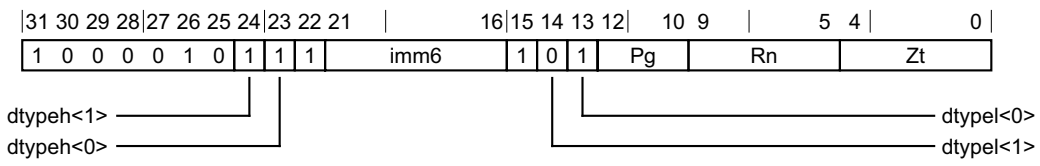

Encoding

```
LD1RSB { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = UInt(imm6);
```


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64-bit element

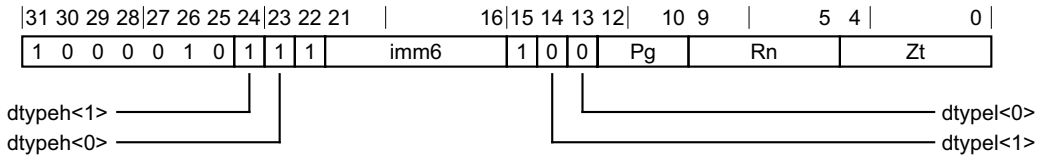

Encoding

```
LD1RSB { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = UInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 63, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm6" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    bits(64) addr = base + offset * mbytes;
    data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
```


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```
Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.250 LD1RSH

Load a single signed halfword from a memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address plus an immediate offset which is a multiple of 2 in the range 0 to 126.

Broadcast the loaded data into all active elements of the destination vector, setting the inactive elements to zero. If all elements are inactive then the instruction will not perform a read from Device memory or cause a data abort.

32-bit element

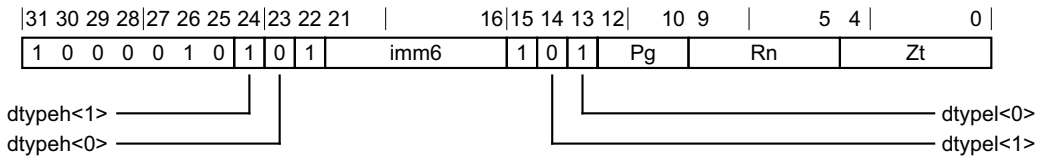

Encoding

```
LD1RSH { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = UInt(imm6);
```

64-bit element

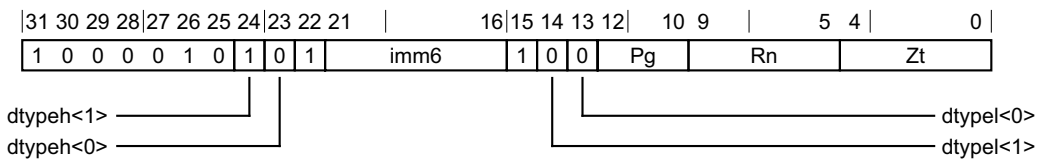

Encoding

```
LD1RSH { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = UInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt> Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

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<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<imm> Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 2 in the range 0 to 126, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm6" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    bits(64) addr = base + offset * mbytes;
    data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.251 LD1RSW

Load a single signed word from a memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address plus an immediate offset which is a multiple of 4 in the range 0 to 252.

Broadcast the loaded data into all active elements of the destination vector, setting the inactive elements to zero. If all elements are inactive then the instruction will not perform a read from Device memory or cause a data abort.

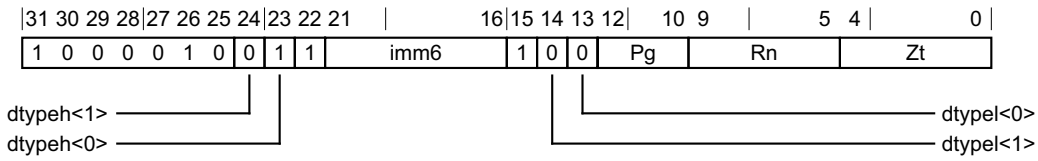

Encoding

```
LD1RSW { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = UInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range 0 to 252, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm6" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    bits(64) addr = base + offset * mbytes;
    data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.252 LD1RW

Load a single unsigned word from a memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base address plus an immediate offset which is a multiple of 4 in the range 0 to 252.

Broadcast the loaded data into all active elements of the destination vector, setting the inactive elements to zero. If all elements are inactive then the instruction will not perform a read from Device memory or cause a data abort.

32-bit element

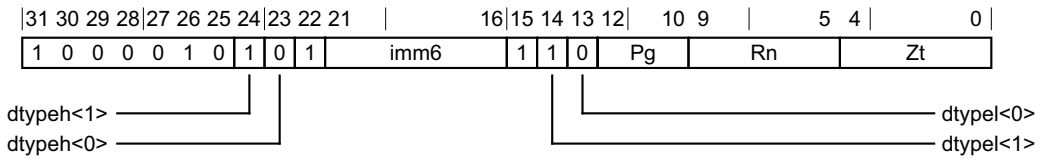

Encoding

```
LD1RW { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm6);
```

64-bit element

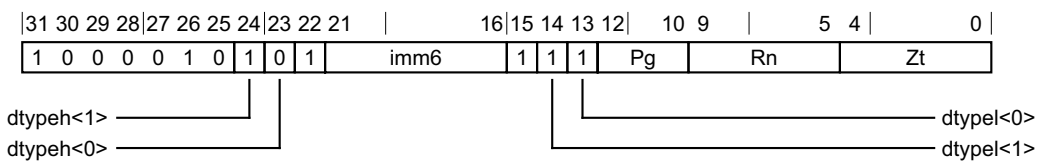

Encoding

```
LD1RW { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt> Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

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<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<imm> Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range 0 to 252, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm6" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    bits(64) addr = base + offset * mbytes;
    data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.253 LD1SB (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load of signed bytes to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

16-bit element

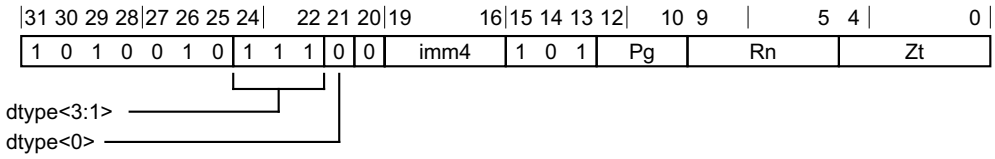

Encoding

```
LD1SB { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

32-bit element

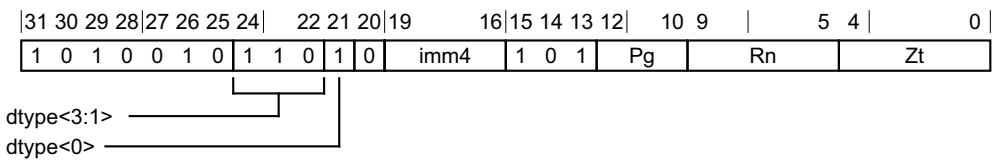

Encoding

```
LD1SB { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```


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64-bit element

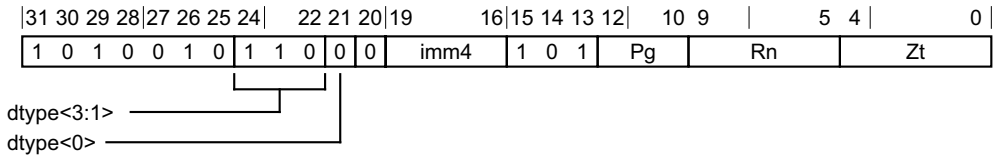

Encoding

```
LD1SB { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
```


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```
Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.254 LD1SB (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load of signed bytes to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

16-bit element

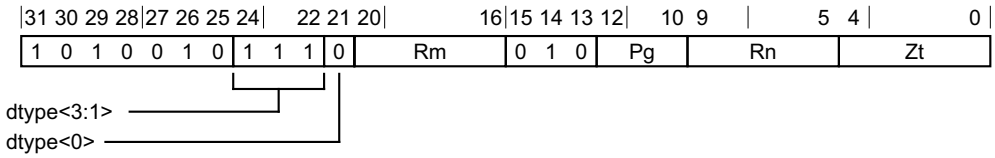

Encoding

```
LD1SB { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

32-bit element

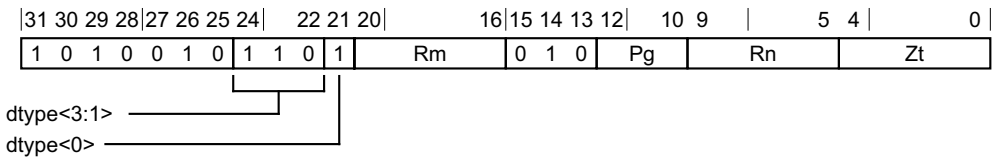

Encoding

```
LD1SB { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```


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64-bit element

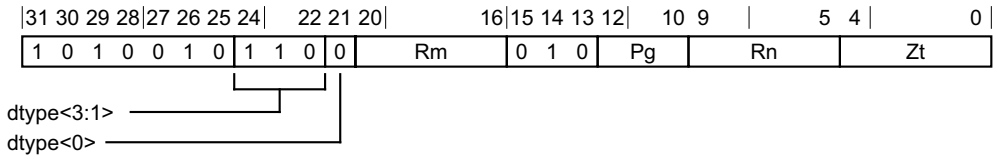

Encoding

```
LD1SB { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
```


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```
Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.255 LD1SB (scalar plus vector)

Gather load of signed bytes to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a 64-bit scalar base plus vector index. The index values are optionally sign or zero-extended from 32 to 64 bits. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit unpacked unscaled offset

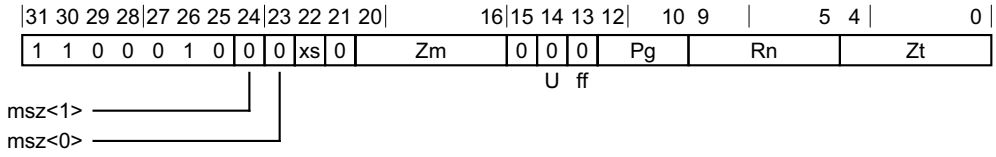

Encoding

```
LD1SB { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```

32-bit unscaled offset

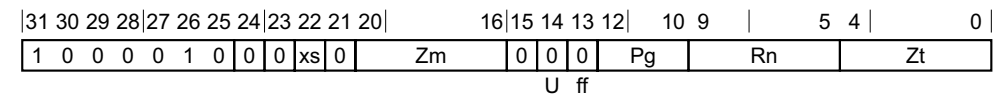

Encoding

```
LD1SB { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```


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64-bit unscaled offset

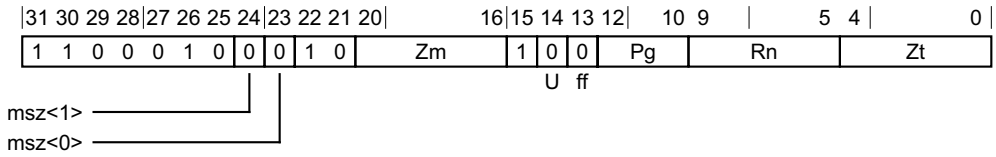

Encoding

```
LD1SB { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.
`<mod>`	Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "xs" field. It can have the following values:
	`UXTW` when `xs = 0`
	`SXTW` when `xs = 1`

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) offset;
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = Z[m];
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer off = Int(Elem[offset, e, esize]<offs_size-1:0>, offs_unsigned);
        bits(64) addr = base + (off << scale);
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.256 LD1SB (vector plus immediate)

Gather load of signed bytes to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a vector base plus immediate index. The index is in the range 0 to 31. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit element

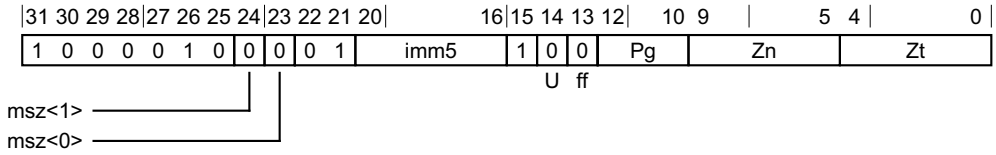

Encoding

```
LD1SB { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.S{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

64-bit element

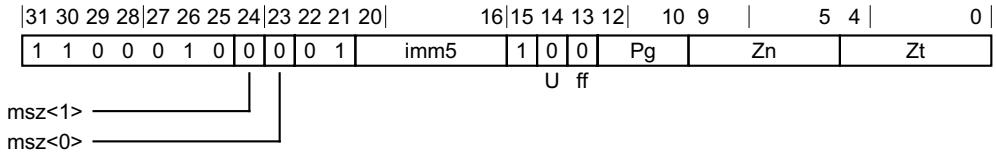

Encoding

```
LD1SB { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.D{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt> Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

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<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<imm> Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset * mbytes;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.257 LD1SH (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load of signed halfwords to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

32-bit element

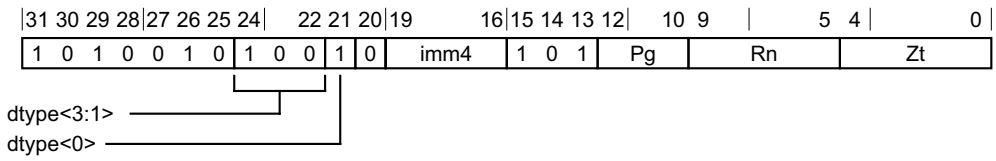

Encoding

```
LD1SH { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

64-bit element

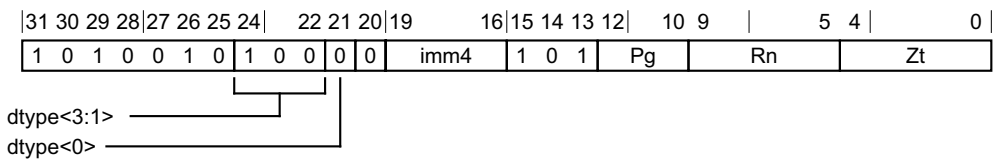

Encoding

```
LD1SH { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

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<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<imm> Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.258 LD1SH (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load of signed halfwords to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is multiplied by 2 and added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

32-bit element

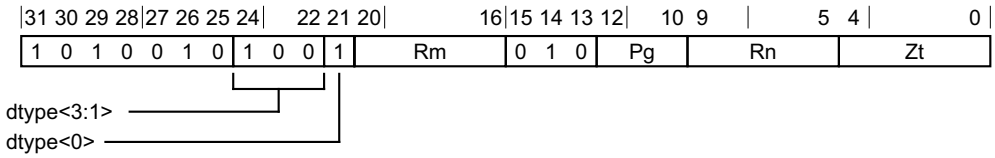

Encoding

```
LD1SH { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

64-bit element

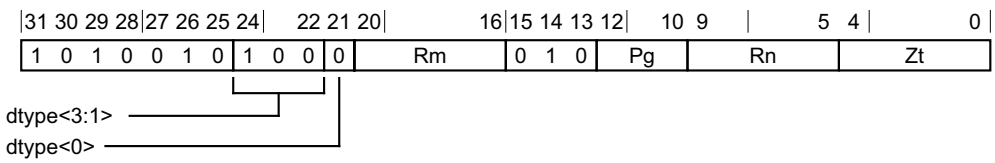

Encoding

```
LD1SH { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>` Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

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<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Xm> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.259 LD1SH (scalar plus vector)

Gather load of signed halfwords to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a 64-bit scalar base plus vector index. The index values are optionally first sign or zero-extended from 32 to 64 bits and then optionally multiplied by 2. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit scaled offset

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	1	xs	1	Zm	0	0	0	Pg	Rn	Zt
							U	ff			

Encoding

```
LD1SH { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod> #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 1;
```

32-bit unpacked scaled offset

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	1	xs	1	Zm	0	0	0	Pg	Rn	Zt
							U	ff			

Encoding

```
LD1SH { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod> #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 1;
```


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32-bit unpacked unscaled offset

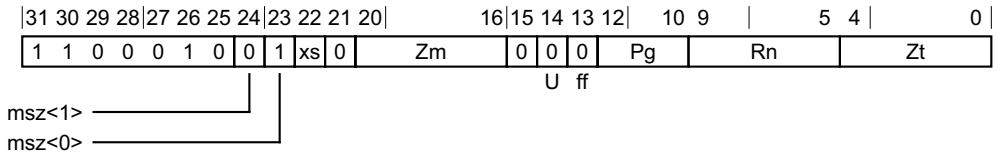

Encoding

```
LD1SH { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```

32-bit unscaled offset

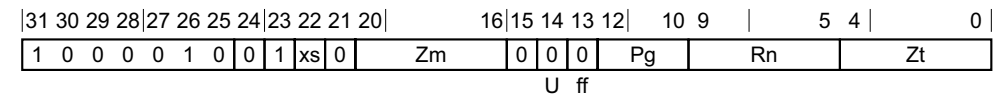

Encoding

```
LD1SH { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```

64-bit scaled offset

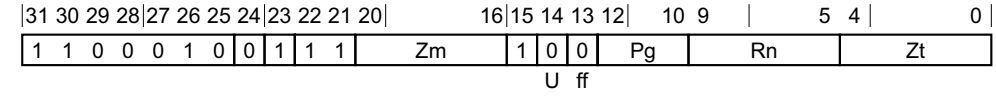

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Encoding

```
LD1SH { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 1;
```

64-bit unscaled offset

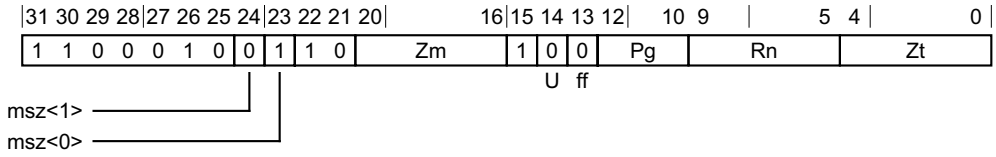

Encoding

```
LD1SH { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.
`<mod>`	Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "xs" field. It can have the following values:
	`UXTW` when `xs = 0`
	`SXTW` when `xs = 1`

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) offset;
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = Z[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer off = Int(Elem[offset, e, esize]<offs_size-1:0>, offs_unsigned);
        bits(64) addr = base + (off << scale);
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.260 LD1SH (vector plus immediate)

Gather load of signed halfwords to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a vector base plus immediate index. The index is a multiple of 2 in the range 0 to 62. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit element

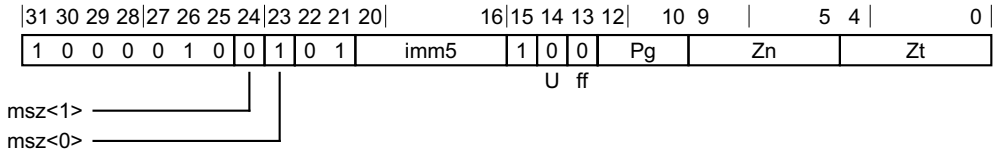

Encoding

```
LD1SH { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.S{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

64-bit element

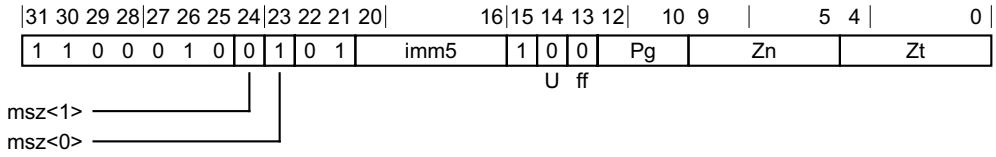

Encoding

```
LD1SH { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.D{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt> Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

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<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<imm> Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 2 in the range 0 to 62, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset * mbytes;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.261 LD1SW (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load of signed words to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

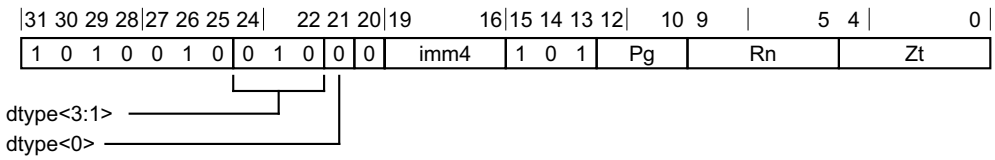

Encoding

```
LD1SW { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.262 LD1SW (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load of signed words to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is multiplied by 4 and added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

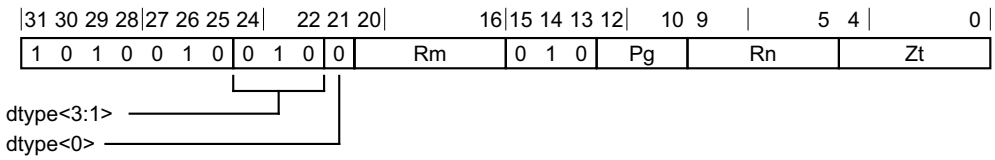

Encoding

```
LD1SW { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.263 LD1SW (scalar plus vector)

Gather load of signed words to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a 64-bit scalar base plus vector index. The index values are optionally first sign or zero-extended from 32 to 64 bits and then optionally multiplied by 4. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit unpacked scaled offset

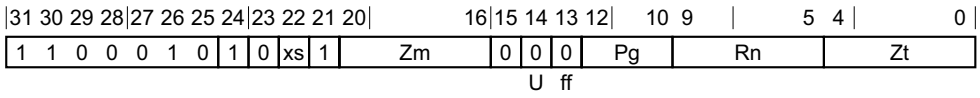

Encoding

```
LD1SW { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod> #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 2;
```

32-bit unpacked unscaled offset

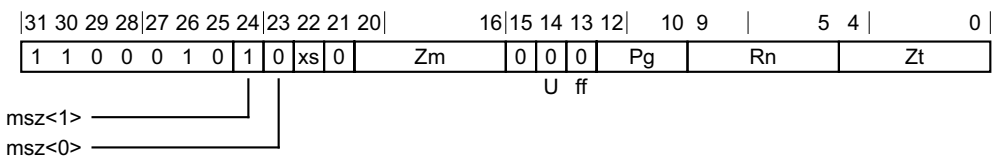

Encoding

```
LD1SW { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```


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64-bit scaled offset

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	0	1 1	Zm	1	0	0	Pg	Rn	Zt
						U	ff			

Encoding

```
LD1SW { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, LSL #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 2;
```

64-bit unscaled offset

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	0	1 0	Zm	1	0	0	Pg	Rn	Zt
						U	ff			

msz<1>
msz<0>

Encoding

```
LD1SW { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

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<mod> Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "xs" field. It can have the following values:

UXTW when xs = 0

SXTW when xs = 1

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) offset;
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = Z[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer off = Int(Elem[offset, e, esize]<offs_size-1:0>, offs_unsigned);
        bits(64) addr = base + (off << scale);
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.264 LD1SW (vector plus immediate)

Gather load of signed words to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a vector base plus immediate index. The index is a multiple of 4 in the range 0 to 124. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

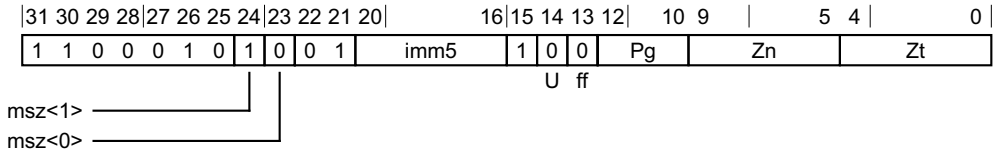

Encoding

```
LD1SW { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.D{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range 0 to 124, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset * mbytes;
```


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```
            data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        else
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

    Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.265 LD1W (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load of unsigned words to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

32-bit element

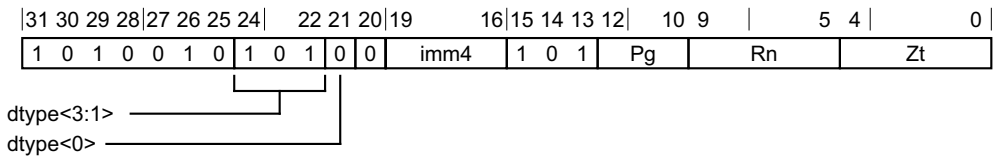

Encoding

```
LD1W { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

64-bit element

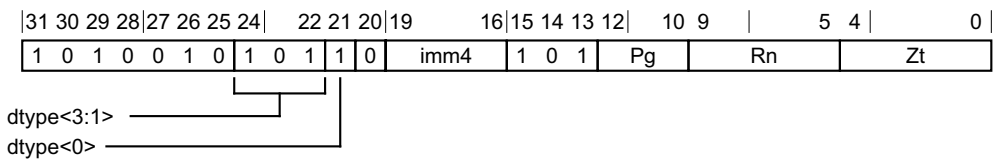

Encoding

```
LD1W { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>` Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

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<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<imm> Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.266 LD1W (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load of unsigned words to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is multiplied by 4 and added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

32-bit element

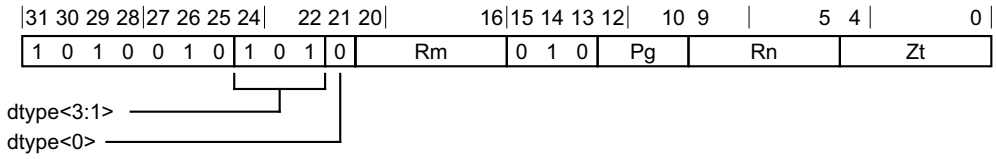

Encoding

```
LD1W { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

64-bit element

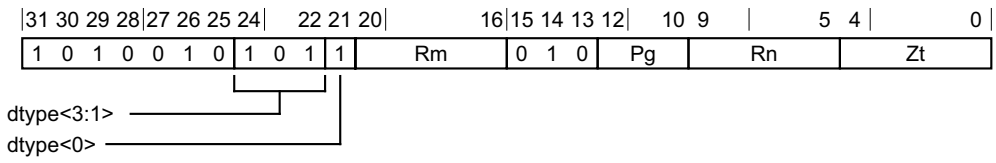

Encoding

```
LD1W { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>` Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

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<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.267 LD1W (scalar plus vector)

Gather load of unsigned words to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a 64-bit scalar base plus vector index. The index values are optionally first sign or zero-extended from 32 to 64 bits and then optionally multiplied by 4. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit scaled offset

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	0	xs	1	Zm	0	1	0	Pg	Rn	Zt
							U	ff			

Encoding

```
LD1W { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod> #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 2;
```

32-bit unpacked scaled offset

31 30 29 28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1 0 0	0 1 0	1	0	xs	1	Zm	0	1	0	Pg	Rn	Zt
								U	ff			

Encoding

```
LD1W { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod> #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 2;
```


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32-bit unpacked unscaled offset

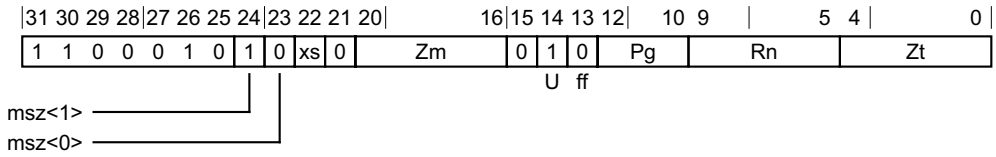

Encoding

```
LD1W { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```

32-bit unscaled offset

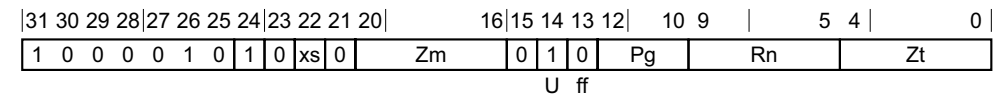

Encoding

```
LD1W { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```

64-bit scaled offset

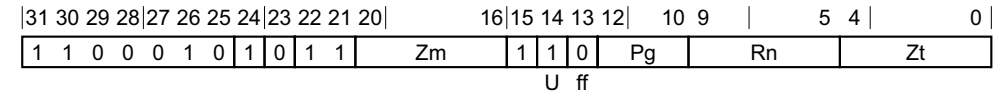

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Encoding

```
LD1W { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, LSL #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 2;
```

64-bit unscaled offset

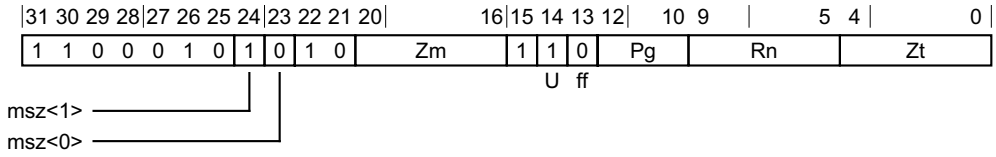

Encoding

```
LD1W { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.
`<mod>`	Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "xs" field. It can have the following values:
	`UXTW` when `xs = 0`
	`SXTW` when `xs = 1`

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) offset;
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = Z[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer off = Int(Elem[offset, e, esize]<offs_size-1:0>, offs_unsigned);
        bits(64) addr = base + (off << scale);
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.268 LD1W (vector plus immediate)

Gather load of unsigned words to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a vector base plus immediate index. The index is a multiple of 4 in the range 0 to 124. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit element

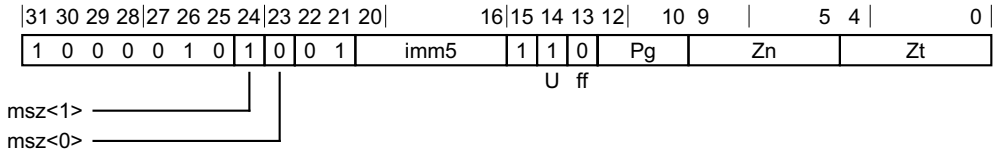

Encoding

```
LD1W { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.S{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

64-bit element

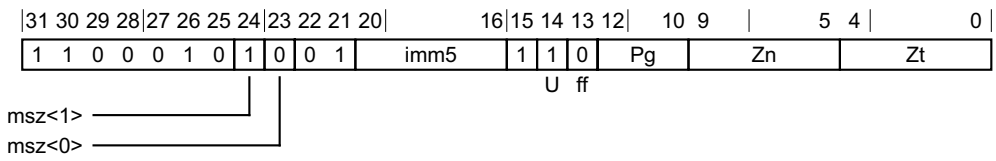

Encoding

```
LD1W { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.D{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt> Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

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<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<imm> Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range 0 to 124, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset * mbytes;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.269 LD2B (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load two-byte structures, each to the same element number in two vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 2 in the range -16 to 14 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the two vector registers, or equivalently to the two consecutive bytes in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the two destination vector registers.

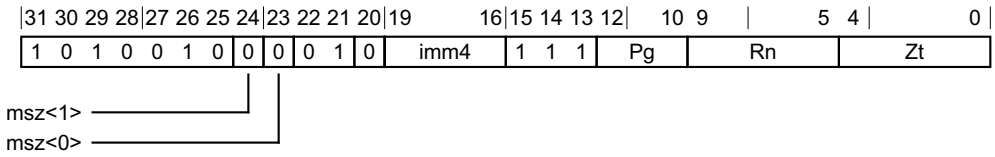

Encoding

```
LD2B { <Zt1>.B, <Zt2>.B }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 2 in the range -16 to 14, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..1] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
```


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```
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.270 LD2B (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load two-byte structures, each to the same element number in two vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by two. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the two vector registers, or equivalently to the two consecutive bytes in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the two destination vector registers.

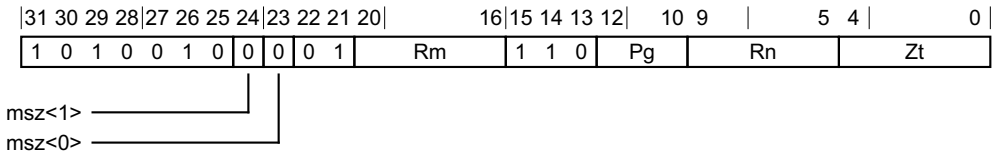

Encoding

```
LD2B { <Zt1>.B, <Zt2>.B }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
integer nreg = 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..1] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
```


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```
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.271 LD2D (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load two-doubleword structures, each to the same element number in two vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 2 in the range -16 to 14 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the two vector registers, or equivalently to the two consecutive doublewords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the two destination vector registers.

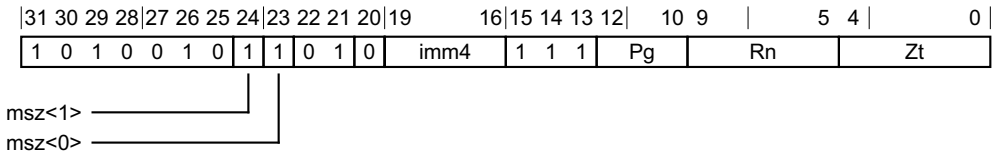

Encoding

```
LD2D { <Zt1>.D, <Zt2>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 2 in the range -16 to 14, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..1] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
```


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```
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.272 LD2D (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load two-doubleword structures, each to the same element number in two vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register scaled by the element size (LSL option) and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by two. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the two vector registers, or equivalently to the two consecutive doublewords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the two destination vector registers.

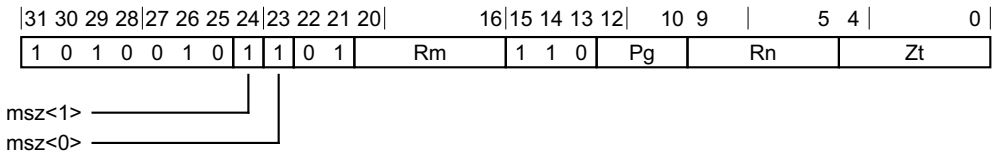

Encoding

```
LD2D { <Zt1>.D, <Zt2>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #3]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer nreg = 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..1] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
```


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```
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.273 LD2H (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load two-halfword structures, each to the same element number in two vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 2 in the range -16 to 14 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the two vector registers, or equivalently to the two consecutive halfwords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the two destination vector registers.

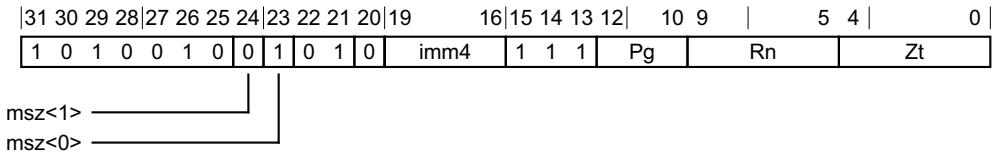

Encoding

```
LD2H { <Zt1>.H, <Zt2>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 2 in the range -16 to 14, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..1] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
```


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```
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.274 LD2H (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load two-halfword structures, each to the same element number in two vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register scaled by the element size (LSL option) and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by two. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the two vector registers, or equivalently to the two consecutive halfwords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the two destination vector registers.

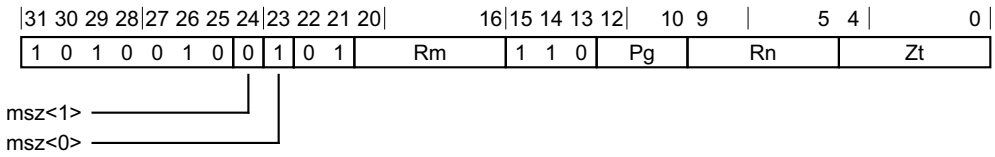

Encoding

```
LD2H { <Zt1>.H, <Zt2>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer nreg = 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..1] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
```


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```
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.275 LD2W (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load two-word structures, each to the same element number in two vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 2 in the range -16 to 14 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the two vector registers, or equivalently to the two consecutive words in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the two destination vector registers.

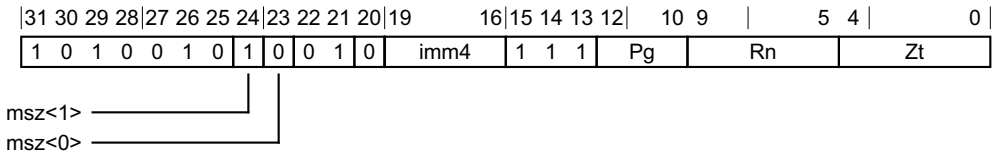

Encoding

```
LD2W { <Zt1>.S, <Zt2>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 2 in the range -16 to 14, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..1] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
```


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```
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.276 LD2W (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load two-word structures, each to the same element number in two vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register scaled by the element size (LSL option) and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by two. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the two vector registers, or equivalently to the two consecutive words in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the two destination vector registers.

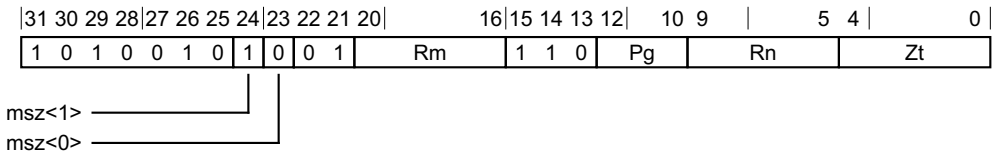

Encoding

```
LD2W { <Zt1>.S, <Zt2>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer nreg = 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..1] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
```


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```
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.277 LD3B (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load three-byte structures, each to the same element number in three vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 3 in the range -24 to 21 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the three vector registers, or equivalently to the three consecutive bytes in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the three destination vector registers.

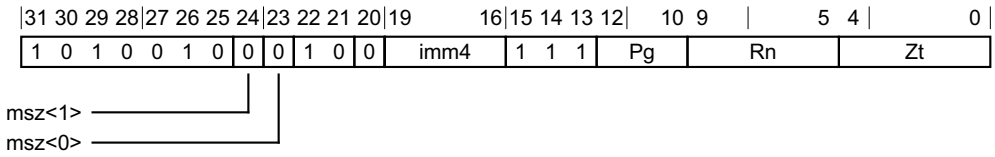

Encoding

```
LD3B { <Zt1>.B, <Zt2>.B, <Zt3>.B }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 3;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Zt3>`	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 3 in the range -24 to 21, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..2] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
```


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```
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.278 LD3B (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load three-byte structures, each to the same element number in three vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by three. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the three vector registers, or equivalently to the three consecutive bytes in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the three destination vector registers.

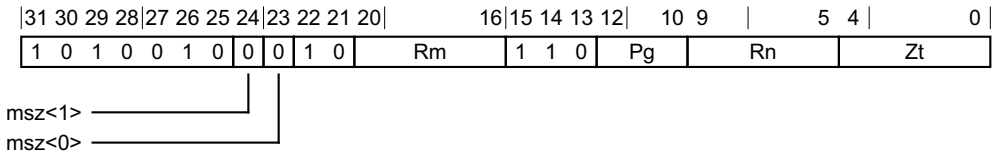

Encoding

```
LD3B { <Zt1>.B, <Zt2>.B, <Zt3>.B }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
integer nreg = 3;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Zt3>`	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..2] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);
```


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```
if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.279 LD3D (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load three-doubleword structures, each to the same element number in three vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 3 in the range -24 to 21 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the three vector registers, or equivalently to the three consecutive doublewords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the three destination vector registers.

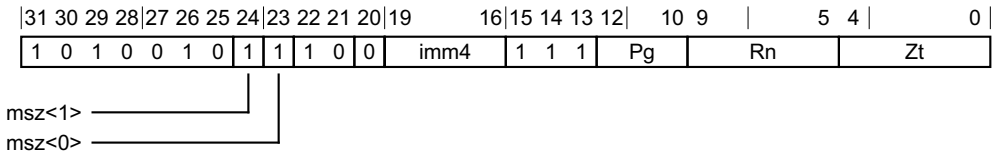

Encoding

```
LD3D { <Zt1>.D, <Zt2>.D, <Zt3>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 3;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Zt3>`	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 3 in the range -24 to 21, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..2] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
```


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```
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.280 LD3D (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load three-doubleword structures, each to the same element number in three vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register scaled by the element size (LSL option) and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by three. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the three vector registers, or equivalently to the three consecutive doublewords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the three destination vector registers.

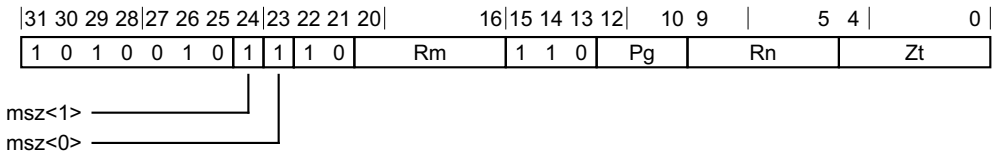

Encoding

```
LD3D { <Zt1>.D, <Zt2>.D, <Zt3>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #3]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer nreg = 3;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Zt3>	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..2] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);
```


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```
if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.281 LD3H (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load three-halfword structures, each to the same element number in three vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 3 in the range -24 to 21 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the three vector registers, or equivalently to the three consecutive halfwords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the three destination vector registers.

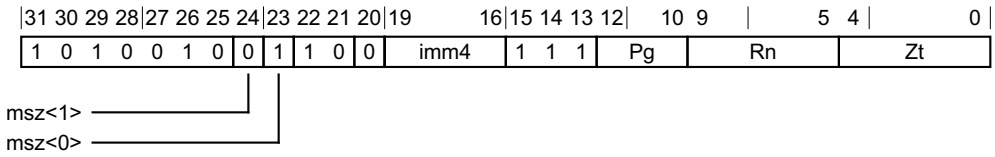

Encoding

```
LD3H { <Zt1>.H, <Zt2>.H, <Zt3>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 3;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Zt3>`	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 3 in the range -24 to 21, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..2] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
```


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```
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.282 LD3H (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load three-halfword structures, each to the same element number in three vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register scaled by the element size (LSL option) and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by three. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the three vector registers, or equivalently to the three consecutive halfwords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the three destination vector registers.

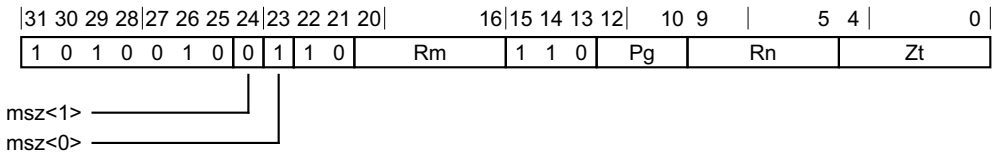

Encoding

```
LD3H { <Zt1>.H, <Zt2>.H, <Zt3>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer nreg = 3;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Zt3>	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..2] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);
```


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```
if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.283 LD3W (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load three-word structures, each to the same element number in three vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 3 in the range -24 to 21 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the three vector registers, or equivalently to the three consecutive words in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the three destination vector registers.

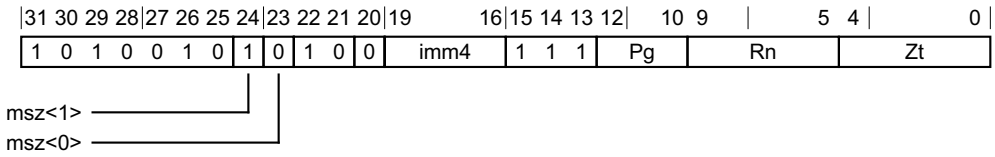

Encoding

```
LD3W { <Zt1>.S, <Zt2>.S, <Zt3>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 3;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Zt3>`	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 3 in the range -24 to 21, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..2] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
```


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```
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.284 LD3W (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load three-word structures, each to the same element number in three vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register scaled by the element size (LSL option) and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by three. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the three vector registers, or equivalently to the three consecutive words in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the three destination vector registers.

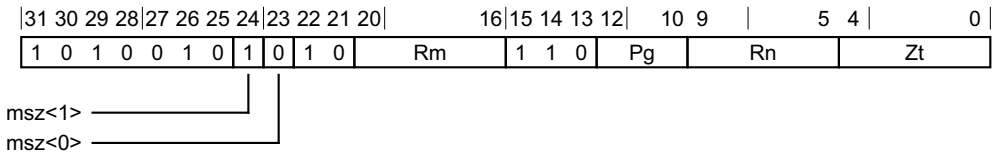

Encoding

```
LD3W { <Zt1>.S, <Zt2>.S, <Zt3>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer nreg = 3;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Zt3>	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..2] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);
```


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```
if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.285 LD4B (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load four-byte structures, each to the same element number in four vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 4 in the range -32 to 28 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the four vector registers, or equivalently to the four consecutive bytes in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the four destination vector registers.

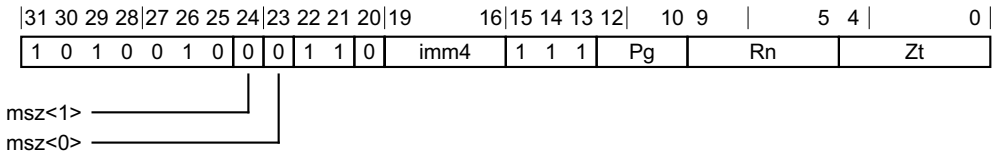

Encoding

```
LD4B { <Zt1>.B, <Zt2>.B, <Zt3>.B, <Zt4>.B }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 4;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Zt3>`	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
`<Zt4>`	Is the name of the fourth scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 3 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 4 in the range -32 to 28, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..3] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);
```


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```
if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.286 LD4B (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load four-byte structures, each to the same element number in four vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by four. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the four vector registers, or equivalently to the four consecutive bytes in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the four destination vector registers.

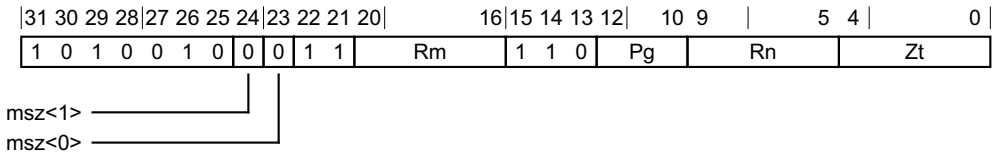

Encoding

```
LD4B { <Zt1>.B, <Zt2>.B, <Zt3>.B, <Zt4>.B }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
integer nreg = 4;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Zt3>`	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
`<Zt4>`	Is the name of the fourth scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 3 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..3] of bits(VL) values;
```


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```
if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.287 LD4D (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load four-doubleword structures, each to the same element number in four vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 4 in the range -32 to 28 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the four vector registers, or equivalently to the four consecutive doublewords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the four destination vector registers.

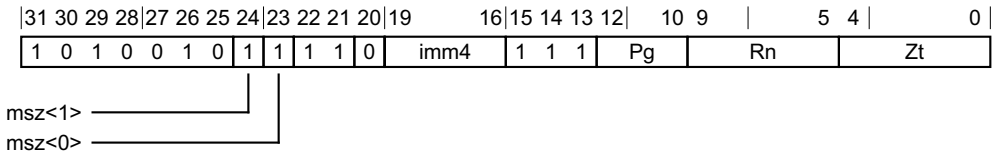

Encoding

```
LD4D { <Zt1>.D, <Zt2>.D, <Zt3>.D, <Zt4>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 4;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Zt3>`	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
`<Zt4>`	Is the name of the fourth scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 3 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 4 in the range -32 to 28, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..3] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);
```


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```
if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.288 LD4D (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load four-doubleword structures, each to the same element number in four vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register scaled by the element size (LSL option) and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by four. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the four vector registers, or equivalently to the four consecutive doublewords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the four destination vector registers.

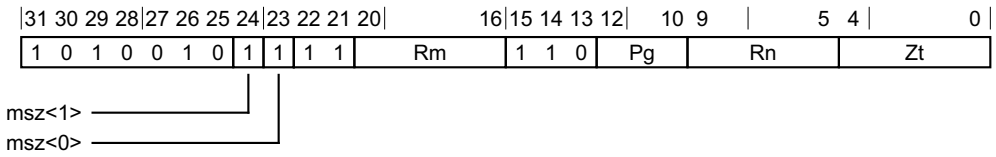

Encoding

```
LD4D { <Zt1>.D, <Zt2>.D, <Zt3>.D, <Zt4>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #3]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer nreg = 4;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Zt3>	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
<Zt4>	Is the name of the fourth scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 3 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..3] of bits(VL) values;
```


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```
if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.289 LD4H (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load four-halfword structures, each to the same element number in four vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 4 in the range -32 to 28 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the four vector registers, or equivalently to the four consecutive halfwords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the four destination vector registers.

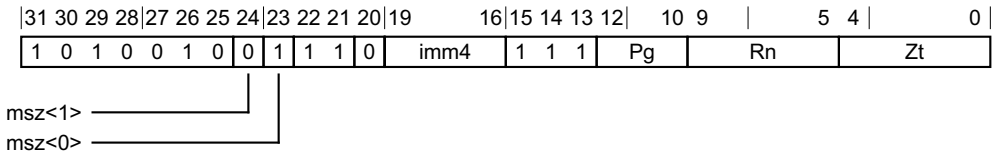

Encoding

```
LD4H { <Zt1>.H, <Zt2>.H, <Zt3>.H, <Zt4>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 4;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Zt3>`	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
`<Zt4>`	Is the name of the fourth scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 3 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 4 in the range -32 to 28, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..3] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);
```


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```
if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.290 LD4H (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load four-halfword structures, each to the same element number in four vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register scaled by the element size (LSL option) and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by four. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the four vector registers, or equivalently to the four consecutive halfwords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the four destination vector registers.

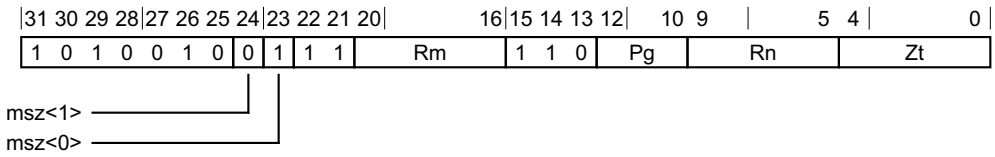

Encoding

```
LD4H { <Zt1>.H, <Zt2>.H, <Zt3>.H, <Zt4>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer nreg = 4;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Zt3>	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
<Zt4>	Is the name of the fourth scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 3 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..3] of bits(VL) values;
```


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```
if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.291 LD4W (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load four-word structures, each to the same element number in four vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 4 in the range -32 to 28 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the four vector registers, or equivalently to the four consecutive words in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the four destination vector registers.

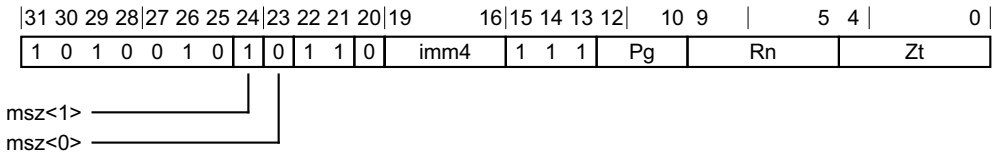

Encoding

```
LD4W { <Zt1>.S, <Zt2>.S, <Zt3>.S, <Zt4>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 4;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Zt3>`	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
`<Zt4>`	Is the name of the fourth scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 3 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 4 in the range -32 to 28, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..3] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);
```


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```
if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.292 LD4W (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load four-word structures, each to the same element number in four vector registers from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register scaled by the element size (LSL option) and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by four. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the four vector registers, or equivalently to the four consecutive words in memory which make up each structure. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and the corresponding element is set to zero in each of the four destination vector registers.

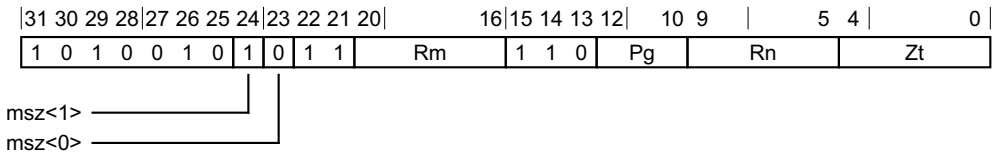

Encoding

```
LD4W { <Zt1>.S, <Zt2>.S, <Zt3>.S, <Zt4>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer nreg = 4;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Zt3>	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
<Zt4>	Is the name of the fourth scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 3 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..3] of bits(VL) values;
```


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```
if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
        else
            Elem[values[r], e, esize] = Zeros();

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    Z[(t+r) MOD 32] = values[r];
```


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C8.2.293 LDFF1B (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load with first-faulting behavior of unsigned bytes to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

8-bit element

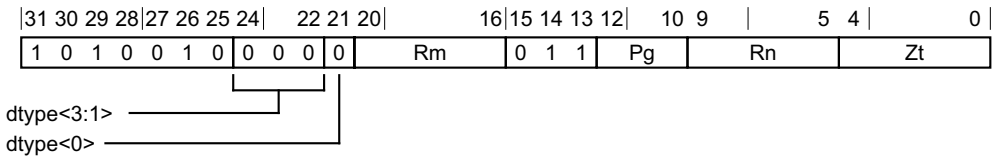

Encoding

```
LDFF1B { <Zt>.B }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

16-bit element

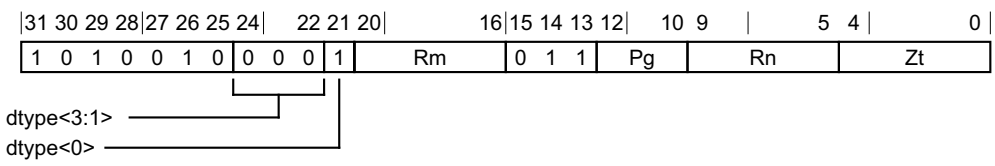

Encoding

```
LDFF1B { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```


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32-bit element

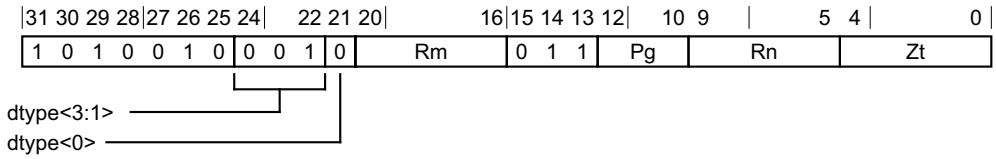

Encoding

```
LDFF1B { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

64-bit element

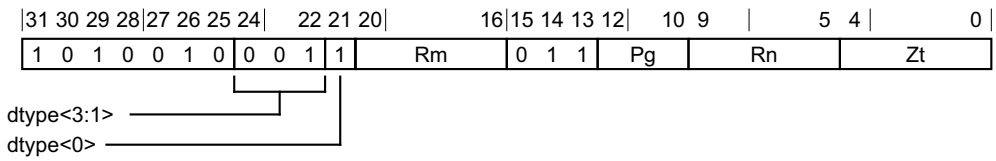

Encoding

```
LDFF1B { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean first = TRUE;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
        if first then
            // Mem[] will not return if a fault is detected for the first active element
            data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
            first = FALSE;
        else
            // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
            (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_CNOTFIRST];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.294 LDFF1B (scalar plus vector)

Gather load with first-faulting behavior of unsigned bytes to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a 64-bit scalar base plus vector index. The index values are optionally sign or zero-extended from 32 to 64 bits. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit unpacked unscaled offset

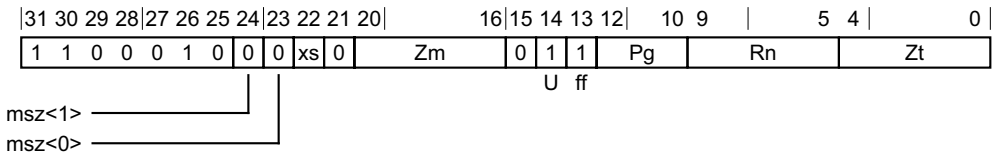

Encoding

```
LDFF1B { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```

32-bit unscaled offset

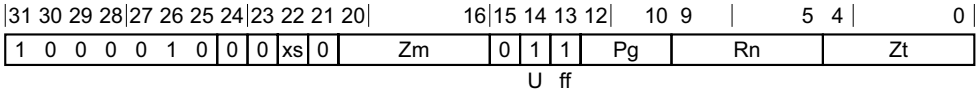

Encoding

```
LDFF1B { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```


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64-bit unscaled offset

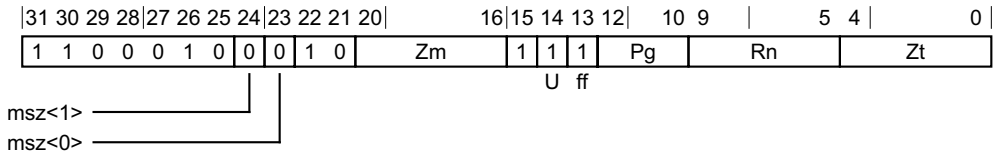

Encoding

```
LDFF1B { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.
`<mod>`	Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "xs" field. It can have the following values:
	`UXTW` when `xs = 0`
	`SXTW` when `xs = 1`

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) base;
bits(VL) offset;
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean first = TRUE;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
```


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```
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = Z[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer off = Int(Elem[offset, e, esize]<offs_size-1:0>, offs_unsigned);
        bits(64) addr = base + (off << scale);
        if first then
            // Mem[] will not return if a fault is detected for the first active element
            data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
            first = FALSE;
        else
            // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
            (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_NONFAULT];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.295 LDFF1B (vector plus immediate)

Gather load with first-faulting behavior of unsigned bytes to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a vector base plus immediate index. The index is in the range 0 to 31. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit element

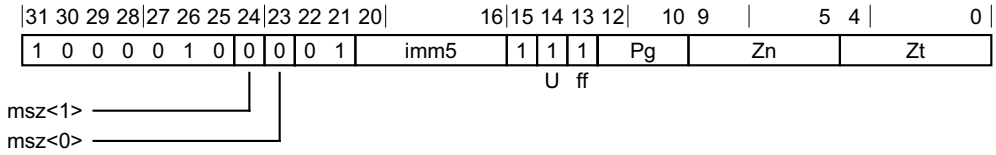

Encoding

```
LDFF1B { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.S{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

64-bit element

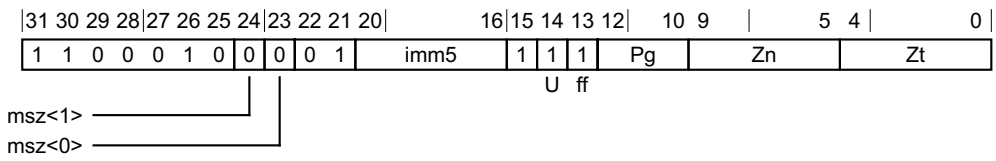

Encoding

```
LDFF1B { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.D{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt> Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

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<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<imm> Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean first = TRUE;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset * mbytes;
        if first then
            // Mem[] will not return if a fault is detected for the first active element
            data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
            first = FALSE;
        else
            // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
            (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_NONFAULT];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.296 LDFF1D (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load with first-faulting behavior of doublewords to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is multiplied by 8 and added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

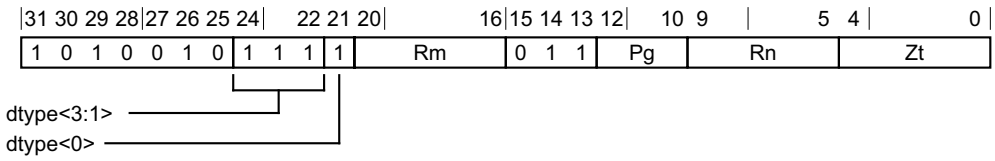

Encoding

```
LDFF1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>, LSL #3}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean first = TRUE;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);
```


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```
if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
        if first then
            // Mem[] will not return if a fault is detected for the first active element
            data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
            first = FALSE;
        else
            // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
            (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_CNOTFIRST];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.297 LDFF1D (scalar plus vector)

Gather load with first-faulting behavior of doublewords to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a 64-bit scalar base plus vector index. The index values are optionally first sign or zero-extended from 32 to 64 bits and then optionally multiplied by 8. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit unpacked scaled offset

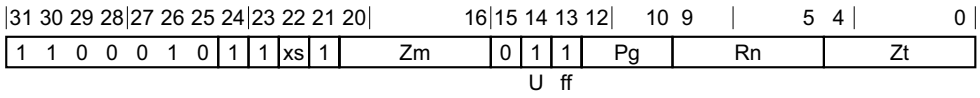

Encoding

```
LDFF1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod> #3]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 3;
```

32-bit unpacked unscaled offset

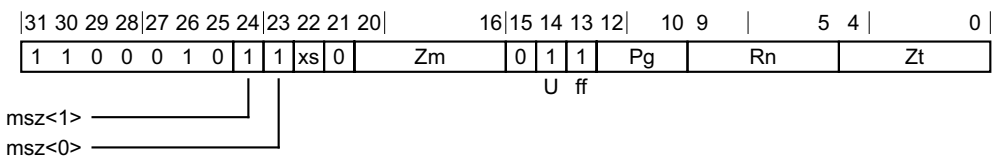

Encoding

```
LDFF1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```


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64-bit scaled offset

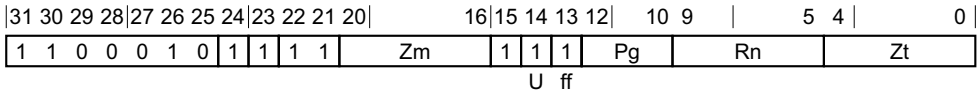

Encoding

```
LDFF1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, LSL #3]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 3;
```

64-bit unscaled offset

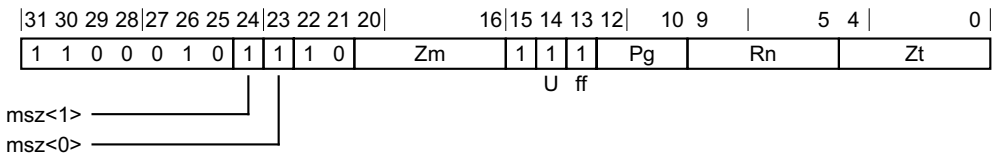

Encoding

```
LDFF1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

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<mod> Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "xs" field. It can have the following values:

UXTW when xs = 0

SXTW when xs = 1

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) base;
bits(VL) offset;
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean first = TRUE;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = Z[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer off = Int(Elem[offset, e, esize]<offs_size-1:0>, offs_unsigned);
        bits(64) addr = base + (off << scale);
        if first then
            // Mem[] will not return if a fault is detected for the first active element
            data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
            first = FALSE;
        else
            // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
            (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_NONFAULT];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.298 LDFF1D (vector plus immediate)

Gather load with first-faulting behavior of doublewords to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a vector base plus immediate index. The index is a multiple of 8 in the range 0 to 248. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

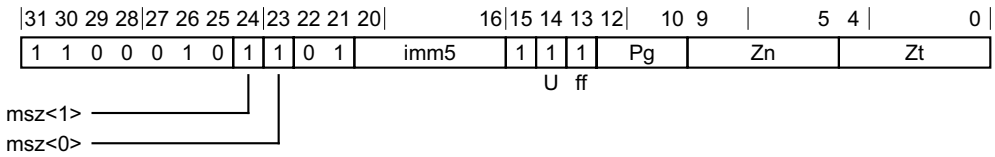

Encoding

```
LDFF1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.D{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range 0 to 248, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean first = TRUE;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);
```


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```
if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset * mbytes;
        if first then
            // Mem[] will not return if a fault is detected for the first active element
            data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
            first = FALSE;
        else
            // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
            (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_NONFAULT];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.299 LDFF1H (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load with first-faulting behavior of unsigned halfwords to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is multiplied by 2 and added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

16-bit element

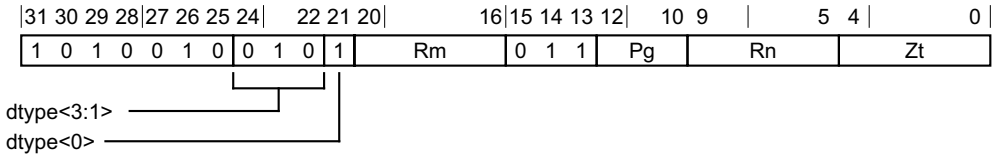

Encoding

```
LDFF1H { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>, LSL #1}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

32-bit element

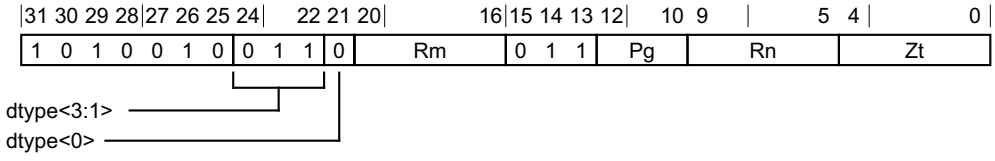

Encoding

```
LDFF1H { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>, LSL #1}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```


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64-bit element

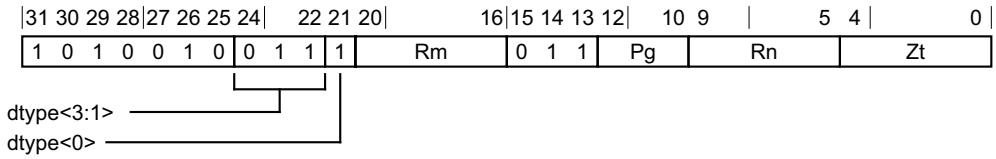

Encoding

```
LDFF1H { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>, LSL #1}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean first = TRUE;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
```


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```
            bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
            if first then
                // Mem[] will not return if a fault is detected for the first active element
                data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
                first = FALSE;
            else
                // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
                (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_CNOTFIRST];
        else
            (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

        // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
        faulted = faulted || fault;
        if faulted then
            ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

        // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
        unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
        if unknown then
            if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
                Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
            elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
                Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
            else  // merge
                Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
        else
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

    Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.300 LDFF1H (scalar plus vector)

Gather load with first-faulting behavior of unsigned halfwords to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a 64-bit scalar base plus vector index. The index values are optionally first sign or zero-extended from 32 to 64 bits and then optionally multiplied by 2. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit scaled offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15	14	13	12–10	9–5	4–0
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	xs	1	Zm	0	1	1	Pg	Rn	Zt
													U	ff			

Encoding

```
LDFF1H { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod> #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 1;
```

32-bit unpacked scaled offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15	14	13	12–10	9–5	4–0
1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	xs	1	Zm	0	1	1	Pg	Rn	Zt
													U	ff			

Encoding

```
LDFF1H { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod> #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 1;
```


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32-bit unpacked unscaled offset

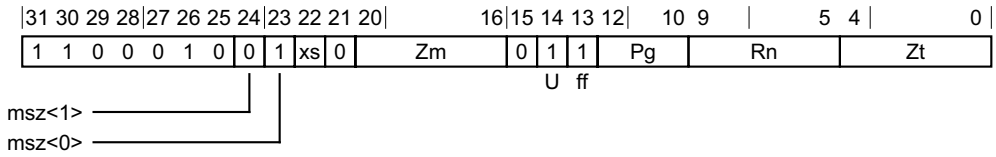

Encoding

```
LDFF1H { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```

32-bit unscaled offset

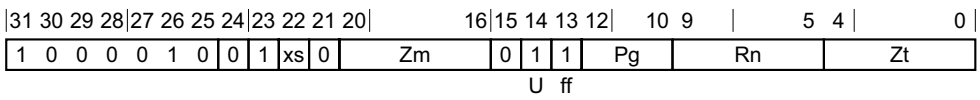

Encoding

```
LDFF1H { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```

64-bit scaled offset

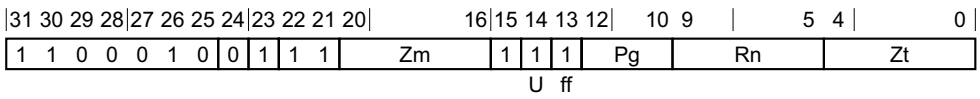

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Encoding

```
LDFF1H { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 1;
```

64-bit unscaled offset

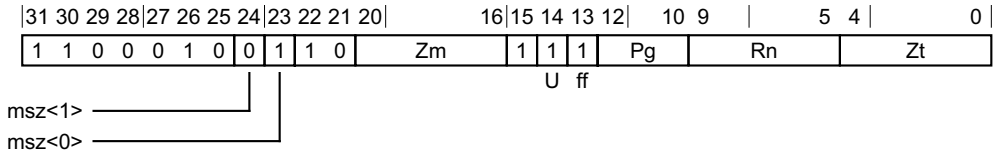

Encoding

```
LDFF1H { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.
`<mod>`	Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "xs" field. It can have the following values:
	`UXTW` when `xs = 0`
	`SXTW` when `xs = 1`

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) base;
bits(VL) offset;
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean first = TRUE;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = Z[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer off = Int(Elem[offset, e, esize]<offs_size-1:0>, offs_unsigned);
        bits(64) addr = base + (off << scale);
        if first then
            // Mem[] will not return if a fault is detected for the first active element
            data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
            first = FALSE;
        else
            // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
            (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_NONFAULT];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.301 LDFF1H (vector plus immediate)

Gather load with first-faulting behavior of unsigned halfwords to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a vector base plus immediate index. The index is a multiple of 2 in the range 0 to 62. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit element

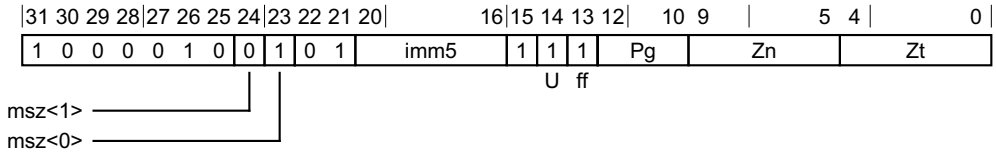

Encoding

```
LDFF1H { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.S{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

64-bit element

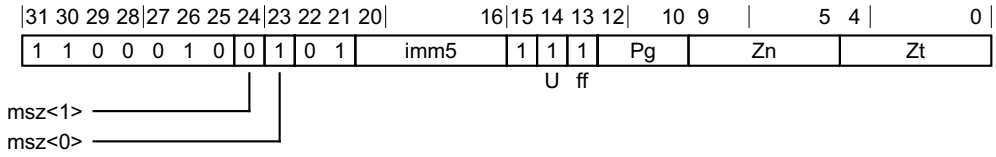

Encoding

```
LDFF1H { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.D{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt> Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

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<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<imm> Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 2 in the range 0 to 62, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean first = TRUE;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset * mbytes;
        if first then
            // Mem[] will not return if a fault is detected for the first active element
            data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
            first = FALSE;
        else
            // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
            (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_NONFAULT];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.302 LDFF1SB (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load with first-faulting behavior of signed bytes to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

16-bit element

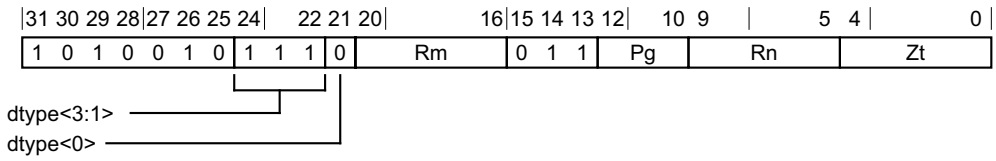

Encoding

```
LDFF1SB { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

32-bit element

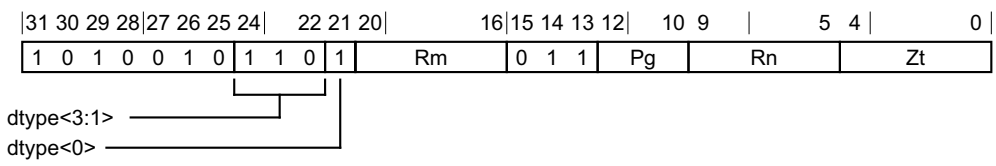

Encoding

```
LDFF1SB { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```


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64-bit element

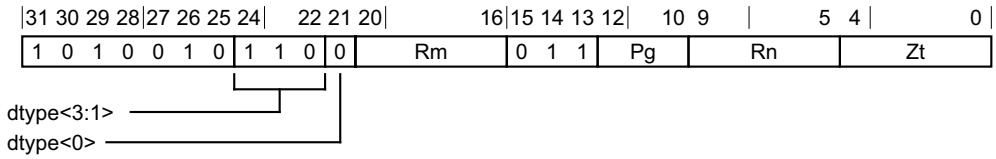

Encoding

```
LDFF1SB { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean first = TRUE;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
```


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```
        bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
        if first then
            // Mem[] will not return if a fault is detected for the first active element
            data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
            first = FALSE;
        else
            // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
            (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_CNOTFIRST];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.303 LDFF1SB (scalar plus vector)

Gather load with first-faulting behavior of signed bytes to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a 64-bit scalar base plus vector index. The index values are optionally sign or zero-extended from 32 to 64 bits. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit unpacked unscaled offset

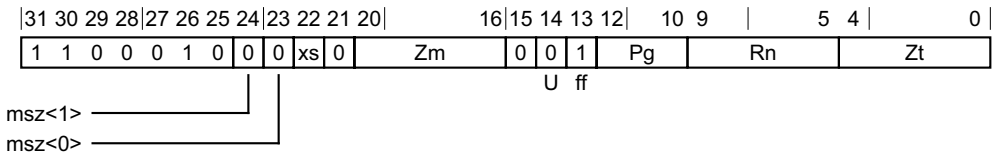

Encoding

```
LDFF1SB { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```

32-bit unscaled offset

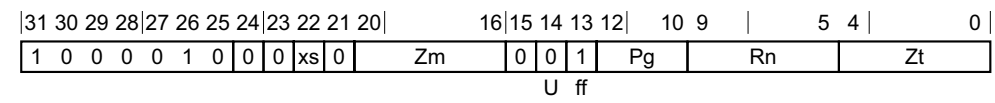

Encoding

```
LDFF1SB { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```


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64-bit unscaled offset

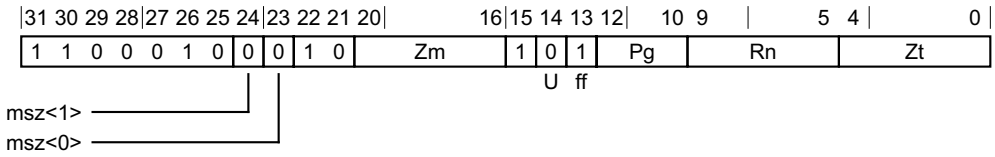

Encoding

```
LDFF1SB { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.
`<mod>`	Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "xs" field. It can have the following values:
	`UXTW` when `xs = 0`
	`SXTW` when `xs = 1`

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) base;
bits(VL) offset;
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean first = TRUE;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
```


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```
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = Z[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer off = Int(Elem[offset, e, esize]<offs_size-1:0>, offs_unsigned);
        bits(64) addr = base + (off << scale);
        if first then
            // Mem[] will not return if a fault is detected for the first active element
            data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
            first = FALSE;
        else
            // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
            (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_NONFAULT];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.304 LDFF1SB (vector plus immediate)

Gather load with first-faulting behavior of signed bytes to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a vector base plus immediate index. The index is in the range 0 to 31. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit element

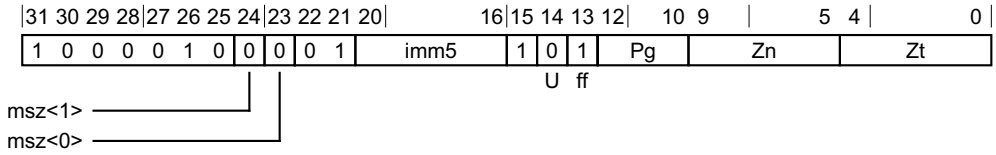

Encoding

```
LDFF1SB { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.S{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

64-bit element

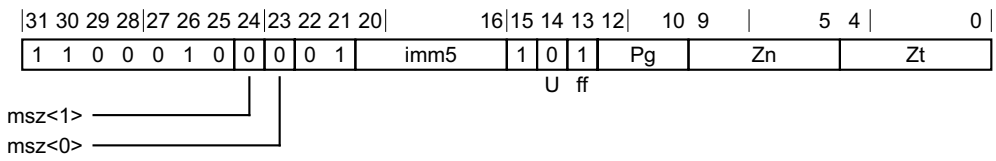

Encoding

```
LDFF1SB { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.D{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt> Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

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<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<imm> Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean first = TRUE;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset * mbytes;
        if first then
            // Mem[] will not return if a fault is detected for the first active element
            data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
            first = FALSE;
        else
            // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
            (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_NONFAULT];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.305 LDFF1SH (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load with first-faulting behavior of signed halfwords to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is multiplied by 2 and added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit element

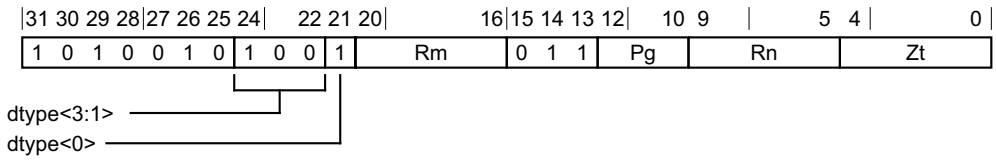

Encoding

```
LDFF1SH { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>, LSL #1}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

64-bit element

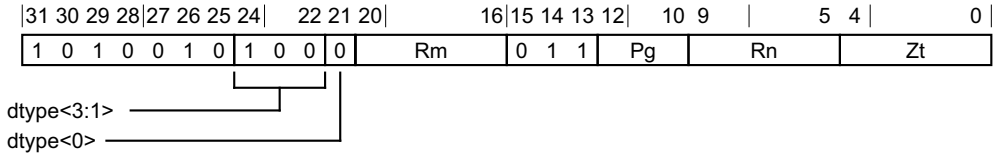

Encoding

```
LDFF1SH { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>, LSL #1}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```


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Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean first = TRUE;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
        if first then
            // Mem[] will not return if a fault is detected for the first active element
            data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
            first = FALSE;
        else
            // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
            (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_CNOTFIRST];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
```


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```
Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.306 LDFF1SH (scalar plus vector)

Gather load with first-faulting behavior of signed halfwords to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a 64-bit scalar base plus vector index. The index values are optionally first sign or zero-extended from 32 to 64 bits and then optionally multiplied by 2. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit scaled offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15	14	13	12–10	9–5	4–0
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	xs	1	Zm	0	0	1	Pg	Rn	Zt
													U	ff			

Encoding

```
LDFF1SH { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod> #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 1;
```

32-bit unpacked scaled offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15	14	13	12–10	9–5	4–0
1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	xs	1	Zm	0	0	1	Pg	Rn	Zt
													U	ff			

Encoding

```
LDFF1SH { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod> #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 1;
```


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32-bit unpacked unscaled offset

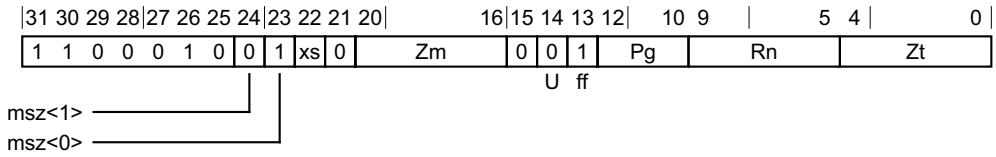

Encoding

```
LDFF1SH { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```

32-bit unscaled offset

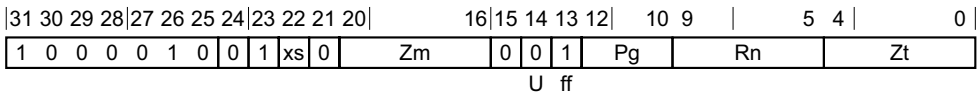

Encoding

```
LDFF1SH { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```

64-bit scaled offset

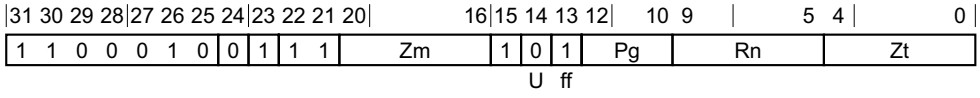

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Encoding

```
LDFF1SH { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 1;
```

64-bit unscaled offset

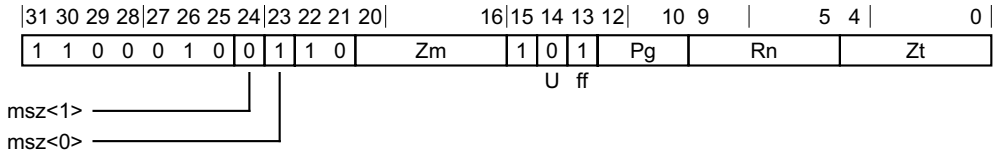

Encoding

```
LDFF1SH { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.
`<mod>`	Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "xs" field. It can have the following values:
	`UXTW` when `xs = 0`
	`SXTW` when `xs = 1`

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) base;
bits(VL) offset;
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean first = TRUE;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = Z[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer off = Int(Elem[offset, e, esize]<offs_size-1:0>, offs_unsigned);
        bits(64) addr = base + (off << scale);
        if first then
            // Mem[] will not return if a fault is detected for the first active element
            data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
            first = FALSE;
        else
            // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
            (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_NONFAULT];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.307 LDFF1SH (vector plus immediate)

Gather load with first-faulting behavior of signed halfwords to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a vector base plus immediate index. The index is a multiple of 2 in the range 0 to 62. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit element

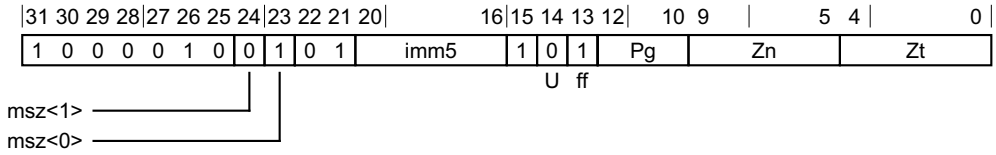

Encoding

```
LDFF1SH { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.S{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

64-bit element

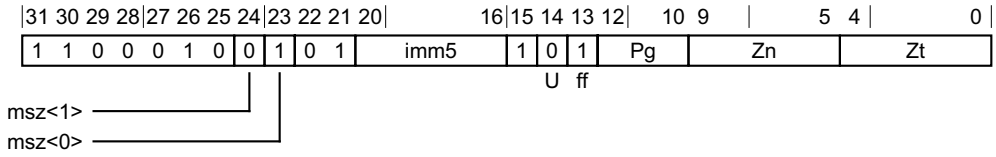

Encoding

```
LDFF1SH { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.D{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt> Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

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<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<imm> Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 2 in the range 0 to 62, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean first = TRUE;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset * mbytes;
        if first then
            // Mem[] will not return if a fault is detected for the first active element
            data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
            first = FALSE;
        else
            // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
            (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_NONFAULT];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.308 LDFF1SW (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load with first-faulting behavior of signed words to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is multiplied by 4 and added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

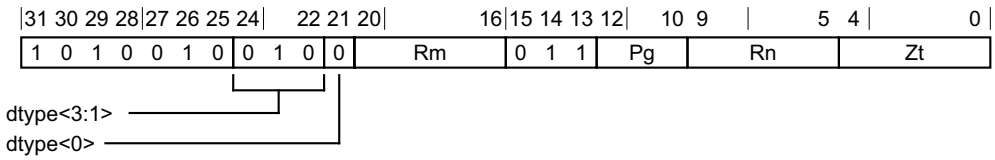

Encoding

```
LDFF1SW { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>, LSL #2}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean first = TRUE;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);
```


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```
if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
        if first then
            // Mem[] will not return if a fault is detected for the first active element
            data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
            first = FALSE;
        else
            // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
            (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_CNOTFIRST];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.309 LDFF1SW (scalar plus vector)

Gather load with first-faulting behavior of signed words to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a 64-bit scalar base plus vector index. The index values are optionally first sign or zero-extended from 32 to 64 bits and then optionally multiplied by 4. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit unpacked scaled offset

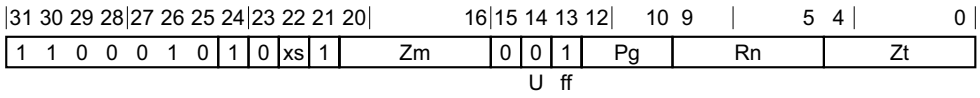

Encoding

```
LDFF1SW { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod> #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 2;
```

32-bit unpacked unscaled offset

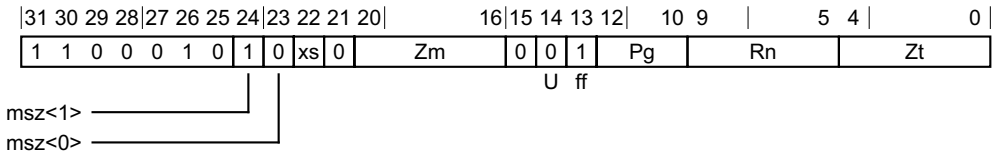

Encoding

```
LDFF1SW { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```


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64-bit scaled offset

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	0	1 1	Zm	1	0	1	Pg	Rn	Zt
						U	ff			

Encoding

```
LDFF1SW { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, LSL #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 2;
```

64-bit unscaled offset

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
1 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	0	1 0	Zm	1	0	1	Pg	Rn	Zt
						U	ff			

msz<1>
msz<0>

Encoding

```
LDFF1SW { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

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<mod> Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "xs" field. It can have the following values:

UXTW when xs = 0

SXTW when xs = 1

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) base;
bits(VL) offset;
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean first = TRUE;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = Z[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer off = Int(Elem[offset, e, esize]<offs_size-1:0>, offs_unsigned);
        bits(64) addr = base + (off << scale);
        if first then
            // Mem[] will not return if a fault is detected for the first active element
            data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
            first = FALSE;
        else
            // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
            (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_NONFAULT];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.310 LDFF1SW (vector plus immediate)

Gather load with first-faulting behavior of signed words to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a vector base plus immediate index. The index is a multiple of 4 in the range 0 to 124. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

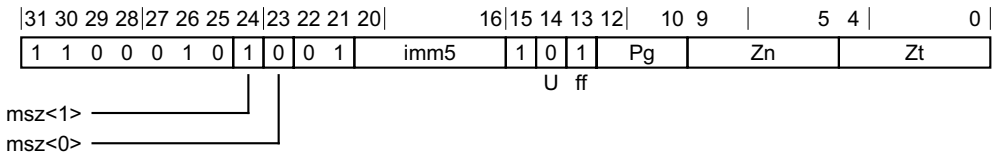

Encoding

```
LDFF1SW { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.D{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range 0 to 124, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean first = TRUE;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);
```


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```
if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset * mbytes;
        if first then
            // Mem[] will not return if a fault is detected for the first active element
            data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
            first = FALSE;
        else
            // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
            (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_NONFAULT];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.311 LDFF1W (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load with first-faulting behavior of unsigned words to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is multiplied by 4 and added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit element

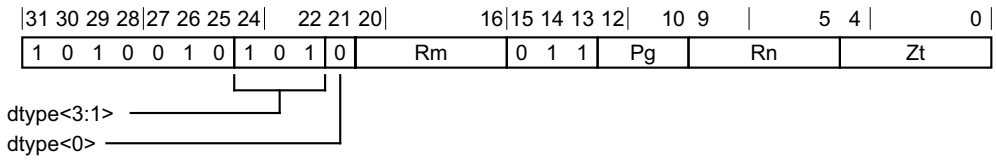

Encoding

```
LDFF1W { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>, LSL #2}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

64-bit element

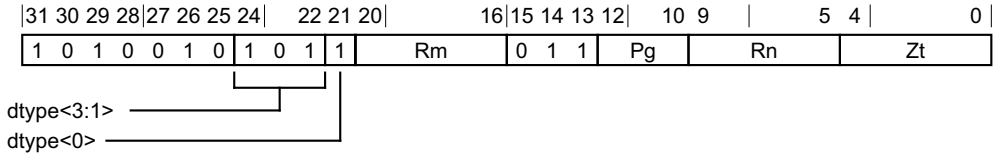

Encoding

```
LDFF1W { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>, LSL #2}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```


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Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean first = TRUE;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
        if first then
            // Mem[] will not return if a fault is detected for the first active element
            data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
            first = FALSE;
        else
            // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
            (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_CNOTFIRST];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
```


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```
Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.312 LDFF1W (scalar plus vector)

Gather load with first-faulting behavior of unsigned words to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a 64-bit scalar base plus vector index. The index values are optionally first sign or zero-extended from 32 to 64 bits and then optionally multiplied by 4. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit scaled offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15	14	13	12–10	9–5	4–0
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	xs	1	Zm	0	1	1	Pg	Rn	Zt
													U	ff			

Encoding

```
LDFF1W { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod> #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 2;
```

32-bit unpacked scaled offset

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15	14	13	12–10	9–5	4–0
1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	xs	1	Zm	0	1	1	Pg	Rn	Zt
													U	ff			

Encoding

```
LDFF1W { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod> #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 2;
```


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32-bit unpacked unscaled offset

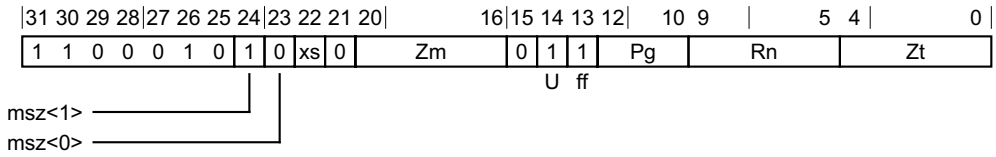

Encoding

```
LDFF1W { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```

32-bit unscaled offset

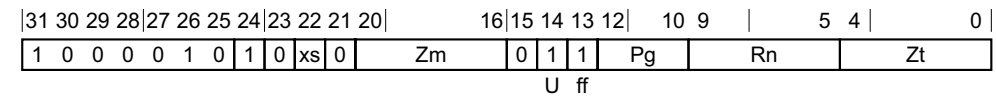

Encoding

```
LDFF1W { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```

64-bit scaled offset

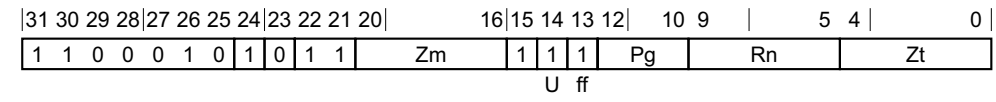

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Encoding

```
LDFF1W { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, LSL #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 2;
```

64-bit unscaled offset

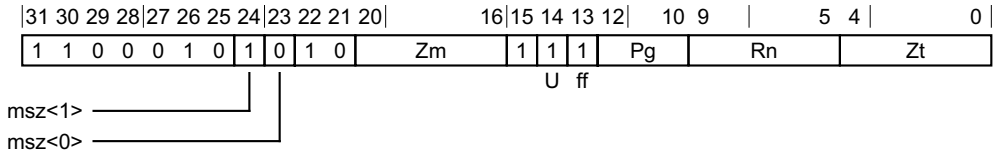

Encoding

```
LDFF1W { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.
`<mod>`	Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "xs" field. It can have the following values:
	`UXTW` when `xs = 0`
	`SXTW` when `xs = 1`

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) base;
bits(VL) offset;
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean first = TRUE;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = Z[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer off = Int(Elem[offset, e, esize]<offs_size-1:0>, offs_unsigned);
        bits(64) addr = base + (off << scale);
        if first then
            // Mem[] will not return if a fault is detected for the first active element
            data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
            first = FALSE;
        else
            // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
            (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_NONFAULT];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.313 LDFF1W (vector plus immediate)

Gather load with first-faulting behavior of unsigned words to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a vector base plus immediate index. The index is a multiple of 4 in the range 0 to 124. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit element

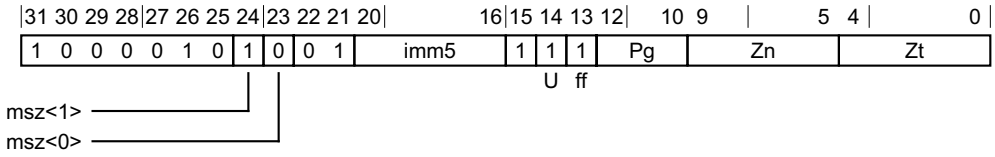

Encoding

```
LDFF1W { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.S{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

64-bit element

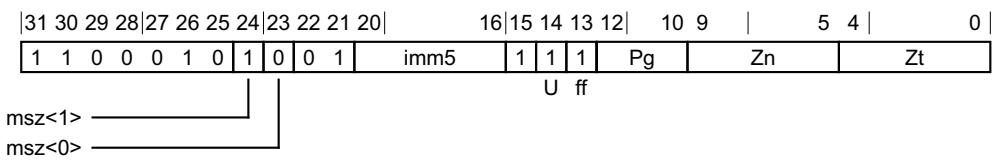

Encoding

```
LDFF1W { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.D{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```


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Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range 0 to 124, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean first = TRUE;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset * mbytes;
        if first then
            // Mem[] will not return if a fault is detected for the first active element
            data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE];
            first = FALSE;
        else
            // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
            (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_NONFAULT];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.314 LDNF1B

Contiguous load with non-faulting behavior of unsigned bytes to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

8-bit element

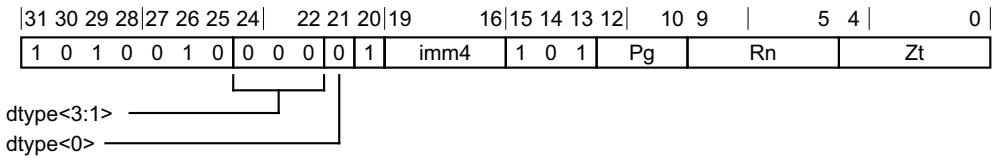

Encoding

```
LDNF1B { <Zt>.B }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

16-bit element

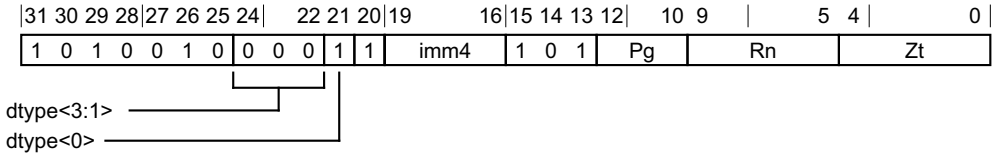

Encoding

```
LDNF1B { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```


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32-bit element

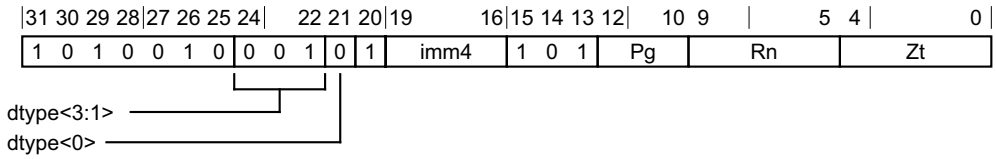

Encoding

```
LDNF1B { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

64-bit element

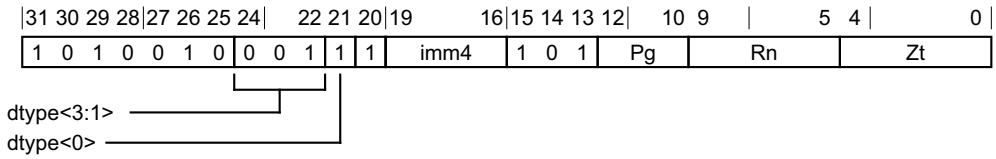

Encoding

```
LDNF1B { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
        (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_NONFAULT];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.315 LDNF1D

Contiguous load with non-faulting behavior of doublewords to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

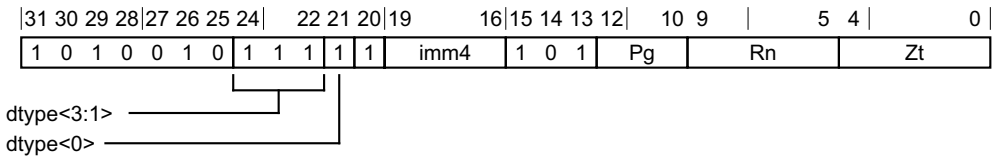

Encoding

```
LDNF1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
```


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```
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
        (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_NONFAULT];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.316 LDNF1H

Contiguous load with non-faulting behavior of unsigned halfwords to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

16-bit element

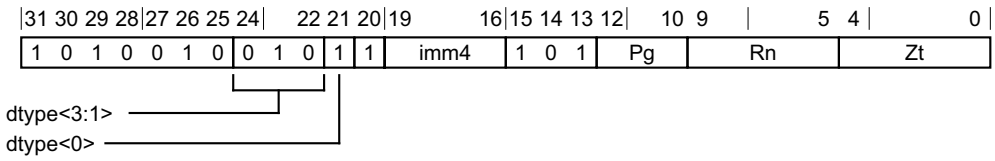

Encoding

```
LDNF1H { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

32-bit element

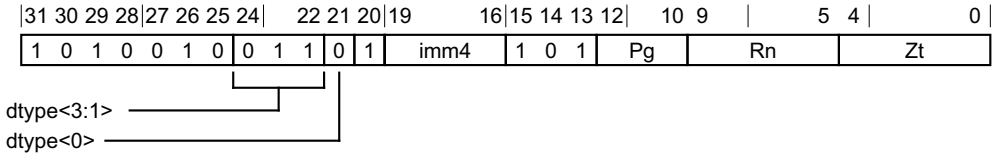

Encoding

```
LDNF1H { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```


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64-bit element

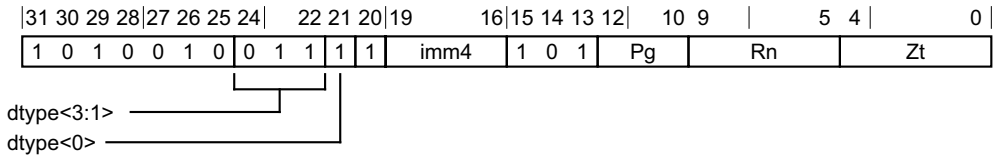

Encoding

```
LDNF1H { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
```


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```
        (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_NONFAULT];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.317 LDNF1SB

Contiguous load with non-faulting behavior of signed bytes to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

16-bit element

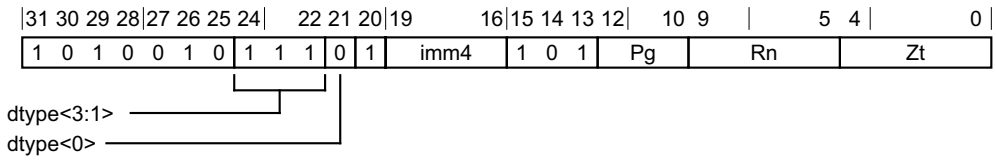

Encoding

```
LDNF1SB { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

32-bit element

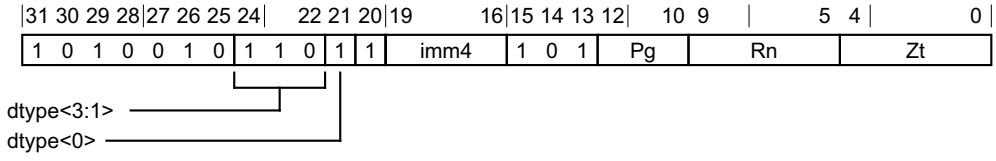

Encoding

```
LDNF1SB { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```


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64-bit element

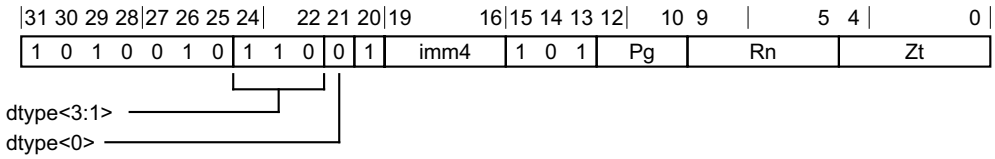

Encoding

```
LDNF1SB { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
```


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```
            (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_NONFAULT];
        else
            (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

        // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
        faulted = faulted || fault;
        if faulted then
            ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

        // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
        unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
        if unknown then
            if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
                Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
            elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
                Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
            else  // merge
                Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
        else
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

    Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.318 LDNF1SH

Contiguous load with non-faulting behavior of signed halfwords to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit element

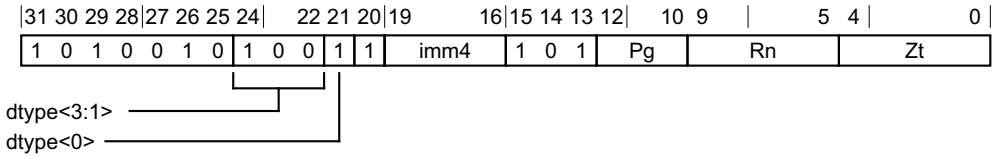

Encoding

```
LDNF1SH { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

64-bit element

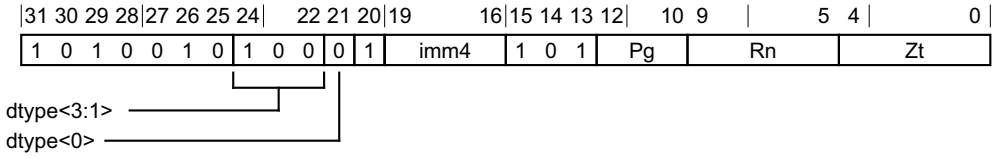

Encoding

```
LDNF1SH { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```


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Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
        (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_NONFAULT];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.319 LDNF1SW

Contiguous load with non-faulting behavior of signed words to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

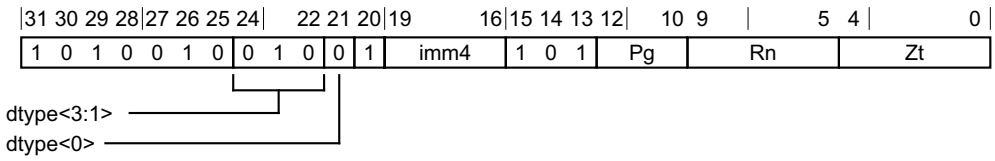

Encoding

```
LDNF1SW { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
```


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```
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
        (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_NONFAULT];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.320 LDNF1W

Contiguous load with non-faulting behavior of unsigned words to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit element

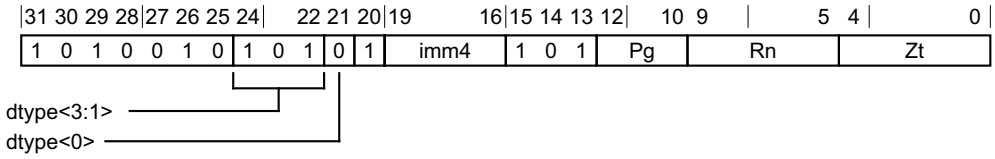

Encoding

```
LDNF1W { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

64-bit element

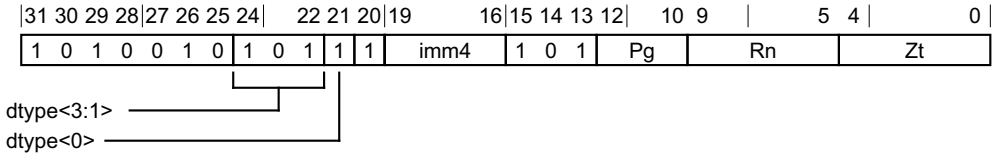

Encoding

```
LDNF1W { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```


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Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(VL) orig = Z[t];
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;
boolean fault = FALSE;
boolean faulted = FALSE;
boolean unknown = FALSE;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        // MemNF[] will return fault=TRUE if access is not performed for any reason
        (data, fault) = MemNF[addr, mbytes, AccType_NONFAULT];
    else
        (data, fault) = (Zeros(msize), FALSE);

    // FFR elements set to FALSE following a supressed access/fault
    faulted = faulted || fault;
    if faulted then
        ElemFFR[e, esize] = '0';

    // Value becomes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE after an FFR element is FALSE
    unknown = unknown || ElemFFR[e, esize] == '0';
    if unknown then
        if !fault && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
        elsif ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
        else  // merge
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[orig, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.321 LDNT1B (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load non-temporal of bytes to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

A non-temporal load is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

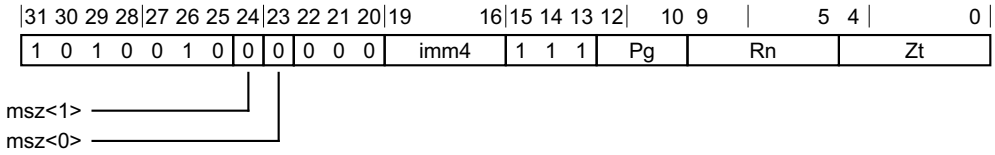

Encoding

```
LDNT1B { <Zt>.B }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
```


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```
            integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM];
        else
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

    Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.322 LDNT1B (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load non-temporal of bytes to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

A non-temporal load is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

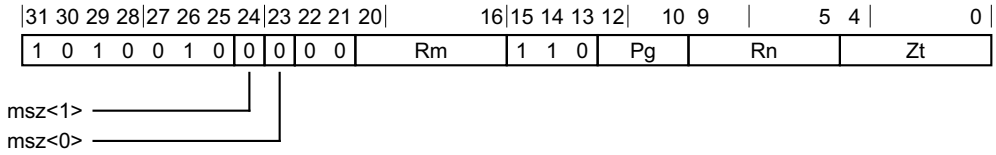

Encoding

```
LDNT1B { <Zt>.B }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(64) offset;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM];
        else
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

    Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.323 LDNT1B (vector plus scalar)

Gather load non-temporal of unsigned bytes to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a vector base plus a 64-bit unscaled scalar register offset. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

A non-temporal load is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit unscaled offset

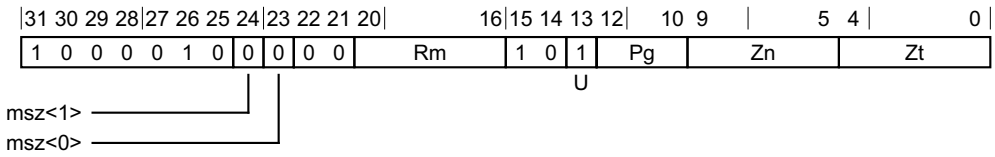

Encoding

```
LDNT1B { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.S{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

64-bit unscaled offset

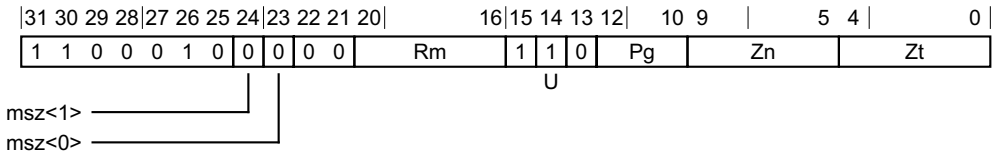

Encoding

```
LDNT1B { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.D{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Zn>`	Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(64) offset;
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.324 LDNT1D (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load non-temporal of doublewords to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

A non-temporal load is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

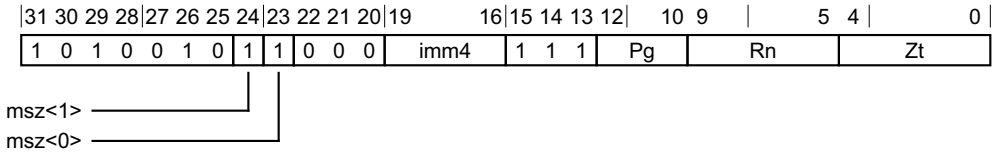

Encoding

```
LDNT1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
```


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```
            integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM];
        else
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

    Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.325 LDNT1D (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load non-temporal of doublewords to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is multiplied by 8 and added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

A non-temporal load is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

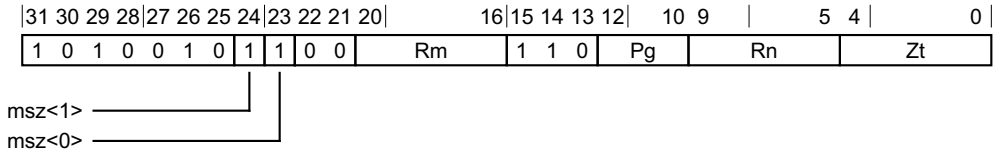

Encoding

```
LDNT1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #3]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(64) offset;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM];
        else
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

    Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.326 LDNT1D (vector plus scalar)

Gather load non-temporal of doublewords to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a vector base plus a 64-bit unscaled scalar register offset. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

A non-temporal load is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

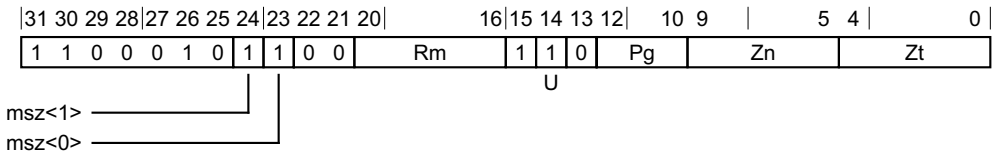

Encoding

```
LDNT1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.D{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Xm>	Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(64) offset;
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];
    offset = X[m];
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.327 LDNT1H (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load non-temporal of halfwords to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

A non-temporal load is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

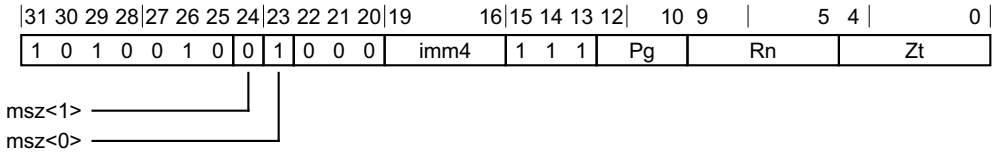

Encoding

```
LDNT1H { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
```


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```
            integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM];
        else
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

    Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.328 LDNT1H (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load non-temporal of halfwords to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is multiplied by 2 and added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

A non-temporal load is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

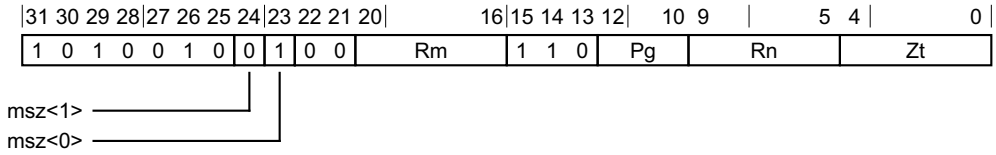

Encoding

```
LDNT1H { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(64) offset;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM];
        else
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

    Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.329 LDNT1H (vector plus scalar)

Gather load non-temporal of unsigned halfwords to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a vector base plus a 64-bit unscaled scalar register offset. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

A non-temporal load is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit unscaled offset

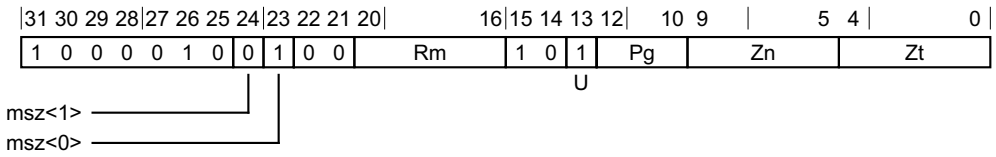

Encoding

```
LDNT1H { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.S{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

64-bit unscaled offset

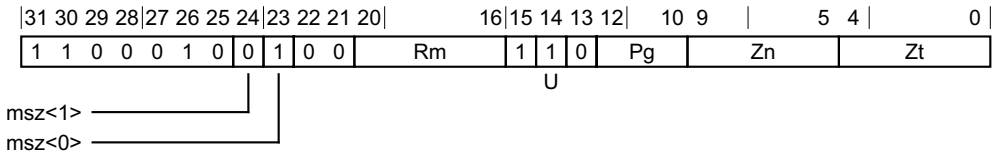

Encoding

```
LDNT1H { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.D{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Zn>`	Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(64) offset;
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.330 LDNT1SB

Gather load non-temporal of signed bytes to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a vector base plus a 64-bit unscaled scalar register offset. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

A non-temporal load is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit unscaled offset

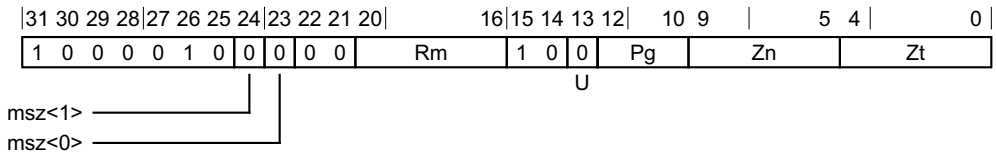

Encoding

```
LDNT1SB { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.S{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

64-bit unscaled offset

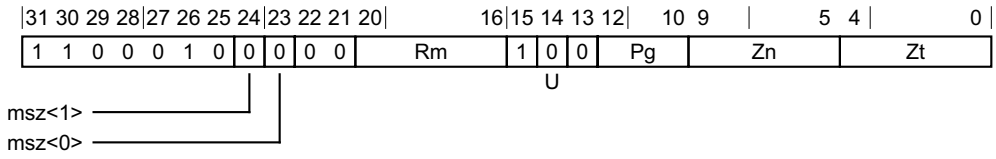

Encoding

```
LDNT1SB { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.D{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Zn>`	Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(64) offset;
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.331 LDNT1SH

Gather load non-temporal of signed halfwords to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a vector base plus a 64-bit unscaled scalar register offset. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

A non-temporal load is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit unscaled offset

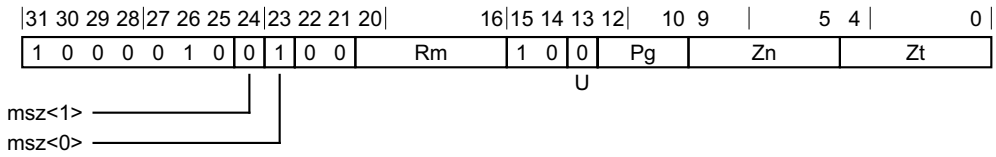

Encoding

```
LDNT1SH { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.S{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

64-bit unscaled offset

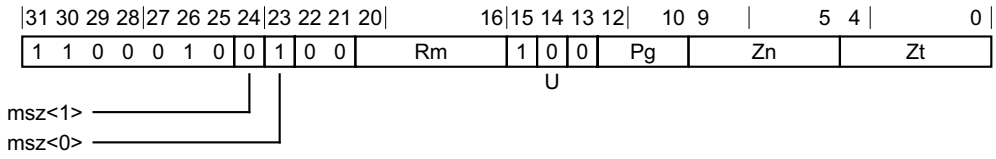

Encoding

```
LDNT1SH { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.D{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Zn>`	Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(64) offset;
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.332 LDNT1SW

Gather load non-temporal of signed words to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a vector base plus a 64-bit unscaled scalar register offset. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

A non-temporal load is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

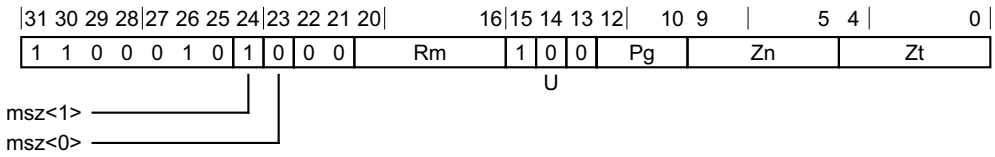

Encoding

```
LDNT1SW { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.D{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Xm>	Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(64) offset;
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];
    offset = X[m];
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.333 LDNT1W (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous load non-temporal of words to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

A non-temporal load is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

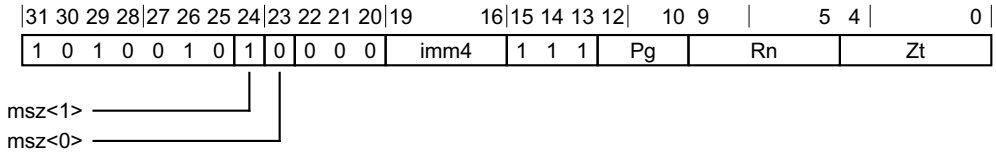

Encoding

```
LDNT1W { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
```


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```
            integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM];
        else
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

    Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.334 LDNT1W (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous load non-temporal of words to elements of a vector register from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is multiplied by 4 and added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

A non-temporal load is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

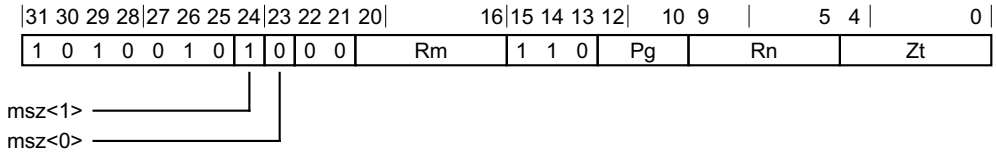

Encoding

```
LDNT1W { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(64) offset;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.335 LDNT1W (vector plus scalar)

Gather load non-temporal of unsigned words to active elements of a vector register from memory addresses generated by a vector base plus a 64-bit unscaled scalar register offset. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal faults, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

A non-temporal load is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit unscaled offset

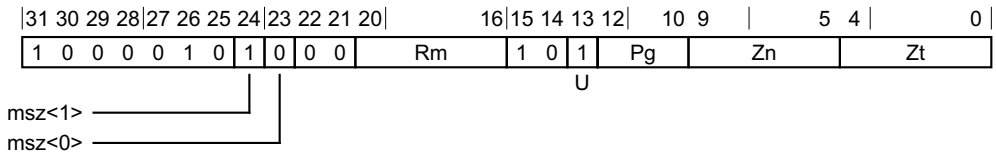

Encoding

```
LDNT1W { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.S{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

64-bit unscaled offset

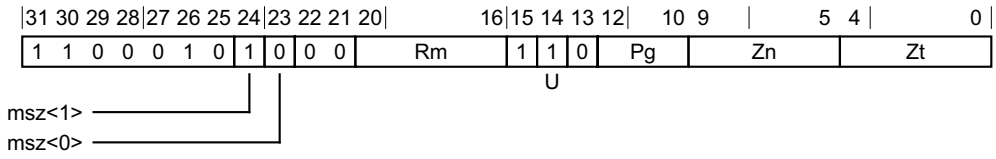

Encoding

```
LDNT1W { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>/Z, [<Zn>.D{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Zn>`	Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(64) offset;
bits(VL) result;
bits(msize) data;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset;
        data = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(data, esize, unsigned);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.336 LDR (predicate)

Load a predicate register from a memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base, plus an immediate offset in the range -256 to 255 which is multiplied by the current predicate register size in bytes. This instruction is unpredicated.

The load is performed as contiguous byte accesses, each containing 8 consecutive predicate bits in ascending element order, with no endian conversion and no guarantee of single-copy atomicity larger than a byte. However, if alignment is checked, then a general-purpose base register must be aligned to 2 bytes.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	3 0
1 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	1 0	imm9h	0 0 0	imm9l	Rn	0	Pt

Encoding

```
LDR <Pt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Pt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer imm = SInt(imm9h:imm9l);
```

Assembler symbols

<Pt>	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pt" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm9h:imm9l" fields.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = PL DIV 8;
bits(64) base;
integer offset = imm * elements;
bits(PL) result;

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(FALSE);
    base = SP[];
else
    if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);
    base = X[n];

boolean aligned = AArch64.CheckAlignment(base + offset, 2, AccType_SVE, FALSE);
for e = 0 to elements-1
    Elem[result, e, 8] = AArch64.MemSingle[base + offset, 1, AccType_SVE, aligned];
    offset = offset + 1;

P[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.337 LDR (vector)

Load a vector register from a memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base, plus an immediate offset in the range -256 to 255 which is multiplied by the current vector register size in bytes. This instruction is unpredicated.

The load is performed as contiguous byte accesses, with no endian conversion and no guarantee of single-copy atomicity larger than a byte. However, if alignment is checked, then the base register must be aligned to 16 bytes.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	1 0	imm9h	0 1 0	imm9l	Rn	Zt

Encoding

```
LDR <Zt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer imm = SInt(imm9h:imm9l);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm9h:imm9l" fields.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV 8;
bits(64) base;
integer offset = imm * elements;
bits(VL) result;

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(FALSE);
    base = SP[];
else
    if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);
    base = X[n];

boolean aligned = AArch64.CheckAlignment(base + offset, 16, AccType_SVE, FALSE);
for e = 0 to elements-1
    Elem[result, e, 8] = AArch64.MemSingle[base + offset, 1, AccType_SVE, aligned];
    offset = offset + 1;

Z[t] = result;
```


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C8.2.338 LSL (immediate, predicated)

Shift left by immediate each active element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 0 to number of bits per element minus 1. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9 8	7 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	tszh	0 0	0	0	1	1	1 0 0	Pg	tszl	imm3	Zdn
						L	U				

Encoding

```
LSL <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(4) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '0000' UNDEFINED;
    when '0001' esize = 8;
    when '001x' esize = 16;
    when '01xx' esize = 32;
    when '1xxx' esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer shift = UInt(tsize:imm3) - esize;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

B when tszh = 00, tszl = 01

H when tszh = 00, tszl = 1x

S when tszh = 01, tszl = xx

D when tszh = 1x, tszl = xx

The encoding tszh = 00, tszl = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 0 to number of bits per element minus 1, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = LSL(element1, shift);
```


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```
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.339 LSL (immediate, unpredicated)

Shift left by immediate each element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 0 to number of bits per element minus 1. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	tszh	1	tszl	imm3	1 0 0 1	1	1	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
LSL <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(4) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '0000' UNDEFINED;
    when '0001' esize = 8;
    when '001x' esize = 16;
    when '01xx' esize = 32;
    when '1xxx' esize = 64;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = UInt(tsize:imm3) - esize;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 01`
- H when `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 1x`
- S when `tszh = 01`, `tszl = xx`
- D when `tszh = 1x`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 0 to number of bits per element minus 1, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = LSL(element1, shift);
```


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```
Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.340 LSL (vectors)

Shift left active elements of the first source vector by corresponding elements of the second source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. The shift amount operand is a vector of unsigned elements in which all bits are significant, and not used modulo the element size. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	0	1	1	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
				R	L	U					

Encoding

```
LSL <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        integer shift = Min(UInt(element2), esize);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = LSL(element1, shift);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.341 LSL (wide elements, predicated)

Shift left active elements of the first source vector by corresponding overlapping 64-bit elements of the second source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. The shift amount is a vector of unsigned 64-bit doubleword elements in which all bits are significant, and not used modulo the destination element size. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1	0	1	1	1	0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
				R	L	U					

Encoding

```
LSL <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10

The encoding size = 11 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        bits(64) element2 = Elem[operand2, (e * esize) DIV 64, 64];
        integer shift = Min(UInt(element2), esize);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = LSL(element1, shift);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and destination element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.342 LSL (wide elements, unpredicated)

Shift left all elements of the first source vector by corresponding overlapping 64-bit elements of the second source vector and place the first in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. The shift amount is a vector of unsigned 64-bit doubleword elements in which all bits are significant, and not used modulo the destination element size. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	Zm	1 0 0 0	1	1	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
LSL <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `size = 00`
- H when `size = 01`
- S when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(64) element2 = Elem[operand2, (e * esize) DIV 64, 64];
    integer shift = Min(UInt(element2), esize);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = LSL(element1, shift);

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.343 LSLR

Reversed shift left active elements of the second source vector by corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. The shift amount operand is a vector of unsigned elements in which all bits are significant, and not used modulo the element size. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	1	1	1	1	0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
				R	L	U					

Encoding

```
LSLR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B	when size = 00
H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        integer shift = Min(UInt(element1), esize);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = LSL(element2, shift);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.344 LSR (immediate, predicated)

Shift right by immediate, inserting zeroes, each active element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9 8	7 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	tszh	0 0	0	0	0	1	1 0 0	Pg	tszl	imm3	Zdn
						L	U				

Encoding

```
LSR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(4) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '0000' UNDEFINED;
    when '0001' esize = 8;
    when '001x' esize = 16;
    when '01xx' esize = 32;
    when '1xxx' esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

B when tszh = 00, tszl = 01

H when tszh = 00, tszl = 1x

S when tszh = 01, tszl = xx

D when tszh = 1x, tszl = xx

The encoding tszh = 00, tszl = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = LSR(element1, shift);
    else
```


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```
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.345 LSR (immediate, unpredicated)

Shift right by immediate, inserting zeroes, each element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	tszh	1	tszl	imm3	1 0 0 1	0	1	Zn	Zd
								U		

Encoding

```
LSR <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(4) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '0000' UNDEFINED;
    when '0001' esize = 8;
    when '001x' esize = 16;
    when '01xx' esize = 32;
    when '1xxx' esize = 64;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 01`
- H when `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 1x`
- S when `tszh = 01`, `tszl = xx`
- D when `tszh = 1x`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = LSR(element1, shift);

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.346 LSR (vectors)

Shift right, inserting zeroes, active elements of the first source vector by corresponding elements of the second source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. The shift amount operand is a vector of unsigned elements in which all bits are significant, and not used modulo the element size. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	0	0	1	1	0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
				R	L	U					

Encoding

```
LSR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`B`	when `size = 00`
`H`	when `size = 01`
`S`	when `size = 10`
`D`	when `size = 11`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        integer shift = Min(UInt(element2), esize);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = LSR(element1, shift);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.347 LSR (wide elements, predicated)

Shift right, inserting zeroes, active elements of the first source vector by corresponding overlapping 64-bit elements of the second source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. The shift amount is a vector of unsigned 64-bit doubleword elements in which all bits are significant, and not used modulo the destination element size. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1	0	0	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	
				R	L	U					

Encoding

```
LSR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10

The encoding size = 11 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        bits(64) element2 = Elem[operand2, (e * esize) DIV 64, 64];
        integer shift = Min(UInt(element2), esize);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = LSR(element1, shift);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and destination element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.348 LSR (wide elements, unpredicated)

Shift right, inserting zeroes, all elements of the first source vector by corresponding overlapping 64-bit elements of the second source vector and place the first in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. The shift amount is a vector of unsigned 64-bit doubleword elements in which all bits are significant, and not used modulo the destination element size. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	Zm	1 0 0 0	0	1	Zn	Zd
							U		

Encoding

```
LSR <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `size = 00`
- H when `size = 01`
- S when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(64) element2 = Elem[operand2, (e * esize) DIV 64, 64];
    integer shift = Min(UInt(element2), esize);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = LSR(element1, shift);

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.349 LSRR

Reversed shift right, inserting zeroes, active elements of the second source vector by corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. The shift amount operand is a vector of unsigned elements in which all bits are significant, and not used modulo the element size. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	1	0	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	
				R	L	U					

Encoding

```
LSRR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`B`	when `size = 00`
`H`	when `size = 01`
`S`	when `size = 10`
`D`	when `size = 11`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
        integer shift = Min(UInt(element1), esize);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = LSR(element2, shift);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.350 MAD

Multiply the corresponding active elements of the first and second source vectors and add to elements of the third (addend) vector. Destructively place the results in the destination and first source (multiplicand) vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14	13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	1 1	0	Pg	Za	Zdn
						op			

Encoding

```
MAD <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zm>.<T>, <Za>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer a = UInt(Za);
boolean sub_op = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B	when size = 00
H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<Za> Is the name of the third source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Za" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand3 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[a] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
        integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
        integer product = element1 * element2;
        if sub_op then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand3, e, esize] - product;
        else
```


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```
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand3, e, esize] + product;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.351 MATCH

This instruction compares each active 8-bit or 16-bit character in the first source vector with all of the characters in the corresponding 128-bit segment of the second source vector. Where the first source element detects any matching characters in the second segment it places true in the corresponding element of the destination predicate, otherwise false. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	1 0 0	Pg	Zn	0	Pd

Encoding

```
MATCH <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '1x' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size<0>" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size<0> = 0
- H when size<0> = 1

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        for i = segmentbase to (segmentbase + eltspersegment) - 1
```


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```
            bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, i, esize];
            if element1 == element2 then
                ElemP[result, e, esize] = '1';
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.352 MLA (indexed)

Multiply all integer elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified element in the corresponding second source vector segment. The products are then destructively added to the corresponding elements of the addend and destination vector.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 1 to 3 bits depending on the size of the element. This instruction is unpredicated.

16-bit

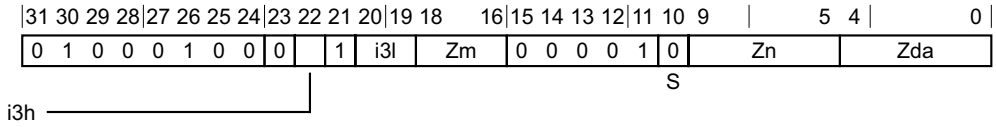

Encoding

```
MLA <Zda>.H, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

32-bit

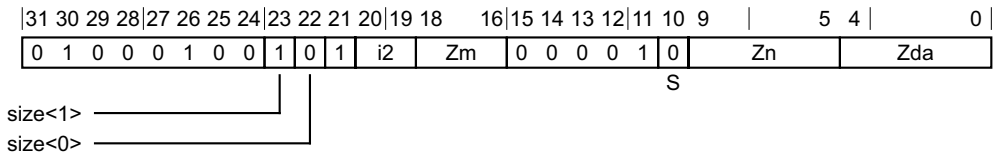

Encoding

```
MLA <Zda>.S, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```


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64-bit

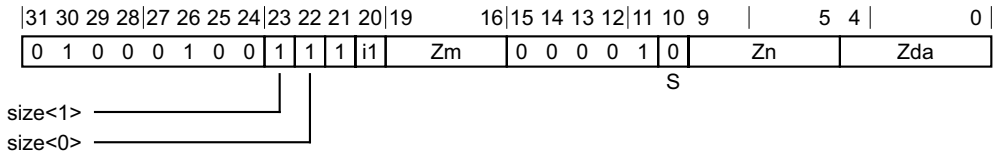

Encoding

```
MLA <Zda>.D, <Zn>.D, <Zm>.D[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer index = UInt(i1);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>`	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
`<Zn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
`<Zm>`	For the 16-bit and 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.
`<imm>`	For the 16-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields. For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "i1" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer s = segmentbase + index;
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, s, esize]);
    bits(esize) product = (element1 * element2)<esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + product;

Z[da] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.353 MLA (vectors)

Multiply the corresponding active elements of the first and second source vectors and add to elements of the third source (addend) vector. Destructively place the results in the destination and third source (addend) vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size 0	Zm	0 1 0 (op)	Pg	Zn	Zda

Encoding

```
MLA <Zda>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
boolean sub_op = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
        integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
        integer product = element1 * element2;
        if sub_op then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand3, e, esize] - product;
        else
```


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```
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand3, e, esize] + product;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand3, e, esize];

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.354 MLS (indexed)

Multiply all integer elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified element in the corresponding second source vector segment. The products are then destructively subtracted from the corresponding elements of the addend and destination vector.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 1 to 3 bits depending on the size of the element. This instruction is unpredicated.

16-bit

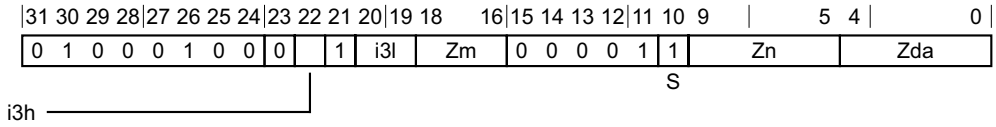

Encoding

```
MLS <Zda>.H, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

32-bit

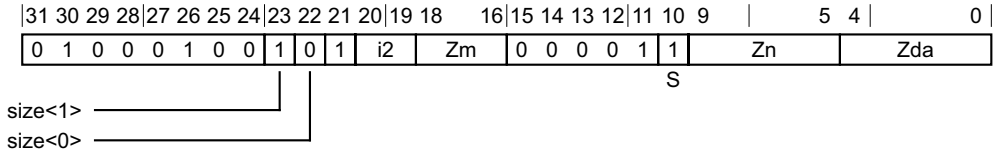

Encoding

```
MLS <Zda>.S, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```


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64-bit

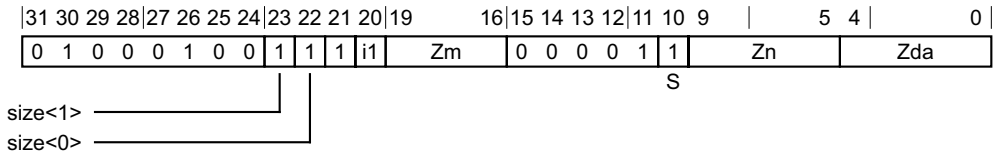

Encoding

```
MLS <Zda>.D, <Zn>.D, <Zm>.D[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer index = UInt(i1);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda>	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	For the 16-bit and 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.
<imm>	For the 16-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields. For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "i1" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer s = segmentbase + index;
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, s, esize]);
    bits(esize) product = (element1 * element2)<esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] - product;

Z[da] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.355 MLS (vectors)

Multiply the corresponding active elements of the first and second source vectors and subtract from elements of the third source (addend) vector. Destructively place the results in the destination and third source (addend) vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20		16	15 14	13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 1	1	Pg	Zn		Zda
						op				

Encoding

```
MLS <Zda>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
boolean sub_op = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
        integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
        integer product = element1 * element2;
        if sub_op then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand3, e, esize] - product;
        else
```


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```
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand3, e, esize] + product;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand3, e, esize];

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.356 MOV

Unconditionally broadcast the logical bitmask immediate into each element of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated. The immediate is a 64-bit value consisting of a single run of ones or zeros repeating every 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 or 64 bits.

This instruction is an alias of the DUPM instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of DUPM.
- The description of DUPM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	1 1 0 0	0 0	imm13	Zd

Encoding

```
MOV <Zd>.<T>, #<const>
```

is equivalent to

```
DUPM    <Zd>.<T>, #<const>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `SVEMoveMaskPreferred(imm13)`.

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "imm13<12>:imm13<5:0>" field. It can have the following values:

S	when `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 0xxxxx`
H	when `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 10xxxx`
B	when `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 110xxx`
B	when `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 1110xx`
B	when `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 11110x`
D	when `imm13<12> = 1`, `imm13<5:0> = xxxxxx`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 111110`.
- `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 111111`.

`<const>` Is a 64, 32, 16 or 8-bit bitmask consisting of replicated 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 or 64 bit fields, each field containing a rotated run of non-zero bits, encoded in the "imm13" field.

Operation

The description of DUPM gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.357 MOV

Read all elements from the source predicate and place in the destination predicate. This instruction is unpredicated. Does not set the condition flags.

This instruction is an alias of the ORR (predicates) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of ORR (predicates).
- The description of ORR (predicates) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	1	0	0 0	Pm	0 1	Pg	0	Pn	0	Pd
			S								

Encoding

```
MOV <Pd>.B, <Pn>.B
```

is equivalent to

```
ORR <Pd>.B, <Pn>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pn>.B
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `S == '0' && Pn == Pm && Pm == Pg`.

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>` Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

`<Pn>` Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.

Operation

The description of ORR (predicates) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.358 MOV (immediate, predicated, merging)

Move a signed integer immediate to each active element in the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

The immediate operand is a signed value in the range -128 to +127, and for element widths of 16 bits or higher it may also be a signed multiple of 256 in the range -32768 to +32512 (excluding 0).

The immediate is encoded in 8 bits with an optional left shift by 8. The preferred disassembly when the shift option is specified is "`#<simm8>, LSL #8`". However an assembler and disassembler may also allow use of the shifted 16-bit value unless the immediate is 0 and the shift amount is 8, which must be unambiguously described as "`#0, LSL #8`".

This instruction is an alias of the CPY (immediate, merging) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of CPY (immediate, merging).
- The description of CPY (immediate, merging) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 16	15	14	13	12	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1	Pg	0	1	sh	imm8		Zd
						M				

Encoding

```
MOV <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

is equivalent to

```
CPY     <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`B`	when `size = 00`
`H`	when `size = 01`
`S`	when `size = 10`
`D`	when `size = 11`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<imm>` Is a signed immediate in the range -128 to 127, encoded in the "imm8" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional left shift to apply to the immediate, defaulting to LSL #0 and encoded in the "sh" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL #0`	when `sh = 0`
`LSL #8`	when `sh = 1`

Operation

The description of CPY (immediate, merging) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.359 MOV (immediate, predicated, zeroing)

Move a signed integer immediate to each active element in the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register are set to zero.

The immediate operand is a signed value in the range -128 to +127, and for element widths of 16 bits or higher it may also be a signed multiple of 256 in the range -32768 to +32512 (excluding 0).

The immediate is encoded in 8 bits with an optional left shift by 8. The preferred disassembly when the shift option is specified is "`#<simm8>, LSL #8`". However an assembler and disassembler may also allow use of the shifted 16-bit value unless the immediate is 0 and the shift amount is 8, which must be unambiguously described as "`#0, LSL #8`".

This instruction is an alias of the CPY (immediate, zeroing) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of CPY (immediate, zeroing).
- The description of CPY (immediate, zeroing) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 16	15	14	13	12 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1	Pg	0	0	sh	imm8	Zd
						M			

Encoding

```
MOV <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

is equivalent to

```
CPY     <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`B`	when `size = 00`
`H`	when `size = 01`
`S`	when `size = 10`
`D`	when `size = 11`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<imm>` Is a signed immediate in the range -128 to 127, encoded in the "imm8" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional left shift to apply to the immediate, defaulting to LSL #0 and encoded in the "sh" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL #0`	when `sh = 0`
`LSL #8`	when `sh = 1`

Operation

The description of CPY (immediate, zeroing) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.360 MOV (immediate, unpredicated)

Unconditionally broadcast the signed integer immediate into each element of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

The immediate operand is a signed value in the range -128 to +127, and for element widths of 16 bits or higher it may also be a signed multiple of 256 in the range -32768 to +32512 (excluding 0).

The immediate is encoded in 8 bits with an optional left shift by 8. The preferred disassembly when the shift option is specified is "`#<simm8>, LSL #8`". However an assembler and disassembler may also allow use of the shifted 16-bit value unless the immediate is 0 and the shift amount is 8, which must be unambiguously described as "`#0, LSL #8`".

This instruction is an alias of the DUP (immediate) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of DUP (immediate).
- The description of DUP (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14	13	12	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 1 1	0	0	0	1	1	sh	imm8		Zd

Encoding

```
MOV <Zd>.<T>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

is equivalent to

```
DUP     <Zd>.<T>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`B`	when `size = 00`
`H`	when `size = 01`
`S`	when `size = 10`
`D`	when `size = 11`

`<imm>` Is a signed immediate in the range -128 to 127, encoded in the "imm8" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional left shift to apply to the immediate, defaulting to LSL #0 and encoded in the "sh" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL #0`	when `sh = 0`
`LSL #8`	when `sh = 1`

Operation

The description of DUP (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.361 MOV (predicate, predicated, merging)

Read active elements from the source predicate and place in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register remain unmodified. Does not set the condition flags.

This instruction is an alias of the SEL (predicates) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SEL (predicates).
- The description of SEL (predicates) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	0	0 0	Pm	0 1	Pg	1	Pn	1	Pd
			S								

Encoding

```
MOV <Pd>.B, <Pg>/M, <Pn>.B
```

is equivalent to

```
SEL <Pd>.B, <Pg>, <Pn>.B, <Pd>.B
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `Pd == Pm`.

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>` Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Pn>` Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.

Operation

The description of SEL (predicates) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.362 MOV (predicate, predicated, zeroing)

Read active elements from the source predicate and place in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Does not set the condition flags.

This instruction is an alias of the AND (predicates) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of AND (predicates).
- The description of AND (predicates) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	0	0 0	Pm	0 1	Pg	0	Pn	0	Pd
			S								

Encoding

```
MOV <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B
```

is equivalent to

```
AND <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pn>.B
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `S == '0' && Pn == Pm`.

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>` Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Pn>` Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.

Operation

The description of AND (predicates) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.363 MOV (scalar, predicated)

Move the general-purpose scalar source register to each active element in the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

This instruction is an alias of the CPY (scalar) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of CPY (scalar).
- The description of CPY (scalar) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 0 0 0	1 0 1	Pg	Rn	Zd

Encoding

```
MOV <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <R><n|SP>
```

is equivalent to

```
CPY     <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <R><n|SP>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`B`	when `size = 00`
`H`	when `size = 01`
`S`	when `size = 10`
`D`	when `size = 11`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<R>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`W`	when `size = 01`
`W`	when `size = x0`
`X`	when `size = 11`

`<n|SP>` Is the number [0-30] of the general-purpose source register or the name SP (31), encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of CPY (scalar) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.

- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.364 MOV (scalar, unpredicated)

Unconditionally broadcast the general-purpose scalar source register into each element of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

This instruction is an alias of the DUP (scalar) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of DUP (scalar).
- The description of DUP (scalar) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1	1 0	Rn	Zd

Encoding

```
MOV <Zd>.<T>, <R><n|SP>
```

is equivalent to

```
DUP     <Zd>.<T>, <R><n|SP>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<R>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `W` when `size = 01`
- `W` when `size = x0`
- `X` when `size = 11`

`<n|SP>` Is the number [0-30] of the general-purpose source register or the name SP (31), encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

The description of DUP (scalar) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.365 MOV (SIMD&FP scalar, predicated)

Move the SIMD & floating-point scalar source register to each active element in the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

This instruction is an alias of the CPY (SIMD&FP scalar) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of CPY (SIMD&FP scalar).
- The description of CPY (SIMD&FP scalar) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	0 0 0 0	1 0 0	Pg	Vn	Zd

Encoding

```
MOV <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <V><n>
```

is equivalent to

```
CPY     <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <V><n>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<V>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<n>` Is the number [0-31] of the source SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Vn" field.

Operation

The description of CPY (SIMD&FP scalar) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.

- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.366 MOV (SIMD&FP scalar, unpredicated)

Unconditionally broadcast the SIMD&FP scalar into each element of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

This instruction is an alias of the DUP (indexed) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of DUP (indexed).
- The description of DUP (indexed) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12 11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	imm2	1	tsz	0 0 1	0 0 0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
MOV <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>[<imm>]
```

is equivalent to

```
DUP     <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>[<imm>]
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `BitCount(imm2:tsz) > 1`.

Encoding

```
MOV <Zd>.<T>, <V><n>
```

is equivalent to

```
DUP <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>[0]
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `BitCount(imm2:tsz) == 1`.

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tsz" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `tsz = xxxx1`
- `H` when `tsz = xxx10`
- `S` when `tsz = xx100`
- `D` when `tsz = x1000`
- `Q` when `tsz = 10000`

The encoding `tsz = 00000` is reserved.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<imm>` Is the immediate index, in the range 0 to one less than the number of elements in 512 bits, encoded in "imm2:tsz".

`<V>` Is a width specifier, encoded in the "tsz" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `tsz = xxxx1`
- `H` when `tsz = xxx10`
- `S` when `tsz = xx100`
- `D` when `tsz = x1000`

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`Q` when `tsz = 10000`

The encoding `tsz = 00000` is reserved.

`<n>` Is the number [0-31] of the source SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

The description of DUP (indexed) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.367 MOV (vector, predicated)

Move elements from the source vector to the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

This instruction is an alias of the SEL (vectors) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of SEL (vectors).
- The description of SEL (vectors) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14	13 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	1 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
MOV <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

is equivalent to

```
SEL <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zd>.<T>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `Zd == Zm`.

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`B`	when `size = 00`
`H`	when `size = 01`
`S`	when `size = 10`
`D`	when `size = 11`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

The description of SEL (vectors) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.368 MOV (vector, unpredicated)

Move vector register. This instruction is unpredicated.

This instruction is an alias of the ORR (vectors, unpredicated) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of ORR (vectors, unpredicated).
- The description of ORR (vectors, unpredicated) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	0	1	1	Zm	0 0 1 1	0 0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
MOV <Zd>.D, <Zn>.D
```

is equivalent to

```
ORR <Zd>.D, <Zn>.D, <Zn>.D
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `Zn == Zm`.

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

The description of ORR (vectors, unpredicated) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.369 MOVPRFX (predicated)

The predicated MOVPRFX instruction is a hint to hardware that the instruction may be combined with the destructive instruction which follows it in program order to create a single constructive operation. Since it is a hint it is also permitted to be implemented as a discrete vector copy, and the result of executing the pair of instructions with or without combining is identical. The choice of combined versus discrete operation may vary dynamically.

Unless the combination of a constructive operation with merging predication is specifically required, it is strongly recommended that for performance reasons software should prefer to use the zeroing form of predicated MOVPRFX or the unpredicated MOVPRFX instruction.

Although the operation of the instruction is defined as a simple predicated vector copy, it is required that the prefixed instruction at PC+4 must be an SVE destructive binary or ternary instruction encoding, or a unary operation with merging predication, but excluding other MOVPRFX instructions. The prefixed instruction must specify the same predicate register, and have the same maximum element size (ignoring a fixed 64-bit "wide vector" operand), and the same destination vector as the MOVPRFX instruction. The prefixed instruction must not use the destination register in any other operand position, even if they have different names but refer to the same architectural register state. Any other use is UNPREDICTABLE.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	0	0	M	0	0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd	

Encoding

```
MOVPRFX <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/<ZM>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean merging = (M == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<ZM> Is the predication qualifier, encoded in the "M" field. It can have the following values:

- Z when M = 0
- M when M = 1

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) dest = Z[d];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element;
    elsif merging then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[dest, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.370 MOVPRFX (unpredicated)

The unpredicated MOVPRFX instruction is a hint to hardware that the instruction may be combined with the destructive instruction which follows it in program order to create a single constructive operation. Since it is a hint it is also permitted to be implemented as a discrete vector copy, and the result of executing the pair of instructions with or without combining is identical. The choice of combined versus discrete operation may vary dynamically.

Although the operation of the instruction is defined as a simple unpredicated vector copy, it is required that the prefixed instruction at PC+4 must be an SVE destructive binary or ternary instruction encoding, or a unary operation with merging predication, but excluding other MOVPRFX instructions. The prefixed instruction must specify the same destination vector as the MOVPRFX instruction. The prefixed instruction must not use the destination register in any other operand position, even if they have different names but refer to the same architectural register state. Any other use is UNPREDICTABLE.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 19 18 17	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	0	0	1	0 0 0 0	0	1 0 1 1	1 1	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
MOVPRFX <Zd>, <Zn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(VL) result = Z[n];
Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.371 MOVS (predicated)

Read active elements from the source predicate and place in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

This instruction is an alias of the ANDS instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of ANDS.
- The description of ANDS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	1	0 0	Pm	0 1	Pg	0	Pn	0	Pd
			S								

Encoding

```
MOVS <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B
```

is equivalent to

```
ANDS <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pn>.B
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `S == '1' && Pn == Pm`.

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>` Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Pn>` Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.

Operation

The description of ANDS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.372 MOVS (unpredicated)

Read all elements from the source predicate and place in the destination predicate. This instruction is unpredicated. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

This instruction is an alias of the ORRS instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of ORRS.
- The description of ORRS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	1	1	0 0	Pm	0 1	Pg	0	Pn	0	Pd
			S								

Encoding

```
MOVS <Pd>.B, <Pn>.B
```

is equivalent to

```
ORRS <Pd>.B, <Pn>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pn>.B
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `S == '1' && Pn == Pm && Pm == Pg`.

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>` Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

`<Pn>` Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.

Operation

The description of ORRS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.373 MSB

Multiply the corresponding active elements of the first and second source vectors and subtract from elements of the third (addend) vector. Destructively place the results in the destination and first source (multiplicand) vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	1 1 1 (op)	Pg	Za	Zdn

Encoding

```
MSB <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zm>.<T>, <Za>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer a = UInt(Za);
boolean sub_op = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B	when size = 00
H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<Za> Is the name of the third source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Za" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand3 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[a] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
        integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
        integer product = element1 * element2;
        if sub_op then
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand3, e, esize] - product;
        else
```


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```
            Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand3, e, esize] + product;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.374 MUL (immediate)

Multiply by an immediate each element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate is a signed 8-bit value in the range -128 to +127, inclusive. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 1 0 0 0	0 1 1 0	imm8	Zdn

Encoding

```
MUL <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer imm = SInt(imm8);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<imm> Is the signed immediate operand, in the range -128 to 127, encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = (element1 * imm)<esize-1:0>;

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.375 MUL (indexed)

Multiply all integer elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified element in the corresponding second source vector segment. The results are placed in the corresponding elements of the destination vector.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 1 to 3 bits depending on the size of the element. This instruction is unpredicated.

16-bit

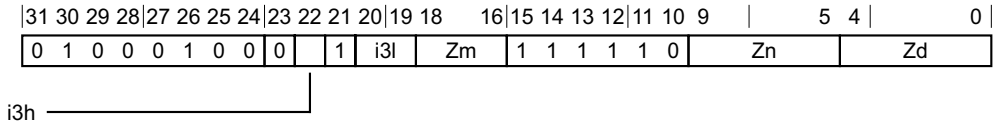

Encoding

```
MUL <Zd>.H, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

32-bit

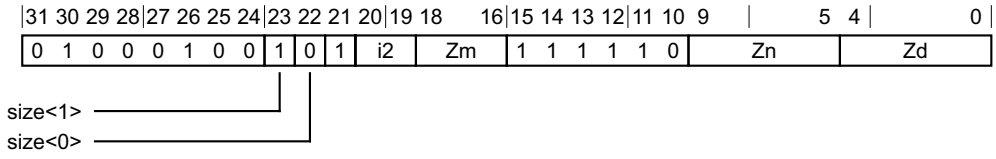

Encoding

```
MUL <Zd>.S, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```


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64-bit

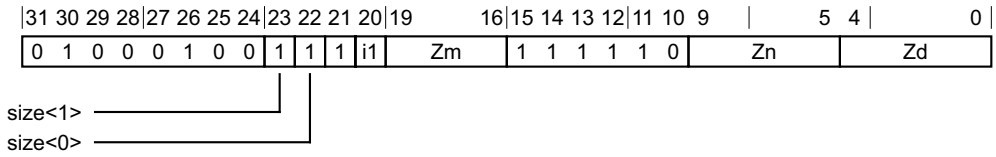

Encoding

```
MUL <Zd>.D, <Zn>.D, <Zm>.D[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer index = UInt(i1);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd>	Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	For the 16-bit and 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.
<imm>	For the 16-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields. For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "i1" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer s = segmentbase + index;
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, s, esize]);
    integer res = element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.376 MUL (vectors, predicated)

Multiply active elements of the first source vector by corresponding elements of the second source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1	0 0	0 (H)	0 (U)	0 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
MUL <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer product = element1 * element2;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = product<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.377 MUL (vectors, unpredicated)

Multiply all elements of the first source vector by corresponding elements of the second source vector and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	Zm	0 1 1 0	0	0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
MUL <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    integer product = element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = product<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.378 NAND

Bitwise NAND active elements of the second source predicate with corresponding elements of the first source predicate and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Does not set the condition flags.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14 13	10	9 8	5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	1	0	0 0	Pm	0 1	Pg	1	Pn	1	Pd
			S								

Encoding

```
NAND <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean setflags = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd>	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bit element1 = ElemP[operand1, e, esize];
    bit element2 = ElemP[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = NOT(element1 AND element2);
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.379 NANDS

Bitwise NAND active elements of the second source predicate with corresponding elements of the first source predicate and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	1	1	0 0	Pm	0 1	Pg	1	Pn	1	Pd
			S								

Encoding

```
NANDS <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean setflags = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd>	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bit element1 = ElemP[operand1, e, esize];
    bit element2 = ElemP[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = NOT(element1 AND element2);
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.380 NBSL

Selects bits from the first source vector where the corresponding bit in the third source vector is '1', and from the second source vector where the corresponding bit in the third source vector is '0'. The inverted result is placed destructively in the destination and first source vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	1	1	1	Zm	0	0	1	1	1	1	Zk	Zdn

Encoding

```
NBSL <Zdn>.D, <Zdn>.D, <Zm>.D, <Zk>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer k = UInt(Zk);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<Zk> Is the name of the third source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zk" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[k];

Z[dn] = NOT((operand1 AND operand3) OR (operand2 AND NOT(operand3)));
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.

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- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.381 NEG

Negate the signed integer value in each active element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14	13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	1 1	1	1	0	1	Pg	Zn	Zd	

Encoding

```
NEG <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element = SInt(Elem[operand, e, esize]);
        element = -element;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.382 NMATCH

This instruction compares each active 8-bit or 16-bit character in the first source vector with all of the characters in the corresponding 128-bit segment of the second source vector. Where the first source element detects no matching characters in the second segment it places true in the corresponding element of the destination predicate, otherwise false. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4	3 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	1 0 0	Pg	Zn	1	Pd

Encoding

```
NMATCH <Pd>.<T>, <Pg>/Z, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '1x' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size<0>" field. It can have the following values:

B when size<0> = 0

H when size<0> = 1

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '1';
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
        for i = segmentbase to (segmentbase + eltspersegment) - 1
```


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```
            bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, i, esize];
            if element1 == element2 then
                ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.383 NOR

Bitwise NOR active elements of the second source predicate with corresponding elements of the first source predicate and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Does not set the condition flags.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	1	0	0 0	Pm	0 1	Pg	1	Pn	0	Pd
			S								

Encoding

```
NOR <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean setflags = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd>	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bit element1 = ElemP[operand1, e, esize];
    bit element2 = ElemP[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = NOT(element1 OR element2);
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.384 NORS

Bitwise NOR active elements of the second source predicate with corresponding elements of the first source predicate and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	1	1	0 0	Pm	0 1	Pg	1	Pn	0	Pd
			S								

Encoding

```
NORS <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean setflags = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd>	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bit element1 = ElemP[operand1, e, esize];
    bit element2 = ElemP[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = NOT(element1 OR element2);
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.385 NOT (predicate)

Bitwise invert each active element of the source predicate, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Does not set the condition flags.

This instruction is an alias of the EOR (predicates) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of EOR (predicates).
- The description of EOR (predicates) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	0	0 0	Pm	0 1	Pg	1	Pn	0	Pd
			S								

Encoding

```
NOT <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B
```

is equivalent to

```
EOR <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pg>.B
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `Pm == Pg`.

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>`	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Pn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.

Operation

The description of EOR (predicates) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.386 NOT (vector)

Bitwise invert each active element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18 17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1	1	1	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd	

Encoding

```
NOT <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = NOT element;

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.387 NOTS

Bitwise invert each active element of the source predicate, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

This instruction is an alias of the EORS instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of EORS.
- The description of EORS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	1	0 0	Pm	0 1	Pg	1	Pn	0	Pd
			S								

Encoding

```
NOTS <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B
```

is equivalent to

```
EORS <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pg>.B
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `Pm == Pg`.

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>`	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Pn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.

Operation

The description of EORS gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.388 ORN (immediate)

Bitwise inclusive OR an inverted immediate with each 64-bit element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate is a 64-bit value consisting of a single run of ones or zeros repeating every 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 or 64 bits. This instruction is unpredicated.

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the ORR (immediate) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of ORR (immediate).
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of ORR (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	0	0	0 0	0 0	imm13	Zdn

Encoding

```
ORN <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, #<const>
```

is equivalent to

```
ORR <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, #(-<const> - 1)
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "imm13<12>:imm13<5:0>" field. It can have the following values:

S	when `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 0xxxxx`
H	when `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 10xxxx`
B	when `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 110xxx`
B	when `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 1110xx`
B	when `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 11110x`
D	when `imm13<12> = 1`, `imm13<5:0> = xxxxxx`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 111110`.
- `imm13<12> = 0`, `imm13<5:0> = 111111`.

`<const>` Is a 64, 32, 16 or 8-bit bitmask consisting of replicated 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 or 64 bit fields, each field containing a rotated run of non-zero bits, encoded in the "imm13" field.

Operation

The description of ORR (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.389 ORN (predicates)

Bitwise inclusive OR inverted active elements of the second source predicate with corresponding elements of the first source predicate and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Does not set the condition flags.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	1	0	0 0	Pm	0 1	Pg	0	Pn	1	Pd
			S								

Encoding

```
ORN <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean setflags = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd>	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bit element1 = ElemP[operand1, e, esize];
    bit element2 = ElemP[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = element1 OR (NOT element2);
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.390 ORNS

Bitwise inclusive OR inverted active elements of the second source predicate with corresponding elements of the first source predicate and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	1	1	0 0	Pm	0 1	Pg	0	Pn	1	Pd
			S								

Encoding

```
ORNS <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean setflags = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd>	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bit element1 = ElemP[operand1, e, esize];
    bit element2 = ElemP[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = element1 OR (NOT element2);
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.391 ORR (immediate)

Bitwise inclusive OR an immediate with each 64-bit element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate is a 64-bit value consisting of a single run of ones or zeros repeating every 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 or 64 bits. This instruction is unpredicated.

This instruction is used by the pseudo-instruction ORN (immediate). The pseudo-instruction is never the preferred disassembly.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	imm13	Zdn

Encoding

```
ORR <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(64) imm;
(imm, -) = DecodeBitMasks(imm13<12>, imm13<5:0>, imm13<11:6>, TRUE);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "imm13<12>:imm13<5:0>" field. It can have the following values:

S when imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 0xxxxx

H when imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 10xxxx

B when imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 110xxx

B when imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 1110xx

B when imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 11110x

D when imm13<12> = 1, imm13<5:0> = xxxxxx

The following encodings are reserved:

- imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 111110.
- imm13<12> = 0, imm13<5:0> = 111111.

<const> Is a 64, 32, 16 or 8-bit bitmask consisting of replicated 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 or 64 bit fields, each field containing a rotated run of non-zero bits, encoded in the "imm13" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV 64;
bits(VL) operand = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(64) element1 = Elem[operand, e, 64];
    Elem[result, e, 64] = element1 OR imm;
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.392 ORR (predicates)

Bitwise inclusive OR active elements of the second source predicate with corresponding elements of the first source predicate and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Does not set the condition flags.

This instruction is used by the alias MOV. See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	1	0	0 0	Pm	0 1	Pg	0	Pn	0	Pd
			S								

Encoding

```
ORR <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean setflags = FALSE;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
MOV	`S == '0' && Pn == Pm && Pm == Pg`

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>`	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Pn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.
`<Pm>`	Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bit element1 = ElemP[operand1, e, esize];
    bit element2 = ElemP[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = element1 OR element2;
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';
```


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```
if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.393 ORR (vectors, predicated)

Bitwise inclusive OR active elements of the second source vector with corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1	0 0	0	0 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	

Encoding

```
ORR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1 OR element2;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.394 ORR (vectors, unpredicated)

Bitwise inclusive OR all elements of the second source vector with corresponding elements of the first source vector and place the first in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

This instruction is used by the alias MOV (vector, unpredicated). See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	0	1	1	Zm	0 0 1 1	0 0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
ORR <Zd>.D, <Zn>.D, <Zm>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
MOV (vector, unpredicated)	`Zn == Zm`

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>`	Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.
`<Zn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];

Z[d] = operand1 OR operand2;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.395 ORRS

Bitwise inclusive OR active elements of the second source predicate with corresponding elements of the first source predicate and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

This instruction is used by the alias MOVS (unpredicated). See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	1	1	0 0	Pm	0 1	Pg	0	Pn	0	Pd
			S								

Encoding

```
ORRS <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z, <Pn>.B, <Pm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean setflags = TRUE;
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
MOVS (unpredicated)	`S == '1' && Pn == Pm && Pm == Pg`

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>`	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Pn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.
`<Pm>`	Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bit element1 = ElemP[operand1, e, esize];
    bit element2 = ElemP[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
```


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```
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = element1 OR element2;
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.396 ORV

Bitwise inclusive OR horizontally across all lanes of a vector, and place the result in the SIMD&FP scalar destination register. Inactive elements in the source vector are treated as zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1	1 0	0	0	0 0 1	Pg	Zn	Vd

Encoding

```
ORV <V><d>, <Pg>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Vd);
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<d> Is the number [0-31] of the destination SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Vd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(esize) result = Zeros(esize);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        result = result OR Elem[operand, e, esize];

V[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.397 PFALSE

Set all elements in the destination predicate to false.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pd	
									S																				

Encoding

```
PFALSE <Pd>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Pd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
P[d] = Zeros(PL);
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.398 PFIRST

Sets the first active element in the destination predicate to true, otherwise elements from the source predicate are passed through unchanged. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8 – 5	4	3 – 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	1	0 1	1 0 0 0	1 1 0 0	0 0	0	Pg	0	Pdn
			S								

Encoding

```
PFIRST <Pdn>.B, <Pg>, <Pdn>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Pdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Pdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pdn" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) result = P[dn];
integer first = -1;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' && first == -1 then
        first = e;

if first >= 0 then
    ElemP[result, first, esize] = '1';

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.399 PMUL

Polynomial multiply over [0, 1] all elements of the second source vector to corresponding elements of the first source vector and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

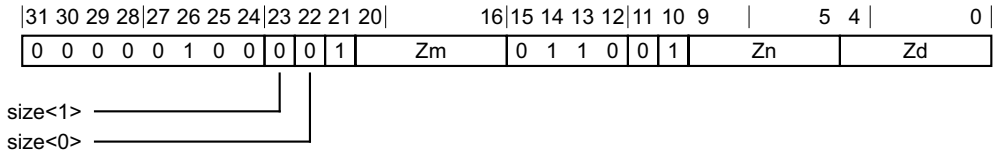

Encoding

```
PMUL <Zd>.B, <Zn>.B, <Zm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd>	Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = PolynomialMult(element1, element2)<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.400 PMULLB

Polynomial multiply over [0, 1] the corresponding even-numbered elements of the first and second source vectors, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.AES indicates whether the instruction variant with 64-bit source and 128-bit destination elements is implemented.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 1 1	0	1	0	Zn	Zd
							U	T		

Encoding

```
PMULLB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' && !HaveSVE2PMULL128() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
case size of
    when '00' esize = 128;
    when '01' esize = 16;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11' esize = 64;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `Q` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 10` is reserved.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Tb>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `D` when `size = 00`
- `B` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 10` is reserved.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

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Operation

```
if esize < 128 then CheckSVEEnabled(); else CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize DIV 2) element1 = Elem[operand1, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2];
    bits(esize DIV 2) element2 = Elem[operand2, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = PolynomialMult(element1, element2);

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.401 PMULLT

Polynomial multiply over [0, 1] the corresponding odd-numbered elements of the first and second source vectors, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.AES indicates whether the instruction variant with 64-bit source and 128-bit destination elements is implemented.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 1 1	0	1	1	Zn	Zd
							U	T		

Encoding

```
PMULLT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' && !HaveSVE2PMULL128() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
case size of
    when '00' esize = 128;
    when '01' esize = 16;
    when '10' UNDEFINED;
    when '11' esize = 64;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `Q` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 10` is reserved.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Tb>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `D` when `size = 00`
- `B` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 10` is reserved.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

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Operation

```
if esize < 128 then CheckSVEEnabled(); else CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize DIV 2) element1 = Elem[operand1, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2];
    bits(esize DIV 2) element2 = Elem[operand2, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = PolynomialMult(element1, element2);

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.402 PNEXT

An instruction used to construct a loop which iterates over all active elements in a predicate. If all source predicate elements are false it sets the first active predicate element in the destination predicate to true. Otherwise it determines the next active predicate element following the last true source predicate element, and if one is found sets the corresponding destination predicate element to true. All other destination predicate elements are set to false. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1	1 0 0 1	1 1 0 0	0 1	0	Pg	0	Pdn

Encoding

```
PNEXT <Pdn>.<T>, <Pg>, <Pdn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Pdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Pdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand = P[dn];
bits(PL) result;

integer next = LastActiveElement(operand, esize) + 1;

while next < elements && (ElemP[mask, next, esize] == '0') do
    next = next + 1;

result = Zeros();
if next < elements then
    ElemP[result, next, esize] = '1';

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.403 PRFB (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous prefetch of byte elements from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -32 to 31 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address.

The predicate may be used to suppress prefetches from unwanted addresses.

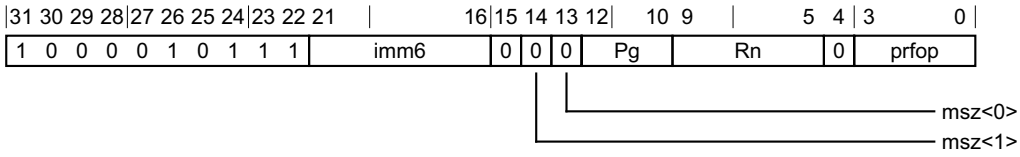

Encoding

```
PRFB <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer scale = 0;
integer offset = SInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

`<prfop>` Is the prefetch operation specifier, encoded in the "prfop" field. It can have the following values:

`PLDL1KEEP`	when `prfop = 0000`
`PLDL1STRM`	when `prfop = 0001`
`PLDL2KEEP`	when `prfop = 0010`
`PLDL2STRM`	when `prfop = 0011`
`PLDL3KEEP`	when `prfop = 0100`
`PLDL3STRM`	when `prfop = 0101`
`#uimm4`	when `prfop = x11x`
`PSTL1KEEP`	when `prfop = 1000`
`PSTL1STRM`	when `prfop = 1001`
`PSTL2KEEP`	when `prfop = 1010`
`PSTL2STRM`	when `prfop = 1011`
`PSTL3KEEP`	when `prfop = 1100`
`PSTL3STRM`	when `prfop = 1101`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<imm>` Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -32 to 31, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm6" field.

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) base;

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + (eoff << scale);
        Hint_Prefetch(addr, pref_hint, level, stream);
```


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C8.2.404 PRFB (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous prefetch of byte elements from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is added to the base address. After each element prefetch the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated.

The predicate may be used to suppress prefetches from unwanted addresses.

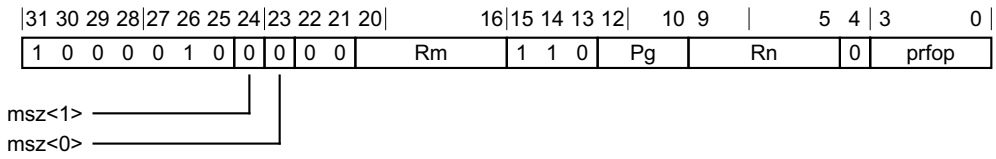

Encoding

```
PRFB <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer scale = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<prfop>` Is the prefetch operation specifier, encoded in the "prfop" field. It can have the following values:

PLDL1KEEP	when prfop = 0000
PLDL1STRM	when prfop = 0001
PLDL2KEEP	when prfop = 0010
PLDL2STRM	when prfop = 0011
PLDL3KEEP	when prfop = 0100
PLDL3STRM	when prfop = 0101
#uimm4	when prfop = x11x
PSTL1KEEP	when prfop = 1000
PSTL1STRM	when prfop = 1001
PSTL2KEEP	when prfop = 1010
PSTL2STRM	when prfop = 1011
PSTL3KEEP	when prfop = 1100
PSTL3STRM	when prfop = 1101

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) base;
bits(64) offset;

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = UInt(offset) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + (eoff << scale);
        Hint_Prefetch(addr, pref_hint, level, stream);
```


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C8.2.405 PRFB (scalar plus vector)

Gather prefetch of bytes from the active memory addresses generated by a 64-bit scalar base plus vector index. The index values are optionally sign or zero-extended from 32 to 64 bits. Inactive addresses are not prefetched from memory.

The `<prfop>` symbol specifies the prefetch hint as a combination of three options: access type `PLD` for load or `PST` for store; target cache level `L1`, `L2` or `L3`; temporality (`KEEP` for temporal or `STRM` for non-temporal).

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit scaled offset

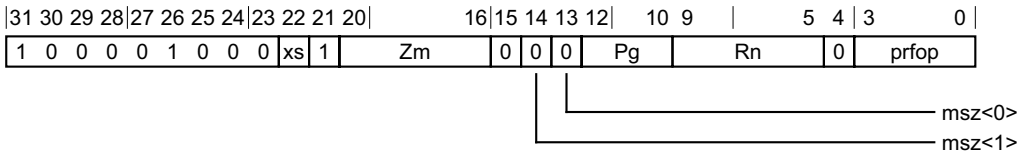

Encoding

```
PRFB <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean offs_unsigned = (xs == '0');
integer scale = 0;
```

32-bit unpacked scaled offset

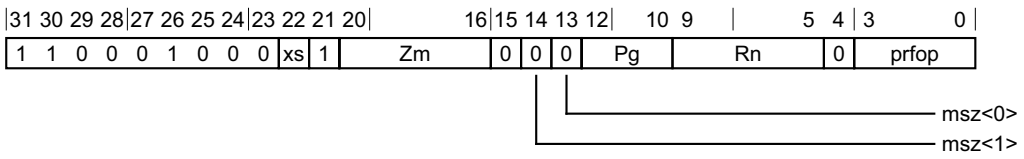

Encoding

```
PRFB <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
```


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```
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean offs_unsigned = (xs == '0');
integer scale = 0;
```

64-bit scaled offset

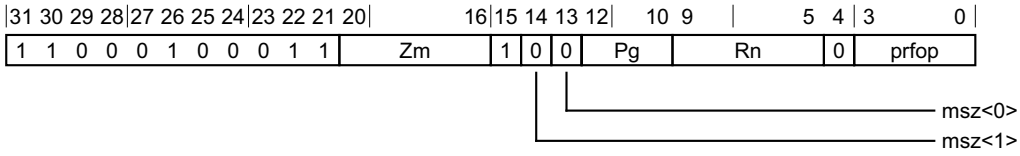

Encoding

```
PRFB <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<prfop>` Is the prefetch operation specifier, encoded in the "prfop" field. It can have the following values:

`PLDL1KEEP`	when `prfop = 0000`
`PLDL1STRM`	when `prfop = 0001`
`PLDL2KEEP`	when `prfop = 0010`
`PLDL2STRM`	when `prfop = 0011`
`PLDL3KEEP`	when `prfop = 0100`
`PLDL3STRM`	when `prfop = 0101`
`#uimm4`	when `prfop = x11x`
`PSTL1KEEP`	when `prfop = 1000`
`PSTL1STRM`	when `prfop = 1001`
`PSTL2KEEP`	when `prfop = 1010`
`PSTL2STRM`	when `prfop = 1011`
`PSTL3KEEP`	when `prfop = 1100`
`PSTL3STRM`	when `prfop = 1101`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

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<mod> Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "xs" field. It can have the following values:

UXTW when xs = 0

SXTW when xs = 1

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) base;
bits(VL) offset;

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = Z[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer off = Int(Elem[offset, e, esize]<offs_size-1:0>, offs_unsigned);
        bits(64) addr = base + (off << scale);
        Hint_Prefetch(addr, pref_hint, level, stream);
```


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C8.2.406 PRFB (vector plus immediate)

Gather prefetch of bytes from the active memory addresses generated by a vector base plus immediate index. The index is in the range 0 to 31. Inactive addresses are not prefetched from memory.

The `<prfop>` symbol specifies the prefetch hint as a combination of three options: access type `PLD` for load or `PST` for store; target cache level `L1`, `L2` or `L3`; temporality (`KEEP` for temporal or `STRM` for non-temporal).

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit element

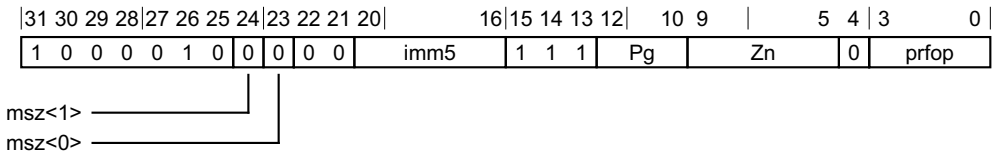

Encoding

```
PRFB <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Zn>.S{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer scale = 0;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

64-bit element

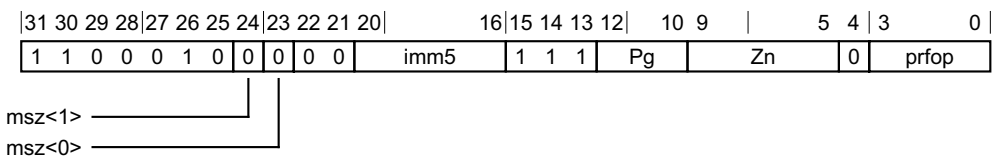

Encoding

```
PRFB <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Zn>.D{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer scale = 0;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```


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Assembler symbols

<prfop> Is the prefetch operation specifier, encoded in the "prfop" field. It can have the following values:

PLDL1KEEP	when prfop = 0000
PLDL1STRM	when prfop = 0001
PLDL2KEEP	when prfop = 0010
PLDL2STRM	when prfop = 0011
PLDL3KEEP	when prfop = 0100
PLDL3STRM	when prfop = 0101
#uimm4	when prfop = x11x
PSTL1KEEP	when prfop = 1000
PSTL1STRM	when prfop = 1001
PSTL2KEEP	when prfop = 1010
PSTL2STRM	when prfop = 1011
PSTL3KEEP	when prfop = 1100
PSTL3STRM	when prfop = 1101

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<imm> Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + (offset << scale);
        Hint_Prefetch(addr, pref_hint, level, stream);
```


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C8.2.407 PRFD (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous prefetch of doubleword elements from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -32 to 31 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address.

The predicate may be used to suppress prefetches from unwanted addresses.

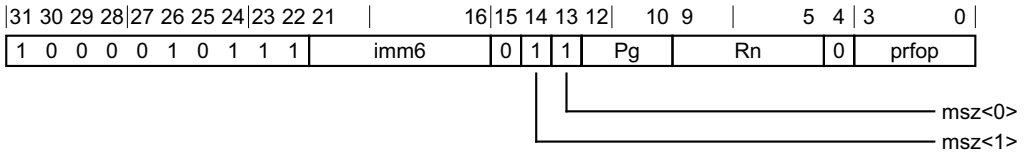

Encoding

```
PRFD <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer scale = 3;
integer offset = SInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

<prfop> Is the prefetch operation specifier, encoded in the "prfop" field. It can have the following values:

PLDL1KEEP	when prfop = 0000
PLDL1STRM	when prfop = 0001
PLDL2KEEP	when prfop = 0010
PLDL2STRM	when prfop = 0011
PLDL3KEEP	when prfop = 0100
PLDL3STRM	when prfop = 0101
#uimm4	when prfop = x11x
PSTL1KEEP	when prfop = 1000
PSTL1STRM	when prfop = 1001
PSTL2KEEP	when prfop = 1010
PSTL2STRM	when prfop = 1011
PSTL3KEEP	when prfop = 1100
PSTL3STRM	when prfop = 1101

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<imm> Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -32 to 31, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm6" field.

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) base;

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + (eoff << scale);
        Hint_Prefetch(addr, pref_hint, level, stream);
```


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C8.2.408 PRFD (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous prefetch of doubleword elements from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is multiplied by 8 and added to the base address. After each element prefetch the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated.

The predicate may be used to suppress prefetches from unwanted addresses.

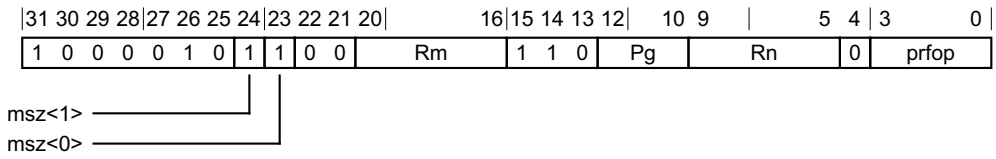

Encoding

```
PRFD <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #3]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer scale = 3;
```

Assembler symbols

`<prfop>` Is the prefetch operation specifier, encoded in the "prfop" field. It can have the following values:

PLDL1KEEP	when prfop = 0000
PLDL1STRM	when prfop = 0001
PLDL2KEEP	when prfop = 0010
PLDL2STRM	when prfop = 0011
PLDL3KEEP	when prfop = 0100
PLDL3STRM	when prfop = 0101
#uimm4	when prfop = x11x
PSTL1KEEP	when prfop = 1000
PSTL1STRM	when prfop = 1001
PSTL2KEEP	when prfop = 1010
PSTL2STRM	when prfop = 1011
PSTL3KEEP	when prfop = 1100
PSTL3STRM	when prfop = 1101

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) base;
bits(64) offset;

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = UInt(offset) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + (eoff << scale);
        Hint_Prefetch(addr, pref_hint, level, stream);
```


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C8.2.409 PRFD (scalar plus vector)

Gather prefetch of doublewords from the active memory addresses generated by a 64-bit scalar base plus vector index. The index values are optionally first sign or zero-extended from 32 to 64 bits and then multiplied by 8. Inactive addresses are not prefetched from memory.

The `<prfop>` symbol specifies the prefetch hint as a combination of three options: access type `PLD` for load or `PST` for store; target cache level `L1`, `L2` or `L3`; temporality (`KEEP` for temporal or `STRM` for non-temporal).

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit scaled offset

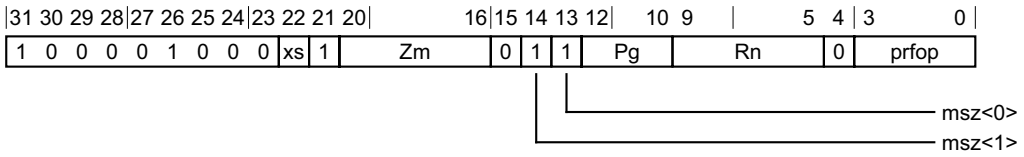

Encoding

```
PRFD <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod> #3]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean offs_unsigned = (xs == '0');
integer scale = 3;
```

32-bit unpacked scaled offset

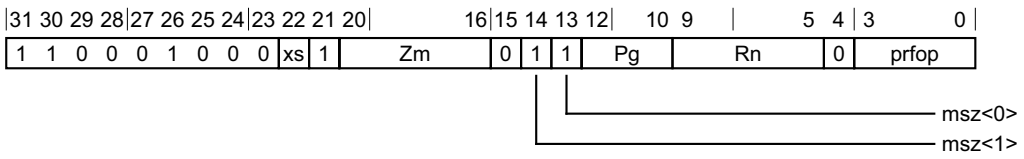

Encoding

```
PRFD <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod> #3]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
```


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```
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean offs_unsigned = (xs == '0');
integer scale = 3;
```

64-bit scaled offset

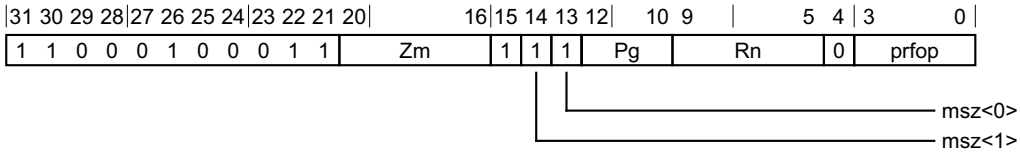

Encoding

```
PRFD <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, LSL #3]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 3;
```

Assembler symbols

`<prfop>` Is the prefetch operation specifier, encoded in the "prfop" field. It can have the following values:

`PLDL1KEEP`	when `prfop = 0000`
`PLDL1STRM`	when `prfop = 0001`
`PLDL2KEEP`	when `prfop = 0010`
`PLDL2STRM`	when `prfop = 0011`
`PLDL3KEEP`	when `prfop = 0100`
`PLDL3STRM`	when `prfop = 0101`
`#uimm4`	when `prfop = x11x`
`PSTL1KEEP`	when `prfop = 1000`
`PSTL1STRM`	when `prfop = 1001`
`PSTL2KEEP`	when `prfop = 1010`
`PSTL2STRM`	when `prfop = 1011`
`PSTL3KEEP`	when `prfop = 1100`
`PSTL3STRM`	when `prfop = 1101`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

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<mod> Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "xs" field. It can have the following values:

UXTW when xs = 0

SXTW when xs = 1

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) base;
bits(VL) offset;

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = Z[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer off = Int(Elem[offset, e, esize]<offs_size-1:0>, offs_unsigned);
        bits(64) addr = base + (off << scale);
        Hint_Prefetch(addr, pref_hint, level, stream);
```


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C8.2.410 PRFD (vector plus immediate)

Gather prefetch of doublewords from the active memory addresses generated by a vector base plus immediate index. The index is a multiple of 8 in the range 0 to 248. Inactive addresses are not prefetched from memory.

The `<prfop>` symbol specifies the prefetch hint as a combination of three options: access type `PLD` for load or `PST` for store; target cache level `L1`, `L2` or `L3`; temporality (`KEEP` for temporal or `STRM` for non-temporal).

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit element

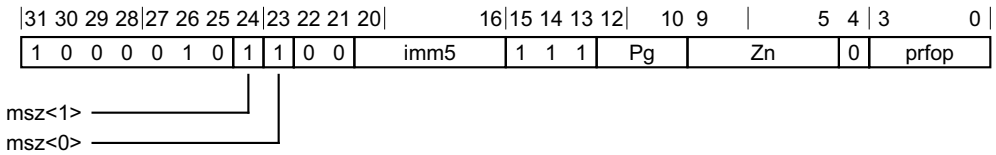

Encoding

```
PRFD <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Zn>.S{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer scale = 3;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

64-bit element

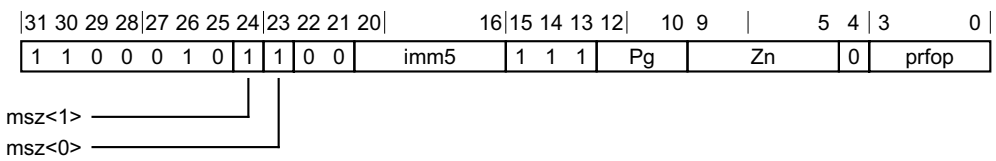

Encoding

```
PRFD <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Zn>.D{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer scale = 3;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```


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Assembler symbols

<prfop> Is the prefetch operation specifier, encoded in the "prfop" field. It can have the following values:

PLDL1KEEP	when prfop = 0000
PLDL1STRM	when prfop = 0001
PLDL2KEEP	when prfop = 0010
PLDL2STRM	when prfop = 0011
PLDL3KEEP	when prfop = 0100
PLDL3STRM	when prfop = 0101
#uimm4	when prfop = x11x
PSTL1KEEP	when prfop = 1000
PSTL1STRM	when prfop = 1001
PSTL2KEEP	when prfop = 1010
PSTL2STRM	when prfop = 1011
PSTL3KEEP	when prfop = 1100
PSTL3STRM	when prfop = 1101

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<imm> Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range 0 to 248, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + (offset << scale);
        Hint_Prefetch(addr, pref_hint, level, stream);
```


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C8.2.411 PRFH (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous prefetch of halfword elements from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -32 to 31 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address.

The predicate may be used to suppress prefetches from unwanted addresses.

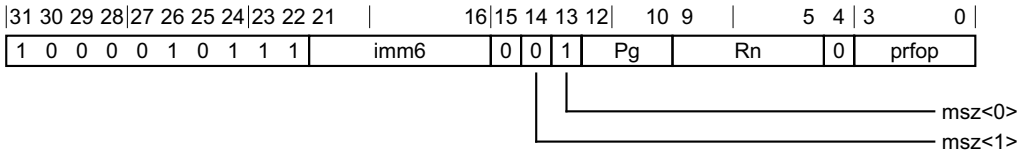

Encoding

```
PRFH <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer scale = 1;
integer offset = SInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

<prfop> Is the prefetch operation specifier, encoded in the "prfop" field. It can have the following values:

PLDL1KEEP	when prfop = 0000
PLDL1STRM	when prfop = 0001
PLDL2KEEP	when prfop = 0010
PLDL2STRM	when prfop = 0011
PLDL3KEEP	when prfop = 0100
PLDL3STRM	when prfop = 0101
#uimm4	when prfop = x11x
PSTL1KEEP	when prfop = 1000
PSTL1STRM	when prfop = 1001
PSTL2KEEP	when prfop = 1010
PSTL2STRM	when prfop = 1011
PSTL3KEEP	when prfop = 1100
PSTL3STRM	when prfop = 1101

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<imm> Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -32 to 31, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm6" field.

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) base;

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + (eoff << scale);
        Hint_Prefetch(addr, pref_hint, level, stream);
```


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C8.2.412 PRFH (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous prefetch of halfword elements from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is multiplied by 2 and added to the base address. After each element prefetch the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated.

The predicate may be used to suppress prefetches from unwanted addresses.

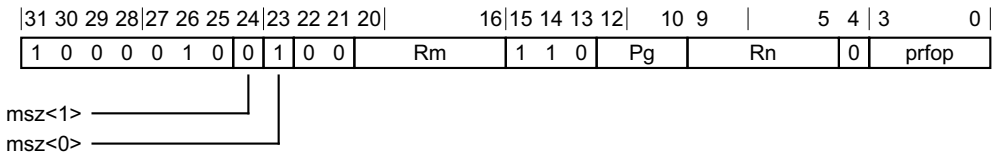

Encoding

```
PRFH <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer scale = 1;
```

Assembler symbols

`<prfop>` Is the prefetch operation specifier, encoded in the "prfop" field. It can have the following values:

PLDL1KEEP	when prfop = 0000
PLDL1STRM	when prfop = 0001
PLDL2KEEP	when prfop = 0010
PLDL2STRM	when prfop = 0011
PLDL3KEEP	when prfop = 0100
PLDL3STRM	when prfop = 0101
#uimm4	when prfop = x11x
PSTL1KEEP	when prfop = 1000
PSTL1STRM	when prfop = 1001
PSTL2KEEP	when prfop = 1010
PSTL2STRM	when prfop = 1011
PSTL3KEEP	when prfop = 1100
PSTL3STRM	when prfop = 1101

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) base;
bits(64) offset;

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = UInt(offset) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + (eoff << scale);
        Hint_Prefetch(addr, pref_hint, level, stream);
```


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C8.2.413 PRFH (scalar plus vector)

Gather prefetch of halfwords from the active memory addresses generated by a 64-bit scalar base plus vector index. The index values are optionally first sign or zero-extended from 32 to 64 bits and then multiplied by 2. Inactive addresses are not prefetched from memory.

The `<prfop>` symbol specifies the prefetch hint as a combination of three options: access type `PLD` for load or `PST` for store; target cache level `L1`, `L2` or `L3`; temporality (`KEEP` for temporal or `STRM` for non-temporal).

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit scaled offset

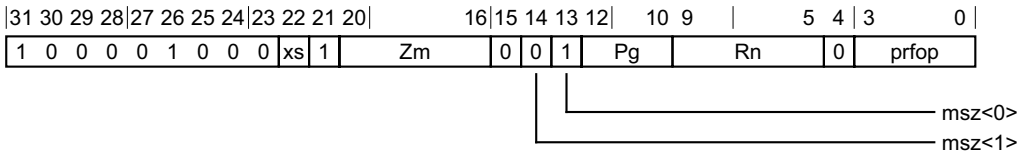

Encoding

```
PRFH <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod> #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean offs_unsigned = (xs == '0');
integer scale = 1;
```

32-bit unpacked scaled offset

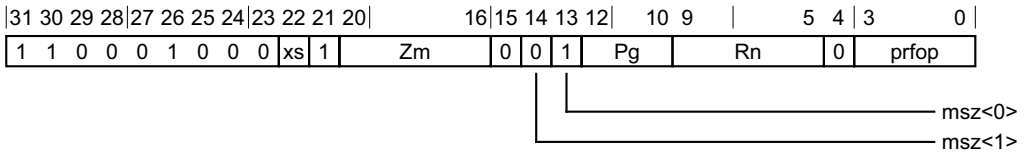

Encoding

```
PRFH <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod> #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
```


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```
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean offs_unsigned = (xs == '0');
integer scale = 1;
```

64-bit scaled offset

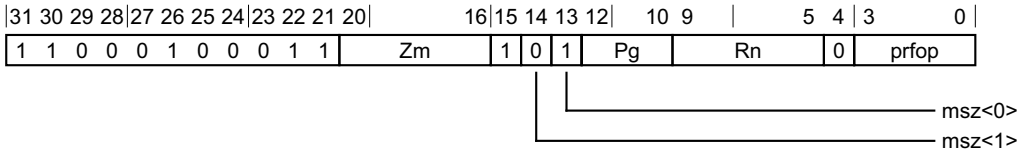

Encoding

```
PRFH <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 1;
```

Assembler symbols

`<prfop>` Is the prefetch operation specifier, encoded in the "prfop" field. It can have the following values:

`PLDL1KEEP`	when `prfop = 0000`
`PLDL1STRM`	when `prfop = 0001`
`PLDL2KEEP`	when `prfop = 0010`
`PLDL2STRM`	when `prfop = 0011`
`PLDL3KEEP`	when `prfop = 0100`
`PLDL3STRM`	when `prfop = 0101`
`#uimm4`	when `prfop = x11x`
`PSTL1KEEP`	when `prfop = 1000`
`PSTL1STRM`	when `prfop = 1001`
`PSTL2KEEP`	when `prfop = 1010`
`PSTL2STRM`	when `prfop = 1011`
`PSTL3KEEP`	when `prfop = 1100`
`PSTL3STRM`	when `prfop = 1101`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

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<mod> Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "xs" field. It can have the following values:

UXTW when xs = 0

SXTW when xs = 1

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) base;
bits(VL) offset;

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = Z[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer off = Int(Elem[offset, e, esize]<offs_size-1:0>, offs_unsigned);
        bits(64) addr = base + (off << scale);
        Hint_Prefetch(addr, pref_hint, level, stream);
```


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C8.2.414 PRFH (vector plus immediate)

Gather prefetch of halfwords from the active memory addresses generated by a vector base plus immediate index. The index is a multiple of 2 in the range 0 to 62. Inactive addresses are not prefetched from memory.

The `<prfop>` symbol specifies the prefetch hint as a combination of three options: access type `PLD` for load or `PST` for store; target cache level `L1`, `L2` or `L3`; temporality (`KEEP` for temporal or `STRM` for non-temporal).

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit element

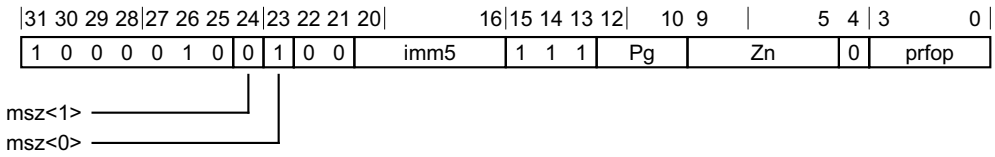

Encoding

```
PRFH <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Zn>.S{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer scale = 1;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

64-bit element

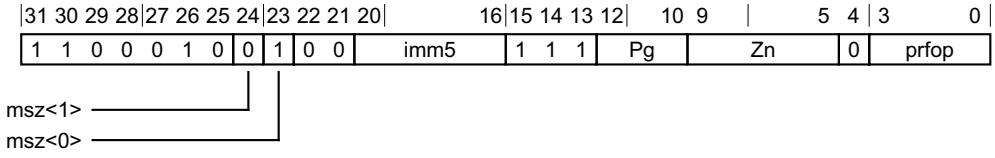

Encoding

```
PRFH <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Zn>.D{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer scale = 1;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```


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Assembler symbols

<prfop> Is the prefetch operation specifier, encoded in the "prfop" field. It can have the following values:

PLDL1KEEP	when prfop = 0000
PLDL1STRM	when prfop = 0001
PLDL2KEEP	when prfop = 0010
PLDL2STRM	when prfop = 0011
PLDL3KEEP	when prfop = 0100
PLDL3STRM	when prfop = 0101
#uimm4	when prfop = x11x
PSTL1KEEP	when prfop = 1000
PSTL1STRM	when prfop = 1001
PSTL2KEEP	when prfop = 1010
PSTL2STRM	when prfop = 1011
PSTL3KEEP	when prfop = 1100
PSTL3STRM	when prfop = 1101

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<imm> Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 2 in the range 0 to 62, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + (offset << scale);
        Hint_Prefetch(addr, pref_hint, level, stream);
```


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C8.2.415 PRFW (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous prefetch of word elements from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -32 to 31 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address.

The predicate may be used to suppress prefetches from unwanted addresses.

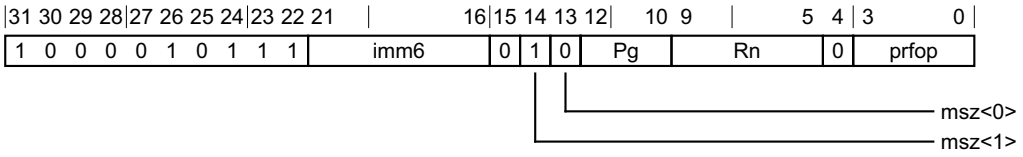

Encoding

```
PRFW <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer scale = 2;
integer offset = SInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

<prfop> Is the prefetch operation specifier, encoded in the "prfop" field. It can have the following values:

PLDL1KEEP	when prfop = 0000
PLDL1STRM	when prfop = 0001
PLDL2KEEP	when prfop = 0010
PLDL2STRM	when prfop = 0011
PLDL3KEEP	when prfop = 0100
PLDL3STRM	when prfop = 0101
#uimm4	when prfop = x11x
PSTL1KEEP	when prfop = 1000
PSTL1STRM	when prfop = 1001
PSTL2KEEP	when prfop = 1010
PSTL2STRM	when prfop = 1011
PSTL3KEEP	when prfop = 1100
PSTL3STRM	when prfop = 1101

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<imm> Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -32 to 31, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm6" field.

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) base;

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + (eoff << scale);
        Hint_Prefetch(addr, pref_hint, level, stream);
```


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C8.2.416 PRFW (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous prefetch of word elements from the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is multiplied by 4 and added to the base address. After each element prefetch the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated.

The predicate may be used to suppress prefetches from unwanted addresses.

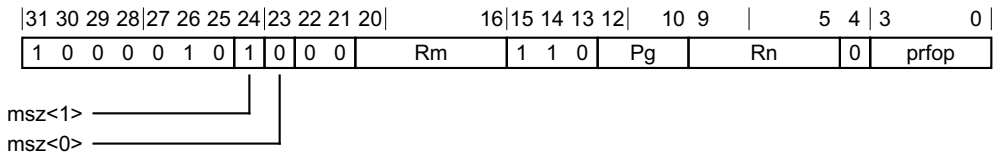

Encoding

```
PRFW <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer scale = 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<prfop>` Is the prefetch operation specifier, encoded in the "prfop" field. It can have the following values:

PLDL1KEEP	when prfop = 0000
PLDL1STRM	when prfop = 0001
PLDL2KEEP	when prfop = 0010
PLDL2STRM	when prfop = 0011
PLDL3KEEP	when prfop = 0100
PLDL3STRM	when prfop = 0101
#uimm4	when prfop = x11x
PSTL1KEEP	when prfop = 1000
PSTL1STRM	when prfop = 1001
PSTL2KEEP	when prfop = 1010
PSTL2STRM	when prfop = 1011
PSTL3KEEP	when prfop = 1100
PSTL3STRM	when prfop = 1101

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) base;
bits(64) offset;

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = UInt(offset) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + (eoff << scale);
        Hint_Prefetch(addr, pref_hint, level, stream);
```


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C8.2.417 PRFW (scalar plus vector)

Gather prefetch of words from the active memory addresses generated by a 64-bit scalar base plus vector index. The index values are optionally first sign or zero-extended from 32 to 64 bits and then multiplied by 4. Inactive addresses are not prefetched from memory.

The `<prfop>` symbol specifies the prefetch hint as a combination of three options: access type `PLD` for load or `PST` for store; target cache level `L1`, `L2` or `L3`; temporality (`KEEP` for temporal or `STRM` for non-temporal).

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit scaled offset

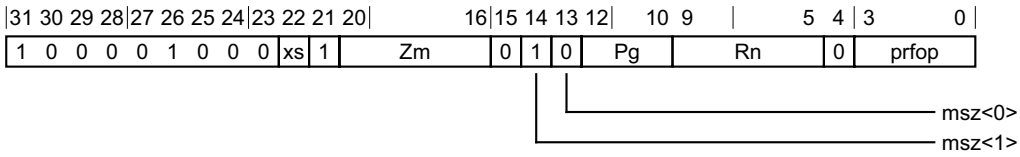

Encoding

```
PRFW <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod> #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean offs_unsigned = (xs == '0');
integer scale = 2;
```

32-bit unpacked scaled offset

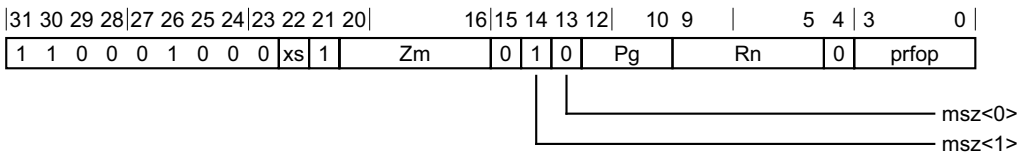

Encoding

```
PRFW <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod> #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
```


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```
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean offs_unsigned = (xs == '0');
integer scale = 2;
```

64-bit scaled offset

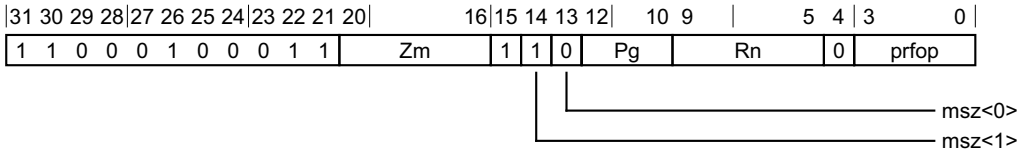

Encoding

```
PRFW <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, LSL #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<prfop>` Is the prefetch operation specifier, encoded in the "prfop" field. It can have the following values:

`PLDL1KEEP`	when `prfop = 0000`
`PLDL1STRM`	when `prfop = 0001`
`PLDL2KEEP`	when `prfop = 0010`
`PLDL2STRM`	when `prfop = 0011`
`PLDL3KEEP`	when `prfop = 0100`
`PLDL3STRM`	when `prfop = 0101`
`#uimm4`	when `prfop = x11x`
`PSTL1KEEP`	when `prfop = 1000`
`PSTL1STRM`	when `prfop = 1001`
`PSTL2KEEP`	when `prfop = 1010`
`PSTL2STRM`	when `prfop = 1011`
`PSTL3KEEP`	when `prfop = 1100`
`PSTL3STRM`	when `prfop = 1101`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

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<mod> Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "xs" field. It can have the following values:

UXTW when xs = 0

SXTW when xs = 1

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) base;
bits(VL) offset;

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = Z[m];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer off = Int(Elem[offset, e, esize]<offs_size-1:0>, offs_unsigned);
        bits(64) addr = base + (off << scale);
        Hint_Prefetch(addr, pref_hint, level, stream);
```


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C8.2.418 PRFW (vector plus immediate)

Gather prefetch of words from the active memory addresses generated by a vector base plus immediate index. The index is a multiple of 4 in the range 0 to 124. Inactive addresses are not prefetched from memory.

The `<prfop>` symbol specifies the prefetch hint as a combination of three options: access type `PLD` for load or `PST` for store; target cache level `L1`, `L2` or `L3`; temporality (`KEEP` for temporal or `STRM` for non-temporal).

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit element

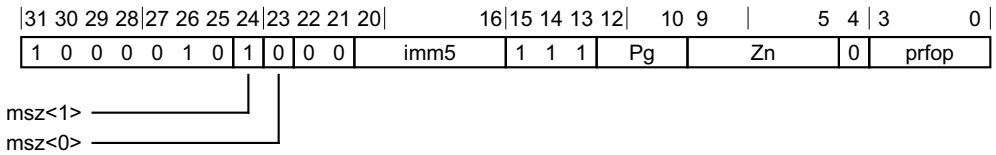

Encoding

```
PRFW <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Zn>.S{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer scale = 2;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

64-bit element

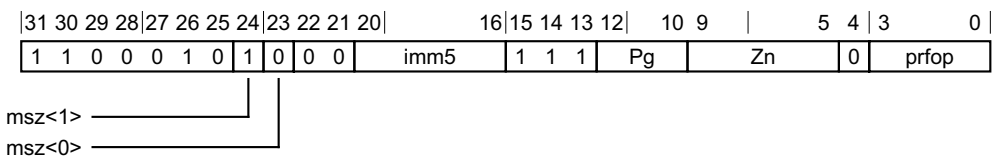

Encoding

```
PRFW <prfop>, <Pg>, [<Zn>.D{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer level = UInt(prfop<2:1>);
boolean stream = (prfop<0> == '1');
pref_hint = if prfop<3> == '0' then Prefetch_READ else Prefetch_WRITE;
integer scale = 2;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```


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Assembler symbols

<prfop> Is the prefetch operation specifier, encoded in the "prfop" field. It can have the following values:

PLDL1KEEP	when prfop = 0000
PLDL1STRM	when prfop = 0001
PLDL2KEEP	when prfop = 0010
PLDL2STRM	when prfop = 0011
PLDL3KEEP	when prfop = 0100
PLDL3STRM	when prfop = 0101
#uimm4	when prfop = x11x
PSTL1KEEP	when prfop = 1000
PSTL1STRM	when prfop = 1001
PSTL2KEEP	when prfop = 1010
PSTL2STRM	when prfop = 1011
PSTL3KEEP	when prfop = 1100
PSTL3STRM	when prfop = 1101

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<imm> Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range 0 to 124, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + (offset << scale);
        Hint_Prefetch(addr, pref_hint, level, stream);
```


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C8.2.419 PSEL

If the indexed element of the second source predicate is true, place the contents of the first source predicate register into the destination predicate register, otherwise set the destination predicate to all-false. The indexed element is determined by the sum of a general-purpose index register and an immediate, modulo the number of elements. Does not set the condition flags.

SVE2

(FEAT_SME)

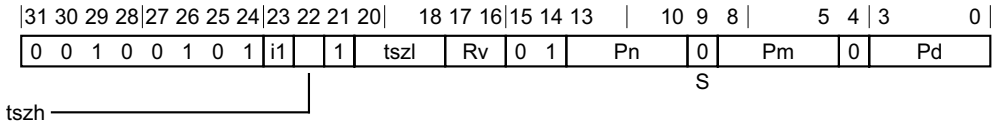

Encoding

```
PSEL <Pd>, <Pn>, <Pm>.<T>[<Wv>, <imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(5) imm5 = i1:tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
integer imm;
case tszh:tszl of
    when '0000' UNDEFINED;
    when '1000' esize = 64;  imm = UInt(imm5<4>);
    when 'x100' esize = 32;  imm = UInt(imm5<4:3>);
    when 'xx10' esize = 16;  imm = UInt(imm5<4:2>);
    when 'xxx1' esize = 8;   imm = UInt(imm5<4:1>);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
integer v = UInt('011':Rv);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>` Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

`<Pn>` Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.

`<Pm>` Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

`B`	when `tszh = x`, `tszl = xx1`
`H`	when `tszh = x`, `tszl = x10`
`S`	when `tszh = x`, `tszl = 100`
`D`	when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = 000`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 000` is reserved.

`<Wv>` Is the 32-bit name of the vector select register W12-W15, encoded in the "Rv" field.

`<imm>` Is the element index, in the range 0 to one less than the number of vector elements in a 128-bit vector register, encoded in "i1:tszh:tszl".

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(32) idx = X[v];
integer element = (UInt(idx) + imm) MOD elements;
bits(PL) result;

if ElemP[operand2, element, esize] == '1' then
    result = operand1;
else
    result = Zeros();

P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.420 PTEST

Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate source register, and the V flag to zero.

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3	2	1	0
0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	0	1	0 1	0 0	0 0	1 1	Pg	0	Pn	0	0	0	0	0
					S												

Encoding

```
PTEST <Pg>, <Pn>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Pn> Is the name of the source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) result = P[n];

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the predicate register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.421 PTRUE

Set elements of the destination predicate to true if the element number satisfies the named predicate constraint, or to false otherwise. If the constraint specifies more elements than are available at the current vector length then all elements of the destination predicate are set to false.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception. Does not set the condition flags.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13	12	11 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1	1 0 0	0	1 1 1	0	0 0	pattern	0	Pd
					S						

Encoding

```
PTRUE <Pd>.<T>{, <pattern>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean setflags = FALSE;
bits(5) pat = pattern;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>` Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`B`	when `size = 00`
`H`	when `size = 01`
`S`	when `size = 10`
`D`	when `size = 11`

`<pattern>` Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

`POW2`	when `pattern = 00000`
`VL1`	when `pattern = 00001`
`VL2`	when `pattern = 00010`
`VL3`	when `pattern = 00011`
`VL4`	when `pattern = 00100`
`VL5`	when `pattern = 00101`
`VL6`	when `pattern = 00110`

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VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010
VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    ElemP[result, e, esize] = if e < count then '1' else '0';

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(result, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.422 PTRUES

Set elements of the destination predicate to true if the element number satisfies the named predicate constraint, or to false otherwise. If the constraint specifies more elements than are available at the current vector length then all elements of the destination predicate are set to false.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14	13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 1	1 0	0	1 (S)	1 1	1 0	0 0	pattern	0	Pd

Encoding

```
PTRUES <Pd>.<T>{, <pattern>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean setflags = TRUE;
bits(5) pat = pattern;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>` Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`B`	when `size = 00`
`H`	when `size = 01`
`S`	when `size = 10`
`D`	when `size = 11`

`<pattern>` Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

`POW2`	when `pattern = 00000`
`VL1`	when `pattern = 00001`
`VL2`	when `pattern = 00010`
`VL3`	when `pattern = 00011`
`VL4`	when `pattern = 00100`
`VL5`	when `pattern = 00101`
`VL6`	when `pattern = 00110`

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VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010
VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    ElemP[result, e, esize] = if e < count then '1' else '0';

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(result, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the NZCV condition flags written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.423 PUNPKHI, PUNPKLO

Unpack elements from the lowest or highest half of the source predicate and place in elements of twice their size within the destination predicate. This instruction is unpredicated.

High half

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	5	4	3	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Pn		0	Pd	
															H												

Encoding

```
PUNPKHI <Pd>.H, <Pn>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean hi = TRUE;
```

Low half

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	5	4	3	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Pn		0	Pd	
															H												

Encoding

```
PUNPKLO <Pd>.H, <Pn>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean hi = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

<Pn> Is the name of the source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) operand = P[n];
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    ElemP[result, e, esize] = ElemP[operand, if hi then e + elements else e, esize DIV 2];
```


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```
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.424 RADDHNB

Add each vector element of the first source vector to the corresponding vector element of the second source vector, and place the most significant rounded half of the result in the even-numbered half-width destination elements, while setting the odd-numbered elements to zero. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0 1 1	0	1	0	Zn	Zd
						S	R	T		

Encoding

```
RADDHNB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 01

H when size = 10

S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;
integer halfesize = esize DIV 2;
integer round_const = 1 << (halfesize - 1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
```


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```
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    integer res = ((element1 + element2) + round_const) >> halfesize;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 0, halfesize] = res<halfesize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, halfesize] = Zeros();

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.425 RADDHNT

Add each vector element of the first source vector to the corresponding vector element of the second source vector, and place the most significant rounded half of the result in the odd-numbered half-width destination elements, leaving the even-numbered elements unchanged. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0 1 1	0	1	1	Zn	Zd
						S	R	T		

Encoding

```
RADDHNT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[d];
integer halfesize = esize DIV 2;
integer round_const = 1 << (halfesize - 1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
```


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```
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    integer res = ((element1 + element2) + round_const) >> halfesize;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, halfesize] = res<halfesize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.426 RAX1

Rotate each 64-bit element of the second source vector left by 1 and exclusive OR with the corresponding elements of the first source vector. The results are placed in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.SHA3 indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

SVE2

(FEAT_SVE_SHA3)

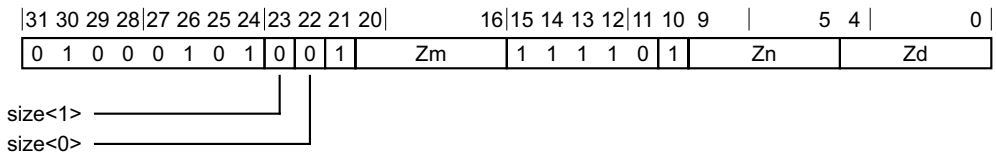

Encoding

```
RAX1 <Zd>.D, <Zn>.D, <Zm>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVE2SHA3() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd>	Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV 64;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(64) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, 64];
    bits(64) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, 64];
    Elem[result, e, 64] = element1 EOR ROL(element2, 1);
Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.427 RBIT

Reverse bits in each active element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	0 1	1	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
RBIT <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = BitReverse(element);

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.428 RDFFR (predicated)

Read the first-fault register (FFR) and place active elements in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Does not set the condition flags.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	0	0 1	1 0 0 0	1 1 1 1	0 0	0	Pg	0	Pd
			S								

Encoding

```
RDFFR <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean setflags = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) ffr = FFR[];
bits(PL) result = ffr AND mask;

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, 8);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.429 RDFFR (unpredicated)

Read the first-fault register (FFR) and place in the destination predicate without predication.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pd	
									S																				

Encoding

```
RDFFR <Pd>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Pd);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>` Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
bits(PL) ffr = FFR[];
P[d] = ffr;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.430 RDFFRS

Read the first-fault register (FFR) and place active elements in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Inactive elements in the destination predicate register are set to zero. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	5	4	3	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	Pg		0	Pd	
									S																		

Encoding

```
RDFFRS <Pd>.B, <Pg>/Z
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean setflags = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) ffr = FFR[];
bits(PL) result = ffr AND mask;

if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, 8);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.431 RDVL

Multiply the current vector register size in bytes by an immediate in the range -32 to 31 and place the result in the 64-bit destination general-purpose register.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	1	0	1	1 1 1 1 1	0 1 0 1	0	imm6	Rd

Encoding

```
RDVL <Xd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer imm = SInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> Is the 64-bit name of the destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<imm> Is the signed immediate operand, in the range -32 to 31, encoded in the "imm6" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer len = imm * (VL DIV 8);
X[d] = len<63:0>;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.432 REV (predicate)

Reverse the order of all elements in the source predicate and place in the destination predicate. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8	5	4	3 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 1	0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	0 0	0	Pn		0	Pd

Encoding

```
REV <Pd>.<T>, <Pn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pn> Is the name of the source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(PL) operand = P[n];
bits(PL) result = Reverse(operand, esize DIV 8);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.433 REV (vector)

Reverse the order of all elements in the source vector and place in the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 1	1 0 0 0	0 1 1 1	0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
REV <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
bits(VL) result = Reverse(operand, esize);
Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.434 REVB, REVH, REVW

Reverse the order of 8-bit bytes, 16-bit halfwords or 32-bit words within each active element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

Byte

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	0 1	0	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zn		Zd

Encoding

```
REVB <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer swsize = 8;
```

Halfword

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	0 1	0	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zn		Zd

Encoding

```
REVH <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '1x' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer swsize = 16;
```

Word

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	0 1	1	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zn		Zd

Encoding

```
REVW <Zd>.D, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.D
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer swsize = 32;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> For the byte variant: is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

For the halfword variant: is the size specifier, encoded in the "size<0>" field. It can have the following values:

S when size<0> = 0

D when size<0> = 1

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Reverse(element, swsize);

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.435 REVD

Reverse the order of 64-bit doublewords within each active element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

SVE2

(FEAT_SME)

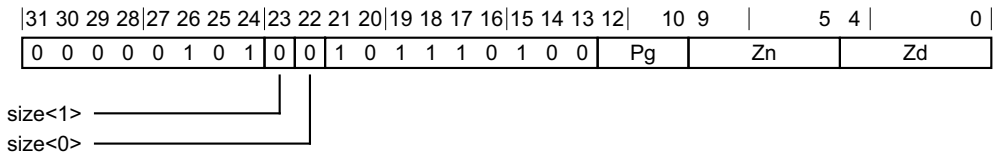

Encoding

```
REVD <Zd>.Q, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.Q
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 128;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer swsize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd>	Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Reverse(element, swsize);

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.

- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.436 RSHRNB

Shift each unsigned integer value in the source vector elements right by an immediate value, and place the rounded results in the even-numbered half-width destination elements, while setting the odd-numbered elements to zero. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

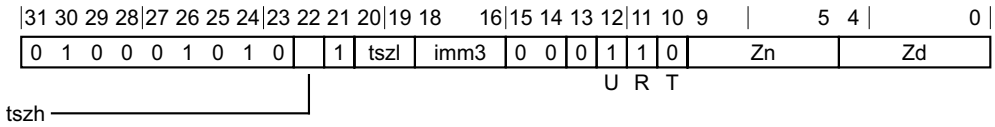

Encoding

```
RSHRNB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '000' UNDEFINED;
    when '001' esize = 8;
    when '01x' esize = 16;
    when '1xx' esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

B when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`

H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`

S when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`

S when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`

D when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
```


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```
bits(VL) result;
integer round_const = 1 << (shift-1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(2*esize) element = Elem[operand, e, 2*esize];
    integer res = (UInt(element) + round_const) >> shift;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 0, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, esize] = Zeros();

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.437 RSHRNT

Shift each unsigned integer value in the source vector elements right by an immediate value, and place the rounded results in the odd-numbered half-width destination elements, leaving the even-numbered elements unchanged. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

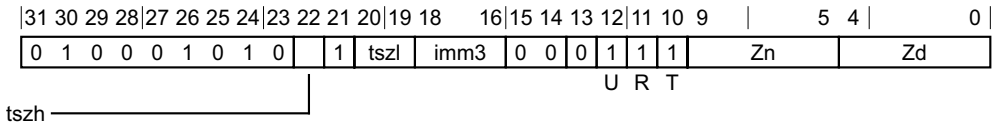

Encoding

```
RSHRNT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '000' UNDEFINED;
    when '001' esize = 8;
    when '01x' esize = 16;
    when '1xx' esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- S when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- S when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- D when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
```


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```
bits(VL) result = Z[d];
integer round_const = 1 << (shift-1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(2*esize) element = Elem[operand, e, 2*esize];
    integer res = (UInt(element) + round_const) >> shift;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.438 RSUBHNB

Subtract each vector element of the second source vector from the corresponding vector element in the first source vector, and place the most significant rounded half of the result in the even-numbered half-width destination elements, while setting the odd-numbered half-width destination elements to zero. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0 1 1	1	1	0	Zn	Zd
						S	R	T		

Encoding

```
RSUBHNB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;
integer halfesize = esize DIV 2;
integer round_const = 1 << (halfesize - 1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
```


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```
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    integer res = ((element1 - element2) + round_const) >> halfesize;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 0, halfesize] = res<halfesize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, halfesize] = Zeros();

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.439 RSUBHNT

Subtract each vector element of the second source vector from the corresponding vector element in the first source vector, and place the most significant rounded half of the result in the odd-numbered half-width destination elements, leaving the even-numbered elements unchanged. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0 1 1	1	1	1	Zn	Zd
						S	R	T		

Encoding

```
RSUBHNT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 01

H when size = 10

S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[d];
integer halfesize = esize DIV 2;
integer round_const = 1 << (halfesize - 1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
```


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```
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    integer res = ((element1 - element2) + round_const) >> halfesize;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, halfesize] = res<halfesize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.440 SABA

Compute the absolute difference between signed integer values in elements of the second source vector and corresponding elements of the first source vector, and add the difference to the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1 1 1 1	1	0	Zn	Zda
							U		

Encoding

```
SABA <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    bits(esize) absdiff = Abs(element1 - element2)<esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + absdiff;

Z[da] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.441 SABALB

Compute the absolute difference between even-numbered signed integer values in elements of the second source vector and corresponding elements of the first source vector, and destructively add to the overlapping double-width elements of the addend vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1 1 0 0	0	0	Zn	Zda
						U	T		

Encoding

```
SABALB <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Tb>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 01`
- `H` when `size = 10`
- `S` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    bits(esize) absdiff = Abs(element1 - element2)<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + absdiff;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.442 SABALT

Compute the absolute difference between odd-numbered signed elements of the second source vector and corresponding elements of the first source vector, and destructively add to the overlapping double-width elements of the addend vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1 1 0 0	0	1	Zn	Zda
						U	T		

Encoding

```
SABALT <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Tb>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 01`
- `H` when `size = 10`
- `S` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    bits(esize) absdiff = Abs(element1 - element2)<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + absdiff;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.443 SABD

Compute the absolute difference between signed integer values in active elements of the second source vector and corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the difference in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	1	1	0	0	0 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
							U				

Encoding

```
SABD <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer absdiff = Abs(element1 - element2);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = absdiff<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.444 SABDLB

Compute the absolute difference between even-numbered signed integer values in elements of the second source vector and corresponding elements of the first source vector, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 0	1	1	0	0	Zn	Zd
							S	U	T		

Encoding

```
SABDLB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 01

H when size = 10

S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    integer res = Abs(element1 - element2);
```


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```
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.445 SABDLT

Compute the absolute difference between odd-numbered signed integer values in elements of the second source vector and corresponding elements of the first source vector, and place the results in overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 0	1	1	0	1	Zn	Zd
							S	U	T		

Encoding

```
SABDLT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 01

H when size = 10

S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    integer res = Abs(element1 - element2);
```


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```
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.446 SADALP

Add pairs of adjacent signed integer values and accumulate the results into the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15	14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	0 1 0	0 (U)	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zda

Encoding

```
SADALP <Zda>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the second source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand_acc = Z[da];
bits(VL) operand_src = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '0' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand_acc, e, esize];
    else
        integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand_src, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
```


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```
        integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand_src, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
        bits(esize) sum = (element1 + element2)<esize-1:0>;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand_acc, e, esize] + sum;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.447 SADDLB

Add the corresponding even-numbered signed elements of the first and second source vectors, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 0	0	0	0	0	Zn	Zd
							S	U	T		

Encoding

```
SADDLB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel1 = 0;
integer sel2 = 0;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 01

H when size = 10

S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, 2*e + sel1, esize DIV 2], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, 2*e + sel2, esize DIV 2], unsigned);
```


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```
    integer res = element1 + element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.448 SADDLBT

Add the even-numbered signed elements of the first source vector to the odd-numbered signed elements of the second source vector, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1 0 0 0	0	0	Zn	Zd
						S	tb		

Encoding

```
SADDLBT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel1 = 0;
integer sel2 = 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, 2*e + sel1, esize DIV 2], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, 2*e + sel2, esize DIV 2], unsigned);
    integer res = element1 + element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.449 SADDLT

Add the corresponding odd-numbered signed elements of the first and second source vectors, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14	13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 0	0	0	0	1	Zn	Zd
							S	U	T		

Encoding

```
SADDLT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel1 = 1;
integer sel2 = 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, 2*e + sel1, esize DIV 2], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, 2*e + sel2, esize DIV 2], unsigned);
```


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```
    integer res = element1 + element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.450 SADDV

Signed add horizontally across all lanes of a vector, and place the result in the SIMD&FP scalar destination register. Narrow elements are first sign-extended to 64 bits. Inactive elements in the source vector are treated as zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	0 0	0	0	0 0 1	Pg	Zn	Vd	
						U					

Encoding

```
SADDV <Dd>, <Pg>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Vd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the destination SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Vd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10

The encoding size = 11 is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
integer sum = 0;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element = SInt(Elem[operand, e, esize]);
        sum = sum + element;

V[d] = sum<63:0>;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.451 SADDWB

Add the even-numbered signed elements of the second source vector to the overlapping double-width elements of the first source vector and place the results in the corresponding double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 1 0	0	0	0	Zn	Zd
						S	U	T		

Encoding

```
SADDWB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = (element1 + element2)<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.452 SADDWT

Add the odd-numbered signed elements of the second source vector to the overlapping double-width elements of the first source vector and place the results in the corresponding double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 1 0	0	0	1	Zn	Zd
						S	U	T		

Encoding

```
SADDWT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = (element1 + element2)<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.453 SBCLB

Subtract the even-numbered elements of the first source vector and the inverted 1-bit carry from the least-significant bit of the odd-numbered elements of the second source vector from the even-numbered elements of the destination and accumulator vector. The 1-bit carry output is placed in the corresponding odd-numbered element of the destination vector.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	1	sz	0	Zm	1 1 0 1	0	0	Zn	Zda
								T		

Encoding

```
SBCLB <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

- `S` when `sz = 0`
- `D` when `sz = 1`

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer pairs = VL DIV (esize * 2);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
bits(VL) carries = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for p = 0 to pairs-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[result, 2*p + 0, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand, 2*p + 0, esize];
    bit carry_in = Elem[carries, 2*p + 1, esize]<0>;

    (res, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(element1, NOT(element2), carry_in);
    carry_out = nzcv<1>;

    Elem[result, 2*p + 0, esize] = res;
    Elem[result, 2*p + 1, esize] = ZeroExtend(carry_out);

Z[da] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.454 SBCLT

Subtract the odd-numbered elements of the first source vector and the inverted 1-bit carry from the least-significant bit of the odd-numbered elements of the second source vector from the even-numbered elements of the destination and accumulator vector. The 1-bit carry output is placed in the corresponding odd-numbered element of the destination vector.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21	20	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	1	sz	0	Zm	1 1 0 1	0	1	Zn	Zda
								T		

Encoding

```
SBCLT <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32 << UInt(sz);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

S when sz = 0

D when sz = 1

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer pairs = VL DIV (esize * 2);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
bits(VL) carries = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for p = 0 to pairs-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[result, 2*p + 0, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand, 2*p + 1, esize];
    bit carry_in = Elem[carries, 2*p + 1, esize]<0>;

    (res, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(element1, NOT(element2), carry_in);
    carry_out = nzcv<1>;

    Elem[result, 2*p + 0, esize] = res;
    Elem[result, 2*p + 1, esize] = ZeroExtend(carry_out);

Z[da] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.455 SCLAMP

Clamp each signed element in the destination vector to between the signed minimum value in the corresponding element of the first source vector and the signed maximum value in the corresponding element of the second source vector and destructively write the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

SVE2

(FEAT_SME)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	1 1 0 0	0	0	Zn	Zd
							U		

Encoding

```
SCLAMP <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[d];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    integer element3 = SInt(Elem[operand3, e, esize]);
    integer res = Min(Max(element1 , element3), element2);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.456 SCVTF

Convert to floating-point from the signed integer in each active element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

If the input and result types have a different size the smaller type is held unpacked in the least significant bits of elements of the larger size. When the input is the smaller type the upper bits of each source element are ignored. When the result is the smaller type the results are zero-extended to fill each destination element.

16-bit to half-precision

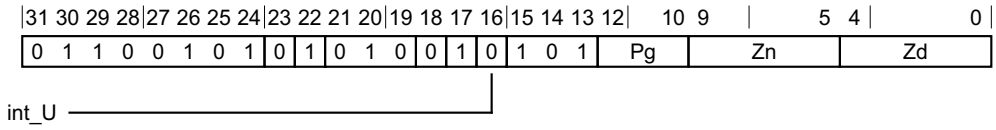

Encoding

```
SCVTF <Zd>.H, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 16;
integer d_esize = 16;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

32-bit to half-precision

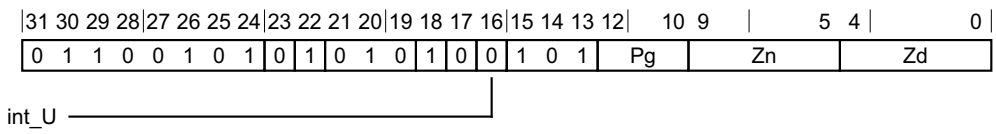

Encoding

```
SCVTF <Zd>.H, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 32;
integer d_esize = 16;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```


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32-bit to single-precision

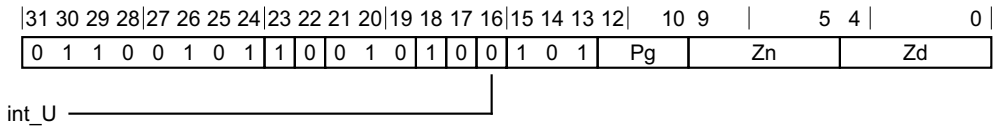

Encoding

```
SCVTF <Zd>.S, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 32;
integer d_esize = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

32-bit to double-precision

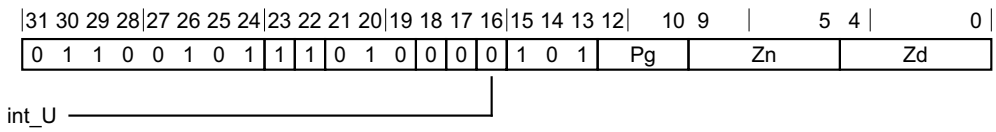

Encoding

```
SCVTF <Zd>.D, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 32;
integer d_esize = 64;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

64-bit to half-precision

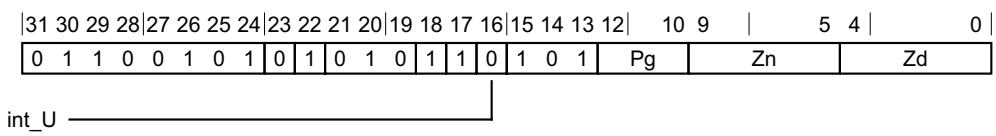

Encoding

```
SCVTF <Zd>.H, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.D
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 64;
integer d_esize = 16;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

64-bit to single-precision

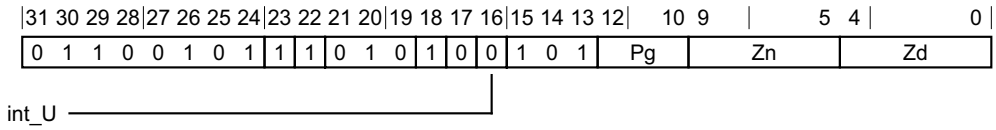

Encoding

```
SCVTF <Zd>.S, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 64;
integer d_esize = 32;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

64-bit to double-precision

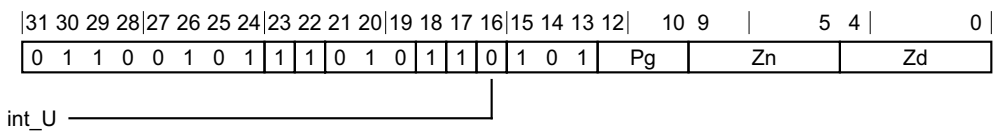

Encoding

```
SCVTF <Zd>.D, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 64;
integer d_esize = 64;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```


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Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        bits(d_esize) fpval = FixedToFP(element<s_esize-1:0>, 0, unsigned, FPCR[], rounding);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = ZeroExtend(fpval);

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.457 SDIV

Signed divide active elements of the first source vector by corresponding elements of the second source vector and destructively place the quotient in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1	0 1	0	0	0 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
					R	U				

Encoding

```
SDIV <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '0x' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size<0>" field. It can have the following values:

S when size<0> = 0

D when size<0> = 1

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
        integer quotient;
        if element2 == 0 then
            quotient = 0;
        else
            quotient = RoundTowardsZero(Real(element1) / Real(element2));
        Elem[result, e, esize] = quotient<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.458 SDIVR

Signed reversed divide active elements of the second source vector by corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the quotient in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1	0 1	1	0	0 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
					R	U				

Encoding

```
SDIVR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '0x' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size<0>" field. It can have the following values:

S when size<0> = 0

D when size<0> = 1

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
        integer quotient;
        if element1 == 0 then
            quotient = 0;
        else
            quotient = RoundTowardsZero(Real(element2) / Real(element1));
        Elem[result, e, esize] = quotient<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.459 SDOT (indexed)

The signed integer indexed dot product instruction computes the dot product of a group of four signed 8-bit or 16-bit integer values held in each 32-bit or 64-bit element of the first source vector multiplied by a group of four signed 8-bit or 16-bit integer values in an indexed 32-bit or 64-bit element of the second source vector, and then destructively adds the widened dot product to the corresponding 32-bit or 64-bit element of the destination vector.

The groups within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same group position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of groups per 128-bit segment, encoded in 1 to 2 bits depending on the size of the group. This instruction is unpredicated.

32-bit

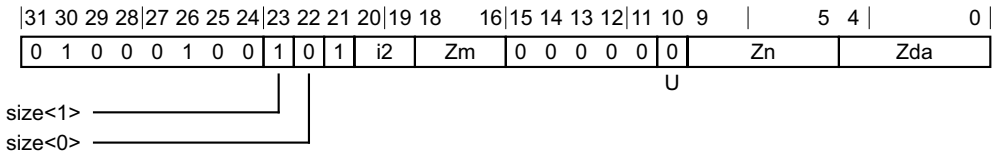

Encoding

```
SDOT <Zda>.S, <Zn>.B, <Zm>.B[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

64-bit

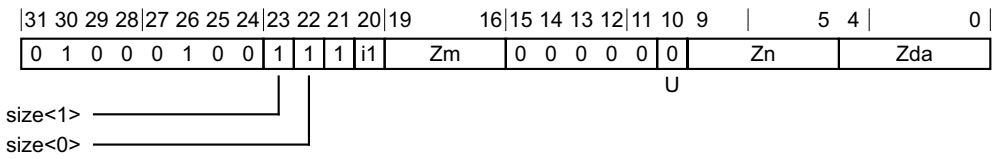

Encoding

```
SDOT <Zda>.D, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer index = UInt(i1);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

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<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<imm> For the 32-bit variant: is the immediate index of a quadtuplet of four 8-bit elements within each 128-bit vector segment, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the immediate index of a quadtuplet of four 16-bit elements within each 128-bit vector segment, in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "i1" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer s = segmentbase + index;
    bits(esize) res = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
    for i = 0 to 3
        integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 4 * e + i, esize DIV 4]);
        integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 4 * s + i, esize DIV 4]);
        res = res + element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.460 SDOT (vectors)

The signed integer dot product instruction computes the dot product of a group of four signed 8-bit or 16-bit integer values held in each 32-bit or 64-bit element of the first source vector multiplied by a group of four signed 8-bit or 16-bit integer values in the corresponding 32-bit or 64-bit element of the second source vector, and then destructively adds the widened dot product to the corresponding 32-bit or 64-bit element of the destination vector.

This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 0 0 0	0	0	Zn	Zda
							U		

Encoding

```
SDOT <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '0x' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size<0>" field. It can have the following values:

- `S` when `size<0> = 0`
- `D` when `size<0> = 1`

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Tb>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size<0>" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size<0> = 0`
- `H` when `size<0> = 1`

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) res = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
    for i = 0 to 3
        integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 4 * e + i, esize DIV 4]);
        integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 4 * e + i, esize DIV 4]);
        res = res + element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res;
```


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```
Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.461 SEL (predicates)

Read active elements from the first source predicate and inactive elements from the second source predicate and place in the corresponding elements of the destination predicate. Does not set the condition flags.

This instruction is used by the alias MOV (predicate, predicated, merging). See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 14	13 10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	0	0 0	Pm	0 1	Pg	1	Pn	1	Pd
			S								

Encoding

```
SEL <Pd>.B, <Pg>, <Pn>.B, <Pm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
MOV (predicate, predicated, merging)	`Pd == Pm`

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>`	Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Pn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.
`<Pm>`	Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(PL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bit element1 = ElemP[operand1, e, esize];
    bit element2 = ElemP[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = element1;
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = element2;
```


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```
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.462 SEL (vectors)

Read active elements from the first source vector and inactive elements from the second source vector and place in the corresponding elements of the destination vector.

This instruction is used by the alias MOV (vector, predicated). See *Alias conditions* for details of when each alias is preferred.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14	13 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	1 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
SEL <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
MOV (vector, predicated)	`Zd == Zm`

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(NOT(mask), esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand2, e, esize];

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.463 SETFFR

Initialise the first-fault register (FFR) to all true prior to a sequence of first-fault or non-fault loads. This instruction is unpredicated.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Encoding

```
SETFFR
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
```

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
FFR[] = Ones(PL);
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.464 SHADD

Add active signed elements of the first source vector to corresponding signed elements of the second source vector, shift right one bit, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	0	0	0	1	0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
				R	S	U					

Encoding

```
SHADD <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer res = element1 + element2;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize:1>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.465 SHRNB

Shift each unsigned integer value in the source vector elements right by an immediate value, and place the truncated results in the even-numbered half-width destination elements, while setting the odd-numbered elements to zero. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

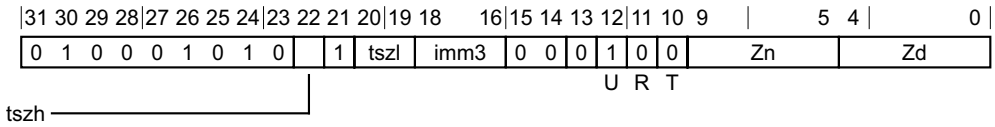

Encoding

```
SHRNB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '000' UNDEFINED;
    when '001' esize = 8;
    when '01x' esize = 16;
    when '1xx' esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

B when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`

H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`

S when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`

S when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`

D when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
```


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```
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(2*esize) element = Elem[operand, e, 2*esize];
    integer res = UInt(element) >> shift;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 0, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, esize] = Zeros();

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.466 SHRNT

Shift each unsigned integer value in the source vector elements right by an immediate value, and place the truncated results in the odd-numbered half-width destination elements, leaving the even-numbered elements unchanged. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

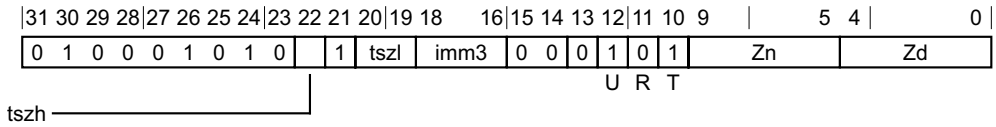

Encoding

```
SHRNT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '000' UNDEFINED;
    when '001' esize = 8;
    when '01x' esize = 16;
    when '1xx' esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

B when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`

H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`

S when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`

S when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`

D when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
```


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```
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(2*esize) element = Elem[operand, e, 2*esize];
    integer res = UInt(element) >> shift;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.467 SHSUB

Subtract active signed elements of the second source vector from corresponding signed elements of the first source vector, shift right one bit, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	0	1	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	
				R	S	U					

Encoding

```
SHSUB <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer res = element1 - element2;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize:1>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.468 SHSUBR

Subtract active signed elements of the first source vector from corresponding signed elements of the second source vector, shift right one bit, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	1	1	1	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
					R	S	U				

Encoding

```
SHSUBR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer res = element2 - element1;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize:1>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.469 SLI

Shift each source vector element left by an immediate value, and insert the result into the corresponding vector element in the destination vector register, merging the shifted bits from each source element with existing bits in each destination vector element. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 0 to number of bits per element minus 1. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	tszh	0	tszl	imm3	1 1 1 1	0	1	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
SLI <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(4) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '0000' UNDEFINED;
    when '0001' esize = 8;
    when '001x' esize = 16;
    when '01xx' esize = 32;
    when '1xxx' esize = 64;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = UInt(tsize:imm3) - esize;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 01`
- `H` when `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 1x`
- `S` when `tszh = 01`, `tszl = xx`
- `D` when `tszh = 1x`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 0 to number of bits per element minus 1, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[result, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    bits(esize) mask = LSL(Ones(esize), shift);
```


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```
    bits(esize) shiftedval = LSL(element2, shift);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = (element1 AND (NOT mask)) OR shiftedval;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.470 SM4E

The SM4E instruction reads 16 bytes of input data from each 128-bit segment of the first source vector, together with four iterations of 32-bit round keys from the corresponding 128-bit segments of the second source vector. Each block of data is encrypted by four rounds in accordance with the SM4 standard, and destructively placed in the corresponding segments of the first source vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.SM4 indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

SVE2

(FEAT_SVE_SM4)

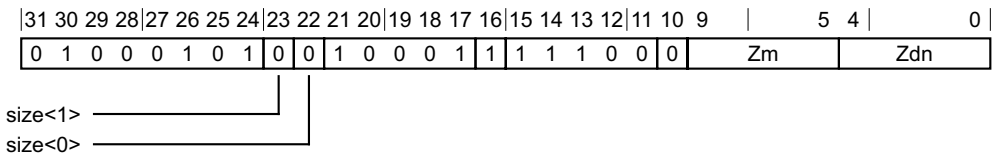

Encoding

```
SM4E <Zdn>.S, <Zdn>.S, <Zm>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVE2SM4() then UNDEFINED;
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn>	Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer segments = VL DIV 128;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for s = 0 to segments-1
    bits(128) key = Elem[operand2, s, 128];
    bits(32) intval;
    bits(8) sboxout;
    bits(128) roundresult = Elem[operand1, s, 128];
    bits(32) roundkey;

    for index = 0 to 3
        roundkey = Elem[key, index, 32];
        intval = roundresult<127:96> EOR roundresult<95:64> EOR roundresult<63:32> EOR roundkey;

        for i = 0 to 3
            Elem[intval, i,8]  = Sbox(Elem[intval,i,8]);

        intval = intval EOR ROL(intval, 2) EOR ROL(intval,10) EOR ROL(intval,18) EOR ROL(intval, 24);
        intval = intval EOR roundresult<31:0>;
```


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```
        roundresult<31:0> = roundresult<63:32>;
        roundresult<63:32> = roundresult<95:64>;
        roundresult<95:64> = roundresult<127:96>;
        roundresult<127:96> = intval;

    Elem[result, s, 128] = roundresult;

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.471 SM4EKEY

The SM4EKEY instruction reads four rounds of 32-bit input key values from each 128-bit segment of the first source vector, along with four rounds of 32-bit constants from the corresponding 128-bit segment of the second source vector. The four rounds of output key values are derived in accordance with the SM4 standard, and placed in the corresponding segments of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.SM4 indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

SVE2

(FEAT_SVE_SM4)

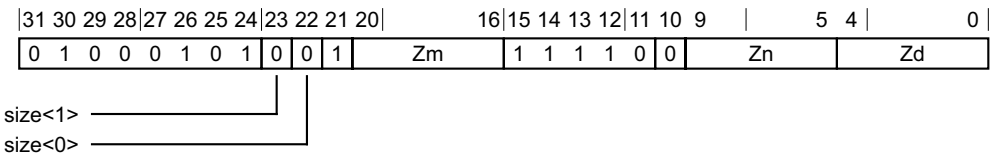

Encoding

```
SM4EKEY <Zd>.S, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVE2SM4() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd>	Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer segments = VL DIV 128;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for s = 0 to segments-1
    bits(128) source = Elem[operand2, s, 128];
    bits(32) intval;
    bits(8) sboxout;
    bits(32) const;
    bits(128) roundresult = Elem[operand1, s, 128];

    for index = 0 to 3
        const = Elem[source, index, 32];
        intval = roundresult<127:96> EOR roundresult<95:64> EOR roundresult<63:32> EOR const;
        for i = 0 to 3
            Elem[intval, i, 8] = Sbox(Elem[intval, i, 8]);
```


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```
        intval = intval EOR ROL(intval, 13) EOR ROL(intval, 23);
        intval = intval EOR roundresult<31:0>;

        roundresult<31:0> = roundresult<63:32>;
        roundresult<63:32> = roundresult<95:64>;
        roundresult<95:64> = roundresult<127:96>;
        roundresult<127:96> = intval;

    Elem[result, s, 128] = roundresult;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.472 SMAX (immediate)

Determine the signed maximum of an immediate and each element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate is a signed 8-bit value in the range -128 to +127, inclusive. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14	13	12 5	4 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0 1	0 0	0 (U)	1 1	0	imm8	Zdn

Encoding

```
SMAX <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer imm = Int(imm8, unsigned);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<imm> Is the signed immediate operand, in the range -128 to 127, encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Max(element1, imm)<esize-1:0>;

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.473 SMAX (vectors)

Determine the signed maximum of active elements of the second source vector and corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0 1	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	
							U					

Encoding

```
SMAX <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer maximum = Max(element1, element2);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = maximum<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.474 SMAXP

Compute the maximum value of each pair of adjacent signed integer elements within each source vector, and interleave the results from corresponding lanes. The interleaved result values are destructively placed in the first source vector.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	1	0	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zm	Zdn	
						U					

Encoding

```
SMAXP <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '0' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    else
        if IsEven(e) then
            element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e + 0, esize]);
            element2 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e + 1, esize]);
        else
            element1 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e - 1, esize]);
            element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e + 0, esize]);
        integer res = Max(element1, element2);
```


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```
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.475 SMAXV

Signed maximum horizontally across all lanes of a vector, and place the result in the SIMD&FP scalar destination register. Inactive elements in the source vector are treated as the minimum signed integer for the element size.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	1 0	0	0	0 0 1	Pg	Zn	Vd	
						U					

Encoding

```
SMAXV <V><d>, <Pg>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Vd);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<d> Is the number [0-31] of the destination SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Vd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
integer maximum = if unsigned then 0 else -(2^(esize-1));

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element = Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], unsigned);
        maximum = Max(maximum, element);
```


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```
V[d] = maximum<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.476 SMIN (immediate)

Determine the signed minimum of an immediate and each element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate is a signed 8-bit value in the range -128 to +127, inclusive. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14	13	12 5	4 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0 1	0 1	0 (U)	1 1	0	imm8	Zdn

Encoding

```
SMIN <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer imm = Int(imm8, unsigned);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<imm> Is the signed immediate operand, in the range -128 to 127, encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Min(element1, imm)<esize-1:0>;

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.477 SMIN (vectors)

Determine the signed minimum of active elements of the second source vector and corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	1	0	1	0	0 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	
							U					

Encoding

```
SMIN <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer minimum = Min(element1, element2);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = minimum<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.478 SMINP

Compute the minimum value of each pair of adjacent signed integer elements within each source vector, and interleave the results from corresponding lanes. The interleaved result values are destructively placed in the first source vector.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	1	1	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zm	Zdn
						U					

Encoding

```
SMINP <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '0' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    else
        if IsEven(e) then
            element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e + 0, esize]);
            element2 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e + 1, esize]);
        else
            element1 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e - 1, esize]);
            element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e + 0, esize]);
        integer res = Min(element1, element2);
```


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```
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.479 SMINV

Signed minimum horizontally across all lanes of a vector, and place the result in the SIMD&FP scalar destination register. Inactive elements in the source vector are treated as the maximum signed integer for the element size.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	1 0	1	0 (U)	0 0 1	Pg	Zn	Vd	

Encoding

```
SMINV <V><d>, <Pg>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Vd);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<d> Is the number [0-31] of the destination SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Vd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
integer minimum = if unsigned then (2^esize - 1) else (2^(esize-1) - 1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element = Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], unsigned);
        minimum = Min(minimum, element);
```


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```
V[d] = minimum<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.480 SMLALB (indexed)

Multiply the even-numbered signed elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified signed element in the corresponding second source vector segment and destructively add to the overlapping double-width elements of the addend vector.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 2 or 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

32-bit

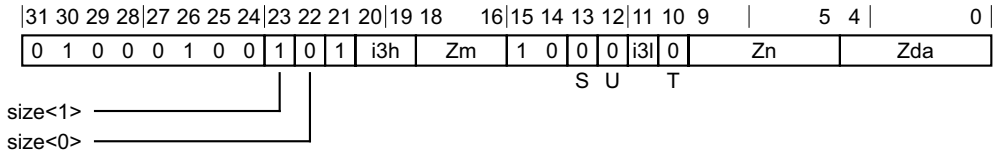

Encoding

```
SMLALB <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 0;
```

64-bit

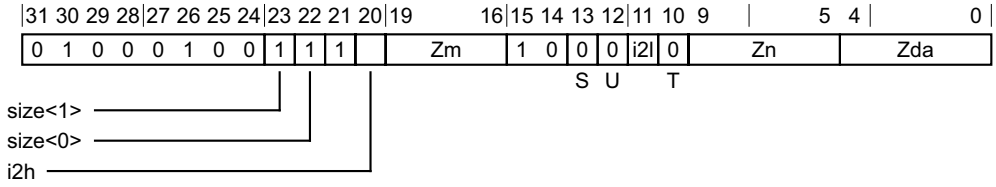

Encoding

```
SMLALB <Zda>.D, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2h:i2l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 0;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Zm>` For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.

`<imm>` For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields.

For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2h:i2l" fields.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer s = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel,   esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + index, esize]);
    bits(2*esize) product = (element1 * element2)<2*esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[result, e, 2*esize] + product;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.481 SMLALB (vectors)

Multiply the corresponding even-numbered signed elements of the first and second source vectors and destructively add to the overlapping double-width elements of the addend vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 1 0	0	0	0	Zn	Zda
						S	U	T		

Encoding

```
SMLALB <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 01

H when size = 10

S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    bits(esize) product = (element1 * element2)<esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + product;
```


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```
Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.482 SMLALT (indexed)

Multiply the odd-numbered signed elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified signed element in the corresponding second source vector segment and destructively add to the overlapping double-width elements of the addend vector.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 2 or 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

32-bit

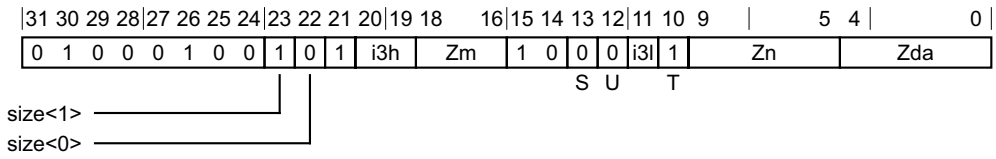

Encoding

```
SMLALT <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 1;
```

64-bit

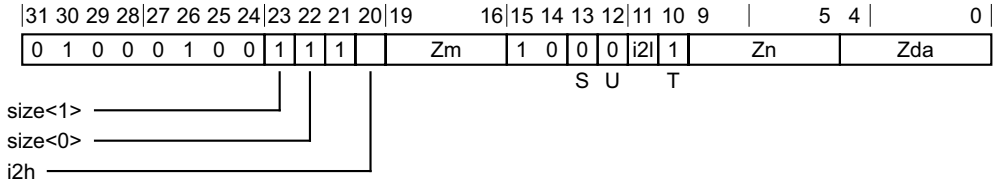

Encoding

```
SMLALT <Zda>.D, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2h:i2l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 1;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Zda>`	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
`<Zn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
`<Zm>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.
`<imm>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields. For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2h:i2l" fields.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer s = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel,   esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + index, esize]);
    bits(2*esize) product = (element1 * element2)<2*esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[result, e, 2*esize] + product;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.483 SMLALT (vectors)

Multiply the corresponding odd-numbered signed elements of the first and second source vectors and destructively add to the overlapping double-width elements of the addend vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 1 0	0	0	1	Zn	Zda
						S	U	T		

Encoding

```
SMLALT <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 01

H when size = 10

S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    bits(esize) product = (element1 * element2)<esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + product;
```


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```
Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.484 SMLSLB (indexed)

Multiply the even-numbered signed elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified signed element in the corresponding second source vector segment and destructively subtract from the overlapping double-width elements of the addend vector.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 2 or 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

32-bit

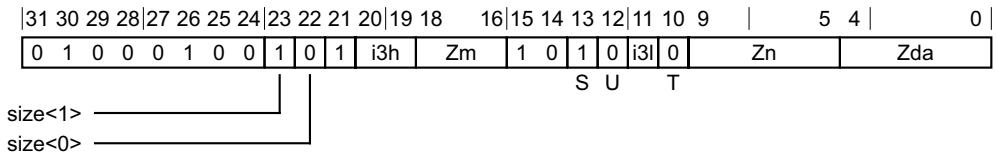

Encoding

```
SMLSLB <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 0;
```

64-bit

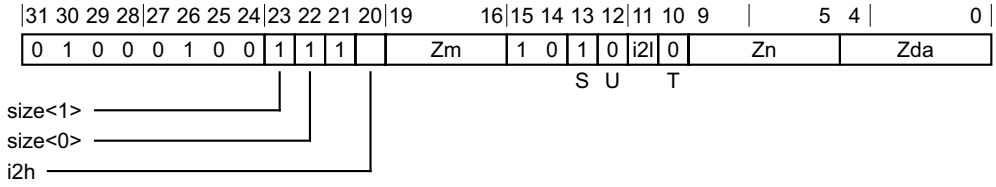

Encoding

```
SMLSLB <Zda>.D, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2h:i2l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 0;
```


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Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<imm> For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields.

For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2h:i2l" fields.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer s = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel,   esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + index, esize]);
    bits(2*esize) product = (element1 * element2)<2*esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[result, e, 2*esize] - product;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.485 SMLSLB (vectors)

Multiply the corresponding even-numbered signed elements of the first and second source vectors and destructively subtract from the overlapping double-width elements of the addend vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 1 0	1	0	0	Zn	Zda
						S	U	T		

Encoding

```
SMLSLB <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    bits(esize) product = (element1 * element2)<esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] - product;
```


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```
Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.486 SMLSLT (indexed)

Multiply the odd-numbered signed elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified signed element in the corresponding second source vector segment and destructively subtract from the overlapping double-width elements of the addend vector.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 2 or 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

32-bit

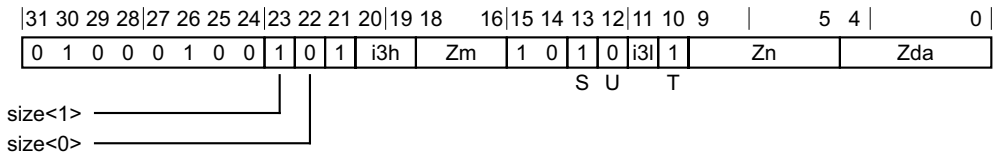

Encoding

```
SMLSLT <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 1;
```

64-bit

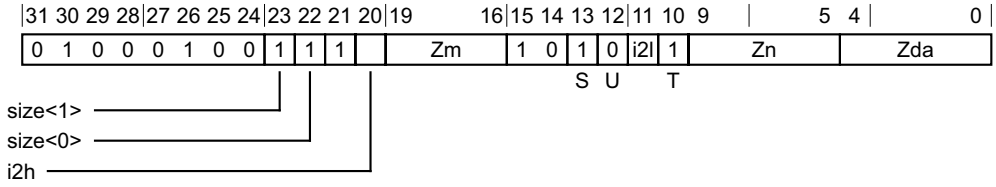

Encoding

```
SMLSLT <Zda>.D, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2h:i2l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 1;
```


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Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<imm> For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields.

For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2h:i2l" fields.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer s = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel,   esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + index, esize]);
    bits(2*esize) product = (element1 * element2)<2*esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[result, e, 2*esize] - product;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.487 SMLSLT (vectors)

Multiply the corresponding odd-numbered signed elements of the first and second source vectors and destructively subtract from the overlapping double-width elements of the addend vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 1 0	1	0	1	Zn	Zda
						S	U	T		

Encoding

```
SMLSLT <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 01

H when size = 10

S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    bits(esize) product = (element1 * element2)<esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] - product;
```


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```
Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.488 SMMLA

The signed integer matrix multiply-accumulate instruction multiplies the 2×8 matrix of signed 8-bit integer values held in each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the 8×2 matrix of signed 8-bit integer values in the corresponding segment of the second source vector. The resulting 2×2 widened 32-bit integer matrix product is then destructively added to the 32-bit integer matrix accumulator held in the corresponding segment of the addend and destination vector. This is equivalent to performing an 8-way dot product per destination element.

This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.I8MM indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

SVE

(FEAT_I8MM)

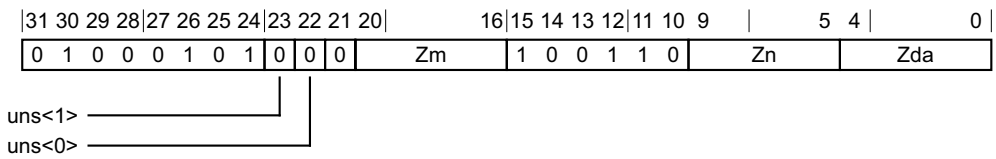

Encoding

```
SMMLA <Zda>.S, <Zn>.B, <Zm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveInt8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
boolean op1_unsigned = FALSE;
boolean op2_unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>`	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
`<Zn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer segments = VL DIV 128;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result = Zeros();
bits(128) op1, op2;
bits(128) res, addend;

for s = 0 to segments-1
    op1    = Elem[operand1, s, 128];
    op2    = Elem[operand2, s, 128];
    addend = Elem[operand3, s, 128];
    res    = MatMulAdd(addend, op1, op2, op1_unsigned, op2_unsigned);
```


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```
    Elem[result, s, 128] = res;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.489 SMULH (predicated)

Widening multiply signed integer values in active elements of the first source vector by corresponding elements of the second source vector and destructively place the high half of the result in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1	0 0	1 (H)	0 (U)	0 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
SMULH <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer product = (element1 * element2) >> esize;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = product<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.490 SMULH (unpredicated)

Widening multiply signed integer values of all elements of the first source vector by corresponding elements of the second source vector and place the high half of the result in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	Zm	0 1 1 0	1	0	Zn	Zd
							U		

Encoding

```
SMULH <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    integer product = (element1 * element2) >> esize;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = product<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.491 SMULLB (indexed)

Multiply the even-numbered signed elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified signed element in the corresponding second source vector segment, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector register.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 2 or 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

32-bit

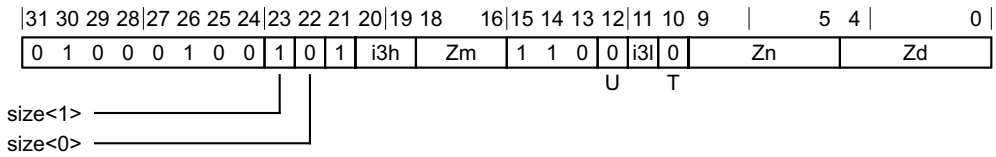

Encoding

```
SMULLB <Zd>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel = 0;
```

64-bit

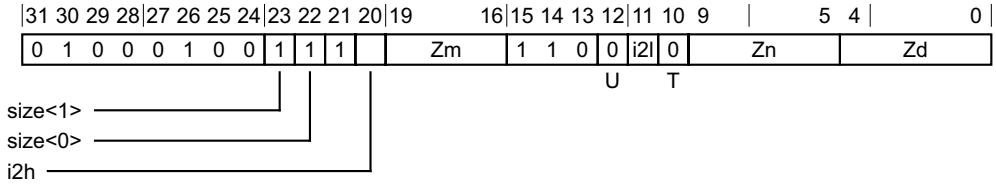

Encoding

```
SMULLB <Zd>.D, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2h:i2l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel = 0;
```


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Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<imm> For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields.

For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2h:i2l" fields.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer s = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel,   esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + index, esize]);
    integer res = element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = res<2*esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.492 SMULLB (vectors)

Multiply the corresponding even-numbered signed elements of the first and second source vectors, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 1 1 1	0	0	Zn	Zd
						U	T		

Encoding

```
SMULLB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 01

H when size = 10

S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    integer res = element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.493 SMULLT (indexed)

Multiply the odd-numbered signed elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified element in the corresponding second source vector segment, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector register.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 2 or 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

32-bit

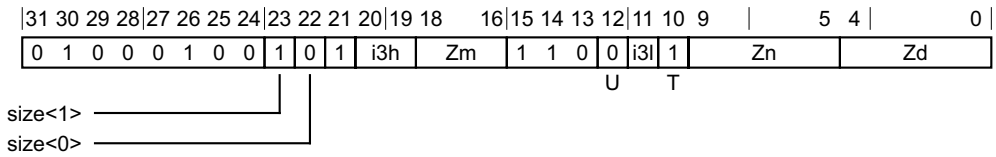

Encoding

```
SMULLT <Zd>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel = 1;
```

64-bit

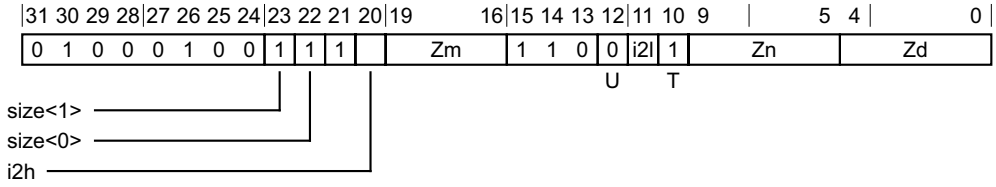

Encoding

```
SMULLT <Zd>.D, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2h:i2l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel = 1;
```


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Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<imm> For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields.

For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2h:i2l" fields.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer s = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel,   esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + index, esize]);
    integer res = element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = res<2*esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.494 SMULLT (vectors)

Multiply the corresponding odd-numbered signed elements of the first and second source vectors, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 1 1 1	0	1	Zn	Zd
						U	T		

Encoding

```
SMULLT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 01

H when size = 10

S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    integer res = element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.495 SPLICE

Copy the first active to last active elements (inclusive) from the first source vector to the lowest-numbered elements of the result. Then set any remaining elements of the result to a copy of the lowest-numbered elements from the second source vector. The result is placed destructively in the destination and first source vector, or constructively in the destination vector.

The Destructive encoding of this instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE: The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated. The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction. The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

Constructive

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 1 0 1	1 0 0	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
SPLICE <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>, { <Zn1>.<T>, <Zn2>.<T> }
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dst = UInt(Zd);
integer s1 = UInt(Zn);
integer s2 = (s1 + 1) MOD 32;
```

Destructive

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 1 0 0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
SPLICE <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dst = UInt(Zdn);
integer s1 = dst;
integer s2 = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

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<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B	when size = 00
H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn1> Is the name of the first scalable vector register of a multi-vector sequence, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zn2> Is the name of the second scalable vector register of a multi-vector sequence, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[s1] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[s2];
bits(VL) result;
integer x = 0;
boolean active = FALSE;
integer lastnum = LastActiveElement(mask, esize);

if lastnum >= 0 then
    for e = 0 to lastnum
        active = active || ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1';
        if active then
            Elem[result, x, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
            x = x + 1;

elements = (elements - x) - 1;
for e = 0 to elements
    Elem[result, x, esize] = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    x = x + 1;

Z[dst] = result;
```


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C8.2.496 SQABS

Compute the absolute value of the signed integer in each active element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14	13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	1	0	0	0	1 0	1	Pg	Zn	Zd
				Q								

Encoding

```
SQABS <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element = SInt(Elem[operand, e, esize]);
        element = Abs(element);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat(element, esize);

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.497 SQADD (immediate)

Signed saturating add of an unsigned immediate to each element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. This instruction is unpredicated.

The immediate is an unsigned value in the range 0 to 255, and for element widths of 16 bits or higher it may also be a positive multiple of 256 in the range 256 to 65280.

The immediate is encoded in 8 bits with an optional left shift by 8. The preferred disassembly when the shift option is specified is "`#<uimm8>, LSL #8`". However an assembler and disassembler may also allow use of the shifted 16-bit value unless the immediate is 0 and the shift amount is 8, which must be unambiguously described as "`#0, LSL #8`".

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15 14	13	12	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0 0	1 0	0 (U)	1 1	sh	imm8		Zdn

Encoding

```
SQADD <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size:sh == '001' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer imm = UInt(imm8);
if sh == '1' then imm = imm << 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<imm>` Is an unsigned immediate in the range 0 to 255, encoded in the "imm8" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional left shift to apply to the immediate, defaulting to LSL #0 and encoded in the "sh" field. It can have the following values:

- `LSL #0` when `sh = 0`
- `LSL #8` when `sh = 1`

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element1 + imm, esize, unsigned);

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.498 SQADD (vectors, predicated)

Add active signed elements of the first source vector to corresponding signed elements of the second source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1	0	0 (S)	0 (U)	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
SQADD <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer res = SInt(Sat(element1 + element2, esize, unsigned));
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.499 SQADD (vectors, unpredicated)

Signed saturating add all elements of the second source vector to corresponding elements of the first source vector and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	Zm	0 0 0	1	0	0	Zn	Zd
								U		

Encoding

```
SQADD <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element1 + element2, esize, unsigned);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.500 SQCADD

Add the real and imaginary components of the integral complex numbers from the first source vector to the complex numbers from the second source vector which have first been rotated by 90 or 270 degrees in the direction from the positive real axis towards the positive imaginary axis, when considered in polar representation, equivalent to multiplying the complex numbers in the second source vector by ±J beforehand. Destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. This instruction is unpredicated.

Each complex number is represented in a vector register as an even/odd pair of elements with the real part in the even-numbered element and the imaginary part in the odd-numbered element.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0 0	0 0 0	1	1 1 0 1	1	rot	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
SQCADD <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>, <const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
boolean sub_i = (rot == '0');
boolean sub_r = (rot == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<const> Is the const specifier, encoded in the "rot" field. It can have the following values:

- #90 when rot = 0
- #270 when rot = 1

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer pairs = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for p = 0 to pairs-1
    integer acc_r  = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * p + 0, esize]);
    integer acc_i  = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * p + 1, esize]);
```


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```
    integer elt2_r = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * p + 0, esize]);
    integer elt2_i = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * p + 1, esize]);
    if sub_i then
        acc_r = acc_r - elt2_i;
        acc_i = acc_i + elt2_r;
    if sub_r then
        acc_r = acc_r + elt2_i;
        acc_i = acc_i - elt2_r;

    Elem[result, 2 * p + 0, esize] = SignedSat(acc_r, esize);
    Elem[result, 2 * p + 1, esize] = SignedSat(acc_i, esize);

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.501 SQDECB

Determines the number of active 8-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to decrement the scalar destination. The result is saturated to the source general-purpose register's signed integer range. A 32-bit saturated result is then sign-extended to 64 bits.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

32-bit

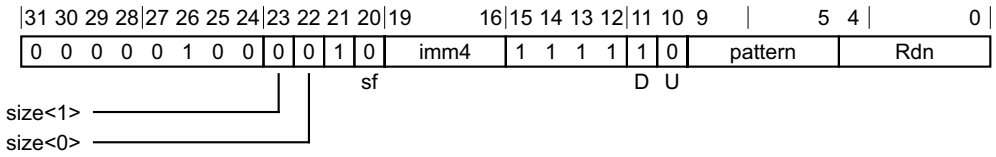

Encoding

```
SQDECB <Xdn>, <Wdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer ssize = 32;
```

64-bit

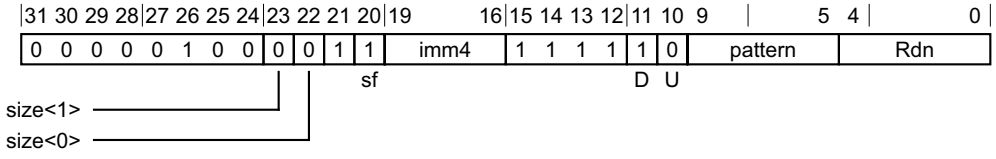

Encoding

```
SQDECB <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
```


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```
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer ssize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xdn> Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<Wdn> Is the 32-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010
VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(ssize) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(ssize) result;

integer element1 = Int(operand1, unsigned);
(result, -) = SatQ(element1 - (count * imm), ssize, unsigned);
X[dn] = Extend(result, 64, unsigned);
```


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C8.2.502 SQDECD (scalar)

Determines the number of active 64-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to decrement the scalar destination. The result is saturated to the source general-purpose register's signed integer range. A 32-bit saturated result is then sign-extended to 64 bits.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

32-bit

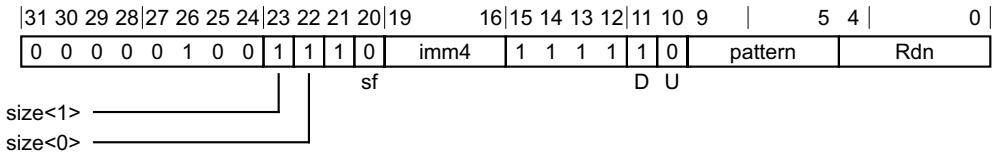

Encoding

```
SQDECD <Xdn>, <Wdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer ssize = 32;
```

64-bit

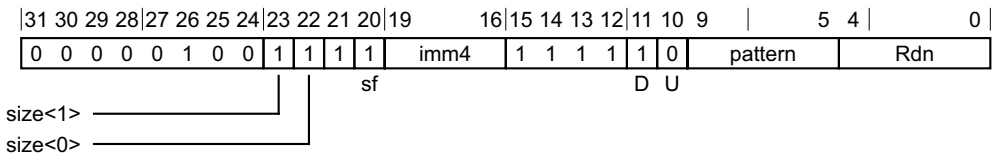

Encoding

```
SQDECD <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
```


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```
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer ssize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xdn> Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<Wdn> Is the 32-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010
VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(ssize) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(ssize) result;

integer element1 = Int(operand1, unsigned);
(result, -) = SatQ(element1 - (count * imm), ssize, unsigned);
X[dn] = Extend(result, 64, unsigned);
```


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C8.2.503 SQDECD (vector)

Determines the number of active 64-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to decrement all destination vector elements. The results are saturated to the 64-bit signed integer range.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (VL1 to VL256)

* The largest power of two (POW2)

* The largest multiple of three or four (MUL3 or MUL4)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (ALL).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

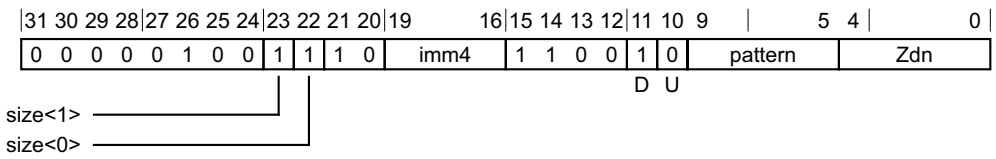

Encoding

```
SQDECD <Zdn>.D{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010

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VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element1 - (count * imm), esize, unsigned);

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.504 SQDECH (scalar)

Determines the number of active 16-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to decrement the scalar destination. The result is saturated to the source general-purpose register's signed integer range. A 32-bit saturated result is then sign-extended to 64 bits.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

32-bit

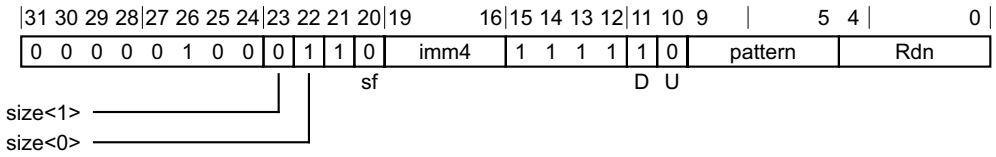

Encoding

```
SQDECH <Xdn>, <Wdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer ssize = 32;
```

64-bit

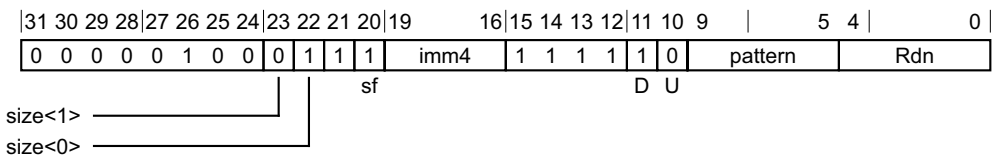

Encoding

```
SQDECH <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
```


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```
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer ssize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xdn> Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<Wdn> Is the 32-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010
VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(ssize) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(ssize) result;

integer element1 = Int(operand1, unsigned);
(result, -) = SatQ(element1 - (count * imm), ssize, unsigned);
X[dn] = Extend(result, 64, unsigned);
```


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C8.2.505 SQDECH (vector)

Determines the number of active 16-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to decrement all destination vector elements. The results are saturated to the 16-bit signed integer range.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (VL1 to VL256)

* The largest power of two (POW2)

* The largest multiple of three or four (MUL3 or MUL4)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (ALL).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

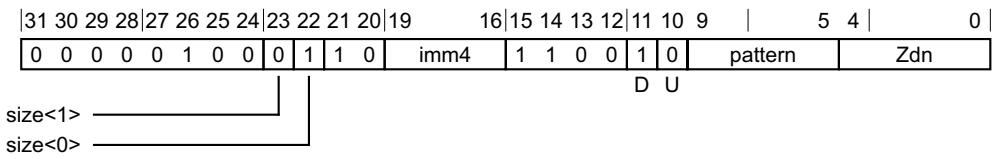

Encoding

```
SQDECH <Zdn>.H{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010

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VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element1 - (count * imm), esize, unsigned);

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.506 SQDECP (scalar)

Counts the number of true elements in the source predicate and then uses the result to decrement the scalar destination. The result is saturated to the source general-purpose register's signed integer range. A 32-bit saturated result is then sign-extended to 64 bits.

32-bit

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9	8	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 0	1	0	1 0 0 0	1	0	0		Pm	Rdn
					D	U			sf				

Encoding

```
SQDECP <Xdn>, <Pm>.<T>, <Wdn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer ssize = 32;
```

64-bit

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9	8	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 0	1	0	1 0 0 0	1	1	0		Pm	Rdn
					D	U			sf				

Encoding

```
SQDECP <Xdn>, <Pm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer ssize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xdn>` Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

`<Pm>` Is the name of the source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`B`	when `size = 00`
`H`	when `size = 01`
`S`	when `size = 10`
`D`	when `size = 11`

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<Wdn> Is the 32-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(ssize) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(ssize) result;
integer count = 0;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[operand2, e, esize] == '1' then
        count = count + 1;

integer element = Int(operand1, unsigned);
(result, -) = SatQ(element - count, ssize, unsigned);
X[dn] = Extend(result, 64, unsigned);
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.507 SQDECP (vector)

Counts the number of true elements in the source predicate and then uses the result to decrement all destination vector elements. The results are saturated to the element signed integer range.

The predicate size specifier may be omitted in assembler source code, but this is deprecated and will be prohibited in a future release of the architecture.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 0	1	0	1 0 0 0	0	0	Pm	Zdn	
					D	U						

Encoding

```
SQDECP <Zdn>.<T>, <Pm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pm> Is the name of the source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(VL) result;
integer count = 0;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[operand2, e, esize] == '1' then
        count = count + 1;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element - count, esize, unsigned);

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.508 SQDECW (scalar)

Determines the number of active 32-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to decrement the scalar destination. The result is saturated to the source general-purpose register's signed integer range. A 32-bit saturated result is then sign-extended to 64 bits.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

32-bit

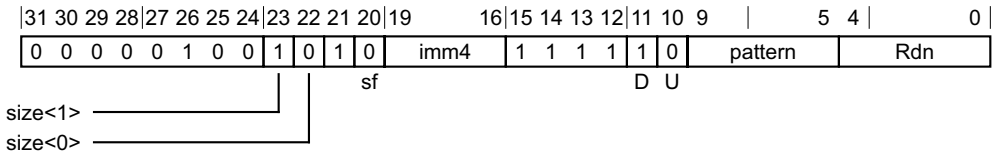

Encoding

```
SQDECW <Xdn>, <Wdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer ssize = 32;
```

64-bit

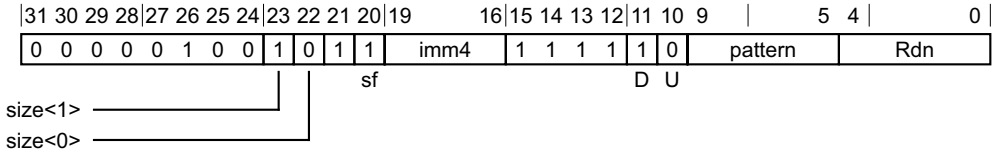

Encoding

```
SQDECW <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
```


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```
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer ssize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xdn> Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<Wdn> Is the 32-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010
VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(ssize) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(ssize) result;

integer element1 = Int(operand1, unsigned);
(result, -) = SatQ(element1 - (count * imm), ssize, unsigned);
X[dn] = Extend(result, 64, unsigned);
```


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C8.2.509 SQDECW (vector)

Determines the number of active 32-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to decrement all destination vector elements. The results are saturated to the 32-bit signed integer range.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (VL1 to VL256)

* The largest power of two (POW2)

* The largest multiple of three or four (MUL3 or MUL4)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (ALL).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

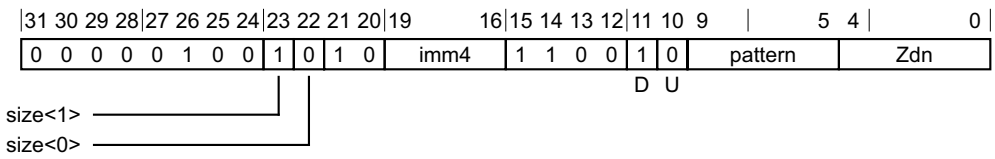

Encoding

```
SQDECW <Zdn>.S{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010

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VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element1 - (count * imm), esize, unsigned);

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.510 SQDMLALB (indexed)

Multiply then double the even-numbered signed elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector and specified signed element in the corresponding second source vector segment. Each intermediate value is saturated to the double-width N-bit value's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. Then destructively add to the overlapping double-width elements of the addend and destination vector. Each destination element is saturated to the double-width N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 2 or 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

32-bit

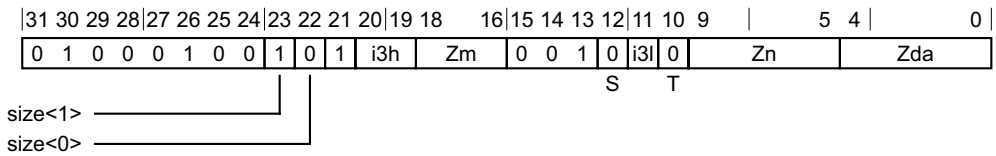

Encoding

```
SQDMLALB <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 0;
```

64-bit

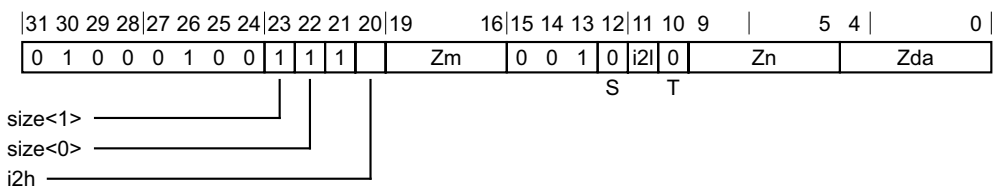

Encoding

```
SQDMLALB <Zda>.D, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2h:i2l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 0;
```


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Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<imm> For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields.

For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2h:i2l" fields.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer s = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel,   esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + index, esize]);
    integer element3 = SInt(Elem[result, e, 2*esize]);
    integer product = SInt(SignedSat(2 * element1 * element2, 2*esize));
    integer res = element3 + product;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = SignedSat(res, 2*esize);

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.511 SQDMLALB (vectors)

Multiply then double the corresponding even-numbered signed elements of the first and second source vectors. Each intermediate value is saturated to the double-width N-bit value's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. Then destructively add to the overlapping double-width elements of the addend and destination vector. Each destination element is saturated to the double-width N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 1 1 0	0 (S)	0 (T)	Zn	Zda

Encoding

```
SQDMLALB <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel1 = 0;
integer sel2 = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Tb>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 01`
- `H` when `size = 10`
- `S` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel1, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * e + sel2, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element3 = SInt(Elem[result, e, esize]);
    integer product = SInt(SignedSat(2 * element1 * element2, esize));
    Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat(element3 + product, esize);

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.512 SQDMLALBT

Multiply then double the corresponding even-numbered signed elements of the first and odd-numbered signed elements of the second source vector. Each intermediate value is saturated to the double-width N-bit value's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. Then destructively add to the overlapping double-width elements of the addend and destination vector. Each destination element is saturated to the double-width N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 0 0 0	1	0	Zn	Zda
							S		

Encoding

```
SQDMLALBT <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel1 = 0;
integer sel2 = 1;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Tb>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 01`
- `H` when `size = 10`
- `S` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel1, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * e + sel2, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element3 = SInt(Elem[result, e, esize]);
    integer product = SInt(SignedSat(2 * element1 * element2, esize));
    Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat(element3 + product, esize);

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.513 SQDMLALT (indexed)

Multiply then double the odd-numbered signed elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector and the specified signed element in the corresponding second source vector segment. Each intermediate value is saturated to the double-width N-bit value's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. Then destructively add to the overlapping double-width elements of the addend and destination vector. Each destination element is saturated to the double-width N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 2 or 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

32-bit

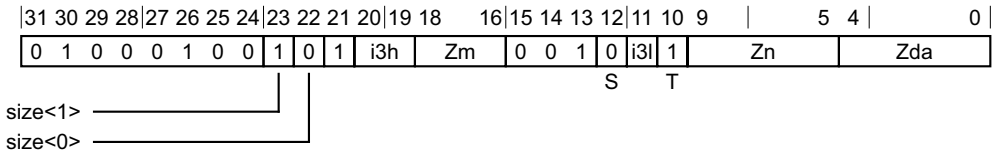

Encoding

```
SQDMLALT <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 1;
```

64-bit

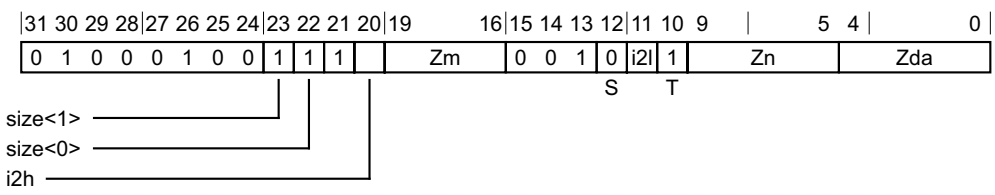

Encoding

```
SQDMLALT <Zda>.D, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2h:i2l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 1;
```


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Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<imm> For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields.

For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2h:i2l" fields.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer s = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel,   esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + index, esize]);
    integer element3 = SInt(Elem[result, e, 2*esize]);
    integer product = SInt(SignedSat(2 * element1 * element2, 2*esize));
    integer res = element3 + product;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = SignedSat(res, 2*esize);

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.514 SQDMLALT (vectors)

Multiply then double the corresponding odd-numbered signed elements of the first and second source vectors. Each intermediate value is saturated to the double-width N-bit value's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. Then destructively add to the overlapping double-width elements of the addend and destination vector. Each destination element is saturated to the double-width N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 1 1 0	0 (S)	1 (T)	Zn	Zda

Encoding

```
SQDMLALT <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel1 = 1;
integer sel2 = 1;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel1, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * e + sel2, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element3 = SInt(Elem[result, e, esize]);
    integer product = SInt(SignedSat(2 * element1 * element2, esize));
    Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat(element3 + product, esize);

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.515 SQDMLSLB (indexed)

Multiply then double the even-numbered signed elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector and the specified signed element in the corresponding second source vector segment. Each intermediate value is saturated to the double-width N-bit value's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. Then destructively subtract from the overlapping double-width elements of the addend and destination vector. Each destination element is saturated to the double-width N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 2 or 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

32-bit

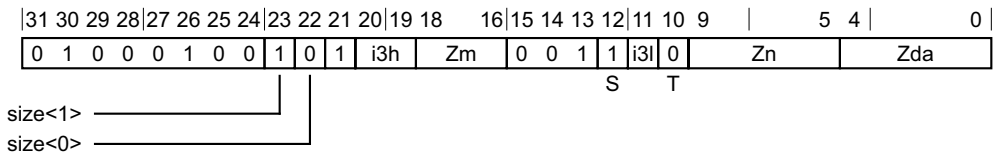

Encoding

```
SQDMLSLB <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 0;
```

64-bit

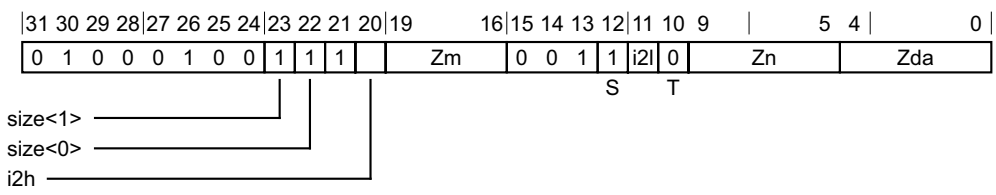

Encoding

```
SQDMLSLB <Zda>.D, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2h:i2l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 0;
```


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Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<imm> For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields.

For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2h:i2l" fields.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer s = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel,   esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + index, esize]);
    integer element3 = SInt(Elem[result, e, 2*esize]);
    integer product = SInt(SignedSat(2 * element1 * element2, 2*esize));
    integer res = element3 - product;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = SignedSat(res, 2*esize);

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.516 SQDMLSLB (vectors)

Multiply then double the corresponding even-numbered signed elements of the first and second source vectors. Each intermediate value is saturated to the double-width N-bit value's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. Then destructively subtract from the overlapping double-width elements of the addend and destination vector. Each destination element is saturated to the double-width N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 1 1 0	1	0	Zn	Zda
						S	T		

Encoding

```
SQDMLSLB <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel1 = 0;
integer sel2 = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Tb>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 01`
- `H` when `size = 10`
- `S` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel1, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * e + sel2, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element3 = SInt(Elem[result, e, esize]);
    integer product = SInt(SignedSat(2 * element1 * element2, esize));
    Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat(element3 - product, esize);

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.517 SQDMLSLBT

Multiply then double the corresponding even-numbered signed elements of the first and odd-numbered signed elements of the second source vector. Each intermediate value is saturated to the double-width N-bit value's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. Then destructively subtract from the overlapping double-width elements of the addend and destination vector. Each destination element is saturated to the double-width N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 0 0 0	1	1	Zn	Zda
							S		

Encoding

```
SQDMLSLBT <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel1 = 0;
integer sel2 = 1;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Tb>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 01`
- `H` when `size = 10`
- `S` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel1, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * e + sel2, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element3 = SInt(Elem[result, e, esize]);
    integer product = SInt(SignedSat(2 * element1 * element2, esize));
    Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat(element3 - product, esize);

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.518 SQDMLSLT (indexed)

Multiply then double the odd-numbered signed elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector and the specified signed element in the corresponding second source vector segment. Each intermediate value is saturated to the double-width N-bit value's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. Then destructively subtract from the overlapping double-width elements of the addend and destination vector. Each destination element is saturated to the double-width N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 2 or 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

32-bit

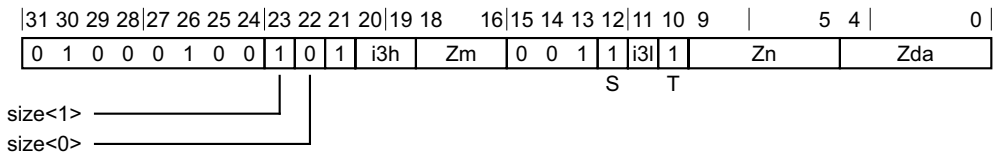

Encoding

```
SQDMLSLT <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 1;
```

64-bit

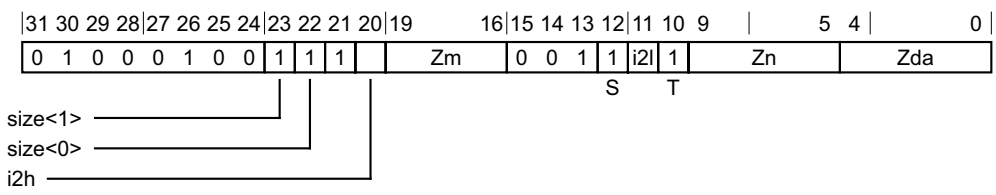

Encoding

```
SQDMLSLT <Zda>.D, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2h:i2l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 1;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Zm>` For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.

`<imm>` For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields.

For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2h:i2l" fields.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer s = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel,   esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + index, esize]);
    integer element3 = SInt(Elem[result, e, 2*esize]);
    integer product = SInt(SignedSat(2 * element1 * element2, 2*esize));
    integer res = element3 - product;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = SignedSat(res, 2*esize);

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.519 SQDMLSLT (vectors)

Multiply then double the corresponding odd-numbered signed elements of the first and second source vectors. Each intermediate value is saturated to the double-width N-bit value's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. Then destructively subtract from the overlapping double-width elements of the addend and destination vector. Each destination element is saturated to the double-width N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 1 1 0	1	1	Zn	Zda
						S	T		

Encoding

```
SQDMLSLT <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel1 = 1;
integer sel2 = 1;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Tb>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 01`
- `H` when `size = 10`
- `S` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel1, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * e + sel2, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element3 = SInt(Elem[result, e, esize]);
    integer product = SInt(SignedSat(2 * element1 * element2, esize));
    Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat(element3 - product, esize);

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.520 SQDMULH (indexed)

Multiply all signed elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified signed element in the corresponding second source vector segment, double and place the most significant half of the result in the corresponding elements of the destination vector register. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 1 to 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

16-bit

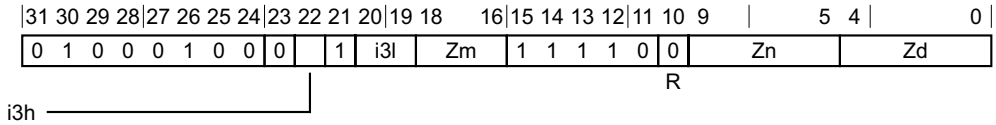

Encoding

```
SQDMULH <Zd>.H, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

32-bit

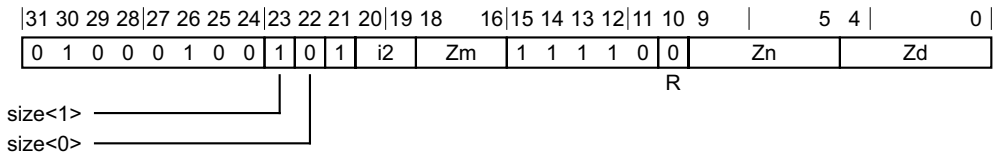

Encoding

```
SQDMULH <Zd>.S, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```


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64-bit

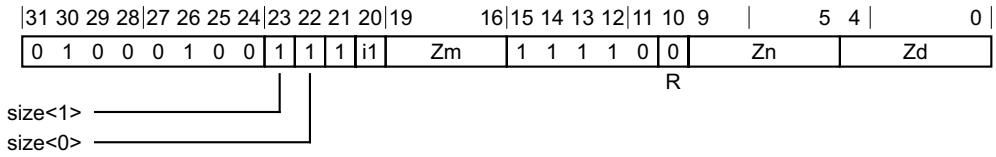

Encoding

```
SQDMULH <Zd>.D, <Zn>.D, <Zm>.D[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer index = UInt(i1);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd>	Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	For the 16-bit and 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.
<imm>	For the 16-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields. For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "i1" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer s = segmentbase + index;
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, s, esize]);
    integer res = 2 * element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat(res >> esize, esize);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.521 SQDMULH (vectors)

Multiply then double the corresponding signed elements of the first and second source vectors, and place the most significant half of the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector register. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	Zm	0 1 1 1	0	0	Zn	Zd
							R		

Encoding

```
SQDMULH <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    integer res = 2 * element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat(res >> esize, esize);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.522 SQDMULLB (indexed)

Multiply then double the even-numbered signed elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector and the specified element in the corresponding second source vector segment, and place the results in overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector register. Each result element is saturated to the double-width N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 2 or 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

32-bit

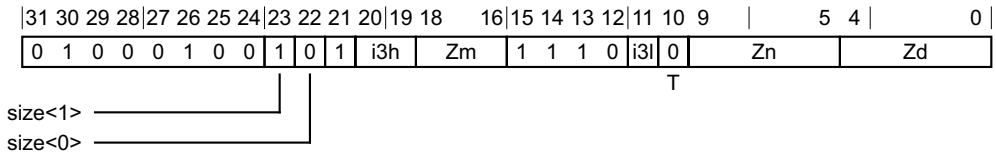

Encoding

```
SQDMULLB <Zd>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel = 0;
```

64-bit

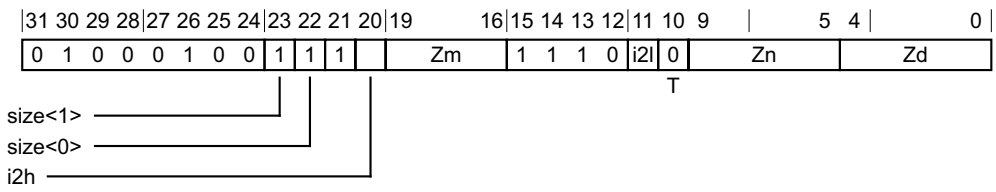

Encoding

```
SQDMULLB <Zd>.D, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2h:i2l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel = 0;
```


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Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<imm> For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields.

For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2h:i2l" fields.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer s = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel,   esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + index, esize]);
    integer res = 2 * element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = SignedSat(res, 2*esize);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.523 SQDMULLB (vectors)

Multiply the corresponding even-numbered signed elements of the first and second source vectors, double and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. Each result element is saturated to the double-width N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 1 1	0	0	0	Zn	Zd
							U	T		

Encoding

```
SQDMULLB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    integer res = 2 * element1 * element2;
```


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```
        Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat(res, esize);

    Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.524 SQDMULLT (indexed)

Multiply then double the odd-numbered signed elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector and the specified element in the corresponding second source vector segment, and place the results in overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector register. Each result element is saturated to the double-width N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 2 or 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

32-bit

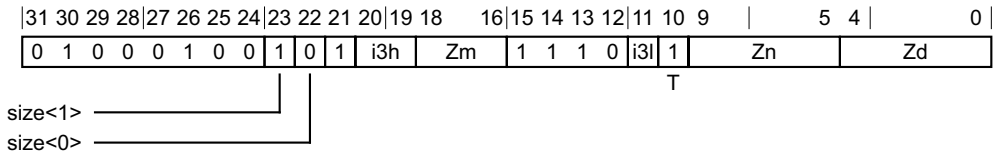

Encoding

```
SQDMULLT <Zd>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel = 1;
```

64-bit

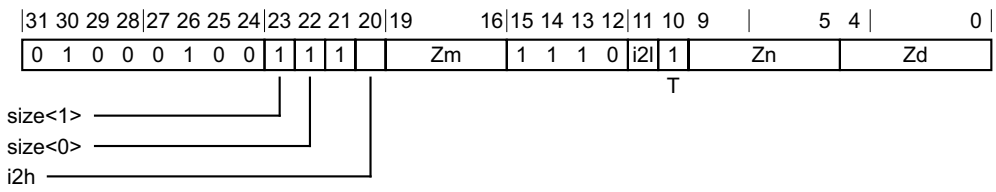

Encoding

```
SQDMULLT <Zd>.D, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2h:i2l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel = 1;
```


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Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<imm> For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields.

For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2h:i2l" fields.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer s = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel,   esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + index, esize]);
    integer res = 2 * element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = SignedSat(res, 2*esize);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.525 SQDMULLT (vectors)

Multiply the corresponding odd-numbered signed elements of the first and second source vectors, double and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. Each result element is saturated to the double-width N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 1 1	0	0 (U)	1 (T)	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
SQDMULLT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    integer res = 2 * element1 * element2;
```


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```
        Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat(res, esize);

    Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.526 SQINCB

Determines the number of active 8-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to increment the scalar destination. The result is saturated to the source general-purpose register's signed integer range. A 32-bit saturated result is then sign-extended to 64 bits.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

32-bit

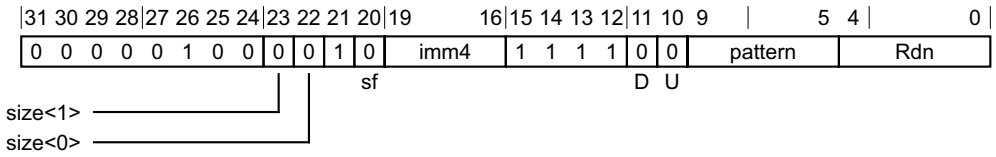

Encoding

```
SQINCB <Xdn>, <Wdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer ssize = 32;
```

64-bit

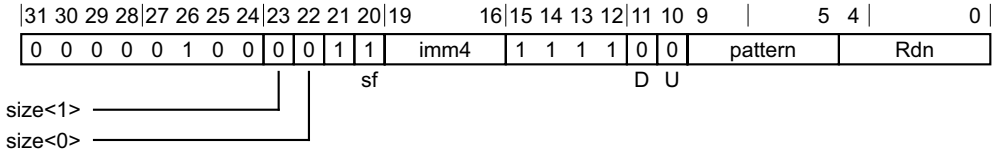

Encoding

```
SQINCB <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
```


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```
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer ssize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xdn> Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<Wdn> Is the 32-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010
VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(ssize) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(ssize) result;

integer element1 = Int(operand1, unsigned);
(result, -) = SatQ(element1 + (count * imm), ssize, unsigned);
X[dn] = Extend(result, 64, unsigned);
```


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C8.2.527 SQINCD (scalar)

Determines the number of active 64-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to increment the scalar destination. The result is saturated to the source general-purpose register's signed integer range. A 32-bit saturated result is then sign-extended to 64 bits.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

32-bit

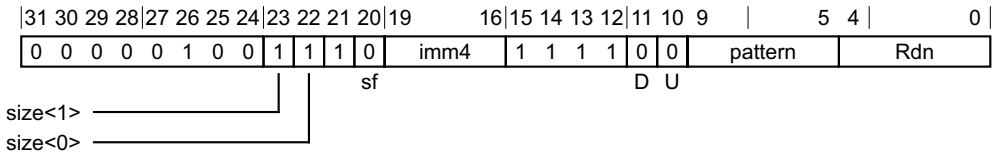

Encoding

```
SQINCD <Xdn>, <Wdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer ssize = 32;
```

64-bit

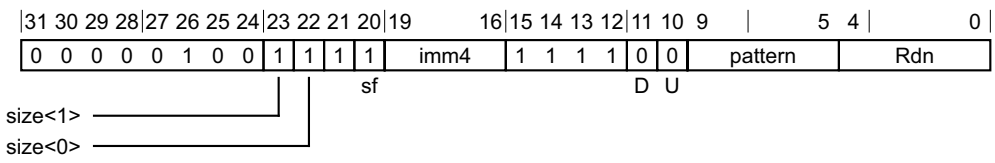

Encoding

```
SQINCD <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
```


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```
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer ssize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xdn> Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<Wdn> Is the 32-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010
VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(ssize) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(ssize) result;

integer element1 = Int(operand1, unsigned);
(result, -) = SatQ(element1 + (count * imm), ssize, unsigned);
X[dn] = Extend(result, 64, unsigned);
```


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C8.2.528 SQINCD (vector)

Determines the number of active 64-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to increment all destination vector elements. The results are saturated to the 64-bit signed integer range.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

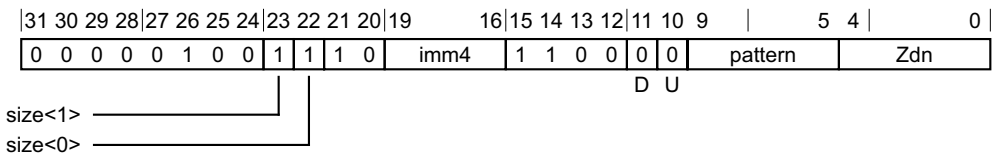

Encoding

```
SQINCD <Zdn>.D{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<pattern>` Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

`POW2`	when `pattern = 00000`
`VL1`	when `pattern = 00001`
`VL2`	when `pattern = 00010`
`VL3`	when `pattern = 00011`
`VL4`	when `pattern = 00100`
`VL5`	when `pattern = 00101`
`VL6`	when `pattern = 00110`
`VL7`	when `pattern = 00111`
`VL8`	when `pattern = 01000`
`VL16`	when `pattern = 01001`
`VL32`	when `pattern = 01010`

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VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element1 + (count * imm), esize, unsigned);

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.529 SQINCH (scalar)

Determines the number of active 16-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to increment the scalar destination. The result is saturated to the source general-purpose register's signed integer range. A 32-bit saturated result is then sign-extended to 64 bits.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

32-bit

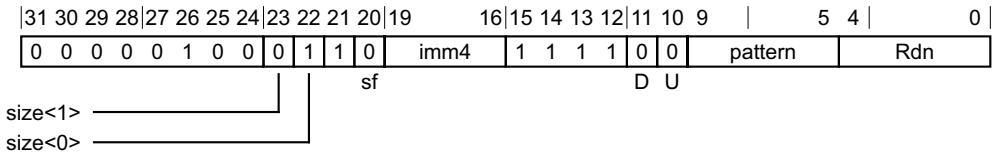

Encoding

```
SQINCH <Xdn>, <Wdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer ssize = 32;
```

64-bit

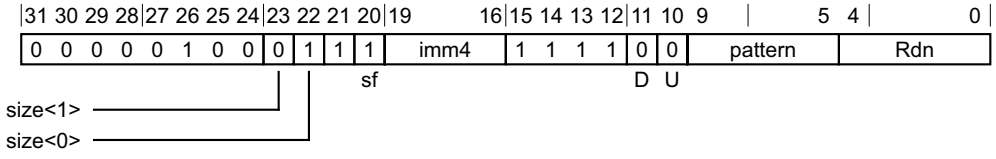

Encoding

```
SQINCH <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
```


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```
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer ssize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xdn> Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<Wdn> Is the 32-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010
VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(ssize) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(ssize) result;

integer element1 = Int(operand1, unsigned);
(result, -) = SatQ(element1 + (count * imm), ssize, unsigned);
X[dn] = Extend(result, 64, unsigned);
```


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C8.2.530 SQINCH (vector)

Determines the number of active 16-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to increment all destination vector elements. The results are saturated to the 16-bit signed integer range.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (VL1 to VL256)

* The largest power of two (POW2)

* The largest multiple of three or four (MUL3 or MUL4)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (ALL).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

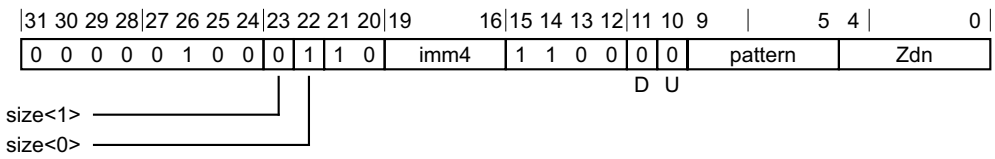

Encoding

```
SQINCH <Zdn>.H{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010

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VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element1 + (count * imm), esize, unsigned);

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.531 SQINCP (scalar)

Counts the number of true elements in the source predicate and then uses the result to increment the scalar destination. The result is saturated to the source general-purpose register's signed integer range. A 32-bit saturated result is then sign-extended to 64 bits.

32-bit

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9	8	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 0	0	0	1 0 0 0	1	0	0		Pm	Rdn
					D	U			sf				

Encoding

```
SQINCP <Xdn>, <Pm>.<T>, <Wdn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer ssize = 32;
```

64-bit

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9	8	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 0	0	0	1 0 0 0	1	1	0		Pm	Rdn
					D	U			sf				

Encoding

```
SQINCP <Xdn>, <Pm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer ssize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xdn> Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<Pm> Is the name of the source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

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`<Wdn>` Is the 32-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(ssize) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(ssize) result;
integer count = 0;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[operand2, e, esize] == '1' then
        count = count + 1;

integer element = Int(operand1, unsigned);
(result, -) = SatQ(element + count, ssize, unsigned);
X[dn] = Extend(result, 64, unsigned);
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.532 SQINCP (vector)

Counts the number of true elements in the source predicate and then uses the result to increment all destination vector elements. The results are saturated to the element signed integer range.

The predicate size specifier may be omitted in assembler source code, but this is deprecated and will be prohibited in a future release of the architecture.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 0	0 (D)	0 (U)	1 0 0 0	0	0	Pm	Zdn	

Encoding

```
SQINCP <Zdn>.<T>, <Pm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Pm>` Is the name of the source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(VL) result;
integer count = 0;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[operand2, e, esize] == '1' then
        count = count + 1;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element + count, esize, unsigned);

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.533 SQINCW (scalar)

Determines the number of active 32-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to increment the scalar destination. The result is saturated to the source general-purpose register's signed integer range. A 32-bit saturated result is then sign-extended to 64 bits.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

32-bit

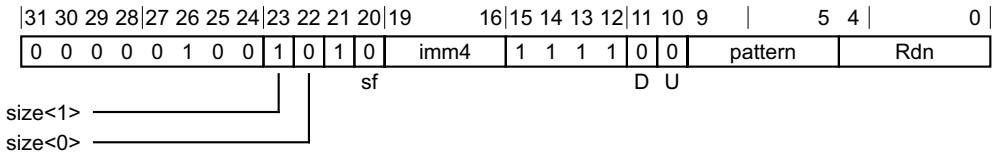

Encoding

```
SQINCW <Xdn>, <Wdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer ssize = 32;
```

64-bit

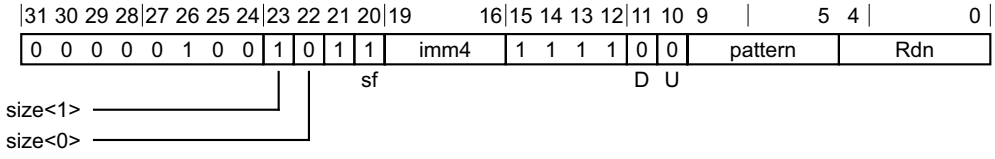

Encoding

```
SQINCW <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
```


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```
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
integer ssize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<Xdn> Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<Wdn> Is the 32-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010
VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(ssize) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(ssize) result;

integer element1 = Int(operand1, unsigned);
(result, -) = SatQ(element1 + (count * imm), ssize, unsigned);
X[dn] = Extend(result, 64, unsigned);
```


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C8.2.534 SQINCW (vector)

Determines the number of active 32-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to increment all destination vector elements. The results are saturated to the 32-bit signed integer range.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (VL1 to VL256)

* The largest power of two (POW2)

* The largest multiple of three or four (MUL3 or MUL4)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (ALL).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

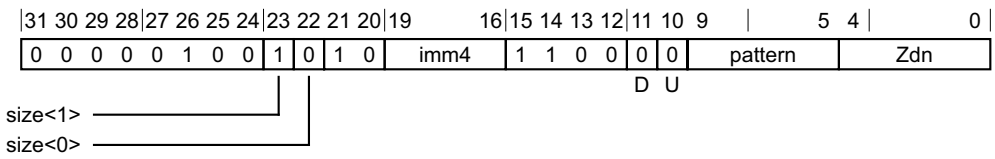

Encoding

```
SQINCW <Zdn>.S{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010

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VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element1 + (count * imm), esize, unsigned);

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.535 SQNEG

Negate the signed integer value in each active element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14	13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	1	0	0	1	1 0	1	Pg	Zn	Zd
				Q								

Encoding

```
SQNEG <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element = SInt(Elem[operand, e, esize]);
        element = -element;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat(element, esize);

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.536 SQRDCMLAH (indexed)

Multiply without saturation the duplicated real components for rotations 0 and 180, or imaginary components for rotations 90 and 270, of the integral numbers in each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified complex number in the corresponding the second source vector segment rotated by 0, 90, 180 or 270 degrees in the direction from the positive real axis towards the positive imaginary axis, when considered in polar representation.

Then double and add the products to the corresponding components of the complex numbers in the addend vector. Destructively place the most significant rounded half of the results in the corresponding elements of the addend vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. This instruction is unpredicated.

These transformations permit the creation of a variety of multiply-add and multiply-subtract operations on complex numbers by combining two of these instructions with the same vector operands but with rotations that are 90 degrees apart.

Each complex number is represented in a vector register as an even/odd pair of elements with the real part in the even-numbered element and the imaginary part in the odd-numbered element.

16-bit

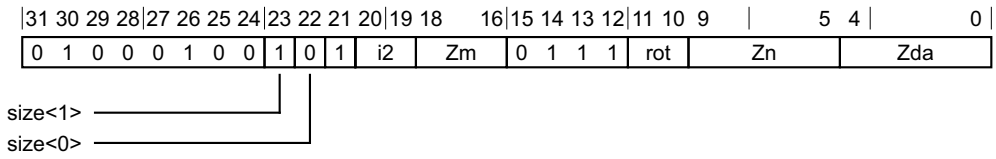

Encoding

```
SQRDCMLAH <Zda>.H, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>], <const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i2);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel_a = UInt(rot<0>);
integer sel_b = UInt(NOT(rot<0>));
boolean sub_r = (rot<0> != rot<1>);
boolean sub_i = (rot<1> == '1');
```

32-bit

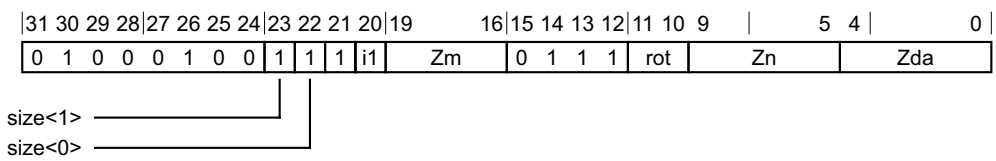

Encoding

```
SQRDCMLAH <Zda>.S, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>], <const>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i1);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel_a = UInt(rot<0>);
integer sel_b = UInt(NOT(rot<0>));
boolean sub_r = (rot<0> != rot<1>);
boolean sub_i = (rot<1> == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> For the 16-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.

For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<imm> For the 16-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2" field.

For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "i1" field.

<const> Is the const specifier, encoded in the "rot" field. It can have the following values:

#0	when rot = 00
#90	when rot = 01
#180	when rot = 10
#270	when rot = 11

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer pairs = VL DIV (2 * esize);
integer pairspersegment = 128 DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

integer round_const = 1 << (esize-1);
integer res_r, res_i;

for p = 0 to pairs-1
    integer segmentbase = p - (p MOD pairspersegment);
    integer s = segmentbase + index;
    integer elt1_a = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * p + sel_a, esize]);
    integer elt2_a = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + sel_a, esize]);
    integer elt2_b = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + sel_b, esize]);
    bits(esize) elt3_r = Elem[operand3, 2 * p + 0, esize];
    bits(esize) elt3_i = Elem[operand3, 2 * p + 1, esize];
    integer product_r =  elt1_a * elt2_a;
    integer product_i =  elt1_a * elt2_b;
    if sub_r then
        res_r = (SInt(elt3_r) << esize) - 2 * product_r + round_const;
    else
        res_r = (SInt(elt3_r) << esize) + 2 * product_r + round_const;
    if sub_i then
        res_i = (SInt(elt3_i) << esize) - 2 * product_i + round_const;
```


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```
    else
        res_i = (SInt(elt3_i) << esize) + 2 * product_i + round_const;
    Elem[result, 2 * p + 0, esize] = SignedSat(res_r >> esize, esize);
    Elem[result, 2 * p + 1, esize] = SignedSat(res_i >> esize, esize);

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.537 SQRDCMLAH (vectors)

Multiply without saturation the duplicated real components for rotations 0 and 180, or imaginary components for rotations 90 and 270, of the integral numbers in the first source vector by the corresponding complex number in the second source vector rotated by 0, 90, 180 or 270 degrees in the direction from the positive real axis towards the positive imaginary axis, when considered in polar representation.

Then double and add the products to the corresponding components of the complex numbers in the addend vector. Destructively place the most significant rounded half of the results in the corresponding elements of the addend vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. This instruction is unpredicated.

These transformations permit the creation of a variety of multiply-add and multiply-subtract operations on complex numbers by combining two of these instructions with the same vector operands but with rotations that are 90 degrees apart.

Each complex number is represented in a vector register as an even/odd pair of elements with the real part in the even-numbered element and the imaginary part in the odd-numbered element.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 0 1	1	rot	Zn	Zda

Encoding

```
SQRDCMLAH <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>, <const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel_a = UInt(rot<0>);
integer sel_b = UInt(NOT(rot<0>));
boolean sub_r = (rot<0> != rot<1>);
boolean sub_i = (rot<1> == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<const> Is the const specifier, encoded in the "rot" field. It can have the following values:

- #0 when rot = 00
- #90 when rot = 01

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#180	when rot = 10
#270	when rot = 11

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer pairs = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

integer round_const = 1 << (esize-1);
integer res_r, res_i;

for p = 0 to pairs-1
    integer elt1_a = SInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * p + sel_a, esize]);
    integer elt2_a = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * p + sel_a, esize]);
    integer elt2_b = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * p + sel_b, esize]);
    bits(esize) elt3_r = Elem[operand3, 2 * p + 0, esize];
    bits(esize) elt3_i = Elem[operand3, 2 * p + 1, esize];
    integer product_r =  elt1_a * elt2_a;
    integer product_i =  elt1_a * elt2_b;
    if sub_r then
        res_r = (SInt(elt3_r) << esize) - 2 * product_r + round_const;
    else
        res_r = (SInt(elt3_r) << esize) + 2 * product_r + round_const;
    if sub_i then
        res_i = (SInt(elt3_i) << esize) - 2 * product_i + round_const;
    else
        res_i = (SInt(elt3_i) << esize) + 2 * product_i + round_const;
    Elem[result, 2 * p + 0, esize] = SignedSat(res_r >> esize, esize);
    Elem[result, 2 * p + 1, esize] = SignedSat(res_i >> esize, esize);

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.538 SQRDMLAH (indexed)

Multiply then double all signed elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector and the specified signed element of the corresponding second source vector segment, and destructively add the rounded high half of each result to the corresponding elements of the addend and destination vector. Each destination element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 1 to 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

16-bit

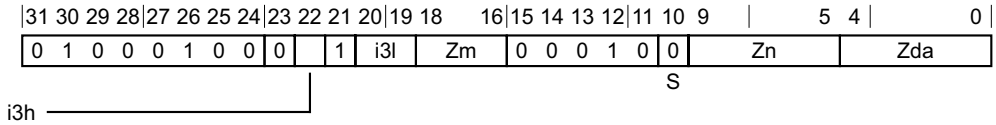

Encoding

```
SQRDMLAH <Zda>.H, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

32-bit

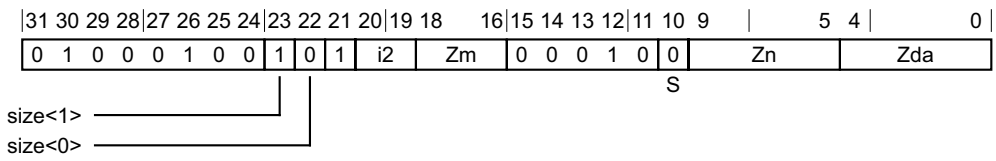

Encoding

```
SQRDMLAH <Zda>.S, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```


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64-bit

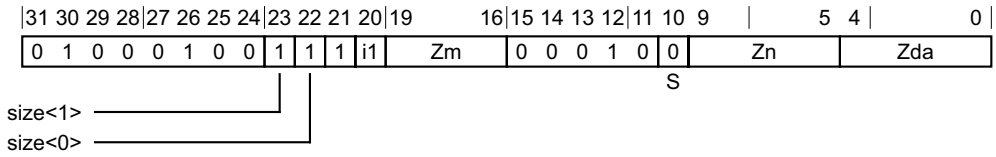

Encoding

```
SQRDMLAH <Zda>.D, <Zn>.D, <Zm>.D[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer index = UInt(i1);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>`	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
`<Zn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
`<Zm>`	For the 16-bit and 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.
`<imm>`	For the 16-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields. For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "i1" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;
integer round_const = 1 << (esize - 1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer s = segmentbase + index;
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, s, esize]);
    integer element3 = SInt(Elem[operand3, e, esize]);
    integer res = (element3 << esize) + (2 * element1 * element2);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat((res + round_const) >> esize, esize);

Z[da] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.539 SQRDMLAH (vectors)

Multiply then double the corresponding signed elements of the first and second source vectors, and destructively add the rounded high half of each result to the corresponding elements of the addend and destination vector. Each destination element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 1 1 1 0	0 (S)	Zn	Zda

Encoding

```
SQRDMLAH <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;
integer round_const = 1 << (esize - 1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    integer element3 = SInt(Elem[operand3, e, esize]);
    integer res = (element3 << esize) + (2 * element1 * element2);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat((res + round_const) >> esize, esize);

Z[da] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.540 SQRDMLSH (indexed)

Multiply then double all signed elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector and the specified signed element of the corresponding second source vector segment, and destructively subtract the rounded high half of each result to the corresponding elements of the addend and destination vector. Each destination element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 1 to 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

16-bit

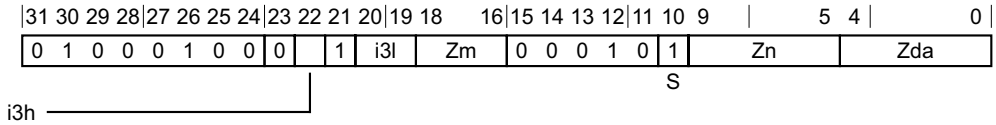

Encoding

```
SQRDMLSH <Zda>.H, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

32-bit

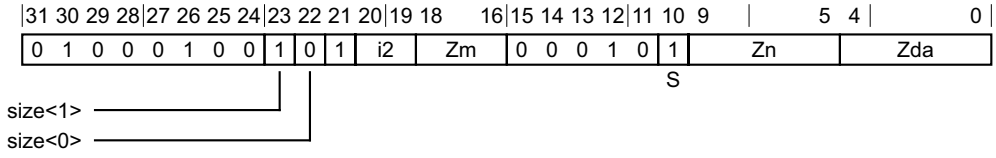

Encoding

```
SQRDMLSH <Zda>.S, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```


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64-bit

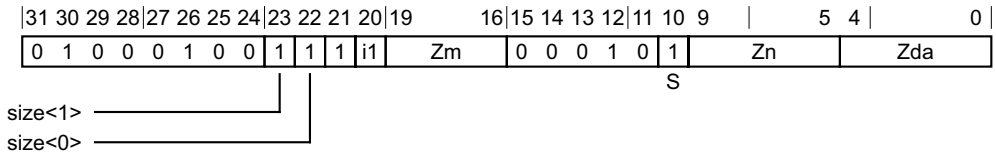

Encoding

```
SQRDMLSH <Zda>.D, <Zn>.D, <Zm>.D[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer index = UInt(i1);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>`	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
`<Zn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
`<Zm>`	For the 16-bit and 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.
`<imm>`	For the 16-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields. For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "i1" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;
integer round_const = 1 << (esize - 1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer s = segmentbase + index;
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, s, esize]);
    integer element3 = SInt(Elem[operand3, e, esize]);
    integer res = (element3 << esize) - (2 * element1 * element2);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat((res + round_const) >> esize, esize);

Z[da] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.541 SQRDMLSH (vectors)

Multiply then double the corresponding signed elements of the first and second source vectors, and destructively subtract the rounded high half of each result from the corresponding elements of the addend and destination vector. Each destination element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11	10 9	5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 1 1 1 0	1	Zn	Zda
						S		

Encoding

```
SQRDMLSH <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;
integer round_const = 1 << (esize - 1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    integer element3 = SInt(Elem[operand3, e, esize]);
    integer res = (element3 << esize) - (2 * element1 * element2);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat((res + round_const) >> esize, esize);

Z[da] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.542 SQRDMULH (indexed)

Multiply all signed elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified signed element in the corresponding second source vector segment, double and place the most significant rounded half of the result in the corresponding elements of the destination vector register. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 1 to 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

16-bit

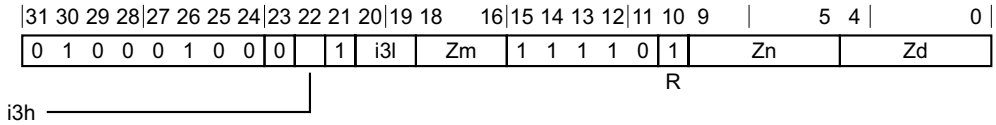

Encoding

```
SQRDMULH <Zd>.H, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

32-bit

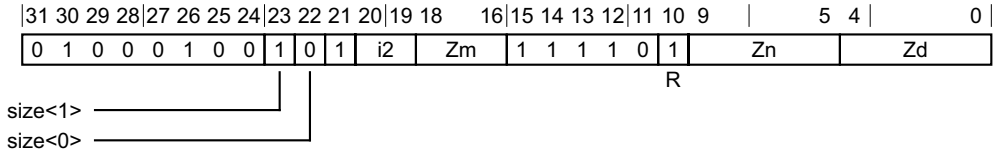

Encoding

```
SQRDMULH <Zd>.S, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```


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64-bit

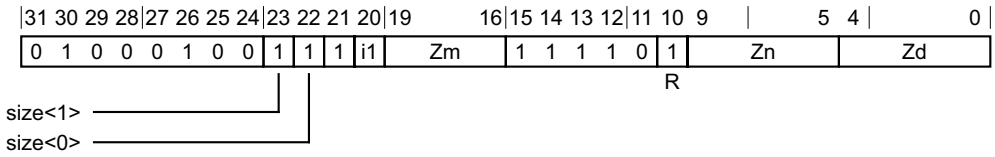

Encoding

```
SQRDMULH <Zd>.D, <Zn>.D, <Zm>.D[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer index = UInt(i1);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd>	Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	For the 16-bit and 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.
<imm>	For the 16-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields. For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "i1" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;
integer round_const = 1 << (esize - 1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer s = segmentbase + index;
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, s, esize]);
    integer res = 2 * element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat((res + round_const) >> esize, esize);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.543 SQRDMULH (vectors)

Multiply then double the corresponding signed elements of the first and second source vectors, and place the most significant rounded half of the result in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	Zm	0 1 1 1	0	1	Zn	Zd
							R		

Encoding

```
SQRDMULH <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;
integer round_const = 1 << (esize - 1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    integer res = 2 * element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat((res + round_const) >> esize, esize);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.544 SQRSHL

Shift active signed elements of the first source vector by corresponding elements of the second source vector and destructively place the rounded results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. A positive shift amount performs a left shift, otherwise a right shift by the negated shift amount is performed. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	1	0	1	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
				Q	R	N	U				

Encoding

```
SQRSHL <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
        integer shift = ShiftSat(SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]), esize);
        integer round_const = 1 << (-shift - 1); // 0 for left shift, 2^(n-1) for right shift
        integer res = (element + round_const) << shift;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat(res, esize);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.545 SQRSHLR

Shift active signed elements of the second source vector by corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the rounded results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. A positive shift amount performs a left shift, otherwise a right shift by the negated shift amount is performed. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	1	1	1	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	
				Q	R	N	U					

Encoding

```
SQRSHLR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
        integer shift = ShiftSat(SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]), esize);
        integer round_const = 1 << (-shift - 1); // 0 for left shift, 2^(n-1) for right shift
        integer res = (element + round_const) << shift;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat(res, esize);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.546 SQRSHRNB

Shift each signed integer value in the source vector elements right by an immediate value, and place the rounded results in the even-numbered half-width destination elements, while setting the odd-numbered elements to zero. Each result element is saturated to the half-width N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

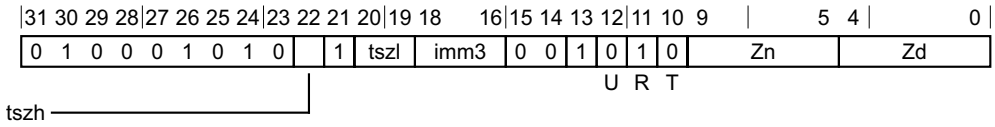

Encoding

```
SQRSHRNB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '000' UNDEFINED;
    when '001' esize = 8;
    when '01x' esize = 16;
    when '1xx' esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- `H` when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- `S` when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Tb>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- `S` when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- `D` when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

`<const>` Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
bits(VL) result;
integer round_const = 1 << (shift-1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(2*esize) element = Elem[operand, e, 2*esize];
    integer res = (SInt(element) + round_const) >> shift;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 0, esize] = SignedSat(res, esize);
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, esize] = Zeros();

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.547 SQRSHRNT

Shift each signed integer value in the source vector elements right by an immediate value, and place the rounded results in the odd-numbered half-width destination elements, leaving the even-numbered elements unchanged. Each result element is saturated to the half-width N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

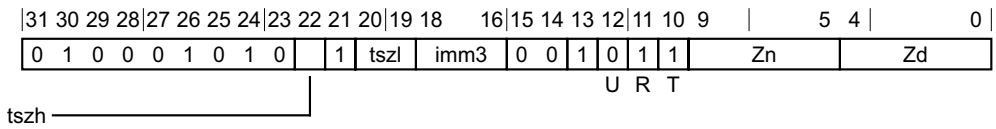

Encoding

```
SQRSHRNT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '000' UNDEFINED;
    when '001' esize = 8;
    when '01x' esize = 16;
    when '1xx' esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- S when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- S when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- D when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
```


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```
bits(VL) result = Z[d];
integer round_const = 1 << (shift-1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(2*esize) element = Elem[operand, e, 2*esize];
    integer res = (SInt(element) + round_const) >> shift;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, esize] = SignedSat(res, esize);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.548 SQRSHRUNB

Shift each signed integer value in the source vector elements right by an immediate value, and place the rounded results in the even-numbered half-width destination elements, while setting the odd-numbered elements to zero. Each result element is saturated to the half-width N-bit element's unsigned integer range 0 to (2^N)-1. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

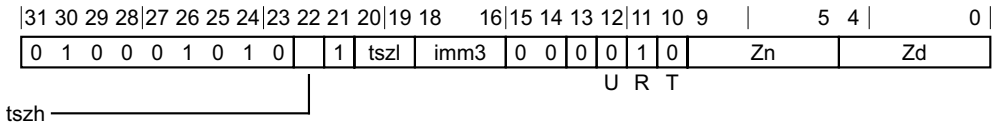

Encoding

```
SQRSHRUNB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '000' UNDEFINED;
    when '001' esize = 8;
    when '01x' esize = 16;
    when '1xx' esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- S when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- S when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- D when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
```


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```
bits(VL) result;
integer round_const = 1 << (shift-1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(2*esize) element = Elem[operand, e, 2*esize];
    integer res = (SInt(element) + round_const) >> shift;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 0, esize] = UnsignedSat(res, esize);
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, esize] = Zeros();

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.549 SQRSHRUNT

Shift each signed integer value in the source vector elements right by an immediate value, and place the rounded results in the odd-numbered half-width destination elements, leaving the even-numbered elements unchanged. Each result element is saturated to the half-width N-bit element's unsigned integer range 0 to (2^N)-1. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

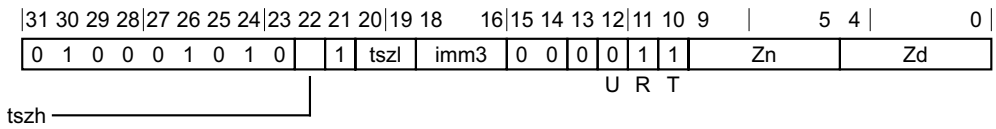

Encoding

```
SQRSHRUNT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '000' UNDEFINED;
    when '001' esize = 8;
    when '01x' esize = 16;
    when '1xx' esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- S when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- S when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- D when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
```


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```
bits(VL) result = Z[d];
integer round_const = 1 << (shift-1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(2*esize) element = Elem[operand, e, 2*esize];
    integer res = (SInt(element) + round_const) >> shift;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, esize] = UnsignedSat(res, esize);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.550 SQSHL (immediate)

Shift left by immediate each active signed element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 0 to number of bits per element minus 1. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9 8	7 5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	tszh	0 0	0	1	1	0	1 0 0	Pg	tszl	imm3	Zdn
					L	U						

Encoding

```
SQSHL <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(4) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '0000' UNDEFINED;
    when '0001' esize = 8;
    when '001x' esize = 16;
    when '01xx' esize = 32;
    when '1xxx' esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer shift = UInt(tsize:imm3) - esize;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 01`
- H when `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 1x`
- S when `tszh = 01`, `tszl = xx`
- D when `tszh = 1x`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 0 to number of bits per element minus 1, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
```


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```
        integer res = element1 << shift;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat(res, esize);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.551 SQSHL (vectors)

Shift active signed elements of the first source vector by corresponding elements of the second source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. A positive shift amount performs a left shift, otherwise a right shift by the negated shift amount is performed. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	1	0	0	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	
				Q	R	N	U					

Encoding

```
SQSHL <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
        integer shift = ShiftSat(SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]), esize);
        integer res = element << shift;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat(res, esize);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.552 SQSHLR

Shift active signed elements of the second source vector by corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. A positive shift amount performs a left shift, otherwise a right shift by the negated shift amount is performed. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	1	1	0	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	
				Q	R	N	U					

Encoding

```
SQSHLR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
        integer shift = ShiftSat(SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]), esize);
        integer res = element << shift;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat(res, esize);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.553 SQSHLU

Shift left by immediate each active signed element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's unsigned integer range 0 to (2^N)-1. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 0 to number of bits per element minus 1. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9 8	7 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	tszh	0 0	1	1	1	1	1 0 0	Pg	tszl	imm3	Zdn
						L	U					

Encoding

```
SQSHLU <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(4) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '0000' UNDEFINED;
    when '0001' esize = 8;
    when '001x' esize = 16;
    when '01xx' esize = 32;
    when '1xxx' esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer shift = UInt(tsize:imm3) - esize;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

B	when tszh = 00, tszl = 01
H	when tszh = 00, tszl = 1x
S	when tszh = 01, tszl = xx
D	when tszh = 1x, tszl = xx

The encoding tszh = 00, tszl = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 0 to number of bits per element minus 1, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
```


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```
        integer res = element1 << shift;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = UnsignedSat(res, esize);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.554 SQSHRNB

Shift each signed integer value in the source vector elements right by an immediate value, and place the truncated results in the even-numbered half-width destination elements, while setting the odd-numbered elements to zero. Each result element is saturated to the half-width N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

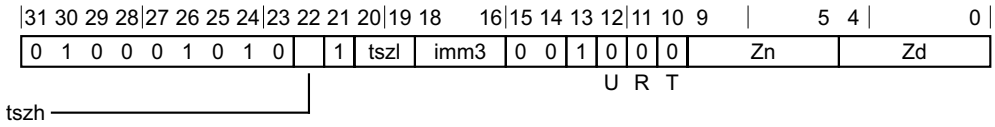

Encoding

```
SQSHRNB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '000' UNDEFINED;
    when '001' esize = 8;
    when '01x' esize = 16;
    when '1xx' esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- `H` when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- `S` when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Tb>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- `S` when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- `D` when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

`<const>` Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(2*esize) element = Elem[operand, e, 2*esize];
    integer res = SInt(element) >> shift;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 0, esize] = SignedSat(res, esize);
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, esize] = Zeros();

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.555 SQSHRNT

Shift each signed integer value in the source vector elements right by an immediate value, and place the truncated results in the odd-numbered half-width destination elements, leaving the even-numbered elements unchanged. Each result element is saturated to the half-width N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

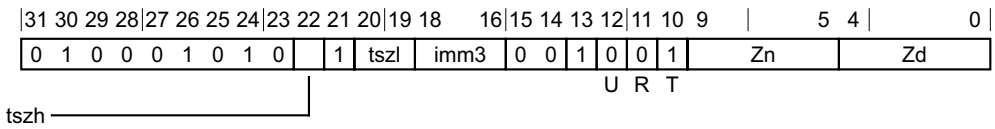

Encoding

```
SQSHRNT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '000' UNDEFINED;
    when '001' esize = 8;
    when '01x' esize = 16;
    when '1xx' esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- S when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- S when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- D when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
```


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```
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(2*esize) element = Elem[operand, e, 2*esize];
    integer res = SInt(element) >> shift;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, esize] = SignedSat(res, esize);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.556 SQSHRUNB

Shift each signed integer value in the source vector elements right by an immediate value, and place the truncated results in the even-numbered half-width destination elements, while setting the odd-numbered elements to zero. Each result element is saturated to the half-width N-bit element's unsigned integer range 0 to (2^N)-1. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

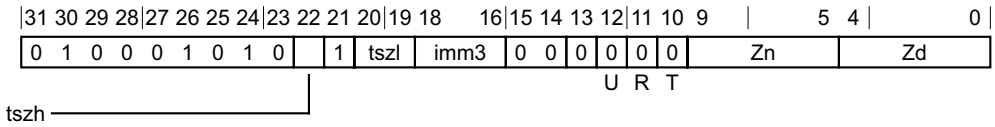

Encoding

```
SQSHRUNB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '000' UNDEFINED;
    when '001' esize = 8;
    when '01x' esize = 16;
    when '1xx' esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- S when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- S when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- D when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
```


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```
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(2*esize) element = Elem[operand, e, 2*esize];
    integer res = SInt(element) >> shift;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 0, esize] = UnsignedSat(res, esize);
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, esize] = Zeros();

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.557 SQSHRUNT

Shift each signed integer value in the source vector elements right by an immediate value, and place the truncated results in the odd-numbered half-width destination elements, leaving the even-numbered elements unchanged. Each result element is saturated to the half-width N-bit element's unsigned integer range 0 to (2^N)-1. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

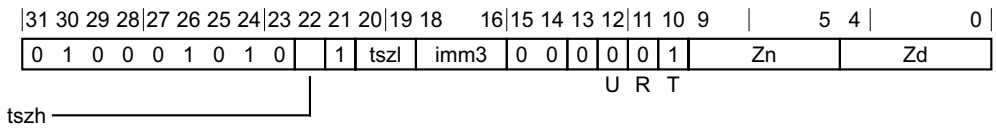

Encoding

```
SQSHRUNT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '000' UNDEFINED;
    when '001' esize = 8;
    when '01x' esize = 16;
    when '1xx' esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- S when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- S when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- D when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
```


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```
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(2*esize) element = Elem[operand, e, 2*esize];
    integer res = SInt(element) >> shift;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, esize] = UnsignedSat(res, esize);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.558 SQSUB (immediate)

Signed saturating subtract of an unsigned immediate from each element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. This instruction is unpredicated.

The immediate is an unsigned value in the range 0 to 255, and for element widths of 16 bits or higher it may also be a positive multiple of 256 in the range 256 to 65280.

The immediate is encoded in 8 bits with an optional left shift by 8. The preferred disassembly when the shift option is specified is "`#<uimm8>, LSL #8`". However an assembler and disassembler may also allow use of the shifted 16-bit value unless the immediate is 0 and the shift amount is 8, which must be unambiguously described as "`#0, LSL #8`".

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15 14	13	12	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0 0	1 1	0 (U)	1 1	sh	imm8		Zdn

Encoding

```
SQSUB <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size:sh == '001' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer imm = UInt(imm8);
if sh == '1' then imm = imm << 8;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<imm>` Is an unsigned immediate in the range 0 to 255, encoded in the "imm8" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional left shift to apply to the immediate, defaulting to LSL #0 and encoded in the "sh" field. It can have the following values:

- `LSL #0` when `sh = 0`
- `LSL #8` when `sh = 1`

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element1 - imm, esize, unsigned);

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.559 SQSUB (vectors, predicated)

Subtract active signed elements of the second source vector from corresponding signed elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1	0		1	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	
						S	U					

Encoding

```
SQSUB <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer res = SInt(Sat(element1 - element2, esize, unsigned));
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.560 SQSUB (vectors, unpredicated)

Signed saturating subtract all elements of the second source vector from corresponding elements of the first source vector and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	Zm	0 0 0	1	1	0	Zn	Zd
								U		

Encoding

```
SQSUB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element1 - element2, esize, unsigned);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.561 SQSUBR

Subtract active signed elements of the first source vector from corresponding signed elements of the second source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1	1	1	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
					S	U				

Encoding

```
SQSUBR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer res = SInt(Sat(element2 - element1, esize, unsigned));
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.562 SQXTNB

Saturate the signed integer value in each source element to half the original source element width, and place the results in the even-numbered half-width destination elements, while setting the odd-numbered elements to zero.

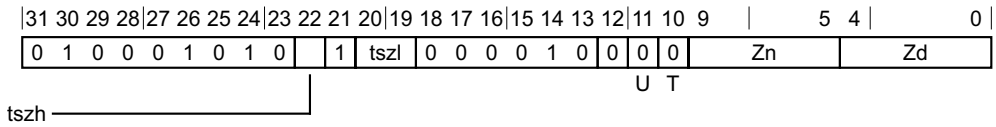

Encoding

```
SQXTNB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '001' esize = 16;
    when '010' esize = 32;
    when '100' esize = 64;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

B when tszh = 0, tszl = 01

H when tszh = 0, tszl = 10

S when tszh = 1, tszl = 00

The following encodings are reserved:

- tszh = 0, tszl = 00.
- tszh = x, tszl = 11.
- tszh = 1, tszl = 01.
- tszh = 1, tszl = 10.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

H when tszh = 0, tszl = 01

S when tszh = 0, tszl = 10

D when tszh = 1, tszl = 00

The following encodings are reserved:

- tszh = 0, tszl = 00.
- tszh = x, tszl = 11.
- tszh = 1, tszl = 01.
- tszh = 1, tszl = 10.

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) result;
integer halfesize = esize DIV 2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    bits(halfesize) res = SignedSat(element1, halfesize);
    Elem[result, 2*e + 0, halfesize] = res;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, halfesize] = Zeros();

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.563 SQXTNT

Saturate the signed integer value in each source element to half the original source element width, and place the results in the odd-numbered half-width destination elements, leaving the even-numbered elements unchanged.

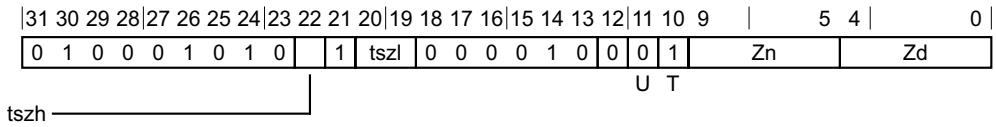

Encoding

```
SQXTNT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '001' esize = 16;
    when '010' esize = 32;
    when '100' esize = 64;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

B when tszh = 0, tszl = 01

H when tszh = 0, tszl = 10

S when tszh = 1, tszl = 00

The following encodings are reserved:

- tszh = 0, tszl = 00.
- tszh = x, tszl = 11.
- tszh = 1, tszl = 01.
- tszh = 1, tszl = 10.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

H when tszh = 0, tszl = 01

S when tszh = 0, tszl = 10

D when tszh = 1, tszl = 00

The following encodings are reserved:

- tszh = 0, tszl = 00.
- tszh = x, tszl = 11.
- tszh = 1, tszl = 01.
- tszh = 1, tszl = 10.

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) result = Z[d];
integer halfesize = esize DIV 2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    bits(halfesize) res = SignedSat(element1, halfesize);
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, halfesize] = res;

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.564 SQXTUNB

Saturate the signed integer value in each source element to an unsigned integer value that is half the original source element width, and place the results in the even-numbered half-width destination elements, while setting the odd-numbered elements to zero.

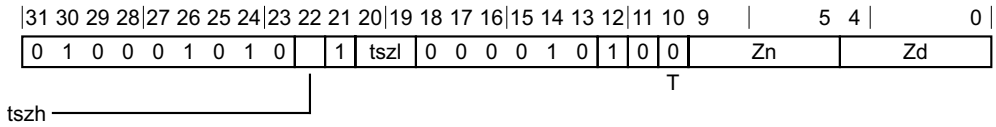

Encoding

```
SQXTUNB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '001' esize = 16;
    when '010' esize = 32;
    when '100' esize = 64;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

B when tszh = 0, tszl = 01

H when tszh = 0, tszl = 10

S when tszh = 1, tszl = 00

The following encodings are reserved:

- tszh = 0, tszl = 00.
- tszh = x, tszl = 11.
- tszh = 1, tszl = 01.
- tszh = 1, tszl = 10.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

H when tszh = 0, tszl = 01

S when tszh = 0, tszl = 10

D when tszh = 1, tszl = 00

The following encodings are reserved:

- tszh = 0, tszl = 00.
- tszh = x, tszl = 11.
- tszh = 1, tszl = 01.

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- `tszh = 1`, `tszl = 10`.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) result;
integer halfesize = esize DIV 2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    bits(halfesize) res = UnsignedSat(element1, halfesize);
    Elem[result, 2*e + 0, halfesize] = res;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, halfesize] = Zeros();

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.565 SQXTUNT

Saturate the signed integer value in each source element to an unsigned integer value that is half the original source element width, and place the results in the odd-numbered half-width destination elements, leaving the even-numbered elements unchanged.

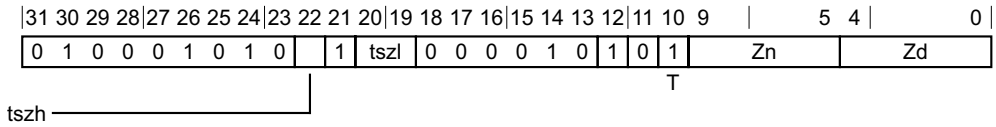

Encoding

```
SQXTUNT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '001' esize = 16;
    when '010' esize = 32;
    when '100' esize = 64;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

B when tszh = 0, tszl = 01

H when tszh = 0, tszl = 10

S when tszh = 1, tszl = 00

The following encodings are reserved:

- tszh = 0, tszl = 00.
- tszh = x, tszl = 11.
- tszh = 1, tszl = 01.
- tszh = 1, tszl = 10.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

H when tszh = 0, tszl = 01

S when tszh = 0, tszl = 10

D when tszh = 1, tszl = 00

The following encodings are reserved:

- tszh = 0, tszl = 00.
- tszh = x, tszl = 11.
- tszh = 1, tszl = 01.

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- `tszh = 1`, `tszl = 10`.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) result = Z[d];
integer halfesize = esize DIV 2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    bits(halfesize) res = UnsignedSat(element1, halfesize);
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, halfesize] = res;

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.566 SRHADD

Add active signed elements of the first source vector to corresponding signed elements of the second source vector, shift right one bit, and destructively place the rounded results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	1	0	0		1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
				R	S	U					

Encoding

```
SRHADD <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;
integer round_const = 1;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer res = element1 + element2 + round_const;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize:1>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.567 SRI

Shift each source vector element right by an immediate value, and insert the result into the corresponding vector element in the destination vector register, merging the shifted bits from each source element with existing bits in each destination vector element. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	tszh	0	tszl	imm3	1 1 1 1	0	0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
SRI <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(4) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '0000' UNDEFINED;
    when '0001' esize = 8;
    when '001x' esize = 16;
    when '01xx' esize = 32;
    when '1xxx' esize = 64;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

B when `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 01`

H when `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 1x`

S when `tszh = 01`, `tszl = xx`

D when `tszh = 1x`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[result, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    bits(esize) mask = LSR(Ones(esize), shift);
    bits(esize) shiftedval = LSR(element2, shift);
```


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```
    Elem[result, e, esize] = (element1 AND (NOT mask)) OR shiftedval;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.568 SRSHL

Shift active signed elements of the first source vector by corresponding elements of the second source vector and destructively place the rounded results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. A positive shift amount performs a left shift, otherwise a right shift by the negated shift amount is performed. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	0	0	1	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
				Q	R	N	U				

Encoding

```
SRSHL <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
        integer shift = ShiftSat(SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]), esize);
        integer round_const = 1 << (-shift - 1); // 0 for left shift, 2^(n-1) for right shift
        integer res = (element + round_const) << shift;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.569 SRSHLR

Shift active signed elements of the second source vector by corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the rounded results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. A positive shift amount performs a left shift, otherwise a right shift by the negated shift amount is performed. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	0	1	1	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
				Q	R	N	U				

Encoding

```
SRSHLR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
        integer shift = ShiftSat(SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]), esize);
        integer round_const = 1 << (-shift - 1); // 0 for left shift, 2^(n-1) for right shift
        integer res = (element + round_const) << shift;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand2, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.570 SRSHR

Shift right by immediate each active signed element of the source vector, and destructively place the rounded results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9 8	7 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	tszh	0 0	1	1	0	0	1 0 0	Pg	tszl	imm3	Zdn
						L	U				

Encoding

```
SRSHR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(4) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '0000' UNDEFINED;
    when '0001' esize = 8;
    when '001x' esize = 16;
    when '01xx' esize = 32;
    when '1xxx' esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

B when tszh = 00, tszl = 01

H when tszh = 00, tszl = 1x

S when tszh = 01, tszl = xx

D when tszh = 1x, tszl = xx

The encoding tszh = 00, tszl = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
integer round_const = 1 << (shift-1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer res = (element1 + round_const) >> shift;
```


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```
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.571 SRSRA

Shift right by immediate each signed element of the source vector, preserving the sign bit, and add the rounded intermediate result destructively to the corresponding elements of the addend vector. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	tszh	0	tszl	imm3		1 1 1 0	1	0	Zn	Zda
								R	U		

Encoding

```
SRSRA <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(4) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '0000' UNDEFINED;
    when '0001' esize = 8;
    when '001x' esize = 16;
    when '01xx' esize = 32;
    when '1xxx' esize = 64;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- B when tszh = 00, tszl = 01
- H when tszh = 00, tszl = 1x
- S when tszh = 01, tszl = xx
- D when tszh = 1x, tszl = xx

The encoding tszh = 00, tszl = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;
integer round_const = 1 << (shift - 1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element = (SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]) + round_const) >> shift;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand2, e, esize] + element<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.572 SSHLLB

Shift left by immediate each even-numbered signed element of the source vector, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 0 to number of bits per element minus 1. This instruction is unpredicated.

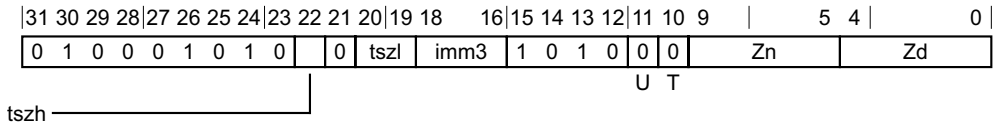

Encoding

```
SSHLLB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '000' UNDEFINED;
    when '001' esize = 8;
    when '01x' esize = 16;
    when '1xx' esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = UInt(tsize:imm3) - esize;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- S when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- D when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- S when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 0 to number of bits per element minus 1, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
```


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```
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, 2*e + 0, esize];
    integer shifted_value = SInt(element) << shift;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = shifted_value<2*esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.573 SSHLLT

Shift left by immediate each odd-numbered signed element of the source vector, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 0 to number of bits per element minus 1. This instruction is unpredicated.

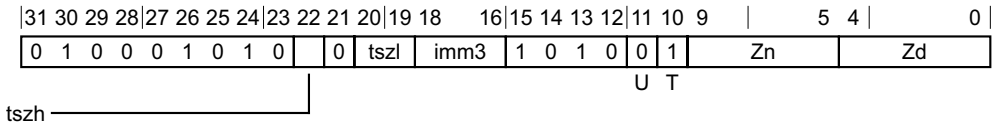

Encoding

```
SSHLLT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '000' UNDEFINED;
    when '001' esize = 8;
    when '01x' esize = 16;
    when '1xx' esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = UInt(tsize:imm3) - esize;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`

S when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`

D when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

B when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`

H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`

S when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 0 to number of bits per element minus 1, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
```


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```
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, 2*e + 1, esize];
    integer shifted_value = SInt(element) << shift;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = shifted_value<2*esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.574 SSRA

Shift right by immediate each signed element of the source vector, preserving the sign bit, and add the truncated intermediate result destructively to the corresponding elements of the addend vector. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	tszh	0	tszl	imm3		1 1 1 0	0	0	Zn			Zda
								R	U				

Encoding

```
SSRA <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(4) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '0000' UNDEFINED;
    when '0001' esize = 8;
    when '001x' esize = 16;
    when '01xx' esize = 32;
    when '1xxx' esize = 64;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- B when tszh = 00, tszl = 01
- H when tszh = 00, tszl = 1x
- S when tszh = 01, tszl = xx
- D when tszh = 1x, tszl = xx

The encoding tszh = 00, tszl = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]) >> shift;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand2, e, esize] + element<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.575 SSUBLB

Subtract the even-numbered signed elements of the second source vector from the corresponding signed elements of the first source vector, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 0	0	1	0	0	Zn	Zd
							S	U	T		

Encoding

```
SSUBLB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel1 = 0;
integer sel2 = 0;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, 2*e + sel1, esize DIV 2], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, 2*e + sel2, esize DIV 2], unsigned);
    integer res = element1 - element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.576 SSUBLBT

Subtract the odd-numbered signed elements of the second source vector from the even-numbered signed elements of the first source vector, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1 0 0 0	1	0	Zn	Zd
						S	tb		

Encoding

```
SSUBLBT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel1 = 0;
integer sel2 = 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, 2*e + sel1, esize DIV 2], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, 2*e + sel2, esize DIV 2], unsigned);
    integer res = element1 - element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.577 SSUBLT

Subtract the odd-numbered signed elements of the second source vector from the corresponding signed elements of the first source vector, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 0 0 1	0 1	Zn	Zd
					S U T			

Encoding

```
SSUBLT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel1 = 1;
integer sel2 = 1;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, 2*e + sel1, esize DIV 2], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, 2*e + sel2, esize DIV 2], unsigned);
    integer res = element1 - element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.578 SSUBLTB

Subtract the even-numbered signed elements of the second source vector from the odd-numbered signed elements of the first source vector, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20		16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1 0 0 0	1	1	Zn			Zd
						S	tb				

Encoding

```
SSUBLTB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel1 = 1;
integer sel2 = 0;
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, 2*e + sel1, esize DIV 2], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, 2*e + sel2, esize DIV 2], unsigned);
    integer res = element1 - element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.579 SSUBWB

Subtract the even-numbered signed elements of the second source vector from the overlapping double-width elements of the first source vector and place the results in the corresponding double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20		16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 1 0	1	0	0	Zn		Zd
						S	U	T			

Encoding

```
SSUBWB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = (element1 - element2)<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.580 SSUBWT

Subtract the even-numbered signed elements of the second source vector from the overlapping double-width elements of the first source vector and place the results in the corresponding double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20		16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 1 0	1	0	1	Zn		Zd
						S	U	T			

Encoding

```
SSUBWT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = (element1 - element2)<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.581 ST1B (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous store of bytes from elements of a vector register to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

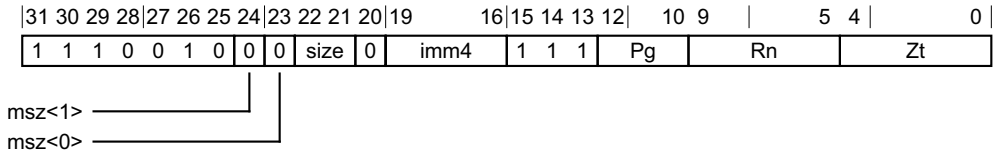

Encoding

```
ST1B { <Zt>.<T> }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer msize = 8;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>` Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`B`	when `size = 00`
`H`	when `size = 01`
`S`	when `size = 10`
`D`	when `size = 11`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<imm>` Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
```


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```
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[src, e, esize]<msize-1:0>;
```


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C8.2.582 ST1B (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous store of bytes from elements of a vector register to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 1 1 0	0 1 0	0 0	size	Rm	0 1 0	Pg	Rn	Zt

Encoding

```
ST1B { <Zt>.<T> }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer msize = 8;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt> Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Xn|SP> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Xm> Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
```


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```
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
        Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[src, e, esize]<msize-1:0>;
```


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C8.2.583 ST1B (scalar plus vector)

Scatter store of bytes from the active elements of a vector register to the memory addresses generated by a 64-bit scalar base plus vector index. The index values are optionally sign or zero-extended from 32 to 64 bits. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit unpacked unscaled offset

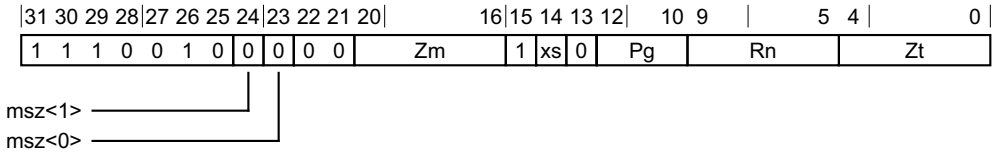

Encoding

```
ST1B { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```

32-bit unscaled offset

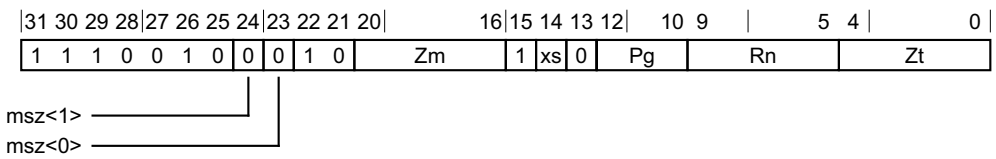

Encoding

```
ST1B { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```


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64-bit unscaled offset

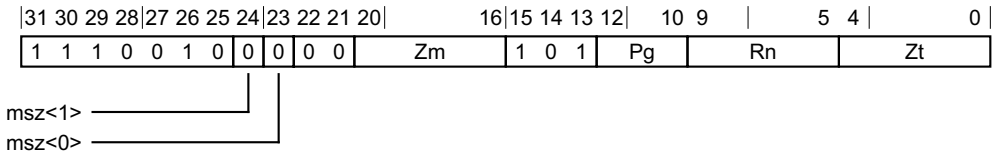

Encoding

```
ST1B { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.
`<mod>`	Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "xs" field. It can have the following values:
	`UXTW` when `xs = 0`
	`SXTW` when `xs = 1`

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) offset;
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = Z[m];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
    integer off = Int(Elem[offset, e, esize]<offs_size-1:0>, offs_unsigned);
    bits(64) addr = base + (off << scale);
    Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[src, e, esize]<msize-1:0>;
```


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C8.2.584 ST1B (vector plus immediate)

Scatter store of bytes from the active elements of a vector register to the memory addresses generated by a vector base plus immediate index. The index is in the range 0 to 31. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit element

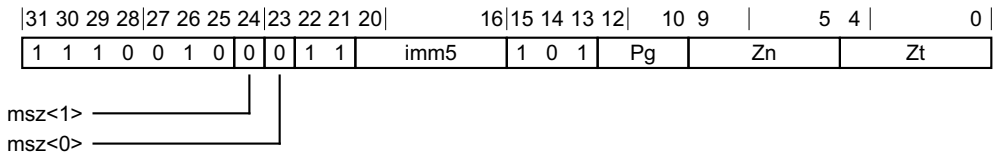

Encoding

```
ST1B { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>, [<Zn>.S{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

64-bit element

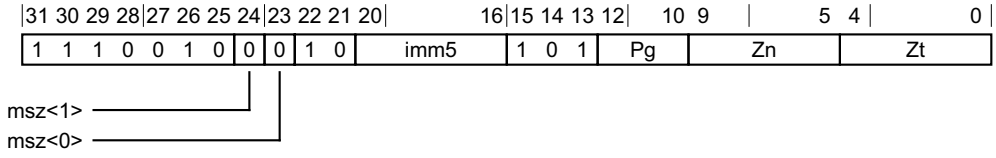

Encoding

```
ST1B { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Zn>.D{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

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<Zn> Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<imm> Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset * mbytes;
        Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[src, e, esize]<msize-1:0>;
```


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C8.2.585 ST1D (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous store of doublewords from elements of a vector register to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

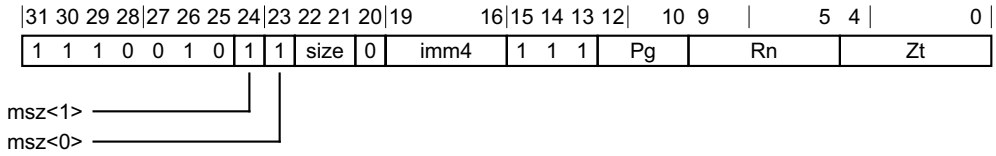

Encoding

```
ST1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer msize = 64;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
```


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```
integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[src, e, esize]<msize-1:0>;
```


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C8.2.586 ST1D (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous store of doublewords from elements of a vector register to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is multiplied by 8 and added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 1 1 0	0 1 0	1 1	1 1	Rm	0 1 0	Pg	Rn	Zt

Encoding

```
ST1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #3]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
```


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```
bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[src, e, esize]<msize-1:0>;
```


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C8.2.587 ST1D (scalar plus vector)

Scatter store of doublewords from the active elements of a vector register to the memory addresses generated by a 64-bit scalar base plus vector index. The index values are optionally first sign or zero-extended from 32 to 64 bits and then optionally multiplied by 8. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit unpacked scaled offset

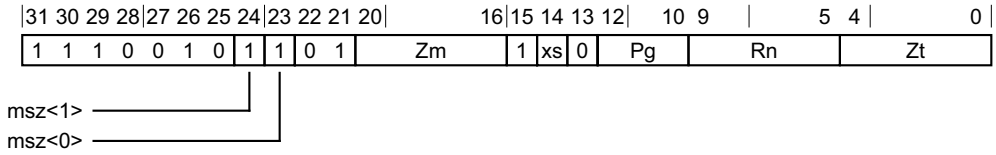

Encoding

```
ST1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod> #3]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 3;
```

32-bit unpacked unscaled offset

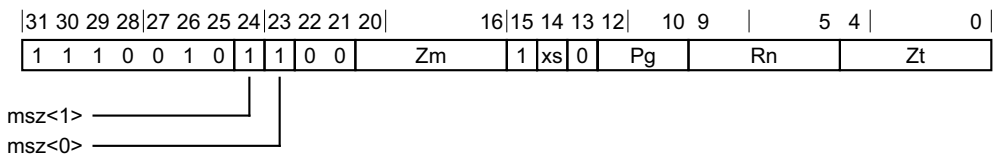

Encoding

```
ST1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```


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64-bit scaled offset

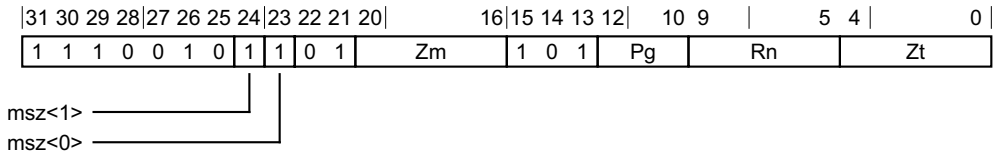

Encoding

```
ST1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, LSL #3]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 3;
```

64-bit unscaled offset

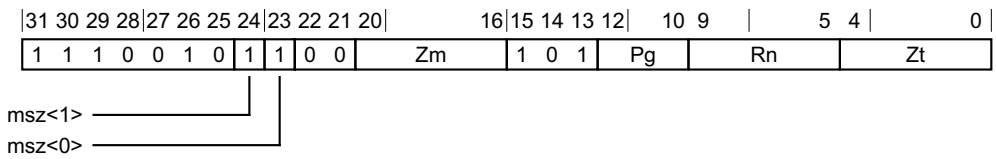

Encoding

```
ST1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

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<mod> Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "xs" field. It can have the following values:

UXTW when xs = 0

SXTW when xs = 1

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) offset;
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = Z[m];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer off = Int(Elem[offset, e, esize]<offs_size-1:0>, offs_unsigned);
        bits(64) addr = base + (off << scale);
        Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[src, e, esize]<msize-1:0>;
```


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C8.2.588 ST1D (vector plus immediate)

Scatter store of doublewords from the active elements of a vector register to the memory addresses generated by a vector base plus immediate index. The index is a multiple of 8 in the range 0 to 248. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

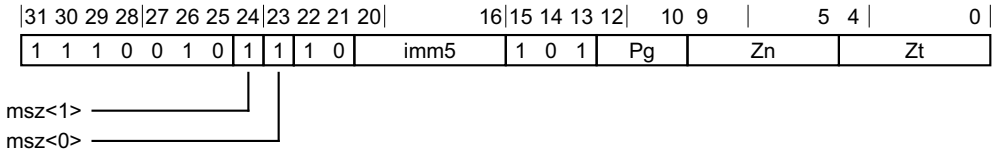

Encoding

```
ST1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Zn>.D{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 8 in the range 0 to 248, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
```


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```
bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset * mbytes;
Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[src, e, esize]<msize-1:0>;
```


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C8.2.589 ST1H (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous store of halfwords from elements of a vector register to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

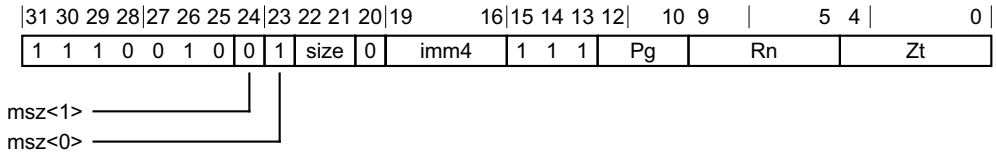

Encoding

```
ST1H { <Zt>.<T> }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer msize = 16;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>` Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`H`	when `size = 01`
`S`	when `size = 10`
`D`	when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<imm>` Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
```


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```
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[src, e, esize]<msize-1:0>;
```


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C8.2.590 ST1H (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous store of halfwords from elements of a vector register to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is multiplied by 2 and added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 1 1 0	0 1 1 0	0 1	size	Rm	0 1 0	Pg	Rn	Zt

Encoding

```
ST1H { <Zt>.<T> }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer msize = 16;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>` Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
```


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```
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
        Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[src, e, esize]<msize-1:0>;
```


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C8.2.591 ST1H (scalar plus vector)

Scatter store of halfwords from the active elements of a vector register to the memory addresses generated by a 64-bit scalar base plus vector index. The index values are optionally first sign or zero-extended from 32 to 64 bits and then optionally multiplied by 2. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit scaled offset

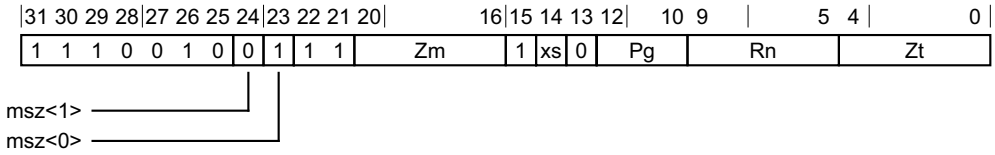

Encoding

```
ST1H { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod> #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 1;
```

32-bit unpacked scaled offset

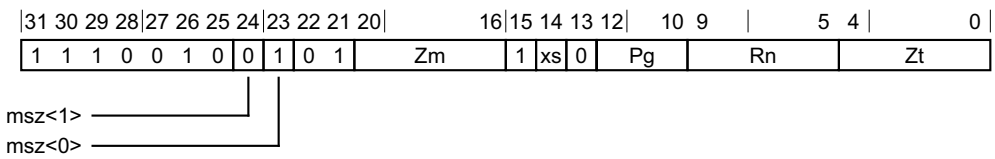

Encoding

```
ST1H { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod> #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 1;
```


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32-bit unpacked unscaled offset

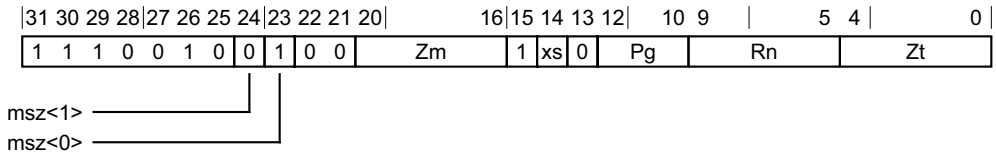

Encoding

```
ST1H { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```

32-bit unscaled offset

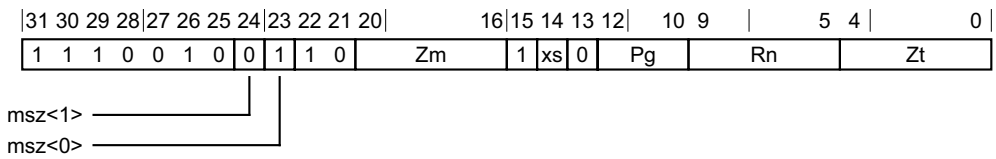

Encoding

```
ST1H { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```


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64-bit scaled offset

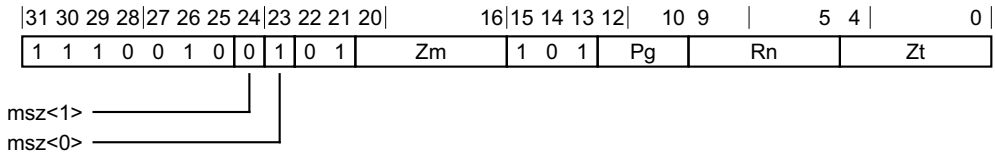

Encoding

```
ST1H { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 1;
```

64-bit unscaled offset

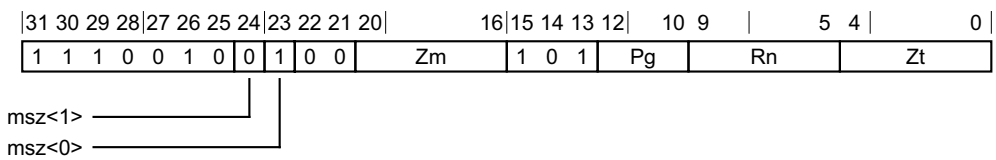

Encoding

```
ST1H { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

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<mod> Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "xs" field. It can have the following values:

UXTW when xs = 0

SXTW when xs = 1

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) offset;
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = Z[m];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer off = Int(Elem[offset, e, esize]<offs_size-1:0>, offs_unsigned);
        bits(64) addr = base + (off << scale);
        Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[src, e, esize]<msize-1:0>;
```


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C8.2.592 ST1H (vector plus immediate)

Scatter store of halfwords from the active elements of a vector register to the memory addresses generated by a vector base plus immediate index. The index is a multiple of 2 in the range 0 to 62. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit element

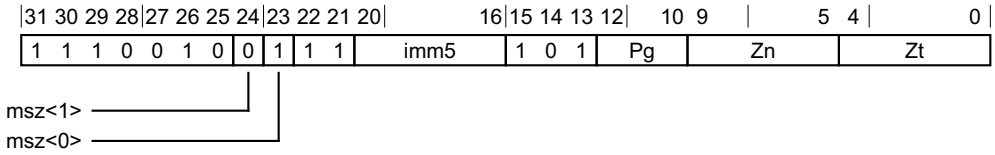

Encoding

```
ST1H { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>, [<Zn>.S{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

64-bit element

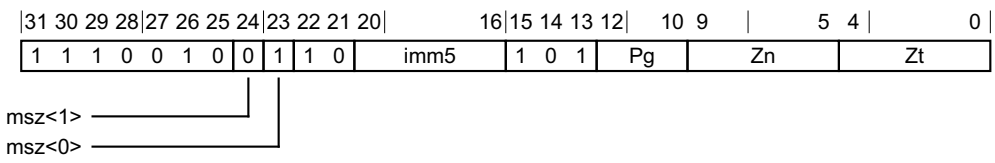

Encoding

```
ST1H { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Zn>.D{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

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<Zn> Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<imm> Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 2 in the range 0 to 62, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset * mbytes;
        Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[src, e, esize]<msize-1:0>;
```


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C8.2.593 ST1W (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous store of words from elements of a vector register to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

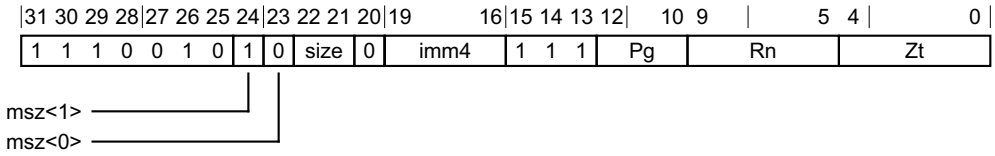

Encoding

```
ST1W { <Zt>.<T> }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '1x' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer msize = 32;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

`<T>`	Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size<0>" field. It can have the following values:
	`S` when `size<0> = 0`
	`D` when `size<0> = 1`

`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
```


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```
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
        bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
        Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[src, e, esize]<msize-1:0>;
```


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C8.2.594 ST1W (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous store of words from elements of a vector register to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is multiplied by 4 and added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	0	size	Rm	0 1 0	Pg	Rn	Zt

Encoding

```
ST1W { <Zt>.<T> }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '1x' then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer msize = 32;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>` Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size<0>" field. It can have the following values:

- `S` when `size<0> = 0`
- `D` when `size<0> = 1`

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];
```


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```
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
        Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[src, e, esize]<msize-1:0>;
```


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C8.2.595 ST1W (scalar plus vector)

Scatter store of words from the active elements of a vector register to the memory addresses generated by a 64-bit scalar base plus vector index. The index values are optionally first sign or zero-extended from 32 to 64 bits and then optionally multiplied by 4. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit scaled offset

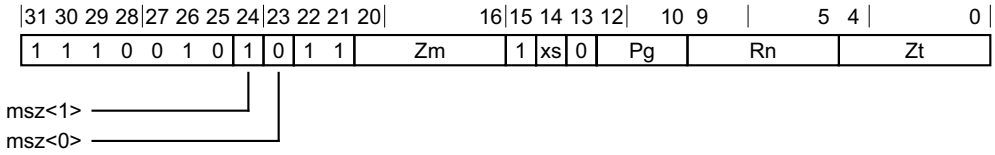

Encoding

```
ST1W { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod> #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 2;
```

32-bit unpacked scaled offset

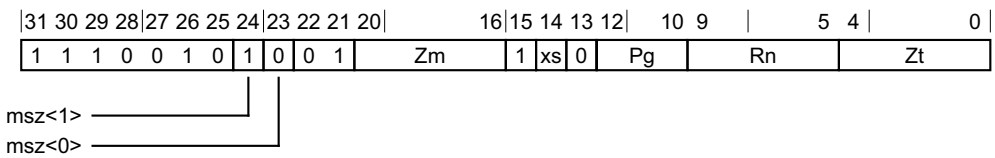

Encoding

```
ST1W { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod> #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 2;
```


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32-bit unpacked unscaled offset

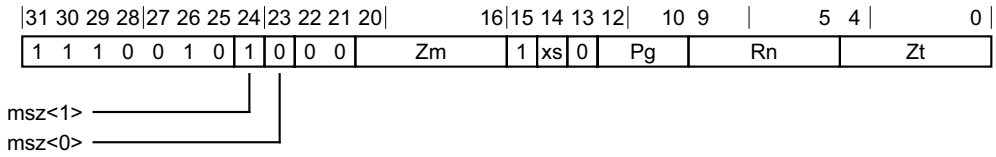

Encoding

```
ST1W { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```

32-bit unscaled offset

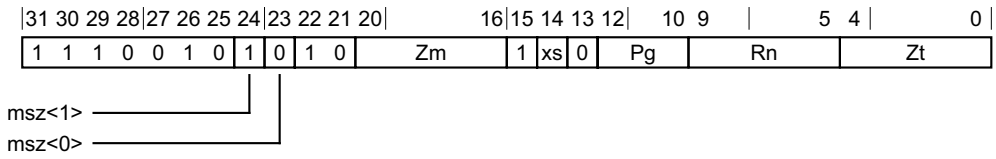

Encoding

```
ST1W { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.S, <mod>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 32;
boolean offs_unsigned = xs == '0';
integer scale = 0;
```


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64-bit scaled offset

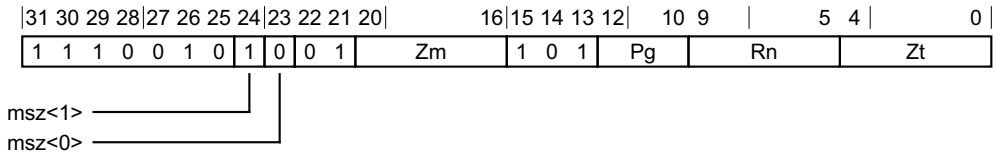

Encoding

```
ST1W { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D, LSL #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 2;
```

64-bit unscaled offset

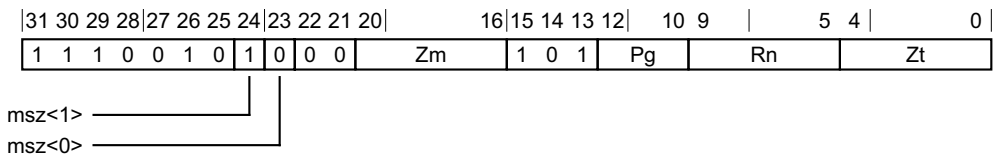

Encoding

```
ST1W { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Zm>.D]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
integer offs_size = 64;
boolean offs_unsigned = TRUE;
integer scale = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the offset scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

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<mod> Is the index extend and shift specifier, encoded in the "xs" field. It can have the following values:

UXTW when xs = 0

SXTW when xs = 1

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) offset;
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = Z[m];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer off = Int(Elem[offset, e, esize]<offs_size-1:0>, offs_unsigned);
        bits(64) addr = base + (off << scale);
        Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[src, e, esize]<msize-1:0>;
```


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C8.2.596 ST1W (vector plus immediate)

Scatter store of words from the active elements of a vector register to the memory addresses generated by a vector base plus immediate index. The index is a multiple of 4 in the range 0 to 124. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit element

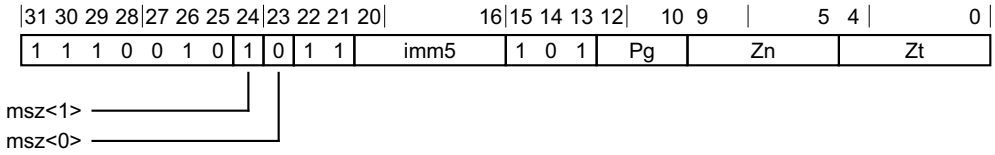

Encoding

```
ST1W { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>, [<Zn>.S{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 32;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

64-bit element

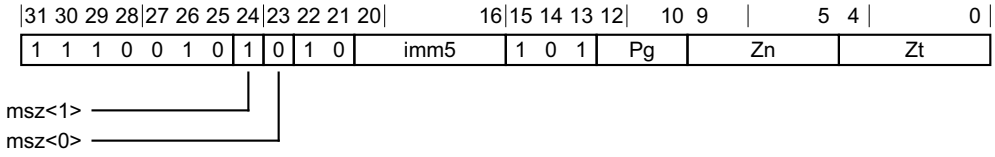

Encoding

```
ST1W { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Zn>.D{, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
integer offset = UInt(imm5);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

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<Zn> Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<imm> Is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4 in the range 0 to 124, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm5" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset * mbytes;
        Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[src, e, esize]<msize-1:0>;
```


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C8.2.597 ST2B (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous store two-byte structures, each from the same element number in two vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 2 in the range -16 to 14 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the two vector registers, or equivalently to the two consecutive bytes in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

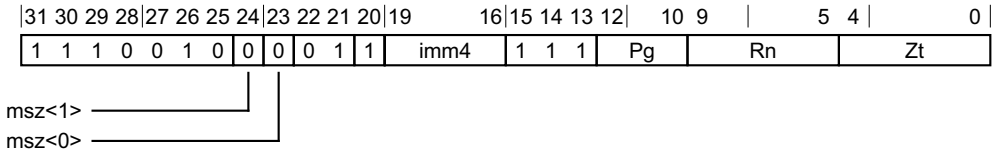

Encoding

```
ST2B { <Zt1>.B, <Zt2>.B }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 2 in the range -16 to 14, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..1] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
```


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```
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.598 ST2B (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous store two-byte structures, each from the same element number in two vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by two. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the two vector registers, or equivalently to the two consecutive bytes in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

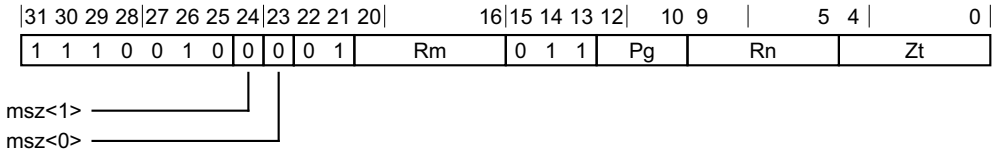

Encoding

```
ST2B { <Zt1>.B, <Zt2>.B }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
integer nreg = 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..1] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
```


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```
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.599 ST2D (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous store two-doubleword structures, each from the same element number in two vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 2 in the range -16 to 14 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the two vector registers, or equivalently to the two consecutive doublewords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

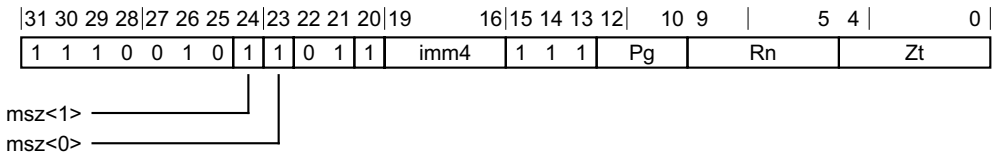

Encoding

```
ST2D { <Zt1>.D, <Zt2>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 2 in the range -16 to 14, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..1] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
```


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```
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.600 ST2D (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous store two-doubleword structures, each from the same element number in two vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register scaled by the element size (LSL option) and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by two. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the two vector registers, or equivalently to the two consecutive doublewords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

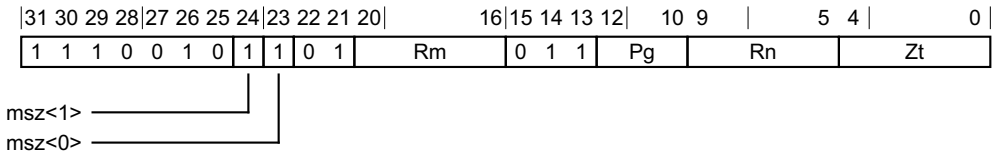

Encoding

```
ST2D { <Zt1>.D, <Zt2>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #3]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer nreg = 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..1] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
```


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```
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.601 ST2H (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous store two-halfword structures, each from the same element number in two vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 2 in the range -16 to 14 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the two vector registers, or equivalently to the two consecutive halfwords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

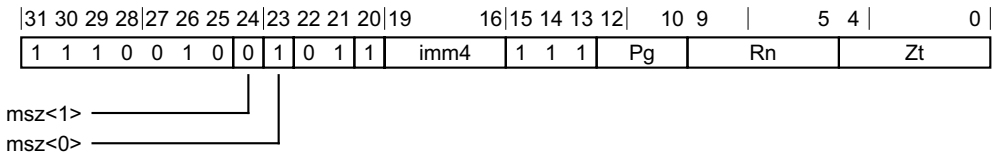

Encoding

```
ST2H { <Zt1>.H, <Zt2>.H }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 2 in the range -16 to 14, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..1] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
```


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```
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.602 ST2H (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous store two-halfword structures, each from the same element number in two vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register scaled by the element size (LSL option) and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by two. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the two vector registers, or equivalently to the two consecutive halfwords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

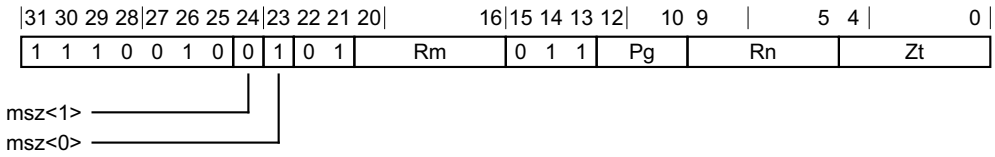

Encoding

```
ST2H { <Zt1>.H, <Zt2>.H }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer nreg = 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..1] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
```


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```
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.603 ST2W (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous store two-word structures, each from the same element number in two vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 2 in the range -16 to 14 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the two vector registers, or equivalently to the two consecutive words in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

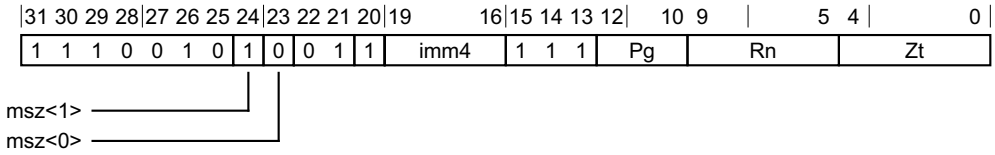

Encoding

```
ST2W { <Zt1>.S, <Zt2>.S }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 2 in the range -16 to 14, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..1] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
```


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```
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.604 ST2W (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous store two-word structures, each from the same element number in two vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register scaled by the element size (LSL option) and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by two. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the two vector registers, or equivalently to the two consecutive words in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

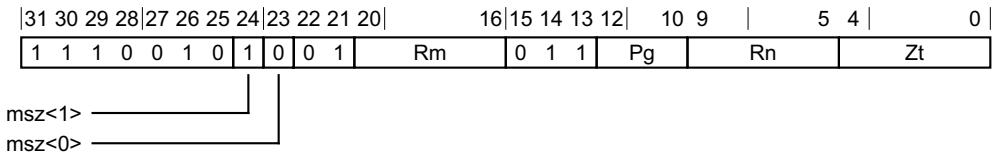

Encoding

```
ST2W { <Zt1>.S, <Zt2>.S }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer nreg = 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..1] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
```


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```
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.605 ST3B (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous store three-byte structures, each from the same element number in three vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 3 in the range -24 to 21 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the three vector registers, or equivalently to the three consecutive bytes in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

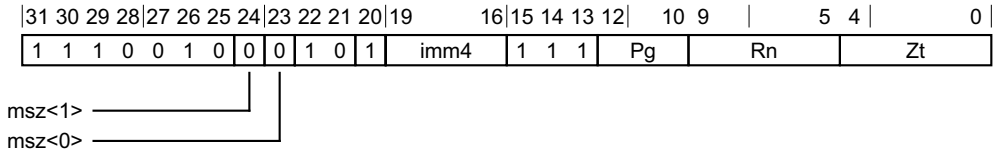

Encoding

```
ST3B { <Zt1>.B, <Zt2>.B, <Zt3>.B }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 3;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Zt3>	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 3 in the range -24 to 21, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..2] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
```


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```
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.606 ST3B (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous store three-byte structures, each from the same element number in three vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by three. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the three vector registers, or equivalently to the three consecutive bytes in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

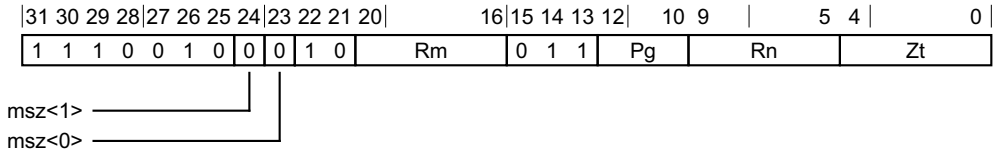

Encoding

```
ST3B { <Zt1>.B, <Zt2>.B, <Zt3>.B }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
integer nreg = 3;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Zt3>	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..2] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
```


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```
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.607 ST3D (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous store three-doubleword structures, each from the same element number in three vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 3 in the range -24 to 21 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the three vector registers, or equivalently to the three consecutive doublewords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

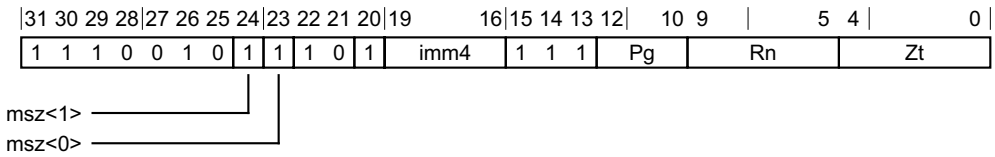

Encoding

```
ST3D { <Zt1>.D, <Zt2>.D, <Zt3>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 3;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Zt3>`	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 3 in the range -24 to 21, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..2] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
```


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```
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.608 ST3D (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous store three-doubleword structures, each from the same element number in three vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register scaled by the element size (LSL option) and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by three. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the three vector registers, or equivalently to the three consecutive doublewords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

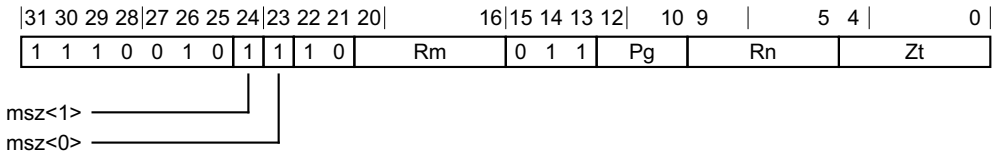

Encoding

```
ST3D { <Zt1>.D, <Zt2>.D, <Zt3>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #3]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer nreg = 3;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Zt3>	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..2] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);
```


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```
if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.609 ST3H (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous store three-halfword structures, each from the same element number in three vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 3 in the range -24 to 21 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the three vector registers, or equivalently to the three consecutive halfwords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

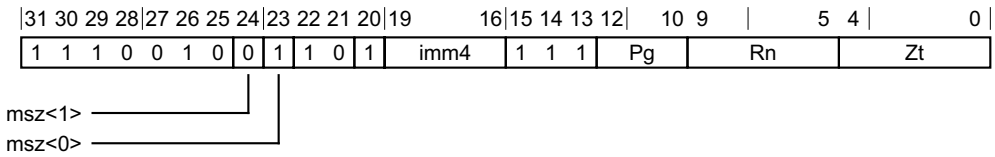

Encoding

```
ST3H { <Zt1>.H, <Zt2>.H, <Zt3>.H }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 3;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Zt3>`	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 3 in the range -24 to 21, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..2] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
```


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```
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.610 ST3H (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous store three-halfword structures, each from the same element number in three vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register scaled by the element size (LSL option) and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by three. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the three vector registers, or equivalently to the three consecutive halfwords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

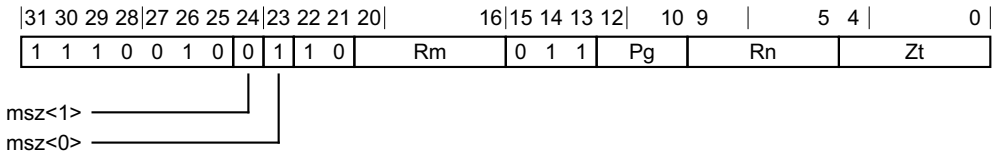

Encoding

```
ST3H { <Zt1>.H, <Zt2>.H, <Zt3>.H }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer nreg = 3;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Zt3>	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..2] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);
```


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```
if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.611 ST3W (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous store three-word structures, each from the same element number in three vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 3 in the range -24 to 21 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the three vector registers, or equivalently to the three consecutive words in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

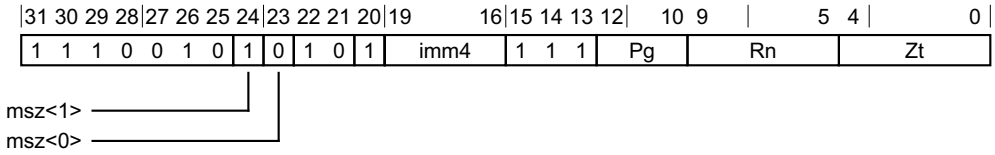

Encoding

```
ST3W { <Zt1>.S, <Zt2>.S, <Zt3>.S }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 3;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Zt3>	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 3 in the range -24 to 21, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..2] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
```


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```
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.612 ST3W (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous store three-word structures, each from the same element number in three vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register scaled by the element size (LSL option) and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by three. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the three vector registers, or equivalently to the three consecutive words in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

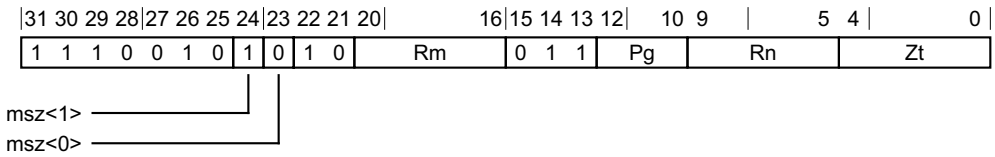

Encoding

```
ST3W { <Zt1>.S, <Zt2>.S, <Zt3>.S }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer nreg = 3;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Zt3>	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..2] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
```


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```
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.613 ST4B (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous store four-byte structures, each from the same element number in four vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 4 in the range -32 to 28 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the four vector registers, or equivalently to the four consecutive bytes in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

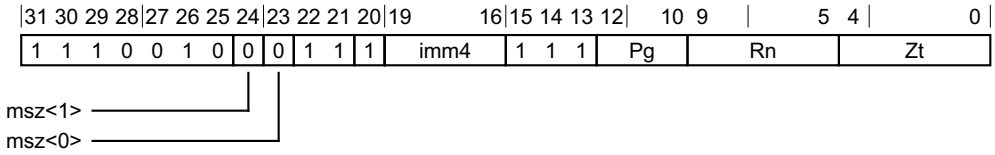

Encoding

```
ST4B { <Zt1>.B, <Zt2>.B, <Zt3>.B, <Zt4>.B }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 4;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Zt3>`	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
`<Zt4>`	Is the name of the fourth scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 3 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 4 in the range -32 to 28, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..3] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
```


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```
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.614 ST4B (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous store four-byte structures, each from the same element number in four vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by four. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the four vector registers, or equivalently to the four consecutive bytes in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

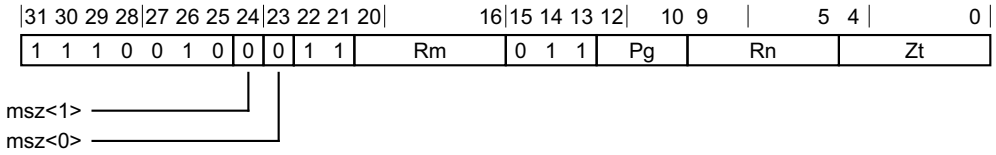

Encoding

```
ST4B { <Zt1>.B, <Zt2>.B, <Zt3>.B, <Zt4>.B }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
integer nreg = 4;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Zt3>`	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
`<Zt4>`	Is the name of the fourth scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 3 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..3] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);
```


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```
if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.615 ST4D (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous store four-doubleword structures, each from the same element number in four vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 4 in the range -32 to 28 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the four vector registers, or equivalently to the four consecutive doublewords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

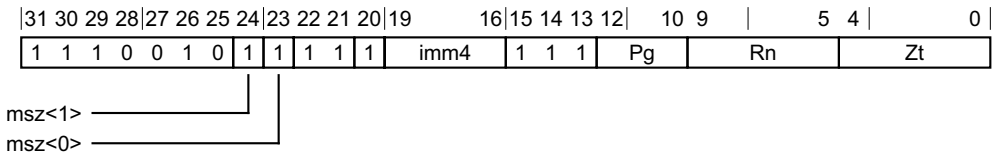

Encoding

```
ST4D { <Zt1>.D, <Zt2>.D, <Zt3>.D, <Zt4>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 4;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Zt3>`	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
`<Zt4>`	Is the name of the fourth scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 3 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 4 in the range -32 to 28, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..3] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);
```


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```
if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.616 ST4D (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous store four-doubleword structures, each from the same element number in four vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register scaled by the element size (LSL option) and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by four. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the four vector registers, or equivalently to the four consecutive doublewords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

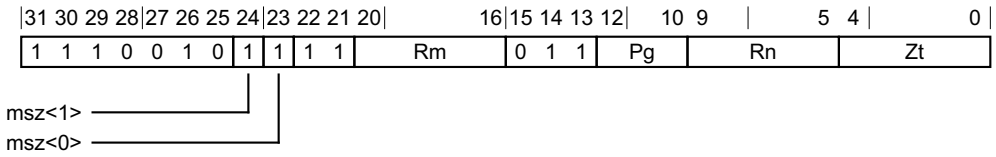

Encoding

```
ST4D { <Zt1>.D, <Zt2>.D, <Zt3>.D, <Zt4>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #3]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer nreg = 4;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Zt3>	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
<Zt4>	Is the name of the fourth scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 3 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..3] of bits(VL) values;
```


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```
if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.617 ST4H (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous store four-halfword structures, each from the same element number in four vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 4 in the range -32 to 28 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the four vector registers, or equivalently to the four consecutive halfwords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

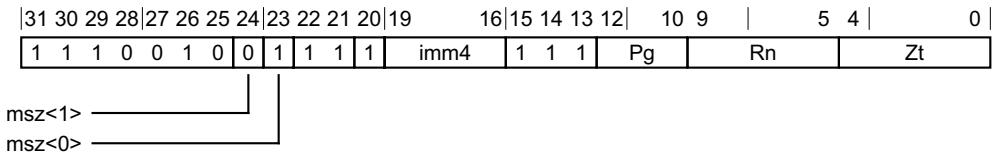

Encoding

```
ST4H { <Zt1>.H, <Zt2>.H, <Zt3>.H, <Zt4>.H }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 4;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt1>`	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Zt2>`	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
`<Zt3>`	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
`<Zt4>`	Is the name of the fourth scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 3 modulo 32.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 4 in the range -32 to 28, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..3] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);
```


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```
if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.618 ST4H (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous store four-halfword structures, each from the same element number in four vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register scaled by the element size (LSL option) and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by four. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the four vector registers, or equivalently to the four consecutive halfwords in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

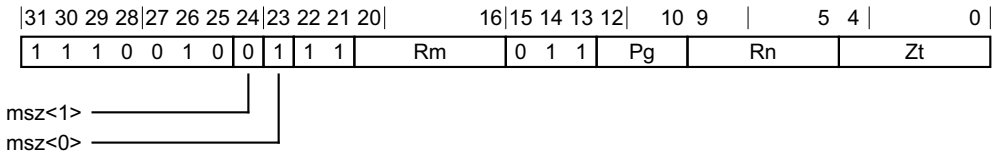

Encoding

```
ST4H { <Zt1>.H, <Zt2>.H, <Zt3>.H, <Zt4>.H }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer nreg = 4;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Zt3>	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
<Zt4>	Is the name of the fourth scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 3 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..3] of bits(VL) values;
```


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```
if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.619 ST4W (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous store four-word structures, each from the same element number in four vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and an immediate index which is a multiple of 4 in the range -32 to 28 that is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication,

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the four vector registers, or equivalently to the four consecutive words in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

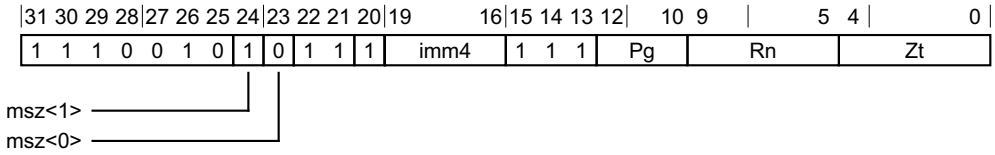

Encoding

```
ST4W { <Zt1>.S, <Zt2>.S, <Zt3>.S, <Zt4>.S }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
integer nreg = 4;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Zt3>	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
<Zt4>	Is the name of the fourth scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 3 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, a multiple of 4 in the range -32 to 28, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..3] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
```


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```
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = (offset * elements * nreg) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.620 ST4W (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous store four-word structures, each from the same element number in four vector registers to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and a 64-bit scalar index register scaled by the element size (LSL option) and added to the base address. After each structure access the index value is incremented by four. The index register is not updated by the instruction.

Each predicate element applies to the same element number in each of the four vector registers, or equivalently to the four consecutive words in memory which make up each structure. Inactive structures are not written to memory.

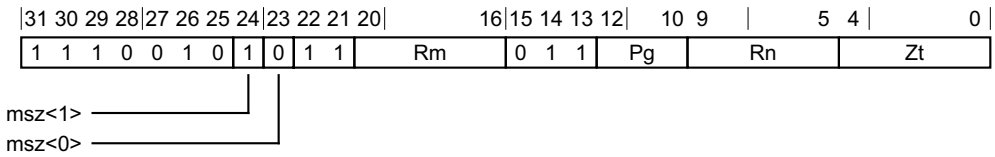

Encoding

```
ST4W { <Zt1>.S, <Zt2>.S, <Zt3>.S, <Zt4>.S }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer nreg = 4;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt1>	Is the name of the first scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Zt2>	Is the name of the second scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 1 modulo 32.
<Zt3>	Is the name of the third scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 2 modulo 32.
<Zt4>	Is the name of the fourth scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded as "Zt" plus 3 modulo 32.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
array [0..3] of bits(VL) values;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);
```


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```
if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];

for r = 0 to nreg-1
    values[r] = Z[(t+r) MOD 32];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    for r = 0 to nreg-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            integer eoff = UInt(offset) + (e * nreg) + r;
            bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
            Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVE] = Elem[values[r], e, esize];
```


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C8.2.621 STNT1B (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous store non-temporal of bytes from elements of a vector register to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

A non-temporal store is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

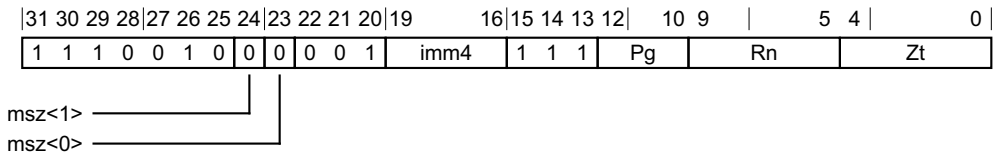

Encoding

```
STNT1B { <Zt>.B }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
bits(VL) src;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
```


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```
bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM] = Elem[src, e, esize];
```


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C8.2.622 STNT1B (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous store non-temporal of bytes from elements of a vector register to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

A non-temporal store is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

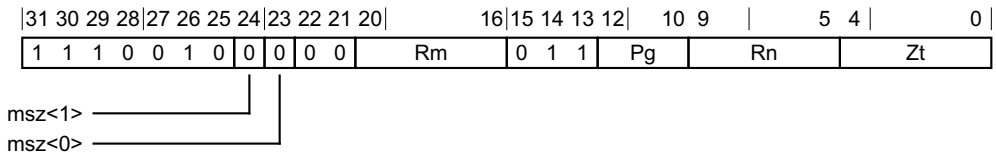

Encoding

```
STNT1B { <Zt>.B }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 8;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(64) offset;
bits(VL) src;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
    bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
    Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM] = Elem[src, e, esize];
```


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C8.2.623 STNT1B (vector plus scalar)

Scatter store non-temporal of bytes from the active elements of a vector register to the memory addresses generated by a vector base plus a 64-bit unscaled scalar register offset. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

A non-temporal store is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit unscaled offset

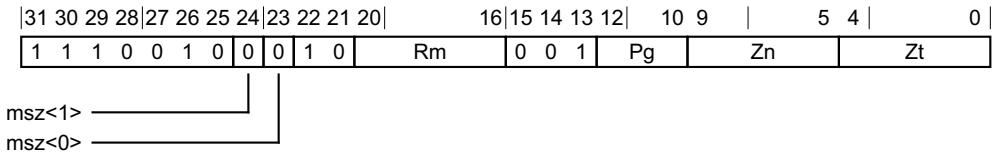

Encoding

```
STNT1B { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>, [<Zn>.S{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 8;
```

64-bit unscaled offset

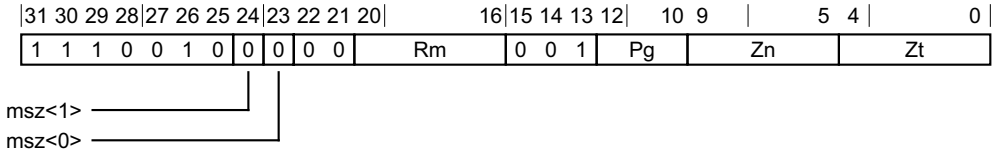

Encoding

```
STNT1B { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Zn>.D{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 8;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>` Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

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<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Xm> Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(64) offset;
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];
    offset = X[m];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset;
        Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM] = Elem[src, e, esize]<msize-1:0>;
```


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C8.2.624 STNT1D (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous store non-temporal of doublewords from elements of a vector register to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

A non-temporal store is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

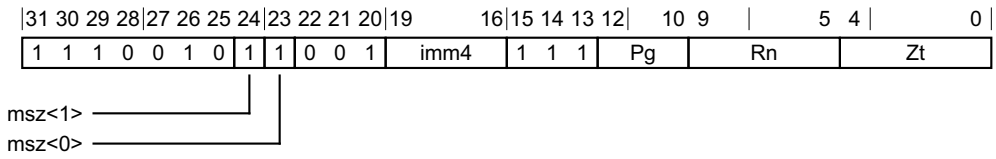

Encoding

```
STNT1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
bits(VL) src;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
```


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```
bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM] = Elem[src, e, esize];
```


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C8.2.625 STNT1D (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous store non-temporal of doublewords from elements of a vector register to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is multiplied by 8 and added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

A non-temporal store is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

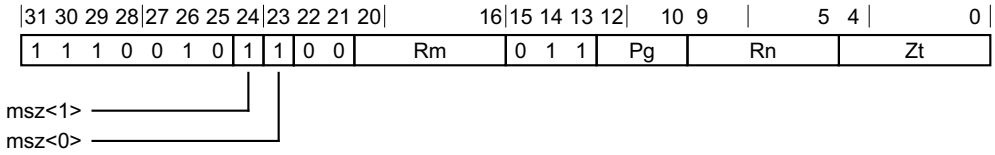

Encoding

```
STNT1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #3]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(64) offset;
bits(VL) src;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];
    src = Z[t];
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
        Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM] = Elem[src, e, esize];
```


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C8.2.626 STNT1D (vector plus scalar)

Scatter store non-temporal of doublewords from the active elements of a vector register to the memory addresses generated by a vector base plus a 64-bit unscaled scalar register offset. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

A non-temporal store is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

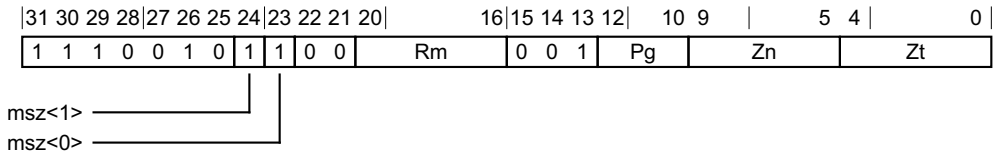

Encoding

```
STNT1D { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Zn>.D{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Xm>	Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(64) offset;
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];
    offset = X[m];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
```


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```
bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset;
Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM] = Elem[src, e, esize]<msize-1:0>;
```


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C8.2.627 STNT1H (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous store non-temporal of halfwords from elements of a vector register to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

A non-temporal store is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

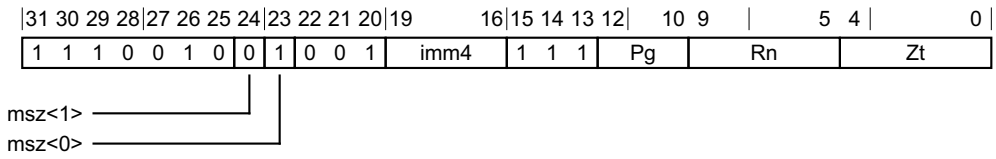

Encoding

```
STNT1H { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
bits(VL) src;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
```


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```
bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM] = Elem[src, e, esize];
```


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C8.2.628 STNT1H (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous store non-temporal of halfwords from elements of a vector register to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is multiplied by 2 and added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

A non-temporal store is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

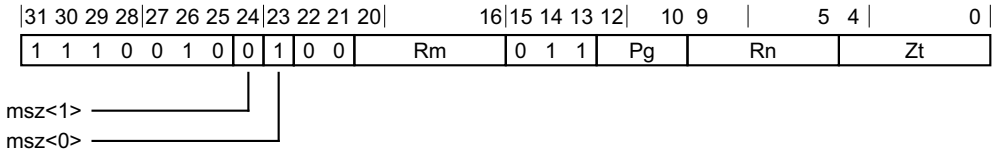

Encoding

```
STNT1H { <Zt>.H }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #1]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 16;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(64) offset;
bits(VL) src;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];
    src = Z[t];
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
        Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM] = Elem[src, e, esize];
```


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C8.2.629 STNT1H (vector plus scalar)

Scatter store non-temporal of halfwords from the active elements of a vector register to the memory addresses generated by a vector base plus a 64-bit unscaled scalar register offset. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

A non-temporal store is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit unscaled offset

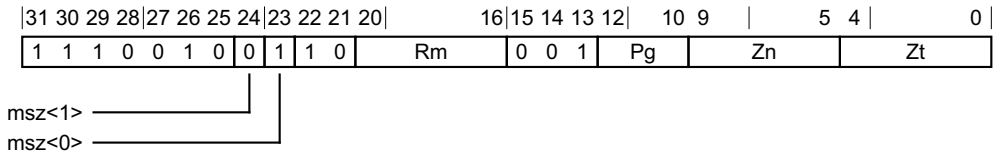

Encoding

```
STNT1H { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>, [<Zn>.S{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 16;
```

64-bit unscaled offset

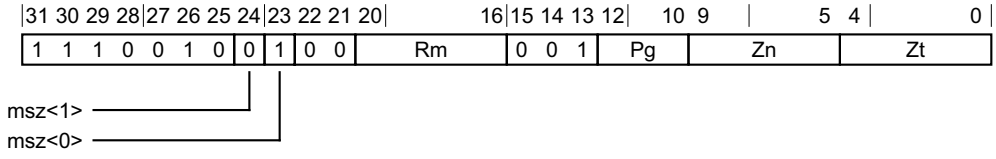

Encoding

```
STNT1H { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Zn>.D{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 16;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>` Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

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<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Xm> Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(64) offset;
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];
    offset = X[m];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset;
        Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM] = Elem[src, e, esize]<msize-1:0>;
```


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C8.2.630 STNT1W (scalar plus immediate)

Contiguous store non-temporal of words from elements of a vector register to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and immediate index in the range -8 to 7 which is multiplied by the vector's in-memory size, irrespective of predication, and added to the base address. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

A non-temporal store is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

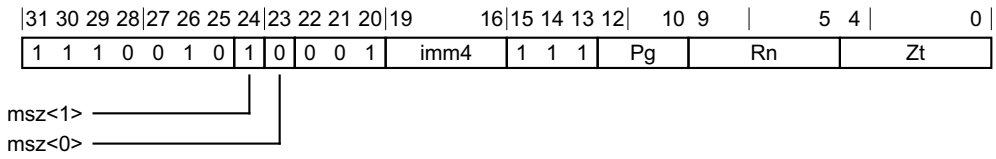

Encoding

```
STNT1W { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer offset = SInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>`	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -8 to 7, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;
bits(VL) src;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(n != 31);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer eoff = (offset * elements) + e;
```


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```
bits(64) addr = base + eoff * mbytes;
Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM] = Elem[src, e, esize];
```


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C8.2.631 STNT1W (scalar plus scalar)

Contiguous store non-temporal of words from elements of a vector register to the memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base and scalar index which is multiplied by 4 and added to the base address. After each element access the index value is incremented, but the index register is not updated. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

A non-temporal store is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

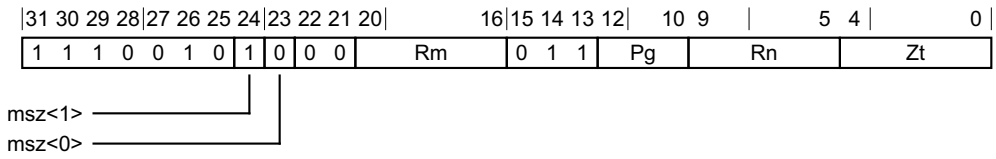

Encoding

```
STNT1W { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>, <Xm>, LSL #2]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if Rm == '11111' then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Pg>	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Xm>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(64) offset;
bits(VL) src;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if !AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    if n == 31 && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
else
    if n == 31 then CheckSPAlignment();
    base = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
    offset = X[m];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
    bits(64) addr = base + (UInt(offset) + e) * mbytes;
    Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM] = Elem[src, e, esize];
```


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C8.2.632 STNT1W (vector plus scalar)

Scatter store non-temporal of words from the active elements of a vector register to the memory addresses generated by a vector base plus a 64-bit unscaled scalar register offset. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

A non-temporal store is a hint to the system that this data is unlikely to be referenced again soon.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

32-bit unscaled offset

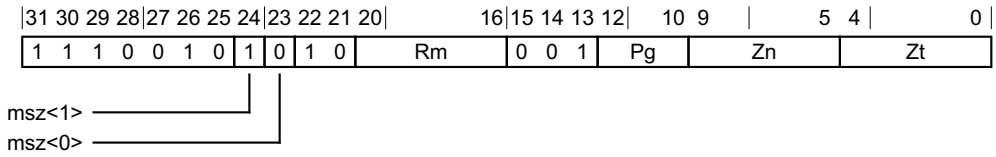

Encoding

```
STNT1W { <Zt>.S }, <Pg>, [<Zn>.S{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 32;
integer msize = 32;
```

64-bit unscaled offset

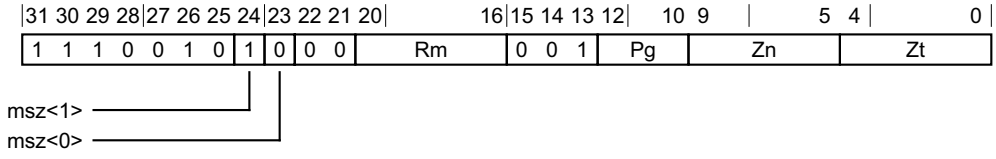

Encoding

```
STNT1W { <Zt>.D }, <Pg>, [<Zn>.D{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer esize = 64;
integer msize = 32;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zt>` Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.

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<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the base scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Xm> Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) base;
bits(64) offset;
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = msize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then
    base = Z[n];
    offset = X[m];
    src = Z[t];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(64) addr = ZeroExtend(Elem[base, e, esize], 64) + offset;
        Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SVESTREAM] = Elem[src, e, esize]<msize-1:0>;
```


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C8.2.633 STR (predicate)

Store a predicate register to a memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base, plus an immediate offset in the range -256 to 255 which is multiplied by the current predicate register size in bytes. This instruction is unpredicated.

The store is performed as contiguous byte accesses, each containing 8 consecutive predicate bits in ascending element order, with no endian conversion and no guarantee of single-copy atomicity larger than a byte. However, if alignment is checked, then a general-purpose base register must be aligned to 2 bytes.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	1 0	imm9h	0 0 0	imm9l	Rn	0	Pt

Encoding

```
STR <Pt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Pt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer imm = SInt(imm9h:imm9l);
```

Assembler symbols

<Pt>	Is the name of the scalable predicate transfer register, encoded in the "Pt" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm9h:imm9l" fields.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = PL DIV 8;
bits(PL) src;
bits(64) base;
integer offset = imm * elements;

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(FALSE);
    base = SP[];
else
    if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);
    base = X[n];

src = P[t];
boolean aligned = AArch64.CheckAlignment(base + offset, 2, AccType_SVE, TRUE);
for e = 0 to elements-1
    AArch64.MemSingle[base + offset, 1, AccType_SVE, aligned] = Elem[src, e, 8];
    offset = offset + 1;
```


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C8.2.634 STR (vector)

Store a vector register to a memory address generated by a 64-bit scalar base, plus an immediate offset in the range -256 to 255 which is multiplied by the current vector register size in bytes. This instruction is unpredicated.

The store is performed as contiguous byte accesses, with no endian conversion and no guarantee of single-copy atomicity larger than a byte. However, if alignment is checked, then the base register must be aligned to 16 bytes.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
1 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	1 0	imm9h	0 1 0	imm9l	Rn	Zt

Encoding

```
STR <Zt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer t = UInt(Zt);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer imm = SInt(imm9h:imm9l);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zt>	Is the name of the scalable vector register to be transferred, encoded in the "Zt" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the optional signed immediate vector offset, in the range -256 to 255, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm9h:imm9l" fields.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV 8;
bits(VL) src;
bits(64) base;
integer offset = imm * elements;

if n == 31 then
    CheckSPAlignment();
    if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(FALSE);
    base = SP[];
else
    if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);
    base = X[n];

src = Z[t];
boolean aligned = AArch64.CheckAlignment(base + offset, 16, AccType_SVE, TRUE);
for e = 0 to elements-1
    AArch64.MemSingle[base + offset, 1, AccType_SVE, aligned] = Elem[src, e, 8];
    offset = offset + 1;
```


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C8.2.635 SUB (immediate)

Subtract an unsigned immediate from each element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

The immediate is an unsigned value in the range 0 to 255, and for element widths of 16 bits or higher it may also be a positive multiple of 256 in the range 256 to 65280.

The immediate is encoded in 8 bits with an optional left shift by 8. The preferred disassembly when the shift option is specified is "`#<uimm8>, LSL #8`". However an assembler and disassembler may also allow use of the shifted 16-bit value unless the immediate is 0 and the shift amount is 8, which must be unambiguously described as "`#0, LSL #8`".

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 sh	imm8	Zdn

Encoding

```
SUB <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size:sh == '001' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer imm = UInt(imm8);
if sh == '1' then imm = imm << 8;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<imm>` Is an unsigned immediate in the range 0 to 255, encoded in the "imm8" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional left shift to apply to the immediate, defaulting to LSL #0 and encoded in the "sh" field. It can have the following values:

- `LSL #0` when `sh = 0`
- `LSL #8` when `sh = 1`

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = element1 - imm;
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.636 SUB (vectors, predicated)

Subtract active elements of the second source vector from corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0 0	0 0	1	0	0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
SUB <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element1 - element2;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.637 SUB (vectors, unpredicated)

Subtract all elements of the second source vector from corresponding elements of the first source vector and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	Zm	0 0 0	0	0 1	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
SUB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = element1 - element2;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.638 SUBHNB

Subtract each vector element of the second source vector from the corresponding vector element in the first source vector, and place the most significant half of the result in the even-numbered half-width destination elements, while setting the odd-numbered elements to zero. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0 1 1	1	0	0	Zn	Zd
						S	R	T		

Encoding

```
SUBHNB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;
integer halfesize = esize DIV 2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
```


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```
    integer res = (element1 - element2) >> halfesize;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 0, halfesize] = res<halfesize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, halfesize] = Zeros();

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.639 SUBHNT

Subtract each vector element of the second source vector from the corresponding vector element in the first source vector, and place the most significant half of the result in the odd-numbered half-width destination elements, leaving the even-numbered elements unchanged. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0 1 1	1	0	1	Zn	Zd
						S	R	T		

Encoding

```
SUBHNT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[d];
integer halfesize = esize DIV 2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
```


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```
    integer res = (element1 - element2) >> halfesize;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, halfesize] = res<halfesize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.640 SUBR (immediate)

Reversed subtract from an unsigned immediate each element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

The immediate is an unsigned value in the range 0 to 255, and for element widths of 16 bits or higher it may also be a positive multiple of 256 in the range 256 to 65280.

The immediate is encoded in 8 bits with an optional left shift by 8. The preferred disassembly when the shift option is specified is "`#<uimm8>, LSL #8`". However an assembler and disassembler may also allow use of the shifted 16-bit value unless the immediate is 0 and the shift amount is 8, which must be unambiguously described as "`#0, LSL #8`".

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0 0	0 1 1 1	sh imm8	Zdn

Encoding

```
SUBR <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size:sh == '001' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer imm = UInt(imm8);
if sh == '1' then imm = imm << 8;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<imm>` Is an unsigned immediate in the range 0 to 255, encoded in the "imm8" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional left shift to apply to the immediate, defaulting to LSL #0 and encoded in the "sh" field. It can have the following values:

- `LSL #0` when `sh = 0`
- `LSL #8` when `sh = 1`

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = (imm - element1)<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.641 SUBR (vectors)

Reversed subtract active elements of the first source vector from corresponding elements of the second source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0 0	0 1	1	0	0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
SUBR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B	when size = 00
H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element2 - element1;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.642 SUDOT

The signed by unsigned integer indexed dot product instruction computes the dot product of a group of four signed 8-bit integer values held in each 32-bit element of the first source vector multiplied by a group of four unsigned 8-bit integer values in an indexed 32-bit element of the second source vector, and then destructively adds the widened dot product to the corresponding 32-bit element of the destination vector.

The groups within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same group position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to 3. This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.I8MM indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

SVE

(FEAT_I8MM)

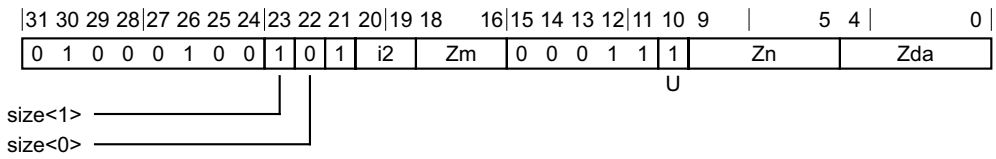

Encoding

```
SUDOT <Zda>.S, <Zn>.B, <Zm>.B[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if (!HaveSVE() && !HaveSME()) || !HaveInt8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda>	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.
<imm>	Is the immediate index of a quadtuplet of four 8-bit elements within each 128-bit vector segment, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer s = segmentbase + index;
    bits(esize) res = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
    for i = 0 to 3
        integer element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 4 * e + i, esize DIV 4]);
```


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```
        integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 4 * s + i, esize DIV 4]);
        res = res + element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.643 SUNPKHI, SUNPKLO

Unpack elements from the lowest or highest half of the source vector and then sign-extend them to place in elements of twice their size within the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

High half

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 1	0 0	0 (U)	1 (H)	0 0 1 1	1 0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
SUNPKHI <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean hi = TRUE;
```

Low half

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 1	0 0	0 (U)	0 (H)	0 0 1 1	1 0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
SUNPKLO <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
boolean hi = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

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<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 01

H when size = 10

S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer hsize = esize DIV 2;
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(hsize) element = if hi then Elem[operand, e + elements, hsize] else Elem[operand, e, hsize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(element, esize, unsigned);

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.644 SUQADD

Add active unsigned elements of the source vector to the corresponding signed elements of the addend vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the addend vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's signed integer range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $(2^{(N-1)})-1$. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1	1		0	0	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	
						S	U					

Encoding

```
SUQADD <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = SignedSat(SInt(element1) + UInt(element2), esize);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.645 SXTB, SXTH, SXTW

Sign-extend the least-significant sub-element of each active element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

Byte

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	0 0	U	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
SXTB <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer s_esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Halfword

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	0 1	U	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
SXTH <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '1x' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer s_esize = 16;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Word

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	1 0	U	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

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Encoding

```
SXTW <Zd>.D, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer s_esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> For the byte variant: is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

For the halfword variant: is the size specifier, encoded in the "size<0>" field. It can have the following values:

S when size<0> = 0

D when size<0> = 1

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(element<s_esize-1:0>, esize, unsigned);

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.646 TBL

Programmable table lookup in one or two vector table (zeroing)

SVE

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0 0 1 1	0 0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
TBL <Zd>.<T>, { <Zn>.<T> }, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean double_table = FALSE;
```

SVE2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0 0 1 0	1	0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
TBL <Zd>.<T>, { <Zn1>.<T>, <Zn2>.<T> }, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean double_table = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Zn1>` Is the name of the first scalable vector register of a multi-vector sequence, encoded in the "Zn" field.

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<Zn2> Is the name of the second scalable vector register of a multi-vector sequence, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) indexes = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;
integer table_size = if double_table then VL*2 else VL;
integer table_elems = table_size DIV esize;
bits(table_size) table;

if double_table then
    bits(VL) top = Z[(n + 1) MOD 32];
    bits(VL) bottom = Z[n];
    table = (top:bottom)<table_size-1:0>;
else
    table = Z[n];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer idx = UInt(Elem[indexes, e, esize]);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = if idx < table_elems then Elem[table, idx, esize] else Zeros();

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.647 TBX

Reads each element of the second source (index) vector and uses its value to select an indexed element from a table of elements in the first source vector, and places the indexed element in the destination vector element corresponding to the index vector element. If an index value is greater than or equal to the number of vector elements then the corresponding destination vector element is left unchanged.

Since the index values can select any element in a vector this operation is not naturally vector length agnostic.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0 0 1 0	1	1	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
TBX <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    if element2 < elements then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, element2, esize];

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.648 TRN1, TRN2 (predicates)

Interleave alternating even or odd-numbered elements from the first and second source predicates and place in elements of the destination predicate. This instruction is unpredicated.

Even

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	Pm	0 1 0	1	0	0	0	Pn	0	Pd
								H				

Encoding

```
TRN1 <Pd>.<T>, <Pn>.<T>, <Pm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
integer part = 0;
```

Odd

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	Pm	0 1 0	1	0	1	0	Pn	0	Pd
								H				

Encoding

```
TRN2 <Pd>.<T>, <Pn>.<T>, <Pm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
integer part = 1;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>` Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<Pn>` Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.

`<Pm>` Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer pairs = VL DIV (esize * 2);
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(PL) result;

for p = 0 to pairs-1
    Elem[result, 2*p+0, esize DIV 8] = Elem[operand1, 2*p+part, esize DIV 8];
    Elem[result, 2*p+1, esize DIV 8] = Elem[operand2, 2*p+part, esize DIV 8];

P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.649 TRN1, TRN2 (vectors)

Interleave alternating even or odd-numbered elements from the first and second source vectors and place in elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated. The 128-bit element variant of this instruction requires that the current vector length is at least 256 bits, and if the current vector length is not an integer multiple of 256 bits then the trailing bits are set to zero.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.F64MM indicates whether the 128-bit element variant of the instruction is implemented.

Even

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0 1 1	1	0	0 (H)	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
TRN1 <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer part = 0;
```

Even (quadwords)

(FEAT_F64MM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	1 0	1	Zm	0 0 0	1	1	0 (H)	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
TRN1 <Zd>.Q, <Zn>.Q, <Zm>.Q
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVEFP64MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 128;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer part = 0;
```

Odd

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0 1 1	1	0	1 (H)	Zn	Zd

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Encoding

```
TRN2 <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer part = 1;
```

Odd (quadwords)

(FEAT_F64MM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	1 0 1	Zm	0 0 0	1	1	1 (H)	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
TRN2 <Zd>.Q, <Zn>.Q, <Zm>.Q
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVEFP64MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 128;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer part = 1;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd>	Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.
<T>	Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:
	B when size = 00
	H when size = 01
	S when size = 10
	D when size = 11
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if esize < 128 then CheckSVEEnabled(); else CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
if VL < esize * 2 then UNDEFINED;
integer pairs = VL DIV (esize * 2);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Zeros();

for p = 0 to pairs-1
    Elem[result, 2*p+0, esize] = Elem[operand1, 2*p+part, esize];
```


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```
    Elem[result, 2*p+1, esize] = Elem[operand2, 2*p+part, esize];

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.650 UABA

Compute the absolute difference between unsigned integer values in elements of the second source vector and corresponding elements of the first source vector, and add the difference to the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1 1 1 1	1	1	Zn	Zda
							U		

Encoding

```
UABA <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    bits(esize) absdiff = Abs(element1 - element2)<esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + absdiff;

Z[da] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.651 UABALB

Compute the absolute difference between even-numbered unsigned elements of the second source vector and corresponding elements of the first source vector, and destructively add to the overlapping double-width elements of the addend vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1 1 0 0	1	0	Zn	Zda
						U	T		

Encoding

```
UABALB <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    bits(esize) absdiff = Abs(element1 - element2)<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + absdiff;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.652 UABALT

Compute the absolute difference between odd-numbered unsigned elements of the second source vector and corresponding elements of the first source vector, and destructively add to the overlapping double-width elements of the addend vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	1 1 0 0	1	1	Zn	Zda
						U	T		

Encoding

```
UABALT <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Tb>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 01`
- `H` when `size = 10`
- `S` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    bits(esize) absdiff = Abs(element1 - element2)<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + absdiff;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.653 UABD

Compute the absolute difference between unsigned integer values in active elements of the second source vector and corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the difference in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0 1	1	0	1	0 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	
						U					

Encoding

```
UABD <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer absdiff = Abs(element1 - element2);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = absdiff<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.654 UABDLB

Compute the absolute difference between the even-numbered unsigned integer values in elements of the second source vector and the corresponding elements of the first source vector, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 0	1	1	1	0	Zn	Zd
							S	U	T		

Encoding

```
UABDLB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    integer res = Abs(element1 - element2);
```


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```
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.655 UABDLT

Compute the absolute difference between the odd-numbered unsigned integer values in elements of the second source vector and corresponding elements of the first source vector, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14	13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 0	1	1	1	1	Zn	Zd
						S	U	T			

Encoding

```
UABDLT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 01

H when size = 10

S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    integer res = Abs(element1 - element2);
```


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```
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.656 UADALP

Add pairs of adjacent unsigned integer values and accumulate the results into the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15	14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	0 1 0	1 (U)	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zda

Encoding

```
UADALP <Zda>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the second source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand_acc = Z[da];
bits(VL) operand_src = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '0' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand_acc, e, esize];
    else
        integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand_src, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
```


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```
        integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand_src, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
        bits(esize) sum = (element1 + element2)<esize-1:0>;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand_acc, e, esize] + sum;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.657 UADDLB

Add the corresponding even-numbered unsigned elements of the first and second source vectors, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 0 0	0	1	0	Zn	Zd
						S	U	T		

Encoding

```
UADDLB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel1 = 0;
integer sel2 = 0;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 01

H when size = 10

S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, 2*e + sel1, esize DIV 2], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, 2*e + sel2, esize DIV 2], unsigned);
```


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```
    integer res = element1 + element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.658 UADDLT

Add the corresponding odd-numbered unsigned elements of the first and second source vectors, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size 0	Zm	0 0 0 0	1 1	Zn	Zd
					S U T		

Encoding

```
UADDLT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel1 = 1;
integer sel2 = 1;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 01

H when size = 10

S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, 2*e + sel1, esize DIV 2], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, 2*e + sel2, esize DIV 2], unsigned);
```


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```
    integer res = element1 + element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.659 UADDV

Unsigned add horizontally across all lanes of a vector, and place the result in the SIMD&FP scalar destination register. Narrow elements are first zero-extended to 64 bits. Inactive elements in the source vector are treated as zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	0 0	0	1	0 0 1	Pg	Zn	Vd	
						U					

Encoding

```
UADDV <Dd>, <Pg>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Vd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the destination SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Vd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
integer sum = 0;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element = UInt(Elem[operand, e, esize]);
        sum = sum + element;

V[d] = sum<63:0>;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.660 UADDWB

Add the even-numbered unsigned elements of the second source vector to the overlapping double-width elements of the first source vector and place the results in the corresponding double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 1 0	0	1	0	Zn	Zd
						S	U	T		

Encoding

```
UADDWB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = (element1 + element2)<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.661 UADDWT

Add the odd-numbered unsigned elements of the second source vector to the overlapping double-width elements of the first source vector and place the results in the corresponding double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 1 0	0	1	1	Zn	Zd
						S	U	T		

Encoding

```
UADDWT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = (element1 + element2)<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.662 UCLAMP

Clamp each unsigned element in the destination vector to between the unsigned minimum value in the corresponding element of the first source vector and the unsigned maximum value in the corresponding element of the second source vector and destructively write the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

SVE2

(FEAT_SME)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	1 1 0 0	0	1	Zn	Zd
							U		

Encoding

```
UCLAMP <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[d];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    integer element3 = UInt(Elem[operand3, e, esize]);
    integer res = Min(Max(element1 , element3), element2);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.663 UCVTF

Convert to floating-point from the unsigned integer in each active element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

If the input and result types have a different size the smaller type is held unpacked in the least significant bits of elements of the larger size. When the input is the smaller type the upper bits of each source element are ignored. When the result is the smaller type the results are zero-extended to fill each destination element.

16-bit to half-precision

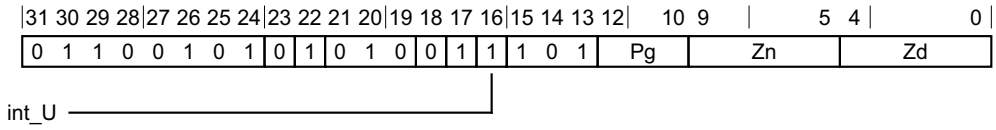

Encoding

```
UCVTF <Zd>.H, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 16;
integer d_esize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

32-bit to half-precision

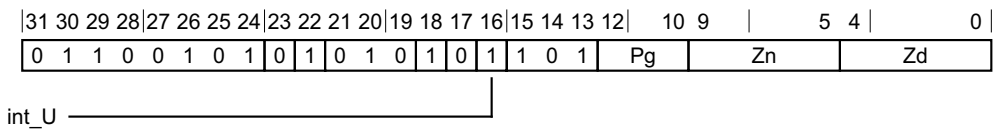

Encoding

```
UCVTF <Zd>.H, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 32;
integer d_esize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```


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32-bit to single-precision

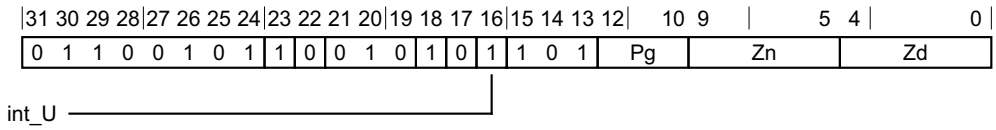

Encoding

```
UCVTF <Zd>.S, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 32;
integer d_esize = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

32-bit to double-precision

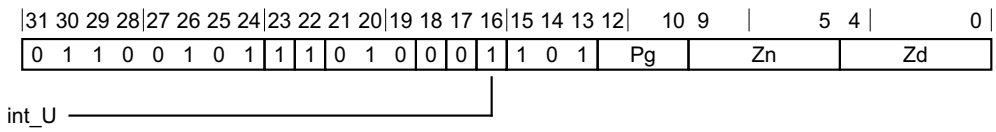

Encoding

```
UCVTF <Zd>.D, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 32;
integer d_esize = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

64-bit to half-precision

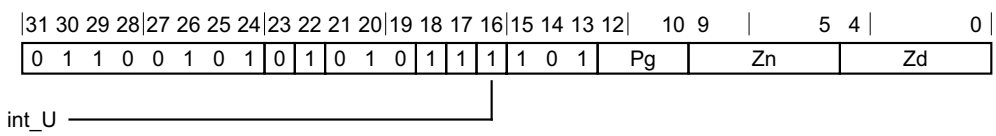

Encoding

```
UCVTF <Zd>.H, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.D
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 64;
integer d_esize = 16;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

64-bit to single-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	Pg			Zn		Zd

int_U

Encoding

```
UCVTF <Zd>.S, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 64;
integer d_esize = 32;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```

64-bit to double-precision

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	10	9	5	4	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	Pg			Zn		Zd

int_U

Encoding

```
UCVTF <Zd>.D, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer s_esize = 64;
integer d_esize = 64;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPCR[]);
```


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Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        bits(d_esize) fpval = FixedToFP(element<s_esize-1:0>, 0, unsigned, FPCR[], rounding);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = ZeroExtend(fpval);

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.664 UDIV

Unsigned divide active elements of the first source vector by corresponding elements of the second source vector and destructively place the quotient in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1	0 1	0	1	0 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
					R	U				

Encoding

```
UDIV <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '0x' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size<0>" field. It can have the following values:

- S when size<0> = 0
- D when size<0> = 1

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
        integer quotient;
        if element2 == 0 then
            quotient = 0;
        else
            quotient = RoundTowardsZero(Real(element1) / Real(element2));
        Elem[result, e, esize] = quotient<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.665 UDIVR

Unsigned reversed divide active elements of the second source vector by corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the quotient in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1	0 1	1 (R)	1 (U)	0 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
UDIVR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '0x' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size<0>" field. It can have the following values:

- S when size<0> = 0
- D when size<0> = 1

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
        integer quotient;
        if element1 == 0 then
            quotient = 0;
        else
            quotient = RoundTowardsZero(Real(element2) / Real(element1));
        Elem[result, e, esize] = quotient<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.666 UDOT (indexed)

The unsigned integer indexed dot product instruction computes the dot product of a group of four unsigned 8-bit or 16-bit integer values held in each 32-bit or 64-bit element of the first source vector multiplied by a group of four unsigned 8-bit or 16-bit integer values in an indexed 32-bit or 64-bit element of the second source vector, and then destructively adds the widened dot product to the corresponding 32-bit or 64-bit element of the destination vector.

The groups within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same group position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of groups per 128-bit segment, encoded in 1 to 2 bits depending on the size of the group. This instruction is unpredicated.

32-bit

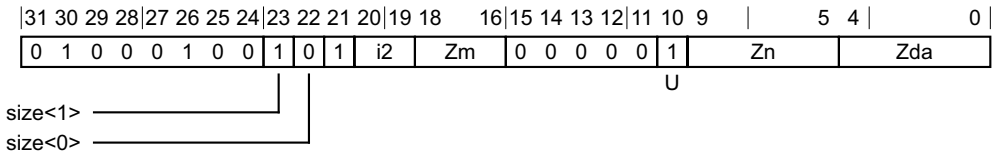

Encoding

```
UDOT <Zda>.S, <Zn>.B, <Zm>.B[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

64-bit

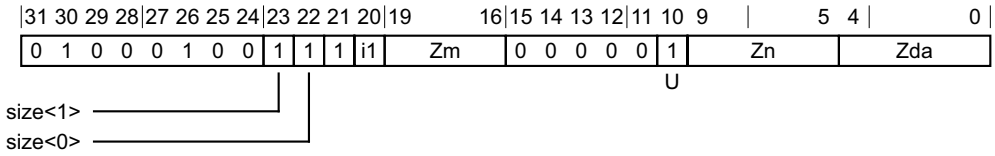

Encoding

```
UDOT <Zda>.D, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer index = UInt(i1);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

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<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<imm> For the 32-bit variant: is the immediate index of a quadtuplet of four 8-bit elements within each 128-bit vector segment, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the immediate index of a quadtuplet of four 16-bit elements within each 128-bit vector segment, in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "i1" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer s = segmentbase + index;
    bits(esize) res = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
    for i = 0 to 3
        integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 4 * e + i, esize DIV 4]);
        integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 4 * s + i, esize DIV 4]);
        res = res + element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.667 UDOT (vectors)

The unsigned integer dot product instruction computes the dot product of a group of four unsigned 8-bit or 16-bit integer values held in each 32-bit or 64-bit element of the first source vector multiplied by a group of four unsigned 8-bit or 16-bit integer values in the corresponding 32-bit or 64-bit element of the second source vector, and then destructively adds the widened dot product to the corresponding 32-bit or 64-bit element of the destination vector.

This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 0 0 0	0	1	Zn	Zda
							U		

Encoding

```
UDOT <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '0x' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size<0>" field. It can have the following values:

- S when size<0> = 0
- D when size<0> = 1

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size<0>" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size<0> = 0
- H when size<0> = 1

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) res = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
    for i = 0 to 3
        integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 4 * e + i, esize DIV 4]);
        integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 4 * e + i, esize DIV 4]);
        res = res + element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res;
```


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```
Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.668 UHADD

Add active unsigned elements of the first source vector to corresponding unsigned elements of the second source vector, shift right one bit, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	0	0	1	1	0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
				R	S	U					

Encoding

```
UHADD <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer res = element1 + element2;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize:1>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.669 UHSUB

Subtract active unsigned elements of the second source vector from corresponding unsigned elements of the first source vector, shift right one bit, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	0	1	1	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
				R	S	U					

Encoding

```
UHSUB <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer res = element1 - element2;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize:1>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.670 UHSUBR

Subtract active unsigned elements of the first source vector from corresponding unsigned elements of the second source vector, shift right one bit, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	1	1	1	1	0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
				R	S	U					

Encoding

```
UHSUBR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer res = element2 - element1;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize:1>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.671 UMAX (immediate)

Determine the unsigned maximum of an immediate and each element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate is an unsigned 8-bit value in the range 0 to 255, inclusive. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14	13	12 5	4 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0 1	0 0	U	1	1 1	0	imm8	Zdn

Encoding

```
UMAX <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer imm = Int(imm8, unsigned);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<imm> Is the unsigned immediate operand, in the range 0 to 255, encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Max(element1, imm)<esize-1:0>;

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.672 UMAX (vectors)

Determine the unsigned maximum of active elements of the second source vector and corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0 1	0	0	1	0 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
						U				

Encoding

```
UMAX <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer maximum = Max(element1, element2);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = maximum<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.673 UMAXP

Compute the maximum value of each pair of adjacent unsigned integer elements within each source vector, and interleave the results from corresponding lanes. The interleaved result values are destructively placed in the first source vector.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	1	0	1	1 0 1	Pg	Zm	Zdn
						U						

Encoding

```
UMAXP <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '0' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    else
        if IsEven(e) then
            element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e + 0, esize]);
            element2 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e + 1, esize]);
        else
            element1 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e - 1, esize]);
            element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e + 0, esize]);
        integer res = Max(element1, element2);
```


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```
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.674 UMAXV

Unsigned maximum horizontally across all lanes of a vector, and place the result in the SIMD&FP scalar destination register. Inactive elements in the source vector are treated as zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0 1 0	0 1	0 0 1	Pg	Zn	Vd
				U				

Encoding

```
UMAXV <V><d>, <Pg>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Vd);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<d> Is the number [0-31] of the destination SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Vd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
integer maximum = if unsigned then 0 else -(2^(esize-1));

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element = Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], unsigned);
        maximum = Max(maximum, element);
```


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```
V[d] = maximum<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.675 UMIN (immediate)

Determine the unsigned minimum of an immediate and each element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate is an unsigned 8-bit value in the range 0 to 255, inclusive. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14	13	12 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0 1	0 1	1 (U)		1 1	0	imm8	Zdn

Encoding

```
UMIN <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer imm = Int(imm8, unsigned);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<imm> Is the unsigned immediate operand, in the range 0 to 255, encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Min(element1, imm)<esize-1:0>;

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.676 UMIN (vectors)

Determine the unsigned minimum of active elements of the second source vector and corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0 1	0	1	1	0 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn		
						U						

Encoding

```
UMIN <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer minimum = Min(element1, element2);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = minimum<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.677 UMINP

Compute the minimum value of each pair of adjacent unsigned integer elements within each source vector, and interleave the results from corresponding lanes. The interleaved result values are destructively placed in the first source vector.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	1	1	1	1	1 0 1	Pg	Zm		Zdn
							U					

Encoding

```
UMINP <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;
integer element1;
integer element2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '0' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    else
        if IsEven(e) then
            element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e + 0, esize]);
            element2 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e + 1, esize]);
        else
            element1 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e - 1, esize]);
            element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e + 0, esize]);
        integer res = Min(element1, element2);
```


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```
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.678 UMINV

Unsigned minimum horizontally across all lanes of a vector, and place the result in the SIMD&FP scalar destination register. Inactive elements in the source vector are treated as the maximum unsigned integer for the element size.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	1 0	1	1	0 0 1	Pg	Zn	Vd	
						U					

Encoding

```
UMINV <V><d>, <Pg>, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Vd);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<V> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<d> Is the number [0-31] of the destination SIMD&FP register, encoded in the "Vd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
integer minimum = if unsigned then (2^esize - 1) else (2^(esize-1) - 1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element = Int(Elem[operand, e, esize], unsigned);
        minimum = Min(minimum, element);
```


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```
V[d] = minimum<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.679 UMLALB (indexed)

Multiply the even-numbered unsigned elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified unsigned element in the corresponding second source vector segment and destructively add to the overlapping double-width elements of the addend vector.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 2 or 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

32-bit

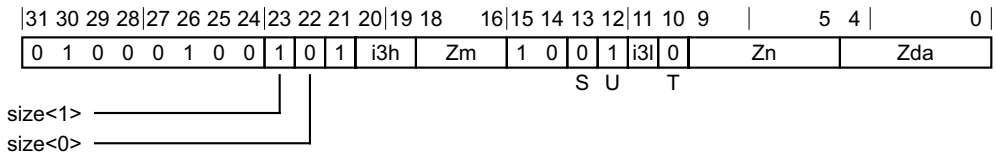

Encoding

```
UMLALB <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 0;
```

64-bit

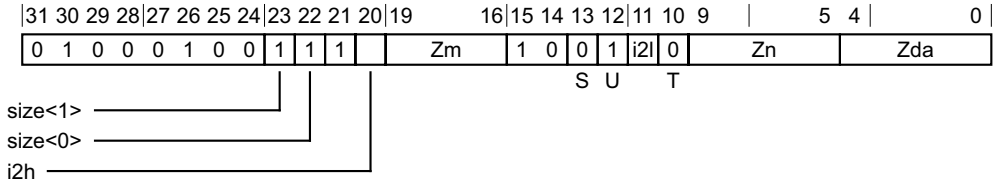

Encoding

```
UMLALB <Zda>.D, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2h:i2l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 0;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Zm>` For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.

`<imm>` For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields.

For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2h:i2l" fields.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer s = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel,   esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + index, esize]);
    bits(2*esize) product = (element1 * element2)<2*esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[result, e, 2*esize] + product;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.680 UMLALB (vectors)

Multiply the corresponding even-numbered unsigned elements of the first and second source vectors and destructively add to the overlapping double-width elements of the addend vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 1 0	0	1	0	Zn	Zda
						S	U	T		

Encoding

```
UMLALB <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    bits(esize) product = (element1 * element2)<esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + product;
```


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```
Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.681 UMLALT (indexed)

Multiply the odd-numbered unsigned elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified unsigned element in the corresponding second source vector segment and destructively add to the overlapping double-width elements of the addend vector.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 2 or 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

32-bit

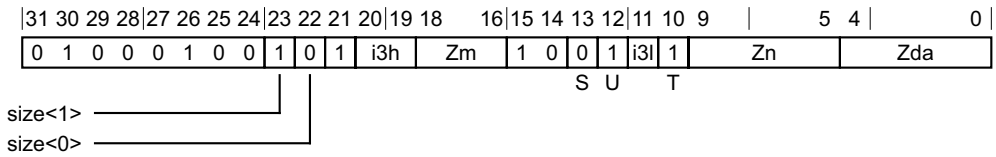

Encoding

```
UMLALT <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 1;
```

64-bit

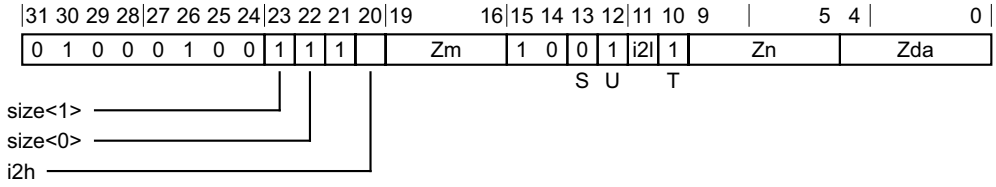

Encoding

```
UMLALT <Zda>.D, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2h:i2l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 1;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Zm>` For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.

`<imm>` For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields.

For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2h:i2l" fields.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer s = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel,   esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + index, esize]);
    bits(2*esize) product = (element1 * element2)<2*esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[result, e, 2*esize] + product;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.682 UMLALT (vectors)

Multiply the corresponding odd-numbered unsigned elements of the first and second source vectors and destructively add to the overlapping double-width elements of the addend vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 1 0	0	1	1	Zn	Zda
						S	U	T		

Encoding

```
UMLALT <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 01

H when size = 10

S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    bits(esize) product = (element1 * element2)<esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + product;
```


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```
Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.683 UMLSLB (indexed)

Multiply the even-numbered unsigned elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified unsigned element in the corresponding second source vector segment and destructively subtract from the overlapping double-width elements of the addend vector.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 2 or 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

32-bit

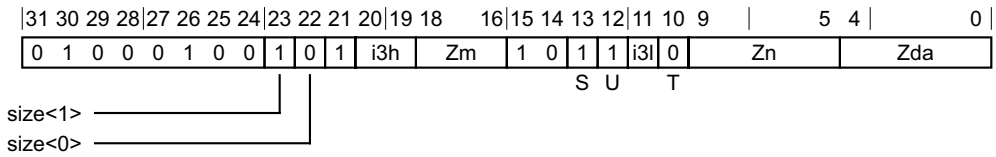

Encoding

```
UMLSLB <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 0;
```

64-bit

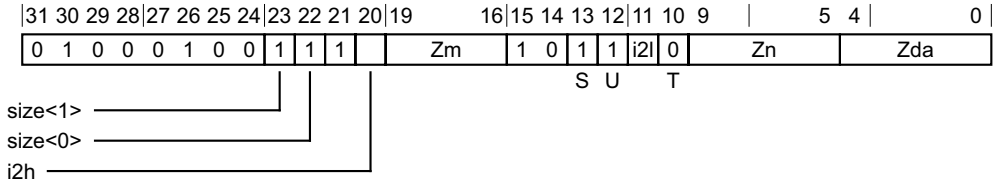

Encoding

```
UMLSLB <Zda>.D, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2h:i2l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 0;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Zm>` For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.

`<imm>` For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields.

For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2h:i2l" fields.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer s = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel,   esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + index, esize]);
    bits(2*esize) product = (element1 * element2)<2*esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[result, e, 2*esize] - product;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.684 UMLSLB (vectors)

Multiply the corresponding even-numbered unsigned elements of the first and second source vectors and destructively subtract from the overlapping double-width elements of the addend vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 1 0	1	1	0	Zn	Zda
						S	U	T		

Encoding

```
UMLSLB <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Tb>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 01`
- `H` when `size = 10`
- `S` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    bits(esize) product = (element1 * element2)<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] - product;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.685 UMLSLT (indexed)

Multiply the odd-numbered unsigned elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified unsigned element in the corresponding second source vector segment and destructively subtract from the overlapping double-width elements of the addend vector.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 2 or 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

32-bit

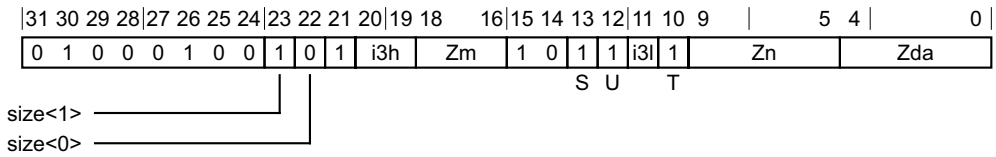

Encoding

```
UMLSLT <Zda>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 1;
```

64-bit

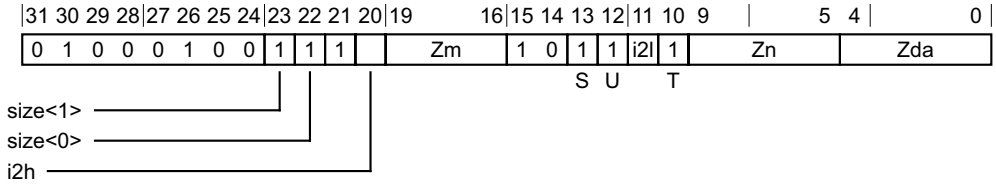

Encoding

```
UMLSLT <Zda>.D, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2h:i2l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer sel = 1;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Zm>` For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.

`<imm>` For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields.

For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2h:i2l" fields.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer s = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel,   esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + index, esize]);
    bits(2*esize) product = (element1 * element2)<2*esize-1:0>;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = Elem[result, e, 2*esize] - product;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.686 UMLSLT (vectors)

Multiply the corresponding odd-numbered unsigned elements of the first and second source vectors and destructively subtract from the overlapping double-width elements of the addend vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0	Zm	0 1 0	1	1	1	Zn	Zda
						S	U	T		

Encoding

```
UMLSLT <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>` Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

`<Tb>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 01`
- `H` when `size = 10`
- `S` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Z[da];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    bits(esize) product = (element1 * element2)<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] - product;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.687 UMMLA

The unsigned integer matrix multiply-accumulate instruction multiplies the 2×8 matrix of unsigned 8-bit integer values held in each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the 8×2 matrix of unsigned 8-bit integer values in the corresponding segment of the second source vector. The resulting 2×2 widened 32-bit integer matrix product is then destructively added to the 32-bit integer matrix accumulator held in the corresponding segment of the addend and destination vector. This is equivalent to performing an 8-way dot product per destination element.

This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.I8MM indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

SVE

(FEAT_I8MM)

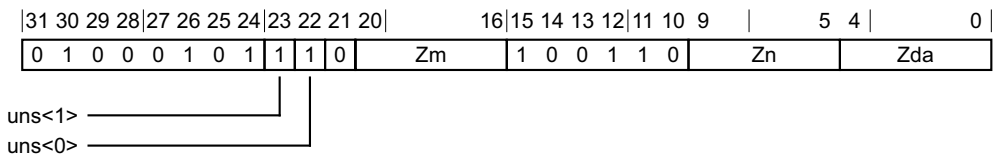

Encoding

```
UMMLA <Zda>.S, <Zn>.B, <Zm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveInt8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
boolean op1_unsigned = TRUE;
boolean op2_unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>`	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
`<Zn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer segments = VL DIV 128;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result = Zeros();
bits(128) op1, op2;
bits(128) res, addend;

for s = 0 to segments-1
    op1    = Elem[operand1, s, 128];
    op2    = Elem[operand2, s, 128];
    addend = Elem[operand3, s, 128];
    res    = MatMulAdd(addend, op1, op2, op1_unsigned, op2_unsigned);
```


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```
    Elem[result, s, 128] = res;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.688 UMULH (predicated)

Widening multiply unsigned integer values in active elements of the first source vector by corresponding elements of the second source vector and destructively place the high half of the result in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1	0 0	1 (H)	1 (U)	0 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
UMULH <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer product = (element1 * element2) >> esize;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = product<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.689 UMULH (unpredicated)

Widening multiply unsigned integer values of all elements of the first source vector by corresponding elements of the second source vector and place the high half of the result in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	Zm	0 1 1 0	1	1	Zn	Zd
							U		

Encoding

```
UMULH <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    integer product = (element1 * element2) >> esize;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = product<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.690 UMULLB (indexed)

Multiply the even-numbered unsigned elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified unsigned element in the corresponding second source vector segment, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector register.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 2 or 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

32-bit

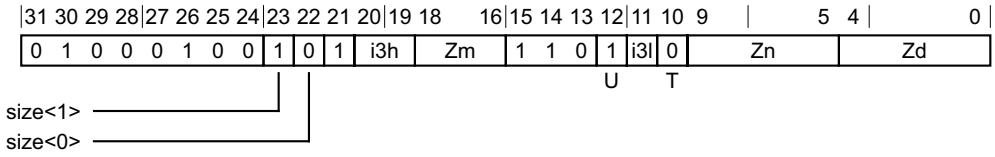

Encoding

```
UMULLB <Zd>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel = 0;
```

64-bit

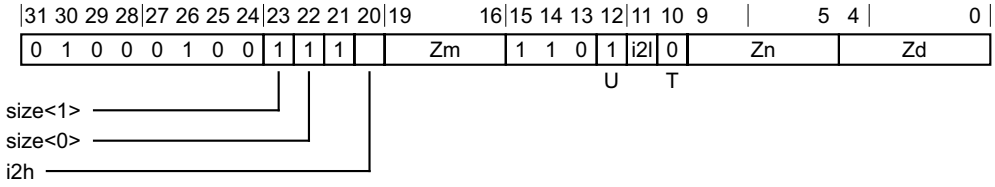

Encoding

```
UMULLB <Zd>.D, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2h:i2l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel = 0;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Zd>`	Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.
`<Zn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
`<Zm>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.
`<imm>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields. For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2h:i2l" fields.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer s = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel,   esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + index, esize]);
    integer res = element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = res<2*esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.691 UMULLB (vectors)

Multiply the corresponding even-numbered unsigned elements of the first and second source vectors, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 1 1	1	1	0	Zn	Zd
							U	T		

Encoding

```
UMULLB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 01

H when size = 10

S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    integer res = element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.692 UMULLT (indexed)

Multiply the odd-numbered unsigned elements within each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the specified unsigned element in the corresponding second source vector segment, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector register.

The elements within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same element position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to one less than the number of elements per 128-bit segment, encoded in 2 or 3 bits depending on the size of the element.

32-bit

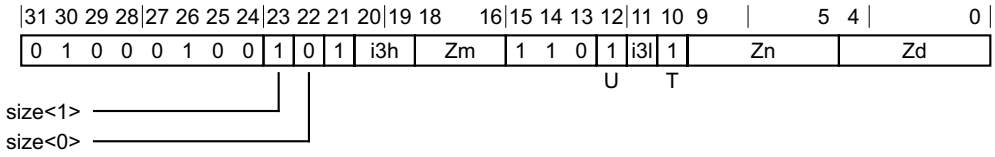

Encoding

```
UMULLT <Zd>.S, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer index = UInt(i3h:i3l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel = 1;
```

64-bit

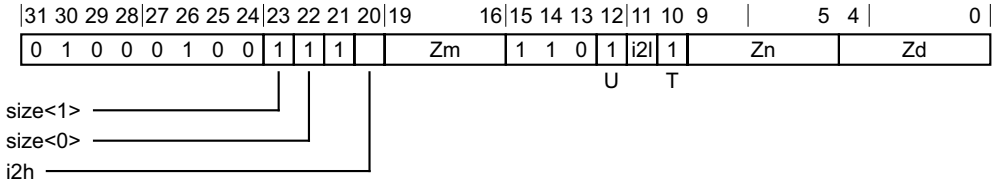

Encoding

```
UMULLT <Zd>.D, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2h:i2l);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel = 1;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<Zd>`	Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.
`<Zn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
`<Zm>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z15, encoded in the "Zm" field.
`<imm>`	For the 32-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "i3h:i3l" fields. For the 64-bit variant: is the element index, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2h:i2l" fields.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer s = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel,   esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 2 * s + index, esize]);
    integer res = element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = res<2*esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.693 UMULLT (vectors)

Multiply the corresponding odd-numbered unsigned elements of the first and second source vectors, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 1 1 1	1	1	Zn	Zd
						U	T		

Encoding

```
UMULLT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 01

H when size = 10

S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    integer res = element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.694 UQADD (immediate)

Unsigned saturating add of an unsigned immediate to each element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's unsigned integer range 0 to (2^N)-1. This instruction is unpredicated.

The immediate is an unsigned value in the range 0 to 255, and for element widths of 16 bits or higher it may also be a positive multiple of 256 in the range 256 to 65280.

The immediate is encoded in 8 bits with an optional left shift by 8. The preferred disassembly when the shift option is specified is "`#<uimm8>, LSL #8`". However an assembler and disassembler may also allow use of the shifted 16-bit value unless the immediate is 0 and the shift amount is 8, which must be unambiguously described as "`#0, LSL #8`".

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15 14	13	12	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0 0	1 0	1 (U)	1 1	sh	imm8		Zdn

Encoding

```
UQADD <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size:sh == '001' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer imm = UInt(imm8);
if sh == '1' then imm = imm << 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<imm>` Is an unsigned immediate in the range 0 to 255, encoded in the "imm8" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional left shift to apply to the immediate, defaulting to LSL #0 and encoded in the "sh" field. It can have the following values:

- `LSL #0` when `sh = 0`
- `LSL #8` when `sh = 1`

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element1 + imm, esize, unsigned);

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.695 UQADD (vectors, predicated)

Add active unsigned elements of the first source vector to corresponding unsigned elements of the second source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's unsigned integer range 0 to (2^N)-1. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1	0	0	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
					S	U				

Encoding

```
UQADD <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer res = UInt(Sat(element1 + element2, esize, unsigned));
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.696 UQADD (vectors, unpredicated)

Unsigned saturating add all elements of the second source vector to corresponding elements of the first source vector and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's unsigned integer range 0 to (2^N)-1. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	Zm	0 0 0	1 0	1		Zn	Zd
							U			

Encoding

```
UQADD <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element1 + element2, esize, unsigned);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.697 UQDECB

Determines the number of active 8-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to decrement the scalar destination. The result is saturated to the general-purpose register's unsigned integer range.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

32-bit

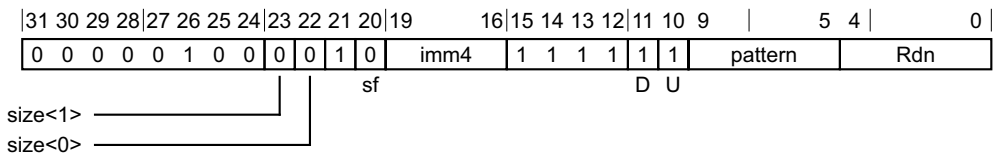

Encoding

```
UQDECB <Wdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer ssize = 32;
```

64-bit

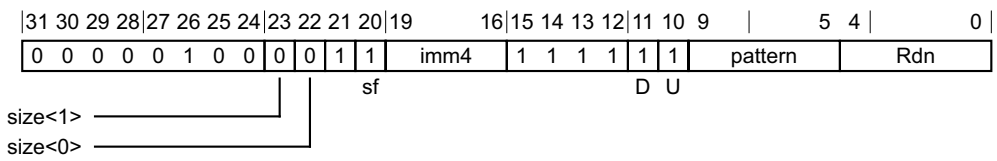

Encoding

```
UQDECB <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```


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```
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer ssize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<Wdn> Is the 32-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<Xdn> Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010
VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(ssize) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(ssize) result;

integer element1 = Int(operand1, unsigned);
(result, -) = SatQ(element1 - (count * imm), ssize, unsigned);
X[dn] = Extend(result, 64, unsigned);
```


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C8.2.698 UQDECD (scalar)

Determines the number of active 64-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to decrement the scalar destination. The result is saturated to the general-purpose register's unsigned integer range.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

32-bit

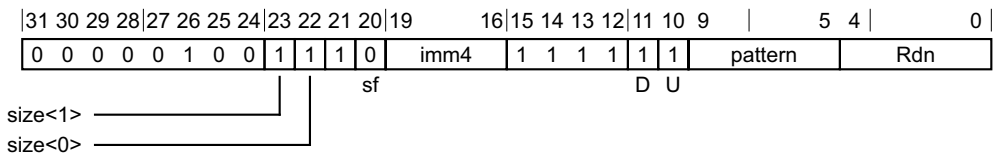

Encoding

```
UQDECD <Wdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer ssize = 32;
```

64-bit

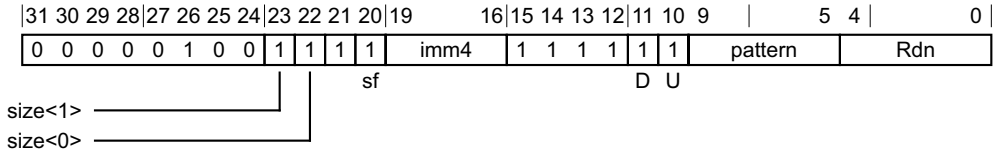

Encoding

```
UQDECD <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```


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```
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer ssize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<Wdn> Is the 32-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<Xdn> Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010
VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(ssize) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(ssize) result;

integer element1 = Int(operand1, unsigned);
(result, -) = SatQ(element1 - (count * imm), ssize, unsigned);
X[dn] = Extend(result, 64, unsigned);
```


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C8.2.699 UQDECD (vector)

Determines the number of active 64-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to decrement all destination vector elements. The results are saturated to the 64-bit unsigned integer range.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (VL1 to VL256)

* The largest power of two (POW2)

* The largest multiple of three or four (MUL3 or MUL4)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (ALL).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

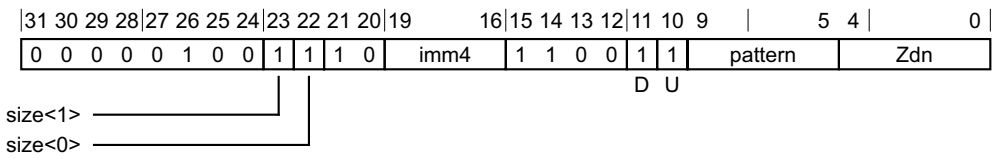

Encoding

```
UQDECD <Zdn>.D{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010

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VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element1 - (count * imm), esize, unsigned);

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.700 UQDECH (scalar)

Determines the number of active 16-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to decrement the scalar destination. The result is saturated to the general-purpose register's unsigned integer range.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

32-bit

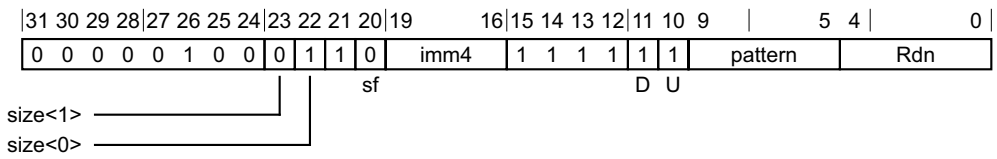

Encoding

```
UQDECH <Wdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer ssize = 32;
```

64-bit

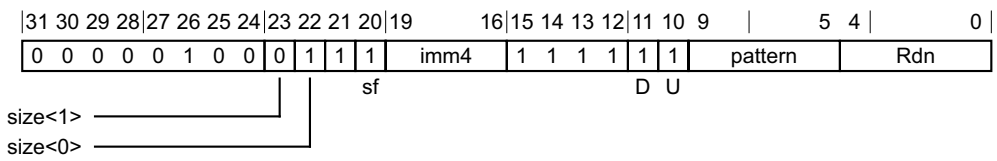

Encoding

```
UQDECH <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```


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```
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer ssize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<Wdn> Is the 32-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<Xdn> Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010
VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(ssize) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(ssize) result;

integer element1 = Int(operand1, unsigned);
(result, -) = SatQ(element1 - (count * imm), ssize, unsigned);
X[dn] = Extend(result, 64, unsigned);
```


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C8.2.701 UQDECH (vector)

Determines the number of active 16-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to decrement all destination vector elements. The results are saturated to the 16-bit unsigned integer range.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (VL1 to VL256)

* The largest power of two (POW2)

* The largest multiple of three or four (MUL3 or MUL4)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (ALL).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

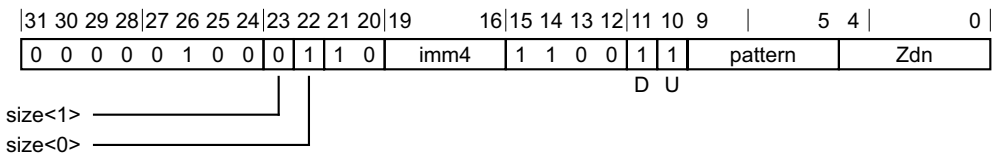

Encoding

```
UQDECH <Zdn>.H{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010

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VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element1 - (count * imm), esize, unsigned);

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.702 UQDECP (scalar)

Counts the number of true elements in the source predicate and then uses the result to decrement the scalar destination. The result is saturated to the general-purpose register's unsigned integer range.

32-bit

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 0	1	1	1 0 0 0	0	0		Pm	Rdn
					D	U		sf				

Encoding

```
UQDECP <Wdn>, <Pm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer ssize = 32;
```

64-bit

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 0	1	1	1 0 0 0	1	0		Pm	Rdn
					D	U		sf				

Encoding

```
UQDECP <Xdn>, <Pm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer ssize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wdn>` Is the 32-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

`<Xdn>` Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

`<Pm>` Is the name of the source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`B`	when `size = 00`
`H`	when `size = 01`
`S`	when `size = 10`
`D`	when `size = 11`

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(ssize) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(ssize) result;
integer count = 0;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[operand2, e, esize] == '1' then
        count = count + 1;

integer element = Int(operand1, unsigned);
(result, -) = SatQ(element - count, ssize, unsigned);
X[dn] = Extend(result, 64, unsigned);
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.703 UQDECP (vector)

Counts the number of true elements in the source predicate and then uses the result to decrement all destination vector elements. The results are saturated to the element unsigned integer range.

The predicate size specifier may be omitted in assembler source code, but this is deprecated and will be prohibited in a future release of the architecture.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 0	1	1	1 0 0 0	0	0	Pm	Zdn	
					D	U						

Encoding

```
UQDECP <Zdn>.<T>, <Pm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Pm> Is the name of the source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(VL) result;
integer count = 0;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[operand2, e, esize] == '1' then
        count = count + 1;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element - count, esize, unsigned);

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.704 UQDECW (scalar)

Determines the number of active 32-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to decrement the scalar destination. The result is saturated to the general-purpose register's unsigned integer range.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

32-bit

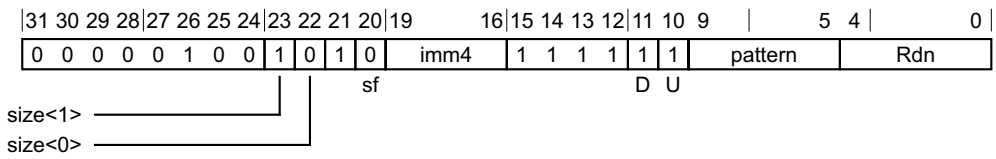

Encoding

```
UQDECW <Wdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer ssize = 32;
```

64-bit

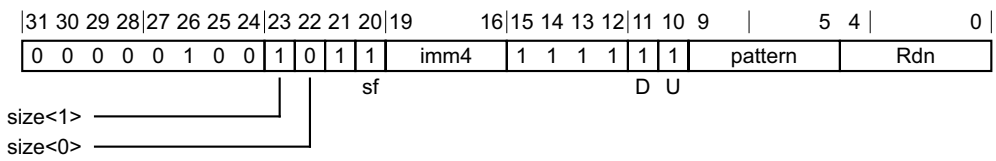

Encoding

```
UQDECW <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```


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```
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer ssize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wdn>` Is the 32-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

`<Xdn>` Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

`<pattern>` Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010
VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

`<imm>` Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(ssize) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(ssize) result;

integer element1 = Int(operand1, unsigned);
(result, -) = SatQ(element1 - (count * imm), ssize, unsigned);
X[dn] = Extend(result, 64, unsigned);
```


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C8.2.705 UQDECW (vector)

Determines the number of active 32-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to decrement all destination vector elements. The results are saturated to the 32-bit unsigned integer range.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (VL1 to VL256)

* The largest power of two (POW2)

* The largest multiple of three or four (MUL3 or MUL4)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (ALL).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

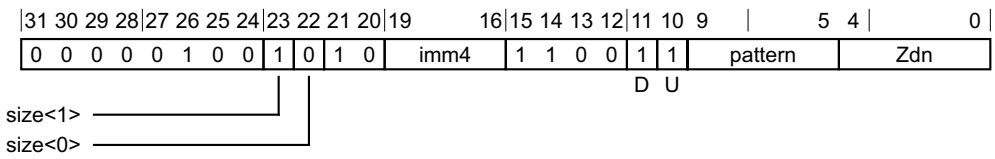

Encoding

```
UQDECW <Zdn>.S{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010

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VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element1 - (count * imm), esize, unsigned);

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.706 UQINCB

Determines the number of active 8-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to increment the scalar destination. The result is saturated to the general-purpose register's unsigned integer range.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

32-bit

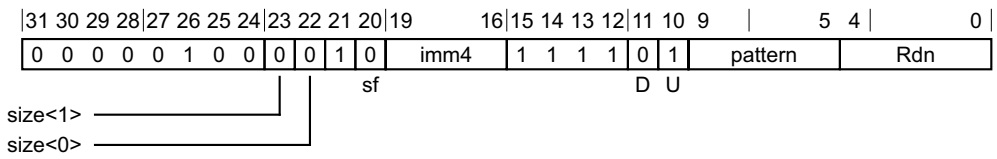

Encoding

```
UQINCB <Wdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer ssize = 32;
```

64-bit

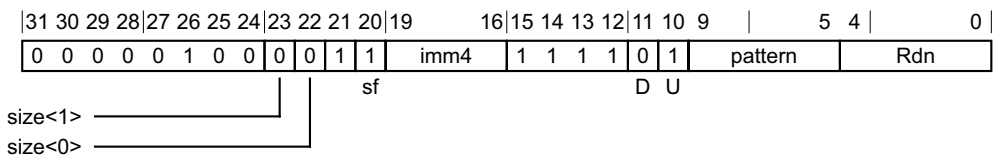

Encoding

```
UQINCB <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```


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```
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer ssize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<Wdn> Is the 32-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<Xdn> Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010
VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(ssize) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(ssize) result;

integer element1 = Int(operand1, unsigned);
(result, -) = SatQ(element1 + (count * imm), ssize, unsigned);
X[dn] = Extend(result, 64, unsigned);
```


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C8.2.707 UQINCD (scalar)

Determines the number of active 64-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to increment the scalar destination. The result is saturated to the general-purpose register's unsigned integer range.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

32-bit

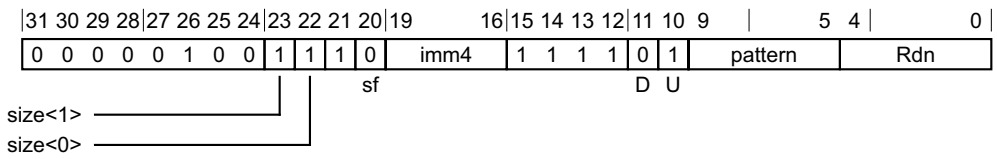

Encoding

```
UQINCD <Wdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer ssize = 32;
```

64-bit

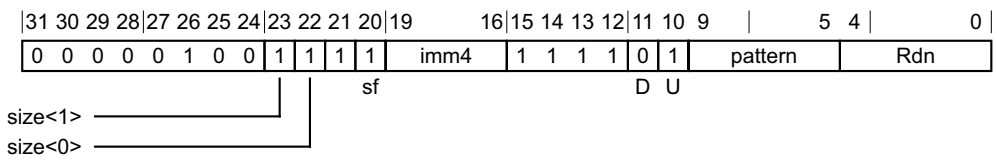

Encoding

```
UQINCD <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```


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```
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer ssize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wdn>` Is the 32-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

`<Xdn>` Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

`<pattern>` Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010
VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

`<imm>` Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(ssize) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(ssize) result;

integer element1 = Int(operand1, unsigned);
(result, -) = SatQ(element1 + (count * imm), ssize, unsigned);
X[dn] = Extend(result, 64, unsigned);
```


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C8.2.708 UQINCD (vector)

Determines the number of active 64-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to increment all destination vector elements. The results are saturated to the 64-bit unsigned integer range.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (VL1 to VL256)

* The largest power of two (POW2)

* The largest multiple of three or four (MUL3 or MUL4)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (ALL).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

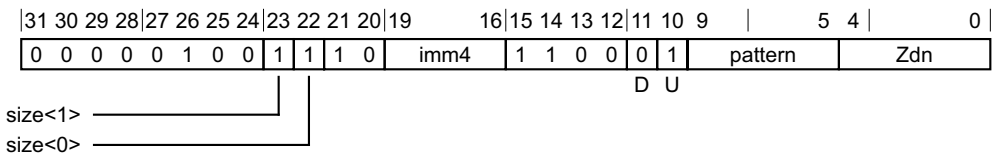

Encoding

```
UQINCD <Zdn>.D{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010

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VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element1 + (count * imm), esize, unsigned);

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.709 UQINCH (scalar)

Determines the number of active 16-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to increment the scalar destination. The result is saturated to the general-purpose register's unsigned integer range.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

32-bit

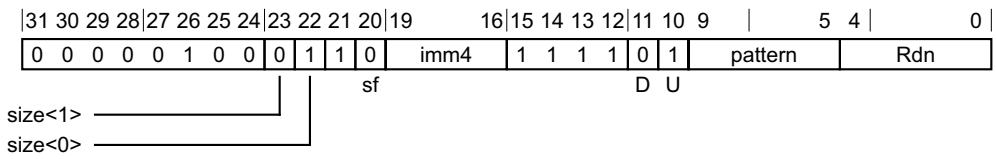

Encoding

```
UQINCH <Wdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer ssize = 32;
```

64-bit

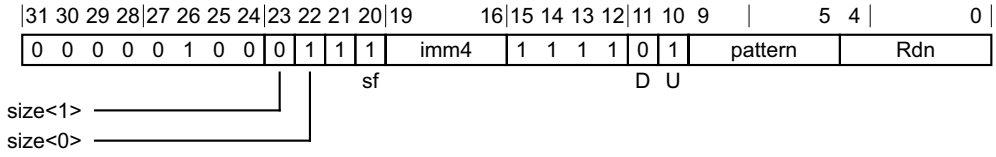

Encoding

```
UQINCH <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```


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```
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer ssize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

<Wdn> Is the 32-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<Xdn> Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010
VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(ssize) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(ssize) result;

integer element1 = Int(operand1, unsigned);
(result, -) = SatQ(element1 + (count * imm), ssize, unsigned);
X[dn] = Extend(result, 64, unsigned);
```


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C8.2.710 UQINCH (vector)

Determines the number of active 16-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to increment all destination vector elements. The results are saturated to the 16-bit unsigned integer range.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (VL1 to VL256)

* The largest power of two (POW2)

* The largest multiple of three or four (MUL3 or MUL4)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (ALL).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

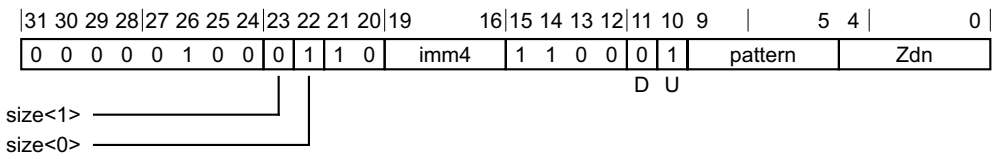

Encoding

```
UQINCH <Zdn>.H{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 16;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010

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VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element1 + (count * imm), esize, unsigned);

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.711 UQINCP (scalar)

Counts the number of true elements in the source predicate and then uses the result to increment the scalar destination. The result is saturated to the general-purpose register's unsigned integer range.

32-bit

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	5	4	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	size	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	Pm		Rdn	
													D	U						sf					

Encoding

```
UQINCP <Wdn>, <Pm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer ssize = 32;
```

64-bit

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23 22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	5	4	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	size	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	Pm		Rdn	
													D	U						sf					

Encoding

```
UQINCP <Xdn>, <Pm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer ssize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wdn>` Is the 32-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

`<Xdn>` Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

`<Pm>` Is the name of the source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`B`	when `size = 00`
`H`	when `size = 01`
`S`	when `size = 10`
`D`	when `size = 11`

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(ssize) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(ssize) result;
integer count = 0;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[operand2, e, esize] == '1' then
        count = count + 1;

integer element = Int(operand1, unsigned);
(result, -) = SatQ(element + count, ssize, unsigned);
X[dn] = Extend(result, 64, unsigned);
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SME is implemented and the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, then any subsequent instruction which is dependent on the general-purpose register written by this instruction might be significantly delayed.

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C8.2.712 UQINCP (vector)

Counts the number of true elements in the source predicate and then uses the result to increment all destination vector elements. The results are saturated to the element unsigned integer range.

The predicate size specifier may be omitted in assembler source code, but this is deprecated and will be prohibited in a future release of the architecture.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	1 0	0	1	1 0 0 0	0	0	Pm	Zdn	
					D	U						

Encoding

```
UQINCP <Zdn>.<T>, <Pm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

`<Pm>` Is the name of the source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(VL) result;
integer count = 0;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[operand2, e, esize] == '1' then
        count = count + 1;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element + count, esize, unsigned);

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.713 UQINCW (scalar)

Determines the number of active 32-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to increment the scalar destination. The result is saturated to the general-purpose register's unsigned integer range.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (`VL1` to `VL256`)

* The largest power of two (`POW2`)

* The largest multiple of three or four (`MUL3` or `MUL4`)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (`ALL`).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

32-bit

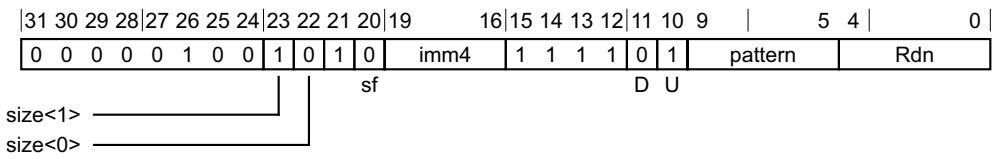

Encoding

```
UQINCW <Wdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer ssize = 32;
```

64-bit

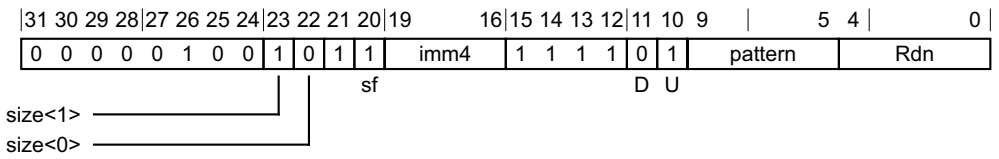

Encoding

```
UQINCW <Xdn>{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer dn = UInt(Rdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
```


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```
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
integer ssize = 64;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Wdn>` Is the 32-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

`<Xdn>` Is the 64-bit name of the source and destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

`<pattern>` Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010
VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

`<imm>` Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(ssize) operand1 = X[dn];
bits(ssize) result;

integer element1 = Int(operand1, unsigned);
(result, -) = SatQ(element1 + (count * imm), ssize, unsigned);
X[dn] = Extend(result, 64, unsigned);
```


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C8.2.714 UQINCW (vector)

Determines the number of active 32-bit elements implied by the named predicate constraint, multiplies that by an immediate in the range 1 to 16 inclusive, and then uses the result to increment all destination vector elements. The results are saturated to the 32-bit unsigned integer range.

The named predicate constraint limits the number of active elements in a single predicate to:

* A fixed number (VL1 to VL256)

* The largest power of two (POW2)

* The largest multiple of three or four (MUL3 or MUL4)

* All available, implicitly a multiple of two (ALL).

Unspecified or out of range constraint encodings generate an empty predicate or zero element count rather than Undefined Instruction exception.

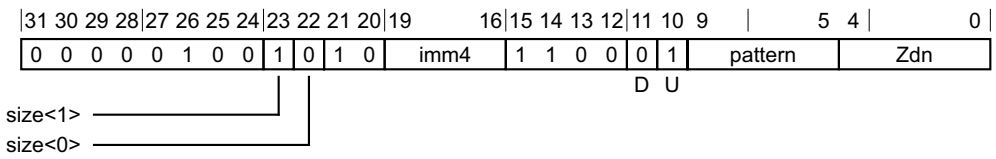

Encoding

```
UQINCW <Zdn>.S{, <pattern>{, MUL #<imm>}}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
bits(5) pat = pattern;
integer imm = UInt(imm4) + 1;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<pattern> Is the optional pattern specifier, defaulting to ALL, encoded in the "pattern" field. It can have the following values:

POW2	when pattern = 00000
VL1	when pattern = 00001
VL2	when pattern = 00010
VL3	when pattern = 00011
VL4	when pattern = 00100
VL5	when pattern = 00101
VL6	when pattern = 00110
VL7	when pattern = 00111
VL8	when pattern = 01000
VL16	when pattern = 01001
VL32	when pattern = 01010

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VL64	when pattern = 01011
VL128	when pattern = 01100
VL256	when pattern = 01101
#uimm5	when pattern = 0111x
#uimm5	when pattern = 101x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 10110
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x0x1
#uimm5	when pattern = 1x010
#uimm5	when pattern = 1xx00
MUL4	when pattern = 11101
MUL3	when pattern = 11110
ALL	when pattern = 11111

<imm> Is the immediate multiplier, in the range 1 to 16, defaulting to 1, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer count = DecodePredCount(pat, esize);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element1 + (count * imm), esize, unsigned);

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.715 UQRSHL

Shift active unsigned elements of the first source vector by corresponding elements of the second source vector and destructively place the rounded results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. A positive shift amount performs a left shift, otherwise a right shift by the negated shift amount is performed. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's unsigned integer range 0 to (2^N)-1. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	1	0	1	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
				Q	R	N	U				

Encoding

```
UQRSHL <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
        integer shift = ShiftSat(SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]), esize);
        integer round_const = 1 << (-shift - 1); // 0 for left shift, 2^(n-1) for right shift
        integer res = (element + round_const) << shift;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = UnsignedSat(res, esize);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.716 UQRSHLR

Shift active unsigned elements of the second source vector by corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the rounded results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. A positive shift amount performs a left shift, otherwise a right shift by the negated shift amount is performed. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's unsigned integer range 0 to (2^N)-1. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	1	1	1	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
				Q	R	N	U				

Encoding

```
UQRSHLR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
        integer shift = ShiftSat(SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]), esize);
        integer round_const = 1 << (-shift - 1); // 0 for left shift, 2^(n-1) for right shift
        integer res = (element + round_const) << shift;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = UnsignedSat(res, esize);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.717 UQRSHRNB

Shift each unsigned integer value in the source vector elements right by an immediate value, and place the rounded results in the even-numbered half-width destination elements, while setting the odd-numbered elements to zero. Each result element is saturated to the half-width N-bit element's unsigned integer range 0 to (2^N)-1. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

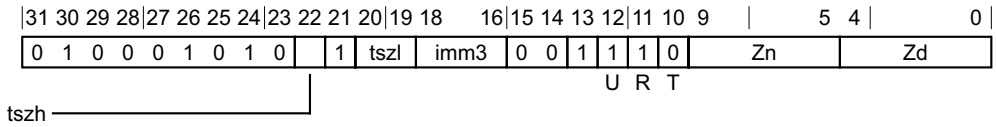

Encoding

```
UQRSHRNB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '000' UNDEFINED;
    when '001' esize = 8;
    when '01x' esize = 16;
    when '1xx' esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- S when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- S when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- D when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
```


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```
bits(VL) result;
integer round_const = 1 << (shift-1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(2*esize) element = Elem[operand, e, 2*esize];
    integer res = (UInt(element) + round_const) >> shift;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 0, esize] = UnsignedSat(res, esize);
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, esize] = Zeros();

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.718 UQRSHRNT

Shift each unsigned integer value in the source vector elements by an immediate value, and place the rounded results in the odd-numbered half-width destination elements, leaving the even-numbered elements unchanged. Each result element is saturated to the half-width N-bit element's unsigned integer range 0 to (2^N)-1. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

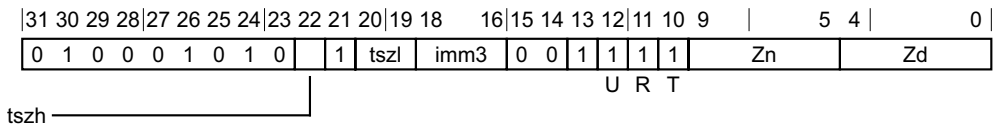

Encoding

```
UQRSHRNT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '000' UNDEFINED;
    when '001' esize = 8;
    when '01x' esize = 16;
    when '1xx' esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- S when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- S when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- D when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
```


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```
bits(VL) result = Z[d];
integer round_const = 1 << (shift-1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(2*esize) element = Elem[operand, e, 2*esize];
    integer res = (UInt(element) + round_const) >> shift;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, esize] = UnsignedSat(res, esize);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.719 UQSHL (immediate)

Shift left by immediate each active unsigned element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's unsigned integer range 0 to (2^N)-1. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 0 to number of bits per element minus 1. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9 8	7 5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	tszh	0 0	0	1	1	1 0 0	Pg	tszl	imm3	Zdn
					L	U				

Encoding

```
UQSHL <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(4) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '0000' UNDEFINED;
    when '0001' esize = 8;
    when '001x' esize = 16;
    when '01xx' esize = 32;
    when '1xxx' esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer shift = UInt(tsize:imm3) - esize;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

B when `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 01`

H when `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 1x`

S when `tszh = 01`, `tszl = xx`

D when `tszh = 1x`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 0 to number of bits per element minus 1, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
```


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```
        integer res = element1 << shift;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = UnsignedSat(res, esize);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.720 UQSHL (vectors)

Shift active unsigned elements of the first source vector by corresponding elements of the second source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. A positive shift amount performs a left shift, otherwise a right shift by the negated shift amount is performed. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's unsigned integer range 0 to (2^N)-1. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	1	0	0	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	
				Q	R	N	U					

Encoding

```
UQSHL <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
        integer shift = ShiftSat(SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]), esize);
        integer res = element << shift;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = UnsignedSat(res, esize);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.721 UQSHLR

Shift active unsigned elements of the second source vector by corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. A positive shift amount performs a left shift, otherwise a right shift by the negated shift amount is performed. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's unsigned integer range 0 to (2^N)-1. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	1	1	0	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
				Q	R	N	U				

Encoding

```
UQSHLR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
        integer shift = ShiftSat(SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]), esize);
        integer res = element << shift;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = UnsignedSat(res, esize);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.722 UQSHRNB

Shift each unsigned integer value in the source vector elements right by an immediate value, and place the truncated results in the even-numbered half-width destination elements, while setting the odd-numbered elements to zero. Each result element is saturated to the half-width N-bit element's unsigned integer range 0 to (2^N)-1. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

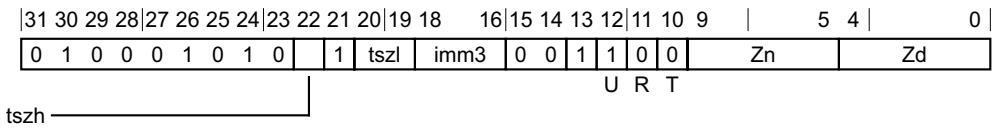

Encoding

```
UQSHRNB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '000' UNDEFINED;
    when '001' esize = 8;
    when '01x' esize = 16;
    when '1xx' esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- S when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- S when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- D when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
```


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```
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(2*esize) element = Elem[operand, e, 2*esize];
    integer res = UInt(element) >> shift;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 0, esize] = UnsignedSat(res, esize);
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, esize] = Zeros();

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.723 UQSHRNT

Shift each unsigned integer value in the source vector elements right by an immediate value, and place the truncated results in the odd-numbered half-width destination elements, leaving the even-numbered elements unchanged. Each result element is saturated to the half-width N-bit element's unsigned integer range 0 to (2^N)-1. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

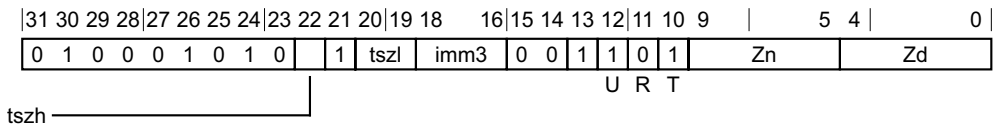

Encoding

```
UQSHRNT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '000' UNDEFINED;
    when '001' esize = 8;
    when '01x' esize = 16;
    when '1xx' esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- S when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- S when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- D when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
```


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```
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(2*esize) element = Elem[operand, e, 2*esize];
    integer res = UInt(element) >> shift;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, esize] = UnsignedSat(res, esize);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.724 UQSUB (immediate)

Unsigned saturating subtract an unsigned immediate from each element of the source vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's unsigned integer range 0 to (2^N)-1. This instruction is unpredicated.

The immediate is an unsigned value in the range 0 to 255, and for element widths of 16 bits or higher it may also be a positive multiple of 256 in the range 256 to 65280.

The immediate is encoded in 8 bits with an optional left shift by 8. The preferred disassembly when the shift option is specified is "`#<uimm8>, LSL #8`". However an assembler and disassembler may also allow use of the shifted 16-bit value unless the immediate is 0 and the shift amount is 8, which must be unambiguously described as "`#0, LSL #8`".

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14	13	12	5 4	0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	0 1	1	1	1 1	sh	imm8	Zdn	
						U					

Encoding

```
UQSUB <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, #<imm>{, <shift>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size:sh == '001' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer imm = UInt(imm8);
if sh == '1' then imm = imm << 8;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<imm>` Is an unsigned immediate in the range 0 to 255, encoded in the "imm8" field.

`<shift>` Is the optional left shift to apply to the immediate, defaulting to LSL #0 and encoded in the "sh" field. It can have the following values:

- `LSL #0` when `sh = 0`
- `LSL #8` when `sh = 1`

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element1 - imm, esize, unsigned);

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.725 UQSUB (vectors, predicated)

Subtract active unsigned elements of the second source vector from corresponding unsigned elements of the first source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's unsigned integer range 0 to (2^N)-1. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1	0		1	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	
						S	U					

Encoding

```
UQSUB <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer res = UInt(Sat(element1 - element2, esize, unsigned));
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.726 UQSUB (vectors, unpredicated)

Unsigned saturating subtract all elements of the second source vector from corresponding elements of the first source vector and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's unsigned integer range 0 to (2^N)-1. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	1	Zm	0 0 0	1	1	1 (U)	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
UQSUB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, e, esize], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, e, esize], unsigned);
    (Elem[result, e, esize], -) = SatQ(element1 - element2, esize, unsigned);

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.727 UQSUBR

Subtract active unsigned elements of the first source vector from corresponding unsigned elements of the second source vector and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's unsigned integer range 0 to (2^N)-1. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1	1	1	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
					S	U				

Encoding

```
UQSUBR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B	when size = 00
H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer res = UInt(Sat(element2 - element1, esize, unsigned));
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
```


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```
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.728 UQXTNB

Saturate the unsigned integer value in each source element to half the original source element width, and place the results in the even-numbered half-width destination elements, while setting the odd-numbered elements to zero.

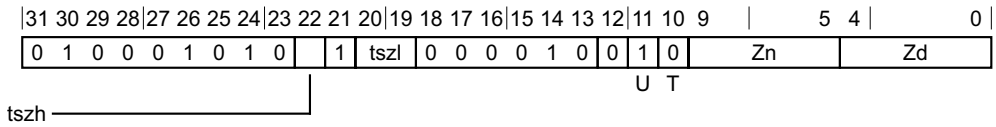

Encoding

```
UQXTNB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '001' esize = 16;
    when '010' esize = 32;
    when '100' esize = 64;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

B when tszh = 0, tszl = 01

H when tszh = 0, tszl = 10

S when tszh = 1, tszl = 00

The following encodings are reserved:

- tszh = 0, tszl = 00.
- tszh = x, tszl = 11.
- tszh = 1, tszl = 01.
- tszh = 1, tszl = 10.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

H when tszh = 0, tszl = 01

S when tszh = 0, tszl = 10

D when tszh = 1, tszl = 00

The following encodings are reserved:

- tszh = 0, tszl = 00.
- tszh = x, tszl = 11.
- tszh = 1, tszl = 01.
- tszh = 1, tszl = 10.

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) result;
integer halfesize = esize DIV 2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    bits(halfesize) res = UnsignedSat(element1, halfesize);
    Elem[result, 2*e + 0, halfesize] = res;
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, halfesize] = Zeros();

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.729 UQXTNT

Saturate the unsigned integer value in each source element to half the original source element width, and place the results in the odd-numbered half-width destination elements, leaving the even-numbered elements unchanged.

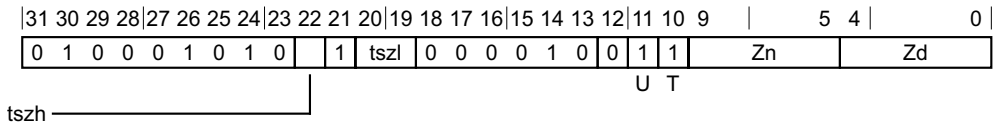

Encoding

```
UQXTNT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '001' esize = 16;
    when '010' esize = 32;
    when '100' esize = 64;
    otherwise UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

B when tszh = 0, tszl = 01

H when tszh = 0, tszl = 10

S when tszh = 1, tszl = 00

The following encodings are reserved:

- tszh = 0, tszl = 00.
- tszh = x, tszl = 11.
- tszh = 1, tszl = 01.
- tszh = 1, tszl = 10.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

H when tszh = 0, tszl = 01

S when tszh = 0, tszl = 10

D when tszh = 1, tszl = 00

The following encodings are reserved:

- tszh = 0, tszl = 00.
- tszh = x, tszl = 11.
- tszh = 1, tszl = 01.
- tszh = 1, tszl = 10.

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) result = Z[d];
integer halfesize = esize DIV 2;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    bits(halfesize) res = UnsignedSat(element1, halfesize);
    Elem[result, 2*e + 1, halfesize] = res;

Z[d] = result;
```


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C8.2.730 URECPE

Find the approximate reciprocal of each active unsigned element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	0	0	0	0	1 0 1	Pg	Zn		Zd
				Q								

Encoding

```
URECPE <Zd>.S, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = UnsignedRecipEstimate(element);

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.

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- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.731 URHADD

Add active unsigned elements of the first source vector to corresponding unsigned elements of the second source vector, shift right one bit, and destructively place the rounded results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	1	0	1		1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
				R	S	U					

Encoding

```
URHADD <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;
integer round_const = 1;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer res = element1 + element2 + round_const;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize:1>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.732 URSHL

Shift active unsigned elements of the first source vector by corresponding elements of the second source vector and destructively place the rounded results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. A positive shift amount performs a left shift, otherwise a right shift by the negated shift amount is performed. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	0	0	1	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
				Q	R	N	U				

Encoding

```
URSHL <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B	when size = 00
H	when size = 01
S	when size = 10
D	when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
        integer shift = ShiftSat(SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]), esize);
        integer round_const = 1 << (-shift - 1); // 0 for left shift, 2^(n-1) for right shift
        integer res = (element + round_const) << shift;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.733 URSHLR

Shift active unsigned elements of the second source vector by corresponding elements of the first source vector and destructively place the rounded results in the corresponding elements of the first source vector. A positive shift amount performs a left shift, otherwise a right shift by the negated shift amount is performed. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	0	1	1	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn
				Q	R	N	U				

Encoding

```
URSHLR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer element = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
        integer shift = ShiftSat(SInt(Elem[operand2, e, esize]), esize);
        integer round_const = 1 << (-shift - 1); // 0 for left shift, 2^(n-1) for right shift
        integer res = (element + round_const) << shift;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand2, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.734 URSHR

Shift right by immediate each active unsigned element of the source vector, and destructively place the rounded results in the corresponding elements of the source vector. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13 12	10 9 8	7 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	tszh	0 0	1	1	0	1	1 0 0	Pg	tszl	imm3	Zdn
						L	U				

Encoding

```
URSHR <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(4) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '0000' UNDEFINED;
    when '0001' esize = 8;
    when '001x' esize = 16;
    when '01xx' esize = 32;
    when '1xxx' esize = 64;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

B when tszh = 00, tszl = 01

H when tszh = 00, tszl = 1x

S when tszh = 01, tszl = xx

D when tszh = 1x, tszl = xx

The encoding tszh = 00, tszl = 00 is reserved.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
integer round_const = 1 << (shift-1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        integer res = (element1 + round_const) >> shift;
```


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```
        Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.735 URSQRTE

Find the approximate reciprocal square root of each active unsigned element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 0	0 (Q)	0	0	1	1 0 1	Pg	Zn		Zd

Encoding

```
URSQRTE <Zd>.S, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '10' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = UnsignedRSqrtEstimate(element);

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.

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- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.736 URSRA

Shift right by immediate each unsigned element of the source vector, inserting zeroes, and add the rounded intermediate result destructively to the corresponding elements of the addend vector. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	tszh	0	tszl	imm3		1 1 1 0	1	1	Zn	Zda
								R	U		

Encoding

```
URSRA <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(4) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '0000' UNDEFINED;
    when '0001' esize = 8;
    when '001x' esize = 16;
    when '01xx' esize = 32;
    when '1xxx' esize = 64;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

B when tszh = 00, tszl = 01

H when tszh = 00, tszl = 1x

S when tszh = 01, tszl = xx

D when tszh = 1x, tszl = xx

The encoding tszh = 00, tszl = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;
integer round_const = 1 << (shift - 1);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element = (UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]) + round_const) >> shift;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand2, e, esize] + element<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.737 USDOT (indexed)

The unsigned by signed integer indexed dot product instruction computes the dot product of a group of four unsigned 8-bit integer values held in each 32-bit element of the first source vector multiplied by a group of four signed 8-bit integer values in an indexed 32-bit element of the second source vector, and then destructively adds the widened dot product to the corresponding 32-bit element of the destination vector.

The groups within the second source vector are specified using an immediate index which selects the same group position within each 128-bit vector segment. The index range is from 0 to 3. This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.I8MM indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

SVE

(FEAT_I8MM)

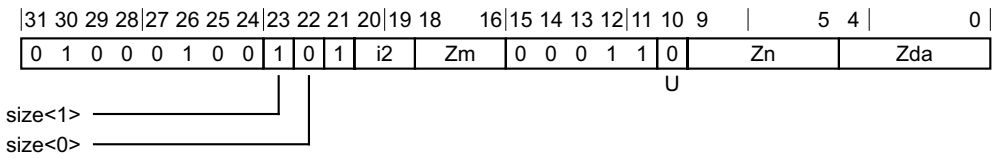

Encoding

```
USDOT <Zda>.S, <Zn>.B, <Zm>.B[<imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if (!HaveSVE() && !HaveSME()) || !HaveInt8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer index = UInt(i2);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda>	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register Z0-Z7, encoded in the "Zm" field.
<imm>	Is the immediate index of a quadtuplet of four 8-bit elements within each 128-bit vector segment, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "i2" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer eltspersegment = 128 DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer segmentbase = e - (e MOD eltspersegment);
    integer s = segmentbase + index;
    bits(esize) res = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
    for i = 0 to 3
        integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 4 * e + i, esize DIV 4]);
```


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```
        integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 4 * s + i, esize DIV 4]);
        res = res + element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.738 USDOT (vectors)

The unsigned by signed integer dot product instruction computes the dot product of a group of four unsigned 8-bit integer values held in each 32-bit element of the first source vector multiplied by a group of four signed 8-bit integer values in the corresponding 32-bit element of the second source vector, and then destructively adds the widened dot product to the corresponding 32-bit element of the destination vector.

This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.I8MM indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

SVE

(FEAT_I8MM)

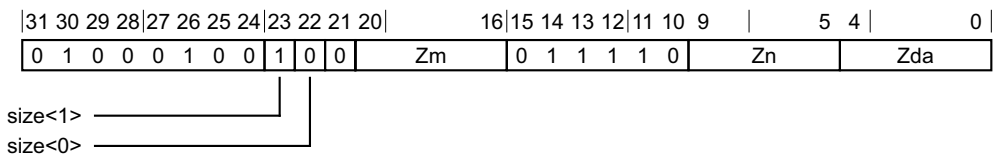

Encoding

```
USDOT <Zda>.S, <Zn>.B, <Zm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if (!HaveSVE() && !HaveSME()) || !HaveInt8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda>	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) res = Elem[operand3, e, esize];
    for i = 0 to 3
        integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 4 * e + i, esize DIV 4]);
        integer element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 4 * e + i, esize DIV 4]);
        res = res + element1 * element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res;

Z[da] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.739 USHLLB

Shift left by immediate each even-numbered unsigned element of the source vector, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 0 to number of bits per element minus 1. This instruction is unpredicated.

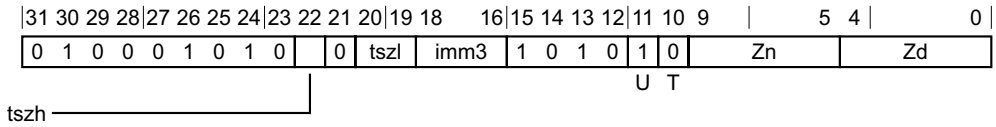

Encoding

```
USHLLB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '000' UNDEFINED;
    when '001' esize = 8;
    when '01x' esize = 16;
    when '1xx' esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = UInt(tsize:imm3) - esize;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`

S when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`

D when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

B when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`

H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`

S when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 0 to number of bits per element minus 1, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
```


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```
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, 2*e + 0, esize];
    integer shifted_value = UInt(element) << shift;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = shifted_value<2*esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.740 USHLLT

Shift left by immediate each odd-numbered unsigned element of the source vector, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 0 to number of bits per element minus 1. This instruction is unpredicated.

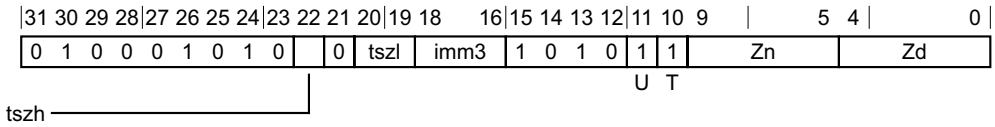

Encoding

```
USHLLT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(3) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '000' UNDEFINED;
    when '001' esize = 8;
    when '01x' esize = 16;
    when '1xx' esize = 32;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer shift = UInt(tsize:imm3) - esize;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- S when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- D when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- B when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 01`
- H when `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 1x`
- S when `tszh = 1`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 0`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 0 to number of bits per element minus 1, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV (2 * esize);
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
```


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```
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, 2*e + 1, esize];
    integer shifted_value = UInt(element) << shift;
    Elem[result, e, 2*esize] = shifted_value<2*esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.741 USMMLA

The unsigned by signed integer matrix multiply-accumulate instruction multiplies the 2×8 matrix of unsigned 8-bit integer values held in each 128-bit segment of the first source vector by the 8×2 matrix of signed 8-bit integer values in the corresponding segment of the second source vector. The resulting 2×2 widened 32-bit integer matrix product is then destructively added to the 32-bit integer matrix accumulator held in the corresponding segment of the addend and destination vector. This is equivalent to performing an 8-way dot product per destination element.

This instruction is unpredicated.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.I8MM indicates whether this instruction is implemented.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

SVE

(FEAT_I8MM)

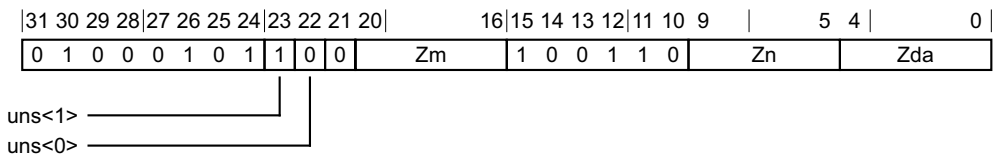

Encoding

```
USMMLA <Zda>.S, <Zn>.B, <Zm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveInt8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
boolean op1_unsigned = TRUE;
boolean op2_unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zda>`	Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.
`<Zn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
integer segments = VL DIV 128;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) operand3 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result = Zeros();
bits(128) op1, op2;
bits(128) res, addend;

for s = 0 to segments-1
    op1    = Elem[operand1, s, 128];
    op2    = Elem[operand2, s, 128];
    addend = Elem[operand3, s, 128];
    res    = MatMulAdd(addend, op1, op2, op1_unsigned, op2_unsigned);
```


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```
    Elem[result, s, 128] = res;

Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.742 USQADD

Add active signed elements of the source vector to the corresponding unsigned elements of the addend vector, and destructively place the results in the corresponding elements of the addend vector. Each result element is saturated to the N-bit element's unsigned integer range 0 to (2^N)-1. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15 14 13	12	10 9	5 4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 1	1		0	1	1 0 0	Pg	Zm	Zdn	
						S	U					

Encoding

```
USQADD <Zdn>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zdn> Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[m] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = UnsignedSat(UInt(element1) + SInt(element2), esize);
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand1, e, esize];

Z[dn] = result;
```


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Operational information

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.743 USRA

Shift right by immediate each unsigned element of the source vector, inserting zeroes, and add the truncated intermediate result destructively to the corresponding elements of the addend vector. The immediate shift amount is an unsigned value in the range 1 to number of bits per element. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	tszh	0	tszl	imm3		1 1 1 0	0	1	Zn			Zda
								R	U				

Encoding

```
USRA <Zda>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(4) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '0000' UNDEFINED;
    when '0001' esize = 8;
    when '001x' esize = 16;
    when '01xx' esize = 32;
    when '1xxx' esize = 64;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer da = UInt(Zda);
integer shift = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zda> Is the name of the third source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zda" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- B when tszh = 00, tszl = 01
- H when tszh = 00, tszl = 1x
- S when tszh = 01, tszl = xx
- D when tszh = 1x, tszl = xx

The encoding tszh = 00, tszl = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<const> Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[da];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]) >> shift;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[operand2, e, esize] + element<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
Z[da] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.744 USUBLB

Subtract the even-numbered unsigned elements of the second source vector from the corresponding unsigned elements of the first source vector, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 0 0 1	1	0	Zn	Zd
						S	U	T	

Encoding

```
USUBLB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel1 = 0;
integer sel2 = 0;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, 2*e + sel1, esize DIV 2], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, 2*e + sel2, esize DIV 2], unsigned);
    integer res = element1 - element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.745 USUBLT

Subtract the odd-numbered unsigned elements of the second source vector from the corresponding unsigned elements of the first source vector, and place the results in the overlapping double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size 0	Zm	0 0 0 1	1 1	Zn	Zd
					S U T		

Encoding

```
USUBLT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer sel1 = 1;
integer sel2 = 1;
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
```


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```
    integer element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, 2*e + sel1, esize DIV 2], unsigned);
    integer element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, 2*e + sel2, esize DIV 2], unsigned);
    integer res = element1 - element2;
    Elem[result, e, esize] = res<esize-1:0>;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.746 USUBWB

Subtract the even-numbered unsigned elements of the second source vector from the overlapping double-width elements of the first source vector and place the results in the corresponding double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 1 0	1	1	0	Zn	Zd
						S	U	T		

Encoding

```
USUBWB <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 0, esize DIV 2]);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = (element1 - element2)<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.747 USUBWT

Subtract the odd-numbered unsigned elements of the second source vector from the overlapping double-width elements of the first source vector and place the results in the corresponding double-width elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	Zm	0 1 0	1	1	1	Zn	Zd
						S	U	T		

Encoding

```
USUBWT <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

<Zm> Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 01
- H when size = 10
- S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    integer element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, e, esize]);
    integer element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 2*e + 1, esize DIV 2]);
    Elem[result, e, esize] = (element1 - element2)<esize-1:0>;
```


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```
Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.748 UUNPKHI, UUNPKLO

Unpack elements from the lowest or highest half of the source vector and then zero-extend them to place in elements of twice their size within the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

High half

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 1	0 0	1 (U)	1 (H)	0 0 1 1	1 0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
UUNPKHI <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean hi = TRUE;
```

Low half

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 1	0 0	1 (U)	0 (H)	0 0 1 1	1 0	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
UUNPKLO <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<Tb>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
boolean hi = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

The encoding `size = 00` is reserved.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

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<Tb> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

B when size = 01

H when size = 10

S when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
integer hsize = esize DIV 2;
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(hsize) element = if hi then Elem[operand, e + elements, hsize] else Elem[operand, e, hsize];
    Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(element, esize, unsigned);

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.749 UXTB, UXTH, UXTW

Zero-extend the least-significant sub-element of each active element of the source vector, and place the results in the corresponding elements of the destination vector. Inactive elements in the destination vector register remain unmodified.

Byte

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	0 0	U	1	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
UXTB <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer s_esize = 8;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Halfword

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	0 1	U	1	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
UXTH <Zd>.<T>, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '1x' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer s_esize = 16;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Word

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17	16	15 14 13	12 10 9	5 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	size	0 1 0	1 0	U	1	1 0 1	Pg	Zn	Zd

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Encoding

```
UXTW <Zd>.D, <Pg>/M, <Zn>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer s_esize = 32;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd> Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

<T> For the byte variant: is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

H when size = 01

S when size = 10

D when size = 11

The encoding size = 00 is reserved.

For the halfword variant: is the size specifier, encoded in the "size<0>" field. It can have the following values:

S when size<0> = 0

D when size<0> = 1

<Pg> Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) then Z[n] else Zeros();
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to elements-1
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Extend(element<s_esize-1:0>, esize, unsigned);

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated, or be predicated using the same governing predicate register and source element size as this instruction.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.750 UZP1, UZP2 (predicates)

Concatenate adjacent even or odd-numbered elements from the first and second source predicates and place in elements of the destination predicate. This instruction is unpredicated.

Even

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	Pm	0 1 0	0	1	0	0	Pn	0	Pd
								H				

Encoding

```
UZP1 <Pd>.<T>, <Pn>.<T>, <Pm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
integer part = 0;
```

Odd

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	Pm	0 1 0	0	1	1	0	Pn	0	Pd
								H				

Encoding

```
UZP2 <Pd>.<T>, <Pn>.<T>, <Pm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
integer part = 1;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>` Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<Pn>` Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.

`<Pm>` Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer pairs = VL DIV (esize * 2);
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(PL) result;

for p = 0 to pairs - 1
    Elem[result, p, esize DIV 8] = Elem[operand1, 2*p+part, esize DIV 8];

for p = 0 to pairs - 1
    Elem[result, pairs+p, esize DIV 8] = Elem[operand2, 2*p+part, esize DIV 8];

P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.751 UZP1, UZP2 (vectors)

Concatenate adjacent even or odd-numbered elements from the first and second source vectors and place in elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated. The 128-bit element variant of this instruction requires that the current vector length is at least 256 bits, and if the current vector length is not an integer multiple of 256 bits then the trailing bits are set to zero.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.F64MM indicates whether the 128-bit element variant of the instruction is implemented.

Even

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0 1 1	0	1	0 (H)	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
UZP1 <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer part = 0;
```

Even (quadwords)

(FEAT_F64MM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	1 0	1	Zm	0 0 0	0	1	0 (H)	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
UZP1 <Zd>.Q, <Zn>.Q, <Zm>.Q
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVEFP64MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 128;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer part = 0;
```

Odd

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4 … 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0 1 1	0	1	1 (H)	Zn	Zd

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Encoding

```
UZP2 <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer part = 1;
```

Odd (quadwords)

(FEAT_F64MM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	1 0 1	Zm	0 0 0	0	1	1 (H)	Zn	Zd

Encoding

```
UZP2 <Zd>.Q, <Zn>.Q, <Zm>.Q
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVEFP64MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 128;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer part = 1;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd>	Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.
<T>	Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:
	B when size = 00
	H when size = 01
	S when size = 10
	D when size = 11
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if esize < 128 then CheckSVEEnabled(); else CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
if VL < esize * 2 then UNDEFINED;
integer pairs = VL DIV (esize * 2);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Zeros();

for p = 0 to pairs - 1
    Elem[result, p, esize] = Elem[operand1, 2*p+part, esize];
```


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```
for p = 0 to pairs - 1
    Elem[result, pairs+p, esize] = Elem[operand2, 2*p+part, esize];

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.752 WHILEGE

Generate a predicate that starting from the highest numbered element is true while the decrementing value of the first, signed scalar operand is greater than or equal to the second scalar operand and false thereafter down to the lowest numbered element.

If the second scalar operand is equal to the minimum signed integer value then a condition which includes an equality test can never fail and the result will be an all-true predicate.

The full width of the scalar operands is significant for the purposes of comparison, and the full width first operand is decremented by one for each destination predicate element, irrespective of the predicate result element size. The first general-purpose source register is not itself updated.

The predicate result is placed in the predicate destination register. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Rm	0 0 0	sf	0	0	Rn	0	Pd
							U	lt		eq	

Encoding

```
WHILEGE <Pd>.<T>, <R><n>, <R><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer rsize = 32 << UInt(sf);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
SVECmp op = Cmp_GE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<R> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sf" field. It can have the following values:

- W when sf = 0
- X when sf = 1

<n> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = Ones(PL);
bits(rsize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(rsize) operand2 = X[m];
bits(PL) result;
boolean last = TRUE;

for e = elements-1 downto 0
    boolean cond;
    case op of
        when Cmp_GT cond = (Int(operand1, unsigned) >  Int(operand2, unsigned));
        when Cmp_GE cond = (Int(operand1, unsigned) >= Int(operand2, unsigned));

    last = last && cond;
    ElemP[result, e, esize] = if last then '1' else '0';
    operand1 = operand1 - 1;

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.753 WHILEGT

Generate a predicate that starting from the highest numbered element is true while the decrementing value of the first, signed scalar operand is greater than the second scalar operand and false thereafter down to the lowest numbered element.

The full width of the scalar operands is significant for the purposes of comparison, and the full width first operand is decremented by one for each destination predicate element, irrespective of the predicate result element size. The first general-purpose source register is not itself updated.

The predicate result is placed in the predicate destination register. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Rm	0 0 0	sf	0	0	Rn	1	Pd
							U	lt		eq	

Encoding

```
WHILEGT <Pd>.<T>, <R><n>, <R><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer rsize = 32 << UInt(sf);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
SVECmp op = Cmp_GT;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<R> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sf" field. It can have the following values:

- W when sf = 0
- X when sf = 1

<n> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = Ones(PL);
bits(rsize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(rsize) operand2 = X[m];
bits(PL) result;
boolean last = TRUE;

for e = elements-1 downto 0
    boolean cond;
    case op of
        when Cmp_GT cond = (Int(operand1, unsigned) >  Int(operand2, unsigned));
        when Cmp_GE cond = (Int(operand1, unsigned) >= Int(operand2, unsigned));

    last = last && cond;
    ElemP[result, e, esize] = if last then '1' else '0';
    operand1 = operand1 - 1;

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.754 WHILEHI

Generate a predicate that starting from the highest numbered element is true while the decrementing value of the first, unsigned scalar operand is higher than the second scalar operand and false thereafter down to the lowest numbered element.

The full width of the scalar operands is significant for the purposes of comparison, and the full width first operand is decremented by one for each destination predicate element, irrespective of the predicate result element size. The first general-purpose source register is not itself updated.

The predicate result is placed in the predicate destination register. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Rm	0 0 0	sf	1	0	Rn	1	Pd
							U	lt		eq	

Encoding

```
WHILEHI <Pd>.<T>, <R><n>, <R><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer rsize = 32 << UInt(sf);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
SVECmp op = Cmp_GT;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<R> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sf" field. It can have the following values:

- W when sf = 0
- X when sf = 1

<n> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = Ones(PL);
bits(rsize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(rsize) operand2 = X[m];
bits(PL) result;
boolean last = TRUE;

for e = elements-1 downto 0
    boolean cond;
    case op of
        when Cmp_GT cond = (Int(operand1, unsigned) >  Int(operand2, unsigned));
        when Cmp_GE cond = (Int(operand1, unsigned) >= Int(operand2, unsigned));

    last = last && cond;
    ElemP[result, e, esize] = if last then '1' else '0';
    operand1 = operand1 - 1;

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.755 WHILEHS

Generate a predicate that starting from the highest numbered element is true while the decrementing value of the first, unsigned scalar operand is higher or same as the second scalar operand and false thereafter down to the lowest numbered element.

If the second scalar operand is equal to the minimum unsigned integer value then a condition which includes an equality test can never fail and the result will be an all-true predicate.

The full width of the scalar operands is significant for the purposes of comparison, and the full width first operand is decremented by one for each destination predicate element, irrespective of the predicate result element size. The first general-purpose source register is not itself updated.

The predicate result is placed in the predicate destination register. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Rm	0 0 0	sf	1	0	Rn	0	Pd
							U	lt		eq	

Encoding

```
WHILEHS <Pd>.<T>, <R><n>, <R><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer rsize = 32 << UInt(sf);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
SVECmp op = Cmp_GE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<R> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sf" field. It can have the following values:

- W when sf = 0
- X when sf = 1

<n> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = Ones(PL);
bits(rsize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(rsize) operand2 = X[m];
bits(PL) result;
boolean last = TRUE;

for e = elements-1 downto 0
    boolean cond;
    case op of
        when Cmp_GT cond = (Int(operand1, unsigned) >  Int(operand2, unsigned));
        when Cmp_GE cond = (Int(operand1, unsigned) >= Int(operand2, unsigned));

    last = last && cond;
    ElemP[result, e, esize] = if last then '1' else '0';
    operand1 = operand1 - 1;

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.756 WHILELE

Generate a predicate that starting from the lowest numbered element is true while the incrementing value of the first, signed scalar operand is less than or equal to the second scalar operand and false thereafter up to the highest numbered element.

If the second scalar operand is equal to the maximum signed integer value then a condition which includes an equality test can never fail and the result will be an all-true predicate.

The full width of the scalar operands is significant for the purposes of comparison, and the full width first operand is incremented by one for each destination predicate element, irrespective of the predicate result element size. The first general-purpose source register is not itself updated.

The predicate result is placed in the predicate destination register. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Rm	0 0 0	sf	0	1	Rn	1	Pd
							U	lt		eq	

Encoding

```
WHILELE <Pd>.<T>, <R><n>, <R><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer rsize = 32 << UInt(sf);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
SVECmp op = Cmp_LE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<R> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sf" field. It can have the following values:

- W when sf = 0
- X when sf = 1

<n> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = Ones(PL);
bits(rsize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(rsize) operand2 = X[m];
bits(PL) result;
boolean last = TRUE;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    boolean cond;
    case op of
        when Cmp_LT cond = (Int(operand1, unsigned) <  Int(operand2, unsigned));
        when Cmp_LE cond = (Int(operand1, unsigned) <= Int(operand2, unsigned));

    last = last && cond;
    ElemP[result, e, esize] = if last then '1' else '0';
    operand1 = operand1 + 1;

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.757 WHILELO

Generate a predicate that starting from the lowest numbered element is true while the incrementing value of the first, unsigned scalar operand is lower than the second scalar operand and false thereafter up to the highest numbered element.

The full width of the scalar operands is significant for the purposes of comparison, and the full width first operand is incremented by one for each destination predicate element, irrespective of the predicate result element size. The first general-purpose source register is not itself updated.

The predicate result is placed in the predicate destination register. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Rm	0 0 0	sf	1	1	Rn	0	Pd
							U	lt		eq	

Encoding

```
WHILELO <Pd>.<T>, <R><n>, <R><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer rsize = 32 << UInt(sf);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
SVECmp op = Cmp_LT;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<R> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sf" field. It can have the following values:

- W when sf = 0
- X when sf = 1

<n> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = Ones(PL);
bits(rsize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(rsize) operand2 = X[m];
bits(PL) result;
boolean last = TRUE;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    boolean cond;
    case op of
        when Cmp_LT cond = (Int(operand1, unsigned) <  Int(operand2, unsigned));
        when Cmp_LE cond = (Int(operand1, unsigned) <= Int(operand2, unsigned));

    last = last && cond;
    ElemP[result, e, esize] = if last then '1' else '0';
    operand1 = operand1 + 1;

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.758 WHILELS

Generate a predicate that starting from the lowest numbered element is true while the incrementing value of the first, unsigned scalar operand is lower or same as the second scalar operand and false thereafter up to the highest numbered element.

If the second scalar operand is equal to the maximum unsigned integer value then a condition which includes an equality test can never fail and the result will be an all-true predicate.

The full width of the scalar operands is significant for the purposes of comparison, and the full width first operand is incremented by one for each destination predicate element, irrespective of the predicate result element size. The first general-purpose source register is not itself updated.

The predicate result is placed in the predicate destination register. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Rm	0 0 0	sf	1	1	Rn	1	Pd
							U	lt		eq	

Encoding

```
WHILELS <Pd>.<T>, <R><n>, <R><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer rsize = 32 << UInt(sf);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean unsigned = TRUE;
SVECmp op = Cmp_LE;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<R> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sf" field. It can have the following values:

- W when sf = 0
- X when sf = 1

<n> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = Ones(PL);
bits(rsize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(rsize) operand2 = X[m];
bits(PL) result;
boolean last = TRUE;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    boolean cond;
    case op of
        when Cmp_LT cond = (Int(operand1, unsigned) <  Int(operand2, unsigned));
        when Cmp_LE cond = (Int(operand1, unsigned) <= Int(operand2, unsigned));

    last = last && cond;
    ElemP[result, e, esize] = if last then '1' else '0';
    operand1 = operand1 + 1;

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.759 WHILELT

Generate a predicate that starting from the lowest numbered element is true while the incrementing value of the first, signed scalar operand is less than the second scalar operand and false thereafter up to the highest numbered element.

The full width of the scalar operands is significant for the purposes of comparison, and the full width first operand is incremented by one for each destination predicate element, irrespective of the predicate result element size. The first general-purpose source register is not itself updated.

The predicate result is placed in the predicate destination register. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Rm	0 0 0	sf	0	1	Rn	0	Pd
							U	lt		eq	

Encoding

```
WHILELT <Pd>.<T>, <R><n>, <R><m>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer rsize = 32 << UInt(sf);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
boolean unsigned = FALSE;
SVECmp op = Cmp_LT;
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<R> Is a width specifier, encoded in the "sf" field. It can have the following values:

- W when sf = 0
- X when sf = 1

<n> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rn" field.

<m> Is the number [0-30] of the source general-purpose register or the name ZR (31), encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = Ones(PL);
bits(rsize) operand1 = X[n];
bits(rsize) operand2 = X[m];
bits(PL) result;
boolean last = TRUE;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    boolean cond;
    case op of
        when Cmp_LT cond = (Int(operand1, unsigned) <  Int(operand2, unsigned));
        when Cmp_LE cond = (Int(operand1, unsigned) <= Int(operand2, unsigned));

    last = last && cond;
    ElemP[result, e, esize] = if last then '1' else '0';
    operand1 = operand1 + 1;

PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.760 WHILERW

This instruction checks two addresses for a conflict or overlap between address ranges of the form [addr,addr+VL÷8), where VL is the accessible vector length in bits, that could result in a loop-carried dependency through memory due to the use of these addresses by contiguous load and store instructions within the same iteration of a loop. Generate a predicate whose elements are true while the addresses cannot conflict within the same iteration, and false thereafter. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4	3 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Rm	0 0 1 1	0 0	Rn	1	Pd
								rw	

Encoding

```
WHILERW <Pd>.<T>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Xn> Is the 64-bit name of the first source general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Xm> Is the 64-bit name of the second source general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = Ones(PL);
bits(64) src1 = X[n];
bits(64) src2 = X[m];
integer operand1 = UInt(src1);
integer operand2 = UInt(src2);
bits(PL) result;

integer diff = Abs(operand2 - operand1) DIV (esize DIV 8);
for e = 0 to elements-1
    if diff == 0 || e < diff then
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '1';
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';
```


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```
PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.761 WHILEWR

This instruction checks two addresses for a conflict or overlap between address ranges of the form [addr,addr+VL÷8), where VL is the accessible vector length in bits, that could result in a loop-carried dependency through memory due to the use of these addresses by contiguous load and store instructions within the same iteration of a loop. Generate a predicate whose elements are true while the addresses cannot conflict within the same iteration, and false thereafter. Sets the FIRST (N), NONE (Z), !LAST (C) condition flags based on the predicate result, and the V flag to zero.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Rm	0 0 1 1	0 0	Rn	0	Pd
								rw	

Encoding

```
WHILEWR <Pd>.<T>, <Xn>, <Xm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
```

Assembler symbols

<Pd> Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

<T> Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- B when size = 00
- H when size = 01
- S when size = 10
- D when size = 11

<Xn> Is the 64-bit name of the first source general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Xm> Is the 64-bit name of the second source general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = Ones(PL);
bits(64) src1 = X[n];
bits(64) src2 = X[m];
integer operand1 = UInt(src1);
integer operand2 = UInt(src2);
bits(PL) result;

integer diff = (operand2 - operand1) DIV (esize DIV 8);
for e = 0 to elements-1
    if diff <= 0 || e < diff then
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '1';
    else
        ElemP[result, e, esize] = '0';
```


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```
PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = PredTest(mask, result, esize);
P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.762 WRFFR

Read the source predicate register and place in the first-fault register (FFR). This instruction is intended to restore a saved FFR and is not recommended for general use by applications.

This instruction requires that the source predicate contains a MONOTONIC predicate value, in which starting from bit 0 there are zero or more 1 bits, followed only by 0 bits in any remaining bit positions. If the source is not a monotonic predicate value, then the resulting value in the FFR will be UNPREDICTABLE. It is not possible to generate a non-monotonic value in FFR when using SETFFR followed by first-fault or non-fault loads.

This instruction is illegal when executed in Streaming SVE mode, unless FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented and enabled at the current Exception level.

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15 14	13 12	11 10	9	8	5	4	3	2	1	0
0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 1	0 0	0	Pn		0	0	0	0	0

Encoding

```
WRFFR <Pn>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Pn);
```

Assembler symbols

<Pn> Is the name of the source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.

Operation

```
CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
bits(PL) operand = P[n];

hsb = HighestSetBit(operand);
if hsb < 0 || IsOnes(operand<hsb:0>) then
    FFR[] = operand;
else // not a monotonic predicate
    FFR[] = bits(PL) UNKNOWN;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.763 XAR

Bitwise exclusive OR the corresponding elements of the first and second source vectors, then rotate each result element right by an immediate amount. The final results are destructively placed in the corresponding elements of the destination and first source vector. This instruction is unpredicated.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	tszh	1	tszl	imm3	0 0 1 1	0 1	Zm	Zdn

Encoding

```
XAR <Zdn>.<T>, <Zdn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE2() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(4) tsize = tszh:tszl;
integer esize;
case tsize of
    when '0000' UNDEFINED;
    when '0001' esize = 8;
    when '001x' esize = 16;
    when '01xx' esize = 32;
    when '1xxx' esize = 64;
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer dn = UInt(Zdn);
integer rot = (2 * esize) - UInt(tsize:imm3);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zdn>` Is the name of the first source and destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zdn" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "tszh:tszl" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 01`
- `H` when `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 1x`
- `S` when `tszh = 01`, `tszl = xx`
- `D` when `tszh = 1x`, `tszl = xx`

The encoding `tszh = 00`, `tszl = 00` is reserved.

`<Zm>` Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

`<const>` Is the immediate shift amount, in the range 1 to number of bits per element, encoded in "tsz:imm3".

Operation

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer elements = VL DIV esize;
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[dn];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, e, esize];
    bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, e, esize];
```


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```
    Elem[result, e, esize] = ROR(element1 EOR element2, rot);
Z[dn] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

This instruction might be immediately preceded in program order by a MOVPRFX instruction. The MOVPRFX instruction must conform to all of the following requirements, otherwise the behavior of the MOVPRFX and this instruction is UNPREDICTABLE:

- The MOVPRFX instruction must be unpredicated.
- The MOVPRFX instruction must specify the same destination register as this instruction.
- The destination register must not refer to architectural register state referenced by any other source operand register of this instruction.

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C8.2.764 ZIP1, ZIP2 (predicates)

Interleave alternating elements from the lowest or highest halves of the first and second source predicates and place in elements of the destination predicate. This instruction is unpredicated.

High halves

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	Pm	0 1 0	0	0	1	0	Pn	0	Pd
								H				

Encoding

```
ZIP2 <Pd>.<T>, <Pn>.<T>, <Pm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
integer part = 1;
```

Low halves

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 16	15 14 13 12	11	10	9	8 5	4	3 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1 0	Pm	0 1 0	0	0	0	0	Pn	0	Pd
								H				

Encoding

```
ZIP1 <Pd>.<T>, <Pn>.<T>, <Pm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Pn);
integer m = UInt(Pm);
integer d = UInt(Pd);
integer part = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

`<Pd>` Is the name of the destination scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pd" field.

`<T>` Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

- `B` when `size = 00`
- `H` when `size = 01`
- `S` when `size = 10`
- `D` when `size = 11`

`<Pn>` Is the name of the first source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pn" field.

`<Pm>` Is the name of the second source scalable predicate register, encoded in the "Pm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckSVEEnabled();
integer pairs = VL DIV (esize * 2);
bits(PL) operand1 = P[n];
bits(PL) operand2 = P[m];
bits(PL) result;

integer base = part * pairs;
for p = 0 to pairs-1
    Elem[result, 2*p+0, esize DIV 8] = Elem[operand1, base+p, esize DIV 8];
    Elem[result, 2*p+1, esize DIV 8] = Elem[operand2, base+p, esize DIV 8];

P[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C8.2.765 ZIP1, ZIP2 (vectors)

Interleave alternating elements from the lowest or highest halves of the first and second source vectors and place in elements of the destination vector. This instruction is unpredicated. The 128-bit element variant of this instruction requires that the current vector length is at least 256 bits, and if the current vector length is not an integer multiple of 256 bits then the trailing bits are set to zero.

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.F64MM indicates whether the 128-bit element variant of the instruction is implemented.

High halves

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0 1 1	0	0	1	Zn	Zd
								H		

Encoding

```
ZIP2 <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer part = 1;
```

High halves (quadwords)

(FEAT_F64MM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	1 0	1	Zm	0 0 0	0	0	1	Zn	Zd
								H		

Encoding

```
ZIP2 <Zd>.Q, <Zn>.Q, <Zm>.Q
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVEFP64MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 128;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer part = 1;
```

Low halves

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 16	15 14 13	12	11	10	9 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1	size	1	Zm	0 1 1	0	0	0	Zn	Zd
								H		

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Encoding

```
ZIP1 <Zd>.<T>, <Zn>.<T>, <Zm>.<T>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() && !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer part = 0;
```

Low halves (quadwords)

(FEAT_F64MM)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	5	4	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	Zm		0	0	0	0	0	0	Zn		Zd	
																		H				

Encoding

```
ZIP1 <Zd>.Q, <Zn>.Q, <Zm>.Q
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSVE() || !HaveSVEFP64MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 128;
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer d = UInt(Zd);
integer part = 0;
```

Assembler symbols

<Zd>	Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.
<T>	Is the size specifier, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:
	B when size = 00
	H when size = 01
	S when size = 10
	D when size = 11
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if esize < 128 then CheckSVEEnabled(); else CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled();
if VL < esize * 2 then UNDEFINED;
integer pairs = VL DIV (esize * 2);
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(VL) result = Zeros();

integer base = part * pairs;
for p = 0 to pairs-1
```


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```
    Elem[result, 2*p+0, esize] = Elem[operand1, base+p, esize];
    Elem[result, 2*p+1, esize] = Elem[operand2, base+p, esize];

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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Chapter C9
SME Instruction Descriptions

This chapter describes the SME instructions.

It contains the following sections:

- *About the SME instructions* on page C9-4504.
- *Alphabetical list of SME instructions* on page C9-4505.

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C9.1 About the SME instructions

This section is added for ease of reference. For more information, see, *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement, The Scalable Matrix Extension (SME), for Armv9-A* (ARM DDI 0616).

Alphabetical list of SME instructions on page C9-4505 gives full descriptions of the SME instructions.

A64 instruction set encoding on page C4-380 in the A64 Instruction Encodings chapter provides an overview of the instruction encodings as part of an instruction class within a functional group.

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C9.2 Alphabetical list of SME instructions

This section lists every section in the SME category of the A64 instruction set. For details of the format used, see *Structure of the A64 assembler language* on page C1-224.

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C9.2.1 ADDHA

Add each element of the source vector to the corresponding active element of each horizontal slice of a ZA tile. The tile elements are predicated by a pair of governing predicates. An element of a horizontal slice is considered active if its corresponding element in the second governing predicate is TRUE and the element corresponding to its horizontal slice number in the first governing predicate is TRUE. Inactive elements in the destination tile remain unmodified.

ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1.I16I64 indicates whether the 64-bit integer variant is implemented.

32-bit

(FEAT_SME)

31 30	29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3 2 1 0
1 1	0 0	0 0 0 0	1	0	0 1	0 0 0	0	Pm	Pn	Zn	0	0 0 0 ZAda
							V					

Encoding

```
ADDHA <ZAda>.S, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
```

64-bit

(FEAT_SME_I16I64)

31 30	29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3 2 0
1 1	0 0	0 0 0 0	1	1	0 1	0 0 0	0	Pm	Pn	Zn	0	0 ZAda
							V					

Encoding

```
ADDHA <ZAda>.D, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSMEI16I64() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
```

Assembler symbols

<ZAda>	For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA3, encoded in the "ZAda" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA7, encoded in the "ZAda" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pn" field.

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<Pm> Is the name of the second governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pm" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask1 = P[a];
bits(PL) mask2 = P[b];
bits(VL) operand_src = Z[n];
bits(dim*dim*esize) operand_acc = ZAtile[da, esize];
bits(dim*dim*esize) result;

for col = 0 to dim-1
    bits(esize) element = Elem[operand_src, col, esize];
    for row = 0 to dim-1
        bits(esize) res = Elem[operand_acc, row*dim+col, esize];
        if ElemP[mask1, row, esize] == '1' && ElemP[mask2, col, esize] == '1' then
            res = res + element;
        Elem[result, row*dim+col, esize] = res;

ZAtile[da, esize] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C9.2.2 ADDSPL

Add the Streaming SVE predicate register size in bytes multiplied by an immediate in the range -32 to 31 to the 64-bit source general-purpose register or current stack pointer and place the result in the 64-bit destination general-purpose register or current stack pointer.

This instruction does not require the PE to be in Streaming SVE mode.

SME

(FEAT_SME)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 16	15	14	13	12	11	10 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	0	1	1	Rn	0	1	0	1	1	imm6	Rd

Encoding

```
ADDSPL <Xd|SP>, <Xn|SP>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer imm = SInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

`<Xd|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<imm>`	Is the signed immediate operand, in the range -32 to 31, encoded in the "imm6" field.

Operation

```
CheckSMEEnabled();
integer len = imm * (SVL DIV 64);
bits(64) operand1 = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
bits(64) result = operand1 + len;

if d == 31 then
    SP[] = result;
else
    X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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— The values of the NZCV flags.

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C9.2.3 ADDSVL

Add the Streaming SVE vector register size in bytes multiplied by an immediate in the range -32 to 31 to the 64-bit source general-purpose register or current stack pointer, and place the result in the 64-bit destination general-purpose register or current stack pointer.

This instruction does not require the PE to be in Streaming SVE mode.

SME

(FEAT_SME)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 14 13 12	11 10	5 … 4	0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	0	1	Rn	0 1 0 1	1	imm6	Rd

Encoding

```
ADDSVL <Xd|SP>, <Xn|SP>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer imm = SInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the destination general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the source general-purpose register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<imm>	Is the signed immediate operand, in the range -32 to 31, encoded in the "imm6" field.

Operation

```
CheckSMEEnabled();
integer len = imm * (SVL DIV 8);
bits(64) operand1 = if n == 31 then SP[] else X[n];
bits(64) result = operand1 + len;

if d == 31 then
    SP[] = result;
else
    X[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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— The values of the NZCV flags.

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C9.2.4 ADDVA

Add each element of the source vector to the corresponding active element of each vertical slice of a ZA tile. The tile elements are predicated by a pair of governing predicates. An element of a vertical slice is considered active if its corresponding element in the first governing predicate is TRUE and the element corresponding to its vertical slice number in the second governing predicate is TRUE. Inactive elements in the destination tile remain unmodified.

ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1.I16I64 indicates whether the 64-bit integer variant is implemented.

32-bit

(FEAT_SME)

31 30	29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21 20	19 18 17	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3 2	1 0
1 1	0 0	0 0 0 0	1	0	0 1	0 0 0	1 (V)	Pm	Pn	Zn	0	0 0	ZAda

Encoding

```
ADDVA <ZAda>.S, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
```

64-bit

(FEAT_SME_I16I64)

31 30	29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21 20	19 18 17	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3 2	0
1 1	0 0	0 0 0 0	1	1	0 1	0 0 0	1 (V)	Pm	Pn	Zn	0	0	ZAda

Encoding

```
ADDVA <ZAda>.D, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSMEI16I64() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
```

Assembler symbols

<ZAda>	For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA3, encoded in the "ZAda" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA7, encoded in the "ZAda" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pn" field.

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<Pm> Is the name of the second governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pm" field.

<Zn> Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask1 = P[a];
bits(PL) mask2 = P[b];
bits(VL) operand_src = Z[n];
bits(dim*dim*esize) operand_acc = ZAtile[da, esize];
bits(dim*dim*esize) result;

for row = 0 to dim-1
    bits(esize) element = Elem[operand_src, row, esize];
    for col = 0 to dim-1
        bits(esize) res = Elem[operand_acc, row*dim+col, esize];
        if ElemP[mask1, row, esize] == '1' && ElemP[mask2, col, esize] == '1' then
            res = res + element;
        Elem[result, row*dim+col, esize] = res;

ZAtile[da, esize] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C9.2.5 BFMOPA

The BFloat16 floating-point sum of outer products and accumulate instruction works with a 32-bit element ZA tile.

This instruction multiplies the $SVL_S \times 2$ sub-matrix of BFloat16 values held in the first source vector by the $2 \times SVL_S$ sub-matrix of BFloat16 values in the second source vector.

Each source vector is independently predicated by a corresponding governing predicate. When a 16-bit source element is Inactive it is treated as having the value +0.0, but if both pairs of source vector elements that correspond to a 32-bit destination element contain Inactive elements, then the destination element remains unmodified.

The resulting $SVL_S \times SVL_S$ single-precision floating-point sum of outer products is then destructively added to the single-precision floating-point destination tile. This is equivalent to performing a 2-way dot product and accumulate to each of the destination tile elements.

Each 32-bit container of first source vector holds 2 consecutive column elements of each row of a $SVL_S \times 2$ sub-matrix. Similarly, each 32-bit container of second source vector holds 2 consecutive row elements of each column of a $2 \times SVL_S$ sub-matrix.

This instruction follows SME BFloat16 numerical behaviors.

SME

(FEAT_SME)

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3	2	1 0
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1 0	0 0	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	0	0	0	ZAda
										S			

Encoding

```
BFMOPA <ZAda>.S, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<ZAda>`	Is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA3, encoded in the "ZAda" field.
`<Pn>`	Is the name of the first governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pn" field.
`<Pm>`	Is the name of the second governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pm" field.
`<Zn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV 32;
bits(PL) mask1 = P[a];
bits(PL) mask2 = P[b];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
```


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```
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(dim*dim*32) operand3 = ZAtile[da, 32];
bits(dim*dim*32) result;

for row = 0 to dim-1
    for col = 0 to dim-1
        // determine row/col predicates
        boolean prow_0 = (ElemP[mask1, 2*row + 0, 16] == '1');
        boolean prow_1 = (ElemP[mask1, 2*row + 1, 16] == '1');
        boolean pcol_0 = (ElemP[mask2, 2*col + 0, 16] == '1');
        boolean pcol_1 = (ElemP[mask2, 2*col + 1, 16] == '1');

        bits(32) sum = Elem[operand3, row*dim+col, 32];
        if (prow_0 && pcol_0) || (prow_1 && pcol_1) then
            bits(16) erow_0 = (if prow_0 then Elem[operand1, 2*row + 0, 16] else FPZero('0'));
            bits(16) erow_1 = (if prow_1 then Elem[operand1, 2*row + 1, 16] else FPZero('0'));
            bits(16) ecol_0 = (if pcol_0 then Elem[operand2, 2*col + 0, 16] else FPZero('0'));
            bits(16) ecol_1 = (if pcol_1 then Elem[operand2, 2*col + 1, 16] else FPZero('0'));
            if sub_op then
                if prow_0 then erow_0 = BFNeg(erow_0);
                if prow_1 then erow_1 = BFNeg(erow_1);
            sum = BFDotAdd(sum, erow_0, erow_1, ecol_0, ecol_1, FPCR[]);

        Elem[result, row*dim+col, 32] = sum;

ZAtile[da, 32] = result;
```


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C9.2.6 BFMOPS

The BFloat16 floating-point sum of outer products and subtract instruction works with a 32-bit element ZA tile.

This instruction multiplies the $SVL_S \times 2$ sub-matrix of BFloat16 values held in the first source vector by the $2 \times SVL_S$ sub-matrix of BFloat16 values in the second source vector.

Each source vector is independently predicated by a corresponding governing predicate. When a 16-bit source element is Inactive it is treated as having the value +0.0, but if both pairs of source vector elements that correspond to a 32-bit destination element contain Inactive elements, then the destination element remains unmodified.

The resulting $SVL_S \times SVL_S$ single-precision floating-point sum of outer products is then destructively subtracted from the single-precision floating-point destination tile. This is equivalent to performing a 2-way dot product and subtract from each of the destination tile elements.

Each 32-bit container of first source vector holds 2 consecutive column elements of each row of a $SVL_S \times 2$ sub-matrix. Similarly, each 32-bit container of second source vector holds 2 consecutive row elements of each column of a $2 \times SVL_S$ sub-matrix.

This instruction follows SME BFloat16 numerical behaviors.

SME

(FEAT_SME)

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3	2	1 0
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1 0	0 0	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	1	0	0	ZAda
										S			

Encoding

```
BFMOPS <ZAda>.S, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<ZAda>`	Is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA3, encoded in the "ZAda" field.
`<Pn>`	Is the name of the first governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pn" field.
`<Pm>`	Is the name of the second governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pm" field.
`<Zn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV 32;
bits(PL) mask1 = P[a];
bits(PL) mask2 = P[b];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
```


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```
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(dim*dim*32) operand3 = ZAtile[da, 32];
bits(dim*dim*32) result;

for row = 0 to dim-1
    for col = 0 to dim-1
        // determine row/col predicates
        boolean prow_0 = (ElemP[mask1, 2*row + 0, 16] == '1');
        boolean prow_1 = (ElemP[mask1, 2*row + 1, 16] == '1');
        boolean pcol_0 = (ElemP[mask2, 2*col + 0, 16] == '1');
        boolean pcol_1 = (ElemP[mask2, 2*col + 1, 16] == '1');

        bits(32) sum = Elem[operand3, row*dim+col, 32];
        if (prow_0 && pcol_0) || (prow_1 && pcol_1) then
            bits(16) erow_0 = (if prow_0 then Elem[operand1, 2*row + 0, 16] else FPZero('0'));
            bits(16) erow_1 = (if prow_1 then Elem[operand1, 2*row + 1, 16] else FPZero('0'));
            bits(16) ecol_0 = (if pcol_0 then Elem[operand2, 2*col + 0, 16] else FPZero('0'));
            bits(16) ecol_1 = (if pcol_1 then Elem[operand2, 2*col + 1, 16] else FPZero('0'));
            if sub_op then
                if prow_0 then erow_0 = BFNeg(erow_0);
                if prow_1 then erow_1 = BFNeg(erow_1);
            sum = BFDotAdd(sum, erow_0, erow_1, ecol_0, ecol_1, FPCR[]);

        Elem[result, row*dim+col, 32] = sum;

ZAtile[da, 32] = result;
```


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C9.2.7 FMOPA (non-widening)

The single-precision variant works with a 32-bit element ZA tile.

The double-precision variant works with a 64-bit element ZA tile.

These instructions generate an outer product of the first source vector and the second source vector. In case of the single-precision variant, the first source is $SVL_S \times 1$ vector and the second source is $1 \times SVL_S$ vector. In case of the double-precision variant, the first source is $SVL_D \times 1$ vector and the second source is $1 \times SVL_D$ vector.

Each source vector is independently predicated by a corresponding governing predicate. When either source vector element is Inactive the corresponding destination tile element remains unmodified.

The resulting outer product, $SVL_S \times SVL_S$ in case of single-precision variant or $SVL_D \times SVL_D$ in case of double-precision variant, is then destructively added to the destination tile. This is equivalent to performing a single multiply-accumulate to each of the destination tile elements.

This instruction follows SME floating-point numerical behaviors.

ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1.F64F64 indicates whether the double-precision variant is implemented.

Single-precision

(FEAT_SME)

31 30	29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3 2 1 0
1 0	0 0	0 0 0 0	1 0 0	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	0	0 0 0 ZAda
								S	

Encoding

```
FMOPA <ZAda>.S, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = FALSE;
```

Double-precision

(FEAT_SME_F64F64)

31 30	29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3 2 0
1 0	0 0	0 0 0 0	1 1 0	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	0	0 ZAda
								S	

Encoding

```
FMOPA <ZAda>.D, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.D, <Zm>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSMEF64F64() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
```


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```
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<ZAda>	For the single-precision variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA3, encoded in the "ZAda" field. For the double-precision variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA7, encoded in the "ZAda" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pm" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask1 = P[a];
bits(PL) mask2 = P[b];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(dim*dim*esize) operand3 = ZAtile[da, esize];
bits(dim*dim*esize) result;

for row = 0 to dim-1
    for col = 0 to dim-1
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, row, esize];
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, col, esize];
        bits(esize) element3 = Elem[operand3, row*dim+col, esize];

        if ElemP[mask1, row, esize] == '1' && ElemP[mask2, col, esize] == '1' then
            if sub_op then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
            Elem[result, row*dim+col, esize] = FPMulAdd_ZA(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);
        else
            Elem[result, row*dim+col, esize] = element3;

ZAtile[da, esize] = result;
```


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C9.2.8 FMOPA (widening)

The half-precision floating-point sum of outer products and accumulate instruction works with a 32-bit element ZA tile.

This instruction widens the $SVL_S \times 2$ sub-matrix of half-precision floating-point values held in the first source vector to single-precision floating-point values and multiplies it by the widened $2 \times SVL_S$ sub-matrix of half-precision floating-point values in the second source vector to single-precision floating-point values.

Each source vector is independently predicated by a corresponding governing predicate. When a 16-bit source element is Inactive it is treated as having the value +0.0, but if both pairs of source vector elements that correspond to a 32-bit destination element contain Inactive elements, then the destination element remains unmodified.

The resulting $SVL_S \times SVL_S$ single-precision floating-point sum of outer products is then destructively added to the single-precision floating-point destination tile. This is equivalent to performing a 2-way dot product and accumulate to each of the destination tile elements.

Each 32-bit container of first source vector holds 2 consecutive column elements of each row of a $SVL_S \times 2$ sub-matrix. Similarly, each 32-bit container of second source vector holds 2 consecutive row elements of each column of a $2 \times SVL_S$ sub-matrix.

This instruction follows SME floating-point numerical behaviors.

SME

(FEAT_SME)

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3	2	1 0
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1 0	1	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	0	0	0	ZAda
										S			

Encoding

```
FMOPA <ZAda>.S, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

`<ZAda>`	Is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA3, encoded in the "ZAda" field.
`<Pn>`	Is the name of the first governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pn" field.
`<Pm>`	Is the name of the second governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pm" field.
`<Zn>`	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
`<Zm>`	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

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Operation

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV 32;
bits(PL) mask1 = P[a];
bits(PL) mask2 = P[b];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(dim*dim*32) operand3 = ZAtile[da, 32];
bits(dim*dim*32) result;

for row = 0 to dim-1
    for col = 0 to dim-1
        // determine row/col predicates
        boolean prow_0 = (ElemP[mask1, 2*row + 0, 16] == '1');
        boolean prow_1 = (ElemP[mask1, 2*row + 1, 16] == '1');
        boolean pcol_0 = (ElemP[mask2, 2*col + 0, 16] == '1');
        boolean pcol_1 = (ElemP[mask2, 2*col + 1, 16] == '1');

        bits(32) sum = Elem[operand3, row*dim+col, 32];
        if (prow_0 && pcol_0) || (prow_1 && pcol_1) then
            bits(16) erow_0 = (if prow_0 then Elem[operand1, 2*row + 0, 16] else FPZero('0'));
            bits(16) erow_1 = (if prow_1 then Elem[operand1, 2*row + 1, 16] else FPZero('0'));
            bits(16) ecol_0 = (if pcol_0 then Elem[operand2, 2*col + 0, 16] else FPZero('0'));
            bits(16) ecol_1 = (if pcol_1 then Elem[operand2, 2*col + 1, 16] else FPZero('0'));
            if sub_op then
                if prow_0 then erow_0 = FPNeg(erow_0);
                if prow_1 then erow_1 = FPNeg(erow_1);
            sum = FPDotAdd_ZA(sum, erow_0, erow_1, ecol_0, ecol_1, FPCR[]);

        Elem[result, row*dim+col, 32] = sum;

ZAtile[da, 32] = result;
```


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C9.2.9 FMOPS (non-widening)

The single-precision variant works with a 32-bit element ZA tile.

The double-precision variant works with a 64-bit element ZA tile.

These instructions generate an outer product of the first source vector and the second source vector. In case of the single-precision variant, the first source is $SVL_S \times 1$ vector and the second source is $1 \times SVL_S$ vector. In case of the double-precision variant, the first source is $SVL_D \times 1$ vector and the second source is $1 \times SVL_D$ vector.

Each source vector is independently predicated by a corresponding governing predicate. When either source vector element is Inactive the corresponding destination tile element remains unmodified.

The resulting outer product, $SVL_S \times SVL_S$ in case of single-precision variant or $SVL_D \times SVL_D$ in case of double-precision variant, is then destructively subtracted from the destination tile. This is equivalent to performing a single multiply-subtract from each of the destination tile elements.

This instruction follows SME floating-point numerical behaviors.

ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1.F64F64 indicates whether the double-precision variant is implemented.

Single-precision

(FEAT_SME)

31 30	29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3	2	1 0
1 0	0 0	0 0 0 0	1 0 0	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	1	0	0	ZAda
								S			

Encoding

```
FMOPS <ZAda>.S, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.S, <Zm>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = TRUE;
```

Double-precision

(FEAT_SME_F64F64)

31 30	29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3	2 0
1 0	0 0	0 0 0 0	1 1 0	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	1	0	ZAda
								S		

Encoding

```
FMOPS <ZAda>.D, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.D, <Zm>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSMEF64F64() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
```


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```
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<ZAda>	For the single-precision variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA3, encoded in the "ZAda" field. For the double-precision variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA7, encoded in the "ZAda" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pm" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask1 = P[a];
bits(PL) mask2 = P[b];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(dim*dim*esize) operand3 = ZAtile[da, esize];
bits(dim*dim*esize) result;

for row = 0 to dim-1
    for col = 0 to dim-1
        bits(esize) element1 = Elem[operand1, row, esize];
        bits(esize) element2 = Elem[operand2, col, esize];
        bits(esize) element3 = Elem[operand3, row*dim+col, esize];

        if ElemP[mask1, row, esize] == '1' && ElemP[mask2, col, esize] == '1' then
            if sub_op then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
            Elem[result, row*dim+col, esize] = FPMulAdd_ZA(element3, element1, element2, FPCR[]);
        else
            Elem[result, row*dim+col, esize] = element3;

ZAtile[da, esize] = result;
```


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C9.2.10 FMOPS (widening)

The half-precision floating-point sum of outer products and subtract instruction works with a 32-bit element ZA tile.

This instruction widens the $SVL_S \times 2$ sub-matrix of half-precision floating-point values held in the first source vector to single-precision floating-point values and multiplies it by the widened $2 \times SVL_S$ sub-matrix of half-precision floating-point values in the second source vector to single-precision floating-point values.

Each source vector is independently predicated by a corresponding governing predicate. When a 16-bit source element is Inactive it is treated as having the value +0.0, but if both pairs of source vector elements that correspond to a 32-bit destination element contain Inactive elements, then the destination element remains unmodified.

The resulting $SVL_S \times SVL_S$ single-precision floating-point sum of outer products is then destructively subtracted from the single-precision floating-point destination tile. This is equivalent to performing a 2-way dot product and subtract from each of the destination tile elements.

Each 32-bit container of first source vector holds 2 consecutive column elements of each row of a $SVL_S \times 2$ sub-matrix. Similarly, each 32-bit container of second source vector holds 2 consecutive row elements of each column of a $2 \times SVL_S$ sub-matrix.

This instruction follows SME floating-point numerical behaviors.

SME

(FEAT_SME)

31 30	29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3 2	1 0
1 0	0 0	0 0 0 1	1 0 1	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	1	0 0	ZAda
								S		

Encoding

```
FMOPS <ZAda>.S, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<ZAda>	Is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA3, encoded in the "ZAda" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pm" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV 32;
bits(PL) mask1 = P[a];
bits(PL) mask2 = P[b];
```


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```
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(dim*dim*32) operand3 = ZAtile[da, 32];
bits(dim*dim*32) result;

for row = 0 to dim-1
    for col = 0 to dim-1
        // determine row/col predicates
        boolean prow_0 = (ElemP[mask1, 2*row + 0, 16] == '1');
        boolean prow_1 = (ElemP[mask1, 2*row + 1, 16] == '1');
        boolean pcol_0 = (ElemP[mask2, 2*col + 0, 16] == '1');
        boolean pcol_1 = (ElemP[mask2, 2*col + 1, 16] == '1');

        bits(32) sum = Elem[operand3, row*dim+col, 32];
        if (prow_0 && pcol_0) || (prow_1 && pcol_1) then
            bits(16) erow_0 = (if prow_0 then Elem[operand1, 2*row + 0, 16] else FPZero('0'));
            bits(16) erow_1 = (if prow_1 then Elem[operand1, 2*row + 1, 16] else FPZero('0'));
            bits(16) ecol_0 = (if pcol_0 then Elem[operand2, 2*col + 0, 16] else FPZero('0'));
            bits(16) ecol_1 = (if pcol_1 then Elem[operand2, 2*col + 1, 16] else FPZero('0'));
            if sub_op then
                if prow_0 then erow_0 = FPNeg(erow_0);
                if prow_1 then erow_1 = FPNeg(erow_1);
            sum = FPDotAdd_ZA(sum, erow_0, erow_1, ecol_0, ecol_1, FPCR[]);

        Elem[result, row*dim+col, 32] = sum;

ZAtile[da, 32] = result;
```


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C9.2.11 LD1B

The slice number within the tile is selected by the sum of the slice index register and an immediate, modulo the number of 8-bit elements in a Streaming SVE vector. The immediate is in the range 0 to 15. The memory address is generated by scalar base and optional scalar offset which is added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

SME

(FEAT_SME)

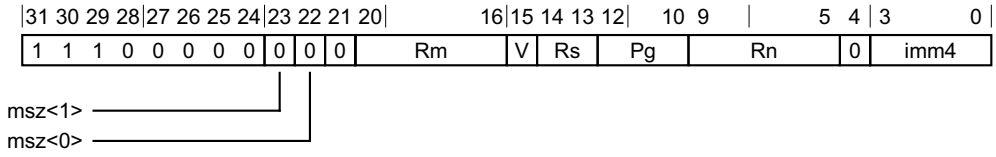

Encoding

```
LD1B { ZA0<HV>.B[<Ws>, <imm>] }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt('0':Pg);
integer s = UInt('011':Rs);
integer t = 0;
integer imm = UInt(imm4);
integer esize = 8;
boolean vertical = V == '1';
```

Assembler symbols

`<HV>`	Is the horizontal or vertical slice indicator, encoded in the "V" field. It can have the following values:
	`H` when `V = 0`
	`V` when `V = 1`

`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the slice index register W12-W15, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<imm>`	Is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "imm4" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(64) addr;
bits(64) offset;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
```


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```
bits(32) index = X[s];
integer  slice = (UInt(index) + imm) MOD dim;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if n == 31 then
    if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) ||
          ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
    base = SP[];
else
    base = X[n];
offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to dim - 1
    addr = base + UInt(offset) * mbytes;
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SME];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
    offset = offset + 1;

ZAslice[t, esize, vertical, slice] = result;
```


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C9.2.12 LD1D

The slice number within the tile is selected by the sum of the slice index register and an immediate, modulo the number of 64-bit elements in a Streaming SVE vector. The immediate is in the range 0 to 1. The memory address is generated by scalar base and optional scalar offset which is multiplied by 8 and added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

SME

(FEAT_SME)

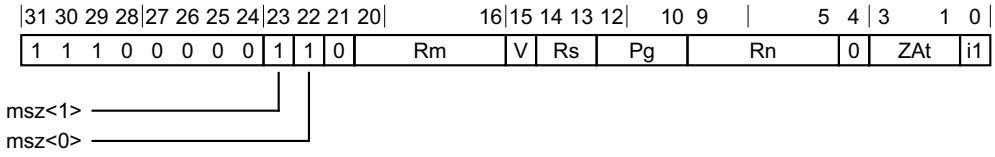

Encoding

```
LD1D { <ZAt><HV>.D[<Ws>, <imm>] }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>, LSL #3}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt('0':Pg);
integer s = UInt('011':Rs);
integer t = UInt(ZAt);
integer imm = UInt(i1);
integer esize = 64;
boolean vertical = V == '1';
```

Assembler symbols

`<ZAt>` Is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA7 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAt" field.

`<HV>` Is the horizontal or vertical slice indicator, encoded in the "V" field. It can have the following values:

`H`	when `V = 0`
`V`	when `V = 1`

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the slice index register W12-W15, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<imm>` Is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "i1" field.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(64) addr;
bits(64) offset;
```


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```
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(32) index = X[s];
integer  slice = (UInt(index) + imm) MOD dim;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if n == 31 then
    if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) ||
          ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
    base = SP[];
else
    base = X[n];
offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to dim - 1
    addr = base + UInt(offset) * mbytes;
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SME];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
    offset = offset + 1;

ZAslice[t, esize, vertical, slice] = result;
```


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C9.2.13 LD1H

The slice number within the tile is selected by the sum of the slice index register and an immediate, modulo the number of 16-bit elements in a Streaming SVE vector. The immediate is in the range 0 to 7. The memory address is generated by scalar base and optional scalar offset which is multiplied by 2 and added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

SME

(FEAT_SME)

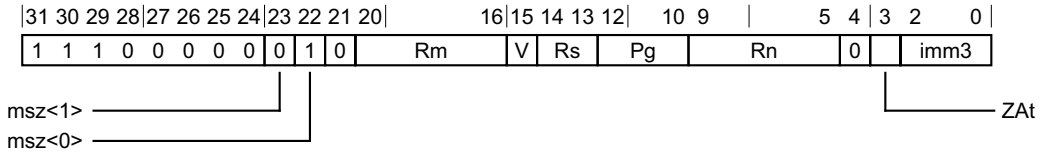

Encoding

```
LD1H { <ZAt><HV>.H[<Ws>, <imm>] }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>, LSL #1}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt('0':Pg);
integer s = UInt('011':Rs);
integer t = UInt(ZAt);
integer imm = UInt(imm3);
integer esize = 16;
boolean vertical = V == '1';
```

Assembler symbols

`<ZAt>` Is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA1 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAt" field.

`<HV>` Is the horizontal or vertical slice indicator, encoded in the "V" field. It can have the following values:

`H`	when `V = 0`
`V`	when `V = 1`

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the slice index register W12-W15, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<imm>` Is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "imm3" field.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(64) addr;
bits(64) offset;
```


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```
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(32) index = X[s];
integer  slice = (UInt(index) + imm) MOD dim;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if n == 31 then
    if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) ||
          ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
    base = SP[];
else
    base = X[n];
offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to dim - 1
    addr = base + UInt(offset) * mbytes;
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SME];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
    offset = offset + 1;

ZAslice[t, esize, vertical, slice] = result;
```


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C9.2.14 LD1Q

The slice number in the tile is selected by the slice index register, modulo the number of 128-bit elements in a Streaming SVE vector. The memory address is generated by scalar base and optional scalar offset which is multiplied by 16 and added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

SME

(FEAT_SME)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14 13 12	10 9	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 0	0 0 0 1	1 1 1 0	Rm	V	Rs	Pg	Rn	0	ZAt

Encoding

```
LD1Q { <ZAt><HV>.Q[<Ws>, <imm>] }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>, LSL #4}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt('0':Pg);
integer s = UInt('011':Rs);
integer t = UInt(ZAt);
integer imm = 0;
integer esize = 128;
boolean vertical = V == '1';
```

Assembler symbols

`<ZAt>` Is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA15 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAt" field.

`<HV>` Is the horizontal or vertical slice indicator, encoded in the "V" field. It can have the following values:

`H` when `V = 0`

`V` when `V = 1`

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the slice index register W12-W15, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<imm>` Is the slice index offset 0.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(64) addr;
bits(64) offset;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(32) index = X[s];
```


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```
integer  slice = (UInt(index) + imm) MOD dim;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if n == 31 then
    if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) ||
          ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
    base = SP[];
else
    base = X[n];
offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to dim - 1
    addr = base + UInt(offset) * mbytes;
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SME];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
    offset = offset + 1;

ZAslice[t, esize, vertical, slice] = result;
```


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C9.2.15 LD1W

The slice number within the tile is selected by the sum of the slice index register and an immediate, modulo the number of 32-bit elements in a Streaming SVE vector. The immediate is in the range 0 to 3. The memory address is generated by scalar base and optional scalar offset which is multiplied by 4 and added to the base address. Inactive elements will not cause a read from Device memory or signal a fault, and are set to zero in the destination vector.

SME

(FEAT_SME)

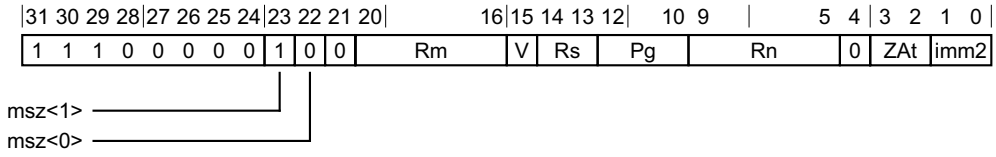

Encoding

```
LD1W { <ZAt><HV>.S[<Ws>, <imm>] }, <Pg>/Z, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>, LSL #2}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt('0':Pg);
integer s = UInt('011':Rs);
integer t = UInt(ZAt);
integer imm = UInt(imm2);
integer esize = 32;
boolean vertical = V == '1';
```

Assembler symbols

`<ZAt>`	Is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA3 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAt" field.

`<HV>`	Is the horizontal or vertical slice indicator, encoded in the "V" field. It can have the following values:
	`H` when `V = 0`
	`V` when `V = 1`

`<Ws>`	Is the 32-bit name of the slice index register W12-W15, encoded in the "Rs" field.
`<imm>`	Is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "imm2" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<Xn|SP>`	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Xm>`	Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(64) addr;
bits(64) offset;
```


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```
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) result;
bits(32) index = X[s];
integer  slice = (UInt(index) + imm) MOD dim;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if n == 31 then
    if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) ||
          ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
    base = SP[];
else
    base = X[n];
offset = X[m];

for e = 0 to dim - 1
    addr = base + UInt(offset) * mbytes;
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SME];
    else
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Zeros();
    offset = offset + 1;

ZAslice[t, esize, vertical, slice] = result;
```


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C9.2.16 LDR

The ZA array vector is selected by the sum of the vector select register and an immediate, modulo the number of bytes in a Streaming SVE vector. The immediate is in the range 0 to 15. The memory address is generated by scalar base, plus the same optional immediate offset multiplied by the current vector length in bytes. This instruction is unpredicated.

The load is performed as contiguous byte accesses, with no endian conversion and no guarantee of single-copy atomicity larger than a byte. However, if alignment is checked, then the base register must be aligned to 16 bytes.

This instruction does not require the PE to be in Streaming SVE mode, and it is expected that this instruction will not experience a significant slowdown due to contention with other PEs that are executing in Streaming SVE mode.

SME

(FEAT_SME)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13	12	11 10	9 5	4	3 0
1 1 1 0	0 0 0 1	0 0	0	0	0 0 0 0	Rv	0	0 0	Rn	0	imm4

Encoding

```
LDR ZA[<Wv>, <imm>], [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer v = UInt('011':Rv);
integer imm = UInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

<Wv>	Is the 32-bit name of the vector select register W12-W15, encoded in the "Rv" field.
<imm>	Is the vector select offset and optional memory offset, in the range 0 to 15, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSMEAndZAEnabled();
integer   dim = SVL DIV 8;
bits(64)  base;
integer   offset = imm * dim;
bits(SVL) result;
bits(32)  idx = X[v];
integer   vec = (UInt(idx) + imm) MOD dim;

if HaveTME() && TSTATE.depth > 0 then
    FailTransaction(TMFailure_ERR, FALSE);

if n == 31 then
    if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(FALSE);
    CheckSPAlignment();
    base = SP[];
else
    if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);
    base = X[n];
```


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```
boolean aligned = AArch64.CheckAlignment(base + offset, 16, AccType_SME, FALSE);
for e = 0 to dim-1
    Elem[result, e, 8] = AArch64.MemSingle[base + offset, 1, AccType_SME, aligned];
    offset = offset + 1;

ZAvector[vec] = result;
```


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C9.2.17 MOV (tile to vector)

The instruction operates on individual horizontal or vertical slices within a named ZA tile of the specified element size. The slice number within the tile is selected by the sum of the slice index register and an immediate, modulo the number of such elements in a Streaming SVE vector. The immediate is in the range 0 to the number of elements in a 128-bit vector segment minus 1.

Inactive elements in the destination vector remain unmodified.

This instruction is an alias of the MOVA (tile to vector) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MOVA (tile to vector).
- The description of MOVA (tile to vector) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

8-bit

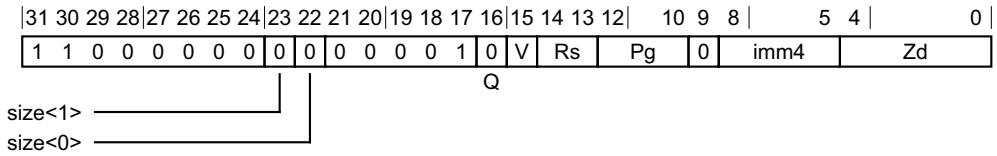

Encoding

```
MOV <Zd>.B, <Pg>/M, ZA0<HV>.B[<Ws>, <imm>]
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVA    <Zd>.B, <Pg>/M, ZA0<HV>.B[<Ws>, <imm>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

16-bit

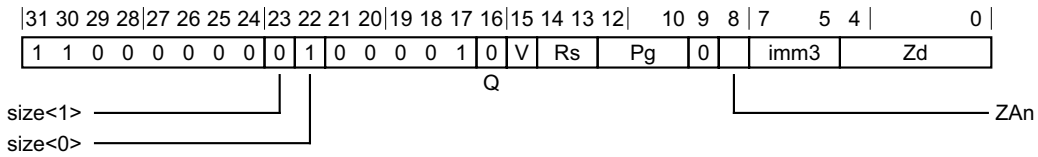

Encoding

```
MOV <Zd>.H, <Pg>/M, <ZAn><HV>.H[<Ws>, <imm>]
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVA    <Zd>.H, <Pg>/M, <ZAn><HV>.H[<Ws>, <imm>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

32-bit

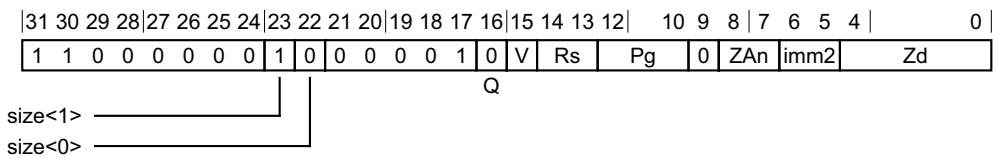

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Encoding

```
MOV <Zd>.S, <Pg>/M, <ZAn><HV>.S[<Ws>, <imm>]
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVA    <Zd>.S, <Pg>/M, <ZAn><HV>.S[<Ws>, <imm>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit

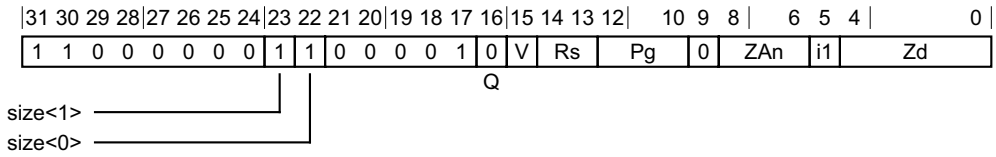

Encoding

```
MOV <Zd>.D, <Pg>/M, <ZAn><HV>.D[<Ws>, <imm>]
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVA    <Zd>.D, <Pg>/M, <ZAn><HV>.D[<Ws>, <imm>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

128-bit

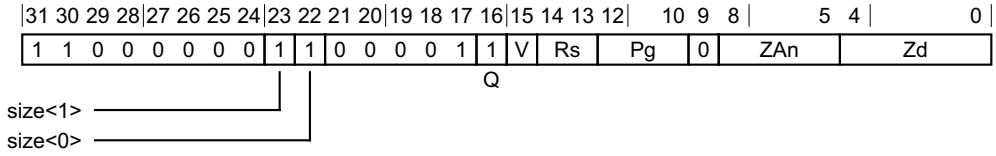

Encoding

```
MOV <Zd>.Q, <Pg>/M, <ZAn><HV>.Q[<Ws>, <imm>]
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVA    <Zd>.Q, <Pg>/M, <ZAn><HV>.Q[<Ws>, <imm>]
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>`	Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.
`<Pg>`	Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.
`<ZAn>`	For the 16-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA1 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAn" field. For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA3 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAn" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA7 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAn" field. For the 128-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA15 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAn" field.

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`<HV>` Is the horizontal or vertical slice indicator, encoded in the "V" field. It can have the following values:

`H` when `V = 0`

`V` when `V = 1`

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the slice index register W12-W15, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<imm>` For the 8-bit variant: is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "imm4" field.

For the 16-bit variant: is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "imm3" field.

For the 32-bit variant: is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "imm2" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "i1" field.

For the 128-bit variant: is the slice index offset 0.

Operation for all encodings

The description of MOVA (tile to vector) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C9.2.18 MOV (vector to tile)

The instruction operates on individual horizontal or vertical slices within a named ZA tile of the specified element size. The slice number within the tile is selected by the sum of the slice index register and an immediate, modulo the number of such elements in a vector. The immediate is in the range 0 to the number of elements in a 128-bit vector segment minus 1.

Inactive elements in the destination slice remain unmodified.

This instruction is an alias of the MOVA (vector to tile) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MOVA (vector to tile).
- The description of MOVA (vector to tile) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

8-bit

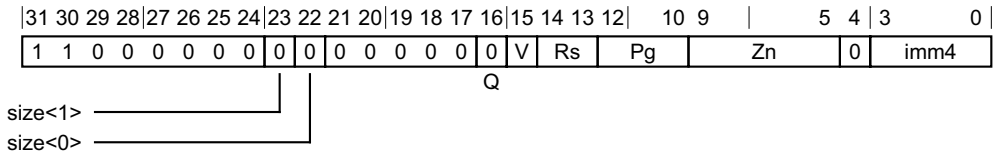

Encoding

```
MOV ZA0<HV>.B[<Ws>, <imm>], <Pg>/M, <Zn>.B
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVA    ZA0<HV>.B[<Ws>, <imm>], <Pg>/M, <Zn>.B
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

16-bit

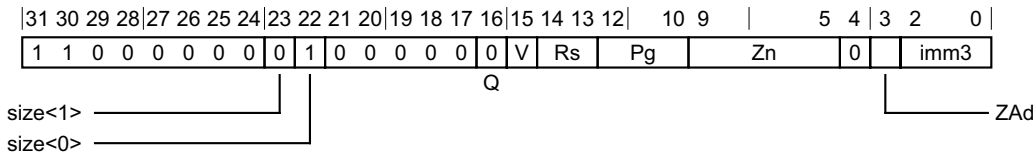

Encoding

```
MOV <ZAd><HV>.H[<Ws>, <imm>], <Pg>/M, <Zn>.H
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVA    <ZAd><HV>.H[<Ws>, <imm>], <Pg>/M, <Zn>.H
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

32-bit

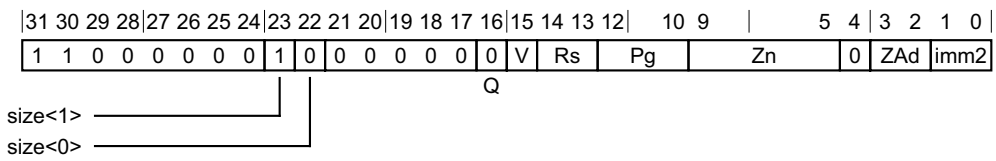

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Encoding

```
MOV <ZAd><HV>.S[<Ws>, <imm>], <Pg>/M, <Zn>.S
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVA    <ZAd><HV>.S[<Ws>, <imm>], <Pg>/M, <Zn>.S
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

64-bit

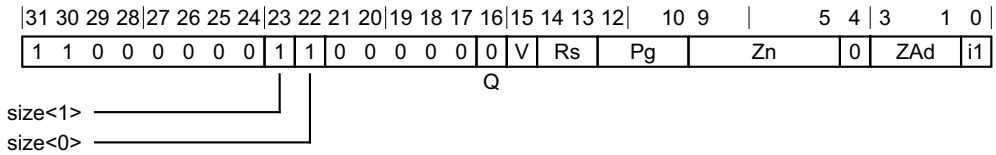

Encoding

```
MOV <ZAd><HV>.D[<Ws>, <imm>], <Pg>/M, <Zn>.D
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVA    <ZAd><HV>.D[<Ws>, <imm>], <Pg>/M, <Zn>.D
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

128-bit

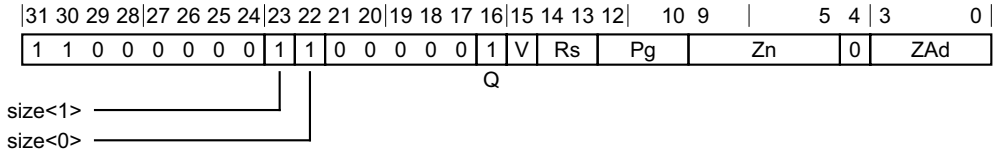

Encoding

```
MOV <ZAd><HV>.Q[<Ws>, <imm>], <Pg>/M, <Zn>.Q
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVA    <ZAd><HV>.Q[<Ws>, <imm>], <Pg>/M, <Zn>.Q
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<ZAd>` For the 16-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA1 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAd" field.

For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA3 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAd" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA7 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAd" field.

For the 128-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA15 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAd" field.

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`<HV>` Is the horizontal or vertical slice indicator, encoded in the "V" field. It can have the following values:

`H` when `V = 0`

`V` when `V = 1`

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the slice index register W12-W15, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<imm>` For the 8-bit variant: is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "imm4" field.

For the 16-bit variant: is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "imm3" field.

For the 32-bit variant: is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "imm2" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "i1" field.

For the 128-bit variant: is the slice index offset 0.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

Operation for all encodings

The description of MOVA (vector to tile) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C9.2.19 MOVA (tile to vector)

The instruction operates on individual horizontal or vertical slices within a named ZA tile of the specified element size. The slice number within the tile is selected by the sum of the slice index register and an immediate, modulo the number of such elements in a vector. The immediate is in the range 0 to the number of elements in a 128-bit vector segment minus 1.

Inactive elements in the destination vector remain unmodified.

This instruction is used by the alias of the MOV (tile to vector).

8-bit

(FEAT_SME)

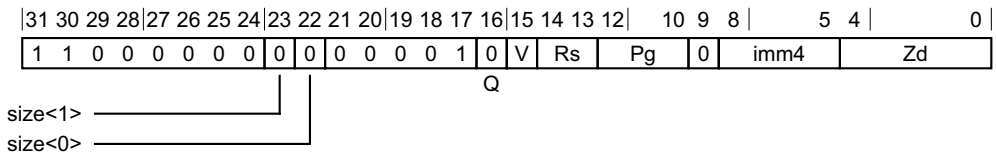

Encoding

```
MOVA <Zd>.B, <Pg>/M, ZA0<HV>.B[<Ws>, <imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer s = UInt('011':Rs);
integer n = 0;
integer imm = UInt(imm4);
integer esize = 8;
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean vertical = V == '1';
```

16-bit

(FEAT_SME)

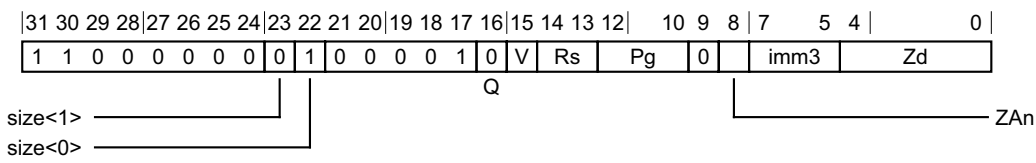

Encoding

```
MOVA <Zd>.H, <Pg>/M, <ZAn><HV>.H[<Ws>, <imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer s = UInt('011':Rs);
integer n = UInt(ZAn);
integer imm = UInt(imm3);
integer esize = 16;
```


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```
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean vertical = V == '1';
```

32-bit

(FEAT_SME)

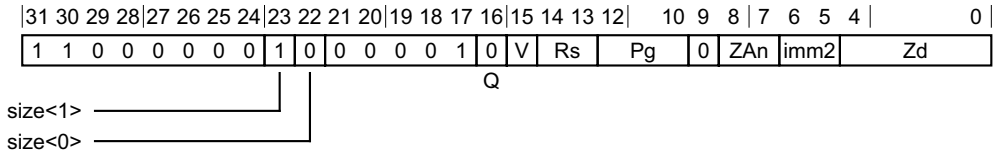

Encoding

```
MOVA <Zd>.S, <Pg>/M, <ZAn><HV>.S[<Ws>, <imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer s = UInt('011':Rs);
integer n = UInt(ZAn);
integer imm = UInt(imm2);
integer esize = 32;
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean vertical = V == '1';
```

64-bit

(FEAT_SME)

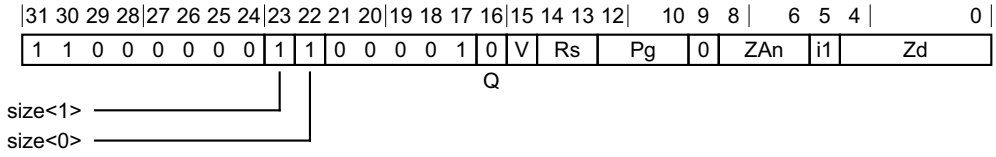

Encoding

```
MOVA <Zd>.D, <Pg>/M, <ZAn><HV>.D[<Ws>, <imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer s = UInt('011':Rs);
integer n = UInt(ZAn);
integer imm = UInt(i1);
integer esize = 64;
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean vertical = V == '1';
```

128-bit

(FEAT_SME)

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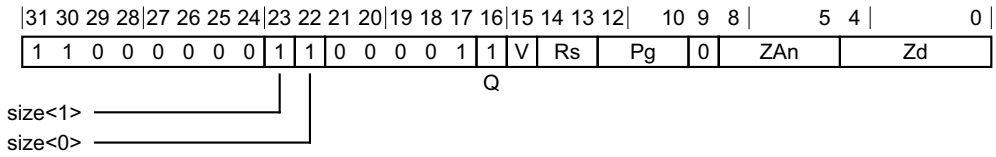

Encoding

```
MOVA <Zd>.Q, <Pg>/M, <ZAn><HV>.Q[<Ws>, <imm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer s = UInt('011':Rs);
integer n = UInt(ZAn);
integer imm = 0;
integer esize = 128;
integer d = UInt(Zd);
boolean vertical = V == '1';
```

Assembler symbols

`<Zd>` Is the name of the destination scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zd" field.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<ZAn>` For the 16-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA1 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAn" field.

For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA3 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAn" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA7 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAn" field.

For the 128-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA15 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAn" field.

`<HV>` Is the horizontal or vertical slice indicator, encoded in the "V" field. It can have the following values:

`H`	when `V = 0`
`V`	when `V = 1`

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the slice index register W12-W15, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<imm>` For the 8-bit variant: is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "imm4" field.

For the 16-bit variant: is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "imm3" field.

For the 32-bit variant: is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "imm2" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "i1" field.

For the 128-bit variant: is the slice index offset 0.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(32) index = X[s];
integer  slice = (UInt(index) + imm) MOD dim;
bits(VL) operand = ZAslice[n, esize, vertical, slice];
```


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```
bits(VL) result = Z[d];

for e = 0 to dim-1
    bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element;

Z[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C9.2.20 MOVA (vector to tile)

The instruction operates on individual horizontal or vertical slices within a named ZA tile of the specified element size. The slice number within the tile is selected by the sum of the slice index register and an immediate, modulo the number of such elements in a vector. The immediate is in the range 0 to the number of elements in a 128-bit vector segment minus 1.

Inactive elements in the destination slice remain unmodified.

This instruction is used by the alias MOV (vector to tile).

8-bit

(FEAT_SME)

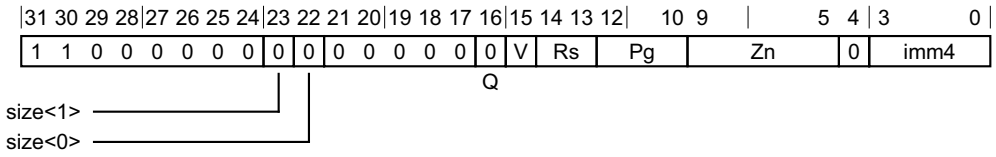

Encoding

```
MOVA ZA0<HV>.B[<Ws>, <imm>], <Pg>/M, <Zn>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer s = UInt('011':Rs);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = 0;
integer imm = UInt(imm4);
integer esize = 8;
boolean vertical = V == '1';
```

16-bit

(FEAT_SME)

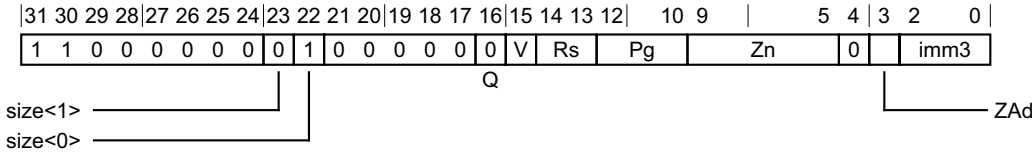

Encoding

```
MOVA <ZAd><HV>.H[<Ws>, <imm>], <Pg>/M, <Zn>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer s = UInt('011':Rs);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(ZAd);
integer imm = UInt(imm3);
```


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```
integer esize = 16;
boolean vertical = V == '1';
```

32-bit

(FEAT_SME)

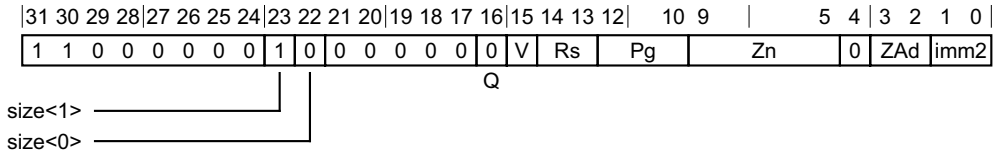

Encoding

```
MOVA <ZAd><HV>.S[<Ws>, <imm>], <Pg>/M, <Zn>.S
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer s = UInt('011':Rs);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(ZAd);
integer imm = UInt(imm2);
integer esize = 32;
boolean vertical = V == '1';
```

64-bit

(FEAT_SME)

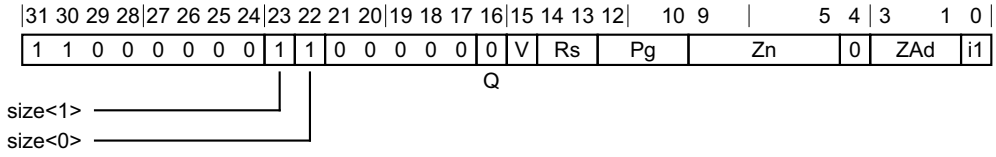

Encoding

```
MOVA <ZAd><HV>.D[<Ws>, <imm>], <Pg>/M, <Zn>.D
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer s = UInt('011':Rs);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(ZAd);
integer imm = UInt(i1);
integer esize = 64;
boolean vertical = V == '1';
```


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128-bit

(FEAT_SME)

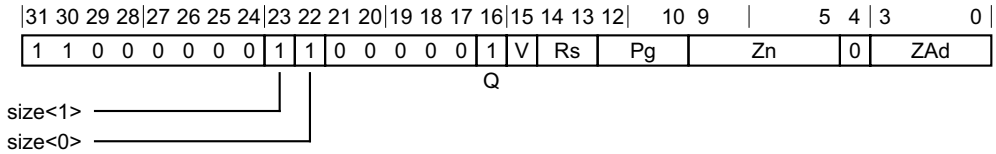

Encoding

```
MOVA <ZAd><HV>.Q[<Ws>, <imm>], <Pg>/M, <Zn>.Q
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer g = UInt(Pg);
integer s = UInt('011':Rs);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer d = UInt(ZAd);
integer imm = 0;
integer esize = 128;
boolean vertical = V == '1';
```

Assembler symbols

`<ZAd>` For the 16-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA1 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAd" field.

For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA3 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAd" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA7 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAd" field.

For the 128-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA15 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAd" field.

`<HV>` Is the horizontal or vertical slice indicator, encoded in the "V" field. It can have the following values:

`H`	when `V = 0`
`V`	when `V = 1`

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the slice index register W12-W15, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<imm>` For the 8-bit variant: is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "imm4" field.

For the 16-bit variant: is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "imm3" field.

For the 32-bit variant: is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "imm2" field.

For the 64-bit variant: is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "i1" field.

For the 128-bit variant: is the slice index offset 0.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Zn>` Is the name of the source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(VL) operand = Z[n];
bits(32) index = X[s];
integer  slice = (UInt(index) + imm) MOD dim;
bits(VL) result = ZAslice[d, esize, vertical, slice];

for e = 0 to dim-1
    bits(esize) element = Elem[operand, e, esize];
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Elem[result, e, esize] = element;

ZAslice[d, esize, vertical, slice] = result;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C9.2.21 RDSVL

Multiply the Streaming SVE vector register size in bytes by an immediate in the range -32 to 31 and place the result in the 64-bit destination general-purpose register.

This instruction does not require the PE to be in Streaming SVE mode.

SME

(FEAT_SME)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20 19 18 17	16	15 14 13 12	11	10 5	4 0
0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	1	0	1	1 1 1 1	1	0 1 0 1	1	imm6	Rd

Encoding

```
RDSVL <Xd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Rd);
integer imm = SInt(imm6);
```

Assembler symbols

<Xd> Is the 64-bit name of the destination general-purpose register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<imm> Is the signed immediate operand, in the range -32 to 31, encoded in the "imm6" field.

Operation

```
CheckSMEEnabled();
integer len = imm * (SVL DIV 8);
X[d] = len<63:0>;
```

Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C9.2.22 SMOPA

The 8-bit integer variant works with a 32-bit element ZA tile.

The 16-bit integer variant works with a 64-bit element ZA tile.

The signed integer sum of outer products and accumulate instructions multiply the sub-matrix in the first source vector by the sub-matrix in the second source vector. In case of the 8-bit integer variant, the first source holds $SVL_S \times 4$ sub-matrix of signed 8-bit integer values, and the second source holds $4 \times SVL_S$ sub-matrix of signed 8-bit integer values. In case of the 16-bit integer variant, the first source holds $SVL_D \times 4$ sub-matrix of signed 16-bit integer values, and the second source holds $4 \times SVL_D$ sub-matrix of signed 16-bit integer values.

Each source vector is independently predicated by a corresponding governing predicate. When an 8-bit source element in case of 8-bit integer variant or a 16-bit source element in case of 16-bit integer variant is Inactive, it is treated as having the value 0.

The resulting $SVL_S \times SVL_S$ widened 32-bit integer or $SVL_D \times SVL_D$ widened 64-bit integer sum of outer products is then destructively added to the 32-bit integer or 64-bit integer destination tile, respectively for 8-bit integer and 16-bit integer instruction variants. This is equivalent to performing a 4-way dot product and accumulate to each of the destination tile elements.

In case of the 8-bit integer variant, each 32-bit container of first source vector holds 4 consecutive column elements of each row of a $SVL_S \times 4$ sub-matrix, and each 32-bit container of second source vector holds 4 consecutive row elements of each column of a $4 \times SVL_S$ sub-matrix. In case of the 16-bit integer variant, each 64-bit container of first source vector holds 4 consecutive column elements of each row of a $SVL_D \times 4$ sub-matrix, and each 64-bit container of second source vector holds 4 consecutive row elements of each column of a $4 \times SVL_D$ sub-matrix.

ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1.I16I64 indicates whether the 16-bit integer variant is implemented.

32-bit

(FEAT_SME)

31 30	29 28	27 26 25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 … 13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3	2	1	0
1 0	1 0	0 0 0	0	1 0	0	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	0	0	0	ZAda	
			u0		u1					S				

Encoding

```
SMOPA <ZAda>.S, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.B, <Zm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = FALSE;
boolean op1_unsigned = FALSE;
boolean op2_unsigned = FALSE;
```

64-bit

(FEAT_SME_I16I64)

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31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3 2	0
1 0	1 0	0 0	0	1 1	0	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	0	0	ZAda
			u0		u1					S		

Encoding

```
SMOPA <ZAda>.D, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSMEI16I64() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = FALSE;
boolean op1_unsigned = FALSE;
boolean op2_unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<ZAda>	For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA3, encoded in the "ZAda" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA7, encoded in the "ZAda" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pm" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask1 = P[a];
bits(PL) mask2 = P[b];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(dim*dim*esize) operand3 = ZAtile[da, esize];
bits(dim*dim*esize) result;
integer  prod;

for row = 0 to dim-1
    for col = 0 to dim-1
        bits(esize) sum = Elem[operand3, row*dim+col, esize];
        for k = 0 to 3
            if ElemP[mask1, 4*row + k, esize DIV 4] == '1' &&
                    ElemP[mask2, 4*col + k, esize DIV 4] == '1' then
                prod = (Int(Elem[operand1, 4*row + k, esize DIV 4], op1_unsigned) *
                        Int(Elem[operand2, 4*col + k, esize DIV 4], op2_unsigned));
                if sub_op then prod = -prod;
                sum = sum + prod;

        Elem[result, row*dim+col, esize] = sum;

ZAtile[da, esize] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C9.2.23 SMOPS

The 8-bit integer variant works with a 32-bit element ZA tile.

The 16-bit integer variant works with a 64-bit element ZA tile.

The signed integer sum of outer products and subtract instructions multiply the sub-matrix in the first source vector by the sub-matrix in the second source vector. In case of the 8-bit integer variant, the first source holds $SVL_S \times 4$ sub-matrix of signed 8-bit integer values, and the second source holds $4 \times SVL_S$ sub-matrix of signed 8-bit integer values. In case of the 16-bit integer variant, the first source holds $SVL_D \times 4$ sub-matrix of signed 16-bit integer values, and the second source holds $4 \times SVL_D$ sub-matrix of signed 16-bit integer values.

Each source vector is independently predicated by a corresponding governing predicate. When an 8-bit source element in case of 8-bit integer variant or a 16-bit source element in case of 16-bit integer variant is Inactive, it is treated as having the value 0.

The resulting $SVL_S \times SVL_S$ widened 32-bit integer or $SVL_D \times SVL_D$ widened 64-bit integer sum of outer products is then destructively subtracted from the 32-bit integer or 64-bit integer destination tile, respectively for 8-bit integer and 16-bit integer instruction variants. This is equivalent to performing a 4-way dot product and subtract from each of the destination tile elements.

In case of the 8-bit integer variant, each 32-bit container of first source vector holds 4 consecutive column elements of each row of a $SVL_S \times 4$ sub-matrix, and each 32-bit container of second source vector holds 4 consecutive row elements of each column of a $4 \times SVL_S$ sub-matrix. In case of the 16-bit integer variant, each 64-bit container of first source vector holds 4 consecutive column elements of each row of a $SVL_D \times 4$ sub-matrix, and each 64-bit container of second source vector holds 4 consecutive row elements of each column of a $4 \times SVL_D$ sub-matrix.

ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1.I16I64 indicates whether the 16-bit integer variant is implemented.

32-bit

(FEAT_SME)

31 30	29 28	27 26 25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 … 13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3	2	1 0
1 0	1 0	0 0 0	0	1 0	0	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	1	0	0	ZAda
			u0		u1					S			

Encoding

```
SMOPS <ZAda>.S, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.B, <Zm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = TRUE;
boolean op1_unsigned = FALSE;
boolean op2_unsigned = FALSE;
```

64-bit

(FEAT_SME_I16I64)

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31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3 2	0
1 0	1 0	0 0	0	1 1	0	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	1	0	ZAda
			u0		u1					S		

Encoding

```
SMOPS <ZAda>.D, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSMEI16I64() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = TRUE;
boolean op1_unsigned = FALSE;
boolean op2_unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<ZAda>	For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA3, encoded in the "ZAda" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA7, encoded in the "ZAda" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pm" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask1 = P[a];
bits(PL) mask2 = P[b];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(dim*dim*esize) operand3 = ZAtile[da, esize];
bits(dim*dim*esize) result;
integer  prod;

for row = 0 to dim-1
    for col = 0 to dim-1
        bits(esize) sum = Elem[operand3, row*dim+col, esize];
        for k = 0 to 3
            if ElemP[mask1, 4*row + k, esize DIV 4] == '1' &&
                    ElemP[mask2, 4*col + k, esize DIV 4] == '1' then
                prod = (Int(Elem[operand1, 4*row + k, esize DIV 4], op1_unsigned) *
                        Int(Elem[operand2, 4*col + k, esize DIV 4], op2_unsigned));
                if sub_op then prod = -prod;
                sum = sum + prod;

        Elem[result, row*dim+col, esize] = sum;

ZAtile[da, esize] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C9.2.24 ST1B

The slice number within the tile is selected by the sum of the slice index register and an immediate, modulo the number of 8-bit elements in a Streaming SVE vector. The immediate is in the range 0 to 15. The memory address is generated by scalar base and optional scalar offset which is added to the base address. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

SME

(FEAT_SME)

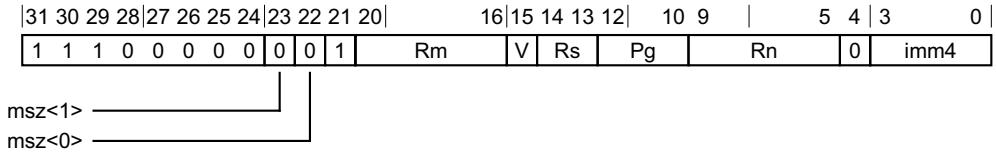

Encoding

```
ST1B { ZA0<HV>.B[<Ws>, <imm>] }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt('0':Pg);
integer s = UInt('011':Rs);
integer t = 0;
integer imm = UInt(imm4);
integer esize = 8;
boolean vertical = V == '1';
```

Assembler symbols

`<HV>` Is the horizontal or vertical slice indicator, encoded in the "V" field. It can have the following values:

`H`	when `V = 0`
`V`	when `V = 1`

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the slice index register W12-W15, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<imm>` Is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "imm4" field.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(64) addr;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset = X[m];
bits(32) index = X[s];
```


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```
integer  slice = (UInt(index) + imm) MOD dim;
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if n == 31 then
    if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) ||
          ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
    base = SP[];
else
    base = X[n];

src = ZAslice[t, esize, vertical, slice];
for e = 0 to dim-1
    addr = base + UInt(offset) * mbytes;
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SME] = Elem[src, e, esize];
    offset = offset + 1;
```


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C9.2.25 ST1D

The slice number within the tile is selected by the sum of the slice index register and an immediate, modulo the number of 64-bit elements in a Streaming SVE vector. The immediate is in the range 0 to 1. The memory address is generated by scalar base and optional scalar offset which is multiplied by 8 and added to the base address. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

SME

(FEAT_SME)

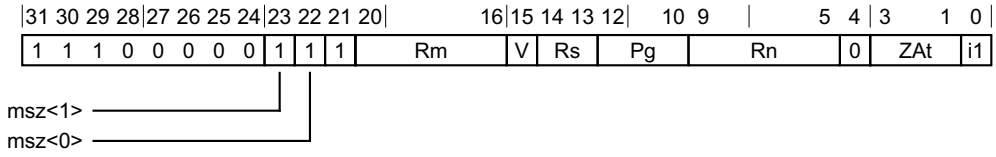

Encoding

```
ST1D { <ZAt><HV>.D[<Ws>, <imm>] }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>, LSL #3}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt('0':Pg);
integer s = UInt('011':Rs);
integer t = UInt(ZAt);
integer imm = UInt(i1);
integer esize = 64;
boolean vertical = V == '1';
```

Assembler symbols

`<ZAt>` Is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA7 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAt" field.

`<HV>` Is the horizontal or vertical slice indicator, encoded in the "V" field. It can have the following values:

`H`	when `V = 0`
`V`	when `V = 1`

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the slice index register W12-W15, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<imm>` Is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "i1" field.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(64) addr;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
```


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```
bits(64) offset = X[m];
bits(32) index = X[s];
integer  slice = (UInt(index) + imm) MOD dim;
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if n == 31 then
    if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) ||
          ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
    base = SP[];
else
    base = X[n];

src = ZAslice[t, esize, vertical, slice];
for e = 0 to dim-1
    addr = base + UInt(offset) * mbytes;
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SME] = Elem[src, e, esize];
    offset = offset + 1;
```


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C9.2.26 ST1H

The slice number within the tile is selected by the sum of the slice index register and an immediate, modulo the number of 16-bit elements in a Streaming SVE vector. The immediate is in the range 0 to 7. The memory address is generated by scalar base and optional scalar offset which is multiplied by 2 and added to the base address. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

SME

(FEAT_SME)

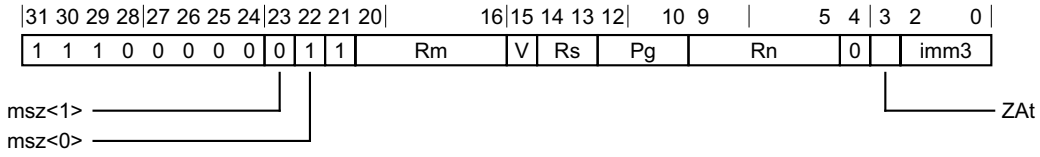

Encoding

```
ST1H { <ZAt><HV>.H[<Ws>, <imm>] }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>, LSL #1}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt('0':Pg);
integer s = UInt('011':Rs);
integer t = UInt(ZAt);
integer imm = UInt(imm3);
integer esize = 16;
boolean vertical = V == '1';
```

Assembler symbols

`<ZAt>` Is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA1 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAt" field.

`<HV>` Is the horizontal or vertical slice indicator, encoded in the "V" field. It can have the following values:

`H`	when `V = 0`
`V`	when `V = 1`

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the slice index register W12-W15, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<imm>` Is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "imm3" field.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(64) addr;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
```


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```
bits(64) offset = X[m];
bits(32) index = X[s];
integer  slice = (UInt(index) + imm) MOD dim;
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if n == 31 then
    if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) ||
          ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
    base = SP[];
else
    base = X[n];

src = ZAslice[t, esize, vertical, slice];
for e = 0 to dim-1
    addr = base + UInt(offset) * mbytes;
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SME] = Elem[src, e, esize];
    offset = offset + 1;
```


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C9.2.27 ST1Q

The slice number in the tile is selected by the slice index register, modulo the number of 128-bit elements in a Streaming SVE vector. The memory address is generated by scalar base and optional scalar offset which is multiplied by 16 and added to the base address. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

SME

(FEAT_SME)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15	14 13 12	10 9	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 0	0 0 0 1	1 1 1 1	Rm	V	Rs	Pg	Rn	0	ZAt

Encoding

```
ST1Q { <ZAt><HV>.Q[<Ws>, <imm>] }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>, LSL #4}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt('0':Pg);
integer s = UInt('011':Rs);
integer t = UInt(ZAt);
integer imm = 0;
integer esize = 128;
boolean vertical = V == '1';
```

Assembler symbols

`<ZAt>` Is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA15 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAt" field.

`<HV>` Is the horizontal or vertical slice indicator, encoded in the "V" field. It can have the following values:

`H` when `V = 0`

`V` when `V = 1`

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the slice index register W12-W15, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<imm>` Is the slice index offset 0.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(64) addr;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
bits(64) offset = X[m];
bits(32) index = X[s];
integer  slice = (UInt(index) + imm) MOD dim;
bits(VL) src;
```


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```
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if n == 31 then
    if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) ||
          ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
    base = SP[];
else
    base = X[n];

src = ZAslice[t, esize, vertical, slice];
for e = 0 to dim-1
    addr = base + UInt(offset) * mbytes;
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SME] = Elem[src, e, esize];
    offset = offset + 1;
```


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C9.2.28 ST1W

The slice number within the tile is selected by the sum of the slice index register and an immediate, modulo the number of 32-bit elements in a Streaming SVE vector. The immediate is in the range 0 to 3. The memory address is generated by scalar base and optional scalar offset which is multiplied by 4 and added to the base address. Inactive elements are not written to memory.

SME

(FEAT_SME)

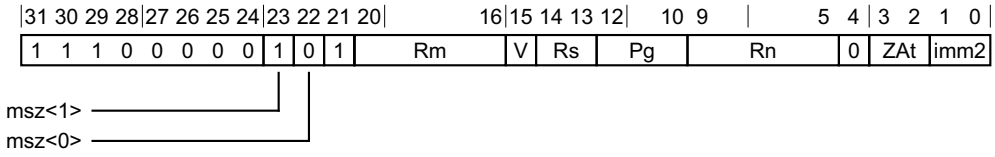

Encoding

```
ST1W { <ZAt><HV>.S[<Ws>, <imm>] }, <Pg>, [<Xn|SP>{, <Xm>, LSL #2}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer m = UInt(Rm);
integer g = UInt('0':Pg);
integer s = UInt('011':Rs);
integer t = UInt(ZAt);
integer imm = UInt(imm2);
integer esize = 32;
boolean vertical = V == '1';
```

Assembler symbols

`<ZAt>` Is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA3 to be accessed, encoded in the "ZAt" field.

`<HV>` Is the horizontal or vertical slice indicator, encoded in the "V" field. It can have the following values:

`H`	when `V = 0`
`V`	when `V = 1`

`<Ws>` Is the 32-bit name of the slice index register W12-W15, encoded in the "Rs" field.

`<imm>` Is the slice index offset, in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "imm2" field.

`<Pg>` Is the name of the governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pg" field.

`<Xn|SP>` Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Xm>` Is the optional 64-bit name of the general-purpose offset register, defaulting to XZR, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(64) base;
bits(64) addr;
bits(PL) mask = P[g];
```


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```
bits(64) offset = X[m];
bits(32) index = X[s];
integer  slice = (UInt(index) + imm) MOD dim;
bits(VL) src;
constant integer mbytes = esize DIV 8;

if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);

if n == 31 then
    if AnyActiveElement(mask, esize) ||
          ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        CheckSPAlignment();
    base = SP[];
else
    base = X[n];

src = ZAslice[t, esize, vertical, slice];
for e = 0 to dim-1
    addr = base + UInt(offset) * mbytes;
    if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
        Mem[addr, mbytes, AccType_SME] = Elem[src, e, esize];
    offset = offset + 1;
```


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C9.2.29 STR

The ZA array vector is selected by the sum of the vector select register and an immediate, modulo the number of bytes in a Streaming SVE vector. The immediate is in the range 0 to 15. The memory address is generated by scalar base, plus the same optional immediate offset multiplied by the current vector length in bytes. This instruction is unpredicated.

The store is performed as contiguous byte accesses, with no endian conversion and no guarantee of single-copy atomicity larger than a byte. However, if alignment is checked, then the base register must be aligned to 16 bytes.

This instruction does not require the PE to be in Streaming SVE mode, and it is expected that this instruction will not experience a significant slowdown due to contention with other PEs that are executing in Streaming SVE mode.

SME

(FEAT_SME)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13	12 11 10	9 … 5	4	3 … 0
1 1 1 0	0 0 0 1	0 0	1	0 0 0 0 0	Rv	0 0 0	Rn	0	imm4

Encoding

```
STR ZA[<Wv>, <imm>], [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>, MUL VL}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer n = UInt(Rn);
integer v = UInt('011':Rv);
integer imm = UInt(imm4);
```

Assembler symbols

<Wv>	Is the 32-bit name of the vector select register W12-W15, encoded in the "Rv" field.
<imm>	Is the vector select offset and optional memory offset, in the range 0 to 15, defaulting to 0, encoded in the "imm4" field.
<Xn|SP>	Is the 64-bit name of the general-purpose base register or stack pointer, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation

```
CheckSMEAndZAEnabled();
integer   dim = SVL DIV 8;
bits(32)  idx = X[v];
integer   vec = (UInt(idx) + imm) MOD dim;
bits(SVL) src;
bits(64)  base;
integer   offset = imm * dim;

if HaveTME() && TSTATE.depth > 0 then
    FailTransaction(TMFailure_ERR, FALSE);

if n == 31 then
    if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(FALSE);
    CheckSPAlignment();
    base = SP[];
else
    if HaveMTEExt() then SetTagCheckedInstruction(TRUE);
    base = X[n];
```


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```
src = ZAvector[vec];
boolean aligned = AArch64.CheckAlignment(base + offset, 16, AccType_SME, TRUE);
for e = 0 to dim-1
    AArch64.MemSingle[base + offset, 1, AccType_SME, aligned] = Elem[src, e, 8];
    offset = offset + 1;
```


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C9.2.30 SUMOPA

The 8-bit integer variant works with a 32-bit element ZA tile.

The 16-bit integer variant works with a 64-bit element ZA tile.

The signed by unsigned integer sum of outer products and accumulate instructions multiply the sub-matrix in the first source vector by the sub-matrix in the second source vector. In case of the 8-bit integer variant, the first source holds $SVL_S \times 4$ sub-matrix of signed 8-bit integer values, and the second source holds $4 \times SVL_S$ sub-matrix of unsigned 8-bit integer values. In case of the 16-bit integer variant, the first source holds $SVL_D \times 4$ sub-matrix of signed 16-bit integer values, and the second source holds $4 \times SVL_D$ sub-matrix of unsigned 16-bit integer values.

Each source vector is independently predicated by a corresponding governing predicate. When an 8-bit source element in case of 8-bit integer variant or a 16-bit source element in case of 16-bit integer variant is Inactive, it is treated as having the value 0.

The resulting $SVL_S \times SVL_S$ widened 32-bit integer or $SVL_D \times SVL_D$ widened 64-bit integer sum of outer products is then destructively added to the 32-bit integer or 64-bit integer destination tile, respectively for 8-bit integer and 16-bit integer instruction variants. This is equivalent to performing a 4-way dot product and accumulate to each of the destination tile elements.

In case of the 8-bit integer variant, each 32-bit container of first source vector holds 4 consecutive column elements of each row of a $SVL_S \times 4$ sub-matrix, and each 32-bit container of second source vector holds 4 consecutive row elements of each column of a $4 \times SVL_S$ sub-matrix. In case of the 16-bit integer variant, each 64-bit container of first source vector holds 4 consecutive column elements of each row of a $SVL_D \times 4$ sub-matrix, and each 64-bit container of second source vector holds 4 consecutive row elements of each column of a $4 \times SVL_D$ sub-matrix.

ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1.I16I64 indicates whether the 16-bit integer variant is implemented.

32-bit

(FEAT_SME)

31 30	29 28	27 26 25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 … 13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3	2	1	0
1 0	1 0	0 0 0	0	1 0	1	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	0	0	0	ZAda	
			u0		u1					S				

Encoding

```
SUMOPA <ZAda>.S, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.B, <Zm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = FALSE;
boolean op1_unsigned = FALSE;
boolean op2_unsigned = TRUE;
```

64-bit

(FEAT_SME_I16I64)

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31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3 2	0
1 0	1 0	0 0	0	1 1	1	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	0	0	ZAda
			u0		u1					S		

Encoding

```
SUMOPA <ZAda>.D, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSMEI16I64() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = FALSE;
boolean op1_unsigned = FALSE;
boolean op2_unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<ZAda>	For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA3, encoded in the "ZAda" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA7, encoded in the "ZAda" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pm" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask1 = P[a];
bits(PL) mask2 = P[b];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(dim*dim*esize) operand3 = ZAtile[da, esize];
bits(dim*dim*esize) result;
integer  prod;

for row = 0 to dim-1
    for col = 0 to dim-1
        bits(esize) sum = Elem[operand3, row*dim+col, esize];
        for k = 0 to 3
            if ElemP[mask1, 4*row + k, esize DIV 4] == '1' &&
                    ElemP[mask2, 4*col + k, esize DIV 4] == '1' then
                prod = (Int(Elem[operand1, 4*row + k, esize DIV 4], op1_unsigned) *
                        Int(Elem[operand2, 4*col + k, esize DIV 4], op2_unsigned));
                if sub_op then prod = -prod;
                sum = sum + prod;

        Elem[result, row*dim+col, esize] = sum;

ZAtile[da, esize] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C9.2.31 SUMOPS

The 8-bit integer variant works with a 32-bit element ZA tile.

The 16-bit integer variant works with a 64-bit element ZA tile.

The signed by unsigned integer sum of outer products and subtract instructions multiply the sub-matrix in the first source vector by the sub-matrix in the second source vector. In case of the 8-bit integer variant, the first source holds SVL_S×4 sub-matrix of signed 8-bit integer values, and the second source holds 4×SVL_S sub-matrix of unsigned 8-bit integer values. In case of the 16-bit integer variant, the first source holds SVL_D×4 sub-matrix of signed 16-bit integer values, and the second source holds 4×SVL_D sub-matrix of unsigned 16-bit integer values.

Each source vector is independently predicated by a corresponding governing predicate. When an 8-bit source element in case of 8-bit integer variant or a 16-bit source element in case of 16-bit integer variant is Inactive, it is treated as having the value 0.

The resulting SVL_S×SVL_S widened 32-bit integer or SVL_D×SVL_D widened 64-bit integer sum of outer products is then destructively subtracted from the 32-bit integer or 64-bit integer destination tile, respectively for 8-bit integer and 16-bit integer instruction variants. This is equivalent to performing a 4-way dot product and subtract from each of the destination tile elements.

In case of the 8-bit integer variant, each 32-bit container of first source vector holds 4 consecutive column elements of each row of a SVL_S×4 sub-matrix, and each 32-bit container of second source vector holds 4 consecutive row elements of each column of a 4×SVL_S sub-matrix. In case of the 16-bit integer variant, each 64-bit container of first source vector holds 4 consecutive column elements of each row of a SVL_D×4 sub-matrix, and each 64-bit container of second source vector holds 4 consecutive row elements of each column of a 4×SVL_D sub-matrix.

ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1.I16I64 indicates whether the 16-bit integer variant is implemented.

32-bit

(FEAT_SME)

31 30	29 28	27 26 25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 … 13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3	2	1 0
1 0	1 0	0 0 0	0	1 0	1	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	1	0	0	ZAda
			u0		u1					S			

Encoding

```
SUMOPS <ZAda>.S, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.B, <Zm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = TRUE;
boolean op1_unsigned = FALSE;
boolean op2_unsigned = TRUE;
```

64-bit

(FEAT_SME_I16I64)

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31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3 2	0
1 0	1 0	0 0	0	1 1	1	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	1	0	ZAda
			u0		u1					S		

Encoding

```
SUMOPS <ZAda>.D, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSMEI16I64() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = TRUE;
boolean op1_unsigned = FALSE;
boolean op2_unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<ZAda>	For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA3, encoded in the "ZAda" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA7, encoded in the "ZAda" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pm" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask1 = P[a];
bits(PL) mask2 = P[b];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(dim*dim*esize) operand3 = ZAtile[da, esize];
bits(dim*dim*esize) result;
integer  prod;

for row = 0 to dim-1
    for col = 0 to dim-1
        bits(esize) sum = Elem[operand3, row*dim+col, esize];
        for k = 0 to 3
            if ElemP[mask1, 4*row + k, esize DIV 4] == '1' &&
                    ElemP[mask2, 4*col + k, esize DIV 4] == '1' then
                prod = (Int(Elem[operand1, 4*row + k, esize DIV 4], op1_unsigned) *
                        Int(Elem[operand2, 4*col + k, esize DIV 4], op2_unsigned));
                if sub_op then prod = -prod;
                sum = sum + prod;

        Elem[result, row*dim+col, esize] = sum;

ZAtile[da, esize] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C9.2.32 UMOPA

The 8-bit integer variant works with a 32-bit element ZA tile.

The 16-bit integer variant works with a 64-bit element ZA tile.

The unsigned integer sum of outer products and accumulate instructions multiply the sub-matrix in the first source vector by the sub-matrix in the second source vector. In case of the 8-bit integer variant, the first source holds $SVL_S \times 4$ sub-matrix of unsigned 8-bit integer values, and the second source holds $4 \times SVL_S$ sub-matrix of unsigned 8-bit integer values. In case of the 16-bit integer variant, the first source holds $SVL_D \times 4$ sub-matrix of unsigned 16-bit integer values, and the second source holds $4 \times SVL_D$ sub-matrix of unsigned 16-bit integer values.

Each source vector is independently predicated by a corresponding governing predicate. When an 8-bit source element in case of 8-bit integer variant or a 16-bit source element in case of 16-bit integer variant is Inactive, it is treated as having the value 0.

The resulting $SVL_S \times SVL_S$ widened 32-bit integer or $SVL_D \times SVL_D$ widened 64-bit integer sum of outer products is then destructively added to the 32-bit integer or 64-bit integer destination tile, respectively for 8-bit integer and 16-bit integer instruction variants. This is equivalent to performing a 4-way dot product and accumulate to each of the destination tile elements.

In case of the 8-bit integer variant, each 32-bit container of first source vector holds 4 consecutive column elements of each row of a $SVL_S \times 4$ sub-matrix, and each 32-bit container of second source vector holds 4 consecutive row elements of each column of a $4 \times SVL_S$ sub-matrix. In case of the 16-bit integer variant, each 64-bit container of first source vector holds 4 consecutive column elements of each row of a $SVL_D \times 4$ sub-matrix, and each 64-bit container of second source vector holds 4 consecutive row elements of each column of a $4 \times SVL_D$ sub-matrix.

ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1.I16I64 indicates whether the 16-bit integer variant is implemented.

32-bit

(FEAT_SME)

31 30	29 28	27 26 25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 … 13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3	2	1	0
1 0	1 0	0 0 0	1	1 0	1	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	0	0	0	ZAda	
			u0		u1					S				

Encoding

```
UMOPA <ZAda>.S, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.B, <Zm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = FALSE;
boolean op1_unsigned = TRUE;
boolean op2_unsigned = TRUE;
```

64-bit

(FEAT_SME_I16I64)

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31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3 2 0
1 0	1 0	0 0	0 1	1 1	1	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	0	0 ZAda
			u0		u1					S	

Encoding

```
UMOPA <ZAda>.D, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSMEI16I64() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = FALSE;
boolean op1_unsigned = TRUE;
boolean op2_unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<ZAda>	For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA3, encoded in the "ZAda" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA7, encoded in the "ZAda" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pm" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask1 = P[a];
bits(PL) mask2 = P[b];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(dim*dim*esize) operand3 = ZAtile[da, esize];
bits(dim*dim*esize) result;
integer  prod;

for row = 0 to dim-1
    for col = 0 to dim-1
        bits(esize) sum = Elem[operand3, row*dim+col, esize];
        for k = 0 to 3
            if ElemP[mask1, 4*row + k, esize DIV 4] == '1' &&
                    ElemP[mask2, 4*col + k, esize DIV 4] == '1' then
                prod = (Int(Elem[operand1, 4*row + k, esize DIV 4], op1_unsigned) *
                        Int(Elem[operand2, 4*col + k, esize DIV 4], op2_unsigned));
                if sub_op then prod = -prod;
                sum = sum + prod;

        Elem[result, row*dim+col, esize] = sum;

ZAtile[da, esize] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C9.2.33 UMOPS

The 8-bit integer variant works with a 32-bit element ZA tile.

The 16-bit integer variant works with a 64-bit element ZA tile.

The unsigned integer sum of outer products and subtract instructions multiply the sub-matrix in the first source vector by the sub-matrix in the second source vector. In case of the 8-bit integer variant, the first source holds SVL_S×4 sub-matrix of unsigned 8-bit integer values, and the second source holds 4×SVL_S sub-matrix of unsigned 8-bit integer values. In case of the 16-bit integer variant, the first source holds SVL_D×4 sub-matrix of unsigned 16-bit integer values, and the second source holds 4×SVL_D sub-matrix of unsigned 16-bit integer values.

Each source vector is independently predicated by a corresponding governing predicate. When an 8-bit source element in case of 8-bit integer variant or a 16-bit source element in case of 16-bit integer variant is Inactive, it is treated as having the value 0.

The resulting SVL_S×SVL_S widened 32-bit integer or SVL_D×SVL_D widened 64-bit integer sum of outer products is then destructively subtracted from the 32-bit integer or 64-bit integer destination tile, respectively for 8-bit integer and 16-bit integer instruction variants. This is equivalent to performing a 4-way dot product and subtract from each of the destination tile elements.

In case of the 8-bit integer variant, each 32-bit container of first source vector holds 4 consecutive column elements of each row of a SVL_S×4 sub-matrix, and each 32-bit container of second source vector holds 4 consecutive row elements of each column of a 4×SVL_S sub-matrix. In case of the 16-bit integer variant, each 64-bit container of first source vector holds 4 consecutive column elements of each row of a SVL_D×4 sub-matrix, and each 64-bit container of second source vector holds 4 consecutive row elements of each column of a 4×SVL_D sub-matrix.

ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1.I16I64 indicates whether the 16-bit integer variant is implemented.

32-bit

(FEAT_SME)

31 30	29 28	27 26 25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 … 13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3	2	1 0
1 0	1 0	0 0 0	1	1 0	1	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	1	0	0	ZAda
			u0		u1					S			

Encoding

```
UMOPS <ZAda>.S, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.B, <Zm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = TRUE;
boolean op1_unsigned = TRUE;
boolean op2_unsigned = TRUE;
```

64-bit

(FEAT_SME_I16I64)

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31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3 2	0
1 0	1 0	0 0	0 1	1 1	1	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	1	0	ZAda
			u0		u1					S		

Encoding

```
UMOPS <ZAda>.D, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSMEI16I64() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = TRUE;
boolean op1_unsigned = TRUE;
boolean op2_unsigned = TRUE;
```

Assembler symbols

<ZAda>	For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA3, encoded in the "ZAda" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA7, encoded in the "ZAda" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pm" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask1 = P[a];
bits(PL) mask2 = P[b];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(dim*dim*esize) operand3 = ZAtile[da, esize];
bits(dim*dim*esize) result;
integer  prod;

for row = 0 to dim-1
    for col = 0 to dim-1
        bits(esize) sum = Elem[operand3, row*dim+col, esize];
        for k = 0 to 3
            if ElemP[mask1, 4*row + k, esize DIV 4] == '1' &&
                    ElemP[mask2, 4*col + k, esize DIV 4] == '1' then
                prod = (Int(Elem[operand1, 4*row + k, esize DIV 4], op1_unsigned) *
                        Int(Elem[operand2, 4*col + k, esize DIV 4], op2_unsigned));
                if sub_op then prod = -prod;
                sum = sum + prod;

        Elem[result, row*dim+col, esize] = sum;

ZAtile[da, esize] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C9.2.34 USMOPA

The 8-bit integer variant works with a 32-bit element ZA tile.

The 16-bit integer variant works with a 64-bit element ZA tile.

The unsigned by signed integer sum of outer products and accumulate instructions multiply the sub-matrix in the first source vector by the sub-matrix in the second source vector. In case of the 8-bit integer variant, the first source holds $SVL_S \times 4$ sub-matrix of unsigned 8-bit integer values, and the second source holds $4 \times SVL_S$ sub-matrix of signed 8-bit integer values. In case of the 16-bit integer variant, the first source holds $SVL_D \times 4$ sub-matrix of unsigned 16-bit integer values, and the second source holds $4 \times SVL_D$ sub-matrix of signed 16-bit integer values.

Each source vector is independently predicated by a corresponding governing predicate. When an 8-bit source element in case of 8-bit integer variant or a 16-bit source element in case of 16-bit integer variant is Inactive, it is treated as having the value 0.

The resulting $SVL_S \times SVL_S$ widened 32-bit integer or $SVL_D \times SVL_D$ widened 64-bit integer sum of outer products is then destructively added to the 32-bit integer or 64-bit integer destination tile, respectively for 8-bit integer and 16-bit integer instruction variants. This is equivalent to performing a 4-way dot product and accumulate to each of the destination tile elements.

In case of the 8-bit integer variant, each 32-bit container of first source vector holds 4 consecutive column elements of each row of a $SVL_S \times 4$ sub-matrix, and each 32-bit container of second source vector holds 4 consecutive row elements of each column of a $4 \times SVL_S$ sub-matrix. In case of the 16-bit integer variant, each 64-bit container of first source vector holds 4 consecutive column elements of each row of a $SVL_D \times 4$ sub-matrix, and each 64-bit container of second source vector holds 4 consecutive row elements of each column of a $4 \times SVL_D$ sub-matrix.

ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1.I16I64 indicates whether the 16-bit integer variant is implemented.

32-bit

(FEAT_SME)

31 30	29 28	27 26 25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 … 13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3	2	1	0
1 0	1 0	0 0 0	1	1 0	0	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	0	0	0	ZAda	
			u0		u1					S				

Encoding

```
USMOPA <ZAda>.S, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.B, <Zm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = FALSE;
boolean op1_unsigned = TRUE;
boolean op2_unsigned = FALSE;
```

64-bit

(FEAT_SME_I16I64)

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31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3 2	0
1 0	1 0	0 0	0 1	1 1	0	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	0	0	ZAda
			u0		u1					S		

Encoding

```
USMOPA <ZAda>.D, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSMEI16I64() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = FALSE;
boolean op1_unsigned = TRUE;
boolean op2_unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<ZAda>	For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA3, encoded in the "ZAda" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA7, encoded in the "ZAda" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pm" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask1 = P[a];
bits(PL) mask2 = P[b];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(dim*dim*esize) operand3 = ZAtile[da, esize];
bits(dim*dim*esize) result;
integer  prod;

for row = 0 to dim-1
    for col = 0 to dim-1
        bits(esize) sum = Elem[operand3, row*dim+col, esize];
        for k = 0 to 3
            if ElemP[mask1, 4*row + k, esize DIV 4] == '1' &&
                    ElemP[mask2, 4*col + k, esize DIV 4] == '1' then
                prod = (Int(Elem[operand1, 4*row + k, esize DIV 4], op1_unsigned) *
                        Int(Elem[operand2, 4*col + k, esize DIV 4], op2_unsigned));
                if sub_op then prod = -prod;
                sum = sum + prod;

        Elem[result, row*dim+col, esize] = sum;

ZAtile[da, esize] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C9.2.35 USMOPS

The 8-bit integer variant works with a 32-bit element ZA tile.

The 16-bit integer variant works with a 64-bit element ZA tile.

The unsigned by signed integer sum of outer products and subtract instructions multiply the sub-matrix in the first source vector by the sub-matrix in the second source vector. In case of the 8-bit integer variant, the first source holds $SVL_S \times 4$ sub-matrix of unsigned 8-bit integer values, and the second source holds $4 \times SVL_S$ sub-matrix of signed 8-bit integer values. In case of the 16-bit integer variant, the first source holds $SVL_D \times 4$ sub-matrix of unsigned 16-bit integer values, and the second source holds $4 \times SVL_D$ sub-matrix of signed 16-bit integer values.

Each source vector is independently predicated by a corresponding governing predicate. When an 8-bit source element in case of 8-bit integer variant or a 16-bit source element in case of 16-bit integer variant is Inactive, it is treated as having the value 0.

The resulting $SVL_S \times SVL_S$ widened 32-bit integer or $SVL_D \times SVL_D$ widened 64-bit integer sum of outer products is then destructively subtracted from the 32-bit integer or 64-bit integer destination tile, respectively for 8-bit integer and 16-bit integer instruction variants. This is equivalent to performing a 4-way dot product and subtract from each of the destination tile elements.

In case of the 8-bit integer variant, each 32-bit container of first source vector holds 4 consecutive column elements of each row of a $SVL_S \times 4$ sub-matrix, and each 32-bit container of second source vector holds 4 consecutive row elements of each column of a $4 \times SVL_S$ sub-matrix. In case of the 16-bit integer variant, each 64-bit container of first source vector holds 4 consecutive column elements of each row of a $SVL_D \times 4$ sub-matrix, and each 64-bit container of second source vector holds 4 consecutive row elements of each column of a $4 \times SVL_D$ sub-matrix.

ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1.I16I64 indicates whether the 16-bit integer variant is implemented.

32-bit

(FEAT_SME)

31 30	29 28	27 26 25	24	23 22	21	20 … 16	15 … 13	12 … 10	9 … 5	4	3	2	1 0
1 0	1 0	0 0 0	1	1 0	0	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	1	0	0	ZAda
			u0		u1					S			

Encoding

```
USMOPS <ZAda>.S, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.B, <Zm>.B
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 32;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = TRUE;
boolean op1_unsigned = TRUE;
boolean op2_unsigned = FALSE;
```

64-bit

(FEAT_SME_I16I64)

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31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	16	15 13	12 10	9 5	4	3 2	0
1 0	1 0	0 0	0 1	1 1	0	Zm	Pm	Pn	Zn	1	0	ZAda
			u0		u1					S		

Encoding

```
USMOPS <ZAda>.D, <Pn>/M, <Pm>/M, <Zn>.H, <Zm>.H
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSMEI16I64() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize = 64;
integer a = UInt(Pn);
integer b = UInt(Pm);
integer n = UInt(Zn);
integer m = UInt(Zm);
integer da = UInt(ZAda);
boolean sub_op = TRUE;
boolean op1_unsigned = TRUE;
boolean op2_unsigned = FALSE;
```

Assembler symbols

<ZAda>	For the 32-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA3, encoded in the "ZAda" field. For the 64-bit variant: is the name of the ZA tile ZA0-ZA7, encoded in the "ZAda" field.
<Pn>	Is the name of the first governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pn" field.
<Pm>	Is the name of the second governing scalable predicate register P0-P7, encoded in the "Pm" field.
<Zn>	Is the name of the first source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zn" field.
<Zm>	Is the name of the second source scalable vector register, encoded in the "Zm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled();
integer  dim = VL DIV esize;
bits(PL) mask1 = P[a];
bits(PL) mask2 = P[b];
bits(VL) operand1 = Z[n];
bits(VL) operand2 = Z[m];
bits(dim*dim*esize) operand3 = ZAtile[da, esize];
bits(dim*dim*esize) result;
integer  prod;

for row = 0 to dim-1
    for col = 0 to dim-1
        bits(esize) sum = Elem[operand3, row*dim+col, esize];
        for k = 0 to 3
            if ElemP[mask1, 4*row + k, esize DIV 4] == '1' &&
                    ElemP[mask2, 4*col + k, esize DIV 4] == '1' then
                prod = (Int(Elem[operand1, 4*row + k, esize DIV 4], op1_unsigned) *
                        Int(Elem[operand2, 4*col + k, esize DIV 4], op2_unsigned));
                if sub_op then prod = -prod;
                sum = sum + prod;

        Elem[result, row*dim+col, esize] = sum;

ZAtile[da, esize] = result;
```


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Operational information

If FEAT_SVE2 is implemented or FEAT_SME is implemented, then when PSTATE.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its operand registers when its governing predicate register contains the same value for each execution.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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C9.2.36 ZERO

Zeroes all bytes within each of the up to eight listed 64-bit element tiles named ZA0.D to ZA7.D, leaving the other 64-bit element tiles unmodified.

This instruction does not require the PE to be in Streaming SVE mode, and it is expected that this instruction will not experience a significant slowdown due to contention with other PEs that are executing in Streaming SVE mode.

For programmer convenience an assembler must also accept the names of 32-bit, 16-bit and 8-bit element tiles which are converted into the corresponding set of 64-bit element tiles.

In accordance with the architecturally defined mapping between different element size tiles:

* Zeroing the 8-bit element tile name ZA0.B, or the entire array name ZA, is equivalent to zeroing all eight 64-bit element tiles named ZA0.D to ZA7.D.

* Zeroing the 16-bit element tile name ZA0.H is equivalent to zeroing 64-bit element tiles named ZA0.D, ZA2.D, ZA4.D and ZA6.D.

* Zeroing the 16-bit element tile name ZA1.H is equivalent to zeroing 64-bit element tiles named ZA1.D, ZA3.D, ZA5.D and ZA7.D.

* Zeroing the 32-bit element tile name ZA0.S is equivalent to zeroing 64-bit element tiles named ZA0.D and ZA4.D.

* Zeroing the 32-bit element tile name ZA1.S is equivalent to zeroing 64-bit element tiles named ZA1.D and ZA5.D.

* Zeroing the 32-bit element tile name ZA2.S is equivalent to zeroing 64-bit element tiles named ZA2.D and ZA6.D.

* Zeroing the 32-bit element tile name ZA3.S is equivalent to zeroing 64-bit element tiles named ZA3.D and ZA7.D.

The preferred disassembly of this instruction uses the shortest list of tile names that represent the encoded immediate mask.

For example:

* An immediate which encodes 64-bit element tiles ZA0.D, ZA1.D, ZA4.D and ZA5.D is disassembled as {ZA0.S, ZA1.S}.

* An immediate which encodes 64-bit element tiles ZA0.D, ZA2.D, ZA4.D and ZA6.D is disassembled as {ZA0.H}.

* An all-ones immediate is disassembled as {ZA}.

* An all-zeros immediate is disassembled as an empty list { }.

SME

(FEAT_SME)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7 – 0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	imm8

Encoding

```
ZERO { <mask> }
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSME() then UNDEFINED;
bits(8) mask = imm8;
integer esize = 64;
```


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Assembler symbols

<mask> Is a list of up to eight 64-bit element tile names separated by commas, encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation

```
CheckSMEAndZAEnabled();
integer dim = SVL DIV esize;
bits(dim*dim*esize) result = Zeros();

if HaveTME() && TSTATE.depth > 0 then
    FailTransaction(TMFailure_ERR, FALSE);

for i = 0 to 7
    if mask<i> == '1' then ZAtile[i, esize] = result;
```


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Part D

The AArch64 System Level Architecture

Chapter D1
The AArch64 System Level Programmers' Model

This chapter describes the AArch64 system level programmers' model. It contains the following sections:

- *Exception levels* on page D1-4594.
- *Registers for instruction processing and exception handling* on page D1-4598.
- *Exceptions* on page D1-4601.
- *Process state, PSTATE* on page D1-4633.
- *Resets and power domains* on page D1-4636.
- *Mechanisms for entering a low-power state* on page D1-4639.
- *Self-hosted debug* on page D1-4644.
- *Event monitors* on page D1-4646.
- *Interprocessing* on page D1-4647.

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D1.1 Exception levels

I_{FYTFG} The architecture defines four Exception levels: EL0, EL1, EL2, and EL3.

R_{VPSDB} EL3 is the highest Exception level and EL0 the lowest. Therefore, EL3 is higher than EL2, EL2 is higher than EL1, and EL1 is higher than EL0.

R_{CCQWK} Unprivileged execution is any execution that occurs at EL0.

R_{NXCRB} An implementation includes EL0 and EL1.

R_{JTFNL} It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether EL2 is implemented, or not.

I_{WRRKQ} If implemented, EL2 provides support for the virtualization of EL0 and EL1.

R_{RMQGM} It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether EL3 is implemented, or not.

I_{NYPWJ} A PE is not required to implement a contiguous set of Exception levels.

R_{NZZNS} The current Exception level changes only when any of the following occur:

- Taking an exception.
- Returning from an exception.
- Processor reset.
- Exiting from Debug state.
- If in Debug state, executing a `DCPSx` instruction.
- If in Debug state, executing a `DRPS` instruction.

R_{XRQKF} The *target Exception level* is the Exception level to which an exception is taken.

R_{FFJBB} Each exception type has a target Exception level that is either:

- Implicit in the type of the exception.
- Defined by configuration bits in the System registers.

R_{TKYYF} An exception cannot be taken to EL0.

R_{QNTPB} An exception cannot cause entry to a lower Exception level.

D1.1.1 Execution state

R_{HTYJH} The architecture defines two Execution states. The AArch32 Execution state uses 32-bit processing. The AArch64 Execution state uses 64-bit processing.

I_{WKKGD} AArch32 Execution state is compatible with Armv7-A operation.

R_{NKNVR} An Exception level is described as:

- *Using AArch64* when execution in that Exception level is in the AArch64 Execution state.
- *Using AArch32* when execution in that Exception level is in the AArch32 Execution state.

R_{VZTWD} The PE can only change Execution state at reset, or when changing Exception level.

R_{QNVJL} If an Exception level is using AArch32, then all lower Exception levels are using AArch32.

R_{BDMRT} If an Exception level is using AArch64, then all higher Exception levels are using AArch64.

R_{MWGKL} Interaction between the AArch64 and AArch32 Execution states is called *interprocessing*.

I_{KSMPY} In this chapter, the described behavior assumes the highest implemented Exception level is using AArch64.

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D1.1.2 Security state

R_{DXCZD} The architecture defines two Security states, called Secure state and Non-secure state.

R_{MRJYD} The architecture defines two physical address spaces, Secure and Non-secure.

R_{NDGRQ} If in Non-secure state, the PE can only access the Non-secure physical address space.

R_{YWSXB} If in Secure state, the PE can access both the Secure physical address space and the Non-secure physical address space.

R_{ZFPTR} EL3 is in Secure state.

R_{HGPBB} The Security state of EL2, EL1, and EL0 is determined by the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS. If the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 0, the PE is in Secure state. If the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 1, the PE is in Non-secure state.

R_{DVTDD} EL2 can only be in Secure state if all the following are true:

- FEAT_SEL2 is implemented.
- The Effective value of SCR_EL3.EEL2 is `0b1`.
- The Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is `0b0`.

Otherwise, EL2 is in Non-secure state.

R_{ZZCQM} The state of SCR_EL3.NS can only change in EL3.

D1.1.3 Effect of not implementing an Exception level

R_{KFGRW} An exception cannot be taken to an unimplemented Exception level.

R_{HRDVX} Any configurable instruction control that defines an exception to an unimplemented Exception level does not cause that exception to the unimplemented Exception level. The Effective value of the configurable exception control is the value that does not cause an exception to that Exception level.

R_{WPVKJ} System calls made to an unimplemented Exception level from a lower Exception level are UNDEFINED.

R_{WPXJS} The translation regime associated with an unimplemented Exception level is not implemented.

R_{WKQBG} Any exception return that targets an unimplemented Exception level is an illegal return.

R_{GTCCW} Every accessible register associated with an unimplemented Exception level is RES0 unless the register is associated with the Exception level only to provide the ability to transfer execution to a lower Exception level.

Behavior when EL3 is not implemented

R_{BSNQL} If EL3 is not implemented, SCR_EL3.NS has a fixed Effective value that is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

I_{BWVTM} An implementation can provide a configuration input that determines the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS at reset.

R_{LBZCK} If EL3 is not implemented, and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is `0b0`, all of the following are true:

- The Effective value of MDCR_EL3.EPMAD is `0b1`.
- The Effective value of MDCR_EL3.EDAD is `0b1`.
- The Effective value of MDCR_EL3.SPME is `0b1`
- The Effective value of MDCR_EL3.NSPB is `0b01`.
- The Effective value of MDCR_EL3.SPD32 is `0b11`.
- The Effective value of MDCR_EL3.STE is `0b1`.

R_{ZTWJS} If EL3 is not implemented, the Effective value of MDCR_EL3.STE is the inverse of the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS.

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R_{RDYPY} If all of the following are true, the Effective value of SCR_EL3.EEL2 is `0b1`:

- EL3 is not implemented.
- EL2 is implemented.
- The Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is `0b0`.

Behavior when EL2 is not implemented

R_{PQDWN} If EL2 is not implemented, all of the following are true:

- Virtual interrupts are disabled.
- The Effective value of CNTHCTL_EL2[1:0] is `0b11`.
- The Effective value of HCR_EL2.E2H is `0b0`.
- The Effective value of HCR_EL2.TGE is `0b0`.
- The Effective value of MDCR_EL2.HPMN is the value of PMCR_EL0.N

Behavior when EL2 is not implemented and EL3 is implemented

R_{RJFFP} If EL2 is not implemented and EL3 is implemented, all of the following are true:

- Except for any of the following registers, every accessible register associated with EL2 is RES0:
  - If EL1 can use AArch32, then the following registers are not RES0:
    - DACR32_EL2.
    - DBGVCR32_EL2.
    - FPEXC32_EL2.
    - IFSR32_EL2.
  - For VPIDR_EL2:
    - Reads return the value of MIDR_EL1.
    - Writes to VPIDR_EL2 are ignored.
  - For VMPIDR_EL2:
    - Reads return the value of MPIDR_EL1.
    - Writes to VMPIDR_EL2 are ignored.
- The Effective value of HCR_EL2.RW is the value of SCR_EL3.RW.
- SCR_EL3.HCE is RES0.
- The following Address translation and TLB invalidation instructions are UNDEFINED:
  - `AT S1E2R`.
  - `AT S1E2W`.
  - `TLBI VAE2`.
  - `TLBI VALE2`.
  - `TLBI VAE2IS`.
  - `TLBI VALE2IS`.
  - `TLBI VAE2OS`.
  - `TLBI VALE2OS`.
  - `TLBI ALLE2`.
  - `TLBI ALLE2IS`.
  - `TLBI ALLE2OS`.
  - `TLBI RVAE2`.
  - `TLBI RVALE2`.

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— `TLBI RVAE2IS`.

— `TLBI RVALE2IS`.

— `TLBI RVAE2OS`.

— `TLBI RVALE2OS`.

Typical Exception level usage model

IWCCCB The architecture does not specify what software uses which *Exception level*. Such choices are outside the scope of the architecture. However, the following is a common usage model for the *Exception level*:

Exception level	Usage
EL0	Applications.
EL1	OS kernel and associated functions that are typically described as privileged.
EL2	Hypervisor.
EL3	Secure monitor.

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D1.2 Registers for instruction processing and exception handling

I_{BCVRH} In the Arm architecture, registers are split into two main categories:

- Registers that provide system control or status reporting.
- Registers that are used in instruction processing, for example to accumulate a result, and in handling exceptions.

For more information, see Chapter D13 *AArch64 System Register Descriptions*.

D1.2.1 The general-purpose registers

R_{JBKTZ} The general-purpose register bank comprises the 31 general-purpose registers, R0-R30.

I_{RKTLT} The general-purpose register bank is associated with instructions in the base instruction set.

R_{YDKHJ} The general-purpose registers can be accessed as either of the following:

- 31 64-bit registers, X0-X30.
- 31 32-bit registers, W0-W30.

I_{PVGXY} When a Warm reset is asserted, the general-purpose registers are reset to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

For more information, see *Register size* on page C6-1140 and *Registers in AArch64 state* on page B1-135.

D1.2.2 The stack pointer registers

R_{BBRKH} If in AArch64 state, each implemented Exception level has a dedicated stack pointer register. The stack pointer registers are:

- SP_EL0.
- SP_EL1.
- If EL2 is implemented, SP_EL2.
- If EL3 is implemented, SP_EL3.

I_{YPMHQ} When a Warm reset is asserted, the stack pointers are reset to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

For more information, see *Special-purpose registers* on page C5-654 and *SP alignment checking* on page D1-4631.

Stack pointer register selection

R_{CNNQX} The PE uses the following stack pointers:

- If executing at EL0, then the PE uses the EL0 stack pointer, SP_EL0.
- If executing at EL1, EL2, or EL3, then the PE uses the stack pointer determined by the PSTATE.SP bit:
  - If PSTATE.SP is 0, then the PE uses the EL0 stack pointer, SP_EL0.
  - If PSTATE.SP is 1, then the PE uses the stack pointer for the current Exception level.

I_{CSFMY} When an exception is taken, the stack pointer for the target Exception level is selected.

I_{VYNZY} The selected stack pointer can be indicated by a suffix to the Exception level:

- The t suffix, referring to thread, indicates use of the SP_EL0 stack pointer.
- The h suffix, referring to host, indicates use of the SP_ELx stack pointer.

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I_{QZDYD} The following are the AArch64 stack pointer options:

Exception level (EL)	Stack pointer (SP) options
EL0	SP_EL0t
EL1	SP_EL1t, SP_EL1h
EL2	SP_EL2t, SP_EL2h
EL3	SP_EL3t, SP_EL3h

D1.2.3 The SIMD and floating-point registers

R_{JSCYH} The SIMD and floating-point register bank comprises the 32 quadword (128-bit) SIMD and floating-point registers, V0-V31.

I_{LMMMW} The SIMD and floating-point register bank is used for floating-point, vector, and other SIMD-related scalar operations.

R_{LFCJZ} The SIMD and floating-point registers can be accessed as any of the following:

- 32 quadword (128-bit) registers, Q0-Q31.
- 32 doubleword (64-bit) registers, D0-D31.
- 32 word (32-bit) registers, S0-S31.
- 32 halfword (16-bit) registers, H0-H31.
- 32 byte (8-bit) registers, B0-B31.
- 128-bit vectors of elements.
- 64-bit vectors of elements.

I_{KFYJJ} When a Warm reset is asserted, the SIMD and floating-point registers are reset to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

For more information, see *Registers in AArch64 state* on page B1-135.

D1.2.4 Saved Program Status Registers

R_{PJSSD} In AArch64 state, each implemented Exception level to which an exception can be taken has a Saved Program Status Register (SPSR). The following are the SPSRs:

- For exceptions taken to EL1 using AArch64, SPSR_EL1.
- For exceptions taken to EL2 using AArch64, SPSR_EL2.
- For exceptions taken to EL3 using AArch64, SPSR_EL3.

I_{DVBPS} When a Warm reset is asserted, the SPSRs are reset to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

For more information, see *Process state, PSTATE* on page D1-4633.

D1.2.5 Exception Link Registers

R_{JQBYN} Exception Link Registers hold preferred exception return addresses.

R_{VCLNF} In AArch64 state, each implemented Exception level to which an exception can be taken has an Exception Link Register (ELR). The following are the ELRs:

- For exceptions taken to EL1, ELR_EL1.
- For exceptions taken to EL2, ELR_EL2.
- For exceptions taken to EL3, ELR_EL3.

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I_{SHJSC} When a Warm reset is asserted, the ELRs are reset to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

For more information, see *Preferred exception return address* on page D1-4603.

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D1.3 Exceptions

D1.3.1 Exception entry terminology

Taken, taken from, and taken to

R_{VDFHD} When the PE responds to an exception, an exception is *taken*.

R_{FXGFX} The PE state immediately before taking the exception is the state the exception is *taken from*.

R_{WTMVN} The PE state immediately after taking the exception is the state the exception is *taken to*.

Exception producing instructions

R_{JRMVK} Instructions that intentionally cause an exception to be taken are called exception producing instructions.

I_{MGYJT} The following are exception producing instructions:

- `HVC`.
- `SMC`.
- `SVC`.

R_{QPPFN} Exception producing instructions produce a precise exception at the point in the instruction stream immediately after the exception producing instruction.

Synchronous and asynchronous exceptions

R_{FQHGR} If all of the following apply, an exception is *synchronous*:

- The exception is generated as a result of direct execution or attempted execution of an instruction.
- The preferred exception return address has an architecturally defined relationship with the instruction that caused the exception.
- The exception is precise.

R_{PCXDH} An exception is *asynchronous* if it is not synchronous.

R_{JPZPR} Asynchronous exceptions taken to AArch64 state are also known as interrupts.

Definition of a precise exception and imprecise exception

R_{TNVSL} An exception is *precise* if on taking the exception, the PE state and the memory system state is consistent with the PE having executed all of the instructions up to but not including the point in the instruction stream where the exception was taken from, and none afterwards. However, for an instruction executing immediately at the point in the instruction stream that the exception was taken from, the definition of precise also permits any of the following:

- For synchronous Data Abort and Watchpoint exceptions that are taken to AArch64 state generated by an instruction that performs more than one single-copy atomic memory access, the values in registers or memory affected by the instructions can be UNKNOWN, if all of the following apply:
  - The accesses affecting those registers or memory locations do not, themselves, generate exceptions or debug events.
  - The registers are not involved in the calculation of the memory address used by the instruction.
- For synchronous Data Abort and Watchpoint exceptions that are generated from load or store instructions executed in AArch64 state, all the following can occur:
  - If the instruction was a load to either the base address register or the offset register, that register is restored to the original value, and any other destination registers become UNKNOWN.
  - If the instruction was a load that does not load the base address register or the offset register, then the destination registers become UNKNOWN.

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- For implementations that include synchronous exception generation for floating-point exceptions, when a floating-point exception is taken, it is permitted that the cumulative floating-point exception bits are not restored.
- For a synchronous exception that is taken from AArch64 state during an instruction that performs more than one single-copy atomic memory access, the values in registers or memory affected by the instructions can be UNKNOWN, if all of the following apply:
  - The accesses affecting those registers or memory locations do not, themselves, generate exceptions or debug events.
  - The registers are not involved in the calculation of the memory address used by the instruction.
- For a synchronous exception or synchronous debug state entry, generated by a Memory Copy and Memory Set instruction, and for an asynchronous exception or asynchronous debug state entry part way through the execution of a Memory Copy and Memory Set instruction:
  - The values of PSTATE.{N,Z,C,V} are UNKNOWN on exception entry. The values held in SPSR_ELx.{N,Z,C,V} on exception entry, and DSPSR_EL0.{N,Z,C,V} on debug state entry, are the initial values for the instruction.
  - All memory locations written by the pseudocode at the point at which the exception is taken are updated.
  - If the memory locations that are not written by the pseudocode at the point at which the exception is taken are within the set of locations to be read by the instruction if it is restarted with the X[n], X[d], and X[s] register values presented as part of taking the exception, then those memory locations are not updated.
  - For `CPYF*T*` and `SET{G}*T*` instructions, no memory locations that are not written by the pseudocode at the point at which the exception is taken are updated.
  - For Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions other than `CPYF*T*` and `SET{G}*T*`, any memory location that does not itself generate a synchronous exception on a write becomes UNKNOWN if all of the following apply:
    - The memory location is within the set of locations to be written by the instruction if it is restarted with the X[n], X[d], and X[s] register values presented as part of taking the exception.
    - The memory location is not within the set of locations to be read by the instruction on that restart.
  - Only for a synchronous exception or synchronous debug state entry, generated by a Memory Copy and Memory Set instruction:
    - On taking the exception, the X[n], X[d], and, as appropriate, X[s] register values hold a self-consistent set of values that correspond to the first element that was not copied or set, such that return to the instruction enables resumption of the memory copy or memory set. That first element does not need to be the element with a watchpoint, but can be an earlier element, including the first element.
    - If a memory location that generates a synchronous exception on a write is within the set of locations to be written by the instruction if it is restarted with the X[n], X[d], and X[s] register values presented as part of taking the exception, and if the memory location is not within the set of locations to be read by the instruction on that restart, then the memory location is unchanged.
    - For a synchronous exception, ELR_ELx points to the instruction that generated the exception.
    - For a synchronous debug state entry, DLR_EL0 points to the instruction that generated the debug state entry.
  - Only for an asynchronous exception or asynchronous debug state entry part way through the execution of a Memory Copy and Memory Set instruction:
    - On taking the exception, the values of the registers that are updated by the instruction are presented as a self-consistent set of values that correspond to the first element that was not copied or set.

R_{ZNCXP} An exception is *imprecise* if it is not a precise exception.

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R_{LSGJD} Except for SError interrupts, all exceptions taken to AArch64 state are precise. For each occurrence of an SError interrupt, whether the interrupt is precise or imprecise is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

I_{ZNNNY} An asynchronous Data Abort exception generated by a load that causes an SError exception to be taken at some point later in the instruction stream than the load that generated the exception, is usually imprecise. The SError exception is usually imprecise because the data returned from the load is UNKNOWN, and so can have corrupted the state that is presented at the time that the exception is taken.

Preferred exception return address

I_{LQPWH} The *preferred exception return address* is an address that software might return to after handling an exception in order to resume execution.

I_{HBQRX} The preferred exception return address is determined by the type of the exception.

R_{DPLYN} For an exception taken to an Exception level, ELx, using AArch64, the Exception Link Register for that Exception level, ELR_ELx, is set to the preferred exception return address.

R_{VBQMV} For asynchronous exceptions, the preferred exception return address is the address of the instruction following the instruction boundary at which the interrupt occurs.

R_{QYCWH} For synchronous exceptions other than exception producing instructions, the preferred exception return address is the address of the instruction that generates the exception.

R_{DKWPP} For an exception producing instruction that is executed, the preferred exception return address is the address of the instruction that follows the exception producing instruction.

R_{LBLBR} For an exception producing instruction that is trapped, disabled, or is UNDEFINED because the Exception level has insufficient privilege to execute the instruction, the preferred exception return address is the address of the exception producing instruction.

R_{XVMNH} When an exception is taken from an Exception level using AArch32 to an Exception level, ELx, using AArch64, ELR_ELx[63:32] are 0.

Exception vectors

R_{FKKHH} When an exception is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch64, execution starts at the *exception vector*.

I_{QLHPV} The memory at the exception vector for an exception is expected to contain the handler code that corresponds to that exception category.

R_{BRCKV} The vector base address for an Exception level, ELx, is defined by the Vector Base Address Register, VBAR_ELx.

R_{PJKRC} Each exception category has an exception vector at a fixed offset from the vector base address.

I_{YCTHH} Exceptions taken to AArch64 are categorized for the purpose of assigning exception vectors based on the following information:

- Whether the exception is one of the following:
  - Synchronous exception.
  - SError.
  - IRQ.
  - FIQ.
- Information about the Exception level that the exception came from.
- Information about the SP in use.
- The state of the register file.

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R_{RYXCL} The following table describes the offsets that are added to the vector base address to describe the exception vector:

Exception taken from	Offset for exception type			
	Synchronous (including synchronous External aborts if SCR_EL3.EASE is 0)	IRQ or vIRQ	FIQ or vFIQ	SError, vSError, or Synchronous External aborts if SCR_EL3.EASE is 1 and the target is EL3
Current Exception level with SP_EL0.	`0x000`	`0x080`	`0x100`	`0x180`
Current Exception level with SP_ELx, x0.	`0x200`	`0x280`	`0x300`	`0x380`
Lower Exception level, where the implemented level immediately lower than the target level is using AArch64.	`0x400`	`0x480`	`0x500`	`0x580`
Lower Exception level, where the implemented level immediately lower than the target level is using AArch32.	`0x600`	`0x680`	`0x700`	`0x780`

I_{VXKYH} For the preceding table, the implemented Exception level immediately lower than the target Exception level is defined by R_{IFSZTB}.

I_{FSZTB} If EL3 is implemented, the Exception level immediately lower than the target Exception level is determined by whether the exception was taken from an Exception level in Secure or Non-secure state.

For an exception taken to EL3 from a lower Exception level, if EL2 is implemented and enabled for the security state of Exception level the exception was taken from, the Exception level immediately lower than EL3 is EL2.

For an exception taken to EL3 from a lower Exception level, if EL2 is not implemented and enabled for the security state of Exception level the exception was taken from, the Exception level immediately lower than EL3 is EL1.

D1.3.2 Exception entry

R_{DQXFW} When an exception is taken to an Exception level, ELx, that is using AArch64 state, all of the following occur:

- The contents of PSTATE immediately before the exception was taken is written to SPSR_ELx.
- The preferred exception return address is written to ELR_ELx.
- The contents of PSTATE immediately after the exception is taken is as described in R_{WTXBY}.
- For synchronous exceptions and SError interrupts, exception syndrome information is written to ESR_ELx.
- Execution starts from the exception vector at the target Exception level.

R_{WTXBY} When an exception is taken to an Exception level, ELx, that is using AArch64 state, after recording the previous values in SPSR_ELx, the following PSTATE bits are set:

- PSTATE.EL is set to the target Exception level.
- All of PSTATE.{D, A, I, F, SP, TCO} are set to 1.
- PSTATE.SSBS is set to the value of SCTLR_ELx.DSSBS.
- PSTATE.{IL, nRw, UAO} are set to 0.
- PSTATE.BTYPE is set to 0.
- PSTATE.SS is set according to the rules in Chapter D2 *AArch64 Self-hosted Debug*.
- For any of the following situations, PSTATE.PAN is set to 1:
  - The target Exception level is EL1 and SCTLR_EL1.SPAN is 0.

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— The exception is taken from EL0, the target Exception level is EL2 using AArch64, Secure EL2 is enabled, HCR_EL2.{TGE, E2H} is {1, 1}, and SCTLR_EL2.SPAN is 0.

- PSTATE.ALLINT is set to the inverse value of SCTLR_ELx.SPINTMASK.

R_{SRXVW} If the Effective value of SCTLR_ELx.IESB is 1 at the target Exception level, an exception taken to AArch64 state is an error synchronization event.

R_{BBSRF} If SCTLR_ELx.EIS is 1, exception entry is a context synchronization event. If SCTLR_ELx.EIS is 0, exception entry is not a context synchronization event, but the indirect writes to ESR_ELx, FAR_ELx, SPSR_ELx, ELR_ELx, and HPFAR_EL2 due to exception entry are synchronized so that a direct read of the register after exception entry sees the indirectly written value caused by the exception entry.

I_{FZTLH} The ordering of error synchronization and context synchronization on exception entry is described in the pseudocode.

I_{WPBHV} Memory copy and memory set operations are guaranteed to function correctly only if the prologue, main, and epilogue Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions are executed in succession and are placed consecutively in memory. Failure to execute the three instructions in succession can result in the instructions causing exceptions. Software exception handlers are expected to require that the three instructions are placed consecutively in memory. If the three instructions are not placed consecutively in memory, exception returns to the wrong instructions might occur.

Synchronous exception entry

R_{PMQBM} For any of the following synchronous exceptions taken from an Exception level using AArch64, PSTATE.BTYPE is copied to SPSR_ELx.BTYPE and then PSTATE.BTYPE is set to 0:

- Software Step exception.
- PC Alignment Fault exception.
- Instruction Abort exception.
- Breakpoint exception.
- Address Matching Vector Catch exception.
- Illegal Execution state exception.
- Software Breakpoint exception.
- Branch Target exception.

When taking any other synchronous exception from an Exception level using AArch64, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- SPSR_ELx.BTYPE is set to the value of PSTATE.BTYPE.
- SPSR_ELx.BTYPE is set to 0.

PSTATE.BTYPE is then set to 0.

R_{ZTSSH} For any of the following synchronous exception types, when an exception is taken to an Exception level, ELx, a virtual address that characterizes the exception is captured in FAR_ELx:

- An Instruction Abort exception.
- A Data Abort exception.
- A PC alignment fault exception.
- A Watchpoint exception.

For synchronous External aborts that are not caused by translation table walks, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the FAR_ELx contains a virtual address that characterizes the exception. The ESR_ELx.FnV bit in the ISS encoding for the External abort indicates the validity of the virtual address in FAR_ELx:

- If ESR_ELx.FnV in the ISS encoding for the External abort is 1, the Faulting Virtual Address in FAR_ELx is UNKNOWN.
- If ESR_ELx.FnV in the ISS encoding for the External abort is 0, the Faulting Virtual Address in FAR_ELx is valid.

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For all other exceptions taken to ELx, FAR_ELx is UNKNOWN.

R_{FKLWR} For Instruction Abort or Data Abort exceptions caused by any of the following faults, when an exception is taken to EL2, an intermediate physical address that characterizes the exception is captured in HPFAR_EL2:

- A Translation fault on a stage 2 translation.
- An Access Flag fault on a stage 2 translation.
- A stage 2 Address Size fault.
- A fault on stage 2 translation of an address accessed in a stage 1 translation table walk.

For all other exceptions taken to EL2 using AArch64, HPFAR_EL2 is UNKNOWN.

R_{TGRZL} If an Instruction Abort or Breakpoint exception is generated part way through execution of a Memory Copy and Memory Set instruction, presentation of the exception state is as described in R_{TNVSL} for a synchronous exception or synchronous debug state entry from a watchpoint, generated by a Memory Copy and Memory Set instruction.

R_{ZMSLS} For a `CPY*` Memory Copy instruction, if both the read and write generate the Data Abort or Watchpoint exception, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the exception on the read or the exception on the write is presented. ESR_ELx.ISS.WnR is set to be consistent with whether the exception was on the read or the write.

SVE MOVPRFX exception entry behavior

R_{RWVTR} When a `MOVPRFX` instruction pairs legally with another instruction and the execution of the pair generates a synchronous exception, the return address that is stored in ELR_ELx is one of the following:

- When the `MOVPRFX` instruction did not cause a change to the architectural state, the address of the `MOVPRFX` instruction is stored.
- When the `MOVPRFX` instruction caused a change to the architectural state, the address of the prefixed instruction is stored.

R_{XRWVD} When a `MOVPRFX` instruction pairs legally with another instruction and the execution of the pair causes entry to *Debug state*, the return address that is stored in DLR_EL0 is one of the following:

- When the `MOVPRFX` instruction did not cause a change to the architectural state, the address of the `MOVPRFX` instruction is stored.
- When the `MOVPRFX` instruction caused a change to the architectural state, the address of the prefixed instruction is stored.

R_{TPRKM} When a `MOVPRFX` instruction pairs illegally with another instruction and execution of the pair generates a synchronous exception, the return address recorded in ELR_ELx is a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice one of the following:

- The address of the `MOVPRFX` instruction.
- The address of the prefixed instruction.

R_{JVNGC} When a `MOVPRFX` instruction pairs illegally with another instruction and execution of the pair causes entry to *Debug state*, the return address recorded in DLR_EL0 is a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice one of the following:

- The address of the `MOVPRFX` instruction.
- The address of the prefixed instruction.

R_{CRRPM} When a prefixed instruction generates an Instruction Abort due to an MMU fault or synchronous *External abort* and the `MOVPRFX` does not generate an Instruction Abort, then the address of the prefixed instruction is recorded in the appropriate FAR_ELx or HPFAR_EL2 register and the address of the `MOVPRFX` instruction is recorded in the appropriate ELR_ELx register.

R_{ZJYDX} When a prefixed instruction generates an Instruction Abort due to an MMU fault or synchronous *External abort* and the `MOVPRFX` also generates an Instruction Abort, then the address of the `MOVPRFX` instruction is recorded in the appropriate FAR_ELx or HPFAR_EL2 register and the appropriate ELR_ELx register.

Asynchronous exception entry

R_{BWRCL} When an asynchronous exception is taken from an Exception level using AArch64, PSTATE.BTYPE is copied to SPSR_ELx.BTYPE and then PSTATE.BTYPE is set to 0.

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R_{JBKRW} If any of the following apply, when a physical SError interrupt exception is taken to AArch64 state, the pending state of the physical SError is cleared:

- FEAT_DoubleFault is implemented.
- If the Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability Extension (RAS Extension) is implemented, and on taking the SError interrupt, the syndrome recorded in ESR_ELx indicates an SError other than IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED or uncategorized SError interrupt syndrome.

Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the pending state of the physical SError is cleared. This IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED behavior might vary according to the type of the SError interrupt.

R_{SYZRH} When a virtual SError interrupt exception is taken to AArch64 state, HCR_EL2.VSE is set to 0.

R_{GZVBJ} An asynchronous exception or asynchronous debug state entry part way through the execution of a Memory Copy and Memory Set instruction is permissible. For an asynchronous exception, ELR_ELx points to the instruction that the exception was taken on. For an asynchronous debug state entry, DLR_EL0 points to the instruction that the debug state entry was taken on.

R_{MNGMW} For an imprecise asynchronous exception part way through the execution of a Memory Copy and Memory Set instruction, the following are UNKNOWN:

- The state of the X[n], X[d], and X[s] registers.
- The state of memory that was being written to by the instruction.

D1.3.3 Exception return terminology

Return, return from, return to

R_{MMSFW} An exception return is caused by the execution of an exception return instruction.

R_{JDJHH} The PE state immediately before an exception return instruction is executed is the state the exception *returns from*.

R_{HNVMN} The PE state immediately after the execution of an exception return instruction is the state the exception *returns to*.

D1.3.4 Exception return

R_{SKNJF} In AArch64 state, the Exception return instructions are `ERET`, `ERETAA`, and `ERETAB`.

R_{PKJFB} The Exception return instructions are UNDEFINED in EL0.

R_{SVBYH} An exception return is either legal or illegal.

Legal exception returns from AArch64 state

R_{BWCFK} On a legal exception return from an Exception level, ELx, all of the following occur:

- If SCTLR_ELx.IESB is 1, and the Exception return instruction does not generate an exception, the PE inserts an error synchronization event before the Exception return instruction.
- The PC is set to the value in ELR_ELx.
- If returning to an Exception level using AArch32 state, all of the following apply:
  - If SPSR_ELx.T is 0, ELR_ELx[1:0] are treated as being 0 for setting the PC.
  - If SPSR_ELx.T is 1, ELR_ELx[0] is treated as being 0 for setting the PC.
- The contents of PSTATE are set to the values held in SPSR_ELx.
- If the PSTATE.IL bit copied from SPSR_ELx is 1 and the target Exception level for the return is using AArch32 state, the PSTATE.{IT,T} bits are determined by an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice of one of the following:
  - Set to 0.
  - For returns initiated by an Exception return instruction or `DRPS` instruction, copied from SPSR_ELx.

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  — For debug exits, copied from DSPSR_EL0.

The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice might vary dynamically within the implementation. Software must regard the value as being an UNKNOWN choice between the two values.

- The Event Register for the PE executing the Exception return instruction is set.
- The local Exclusives monitor for the PE executing the Exception return instruction is cleared. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether clearing the local Exclusives monitor also clears the global Exclusives monitor.
- After the PC is set to the value held in ELR_ELx and the contents of PSTATE are set to the values held in SPSR_ELx, ELR_ELx and SPSR_ELx become UNKNOWN.
- If the Effective value of SCTLR_ELx.EOS is 1, the exception return is a context synchronization event.
- If the Effective value of SCTLR_ELx.EOS is 0, the exception return is not a context synchronization event.

Illegal exception returns from AArch64 state

R_{TYTWB} If in AArch64 state, any of the following situations can cause an illegal exception return:

- A return is made to an Exception level higher than the current Exception level.
- A return is made to an Exception level that is not implemented.
- If all of the following are true, and a return is made to EL1:
  - EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state
  - HCR_EL2.TGE is 1.
- If all of the following are true, and a return is made to EL2:
  - EL3 is implemented.
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 0.
  - FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented.
- If all of the following are true, and a return is made to EL2:
  - EL3 is implemented.
  - SCR_EL3.NS is 0.
  - FEAT_SEL2 is implemented.
  - SCR_EL3.EEL2 is 0.
- A return where the saved PSTATE.M[4] is 0 and at least one of the following is true:
  - M[1] is 1.
  - M[3:0] are `0b0001`.
  - The Exception level being returned to is using AArch32 state, as determined by SCR_EL3.RW, HCR_EL2.RW, or as configured from reset.
- A return where the saved PSTATE.M[4] bit is 1, indicating a return to AArch32 state, and at least one of the following are true:
  - AArch32 state is not supported at any Exception level.
  - The M field value is not a valid AArch32 state PE mode.
  - The Exception level being returned to is using AArch64 state, as determined by SCR_EL3.RW, HCR_EL2.RW, or as configured from reset.

R_{VWJHB} On an illegal exception return from an Exception level, ELx, all of the following occur:

- If SCTLR_ELx.IESB is 1, the PE inserts an error synchronization event before the Exception return instruction.
- The PC is set to the value in ELR_ELx. If the saved PSTATE.M[4] bit is 1, for illegal exception returns to AArch32 state, all of the following are true:
  - The PC bits[31:2] are set to the value in ELR_ELx.
  - The PC bits[63:32, 1:0] are UNKNOWN.

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- PSTATE.IL is set to 1.
- PSTATE.{EL, nRW, SP} are unchanged.
- PSTATE.{N, Z, C, V, D, A, I, F, PAN} are set to the associated values in SPSR_ELx.
- PSTATE.SS is handled as if the return is a legal exception return.
- PSTATE.{TCO, DIT, UAO, SSBS, BTYPE, ALLINT} are UNKNOWN.
- If PSTATE.nRW is 1, indicating a return to AArch32 state, then the following PSTATE bits are also set:
  - PSTATE.{Q, IT, GE, E} are set to the associated values in SPSR_ELx.
  - It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether PSTATE.T is 0 or set to the contents of SPSR_ELx.
- The Event Register for the PE executing the Exception return instruction is set.
- The local Exclusives monitor for the PE executing the Exception return instruction is cleared. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether clearing the local Exclusives monitor also clears the global Exclusives monitor.
- After the PC has been set to the value held in ELR_ELx and the contents of PSTATE have been set to the value held in SPSR_ELx, the ELR_ELx and SPSR_ELx become UNKNOWN.
- If the Effective value of SCTLR_ELx.EOS is 1, the exception return is a context synchronization event.
- If the Effective value of SCTLR_ELx.EOS is 0, the exception return is not a context synchronization event.

D1.3.5 Synchronous exception types

R_{BZGXV} All of the following are Synchronous exceptions:

- Any exception generated by attempting to execute an instruction that is UNDEFINED, including:
  - Attempts to execute instructions at an inappropriate Exception level.
  - Attempts to execute instructions when they are disabled.
  - Attempts to execute instruction bit patterns that are not allocated.
- Any exception caused by attempts to execute an instruction when the value of PSTATE.IL is 1. These are called Illegal Execution State exceptions.
- Any exception caused by the use of a misaligned SP. These are called SP Alignment Fault exceptions.
- Any exception caused by attempting to execute an instruction with a misaligned PC. These are called PC Alignment Fault exceptions.
- If executing inside a guarded memory region and PSTATE.BTYPE does not equal 0, any exception caused by executing an instruction that is not compatible with the current value of PSTATE.BTYPE. These are called Branch Target exceptions.
- Any exception caused by a pointer authentication instruction authentication failure. These are called PAC Fail exceptions.
- Any exception caused by the exception producing instructions `SVC`, `HVC`, or `SMC`. These are respectively called Supervisor Call (SVC) exceptions, Hypervisor Call (HVC) exceptions, or Secure Monitor Call (SMC) exceptions.
- Traps on attempts to execute instructions that the System registers define as instructions that are trapped to a higher Exception level. These are called Trap exceptions.
- Any exception caused by Instruction Aborts that were generated by the memory address translation system that was associated with attempts to execute instructions from areas of memory that generate faults. These are called Instruction Abort exceptions.
- Any exception caused by Data Aborts that were generated by the memory address translation system that are associated with attempts to read or write memory that generate faults. These are called Data Abort exceptions.
- Any exception caused by Data Aborts because of a misaligned address. These are called Data Abort exceptions.
- If FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, any exception caused by a Data Abort as a result of a Tag Check Fault. These are called Data Abort exceptions.

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- Memory Copy exceptions and Memory Set exceptions. For more information, see *Memory Copy and Memory Set exceptions* on page D1-4617.
- All of the debug exceptions:
  - Breakpoint Instruction exceptions.
  - Breakpoint exceptions.
  - Watchpoint exceptions.
  - Vector Catch exceptions.
  - Software Step exceptions.
- In an implementation that supports the trapping of floating-point exceptions, any exception caused by trapped floating-point exceptions. These are called Trapped Floating-point exceptions.
- An IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED set of exceptions caused by External aborts.

I_{XRFSY} The architecture permits, but does not require, synchronous or asynchronous handling of External aborts.

I_{WRXPC} The RAS architecture specifies some situations that must be handled synchronously.

Taking synchronous exceptions from EL0

R_{DPLSC} If EL2 is using AArch64 and the Effective value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, when any of the following exceptions are taken from EL0, they are taken to EL2. If EL2 is using AArch64 and the Effective value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, when any of the following exceptions are taken from EL0, they are taken to EL1:

- Stage 1 Data Abort.
- Stage 1 Instruction Abort.
- PC Alignment Fault.
- SP Alignment Fault.
- Tag Check Fault.
- Branch Target Exception.
- Illegal Execution State Exception.
- Trapped Floating-point Exception.
- Supervisor Call.
- Undefined Instruction Exception.
- SVE Access Trap.
- PAC Fail Exception.
- WFE Trap.
- WFI Trap.
- Advanced SIMD and Floating-point access Trap.
- Synchronous External Aborts.
- Memory Copy and Memory Set Exceptions.

If EL2 is using AArch64 and either HCR_EL2.TGE is 1 or MDCR_EL2.TDE is 1, when any of the following debug exceptions are taken from EL0, they are taken to EL2. If EL2 is using AArch64 and both HCR_EL2.TGE is 0 and MDCR_EL2.TDE is 0, when any of the following debug exceptions are taken from EL0, they are taken to EL1:

- Breakpoint Exception.
- Software Breakpoint Exception.
- Software Step Exception.
- Watchpoint Exception.

If EL2 is using AArch64 and either HCR_EL2.TGE is 1 or MDCR_EL2.TDE is 1, when a Vector Catch exception is taken from EL0, it is taken to EL2. If EL2 is using AArch64 and both HCR_EL2.TGE is 0 and MDCR_EL2.TDE is 0, a Vector Catch exception cannot be taken.

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R_{JNBTN} For an exception that is taken from EL0 to EL2 because the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1:

- If the exception would have been reported in ESR_EL1 using any EC value other than 0x07, then the EC value and corresponding ISS encoding that would have been used to report the exception in ESR_EL1 are used to report the exception in ESR_EL2.
- If the exception would have been reported in ESR_EL1 using the EC value 0x07, then the EC value 0x00 and ISS encoding value 0x00 are reported in ESR_EL2.

Exception levels for taking a synchronous External abort

R_{JRKHS} A synchronous external abort is taken to EL1 if executing at EL0 or EL1 and none of the following scenarios cause the synchronous external abort to be taken to EL2 or EL3.A synchronous external abort is taken to EL2 only if all of the following are true

- SCR_EL3.EA is 0.
- EL2 is enabled and implemented in the current Security state.
- Execution is at an Exception level below EL3.
- If any of the following is true:
  - HCR_EL2.TEA is 1.
  - HCR_EL2.TGE is 1.
  - Execution is at EL2.

A synchronous external abort is taken to EL3 if any of the following are true:

- If executing at any Exception level and SCR_EL3.EA is `0b1`.
- If executing at EL3.

SVE synchronous memory faults

I_{YLCFS} In this section, the term *Memory fault* refers to the detection of an erroneous condition or debug event as a result of performing a data memory access for an SVE load or store instruction.

R_{SKNTR} When an SVE load or store instruction results in a data memory access, the detection of any of the following conditions is considered to be a *Memory fault*:

- MMU fault.
- Alignment fault, excluding the SP alignment fault.
- Synchronous External abort, including synchronous parity error or ECC error.
- Watchpoint debug event.

For more information, see *VMSAv8-64 memory aborts* on page D5-4895.

I_{LDTYT} The detection or generation of a *Memory fault* by an SVE load or store instruction may or may not cause a synchronous Data Abort or Watchpoint exception to be taken.

R_{LVCNH} Unless otherwise specified in this section, SVE vector load and store instructions that detect a *Memory fault* cause a Data Abort or Watchpoint exception to be taken, as described in *SVE Data Abort and Watchpoint exceptions*.

R_{FPVTT} A *Memory fault* detected for a memory location that can only be accessed by an *Inactive element* of a predicated SVE vector load or store instruction is ignored and does not cause a Data Abort or Watchpoint exception to be taken by that instruction.

SVE Data Abort and Watchpoint exceptions

R_{KJPTS} Unless otherwise specified in this section, a Data Abort and Watchpoint exception caused by an SVE load or store instruction follows the behaviors described in *Definition of a precise exception and imprecise exception* on page D1-4601, *Exception entry* on page D1-4604, and *Prioritization of Synchronous exceptions taken to AArch64 state* on page D1-4613.

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I_{DGSNC} SVE load and store instructions can generate a sequence of single-copy atomic memory accesses that might not be completed due to a *Memory fault* causing a Data Abort or Watchpoint exception to be taken during the memory access sequence.

R_{ZKBRX} When the execution of an SVE load or store instruction detects multiple *Memory faults* caused by different single-copy atomic memory accesses, the *Memory faults* are not prioritized by the architecture.

I_{MSVYK} When an SVE load or store instruction that has not been architecturally executed is restarted after an exception return, any memory locations that it accessed before taking the exception might be accessed again. Therefore, SVE load or store instructions might perform multiple accesses to memory locations that do not cause a *Memory fault* but which are sensitive to the number of accesses, or have been modified between the accesses.

R_{ZXNXT} When execution of an SVE load instruction causes a Data Abort or Watchpoint exception to be taken and the destination is not a vector register that is also used as a base or index register by the instruction, then all elements of the destination register become UNKNOWN.

R_{SNJQR} When execution of an SVE load instruction causes a Data Abort or Watchpoint exception to be taken and the destination is a vector register that is also used as a base or index register by the instruction, then all elements of the destination vector register are restored to their original value prior to execution of the load instruction.

R_{DWYCY} When execution of an SVE predicated vector store instruction causes a Data Abort or Watchpoint exception to be taken, one or more of the following occurs:

- Memory locations that are associated with *Active elements* and which do not generate a *Memory fault* become UNKNOWN.
- Memory locations that are associated with *Active elements* and which generate a *Memory fault* are unchanged.
- Memory locations that are only associated with *Inactive elements* are unchanged.

SVE First-fault and Non-fault loads

I_{JZBGW} When a memory access performed for the *First active element* of an SVE First-fault vector load instruction detects a *Memory fault*, this causes a synchronous exception to be taken as described in *SVE Data Abort and Watchpoint exceptions* on page D1-4611.

I_{DXBNG} When a memory access performed for the *First active element* of an SVE First-fault vector load instruction does not detect a *Memory fault*, the other elements are handled in the same way as the elements of an SVE Non-fault vector load instruction.

R_{JKGYJ} A Data Abort or Watchpoint exception is not generated when a *Memory fault* is detected by a memory access performed for any of the following elements:

- Any *Active element* of an SVE Non-fault vector load.
- Any *Active element* of an SVE First-fault vector load except for the *First active element*.

R_{MNKNV} The PE can choose to suppress a memory access performed for any of the following elements:

- Any *Active element* of an SVE Non-fault vector load.
- Any *Active element* of an SVE First-fault vector load except for the *First active element*.

R_{YFTRN} When a memory access performed for any of the following elements detects a *Memory fault* or is suppressed for any other reason, the FFR predicate elements starting from that element number, up to and including the highest-numbered element, are set to FALSE:

- Any *Active element* of an SVE Non-fault vector load.
- Any *Active element* of an SVE First-fault vector load except for the *First active element*.

I_{BMQVT} An FFR predicate element is never set to TRUE by an SVE vector load, therefore the fault indications are cumulative.

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R_{NGFTJ} After an SVE Non-fault vector load or First-fault vector load is executed, each destination vector element contains one of the values listed in the following table:

Corresponding FFR element	Vector element status	Content of destination vector element
FALSE	Active	Each byte of the element contains an independently CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of one of the following: • 0. • The previous value of that byte in the destination vector register. • If and only if all of the following apply, the value read from memory: — The memory access for that byte was not an access to any type of Device memory. — The memory access for that byte does not return information that cannot be accessed at the current or a lower level of privilege.
FALSE	Inactive	A CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of: • 0. • The previous value of that vector element.
TRUE	Active	The value read from memory.
TRUE	Inactive	0.

R_{WCHSR} In the previous table, watchpoints are not a mechanism for preventing access to memory.

Prioritization of Synchronous exceptions taken to AArch64 state

I_{ZFGJP} The following list shows the priorities for Synchronous exceptions taken to an Exception level using AArch64. The highest priority is 1.The AArch64 Priority numbers correlate with the equivalent AArch32 and Debug prioritization lists.

Priority	Synchronous exception type
1	Reset Catch debug event. See *Reset Catch debug events* on page H3-9969.
2	Exception Catch debug event if it has a priority of 2. See *Reset Catch debug events* on page H3-9969.
3	Halting Step debug event. See *Halting Step debug events* on page H3-9952.
4	Software Step Exception used during Debug. See *Software Step exceptions* on page D2-4706.
5	Exception Catch debug events. See *Exception Catch debug event* on page H3-9963.
6	PC alignment fault exception. See *PC alignment checking* on page D1-4631.
7	Instruction Abort exceptions, including exceptions generated by a Translation Table Walk not prioritized as 29. See *AArch64 state prioritization of synchronous aborts from a single stage of address translation* on page D5-4902.
8	Breakpoint exceptions, or AArch32 Address Matching Vector Catch exceptions. See *Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4671 and *Vector Catch exceptions* on page D2-4705.
9	Illegal Execution state exceptions. See *Illegal exception returns from AArch64 state* on page D1-4608.
10	Software Breakpoint exceptions, caused by execution of a Breakpoint instruction.
11	Branch Target exception. See *About PSTATE.BTYPE* on page D5-4851.

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Priority	Synchronous exception type
12	Exceptions taken from EL1 to EL2 because of the configuration of one of the following: • HSTR_EL2.Tn. • HCR_EL2.TIDCP. • If FEAT_NV is implemented, HCR_EL2.{NV1, NV}. Exceptions taken from EL0 to EL1 or EL2 because of the configuration of the following: • If FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP. Exceptions taken from EL0 to EL2 because of the configuration of the following: • If FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP.
13	Exceptions that occur as a result of attempting to execute an instruction that is UNDEFINED for one or more of the following reasons: • Attempting to execute a `UDF` instruction. • Attempting to execute an unallocated instruction encoding, including an encoding for an instruction that is not implemented in the PE implementation. • Attempting to execute an instruction that is defined to never be accessible at the current Exception level and Security state, regardless of any enables or traps. • Debug state execution of an instruction encoding that is not accessible in Debug state. • Non-debug state execution of an instruction encoding that is not accessible in Non-debug state. • If `HVC` instructions are disabled by SCTLR_EL3.HCE or HCR_EL2.HCD, attempting to execute an `HVC` instruction. • If SPSel.SP is 0, attempting to execute an `MSR` or `MRS` instruction to SP_EL0. • If HCR_EL2.E2H is 0, attempting to execute an `MSR` or `MRS` instruction using an _EL12 register name. • If FEAT_FGT and FEAT_PMUv3 are implemented, attempting to execute an `MSR` or `MRS` instruction in AArch64 state, or an `MCR` or `MRC` instruction in AArch32 state, that accesses a register associated with an unimplemented event counter. • If `HLT` instructions are disabled by EDSCR.HDE or halting is prohibited, attempting to execute an `HLT` instruction. • If in Debug state: — If HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, attempting to execute a `DCPS1` instruction in Non-secure EL0. — If EL2 is disabled in the current Security state or is not implemented, attempting to execute a `DCPS2` instruction in EL1 or EL0. — If EDSCR.SDD is 1 or EL3 is not implemented, attempting to execute a `DCPS3` instruction. — If EDSCR.SDD is 1, attempting to execute in EL2, EL1, or EL0 an instruction that is configured by EL3 control registers to trap to EL3. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this type of exception is prioritized at this level or has the priority of the original trap exception. • If in AArch32 state: — If SCTLR_EL1.ITD is 1, attempting to execute an instruction in an IT block. — If SCTLR_EL1.SED is 1, attempting to execute a `SETEND` instructions. — If SCTLR_EL1.CP15BEN is 0, attempting to execute a `CP15DMB`, `CP15DSB`, or `CP15ISB` barrier instruction. • Attempting to execute an instruction that is UNDEFINED because all of the following apply: — EL0 is using AArch32. — EL1 is using AArch64. — Programming FPCR..{Stride, Len} to nonzero values is supported. — One or more of FPCR.{Stride, Len} is nonzero.
14	If all of the following apply, any exception that is generated by a configurable trap or enable: • The exception is not already covered by priorities 4-13. • The exception is taken to EL1, or if HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, is taken to EL2.

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Priority	Synchronous exception type
15	As the result of a configuration control in one of the following registers, an exception taken from EL0 to EL2: • When the exception is taken to AArch64 state: — HSTR_EL2.T*n*. — HCR_EL2.TIDCP. • When the exception is taken to AArch32 state: — HSTR.T*n*. — HCR.TIDCP.
16	As the result of a configuration control in one of the following registers, an exception taken to EL2: • When the exception is taken to AArch64 state: CPTR_EL2. • When the exception is taken to AArch32 state: in HCPTR.
17	As the result of a configuration control in one of the following registers, an exception taken to EL2: • When the exception is taken to AArch64 state: — HCR_EL2: Other than a setting made in the {TIDCP, NV} fields, and `MRS`/`MSR` instruction using an _EL12 register name with HCR_EL2.E2H is 0. — CNTHCTL_EL2: Any setting. — MDCR_EL2: Any setting. — Any of the following fine-grained traps: — HAFGRTR_EL2. — HDFGRTR_EL2. — HDFGWTR_EL2 — HFGITR_EL2. — HFGRTR_EL2. — HFGWTR_EL2. • When the exception is taken to AArch32 state: — HCR: Other than the TIDCP bit. — CNTHCTL: Any setting. — HDCR: Any setting.
18	Other than an exception defined by priorities 4-17 inclusive, any exception that is the result of a configurable access to instructions, and the exception is taken to EL2.
19	An exception caused by the SMC instruction being UNDEFINED because SCR_EL3.SMD is 1.
20	An exception caused by any of the following *Exception producing instructions*: • `HVC`. • `SMC`. • `SVC`. For AArch64 State, see *Branches, Exception generating, and System instructions* on page C3-244.
21	An exception taken to EL3 as the result of configuration controls in CPTR_EL3.It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is prioritized as an UNDEFINED instruction or has the priority of the original Trap exception.
22	Exceptions Trapped to EL3 from Secure EL1 using AArch32.
23	An Exception taken to EL3 from EL0, EL1, or EL2 as a result of configuration controls in MDCR_EL3.It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is prioritized as an UNDEFINED instruction or has the priority of the original Trap exception.
24	Other than an exception defined by priorities 4-23, inclusive, any exception taken to EL3 because of a configurable access to an instruction.It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is prioritized as an UNDEFINED instruction or has the priority of the original Trap exception.

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Priority	Synchronous exception type
25	When FEAT_FPAC is implemented, an exception generated by the failure to authorize a Pointer Authentication instruction. See *Faulting on pointer authentication* on page D5-4775.
26	When SIMD & Floating Point is implemented, any trapped floating-point exception. See *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.
27	Debug events.
28	An SP alignment fault. See *SP alignment checking* on page D1-4631.
29	When FEAT_MOPS is implemented, Memory Copy and Memory Set exceptions caused by the `CPY*` or `SET*` instruction algorithm option of the implementation that an exception is taken from being different from the algorithm option of the implementation that is returned to. See *Memory Copy and Memory Set exceptions* on page D1-4617.
30	When FEAT_MOPS is implemented, Memory Copy and Memory Set exceptions that are not defined by Priority 29. See *Memory Copy and Memory Set exceptions* on page D1-4617.
For Priorities 31, 32, or 33: when an instruction results in more than one single-copy atomic memory access, the architecture will not prioritize the individual Synchronous exceptions generated as the result of the multiple memory accesses.	
31	Any Data Abort Exception not defined by Priority 33.It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a Data Abort Exceptions generated by synchronous External Aborts are prioritized here or as Priority 33.See *AArch64 state prioritization of synchronous aborts from a single stage of address translation* on page D5-4902.
32	Watchpoint exception. See *Watchpoint exceptions* on page D2-4690.
33	Any of the following Data Abort Exceptions: • An External abort that was not generated by a translation table walk and therefore not prioritized as 7. • An External abort that was not generated by a translation table entry update. • If FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, any Tag Check Fault. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether synchronous External Aborts are prioritized here or as Priority 31.See *External aborts* on page D4-4760 and *PE handling of Tag Check Fault* on page D6-4942.

Trapping of floating-point exceptions

R_{TSQFJ} Execution of a floating-point instruction, or execution of an Advanced SIMD or SVE instruction that performs floating-point operations, can generate an exceptional condition, called a floating-point exception.

R_{BBSGN} For each of the following floating-point exceptions, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an implementation includes synchronous exception generation:

- Input Denormal.
- Inexact.
- Underflow.
- Overflow.
- Divide by Zero.
- Invalid Operation.

I_{YRVSW} The architecture does not support asynchronous reporting of floating-point exceptions.If an implementation does not support synchronous exception generation from a floating-point exception, then that synchronous exception is never generated and all statements on when that synchronous exception is generated do not apply.

I_{KJTLV} For any of the implemented floating-point exceptions listed in R_{BBSGN}, FPCR provides control bits to enable synchronous exception generation.

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R_{VJFJR} The Exception level that a Trapped Floating-point exception is taken to is defined as follows:

- If executing at EL0:
  - If the Effective value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, the exception is taken to EL1.
  - If the Effective value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, the exception is taken to EL2.
- If executing at EL1, the exception is taken to EL1.
- If executing at EL2, the exception is taken to EL2.
- If executing at EL3, the exception is taken to EL3.

R_{TRWMV} If an implementation includes synchronous exception generation for floating-point exceptions in AArch64 state, when the execution of separate operations in separate SIMD or SVE elements causes multiple floating-point exceptions, the ESR_ELx reports only the exceptions associated with one element that the instruction uses. The architecture does not specify which element is reported.

R_{VJNYH} When a floating-point exception is trapped, all of the following apply:

- When the trapped floating-point exception is taken, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the FPSR is restored to the value of the FPSR immediately before the instruction that generated the trapped floating-point exception.When the trapped floating-point exception is taken, if the FPSR is not restored, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE which untrapped floating-point exceptions, if any, are indicated by the corresponding FPSR cumulative floating-point exception bits having the value 1.
- In ESR_ELx at the target Exception level, all of the following apply:
  - The highest priority trapped floating-point exception has a floating-point exception trapped bit set to 1.
  - If any other untrapped floating-point exceptions are generated by the same operation, each untrapped exception has a floating-point exception trapped bit set to 0. This applies to both higher priority and lower priority untrapped floating-point exceptions.
  - If any lower priority trapped floating-point exceptions are generated by the same operation, for each exception, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the floating-point exception trapped bit is set to 1.

R_{FTPRW} For trapped floating-point exceptions from Advanced SIMD or SVE instructions, the architecture does not define the floating-point exception prioritization between different elements of the instruction.

Memory Copy and Memory Set exceptions

I_{TPJXM} If an exception is taken during the execution of Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions, and execution of these instructions restarts on a physical hardware PE implementation that is different from where the exception was taken from, then a Memory Copy or Memory Set exception can be generated.

R_{JQZHK} For `CPYE*`, `CPYFE*`, `CPYFM*`, and `CPYM*` instructions, if the instruction algorithm option indicated by the value of PSTATE.C is different from the PSTATE.C value of the implementation, then a Memory Copy exception is generated.

R_{XQQXB} For `SETE*`, `SETGE*`, `SETGM*`, and `SETM*` instructions, if the instruction algorithm option indicated by the value of PSTATE.C is different from the PSTATE.C value of the implementation, then a Memory Set exception is generated.

R_{PHLLT} For `CPYE*`, `CPYFE*`, `CPYFM*`, and `CPYM*` instructions, if the instruction alignment and size requirements of the implementation that an exception is taken from are different from the alignment and size requirements of the implementation that is returned to, then a Memory Copy exception is generated.

R_{BKCPW} For `SETE*`, `SETGE*`, `SETGM*`, and `SETM*` instructions, if the instruction alignment and size requirements of the implementation that an exception is taken from are different from the alignment and size requirements of the implementation that is returned to, then a Memory Set exception is generated.

I_{QJFTK} The Memory Copy and Memory Set exceptions that are caused by alignment and size requirement differences can be avoided if the following apply:

- The `CPYFP*`, `CPYP*`, `SETGP*`, or `SETP*` instruction is executed before the appropriate `CPYFM*`, `CPYM*`, `SETGM*`, or `SETM*` on the same implementation.

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- The CPYFM*, CPYM*, SETGM*, or SETM* instruction is executed before the appropriate CPYFE*, CPYE*, SETGE*, or SETE* on the same implementation.

I_{LNTYW} The generic return routine for Memory Copy and Memory Set exceptions is to adjust the register arguments to be consistent with performing a new memory copy or memory set, and then to return to the CPYFP*, CPYP*, SETGP*, or SETP* instruction to restart the memory copy or memory set.

I_{TTVQX} The generic return routine for Memory Copy and Memory Set exceptions can be used by relying on the Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions being placed consecutively in memory - prologue, then main, and then epilogue.

I_{CNTMJ} The generic return routine for Memory Copy exceptions is shown in the following pseudocode:

```
if OptionA && WrongOption || OptionB && !WrongOption then
        //format is from option B
        if SPSR_ELx.N=='1' then
           //backward copy
           DestReg = DestReg - SizeReg;
           SrcReg = SrcReg - SizeReg;
else // format is from option A;
        if SizeReg<63>=='1' then
           // forward copy
           DestReg = DestReg + SizeReg;
           SrcReg = SrcReg + SizeReg;
           SizeReg = -1*SizeReg;
        if FromEpilogue then
           ReturnAddress = ELR_ELx - 8;
        else
           ReturnAddress = ELR_ELx - 4;
```

I_{MWFQH} The generic return routine for Memory Set exceptions is shown in the following pseudocode:

```
if !OptionA && WrongOption || (OptionA && !WrongOption) then
        // format is from Option A
        // forward set
        DestReg = DestReg + SizeReg;
        SizeReg = -1*SizeReg;
if FromEpilogue then
        ReturnAddress = ELR_ELx - 8;
else
        ReturnAddress = ELR_ELx - 4;
```

I_{PRXVQ} The information in the ESR_ELx.ISS field is sufficient to allow the diagnosis of the reason for a Memory Copy or Memory Set exception being generated and to allow a generic emulation of the memory copy or memory set.

R_{ZHRJP} The Exception levels that Memory Copy and Memory Set exceptions are taken to are as follows:

- From EL0, to EL1 if HCR_EL2.TGE is 0. Otherwise, they are taken to EL2.
- From EL1, to either EL1 or EL2, depending on the value of HCRX_EL2.MCE2.
- From EL2 or EL3, to the same Exception level.

I_{NXHPS} The HCRX_EL2.MCE2 control bit allows Memory Copy and Memory Set exceptions to be handled in a system where Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions might be used at EL1 at times when taking an exception to EL1 is not acceptable. This is necessary only if there is a possibility of the migration of EL1 code between different physical hardware PE implementations when EL1 is not tolerant of taking an exception.

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D1.3.6 Asynchronous exception types

R_{ZNTKG} The Arm architecture exception model distinguishes two classes of asynchronous exceptions:

- Physical Interrupts
- Virtual Interrupts

There are three types of physical interrupt:

- SError (also described as a System Error).
- IRQ.
- FIQ.

There are three types of virtual interrupt:

- vSError (also described as a Virtual System Error).
- vIRQ.
- vFIQ.

R_{SLLMN} IRQ, FIQ, vIRQ, and vFIQ interrupts are precise asynchronous exceptions.

R_{GGWMZ} If FEAT_NMI is implemented and SCTLR_ELx.NMI is 1, IRQ, FIQ, vIRQ, and vFIQ interrupts can have Superpriority as an additional attribute. When SCTLR_ELx.NMI is 0, the denotion of Superpriority has no effect on these interrupts. See also MHWBP,RGFXKY, RSNLJH and RXSPSG.

R_{PBKNX} The mechanism by which Superpriority is assigned is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

R_{DXHJZ} Each physical interrupt type can be assigned a target Exception level of EL1, EL2, or EL3.

R_{VMWYT} ISR_EL1 shows the pending status of interrupts as follows:

- When read from EL2 or EL3, ISR_EL1 shows the pending status of each of the physical interrupts IRQ, FIQ, and SError.
- When read from EL1, ISR_EL1 shows:
  - The pending status of the virtual interrupts, vIRQ, vFIQ, and vSError if they are enabled by the *Effective values* of the corresponding HCR_EL2.{IMO, FMO, AMO} enables.
  - The pending status of the physical interrupts, IRQ, FIQ, and SError if the corresponding virtual interrupts are not enabled by the *Effective values* of the HCR_EL2.{IMO, FMO, AMO} enables.

I_{RWYFW} An implementation might support other mechanisms for signaling a virtual interrupt.

I_{XHCGZ} The mechanism by which physical interrupts are signaled to the PE are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might be either edge or level sensitive. A common implementation choice is that the IRQ and FIQ interrupts are level sensitive, and this is supported by the Generic Interrupt Controller (GIC).

I_{YSKZH} The physical SError interrupt is often used, amongst other things, for communicating External aborts from the memory system that are to be taken asynchronously.

R_{KTWMT} For an External abort generated by the memory system that is taken asynchronously using the SError interrupt, the SError interrupt always behaves as an edge-triggered interrupt. For any other sources of SError interrupts, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether they are edge-triggered or level-sensitive.

R_{HSFRC} When taking an SError or a vSError interrupt to an Exception level using AArch64, ESR_ELx at the target Exception level is updated to describe an SError interrupt. If the RAS extension is implemented, when taking a vSError interrupt to an Exception level using AArch64, ESR_ELx at the target Exception level is updated with exception syndrome information from VSESR_EL2.

R_{RKDNV} When taking an IRQ, vIRQ, FIQ or vFIQ interrupt to an Exception level using AArch64, ESR_ELx at the target Exception level is not updated.

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Virtual interrupts

R_{MLLVN} Each virtual interrupt type can be independently enabled from EL2. If a virtual interrupt type is enabled from EL2, the target Exception level for the corresponding physical interrupt is not EL1.

R_{QYBDH} Each virtual interrupt type can be set to the pending state by EL2 using controls in HCR_EL2.

R_{RTLGR} Pending vIRQ and vFIQ interrupts can be assigned Superpriority by using controls in HCRX_EL2.

R_{BCXJB} If HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, setting an HCR_EL2.{FMO, IMO, AMO} routing control bit to 1 enables the corresponding virtual interrupt. If HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, all virtual interrupts are disabled and the *Effective values* of HCR_EL2{FMO, IMO, AMO} are 0.

R_{NVFXB} If a virtual interrupt type is enabled, that type of interrupt can be generated by any one of the following:

- Execution at EL0 or EL1 if the corresponding virtual interrupt pending bit, HCR_EL2.{VSE, VI, VF}, is 1.
- For a vIRQ or a vFIQ, by an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanism. This might be a signal from an interrupt controller.

R_{SDVLM} If a virtual interrupt is disabled, the virtual interrupt cannot be taken.

I_{NJPHG} The following table describes the bits that enable virtual interrupts, the bits that cause virtual interrupts to be pending in HCR_EL2, and the bits that enable signaling of pending virtual interrupts with Superpriority in HCRX_EL2:

Virtual interrupt type	Enable control	Cause a virtual interrupt to be pending	Pending virtual interrupt has Superpriority
vSError	HCR_EL2.AMO	HCR_EL2.VSE	n/a
vIRQ	HCR_EL2.IMO	HCR_EL2.VI	HCRX_EL2.VINMI
vFIQ	HCR_EL2.FMO	HCR_EL2.VF	HCRX_EL2.VFNMI

R_{MZWNH} When taking a vIRQ or a vFIQ interrupt, the corresponding virtual interrupt pending bit in HCR_EL2 retains its state.

I_{QVCWH} If the virtual interrupt pending bits are used, the vIRQ or vFIQ exception handler must cause software executing at EL2 or EL3 to set their corresponding virtual interrupt pending bits to 0.

R_{YPRNB} When taking a vSError interrupt, HCR_EL2.VSE is cleared to 0.

Establishing the target Exception level of an asynchronous exception

R_{QZPXL} The terms used in the table in this section have the following meanings:

Term	Meaning
SCR_EL3	The Effective value of a field in SCR_EL3.
EEL2	If EL3 is not implemented, the Effective value of SCR_EL3.EEL2 is 1.
FIQ IRQ EA	The Effective value of the field that configures the asynchronous exception type in SCR_EL3.The Effective value of the field is one of the following: • If EL3 is implemented, the FIQ/IRQ/EA fields are taken from SCR_EL3. • If EL3 is not implemented, the Effective value of these fields is 0.
RW	If EL3 is not implemented, the Effective value of SCR_EL3.RW is 1.
HCR	If EL2 is using AArch32, this is the Effective value of a field in HCR. If EL2 is using AArch64, this is the Effective value of a field in HCR_EL2.

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Term	Meaning
TGE	If EL2 is not implemented, the Effective value of HCR.TGE or HCR_EL2 .TGE is 0.
FMO IMO AMO	The Effective value of the mask override field for the asynchronous exception type in HCR or HCR_EL2.The Effective value of the field is one of the following: • If EL2 is implemented, the FMO/IMO/AMO fields are taken from HCR_EL2. • If EL2 is not implemented, the Effective value of these fields is 0.
E2H	If EL2 is not implemented, the Effective value of HCR.E2H or HCR_EL2.E2H is 0.
RW	If EL2 is not implemented, the Effective value of HCR_EL2.RW is the same as the Effective value of SCR_EL3.RW.
EL1	The exception is taken to EL1 using AArch64.
EL2	The exception is taken to EL2 using AArch64.
EL3	The exception is taken to EL3 using AArch64.
C	The interrupt is not taken and remains pending, regardless of the PSTATE.{A, I, F, ALLINT, SP} interrupt masks.
FIQ IRQ Abt	The exception is taken to the AArch32 FIQ mode, the AArch32 IRQ mode or the AArch32 Abort mode according to the type of asynchronous exception.
Hyp	The exception is taken to AArch32 Hyp mode.
Mon	The exception is taken to AArch32 Monitor mode.
n/a	Not applicable. The field does not exist in the register in this configuration or the Exception level is not accessible in this configuration.

R_{NMMXK} The following table describes the routing of physical interrupts if the highest implemented Exception level is using AArch64.

SCR_EL3				HCR				Target when taken from			
NS	EEL2	EA IRQ FIQ	RW	TGE	AMO IMO FMO	E2H	RW	EL0	EL1	EL2	EL3
0	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	FIQ, IRQ, Abt	FIQ, IRQ, Abt	n/a	C
0	0	0	1	x	x	x	x	EL1	EL1	n/a	C
0	0	1	x	x	x	x	x	EL3	EL3	n/a	EL3
0	1	0	x	0	0	0	0	FIQ, IRQ, Abt	FIQ, IRQ, Abt	C	C
0	1	0	x	0	0	0	1	EL1	EL1	C	C
0	1	0	x	0	0	1	x	EL1	EL1	C	C
0	1	0	x	0	1	x	x	EL2	EL2	EL2	C
0	1	0	x	1	x	x	x	EL2	n/a	EL2	C
0	1	1	x	0	x	x	x	EL3	EL3	EL3	EL3
0	1	1	x	1	x	x	x	EL3	n/a	EL3	EL3
1	x	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	FIQ, IRQ, Abt	FIQ, IRQ, Abt	Hyp	C
1	x	0	0	0	1	n/a	n/a	Hyp	Hyp	Hyp	C

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SCR_EL3				HCR				Target when taken from			
NS	**EEL2**	**EA IRQ FIQ**	**RW**	**TGE**	**AMO IMO FMO**	**E2H**	**RW**	**EL0**	**EL1**	**EL2**	**EL3**
1	x	0	0	1	x	n/a	n/a	Hyp	n/a	Hyp	C
1	x	0	1	0	0	0	0	FIQ	FIQ	C	C
1	x	0	1	0	0	0	1	EL1	EL1	C	C
1	x	0	1	0	0	1	x	EL1	EL1	C	C
1	x	0	1	0	1	x	x	EL2	EL2	EL2	C
1	x	0	1	1	x	x	x	EL2	n/a	EL2	C
1	x	1	x	0	x	x	x	EL3	EL3	EL3	EL3
1	x	1	x	1	x	x	x	EL3	n/a	EL3	EL3

Asynchronous exception masking

R_{HDMYQ} An interrupt can be masked. A masked interrupt is not taken and remains pending.

R_{PVHHQ} Whether an interrupt is masked is determined by all of the following:

- The PSTATE.{A, I, F, ALLINT, SP} bits.
- The value of AllIntMask, as described in R_{XZPDT}.
- Whether an IRQ or FIQ interrupt has Superpriority.
- The implemented Exception levels.
- The configuration of the Hypervisor Configuration Register.
- The configuration of the Secure Configuration Register.

R_{LMWZH} If in AArch64 state and the target Exception level of an interrupt is lower than the current Exception level, the interrupt is masked.

R_{XZPDT} If FEAT_NMI is implemented and SCTLR_ELx.NMI is 1, all of the following apply:

- The AllIntMask variable is created and is defined as follows:

```
AllIntMask == PSTATE.ALLINT || (PSTATE.SP && SCTLR_ELx.SPINTMASK)
```

- When AllIntMask is 1 and execution is at ELx, an IRQ or FIQ interrupt that is targeted to ELx is masked regardless of Superpriority.
- When AllIntMask is 0 and execution is at ELx:
  - An IRQ or FIQ interrupt with Superpriority that is targeted to ELx is not masked by PSTATE.I or PSTATE.F, respectively.
  - An IRQ or FIQ interrupt without Superpriority that is targeted to ELx is masked by PSTATE.I or PSTATE.F, respectively, in the same way as when the Effective value of SCTLR_ELx.NMI is 0.

I_{BXXWT} AllIntMask does not affect the masking or routing of interrupts to a higher Exception level.

R_{SFMGZ} If FEAT_NMI is not implemented or SCTLR_ELx.NMI is 0, the Effective value of AllIntMask is 0.

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Physical interrupt masking

R_{MHWBP} If the target Exception level of a physical IRQ interrupt is the current Exception level,ELx, the following controls determine whether the interrupt is masked:

PSTATE.I	SCTLR_ELx.NMI	AllIntMask	IRQ	IRQ with Superpriority
0	0	x	Not Masked	Not Masked
0	1	0	Not Masked	Not Masked
0	1	1	Masked	Masked
1	0	x	Masked	Masked
1	1	0	Masked	Not Masked
1	1	1	Masked	Masked

R_{GFXKY} If the target Exception level of a physical FIQ interrupt is the current Exception level, ELx, the following controls determine whether the interrupt is masked:

PSTATE.F	SCTLR_ELx.NMI	AllIntMask	FIQ	FIQ with Superpriority
0	0	x	Not Masked	Not Masked
0	1	0	Not Masked	Not Masked
0	1	1	Masked	Masked
1	0	x	Masked	Masked
1	1	0	Masked	Not Masked
1	1	1	Masked	Masked

R_{GCTZC} If the target Exception level of a physical SError interrupt is the current Exception level, the PSTATE.A control determines whether the interrupt is masked. However, if all of the following are true, the PSTATE.A control is ignored, and the interrupt is taken:

- The target Exception level is the current Exception level.
- FEAT_DoubleFault is implemented.
- SCR_EL3.NMEA is 1.

R_{XBYXL} If the target Exception level of a physical interrupt is higher than the current Exception level, all of the following apply:

- If the target Exception level is EL3, the interrupt cannot be masked by the PSTATE.{A, I, F} bits.
- If the target Exception level is EL2 and any of the following are true, the interrupt cannot be masked by the PSTATE.{A, I, F} bits.
  - HCR_EL2.E2H is 0.
  - HCR_EL2.TGE is 0.
- If the target Exception level is EL2 and all of the following are true, the interrupt can be masked by the PSTATE.{A, I, F} bits:
  - HCR_EL2.E2H is 1.
  - HCR_EL2.TGE is 1.
  - The interrupt does not have Superpriority or SCTLR_EL2.NMI is 0.
- If the target Exception level is EL1 and the interrupt does not have Superpriority or SCTLR_EL1.NMI is 0, the interrupt can be masked by the PSTATE.{A, I, F} bits.

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I_{KDYCN} The ability to execute in EL0 with interrupts taken to EL1 masked is required by some user level driver code.

R_{HPRNX} The terms used in the table in this section have the following meanings:

Term	Meaning
SCR_EL3	This is the Effective value of a field in SCR_EL3.
EEL2	If EL3 is not implemented, the Effective value of SCR_EL3.EEL2 is 1.If FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented, the Effective value of SCR_EL3.EEL2 is 0.
FIQ IRQ EA	The Effective value of the field that configures the asynchronous exception type in SCR_EL3. If EL3 is implemented, the FIQ/IRQ/EA field are taken from SCR_EL3. If EL3 is not implemented, then the Effective value of these fields is 0.
RW	If EL3 is not implemented, the Effective value of SCR_EL3.RW is 1.
HCR	If EL2 is using AArch32, this is the Effective value of a field in HCR. If EL2 is using AArch64, this is the Effective value of a field in HCR_EL2.
TGE	If EL2 is not implemented, the Effective value of HCR.TGE or HCR_EL2.TGE is 0.
E2H	If EL2 is not implemented, the Effective value of HCR.E2H or HCR_EL2.E2H is 0.
FMO IMO AMO	The Effective value of the mask override field for the asynchronous exception type in HCR or HCR_EL2.The Effective value of the field is one of the following: • If EL2 is implemented, the FMO/IMO/AMO fields are taken from HCR_EL2. • If EL2 is not implemented, the Effective value of these fields is 0.
A	When the interrupt is pending, it is taken regardless of the value of the PSTATE.{A, I, F, ALLINT, SP} interrupt masks.
B	When the interrupt is pending, it might be subject to masking, as defined in R_{MHWBP}. If the interrupt is masked, it is not taken. If the interrupt is not masked, it is taken.
A/B	SError interrupts behave as A. FIQ and IRQ interrupts behave as B.
C	When the interrupt is pending, it is not taken, regardless of the value of the PSTATE.{A, I, F, ALLINT, SP} interrupt masks.
n/a	Not applicable. The PE cannot be executing at this Exception level for the specified state of HCR and SCR_EL3.

R_{SXLWJ} The following table describes the target and masking of physical interrupts, if the highest implemented Exception level is using AArch64.

SCR_EL3					HCR			Effect of the interrupt mask when executing at:			
NS	EEL2	EAI RQ FIQ	RW	NMEA	TGE	E2H	AMO IMO FMO	EL0	EL1	EL2	EL3
0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	B	B	n/a	C
0	0	1	x	0	x	x	x	A	A	n/a	B
0	0	1	x	1	x	x	x	A	A	n/a	A/B
0	1	0	x	x	0	x	0	B	B	C	C
0	1	0	x	x	0	x	1	A	A	B	C
0	1	0	x	x	1	0	x	A	n/a	B	C

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SCR_EL3					HCR			Effect of the interrupt mask when executing at:			
NS	EEL2	EAI RQ FIQ	RW	NMEA	TGE	E2H	AMO IMO FMO	EL0	EL1	EL2	EL3
0	1	0	x	x	1	1	x	B	n/a	B	C
0	1	1	x	0	0	x	x	A	A	A	B
0	1	1	x	1	0	x	x	A	A	A	A/B
0	1	1	x	0	1	x	x	A	n/a	A	B
0	1	1	x	1	1	x	x	A	n/a	A	A/B
1	x	0	0	x	0	n/a	0	B	B	B	C
1	x	0	0	x	0	n/a	1	A	A	B	C
1	x	0	0	x	1	n/a	x	A	n/a	B	C
1	x	0	1	x	0	x	0	B	B	C	C
1	x	0	1	x	0	x	1	A	A	B	C
1	x	0	1	x	1	0	x	A	n/a	B	C
1	x	0	1	x	1	1	x	B	n/a	B	C
1	x	1	x	0	0	x	x	A	A	A	B
1	x	1	x	1	0	x	x	A	A	A	A/B
1	x	1	x	0	1	x	x	A	n/a	A	B
1	x	1	x	1	1	x	x	A	n/a	A	A/B

Virtual interrupt masking

RSNLJH If the target Exception level of a virtual IRQ interrupt is the current Exception level, ELx, the following controls determine whether the interrupt is masked:

PSTATE.I	SCTLR_ELx.NMI	AllIntMask	vIRQ	vIRQ with Superpriority
0	0	x	Not Masked	Not Masked
0	1	0	Not Masked	Not Masked
0	1	1	Masked	Masked
1	0	x	Masked	Masked
1	1	0	Masked	Not Masked
1	1	1	Masked	Masked

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R_{XSPSG} If the target Exception level of a virtual FIQ interrupt is the current Exception level, ELx, the following controls determine whether the interrupt is masked:

PSTATE.F	SCTLR_ELx.NMI	AllIntMask	vFIQ	vFIQ with Superpriority
0	0	x	Not Masked	Not Masked
0	1	0	Not Masked	Not Masked
0	1	1	Masked	Masked
1	0	x	Masked	Masked
1	1	0	Masked	Not Masked
1	1	1	Masked	Masked

R_{MMYBS} If the target Exception level of a virtual SError interrupt is the current Exception level, ELx, the PSTATE.A control determines whether the interrupt is masked. However, if all of the following are true, the PSTATE.A control is ignored, and the interrupt is taken:

- The target Exception level is the current Exception level.
- FEAT_DoubleFault is implemented.
- SCR_EL3.NMEA is 1.

R_{GYGBD} Virtual interrupts can only be taken from EL0 or EL1 and can only be taken to EL1. If EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state, all types of virtual interrupts are always masked. If executing at EL2 or EL3, all types of virtual interrupts are always masked.

R_{WVZVM} The terms used in the table in this section have the following meanings:

Term	Meaning
SCR_EL3	This is the Effective value of a field in SCR_EL3.
HCR	If EL2 is using AArch32, this is the Effective value of a field in HCR. If EL2 is using AArch64, this is the Effective value of a field in HCR_EL2.
E2H	If EL2 is using AArch32, the Effective value of HCR.E2H is 0.
B	When the interrupt is pending, it might be subject to masking, as defined in RSNLJH and RXSPSG. If the interrupt is masked, it is not taken. If the interrupt is not masked, it is taken.
C	When the interrupt is pending, it is not taken, regardless of the value of the PSTATE.{A, I, F, ALLINT, SP} interrupt masks.
n/a	Not applicable. The PE cannot be executing at this Exception level for the specified state of HCR and SCR_EL3.

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R_{BKHXL} The following table describes the masking of virtual interrupts when the highest implemented Exception level is using AArch64:

SCR_EL3				HCR		Effect of the interrupt mask when executing at:			
EEL2	NS	EA IRQ FIQ	E2H	TGE	AMO IMO FMO	EL0	EL1	EL2	EL3
0	0	x	x	x	x	C	C	n/a	C
1	0	x	x	0	0	C	C	C	C
1	0	x	x	0	1	B	B	C	C
1	0	x	x	1	x	C	n/a	C	C
x	1	x	x	0	0	C	C	C	C
x	1	x	x	0	1	B	B	C	C
x	1	x	x	1	x	C	n/a	C	C

Prioritization of interrupts

R_{BKHSW} The prioritization of physical interrupts and virtual interrupts is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

R_{RBZYL} For all of the following Context synchronization events, if an interrupt is pending before the Context synchronization event, and the interrupt remains pending and is not masked after the Context synchronization event, the interrupt is taken before the first instruction after the Context synchronization event:

- Execution of an `ISB` instruction.
- If FEAT_ExS is not implemented, exception entry.
- If FEAT_ExS is implemented and the appropriate SCTLR_ELx.EIS bit is set, exception entry.
- If FEAT_ExS is not implemented, exception return.
- If FEAT_ExS is implemented and the appropriate SCTLR_ELx.EOS bit is set, exception exit.
- Exit from Debug state.

If the first instruction after the context synchronizing event generates a synchronous exception, the architecture does not define whether the PE takes the interrupt or the synchronous exception first.

I_{RDBWJ} A RAS error synchronization event defines additional requirements for taking an SError interrupt.

R_{QVRHH} Other than the behaviors described in RRBZYL, an unmasked, pending interrupt must be taken in finite time.

R_{ZQPLL} If an unmasked interrupt was pending but is changed to not pending before it is taken, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether or not the interrupt is taken. If the interrupt is taken, it is taken before the first context synchronization event after the interrupt was changed to be not pending.

Taking an interrupt during a multi-access load or store

R_{ZBFSL} If in AArch64 state, interrupts can be taken during a sequence of memory accesses caused by a single load or store instruction. This is true regardless of the memory type being accessed.

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Taking an interrupt during an SVE instruction

R_{TFLTX} Permitting SVE instructions to be interrupted by asynchronous exceptions is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

R_{WFMZK} When returning from an asynchronous exception, an interrupted SVE instruction is restarted and cannot resume at the point the instruction was interrupted.

I_{QRQJP} For Data Aborts taken asynchronously, see *Definition of a precise exception and imprecise exception* on page D1-4601.

D1.3.7 UNDEFINED instructions

R_{ZLJDF} An instruction which is UNDEFINED generates a synchronous exception for that instruction unless there is a higher priority exception generated for that instruction.

R_{SXYZB} The Exception level that the synchronous Undefined Instruction exception is taken to is defined as follows:

- If executing at EL0:
  - If the Effective value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, the exception is taken to EL1.
  - If the Effective value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, the exception is taken to EL2.
- If executing at EL1, the exception is taken to EL1.
- If executing at EL2, the exception is taken to EL2.
- If executing at EL3, the exception is taken to EL3.

D1.3.8 Configurable instruction controls

R_{QMWPZ} *Configurable instruction controls* are control bits held in System registers that determine whether attempting to execute an instruction generates a synchronous exception at the point in the instruction stream of that instruction, and the instruction is not executed.

I_{ZSSHJ} Configurable instruction controls might be referred to by any of the following names:

- Instruction enables.
- Instruction disables.
- Trap controls.

The definitions of each type overlap, and in some cases is historical. Describing a register control field as an instruction enable, an instruction disable, or a trap control, gives no indication of how an exception that is generated as a consequence of the value of that field is handled or reported. Each configurable instruction control defines how the exception that is generated as a consequence of the configurable instruction control is handled or reported.

R_{VWWGJ} An exception can only be generated as a result of a configurable instruction control if all of the following apply:

- The instruction generating the exception does not also generate a higher priority exception.
- The instruction generating the exception is not UNPREDICTABLE or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in the PE state in which the instruction is executed.

R_{JTXTF} It is UNPREDICTABLE / CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether configurable instruction controls generate an exception when the instruction is UNPREDICTABLE or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in the PE state in which the instruction is executed.

I_{BJBMF} UNPREDICTABLE and CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE instructions can generate exceptions as a result of configurable instruction controls, but the architecture does not require them to do so.

I_{TFGPW} An implementation might provide more controls, in IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers, to provide control of trapping of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features.

R_{QQLHG} When a configurable instruction control causes an exception, the exception is taken and the instruction is not executed, and therefore all of the following are true:

- The preferred exception return address of the exception is the instruction that generates the exception.

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- There are no changes to the registers accessed by the instruction, including as a result of side-effects of a register access.

RSZCKN When a configurable instruction control causes a conditional instruction to generate an exception in AArch32 state, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception applies to conditional AArch32 instructions that fail their condition code check.

EL0 and EL1 configurable instruction controls

ITJPQP The following EL0 and EL1 System registers contain configurable instruction controls:

Register name	Register description
AMUSERENR_EL0	Activity Monitors User Enable Register
CPACR_EL1	Architectural Feature Access Control Register
MDSCR_EL1	Monitor System Debug Control Register
PMUSERENR_EL0	Performance Monitors User Enable Register
SCTLR_EL1	System Control Register (EL1)
TCR_EL1	Translation Control Register (EL1)

RKYYYZ An exception caused by configurable instruction controls in EL1 can be taken from either AArch64 state or AArch32 state.

EL2 configurable instruction controls

IFFLBF The following EL2 System registers contain configurable instruction controls:

Register name	Register description
CPTR_EL2	Architectural Feature Trap Register, EL2
HAFGRTR_EL2	Hypervisor Activity Monitors Fine-Grained Read Trap Register
HCR_EL2	Hypervisor Configuration Register
HCRX_EL2	Extended Hypervisor Configuration Register
HDFGRTR_EL2	Hypervisor Debug Fine-Grained Read Trap Register
HDFGWTR_EL2	Hypervisor Debug Fine-Grained Write Trap Register
HFGITR_EL2	Hypervisor Fine-Grained Instruction Trap Register
HFGRTR_EL2	Hypervisor Fine-Grained Read Trap Register
HFGWTR_EL2	Hypervisor Fine-Grained Write Trap Register
HSTR_EL2	Hypervisor System Trap Register
MDCR_EL2	Monitor Debug Configuration Register, EL2
SCTLR_EL2	System Control Register, EL2
TCR_EL2	Translation Control Register, EL2

RJZJRG An exception caused by configurable instruction controls in EL2 can be taken from either AArch64 state or AArch32 state.

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R_{SNLNY} If Secure EL2 is implemented and enabled, configurable instruction controls available at EL2 apply in Secure state. If Secure EL2 is not implemented or not enabled, the configurable instruction controls available at EL2 are ignored in Secure state.

EL3 configurable instruction controls

R_{LTKXZ} The following EL3 System registers contain configurable instruction controls:

Register name	Register description
SCTLR_EL3	System Control Register, EL3
SCR_EL3	Secure Configuration Register
CPTR_EL3	Architectural Feature Trap Register, EL3
MDCR_EL3	Monitor Debug Configuration Register, EL3
TCR_EL3	Translation Control Register, EL3

R_{NMCCJ} An exception caused by configurable instruction controls in EL3 can be taken from either AArch64 state or AArch32 state.

D1.3.9 Exception Producing Instructions

I_{YRYNQ} The exception producing instructions are commonly called system calls and refer to any of the following synchronous exception types:

- Supervisor Call exception.
- Hypervisor Call exception.
- Secure Monitor Call exception.

R_{BRCQB} A Supervisor Call is generated by executing an `SVC` instruction.

R_{TNSNV} A Supervisor Call exception is taken to the following Exception levels:

- If executing at EL0:
  - If the Effective value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, the exception is taken to EL1.
  - If the Effective value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, the exception is taken to EL2.
- If executing at EL1, the exception is taken to EL1.
- If executing at EL2, the exception is taken to EL2.
- If executing at EL3, the exception is taken to EL3.

I_{NCTDB} A Supervisor Call enables software executing at EL0 to make a call to an operating system or other software executing at EL1.

R_{LLLGJ} If EL2 is implemented, a Hypervisor Call is generated by executing an `HVC` instruction.

R_{RWKMY} A Hypervisor Call exception is taken to the following Exception levels:

- If Secure EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, when taken from EL1, the exception is taken to EL2.
- When taken from EL2, the exception is taken to EL2.
- When taken from EL3, the exception is taken to EL3.

R_{ZVTPR} If any of the following is true, the `HVC` instruction is UNDEFINED:

- The PE is executing at EL0.
- If EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state, and the PE is executing at EL1.

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- SCR_EL3.HCE is 0.

R_{NDGTC} If EL3 is implemented, a Secure Monitor Call is generated by executing an `SMC` instruction. A Secure Monitor Call is a synchronous exception that is taken to EL3.

R_{HMXQS} If any of the following are true, the `SMC` instruction is UNDEFINED:

- The PE is executing at EL0.
- EL3 is not implemented.

D1.3.10 Program counter and stack pointer alignment

PC alignment checking

R_{QCCWG} If bits [1:0] of the PC are not `0b00`, there is a *misaligned PC*.

R_{SJLDM} The execution of an instruction with a misaligned PC generates a synchronous PC Alignment exception on that instruction.

R_{JKZZX} A PC Alignment exception is taken to the following Exception levels:

- If executing at EL0:
  - If HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, the exception is taken to EL1.
  - If HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, the exception it taken to EL2.
- If executing at EL1, the exception is taken to EL1.
- If executing at EL2, the exception is taken to EL2.
- If executing at EL3, the exception is taken to EL3.

R_{MVTQT} When a PC Alignment Fault exception is taken to an Exception level, ELx, using AArch64, the ELR_ELx and the FAR_ELx both hold the entire PC in its misaligned form.

I_{VFXPV} A misalignment of the PC is an indication of a serious error, for example software corruption of an address.

SP alignment checking

R_{RDMXG} When the SP is used as the base address of a calculation, regardless of any offset applied by the instruction, if bits [3:0] of the SP are not `0b0000`, there is a *misaligned SP*.

R_{TFVSM} If SP alignment checking is enabled, then the execution of a load or store using the SP with a misaligned SP generates a synchronous SP Alignment exception on that load or store.

R_{JQXVP} `PRFM` instructions that use the SP do not perform stack alignment checking.

R_{STDYJ} The following bits enable SP alignment checking at each Exception level when that Exception level is using AArch64.

- If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, SCTLR_EL2.SA0 controls EL0. Otherwise, SCTLR_EL1.SA0 controls EL0.
- SCTLR_EL1.SA controls EL1.
- SCTLR_EL2.SA controls EL2.
- SCTLR_EL3.SA controls EL3.

R_{NCGYQ} An SP Alignment exception is taken to the following Exception levels:

- If executing at EL0:
  - If HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, the exception is taken to EL1.
  - If HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, the exception it taken to EL2.
- If executing at EL1, the exception is taken to EL1.
- If executing at EL2, the exception is taken to EL2.

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- If executing at EL3, the exception is taken to EL3.

R_{DLDVL} If SP alignment checking is enabled and an SVE predicated load or store instruction with any *Active elements* uses the current SP as the base address, then the SP register is checked for 16-byte alignment.

R_{FNCJX} If SP alignment checking is enabled and an SVE predicated load or store instruction with no *Active elements* uses the current SP as the base address, then it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the SP register is checked for 16-byte alignment.

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D1.4 Process state, PSTATE

R_{SPCZF} Process state or PSTATE is an abstraction of process state information.

I_{LPKMT} All Arm instruction sets provide instructions that operate on elements of PSTATE.

I_{KXKMY} PSTATE includes all of the following:

- Fields that are meaningful only in AArch32 state.
- Fields that are meaningful only in AArch64 state.
- Fields that are meaningful in both Execution states.

I_{ZHGST} PSTATE is defined in pseudocode as the PSTATE structure, of type `ProcState`.

D1.4.1 PSTATE fields that are meaningful in AArch64 state

I_{LLLXL} PSTATE fields that are meaningful in AArch64 state are grouped into the following categories:

- Condition flags.
- Execution state controls.
- Exception mask bits.
- Access control bits.
- Timing control bits.
- Speculation control bits.

R_{PCDTX} The following PSTATE bits are meaningful in AArch64 state:

PSTATE field name	PSTATE field group	Required implemented feature	Value when a Warm reset is asserted	Additional details
N, Negative condition flag	Condition flags	-	-	-
Z, Zero condition flag	Condition flags	-	-	-
C, Carry condition flag	Condition flags	-	-	-
V, Overflow condition flag	Condition flags	-	-	-
SS, Software Step bit	Execution state controls	-	0	-
IL, Illegal Execution state bit	Execution state controls	-	0	-
nRW, Current Execution state bit	Execution state controls	-	0	If the current execution state is AArch64, the PSTATE.nRW bit is 0.
EL, Current Exception level field	Execution state controls	-	When a Warm reset is asserted into an Exception level using AArch64, the PSTATE.EL field holds the encoding for the highest implemented Exception level.	-
SP, Stack pointer register selection bit	Execution state controls	-	1	-

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PSTATE field name	PSTATE field group	Required implemented feature	Value when a Warm reset is asserted	Additional details
D, Debug exception mask bit	Exception mask bits	-	1	-
A, I, F, Asynchronous exception mask bits	Exception mask bits	-	1	-
ALLINT, All interrupt mask bit	Exception mask bits	on page A2-115FEAT_NMI	-	-
PAN, Privileged Access Never state bit	Access control bits	FEAT_PAN	-	-
UAO, User Access Override bit	Access control bits	FEAT_UAO	-	-
TCO, Tag Check Override bit	Access control bits	FEAT_MTE	-	If FEAT_MTE2 is not implemented, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the PSTATE.TCO bit is RES0 or behaves as if FEAT_MTE is implemented.
BTYPE, Branch target identification bit	Access control bits	FEAT_BTI	-	-
DIT, Data Independent Timing bit	Timing control bits	FEAT_DIT	0	-
SSBS, Speculative Store Bypass Safe bit	Speculation control bits	FEAT_SSBS	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	-

Accessing PSTATE fields

R_{LYGBS} In AArch64 state, PSTATE fields are accessed using Special-purpose registers that are directly read using the `MRS` (register) instructions, and directly written using the `MSR` (register) instructions.

R_{DGPCL} If in AArch64 state, the following special-purpose registers can access the PSTATE fields that hold AArch64 state:

Special-purpose register	PSTATE fields
NZCV	N, Z, C, V
DAIF	D, A, I, F
CurrentEL	EL
SPSel	SP
PAN	PAN
UAO	UAO
DIT	DIT

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Special-purpose register	PSTATE fields
SSBS	SSBS
TCO	TCO
ALLINT	ALLINT

All other PSTATE fields do not have direct read and write access.

R_{BRSMZ} Software can use the MSR (immediate) instructions to directly write to PSTATE.{D, A, I, F, SP, PAN, UAO, SSBS, TCO}.

R_{LDXKJ} The following PSTATE fields can be accessed at EL0:

- PSTATE.{N, Z, C, V, SSBS, DIT, TCO}.
- If SCTLR_EL1.UMA is 0, PSTATE.{D, A, I, F}.
- All other PSTATE access instructions can be executed at EL1 or higher and are UNDEFINED at EL0.

R_{HXYGT} Writes to the PSTATE fields have side-effects on various aspects of the PE operation. For side-effects caused by writes to a PSTATE field, all of the following are true:

- The side-effect is guaranteed not to be visible to earlier instructions in the Execution stream.
- The side-effect is guaranteed to be visible to later instructions in the Execution stream.

Other side-effects might occur but are not guaranteed.

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D1.5 Resets and power domains

I_{DQXXZ} The PE logic is split into a Debug power domain and a Core power domain. Cold and Warm resets, reset elements in the Core power domain. An External debug reset can reset the Debug power domain. Other resets might be implemented.

D1.5.1 Power domains and reset domains

R_{JMTZY} The PE logic is split into two logical power domains:

- The Core power domain.
- The Debug power domain.

I_{QBPTS} The power domains are described as logical because the architecture does not require two physical power domains.

R_{PDMKB} It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the Core power domain and Debug power domain power up and power down separately or together.

R_{ZDVQQ} The Core power domain contains:

- Non-debug registers and logic.
- Self-hosted debug registers and logic.
- Shared debug registers and logic.
- Some external debug registers and logic.

R_{GTVLN} The Debug power domain contains:

- The interface between the PE and the external debugger.
- Some external debug registers.

R_{MLXWM} If an external debugger is connected to the PE, the Debug power domain is powered up.

I_{KTSWK} For more information on access permissions for the external debug interface registers, see *Access permissions for the External debug interface registers* on page H8-10046 or individual register descriptions.

D1.5.2 Reset types

I_{HDQLB} The architecture defines Warm reset, Cold reset and External debug reset.

I_{FMTCY} Other resets are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and can be mapped onto the existing resets.

R_{PXXYQ} Mechanisms to assert resets, other than RMR_ELx, are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

R_{HLDGD} When a Cold reset is asserted, for each register in the Core power domain, the reset sets the register to its architecturally defined reset value.

R_{PJXVL} When a Warm reset is asserted, the logic on which the PE executes is reset. The Warm reset does not reset the integrated debug functionality.

R_{NBKHK} When an External debug reset is asserted, the Debug power domain is reset. The Cold reset domain is not reset.

I_{MWTXK} If RMR_ELx is implemented, writing 1 to RMR_ELx.RR requests a Warm reset.

R_{DDTVZ} It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a Warm reset can be asserted without using RMR_ELx.

I_{LWNDC} Arm recommends that a Warm reset can be asserted independently of a Cold reset.

I_{QLZGF} A Warm reset allows debugging across a reset of the PE logic in the Core power domain.

R_{SKGMH} It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an External debug reset and a Cold reset can be asserted independently.

I_{WTJYS} Arm recommends that when separate Core and Debug power domains are implemented, the External debug reset and Cold reset can be asserted independently.

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D1.5.3 Reset behavior

I_{TWYCF} Immediately after a reset, much of the PE state is architecturally UNKNOWN. However, some of the PE state is defined, see the individual register descriptions for more information. The state that is reset to known values is sufficient to permit predictable initial execution at the highest Exception level, such that this execution is then capable of initializing the remaining state of the system where necessary before use.

R_{JYLQV} When a Cold or Warm reset is asserted, all of the following occur:

- The PE enters the highest implemented Exception level.
- The stack pointer for the highest implemented Exception level, SP_ELx, is selected.

R_{ZBHGJ} When a Cold or Warm reset is deasserted, execution starts at an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED address, anywhere in the physical address range. The RVBAR associated with the highest implemented Exception level RVBAR_EL1, RVBAR_EL2, or RVBAR_EL3, holds the address at which the PE starts execution.

I_{QSCPY} When a Cold or Warm reset is deasserted, the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED address from which the PE starts execution is typically set either by a hardwired configuration of the PE or by configuration input signals.

R_{RRJLM} When a Cold or Warm reset is asserted, all of the following are UNKNOWN:

- All general-purpose, SIMD, and floating-point registers.
- The global exclusive monitor for the PE.
- The local exclusive monitor for the PE.
- System and Special-purpose registers with a reset value of UNKNOWN described in the AArch64 Registers.

I_{KWHDG} When a Cold or Warm reset is asserted, PSTATE.{SS, IL, nRW, EL, SP, D, A, I, F, DIT} fields are set to known values.

R_{BGSHC} When a Cold or Warm reset is asserted, the TLBs and caches are in an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED state.

R_{XNNNH} When a Cold or Warm reset has been asserted and before the memory management system is enabled, the TLBs, caches or both might need to be invalidated by IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED invalidation sequences.

R_{TZHFZ} When a Cold or Warm reset has been asserted and before Normal memory accesses are permitted to be Cacheable, the TLBs, caches or both might need to be invalidated by IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED invalidation sequences.

R_{KMCGN} If IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED resets are implemented, each IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED reset can treat the cache and TLB state differently.

R_{TJGFQ} If IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED resets are implemented, for each IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED reset, the TLBs, caches, or both might require a different IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED invalidation sequence.

I_{PHDMZ} The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED invalidation sequence might be a NOP.

External debug access to registers in reset

R_{VFMKQ} If External Debug reset is asserted, for each register that can be accessed by the external debug interface, a register access by the external debug interface has one of the following IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED results:

- The external debug interface can access the register, and the access result is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
- The external debug interface cannot access the register.

I_{QHHMQ} If either a Cold or Warm reset is asserted, accesses of registers or register fields might be direct accesses or indirect side-effects of an access.

R_{YKRBF} If either a Cold or Warm reset is asserted, external debug interface accesses of a register or register field have the following effects:

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Access	Register or register field reset behavior	Effect on register or register field
Write	Reset by the reset signal	Set to CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of the reset value or the value written.
Write	Not reset by the reset signal	Set to the value written.
Read	Reset by the reset signal	Returns an UNKNOWN value.
Read	Not reset by the reset signal	Returns the value of the register or register field.

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D1.6 Mechanisms for entering a low-power state

I_{RTNZD} The architecture provides the following mechanisms that software can use to indicate that the PE can enter low-power state:

- Wait for Event.
- Wait for Interrupt.

D1.6.1 Wait for Event

I_{ZZQGW} The Wait for Event mechanism behavior depends on the interaction of all of the following:

- The Event Register for the PE. See *The Event Register*.
- The Wait for Event (`WFE`) or Wait for Event with Timeout (`WFET`) instruction. See *The Wait for Event and Wait for Event with Timeout instructions* on page D1-4640.
- WFE wake-up events. See *WFE wake-up events in AArch64 state* on page D1-4640.
- The Send Event instructions, `SEV` and `SEVL`, that can cause WFE wake-up events. See *The Send Event instructions* on page D1-4641.

R_{TJTFC} Except for all or the following, the architecture does not define the exact nature of the low-power state:

- When a `WFE` or `WFET` instruction is executed, the architecture requires that memory coherency is not lost.
- If the system is configured such that the `WFE` or `WFET` instruction can be completed, then the architecture requires that the architectural state is not lost.

I_{WBMQQ} The Wait for Event mechanism is associated with suspending execution on a PE for power saving, therefore Arm recommends that the Event Register is set infrequently. Software must only use the setting of the Event Register as a hint, and must not assume that any particular message is sent as a result of the setting of the Event Register.

The Event Register

R_{PVKKP} The Event Register is a single bit register for each PE.

I_{TZVVM} The event register is a conceptual register and cannot be explicitly accessed.

I_{PDJMB} If the Event Register is set, then an event has occurred since the register was last cleared and the event might require some action by the PE.

R_{RJYVC} When the PE executes a `WFE` or `WFET` instruction, all of the following apply:

- If the Event Register is clear, then the PE can enter the low-power state.
- If the Event Register is set, then all of the following apply:
  - The PE does not suspend operation.
  - The Event Register is cleared.
  - The `WFE` or `WFET` instruction completes immediately.

R_{DDGLZ} The reset value of the Event Register is UNKNOWN.

R_{XRZRK} The Event Register for a PE is set by any of the following:

- A Send Event instruction, `SEV`, executed by any PE in the system.
- A Send Event Local instruction, `SEVL`, executed by the PE.
- An exception return.
- The clearing of the global monitor for the PE.
- An event from a Generic Timer event stream, see *Event streams* on page D7-4953.
- An event sent by some IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanism.

I_{PJZBB} The Event Register is cleared only by a Wait for Event (`WFE`) instruction or a Wait for Event with Timeout instruction (`WFET`) instruction.

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I_{ZXJPD} Software cannot read or write the value of the Event Register directly.

The Wait for Event and Wait for Event with Timeout instructions

R_{QRXWZ} If FEAT_WFxT is implemented, the Wait for Event with Timeout (`WFET`) instruction is implemented.

R_{CSKPF} If the Event Register is clear, when a `WFE` or `WFET` instruction is executed, the PE can suspend execution and enter a low-power state.

R_{GZZQM} If the PE enters a low-power state, the PE remains in the lower-power state until one of the following occurs:

- The PE detects a WFE wake-up event.
- An IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED wake event that is architecturally permitted to occur at any time.
- A reset is asserted.

I_{QGHTM} The architecture permits all of the following:

- The PE is permitted to leave the low-power state for any reason.
- The PE is permitted to treat WFE as a NOP, but this is not recommended for lowest power operation.

R_{SLQVQ} If the PE is in a low-power state, when the PE detects a WFE wake-up event, or earlier if the implementation chooses, the `WFE` or `WFET` instruction completes. If the wake-up event sets the Event Register, when execution is restarted, the state of the Event Register is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

I_{DRSJV} Software using the Wait for Event mechanism must tolerate spurious wake-up events, including multiple wake-up events.

Trapping of WFE and WFET

I_{KMHTB} The `WFE` and `WFET` instructions are available at all Exception levels. Attempts to enter a low-power state made by software executing at EL0, EL1, or EL2 can be configured to trap to a higher Exception level.

R_{JWKTL} If FEAT_TWED is implemented, then all of the following apply:

- A delay before taking a WFE trap can be configured.
- If a delay before taking a WFE trap is configured, then the delay does not affect the priority of the traps.

I_{RDYQK} For example, if execution is subject to a trap at EL1 because SCTLR_EL1.nTWE is 0 and HCR_EL2.TWE is 1, the only trap that will be taken is a trap to EL1, even if the delay at EL1 is longer than the delay at EL2.

WFE wake-up events in AArch64 state

I_{RJRLR} In this section, AllIntMask refers to the value described in R_{XZPDT}.

I_{LRPVP} If a `WFE` or `WFET` instruction puts a PE into low-power state, a WFE wake-up event received by the PE causes that PE to exit low-power state.

R_{KBMFC} All of the following are WFE wake-up events:

- The execution of an `SEV` instruction on any PE in a multiprocessor system.
- Any physical SError interrupt, IRQ interrupt, or FIQ interrupt received by the PE that is not disabled by EDSCR.INTdis and either of the following is true:
  - The interrupt is marked as A in RSXLWJ in *Asynchronous exception masking* on page D1-4622, regardless of the value of the corresponding PSTATE.{A, I, F} mask bit.
  - The interrupt is marked as B in RSXLWJ in *Asynchronous exception masking* on page D1-4622, AllIntMask is 0, and any of the following are true:
    - The value of the corresponding PSTATE.{A, I, F} mask bit is 0.
    - An IRQ or FIQ interrupt has Superpriority.

    See R_{MHWBP} and R_{GFXKY}.

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- If all of the following apply, any virtual SError interrupt, IRQ interrupt, or FIQ interrupt received by the PE:
  - The PE is executing at EL1 or EL0.
  - The interrupt is not disabled by EDSCR.INTdis.
  - The interrupt is marked as B in RBKHXL in *Virtual interrupt masking* on page D1-4625, AllIntMask is 0, and any of the following are true:
    - The value of the corresponding PSTATE.{A, I, F} mask bit is 0.
    - A vIRQ or vFIQ interrupt has Superpriority.

    See R_{SNLJH} and R_{XSPSG}.
- If halting is allowed, an asynchronous External Debug Request debug event. For the definition of halting, see *Halting allowed and halting prohibited* on page H2-9909 and *External Debug Request debug event* on page H3-9967.
- An event sent by the timer event stream for the PE. See *Event streams* on page D7-4953.
- An event caused by the clearing of the global monitor for the PE.
- An event sent by some IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanism.
- When FFEAT_WFxT is implemented, for `WFET` instructions, a local timeout event caused by the virtual count threshold value, expressed in CNTVCT_EL0, being equaled or exceeded.

I_{FRZZX} Not all of the wake-up events in R_{KBMFC} set the Event Register.

The Send Event instructions

R_{DQRMZ} The Send Event instructions are:

- `SEV`, Send Event: Causes an event to be signaled to all *PEs* in a multiprocessor system.
- `SEVL`, Send Event Local: Causes an event to be signaled locally without requiring the event to be signaled to other *PEs* in a multiprocessor system.

I_{FVQBK} An `SEVL` instruction might signal an event to other *PEs* by an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanism, but it is not required to do so.

R_{HTDFW} The mechanism that signals an event to other *PEs* is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

R_{RLHHM} When an event is signaled by an `SEV` instruction, the ordering of the event with respect to the completion of memory accesses by instructions before the `SEV` instruction is not guaranteed.

I_{DVZXD} Arm recommends that software includes a Data Synchronization Barrier (`DSB`) instruction before any `SEV` instruction. The `DSB` instruction ensures that no instructions, including any `SEV` instructions, that appear in program order after the `DSB` instruction, can execute until the `DSB` instruction has completed. See *Data Synchronization Barrier (DSB)* on page B2-175.

R_{QJDQV} The `SEVL` instruction appears to execute in program order relative to any subsequent `WFE` or `WFET` instruction executed on the same PE.

I_{HWHBP} The behavior in RQJDQV applies without the need for any explicit insertion of barrier instructions.

D1.6.2 Wait for Interrupt mechanism

I_{LMJGQ} A PE can use the Wait for Interrupt mechanism to enter a low-power state.

R_{JHZBN} When FEAT_WFxT is implemented, the Wait for Interrupt with Timeout (`WFIT`) instruction is implemented.

R_{DBXLJ} Software can use the Wait for Interrupt (`WFI`) and Wait for Interrupt with Timeout (`WFIT`) instructions to cause the PE to enter a low-power state.

R_{HSPJD} If a Wait for Interrupt (`WFI`) and Wait for Interrupt with Timeout (`WFIT`) instructions causes the PE to enter a low-power state, the PE remains in that low-power state until any of the following occur:

- The PE detects a WFI wake-up event.

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- An IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED wake event that is architecturally permitted to occur at any time.
- A reset is asserted.

I_{MFLXH} The architecture permits all of the following:

- The PE is permitted to leave the low-power state for any reason.
- The PE is permitted to treat WFI as a NOP, but this is not recommended for lowest power operation.

R_{MRVLC} When the PE leaves a low-power state that was entered because of a `WFI` or `WFIT` instruction, the `WFI` or `WFIT` instruction completes.

R_{HJPJY} Except for all or the following, the architecture does not define the exact nature of the low-power state:

- When a `WFI` or `WFIT` instruction is executed, the architecture requires that memory coherency is not lost.
- If the system is configured such that the `WFI` or `WFIT` instruction can be completed, then the architecture requires that the architectural state is not lost.

I_{WWYXS} In some implementations, based on the configuration of system specific registers, WFI can be used as part of a powerdown sequence where no interrupts will cause WFI wake-up events, and restoration of power involves resetting of the PE. In those cases, the WFI is permitted to cause a loss of architectural state, as it is assumed that this state will have been saved by software as part of the powerdown sequence before the WFI.

I_{CHMWP} The `WFI` and `WFIT` instructions are available at all Exception levels. Attempts to enter a low-power state made by software executing at EL0, EL1, or EL2 can be configured to trap to a higher Exception level.

WFI wake-up events

I_{CYKVZ} In this section, AllIntMask refers to the value described in R_{XZPDT}.

R_{ZWCCZ} If a `WFI` or `WFIT` instruction put a PE into low-power state, the PE remains in that low-power state until it receives a WFE wake-up event.

R_{VRLPB} All of the following are WFI wake-up events:

- Any physical SError interrupt, IRQ interrupt, or FIQ interrupt received by the PE that is marked as A, B or A/B in the tables in *Physical interrupt masking* on page D1-4623, regardless of the value of the corresponding PSTATE.{A, I, F} mask bit.
- If the PE is executing at in EL1 or EL0, any virtual SError interrupt, IRQ interrupt, or FIQ interrupt received by the PE, that is marked as B *Virtual interrupt masking* on page D1-4625, regardless of the value of the corresponding PSTATE.{A, I, F} mask bit.
- If halting is allowed, an asynchronous External Debug Request debug event. For the definition of halting, see *Halting allowed and halting prohibited* on page H2-9909.See also, *External Debug Request debug event* on page H3-9967.
- An event sent by an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanism.
- When FEAT_WFxT is implemented, for `WFIT` instructions, a local timeout event caused by the virtual count threshold value, expressed in CNTVCT_EL0, being equaled or exceeded.

R_{NLVGY} WFI wake-up events are never disabled by EDSCR.INTdis, and are never masked by the PSTATE.{A, I, F} mask bits, or by the state of AllIntMask. If wake-up is invoked by an interrupt that is disabled or masked, the interrupt is not taken.

I_{VCDGW} Because debug events are WFI wake-up events, Arm recommends that Wait for Interrupt is used as part of an idle loop rather than waiting for a single specific interrupt event to occur and then moving forward. This ensures that the intervention of debug while waiting does not significantly change the function of the program being debugged.

I_{ZQWXZ} The architecture does not require the WFI mechanism to drain down any pending memory activity before suspending execution, and software must not rely on the WFI mechanism operating in this way.

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D1.6.3 Using WFI to indicate an idle state on bus interfaces

R_{TZPSV} When all of the following are true, the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanism for entering powerdown state can be completed:

- The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanism forces quiescence on a PE.
- The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanism prevents any possible WFI wakeup events.

R_{VWDWJ} The mechanism for entering powerdown state is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

I_{FFGGG} Although the mechanism for entering powerdown state is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, the WFI and WFE mechanisms are often used to enter powerdown state.

R_{RMBKR} If a WFI powerdown mechanism is implemented, when a `WFI` or `WFIT` instructions is executed, the PE completes all current operations and any associated bus activity also completes. When all current PE operations and associated bus activity are complete, the PE can signal to an external power controller that there is no ongoing bus activity.

R_{CLTZY} After a `WFI` instruction is executed and all currently executing instructions and related bus activity has completed, the PE is waiting for an interrupt and is in *idle state*. If in idle state, the PE can process memory-mapped or external debug interface accesses to debug registers.

I_{CYBLG} The indication of idle state to the system normally only applies to the non-debug functional interfaces used by the PE, not the debug interfaces.

R_{DHHKY} If OSDLR_EL1.DLK is 1, the PE does not signal the idle state to the control logic unless it can also guarantee that the debug interface is idle. For more information about the OS Double Lock, see *Debug behavior when the OS Double Lock is locked* on page H6-10022.

I_{WRZGC} In a PE that implements separate Core and Debug power domains, the debug interface referred to in this section is the interface between the Core and Debug power domains, since the signal to the power controller indicates that the Core power domain is idle. For more information about the power domains, see *Power domains and debug* on page H6-10011.

I_{RFLDH} The exact nature of the debug interface is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, but the use of Wait for Interrupt as the only architecturally-defined mechanism that completely suspends execution makes it suitable as the preferred powerdown entry mechanism.

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D1.7 Self-hosted debug

I_{MJGPY} The architecture supports both of the following:

Self-hosted debug

The PE itself hosts a debugger. The debugger programs the PE to generate debug exceptions. Debug exceptions are accommodated in the Arm Exception model.

External debug

The PE is controlled by an external debugger. The debugger programs the PE to generate debug events, that cause the PE to enter Debug state. In Debug state, the PE is halted.

D1.7.1 Debug exceptions

I_{PWPHY} If a debugger has programmed the PE to generate Debug exceptions, the Debug exceptions occur during normal program flow.

I_{DSWBH} For example, a software developer might use a debugger contained in an operating system to debug an application. To do this, the debugger might enable one or more debug exceptions.

I_{BXVCF} The debug exceptions are all of the following:

- Breakpoint Instruction exceptions.
- Breakpoint exceptions.
- Watchpoint exceptions.
- Vector Catch exceptions.
- Software Step exceptions.

I_{VYKHK} The PE can only generate a particular debug exception if all of the following are true:

- Debug exceptions are enabled from the current Exception level and Security state.See *Enabling debug exceptions from the current Exception level* on page D2-4663. Breakpoint Instruction exceptions are always enabled from the current Exception level and Security state.
- A debugger has enabled that particular debug exception.All of the debug exceptions except for Breakpoint Instruction exceptions have an enable control contained in the MDSCR_EL1. See *The debug exception enable controls* on page D2-4660.

I_{GRWSG} Breakpoints and watchpoints can cause entry to Debug state instead of causing debug exceptions. See Chapter H1 *About External Debug*.

D1.7.2 The PSTATE debug mask bit, D

R_{DYRLS} The debug exception mask bit, PSTATE.D, can mask Watchpoint, Breakpoint, and Software Step exceptions if the target Exception level is the current Exception level.

R_{RDYDM} If in AArch64 state and the target Exception level of a debug exception is lower than the current Exception level, the debug exception is masked.

R_{JWZFQ} If the target Exception level is higher than the current Exception level, debug exceptions are not masked by PSTATE.D.

R_{KCHGM} If PSTATE.D is 1 and the PE is already handling an exception in AArch64 state, the Watchpoint, Breakpoint, and Software Step exceptions are masked.

I_{LVYYH} If an exception is already being handled, masking prevents software from generating another instance of an exception and prevents recursive entry into the exception handler and loss of return state.

R_{NCHXS} Masking debug interrupts with PSTATE.D prevents the generation of new debug exceptions, therefore, any masked debug exceptions are not taken if PSTATE.D is later set to 0.

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I_{VSTYD} The behavior described in R_{NCHXS} differs from the behavior for interrupts, where the PSTATE.{A, I, F} mask prevents the interrupt from being taken, but instead the interrupt remains pending.

I_{KWFMZ} When an exception is taken, PSTATE.D is set to 1.

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D1.8 Event monitors

I_{YVDTB} The architecture supports the following non-invasive architectural components that allow for event monitoring:

Performance Monitors

The Performance Monitors have a wide feature set, flexible selection of counted events, and are read/write in operation.

Activity Monitors

The Activity Monitors have a narrow feature set, limited selection of counted events, and are read-only in operation.

D1.8.1 The Performance Monitors Extension

I_{ZSPVV} The System registers provide access to a Performance Monitoring Unit (PMU), defined as the OPTIONAL Performance Monitors Extension to the architecture, a non-invasive debug resource that provides information about the operation of the PE.The PMU provides:

- A 64-bit cycle counter.
- An IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of event counters. If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, the event counters are 64-bit unsigned counters, otherwise the event counters are 32-bit event counters. Each event counter can be configured to count occurrences of a specified event. The events that can be counted are:
  - Architectural and microarchitectural events that are likely to be consistent across many microarchitectures. The PMU architecture uses event numbers to identify an event, and the PMU specification defines which event number must be used for each of these architectural and microarchitectural events.
  - Implementation-specific events. The PMU specification reserves event numbers for implementation-specific events.

Chapter D8 *The Performance Monitors Extension*.

D1.8.2 The Activity Monitors Extension

I_{PCKDC} If the OPTIONAL Activity Monitors Extension is implemented, the System registers provide access to controls and counters for the Activity Monitors Unit (AMU).

Chapter D9 *The Activity Monitors Extension*.

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D1.9 Interprocessing

R_{FKKJY} Moving between the AArch64 and AArch32 Execution states is called *interprocessing*.

R_{NKBQL} The Execution state can only change on a change of *Exception level*.

I_{WNJBK} Therefore, Execution state can change only on taking an exception to a higher *Exception level* or returning from an exception to a lower *Exception level*. For an exception that is taken to the same *Exception level* or is returning from the same *Exception level*, the Execution state cannot change.

R_{GLNVF} When taking an exception to a higher *Exception level*, the Execution state is one of the following:

- Unchanged.
- Changed from AArch32 state to AArch64 state.

R_{KTCXV} When returning from an exception to a lower *Exception level*, the Execution state is one of the following:

- Unchanged.
- Changed from AArch64 state to AArch32 state.

D1.9.1 Register mappings between AArch32 state and AArch64 state

I_{XVDJR} Register mappings between AArch32 state and AArch64 state describe the following:

- For exceptions taken from AArch32 state to AArch64 state, where the AArch32 register content is found.
- For exception returns from AArch64 state to AArch32 state, how the AArch32 register content is derived.

R_{PCCLL} The AArch32 state register contents occupy the bottom 32 bits of the AArch64 state registers.

R_{CTBNQ} If in AArch32 state, the upper 32 bits of AArch64 state registers are inaccessible and are ignored.

R_{GMLYF} For bits[63:32] of AArch64 registers that are not mapped to AArch32 registers, the unmapped bits are unchanged by AArch32 state execution.

Mapping of the general-purpose registers between the Execution states

I_{PYKVS} The following tableshows the mappings of general-purpose registers between Execution states:

AArch32 register	AArch64 register
R0	X0
R1	X1
R2	X2
R3	X3
R4	X4
R5	X5
R6	X6
R7	X7
R8_usr	X8
R9_usr	X9
R10_usr	X10
R11_usr	X11

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AArch32 register	AArch64 register
R12_usr	X12
SP_usr	X13
LR_usr	X14
SP_hyp	X15
LR_irq	X16
SP_irq	X17
LR_svc	X18
SP_svc	X19
LR_abt	X20
SP_abt	X21
LR_und	X22
SP_und	X23
R8_fiq	X24
R9_fiq	X25
R10_fiq	X26
R11_fiq	X27
R12_fiq	X28
SP_fiq	X29
LR_fiq	X30

I_{JCWRB} For some exceptions, the exception syndrome given in the ESR_ELx identifies one or more register numbers from the issued instruction that generated the exception. If one of these exceptions is taken from an *Exception level* using AArch32, the register numbers give the AArch64 view of the register.

I_{VSFBC} For example, if an exception is taken from AArch32 Abort mode and the faulting instruction specified R14, the ESR_ELx.ISS field would report this using the EC value `0b10100`, because register X20 provides the AArch64 view of LR_abt, which is the copy of R14 used in Abort mode.

Mapping of the SIMD and floating-point registers between the Execution states

I_{DPNRF} The following table shows the mappings of SIMD and floating-point registers, between the Execution states:

AArch64 register	AArch32 register
V0	Q0
V1	Q1

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AArch64 register	AArch32 register
V2	Q2
. . .	. . .
V15	Q15

R_{TJJVC} The AArch64 state registers V16-V31 are not accessible from AArch32 state.

I_{VTZXL} The mapping between the V, D, and S registers in AArch64 state is not the same as the mapping between the Q, D, and S registers in AArch32 state.

R_{VSTPQ} In AArch64 state, there are:

- 32 128-bit V registers, V0-V31.
- 32 64-bit D registers, D0-D31.
- 32 32-bit S registers, S0-S31.

R_{WJGSQ} A smaller register occupies the least significant bytes of the corresponding larger register.

I_{FFHKC} The following graphic shows the mapping of V, D, and S registers in AArch64 state:

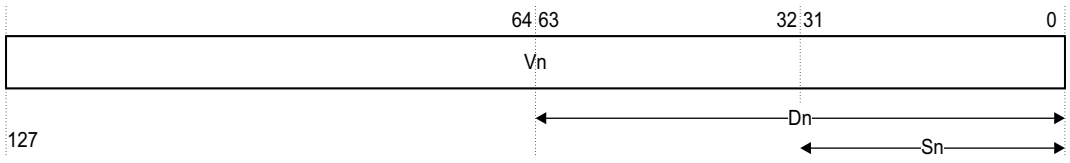

Figure D1-1

R_{DHVZF} In AArch32 state, there are:

- 16 128-bit Q registers, Q0-Q15.
- 32 64-bit D registers, D0-D31.
- 32 32-bit S registers, S0-S31.

R_{BPYPZ} Smaller registers are packed into larger registers.

I_{YHYWN} The following graphic shows the mapping of Q, D and S registers in AArch32 state:

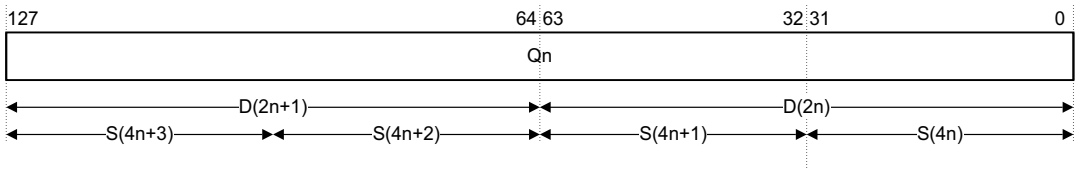

Figure D1-2

R_{GXGJK} In AArch32 state:

- There are no S registers that correspond to Q8-Q15.
- D16-D31 pack into Q8-Q15.

I_{MKXYB} If software executing in AArch64 state interprets D or S registers from AArch32 state, the software must unpack the D or S registers from the V registers before it uses them.

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Mapping of the System registers between the Execution states

I_{MPMNZ} For a full list of mappings of writable AArch64 System registers to the AArch32 System registers, see *Mapping of writable AArch64 System registers to the AArch32 System registers* on page K14-11422.

R_{BQSMK} The relationship between the AArch64 System registers and the AArch32 System registers is architecturally defined.

R_{LPDQL} Modifications made to AArch32 System registers affect only the parts of the AArch64 state registers that are mapped to the AArch32 System registers.

I_{HTCVH} Supervisory code, such as a hypervisor, executing in AArch64 state, can save, restore, and interpret the System registers belonging to a lower *Exception level* that is using AArch32.

I_{LYHXS} In some cases, two AArch32 System registers are packed into a single AArch64 System register.

R_{QXNZN} If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32, some System registers are banked between Secure and Non-secure states. In this type of banking, there is an instance of the register in Secure state and another instance of the register in Non-secure state.

R_{TVZJS} If any of the following are true, banking between Secure and Non-secure states is not supported:

- EL3 is not implemented.
- EL3 is implemented and is using AArch64.

I_{JRZXQ} If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch64, the same, non-banked, registers are accessed in the following state:

- Secure EL1 with EL1 using AArch32.
- Non-secure EL1 with EL1 using AArch32.

I_{HSRHJ} If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch64, it is not possible to architecturally determine whether an AArch64 register is mapped onto the Secure or the Non-secure instance of corresponding AArch32 register.

R_{MCZCY} If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch64, the interrupt asserted by the AArch64 CNTP_* timer is the same interrupt that is asserted by the Non-secure AArch32 CNTP_* timer when EL3 is using AArch32.

I_{JSZYM} Although not required, Arm expects that implementations map many of the AArch64 registers for use by EL3 to the Secure instances of the banked AArch32 registers, and map many of the AArch64 registers for use by EL1 to the Non-secure instances of the banked AArch32 registers. However, if EL2 and EL3 are implemented and both support use of AArch32, this mapping is not possible for the following registers:

- IFAR - This is because when EL3 is using AArch32, HIFAR is an alias of the Secure IFAR.
- DFAR - This is because when EL3 is using AArch32, HDFAR is an alias of the Secure DFAR.

I_{BYYWR} There are some AArch32 System registers that are only used in AArch32 state and do not have an equivalent AArch64 System register. However, there are AArch64 registers that can access, from a higher *Exception level*, the AArch32 registers that do not have an AArch64 state equivalent.

I_{VGXRBR} For a full list of AArch64 registers that access AArch32 System registers with no AArch64 equivalent, see *AArch64 registers for accessing registers that are only used in AArch32 state* on page K14-11427.

I_{WRKYQ} For a full list AArch64 registers that allow access to the AArch32 ID registers from AArch64 state, see *AArch64 registers that access the AArch32 ID registers* on page K14-11427.

State of the general-purpose registers on taking an exception to AArch64 state

If the general-purpose register was accessible from AArch32 state

R_{WWJWP} When an exception is taken from AArch32 state to AArch64 state and the general- purpose register was accessible from AArch32 state, the upper 32 bits have one of the following IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED values and might vary dynamically within an implementation:

- The upper 32 bits retain the value that the same architectural register held before any AArch32 execution.
- The upper 32 bits are set to zero.

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The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED behavior applies regardless of whether any execution occurred at the *Exception level* that was using AArch32.

I_{TKQYW} For example, the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED behavior described in RWWJWP applies even if AArch32 state was entered by an exception return from AArch64 state, and another exception was immediately taken to AArch64 state without any instruction execution in AArch32 state.

I_{QFBYM} When an exception is taken from AArch32 state to AArch64 state, software must regard the value of the upper 32 bits as a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice between the two values described in R_{WWJWP}.

If the general-purpose register was not accessible from AArch32 state

R_{RHRQX} If all of the following apply, when an exception is taken from AArch32 state to AArch64 state, the X15 register is treated as if it is accessible and therefore the upper 32 bits of X15 might either be set to zero or retain their previous value:

- The target *Exception level* is EL3.
- EL2 is not implemented or EL1 is in Secure state.
- SCR_EL3.RW is 0.

Otherwise, when an exception is taken from AArch32 state to AArch64 state, for a general-purpose register that was not accessible from AArch32 state, the register retains the value it had before any AArch32 execution.

Determining the upper 32 bits of AArch64 registers on taking an exception from AArch32 state

R_{ZJBSH} Whether a general-purpose register has its upper 32 bits set to zero or retained on taking an exception from AArch32 to AArch64 is affected by all of the following:

- The AArch64 state target *Exception level*.
- The values of both:
  - SCR_EL3.RW.
  - HCR_EL2.RW or HCR.RW, where HCR.RW is a notional bit that is RES 0.

R_{DGVGF} The following table shows which general-purpose registers can have their upper 32 bits set to zero on taking an exception from AArch32 state to AArch64 state. In this table, a dash (-) indicates that the RW values are not valid for the targeted *Exception level*.

SCR_EL3.RW	HCR_EL2.RW or HCR.RW	Registers when the target Exception level is:		
		EL3	EL2	EL1
0	0	X0-X30	-	-
0	1	Not valid because the RW bit values would imply that EL2 is AArch32 and EL1 is AArch64.		
1	0	X0-X14, X16-X30	X0-X14, X16-X30	-
1	1	X0-X14	X0-X14	X0-X14

R_{WKWVT} If EL2 is not implemented, or the SCR_EL3.NS or SCR.NS bits prevent its use, the registers that can have their upper 32 bits set to zero on taking an exception from AArch32 state to AArch64 state are the same as when HCR_EL2.RW has the same value as SCR_EL3.RW.

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R_{WPVQR} The following table shows which general-purpose registers can retain their upper 32 bits on taking an exception from AArch32 state to AArch64 state. In this table, a dash (-) indicates that the RW values are not valid for the target *Exception level*.

SCR_EL3.RW	HCR_EL2.RW or HCR.RW	Registers when the target Exception level is:		
		EL3	EL2	EL1
0	0	None	-	-
0	1	Not valid because the RW bit values would imply that EL2 is AArch32 and EL1 is AArch64.		
1	0	X15	X15	-
1	1	X15-X30	X15-X30	X15-X30

R_{LGSLY} If EL2 is not implemented, or SCR_EL3.NS prevents its use, the registers that can have their upper 32 bits retained on taking an exception to AArch64 state from AArch32 state are the same as when HCR_EL2.RW has the same value as SCR_EL3.RW.

SPSR, ELR, and AArch64 SP relationships on changing Execution state

I_{PSRRS} The following table shows SPSR and ELR registers that are architecturally mapped between AArch32 state and AArch64 state:

AArch32 register	AArch64 register
SPSR_svc	SPSR_EL1
SPSR_hyp	SPSR_EL2
ELR_hyp	ELR_EL2

R_{CHHXX} When an exception is taken from an *Exception level* using AArch32 to EL3 using AArch64 and EL2 has been using AArch32 state, the upper 32 bits of ELR_EL2 have one of the following IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED values:

- The upper 32 bits retain the value that the same architectural register held before any AArch32 execution.
- The upper 32 bits are set to zero.

R_{WFDMR} The following AArch32 registers are used only during execution in AArch32 state. However, they retain their state if there is execution at EL1 and EL1 is using AArch64 state.

- SPSR_abt.
- SPSR_und.
- SPSR_irq.
- SPSR_fiq.

I_{TBFWN} For the purposes of context switching, the registers in R_{WFDMR} are accessible during execution in AArch64 state at *Exception levels* higher than EL1.

I_{WRPZP} If EL1 does not support execution in AArch32 state, the registers in RWFDMR are RES0.

R_{MBVJZ} If an exception is taken from an *Exception level* using AArch32 to an *Exception level* using AArch64, the AArch64 stack pointers and Exception Link Registers associated with an *Exception level* that are not accessible during AArch32 execution at the *Exception level* from which the exception was taken, retain the state that they had before AArch32 execution. This applies to the following registers:

- SP_EL0.
- SP_EL1.
- SP_EL2.

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- ELR_EL1.

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Chapter D2
AArch64 Self-hosted Debug

When the PE is using self-hosted debug, it generates *debug exceptions*. This chapter describes the AArch64 self-hosted debug exception model. It is organized as follows:

Introductory information

- *About self-hosted debug* on page D2-4656.
- *The debug exception enable controls* on page D2-4660.

The debug Exception model

- *Routing debug exceptions* on page D2-4661.
- *Enabling debug exceptions from the current Exception level* on page D2-4663.
- *The effect of powerdown on debug exceptions* on page D2-4665.
- *Summary of the routing and enabling of debug exceptions* on page D2-4666.
- *Pseudocode description of debug exceptions* on page D2-4668.

The debug exceptions

- *Breakpoint Instruction exceptions* on page D2-4669.
- *Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4671.
- *Watchpoint exceptions* on page D2-4690.
- *Vector Catch exceptions* on page D2-4705.
- *Software Step exceptions* on page D2-4706.

Synchronization requirements

The behavior of self-hosted debug after changes to System registers, or after changes to the authentication interface, but before a *Context synchronization event* guarantees the effects of the changes:

- *Synchronization and debug exceptions* on page D2-4719.

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D2.1 About self-hosted debug

Self-hosted debug supports debugging through the generation and handling of *debug exceptions*, which are taken using the exception model described in Chapter D1 *The AArch64 System Level Programmers' Model*. This section introduces some terms that are used in describing self-hosted debug, and then introduces the debug exceptions. See:

- *Definition of a debugger in the context of self-hosted debug*.
- *Context ID and Process ID*.
- *About debug exceptions*.

D2.1.1 Definition of a debugger in the context of self-hosted debug

Within this chapter, *debugger* means that part of an operating system, or higher level of system software, that handles debug exceptions and programs the Debug System registers. An operating system with rich application environments might provide debug services that support a debugger user interface executing at EL0. From the architectural perspective, the debug services are the debugger.

D2.1.2 Context ID and Process ID

A CONTEXTIDR_ELx identifies the current *Context ID*, which is used by:

- The debug logic, for breakpoint and watchpoint matching.
- Implemented trace logic, to identify the current process.

In AArch64 state, the CONTEXTIDR_ELx has a single field, PROCID, that is defined as the *Process Identifier* (Process ID). Therefore, in AArch64 state, the Context ID and Process ID are identical.

D2.1.3 About debug exceptions

Debug exceptions occur during normal program flow if a debugger has programmed the PE to generate them. For example, a software developer might use a debugger contained in an operating system to debug an application. To do this, the debugger enables one or more debug exceptions. The debug exceptions that can be generated in stage 1 of an AArch64 translation regime are:

- *Breakpoint Instruction exceptions* on page D2-4657.
- *Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4657, generated by hardware breakpoints.
- *Watchpoint exceptions* on page D2-4657, generated by hardware watchpoints.
- *Software Step exceptions* on page D2-4658.

In addition, debug exceptions generated in an AArch32 translation regime might be routed to EL2 using AArch64. See *Routing debug exceptions* on page D2-4661. Chapter G2 describes the debug exceptions that can be generated in an AArch32 translation regime.

Vector Catch exceptions are exceptions that cannot be generated in an AArch64 translation regime but can be generated in stage 1 of an AArch32 translation regime and routed to EL2 using AArch64. *Vector Catch exceptions* on page D2-4705 describes the behavior for this case.

The PE can generate a particular debug exception only when both:

1. Debug exceptions are enabled from the current Exception level and Security state.

   See *Enabling debug exceptions from the current Exception level* on page D2-4663. Breakpoint Instruction exceptions are always enabled from the current Exception level and Security state.

2. A debugger has enabled that particular debug exception.

   All of the debug exceptions except for Breakpoint Instruction exceptions have an enable control contained in the MDSCR_EL1. See *The debug exception enable controls* on page D2-4660.

Note

If *halting is allowed* and EDSCR.HDE is 1, hardware breakpoints and watchpoints cause entry to Debug state instead of causing debug exceptions. In Debug state, the PE is halted.

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For the definition of halting is allowed, see *Halting allowed and halting prohibited* on page H2-9909.

The following list summarizes each of the debug exceptions:

Breakpoint Instruction exceptions

Breakpoint instructions generate these. Breakpoint instructions are instructions that software developers can use to cause exceptions at particular points in the program flow.

The breakpoint instruction in the A64 instruction set is `BRK #<immediate>`. Whenever one of these is committed for execution, the PE takes a Breakpoint Instruction exception.

PE behavior

Breakpoint Instruction exceptions cannot be masked. The PE takes Breakpoint Instruction exceptions regardless of both of the following:

- The current Exception level.
- The current Security state.

For more information, see *Breakpoint Instruction exceptions* on page D2-4669.

Breakpoint exceptions

The A-profile architecture provides 2-16 hardware breakpoints. These can be programmed to generate Breakpoint exceptions based on particular instruction addresses, or based on particular PE contexts, or both.

For example, a software developer might program a hardware breakpoint to generate a Breakpoint exception whenever the instruction with address `0x1000` is committed for execution.

The A-profile architecture supports the following types of hardware breakpoint for use in stage 1 of an AArch64 translation regime:

- Address.
  - Comparisons are made with the virtual address of each instruction in the program flow.
- Context:
  - Context ID Match. Matches with the Context ID held in the CONTEXTIDR_EL1.
  - VMID Match. Matches with the VMID value held in the VTTBR_EL2.
  - Context ID and VMID Match. Matches with both the Context ID and the VMID value.

An Address breakpoint can link to a Context breakpoint, so that the Address breakpoint generates a Breakpoint exception only if the PE is in a particular context when the address match occurs.

A breakpoint generates a Breakpoint exception whenever an instruction that causes a match is committed for execution.

PE behavior

If halting is allowed and EDSCR.HDE is 1, hardware breakpoints cause entry to Debug state. That is, they halt the PE. See Chapter H2 *Debug State*.

Otherwise:

- If debug exceptions are enabled, hardware breakpoints cause Breakpoint exceptions.
- If debug exceptions are disabled, hardware breakpoints are ignored.

For more information, see *Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4671.

Watchpoint exceptions

The A-profile architecture provides 2-16 hardware watchpoints. These can be programmed to generate Watchpoint exceptions based on accesses to particular data addresses, or based on accesses to any address in a data address range.

For example, a software developer might program a hardware watchpoint to generate a Watchpoint exception on an access to any address in the data address range `0x1000 - 0x101F`.

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A hardware watchpoint can link to a hardware breakpoint if the hardware breakpoint is a *Linked Context* type. In this case, the watchpoint generates a Watchpoint exception only if the PE is in a particular context when the data address match occurs.

The smallest data address size that a watchpoint can be programmed to match on is a byte. A single watchpoint can be programmed to match on one or more bytes.

A watchpoint generates a Watchpoint exception whenever an instruction that initiates an access that causes a match is committed for execution.

PE behavior

If halting is allowed and EDSCR.HDE is 1, hardware watchpoints cause entry to Debug state. That is, they halt the PE. See Chapter H2 *Debug State*.

Otherwise:

- If debug exceptions are enabled, hardware watchpoints cause Watchpoint exceptions.
- If debug exceptions are disabled, hardware watchpoints are ignored.

For more information, see *Watchpoint exceptions* on page D2-4690.

Vector Catch exceptions

These are not generated in an AArch64 translation regime. They can be generated only in an AArch32 translation regime. See *Vector Catch exceptions* on page D2-4705.

Software Step exceptions

Software step is a resource that a debugger can use to make the PE single-step instructions.

For example, by using software step, debugger software executing at a higher Exception level can debug software executing at a lower Exception level, by making it single-step instructions.

After the software being debugged has single-stepped an instruction, the PE takes a Software Step exception.

PE behavior

Software step can be used only by a debugger executing in an Exception level that is using AArch64. However, the instruction stepped might be executed in either Execution state, and therefore Software Step exceptions can be taken from either Execution state.

If debug exceptions are enabled, Software Step exceptions can be generated.

If debug exceptions are disabled, software step is inactive.

For more information, see *Software Step exceptions* on page D2-4706.

Table D2-1 on page D2-4658 summarizes PE behavior and shows the location of the pseudocode for each of the debug exceptions.

Table D2-1 PE behavior and pseudocode for each of the debug exceptions

Debug exception	PE behavior if debug exceptions are:		Pseudocode
	Enabled	Disabled	
Breakpoint Instruction exceptions	Takes the exception	Takes the exception	*Pseudocode description of Breakpoint Instruction exceptions* on page D2-4670
Breakpoint exceptions	Takes the exception[a]	Ignored	*Pseudocode description of Breakpoint exceptions taken from AArch64 state* on page D2-4688

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Table D2-1 PE behavior and pseudocode for each of the debug exceptions (continued)

Debug exception	PE behavior if debug exceptions are:		Pseudocode
	Enabled	Disabled	
Watchpoint exceptions	Takes the exception[a]	Ignored	*Pseudocode description of Watchpoint exceptions taken from AArch64 state* on page D2-4704
Vector Catch exceptions	Takes the exception	Ignored	*Pseudocode description of Vector Catch exceptions* on page G2-8783
Software Step exceptions	Takes the exception	Not applicable[b]	*Pseudocode description of Software Step exceptions* on page D2-4718

a. If halting is allowed and EDSCR.HDE is 1, hardware breakpoints and watchpoints cause the PE to enter Debug state instead of causing debug exceptions. See Chapter H2 *Debug State*.

b. Software Step is inactive if debug exceptions are disabled. No Software Step exceptions can be generated.

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D2.2 The debug exception enable controls

The enable controls for each debug exception are as follows:

Breakpoint Instruction exceptions

None. Breakpoint Instruction exceptions are always enabled.

Breakpoint exceptions

MDSCR_EL1.MDE, plus an enable control for each breakpoint, DBGBCR<n>_EL1.E.

Watchpoint exceptions

MDSCR_EL1.MDE, plus an enable control for each watchpoint, DBGWCR<n>_EL1.E.

Vector Catch exceptions

MDSCR_EL1.MDE.

Software Step exceptions

MDSCR_EL1.SS.

In addition, for all debug exceptions other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions, software must configure the controls that enable debug exceptions from the current Exception level and Security state. See *Enabling debug exceptions from the current Exception level* on page D2-4663.

The PE cannot take a debug exception if debug exceptions are disabled from either the current Exception level or the current Security state.

Breakpoint Instruction exceptions are always enabled from the current Exception level and Security state.

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D2.3 Routing debug exceptions

Debug exceptions are enabled and routed according to the following controls:

- HCR_EL2.TGE.
- MDCR_EL2.TDE.
- MDCR_EL3.SDD.
- The Security state when the exception is taken.
- The Exception level where the exception is taken.

Breakpoint Instructions are enabled in some situations where other Debug exceptions are disabled.

If the OS Lock is locked, or if DoubleLockStatus() == TRUE, a Debug exception cannot be taken.

Note

If EL2 is not implemented, the *Effective value* of HCR_EL2.TGE is 0 and the *Effective value* of MDCR_EL2.TDE is 0. Throughout this section, references to the values of these fields are to the *Effective values* of the fields.

If EL3 is not implemented, and the implementation is a Secure state only implementation, the *Effective value* of MDCR_EL3.SDD is 0.

The routing of debug exceptions is as follows:

Table D2-2 on page D2-4661 shows when debug exceptions are enabled from the current Security state.

Table D2-2 Whether debug exceptions are enabled from the current Security state

Current Security state	Breakpoint Instruction exceptions	All other debug exceptions
Non-secure	Enabled	Enabled
Secure	Enabled	Disabled if MDCR_EL3.SDD is 1. See *Disabling debug exceptions from Secure state* on page D2-4663. Otherwise enabled.

Debug exceptions taken when EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state

The routing of debug exceptions taken depends on the values of MDCR_EL2.TDE and HCR_EL2.TGE:

If the *Effective value* of {MDCR_EL2.TDE, HCR_EL2.TGE} is not {0, 0}

Debug exceptions are routed to EL2, EL_D is EL2.

Otherwise

Debug exceptions behave as follows:

- Debug exceptions taken from EL1 and EL0 are routed to EL1. EL_D is EL1
- Breakpoint Instruction exceptions taken from EL2 are routed to EL2.
- All other debug exceptions are disabled from EL2 using AArch64.

When EL3 is implemented

Breakpoint Instruction exceptions taken from EL3 are routed to EL3.

All other debug exceptions are disabled from EL3 using AArch64.

Otherwise

Debug exceptions are routed to EL1.

This means that, for all debug exceptions, the *debug target Exception level*, EL_D, is either EL1 or EL2. When executing in the same exception level as EL_D, see *Enabling debug exceptions from the current Exception level* on page D2-4663.

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Table D2-3, Table D2-4, and Table D2-5 show the routing of debug exceptions. In these tables:

NS Means the *Effective value* of SCR_EL3.NS.

EEL2 Means the *Effective value* of SCR_EL3.EEL2. If FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented, this is 0.

TDE or TGE Means the logical OR of the *Effective value* of MDCR_EL2.TDE and the *Effective value* of HCR_EL2.TGE.

(EL*x*) Means EL_D is EL*x*. However:

- All debug exceptions other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions are disabled from this Exception level.
- Breakpoint Instruction exceptions taken when executing in this Exception level are routed to the same Exception level. This may not be the same as the EL_D Exception level.

EL*x* Means EL_D is EL*x*.

Table D2-3 Routing when both EL3 and EL2 are implemented

NS	EEL2	TDE or TGE	EL_D when executing in:			
			EL0	EL1	EL2	EL3
0	0	x	EL1	EL1	n/a	(EL1)
0	1	0	EL1	EL1	(EL1)	(EL1)
0	1	1	EL2	EL2	EL2	(EL2)
1	x	0	EL1	EL1	(EL1)	(EL1)
1	x	1	EL2	EL2	EL2	(EL2)

Table D2-4 Routing when EL3 is implemented and EL2 is not implemented

EL_D when executing in:		
EL0	EL1	EL3
EL1	EL1	(EL1)

Table D2-5 Routing when EL3 is not implemented and EL2 is implemented

TDE	EL_D when executing in:		
	EL0	EL1	EL2
0	EL1	EL1	(EL1)
1	EL2	EL2	EL2

D2.3.1 Pseudocode description of routing debug exceptions

`DebugTarget()` returns the current debug target Exception level.

`DebugTargetFrom()` returns the debug target Exception level for the specified Security state.

These functions are described in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

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D2.4 Enabling debug exceptions from the current Exception level

A debug exception can be taken only if all of the following are true:

- The OS Lock is unlocked.
- `DoubleLockStatus()` == FALSE.
- The debug exception is enabled from the current Exception level.
- The debug exception is enabled from the current Security state.

Table D2-6 on page D2-4663 shows when debug exceptions are enabled from the current Exception level. In the table, EL_D is the Exception level that Table D2-3 on page D2-4662 defines.

Table D2-6 Whether debug exceptions are enabled from the current Exception level

Current Exception level	Breakpoint Instruction exceptions	All other debug exceptions
Any Exception level that is higher than EL_D[a]	Enabled	Disabled
EL_D	Enabled	Disabled if either of the following is true: • The Local (kernel) Debug Enable bit, MDSCR_EL1.KDE, is 0. • The Debug exception mask bit, PSTATE.D, is 1. Otherwise enabled. This means that a debugger must explicitly enable these debug exceptions from EL_D by setting MDSCR_EL1.KDE to 1 and PSTATE.D to 0.
Any Exception level that is lower than EL_D	Enabled	Enabled

a. This includes EL3. EL3 is always higher than EL_D.

Note

PSTATE.D is set to 1 at reset and on exception entry.

D2.4.1 Disabling debug exceptions from Secure state

If EL3 is implemented, software executing at EL3 can set the *Secure Debug Disable* bit, MDCR_EL3.SDD, to 1 to disable all debug exceptions taken from AArch64 Secure state other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions.

The A-profile architecture does not support disabling debug in Non-secure state.

Note

- If the boot software executed when reset is deasserted sets MDCR_EL3.SDD to 1, software operating at EL3 never has to switch the debug registers between Secure state and Non-secure state.
- The PE cannot take a debug exception unless it is enabled from the current Exception level. See Table D2-6 on page D2-4663.
- If either the OS Lock or the OS Double Lock is locked, debug exceptions other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions are disabled.
- If EL3 and EL2 are not implemented, and the implementation is a Secure state only implementation, the PE behaves as if MDCR_EL3.SDD is 0.

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D2.4.2 Pseudocode description of enabling debug exceptions

`AArch64.GenerateDebugException`s() determines whether debug exceptions other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions are enabled from the current Exception level and Security state.

`AArch64.GenerateDebugExceptionsFrom`() determines whether debug exceptions other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions are enabled from the specified Exception level and Security state.

These functions are described in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

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D2.5 The effect of powerdown on debug exceptions

Debug OS Save and Restore sequences on page H6-10018 describes the *powerdown save routine* and the *restore routine*.

When executing either routine, software must use the OS Lock to disable generation of all of the following:

- Breakpoint exceptions.
- Watchpoint exceptions.
- Vector Catch exceptions.
- Software Step exceptions.

This is because the generation of these exceptions depends on the state of the debug registers, and the state of the debug registers might be lost over these routines.

If the OS Lock is unlocked, and `DoubleLockStatus()`== FALSE, debug exceptions other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions are enabled.

If OS Lock is locked, or if `DoubleLockStatus()`==TRUE, debug exceptions other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions are disabled.

Breakpoint Instruction exceptions are enabled regardless of the state of the OS Lock and the OS Double Lock.

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D2.6 Summary of the routing and enabling of debug exceptions

Behavior is as follows:

Breakpoint Instruction exceptions

These are always enabled, regardless of the current Exception level and Security state. A Breakpoint Instruction exception taken from EL3 is always routed to EL3. A Breakpoint Instruction exception taken from EL2 is routed to EL2. A Breakpoint Instruction exception taken from EL0 or EL1 is always routed to EL_D.

All other debug exceptions

Table D2-7 on page D2-4666 shows the valid combinations of MDCR_EL3.SDD, MDCR_EL2.TDE, MDSCR_EL1.KDE, and PSTATE.D, and for each combination shows where these exceptions are enabled from and where they are taken to.

In the table:

Lock Means the value of (OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '1' || `DoubleLockStatus()`).

NS Means the *Effective value* of SCR_EL3.NS.

SDD Means the *Effective value* of MDCR_EL3.SDD. See *Disabling debug exceptions from Secure state* on page D2-4663.

EEL2 Means the *Effective value* of SCR_EL3.EEL2. If FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented, this is 0.

TGE Means the value of HCR_EL2.TGE. If EL2 is not implemented, the PE behaves as if this is 0.

TDE Means the value of MDCR_EL2.TDE. If EL2 is not implemented, the PE behaves as if this is 0.

KDE Means the value of MDSCR_EL1.KDE.

D Means the value of PSTATE.D.

n/a Means not applicable. The PE cannot be executing at this Exception level.

- Means that debug exceptions are disabled from that Exception level.

Table D2-7 Routing of Breakpoint, Watchpoint, Software Step, and Vector Catch exceptions

Debug state	Lock	NS	SDD	EEL2	TGE	TDE	KDE	D	EL_D when enabled from:			
									EL0	EL1	EL2	EL3
Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
No	TRUE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
	FALSE	0	1	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
			0	0	X	X	0	X	EL1	-	n/a	-
							1	0	EL1	EL1	n/a	-
								1	EL1	-	n/a	-
				1	0	0	0	X	EL1	-	-	-
							1	0	EL1	EL1	-	-
								1	EL1	-	-	-

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Table D2-7 Routing of Breakpoint, Watchpoint, Software Step, and Vector Catch exceptions

Debug state	Lock	NS	SDD	EEL2	TGE	TDE	KDE	D	EL_D when enabled from:			
									EL0	EL1	EL2	EL3
No	FALSE	0	0	1	0	1	0	X	EL2	EL2	-	-
							1	0	EL2	EL2	EL2	-
								1	EL2	EL2	-	-
					1	X	0	X	EL2	n/a	-	-
							1	0	EL2	n/a	EL2	-
								1	EL2	n/a	-	-
		1	X	X	0	0	0	X	EL1	-	-	-
							1	0	EL1	EL1	-	-
								1	EL1	-	-	-
						1	0	X	EL2	EL2	-	-
							1	0	EL2	EL2	EL2	-
								1	EL2	EL2	-	-
					1	X	0	X	EL2	n/a	-	-
							1	0	EL2	n/a	EL2	-
								1	EL2	n/a	-	-

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D2.7 Pseudocode description of debug exceptions

`AArch64.DebugFault()` returns a `FaultRecord` object that indicates that a memory access has generated a debug exception:

The `AArch64.Abort()` function processes `FaultRecord` objects, as described in *Abort exceptions* on page D4-4764, and generates a debug exception.

Some functions called by `AArch64.Abort()` are:

- `AArch64.BreakpointException()`.
- `AArch64.WatchpointException()`.
- `AArch64.VectorCatchException()`.
- `AArch64.InstructionAbort()`.
- `AArch64.DataAbort()`.

These functions are defined in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

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D2.8 Breakpoint Instruction exceptions

This section describes Breakpoint Instruction exceptions in an AArch64 translation regime.

The PE is using an AArch64 translation regime when it is executing either:

- In an Exception level that is using AArch64.
- At EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64.

For software executing in an Exception level that is using AArch64, a Breakpoint Instruction exception results from the execution of an A64 `BRK` instruction. However, within the AArch64 EL1&0 translation regime, executing a T32 or A32 `BKPT` instruction at EL0 using AArch32 generates a Breakpoint Instruction exception.

For more information about the T32 and A32 `BKPT` instructions, see:

- *Breakpoint instruction in the A32 and T32 instruction sets* on page G2-8735.
- *BKPT instructions as the first instruction in an IT block* on page G2-8736.

The following subsections describe Breakpoint Instruction exceptions in an AArch64 translation regime:

- *About Breakpoint Instruction exceptions*.
- *Breakpoint instructions*.
- *Exception syndrome information and preferred return address* on page D2-4670.
- *Pseudocode description of Breakpoint Instruction exceptions* on page D2-4670.

D2.8.1 About Breakpoint Instruction exceptions

A *breakpoint* is an event that results from the execution of an instruction, which is based on either:

- The instruction address, the PE context, or both. This type of breakpoint is called a *hardware breakpoint.*
- The instruction itself. That is, the instruction is a *breakpoint instruction*. These can be included in the program that the PE executes. This type of breakpoint is called a *software breakpoint*.

Breakpoint Instruction exceptions, which this section describes, are software breakpoints. *Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4671 describes hardware breakpoints.

There is no enable control for Breakpoint Instruction exceptions. They are always enabled, and cannot be masked.

A Breakpoint Instruction exception is generated whenever a breakpoint instruction is committed for execution, regardless of all of the following:

- The current Exception level.
- The current Security state.
- Whether the *debug target Exception level*, EL_D, is using AArch64 or AArch32.

Note

- The debug target Exception level, EL_D, is the Exception level that debug exceptions are targeting. *Routing debug exceptions* on page D2-4661 describes how EL_D is derived.
- Debuggers using breakpoint instructions must be aware of the rules for concurrent modification and execution of instructions. See *Concurrent modification and execution of instructions* on page B2-154.

D2.8.2 Breakpoint instructions

The breakpoint instruction in the A64 instruction set is `BRK #<immediate>`. It is unconditional.

For details of the instruction encoding, see *BRK* on page C6-1213.

The breakpoint instruction in the A32 and T32 instruction sets is `BKPT #<immediate>`.

For more information about the A32 and T32 breakpoint instruction, see *Breakpoint instruction in the A32 and T32 instruction sets* on page G2-8735.

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D2.8.3 Exception syndrome information and preferred return address

See the following:

- *Exception syndrome information*.
- *Preferred return address*.

Exception syndrome information

On taking a Breakpoint Instruction exception, the PE records information about the exception in the *Exception Syndrome Register* (ESR) at the Exception level the exception is taken to. The ESR used is one of:

- ESR_EL1.
- ESR_EL2.
- ESR_EL3.

Note

Breakpoint Instruction exceptions are the only debug exception that can be taken to EL3 using AArch64.

Table D2-8 on page D2-4670 shows the information that the PE records.

Table D2-8 Information recorded in the ESR_ELx

ESR_ELx field	Information recorded in ESR_EL1, ESR_EL2, or ESR_EL3.
Exception Class, EC	Whether the breakpoint instruction was executed in AArch64 state or AArch32 state. The PE sets this to: • `0x3C` for an A64 `BRK` instruction. • `0x38` for an A32 or T32 `BKPT` instruction.
Instruction Length, IL	The PE sets this to: • 0 for a 16-bit T32 `BKPT` instruction. • 1 for an A64 `BRK` instruction, or an A32 `BKPT` instruction.
Instruction Specific Syndrome, ISS	**ISS[24:16]** RES0. **ISS[15:0]** The PE copies the instruction Comment field value into here, zero extended as necessary.

Note

- If debug exceptions are routed to EL2, it is the exception that is routed, not the instruction that is trapped. Therefore, if a Breakpoint Instruction exception is routed to EL2, ESR_EL2.EC is set to the same value as if the exception was taken to EL1.
- For information about how debug exceptions can be routed to EL2, see *Routing debug exceptions* on page D2-4661.

Preferred return address

The preferred return address is the address of the breakpoint instruction, not the next instruction. This is different to the behavior of other exception-generating instructions, like `SVC`.

D2.8.4 Pseudocode description of Breakpoint Instruction exceptions

`AArch64.SoftwareBreakpoint()` generates a Breakpoint Instruction exception that is taken to AArch64 state.

This function is defined in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

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D2.9 Breakpoint exceptions

This section describes Breakpoint exceptions in stage 1 of an AArch64 translation regime.

The PE is using an AArch64 translation regime when it is executing either:

- In an Exception level that is using AArch64.
- At EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64.

This section contains the following subsections:

- *About Breakpoint exceptions*.
- *Breakpoint types and linking of breakpoints* on page D2-4672.
- *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4681.
- *Breakpoint instruction address comparisons* on page D2-4682.
- *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page D2-4684.
- *Breakpoint usage constraints* on page D2-4685.
- *Preferred return address* on page D2-4688.
- *Pseudocode description of Breakpoint exceptions taken from AArch64 state* on page D2-4688.

D2.9.1 About Breakpoint exceptions

A *breakpoint* is an event that results from the execution of an instruction, which is based on either:

- The instruction address, the PE context, or both. This type of breakpoint is called a *hardware breakpoint.*
- The instruction itself. That is, the instruction is a *breakpoint instruction*. These can be included in the program that the PE executes. This type of breakpoint is called a *software breakpoint*.

Breakpoint exceptions are generated by *Breakpoint debug events*. Breakpoint debug events are generated by hardware breakpoints. Software breakpoints are described in *Breakpoint Instruction exceptions* on page D2-4669.

An implementation can include between 2-16 hardware breakpoints. ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.BRPs shows how many are implemented.

To use an implemented hardware breakpoint, a debugger programs the following registers for the breakpoint:

- The *Breakpoint Control Register*, DBGBCR<n>_EL1. This contains controls for the breakpoint, for example an enable control.
- The *Breakpoint Value Register*, DBGBVR<n>_EL1. This holds the value used for breakpoint matching, which is one of:
  - An instruction virtual address.
  - A Context ID.
  - A VMID value.
  - A concatenation of both a Context ID value and a VMID value.

These registers are numbered, so that:

- DBGBCR0_EL1 and DBGBVR0_EL1 are for breakpoint number zero.
- DBGBCR1_EL1 and DBGBVR1_EL1 are for breakpoint number one.
- DBGBCR2_EL1 and DBGBVR2_EL1 are for breakpoint number two.
- …
- …
- DBGBCR<n-1>_EL1 and DBGBVR<n-1>_EL1 are for breakpoint number (n-1).

A debugger can link a breakpoint that is programmed with an address and a breakpoint that is programmed with anything other than an address together, so that a Breakpoint debug event is generated only if both breakpoints match.

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For each instruction in the program flow, all of the breakpoints are tested. When a breakpoint is tested, it generates a Breakpoint debug event if all of the following are true:

- The breakpoint is enabled. That is, the breakpoint enable control for it, DBGBCR<n>_EL1.E, is 1.
- The conditions specified in the DBGBCR<n>_EL1 are met.
- The comparison with the value held in the DBGBVR<n>_EL1 is successful.
- If the breakpoint is linked to another breakpoint, the comparisons made by that other breakpoint are also successful.
- The instruction is committed for execution.

If all of these conditions are met, the breakpoint generates the Breakpoint debug event regardless of the following:

- Whether the instruction passes its Condition code check.
- The instruction type.

If halting is allowed and EDSCR.HDE is 1, Breakpoint debug events cause entry to Debug state.

Otherwise, if debug exceptions are:

- Enabled, Breakpoint debug events generate Breakpoint exceptions.
- Disabled, Breakpoint debug events are ignored.

Note

The remainder of this Breakpoint exceptions section, including all subsections, describes breakpoints as generating Breakpoint exceptions.

However, the behavior described also applies if breakpoints are causing entry to Debug state.

The debug exception enable controls on page D2-4660 describes the enable controls for Breakpoint debug events.

D2.9.2 Breakpoint types and linking of breakpoints

Each implemented breakpoint is one of the following:

- A *context-aware* breakpoint. This is a breakpoint that can be programmed to generate a Breakpoint exception on any one of the following:
  - An instruction address match.
  - A Context ID match, with the value held in the CONTEXTIDR_EL1.
  - A VMID match, with the VMID value held in the VTTBR_EL2.
  - Both a Context ID match and a VMID match.
- A breakpoint that is not context-aware. These can only be programmed to generate a Breakpoint exception on an instruction address match.

ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.CTX_CMPs shows how many of the implemented breakpoints are context-aware breakpoints. At least one implemented breakpoint must be context-aware. The context-aware breakpoints are the highest numbered breakpoints.

Any breakpoint that is programmed to generate a Breakpoint exception on an instruction address match is categorized as an *Address breakpoint*. Breakpoints that are programmed to match on anything else are categorized as *Context breakpoints*.

When a debugger programs a breakpoint to be an Address or a Context breakpoint, it must also program that breakpoint so that it is either:

- Used in isolation. In this case, the breakpoint is called an *Unlinked breakpoint*.
- Enabled for linking to another breakpoint. In this case, the breakpoint is called a *Linked breakpoint*.

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By linking an Address breakpoint and a Context breakpoint together, the debugger can create a breakpoint pair that generates a Breakpoint exception only if the PE is in a particular context when an instruction address match occurs. For example, a debugger might:

1. Program breakpoint number one to be a *Linked Address Match breakpoint*.
2. Program breakpoint number five to be a *Linked Context ID Match breakpoint*.
3. Link these two breakpoints together. A Breakpoint exception is generated only if both the instruction address matches and the Context ID matches.

The *Breakpoint Type* field for a breakpoint, DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT, controls the breakpoint type and whether the breakpoint is enabled for linking. If BT[0] is 1, the breakpoint is enabled for linking.

If AArch32 state is implemented, Address breakpoints can be programmed to generate Breakpoint exceptions on addresses that are halfword-aligned but not word-aligned. This makes it possible to breakpoint on T32 instructions. See *Specifying the halfword-aligned address that an Address breakpoint matches on* on page D2-4683.

Note

Stage 1 of an AArch32 translation regimes supports two additional breakpoint types, Unlinked and Linked Address Mismatch breakpoints, BT == `0b0100` and BT == `0b0101`. For information about these, see Chapter G2 *AArch32 Self-hosted Debug*. These types are reserved in stage 1 of an AArch64 translation regime. See *Reserved BT values* on page D2-4686.

Rules for linking breakpoints

The rules for breakpoint linking are as follows:

- Only Linked breakpoint types can be linked.
- Any type of Linked Address breakpoint can link to any type of Linked Context breakpoint. The *Linked Breakpoint Number* field, DBGBCR<n>_EL1.LBN, for the Linked Address breakpoint specifies the particular Linked Context breakpoint that the Linked Address breakpoint links to, and:
  - DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC} for the Linked Address breakpoint define the execution conditions that the breakpoint pair generates Breakpoint exceptions for. See *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4681.
  - DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC} for the Linked Context breakpoint are ignored.
- Linked Context breakpoint types can only be linked to. The LBN field for Context breakpoints is therefore ignored.
- Linked Address breakpoints cannot link to watchpoints. The LBN field can therefore only specify another breakpoint.
- If a Linked Address breakpoint links to a breakpoint that is not context-aware, the behavior of the Linked Address breakpoint is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. See *Other usage constraints for Address breakpoints* on page D2-4688.
- If a Linked Address breakpoint links to an Unlinked Context breakpoint, the Linked Address breakpoint never generates any Breakpoint exceptions.
- Multiple Linked Address breakpoints can link to a single Linked Context breakpoint.

  Note

  Multiple Linked watchpoints can also link to a single Linked Context breakpoint. *Watchpoint exceptions* on page D2-4690 describes watchpoints.

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These rules mean that a single Linked Context breakpoint might be linked to by all, or any combination of, the following:

- Multiple Linked Address Match breakpoints.
- Multiple Linked watchpoints.

Note

If FEAT_NV2 is implemented, the hypervisor must use the 0b1101, Linked CONTEXTIDR_EL2 Match breakpoint type to guarantee a linked match, see *Interaction with self-hosted and External debug* on page D5-4894.

It is also possible that a Linked Context breakpoint might have no breakpoints or watchpoints linked to it.

Figure D2-1 shows an example of permitted breakpoint and watchpoint linking.

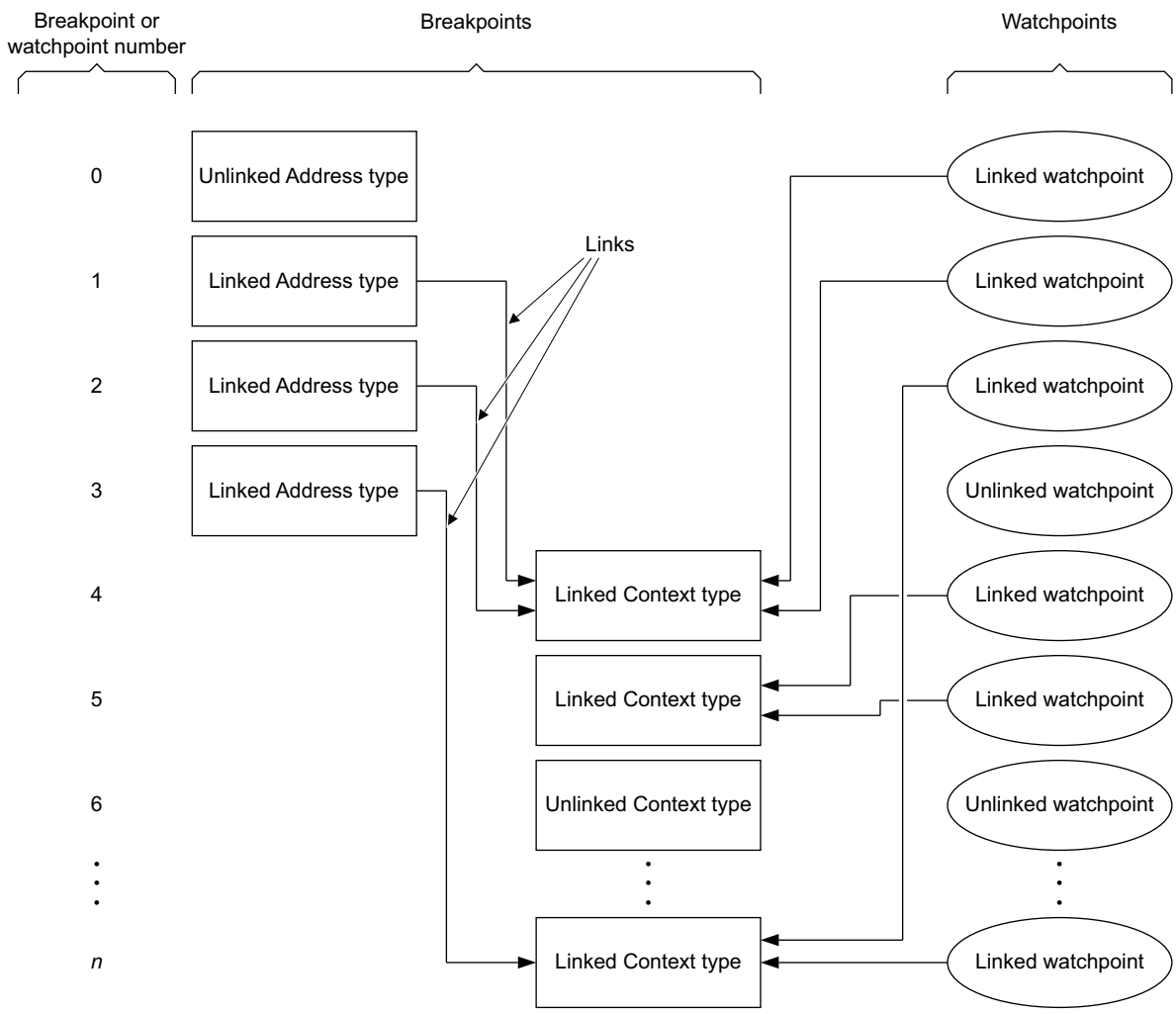

Figure D2-1 The role of linking in Breakpoint and Watchpoint exception generation

In Figure D2-1, each Linked Address breakpoint can generate a Breakpoint exception only if the comparisons made by both it, and the Linked Context breakpoint that it links, to are successful. Similarly, each Linked watchpoint can only generate a Watchpoint exception if the comparisons made by both it, and the Linked Context breakpoint that it links to, are successful.

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Breakpoint types defined by DBGBCRn_EL1.BT

The following list provides more detail about each breakpoint type:

`0b0000`, Unlinked Address Match breakpoint

Generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:

- DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC}. These define the execution conditions for which the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions. See *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4681.
- A successful address match, as described in *Breakpoint instruction address comparisons* on page D2-4682.

DBGBCR<n>_EL1.LBN for this breakpoint is ignored.

`0b0001`, Linked Address Match breakpoint

Generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on all of the following:

- DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC} for this breakpoint. These define the execution conditions that the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions for. See *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4681.
- A successful address match defined by this breakpoint, as described in *Breakpoint instruction address comparisons* on page D2-4682.
- A successful context match defined by the Linked Context breakpoint that this breakpoint links to.

DBGBCR<n>_EL1.LBN for this breakpoint selects the Linked Context breakpoint that this breakpoint links to.

`0b0010`, Unlinked Context ID Match breakpoint

BT == `0b0010` is a reserved value if the breakpoint is not a context-aware breakpoint.

For context-aware breakpoints, generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:

- DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC}. These define the execution conditions for which the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions. See *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4681.
- A successful Context ID match, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page D2-4684.

The value of DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID is compared with the current Context ID.

CONTEXTIDR_EL2 holds the current Context ID when all of:

- The implementation includes FEAT_VHE.
- EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state.
- EL2 using AArch64 and HCR_EL2.E2H is set to 1.
- The PE is executing at EL0 and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, or the PE is executing at EL2.

Otherwise, CONTEXTIDR_EL1 holds the current Context ID.

DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{LBN, BAS} for this breakpoint are ignored

`0b0011`, Linked Context ID Match breakpoint

BT == `0b0011` is a reserved value if the breakpoint is not a context-aware breakpoint.

For context-aware breakpoints, one of the following applies:

- If no Linked breakpoints or Linked watchpoints link to this breakpoint, then the breakpoint does not generate any Breakpoint exceptions.
- Generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:
  - A successful instruction address match, defined by a Linked Address breakpoint that links to this breakpoint, see *Breakpoint instruction address comparisons* on page D2-4682.

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  - A successful Context ID match defined by this breakpoint, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page D2-4684.
- Generation of a Watchpoint exception depends on both:
  - A successful data address match, defined by a Linked watchpoint that links to this breakpoint, see *Watchpoint data address comparisons* on page D2-4695.
  - A successful Context ID match defined by this breakpoint, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page D2-4684.

The value of DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID is compared with the current Context ID.

CONTEXTIDR_EL2 holds the current Context ID when all of:

- The implementation includes FEAT_VHE.
- EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state.
- EL2 using AArch64 and HCR_EL2.E2H is set to 1.
- The PE is executing at EL0 and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, or the PE is executing at EL2.

Otherwise, CONTEXTIDR_EL1 holds the current Context ID.

DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{LBN, SSC, HMC, BAS, PMC} for this breakpoint are ignored.

`0b0100`, Unlinked Address Mismatch breakpoint

BT == `0b0100` is a reserved value in stage 1 of an AArch64 translation regime. See *Reserved BT values* on page D2-4686.

0b0100, Unlinked Address Mismatch breakpoint on page G2-8743 describes the behavior of Address Mismatch breakpoints in stage 1 of an AArch32 translation regime.

`0b0101`, Linked Address Mismatch breakpoint

BT == `0b0101` is a reserved value in stage 1 of an AArch64 translation regime. See *Reserved BT values* on page D2-4686.

0b0101, Linked Address Mismatch breakpoint on page G2-8743 describes the behavior of Address Mismatch breakpoints in stage 1 of an AArch32 translation regime.

`0b0110`, Unlinked CONTEXTIDR_EL1 Match breakpoint

BT == `0b0110` is a reserved value if either:

- The breakpoint is not a context-aware breakpoint.
- The implementation does not include FEAT_VHE.

In an implementation that includes FEAT_VHE, for context-aware breakpoints, generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:

- DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC}. These define the execution conditions for which the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions.
- A successful Context ID match defined by this breakpoint, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page D2-4684.

The Context ID check is made against the value in CONTEXTIDR_EL1. The value of DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID is compared with the Context ID value held in CONTEXTIDR_EL1.

Note

The operation of this breakpoint does not depend on the value of HCR_EL2.E2H.

DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{LBN, BAS} for this breakpoint are ignored.

`0b0111`, Linked CONTEXTIDR_EL1 Match breakpoint

BT == `0b0111` is a reserved value if either:

- The breakpoint is not a context-aware breakpoint.
- The implementation does not include FEAT_VHE.

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In an implementation that includes FEAT_VHE, for context-aware breakpoints, one of the following applies:

- If no Linked breakpoints or Linked watchpoints link to this breakpoint, then the breakpoint does not generate any Breakpoint exceptions.
- Generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:
  - A successful instruction address match, defined by a Linked Address match breakpoint that links to this breakpoint, see *Breakpoint instruction address comparisons* on page D2-4682.
  - A successful Context ID match defined by this breakpoint, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page D2-4684.
- Generation of a Watchpoint exception depends on both:
  - A successful data address match, defined by a Linked watchpoint that links to this breakpoint, see *Watchpoint data address comparisons* on page D2-4695.
  - A successful Context ID match defined by this breakpoint, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page D2-4684.

The Context ID check is made against the value in CONTEXTIDR_EL1. The value of DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID is compared with the Context ID value held in CONTEXTIDR_EL1.

Note

The operation of this breakpoint does not depend on the value of HCR_EL2.E2H.

DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{LBN, SSC, HMC, BAS, PMC} for this breakpoint are ignored.

`0b1000`**, Unlinked VMID Match breakpoint**

BT == `0b1000` is a reserved value if either:

- The breakpoint is not a context-aware breakpoint.
- EL2 is not implemented.

For context-aware breakpoints, generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:

- DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC}. These define the execution conditions for which the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions. See *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4681.
- A successful VMID match, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page D2-4684.

DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{LBN, BAS} for this breakpoint are ignored.

`0b1001`**, Linked VMID Match breakpoint**

BT == `0b1000` is a reserved value if either:

- The breakpoint is not a context-matching breakpoint.
- EL2 is not implemented.

For context-aware breakpoints, one of the following applies:

- If no Linked breakpoints or Linked watchpoints link to this breakpoint, then the breakpoint does not generate any Breakpoint exceptions.
- Generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:
  - A successful instruction address match, defined by a Linked Address Match breakpoint that links to this breakpoint. See *Breakpoint instruction address comparisons* on page D2-4682.
  - A successful VMID match defined by this breakpoint, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page D2-4684.

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- Generation of a Watchpoint exception depends on both:
  - A successful data address match, defined by a Linked watchpoint that links to this breakpoint, see *Watchpoint data address comparisons* on page D2-4695.
  - A successful VMID match defined by this breakpoint, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page D2-4684.

DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{LBN, SSC, HMC, BAS, PMC} for this breakpoint are ignored.

`0b1010`, Unlinked Context ID and VMID Match breakpoint

BT == `0b1010` is a reserved value if either:

- The breakpoint is not a context-aware breakpoint.
- EL2 is not implemented.

When EL2 is implemented, for context-aware breakpoints, generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on all of the following:

- DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC}. These define the execution conditions that the breakpoint generates a Breakpoint exception for. See *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4681.
- A successful Context ID match, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page D2-4684.
- A successful VMID match.

The value of DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID is compared with CONTEXTIDR_EL1.

Breakpoint context comparisons on page D2-4684 describes the requirements for a successful Context ID match and a successful VMID match.

DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{LBN, BAS} for this breakpoint are ignored.

`0b1011`, Linked Context ID and VMID Match breakpoint

BT == `0b1011` is a reserved value if either:

- The breakpoint is not a context-aware breakpoint.
- EL2 is not implemented.

When EL2 is implemented, for context-aware breakpoints, one of the following applies:

- If no Linked breakpoints or Linked watchpoints link to this breakpoint, then the breakpoint does not generate any Breakpoint exceptions.
- Generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on all of the following:
  - A successful instruction address match, defined by a Linked Address breakpoint that links to this breakpoint, see *Breakpoint instruction address comparisons* on page D2-4682.
  - A successful Context ID match defined by this breakpoint, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page D2-4684.
  - A successful VMID match defined by this breakpoint.
- Generation of a Watchpoint exception depends on all of the following:
  - A successful data address match, defined by a Linked watchpoint that links to this breakpoint, see *Watchpoint data address comparisons* on page D2-4695.
  - A successful Context ID match defined by this breakpoint, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page D2-4684.
  - A successful VMID match defined by this breakpoint.

The value of DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID is compared with CONTEXTIDR_EL1.

Breakpoint context comparisons on page D2-4684 describes the requirements for a successful Context ID match and a successful VMID match by this breakpoint.

DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{LBN, SSC, HMC, BAS, PMC} for this breakpoint are ignored.

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`0b1100`, Unlinked CONTEXTIDR_EL2 Match breakpoint

BT == `0b1100` is a reserved value if either:

- The breakpoint is not a context-aware breakpoint.
- FEAT_VHE is not implemented and FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented, which means the implementation does not include CONTEXTIDR_EL2.

In an implementation in which FEAT_VHE is implemented or FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented, for context-aware breakpoints, generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:

- DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC}. These define the execution conditions for which the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions.
- A successful CONTEXTIDR_EL2 match, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page D2-4684.

The Context ID check is made against the value in CONTEXTIDR_EL2. The value of DBGBVR<n>_EL1 is compared with the Context ID value held in CONTEXTIDR_EL2.

Note

The operation of this breakpoint does not depend on the value of HCR_EL2.E2H.

DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{LBN, BAS} for this breakpoint are ignored.

`0b1101`, Linked CONTEXTIDR_EL2 Match breakpoint

BT == `0b1101` is a reserved value if either:

- The breakpoint is not a context-aware breakpoint.
- FEAT_VHE is not implemented and FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented, which means the implementation does not include CONTEXTIDR_EL2.

In an implementation in which FEAT_VHE is implemented or FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented, for context-aware breakpoints, either:

- If no Linked breakpoints or Linked watchpoints link to this breakpoint, then the breakpoint does not generate any Breakpoint exceptions.
- Generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:
  - A successful instruction address match, defined by a Linked Address match breakpoint that links to this breakpoint, see *Breakpoint instruction address comparisons* on page D2-4682.
  - A successful CONTEXTIDR_EL2 match, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page D2-4684.
- Generation of a Watchpoint exception depends on both:
  - A successful data address match, defined by a Linked watchpoint that links to this breakpoint, see *Watchpoint data address comparisons* on page D2-4695.
  - A successful CONTEXTIDR_EL2 match, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page D2-4684.

The Context ID check is made against the value in CONTEXTIDR_EL2. The value of DBGBVR<n>_EL1 is compared with the Context ID value held in CONTEXTIDR_EL2.

Note

The operation of this breakpoint does not depend on the value of HCR_EL2.E2H.

DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{LBN, SSC, HMC, BAS, PMC} for this breakpoint are ignored.

`0b1110`, Unlinked Full Context ID Match breakpoint

BT == `0b1110` is a reserved value if either:

- The breakpoint is not a context-aware breakpoint.
- FEAT_VHE is not implemented and FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented, which means the implementation does not include CONTEXTIDR_EL2.

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In an implementation in which FEAT_VHE is implemented or FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented, for context-aware breakpoints, generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:

- DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC}. These define the execution conditions for which the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions.
- A successful Context ID match, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page D2-4684.

The Context ID check is made against the values in both CONTEXTIDR_EL1 and CONTEXTIDR_EL2. The value of DBGBVR<n>_EL1[31:0] is compared with the Context ID value held in CONTEXTIDR_EL1, and the value of DBGBVR<n>_EL1[63:32] is compared with the Context ID value held in CONTEXTIDR_EL2. Both comparisons must match for the Context ID check.

Note

The operation of this breakpoint does not depend on the value of HCR_EL2.E2H.

DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{LBN, BAS} for this breakpoint are ignored.

`0b1111`**, Linked Full Context ID Match breakpoint**

BT == `0b1111` is a reserved value if either:

- The breakpoint is not a context-aware breakpoint.
- FEAT_VHE is not implemented and FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented, which means the implementation does not include CONTEXTIDR_EL2.

In an implementation in which FEAT_VHE is implemented or FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented, for context-aware breakpoints, one of the following applies:

- If no Linked breakpoints or Linked watchpoints link to this breakpoint, then the breakpoint does not generate any Breakpoint exceptions.
- Generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:
  - A successful instruction address match, defined by a Linked Address match breakpoint that links to this breakpoint, see *Breakpoint instruction address comparisons* on page D2-4682.
  - A successful Context ID match, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page D2-4684.
- Generation of a Watchpoint exception depends on both:
  - A successful data address match, defined by a Linked watchpoint that links to this breakpoint, see *Watchpoint data address comparisons* on page D2-4695.
  - A successful Context ID match, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page D2-4684.

The Context ID check is made against the values in both CONTEXTIDR_EL1 and CONTEXTIDR_EL2. The value of DBGBVR<n>_EL1[31:0] is compared with the Context ID value held in CONTEXTIDR_EL1, and the value of DBGBVR<n>_EL1[63:32] is compared with the Context ID value held in CONTEXTIDR_EL2. Both comparisons must match for the Context ID check.

Note

The operation of this breakpoint does not depend on the value of HCR_EL2.E2H.

DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{LBN, SSC, HMC, BAS, PMC} for this breakpoint are ignored.

Note

See *Reserved DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT values* on page D2-4686 for the behavior of breakpoints programmed with reserved BT values.

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D2.9.3 Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions

Each breakpoint can be programmed so that it generates Breakpoint exceptions only for certain execution conditions. For example, a breakpoint might be programmed to generate Breakpoint exceptions only when the PE is executing at EL0 in Secure state.

DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC} defines the execution conditions the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions for, as follows:

Security State Control, SSC

Controls whether the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions only in Secure state, only in Non-secure state, or in both Security states.

Note

This is determined by the Security state of the PE, not from the NS attribute returned by the translation of the virtual address on which the breakpoint is set.

Higher Mode Control, HMC, and Privileged Mode Control, PMC

HMC and PMC together control which Exception levels the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions in.

Table D2-9 on page D2-4681 shows the valid combinations of the values of HMC, SSC, and PMC, and for each combination shows which Exception levels breakpoints generate Breakpoint exceptions in.

In the table:

Y Means that a breakpoint programmed with the values of HMC, SSC, and PMC shown in that row can generate Breakpoint exceptions in that Exception level and Security state.

- Means that a breakpoint programmed with the values of HMC, SSC, and PMC shown in that row cannot generate Breakpoint exceptions in that Exception level and Security state.

For information about which combinations of HMC, SSC and PMC are reserved if an Exception level or Security state are not implemented or enabled, see *Reserved DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC} values* on page D2-4686.

Table D2-9 Summary of breakpoint HMC, SSC, and PMC encodings

HMC	SSC	PMC	Security state	EL3[a]	EL2	EL1	EL0
0	00	01	Both	-	-	Y	-
0	00	10		-	-	-	Y
0	00	11		-	-	Y	Y

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Table D2-9 Summary of breakpoint HMC, SSC, and PMC encodings (continued)

HMC	SSC	PMC	Security state	EL3[a]	EL2	EL1	EL0
0	01	01	Non-secure	n/a	-	Y	-
0	01	10		n/a	-	-	Y
0	01	11		n/a	-	Y	Y
0	10	01	Secure	-	-	Y	-
0	10	10		-	-	-	Y
0	10	11		-	-	Y	Y
0	11	00	Secure	-	Y	-	-
0	11	01		-	Y	Y	-
0	11	11		-	Y	Y	Y
1	00	01	Both	Y	Y	Y	-
1	00	11		Y	Y	Y	Y
1	01	00	Non-secure	n/a	Y	-	-
1	01	01		n/a	Y	Y	-
1	01	11		n/a	Y	Y	Y
1	10	00	Secure	Y	-	-	-
1	10	01		Y	Y	Y	-
1	10	11		Y	Y	Y	Y
1	11	00	Both	-	Y	-	-
1	11	01		-	Y	Y	-
1	11	11		-	Y	Y	Y

a. Debug exceptions are not generated at EL3 using AArch64. This means that these combinations of HMC, SSC, and PMC are relevant only if breakpoints cause entry to Debug state. Self-hosted debuggers must avoid combinations of HMC, SSC, and PMC that generate Breakpoint exceptions at EL3 using AArch64.

All combinations of HMC, SSC, and PMC that this table does not show are reserved. See *Reserved DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC} values* on page D2-4686.

D2.9.4 Breakpoint instruction address comparisons

In this subsection, the term `AddrTop` represents the most significant bit of a virtual address used by breakpoint data address comparisons. `AddrTop` is:

- 55, if address tagging is used for the address. See *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770.
- 63, otherwise.

Note

When stage 1 translation is enabled, in AArch64 state, a virtual address has a maximum address width of either 48 bits or, when FEAT_LVA is implemented and the 64KB translation granule is used, 52 bits. Software can configure a smaller address width for a virtual address, see *Input address size* on page D5-4786. Attempting to translate an address that is larger than the configured input address size generates a Translation fault.

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When stage 1 translation is disabled, using an address that is larger than the implemented PA size generates an Address size fault. The implemented PA size is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED up to 52 bits, see *Physical address size* on page D5-4785.

These faults have a higher priority than breakpoints.

An address comparison is successful if bits [AddrTop:2] of the current instruction virtual address are equal to DBGBVR<n>_EL1[AddrTop:2].

Note

DBGBVR<n>_EL1 is a 64-bit register. The most significant bits of this register are sign-extension bits. DBGBVR<n>_EL1[1:0] are RES0 and are ignored.

If EL1 is using AArch64 and EL0 is using AArch32, A32 and T32 instructions can be executed in stage 1 of an AArch64 translation regime. In this case, the instruction addresses are zero-extended before comparison with the breakpoint.

Specifying the halfword-aligned address that an Address breakpoint matches on

For Address Match breakpoints, if the implementation supports AArch32 state, a debugger must program the *Byte Address Selection* field, DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BAS.

Table D2-10 Programmable BAS values

BAS	Match instruction at	Constraint for debuggers
0b0011	DBGBCR<n>_EL1	Use for T32 instructions.
0b1100	DBGBCR<n>_EL1 + 2	Use for T32 instructions.
0b1111	DBGBCR<n>_EL1	Use for A64 and A32 instructions.

If the implementation is an AArch64-only implementation, all instructions are word-aligned and DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BAS is RES1.

Figure D2-2 on page D2-4684 shows a summary of when Address Match breakpoints programmed with particular BAS values generate Breakpoint exceptions. The figure contains four parts:

- A column showing the row number, on the left.
- An instruction set and instruction size table.
- A location of instruction figure.
- A BAS field values table, on the right.

To use the figure, read across the rows. For example, row 7 shows that a breakpoint with DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BAS programmed as either 0b0011 or 0b1111 generates Breakpoint exceptions for A64 instructions. A64 instructions are always at word-aligned addresses.

Note

To breakpoint on an A64 instruction, Arm recommends that the debugger programs DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BAS as 0b1111.

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In the figure:

Yes Means that the breakpoint generates a Breakpoint exception.

No Means that the breakpoint does not generate a Breakpoint exception.

UNP Means that is it CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the breakpoint generates a Breakpoint exception. See *Other usage constraints for Address breakpoints* on page D2-4688.

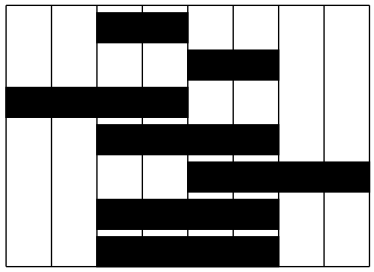

	Instruction set	Size	Location of instruction[a] -2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	BAS[3:0] 0b0011	0b1100	0b1111
Row 1	T32	16-bit			■	■					Yes	No	Yes
Row 2		16-bit					■	■			No	Yes	UNP
Row 3	T32	32-bit	■	■	■	■					UNP	No	UNP
Row 4		32-bit			■	■	■	■			Yes	UNP	Yes
Row 5		32-bit					■	■	■	■	No	Yes	UNP
Row 6	A32	32-bit			■	■	■	■			Yes	UNP	Yes
Row 7	A64	32-bit			■	■	■	■			Yes	UNP	Yes

a. 0 means the word-aligned address held in the DBGBVR<n>_EL1[maxAddressSize:2]:00.
The other locations are as follows:
- -2 means ((DBGBVR<n>_EL1[maxAddressSize:2]:00) –
- -1 means ((DBGBVR<n>_EL1[maxAddressSize:2]:00) –
- ...
- ...
- +5 means ((DBGBVR<n>_EL1[maxAddressSize:2]:00) + 5).

The solid areas show the location of the instruction.

Figure D2-2 Summary of BAS field meanings for Address Match breakpoints

D2.9.5 Breakpoint context comparisons

The breakpoint type defined by DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT determines what context comparison is required, if any. Table D2-11 on page D2-4684 shows the BT values that require a comparison, and the match required for the comparison to be successful.

Table D2-11 Breakpoint Context ID and VMID comparison tests

DBGBCR<n>.BT	Test required for successful context comparison
0b001x	• When FEAT_VHE is implemented, EL2 is using AArch64, the *Effective value* of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, and either the PE is executing at EL0 with HCR_EL2.TGE set to 1, or the PE is executing at EL2, CONTEXTIDR_EL2 must match the DBGBVR<n>_EL1. ContextID value. • Otherwise, CONTEXTIDR_EL1 must match the DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID value.
0b011x	CONTEXTIDR_EL1 must match the DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID value.
0b100x	VTTBR_EL2.VMID must match the DBGBVR<n>_EL1.VMID value.
0b101x	CONTEXTIDR_EL1 must match the DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID value and VTTBR_EL2.VMID must match the DBGBVR<n>_EL1.VMID value.
0b110x	CONTEXTIDR_EL2 must match the DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID2 value, DBGBVR<n>_EL1[63:32].
0b111x	Both: • CONTEXTIDR_EL1 must match the DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID value, DBGBVR<n>_EL1[31:0]. • CONTEXTIDR_EL2 must match the DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID2 value, DBGBVR<n>_EL1[63:32].

No Context ID or VMID comparison is required for other valid DBGBCR<n>.BT values.

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Context breakpoints do not generate Breakpoint exceptions when any of:

- The comparison uses the value of CONTEXTIDR_EL1 and any of:
  - The PE is executing at EL3 using AArch64.
  - The PE is executing at EL2.
  - FEAT_VHE is implemented, EL2 is using AArch64, EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}.
- The comparison uses the value of CONTEXTIDR_EL2 and any of:
  - Neither FEAT_VHE is implemented, nor FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented.
  - If the PE is in Secure state, and either FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented, or Secure EL2 is disabled.
  - The PE is executing at EL3.
  - EL2 is using AArch32.
  - EL2 is not implemented.
- The comparison uses the current VMID value and any of:
  - EL2 is not implemented.
  - If the PE is in Secure state, and either FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented, or Secure EL2 is disabled.
  - The PE is executing at EL2.
  - The PE is executing at EL3.
  - FEAT_VHE is implemented, EL2 is using AArch64, EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}.

Note

- For all Context breakpoints, DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BAS is RES1 and is ignored.
- For Linked Context breakpoints, DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{LBN, SSC, HMC, PMC} are RES0 and are ignored.

D2.9.6 Breakpoint usage constraints

See the following sections:

- *Reserved DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT values* on page D2-4686.
- *Reserved DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC} values* on page D2-4686.
- *Reserved DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BAS values* on page D2-4687.
- *Reserved DBGBCR<n>_EL1.LBN values* on page D2-4688.
- *Other usage constraints for Address breakpoints* on page D2-4688.
- *Other usage constraints for Context breakpoints* on page D2-4688.

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Reserved DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT values

Table D2-12 on page D2-4686 shows when particular DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT values are reserved.

Table D2-12 Reserved BT values

BT value	Breakpoint type	Reserved
`0b001x`	Context ID Match	If the breakpoint is not context-aware
`0b010x`	Address Mismatch	In stage 1 of an AArch64 translation regime, or if EDSCR.HDE is 1 and halting is allowed
`0b011x`	CONTEXTIDR_EL1 Match	If FEAT_VHE is not implemented, or the breakpoint is not context-aware
`0b100x`	VMID Match	If EL2 is not implemented, or the breakpoint is not context-aware
`0b101x`	Context ID and VMID Match	If EL2 is not implemented, or the breakpoint is not context-aware
`0b110x`	CONTEXTIDR_EL2 Match	If FEAT_VHE is not implemented and FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented, or if the breakpoint is not context-aware
`0b111x`	Full Context ID Match	

If a breakpoint is programmed with one of these reserved BT values:

- The breakpoint must behave as if it is either:
  - Disabled.
  - Programmed with a BT value that is not reserved, other than for a direct or external read of DBGBCR<n>_EL1.
- For a direct or external read of DBGBCR<n>_EL1, if the reserved BT value:
  - Has no function for any execution conditions, the value read back is UNKNOWN.
  - Has a function for execution conditions other than the current execution conditions, the value read back is the value written. This permits software to save and restore the BT value so that the breakpoint functions for the other execution conditions.

The behavior of breakpoints with reserved BT values might change in future revisions of the architecture. For this reason, software must not rely on the behavior described here.

Reserved DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC} values

Table D2-13 on page D2-4686 shows when particular combinations of DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC} are reserved in stage 1 of an AArch64 translation regime.

Table D2-13 Reserved HMC, SSC, and PMC combinations

HMC, SSC, and PMC combination	Reserved
All combinations with SSC set to `0b01` or `0b10`, except for the combination with HMC set to 1, SSC set to `0b01`, and PMC set to `0b00`.	When EL3 is not implemented and EL2 is implemented.
Any combination where HMC or SSC is nonzero, except for the combination with HMC set to 1, SSC set to `0b01`, and PMC set to `0b00`, or combinations when SSC is set to `0b11`.	When both of EL2 and EL3 are not implemented.
The combination with HMC set to 1, SSC set to `0b11`, and PMC set to `0b00`.	When EL2 is not implemented.

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Table D2-13 Reserved HMC, SSC, and PMC combinations (continued)

HMC, SSC, and PMC combination	Reserved
The combinations with SSC set to `0b11` except the combination with HMC set to 1, SSC set to `0b11` and PMC set to `0b00`.	When Secure EL2 is not implemented.
The combination with HMC set to 1, SSC set to `0b01` and PMC set to `0b00`.	When Secure EL2 is not implemented.
Combinations not included in Table D2-9 on page D2-4681.	Always.

For all breakpoints except Linked Context breakpoints, if a breakpoint is programmed with one of these reserved combinations:

- If the reserved combination has a function for other execution conditions:
  - The breakpoint must behave as if it is disabled.
  - A direct or external read of DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC} returns the values written. This means that software can save and restore the combination so that the breakpoint can function for the other execution conditions.
- If the reserved combination does not have a function for other execution conditions:
  - It must behave either as if it is programmed with a combination that is not reserved or as if it is disabled.
  - A direct or external read of DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC} returns UNKNOWN values.

If the breakpoint is a Linked Context breakpoint, then:

- The values of HMC, SSC, and PMC are ignored.
- A direct or external read of DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC} returns UNKNOWN values

The behavior of breakpoints with reserved combinations of HMC, SSC, and PMC might change in future revisions of the architecture. For this reason, software must not rely on the behavior described here.

Reserved DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BAS values

In an AArch64-only implementation, DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BAS for all breakpoints is RES1.

Otherwise:

For all Context breakpoints

DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BAS is RES1 and is ignored.

For all Address breakpoints

Table D2-10 on page D2-4683 gives the valid values of the DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BAS field.

If a breakpoint is programmed with a reserved BAS value:

- The breakpoint must behave as if it is either:
  - Disabled.
  - Programmed with a BAS value that is not reserved, other than for a direct or external read of DBGBCR<n>_EL1.
- A direct or external read of DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BAS returns an UNKNOWN value.

Software must not rely on these properties as the behavior of reserved values might change in a future revision of the architecture.

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Reserved DBGBCR<n>_EL1.LBN values

For all Context breakpoints

DBGBCR<n>_EL1.LBN reads UNKNOWN and its value is ignored.

For Linked Address breakpoints

A Linked Address breakpoint must link to a context-aware breakpoint. For a Linked Address breakpoint, any DBGBCR<n>_EL1.LBN value that is not for a context-aware breakpoint is reserved.

If a Linked Address breakpoint links to a breakpoint that is not implemented, or that is not context-aware, then reads of DBGBCR<n>_EL1.LBN return an unknown value and behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. The Linked Address breakpoint behaves as if it is either:

- Disabled.
- Linked to an UNKNOWN context-aware breakpoint.

If a Linked Address breakpoint links to a breakpoint that is implemented and that is context-aware, but that is either not enabled or not programmed as a Linked Context breakpoint, it behaves as if it is disabled.

For Unlinked Address breakpoints

DBGBCR<n>_EL1.LBN reads UNKNOWN and its value is ignored.

Other usage constraints for Address breakpoints

For all Address breakpoints

- DBGBVR<n>_EL1[1:0] are RES0 and are ignored.
- If the implementation supports AArch32 state:
  - For 32-bit instructions, if a breakpoint matches on the address of the second halfword but not the address of the first halfword, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the breakpoint generates a Breakpoint exception.
  - If DBGBCR<n>.BAS is `0b1111`, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the breakpoint generates a Breakpoint exception for a T32 instruction starting at address ((DBGBVR<n>[48:2]:00) + 2). For T32 instructions, Arm recommends that the debugger programs the BAS field with either `0b0011` or `0b1100`.

Other usage constraints for Context breakpoints

For all Context breakpoints

Any bits of DBGBVR<n>_EL1 that are not used to specify Context ID or VMID are RES0 and are ignored.

For Linked Context breakpoints

If no Linked Address breakpoints or Linked watchpoints link to a Linked Context breakpoint, the Linked Context breakpoint does not generate any Breakpoint exceptions.

D2.9.7 Preferred return address

The preferred return address of a Breakpoint exception is the address of the instruction that was not executed because the PE took the Breakpoint exception instead.

This means that the preferred return address is the address of the instruction that caused the exception.

D2.9.8 Pseudocode description of Breakpoint exceptions taken from AArch64 state

`AArch64.BreakpointValueMatch()` tests the value in DBGBVR<n>_EL1.

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`AArch64.StateMatch`() tests the values in DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC} and, if the breakpoint links to a Linked Context breakpoint, also tests the Linked Context breakpoint.

For a watchpoint, `AArch64.StateMatch()` tests the values in DBGWCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PAC} and, if the watchpoint links to a Linked Context breakpoint, also tests the Linked Context breakpoint.

`AArch64.BreakpointMatch()` tests a committed instruction against all breakpoints.

`AArch64.CheckBreakpoint()` generates a Breakpoint exception if all of the following are true:

- MDSCR_EL1.MDE is 1.
- Debug exceptions are enabled from the current Exception level and Security state. See *Enabling debug exceptions from the current Exception level* on page D2-4663.
- All of the conditions required for Breakpoint exception generation are met. See *About Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4671.

Note

`AArch64.CheckBreakpoint()` might halt the PE and cause it to enter Debug state. External debug uses Debug state.

`AArch64.BreakpointException()` is called to generate a Breakpoint exception.

These functions are defined in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

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D2.10 Watchpoint exceptions

This section describes Watchpoint exceptions in stage 1 of an AArch64 translation regime.

The PE is using an AArch64 translation regime when it is executing either:

- In an Exception level that is using AArch64.
- At EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64.

This section contains the following subsections:

- *About Watchpoint exceptions*.
- *Watchpoint types and linking of watchpoints* on page D2-4691.
- *Execution conditions for which a watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions* on page D2-4692.
- *Watchpoint data address comparisons* on page D2-4695.
- *Determining the memory location that caused a Watchpoint exception* on page D2-4698.
- *Watchpoint behavior on other instructions* on page D2-4699.
- *SVE Watchpoint exceptions* on page D2-4701.
- *Watchpoint usage constraints* on page D2-4701.
- *Exception syndrome information and preferred return address* on page D2-4703.
- *Pseudocode description of Watchpoint exceptions taken from AArch64 state* on page D2-4704.

D2.10.1 About Watchpoint exceptions

A *watchpoint* is an event that results from the execution of an instruction, based on a data address. Watchpoints are also known as *data breakpoints*.

A watchpoint operates as follows:

1. A debugger programs the watchpoint with a data address, or a data address range.
2. The watchpoint generates a *Watchpoint debug event* on an access to the address, or any address in the address range.

A watchpoint never generates a Watchpoint debug event on an instruction fetch.

An implementation can include between 2-16 watchpoints. In an implementation, ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.WRPs shows how many are implemented.

To use an implemented watchpoint, a debugger programs the following registers for the watchpoint:

- The *Watchpoint Control Register*, DBGWCR<n>_EL1. This contains controls for the watchpoint, for example an enable control.
- The *Watchpoint Value Register*, DBGWVR<n>_EL1. This holds the data virtual address used for watchpoint matching.

These registers are numbered, so that:

- DBGWCR0_EL1 and DBGWVR0_EL1 are for watchpoint number zero.
- DBGWCR1_EL1 and DBGWVR1_EL1 are for watchpoint number one.
- DBGWCR2_EL1 and DBGWVR2_EL1 are for watchpoint number two.
- …
- …
- DBGWCR<n-1>_EL1 and DBGWVR<n-1>_EL1 are for watchpoint number (n-1).

A watchpoint can:

- Be programmed to generate Watchpoint debug events on read accesses only, on write accesses only, or on both types of access.
- Link to a *Linked Context breakpoint*, so that a Watchpoint debug event is generated only if the PE is in a particular context when the address match occurs.

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A single watchpoint can be programmed to match on one or more address bytes. A watchpoint generates a Watchpoint debug event on an access to any byte that it is watching. The number of bytes a watchpoint is watching is either:

- One to eight bytes, provided that these bytes are contiguous and that they are all in the same naturally-aligned doubleword. A debugger uses the *Byte Address Select* field, DBGWCR<n>_EL1.BAS, to select the bytes. See *Programming a watchpoint with eight bytes or fewer* on page D2-4696.
- Eight bytes to 2GB, provided that both of the following are true:
  - The number of bytes is a power-of-two.
  - The range starts at an address that is aligned to the range size.

  A debugger uses the *MASK* field, DBGWCR<n>_EL1.MASK, to program a watchpoint with eight bytes to 2GB. See *Programming a watchpoint with eight or more bytes* on page D2-4697.

A debugger must use either the BAS field or the MASK field. If it uses both, whether the watchpoint generates Watchpoint debug events is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. See *Programming dependencies of the BAS and MASK fields* on page D2-4702.

For each memory access, all of the watchpoints are tested. When a watchpoint is tested, it generates a Watchpoint debug event if all of the following are true:

- The watchpoint is enabled. That is, the watchpoint enable control for it, DBGWCR<n>_EL1.E, is 1.
- The conditions specified in the DBGWCR<n>_EL1 are met.
- The comparison with the address held in the DBGWVR<n>_EL1 is successful.
- If the watchpoint links to a Linked Context breakpoint, the comparison or comparisons made by the Linked Context breakpoint also are successful. See Figure D2-1 on page D2-4674. See also *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page D2-4684.
- The instruction that initiates the memory access is committed for execution.
- The instruction that initiates the memory access passes its Condition code check.
- If the access is due to a System register access instruction executed at EL1 and transformed into a memory access by the mechanism described in *Enhanced support for nested virtualization* on page D5-4890 and one of the following is true:
  - EDSCR.HDE is set to 1 and halting is allowed.
  - Debug exceptions are enabled at EL2.

If halting is allowed and EDSCR.HDE is 1, Watchpoint debug events cause entry to Debug state.

Otherwise, if debug exceptions are:
- Enabled, Watchpoint debug events generate Watchpoint exceptions.
- Disabled, Watchpoint debug events are ignored.

Note

The remainder of this Watchpoint Exceptions section, including all subsections, describes watchpoints as generating Watchpoint exceptions.

However, the behavior described also applies if watchpoints are causing entry to Debug state.

The debug exception enable controls on page D2-4660 describes the enable controls for Watchpoint debug events.

D2.10.2 Watchpoint types and linking of watchpoints

When a debugger programs a watchpoint, it must program that watchpoint so that it is either:
- Used in isolation. In this case, the watchpoint is called an *Unlinked watchpoint*.
- Enabled for linking to a Linked Context breakpoint. In this case, the watchpoint is called a *Linked watchpoint*.

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When a Linked watchpoint links to a Linked Context breakpoint, the Linked watchpoint generates a Watchpoint exception only if the PE is in a particular context when the data address match occurs. For example, a debugger might:

1. Program watchpoint number one with a data address.
2. Program breakpoint number five to be a *Linked VMID Match breakpoint*.
3. Link the watchpoint and the breakpoint together. A Watchpoint exception is generated only if both the data address matches and the VMID matches.

The *Watchpoint Type* field for a watchpoint, DBGWCR<n>_EL1.WT, controls whether the watchpoint is enabled for linking. If DBGWCR<n>_EL1.WT is 1, the watchpoint is enabled for linking.

Rules for linking watchpoints

The rules for watchpoint linking are as follows:

- Only Linked watchpoints can be linked.
- A Linked watchpoint can link to any type of Linked Context breakpoint. The *Linked Breakpoint Number* field, DBGWCR<n>_EL1.LBN, for the Linked watchpoint specifies the particular Linked Context breakpoint that the Linked watchpoint links to, and:
  - DBGWCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PAC} for the Linked watchpoint defines the execution conditions that the watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions for. See *Execution conditions for which a watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions*.
  - DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC} for the Linked Context breakpoint are ignored.
- A Linked watchpoint cannot link to another watchpoint. The LBN field can therefore only specify a breakpoint.
- If a Linked watchpoint links to a breakpoint that is not context-aware, the behavior of the Linked watchpoint is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. See *Watchpoint usage constraints* on page D2-4701.
- If a Linked watchpoint links to an Unlinked Context breakpoint, the Linked watchpoint never generates any Watchpoint exceptions.
- If the access is due to a System register access instruction executed at EL1 and transformed into a memory access by the mechanism described in *Enhanced support for nested virtualization* on page D5-4890, and the watchpoint is linked to a context-aware breakpoint that is programmed to match the value held in CONTEXTIDR_EL1, then it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether there is a watchpoint match.
- Multiple Linked watchpoints can link to a single Linked Context breakpoint.

  Note

  Multiple Address breakpoints can also link to a single Linked Context breakpoint. *Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4671 describes breakpoints.

Figure D2-1 on page D2-4674 shows an example of permitted watchpoint linking.

D2.10.3 Execution conditions for which a watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions

Each watchpoint can be programmed so that it generates Watchpoint exceptions only for certain execution conditions. For example, a watchpoint might be programmed to generate Watchpoint exceptions only for Non-secure EL2 accesses.

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DBGWCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PAC} define the execution conditions a watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions for, as follows:

Security State Control, SSC

Controls whether the watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions only in Secure state, only in Non-secure state, or in both Security states.

Note

This is determined by the Security state of the PE, not from the NS attribute returned by the translation of the virtual address on which the watchpoint is set.

Higher Mode Control, HMC, and Privileged Access Control, PAC

HMC and PAC together control which Exception levels the watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions in.

The PAC control relates to the privilege of the memory access, not to the Exception level at which the access was made:

- Load unprivileged or Store unprivileged instructions executed at EL1, or executed at EL2 when HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, are treated as EL0 accesses.
- System register accesses executed at EL1 and transformed into a memory access by the mechanism described in *Enhanced support for nested virtualization* on page D5-4890 are treated as EL2 accesses.

Note

This means that, if the PE executes a Load unprivileged or Store unprivileged instruction at EL1, the resulting data access triggers a watchpoint only if both:

- PAC is programmed to a value that generates watchpoints on EL0 accesses.
- All other conditions for generating the watchpoint are met.

Example A64 Load unprivileged and Store unprivileged instructions are `LDTR` and `STTR`.

Table D2-14 on page D2-4694 shows the valid combinations of HMC, SSC, and PAC, and for each combination shows which Exception levels watchpoints generate Watchpoint exceptions in.

In the table:

Y or - Means that a watchpoint programmed with the values of HMC, SSC, and PAC shown in that row:

- **Y** Can generate Watchpoint exceptions in that Exception level and Security state.
- **-** Cannot generate Watchpoint exceptions in that Exception level and Security state.

For information about which combinations of HMC, SSC and PMC are reserved if an Exception level or Security state are not implemented or enabled, see *Reserved DBGWCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PAC} values* on page D2-4701.

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Table D2-14 Summary of watchpoint HMC, SSC, and PAC encodings

HMC	SSC	PAC	Security state	EL3[a]	EL2	EL1	EL0
0	00	01	Both	-	-	Y	-
0	00	10		-	-	-	Y
0	00	11		-	-	Y	Y
0	01	01	Non-secure	n/a	-	Y	-
0	01	10		n/a	-	-	Y
0	01	11		n/a	-	Y	Y
0	10	01	Secure	-	-	Y	-
0	10	10		-	-	-	Y
0	10	11		-	-	Y	Y
0	11	00		-	Y	-	-
0	11	01		-	Y	Y	-
0	11	11		-	Y	Y	Y
1	00	01	Both	Y	Y	Y	-
1	00	11		Y	Y	Y	Y
1	01	00	Non-secure	n/a	Y	-	-
1	01	01		n/a	Y	Y	-
1	01	11		n/a	Y	Y	Y
1	10	00	Secure	Y	-	-	-
1	10	01		Y	Y	Y	-
1	10	11		Y	Y	Y	Y
1	11	00	Both	-	Y	-	-
1	11	01		-	Y	Y	-
1	11	11		-	Y	Y	Y

a. Debug exceptions are not generated at EL3 using AArch64. This means that these combinations of HMC, SSC, and PAC are relevant only if watchpoints cause entry to Debug state. Self-hosted debuggers must avoid combinations of HMC, SSC, and PMC that generate Watchpoint exceptions at EL3 using AArch64.

All combinations of HMC, SSC, and PAC that this table does not show are reserved. See *Reserved DBGWCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PAC} values* on page D2-4701.

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D2.10.4 Watchpoint data address comparisons

In this subsection, the term AddrTop represents the most significant bit of a virtual address used by watchpoint data address comparisons. AddrTop is:

- 55, if address tagging is used for the address. See *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770.
- 63, otherwise.

Note

When stage 1 translation is enabled, in AArch64 state, a virtual address has a maximum address width of either 48 bits or, when FEAT_LVA is implemented and the 64KB translation granule is used, 52 bits. Software can configure a smaller address width for a virtual address. See *Input address size* on page D5-4786. Attempting to translate an address that is larger than the configured input address size generates a Translation fault.

When stage 1 translation is disabled, using an address that is larger than the implemented PA size generates an Address size fault. The implemented PA size is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED up to 52 bits. See *Physical address size* on page D5-4785.

These faults have a higher priority than watchpoints.

An address comparison is successful if bits [AddrTop:2] of the current data address are equal to DBGWVR<n>_EL1[AddrTop:2], taking into account all of the following:

- The size of the access. See *Size of the data access*.

  If EL1 is using AArch64 and EL0 is using AArch32, AArch32 instructions can be executed in stage 1 of an AArch64 translation regime. In this case, data addresses are zero-extended before comparison with the watchpoint.

- The bytes selected by DBGWVR<n>_EL1.BAS. See *Programming a watchpoint with eight bytes or fewer* on page D2-4696.

- Any address ranges indicated by DBGWVR<n>_EL1.MASK. See *Programming a watchpoint with eight or more bytes* on page D2-4697.

Note

- DBGWVR<n>_EL1 is a 64-bit register. The most significant bits of this register are sign-extension bits.
- DBGWVR<n>_EL1[1:0] are RES0 and are ignored.

Size of the data access

Because watchpoints can be programmed to generate Watchpoint exceptions on individual bytes, the size of each data access must be taken into account. See Example D2-1.

Example D2-1

1. A debugger programs a watchpoint to generate Watchpoint exceptions only when the byte at address 0x1009 is accessed.

2. The PE accesses the unaligned doubleword starting at address 0x1003.

In this scenario, the watchpoint must generate a Watchpoint exception.

The size of data accesses initiated by DC ZVA instructions is the DC ZVA block size that DCZID_EL0.BS defines.

The size of data accesses initiated by DC IVAC instructions is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED size that is both:

- From the inclusive range between:
  - The size that CTR_EL0.DminLine defines.
  - 2KB.

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- A power-of-two.

For both of these instructions:

- The lowest address accessed by the instruction is the address supplied to the instruction, rounded down to the nearest multiple of the access size initiated by that instruction.
- The highest address accessed is (size - 1) bytes above the lowest address accessed.

See also, *Watchpoint behavior on accesses by the DC IVAC instruction and the DC ZVA, DC GVA, and DC GZVA instructions* on page D2-4700.

Programming a watchpoint with eight bytes or fewer

The Byte Address Select field, DBGWCR<n>_EL1.BAS, selects which bytes in the doubleword starting at the address contained in the DBGWVR<n>_EL1 the watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions for.

If the address programmed into the DBGWVR<n>_EL1 is:

- Doubleword-aligned:
  - All eight bits of DBGWCR<n>_EL1.BAS are used, and the descriptions given in Table D2-15 apply.
- Word-aligned but not doubleword-aligned:
  - Only DBGWCR<n>_EL1.BAS[3:0] are used, and the descriptions given in Table D2-16 on page D2-4697 apply. In this case, DBGWCR<n>_EL1.BAS[7:4] are RES0.

Table D2-15 Supported BAS values when the DBGWVRn_EL1 address alignment is doubleword

BAS value	Description
`0b00000000`	Watchpoint never generates a Watchpoint exception.
BAS[0] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if the byte at address DBGWVR<n>_EL1[`AddrTop`:3]:000 is accessed.
BAS[1] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if the byte at address DBGWVR<n>_EL1[`AddrTop`:3]:001 is accessed.
BAS[2] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if the byte at address DBGWVR<n>_EL1[`AddrTop`:3]:010 is accessed.
BAS[3] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if the byte at address DBGWVR<n>_EL1[`AddrTop`:3]:011 is accessed.
BAS[4] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if the byte at address DBGWVR<n>_EL1[`AddrTop`:3]:100 is accessed.
BAS[5] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if the byte at address DBGWVR<n>_EL1[`AddrTop`:3]:101 is accessed.
BAS[6] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if the byte at address DBGWVR<n>_EL1[`AddrTop`:3]:110 is accessed.
BAS[7] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if the byte at address DBGWVR<n>_EL1[`AddrTop`:3]:111 is accessed.

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Table D2-16 Supported BAS values when the DBGWVRn_EL1 address alignment is word

BAS value[a]	Description
`0b00000000`	Watchpoint never generates a Watchpoint exception
BAS[0] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if byte at address DBGWVR<n>_EL1[`AddrTop`:2]:00 is accessed.
BAS[1] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if byte at address DBGWVR<n>_EL1[`AddrTop`:2]:01 is accessed.
BAS[2] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if byte at address DBGWVR<n>_EL1[`AddrTop`:2]:10 is accessed.
BAS[3] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if byte at address DBGWVR<n>_EL1[`AddrTop`:2]:11 is accessed.

a. DBGWCR<n>_EL1.BAS[7:4] are RES0.

If the BAS field is programmed with more than one byte, the bytes that it is programmed with must be contiguous. For watchpoint behavior when its BAS field is programmed with non-contiguous bytes, see *Other usage constraints* on page D2-4703.

When programming the BAS field with anything other than `0b11111111`, a debugger must program DBGWCR<n>_EL1.MASK to be `0b00000`. See *Programming dependencies of the BAS and MASK fields* on page D2-4702.

A watchpoint generates a Watchpoint exception whenever a watched byte is accessed, even if:

- The access size is smaller or larger than the address region being watched.
- The access is misaligned, and the base address of the access is not in the doubleword or word of memory addressed by the DBGWVR<n>_EL1[`AddrTop`:3]. See Example D2-1 on page D2-4695.

The following are some example configurations of the BAS field:

- To program a watchpoint to generate a Watchpoint exception on the byte at address `0x1003`, program:
  - DBGWVR<n>_EL1 with `0x1000`.
  - DBGWCR<n>_EL1.BAS to be `0b00001000`.
- To program a watchpoint to generate a Watchpoint exception on the bytes at addresses `0x2003`, `0x2004` and `0x2005`, program:
  - DBGWVR<n>_EL1 with `0x2000`.
  - DBGWCR<n>_EL1.BAS to be `0b00111000`.
- If the address programmed into the DBGWVR<n>_EL1 is doubleword-aligned:
  - To generate a Watchpoint exception when any byte in the word starting at the doubleword-aligned address is accessed, program DBGWCR<n>_EL1.BAS to be `0b00001111`.
  - To generate a Watchpoint exception when any byte in the word starting at address DBGWVR<n>_EL1[31:3]:100 is accessed, program DBGWCR<n>_EL1.BAS to be `0b11110000`.

Note

Arm deprecates programming a DBGWVR<n>_EL1 with an address that is not doubleword-aligned.

Programming a watchpoint with eight or more bytes

A debugger can use the *MASK* field, DBGWCR<n>_EL1.MASK, to program a single watchpoint with a data address range. The range must meet all of the following criteria:

- It is a size that is:
  - A power-of-two.

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  - A minimum of eight bytes.
  - A maximum of 2GB.

- It starts at an address that is aligned to the size.

The MASK field specifies the number of least significant data address bits that must be masked. Up to 31 least significant bits can be masked:

MASK	`0b00000`	No bits are masked.
	`0b00001`	Reserved.
	`0b00010`	Reserved.
	`0b00011`	Three least significant bits are masked.
	`0b00100`	Four least significant bits are masked.
	`0b00101`	Five least significant bits are masked.
	...	…
	`0b11111`	31 least significant bits are masked.

If *n* least significant address bits are masked, the watchpoint generates a Watchpoint exception on all of the following:

- Address DBGWVR<n>_EL1[`AddrTop`:*n*]:000…
- Address DBGWVR<n>_EL1[`AddrTop`:*n*]:111…
- Any address between these two addresses.

For example, if the four least significant address bits are masked, Watchpoint exceptions are generated for all addresses between DBGWVR<n>_EL1[`AddrTop`:4]:0000 and DBGWVR<n>_EL1[`AddrTop`:4]:1111, including these addresses.

Note

- The 17 most significant bits cannot be masked. This means that the full address cannot be masked.
- For watchpoint behavior when its MASK field is programmed with a reserved value, see *Reserved DBGWCR<n>_EL1.MASK values* on page D2-4703.

When masking address bits, a debugger must both:

- Program DBGWCR<n>_EL1.BAS to be `0b11111111`. See *Programming dependencies of the BAS and MASK fields* on page D2-4702.
- In the DBGWVR<n>_EL1, set the masked address bits to 0. For watchpoint behavior when any of the masked address bits are not 0, see *Other usage constraints* on page D2-4703.

D2.10.5 Determining the memory location that caused a Watchpoint exception

On taking a Watchpoint exception, the PE records an address in a *Fault Address Register* that the debugger can use to determine the memory location that triggered the watchpoint.

The Fault Address Register (FAR) used is either:

- FAR_EL1, if the exception is taken to EL1.
- FAR_EL2, if the exception is taken to EL2.

In cases where one instruction triggers multiple watchpoints, only one address is recorded.

On entering Debug state on a Watchpoint debug event, the PE records the address in the EDWAR.

For more information, see the subsections that follow. These are:

- *Address recorded for Watchpoint exceptions generated by Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions* on page D2-4699.
- *Address recorded for Watchpoint exceptions generated by data cache maintenance instructions* on page D2-4699.
- *Address recorded for Watchpoint exceptions generated by other instructions* on page D2-4699.

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Address recorded for Watchpoint exceptions generated by Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions

The address recorded is within an address range of the size defined by the DCZID_EL0.BS field. The start of the range is aligned to the size defined by the DCZID_EL0.BS field and its end is not greater than the address that triggered the watchpoint.

Address recorded for Watchpoint exceptions generated by data cache maintenance instructions

The address recorded is the address passed to the instruction. This means that the address recorded might be higher than the address of the location that triggered the watchpoint.

Address recorded for Watchpoint exceptions generated by other instructions

Note

Despite their mnemonics, the `DC ZVA`, `DC GVA`, and `DC GZVA` instructions are not data cache maintenance instructions.

The address recorded must be both:

- From the inclusive range between:
  - The lowest address accessed by the memory access or set of contiguous memory accesses that triggered the watchpoint.
  - The highest *watchpointed address* accessed by the memory access or set of contiguous memory accesses that triggered the watchpoint. A watchpointed address is an address that the watchpoint is watching.
- Within a naturally-aligned block of memory that is all of the following:
  - A power-of-two size.
  - No larger than the `DC ZVA` block size.
  - Contains a watchpointed address accessed by the memory access or set of contiguous memory accesses that triggered the watchpoint.

  The size of the block is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. There is no architectural means of discovering the size.

Example D2-2 Address recorded for a watchpoint programmed on `0x8019`

A debugger programs a watchpoint to generate a Watchpoint exception on any access to the byte `0x8019`.

An A32 load multiple instruction then loads nine registers starting from address `0x8004` upwards. This triggers the watchpoint.

If the `DC ZVA` block size is:

- 32 bytes, the address that the PE records must be between `0x8004` and `0x8019` inclusive.
- 16 bytes, the address that the PE records must be between `0x8010` and `0x8019` inclusive.

D2.10.6 Watchpoint behavior on other instructions

Under normal operating conditions, the following do not generate Watchpoint exceptions:

- Instruction cache maintenance instructions.
- Address translation instructions.
- TLB maintenance instructions.
- Prefetch memory instructions.
- All data cache maintenance instructions except `DC IVAC`.

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Note

Despite their mnemonics, the `DC ZVA`, `DC GVA`, and `DC GZVA` instructions are not data cache maintenance instructions.

However, the debug architecture allows for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED controls, such as those in ACTLR registers, to enable watchpoints on an implementation defined subset of these instructions. Whether a watchpoint treats the instruction as a load or a store, and the access size of instruction cache, address translation, and TLB operations are implementation defined.

The access size of the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED instruction cache, address translation, and TLB operations which generate Watchpoint exceptions are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

See also the following subsections:

- *Watchpoint behavior on accesses by Store-Exclusive instructions*.
- *Watchpoint behavior on accesses by the DC IVAC instruction and the DC ZVA, DC GVA, and DC GZVA instructions*.

Watchpoint behavior on accesses by Store-Exclusive instructions

If a watchpoint matches on a data access caused by a Store-Exclusive instruction, then:

- If the store fails because an Exclusives monitor does not permit it, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the watchpoint generates a Watchpoint exception.
- Otherwise, the watchpoint generates a Watchpoint exception.

Watchpoint behavior on accesses by the DC IVAC instruction and the DC ZVA, DC GVA, and DC GZVA instructions

`DC ZVA`, `DC GVA` and `DC GZVA` operations can generate Watchpoint exceptions. If the Point of Coherency is before any level of cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a `DC IVAC` instruction can generate a Watchpoint exception. Otherwise, `DC IVAC` operations can generate Watchpoint exceptions.

`DC IVAC`, `DC ZVA`, `DC GZVA` and `DC GVA` operations are treated as data stores by DBGWCR<n>_EL1.LSC.

Note

For the size of data accesses performed by the `DC IVAC` instruction and the `DC ZVA` instruction, see *Watchpoint data address comparisons* on page D2-4695. The size of all data accesses must be considered because watchpoints can be programmed to match on individual bytes.

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D2.10.7 SVE Watchpoint exceptions

R_{ZRWTZ} For SVE predicated vector load or store instructions which are not First-fault vector loads or Non-fault vector loads, when the instruction performs a non-speculative single-copy atomic access matching a configured watchpoint due to an *Active element*, a *Watchpoint debug event* is generated.

R_{GLRCD} For SVE predicated vector load or store instructions, if the instruction performs an access due to an *Inactive element*, a *Watchpoint debug event* is not generated.

R_{DYGMS} For SVE Non-fault vector load instructions, when the instruction performs an access, a *Watchpoint debug event* is not generated.

R_{LKKQG} For SVE Non-fault vector load instructions, when the instruction performs a non-speculative single-copy atomic access matching a configured watchpoint due to an *Active element*, the access is reported in the FFR.

R_{TLSCX} For SVE First-fault vector load instructions, when the instruction performs a non-speculative single-copy atomic access matching a configured watchpoint due to the *First active element*, a *Watchpoint event* is generated.

R_{XBBLW} For SVE First-fault vector load instructions, when the instruction performs a non-speculative single-copy atomic access matching a configured watchpoint due to an *Active element* that is not the *First active element*, a *Watchpoint debug event* is not generated and the access is reported in the FFR.

R_{CKZFP} Watchpoints are not a mechanism for preventing access to memory.

I_{ZHXGG} For SVE Non-fault and First-fault vector load instructions that do not generate a *Watchpoint debug event*, an access that matches a configured watchpoint can return the data and set the appropriate FFR elements to FALSE.

D2.10.8 Watchpoint usage constraints

See the following:

- *Reserved DBGWCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PAC} values*.
- *Reserved DBGWCR<n>_EL1.LBN values* on page D2-4702.
- *Programming dependencies of the BAS and MASK fields* on page D2-4702.
- *Reserved DBGWCR<n>_EL1.BAS values* on page D2-4702.
- *Reserved DBGWCR<n>_EL1.MASK values* on page D2-4703.
- *Other usage constraints* on page D2-4703.

Reserved DBGWCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PAC} values

Table D2-17 on page D2-4701 shows when particular combinations of DBGWCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PAC} are reserved.

Table D2-17 Reserved SSC, HMC, and PAC combinations

HMC, SSC, and PAC combination	Reserved
All combinations with SSC set to `0b01` or `0b10`, except for the combination with HMC set to 1, SSC set to `0b01`, and PAC set to `0b00`.	When EL3 is not implemented and EL2 is implemented.
All combinations where HMC or SSC is nonzero, except for the combination with HMC set to 1, SSC set to `0b01`, and PAC set to `0b00` or combinations with SSC set to `0b11`.	When both EL2 and EL3 are not implemented
The combination with HMC set to 1, SSC set to `0b11`, and PAC set to `0b00`.	When EL2 is not implemented.
The combinations with SSC set to `0b11` except the combination with HMC set to 1, SSC set to `0b11`, and PAC set to `0b00`.	When Secure EL2 is not implemented.
The combination with HMC set to 1, SSC set to `0b01`, and PAC set to `0b00`.	When Secure EL2 is not implemented.
Combinations not included in Table D2-14 on page D2-4694.	Always.

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If a watchpoint is programmed with one of these reserved combinations:

- The watchpoint must behave as if it is either:
  - Disabled.
  - Programmed with a combination that is not reserved, other than for a direct or external read of DBGWCR<n>_EL1.
- For a direct or external read of DBGWCR<n>_EL1, if the reserved combination:
  - Has no function for any execution conditions, the value read back for each of SSC, HMC, and PMC is UNKNOWN.
  - Has a function for execution conditions other than the current execution conditions, the value read back is the value written. This permits software to save and restore the combination so that the watchpoint functions for the other execution conditions.

The behavior of watchpoints with reserved combinations of SSC, HMC, and PAC might change in future revisions of the architecture. For this reason, software must not rely on the behavior described here.

Reserved DBGWCR<n>_EL1.LBN values

For Linked Watchpoints

A Linked watchpoint must link to a context-aware breakpoint. For a Linked watchpoint, any DBGWCR<n>_EL1.LBN value that is not for a context-aware breakpoint is reserved.

If a Linked watchpoint links to a breakpoint that is not implemented, or that is not context-aware, then reads of DBGWCR<n>_EL1.LBN return an UNKNOWN value and the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. The Linked watchpoint behaves as if it is either:

- Disabled
- Linked to an UNKNOWN context-aware breakpoint.

If a Linked watchpoint links to a breakpoint that is implemented and is context-aware, but that is either not enabled or not programmed as a Linked Context breakpoint, it behaves as if it is disabled.

For Unlinked Watchpoints For Unlinked watchpoints, DBGWCR<n>_EL1.LBN reads UNKNOWN and its value is ignored.

Programming dependencies of the BAS and MASK fields

When programming a watchpoint, a debugger must use either:

- The MASK field, to program the watchpoint with an address range that can be eight bytes to 2GB.
- The BAS field, to select which bytes in the doubleword or word starting at the address contained in the DBGWVR<n>_EL1 the watchpoint must generate Watchpoint exceptions for.

If the debugger uses the:

- MASK field, it must program BAS to be `0b11111111`, so that all bytes in the doubleword or word are selected.
- BAS field, it must program MASK to be `0b00000`, so that the MASK field does not indicate any address ranges.

If an enabled watchpoint has a MASK field that is non-zero and a BAS field that is not set to 0b11111111, then for each byte in the address range, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether or not a Watchpoint exception is generated.

Reserved DBGWCR<n>_EL1.BAS values

The BAS field must be programmed with a value `Zeros(8-n-m):Ones(n):Zeros(m)`, where:

- `n` is a non-zero positive integer less-than-or-equal-to 8.
- `m` is a positive integer less-than 8.
- `n+m` is less-than-or-equal-to 8.

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All other values are reserved.

Note

If x is zero, then `Zeros(x)` is an empty bitstring.

If DBGWVR<n>_EL1[2] is 1, DBGWCR<n>_EL1.BAS[7:4] are RES0 and are ignored.

If a watchpoint is programmed with a reserved BAS value:

- It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the watchpoint generates a Watchpoint exception for each byte in the doubleword or word of memory addressed by the DBGWVR<n>_EL1.
- A direct or external read of DBGWCR<n>_EL1.BAS returns an UNKNOWN value.

Software must not rely on these properties as the behavior of reserved values might change in a future revision of the architecture.

Reserved DBGWCR<n>_EL1.MASK values

If a watchpoint is programmed with a reserved MASK value:

- The watchpoint must behave as if it is either:
  - Disabled.
  - Programmed with an UNKNOWN value that is not reserved, that might be `0b00000`, other than for a direct or external read of DBGWCR<n>_EL1.
- A direct or external read of DBGWCR<n>_EL1.MASK returns an UNKNOWN value.

Other usage constraints

For all watchpoints:

- DBGWVR<n>_EL1[1:0] are RES0 and are ignored.
- If DBGWCR<n>_EL1.MASK is nonzero, and any masked bits of DBGWVR<n>_EL1 are not 0, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the watchpoint generates a Watchpoint exception when the unmasked bits match.
- A watchpoint never generates any Watchpoint exceptions if DBGWCR<n>_EL1.LSC is `0b00`.

D2.10.9 Exception syndrome information and preferred return address

See the following:

- *Exception syndrome information*.
- *Preferred return address* on page D2-4704.

Exception syndrome information

On taking a Watchpoint exception, the PE records all of the following:

- Information about the exception in the *Exception Syndrome Register* (ESR_ELx) at the Exception level the exception is taken to.
- An address that the debugger can use to determine the memory location that caused the exception. The PE records this in a *Fault Address Register* (FAR).

The ESR and FAR used is either:

- ESR_EL1 and FAR_EL1, if the exception is taken to EL1.
- ESR_EL2 and FAR_EL2, if the exception is taken to EL2.

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Note

Watchpoint exceptions cannot be taken to EL3 using AArch64.

See *ISS encoding for an exception from a Watchpoint exception* on page D13-5386 for more information.

Preferred return address

The preferred return address of a Watchpoint exception is the address of the instruction that was not executed because the PE took the Watchpoint exception instead.

This means that the preferred return address is the address of the instruction that caused the exception.

D2.10.10 Pseudocode description of Watchpoint exceptions taken from AArch64 state

`AArch64.WatchpointByteMatch()` tests an individual byte accessed by an operation.

`AArch64.StateMatch()` tests the values in DBGWCR<n>_EL1.{HMC, SSC, PAC}, and if the watchpoint is Linked, also tests the Linked Context breakpoint that the watchpoint links to.

`AArch64.WatchpointMatch()` tests the value in DBGWVR<n>_EL1.

`AArch64.CheckWatchpoint()` generates a `FaultRecord` that `AArch64.Abort()` raises a Watchpoint exception for if all of the following are true:

- MDSCR_EL1.MDE is 1.
- Debug exceptions are enabled from the current Exception level and Security state. See *Enabling debug exceptions from the current Exception level* on page D2-4663.
- All of the conditions required for Watchpoint exception generation are met. See *About Watchpoint exceptions* on page D2-4690.

Note

`AArch64.CheckWatchpoint()` might halt the PE and cause it to enter Debug state. External debug uses Debug state.

`AArch64.WatchpointException()` is called to generate a Watchpoint exception.

These functions are defined in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

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D2.11 Vector Catch exceptions

Vector Catch exceptions are not generated in AArch64 translation regimes.

Note

This means that they are never taken to EL1 using AArch64 and are supported only if at least EL1 using AArch32 is supported.

A debugger that is executing in EL2 using AArch64 can route Vector Catch exceptions to EL2 using AArch64. See *Routing debug exceptions* on page D2-4661.

`AArch64.VectorCatchException()` is called to generate a Vector Catch exception.

Vector Catch exceptions on page G2-8777 describes Vector Catch exceptions.

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D2.12 Software Step exceptions

The following subsections describe Software Step exceptions:

- *About Software Step exceptions*.
- *Rules for setting MDSCR_EL1.SS to 1*.
- *The software step state machine*.
- *Entering the active-not-pending state* on page D2-4708.
- *Behavior in the active-not-pending state* on page D2-4711.
- *Entering the active-pending state* on page D2-4713.
- *Behavior in the active-pending state* on page D2-4714.
- *Stepping T32 IT instructions* on page D2-4714.
- *Exception syndrome information and preferred return address* on page D2-4715.
- *Additional considerations* on page D2-4716.
- *Pseudocode description of Software Step exceptions* on page D2-4718.

D2.12.1 About Software Step exceptions

Software step is a resource that a debugger can use to make the PE single-step instructions.

For example, by using software step, debugger software executing at a higher Exception level can single-step instructions at a lower Exception level.

Operation is as follows:

1. A debugger:
   a. Enables software step by setting MDSCR_EL1.SS to 1. See *The debug exception enable controls* on page D2-4660.
   b. Executes an exception return instruction, to branch to the instruction to be single-stepped in the software being debugged.
2. The PE then:
   a. Executes the instruction to be single-stepped.
   b. Takes a Software Step exception on the next instruction, returning control to the debugger.

However, another exception might be generated while the instruction is being stepped. This exception is either:

- A synchronous exception that is generated by the instruction being stepped.
- An asynchronous exception that is taken before or after the instruction being stepped.

The PE can take a Software Step exception only if debug exceptions are enabled from the current Exception level and Security state. See *Enabling debug exceptions from the current Exception level* on page D2-4663.

A state machine describes the behavior of software step, shown in *The software step state machine*.

Throughout this *Software Step exceptions* section, including in all subsections, EL_D means the Exception level that Software Step exceptions are targeting. *Routing debug exceptions* on page D2-4661 defines EL_D as the *debug target Exception level*.

D2.12.2 Rules for setting MDSCR_EL1.SS to 1

Debugger software must be executing in an Exception level and Security state that debug exceptions are disabled from when it sets MDSCR_EL1.SS to 1.

The Exception level that hosts the debugger software must be using AArch64.

D2.12.3 The software step state machine

In Figure D2-3 on page D2-4707:

- The OS Lock is unlocked and `DoubleLockStatus()` == FALSE.

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- The PE is not in Secure state with MDCR_EL3.SDD set to 1. That is, the PE is in Non-secure state, or is in Secure state with MDCR_EL3.SDD set to 0, or the implementation does not include EL3.

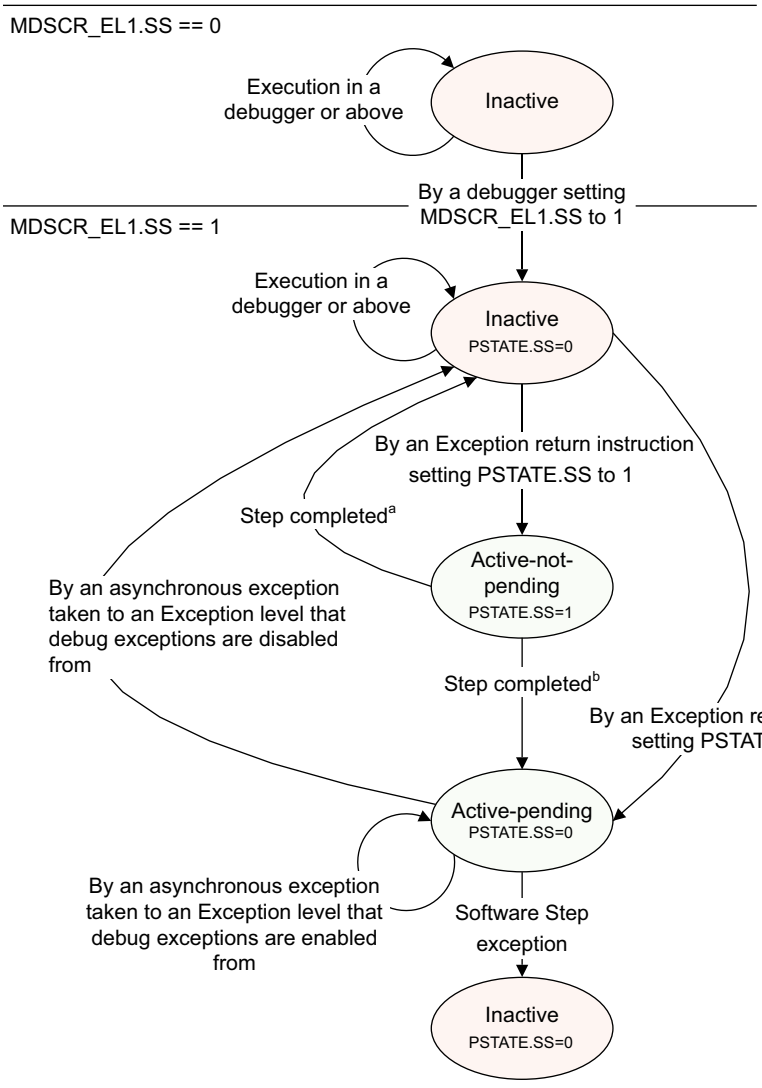

Execution is at either:
- An Exception level that is higher than EL_D.
- EL_D with (PSTATE.D == 1 || MDSCR_EL1.KDE == 0).

This is termed *execution in a debugger or above*.

To make the PE single-step an instruction, the debugger:
1. Sets SPSR_ELx.SS to 1.
2. Programs the ELR_ELx to point to the instruction to be stepped.
3. Executes an Exception return instruction.

Execution is in the software being debugged, at either:
- An Exception level that is lower than EL_D.
- EL_D with (PSTATE.D == 0 && MDSCR_EL1.KDE == 1).

Execution is in the software being debugged, at either:
- An Exception level that is lower than EL_D.
- EL_D with (PSTATE.D == 0 && MDSCR_EL1.KDE == 1).

A Software Step exception is pending.

Execution has returned to the debugger.

a. The step is the PE either:
- Taking an exception to an Exception level that debug exceptions are disabled from.
- If execution is at EL_D with MDSCR_EL1.KDE == 1, executing an instruction that sets PSTATE.D to 1.

Software step is inactive when debug exceptions are disabled from the current Exception level, and debug exceptions are disabled from EL_D when PSTATE.D is 1.

b. The step is the PE either:
- Executing the instruction to be stepped without taking an exception.
- Taking an exception to an Exception level that debug exceptions are enabled from. The Exception level might be using AArch64 or AArch32.

c. Or, if execution is at EL_D with MDSCR_EL1.KDE == 1, by software setting PSTATE.D to 0.

Figure D2-3 Software step state machine

For a description of when debug exceptions are enabled or disabled from an Exception level, see *Enabling debug exceptions from the current Exception level* on page D2-4663.

For more information about how a step is completed, see *Behavior in the active-not-pending state* on page D2-4711.

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The software step states are:

Inactive Software step is inactive. It cannot generate any Software Step exceptions or affect PE execution. Software step is inactive whenever any of the following are true:

- MDSCR_EL1.SS is 0.
- EL_D is using AArch32.
- Debug exceptions are disabled from the current Exception level or Security state.

Active-not-pending

None of the conditions mentioned in *Inactive* are true, therefore software step is active.

The current instruction is the instruction to be stepped.

Active-pending

None of the conditions mentioned in *Inactive* are true, therefore software step is active.

A Software Step exception is pending on the current instruction.

Whenever software step is active, whether the state machine is in the active-not pending state or the active-pending state depends on PSTATE.SS. Table D2-18 on page D2-4708 shows this.

Table D2-18 State machine states

EL_D using:	Debug exception enable status in the current Exception level and Security state	MDSCR_EL1.SS	PSTATE.SS	State machine state
AArch32	X	X	X	Inactive
AArch64	Disabled	X	X	Inactive
AArch64	Enabled	0	X	Inactive
AArch64	Enabled	1	1	Active-not-pending
AArch64	Enabled	1	0	Active-pending

D2.12.4 Entering the active-not-pending state

Software step can only enter the active-not-pending state from the inactive state.

Software step:

- Enters the active-not-pending state when an Exception return instruction writes 1 to PSTATE.SS, by copying from SPSR_ELx.SS when it restores PSTATE.
- Might enter the active-not-pending state on exiting Debug state when DSPSR_EL0.SS or DSPSR.SS is 1. See *Exiting Debug state* on page H2-9947.

An Exception return instruction only copies 1 from SPSR_ELx.SS to PSTATE.SS if all of the following are true:

- MDSCR_EL1.SS is 1.
- EL_D is using AArch64.
- Debug exceptions are disabled from the current Exception level.
- Debug exceptions are enabled from the Exception level that the Exception return instruction targets.

Otherwise, Exception return instructions set PSTATE.SS to 0, regardless of the value of SPSR_ELx.SS.

Table D2-19 on page D2-4709 shows this. In the table:

Lock Means the value of (OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '1' || `DoubleLockStatus()`).

NS Means the *Effective value* of SCR_EL3.NS.

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SDD Means the *Effective value* of MDCR_EL3.SDD. See *Disabling debug exceptions from Secure state* on page D2-4663.

EEL2 Means the *Effective value* of SCR_EL3.EEL2. If FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented, this is 0.

TGE Means the value of HCR_EL2.TGE. If EL2 is not implemented, the PE behaves as if this is 0.

TDE Means the *Effective value* of MDCR_EL2.TDE. See *Routing debug exceptions* on page D2-4661.

EL1 is using The Execution state when the EL_D is EL1.

EL2 is using The Execution state when the EL_D is EL2.

Table D2-19 Value an Exception return instruction writes to PSTATE.SS

MDSCR_EL1.SS	Lock	NS	SDD	EEL2	TGE	TDE	EL1 is using	EL2 is using	Value an Exception return instruction writes to PSTATE.SS
0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0
1	TRUE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0
	FALSE	0	1	X	X	X	X	X	0
			0	0	X	X	AArch32	n/a	0
							AArch64	n/a	See Table D2-20 on page D2-4710
				1	0	0	AArch32	n/a	0
							AArch64	AArch64	See Table D2-20 on page D2-4710
						1	AArch32	AArch32	0
							X	AArch64	See Table D2-21 on page D2-4711
					1	X	n/a	AArch32	0
							n/a	AArch64	See Table D2-21 on page D2-4711
		1	X	X	0	0	AArch32	n/a	0
							AArch64	AArch64	See Table D2-20 on page D2-4710
						1	AArch32	AArch32	0
							X	AArch64	See Table D2-21 on page D2-4711
					1	X	n/a	AArch32	0
							n/a	AArch64	See Table D2-21 on page D2-4711

For:

- If EL_D is EL1 using AArch64, Table D2-20 on page D2-4710 shows the value an Exception return instruction writes to PSTATE.SS.

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- If EL_D is EL2 using AArch64, Table D2-21 on page D2-4711 shows the value an Exception return instruction writes to PSTATE.SS.

In both tables:

From EL Means the Exception level at which the PE executes the Exception return instruction.

Target EL Is the target Exception level of the Exception return instruction.

Note

If the Exception return instruction is an illegal exception return, the target Exception level of the Exception return instruction is the current Exception level. See *Illegal exception returns from AArch64 state* on page D1-4608.

KDE Is MDSCR_EL1.KDE. See *Enabling debug exceptions from the current Exception level* on page D2-4663.

Table D2-20 Value an Exception return instruction writes to PSTATE.SS if EL_D is EL1 using AArch64

From EL	Target EL	KDE	PSTATE.D	SPSR_ELx.D	Software step enable status at: From EL	Software step enable status at: Target EL	Value an Exception return instruction writes to PSTATE.SS
EL3	EL3	X	X	X	Disabled	Disabled	0
	EL2	X	X	X	Disabled	Disabled	0
	EL1	0	X	X	Disabled	Disabled	0
		1	X	1	Disabled	Disabled	0
				0	Disabled	Enabled	SPSR_EL3.SS
	EL0	X	X	X	Disabled	Enabled	SPSR_EL3.SS
EL2	EL2	X	X	X	Disabled	Disabled	0
	EL1	0	X	X	Disabled	Disabled	0
		1	X	1	Disabled	Disabled	0
				0	Disabled	Enabled	SPSR_EL2.SS
	EL0	X	X	X	Disabled	Enabled	SPSR_EL2.SS
EL1	EL1	0	X	X	Disabled	Disabled	0
		1	0	X	Enabled[a]	-[b]	0
			1	1	Disabled	Disabled	0
				0	Disabled	Enabled	SPSR_EL1.SS
	EL0	0	X	X	Disabled	Enabled	SPSR_EL1.SS
		1	0	X	Enabled[a]	Enabled	0
			1	X	Disabled	Enabled	SPSR_EL1.SS

a. Because MDSCR_EL1.SS == 1, it means that the Exception return instruction is itself being stepped.

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b. Depends on SPSR_EL1.D.

Table D2-21 Value an Exception return instruction writes to PSTATE.SS if EL_D is EL2 using AArch64

From EL	Target EL	KDE	PSTATE.D	SPSR_ELx.D	Software step enable status at: From EL	Software step enable status at: Target EL	Value an Exception return instruction writes to PSTATE.SS
EL3	EL3	X	X	X	Disabled	Disabled	0
	EL2	0	X	X	Disabled	Disabled	0
		1	X	1	Disabled	Disabled	0
				0	Disabled	Enabled	SPSR_EL3.SS
	EL1	X	X	X	Disabled	Enabled	SPSR_EL3.SS
	EL0	X	X	X	Disabled	Enabled	SPSR_EL3.SS
EL2	EL2	0	X	X	Disabled	Disabled	0
		1	0	X	Enabled[a]	-[b]	0
			1	1	Disabled	Disabled	0
				0	Disabled	Enabled	SPSR_EL2.SS
	EL1	0	X	X	Disabled	Enabled	SPSR_EL2.SS
		1	0	X	Enabled[a]	Enabled	0
			1	X	Disabled	Enabled	SPSR_EL2.SS
	EL0	0	X	X	Disabled	Enabled	SPSR_EL2.SS
		1	0	X	Enabled[a]	Enabled	0
			1	X	Disabled	Enabled	SPSR_EL2.SS
EL1	EL1	X	X	X	Enabled[a]	Enabled	0
	EL0	X	X	X	Enabled[a]	Enabled	0

a. Because MDSCR_EL1.SS == 1, it means that the Exception return instruction is itself being stepped.

b. Depends on SPSR_EL2.D.

Note

No AArch32 instruction can set PSTATE.SS to 1.

D2.12.5 Behavior in the active-not-pending state

In this state, the PE does one of the following:

- Executes the instruction to be stepped and either:
  - Completes it without taking a synchronous exception.
  - Takes a synchronous exception if the instruction generates one.
- Takes an asynchronous exception without executing any instructions.

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- Enters Debug state because of a *Halting debug event*.

If the PE executes the instruction without taking any exceptions, then the PE sets PSTATE.SS to 0, meaning that after the instruction has been executed:

- If the instruction has disabled debug by setting PSTATE.D to 1 then software step advances to the inactive state.
- If the instruction disables software step by a direct write to a System register, for example a write to MDSCR_EL1.KDE or MDSCR_EL1.SS, then software step might advance to the inactive state. These writes require explicit synchronization to guarantee their effect. See *Synchronization and the software step state machine* on page D2-4717.
- Otherwise, software step advances to the active-pending state. See *Behavior in the active-pending state* on page D2-4714.

If the PE takes either a synchronous or an asynchronous exception, behavior is as described in one of the following:

- *If the PE takes an exception to an Exception level that is using AArch64*.
- *If the PE takes an exception to an Exception level that is using AArch32* on page D2-4713.

If the PE enters Debug state because of a Halting debug event, behavior is as described in *Entering Debug state and Software Step* on page H2-9917.

If the PE takes an exception to an Exception level that is using AArch64

As part of exception entry, the PE does all of the following:

- Sets SPSR_ELx.SS to 0 or 1, depending on the exception. See Table D2-22 on page D2-4712.
- It is UNPREDICTABLE whether SPSR_ELx.SS to 0 or 1 when an SError interrupt is taken to ELx without executing the instruction.
- Sets PSTATE.SS to 0. This causes software step to enter either the active-pending state or the inactive state, depending on whether debug exceptions are enabled or disabled from the Exception level that the exception is taken to:

  Enabled Software step enters the active-pending state.

  Disabled Software step enters the inactive state.

  In either case, on taking the exception, a step is complete.
- Sets PSTATE.D to 1.

Table D2-22 Categorization of exceptions, for setting SPSR_ELx.SS to 0 or 1

Exception description	Exceptions	SPSR_ELx.SS
Exceptions whose preferred return address is for the instruction that follows the instruction to be stepped.	Supervisor Call (SVC) exceptions. Hypervisor Call (HVC) exceptions. Secure Monitor Call (SMC) exceptions.	0
Exceptions whose preferred return address is the address of the instruction to be stepped.	All other synchronous exceptions, and asynchronous exceptions that are taken before the instruction to be stepped.	1

Note

If an SMC instruction executed at Non-secure EL1 is trapped to EL2 because HCR_EL2.TSC is 1, the exception is a Trap exception, not a Secure Monitor Call exception, and so SPSR_ELx.SS is set to 1, not 0.

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If the PE takes an exception to an Exception level that is using AArch32

This can happen only when all of the following is true:

- EL2 is implemented and is using AArch64, and the *Effective value* of MDCR_EL2.TDE is 1. Because MDCR_EL2.TDE is 1, EL_D is EL2.
- The exception is taken to EL1 using AArch32.

As part of exception entry, the PE sets PSTATE.SS to 0. This causes software step to enter the active-pending state.

Note

- Software step always enters the active-pending state because the exception is taken to an Exception level that debug exceptions are enabled from, EL1. Debug exceptions are enabled from EL1 because EL_D is EL2, and debug exceptions are always enabled from Exception levels that are lower than EL_D.
- AArch32 SPSRs have no SS bit.

Summary of behavior in the active-not-pending state

Table D2-23 on page D2-4713 summarizes behavior in the active-not-pending state.

Table D2-23 Summary of behavior in the active-not-pending state

Event	Value written to PSTATE.SS	Target Exception level is using:	Details[a]	Value written to SPSR_ELx.SS	Next state
No exception	0	n/a	Disables Software step	n/a	Inactive
			Otherwise	n/a	Active-pending
Exception	0	AArch64	Supervisor Call (SVC) Hypervisor Call (HVC) Secure Monitor Call (SMC)	0	Active-pending or inactive[b]
			Other	1	
		AArch32	All	0	Active-pending

a. For the *No exception* rows, this column shows the effect of the event.
For the *Exception* rows, this column shows the exception taken.

b. Which state software step enters depends on whether debug exceptions are enabled or disabled from the target Exception level. See Figure D2-3 on page D2-4707.

D2.12.6 Entering the active-pending state

Software step enters the active-pending state after any of the following operations, provided that both:

- MDSCR_EL1.SS is 1.
- Debug exceptions are enabled from the Exception level and Security state that execution is in after the operation.

The operations are:

While software step is in the active-not-pending state

The PE either:

- Executing the instruction to be stepped without taking any exceptions.
- Taking an exception.

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While software step is in the active-pending state

The PE takes an asynchronous exception.

While software step is in the inactive state

The PE executes either:

- An Exception return instruction when SPSR_ELx.SS is 0.
- An instruction that enables debug by setting PSTATE.D to 0.

Note

If entry to the active-pending state is because of the PE taking an exception, it means that the exception is one that is taken to EL1 when MDCR_EL2.TDE is 1 and EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state. Otherwise, debug exceptions are masked by PSTATE.D, therefore they would be disabled from the target Exception level of the exception.

In addition, software step might enter the active-pending state either:

- After a direct write to a System register, for example a write to MDSCR_EL1.KDE or MDSCR_EL1.SS. These writes require explicit synchronization to guarantee their effect. See *Synchronization and the software step state machine* on page D2-4717.
- On exiting Debug state when DSPSR_EL0.SS or DSPSR.SS is 0. See *Exiting Debug state* on page H2-9947.

D2.12.7 Behavior in the active-pending state

When the PE is in the active-pending state, a Software Step exception is taken before the PE executes an instruction.

The Software Step exception has higher priority than all other types of synchronous exception. However, the prioritization of this exception with respect to any unmasked pending asynchronous exception is not defined by the architecture.

For more information, see the following:

- *Prioritization of Synchronous exceptions taken to AArch64 state* on page D1-4613.
- *Prioritization of interrupts* on page D1-4627.
- *Architectural requirements for taking asynchronous exceptions* on page G1-8619.

D2.12.8 Stepping T32 IT instructions

The A-profile architecture permits a combination of an IT instruction and another 16-bit T32 instruction to comprise one 32-bit instruction.

For the purpose of stepping an item, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

- The PE considers this combination to be one instruction.
- The PE considers this combination to be two instructions.

In an implementation that supports the ITD control, which can disable some uses of the IT instruction, it is then IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this behavior depends on the value of the applicable ITD field. For example:

- The PE might consider this combination to be one instruction, regardless of the state of the applicable ITD field.
- The PE might consider this combination to be two instructions, regardless of the state of the applicable ITD field.
- The PE might consider this combination to be one instruction when the applicable ITD field is 1, and two instructions when it is 0.

The applicable ITD field is one of:

- SCTLR_EL1.ITD if execution is at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64.
- SCTLR.ITD if execution is at EL0 or EL1 when EL1 is using AArch32.

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- HSCTLR.ITD if execution is at Non-secure EL2 using AArch32.

D2.12.9 Exception syndrome information and preferred return address

See the following:

- *Exception syndrome information*.
- *Preferred return address* on page D2-4716.

Exception syndrome information

On taking a Software Step exception, the PE records information about the exception in the Exception Syndrome Register (ESR_ELx) at the Exception level the exception is taken to. See *ISS encoding for an exception from a Software Step exception* on page D13-5385 for more information.

If no instruction was stepped because software step entered the active-pending state from the inactive state without passing through the active-not-pending state, then ESR_ELx.{ISV, EX} are set to 0.

When an instruction has been stepped, if the stepped instruction was a conditional Load-Exclusive instruction that failed its Condition code test, then ESR_ELx.ISV is set to 1 and ESR_ELx.EX is set to a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of 0 or 1.

When an instruction has been stepped, if the stepped instruction was an Exception return instruction or an `ISB`. then ESR_ELx.ISV is set to a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of 0 or 1, and ESR_ELx.EX is set to 0.

If the *Effective value* of MDCR_EL2.TDE == 1, EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and a different exception is taken before the Software Step exception, then ESR_ELx.ISV is set to a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of 0 or 1. In this case:

- If ESR_ELx.ISV is set to 1, then ESR_ELx.EX is set to the correct value for the instruction.
- If ESR_ELx.ISV is set to 0, then ESR_ELx.EX is set to zero.

Other than for the cases described above, when an instruction has been stepped:

- ESR_ELx.ISV is set to 1, to indicate that the EX bit is valid.
- The value of ESR_ELx.EX is set according to the instruction stepped. When:
  - The instruction stepped was an instruction other than a Load-Exclusive instruction, an Exception Return instruction, or an `ISB`, and no other exception was taken before the Software Step exception, ESR_ELx.EX is set to 0.
  - The instruction stepped was a Load-Exclusive instruction that was either not conditional or did not fail its Condition code test, ESR_ELx.EX is set to 1.

Note

A Load-Exclusive instruction is any one of the following:

- In the A64 instruction set, any instruction that has a mnemonic starting with either `LDX` or `LDAX`.
- In the A32 and T32 instruction sets, any instruction that has a mnemonic starting with either `LDREX` or `LDAEX`.

Note

An implementation that always sets ISV to 0 and never sets EX is not compliant.

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Table D2-24 on page D2-4716 summarizes the possible values that the PE can record in ESR_ELx.{ISV, EX}.

Table D2-24 Values that the PE can record in ESR_ELx.{ISV, EX}

Description	ESR_ELx.ISV	ESR_ELx.EX
Syndrome data is not available because no instruction was stepped.	0	0
Syndrome data is available because an instruction was stepped. The instruction stepped was a conditional Load-Exclusive instruction that failed its Condition code test.	1	0 or 1
Syndrome data is available because an instruction was stepped. The instruction stepped was an Exception Return instruction or an `ISB`.	0 or 1	0
A different exception is taken before the Software Step exception.	0	0
	1	Set to the correct value for the instruction.
Syndrome data is available because an instruction was stepped. The instruction stepped was an instruction other than a Load-Exclusive instruction, an Exception Return instruction, or an `ISB`, and no other exception was taken before the Software Step exception.	1	0
Syndrome data is available because an instruction was stepped. The instruction stepped was a Load-Exclusive instruction that was either not conditional or did not fail its Condition code test.	1	1

Preferred return address

The preferred return of a Software Step exception is the address of the instruction that was not executed because the PE took the Software Step exception instead.

D2.12.10 Additional considerations

This section contains the following:

- *Behavior when an Exception return instruction is an illegal exception return*.
- *Behavior when the instruction stepped writes a misaligned PC value* on page D2-4717.
- *Stepping code that uses Exclusives monitors* on page D2-4717.
- *Synchronization and the software step state machine* on page D2-4717.

Behavior when an Exception return instruction is an illegal exception return

If the conditions for entering the active-not-pending state in *Entering the active-not-pending state* on page D2-4708 are met, but the PE executes an Exception return instruction that is an illegal exception return, the exception return must be taken to the same Exception level that it was taken from. In this scenario, even though the Exception level remains the same before and after the Exception return instruction, software step can advance from the inactive state to one of the active states. Consider the following case:

1. MDSCR_EL1.SS is 1 and software step is inactive. The current Exception level is EL1 using AArch64, the OS Lock and OS Double Lock are unlocked, and MDCR_EL2.TDE is 0, MDSCR_EL1.KDE is 1, and PSTATE.D is 1.

   PSTATE.D == 1 is the reason why software step is inactive, because PSTATE.D == 1 means that debug exceptions are disabled from the current Exception level.

2. The PE executes an Exception return instruction.

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3. The intended target of the Exception return instruction is EL2. This means that the Exception return instruction is an illegal exception return because the intended target is higher than the Exception level the Exception return instruction it is executed at. In this case, the Exception return instruction must target EL1 instead of EL2.

   If SPSR_EL1.D is 0, then on the Exception return instruction PSTATE.D becomes 0 and debug exceptions become enabled from the current Exception level. Software step therefore advances from the inactive state to one of the active states.

Which active state software step advances to depends on whether SPSR_ELx.SS is 1 or 0:

- If SPSR_ELx.SS is 1, software step advances to the active-not-pending state.

  In this case, an Illegal Execution state exception is pending on the instruction to be stepped, and the PE takes the Illegal Execution state exception instead of executing the instruction to be stepped.

- If SPSR_ELx.SS is 0, software step advances to the active-pending state.

  In this case, a Software Step exception and an Illegal Execution state exception are both pending. The Software Step exception has higher priority. On taking the Software Step exception, the PE sets SPSR_ELx.IL to 1.

Note

Prioritization of Synchronous exceptions taken to AArch64 state on page D1-4613 shows the relative priorities of synchronous exceptions.

Behavior when the instruction stepped writes a misaligned PC value

An indirect branch that writes a misaligned PC value might generate a PC alignment fault exception at the target of the branch. However, if the indirect branch is stepped using software step, the PE takes a Software Step exception instead, because the Software Step exception has higher priority. Behavior on returning from the Software Step exception depends on which Execution state the Exception level being returned to is using:

AArch64 A PC alignment fault exception is generated.

AArch32 The return from the Software Step exception forces the PC to the correct alignment, and no PC alignment fault exception is generated.

Debugger software must therefore take care when using software step to single-step an indirect branch instruction executed in AArch32 state, that it does not hide a PC alignment fault exception.

Stepping code that uses Exclusives monitors

The A-profile architecture provides no mechanism for preserving the state of the Exclusives monitors when a Load-Exclusive or a Store-Exclusive instruction is stepped.

However, for certain progressions through the software step state machine, on taking a Software Step exception, the PE provides an indication of whether the instruction stepped was a Load-Exclusive instruction.

Debugger software can use this to detect the state of the Exclusives monitors. For example, if the PE reports that the instruction stepped was a Load-Exclusive instruction, the debugger is aware that the next Store-Exclusive operation will fail, because all Exclusives monitors are cleared on returning from the Software Step exception. The debugger must then take action to ensure that the code being stepped makes forwards progress.

For more information on how the PE reports whether the instruction stepped was a Load-Exclusive instruction, see *Exception syndrome information and preferred return address* on page D2-4715.

Synchronization and the software step state machine

Any of the following can cause transitions between software step states:

- A direct write to a System register.
- A direct write to a Special-purpose register.

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- A write to an external debug register.

The software step state machine indirectly reads some of these registers and so is not guaranteed to observe any new values until after a *Context synchronization event* has occurred.

Between a write to the register and the next *Context synchronization event*, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether software step uses the state of the PE before the write, or the state of the PE after the write.

After a *Context synchronization event*, the state machine must use the state of the PE after the write.

Example D2-3 Example of synchronization and software step state machine changing states

1. Software changes MDSCR_EL1.SS from 0 to 1 when debug exceptions are enabled.
2. The PE executes some instructions.
3. A *Context synchronization event* occurs.

During step 2, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether software step remains in the inactive state, as if MDSCR_EL1.SS is 0, or enters the active-pending state because MDSCR_EL1.SS is 1. If it is in the:

- Inactive state, then after the *Context synchronization event*, it must enter the active-pending state.
- Active-pending state, the PE might take a Software Step exception before the *Context synchronization event*.

Note

A direct write to a Special-purpose register does not require explicit synchronization.

D2.12.11 Pseudocode description of Software Step exceptions

`SSAdvance()` advances software step from the active-not-pending state to the active-pending state, by setting PSTATE.SS to 0. It is called on completing execution of each instruction.

`CheckSoftwareStep()` checks whether software step is in the active-pending state, and if it is, generates a Software Step exception. It is called before each instruction executed, regardless of Execution state, before checking for any other synchronous exceptions.

`DebugExceptionReturnSS()` returns the value to write to PSTATE.SS on an exception return or an exit from Debug state. See *Entering the active-not-pending state* on page D2-4708.

These functions are defined in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

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D2.13 Synchronization and debug exceptions

The behavior of debug depends on all of the following:

- The state of the external debug authentication interface.
- Indirect reads of:
  - External debug registers.
  - System registers, including system debug registers.
  - Special-purpose registers.

If a change is made to any of these, the effect of that change on debug exception generation cannot be relied on until after a *Context synchronization event* has occurred. Similarly, the effect of the change on the software step state machine cannot be relied on until after a *Context synchronization event* has occurred.

For any instructions executed between the time when the change is made and the time when the next *Context synchronization event* occurs, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether debug uses the state of the PE before the change, or the state of the PE after the change.

Example D2-4 Example of synchronization and Breakpoint exception generation

1. Software changes MDSCR_EL1.MDE from 0 to 1.
2. An instruction is executed, that would cause a Breakpoint exception if self-hosted debug uses the state of the PE after the change.
3. A *Context synchronization event* occurs.

In this case, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the instruction generates a Breakpoint exception.

Example D2-5 Example of synchronization and debug exceptions generation

1. Software unlocks the OS Lock.
2. The PE executes some instructions.
3. A *Context synchronization event* occurs.

During the time when the PE is executing some instructions, step 2, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether debug exceptions other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions can be generated.

Note

Some register updates are self-synchronizing. Others require an explicit *Context synchronization event*. For more information, see:

- *Accessing PSTATE fields* on page D1-4634.
- *Synchronization requirements for AArch64 System registers* on page D13-5235.
- *Synchronization of changes to the external debug registers* on page H8-10034.

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Chapter D3
AArch64 Self-hosted Trace

This chapter describes the AArch64 self-hosted trace:

Introductory information:

- *About self-hosted trace* on page D3-4722.
- *Trace sinks* on page D3-4722.
- *Register controls to enable self-hosted trace* on page D3-4722.

Prohibited regions in trace:

- *Controls to prohibit trace at Exception levels* on page D3-4723.
- *Self-hosted trace and visibility of virtual data* on page D3-4724.

Timestamps and Synchronization:

- *Self-hosted trace timestamps* on page D3-4725.
- *Synchronization in self-hosted trace* on page D3-4726.

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D3.1 About self-hosted trace

A PE Trace Unit generates trace data to describe the program flow of the PE.

The PE Trace Unit may be an implementation of a standard Arm Embedded Trace Macrocell (ETM), or another type of Arm Trace Architecture, or an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED trace function.

If an Armv8.4-compliant PE implements an ETM Architecture PE Trace Unit that includes the ETM System register interface, FEAT_TRF must be implemented.

If an Armv8.4-compliant PE implements a Trace Unit that is either not an ETM Architecture PE Trace Unit or does not implement the ETM System register interface, Arm recommends that FEAT_TRF is implemented, but this is not mandatory.

Self-hosted trace happens when the agent controlling the trace collection is part of the same software stack as the software being traced. The agent controls prohibited regions. The information collected by the agent is sent to a trace sink.

The PE Trace Unit and the PE must have the same view of the debug authentication interface. If FEAT_TRF is implemented, `ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled`() is always TRUE.

D3.1.1 Trace sinks

The PE Trace Unit sends the trace data to a trace sink. A system might include multiple trace sinks, and allow software to configure which trace sink or sinks are used.

An example of an internal trace sink is an Embedded Trace Router (ETR), which allows software to define a buffer in memory. Trace data is written to this buffer.

Arm recommends that a system that a system that includes FEAT_TRF incorporates an ETR, and follows the system architecture described by the *CoreSight Base System Architecture (CS-BSA)*.

The self-hosted trace extensions do not describe the programmers' model trace sinks.

D3.1.2 Register controls to enable self-hosted trace

If FEAT_TRF is implemented, self-hosted trace is enabled if one of the following is true:

- EDSCR.TFO == 0.
- EDSCR.TFO == 1, EL3 is implemented, MDCR_EL3.STE == 1 and `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled`() == FALSE.
- EDSCR.TFO ==1, EL3 is not implemented, the PE executes in Secure state and `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled`() = FALSE.

The pseudocode function `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() shows these rules.

If FEAT_TRF is not implemented, `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() returns FALSE.

While `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == FALSE, `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled`() and `ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled`() control whether tracing is prohibited or allowed in each Security state.

The self-hosted trace extensions do not provide any mechanism to control software access to the PE Trace Unit external debug interface.

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D3.2 Prohibited regions in self-hosted trace

Trace is not generated in prohibited regions. The pseudocode function `TraceAllowed`() indicates whether tracing is allowed in the current Security state and Exception level.

The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED debug authentication interface can allow an external agent to disable the self-hosted trace extension.

If `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == TRUE, tracing is prohibited in Secure state when MDCR_EL3.STE == 0. If FEAT_TRF is implemented but not enabled, tracing is prohibited in Secure state when `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled`() == FALSE.

D3.2.1 Controls to prohibit trace at Exception levels

If `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == TRUE, TRFCR_EL1 and TRFCR_EL2 control whether trace is prohibited at an Exception level. While `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == FALSE, the registers TRFCR_EL1 and TRFCR_EL2 are ignored.

If `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == TRUE, tracing is prohibited at EL0 if one of the following is true:

- The Effective value of HCR_EL2.TGE == 0 and TRFCR_EL1.E0TRE == 0.
- The Effective value of HCR_EL2.TGE == 1 and TRFCR_EL2.E0HTRE == 0.

If `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == TRUE, tracing is prohibited at EL1 if TRFCR_EL1.E1TRE == 0.

If `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == TRUE, tracing is prohibited at EL2 if TRFCR_EL2.E2TRE == 0.

If `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == TRUE, tracing is prohibited at EL3 if one of the following is true:

- EL3 is using AArch64 state.
- EL3 is using AArch32 state and TRFCR.E1TRE == 0.

The pseudocode `TraceAllowed`() shows the above rules.

If `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == TRUE, no events are exported to the PE Trace Unit when tracing is prohibited.

If `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == FALSE, no events are exported to the PE Trace Unit when the PE is in Secure state and counting in Secure state is prohibited.

When PMCR_EL0.X==0 or PMCR.X==0, no PMU events are exported to the PE Trace Unit.

Otherwise, PMU events are exported to the PE Trace Unit.

If `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == TRUE, Table D3-1 on page D3-4724 shows the prohibited regions by Exception level and state.

In the table:

STE Means the Effective value of MDCR_EL3.STE or SDCR.STE, as applicable.

EEL2 Means the Effective value of SCR_EL3.EEL2.

TGE Means the Effective value of HCR_EL2.TGE.

P Means prohibited.

E2TRE Means allowed if TRFCR_EL2.E2TRE == 1.

E1TRE Means allowed if TRFCR_EL1.E1TRE == 1.

E0HTRE Means allowed if TRFCR_EL2.E0HTRE == 1.

E0TRE Means allowed if TRFCR_EL1.E0TRE == 1.

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n/a Not applicable.

Table D3-1 Prohibited regions

Controls					Tracing prohibited at			
State	**STE**	**EL3 using**	**EEL2**	**TGE**	**EL3**	**EL2**	**EL1**	**EL0**
Non-secure	X	X	X	0	n/a	E2TRE	E1TRE	E0TRE
	X	X	X	1	n/a	E2TRE	n/a	E0HTRE
Secure	0	X	X	X	P	P	P	P
	1	AArch64	0	|X	P	n/a	E1TRE	E0TRE
			1	0	P	E2TRE	E1TRE	E0TRE
			1	1	P	E2TRE	n/a	E0HTRE
		AArch32	X	X	E1TRE	n/a	n/a	E0TRE

D3.2.2 Self-hosted trace and visibility of virtual data

A hypervisor can use TRFCR_EL2.CX to control visibility of CONTEXTIDR_EL2 and VTTBR_EL2.VMID.

If `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == TRUE and TRFCR_EL2.CX == 0, or if EL2 is not implemented:

- The values of CONTEXTIDR_EL2 and VTTBR_EL2.VMID are not traced.
- Comparisons between CONTEXTIDR_EL2 and VTTBR_EL2.VMID do not match and results of comparison are not exposed through the comparators.

The PE Trace Unit may either prohibit trace for these values, or may record a CONTEXTIDR_EL2 or VTTBR_EL2.VMID value of zero in the trace.

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D3.3 Self-hosted trace timestamps

The trace timestamp is a value that represents the passage of time in real-time. It is calculated from a counter which increments all the time, when the PE is generating trace and when the PE is in a prohibited region.

While `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == FALSE, the external trace provides the trace timestamp. If the external trace is a standard CoreSight system, the relationship between CoreSight time and the Generic Timer counter is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

When `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == TRUE, the trace timestamp is one of the following:

- The physical counter value CNTPCT_EL0.
- An offset physical counter value, which is calculated from the physical counter value CNTPCT_EL0, minus an offset CNTPOFF_EL2. When any of the following are true, the *Effective value* of CNTPOFF_EL2 is 0 for all trace purposes:
  - EL3 is using AArch32.
  - EL2 is not implemented.
  - FEAT_ECV is not implemented.
  - The *Effective value* of SCR_EL3.{NS,RW} is {1,0}.
  - CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV is 0.
  - SCR_EL3.ECVEn is 0.
- A virtual counter value, which is calculated from the physical counter value CNTPCT_EL0, minus an offset CNTVOFF_EL2.

The fields TRFCR_EL2.TS, HTRFCR.TS, TRFCR_EL1.TS and TRFCR.TS control which counter is used for self-hosted trace.

The timestamp used for trace is shown in Table D3-2 on page D3-4725.

Table D3-2 Timestamp used for trace.

`SelfHostedTraceEnabled`()	TRFCR_EL2.TS	TRFCR_EL1.TS	Timestamp traced
FALSE	xx	xx	CoreSight time
TRUE	0b00	0b01	CNTPCT_EL0 - CNTVOFF_EL2
	0b00	0b10	CNTPCT_EL0 - CNTPOFF_EL2[a]
	0b00	0b11	CNTPCT_EL0
	0b01	xx	CNTPCT_EL0 - CNTVOFF_EL2
	0b10	xx	CNTPCT_EL0 - CNTPOFF_EL2[a]
	0b11	xx	CNTPCT_EL0

a. This register is only implemented when FEAT_ECV is implemented.

Note

The counter value used for the trace timestamp is not affected by the value of HCR_EL2.E2H, or whether EL2 is enabled or disabled in the current Security state.

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D3.4 Synchronization in self-hosted trace

The PE Trace Unit is an indirect observer of the System registers.

While `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == TRUE, indirect reads of the trace filter control fields, TRFCR_EL1.{E1TRE, E0TRE} and TRFCR_EL2.{E2TRE, E0HTRE} are treated as indirect reads made by the instruction being traced. For these register fields, in addition to the standard requirements for synchronization of System register accesses, when a trace filter control value is changed and synchronization is not explicitly specified, one of the following occurs:

- The behavior of the PE must be consistent with the control value having the old value.
- The behavior of the PE must change the control value at a point in the simple sequential execution of the program, so that before that point, the behavior of the PE is consistent with the control value having the old value, and after that point the behavior of the PE is consistent with the control value having the new value.

If there are multiple direct writes to the register without explicit synchronization, the behavior is consistent with the writes occurring in program order.

The `TSB CSYNC` operation is used to ensure that a trace operation, due to a PE Trace Unit generating trace for an instruction has completed. The `TSB CSYNC` operation may be reordered with respect to other instructions, so must be combined with at least one Context synchronization event to ensure the operations are executed in the required order. This means that a direct write to TRFCR_EL1 or TRFCR_EL2 is guaranteed to be observed by the PE Trace Unit only after a subsequent Context synchronization event. For more information, see *Trace Synchronization Barrier (TSB CSYNC)* on page B2-175.

While `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == FALSE, the PE Trace Unit might impose stronger synchronization requirements.

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Chapter D4
The AArch64 System Level Memory Model

This chapter provides a system level view of the general features of the memory system. It contains the following sections:

- *About the memory system architecture* on page D4-4728.
- *Address space* on page D4-4729.
- *Mixed-endian support* on page D4-4730.
- *Cache support* on page D4-4731.
- *External aborts* on page D4-4760.
- *Memory barrier instructions* on page D4-4762.
- *Pseudocode description of general memory System instructions* on page D4-4763.

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D4.1 About the memory system architecture

The Arm architecture supports different implementation choices for the memory system microarchitecture and memory hierarchy, depending on the requirements of the system being implemented. In this respect, the memory system architecture describes a design space in which an implementation is made. The architecture does not prescribe a particular form for the memory systems. Key concepts are abstracted in a way that permits implementation choices to be made while enabling the development of common software routines that do not have to be specific to a particular microarchitectural form of the memory system. For more information about the concept of a hierarchical memory system see *Memory hierarchy* on page B2-181.

If FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, the definitions of the memory model which apply to data accesses and data apply to Allocation Tag accesses and Allocation tags, unless otherwise specified in Chapter D6 *The Memory Tagging Extension*.

D4.1.1 Form of the memory system architecture

The A-profile architecture includes a *Virtual Memory System Architecture* (VMSA). Chapter D5 *The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture* describes the AArch64 view of the VMSA.

D4.1.2 Memory attributes

Memory types and attributes on page B2-193 describes the memory attributes, including how different memory types have different attributes. Each location in memory has a set of memory attributes, and the translation tables define the virtual memory locations, and the attributes for each location.

Table D4-1 on page D4-4728 shows the memory attributes that are visible at the system level.

Table D4-1 Memory attribute summary

Memory type	Shareability	Cacheability
Device[a]	Outer Shareable	Non-cacheable.
Normal	One of: • Non-shareable. • Inner Shareable. • Outer Shareable.	One of[b]: • Non-cacheable. • Write-Through Cacheable. • Write-Back Cacheable.

a. Takes additional attributes, see *Device memory* on page B2-197.

b. See also *Cacheability, cache allocation hints, and cache transient hints* on page D4-4734.

For more information on cacheability and shareability see *Shareable Normal memory* on page B2-194, *Non-shareable Normal memory* on page B2-195, and *Caches and memory hierarchy* on page B2-181.

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D4.2 Address space

The architecture is designed to support a wide range of applications with different memory requirements. It supports a range of *physical address* (PA) sizes, and provides associated control and identification mechanisms. For more information, see *Address size configuration* on page D5-4784.

D4.2.1 Virtual address space overflow

When a PE performs a *Simple sequential execution* of instructions, it calculates:

```
(address_of_current_instruction) + (size_of_executed_instruction)
```

This calculation is performed after each instruction to determine which instruction to execute next.

If the address calculation performed after executing an instruction overflows `0xFFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF`, the program counter becomes UNKNOWN. Similarly, if the address calculation based on the program counter for the value of the link register or exception link register overflows `0xFFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF`, then those registers also become UNKNOWN.

Note

Address tags are not propagated to the program counter, so the tag does not affect the address calculation.

Where an instruction accesses a sequential set of bytes that crosses the `0xFFFF_FFFF_FFFF_FFFF` boundary when tagged addresses are not used, or the `0xxxFF_FFFF_FFFF_FFFF` boundary when tagged addresses are used, then the virtual address accessed for the bytes above this boundary is UNKNOWN. When tagged addresses are used, the value of the tag associated with the address also becomes UNKNOWN.

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D4.3 Mixed-endian support

A control bit, SCTLR_EL1.E0E is provided to allow the endianness of explicit data accesses made while executing at EL0 to be controlled independently of those made while executing at EL1. Table D4-2 on page D4-4730 shows the endianness of explicit data accesses and translation table walks.

Table D4-2 Endianness support

Exception level	Explicit data accesses	Stage 1 translation table walks	Stage 2 translation table walks
EL0	SCTLR_EL1.E0E	SCTLR_EL1.EE	SCTLR_EL2.EE
EL1	SCTLR_EL1.EE	SCTLR_EL1.EE	SCTLR_EL2.EE
EL2	SCTLR_EL2.EE	SCTLR_EL2.EE	n/a
EL3	SCTLR_EL3.EE	SCTLR_EL3.EE	n/a

Note

SCTLR_EL1.E0E has no effect on the endianness of the `LDTR`, `LDTRH`, `LDTRSH`, and `LDTRSW` instructions, or on the endianness of the `STTR` and `STTRH` instructions, when these are executed at EL1.

AArch64 state provides the following options for endianness support:

- All Exception levels support mixed-endianness:
  - SCTLR_ELx.EE is RW and SCTLR_EL1.E0E is RW.
- Only EL0 supports mixed-endianness and EL1, EL2, and EL3 support only little-endianness:
  - SCTLR_ELx.EE is RES0 and SCTLR_EL1.E0E is RW.
- Only EL0 supports mixed-endianness and EL1, EL2, and EL3 support only big-endianness:
  - SCTLR_ELx.EE is RES1 and SCTLR_EL1.E0E is RW.
- All Exception levels support only little-endianness:
  - SCTLR_ELx.EE is RES0 and SCTLR_EL1.E0E is RES0.
- All Exception levels support only big-endianness:
  - SCTLR_ELx.EE is RES1 and SCTLR_EL1.E0E is RES1.

If mixed endian support is implemented for an Exception level using AArch32, endianness is controlled by PSTATE.E. For exception returns to AArch32 state, PSTATE.E is copied from SPSR_ELx.E. If the target Exception level supports only little-endian accesses, SPSR_ELx.E is RES0. If the target Exception level supports only big-endian accesses, SPSR_ELx.E is RES1. PSTATE.E is ignored in AArch64 state.

The `BigEndian()` function determines whether the current Exception level and Execution state are using big-endian data. This function is defined in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

For more information about endianness in the Arm architecture see *Endian support* on page B2-189.

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D4.4 Cache support

This section describes the cache identification and control mechanisms, and the A64 cache maintenance instructions, in the following sections:

- *General behavior of the caches*.
- *Cache identification* on page D4-4732.
- *Cacheability, cache allocation hints, and cache transient hints* on page D4-4734.
- *Enabling and disabling the caching of memory accesses* on page D4-4735.
- *Behavior of caches at reset* on page D4-4737
- *Non-cacheable accesses and instruction caches* on page D4-4737.
- *About cache maintenance in AArch64 state* on page D4-4738.
- *A64 Cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4742
- *Data cache zero instruction* on page D4-4756.
- *Cache lockdown* on page D4-4756.
- *System level caches* on page D4-4758.
- *Branch prediction* on page D4-4758.
- *Execution, data prediction and prefetching restriction System instructions* on page D4-4758.

See also *Caches in a VMSAv8-64 implementation* on page D5-4931.

D4.4.1 General behavior of the caches

When a memory location has a Normal Cacheable memory attribute, determining whether a copy of the memory location is held in a cache still depends on many aspects of the implementation. The following non-exhaustive list of factors might be involved:

- The size, line length, and associativity of the cache.
- The cache allocation algorithm.
- Activity by other elements of the system that can access the memory.
- Speculative instruction fetching algorithms.
- Speculative data fetching algorithms.
- Interrupt behaviors.

Given this range of factors, and the large variety of cache systems that might be implemented, the architecture cannot guarantee whether:

- A memory location present in the cache remains in the cache.
- A memory location not present in the cache is brought into the cache.

Instead, the following principles apply to the behavior of caches:

- The architecture has a concept of an entry locked down in the cache. How lockdown is achieved is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, and lockdown might not be supported by:
  - A particular implementation.
  - Some memory attributes.
- An unlocked entry in a cache might not remain in that cache. The architecture does not guarantee that an unlocked cache entry remains in the cache or remains incoherent with the rest of memory. Software must not assume that an unlocked item that remains in the cache remains dirty.
- A locked entry in a cache is guaranteed to remain in that cache. The architecture does not guarantee that a locked cache entry remains incoherent with the rest of memory, that is, it might not remain dirty.

  Note

  For more information, see *The interaction of cache lockdown with cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4757.

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- Any memory location that has a Normal Cacheable attribute at either the current Exception level or at a higher Exception level can be allocated to a cache at any time.
- It is guaranteed that no memory location will be allocated into a Data or Unified cache if that location does not have a Normal Cacheable attribute in either:
  - The translation regime at the current Exception level.
  - The translation regime at any higher Exception level.
- For data accesses, any memory location with a Normal Inner Shareable or Normal Outer Shareable attribute is guaranteed to be coherent with all Requesters in its shareability domain.
- Any memory location is not guaranteed to remain incoherent with the rest of memory.
- The eviction of a cache entry from a cache level can overwrite memory that has been written by another observer only if the entry contains a memory location that has been written to by an observer in the shareability domain of that memory location. The maximum size of the memory that can be overwritten is called the *Cache Write-back Granule*. In some implementations the CTR_EL0 identifies the Cache Write-back Granule.
- The allocation of a memory location into a cache cannot cause the most recent value of that memory location to become invisible to an observer if it was previously visible to that observer.

Note

The Cacheability attribute of an address is determined by the applicable translation table entry for that address, as modified by any applicable System register Cacheability controls, such as the SCTLR_EL1.{I, C} controls.

For the purpose of these principles, a cache entry covers at least 16 bytes and no more than 2KB of contiguous address space, aligned to the size of the cache entry.

D4.4.2 Cache identification

The cache identification registers describe the implemented caches that are affected by cache maintenance instructions executed on the PE. This includes the cache maintenance instructions that:

- Affect the entire cache, for example `IC IALLU`.
- Operate by VA, for example `IC IVAU`.
- Operate by set/way, for example `DC ISW`.

The cache identification registers are:

- The Cache Type Register, CTR_EL0, that defines:
  - The minimum line length of any of the instruction caches affected by the instruction cache maintenance instructions.
  - The minimum line length of any of the data or unified caches, affected by the data cache maintenance instruction.
  - The cache indexing and tagging policy of the Level 1 instruction cache.

  Note

  It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether caches beyond the PoC will be reported by this mechanism, and because of the possible existence of system caches some caches before the PoC might not be reported. For more information about system caches see *System level caches* on page D4-4758.

- A single Cache Level ID Register, CLIDR_EL1, that defines:
  - The type of cache that is implemented and can be maintained using the architected cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way or operate on the entire cache at each cache level, up to the maximum of seven levels.
  - The *Level of Coherence* (LoC) for the caches. See *Terms used in describing the cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4738 for the definition of LoC.

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  - The *Level of Unification Uniprocessor* (LoUU) for the caches. See *Terms used in describing the cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4738 for the definition of LoUU.
  - An optional ICB field to indicate the boundary between the caches use for caching Inner Cacheable memory regions and those used only for caching Outer Cacheable regions.

- A single Cache Size Selection Register, CSSELR_EL1, that selects the cache level and sort of cache (Instruction, Data/Unified/Tag) of the current Cache Size Identification Register.

- For each implemented cache that is identifiable by this mechanism, across all the levels of caching, a Cache Size Identification Register, CCSIDR_EL1, that defines:
  - Whether the cache supports Write-Through, Write-Back, Read-Allocate and Write-Allocate.
  - The number of sets, associativity and line length of the cache. See *Terms used in describing the cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4738 for a definition of these terms.

Note

From Armv8.3, multiple formats of the Cache Size Identification Register are supported. For more information, see *Possible formats of the Cache Size Identification Register, CCSIDR_EL1*.

To determine the cache topology associated with a PE:

1. Read the Cache Type Register to find the indexing and tagging policy used for the Level 1 instruction cache. This register also provides the size of the smallest cache lines used for the instruction caches, and for the data and unified caches. These values are used in cache maintenance instructions.

2. Read the Cache Level ID Register to find what caches are implemented. The register includes seven Cache type fields, for cache levels 1 to 7. Scanning these fields, starting from Level 1, identifies the instruction, data or unified caches implemented at each level. This scan ends when it reaches a level at which no caches are defined. The Cache Level ID Register also specifies the Level of Unification (LoU) and the Level of Coherence (LoC) for the cache implementation.

3. For each cache identified at stage 2:
   - Write to the Cache Size Selection Register to select the required cache. A cache is identified by its level, and whether it is:
     - An instruction cache.
     - A data or unified cache.
   - Read the Cache Size Identification Register to find details of the cache.

Possible formats of the Cache Size Identification Register, CCSIDR_EL1

From Armv8.3, the Cache Size Identification Register, CCSIDR_EL1 has two different formats available for defining the number of sets and associativity of the cache. For a definition of these terms, see *Terms used in describing the cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4738.

When FEAT_CCIDX is implemented:

- CCSIDR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

- The length of the CCSIDR_EL1.Assoc field is 21 bits. This limits the associativity of the currently selected cache to 2^{21}.

- The length of the CCSIDR_EL1.NumSets field is 24 bits. This limits the number of sets in the currently selected cache to 2^{24}.

This is the 64-bit format of the Cache Size Identification Register.

When FEAT_CCIDX is not implemented:

- CCSIDR_EL1 is a 32-bit register.

- The length of the CCSIDR_EL1.Assoc field is 10 bits. This limits the associativity of the currently selected cache to 2^{10}.

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- The length of the CCSIDR_EL1.NumSets field is 15 bits. This limits the number of sets in the currently selected cache to 2^{15}.

This is the 32-bit format of the Cache Size Identification Register.

When one of these formats is implemented, it is implemented across all the levels of caching.

D4.4.3 Cacheability, cache allocation hints, and cache transient hints

Cacheability only applies to Normal memory, and can be defined independently for Inner and Outer cache locations. All types of Device memory are always treated as Non-cacheable.

As described in *Memory types and attributes* on page B2-193, the memory attributes include a cacheability attribute that is one of:

- Non-cacheable.
- Write-Through cacheable.
- Write-Back cacheable.

Cacheability attributes other than Non-cacheable can be complemented by a *cache allocation hint*. This is an indication to the memory system of whether allocating a value to a cache is likely to improve performance. In addition, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a *cache transient hint* is supported, see *Transient cacheability hint*.

The cache allocation hints are assigned independently for read and write accesses, and therefore when the Transient hint is supported the following cache allocation hints can be assigned:

For read accesses: Read-Allocate, Transient Read-Allocate, or No Read-Allocate.

For write accesses: Write-Allocate, Transient Write-Allocate, or No Write-Allocate.

Note

- A Cacheable location with both No Read-Allocate and No Write-Allocate hints is not the same as a Non-cacheable location. A Non-cacheable location has coherency guarantees for all observers within the system that do not apply for a location that is Cacheable, No Read-Allocate, No Write-Allocate.
- Implementations can use the cache allocation hints to limit cache pollution to a part of a cache, such as to a subset of ways.
- For VMSAv8-64 translation table walks, the TCR_ELx.{IRGN*n*, ORGN*n*} fields define the memory attributes of the translation tables, including the cacheability. However, this assignment supports only a subset of the cacheability attributes described in this section.

The architecture does not require an implementation to make any use of cache allocation hints. This means an implementation might not make any distinction between memory locations with attributes that differ only in their cache allocation hint.

Transient cacheability hint

In Armv8, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a Transient hint is supported. In an implementation that supports the Transient hint, the Transient hint is a qualifier of the cache allocation hints, and indicates that the benefit of caching is for a relatively short period. It indicates that it might be better to restrict allocation of transient entries, to avoid possibly casting-out other, less transient, entries.

Note

The architecture does not specify what is meant by a *relatively short period*.

The description of the AArch64 MAIR_EL1, MAIR_EL2, and MAIR_EL3 registers, and the AArch32 MAIR0, MAIR1, HMAIR0, and HMAIR1 registers, includes the assignment of the Transient hint in an implementation that supports this option. In this assignment:

- The Transient hint is defined independently for Inner Cacheable and Outer Cacheable memory regions.

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- A single Transient hint applies to both read and write accesses to a memory region.

D4.4.4 Enabling and disabling the caching of memory accesses

Cacheability control fields can force all memory locations with the Normal memory type to be treated as Non-cacheable, regardless of their assigned Cacheability attribute. Independent controls are provided for each stage of address translation, with separate controls for:

- Data accesses. These controls also apply to accesses to the translation tables.
- Instruction accesses.

Note

These Cacheability controls replace the cache enable controls provided in previous versions of the Arm architecture.

The Cacheability control fields and their effects are as follows:

For the EL1&0 translation regime

- When the value of SCTLR_EL1.C is 0:
  - All stage 1 translations for data accesses to Normal memory are Non-cacheable.
  - All accesses to the EL1&0 stage 1 translation tables are Non-cacheable.
- When the value of SCTLR_EL1.I is 0:
  - All stage 1 translations for instruction accesses to Normal memory are Non-cacheable.
- When the value of HCR_EL2.CD is 1:
  - All stage 2 translations for data accesses to Normal memory are Non-cacheable.
  - All accesses to the EL1&0 stage 2 translation tables are Non-cacheable.
- When the value of HCR_EL2.ID is 1:
  - All stage 2 translations for instruction accesses to Normal memory are Non-cacheable.
- When the value of HCR_EL2.DC is 1, all stage 1 translations and all accesses to the EL1&0 stage 1 translation tables, are treated as accesses to Normal Non-shareable Inner Write-Back Cacheable Read-Allocate Write-Allocate, Outer Write-Back Cacheable Read-Allocate Write-Allocate memory, regardless of the value of SCTLR_EL1.{I, C}. This applies to translations for both data and instruction accesses.

Note

- The stage 1 and stage 2 cacheability attributes are combined as described in *Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 cacheability attributes for Normal memory* on page D5-4880.
- The SCTLR_EL1.{C, I} and HCR_EL2.DC fields have no effect on the EL2, EL2&0, and EL3 translation regimes.
- The HCR_EL2.{ID, CD} fields affect only stage 2 of the EL1&0 translation regime.
- When EL2 is using AArch64 and EL1 is using AArch32, the HCR_EL2.{ID, CD, DC} controls apply as described here, but the EL1 controls are SCTLR.{C, I}.
- When FEAT_XS is implemented, the SCTLR_EL1.{C, I} and HCR_EL2.{ID, CD} fields have no effect on the value of the XS attribute.

For the EL2 translation regime

- When the value of SCTLR_EL2.C is 0:
  - All data accesses to Normal memory using the EL2 translation regime are Non-cacheable.
  - All accesses to the EL2 translation tables are Non-cacheable.
- When the value of SCTLR_EL2.I is 0:
  - All instruction accesses to Normal memory using the EL2 translation regime are Non-cacheable.

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Note

- The SCTLR_EL2.{I, C} fields have no effect on the EL1&0 and EL3 translation regimes.
- When FEAT_XS is implemented, the SCTLR_EL2.{I, C} fields have no effect on the value of the XS attribute.

For the EL2&0 translation regime

- When the value of SCTLR_EL2.C is 0:
  - All stage 1 translations for data accesses to Normal memory are Non-cacheable.
  - All accesses to the EL2&0 stage 1 translation tables are Non-cacheable.
- When the value of SCTLR_EL2.I is 0:
  - All stage 1 translations for instruction accesses to Normal memory are Non-cacheable.

Note

When FEAT_XS is implemented, the SCTLR_EL2.{I, C} fields have no effect on the value of the XS attribute.

For the EL3 translation regime

- When the value of SCTLR_EL3.C is 0:
  - All data accesses to Normal memory using the EL3 translation regime are Non-cacheable.
  - All accesses to the EL3 translation tables are Non-cacheable.
- When the value of SCTLR_EL3.I is 0:
  - All instruction accesses to Normal memory using the EL3 translation regime are Non-cacheable.

Note

- The SCTLR_EL3{I, C} fields have no effect on the EL1&0, EL2, and EL2&0 translation regimes.
- When FEAT_XS is implemented, the SCTLR_EL3.{I, C} fields have no effect on the value of the XS attribute.

In addition:

- For translation regimes other than the EL1&0 translation regime, if the value of SCTLR_ELx.M is 0, indicating that stage 1 translations are disabled for that translation regime, then:
  - If the value of SCTLR_ELx.I is 0, instruction accesses to Normal memory from stage 1 of the translation regime are Outer Shareable, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.
  - If the value of SCTLR_ELx.I is 1, instruction accesses to Normal memory from stage 1 of the translation regime are Outer Shareable, Inner Write-Through cacheable, Outer Write-Through cacheable.
- For the EL1&0 translation regime, if the value of SCTLR_EL1.M is 0, indicating that stage 1 translations are disabled for that translation regime, and the value of HCR_EL2.DC is 0:
  - If the value of SCTLR_EL1.I is 0, instruction accesses to Normal memory from stage 1 of the translation regime are Outer Shareable, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.
  - If the value of SCTLR_EL1.I is 1, instruction accesses to Normal memory from stage 1 of the translation regime are Outer Shareable, Inner Write-Through Cacheable, Outer Write-Through Cacheable.

The effect of SCTLR_ELx.C, HCR_EL2.DC and HCR_EL2.CD is reflected in the result of the address translation instructions in the PAR when these bits have an effect on the stages of translation being reported in the PAR.

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Note

- In conjunction with the requirements in *Non-cacheable accesses and instruction caches*, the requirements in this section mean the architecturally required effect of SCTLR_ELx.I is limited to its effect on caching instruction accesses in unified caches.
- This specification can give rise to different cacheability attributes between instruction and data accesses to the same location. Where this occurs, the measures for mismatch memory attributes described in *Mismatched memory attributes* on page B2-205 must be followed to manage the corresponding loss of coherency.

D4.4.5 Behavior of caches at reset

The behavior of caches at reset is as follows:

- All caches reset to IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED states that might be UNKNOWN.
- The Cacheability control fields described in *Enabling and disabling the caching of memory accesses* on page D4-4735 reset to values that force all memory locations to be treated as Non-cacheable.

  Note

  This applies only to the controls that apply to the Translation regime that is used by the Exception level and Security state entered on reset.

- An implementation can require the use of a specific cache initialization routine to invalidate its storage array before caching is enabled. The exact form of any required initialization routine is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, and the routine must be documented clearly as part of the documentation of the device.
- If an implementation permits cache hits when the Cacheability control fields force all memory locations to be treated as Non-cacheable then the cache initialization routine must:
  - Provide a mechanism to ensure the correct initialization of the caches.
  - Be documented clearly as part of the documentation of the device.

  In particular, if an implementation permits cache hits when the Cacheability controls force all memory locations to be treated as Non-cacheable, and the cache contents are not invalidated at reset, the initialization routine must avoid any possibility of running from an uninitialized cache. It is acceptable for an initialization routine to require a fixed instruction sequence to be placed in a restricted range of memory.
- Arm recommends that whenever an invalidation routine is required, it is based on the cache maintenance instructions.

See also *TLB behavior at reset* on page D5-4909.

D4.4.6 Non-cacheable accesses and instruction caches

In AArch64 state, instruction accesses to Non-cacheable Normal memory can be held in instruction caches.

Correspondingly, the sequence for ensuring that modifications to instructions are available for execution must include invalidation of the modified locations from the instruction cache, even if the instructions are held in Normal Non-cacheable memory. This includes cases where System register Cacheability control fields force instruction accesses to memory to be Non-cacheable.

Therefore when using self-modified code in Non-cacheable space in a uniprocessor system, the following sequence is required:

```
; Enter this code with <Wt> containing the new 32-bit instruction
; to be held at a location pointed to by <Xn> in Normal Non-cacheable memory.
STR <Wt>, [Xn]
DSB ISH; Ensure visibility of the data stored
IC IVAU, [Xn] ; Invalidate instruction cache by VA to PoU
DSB ISH; Ensure completion of the invalidations
ISB ;
```


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In a multiprocessor system, the `IC IVAU` for a non-cacheable location is broadcast to all PEs within the Inner Shareable domain of the PE running this sequence. This is despite non-cacheable normal memory locations being treated as Outer Shared in other parts of the architecture.

Additional software steps might be required to synchronize the threads with other PEs. This might be necessary so that the PEs executing the modified instructions can execute an `ISB` after completing the invalidation, and to avoid issues associated with concurrent modification and execution of instruction sequences. See also *Concurrent modification and execution of instructions* on page B2-154 and *Concurrent modification and execution of instructions* on page E2-6850.

Larger blocks of instructions can be modified using the `IC IALLU` instruction for a uniprocessor system, or a `IC IALLUIS` for a multiprocessor system.

Note

This section applies even when the Cacheability control fields force instruction accesses to memory in AArch64 state to be Non-cacheable, as described in *Enabling and disabling the caching of memory accesses* on page D4-4735.

D4.4.7 About cache maintenance in AArch64 state

The following sections give general information about cache maintenance:

- *Terms used in describing the cache maintenance instructions*.
- *Abstraction of the cache hierarchy* on page D4-4741.

The following sections describe the A64 cache maintenance instructions:

- *The instruction cache maintenance instruction (IC)* on page D4-4744.
- *The data cache maintenance instruction (DC)* on page D4-4744.

Note

Some descriptions of the cache maintenance instructions refer to the cacheability of the address on which the instruction operates. The Cacheability of an address is determined by the applicable translation table entry for that address, as modified by any applicable System register Cacheability controls, such as the SCTLR_EL1.{I, C} controls.

Terms used in describing the cache maintenance instructions

Cache maintenance instructions are defined to act on particular memory locations. Instruction scope can be defined:

- By the virtual address of the memory location to be maintained, referred to as operating *by VA*.
- By a mechanism that describes the location in the hardware of the cache, referred to as operating *by set/way*.

In addition, for instruction caches, there are instructions that invalidate all entries.

The following subsections define the terms used in the descriptions of the cache maintenance instructions:

- *Terminology for cache maintenance instructions operating by set/way* on page D4-4739.
- *Terminology for Clean, Invalidate, and Clean and Invalidate instructions* on page D4-4739.

Note

There is no terminology specific to cache maintenance instructions that operate by VA. When all applicable stages of translation are disabled, the VA used is identical to the PA. For more information about memory system behavior when address translation is disabled, see *The effects of disabling a stage of address translation* on page D5-4826.

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Terminology for cache maintenance instructions operating by set/way

Cache maintenance instruction that operate by set/way refer to the particular structures in a cache. Three parameters describe the location in a cache hierarchy that an instruction works on. These parameters are:

Level The cache level of the hierarchy. The number of levels of cache is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The cache levels that can be managed using the architected cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way can be determined from the CLIDR_EL1.

In the Arm architecture, the lower numbered cache levels are those closest to the PE. See *Memory hierarchy* on page B2-181.

Set Each level of a cache is split up into a number of *sets*. Each set is a set of locations in a cache level to which an address can be assigned. Usually, the set number is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED function of an address.

In the Arm architecture, sets are numbered from 0.

Way The associativity of a cache is the number of locations in a set to which a specific address can be assigned. The *way* number specifies one of these locations.

In the Arm architecture, ways are numbered from 0.

Note

Because the allocation of a memory address to a cache location is entirely IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, Arm expects that most portable software will use only the cache maintenance instructions by set/way as single steps in a routine to perform maintenance on the entire cache.

Terminology for Clean, Invalidate, and Clean and Invalidate instructions

Caches introduce coherency problems in two possible directions:

1. An update to a memory location by a PE that accesses a cache might not be visible to other observers that can access memory. This can occur because new updates are still in the cache and are not visible yet to the other observers that do not access that cache.

2. Updates to memory locations by other observers that can access memory might not be visible to a PE that accesses a cache. This can occur when the cache contains an old, or *stale*, copy of the memory location that has been updated.

The *Clean* and *Invalidate* instructions address these two issues. The definitions of these instructions are:

Clean A cache clean instruction ensures that updates made by an observer that controls the cache are made visible to other observers that can access memory at the point to which the instruction is performed. Once the Clean has completed, the new memory values are guaranteed to be visible to the point to which the instruction is performed, for example to the Point of Unification.

The cleaning of a cache entry from a cache can overwrite memory that has been written by another observer only if the entry contains a location that has been written to by an observer in the shareability domain of that memory location.

Invalidate A cache invalidate instruction ensures that updates made visible by observers that access memory at the point to which the invalidate is defined, are made visible to an observer that controls the cache. This might result in the loss of updates to the locations affected by the invalidate instruction that have been written by observers that access the cache, if those updates have not been cleaned from the cache since they were made.

If the address of an entry on which the invalidate instruction operates is Normal, Non-cacheable or any type of Device memory then an invalidate instruction also ensures that this address is not present in the cache.

Note

Entries for addresses that are Normal Cacheable can be allocated to the cache at any time, and so the cache invalidate instruction cannot ensure that the address is not present in a cache.

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Clean and Invalidate

A cache *clean and invalidate* instruction behaves as the execution of a clean instruction followed immediately by an invalidate instruction. Both instructions are performed to the same location.

The points to which a cache maintenance instruction can be defined differ depending on whether the instruction operates by VA or by set/way:

- For instructions operating by set/way, the point is defined to be to the next level of caching. For the All operations, the point is defined as the Point of Unification for each location held in the cache.
- For instructions operating by VA, the following conceptual points are defined:

  Point of Coherency (PoC)

  The point at which all agents that can access memory are guaranteed to see the same copy of a memory location for accesses of any memory type or cacheability attribute. In many cases this is effectively the main system memory, although the architecture does not prohibit the implementation of caches beyond the PoC that have no effect on the coherency between memory system agents.

  Note

  The presence of system caches can affect the determination of the point of coherency as described in *System level caches* on page D4-4758.

  Point of Unification (PoU)

  The PoU for a PE is the point by which the instruction and data caches and the translation table walks of that PE are guaranteed to see the same copy of a memory location. In many cases, the Point of Unification is the point in a uniprocessor memory system by which the instruction and data caches and the translation table walks have merged.

  The PoU for an Inner Shareable shareability domain is the point by which the instruction and data caches and the translation table walks of all the PEs in that Inner Shareable shareability domain are guaranteed to see the same copy of a memory location. Defining this point permits self-modifying software to ensure future instruction fetches are associated with the modified version of the software by using the standard correctness policy of:

  1. Clean data cache entry by address.
  2. Invalidate instruction cache entry by address.

  Point of Persistence (PoP)

  When FEAT_DPB is implemented:

  The point in a memory system, if it exists, at or beyond the Point of Coherency, where a write to memory is maintained when system power is removed, and reliably recovered when power is restored to the affected locations in memory.

  When FEAT_DPB and FEAT_DPB2 are implemented:

  The point in a memory system where there is a system guarantee that there is sufficient energy within the system to ensure that a write to memory will be persistent if system power is removed.

  Note

  Such memory is sometimes called non-volatile memory. For example, the Storage-class memory shown in Figure B2-1 on page B2-182 could be used as target memory for this feature.

  Point of Deep Persistence (PoDP)

  The point in a memory system where any writes that have reached that point are persistent, even in the event of an instantaneous hardware failure of the power system.

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The following fields in the CLIDR_EL1 relate to the PoC and PoU:

LoC, Level of Coherence

This field defines the last level of cache that must be cleaned or invalidated when cleaning or invalidating to the Point of Coherency. The LoC value is a cache level, so, for example, if LoC contains the value 3:

- A clean to the Point of Coherency operation requires the level 1, level 2 and level 3 caches to be cleaned.
- Level 4 cache is the first level that does not have to be maintained.

If the LoC field value is `0x0`, this means that no levels of cache need to cleaned or invalidated when cleaning or invalidating to the Point of Coherency.

If the LoC field value is a nonzero value that corresponds to a level that is not implemented, this indicates that all implemented caches are before the Point of Coherency.

LoUU, Level of Unification, uniprocessor

This field defines the last level of data cache that must be cleaned or invalidated when cleaning or invalidating to the Point of Unification for the PE. As with LoC, the LoUU value is a cache level.

If the LoUU field value is `0x0`, this means that no levels of data cache need to be cleaned or invalidated when cleaning or invalidating to the Point of Unification.

If the LoUU field value is a nonzero value that corresponds to a level that is not implemented, this indicates that all implemented caches are before the Point of Unification.

LoUIS, Level of Unification, Inner Shareable

In any implementation:

- This field defines the last level of data or unified cache that must be cleaned or invalidated when cleaning or invalidating to the Point of Unification for the Inner Shareable shareability domain. As with LoC, the LoUIS value is a cache level.
- If the LoUIS field value is `0x0`, this means that no levels of data or unified cache need to cleaned or invalidated when cleaning or invalidating to the Point of Unification for the Inner Shareable shareability domain.
- If the LoUIS field value is a nonzero value that corresponds to a level that is not implemented, this indicates that all implemented caches are before the Point of Unification.

Abstraction of the cache hierarchy

The following subsections describe the abstraction of the cache hierarchy:

- *Cache maintenance instructions that operate by VA*.
- *Cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way* on page D4-4742.

Cache maintenance instructions that operate by VA

The VA-based cache maintenance instructions are described as operating by VA. Each of these instructions is always qualified as being one of:

- Performed to the Point of Coherency.
- Performed to the Point of Unification.
- When FEAT_DPB is implemented, performed to the Point of Persistence.

See *Terms used in describing the cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4738 for definitions of these terms, and for more information about possible meanings of VA.

A64 Cache maintenance instructions on page D4-4742 lists the VA-based maintenance instructions.

The CTR_EL0 holds minimum line length values for:

- The instruction caches.
- The data and unified caches.

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These values support efficient invalidation of a range of VAs, because this value is the most efficient address stride to use to apply a sequence of VA-based maintenance instructions to a range of VAs.

For the Invalidate data or unified cache line by VA instruction, the Cache Write-back Granule field of the CTR_EL0 defines the maximum granule that a single invalidate instruction can invalidate. This meaning of the Cache Write-back Granule is in addition to its defining the maximum size that can be written back.

Cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way

A64 Cache maintenance instructions lists the set/way-based maintenance instructions. Some encodings of these instructions include a required field that specifies the cache level for the instruction:

- A clean instruction cleans from the level of cache specified through to at least the next level of cache, moving further from the PE.
- An invalidate instruction invalidates only at the level specified.

D4.4.8 A64 Cache maintenance instructions

The A64 cache maintenance instructions are part of the A64 System instruction class in the register encoding space. For encoding details and other general information on these System instructions, see *System instructions* on page C3-246, *SYS* on page C6-1969 and *Cache maintenance instructions, and data cache zero operation* on page C5-645.

Table D4-3 on page D4-4742 shows the AArch64 System instructions that perform instruction or data cache maintenance. Instructions that take an argument include `Xt` in the entry in the *System instruction* on page D4-4742 column.

Note

- In Table D4-3 on page D4-4742 the Point of Unification is the Point of Unification of the PE executing the cache maintenance instruction.
- In general, the AArch32 instruction and data cache maintenance instructions provide equivalent functionality to the AArch64 cache maintenance instructions, see *AArch32 cache and branch predictor maintenance instructions* on page G4-8807. However, the Data Cache Clean to the Point of Persistence instruction, implemented when FEAT_DPB is implemented, is supported in AArch64 state only.

Table D4-3 System instructions for cache maintenance

System instruction	Instruction	Notes
Instruction cache maintenance instructions		
`IC IALLUIS`	Invalidate all to Point of Unification, Inner Shareable	EL1 or higher access.
`IC IALLU`	Invalidate all to Point of Unification	EL1 or higher access.
`IC IVAU, Xt`	Invalidate by virtual address to Point of Unification	When SCTLR_EL1.UCI[a] == 1, EL0 access. Otherwise, EL1 or higher access.
Data cache maintenance instructions		
`DC IVAC, Xt`	Invalidate by virtual address to Point of Coherency	EL1 or higher access.
`DC IGVAC, Xt`	Invalidate of Allocation Tags by virtual address to Point of Coherency	EL1 or higher access.
`DC IGDVAC, Xt`	Invalidate of data and Allocation Tags by virtual address to Point of Coherency	EL1 or higher access.

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Table D4-3 System instructions for cache maintenance (continued)

System instruction	Instruction	Notes
`DC ISW, Xt`	Invalidate by set/way	EL1 or higher access.
`DC CVAC, Xt`	Clean by virtual address to Point of Coherency	When SCTLR_EL1.UCI[a] == 1, EL0 access. Otherwise EL1 or higher access.
`DC CGVAC, Xt`	Clean of Allocation Tags by virtual address to Point of Coherency	When SCTLR_EL1.UCI[a] == 1, EL0 access. Otherwise EL1 or higher access.
`DC CGDVAC, Xt`	Clean of data and Allocation Tags by virtual address to Point of Coherency	When SCTLR_EL1.UCI[a] == 1, EL0 access. Otherwise EL1 or higher access.
`DC CVADP, Xt`	Clean by virtual address to Point of Deep Persistence	When SCTLR_EL1.UCI[a] == 1, EL0 access. Otherwise EL1 or higher access.
`DC CGVADP, Xt`	Clean of Allocation Tags by virtual address to Point of Deep Persistence	When SCTLR_EL1.UCI[a] == 1, EL0 access. Otherwise EL1 or higher access.
`DC CGDVADP, Xt`	Clean of data and Allocation Tags by virtual address to Point of Deep Persistence	When SCTLR_EL1.UCI[a] == 1, EL0 access. Otherwise EL1 or higher access.
`DC CGDVAP, Xt`	Clean of data and Allocation Tags by virtual address to Point of Persistence	When SCTLR_EL1.UCI[a] == 1, EL0 access. Otherwise EL1 or higher access.
`DC CGVAP, Xt`	Clean of Allocation Tags by virtual address to Point of Persistence	When SCTLR_EL1.UCI[a] == 1, EL0 access. Otherwise EL1 or higher access.
`DC CVAP, Xt`	Clean by virtual address to Point of Persistence[b]	When SCTLR_EL1.UCI[a] == 1, EL0 access. Otherwise EL1 or higher access.
`DC CSW, Xt`	Clean by set/way	EL1 or higher access.
`DC CVAU, Xt`	Clean by virtual address to Point of Unification	When SCTLR_EL1.UCI[a] == 1, EL0 access. Otherwise EL1 or higher access.
`DC CIVAC, Xt`	Clean and invalidate by virtual address to Point of Coherency	When SCTLR_EL1.UCI[a] == 1, EL0 access. Otherwise EL1 or higher access.
`DC CIGVAC, Xt`	Clean and invalidate of Allocation Tags by virtual address to Point of Coherency	When SCTLR_EL1.UCI[a] == 1, EL0 access. Otherwise EL1 or higher access.
`DC CIGDVAC, Xt`	Clean and invalidate of data and Allocation Tags by virtual address to Point of Coherency	When SCTLR_EL1.UCI[a] == 1, EL0 access. Otherwise EL1 or higher access.
`DC CISW, Xt`	Clean and invalidate by set/way	EL1 or higher access.

a. When HCR_EL2.{E2H,TGE} == {1, 1}, the control is from SCTLR_EL2.
b. Supported only when FEAT_DPB is implemented.

A `DSB` or `DMB` instruction intended to ensure the completion of cache or branch predictor maintenance instructions must have an access type of both loads and stores.

The following subsections give more information about these instructions:

- *The instruction cache maintenance instruction (IC)* on page D4-4744.
- *The data cache maintenance instruction (DC)* on page D4-4744.
- *EL0 accessibility of cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4746.
- *General requirements for the scope of maintenance instructions* on page D4-4747.
- *Effects of instructions that operate by VA to the PoC* on page D4-4747.
- *Effects of instructions that operate by VA to the PoP* on page D4-4747.

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- *Effects of instructions that operate by VA to the PoU* on page D4-4748.
- *Effects of All and set/way maintenance instructions* on page D4-4748.
- *Effects of virtualization and Security state on the cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4749.
- *Boundary conditions for cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4751.
- *Ordering and completion of data and instruction cache instructions* on page D4-4751.
- *Performing cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4754.

The instruction cache maintenance instruction (`IC`)

System instructions on page C3-246 describes the A64 assembly syntax for this instruction.

When an `IC` instruction requires an address argument this takes the form of a 64-bit register that holds the VA argument. No alignment restrictions apply for this address.

Any cache maintenance instruction operating by VA includes as part of any required VA to PA translation:

- For an instruction executed at EL1, or at EL2 when HCR_EL2.E2H==1, the current ASID.
- The current Security state.
- Whether the instruction was executed at EL1 or EL2.
- For an instruction executed at EL1, the current VMID.

That VA to PA translation might fault. However, for an instruction cache maintenance instruction that operates by VA:

- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the instruction can generate:
  - An Access flag fault.
  - A Translation fault.
- The instruction cannot generate a Permission fault, except for:
  - The possible generation of a Permission fault by the execution of an `IC IVAU` instruction at EL0 when the specified address does not have read access at EL0, as described in *EL0 accessibility of cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4746.
  - When FEAT_CMOW is implemented, the possible generation of a Permission fault by:
    - The execution of an `IC IVAU` instruction at EL0 when the specified address has stage 1 read permission, but does not have stage 1 write permission.
    - The execution of an `IC IVAU` instruction at EL1 or EL0 when the specified address has stage 2 read permission, but does not have stage 2 write permission.
  - The possible Permission fault on a Stage 2 fault on a stage 1 translation table walk.

For more information about possible faults on a cache maintenance instruction that operates by VA see *VMSAv8-64 memory aborts* on page D5-4895.

See also *Ordering and completion of data and instruction cache instructions* on page D4-4751.

The data cache maintenance instruction (`DC`)

System instructions on page C3-246 describes the A64 assembly syntax for this instruction.

When a `DC` instruction requires a set/way/level argument this takes the form of a 64-bit register, the upper 32 bits of which are RES0.

If a data cache maintenance by set/way instruction specifies a set, way, or level argument that is larger than the value supported by the implementation then the instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *Out of range values of the Set/Way/Index fields in cache maintenance instructions* on page K1-11258 or the instruction description.

When a `DC` instruction requires an address argument this takes the form of a 64-bit register that holds the VA argument. No alignment restrictions apply for this address.

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Any cache maintenance instruction operating by VA includes as part of any required VA to PA translation:

- For an instruction executed at EL1, or at EL2 when HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, the current ASID.
- The current Security state.
- Whether the instruction is executed at EL1 or EL2.
- For an instruction executed at EL1, the current VMID.

That VA to PA translation might fault. However, a data or unified cache maintenance instruction that operates by VA cannot generate a Permission fault except in the following cases:

- The possible generation of a Permission fault by:
  - The execution of a `DC IVAC` instruction when the specified address does not have write permission.
  - The execution of an enabled `DC *` instruction at EL0 when the specified address does not have read access at EL0, as described in *EL0 accessibility of cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4746.

  The description of Permission faults includes possible constraints on the generation of Permission faults on cache maintenance by VA instructions.
- When FEAT_CMOW is implemented, the possible generation of a Permission fault by:
  - The execution of a `DC CIVAC`, `DC CIGVAC`, or `DC CIGDVAC` instruction at EL0 when the specified address has stage 1 read permission, but does not have stage 1 write permission.
  - The execution of a `DC CIVAC`, `DC CIGVAC`, or, `DC CIGDVAC` instruction at EL1 or EL0 when the specified address has stage 2 read permission, but does not have stage 2 write permission.
- The possible Permission fault on a Stage 2 fault on a stage 1 translation table walk.

For more information about possible faults on a VA to PA translation see *VMSAv8-64 memory aborts* on page D5-4895.

When executed at EL1, a `DC ISW` instruction performs a clean and invalidate, meaning it performs the same maintenance as a `DC CISW` instruction, if all of the following apply:

- EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state.
- Either:
  - The value of HCR_EL2.SWIO is 1, forcing a cache clean to perform a clean and invalidate.
  - The value of HCR_EL2.VM is 1, meaning EL1&0 stage two address translation is enabled.

When executed at EL1, a `DC IVAC` instruction performs a clean and invalidate, meaning it performs the same maintenance as a `DC CIVAC` instruction, if all of the following apply:

- EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state.
- The value of HCR_EL2.VM is 1, meaning EL1&0 stage two address translation is enabled.

Note

The forcing of a clean instruction to perform a clean invalidate applies to the AArch32 cache maintenance instructions `DCIMVAC` and `DCISW`. See *AArch32 data cache maintenance instructions (DC*)* on page G4-8809.

When FEAT_DPB is implemented, meaning the `DC CVAP` instruction is implemented, if the memory system does not support the Point of Persistence, a data cache clean to the PoP, `DC CVAP`, behaves as a data cache clean to the PoC, `DC CVAC`.

Note

- Support for the Point of Persistence does not change the definition or behavior of the CLIDR_EL1 System register.

- Because a `DSB SYS` instruction will not complete until all previous `DC CVAP` instructions have completed, the following sequence can be used to ensure the completion of any store to the Point of Persistence, where the store might be to Non-cacheable memory:

```
DMB            ; Note this can be any DMB that applies to both loads and stores
DC CVAP, Xt
DSB SYS
```


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- If caches that are invisible to the programmer exist beyond the Point of Coherency but before the Point of Persistence and hold data that is marked as Non-cacheable, the DC CVAP operation causes the Non-cacheable locations to be cleaned from those caches.

If a memory fault that sets the FAR for the translation regime applicable for the cache maintenance instruction is generated from a data cache maintenance instruction, the FAR holds the address specified in the register argument of the instruction.

Note

Despite its mnemonic, DC ZVA is not a cache maintenance instruction.

See also *EL0 accessibility of cache maintenance instructions* and *Ordering and completion of data and instruction cache instructions* on page D4-4751.

EL0 accessibility of cache maintenance instructions

The SCTLR_EL1.UCI bit enables EL0 access for the DC CVAU, DC CVAC, DC CVAP, DC CIVAC, DC CIGVAC, DC CIGDVAC, and IC IVAU instructions. When EL0 use of these instructions is disabled because SCTLR_EL1.UCI == 0, executing one of these instructions at EL0 generates a trap to EL1, that is reported using EC = 0x18. When HCR_EL2.{E2H,TGE} == 1, the control is from SCTLR_EL2.

Note

DC CVAP is implemented only if FEAT_DPB is implemented.

For these instructions read access permission is required. When the value of SCTLR_EL1.UCI is 1:

- For the DC CVAU, DC CVAC, DC CVAP, DC CIVAC, DC CIGVAC, and DC CIGDVAC, instructions, if the instruction is executed at EL0 and the address specified in the argument cannot be read at EL0, a Permission fault might be generated.
- For the IC IVAU instruction, if the instruction is executed at EL0 and the address specified in the argument cannot be read at EL0, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a Permission fault is generated.
- When FEAT_CMOW is implemented, for the DC CIVAC, DC CIGVAC, DC CIGDVAC, and IC IVAU instructions, both read and write access permission is required:
  - When SCTLR_EL1.CMOW is 1, if the instruction executed at EL0 has stage 1 read permission, but does not have stage 1 write permission, a Permission fault is generated.
  - When HCRX_EL2.CMOW is 1, if the instruction executed at EL0 has stage 2 read permission, but does not have stage 2 write permission, a Permission fault is generated.

    Note

    This stage 2 access permission also applies to the DCCIMVAC and ICIMVAU AArch32 cache maintenance instructions.

For more information see the description of Permission faults, In the case of a DC * instruction executed at EL0 when the address specified cannot be read at EL0 the Permission fault is generated unless one of the permitted constraints described in that section applies and means the fault cannot be generated.

Software can read the CTR_EL0 to discover the stride needed for cache maintenance instructions. The SCTLR_EL1.UCT bit enables EL0 access to the CTR_EL0. When EL0 access to the Cache Type register is disabled, a register access instruction executed at EL0 is trapped to EL1 using EC = 0x18.

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General requirements for the scope of maintenance instructions

The specification of the cache maintenance instructions describes what each instruction is guaranteed to do in a system. It does not limit other behaviors that might occur, provided they are consistent with the requirements described in *General behavior of the caches* on page D4-4731, *Behavior of caches at reset* on page D4-4737, and *Preloading caches* on page B2-185.

This means that as a side-effect of a cache maintenance instruction:

- Any location in the cache might be cleaned.
- Any unlocked location in the cache might be cleaned and invalidated.

Note

Arm recommends that, for best performance, such side-effects are kept to a minimum. Arm strongly recommends that the side-effects of operations performed in Non-secure state do not have a significant performance impact on execution in Secure state.

Effects of instructions that operate by VA to the PoC

For Normal memory that is not Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable, cache maintenance instructions that operate by VA to the PoC must affect the caches of other PEs in the shareability domain described by the shareability attributes of the VA supplied with the instruction.

For Device memory and Normal memory that is Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable, these instructions must affect the caches of all PEs in the Outer Shareable shareability domain of the PE on which the instruction is operating.

In all cases, for any affected PE, these instructions affect all data and unified caches to the PoC. Table D4-4 on page D4-4747 shows the scope of these Data and unified cache maintenance instructions.

Table D4-4 PEs affected by cache maintenance instructions to the PoC

Shareability	PEs affected	Effective to
Non-shareable	The PE executing the instruction	The PoC of the entire system
Inner Shareable	All PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE executing the instruction	The PoC of the entire system
Outer Shareable	All PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE executing the instruction	The PoC of the entire system

Note

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED by the system whether the cache maintenance instructions have an effect on the caches of observers that are not PEs within the affected shareability domain to which the cache maintenance instructions apply.

Effects of instructions that operate by VA to the PoP

For Normal memory that is not Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable, cache maintenance instructions that operate by VA to the PoP must affect the caches of other PEs in the shareability domain described by the shareability attributes of the VA supplied with the instruction.

For Device memory and Normal memory that is Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable, these instructions must affect the caches of all PEs in the Outer Shareable shareability domain of the PE on which the instruction is operating.

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In all cases, for any affected PE, these instructions affect all data and unified caches to the PoP. Table D4-5 on page D4-4748 shows the scope of these Data and unified cache maintenance to the PoP instructions.

Table D4-5 PEs affected by cache maintenance instructions to the PoP

Shareability	PEs affected	Effective to
Non-shareable	The PE executing the instruction	The PoPof the entire system
Inner Shareable	All PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE executing the instruction	The PoP of the entire system
Outer Shareable	All PEs in the same Outer Shareable shareability domain as the PE executing the instruction	The PoP of the entire system

Note

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED by the system whether the cache maintenance instructions have an effect on the caches of observers that are not PEs within the affected shareability domain to which the cache maintenance instructions apply.

Effects of instructions that operate by VA to the PoU

For cache maintenance instructions that operate by VA to the PoU, Table D4-6 on page D4-4748 shows how, for a VA in a Normal or Device memory location, the shareability attribute of the VA determines the minimum set of PEs affected, and the point to which the instruction must be effective.

Table D4-6 PEs affected by cache maintenance instructions to the PoU

Shareability	PEs affected	Effective to
Non-shareable	The PE executing the instruction	The PoU of instruction cache fills, data cache fills and write-backs, and translation table walks, on the PE executing the instruction
Inner Shareable or Outer Shareable	All PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE executing the instruction	The PoU of instruction cache fills, data cache fills and write-backs, and translation table walks, of all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE executing the instruction

Note

- The set of PEs guaranteed to be affected is never greater than the PEs in the Inner Shareable shareability domain containing the PE executing the instruction.
- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED by the system whether the cache maintenance instructions have an effect on the caches of observers that are not PEs within the affected shareability domain to which the cache maintenance instructions apply.

Effects of All and set/way maintenance instructions

The `IC IALLU` and `DC` set/way instructions apply only to the caches of the PE that performs the instruction.

The `IC IALLUIS` instruction can affect the caches of all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that performs the instruction. This instruction has an effect to the Point of Unification of instruction cache fills, data cache fills, and write-backs, and translation table walks, of all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain.

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Note

- The possible presence of system caches, as described in *System level caches* on page D4-4758, means architecture does not guarantee that all levels of the cache can be maintained using set/way instructions.
- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED by the system whether the cache maintenance instructions have an effect on the caches of observers that are not PEs within the affected shareability domain to which the cache maintenance instructions apply.

Effects of virtualization and Security state on the cache maintenance instructions

Each Security state has its own physical address (PA) space, therefore cache entries are associated with PA space.

Table D4-7 on page D4-4749 shows the effects of virtualization and security on the cache maintenance instructions. In the table, the *Specified entries* on page D4-4749 are entries that the architecture requires the instruction to affect.

Note

The rules described in *General behavior of the caches* on page D4-4731 mean that an instruction might also affect other entries.

Table D4-7 Effects of virtualization and security on the maintenance instructions

Cache maintenance instructions	Security state	Specified entries
Data or unified cache maintenance instructions		
Invalidate, Clean, or Clean and Invalidate by VA: `DC IVAC`, `DC CVAC`, `DC CVAP`, `DC CVAU`, `DC CIVAC`, `DC CVAP`	Both	All lines that hold the PA that, in the current Security state, is mapped to by the combination of all of: • The specified VA. • For an instruction executed at EL1, EL0, or at EL2 when HCR_EL2.E2H is set to 1 the current ASID if the location is mapped to by a non-global page. • For an instruction executed at EL1 when SCR_EL3.NS == 1 or SCR_EL3.EEL2 == 1, the current VMID.[a] • For an instruction executed at EL0 when (SCR_EL3.NS == 1 or SCR_EL3.EEL2 == 1) and (HCR_EL2.E2H == 0 or HCR_EL2.TGE == 0), the current VMID.[a]
Invalidate, Clean, or Clean and Invalidate by set/way: `DC ISW`, `DC CSW`, `DC CISW`	Non-secure	Line specified by set/way provided that the entry comes from the Non-secure PA space.
	Secure	Line specified by set/way regardless of the PA space that the entry has come from.

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Table D4-7 Effects of virtualization and security on the maintenance instructions (continued)

Cache maintenance instructions	Security state	Specified entries
Instruction cache maintenance instructions		
Invalidate by VA: `IC IVAU`	Both	All lines corresponding to the specified VA[b] in the current translation regime and: • For an instruction executed at EL1, EL0, or at EL2 when HCR_EL2.E2H is set to 1 the current ASID. • For an instruction executed at EL1 when SCR_EL3.NS == 1 or SCR_EL3.EEL2 == 1, the current VMID.[a] • For an instruction executed at EL0 when (SCR_EL3.NS == 1 or SCR_EL3.EEL2 == 1) and (HCR_EL2.E2H == 0 or HCR_EL2.TGE == 0), the current VMID.[a]
Invalidate All: `IC IALLU`, `IC IALLUIS`	Both	For an instruction executed at: • EL1 when SCR_EL3.NS == 0 and SCR_EL3.EEL2 == 1, all instruction cache lines containing entries associated with the current VMID. • EL1 when SCR_EL3.NS == 1, all instruction cache lines containing Non-secure entries associated with the current VMID. • EL2 when SCR_EL3.NS == 1, all instruction cache lines containing Non-secure entries. • EL1 when the Effective value of SCR_EL3.{EEL2, NS} is {0,0}, EL2 when SCR_EL3.{EEL2,NS} is {1, 0}, or EL3, all instruction cache lines.

a. Dependencies on the VMID apply even when HCR_EL2.VM is set to 0. The architecture does not define a reset value for VTTBR_EL2.VMID, and therefore, in any implementation that includes EL2, the boot software executed when reset is deasserted must initialize VTTBR_EL2.VMID.

b. The type of instruction cache used affects the interpretation of the specified entries in this table such that:
For a PIPT instruction cache, the cache maintenance applies to all entries whose physical address corresponds to the specified address.
For a VIPT instruction cache, the cache maintenance applies to entries whose virtual index and physical tag corresponds to the specified address.
For information on types of instruction cache see *Instruction caches* on page D5-4931.

For locked entries and entries that might be locked, the behavior of cache maintenance instructions described in *The interaction of cache lockdown with cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4757 applies.

With an implementation that generates aborts if entries are locked or might be locked in the cache, when the use of lockdown aborts is enabled, these aborts can occur on any cache maintenance instructions.

In an implementation that includes EL2:

- The architecture does not require cache cleaning when switching between virtual machines. Cache invalidation by set/way must not present an opportunity for one virtual machine to corrupt state associated with a second virtual machine. To ensure this requirement is met, invalidate by set/way instructions can, instead, perform a clean and invalidate by set/way.
- As described in *The data cache maintenance instruction (DC)* on page D4-4744, the AArch64 Data cache invalidate instructions, `DC IVAC` and `DC ISW`, when executed at EL1 and EL0, and the AArch32 Data cache invalidate instructions `DCIMVAC` and `DCISW`, when executed at EL1, can be configured to perform a cache clean as well as a cache invalidation.
- TLB and instruction cache invalidate instructions executed at EL1 are broadcast across the Inner Shareable domain when all of the following is true:
  — When the value of HCR_EL2.FB is 1.

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— EL3 is not implemented, or EL3 is implemented and either SCR_EL3.NS == 1 or SCR_EL3.EEL2 == 1.

When EL1 is using AArch64, this applies to the `IC IALLU` instruction. This means the instruction performs the invalidation that would be performed by the corresponding Inner Shareable instruction `IC IALLUIS`.

For more information about the cache maintenance instructions, see *About cache maintenance in AArch64 state* on page D4-4738, *A64 Cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4742, and Chapter D5 *The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture*.

Boundary conditions for cache maintenance instructions

Cache maintenance instructions operate on the caches regardless of whether the System register Cacheability controls force all memory accesses to be Non-cacheable.

For VA-based cache maintenance instructions, the instruction operates on the caches regardless of the memory type and cacheability attributes marked for the memory address in the VMSA translation table entries. This means that the effects of the cache maintenance instructions can apply regardless of:

- Whether the address accessed:
  - Is Normal memory or Device memory.
  - Has the Cacheable attribute or the Non-cacheable attribute.
- Any applicable domain control of the address accessed.
- The access permissions for the address accessed, other than the effect of the stage two write permission on data or unified cache invalidation instructions.

Ordering and completion of data and instruction cache instructions

All data cache instructions, other than `DC ZVA`, `DC GVA`, and `DC GZVA` that specify an address:

- Execute in program order relative to loads or stores that have all of the following properties:
  - Access an address in Normal memory with either Inner Write Through or Inner Write Back attributes within the same cache line of minimum size, as indicated by CTR_EL0.DMinLine.
  - Use an address with the same cacheability attributes as the address passed to the data cache instruction.
- Can execute in any order relative to loads or stores that have all of the following properties:
  - Access an address in Normal memory with either Inner Write Through or Inner Write Back attributes within the same cache line of minimum size, as indicated by CTR_EL0.DMinLine.
  - Use an address with different cacheability attributes as the address passed to the data cache instruction.
  - Do not have a DMB or DSB executed between the load or store instruction and the data cache instruction.
- Can execute in any order relative to loads or stores that access any address with the Device memory attribute, or with Normal memory with Inner Non-cacheable attribute unless a `DMB` or `DSB` is executed between the instructions.
- Execute in program order relative to other data cache instructions, other than `DC ZVA`, `DC GVA`, and `DC GZVA` that specify an address within the same cache line of minimum size, as indicated by CTR_EL0.DMinLine.
- Can execute in any order relative to loads or stores that access an address in a different cache line of minimum size, as indicated by CTR_EL0.DMinLine, unless a `DMB` or `DSB` is executed between the instructions.
- Can execute in any order relative to other data cache instructions, other than `DC ZVA`, `DC GVA`, and `DC GZVA` that specify an address in a different cache line of minimum size, as indicated by CTR_EL0.DMinLine, unless a `DMB` or `DSB` is executed between the instructions.
- Can execute in any order relative to instruction cache maintenance instructions unless a `DSB` is executed between the instructions.

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- Can execute in any order relative to data cache maintenance instructions that do not specify an address unless a DMB or DSB is executed between the instructions.

  Note

  Despite their mnemonics, the DC ZVA, DC GVA, and DC GZVA instructions are not data cache maintenance instructions.

Note

- Data cache ordering rules by address are consistent with physically indexed physically tagged caches. See *Data and unified caches* on page D5-4931.
- *Data cache zero instruction* on page D4-4756 describes the ordering and completion rules for Data Cache Zero.

All data cache maintenance instructions that do not specify an address:

- Can execute in any order relative to data cache maintenance instructions that do not specify an address unless a DMB or DSB is executed between the instructions.
- Can execute in any order relative to data cache maintenance instructions that specify an address, other than DC ZVA, DC GVA, and DC GZVA, unless a DMB or DSB is executed between the instructions.
- Can execute in any order relative to loads or stores unless a DMB or DSB is executed between the instructions.
- Can execute in any order relative to instruction cache maintenance instructions unless a DSB is executed between the instructions.

All instruction cache maintenance instructions can execute in any order relative to other instruction cache instructions, data cache instructions, loads, and stores unless a DSB is executed between the instructions.

A cache maintenance instruction can complete at any time after it is executed, but is only guaranteed to be complete, and its effects visible to other observers, following a DSB instruction executed by the PE that executed the cache maintenance instruction. See also the requirements for cache maintenance instructions in *Completion and endpoint ordering* on page B2-166.

In all cases, where the text in this section refers to a DMB or a DSB, this means a DMB or DSB whose required access type is both loads and stores.

Note

These ordering requirements are extended from the requirements in AArch32 state given in:

- *Ordering of cache and branch predictor maintenance instructions* on page G4-8816.
- *AArch32 instruction cache maintenance instructions (IC*)* on page G4-8808.

Ordering and completion of Data Cache Clean to Point of Persistence

The update of the persistent memory as a result of Data Cache Clean to the Point of Persistence is guaranteed to have occurred either after:

- The execution of a DSB applying to both reads and writes after the execution of the Data Cache Clean to the Point of Persistence.
- The update to persistent memory caused by a different Data Cache Clean to the Point of Persistence that is ordered after a DMB applying to both reads and writes that appears after the original Data Cache Clean to the Point of Persistence.

Note

This second point is an aspect of the fact that the Data Cache Clean to the Point of Persistence instructions are ordered by DMB, and this controls the order of arrival in persistent memory.

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Note

The ordering effect for the Data Cache Clean to the Point of Persistence by DMB applying to both read and writes is not sufficient to ensure that in Example D4-1, observation of the value '1' in the memory location X3 implies that the Data Cache Clean to the Point of Persistence has caused an update of persistent memory:

Example D4-1 The ordering effect for the Data Cache Clean to the Point of Persistence

```
; initial condition has [X3]=0.

DC CVADP, X1
DMB
MOV X2,#1
STR X2, [X3]
```

However, in Example D4-2, the ordering effects of the DMB instruction will ensure that the location pointed by P0: X1 will reach the Point of Persistence before, or at the same time as, the location pointed by P1:X8.

Example D4-2 The ordering effect for the Data Cache Clean to the Point of Persistence

```
; initial conditions has P0: X3 and P1: X3 point to the same location, which is 0 at the start of this example

P0

    DC CVAP, X1
    DMB
    MOV X2, #1
    STR X2, [X3]

P1

loop
    LDR X2, [X3]
    CBZ X2, loop
    DMB
    DC CVAP, X8
```

Ordering and completion of Data Cache Clean to Point of Deep Persistence

The update of the deep persistent memory as a result of Data Cache Clean to the Point of Deep Persistence is guaranteed to have occurred either after:

- The execution of a DSB applying to both reads and writes after the execution of the Data Cache Clean to the Point of Deep Persistence.
- The update to deep persistent memory caused by a different Data Cache Clean to the Point of Deep Persistence that is ordered after a DMB applying to both reads and writes that appears after the original Data Cache Clean to the Point of Deep Persistence.

Note

This second point is an aspect of the fact that the Data Cache Clean to the Point of Deep Persistence instructions are ordered by DMB, and this controls the order of arrival in deep persistent memory.

Note

The ordering effect for the Data Cache Clean to the Point of Deep Persistence by DMB applying to both read and writes is not sufficient to ensure that in Example D4-3, observation of the value '1' in the memory location X3 implies that the Data Cache Clean to the Point of Deep Persistence has caused an update of deep persistent memory:

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Example D4-3 The ordering effect for the Data Cache Clean to the Point of Deep Persistence

```
; initial conditions has [X3]=0.

DC CVADP, X1
DMB
MOV X2,#1
STR X2, [X3]
```

However, in Example D4-4, the ordering effects of the DMB instruction will ensure that the location pointed by P0: X1 will reach the Point of Deep Persistence before, or at the same time as, the location pointed by P1: X8.

Example D4-4 The ordering effect for the Data Cache Clean to the Point of Deep Persistence

```
; initial conditions has P0: X3 and P1: X3 point to the same location, which is 0 at the start of this
example

P0

 DC CVADP, X1
   DMB
   MOV X2, #1
   STR X2, [X3]

P1

loop
    LDR X2, [X3]
    CBZ X2, loop
    DMB
    DC CVADP, X8
```

Performing cache maintenance instructions

To ensure all cache lines in a block of address space are maintained through all levels of cache Arm strongly recommends that software:

- For data or unified cache maintenance, uses the CTR_EL0.DMinLine value to determine the loop increment size for a loop of data cache maintenance by VA instructions.
- For instruction cache maintenance, uses the CTR_EL0.IMinLine value to determine the loop increment size for a loop of instruction cache maintenance by VA instructions.

Example code for cache maintenance instructions

The cache maintenance instructions by set/way can clean or invalidate, or both, the entirety of one or more levels of cache attached to a PE. However, unless all PEs attached to the caches regard all memory locations as Non-cacheable, it is not possible to prevent locations being allocated into the cache during such a sequence of the cache maintenance instructions.

Note

Since the set/way instructions are performed only locally, there is no guarantee of the atomicity of cache maintenance between different PEs, even if those different PEs are each executing the same cache maintenance instructions at the same time. Since any cacheable line can be allocated into the cache at any time, it is possible for a cache line to migrate from an entry in the cache of one PE to the cache of a different PE in a way that means the line is not affected by set/way based cache maintenance. Therefore, Arm strongly discourages the use of set/way

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instructions to manage coherency in coherent systems. The expected use of the cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way is limited to the cache maintenance associated with the powerdown and powerup of caches, if this is required by the implementation.

The limitations of cache maintenance by set/way mean maintenance by set/way does not happen on multiple PEs, and cannot be made to happen atomically for each address on each PE. Therefore in multiprocessor or multithreaded systems, the use of cache maintenance by set/way to clean, or clean and invalidate, the entire cache for coherency management with very large buffers or with buffers with unknown address can fail to provide the expected coherency results because of speculation by other PEs, or possibly by other threads. The only way that these instructions can be used in this way is to first ensure that all PEs that might cause speculative accesses to caches that need to be maintained are not capable of generating speculative accesses. This can be achieved by ensuring that those PEs have no memory locations with a Normal Cacheable attribute. Such an approach can have very large system performance effects, and Arm advises implementers to use hardware coherency mechanisms in systems where this will be an issue.

System level caches on page D4-4758 refers to other limitations of cache maintenance by set/way.

The following example code for cleaning a data or unified cache to the Point of Coherency illustrates a generic mechanism for cleaning the entire data or unified cache to the Point of Coherency. It assumes that the current Cache Size Identification Register is in 32-bit format. For more information, see *Possible formats of the Cache Size Identification Register, CCSIDR_EL1* on page D4-4733.

```
        MRS     X0, CLIDR_EL1
        AND     W3, W0, #0x07000000     // Get 2 x Level of Coherence
        LSR     W3, W3, #23
        CBZ     W3, Finished
        MOV     W10, #0                 // W10 = 2 x cache level
        MOV     W8, #1                  // W8 = constant 0b1
Loop1:  ADD     W2, W10, W10, LSR #1    // Calculate 3 x cache level
        LSR     W1, W0, W2              // extract 3-bit cache type for this level
        AND     W1, W1, #0x7
        CMP     W1, #2
        B.LT    Skip                    // No data or unified cache at this level
        MSR     CSSELR_EL1, X10         // Select this cache level
        ISB                             // Synchronize change of CSSELR
        MRS     X1, CCSIDR_EL1          // Read CCSIDR
        AND     W2, W1, #7              // W2 = log2(linelen)-4
        ADD     W2, W2, #4              // W2 = log2(linelen)
        UBFX    W4, W1, #3, #10         // W4 = max way number, right aligned
        CLZ     W5, W4                  // W5 = 32-log2(ways), bit position of way in DC operand
        LSL     W9, W4, W5              // W9 = max way number, aligned to position in DC operand
        LSL     W16, W8, W5             // W16 = amount to decrement way number per iteration
Loop2:  UBFX    W7, W1, #13, #15        // W7 = max set number, right aligned
        LSL     W7, W7, W2              // W7 = max set number, aligned to position in DC operand
        LSL     W17, W8, W2             // W17 = amount to decrement set number per iteration
Loop3:  ORR     W11, W10, W9            // W11 = combine way number and cache number ...
        ORR     W11, W11, W7            //  ... and set number for DC operand
        DC      CSW, X11                // Do data cache clean by set and way
        SUBS    W7, W7, W17             // Decrement set number
        B.GE    Loop3
        SUBS    X9, X9, X16             // Decrement way number
        B.GE    Loop2
Skip:   ADD     W10, W10, #2            // Increment 2 x cache level
        CMP     W3, W10
        DSB                             // Ensure completion of previous cache maintenance instruction
        B.GT    Loop1
Finished:
```

Similar approaches can be used for all cache maintenance instructions.

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D4.4.9 Data cache zero instruction

The Data Cache Zero by Address instruction, `DC ZVA`, writes `0x00` to each byte of a block of *N* bytes, aligned in memory to *N* bytes in size, where:

- The block in memory is identified by the address supplied as an argument to the `DC ZVA` instruction. There are no alignment restrictions on this address.

  Note

  This means that each byte of the block of memory that includes the supplied address is set to zero.

- The DCZID_EL0 register indicates the block size, *N* bytes, that is written with byte values of zero.

Software can restrict access to this instruction. See *Configurable instruction controls* on page D1-4628 and the description of the `DC ZVA` instruction.

The `DC ZVA` instruction behaves as a set of stores to the location being accessed, and:

- Generates a Permission fault if the translation regime being used when the instruction is executed does not permit writes to the locations.
- Requires the same considerations for ordering and the management of coherency as any other store instruction.

In addition:

- When the instruction is executed, it can generate memory faults or watchpoints that are prioritized in the same way as other memory related faults or watchpoints. Where a synchronous Data Abort fault or a watchpoint is generated, the CM bit in the syndrome field is not set to 1, which would be the case for all other cache maintenance instructions. See *ISS encoding for an exception from a Data Abort* on page D13-5373 for more information about the encoding of the associated ESR_ELx.ISS field.

- If the memory region being zeroed is any type of Device memory, then `DC ZVA` generates an Alignment fault which is prioritized in the same way as other alignment faults that are determined by the memory type.

Note

The architecture makes no statements about whether or not a `DC ZVA` instruction causes allocation to any particular level of the cache, for addresses that have a cacheable attribute for those levels of cache.

Despite its mnemonic, the `DC ZVA` instruction is not a data cache maintenance instruction.

D4.4.10 Cache lockdown

The concept of an entry locked in a cache is allowed, but not architecturally defined. How lockdown is achieved is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might not be supported by:

- An implementation.
- Some memory attributes.

An unlocked entry in a cache might not remain in that cache. The architecture does not guarantee that an unlocked cache entry remains in the cache or remains incoherent with the rest of memory. Software must not assume that an unlocked item that remains in the cache remains dirty.

A locked entry in a cache is guaranteed to remain in that cache. The architecture does not guarantee that a locked cache entry remains incoherent with the rest of memory, that is, it might not remain dirty.

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The interaction of cache lockdown with cache maintenance instructions

The interaction of cache lockdown and cache maintenance instructions is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. However, an architecturally-defined cache maintenance instruction on a locked cache line must comply with the following general rules:

- The effect of the following instructions on locked cache entries is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED:
  - Cache clean by set/way, `DC CSW`.
  - Cache invalidate by set/way, `DC ISW`.
  - Cache clean and invalidate by set/way, `DC CISW`.
  - Instruction cache invalidate all, `IC IALLU` and `IC IALLUIS`.

  However, one of the following approaches must be adopted in all these cases:

  1. If the instruction specified an invalidation, a locked entry is not invalidated from the cache.
  2. If the instruction specified a clean it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether locked entries are cleaned.
  3. If an entry is locked down, or could be locked down, an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED Data Abort exception is generated, using the DFSC value defined for this purpose, see *ISS encoding for an exception from a Data Abort* on page D13-5373.

  This permits a usage model for cache invalidate routines to operate on a large range of addresses by performing the required operation on the entire cache, without having to consider whether any cache entries are locked.

The effect of the following instructions is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED:

- Cache clean by virtual address, `DC CVAC`, `DC CVAP`, and `DC CVAU`.
- Cache invalidate by virtual address, `DC IVAC`.
- Cache clean and invalidate by virtual address, `DC CIVAC`.

However, one of the following approaches must be adopted in all these cases:

1. If the instruction specified an invalidation, a locked entry is invalidated from the cache. For the clean and invalidate instructions, the entry must be cleaned before it is invalidated.
2. If the instruction specified an invalidation, a locked entry is not invalidated from the cache. If the instruction specified a clean it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether locked entries are cleaned.
3. If an entry is locked down, or could be locked down, an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED Data Abort exception is generated, using the DFSC value defined for this purpose. See *ESR_ELx* on page K14-11428.

In an implementation that includes EL2 enabled in the current Security state, if HCR_EL2.TIDCP is set to 1, any exception relating to lockdown of an entry is routed to EL2.

Note

An implementation that uses an abort mechanism for entries that can be locked down but are not actually locked down must:

- Document the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED instruction sequences that perform the required operations on entries that are not locked down.
- Implement one of the other permitted alternatives for the locked entries.

Arm recommends that, when possible, such IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED instruction sequences use architecturally-defined instructions. This minimizes the number of customized instructions required.

In addition, an implementation that uses an abort to handle cache maintenance instructions for entries that might be locked must provide a mechanism that ensures that no entries are locked in the cache.

The reset setting of the cache must be that no cache entries are locked.

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Additional cache functions for the implementation of lockdown

An implementation can add additional cache maintenance functions for the handling of lockdown in the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED spaces reserved for Cache Lockdown, see *Reserved encodings for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers* on page D12-5232.

D4.4.11 System level caches

The Arm Architecture defines a *system cache* as a cache that is not described in the PE Cache Identification registers, CCSIDR_EL1 and CLIDR_EL1, and for which the set/way cache maintenance instructions do not apply.

Conceptually, three classes of system cache can be envisaged:

1. System caches which lie before the point of coherency and cannot be managed by any cache maintenance instructions. Such systems fundamentally undermine the concept of cache maintenance instructions operating to the point of coherency, as they imply the use of non-architecture mechanisms to manage coherency. The use of such systems in the Arm architecture is explicitly prohibited.
2. System caches which lie before the point of coherency and can be managed by cache maintenance by address instructions that apply to the point of coherency, but cannot be managed by cache maintenance by set/way instructions. Where maintenance of the entirety of such a cache must be performed, as in the case for power management, it must be performed using non-architectural mechanisms.
3. System caches which lie beyond the point of coherency and so are invisible to the software. The management of such caches is outside the scope of the architecture.

D4.4.12 Branch prediction

The architecture does not define any branch predictor maintenance instructions for AArch64 state.

If branch prediction is architecturally visible, cache maintenance must also apply to branch prediction.

D4.4.13 Execution, data prediction and prefetching restriction System instructions

When FEAT_SPECRES is implemented, the System instructions listed in *A64 System instructions for prediction restriction* on page C5-1121 prevent predictions based on information gathered from earlier execution within a particular execution context (CTX), from affecting the later speculative execution within that CTX, to the extent that the speculative execution is observable through side-channels.

The prediction restriction System instructions being used by a particular CTX apply to:

- All control flow prediction resources that predict execution addresses.
- Data value prediction.
- Cache allocation prediction.

For these System instructions, the CTX is defined by:

- The Security state.
- The Exception level.
- When executing at EL1, if EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the VMID.
- When executing at EL0, whether the EL1&0 or the EL2&0 translation regime is in use.
- When executing at EL0 when using the EL1&0 translation regime, the ASID and, if EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the VMID.
- When executing at EL0 when using the EL2&0 translation regime, the ASID.

Note

- The data value prediction applies to all prediction resources that use some form of training to speculate data values as part of an execution.
- The cache allocation applies to all instruction and data caches, and TLB prefetching hardware used by the executing PE that applies to the supplied context.

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The context information is passed as a register argument, and is restricted so that:

- Execution of the System instruction at EL0 only applies to the current hardware defined context.
- Execution of the System instruction at EL1only applies to the current VMID and Security state, and does not apply to EL2 or EL3.
- Execution of the System instruction at EL2 can only apply to the current Security state, and does not apply to EL3.

If the System instruction is specified to apply to Exception levels that are not implemented, or which are higher than the Exception level that the System instruction is executed at, then the System instruction is treated as a `NOP`.

When the System instruction is complete and synchronized, no predictions of the restricted type for the affected context are influenced by the execution of the program before the System instruction in a manner that can be observed by the use of any side channels.

Note

- Prediction restriction System instructions do not require the invalidation of prediction structures so long as the behavior described for completion is met by an implementation.
- Prediction restriction System instructions are permitted to invalidate more prediction information than is defined by the supplied execution context.

These System instructions are guaranteed to be complete following a DSB that covers both read and write behavior on the same PE that executed the original instruction. A subsequent Context synchronization event is required to ensure that the effect of the completion of the instructions is synchronized to the current execution.

In AArch64 state, EL0 access to the System instructions is controlled by:

- When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, SCTLR_EL1.EnRCTX.
- When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}, SCTLR_EL2.EnRCTX.

Note

If the SCR_EL3.EEL2 is changed, in order to remove all VMID tagging from Secure EL1 and Secure EL0 entries, each prediction resource should be invalidated for:

- Secure EL0 for all ASID and VMID values.
- Secure EL1 for all VMID values.

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D4.5 External aborts

The Arm architecture defines External aborts as errors that occur in the memory system, other than those that are detected by the MMU or debug logic. An External abort might signal a data corruption to the PE. For example, a memory location might have been corrupted, and this corruption is detected by hardware using a parity or error correction code (ECC). The error might have been propagated. The RAS Extension provides mechanisms for software to determine the extent of the corruption and contain propagation of the error. For more information, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, ARMv8, for the ARMv8-A architecture profile*.

An External abort is one of the following:

- Synchronous.
- Precise asynchronous.
- Imprecise asynchronous.

For more information, see *Exception entry terminology* on page D1-4601.

The RAS Extension provides a more granular taxonomy of aborts. When the RAS Extension is not implemented, the Arm architecture does not provide any method to distinguish between precise asynchronous and imprecise asynchronous External aborts.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which External aborts, if any, are supported.

External aborts on data accesses and translation table walks on data accesses can be either synchronous or asynchronous.

When FEAT_DoubleFault is not implemented, External aborts on instruction fetches and translation table walks on instruction fetches can be either synchronous or asynchronous.

When FEAT_DoubleFault is implemented, all External abort exceptions on instruction fetches and translation table walks on instruction fetches must be synchronous.

A synchronous External abort on an instruction fetch, including a translation table walk on an instruction fetch, is taken precisely using the Instruction Abort exception.

A synchronous External abort on a data read or write, including a translation table walk on a data read or write, is taken precisely using the Data Abort exception.

See *Synchronous exception types* on page D1-4609.

An asynchronous External abort is taken using the SError interrupt exception. See *Asynchronous exception types* on page D1-4619.

The effect of a failed memory access is described in *Definition of a precise exception and imprecise exception* on page D1-4601.

Normally, External aborts are rare. An imprecise asynchronous External abort is likely to be fatal to the process that is running, Arm recommends that implementations make External aborts precise wherever possible.

The following subsections give more information about possible External aborts:

- *Provision for the classification of External aborts*.
- *Parity or ECC error reporting, RAS Extension not implemented* on page D4-4761.

D4.5.1 Provision for the classification of External aborts

In AArch64 state, an implementation can use ESR_ELx.EA, ISS[9], to provide more information about synchronous External aborts. For all synchronous aborts other than synchronous External aborts, ESR_ELx.EA, ISS[9], returns a value of 0.

If the RAS Extension is implemented:

- The ESR_ELx.SET field provides information about the state of the PE following a synchronous External abort.
- The ESR_ELx.AET field might contain more information following an asynchronous abort taken as an SError interrupt.

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- The implementation might define error record registers.

For more information, see:

- *ISS encoding for an exception from an Instruction Abort* on page D13-5367.
- *ISS encoding for an exception from a Data Abort* on page D13-5373.
- *ISS encoding for an SError interrupt* on page D13-5383.
- *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, ARMv8, for the ARMv8-A architecture profile*.

D4.5.2 Parity or ECC error reporting, RAS Extension not implemented

The Arm architecture supports the reporting of both synchronous and asynchronous parity or ECC errors from the cache system. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED what parity or ECC errors in the cache systems, if any, result in synchronous or asynchronous parity or ECC errors.

A fault code is defined for reporting parity or ECC errors. However, when parity or ECC error reporting is implemented, it is implementation defined whether a parity or ECC error is reported using the assigned fault code or using another appropriate encoding.

For all purposes other than the Fault status encoding, parity or ECC errors are treated as External aborts.

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D4.6 Memory barrier instructions

Memory barriers on page B2-172 describes the memory barrier instructions. This section describes the system level controls of those instructions.

D4.6.1 EL2 control of the shareability of data barrier instructions executed at EL0 or EL1

In an implementation that includes EL2 enabled in the current Security state and supports shareability limitations on the data barrier instructions, the HCR_EL2.BSU field can modify the required shareability of an instruction that is executed at EL0 or EL1. Table D4-8 on page D4-4762 shows the encoding of this field.

Table D4-8 EL2 control of shareability of barrier instructions executed at EL0 or EL1

HCR_EL2.BSU	Minimum shareability of barrier instructions
00	No effect, shareability is as specified by the instruction
01	Inner Shareable
10	Outer Shareable
11	Full system

For an instruction executed at EL0 or EL1, Table D4-9 on page D4-4762 shows how the HCR_EL2.BSU is combined with the shareability specified by the argument of the `DMB` or `DSB` instruction to give the scope of the instruction.

Table D4-9 Effect of HCR_EL2.BSU on barrier instructions executed at EL1 or EL0

Shareability specified by the `DMB` or `DSB` argument	HCR_EL2.BSU	Resultant shareability
Full system	Any	Full system
Outer Shareable	`00`, `01`, or `10`	Outer Shareable
	`11`, Full system	Full system
Inner Shareable	`00` or `01`	Inner Shareable
	`10`, Outer Shareable	Outer Shareable
	`11`, Full system	Full system
Non-shareable	`00`, No effect	Non-shareable
	`01`, Inner Shareable	Inner Shareable
	`10`, Outer Shareable	Outer Shareable
	`11`, Full system	Full system

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D4.7 Pseudocode description of general memory System instructions

This section lists the pseudocode describing general memory operations:

- *Memory data type definitions*.
- *Basic memory access*.
- *Aligned memory access*.
- *Unaligned memory access*.
- *Exclusives monitors operations*.
- *Access permission checking* on page D4-4764.
- *Abort exceptions* on page D4-4764.
- *Memory barriers* on page D4-4765.

D4.7.1 Memory data type definitions

This section lists the memory data types.

The memory data types are:

- Address descriptor, defined by the `AddressDescriptor` type.
- Full address, defined by the `FullAddress` type.
- Memory attributes, defined by the `MemoryAttributes` type.
- Memory type, defined by the `MemType` enumeration.
- Device memory type, defined by the `DeviceType` enumeration.
- Normal memory attributes, defined by the `MemAttrHints` type.
- Cacheability attributes, defined by the `MemAttr_NC`, `MemAttr_WT`, and `MemAttr_WB` constants.
- Allocation hints, defined by the `MemHint_No`, `MemHint_WA`, `MemHint_RA`, and `MemHint_RWA` constants.
- Access permissions, defined by the `Permissions` type.

These types are defined in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

D4.7.2 Basic memory access

The `PhysMemRead()` and `PhysMemWrite()` functions perform single-copy atomic, aligned, little-endian memory accesses of `size` bytes to or from the underlying physical memory array of bytes.

The attributes in `memaddrdesc.memattrs` are used by the memory system to determine caching and ordering behaviors as described in *Memory types and attributes* on page B2-193, *Ordering relations* on page B2-161, and *Atomicity in the Arm architecture* on page B2-152.

D4.7.3 Aligned memory access

The two `MemSingle[]` accessors, non-assignment (memory read) `AArch64.MemSingle[]` and assignment (memory write) `AArch64.MemSingle[]`, make atomic, little-endian accesses of `size` bytes.

D4.7.4 Unaligned memory access

The two `Mem[]` accessors, Non-assignment (memory read) `Mem[]` and Assignment (memory write) `Mem[]`, make accesses of the required type. If an access is not architecturally defined to be atomic, `Mem[]` synthesizes accesses from multiple calls to `AArch64.MemSingle[]`. It also reverses the byte order if the access is big-endian.

The `AArch64.CheckAlignment()` function checks the alignment of memory accesses.

D4.7.5 Exclusives monitors operations

The `AArch64.SetExclusiveMonitors()` function sets the Exclusives monitors for a block of bytes, the size of which is determined by `size`, at the virtual address defined by `address`.

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The `AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` function checks whether the Exclusives monitors are set to include the location of a number of bytes specified by `size`, at the virtual address defined by `address`. The atomic write that follows after the Exclusives monitors have been set must be to the same physical address. It is permitted, but not required, for this function to return FALSE if the virtual address is not the same as that used in the previous call to `AArch64.SetExclusiveMonitors()`.

The `ExclusiveMonitorsStatus()` function returns 0 if the previous atomic write was to the same physical memory locations selected by `AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` and therefore succeeded. Otherwise the function returns 1, indicating that the address translation delivered a different physical address.

The `MarkExclusiveGlobal()` procedure takes as arguments a `FullAddress paddress`, the PE identifier `processorid` and the size of the transfer. The procedure records that the PE `processorid` has requested exclusive access covering at least `size` bytes from address `paddress`. The size of the location marked as exclusive is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, up to a limit of 2KB and no smaller than two words, and aligned in the address space to the size of the location. It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether this causes any previous request for exclusive access to any other address by the same PE to be cleared.

The `MarkExclusiveLocal()` procedure takes as arguments a `FullAddress paddress`, the PE identifier `processorid` and the size of the transfer. The procedure records in a local record that PE `processorid` has requested exclusive access to an address covering at least `size` bytes from address paddress. The size of the location marked as exclusive is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, and can at its largest cover the whole of memory but is no smaller than two words, and is aligned in the address space to the size of the location. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this procedure also performs a `MarkExclusiveGlobal()` using the same parameters.

The `IsExclusiveGlobal()` function takes as arguments a `FullAddress paddress`, the PE identifier `processorid` and the size of the transfer. The function returns TRUE if the PE `processorid` has marked in a global record an address range as exclusive access requested that covers at least `size` bytes from address `paddress`. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether it returns TRUE or FALSE if a global record has marked a different address as exclusive access requested. If no address is marked in a global record as exclusive access, `IsExclusiveGlobal()` returns FALSE.

The `IsExclusiveLocal()` function takes as arguments a `FullAddress paddress`, the PE identifier `processorid` and the size of the transfer. The function returns TRUE if the PE `processorid` has marked an address range as exclusive access requested that covers at least the `size` bytes from address `paddress`. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this function returns TRUE or FALSE if the address marked as exclusive access requested does not cover all of `size` bytes from address `paddress`. If no address is marked as exclusive access requested, then this function returns FALSE. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this result is ANDed with the result of `IsExclusiveGlobal()` with the same parameters.

The `ClearExclusiveByAddress()` procedure takes as arguments a `FullAddress paddress`, the PE identifier `processorid` and the size of the transfer. The procedure clears the global records of all PEs, other than `processorid`, for which an address region including any of `size` bytes starting from `paddress` has had a request for an exclusive access. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the equivalent global record of the PE `processorid` is also cleared if any of `size` bytes starting from `paddress` has had a request for an exclusive access, or if any other address has had a request for an exclusive access.

The `ClearExclusiveLocal()` procedure takes as arguments the PE identifier `processorid`. The procedure clears the local record of PE `processorid` for which an address has had a request for an exclusive access. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this operation also clears the global record of PE `processorid` that an address has had a request for an exclusive access.

D4.7.6 Access permission checking

The `AArch64.S1HasPermissionsFault()` and `AArch64.S2HasPermissionsFault()` functions are used by the architecture to perform access permission checking based on attributes derived from the Translation Tables descriptors.

The interpretation of access permission is shown in *Memory access control* on page D5-4849.

D4.7.7 Abort exceptions

The `AArch64.Abort()` function generates either a Data Abort or an Instruction Abort exception by calling `AArch64.DataAbort()` or `AArch64.InstructionAbort()`. It also can generate a debug exception for debug related faults, see Chapter D2 *AArch64 Self-hosted Debug*.

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The `AArch64.DataAbort()` function generates a Data Abort exception, routes the exception to EL2 or EL3, and records the information required for the Exception Syndrome registers, ESR_ELx. See *ISS encoding for an exception from a Data Abort* on page D13-5373. A second stage abort might also record the intermediate physical address, IPA, but this depends on the type of the abort.

For a synchronous abort, `AArch64.DataAbort()` also sets the FAR to the VA of the abort.

The `AArch64.InstructionAbort()` function generates an Instruction Abort exception, routes the exception to EL2 or EL3, and records the information required for the Exception Syndrome registers, ESR_ELx, see *ISS encoding for an exception from an Instruction Abort* on page D13-5367. A second stage abort might also record the intermediate physical address, IPA, but this depends on the type of the abort.

For a synchronous abort, `AArch64.InstructionAbort()` also sets the FAR to the VA of the abort.

The `FaultRecord` type describes a fault. Functions that check for faults return a record of this type appropriate to the type of fault.

The function `NoFault()` returns a null record that indicates no fault. The `IsFault()` function tests whether a `FaultRecord` contains a fault.

D4.7.8 Memory barriers

The definition for the memory barrier functions is given by the enumerations `MBReqDomain` and `MBReqTypes`.

These enumerations define the required shareability domains and required access types used as arguments for `DMB` and `DSB` instructions.

The procedures `DataMemoryBarrier`, `DataSynchronizationBarrier`, and `InstructionSynchronizationBarrier` perform the memory barriers.

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Chapter D5
The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture

This chapter provides a system level view of the AArch64 *Virtual Memory System Architecture* (VMSAv8-64), the memory system architecture of an A-profile implementation that is executing in AArch64 state. It contains the following sections:

- *About the Virtual Memory System Architecture (VMSA)* on page D5-4768.
- *The VMSAv8-64 address translation system* on page D5-4777.
- *VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors* on page D5-4834.
- *Memory access control* on page D5-4849.
- *Memory region attributes* on page D5-4871.
- *Virtualization Host Extensions* on page D5-4882.
- *Nested virtualization* on page D5-4888.
- *VMSAv8-64 memory aborts* on page D5-4895.
- *Translation Lookaside Buffers (TLBs)* on page D5-4905.
- *TLB maintenance requirements and the TLB maintenance instructions* on page D5-4911.
- *Caches in a VMSAv8-64 implementation* on page D5-4931.

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D5.1 About the Virtual Memory System Architecture (VMSA)

This chapter describes the *Virtual Memory System Architecture* (VMSA), and in particular how it applies to a PE that is executing in AArch64 state. In this state the PE is using VMSAv8-64, as defined in *VMSA naming*. See *The VMSA when some Exception levels are using AArch32* for information about the VMSA in other contexts.

A VMSA provides a *Memory Management Unit* (MMU) that controls address translation, access permissions, and memory attribute determination and checking, for memory accesses made by the PE. The process of address translation maps the *virtual addresses* (VAs) used by the PE onto the *physical addresses* (PAs) of the physical memory system. The mapping of a VA to a PA requires either a single stage of translation, or two sequential stages of translation.

The translations are defined independently for different Exception levels and Security states, as described in *The VMSAv8-64 address translation system* on page D5-4777.

VMSAv8-64 supports tagging of VAs:

- Address tagging as described in *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770. As that section describes, this address tagging has no effect on the address translation process.
- If FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, Memory tagging as described in Chapter D6 *The Memory Tagging Extension*.

The remainder of this chapter gives a full description of VMSAv8-64 for an implementation that includes all of the Exception levels. *The implemented Exception levels and the resulting translation stages and regimes* on page D5-4782 describes the differences in the VMSA if some Exception levels are not implemented.

The following sections give more information about the VMSA:

- *VMSA naming*.
- *The VMSA when some Exception levels are using AArch32*.
- *VMSA address types and address spaces* on page D5-4769.
- *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770.
- *Pointer authentication in AArch64 state* on page D5-4772.

D5.1.1 VMSA naming

The VMSA naming model reflects the possible stages of address translation, as follows:

VMSAv8 The overall translation scheme, within which an address translation has one or two stages.

VMSAv8-32 The translation scheme for a single stage of address translation that is managed from an Exception level that is using AArch32.

VMSAv8-32 is sometimes used to refer to the two stages of translation used to map a VA to a PA, where each stage is managed from an Exception level that is using AArch32.

VMSAv8-64 The translation scheme for a single stage of address translation that is managed from an Exception level that is using AArch64.

VMSAv8-64 is sometimes used to refer to the two stages of translation used to map a VA to a PA, where each stage is managed from an Exception level that is using AArch64.

D5.1.2 The VMSA when some Exception levels are using AArch32

As stated at the start of the chapter, this chapter describes VMSAv8-64, the VMSA that applies to an Exception level that is using AArch64. However, when a higher Exception level is using AArch64, and therefore using VMSAv8-64, lower Exception levels can be using AArch32. Chapter G5 *The AArch32 Virtual Memory System Architecture* describes VMSAv8-32, meaning it describes:

- The translation stages and translation regimes when EL3 is using AArch32.
- Any stages of address translation that are using VMSAv8-32 when EL3 is using AArch64.

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However, a PE can be executing at EL0 using AArch32 when the next higher Exception level is using AArch64, for example when EL0 is using AArch32 and EL1 is using AArch64. When this is the case execution at EL0 uses a VMSAv8-64 translation regime as described in *Constraints on accesses from EL0 when EL0 is using AArch32* on page D5-4780.

D5.1.3 VMSA address types and address spaces

A description of the VMSA refers to the following address types.

Note

These descriptions relate to the VMSAv8 description and therefore give more detail than the generic definitions given in the glossary.

Virtual address (VA)

An address used in an instruction, as a data or instruction address, is a Virtual Address (VA).

Note

This means that an address held in the PC, LR, SP, or an ELR, is a VA.

In AArch64 state, the VA has a maximum address width of one of the following:

- 48 bits.
- 52 bits when FEAT_LVA is implemented and the 64KB translation granule is used.
- 52 bits when all of the following are true:
  - FEAT_LPA2 is implemented.
  - TCR_ELx.DS==1 for the translation regime controlled by that register.
  - The 4KB or 16KB translation granule is used.

As *About address translation and supported input address ranges* on page D5-4781 describes, a stage of address translation can support one or two VA ranges:

Translation stage can support only a single VA range

For a translation stage that supports a single VA range, a 48-bit VA width gives a VA range of `0x0000000000000000` to `0x0000FFFFFFFFFFFF`.

For a translation stage that supports a single VA range, the 52-bit VA width gives a VA range of `0x0000000000000000` to `0x000FFFFFFFFFFFFF`.

Translation stage can support two VA ranges

For a translation stage that supports two VA subranges, one at the bottom of the full 64-bit address range, and one at the top, as follows:

- The bottom VA range runs up from address `0x0000000000000000`.
  With a maximum VA width of 48 bits this gives a VA range of `0x0000000000000000` to `0x0000FFFFFFFFFFFF`.
  With a maximum VA width of 52 bits this gives a VA range of `0x0000000000000000` to `0x000FFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- The top VA subrange runs up to address `0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
  With a maximum VA width of 48 bits this gives a VA range of `0xFFFF000000000000` to `0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
  With a maximum VA width of 52 bits this gives a VA range of `0xFFF0000000000000` to `0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
  Reducing the VA width for this subrange increases the bottom address of the range.

Note

- When FEAT_VHE is not implemented, the only translation stage that can support two VA ranges is stage 1 of the EL1&0 translation regime.

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- When FEAT_VHE is implemented and the value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, stage 1 of the EL2, or EL2&0, translation regime also can support two VA ranges.

A 48-bit VA range corresponds to an address space of 256TB. A 52-bit VA range corresponds to an address space of 4PB.

Each translation regime that takes a VA as an input address can be configured to support fewer than the maximum number of bits of VA space, see *Address size configuration* on page D5-4784.

Intermediate physical address (IPA)

In a translation regime that provides two stages of address translation, the IPA is:

- The OA from the stage 1 translation.
- The IA for the stage 2 translation.

In a translation regime that provides only one stage of address translation, the IPA is identical to the PA. Alternatively, the translation regime can be considered as having no concept of IPAs.

The EL3, Secure EL1, and if FEAT_SEL2 is implemented, Secure EL2 Exception levels provide independent definitions of the PA spaces for Secure and Non-secure operation. This means they provide two independent address spaces, where:

- A VA accessed in Secure state can be translated to either the Secure or the Non-secure PA space.
- When in Non-secure state, a VA is always mapped to the Non-secure PA space.

For more information about maximum address widths, see *Address size configuration* on page D5-4784.

Physical address (PA)

The address of a location in a physical memory map. That is, an output address from the PE to the memory system.

The EL3, Secure EL1, and if FEAT_SEL2 is implemented, Secure EL2 Exception levels provide independent definitions of the PA spaces for Secure and Non-secure operation. This means they provide two independent address spaces, where:

- A VA accessed in Secure state can be translated to either the Secure or the Non-secure PA space.
- When in Non-secure state, a VA is always mapped to the Non-secure PA space.

For more information about maximum address widths, see *Address size configuration* on page D5-4784.

D5.1.4 Address tagging in AArch64 state

In AArch64 state, the architecture supports the tagging of addresses.

Note

Address tagging in this section is not to be confused with memory tagging that is described in Chapter D6 *The Memory Tagging Extension*.

In the case of Address tagging the top eight bits of the VA are ignored when determining:

- If the translation system is enabled, whether the address is out of range and therefore causes a Translation fault.
- If the translation system is not enabled, whether the address is out of range and therefore causes an Address size fault.
- Whether the address requires invalidation when performing a TLB invalidation instruction by address.

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The use of address tags is controlled as follows:

For addresses when stage 1 translation can support two VA ranges

The value of bit[55] of the VA determines the register bit that controls the use of address tags, as follows:

VA[55]==0 TCR_ELx.TBI0 determines whether address tags are used. If stage 1 translation is enabled, TTBR0_ELx holds the base address of the translation tables used to translate the address.

VA[55]==1 TCR_ELx.TBI1 determines whether address tags are used. If stage 1 translation is enabled, TTBR1_ELx holds the base address of the translation tables used to translate the address.

For addresses when stage 1 translation supports only a single VA range

TCR_ELx.TBI determines whether address tags are used. If stage 1 translation is enabled, TTBR0_ELx holds the base address of the translation tables used to translate the address.

Note

The TCR_ELx.TBI{*n*} bit determines whether address tags are used regardless of whether the corresponding translation regime is enabled.

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented, TBID{*n*} bits are added to TCR_ELx registers.

When a TCR_ELx.TBI{*n*} bit enables the use of address tagging, the corresponding TBID{*n*} bit determines whether address tagging is used for both instruction and data addresses, or only for data addresses.

Note

Restricting address tagging to data addresses means instruction addresses can use larger Pointer authentication code fields. See *Pointer authentication in AArch64 state* on page D5-4772.

An address tag enable bit also has an effect on the PC value in the following cases:

- On taking an exception to the controlled Exception level, regardless of whether this is also the Exception level from which the exception was taken.
- Any branch within the controlled Exception level, unless that branch generates an Illegal exception return.
- On performing an exception return that is not an Illegal exception return to the controlled Exception level, regardless of whether this is also the Exception level from which the exception return was performed.

  Note

  On an Illegal exception return, bits[63:32] of the PC become UNKNOWN.

- Exiting from debug state to the controlled Exception level.

Note

As an example of what is meant by the *controlled Exception level*, TCR_EL3.TBI controls this effect for:

- A branch or procedure return within EL3.
- Taking an exception to EL3.
- Performing an exception return or a debug state exit to EL3.

The effect of the controlling TBI{*n*} bit is:

For a translation regime where stage 1 translation can support two VA ranges

If the controlling TBI*n* bit for the address being loaded into the PC is set to 1, then bits[63:56] of the PC are forced to be a sign-extension of bit[55] of that address.

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For a translation regime where stage 1 translation supports only a single VA range

If the controlling TBI bit for the address being loaded into the PC is set to 1, then bits[63:56] of the PC are forced to be `0x00`.

However, when FEAT_PAuth is implemented and the value of a TCR_ELx.TBID{n} field is 1, the *Effective value* of the corresponding TCR.TBI{n} field is 0 for any of:

- A branch or procedure return within an Exception level.
- Taking an exception to an Exception level.
- Exception return to an Exception level.
- Exit from Debug state to an Exception level.

The `AddrTop()` pseudocode function shows the algorithm determining the most significant bit of the VA, and therefore whether the VA is using tagging. For a translation regime where the stage 1 translation supports two VA ranges, this pseudocode includes the selection between TTBR0_ELx and TTBR1_ELx described in *Selection between TTBR0_ELx and TTBR1_ELx when two VA ranges are supported* on page D5-4818.

Note

The required behavior prevents a tagged address being propagated to the program counter.

When address tagging is enabled for an address that causes a Data Abort or a Watchpoint, the address tag is included in the VA returned in the FAR.

D5.1.5 Pointer authentication in AArch64 state

FEAT_PAuth adds functionality that supports the authentication of the contents of a register before that register is used as the target of an indirect branch, or as a load. This functionality is supported only in AArch64 state.

For pointer authentication, this functionality provides:

- An instruction that inserts a *Pointer Authentication Code* (PAC) into the upper bits of a register. The bits used are the extension bits that do not hold valid address bits. The inserted PAC value is calculated from the value of the register and one other 64-bit value.
- An instruction that extracts the PAC from the upper bits of a register, and checks that the value is correct, based on the value of the register and one other 64-bit value, and:
  - If the value is correct, replaces the PAC with the extension bits.
  - Otherwise, replaces the PAC with the extension bits, except that two bits of the extension are set to a fixed unique number. This means that, if the register is used as the target of an indirect branch, execution branches to an address that generates a Translation fault because the VA is not mapped.
- An instruction that removes the PAC, replacing it with the extension bits, without any verification.

Multiple versions of these instructions are provided to support different use cases. These include instructions that combine a pointer authentication operation with another operation. *Pointer authentication instructions* on page C3-248 summarizes these instructions.

FEAT_EPAC adds enhanced functionality that changes the mechanism by which a PAC that is added to a pointer is corrupted. The mechanism sets the PAC field to 0 on performing a PAC operation on a non-canonical address.

FEAT_PAuth2 adds further enhanced functionality that changes the mechanism by which a PAC is added to the pointer. The mechanism exclusive-ORs the upper bits of the pointer with the PAC instead of replacing the upper bits of the pointer with the PAC.

Note

If FEAT_PAuth2 is implemented but FEAT_FPAC is not implemented, when stage 1 translation is disabled, and TCR_ELx.T0SZ or TCR_ELx.T1SZ is set to indicate an address range that is smaller than the PA size, for some PAC values, the address generated by a failed PAC authentication can still be an address within the PA size. This means that using such an address that has failed PAC authentication for a memory access will not generate an Address size fault. Instead, the memory access will be performed that has its upper bits, those between the PA size and the size indicated by the TCR_ELx.T0SZ or TCR_ELx.T1SZ field, taken from the result of the authentication

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process. As a result, if FEAT_PAuth2 is implemented but FEAT_FPAC is not implemented, when stage 1 translation is disabled, Arm recommends not setting the TCR_ELx.T0SZ or TCR_ELx.T1SZ values to indicate an address range that is smaller than the PA size.

FEAT_PACQARMA5, FEAT_PACIMP, and FEAT_PACQARMA3 introduce options for implementing the cryptographic algorithm that generates the PAC. For the Pointer authentication instructions, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether PACs are generated using:

- The QARMA5 algorithm, see *The QARMA Block Cipher Family*. When this is the case, FEAT_PACQARMA5 is implemented, and the value of ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.APA is non-zero.
- An IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED algorithm. When this is the case, FEAT_PACIMP is implemented, and the value of ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.API is non-zero.
- The QARMA3 algorithm, see *The QARMA Block Cipher Family*. When this is the case, FEAT_PACQARMA3 is implemented, and the value of ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1.APA3 is non-zero.

FEAT_PAuth provides a generic authentication instruction, `PACGA`, that generates a 32-bit PAC from two 64-bit values.

Note

The `PACGA` instruction can be used to provide protection for small blocks of memory. Instructions can be chained to allow protection of an arbitrary-sized block.

For the `PACGA` instruction, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether PACs are generated using:

- The QARMA5 algorithm, see *The QARMA Block Cipher Family*. When this is the case, FEAT_PACQARMA5 is implemented, and the value of ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.GPA is non-zero.
- An IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED algorithm. When this is the case, FEAT_PACIMP is implemented, and the value of ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.GPI is non-zero.
- The QARMA3 algorithm, see *The QARMA Block Cipher Family*. When this is the case, FEAT_PACQARMA3 is implemented, and the value of ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1.GPA3 is non-zero.

The pseudocode descriptions of the operation of these instructions describe the use of the QARMA algorithm. When an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED algorithm is used the `ComputePAC`() function:

- Must have the same arguments as the function defined in this Manual.
- For a set of arguments passed to the function, must give the same result for all PEs that a thread of execution could migrate between.

Pointer authentication is implemented if the value of at least one of ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.{GPI, GPA, API, APA} or ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1.{GPA3, APA3} is non-zero.

Note

Pointer authentication functionality is useful only when address translation is enabled. However, this functionality is the same whether address translation is enabled or disabled.

FEAT_CONSTPACFIELD adds functionality that permits an implementation to use the value in Xn[55] to determine the size of the PAC field, even when address tagging is not used.

The following sections give more information about the FEAT_PAuth, FEAT_EPAC, FEAT_PAuth2, FEAT_FPAC, FEAT_FPACCOMBINE, and FEAT_CONSTPACFIELD functionality:

- *Supported PAC field and relation to the use of address tagging* on page D5-4774.
- *Keys for PAC generation and verification* on page D5-4774.
- *System register control of pointer authentication* on page D5-4775.
- *Faulting on pointer authentication* on page D5-4775.

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Supported PAC field and relation to the use of address tagging

As stated earlier in this section, the PAC is held in the extension bits of a register, that do not hold valid address bits. However, as described in *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770, when address tagging is used, the tag is held in Xn[63:56]. Therefore, when Xn is a 64-bit register holding an address:

When address tagging is used

The PAC field is Xn[54:`bottom_PAC_bit`].

When address tagging is not used

The PAC field is Xn[63:56, 54:`bottom_PAC_bit`].

In the PAC field definitions, `bottom_PAC_bit` == 64-TCR_ELx.T*n*SZ.

Note

Xn[55] determines whether the address lies in the upper or lower address range for the purpose of determining whether address tagging is used, see *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770.

The value of *n* in TCR_ELx.T*n*SZ is determined as follows:

- When FEAT_CONSTPACFIELD is implemented, or address tagging is used, the value of Xn[55] is the value of *n*.
- Otherwise, Xn[63] is the value of *n*.

Therefore, Xn[55] always determines whether Xn[63:56] are part of the PAC field, and it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether Xn[55] or Xn[63] determines which of TCR_ELx.{T0SZ, T1SZ} determines the value of `bottom_PAC_bit`

If the value of TCR_ELx.T*n*SZ is outside its permitted range then it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the value used to determine `bottom_PAC_bit` is the programmed value of the field, or is forced to the maximum or minimum permitted value of the field. However, if the PE treats an out of range T*n*SZ value as the maximum or minimum permitted value of the field for all purposes except reading the value of the field then that behavior also applies to determining `bottom_PAC_bit`.

FEAT_PAuth adds a new control to TCR_ELx. that disables the use of address tagging for instruction addresses. See *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770.

Note

This control means software can use larger PAC field for instruction addresses, while using tagging and the smaller PAC field for data addresses.

Keys for PAC generation and verification

For pointer authentication, two 128-bit keys are provided for each of instruction addresses and data addresses, and a fifth 128-bit key is provided for the generic authentication instruction, as follows:

Keys for instruction address PACs

`APIAKey_EL1`
: The concatenation of the register values APIAKeyHi_EL1:APIAKeyLo_EL1.

`APIBKey_EL1`
: The concatenation of the register values APIBKeyHi_EL1:APIBKeyLo_EL1.

Keys for data address PACs

`APDAKey_EL1`
: The concatenation of the register values APDAKeyHi_EL1:APDAKeyLo_EL1.

`APDBKey_EL1`
: The concatenation of the register values APDBKeyHi_EL1:APDBKeyLo_EL1.

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Key for generic authentication

`APGAKey_EL1`
: The concatenation of the register values APGAKeyHi_EL1:APGAKeyLo_EL1.

Note

Keys are not banked by Exception level. Arm expects software to switch the keys between Exception levels, typically by swapping the values with zero so that the current key values are not present in memory.

System register control of pointer authentication

FEAT_PAuth adds controls to the SCTLR_ELx registers that enable generation and validation of PACs for data and instruction addresses. Formally, the definition of these fields is that when the functionality is disabled the `AddPAC<I|D><A|B>()` and `Auth<I|D><A|B>()` pseudocode functions return the value of the first parameter passed to them. This means:

- Except for `PACGA`, the instructions listed in Table C3-13 on page C3-248, that add a PAC to an address in a register, execute as `NOP`s.
- The instructions listed in Table C3-14 on page C3-249, that authenticate a pointer, execute as `NOP`s.
- For the Combined instructions listed in Table C3-16 on page C3-250, the `Auth<I|D><A|B>()` function has no effect on the operation of the instruction, which operates as the equivalent non-Authenticate pointer instruction. This means that, for example:
  - A `RETAA` instruction operates as a `RET` instruction.
  - A `LDRAA Xt, [Xn, #<simm10>]!` instruction operates as a `LDR Xt, [Xn, #<simm10>:000]!` instruction.

These controls do not affect the `PACGA` and `XPAC*` instructions, that are always enabled.

The controls added to the SCTLR_ELx registers are:

EnIA Controls instructions that apply to PACs for instruction addresses that are generated using the `APIAKey_EL1` key.

EnIB Controls instructions that apply to PACs for instruction addresses that are generated using the `APIBKey_EL1` key.

EnDA Controls instructions that apply to PACs for data addresses that are generated using the `APDAKey_EL1` key.

EnDB Controls instructions that apply to PACs for data addresses that are generated using the `APDBKey_EL1` key.

See the SCTLR_ELx.{EnIA, EnIB, EnDA, EnDB} field descriptions for more information.

Note

These fields are RES0 in versions of the architecture before Armv8.3, and therefore should be written as 0 by legacy software.

Faulting on pointer authentication

In addition to FEAT_PAuth2:

- FEAT_FPAC introduces faulting on instructions that authenticate a PAC.
- FEAT_FPACCOMBINE introduces faulting on the combined instructions that include pointer authentication.

If the PAC supplied is incorrect on any instructions listed in Table C3-14 on page C3-249, that authenticate a PAC, the instruction generates a synchronous exception.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the combined instructions listed in Table C3-16 on page C3-250 generate an exception directly from an authorization failure, rather than changing the address in a way that will generate a Translation fault when the address is accessed.

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If an exception from an authorization failure is generated at EL0 and HCR_EL2.TGE==1, the exception is taken at EL2. Otherwise, the exception is taken at EL1.

An exception from the authorization failure generated at any other Exception level is taken at the same Exception level. The ESR_ELx.EC code used for such an exception is `0x1C`.

Prioritization of Synchronous exceptions taken to AArch64 state on page D1-4613 describes the prioritization of exceptions taken from an authorization failure.

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D5.2 The VMSAv8-64 address translation system

The following subsections describe the VMSAv8-64 address translation system, which maps VAs to PAs:

- *About the VMSAv8-64 address translation system*.
- *The implemented Exception levels and the resulting translation stages and regimes* on page D5-4782.
- *Controlling address translation stages* on page D5-4783.
- *Memory translation granule size* on page D5-4793.
- *Translation tables and the translation process* on page D5-4799.
- *Overview of the VMSAv8-64 address translation stages* on page D5-4803.
- *The VMSAv8-64 translation table format* on page D5-4814.
- *The algorithm for finding the Translation Table descriptors* on page D5-4822.
- *The effects of disabling a stage of address translation* on page D5-4826.
- *The implemented Exception levels and the resulting translation stages and regimes* on page D5-4782.
- *Pseudocode description of VMSAv8-64 address translation* on page D5-4828.
- *Address translation instructions* on page D5-4830.

Related to this:

- *VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors* on page D5-4834 describes the translation table entries.
- *Memory region attributes* on page D5-4871 describes the attributes that are held in the translation table entries, including how different attributes can interact.
- *Translation Lookaside Buffers (TLBs)* on page D5-4905 describes the caching of translation table lookups in TLBs, and the architected instructions for maintaining TLBs.
- *AArch64 Address translation examples* on page K6-11296 gives detailed descriptions of typical examples of translating a VA to a final PA, and obtaining the memory attributes of that PA.
- Chapter D6 *The Memory Tagging Extension*, gives details of modified behavior of the VMSAv8-64 address translation system when FEAT_MTE2 is implemented.

D5.2.1 About the VMSAv8-64 address translation system

The *Memory Management Unit* (MMU) controls address translation, memory access permissions, and memory attribute determination and checking, for memory accesses made by the PE.

The general model of MMU operation is that the MMU takes information about a required memory access, including an *input address* (IA), and either:

- Returns an associated *output address* (OA), and the *memory attributes* for that address.
- Is unable to perform the translation for one of a number of reasons, and therefore causes an exception to be generated. This exception is called an MMU fault. System registers are used to report any MMU faults that occur.

The process of mapping an IA to an OA is an *address translation*, or more precisely a single stage of address translation.

When using a VMSA, a *translation regime* maps a VA to a PA using one or two stages of translation, and:

- *The AArch64 translation regimes* on page D5-4778 defines the translation regimes.
- *VMSA address types and address spaces* on page D5-4769 give more information about VAs and PAs.

The *translation granule* specifies the granularity of the mapping from IA to OA. That is, it defines both:

- The *page size* for a stage of address translation, where a page is the smallest block of memory for which an IA to OA mapping can be specified.
- The size of a complete translation table for that stage of address translation.

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The MMU is controlled by System registers that provide independent control of each address translation stage, including a control to disable the stage of address translation. *The effects of disabling a stage of address translation* on page D5-4826 defines how the MMU handles an access for which a required address translation stage is disabled.

This section describes the address translation system for an implementation that includes all of the Exception levels, and gives a complete description of translations that are controlled by an Exception level that is using AArch64. In addition:

- *The VMSA when some Exception levels are using AArch32* on page D5-4768 gives information about the VMSA when some Exception levels are using AArch32.
- *The implemented Exception levels and the resulting translation stages and regimes* on page D5-4782 describes the effect on the address translation model when some Exception levels are not implemented.

Each enabled stage of address translation uses a set of address translations and associated memory properties held in memory mapped tables called *translation tables*. A single translation table lookup can resolve only a limited number of bits of the IA, and therefore a single address translation can require multiple lookups. These are described as different levels of lookup.

Translation table entries can be cached in a *Translation Lookaside Buffer* (TLB).

As well as defining the OA that corresponds to the IA, the translation table entries define the following properties:

- For accesses made from Secure state, whether the access is to the Secure or Non-secure address map.
- Memory access permissions.
- Memory region attributes.

For more information, see *Memory attribute fields in the VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors* on page D5-4841.

The following subsections give more information:

- *The AArch64 translation regimes*.
- *About address translation and supported input address ranges* on page D5-4781.
- *The VMSAv8-64 translation table format* on page D5-4781.

The AArch64 translation regimes

The architecture defines a number of *translation regimes*, where a translation regime comprises either:

- A single stage of address translation.
  This maps an input VA to an output PA.
- Two, sequential, stages of address translation, where:
  - Stage 1 maps an input VA to an output IPA.
  - Stage 2 maps an input IPA to an output PA.

Figure D5-1 on page D5-4779 shows these translation stages and translation regimes when EL3 is using AArch64.

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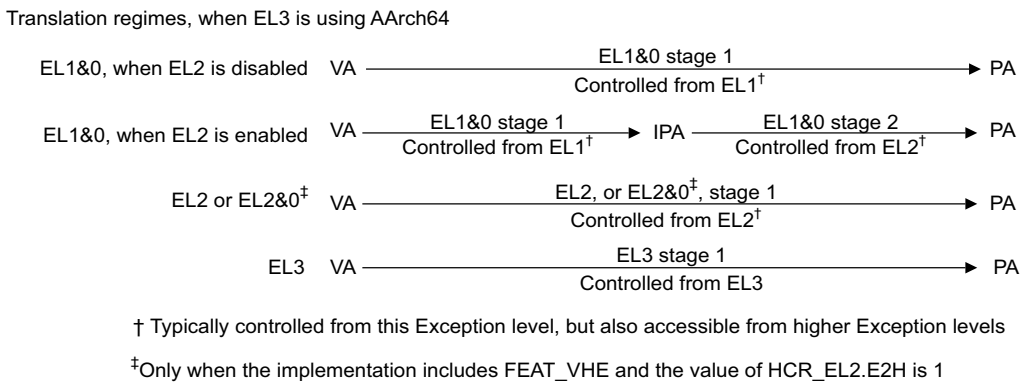

Figure D5-1 VMSAv8 AArch64 translation regimes, translation stages, and associated controls

This means that in VMSAv8-64 the set of translation regimes is:

The Secure EL1&0 translation regime, when EL2 is disabled

This has a single stage of translation, stage 1, that maps VAs to PAs and can support two VA ranges and the use of ASIDs.

This translation regime is used:

- For memory accesses from EL1 or EL0 when the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {0,0}.

The Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime, when EL2 is disabled

This has a single stage of translation, stage 1, that maps VAs to PAs and can support two VA ranges and the use of ASIDs.

This translation regime is used:

- For memory accesses from EL1 or EL0 when the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {0,0}.

The memory access will be Non-secure when SCR_EL3.NS is 1.

The Secure EL1&0 translation regime, when EL2 is enabled

If cached in a TLB, a translation table lookup for this regime is associated with the VMID that identifies the current *virtual machine*. This regime has two stages of lookup:

Stage 1 Maps VAs to IPAs. This stage can support two VA ranges and the use of ASIDs.

Stage 2 Maps IPAs to PAs. This stage supports a single IPA range.

This translation regime is used:

- For memory access from EL1 or EL0 when the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {0, 0}.

The Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime, when EL2 is enabled

If cached in a TLB, a translation table lookup for this regime is associated with the VMID that identifies the current *virtual machine*. This regime has two stages of lookup:

Stage 1 Maps VAs to IPAs. This stage can support two VA ranges and the use of ASIDs.

Stage 2 Maps IPAs to PAs. This stage supports a single IPA range.

This translation regime is used:

- For memory access from EL1 or EL0 when the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {0,0}.

The Secure EL2&0 translation regime

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, this regime has a single stage of translation, stage 1, that maps VAs to PAs and can support two VA ranges and the use of ASIDs.

This translation regime is used:

- For memory accesses from EL0 when the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1,1}.

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- For memory accesses from EL2 when the value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1.

This translation regime is present when FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and enabled.

The Non-secure EL2&0 translation regime

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, this regime has a single stage of translation, stage 1, that maps VAs to PAs and can support two VA ranges and the use of ASIDs.

This translation regime is used:

- For memory accesses from EL0 when the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}.
- For memory accesses from EL2 when the value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1.

The Secure EL2 translation regime

This has a single stage of translation, stage 1, that maps VAs to PAs and supports a single VA range.

This translation regime is used:

- For all memory accesses from EL2 in implementations that do not include FEAT_VHE.
- For all memory access from EL2, when FEAT_VHE is implemented and HCR_EL2.E2H is 0.

This translation regime is present when FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and enabled.

The Non-secure EL2 translation regime

This has a single stage of translation, stage 1, that maps VAs to PAs and supports a single VA range.

This translation regime is used:

- For all memory accesses from EL2 in implementations that do not include FEAT_VHE.
- For all memory access from EL2, when FEAT_VHE is implemented and HCR_EL2.E2H is 0.

The Secure EL3 translation regime

This has a single stage of translation, stage 1, that maps VAs to PAs and supports a single VA range.

An MMU fault might be generated by a particular stage of translation. An MMU fault is described as either a stage 1 MMU fault or a stage 2 MMU fault.

Note

- In the Arm architecture, a software agent, such as an operating system, that uses or defines stage 1 memory translations, might be unaware of the second stage of translation, and of the distinction between IPA and PA.
- A more generalized description of the translation regimes is that a regime always comprises two sequential stages of translation, but in some regimes the stage 2 translation both:
  - Returns an OA that equals the IA. This is called a *flat mapping* of the IA to the OA.
  - Does not change the memory attributes returned by the stage 1 address translation.

Constraints on accesses from EL0 when EL0 is using AArch32

The architecture permits execution with EL0 using AArch32 when the next higher Exception level is using AArch64. This happens in the following situations:

- EL1 is using AArch64. Execution at EL0 using AArch32 uses the VMSAv8-64 EL1&0 translation regime.
- EL2 is using AArch64 and the *Effective value* of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {0, 1} or {1, 0}. Execution at EL0 using AArch32 uses the VMSAv8-64 EL1&0 translation regime.
- In an implementation that includes FEAT_VHE, EL2 is using AArch64 and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}. Execution at EL0 using AArch32 uses the VMSAv8-64 EL2&0 translation regime.

In this case, accesses from EL0 using AArch32 are using:

- The stated VMSAv8-64 translation regime, EL1&0 or EL2&0.
- The AArch32 memory model.

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In particular, this means the accesses from EL0 are limited to a 32-bit VA range.

About address translation and supported input address ranges

For a single stage of address translation, a *Translation table base register* (TTBR_ELx) indicates the start of the first translation table required for a mapping from input address (IA) to output address (OA). For a stage of address translation that supports two VA ranges each VA range is an independent mapping from IA to OA. This means that each implemented translation stage shown in *VMSAv8 AArch64 translation regimes, translation stages, and associated controls* on page D5-4779 requires:

- Two associated sets of translation tables if it supports two IA ranges.
- One associated set of translation tables if it supports a single IA range.

Note

- Stage 2 translations never support two IA ranges. This means that, for the translation stages that support two IA ranges the IA is always a VA.
- *Example use of the split VA range, and the TTBR0_ELx and TTBR1_ELx controls* on page D5-4819 shows how two supported VA ranges might be used.

Controlling address translation stages on page D5-4783 summarizes the System registers that control address translation by the MMU, and *Selection between TTBR0_ELx and TTBR1_ELx when two VA ranges are supported* on page D5-4818 gives more information about the address translation stages that support two VA ranges.

A full translation table lookup is called a *translation table walk*. It is performed automatically by hardware, and can have a significant cost in execution time. To support fine granularity of the VA to PA mapping, a single IA to OA translation can require multiple accesses to the translation tables, with each access giving finer granularity. Each access is described as a *level* of address lookup. The final level of the lookup defines:

- The high bits of the required output address.
- The *attributes* and *access permissions* of the addressed memory.

Translation table entries can be cached in a *Translation Lookaside Buffer*, see *Translation Lookaside Buffers (TLBs)* on page D5-4905.

The VMSAv8-64 translation table format

Stages of address translation that are controlled by an Exception level that is using AArch64 use the VMSAv8-64 translation table format. This format uses 64-bit descriptor entries in the translation tables.

Note

This format is an extension of the VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format originally defined by the Armv7 Large Physical Address Extension, and extended slightly by Armv8. VMSAv8-32 also supports a Short-descriptor translation table format. Chapter G5 *The AArch32 Virtual Memory System Architecture* describes both of these formats.

The VMSAv8-64 translation table format provides:

- Up to four levels of address lookup.
- A translation granule size of 4KB, 16KB, or 64KB.
- Input addresses of:
  - Up to 52 bits when all of the following are true:
    - FEAT_LPA2 is implemented.
    - TCR_ELx.DS==1 for the translation regime controlled by that register.
    - The 4KB or 16KB translation granule is used.
  - Up to 52 bits if FEAT_LVA is implemented and the 64KB translation granule is used.
  - Otherwise, up to 48 bits.

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- Output addresses of:
  - Up to 52 bits when all of the following are true:
    - FEAT_LPA2 is implemented.
    - TCR_ELx.DS==1 for the translation regime controlled by that register.
    - The 4KB or 16KB translation granule is used.
  - Up to 52 bits if FEAT_LPA is implemented and the 64KB translation granule is used.
  - Otherwise, up to 48 bits.

For more information about input address and output address sizes, see *Address size configuration* on page D5-4784.

D5.2.2 The implemented Exception levels and the resulting translation stages and regimes

About the VMSAv8-64 address translation system on page D5-4777 describes an implementation that includes all Exception levels. *Controlling address translation stages* on page D5-4783 describes the control of address translation by Exception levels that are using AArch64. This subsection describes how the address translation scheme changes if an implementation does not include all of the Exception levels.

If an implementation does not include EL3, it has only a single Security state, with MMU controls equivalent to the Secure state MMU controls.

If an implementation does not include EL2 then:

- If it also does not include EL3, the MMU provides only a single EL1&0 stage 1 translation regime.
- If it includes EL3, the MMU provides an EL1&0 stage 1 translation regime in each Security state.

Figure D5-1 on page D5-4779 shows the set of translation regimes for an implementation that implements all of the Exception levels. Table D5-1 on page D5-4782 shows how the supported translation stages depend on the implemented Exception levels, and in some cases on the Execution state being used by the highest implemented Exception level.

Table D5-1 The relation between the implemented translation stages and Exception levels for AArch64

Translation stage	Requires
Secure EL3 stage 1	EL3 implemented and using AArch64.
Secure EL2[a] stage 1	EL2 implemented and using AArch64.
Secure EL2&0[ab] stage 1	EL2 implemented and using AArch64.
Secure EL1&0[a] stage 2	EL2 implemented and using AArch64.
Secure EL1&0 stage 1	Either: • EL3 implemented and using AArch64. • Only EL1 and EL0 implemented, all operation is in Secure state, and EL1 is using AArch64.
Non-secure EL2 stage 1	EL2 implemented.
Non-secure EL2&0[b] stage 1	EL2 implemented.
Non-secure EL1&0 stage 2	EL2 implemented.
Non-secure EL1&0 stage 1	Any implementation except: • Only EL1 and EL0 implemented, with all operation in the Secure state.

a. This translation regime is supported only if an implementation includes FEAT_SEL2. When supported, it is used when the value of SCR_EL3.EEL2 is 1.

b. The EL2&0 translation regime is supported only if an implementation includes FEAT_VHE. When supported, it is used when the value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1.

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D5.2.3 Controlling address translation stages

The implemented Exception levels and the resulting translation stages and regimes on page D5-4782 defines the translation regimes and stages. For each supported address translation stages controlled from AArch64, Table D5-2 on page D5-4783 shows:

- A System register bit enables the stage of address translation, SCTLR_ELx.M or HCR_EL2.VM.
- A System register bit determines the endianness of the translation table lookups, SCTLR_ELx.EE.
- A *Translation Control Register* (TCR_ELx) controls the stage of address translation.
- If a stage of address translation supports two VA ranges then that stage of translation provides:
  - A single TCR_ELx.
  - A TTBR_ELx for each VA range. TTBR0_ELx points to the translation tables for the address range that starts at `0x0000000000000000`, and TTBR1_ELx points to the translation tables for the address range that ends at `0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.

  Otherwise, a stage of translation provides a single TCR_ELx and a single TTBR_ELx that holds the address of the translation table that must be used for the first lookup for the stage of address translation.

Table D5-2 Enable and endianness bits for the AArch64 translation stages

Translation stage	Controlled from	Controlling registers	
Secure EL3 stage 1	EL3	SCTLR_EL3.{EE, M}	TCR_EL3 TTBR0_EL3
Secure EL2[a] stage 1	Secure EL2	SCTLR_EL2.{EE, M}	TCR_EL2 TTBR0_EL2
Secure EL2&0[b] stage 1	Secure EL2	SCTLR_EL2.{EE, M}	TCR_EL2 TTBR0_EL2 TTBR1_EL2
Secure EL1&0[a] stage 2	Secure EL2	SCTLR_EL2.EE HCR_EL2.VM	VSTCR_EL2 VSTTBR_EL2 VTCR_EL2 VTTBR_EL2
Secure EL1&0 stage 1	Secure EL1	SCTLR_EL1.{EE, M}	TCR_EL1 TTBR0_EL1 TTBR1_EL1
Non-secure EL2 stage 1	Non-secure EL2	SCTLR_EL2.{EE, M}	TCR_EL2 TTBR0_EL2
Non-secure EL2&0[b] stage 1	Non-secure EL2	SCTLR_EL2.{EE, M}	TCR_EL2 TTBR0_EL2 TTBR1_EL2
Non-secure EL1&0 stage 2	Non-secure EL2	SCTLR_EL2.EE HCR_EL2.VM	VTCR_EL2 VTTBR_EL2
Non-secure EL1&0 stage 1	Non-secure EL1	SCTLR_EL1.{EE, M}	TCR_EL1 TTBR0_EL1 TTBR1_EL1

a. This translation regime is supported only if an implementation includes FEAT_SEL2. When supported, it is used when the value of SCR_EL3.EEL2 is 1.

b. The EL2&0 translation regime is supported only if an implementation includes FEAT_VHE. When supported, it is used when the value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1.

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Note

If the PA of the software that enables or disables a particular stage of address translation differs from its VA, speculative instruction fetching can cause complications. Arm strongly recommends that the PA and VA of any software that enables or disables a stage of address translation are identical if that stage of translation controls translations that apply to the software currently being executed.

The following subsections give more information about controlling address translation:

- *System registers relevant to MMU operation*.
- *Address size configuration*.
- *Atomicity of register changes on changing virtual machine* on page D5-4792.
- *Use of out-of-context translation regimes* on page D5-4792.
- If FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, Chapter D6 *The Memory Tagging Extension* provides further controls for the checking of Tagged and Untagged addresses.

System registers relevant to MMU operation

In AArch64 state, System registers have a suffix that indicates the lowest Exception level from which they can be accessed. In some general descriptions of MMU control and address translation, this chapter uses a *Common abbreviation* on page D5-4784 for each of the System registers that affects MMU operation, as Table D5-3 on page D5-4784 shows. The common abbreviation is used when describing features that apply to multiple translation regimes or stages.

Note

The only translation regime that supports a stage 2 translation is the EL1&0 translation regime, when EL2 is enabled.

Table D5-3 Abbreviations for System registers used in this chapter

Common abbreviation	Translation stage	Exception level		
		EL1	EL2	EL3
SCTLR_ELx	-	SCTLR_EL1	SCTLR_EL2	SCTLR_EL3
TCR_ELx	Stage 1	TCR_EL1	TCR_EL2	TCR_EL3
	Stage 2	-	VTCR_EL2 VSTCR_EL2[a]	-
TTBR_ELx	Stage 1	TTBR0_EL1, TTBR1_EL1	TTBR0_EL2	TTBR0_EL3
	Stage 2	-	VTTBR_EL2, VSTTBR_EL2[a]	-
TTBR0_ELx	Stage 1	TTBR0_EL1	TTBR0_EL2	TTBR0_EL3
TTBR1_ELx	Stage 1	TTBR1_EL1	TTBR1_EL2[b]	-

a. Only when both the implementation includes FEAT_SEL2 and the value of SCR_EL3.EEL2 is 1.
b. Only when both the implementation includes FEAT_VHE and the value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1.

Address size configuration

The following subsubsections specify the configuration of the PA size and of the input and output address sizes for each of the stages of address translation:

- *Physical address size* on page D5-4785.
- *Output address size* on page D5-4785.

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- *Input address size* on page D5-4786.
- *Supported IPA size* on page D5-4788.

Physical address size

The ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.PARange field indicates the implemented PA size, as Table D5-4 shows.

Table D5-4 Physical address size implementation options

ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.PARange	Total PA size	PA address size
0000	4 GB	32 bits, PA[31:0]
0001	64 GB	36 bits, PA[35:0]
0010	1 TB	40 bits, PA[39:0]
0011	4 TB	42 bits, PA[41:0]
0100	16 TB	44 bits, PA[43:0]
0101	256 TB	48 bits, PA[47:0]
0110	4PB	52 bits, PA[51:0][a]

a. Only when FEAT_LPA is implemented and the 64KB translation granule is used, see *Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 64KB translation granule* on page D5-4790, or when FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and the value of TCR_ELx.DS is 1, see *Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 4KB or 16KB translation granule* on page D5-4791.

All other PARange values are reserved.

Output address size

For each enabled stage of address translation, TCR_ELx.{I}PS must be programmed to maximum output address size for that stage of translation, using the encodings as shown in Table D5-5.

Table D5-5 Output address size implementation options

TCR_ELx.{I}PS	Total output size	Output address size
000	4 GB	32 bits, PA[31:0]
001	64 GB	36 bits, PA[35:0]
010	1 TB	40 bits, PA[39:0]
011	4 TB	42 bits, PA[41:0]
100	16 TB	44 bits, PA[43:0]
101	256 TB	48 bits, PA[47:0]
110	4PB	52 bits, PA[51:0][a]

a. Only when FEAT_LPA is implemented and the 64KB translation granule is used, see *Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 64KB translation granule* on page D5-4790 or when FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and the value of TCR_ELx.DS is 1, see *Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 4KB or 16KB translation granule* on page D5-4791.

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Note

- The naming of this field is as follows:

  IPS
  - In TCR_EL1.
  - In an implementation that includes FEAT_VHE, in TCR_EL2 when the value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1.

  PS Otherwise.
- The {I}PS fields are 3-bit fields, corresponding to the least-significant PARange bits shown in Table D5-4 on page D5-4785.

If {I}PS is programmed to a value larger than the implemented PA size, then the PE behaves as if programmed with the implemented PA size, but software must not rely on this behavior. That is, the output address size is never larger than the implemented PA size. Table D5-4 on page D5-4785 shows the implemented PA size.

The PE checks that the TTBR_ELx, translation table entries, and the output address for the stage of address translation have the address bits above the output address size set to zero. If this is not the case, an Address size fault is generated for the level and stage of translation that caused the fault. An Address size fault from the TTBR_ELx is always reported as a level 0 fault. When a translation granule of 4KB or 16KB is in use and the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS is 0, all output addresses are treated as having bits[51:48] set to `0b0000`. For a description of the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS, see *Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 4KB or 16KB translation granule* on page D5-4791.

If stage 1 translation is disabled and the input address is larger than the implemented PA size, then a stage 1 level 0 Address size fault is generated.

Note

These faults are reported as level 0 faults even if they occur in a translation stage that does not perform level 0 lookups.

When using two stages of translation:

- If stage 2 translation is disabled and the output address from the stage 1 translation is larger than the implemented PA size, then a stage 1 Address size fault is generated for the level of the stage 1 translation that generated the output address.
- If stage 2 translation is enabled and the output address from the stage 1 translation does not generate a stage 1 Address size fault, but is larger than the input address size specified for the stage 2 translation, then a stage 2 Translation fault is generated.

Input address size

For each enabled stage of address translation, the TCR_ELx.T*x*SZ fields specify the input address size:

For a stage of translation that can support two VA ranges

The TCR_ELx has two T*x*SZ fields, corresponding to the two VA ranges:
- TCR_ELx.T0SZ specifies the size for the lower VA range, translated using TTBR0_ELx.
- TCR_ELx.T1SZ specifies the size for the upper VA range, translated using TTBR1_ELx.

For a stage of translation that supports only a single input address (IA) range

The TCR_ELx has a single T0SZ field, and IAs are translated using TTBR0_ELx.

Attempting to translate an address that is larger than the configured input address size generates a Translation fault. This means:

- For a TCR_ELx with a single T0SZ field and a 48-bit address size, Figure D5-2 on page D5-4787 shows the input address map:

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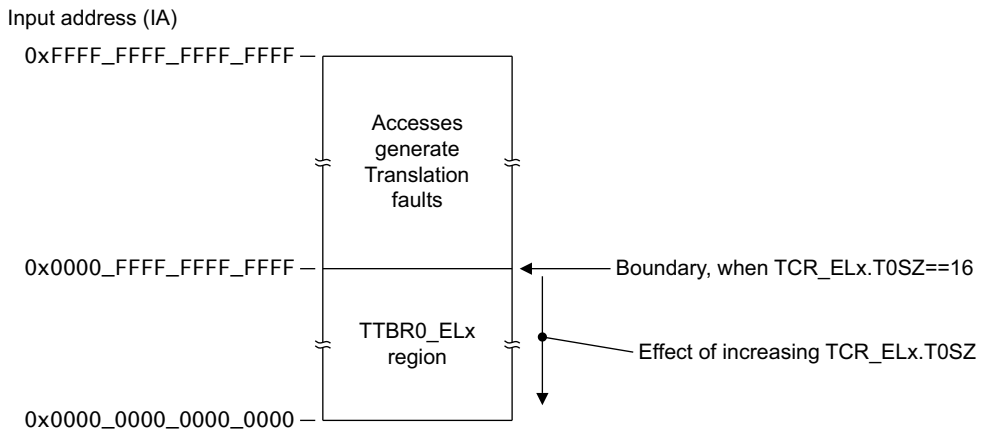

Figure D5-2 AArch64 input address map when using a single TTBR and 48-bit input address size

- For a TCR_ELx with two T*x*SZ fields, the input address is always a VA, and *Selection between TTBR0_ELx and TTBR1_ELx when two VA ranges are supported* on page D5-4818 describes the VA address map.

For the EL1&0 translation regime when EL2 is enabled, when both stages of translation are enabled, if the output address from the stage 1 translation does not generate a stage 1 address size fault, and is larger than the input address specified by VTCR_EL2.T0SZ or VSTCR_EL2.T0SZ, then the input address size check for the stage 2 translation generates a Translation fault.

Although software can configure the input address size to be smaller than 48 bits, all implemented AArch64 TTBR_ELxs must support input address sizes of up to 48 bits, and in an implementation that includes FEAT_LVA, all TTBR_ELxs must support input address sizes of up to 52 bits.

Overview of the VMSAv8-64 address translation stages on page D5-4803 gives more information about the relationship between the required input address size, the value of T*x*SZ, and the required initial lookup level, and how these are affected by the translation granule size. However:

For all translation stages

If FEAT_TTST is implemented, while the PE is executing in AArch64 state and is using 4KB or 16KB translation granules, the maximum TxSZ value is 48.

If FEAT_TTST is implemented, while the PE is executing in AArch64 state and is using 64KB translation granules, the maximum TxSZ value is 47.

If FEAT_TTST is not implemented or while the PE is executing in AArch32 state, the maximum T*x*SZ value is 39.

If T*x*SZ is programmed to a value larger than the defined maximum then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

- The implementation behaves as if the field is programmed to the maximum for all purposes other than reading back the value of the field.
- Any use of the T*x*SZ value generates a Level 0 Translation fault for the stage of translation at which T*x*SZ is used.

For a stage 1 translation

The effective minimum value of TxSZ is determined as follows:

- If FEAT_LVA is not implemented, the effective minimum value of TxSZ is 16.
- If FEAT_LVA is implemented, the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS is 0, and the 4KB or 16KB translation granule size is used, the effective minimum value of TxSZ is 16.
- If FEAT_LVA is implemented, and the 64KB translation granule size is used, the effective minimum value of TxSZ is 12.
- If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and the value of TCR_ELx.DS is 1, the effective minimum value of TxSZ is 12.

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If T*x*SZ is programmed to a value smaller than the effective minimum value, and if FEAT_LVA is not supported, then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

- The implementation behaves as if the field were programmed to 16 for all purposes other than reading back the value of the field.
- Any use of the T*x*SZ value generates a stage 1 level 0 Translation fault.

If T*x*SZ is programmed to a value smaller than the effective minimum value when FEAT_LVA is supported, then any use of the T*x*SZ value when translating an address generates a stage 1 level 0 Translation fault.

For more information, see *Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 64KB translation granule* on page D5-4790.

For a stage 2 translation

Supported IPA size defines the effective minimum value of T0SZ, that depends on the supported PA size, and also describes the possible effects of programming T0SZ to a value that is smaller than this effective minimum value.

Supported IPA size

When EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, for the EL1&0 translation regime, the maximum IPA size is the maximum input address size for the second stage of translation is specified by VTCR_EL2.T0SZ or VSTCR_EL2.T0SZ. For more information, see *Input address size* on page D5-4786 and *Output address size* on page D5-4785.

The maximum IPA size is constrained by the implemented PA size that is specified by ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.PARange, see *Physical address size* on page D5-4785.

The implemented PA size also constrains the following values that specify the initial lookup level:

- VTCR_EL2.SL0 and VSTCR_EL2.SL0.
- When the *Effective value* of VTCR_EL2.DS is 1, VTCR_EL2.SL2 and VSTCR_EL2.SL2.

SL0 and SL2 also depend on the translation granule, as described in *Overview of the VMSAv8-64 address translation stages* on page D5-4803.

Table D5-6 PA size implications for the VTCR_EL2.T0SZ and VSTCR_EL2.T0SZ fields

Supported PA size	Effective minimum T0SZ value	Valid initial lookup levels		
		4KB granule	16KB granule	64KB granule
32 bits	32 if EL1 is using AArch64 24 if EL1 is using AArch32	3[a], 2, 1	3, 2	3, 2
36 bits	28 if EL1 is using AArch64 24 if EL1 is using AArch32	3[a], 2, 1	3, 2	3, 2
40 bits	24	3[a], 2, 1	3, 2	3, 2
42 bits	22	3[a], 2, 1	3, 2, 1	3, 2
44 bits	20	3[a], 2. 1, 0	3, 2, 1	3, 2, 1
48 bits	16	3[a], 2, 1, 0	3, 2, 1	3, 2, 1
52 bits	12[b]	3[a], 2, 1, 0, -1	3, 2, 1, 0	3, 2, 1

a. Only supported if FEAT_TTST is implemented, while the PE is executing in AArch64 state.

b. For the 64KB granule, only supported if FEAT_LPA is implemented. For the 4KB and 16KB granules, only supported if the *Effective value* value of VTCR_EL2.DS is 1.

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If VTCR_EL2.T0SZ is programmed to a value smaller than the effective minimum value shown in Table D5-6 on page D5-4788, and if FEAT_LPA is not implemented, then the implementation consistently does one of the following:

- Treats the VTCR_EL2.T0SZ field as being programmed to the effective minimum value for all purposes other than reading back the value of the field.
- Treats the VTCR_EL2.T0SZ field as being programmed to the effective minimum value for all purposes other than:
  - Reading back the value of the field.
  - Checking whether the value of VTCR_EL2.T0SZ is consistent with the value of VTCR_EL2.SL0.
- Generates a stage 2 level 0 Translation fault on any memory access that uses the second stage of translation.

If T0SZ is programmed to a value smaller than the effective minimum value when FEAT_LPA is supported, then any use of the T0SZ value generates a stage 2 level 0 Translation fault.

For more information, see *Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 64KB translation granule* on page D5-4790.

Note

Programming VTCR_EL2.T0SZ to a value smaller than the effective minimum value shown in Table D5-6 on page D5-4788 can never provide support for a larger address range than the range given by the effective minimum value, because the stage 1 output address will give an Address size fault if it is larger than either:

- The PA size, for a VMSAv8-64 stage 1 translation.
- 40 bits, for a VMSAv8-32 stage 1 translation.

If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, then VTCR_EL2.SL2 and VSTCR_EL2.SL2 have the following properties:

- If VTCR_EL2.DS==0, then SL2 is RES0.
- If the translation granule is not 4KB, then SL2 is RES0.
- If VTCR_EL2.DS==1 and the translation granule is 4KB, then SL2 is combined with SL0 to determine the initial lookup level for a stage 2 translation table walk, as shown in Table D5-7.

Table D5-7 SL2[a] and SL0 encoding for initial lookup level in a 4KB translation granule

SL2[a]	SL0	Initial lookup level
0	00	Level 2
0	01	Level 1
0	10	Level 0
0	11	Level 3
1	00	Level -1
1	01	Reserved
1	10	Reserved
1	11	Reserved

a. Requires implementation of FEAT_LPA2.

If any of VTCR_EL2.SL0, VTCR_EL2.SL2, VSTCR_EL2.SL0, or VSTCR_EL2.SL2 are programmed to represent an initial lookup level not shown in Table D5-7, or are programmed to a reserved value, then any memory access that uses the second stage of translation generates a stage 2 level 0 Translation fault.

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Extending addressing above 48 bits

The following features provide support for 52-bit addressing:

FEAT_LVA When using the 64KB translation granule, supports 52-bit VAs. The maximum IPA and PA sizes remain 48-bit unless FEAT_LPA is implemented.

FEAT_LPA When using the 64KB translation granule, supports 52-bit IPAs and PAs. The maximum VA size remains 48-bit unless FEAT_LVA is implemented.

FEAT_LPA2 When using the 4KB or 16KB translation granule, supports 52-bit VAs, IPAs, and PAs.

FEAT_LPA and FEAT_LVA can be implemented independently of each other. FEAT_LPA2 requires the implementation of both FEAT_LVA and FEAT_LPA.

For more information on using addresses larger than 48 bits with the 64KB granule, see *Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 64KB translation granule*.

For more information on using addresses larger than 48 bits with the 4KB and 16 KB granules, see *Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 4KB or 16KB translation granule* on page D5-4791.

Note

The ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1.VA field indicates the supported VA size.

The ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.PArange field indicates the supported PA and IPA size.

Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 64KB translation granule

When using the 64KB translation granule, FEAT_LPA supports Block descriptors in level 1 translation tables. In this case, a block covers a 4TB address range.

When the 64KB translation granule is used and FEAT_LVA is implemented, the 52-bit VA size is supported as follows:

- For stage 1 translations, the minimum value of the TCR_ELx.T*n*SZ field is 12.
  If TCR_ELx.T*n*SZ is programmed to a value less than 12, any use of the TCR_ELx.T*n*SZ bit generates a stage 1 level 0 Translation fault.
- For stage 2 translations, the minimum value of VTCR_EL2.T0SZ and VSTCR_EL2.T0SZ is 12.
  If VTCR_EL2.T0SZ or VSTCR_EL2.T0SZ is programmed to a value less than 12, then any use of a stage 2 translation generates a stage 2 level 0 Translation fault.

Table D5-26 on page D5-4825 shows the Translation Table descriptor addressing for each level of lookup when using the 64KB translation granule.

When the 64KB translation granule is used and FEAT_LPA is implemented, the 52-bit IPA and PA sizes are supported as follows:

- Bits[15:12] of each valid Translation Table descriptor hold bits[51:48] of the output address, or of the address of the translation table to be used for the initial lookup at the next level of translation. If the implementation does not support 52-bit physical addresses, then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether non-zero values for these bits generate an Address size fault. In this case, not generating an Address Size Fault is deprecated.
- For a stage 1 translation, bits[5:2] of TTBR0_ELx or TTBR1_ELx holds bits[51:48] of the address of the translation table to be used for the initial lookup of that translation regime. If the implementation does not support 52-bit physical addresses, then non-zero values for these bits generate an Address size fault.
- For a stage 2 translation, bits[5:2] of VTTBR_EL2 or VSTTBR_EL2 holds bits[51:48] of the address of the translation table to be used for the initial lookup of the stage 2 translation. If the implementation does not support 52-bit physical addresses, then non-zero values for these bits generate an Address size fault.
- The minimum alignment of a translation table containing fewer than eight entries is 64 bytes.

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Note

This is because, when the OA space is more than 48 bits, TTBR_ELx[5:2] specifies bits[51:48] of the translation table base address, and a translation table of fewer than eight entries would require one or more bits of TTBR_ELx[5:2] to be RES0 if the table was aligned to its size.

For more information, see *VMSAv8-64 translation table level -1, level 0, level 1, and level 2 descriptor formats* on page D5-4834 and *Translation table level 3 descriptor formats* on page D5-4839.

Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 4KB or 16KB translation granule

When using the 4KB translation granule, FEAT_LPA2 supports Block descriptors in level 0 translation tables. In this case, a block covers a 512GB address range.

When using the 16KB translation granule, FEAT_LPA2 supports Block descriptors in level 1 translation tables. In this case, a block covers a 64GB address range.

If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, TCR_ELx.DS and VTCR_EL2.DS control when the 4KB and 16KB translation granules can use an address size greater than 48 bits:

- When DS==0, the maximum address size for the translation regime is 48 bits.
- When DS==1, the maximum address size for the translation regime is 52 bits.

Note

TCR_ELx.DS and VTCR_EL2.DS are res0 when using the 64KB translation granule.

If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, the *Effective value* of the TCR_ELx.DS and VTCR_EL2.DS bit is 0.

To support the larger address size when the translation regime's TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS bit is 1, the shareability field in the Block and Page descriptors is used for addressing, see *VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors* on page D5-4834. For a stage 1 translation, the shareability of a cacheable block or page is taken from the shareability attribute field in the translation regime's TCR_ELx register, see *Stage 1 Shareability when FEAT_LPA2 is implemented* on page D5-4873. For a stage 2 translation, the shareability of a cacheable block or page is taken from the shareability attribute field in the translation regime's VTCR_EL2 register, see *Stage 2 Shareability attribute, for Normal memory* on page D5-4875.

For a translation regime, when the TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS bit is 1, the 52-bit VA size is supported in the 4KB and 16KB translation granules as follows:

- For stage 1 translations, the minimum value of the TCR_ELx.T*n*SZ field is 12.

  If TCR_ELx.T*n*SZ is programmed to a value less than 12, any use of the TCR_ELx.T*n*SZ bit generates a stage 1 level 0 Translation fault.
- For stage 2 translations, the minimum value of VTCR_EL2.T0SZ and VSTCR_EL2.T0SZ is 12.

  If VTCR_EL2.T0SZ or VSTCR_EL2.T0SZ is programmed to a value less than 12, any use of a stage 2 translation generates a stage 2 level 0 Translation fault.

Table D5-24 on page D5-4823 shows the Translation Table descriptor addressing for each level of lookup when using the 4KB translation granule. Table D5-25 on page D5-4824 shows the Translation Table descriptor addressing for each level of lookup when using the 16KB translation granule.

For a translation regime, when the TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS bit is 1, the 52-bit IPA and PA size is supported in the 4KB and 16KB translation granules as follows:

- Bits[49:48] of each valid Translation Table descriptor hold bits[49:48] of the output address, or of the address of the translation table to be used for the initial lookup at the next level of translation.
- Bits[9:8] of each valid Translation Table descriptor hold bits[51:50] of the output address, or of the address of the translation table to be used for the initial lookup at the next level of translation.
- For a stage 1 translation, bits[5:2] of TTBR0_ELx or TTBR1_ELx holds bits[51:48] of the address of the translation table to be used for the initial lookup of that translation regime.
- For a stage 2 translation, bits[5:2] of VTTBR_EL2 or VSTTBR_EL2 holds bits[51:48] of the address of the translation table to be used for the initial lookup of the stage 2 translation.
- The minimum alignment of a translation table containing fewer than eight entries is 64 bytes.

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Note

This is because, when the OA space is more than 48 bits, TTBR_ELx[5:2] specifies bits[51:48] of the translation table base address, and a translation table of fewer than eight entries would require one or more bits of TTBR_ELx[5:2] to be res0 if the table was aligned to its size.

For more information, see *VMSAv8-64 translation table level -1, level 0, level 1, and level 2 descriptor formats* on page D5-4834 and *Translation table level 3 descriptor formats* on page D5-4839.

The following register fields determine support for 52-bit input and output addresses using FEAT_LPA2:

- ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.TGran4 determines 52-bit address support for the 4KB translation granule at stage 1.
- ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.TGran4_2 determines 52-bit address support for the 4KB translation granule at stage 2.
- ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.TGran16 determines 52-bit address support for the 16KB translation granule at stage 1.
- ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.TGran16_2 determines 52-bit address support for the 16KB translation granule at stage 2.

Atomicity of register changes on changing virtual machine

From the viewpoint of software executing at EL1 or EL0, when there is a switch from one virtual machine to another, the registers that control or affect address translation must be changed atomically. This applies to the registers for the EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime. This means that all of the following registers must change atomically:

- The registers associated with the stage 1 translations:
  - MAIR_EL1 and AMAIR_EL1.
  - TTBR0_EL1, TTBR1_EL1, TCR_EL1, and CONTEXTIDR_EL1.
  - SCTLR_EL1.
- The registers associated with the stage 2 translations:
  - VTTBR_EL2 and VTCR_EL2.
  - SCTLR_EL2.

Note

Only some bits of SCTLR_EL1 affect the stage 1 translation, and only some bits of SCTLR_EL2 affect the stage 2 translation. However, in each case, changing these bits requires a write to the register, and that write must be atomic with the other register updates.

These registers apply to execution using the EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime. However, when updated as part of a switch of virtual machines they are updated by software executing at EL2. This means the registers are *out of context* when they are updated, and no synchronization precautions are required.

Similar considerations apply when FEAT_VHE is implemented.

Use of out-of-context translation regimes

The architecture requires that:

- When executing at EL3 or EL2, the PE must not use the registers associated with the EL1&0 translation regime for speculative memory accesses.
- When executing at EL3 the PE must not use the registers associated with the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime for speculative memory accesses.

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If the Statistical Profiling Unit (SPU) is not in use for a lower Exception level when entering an Exception level, on completion of a DSB instruction, then no new memory accesses using any translation table entries from a translation regime of an Exception level lower than the Exception level that has been entered will be observed by any observers, to the extent that those accesses are required to be observed as determined by the shareability and cacheability of those translation table entries.

If the SPU is in use for a lower Exception level when entering an Exception level, on completion of a PSB CSYNC and a subsequent DSB instruction, then no new memory accesses using any translation table entries from a translation regime of an Exception level lower than the Exception level that has been entered will be observed by any observers, to the extent that those accesses are required to be observed as determined by the shareability and cacheability of those translation table entries.

Note

- This does not require that speculative memory accesses cannot be performed using those entries if it is impossible to tell that those memory accesses have been observed by the observers.
- This requirement does not imply that, on taking an exception to a higher Exception level, any translation table walks started before the exception was taken will be completed by the time the higher Exception level is entered, and therefore memory accesses required for such a translation table walk might, in effect, be performed speculatively. However, the execution of a DSB on entry to the higher Exception level ensures that these accesses are complete.

D5.2.4 Memory translation granule size

The memory translation granule size defines both:

- The maximum size of a single translation table.
- The memory *page* size. That is, the granularity of a translation table lookup.

VMSAv8-64 supports translation granule sizes of 4KB, 16KB, and 64KB. Support for each granule size is optional. If FEAT_GTG is implemented, support for granule size in Stage 1 is indicated as shown in Table D5-8 on page D5-4793, and support for granule size in Stage 2 is indicated as shown in Table D5-9 on page D5-4794. Otherwise, support for granule size in both Stages 1 and 2 is indicated as shown in Table D5-8 on page D5-4793:

Table D5-8 Identifying supported granule sizes for stage 1 translation

Granule size	Support indicated by:		
	Field	**Values**	
4KB	ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.TGran4	0b0000	4KB granule size with 48-bit addresses supported.
		0b0001	4KB granule size with 52-bit addresses supported.
		0b1111	4KB granule size not supported.
16KB	ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.TGran16	0b0000	16KB granule size not supported.
		0b0001	16KB granule size with 48-bit addresses supported.
		0b0010	16KB granule size with 52-bit addresses supported.
64KB	ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.TGran64	0b0000	64KB granule size supported.
		0b1111	64KB granule size not supported.

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Table D5-9 Identifying supported granule sizes for stage 2 translation

Granule size	Support indicated by: Field	Values	
4KB	ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.TGran4_2	`0b0010`	4KB granule size with 48-bit addresses supported at stage 2.
		`0b0001`	4KB granule size not supported at stage 2.
		`0b0011`	4KB granule size with 52-bit addresses supported at stage 2.
16KB	ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.TGran16_2	`0b0010`	16KB granule size with 48-bit addresses supported at stage 2.
		`0b0001`	16KB granule size not supported at stage 2.
		`0b0011`	16KB granule size with 52-bit addresses supported at stage 2.
64KB	ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.TGran64_2	`0b0010`	64KB granule size supported at stage 2.
		`0b0001`	64KB granule size not supported at stage 2.

Note

From a hardware viewpoint, the TGran*_2 fields hold the same information as the corresponding TGran* fields.

In VMSAv8-64, each address translation stage is configured, independently, to use one of the supported granule sizes.

Note

- Using a larger granule size can reduce the maximum required number of levels of address lookup because:
  - The increased translation table size means the translation table holds more entries. This means a single lookup can resolve more bits of the input address.
  - The increased page size means more of the least-significant address bits are required to address a page. These address bits are flat mapped from the input address to the output address, and therefore do not require translation.
- Arm recommends that memory-mapped peripherals are separated by an integer multiple of the largest granule size supported by the operating system or hypervisor, to allow each peripheral to be managed independently.

Table D5-10 on page D5-4794 summarizes the effects of the different granule sizes.

Table D5-10 Effect of granule size on a stage of address translation

Property	4KB granule	16KB granule	64KB granule	Notes
Maximum number of entries in a translation table	512	2048 (2K)	8192 (8K)	-
Address bits resolved in one level of lookup	9	11	13	2^9=512, 2^{11}=2K, 2^{13}=8K
Page size	4KB	16KB	64KB	-
Page address range	VA[11:0] = PA[11:0]	VA[13:0] = PA[13:0]	VA[15:0] = PA[15:0]	2^{12}=4K, 2^{14}=16K, 2^{16}=64K

How the granule size affects the address translation process

As Table D5-10 on page D5-4794 shows, the translation granule determines the number of address bits:

- Required to address a memory page.

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- That can be resolved in a single translation table lookup.

This means the translation granule determines how the *input address* (IA) is resolved to an *output address* (OA) by the translation process.

Because a single translation table lookup can resolve only a limited number of address bits, the IA to OA resolution requires multiple *levels* of lookup.

Considering the resolution of an IA range of 48 bits, with a translation granule size of 2^n bytes:

- The least-significant n bits of the IA address the memory page. This means OA[(n-1):0]=IA[(n-1):0].
- The remaining (48-n) bits of the IA, IA[47:n], must be resolved by the address translation.
- A Translation Table descriptor is 8 bytes. Therefore:
  - A complete translation table holds $2^{(n-3)}$ descriptors.
  - A single level of translation can resolve a maximum of (n-3) bits of address.

  Consider the translation process, working back from the final level of lookup, that resolves the least significant of the address bits that require translation. Because the translation needs to resolve IA[47:n] and a level of lookup can resolve (n-3) bits of address:
  - The final level of lookup resolves IA[(2n-4):n].
  - The previous level of lookup resolves IA[(3n-7):(2n-3)].

  However, the level of lookup that resolves the most significant bits of the IA might not require a full-sized translation table. Therefore, in general, for a 48-bit IA the address bits resolved in a level of lookup are:

  IA[Min(47, ((3-m)(n-3)+2n-4)):(n+(3-m)(n-3))], where:

  Min(*a*, *b*) Is a function that returns the minimum of a and b.

  m Indicates the level of lookup. This is defined so that the level that resolves the least significant bit of the translated IA bits is level 3.

Figure D5-3 shows how a 52-bit IA is resolved when using the 4KB translation granule. An input address size greater than 48 bits requires implementation of FEAT_LPA2.

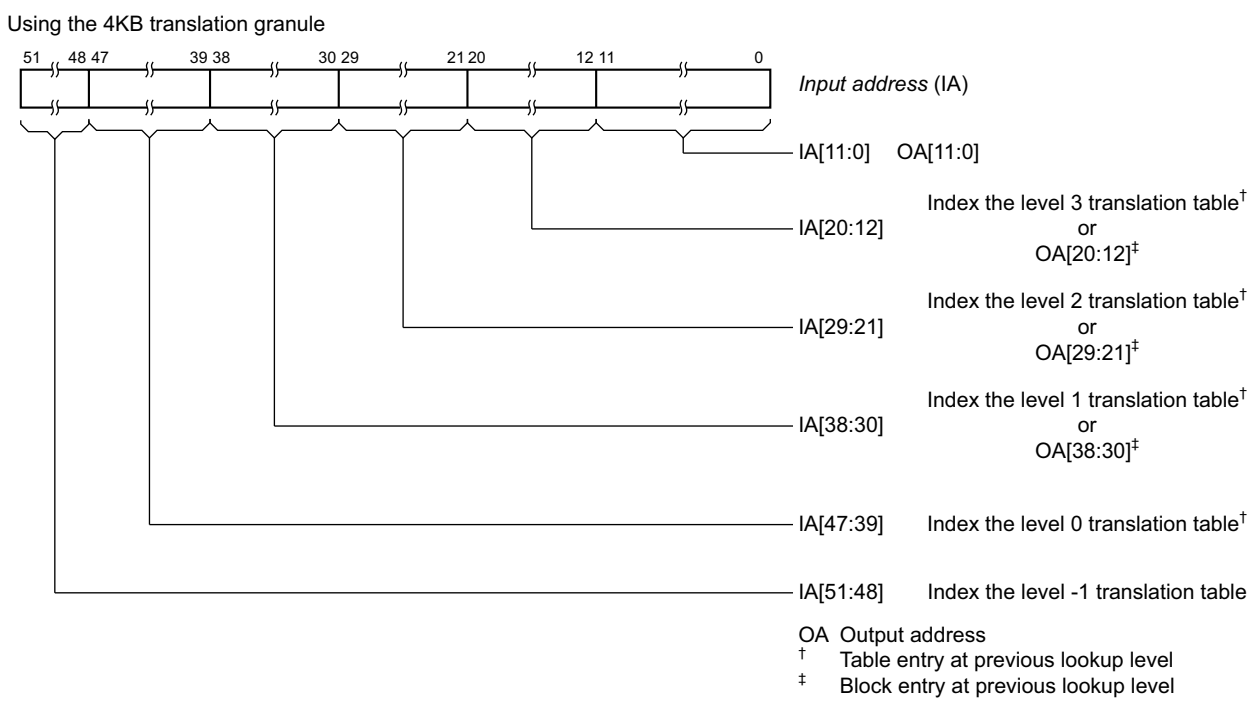

Figure D5-3 How a 52-bit IA is resolved when using the 4KB translation granule

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Table D5-10 shows how a 52-bit IA is resolved when using the 16KB translation granule. An input address size greater than 48 bits requires implementation of FEAT_LPA2.

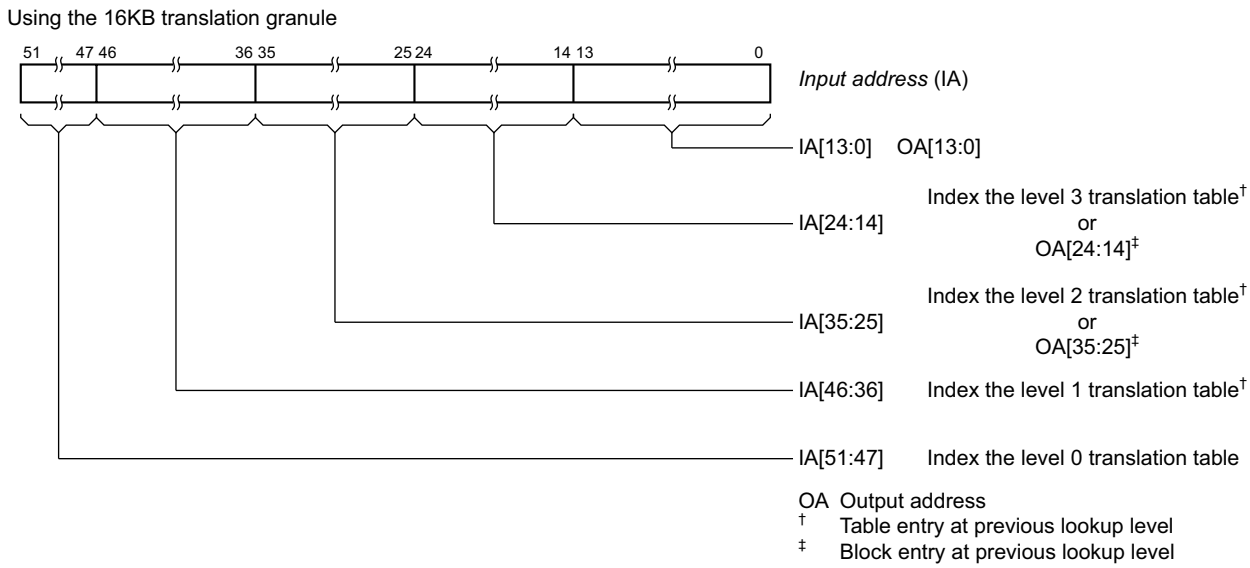

Figure D5-4 How a 52-bit IA is resolved when using the 16KB translation granule

Figure D5-5 shows how a 52-bit IA is resolved when using the 64KB translation granule. An input address size greater than 48 bits requires implementation of FEAT_LVA for stage 1 translations, and FEAT_LPA for stage 2 translations.

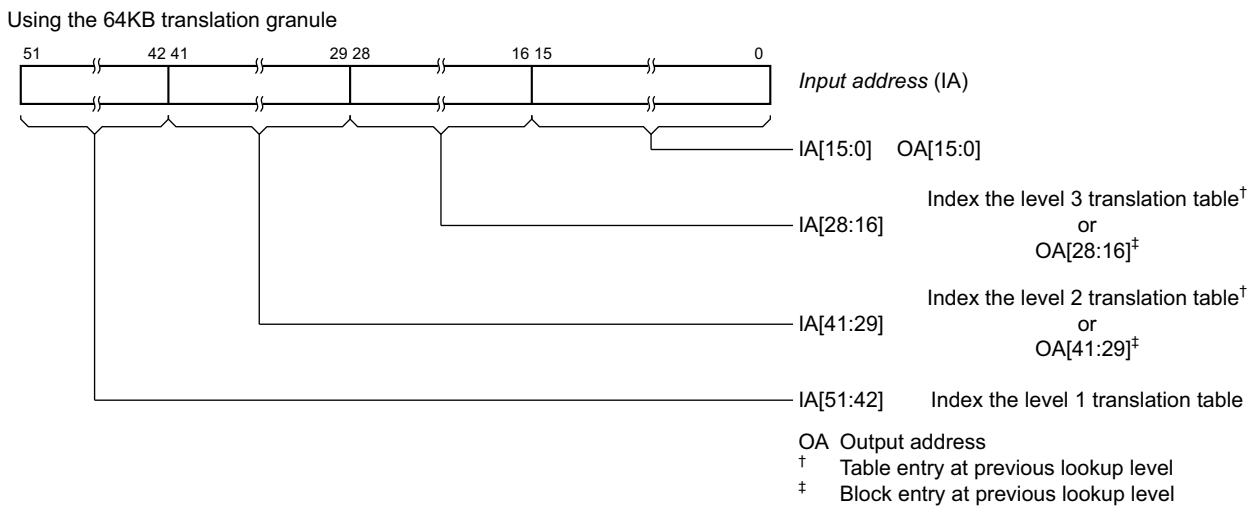

Figure D5-5 How a 52-bit IA is resolved when using the 64KB translation granule

Later sections of this chapter give more information about the translation process, and explain the terminology used in these figures.

Effect of granule size on translation table addressing and indexing

Table D5-11 on page D5-4797 shows the effect of the translation granule size on the addressing and indexing of the TTBR_ELx, and on the input address range that must be resolved.

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In Table D5-11 on page D5-4797, the entries in the *Addressed by* and *Translation resolves* columns apply as follows:

- For the 4KB and 16KB granules, the second entry is for an implementation that includes FEAT_LPA2 and has selected an IA space larger than 48 bits, see *Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 4KB or 16KB translation granule* on page D5-4791. The first entry applies otherwise.
- For the 64KB granule, the second entry is for an implementation that includes FEAT_LVA and has selected an IA space larger than 48 bits, see *Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 64KB translation granule* on page D5-4790. The first entry applies otherwise.

Table D5-11 The effect of translation granule size on the translation tables

Granule size	Translation table Addressed by	Indexed by[b]	Translation resolves[a]	Notes
4KB	TTBR_ELx[47:12] TTBR_ELx[5:2, 47:12]	IA[(x + 8):x]	IA[47:12][c] IA[51:12]	One lookup level resolves up to[c] 9 IA bits
16KB	TTBR_ELx[47:14][c] TTBR_ELx[5:2, 47:14]	IA[(x + 10):x]	IA[47:14][c] IA[51:14]	One lookup level resolves up to 11 IA bits
64KB	TTBR_ELx[47:16] TTBR_ELx[5:2, 47:16]	IA[(x + 12):x]	IA[47:16] IA[51:16]	One lookup level resolves up to 13 IA bits

a. When translating a maximum-sized input address, and accessing a page of memory.
b. Where the value of x depends on the lookup level, see Table D5-12 on page D5-4797.
c. Depending on the IA size, the initial lookup might resolve fewer bits of the IA.

Table D5-12 on page D5-4797 shows the IA bits resolved at each level of lookup, and how these correspond to the possible values of x in Table D5-11 on page D5-4797.

Table D5-12 IA bits resolved at different levels of lookup

Lookup level	4KB granule size	16KB granule size	64KB granule size
Minus one	IA[51[b]:48], x = 48	-[a]	-[a]
Zero	IA[47:39], x = 39	IA[47[b]], x = 47[c] IA[51[b]:47], x = 47	-[d]
First	IA[38:30], x = 30	IA[46:36], x = 36	IA[47[b]:42], x = 42[e] IA[51[b]:42], x = 42
Second	IA[29:21], x = 21	IA[35:25], x = 25	IA[41:29], x = 29
Third	IA[20:12], x = 12	IA[24:14], x = 14	IA[28:16], x = 16

a. Level -1 lookup only possible with the 4KB granule size in an implementation that includes FEAT_LPA2.
b. Smaller value than indicated in Table D5-11 on page D5-4797, as explained in this section.
c. The second entry applies to an implementation that includes FEAT_LPA2 and has selected an IA space larger than 48 bits, see *Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 4KB or 16KB translation granule* on page D5-4791, The first entry applies otherwise.
d. Level 0 lookup not possible with 64KB granule size
e. The second entry applies to an implementation that includes FEAT_LVA and has selected an IA space larger than 48 bits, see *Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 64KB translation granule* on page D5-4790, The first entry applies otherwise.

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Table D5-11 on page D5-4797 refers to accessing a complete translation table, of 4KB, 16KB, or 64KB. However, the translation system supports the following possible variations from the information in Table D5-11 on page D5-4797:

Reduced IA width

Depending on the configuration and implementation choices, the required input address width for the initial level of lookup might be smaller than the number of address bits that can be resolved at that level. This means that, for this initial level of lookup:

- The translation table size is reduced. The size of the translation table is halved for each 1-bit reduction in the input address size.

  Note

  — This has no effect on the translation table size for subsequent levels of lookup, for which the lookups always use full-sized translation tables.

  — For a stage 2 translation, it might be possible to start the translation at a lower level, see *Concatenated translation tables*.

- More low-order TTBR_ELx bits are needed to hold the translation table base address. Example D5-1 shows how this applies to translating a 35-bit input address range using the 4KB granule.

Example D5-1 Effect of an IA width of 35 bits when using the 4KB granule size

With a 4KB granule size, a single level of lookup can resolve up to 9 bits of IA. If an implementation has a 35-bit input address range, IA[34:0], Table D5-12 on page D5-4797 shows that lookup must start at level 1, and that the initial lookup must resolve IA[34:30], meaning it resolves 5 bits of address. This 4-bit reduction in the required resolution means:

- The translation table size is divided by 2^4, giving a size of 256B.
- The TTBR_ELx requires 4 more bits for the translation table base address, which becomes TTBR_ELx[47:8].

When using the 64KB translation granule to translate the maximum IA size of 48 bits, Table D5-12 on page D5-4797 shows that a level 1 lookup must resolve only IA[47:42]. This is 6 bits of address, compared to the 13 bits that can be resolved at a single level of lookup. This 7-bit reduction in the required resolution means:

- The translation table size is divided by 2^7, giving a size of 512B.
- The TTBR_ELx requires 7 more bits for the translation table base address, which becomes TTBR_ELx[47:9].

Concatenated translation tables

For stage 2 address translations, for the initial lookup, up to 16 translation tables can be concatenated. This means additional IA bits can be resolved at that lookup level. The block of concatenated translation tables must be aligned to the size of the block of translation tables.

This means that each additional IA bit resolved:

- Doubles the number of translation tables required. Resolving an additional n bits requires 2^n concatenated translation tables at the initial lookup level.
- Reduces by 1 bit the width of the translation table base address held in the TTBR_ELx.

This means that, for the initial lookup of a stage 2 translation table, the IA ranges shown in Table D5-12 on page D5-4797 can be extended by up to 4 bits. Example D5-2 on page D5-4799 shows how concatenation can be used to resolve a 40-bit IA when using the 4KB translation granule.

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Example D5-2 Concatenating translation tables to resolve a 40-bit IA range, with the 4K granule

Table D5-12 on page D5-4797 shows that, when using the 4KB translation granule, a level 1 lookup can resolve a 39-bit IA, with the first lookup resolving IA[38:30]. For a stage 2 translation, to extend the IA width to 40 bits and resolve IA[39:30] with the first lookup:

- Two translation tables are concatenated, giving a total size of 8KB.
- The TTBR_ELx requires 1 fewer bit for the translation table base address, which becomes TTBR_ELx[47:13].

For more information, see *Use of concatenated translation tables for the initial stage 2 lookup* on page D5-4819.

In all cases, the translation table, or block of concatenated translation tables, must be aligned to the actual size of the table or block of concatenated tables.

The translation table base address held in the TTBR_ELx is defined in the OA map for that stage of address translation. The information given in this section assumes this stage of translation has the maximum OA size, meaning the translation table base address is:

- TTBR_ELx[47:12] if using the 4KB translation granule with an OA of 48 bits.
- In an implementation that includes FEAT_LPA2 and is using the 4KB translation granule, OA[51:12], where:
  - TTBR_ELx[5:2] holds OA[51:48].
  - TTBR_ELx[47:12] holds OA[47:12].
- TTBR_ELx[47:14] if using the 16KB translation granule with an OA of 48 bits.
- In an implementation that includes FEAT_LPA2 and is using the 16KB translation granule, OA[51:12], where:
  - TTBR_ELx[5:2] holds OA[51:48].
  - TTBR_ELx[47:12] holds OA[47:12].
- TTBR_ELx[47:16] if using the 64KB translation granule with an OA of 48 bits.
- In an implementation that includes FEAT_LPA and is using the 64KB translation granule, OA[51:16], where:
  - TTBR_ELx[5:2] holds OA[51:48].
  - TTBR_ELx[47:16] holds OA[47:16].

If the OA address is smaller than 48 bits then the upper bits of this field must be written as zero. For example, for a 40-bit OA range:

- If using the 4KB translation granule:
  - TTBR_ELx[47:40] must be set to zero.
  - TTBR_ELx[39:12] holds the translation table base address.
- If using the 16KB translation granule:
  - TTBR_ELx[47:40] must be set to zero.
  - TTBR_ELx[39:14] holds the translation table base address.
- If using the 64KB translation granule:
  - TTBR_ELx[47:40] must be set to zero.
  - TTBR_ELx[39:16] holds the translation table base address.

In all cases, if TTBR_ELx[47:40] is not zero, any attempt to access the translation table generates an Address size fault.

D5.2.5 Translation tables and the translation process

The following subsections describe general properties of the translation tables and translation table walks, that are largely independent of the translation table format:

- *Translation table walks* on page D5-4800.
- *Ordering of memory accesses from translation table walks* on page D5-4802.
- *Security state of translation table lookups* on page D5-4802.
- *Control of translation table walks* on page D5-4802.

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See also *Selection between TTBR0_ELx and TTBR1_ELx when two VA ranges are supported* on page D5-4818.

Translation table walks

A *translation table walk* comprises one or more *translation table lookups*. The translation table walk is the set of lookups that are required to translate the VA to the PA. For the EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime, this set includes lookups for both the stage 1 translation and the stage 2 translation, but *translation table walk* can also be used to refer to either:

- The set of lookups required for the stage 1 translation, that translates the VA to the IPA. This is the *stage 1 translation table walk*.
- The set of lookups required for the stage 2 translation, that translates the IPA to the PA. This is the *stage 2 translation table walk*.

The information returned by a successful translation table walk is:

- The required PA. If the access is from Secure state this includes identifying whether the access is to the Secure PA space or the Non-secure PA space, see *Security state of translation table lookups* on page D5-4802.
- The memory attributes for the target memory region, as described in *Memory types and attributes* on page B2-193. For more information about how the Translation Table descriptors specify these attributes, see *Memory region attributes* on page D5-4871.
- The access permissions for the target memory regions. For more information about how the Translation Table descriptors specify these permissions, see *Memory access control* on page D5-4849.

The translation table walk starts with a read of the translation table for the initial lookup. The TTBR_ELx for the stage of translation holds the base address of this table. Each translation table lookup returns a descriptor that indicates one of the following:

- The entry is the final entry of the walk. In this case, the entry contains the OA, and the permissions and attributes for the access.
- An additional level of lookup is required. In this case, the entry contains the translation table base address for that lookup. In addition:
  - The descriptor provides hierarchical attributes that are applied to the final translation, see *Hierarchical control of Secure or Non-secure memory accesses* on page D5-4848 and *Hierarchical control of data access permissions* on page D5-4854.
  - If the translation is in a Secure translation regime, the descriptor indicates whether that base address is in the Secure or Non-secure address space, unless a hierarchical control at a previous level of lookup has indicated that it must be in the Non-secure address space.
- The descriptor is invalid. In this case, the memory access generates a Translation fault.

Figure D5-6 gives a generalized view of a single stage of address translation where three levels of lookup are required.

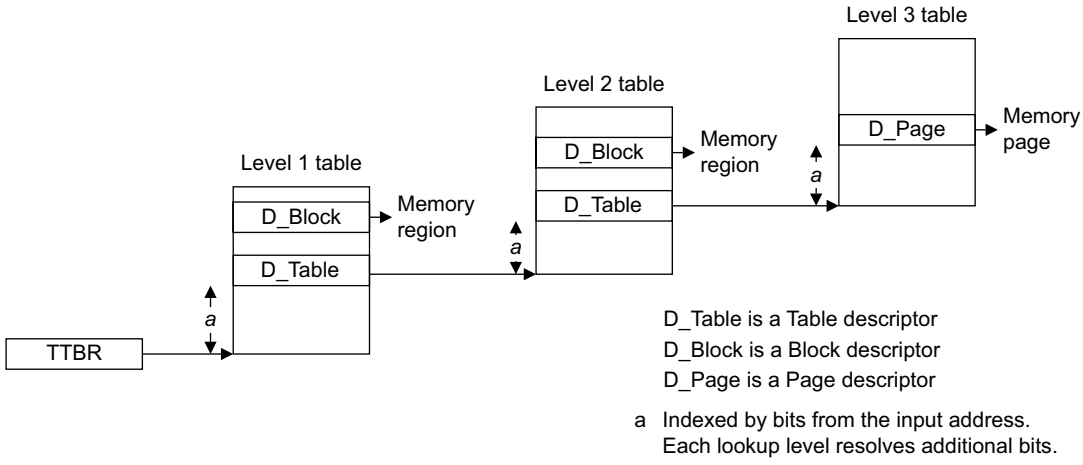

Figure D5-6 Generalized view of a stage of address translation

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A translation table lookup from VMSAv8-64 performs a single-copy atomic 64-bit access to the translation table entry. This means the translation table entry is treated as a 64-bit object for the purpose of endianness. SCTLR_ELx.EE determines the endianness of the translation table lookups.

Note

Dynamically changing translation table endianness

Because any change to an SCTLR_ELx.EE, bit requires synchronization before it is visible to subsequent operations, Arm strongly recommends that any EE bit is changed only when either:

- Executing at an Exception level that does not use the translation tables affected by the EE bit being changed.
- Executing with address translation disabled for any stage of translation affected by the EE bit being changed.

Address translation stages are disabled by setting an SCTLR_ELx.M bit or the HCR_EL2.VM bit to 0. See the appropriate register description for more information.

The appropriate TTBR_ELx holds the output address of the base of the translation table used for the initial lookup, and:

- For all address translation stages other than EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, stage 1 translations, the output address held in the TTBR_ELx, and any translation table base address returned by a Translation Table descriptor, is the PA of the base of the translation table.
- For EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, stage 1 translations, the output address held in the TTBR_ELx, and any translation table base address returned by a Translation Table descriptor, is the IPA of the base of the translation table. This means that if stage 2 address translation is enabled, each of these OAs is subject to second stage translation.

  Note

  TLB caching can be used to minimize the number of translation table lookups that must be performed. For the EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime, because each stage 1 OA generated during a translation table walk is subject to a stage 2 translation, if the caching of translation table entries is ineffective, a VA to PA address translation with two stages of translation can give rise to multiple translation table lookups. The number of lookups required is given by the following equation:

  (S1+1)*(S2+1) - 1

  Where, for this translation regime, S1 is the number of levels of lookup required for a stage 1 translation, and S2 is the number of levels of lookup required for a stage 2 translation.

The TCR_ELx determines the memory cacheability and shareability attributes that apply, for the corresponding stage of translation, to all translation table lookups generated by that stage of translation.

The Normal memory type is the memory type defined for a translation table lookup for a stage of translation.

Note

- In a two-stage translation regime, a translation table lookup from stage 1, that has the Normal memory type defined at stage 1 by this rule, can still be given the Device memory type as part of the stage 2 translation of that address. Arm strongly recommends against such a remapping of the memory type, and the architecture includes a trap of this behavior to EL2. For more information, see *Stage 2 fault on a stage 1 translation table walk* on page D5-4901.
- The rules about mismatched attributes given in *Mismatched memory attributes* on page B2-205 apply to the relationship between translation table walks and explicit memory effects to the translation tables in the same way that they apply to the relationship between different explicit memory effects to the same location. For this reason, Arm strongly recommends that the attributes that the TCR_ELx applies to the translation tables are the same as the attributes that are applied for explicit memory effects to the memory that holds the translation tables.

For more information, see *Overview of the VMSAv8-64 address translation stages* on page D5-4803.

See also *Selection between TTBR0_ELx and TTBR1_ELx when two VA ranges are supported* on page D5-4818.

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Ordering of memory accesses from translation table walks

A translation table walk is considered to be a separate observer. An explicit memory write effect to the translation tables might be observed by that separate observer for either of the following:

- A translation table walk caused by a different explicit memory write effect generated by the same instruction.
- A translation table walk caused by an explicit memory effect generated by any instruction appearing in program order after the instruction doing the explicit memory write effect to the translation table.

The explicit memory write effect to the translation tables is guaranteed to be observable, to the extent required by the shareability attributes, after the execution of a `DSB` instruction. This DSB instruction and the instruction that performed the explicit memory write effect to the translation tables must have been executed by the same PE.

Any writes to the translation tables are not seen by any translation table accesses associated with an explicit memory effect generated by a load or store that occurs in program order before the instruction that performs the write to the translation tables.

If FEAT_ETS is implemented, and a memory access RW_1 is Ordered-before a second memory access RW_2, then RW_1 is also Ordered-before any translation table walk generated by RW_2 that generates any of the following:

- A Translation fault.
- An Address size fault.
- An Access flag fault.

Security state of translation table lookups

For a Non-secure translation regime, all translation table lookups are performed to Non-secure output addresses.

For a Secure translation regime, for the first stage of translation, the initial translation table lookup is performed to a Secure IPA.

If the Translation Table descriptor returned as a result of that initial lookup points to a second translation table, then the NSTable bit in that descriptor determines whether that translation table lookup is made to a Secure or to a Non-secure IPA.

This applies for all subsequent translation table lookups as part of that translation table walk, with the additional rule that any Translation Table descriptor that is returned from Non-secure memory is treated as if the NSTable bit in that descriptor indicates that the subsequent translation table lookup is to Non-secure memory.

Where the Secure IPA from a first stage translation table is translated by the second stage translation, the security of the output address of that memory access is determined by:

- For accesses made to Secure IPA space, the VSTCR_EL2.SA bit.
- For accesses made to Non-secure IPA space, the VTCR_EL2.NSA bit.

For a Secure translation regime, for the second stage of translation, the security of the output address of the translation table walk is determined by:

- For translation table walks for the Secure IPA space, the VSTCR_EL2.SW bit.
- For translation table walks for the Non-secure IPA space, the VTCR_EL2.NSW bit.

Control of translation table walks

When stage 1 translations of a translation can support two VA ranges the TCR_ELx.{EPD0, EPD1} bits determine whether, for that regime, the two sets of translation tables for stage 1 are valid. EPD0 indicates whether the tables that TTBR0_ELx points to is valid, and EPD1 indicates whether the tables that TTBR1_ELx points to is valid. The effect of these bits is:

EPD*n* == 0 The translation tables are valid, and can be used for a translation table lookup.

EPD*n* == 1 If a TLB miss occurs based on TTBR_ELx, a Translation fault is returned, and no translation table walk is performed. The fault is reported as a level 0 fault.

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D5.2.6 Overview of the VMSAv8-64 address translation stages

As shown in *Memory translation granule size* on page D5-4793, the granule size determines significant aspects of the address translation process. *Effect of granule size on translation table addressing and indexing* on page D5-4796 shows, for each granule size:

- How the required input address range determines the required initial lookup levels.
- For stage 2 translations, the possible effect described in *Concatenated translation tables* on page D5-4798.
- The TTBR_ELx addressing and indexing for the initial lookup.

The following subsections summarize the multiple levels of lookup that can be required for a single stage of address translation that might require the maximum number of lookups:

- *Overview of VMSAv8-64 address translation using the 4KB translation granule*.
- *Overview of VMSAv8-64 address translation using the 16KB translation granule* on page D5-4806.
- *Overview of VMSAv8-64 address translation using the 64KB translation granule* on page D5-4811.

Overview of VMSAv8-64 address translation using the 4KB translation granule

The requirements for the level of the initial lookup are different for stage 1 and stage 2 translations.

Overview of stage 1 translations, 4KB granule

For a stage 1 translation, the required initial lookup level is determined only by the required input address range specified by the corresponding TCR_ELx.T*n*SZ field. When using the 4KB translation granule, Table D5-13 on page D5-4803 shows this requirement.

Table D5-13 TCR_ELx.T*n*SZ values and IA ranges, 4KB granule with no concatenation of tables

Initial lookup level	T*n*SZ values for and input address ranges[a] for starting at this level			
	$TnSZ_{min}$	IA_{max}	$TnSZ_{max}$	IA_{min}
-1[b]	12	IA[51:12]	15	IA[48:12]
0	16	IA[47:12]	24	IA[39:12]
1	25	IA[38:12]	33	IA[30:12]
2	34	IA[29:12]	42[c]	IA[21:12]
3[d]	43	IA[20:12]	48[d]	IA[15:12]

a. The IAs show the address bits to be resolved when addressing a page of memory, see the *Note* that follows.
b. Lookup level -1 is only supported when FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_ELx.DS is 1.
c. If FEAT_TTST is not implemented, or while the PE is executing in AArch32 state, T*n*SZmax is 39.
d. Only available if FEAT_TTST is implemented, while the PE is executing in AArch64 state.

These configuration options are also permitted for stage 2 translations.

Note

Some bits of the IA do not require resolution by the translation table lookup, because they always map directly to the OA, When using the 4KB translation granule, IA[11:0] = OA[11:0] for all translations.

Figure D5-7 on page D5-4804 shows the stage 1 address translation using the 4KB granule and an input address size up to 52 bits. An input address size greater than 48 bits requires implementation of FEAT_LPA2.

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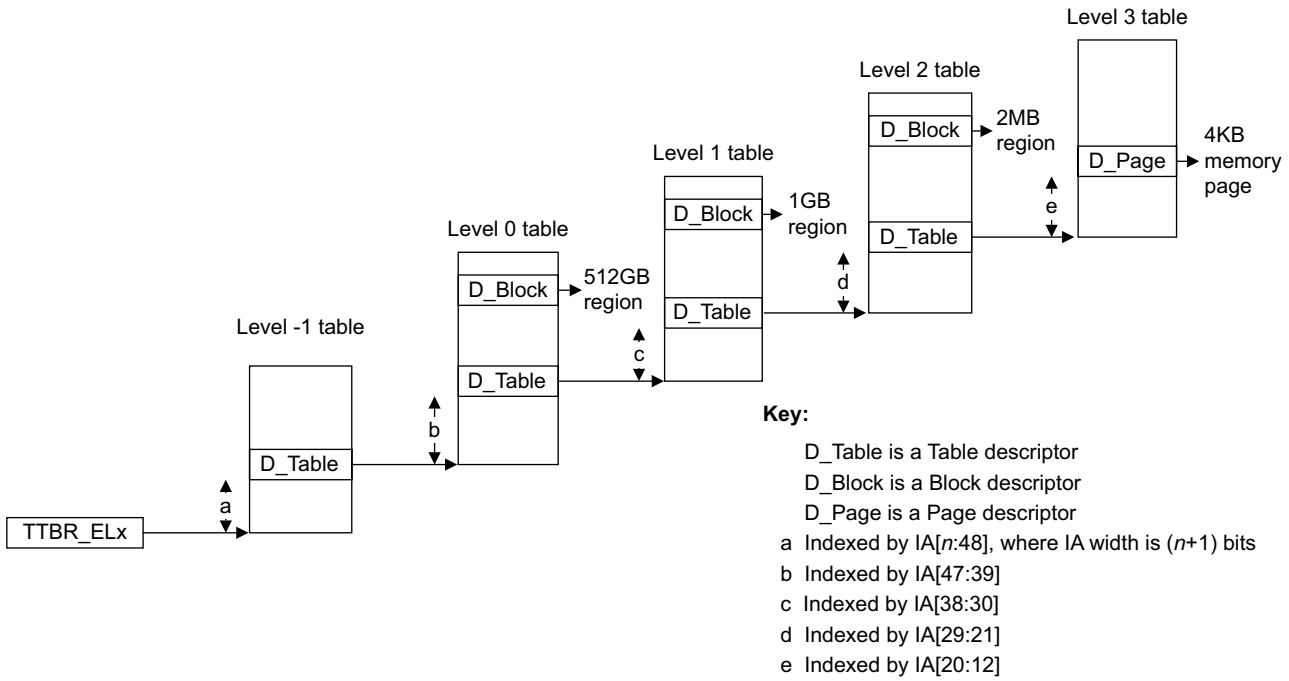

Figure D5-7 General view of VMSAv8-64 stage 1 address translation, 4KB granule, up to 52 bit IA

Overview of stage 2 translations, 4KB granule

For a stage 2 translation, up to 16 translation tables can be concatenated at the initial lookup level. For certain input address sizes, concatenating tables in this way means that the lookup starts at a lower level than would otherwise be the case. For more information, see *Use of concatenated translation tables for the initial stage 2 lookup* on page D5-4819.

When using the 4KB translation granule, Table D5-14 on page D5-4804 shows all possibilities for the initial lookup for a stage 2 translation.

Table D5-14 VTCR_EL2.T0SZ values and IA ranges, 4KB granule with possible concatenation of translation tables

Tables[a]	**1**		**2**		**4**		**8**		**16**	
Initial lookup level	**T0SZ values and input address ranges[b] for starting at this level**									
	T0SZ	**IA**	**T0SZ**	**IA**	**T0SZ**	**IA**	**T0SZ**	**IA**	**T0SZ**	**IA**
-1[c]	12-15	IA[51:12]-IA[48:12]								
0	16-24	IA[47:12]-IA[39:12]	15[c]	IA[48:12]	14[c]	IA[49:12]	13[c]	IA[50:12]	12[c]	IA[51:12]
1	25-33	IA[38:12]-IA[30:12]	24	IA[39:12]	23	IA[40:12]	22	IA[41:12]	21	IA[42:12]
2	34-42[d]	IA[29:12]-IA[21:12]	33	IA[30:12]	32	IA[31:12]	31	IA[32:12]	30	IA[33:12]
3[e]	43-48	IA[20:12]-IA[15:12]	42	IA[21:12]	41	IA[22:12]	40	IA[23:12]	39	IA[24:12]

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a. Number of concatenated translation tables at the initial lookup level. *1 table* corresponds to no concatenation, also shown in Table D5-13 on page D5-4803.
b. The IAs shown in the table indicate the address bits to be resolved by an address translation addressing a page of memory, see the Note that follows.
c. Only supported when the *Effective value* of VTCR_EL2.DS is 1.
d. If FEAT_TTST is not implemented or while the PE is executing in AArch32 state, the maximum value of T0SZ is 39 with corresponding IA[29:12]-IA[24:12].
e. If FEAT_TTST is implemented, while the PE is executing in AArch64 state, and is using 4KB granules, an initial lookup level 3, (VTCR_EL2.SL0 ==3) is possible.

Note

- Because concatenating translation tables reduces the number of levels of lookup required, when using the 4KB translation granule:
  - When the input address is 48 bits or less, tables cannot be concatenated at level 0.
  - When the input address is more than 48 bits, tables cannot be concatenated at level -1.
- Some bits of the IA do not require resolution by the translation table lookup, because they always map directly to the OA. When using the 4KB translation granule, IA[11:0] = OA[11:0] for all translations.

Because the maximum number of concatenated translation tables is 16, there is a relationship between the permitted VTCR_EL2.{T0SZ, SL0, SL2} values. Table D5-14 on page D5-4804 shows the permitted T0SZ values for each initial lookup level. Table D5-7 on page D5-4789 shows the relationship between the permitted VTCR_EL2.{T0SZ, SL0, SL2} values.

If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, lookup level -1 is the initial lookup level when VTCR_EL2.{SL0, SL2} is {0,1}. For all other lookup levels, the *Effective value* of VTCR_EL2.SL2 is 0. When a translation table walk is started, if the T0SZ value is not consistent with the combined SL0 and SL2 value, or VTCR_EL2.{SL0, SL2}is programmed to a reserved value, a stage 2 level 0 Translation fault is generated.

Figure D5-8 on page D5-4806 shows the stage 2 address translation using the 4KB granule and an input address size up to 52 bits. For an input address size greater than 48 bits, the lookup can start at either level -1 or level 0. An input address size greater than 48 bits requires implementation of FEAT_LPA2.

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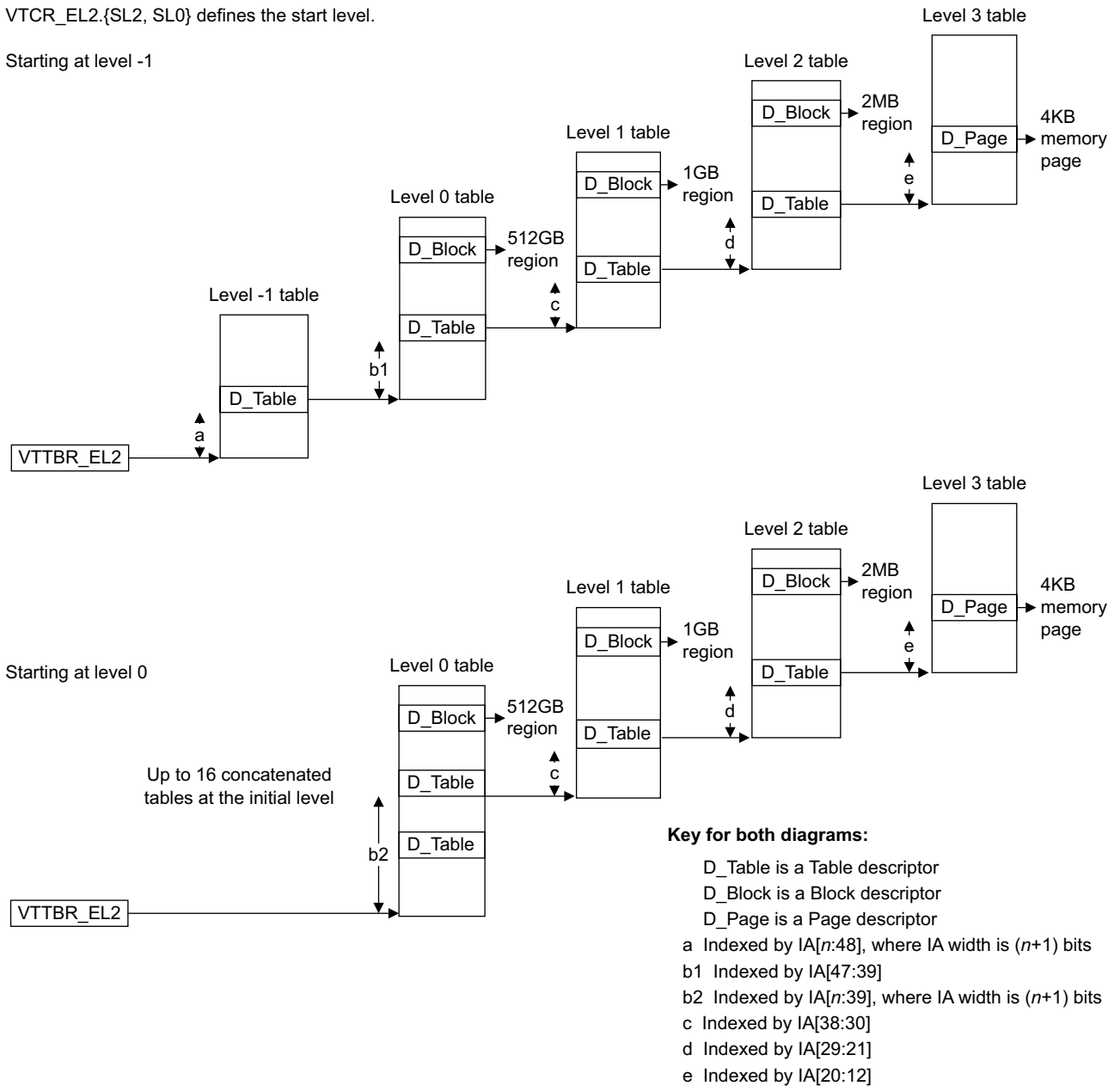

Figure D5-8 General view of VMSAv8-64 stage 2 address translation, 4KB granule, up to 52 bit IA

Overview of VMSAv8-64 address translation using the 16KB translation granule

The requirements for the level of the initial lookup are different for stage 1 and stage 2 translations.

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Overview of stage 1 translations, 16KB granule

For a stage 1 translation, the required initial lookup level is determined only by the required input address range specified by the corresponding TCR_ELx.T*n*SZ field. When using the 16KB translation granule, Table D5-15 shows this requirement.

Table D5-15 TCR_ELx.T*n*SZ values and IA ranges, 16KB granule with no concatenation of tables

Initial lookup level	T*n*SZ values for and input address ranges[a] for starting at this level			
	$TnSZ_{min}$	IA_{max}	$TnSZ_{max}$	IA_{min}
0	12[b]	IA[51:14][b]	16	IA[47:14]
1	17	IA[46:14]	27	IA[36:14]
2	28	IA[35:14]	38	IA[25:14]
3	39	IA[24:14]	48[c]	IA[15:14]

a. The IAs show the address bits to be resolved when addressing a page of memory, see the *Note* that follows.
b. If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS is 0, $TnSZ_{min}$ is 16, and IA_{max} is IA[47:14].
c. If FEAT_TTST is not implemented, the maximum is 39.

The configuration options for an initial lookup at level 1, level 2, or level 3 are also permitted for stage 2 translations. If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS is 1, an initial lookup at level 0 is permitted for stage 2 translations. Otherwise, an initial lookup at level 0 is not permitted.

Note

- When using the 16KB translation granule, if FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, a maximum of 1 bit of IA is resolved by a level 0 lookup.
- Some bits of the IA do not require resolution by the translation table lookup, because they always map directly to the OA, When using the 16KB translation granule, IA[13:0] = OA[13:0] for all translations.

Figure D5-9 on page D5-4808 shows the stage 1 address translation using the 16KB granule and an input address size up to 52 bits. An input address size greater than 48 bits requires implementation of FEAT_LPA2.

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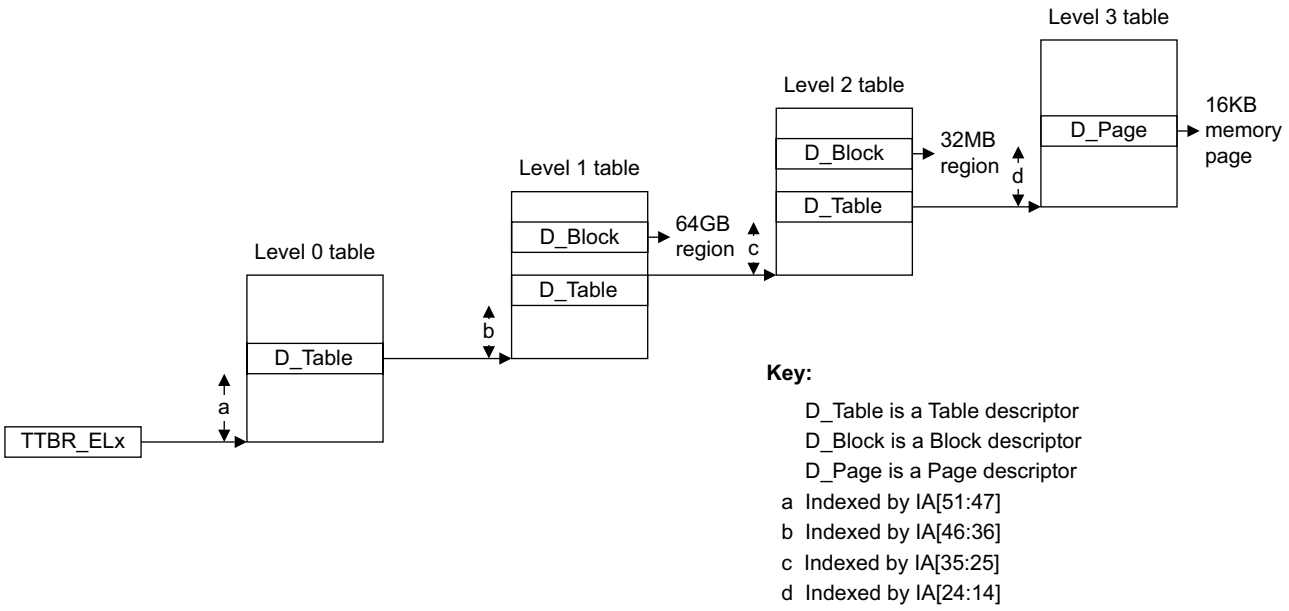

Figure D5-9 General view of VMSAv8-64 stage 1 address translation, 16KB granule, up to 52 bit IA

Overview of stage 2 translations, 16KB granule

For a stage 2 translation, up to 16 translation tables can be concatenated at the initial lookup level. For certain input address sizes, concatenating tables in this way means that the lookup starts at a lower level than would otherwise be the case. For more information, see *Use of concatenated translation tables for the initial stage 2 lookup* on page D5-4819.

When using the 16KB granule, for a stage 2 translation with an input address size of 48 bits, the initial lookup is determined as follows:

- If the *Effective value* of VTCR_EL2.DS is 0, the initial lookup must be at level 1, with two concatenated translation tables at this level.
- If the *Effective value* of VTCR_EL2.DS is 1, the initial lookup can be at level 0, with up to 16 concatenated translation tables at this level.

When using the 16KB translation granule, Table D5-16 on page D5-4808 shows all possibilities for the initial lookup for a stage 2 translation.

Table D5-16 VTCR_EL2.T0SZ values and IA ranges, 16KB granule with possible concatenation of translation tables

Tables[a]	**1**		**2**		**4**		**8**		**16**	
Initial lookup level (SL0 value)	**T0SZ values and input address ranges[b] for starting at this level**									
	T0SZ	**IA**	**T0SZ**	**IA**	**T0SZ**	**IA**	**T0SZ**	**IA**	**T0SZ**	**IA**
0[c] (3)	16-26	IA[47:14]-IA[37:14]	15	IA[48:14]	14	IA[49:14]	13	IA[50:14]	12	IA[51:14]

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Table D5-16 VTCR_EL2.T0SZ values and IA ranges, 16KB granule with possible concatenation of translation tables

Tables[a]	1		2		4		8		16	
Initial lookup level (SL0 value)	T0SZ values and input address ranges[b] for starting at this level									
	T0SZ	IA	T0SZ	IA	T0SZ	IA	T0SZ	IA	T0SZ	IA
1 (2)	17-27	IA[46:14]-IA[36:14]	16	IA[47:14]	15[c]	IA[48:14]	14[c]	IA[49:14]	13[c]	IA[50:14]
2 (1)	28-38	IA[35:14]-IA[25:14]	27	IA[36:14]	26	IA[37:14]	25	IA[38:14]	24	IA[39:14]
3 (0)	39-48[d]	IA[24:14]-IA[15:14]	38	IA[25:14]	37	IA[26:14]	36	IA[27:14]	35	IA[28:14]

a. Number of concatenated translation tables at the initial lookup level. *1 table* corresponds to no concatenation, also shown in Table D5-15 on page D5-4807.

b. The IAs shown in the table indicate the address bits to be resolved by an address translation addressing a page of memory, see the Note that follows.

c. Only supported when the *Effective value* of VTCR_EL2.DS is 1.

d. If FEAT_TTST is not implemented or while the PE is executing in AArch32 state, the maximum value of T0SZ is 39 with corresponding IA[24:14].

Note

Some bits of the IA do not require resolution by the translation table lookup, because they always map directly to the OA. When using the 16KB translation granule, IA[13:0] = OA[13:0] for all translations.

Because the maximum number of concatenated translation tables is 16, there is a relationship between the permitted VTCR_EL2.{T0SZ, SL0} values. Table D5-16 on page D5-4808 shows the permitted values of T0SZ for each initial lookup level.

When a translation table walk is started, if the T0SZ value is not consistent with the SL0 value, or VTCR_EL2.SL0 is programmed to a reserved value, a stage 2 level 0 Translation fault is generated.

Figure D5-10 on page D5-4810 shows the stage 2 address translation using the 16KB granule with an input address size up to 52 bits. An input address size greater than 48 bits requires implementation of FEAT_LPA2. When stage 2 translation supports a 48-bit input address range and FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, translation must start with a level 1 lookup using two concatenated translation tables.

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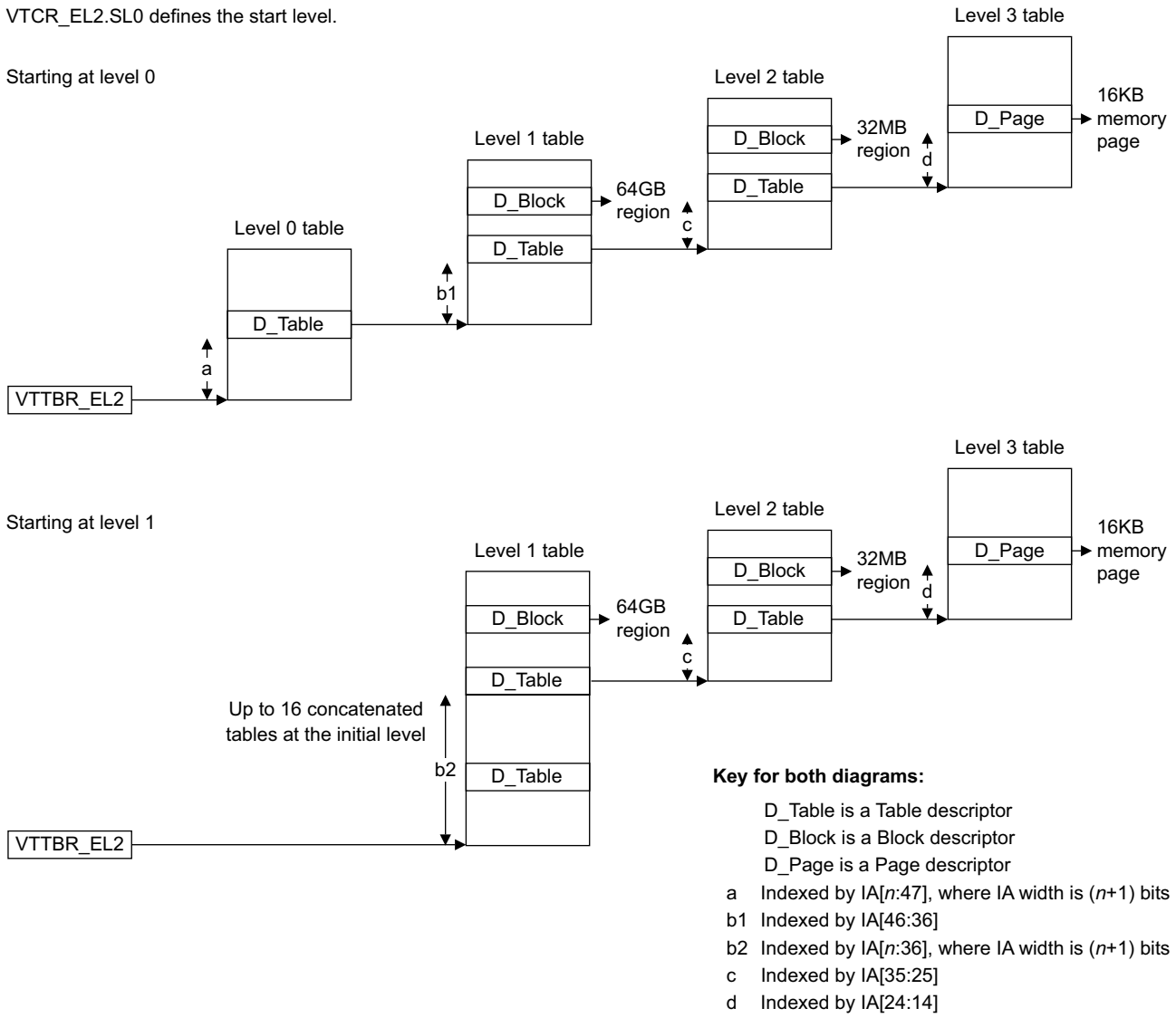

Figure D5-10 General view of VMSAv8-64 stage 2 address translation, 16KB granule, up to 52 bit IA

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Overview of VMSAv8-64 address translation using the 64KB translation granule

The requirements for the level of the initial lookup are different for stage 1 and stage 2 translations.

Overview of stage 1 translations, 64KB granule

For a stage 1 translation, the required initial lookup level is determined only by the required input address range specified by the corresponding TCR_ELx.TxSZ field. When using the 64KB translation granule, Table D5-17 shows this requirement.

Table D5-17 TCR_ELx.T*n*SZ values and IA ranges, 64KB granule with no concatenation of tables

Lookup level	T*n*SZ values for and input address ranges[a] for starting at this level			
	$TnSZ_{min}$	IA_{max}	$TnSZ_{max}$	IA_{min}
1[b]	12	IA[51:16]	21	IA[42:16]
1	16	IA[47:16]	21	IA[42:16]
2	22	IA[41:16]	34	IA[29:16]
3	35	IA[28:16]	47[c]	IA[16:16]

a. The IAs show the address bits to be resolved when addressing a page of memory, see the *Note* that follows.

b. Supported only if FEAT_LVA is implemented and the 64KB translation granule is used, see *Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 64KB translation granule* on page D5-4790.

c. If FEAT_TTST is not implemented or while the PE is executing in AArch32 state, the maximum value of T*n*SZ is 39 with IA[24:16].

These configuration options are also permitted for stage 2 translations.

Note

- When using the 64KB translation granule, there are no level 0 lookups.
- Some bits of the IA do not require resolution by the translation table lookup, because they always map directly to the OA. When using the 64KB translation granule, IA[15:0] = OA[15:0] for all translations.
- When FEAT_LPA is implemented, a level 1 block attribute is supported when using the 64KB granule.

Figure D5-11 on page D5-4812 shows the stage 1 address translation using the 64KB granule with an input address size up to 52 bits. An input address size greater than 48 bits requires implementation of FEAT_LVA.

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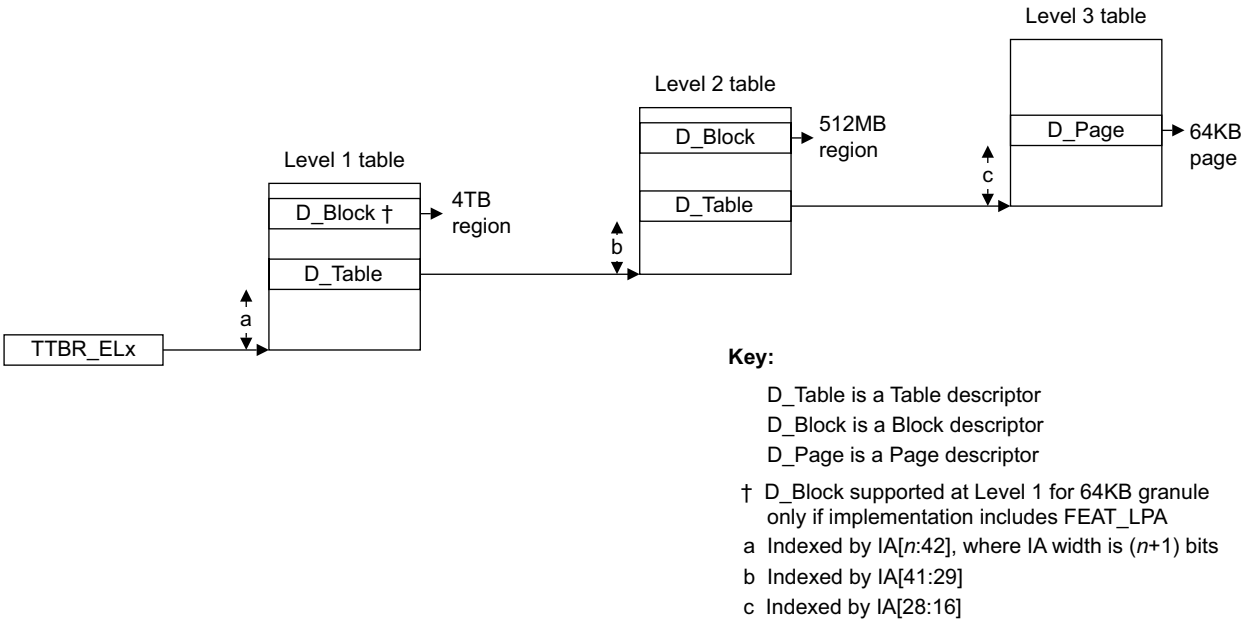

Figure D5-11 General view of VMSAv8-64 stage 1 address translation, 64KB granule with 52-bit VA support

Overview of stage 2 translations, 64KB granule

For a stage 2 translation, up to 16 translation tables can be concatenated at the initial lookup level. For certain input address sizes, concatenating tables in this way means that the lookup starts at a lower level than would otherwise be the case. For more information, see *Use of concatenated translation tables for the initial stage 2 lookup* on page D5-4819.

When using the 64KB translation granule, Table D5-18 on page D5-4812 shows all possibilities for the initial lookup for a stage 2 translation.

Table D5-18 VTCR_EL2.T0SZ values and IA ranges, 64KB granule with possible concatenation of translation tables

Tables[a]	1		2		4		8		16	
Initial lookup level (SL0 value)	T0SZ values and input address ranges[b] for starting at this level									
	T0SZ	IA	T0SZ	IA	T0SZ	IA	T0SZ	IA	T0SZ	IA
1[c] (2)	12-21	IA[51:16]-IA[48:16]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 (2)	16-21	IA[47:16]-IA[42:16]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 (1)	22-34	IA[41:16]-IA[29:16]	21	IA[42:16]	20	IA[43:16]	19	IA[44:16]	18	IA[45:16]
3 (0)	35-47[d]	IA[28:16]-IA[16:16]	34	IA[29:16]	33	IA[30:16]	32	IA[31:16]	31	IA[32:16]

a. Number of concatenated translation tables at the initial lookup level. *1 table* corresponds to no concatenation, also shown in Table D5-17 on page D5-4811.

b. The IAs shown in the table indicate the address bits to be resolved by an address translation addressing a page of memory, see the *Note* that follows.

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c. Only supported if the PA size is 52 bits, see *Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 64KB translation granule* on page D5-4790.

d. If FEAT_TTST is not implemented or while the PE is executing in AArch32 state, the maximum T0SZ value is 39, with IA[24:16].

Note

- When using the 64KB translation granule, there are no level 0 lookups.
- Because concatenating translation tables reduces the number of levels of lookup required, when using the 64KB translation granule, tables cannot be concatenated at level 1.
- Some bits of the IA do not require resolution by the translation table lookup, because they always map directly to the OA. When using the 64KB translation granule, IA[15:0] = OA[15:0] for all translations.

Because the maximum number of concatenated translation tables is 16, there is a relationship between the permitted VTCR_EL2.{T0SZ, SL0} values. Table D5-18 on page D5-4812 shows the permitted values of T0SZ for each initial lookup level.

When a translation table walk is started, if the T0SZ value is not consistent with the SL0 value, or VTCR_EL2.SL0 is programmed to a reserved value, a stage 2 level 0 Translation fault is generated.

Figure D5-12 shows the stage 2 address translation, for an input address size of between 43 and 46 bits. This means the lookup can start at either level 1 or level 2.

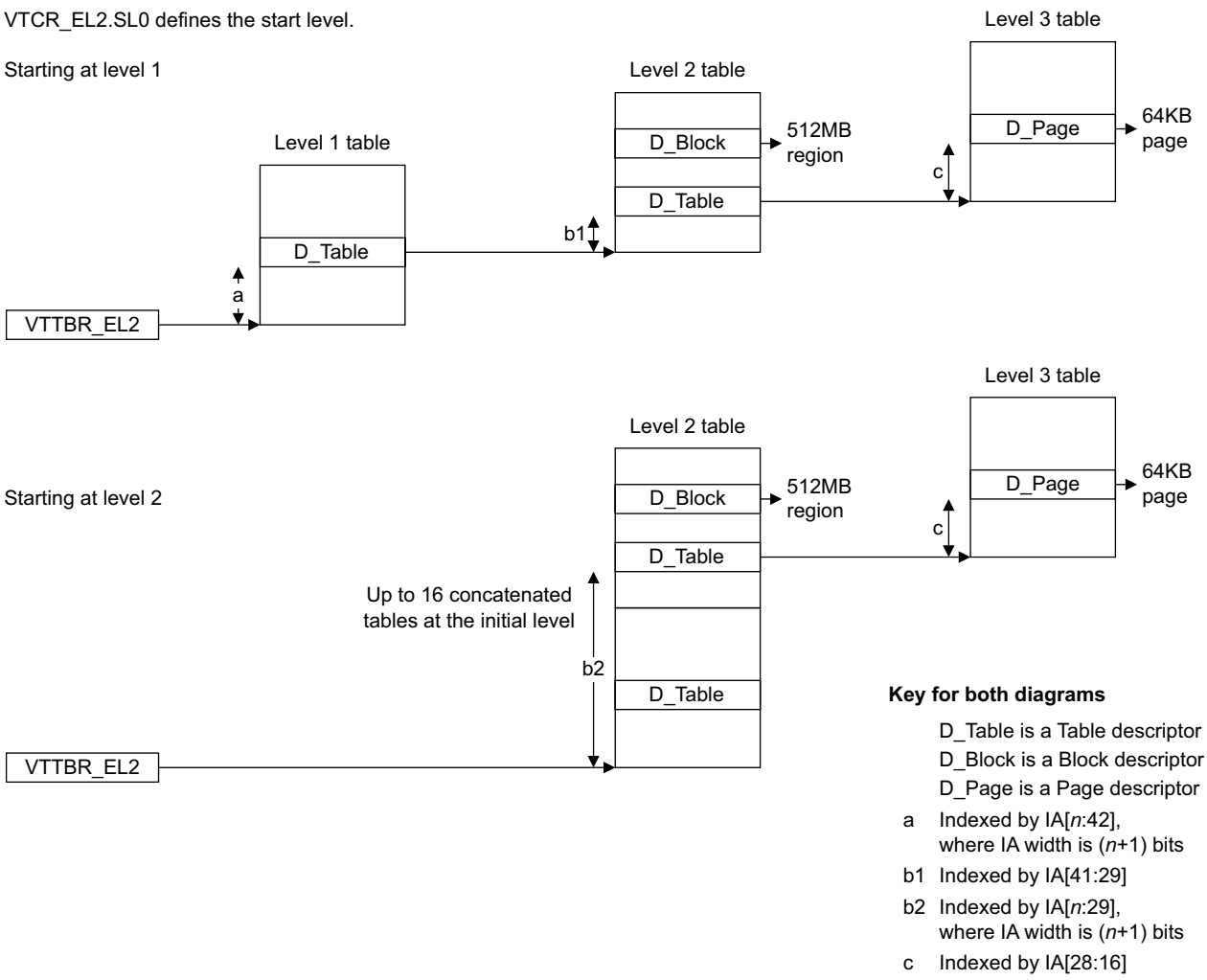

Figure D5-12 General view of VMSAv8-64 stage 2 address translation, 64KB granule

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D5.2.7 The VMSAv8-64 translation table format

This section provides the full description of the VMSAv8-64 translation table format, its use for address translations that are controlled by an Exception level using AArch64. For these translation regimes:

For a stage 1 translation that can support two VA ranges

- For the lower VA range, that uses TTBR0_ELx:
  - The TCR_ELx.{SH0, ORGN0, IRGN0} fields define memory region attributes for the translation table walks.
  - The TCR_ELx.TG0 field defines the Translation granule size.
  - If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, when using the 4KB and 16KB translation granules, the TCR_ELx.DS field determines whether addresses greater than 48 bits are supported.
- For the upper VA range, that uses TTBR1_ELx:
  - The TCR_ELx.{SH1, ORGN1, IRGN1} fields define memory region attributes for the translation table walks.
  - The TCR_ELx.TG1 field defines the Translation granule size.
  - If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, when using the 4KB and 16KB translation granules, the TCR_ELx.DS field determines whether addresses greater than 48 bits are supported.
- Each of TTBR0_ELx and TTBR1_ELx contains an ASID field, and the TCR_ELx.A1 field selects which of these specifies the ASID to use.

For a stage 1 translation that supports only one VA range

The translation table walks use TTBR0_ELx, and:

- The TCR_ELx.{SH0, ORGN0, IRGN0} fields define memory region attributes for the translation table walks.
- The TCR_ELx.TG0 field defines the Translation granule size.
- If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, when using the 4KB and 16KB translation granules, the TCR_ELx.DS field determines whether addresses greater than 48 bits are supported.

For a stage 2 translation

The Non-secure translation table walks use VTTBR_EL2, and:

- The VTCR_EL2.{SH0, ORGN0, IRGN0} fields define memory region attributes for the translation table walks.
- The VTCR_EL2.TG0 field defines the Translation granule size.
- If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:
  - When using the 4KB and 16KB translation granules, the VTCR_EL2.DS field determines whether addresses greater than 48 bits are supported.
  - When using the 4KB translation granule and VTCR_EL2.DS is 1, the VTCR_EL2.SL2 field is combined with the VTCR_EL2.SL0 field to determine the initial lookup level.

The Secure translation table walks use VSTTBR_EL2, and:

- The VTCR_EL2.{SH0, ORGN0, IRGN0} fields define memory region attributes for the translation table walks.
- The VSTCR_EL2.TG0 field defines the Translation granule size.
- If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:
  - When using the 4KB and 16KB translation granules, the VTCR_EL2.DS field determines whether addresses greater than 48 bits are supported.
  - When using the 4KB translation granule and VSTCR_EL2.DS is 1, the VSTCR_EL2.SL2 field is combined with the VSTCR_EL2.SL0 field to determine the initial lookup level.

For the VMSAv8-64 translation table format, *Overview of the VMSAv8-64 address translation stages* on page D5-4803 summarizes the lookup levels, and *Descriptor encodings, level 0, level 1, and level 2 formats* on page D5-4837 describes the translation table entries.

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The following subsections describe the use of this translation table format:

- *Translation granule size and associated block and page sizes*.
- *Selection between TTBR0_ELx and TTBR1_ELx when two VA ranges are supported* on page D5-4818.
- *Use of concatenated translation tables for the initial stage 2 lookup* on page D5-4819.
- *Possible errors in programming the translation table registers* on page D5-4821.

Translation granule size and associated block and page sizes

Table D5-19 shows the supported granule sizes, block sizes and page sizes, for the different granule sizes. In the table, the OA bit ranges are the OA bits that the Translation Table descriptor specifies to address the block or page of memory, in an implementation that supports a 52-bit OA range.

Table D5-19 Translation granule sizes, with block and page sizes, and output address ranges

Granule size	Table level	Block size and OA bit range	Page size and OA bit range
4KB	Minus one[a]	-	-
	Zero	512GB, OA[51:39][a]	-
	One	1GB, OA[47:30]	-
	Two	2MB, OA[47:21]	-
	Three	-	4KB, OA[47:12]
16KB	Zero	-	-
	One	64GB, OA[51:36][a]	-
	Two	32MB, OA[47:25]	-
	Three	-	16KB, OA[47:14]
64KB	One	4TB, OA[51:42][b]	-
	Two	512MB, OA[47:29]	-
	Three	-	64KB, OA[47:16]

a. Only available when FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, see *Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 4KB or 16KB translation granule* on page D5-4791.

b. Only available when FEAT_LPA is implemented, see *Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 64KB translation granule* on page D5-4790.

Bit[1] of a Translation Table descriptor identifies whether the descriptor is a Block descriptor, and:

- The 4KB granule size supports Block descriptors in level 1 and level 2 translation tables. If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and the implementation supports 52 bits of physical address, Block descriptors in level 0 translation tables are also supported
- The 16KB granule size supports Block descriptors in level 2 translation tables. If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and the implementation supports 52 bits of physical address, Block descriptors in level 1 translation tables are also supported.
- The 64KB granule size supports Block descriptors in level 2 translation tables. If FEAT_LPA is implemented and the implementation supports 52 bits of physical address, Block descriptors in level 1 translation tables are also supported.

If descriptor bit[1] is 0 in a translation table that does not support Block descriptors then a translation table walk that accesses that descriptor generates a level 1 Translation fault.

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For translations managed from AArch64 state, the following tables expand the information for each granule size, showing for an access to a single translation table at each lookup level:

- The maximum IA size, and the address bits that are resolved for that maximum size.
- The maximum OA range resolved by the Translation Table descriptors at this level, and the corresponding memory region size.
- The maximum size of the translation table. This is the size required for the maximum IA size.

Table D5-20 on page D5-4816 shows this information for the 4KB translation granule size, Table D5-21 on page D5-4816 shows this information for the 16KB translation granule size, and Table D5-22 on page D5-4817 shows this information for the 64KB translation granule size.

Table D5-20 Properties of the address lookup levels, 4KB granule size

Level	Maximum input address		Maximum output address		Number of entries	Block entries supported?
	Size	Address range	Address range	Size of addressed region[a]		
Minus one[b]	4PB	Address[51:48]	Address[51:48]	256TB	Up to 16[c]	No
Zero	256TB	Address[47:39]	Address[47:39]	512GB	Up to 512	No
			Address[51:39][b]	512GB	Up to 512	Yes[b]
One	512GB	Address[38:30]	Address[47:30]	1GB	Up to 512	Yes
			Address[51:30][b]	1GB	Up to 512	Yes
Two	1GB	Address[29:21]	Address[47:21]	2MB	Up to 512	Yes
			Address[51:21][b]	2MB	Up to 512	Yes
Three	2MB	Address[20:12]	Address[47:12]	4KB	512	Page only
			Address[51:21][b]	4KB	512	Page only

a. That is, the size of the region either addressed by descriptors at this level or to be resolved at this and the subsequent levels of lookup.
b. Only when FEAT_LPA2 is supported.
c. The translation table size is less than the maximum for this granule size, and therefore the number of entries is reduced.

Table D5-21 Properties of the address lookup levels, 16KB granule size

Level	Maximum input address		Maximum output address		Number of entries	Block entries supported?
	Size	Address range	Address range	Size of addressed region[a]		
Zero	256TB	Address[47]	Address[47]	128TB	2[b]	No
	4PB[c]	Address[51:47][c]	Address[51:47][c]	128TB	Up to 32[bc]	No
One	128TB	Address[46:36]	Address[47:36]	64GB	Up to 2048	No
			Address[51:36][c]	64GB	Up to 2048	Yes[c]

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Table D5-21 Properties of the address lookup levels, 16KB granule size (continued)

Level	Maximum input address		Maximum output address		Number of entries	Block entries supported?
	Size	Address range	Address range	Size of addressed region[a]		
Two	64GB	Address[35:25]	Address[47:25]	32MB	Up to 2048	Yes
			Address[51:25][c]	32MB	Up to 2048	Yes
Three	32MB	Address[24:14]	Address[47:14]	16KB	2048	Page only
			Address[51:14][c]	16KB	2048	Page only

a. That is, the size of the region either addressed by descriptors at this level or to be resolved at this and the subsequent levels of lookup.
b. The translation table size is less than the maximum for this granule size, and therefore the number of entries is reduced.
c. Only when FEAT_LPA2 is supported.

Table D5-22 Properties of the address lookup levels, 64KB granule size

Level	Maximum input address		Maximum output address		Number of entries	Block entries supported?
	Size	Address range	Address range	Size of addressed region[a]		
One	256TB	Address[47:42]	Address[47:42]	4TB	Up to 64[b]	No
	4PB[c]	Address[51:42][c]	Address[51:42][d]	4TB	Up to 1024[bd]	Yes[d]
Two	4TB	Address[41:29]	Address[47:29]	512MB	Up to 8192	Yes
			Address[51:29][d]	512MB	Up to 8192	Yes
Three	512MB	Address[28:16]	Address[47:16]	64KB	8192	Page only
			Address[51:16][d]	64KB	8192	Page only

a. That is, the size of the region either addressed by descriptors at this level or to be resolved at this and the subsequent levels of lookup.
b. The translation table size is less than the maximum for this granule size, and therefore the number of entries is reduced.
c. For stage 1 translations, only when FEAT_LVA is supported. For stage 2 translations, only when FEAT_LPA is supported.
d. Only when FEAT_LPA is supported.

For the initial lookup level:

- If the IA range specified by the TCR_ELx.T*x*SZ field is smaller than the maximum size shown in these table then this reduces the number of addresses in the table and therefore reduces the table size. The smaller translation table is aligned to its table size.
- For stage 2 translations, multiple translation tables can be concatenated to extend the maximum IA size beyond that shown in these tables. For more information, see the stage 2 translation overviews in *Overview of the VMSAv8-64 address translation stages* on page D5-4803 and *Use of concatenated translation tables for the initial stage 2 lookup* on page D5-4819.

If a supplied input address is larger than the configured input address size, a Translation fault is generated.

Note

Larger translation granule sizes typically requires fewer levels of translation tables to translate a particular size of VA.

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For the TCR_ELx programming requirements for the initial lookup, see *Overview of the VMSAv8-64 address translation stages* on page D5-4803.

Selection between TTBR0_ELx and TTBR1_ELx when two VA ranges are supported

Every translation table walk starts by accessing the translation table addressed by the TTBR_ELx for the stage 1 translation for the required translation regime.

For a stage 1 translation that can support two VA ranges, Figure D5-13 shows this VA range split when using 48-bit VAs, and:

- TTBR0_ELx points to the initial translation table for the lower VA range, that starts at address `0x0000000000000000`.
- TTBR1_ELx points to the initial translation table for the upper VA range, that runs up to address `0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.

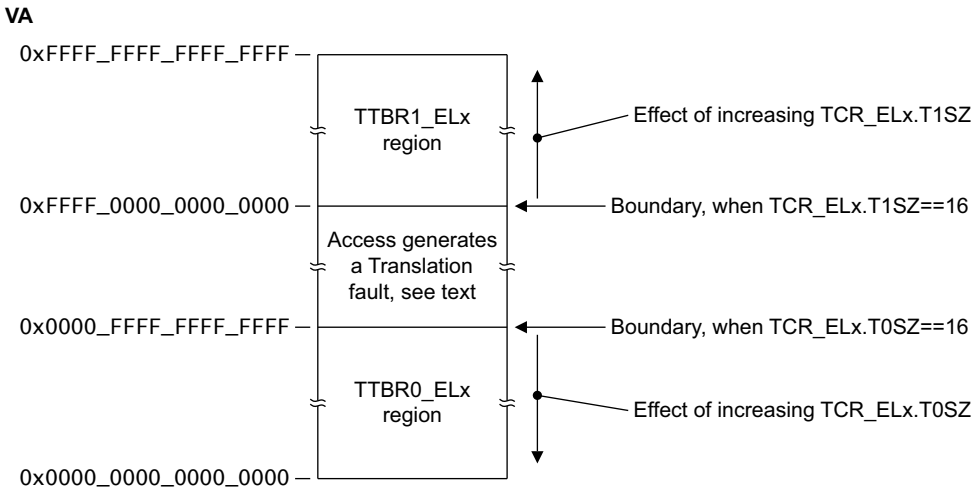

Figure D5-13 AArch64 TTBR*n* boundaries and VA ranges for 48-bit VAs

As Figure D5-13 shows, for 48-bit VAs:

- The address range translated using TTBR0_ELx is `0x0000000000000000` to `0x0000FFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- The address range translated using TTBR1_ELx is `0xFFFF000000000000` to `0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.

For 52-bit VAs, if FEAT_LVA is implemented and the 64KB translation granule is used, or the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS is 1 and the 4KB or 16KB translation granule is used:

- The address range translated using TTBR0_ELx is `0x0000000000000000` to `0x000FFFFFFFFFFFFF`.
- The address range translated using TTBR1_ELx is `0xFFF0000000000000` to `0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF`.

Which TTBR_ELx is used depends only on the VA presented for translation. The most significant bits of the VA must all be the same value and:

- If the most significant bits of the VA are zero, then TTBR0_ELx is used.
- If the most significant bits of the VA are one, then TTBR1_ELx is used.

However, it is configurable whether VA[63:56] are considered when determining which TTBR_ELx is used, as described in *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770.

Note

The handling of the Contiguous bit can mean that the boundary between the translation regions defined by the TCR_ELx.T*n*SZ values and the region for which an access generates a Translation fault is wider than shown in Figure D5-13. That is, if the descriptor for an access to the region shown as generating a fault has the Contiguous bit set to 1, the access might not generate a fault. *Possible errors in programming the translation table registers* on page D5-4821 describes this possibility.

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Example D5-3 shows a typical application of this VA split.

Example D5-3 Example use of the split VA range, and the TTBR0_ELx and TTBR1_ELx controls

An example of using the split VA range is:

TTBR0_ELx Used for process-specific addresses.

Each process maintains a separate level 1 translation table. On a context switch:

- TTBR0_ELx is updated to point to the level 1 translation table for the new context
- TCR_ELx is updated if this change changes the size of the translation table
- CONTEXTIDR_ELx is updated.

TTBR1_ELx Used for operating system and I/O addresses, that do not change on a context switch.

For each VA subrange, the input address size is $2^{(64-TnSZ)}$, where T*n*SZ is one of TCR_ELx.{T0SZ, T1SZ},

This means the two VA subranges are:

Lower VA subrange `0x0000_0000_0000_0000` to $(2^{(64-T0SZ)} - 1)$.

Upper VA subrange $(2^{64} - 2^{(64-T1SZ)})$ to `0xFFFF_FFFF_FFFF_FFFF`.

If FEAT_E0PD is implemented, the TCR_ELx.E0PD1 field can prevent unprivileged access to the addresses translated by TTBR1_ELx.

For the situation where the minimum T*n*SZ value is 16, corresponding to a maximum input address range of 48 bits, Example D5-4 shows the two VA subranges when T0SZ and T1SZ are both set to this minimum value.

Example D5-4 Maximum VA ranges when a stage of translation supports two ranges

The maximum VA subranges correspond to T0SZ and T1SZ each having a minimum value of 16. In this case the subranges are:

Lower VA subrange `0x0000_0000_0000_0000` to `0x0000_FFFF_FFFF_FFFF`.

Upper VA subrange `0xFFFF_0000_0000_0000` to `0xFFFF_FFFF_FFFF_FFFF`.

Figure D5-13 on page D5-4818 indicates the effect of varying the T*n*SZ values.

As described in *Overview of the VMSAv8-64 address translation stages* on page D5-4803, the T*n*SZ values also determine the initial lookup level for the translation.

Use of concatenated translation tables for the initial stage 2 lookup

Overview of the VMSAv8-64 address translation stages on page D5-4803 introduced the ability to concatenate translation tables for the initial stage 2 translation lookup. This section gives more information about that concatenation.

If a stage 2 translation would require 16 entries or fewer in its top-level translation table, that stage of translation can, instead, be configured so that:

- It requires the corresponding number of concatenated translation tables at the next translation level, aligned to the size of the block of concatenated translation tables.
- The stage 2 translation starts at that next translation level.

When using the 16KB translation granule, if a 48-bit input address size is required for the stage 2 translations, lookup must start with two concatenated translation tables at level 1.

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The use of concatenated translation tables requires the software that is defining the translation to:

- Define the concatenated translation tables with the required overall alignment.
- Program VTTBR_EL2 or VSTTBR_EL2 to hold the address of the first of the concatenated translation tables.
- Program VTCR_EL2 or VSTCR_EL2 to indicate the required input address range and initial lookup level.

Note

The use of concatenated translation tables avoids the overhead of an additional level of translation.

Concatenating additional translation tables at the initial level of look up resolves additional address bits at that level. To resolve *n* additional address bits requires 2^n concatenated translation tables. Example D5-5 shows how, for level 1 lookups using the 4KB translation granule, translation tables can be concatenated to resolve three additional address bits.

Example D5-5 Adding three bits of address resolution at level 1 lookup, using the 4KB granule

When using the 4KB translation granule, a level 1 lookup with a single translation table resolves address bits[38:30]. To add three more address bits requires 2^3 translation tables, that is, eight translation tables. This means:

- The total size of the concatenated translation tables is 8×4KB=32KB.
- This block of concatenated translation tables must be aligned to 32KB.
- The address range resolved at this lookup level is A[41:30], of which:
  - Bits A[41:39] select the 4KB translation table.
  - Bits A[38:30] index a descriptor within that translation table.

As an example of the concatenation of translation tables at the initial lookup level, when using the 4KB translation granule, Table D5-23 on page D5-4820 shows the possible uses of concatenated translation tables to permit lookup to start at level 1 rather than at level 0. For completeness, the table starts with the case where the required IPA range means lookup starts at level 1 with a single translation table at that level.

Table D5-23 Possible uses of concatenated translation tables for level 1 lookup, 4KB granule

Configured stage 2 IA size		Lookup starts at level 0	Lookup starts at level 1	
IPA range	**Size**	**Required level 0 entries**	**Number of concatenated tables**	**Required alignment[a]**
IPA[38:0]	2^{39} bytes	-	1	4KB
IPA[39:0]	2^{40} bytes	2	2	8KB
IPA[40:0]	2^{41} bytes	4	4	16KB
IPA[41:0]	2^{42} bytes	8	8	32KB
IPA[42:0]	2^{43} bytes	16	16	64KB

a. Required alignment of the set of concatenated level 2 tables.

Note

Because concatenation is permitted only for a stage 2 translation, the input addresses in the table are IPAs.

Overview of the VMSAv8-64 address translation stages on page D5-4803 identifies all of the possible uses of concatenation. In all cases, the block of concatenated translation tables must be aligned to the block size.

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Possible errors in programming the translation table registers

This subsection describes possible errors in programming the translation table registers.

Misprogramming the VTCR_EL2.{T0SZ, SL0, SL2} and VSTCR_EL2.{T0SZ, SL0, SL2} fields

The following programming errors can cause a stage 2 level 0 Translation fault to occur during a stage 2 translation table walk:

- Programming the VTCR_EL2{T0SZ, SL0} or VSTCR_EL2{T0SZ, SL0} fields to inconsistent values.
- Programming the VTCR_EL2.SL0 or VSTCR_EL2.SL0 to a reserved value.
- If the *Effective value* of VTCR_EL2.DS is 1 and the 4KB translation granule is used, programming the VTCR_EL2{T0SZ, SL0, SL2} or VSTCR_EL2{T0SZ, SL0, SL2} fields to inconsistent values.

For more information, see *Overview of the VMSAv8-64 address translation stages* on page D5-4803.

Misprogramming of the Contiguous bit

For more information about the Contiguous bit, and the range of translation table entries that must have the bit set to 1 to mark the entries as contiguous, see *The Contiguous bit* on page D5-4877.

If one or more of the following errors is made in programming the translation tables, the TLB might contain overlapping entries:

- One or more of the contiguous translation table entries does not have the Contiguous bit set to 1.
- One or more of the contiguous translation table entries holds an output address that is not consistent with all of the entries pointing to the same aligned contiguous address range.
- The attributes and permissions of the contiguous entries are not all the same.

Such misprogramming of the translation tables means the output address, memory permissions, or attributes for a lookup might be corrupted, and might be equal to values that are not consistent with any of the programmed translation table values.

In some implementations, such misprogramming might also give rise to a TLB Conflict abort.

The architecture guarantees that misprogramming of the Contiguous bit cannot provide a mechanism for any of the following to occur:

- Software executing at EL1 or EL0 accessing regions of physical memory that are not accessible by programming the translation tables, from EL1, with arbitrary chosen values that do not misprogram the Contiguous bit.
- Software executing at EL1 or EL0 accessing regions of physical memory with attributes or permissions that are not possible by programming the translation tables, from EL1, with arbitrary chosen values that do not misprogram the Contiguous bit.
- Software executing in Non-secure state accessing Secure physical memory.

Note

Hardware implementations must ensure that use of the Contiguous bit cannot provide a mechanism for avoiding output address range checking. This might occur if a Contiguous bit block size of 0.5 GB or 1 GB is used in a system with the output address size configured to 4 GB. The architecture permits the implemented mechanism for preventing any avoidance of output address range checking to suppress the use of the Contiguous bit for such entries in such a system.

Where the Contiguous bit is used to mark a set of blocks as contiguous, if the address range translated by a set of blocks marked as contiguous is larger than the size of the input address supported at a stage of translation used to translate that address at that stage of translation, as defined by the TCR_ELx.TxSZ field, then this is a programming error. An implementation is permitted, but not required, to:

- Treat such a block within a contiguous set of blocks as causing a Translation fault, even though the block is valid, and the address accessed within that block is within the size of the input address supported at a stage of translation, as defined by the TCR_ELx.TxSZ field.

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- Treat such a block within a contiguous set of blocks as not causing a Translation fault, even though the address accessed within that block is outside the size of the input address supported at a stage of translation, as defined by the TCR_ELx.TxSZ field, provided that both of the following apply:
  - The block is valid.
  - At least one address within the block, or contiguous set of blocks, is within the size of the input address supported at a stage of translation.

When FEAT_LVA is implemented, level 1 Block descriptors for the 64KB granule do not support the Contiguous bit, and that field is RES0. When the *Effective value* of VTCR_EL2.DS is 1, level 0 Block descriptors for the 4KB granule and level 1 Block descriptors for the 16KB granule do not support the Contiguous bit, and that field is RES0.

D5.2.8 The algorithm for finding the Translation Table descriptors

This subsection gives the algorithms for finding the Translation Table descriptor that corresponds to a given IA, for each required level of lookup. The algorithms encode the descriptions of address translation given earlier in this section. The algorithm details depend on the translation granule size for the stage of address translation, see:

- *Finding the Translation Table descriptor when using the 4KB translation granule* on page D5-4823.
- *Finding the Translation Table descriptor when using the 16KB translation granule* on page D5-4824.
- *Finding the Translation Table descriptor when using the 64KB translation granule* on page D5-4825.

Each subsection uses the following terms:

BaseAddr The base address for the level of lookup, as defined by:
- For the initial lookup level, the value of the appropriate TTBR_ELx.BADDR field.
- Otherwise, the translation table address returned by the previous level of lookup.

PAMax The supported PA width, in bits.

IA The supplied IA for this stage of translation.

T*n*SZ The translation table size for this stage of translation:

For EL1&0 stage 1
TCR_EL1.T0SZ or TCR_EL1.T1SZ, as appropriate.

For Non-secure EL1&0 stage 2
VTCR_EL2.T0SZ.

For Secure EL1&0 stage 2
VSTCR_EL2.T0SZ

For EL2 stage 1 TCR_EL2.T0SZ.

For EL2&0 stage 1 TCR_EL2.T0SZ or TCR_EL2.T1SZ, as appropriate.

For EL3 stage 1 TCR_EL3.T0SZ.

SL0 The initial lookup level for this stage of translation:

For Non-secure EL1&0 stage 2 translation
VTCR_EL2.SL0

For Secure EL1&0 stage 2 translation
VSTCR_EL2.SL0

SL2 Combined with SL0, the initial lookup level for this stage of translation when the *Effective value* of VTCR_EL2.DS is 1 and using the 4KB translation granule:

For Non-secure EL1&0 stage 2 translation
VTCR_EL2.SL2

For Secure EL1&0 stage 2 translation
VSTCR_EL2.SL2

These subsections show only architecturally-valid programming of the TCR_ELx. See also *Possible errors in programming the translation table registers* on page D5-4821.

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Finding the Translation Table descriptor when using the 4KB translation granule

Table D5-24 on page D5-4823 shows the Translation Table descriptor address, for each level of lookup, when using the 4KB translation granule. See the start of *The algorithm for finding the Translation Table descriptors* on page D5-4822 for more information about terms used in the table.

Table D5-24 Translation table entry addresses when using the 4KB translation granule

Lookup level	Entry address and conditions		General conditions
	Stage 1 translation	Stage 2 translation	
Minus one[a]	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:*x*]:IA[*y*:48]:`0b000` if[b] 12 ≤ T*n*SZ ≤ 15 then *x* = (19 - T*n*SZ)	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:*x*]:IA[*y*:48]:`0b000` if SL0 == 0 and SL2 == 1 then if[b] *12* ≤ T0SZ ≤ 15 then *x* = (19 - T0SZ)	*y* = (*x* + 44)
Zero	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:*x*]:IA[*y*:39]:`0b000` if[b] *16* ≤ T*n*SZ ≤ 24 then *x* = (28 - T*n*SZ) else[a,c] *x* =12	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:*x*]:IA[*y*:39]:`0b000` if SL0 == 2 then if[b] *16* ≤ T0SZ ≤ 24 then *x* = (28 - T0SZ) elsif[a,c] SL0 == 0 and SL2 == 1 then *x* = 12	*y* = (*x* + 35)
One	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:*x*]:IA[*y*:30]:`0b000` if[b] 25 ≤ T*n*SZ ≤ 33 then *x* = (37 - T*n*SZ) else[c] *x* =12	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:*x*]:IA[*y*:30]:`0b000` if SL0 == 1 then if[b] 21 ≤ T0SZ ≤ 33 then *x* = (37 - T0SZ) elsif[c] SL0 == 2 or (SL0 == 0 and SL2 == 1)[a] then *x* = 12	*y* = (*x* + 26)
Two	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:*x*]:IA[*y*:21]:`0b000` if[b] 34 ≤ T*n*SZ ≤ 42 then *x* = (46 - T*n*SZ) else[c] *x* =12	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:*x*]:IA[*y*:21]:`0b000` if SL0 == 0 then if[b] 30 ≤ T0SZ ≤ 42 then *x* = (46 - T0SZ) elsif[c] SL0 ==1 or 2 or (SL0 == 0 and SL2 == 1)[a] then *x* = 12	*y* = (*x* + 17)
Three	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:x]:IA[y:12]:`0b000` if[b] 43 ≤ T*n*SZ ≤ 48 then x=(55-T*n*SZ) else[c] x=12	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:x]:IA[y:12]:`0b000` if SL0 == 3 then if[b] 39 ≤ T0SZ ≤ 48 then *x* = (55 - T0SZ) elsif[c] SL0 =0, 1, or 2 then x=12	y = (x+ 8)

a. Only when the *Effective value* of VTCR_EL2.DS is 1.
b. This line indicates the range of permitted values for T*n*SZ, for a lookup that starts at this level, see *Overview of VMSAv8-64 address translation using the 4KB translation granule* on page D5-4803.
c. This is the case where this level of lookup is not the initial level of lookup.

Table D5-8 on page D5-4793 shows how software can determine whether an implementation supports the 4KB granule size.

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Finding the Translation Table descriptor when using the 16KB translation granule

Table D5-25 on page D5-4824 shows the Translation Table descriptor address, for each level of lookup, when using the 16KB translation granule. See the start of *The algorithm for finding the Translation Table descriptors* on page D5-4822 for more information about terms used in the table.

Table D5-25 Translation table entry addresses when using the 16KB translation granule

Lookup level	Entry address and conditions		General conditions
	Stage 1 translation	Stage 2 translation	
Zero[a]	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:x]:IA[y:47]:`0b000` if[b] 12 ≤ TnSZ ≤ 16 then x = (20 - TnSZ)	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:x]:IA[y:47]:`0b000` if SL0 == 3 then if[b] 12 ≤ T0SZ ≤ 16 then x = (20 - T0SZ)	y = (x + 43)
Zero	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:4]:IA[47]:`0b000` if[b] 16 == TnSZ	-	Only applies to stage 1
One	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:x]:IA[y:36]:`0b000` if[b] 17 ≤ TnSZ ≤ 27 then x = (31 - TnSZ) else[c] x =14	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:x]:IA[y:36]:`0b000` if SL0 == 2 then if[b] z ≤ T0SZ ≤ 27 then x = (31 - T0SZ) elsif[a,c] SL0 == 3 then x = 14	y = (x + 32) z = 16 or 13[a]
Two	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:x]:IA[y:25]:`0b000` if[b] 28 ≤ TnSZ ≤ 38 then x = (42 - TnSZ) else[c] x =14	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:x]:IA[y:25]:`0b000` if SL0 == 1 then if[b] 24 ≤ T0SZ ≤ 38 then x = (42 - T0SZ) elsif[c] SL0 == 2 or 3[a] then x = 14	y = (x + 21)
Three	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:x]:IA[y:14]:`0b000` if[b] 39 ≤ TnSZ ≤ 48 then x = (53 - TnSZ) else[c] x=14	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:x]:IA[y:14]:`0b000` if SL0 == 0 then if[b] 35 ≤ T0SZ ≤ 48 then x = (53 - T0SZ) elsif[c] SL0 ==1, 2, or 3[a] then x = 14	y = (x + 10)

a. Only when the *Effective value* of VTCR_EL2.DS is 1.
b. This line indicates the range of permitted values for TnSZ, for a lookup that starts at this level, see *Overview of VMSAv8-64 address translation using the 16KB translation granule* on page D5-4806.
c. This is the case where this level of lookup is not the initial level of lookup.

Table D5-8 on page D5-4793 shows how software can determine whether an implementation supports the 16KB granule size.

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Finding the Translation Table descriptor when using the 64KB translation granule

Table D5-26 on page D5-4825 shows the Translation Table descriptor address, for each level of lookup, when using the 64KB translation granule. See the start of *The algorithm for finding the Translation Table descriptors* on page D5-4822 for more information about terms used in the table.

Table D5-26 Translation table entry addresses when using the 64KB translation granule

Lookup level	Entry address and conditions		General conditions
	Stage 1 translation	Stage 2 translation	
One	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:*x*]:IA[*y*:42]:`0b000` if[a] z[b] ≤ T*n*SZ ≤ 21 then x = (25 - T*n*SZ)	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:*x*]:IA[*y*:42]:`0b000` if SL0 == 2 then if[a] z[b] ≤ T0SZ ≤ 21 then x = (25 - T0SZ)	y = (x + 38) z = 16 or 12[b]
Two	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:*x*]:IA[*y*:29]:`0b000` if[a] 22 ≤ T*n*SZ ≤ 34 then x = (38 - T*n*SZ) else[c] x =16	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:*x*]:IA[*y*:29]:`0b000` if SL0 == 1 then if[a] 18 ≤ T0SZ ≤ 34 then x = (38 - T0SZ) elsif SL0[c] == 2 then x = 16	y = (x + 25)
Three	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:*x*]:IA[*y*:16]:`0b000` if[a] 35 ≤ T*n*SZ ≤ 47 then x = (51 - T*n*SZ) else[c] x =16	BaseAddr[PAMax-1:*x*]:IA[*y*:16]:`0b000` if SL0 == 0 then if[a] 31 ≤ T0SZ ≤ 47 then x = (51 - T0SZ) elsif SL0[c] ==1 or 2 then x = 16	y = (x + 12)

a. This line indicates the range of permitted values for T*n*SZ, for a lookup that starts at this level, see *Overview of VMSAv8-64 address translation using the 64KB translation granule* on page D5-4811.

b. If FEAT_LVA is implemented, the value of z is 12, see *Extending addressing above 48 bits when using the 64KB translation granule* on page D5-4790. Otherwise, the value of z is 16.

c. This is the case where this level of lookup is not the initial level of lookup.

Table D5-8 on page D5-4793 shows how software can determine whether an implementation supports the 64KB granule size.

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D5.2.9 The effects of disabling a stage of address translation

The following sections describe the effect on MMU behavior of disabling each stage of translation:

- *Behavior when stage 1 address translation is disabled*.
- *Behavior when stage 2 address translation is disabled* on page D5-4827.
- *Behavior of instruction fetches when all associated stages of translation are disabled* on page D5-4827.

Behavior when stage 1 address translation is disabled

When a stage 1 address translation is disabled, memory accesses that would otherwise be translated by that stage of translation are treated as follows:

EL1 and EL0 accesses if the HCR_EL2.DC bit is set to 1

For the EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime, when the value of HCR_EL2.DC is 1, the stage 1 translation assigns the Normal Non-shareable, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate memory attributes.

Note

This applies for both instruction and data accesses.

When FEAT_XS is implemented, if HCR_EL2.DC is 1, the XS attribute is set to 0 at stage 1 of the translation. Otherwise, the XS attribute is set to 1 at stage 1 of the translation.

All other accesses

For all other accesses, when stage 1 address translation is disabled, the assigned attributes depend on whether the access is a data access or an instruction access, as follows:

Data access

The stage 1 translation assigns the Device-nGnRnE memory type.

Instruction access

The stage 1 translation assigns the Normal memory attribute, with the cacheability and shareability attributes determined by the value of the SCTLR_ELx.I bit for the translation regime, as follows:

When the value of I is 0

The stage 1 translation assigns the Non-cacheable and Outer Shareable attributes.

When the value of I is 1

The stage 1 translation assigns the Cacheable, Inner Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate, Outer Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Outer Shareable attribute.

Secure accesses and Non-secure accesses

For accesses from the Non-secure state, the output address is to the Non-secure output address space.

For accesses from the Secure state, the output address is to the Secure output address space.

For this stage of translation:

- No memory access permission checks are performed, and therefore no MMU Permission faults can be generated for this stage of address translation.
- No memory is guarded.

Note

Alignment checking is performed, and therefore Alignment faults can occur.

For every access, the input address of the stage 1 translation is flat-mapped to the output address.

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For a EL1 or EL0 access, if EL1&0 stage 2 address translation is enabled, the stage 1 memory attribute assignments and output address can be modified by the stage 2 translation.

When the value of HCR_EL2.DC is 1:

- The SCTLR_EL1.M bit behaves as if it is 0, for all purposes other than reading the value of the bit. This means EL1&0 stage 1 address translation is disabled.
- The HCR_EL2.VM bit behaves as if it is 1, for all purposes other than reading the value of the bit. This means that EL1&0 stage 2 address translation is enabled.

See also *Behavior of instruction fetches when all associated stages of translation are disabled*.

Effect of disabling address translation on maintenance and address translation instruction instructions

Cache maintenance instructions act on the target cache regardless of whether any stages of address translation are disabled, and regardless of the values of the memory attributes. However, if a stage of address translation is disabled, they use the flat address mapping for that translation stage.

TLB invalidate operations act on the target TLB regardless of whether any stage of address translation is disabled.

The value of HCR_EL2.DC affect some address translation instructions, see *Address translation instructions, AT** on page D5-4830.

Behavior when stage 2 address translation is disabled

When stage 2 address translation is disabled:

- The IPA output from the stage 1 translation maps flat to the PA.
- The memory attributes and permissions from the stage 1 translation apply to the PA.

When both stages of address translation are disabled, see also *Behavior of instruction fetches when all associated stages of translation are disabled*.

Secure accesses and Non-secure accesses

For accesses from the Non-secure IPA address space, the output address is to the Non-secure physical address space.

For accesses from the Secure IPA address space, the output address is to the Secure physical address space.

Behavior of instruction fetches when all associated stages of translation are disabled

When EL3 is using AArch64, this section applies to:

- The Secure EL1&0, when EL2 is disabled, translation regime when stage 1 address translation is disabled in that regime.
- The EL3 translation regime when stage 1 address translation is disabled in that regime.
- The Secure EL2, or Secure EL2&0, translation regime when stage 1 address translation is disabled in that regime
- The Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime, when both stages of address translation are disabled.

Note

- The behaviors in Non-secure state apply regardless of the Execution state that EL3 is using.
- When the value of HCR_EL2.DC is 1, then the behavior of the EL1&0 translation regime is as if stage 1 translation is disabled and stage 2 translation is enabled, as described in *Behavior when stage 1 address translation is disabled* on page D5-4826.

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In these cases, when execution is in AArch64 state, a memory location might be accessed as a result of an instruction fetch if either:

- The memory location is in the same block of memory as, or in the next contiguous block of memory to, an instruction that a simple sequential execution of the program either requires to be fetched now or has required to be fetched since the last reset.
- The memory location is the target of a direct branch that a simple sequential execution of the program would have taken since the most recent of:
  - The last reset.
  - The last synchronization of instruction cache maintenance targeting the address of the branch instruction.

In this description, the blocks of memory referred to are of the size of the minimum implemented translation granule and are aligned to that size.

These accesses can be caused by speculative instruction fetches, regardless of whether the prefetched instruction is committed for execution.

Note

To ensure architectural compliance, software must ensure that both of the following apply:

- Instructions that will be executed when all associated stages of address translation are disabled are located in blocks of the address space, of the translation granule size, that contain only memory that is tolerant to speculative accesses.
- Each block of the address space, of the translation granule size, that immediately follows a similar block that holds instructions that will be executed when all associated stages address translation are disabled, contains only memory that is tolerant to speculative accesses.

D5.2.10 Pseudocode description of VMSAv8-64 address translation

The following subsections outline a pseudocode description of the translation table walk:

- *Full Physical Address*.
- *Address translation*.
- *Translation table walk* on page D5-4829.
- *Hardware update of Translation Table descriptors* on page D5-4829.
- *Address decoding and calculation* on page D5-4829.
- *Memory attribute decoding* on page D5-4829.
- *Fault detection* on page D5-4830.

Full Physical Address

A complete physical address necessary to identify a location in physical memory is captured by the type `FullAddress`. This is composed of:

- A bitstring `address`, which identifies the physical address.
- An enumeration `paspace` which identifies the physical address space.

Address translation

`AArch64.TranslateAddress()` acts as the entry point to VMSAv8-64 and performs the required address translation based on the provided parameters and system register configurations. The function returns an `AddressDescriptor()` structure holding valid data for either of the following:

- Target memory address and attributes for a non-faulting translation.
- Fault details holding data to be populated in syndrome registers.

`AArch64.FullTranslate()` selects the translation regime and performs first and potentially second stage of translation returning the physical address (PA) and attributes of target memory. `AArch64.S1Translate()` carries out the first stage of translation when stage 1 is not disabled, mapping the virtual address (VA) to the intermediate physical address

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(IPA) and carrying out permission checks. Otherwise, `AArch64.S1DisabledOutput()` assigns the appropriate memory attributes and flat maps the input address to the output address. `AArch64.S2Translate()` carries out stage 2 translation for the EL1&0 translation regime when enabled mapping the IPA to the PA. Otherwise, the IPA is the PA.

Translation table walk

Each stage of translation has a separate walk function, `AArch64.S1Walk()` and `AArch64.S2Walk()`, corresponding to the first and second stage of translation respectively. Each use walk parameters extracted from related system registers. Parameters are collected based on the active translation regime. For instance, stage 1 EL2 translation regime parameters are obtained and returned by the function `AArch64.S1TTWParamsEL2()`. Given these parameters, a walk initializes a walk state of the type `TTWState`, holding the base address of the first translation table.

The walk progressively fetches and decodes Translation Table descriptors, updating the walk state to the next base address as it descends through the levels of tables until a Block or Page descriptor is discovered or an invalid descriptor is fetched. Decoding the descriptor for both stage 1 and stage 2 walks is carried out by the function `AArch64.DecodeDescriptorType()`.

For a non-faulting walk, three items are returned by a translation table walk:

- The final walk state.
- The final descriptor fetched.
- The address of the final descriptor.

The final descriptor and its address are used to update the descriptor as specified by *Hardware management of the Access flag and dirty state* on page D5-4862.

A faulting walk could report one of the following at a specified level:

- Translation Fault.
- Address Size Fault.
- Access Flag Fault.

Hardware update of Translation Table descriptors

The walk parameters collected from system registers indicate the ability to update the Access flag or set write permissions within descriptors. This is controlled by the Dirty Bit Modifier, and the conditions specified in *Hardware management of the Access flag and dirty state* on page D5-4862. The translation functions `AArch64.S1Translate()` or `AArch64.S2Translate()` set the appropriate descriptor bits returned by the walk functions and call `AArch64.MemSwapTableDesc()` to swap the old descriptor for the updated one in an atomic fashion.

Address decoding and calculation

The walk state is initialized to hold the base address of the first translation table, using `AArch64.TTBaseAddress()` to decode TTBR0_ELx and TTBR1_ELx registers. The walk progressively fetches and decodes Translation Table descriptors, updating the walk state to the next base address utilizing `AArch64.NextTableBase()` as it descends through the levels of tables. Prior to every descriptor fetch the base address is indexed by the function `AArch64.TTEntryAddress()` to point to the specific table entry. Indexing at the start level of stage 2 tables is shown in `AArch64.S2SLTTEntryAddress()` which caters for concatenated tables. The final walk state would hold the base address for the output block or page; this is extracted from the Leaf descriptor in `AArch64.BlockBase()` or `AArch64.PageBase()` respectively.

Memory attribute decoding

If a stage of translation is enabled, fetched descriptors that are blocks or pages encode memory attributes assigned to the output of translation. Stage 1 memory attributes are decoded by the function `S1DecodeMemAttrs()`. Likewise, the stage 2 memory attributes are decoded by the function `S2DecodeMemAttrs()` followed by combining stage 1 and stage 2 attributes by the function `S2CombineS1MemAttrs()`. However, if FEAT_S2FWB is enabled, this behavior is overridden and memory attributes are decoded as specified in *Stage 2 memory region type and Cacheability attributes when FEAT_S2FWB is implemented* on page D5-4875. This is captured by the function `AArch64.S2ApplyFWBMemAttrs()`.

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Fault detection

As soon as translation is invoked a reserve `FaultRecord` accompanies the process capturing the stage and level of translation as it proceeds. When a fault is detected, it is reflected in the `FaultRecord` and reported back as the result of translation with the most recent state to be reported already captured within. The following functions detect a certain type of fault, their outputs are all `boolean` with a TRUE value on detection:

- The `AArch64.S1HasPermissionsFault()` and `AArch64.S2HasPermissionsFault()` functions detect a permissions fault for stage 1 and stage 2 respectively.

  Note

  For atomic instructions introduced by FEAT_LSE, these functions are called twice, once to check for read permissions and another for write allowing the correct failure to be reported.

- The `AArch64.S1HasAlignmentFault()` and `AArch64.S2HasAlignmentFault()` functions detect an alignment fault for stage 1 and stage 2 respectively.
- The `AArch64.S1InvalidTxSZ`() and `AArch64.S2InvalidTxSZ()` functions detect a translation fault caused by erroneous configuration of the TCR_ELx.TxSZ field. Additionally, the `AArch64.S2InconsistentSL()` and `AArch64.S2InvalidSL()` functions detect a stage 2 translation fault caused by erroneous configuration of the VSTCR_EL2{SL2, SL0} and VTCR_EL2{SL2, SL0} fields.
- `AArch64.VAIsOutOfRange()` detects a stage 1 translation fault caused by virtual addresses larger than the address input size configured. Similarly, `AArch64.IPAIsOutOfRange()` detects a stage 2 translation fault caused by the output of stage 1 being larger than the configured input size for stage 2.
- `AArch64.ContiguousBitFaults()` detects a stage 1 or 2 translation fault caused by a mis-programmed contiguous bit within a fetched descriptor.

D5.2.11 Address translation instructions

Each of the instruction sets provides instructions that return the result of translating an input address, supplied as an argument to the instruction, using a specified translation stage or regime.

The available instructions only perform translations that are accessible from the Security state and Exception level at which the instruction is executed. That is:

- No instruction executed in Non-secure state can return the result of a Secure address translation stage.
- No instruction can return the result of an address translation stage that is controlled by an Exception level that is higher than the Exception level at which the instruction is executed.

*Address translation instructions, AT** summarizes the A64 address translation instructions.

See also *A64 System instructions for address translation* on page C5-816.

If FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, the behavior of AT* instructions in AArch64 state are modified. For more information, see *Virtual address translation* on page D6-4939.

Address translation instructions, AT*

The A64 assembly language syntax for address translation instructions is:

```
AT <operation>, <Xt>
```

Where:

`<operation>` Is one of `S1E1R`, `S1E1RP`, `S1E1W`, `S1E1WP`, `S1E0R`, `S1E0W`, `S12E1R`, `S12E1W`, `S12E0R`, `S12E0W`, `S1E2R`, `S1E2W`, `S1E3R`, or `S1E3W`.

`<operation>` has a structure of `<stages><level><read|write><pan>`, where:

`<stages>` Is one of:

- `S1` Stage 1 translation.
- `S12` Stage 1 translation followed by stage 2 translation.

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`<level>` Describes the Exception level that the translation applies to. Is one of:

- `E0` EL0.
- `E1` EL1.
- `E2` EL2.
- `E3` EL3.

If `<level>` is higher than the current Exception level, the instruction is UNDEFINED.

`<read|write>`

Is one of:

- `R` Read.
- `W` Write.

`<pan>`

Only available when FEAT_PAN2 is implemented. Optional, but if present:

- `P` Determines action based on value of PSTATE.PAN.

Only permitted for `<stages>`=`S1` and `<level>`=`E1`.

`<Xt>` The address to be translated. No alignment restrictions apply for the address.

If EL2 is not implemented, the `AT S1E2R` and `AT S1E2W` instructions are UNDEFINED.

Note

If EL2 is not implemented but EL3 is implemented, the `AT S12E**` instructions are not UNDEFINED, but behave the same way as the equivalent `AT S1E**` instructions. This is consistent with the behavior if EL2 is implemented but stage 2 translation is disabled.

In each case, the address being translated is held in the 64-bit address argument register, `Xt`. If the address translation instruction uses a translation regime that is using AArch32, meaning it requires a VA of only 32 bits, then VA[63:32] is RES0.

If the address translation is successful, the resulting output address is returned in PAR_EL1.PA, and PAR_EL1.F is set to 0 to indicate that the translation was successful. Otherwise, see *Synchronous faults generated by address translation instructions* on page D5-4832.

Note

The architecture provides a single PAR, PAR_EL1, that is used regardless of:

- The Exception level at which the instruction was executed.
- The Exception level that controls the stage or stages of translation used by the instruction.

For all of these instructions, the current context information determines which entries in TLB caching structures are used, and how the translation table walk is performed. However, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the Address translation instructions return the values held in a TLB or the result of a translation table walk. Therefore, Arm recommends that these instructions are not used at a time when the TLB entries might be different from the underlying translation tables held in memory.

If EL3 is implemented, then for instructions that apply to the EL1 or EL0 Exception level, SCR_EL3.NS determines the translation regime to which the instruction applies, as follows:

SCR_EL3.NS == 0 Secure EL1&0 translation regime.

SCR_EL3.NS == 1 Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.

All relevant context information used for the translation depends on this determination.

When EL1&0 stage 1 address translation is disabled, any AT S1E0*, AT S1E1*, AT S12E0*, or AT S12E1* address translation instruction that accesses the Non-secure state translation reflects the effect of the HCR_EL2.DC bit as described in *Behavior when stage 1 address translation is disabled* on page D5-4826.

If Secure EL2 translation regime is disabled, executing `AT S1E2R` or `AT S1E2W` at EL3 with SCR_EL3.NS == 0 is UNDEFINED.

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Note

`AT S12E**` instructions at EL3 with SCR_EL3.NS == 0 are not UNDEFINED but behave the same way as the equivalent `AT S1E**` instructions.

Synchronous faults generated by address translation instructions

The address translation instructions use the translation mechanism, and that mechanism can generate the following synchronous faults:

- Translation fault.
- Access flag fault.
- Permission fault.
- Domain fault, when translating using the AArch32 translation systems.
- Address size fault.
- TLB conflict fault.
- Synchronous External aborts during a translation table walk.

In addition:

- If the address translation instruction requires two stages of translation then these faults could arise from either stage 1 or stage 2.
- For a stage 1 translation for the EL1&0 translation regime, the fault might be generated on the stage 2 translation of an address accessed as part of the stage 1 translation table walk, see *Stage 2 fault on a stage 1 translation table walk* on page D5-4901.

Except as described in this section, these faults are not taken as an exception for the address translation instructions, but instead the PAR_EL1.FST field holds the Fault status information. In these cases the PAR_EL1.PA field does not hold the output address of the translation.

The exceptions to this reporting the fault in PAR_EL1 are:

- Synchronous External aborts during a translation table walk are taken as a Data Abort exception.

  For an address translation instruction executed at a particular Exception level, if the synchronous External abort is generated on a stage 1 translation table walk, the Data Abort exception is taken to the Exception level to which a synchronous External abort on a stage 1 translation table walk for a memory access from that Exception level would be taken.

  If the synchronous External abort is generated on a stage 2 translation table walk then:

  — If the address translation instruction was executed at EL3, the synchronous Data Abort exception is taken to EL3.

  — If the address translation instruction was executed at EL2 or EL1, the Data Abort exception is taken to the Exception level to which a synchronous External abort on a stage 2 translation table walk for a memory access from that Exception level would be taken.

  In any case where the address translation instruction causes a synchronous Data Abort exception to be taken:

  — The PAR_EL1 is UNKNOWN.

  — The ESR_ELx of the target Exception level of the exception indicates that the fault was due to a translation table walk for a cache maintenance instruction.

  — The FAR_ELx of the target Exception level holds the VA for the translation request.
- For the `AT S1E0*` and `AT S1E1*` instructions executed from EL1, if there is a synchronous stage 2 fault on a memory access made as part of the translation table walk then:

  — If the fault is a synchronous External abort on a stage 2 translation table and SCR_EL3.EA is 1, then a synchronous External abort on a stage 2 translation table walk is taken to EL3.

  — Otherwise the fault is taken as an exception to EL2.

  If the exception is taken to EL2 the following apply:

  — PAR_EL1 is UNKNOWN.

  — ESR_EL2 indicates that the fault occurred on a translation table walk, and that the operation that faulted was a cache maintenance instruction.

  — HPFAR_EL2 holds the IPA that faulted.

  — FAR_EL2 holds the VA that the executing software supplied to the address translation instruction.

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This fault can occur for any of the following reasons:

— Stage 2 Translation fault.
— Stage 2 Access fault.
— Stage 2 Permission fault.
— Stage 2 Address size fault.
— Synchronous External abort on a stage 2 translation table walk.

Synchronization requirements of the address translation instructions

Where an instruction results in an update to a System register, as is the case with the `AT *` address translation instructions, explicit synchronization must be performed before the result is guaranteed to be visible to subsequent direct reads of the PAR_EL1.

Note

This is consistent with the AArch32 requirement, where the VA to PA translation instructions are executed as writes to the (`coproc==0b1111`) System register encoding space, and the effect of those writes to other registers require explicit synchronization before the result is guaranteed to be visible to subsequent instructions.

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D5.3 VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors

In general, a descriptor is one of:

- An invalid or fault entry.
- A table entry that points to the next-level translation table.
- A block entry that defines the memory properties for the access.
- A reserved format.

Bit[1] of the descriptor indicates the descriptor type, and bit[0] indicates whether the descriptor is valid.

The following sections describe the Translation Table descriptor formats:

- *VMSAv8-64 translation table level -1, level 0, level 1, and level 2 descriptor formats*.
- *Translation table level 3 descriptor formats* on page D5-4839.

Memory attribute fields in the VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors on page D5-4841 then gives more information about the descriptor attribute fields, and *Control of Secure or Non-secure memory access* on page D5-4848 describe how the NS and NSTable together control whether a memory access from Secure state accesses the Secure memory map or the Non-secure memory map.

D5.3.1 VMSAv8-64 translation table level -1, level 0, level 1, and level 2 descriptor formats

The difference in the level -1, level 0, level 1 and level 2 VMSAv8-64 Translation Table descriptor formats depends on the following:

- The translation granule size.
- Whether a Block descriptor is permitted.
- If a Block descriptor is permitted, the size of the memory region described by that entry.
- The maximum supported OA size.

4KB granule **If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS is 1**

Level -1 translation tables do not support Block descriptors.

A Block descriptor:

- In a level 0 table describes the mapping of the associated 512GB input address range.
- In a level 1 table describes the mapping of the associated 1GB input address range.
- In a level 2 table describes the mapping of the associated 2MB input address range.

The maximum OA size of a lookup is 52 bits.

If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS is 0

Level -1 lookup is not supported.

Level 0 translation tables do not support Block descriptors.

A Block descriptor:

- In a level 1 table describes the mapping of the associated 1GB input address range.
- In a level 2 table describes the mapping of the associated 2MB input address range.

The maximum OA size of a lookup is 48 bits.

16KB granule Level -1 lookup is not supported.

If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS is 1

Level 0 translation tables do not support Block descriptors.

A Block descriptor:

- In a level 1 table describes the mapping of the associated 64GB input address range.
- In a level 2 table describes the mapping of the associated 32MB input address range.

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The maximum OA size of a lookup is 52 bits.

If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS is 0

Level 0 and level 1 translation tables do not support Block descriptors.

A Block descriptor in a level 2 table describes the mapping of the associated 32MB input address range.

The maximum OA size of a lookup is 48 bits.

64KB granule Level -1 and level 0 lookups are not supported.

If FEAT_LPA is implemented

A Block descriptor:

- In a level 1 table describes the mapping of the associated 4TB input address range.
- In a level 2 table describes the mapping of the associated 512MB input address range.

The maximum OA size of a lookup is 52 bits.

If FEAT_LPA is not implemented

Level 1 translation tables do not support Block descriptors.

A Block descriptor in a level 2 table describes the mapping of the associated 512MB input address range.

The maximum OA size of a lookup is 48 bits.

When a lookup returns a Table descriptor, the OA is the next-level table address.

Figure D5-14 shows the level 0, level 1, and level 2 descriptor formats that provide 48-bit OAs:

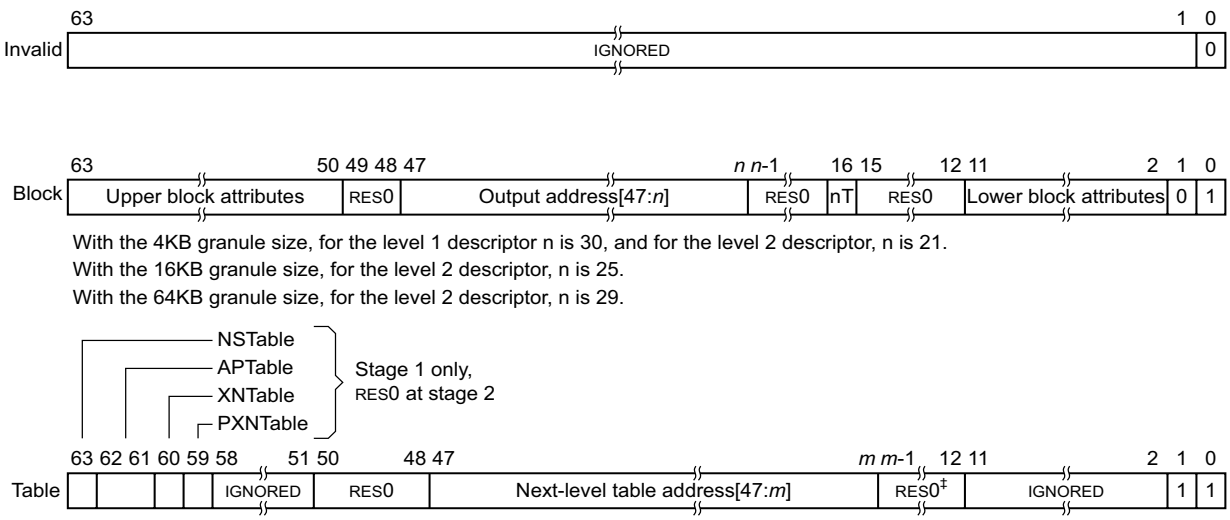

Figure D5-14 VMSAv8-64 level 0, level 1 and level 2 descriptor formats with 48-bit OAs

If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 1, when a 4KB or 16KB granule is used, the Block and Table descriptors are redefined as Figure D5-15 on page D5-4836 shows:

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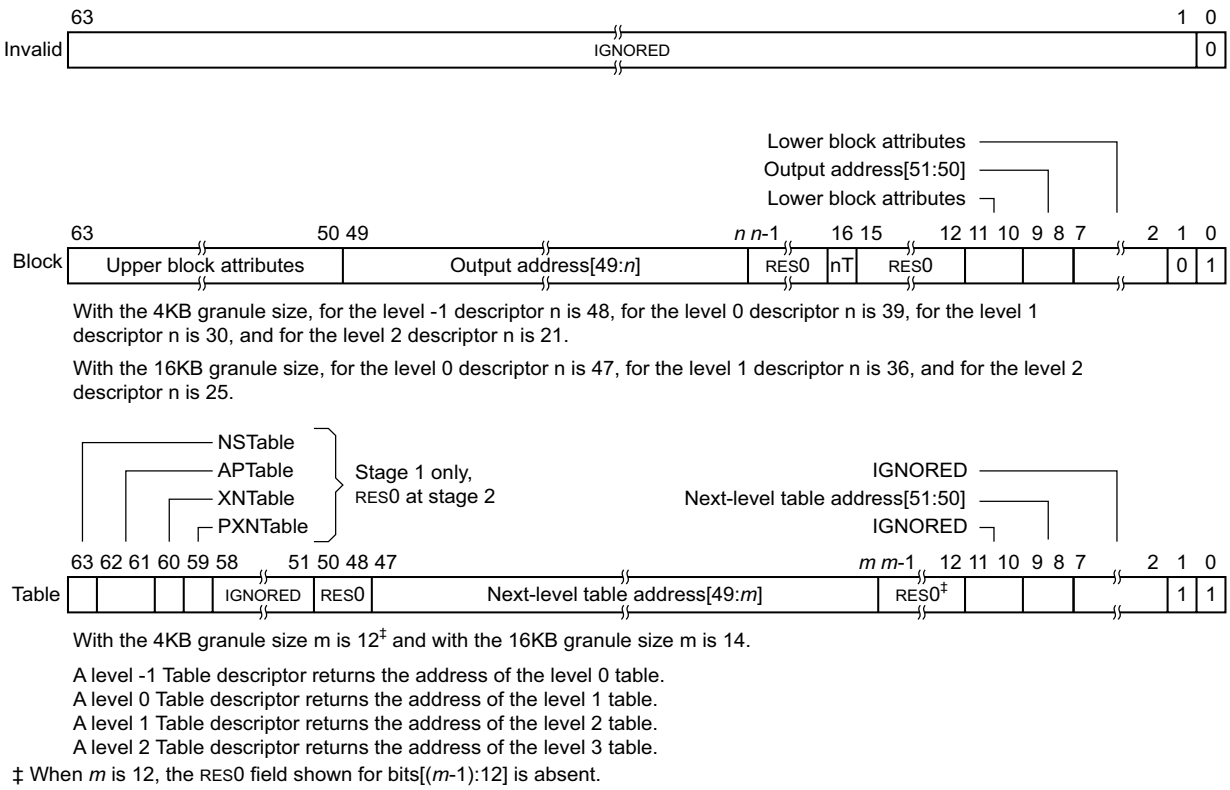

Figure D5-15 VMSAv8-64 level -1, level 0, level 1 and level 2 descriptor formats, 4KB or 16KB granule with 52-bit OAs

In an implementation that includes FEAT_LPA, when the 64KB granule is used, the Block and Table descriptors are redefined as Figure D5-16 shows:

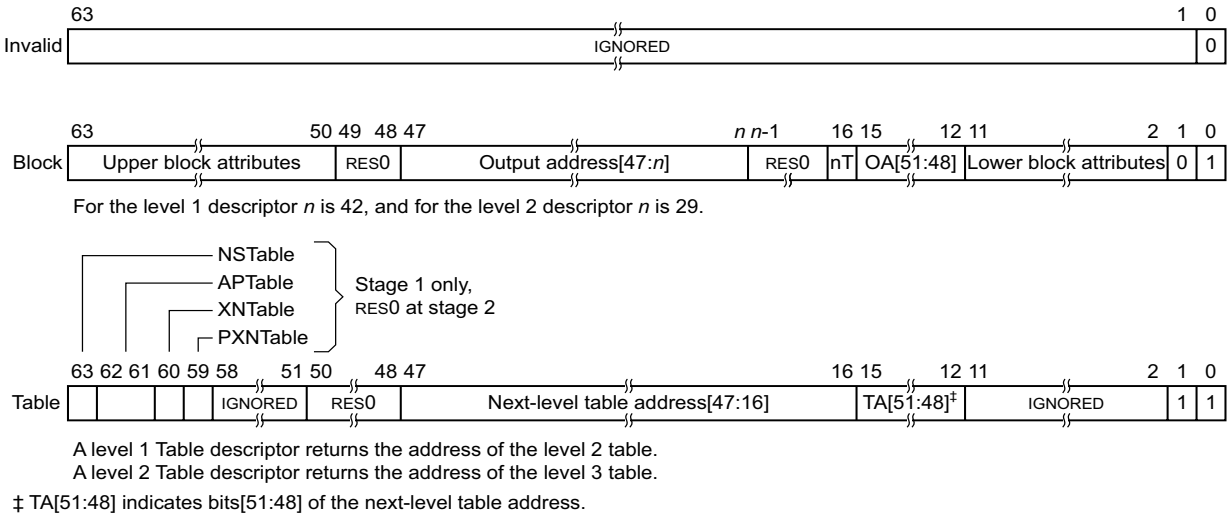

Figure D5-16 VMSAv8-64 level 1 and level 2 descriptor formats, 64KB granule with 52-bit OAs

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Note

The effects on the Non-secure EL1 descriptors when FEAT_HPDS is enabled and HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1} ={1,1} are detailed in *Effect of HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1}* on page D5-4888.

Descriptor encodings, level 0, level 1, and level 2 formats

Descriptor bit[0] identifies whether the descriptor is valid, and is 1 for a valid descriptor. If a lookup returns an invalid descriptor, the associated input address is unmapped, and any attempt to access it generates a Translation fault.

Descriptor bit[1] identifies the descriptor type, and is encoded as:

0, Block The descriptor gives the base address of a block of memory, and the attributes for that memory region.

1, Table The descriptor gives the address of the next level of translation table, and for a stage 1 translation, some attributes for that translation.

The other fields in the valid descriptors are:

Block descriptor

Gives the base address and attributes of a block of memory, as follows:

4KB translation granule

If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 1:

- For a level 0 Block descriptor, bits[9:8] are bits[51:50] of the output address and bits[49:39] are bits[49:39] of the output address. This output address specifies a 512GB block of memory.
- For a level 1 Block descriptor, bits[9:8] are bits[51:50] of the output address and bits[49:30] are bits[49:30] of the output address. This output address specifies a 1GB block of memory.
- For a level 2 Block descriptor, bits[9:8] are bits[51:50] of the output address and bits[49:21] are bits[49:21] of the output address. This output address specifies a 2MB block of memory.

If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 0:

- For a level 1 Block descriptor, bits[47:30] are bits[47:30] of the output address. This output address specifies a 1GB block of memory.
- For a level 2 Block descriptor, bits[47:21] are bits[47:21] of the output address.This output address specifies a 2MB block of memory.

16KB translation granule

If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 1:

- For a level 1 Block descriptor, bits[9:8] are bits[51:50] of the output address and bits[49:36] are bits[49:36] of the output address. This output address specifies a 64GB block of memory.
- For a level 2 Block descriptor, bits[9:8] are bits[51:50] of the output address and bits[49:25] are bits[49:25] of the output address. This output address specifies a 32MB block of memory.

If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 0:

- A level 1 Block descriptor is not supported.
- For a level 2 Block descriptor, bits[47:25] are bits[47:25] of the output address.This output address specifies a 32MB block of memory.

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64KB translation granule

If FEAT_LPA is implemented:

- For a level 1 Block descriptor, bits[15:12] are bits[51:48] of the output address and bits[47:42] are bits [47:42] of the output address. This output address specifies a 4TB block of memory.
- For a level 2 Block descriptor, bits[15:12] are bits[51:48] of the output address, and bits[47:29] are bits [47:29] of the output address.This output address specifies a 512MB block of memory.

If FEAT_LPA is not implemented:

- A level 1 Block descriptor is not supported.
- For a level 2 Block descriptor, bits[47:29] are bits[47:29] of the output address.This output address specifies a 512MB block of memory.

The following bits provide attributes for the target memory block:

- If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 0, bits[63:52, 11:2].
- If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 1, bits[63:52, 11:10, 7:2].
- If FEAT_HAFDBS is implemented, bit 51 is also used as an attribute.

For more information, see *Memory attribute fields in the VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors* on page D5-4841.

Note

- The position and contents of bits[63:52, 11:2] are identical to bits[63:52, 11:2] in the Page descriptors.
- When FEAT_HAFDBS is implemented, the position and contents of bits[63:51, 11:2] are identical to bits[63:51, 11:2] in the Page descriptors.
- When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented, hardware can use bits[62:59] of the Block descriptors for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes, see *Memory attribute fields in the VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors* on page D5-4841.
- When the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 1, the position and contents of bits[63:51, 11:10, 7:2] are identical to bits[63:51, 11:10, 7:2] in the Page descriptors.

Table descriptor

Gives the translation table address for the next-level lookup, as follows:

4KB translation granule

- Bits[47:12] are bits[47:12] of the address of the required next-level table, which is:
  - When the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 1, for a level -1 Table descriptor, the address of a level 0 table.
  - For a level 0 Table descriptor, the address of a level 1 table.
  - For a level 1 Table descriptor, the address of a level 2 table.
  - For a level 2 Table descriptor, the address of a level 3 table.

  When the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 1, bits[49:48] are bits[49:48] of the required next-level table, and bits[9:8] are bits[51:50] of the required next-level table.
- Bits[11:0] of the table address are zero.

16KB translation granule

- Bits[47:14] are bits[47:14] of the address of the required next-level table, which is:
  - For a level 0 Table descriptor, the address of a level 1 table.
  - For a level 1 Table descriptor, the address of a level 2 table.
  - For a level 2 Table descriptor, the address of a level 3 table.

  When the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 1, bits[49:48] are bits[49:48] of the required next-level table, and bits[9:8] are bits[51:50] of the required next-level table.

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- Bits[13:0] of the table address are zero.

64KB translation granule

- Bits[47:16] are bits[47:16] of the address of the required next-level table, which is:
  - For a level 1 Table descriptor, the address of a level 2 table.
  - For a level 2 Table descriptor, the address of a level 3 table.

  When FEAT_LPA is implemented, bits[15:12] are bits[51:48] of the required next-level table.
- Bits[15:0] of the table address are zero.

For a stage 1 translation only, bits[63:59] provide attributes for the next-level lookup, see *Memory attribute fields in the VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors* on page D5-4841.

If the translation table defines either the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, stage 1 translations, then the output address in the descriptor is the IPA of the target block or table. Otherwise, it is the PA of the target block or table.

D5.3.2 Translation table level 3 descriptor formats

For the 4KB granule size, each entry in a level 3 table describes the mapping of the associated 4KB input address range.

For the 16KB granule size, each entry in a level 3 table describes the mapping of the associated 16KB input address range.

For the 64KB granule size, each entry in a level 3 table describes the mapping of the associated 64KB input address range.

Figure D5-17 on page D5-4840 shows the level 3 descriptor formats for both 52-bit and 48-bit output addresses.

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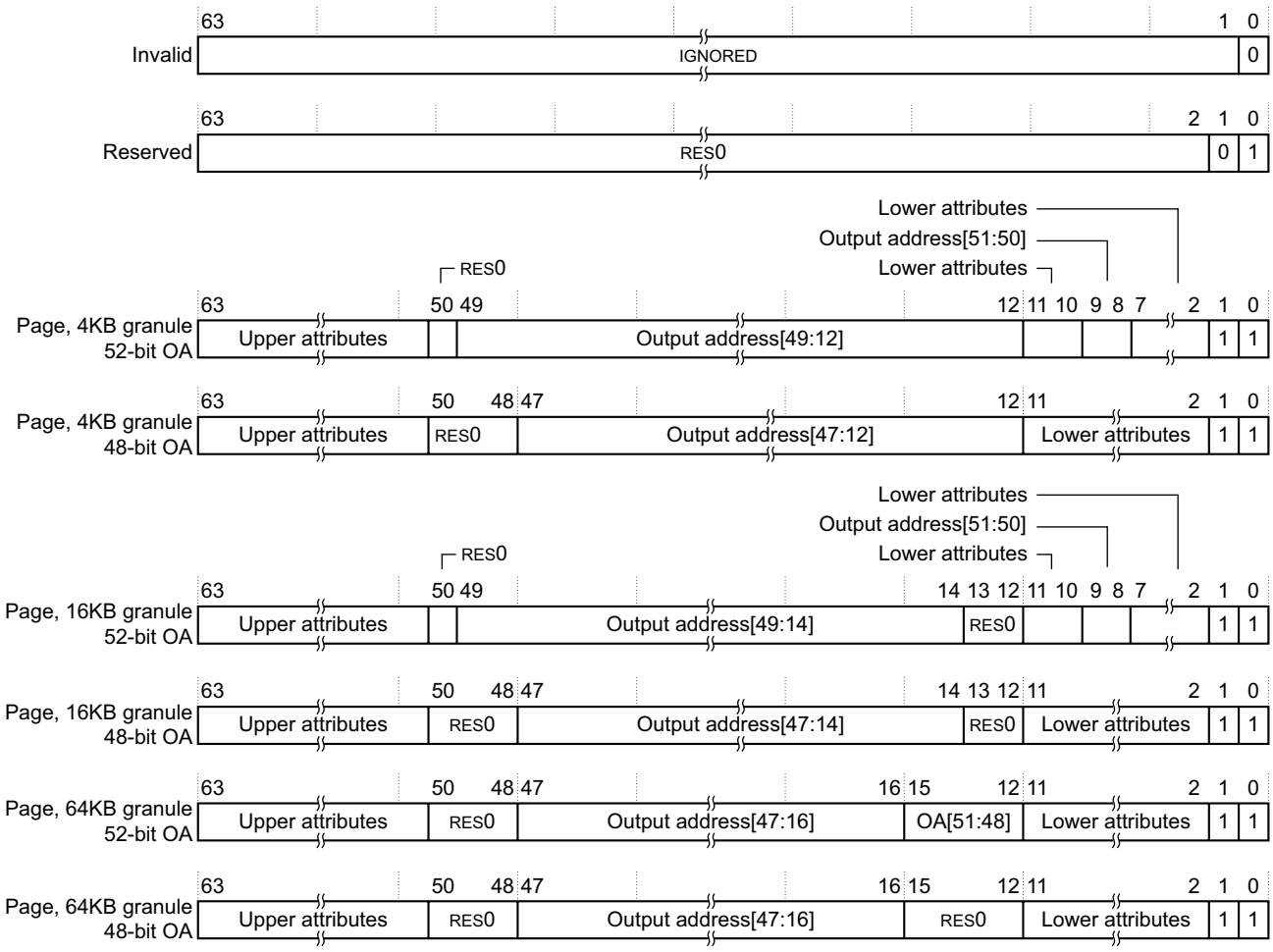

Figure D5-17 VMSAv8-64 level 3 descriptor format

Descriptor bit[0] identifies whether the descriptor is valid, and is 1 for a valid descriptor. If a lookup returns an invalid descriptor, the associated input address is unmapped, and any attempt to access it generates a Translation fault.

Descriptor bit[1] identifies the descriptor type, and is encoded as:

0, Reserved, invalid

Behaves identically to encodings with bit[0] set to 0.

This encoding must not be used in level 3 translation tables.

1, Page Gives the address and attributes of a 4KB, 16KB, or 64KB page of memory.

At this level, the only valid format is the Page descriptor. The other fields in the Page descriptor are:

Page descriptor

Gives the output address of a page of memory, as follows:

4KB translation granule

If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 1, bits[9:8] are bits[51:50] of the output address and bits[49:12] are bits[49:12] of the output address for a page of memory.

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If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 0, bits[47:12] are bits[47:12] of the output address for a page of memory.

16KB translation granule

If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 1, bits[9:8] are bits[51:50] of the output address and bits[49:14] are bits[49:14] of the output address for a page of memory.

If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 0, bits[47:14] are bits[47:14] of the output address for a page of memory.

64KB translation granule

If FEAT_LPA is implemented, bits[15:12] are bits[51:48] and bits[47:16] are bits[47:16] of the output address for a page of memory.

If FEAT_LPA is not implemented, bits[47:16] are bits[47:16] of the output address for a page of memory.

The following bits provide attributes for the target memory page:

- If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 0, bits[63:52, 11:2].
- If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 1, bits[63:52, 11:10, 7:2].

For more information, see *Memory attribute fields in the VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors*.

Note

- In Armv8.0, the position and contents of bits[63:52, 11:2] are identical to bits[63:52, 11:2] in the level 0, level 1, and level 2 Block descriptors.
- When FEAT_HAFDBS is implemented, the position and contents of bits[63:51, 11:2] are identical to bits[63:51, 11:2] in the level 0, level 1, and level 2 Block descriptors.
- When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented, hardware can use bits[62:59] of the Page descriptors for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes, see *Memory attribute fields in the VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors*.

For either the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, stage 1 translations, the output address in the descriptor is the IPA of the target page. Otherwise, it is the PA of the target page.

D5.3.3 Memory attribute fields in the VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors

Memory region attributes on page D5-4871 describes the region attribute fields. The following subsections summarize the descriptor attributes as follows:

Table descriptor

Table descriptors for stage 2 translations do not include any attribute field. For a summary of the attribute fields in a stage 1 Table descriptor, that define the attributes for the next lookup level, see *Next-level attributes in stage 1 VMSAv8-64 Table descriptors* on page D5-4842.

Block and Page descriptors

These descriptors define memory attributes for the target block or page of memory. Stage 1 and stage 2 translations have some differences in these attributes, see:

- *Attribute fields in stage 1 VMSAv8-64 Block and Page descriptors* on page D5-4844
- *Attribute fields in stage 2 VMSAv8-64 Block and Page descriptors* on page D5-4846.

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Next-level attributes in stage 1 VMSAv8-64 Table descriptors

In a Table descriptor for a stage 1 translation, bits[63:59] of the descriptor define the attributes for the next-level translation table access, and bits[58:51] are IGNORED:

Next-level descriptor attributes, stage 1 only

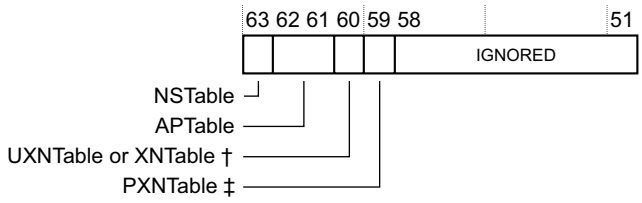

† UXNTable for a translation regime that can apply to execution at EL0, otherwise XNTable.
‡ RES0 for a translation regime that cannot apply to execution at EL0.

These attributes are:

NSTable, bit[63]

For memory accesses from Secure state, specifies the Security state for subsequent levels of lookup, see *Hierarchical control of Secure or Non-secure memory accesses* on page D5-4848.

For memory accesses from Non-secure state, including all accesses in the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime, this bit is RES0 and is ignored by the PE.

APTable, bits[62:61]

Access permissions limit for subsequent levels of lookup, see *Hierarchical control of data access permissions* on page D5-4854.

APTable[0] is RES0:

- In the EL2 translation regime.

  Note

  In an implementation that includes FEAT_VHE, when the value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1 the translation regime for memory accesses from EL2 is the EL2&0 translation regime. APTable[0] can be valid (not RES0) in the EL2&0 translation regime.

- In the EL3 translation regime.

From Armv8.1, when FEAT_HPDS is implemented, this field can be disabled. When the value of TCR_ELx.HPD{0} or TCR_ELx.HPD1 is 1:

- The value of the corresponding APTable field is IGNORED by hardware, allowing the field to be used by software.
- The behavior of the system is as if the value of the corresponding APTable field is 0.

Note

From Armv8.3, if EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, in the EL1 translation regime, when the value of HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1} == {1, 1}, bit[61] is treated as 0 regardless of the actual value, see *Additional behaviors when HCR_EL2.NV == 1 and HCR_EL2.NV1 == 1* on page D5-4889.

UXNTable or XNTable, bit[60]

XN limit for subsequent levels of lookup, see *Hierarchical control of instruction fetching* on page D5-4859.

The naming of this field depends on whether stage 1 of the translation regime can support two VA ranges:

Stage 1 can support two VA ranges

This field is UXNTable, and determines whether execution at EL0 of instructions fetched from the region identified at a lower level of lookup permitted.

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Note

PXNTable is the equivalent control of execution at a higher Exception level.

Stage 1 supports only one VA range

This field is XNTable.

From Armv8.1, when FEAT_HPDS is implemented, this field can be disabled. When the value of TCR_ELx.HPD{0} or TCR_ELx.HPD1 is 1:

- The value of the corresponding UXNTable field is IGNORED by hardware, allowing the field to be used by software.
- The behavior of the system is as if the value of the corresponding UXNTable field is 0.

Note

From Armv8.3, if EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, in the EL1 translation regime, when the value of HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1} == {1, 1}, bit[60] holds PXNTable, see *Additional behaviors when HCR_EL2.NV == 1 and HCR_EL2.NV1 == 1* on page D5-4889.

PXNTable, bit[59]

PXN limit for subsequent levels of lookup, see *Hierarchical control of instruction fetching* on page D5-4859.

This field is valid only for a stage 1 translation that can support two VA ranges. It is RES0 for stage 1 translations that can support only one VA range.

From Armv8.1, when FEAT_HPDS is implemented, this field can be disabled. When the value of TCR_ELx.HPD{0} or TCR_EL1.HPD1 is 1:

- The value of the corresponding PXNTable field is IGNORED by hardware, allowing the field to be used by software.
- The behavior of the system is as if the value of the corresponding PXNTable field is 0.

Note

From Armv8.3, if EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, in the EL1&0 translation regime, when the value of HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1} == {1, 1}, bit[59] is RES0, see *Additional behaviors when HCR_EL2.NV == 1 and HCR_EL2.NV1 == 1* on page D5-4889.

The definition of IGNORED means the architecture guarantees that the PE makes no use of the field, see *IGNORED* on page Glossary-11514. For more information about these fields, see *Other fields in the VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors* on page D5-4876.

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Attribute fields in stage 1 VMSAv8-64 Block and Page descriptors

In Block and Page descriptors, the memory attributes are split into an upper block and a lower block, as shown for a stage 1 translation:

Attribute fields for VMSAv8-64 stage 1 Block and Page descriptors

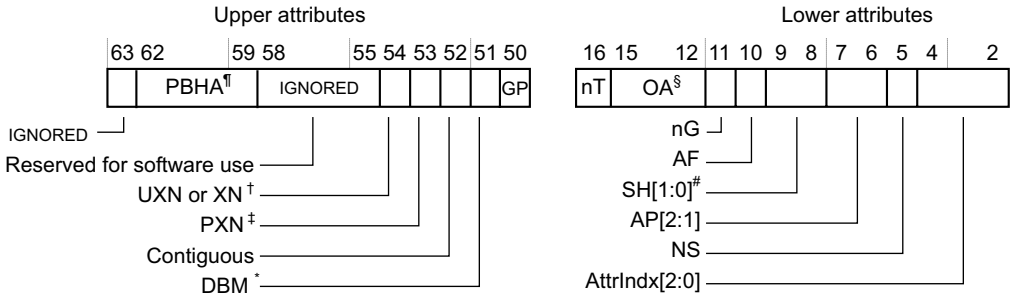

¶ IGNORED if FEAT_HPDS2 is not implemented.
† UXN for a translation regime that can apply to execution at EL0, otherwise XN.
‡ RES0 for a translation regime that cannot apply to execution at EL0.
* RES0 if FEAT_HAFDBS is not implemented.
§ RES0 if FEAT_LPA is not implemented.
# OA[51:50] if the Effective value of TCR_Elx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 1.

For a stage 1 descriptor, the attributes are:

PBHA, bits[62:59]

Page-based Hardware Attributes bits.

These bits are IGNORED when FEAT_HPDS2 is not implemented.

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented, each TCR_ELx has a control bit for each PBHA bit in the translation tables that it controls. When the value of that control bit is 1, and the value of the corresponding Hierarchical permission disables bit, TCR_ELx.HPD{n} is 1, hardware can use that PBHA bit for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes. When the PBHA bit is used for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes, the value of 0 in the PBHA bit is a safe default setting that gives the same behavior as when the PBHA bit is not used for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes.

The TCR_ELx control bits for this feature are:

For a translation regime that supports only a single VA range

HWU0nn Controls whether Block or Page descriptor bit[nn] can be used by hardware.

These controls apply only when the value of TCR_ELx.HPD0 is 1.

For a translation regime that can support two VA ranges

HWU0nn For the translation tables indicated by TTBR0_ELx, controls whether Block or Page descriptor bit[nn] can be used by hardware.

These controls apply only when the value of TCR_ELx.HPD0 is 1.

HWU1nn For the translation tables indicated by TTBR1_ELx, controls whether Block or Page descriptor bit[nn] can be used by hardware.

These controls apply only when the value of TCR_ELx.HPD1 is 1.

If FEAT_HPDS2 is not implemented, then the TCR_ELx control bits are RAZ/WI.

XN or UXN, bit[54]

The Execute-never or Unprivileged execute-never field, see *Access permissions for instruction execution* on page D5-4855.

Note

From Armv8.3, in the Non-secure EL1 translation regime, when the value of HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1} == {1, 1}, bit[54] holds PXN, see *Additional behaviors when HCR_EL2.NV == 1 and HCR_EL2.NV1 == 1* on page D5-4889.

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PXN, bit[53] The Privileged execute-never field, see *Access permissions for instruction execution* on page D5-4855.

This field is valid only when stage 1 of the translation regime can support two VA ranges. It is RES0 when stage 1 can support only one VA range.

Note

From Armv8.3, in the Non-secure EL1 translation regime, when the value of HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1} == {1, 1}, bit[53] is RES0, see *Additional behaviors when HCR_EL2.NV == 1 and HCR_EL2.NV1 == 1* on page D5-4889.

Contiguous, bit[52]

A hint bit indicating that the translation table entry is one of a contiguous set of entries, that might be cached in a single TLB entry, see *The Contiguous bit* on page D5-4877.

DBM, bit[51] Dirty Bit Modifier, see *The dirty state* on page D5-4861.

GP, bit[50] Guarded Page.

If FEAT_BTI is implemented, this field is present in stage 1 block and page translation table entries. Otherwise, this field is RES0.

This field is RES0 in stage 2 block and page translation table entries.

nT, bit[16] Block translation entry, see *Block translation entry* on page D5-4861.

If FEAT_BBM is implemented, this field is present in stage 1 block translation table entries. Otherwise, this field is RES0.

nG, bit[11] The not global bit. If a lookup using this descriptor is cached in a TLB, determines whether the TLB entry applies to all ASID values, or only to the current ASID value. See *Global and process-specific translation table entries* on page D5-4908.

This field is valid only when stage 1 of the translation regime can support two VA ranges. It is RES0 when stage 1 can support only one VA range.

AF, bit[10] The Access flag, see *The Access flag* on page D5-4860.

SH, bits[9:8] If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 0, descriptor bits[9:8] are the Shareability field, see *Memory region attributes* on page D5-4871. If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 1, descriptor bits[9:8] are OA[51:50] and Shareability is determined by TCR_ELx.SHn, see *Stage 1 Shareability when FEAT_LPA2 is implemented* on page D5-4873.

AP[2:1], bits[7:6]

Data Access Permissions bits, see *Memory access control* on page D5-4849.

Note

The Translation Table descriptor format defines AP[2:1] as the Access Permissions bits, and does not define an AP[0] bit.

AP[1] is valid only for stage 1 of a translation regime that can support two VA ranges. It is RES1 when stage 1 translations can support only one VA range.

Note

From Armv8.3, in the Non-secure EL1 translation regime, when the value of HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1} == {1, 1}, bit[6] is treated as 0 regardless of its actual value, see *Additional behaviors when HCR_EL2.NV == 1 and HCR_EL2.NV1 == 1* on page D5-4889.

NS, bit[5] Non-secure bit. For memory accesses from Secure state, specifies whether the output address is in the Secure or Non-secure address map, see *Control of Secure or Non-secure memory access* on page D5-4848.

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For memory accesses from Non-secure state this bit is RES0 and is ignored by the PE.

AttrIndx[2:0], bits[4:2]

Stage 1 memory attributes index field, for the MAIR_ELx, see *Stage 1 memory region type and Cacheability attributes* on page D5-4871.

The definition of IGNORED means the architecture guarantees that the PE makes no use of the field, see *IGNORED* on page Glossary-11514. For more information about these fields, see *Other fields in the VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors* on page D5-4876.

Attribute fields in stage 2 VMSAv8-64 Block and Page descriptors

In Block and Page descriptors, the memory attributes are split into an upper block and a lower block, as shown for a stage 2 translation:

Attribute fields for VMSAv8-64 stage 2 Block and Page descriptors

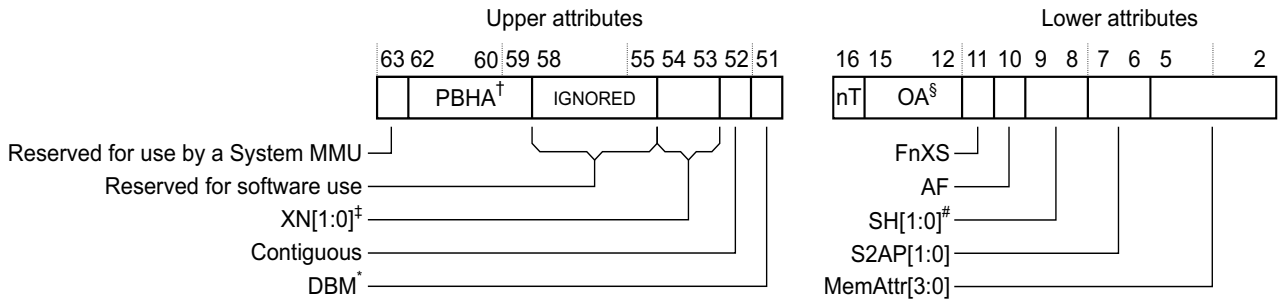

‡ Bit[53] is RES0 if FEAT_XNX is not implemented.
† Bits [62:60] are IGNORED and reserved for use by System MMU if FEAT_HPDS2 is not implemented.
Bits [59] is IGNORED if FEAT_HPDS2 is not implemented.
* RES0 if FEAT_HAFDBS is not implemented.
§ RES0 if FEAT_LPA is not implemented.
# OA[51:50] if the Effective value of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 1.

For a stage 2 descriptor, the attributes are:

PBHA[3:1], bits[62:60]

Page-based hardware attributes bits.

These bits are IGNORED and reserved for System MMU use when FEAT_HPDS2 is not implemented.

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented, VTCR_EL2 has a control bit for each PBHA bit in the EL1&0 stage 2 translation tables:

- When the value of that control bit is 1, hardware can use the corresponding PBHA bit for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes. When the PBHA bit is used for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes, the value of 0 in the PBHA bit is a safe default setting that gives the same behavior as when the PBHA bit is not used for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes.
- When the value of that control bit is 0, the corresponding PBHA bit is IGNORED and reserved for System MMU use.

PBHA[0], bit[59]

Page-based hardware attributes bit.

This bit is IGNORED when FEAT_HPDS2 is not implemented.

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When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented, VTCR_EL2 has a control bit for this bit in the EL1&0 stage 2 translation tables:

- When the value of that control bit is 1, hardware can use this bit for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes. When the PBHA bit is used for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes, the value of 0 in the PBHA bit is a safe default setting that gives the same behavior as when the PBHA bit is not used for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes.
- When the value of that control bit is 0, this bit is IGNORED.

XN[1:0], bits[54:53]

The Execute-never field, see *Access permissions for instruction execution* on page D5-4855.

If FEAT_XNX is not implemented, bit[53] is RES0.

Contiguous, bit[52]

A hint bit indicating that the translation table entry is one of a contiguous set or entries, that might be cached in a single TLB entry, see *The Contiguous bit* on page D5-4877.

DBM, bit[51] Dirty Bit Modifier, see *The dirty state* on page D5-4861.

nT, bit[16] Block translation entry, see *Block translation entry* on page D5-4861.

If FEAT_BBM is implemented, this field is present in stage 2 block translation table entries. Otherwise, this field is RES0.

FnXS, bit[11] XS attribute modifier, see *XS attribute modifier* on page D5-4861.

When FEAT_XS is implemented, this field is present in stage 2 block and page translation table entries. Otherwise, this field is RES0.

AF, bit[10] The Access flag, see *The Access flag* on page D5-4860.

SH, bits[9:8] If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 0, descriptor bits[9:8] are the Shareability field, see *The stage 2 memory region attributes, EL1&0 translation regime* on page D5-4873. If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 1, descriptor bits[9:8] are OA[51:50] and Shareability is determined by VTCR_EL2.SH0, see *Stage 2 Shareability attribute, for Normal memory* on page D5-4875.

S2AP, bits[7:6]

Stage 2 data Access Permissions bits, see *The S2AP data access permissions, Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime* on page D5-4854.

Note

In the original VMSAv7-32 Long-descriptor attribute definition, this field was called HAP[2:1], for consistency with the AP[2:1] field in the stage 1 descriptors and despite there being no HAP[0] bit. Armv8 renamed the field for greater clarity.

MemAttr, bits[5:2]

Stage 2 memory attributes, see *The stage 2 memory region attributes, EL1&0 translation regime* on page D5-4873.

The definition of IGNORED means the architecture guarantees that the PE makes no use of the field, see *IGNORED* on page Glossary-11514. For more information about these fields, see *Other fields in the VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors* on page D5-4876.

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D5.3.4 Control of Secure or Non-secure memory access

As this section describes, the NS bit in the translation table entries:

- For accesses from Secure state, if the translation table entry was held in secure memory, determines whether the access is to Secure or Non-secure memory.
- Is ignored by:
  - Accesses from Non-secure state.
  - Accesses from Secure state if the translation table entry was held in Non-secure memory.

In the VMSAv8-64 translation table format:

- The NS bit relates only to the memory block or page at the output address defined by the descriptor.
- The descriptors also include an NSTable bit, that affects accesses at lower levels of lookup, see *Hierarchical control of Secure or Non-secure memory accesses*.

The NS and NSTable bits are valid only for memory accesses from Secure state described by Translation Table descriptors that are fetched from Secure memory, and:

- In the Translation Table descriptors in a Non-secure translation table, the NS and NSTable bits are SBZ.
- Memory accesses from Non-secure state, including all accesses from EL2, ignore the values of these bits.

In the Secure translation regimes, for Translation Table descriptors that are fetched from Secure memory, the NS bit in a descriptor indicates whether the descriptor refers to the Secure or the Non-secure address map, as follows:

NS == 0 Access the Secure PA space.

NS == 1 Access the Non-secure PA space.

For Non-secure translation regimes, and for Translation Table descriptors fetched from Non-secure memory, the corresponding bit is RES0 and is ignored by the PE. The access is made to Non-secure memory, regardless of the value of the bit.

Hierarchical control of Secure or Non-secure memory accesses

For VMSAv8-64 Table descriptors for stage 1 translations, the descriptor includes an NSTable bit, that indicates whether the table identified in the descriptor is in Secure or Non-secure memory. For accesses from Secure state, the meaning of the NSTable bit is:

NSTable == 0 The defined table address is in the Secure PA space. In the descriptors in that translation table, NS bits and NSTable bits have their defined meanings.

NSTable == 1 The defined table address is in the Non-secure PA space. Because this table is fetched from the Non-secure address space, the NS and NSTable bits in the descriptors in this table must be ignored. This means that, for this table:

- The value of the NS bit in any Block or Page descriptor is ignored. The block or page address refers to Non-secure memory.
- The value of the NSTable bit in any Table descriptor is ignored, and the table address refers to Non-secure memory. When this table is accessed, the NS bit in any Block or Page descriptor is ignored, and all descriptors in the table refer to Non-secure memory.

In addition, an entry fetched in Secure state is treated as non-global if it is part of a stage 1 translation which supports both global and non-global entries, and the stage 1 translation was read from a Non-secure stage 1 output address. These entries must be treated as if nG==1, regardless of the value of the nG bit. For more information about the nG bit, see *Global and process-specific translation table entries* on page D5-4908.

The effect of NSTable applies to later entries in the translation table walk, and so its effects can be held in one or more TLB entries. Therefore a change to NSTable requires coarse-grained invalidation of the TLB to ensure that the effect of the change is visible to subsequent memory transactions.

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D5.4 Memory access control

The access control fields in the Translation Table descriptors determine whether the PE, in its current state, is permitted to perform the required access to the output address given in the Translation Table descriptor. If a translation stage does not permit the access then an MMU fault is generated for that translation stage, and no memory access is performed.

The following sections describe the memory access controls:

- *About access permissions*.
- *About PSTATE.PAN* on page D5-4850.
- *About PSTATE.UAO* on page D5-4851.
- *About PSTATE.BTYPE* on page D5-4851.
- *Data access permission controls* on page D5-4853.
- *Access permissions for instruction execution* on page D5-4855.
- *The Access flag* on page D5-4860.
- *The dirty state* on page D5-4861.
- *Software management of the Access flag* on page D5-4861.
- *Hardware management of the Access flag and dirty state* on page D5-4862.
- *Ordering of hardware updates to the translation tables* on page D5-4868.
- *Restriction on memory types for hardware updates on translation tables* on page D5-4868.
- *Use of the Contiguous bit with hardware updates of the translation table entries* on page D5-4869.

Note

This section describes the access controls for each of the translation regimes, and for each stage of translation in the EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime.

A translation applies to memory accesses from either:

- Only a single Exception level, for example the EL3 translation regime.
- EL0 and one higher Exception level, for example the EL1&0 translation regime.

In addition to an output address, a translation table entry that refers to a page or region of memory includes fields that define properties of the target memory region. These fields can be classified as address map control, access control, and region attribute fields. *Control of Secure or Non-secure memory access* on page D5-4848 describes the address map control, and *Memory region attributes* on page D5-4871 describes the other fields.

D5.4.1 About access permissions

The Translation Table descriptors include fields that define access permissions for data accesses and for instruction fetches. This section introduces those fields. In addition:

- System register controls can prevent execution from writable locations, see *Preventing execution from writable locations* on page D5-4860.
- For the effect of disabling a stage of address translation on the access permissions, see *The effects of disabling a stage of address translation* on page D5-4826.
- From Armv8.1, the PSTATE.PAN bit can affect the access permissions for privileged data accesses, see *About PSTATE.PAN* on page D5-4850.
- From Armv8.2, the PSTATE.UAO bit can affect the access permissions for unprivileged instructions, see *About PSTATE.UAO* on page D5-4851.

Note

This section gives a general description of memory access permissions. In an implementation that includes EL2, software executing at EL1 can see only the access permissions defined by the EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, stage 1 translations. However, software executing at EL2 can modify these permissions. This modification is invisible to the software executing at EL1 or EL0.

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The access permission bits control access to the corresponding memory region. The VMSAv8-64 translation table format:

- In stage 1 translations, uses AP[2:1] to define the data access permissions, see *The AP[2:1] data access permissions, for stage 1 translations* on page D5-4853.

  Note

  The description of the access permission field as AP[2:1] is for consistency with the VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor translation table format, see *The VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8847. The VMSAv8-64 translation table format does not define an AP[0] bit.

- In stage 2 translations, uses S2AP[1:0] to define the data access permissions, see *The S2AP data access permissions, Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime* on page D5-4854.
- Uses the UXN, XN and PXN fields to define access controls for instruction fetches, see *Access permissions for instruction execution* on page D5-4855.

An attempt to perform a memory access that the translation table access permission bits do not permit generates a Permission fault, for the corresponding stage of translation.

Note

In an implementation that includes EL2, each stage of the translation of a memory access made using the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime has its own, independent, permission check.

D5.4.2 About PSTATE.PAN

When the value of PSTATE.PAN is 1, any privileged data access from EL1, or EL2 when HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, to a virtual memory address that is accessible to data accesses at EL0, generates a Permission fault.

When the value of PSTATE.PAN is 0, the translation system is the same as in Armv8.0.

When FEAT_PAN is implemented, the SPSR_EL1.PAN, SPSR_EL2.PAN, and SPSR_EL3.PAN bits are used for exception returns, and the DSPSR_EL0 register is used for entry to or exit from Debug state.

When FEAT_PAN is implemented, the SCTLR_EL1.SPAN and SCTLR_EL2.SPAN bits are used to control whether the PAN bit is set on an exception to EL1 or EL2.

When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1} SCTLR_EL1.SPAN and SCTLR_EL2.SPAN are ignored.

When FEAT_PAN3 is implemented, the SCTLR_EL1.EPAN and SCTLR_EL2.EPAN bits are used to control whether the effect of the PAN bit factors in stage 1 EL0 instruction access permissions in addition to the stage EL0 data permissions. SCTLR_EL2.EPAN is available when HCR_EL2.E2H is 1.

When FEAT_PAN3 is implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether SCR_EL3.SIF is also used to determine instruction access permission for the purpose of PAN.

Note

The SCTLR_EL1.EPAN and SCTLR_EL2.EPAN bits affect the `AT S1E1RP` and `AT S12E1WP` instructions, consistent with those instructions using PSTATE.PAN to determine whether the memory access causes a Permission fault.

The PAN bit has no effect on:

- Data Cache instructions other than `DC GVA`, `DC GZVA`, and `DC ZVA`.
- Address translation instructions, other than `ATS1E1RP` and `ATS1E1WP` when FEAT_PAN2 is implemented.
- Unprivileged instructions, `LDTR`, `LDTRB`, `LDTRH`, `LDTRSB`, `LDTRSH`, `LDTRSW`, `STTR`, `STTRB`, and `STTRH`, unless HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 0}.

The PAN bit has no effect when the first stage of translation is disabled for the current translation regime or when the first stage of translation for the current translation regime does not describe the permissions for access at EL0.

If access is disabled, then the access will cause a stage 1 Permission fault.

On an exception that is taken from AArch64 state to AArch64 state, PSTATE.PAN is copied to SPSR_ELx.PAN.

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On an exception return from AArch64 state:

- SPSR_ELx.PAN is copied to PSTATE.PAN, when the target Exception level is in AArch64 state.
- SPSR_ELx.PAN is copied to CPSR.PAN, when the target Exception level is in AArch32 state.

Note

- In Non-debug state, in AArch64 state:
  - Software can use an `MSR PAN, #Imm4` or `MSR PAN, Xt` instruction to modify PSTATE.PAN, or an `MRS Xt, PAN` instruction to read PSTATE.PAN.
  - In EL1, when HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1} == {1, 1}, PSTATE.PAN is treated as 0 for all purposes except reading the value of the bit.
- In Debug state, in AArch64 state, a debugger can use the `DRPS` instruction to modify PSTATE.PAN.

D5.4.3 About PSTATE.UAO

When the value of PSTATE.UAO is 1, a load/store unprivileged instruction executed at EL1, or executed at EL2 when the *Effective value* of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1} is subject to the memory access permissions that apply to the Exception level at which it is executed, rather than being subject to the EL0 access permissions. This means the load/store unprivileged instruction is subject to the same access permissions as the corresponding load/store register instruction. See *Load/store unprivileged* on page C3-256 and *Load/store register* on page C3-252.

When FEAT_UAO is implemented and PSTATE.UAO is 0, it has no effect on the described behavior of any load/store unprivileged instruction.

A corresponding UAO bit is added to SPSR_EL1, SPSR_EL2, and SPSR_EL3 for exception returns, and DSPSR_EL0 for entry to or exit from Debug state.

On an exception that is taken from AArch64 state to AArch64 state, PSTATE.UAO is copied to SPSR_ELx.UAO and then set to 0.

On an exception that is taken from AArch32 state to AArch64 state:

- PSTATE.UAO is set to 0.
- SPSR_ELx.UAO is set to 0.

On an exception return from AArch64 state to AArch64 state, SPSR_ELx.UAO is copied to PSTATE.UAO.

Note

- In Non-debug state, in AArch64 state, software can use an `MSR UAO, #Imm4` or `MSR UAO, Xt` instruction to modify PSTATE.UAO, or an `MRS Xt, UAO` instruction to read PSTATE.UAO.
- In Debug state, in AArch64 state, a debugger can use the `DRPS` instruction to modify PSTATE.UAO.

D5.4.4 About PSTATE.BTYPE

When FEAT_BTI is implemented, on execution of an instruction, the guarded status of the memory region and the register that is accessed by the instruction determines the value that the PSTATE.BTYPE field is set at the end of the execution of the instruction as shown in Table D5-27 on page D5-4851:

Table D5-27 Values taken by PSTATE.BTYPE on execution of an instruction

Instruction executed	Memory region	Register accessed	PSTATE.BTYPE
`BR`, `BRAA, BRAAZ, BRAB, BRABZ`	Guarded	Any register other than X16 or X17	`0b11`
`BLR`, `BLRAA, BLRAAZ, BLRAB, BLRABZ`	Any	Any register	`0b10`

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Table D5-27 Values taken by PSTATE.BTYPE on execution of an instruction (continued)

Instruction executed	Memory region	Register accessed	PSTATE.BTYPE
BR, BRAA, BRAAZ, BRAB, BRABZ	Guarded	X16 or X17	0b01
BR, BRAA, BRAAZ, BRAB, BRABZ	Non-guarded	Any register	0b01
Any instruction other than BR, BRAA, BRAAZ, BRAB, BRABZ, BLR, BLRAA, BLRAAZ, BLRAB, BLRABZ,	Any	Any register	0b00

The BTI instructions <targets> operand identifies the compatibility of the BTI instruction to different PSTATE.BTYPE values, as seen in Table D5-28 on page D5-4852.

Table D5-28 Compatibility of BTI instruction to different PSTATE.BTYPE values

<targets>	PSTATE.BTYPE value			
	0b00	0b01	0b10	0b11
(omitted)	n/a	Not compatible	Not compatible	Not compatible
c	n/a	Compatible	Compatible	Not compatible
j	n/a	Compatible	Not compatible	Compatible
jc	n/a	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible

When accessing a guarded memory region and if PSTATE.BTYPE has a value of 0b01, 0b10, or 0b11, then a BTI instruction that is compatible with the current value of PSTATE.BTYPE will not generate a Branch Target exception and will allow execution of subsequent instructions within the memory region.

A Branch Target exception is generated for an instruction that lies within a guarded page if PSTATE.BTYPE field is not 0b00 and if the instruction is not any of:

- A BTI instruction that is compatible with the PSTATE.BTYPE field.
- A PACIASP or PACIBSP instruction, and the PSTATE.BTYPE is consistent with implicit BTI behavior of these instructions.
- A Breakpoint Instruction exception.
- A Halt Instruction debug event.

A Branch Target exception is taken to:

- EL1 when executing at EL0 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0.
- EL2 when executing at EL0 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1.
- ELx when executing at ELx, where x is 1, 2, or 3.

The ESR_ELx.EC code for a Branch Target exception is 0x0D, see *ISS encoding for an exception from Branch Target Identification instruction* on page D13-5389.

When accessing a guarded memory region, PACIASP and PACIBSP instructions have an implicit branch target identification instruction. This means that they are a target that is compatible with:

- A PSTATE.BTYPE value of 0b10 or 0b01.
- When the associated SCTLR_ELx.{BT0, BT1, BT} bits are 0, a PSTATE.BTYPE value of 0b11.

Note

- The implicit branch target identification property of PACIASP and PACIBSP is independent of the setting of the SCTLR_ELx.{EnIA, EnIB} bits.
- The Branch Target Identification instructions are NOPs in a non-guarded page.
- There is no direct way of reading or writing to the PSTATE.BTYPE field.

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D5.4.5 Data access permission controls

The following subsubsections describe the data access permission controls:

- *Preventing EL0 access to halves of the address map*
- *The AP[2:1] data access permissions, for stage 1 translations*.
- *The S2AP data access permissions, Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime* on page D5-4854.
- *Hierarchical control of data access permissions* on page D5-4854.

Preventing EL0 access to halves of the address map

If FEAT_E0PD is implemented, the TCR_ELx.{E0PD0, E0PD1} fields can prevent unprivileged access to the addresses translated by TTBR0_ELx or TTBR1_ELx. If access is prevented, the fault is reported as a level 0 Translation fault. The fault should take the same time to generate, whether the address is present in the TLB or not, to mitigate attacks that use fault timing. This type of fault is not counted as a TLB miss for performance monitoring features.

The AP[2:1] data access permissions, for stage 1 translations

In VMSAv8-64, for a translation regime that applies to both EL0 and a higher Exception level, the AP[2:1] bits control the stage 1 data access permissions, and:

AP[2] Selects between read-only and read/write access.

AP[1] Selects between Application level (EL0) control and the higher Exception level control.

This provides four permission settings for data accesses:

- Read-only at all levels.
- Read/write at all levels.
- Read-only at the higher Exception level, no access by software executing at EL0.
- Read/write at the higher Exception level, no access by software executing at EL0.

Note

In an implementation that does not include FEAT_VHE, the only translation regime that applies to EL0 and a higher Exception level is the EL1&0 translation regime. In an implementation that includes FEAT_VHE, the EL2&0 translation regime applies to both Non-secure EL0 and EL2 when the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}.

For translation regimes that apply only to accesses from a single Exception level, AP[2] determines the stage 1 data access permissions, and AP[1] is RES1, meaning it is ignored by hardware and is treated as if it is 1.

Table D5-29 on page D5-4853 shows the meaning of the AP[2:1] field for stage 1 of a translation regime that applies to both EL0 and a higher Exception level. In this table, an entry of None indicates that any access from that Exception level faults.

Table D5-29 Data access permissions for stage 1 translations that applies to EL0 and a higher Exception level

AP[2:1]	Access from higher Exception level	Access from EL0
00	Read/write	None
01	Read/write	Read/write
10	Read-only	None
11	Read-only	Read-only

For the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime:

- The stage 2 translation also defines data access permissions, see *The S2AP data access permissions, Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime* on page D5-4854.

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- When both stages of translation are enabled, *Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 data access permissions* on page D5-4879 describes how these permissions are combined.

Table D5-30 shows the effect of the AP[2] field for stage 1 of a translation regime that applies to only a single Exception level.

Table D5-30 Data access permissions for stage 1 translations that apply to only a single Exception level

AP[2]	Access permission
0	Read/write
1	Read-only

The S2AP data access permissions, Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime

In the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime, when stage 2 address translation is enabled, the S2AP field in the stage 2 Translation Table descriptors define the data access permissions as Table D5-31 shows. In this table, an entry of None indicates that any access generates a Permission fault.

Table D5-31 Data access permissions for stage 2 of the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime

S2AP	Access from Non-secure EL1 or Non-secure EL0
00	None
01	Read-only
10	Write-only
11	Read/write

The S2AP access permissions make no distinction between Non-secure accesses from EL1 and Non-secure accesses from EL0. However, when both stages of address translation are enabled, these permissions are combined with the stage 1 access permissions defined by AP[2:1], see *Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 data access permissions* on page D5-4879.

Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 attributes, EL1&0 translation regime on page D5-4878 gives more information about the use of the stage 1 and stage 2 access permissions in an implementation of virtualization.

Hierarchical control of data access permissions

The VMSAv8-64 translation table format includes mechanisms by which entries at one level of translation table lookup can set limits on the permitted entries at subsequent levels of lookup. This subsection describes how these controls apply to the data access permissions.

Note

Similar hierarchical controls apply to instruction fetching, see *Hierarchical control of instruction fetching* on page D5-4859.

However, in an implementation that includes FEAT_HPDS, when the value of a TCR_ELx.HPD{0} field is 1, or the value of the TCR_ELx.HPD1 field is 1, the hierarchical control of data access permissions is disabled for the translation stage controlled by that TCR_ELx, and the information in this subsection does not apply.

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The restrictions apply only to subsequent levels of lookup for the same stage of translation. The APTable[1:0] field restricts the access permissions, as Table D5-32 on page D5-4855 shows. As stated in the table footnote, for a translation regime that applies to only a single Exception level, APTable[0] is RES0, meaning it is ignored by the hardware.

Table D5-32 Effect of APTable[1:0] on subsequent levels of lookup

APTable[1:0]	Effect
00	No effect on permissions in subsequent levels of lookup.
01 [a]	Access at EL0 not permitted, regardless of permissions in subsequent levels of lookup.
10	Write access not permitted, at any Exception level, regardless of permissions in subsequent levels of lookup.
11 [a]	Regardless of permissions in subsequent levels of lookup: • Write access not permitted, at any Exception level. • Read access not permitted at EL0.

a. Not valid for any translation regime that applies to only a single Exception level. In the translation tables for such a regime, APTable[0] is RES0.

Note

The APTable[1:0] settings are combined with the translation table access permissions in the Translation Tables descriptors accessed in subsequent levels of lookup. They do not restrict or change the values entered in those descriptors.

The VMSAv8-64 provides APTable[1:0] control only for stage 1 translations. The corresponding bits are RES0 in the stage 2 Translation Table descriptors.

The effect of APTable applies to later entries in the translation table walk, and so its effects can be held in one or more TLB entries. Therefore, a change to APTable requires coarse-grained invalidation of the TLB to ensure that the effect of the change is visible to subsequent memory transactions.

D5.4.6 Access permissions for instruction execution

Execute-never controls determine whether instructions can be executed from a memory region. These controls are:

UXN, Unprivileged execute-never, stage 1 only

Descriptor bit[54], defined as UXN only for stage 1 of any translation regime for which stage 1 translation can support two VA ranges.

This field applies only to execution at EL0. A value of 0 indicates that this control permits execution.

XN, Execute-never

Descriptor bit[54], defined as XN for:

- Stage 1 of any translation regime for which the stage 1 translation can support only a single VA range.
- Stage 2 translations when FEAT_XNX is not implemented.

Note

XN[1:0], Execute-never, stage 2 only describes the stage 2 control when FEAT_XNX is implemented.

This field applies to execution at any Exception level to which the stage of translation applies. A value of 0 indicates that this control permits execution.

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PXN, Privileged execute-never, stage 1 only

Descriptor bit[53], used only for stage 1 of any translation regime for which stage 1 translation can support two VA ranges.

- For stage 1 of a translation regime for which the stage 1 translation supports only a single VA range the stage 1 descriptors define a PXN field that is RES0, meaning it is ignored by hardware.

This field applies only to execution at an Exception level higher than EL0. A value of 0 indicates that this control permits execution.

XN[1:0], Execute-never, stage 2 only

Descriptor bits[54:53], defined as XN[1:0] for:

- Stage 2 translations when FEAT_XNX is implemented.

Table D5-33 shows the operation of this control.

Table D5-33 XN[1:0] stage 2 access permissions model

XN[1]	XN[0]	Access
0	0	The stage 2 control permits execution at EL1 and EL0
0	1	The stage 2 control does not permit execution at EL1, but permits execution at EL0
1	0	The stage 2 control does not permit execution at EL1 or EL0
1	1	The stage 2 control permits execution at EL1, but does not permit execution at EL0

Note

For stage 2 translations when FEAT_XNX is not implemented, descriptor bit[53] is RES0, meaning it is ignored by hardware.

Note

In an implementation that does not include FEAT_VHE, the only translation regime for which stage 1 translation can support two VA ranges is the EL1&0 translation regime. In an implementation that includes FEAT_VHE:

- When the value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, TCR_EL2 controls the EL2&0 translation regime, and this regime:
  - Supports two VA ranges, corresponding to TTBR0_EL2 and TTBR1_EL2.
  - Always supports both UXN and PXN fields.
- Memory accesses from EL0 are translated using the EL2&0 translation regime only when the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}.

Table D5-33 shows the operation of the stage 2 XN[1:0] control, and for each single-bit execute-never field a value of 1 indicates that, at an Exception level to which the control applies, instructions cannot be executed from the target memory region. In addition:

- For a translation regime that applies to EL0 and a higher Exception level, if the value of the AP[2:1] bits is `0b01`, permitting write access from EL0, then the PXN field is treated as if it has the value 1, regardless of its actual value.
- In a translation regime with two stages of translation, a region is execute-never if execution is not permitted by the value of the applicable execute-never field in one or both of:
  - The stage 1 Translation Table descriptor.
  - The stage 2 Translation Table descriptor.
- For each translation regime, if the value of the corresponding SCTLR_ELx.WXN field is 1 then any memory region that is writable is treated as XN, regardless of the value of the corresponding UXN, XN, or PXN field. For more information, see *Preventing execution from writable locations* on page D5-4860.
- The SCR_EL3.SIF bit prevents execution in Secure state of any instruction fetched from Non-secure memory, see *Restriction on Secure instruction fetch* on page D5-4860.

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The execute-never controls apply to speculative instruction fetching, meaning speculative instruction fetch from a memory region that is execute-never at the current Exception level is prohibited.

Note

- Although the execute-never controls apply to speculative fetching, on an attempted speculative instruction fetch from an execute-never location, no Permission fault is generated unless the PE attempts to execute the instruction that would have been fetched from that location. This means that, if a speculative fetch from an execute-never location is attempted, but there is no attempt to execute the corresponding instruction, a Permission fault is not generated.
- The software that defines a translation table must mark any region of memory that is read-sensitive as execute-never, to avoid the possibility of a speculative fetch accessing the memory region. This means it must mark any memory region that corresponds to a read-sensitive peripheral as execute-never. Hardware does not prevent speculative accesses to a region of any Device memory type unless that region is also marked as execute-never for all Exception levels from which it can be accessed.
- When no stage of address translation for the translation regime is enabled, memory regions cannot have UXN, XN, or PXN attributes assigned. *Behavior of instruction fetches when all associated stages of translation are disabled* on page D5-4827 describes how disabling all stages of address translation affects instruction fetching.

The following subsubsections give more information about the instruction fetch and execution permission controls:

- *Stage 1 instruction access and execution permissions*.
- *Stage 2 instruction execution permissions* on page D5-4859.
- *Hierarchical control of instruction fetching* on page D5-4859.
- *Preventing execution from writable locations* on page D5-4860.
- *Restriction on Secure instruction fetch* on page D5-4860.

Stage 1 instruction access and execution permissions

Table D5-34 on page D5-4857 and Table D5-35 on page D5-4858 include the AP[2:1] read and write permissions shown in Table D5-29 on page D5-4853 and Table D5-30 on page D5-4854. These permissions are shown as:

R Indicates Read permission granted.

W Indicates Write permission granted.

Table D5-34 on page D5-4857 shows the stage 1 access permissions for instruction execution when using a translation regime that applies to EL0 and a higher Exception level.

Table D5-34 Stage 1 access permissions for instruction execution for a translation regime that applies to EL0 and a higher Exception level

UXN	PXN	AP[2:1]	SCTLR_ELx.WXN[a]	Access from higher Exception level	Access from EL0
0	0	00	0	R, W, Executable	Executable
			1	R, W, Not executable[b]	Executable
		01	0	R, W, Not executable[c]	R, W, Executable
			1	R, W, Not executable	R, W, Not executable[d]
		10	x	R, Executable	Executable
		11	x	R, Executable	R, Executable

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Table D5-34 Stage 1 access permissions for instruction execution for a translation regime that applies to EL0 and a higher Exception level (continued)

UXN	PXN	AP[2:1]	SCTLR_ELx.WXN[a]	Access from higher Exception level	Access from EL0
0	1	00	x	R, W, Not executable	Executable
		01	0	R, W, Not executable	R, W, Executable
			1	R, W, Not executable	R, W, Not executable[d]
		10	x	R, Not executable	Executable
		11	x	R, Not executable	R, Executable
1	0	00	0	R, W, Executable	Not executable
			1	R, W, Not executable[b]	Not executable
		01	x	R, W, Not executable[c]	R, W, Not executable
		10	x	R, Executable	Not executable
		11	x	R, Executable	R, Not executable
	1	00	x	R, W, Not executable	Not executable
		01	x	R, W, Not executable	R, W, Not executable
		10	x	R, Not executable	Not executable
		11	x	R, Not executable	R, Not executable

a. Where ELx is the higher Exception level to which the translation regime applies.
b. Not executable because of SCTLR_ELx.WXN control, because region is writable at ELx.
c. Not executable, because AArch64 execution treats all regions writable at EL0 as being PXN.
d. Not executable because of SCTLR_ELx.WXN control, because region is writable at EL0.

Table D5-35 on page D5-4858 shows the stage 1 access permissions for instruction execution when using a translation regime that applies to only a single Exception level.

Table D5-35 Access permissions for instruction execution for a translation regime that applies to only a single Exception level

XN	AP[2]	SCTLR_ELx.WXN[a]	Access permission
0	0	0	R, W, Executable
		1	R, W, Not executable[b]
	1	x	R, Executable
1	0	x	R, W, Not executable
	1	x	R, Not executable

a. Where ELx is the higher Exception level to which the translation regime applies.
b. Not executable because of the SCTLR_ELx.WXN control, because region is writable at ELx.

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Note

The Access permissions for an AArch64 translation regime that applies to only a single Exception level are consistent with the following fields in the translation table entries being treated as shown:

- AP treated as RES1.
- APTable[0] treated as RES0.
- PXN treated as RES0.
- PXNTable treated as RES0.

Stage 2 instruction execution permissions

For the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, stage 2 translation, the XN fields in the stage 2 Translation Table descriptors control the execution permission, and this control is completely independent of the S2AP access permissions:

- When FEAT_XNX is not implemented the stage 2 XN field is a 1-bit field that applies to execution at both EL0 and EL1, see *XN, Execute-never* on page D5-4855.
- When FEAT_XNX is implemented the stage 2 XN field is a 2-bit field that provides independent control of execution from EL0 and execution from EL1, see *XN[1:0], Execute-never, stage 2 only* on page D5-4856.

See also *Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 instruction execution permissions* on page D5-4879.

Hierarchical control of instruction fetching

The VMSAv8-64 translation table format includes mechanisms by which entries at one level of translation table lookup can set limits on the permitted entries at subsequent levels of lookup. This subsection describes how these controls apply to the instruction fetching controls.

Note

Similar hierarchical controls apply to data accesses, see *Hierarchical control of data access permissions* on page D5-4854.

However, in an implementation that includes FEAT_HPDS, when the value of a TCR_ELx.HPD{0} field is 1, or the value of the TCR_ELx.HPD1 field is 1, the hierarchical control of instruction fetching is disabled for the translation stage controlled by that TCR_ELx, and the information in this subsection does not apply.

The restrictions apply only to subsequent levels of lookup at the same stage of translation, and:

- UXNTable or XNTable restricts the execute-never control:
  - When the value of the XNTable bit is 1, the XN bit is treated as 1 in all subsequent levels of lookup, regardless of its actual value.
  - When the value of the UXNTable bit is 1, the UXN bit is treated as 1 in all subsequent levels of lookup, regardless of its actual value.
  - When the value of a UXNTable or XNTable bit is 0 the bit has no effect.
- For a translation regime that applies to EL0 and a higher Exception level, PXNTable restricts the PXN control:
  - When the value of PXNTable is 1, the PXN bit is treated as 1 in all subsequent levels of lookup, regardless of the actual value of the bit.
  - When the value of PXNTable is 0 it has no effect.

Note

The UXNTable, XNTable, and PXNTable settings are combined with the XN, UXN, and PXN bits in the Translation Table descriptors accessed at subsequent levels of lookup. They do not restrict or change the values entered in those descriptors.

The UXNTable, XNTable, and PXNTable controls are provided only for stage 1 translations. The corresponding bits are RES0 in the stage 2 Translation Table descriptors.

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The effect of UXNTable, XNTable, or PXNTable applies to later entries in the translation table walk, and so its effects can be held in one or more TLB entries. Therefore, a change to UXNTable, XNTable, or PXNTable requires coarse-grained invalidation of the TLB to ensure that the effect of the change is visible to subsequent memory transactions.

Preventing execution from writable locations

The architecture provides control bits that, when corresponding stage 1 address translation is enabled, force writable memory to be treated as execute-never:

- For a translation regime that applies to EL0 and a higher Exception level, ELx, when the value of the applicable SCTLR_ELx.WXN field is 1:
  - All regions that are writable from EL0 at stage 1 of the address translation are treated as stage 1 execute-never at EL0.
  - All regions that are writable from ELx at stage 1 of the address translation are treated as stage 1 execute-never at ELx.
- For a translation regime that applies to only a single Exception level, ELx, when the value of the applicable SCTLR_ELx.WXN field is 1, all regions that are writable at stage 1 of the address translation are treated as stage 1 execute-never at ELx.

Note

- The SCTLR_ELx.WXN controls are intended to be used in systems with very high security requirements.
- Setting a WXN field to 1 changes the interpretation of the translation table entry, overriding a zero value of a XN, UXN, or PXN field. It does not cause any change to the translation table entry.

For any given virtual machine, Arm expects WXN to remain static in normal operation. In particular, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether TLB entries associated with a particular VMID reflect the effect of the values of these fields. This means that any change of these fields without a corresponding change of VMID might require synchronization and TLB invalidation, as described in *TLB maintenance requirements and the TLB maintenance instructions* on page D5-4911.

Restriction on Secure instruction fetch

EL3 provides a Secure instruction fetch bit, SCR_EL3.SIF. When the value of this bit is 1, and execution is using the EL3 translation regime, the Secure EL2 translation regime, or the Secure EL1&0 translation regime, any attempt to execute an instruction fetched from memory marked in the first stage of translation as Non-secure memory causes a Permission fault. TLB entries might reflect the value of this bit, and therefore any change to the value of this bit requires synchronization and TLB invalidation, as described in *TLB maintenance requirements and the TLB maintenance instructions* on page D5-4911.

In an implementation that does not implement EL3, the *Effective value* of this bit is 0.

D5.4.7 The Access flag

The Access flag indicates when a page or section of memory is accessed for the first time since the Access flag in the corresponding Translation Table descriptor was set to 0.

The AF bit in the Translation Table descriptors is the Access flag.

In Armv8.0, the Access flag is managed by software as described in *Software management of the Access flag* on page D5-4861.

From Armv8.1, the Access flag can be managed by hardware as described in *Hardware management of the Access flag* on page D5-4862.

Note

The support for hardware management of the Access flag applies only to the VMSAv8-64 translation regimes.

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D5.4.8 The dirty state

The dirty state indicates whether a page or section of memory is modified.

The dirty state can be managed by hardware as described in *Hardware management of dirty state* on page D5-4863.

Where the dirty state is managed in hardware, the dirty state information is encoded using the access permission bits AP[2] and S2AP[1] in conjunction with the DBM bit.

D5.4.9 Block translation entry

While the nT bit is set, if the implementation meets either level 1 or level 2 support, the PE either:

- Generates a Translation fault when using a translation table entry that has the nT bit set. Such an entry is not permitted to be cached within the TLB.
- Guarantees that using a translation table entry that has the nT bit set does not break coherency, ordering guarantees or uniprocessor semantics, or fail to clear the Exclusives monitors when an entry that does not have the nT bit set is translating the same address cached within the TLB.

Note

Using a translation table entry that has the nT bit set might significantly impact the performance of the translation.

For more information, see *Support levels for changing block size* on page D5-4914.

D5.4.10 XS attribute modifier

The FnXS bit indicates whether the XS attribute is modified by the stage 2 translation regime:

- When the FnXS bit is 0, the XS attribute of the resultant memory translation is not modified by this mechanism.
- When the FnXS bit is 1, the XS attribute of the resultant memory translation is set to 0 for this translation.

When HCR_EL2.FWB is 1 and forces the memory type to be Normal Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back Cacheable, the XS attribute is set to 0 on the resultant memory translation. This is not dependent on value of the FnXS bit in the stage 2 translation regime.

This stage 2 impact applies for stage 1 translations in the EL1&0 translation regime from AArch32 or AArch64.

See also:

- *Enabling and disabling the caching of memory accesses* on page D4-4735.
- *The stage 1 memory region attributes* on page D5-4871.

D5.4.11 Software management of the Access flag

Armv8.0 requires that software manages the Access flag. This means an Access flag fault is generated whenever an attempt is made to read into the TLB a Translation Table descriptor entry for which the value of Access flag is 0.

The Access flag mechanism expects that, when an Access flag fault occurs, software resets the Access flag to 1 in the translation table entry that caused the fault. This prevents the fault occurring the next time that memory location is accessed. Entries with the Access flag set to 0 are never held in the TLB, meaning software does not have to flush the entry from the TLB after setting the flag.

Note

If a system incorporates components that can autonomously update translation table entries that are shared with the Arm PE, then the software must be aware of the possibility that such components can update the access flag autonomously.

In such a system, system software should perform any changes of translation table entries with an Access flag of 0, other than changes to the Access flag value, by using an Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive loop, to allow for the possibility of simultaneous updates.

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D5.4.12 Hardware management of the Access flag and dirty state

Armv8.1 introduces the following optional features that perform hardware updates to the translation tables:

- *Hardware management of the Access flag*.
- *Hardware management of dirty state* on page D5-4863.

The support for hardware management of the Access flag and dirty state is identified by the feature FEAT_HAFDBS.

When the hardware management of the Access flag is enabled, in situations where, without this feature, an Access flag fault would be generated, the hardware instead performs an atomic read-modify-write of the appropriate Translation Table descriptor to update the Access flag from 0 to 1.

When the hardware management of dirty state is enabled, if the Block or Page descriptor in a translation table indicates that a data access does not have write permission, then in situations where, without this feature, a data access would generate a Permission fault only because of this lack of write permission, the hardware checks the value of the DBM field in the Block or Page descriptor. If this field is 1, then instead of generating a Permission fault, the hardware performs an atomic read-modify-write of the Translation Table descriptor, to change the value of the bit that prohibits the write access.

It is permissible, but not required, that a stage 2 permission failure on the stage 1 translation table walk is generated (and has priority over the stage 1 abort generated by the stage 1 translation table entry) if all of the following are true:

- Stage 1 hardware updating of either access or dirty information is enabled.
- A stage 1 translation table entry would result in the stage 1 translation table entry having the access or dirty bit updated.
- The stage 1 translation table entry has stage 2 read permission but not stage 2 write permission.
- The stage 1 translation entry generates an abort (which might be one of an address size fault, an alignment fault caused by memory type or a Permission fault).

Hardware management of the Access flag

Hardware management of the Access flag is enabled, for the corresponding stage of address translation, by the following configuration fields:

For stage 1 translations

- TCR_EL1.HA.
- TCR_EL2.HA.
- TCR_EL3.HA.

For stage 2 translations

- VTCR_EL2.HA.

Implementations are not required to support the hardware management of the Access flag. If FEAT_HAFDBS is not supported, then the HA bit in TCR_EL1, TCR_EL2, TCR_EL3, and VTCR_EL2 is RES0.

When the value of a configuration bit, HA, is 1, then when a memory access is made using a translation table Block or Page descriptor from the corresponding stage of address translation:

- The PE sets the value of the Access flag to 1 in the translation table descriptor in memory, in a coherent manner, by an atomic read-modify-write of the Translation Table descriptor, if both of the following conditions are true:
  - The descriptor does not generate a Permission fault, an Alignment fault based on the memory type, or any fault which has a lower priority than a Permission fault from that stage of translation.
  - If the hardware update mechanism was disabled or not implemented, the access would have generated an Access flag fault.

  When the PE updates the Access flag in this way no Access flag fault is generated.
- It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the PE sets the value of the Access flag in the translation table entry in memory to 1, in a coherent manner, by an atomic read-modify-write of the Translation Table descriptor, if both of the following conditions are true.
  - The descriptor generates a Permission fault, an Alignment fault based on the memory type, or any fault which has a lower priority than a Permission fault from that stage of translation.

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— If the hardware update mechanism was disabled or not implemented, the access would have generated an Access flag fault.

This means that the value of the Access flag becomes UNKNOWN if the above conditions are all true.

The Access flag might be set to 1 as a result of speculative accesses by the PE.

Note

A consequence of the architectural rules for translation table accesses is that the architecture requires that for any translation to which an architecturally executed memory access occurs, the Access flag is set to 1, except as indicated in *Using break-before-make when updating translation table entries* on page D5-4913. However, because the architecture permits speculative accesses, the Access flag is permitted to be set to 1, even if there is no architecturally executed memory accesses by the processor.

When hardware updating of the Access flag is enabled, each stage of translation is treated independently. This means that a single memory access can cause a hardware update to either or both:

- The stage 1 Access flag.
- The stage 2 Access flag.

Note

Since speculative accesses are permitted to update the Access flags, it is permissible for:

- The stage 1 Access flag for a translation of a virtual address to be updated in situations where the stage 2 translation of the associated intermediate physical address that is returned by the stage 1 of the virtual address does not permit access.
- The stage 2 Access flag for a translation of an intermediate physical address to be updated in situations where the stage 1 translation of the associated virtual address which returned that intermediate physical address does not permit access.

An address translation instruction for an address is permitted, but not required, to set the Access flag in the translation table entries for that address. Correspondingly, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether such an instruction can generate a Data Abort if the Access flag for a stage of translation is updated to be set.

When hardware updates of the Access flag are enabled for a stage of translation an address translation instruction that uses that stage of translation will not report that the address will give rise to an Access flag fault in the PAR, and the result in PAR will be as if the value of the Access flag in the translation table entries for that address was 1.

Hardware management of dirty state

The hardware management of dirty state mechanism can only be enabled if hardware management of the Access flag is enabled. For information on the hardware management of the Access flag, see *Hardware management of the Access flag* on page D5-4862.

Note

The hardware management of dirty state mechanism uses:

- In a stage 1 translation table access, the AP[2] bit in conjunction with the DBM bit in the Translation Table descriptors.
- In a stage 2 translation table access, the S2AP[1] bit in conjunction with the DBM bit in the Translation Table descriptors.

Hardware management of dirty state is enabled, for the corresponding stage of address translation, by the following configuration fields:

For stage 1 translations

- TCR_EL1.HD.
- TCR_EL2.HD.
- TCR_EL3.HD.

For stage 2 translations

- VTCR_EL2.HD.

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Implementations are not required to support the dirty state mechanism. If this mechanism is not supported, then the HD bit in TCR_EL1, TCR_EL2, TCR_EL3, and VTCR_EL2 is RES0.

When hardware management of dirty state is enabled, and a memory access is made using a translation table Block or Page descriptor:

- For a stage 1 address translation, if the value of the TCR_ELx.HD field corresponding to the address translation is 1, then the PE sets AP[2] to 0 in the Translation descriptor in memory, in a coherent manner by an atomic read-modify-write of the Translation Table descriptor, if both of the following conditions are true:
  - The value of the DBM field in the descriptor is 1.
  - If the hardware update mechanism was disabled or not implemented, the access using this descriptor would have generated a Permission fault only because the value of the AP[2] field is 1, indicating that the access does not have write permission.

  When the PE updates AP[2] in this way no Permission fault is generated because of the value of the AP[2] field.
- For a stage 2 address translation, if the value of the VTCR_EL2.HD field is 1, then the PE sets S2AP[1] to 1 in the Translation descriptor in memory, in a coherent manner by an atomic read-modify-write of the Translation Table descriptor, if both of the following conditions are true:
  - The value of the DBM field in the descriptor is 1.
  - If the hardware update mechanism was disabled or not implemented, the access using this descriptor would have generated a Permission fault only because the value of the S2AP[1] field is 0, indicating that the access does not have write permission.

  When the PE updates S2AP[1] in this way no Permission fault is generated because of the value of the S2AP[1] field.

Note

The PE that does the atomic update of the Translation Table descriptor is expected to ensure that any cached copy of that Translation Table descriptor for that PE is similarly updated, or removed from the TLB, so that multiple writes from the same thread on the same PE do not lead to multiple updates to the table. This is only a performance expectation.

If, for a write access, the PE finds that a cached copy of the descriptor in a TLB had the DBM bit set to 1 and the AP[2] or S2AP[1] bit set to the value that forbids writes, then the PE must check that the cached copy is not stale with regard to the descriptor entry in memory, and if necessary perform an atomic read-modify-write update of the descriptor in memory. This applies if the cached copy of the descriptor in a TLB is either:

- A stage 1 descriptor in which DBM has the value 1 and AP[2] has the value 1.
- A stage 2 descriptor in which DBM has the value 1 and S2AP[1] has the value 0.

Note

Arm expects that, in many implementations, any atomic update of a translation table entry required by the dirty state management mechanism will cause a translation table walk.

For the hardware updating of the AP[2] and S2AP[1] bits, each translation stage is treated independently. This means a single memory access can update either or both of:

- The stage 1 AP[2] bit.
- The stage 2 S2AP[1] bit.

The architecture does not permit updates to AP[2] and S2AP[1] by the hardware management of the dirty state mechanism to occur as a result of speculative accesses by the PE that are not performed architecturally, except that for translation table entries for which the value of DBM is 1:

- A non-speculative access that passes stage 1 permissions check can update AP[2] if writes to that stage translation table are permitted and subsequently encounter a stage 2 fault. A non-speculative access that passes its stage 1 permission check but subsequently encounters a stage 2 fault is also permitted (but not required) to generate a stage 2 Permission fault on the stage 1 translation table walk if all of the following are true:
  - The stage 1 hardware updating of the access flag or dirty state is enabled.

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— The stage 2 translation table entry translating the last level stage 1 translation entry has S2AP[1] ==0 and either DBM ==0 or hardware updating of the dirty state information is not enabled.

Note

These are cases where there is no stage 2 write permission for the hardware updating of the last level stage 1 translation table entry.

- A non-speculative access that generates an Alignment fault only because the memory type accessed is Device memory by a stage of translation can update AP[2] or S2AP[1] of that stage of translation if the memory access would have updated that translation table bit had the memory access not generated the Alignment fault.
- If the stage 2 hardware management of dirty state mechanism is enabled, the S2AP[1] field of a stage 2 translation table entry that is translating a stage 1 translation table without generating a stage 2 MMU fault:
  — Is updated from 0 to 1 as a result of a speculative update of the Access flag in an entry of that stage 1 translation table.
  — Is permitted to be updated speculatively from 0 to 1 as a result of performing a translation table walk using that stage1 translation table, even if the entry in the stage 1 translation table is not updated. The speculative update is permitted to generate a synchronous External abort or an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED abort caused by the memory type not supporting an atomic read-modify-write.

  Note

  This applies even if the stage 1 translation table contains entries that are not the final level entries and therefore would not be updated. This relaxation avoids the hardware complexity of having to detect whether the stage 1 entry is a final level entry before deciding to set the stage 2 dirty state information.

- If an instruction that generates more than one single-copy atomic memory access has a fault on some, but not all, of those memory accesses, then AP[2] and S2AP[1] bits associated with accesses from that instruction, which do not fault are permitted to be updated if the associated hardware update of dirty state mechanism is enabled.
- When enabled, the Statistical Profiling Unit can update the AP[2] or S2AP[1] for any Page or Block translation table entry in the Profiling Buffer. See *Hardware management of dirty state and the Access flag by the Statistical Profiling Extension* on page D10-5179.
- The dirty state information for a stage of translation can be updated to indicate dirty even if the store performing the access has an exception which has a lower priority than a Permission fault from that stage of translation, as determined by *Prioritization of Synchronous exceptions taken to AArch64 state* on page D1-4613 and *AArch64 state prioritization of synchronous aborts from a single stage of address translation* on page D5-4902.

For a Block or Page Translation Table descriptor for which the AF bit is 0, the DBM bit is 1, and either the value of the stage 1 AP[2] bit is 1 or the value of the stage 2 S2AP[1] bit is 0, both AF can be set to 1, and either AP[2] set to 0 or S2AP[1] set to 1, in a single atomic read-modify-write operation, as a result of an attempted write to a memory location that uses the translation table entry.

Implications of enabling the dirty state management mechanism

This subsection describes behaviors that result from having the dirty state management mechanism enabled for a particular stage of address translation.

For the final level of lookup in a stage 1 translation:

In the EL3 translation regime

The OA of the lookup is treated as writable if all of the following conditions apply:

- In the descriptor for the final level of lookup, the value of DBM is 1 and the value of AP[2] is 1.
- In the descriptor for every higher level of lookup, the value of APTable[1] is 0.

In this case, if the value of SCTLR_EL3.WXN is 1 then the OA is treated as Execute-never.

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In the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime, when the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}

Note

When the value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, TCR_EL2 controls the EL2&0 translation regime, and otherwise it controls the EL2 translation regime.

The OA of the lookup is treated as writable if all of the following conditions apply:

- In the descriptor for the final level of lookup, the value of DBM is 1 and the value of AP[2] is 1.
- In the descriptor for every higher level of lookup, the value of APTable[1] is 0.

In this the value of SCTLR_EL2.WXN is 1 then the OA is treated as Execute-never.

In addition, if the value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, the OA is treated as Privileged execute-never if all of the following conditions apply:

- In the descriptor for the final level of lookup, the value of DBM is 1 and the value of AP[2:1] is `0b11`.
- In the descriptor for every higher level of lookup, the value of APTable[1:0] is `0b00`.

Note

When the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, memory accesses from EL0 do not use the EL2, or EL2&0, translation regime.

In the EL2&0 translation regime, when the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}

The OA of the lookup is treated as writable at EL2 and EL0, Privileged execute-never, if all of the following conditions apply:

- In the descriptor for the final level of lookup, the value of DBM is 1 and the value of AP[2:1] is `0b11`.
- In the descriptor for every higher level of lookup, the value of APTable[1:0] is `0b00`.

In this case, if the value of SCTLR_EL2.WXN is 1 then the OA is also treated as Unprivileged execute-never.

The OA of the lookup is treated as writable at EL2 but not writable at EL0 if either:

- Both:
  - In the descriptor for the final level of lookup, the value of DBM is 1 and the value of AP[2:1] is `0b10`.
  - In the descriptor for every higher level of lookup the value of APTable[1:0] is `0b0x`.

  In this case, if the value of SCTLR_EL2.WXN is 1 then the OA is treated as Privileged execute-never.
- Both:
  - In the descriptor for the final level of lookup, the value of DBM is 1 and the value of AP[2:1] is `0b11`.
  - In at least one of the descriptors for higher levels of lookup the value of APTable[1:0] is `0b01`.

  In this case, if the value of SCTLR_EL2.WXN is 1 then the OA is treated as Privileged execute-never.

In the EL1&0 translation regime

The OA of the lookup is treated as writable at EL1 and EL0, Privileged execute-never, if all of the following conditions apply:

- In the descriptor for the final level of lookup, the value of DBM is 1 and the value of AP[2:1] is `0b11`.
- In the descriptor for every higher level of lookup, the value of APTable[1:0] is `0b00`.

In this case, if the value of SCTLR_EL1.WXN is 1 then the OA is treated as Unprivileged execute-never.

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The OA of the lookup is treated as writable at EL1 but not writable at EL0 if either:

- Both:
  - In the descriptor for the final level of lookup, the value of DBM is 1 and the value of AP[2:1] is `0b11`.
  - In at least one of the descriptors for higher levels of lookup the value of APTable[1:0] is `0b01`.

  In this case, if the value of SCTLR_EL1.WXN is 1 then the OA is treated as Privileged execute-never.
- Both:
  - In the descriptor for the final level of lookup, the value of DBM is 1 and the value of AP[2:1] is `0b10`.
  - In the descriptor for every higher level of lookup the value of APTable[1:0] is `0b0x`.

  In this case, if the value of SCTLR_EL1.WXN is 1 then the OA is treated as Privileged execute-never.

The OA of a translation table entry where the DBM bit is 1, and the stage 1 AP[2] bit is 1 or the stage 2 S2AP[1] bit is 0, is treated as writable:

- For data cache invalidation instructions that require write permission, that is for the DC IVAC instruction.
- For address translation instructions that require write permission, that is for the AT S12E0W, AT S12E1W, AT S1E0W, AT S1E1W, AT S1E2W, and AT S1E3W instructions.

Cache invalidation and address translation instructions never cause the stage 1 AP[2] bit or the stage 2 S2AP[1] bit in the translation table entry to be updated.

For a Store-Exclusive instruction to a memory location for which the DBM bit is 1 and the stage 1 AP[2] bit is 1, if the Store-Exclusive fails because the Exclusives monitor is not in the exclusive state, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the AP[2] bit in the translation table is updated.

For a Store-Exclusive instruction to a memory location for which the DBM bit is 1, and the stage 2 S2AP[1] bit is 0, if the Store-Exclusive fails because the Exclusives monitor is not in the Exclusive access state, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the S2AP[1] bit in the translation table is updated.

For a store to a memory location for which the DBM bit is 1, and the stage 1 AP[2] bit is 1, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the AP[2] bit in the translation table is updated:

- If the memory location generates a synchronous External abort on a write for a store to a memory location.
- If the memory location generates a watchpoint on a write.

For a store to a memory location for which the DBM bit is 1, and the stage 2 S2AP[1] bit is 0, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the S2AP[1] bit in the translation table is updated:

- If the memory location generates a synchronous External abort on a write for a store to a memory location.
- If the memory location generates a watchpoint on a write.

In the event of a PE setting the stage 1 AP[2] bit to 0, it is not required that all associated entries are removed from the TLBs of other PEs in the system.

In the event of a PE setting the stage 2 S2AP[1] bit to 1, it is not required that all associated entries are removed from the TLBs of other PEs in the system.

For the stage 2 translation tables, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the stage 2 S2AP[1] entry is updated in response to a stage 1 translation table walk where the stage 1 translation system is configured to perform hardware updates to the Access flag or stage 1 AP[2] bit, but the values of the Access flag and AP[2] bit are such that a hardware update to the stage 1 translation table entry being accessed is not required.

In the event of a PE encountering a situation for a data write for which the DBM bit is 1 and the stage 1 AP[2] bit is 1 in a TLB, it is required that the hardware checks that the cached copy is not stale with regards to the translation table entry in memory and performs the atomic read-modify-write update with respect to table entry in memory.

In the event of a PE encountering a situation for a data write for which the DBM bit is 1 and stage 2 S2AP[1] bit is 0 in a TLB, it is required that the hardware checks that the cached copy is not stale with regards to the translation table entry in memory and performs the atomic read-modify-write update with respect to table entry in memory.

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For a `CAS` or `CASP` instruction to a memory location for which the DBM bit is 1, and the stage 1 AP[2] bit is 1, if the compare fails, and the location is not updated, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the AP[2] bit in the translation table is updated.

For a `CAS` or `CASP` instruction to a memory location for which the DBM bit is 1, and the stage 2 S2AP[1] bit is 0, if the compare fails, and the location is not updated, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the S2AP[1] bit in the translation table is updated.

For an atomic instruction to a memory location for which the DBM bit is 1, and the stage 2 S2AP[0:1] is `0b00`, if the instruction generates a stage 2 Permission fault as a result of not having read permission, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the S2AP[1] bit in the translation table is updated.

D5.4.13 Ordering of hardware updates to the translation tables

A hardware update to the translation table that is caused by a load or a store, including an atomic instruction, is guaranteed to be observed, to the extent required by the shareability attributes:

- Before a load or store, including an atomic instruction, to an arbitrary address, other than the address of the translation table entry, that appears in program order after the load or store, including an atomic instruction, causing the update to the translation table entry only if a `DSB` with the appropriate shareability attributes, where the DSB applies to both loads and stores, is executed between the load or store, including an atomic instruction, that caused the update to the translation table and the subsequent load or store.
- Before a load to the translation table entry that is being updated that appears in program order after the load or store, including an atomic instruction, causing the update to the translation table entry only if a `DSB` with the appropriate shareability attributes, where the DSB applies to both loads and stores, is executed between the load or store, including an atomic instruction, that caused the update to the translation table and the subsequent load.
- Before a store or atomic access to the translation table entry that is being updated that appears in program order after the load or store, including an atomic instruction, causing the update to the translation table entry.
- Before a cache maintenance instruction to an arbitrary address appearing in program order after the load or store, including an atomic instruction, causing the update to the translation table entry only if a `DSB` with the appropriate shareability attributes, where the DSB applies to both loads and stores, is executed between the load or store, including an atomic instructing that caused the update to the translation table entry and the subsequent cache maintenance instruction.

An update to the translation table that is caused by a load is not ordered with respect to the load itself.

An update to the translation table that is caused by a store or an atomic access is observed by all observers, to the extent required by the shareability attributes, before the store itself in the case that the store is to the same location as the translation table update.

An update to the translation table that is caused by a store or an atomic access is not ordered with respect to the store itself in the case that the store is not the same location as the translation table update.

D5.4.14 Restriction on memory types for hardware updates on translation tables

Translation tables can be placed in Normal memory with any cacheability, but the hardware updates to the translation tables require an atomic update of memory. The properties of the atomicity can be met only by functionality outside the PE. Some system implementations might not implement this functionality for all regions of memory. This can apply to:

- Any type of memory in the system that does not support hardware cache coherency.
- Non-cacheable memory, or memory that is treated as Non-cacheable, in an implementation that does not support hardware cache coherency.

An implementation can choose which memory type is treated as Non-cacheable.

The memory types for which it is architecturally guaranteed that the hardware updates of the translation tables will be atomic are:

- Inner Shareable, Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back Normal memory with Read allocation hints and Write allocation hints and not transient.

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- Outer Shareable, Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back Normal memory with Read allocation hints and Write allocation hints and not transient.

The architecture only requires that *Conventional memory* that is mapped in this way supports this functionality.

If the hardware updates of the translation tables are not atomic in regard to other agents that access memory, then performing a hardware update to such a location can have one or more of the following effects:

- The hardware update generates a synchronous External abort, which is presented as an External abort on a translation table walk.
- The instruction generates a SError interrupt.
- The hardware update generates an Unsupported atomic hardware update MMU fault reported using the Fault status code of:
  - ESR_ELx.DFSC = `110001` for Data Abort exceptions.
  - ESR_ELx.IFSC = `110001` for Instruction Abort exceptions.
  - PMBSR_EL1.FSC = `110001` for an abort on a write to the Statistical Profiling buffer.

  For the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime, when EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, if atomic hardware update is not supported because of the memory type that is defined in the first stage of translation, or the second stage of translation is not enabled, then this exception is a first stage abort and is taken to EL1. Otherwise, the exception is a second stage abort and is taken to EL2.

  The priority of this MMU fault for a stage of the translation lies at an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED point between:
  - Immediately before the priority of an Access Flag fault generated by the same stage of translation as the stage of this MMU fault.
  - Immediately after the priority of a Permission fault generated by the same stage of translation as the stage of this MMU fault.
- The hardware updates are performed, but there is no guarantee that the memory accesses were performed atomically in regard to other agents that access memory. In this case, the instruction might also generate a SError interrupt.

The execution of an address translation instruction can report an Unsupported atomic hardware update fault, in PAR_EL1, using the Fault status code of 0b110001, as follows:

- On an address translation instruction executed at EL1, if hardware updates to the translation tables are enabled for stage 1, and the stage 1 translation tables are held in memory with a memory type that means that hardware updates of the translation tables are not atomic as observed by other agents that can access memory, then the architecture permits, but does not require, that PAR_EL1 reports a Translation table hardware update fault.
- On an address translation instruction executed at EL2 or EL3, if hardware updates to the translation tables used by the instruction are enabled, and those translation tables are held in memory with a memory type that means that hardware updates of the translation tables are not atomic as observed by other agents that can access memory, then the architecture permits, but does not require, that PAR_EL1 reports a Translation table hardware fault.

D5.4.15 Use of the Contiguous bit with hardware updates of the translation table entries

Hardware updates of the Access flag, and the AP[2] or S2AP[1] bit, only apply to a single translation table entry. An update to one of these bits in a translation table entry that also has the Contiguous bit set to 1 can give rise to translation table entries that have different Access flag, or different AP[2] or S2AP[1] bits, within the members of a group of contiguous translation table entries.

This is acceptable under the architecture when using hardware updates of the translation table entries. In addition, an access or a write to a location translated by an entry that has the Contiguous bit set might not result in a hardware update of the Access flag or the AP[2] or S2AP[1] bit, if at least one entry in the set of contiguous translation table entries has the Access flag set to 1, or the AP[2] or S2AP[1] bit indicating that the entry is dirty.

Note

- The provision of the Contiguous bit permits, but does not require, the hardware to hold a single entry in a TLB for the set of translation table entries in the group, and to have updated only one or more of the Access flags and the AP[2] bit or S2AP[1] bit for the single translation table entry that gave rise to the TLB entry.

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- A consequence of this is that software must combine the Access flag values, and AP[2] or S2AP[1] values, across all translation table entries in a contiguous group to determine whether any of the entries have been accessed or written to.

For more information on the Contiguous bit, see *The Contiguous bit* on page D5-4877.

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D5.5 Memory region attributes

The memory region attribute fields control the memory type, accesses to the caches, and whether the memory region is Shareable and therefore is coherent. This section also describes some additional translation table fields that this manual groups with the memory region attributes.

In the EL1&0 translation regime, each enabled stage of address translation assigns memory region attributes, as described in this section. When both stages of translation are enabled, *Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 attributes, EL1&0 translation regime* on page D5-4878 describes how the assignments from the two stages are combined.

Note

In a virtualization implementation, a hypervisor, executing at EL2, might usefully:

- Reduce the permitted cacheability of a region.
- Increase the required shareability of a region.

The combining of attributes from stage 1 and stage 2 translations supports both of these options.

The following sections describe these attributes:

- *The stage 1 memory region attributes*.
- *The stage 2 memory region attributes, EL1&0 translation regime* on page D5-4873.
- *Other fields in the VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors* on page D5-4876.
- *Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 attributes, EL1&0 translation regime* on page D5-4878.

Note

- This section describes the memory region attributes for each of the translation regimes, and for each stage of translation in the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime.
- A translation applies to memory accesses from either:
  - Only a single Exception level, for example the EL3 translation regime.
  - EL0 and one higher Exception level, for example the EL1&0 translation regime.
- In general, attribute assignment is simpler in a regime that applies to only a single Exception level, and in these regimes behavior is consistent with fields in the translation tables being treated as follows:
  - AP[1] is RES1, meaning the PE ignores the value of the bit and behaves as if it is 1.
  - APTable[0] is RES0, meaning the PE ignores the value of the bit and behaves as if it is 0.
  - The PXN field is RES0, meaning the PE ignores the value of the bit and behaves as if it is 0.
  - The PXNTable bit is RES0, meaning the PE ignores the value of the bit and behaves as if it is 0.

D5.5.1 The stage 1 memory region attributes

The description of the memory region attributes in a Translation descriptor divides into:

Memory type and Cacheability

These are described indirectly, by registers referenced by bits in the Table descriptor. This is described as *remapping* the memory type and attribute description. *Stage 1 memory region type and Cacheability attributes* describes this encoding.

Shareability The SH[1:0] field in the Translation Table descriptor encodes shareability information. *Stage 1 Shareability attribute, for Normal memory* on page D5-4872 describes this encoding.

Stage 1 memory region type and Cacheability attributes

In the VMSAv8-64 translation table format, the AttrIndx[2:0] field in a Block or Page Translation Table descriptor for a stage 1 translation indicates the 8-bit field in the MAIR_ELx that specifies the attributes for the corresponding memory region. The required field is Attr*n*, where *n* = AttrIndx[2:0]. For more information about AttrIndx[2:0], see *Attribute fields in stage 1 VMSAv8-64 Block and Page descriptors* on page D5-4844.

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Note

Each MAIR_ELx is a 64-bit register that is architecturally mapped to a pair of AArch32 registers. See the MAIR_ELx register descriptions for more information.

Each MAIR_ELx.Attr*n* field defines, for the corresponding memory region:

- The memory type: Device or Normal.
- For Device memory:
  - The Device memory type, one of: Device-nGnRnE, Device-nGnRE, Device-nGRE, Device-GRE.
  - The XS attribute, used when FEAT_XS is implemented. See *Stage 1 definition of the XS attribute*.
- For Normal memory:
  - The inner and outer cacheability: Non-cacheable, Write-Through, or Write-Back.
  - For Write-Through Cacheable and Write-Back Cacheable regions, the Read-Allocate and Write-Allocate policy hints, each of which is *Allocate* or *No Allocate*, and the Transient allocation hints, if supported.
  - If FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, the Tagged attribute.
  - The XS attribute, used when FEAT_XS is implemented. See *Stage 1 definition of the XS attribute*.

For more information about the memory type and attributes, see *Memory types and attributes* on page B2-193, *Cacheability, cache allocation hints, and cache transient hints* on page D4-4734, and *Tagged and Untagged Addresses* on page D6-4939.

Stage 1 definition of the XS attribute

When FEAT_XS is implemented, all stage 1 memory types defined in the MAIR_ELx or TCR_ELx registers have the XS attribute set to 1, unless they are any of the following, which have the XS attribute set to 0:

- For Device memory:
  - Device memory types that use the MAIR_ELx.Attr*n* encoding `0b0000dd01`.
- For Normal memory:
  - Inner Write-Back Cacheable, Outer Write-back Cacheable memory types defined in the MAIR_ELx or TCR_ELx registers, including any memory types that are treated as Write-Back Cacheable as a result of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choices in the architecture.
  - Inner Write-through Cacheable and Outer Write-through Cacheable memory types that use the MAIR_ELx.Attr*n* encoding `0b10100000`.
  - Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable memory types that use the MAIR_ELx.Attr*n* encoding `0b01000000`.

Stage 1 Shareability attribute, for Normal memory

If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS is 0, when using the VMSAv8-64 translation table format, the SH[1:0] field in a block or page Translation Table descriptor specifies the Shareability attributes of the corresponding memory region. Table D5-36 shows the encoding of this field.

Table D5-36 SH[1:0] field encoding for Normal memory, VMSAv8-64 translation table format

SH[1:0]	Normal memory
00	Non-shareable
01	Reserved, CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE[a]
10	Outer Shareable
11	Inner Shareable

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a. See *Reserved values in System and memory-mapped registers and translation table entries* on page K1-11258 for the permitted CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior.

Note

The shareability field is only relevant if the memory is a Normal Cacheable memory type. All Device and Normal Non-cacheable memory regions are always treated as Outer Shareable, regardless of the translation table shareability attributes.

If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS is 1, descriptor bits[9:8] are OA[51:50] and Shareability is determined by TCR_ELx.SHn, see *Stage 1 Shareability when FEAT_LPA2 is implemented*.

See *Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 shareability attributes for Normal memory* on page D5-4881 for constraints on the Shareability attributes of a Normal memory region that is Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.

Stage 1 Shareability when FEAT_LPA2 is implemented

If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, when TCR_ELx.DS==1, OA[51:50] replaces the SH[1:0] field in the Block or Page descriptor for the stage 1 translation regime controlled by that register. In that case, the Shareability of normal cacheable locations determined by a Block or Page descriptor is taken from the following:

- For the EL3 translation regime, TCR_EL3.SH0.
- For the EL2 translation regime if HCR_EL2.E2H==0, TCR_EL2.SH0.
- For the EL2 and EL2&0 translation regimes, if HCR_EL2.E2H==1 and the VA is an address that is translated using tables pointed to by TTBR0_EL2, TCR_EL2.SH0.
- For the EL2 and EL2&0 translation regimes, if HCR_EL2.E2H==1 and the VA is an address that is translated using tables pointed to by TTBR1_EL2, TCR_EL2.SH1.
- For the EL1&0 translation regime, if the VA is an address that is translated using tables pointed to by TTBR0_EL1, TCR_EL1.SH0.
- For the EL1&0 translation regime, if the VA is an address that is translated using tables pointed to by TTBR1_EL1, TCR_EL1.SH1.

See *Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 shareability attributes for Normal memory* on page D5-4881 for constraints on the Shareability attributes of a Normal memory region that is Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.

D5.5.2 The stage 2 memory region attributes, EL1&0 translation regime

In the stage 2 Translation Table descriptors for memory regions and pages, the MemAttr[3:0] and SH[1:0] fields describe the stage 2 memory region attributes:

- *Stage 2 memory region type and Cacheability attributes* on page D5-4874 describes how the MemAttr[3:0] field defines these attributes.
- If the *Effective value* of VTCR_EL2.DS is 0, the SH[1:0] field in the Translation Table descriptor encodes shareability information. *Stage 2 Shareability attribute, for Normal memory* on page D5-4875 describes this encoding.

If the *Effective value* of VTCR_EL2.DS is 1, descriptor bits[9:8] are OA[51:50] and Shareability is determined by VTCR_EL2.SH0, see *Stage 2 Shareability attribute, for Normal memory* on page D5-4875.

The following sections describe how, when both stages of address translation are enabled, the memory region attributes assigned at stage 2 of the translation are combined with those assigned at stage 1:

- *Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 memory type attributes* on page D5-4879.
- *Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 cacheability attributes for Normal memory* on page D5-4880.
- *Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 shareability attributes for Normal memory* on page D5-4881.

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D5.5.3 Stage 2 memory region type and Cacheability attributes

Table D5-37 on page D5-4874 shows how MemAttr[3:2] gives a top-level definition of the memory type, and of the Outer cacheability of a Normal memory region.

Table D5-37 VMSAv8-64 MemAttr[3:2] encoding, stage 2 translation

MemAttr[3:2]	Memory type	Outer cacheability
00	Device. MemAttr[1:0] encodes the Device memory type.	Not applicable
01	Normal. MemAttr[1:0] encodes the Inner Cacheability.	Outer Non-cacheable
10		Outer Write-Through Cacheable
11		Outer Write-Back Cacheable

The encoding of MemAttr[1:0] depends on the Memory type indicated by MemAttr[3:2]:

- When MemAttr[3:2]==`0b00`, indicating Device memory, Table D5-38 on page D5-4874 shows the encoding of MemAttr[1:0].

Table D5-38 MemAttr[1:0] encoding for Device memory

MemAttr[1:0]	Meaning when MemAttr[3:2] == `0b00`
00	Region is Device-nGnRnE memory
01	Region is Device-nGnRE memory
10	Region is Device-nGRE memory
11	Region is Device-GRE memory

- When MemAttr[3:2]!=`0b00`, indicating Normal memory, Table D5-39 on page D5-4874 shows the encoding of MemAttr[1:0].

Table D5-39 MemAttr[1:0] encoding for Normal memory

MemAttr[1:0]	Meaning when MemAttr[3:2] != `0b00`
00	Reserved, CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE[a]
01	Inner Non-cacheable
10	Inner Write-Through Cacheable
11	Inner Write-Back Cacheable

a. See *Reserved values in System and memory-mapped registers and translation table entries* on page K1-11258 for the permitted CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior.

Note

- The stage 2 translation does not assign any allocation hints.
- The following stage 2 translation table attribute settings leave the stage 1 settings unchanged:
  - MemAttr[3:2] == `0b11`, Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Cacheable.
  - MemAttr[1:0] == `0b11`, Inner Write-Back Cacheable.

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D5.5.4 Stage 2 Shareability attribute, for Normal memory

If the *Effective value* of VTCR_EL2.DS is 0, when using the VMSAv8-64 translation table format, the SH[1:0] field in a block or page Translation Table descriptor specifies the Shareability attributes of the corresponding memory region. Table D5-40 on page D5-4875 shows the encoding of this field.

Table D5-40 SH[1:0] field encoding for Normal memory, VMSAv8-64 translation table format

SH[1:0]	Normal memory
00	Non-shareable
01	Reserved, CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE[a]
10	Outer Shareable
11	Inner Shareable

a. See *Reserved values in System and memory-mapped registers and translation table entries* on page K1-11258 for the permitted CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior.

Note

- *VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors* on page D5-4834This encoding is the same as the shareability encoding described in *Stage 1 Shareability attribute, for Normal memory* on page D5-4872.
- The shareability field is only relevant if the memory is a Normal Cacheable memory type. All Device and Normal Non-cacheable memory regions are always treated as Outer Shareable, regardless of the translation table shareability attributes.

If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, when VTCR_EL2.DS==1, OA[51:50] replaces the SH[1:0] field in the Block or Page descriptor for the stage 2 translation regime. In that case, the Shareability of normal cacheable locations determined by a Block or Page descriptor is taken from VTCR_EL2.SH0.

See *Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 shareability attributes for Normal memory* on page D5-4881 for constraints on the Shareability attributes of a Normal memory region that is Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.

D5.5.5 Stage 2 memory region type and Cacheability attributes when FEAT_S2FWB is implemented

When FEAT_S2FWB is implemented and HCR_EL2.FWB is set to 1, the MemAttr[3:0] field is encoded in bits[5:2] of the Stage 2 Page or Block descriptor as follows:

- Bit[5] is RES0.
- Bit[4] determines the interpretation of bits [3:2].

When bit[4] is one the effects of bits [3:2] are defined in Table D5-41 on page D5-4875.

Table D5-41 Effect of bit[4] == 1 on Cacheability and Memory Type

Stage 1 Memory Type and Inner or Outer Cacheability attribute	Stage 2 Block/ Descriptor Bits[3:2]	Resultant Memory type and Cacheability attribute
Normal Write-Back	`0b11`	Normal Write-Back
Normal Write-Through		Normal Write-Though
Normal Non-cacheable		Normal Non-cacheable
Device<attr>		Device<attr>

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Table D5-41 Effect of bit[4] == 1 on Cacheability and Memory Type (continued)

Stage 1 Memory Type and Inner or Outer Cacheability attribute	Stage 2 Block/ Descriptor Bits[3:2]	Resultant Memory type and Cacheability attribute
Normal Write-Back	0b10	Normal Write-Back
Normal Write-Through		
Normal Non-cacheable		
Device<attr>		
Normal Write-Back	0b01	Normal Non-cacheable
Normal Write-Through		
Normal Non-cacheable		
Device<attr>		Device<attr>
-	0b00	RESERVED

When HCR_EL2.FWB is set to 1 and Bit[4] is 0, then the stage 2 memory type is Device. Bits[3:2] of the Stage 2 Page or Block descriptor define the stage 2 Device memory attributes. The stage 2 Device Memory attributes are defined in Table D5-42 on page D5-4876.

Table D5-42 Device Memory Attributes when Bit[4] == 0

Stage 2 Page/Block descriptor bits [3:2]	Device Memory Attribute
0b00	Device-nGnRnE
0b01	Device-nGnRE
0b10	Device-nGRE
0b11	Device-GRE

When FEAT_XS is implemented, HCR_EL2.FWB is set to 1, and the resultant memory attributes become Normal Inner Write-back, Outer Write-back Cacheable, the XS attribute is set to 0 on the resultant memory translation.

The following are unaffected by the value of HCR_EL2.FWB:

- The way that Shareability attributes from stage 1 and stage 2 are combined.
- The way that stage 1 memory types and attributes are combined with stage 2 Device type and attributes.

D5.5.6 Other fields in the VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors

The following subsections describe the other fields in the Translation Table Block and Page descriptors:

- *The Contiguous bit* on page D5-4877.
- *IGNORED fields* on page D5-4878.
- *Field reserved for software use* on page D5-4878.

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The Contiguous bit

When the value of the Contiguous bit is 1, it indicates that the entry is one of a number of adjacent translation table entries that point to a *contiguous output address range*. The required number of adjacent entries depends on the current translation granule size, as follows:

4KB granule 16 adjacent translation table entries point to a contiguous output address range that has the same permissions and attributes. These 16 entries must be aligned in the translation table. If accessing a full-sized 4KB translation table, this means that the top 5 of the 9 input addresses bits that index the descriptor positions in the translation table are the same for all of the entries.

The contiguous output address range must be aligned to size of 16 translation table entries at the same translation table level.

16KB granule This bit indicates that adjacent translation table entries point to contiguous output address range that has the same permissions and attributes. With the 16KB granule, the number of contiguous entries indicated by setting this bit to 1 depends on the lookup level of the translation table:

Level 2 lookup The bit indicates 32 contiguous entries, giving a 1GB block of memory. These entries must be aligned in the translation table. When accessing a full-sized 16KB translation table, this means the top 6 of the 11 input addresses bits that index the descriptor positions in the translation table are the same for all of the entries.

The contiguous output address range must be aligned to size of 32 translation table entries at the same translation table level.

Level 3 lookup The bit indicates 128 contiguous entries, giving a 2MB block of memory. These entries must be aligned in the translation table. When accessing a full-sized 16KB translation table, this means the top 4 of the 11 input addresses bits that index the descriptor positions in the translation table are the same for all of the entries.

The contiguous output address range must be aligned to size of 128 translation table entries at the same translation table level.

64KB granule 32 adjacent translation table entries point to a contiguous output address range that has the same permissions and attributes. These 32 entries must be aligned in the translation table. If accessing a full-sized 64KB translation table, this means that the top 8 of the 13 input addresses bits that index the descriptor positions in the translation table are the same for all of the entries.

The contiguous output address range must be aligned to size of 32 translation table entries at the same translation table level.

Setting this bit to 1 means that the TLB can cache a single entry to cover the contiguous translation table entries.

This section defines the requirements for programming the Contiguous bit. *Possible errors in programming the translation table registers* on page D5-4821 describes the effect of not meeting these requirements.

The architecture does not require a PE to cache TLB entries in this way. To avoid TLB coherency issues, any TLB maintenance by address must not assume any optimization of the TLB tables that might result from use of the Contiguous bit.

TLB maintenance must be performed based on the size of the underlying translation table entries, to avoid TLB coherency issues.

Use of the Contiguous bit with hardware updates of the translation table entries on page D5-4869 describes the effect of hardware management of the Access flag and dirty state on the Contiguous bit.

Note

When FEAT_LVA is implemented, the level 1 block size for the 64KB granule does not support the Contiguous bit, and that field is RES0.

If the *Effective value* of TCR_ELx.DS or VTCR_EL2.DS is 1, level 0 Block descriptors for the 4KB granule and level 1 Block descriptors for the 16KB granule do not support the Contiguous bit, and that field is RES0.

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IGNORED fields

In the VMSAv8-64 Translation Table descriptors, the following fields are identified as IGNORED, meaning the architecture guarantees that a PE makes no use of these fields:

- In the stage 1 and stage 2 Table descriptors, bits[58:51] and bits[11:2].
- In the stage 1 and stage 2 Block and Page descriptors, bit[63] and bits[58:55].
- In the stage 1 and stage 2 Block and Page descriptors in an implementation that does not include FEAT_HPDS2, bits[62:59].

Of these fields:

- In the stage 1 and stage 2 Block and Page descriptors, bits[58:55] are reserved for software use, see *Field reserved for software use*.
- In the stage 2 Block and Page descriptors:
  - Bit[63] is reserved for use by a System MMU.
  - In an implementation that does not include FEAT_HPDS2, bits[62:59] are reserved for use by a System MMU.

Field reserved for software use

The architecture reserves a 4-bit IGNORED field in the Block and Translation Table descriptors, bits[58:55], for software use. The definition of IGNORED means the architecture guarantees that hardware makes no use of this field.

Note

This means there is no need to invalidate the TLB if these bits are changed.

D5.5.7 Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 attributes, EL1&0 translation regime

When EL2 is enabled, the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime comprises two stages of translation, each of which can be enabled independently:

- Stage 1 translation is configured and controlled from EL1. When enabled, stage 1 translation can define access permissions independently for access from EL0 and for accesses from EL1.

  Stage 1 MMU faults are taken to EL1.
- When stage 2 translation is enabled, the stage 2 access controls defined at EL2:
  - Affect the stage 1 access permissions settings.
  - Take no account of whether the accesses are at EL1 or EL0.
  - Permit software executing at EL2 to assign a write-only attribute to a memory region.

  Stage 2 MMU faults are taken to EL2.

Note

In an implementation of virtualization, the attributes defined in the stage 2 translation tables mean a hypervisor can define additional access restrictions to those defined by a Guest OS in the stage 1 translation tables. For a particular access, the actual access permission is the more restrictive of the permissions defined by:

- The Guest OS, in the stage 1 translation tables.
- The hypervisor, in the stage 2 translation tables.

The effects of the combination of attributes defined by the Hypervisor are functionally transparent to the Guest OS.

When HCR_EL2.FWB is 1 and the final memory type is Normal Cacheable:

- If the stage 1 Page or Block descriptor specifies a cacheable memory type, then the final cache allocation hint is the stage 1 cache allocation hint.
- If the stage 1 Page or Block descriptor does not specify a cacheable memory type, then the final cache allocation hint is Read Allocate, Write Allocate.

The effects of HCR_EL2.FWB apply to both Secure and Non-secure stage 2 translation regime.

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When FEAT_S2FWB is implemented, the architecture requires that CLIDR_EL1.{LoUU, LoIUS} are zero so that no levels of data cache need to be cleaned in order to manage coherency with instruction fetches.

When HCR_EL2.FWB is set to 1, and the stage 2 Page or Block descriptor [4:2] is set to `0b110`, the resultant memory type is Normal Write-Back Cacheable regardless of the value of the stage 1 memory type.

When FEAT_XS is implemented, HCR_EL2.FWB is set to 1, and the resultant memory type becomes Normal Write-Back Cacheable, the XS attribute is set to 0 on the resultant memory translation.

If the stage 1 translation is treated as Tagged, the final memory type is Tagged only if the final cacheable memory type is Inner and Outer Write-back Cacheable and the final allocation hints are Read-Allocate, Write-Allocate.

Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 data access permissions

When both stages of translation are enabled, the following access permissions are combined:

- The stage 1 permissions described in *The AP[2:1] data access permissions, for stage 1 translations* on page D5-4853.
- The stage 2 permissions described in *The S2AP data access permissions, Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime* on page D5-4854.

The stage 1 and stage 2 permissions are combined as follows:

1. If an access is not permitted by the stage 1 permissions, then it generates a stage 1 Permission fault, regardless of the stage 2 permissions.
2. If an access is permitted by the stage 1 permissions, but is not permitted by the stage 2 Permissions, then it generates a stage 2 Permission fault.
3. If an access is permitted by both the stage 1 permissions and the stage 2 permissions, then it does not generate a Permission fault.

Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 instruction execution permissions

When both stages of translation are enabled, the following access permissions are combined:

- The stage 1 permissions described in *Stage 1 instruction access and execution permissions* on page D5-4857.
- The stage 2 permissions described in *Stage 2 instruction execution permissions* on page D5-4859.

The stage 1 and stage 2 permissions are combined as follows:

1. If an instruction fetch is not permitted by the stage 1 permissions, then it generates a stage 1 Permission fault, regardless of the stage 2 permissions.
2. If an instruction fetch is permitted by the stage 1 permissions, but is not permitted by the stage 2 Permissions, then it generates a stage 2 Permission fault.
3. If an instruction fetch is permitted by both the stage 1 permissions and the stage 2 permissions, then it does not generate a Permission fault.

Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 memory type attributes

The combining of memory type attributes from the two stages of translation applies only if HCR_EL2.FWB is set to 0.

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Table D5-43 on page D5-4880 shows the rules for combining the stage 1 and stage 2 memory type assignments.

Table D5-43 Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 memory type assignments

Rule	If either stage of translation assigns:	The resultant memory type is:
Device has precedence over Normal	Any Device memory type	A Device memory type
non-Gathering has precedence over Gathering	A Device-nGxx memory type	A Device-nGxx memory type
non-Reordering has precedence over Reordering	A Device-nGnRx memory type	A Device-nGnRx memory type
No Early write acknowledge has precedence over Early write acknowledge	The Device-nGnRnE memory type	The Device-nGnRnE memory type

Regardless of any shareability attribute obtained as described in *Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 shareability attributes for Normal memory* on page D5-4881:

- Any location for which the resultant memory type is any type of Device memory is always treated as Outer Shareable.
- Any location for which the resultant memory type is Normal Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable is always treated as Outer Shareable.

  For information about how the cacheability attribute is obtained from the attributes assigned at each stage of translation, see *Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 cacheability attributes for Normal memory*.

The combining of the memory type attributes from the two stages of translation means a translation table walk for stage 1 translation can be made to a type of Device memory. If this occurs, then:

- If the value of HCR_EL2.PTW is 0, then the translation table walk occurs as if it is to Normal Non-cacheable memory. This means it can be done speculatively.
- If the value of HCR_EL2.PTW is 1, then the memory access generates a stage 2 Permission fault.

When the first stage of the translation regime specifies Device memory, HCR_EL2.FWB is set to 1, and the stage 2 Page or Block descriptor [4:2] is set to `0b110`:

- Instruction fetches from Device memory are not prevented from being a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice between:
  - Generating a prefetch abort.
  - Accessing memory as the resultant memory type of Normal WriteBack cacheable.
- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether Atomic memory accesses or Exclusives are supported, in the same way as it is for accesses to memory locations whose resultant memory type is Device memory.
- It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether a misaligned access can generate a stage 1 alignment fault as a result of the memory type described in the stage 1 translation.
- It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether a `DC ZVA`, `DC GZVA`, or `DC GVA` instruction can generate a stage 1 alignment fault as a result of the memory type described in the stage 1 translation.

Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 cacheability attributes for Normal memory

The combining of cacheability attributes from the two stages of translation applies only if HCR_EL2.FWB is set to 0.

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For a Normal memory region, Table D5-44 on page D5-4881 shows how the stage 1 and stage 2 cacheability assignments are combined. This combination applies, independently, for the Inner cacheability and Outer cacheability attributes.

Table D5-44 Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 cacheability assignments for Normal memory

Assignment in stage 1	Assignment in stage 2	Resultant cacheability
Non-cacheable	Any	Non-cacheable
Any	Non-cacheable	Non-cacheable
Write-Through Cacheable	Write-Through or Write-Back Cacheable	Write-Through Cacheable
Write-Through or Write-Back Cacheable	Write-Through Cacheable	Write-Through Cacheable
Write-Back Cacheable	Write-Back Cacheable	Write-Back Cacheable

Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 shareability attributes for Normal memory

A memory region is treated as Outer Shareable, regardless of any shareability assignments at either stage of translation, if either:

- The resultant memory type attribute, described in *Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 memory type attributes* on page D5-4879, is any type of Device memory.
- The resultant memory type attribute, described in *Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 memory type attributes* on page D5-4879, is Normal memory, and the resultant cacheability, described in *Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 cacheability attributes for Normal memory* on page D5-4880, is Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.

For a memory region with a resultant memory type attribute of Normal, that is not Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable, Table D5-45 on page D5-4881 shows how the stage 1 and stage 2 shareability assignments are combined.

Table D5-45 Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 Shareability assignments for Normal memory[a]

Assignment in stage 1	Assignment in stage 2	Resultant shareability
Outer Shareable	Any	Outer Shareable
Inner Shareable	Outer Shareable	Outer Shareable
Inner Shareable	Inner Shareable	Inner Shareable
Inner Shareable	Non-shareable	Inner Shareable
Non-shareable	Outer Shareable	Outer Shareable
Non-shareable	Inner Shareable	Inner Shareable
Non-shareable	Non-shareable	Non-shareable

a. Applies only if the Normal memory is not Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable, see text.

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D5.6 Virtualization Host Extensions

Armv8.1 introduces the Virtualization Host Extensions that provide enhanced support for a Type 2 virtualization solution, where there is a Host OS, which is either more privileged than the hypervisor, or is a peer of the hypervisor.

The Virtualization Host Extensions only apply to an implementation that includes EL2 using AArch64.

D5.6.1 State added by the Virtualization Host Extensions

The following state is added as part of FEAT_VHE:

- A configuration bit, E2H, is added to HCR_EL2.
- New registers:
  - CONTEXTIDR_EL2, which has the same format and contents as CONTEXTIDR_EL1.
  - TTBR1_EL2, which has the same format and contents as TTBR1_EL1.
- An EL2 virtual timer which is accessed using the registers CNTHV_CTL_EL2, CNTHV_CVAL_EL2, and CNTHV_TVAL_EL2. The registers take the same format as CNTV_CTL_EL0, CNTV_CVAL_EL0, and CNTV_TVAL_EL0 respectively. The virtual offset is treated as 0 for this timer.

D5.6.2 Behavior of HCR_EL2.E2H

When the value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 0:

- There are no changes to functionality other than the new state described in *State added by the Virtualization Host Extensions*.

  Note

  This means the translation regime controlled by TCR_EL2 is called the EL2 translation regime.

- The contents of TTBR1_EL2 are ignored by hardware, other than reads by an `MRS` instruction and writes by an `MSR` instruction.
- The Context ID matching breakpoint is disabled at EL2, and uses the value of CONTEXTIDR_EL1 at EL0 and EL1.

When the value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, and EL2 is enabled for the current Security state:

- The translation regime controlled by TCR_EL2 is the EL2&0 translation regime, and the behaviors of this translation regime differ from those of the EL2 translation regime.
- The EL2&0 translation regime behaves in the same way as stage 1 of the EL1&0 translation regime, with an upper address range translated by tables pointed to by TTBR1_EL2. The existing TTBR0_EL2 translates the lower address range of the EL2&0 translation regime and is extended to have the same contents and format as the TTBR0_EL1.
- The translation tables used in the EL2&0 translation regime take the same format as the EL1&0 translation regime. EL2 accesses are treated as privileged in this format.
- Context ID matching can occur at EL2. When executing at EL2, a Context ID matching breakpoint uses CONTEXTIDR_EL2.
- VMID and VMID + Context ID matching breakpoints do not match at EL2.
- The virtual offset is treated as 0 when CNTVCT_EL0 is read from EL2.
- The Privileged Access Never mechanism applies to accesses from EL2 to a virtual address which has access permitted in the EL2&0 translation regime.
- The following registers are redefined:
  - CNTHCTL_EL2.
  - CPTR_EL2.
  - TCR_EL2.

If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE}== {1, 0}, then all accesses from EL1 and EL0 are not included in the EL2&0 translation regime.

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If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}:

- The EL2&0 translation regime is used when executing at EL0 as well as when executing at EL2, where EL0 accesses are treated as unprivileged.

  Note

  Accesses from EL1 are not possible under this configuration.

- In EL2, the unprivileged instructions `LDTR`, `LDTRB`, `LDTRH`, `LDTRSB`, `LDTRSH`, `LDTRSW`, `STTR`, `STTRB`, and `STTRH` act as if they are executing at EL0 for permission and watchpoint checking.
- Except for the purpose of reading the value held in the register, some fields in HCR_EL2 and all fields in HSTR_EL2 are treated as having a specific value.
- SCTLR_EL2 is redefined to include additional fields from SCTLR_EL1, and to apply to execution at EL0.
- The following timer registers, and their equivalent AArch32 registers, are redefined to access the associated EL2 register, rather than accessing the EL0 register when in EL0:
  - CNTP_CTL_EL0.
  - CNTP_CVAL_EL0.
  - CNTP_TVAL_EL0.
  - CNTV_CTL_EL0.
  - CNTV_CVAL_EL0.
  - CNTV_TVAL_EL0.

  For some information on registers that are redirected, see *System and Special-purpose register redirection*.
- When executing at EL0, a Context ID matching breakpoint uses CONTEXTIDR_EL2.
- VMID and VMID + Context ID matching breakpoints do not match at EL0.
- The CPACR_EL1 register does not cause any instructions to be trapped to EL1, regardless of the contents of CPACR_EL1.
- The CNTKCTL_EL1 register does not cause any instructions to be trapped to EL1, and the event stream event caused by the CNTKCTL_EL1 is disabled, regardless of the contents of CNTKCTL_EL1.
- The virtual offset is treated as 0 when CNTVCT_EL0 is read from EL0 or EL2.
- The TLB maintenance and address translation instructions that apply to the EL1&0 translation regime are redefined to apply to the EL2&0 translation regime. See *A64 System instructions for address translation* on page C5-816 and *A64 System instructions for TLB maintenance* on page C5-841.
- When executing at EL2 or EL0, any physical interrupt that is configured to be taken at EL2 is subject to the PSTATE.{D, A, I, F} interrupt masks. If the mask bit is set, then the corresponding interrupt will not be taken. If the mask bit is not set, then the corresponding interrupt will be taken. See *Asynchronous exception masking* on page D1-4622.
- When an exception is taken from EL0 to EL2, the value of the HCR_EL2.RW bit is not considered when determining the exception vector offset to use. *Exception vectors* on page D1-4603 lists the vector offsets used when an exception is taken from EL0.

D5.6.3 System and Special-purpose register redirection

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and HCR_EL2.E2H is set to 1, when executing at EL2, some EL1 System register access instructions are redefined to access the equivalent EL2 register.

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Table D5-46 on page D5-4884 shows the System register access instruction encodings that are redirected to the equivalent EL2 register when the named mnemonic is used.

Table D5-46 System register redirection

System register access instruction encoding					Mnemonic	Equivalent register accessed at EL2
op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2		
3	0	1	0	0	SCTLR_EL1	SCTLR_EL2
				2	CPACR_EL1	CPTR_EL2
			2	1	TRFCR_EL1	TRFCR_EL2
		2	0	0	TTBR0_EL1	TTBR0_EL2
				1	TTBR1_EL1	TTBR1_EL2
				2	TCR_EL1	TCR_EL2
		5	1	0	AFSR0_EL1	AFSR0_EL2
				1	AFSR1_EL1	AFSR1_EL2
			2	0	ESR_EL1	ESR_EL2
		6	0	0	FAR_EL1	FAR_EL2
		10	2	0	MAIR_EL1	MAIR_EL2
			3	0	AMAIR_EL1	AMAIR_EL2
		12	0	0	VBAR_EL1	VBAR_EL2
		13	0	1	CONTEXTIDR_EL1	CONTEXTIDR_EL2
		14	1	0	CNTKCTL_EL1	CNTHCTL_EL2
	3	14	2	0	CNTP_TVAL_EL0	CNTHP_TVAL_EL2
						CNTHPS_TVAL_EL2[a]
				1	CNTP_CTL_EL0	CNTHP_CTL_EL2
						CNTHPS_CTL_EL2[a]
				2	CNTP_CVAL_EL0	CNTHP_CVAL_EL2
						CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2[a]
3	3	14	3	0	CNTV_TVAL_EL0	CNTHV_TVAL_EL2
						CNTHVS_TVAL_EL2[a]
				1	CNTV_CTL_EL0	CNTHV_CTL_EL2
						CNTHVS_CTL_EL2[a]
				2	CNTV_CVAL_EL0	CNTHV_CVAL_EL2
						CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2[a]

a. This register is accessed when FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and enabled, when the value of SCR_EL3.EEL2 is 1.

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Table D5-47 on page D5-4885 shows the Special-purpose register access instruction encodings that are redirected to the equivalent EL2 register when the named mnemonic is used.

Table D5-47 Special-purpose register redirection

Special-purpose register access instruction encoding			Mnemonic	Equivalent register accessed at EL2
op1	CRm	op2		
0	0	0	SPSR_EL1	SPSR_EL2
		1	ELR_EL1	ELR_EL2

D5.6.4 System and Special-purpose register aliasing

New register encodings, and aliases, are provided so that software executing at EL2 can access the EL1 registers for which accesses from EL2 are redirected as described in *System and Special-purpose register redirection* on page D5-4883. These aliases can also be used at EL3, but are UNDEFINED at EL1 and EL0.

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Table D5-48 shows the System register access instruction encodings that are aliased.

Table D5-48 System register aliases

System register access instruction encoding					Mnemonic	Register accessed
op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2		
3	5	1	0	0	SCTLR_EL12	SCTLR_EL1
				2	CPACR_EL12	CPACR_EL1
			2	0	ZCR_EL12	ZCR_EL1[a]
				1	TRFCR_EL12	TRFCR_EL1
		2	0	0	TTBR0_EL12	TTBR0_EL1
				1	TTBR1_EL12	TTBR1_EL1
				2	TCR_EL12	TCR_EL1
		5	1	0	AFSR0_EL12	AFSR0_EL1
				1	AFSR1_EL12	AFSR1_EL1
			2	0	ESR_EL12	ESR_EL1
		6	0	0	FAR_EL12	FAR_EL1
		9	9	0	PMSCR_EL12	PMSCR_EL1
		10	2	0	MAIR_EL12	MAIR_EL1
			3	0	AMAIR_EL12	AMAIR_EL1
		12	0	0	VBAR_EL12	VBAR_EL1
		13	0	1	CONTEXTIDR_EL12	CONTEXTIDR_EL1
		14	1	0	CNTKCTL_EL12	CNTKCTL_EL1
			2	0	CNTP_TVAL_EL02	CNTP_TVAL_EL0
				1	CNTP_CTL_EL02	CNTP_CTL_EL0
				2	CNTP_CVAL_EL02	CNTP_CVAL_EL0
3	5	14	3	0	CNTV_TVAL_EL02	CNTV_TVAL_EL0
				1	CNTV_CTL_EL02	CNTV_CTL_EL0
				2	CNTV_CVAL_EL02	CNTV_CVAL_EL0

a. Scalable Vector Extension System register, see *The Scalable Vector Extension (SVE)* on page A2-122.

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Table D5-49 shows the Special-purpose register aliasing.

Table D5-49 Special-purpose register aliases

Special-purpose register access instruction encoding					Register name	Register accessed
op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2		
3	5	4	0	0	SPSR_EL12	SPSR_EL1
				1	ELR_EL12	ELR_EL1

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D5.7 Nested virtualization

From Armv8.3, nested virtualization is supported in AArch64 state:

- If FEAT_NV is implemented, a Host hypervisor executing at EL2 can run a Guest hypervisor at EL1, see *Armv8.3 nested virtualization functionality*.
- If FEAT_NV2 is implemented, the PE further transforms System register accesses into memory accesses, see *Enhanced support for nested virtualization* on page D5-4890.

D5.7.1 Armv8.3 nested virtualization functionality

Note

- When running a Guest hypervisor with HCR_EL2.E2H == 0, the Host hypervisor must set HCR_EL2.TVM and CPTR_EL2.TCPAC to trap any Guest hypervisor accesses to the EL1 System registers that would be accesses from any Guest OS running under the Guest hypervisor.
- FEAT_NV does not introduce any changes to either debug or to the Performance Monitors. Arm assumes that the Host hypervisor will trap accesses to the Breakpoint and Performance Monitors registers to EL2, so that it can process any accesses to these registers made by a Guest hypervisor or by a Guest OS running under the Guest hypervisor.

FEAT_NV adds the fields HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1, AT}, see:

- *Effect of HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1}*.
- *Effect of HCR_EL2.AT* on page D5-4889.

Effect of HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1}

The following subsections describe the effect of HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1}:

- *Behavior when HCR_EL2.NV==1*.
- *Additional behavior when HCR_EL2.NV == 1 and HCR_EL2.NV1 == 0* on page D5-4889.
- *Additional behaviors when HCR_EL2.NV == 1 and HCR_EL2.NV1 == 1* on page D5-4889.
- *Behavior when HCR_EL2.NV == 0 and HCR_EL2.NV1 == 1* on page D5-4889.

HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1} are both permitted to be cached in a TLB.

Behavior when HCR_EL2.NV==1

The following behaviors apply when the value of HCR_EL2.NV is 1, regardless of the value of HCR_EL2.NV1. At EL1:

- Reads or writes to any allocated and implemented System register or Special-purpose register named *_EL2, *_EL02, or *_EL12 in the `MRS` or `MSR` instruction, other than SP_EL2, are trapped to EL2 rather than being UNDEFINED. In this case, ESR_EL2 uses the EC code of `0x18`.

  Only accesses that are permitted at EL2 are trapped. This means that, for example, if the register is a read-only register at EL2, then an `MSR` from Non-secure EL1 to the register is not trapped by this mechanism. Instead the register access remains UNDEFINED.

  Note

  The priority of this trapping relative to other configurable traps follows the standard hierarchy of exceptions, see *Prioritization of Synchronous exceptions taken to AArch64 state* on page D1-4613.

- Reads or writes to SPSR_irq, SPSR_abt, SPSR_und, or SPSR_fiq using `MRS` and `MSR` instructions are trapped to EL2 rather than being UNDEFINED. In this case the exception is reported in ESR_EL2 using the EC code `0x18`.
- Reads or writes to SP_EL1 using the dedicated `MRS` and `MSR` instruction for accessing that register are trapped to EL2 rather than being UNDEFINED. In this case the exception is reported in ESR_EL2 using the EC code `0x18`.
- Execution of the EL2 translation regime Address translation instructions and TLB maintenance instructions are trapped to EL2 rather than being UNDEFINED. In this case the exception is reported in ESR_EL2 using the EC code `0x18`.

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- Execution of the EL1 translation regime Address translation instructions and TLB maintenance instructions that are only accessible from EL2 and above are trapped to EL2 rather than being UNDEFINED. In this case the exception is reported in ESR_EL2 using the EC code `0x18`.
- The `ERETAA`, `ERETAB`, and `ERET` instructions are trapped to EL2. In this case the exception is reported in ESR_EL2 using the EC code `0x1A`.

  Note

  The `ERETAA` and `ERETAB` instructions are only available when FEAT_PAuth is implemented.

- A read of CurrentEL returns the value `0x2` in bits[3:2].
- If EL3 is not implemented and HCR_EL2.TSC == 1, an `SMC` instruction executed at EL1 is trapped to EL2 rather than being UNDEFINED, and HCR_EL2.TSC is not RES0. In this case the exception is reported in ESR_EL2 using the EC code `0x17`.

Additional behavior when HCR_EL2.NV == 1 and HCR_EL2.NV1 == 0

At EL1, all the behaviors described in *Behavior when HCR_EL2.NV==1* on page D5-4888 apply.

In addition, when HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1}=={1, 0}, any exception taken from EL1 to EL1 causes SPSR_EL1.M[3:2] to be set to `0b10` rather than `0b01`.

Additional behaviors when HCR_EL2.NV == 1 and HCR_EL2.NV1 == 1

At Non-secure EL1, all the behaviors described in *Behavior when HCR_EL2.NV==1* on page D5-4888 apply.

In addition, when HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1}=={1, 1}:

- Accesses to VBAR_EL1, ELR_EL1, SPSR_EL1, and, if implemented, SCXTNUM_EL1, from EL1 are trapped to EL2. In this case the exception is reported in ESR_EL2 using the EC code `0x18`.
- In the EL1 translation table Block and Page descriptors:
  - Bit[54] holds PXN, not UXN.
  - Bit[53] is RES0.
  - Bit[6] is treated as 0 regardless of the actual value.
- If Hierarchical permissions are enabled, then in the EL1 Translation Table descriptor:
  - Bit[61] is treated as 0 regardless of the actual value.
  - Bit[60] holds PXNTable, not UXNTable.
  - Bit[59] is RES0.
- When in EL1, PSTATE.PAN is treated as 0 for all purposes except reading the value of the bit.
- When executed at EL1, the `LDTR*` behave as the corresponding `LDR*` instructions, and the `STTR*` instructions behave as the equivalent `STR*` instructions.

Behavior when HCR_EL2.NV == 0 and HCR_EL2.NV1 == 1

When HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1}=={0, 1}, the behavior is a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of:

- Behaving as if HCR_EL2.NV==1 and HCR_EL2.NV1==1 for all purposes other than reading back the value of the HCR_EL2.NV bit.
- Behaving as if HCR_EL2.NV==0 and HCR_EL2.NV1==0 for all purposes other than reading back the value of the HCR_EL2.NV1 bit.
- Behaving as defined for HCR_EL2.NV==0, with HCR_EL2.NV1==1 having the effect of causing accesses to VBAR_EL1, ELR_EL1, and SPSR_EL1 from EL1 to be trapped to EL2.

Effect of HCR_EL2.AT

When FEAT_NV is implemented, if HCR_EL2.AT is 1, then EL1 accesses to AT S1E0R, AT S1E0W, AT S1E1R, AT S1E1W, AT S1E1RP, and AT S1E1WP, are trapped to EL2. In this case the exception is reported in ESR_EL2 using the EC code `0x18`.

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D5.7.2 Enhanced support for nested virtualization

If FEAT_NV2 is implemented, the PE can access the VNCR_EL2 register and the control bit HCR_EL2.NV2.

When HCR_EL2.NV2 is 1:

- When in EL1, the PE redirects EL2 register accesses to EL1 register accesses, see *Redirection of register accesses from EL2 to EL1*.
- When a Guest hypervisor issues System register access instructions to a Guest Guest OS, the PE transforms the System register access instructions into memory access instructions, see *Loads and stores generated by transforming register accesses*.

When HCR_EL2.NV2 is 0, the behavior of HCR_EL2.NV and HCR_EL2.NV1 are as described in *Armv8.3 nested virtualization functionality* on page D5-4888.

Redirection of register accesses from EL2 to EL1

When HCR_EL2.NV and HCR_EL2.NV2 are set to 1, instructions accessing certain Special-purpose EL2 registers executed at EL1 are redefined to access the corresponding EL1 register:

Table D5-50 Redirection of accesses to special-purpose registers at EL2

Special register access instruction [a]	Named EL2 register	Actual register accessed
op1 = 4, CRm=0, op2=0	SPSR_EL2	SPSR_EL1
op1 = 4, CRm=0, op2=1	ELR_EL2	ELR_EL1
op1 = 4, CRm=6, op2=0	TFSR_EL2	TFSR_EL1

a. For further information, see *op0==0b11, Moves to and from Special-purpose registers* on page C5-651.

When HCR_EL2.NV and HCR_EL2.NV2 are set to 1, instructions accessing certain System registers executed at EL1 are redefined to access the corresponding EL1 register:

Table D5-51 Redirection of accesses to System registers at EL2

System register access instruction [a]	Named EL2 register	Actual register accessed
op0 = 3, op1=4, CRn=5, CRm=2, op2=0	ESR_EL2	ESR_EL1
op0 = 3, op1=4, CRn=6, CRm=0, op2=0	FAR_EL2	FAR_EL1

a. For further information, see *Instructions for accessing non-debug System registers* on page D12-5217.

Loads and stores generated by transforming register accesses

When an MRS or MSR instruction is executed at EL1 and is accessing a register listed in Table D5-52 on page D5-4891, the PE transforms that access into a load or store, respectively.

When the PE transforms a System register access into a memory access, the address of the resulting memory access is defined using a combination of a base address and an offset according to the formula `SignExtend(VNCR_EL2.BADDR : Offset<11:0>, 64)`:

- VNCR_EL2 holds the base memory address used for memory redirection of System register accesses.

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- Each register which supports redirection to memory has a unique offset value, see Table D5-52.

Table D5-52 Memory address offsets associated with each transformed register access

Register access		Offset
If HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1, NV2} == {1, 0, 1}	**If HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1, NV2} == {1, 1, 1}**	
VTTBR_EL2	VTTBR_EL2	0x20
VSTTBR_EL2	VSTTBR_EL2	0x30
VTCR_EL2	VTCR_EL2	0x40
VSTCR_EL2	VSTCR_EL2	0x48
VMPIDR_EL2	VMPIDR_EL2	0x50
CNTVOFF_EL2	CNTVOFF_EL2	0x60
HCR_EL2	HCR_EL2	0x78
HSTR_EL2	HSTR_EL2	0x80
VPIDR_EL2	VPIDR_EL2	0x88
TPIDR_EL2	TPIDR_EL2	0x90
HCRX_EL2	HCRX_EL2	0xA0
VNCR_EL2	VNCR_EL2	0xB0
CPACR_EL12	CPACR_EL1	0x100
CONTEXTIDR_EL12	CONTEXTIDR_EL1	0x108
SCTLR_EL12	SCTLR_EL1	0x110
ACTLR_EL1	ACTLR_EL1	0x118
TCR_EL12	TCR_EL1	0x120
AFSR0_EL12	AFSR0_EL1	0x128
AFSR1_EL12	AFSR1_EL1	0x130
ESR_EL12	ESR_EL1	0x138
MAIR_EL12	MAIR_EL1	0x140
AMAIR_EL12	AMAIR_EL1	0x148
MDSCR_EL1	MDSCR_EL1	0x158
SPSR_EL12	SPSR_EL1	0x160
CNTV_CVAL_EL02	CNTV_CVAL_EL0	0x168
CNTV_CTL_EL02	CNTV_CTL_EL0	0x170
CNTP_CVAL_EL02	CNTP_CVAL_EL0	0x178
CNTP_CTL_EL02	CNTP_CTL_EL0	0x180
SCXTNUM_EL12	SCXTNUM_EL1	0x188
TFSR_EL12	TFSR_EL1	0x190

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Table D5-52 Memory address offsets associated with each transformed register access

Register access		Offset
If HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1, NV2} == {1, 0, 1}	**If HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1, NV2} == {1, 1, 1}**	
CNTPOFF_EL2	CNTPOFF_EL2	0x1A8
HFGRTR_EL2	HFGRTR_EL2	0x1B8
HFGWTR_EL2	HFGWTR_EL2	0x1C0
HFGITR_EL2	HFGITR_EL2	0x1C8
HDFGRTR_EL2	HDFGRTR_EL2	0x1D0
HDFGWTR_EL2	HDFGWTR_EL2	0x1D8
ZCR_EL12	ZCR_EL1	0x1E0
HAFGRTR_EL2	HAFGRTR_EL2	0x1E8
TTBR0_EL12	TTBR0_EL1	0x200
TTBR1_EL12	TTBR1_EL1	0x210
FAR_EL12	FAR_EL1	0x220
ELR_EL12	ELR_EL1	0x230
SP_EL1	SP_EL1	0x240
VBAR_EL12	VBAR_EL1	0x250
ICH_LR<n>_EL2	ICH_LR<n>_EL2	0x400+8*n
ICH_AP0R<n>_EL2	ICH_AP0R<n>_EL2	0x480+8*n
ICH_AP1R<n>_EL2	ICH_AP1R<n>_EL2	0x4A0+8*n
ICH_HCR_EL2	ICH_HCR_EL2	0x4C0
ICH_VMCR_EL2	ICH_VMCR_EL2	0x4C8
VDISR_EL2	VDISR_EL2	0x500
VSESR_EL2	VSESR_EL2	0x508
PMBLIMITR_EL1	PMBLIMITR_EL1	0x800
PMBPTR_EL1	PMBPTR_EL1	0x810
PMBSR_EL1	PMBSR_EL1	0x820
PMSCR_EL12	PMSCR_EL1	0x828
PMSEVFR_EL1	PMSEVFR_EL1	0x830
PMSICR_EL1	PMSICR_EL1	0x838
PMSIRR_EL1	PMSIRR_EL1	0x840
PMSLATFR_EL1	PMSLATFR_EL1	0x848

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Table D5-52 Memory address offsets associated with each transformed register access

Register access		Offset
If HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1, NV2} == {1, 0, 1}	If HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1, NV2} == {1, 1, 1}	
TRFCR_EL12	TRFCR_EL1	`0x880`
AMEVCNTVOFF0<n>_EL2	AMEVCNTVOFF0<n>_EL2	`0xA00+8*n`
AMEVCNTVOFF1<n>_EL2	AMEVCNTVOFF1<n>_EL2	`0xA80+8*n`

Note

Software should assume that future expansion of the architecture will allocate offset values up to but not including `0x1000`.

Registers that affect hypervisor execution by controlling the event stream are not included in Table D5-52 on page D5-4891:

- CNTHCTL_EL2
- When HCR_EL2.NV1 is 0, CNTKCTL_EL12.
- When HCR_EL2.NV1 is 1, CNTKCTL_EL1.

When a System register access is transformed into a memory access, that memory access has a defined format:

- The address of the memory access is translated by the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime.
- The endianness of the memory access is defined by SCTLR_EL2.EE.
- The memory access is 64-bit single-copy atomic aligned to 64 bits.
- The memory access does not have acquire or release semantics.

  Note

  The value of the transformed System register access is not affected by fields that are defined to be RES0 or RES1 in the associated System register.

- When there is no context synchronizing operation between the read or write of the register and the load or store instruction accessing the address, the PE is permitted, but not required, to reorder the memory accesses with respect to any EL1 reads or writes generated by load or store instructions to the same address.
- The memory accesses behave as if PSTATE.PAN == 0 regardless of the value of PSTATE.PAN.

When a register access instruction targets a register that is not implemented, the PE treats access to that register as UNALLOCATED.

Any attempt to trap a register access instruction is subject to the exception prioritization rules, unless it is trapped by either or both of HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1}. When a System register access instruction is trapped by either or both of HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1}, then the instruction is transformed into a memory access instruction instead of creating a trap, see *Prioritization of Synchronous exceptions taken to AArch64 state* on page D1-4613.

Exceptions from transformed register accesses

When HCR_EL2.{NV2, NV} == {1,1} any exception taken from EL1 and taken to EL1 causes the SPSR_EL1.M[3:2] to be set to `0b10` and not `0b01`.

When the memory access generates a Data Abort, then the resulting fault has a defined format:

- The fault is taken to EL2, using the standard vector offset for exceptions from EL1 to EL2.
- The fault is reported as a Data Abort from the current exception level with the ESR_EL2.EC code `0x25`, see *ISS encoding for an exception from a Data Abort* on page D13-5427.
- FAR_EL2 is updated to hold the faulting address.

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When the memory access generates a synchronous External abort, and when External aborts are not configured to be taken to EL3, then the resulting fault has a defined format:

- The fault is taken to EL2 using the standard vector offset for exceptions from EL1 to EL2.
- The fault is reported as a Data Abort from the current Exception level with ESR_EL2.EC code `0x25`, see *ISS encoding for an exception from a Data Abort* on page D13-5427.

The VNCR field in ESR_EL2 and ESR_EL3 identifies whether the fault came from use of VNCR_EL2 by EL1, see *ISS encoding for an exception from a Data Abort* on page D13-5427.

Interaction with self-hosted and External debug

When a register access is transformed into a memory access, the PE:

- Treats the instruction as an instruction executed at EL1.
- Treads the loads and stores generated by the transformation of reads and writes of registers as an EL2 access.

This means that:

- When filtering PMU events by Exception level, filtering instructions by Exception level for trace or Statistical Profiling, and when checking the instruction address against breakpoint registers or trace resources, the operation is checked as an instruction executed at EL1.
- When checking the memory access against the watchpoint registers, or recording the address in a Statistical Profiling record, the PE treats the access as an EL2 access.

When the memory access matches an EL2 access in the watchpoint registers, while a watchpoint is linked to a context-aware breakpoint that is programmed to match the value held in CONTEXTIDR_EL1 or VMID, then it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether there is a watchpoint match.

When there is a watchpoint match, while EDSCR.HDE is set to 1 and halting is allowed, the watchpoint match generates a Watchpoint debug event.

When there is a watchpoint match, while EDSCR.HDE is set to 0 and debug exceptions are enabled at EL2, then the watchpoint match generates a Watchpoint exception.

When the watchpoint match generates a Watchpoint exception, the resulting exception has a defined format:

- The exception is taken to EL2.
- The exception is reported as a Watchpoint from the current Exception level with the ESR_EL2.EC code `0x35`, see *ISS encoding for an exception from a Watchpoint exception* on page D13-5439.
- FAR_EL2 is updated to hold the watchpointed address.

The VNCR field in ESR_EL2 identifies whether the Watchpoint exception came from use of VNCR_EL2 by EL1, see *ISS encoding for an exception from a Watchpoint exception* on page D13-5439.

The loads and stores generated by the transformation of reads and writes of registers are treated by the Performance Monitors as Memory-read operations and Memory-write operations. For more information, see *Memory-read operation* on page D8-4983 and *Memory-write operation* on page D8-4983.

When the Statistical Profiling Unit (SPU) selects the instruction generating the memory access for profiling, it records the operation as a load/store operation. For more information, see *Operation Type packet payload (load/store)* on page D11-5205.

When the SPU selects the instruction generating the memory access for profiling while Statistical Profiling is disabled at EL2, the virtual address for the memory access is not recorded.

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D5.8 VMSAv8-64 memory aborts

In a VMSAv8-64 implementation, the following mechanisms cause a PE to take an exception on a failed memory access:

Debug exception An exception caused by the debug configuration, see Chapter D2 *AArch64 Self-hosted Debug*.

Alignment fault An Alignment fault is generated if the address used for a memory access does not have the required alignment for the operation. For more information, see *Alignment support* on page B2-186.

MMU fault An MMU fault is a fault generated by the fault checking sequence for the current translation regime. See *Types of MMU faults*.

External abort Any memory system fault other than a Debug exception, an Alignment fault, or an MMU fault.

Collectively, these mechanisms are called *aborts*. Chapter D2 *AArch64 Self-hosted Debug* and on page H3-9949 describe Debug exceptions, and the remainder of this section describes Alignment faults, MMU faults, and External aborts.

An access that causes an abort is said to be aborted, and uses the *Fault Address Registers* (FARs) and *Exception Syndrome Registers* (ESRs) to record context information.

In AArch64 state MMU faults are synchronous exceptions that are reported as either:

- Data Aborts.
- Instruction Aborts

Note

Instruction Aborts report any synchronous memory abort on an instruction fetch.

The Exception level that an MMU fault is taken to depends on the translation regime and stage that generated the fault. The fault context saved in the appropriate ESR_ELx, where ELx is the Exception level that the fault is taken to, is dependent on whether:

- The MMU fault is reported as an Instruction or as a Data Abort.
- The exception is taken from the same or a lower Exception level.

For more information, see *Synchronous exception types* on page D1-4609.

External aborts can be reported synchronously or asynchronously. Asynchronous External aborts are reported using the SError interrupt. For more information, see *External aborts* on page D4-4760.

Software stepping, which is a debug feature, and a PC alignment fault exception are the only exceptions that are higher priority than an Instruction Abort. Only watchpoints are at a lower priority than Data Aborts in the exception priority hierarchy. For more information, see *Prioritization of Synchronous exceptions taken to AArch64 state* on page D1-4613.

The following sections describe the abort mechanisms:

- *Types of MMU faults*.
- *The MMU fault-checking sequence* on page D5-4898.
- *AArch64 state prioritization of synchronous aborts from a single stage of address translation* on page D5-4902.

D5.8.1 Types of MMU faults

This section describes the faults that might be detected during one of the fault-checking sequences described in *The MMU fault-checking sequence* on page D5-4898. The following list includes all the types of exceptions that can occur:

- Alignment fault on a data access, see *Alignment support* on page B2-186.
- Permission fault.

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- Translation fault.
- Address size fault.
- Synchronous External abort on a translation table walk.
- Access flag fault.
- TLB conflict abort.

When an MMU fault generates an abort for a region of memory, no memory access is made if that region is or could be marked as Device.

The following subsections describe the MMU faults that are not described elsewhere this Manual.

Permission fault

A Permission fault can be generated at any level of lookup, and the reported fault code identifies the lookup level. See *About access permissions* on page D5-4849 for information about conditions that cause a Permission fault.

A TLB might hold a translation table entry that causes a Permission fault. Therefore, if the handling of a Permission fault results in an update to the associated translation tables, the software that updates the translation tables must invalidate the appropriate TLB entry, to prevent the stale information in the TLB being used on a subsequent memory access.

This maintenance requirement applies to Permission faults in both stage 1 and stage 2 translations.

Cache maintenance instructions cannot generate Permission faults, except that:

- A stage 1 translation table walk performed as part of a cache maintenance instruction can generate a stage 2 Permission fault as described in Stage 2 fault on a stage 1 translation table walk.
- When the value of SCTLR_EL1.UCI is 1, enabling EL0 execution of the `DC CVAU`, `DC CVAC`, `DC CVAP`, `DC CIVAC`, `DC CIGVAC`, `DC CIGDVAC`, and `IC IVAU` instructions:
  - Executing a `DC CVAU`, `DC CVAC`, `DC CVAP`, `DC CIVAC`, `DC CIGVAC`, or `DC CIGDVAC` instruction at EL0 to a location that does not have read permission at EL0 generates a Permission fault, subject to the constraints described in this section.
  - It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether executing an `IC IVAU` instruction at EL0 to a location that does not have read permission at EL0 generates a Permission fault.
  - When FEAT_CMOW is implemented:
    - If SCTLR_EL1.CMOW is 1, executing an `IC IVAU`, `DC CVAC`, `DC CIGVAC`, or `DC CIGDVAC` instruction at EL0 that has stage 1 read permission, but does not have stage 1 write permission, generates a stage 1 Permission fault.
    - If HCRX_EL2.CMOW is 1, executing an `IC IVAU`, `DC CVAC`, `DC CIGVAC`, or `DC CIGDVAC` instruction at EL1 or EL0 that has stage 2 read permission, but does have stage 2 write permission, generates a stage 2 Permission fault.

      Note

      This stage 2 access permission also applies to the `DCCIMVAC` and `ICIMVAU` AArch32 cache maintenance instructions.

    - If an `IC IVAU`, `DC CVAC`, `DC CIGVAC`, or `DC CIGDVAC` instruction is built as a `NOP`, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the instruction generates a stage 1 or stage 2 Permission fault when it does not have read and write permission.
- A `DC IVAC` instruction requires write permission to the address it invalidates, otherwise it generates a Permission fault, subject to the constraints described in this section.

  Note

  - Execution of the `DCIMVAC` instruction in AArch32 state does not have this write permission requirement.
  - When EL1&0 stage 2 address translation is enabled, a `DC IVAC` instruction executed in Non-secure state performs a cache clean and invalidate, meaning it performs the same invalidation as a `DC CIVAC` instruction, as described in *Effects of virtualization and Security state on the cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4749.

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In all cases where the execution of a cache maintenance instruction might generate a Permission fault:

- If the Point of Coherency is before any level of cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a cache maintenance by VA to the Point of Coherency instruction can generate a Permission fault.
- If the Point of Unification is before any level of data cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a data or unified cache clean by VA to the Point of Unification instruction can generate a Permission fault.

Translation fault

A Translation fault can be generated at any level of lookup, and the reported fault code identifies the lookup level. A Translation fault is generated if bits[1:0] of a Translation Table descriptor identify the descriptor as either a Fault encoding or a reserved encoding. For more information, see *VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors* on page D5-4834.

In addition, a Translation fault is generated if the input address for a translation either does not map onto an address range of a TTBR_ELx, or the TTBR_ELx range that it maps onto is disabled. In these cases, the fault is reported as a level 0 Translation fault on the translation stage at which the mapping to a region described by a TTBR_ELx failed.

A data or unified cache maintenance by VA instruction can generate a Translation fault, except that:

- If the Point of Coherency is before any level of cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a data or unified cache maintenance by VA instruction can generate a Translation fault.
- If the Point of Unification is before any level of data cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a data or unified cache clean by VA to the Point of Unification instruction can generate a Translation fault.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an instruction cache invalidate by VA operation can generate a Translation fault.

The architecture guarantees that any translation table entry that causes a Translation fault is not cached, meaning the TLB never holds such an entry. Therefore, when a Translation fault occurs, the fault handler does not have to perform any TLB maintenance instructions to remove the faulting entry.

If FEAT_E0PD is implemented and enabled, the TCR_ELx.{E0D0, E0D1} fields can prevent unprivileged access to the addresses translated by TTBR0_ELx or TTBR1_ELx. If access is prevented, the fault is reported as a level 0 Translation fault, and should take the same time to generate, whether the address is present in the TLB or not, to mitigate attacks that use fault timing.

Address size fault

An Address size fault can be generated at any level of lookup.

An Address size fault is generated if one of the following has nonzero address bits above the output address size, for the current stage of translation:

- The TTBR_ELx used for the translation.
- A translation table entry.
- The output address of the translation.

For an Address size fault generated because the TTBR_ELx used for the translation has nonzero address bits above the output address size, the reported fault code indicates a fault at level 0. Otherwise, the reported fault code indicates the lookup level at which the fault occurred.

A data or unified cache maintenance by VA instruction can generate an Address size fault, except that:

- If the Point of Coherency is before any level of cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a data or unified cache maintenance by VA instruction can generate an Address size fault.
- If the Point of Unification is before any level of data cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a data or unified cache clean by VA to the Point of Unification instruction can generate an Address size fault.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an instruction cache invalidate by VA operation can generate an Address size fault.

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The architecture guarantees that any translation table entry that causes an Address size fault is not cached, meaning the TLB never holds such an entry. Therefore, when an Address size fault occurs, the fault handler does not have to perform any TLB maintenance instructions to remove the faulting entry.

For more information on Address size faults, see *Output address size* on page D5-4785.

External abort on a translation table walk

An External abort on a translation table walk can be either synchronous or asynchronous. An External abort on a translation table walk is reported:

- If the External abort is synchronous, using:
  - A synchronous Instruction Abort exception if the translation table walk is for an instruction fetch.
  - A synchronous Data Abort exception if the translation table walk is for a data access.
- If the External abort is asynchronous, using the SError interrupt exception.

Behavior of External aborts on a translation table walk caused by address translation instructions

The address translation instructions summarized in *Address translation instructions* on page C5-647 require translation table walks. An External abort can occur in the translation table walk. This is reported as follows:

- If the External abort is synchronous, using a synchronous Data Abort exception.
- If the External abort is asynchronous, using the SError interrupt exception.

For more information, see *Synchronous faults generated by address translation instructions* on page D5-4832.

Access flag fault

An Access flag fault can be generated at any level of lookup, and the reported fault code identifies the lookup level. An Access flag fault is generated only if a Translation Table descriptor with the Access flag bit set to 0 is used.

For more information about the Access flag bit, see *VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors* on page D5-4834.

The architecture guarantees that any translation table entry that causes an Access flag fault is not cached, meaning the TLB never holds such an entry. Therefore, when an Access flag fault occurs, the fault handler does not have to execute any TLB maintenance instructions to remove the faulting entry.

Whether any cache maintenance by VA instructions can generate Access flag faults is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

For more information, see *The Access flag* on page D5-4860.

D5.8.2 The MMU fault-checking sequence

This section describes the MMU checks made for the memory accesses required for instruction fetches and for explicit memory effects:

- If an instruction fetch faults, it generates an Instruction Abort.
- If a data memory access faults, it generates a Data Abort.

MMU fault checking is performed for each stage of address translation.

The fault-checking sequence shows a translation from an Input address to an Output address. For more information about this terminology, see *About address translation and supported input address ranges* on page D5-4781.

Note

The descriptions in this section do not include the possibility that the attempted address translation generates a TLB conflict abort, as described in *TLB conflict aborts* on page D5-4909.

Types of MMU faults on page D5-4895 describes the faults that an MMU fault-checking sequence can report.

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Figure D5-18 shows the process of fetching a descriptor from the translation table. For the top-level fetch for any translation, the descriptor is fetched only if the input address passes any required alignment check. As the figure shows, if the translation is stage 1 of the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime, when EL2 is enabled, then the descriptor address is in the IPA address space, and is subject to a stage 2 translation to obtain the required PA. This stage 2 translation requires a recursive entry to the fault checking sequence.

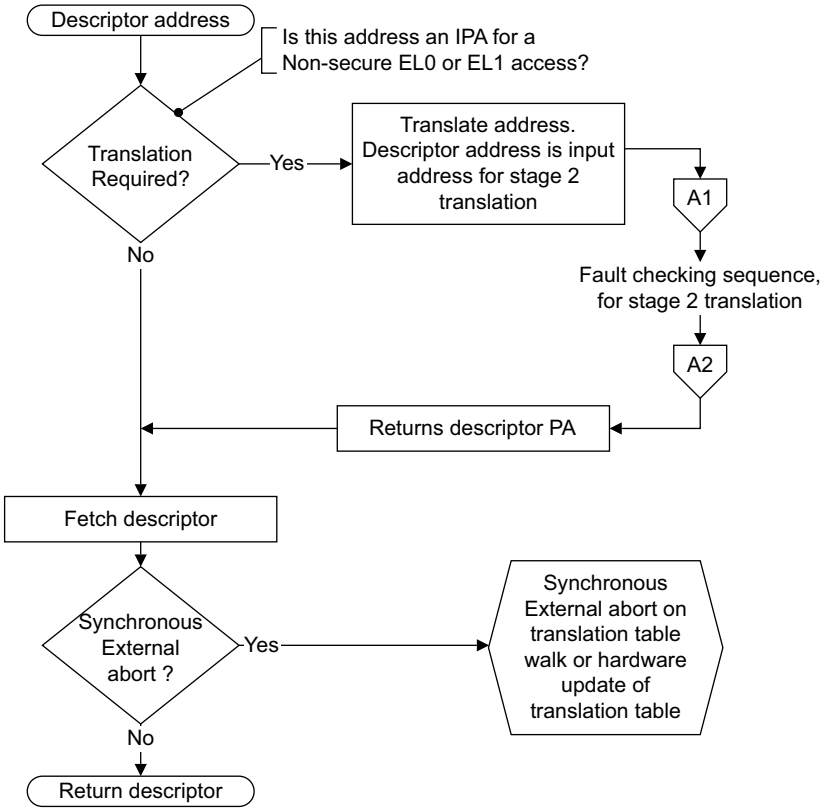

Figure D5-18 Fetching the descriptor in a VMSAv8-64 translation table walk

Figure D5-19 on page D5-4900 shows the full VMSA fault checking sequence, including the alignment check on the initial access.

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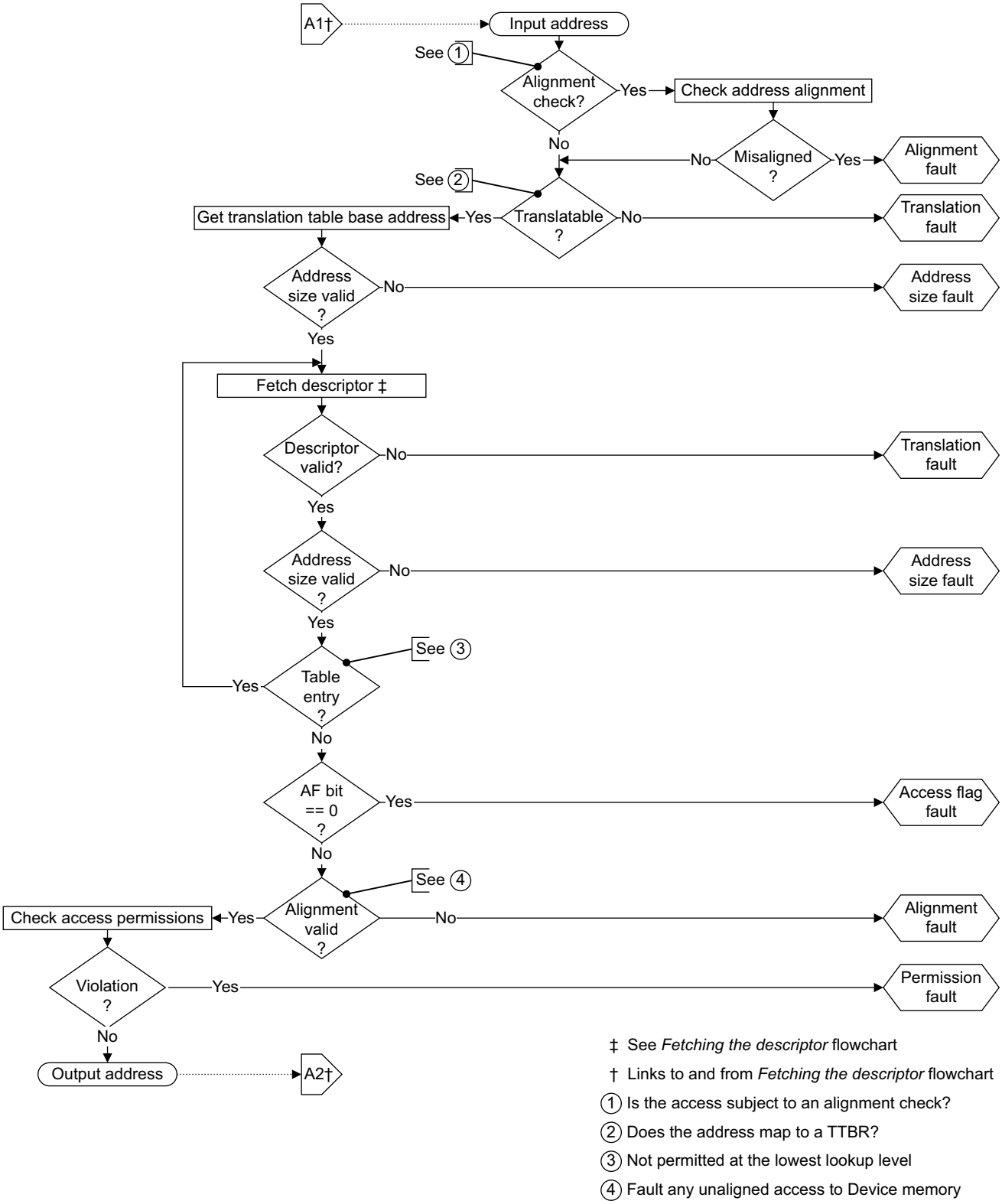

Figure D5-19 VMSAv8-64 fault checking sequence

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Stage 2 fault on a stage 1 translation table walk

On performing a translation table walk for the stage 1 translations, the descriptor addresses must be translated from IPA to PA, using a stage 2 translation. This means that a memory access made as part of a stage 1 translation table lookup might generate, on a stage 2 translation:

- A Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault.
- A synchronous External abort on the memory access.

If SCR_EL3.EA is set to 1, a synchronous External abort is taken to EL3. Otherwise, these faults are reported as stage 2 memory aborts. ESR_EL2.ISS[7] is set to 1, to indicate a stage 2 fault during a stage 1 translation table walk, and the part of the ISS field that might contain details of the instruction is invalid.

Alternatively, a memory access made as part of a stage 1 translation table lookup might target an area of memory with the Device attribute assigned on the stage 2 translation of the address accessed. When the HCR_EL2.PTW bit is set to 1, such an access generates a stage 2 Permission fault.

Note

On most systems, such a mapping to Device memory on the stage 2 translation is likely to indicate a Guest OS error, where the stage 1 translation table is corrupted. Therefore, it is appropriate to trap this access to the hypervisor.

A TLB might hold entries that depend on the effect of HCR_EL2.PTW. Therefore, if HCR_EL2.PTW is changed without changing the current VMID, the TLBs must be invalidated before executing in EL1 or EL0 state.

A cache maintenance instruction executed at EL1 or EL0 can cause a stage 1 translation table walk that might generate a stage 2 Permission fault as described in this section. However:

- If the Point of Coherency is before any level of cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a cache maintenance by VA instruction can generate a Permission fault in this way.
- If the Point of Unification is before any level of data cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a data or unified cache clean by VA to the Point of Unification instruction can generate a Permission fault in this way.
- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an instruction cache invalidation by VA instruction can generate a Permission fault in this way.

Note

This is an exception to the general rule that a cache maintenance instruction cannot generate a Permission fault.

The level associated with MMU faults

For MMU faults, Table D5-53 shows how the LL bits in the ESR_ELx.STATUS fields encode the lookup level associated with the fault.

Table D5-53 Use of LL bits to encode the lookup level at which the fault occurred

LL bits	Meaning
00	Level 0 of translation or translation table base register.
01	Level 1.
10	Level 2.
11	Level 3. When xFSR.STATUS indicates a Domain fault, this value is reserved.

The lookup level associated with a fault is:

- For a fault generated on a translation table walk, the lookup level of the walk being performed.

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- For a Translation fault, the lookup level of the translation table that gave the fault. If a fault occurs because a stage of address translation is disabled, or because the input address is outside the range specified by the appropriate base address register or registers, or because FEAT_E0PD is enabled and prevents access to the translation table, the fault is reported as a level 0 fault.
- For an Access flag fault, the lookup level of the translation table that gave the fault.
- For a Permission fault, including a Permission fault caused by hierarchical permissions, the lookup level of the final level of translation table accessed for the translation. That is, the lookup level of the translation table that returned a Block or Page descriptor.

Also see *Synchronous External aborts from address translation caching structures* on page D5-4904

D5.8.3 AArch64 state prioritization of synchronous aborts from a single stage of address translation

Prioritization of Synchronous exceptions taken to AArch64 state on page D1-4613 describes the prioritization of exceptions taken to an Exception level that is using AArch64. This section gives additional information about the prioritization of MMU faults from VMSAv8-64 translation regimes.

Note

The priority numbering in this list only shows the relative priorities of aborts from a single stage of address translation in a VMSAv8-64 translation regime. This numbering has no global significance and, for example, does not correlate with the equivalent AArch32 list in *AArch32 state prioritization of synchronous aborts from a single stage of address translation* on page G5-8932.

For a single stage of translation in a VMSAv8-64 translation regime, the following numbered list shows the priority of the possible memory management faults on a memory access. In this list:

- For memory accesses that undergo two stages of translation, the *italic entries show where the faults from the stage 2 translation can occur*. A stage 2 fault within a stage 1 translation table walk follows the same prioritization of faults:
- For synchronous External aborts from translation table walks, see also *Synchronous External aborts from address translation caching structures* on page D5-4904.

The prioritization between the stage 2 permission failure on the stage 1 translation table walk and the stage 1 abort generated by the stage 1 translation table entry is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED if all the following are true:

- Stage 1 hardware updating of either access or dirty information is enabled.
- A stage 1 translation table entry results in the stage 1 translation table entry having the access or dirty bit updated.
- The stage 1 translation table entry has stage 2 read permission but not stage 2 write permission.
- The stage 1 translation entry generates an abort (which might be one of an address size fault, an alignment fault caused by memory type or a Permission fault).

The priority order, from highest priority to lowest priority, is:

1. Alignment fault not caused by memory type. This is possible for a stage 1 translation only.
2. Translation fault due to the input address being out of the address range to be translated or requiring a TTBR_ELx that is disabled. This includes VTCR_EL2.SL0 being inconsistent with VTCR_EL2.T0SZ, VSTCR_EL2.SL0 being inconsistent with VSTCR_EL2.T0SZ, or SL0 programmed to a reserved value. If the *Effective value* of VTCR_EL2.DS is 1, this includes VTCR_EL2.SL2 being inconsistent with VTCR_EL2.T0SZ, VSTCR_EL2.SL2 being inconsistent with VSTCR_EL2.T0SZ, or SL2 programmed to a reserved value.
3. Address size fault on a TTBR_ELx caused by either:
   - The check on TCR_EL1.IPS, TCR_EL2.{I}PS, TCR_EL3.PS, or VTCR_EL2.PS.
   - The PA being out of the range implemented.
4. *Second stage abort on a level -1 memory access of a a stage 1 table walk. When stage 2 address translation is enabled this includes an Address size fault caused by the PA being out of the range implemented. This is a second stage abort during a first stage translation table walk.*
5. Synchronous parity or ECC error on a level -1 lookup of a translation table walk.
6. Synchronous External abort on a level -1 lookup level of a translation table walk.
7. Translation fault on a level -1 translation table entry.

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8. Address size fault a level -1 lookup translation table entry caused by either:
   - The check on TCR_EL1.IPS, TCR_EL2.{I}PS, TCR_EL3.PS, or VTCR_EL2.PS.
   - The output address being out of the range implemented.
9. *Second stage abort on a level 0 memory access of a a stage 1 table walk. When stage 2 address translation is enabled this includes an Address size fault caused by the PA being out of the range implemented. This is a second stage abort during a first stage translation table walk*.
10. Synchronous parity or ECC error on a level 0 lookup of a translation table walk.
11. Synchronous External abort on a level 0 lookup level of a translation table walk.
12. Translation fault on a level 0 translation table entry.
13. Address size fault a level 0 lookup translation table entry caused by either:
    - The check on TCR_EL1.IPS, TCR_EL2.{I}PS, TCR_EL3.PS, or VTCR_EL2.PS.
    - The output address being out of the range implemented.
14. *Second stage abort on a level 1 memory access of a a stage 1 table walk. When stage 2 address translation is enabled this includes an Address size fault caused by the PA being out of the range implemented. This is a second stage abort during a first stage translation table walk*.
15. Synchronous parity or ECC error on a level 1 lookup of a translation table walk.
16. Synchronous External abort on a level 1 lookup level of a translation table walk.
17. Translation fault on a level 1 translation table entry.
18. Address size fault on a level 1 lookup translation table entry caused by either:
    - The check on TCR_EL1.IPS, TCR_EL2.{I}PS, TCR_EL3.PS, or VTCR_EL2.PS.
    - The output address being out of the range implemented.
19. *Second stage abort on a level 2 memory access of a a stage 1 table walk. When stage 2 address translation is enabled this includes an Address size fault caused by the PA being out of the range implemented*. This is a second stage abort during a first stage translation table walk.
20. Synchronous parity or ECC error on a level 2 lookup of a translation table walk.
21. Synchronous External abort on a level 2 lookup level of a translation table walk.
22. Translation fault on a level 2 translation table entry.
23. Address size fault on a level 2 lookup translation table entry caused by either:
    - The check on TCR_EL1.IPS, TCR_EL2.{I}PS, TCR_EL3.PS, or VTCR_EL2.PS.
    - The output address being out of the range implemented.
24. *Second stage abort on a level 3 memory access of a a stage 1 table walk. When stage 2 address translation is enabled this includes an Address size fault caused by the PA being out of the range implemented*. This is a second stage abort during a first stage translation table walk.
25. Synchronous parity or ECC error on a level 3 lookup of a translation table walk.
26. Synchronous External abort on a level 3 lookup level of a translation table walk.
27. Translation fault on a level 3 translation table entry.
28. Address size fault on a level 3 lookup translation table entry caused by either:
    - The check on TCR_EL1.IPS, TCR_EL2.{I}PS, TCR_EL3.PS, or VTCR_EL2.PS.
    - The output address being out of the range implemented.
29. Access Flag fault.
30. Alignment fault caused by the memory type.
31. Permission fault.
32. *A fault from the stage 2 translation of the memory access. When stage 2 address translation is enabled this includes an Address size fault caused by the PA being out of the range implemented*.
33. Synchronous parity or ECC error on the memory access.
34. Synchronous External abort on the memory access.

Note

- The prioritization of TLB Conflict aborts is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, as the exact cause of these aborts depends on the form of TLBs implemented. However, the TLB conflict abort must have higher priority than any abort that depends on a value held in the TLB.
- The prioritization of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED MMU faults for a Load-Exclusive or Store-Exclusive to an unsupported memory type is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

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- The prioritization of an unsupported atomic hardware update MMU fault is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED to be at a point between immediately before the priority of an Access Flag fault generated by the same stage of translation as the stage of this MMU fault, and immediately after the priority of a Permission fault generated by the same stage of translation as the stage of this MMU fault.

Synchronous External aborts from address translation caching structures

A caching structure used for caching translation table walks might support:

- An arbitrary number of levels of translation table lookup.
- One or more stages of translation, that might not correspond to the stages of an address translation lookup.

This might mean that, on a synchronous External aborts arising from the caching structure, including parity or ECC errors, the PE cannot precisely determine one or both of the translation stage and level of lookup at which the error occurred. In this case:

- If the PE cannot determine precisely the translation stage at which the error occurred, it is reported and prioritized as a stage 1 error.
- If the PE cannot determine precisely the lookup level at which the error occurred, the level is reported and prioritized as either:
  - The lowest-numbered level that could have given rise to the error.
  - Level 0 if it the PE cannot determine any information about the level.

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D5.9 Translation Lookaside Buffers (TLBs)

Translation Lookaside Buffers (TLBs) reduce the average cost of a memory access by caching the results of translation table walks. TLBs behave as caches of the translation table information, and the VMSA provides TLB maintenance instructions for the management of TLB contents.

Note

The Arm architecture permits TLBs to hold any translation table entry that does not directly cause a Translation fault, an Address size fault, or an Access flag fault.

The following sections describe the architectural requirements for Translation Lookaside Buffers (TLBs) and their maintenance:

- *Use of ASIDs and VMIDs to reduce TLB maintenance requirements*.
- *About Translation Lookaside Buffers (TLBs)* on page D5-4907.
- *TLB maintenance requirements and the TLB maintenance instructions* on page D5-4911.

In these descriptions, TLB entries for a translation regime for a particular Exception level are *out of context* when executing at a higher Exception level.

Note

In addition to the functions described in this section, the TLB might cache information from control registers that are described as being "permitted to be cached in a TLB", even when any or all of the stages of translation are disabled. This caching of information gives rise to the maintenance requirements described in *General TLB maintenance requirements* on page D5-4911.

D5.9.1 Use of ASIDs and VMIDs to reduce TLB maintenance requirements

To reduce the need for TLB maintenance on context switches, the lookups from some translation regimes can be associated with an ASID, or with an ASID and a VMID, as follows:

ASID For stage 1 of a translation regime that can support two VA ranges the VMSA can distinguish between *Global pages* and *Process-specific pages*. The ASID identifies pages associated with a specific process and provides a mechanism for changing process-specific tables without having to maintain the TLB structures.

For these stage 1 translations, each of TTBR0_ELx and TTBR1_ELx has a valid ASID field, and TCR_ELx.A1 determines which of these holds the current ASID.

Note

The selected ASID applies regardless of which set of translation tables are used. For example, when the value of TCR_ELx.A1 is 0, any translation table lookup using this stage of translation is associated with the ASID from TTBR0_ELx.ASID, regardless of whether the translation lookup uses TTBR0_ELx or TTBR1_ELx.

See also *ASID size* on page D5-4906 and *Global and process-specific translation table entries* on page D5-4908.

For a symmetric multiprocessor cluster where a single operating system is running on the set of processing elements, the Arm architecture requires all ASID values to be assigned uniquely within any single Inner Shareable domain. In other words, each ASID value must have the same meaning to all processing elements in the system.

VMID For the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime, when EL2 is enabled, the VMID identifies the current virtual machine, with its own independent ASID space. The TLB entries include this VMID information, meaning TLBs do not require explicit invalidation when changing from one virtual machine to another if the virtual machines have different VMIDs.

VTTBR_EL2.VMID holds the current VMID.

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Common not private translations

In an implementation that includes FEAT_TTCNP, multiple PEs in the same Inner Shareable domain can use the same translation table entries for a given stage of translation in a particular translation regime. This sharing is enabled by the TTBR_ELx.CnP field for the stage of address translation.

When the value of a TTBR_ELx.CnP field is 1, translation table entries pointed to by that TTBR_ELx are shared with all other PEs in the Inner Shareable domain for which the following conditions are met:

- The corresponding TTBR_ELx.CnP field has the value 1.
- That TTBR_ELx relates to the same translation regime.

  Note

  — For TTBR0_EL1 the current Security state determines whether the register relates to the Secure EL1&0, when EL2 is disabled, translation regime, or to the Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime.

  — For TTBR0_EL2 the value of HCR_EL2.E2H determines whether the register relates to the EL2 translation regime, or to the EL2&0 translation regime.

- If an ASID applies to the stage of translation corresponding to that TTBR_ELx then the current ASID value must be the same for all of the PEs that are sharing entries for any translation table entry that is not global or not leaf level.
- If a VMID applies to the stage of translation corresponding to that TTBR_ELx then the current VMID value must be the same for all of the PEs that are sharing entries.

For all PEs that are sharing translation table entries for a stage of translation, all system registers bits that apply to that stage of translation and that are described as being permitted to be cached in a TLB must be the same for all the PEs that are sharing the translation table entry. If this condition is not met by software then it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether or not the value of such a control bit that has a different value between PEs, interpreted by a PE, called PE1 here, takes the value configured for:

- The system register bit of PE1.
- The system register bit of one of the PEs that is sharing the translation table entry.

For a translation regime with both stage 1 and stage 2 translations, where a TLB holds only stage 1 translation tables or where a TLB combines information from stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries into a single entry, this entry can be shared between different PEs only if the value of the TTBR_ELx.CnP bit is 1 for both stage 1 and stage 2 of the translation table walk.

The TTBR_ELx.CnP bit can be cached in a TLB.

For a given TTBR_ELx, if the value of TTBR_ELx.CnP is 1 on multiple PEs in the same Inner Shareable domain, and those PEs meet the other conditions for sharing translation table entries as defined in this section, but those TTBR_ELxs do not point to the same translation table entries, then the system is misconfigured, and performing an address translation using that TTBR_ELx:

- Might generate multiple hits in the TLB, and as a result generate an exception that is reported using the TLB conflict fault code, see *TLB conflict aborts* on page D5-4909.
- Otherwise, has a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE result, as described in *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of control or data values* on page K1-11243.

ASID size

In VMSAv8-64, the ASID size is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice of 8 bits or 16 bits, and ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.ASIDBits identifies the supported size.

When an implementation supports a 16-bit ASID, TCR_ELx.AS selects whether the top 8 bits of the ASID are used.

When the value of TCR_ELx.AS is 0, ASID[15:8]:

- Are ignored by hardware for every purpose other than direct reads of TTBR0_ELx.ASID and TTBR1_ELx.ASID.
- Are treated as if they are all zeros when used for allocating and matching entries in the TLB.

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Note

VMSAv8-32 uses an 8-bit ASID. For backwards compatibility, when executing using translations controlled from an Exception level that is using AArch32, the ASID size remains at 8 bits. If the implementation supports 16-bit ASIDs, the 8-bit ASID used is zero-extended to 16 bits.

VMID size

From Armv8.1, the VMID size is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice of 8 bits or 16 bits, and ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1.VMIDBits identifies the supported size.

When FEAT_VMID16 is implemented, VTTBR_EL2[63:48] contains the 16-bit VMID.

When an implementation supports a 16-bit VMID, VTCR_EL2.VS selects whether the top 8 bits of the VMID are used.

When the value of VTCR_EL2.VS is 0, VTTBR_EL2[63:56]:

- Are ignored by hardware for every purpose other than reads of ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1.
- Are treated as if they are all zeros when used for allocating and matching entries in the TLB.

FEAT_VMID16 is only supported when EL2 is using AArch64.

D5.9.2 About Translation Lookaside Buffers (TLBs)

Translation Lookaside Buffers (TLBs) are an implementation technique that caches translations or translation table entries. TLBs avoid the requirement for every memory access to perform a translation table walk in memory. The Arm architecture does not specify the exact form of the TLB structures for any design. In a similar way to the requirements for caches, the architecture only defines certain principles for TLBs:

- The architecture has a concept of an entry locked down in the TLB. The method by which lockdown is achieved is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, and an implementation might not support lockdown.
- The architecture does not guarantee that an unlocked TLB entry remains in the TLB.
- The architecture guarantees that a locked TLB entry remains in the TLB. However, a locked TLB entry might be updated by subsequent updates to the translation tables. Therefore, when a change is made to the translation tables, the architecture does not guarantee that a locked TLB entry remains incoherent with an entry in the translation table.
- The architecture guarantees that a translation table entry that generates a Translation fault, an Address size fault, or an Access flag fault is not held in the TLB. However a translation table entry that generates a Permission fault might be held in the TLB.
- When address translation is enabled, any translation table entry that does not generate a Translation fault, an Address size fault, or an Access flag fault and is not from a translation regime for an Exception level that is lower than the current Exception level can be allocated to a TLB at any time. The only translation table entries guaranteed not to be held in a TLB are those that generate a Translation fault, an Address size fault, or an Access flag fault.

  Note

  A TLB can hold a translation table entry that does not itself generate a Translation fault but that points to a subsequent table in the translation table walk. This is referred to as *intermediate caching* of TLB entries.

- Software can rely on the fact that between disabling and re-enabling a stage of address translation, entries in the TLB relating to that stage of translation have not have been corrupted to give incorrect translations.

The following sections give more information about TLB implementation:

- *Global and process-specific translation table entries* on page D5-4908.
- *TLB matching* on page D5-4908.
- *TLB behavior at reset* on page D5-4909.
- *TLB lockdown* on page D5-4909.
- *TLB conflict aborts* on page D5-4909.

See also *TLB maintenance requirements and the TLB maintenance instructions* on page D5-4911.

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Global and process-specific translation table entries

In a VMSA implementation, system software can divide the virtual memory map used by a stage of translation that can support two VA ranges into global and non-global regions, indicated by the nG bit in the Translation Table descriptors:

nG == 0 The translation is global, meaning the region is available for all processes.

nG == 1 The translation is non-global, or process-specific, meaning it relates to the current ASID, as defined by:

- TTBR0_ELx.ASID, if the value of TCR_ELx.A1 is 0.
- TTBR1_ELx.ASID, if the value of TCR_ELx.A1 is 1.

As indicated by the nG field definitions, each non-global region has an associated ASID. These identifiers mean different translation table mappings can co-exist in a caching structure such as a TLB. This means that software can create a new mapping of a non-global memory region without removing previous mappings.

Note

- The selected ASID applies to the translation of any address for which the value of the nG bit is 1, regardless of whether the address is translated based on TTBR0_ELx or on TTBR1_ELx.
- In an implementation that does not include FEAT_VHE, the only stage of translation that can support two VA ranges is stage 1 of the EL1&0 translation regime. In an implementation that includes FEAT_VHE stage 1 of the EL2&0 translation regime also can support two VA ranges.

ASIDs are supported only when stage 1 translations can support two VA ranges. Stage 2 translations, and stage 1 translations that can support only a single VA range do not support ASIDs, and all descriptors in these regimes are treated as global.

In a translation regime that supports global and non-global translations, translation table entries from lookup levels other than the final level of lookup are treated as being non-global, regardless of the value of the nG bit.

When a PE is using the VMSAv8-64 translation table format which supports both global and non-global entries, and is in Secure state, a stage 1 translation must be treated as non-global, regardless of the value of the nG bit, if NSTable is set to 1 at any level of the translation table walk.

For more information, see *Control of Secure or Non-secure memory access* on page D5-4848.

TLB matching

A TLB is a hardware caching structure for translation table information. Like other hardware caching structures, it is mostly invisible to software. However, there are some situations where it can become visible. These are associated with coherency problems caused by an update to the translation table that has not been reflected in the TLB. Use of the TLB maintenance instructions described in *TLB maintenance requirements and the TLB maintenance instructions* on page D5-4911 can prevent any TLB incoherency becoming a problem.

A particular case where the presence of the TLB can become visible is if the translation table entries that are in use under a particular ASID and VMID are changed without suitable invalidation of the TLB. This can occur only if the architecturally-required break-before-make sequence described in *Using break-before-make when updating translation table entries* on page D5-4913 is not used. If the break-before make sequence is not used, the TLB can hold two mappings for the same address, and this:

- Might generate an exception that is reported using the TLB conflict fault code, see *TLB conflict aborts* on page D5-4909.
- Might lead to CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior. In this case, behavior will be consistent with one of the mappings held in the TLB, or with some amalgamation of the values held in the TLB, but cannot give access to regions of memory with permissions or attributes that could not be assigned by valid translation table entries in the translation regime being used for access. In addition, where all the entries being amalgamated come from Non-secure memory, the amalgamation cannot give rise to an output address that accesses Secure memory. For more information, see *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of control or data values* on page K1-11243.

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TLB behavior at reset

The Arm architecture does not require a reset to invalidate the TLBs. The architecture recognizes that an implementation might require caches, including TLBs, to maintain their contents over a system reset. Possible reasons for doing so include power management and debug requirements.

Therefore:

- All TLBs reset to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED state that might be UNKNOWN.
- All TLBs are disabled from reset. All stages of address translation are disabled from reset, and the contents of the TLBs have no effect on address translation. For more information, see *Controlling address translation stages* on page D5-4783.
- An implementation can require the use of a specific TLB invalidation routine, to invalidate the TLB arrays before they are enabled after a reset. The exact form of this routine is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, but if an invalidation routine is required it must be documented clearly as part of the documentation of the device.

  Arm recommends that if an invalidation routine is required for this purpose, the routine is based on the TLB maintenance instructions described in *TLB maintenance instructions* on page D5-4914.

Similar rules apply to cache behavior, see *Behavior of caches at reset* on page D4-4737.

TLB lockdown

The Arm architecture recognizes that any TLB lockdown scheme is heavily dependent on the microarchitecture, making it inappropriate to define a common mechanism across all implementations. This means that:

- VMSAv8-64 does not require TLB lockdown support.
- If TLB lockdown support is implemented, the lockdown mechanism is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. However, key properties of the interaction of lockdown with the architecture must be documented as part of the implementation documentation.

This means that a region of the System instruction encoding space is reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functions, see *Reserved encodings for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers* on page D12-5232. An implementation might use some of these encodings to implement TLB lockdown functions. These functions might include:

- Unlock all locked TLB entries.
- Preload into a specific level of TLB. This is beyond the scope of the `PLI` and `PLD` hint instructions.

In an implementation that includes EL2, exceptions generated as a result of TLB lockdown when executing in EL1 or EL0 state can be routed to either:

- EL1, as a Data Abort exception.
- EL2, as a Hyp Trap exception.

TLB conflict aborts

If an address matches multiple entries in the TLB, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a TLB conflict abort is generated.

Note

An address can hit multiple entries in the TLB if the TLB has been invalidated inappropriately, for example if TLB invalidation required by the architecture has not been performed.

An implementation can generate TLB conflict aborts on either or both instruction fetches and data accesses. A TLB conflict abort:

- On an instruction fetch is reported as an Instruction Abort, see *ISS encoding for an exception from an Instruction Abort* on page D13-5367.
- On a data access is reported as a Data Abort, see *ISS encoding for an exception from a Data Abort* on page D13-5427.

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The architecture defines the Fault status encoding of `0b110000` for TLB conflict aborts. On a TLB conflict abort, the returned syndrome includes the address that generated the fault. That is, it includes the address that was being looked up in the TLB.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a TLB conflict abort is a stage 1 abort or a stage 2 abort.

Note

A stage 2 abort cannot be generated if stage 2 of the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime is disabled.

The priority of the TLB conflict abort is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, because it depends on the form of a TLB that can generate the abort. However, the TLB conflict abort must have higher priority than any abort that depends on a value held in the TLB.

If an address matches multiple entries in the TLB and no TLB conflict abort is generated, the resulting behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of control or data values* on page K1-11243. The CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior must not permit access to regions of memory with permissions or attributes that mean they cannot be accessed in the current Security state at the current Exception level.

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D5.10 TLB maintenance requirements and the TLB maintenance instructions

Translation Lookaside Buffers (TLBs) are an implementation mechanism that caches translations or translation table entries. The Arm architecture does not specify the form of any TLB structures, but defines the mechanisms by which TLBs can be maintained. The following sections describe the VMSA TLB maintenance instructions:

- *General TLB maintenance requirements*.
- *TLB maintenance instructions* on page D5-4914.

See also *Atomicity of register changes on changing virtual machine* on page D5-4792.

D5.10.1 General TLB maintenance requirements

TLB maintenance instructions provide a mechanism for invalidating entries from TLB caching structures to ensure that changes to the translation tables are reflected correctly in those TLB caching structures.

The architecture permits the caching of any translation table entry that has been returned from memory without a fault, provided that the entry itself does not cause any of the following:

- A Translation fault.
- An Address size fault.
- An Access Flag fault.
- If hardware updates of the Access Flag are enabled, a descriptor with the Access Flag clear to be cached in a TLB.

This means that the entries that can be cached include:

- Entries in translation tables that point to subsequent tables to be used in that stage of translation.
- Stage 2 translation table entries used as part of a stage 1 translation table walk.
- Stage 2 translation table entries used to translate the output address of the stage 1 translation.

Such entries might be held in intermediate TLB caching structures that are used during a translation table walk and that are distinct from the data caches in that they are not required to be invalidated as the result of writes of the data. The architecture makes no restriction on the form of these intermediate TLB caching structures when these caches are indexed by their input address. The architecture does not restrict having either:

- Translation table entry caching that is indexed by the physical address of the location holding the translation table entry.
- Translation table entry caching that is used for stage 1 translations and is indexed by the intermediate physical address of the location holding the translation table entry. However, FEAT_nTLBPA allows software discoverability of whether such caches exist, such that if FEAT_nTLBPA is implemented, such caching is not implemented.

If all of the following are true, a TLB maintenance instruction will ensure that any physical address or intermediate physical address indexed cached copies of translation table entries are invalidated for a PE:

- The TLB maintenance instruction applies to that PE with the context information that is relevant to translation table entry caching that is either:
  - Indexed by the physical address of the location holding the translation table entry.
  - Stage 1 translation information that is indexed by the intermediate physical address of the location holding the translation table entry.
- FEAT_nTLBPA is not implemented.

Note

Any TLB caching based on the physical address or intermediate physical address obeys the other rules regarding the caching to TLB entries described in this manner, including restrictions on types of entries that cannot be held in a TLB, and a requirement that entries held in a TLB are distinguished by context information such as translation regime, VMID, and ASID.

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The architecture does not intend to restrict the form of TLB caching structures used for holding translation table entries, and in particular for a translation regime that involves two stages of translation, it is recognized that such caching structures might contain:

- Entries containing information from stage 1 translation table entries, at any level of the translation table walk.
- Entries containing information from stage 2 translation table entries, at any level of the translation table walk.
- Entries that combine information from stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries, at any level of the translation table walk.

Note

For the purpose of TLB maintenance, the term *TLB entry* denotes any structure, including temporary working registers in translation table walk hardware, that holds a translation table entry.

Where a TLB maintenance instruction is:

- Required to apply to stage 1 entries, then it must apply to any cached entries in caching structures that include any stage 1 information that are used to translate the address being invalidated.

  Note

  — Where stage 1 information has been cached in multiple TLB entries, as could occur from splintering a page when caching in the TLB, then the invalidation must apply to each cached entry containing stage 1 information from the page that is used to translate the address being invalidated, regardless of whether or not that cached entry would be used to translate the address being invalidated.

  — As stated in *Global and process-specific translation table entries* on page D5-4908, translation table entries from levels of translation other than the final level are treated as being non-global. Arm expects that, in at least some implementations, cached copies of levels of the translation table walk other than the last level are tagged with their ASID, regardless of whether the final level is global. This means that TLB invalidations that involve the ASID require the ASID to match such entries to perform the required invalidation.

- Required to apply to stage 2 entries only, then:
  — It is not required to apply to caching structures that combine stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries.
  — It must apply to caching structures that contain information only from stage 2 translation table entries.
- Required to apply to both stage 1 and stage 2 entries, then it must apply to any entry in the caching structures that includes information from either a stage 1 translation table entry or a stage 2 translation table entry, including any entry that combines information from both stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries.

Whenever translation tables entries associated with a particular VMID or ASID are changed, the corresponding entries must be invalidated from the TLB to ensure that these changes are visible to subsequent execution, including speculative execution, that uses the changed translation table entries.

In addition to any TLB maintenance requirement, when changing the cacheability attributes of an area of memory, software must ensure that any cached copies of affected locations are removed from the caches. For more information, see *Cache maintenance requirement created by changing translation table attributes* on page D5-4933.

Because a TLB never holds any translation table entry that generates a Translation fault, an Address size fault, or an Access Flag fault, a change from a translation table entry that causes a Translation, Address size, or Access flag fault to one that does not fault, does not require any TLB invalidation. However, a *Context synchronization event* is required to ensure that instruction fetches are affected by a completed change to translation table entries that, before the change, generated a Translation, Address size, or Access flag fault.

Special considerations apply to translation table updates that change the memory type, cacheability, or output address of an entry, see *Using break-before-make when updating translation table entries* on page D5-4913.

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TLB invalidation and System register control fields

The effects of certain System register control fields are permitted to be cached in a TLB. All TLB entries that might be affected by a change in the control field must be invalidated whenever that control field is changed. This ensures that the effect of the control field change is visible to any subsequent execution and speculative execution that uses that control field. The invalidation is both:

- Required in addition to, and after, the normal synchronization of the System registers.
- Applicable to any stage of address translation that is implemented for the translation regime, and VMID and ASID as appropriate, that is affected by that control field.

A control field that is permitted to be cached in a TLB requires this maintenance even when all stages of address translation are disabled. For more information, see *Synchronization requirements for AArch64 System registers* on page D13-5235.

Using break-before-make when updating translation table entries

To avoid possibly creating multiple TLB entries for the same address, and to avoid the effects of TLB caching possibly breaking coherency, single-copy atomicity properties, ordering guarantees or uniprocessor semantics, or possibly failing to clear the Exclusives monitors, the architecture requires the use of a break-before-make sequence when changing translation table entries whenever multiple threads of execution can use the same translation tables and the change to the translation table entries involves any of:

- A change of the memory type, including shareability.
- A change of the cacheability attributes.
- A change of the output address (OA), if the OA of at least one of the old translation table entry and the new translation table entry is writable, including if the DBM bit is set and hardware updates to the dirty bits are enabled.
- A change to the size of block used by the translation system. This applies both:
  - When changing from a smaller size to a larger size, for example by replacing a table mapping with a block mapping in a stage 2 translation table.
  - When changing from a larger size to a smaller size, for example by replacing a block mapping with a table mapping in a stage 2 translation table.
- A change of the output address (OA), if the contents of memory at the new OA do not match the contents of memory at the previous OA.
- Creating a global entry when there might be non-global entries in a TLB that overlap with that global entry.

Note

Changes to the output address (OA) include changing between Secure and Non-secure output addresses.

A break-before-make sequence on changing from an old translation table entry to a new translation table entry requires the following steps:

1. Replace the old translation table entry with an invalid entry, and execute a `DSB` instruction.
2. Invalidate the translation table entry with a broadcast TLB invalidation instruction, and execute a `DSB` instruction to ensure the completion of that invalidation.
3. Write the new translation table entry, and execute a `DSB` instruction to ensure that the new entry is visible.

This sequence ensures that at no time are both the old and new entries simultaneously visible to different threads of execution, and therefore the problems described at the start of this subsection cannot arise.

In Armv8.1, with the introduction of hardware updates to the translation table entries, the effects of not following the break-before-make rules are extended.

If the break-before-make rules are not followed for changing the translation table entries, the Armv8.1 architecture permits that the following failures associated with the hardware updates of the translation table entries could occur:

- The Access flag is not set on such a translation table entry despite the fact that the memory location associated with that entry was accessed.
- The AP[2] or S2AP[1] bit is modified by the hardware on such a translation table entry despite the fact that the memory location associated with that entry was not written to.

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- The AP[2] or S2AP[1] bit is not modified by the hardware on such a translation table entry despite the fact that the memory location associated with that entry was written to.
- The ordering required between hardware updates to such a translation table entry and stores appearing later in program order is not followed.

Support levels for changing block size

If FEAT_BBM is implemented, the PE provides three levels of support when changing block size, without changing any other parameters that require break-before-make:

Level 0 Software must use break-before-make to avoid breaking coherency, ordering guarantees or uniprocessor semantics, or failing to clear the Exclusives monitors when changing block size. See *Using break-before-make when updating translation table entries* on page D5-4913.

Level 1 Software can use the level 0 approach, or software can use the nT block translation entry to avoid breaking coherency, ordering guarantees or uniprocessor semantics, or failing to clear the Exclusives monitors when changing block size. See *Block translation entry* on page D5-4861.

Level 2 Software can use the level 0 or level 1 approach and, in addition, changing block size does not break coherency, ordering guarantees or uniprocessor semantics, or fail to clear the Exclusives monitors. If there has not been a TLB invalidation of the entries that have changed since the writes that changed those entries were completed, this change might cause Conflict aborts. This is because multiple translation entries might exist within the TLB for the same input address.

In addition, an implementation that uses the level 1 or level 2 approach supports the following without breaking coherency, ordering guarantees or uniprocessor semantics, or failing to clear the Exclusives monitors:

- A change to a set of blocks or pages from having the Contiguous bit set to having the Contiguous bit not set.
- A change to a set of blocks or pages from having the Contiguous bit not set to having the Contiguous bit set.

If multiple translation entries exist within the TLB for the same input address, this change might cause Conflict aborts when translating the address.

For level 1 or level 2 support, if the change of block size or contiguous bit gives rise to a Conflict abort, then in a translation regime for which stage 2 translations are enabled, the Conflict abort is reported to EL2.

Clearing entries associated with a Conflict abort

While using level 1 or level 2 support, on a Conflict abort, the following instructions are guaranteed to clear the entries associated with the conflict:

- For the EL1&0 translation regime, while stage 2 translations are in use: `TLBI VMALLS12E1`, `TLBI ALLE1`.
- For the EL1&0 translation regime, while stage 2 translations are not in use: `TLBI VMALLE1`, `TLBI ALLE1`.
- For the EL2&0 translation regime: `TLBI VMALLE1`, `TLBI ALLE1`.
- For the EL2 translation regime: `TLBI ALLE2`.
- For the EL3 translation regime: `TLBI ALLE3`.

D5.10.2 TLB maintenance instructions

The architecture defines TLB maintenance instructions, which provide the following:

- Invalidate all entries in the TLB.
- Invalidate a single TLB entry by ASID for a non-global entry.
- Invalidate all TLB entries that match a specified ASID.
- Invalidate all TLB entries that match a specified VA, regardless of the ASID.
- Invalidate all TLB entries within a range of addresses.

Each instruction can be specified as applying only to the PE that executes the instruction, or as applying to all PEs in the same shareability domain as the PE that executes the instruction.

The following subsubsections describe these instructions:

- *TLB maintenance instruction syntax* on page D5-4915.

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- *Operation of the TLB maintenance instructions* on page D5-4919.
- *Scope of the A64 TLB maintenance instructions* on page D5-4920.
- *TLB range maintenance instructions* on page D5-4923.
- *Invalidation of TLB entries from stage 2 translations* on page D5-4925.
- *Broadcast TLB maintenance between AArch32 and AArch64* on page D5-4925.
- *Broadcast TLB maintenance with different translation granule sizes* on page D5-4927.
- *Ordering and completion of TLB maintenance instructions* on page D5-4927.
- *TLB maintenance in the event of TLB conflict* on page D5-4929.
- *The interaction of TLB lockdown with TLB maintenance instructions* on page D5-4929.

TLB maintenance instructions on page C5-647 describes the encoding of the TLB maintenance instructions.

TLB maintenance instruction syntax

The A64 syntax for TLB maintenance instructions is:

```
TLBI <operation>{, <Xt>}
```

Where:

`<operation>` Is one of `ALLE1{NXS}`, `ALLE2{NXS}`, `ALLE3{NXS}`, `ALLE1IS{NXS}`, `ALLE2IS{NXS}`, `ALLE3IS{NXS}`, `ALLE1OS{NXS}`, `ALLE2OS{NXS}`, `ALLE3OS{NXS}`, `VMALLE1{NXS}`, `VMALLE1IS{NXS}`, `VMALLE1OS{NXS}`, `VMALLS12E1{NXS}`, `VMALLS12E1IS{NXS}`, `VMALLS12E1OS{NXS}`, `ASIDE1{NXS}`, `ASIDE1IS{NXS}`, `ASIDE1OS{NXS}`, `{R}VA{L}E1{NXS}`, `{R}VA{L}E2{NXS}`, `{R}VA{L}E3{NXS}`, `{R}VA{L}E1IS{NXS}`, `{R}VA{L}E2IS{NXS}`, `{R}VA{L}E3IS{NXS}`, `{R}VA{L}E1OS{NXS}`, `{R}VA{L}E2OS{NXS}`, `{R}VA{L}E3OS{NXS}`, `{R}VAA{L}E1{NXS}`, `{R}VAA{L}E1IS{NXS}`, `{R}VAA{L}E1OS{NXS}`, `{R}IPAS2{L}E1{NXS}`, `{R}IPAS2{L}E1IS{NXS}`, or `{R}IPAS2{L}E1OS{NXS}`.

`<operation>` has a structure of `{R}<type><level><shareability>{NXS}` where:

`R` When present, indicates that the function applies to all TLBs that are within a determined address range, see *TLB range maintenance instructions* on page D5-4923. When not present, indicates that the function applies to all TLBs at a single address that contain entries that could be used by the PE that executes the TLBI instruction.

`<type>` Is one of:

`ALL` All translations used at `<level>`.

For the scope of `ALL` instructions, see *ALL* on page D5-4920.

The `ALL` instructions are valid for all values of `<level>`.

`VMALL` All stage 1 translations used at <level> with the current VMID, if appropriate.

For the scope of the `VMALL` instructions, see *VMALL* on page D5-4920.

The `VMALL` instructions are valid only when `level` == `E1`.

`VMALLS12` All stage 1 and stage 2 translations used at EL1 with the current VMID, if appropriate.

For the scope of the `VMALLS12` instructions, see *VMALLS12* on page D5-4920.

The `VMALLS12` instructions are valid only when `level` == `E1`.

`ASID` All translations used at EL1 with the supplied ASID.

For the scope of the `ASID` instructions, see *ASID* on page D5-4921.

The `ASID` instructions are valid only when `level` == `E1`.

`VA{L}` Translations used at `<level>` for the specified address and, if appropriate, the specified ASID.

For the scope of the `VA` instructions, see *VA* on page D5-4921. For the scope of the `VAL` instructions, see *VAL* on page D5-4921.

The `VA{L}` instructions are valid for all values of `<level>`.

`VAA{L}` Translations used at `<level>` for the specified address, for all ASID values, if appropriate.

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For the scope of the VAA instructions, see *VAA* on page D5-4922. For the scope of the VAAL instructions, see *VAAL* on page D5-4922.

The VAA{L} instructions are valid only when level == E1.

IPAS2{L} Translations used at <level> for the specified IPA that are held in stage 2 only caching structures.

For the scope of the IPAS2 instructions, see *IPAS2* on page D5-4922. For the scope of the IPAS2L instructions, see *IPAS2L* on page D5-4922.

The IPAS2{L} instructions are valid only when level == E1.

In the VA{L}, VAA{L}, and IPAS2{L} types:

L An optional parameter that indicates that the invalidation only applies to caching of entries returned from the final lookup level of the translation table walk.

<level> Defines the Exception level of the translation regime that the invalidation applies to. Is one of:

E1 EL1.

E2 EL2.

E3 EL3.

An instruction that applies to the translation regime of an Exception level higher than the Exception level at which the instruction is executed is UNDEFINED.

TLBI ALLE1{NXS}, TLBI ALLE1IS{NXS}, TLBI ALLE1OS{NXS}, TLBI {R}IPAS2{L}E1{NXS}, TLBI {R}IPAS2{L}E1IS{NXS}, TLBI {R}IPAS2{L}E1OS{NXS}, TLBI VMALLS12E1{NXS}, TLBI VMALLS12E1IS{NXS}, and TLBI VMALLS12E1OS{NXS} are UNDEFINED at EL1.

Note

All TLB maintenance instructions are UNDEFINED at EL0.

<shareability>

Is one of:

IS When present, it indicates that the function applies to all TLBs in the Inner Shareable shareability domain.

OS When present, it indicates that the function applies to all TLBs in the Outer Shareable shareability domain.

<blank> When no Shareability is present, it indicates that the function applies to all TLBs that contain entries that could be used by the PE that executes the TLBI instruction.

Note

When a TLB entry has been invalidated for one PE, it is not consistent with the architecture to allow another PE to refill that TLB entry where the new entry might give the appearance to software that the invalidation has not occurred.

NXS When present, indicates that the scope of the TLB maintenance instruction does not apply to memory transactions with the XS attribute. This parameter is optional and applies only when FEAT_XS is implemented.

<Xt> Passes one or both of an address and an ASID as an argument, where required. <Xt> is required for the TLB ASID, TLB VA{L}, TLB VAA{L}, and TLB IPAS2{L} instructions.

If EL2 is not implemented, the TLBI VA{L}E2{NXS}, TLBI VA{L}E2IS{NXS}, TLBI VA{L}E2OS{NXS}, TLBI ALLE2{NXS}, TLBI ALLE2IS{NXS}, TLBI ALLE2OS{NXS}, TLBI RVA{L}E2{NXS}, TLBI RVA{L}E2IS{NXS}, and TLBI RVA{L}E2OS{NXS} instructions are UNDEFINED.

VMSAv8-64 TLB maintenance instructions that take a register argument that holds a VA, an ASID, or both, and that do not apply to a range of addresses, use the register argument format:

Bits[63:48] ASID. These bits are RES0 if the instruction does not require an ASID argument.

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Bits[47:44] TTL. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated, see *Translation table level hints*. This field is RES0 if the instruction does not require an VA argument, or if FEAT_TTL is not implemented.

Bits[43:0] VA[55:12]. For an instruction that requires a VA argument, the treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

4KB granule size All bits are valid and used for the invalidation.

16KB granule size Bits[1:0] RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

64KB granule size Bits[3:0] are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because VA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

These bits are RES0 if the instruction does not require a VA argument.

For TLB maintenance instructions that take an address argument, hardware interprets VA[63:56] as each having the same value as VA[55].

If a TLB maintenance instruction targets a translation regime that is using AArch32, meaning the VA is only 32-bit, then software must treat VA[55:32] as RES0, and these bits are ignored when the instruction is executed.

If the implementation supports 16 bits of ASID then the upper 8 bits of the ASID must be written to 0 by software when the context being invalidated only uses 8 bits.

VMSAv8-64 TLB maintenance instructions that take a register argument that holds an IPA, and that do not apply to a range of addresses, use the register argument format:

Bit[63] NS. Specifies the Secure or Non-secure IPA space. This field is RES0 if the instruction is executed in Non-secure state, or when FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state.

Bits[62:48] RES0.

Bits[47:44] TTL. Indicates the level of the translation table walk that holds the leaf entry for the address being invalidated, see *Translation table level hints*. This field is RES0 if the instruction does not require an IPA argument, or if FEAT_TTL is not implemented.

Bits[43:40] RES0.

Bits[39:36] IPA[51:48]. Extension to IPA[47:12]. When 52-bit addresses are in use, forms the upper part of the address value. This field is res0 if 52-bit addresses are not in use.

Bits[35:0] IPA[47:12]. For an instruction that requires a VA argument, the treatment of the low-order bits of this field depends on the translation granule size, as follows:

4KB granule size All bits are valid and used for the invalidation.

16KB granule size Bits[1:0] RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because IPA[13:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

64KB granule size Bits[3:0] are RES0 and ignored when the instruction is executed, because IPA[15:12] have no effect on the operation of the instruction.

For the register argument format of TLB instructions that apply to a range of addresses, see *TLB range maintenance instructions* on page D5-4923.

Translation table level hints

When FEAT_TTL is implemented, the TTL field indicates the level of translation table walk holding the leaf entry for the address being invalidated. Hardware can use this information to determine if there was a risk of splintering.

If an incorrect value for the entry being invalidated by the instruction is specified in the TTL field, then no entries are required by the architecture to be invalidated from the TLB.

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The TTL field in TLB maintenance instructions that take a register argument that holds a VA or an IPA, and that do not apply to a range of addresses, use the encodings in Table D5-54 on page D5-4918.

Table D5-54 TTL field encodings in TLB instructions that apply to a single address

TTL[3:2]	TTL[1:0]	Information supplied
00	RES0	No information supplied about the translation level. Hardware must assume that the entry can be from any level.
01	00	The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, this value is reserved, and hardware should treat this as if TTL[3:2] is `0b00`. If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, the leaf entry for the address being invalidated is on level 0 of the translation table walk.
	01	The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The leaf entry for the address being invalidated is on level 1 of the translation table walk.
	10	The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The leaf entry for the address being invalidated is on level 2 of the translation table walk.
	11	The entry comes from a 4KB translation granule. The leaf entry for the address being invalidated is on level 3 of the translation table walk.
10	00	The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. This value is reserved, and hardware should treat this as if TTL[3:2] is `0b00`.
	01	The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, this value is reserved, and hardware should treat this as if TTL[3:2] is `0b00`. If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, the leaf entry for the address being invalidated is on level 1 of the translation table walk.
	10	The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The leaf entry for the address being invalidated is on level 2 of the translation table walk.
	11	The entry comes from a 16KB translation granule. The leaf entry for the address being invalidated is on level 3 of the translation table walk.
11	00	The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. This value is reserved, and hardware should treat this as if TTL[3:2] is `0b00`.
	01	The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The leaf entry for the address being invalidated is on level 1 of the translation table walk.
	10	The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The leaf entry for the address being invalidated is on level 2 of the translation table walk.
	11	The entry comes from a 64KB translation granule. The leaf entry for the address being invalidated is on level 3 of the translation table walk.

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The TTL field in TLB maintenance instructions that take a register argument that holds a VA or an IPA, and apply to a range of addresses, use the encodings in Table D5-55.

Table D5-55 TTL field encodings in TLB instructions that apply to multiple addresses

TTL	Information supplied
00	The entries in the range can be using any level for the translation table entries.
01	When using a 4KB or 64KB translation granule, all entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries. If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, this value is reserved, and hardware should treat the TTL field as `0b00`. If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, when using a 16KB translation granule, all entries to invalidate are Level 1 translation table entries.
10	All entries to invalidate are Level 2 translation table entries.
11	All entries to invalidate are Level 3 translation table entries.

Operation of the TLB maintenance instructions

Any TLB maintenance instruction can affect any TLB entries that are not locked down.

The TLB maintenance instructions specify the Exception level of the translation regime to which they apply.

Note

Because there is no guarantee that an unlocked TLB entry remains in the cache, architecturally it is not possible to tell whether a TLB maintenance instruction has affected any TLB entries that were not specified by the instruction.

If a TLB maintenance instruction specifies a VA, and a data or instruction access to that VA would generate an MMU abort, the TLB maintenance instruction does not generate an abort. VAs for which a TLB maintenance instruction does not generate an abort include VAs that are not in the range of VAs that can be translated.

When EL3 is implemented:

- The TLB maintenance instructions that apply to the EL1&0 translation regime take account of the current Security state, as part of the address translation required for the TLB operation.
- SCR_EL3.NS modifies the effect of the TLB maintenance instructions as follows:
  - For instructions that apply to the EL1&0 translation regime, the SCR_EL3.NS bit identifies whether the maintenance instructions apply to the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.

    Note

    If EL3 is not implemented, then there is only a single EL1&0 translation regime.
  - When SCR_EL3.EEL2 is 0 instructions that apply to the EL2 translation regime, or to the EL2&0 translation regime, the SCR_EL3.NS bit must be 1 or the instruction is UNDEFINED.
  - For instructions that apply to the EL3 translation regime, the SCR_EL3.NS bit has no effect.

Note

- An address-based TLB maintenance instruction that applies to the Inner Shareable domain or the Outer Shareable domain does so regardless of the Shareability attributes of the address supplied as an argument to the instruction.
- Previous versions of the Arm architecture included TLB maintenance instructions that operated only on instruction TLBs, or only on data TLBs. From the introduction of Armv7, Arm deprecated any use of these instructions. Fromthe introduction of Armv8:
  - AArch64 state does not include any of these instructions.
  - AArch32 state includes some of these instructions, but Arm deprecates their use.

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The Arm architecture does not dictate the form in which the TLB stores translation table entries. However, when a TLB maintenance instruction is executed, the minimum size of the table entry that is invalidated from the TLB must be at least the size that appears in the translation table entry.

Note

The Contiguous bit does not affect the minimum size of entry that must be invalidated from the TLB.

Scope of the A64 TLB maintenance instructions

The TLB invalidation instruction `<type>` affects the different possible cached entries in the TLB as follows:

`ALL`

The invalidation applies to all cached copies of the stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries from any level of the translation table walk required to translate any address at the specified Exception level, that would be used with the state specified by SCR_EL3.NS and SCR_EL3.EEL2.

For entries from the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime, `ALL` applies to entries with any VMID.

For entries from a translation regime for which an ASID is valid, the invalidation applies to:

- All entries above the final level of lookup.
- All entries at the final level of lookup.

  Note

  This means the invalidation applies to both:

  — Global entries.

  — Non-global entries with any ASID.

`VMALL`

The invalidation applies to all cached copies of the stage 1 translation table entries, from any level of the translation table walk required to translate any address at the specified Exception level, that would be used with all of:

- The Security state specified by SCR_EL3.NS and SCR_EL3.EEL2.
- For the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime, the current VMID.

For entries from a translation regime for which an ASID is valid that meet the other specified conditions, the invalidation applies to:

- All entries above the final level of lookup.
- All entries at the final level of lookup.

  Note

  This means the invalidation applies to both:

  — Global entries.

  — Non-global entries with any ASID.

`VMALL` is valid for:

- EL1.
- EL2, when HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}.

`VMALLS12`

The invalidation applies to all cached copies of the stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries from any level of the translation table walk required to translate any address at the specified Exception level, that would be used with all of:

- The Security state specified by SCR_EL3.NS and SCR_EL3.EEL2.
- For the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime, the current VMID.

For entries from a translation regime for which an ASID is valid that meet the other specified conditions, the invalidation applies to:

- All entries above the final level of lookup.

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- All entries at the final level of lookup.

  Note

  This means the invalidation applies to both:

  — Global entries.

  — Non-global entries with any ASID.

`VMALLS12` is valid for EL1.

If EL2 is not implemented, or if the `TLBI VMALLS12` instruction is executed when the value of SCR_EL3.NS is 0 and EL2 is disabled, the instruction is not UNDEFINED but it has the same effect as `TLBI VMALL`. This is because there are no stage 2 translations to invalidate.

`ASID`

The invalidation applies to all cached copies of the stage 1 translation table entries from any level of the translation table walk required to translate any address at the specified Exception level, that would be used with all of:

- The Security state specified by SCR_EL3.NS and SCR_EL3.EEL2.
- For the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime, the current VMID.

For entries from a translation regime for which an ASID is valid that meet the other specified conditions, the invalidation applies only if either:

- The entry is from a level of lookup above the final level and matches the specified ASID.
- The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup and matches the specified ASID.

`ASID` is valid for:

- EL1.
- EL2, when HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}.

`VA`

The invalidation applies to all cached copies of the stage 1 translation table entries, from any level of the translation table walk required to translate the address specified in the invalidation instruction at the specified Exception level, that would be used with the following:

- The Security state specified by SCR_EL3.NS and SCR_EL3.EEL2.
- The current VMID, for the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime, when EL2 is enabled.
- The current translation regime. For EL2&0 translation regimes, this is determined by HCR_EL2.E2H.

For entries from a translation regime which has a valid ASID, one of the following must also apply:

- The entry is from a level of lookup above the final level and matches the specified ASID.
- The entry is a global entry from the final level of lookup.
- The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup that matches the specified ASID.

`VAL`

The invalidation applies to all cached copies of the stage 1 translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk required to translate the address specified in the invalidation instruction at the specified Exception level, that would be used with the following:

- The Security state specified by SCR_EL3.NS and SCR_EL3.EEL2.
- The current VMID, for the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime, when EL2 is enabled.
- The current translation regime. For EL2&0 translation regimes, this is determined by HCR_EL2.E2H.

For entries from a translation regime which has a valid ASID, either of the following must also apply:

- The entry is a global entry from the final level of lookup.

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- The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup that matches the specified ASID.

`VAA` The invalidation applies to all cached copies of the stage 1 translation table entries, from any level of the translation table walk required to translate the address specified in the invalidation instruction at the specified Exception level that would be used with the following:

- The Security state specified by SCR_EL3.NS and SCR_EL3.EEL2.
- The current VMID, for the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime, when EL2 is enabled.
- The current translation regime. For EL2&0 translation regimes, this is determined by HCR_EL2.E2H.

For entries from a translation regime which has a valid ASID, the invalidation applies to all of the following:

- All entries above the final level of lookup.
- All entries at the final level of lookup.

Note

This means the invalidation applies to both:

— Global entries.

— Non-global entries with any ASID.

`VAAL` The invalidation applies to all cached copies of the stage 1 translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk required to translate the address specified in the invalidation instruction at the specified Exception level that would be used with the following:

- The Security state specified by SCR_EL3.NS and SCR_EL3.EEL2.
- The current VMID, for the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime, when EL2 is enabled.
- The current translation regime. For EL2&0 translation regimes, this is determined by HCR_EL2.E2H.

For entries from a translation regime which has a valid ASID, the invalidation applies to all entries at the final level of lookup.

Note

This means the invalidation apples to both:

- Global entries.
- Non-global entries with any ASID.

`IPAS2` The invalidation applies to all cached copies of the stage 2 translation table entries from any level of the translation table walk required to translate the specified IPA, that both:

- Are held in TLB caching structures holding stage 2 only entries.
- Would be used with the current VMID.

It is not required that this instruction invalidates TLB caching structures holding entries that combine stage 1 and stage 2 of the translation.

The only translation regime to which this instruction can apply is the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime.

When executed with the SCR_EL3.NS == 0, or in an implementation that does not implement EL2, this instruction is a `NOP`.

For more information about the architectural requirements for the `IPAS2` instruction, see *Invalidation of TLB entries from stage 2 translations* on page D5-4925.

`IPAS2L` The invalidation applies to cached copies of the stage 2 translation table entry from the final level of the stage 2 translation table walk required to translate the specified IPA, that both:

- Are held in TLB caching structures holding stage 2 only entries.
- Would be used with the current VMID.

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It is not required that this instruction invalidates TLB caching structures holding entries that combine stage 1 and stage 2 of the translation.

The only translation regime to which this instruction can apply is the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime.

When executed with the SCR_EL3.NS == 0, or in an implementation that does not implement EL2, this instruction is a `NOP`.

For more information about the architectural requirements for the `IPAS2L` instruction, see *Invalidation of TLB entries from stage 2 translations* on page D5-4925.

The entries that the invalidations apply to are not affected by the state of any other control bits involved in the translation process.

Note

In particular, in response to a commonly asked question, TLB maintenance applies when memory translation is disabled.

In AArch64 state

SCTLR_EL1.M, SCTLR_EL2.M, SCTLR_EL3.{M, RW], HCR_EL2.{VM, RW}, TCR_EL1.{TG1, EPD1, T1SZ, TG0, EPD0, T0SZ, AS, A1}, TCR_EL2.{TG0, T0SZ}, TCR_EL3.{TG0, T0SZ}, VTCR_EL2.{SL0, T0SZ}, TTBR0_EL1.ASID, TTBR1_EL1.ASID.

In AArch32 state

SCTLR.M, HCR.VM, TTBCR.{EAE, PD1, PD0, N, EPD1, T1SZ, EPD0, T0SZ, A1}, HTCR.T0SZ, VTCR.{SL0, T0SZ}, TTBR0.ASID, TTBR1.ASID, CONTEXTIDR.ASID.

Note

- Arm expects most TLB maintenance performed by an operating system to occur to the last level entries of the stage 1 translation table walks, and the purpose of the address-based TLB invalidation instructions where the invalidation need only apply to caching of entries returned from the last level of translation table walk of stage 1 translation is to avoid unnecessary loss of the intermediate caching of the translation table entries. Similarly, for stage 2 translations, Arm expects that most TLB maintenance performed by a hypervisor for a given Guest operation system will affect only the last level entries of the stage 2 translations. Therefore, similar capability is provided for instructions that invalidate single stage 2 entries.
- The architecture permits the invalidation of entries in TLB caching structures at any time, so for each of these instructions the definition is in terms of the minimum set of entries that must be invalidated from TLB caching structures, and an implementation might choose to invalidate more entries. In general, for best performance, Arm recommends not invalidating entries that are not required to be invalidated.
- Dependencies on the VMID for the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime apply even when the value of HCR_EL2.VM is 0. The VTTBR_EL2.VMID field resets to a value that is architecturally UNKNOWN, and therefore VTTBR_EL2.VMID[7:0] must be set to a known value, that might be zero, as part of the PE initialization sequence, even if stage 2 translation is not in use.

TLB range maintenance instructions

Specific TLB invalidation instructions apply to a range of input addresses rather than a single address. All TLB range maintenance instructions invalidate TLB entries translating addresses that are within the address range determined by the formula: `[BaseADDR <= input_address < BaseADDR + ((NUM +1)*2^(5*SCALE +1) * Translation_Granule_Size)]`.

Note

The set of Requesters containing TLBs that can be affected by the TLB range maintenance instructions are defined by the system architecture. In some systems, there might be Requesters containing TLBs that are not affected by the TLB range maintenance instructions within the defined Shareability domains.

Within an Inner Shareable domain, it is expected that all PEs are similarly affected by broadcast TLB range maintenance instructions.

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VMSAv8-64 TLB range maintenance instructions that take a register argument that holds a VA, or a VA and an ASID, use the following register argument format:

Bits[63:48] ASID. These bits are RES0 if the instruction does not require an ASID argument.

Bits[47:46] TG. This field gives the translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations use a different translation granule size than the one specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

Bits[45:44] SCALE. This field gives the exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

Bits[43:39] NUM. This field gives the base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

Bits[38:37] TTL level hint, see *Translation table level hints* on page D5-4917. This field is RES0 if the instruction does not require a VA argument, or if FEAT_TTL is not implemented.

Bits[36:0] BaseADDR. This field gives the starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

If the *Effective value* of TCR_EL1.DS is 0:

4KB granule size BaseADDR[48:12].

16KB granule size BaseADDR[50:14].

64KB granule size BaseADDR[52:16].

If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL1.DS is 1:

4KB granule size BaseADDR[52:16], BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as 0b0000.

16KB granule size BaseADDR[52:16], BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as 0b00.

64KB granule size BaseADDR[52:16].

VMSAv8-64 TLB range maintenance instructions that take a register argument that holds an IPA, use the following register argument format:

Bits[63] NS. This bit is RES0 if the instruction is executed in Non-secure state.

Bits[62:48] RES0.

Bits[47:46] TG. This field gives the translation granule size for the translations that are being invalidated. If the translations use a different translation granule size than the one specified, then the architecture does not require that the instruction invalidates any entries.

Bits[45:44] SCALE. This field gives the exponent element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

Bits[43:39] NUM. This field gives the base element of the calculation that is used to produce the upper range.

Bits[38:37] TTL level hint, see *Translation table level hints* on page D5-4917. This field is RES0 if the instruction does not require a VA argument, or if FEAT_TTL is not implemented.

Bits[36:0] BaseADDR. This field gives the starting address for the range of the maintenance instruction.

If the *Effective value* of TCR_EL1.DS is 0:

4KB granule size BaseADDR[48:12].

16KB granule size BaseADDR[50:14].

64KB granule size BaseADDR[52:16].

If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and TCR_EL1.DS is 1:

4KB granule size BaseADDR[52:16], BaseADDR[15:12] is treated as 0b0000.

16KB granule size BaseADDR[52:16], BaseADDR[15:14] is treated as 0b00.

64KB granule size BaseADDR[52:16].

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The range of addresses invalidated is UNPREDICTABLE when:

- When a 4K translation granule used, if FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, TCR_EL1.DS is 1, the TTL field is 0b00, and BaseADDR[38:12] does not equal 0b0000000000000000000000000000.
- When a 4K translation granule used, if the TTL field is 0b01 and BaseADDR[29:12] does not equal 0b000000000000000000.
- When a 4K translation granule used, if the TTL field is 0b10 and BaseADDR[20:12] does not equal 0b000000000.
- When a 16K translation granule used, if FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, TCR_EL1.DS is 1, the TTL field is 0b01, and BaseADDR[35:14] does not equal 0b00000000000000000000000.
- When a 16K translation granule used, if the TTL field is 0b10 and BaseADDR[24:14] does not equal 0b00000000000.
- When a 64K translation granule used, if the TTL field is 0b01 and BaseADDR[41:16] does not equal 0b0000000000000000000000000000.
- When a 64K translation granule used, if the TTL field is 0b10 and BaseADDR[28:16] does not equal 0b0000000000000.

Invalidation of TLB entries from stage 2 translations

The architectural requirements of the `IPAS2` instruction are that:

1. The following code is sufficient to invalidate all cached copies of the stage 2 translation of the IPA held in `Xt` for the current VMID, with the corresponding requirement for the broadcast versions of the instructions:

   ```
   TLBI IPAS2E1, Xt
   DSB
   TLBI VMALLE1
   ```

2. The following code is sufficient to invalidate all cached copies of the stage 2 translations of the IPA held in `Xt` used to translate the VA (and the specified ASID when executing `TLBI VAE1`) held in `Xt2`, with the corresponding requirement for the broadcast versions of the instructions:

   ```
   TLBI IPAS2E1, Xt
   DSB
   TLBI VAE1, Xt2     ; or TLBI VAAE1, Xt2
   ```

3. The following code is sufficient to invalidate all cached copies of the stage 2 translations of the IPA held in `Xt` used to translate the IPA produced by the last level of stage 1 translation table lookup for the VA (and ASID when executing `TLBI VALE1`) held in `Xt2`, with the corresponding requirement for the broadcast versions of the instructions:

   ```
   TLBI IPAS2E1, Xt
   DSB
   TLBI VALE1, Xt2    ; or TLBI VAALE1, Xt2
   ```

Note

Software must use these entire sequences for an EL1&0 translation regime with stage 2 translation enabled, even if stage 1 translation is disabled.

Equivalent architectural requirements apply to the `IPAS2L` instruction, except that the only TLB entries that must be invalidated by an `IPAS2L` instruction are those that come from the final level of the translation table lookup.

Broadcast TLB maintenance between AArch32 and AArch64

In most cases, a TLB maintenance instruction affecting the shareability domain executed by a PE in an Exception level that is using AArch64 also affects any other PE in the same shareability domain that is executing at the same Exception level and is using AArch32, provided that the address, qualify the scope of the ASID and VMID matching requirements of the original instruction are met, as specified in *Scope of the A64 TLB maintenance instructions* on page D5-4920.

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Note

The requirement to match means that the invalidation only occurs on the PE that is using AArch32 if, for the PE that executed the TLB maintenance instruction at an Exception level that is using AArch64, both of the following apply:

- If VA matching is required, the VA is `0x0000FFFFFFFF` or lower in the memory map.
- If ASID matching is required and the PE is using a 16-bit ASID, then the top 8 bits of the ASID are zero.

Except for the cases identified here, a TLB maintenance instruction affecting the Inner Shareable shareability domain executed by a PE in an Exception level that is using AArch32 also affects any other PE in the same Inner Shareable domain that is executing at the same Exception level and is using AArch64, provided that the address, ASID, and VMID matching requirements of the original instruction are met, as specified in *Scope of the A64 TLB maintenance instructions* on page D5-4920. In addition, for the instruction executed in AArch32 state:

- For a `TLBIMVAAIS`, `TLBIMVAALIS`, `TLBIMVAHIS`, `TLBIMVAIS`, `TLBIMVALHIS`, or `TLBIMVALIS` instruction, the VA supplied as an argument is zero-extended.
- For a `TLBIIPAS2IS` or `TLBIIPAS2LIS` instruction, the IPA supplied as an argument is zero-extended.
- For a `TLBIASIDIS`, `TLBIMVAIS`, or `TLBIMVALIS` instruction, the ASID supplied as an argument is zero-extended if the PE executing in AArch64 state is using a 16-bit ASID.

The VA from the instruction executed in AArch32 state is zero-extended, and the ASID is zero-extended if the PE executing in AArch64 state is using a 16-bit ASID.

The exceptions to these general rules are as follows:

1. An Armv7 PE in the same Inner Shareable domain is treated in the same way as an Armv8 or later PE for which EL3 is using AArch32, except that if an Armv8 or later PE issues a broadcast instruction that is not defined in Armv7, then that instruction is not required to have an effect on the TLBs of the Armv7 PE. The instructions that do not exist in Armv7 include the following TLB maintenance instructions that Armv8 added to the T32 and A32 instruction sets:
   - The following instructions that operate on TLB entries for the final level of translation table walk for stage 1 translations:

     `TLBIMVALIS`, `TLBIMVAALIS`, `TLBIMVALHIS`, `TLBIMVAL`, `TLBIMVAAL`, and `TLBIMVALH`.
   - The following instructions that operate by IPA on TLB entries for stage 2 translations:

     `TLBIIPAS2IS`, `TLBIIPAS2LIS`, `TLBIIPAS2`, and `TLBIIPAS2L`.
2. The number of Exception levels in Secure state depends on whether EL3 is using AArch32 or EL3 is using AArch64. This means that, within the Inner Shareable domain, there might be PEs with different numbers of Exception levels in Secure state. Therefore, the following exceptions are made to the general rules:
   - If a PE with EL3 using AArch32 issues a broadcast AArch32 TLB maintenance instruction affecting Secure entries, and the Inner Shareable domain also contains PEs with EL3 using AArch64, then the architecture does not require that the broadcast AArch32 TLB maintenance instruction has any effect on either:
     - The EL3 translation regime of the PEs with EL3 using AArch64.
     - The Secure or Non-secureEL1&0, when EL2 is disabled, translation regime of the PEs with EL3 using AArch64, regardless of whether the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is disabled, translation regime is using AArch64 or AArch32.
   - If a PE with EL3 using AArch64 issues a broadcast AArch64 TLB maintenance instruction affecting EL3 entries, and the Inner Shareable domain also contains PEs with EL3 using AArch32, then the architecture does not require that the broadcast AArch64 TLB maintenance instruction has any effect on the EL3 translation regime of the PEs with EL3 using AArch32.
   - If a PE with EL3 using AArch64 issues a broadcast AArch64 TLB maintenance instruction affecting Secure EL1 entries, and the Inner Shareable domain also contains PEs with EL3 using AArch32 then the architecture does not require that the broadcast AArch64 TLB maintenance instruction has any effect on the EL3 translation regime of the PEs with EL3 using AArch32.

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Note

While the exceptions to the general rule mean the architecture does not require the specified TLB invalidations, the architecture also does not require that entries in the TLB remain in the TLB at any time, and so it is permissible that such broadcast instructions affect these translation regimes.

Broadcast TLB maintenance with different translation granule sizes

In the following cases, a broadcast TLB maintenance instruction is not required to perform any invalidation on the recipient PE:

- The TLB maintenance instruction specifying a VA and affecting the EL2 translation regime, the EL2&0 translation regime, or the EL3 translation regime is broadcast from a PE using one translation granule size for that translation regime to a PE using a different translation granule size for that same translation regime.
- The TLB maintenance instruction specifying a VA and affecting the EL1&0 translation regime is broadcast from a PE using one stage 1 translation granule size for that translation regime for a particular ASID (if applicable), VMID (if applicable), and Security state, to a PE where EL1 for the same ASID (if applicable), VMID (if applicable), and Security state, is using a different stage 1 translation granule size.
- The TLB maintenance instruction specifying a VA and affecting the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime is broadcast from a PE using one stage 2 translation granule size for a particular ASID (if applicable) and VMID, to a PE where EL1 for the same ASID (if applicable) and VMID is using a different stage 2 translation granule size.
- The TLB maintenance instruction specifying an IPA and affecting the Secure or Non-secure EL1&0, when EL2 is enabled, translation regime is broadcast from a PE using one stage 2 translation granule size for a particular VMID to a PE where EL1 for the same VMID is using a different stage 2 translation granule size.

Ordering and completion of TLB maintenance instructions

For AArch64 execution, a TLB maintenance instruction can be executed in any order relative to:

- Any load or store instruction, unless a `DSB` is executed between the load or store and the TLB maintenance instruction.

  Note

  In the Arm architecture, a translation table walk is considered to be a separate observer, and a store to the translation tables can be observed by that separate observer at any time after the instruction has been executed, but is only guaranteed to be observable after the execution of a `DSB` instruction by the PE that executed the store to the translation tables.

- Another TLB maintenance instruction, unless a `DSB` is executed between the instructions.
- A data or instruction cache maintenance instruction, unless a `DSB` is executed between the instructions.

For AArch64 execution, the completion rules are:

- A TLB maintenance instruction executed by a PE, PEe, causes a TLB maintenance operation to be generated on each PE within the shareability domain of PEe that is specified by the instruction. If the TLB maintenance instruction has the nXS qualifier, the associated TLB maintenance operations have the nXS qualifier. If the TLB maintenance instruction does not have the nXS qualifier:
  - At EL2 or EL3, or at EL1 when the *Effective value* of HCRX_EL2.FnXS is 0, the associated TLB maintenance operations do not have the nXS qualifier.
  - At EL1, when the *Effective value* of HCRX_EL2.FnXS is 1, the associated TLB maintenance operations have the nXS qualifier.

  Note

  When FEAT_XS is not implemented, all TLB maintenance instructions do not have the nXS qualifier and the *Effective value* of HCRX_EL2.FnXS is 0.

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- A TLB maintenance operation without the nXS qualifier generated by a TLB maintenance instruction is finished for a PE when:
  - All memory accesses generated by that PE using in-scope old translation information are complete.
  - All memory accesses RWx generated by that PE are complete.

  RWx is the set of all memory accesses generated by instructions for that PE that appear in program order before an instruction I_1 executed by that PE where all of the following apply:
  - I_1 uses the in-scope old translation information.
  - The use of the in-scope old translation information generates a synchronous Data Abort.
  - If I_1 did not generate an abort from use of the in-scope old translation information, I_1 would generate a memory access that RWx would be locally-ordered-before.

  A TLB maintenance operation with the nXS qualifier generated by a TLB maintenance instruction is finished for a PE when:
  - All memory accesses with the XS attribute set to 0 generated by that PE using in-scope old translation information are complete.
  - All memory accesses RWx generated by that PE are complete.

  RWx is the set of all memory accesses generated by instructions for that PE that appear in program order before an instruction I_1 executed by that PE where all of the following apply:
  - I_1 uses the in-scope old translation information.
  - The use of the in-scope old translation information generates a synchronous Data Abort.
  - If I_1 did not generate an abort from use of the in-scope old translation information, I_1 would generate a memory access with the XS attribute set to 0 that RWx would be locally-ordered-before.

  In-scope old translation information is any translation information, for addresses that are in the scope of the TLB maintenance instruction, that is not consistent with either:
  - The architectural translation information held in the translation tables at the time that the TLB maintenance instruction is executed by PEe.
  - Any architecture translation information that is Coherence-after the information held in the translation tables at the time that the TLB maintenance instruction is executed by PEe.

  Note

  - Old translation information of this type might be held in TLBs or other non-coherent caching structures.
  - In a translation regime using two stages of translation, the XS attribute used to determine the behavior of the TLB maintenance instruction with the nXS qualifier is the attribute determined after both stages of translation have been applied.
  - For best real-time performance, Arm recommends that the completion of a TLB maintenance instruction with the nXS qualifier executed by a PE should not be dependent on the completion of any memory accesses with the XS attribute set to 1 generated by a second PE.

  A TLB maintenance instruction is complete when the TLB maintenance operations specified by the TLB maintenance instruction are finished for all PEs.

  After the TLB maintenance instruction is complete, no new memory accesses using the in-scope old translation information will be architecturally performed by any observer that is affected by the TLB maintenance instruction.

  Note

  Speculative memory accesses can be performed using those entries if it is impossible for software running on any observer to tell that those memory accesses have been performed.

- A TLB maintenance instruction executed by a PE, PEx, can complete at any time after it is issued, but is only guaranteed to be finished for a PE other than PEx after the execution of DSB by the PEx.

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- In an implementation that does not implement FEAT_ETS, a TLB maintenance instruction executed by a PE, PEx, can complete at any time after it is issued, but is only guaranteed to be finished for a PE, PEx, after the execution of DSB by the PEx followed by a *Context synchronization event*.
- In an implementation that implements FEAT_ETS:
  - A TLB maintenance instruction that applies only to translations without execute permission and where the later translations also do not have execute permission, executed by a PE, PEx, can complete at any time after it is issued, but is only guaranteed to be finished for a PE, PEx, after the execution of DSB.
  - A TLB maintenance instruction that applies to any translations with execute permission executed by a PE, PEx, can complete at any time after it is issued, but is only guaranteed to be finished for a PE, PEx, after the execution of DSB by the PEx followed by a *Context synchronization event*.

In all cases in this section where a `DMB` or `DSB` is referred to, it refers to a `DMB` or `DSB` whose required access type is both loads and stores. A `DSB NSH` is sufficient to ensure completion of TLB maintenance instructions that apply to a single PE. A `DSB ISH` is sufficient to ensure completion of TLB maintenance instructions that apply to PEs in the same Inner Shareable domain.

TLB maintenance in the event of TLB conflict

In the event that multiple entries in the TLB are being used to translate a given address (which implies that an attempt to access the given address might give rise to a TLB Conflict abort), it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED as to the form of TLB maintenance operation that the software must perform in order to be guaranteed that all TLB entries associated with the given address and translation regime have been invalidated. In all cases, an `ALL` or `VMALL` form of TLB maintenance operation that targets the given translation regime is guaranteed to remove all entries within that regime, even if there are multiple, conflicting TLB entries for any given address within that regime.

The interaction of TLB lockdown with TLB maintenance instructions

The precise interaction of TLB lockdown with the TLB maintenance instructions is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. However, the architecturally-defined TLB maintenance instructions must comply with these rules:

- The effect on a locked TLB entry of a TLB invalidate all operation that would invalidate that entry if the entry was not locked must be one of the following, and it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which behavior applies:
  - The operation has no effect on entries that are locked down.
  - The operation generates an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED Data Abort exception if an entry is locked down, or might be locked down.

    Any such exceptions taken from Non-secure EL1 can be trapped to EL2.

  Note

  These options permit a usage model for TLB invalidate routines, where the routine invalidates a large range of addresses, without considering whether any entries are locked in the TLB.

- The effect on a locked TLB entry of a TLB invalidate by VA or invalidate by ASID match operation that would invalidate that entry if the entry was not locked must be one of the following, and it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which behavior applies:
  - The locked entry is invalidated in the TLB.
  - The operation has no effect on any locked entry in the TLB. In the case of an invalidate single entry by VA, this means the PE treats the operation as a `NOP`.
  - The operation generates an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED Data Abort exception if it operates on an entry that is locked down, or might be locked down.

The exception syndrome definitions include a fault code for cache and TLB lockdown faults, see *ESR_EL1, Exception Syndrome Register (EL1)* on page D13-5342.

Note

Any implementation that uses an abort mechanism for entries that can be locked down but are not actually locked down must:

- Document the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED instruction sequences that perform the required operations on entries that are not locked down.
- Implement one of the other specified alternatives for the locked entries.

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Arm recommends that, when possible, such IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED instruction sequences use the architecturally-defined operations. This minimizes the number of customized operations required.

In addition, an implementation that uses an abort mechanism for handling the effect of TLB maintenance instructions on entries that can be locked down but are not actually locked down must provide an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanism that ensures that no TLB entries are locked.

Similar rules apply to cache lockdown, see *The interaction of cache lockdown with cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4757.

The architecture does not guarantee that any unlocked entry in the TLB remains in the TLB. This means that, as a side effect of any TLB maintenance instruction, any unlocked entry in the TLB might be invalidated.

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D5.11 Caches in a VMSAv8-64 implementation

The Arm architecture describes the required behavior of an implementation of the architecture. As far as possible it does not restrict the implemented microarchitecture, or the implementation techniques that might achieve the required behavior.

In particular, maintaining this level of abstraction is difficult when describing the relationship between memory address translation and caches, especially regarding the indexing and tagging policy of caches. This section:

- Summarizes the architectural requirements for the interaction between caches and address translation.
- Gives some information about the likely implementation impact of the required behavior.

The following sections give this information:

- *Data and unified caches*.
- *Instruction caches*.

In addition, *Cache maintenance requirement created by changing translation table attributes* on page D5-4933 describes the cache maintenance required after updating the translation tables to change the attributes of an area of memory.

For more information about cache maintenance, see *A64 Cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4742, that describes the cache maintenance instructions in the A64 instruction set.

D5.11.1 Data and unified caches

For data and unified caches, the use of address translation is entirely transparent to any data access other than as described in *Mismatched memory attributes* on page B2-205.

This means that the behavior of accesses from the same observer to different VAs, that are translated to the same PA with the same memory attributes, is fully coherent. This means these accesses behave as follows, regardless of which VA is accessed:

- Two writes to the same PA occur in program order.
- A read of a PA returns the value of the last successful write to that PA.
- A write to a PA that occurs, in program order, after a read of that PA, has no effect on the value returned by that read.

The memory system behaves in this way without any requirement to use barrier or cache maintenance instructions.

In addition, if cache maintenance is performed on a memory location, the effect of that cache maintenance is visible to all aliases of that physical memory location.

These properties are consistent with implementing all caches that can handle data accesses as *Physically-indexed, physically-tagged* (PIPT) caches.

D5.11.2 Instruction caches

In the Arm architecture, an instruction cache is a cache that is accessed only as a result of an instruction fetch. Therefore, an instruction cache is never written to by any load or store instruction executed by the PE.

The Arm architecture permits different behaviors for instruction caches. These are identified by descriptions of the associated expected implementation. The following subsections describe the behavior associated with these cache types, including any occasions where explicit cache maintenance is required to make the use of address translation transparent to the instruction cache:

- *PIPT (Physically-indexed, physically-tagged) instruction caches* on page D5-4932.
- *VPIPT (VMID-aware PIPT) instruction caches* on page D5-4932.
- *VIPT (Virtually-indexed, physically-tagged) instruction caches* on page D5-4932.
- *The IVIPT Extension* on page D5-4933.

The CTR_EL0.L1Ip field identifies the form of the instruction caches.

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Note

For software to be portable between implementations that might use any of PIPT instruction caches, VPIPT instruction caches, or VIPT instruction caches, software must invalidate the instruction cache whenever any condition occurs that would require instruction cache maintenance for at least one of the instruction cache types.

PIPT (*Physically-indexed, physically-tagged*) instruction caches

For a PIPT instruction cache:

- The use of memory address translation is entirely transparent to all instruction fetches other than as described in *Mismatched memory attributes* on page B2-205.
- If cache maintenance is performed on a memory location, the effect of that cache maintenance is visible to all aliases of that physical memory location.

An implementation that provides PIPT instruction caches implements the IVIPT Extension, see *The IVIPT Extension* on page D5-4933.

VPIPT (*VMID-aware PIPT*) instruction caches

An Armv8.2 implementation can implement VPIPT instruction caches. If it does so then it is described as implementing FEAT_VPIPT.

The CTR_EL0.L1Ip field identifies the implemented cache type, meaning it identifies whether FEAT_VPIPT is implemented.

For a VPIPT instruction cache:

- If VMIDs are being used for the current Security state, instruction fetches from EL1 and EL0 are only permitted to hit in the cache if the instruction fetch is made using the VMID that was used when the entry in the instruction cache was fetched.
- If VMIDs are being used for the current Security state, an instruction cache maintenance instruction executed at EL0 or at EL1 is required to have an effect on entries in the instruction cache only if those entries were fetched using the VMID that is current when the cache maintenance instruction is executed.

All other requirements for the use of cache maintenance instructions are the same as for *PIPT (Physically-indexed, physically-tagged) instruction caches*.

An implementation that provides VPIPT instruction caches implements the IVIPT Extension, see *The IVIPT Extension* on page D5-4933.

VIPT (*Virtually-indexed, physically-tagged*) instruction caches

For a VIPT instruction cache:

- The use of memory address translation is transparent to all instruction fetches other than for the effect of memory address translation on instruction cache invalidate by address operations or as described in *Mismatched memory attributes* on page B2-205.

  Note

  Cache invalidation is the only cache maintenance that can be performed on an instruction cache.

- If instruction cache invalidation by address is performed on a memory location, the effect of that invalidation is visible only to the VA supplied with the operation. The effect of the invalidation might not be visible to any other aliases of that physical memory location.

The only architecturally-guaranteed way to invalidate all aliases of a PA from a VIPT instruction cache is to invalidate the entire instruction cache.

An implementation that provides VIPT instruction caches implements the IVIPT Extension, see *The IVIPT Extension* on page D5-4933.

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The IVIPT Extension

Any permitted instruction cache implementation can be described as implementing the *IVIPT Extension* to the Arm architecture.

The formal definition of the Arm IVIPT Extension is that it reduces the instruction cache maintenance requirement to the following condition:

- Instruction cache maintenance is required only after writing new data to a PA that holds an instruction.

Note

Previous versions of the Arm architecture have permitted an instruction cache option that does not implement the Arm IVIPT Extension.

D5.11.3 Cache maintenance requirement created by changing translation table attributes

Any change to the translation tables to change the attributes of an area of memory can require maintenance of the translation tables, as described in *General TLB maintenance requirements* on page D5-4911. If the change affects the cacheability attributes of the area of memory, including any change between Write-Through and Write-Back attributes, software must ensure that any cached copies of affected locations are removed from the caches, typically by cleaning and invalidating the locations from the levels of cache that might hold copies of the locations affected by the attribute change. Any of the following changes to the inner cacheability or outer cacheability attribute creates this maintenance requirement:

- Write-Back to Write-Through.
- Write-Back to Non-cacheable.
- Write-Through to Non-cacheable.
- Write-Through to Write-Back.

The cache clean and invalidate avoids any possible coherency errors caused by mismatched memory attributes.

Similarly, to avoid possible coherency errors caused by mismatched memory attributes, the following sequence must be followed when changing the shareability attributes of a cacheable memory location:

1. Make the memory location Non-cacheable, Outer Shareable.
2. Clean and invalidate the location from them cache.
3. Change the shareability attributes to the required new values.

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Chapter D6
The Memory Tagging Extension

This chapter describes the Memory Tagging Extension. It contains the following sections:

- *Introduction* on page D6-4936.
- *Allocation Tags* on page D6-4937.
- *Tag checking* on page D6-4938.
- *Tagged and Untagged Addresses* on page D6-4939.
- *PE access to Allocation Tags* on page D6-4940.
- *Enabling the Memory Tagging Extension* on page D6-4941.
- *PE handling of Tag Check Fault* on page D6-4942.
- *PE generation of Tag Checked and Tag Unchecked accesses* on page D6-4944.

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D6.1 Introduction

There are three versions of the Memory tagging extension:

FEAT_MTE

FEAT_MTE supports the Memory tagging instructions accessible in EL0.

When FEAT_MTE is implemented:

- A set of tag load and tag store instructions are provided.
- Instructions to generate and insert Logical Tags in addresses are provided.
- System instructions to Clean, and Clean and Invalidate Allocation Tags from caches are provided.
- If FEAT_MTE2 is not implemented, all System instructions defined by the Memory Tagging Extension are UNDEFINED.
- If FEAT_MTE2 is not implemented, all operations which read Allocation Tags treat the Allocation Tag as zero, and any traps or permission checks continue to apply.
- If FEAT_MTE2 is not implemented, instructions which insert Allocation Tags into addresses treat the Allocation Tag as zero.
- If FEAT_MTE2 is not implemented, the Tagged memory type encoding in the Memory Attribute Indirection Registers are UNPREDICTABLE.

When FEAT_MTE and FEAT_MOPS are implemented, the `SETG*` instructions are also provided. For more information, see *Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions* on page C3-271.

FEAT_MTE2

FEAT_MTE2 supports all instructions and System registers defined by the extension, Allocation Tags in memory, and Tag Checking of accesses to tagged memory.

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

- All FEAT_MTE functionalities are available for use.
- System register and page level control over access to Allocation Tags in memory is provided.
- Allocation Tags are provided for each 16-byte granule of *Conventional memory*.
- The tag PA space is separate to the data physical address (data PA) space accessed by data load and store instructions to access data in normal memory and devices.
- Any associated fields in System control registers are available for use.
- All System registers defined by the extension become available for use.
- All System instructions and instructions defined by the extension become available for use.

FEAT_MTE3

FEAT_MTE3 adds support for asymmetric Tag Check Fault handling.

When FEAT_MTE3 is implemented:

- All FEAT_MTE and FEAT_MTE2 functionalities are available for use.
- Tag Check Faults can be configured to cause a synchronous exception on reads, and be asynchronously accumulated on writes.
- Any Tag Check Fault on an access that performs both a read and a write can be configured to cause a synchronous exception.

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D6.2 Allocation Tags

The tag PA space provides access to Allocation Tags stored in memory. The data PA space provides access to data held in memory.

An Allocation Tag is 4-bits wide.

Each naturally-aligned set of 16 tag PA space locations is a Tag Granule. Each Tag Granule is associated with one Allocation Tag.

Note

The value `0b1111` may incur a higher performance overhead than other Allocation Tag encodings.

If FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, storage is provided for Allocation Tags at each tag PA where *Conventional memory* exists at the same physical address in the data PA space.

Note

Arm recommends that software does not use instructions which write `0b1111` as an Allocation Tag to memory.

The result of an access to the tag PA where Allocation Tag storage is not provided is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether Allocation Tags are permitted to be accessed through regions of the data PA space. If Allocation Tags are accessible through the data PA space, then the layout of Allocation Tags is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

It is not architecturally required for an Allocation Tag accessed via the tag PA space to be coherent with the same Allocation Tag accessed via the data PA space. A write to one location can be made visible at the other location by the use of the cache maintenance operations.

Unless otherwise stated, the definitions in Chapter B2 *The AArch64 Application Level Memory Model* and Chapter D4 *The AArch64 System Level Memory Model* that apply to data accesses and data, apply separately to Allocation Tag accesses and Allocation Tags.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to the tag PA space are monitored by the global monitor.

D6.2.1 Cache activity and Allocation Tags

When data is evicted from a cache entry at a cache level, the evicted data can overwrite data in memory that has been written by another observer if either, or any of the following are true:

- The data has been written by an observer in the Shareability domain of that memory location, where the maximum size of the memory that can be overwritten is defined by the Cache Write-Back Granule in CTR_EL0.
- The associated Allocation Tags have been written to by an observer in the Shareability domain of that memory location, where the maximum size of the memory that can be overwritten is defined by the Cache Write-Back Granule in CTR_EL0.

When Allocation Tags are evicted from a cache entry at a cache level, the evicted Allocation Tags can overwrite Allocation Tags in memory that have been written by another observer only if the following are true:

- The entry contains a memory location where the Allocation Tags have been written to by an observer in the Shareability domain of that memory location.
- The maximum size of the memory that can be overwritten is defined by the Cache Write-Back Granule in CTR_EL0.

For more information on DC operations that affect Allocation Tags see *A64 System instructions for cache maintenance* on page C5-755.

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D6.3 Tag checking

A memory access that is a read or write can be either Tag Checked or Tag Unchecked.

An access to the data PA space can be either Tag Checked or Tag Unchecked.

An access to the tag PA space is always Tag Unchecked.

A data access which is performed as part of a prefetch operation is Tag Unchecked.

When the value of PSTATE.TCO is 1, all loads and stores are Tag Unchecked.

A Tag Checked memory access includes a Physical Address Tag.

A Tag Checked access causes a Tag Check operation to be performed.

If the Allocation Tag and Physical Address Tag in a Tag Check operation do not match, the Tag Check operation generates a Tag Check Fault.

The read of an Allocation Tag due to a Tag Check operation, and the dependent data access, are not required to form an atomic operation.

Software cannot rely on a Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive pair to eventually succeed if the Tag Checked properties of the following in a Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive instruction pair accessing the same location from the same PE do not match:

- A memory access due to a Store-Exclusive instruction.
- A memory access due to the preceding Load-Exclusive instruction.

D6.3.1 Tag Check Faults

A Tag Check Fault can be configured to cause one of the following:

- A synchronous exception.
- A bit to be asynchronously set in TFSR_ELx.
- To be ignored.

If a store causes a synchronous Tag Check Fault exception, the faulting memory locations being written to by the store that caused the fault are unchanged.

If a Tag Check Fault is not configured to cause a synchronous exception then the following are true:

- There is no effect on the data access, that is the load or store completes unless another exception is taken.
- There is no effect on any of the side effects caused by the completion of the data access.

If FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, a synchronous exception due to a Tag Check Fault is reported as a Data Abort with a Data Fault Status Code of Synchronous Tag Check Fault and the faulting virtual address is reported in FAR_ELx. For more information, see *PE handling of Tag Check Fault* on page D6-4942.

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D6.4 Tagged and Untagged Addresses

Virtual addresses can either be Tagged or Untagged.

An access to memory at:

- An Untagged virtual address generates a Tag Unchecked access.
- A Tagged virtual address permits the generation of a Tag Checked or Tag Unchecked access.

A read of an Allocation Tag from an Untagged virtual address returns the value `0b0000`.

A write of an Allocation Tag to an Untagged address is IGNORED.

Accesses of Allocation Tags at Tagged virtual addresses are permitted.

All virtual addresses in AArch32 state are Untagged.

D6.4.1 Virtual address translation

If stage 1 translation at the current Exception level is enabled, stage 1 translations are Tagged or Untagged depending on the Memory Attributes for the memory location being accessed.

If stage 1 translation at the current Exception level is disabled:

- When the value of HCR_EL2.DC is 1, stage 1 translations are Tagged or Untagged depending on the value of HCR_EL2.DCT.
- When the value of HCR_EL2.DC is 0, stage 1 translations are treated as Untagged.

Memory locations are treated as Tagged where all of the following is true:

- The combined effects of stage 1 and stage 2 translations define the memory attributes as:
  - Normal memory.
  - Inner, and Outer Write-Back Non-Transient Read-Allocate Write-Allocate.
- The stage 1 translation is treated as Tagged.

Otherwise memory locations are Untagged.

If a memory location is marked as Untagged, a data cache invalidation operation that would invalidate Allocation Tags at that location cleans and invalidates the Allocation Tags.

Note

If a memory location is marked as both Tagged and Non-shared, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the memory location is treated as Tagged or Untagged.

When the EL1&0 stage 1 translation regime is disabled and HCR_EL2.DC is 1, in the current Security state, the execution of any of the `AT S1E0`, `AT S1E1`, `AT S12E0`, `AT S12E1` address translation instructions will reflect the effect of HCR_EL2.DCT in PAR_EL1.ATTR.

If SCTLR_ELx.C is 0 for a stage 1 translation regime, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE between:

- The stage 1 translation is treated as Untagged.
- SCTLR_ELx.C has no effect on whether the stage 1 translation is treated as Tagged or Untagged.

  Note

  To ensure consistent behavior, software can set SCTLR_ELx.ATA to 0 when SCTLR_ELx.C is 0.

For more information on Virtual address translation, see *The VMSAv8-64 address translation system* on page D5-4777.

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D6.5 PE access to Allocation Tags

Instructions that load or store Allocation Tags apply the same address translation and permission checks as a load or store of data to a virtual address.

Instructions that load or store Allocation Tags at a virtual address have the same effect on the Access flag and dirty state as instructions that load or store data at the same virtual address.

An instruction that loads or stores an Allocation Tag:

- Is considered a load or store of data to each location associated with the Allocation Tag for the purpose of triggering Watchpoints and PMU events, other than for events which count bytes of data transferred.
- Is treated as a load or store for the purpose of Statistical profiling.
- Generates a tag PA with the same physical address as a load or store of data to a virtual address.

Instructions that store Allocation Tags to memory locations marked as Device memory result in a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice between:

- Storing the data, if any, to the specified locations.
- Generating an Alignment Fault, which is prioritized in the same way as other alignment faults that are determined by the memory type.

DC GZVA and DC GVA are instructions that store Allocation tags.

Instructions which load or store Allocation tags are considered to perform the access, irrespective of whether access to Allocation tags in memory is disabled due to Allocation tag access controls in HCR_EL2, SCR_EL3 and SCTLR_ELx, or due to the absence of the Tagged attribute on the locations being accessed, for the purpose of:

- Address translation.
- Triggering watchpoints.
- Generating PMU events.
- Statistical profiling.

A read of an Allocation Tag that returns zero due to access to Allocation tags being disabled by HCR_EL2.ATA, SCR_EL3.ATA or SCTLR_ELx.{ATA, ATA0}, or due to the memory type not having the Tagged attribute, is permitted to generate an External abort if a read of data from the same address would generate an External abort.

For more information on which instructions can be used to access an Allocation tag, see:

- *Loads and stores* on page C3-252, for load and store instructions.
- *Branches, Exception generating, and System instructions* on page C3-244, for System instructions.

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D6.6 Enabling the Memory Tagging Extension

Access to Allocation Tags in memory can be enabled by use of the following controls:

- SCR_EL3.ATA.
- HCR_EL2.ATA.
- SCTLR_ELx.ATA.
- SCTLR_ELx.ATA0.

When executed at an exception level where accesses to Allocation Tags are disabled, instructions that:

- Load or store data, are Unchecked.
- Load or store Allocation Tags treat the Allocation Tag as RAZ/WI.
- Insert Logical Address Tags into addresses treat the Allocation Tag used to generate the Logical Address Tag as zero,
- Invalidate Allocation Tags from caches, behave as the equivalent Clean and Invalidate operation on Allocation Tags.

For the purpose of determining Allocation Tag access, unprivileged load and store instructions are treated as if executed at EL0 when executed at either:

- EL1, when the Effective value of PSTATE.UAO is 0.
- EL2, when both the Effective value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1} and the Effective value of PSTATE.UAO is 0.

Note

Arm recommends that:

- When software requires access to Allocation Tags in a context but Tag Checking is not required, the SCTLR_ELx.TCF or SCTLR_ELx.TCF0 affecting that context is set to 0.
- When software does not require access to Allocation Tags in a context, one or more SCTLR_ELx.ATA affecting that context are set to 0.

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D6.7 PE handling of Tag Check Fault

If SCTLR_ELx.TCF has the value of `0b00`, a Tag Check Fault due to a load or store at ELx has no effect on the PE.

A Tag Check Fault due to a load or store at EL0 has no effect on the PE if either of the following conditions are true:

- SCTLR_EL1.TCF0 has the value of `0b00`, and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} does not have the value of {1,1}.
- SCTLR_EL2.TCF0 has the value of `0b00`, and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} has the value of {1,1}.

If SCTLR_ELx.TCF has the value of `0b01`, a Tag Check Fault due to a load or store at ELx generates a synchronous exception.

If SCTLR_ELx.TCF has the value of `0b10`, a Tag Check Fault due to a load or store at ELy using TTBR_ELx causes TFSR_ELy.TFx to be asynchronously set to 1.

If FEAT_MTE3 is implemented, and SCTLR_ELx.TCF has the value of `0b11`, a Tag Check Fault due to a load, or an atomic operation, generates a synchronous exception.

If FEAT_MTE3 is implemented, and SCTLR_ELx.TCF has the value of `0b11`, a Tag Check Fault due to a store at ELy using TTBR_ELx causes TFSR_ELy.TFx to be asynchronously set to 1.

A Tag Check Fault due to a load or store at EL0 has no effect on the PE if either of the following conditions are true:

- SCTLR_EL1.TCF0 has the value of `0b00`, and HCR_EL2{E2H, TGE} does not have the value of {1,1}.
- SCTLR_EL2.TCF0 has the value of `0b00`, and HCR_EL2{E2H, TGE} has the value of {1,1}.

A Tag Check Fault due to a load or store at EL0 generates a synchronous exception if either of the following conditions are true:

- SCTLR_EL1.TCF0 has the value of `0b01`, and HCR_EL2{E2H, TGE} does not have the value of {1,1}.
- SCTLR_EL2.TCF0 has the value of `0b01`, and HCR_EL2{E2H, TGE} has the value of {1,1}.

A Tag Check Fault due to a load or store at EL0 using TTBRy_EL1 or TTBRy_EL2, causes TFSRE0_EL1.TFy to be set to 1 if either of the following conditions are true:

- SCTLR_EL1.TCF0 has the value of `0b10`, and HCR_EL2{E2H, TGE} does not have the value of {1,1}
- SCTLR_EL2.TCF0 has the value of `0b10`, and HCR_EL2{E2H, TGE} has the value of {1,1}.

If FEAT_MTE3 is implemented, a Tag Check Fault due to a load, or an atomic operation, at EL0 generates a synchronous exception, if either of the following conditions are true:

- SCTLR_EL1.TCF0 has the value of `0b11`, and HCR_EL2{E2H, TGE} does not have the value of {1,1}.
- SCTLR_EL2.TCF0 has the value of `0b11`, and HCR_EL2{E2H, TGE} has the value of {1,1}.

If FEAT_MTE3 is implemented, a Tag Check Fault due to a store at EL0 using TTBRy_EL1 or TTBRy_EL2 causes TFSRE0_EL1.TFy to be set to 1, if either of the following conditions are true:

- SCTLR_EL1.TCF0 has the value of `0b11`, and HCR_EL2{E2H, TGE} does not have the value of {1,1}.
- SCTLR_EL2.TCF0 has the value of `0b11`, and HCR_EL2{E2H, TGE} has the value of {1,1}.

TFSR_ELx and TFSRE0_EL1 are unchanged by a memory data access causing a Tag Check pass.

A synchronous exception due to a Tag Check Fault is reported as a Data Abort, with a Data Fault status code of Synchronous Tag Check Fault, and the faulting virtual address is reported in FAR_ELx.

A Data Abort due to a Tag Check Fault is taken from EL0 to one of the following exception levels:

- EL1 if HCR_EL2.TGE is 0.
- EL2 if HCR_EL2.TGE is 1.

A Data Abort due to a Tag Check Fault is taken from ELx to ELx where x is 1, 2 or 3.

A Data Abort due to a Tag Check Fault is prioritized as a Data Abort exception generated by a synchronous External abort that was not generated by a translation table walk.

If an access generates both a Data Abort due to a Synchronous Tag Check Fault, and a Data Abort due to a synchronous External abort that was not generated by a translation table walk, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which abort is reported. For more information on prioritization of exceptions see *Synchronous exception types* on page D1-4609.

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If an instruction that stores to memory generates a Data Abort that is a Synchronous Tag Check Fault, the value of each memory location that the instruction stores to is UNKNOWN for any location for which no exceptions, and no Debug event is generated. The size of a memory location is defined as being the size for which a memory access is single-copy atomic.

For the purpose of determining Tag Check Fault handling, unprivileged load and store instructions are treated as if executed at EL0 when executed at either:

- EL1, when the Effective value of PSTATE.UAO is 0.
- EL2, when both the Effective value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1} and the Effective value of PSTATE.UAO is 0.

Indirect writes to TFSRE0_EL1 and any TFSR_ELx accessible at ELy that are caused by a Tag Check Fault are synchronized by any of:

- An exception entry to ELy, if SCTLR_ELy.ITFSB has the value of `0b1`.
- A `DSB` over the Non-shareable domain at ELy in program order, after the instruction causing the Tag Check Fault.

When FEAT_SVE is implemented, if a load of an element in a SVE Non-faulting or First-faulting load instruction causes a Tag Check Fault, and is not the First active element in a First-faulting instruction, the Tag Check Fault:

- Is recorded in the corresponding FFR register.
- Does not generate a Synchronous Tag Check Fault exception.
- Does not cause any bit in any TFSR_ELx or TFSRE0_EL1 registers to be set.
- The value loaded into the element is UNKNOWN.

When FEAT_SVE is implemented, if a load of an element in a SVE Non-faulting or First-faulting load instruction causes a Tag Check Fault, and is the First active element in a First-faulting instruction, the Tag Check Fault:

- Is not recorded in the corresponding FFR register.
- Generates a Synchronous Tag Check Fault exception if configured to do so.
- Sets a bit in TFSR_ELx or TFSRE0_EL1 registers if configured to do so.
- If a synchronous Tag Check Fault is generated, the value loaded into the element is UNKNOWN.

It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the FFR element associated with the read of an Active element in an SVE Non-fault load, or an Active element which is not the First active element in an SVE First-fault load, R_2, to location X, is set to FALSE if all of the following are true:

- Tag Check Faults are configured as asynchronous for both reads and writes.
- A read or write RW_1 to location Y causes a Tag Check Fault.
- Tag Check Faults for locations X and Y are reported in the same status bit, either:
  - TFSR_ELx.TFy.
  - TFSRE0_EL1.TFy.
- RW_1 is in program order before R_2, or is the First active element in the first-fault load instruction causing R_2.
- There are no other faults caused by R_2 that are reported in FFR.
- There is not a `DSB` and a direct write of `0b0` to that status bit appearing in program order between the instruction causing RW_1 and the instruction causing R_2.

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D6.8 PE generation of Tag Checked and Tag Unchecked accesses

A Logical Address Tag is formed by bits [59:56] of the 64-bit address that is used for a load or store instruction.

The PE generates a Physical Address Tag from the Logical Address Tag for each Tag Checked access to memory.

Unless an access is explicitly defined as a Tag Unchecked access, it is a Tag Checked access.

D6.8.1 Tag Unchecked accesses

The following operations generate a Tag Unchecked access:

- An instruction fetch.
- A load instruction that loads an Allocation Tag.
- A store instruction that stores an Allocation Tag.

When PSTATE.TCO is 1, all loads and stores generate Tag Unchecked accesses.

A cache maintenance by virtual address operation other than `DC ZVA, Data Cache Zero by VA`, generates a Tag Unchecked access.

An access due to a translation table walk generates a Tag Unchecked access.

If FEAT_NV2 is implemented, loads and stores relative to VNCR_EL2 generate a Tag Unchecked access.

If the Statistical Profiling Extension is implemented, all accesses to the Profiling Buffer are Tag Unchecked accesses. See Chapter D10 *The Statistical Profiling Extension* for more information.

Data accesses by an external Debugger may generate Tag Checked accesses. See Chapter H2 *Debug State* for more information.

An access which would be translated using TTBR0_ELx is Tag Unchecked, irrespective of whether the stage 1 address translation for the ELx translation regime is enabled or not, where either of the following conditions apply:

- TCR_ELx.TBI is 0.
- TCR_ELx.TBI0 is 0.

If TCR_ELx.TBI1 has the value of zero, an access which would be translated using TTBR1_ELx is Tag Unchecked, irrespective of whether the stage 1 address translation for the ELx translation regime is enabled or not.

An access will be Tag Unchecked, irrespective of whether the stage 1 address translation for the ELx translation regime is enabled or not, where all of the following conditions apply:

- The access would be translated using TTBR0_ELx.
- The Logical Address Tag is `0b0000`.
- TCR_ELx.TCMA is 1, or TCR_ELx.TCMA0 is 1.

An access will be Tag Unchecked, irrespective of whether the stage 1 address translation for the ELx translation regime is enabled or not, when all of the following conditions apply:

- The access would be translated using TTBR1_ELx.
- The Logical Address Tag is `0b1111`.
- TCR_ELx.TCMA1 is 1.

A Tag Unchecked access will be generated for a load or store that uses either of the following:

- A base register only, with the SP as the base register.
- A base register plus immediate offset addressing form, with the SP as the base register.

Literal (PC-relative) loads generate a Tag Unchecked access.

D6.8.2 Constrained Unpredictable behavior

When executing a Store-Exclusive instruction, that if Tag Unchecked would not perform the store, and would return a status value of one, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The instruction generates a Tag Checked access.
- The instruction generates a Tag Unchecked access.

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Chapter D7
The Generic Timer in AArch64 state

This chapter describes the implementation of the Arm Generic Timer. It includes an overview of the AArch64 System register interface to an Arm Generic Timer.

It contains the following sections:

- *About the Generic Timer* on page D7-4946.
- *The AArch64 view of the Generic Timer* on page D7-4950.

Chapter G6 *The Generic Timer in AArch32 state* describes the AArch32 view of the Generic Timer, and Chapter I2 *System Level Implementation of the Generic Timer* describes the system level implementation of the Generic Timer.

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D7.1 About the Generic Timer

Figure D7-1 shows an example system-on-chip that uses the Generic Timer as a system timer. In this figure:

- This manual defines the architecture of the individual PEs in the multiprocessor blocks.
- The *ARM Generic Interrupt Controller Architecture Specification* defines a possible architecture for the interrupt controllers.
- Generic Timer functionality is distributed across multiple components.

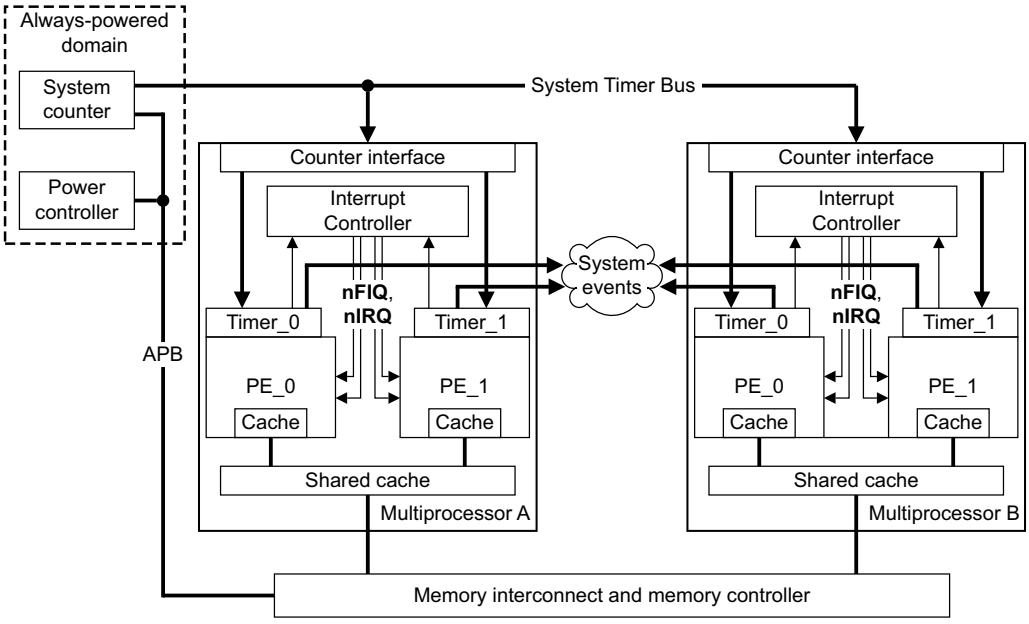

Figure D7-1 Generic Timer example

The Generic Timer:

- Provides a system counter that measures the passing of time in real-time.

  Note

  The Generic Timer can also provide other components at a system level, but Figure D7-1 does not show any such components.

- Supports *virtual counters* that measure the passing of virtual-time. That is, a virtual counter can measure the passing of time on a particular virtual machine.
- Can trigger events after a period of time has passed. The timers:
  - Can be used as count-up or as count-down timers.
  - Can operate in real-time or in virtual-time.

This chapter describes an instance of the Generic Timer component that Figure D7-1 shows as Timer_0 or Timer_1 within the Multiprocessor A or Multiprocessor B block. This component can be accessed from AArch64 state or AArch32 state, and this chapter describes access from AArch64 state. Chapter G6 *The Generic Timer in AArch32 state* describes access to this component from AArch32 state.

A Generic Timer implementation must also include a memory-mapped system component. This component:

- Must provide the System counter shown in Figure D7-1.
- Optionally, can provide timer components for use at a system level.

Chapter I2 *System Level Implementation of the Generic Timer* describes this memory-mapped component.

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D7.1.1 The full set of Generic Timer components

Within a system that might include multiple PEs, a full set of Generic Timer components is as follows:

The system counter

This provides a uniform view of system time, see *The system counter* on page D7-4948. Because this must be implemented at the system level, it is accessed through *The system level memory-mapped implementation of the Generic Timer*. However, during initialization, a status register in each implemented timer in the system must be programmed with the frequency of the system counter, so that software can read this frequency.

PE implementations of the Generic Timer

Each PE implementation of the Generic Timer provides the following components:

- A physical counter, which gives access to the count value of the system counter. When FEAT_ECV is implemented, the CNTPOFF_EL2 register allows offsetting of physical timers and counters.
- A virtual counter, which gives access to virtual time. In AArch64 state, the CNTVOFF_EL2 register defines the offset between physical time, as defined by the value of the system counter, and virtual time.
- A number of timers. In an implementation where all Exception levels are implemented and can use AArch64 state, the timers that are accessible from AArch64 state are:
  - An EL1 physical timer.
  - A Non-secure EL2 physical timer.
  - An EL3 physical timer.
  - An EL1 virtual timer.
  - A Non-secure EL2 virtual timer.
  - A Secure EL2 virtual timer.
  - A Secure EL2 physical timer.

  The Non-secure EL2 virtual timer is available only when FEAT_VHE is implemented.

  The Secure EL2 timers are available only when FEAT_SEL2 is implemented.

The AArch64 view of the Generic Timer on page D7-4950 describes these components.

The system level memory-mapped implementation of the Generic Timer

The memory-mapped registers that control the components of the system level implementation of the Generic Timer are grouped into *frames*. The Generic Timer architecture defines the offset of each register within its frame, but the base address of each frame is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, and defined by the system.

Each system level component has one or two register frames. The possible system level components are:

The memory-mapped counter module, required

This module controls the system counter. It has two frames:

- A control frame, CNTControlBase.
- A status frame, CNTReadBase.

The memory-mapped timer control module, required

The system level implementation of the Generic Timer can provide up to eight timers, and the memory-mapped timer control module identifies:

- Which timers are implemented.
- The features of each implemented timer.

This module has a single frame, CNTCTLBase.

Memory-mapped timers, optional

An implemented memory-mapped timer:

- Must provide a privileged view of the timer, in the CNTBase*N* frame.

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- Optionally. provides an unprivileged view of the timer in the CNTEL0Base*N* frame.

N is the timer number, and the corresponding frame number, in the range 0-7.

Chapter I2 *System Level Implementation of the Generic Timer* describes these components.

D7.1.2 The system counter

The Generic Timer provides a system counter with the following specification:

Width From Armv8.0 to Armv8.5 inclusive, at least 56 bits wide. The value returned by any 64-bit read of the counter is zero-extended to 64 bits.

From Armv8.6, must be 64 bits wide.

Frequency From Armv8.0 to Armv8.5 inclusive, increments at a fixed frequency, typically in the range 1-50MHz. It can support one or more alternative operating modes in which it increments by larger amounts at a lower frequency, typically for power-saving.

From Armv8.6, increments at a fixed frequency of 1GHz.

Roll-over Roll-over time of not less than 40 years.

Accuracy Arm does not specify a required accuracy, but recommends that the counter does not gain or lose more than ten seconds in a 24-hour period.

Use of lower-frequency modes must not affect the implemented accuracy.

Start-up Starts operating from zero.

The system counter, once configured and running, must provide a uniform view of system time. More precisely, it must be impossible for the following sequence of events to show system time going backwards:

1. Device A reads the time from the system counter.
2. Device A communicates with another agent in the system, Device B.
3. After recognizing the communication from Device A, Device B reads the time from the system counter.

The system counter must be implemented in an always-on power domain.

To support lower-power operating modes in architectures from Armv8.0 to Armv8.5, the counter can increment by larger amounts at a lower frequency. For example, a 10MHz system counter might either increment:

- By 1 at 10MHz.
- By 500 at 20kHz, when the system lowers the clock frequency, to reduce power consumption.

In this case, the counter must support transitions between high-frequency, high-precision operation, and lower-frequency, lower-precision operation, without any impact on the required accuracy of the counter.

From Armv8.6 the counter operates at a higher fixed frequency of 1GHz.

Note

Though each unit of the counter is set to 1ns, this does not require that the counter is incremented every 1ns. A step in the counter might be more than a single bit increment. It is recommended that the count is not incremented at a rate that is less than 50MHz in normal running operation.

The CNTFRQ_EL0 register is intended to hold a copy of the current clock frequency to allow fast reference to this frequency by software running on the PE. For more information, see *Initializing and reading the system counter frequency* on page D7-4949.

The mechanism by which the count from the system counter is distributed to system components is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, but each PE with a System register interface to the system counter must have a counter input that can capture each increment of the counter.

Note

So that the system counter can be clocked independently from the PE hardware, the count value might be distributed using a Gray code sequence. *Gray-count scheme for timer distribution scheme* on page K4-11286 gives more information about this possibility.

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Initializing and reading the system counter frequency

The CNTFRQ_EL0 register must be programmed to the clock frequency of the system counter. Typically, this is done only during the system boot process, by using the System register interface to write the system counter frequency to the CNTFRQ_EL0 register. Only software executing at the highest implemented Exception level can write to CNTFRQ_EL0.

Note

The CNTFRQ_EL0 register is UNKNOWN at reset, and therefore the counter frequency must be set as part of the system boot process.

Software can read the CNTFRQ_EL0 register, to determine the current system counter frequency, in the following states:

- Secure and Non-secure EL2.
- Secure and Non-secure EL1.
- When CNTKCTL_EL1.{EL0PCTEN, EL0VCTEN} is not {0,0} and CNTHCTL_EL2.{EL0PCTEN, EL0VCTEN} is not {0,0}, Secure and Non-secure EL0.

Memory-mapped controls of the system counter

Some system counter controls are accessible only through the memory-mapped interface to the system counter. These controls are:

- Enabling and disabling the counter.
- Setting the counter value.
- Changing the operating mode, to change the update frequency and increment value.
- Enabling Halt-on-debug, which a debugger can then use to suspend counting.

For descriptions of these controls, see Chapter I2 *System Level Implementation of the Generic Timer*.

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D7.2 The AArch64 view of the Generic Timer

The following sections describe the components and features of a PE implementation of the Generic Timer, as seen from AArch64 state:

- *The physical counter*.
- *The virtual counter* on page D7-4951.
- *Event streams* on page D7-4953.
- *Timers* on page D7-4954.

D7.2.1 The physical counter

The PE includes a physical counter that contains the count value of the system counter. The CNTPCT_EL0 register holds the current physical counter value. When FEAT_ECV is implemented, the CNTPOFF_EL2 register holds the optional physical offset that can be applied at EL0 and EL1 whether EL0 and EL1 are using AArch64 state or AArch32 state. For more information, see *The physical offset register* on page D7-4951.

Reads of CNTPCT_EL0 can occur speculatively and out of order relative to other instructions executed on the same PE.

The self-synchronized view of the physical counter

When FEAT_ECV is implemented, an alternative way to read the physical counter is supported. The CNTPCTSS_EL0 register is a non-speculative view of the physical counter, as seen from the Exception level that CNTPCTSS_EL0 is read from.

Accesses to the CNTPCTSS_EL0 are subject to the same traps as accesses to the CNTPCT_EL0.

Reads of CNTPCT_EL0 occur in program order relative to reads of CNTPCT_EL0 or CNTPCTSS_EL0.

Reads of CNTPCTSS_EL0 occur in program order relative to reads of CNTPCT_EL0 or CNTPCTSS_EL0.

Example D7-1 Ensuring reads of the physical counter occur after signal read from memory

If a read from memory is used to obtain a signal from another agent that indicates that CNTPCT_EL0 must be read, an ISB is used to ensure that the read of CNTPCT_EL0 occurs after the signal has been read from memory, as shown in the following code sequence:

```
loop                    ; polling for some communication to indicate a requirement to read the timer
    LDR X1, [X2]
    CMP X1, #1          ; has had the value 1 written to it
    B.NE loop
    ISB                 ; without this the CNTPCT_EL0 could be read before the memory location in [X2]
    MRS X1, CNTPCT_EL0
```

When FEAT_ECV is implemented, an access to CNTPCTSS_EL0 can be used in place of the CNTPCT_EL0 which, because it cannot be accessed speculatively, allows the ISB to be removed. This means that the following code sequence can be used:

```
loop                        ; polling for some communication to indicate a requirement to read the timer
    LDR X1, [X2]
    CMP X1, #1              ; has had the value 1 written to it
    B.NE loop
    MRS X1, CNTPCTSS_EL0
```

Similarly where a read of the physical counter is required to take place after the completion of all loads and stores appearing in program order before the read of the counter, then the following code sequences can be used:

```
    ...                 ; earlier loads and stores
    DSB                 ; completes the earlier loads and stores
    ISB                 ; without this the CNTPCT_EL0 could be read before the completion of the earlier
                        ; loads and stores
    MRS X1, CNTPCT_EL0
```


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Or, if FEAT_ECV is implemented:

```
...                     ; earlier loads and stores
DSB                     ; completes earlier loads and stores
MRS X1, CNTPCTSS_EL0
```

Neither view of the physical counter ensures that:

- Context changes occurring in program order before the read of the counter have been synchronized.
- Accesses to memory appearing in program order after the read of the counter are executed before the counter has been read.

Example D7-2 Ensuring reads of the physical counter occur after previous memory accesses

---

To ensure that all previous memory accesses have completed and all previous context changes have been synchronized before the read of the counter, the following sequence should be used:

```
DSB
ISB
MRS Xn, CNTPCT{SS}_EL0  ; either view of the physical counter has the same effect in this example
```

To ensure that a memory access occurs only after a read of the counter, the following sequence should be used:

```
MRS Xn, CNTPCT{SS}_EL0  ; either view of the physical counter has the same effect in this example
ISB
LDR Xa, [Xb]            ; this load will be executed after the timer has been read
```

The physical offset register

When FEAT_ECV is implemented, the CNTPOFF_EL2 register allows an offset to be applied to the physical counter, as viewed from EL1 and EL0, and to the EL1 physical timer. The functionality of this 64-bit register is affected by CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV.

When CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV is 1, an MRS to CNTPCT_EL0 or CNTPCTSS_EL0 from either EL0 or EL1 that is not trapped will return the value `(PCount<63:0> - CNTPOFF_EL2<63:0>)`. For information on how the EL1 physical timer interrupt is triggered when CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV is 1, see *Operation of the CompareValue views of the timers* on page D7-4955.

When EL2 is not enabled for the current Security state, or when CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV is 0, then:

- An MRS to CNTPCT_EL0 from either EL0 or EL1 that is not trapped will return the value PCount<63:0>.
- The physical offset is treated as zero for all timer and counter calculations involving the physical offset.

When EL2 is not enabled for the current Security state, or when CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV is 0, then the behavior of the counters and timers is as described for Armv8.5 and the optional physical offset is not used.

When SCR_EL3.ECVEn is 0, all values of CNTPOFF_EL2 are treated as 0 for all purposes other than direct reads or writes to the register from EL3.

D7.2.2 The virtual counter

An implementation of the Generic Timer always includes a virtual counter, which indicates virtual time.

The virtual counter contains the value of the physical counter minus a 64-bit virtual offset. When executing at EL1 or EL0, the virtual offset value relates to the current virtual machine.

The CNTVOFF_EL2 register contains the virtual offset, see *The virtual offset register* on page D7-4953.

The CNTVCT_EL0 register holds the current virtual counter value.

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Reads of CNTVCT_EL0 can occur speculatively and out of order relative to other instructions executed on the same PE.

The self-synchronized view of the virtual counter

When FEAT_ECV is implemented, an alternative way to read the virtual counter is supported. The CNTVCTSS_EL0 register is a non-speculative view of the virtual counter, as seen from the Exception level that CNTVCTSS_EL0 is read from.

Accesses to the CNTVCTSS_EL0 are subject to the same traps as accesses to the CNTVCT_EL0.

Reads of CNTVCT_EL0 occur in program order relative to reads of CNTVCT_EL0 or CNTVCTSS_EL0.

Reads of CNTVCTSS_EL0 occur in program order relative to reads of CNTVCT_EL0 or CNTVCTSS_EL0.

Example D7-3 Ensuring reads of the virtual counter occur after signal read from memory

If a read from memory is used to obtain a signal from another agent that indicates that CNTVCT_EL0 must be read, an ISB is used to ensure that the read of CNTVCT_EL0 occurs after the signal has been read from memory, as shown in the following code sequence:

```
loop                    ; polling for some communication to indicate a requirement to read the timer
    LDR X1, [X2]
    CMP X1, #1          ; has had the value 1 written to it
    B.NE loop
    ISB                 ; without this the CNTVCT_EL0 could be read before the memory location in [X2]
    MRS X1, CNTVCT_EL0
```

When FEAT_ECV is implemented, an access to CNTVCTSS_EL0 can be used in place of the CNTVCT_EL0, which, because it cannot be accessed speculatively, allows the `ISB` to be removed. This means that the following code sequence can be used:

```
loop                        ; polling for some communication to indicate a requirement to read the timer
    LDR X1, [X2]
    CMP X1, #1              ; has had the value 1 written to it
    B.NE loop
    MRS X1, CNTVCTSS_EL0
```

Similarly where a read of the virtual counter is required to take place after the completion of all loads and stores appearing in program order before the read of the counter, then the following two sequences can be used:

```
    ...                 ; earlier loads and stores
    DSB                 ; completes earlier loads and stores
    ISB                 ; without this CNTPCT_EL0 could be read before the completion of the earlier
                        ; loads and stores
    MRS X1, CNTVCT_EL0
```

Or, if FEAT_ECV is implemented:

```
    ...                     ; earlier loads and stores
    DSB                     ; completes earlier loads and stores
    MRS X1, CNTVCTSS_EL0
```

Neither view of the virtual counter ensures that:

- Context changes occurring in program order before the read of the counter have been synchronized.
- Accesses to memory appearing in program order after the read of the counter are executed before the counter has been read.

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Example D7-4 Ensuring reads of the virtual counter occur after previous memory accesses

To ensure that all previous memory accesses have completed and all previous context changes have been synchronized before the read of the counter, the following sequence should be used:

```
DSB
ISB
MRS Xn, CNTVCT{SS}_EL0 ; either view of the virtual counter has the same effect in this example
```

To ensure that a memory access occurs only after a read of the counter, the following sequence should be used:

```
MRS Xn, CNTVCT{SS}_EL0  ; either view of the virtual counter has the same effect in this example
ISB
LDR Xa, [Xb]            ; this load will be executed after the timer has been read
```

The virtual offset register

The virtual counter is a counter that has a *virtual offset* relative to the physical counter as viewed from EL2 and EL3. This virtual offset is held in the register CNTVOFF_EL2. The virtual counter value is the count compared by the EL1 virtual timer.

If EL2 is not implemented and enabled, then the virtual counter uses a fixed offset of zero.

D7.2.3 Event streams

An implementation that includes the Generic Timer can use the system counter to generate one or more *event streams*, to generate periodic wake-up events as part of the mechanism described in *Wait for Event* on page D1-4639.

Note

An event stream might be used:

- To impose a time-out on a Wait For Event polling loop.
- To safeguard against any programming error that means an expected event is not generated.

The CNTKCTL_EL1.{EVNTEN, EVNTDIR, EVNTI, EVNTIS} fields define an event stream that is generated from the virtual counter.

In all implementations, the CNTHCTL_EL2.{EVNTEN, EVNTDIR, EVNTI, EVNTIS} fields define an event stream that is generated from the physical counter.

The event stream is configured as follows:

- EVNTI selects the counter bit that triggers the event.
- If FEAT_ECV is not implemented, EVNTI selects between bits[0:15].
- If FEAT_ECV is implemented, EVNTIS selects whether ENVTI selects between bits[0:15] or bits[8:23].
- EVNTDIR selects whether the event is generated on each 0 to 1 transition, or each 1 to 0 transition, of the selected counter bit.

Note

If the event stream is configured to produce events from the low order bits of the counter when the counter frequency is very high (for example 1GHz), then the practical update rate of the counter might mean that the event stream is not generated as the low order bit might not change. Software can rely on an event stream rate of at least 1MHz in normal operation.

The pseudocode descriptions of the operation of an event stream are `SetEventRegister`, `TestEventCNTV`, and `TestEventCNTP`.

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D7.2.4 Timers

In an implementation of the Generic Timer that includes EL3, if EL3 can use AArch64, the following timers are implemented:

- An EL1 physical timer, which:
  - In Secure state, can be accessed from EL1.
  - In Non-secure state, can be accessed from EL1 unless those accesses are trapped to EL2.

  When this timer can be accessed from EL1, an EL1 control determines whether it can be accessed from EL0.
- A Non-secure EL2 physical timer.
- A Secure EL3 physical timer. An EL3 control determines whether this register is accessible from Secure EL1.
- An EL1 virtual timer.
- When FEAT_VHE is implemented, a Non-secure EL2 virtual timer.
- When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented, a Secure EL2 physical timer.
- When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented, a Secure EL2 virtual timer.

The output of each implemented timer:

- Provides an output signal to the system.
- If the PE interfaces to a *Generic Interrupt Controller* (GIC), signals a *Private Peripheral Interrupt* (PPI) to that GIC. In a multiprocessor implementation, each PE must use the same interrupt number for each timer.

Each timer:

- Is based around a 64-bit CompareValue that provides a 64-bit unsigned upcounter.
- Provides an alternative view of the CompareValue, called the TimerValue, that appears to operate as a 32-bit downcounter.
- Has, in addition, a 32-bit Control register.

Table D7-1 Physical timer registers summary for the Generic Timer

Timer[a] register	EL1 physical timer	EL2 physical timer	Secure EL2 physical timer[b]	EL3 physical timer
CV	CNTP_CVAL_EL0	CNTHP_CVAL_EL2	CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2	CNTPS_CVAL_EL1
TV	CNTP_TVAL_EL0	CNTHP_TVAL_EL2	CNTHPS_TVAL_EL2	CNTPS_TVAL_EL1
Control	CNTP_CTL_EL0	CNTHP_CTL_EL2	CNTHPS_CTL_EL2	CNTPS_CTL_EL1

a. In this column, CV indicates the CompareValue register, and TV indicates the TimerValue register.
b. Present only when the implementation includes FEAT_SEL2.

Table D7-2 Virtual timer register summary for the Generic Timer

Timer[a] register	EL1 virtual timer	EL2 virtual timer[b]	Secure EL2 virtual timer[c]
CV	CNTV_CVAL_EL0	CNTHV_CVAL_EL2	CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2
TV	CNTV_TVAL_EL0	CNTHV_TVAL_EL2	CNTHVS_TVAL_EL2
Control	CNTV_CTL_EL0	CNTHV_CTL_EL2	CNTHVS_CTL_EL2

a. In this column, CV indicates the CompareValue register, and TV indicates the TimerValue register.
b. Only when the implementation includes FEAT_VHE.
c. Present only when the implementation includes FEAT_SEL2.

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Operation of the CompareValue views of the timers

The CompareValue view of a timer operates as a 64-bit upcounter. The timer condition is met when the appropriate counter reaches the value programmed into its CompareValue register. When the timer condition is met, an interrupt is generated if the interrupt is not masked in the corresponding timer control register, CNTP_CTL_EL0, CNTHP_CTL_EL2, CNTHPS_CTL_EL2, CNTPS_CTL_EL1, CNTV_CTL_EL0, CNTHV_CTL_EL2 or CNTHVS_CTL_EL2. For CNTP_CTL_EL0, the asserted interrupt is the same as the interrupt asserted by the Non-secure instance of the AArch32 register CNTP_CTL.

The operation of this view of a timer is:

```
TimerConditionMet = (((Counter[63:0] - Offset[63:0])[63:0] - CompareValue[63:0]) >= 0)
```

Where:

`TimerConditionMet` Is TRUE if the timer condition for this counter is met, and FALSE otherwise.

`Counter` The physical counter value, which can be read from the CNTPCT_EL0 register when read from EL2 or EL3.

`Offset` For the EL1 physical timer, if ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.ECV is `0b10` and CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV is `0b1`, then the offset value is held in the CNTPOFF_EL2 register. Otherwise the offset value of the EL1 physical timer is zero.

For the EL1 virtual timer, the offset value is held in the CNTVOFF_EL2 register.

For the EL2 physical and virtual timers, the offset value is zero.

`CompareValue` The value of the appropriate CompareValue register, CNTP_CVAL_EL0, CNTHP_CVAL_EL2, CNTPS_CVAL_EL1, CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2, CNTV_CVAL_EL0, CNTHV_CVAL_EL2, or CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2.

In this view of a timer, `Counter`, `Offset`, and `CompareValue` are all 64-bit unsigned values.

Note

This means that a timer with a `CompareValue` of, or close to, `0xFFFF_FFFF_FFFF_FFFF` might never meet its timer condition. However, there is no practical requirement to use values close to the counter wrap value.

Software can observe the counter value by the offset in some situations by reading CNTVCT_EL0.

Operation of the TimerValue views of the timers

The TimerValue view of a timer appears to operate as a signed 32-bit downcounter. A TimerValue register is programmed with a count value. This value decrements on each increment of the appropriate counter, and the timer condition is met when the value reaches zero. When the timer condition is met, an interrupt is generated if the interrupt is not masked in the corresponding timer control register, CNTP_CTL_EL0, CNTHP_CTL_EL2, CNTHPS_CTL_EL2, CNTPS_CTL_EL1, CNTV_CTL_EL0, CNTHV_CTL_EL2, or CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.

This view of a timer depends on the following behavior of accesses to TimerValue registers:

Reads `TimerValue = (CompareValue - (Counter - ModOffset))[31:0]`

Writes `CompareValue = ((Counter - ModOffset)[63:0] + SignExtend(TimerValue))[63:0]`

Where the arguments other than `TimerValue` and `ModOffset` have the definitions used in *Operation of the CompareValue views of the timers*, and in addition:

`TimerValue` The value of a TimerValue register, CNTP_TVAL_EL0, CNTHP_TVAL_EL2, CNTHPS_TVAL_EL2, CNTPS_TVAL_EL1, CNTV_TVAL_EL0, CNTHV_TVAL_EL2, or CNTHVS_TVAL_EL2.

`ModOffset` Offset for all timer registers other the EL1 physical timer accessed through CNTP_CTL_EL0.

Offset for the EL1 physical timer accessed through CNTP_CTL_EL0, if ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.ECV is less than `0b10` or CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV is 0,

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Offset for the EL1 physical timer accessed through CNTP_CTL_EL0, if ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.ECV is `0b10` and CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV is 1, and if the access is from EL0 or EL1.

0 for the EL1 physical timer accessed through CNTP_CTL_EL0 if ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.ECV is `0b10` and CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV is 1, and if the access is from EL2 or EL3.

In this view of a timer, values are signed in standard two's complement form.

A read of a TimerValue register after the timer condition has been met indicates the time since the timer condition was met.

Note

- *Operation of the CompareValue views of the timers* on page D7-4955 gives a strict definition of `TimerConditionMet`. However, provided that the TimerValue is not expected to wrap as a 32-bit signed value when decremented from `0x80000000`, the TimerValue view can be used as giving an effect equivalent to:

  ```
  TimerConditionMet = (TimerValue ≤ 0)
  ```

- Programming TimerValue to a negative number with magnitude greater than (Counter−Offset) can lead to an arithmetic overflow that causes the CompareValue to be an extremely large positive value. This potentially delays meeting the timer condition for an extremely long period of time.

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Chapter D8
The Performance Monitors Extension

This chapter describes the implementation of the Arm Performance Monitors, that are an optional non-invasive debug component. It describes version 3 of the *Performance Monitor Unit* (PMU) architecture, FEAT_PMUv3. It contains the following sections:

- *About the Performance Monitors* on page D8-4958.
- *Accuracy of the Performance Monitors* on page D8-4962.
- *Behavior on overflow* on page D8-4964.
- *Attributability* on page D8-4966.
- *Controlling the PMU counters* on page D8-4968.
- *Event filtering* on page D8-4974.
- *Event counting threshold* on page D8-4976.
- *Performance Monitors and Debug state* on page D8-4978.
- *Enabling event counters* on page D8-4968.
- *Counter access* on page D8-4979.
- *PMU events and event numbers* on page D8-4980.
- *Performance Monitors Extension registers* on page D8-5142.

Note

Table K14-2 on page K14-11420 disambiguates the general register references used in this chapter.

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D8.1 About the Performance Monitors

The Performance Monitors Extension is an OPTIONAL feature of an implementation, but Arm strongly recommends that implementations include version 3 of the Performance Monitors Extension, FEAT_PMUv3.

Note

No previous versions of the Performance Monitors Extension can be implemented in architectures from Armv8.0.

The basic form of the Performance Monitors is:

- A 64-bit cycle counter, see *Time as measured by the Performance Monitors cycle counter* on page D8-4960.
- A number of 64-bit or 32-bit event counters. If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented and the highest Exception level is using AArch64, the event counters are 64-bit. If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is not implemented, the event counters are 32-bit.
- The event counted by each event counter is programmable. The architecture provides space for up to 31 event counters. The actual number of event counters is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, and the specification includes an identification mechanism.

  Note

  The Performance Monitors Extension permits an implementation with no event counters (PMCR_EL0.N==0). However, Arm recommends that at least two event counters are implemented, and that hypervisors provide at least this many event counters to guest operating systems.

- When EL2 is implemented, the required controls to partition the implemented event counters into the following ranges:
  - A first range which is available for use by the guest operating system accessible at all Exception levels.
  - A second range which is available for use by the hypervisor accessible at EL3 and EL2, and, if FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented or if Secure EL2 is disabled, in Secure state.
- Controls for:
  - Enabling and resetting counters.
  - Flagging overflows.
  - Enabling interrupts on overflow.
  - Disabling or freezing counters.
  - Threshold counting.

The PMU architecture uses event numbers to identify an event. It:

- Defines event numbers for common events, for use across many architectures and microarchitectures.

  Note

  Implementations that include FEAT_PMUv3 must, as a minimum requirement, implement a subset of the common events. See *Common event numbers* on page D8-5020.

- Reserves a large event number space for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED events.

The full set of events for an implementation is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Arm recommends that implementations include all of the events that are appropriate to the architecture profile and microarchitecture of the implementation.

When an implementation includes the Performance Monitors Extension, the architecture defines the following possible interfaces to the Performance Monitors Extension registers:

- A System register interface. This interface is mandatory.

  Note

  In AArch32 state, the interface is in the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space.

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- An external debug interface which optionally supports memory-mapped accesses. Implementation of this interface is OPTIONAL. See Chapter I3 *Recommended External Interface to the Performance Monitors*.

An operating system can use the System registers to access the counters.

Also, if required, the operating system can enable application software to access the counters. This enables an application to monitor its own performance with fine-grain control without requiring operating system support. For example, an application might implement per-function performance monitoring.

To enable interaction with external monitoring, an implementation might consider additional enhancements, such as providing:

- A set of events, from which a selection can be exported onto a bus for use as external events.
- The ability to count external events. This enhancement requires the implementation to include a set of external event input signals.

The Performance Monitors Extension is common to AArch64 operation and AArch32 operation. This means the architecture defines both AArch64 and AArch32 System registers to access the Performance Monitors. For example, the Performance Monitors Cycle Count Register is accessible as:

- When executing in AArch64 state, PMCCNTR_EL0.
- When executing in AArch32 state, PMCCNTR.

When executing in AArch32 state, if FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, bits [63:32] of the event counters are not accessible. If the implementation does not support AArch64 at any Exception level, 64-bit event counters are not required to be implemented.

D8.1.1 Interaction with EL3

Software executing at EL3 can trap attempts by lower Exception levels to access the PMU. This means that the Secure monitor can identify any software which is using the PMU and switch contexts, if required.

Software executing at EL3 can:

- Prohibit counting of events Attributable to Secure state.
- If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, prohibit the cycle counter from counting cycles in Secure state, see *Controlling the PMU counters* on page D8-4968.
- If FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented:
  - Prohibit event counters from counting events at EL3 without affecting the rest of Secure state.
  - Prohibit the cycle counter from counting cycles at EL3 without affecting the rest of Secure state.

  For more information, see *Controlling the PMU counters* on page D8-4968 and *Freezing event counters* on page D8-4969.

In AArch32 state, the Performance Monitors registers are Common registers, see *Classification of System registers* on page G5-8965.

If FEAT_MTPMU is implemented and EL3 is implemented, MDCR_EL3.MTPME and SDCR.MTPME enable and disable the PMEVTYPER<n>.MT bit.

D8.1.2 Interaction with EL2

Software executing at EL3 or EL2 can program HDCR.HPMN to partition the event counters into two ranges:

- If HDCR.HPMN is not 0 and is less-than PMCR.N, HDCR.HPMN divides the event counters into a first range [0..(HDCR.HPMN-1)], and a second range [HDCR.HPMN..(PMCR.N-1)].
- If FEAT_HPMN0 is implemented and HDCR.HPMN is 0, all event counters are in the second range and none are in the first range.
- If HDCR.HPMN is equal to PMCR.N, all event counters are in the first range and none are in the second range.

This does not depend on whether EL2 is enabled in the current Security state. Each range of event counters has its own global controls.

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If FEAT_HPMN0 is not implemented and HDCR.HPMN is 0, the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. See:

- *The Performance Monitors Extension* on page K1-11227.
- *The Performance Monitors Extension* on page K1-11244.

Software executing at EL3 or EL2 can:

- Trap an access at EL0 or EL1 to the PMU. This means the hypervisor can identify which Guest OSs are using the PMU and intelligently employ switching of the PMU state. There is a separate trap for the PMCR register, and if FEAT_FGT is implemented and enabled, fine-grained traps are provided.
- If FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented, prohibit counting of events Attributable to EL2 by the event counters in the first range.
- If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, prohibit the cycle counter from counting cycles at EL2.

When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, software executing at EL1 and, if enabled by PMUSERENR, EL0:

- Will read the value of HDCR.HPMN for PMCR.N.
- Cannot access the event counters in the second range, or the controls associated with them.

If FEAT_MTPMU is implemented, EL3 is not implemented, and EL2 is implemented, MDCR_EL2.MTPME and HDCR.MTPME enable and disable the PMEVTYPER<n>.MT bit.

For more information, see:

- *Enabling event counters* on page D8-4968.
- *Counter access* on page D8-4979.
- *Controlling the PMU counters* on page D8-4968.
- *Multithreaded implementations* on page D8-4972.

D8.1.3 Time as measured by the Performance Monitors cycle counter

The Performance Monitors cycle counter, accessed through PMCCNTR_EL0 or PMCCNTR, increments from the hardware processor clock, not PE clock cycles.

The relationship between the count recorded by the Performance Monitors cycle counter and the passage of real time is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

See *Controlling the PMU counters* on page D8-4968 for information about when the cycle counter does not increment.

Note

- This means that, in an implementation where PEs are multithreaded, when enabled, the cycle counter continues to increment across all PEs, rather than only counting cycles for which the current PE is active.
- Although the architecture requires that direct reads of PMCCNTR_EL0 or PMCCNTR occur in program order, there is no requirement that the count increments between two such reads. Even when the counter is incrementing on every clock cycle, software might need check that the difference between two reads of the counter is nonzero.

  The architecture requires that an indirect write to the PMCCNTR_EL0 or PMCCNTR is observable to direct reads of the register in finite time. The counter increments from the hardware processor clock are indirect writes to these registers.

D8.1.4 Interaction with trace

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the implementation exports counter events to a PE Trace Unit, or other external monitoring agent, to provide triggering information. The form of any exporting is also IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. If implemented, this exporting might be enabled as part of the performance monitoring control functionality.

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Arm recommends system designers include a mechanism for importing a set of external events to be counted, but such a feature is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. When implemented, this feature enables the PE Trace Unit to pass in events to be counted.

Exporting PMU events to the ETM is prohibited for some Exception levels when `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == TRUE. For more information, see *Controls to prohibit trace at Exception levels* on page D3-4723.

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D8.2 Accuracy of the Performance Monitors

The Performance Monitors:

- Are a non-invasive debug component. See *Non-invasive behavior*.
- Must provide broadly accurate and statistically useful count information.

However, the Performance Monitors allow for:

- A reasonable degree of inaccuracy in the counts to keep the implementation and validation cost low. See *A reasonable degree of inaccuracy*.
- IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED controls, such as those in ACTLR registers, to put the PE in an operating state that might do one or both of the following:
  - Change the level of non-invasiveness of the Performance Monitors so that enabling an event counter can impact the performance or behavior of the PE.
  - Allow inaccurate counts. This includes, but is not limited to, cycle counts.

D8.2.1 Non-invasive behavior

The Performance Monitors are a non-invasive debug feature. A non-invasive debug feature permits the observation of data and program flow. Performance Monitors, PC Sample-based Profiling and Trace are non-invasive debug features.

Non-invasive debug components do not guarantee that they do not make any changes to the behavior or performance of the processor. Any changes that do occur must not be severe however, as this will reduce the usefulness of event counters for performance measurement and profiling. This does not include any change to program behavior that results from the same program being instrumented to use the Performance Monitors, or from some other performance monitoring process being run concurrently with the process being profiled in a multitasking operating system. As such, a reasonable variation in performance is permissible.

Note

Power consumption is one measure of performance. Therefore, a reasonable variation in power consumption is permissible.

Arm does not define a *reasonable variation in performance*, but recommends that such a variation is kept within 5% of normal operating performance, when averaged across a suite of code that is representative of the application workload.

Note

For profiles other than A-profile, there is the potential for stronger requirements. Ultimately, performance requirements are determined by end-users, and not set by the architecture.

For some common architectural events, this requirement to be non-invasive can conflict with the requirement to present an accurate value of the count under normal operating conditions. Should an implementation require more performance-invasive techniques to accurately count an event, there are the following options:

- If the event is optional, define an alternative implementation defined event that accurately counts the event and document the impact on performance of enabling the event.
- Provide an implementation defined control that disables accurate counting of the event to restore broadly accurate performance, and document the impact on performance of accurate counting.

D8.2.2 A reasonable degree of inaccuracy

The Performance Monitors provide broadly accurate and statistically useful count information. To keep the implementation and validation cost low, a reasonable degree of inaccuracy in the counts is acceptable. Arm does not define a *reasonable degree of inaccuracy* but recommends the following guidelines:

- Under normal operating conditions, the counters must present an accurate value of the count.

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- In exceptional circumstances, such as a change in Security state or other boundary condition, it is acceptable for the count to be inaccurate.
- Under very unusual, non-repeating pathological cases, the counts can be inaccurate. These cases are likely to occur as a result of asynchronous exceptions, such as interrupts, where the chance of a systematic error in the count is very unlikely.

Note

An implementation must not introduce inaccuracies that can be triggered systematically by the execution of normal pieces of software. For example, it is not reasonable for the count of branch behavior to be inaccurate when caused by a systematic error generated by the loop structure producing a dropping in branch count.

However, dropping a single branch count as the result of a rare interaction with an interrupt is acceptable.

The permitted inaccuracy limits the possible uses of the Performance Monitors. In particular, the architecture does not define the point in a pipeline where the event counter is incremented, relative to the point where a read of the event counters is made. This means that pipelining effects can cause some imprecision, and can affect which events are counted.

Where a direct write to a Performance Monitors control register disables a counter, and is followed by a *Context synchronization event*, any subsequent indirect read of the control register by the Performance Monitors to determine whether the counter is enabled will return the updated value. Any subsequent direct read of the counter will return the value at the point the counter was disabled.

Note

The imprecision means that the counter might have counted an event around the time the counter was disabled, but does not allow the event to be observed as counted after the counter was disabled.

A change of Security state can also affect the accuracy of the Performance Monitors, see *Interaction with EL3* on page D8-4959.

In addition to this, entry to and exit from Debug state can disturb the normal running of the PE, causing further inaccuracy in the Performance Monitors. Disabling the counters while in Debug state limits the extent of this inaccuracy. An implementation can employ methods to limit this inaccuracy, for example by promptly disabling the counters during the Debug state entry sequence.

An implementation must document any particular scenarios where significant inaccuracies are expected.

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D8.3 Behavior on overflow

The event counters, PMEVCNTR<n> are either 32-bit or 64-bit unsigned counters that overflow in the following situations:

- If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is not implemented, 32-bit event counters are implemented, and if incrementing PMEVCNTR<n> causes an unsigned overflow of an event counter, the PE sets PMOVSCLR[*n*] to 1.
- If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, 64-bit event counters are implemented, HDCR.HPMN is not 0, and either *n* is in the range [0 .. (HDCR.HPMN-1)] or EL2 is not implemented, then event counter overflow is configured by PMCR.LP:
  - When PMCR.LP is set to 0, if incrementing PMEVCNTR<n> causes an unsigned overflow of bits [31:0] of the event counter, the PE sets PMOVSCLR[*n*] to 1.
  - When PMCR.LP is set to 1, if incrementing PMEVCNTR<n> causes an unsigned overflow of bits [63:0] of the event counter, the PE sets PMOVSCLR[*n*] to 1.
- If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, 64-bit event counters are implemented, EL2 is implemented, and HDCR.HPMN is less-than PMCR.N, when *n* is in the range [HDCR.HPMN .. (PMCR.N-1)], event counter overflow is configured by HDCR.HLP:
  - When HDCR.HLP is set to 0, if incrementing PMEVCNTR<n> causes an unsigned overflow of bits [31:0] of the event counter, the PE sets PMOVSCLR[*n*] to 1.
  - When HDCR.HLP is set to 1, if incrementing PMEVCNTR<n> causes an unsigned overflow of bits [63:0] of the event counter, the PE sets PMOVSCLR[*n*] to 1.

The cycle counter, PMCCNTR, is a 64-bit unsigned counter, that is configured by PMCR.LC:

- If PMCR.LC is set to 0, if incrementing PMCCNTR causes an unsigned overflow of bits [31:0] of the cycle counter, the PE sets PMOVSCLR[31] to 1.
- If PMCR.LC is set to 1, if incrementing PMCCNTR causes an unsigned overflow of bits [63:0] of the cycle counter, the PE sets PMOVSCLR[31] to 1.

For all 64-bit counters, incrementing the counter is the same whether an unsigned overflow occurs at [31:0] or [63:0]. If the counter increments for an event, bits [63:0] are always incremented,

When any overflow occurs, an interrupt request is generated if the PE is configured to generate counter overflow interrupts. For more information, see *Generating overflow interrupt requests*.

If FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented, event counting can be frozen after an unsigned overflow is detected, see *Freezing event counters* on page D8-4969.

Note

Software executing at EL1 or higher must take care that setting PMCR.LP or HDCR.HLP does not cause software executing at lower Exception levels to malfunction. If legacy software accesses the PMU at lower Exception levels, software at the higher Exception levels should not set the PMCR.LP or HDCR.HLP fields to 1. However, if the legacy software does not use the counter overflow, it is not affected by setting the PMCR.LP or HDCR.HLP to 1.

D8.3.1 Generating overflow interrupt requests

Software can program the Performance Monitors so that an overflow interrupt request is generated when a counter overflows. See PMINTENSET and PMINTENCLR.

Note

- The mechanism by which an interrupt request from the Performance Monitors generates an FIQ or IRQ exception is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
- Arm recommends that the overflow interrupt requests:
  - Translate into a **PMUIRQ** signal, so that they are observable to external devices.

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  - Connect to inputs on an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED Generic Interrupt Controller as a *Private Peripheral Interrupt* (PPI) for the originating processor. See the *ARM Generic Interrupt Controller Architecture Specification* for information about PPIs.
  - Connect to a *Cross Trigger Interface* (CTI), see Chapter H5 *The Embedded Cross-Trigger Interface*.

- Arm strongly discourages implementations from connecting overflow interrupt requests from multiple PEs to the same *System Peripheral Interrupt* (SPI) identifier.
- From GICv3, the *ARM® Generic Interrupt Controller Architecture Specification* recommends that the *Private Peripheral Interrupt* (PPI) with ID 23 is used for overflow interrupt requests.

Software can write to the counters to control the frequency at which interrupt requests occur. For example, software might set a 32-bit counter to `0xFFFF0000`, to generate another counter overflow after 65536 increments, and reset it to this value every time an overflow interrupt occurs.

Note

If an event can occur multiple times in a single clock cycle, then counter overflow can occur without the counter registering a value of zero.

The overflow interrupt request is a level-sensitive request. The PE signals a request for:

- Any given PMEVCNTR<n> counter, when the value of PMOVSSET[*n*] is 1, the value of PMINTENSET[*n*] is 1, and one of the following is true:
  - EL2 is not implemented and the value of PMCR.E is 1.
  - EL2 is implemented, *n* is less than the value of HDCR.HPMN, and the value of PMCR.E is 1.
  - EL2 is implemented, *n* is greater than or equal to the value of HDCR.HPMN, and the value of HDCR.HPME is 1.
- The cycle counter, when the values of PMOVSSET[31], PMINTENSET[31], and PMCR.E are all 1.

The overflow interrupt request is active in both Secure and Non-secure states. In particular, if EL3 and EL2 are both implemented, overflow events from PMEVCNTR<n> where *n* is greater than or equal to the value of HDCR.HPMN can be signaled from all modes and states but only if the value of HDCR.HPME is 1.

The interrupt handler for the counter overflow request must cancel the interrupt request, by writing 1 to PMOVSCLR[*n*] to clear the overflow bit to 0.

Pseudocode description of overflow interrupt requests

See Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode* for a pseudocode description of overflow interrupt requests. The `AArch64.CheckForPMUOverflow()` and `AArch32.CheckForPMUOverflow()` pseudocode functions signal PMU overflow interrupt requests to an interrupt controller and PMU overflow trigger events to the cross-trigger interface.

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D8.4 Attributability

An event caused by the PE counting the event is *Attributable*. If an agent other than the PE that is counting the events causes an event, these events are Unattributable.

An event is defined as being either Attributable or Unattributable. If the event is Attributable, it is further defined whether it is Attributable to:

- The current Security state of the PE.
- The current Exception level of the PE.
- When the PE is in Debug state, operations issued to the PE by the debugger through the external debug interface.

In a multithreaded implementation, an event might be generated by another PE with the same values for affinity level 1 and higher. This event is further defined as Attributable to:

- The current Security state of that PE.
- The current Exception level of that PE.
- When that PE is in Debug state, operations issued to that PE by the debugger through the external debug interface.

See *Multithreaded implementations* on page D8-4972 for information about enabling and restricting counting events in a multithreaded implementation.

Note

- In an implementation containing multiple PEs, each PE is identified by a unique *affinity* value reported by MPIDR_EL1{Aff3, Aff2, Aff1, Aff0}, where the value of affinity level 0 is the most significant for determining the PE behavior, and the values of higher affinity levels are less significant. Affinity level 3 is only supported in AArch64 state.
- An implementation is described as multithreaded when the lowest level of affinity consists of logical PEs that are implemented using a multithreading type approach. In this section, when referring to a multithreaded implementation, *thread* is used to mean processing elements with:
  - MPIDR_EL1.MT or MPIDR.MT set to 1,
  - Different values for affinity level 0.
  - The same values for affinity level 1 and higher.

An event can be defined as the combination of multiple subevents, which can be either Attributable or Unattributable.

All architecturally defined events are Attributable, unless otherwise stated.

Unattributable events might be counted when Attributable events are not counted. See:

- *Interaction with EL3* on page D8-4959.
- *Event filtering* on page D8-4974.
- *Performance Monitors and Debug state* on page D8-4978.

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These sections are summarized by Table D8-1 on page D8-4967 for events Attributable to the processor, and Unattributable events. Table D8-1 on page D8-4967 entries apply when the counter and PMU are enabled and not frozen. Otherwise, events are not counted.

Table D8-1 Counting events

State	Allowed or prohibited	Filtered	Event type If Attributable to:	Then	Else
Non-debug	Allowed	Not filtered	X	Count	Count
		Filtered	Current Exception level	Do not count	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED
	Prohibited	X	Current Security state	Do not count	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED
Debug	X	X	Debugger operations or raw cycles	Do not count	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

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D8.5 Controlling the PMU counters

This section describes the mechanisms available for controlling the PMU event and cycle counters. The following sections describe those mechanisms:

- *Enabling event counters*.
- *Freezing event counters* on page D8-4969.
- *Prohibiting event and cycle counting* on page D8-4970.

D8.5.1 Enabling event counters

Table D8-2 on page D8-4968 shows an implementation that does not include EL2, where the PMCR.E bit is a global counter enable bit, and PMCNTENSET provides an enable bit for each counter.

Table D8-2 Event counter enables when an implementation does not include EL2

PMCR.E	PMCNTENSET[*n*] == 0	PMCNTENSET[*n*] == 1
0	PMEVCNTR<n> disabled	PMEVCNTR<n> disabled
1	PMEVCNTR<n> disabled	PMEVCNTR<n> enabled

If the implementation includes EL2, then in addition to the PMCR.E and PMCNTENSET enable bits:

- HDCR.HPME overrides the value of PMCR.E for counters configured for access in EL2.
- HDCR.HPMN specifies the number of event counters that the Guest OS can access. When FEAT_HPMN0 is not implemented, the minimum permitted value of HDCR.HPMN is 1, meaning there must be at least one event counter that the Guest OS can access. Otherwise, the minimum permitted value of HDCR.HPMN is 0.

Table D8-3 on page D8-4968 shows the combined effect of all the counter enable controls.

Table D8-3 Event counter enables when an implementation includes EL2

HDCR.HPME	PMCR.E	PMCNTENSET[*n*] == 0	PMCNTENSET[*n*] == 1	
			n < HDCR.HPMN	n ≥ HDCR.HPMN
0	0	PMEVCNTR<n> disabled	PMEVCNTR<n> disabled	PMEVCNTR<n> disabled
0	1	PMEVCNTR<n> disabled	PMEVCNTR<n> enabled	PMEVCNTR<n> disabled
1	0	PMEVCNTR<n> disabled	PMEVCNTR<n> disabled	PMEVCNTR<n> enabled
1	1	PMEVCNTR<n> disabled	PMEVCNTR<n> enabled	PMEVCNTR<n> enabled

Note

- The effect of HDCR.{HPME, HPMN} on the counter enables applies at all Exception levels and in both Security states.
- The value returned for PMCR.N is not affected by HDCR.HPMN at:
  - EL3.
  - EL2.
  - Secure EL1, if FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented or Secure EL2 is disabled.
  - Secure EL0, if FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented or Secure EL2 is disabled.

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Note

The cycle counter, PMCCNTR, counts unless disabled or prohibited as described in *Prohibiting event and cycle counting* on page D8-4970.

D8.5.2 Freezing event counters

When FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented, the PMU can be configured to freeze event counters when an SPE buffer management event occurs. A counter is disabled under the following conditions:

- If EL2 is implemented, MDCR_EL2.HPMN is not 0, *n* is in the range [0 .. (MDCR_EL2.HPMN-1)], when PMBSR_EL1.S is 1, and PMBLIMITR_EL1.E is 1, indicating an SPE buffer management event occurred, event counter *n* does not count if all the following are true:
  - PMBLIMITR_EL1.PMFZ is 1.
  - PMCR_EL0.FZS is 1.
- If EL2 is not implemented, *n* is in the range [0 .. (PMCR_EL0.N-1)], when PMBSR_EL1.S is 1 and PMBLIMITR_EL1.E is 1, indicating an SPE buffer management event occurred, event counter *n* does not count if all the following are true:
  - PMBLIMITR_EL1.PMFZ is 1.
  - PMCR_EL0.FZS is 1.
- If EL2 is implemented, MDCR_EL2.HPMN is not *n*, *n* is in the range [MDCR_EL2.HPMN .. (PMCR_EL0.N-1)], when PMBSR_EL1.S is 1 and PMBLIMITR_EL1.E is 1, indicating an SPE buffer management event occurred, event counter *n* does not count if all the following are true:
  - PMBLIMITR_EL1.PMFZ is 1.
  - MDCR_EL2.HPMFZS is 1.

  Note

  This also applies when EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.

If the highest implemented Exception level is using AArch32, then the Effective value of PMBLIMITR_EL1.E is 0 and FEAT_SPEv1p2 does not affect the PMU event counters. Otherwise, the effect of FEAT_SPEv1p2 on PMU event counters applies in AArch32 state. See *Profiling Buffer management* on page D10-5177.

When FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented, the PMU can be configured to freeze event counters when an unsigned overflow of a counter occurs. A counter is disabled under the following conditions:

- If EL2 is implemented, MDCR_EL2.HPMN is not 0, and *n* is in the range [0 .. (MDCR_EL2.HPMN-1)], when PMOVSCLR_EL0[(MDCR_EL2.HPMN-1):0] is non-zero, indicating an unsigned overflow in one of the event counters in the range, event counter *n* does not count when PMCR_EL0.FZO is 1.
- If EL2 is implemented, MDCR_EL2.HPMN is less than PMCR_EL0.N and *n* is in the range [MDCR_EL2.HPMN .. (PMCR_EL0.N-1)], when PMOVSCLR_EL0[(PMCR_EL0.N-1):MDCR_EL2.HPMN] is non-zero, indicating an unsigned overflow in one of the event counters in the range, event counter *n* does not count when MDCR_EL2.HPMFZO is 1.
- If EL2 is not implemented and *n* is in the range [0 .. (PMCR_EL0.N-1)], when PMOVSCLR_EL0[(PMCR_EL0.N-1):0] is non-zero, indicating an unsigned overflow in one of the event counters in the range, event counter *n* does not count when PMCR_EL0.FZO is 1.

When the applicable PMCR_EL0.FZO or MDCR_EL2.HPMFZO bit is 1, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether any event happening at or about the same time as the event that caused the overflow is counted. This includes other instances of the same event.

Note

The architecture does not define when PMU events are counted relative to the instructions that caused the event. Events caused by an instruction might be counted before or after the instruction becomes architecturally executed, and events might be counted for operations that are not architecturally executed. Events can be counted speculatively, out-of-order, or both with respect to the simple sequential execution of the program. Events might also be counted simultaneously by other event counters when the overflow occurs, including events from different instructions. Multiple instances of an event might occur simultaneously, thus an event counter unsigned overflow can yield a nonzero value in the event counter.

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Arm recommends that such counting anomalies are minimized when software uses the freeze on overflow feature.

When the freeze on overflow feature is being used, software cannot assume that the event counter stops counting at zero when an overflow occurs.

If an event counter *n* overflows, where *n* is even and event counter *n*+1 is configured to count the CHAIN event, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the CHAIN event observes the overflow event when the applicable PMCR_EL0.FZO or MDCR_EL2.HPMFZO bit is 1 and the corresponding PMCR_EL0.LP or MDCR_EL2.HLP bit is 0.

If a direct read of PMOVSCLR_EL0 returns a non-zero value for a subset of the overflow flags, which means an event counter *n* should not count, then a sequence of direct reads of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 ordered after the read of PMOVSCLR_EL0 and before the PMOVSCLR_EL0 flags are cleared to zero, will return the same value for each read, because the event counter has stopped counting.

Note

Direct reads of System registers require explicit synchronization for following direct reads of other System registers to be ordered after the first direct read.

D8.5.3 Prohibiting event and cycle counting

Counting Attributable events in Secure state is prohibited unless any one of the following is true:

- EL3 is not implemented.
- FEAT_PMUv3p7 is not implemented, EL3 is implemented, is using AArch64, and the value of MDCR_EL3.SPME is 1.
- FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented, EL3 is implemented, EL3 is using AArch64, the value of MDCR_EL3.SPME is 1, and the value of MDCR_EL3.MPMX is 0.
- FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented, EL3 is implemented, the PE is not at EL3, EL3 is using AArch64, and the value of MDCR_EL3.MPMX is 1.
- EL3 is implemented, is using AArch32, and the value of SDCR.SPME is 1.
- EL3 is implemented, EL3 or EL1 is using AArch32, the PE is executing at EL0, and the value of SDER32_EL3.SUNIDEN is 1.
- If FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented, EL3 is implemented, and counting is permitted by an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface, `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()` == TRUE.

  Note

  Software can read the Authentication Status register, DBGAUTHSTATUS to determine the state of an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface.

If FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented and MDCR_EL3.MPMX is 1, counting Attributable events at EL3 for event counter *n* is prohibited if any of the following are true:

- EL2 is not implemented, and *n* is in the range [0 .. (PMCR_EL0.N-1)].
- EL2 is implemented, MDCR_EL3.SPME is 0, and *n* is in the range [0 .. (PMCR_EL0.N-1)].
- EL2 is implemented, MDCR_EL2.HPMN is not 0, MDCR_EL3.SPME is 1, and *n* is in the range [0 .. (MDCR_EL2.HPMN-1)].

If EL2 is implemented and MDCR_EL3.{SPME, MPMX} is {1, 1}, when MDCR_EL2.HPMN is less than PMCR_EL0.N and *n* is in the range [MDCR_EL2.HPMN .. (PMCR_EL0.N-1)], counting Attributable events at EL3 for event counter *n* is allowed.

Counting Attributable events at EL2 is prohibited unless any of the following are true:

- FEAT_PMUv3p1 is not implemented.
- HDCR.HPMD is 0.

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- MDCR_EL2.HPMN is less than PMCR_EL0.N, the event is being counted by event counter *n*, and *n* is in the range [MDCR_EL2.HPMN .. (PMCR_EL0.N-1)].

If FEAT_SEL2 is implemented, counting Attributable events at Secure EL2 is allowed if and only if counting events is allowed in Secure state, and counting events is allowed at EL2.

The accessibility of Performance Monitors registers is unaffected by whether event counting is enabled or prohibited.

The cycle counter, PMCCNTR, counts unless any of the following is true:

- The cycle counter is disabled by PMCR_EL0.E or PMCNTENSET_EL0[31].
- Event counting by event counters in the range [0..(HDCR.HPMN-1)] is prohibited or frozen, and PMCR.DP is set to 1.

  Note

  When FEAT_HPMN0 is implemented and HDCR.HPMN is 0, the cycle counter is disabled by PMCR.DP under the same conditions that would prohibit or freeze event counting by event counters in the range [0..(HDCR.HPMN-1)] when HDCR.HPMN is not 0.

- The PE is in Debug state.
- FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, EL3 is implemented, the PE is in Secure state, and SDCR.SCCD is set to 1.
- FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, EL2 is implemented, the PE is executing at EL2, and HDCR.HCCD is set to 1.
- FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented, the PE is at EL3, EL3 is using AArch64, and MDCR_EL3.MCCD is set to 1.

For each Unattributable event, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether it is counted when counting Attributable events is prohibited.

See `AArch64.CountPMUEvents()` and `AArch32.CountPMUEvents()` in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode* for more information. The `CountEvents(n)` functions return TRUE if PMEVCNTR<n> is enabled and allowed to count events at the current Exception level or state, and FALSE otherwise, The function `CountEvents(31)` returns TRUE if the cycle counter is enabled and allowed to count cycles at the current Exception level and state and FALSE otherwise. However, these functions do not completely describe the behavior for Unattributable events.

The Performance Monitors are intended to be broadly accurate and statistically useful, see *Accuracy of the Performance Monitors* on page D8-4962. Some inaccuracy is permitted at the point of changing between a state where counting is prohibited and a state where counting is allowed, however. To avoid the leaking of information, the permitted inaccuracy is that transactions that are not prohibited can be uncounted. Where possible, prohibited transactions must not be counted, but if they are counted, then that counting must not degrade security.

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D8.6 Multithreaded implementations

If an implementation is multithreaded and the *Effective value* of PMEVTYPER<n>.MT ==1, events on other PEs with the same level 1 Affinity are also counted. A pair of PEs have the same level 1 Affinity if they have the same values for all fields in MPIDR_EL1or MPIDR except the Aff0 field.

Events on other PEs are not counted when the *Effective value* of PMEVTYPER<n>.MT is 0.

If the CPU implements multithreading, and FEAT_MTPMU is not implemented, for Armv8.5 and earlier, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether PMEVTYPER<n>.MT is implemented as RW or RES0. From Armv8.6, if the OPTIONAL FEAT_MTPMU feature is not implemented, the *Effective value* of PMEVTYPER<n>.MT is RES0.

If FEAT_MTPMU is implemented, EL3 is implemented, and MDCR_EL3.MTPME is 0 or SDCR.MTPME is 0, FEAT_MTPMU is disabled and the *Effective value* of PMEVTYPER<n>.MT is 0.

If FEAT_MTPMU is implemented, EL3 is not implemented, EL2 is implemented, and MDCR_EL2.MTPME is 0 or HDCR.MTPME is 0, FEAT_MTPMU is disabled and the *Effective value* of PMEVTYPER<n>.MT is 0.

If FEAT_MTPMU is disabled on a Processing Element PE_A, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether FEAT_MTPMU is disabled on another Processing Element PE_B, if all the following are true:

- FEAT_MTPMUis implemented on PE_A and PE_B.
- PE_A and PE_B have the same values for Affinity level 1 and higher.
- PE_A and PE_B both have MPIDR_EL1.MT or MPIDR.MT set to 1.

However, even when the *Effective value* of PMEVTYPER<n>.MT is 1, PE_A does not count an event that is Attributable to Secure state on PE_B if counting events Attributable to Secure state is prohibited on PE_A. Similarly, PE_A does not count an event that is Attributable to EL2 on PE_B if counting events Attributable to EL2 is prohibited on PE_A.

Example D8-1 The effect of having PMEVTYPER<*n*>.MT == 1

If the value of MDCR_EL3.SPME is 0, and *n* is less than PMCR.N on PE_A, then event counter *n* on PE_A does not count events Attributable to Secure state on PE_B, even if one or both of the following applies:

- PE_A is in Non-secure state.
- MDCR_EL3.SPME==1 on PE_B.

Example D8-2 The effect of having PMEVTYPER<*n*>.MT == 1

When MDCR_EL2.HPMN is not 0, if the value of MDCR_EL2.HPMD is 1 and *n* is less than MDCR_EL2.HPMN on PE_A, then event counter *n* on PE_A does not count events Attributable to EL2 on PE_B, even if one of the following applies:

- MDCR_EL2.HPMD==0 on PE_B.
- PE_A is not executing at EL2.

When the current configuration is not multithreaded, and PE_A prohibits counting of events Attributable to Secure state when PE_A is in Secure state, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

- Counting events Attributable to Secure state when PE_A is in Non-secure state is permitted.
- Counting Unattributable events related to other Secure operations in the system when PE_A is in Non-secure state is permitted.

Otherwise, counting events in Non-secure state is permitted.

When the current configuration is not multithreaded, and PE_A prohibits counting of events Attributable to EL2 when PE_A is at EL2, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

- Counting events Attributable to EL2 when PE_A is using another Exception level is permitted.

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- Counting Unattributable events related to EL2 when PE_A is using another Exception level is permitted.

Otherwise, counting events at another Exception level is permitted.

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D8.7 Event filtering

The PMU can filter events by various combinations of Exception level and Security state. This gives software the flexibility to count events across multiple processes.

D8.7.1 Filtering by Exception level and Security state

In AArch64 state:

- For each event counter, PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 specifies the Exception levels in which the counter counts events Attributable to Exception levels.
- PMCCFILTR_EL0 specifies the Exception levels in which the cycle counter counts.

For an event that is Attributable to an Exception level, in a multithreaded implementation:

- When the *Effective value* of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT is 1, the specified filtering is evaluated using the current Exception level and Security state of the thread to which the event is Attributable. See Example D8-3.
- When the *Effective value* of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT is 0, the event is only counted if it is Attributable to the counting thread, and the filtering is evaluated using the Exception level and Security state of the counting thread.

Example D8-3 Example of the effect of the PMEVTYPER<*n*>_EL0.MT control

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In a multithreaded implementation, if the *Effective value* of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT is 1 and the value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.U is 1 on the counting thread, then event counter *n* does not count events Attributable to EL0 on another thread, even if the counting thread is not executing at EL0.

For each Unattributable event, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the filtering applies. In a multithreaded implementation, if the filtering applies to an Unattributable event, then the filtering is evaluated using the Exception level and Security state of the counting thread.

In AArch32 state, the filtering controls are provided by the PMEVTYPER<n> and PMCCFILTR registers.

For more information, see the individual register descriptions and *Multithreaded implementations* on page D8-4972.

D8.7.2 Accuracy of event filtering

For most events, it is acceptable that, during a transition between states, events generated by instructions executed in one state are counted in the other state. The following sections describe the cases where event counts must not be counted in the wrong state:

- *Exception-related events*.
- *Software increment events* on page D8-4975.

Exception-related events

The PMU must filter events related to exceptions and exception handling according to the Exception level in which the event occurred. These events are:

- EXC_TAKEN, Exception taken.
- EXC_RETURN, Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass, exception return.
- CID_WRITE_RETIRED, Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass, write to CONTEXTIDR.
- TTBR_WRITE_RETIRED, Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass, write to translation table base.
- EXC_UNDEF, Exception taken, other synchronous.
- EXC_SVC, Exception taken, Supervisor Call.

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- EXC_PABORT, Exception taken, Instruction Abort.
- EXC_DABORT, Exception taken, Data Abort or SError.
- EXC_IRQ, Exception taken, IRQ.
- EXC_FIQ, Exception taken, FIQ.
- EXC_SMC, Exception taken, Secure Monitor Call.
- EXC_HVC, Exception taken, Hypervisor Call.
- EXC_TRAP_PABORT, Exception taken, Instruction Abort not Taken locally.
- EXC_TRAP_DABORT, Exception taken, Data Abort or SError not Taken locally.
- EXC_TRAP_OTHER, Exception taken, other traps not Taken locally.
- EXC_TRAP_IRQ, Exception taken, IRQ not Taken locally.
- EXC_TRAP_FIQ, Exception taken, FIQ not Taken locally.

The PMU must not count an exception after it has been taken because this could systematically report a result of zero exceptions at EL0. Similarly, it is not acceptable for the PMU to count exception returns or writes to CONTEXTIDR after the return from the exception.

Software increment events

The PMU must filter software increment events according to the Exception level in which the software increment occurred. Software increment counting must also be precise, meaning the PMU must count every architecturally executed software increment event, and must not count any Speculatively executed software increment.

Software increment events must also be counted without the need for explicit synchronization. For example, two software increments executed without an intervening *Context synchronization event* must increment the event counter twice.

For more information, see SW_INCR, Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass, software increment.

D8.7.3 Pseudocode description of event filtering

See `AArch64.CountPMUEvents()` and `AArch32.CountPMUEvents()` in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode* for a pseudocode description of event filtering. However, this function does not completely describe the behavior for Unattributable events.

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D8.8 Event counting threshold

When FEAT_PMUv3_TH is implemented, threshold condition controls are accessible through each PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 register. This gives software the ability to count events described by PMEVTYPER<n> only when they meet a threshold condition.

D8.8.1 Enabling event counting threshold

When FEAT_PMUv3_TH is implemented, threshold counting for event counter *n* is disabled if both of the following are true, and enabled otherwise:

- PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TC is `0b000`.
- PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH is zero.

D8.8.2 Threshold conditions

The PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.{TC, TH} fields define the threshold condition.

If FEAT_PMUv3_TH is not implemented, or threshold counting for event counter *n* is disabled, V is the amount that the event defined by PMEVTYPER<n>.{MT, evtCount} counts by in a given processor cycle.

Otherwise, on each processor cycle, V is compared with the value in PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH to determine whether it meets the threshold condition. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TC determines the threshold condition, and whether the counter increments by V or 1 when the threshold condition is met.

PMMIR_EL1.THWIDTH describes the maximum value that can be written to PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH. The supported threshold conditions are:

- Less-than.
- Greater-than-or-equal-to.
- Not-equals.
- Equal-to.

Example D8-4 Incrementing event counter *n* by V when V meets the threshold condition

When all of the following are true, the event counter *n* will increment by four:

- PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TC is `0b010`, equals, meaning threshold counting for event counter *n* is enabled.
- PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH is 4.
- PMEVTYPER<n>.evtCount is `0x003F`, STALL_SLOT.
- There are exactly four operation Slots not occupied by an operation Attributable to the PE on the cycle.

Example D8-5 Incrementing event counter *n* by 1 when V meets the threshold condition

When all of the following are true, the event counter *n* will increment by one:

- PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TC is `0b101`, greater-than-or-equal, count, meaning threshold counting for event counter *n* is enabled.
- PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH is 2.
- PMEVTYPER<n>.evtCount is `0x80C1`, FP_FIXED_OPS_SPEC.
- At least one floating-point multiply-add instruction is issued on the cycle.

Note

The event counter *n* also increments by 1 if, for example, two or more independent floating-point add operations are issued on the cycle.

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D8.8.3 Accessing event counting threshold functionality

The PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.{TC, TH} fields are not accessible through the AArch32 PMEVTYPER<n> System register. However, the threshold condition still applies in AArch32 state, and PMMIR_EL1.THWIDTH is readable in the AArch32 PMMIR System register.

When FEAT_PMUv3_TH is implemented:

- If the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is implemented, PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0[63:0] are accessible through the external interface PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 registers. See Chapter I3 *Recommended External Interface to the Performance Monitors*.
- If the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is not implemented, PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.{TC, TH} are accessible through the external interface PMEVFILTR<n> registers.

PMMIR_EL1.THWIDTH is readable in the external PMMIR register.

D8.8.4 Pseudocode description of event counting threshold

See `PMUCountValue()` in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode* for a pseudocode description of the operation of the threshold condition.

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D8.9 Performance Monitors and Debug state

Events that count cycles are not counted in Debug state.

Events Attributable to the operations issued by the debugger through the external debug interface are not counted in Debug state.

In an implementation that supports multithreading, when the *Effective value* of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT is 1, if an event is Attributable to an operation issued by the debugger through the external debug interface to another thread that is in Debug state, then the event is not counted, and it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the event is counted when the counting thread is in Debug state.

For each Unattributable event, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether it is counted when the counting PE is in Debug state. If the event might be counted, then the rules in *Filtering by Exception level and Security state* on page D8-4974 apply for the current Security state in Debug state.

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D8.10 Counter access

All implemented event counters are accessible in EL3 and EL2. If EL2 is implemented the hypervisor uses HDCR.HPMN to reserve an event counter, with the effect that if EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, software cannot access that counter and its associated state from EL0 or EL1.

If FEAT_FGT is implemented, if PMSELR.SEL or *n* indicates an unimplemented event counter, access to PMXEVTYPER, PMXEVCNTR, PMEVTYPER<n>, or PMEVCNTR<n> is UNDEFINED.

Note

Whether software can access an event counter at an Exception level does not affect whether the counter counts events at that Exception level. For more information, see *Controlling the PMU counters* on page D8-4968 and *Enabling event counters* on page D8-4968.

D8.10.1 PMEVCNTR<*n*> event counters

Table D8-4 on page D8-4979 shows how the number of implemented event counters, PMCR.N, and if EL2 is implemented, the value of the HDCR.HPMN field affects the behavior of permitted accesses to the PMEVCNTR<n> event counter registers for values of *n* from 0 to 30.

Table D8-4 Result of PMEVCNTR<n> event counter accesses

Condition	Access at Exception level			
	EL3	EL2	EL1	EL0
n < PMCR.N and either EL2 is not implemented or EL2 is disabled in the current Security state	Succeeds	n/a	Succeeds	Succeeds
n < HDCR.HPMN and EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state	Succeeds	Succeeds	Succeeds	Succeeds
n ≥ HDCR.HPMN and *n* < PMCR.N and EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state	Succeeds	Succeeds	No access	No access
n ≥ PMCR.N	No access	No access	No access	No access

Where Table D8-4 on page D8-4979 shows access succeeds for an event counter *n*, the access might be UNDEFINED or generate a trap exception. See the descriptions of PMEVCNTR<n> and PMXEVCNTR for details.

Where Table D8-4 on page D8-4979 shows no access for an event counter *n*:

- When PMSELR.SEL is *n*, the PE prevents direct reads and direct writes of PMXEVTYPER or PMXEVCNTR. See the register descriptions for more information.
- The PE prevents direct reads and direct writes of PMEVTYPER<n> or PMEVCNTR<n>. See the register descriptions for more information.
- Direct reads and direct writes of the following registers are RAZ/WI. PMOVSCLR[*n*], PMOVSSET[*n*], PMCNTENSET[*n*], PMCNTENCLR[*n*], PMINTENSET[*n*], and PMINTENCLR[*n*].
- Direct writes to PMSWINC[*n*] are ignored.
- A direct write of 1 to PMCR.P does not reset PMEVCNTR<n>.

D8.10.2 Cycle counter

The PMU does not provide any control that a hypervisor can use to reserve the cycle counter for its own use. However, access to the PMU registers are subject to the access permissions described in *Configurable instruction controls* on page D1-4628.

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D8.11 PMU events and event numbers

The following sections describe the events that can be counted and their associated event numbers, and the mnemonics for the events:

- *Definitions*.
- *The PMU event number space and common events* on page D8-4989.
- *Common event numbers* on page D8-5020.
- *Cycle event counting* on page D8-5134.
- *Meaningful combinations of common microarchitectural events* on page D8-5135.
- *Meaningful combinations of SVE events* on page D8-5138.
- *Required events* on page D8-5139.
- *IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event numbers* on page D8-5140.

D8.11.1 Definitions

The following subsections give more information about terms used in the event definitions:

- *Definition of terms*.
- *Levels of caches and TLBs* on page D8-4986.
- *Shared caches and buses* on page D8-4986.
- *Counting exceptions taken locally or not taken locally* on page D8-4987.

Definition of terms

This section describes terms used by PMU events as they relate to the implementation of the PMU. For more definitions, see *Glossary*.

ALU operation counts

The PMU events `0x80C0` to `0x80C9` count the number of arithmetic logic unit operations performed by each instruction.

Table D8-5 on page D8-4981 gives the ALU operation counts for complex ALU operations.

In this table:

Input size The element size of input operands other than the accumulator.

Acc size The element size of the accumulator operand.

Count The number of addition and multiply operations per 128 bits of input:

- Scalable vector operations increment the counter by the Count value for an applicable *_SCALE_OPS_SPEC event.
- Advanced SIMD operations operating on a 128-bit register increment the counter by the Count value for an applicable *_FIXED_OPS_SPEC event.
- Advanced SIMD operations operating on a 64-bit register increment the counter by half the Count value for an applicable *_FIXED_OPS_SPEC event.

Type The data type classification for the operations. This determines for which events the event counter counts the operation.

Predicated operations are counted even if the Governing predicate for the element is FALSE.

Note

The FP64 `FMMLA` instruction works on 256-bit segments, and performs 16 operations per 256-bit segment. The table represents counts per 128 bits of input, so the counter increments by 8.

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Table D8-5 ALU operation counts

Operation	Input size	Acc size	Count	Type
SDOT, UDOT, USDOT, SUDOT	8 bits	32 bits	32	Integer
SDOT, UDOT	16 bits	64 bits	16	Integer
BFDOT	16 bits	32 bits	16	Single-precision floating point
BFMMLA	16 bits	32 bits	32	Single-precision floating point
BFMLAL, FMLAL, and FMLSL	16 bits	32 bits	8	Single-precision floating point
SMMLA, UMMLA, or USMMLA	8 bits	32 bits	64	Integer
FMMLA	32 bits	32 bits	16	Single-precision floating point
FMMLA	64 bits	64 bits	8	Double-precision floating point

Note

Predicated operations are counted even if the governing predicate for the element is FALSE.

For other instructions, the PMU events that count ALU operations are incremented as follows:

- Multiply-add, multiply-subtract, fused multiply-add, and fused multiply-subtract instructions generate two ALU operations of the specified type per input element. For floating-point operations, these are the instructions counted by FP_FMA_SPEC.
- All other data processing operations generate one ALU operation of the specified type per input element.

The PMU events 0x80CA to 0x80CF count the number of load or store operations performed by each instruction:

- Non-SVE load and store of a single register instructions increment the counter by 1. This includes loads and stores of Sx, Dx, and Qx SIMD&FP registers.
- Non-SVE load and store of a pair of registers instructions increment the counter by 2. This includes loads and stores of pairs of Sx, Dx, and Qx SIMD&FP registers.
- AArch32 load and store multiple registers instructions increment the counter by the number of registers transferred.
- Atomic store instructions increment the counter by 1. These are instructions that atomically update a value in memory without returning a value to a register.
- Atomic load, compare and swap of a single register, and swap instructions increment the counter by 2. Atomic load instructions are instructions that atomically update a value in memory, returning a value to a register.
- Compare and swap of a pair of registers increment the counter by 4.
- SVE and Advanced SIMD LD1R instructions increment the counter by 1.
- SVE LD1RQ instructions increment the counter by (128 ÷ CSIZE).
- Advanced SIMD LD[1-4] and ST[1-4] instructions increment the counter by the number of elements transferred per vector multiplied by the number of transferred registers.
- DC ZVA and DC GZVA instructions increment by the counter by an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED amount.

CSIZE Container size, in bits, that corresponds to the largest non-overlapping SVE or Advanced SIMD vector element size or scalar register size that is encoded in the instruction opcode. This excludes the 64-bit elements of the wide element variants of the SVE bitwise shift and integer compare instructions that overlap the narrower source and destination elements.

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Event in progress

Some events count when another event or condition is *in progress*. This might mean that the event counts the occupancy of a queue or other microarchitectural structure tracking the event. It is usually IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED when an event is in progress.

For example, the MEM_ACCESS_RD_PERCYC event counts when the MEM_ACCESS_RD event is in progress, meaning on each Processor cycle, the counter increments by the number of Memory-read operations that are in progress.

These events can be used to calculate the average number of events in progress. In the case of the MEM_ACCESS_RD_PERCYC event, this is also the average read latency. However, the definition of *in progress* might not include all parts of the operation.

Example D8-6 Stages of an operation not included in the definition of event in progress

In an example implementation, a Memory-read operation generated by a load instruction occupies three pipeline stages in the PE before generating a MEM_ACCESS_RD event when the PE starts to access memory. The event is then considered to be *in progress* until the data is returned to the PE. In the case of a Normal Cacheable access, the PE first looks in the Level 1 data cache, and if the address is cached, returns data in two cycles. Once the data is returned, it is another cycle before the result can be forwarded to any other instruction.

In this example, if all loads hit in the Level 1 cache, the average read latency calculated using the MEM_ACCESS_RD_PERCYC and MEM_ACCESS_RD events might be two cycles. Although this value is correct for the implementation-specific definition of this event, it has to be adjusted by a constant four additional cycles to match the more commonly understood definition of Level 1 cache access latency, which for this example would be quoted as six cycles.

Instruction architecturally executed

An instruction that is part of the *Execution stream*. See also *Architecturally executed*.

A reasonable degree of inaccuracy on page D8-4962 allows for counts to be inaccurate in exceptional circumstances. For an event that counts instructions architecturally executed, this allows an implementation to count instructions that do not form part of the Execution stream because of an exceptional event, such as if the instruction generates a synchronous exception or entry to Debug state.

Instructions that have no visible effect on the architectural state of the PE are architecturally executed and counted even if they form part of the *Execution stream*.

Examples of instructions that have no visible effect are:

- A `NOP`.
- A conditional instruction that fails its Condition code check.
- A Compare and Branch on Zero, `CBZ`, instruction that does not branch.
- A Compare and Branch on Nonzero, `CBNZ`, instruction that does not branch.

However, for events that count only the execution of instructions that update System registers, such as CID_WRITE_RETIRED, if such an instruction is executed twice without an intervening *Context synchronization event*, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the first instruction is counted.

Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass

Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass is a class of events that explicitly do not occur for:

- A conditional instruction that fails its Condition code check.
- A Compare and Branch on Zero, `CBZ`, instruction that does not branch.
- A Compare and Branch on Nonzero, `CBNZ`, instruction that does not branch.
- A Test and Branch on Zero, `TBZ`, instruction that does not branch.
- A Test and Branch on Nonzero, `TBNZ`, instruction that does not branch.
- A Store-Exclusive instruction that does not write to memory.

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Otherwise, the definition of architecturally executed is the same as for Instruction architecturally executed.

A branch that is architecturally executed, with condition code check pass is also described as a branch taken.

Instruction memory access

A PE acquires instructions for execution through instruction fetches. Instruction fetches might be due to:

- Fetching instructions that are architecturally executed.
- The result of the execution of an instruction preload instruction, `PLI`.
- Speculation that a particular instruction might be executed in the future.

The relationship between the fetch of an individual instruction and an instruction memory access is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. For example, an implementation might fetch many instructions including a non-integer number of instructions in a single instruction memory access.

Memory-read operations

A PE accesses memory through memory-read operations and Memory-write operations. A memory-read operation might be due to:

- The result of an architecturally executed memory-reading instructions.
- The result of a Speculatively executed memory-reading instructions.
- A translation table walk.

For levels of cache hierarchy beyond the Level 1 caches, memory-read operations also include accesses made as part of a refill of another cache closer to the PE. Such refills might be due to:

- Memory-read operations or Memory-write operations that miss in the cache
- The execution of a data preload instruction.
- The execution of an instruction preload instruction on a unified cache.
- The execution of a cache maintenance instruction.

  Note

  A preload instruction or cache maintenance instruction is not, in itself, an access to that cache. However, it might generate cache refills which are then treated as memory-read operations beyond that cache.

- Speculation that a future instruction might access the memory location.
- Instruction memory accesses.

This list is not exhaustive.

The relationship between memory-read instructions and memory-read operations is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. For example, for some implementations an `LDP` instruction that reads two 64-bit registers might generate one memory-read operation if the address is quadword-aligned, but for other addresses it generates two or more memory-read operations.

Memory-write operations

Memory-write operations might be due to:

- The result of an architecturally executed memory-writing instructions.
- The result of a Speculatively executed memory-writing instructions.

Note

Speculatively executed memory-writing instructions that do not become architecturally executed must not alter the architecturally defined view of memory. They can, however, generate a memory-write operation that is later undone in some implementation specific way.

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For levels of cache hierarchy beyond the Level 1 caches, memory-write operations also include accesses made as part of a write-back from another cache closer to the PE. Such write-backs might be due to:

- Evicting a dirty line from the cache, to allocate a cache line for a cache refill, see Memory-read operations.
- The execution of a cache maintenance instruction.

  Note

  A cache maintenance instruction is not in itself an access to that cache. However, it might generate write-backs which are then treated as memory-write operations beyond that cache.

- The result of a coherency request from another PE.

This list is not exhaustive.

`DC ZVA` is counted as a Memory-write operation. `ST64BV` and `ST64BV0` are Store with Return instructions, but for the purpose of the PMU they are treated as Memory-write operations.

The relationship between memory-writing instructions and memory-write operations is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. For example, for some implementations an `STP` instruction that writes two 64-bit registers might generate one memory-write operation if the address is quadword-aligned, but for other addresses it generates two or more memory-write operations. In some implementations, the result of two `STR` instructions that write to adjacent memory might be merged into a single memory-write operation.

Note

The data written back from a cache that is shared with other PEs might not be data that was written by the PE that performs the operation that leads to the write-back. Nevertheless, the event is counted as a write-back event for that PE.

MSIZE

Memory element access size, in bits, that corresponds to a load or store instruction mnemonic suffix, where B=8, H=16, W=32 and D=64. When an instruction mnemonic does not end with B, H, W or D, the memory access size is implied by the scalar transfer register size or SIMD transfer register element size.

Non-SIMD SVE instructions

These instructions are:

- Vector address calculation instructions, *ADDPL*, *ADDVL*, and *RDVL*.
- The scalar *Predicate counts* instructions.
- The compare and terminate instructions, *CTERMEQ, CTERMNE*.

Operation

An instruction might create one or more microarchitectural operations (μ-ops) at any point in the execution pipeline. Depending on the event definition, the μ-ops might be counted instead of instructions. The definition of a μ-op is implementation specific. An architecture instruction might create more than one μ-op for each instruction. μ-ops might also be removed or merged in the execution stream, so an architecture instruction might create no μ-ops for an instruction. Any arbitrary translation of instructions to an equivalent sequence of μ-ops is permitted.

This means the relationship between a μ-op and an architecturally executed instruction is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

The architecture does not require that an implementation that generates μ-ops must count μ-ops for operations. An implementation can choose to interpret operation as instruction.

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The counting of operations can indicate the workload on the PE. However, there is no requirement for operations to represent similar amounts of work, and direct comparisons between different microarchitectures are not meaningful.

Operations might be defined with reference to a particular instruction or type of instruction. In the case of operations this means operations with semantics that map to that type of instruction.

For example, an implementation splits an A32 or T32 `LDM` instruction of six registers into six µ-ops, one for each load, and a seventh address-generation operation to determine the base address or writeback address. Also, for doubleword alignment, the six load µ-ops might combine into four operations, that is, a word load, two doubleword loads, and a second word load. This single instruction can then be counted as five, or possibly six, events:

- Four (Operations speculatively executed - Load) events.
- One (Operations speculatively executed - Integer data processing) event.
- One (Operations speculatively executed - Software change of the PC) event if the PC was one of the six registers in the `LDM` instruction.

Operations speculatively executed

A Operation that is Speculatively executed.

There is no architecturally guaranteed relationship between a Speculatively executed micro-op and an architecturally executed instruction.

The results of such an operation can also be discarded, if it transpires that the operation was not required, following a mispredicted branch. Therefore, the architecture defines these events as *operations speculatively executed*, where appropriate.

Note

In some events, operation has a more specific meaning described in the event. See *ALU operation counts* on page D8-4980.

Processor cycle

For a non-multithreaded implementation, this means a cycle of the processor. For a multithreaded implementation, processor cycle means each cycle of the multithreaded processor, not just those cycles for which the PE counting the event is active.

Slot

An implementation of a PE might be able to execute multiple micro-ops in a single processor cycle. The maximum number of micro-ops that can be executed might vary at different points in the execution pipeline.

To allow profiling of the utilization of the resource of the PE, an implementation specific point in the execution pipeline is chosen where the maximum number of micro-ops that can be executed is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fixed value.

Each possible micro-op that can be executed at that point in a cycle is called a Slot. The maximum number of micro-ops that can be executed is defined by PMMIR.SLOTS.

Software change of the PC

Some events relate to instructions that cause a software change of the PC. This includes all:

- Branch instructions.
- Memory-reading instructions that explicitly write to the PC.
- Data-processing instructions that explicitly write to the PC.
- Exception return instructions.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether any or all of the following are treated as software changes of the PC:

- `BRK` and `BKPT` instructions.
- An exception generated because an instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The exception-generating instructions, `SVC`, `HVC`, and `SMC`.
- Context synchronization barrier `ISB` instructions.

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Speculatively executed

An instruction or operation that is counted by an event when it might be *Speculative*.

The architecture does not define the point in a pipeline where an event is counted. For some events, this means the operation or instruction is counted when the operation or instruction is *Speculative*. The results of such an operation or instruction might later be discarded, if it transpires that the operation was not required, such as following a mispredicted branch, or might be later resolved to be *Architecturally executed*.

Different groups of events might be counted at different points in the pipeline and so can have different IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED definitions of speculatively executed. Such groups share a common base type, which the event name denotes. Each of the events in the previous example is of the base type, operation speculatively executed.

For groups of events with a common base type, speculatively executed operations are all counted on the same basis, which normally means at the same point in the pipeline. It is possible to compare the counts and make meaningful observations about the program being profiled.

VL The current SVE vector length, in bits.

Levels of caches and TLBs

The mapping of levels of cache and TLB to the PMU events is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Although CLIDR_EL1 and CLIDR define the implemented levels of cache, these are not required to correspond with the levels of cache defined for PMU events. The architecture does not provide any way of determining implemented levels of TLB. Also, many implementations include structures that provide some caching at a higher level than the level 1 caches or TLBs. Typically, these structures, that might be called Level 0 caches, or mini caches, or microcaches, are invisible to software. The implementation-specific nature of cache and TLB implementations mean that, in general, PMU event counts cannot be used reliably to make direct comparisons between different implementations.

Shared caches and buses

There is no architectural concept of a *shared* component. However, when a cache, a bus, or any other system component that might generate countable events is implemented, and:

- The extent of the first-order effects due to an event from that component are only applicable to a single PE, then the event is not shared.
- Otherwise, the event is shared.

Second-order effects are not considered when determining if an event is shared.

Example D8-7 First and second order effects of a cache miss in a multiple-PE implementation

In an implementation that consists of two PEs, each with its own L1 cache, a cache miss by one of the PEs is a first-order effect of an access to its cache. Any snoop that is performed on the L1 cache of the other PE in the implementation as a result of that cache miss is a second order effect.

Note

Shared events are inherently linked to microarchitectures and so the implementer must make an informed decision about how such events are implemented.

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Counting exceptions taken locally or not taken locally

Table D8-6 on page D8-4987 shows the events for exceptions taken to an Exception level using AArch64.

Table D8-6 Events for exceptions taken to an Exception level using AArch64

ESR.EC	Description		Event number and classification for exceptions	
			Taken locally	Not *Taken locally*
0x00	Unknown or uncategorized		0x0081, EXC_UNDEF	0x008D, EXC_TRAP_OTHER
0x01	WF* traps		0x0081, EXC_UNDEF	0x008D, EXC_TRAP_OTHER
0x03	AArch32 MCR/MRC traps on (coproc==0b1111) accesses		0x0081, EXC_UNDEF	0x008D, EXC_TRAP_OTHER
0x04	AArch32 MCRR/MRRC traps on (coproc==0b1111) accesses		0x0081, EXC_UNDEF	0x008D, EXC_TRAP_OTHER
0x05	AArch32 MCR/MRC traps on (coproc==0b1110) accesses		0x0081, EXC_UNDEF	0x008D, EXC_TRAP_OTHER
0x06	AArch32 LDC/STC traps on (coproc==0b1110) accesses		0x0081, EXC_UNDEF	0x008D, EXC_TRAP_OTHER
0x07	Advanced SIMD or FP traps		0x0081, EXC_UNDEF	0x008D, EXC_TRAP_OTHER
0x08	AArch32 MVFR* and FPSID traps		-	0x008D, EXC_TRAP_OTHER
0x0C	AArch32 MCRR/MRRC traps on (coproc==0b1110) accesses		0x0081, EXC_UNDEF	0x008D, EXC_TRAP_OTHER
0x0E	Illegal instruction set state		0x0081, EXC_UNDEF	0x008D, EXC_TRAP_OTHER
0x11	AArch32 SVC		0x0082, EXC_SVC	0x008D, EXC_TRAP_OTHER
0x12	AArch32 HVC that is not disabled		-	0x008A, EXC_HVC
0x13	AArch32 SMC that is not disabled	to EL2	-	0x008D, EXC_TRAP_OTHER
		to EL3	-	0x0088, EXC_SMC
0x15	AArch64 SVC		0x0082, EXC_SVC	0x008D, EXC_TRAP_OTHER
0x16	AArch64 HVC that is not disabled		0x008A, EXC_HVC	0x008A, EXC_HVC
0x17	AArch64 SMC that is not disabled	to EL2	-	0x008D, EXC_TRAP_OTHER
		to EL3	0x0088, EXC_SMC	0x0088, EXC_SMC
0x18	AArch64 MSR, MRS and System instruction traps		0x0081, EXC_UNDEF	0x008D, EXC_TRAP_OTHER
0x19	SVE traps		0x0081, EXC_UNDEF	0x008D, EXC_TRAP_OTHER
0x1F	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED exception taken to EL3		IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED[a]	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED[a]
0x20	Instruction Abort from below		0x0083, EXC_PABORT	0x008B, EXC_TRAP_PABORT

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Table D8-6 Events for exceptions taken to an Exception level using AArch64 (continued)

ESR.EC	Description	Event number and classification for exceptions	
		Taken locally	Not *Taken locally*
0x21	Instruction Abort from current Exception level	0x0083, EXC_PABORT	-
0x22	PC alignment	0x0083, EXC_PABORT	0x008B, EXC_TRAP_PABORT
0x24	Data Abort from below	0x0084, EXC_DABORT	0x008C, EXC_TRAP_DABORT
0x25	Data Abort from current Exception level	0x0084, EXC_DABORT	-
0x26	SP alignment fault exception	0x0084, EXC_DABORT	0x008C, EXC_TRAP_DABORT
0x28	AArch32 FP exception	0x0081, EXC_UNDEF	0x008D, EXC_TRAP_OTHER
0x2C	AArch64 FP exception	0x0081, EXC_UNDEF	0x008D, EXC_TRAP_OTHER
0x2F	SError interrupt	0x0084, EXC_DABORT	0x008C, EXC_TRAP_DABORT
0x30	Breakpoint from below	0x0083, EXC_PABORT	0x008B, EXC_TRAP_PABORT
0x31	Breakpoint from current Exception level	0x0083, EXC_PABORT	-
0x32	Software step from below	0x0083, EXC_PABORT	0x008B, EXC_TRAP_PABORT
0x33	Software step from current Exception level	0x0083, EXC_PABORT	-
0x34	Watchpoint from below	0x0084, EXC_DABORT	0x008C, EXC_TRAP_DABORT
0x35	Watchpoint from current Exception level	0x0084, EXC_DABORT	-
0x38	AArch32 BKPT instruction	0x0083, EXC_PABORT	0x008B, EXC_TRAP_PABORT
0x3A	AArch32 Vector Catch debug event	0x0083, EXC_PABORT	0x008B, EXC_TRAP_PABORT
0x3C	AArch64 BRK instruction	0x0083, EXC_PABORT	0x008B, EXC_TRAP_PABORT
-	IRQ interrupt	0x0086, EXC_IRQ	0x008E, EXC_TRAP_IRQ
-	FIQ interrupt	0x0087, EXC_FIQ	0x008F, EXC_TRAP_FIQ
All other values	All other exceptions	0x0081, EXC_UNDEF	0x008D, EXC_TRAP_OTHER

a. The exception reported with EC 0x1F is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, and therefore it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which event counts the exception, except that the event that counts the exception must correctly indicate whether the exception was *Taken locally*.

Note

The Glossary defines the term *Taken locally*, that is used in event definitions in *Common microarchitectural events* on page D8-5031. See also *Exception levels* on page D1-4594 for more information.

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D8.11.2 The PMU event number space and common events

In Armv8.0, the event number space is 10 bits. Armv8.1 extends the event number space, and therefore the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.evtCount field to 16 bits, and is allocated as Table D8-7 on page D8-4989 shows. For more information about the entries in the *Allocation* on page D8-4989 column see the text that follows this table:

Table D8-7 Allocation of the PMU event number space

Event numbers	Allocation
In all versions from Armv8.0	
`0x0000-0x003F`	Common architectural and microarchitectural events.
`0x0040-0x00BF`	When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is implemented, common architectural and microarchitectural events. Previously Arm-recommended common architectural and microarchitectural events.
`0x00C0-0x03FF`	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED events.
From Armv8.1	
`0x0400-0x3FFF`	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED events.
`0x4000-0x403F`	Common architectural and microarchitectural events.
`0x4040-0x40BF`	When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is implemented, common architectural and microarchitectural events. Previously Arm-recommended common architectural and microarchitectural events.
`0x40C0-0x7FFF`	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED events.
`0x8000-0x80FF`	Common architectural and microarchitectural events.
`0x8100-0x81FF`	From Armv8.6, common architectural and microarchitectural events. Previously reserved.
`0x8200-0xC0BF`	Reserved.
`0xC0C0-0xFFFF`	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED events.

The meaning of the entries in the *Allocation* on page D8-4989 column of Table D8-7 on page D8-4989 is as follows:

Common architectural and microarchitectural events

Arm defines the use of these event numbers. For more information see *Common event numbers* on page D8-5020.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event numbers

For more information about the use of these event numbers see *IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event numbers* on page D8-5140.

See PMEVTYPER<n>.evtCount for details of the PE behavior when an event number for a reserved or unimplemented PMU event is written to evtCount.

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Table D8-8 on page D8-4990 lists the number and mnemonic of PMU events.

Table D8-8 Event index

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x0000	SW_INCR	Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass, software increment.
0x0001	L1I_CACHE_REFILL	Level 1 instruction cache refill.
0x0002	L1I_TLB_REFILL	Level 1 instruction TLB refill.
0x0003	L1D_CACHE_REFILL	Level 1 data cache refill.
0x0004	L1D_CACHE	Level 1 data cache access.
0x0005	L1D_TLB_REFILL	Level 1 data TLB refill.
0x0006	LD_RETIRED	Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass, load.
0x0007	ST_RETIRED	Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass, store.
0x0008	INST_RETIRED	Instruction architecturally executed.
0x0009	EXC_TAKEN	Exception taken.
0x000A	EXC_RETURN	Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass, exception return.
0x000B	CID_WRITE_RETIRED	Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass, write to CONTEXTIDR.
0x000C	PC_WRITE_RETIRED	Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass, Software change of the PC.
0x000D	BR_IMMED_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, immediate.
0x000E	BR_RETURN_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, procedure return, taken.
0x000F	UNALIGNED_LDST_RETIRED	Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass, unaligned load or store.
0x0010	BR_MIS_PRED	Branch instruction Speculatively executed, mispredicted or not predicted.
0x0011	CPU_CYCLES	Cycle.
0x0012	BR_PRED	Predictable branch instruction Speculatively executed.
0x0013	MEM_ACCESS	Data memory access.
0x0014	L1I_CACHE	Level 1 instruction cache access.
0x0015	L1D_CACHE_WB	Level 1 data cache write-back.
0x0016	L2D_CACHE	Level 2 data cache access.
0x0017	L2D_CACHE_REFILL	Level 2 data cache refill.
0x0018	L2D_CACHE_WB	Level 2 data cache write-back.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x0019	BUS_ACCESS	Bus access.
0x001A	MEMORY_ERROR	Local memory error.
0x001B	INST_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed.
0x001C	TTBR_WRITE_RETIRED	Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass, write to TTBR.
0x001D	BUS_CYCLES	Bus cycle.
0x001E	CHAIN	Chain a pair of event counters.
0x001F	L1D_CACHE_ALLOCATE	Level 1 data cache allocation without refill.
0x0020	L2D_CACHE_ALLOCATE	Level 2 data cache allocation without refill.
0x0021	BR_RETIRED	Instruction architecturally executed, branch.
0x0022	BR_MIS_PRED_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, mispredicted.
0x0023	STALL_FRONTEND	No operation sent for execution due to the frontend.
0x0024	STALL_BACKEND	No operation sent for execution due to the backend.
0x0025	L1D_TLB	Level 1 data TLB access.
0x0026	L1I_TLB	Level 1 instruction TLB access.
0x0027	L2I_CACHE	Level 2 instruction cache access.
0x0028	L2I_CACHE_REFILL	Level 2 instruction cache refill.
0x0029	L3D_CACHE_ALLOCATE	Level 3 data cache allocation without refill.
0x002A	L3D_CACHE_REFILL	Level 3 data cache refill.
0x002B	L3D_CACHE	Level 3 data cache access.
0x002C	L3D_CACHE_WB	Level 3 data cache write-back.
0x002D	L2D_TLB_REFILL	Level 2 data TLB refill.
0x002E	L2I_TLB_REFILL	Level 2 instruction TLB refill.
0x002F	L2D_TLB	Level 2 data TLB access.
0x0030	L2I_TLB	Level 2 instruction TLB access.
0x0031	REMOTE_ACCESS	Access to another socket in a multi-socket system.
0x0032	LL_CACHE	Last level cache access.
0x0033	LL_CACHE_MISS	Last level cache miss.
0x0034	DTLB_WALK	Data TLB access with at least one translation table walk.
0x0035	ITLB_WALK	Instruction TLB access with at least one translation table walk.
0x0036	LL_CACHE_RD	Last level cache access, read.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x0037	LL_CACHE_MISS_RD	Last level cache miss, read.
0x0038	REMOTE_ACCESS_RD	Access to another socket in a multi-socket system, read.
0x0039	L1D_CACHE_LMISS_RD	Level 1 data cache long-latency read miss.
0x003A	OP_RETIRED	Micro-operation architecturally executed.
0x003B	OP_SPEC	Micro-operation Speculatively executed.
0x003C	STALL	No operation sent for execution.
0x003D	STALL_SLOT_BACKEND	No operation sent for execution on a Slot due to the backend.
0x003E	STALL_SLOT_FRONTEND	No operation sent for execution on a Slot due to the frontend.
0x003F	STALL_SLOT	No operation sent for execution on a Slot.
0x0040	L1D_CACHE_RD	Level 1 data cache access, read.
0x0041	L1D_CACHE_WR	Level 1 data cache access, write.
0x0042	L1D_CACHE_REFILL_RD	Level 1 data cache refill, read.
0x0043	L1D_CACHE_REFILL_WR	Level 1 data cache refill, write.
0x0044	L1D_CACHE_REFILL_INNER	Level 1 data cache refill, inner.
0x0045	L1D_CACHE_REFILL_OUTER	Level 1 data cache refill, outer.
0x0046	L1D_CACHE_WB_VICTIM	Level 1 data cache write-back, victim.
0x0047	L1D_CACHE_WB_CLEAN	Level 1 data cache write-back, cleaning and coherency.
0x0048	L1D_CACHE_INVAL	Level 1 data cache invalidate.
0x004C	L1D_TLB_REFILL_RD	Level 1 data TLB refill, read.
0x004D	L1D_TLB_REFILL_WR	Level 1 data TLB refill, write.
0x004E	L1D_TLB_RD	Level 1 data TLB access, read.
0x004F	L1D_TLB_WR	Level 1 data TLB access, write.
0x0050	L2D_CACHE_RD	Level 2 data cache access, read.
0x0051	L2D_CACHE_WR	Level 2 data cache access, write.
0x0052	L2D_CACHE_REFILL_RD	Level 2 data cache refill, read.
0x0053	L2D_CACHE_REFILL_WR	Level 2 data cache refill, write.
0x0056	L2D_CACHE_WB_VICTIM	Level 2 data cache write-back, victim.
0x0057	L2D_CACHE_WB_CLEAN	Level 2 data cache write-back, cleaning and coherency.
0x0058	L2D_CACHE_INVAL	Level 2 data cache invalidate.
0x005C	L2D_TLB_REFILL_RD	Level 2 data TLB refill, read.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x005D	L2D_TLB_REFILL_WR	Level 2 data TLB refill, write.
0x005E	L2D_TLB_RD	Level 2 data TLB access, read.
0x005F	L2D_TLB_WR	Level 2 data TLB access, write.
0x0060	BUS_ACCESS_RD	Bus access, read.
0x0061	BUS_ACCESS_WR	Bus access, write.
0x0062	BUS_ACCESS_SHARED	Bus access, Normal, Cacheable, Shareable.
0x0063	BUS_ACCESS_NOT_SHARED	Bus access, not Normal, Cacheable, Shareable.
0x0064	BUS_ACCESS_NORMAL	Bus access, normal.
0x0065	BUS_ACCESS_PERIPH	Bus access, peripheral.
0x0066	MEM_ACCESS_RD	Data memory access, read.
0x0067	MEM_ACCESS_WR	Data memory access, write.
0x0068	UNALIGNED_LD_SPEC	Unaligned access, read.
0x0069	UNALIGNED_ST_SPEC	Unaligned access, write.
0x006A	UNALIGNED_LDST_SPEC	Unaligned access.
0x006C	LDREX_SPEC	Exclusive operation Speculatively executed, Load-Exclusive.
0x006D	STREX_PASS_SPEC	Exclusive operation Speculatively executed, Store-Exclusive pass.
0x006E	STREX_FAIL_SPEC	Exclusive operation Speculatively executed, Store-Exclusive fail.
0x006F	STREX_SPEC	Exclusive operation Speculatively executed, Store-Exclusive.
0x0070	LD_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, load.
0x0071	ST_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, store.
0x0072	LDST_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, load or store.
0x0073	DP_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, integer data processing.
0x0074	ASE_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD.
0x0075	VFP_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, scalar floating-point.
0x0076	PC_WRITE_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, Software change of the PC.
0x0077	CRYPTO_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, Cryptographic instruction.
0x0078	BR_IMMED_SPEC	Branch Speculatively executed, immediate branch.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x0079	BR_RETURN_SPEC	Branch Speculatively executed, procedure return.
0x007A	BR_INDIRECT_SPEC	Branch Speculatively executed, indirect branch.
0x007C	ISB_SPEC	Barrier Speculatively executed, ISB.
0x007D	DSB_SPEC	Barrier Speculatively executed, DSB.
0x007E	DMB_SPEC	Barrier Speculatively executed, DMB.
0x007F	CSDB_SPEC	Barrier Speculatively executed, CSDB.
0x0081	EXC_UNDEF	Exception taken, other synchronous.
0x0082	EXC_SVC	Exception taken, Supervisor Call.
0x0083	EXC_PABORT	Exception taken, Instruction Abort.
0x0084	EXC_DABORT	Exception taken, Data Abort or SError.
0x0086	EXC_IRQ	Exception taken, IRQ.
0x0087	EXC_FIQ	Exception taken, FIQ.
0x0088	EXC_SMC	Exception taken, Secure Monitor Call.
0x008A	EXC_HVC	Exception taken, Hypervisor Call.
0x008B	EXC_TRAP_PABORT	Exception taken, Instruction Abort not Taken locally.
0x008C	EXC_TRAP_DABORT	Exception taken, Data Abort or SError not Taken locally.
0x008D	EXC_TRAP_OTHER	Exception taken, other traps not Taken locally.
0x008E	EXC_TRAP_IRQ	Exception taken, IRQ not Taken locally.
0x008F	EXC_TRAP_FIQ	Exception taken, FIQ not Taken locally.
0x0090	RC_LD_SPEC	Release consistency operation Speculatively executed, Load-Acquire.
0x0091	RC_ST_SPEC	Release consistency operation Speculatively executed, Store-Release.
0x00A0	L3D_CACHE_RD	Level 3 data cache access, read.
0x00A1	L3D_CACHE_WR	Level 3 data cache access, write.
0x00A2	L3D_CACHE_REFILL_RD	Level 3 data cache refill, read.
0x00A3	L3D_CACHE_REFILL_WR	Level 3 data cache refill, write.
0x00A6	L3D_CACHE_WB_VICTIM	Level 3 data cache write-back, victim.
0x00A7	L3D_CACHE_WB_CLEAN	Level 3 data cache write-back, cleaning and coherency.
0x00A8	L3D_CACHE_INVAL	Level 3 data cache invalidate.
0x4000	SAMPLE_POP	Statistical Profiling sample population.
0x4001	SAMPLE_FEED	Statistical Profiling sample taken.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x4002	SAMPLE_FILTRATE	Statistical Profiling sample taken and not removed by filtering.
0x4003	SAMPLE_COLLISION	Statistical Profiling sample collided with previous sample.
0x4004	CNT_CYCLES	Constant frequency cycles.
0x4005	STALL_BACKEND_MEM	Memory stall cycles.
0x4006	L1I_CACHE_LMISS	Level 1 instruction cache long-latency miss.
0x4009	L2D_CACHE_LMISS_RD	Level 2 data cache long-latency read miss.
0x400A	L2I_CACHE_LMISS	Level 2 instruction cache long-latency miss.
0x400B	L3D_CACHE_LMISS_RD	Level 3 data cache long-latency read miss.
0x400C	TRB_WRAP	Trace buffer current write pointer wrapped.
0x400D	PMU_OVFS	PMU overflow, counters accessible to EL1 and EL0.
0x400E	TRB_TRIG	Trace buffer Trigger Event.
0x400F	PMU_HOVFS	PMU overflow, counters reserved for use by EL2.
0x4010	TRCEXTOUT0	Trace unit external output 0.
0x4011	TRCEXTOUT1	Trace unit external output 1.
0x4012	TRCEXTOUT2	Trace unit external output 2.
0x4013	TRCEXTOUT3	Trace unit external output 3.
0x4018	CTI_TRIGOUT4	Cross-trigger Interface output trigger 4.
0x4019	CTI_TRIGOUT5	Cross-trigger Interface output trigger 5.
0x401A	CTI_TRIGOUT6	Cross-trigger Interface output trigger 6.
0x401B	CTI_TRIGOUT7	Cross-trigger Interface output trigger 7.
0x4020	LDST_ALIGN_LAT	Access with additional latency from alignment.
0x4021	LD_ALIGN_LAT	Load with additional latency from alignment.
0x4022	ST_ALIGN_LAT	Store with additional latency from alignment.
0x4024	MEM_ACCESS_CHECKED	Checked data memory access.
0x4025	MEM_ACCESS_RD_CHECKED	Checked data memory access, read.
0x4026	MEM_ACCESS_WR_CHECKED	Checked data memory access, write.
0x8000	SIMD_INST_RETIRED	Instruction architecturally executed, SIMD.
0x8001	ASE_INST_RETIRED	Instruction architecturally executed, Advanced SIMD.
0x8002	SVE_INST_RETIRED	Instruction architecturally executed, SVE.
0x8003	ASE_SVE_INST_RETIRED	Instruction architecturally executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x8004	SIMD_INST_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SIMD.
0x8005	ASE_INST_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD.
0x8006	SVE_INST_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE, including load and store.
0x8007	ASE_SVE_INST_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE.
0x8008	UOP_SPEC	Microarchitectural operation speculatively executed.
0x8009	ASE_UOP_SPEC	Microarchitectural operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD.
0x800A	SVE_UOP_SPEC	Microarchitectural operation speculatively executed, SVE.
0x800B	ASE_SVE_UOP_SPEC	Microarchitectural operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE.
0x800C	SIMD_UOP_SPEC	Microarchitectural operation speculatively executed, SIMD.
0x800E	SVE_MATH_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE math accelerator.
0x8010	FP_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, including SIMD.
0x8011	ASE_FP_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD.
0x8012	SVE_FP_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE.
0x8013	ASE_SVE_FP_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE.
0x8014	FP_HP_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, half precision.
0x8015	ASE_FP_HP_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD half precision.
0x8016	SVE_FP_HP_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE half precision.
0x8017	ASE_SVE_FP_HP_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE half precision.
0x8018	FP_SP_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, single precision.
0x8019	ASE_FP_SP_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD single precision.
0x801A	SVE_FP_SP_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE single precision.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x801B	ASE_SVE_FP_SP_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE single precision.
0x801C	FP_DP_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, double precision.
0x801D	ASE_FP_DP_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD double precision.
0x801E	SVE_FP_DP_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE double precision.
0x801F	ASE_SVE_FP_DP_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE double precision.
0x8020	FP_DIV_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, divide.
0x8021	ASE_FP_DIV_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD divide.
0x8022	SVE_FP_DIV_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE divide.
0x8023	ASE_SVE_FP_DIV_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE divide.
0x8024	FP_SQRT_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, square root.
0x8025	ASE_FP_SQRT_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD square root.
0x8026	SVE_FP_SQRT_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE square root.
0x8027	ASE_SVE_FP_SQRT_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE square-root.
0x8028	FP_FMA_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, FMA.
0x8029	ASE_FP_FMA_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD FMA.
0x802A	SVE_FP_FMA_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE FMA.
0x802B	ASE_SVE_FP_FMA_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE FMA.
0x802C	FP_MUL_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, multiply.
0x802D	ASE_FP_MUL_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD multiply.
0x802E	SVE_FP_MUL_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE multiply.
0x802F	ASE_SVE_FP_MUL_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE multiply.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x8030	FP_ADDSUB_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, add or subtract.
0x8031	ASE_FP_ADDSUB_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD add or subtract.
0x8032	SVE_FP_ADDSUB_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE add or subtract.
0x8033	ASE_SVE_FP_ADDSUB_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE add or subtract.
0x8034	FP_RECPE_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, reciprocal estimate.
0x8035	ASE_FP_RECPE_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD reciprocal estimate.
0x8036	SVE_FP_RECPE_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE reciprocal estimate.
0x8037	ASE_SVE_FP_RECPE_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE reciprocal estimate.
0x8038	FP_CVT_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, convert.
0x8039	ASE_FP_CVT_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD convert.
0x803A	SVE_FP_CVT_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE convert.
0x803B	ASE_SVE_FP_CVT_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE convert.
0x803C	SVE_FP_AREDUCE_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE accumulating reduction.
0x803D	ASE_FP_PREDUCE_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD pairwise add step.
0x803E	SVE_FP_VREDUCE_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE vector reduction.
0x803F	ASE_SVE_FP_VREDUCE_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE vector reduction.
0x8040	INT_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed.
0x8041	ASE_INT_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD.
0x8042	SVE_INT_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE.
0x8043	ASE_SVE_INT_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE.
0x8044	INT_DIV_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, divide.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x8045	INT_DIV64_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, 64-bit divide.
0x8046	SVE_INT_DIV_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE divide.
0x8047	SVE_INT_DIV64_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE 64-bit divide.
0x8048	INT_MUL_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, multiply.
0x8049	ASE_INT_MUL_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD multiply.
0x804A	SVE_INT_MUL_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE multiply.
0x804B	ASE_SVE_INT_MUL_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE multiply.
0x804C	INT_MUL64_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, 64×64 multiply.
0x804D	SVE_INT_MUL64_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE 64×64 multiply.
0x804E	INT_MULH64_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, 64×64 multiply returning high part.
0x804F	SVE_INT_MULH64_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE 64×64 multiply high part.
0x8058	NONFP_SPEC	Non-floating-point operation speculatively executed.
0x8059	ASE_NONFP_SPEC	Non-floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD.
0x805A	SVE_NONFP_SPEC	Non-floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE.
0x805B	ASE_SVE_NONFP_SPEC	Non-floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE.
0x805D	ASE_INT_VREDUCE_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD reduction.
0x805E	SVE_INT_VREDUCE_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE reduction.
0x805F	ASE_SVE_INT_VREDUCE_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE reduction.
0x8060	SVE_PERM_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE permute.
0x8061	SVE_PERM_IGRANULE_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE intra-granule permute.
0x8062	SVE_PERM_XGRANULE_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE cross-granule permute.
0x8063	SVE_PERM_VARIABLE_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE programmable permute.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x8064	SVE_XPIPE_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE cross-pipe.
0x8065	SVE_XPIPE_Z2R_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE vector to scalar cross-pipe.
0x8066	SVE_XPIPE_R2Z_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE scalar to vector cross-pipe.
0x8067	SVE_PGEN_NVEC_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicate-only.
0x8068	SVE_PGEN_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicate generating.
0x8069	SVE_PGEN_FLG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicate flag setting.
0x806A	SVE_PGEN_CMP_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE vector compare.
0x806B	SVE_PGEN_FCM_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE vector compare.
0x806C	SVE_PGEN_LOGIC_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicate logical.
0x806D	SVE_PPERM_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicate permute.
0x806E	SVE_PSCAN_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicate scan.
0x806F	SVE_PCNT_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicate count.
0x8070	SVE_PLOOP_WHILE_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicate loop while.
0x8071	SVE_PLOOP_TEST_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicate loop test.
0x8072	SVE_PLOOP_ELTS_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicate loop elements.
0x8073	SVE_PLOOP_TERM_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicate loop termination.
0x8074	SVE_PRED_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicated.
0x8075	SVE_PRED_EMPTY_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicated with no active predicates.
0x8076	SVE_PRED_FULL_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicated with all active predicates.
0x8077	SVE_PRED_PARTIAL_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicated with partially active predicates.
0x8078	SVE_UNPRED_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE unpredicated.
0x8079	SVE_PRED_NOT_FULL_SPEC	SVE predicated operations Speculatively executed with no active or partially active predicates.
0x807C	SVE_MOVPRFX_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE `MOVPRFX`.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x807D	SVE_MOVPRFX_Z_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE MOVPRFX zeroing predication.
0x807E	SVE_MOVPRFX_M_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE MOVPRFX merging predication.
0x807F	SVE_MOVPRFX_U_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE MOVPRFX unfused.
0x8080	SVE_LDST_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE load, store, or prefetch.
0x8081	SVE_LD_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE load.
0x8082	SVE_ST_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE store.
0x8083	SVE_PRF_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE prefetch.
0x8084	ASE_SVE_LDST_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE load or store.
0x8085	ASE_SVE_LD_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE load.
0x8086	ASE_SVE_ST_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE store.
0x8087	PRF_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, Prefetch.
0x8088	BASE_LDST_REG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, general-purpose register load, store, or prefetch.
0x8089	BASE_LD_REG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, general-purpose register load.
0x808A	BASE_ST_REG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, general-purpose register store.
0x808B	BASE_PRF_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, general-purpose register prefetch.
0x808C	FPASE_LDST_REG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SIMD&FP register load or store.
0x808D	FPASE_LD_REG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SIMD&FP register load.
0x808E	FPASE_ST_REG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SIMD&FP register store.
0x8090	SVE_LDST_REG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE unpredicated load or store register.
0x8091	SVE_LDR_REG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE unpredicated load register.
0x8092	SVE_STR_REG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE unpredicated store register.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x8094	SVE_LDST_PREG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE load or store predicate register.
0x8095	SVE_LDR_PREG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE load predicate register.
0x8096	SVE_STR_PREG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE store predicate register.
0x8098	SVE_LDST_ZREG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE load or store vector register.
0x8099	SVE_LDR_ZREG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE load vector register.
0x809A	SVE_STR_ZREG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE store vector register.
0x809C	SVE_LDST_CONTIG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE contiguous load, store, or prefetch element.
0x809D	SVE_LD_CONTIG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE contiguous load element.
0x809E	SVE_ST_CONTIG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE contiguous store element.
0x809F	SVE_PRF_CONTIG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE contiguous prefetch element.
0x80A0	SVE_LDSTNT_CONTIG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE non-temporal contiguous load or store element.
0x80A1	SVE_LDNT_CONTIG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE non-temporal contiguous load element.
0x80A2	SVE_STNT_CONTIG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE non-temporal contiguous store element.
0x80A4	ASE_SVE_LDST_MULTI_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE contiguous load or store multiple vector.
0x80A5	ASE_SVE_LD_MULTI_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE contiguous load multiple vector.
0x80A6	ASE_SVE_ST_MULTI_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE contiguous store multiple vector.
0x80A8	SVE_LDST_MULTI_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE contiguous load or store multiple vector.
0x80A9	SVE_LD_MULTI_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE contiguous load multiple vector.
0x80AA	SVE_ST_MULTI_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE contiguous store multiple vector.
0x80AC	SVE_LDST_NONCONTIG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE non-contiguous load, store, or prefetch.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x80AD	SVE_LD_GATHER_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE gather-load.
0x80AE	SVE_ST_SCATTER_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE scatter-store.
0x80AF	SVE_PRF_GATHER_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE gather-prefetch.
0x80B0	SVE_LDST64_NONCONTIG_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE 64-bit non-contiguous load, store, or prefetch.
0x80B1	SVE_LD64_GATHER_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE 64-bit gather-load.
0x80B2	SVE_ST64_SCATTER_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE 64-bit scatter-store.
0x80B3	SVE_PRF64_GATHER_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE 64-bit gather-prefetch.
0x80B4	ASE_SVE_UNALIGNED_LDST_SPEC	Advanced SIMD or SVE unaligned accesses.
0x80B5	ASE_SVE_UNALIGNED_LD_SPEC	Advanced SIMD or SVE unaligned read accesses.
0x80B6	ASE_SVE_UNALIGNED_ST_SPEC	Advanced SIMD or SVE unaligned write accesses.
0x80B8	ASE_SVE_UNALIGNED_CONTIG_LDST_SPEC	Advanced SIMD or SVE unaligned contiguous accesses.
0x80B9	ASE_SVE_UNALIGNED_CONTIG_LD_SPEC	Advanced SIMD or SVE unaligned contiguous read accesses.
0x80BA	ASE_SVE_UNALIGNED_CONTIG_ST_SPEC	Advanced SIMD or SVE unaligned contiguous write accesses.
0x80BC	SVE_LDFF_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE first-fault load.
0x80BD	SVE_LDFF_FAULT_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, SVE first-fault load which set FFR bit to `0b0`.
0x80C0	FP_SCALE_OPS_SPEC	Scalable floating-point element ALU operation counts Speculatively executed.
0x80C1	FP_FIXED_OPS_SPEC	Non-scalable floating-point element ALU operation counts Speculatively executed.
0x80C2	FP_HP_SCALE_OPS_SPEC	Scalable half-precision floating-point element ALU operation counts Speculatively executed.
0x80C3	FP_HP_FIXED_OPS_SPEC	Non-scalable half-precision floating-point element ALU operation counts Speculatively executed.
0x80C4	FP_SP_SCALE_OPS_SPEC	Scalable single-precision floating-point element ALU operation counts Speculatively executed.
0x80C5	FP_SP_FIXED_OPS_SPEC	Non-scalable single-precision floating-point element ALU operation counts Speculatively executed.
0x80C6	FP_DP_SCALE_OPS_SPEC	Scalable double-precision floating-point element ALU operation counts Speculatively executed.

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Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x80C7	FP_DP_FIXED_OPS_SPEC	Non-scalable double-precision floating-point element ALU operation counts Speculatively executed.
0x80C8	INT_SCALE_OPS_SPEC	Scalable integer element ALU operation counts Speculatively executed.
0x80C9	INT_FIXED_OPS_SPEC	Non-scalable integer element ALU operation counts Speculatively executed.
0x80CA	LDST_SCALE_OPS_SPEC	Scalable load or store element Operations speculatively executed.
0x80CB	LDST_FIXED_OPS_SPEC	Non-scalable load or store element Operations speculatively executed.
0x80CC	LD_SCALE_OPS_SPEC	Scalable load element Operations speculatively executed.
0x80CD	LD_FIXED_OPS_SPEC	Non-scalable load element Operations speculatively executed.
0x80CE	ST_SCALE_OPS_SPEC	Scalable store element Operations speculatively executed.
0x80CF	ST_FIXED_OPS_SPEC	Non-scalable store element Operations speculatively executed.
0x80DA	LDST_SCALE_BYTES_SPEC	Scalable load and store bytes Speculatively executed.
0x80DB	LDST_FIXED_BYTES_SPEC	Non-scalable load and store bytes Speculatively executed.
0x80DC	LD_SCALE_BYTES_SPEC	Scalable load bytes Speculatively executed.
0x80DD	LD_FIXED_BYTES_SPEC	Non-scalable load bytes Speculatively executed.
0x80DE	ST_SCALE_BYTES_SPEC	Scalable store bytes Speculatively executed.
0x80DF	ST_FIXED_BYTES_SPEC	Non-scalable store bytes Speculatively executed.
0x80E1	ASE_INT8_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD 8-bit.
0x80E2	SVE_INT8_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE 8-bit.
0x80E3	ASE_SVE_INT8_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE 8-bit.
0x80E5	ASE_INT16_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD 16-bit.
0x80E6	SVE_INT16_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE 16-bit.
0x80E7	ASE_SVE_INT16_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE 16-bit.
0x80E9	ASE_INT32_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD 32-bit.
0x80EA	SVE_INT32_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE 32-bit.

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Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x80EB	ASE_SVE_INT32_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE 32-bit.
0x80ED	ASE_INT64_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD 64-bit.
0x80EE	SVE_INT64_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE 64-bit.
0x80EF	ASE_SVE_INT64_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE 64-bit.
0x80F1	ASE_FP_DOT_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD dot-product.
0x80F2	SVE_FP_DOT_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE dot-product.
0x80F3	ASE_SVE_FP_DOT_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE dot-product.
0x80F5	ASE_FP_MMLA_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD matrix multiply.
0x80F6	SVE_FP_MMLA_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE matrix multiply.
0x80F7	ASE_SVE_FP_MMLA_SPEC	Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE matrix multiply.
0x80F9	ASE_INT_DOT_SPEC	Operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD integer dot-product.
0x80FA	SVE_INT_DOT_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE dot-product.
0x80FB	ASE_SVE_INT_DOT_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE dot-product.
0x80FD	ASE_INT_MMLA_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD matrix multiply.
0x80FE	SVE_INT_MMLA_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE matrix multiply.
0x80FF	ASE_SVE_INT_MMLA_SPEC	Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE matrix multiply.
0x8107	BR_SKIP_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, not taken.
0x8108	BR_IMMED_TAKEN_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, immediate, taken.
0x8109	BR_IMMED_SKIP_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, immediate, not taken.
0x810A	BR_IND_TAKEN_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, indirect, taken.
0x810B	BR_IND_SKIP_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, indirect, not taken.

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Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x810C	BR_INDNR_TAKEN_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, indirect excluding procedure return, taken.
0x810D	BR_INDNR_SKIP_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, indirect excluding procedure return, not taken.
0x810E	BR_RETURN_ANY_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, procedure return.
0x810F	BR_RETURN_SKIP_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, procedure return, not taken.
0x8110	BR_IMMED_PRED_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, predicted immediate.
0x8111	BR_IMMED_MIS_PRED_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, mispredicted immediate.
0x8112	BR_IND_PRED_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, predicted indirect.
0x8113	BR_IND_MIS_PRED_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, mispredicted indirect.
0x8114	BR_RETURN_PRED_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, predicted procedure return.
0x8115	BR_RETURN_MIS_PRED_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, mispredicted procedure return.
0x8116	BR_INDNR_PRED_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, predicted indirect excluding procedure return.
0x8117	BR_INDNR_MIS_PRED_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, mispredicted indirect excluding procedure return.
0x8118	BR_TAKEN_PRED_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, predicted branch, taken.
0x8119	BR_TAKEN_MIS_PRED_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, mispredicted branch, taken.
0x811A	BR_SKIP_PRED_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, predicted branch, not taken.
0x811B	BR_SKIP_MIS_PRED_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, mispredicted branch, not taken.
0x811C	BR_PRED_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, predicted branch.
0x811D	BR_IND_RETIRED	Instruction architecturally executed, indirect branch.
0x811E	BR_INDNR_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, indirect excluding procedure return.
0x811F	BRB_FILTRATE	Branch Record captured.
0x8120	INST_FETCH_PERCYC	*Event in progress*, INST_FETCH.

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Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x8121	MEM_ACCESS_RD_PERCYC	*Event in progress*, MEM_ACCESS_RD.
0x8124	INST_FETCH	Instruction memory access.
0x8125	BUS_REQ_RD_PERCYC	Bus read transactions *in progress*.
0x8126	BUS_REQ_WR_PERCYC	Bus write transactions *in progress*.
0x8128	DTLB_WALK_PERCYC	*Event in progress*, DTLB_WALK.
0x8129	ITLB_WALK_PERCYC	*Event in progress*, ITLB_WALK.
0x812A	SAMPLE_FEED_BR	Statistical Profiling sample taken, branch.
0x812B	SAMPLE_FEED_LD	Statistical Profiling sample taken, load.
0x812C	SAMPLE_FEED_ST	Statistical Profiling sample taken, store.
0x812D	SAMPLE_FEED_OP	Statistical Profiling sample taken, matching operation type.
0x812E	SAMPLE_FEED_EVENT	Statistical Profiling sample taken, matching events.
0x812F	SAMPLE_FEED_LAT	Statistical Profiling sample taken, exceeding minimum latency.
0x8130	L1D_TLB_RW	Level 1 data TLB demand access.
0x8131	L1I_TLB_RD	Level 1 instruction TLB demand access.
0x8132	L1D_TLB_PRFM	Level 1 data TLB software preload.
0x8133	L1I_TLB_PRFM	Level 1 instruction TLB software preload.
0x8134	DTLB_HWUPD	Data TLB hardware update of translation table.
0x8135	ITLB_HWUPD	Instruction TLB hardware update of translation table.
0x8136	DTLB_STEP	Data TLB translation table walk, step.
0x8137	ITLB_STEP	Instruction TLB translation table walk, step.
0x8138	DTLB_WALK_LARGE	Data TLB large page translation table walk.
0x8139	ITLB_WALK_LARGE	Instruction TLB large page translation table walk.
0x813A	DTLB_WALK_SMALL	Data TLB small page translation table walk.
0x813B	ITLB_WALK_SMALL	Instruction TLB small page translation table walk.
0x813C	DTLB_WALK_RW	Data TLB demand access with at least one translation table walk.
0x813D	ITLB_WALK_RD	Instruction TLB demand access with at least one translation table walk.
0x813E	DTLB_WALK_PRFM	Data TLB software preload access with at least one translation table walk.
0x813F	ITLB_WALK_PRFM	Instruction TLB software preload access with at least one translation table walk.

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Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x8140	L1D_CACHE_RW	Level 1 data cache demand access.
0x8141	L1I_CACHE_RD	Level 1 instruction cache demand fetch.
0x8142	L1D_CACHE_PRFM	Level 1 data cache software preload.
0x8143	L1I_CACHE_PRFM	Level 1 instruction cache software preload.
0x8144	L1D_CACHE_MISS	Level 1 data cache demand access miss.
0x8145	L1I_CACHE_HWPRF	Level 1 instruction cache hardware prefetch.
0x8146	L1D_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM	Level 1 data cache refill, software preload.
0x8147	L1I_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM	Level 1 instruction cache refill, software preload.
0x8148	L2D_CACHE_RW	Level 2 data cache demand access.
0x8149	L2I_CACHE_RD	Level 2 instruction cache demand fetch.
0x814A	L2D_CACHE_PRFM	Level 2 data cache software preload.
0x814B	L2I_CACHE_PRFM	Level 2 instruction cache software preload.
0x814C	L2D_CACHE_MISS	Level 2 data cache demand access miss.
0x814D	L2I_CACHE_HWPRF	Level 2 instruction cache hardware prefetch.
0x814E	L2D_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM	Level 2 data cache refill, software preload.
0x814F	L2I_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM	Level 2 instruction cache refill, software preload.
0x8150	L3D_CACHE_RW	Level 3 data cache demand access.
0x8151	L3D_CACHE_PRFM	Level 3 data cache software preload.
0x8152	L3D_CACHE_MISS	Level 3 data cache demand access miss.
0x8153	L3D_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM	Level 3 data cache refill, software preload.
0x8154	L1D_CACHE_HWPRF	Level 1 data cache hardware prefetch.
0x8155	L2D_CACHE_HWPRF	Level 2 data cache hardware prefetch.
0x8156	L3D_CACHE_HWPRF	Level 3 data cache hardware prefetch.
0x8157	LL_CACHE_HWPRF	Last level cache hardware prefetch.
0x8158	STALL_FRONTEND_MEMBOUND	Frontend stall cycles, memory bound.
0x8159	STALL_FRONTEND_L1I	Frontend stall cycles, level 1 instruction cache.
0x815A	STALL_FRONTEND_L2I	Frontend stall cycles, level 2 instruction cache.
0x815B	STALL_FRONTEND_MEM	Frontend stall cycles, last level PE cache or memory.
0x815C	STALL_FRONTEND_TLB	Frontend stall cycles, TLB.
0x8160	STALL_FRONTEND_CPUBOUND	Frontend stall cycles, processor bound.
0x8161	STALL_FRONTEND_FLOW	Frontend stall cycles, flow control.
0x8162	STALL_FRONTEND_FLUSH	Frontend stall cycles, flush recovery.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x8163	STALL_FRONTEND_RENAME	Frontend stall cycles, rename full.
0x8164	STALL_BACKEND_MEMBOUND	Backend stall cycles, memory bound.
0x8165	STALL_BACKEND_L1D	Backend stall cycles, level 1 data cache.
0x8166	STALL_BACKEND_L2D	Backend stall cycles, level 2 data cache.
0x8167	STALL_BACKEND_TLB	Backend stall cycles, TLB.
0x8168	STALL_BACKEND_ST	Backend stall cycles, store.
0x816A	STALL_BACKEND_CPUBOUND	Backend stall cycles, processor bound.
0x816B	STALL_BACKEND_BUSY	Backend stall cycles, backend busy.
0x816C	STALL_BACKEND_ILOCK	Backend stall cycles, input dependency.
0x816D	STALL_BACKEND_RENAME	Backend stall cycles, rename full.
0x816E	STALL_BACKEND_ATOMIC	Backend stall cycles, atomic operation.
0x816F	STALL_BACKEND_MEMCPYSET	Backend stall cycles, Memory Copy or Set operation.
0x8170	CAS_NEAR_FAIL	Atomic memory Operation speculatively executed, Compare and Swap fail.
0x8171	CAS_NEAR_PASS	Atomic memory Operation speculatively executed, Compare and Swap pass.
0x8172	CAS_NEAR_SPEC	Atomic memory Operation speculatively executed, Compare and Swap near.
0x8173	CAS_FAR_SPEC	Atomic memory Operation speculatively executed, Compare and Swap far.
0x8174	CAS_SPEC	Atomic memory Operation speculatively executed, Compare and Swap.
0x8175	LSE_LD_SPEC	Atomic memory Operation speculatively executed, load.
0x8176	LSE_ST_SPEC	Atomic memory Operation speculatively executed, store.
0x8177	LSE_LDST_SPEC	Atomic memory Operation speculatively executed, load or store.
0x8178	REMOTE_ACCESS_WR	Access to another socket in a multi-socket system, write.
0x8179	BRNL_INDNR_TAKEN_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, indirect branch without link excluding procedure return, taken.
0x817A	BL_TAKEN_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, branch with link, taken.
0x817B	BRNL_TAKEN_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, branch without link, taken.
0x817C	BL_IND_TAKEN_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, indirect branch with link, taken.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x817D	BRNL_IND_TAKEN_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, indirect branch without link, taken.
0x817E	BL_IMMED_TAKEN_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, direct branch with link, taken.
0x817F	BRNL_IMMED_TAKEN_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, direct branch without link, taken.
0x8180	BR_UNCOND_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, unconditional branch.
0x8181	BR_COND_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, conditional branch.
0x8182	BR_COND_TAKEN_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, conditional branch, taken.
0x8183	BR_HINT_COND_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, hinted conditional.
0x8184	BR_HINT_COND_PRED_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, predicted hinted conditional.
0x8185	BR_HINT_COND_MIS_PRED_RETIRED	Branch Instruction architecturally executed, mispredicted hinted conditional.
0x8186	UOP_RETIRED	Micro-operation architecturally executed.
0x8188	DTLB_WALK_BLOCK	Data TLB block translation table walk.
0x8189	ITLB_WALK_BLOCK	Instruction TLB block translation table walk.
0x818A	DTLB_WALK_PAGE	Data TLB page translation table walk.
0x818B	ITLB_WALK_PAGE	Instruction TLB page translation table walk.
0x818D	BUS_REQ_RD	Bus request, read.
0x818E	BUS_REQ_WR	Bus request, write.
0x818F	BUS_REQ	Bus request.
0x8190	ISNP_HIT_RD	Snoop hit, demand instruction fetch.
0x8191	ISNP_HIT_NEAR_RD	Snoop hit in near cache, demand instruction fetch.
0x8192	ISNP_HIT_FAR_RD	Snoop hit in far cache, demand instruction fetch.
0x8193	ISNP_HIT_REMOTE_RD	Snoop hit in remote cache, demand instruction fetch.
0x8194	DSNP_HIT_RD	Snoop hit, demand data read.
0x8195	DSNP_HIT_NEAR_RD	Snoop hit in near cache, demand data read.
0x8196	DSNP_HIT_FAR_RD	Snoop hit in far cache, demand data read.
0x8197	DSNP_HIT_REMOTE_RD	Snoop hit in remote cache, demand data read.
0x8198	DSNP_HIT_WR	Snoop hit, demand data write.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x8199	DSNP_HIT_NEAR_WR	Snoop hit in near cache, demand data write.
0x819A	DSNP_HIT_FAR_WR	Snoop hit in far cache, demand data write.
0x819B	DSNP_HIT_REMOTE_WR	Snoop hit in remote cache, demand data write.
0x819C	DSNP_HIT_RW	Snoop hit, demand data access.
0x819D	DSNP_HIT_NEAR_RW	Snoop hit in near cache, demand data access.
0x819E	DSNP_HIT_FAR_RW	Snoop hit in far cache, demand data access.
0x819F	DSNP_HIT_REMOTE_RW	Snoop hit in remote cache, demand data access.
0x81A0	DSNP_HIT_PRFM	Snoop hit, software data preload.
0x81A1	DSNP_HIT_NEAR_PRFM	Snoop hit in near cache, software data preload.
0x81A2	DSNP_HIT_FAR_PRFM	Snoop hit in far cache, software data preload.
0x81A3	DSNP_HIT_REMOTE_PRFM	Snoop hit in remote cache, software data preload.
0x81A4	DSNP_HIT_HWPRF	Snoop hit, hardware data prefetch.
0x81A5	DSNP_HIT_NEAR_HWPRF	Snoop hit in near cache, hardware data prefetch.
0x81A6	DSNP_HIT_FAR_HWPRF	Snoop hit in far cache, hardware data prefetch.
0x81A7	DSNP_HIT_REMOTE_HWPRF	Snoop hit in remote cache, hardware data prefetch.
0x81A8	ISNP_HIT_PRFM	Snoop hit, software instruction preload.
0x81A9	ISNP_HIT_NEAR_PRFM	Snoop hit in near cache, software instruction preload.
0x81AA	ISNP_HIT_FAR_PRFM	Snoop hit in far cache, software instruction preload.
0x81AB	ISNP_HIT_REMOTE_PRFM	Snoop hit in remote cache, software instruction preload.
0x81AC	ISNP_HIT_HWPRF	Snoop hit, hardware instruction prefetch.
0x81AD	ISNP_HIT_NEAR_HWPRF	Snoop hit in near cache, hardware instruction prefetch.
0x81AE	ISNP_HIT_FAR_HWPRF	Snoop hit in far cache, hardware instruction prefetch.
0x81AF	ISNP_HIT_REMOTE_HWPRF	Snoop hit in remote cache, hardware instruction prefetch.
0x81B0	ISNP_HIT	Snoop hit, instruction.
0x81B1	ISNP_HIT_NEAR	Snoop hit in near cache, instruction.
0x81B2	ISNP_HIT_FAR	Snoop hit in far cache, instruction.
0x81B3	ISNP_HIT_REMOTE	Snoop hit in remote cache, instruction.
0x81B4	DSNP_HIT	Snoop hit, data.
0x81B5	DSNP_HIT_NEAR	Snoop hit in near cache, data.
0x81B6	DSNP_HIT_FAR	Snoop hit in far cache, data.
0x81B7	DSNP_HIT_REMOTE	Snoop hit in remote cache, data.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x81B8	L1I_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF	Level 1 instruction cache refill, hardware prefetch.
0x81B9	L2I_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF	Level 2 instruction cache refill, hardware prefetch.
0x81BC	L1D_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF	Level 1 data cache refill, hardware prefetch.
0x81BD	L2D_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF	Level 2 data cache refill, hardware prefetch.
0x81BE	L3D_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF	Level 3 data cache refill, hardware prefetch.
0x81BF	LL_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF	Last level cache refill, hardware prefetch.
0x81C0	L1I_CACHE_HIT_RD	Level 1 instruction cache demand fetch hit.
0x81C1	L2I_CACHE_HIT_RD	Level 2 instruction cache demand fetch hit.
0x81C4	L1D_CACHE_HIT_RD	Level 1 data cache demand hit, read.
0x81C5	L2D_CACHE_HIT_RD	Level 2 data cache demand hit, read.
0x81C6	L3D_CACHE_HIT_RD	Level 3 data cache demand hit, read.
0x81C7	LL_CACHE_HIT_RD	Last level cache demand hit, read.
0x81C8	L1D_CACHE_HIT_WR	Level 1 data cache demand access hit, write.
0x81C9	L2D_CACHE_HIT_WR	Level 2 data cache demand access hit, write.
0x81CA	L3D_CACHE_HIT_WR	Level 3 data cache demand access hit, write.
0x81CB	LL_CACHE_HIT_WR	Last level cache demand access hit, write.
0x81CC	L1D_CACHE_HIT_RW	Level 1 data cache demand access hit.
0x81CD	L2D_CACHE_HIT_RW	Level 2 data cache demand access hit.
0x81CE	L3D_CACHE_HIT_RW	Level 3 data cache demand access hit.
0x81CF	LL_CACHE_HIT_RW	Last level cache demand access hit.
0x81D0	L1I_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRFM	Level 1 instruction cache demand fetch first hit, fetched by software preload.
0x81D1	L2I_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRFM	Level 2 instruction cache demand fetch first hit, fetched by software preload.
0x81D4	L1D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRFM	Level 1 data cache demand first hit, read, fetched by software preload.
0x81D5	L2D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRFM	Level 2 data cache demand first hit, read, fetched by software preload.
0x81D6	L3D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRFM	Level 3 data cache demand first hit, read, fetched by software preload.
0x81D7	LL_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRFM	Last level cache demand first hit, read, fetched by software preload.
0x81D8	L1D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FPRFM	Level 1 data cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by software preload.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x81D9	L2D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FPRFM	Level 2 data cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by software preload.
0x81DA	L3D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FPRFM	Level 3 data cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by software preload.
0x81DB	LL_CACHE_HIT_WR_FPRFM	Last level cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by software preload.
0x81DC	L1D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRFM	Level 1 data cache demand access first hit, fetched by software preload.
0x81DD	L2D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRFM	Level 2 data cache demand access first hit, fetched by software preload.
0x81DE	L3D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRFM	Level 3 data cache demand access first hit, fetched by software preload.
0x81DF	LL_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRFM	Last level cache demand access first hit, fetched by software preload.
0x81E0	L1I_CACHE_HIT_RD_FHWPRF	Level 1 instruction cache demand fetch first hit, fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x81E1	L2I_CACHE_HIT_RD_FHWPRF	Level 2 instruction cache demand fetch first hit, fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x81E4	L1D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FHWPRF	Level 1 data cache demand first hit, read, fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x81E5	L2D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FHWPRF	Level 2 data cache demand first hit, read, fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x81E6	L3D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FHWPRF	Level 3 data cache demand first hit, read, fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x81E7	LL_CACHE_HIT_RD_FHWPRF	Last level cache demand first hit, read, fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x81E8	L1D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FHWPRF	Level 1 data cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x81E9	L2D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FHWPRF	Level 2 data cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x81EA	L3D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FHWPRF	Level 3 data cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x81EB	LL_CACHE_HIT_WR_FHWPRF	Last level cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x81EC	L1D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FHWPRF	Level 1 data cache demand access first hit, fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x81ED	L2D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FHWPRF	Level 2 data cache demand access first hit, fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x81EE	L3D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FHWPRF	Level 3 data cache demand access first hit, fetched by hardware prefetcher.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x81EF	LL_CACHE_HIT_RW_FHWPRF	Last level cache demand access first hit, fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x81F0	L1I_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRF	Level 1 instruction cache demand fetch first hit, fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x81F1	L2I_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRF	Level 2 instruction cache demand fetch first hit, fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x81F4	L1D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRF	Level 1 data cache demand first hit, read, fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x81F5	L2D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRF	Level 2 data cache demand first hit, read, fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x81F6	L3D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRF	Level 3 data cache demand first hit, read, fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x81F7	LL_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRF	Last level cache demand first hit, read, fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x81F8	L1D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FPRF	Level 1 data cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x81F9	L2D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FPRF	Level 2 data cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x81FA	L3D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FPRF	Level 3 data cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x81FB	LL_CACHE_HIT_WR_FPRF	Last level cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x81FC	L1D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRF	Level 1 data cache demand access first hit, fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x81FD	L2D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRF	Level 2 data cache demand access first hit, fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x81FE	L3D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRF	Level 3 data cache demand access first hit, fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x81FF	LL_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRF	Last level cache demand access first hit, fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x8200	L1I_CACHE_HIT	Level 1 instruction cache hit.
0x8201	L2I_CACHE_HIT	Level 2 instruction cache hit.
0x8204	L1D_CACHE_HIT	Level 1 data cache hit.
0x8205	L2D_CACHE_HIT	Level 2 data cache hit.
0x8206	L3D_CACHE_HIT	Level 3 data cache hit.
0x8207	LL_CACHE_HIT	Last level cache hit.
0x8208	L1I_CACHE_HIT_PRFM	Level 1 instruction cache software preload hit.
0x8209	L2I_CACHE_HIT_PRFM	Level 2 instruction cache software preload hit.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x820C	L1D_CACHE_HIT_PRFM	Level 1 data cache software preload hit.
0x820D	L2D_CACHE_HIT_PRFM	Level 2 data cache software preload hit.
0x820E	L3D_CACHE_HIT_PRFM	Level 3 data cache software preload hit.
0x820F	LL_CACHE_HIT_PRFM	Last level cache software preload hit.
0x8214	L1D_CACHE_HITM_RD	Level 1 data cache demand hit modified, read.
0x8215	L2D_CACHE_HITM_RD	Level 2 data cache demand hit modified, read.
0x8216	L3D_CACHE_HITM_RD	Level 3 data cache demand hit modified, read.
0x8217	LL_CACHE_HITM_RD	Last level cache demand hit modified, read.
0x8218	L1D_CACHE_HITM_WR	Level 1 data cache demand access hit modified, write.
0x8219	L2D_CACHE_HITM_WR	Level 2 data cache demand access hit modified, write.
0x821A	L3D_CACHE_HITM_WR	Level 3 data cache demand access hit modified, write.
0x821B	LL_CACHE_HITM_WR	Last level cache demand access hit modified, write.
0x821C	L1D_CACHE_HITM_RW	Level 1 data cache demand access hit modified.
0x821D	L2D_CACHE_HITM_RW	Level 2 data cache demand access hit modified.
0x821E	L3D_CACHE_HITM_RW	Level 3 data cache demand access hit modified.
0x821F	LL_CACHE_HITM_RW	Last level cache demand access hit modified.
0x8224	DSNP_HITM_RD	Snoop hit, demand data read, modified.
0x8225	DSNP_HITM_NEAR_RD	Snoop hit in near cache, demand data read, modified.
0x8226	DSNP_HITM_FAR_RD	Snoop hit in far cache, demand data read, modified.
0x8227	DSNP_HITM_REMOTE_RD	Snoop hit in remote cache, demand data read, modified.
0x8228	DSNP_HITM_WR	Snoop hit, demand data write, modified.
0x8229	DSNP_HITM_NEAR_WR	Snoop hit in near cache, demand data write, modified.
0x822A	DSNP_HITM_FAR_WR	Snoop hit in far cache, demand data write, modified.
0x822B	DSNP_HITM_REMOTE_WR	Snoop hit in remote cache, demand data write, modified.
0x822C	DSNP_HITM_RW	Snoop hit, demand data access, modified.
0x822D	DSNP_HITM_NEAR_RW	Snoop hit in near cache, demand data access, modified.
0x822E	DSNP_HITM_FAR_RW	Snoop hit in far cache, demand data access, modified.
0x822F	DSNP_HITM_REMOTE_RW	Snoop hit in remote cache, demand data access, modified.
0x8230	LOCAL_MEM	Access to memory attached to this device.
0x8231	LOCAL_MEM_RD	Access to memory attached to this device, read.
0x8232	LOCAL_MEM_WR	Access to memory attached to this device, write.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x8233	LOCAL_MEM_RW	Access to memory attached to this device, demand read or write.
0x8234	LOCAL_MEM_PRFM	Access to memory attached to this device, preload or prefetch.
0x8238	REMOTE_MEM	Access to memory attached to another socket in a multi-socket system.
0x8239	REMOTE_MEM_RD	Access to memory attached to another socket in a multi-socket system, read.
0x823A	REMOTE_MEM_WR	Access to memory attached to another socket in a multi-socket system, write.
0x823B	REMOTE_MEM_RW	Access to memory attached to another socket in a multi-socket system, demand read or write.
0x823C	REMOTE_MEM_PRFM	Access to memory attached to another socket in a multi-socket system, preload or prefetch.
0x8240	L1I_LFB_HIT_RD	Level 1 instruction cache demand fetch line-fill buffer hit.
0x8241	L2I_LFB_HIT_RD	Level 2 instruction cache demand fetch line-fill buffer hit.
0x8244	L1D_LFB_HIT_RD	Level 1 data cache demand line-fill buffer hit, read.
0x8245	L2D_LFB_HIT_RD	Level 2 data cache demand line-fill buffer hit, read.
0x8246	L3D_LFB_HIT_RD	Level 3 data cache demand line-fill buffer hit, read.
0x8247	LL_LFB_HIT_RD	Last level cache demand line-fill buffer hit, read.
0x8248	L1D_LFB_HIT_WR	Level 1 data cache demand access line-fill buffer hit, write.
0x8249	L2D_LFB_HIT_WR	Level 2 data cache demand access line-fill buffer hit, write.
0x824A	L3D_LFB_HIT_WR	Level 3 data cache demand access line-fill buffer hit, write.
0x824B	LL_LFB_HIT_WR	Last level cache demand access line-fill buffer hit, write.
0x824C	L1D_LFB_HIT_RW	Level 1 data cache demand access line-fill buffer hit.
0x824D	L2D_LFB_HIT_RW	Level 2 data cache demand access line-fill buffer hit.
0x824E	L3D_LFB_HIT_RW	Level 3 data cache demand access line-fill buffer hit.
0x824F	LL_LFB_HIT_RW	Last level cache demand access line-fill buffer hit.
0x8250	L1I_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRFM	Level 1 instruction cache demand fetch line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by software preload.
0x8251	L2I_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRFM	Level 2 instruction cache demand fetch line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by software preload.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x8254	L1D_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRFM	Level 1 data cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by software preload.
0x8255	L2D_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRFM	Level 2 data cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by software preload.
0x8256	L3D_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRFM	Level 3 data cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by software preload.
0x8257	LL_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRFM	Last level cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by software preload.
0x8258	L1D_LFB_HIT_WR_FPRFM	Level 1 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by software preload.
0x8259	L2D_LFB_HIT_WR_FPRFM	Level 2 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by software preload.
0x825A	L3D_LFB_HIT_WR_FPRFM	Level 3 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by software preload.
0x825B	LL_LFB_HIT_WR_FPRFM	Last level cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by software preload.
0x825C	L1D_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRFM	Level 1 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by software preload.
0x825D	L2D_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRFM	Level 2 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by software preload.
0x825E	L3D_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRFM	Level 3 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by software preload.
0x825F	LL_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRFM	Last level cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by software preload.
0x8260	L1I_LFB_HIT_RD_FHWPRF	Level 1 instruction cache demand fetch line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x8261	L2I_LFB_HIT_RD_FHWPRF	Level 2 instruction cache demand fetch line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x8264	L1D_LFB_HIT_RD_FHWPRF	Level 1 data cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x8265	L2D_LFB_HIT_RD_FHWPRF	Level 2 data cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x8266	L3D_LFB_HIT_RD_FHWPRF	Level 3 data cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x8267	LL_LFB_HIT_RD_FHWPRF	Last level cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x8268	L1D_LFB_HIT_WR_FHWPRF	Level 1 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x8269	L2D_LFB_HIT_WR_FHWPRF	Level 2 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x826A	L3D_LFB_HIT_WR_FHWPRF	Level 3 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x826B	LL_LFB_HIT_WR_FHWPRF	Last level cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x826C	L1D_LFB_HIT_RW_FHWPRF	Level 1 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x826D	L2D_LFB_HIT_RW_FHWPRF	Level 2 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x826E	L3D_LFB_HIT_RW_FHWPRF	Level 3 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x826F	LL_LFB_HIT_RW_FHWPRF	Last level cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher.
0x8270	L1I_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRF	Level 1 instruction cache demand fetch line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x8271	L2I_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRF	Level 2 instruction cache demand fetch line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x8274	L1D_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRF	Level 1 data cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x8275	L2D_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRF	Level 2 data cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x8276	L3D_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRF	Level 3 data cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x8277	LL_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRF	Last level cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x8278	L1D_LFB_HIT_WR_FPRF	Level 1 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x8279	L2D_LFB_HIT_WR_FPRF	Level 2 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x827A	L3D_LFB_HIT_WR_FPRF	Level 3 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x827B	LL_LFB_HIT_WR_FPRF	Last level cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x827C	L1D_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRF	Level 1 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x827D	L2D_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRF	Level 2 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x827E	L3D_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRF	Level 3 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by preload or prefetch.
0x827F	LL_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRF	Last level cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by preload or prefetch.

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Table D8-8 Event index (continued)

Event number	Mnemonic	Description
0x8280	L1I_CACHE_PRF	Level 1 instruction cache, preload or prefetch hit.
0x8281	L2I_CACHE_PRF	Level 2 instruction cache, preload or prefetch hit.
0x8284	L1D_CACHE_PRF	Level 1 data cache, preload or prefetch hit.
0x8285	L2D_CACHE_PRF	Level 2 data cache, preload or prefetch hit.
0x8286	L3D_CACHE_PRF	Level 3 data cache, preload or prefetch hit.
0x8287	LL_CACHE_PRF	Last level cache, preload or prefetch hit.
0x8288	L1I_CACHE_REFILL_PRF	Level 1 instruction cache refill, preload or prefetch hit.
0x8289	L2I_CACHE_REFILL_PRF	Level 2 instruction cache refill, preload or prefetch hit.
0x828C	L1D_CACHE_REFILL_PRF	Level 1 data cache refill, preload or prefetch hit.
0x828D	L2D_CACHE_REFILL_PRF	Level 2 data cache refill, preload or prefetch hit.
0x828E	L3D_CACHE_REFILL_PRF	Level 3 data cache refill, preload or prefetch hit.
0x828F	LL_CACHE_REFILL_PRF	Last level cache refill, preload or prefetch hit.
0x8290	ISNP_HIT_PRF	Snoop hit, any instruction prefetch.
0x8291	ISNP_HIT_NEAR_PRF	Snoop hit in near cache, instruction preload or prefetch.
0x8292	ISNP_HIT_FAR_PRF	Snoop hit in far cache, instruction preload or prefetch.
0x8293	ISNP_HIT_REMOTE_PRF	Snoop hit in remote cache, instruction preload or prefetch.
0x8294	DSNP_HIT_PRF	Snoop hit, any data prefetch.
0x8295	DSNP_HIT_NEAR_PRF	Snoop hit in near cache, data preload or prefetch.
0x8296	DSNP_HIT_FAR_PRF	Snoop hit in far cache, data preload or prefetch.
0x8297	DSNP_HIT_REMOTE_PRF	Snoop hit in remote cache, data preload or prefetch.
0x8298	LL_CACHE_RW	Last level cache demand access.
0x8299	LL_CACHE_PRFM	Last level cache software preload.
0x829A	LL_CACHE_REFILL	Last level cache refill.
0x829B	LL_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM	Last level cache refill, software preload.
0x829C	LL_CACHE_WB	Last level cache write-back.
0x829D	LL_CACHE_WR	Last level cache access, write.
0x829F	LL_CACHE_REFILL_WR	Last level cache refill, write.
0x82A0	MEM_ACCESS_RW	Data memory access, demand access.
0x82A1	INST_FETCH_RD	Instruction memory access, demand fetch.
0x82A2	MEM_ACCESS_PRFM	Data memory access, preload.
0x82A3	INST_FETCH_PRFM	Instruction memory access, preload.

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D8.11.3 Common event numbers

The event numbers of the common architectural and microarchitectural events are reserved for the specified events. Each of these event numbers must either:

- Be used for its assigned event.
- Not be used.

However, see *Required events* on page D8-5139.

When an implementation supports monitoring of an event that is assigned a common architectural or microarchitectural event number, Arm strongly recommends that it uses that number for the event. However, software might encounter implementations where an event assigned a number in this range is monitored using an event number from an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED range.

Note

Arm might define other common architectural and microarchitectural event numbers. This is one reason why software must not assume that an event with an assigned common architectural or microarchitectural event number is never monitored using an event number from the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED range.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which events, including Common events, are generated by IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED extensions to the architecture, including accesses to IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED System registers and IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED System instructions. However, the functionality of the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED extension must be appropriate for the generated events.

The common events are described in the following sections:

- *Common architectural events* on page D8-5021.
- *Common microarchitectural events* on page D8-5031.

The supported common architectural and microarchitectural events in the ranges `0x0000-0x003F` and `0x4000-0x403F` are discoverable to software through:

- The PMCEID0_EL0 and PMCEID1_EL0 registers in AArch64 state.
- The PMCEID0, PMCEID1, PMCEID2, and PMCEID3 registers in AArch32 state.

Arm recommends that the value of 0 is used for the PMCEID0_EL0 or PMCEID1_EL0 bit corresponding to any event that an implementation never generates, even if the implementation is considered to support but never count the event.

Note

- For example, if an implementation never generates the L1D_CACHE_ALLOCATE event, event 31, Arm recommends that PMCEID0_EL0[31] is RAZ.
- In an implementation that supports both Execution states, each bit in the AArch64 PMCEID0_EL0 and PMCEID1_EL0 registers corresponds to a single bit in the AArch32 PMCEID0, PMCEID1, PMCEID2, and PMCEID3 registers, and corresponding bits must have the same behavior.

However, for some implementations, an event in the common events range might be generated by the system, meaning behavior can vary between systems. In such a case, the corresponding PMCEID*n*_EL0 bit might be RAO.

Event numbers that Table D8-7 on page D8-4989 shows as allocated for common architectural and microarchitectural events that are not described in *Common architectural events* on page D8-5021 and *Common microarchitectural events* on page D8-5031 are reserved. Future revisions of this Manual, or of the architecture, might assign these reserved values to additional common events. Events that do not require additional features in the PMU can be implemented retrospectively, meaning an implementation of a particular version of the PMU specification might support common events that are first defined in a later version of the PMU specification.

Note

- The requirement that an event that is implemented retrospectively *does not require additional features in the PMU* means that it must be possible to represent the event *n* the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.evtCount field. This means, for example, that an implementation with a 10-bit PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.evtCount field can only implement events with event numbers `0x0000-0x03FF`.

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- This means that, for example, an Armv7 PMUv2 implementation, for which the evtCount field is 8 bits, can include support for any of the event numbers that are described in *Common architectural events* and *Common microarchitectural events* on page D8-5031 define in the range `0x00-0xFF`.

Common architectural events

The Common architectural events are:

`0x0000`, **SW_INCR, Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass, software increment**

The counter counts each write to the PMSWINC_EL0 and PMSWINC register, for each implemented event counter <*n*>:

- In AArch64 state, if PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.evtCount is `0x0000` then the counter counts each `MSR` write to PMSWINC_EL0 with bit [*n*] set to 1.
- In AArch32 state, if PMEVTYPERN.evtCount is `0x0000` then the counter counts each `MCR` write to PMSWINC with bit [*n*] set to 1.

If the PE performs two architecturally executed writes to the PMSWINC_EL0 or PMSWINC register without an intervening Context synchronization event, then the counter is incremented twice.

Note

In a multithreaded implementation, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT is 1, then the counter counts writes by all PEs that have the same affinity at level 1 and above.

PMCEID0_EL0[0] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented.

`0x0006`, **LD_RETIRED, Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass, load**

The counter counts each architecturally-executed memory-reading instruction.

Note

This event `0x0006` does not count the return status value of a Store-Exclusive instruction.

Whether the preload instructions `PRFM`, `PLD`, `PLDW`, `PLI`, count as memory-reading instructions is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Arm recommends that if the instruction is not implemented as a `NOP` then it is counted as a memory-reading instruction.

PMCEID0_EL0[6] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0007`, **ST_RETIRED, Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass, store**

The counter counts each architecturally-executed memory-writing instruction.

DC ZVA is counted as a store.

The counter does not count a Store-Exclusive instruction that fails.

PMCEID0_EL0[7] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0008`, **INST_RETIRED, Instruction architecturally executed**

The counter counts each architecturally-executed instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts architecturally-executed `MOVPRFX` instructions.

PMCEID0_EL0[8] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if event INST_SPEC is not implemented.

`0x0009`, **EXC_TAKEN, Exception taken**

The counter counts each exception taken.

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Note

The counter counts the PE exceptions described in:

- For exceptions taken to an Exception level using AArch64, *Exception entry* on page D1-4604.
- For exceptions taken to an Exception level using AArch32, *AArch32 state exception descriptions* on page G1-8648.

PMCEID0_EL0[9] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x000A`, EXC_RETURN, Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass, exception return

The counter counts each architecturally-executed exception return instruction. The following sections define the counted instructions:

- For an exception return from an Exception level using AArch64, *Exception return* on page D1-4607.
- For an exception return from an Exception level using AArch32, *Exception return to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8635.

However, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether this event counts the execution of an exception return instruction if either:

- Execution of the instruction is, itself, CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.
- Execution of the instruction sets PSTATE.IL and does not generate an exception return.

Note

Examples of when an exception return instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE are if the instruction is executed at EL0, or in AArch32 state in System mode.

A particular consequence of this CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior is that an implementation that does not support AArch32 state at EL1 or higher does not have to treat AArch32 `MOVS PC, LR` instructions, and related instructions, as exception return instructions.

PMCEID0_EL0[10] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x000B`, CID_WRITE_RETIRED, Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass, write to CONTEXTIDR

The counter counts each `MSR` write to CONTEXTIDR_EL1 and each `MCR` write to CONTEXTIDR.

If the PE performs two architecturally-executed writes to CONTEXTIDR without an intervening Context synchronization event, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the first write is counted.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, the counter:

- Counts each architecturally-executed instruction accessing the named register CONTEXTIDR_EL1, including when executing at EL2 when HCR_EL2.E2H is `0b1`.
- Does not count instructions accessing the named register CONTEXTIDR_EL12.

Note

The event is defined by the name used to access the register. The counter does not count writes to the named register CONTEXTIDR_EL2.

PMCEID0_EL0[11] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x000C`, PC_WRITE_RETIRED, Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass, Software change of the PC

The counter counts each architecturally-executed Software change of the PC that is taken. This includes all:

- Branch instructions.
- Memory-reading instructions that explicitly write to the PC.

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- Data-processing instructions that explicitly write to the PC.
- Exception return instructions.

Note

Conditional branches are only counted if the branch is taken.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the following are included as a Software change of the PC:

- BRK and BKPT instructions.
- An UNDEFINED instruction that generates an exception.
- An exception-generating instruction, SVC, HVC, and SMC, that generates an exception.
- Context synchronization barrier instructions, ISB.

The counter does not increment for exceptions other than those explicitly identified in these lists.

If PC_WRITE_RETIRED and BR_SKIP_RETIRED are both implemented, the PE must treat the following types of instruction in the same way for both events:

- BRK and BKPT instructions.
- UNDEFINED instructions.
- The exception-generating instructions, SVC, HVC, and SMC.
- Context synchronization barrier instructions.

From Armv8.6, if BR_RETIRED is also implemented, the PE must also treat these types of instruction in the same way for the BR_RETIRED, PC_WRITE_RETIRED, and BR_SKIP_RETIRED events.

PMCEID0_EL0[12] reads as 0b1 if this event is implemented and 0b0 otherwise.

0x000D, BR_IMMED_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, immediate

The counter counts all architecturally-executed immediate branch instructions.

In AArch32 state, the counter increments each time the PE executes one of the following instructions:

- B{<c>} <label>.
- BL{<c>} <label>.
- BLX{<c>} <label>.
- CBZ <Rn>, <label>.
- CBNZ <label>.

In AArch64 state, the counter increments each time the PE executes one of the following instructions:

- B <label>.
- B.cond <label>.
- BL <label>.
- CBZ <Rn>, <label>.
- CBNZ <Rn>, <label>.
- TBZ <Rn>, <label>.
- TBNZ <Rn>, <label>.

Note

Conditional branches are always counted, regardless of whether the branch is taken or not taken.

If the Context synchronization barrier instruction ISB is counted as a Software change of the PC instruction by PC_WRITE_RETIRED, then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether ISB is counted as an immediate branch instruction.

PMCEID0_EL0[13] reads as 0b1 if this event is implemented and 0b0 otherwise.

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`0x000E`, BR_RETURN_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, procedure return, taken

In AArch32 state, the counter counts the following architecturally executed procedure return instructions:

- `BX R14`.
- `MOV PC, LR`.
- `POP {..., PC}`.
- `LDR PC, [SP], #offset`.

Note

The counter counts only the listed instructions as procedure returns. For example, it does not count the following as procedure return instructions:

- `BX R0`, because Rm ≠ R14.
- `MOV PC, R0`, because Rm ≠ R14.
- `LDM SP, {..., PC}`, because writeback is not specified.
- `LDR PC, [SP, #offset]`, because this specifies the wrong addressing mode.

In AArch64 state, the counter counts architecturally executed `RET`, `RETAA`, and `RETAB` instructions.

PMCEID0_EL0[14] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x000F`, UNALIGNED_LDST_RETIRED, Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass, unaligned load or store

The counter counts each memory-reading instruction or memory-writing instruction access that would generate an Alignment fault when Alignment fault checking is enabled.

The counter does not count accesses that would generate an SP alignment fault exception if the applicable stack pointer alignment check is enabled, unless that access would also generate an Alignment fault Data Abort exception if Alignment fault checking is enabled.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this event counts accesses that generate an exception, including accesses that do generate Alignment fault Data Abort exceptions.

PMCEID0_EL0[15] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x001C`, TTBR_WRITE_RETIRED, Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass, write to TTBR

The counter counts `MSR` writes to TTBR0_EL1 and TTBR1_EL1 in AArch64 state and `MCR` and `MCRR` writes to TTBR0 and TTBR1 in AArch32 state. When EL3 is implemented and using AArch32, this includes counting writes to both banked copies of TTBR0 and TTBR1.

If the PE executes two writes to the same TTBR, without an intervening Context synchronization event, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the first write to the TTBR, is counted.

If EL3 is implemented and using AArch64, the counter does not count writes to TTBR0_EL3.

If EL2 is implemented and using AArch64, the counter does not count writes to TTBR0_EL2 and VTTBR_EL2.

If EL2 is implemented and using AArch32, the counter does not count writes to HTTBR and VTTBR.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, the counter:

- Counts each architecturally-executed instruction accessing the named registers TTBR0_EL1 and TTBR1_EL1, including when executing at EL2 when HCR_EL2.E2H is `0b1`.
- Does not count instructions accessing the named registers TTBR0_EL12 and TTBR1_EL12.

PMCEID0_EL0[28] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x001E`, CHAIN, Chain a pair of event counters

Even-numbered counters never increment as a result of this event.

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For an odd-numbered counter <n+1>, the counter increments when an event increments the preceding even-numbered counter <*n*> on the same PE causing unsigned overflow of bits [31:0] of the event counter <*n*>, and any of the following are true:

- FEAT_PMUv3p5 is not implemented.
- EL2 is not implemented and PMCR.LP is `0b1`.
- EL2 is implemented, <*n*> is less than HDCR.HPMN, and PMCR.LP is `0b0`.
- EL2 is implemented, <*n*> is greater than or equal to HDCR.HPMN, and HDCR.HLP is `0b0`.

This means the CHAIN event can be used to link the odd-numbered counter with the preceding even-numbered counter to provide a 64-bit counter.

Note

When FEAT_PMUv3p5 is not implemented, the CHAIN event allows software to use the *N* event counters as *N* 32-bit counters, *N*/2 64-bit counters, or a mixture of 32-bit counters and 64-bit counters.

The CHAIN event only counts overflows from the preceding even-numbered counter on the same PE. This means it ignores the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT.

The architecture does not provide atomic access to a pair of counters.

To filter the Exception levels and Security states in which the event is counted, software:

- Programs PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 to count the event in the required conditions.
- Programs PMEVTYPER<n+1>_EL0 to count the CHAIN event in all Exception levels and states.

The PE might ignore the filter settings for the CHAIN event and behave as if they are set to count in all Exception levels and states. If software does not program the event in this way, the count becomes UNPREDICTABLE.

The architecture does not define the latency between the low counter overflowing and the high counter incrementing the CHAIN event. There is no requirement for updates to occur synchronously, but software reading or enabling the counter pair by reading the low counter first and the high counter second, with an intervening Context synchronization event, will not observe the low counter incrementing and overflowing for the event and the high counter not incrementing for the resulting CHAIN event. This means that the `ISB` executed after reading the low counter ensures the completion of the update of the high counter by the CHAIN event.

PMCEID0_EL0[30] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0021`, BR_RETIRED, Instruction architecturally executed, branch

The counter counts all branches on the architecturally executed path that would incur cost if mispredicted.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter increments for any or all of:

- Unconditional direct branch instructions.
- Exception-generating instructions.
- Exception return instructions.
- Context synchronization instructions.

The counter counts all other branch instructions, memory-reading and data-processing instructions that explicitly write to the PC, at retirement.

Note

Conditional branches are always counted, regardless of whether the branch is taken.

Arm recommends that BR_RETIRED counts *Unconditional direct branch instructions* and *Exception return instructions*.

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From Armv8.6, if PC_WRITE_RETIRED and BR_RETIRED are both implemented, the PE must treat the following types of instruction in the same way for both events:

- `BRK` and `BKPT` instructions.
- UNDEFINED instructions.
- The exception-generating instructions, `SVC`, `HVC`, and `SMC`.
- Context synchronization barrier instructions.

PMCEID1_EL0[1] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x400C`, TRB_WRAP, Trace buffer current write pointer wrapped

The event is generated each time the current write pointer is wrapped to the base pointer.

PMCEID0_EL0[44] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_TRBE is implemented.

`0x400D`, PMU_OVFS, PMU overflow, counters accessible to EL1 and EL0

The event is generated each time one of the following occurs:

- An event is counted by an event counter <*n*> and all of the following are true:
  - PMINTENSET_EL1[*n*] is `0b1`.
  - One of the following is true:
    - Counting the event causes unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[31:0], and either FEAT_PMUv3p5 is not implemented or PMCR_EL0.LP is `0b0`.
    - Counting the event causes unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[63:0], FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, and PMCR_EL0.LP is `0b1`.
  - Either EL2 is implemented and <*n*> in the range [0 .. (MDCR_EL2.HPMN-1)], or EL2 is not implemented and <*n*> is in the range [0 .. (PMCR_EL0.N-1)].
- A cycle is counted by PMCCNTR_EL0, PMINTENSET_EL1[31] is `0b1`, and one of the following is true:
  - Counting the cycle causes unsigned overflow of PMCCNTR_EL0[31:0] and PMCR_EL0.LC is `0b0`.
  - Counting the cycle causes unsigned overflow of PMCCNTR_EL0[63:0] and PMCR_EL0.LC is `0b1`.

This event cannot be counted by the PMU. PMCEID0_EL0[45] reads as `0b0`.

This event must be implemented if all of the following are true:

- FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented.
- FEAT_ETE is implemented.

`0x400E`, TRB_TRIG, Trace buffer Trigger Event

The event is generated when a Trace Buffer Extension Trigger Event occurs.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this event can be counted by the PMU.

PMCEID0_EL0[46] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and can be counted by the PMU, and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_TRBE is implemented.

`0x400F`, PMU_HOVFS, PMU overflow, counters reserved for use by EL2

The event is generated each time an event is counted by an event counter <*n*> and all of the following are true:

- EL2 is implemented.
- PMINTENSET_EL1[*n*] is `0b1`.

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- One of the following is true:
  - Counting the event causes unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[31:0], and either FEAT_PMUv3p5 is not implemented or MDCR_EL2.HLP is `0b0`.
  - Counting the event causes unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[63:0], FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, and MDCR_EL2.HLP is `0b1`.
- <*n*> in the range [MDCR_EL2.HPMN .. (PMCR_EL0.N-1)].

The event is not transmitted to a trace unit if `SelfHostedTraceEnabled()` is TRUE and TRFCR_EL2.E2TRE is `0b0`.

Note

This is in addition to the rules for the export of all events to a trace unit. See *Controls to prohibit trace at Exception levels* on page D3-4723.

This event cannot be counted by the PMU. PMCEID0_EL0[47] reads as `0b0`.

This event must be implemented if all of the following are true:

- FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented.
- FEAT_ETE is implemented.
- EL2 is implemented.

`0x8000`, **SIMD_INST_RETIRED, Instruction architecturally executed, SIMD**

The counter counts each architecturally executed SIMD instruction.

That is, the counter counts:

- SVE instructions other than non-SIMD SVE instructions.
- Advanced SIMD instructions other than Advanced SIMD scalar instructions.

`0x8001`, **ASE_INST_RETIRED, Instruction architecturally executed, Advanced SIMD**

The counter counts each architecturally executed Advanced SIMD instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts Advanced SIMD scalar instructions.

`0x8002`, **SVE_INST_RETIRED, Instruction architecturally executed, SVE**

The counter counts each architecturally executed SVE instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts non-SIMD SVE instructions.

This event must be implemented if event SVE_INST_SPEC is not implemented.

Implementation of this event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x8003`, **ASE_SVE_INST_RETIRED, Instruction architecturally executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE**

The counter counts each architecturally executed instruction counted by either ASE_INST_RETIRED or SVE_INST_RETIRED.

`0x8107`, **BR_SKIP_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, not taken**

The counter counts each conditional Software change of the PC instruction that is not taken. This includes all:

- Conditional branch instructions.
- Conditional memory-reading instructions that explicitly write to the PC.
- Conditional data-processing instructions that explicitly write to the PC.
- Conditional exception return instructions.

These are the same instructions which, if unconditional, or conditional and taken, are counted by the PC_WRITE_RETIRED event.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the following are included as a Software change of the PC, which the counter increments for:

- A conditional UNDEFINED instruction that does not generate an exception.

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- A conditional exception-generating instruction, `SVC`, `HVC`, or `SMC`, that does not generate an exception.
- A conditional Context synchronization barrier instruction, `ISB`, that fails its condition code check.

Note

Many of these instructions can only be conditional in the AArch32 instruction sets.

The counter does not increment for exceptions other than those explicitly identified in these lists.

If PC_WRITE_RETIRED and BR_SKIP_RETIRED are both implemented, the PE must treat the following types of instruction in the same way for both events:

- `BRK` and `BKPT` instructions.
- UNDEFINED instructions.
- The exception-generating instructions, `SVC`, `HVC`, and `SMC`.
- Context synchronization barrier instructions.

From Armv8.6, if BR_RETIRED is also implemented, the PE must also treat these types of instruction in the same way for the BR_RETIRED event.

`0x8108`, **BR_IMMED_TAKEN_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, immediate, taken**

The counter counts each instruction counted by both BR_IMMED_RETIRED and PC_WRITE_RETIRED.

These are all direct branch instructions on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is taken.

`0x8109`, **BR_IMMED_SKIP_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, immediate, not taken**

The counter counts each instruction counted by both BR_IMMED_RETIRED and BR_SKIP_RETIRED.

These are all direct branch instructions on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is not taken.

Implementation of this optional event requires that AArch32 is implemented at any Exception level.

`0x810A`, **BR_IND_TAKEN_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, indirect, taken**

The counter counts each instruction counted by both BR_IND_RETIRED and PC_WRITE_RETIRED.

These are all indirect branch instructions, including return instructions, on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is taken.

Implementation of this optional event requires that AArch32 is implemented at any Exception level.

`0x810B`, **BR_IND_SKIP_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, indirect, not taken**

The counter counts each instruction counted by both BR_IND_RETIRED and BR_SKIP_RETIRED.

These are all indirect branch instructions, including return instructions, on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is not taken.

Implementation of this optional event requires that AArch32 is implemented at any Exception level.

`0x810C`, **BR_INDNR_TAKEN_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, indirect excluding procedure return, taken**

The counter counts each instruction counted by both BR_IND_RETIRED and PC_WRITE_RETIRED, that is not counted by BR_RETURN_RETIRED.

These are all indirect branch instructions, excluding return instructions, on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is taken.

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0x810D, BR_INDNR_SKIP_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, indirect excluding procedure return, not taken

The counter counts each instruction counted by both BR_INDNR_RETIRED and BR_SKIP_RETIRED.

These are all indirect branch instructions, excluding return instructions, on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is not taken.

Implementation of this optional event requires that AArch32 is implemented at any Exception level.

0x810E, BR_RETURN_ANY_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, procedure return

The counter counts each instruction counted by BR_IND_RETIRED where if taken, the branch would be counted by BR_RETURN_RETIRED.

These are all return instructions on the architecturally executed path.

Implementation of this optional event requires that AArch32 is implemented at any Exception level.

0x810F, BR_RETURN_SKIP_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, procedure return, not taken

The counter counts each instruction counted by both BR_RETURN_ANY_RETIRED and BR_SKIP_RETIRED.

These are all return instructions on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is not taken.

Implementation of this optional event requires that AArch32 is implemented at any Exception level.

0x811D, BR_IND_RETIRED, Instruction architecturally executed, indirect branch

The counter counts each Software change of the PC that is not counted by BR_IMMED_RETIRED.

Software change of the PC has the same definition as for the PC_WRITE_RETIRED and BR_SKIP_RETIRED events.

Note

Conditional branches are always counted, regardless of whether the branch is taken.

0x811E, BR_INDNR_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, indirect excluding procedure return

The counter counts each instruction counted by BR_IND_RETIRED that is not counted by BR_RETURN_ANY_RETIRED.

These are all indirect branch instructions, excluding return instructions, on the architecturally executed path.

Implementation of this optional event requires that AArch32 is implemented at any Exception level.

0x811F, BRB_FILTRATE, Branch Record captured

The counter counts each branch record captured in the branch record buffer. Branch records that are not captured because they are removed by filtering are not counted.

When BRB_FILTRATE is generated for an exception or an exception return, it is an *Exception-related event*.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_BRBE is implemented.

0x8179, BRNL_INDNR_TAKEN_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, indirect branch without link excluding procedure return, taken

The counter counts each branch counted by BRNL_IND_TAKEN_RETIRED that is not counted by BR_RETURN_RETIRED.

These are all indirect branch without link excluding procedure return instructions on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is taken.

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`0x817A`, **BL_TAKEN_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, branch with link, taken**

The counter counts each Software change of the PC counted by PC_WRITE_RETIRED that calls a subroutine and sets LR to return address.

These are all branch with link instructions on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is taken.

`0x817B`, **BRNL_TAKEN_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, branch without link, taken**

The counter counts each Software change of the PC counted by PC_WRITE_RETIRED that is not counted by BL_TAKEN_RETIRED.

These are all branch without link instructions on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is taken.

`0x817C`, **BL_IND_TAKEN_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, indirect branch with link, taken**

The counter counts each branch counted by both BL_TAKEN_RETIRED and BR_IND_TAKEN_RETIRED.

These are all indirect branch with link instructions on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is taken.

`0x817D`, **BRNL_IND_TAKEN_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, indirect branch without link, taken**

The counter counts each branch counted by both BRNL_TAKEN_RETIRED and BR_IND_TAKEN_RETIRED.

These are all indirect branch without link instructions on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is taken.

`0x817E`, **BL_IMMED_TAKEN_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, direct branch with link, taken**

The counter counts each branch counted by both BL_TAKEN_RETIRED and BR_IMMED_TAKEN_RETIRED.

These are all direct branch with link instructions on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is taken.

`0x817F`, **BRNL_IMMED_TAKEN_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, direct branch without link, taken**

The counter counts each branch counted by both BRNL_TAKEN_RETIRED and BR_IMMED_TAKEN_RETIRED.

These are all direct branch without link instructions on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is taken.

`0x8180`, **BR_UNCOND_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, unconditional branch**

The counter counts each Software change of the PC counted by BR_RETIRED that is not counted by BR_COND_RETIRED.

These are all unconditional branch instructions on the architecturally executed path.

`0x8181`, **BR_COND_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, conditional branch**

The counter counts each Software change of the PC counted by BR_RETIRED that is a conditional branch.

These are all conditional branch instructions on the architecturally executed path.

In the A64 instruction set, conditional branches are `B.cond`, `BC.cond`, `CBNZ`, `CBZ`, `TBNZ`, and `TBZ`. This includes `B.cond` and `BC.cond` instructions with the `AL` or `NV` condition code.

In the A32 instruction set, conditional branches are Software change of the PC instructions that have bits [31:29] of the instruction opcode not equal to `0b111`.

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In the T32 instruction set, conditional branches are `B<c>`, `B<c>.W`, Software change of the PC instructions executed in an IT block, `CBNZ`, and `CBZ`. Branch instruction encodings, including `B{<c>}` and `B{<c>}.W`, where `<c>` is either omitted or `AL` are only considered conditional branches when they are the last instruction in an IT block.

`0x8182`, BR_COND_TAKEN_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, conditional branch, taken

The counter counts each Software change of the PC counted by both BR_COND_RETIRED and PC_WRITE_RETIRED.

These are all conditional branch instructions on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is taken.

`0x8183`, BR_HINT_COND_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, hinted conditional

The counter counts each branch counted by BR_COND_RETIRED that is a hinted conditional branch.

These are all hinted conditional branch instructions on the architecturally executed path.

The hinted conditional branch instruction is `BC.cond`.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_HBC is implemented.

Common microarchitectural events

The Common microarchitectural events are:

`0x0001`, L1I_CACHE_REFILL, Level 1 instruction cache refill

The counter counts each access counted by L1I_CACHE that causes a refill of the Level 1 instruction or unified cache from outside of the Level 1 instruction or unified cache.

A refill includes any access that causes data to be fetched from outside of the Level 1 caches, even if the data is ultimately not allocated into the Level 1 instruction cache. For example, data might be fetched into a buffer but then discarded, rather than being allocated into a cache. These buffers are treated as part of the cache.

For example, the counter counts accesses to the Level 1 instruction cache that cause a refill that is satisfied by fetching data from memory, a Level 2 cache, or a Level 1 cache of another PE.

The counter does not count accesses that miss in the cache but are satisfied by the refill of a previous miss and do not cause a new refill, even if that previous refill is not complete at the time of the miss.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that result from cache maintenance instructions are counted.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID0_EL0[1] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0002`, L1I_TLB_REFILL, Level 1 instruction TLB refill

The counter counts each Instruction memory access counted by L1I_TLB that causes a TLB refill of the Level 1 instruction TLB.

This includes each Instruction memory access that causes a memory access due to a translation table walk or an access to another level of TLB caching.

The counter does not count the access if any of the following are true:

- FEAT_E0PD is implemented and the access is an unprivileged access that generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.E0PDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.EPDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access is due to a TLB maintenance instruction.
- The access misses in the TLB and generates a translation table walk but does not cause a refill of the TLB.

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It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts the access if any of the following are true:

- The access generates a Translation fault for any other reason.
- The refill is not allocated in the TLB.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID0_EL0[2] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0003`, L1D_CACHE_REFILL, Level 1 data cache refill

The counter counts each access counted by L1D_CACHE that causes a refill of the Level 1 data or unified cache from outside of the Level 1 data or unified cache.

A refill includes any access that causes data to be fetched from outside of the Level 1 caches, even if the data is ultimately not allocated into the Level 1 data cache. For example, data might be fetched into a buffer but then discarded, rather than being allocated into a cache. These buffers are treated as part of the cache.

For example, the counter counts accesses to the Level 1 data cache that cause a refill that is satisfied by fetching data from memory, a Level 2 cache, or a Level 1 cache of another PE.

The counter does not count accesses that:

- Miss in the cache but are satisfied by the refill of a previous miss and do not cause a new refill, even if that previous refill is not complete at the time of the miss.
- Miss in the cache but do not generate a refill, such as a write through the cache.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that result from cache maintenance instructions are counted.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID0_EL0[3] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if the implementation includes a Level 1 data or unified cache.

`0x0004`, L1D_CACHE, Level 1 data cache access

The counter counts each Memory-read operation or Memory-write operation that causes a cache access to at least the Level 1 data or unified cache.

Each access to a cache line is counted including the multiple accesses caused by single instructions such as `LDM` or `STM`. Each access to other Level 1 data or unified memory structures, for example refill buffers, write buffers, and write-back buffers, is also counted.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that result from cache maintenance instructions are counted.

If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is implemented, accesses that only update the cache status information for a cache entry without accessing the content of the cache entry are not counted.

If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is not implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that only update the cache status information for a cache entry without accessing the content of the cache entry are counted.

An example of cache status information is whether the cached data is held in an exclusive or shared state.

When the L1D_CACHE_RW event is implemented:

- If the L1D_CACHE_PRFM event is implemented, accesses to the Level 1 data cache due to a preload or prefetch instruction are counted. Otherwise, these are not counted.
- If the L1D_CACHE_HWPRF event is implemented, accesses to the Level 1 data cache due to a hardware prefetcher are counted. Otherwise these events are not counted.

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When the L1D_CACHE_RW event is not implemented, it IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to the Level 1 data cache due to preload or prefetch instructions or due to a hardware prefetcher are counted.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID0_EL0[4] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if the implementation includes a Level 1 data or unified cache.

`0x0005`, L1D_TLB_REFILL, Level 1 data TLB refill

The counter counts each access counted by L1D_TLB that causes a TLB refill of the Level 1 data or unified TLB.

This includes each access that causes a memory access due to a translation table walk or an access to another level of TLB caching.

The counter does not count the access if any of the following are true:

- FEAT_E0PD is implemented and the access is an unprivileged access that generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.E0PDy bit is `0b1`.
- FEAT_SVE is implemented and the access is a non-fault access that fails because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.NFDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.EPDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access is due to a TLB maintenance instruction.
- The access misses in the TLB and generates a translation table walk but does not cause a refill of the TLB.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts the access if any of the following are true:

- The access generates a Translation fault for any other reason.
- The refill is not allocated in the TLB.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID0_EL0[5] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0010`, BR_MIS_PRED, Branch instruction Speculatively executed, mispredicted or not predicted

The counter counts each correction to the predicted program flow that occurs because of a misprediction from, or no prediction from, the branch prediction resources and that relates to instructions that the branch prediction resources are capable of predicting.

If no program-flow prediction resources are implemented, Arm recommends that the counter counts all branches that are not taken.

PMCEID0_EL0[16] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if the implementation includes program-flow prediction.

`0x0011`, CPU_CYCLES, Cycle

The counter increments on every cycle.

All counters are subject to changes in clock frequency, including when a `WFI` or `WFE` instruction stops the clock. This means that it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether or not CPU_CYCLES continues to increment when the clocks are stopped by `WFI` and `WFE` instructions.

Note

Unlike PMCCNTR or PMCCNTR_EL0, this count is not affected by the cycle counter controls:

- The counter is not incremented in prohibited regions, so is not affected by PMCR.DP or PMCR_EL0.DP.

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- The counter increments on every cycle, regardless of the setting of PMCR.D or PMCR_EL0.D.
- The counter is reset when event counters are reset by PMCR.P and PMCR_EL0.P, never by PMCR.C or PMCR_EL0.C.
- If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, the counter ignores SDCR.SCCD, MDCR_EL3.SCCD, HDCR.HCCD, and MDCR_EL2.HDCCD.

In a multithreaded implementation:

- If the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the event counter is 0, then the counter counts each Processor cycle when the counting PE is active.
- If the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the event counter is 1, then the counter counts each Processor cycle.

PMCEID0_EL0[17] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented.

`0x0012`, BR_PRED, Predictable branch instruction Speculatively executed

The counter counts every branch or other change in the program flow that the branch prediction resources are capable of predicting.

If all branches are subject to prediction, for example a BTB or BTAC, then all branches are predictable branches.

If branches are decoded before the predictor, so that the branch prediction logic dynamically predicts only some branches, for example conditional and indirect branches, then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether other branches are counted as predictable branches. Arm recommends that all branches are counted.

An implementation might include other structures that predict branches, such as a loop buffer that predicts short backwards direct branches as taken. Each execution of such a branch is a predictable branch. Terminating the loop might generate a misprediction event that is counted by BR_MIS_PRED.

If no program-flow prediction resources are implemented, this event is optional, but Arm recommends that BR_PRED counts all branches.

PMCEID0_EL0[18] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if the implementation includes program-flow prediction.

`0x0013`, MEM_ACCESS, Data memory access

The counter counts each Memory-read operation or Memory-write operation that the PE makes.

The counter increments whether the access results in an access to a Level 1 data or unified cache, a Level 2 data or unified cache, or neither of these.

The number of accesses generated by each instruction is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The counter does not count:

- Instruction memory accesses.
- Translation table walks.
- Write-back from any cache.
- Refilling of any cache.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that result from cache maintenance instructions are counted.

PMCEID0_EL0[19] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0014`, L1I_CACHE, Level 1 instruction cache access

The counter counts each Instruction memory access to at least the Level 1 instruction or unified cache.

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Each Instruction memory access to other Level 1 instruction or unified memory structures, such as refill buffers, is also counted.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that result from cache maintenance instructions are counted.

If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is implemented, accesses that only update the cache status information for a cache entry without accessing the content of the cache entry are not counted.

If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is not implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that only update the cache status information for a cache entry without accessing the content of the cache entry are counted.

An example of cache status information is whether the cached data is held in an exclusive or shared state.

When the L1I_CACHE_RD event is implemented:

- If the L1I_CACHE_PRFM event is implemented, accesses to the Level 1 instruction cache due to a preload or prefetch instruction are counted. Otherwise, these are not counted.
- If the L1I_CACHE_HWPRF event is implemented, accesses to the Level 1 instruction cache due to a hardware prefetcher are counted. Otherwise these events are not counted.

When the L1I_CACHE_RD event is not implemented, it IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to the Level 1 instruction cache due to preload or prefetch instructions or due to a hardware prefetcher are counted.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID0_EL0[20] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0015`, L1D_CACHE_WB, Level 1 data cache write-back

The counter counts each write-back of data from the Level 1 data or unified cache to outside of the Level 1 caches. For example:

- A write-back of a dirty cache line to a Level 2 cache or memory.
- A write-back of a recently fetched cache line that has not been allocated to the Level 1 data cache.

Each write-back is counted once, even if multiple accesses are required to complete the write-back.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts:

- A transfer of a dirty cache line from the Level 1 data cache to outside of Level 1 caches made as a result of a coherency request.
- Write-backs made as a result of cache maintenance instructions.

The counter does not count:

- The invalidation of a cache line without any write-back to outside of the Level 1 caches or memory.
- Writes that write through the Level 1 data cache to outside of the Level 1 caches.

A write-back is attributable to the agent that generated the request that caused the write-back. This might not be the same agent that caused the data being written back to be allocated into the cache.

An Unattributable write-back event occurs when a requestor outside of the PE makes a coherency request that results in write-back. If the cache is shared, then an Unattributable write-back event is not counted. If the cache is not shared, then the event is counted.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a write of a whole cache line that is not the result of the eviction of a line from the cache, is counted. For example, this applies when the PE determines software is streaming writes to memory and does not allocate lines to the cache, or by a `DC ZVA` operation.

PMCEID0_EL0[21] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

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`0x0016`, L2D_CACHE, Level 2 data cache access

The counter counts each Memory-read operation or Memory-write operation that causes a cache access to at least the Level 2 data or unified cache.

Each access to a cache line is counted including refills of and write-backs from other caches. Each access to other Level 2 data or unified memory structures, for example refill buffers, write buffers, and write-back buffers, is also counted.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that result from cache maintenance instructions are counted.

If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is implemented, accesses that only update the cache status information for a cache entry without accessing the content of the cache entry are not counted.

If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is not implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that only update the cache status information for a cache entry without accessing the content of the cache entry are counted.

An example of cache status information is whether the cached data is held in an exclusive or shared state.

When the L2D_CACHE_RW event is implemented:

- If the L2D_CACHE_PRFM event is implemented, accesses to the Level 2 data cache due to a preload or prefetch instruction are counted. Otherwise, these are not counted.
- If the L2D_CACHE_HWPRF event is implemented, accesses to the Level 2 data cache due to a hardware prefetcher are counted. Otherwise these events are not counted.

When the L2D_CACHE_RW event is not implemented, it IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to the Level 2 data cache due to preload or prefetch instructions or due to a hardware prefetcher are counted.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID0_EL0[22] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0017`, L2D_CACHE_REFILL, Level 2 data cache refill

The counter counts each access counted by L2D_CACHE that causes a refill of the Level 2 data or unified cache, or any Level 1 data, instruction, or unified cache of this PE, from outside of those caches.

A refill includes any access that causes data to be fetched from outside of the Level 1 and Level 2 caches, even if the data is ultimately not allocated into the Level 2 data cache. For example, data might be fetched into a buffer but then discarded, rather than being allocated into a cache. These buffers are treated as part of the cache.

For example, the counter counts:

- Accesses to the Level 2 data cache that cause a refill that is satisfied by fetching data from memory, a Level 3 cache, or a Level 2 cache of another PE.
- Refills of and write-backs from any Level 1 data, instruction, or unified cache of this PE that cause a refill from outside of the Level 1 and Level 2 caches of this PE.
- Accesses to the Level 2 data cache that cause a refill of a Level 1 cache of this PE from outside of the Level 1 and Level 2 caches of this PE, even if there is no refill of the Level 2 data cache.

The counter does not count accesses that:

- Miss in the cache but are satisfied by the refill of a previous miss and do not cause a new refill, even if that previous refill is not complete at the time of the miss.
- Miss in the cache but do not generate a refill, such as a write through the cache.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that result from cache maintenance instructions are counted.

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If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID0_EL0[23] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0018`, L2D_CACHE_WB, Level 2 data cache write-back

The counter counts each write-back of data from the Level 2 data or unified cache to outside of the Level 1 and Level 2 caches. For example:

- A write-back of a dirty cache line to a Level 3 cache or memory.
- A write-back of a recently fetched cache line that has not been allocated to the Level 2 data cache.

Each write-back is counted once, even if multiple accesses are required to complete the write-back.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts:

- A transfer of a dirty cache line from the Level 2 data cache to outside of Level 1 and Level 2 caches made as a result of a coherency request.
- Write-backs made as a result of cache maintenance instructions.

The counter does not count:

- The invalidation of a cache line without any write-back to outside of the Level 1 and Level 2 caches or memory.
- Writes that write through the Level 2 data cache to outside of the Level 1 and Level 2 caches.
- Transfers of data from the Level 2 data cache to a Level 1 cache to satisfy a refill of the other cache.

A write-back is attributable to the agent that generated the request that caused the write-back. This might not be the same agent that caused the data being written back to be allocated into the cache.

An Unattributable write-back event occurs when a requestor outside of the PE makes a coherency request that results in write-back. If the cache is shared, then an Unattributable write-back event is not counted. If the cache is not shared, then the event is counted.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a write of a whole cache line that is not the result of the eviction of a line from the cache, is counted. For example, this applies when the PE determines software is streaming writes to memory and does not allocate lines to the cache, or by a `DC ZVA` operation.

PMCEID0_EL0[24] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0019`, BUS_ACCESS, Bus access

The counter counts each Memory-read operation or Memory-write operation that accesses outside of the boundary of the PE and its closely-coupled caches. Where this boundary lies with respect to any implemented caches is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Where an implementation has multiple buses at this boundary, this event counts the sum of accesses across all buses.

A bus access is part of a bus transaction. The exact nature of a bus transaction is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, but for the purposes of event monitoring consists of a single access comprising one or more cycles, or beats, when the transaction occupies the bus. The BUS_ACCESS event counts each beat of each transaction. That is, each bus cycle counted by BUS_CYCLES for which the bus is active.

Bus transactions include refills of and write-backs from data, instruction, and unified caches. Whether bus transactions include operations that use the bus but do not explicitly transfer data is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

An Unattributable bus transaction occurs when a requestor outside the PE makes a request that results in a bus access, for example, a coherency request.

If a bus supports multiple accesses per cycle, for example through multiple channels, the counter increments once for each channel that is active on a cycle, and so it might increment by more than one in any given cycle.

The maximum increment in any given cycle is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

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PMCEID0_EL0[25] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x001A`, **MEMORY_ERROR, Local memory error**

The counter counts every occurrence of a memory error signaled by a memory closely coupled to this PE. The definition of local memories is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED but includes caches, tightly-coupled memories, and TLB arrays.

Memory error refers to a physical error detected by the hardware, such as a parity or ECC error. It includes errors that are correctable and those that are not. It does not include errors as defined in the architecture, such as MMU faults.

PMCEID0_EL0[26] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x001B`, **INST_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed**

The counter counts instructions that are Speculatively executed by the PE. This includes instructions that are subsequently not architecturally executed. The definition of Speculatively executed is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

PMCEID0_EL0[27] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if event INST_RETIRED is not implemented.

`0x001D`, **BUS_CYCLES, Bus cycle**

The counter increments on every cycle of the interface at the boundary of the PE and its closely-coupled caches. Where this boundary lies with respect to any implemented caches is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

If the implementation clocks the external memory interface at the same rate as the processor hardware, the counter counts every cycle.

PMCEID0_EL0[29] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x001F`, **L1D_CACHE_ALLOCATE, Level 1 data cache allocation without refill**

The counter counts each Memory-write operation that writes an entire line into the Level 1 data or unified cache without fetching data from outside the Level 1 data or unified cache.

These are allocations of cache lines in the Level 1 data or unified cache that are not refills counted by L1D_CACHE_REFILL. For example:

- A write of an entire cache line from a coalescing write buffer.
- A `DC ZVA` operation.

The counter counts only Memory-write operations Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation.

PMCEID0_EL0[31] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0020`, **L2D_CACHE_ALLOCATE, Level 2 data cache allocation without refill**

The counter counts each Memory-write operation that writes an entire line into the Level 2 data or unified cache without fetching data from outside the Level 2 data or unified cache.

These are allocations of cache lines in the Level 2 data or unified cache that are not refills counted by L2D_CACHE_REFILL. For example:

- A write-back of an entire cache line from a Level 1 cache to the Level 2 data cache.
- A write of an entire cache line from a coalescing write buffer.
- A `DC ZVA` operation.

The counter counts only Memory-write operations Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation.

PMCEID1_EL0[0] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

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`0x0022`, BR_MIS_PRED_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, mispredicted

The counter counts each instructions counted by BR_RETIRED that were not correctly predicted.

If no program-flow prediction resources are implemented, this event counts all retired not-taken branches.

PMCEID1_EL0[2] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0023`, STALL_FRONTEND, No operation sent for execution due to the frontend

The counter counts each cycle counted by CPU_CYCLES where no Attributable instruction or operation was sent for execution and there was no Attributable instruction or operation available to dispatch for the PE from the frontend.

The division between frontend and backend is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. All STALL events must count at the same point in the pipeline.

Note

For a simplified pipeline model of Fetch-Decode-Issue-Execute-Retire, Arm recommends that the events are counted when instructions are dispatched from Decode to Issue.

In a single cycle, both the STALL_BACKEND and STALL_FRONTEND events might be counted, if both the backend is unable to accept any operations and there are no operations available to issue from the frontend.

PMCEID1_EL0[3] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented.

`0x0024`, STALL_BACKEND, No operation sent for execution due to the backend

The counter counts each cycle counted by CPU_CYCLES where no Attributable instruction or operation was sent for execution and either:

- The backend is unable to accept any of the instruction operations available for the PE.
- The backend is unable to accept any operations for the PE.

For example, the backend might be unable to accept operations because of a resource conflict or non-availability.

The division between frontend and backend is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. For more information, see STALL_FRONTEND. All STALL events must count at the same point in the pipeline.

Note

In a single cycle, both the STALL_BACKEND and STALL_FRONTEND events might be counted, if both the backend is unable to accept any operations and there are no operations available to issue from the frontend.

PMCEID1_EL0[4] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented.

`0x0025`, L1D_TLB, Level 1 data TLB access

The counter counts each Memory-read operation or Memory-write operation that causes a TLB access to at least the Level 1 data or unified TLB.

Each access to a TLB entry is counted including multiple accesses caused by single instructions such as `LDM` or `STM`.

The counter does not count the access if the access is due to a TLB maintenance instruction.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID1_EL0[5] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

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`0x0026`, L1I_TLB, Level 1 instruction TLB access

The counter counts each Instruction memory access that causes a TLB access to at least the Level 1 instruction TLB.

The counter does not count the access if the access is due to a TLB maintenance instruction.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID1_EL0[6] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0027`, L2I_CACHE, Level 2 instruction cache access

The counter counts each Instruction memory access to at least the Level 2 instruction or unified cache.

Each Instruction memory access to other Level 2 instruction or unified memory structures, such as refill buffers, is also counted.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that result from cache maintenance instructions are counted.

If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is implemented, accesses that only update the cache status information for a cache entry without accessing the content of the cache entry are not counted.

If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is not implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that only update the cache status information for a cache entry without accessing the content of the cache entry are counted.

An example of cache status information is whether the cached data is held in an exclusive or shared state.

When the L2I_CACHE_RD event is implemented:

- If the L2I_CACHE_PRFM event is implemented, accesses to the Level 2 instruction cache due to a preload or prefetch instruction are counted. Otherwise, these are not counted.
- If the L2I_CACHE_HWPRF event is implemented, accesses to the Level 2 instruction cache due to a hardware prefetcher are counted. Otherwise these events are not counted.

When the L2I_CACHE_RD event is not implemented, it IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to the Level 2 instruction cache due to preload or prefetch instructions or due to a hardware prefetcher are counted.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID1_EL0[7] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0028`, L2I_CACHE_REFILL, Level 2 instruction cache refill

The counter counts each access counted by L2I_CACHE that causes a refill of the Level 2 instruction or unified cache, or any Level 1 data, instruction, or unified cache of this PE, from outside of those caches.

A refill includes any access that causes data to be fetched from outside of the Level 1 and Level 2 caches, even if the data is ultimately not allocated into the Level 2 instruction cache. For example, data might be fetched into a buffer but then discarded, rather than being allocated into a cache. These buffers are treated as part of the cache.

For example, the counter counts:

- Accesses to the Level 2 instruction cache that cause a refill that is satisfied by fetching data from memory, a Level 3 cache, or a Level 2 cache of another PE.
- Refills of any Level 1 instruction or unified cache of this PE that cause a refill from outside of the Level 1 and Level 2 caches of this PE.
- Accesses to the Level 2 instruction cache that cause a refill of a Level 1 cache of this PE from outside of the Level 1 and Level 2 caches of this PE, even if there is no refill of the Level 2 instruction cache.

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The counter does not count accesses that miss in the cache but are satisfied by the refill of a previous miss and do not cause a new refill, even if that previous refill is not complete at the time of the miss.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that result from cache maintenance instructions are counted.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID1_EL0[8] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0029`, L3D_CACHE_ALLOCATE, Level 3 data cache allocation without refill

The counter counts each Memory-write operation that writes an entire line into the Level 3 data or unified cache without fetching data from outside the Level 3 data or unified cache.

These are allocations of cache lines in the Level 3 data or unified cache that are not refills counted by L3D_CACHE_REFILL. For example:

- A write-back of an entire cache line from a Level 2 cache to the Level 3 data cache.
- A write of an entire cache line from a coalescing write buffer.
- A `DC ZVA` operation.

The counter counts only Memory-write operations Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation.

PMCEID1_EL0[9] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x002A`, L3D_CACHE_REFILL, Level 3 data cache refill

The counter counts each access counted by L3D_CACHE that causes a refill of the Level 3 data or unified cache, or any Level 1 or Level 2 data, instruction, or unified cache of this PE, from outside of those caches.

A refill includes any access that causes data to be fetched from outside of the Level 1 to Level 3 caches, even if the data is ultimately not allocated into the Level 3 data cache. For example, data might be fetched into a buffer but then discarded, rather than being allocated into a cache. These buffers are treated as part of the cache.

For example, the counter counts:

- Accesses to the Level 3 data cache that cause a refill that is satisfied by fetching data from memory, a lower level cache, or a Level 3 cache of another PE.
- Refills of and write-backs from any Level 1 or Level 2 data, instruction, or unified caches of this PE that cause a refill from outside of the Level 1 to Level 3 caches of this PE.
- Accesses to the Level 3 data cache that cause a refill of a Level 2 cache of this PE from outside of the Level 1 to Level 3 caches of this PE, even if there is no refill of the Level 3 data cache.

The counter does not count accesses that:

- Miss in the cache but are satisfied by the refill of a previous miss and do not cause a new refill, even if that previous refill is not complete at the time of the miss.
- Miss in the cache but do not generate a refill, such as a write through the cache.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that result from cache maintenance instructions are counted.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID1_EL0[10] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x002B`, L3D_CACHE, Level 3 data cache access

The counter counts each Memory-read operation or Memory-write operation that causes a cache access to at least the Level 3 data or unified cache.

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Each access to a cache line is counted including refills of and write-backs from other caches. Each access to other Level 3 data or unified memory structures, for example refill buffers, write buffers, and write-back buffers, is also counted.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that result from cache maintenance instructions are counted.

If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is implemented, accesses that only update the cache status information for a cache entry without accessing the content of the cache entry are not counted.

If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is not implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that only update the cache status information for a cache entry without accessing the content of the cache entry are counted.

An example of cache status information is whether the cached data is held in an exclusive or shared state.

When the L3D_CACHE_RW event is implemented:

- If the L3D_CACHE_PRFM event is implemented, accesses to the Level 3 data cache due to a preload or prefetch instruction are counted. Otherwise, these are not counted.
- If the L3D_CACHE_HWPRF event is implemented, accesses to the Level 3 data cache due to a hardware prefetcher are counted. Otherwise these events are not counted.

When the L3D_CACHE_RW event is not implemented, it IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to the Level 3 data cache due to preload or prefetch instructions or due to a hardware prefetcher are counted.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID1_EL0[11] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x002C`, L3D_CACHE_WB, Level 3 data cache write-back

The counter counts each write-back of data from the Level 3 data or unified cache to outside of the Level 1 to Level 3 caches. For example:

- A write-back of a dirty cache line to a lower level cache or memory.
- A write-back of a recently fetched cache line that has not been allocated to the Level 3 data cache.

Each write-back is counted once, even if multiple accesses are required to complete the write-back.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts:

- A transfer of a dirty cache line from the Level 3 data cache to outside of Level 1 to Level 3 caches made as a result of a coherency request.
- Write-backs made as a result of cache maintenance instructions.

The counter does not count:

- The invalidation of a cache line without any write-back to outside of the Level 1 to Level 3 caches or memory.
- Writes that write through the Level 3 data cache to outside of the Level 1 to Level 3 caches.
- Transfers of data from the Level 3 data cache to a Level 1 or Level 2 cache to satisfy a refill of the other cache.

A write-back is attributable to the agent that generated the request that caused the write-back. This might not be the same agent that caused the data being written back to be allocated into the cache.

An Unattributable write-back event occurs when a requestor outside of the PE makes a coherency request that results in write-back. If the cache is shared, then an Unattributable write-back event is not counted. If the cache is not shared, then the event is counted.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a write of a whole cache line that is not the result of the eviction of a line from the cache, is counted. For example, this applies when the PE determines software is streaming writes to memory and does not allocate lines to the cache, or by a `DC ZVA` operation.

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PMCEID1_EL0[12] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x002D`, L2D_TLB_REFILL, Level 2 data TLB refill

The counter counts each access counted by L2D_TLB that causes a TLB refill of the Level 2 data or unified TLB, or any Level 1 data, instruction, or unified TLBs of this PE.

This includes each access that causes a memory access due to a translation table walk or an access to another level of TLB caching.

The counter does not count the access if any of the following are true:

- FEAT_E0PD is implemented and the access is an unprivileged access that generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.E0PDy bit is `0b1`.
- FEAT_SVE is implemented and the access is a non-fault access that fails because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.NFDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.EPDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access is due to a TLB maintenance instruction.
- The access misses in the TLB and generates a translation table walk but does not cause a refill of the TLB.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts the access if any of the following are true:

- The access generates a Translation fault for any other reason.
- The refill is not allocated in the TLB.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID1_EL0[13] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x002E`, L2I_TLB_REFILL, Level 2 instruction TLB refill

The counter counts each Instruction memory access counted by L2I_TLB that causes a TLB refill of the Level 2 instruction TLB, or any Level 1 data, instruction, or unified TLBs of this PE.

This includes each Instruction memory access that causes a memory access due to a translation table walk or an access to another level of TLB caching.

The counter does not count the access if any of the following are true:

- FEAT_E0PD is implemented and the access is an unprivileged access that generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.E0PDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.EPDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access is due to a TLB maintenance instruction.
- The access misses in the TLB and generates a translation table walk but does not cause a refill of the TLB.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts the access if any of the following are true:

- The access generates a Translation fault for any other reason.
- The refill is not allocated in the TLB.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID1_EL0[14] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x002F`, L2D_TLB, Level 2 data TLB access

The counter counts each Memory-read operation or Memory-write operation that causes a TLB access to at least the Level 2 data or unified TLB.

Each access to a TLB entry is counted including refills of Level 1 TLBs.

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The counter does not count the access if the access is due to a TLB maintenance instruction.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID1_EL0[15] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0030`, L2I_TLB, Level 2 instruction TLB access

The counter counts each Instruction memory access that causes a TLB access to at least the Level 2 instruction TLB.

The counter does not count the access if the access is due to a TLB maintenance instruction.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID1_EL0[16] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0031`, REMOTE_ACCESS, Access to another socket in a multi-socket system

The counter counts each Memory-read operation or Memory-write operation that causes an access to a different device or socket in a multi-socket system. That is, a socket that does not contain the PE.

System topology is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. This means that it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which systems are defined as multi-socket systems, and, in systems defined as multi-socket systems, which components are defined as being in the same or different sockets. Arm recommends that devices where an access through that device incurs a significant latency penalty compared to other accesses are treated as being in a different socket.

For example, in a system comprising multiple integrated circuits in a multi-chip module, an access to a different integrated circuit in the same module might be treated as an access to another socket, even though the multi-chip module is physically connected to a single socket at the motherboard. However, in another system with many such multi-chip modules, an access to a different integrated system in the same module might be treated as an access to the same socket because an access to an integrated circuit on a different module has much higher latency.

The count includes all accesses to external memory counted by REMOTE_MEM. For more information, see REMOTE_MEM.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an access that causes a snoop into a different socket but does not return data from or pass data to the remote socket is counted.

PMCEID1_EL0[17] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0032`, LL_CACHE, Last level cache access

The counter counts each Memory-read operation or Memory-write operation that causes a cache access to at least the Last level cache.

Each access to a cache line is counted including refills of and write-backs from other caches. Each access to other Last level data or unified memory structures, for example refill buffers, write buffers, and write-back buffers, is also counted.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that result from cache maintenance instructions are counted.

If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is implemented, accesses that only update the cache status information for a cache entry without accessing the content of the cache entry are not counted.

If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is not implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that only update the cache status information for a cache entry without accessing the content of the cache entry are counted.

An example of cache status information is whether the cached data is held in an exclusive or shared state.

When the LL_CACHE_RW event is implemented:

- If the LL_CACHE_PRFM event is implemented, accesses to the Last level cache due to a preload or prefetch instruction are counted. Otherwise, these are not counted.

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- If the LL_CACHE_HWPRF event is implemented, accesses to the Last level cache due to a hardware prefetcher are counted. Otherwise these events are not counted.

When the LL_CACHE_RW event is not implemented, it IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to the Last level cache due to preload or prefetch instructions or due to a hardware prefetcher are counted.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID1_EL0[18] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0033`, LL_CACHE_MISS, Last level cache miss

If the LL_CACHE_RW event is implemented, the counter counts each access counted by LL_CACHE_RW that is not completed by the Last level cache.

If the LL_CACHE_RW event is not implemented, the counter counts each access counted by LL_CACHE that is not completed by the Last level cache.

That is, the access is one of the following:

- A Memory-read operation that does not return data from the Last level cache.
- A Memory-write operation that does not update the Last level cache.

The counter does not count operations that are completed by a cache above the Last level cache.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that result from cache maintenance instructions are counted.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID1_EL0[19] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0034`, DTLB_WALK, Data TLB access with at least one translation table walk

The counter counts each access counted by L1D_TLB that causes a refill of a data or unified TLB involving at least one translation table walk access.

This includes each complete or partial translation table walk that causes an access to memory, including to data or translation table walk caches.

If Armv8.7 is not implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that cause an update of an existing TLB entry involving at least one translation table walk access are counted. If Armv8.7 is implemented, these accesses are counted.

The counter does not count the access if any of the following are true:

- FEAT_E0PD is implemented and the access is an unprivileged access that generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.E0PDy bit is `0b1`.
- FEAT_SVE is implemented and the access is a non-fault access that fails because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.NFDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.EPDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access is due to a TLB maintenance instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts the access if the access generates a Translation fault for any other reason.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID1_EL0[20] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0035`, ITLB_WALK, Instruction TLB access with at least one translation table walk

The counter counts each access counted by L1I_TLB that causes a refill of an instruction TLB involving at least one translation table walk access.

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This includes each complete or partial translation table walk that causes an access to memory, including to data or translation table walk caches.

If Armv8.7 is not implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that cause an update of an existing TLB entry involving at least one translation table walk access are counted. If Armv8.7 is implemented, these accesses are counted.

The counter does not count the access if any of the following are true:

- FEAT_E0PD is implemented and the access is an unprivileged access that generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.E0PDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.EPDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access is due to a TLB maintenance instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts the access if the access generates a Translation fault for any other reason.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID1_EL0[21] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0036`, LL_CACHE_RD, Last level cache access, read

If the LL_CACHE_RW event is implemented, the counter counts each access counted by LL_CACHE_RW that is a Memory-read operation.

If the LL_CACHE_RW event is not implemented, the counter counts each access counted by LL_CACHE that is a Memory-read operation.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID1_EL0[22] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0037`, LL_CACHE_MISS_RD, Last level cache miss, read

The counter counts each access counted by both LL_CACHE_MISS and LL_CACHE_RD.

That is, every miss of the Last level cache counted by LL_CACHE_MISS that is caused by a Memory-read operation.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID1_EL0[23] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0038`, REMOTE_ACCESS_RD, Access to another socket in a multi-socket system, read

The counter counts each access counted by REMOTE_ACCESS that is a Memory-read operation.

PMCEID1_EL0[24] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0039`, L1D_CACHE_LMISS_RD, Level 1 data cache long-latency read miss

The counter counts each Memory-read operation to the Level 1 data or unified cache counted by L1D_CACHE that incurs additional latency because it returns data from outside of the Level 1 data or unified cache of this PE.

The event indicates to software that the access missed in the Level 1 data or unified cache and might have a significant performance impact due to the additional latency compared to the latency of an access that hits in the Level 1 data or unified cache.

The counter does not count:

- Accesses where the additional latency is unlikely to be significantly performance-impacting. For example, if the access hits in another cache in the same local cluster, and the additional latency is small when compared to a miss in all Level 1 caches that the access looks up in and results in an access being made to a Level 2 cache or elsewhere beyond the Level 1 data or unified cache.

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- A miss that does not cause a new cache refill but is satisfied from a previous miss.

An implementation is not required to measure the latency, nor to track the access to determine whether the additional latency caused a performance impact. An implementation can extend the definition of this event with additional scenarios where an access might have a significant performance impact due to additional latency for the access.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that result from cache maintenance operations are counted.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID1_EL0[25] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_PMUv3p4 is implemented.

`0x003A`, OP_RETIRED, Micro-operation architecturally executed

The counter counts each operation counted by OP_SPEC that would be executed in a Simple sequential execution of the program.

PMCEID1_EL0[26] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x003B`, OP_SPEC, Micro-operation Speculatively executed

The counter counts the number of operations executed by the PE, including those that are executed speculatively and would not be executed in a Simple sequential execution of the program.

PMCEID1_EL0[27] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x003C`, STALL, No operation sent for execution

The counter counts each cycle counted by CPU_CYCLES where no operation was sent for execution.

On a multithreaded implementation:

- If the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT is `0b0`, then the counter counts cycles when the PE is active and no operation for the PE is sent for execution, even if operations Attributable to other PEs in the multithreaded implementation are sent for execution in that cycle. The counter does not count cycles when the PE is not active.
- If the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT is `0b1`, then the counter counts all cycles when no instructions or operations for any PE in the multithreaded implementation were sent for execution.

All STALL events must count at the same point in the pipeline.

PMCEID1_EL0[28] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x003D`, STALL_SLOT_BACKEND, No operation sent for execution on a Slot due to the backend

Counts each Slot counted by STALL_SLOT where no Attributable instruction or operation was sent for execution and either:

- The backend is unable to accept any of the instruction operations available on the Slot for the PE.
- The backend is unable to accept any operations on the Slot for the PE.

The division between frontend and backend is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. For more information, see STALL_FRONTEND. All STALL events must count at the same point in the pipeline. The maximum value by which STALL_SLOT_BACKEND can count in a single cycle is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fixed value, `slots`. For more information, see STALL_SLOT.

Note

In a single cycle, the sum of values counted by STALL_SLOT_BACKEND and STALL_SLOT_FRONTEND might be greater-than `slots`, if both the backend is unable to accept some operations and there are fewer-than `slots` operations available to dispatch from the frontend.

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PMCEID1_EL0[29] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x003E`, STALL_SLOT_FRONTEND, No operation sent for execution on a Slot due to the frontend

Counts each Slot counted by STALL_SLOT where no Attributable instruction or operation was sent for execution and there was no Attributable instruction or operation available to dispatch for the PE from the frontend for the Slot.

The division between frontend and backend is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. For more information, see STALL_FRONTEND. All STALL events must count at the same point in the pipeline. The maximum value by which STALL_SLOT_FRONTEND can count in a single cycle is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fixed value, `slots`. For more information, see STALL_SLOT.

Note

In a single cycle, the sum of values counted by STALL_SLOT_BACKEND and STALL_SLOT_FRONTEND might be greater-than `slots`, if both the backend is unable to accept some operations and there are fewer-than `slots` operations available to dispatch from the frontend.

PMCEID1_EL0[30] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x003F`, STALL_SLOT, No operation sent for execution on a Slot

The counter counts on each cycle the number of instruction or operation Slots that were not occupied by an instruction or operation Attributable to the PE.

All STALL events must count at the same point in the pipeline. The maximum value by which STALL_SLOT can count in a single cycle is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fixed value, `slots`. The definition of a Slot is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The formula STALL_SLOT÷(CPU_CYCLES×`slots`) gives the utilization of the Slots of the processor by Attributable instruction or operations of this PE. Each Slot holds at most one instruction or operation each cycle.

On a multithreaded implementation:

- If the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT is `0b0`, then the counter counts Slots occupied by an instruction or operation Attributable to other PEs of the multithreaded implementation only when the PE was active in that cycle. The counter does not count Slots on cycles when the PE was not active.
- If the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT is `0b1`, then, for every cycle, the counter counts all Slots not occupied by any instruction or operation for any PE of the multithreaded implementation.

PMCEID1_EL0[31] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x0040`, L1D_CACHE_RD, Level 1 data cache access, read

If the L1D_CACHE_RW event is implemented, the counter counts each access counted by L1D_CACHE_RW that is a Memory-read operation.

If the L1D_CACHE_RW event is not implemented, the counter counts each access counted by L1D_CACHE that is a Memory-read operation.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0041`, L1D_CACHE_WR, Level 1 data cache access, write

If the L1D_CACHE_RW event is implemented, the counter counts each access counted by L1D_CACHE_RW that is a Memory-write operation.

If the L1D_CACHE_RW event is not implemented, the counter counts each access counted by L1D_CACHE that is a Memory-write operation.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

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When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0042`, **L1D_CACHE_REFILL_RD, Level 1 data cache refill, read**

The counter counts each access counted by both L1D_CACHE_RD and L1D_CACHE_REFILL.

That is, every refill of the Level 1 data or unified cache counted by L1D_CACHE_REFILL that is caused by a Memory-read operation.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0043`, **L1D_CACHE_REFILL_WR, Level 1 data cache refill, write**

The counter counts each access counted by both L1D_CACHE_REFILL and L1D_CACHE_WR.

That is, every refill of the Level 1 data or unified cache counted by L1D_CACHE_REFILL that is caused by a Memory-write operation.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0044`, **L1D_CACHE_REFILL_INNER, Level 1 data cache refill, inner**

The counter counts each access counted by L1D_CACHE_REFILL that generates a refill satisfied by transfer from another cache inside of the immediate cluster.

Note

The boundary between *inner* and *outer* is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, and it is not necessarily linked to other similar boundaries, such as the boundary between Inner Cacheable and Outer Cacheable or the boundary between Inner Shareable and Outer Shareable.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0045`, **L1D_CACHE_REFILL_OUTER, Level 1 data cache refill, outer**

The counter counts each access counted by L1D_CACHE_REFILL that generates a refill satisfied by transfer from outside of the immediate cluster.

Note

The boundary between *inner* and *outer* is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, and it is not necessarily linked to other similar boundaries, such as the boundary between Inner Cacheable and Outer Cacheable or the boundary between Inner Shareable and Outer Shareable.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0046`, **L1D_CACHE_WB_VICTIM, Level 1 data cache write-back, victim**

The counter counts each write-back counted by L1D_CACHE_WB that occurs because the line is allocated for an access made by the PE.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

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`0x0047`, L1D_CACHE_WB_CLEAN, Level 1 data cache write-back, cleaning and coherency

The counter counts each write-back counted by L1D_CACHE_WB that occurs because of a coherency operation made by another PE or, optionally, the execution of a cache maintenance instruction.

Whether write-backs that are caused by the execution of a cache maintenance instruction are counted is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

The transfer of a dirty cache line from the Level 1 data cache of this PE to the data cache of another PE due to a hardware coherency operation is not counted unless the dirty cache line is also written back to a Level 2 cache or memory.

If a coherency request from a requestor outside of the PE results in a write-back, it is an Unattributable event.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0048`, L1D_CACHE_INVAL, Level 1 data cache invalidate

The counter counts each invalidation of a cache line in the Level 1 data or unified cache. For example:

- Invalidation of a cache line because of a cache maintenance operation.
- Transfer of ownership of a cache line to another cache because of a coherency or refill request.

The counter does not count events if a cache refill of the Level 1 data or unified cache invalidates a line in the Level 1 data or unified cache.

If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is not implemented, the counter does not count locally-executed cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way.

If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts locally-executed cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way.

Note

Software that uses this event must know whether the Level 1 data cache is shared with other PEs. This event does not follow the general rule of Level 1 data cache events of only counting Attributable events.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x004C`, L1D_TLB_REFILL_RD, Level 1 data TLB refill, read

The counter counts each access counted by both L1D_TLB_RD and L1D_TLB_REFILL.

The counter does not count the access if any of the following are true:

- FEAT_E0PD is implemented and the access is an unprivileged access that generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.E0PDy bit is `0b1`.
- FEAT_SVE is implemented and the access is a non-fault access that fails because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.NFDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.EPDy bit is `0b1`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts the access if the access generates a Translation fault for any other reason.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x004D`, L1D_TLB_REFILL_WR, Level 1 data TLB refill, write

The counter counts each access counted by both L1D_TLB_REFILL and L1D_TLB_WR.

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The counter does not count the access if any of the following are true:

- FEAT_E0PD is implemented and the access is an unprivileged access that generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.E0PDy bit is `0b1`.
- FEAT_SVE is implemented and the access is a non-fault access that fails because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.NFDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.EPDy bit is `0b1`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts the access if the access generates a Translation fault for any other reason.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x004E`, L1D_TLB_RD, Level 1 data TLB access, read

If the L1D_TLB_RW event is implemented, the counter counts each access counted by L1D_TLB_RW that is a Memory-read operation.

If the L1D_TLB_RW event is not implemented, the counter counts each access counted by L1D_TLB that is a Memory-read operation.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x004F`, L1D_TLB_WR, Level 1 data TLB access, write

If the L1D_TLB_RW event is implemented, the counter counts each access counted by L1D_TLB_RW that is a Memory-write operation.

If the L1D_TLB_RW event is not implemented, the counter counts each access counted by L1D_TLB that is a Memory-write operation.

`DC ZVA` is counted as a Memory-write operation.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0050`, L2D_CACHE_RD, Level 2 data cache access, read

If the L2D_CACHE_RW event is implemented, the counter counts each access counted by L2D_CACHE_RW that is a Memory-read operation.

If the L2D_CACHE_RW event is not implemented, the counter counts each access counted by L2D_CACHE that is a Memory-read operation.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0051`, L2D_CACHE_WR, Level 2 data cache access, write

If the L2D_CACHE_RW event is implemented, the counter counts each access counted by L2D_CACHE_RW that is a Memory-write operation.

If the L2D_CACHE_RW event is not implemented, the counter counts each access counted by L2D_CACHE that is a Memory-write operation.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

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When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0052`, **L2D_CACHE_REFILL_RD, Level 2 data cache refill, read**

The counter counts each access counted by both L2D_CACHE_RD and L2D_CACHE_REFILL.

That is, every refill of the Level 2 data or unified cache counted by L2D_CACHE_REFILL that is caused by a Memory-read operation.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0053`, **L2D_CACHE_REFILL_WR, Level 2 data cache refill, write**

The counter counts each access counted by both L2D_CACHE_REFILL and L2D_CACHE_WR.

That is, every refill of the Level 2 data or unified cache counted by L2D_CACHE_REFILL that is caused by a Memory-write operation.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0056`, **L2D_CACHE_WB_VICTIM, Level 2 data cache write-back, victim**

The counter counts each write-back counted by L2D_CACHE_WB that occurs because the line is allocated for an access made by the PE.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0057`, **L2D_CACHE_WB_CLEAN, Level 2 data cache write-back, cleaning and coherency**

The counter counts each write-back counted by L2D_CACHE_WB that occurs because of a coherency operation made by another PE or, optionally, the execution of a cache maintenance instruction.

Whether write-backs that are caused by the execution of a cache maintenance instruction are counted is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

The transfer of a dirty cache line from the Level 2 data cache of this PE to the data cache of another PE due to a hardware coherency operation is not counted unless the dirty cache line is also written back to a Level 3 cache or memory.

If a coherency request from a requestor outside of the PE results in a write-back, it is an Unattributable event.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0058`, **L2D_CACHE_INVAL, Level 2 data cache invalidate**

The counter counts each invalidation of a cache line in the Level 2 data or unified cache. For example:

- Invalidation of a cache line because of a cache maintenance operation.
- Transfer of ownership of a cache line to another cache because of a coherency or refill request.

The counter does not count events if a cache refill of the Level 2 data or unified cache invalidates a line in the Level 2 data or unified cache.

If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is not implemented, the counter does not count locally-executed cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way.

If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts locally-executed cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way.

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Note

Software that uses this event must know whether the Level 2 data cache is shared with other PEs. This event does not follow the general rule of Level 2 data cache events of only counting Attributable events.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x005C`, **L2D_TLB_REFILL_RD, Level 2 data TLB refill, read**

The counter counts each access counted by both L2D_TLB_RD and L2D_TLB_REFILL.

The counter does not count the access if any of the following are true:

- FEAT_E0PD is implemented and the access is an unprivileged access that generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.E0PDy bit is `0b1`.
- FEAT_SVE is implemented and the access is a non-fault access that fails because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.NFDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.EPDy bit is `0b1`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts the access if the access generates a Translation fault for any other reason.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x005D`, **L2D_TLB_REFILL_WR, Level 2 data TLB refill, write**

The counter counts each access counted by both L2D_TLB_REFILL and L2D_TLB_WR.

The counter does not count the access if any of the following are true:

- FEAT_E0PD is implemented and the access is an unprivileged access that generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.E0PDy bit is `0b1`.
- FEAT_SVE is implemented and the access is a non-fault access that fails because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.NFDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.EPDy bit is `0b1`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts the access if the access generates a Translation fault for any other reason.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x005E`, **L2D_TLB_RD, Level 2 data TLB access, read**

The counter counts each access that is a Memory-read operation.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x005F`, **L2D_TLB_WR, Level 2 data TLB access, write**

The counter counts each access that is a Memory-write operation.

`DC ZVA` is counted as a Memory-write operation.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

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`0x0060`, **BUS_ACCESS_RD, Bus access, read**

The counter counts each access counted by BUS_ACCESS that is a Memory-read operation.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0061`, **BUS_ACCESS_WR, Bus access, write**

The counter counts each access counted by BUS_ACCESS that is a Memory-write operation.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0062`, **BUS_ACCESS_SHARED, Bus access, Normal, Cacheable, Shareable**

The counter counts each access counted by BUS_ACCESS that is Normal, Cacheable, Shareable.

Note

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED how the PE translates the attributes from the translation table entry for a region to the attributes on the bus.

In particular, a region of memory designated as Normal, Cacheable, Inner Shareable, Not Outer Shareable by a translation table entry, might be marked as either shareable or Non-shareable at the boundary of the PE and its closely-coupled caches. This depends on where the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED boundary lies, between Inner and Outer Shareable.

If the Inner Shareable extends beyond the PE boundary, and the bus indicates the distinction between Inner and Outer Shareable, then either is counted as shareable for the purposes of defining this event.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0063`, **BUS_ACCESS_NOT_SHARED, Bus access, not Normal, Cacheable, Shareable**

The counter counts each access counted by BUS_ACCESS that is not counted by BUS_ACCESS_SHARED.

For example, the counter counts accesses marked as:

- Normal, Cacheable, Non-shareable.
- Normal, Non-cacheable.
- Device.

Note

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, how the PE translates the attributes from the translation table entries for a region to the attributes on the bus.

In particular, a region of memory designated as Normal, Cacheable, Inner Shareable, Not Outer Shareable by a translation table entry, might be marked as either shareable or Non-shareable at the boundary of the PE and its closely-coupled caches. This depends on where the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED boundary lies, between Inner and Outer Shareable.

If the Inner Shareable extends beyond the PE boundary, and the bus indicates the distinction between Inner and Outer Shareable, then either is counted as shareable for the purposes of defining this event.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0064`, **BUS_ACCESS_NORMAL, Bus access, normal**

The counter counts each access counted by BUS_ACCESS that is to Normal or bulk memory.

For example, the counter counts Normal, Cacheable and Normal, Non-cacheable accesses but does not count Device accesses.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0065`, **BUS_ACCESS_PERIPH, Bus access, peripheral**

The counter counts each access counted by BUS_ACCESS that is not counted by BUS_ACCESS_NORMAL.

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For example, the counter counts accesses to Device memory.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0066`, **MEM_ACCESS_RD, Data memory access, read**

If the MEM_ACCESS_RW event is implemented, the counter counts each access counted by MEM_ACCESS_RW that is a Memory-read operation.

If the MEM_ACCESS_RW event is not implemented, the counter counts each access counted by MEM_ACCESS that is a Memory-read operation.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0067`, **MEM_ACCESS_WR, Data memory access, write**

If the MEM_ACCESS_RW event is implemented, the counter counts each access counted by MEM_ACCESS_RW that is a Memory-write operation.

If the MEM_ACCESS_RW event is not implemented, the counter counts each access counted by MEM_ACCESS that is a Memory-write operation.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0068`, **UNALIGNED_LD_SPEC, Unaligned access, read**

The counter counts each access counted by MEM_ACCESS that is an unaligned Memory-read operation.

The unaligned access is counted even if it is subsequently transformed into multiple aligned accesses.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0069`, **UNALIGNED_ST_SPEC, Unaligned access, write**

The counter counts each access counted by MEM_ACCESS that is an unaligned Memory-write operation.

The unaligned access is counted even if it is subsequently transformed into multiple aligned accesses.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x006A`, **UNALIGNED_LDST_SPEC, Unaligned access**

The counter counts each access counted by either UNALIGNED_LD_SPEC or UNALIGNED_ST_SPEC.

The unaligned access is counted even if it is subsequently transformed into multiple aligned accesses.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x006C`, **LDREX_SPEC, Exclusive operation Speculatively executed, Load-Exclusive**

The counter counts Load-Exclusive instructions Speculatively executed.

The definition of Speculatively executed is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x006D`, **STREX_PASS_SPEC, Exclusive operation Speculatively executed, Store-Exclusive pass**

The counter counts Store-Exclusive instructions Speculatively executed that completed a write.

The definition of Speculatively executed is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED but must be the same as for the LDREX_SPEC event.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x006E`, **STREX_FAIL_SPEC, Exclusive operation Speculatively executed, Store-Exclusive fail**

The counter counts Store-Exclusive instructions Speculatively executed that fail to complete a write. It is within the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED definition of Speculatively executed whether this includes conditional instructions that fail the condition code check.

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The definition of Speculatively executed is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED but must be the same as for the LDREX_SPEC event.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x006F`, **STREX_SPEC, Exclusive operation Speculatively executed, Store-Exclusive**

The counter counts Store-Exclusive instructions Speculatively executed.

The definition of Speculatively executed is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED but it must be the same as for the LDREX_SPEC event.

Arm recommends that this event is implemented if it is not possible to implement the exclusive operation Speculatively executed, Store-Exclusive pass, and exclusive operation Speculatively executed, Store-Exclusive fail, events with the same degree of speculation as the LDREX_SPEC event.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0070`, **LD_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, load**

The counter counts each operation counted by INST_SPEC that is a memory-reading operation.

Memory-reading instructions are defined by the LD_RETIRED event.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0071`, **ST_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, store**

The counter counts each operation counted by INST_SPEC that is a memory-writing operation.

Memory-writing instructions are defined by the ST_RETIRED event.

The counter counts `DC ZVA` as a store operation.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0072`, **LDST_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, load or store**

The counter counts each operation counted by either LD_SPEC or ST_SPEC.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0073`, **DP_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, integer data processing**

The counter counts each operation counted by INST_SPEC that is an integer data-processing operation.

The counter counts the following operations that operate on the general-purpose registers:

- In AArch64 state, *Data processing - immediate* on page C3-289 and *Data processing - register* on page C3-294.
- In AArch32 state, *Data-processing instructions* on page F2-6944.

This includes `MOV` and `MVN` operations.

This event also counts the following miscellaneous instructions:

- In AArch64 state, *System register instructions* on page C3-246, *System instructions* on page C3-246, and *Hint instructions* on page C3-247.
- In AArch32 state, *PSTATE and banked register access instructions* on page F2-6952, *Miscellaneous instructions* on page F2-6957, other than `ISB` and preloads, and *System register access instructions* on page F2-6961, other than `LDC` and `STC` instructions.

If the preload instructions `PRFM`, `PLD`, `PLDW`, and `PLI`, do not count as memory-reading instructions then they must count as integer data-processing instructions.

If ISBs do not count as Software change of the PC then they must count as integer data-processing instructions.

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It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the following instructions are counted as integer data-processing operations, SIMD operations, or floating-point operations, but Arm recommends that the instructions are all counted as integer data-processing operations:

- For AArch64 state, from the A64 floating-point convert to integer class, operations that move a value between a general-purpose register and a SIMD and floating-point register without type conversion:
  - `FMOV` (general).
- For AArch64 state, from the SIMD Move group, operations that move a values between a general-purpose register and an element or elements in a SIMD and floating-point register:
  - `DUP` (general).
  - `SMOV`.
  - `UMOV`.
  - `INS` (general).
- For AArch32 state:
  - `VDUP` (general-purpose register) and all `VMOV` instructions that transfer data between a general-purpose register and a SIMD and floating-point register.
  - `VMRS`.
  - `VMSR`.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0074`, ASE_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD

The counter counts each operation counted by INST_SPEC that is an Advanced SIMD data-processing operation.

See:

- For AArch64 state, the SIMD operations listed in *Data processing - SIMD and floating-point* on page C3-302.
- For AArch32 state, *Advanced SIMD data-processing instructions* on page F2-6965.

This includes all operations that operate on the SIMD and floating-point registers, except those that are counted as:

- Integer data-processing operations.
- Floating-point data-processing operations.
- Memory-reading operations.
- Memory-writing operations.
- Cryptographic operations other than `PMULL`, in AArch64 state.
- `VMULL`, in AArch32 state.

Advanced SIMD scalar operations are counted as Advanced SIMD operations, including those which operate on floating-point values. In AArch64 state, `PMULL`, and in AArch32 state, `VMULL` are counted as Advanced SIMD operations.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0075`, VFP_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, scalar floating-point

The counter counts each operation counted by INST_SPEC that is a scalar floating-point data-processing operation.

See:

- In AArch64 state, only the scalar floating-point operations listed in *Data processing - SIMD and floating-point* on page C3-302.
- In AArch32 state, *Floating-point data-processing instructions* on page F2-6976.

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Note

This event does not count the SIMD floating-point operations listed in *Data processing - SIMD and floating-point* on page C3-302.

This includes all operations that operate on the SIMD and floating-point registers as floating-point values, except for SIMD scalar operations and those that are counted as one of:

- Integer data processing.
- Memory-reading operations.
- Memory-writing operations.

The following instructions that take both an integer register and a floating-point register argument and perform a type conversion (to/from integer or to/from fixed-point), are counted as floating-point data-processing operations:

- In AArch64 state, `FCVT{<mode>}`, `UCVTF`, and `SCVTF`.
- In AArch32 state, `VCVT<mode>` (floating-point), `VCVT`, `VCVTT`, and `VCVTB`.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0076`, PC_WRITE_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, Software change of the PC

The counter counts each operation counted by INST_SPEC that is a Software change of the PC.

Software change of the PC operations are defined by the PC_WRITE_RETIRED event.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is implemented, the counter counts the operation even if the branch is not taken. Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts the operation when the branch is not taken.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0077`, CRYPTO_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, Cryptographic instruction

The counter counts each operation counted by INST_SPEC that is a cryptographic operation other than `PMULL` or `VMULL`.

See *The Cryptographic Extension* on page C3-325.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0078`, BR_IMMED_SPEC, Branch Speculatively executed, immediate branch

The counter counts immediate branch instructions Speculatively executed. Defined by the instruction architecturally executed, immediate branch event, see *Common event numbers* on page D8-5020.

The definition of Speculatively executed is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

See also BR_IMMED_RETIRED.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0079`, BR_RETURN_SPEC, Branch Speculatively executed, procedure return

The counter counts procedure return instructions Speculatively executed. Defined by the BR_RETURN_RETIRED event.

The definition of Speculatively executed is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

See also BR_RETURN_RETIRED.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x007A`, BR_INDIRECT_SPEC, Branch Speculatively executed, indirect branch

The counter counts indirect branch instructions Speculatively executed. This includes Software change of the PC other than exception-generating instructions and immediate branch instructions.

The definition of Speculatively executed is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

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0x007C, ISB_SPEC, Barrier Speculatively executed, ISB

The counter counts Instruction Synchronization Barrier instructions Speculatively executed, including CP15ISB.

The definition of Speculatively executed is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

0x007D, DSB_SPEC, Barrier Speculatively executed, DSB

The counter counts data synchronization and speculative load barrier instructions Speculatively executed, including CP15DSB, SSBB and PSSBB.}.

The definition of Speculatively executed is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

0x007E, DMB_SPEC, Barrier Speculatively executed, DMB

The counter counts data memory barrier instructions Speculatively executed, including CP15DSB. It does not include the implied barrier operations of load/store operations with release consistency semantics.

The definition of Speculatively executed is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

0x007F, CSDB_SPEC, Barrier Speculatively executed, CSDB

The counter counts control speculation barrier instructions Speculatively executed.

The definition of Speculatively executed is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

0x0081, EXC_UNDEF, Exception taken, other synchronous

The counter counts each exception counted by EXC_TAKEN that is Taken locally and is not counted as any of the following:

- Exception taken, Supervisor Call (EXC_SVC).
- Exception taken, Secure Monitor Call (EXC_SMC).
- Exception taken, Hypervisor Call (EXC_HVC).
- Exception taken, Instruction Abort (EXC_PABORT).
- Exception taken, Data Abort or SError (EXC_DABORT).
- Exception taken, IRQ (EXC_IRQ).
- Exception taken, FIQ (EXC_FIQ).

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

0x0082, EXC_SVC, Exception taken, Supervisor Call

The counter counts each Supervisor Call exception counted by EXC_TAKEN that is Taken locally.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

0x0083, EXC_PABORT, Exception taken, Instruction Abort

The counter counts each Instruction Abort exception counted by EXC_TAKEN that is Taken locally.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

0x0084, EXC_DABORT, Exception taken, Data Abort or SError

The counter counts each Data Abort, SError interrupt, or virtual SError interrupt exception counted by EXC_TAKEN that is Taken locally.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

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`0x0086`, **EXC_IRQ, Exception taken, IRQ**

The counter counts each IRQ or virtual IRQ exception counted by EXC_TAKEN that is Taken locally.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0087`, **EXC_FIQ, Exception taken, FIQ**

The counter counts each FIQ or virtual FIQ exception counted by EXC_TAKEN that is Taken locally.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x0088`, **EXC_SMC, Exception taken, Secure Monitor Call**

The counter counts each Secure Monitor Call exception counted by EXC_TAKEN. The counter does not count `SMC` instructions that generate other exceptions, including Trap exceptions and Undefined Instruction exceptions.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x008A`, **EXC_HVC, Exception taken, Hypervisor Call**

The counter counts each Hypervisor Call exception counted by EXC_TAKEN. The counter does not count HMC instructions that are UNDEFINED.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x008B`, **EXC_TRAP_PABORT, Exception taken, Instruction Abort not Taken locally**

The counter counts each Instruction Abort exception counted by EXC_TAKEN that is not Taken locally.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x008C`, **EXC_TRAP_DABORT, Exception taken, Data Abort or SError not Taken locally**

The counter counts each Data Abort, SError interrupt, or virtual SError interrupt exception counted by EXC_TAKEN, that is not Taken locally.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x008D`, **EXC_TRAP_OTHER, Exception taken, other traps not Taken locally**

The counter counts each exception counted by EXC_TAKEN that is not Taken locally and not counted as any of the following:

- Exception taken, Secure Monitor Call (EXC_SMC).
- Exception taken, Hypervisor Call (EXC_HVC).
- Exception taken, Instruction Abort not Taken locally (EXC_TRAP_PABORT).
- Exception taken, Data Abort or SError not Taken locally (EXC_TRAP_DABORT).
- Exception taken, IRQ not Taken locally (EXC_TRAP_IRQ).
- Exception taken, FIQ not Taken locally (EXC_TRAP_FIQ).

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x008E`, **EXC_TRAP_IRQ, Exception taken, IRQ not Taken locally**

The counter counts each IRQ or virtual IRQ exception counted by EXC_TAKEN that is not Taken locally.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x008F`, **EXC_TRAP_FIQ, Exception taken, FIQ not Taken locally**

The counter counts each FIQ or virtual FIQ exception counted by EXC_TAKEN that is not Taken locally.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

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0x0090, RC_LD_SPEC, Release consistency operation Speculatively executed, Load-Acquire

The counter counts Memory-read operations with acquire or AcquirePC semantics that are Speculatively executed.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

0x0091, RC_ST_SPEC, Release consistency operation Speculatively executed, Store-Release

The counter counts Memory-write operations with release semantics that are Speculatively executed.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

0x00A0, L3D_CACHE_RD, Level 3 data cache access, read

If the L3D_CACHE_RW event is implemented, the counter counts each access counted by L3D_CACHE_RW that is a Memory-read operation.

If the L3D_CACHE_RW event is not implemented, the counter counts each access counted by L3D_CACHE that is a Memory-read operation.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is 0b1, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

0x00A1, L3D_CACHE_WR, Level 3 data cache access, write

If the L3D_CACHE_RW event is implemented, the counter counts each access counted by L3D_CACHE_RW that is a Memory-write operation.

If the L3D_CACHE_RW event is not implemented, the counter counts each access counted by L3D_CACHE that is a Memory-write operation.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is 0b1, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

0x00A2, L3D_CACHE_REFILL_RD, Level 3 data cache refill, read

The counter counts each access counted by both L3D_CACHE_RD and L3D_CACHE_REFILL.

That is, every refill of the Level 3 data or unified cache counted by L3D_CACHE_REFILL that is caused by a Memory-read operation.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is 0b1, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

0x00A3, L3D_CACHE_REFILL_WR, Level 3 data cache refill, write

The counter counts each access counted by both L3D_CACHE_REFILL and L3D_CACHE_WR.

That is, every refill of the Level 3 data or unified cache counted by L3D_CACHE_REFILL that is caused by a Memory-write operation.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is 0b1, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

0x00A6, L3D_CACHE_WB_VICTIM, Level 3 data cache write-back, victim

The counter counts each write-back counted by L3D_CACHE_WB that occurs because the line is allocated for an access made by the PE.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

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`0x00A7`, **L3D_CACHE_WB_CLEAN, Level 3 data cache write-back, cleaning and coherency**

The counter counts each write-back counted by L3D_CACHE_WB that occurs because of a coherency operation made by another PE or, optionally, the execution of a cache maintenance instruction.

Whether write-backs that are caused by the execution of a cache maintenance instruction are counted is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

The transfer of a dirty cache line from the Level 3 data cache of this PE to the data cache of another PE due to a hardware coherency operation is not counted unless the dirty cache line is also written back to a lower level cache or memory.

If a coherency request from a requestor outside of the PE results in a write-back, it is an Unattributable event.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x00A8`, **L3D_CACHE_INVAL, Level 3 data cache invalidate**

The counter counts each invalidation of a cache line in the Level 3 data or unified cache. For example:

- Invalidation of a cache line because of a cache maintenance operation.
- Transfer of ownership of a cache line to another cache because of a coherency or refill request.

The counter does not count events if a cache refill of the Level 3 data or unified cache invalidates a line in the Level 3 data or unified cache.

If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is not implemented, the counter does not count locally-executed cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way.

If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts locally-executed cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way.

Note

Software that uses this event must know whether the Level 3 data cache is shared with other PEs. This event does not follow the general rule of Level 3 data cache events of only counting Attributable events.

When FEAT_PMUv3p8 is not implemented, this is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event.

`0x4000`, **SAMPLE_POP, Statistical Profiling sample population**

The counter counts each operation that might be sampled, whether or not the operation was sampled. Operations that are executed at an Exception level or Security state in which the Statistical Profiling Extension is disabled are not counted.

PMCEID0_EL0[32] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_SPE is implemented.

`0x4001`, **SAMPLE_FEED, Statistical Profiling sample taken**

The counter counts each time the sample interval counter reaches zero and is reloaded, and the sample does not collide with the previous sample. Samples that are removed by filtering, or discarded, and not written to the Profiling Buffer are counted.

PMCEID0_EL0[33] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_SPE is implemented.

`0x4002`, **SAMPLE_FILTRATE, Statistical Profiling sample taken and not removed by filtering**

The counter counts each sample counted by SAMPLE_FEED that is not removed by filtering.

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Sample records that are not removed by filtering, but are discarded before being written to the Profiling Buffer because of a Profiling Buffer management event or because Discard mode is implemented and enabled, are counted.

PMCEID0_EL0[34] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_SPE is implemented.

`0x4003`, SAMPLE_COLLISION, Statistical Profiling sample collided with previous sample

The counter counts each time the sample interval counter reaches zero and is reloaded, and the sample collides with the previous sample because the previous sampled operation has not completed generating its sample record.

PMCEID0_EL0[35] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_SPE is implemented.

`0x4004`, CNT_CYCLES, Constant frequency cycles

The counter increments at a constant frequency equal to the rate of increment of the System Counter, CNTPCT_EL0.

PMCEID0_EL0[36] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x4005`, STALL_BACKEND_MEM, Memory stall cycles

The counter counts each cycle counted by STALL_BACKEND_MEMBOUND where there is a demand data miss in the last level of data or unified cache within the PE clock domain.

If Armv8.7 is implemented, the counter also counts backend stall cycles when a non-cacheable data access is in progress.

If Armv8.7 is not implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts backend stall cycles when a non-cacheable data access is in progress.

PMCEID0_EL0[37] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x4006`, L1I_CACHE_LMISS, Level 1 instruction cache long-latency miss

If the L1I_CACHE_RD event is implemented, the counter counts each access to the Level 1 instruction or unified cache counted by L1I_CACHE_RD that incurs additional latency because it returns instructions from outside of the Level 1 instruction or unified cache of this PE.

If the L1I_CACHE_RD event is not implemented, the counter counts each access to the Level 1 instruction or unified cache counted by L1I_CACHE that incurs additional latency because it returns instructions from outside of the Level 1 instruction or unified cache of this PE.

The event indicates to software that the access missed in the Level 1 instruction or unified cache and might have a significant performance impact due to the additional latency compared to the latency of an access that hits in the Level 1 instruction or unified cache.

The counter does not count:

- Accesses where the additional latency is unlikely to be significantly performance-impacting. For example, if the access hits in another cache in the same local cluster, and the additional latency is small when compared to a miss in all Level 1 caches that the access looks up in and results in instructions being returned from a Level 2 cache or elsewhere beyond the Level 1 instruction or unified cache.
- A miss that does not cause a new cache refill but is satisfied from a previous miss.

An implementation is not required to measure the latency, nor to track the access to determine whether the additional latency caused a performance impact. An implementation can extend the definition of this event with additional scenarios where an access might have a significant performance impact due to additional latency for the access.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that result from cache maintenance operations are counted.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

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PMCEID0_EL0[38] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_PMUv3p4 is implemented.

`0x4009`, L2D_CACHE_LMISS_RD, Level 2 data cache long-latency read miss

The counter counts each Memory-read operation to the Level 2 data or unified cache counted by L2D_CACHE that incurs additional latency because it returns data from outside of the Level 1 and Level 2 data or unified caches of this PE.

The event indicates to software that the access missed in the Level 2 data or unified cache and might have a significant performance impact due to the additional latency compared to the latency of an access that hits in the Level 2 data or unified cache.

The counter does not count:

- Accesses where the additional latency is unlikely to be significantly performance-impacting. For example, if the access hits in another cache in the same local cluster, and the additional latency is small when compared to a miss in all Level 2 caches that the access looks up in and results in an access being made to a Level 3 cache or elsewhere beyond the Level 2 data or unified cache. This might be counted as a Level 1 cache miss.
- A miss that does not cause a new cache refill but is satisfied from a previous miss.

An implementation is not required to measure the latency, nor to track the access to determine whether the additional latency caused a performance impact. An implementation can extend the definition of this event with additional scenarios where an access might have a significant performance impact due to additional latency for the access.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that result from cache maintenance operations are counted.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID0_EL0[41] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x400A`, L2I_CACHE_LMISS, Level 2 instruction cache long-latency miss

If the L2I_CACHE_RD event is implemented, the counter counts each access to the Level 2 instruction or unified cache counted by L2I_CACHE_RD that incurs additional latency because it returns instructions from outside of the Level 1 and Level 2 instruction or unified caches of this PE.

If the L2I_CACHE_RD event is not implemented, the counter counts each access to the Level 2 instruction or unified cache counted by L2I_CACHE that incurs additional latency because it returns instructions from outside of the Level 1 and Level 2 instruction or unified caches of this PE.

The event indicates to software that the access missed in the Level 2 instruction or unified cache and might have a significant performance impact due to the additional latency compared to the latency of an access that hits in the Level 2 instruction or unified cache.

The counter does not count:

- Accesses where the additional latency is unlikely to be significantly performance-impacting. For example, if the access hits in another cache in the same local cluster, and the additional latency is small when compared to a miss in all Level 2 caches that the access looks up in and results in instructions being returned from a Level 3 cache or elsewhere beyond the Level 2 instruction or unified cache. This might be counted as a Level 1 cache miss.
- A miss that does not cause a new cache refill but is satisfied from a previous miss.

An implementation is not required to measure the latency, nor to track the access to determine whether the additional latency caused a performance impact. An implementation can extend the definition of this event with additional scenarios where an access might have a significant performance impact due to additional latency for the access.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that result from cache maintenance operations are counted.

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If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID0_EL0[42] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x400B`, L3D_CACHE_LMISS_RD, Level 3 data cache long-latency read miss

The counter counts each Memory-read operation to the Level 3 data or unified cache counted by L3D_CACHE that incurs additional latency because it returns data from outside of the Level 1 to Level 3 data or unified caches of this PE.

The event indicates to software that the access missed in the Level 3 data or unified cache and might have a significant performance impact due to the additional latency compared to the latency of an access that hits in the Level 3 data or unified cache.

The counter does not count:

- Accesses where the additional latency is unlikely to be significantly performance-impacting. For example, if the access hits in another cache in the same local cluster, and the additional latency is small when compared to a miss in all Level 3 caches that the access looks up in and results in an access being made to a lower level cache or elsewhere beyond the Level 3 data or unified cache. This might be counted as a Level 2 cache miss.
- A miss that does not cause a new cache refill but is satisfied from a previous miss.

An implementation is not required to measure the latency, nor to track the access to determine whether the additional latency caused a performance impact. An implementation can extend the definition of this event with additional scenarios where an access might have a significant performance impact due to additional latency for the access.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that result from cache maintenance operations are counted.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

PMCEID0_EL0[43] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x4010`, TRCEXTOUT0, Trace unit external output 0

The event is generated each time an event is signaled by the trace unit external event 0.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this event is available as an external input to the ETE.

PMCEID0_EL0[48] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_ETE is implemented.

`0x4011`, TRCEXTOUT1, Trace unit external output 1

The event is generated each time an event is signaled by the trace unit external event 1.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this event is available as an external input to the ETE.

PMCEID0_EL0[49] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_ETE is implemented.

`0x4012`, TRCEXTOUT2, Trace unit external output 2

The event is generated each time an event is signaled by the trace unit external event 2.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this event is available as an external input to the ETE.

PMCEID0_EL0[50] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_ETE is implemented.

`0x4013`, TRCEXTOUT3, Trace unit external output 3

The event is generated each time an event is signaled by the trace unit external event 3.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this event is available as an external input to the ETE.

PMCEID0_EL0[51] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

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This event must be implemented if FEAT_ETE is implemented.

`0x4018`, **CTI_TRIGOUT4, Cross-trigger Interface output trigger 4**

The event is generated each time an event is signaled on CTI output trigger 4.

Note

CTI output triggers are input events to the PMU and trace unit.

PMCEID0_EL0[56] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_ETE is implemented.

`0x4019`, **CTI_TRIGOUT5, Cross-trigger Interface output trigger 5**

The event is generated each time an event is signaled on CTI output trigger 5.

Note

CTI output triggers are input events to the PMU and trace unit.

PMCEID0_EL0[57] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_ETE is implemented.

`0x401A`, **CTI_TRIGOUT6, Cross-trigger Interface output trigger 6**

The event is generated each time an event is signaled on CTI output trigger 6.

Note

CTI output triggers are input events to the PMU and trace unit.

PMCEID0_EL0[58] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_ETE is implemented.

`0x401B`, **CTI_TRIGOUT7, Cross-trigger Interface output trigger 7**

The event is generated each time an event is signaled on CTI output trigger 7.

Note

CTI output triggers are input events to the PMU and trace unit.

PMCEID0_EL0[59] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_ETE is implemented.

`0x4020`, **LDST_ALIGN_LAT, Access with additional latency from alignment**

The counter counts each access counted by MEM_ACCESS that, due to the alignment of the address and size of data being accessed, incurred additional latency.

PMCEID1_EL0[32] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x4021`, **LD_ALIGN_LAT, Load with additional latency from alignment**

The counter counts each Memory-read operation counted by LDST_ALIGN_LAT.

PMCEID1_EL0[33] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x4022`, **ST_ALIGN_LAT, Store with additional latency from alignment**

The counter counts each Memory-write operation counted by LDST_ALIGN_LAT.

PMCEID1_EL0[34] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

`0x4024`, **MEM_ACCESS_CHECKED, Checked data memory access**

The counter counts each memory access counted by MEM_ACCESS that is checked by the Memory Tagging Extension.

PMCEID1_EL0[36] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

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`0x4025`, **MEM_ACCESS_RD_CHECKED, Checked data memory access, read**

The counter counts each Memory-read operation counted by MEM_ACCESS_CHECKED.

PMCEID1_EL0[37] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_MTE is implemented.

`0x4026`, **MEM_ACCESS_WR_CHECKED, Checked data memory access, write**

The counter counts each Memory-write operation counted by MEM_ACCESS_CHECKED.

PMCEID1_EL0[38] reads as `0b1` if this event is implemented and `0b0` otherwise.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_MTE is implemented.

`0x8004`, **SIMD_INST_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SIMD**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation due to either:

- An SVE instruction that is not a non-SIMD SVE instruction.
- An A64 Advanced SIMD instruction that is not an Advanced SIMD scalar instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which Advanced SIMD operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x8005`, **ASE_INST_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation due to an A64 Advanced SIMD instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts operations due to Advanced SIMD scalar instructions.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which Advanced SIMD operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x8006`, **SVE_INST_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE, including load and store**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation due to an SVE instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts operations due to non-SIMD SVE instructions.

This event must be implemented if event SVE_INST_RETIRED is not implemented.

Implementation of this event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x8007`, **ASE_SVE_INST_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation counted by either ASE_INST_SPEC or SVE_INST_SPEC.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which Advanced SIMD operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x8008`, **UOP_SPEC, Microarchitectural operation speculatively executed**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed microarchitectural operation.

The counter counts the operations irrespective of the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED interpretation of operation speculatively executed.

`0x8009`, **ASE_UOP_SPEC, Microarchitectural operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed microarchitectural operation counted by UOP_SPEC due to an A64 Advanced SIMD instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts microarchitectural operations due to Advanced SIMD scalar instructions.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which Advanced SIMD microarchitectural operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x800A`, **SVE_UOP_SPEC, Microarchitectural operation speculatively executed, SVE**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed microarchitectural operation counted by UOP_SPEC due to an SVE instruction.

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It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts microarchitectural operations due to the instructions listed in *Non-SIMD SVE instructions* on page D8-4984.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x800B`, ASE_SVE_UOP_SPEC, Microarchitectural operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE

The counter counts each Speculatively executed microarchitectural operation counted by either ASE_UOP_SPEC or SVE_UOP_SPEC.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which Advanced SIMD microarchitectural operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x800C`, SIMD_UOP_SPEC, Microarchitectural operation speculatively executed, SIMD

The counter counts each Speculatively executed microarchitectural operation counted by UOP_SPEC due to either:

- An SVE instruction other than any instruction listed in *Non-SIMD SVE instructions* on page D8-4984.
- An A64 Advanced SIMD instruction other than an Advanced SIMD scalar instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which Advanced SIMD microarchitectural operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x800E`, SVE_MATH_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE math accelerator

The counter counts each Speculatively executed math function operation due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: `FEXPA`, `FTMAD`, `FTSMUL`, or `FTSSEL`.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x8010`, FP_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, including SIMD

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point operation due to an A64 scalar, Advanced SIMD, or SVE instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts operations due to a scalar, Advanced SIMD, or SVE instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point operations are counted in AArch32 state.

Note

This event differs from the VFP_SPEC event which does not count SIMD operations.

`0x8011`, ASE_FP_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point operation counted by FP_SPEC due to an A64 Advanced SIMD instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which Advanced SIMD floating-point operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x8012`, SVE_FP_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point operation counted by FP_SPEC due to an SVE instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x8013`, ASE_SVE_FP_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point operation counted by either ASE_FP_SPEC or SVE_FP_SPEC.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which Advanced SIMD floating-point operations are counted in AArch32 state.

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`0x8014`, **FP_HP_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, half precision**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point operation counted by FP_SPEC where the largest type is half precision.

`0x8015`, **ASE_FP_HP_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD half precision**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed half-precision floating-point operation counted by FP_HP_SPEC due to an Advanced SIMD instruction.

`0x8016`, **SVE_FP_HP_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE half precision**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed half-precision floating-point operation counted by FP_HP_SPEC due to an SVE instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x8017`, **ASE_SVE_FP_HP_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE half precision**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point operation counted by either ASE_FP_HP_SPEC or SVE_FP_HP_SPEC.

`0x8018`, **FP_SP_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, single precision**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point operation counted by FP_SPEC where the largest type is single precision.

`0x8019`, **ASE_FP_SP_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD single precision**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed single-precision floating-point operation counted by FP_SP_SPEC due to an Advanced SIMD instruction.

`0x801A`, **SVE_FP_SP_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE single precision**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed single-precision floating-point operation counted by FP_SP_SPEC due to an SVE instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x801B`, **ASE_SVE_FP_SP_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE single precision**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point operation counted by either ASE_FP_SP_SPEC or SVE_FP_SP_SPEC.

`0x801C`, **FP_DP_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, double precision**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point operation counted by FP_SPEC where the largest type is double precision.

`0x801D`, **ASE_FP_DP_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD double precision**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed double-precision floating-point operation counted by FP_DP_SPEC due to an Advanced SIMD instruction.

`0x801E`, **SVE_FP_DP_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE double precision**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed double-precision floating-point operation counted by FP_DP_SPEC due to an SVE instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x801F`, **ASE_SVE_FP_DP_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE double precision**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point operation counted by either ASE_FP_DP_SPEC or SVE_FP_DP_SPEC.

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`0x8020`, **FP_DIV_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, divide**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point divide operation counted by FP_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Scalar: `FDIV`.
- Advanced SIMD: `FDIV`.
- SVE: `FDIV` or `FDIVR`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point divide operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x8021`, **ASE_FP_DIV_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD divide**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point divide operation counted by FP_DIV_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: `FDIV`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point divide operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x8022`, **SVE_FP_DIV_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE divide**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point divide operation counted by FP_DIV_SPEC due to any of the following instructions:

- SVE: `FDIV` or `FDIVR`.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x8023`, **ASE_SVE_FP_DIV_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE divide**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point divide operation counted by either ASE_FP_DIV_SPEC or SVE_FP_DIV_SPEC.

That is, due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: `FDIV`.
- SVE: `FDIV` or `FDIVR`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point divide operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x8024`, **FP_SQRT_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, square root**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point square-root operation counted by FP_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Scalar: `FSQRT`.
- Advanced SIMD: `FSQRT`.
- SVE: `FSQRT`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point square-root operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x8025`, **ASE_FP_SQRT_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD square root**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point square-root operation counted by FP_SQRT_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: `FSQRT`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point square-root operations are counted in AArch32 state.

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0x8026, SVE_FP_SQRT_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE square root

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point square-root operation counted by FP_SQRT_SPEC due to any of the following instructions:

- SVE: FSQRT.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8027, ASE_SVE_FP_SQRT_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE square-root

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point square-root operation counted by either ASE_FP_SQRT_SPEC or SVE_FP_SQRT_SPEC.

That is, due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: FSQRT.
- SVE: FSQRT.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point square-root operations are counted in AArch32 state.

0x8028, FP_FMA_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, FMA

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point fused multiply-add or multiply-subtract operation counted by FP_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Scalar: FMADD, FMSUB, FNMADD, or FNMSUB.
- Advanced SIMD: BFMLALB, BFMLALT, FCMLA, FMLA, or FMLS.
- SVE: BFMLALB (vectors), BFMLALT (vectors), FCMLA (vectors), FMAD, FMLA (vectors), FMLS (vectors), FMSB, FNMAD, FNMLA, FNMLS, FNMSB, or FTMAD.
- SVE2: BFMLALB (vectors), BFMLALT (vectors), FMLALB (vectors), FMLALT (vectors), FMLSLB (vectors), or FMLSLT (vectors).

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point fused multiply-add or multiply-subtract operations are counted in AArch32 state.

0x8029, ASE_FP_FMA_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD FMA

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point fused multiply-add or multiply-subtract operation counted by FP_FMA_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: BFMLALB, BFMLALT, FCMLA, FMLA, or FMLS.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point fused multiply-add or multiply-subtract operations are counted in AArch32 state.

0x802A, SVE_FP_FMA_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE FMA

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point fused multiply-add or multiply-subtract operation counted by FP_FMA_SPEC due to any of the following instructions:

- SVE: BFMLALB (vectors), BFMLALT (vectors), FCMLA (vectors), FMAD, FMLA (vectors), FMLS (vectors), FMSB, FNMAD, FNMLA, FNMLS, FNMSB, or FTMAD.
- SVE2: BFMLALB (vectors), BFMLALT (vectors), FMLALB (vectors), FMLALT (vectors), FMLSLB (vectors), or FMLSLT (vectors).

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x802B, ASE_SVE_FP_FMA_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE FMA

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point fused multiply-add or multiply-subtract operation counted by either ASE_FP_FMA_SPEC or SVE_FP_FMA_SPEC.

That is, due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: BFMLALB, BFMLALT, FCMLA, FMLA, or FMLS.

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- SVE: `BFMLALB` (vectors), `BFMLALT` (vectors), `FCMLA` (vectors), `FMAD`, `FMLA` (vectors), `FMLS` (vectors), `FMSB`, `FNMAD`, `FNMLA`, `FNMLS`, `FNMSB`, or `FTMAD`.
- SVE2: `BFMLALB` (vectors), `BFMLALT` (vectors), `FMLALB` (vectors), `FMLALT` (vectors), `FMLSLB` (vectors), or `FMLSLT` (vectors).

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point fused multiply-add or multiply-subtract operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x802C`, **FP_MUL_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, multiply**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point multiply operation counted by FP_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Scalar: `FMUL` or `FMULX`.
- Advanced SIMD: `FMUL` or `FMULX`.
- SVE: `FMUL`, `FMULX`, or `FTSMUL`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point multiply operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x802D`, **ASE_FP_MUL_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD multiply**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point multiply operation counted by FP_MUL_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: `FMUL` or `FMULX`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point multiply operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x802E`, **SVE_FP_MUL_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE multiply**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point multiply operation counted by FP_MUL_SPEC due to any of the following instructions:

- SVE: `FMUL`, `FMULX`, or `FTSMUL`.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x802F`, **ASE_SVE_FP_MUL_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE multiply**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point fused multiply-add or multiply-subtract operation counted by either ASE_FP_MUL_SPEC or SVE_FP_MUL_SPEC.

That is, due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: `FMUL` or `FMULX`.
- SVE: `FMUL`, `FMULX`, or `FTSMUL`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point fused multiply-add or multiply-subtract operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x8030`, **FP_ADDSUB_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, add or subtract**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point add or subtract operation counted by FP_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Scalar: `FADD` or `FSUB`.
- Advanced SIMD: `FABD`, `FADD`, or `FSUB`.
- SVE: `FABD`, `FADD`, `FSUB`, or `FSUBR`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point add or subtract operations are counted in AArch32 state.

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0x8031, ASE_FP_ADDSUB_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD add or subtract

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point add or subtract operation counted by FP_ADDSUB_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: FABD, FADD, or FSUB.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point add or subtract operations are counted in AArch32 state.

0x8032, SVE_FP_ADDSUB_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE add or subtract

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point add or subtract operation counted by FP_ADDSUB_SPEC due to any of the following instructions:

- SVE: FABD, FADD, FSUB, or FSUBR.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8033, ASE_SVE_FP_ADDSUB_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE add or subtract

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point add or subtract operation counted by either ASE_FP_ADDSUB_SPEC or SVE_FP_ADDSUB_SPEC.

That is, due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: FABD, FADD, or FSUB.
- SVE: FABD, FADD, FSUB, or FSUBR.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point add or subtract operations are counted in AArch32 state.

0x8034, FP_RECPE_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, reciprocal estimate

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point reciprocal estimate operation counted by FP_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: FRECPE or FRSQRTE.
- SVE: FRECPE or FRSQRTE.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point reciprocal estimate operations are counted in AArch32 state.

0x8035, ASE_FP_RECPE_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD reciprocal estimate

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point reciprocal estimate operation counted by FP_RECPE_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: FRECPE or FRSQRTE.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point reciprocal estimate operations are counted in AArch32 state.

0x8036, SVE_FP_RECPE_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE reciprocal estimate

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point reciprocal estimate operation counted by FP_RECPE_SPEC due to any of the following instructions:

- SVE: FRECPE or FRSQRTE.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8037, ASE_SVE_FP_RECPE_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE reciprocal estimate

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point reciprocal estimate operation counted by either ASE_FP_RECPE_SPEC or SVE_FP_RECPE_SPEC.

That is, due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: FRECPE or FRSQRTE.

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- SVE: `FRECPE` or `FRSQRTE`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point reciprocal estimate operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x8038`, **FP_CVT_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, convert**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point convert operation due to an A64 scalar, Advanced SIMD, or SVE floating-point conversion instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point convert operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x8039`, **ASE_FP_CVT_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD convert**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point convert operation counted by FP_CVT_SPEC due to an A64 Advanced SIMD instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which Advanced SIMD floating-point convert operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x803A`, **SVE_FP_CVT_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE convert**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point convert operation counted by FP_CVT_SPEC due to an SVE instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x803B`, **ASE_SVE_FP_CVT_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE convert**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point convert operation counted by either ASE_FP_CVT_SPEC or SVE_FP_CVT_SPEC.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which Advanced SIMD floating-point convert operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x803C`, **SVE_FP_AREDUCE_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE accumulating reduction**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point accumulating reduction operation counted by SVE_FP_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: `FADDA`.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x803D`, **ASE_FP_PREDUCE_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD pairwise add step**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point pairwise add operation counted by ASE_FP_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: `FADDP`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point pairwise add operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x803E`, **SVE_FP_VREDUCE_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE vector reduction**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point treewise reduction operation counted by SVE_FP_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: `FADDV`, `FMAXNMV`, `FMAXV`, `FMINNMV`, or `FMINV`.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x803F`, **ASE_SVE_FP_VREDUCE_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE vector reduction**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point reduction operation counted by ASE_SVE_FP_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: `FADDP`, `FMAXNMV`, `FMAXV`, `FMINNMV`, or `FMINV`.

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- SVE: `FADDV`, `FMAXNMV`, `FMAXV`, `FMINNMV`, or `FMINV`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point reduction operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x8040`, INT_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed

The counter counts each Speculatively executed integer arithmetic operation due to an A64 scalar, Advanced SIMD, and SVE data-processing instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts operations due to a scalar, Advanced SIMD, and SVE data-processing instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which integer arithmetic operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x8041`, ASE_INT_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD

The counter counts each Speculatively executed integer operation counted by INT_SPEC due to an A64 Advanced SIMD instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which Advanced SIMD integer operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x8042`, SVE_INT_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE

The counter counts each Speculatively executed integer operation counted by INT_SPEC due to an SVE instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x8043`, ASE_SVE_INT_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE

The counter counts each Speculatively executed integer arithmetic operation counted by either ASE_INT_SPEC or SVE_INT_SPEC.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which Advanced SIMD integer operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x8044`, INT_DIV_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, divide

The counter counts each Speculatively executed integer divide operation counted by INT_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Scalar: `SDIV` or `UDIV`.
- SVE: `SDIV`, `SDIVR`, `UDIV`, or `UDIVR`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which integer divide operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x8045`, INT_DIV64_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, 64-bit divide

The counter counts each Speculatively executed integer divide operation counted by INT_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Scalar: `SDIV` or `UDIV`.
- SVE: `SDIV`, `SDIVR`, `UDIV`, or `UDIVR`.

The counter only counts operations with 64-bit operands or vector elements.

`0x8046`, SVE_INT_DIV_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE divide

The counter counts each Speculatively executed integer divide operation counted by INT_DIV_SPEC due to any of the following instructions:

- SVE: `SDIV`, `SDIVR`, `UDIV`, or `UDIVR`.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x8047`, SVE_INT_DIV64_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE 64-bit divide

The counter counts each Speculatively executed integer 64-bit divide operation counted by INT_DIV64_SPEC due to any of the following instructions:

- SVE: `SDIV`, `SDIVR`, `UDIV`, or `UDIVR`.

The counter only counts operations with 64-bit operands or vector elements.

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Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x8048`, INT_MUL_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, multiply

The counter counts each Speculatively executed integer multiply or multiply-accumulate operation counted by INT_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Scalar: `MADD`, `MSUB`, `MUL`, `SMADDL`, `SMULH`, `UMADDL`, or `UMULH`.
- Advanced SIMD: `MLA`, `MLS`, `MUL`, `PMUL`, `PMULL`, `SMLAL`, `SMLS`, `SMLSL`, `SMULL`, `SQDMLAL`, `SQDMLSL`, `SQDMULH`, `SQDMULL`, `SQRDMLAH`, `SQRDMLSH`, `SQRDMULH`, `UMLAL`, `UMLSL`, or `UMULL`.
- SVE: `MAD`, `MLA`, `MLS`, `MSB`, `MUL`, `SMULH`, or `UMULH`.
- SVE2: `CMLA`, `MLA`, `MLS`, `MUL`, `PMUL`, `SMLALB`, `SMLALT`, `SMLSLB`, `SMLSLT`, `SMULH`, `SMULLB`, `SMULLT`, `SQDMLALB`, `SQDMLALBT`, `SQDMLALT`, `SQDMLSLB`, `SQDMLSLBT`, `SQDMLSLT`, `SQDMULH`, `SQDMULLB`, `SQDMULLT`, `SQRDCMLAH`, `SQRDMLAH`, `SQRDMLSH`, `SQRDMULH`, `UMLALB`, `UMLALT`, `UMLSLB`, `UMLSLT`, `UMULH`, `UMULLB`, or `UMULLT`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which integer multiply or multiply-accumulate operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x8049`, ASE_INT_MUL_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD multiply

The counter counts each Speculatively executed integer multiply or multiply-accumulate operation counted by INT_MUL_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: `MLA`, `MLS`, `MUL`, `PMUL`, `PMULL`, `SMLAL`, `SMLS`, `SMLSL`, `SMULL`, `SQDMLAL`, `SQDMLSL`, `SQDMULH`, `SQDMULL`, `SQRDMLAH`, `SQRDMLSH`, `SQRDMULH`, `UMLAL`, `UMLSL`, or `UMULL`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which integer multiply or multiply-accumulate operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x804A`, SVE_INT_MUL_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE multiply

The counter counts each Speculatively executed integer multiply or multiply-accumulate operation counted by INT_MUL_SPEC due to any of the following instructions:

- SVE: `MAD`, `MLA`, `MLS`, `MSB`, `MUL`, `SMULH`, or `UMULH`.
- SVE2: `CMLA`, `MLA`, `MLS`, `MUL`, `PMUL`, `SMLALB`, `SMLALT`, `SMLSLB`, `SMLSLT`, `SMULH`, `SMULLB`, `SMULLT`, `SQDMLALB`, `SQDMLALBT`, `SQDMLALT`, `SQDMLSLB`, `SQDMLSLBT`, `SQDMLSLT`, `SQDMULH`, `SQDMULLB`, `SQDMULLT`, `SQRDCMLAH`, `SQRDMLAH`, `SQRDMLSH`, `SQRDMULH`, `UMLALB`, `UMLALT`, `UMLSLB`, `UMLSLT`, `UMULH`, `UMULLB`, or `UMULLT`.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x804B`, ASE_SVE_INT_MUL_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE multiply

The counter counts each Speculatively executed integer multiply or multiply-accumulate operation counted by either ASE_INT_MUL_SPEC or SVE_INT_MUL_SPEC.

That is, due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: `MLA`, `MLS`, `MUL`, `PMUL`, `PMULL`, `SMLAL`, `SMLS`, `SMLSL`, `SMULL`, `SQDMLAL`, `SQDMLSL`, `SQDMULH`, `SQDMULL`, `SQRDMLAH`, `SQRDMLSH`, `SQRDMULH`, `UMLAL`, `UMLSL`, or `UMULL`.
- SVE: `MAD`, `MLA`, `MLS`, `MSB`, `MUL`, `SMULH`, or `UMULH`.
- SVE2: `CMLA`, `MLA`, `MLS`, `MUL`, `PMUL`, `SMLALB`, `SMLALT`, `SMLSLB`, `SMLSLT`, `SMULH`, `SMULLB`, `SMULLT`, `SQDMLALB`, `SQDMLALBT`, `SQDMLALT`, `SQDMLSLB`, `SQDMLSLBT`, `SQDMLSLT`, `SQDMULH`, `SQDMULLB`, `SQDMULLT`, `SQRDCMLAH`, `SQRDMLAH`, `SQRDMLSH`, `SQRDMULH`, `UMLALB`, `UMLALT`, `UMLSLB`, `UMLSLT`, `UMULH`, `UMULLB`, or `UMULLT`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which integer multiply or multiply-accumulate operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x804C`, INT_MUL64_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, 64×64 multiply

The counter counts each Speculatively executed 64×64 integer multiply operation counted by INT_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Scalar: `MADD`, `MSUB`, `MUL`, `SMULH`, or `UMULH`.

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- SVE: `MAD`, `MLA`, `MLS`, `MSB`, `MUL`, `SMULH`, or `UMULH`.
- SVE2: `CMLA` (vectors), `MLA`, `MLS`, `MUL`, `SMLALB`, `SMLALT`, `SMLSLB`, `SMLSLT`, `SMULH`, `SMULLB`, `SMULLT`, `SQDMLALB`, `SQDMLALBT`, `SQDMLALT`, `SQDMLSLB`, `SQDMLSLBT`, `SQDMLSLT`, `SQDMULH`, `SQDMULLB`, `SQDMULLT`, `SQRDCMLAH` (vectors), `SQRDMLAH`, `SQRDMLSH`, `SQRDMULH`, `UMLALB`, `UMLALT`, `UMLSLB`, `UMLSLT`, `UMULH`, `UMULLB`, or `UMULLT`.

The counter only counts operations that perform a 64-bit × 64-bit integer multiply operations.

`0x804D`, SVE_INT_MUL64_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE 64×64 multiply

The counter counts each Speculatively executed 64×64 integer multiply operation counted by INT_MUL64_SPEC due to any of the following instructions:

- SVE: `MAD`, `MLA`, `MLS`, `MSB`, `MUL`, `SMULH`, or `UMULH`.
- SVE2: `CMLA` (vectors), `MLA`, `MLS`, `MUL`, `SMLALB`, `SMLALT`, `SMLSLB`, `SMLSLT`, `SMULH`, `SMULLB`, `SMULLT`, `SQDMLALB`, `SQDMLALBT`, `SQDMLALT`, `SQDMLSLB`, `SQDMLSLBT`, `SQDMLSLT`, `SQDMULH`, `SQDMULLB`, `SQDMULLT`, `SQRDCMLAH` (vectors), `SQRDMLAH`, `SQRDMLSH`, `SQRDMULH`, `UMLALB`, `UMLALT`, `UMLSLB`, `UMLSLT`, `UMULH`, `UMULLB`, or `UMULLT`.

The counter only counts operations that perform a 64-bit × 64-bit integer multiply operations.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x804E`, INT_MULH64_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, 64×64 multiply returning high part

The counter counts each Speculatively executed widening 64×64 integer multiply operation counted by INT_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Scalar: `SMULH` or `UMULH`.
- SVE: `SMULH` or `UMULH`.
- SVE2: `SMULH`, `SQDMULH`, `SQRDMULH`, or `UMULH`.

These instructions perform 64-bit × 64-bit integer multiply operations.

`0x804F`, SVE_INT_MULH64_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE 64×64 multiply high part

The counter counts each Speculatively executed 64×64 integer multiply returning high part operation counted by INT_MULH64_SPEC due to any of the following instructions:

- SVE: `SMULH` or `UMULH`.
- SVE2: `SMULH`, `SQDMULH`, `SQRDMULH`, or `UMULH`.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x8058`, NONFP_SPEC, Non-floating-point operation speculatively executed

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation due to any of:

- A scalar instruction that would be counted by the DP_SPEC event.
- An A64 Advanced SIMD data processing instruction defined in the section titled *Data processing - SIMD and floating-point* on page C3-302 that would not be counted by FP_SPEC.
- An SVE instruction with vector source or destination registers, that would not be counted by FP_SPEC.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which non-floating-point data processing operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x8059`, ASE_NONFP_SPEC, Non-floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD

The counter counts each Speculatively executed non-floating-point operation counted by NONFP_SPEC due to an A64 Advanced SIMD instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which Advanced SIMD non-floating-point data processing operations are counted in AArch32 state.

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`0x805A`, SVE_NONFP_SPEC, Non-floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE

The counter counts each Speculatively executed non-floating-point operation counted by NONFP_SPEC due to an SVE instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x805B`, ASE_SVE_NONFP_SPEC, Non-floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE

The counter counts each Speculatively executed non-floating-point operation counted by either ASE_NONFP_SPEC or SVE_NONFP_SPEC.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which Advanced SIMD non-floating-point data processing operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x805D`, ASE_INT_VREDUCE_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD reduction

The counter counts each Speculatively executed across-vector and pairwise integer reduction operation counted by ASE_INT_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: `SADDLP`, `SADDLV`, `SMAXP`, `SMAXV`, `SMINP`, `SMINV`, `UADDVL`, `UMAXV`, or `UMINV`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which across-vector and pairwise integer reduction operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x805E`, SVE_INT_VREDUCE_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE reduction

The counter counts each Speculatively executed across-vector integer reduction operation counted by SVE_INT_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: `ANDV`, `EORV`, `ORV`, `SADDV`, `SMAXV`, `SMINV`, `UADDV`, `UMAXV`, or `UMINV`.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x805F`, ASE_SVE_INT_VREDUCE_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE reduction

The counter counts each Speculatively executed across-vector and pairwise integer reduction operation counted by either ASE_INT_VREDUCE_SPEC or SVE_INT_VREDUCE_SPEC.

That is, due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: `SADDLP`, `SADDLV`, `SMAXP`, `SMAXV`, `SMINP`, `SMINV`, `UADDVL`, `UMAXV`, or `UMINV`.
- SVE: `ANDV`, `EORV`, `ORV`, `SADDV`, `SMAXV`, `SMINV`, `UADDV`, `UMAXV`, or `UMINV`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which across-vector and pairwise integer reduction operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x8060`, SVE_PERM_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE permute

The counter counts each Speculatively executed vector or predicate permute operation due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: `CLASTA`, `CLASTB`, `COMPACT`, `CPY` (SIMD&FP scalar), `CPY` (scalar), `DUP` (indexed), `DUP` (scalar), `EXT`, `INSR`, `LASTA`, `LASTB`, `PUNPKHI`, `PUNPKLO`, `REV` (vector), `REVB`, `REVH`, `REVW`, `SPLICE`, `SUNPKHI`, `SUNPKLO`, `TBL`, `TRN1` (vectors), `TRN2` (vectors), `UUNPKHI`, `UUNPKLO`, `UZP1` (vectors), `UZP2` (vectors), `ZIP1` (vectors), or `ZIP2` (vectors).
- SVE2: `EXT`, `SPLICE`, `TBL`, `TBX`, `TRN1`, `TRN2`, `UZP1`, `UZP2`, `ZIP1`, or `ZIP2`.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x8061`, SVE_PERM_IGRANULE_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE intra-granule permute

The counter counts each Speculatively executed vector or predicate permute operation within a 128-bit vector granule or 16-bit predicate granule due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: `REVB`, `REVH`, `REVW`, `TRN1` (vectors), or `TRN2` (vectors).
- SVE2: `TRN1` or `TRN2`.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

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0x8062, SVE_PERM_XGRANULE_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE cross-granule permute

The counter counts each Speculatively executed vector or predicate permute operation that can cross between 128-bit vector granules or 16-bit predicate granules due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: CLASTA, CLASTB, COMPACT, CPY (SIMD&FP scalar), CPY (scalar), DUP (indexed), DUP (scalar), EXT, INSR, LASTA, LASTB, PUNPKHI, PUNPKLO, REV (vector), SPLICE, SUNPKHI, SUNPKLO, TBL, UUNPKHI, UUNPKLO, UZP1 (vectors), UZP2 (vectors), ZIP1 (vectors), or ZIP2 (vectors).
- SVE2: EXT, SPLICE, TBL, TBX, UZP1, UZP2, ZIP1, or ZIP2.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8063, SVE_PERM_VARIABLE_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE programmable permute

The counter counts each Speculatively executed variable vector permute operation due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: CLASTA, CLASTB, COMPACT, LASTA, LASTB, SPLICE, or TBL.
- SVE2: SPLICE or TBL.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8064, SVE_XPIPE_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE cross-pipe

The counter counts each Speculatively executed cross-pipeline transfer operation counted by either SVE_XPIPE_R2Z_SPEC or SVE_XPIPE_Z2R_SPEC.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8065, SVE_XPIPE_Z2R_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE vector to scalar cross-pipe

The counter counts each Speculatively executed vector to general-purpose scalar cross-pipeline transfer operation due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: CLASTA (scalar), CLASTB (scalar), CNTP, DECP (scalar), INCP (scalar), LASTA (scalar), LASTB (scalar), SQDECP (scalar), SQINCP (scalar), UQDECP (scalar), or UQINCP (scalar).

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8066, SVE_XPIPE_R2Z_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE scalar to vector cross-pipe

The counter counts each Speculatively executed general-purpose scalar to vector cross-pipeline transfer operation due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: CPY (scalar), DUP (scalar), INDEX (immediate, scalar), INDEX (scalar, immediate), INDEX (scalars), INSR (scalar), WHILELE, WHILELO, WHILELS, or WHILELT.
- SVE2: WHILEGE, WHILEGT, WHILEHI, WHILEHS, WHILERW, or WHILEWR.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8067, SVE_PGEN_NVEC_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicate-only

The counter counts each Speculatively executed predicate-generating operation that does not read vector registers due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: AND (predicates), ANDS, BIC (predicates), BICS, BRKA, BRKAS, BRKB, BRKBS, BRKN, BRKNS, BRKPA, BRKPAS, BRKPB, BRKPBS, EOR (predicates), EORS, NAND, NANDS, NOR, NORS, ORN (predicates), ORNS, ORR (predicates), ORRS, PFALSE, PFIRST, PNEXT, PTRUE, PTRUES, PUNPKHI, PUNPKLO, RDFFR, RDFFRS, REV (predicate), SEL (predicates), TRN1 (predicates), TRN2 (predicates), UZP1 (predicates), UZP2 (predicates), ZIP1 (predicates), or ZIP2 (predicates).

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8068, SVE_PGEN_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicate generating

The counter counts each Speculatively executed predicate-generating operation due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: AND (predicates), ANDS, BIC (predicates), BICS, BRKA, BRKAS, BRKB, BRKBS, BRKN, BRKNS, BRKPA, BRKPAS, BRKPB, BRKPBS, CMPEQ, CMPGE, CMPGT, CMPHI, CMPHS, CMPLE (immediate), CMPLE (wide elements), CMPLO (immediate), CMPLO (wide elements), CMPLS (immediate), CMPLS (wide

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elements), CMPLT (immediate), CMPLT (wide elements), CMPNE, EOR (predicates), EORS, FACGE, FACGT, FCMEQ, FCMGE, FCMGT, FCMLE (zero), FCMLT (zero), FCMNE, FCMUO, NAND, NANDS, NOR, NORS, ORN (predicates), ORNS, ORR (predicates), ORRS, PFALSE, PFIRST, PNEXT, PTRUE, PTRUES, PUNPKHI, PUNPKLO, RDFFR, RDFFRS, REV (predicate), SEL (predicates), TRN1 (predicates), TRN2 (predicates), UZP1 (predicates), UZP2 (predicates), WHILELE, WHILELO, WHILELS, WHILELT, ZIP1 (predicates), or ZIP2 (predicates).

- SVE2: MATCH, NMATCH, WHILEGE, WHILEGT, WHILEHI, WHILEHS, WHILERW, or WHILEWR.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8069, SVE_PGEN_FLG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicate flag setting

The counter counts each Speculatively executed predicate-generating operation that sets condition flags due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: ANDS, BICS, BRKAS, BRKBS, BRKNS, BRKPAS, BRKPBS, CMPEQ, CMPGE, CMPGT, CMPHI, CMPHS, CMPLE (immediate), CMPLE (wide elements), CMPLO (immediate), CMPLO (wide elements), CMPLS (immediate), CMPLS (wide elements), CMPLT (immediate), CMPLT (wide elements), CMPNE, EORS, NANDS, NORS, ORNS, ORRS, PFIRST, PNEXT, PTRUES, RDFFRS, WHILELE, WHILELO, WHILELS, or WHILELT.
- SVE2: MATCH, NMATCH, WHILEGE, WHILEGT, WHILEHI, WHILEHS, WHILERW, or WHILEWR.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x806A, SVE_PGEN_CMP_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE vector compare

The counter counts each Speculatively executed vector compare operation due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: CMPEQ, CMPGE, CMPGT, CMPHI, CMPHS, CMPLE (immediate), CMPLE (wide elements), CMPLO (immediate), CMPLO (wide elements), CMPLS (immediate), CMPLS (wide elements), CMPLT (immediate), CMPLT (wide elements), CMPNE, FACGE, FACGT, FCMEQ, FCMGE, FCMGT, FCMLE (zero), FCMLT (zero), FCMNE, or FCMUO.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x806B, SVE_PGEN_FCM_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE vector compare

The counter counts each Speculatively executed vector floating-point compare operation due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: FACGE, FACGT, FCMEQ, FCMGE, FCMGT, FCMLE (zero), FCMLT (zero), FCMNE, or FCMUO.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x806C, SVE_PGEN_LOGIC_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicate logical

The counter counts each Speculatively executed predicate logical operation due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: AND (predicates), ANDS, BIC (predicates), BICS, EOR (predicates), EORS, NAND, NANDS, NOR, NORS, ORN (predicates), ORNS, ORR (predicates), or ORRS.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x806D, SVE_PPERM_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicate permute

The counter counts each Speculatively executed predicate permute operation due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: PUNPKHI, PUNPKLO, REV (predicate), TRN1 (predicates), TRN2 (predicates), UZP1 (predicates), UZP2 (predicates), ZIP1 (predicates), or ZIP2 (predicates).

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x806E, SVE_PSCAN_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicate scan

The counter counts each Speculatively executed predicate scanning and generation operation due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: BRKA, BRKAS, BRKB, BRKBS, BRKN, BRKNS, BRKPA, BRKPAS, BRKPB, BRKPBS, PFIRST, or PNEXT.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

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0x806F, SVE_PCNT_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicate count

The counter counts each Speculatively executed predicate population count operation due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: CNTP, DECP, INCP, SQDECP, SQINCP, UQDECP, or UQINCP.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8070, SVE_PLOOP_WHILE_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicate loop while

The counter counts each Speculatively executed counted predicate generation operation due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: WHILELE, WHILELO, WHILELS, or WHILELT.
- SVE2: WHILEGE, WHILEGT, WHILEHI, or WHILEHS.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8071, SVE_PLOOP_TEST_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicate loop test

The counter counts each Speculatively executed loop predicate test operation due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: BRKAS, BRKBS, BRKNS, BRKPAS, BRKPBS, WHILELE, WHILELO, WHILELS, or WHILELT.
- SVE2: WHILEGE, WHILEGT, WHILEHI, or WHILEHS.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8072, SVE_PLOOP_ELTS_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicate loop elements

The counter counts each Speculatively executed loop predicate generation operation due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: WHILELE, WHILELO, WHILELS, or WHILELT.
- SVE2: WHILEGE, WHILEGT, WHILEHI, or WHILEHS.

The counter increments by (128 ÷ CSIZE).

Note

Multiplying the counter value by (VL ÷ 128) determines the number of vector elements speculatively processed by while loops.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8073, SVE_PLOOP_TERM_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicate loop termination

The counter counts each Speculatively executed loop-terminating predicate generation operation due to any of:

- An SVE WHILELE, WHILELO, WHILELS, or WHILELT instruction which sets PSTATE.N to 0b0.
- An SVE BRKAS, BRKBS, BRKNS, BRKPAS, or BRKPBS instruction which sets PSTATE.C to 0b1.
- An SVE CTERMEQ or CTERMNE instruction which sets PSTATE.N to 0b1 and PSTATE.V to 0b0.
- An SVE2 WHILEGE, WHILEGT, WHILEHI, or WHILEHS instruction which sets PSTATE.N to 0b0.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8074, SVE_PRED_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicated

The counter counts each Speculatively executed SIMD data-processing, load, or store operation due to an SVE instruction with a Governing predicate operand that determines the Active elements.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8075, SVE_PRED_EMPTY_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicated with no active predicates

The counter counts each Speculatively executed predicated SIMD data-processing, load, or store operation counted by SVE_PRED_SPEC where all elements are Inactive.

That is, all elements in the Governing predicate are FALSE.

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Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x8076`, **SVE_PRED_FULL_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicated with all active predicates**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed predicated SIMD data-processing, load, or store operation counted by SVE_PRED_SPEC where all elements are Active.

That is, all elements in the Governing predicate are TRUE.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x8077`, **SVE_PRED_PARTIAL_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE predicated with partially active predicates**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed predicated SIMD data-processing, load, or store operation counted by SVE_PRED_SPEC that is not counted by either SVE_PRED_EMPTY_SPEC or SVE_PRED_FULL_SPEC.

That is, the elements in the Governing predicate are neither all TRUE nor all FALSE.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x8078`, **SVE_UNPRED_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE unpredicated**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed SIMD data-processing, load, or store operation due to an SVE instruction without a Governing predicate operand.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x8079`, **SVE_PRED_NOT_FULL_SPEC, SVE predicated operations Speculatively executed with no active or partially active predicates**

The counter counts Speculatively executed SIMD data-processing and load and store operations due to SVE instructions with a Governing predicate in which at least one element is FALSE. This includes both those counted by SVE_PRED_PARTIAL_SPEC and those counted by SVE_PRED_EMPTY_SPEC.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x807C`, **SVE_MOVPRFX_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE** `MOVPRFX`

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: `MOVPRFX`.

The instruction is counted whether or not it is fused with the prefixed instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x807D`, **SVE_MOVPRFX_Z_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE** `MOVPRFX` **zeroing predication**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation counted by SVE_MOVPRFX_SPEC where the operation uses zeroing predication.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x807E`, **SVE_MOVPRFX_M_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE** `MOVPRFX` **merging predication**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation counted by SVE_MOVPRFX_SPEC where the operation uses merging predication.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x807F`, **SVE_MOVPRFX_U_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE** `MOVPRFX` **unfused**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation counted by SVE_MOVPRFX_SPEC where the `MOVPRFX` is not fused with the prefixed instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

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0x8080, SVE_LDST_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE load, store, or prefetch

The counter counts each Speculatively executed load, store, or prefetch operation counted by any of SVE_LD_SPEC, SVE_PRF_SPEC, or SVE_ST_SPEC.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8081, SVE_LD_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE load

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that reads from memory due to an SVE load instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8082, SVE_ST_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE store

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that writes to memory due to an SVE store instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8083, SVE_PRF_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE prefetch

The counter counts each Speculatively executed prefetch operation due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: `PRFB`, `PRFD`, `PRFH`, or `PRFW`.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8084, ASE_SVE_LDST_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE load or store

The counter counts each Speculatively executed load or store operation counted by any of ASE_SVE_LD_SPEC, ASE_SVE_ST_SPEC, or PRF_SPEC.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which Advanced SIMD load or store operations are counted in AArch32 state.

0x8085, ASE_SVE_LD_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE load

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that reads from memory due to an A64 SVE or Advanced SIMD load instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which Advanced SIMD load operations are counted in AArch32 state.

0x8086, ASE_SVE_ST_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE store

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that writes to memory due to an A64 SVE or Advanced SIMD store instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which Advanced SIMD store operations are counted in AArch32 state.

0x8087, PRF_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, Prefetch

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that prefetches memory due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Scalar: `PRFM`.
- SVE: `PRFB`, `PRFD`, `PRFH`, or `PRFW`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which prefetch operations are counted in AArch32 state.

0x8088, BASE_LDST_REG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, general-purpose register load, store, or prefetch

The counter counts each Speculatively executed general-purpose register load, store, or prefetch operation counted by any of BASE_LD_REG_SPEC, BASE_PRF_SPEC, or BASE_ST_REG_SPEC.

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`0x8089`, **BASE_LD_REG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, general-purpose register load**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that loads a general-purpose register from memory.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which load operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x808A`, **BASE_ST_REG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, general-purpose register store**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that stores a general-purpose register to memory.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts operations due to `DC ZVA` instructions.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which store operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x808B`, **BASE_PRF_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, general-purpose register prefetch**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed prefetch operation due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Scalar: `PRFM`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which prefetch operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x808C`, **FPASE_LDST_REG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SIMD&FP register load or store**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed SIMD&FP register load or store operation counted by either FPASE_LD_REG_SPEC or FPASE_ST_REG_SPEC.

`0x808D`, **FPASE_LD_REG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SIMD&FP register load**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that reads from memory due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Scalar: `LDP` (SIMD&FP) or `LDR` (SIMD&FP).
- Advanced SIMD: `LD1` or `LD1R`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which load operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x808E`, **FPASE_ST_REG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SIMD&FP register store**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that writes to memory due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Scalar: `STP` (SIMD&FP) or `STR` (SIMD&FP).
- Advanced SIMD: `ST1`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which store operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x8090`, **SVE_LDST_REG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE unpredicated load or store register**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed SVE register load or store operation counted by either SVE_LDR_REG_SPEC or SVE_STR_REG_SPEC.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x8091`, **SVE_LDR_REG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE unpredicated load register**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that reads from memory due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: `LDR`.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x8092`, **SVE_STR_REG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE unpredicated store register**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that writes to memory due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: `STR`.

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0x8094, SVE_LDST_PREG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE load or store predicate register

The counter counts each Speculatively executed SVE predicate register load or store operation counted by either SVE_LDR_PREG_SPEC or SVE_STR_PREG_SPEC.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8095, SVE_LDR_PREG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE load predicate register

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that reads from memory due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: LDR (predicate).

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8096, SVE_STR_PREG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE store predicate register

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that writes to memory due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: STR (predicate).

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8098, SVE_LDST_ZREG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE load or store vector register

The counter counts each Speculatively executed SVE vector register load or store operation counted by either SVE_LDR_ZREG_SPEC or SVE_STR_ZREG_SPEC.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x8099, SVE_LDR_ZREG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE load vector register

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that reads from memory due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: LDR (vector).

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x809A, SVE_STR_ZREG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE store vector register

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that writes to memory due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- SVE: STR (vector).

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x809C, SVE_LDST_CONTIG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE contiguous load, store, or prefetch element

The counter counts each Speculatively executed SVE contiguous element load, store, or prefetch operation counted by any of SVE_LD_CONTIG_SPEC, SVE_PRF_CONTIG_SPEC, or SVE_ST_CONTIG_SPEC.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x809D, SVE_LD_CONTIG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE contiguous load element

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that reads from memory due to either:

- An SVE predicated single vector contiguous element load instruction.
- An SVE load and replicate LD1R or LD1RQ instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x809E, SVE_ST_CONTIG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE contiguous store element

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that writes to memory due to an SVE predicated single vector contiguous element store instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

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`0x809F`, **SVE_PRF_CONTIG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE contiguous prefetch element**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that prefetches memory due to an SVE predicated single contiguous element prefetch instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80A0`, **SVE_LDSTNT_CONTIG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE non-temporal contiguous load or store element**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed SVE non-temporal contiguous element load or store operation counted by either SVE_LDNT_CONTIG_SPEC or SVE_STNT_CONTIG_SPEC.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80A1`, **SVE_LDNT_CONTIG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE non-temporal contiguous load element**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that reads from memory with a non-temporal hint due to an SVE non-temporal contiguous element load instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80A2`, **SVE_STNT_CONTIG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE non-temporal contiguous store element**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that writes to memory with a non-temporal hint due to an SVE non-temporal contiguous element store instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80A4`, **ASE_SVE_LDST_MULTI_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE contiguous load or store multiple vector**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed multiple vector contiguous structure load or store operation counted by either ASE_SVE_LD_MULTI_SPEC or ASE_SVE_ST_MULTI_SPEC.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which Advanced SIMD contiguous structure load or store operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x80A5`, **ASE_SVE_LD_MULTI_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE contiguous load multiple vector**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that reads from memory due to an A64 SVE or Advanced SIMD multiple vector contiguous structure load instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which Advanced SIMD contiguous structure load operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x80A6`, **ASE_SVE_ST_MULTI_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE contiguous store multiple vector**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that writes to memory due to an A64 SVE or Advanced SIMD multiple vector contiguous structure store instruction.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which Advanced SIMD contiguous structure store operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x80A8`, **SVE_LDST_MULTI_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE contiguous load or store multiple vector**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed SVE contiguous load or store multiple vector operation counted by either SVE_LD_MULTI_SPEC or SVE_ST_MULTI_SPEC.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80A9`, **SVE_LD_MULTI_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE contiguous load multiple vector**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed load or store operation counted by either SVE_LD_MULTI_SPEC or SVE_ST_MULTI_SPEC.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

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`0x80AA`, **SVE_ST_MULTI_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE contiguous store multiple vector**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that writes to memory due to an SVE multiple vector contiguous structure store instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80AC`, **SVE_LDST_NONCONTIG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE non-contiguous load, store, or prefetch**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed gather-load, scatter-store, or gather-prefetch operation counted by any of SVE_LD_GATHER_SPEC, SVE_PRF_GATHER_SPEC, or SVE_ST_SCATTER_SPEC.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80AD`, **SVE_LD_GATHER_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE gather-load**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that reads from memory due to an SVE non-contiguous gather-load instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80AE`, **SVE_ST_SCATTER_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE scatter-store**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that writes to memory due to an SVE non-contiguous scatter-store instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80AF`, **SVE_PRF_GATHER_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE gather-prefetch**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that prefetches memory due to an SVE non-contiguous gather-prefetch instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80B0`, **SVE_LDST64_NONCONTIG_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE 64-bit non-contiguous load, store, or prefetch**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed 64-bit gather-load, scatter-store, or gather-prefetch operation counted by any of SVE_LD64_GATHER_SPEC, SVE_PRF64_GATHER_SPEC, or SVE_ST64_SCATTER_SPEC.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80B1`, **SVE_LD64_GATHER_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE 64-bit gather-load**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that reads from memory due to an SVE non-contiguous gather-load instruction with 64-bit vector elements in the address.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80B2`, **SVE_ST64_SCATTER_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE 64-bit scatter-store**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that writes to memory due to an SVE non-contiguous scatter-store instruction with 64-bit vector elements in the address.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80B3`, **SVE_PRF64_GATHER_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE 64-bit gather-prefetch**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed operation that prefetches memory due to an SVE non-contiguous gather-prefetch instructions with 64-bit vector elements in the address.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80B4`, **ASE_SVE_UNALIGNED_LDST_SPEC, Advanced SIMD or SVE unaligned accesses**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed 64-bit unaligned load or store operation counted by either ASE_SVE_UNALIGNED_LD_SPEC or ASE_SVE_UNALIGNED_ST_SPEC.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which unaligned Advanced SIMD load or store operations are counted in AArch32 state.

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`0x80B5`, **ASE_SVE_UNALIGNED_LD_SPEC, Advanced SIMD or SVE unaligned read accesses**

The counter counts each memory read access due to an A64 SVE or Advanced SIMD load instruction where either:

- A contiguous vector address is not aligned to the minimum of the in-memory size of the vector and the cache line size, in bytes.
- A gather, scatter, or single element address is not aligned to the memory element access size, in bytes.

The unaligned access is counted even if it is subsequently converted into multiple aligned accesses.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which unaligned Advanced SIMD load operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x80B6`, **ASE_SVE_UNALIGNED_ST_SPEC, Advanced SIMD or SVE unaligned write accesses**

The counter counts each memory write access due to an A64 SVE or Advanced SIMD store instruction where either:

- A contiguous vector address is not aligned to the minimum of the in-memory size of the vector and the cache line size, in bytes.
- A gather, scatter, or single element address is not aligned to the memory element access size, in bytes.

The unaligned access is counted even if it is subsequently converted into multiple aligned accesses.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which unaligned Advanced SIMD store operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x80B8`, **ASE_SVE_UNALIGNED_CONTIG_LDST_SPEC, Advanced SIMD or SVE unaligned contiguous accesses**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed 64-bit unaligned contiguous load or store operation counted by either ASE_SVE_UNALIGNED_CONTIG_LD_SPEC or ASE_SVE_UNALIGNED_CONTIG_ST_SPEC.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which unaligned contiguous Advanced SIMD load or store operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x80B9`, **ASE_SVE_UNALIGNED_CONTIG_LD_SPEC, Advanced SIMD or SVE unaligned contiguous read accesses**

The counter counts each Memory-read operation due to an A64 SVE or Advanced SIMD contiguous load instruction where the address is not aligned to the minimum of the in-memory size of the vector and the cache line size, in bytes.

The unaligned access is counted even if it is subsequently converted into multiple aligned accesses.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which unaligned contiguous Advanced SIMD load operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x80BA`, **ASE_SVE_UNALIGNED_CONTIG_ST_SPEC, Advanced SIMD or SVE unaligned contiguous write accesses**

The counter counts each Memory-write operation due to an A64 SVE or Advanced SIMD contiguous store instruction where the address is not aligned to the minimum of the in-memory size of the vector and the cache line size, in bytes.

The unaligned access is counted even if it is subsequently converted into multiple aligned accesses.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which unaligned contiguous Advanced SIMD store operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x80BC`, **SVE_LDFF_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE first-fault load**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed Memory-read operation due to an SVE First-fault or Non-fault load instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

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0x80BD, SVE_LDFF_FAULT_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, SVE first-fault load which set FFR bit to 0b0

The counter counts each Speculatively executed Memory-read operation due to an SVE First-fault or Non-fault load instruction that writes 0b0 to at least one bit in FFR.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x80C0, FP_SCALE_OPS_SPEC, Scalable floating-point element ALU operation counts Speculatively executed

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point ALU operation counts counted by SVE_FP_SPEC, except that it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether operations due to instructions other than those listed in *_Floating-point arithmetic (SVE)* in *Arm Architecture Reference Manual Supplement, The Scalable Vector Extension (SVE), for Armv8-A_* are counted.

See *ALU operation counts* on page D8-4980 for information on the counter increment for different types of instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x80C1, FP_FIXED_OPS_SPEC, Non-scalable floating-point element ALU operation counts Speculatively executed

The counter counts each Speculatively executed floating-point ALU operation counts counted by FP_SPEC but not by SVE_FP_SPEC, and it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether operations due to instructions other than those listed in *_Floating-point arithmetic (scalar)* in *Arm Architecture Reference Manual Supplement, The Scalable Vector Extension (SVE), for Armv8-A_* and *_Floating-point arithmetic (Advanced SIMD)* in *Arm Architecture Reference Manual Supplement, The Scalable Vector Extension (SVE), for Armv8-A_* are counted.

It does not count operations that are counted by FP_SCALE_OPS_SPEC.

See *ALU operation counts* on page D8-4980 for information on the counter increment for different types of instruction.

0x80C2, FP_HP_SCALE_OPS_SPEC, Scalable half-precision floating-point element ALU operation counts Speculatively executed

The counter counts each Speculatively executed scalable floating-point element ALU operation counts counted by FP_SCALE_OPS_SPEC where the largest type is half precision.

See *ALU operation counts* on page D8-4980 for information on the counter increment for different types of instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x80C3, FP_HP_FIXED_OPS_SPEC, Non-scalable half-precision floating-point element ALU operation counts Speculatively executed

The counter counts each Speculatively executed non-scalable floating-point ALU operation counts counted by FP_FIXED_OPS_SPEC where the largest type is half precision.

See *ALU operation counts* on page D8-4980 for information on the counter increment for different types of instruction.

0x80C4, FP_SP_SCALE_OPS_SPEC, Scalable single-precision floating-point element ALU operation counts Speculatively executed

The counter counts each Speculatively executed scalable floating-point element ALU operation counts counted by FP_SCALE_OPS_SPEC where the largest type is single precision.

See *ALU operation counts* on page D8-4980 for information on the counter increment for different types of instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

0x80C5, FP_SP_FIXED_OPS_SPEC, Non-scalable single-precision floating-point element ALU operation counts Speculatively executed

The counter counts each Speculatively executed non-scalable floating-point ALU operation counts counted by FP_FIXED_OPS_SPEC where the largest type is single precision.

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See *ALU operation counts* on page D8-4980 for information on the counter increment for different types of instruction.

`0x80C6`, **FP_DP_SCALE_OPS_SPEC, Scalable double-precision floating-point element ALU operation counts Speculatively executed**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed scalable floating-point element ALU operation counts counted by FP_SCALE_OPS_SPEC where the largest type is double precision.

See *ALU operation counts* on page D8-4980 for information on the counter increment for different types of instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80C7`, **FP_DP_FIXED_OPS_SPEC, Non-scalable double-precision floating-point element ALU operation counts Speculatively executed**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed non-scalable floating-point ALU operation counts counted by FP_FIXED_OPS_SPEC where the largest type is double precision.

See *ALU operation counts* on page D8-4980 for information on the counter increment for different types of instruction.

`0x80C8`, **INT_SCALE_OPS_SPEC, Scalable integer element ALU operation counts Speculatively executed**

The counter counts each integer ALU operation counts counted by SVE_INT_SPEC.

See *ALU operation counts* on page D8-4980 for information on the counter increment for different types of instruction.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80C9`, **INT_FIXED_OPS_SPEC, Non-scalable integer element ALU operation counts Speculatively executed**

The counter counts each integer ALU operation counts counted by INT_SPEC that is not counted by SVE_INT_SPEC.

See *ALU operation counts* on page D8-4980 for information on the counter increment for different types of instruction.

`0x80CA`, **LDST_SCALE_OPS_SPEC, Scalable load or store element Operations speculatively executed**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed Memory-read operation or Memory-write operation due to an SVE predicated vector load or store instruction other than a replicating `LD1R` or `LD1RQ` instruction.

See *ALU operation counts* on page D8-4980 for information on the counter increment for different types of instruction.

The counter does not count tag loads or tag stores.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80CB`, **LDST_FIXED_OPS_SPEC, Non-scalable load or store element Operations speculatively executed**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed Memory-read operation or Memory-write operation due to any of:

- Any non-SVE load, store, or atomic operation.
- Any SVE non-vector load or store operation.
- An SVE replicating `LD1R` or `LD1RQ` instruction.

See *ALU operation counts* on page D8-4980 for information on the counter increment for different types of instruction.

`0x80CC`, **LD_SCALE_OPS_SPEC, Scalable load element Operations speculatively executed**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed Memory-read operation due to an SVE predicated vector load instruction other than a replicating `LD1R` or `LD1RQ` instruction.

See *ALU operation counts* on page D8-4980 for information on the counter increment for different types of instruction.

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The counter does not count tag loads.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80CD`, **LD_FIXED_OPS_SPEC, Non-scalable load element Operations speculatively executed**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed Memory-read operation due to any of:

- Any non-SVE load or atomic operation.
- Any SVE non-vector load operation.
- An SVE replicating `LD1R` or `LD1RQ` instruction.

See *ALU operation counts* on page D8-4980 for information on the counter increment for different types of instruction.

`0x80CE`, **ST_SCALE_OPS_SPEC, Scalable store element Operations speculatively executed**

The counter counts each Speculatively executed Memory-write operation due to an SVE predicated vector store instruction.

See *ALU operation counts* on page D8-4980 for information on the counter increment for different types of instruction.

The counter does not count tag stores.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80CF`, **ST_FIXED_OPS_SPEC, Non-scalable store element Operations speculatively executed**

The counter counts each Memory-write operation due to either:

- Any non-SVE store or atomic operation.
- Any SVE non-vector store operation.

See *ALU operation counts* on page D8-4980 for information on the counter increment for different types of instruction.

`0x80DA`, **LDST_SCALE_BYTES_SPEC, Scalable load and store bytes Speculatively executed**

The counter counts each byte speculatively read or written due to an SVE vector load or store instruction other than a replicating `LD1R` or `LD1RQ` instruction.

For each instruction, the counter is incremented by (16 ÷ (CSIZE ÷ MSIZE)), multiplied by the number of transferred vector registers.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80DB`, **LDST_FIXED_BYTES_SPEC, Non-scalable load and store bytes Speculatively executed**

The counter counts each byte speculatively read or written due to any of:

- Any non-SVE load, store, or atomic operation.
- Any SVE non-vector load or store operation.
- An SVE replicating `LD1R` or `LD1RQ` instruction.

For each instruction, the counter is incremented by the number of bytes transferred per register multiplied by the number of registers transferred multiplied by the number of transfers made per register. For example, the counter counts bytes as follows:

- Non-SVE load and store of a single register instructions increment the counter by (MSIZE ÷ 8).
- Non-SVE load and store of a pair of registers instructions increment the counter by 2 × (MSIZE ÷ 8).
- AArch32 load and store multiple registers instructions increment the counter by the number of registers transferred multiplied by (MSIZE ÷ 8).
- Atomic store instructions increment the counter by (MSIZE ÷ 8). These are instructions that atomically update a value in memory without returning a value to a register.

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- Atomic load, compare and swap of a single register, and swap instructions increment the counter by 2 × (MSIZE ÷ 8). Atomic load instructions are instructions that atomically update a value in memory, returning a value to a register.
- Compare and swap of a pair of registers increment the counter by 4 × (MSIZE ÷ 8).
- SVE and Advanced SIMD `LD1R` instructions increment the counter by (MSIZE ÷ 8).
- SVE `LD1RQ` instructions increment the counter by 16.
- Advanced SIMD `LD[1-4]` and `ST[1-4]` instructions increment the counter by the number of registers transferred multiplied by the number of bytes being transferred per register.
- `DC ZVA` and `DC GZVA` instructions increment by the counter by $2^{(DCZID_EL0.BS)}$.

`0x80DC`, **LD_SCALE_BYTES_SPEC, Scalable load bytes Speculatively executed**

The counter counts each byte speculatively read due to an SVE vector load instruction other than a replicating `LD1R` or `LD1RQ` instruction.

For each instruction, the counter is incremented by (16 ÷ (CSIZE ÷ MSIZE)), multiplied by the number of transferred vector registers.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80DD`, **LD_FIXED_BYTES_SPEC, Non-scalable load bytes Speculatively executed**

The counter counts each byte speculatively read due to any of:

- Any non-SVE load or atomic operation.
- Any SVE non-vector load operation.
- An SVE replicating `LD1R` or `LD1RQ` instruction.

For each instruction, the counter is incremented by the number of bytes transferred per register multiplied by the number of registers transferred. That is, the counter is incremented by:

- Half the value that the LDST_FIXED_BYTES_SPEC event counts if the operation is a load atomic, compare and swap, or compare operation.
- The same as for LDST_FIXED_BYTES_SPEC if the operation is any other load operation.

`0x80DE`, **ST_SCALE_BYTES_SPEC, Scalable store bytes Speculatively executed**

The counter counts each byte speculatively written due to an SVE vector store instruction.

For each instruction, the counter is incremented by (16 ÷ (CSIZE ÷ MSIZE)), multiplied by the number of transferred vector registers.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80DF`, **ST_FIXED_BYTES_SPEC, Non-scalable store bytes Speculatively executed**

The counter counts each byte written due to either:

- Any non-SVE store or atomic operation.
- Any SVE non-vector store operation.

For each instruction, the counter is incremented by the number of bytes transferred per register multiplied by the number of registers transferred. That is, the counter is incremented by:

- Half the value that the LDST_FIXED_BYTES_SPEC event counts if the operation is a compare and swap or compare operation.
- The same as for LDST_FIXED_BYTES_SPEC if the operation is any other store operation, including an atomic store operation.

`0x80E1`, **ASE_INT8_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD 8-bit**

The counter counts each operation counted by ASE_SVE_INT8_SPEC that is an Advanced SIMD operation.

`0x80E2`, **SVE_INT8_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE 8-bit**

The counter counts each operation counted by ASE_SVE_INT8_SPEC that is an SVE operation.

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Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80E3`, **ASE_SVE_INT8_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE 8-bit**

The counter counts each operation counted by ASE_SVE_INT_SPEC where the largest type is 8-bit integer.

`0x80E5`, **ASE_INT16_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD 16-bit**

The counter counts each operation counted by ASE_SVE_INT16_SPEC that is an Advanced SIMD operation.

`0x80E6`, **SVE_INT16_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE 16-bit**

The counter counts each operation counted by ASE_SVE_INT16_SPEC that is an SVE operation.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80E7`, **ASE_SVE_INT16_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE 16-bit**

The counter counts each operation counted by ASE_SVE_INT_SPEC where the largest type is 16-bit integer.

`0x80E9`, **ASE_INT32_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD 32-bit**

The counter counts each operation counted by ASE_SVE_INT32_SPEC that is an Advanced SIMD operation.

`0x80EA`, **SVE_INT32_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE 32-bit**

The counter counts each operation counted by ASE_SVE_INT32_SPEC that is an SVE operation.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80EB`, **ASE_SVE_INT32_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE 32-bit**

The counter counts each operation counted by ASE_SVE_INT_SPEC where the largest type is 32-bit integer.

`0x80ED`, **ASE_INT64_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD 64-bit**

The counter counts each operation counted by ASE_SVE_INT64_SPEC that is an Advanced SIMD operation.

`0x80EE`, **SVE_INT64_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE 64-bit**

The counter counts each operation counted by ASE_SVE_INT64_SPEC that is an SVE operation.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80EF`, **ASE_SVE_INT64_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE 64-bit**

The counter counts each operation counted by ASE_SVE_INT_SPEC where the largest type is 64-bit integer.

`0x80F1`, **ASE_FP_DOT_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD dot-product**

The counter counts each dot-product operation counted by ASE_SVE_FP_DOT_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: `BFDOT`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which dot-product operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x80F2`, **SVE_FP_DOT_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE dot-product**

The counter counts each dot-product operation counted by ASE_SVE_FP_DOT_SPEC due to any of the following instructions:

- SVE: `BFDOT`.
- SVE2: `BFDOT`.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

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`0x80F3`, **ASE_SVE_FP_DOT_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE dot-product**

The counter counts each dot-product operation counted by FP_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: `BFDOT`.
- SVE: `BFDOT`.
- SVE2: `BFDOT`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which dot-product operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x80F5`, **ASE_FP_MMLA_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD matrix multiply**

The counter counts each floating-point matrix multiply operation counted by ASE_SVE_FP_MMLA_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: `BFMMLA`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point matrix multiply operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x80F6`, **SVE_FP_MMLA_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, SVE matrix multiply**

The counter counts each floating-point matrix multiply operation counted by ASE_SVE_FP_MMLA_SPEC due to any of the following instructions:

- SVE: `BFMMLA` or `FMMLA`.
- SVE2: `BFMMLA` or `FMMLA`.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80F7`, **ASE_SVE_FP_MMLA_SPEC, Floating-point operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE matrix multiply**

The counter counts each floating-point matrix multiply operation counted by FP_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: `BFMMLA`.
- SVE: `BFMMLA` or `FMMLA`.
- SVE2: `BFMMLA` or `FMMLA`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which floating-point matrix multiply operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x80F9`, **ASE_INT_DOT_SPEC, Operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD integer dot-product**

The counter counts each integer dot product operation counted by ASE_SVE_INT_DOT_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: `SDOT`, `SUDOT`, `UDOT`, or `USDOT`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which integer dot product operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x80FA`, **SVE_INT_DOT_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE dot-product**

The counter counts each integer dot product operation counted by ASE_SVE_INT_DOT_SPEC due to any of the following instructions:

- SVE: `SDOT`, `SUDOT`, `UDOT`, or `USDOT`.
- SVE2: `CDOT`, `SUDOT`, or `USDOT`.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80FB`, **ASE_SVE_INT_DOT_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE dot-product**

The counter counts each integer dot product operation counted by INT_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: `SDOT`, `SUDOT`, `UDOT`, or `USDOT`.

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- SVE: `SDOT`, `SUDOT`, `UDOT`, or `USDOT`.
- SVE2: `CDOT`, `SUDOT`, or `USDOT`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which integer dot product operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x80FD`, **ASE_INT_MMLA_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD matrix multiply**

The counter counts each integer matrix multiply operation counted by ASE_SVE_INT_MMLA_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: `SMMLA`, `UMMLA`, or `USMMLA`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which integer matrix multiply operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x80FE`, **SVE_INT_MMLA_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, SVE matrix multiply**

The counter counts each integer matrix multiply operation counted by ASE_SVE_INT_MMLA_SPEC due to any of the following instructions:

- SVE: `SMMLA`, `UMMLA`, or `USMMLA`.
- SVE2: `SMMLA`, `UMMLA`, or `USMMLA`.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_SVE is implemented.

`0x80FF`, **ASE_SVE_INT_MMLA_SPEC, Integer operation speculatively executed, Advanced SIMD or SVE matrix multiply**

The counter counts each integer matrix multiply operation counted by INT_SPEC due to any of the following A64 instructions:

- Advanced SIMD: `SMMLA`, `UMMLA`, or `USMMLA`.
- SVE: `SMMLA`, `UMMLA`, or `USMMLA`.
- SVE2: `SMMLA`, `UMMLA`, or `USMMLA`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which integer matrix multiply operations are counted in AArch32 state.

`0x8110`, **BR_IMMED_PRED_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, predicted immediate**

The counter counts each instruction counted by both BR_IMMED_RETIRED and BR_PRED_RETIRED.

These are all direct branch instructions on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is correctly predicted.

`0x8111`, **BR_IMMED_MIS_PRED_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, mispredicted immediate**

The counter counts each instruction counted by both BR_IMMED_RETIRED and BR_MIS_PRED_RETIRED.

These are all direct branch instructions on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is mispredicted.

`0x8112`, **BR_IND_PRED_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, predicted indirect**

The counter counts each instruction counted by both BR_IND_RETIRED and BR_PRED_RETIRED.

These are all indirect branch instructions, including return instructions, on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is correctly predicted.

`0x8113`, **BR_IND_MIS_PRED_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, mispredicted indirect**

The counter counts each instruction counted by both BR_IND_RETIRED and BR_MIS_PRED_RETIRED.

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These are all indirect branch instructions, including return instructions, on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is mispredicted.

`0x8114`, **BR_RETURN_PRED_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, predicted procedure return**

The counter counts each instruction counted by BR_IND_PRED_RETIRED where if taken, the branch would be counted by BR_RETURN_RETIRED.

These are all return instructions on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is correctly predicted.

`0x8115`, **BR_RETURN_MIS_PRED_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, mispredicted procedure return**

The counter counts each instruction counted by BR_IND_MIS_PRED_RETIRED where if taken, the branch would also be counted by BR_RETURN_RETIRED.

These are all return instructions on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is mispredicted.

`0x8116`, **BR_INDNR_PRED_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, predicted indirect excluding procedure return**

The counter counts each instruction counted by BR_IND_PRED_RETIRED where if taken, the branch would not be counted by BR_RETURN_RETIRED.

These are all indirect branch instructions, excluding return instructions, on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is correctly predicted.

`0x8117`, **BR_INDNR_MIS_PRED_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, mispredicted indirect excluding procedure return**

The counter counts each instruction counted by BR_IND_MIS_PRED_RETIRED where if taken, the branch would not be counted by BR_RETURN_RETIRED.

These are all indirect branch instructions, excluding return instructions, on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is mispredicted.

`0x8118`, **BR_TAKEN_PRED_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, predicted branch, taken**

The counter counts each instruction counted by both BR_PRED_RETIRED and PC_WRITE_RETIRED.

These are all branch instructions on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is correctly predicted and taken.

`0x8119`, **BR_TAKEN_MIS_PRED_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, mispredicted branch, taken**

The counter counts each instruction counted by both BR_MIS_PRED_RETIRED and PC_WRITE_RETIRED.

These are all branch instructions on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is mispredicted and taken.

`0x811A`, **BR_SKIP_PRED_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, predicted branch, not taken**

The counter counts each instruction counted by both BR_PRED_RETIRED and BR_SKIP_RETIRED.

These are all branch instructions on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is correctly predicted and not taken.

`0x811B`, **BR_SKIP_MIS_PRED_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, mispredicted branch, not taken**

The counter counts each instruction counted by both BR_MIS_PRED_RETIRED and BR_SKIP_RETIRED.

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These are all branch instructions on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is mispredicted and not taken.

`0x811C`, **BR_PRED_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, predicted branch**

The counter counts each instruction counted by BR_RETIRED that is not counted by BR_MIS_PRED_RETIRED.

These are all branch instructions on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is correctly predicted.

`0x8120`, **INST_FETCH_PERCYC, *Event in progress*, INST_FETCH**

The counter counts by the number of INST_FETCH events *in progress* on each Processor cycle.

The ratio INST_FETCH_PERCYC ÷ INST_FETCH is the mean duration of INST_FETCH events in Processor cycles.

`0x8121`, **MEM_ACCESS_RD_PERCYC, *Event in progress*, MEM_ACCESS_RD**

The counter counts by the number of MEM_ACCESS_RD events *in progress* on each Processor cycle.

The ratio MEM_ACCESS_RD_PERCYC ÷ MEM_ACCESS_RD is the mean duration of MEM_ACCESS_RD events in Processor cycles.

`0x8124`, **INST_FETCH, Instruction memory access**

The counter counts each Instruction memory access that the PE makes. The counter increments whether the access results in an access to a Level 1 instruction cache, a Level 2 instruction, data or unified cache, or none of these.

The counter does not increment as a result of:

- Data memory accesses.
- Translation table walks.
- Refilling of any cache.
- Accesses that result from cache maintenance instructions.

`0x8125`, **BUS_REQ_RD_PERCYC, Bus read transactions *in progress***

The counter counts by the number of bus read transactions counted by BUS_REQ_RD *in progress* on each Processor cycle.

The ratio BUS_REQ_RD_PERCYC ÷ BUS_REQ_RD is the mean duration of bus read transactions in Processor cycles.

A bus read transaction is in progress between the transaction starting and it completing. This includes cycles when the transaction is not occupying the bus.

If the bus is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the bus is not shared, all events are counted.

`0x8126`, **BUS_REQ_WR_PERCYC, Bus write transactions *in progress***

The counter counts by the number of bus write transactions counted by BUS_REQ_WR *in progress* on each Processor cycle.

The ratio BUS_REQ_WR_PERCYC ÷ BUS_REQ_WR is the mean duration of bus write transactions in Processor cycles.

A bus write transaction is in progress between the transaction starting and it completing. This includes cycles when the transaction is not occupying the bus.

A mean duration value calculated using this event only measures the latency from the perspective of the bus. This is not necessarily the same as the latency for the write to be Complete, as the write might be completed on the bus before reaching its endpoint.

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For some bus implementations, writes are posted, meaning that, from the perspective of the bus, the write completes immediately. There is no response when the write reaches its Completion endpoint. This event is not included for such implementations.

If the bus is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the bus is not shared, all events are counted.

`0x8128`, **DTLB_WALK_PERCYC, *Event in progress*, DTLB_WALK**

The counter counts by the number of DTLB_WALK events *in progress* on each Processor cycle.

The ratio DTLB_WALK_PERCYC ÷ DTLB_WALK is the mean duration of DTLB_WALK events in Processor cycles.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

`0x8129`, **ITLB_WALK_PERCYC, *Event in progress*, ITLB_WALK**

The counter counts by the number of ITLB_WALK events *in progress* on each Processor cycle.

The ratio ITLB_WALK_PERCYC ÷ ITLB_WALK is the mean duration of ITLB_WALK events in Processor cycles.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

`0x812A`, **SAMPLE_FEED_BR, Statistical Profiling sample taken, branch**

The counter counts each sample counted by SAMPLE_FEED that are branch operations.

The values of PMSFCR_EL1.{B,FT} are ignored when generating this event.

Samples that are removed by filtering, or discarded, and not written to the Profiling Buffer are counted.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented.

Implementation of this event requires that FEAT_SPE is implemented.

`0x812B`, **SAMPLE_FEED_LD, Statistical Profiling sample taken, load**

The counter counts each sample counted by SAMPLE_FEED that are load or load atomic operations.

The values of PMSFCR_EL1.{LD,FT} are ignored when generating this event.

Samples that are removed by filtering, or discarded, and not written to the Profiling Buffer are counted.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented.

Implementation of this event requires that FEAT_SPE is implemented.

`0x812C`, **SAMPLE_FEED_ST, Statistical Profiling sample taken, store**

The counter counts each sample counted by SAMPLE_FEED that are store or atomic operations, including load atomic operations.

The values of PMSFCR_EL1.{ST,FT} are ignored when generating this event.

Samples that are removed by filtering, or discarded, and not written to the Profiling Buffer are counted.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented.

Implementation of this event requires that FEAT_SPE is implemented.

`0x812D`, **SAMPLE_FEED_OP, Statistical Profiling sample taken, matching operation type**

The counter counts each sample counted by SAMPLE_FEED that meets the operation type filter constraints.

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That is, one of the following is true:

- The operation is a branch and PMSFCR_EL1.B is `0b1`.
- The operation is a load or load atomic, and PMSFCR_EL1.LD is `0b1`.
- The operation is a store or atomic operation, and PMSFCR_EL1.ST is `0b1`.

The value of PMSFCR_EL1.FT is ignored when generating this event.

Samples that are removed by filtering, or discarded, and not written to the Profiling Buffer are counted.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented.

Implementation of this event requires that FEAT_SPE is implemented.

`0x812E`, SAMPLE_FEED_EVENT, Statistical Profiling sample taken, matching events

The counter counts each sample counted by SAMPLE_FEED that meets the Events packet filter constraints.

That is, each sampled operation with all the events in the filter sets defined by PMSEVFR_EL1 and, if implemented, PMSNEVFR_EL1 are counted. The values of PMSFCR_EL1.{FnE,FE} are ignored when generating this event.

Samples that are removed by filtering, or discarded, and not written to the Profiling Buffer are counted.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented.

Implementation of this event requires that FEAT_SPE is implemented.

`0x812F`, SAMPLE_FEED_LAT, Statistical Profiling sample taken, exceeding minimum latency

The counter counts each sample counted by SAMPLE_FEED that meets the operation latency filter constraints.

That is, each sampled operations with a total latency greater than or equal to the minimum latency defined by PMSLATFR_EL1.MINLAT are counted. The value of PMSFCR_EL1.FL is ignored when generating this event.

Samples that are removed by filtering, or discarded, and not written to the Profiling Buffer are counted.

This event must be implemented if FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented.

Implementation of this event requires that FEAT_SPE is implemented.

`0x8130`, L1D_TLB_RW, Level 1 data TLB demand access

The counter counts each access counted by L1D_TLB that is due to a demand Memory-read operation or demand Memory-write operation.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

This event must be implemented if event L1D_TLB_PRFM is implemented.

`0x8131`, L1I_TLB_RD, Level 1 instruction TLB demand access

The counter counts each access counted by L1I_TLB that is due to a demand Instruction memory access.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

This event must be implemented if event L1I_TLB_PRFM is implemented.

`0x8132`, L1D_TLB_PRFM, Level 1 data TLB software preload

The counter counts each access counted by L1D_TLB that is due to a preload or prefetch instruction.

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If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

This event must be implemented if event L1D_TLB_RW is implemented.

`0x8133`**, L1I_TLB_PRFM, Level 1 instruction TLB software preload**

The counter counts each access counted by L1I_TLB that is due to a preload or prefetch instruction.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

This event must be implemented if event L1I_TLB_RD is implemented.

`0x8134`**, DTLB_HWUPD, Data TLB hardware update of translation table**

The counter counts each access counted by L1D_TLB that causes a hardware update of a translation table entry.

The counter does not count the access if any of the following are true:

- FEAT_SVE is implemented and the access is a non-fault access that fails because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.NFDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.EPDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access is an unprivileged access that generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.E0PDy bit is `0b1`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts the access if the access generates a Translation fault for any other reason.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_E0PD is implemented.

`0x8135`**, ITLB_HWUPD, Instruction TLB hardware update of translation table**

The counter counts each access counted by L1I_TLB that causes a hardware update of a translation table entry.

The counter does not count the access if any of the following are true:

- The access generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.EPDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access is an unprivileged access that generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.E0PDy bit is `0b1`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts the access if the access generates a Translation fault for any other reason.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_E0PD is implemented.

`0x8136`**, DTLB_STEP, Data TLB translation table walk, step**

The counter counts each translation table walk access made by a refill of the data or unified TLB.

The event is Attributable to the access that missed in the TLB and caused the walk, not to the owner of the translation tables being accessed. For example, this means that if an EL0 access causes a translation table walk consisting of accesses to both stage 1 and stage 2 translation tables, all accesses are counted if event counting is allowed at EL0, regardless of whether event counting is allowed at EL1 and/or EL2.

The counter does not count the event if any of the following are true:

- FEAT_SVE is implemented and the access causing the refill is a non-fault access that fails because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.NFDy bit is `0b1`.

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- The access causing the refill generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.EPDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access causing the refill is an unprivileged access that generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.E0PDy bit is `0b1`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts the event if the access causing the refill generates a Translation fault for any other reason.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_E0PD is implemented.

`0x8137`**, ITLB_STEP, Instruction TLB translation table walk, step**

The counter counts each translation table walk access made by a refill of the instruction TLB.

The event is Attributable to the access that missed in the TLB and caused the walk, not to the owner of the translation tables being accessed. For example, this means that if an EL0 access causes a translation table walk consisting of accesses to both stage 1 and stage 2 translation tables, all accesses are counted if event counting is allowed at EL0, regardless of whether event counting is allowed at EL1 and/or EL2.

The counter does not count the event if any of the following are true:

- The access causing the refill generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.EPDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access causing the refill is an unprivileged access that generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.E0PDy bit is `0b1`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts the event if the access causing the refill generates a Translation fault for any other reason.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_E0PD is implemented.

`0x8138`**, DTLB_WALK_LARGE, Data TLB large page translation table walk**

The counter counts each translation table walk counted by DTLB_WALK where the result of the walk yields a large page size.

The set of large page sizes is the complement of the set of small page sizes defined by the DTLB_WALK_SMALL event. For example, these translations might cached by dedicated TLB resources. This set is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might differ between instruction and data TLBs.

The counter does not count the walk if the access generates a Translation fault.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_E0PD is implemented.

`0x8139`**, ITLB_WALK_LARGE, Instruction TLB large page translation table walk**

The counter counts each translation table walk counted by ITLB_WALK where the result of the walk yields a large page size.

The set of large page sizes is the complement of the set of small page sizes defined by the ITLB_WALK_SMALL event. For example, these translations might cached by dedicated TLB resources. This set is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might differ between instruction and data TLBs.

The counter does not count the walk if the access generates a Translation fault.

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If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_E0PD is implemented.

`0x813A`, **DTLB_WALK_SMALL, Data TLB small page translation table walk**

The counter counts each translation table walk counted by DTLB_WALK where the result of the walk yields a small page size.

The set of small page sizes is the complement of the set of large page sizes defined by the DTLB_WALK_LARGE event. For example, these translations might cached by dedicated TLB resources. This set is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might differ between instruction and data TLBs.

The counter does not count the walk if the access generates a Translation fault.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_E0PD is implemented.

`0x813B`, **ITLB_WALK_SMALL, Instruction TLB small page translation table walk**

The counter counts each translation table walk counted by ITLB_WALK where the result of the walk yields a small page size.

The set of small page sizes is the complement of the set of large page sizes defined by the ITLB_WALK_LARGE event. For example, these translations might cached by dedicated TLB resources. This set is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might differ between instruction and data TLBs.

The counter does not count the walk if the access generates a Translation fault.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_E0PD is implemented.

`0x813C`, **DTLB_WALK_RW, Data TLB demand access with at least one translation table walk**

The counter counts each demand access counted by L1D_TLB_RW that causes a refill or update of a data or unified TLB involving at least one translation table walk access.

The counter does not count the demand access if any of the following are true:

- FEAT_E0PD is implemented and the access is an unprivileged access that generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.E0PDy bit is `0b1`.
- FEAT_SVE is implemented and the access is a non-fault access that fails because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.NFDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access is due to a TLB maintenance instruction.
- The access generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.EPDy bit is `0b1`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts the demand access if the access generates a Translation fault for any other reason.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

`0x813D`, **ITLB_WALK_RD, Instruction TLB demand access with at least one translation table walk**

The counter counts each demand access counted by L1I_TLB_RD that causes a refill or update of an instruction TLB involving at least one translation table walk access.

The counter does not count the demand access if any of the following are true:

- FEAT_E0PD is implemented and the access is an unprivileged access that generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.E0PDy bit is `0b1`.

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- The access is due to a TLB maintenance instruction.
- The access generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.EPDy bit is `0b1`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts the demand access if the access generates a Translation fault for any other reason.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

`0x813E`, **DTLB_WALK_PRFM, Data TLB software preload access with at least one translation table walk**

The counter counts each access counted by L1D_TLB_PRFM that causes a refill or update of a data or unified TLB involving at least one translation table walk access.

The counter does not count the access if any of the following are true:

- FEAT_E0PD is implemented and the access is an unprivileged access that generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.E0PDy bit is `0b1`.
- FEAT_SVE is implemented and the access is a non-fault access that fails because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.NFDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.EPDy bit is `0b1`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts the access if the access generates a Translation fault for any other reason.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

`0x813F`, **ITLB_WALK_PRFM, Instruction TLB software preload access with at least one translation table walk**

The counter counts each access counted by L1I_TLB_PRFM that causes a refill or update of an instruction TLB involving at least one translation table walk access.

The counter does not count the access if any of the following are true:

- FEAT_E0PD is implemented and the access is an unprivileged access that generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.E0PDy bit is `0b1`.
- The access generates a Translation fault because the applicable TCR_EL*x*.EPDy bit is `0b1`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts the access if the access generates a Translation fault for any other reason.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

`0x8140`, **L1D_CACHE_RW, Level 1 data cache demand access**

The counter counts each access counted by L1D_CACHE that is due to a demand Memory-read operation or demand Memory-write operation.

This includes accesses made by Speculatively executed instructions.

This event must be implemented if any of the following are true:

- Event L1D_CACHE_PRFM is implemented.
- Event L1D_CACHE_HWPRF is implemented.

`0x8141`, **L1I_CACHE_RD, Level 1 instruction cache demand fetch**

The counter counts each access counted by L1I_CACHE that is due to a demand Instruction memory access.

This includes instruction prefetches made by the PE for Speculatively executed instructions.

This event must be implemented if any of the following are true:

- Event L1I_CACHE_PRFM is implemented.

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- Event L1I_CACHE_HWPRF is implemented.

`0x8142`, **L1D_CACHE_PRFM, Level 1 data cache software preload**

The counter counts each access counted by L1D_CACHE that is due to a preload or prefetch instruction.

This event must be implemented if event L1D_CACHE_RW is implemented.

`0x8143`, **L1I_CACHE_PRFM, Level 1 instruction cache software preload**

The counter counts each access counted by L1I_CACHE that is due to a preload or prefetch instruction.

This event must be implemented if event L1I_CACHE_RD is implemented.

`0x8144`, **L1D_CACHE_MISS, Level 1 data cache demand access miss**

The counter counts each demand access counted by L1D_CACHE_RW that misses in the Level 1 data or unified cache, causing an access to outside of the Level 1 caches of this PE.

`0x8145`, **L1I_CACHE_HWPRF, Level 1 instruction cache hardware prefetch**

The counter counts each access counted by L1I_CACHE that is due to a hardware prefetch.

The hardware prefetch is generated by a hardware prefetcher at the Level 1 instruction or unified cache.

The PE might prefetch instructions as part of instruction pipelining, and might do so for Speculatively executed instruction paths. PE instruction prefetching is not counted as hardware prefetching. Unlike PE instruction prefetching, a hardware prefetch only allocates instructions into the cache.

`0x8146`, **L1D_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM, Level 1 data cache refill, software preload**

The counter counts each access counted by L1D_CACHE_PRFM that causes a refill of the Level 1 data or unified cache from outside of the Level 1 data or unified cache.

`0x8147`, **L1I_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM, Level 1 instruction cache refill, software preload**

The counter counts each access counted by L1I_CACHE_PRFM that causes a refill of the Level 1 instruction or unified cache from outside of the Level 1 instruction or unified cache.

`0x8148`, **L2D_CACHE_RW, Level 2 data cache demand access**

The counter counts each access counted by L2D_CACHE that is due to a demand Memory-read operation or demand Memory-write operation.

This includes:

- Accesses made by Speculatively executed instructions.
- Accesses to the Level 2 data or unified cache due to a refill of another cache caused by a demand Memory-read operation or demand Memory-write operation.

This event must be implemented if any of the following are true:

- Event L2D_CACHE_PRFM is implemented.
- Event L2D_CACHE_HWPRF is implemented.

`0x8149`, **L2I_CACHE_RD, Level 2 instruction cache demand fetch**

The counter counts each access counted by L2I_CACHE that is due to a demand Instruction memory access.

This includes:

- Instruction prefetches made by the PE for Speculatively executed instructions.
- Accesses to the Level 2 instruction or unified cache due to a refill of another cache caused by a demand Instruction memory access.

This event must be implemented if any of the following are true:

- Event L2I_CACHE_PRFM is implemented.

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- Event L2I_CACHE_HWPRF is implemented.

`0x814A`, **L2D_CACHE_PRFM, Level 2 data cache software preload**

The counter counts each access counted by L2D_CACHE that is due to a preload or prefetch instruction.

This includes accesses to the Level 2 data or unified cache due to a refill of another cache caused by a preload or prefetch instruction.

This event must be implemented if event L2D_CACHE_RW is implemented.

`0x814B`, **L2I_CACHE_PRFM, Level 2 instruction cache software preload**

The counter counts each access counted by L2I_CACHE that is due to a preload or prefetch instruction.

This includes accesses to the Level 2 instruction or unified cache due to a refill of another cache caused by a preload or prefetch instruction.

This event must be implemented if event L2I_CACHE_RD is implemented.

`0x814C`, **L2D_CACHE_MISS, Level 2 data cache demand access miss**

The counter counts each demand access counted by L2D_CACHE_RW that misses in the Level 1 and Level 2 data or unified caches, causing an access to outside of the Level 1 and Level 2 caches of this PE.

`0x814D`, **L2I_CACHE_HWPRF, Level 2 instruction cache hardware prefetch**

The counter counts each access counted by L2I_CACHE that is due to a hardware prefetch.

The hardware prefetch is generated by a hardware prefetcher at the Level 2 instruction or unified cache.

`0x814E`, **L2D_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM, Level 2 data cache refill, software preload**

The counter counts each access counted by L2D_CACHE_PRFM that causes a refill of the Level 2 data or unified cache, or any Level 1 data, instruction, or unified cache of this PE, from outside of those caches.

`0x814F`, **L2I_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM, Level 2 instruction cache refill, software preload**

The counter counts each access counted by L2I_CACHE_PRFM that causes a refill of the Level 2 instruction or unified cache, or any Level 1 data, instruction, or unified cache of this PE, from outside of those caches.

`0x8150`, **L3D_CACHE_RW, Level 3 data cache demand access**

The counter counts each access counted by L3D_CACHE that is due to a demand Memory-read operation or demand Memory-write operation.

This includes:

- Accesses made by Speculatively executed instructions.
- Accesses to the Level 3 data or unified cache due to a refill of another cache caused by a demand Memory-read operation or demand Memory-write operation.

This event must be implemented if any of the following are true:

- Event L3D_CACHE_PRFM is implemented.
- Event L3D_CACHE_HWPRF is implemented.

`0x8151`, **L3D_CACHE_PRFM, Level 3 data cache software preload**

The counter counts each access counted by L3D_CACHE that is due to a preload or prefetch instruction.

This includes accesses to the Level 3 data or unified cache due to a refill of another cache caused by a preload or prefetch instruction.

This event must be implemented if event L3D_CACHE_RW is implemented.

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`0x8152`, **L3D_CACHE_MISS, Level 3 data cache demand access miss**

The counter counts each demand access counted by L3D_CACHE_RW that misses in the Level 1 to Level 3 data or unified caches, causing an access to outside of the Level 1 to Level 3 caches of this PE.

`0x8153`, **L3D_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM, Level 3 data cache refill, software preload**

The counter counts each access counted by L3D_CACHE_PRFM that causes a refill of the Level 3 data or unified cache, or any Level 1 or Level 2 data, instruction, or unified cache of this PE, from outside of those caches.

`0x8154`, **L1D_CACHE_HWPRF, Level 1 data cache hardware prefetch**

The counter counts each access counted by L1D_CACHE that is due to a hardware prefetch.

The hardware prefetch is generated by a hardware prefetcher at the Level 1 data or unified cache.

`0x8155`, **L2D_CACHE_HWPRF, Level 2 data cache hardware prefetch**

The counter counts each access counted by L2D_CACHE that is due to a hardware prefetch.

The hardware prefetch is generated by a hardware prefetcher at the Level 2 data or unified cache.

`0x8156`, **L3D_CACHE_HWPRF, Level 3 data cache hardware prefetch**

The counter counts each access counted by L3D_CACHE that is due to a hardware prefetch.

The hardware prefetch is generated by a hardware prefetcher at the Level 3 data or unified cache.

`0x8157`, **LL_CACHE_HWPRF, Last level cache hardware prefetch**

The counter counts each access counted by LL_CACHE that is due to a hardware prefetch.

The hardware prefetch is generated by a hardware prefetcher at the Last level cache.

`0x8158`, **STALL_FRONTEND_MEMBOUND, Frontend stall cycles, memory bound**

The counter counts each cycle counted by STALL_FRONTEND when no instructions are delivered from the memory system.

The counter counts stalls that occur when the frontend interface to memory is busy or stalled. This includes the stalls counted by STALL_FRONTEND_L1I, STALL_FRONTEND_L2I, STALL_FRONTEND_MEM, and STALL_FRONTEND_TLB, and any other IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED memory stalls.

It does not include stalls that are counted by STALL_FRONTEND_CPUBOUND. However both events will count the same cycle counted by STALL_FRONTEND if there are both memory and processor-resource stall conditions active.

`0x8159`, **STALL_FRONTEND_L1I, Frontend stall cycles, level 1 instruction cache**

The counter counts each cycle counted by STALL_FRONTEND_MEMBOUND when there is a demand instruction miss in the first level of instruction cache.

The counter does not count the cycle if any of the following are true:

- The STALL_FRONTEND_L2I event is implemented and there is a demand instruction miss in the second level of instruction cache, meaning the STALL_FRONTEND_L2I event counts the cycle.
- There is a demand instruction miss in the last level of instruction cache within the PE clock domain, meaning the STALL_FRONTEND_MEM event counts the cycle.

Implementation of this optional event requires that the first level of instruction cache is implemented within the PE clock domain and is not the last level of instruction cache within the PE clock domain.

`0x815A`, **STALL_FRONTEND_L2I, Frontend stall cycles, level 2 instruction cache**

The counter counts each cycle counted by STALL_FRONTEND_MEMBOUND when there is a demand instruction miss in the second level of instruction or unified cache.

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The counter does not count the cycle if there is a demand instruction miss in the last level of instruction cache within the PE clock domain, meaning the STALL_FRONTEND_MEM event counts the cycle.

Implementation of this optional event requires that the second level of instruction cache is implemented within the PE clock domain and is not the last level of instruction cache within the PE clock domain.

`0x815B`, **STALL_FRONTEND_MEM, Frontend stall cycles, last level PE cache or memory**

The counter counts each cycle counted by STALL_FRONTEND_MEMBOUND when there is a demand instruction miss in the last level of instruction or unified cache within the PE clock domain or a non-cacheable instruction fetch in progress.

`0x815C`, **STALL_FRONTEND_TLB, Frontend stall cycles, TLB**

The counter counts each cycle counted by STALL_FRONTEND_MEMBOUND when there is a demand instruction miss in the instruction or unified TLB.

`0x8160`, **STALL_FRONTEND_CPUBOUND, Frontend stall cycles, processor bound**

The counter counts each cycle counted by STALL_FRONTEND when the frontend is stalled on a frontend processor resource, not including memory.

The counter counts stalls that occur when a frontend processor resource is busy. This includes the stalls counted by STALL_FRONTEND_FLOW, STALL_FRONTEND_FLUSH, and STALL_FRONTEND_RENAME, and any other IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED processor resource stalls.

It does not include stalls that are counted by STALL_FRONTEND_MEMBOUND. However both events will count the same cycle counted by STALL_FRONTEND if there are both memory and processor-resource stall conditions active.

`0x8161`, **STALL_FRONTEND_FLOW, Frontend stall cycles, flow control**

The counter counts each cycle counted by STALL_FRONTEND_CPUBOUND when the frontend is stalled on unavailability of prediction flow resources.

Note

This event is not counting stalls due to mispredictions, but rather stalls when the frontend is unable to make a prediction.

`0x8162`, **STALL_FRONTEND_FLUSH, Frontend stall cycles, flush recovery**

The counter counts each cycle counted by STALL_FRONTEND_CPUBOUND when the frontend is recovering from a flush or resteer.

The situations where the frontend is flushed are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. For example, the frontend might be flushed on a branch misprediction or on a Context synchronization event.

`0x8163`, **STALL_FRONTEND_RENAME, Frontend stall cycles, rename full**

The counter counts each cycle counted by STALL_FRONTEND_CPUBOUND when operations are available from the frontend but at least one is not ready to be sent to the backend because no rename register is available.

If this event is implemented and counts such stalls then the STALL_BACKEND_RENAME event counts as zero.

`0x8164`, **STALL_BACKEND_MEMBOUND, Backend stall cycles, memory bound**

The counter counts each cycle counted by STALL_BACKEND when the backend is waiting for a memory access to complete.

The counter counts stalls that occur when the backend interface to memory is busy or stalled. This includes the stalls counted by STALL_BACKEND_ATOMIC, STALL_BACKEND_L1D, STALL_BACKEND_L2D, STALL_BACKEND_MEM, STALL_BACKEND_MEMCPYSET, STALL_BACKEND_ST, and STALL_BACKEND_TLB, and any other IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED memory stalls.

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It does not include stalls that are counted by STALL_BACKEND_CPUBOUND, although both events might count on the same cycle counted by STALL_BACKEND if there are both memory and processor-resource stall conditions active.

`0x8165`, **STALL_BACKEND_L1D, Backend stall cycles, level 1 data cache**

The counter counts each cycle counted by STALL_BACKEND_MEMBOUND when there is a demand data miss in the first level of data or unified cache.

The counter does not count the cycle if any of the following are true:

- The STALL_BACKEND_L2D event is implemented and there is a demand data miss in the second level of data or unified cache, meaning the STALL_BACKEND_L2D event counts the cycle.
- There is a demand data miss in the last level of data or unified cache within the PE clock domain, meaning the STALL_BACKEND_MEM event counts the cycle.

Implementation of this optional event requires that the first level of data or unified cache is implemented within the PE clock domain and is not the last level of data or unified cache within the PE clock domain.

`0x8166`, **STALL_BACKEND_L2D, Backend stall cycles, level 2 data cache**

The counter counts each cycle counted by STALL_BACKEND_MEMBOUND when there is a demand data miss in the second level of data or unified cache.

The counter does not count the cycle if there is a demand data miss in the last level of data or unified cache within the PE clock domain, meaning the STALL_BACKEND_MEM event counts the cycle.

Implementation of this optional event requires that the second level of data or unified cache is implemented within the PE clock domain and is not the last level of data or unified cache within the PE clock domain.

`0x8167`, **STALL_BACKEND_TLB, Backend stall cycles, TLB**

The counter counts each cycle counted by STALL_BACKEND_MEMBOUND when there is a demand data miss in the data or unified TLB.

`0x8168`, **STALL_BACKEND_ST, Backend stall cycles, store**

The counter counts each cycle counted by STALL_BACKEND_MEMBOUND when the backend is stalled waiting for a store.

`0x816A`, **STALL_BACKEND_CPUBOUND, Backend stall cycles, processor bound**

The counter counts each cycle counted by STALL_BACKEND when the backend is stalled on a processor resource, not including memory.

The counter counts stalls that occur when a backend processor resource is busy. This includes the stalls counted by STALL_BACKEND_RENAME, and any other IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED processor resource stalls.

It does not include stalls that are counted by STALL_BACKEND_MEMBOUND, although both events might count on the same cycle counted by STALL_BACKEND if there are both memory and processor-resource stall conditions active.

`0x816B`, **STALL_BACKEND_BUSY, Backend stall cycles, backend busy**

The counter counts each cycle counted by STALL_BACKEND when operations are available from the frontend but the backend is not able to accept an operation because an execution unit is busy.

For example a complex operation unit such as a divider is executing a previous operation and cannot accept a new operation.

`0x816C`, **STALL_BACKEND_ILOCK, Backend stall cycles, input dependency**

The counter counts each cycle counted by STALL_BACKEND when operations are available from the frontend but at least one is not ready to be sent to the backend because of an input dependency.

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`0x816D`, **STALL_BACKEND_RENAME, Backend stall cycles, rename full**

The counter counts each cycle counted by STALL_BACKEND_CPUBOUND when operations are available from the frontend but at least one is not ready to be sent to the backend because no rename register is available.

If this event is implemented and counts such stalls then the STALL_FRONTEND_RENAME event counts as zero.

`0x816E`, **STALL_BACKEND_ATOMIC, Backend stall cycles, atomic operation**

The counter counts each cycle counted by STALL_BACKEND_MEMBOUND when the backend is processing an Atomic operation.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_LSE is implemented.

`0x816F`, **STALL_BACKEND_MEMCPYSET, Backend stall cycles, Memory Copy or Set operation**

The counter counts each cycle counted by STALL_BACKEND_MEMBOUND when the backend is processing an Memory Copy or Set instruction.

The Memory Copy instructions are `CPY` and `CPYF`. The Memory Set instructions are `SET` and `SETG`.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_MOPS is implemented.

`0x8170`, **CAS_NEAR_FAIL, Atomic memory Operation speculatively executed, Compare and Swap fail**

The counter counts each Compare and Swap operation counted by CAS_NEAR_SPEC that does not update the location accessed.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_LSE is implemented.

`0x8171`, **CAS_NEAR_PASS, Atomic memory Operation speculatively executed, Compare and Swap pass**

The counter counts each Compare and Swap operation counted by CAS_NEAR_SPEC that updates the location accessed.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_LSE is implemented.

`0x8172`, **CAS_NEAR_SPEC, Atomic memory Operation speculatively executed, Compare and Swap near**

The counter counts each Compare and Swap operation counted by CAS_SPEC that executes locally to the PE.

The definition of *locally* is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Operations counted by CAS_NEAR_SPEC also generate one of the CAS_NEAR_PASS or CAS_NEAR_FAIL events.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_LSE is implemented.

`0x8173`, **CAS_FAR_SPEC, Atomic memory Operation speculatively executed, Compare and Swap far**

The counter counts each Compare and Swap operation counted by CAS_SPEC that does not execute locally to the PE.

The definition of *locally* is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Operations counted by CAS_FAR_SPEC do not generate CAS_NEAR_PASS or CAS_NEAR_FAIL events.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_LSE is implemented.

`0x8174`, **CAS_SPEC, Atomic memory Operation speculatively executed, Compare and Swap**

The counter counts each load atomic operation counted by LSE_LD_SPEC that is a Compare and Swap operation.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_LSE is implemented.

`0x8175`, **LSE_LD_SPEC, Atomic memory Operation speculatively executed, load**

The counter counts each operation counted by INST_SPEC that is an Atomic memory operation that returns a value to the PE, including Swap and Compare-and-Swap operations.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_LSE is implemented.

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`0x8176`, **LSE_ST_SPEC, Atomic memory Operation speculatively executed, store**

The counter counts each operation counted by INST_SPEC that is an Atomic memory operation that does not return a value to the PE.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_LSE is implemented.

`0x8177`, **LSE_LDST_SPEC, Atomic memory Operation speculatively executed, load or store**

The counter counts each operation counted by either LSE_LD_SPEC or LSE_ST_SPEC.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_LSE is implemented.

`0x8178`, **REMOTE_ACCESS_WR, Access to another socket in a multi-socket system, write**

The counter counts each access counted by REMOTE_ACCESS that is a Memory-write operation.

`0x8184`, **BR_HINT_COND_PRED_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, predicted hinted conditional**

The counter counts each branch counted by both BR_HINT_COND_RETIRED and BR_PRED_RETIRED.

These are all hinted conditional branch instructions on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is correctly predicted.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_HBC is implemented.

`0x8185`, **BR_HINT_COND_MIS_PRED_RETIRED, Branch Instruction architecturally executed, mispredicted hinted conditional**

The counter counts each branch counted by both BR_HINT_COND_RETIRED and BR_MIS_PRED_RETIRED.

These are all hinted conditional branch instructions on the architecturally executed path, where the branch is mispredicted.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_HBC is implemented.

`0x8186`, **UOP_RETIRED, Micro-operation architecturally executed**

The counter counts each micro-operation that would be executed in a Simple sequential execution of the program.

Unlike OP_RETIRED, this event is not linked to the definition of OP_SPEC, meaning it counts micro-operations that are created from other operations after those operations are counted by OP_SPEC.

`0x8188`, **DTLB_WALK_BLOCK, Data TLB block translation table walk**

The counter counts each translation table walk counted by DTLB_WALK where the result of the walk yields a Block.

That is, the translation table walk ends at a Block descriptor, at other than the last level of translation table.

If two stages of translation are used and Stage 1 and Stage 2 yield different granule sizes, the counter counts the translation table walk only if both are a Block.

The counter does not count the walk if the access generates a Translation fault.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_E0PD is implemented.

`0x8189`, **ITLB_WALK_BLOCK, Instruction TLB block translation table walk**

The counter counts each translation table walk counted by ITLB_WALK where the result of the walk yields a Block.

That is, the translation table walk ends at a Page descriptor, at other than the last level of translation table.

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If two stages of translation are used and Stage 1 and Stage 2 yield different granule sizes, the counter counts the translation table walk only if both are a Block.

The counter does not count the walk if the access generates a Translation fault.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_E0PD is implemented.

`0x818A`, **DTLB_WALK_PAGE, Data TLB page translation table walk**

The counter counts each translation table walk counted by DTLB_WALK where the result of the walk yields a Page.

That is, the translation table walk ends at a Block descriptor, at the last level of translation table.

If two stages of translation are used and Stage 1 and Stage 2 yield different granule sizes, the counter counts the translation table walk only if either is a Page.

The counter does not count the walk if the access generates a Translation fault.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_E0PD is implemented.

`0x818B`, **ITLB_WALK_PAGE, Instruction TLB page translation table walk**

The counter counts each translation table walk counted by ITLB_WALK where the result of the walk yields a Page.

That is, the translation table walk ends at a Page descriptor, at the last level of translation table.

If two stages of translation are used and Stage 1 and Stage 2 yield different granule sizes, the counter counts the translation table walk only if either is a Page.

The counter does not count the walk if the access generates a Translation fault.

If the TLB is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the TLB is not shared, all events are counted.

Implementation of this optional event requires that FEAT_E0PD is implemented.

`0x818D`, **BUS_REQ_RD, Bus request, read**

The counter counts each transaction counted by BUS_REQ that is a Memory-read operation.

`0x818E`, **BUS_REQ_WR, Bus request, write**

The counter counts each transaction counted by BUS_REQ that is a Memory-write operation.

`0x818F`, **BUS_REQ, Bus request**

The counter counts each request generated by a Memory-read operation or Memory-write operation that accesses outside of the boundary of the PE and its closely-coupled caches. Where this boundary lies with respect to any implemented caches is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Where an implementation has multiple buses at this boundary, this event counts the sum of requests across all buses.

A bus request is the start of a bus transaction. The exact nature of a bus transaction is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, but for the purposes of event monitoring consists of a single access comprising one or more cycles, or beats, when the transaction occupies the bus. The BUS_REQ event therefore counts the number of transactions. The BUS_ACCESS event counts the occupancy of the transaction on the bus.

Bus transactions include refills of and write-backs from data, instruction, and unified caches. Whether bus transactions include operations that use the bus but do not explicitly transfer data is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. This must be the same for the BUS_REQ and BUS_ACCESS events.

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An Unattributable bus transaction occurs when a requestor outside the PE makes a request that results in a bus transaction, for example, a coherency request.

The maximum increment in any given cycle is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

If the bus is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the bus is not shared, all events are counted.

`0x8190`, **ISNP_HIT_RD, Snoop hit, demand instruction fetch**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Instruction memory access that hits in a cache outside of the cache hierarchy of this PE.

`0x8191`, **ISNP_HIT_NEAR_RD, Snoop hit in near cache, demand instruction fetch**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Instruction memory access counted by ISNP_HIT_RD that hits in a cache outside of the cache hierarchy of this PE in the local PE cluster.

`0x8192`, **ISNP_HIT_FAR_RD, Snoop hit in far cache, demand instruction fetch**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Instruction memory access counted by ISNP_HIT_RD that hits in a cache outside the local PE cluster on the same device.

`0x8193`, **ISNP_HIT_REMOTE_RD, Snoop hit in remote cache, demand instruction fetch**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Instruction memory access counted by ISNP_HIT_RD that hits in a cache on a remote device.

`0x8194`, **DSNP_HIT_RD, Snoop hit, demand data read**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-read operation counted by DSNP_HIT_RW that hits in a cache outside of the cache hierarchy of this PE.

`0x8195`, **DSNP_HIT_NEAR_RD, Snoop hit in near cache, demand data read**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-read operation counted by DSNP_HIT_RD that hits in a cache outside of the cache hierarchy of this PE in the local PE cluster.

`0x8196`, **DSNP_HIT_FAR_RD, Snoop hit in far cache, demand data read**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-read operation counted by DSNP_HIT_RD that hits in a cache outside the local PE cluster on the same device.

`0x8197`, **DSNP_HIT_REMOTE_RD, Snoop hit in remote cache, demand data read**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-read operation counted by DSNP_HIT_RD that hits in a cache on a remote device.

`0x8198`, **DSNP_HIT_WR, Snoop hit, demand data write**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-write operation counted by DSNP_HIT_RW that hits in a cache outside of the cache hierarchy of this PE.

`0x8199`, **DSNP_HIT_NEAR_WR, Snoop hit in near cache, demand data write**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-write operation counted by DSNP_HIT_WR that hits in a cache outside of the cache hierarchy of this PE in the local PE cluster.

`0x819A`, **DSNP_HIT_FAR_WR, Snoop hit in far cache, demand data write**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-write operation counted by DSNP_HIT_WR that hits in a cache outside the local PE cluster on the same device.

`0x819B`, **DSNP_HIT_REMOTE_WR, Snoop hit in remote cache, demand data write**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-write operation counted by DSNP_HIT_WR that hits in a cache on a remote device.

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`0x819C`, **DSNP_HIT_RW, Snoop hit, demand data access**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-read operation or demand Memory-write operation that hits in a cache outside of the cache hierarchy of this PE.

`0x819D`, **DSNP_HIT_NEAR_RW, Snoop hit in near cache, demand data access**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-read operation or demand Memory-write operation counted by DSNP_HIT_RW that hits in a cache outside of the cache hierarchy of this PE in the local PE cluster.

`0x819E`, **DSNP_HIT_FAR_RW, Snoop hit in far cache, demand data access**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-read operation or demand Memory-write operation counted by DSNP_HIT_RW that hits in a cache outside the local PE cluster on the same device.

`0x819F`, **DSNP_HIT_REMOTE_RW, Snoop hit in remote cache, demand data access**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-read operation or demand Memory-write operation counted by DSNP_HIT_RW that hits in a cache on a remote device.

`0x81A0`, **DSNP_HIT_PRFM, Snoop hit, software data preload**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a data preload or prefetch instruction that hits in a cache outside of the cache hierarchy of this PE.

`0x81A1`, **DSNP_HIT_NEAR_PRFM, Snoop hit in near cache, software data preload**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a data preload or prefetch instruction counted by DSNP_HIT_PRFM that hits in a cache outside of the cache hierarchy of this PE in the local PE cluster.

`0x81A2`, **DSNP_HIT_FAR_PRFM, Snoop hit in far cache, software data preload**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a data preload or prefetch instruction counted by DSNP_HIT_PRFM that hits in a cache outside the local PE cluster on the same device.

`0x81A3`, **DSNP_HIT_REMOTE_PRFM, Snoop hit in remote cache, software data preload**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a data preload or prefetch instruction counted by DSNP_HIT_PRFM that hits in a cache on a remote device.

`0x81A4`, **DSNP_HIT_HWPRF, Snoop hit, hardware data prefetch**

The counter counts each snoop generated by a data hardware prefetch that hits in a cache outside of the cache hierarchy of this PE.

`0x81A5`, **DSNP_HIT_NEAR_HWPRF, Snoop hit in near cache, hardware data prefetch**

The counter counts each snoop generated by a data hardware prefetch counted by DSNP_HIT_HWPRF that hits in a cache outside of the cache hierarchy of this PE in the local PE cluster.

`0x81A6`, **DSNP_HIT_FAR_HWPRF, Snoop hit in far cache, hardware data prefetch**

The counter counts each snoop generated by a data hardware prefetch counted by DSNP_HIT_HWPRF that hits in a cache outside the local PE cluster on the same device.

`0x81A7`, **DSNP_HIT_REMOTE_HWPRF, Snoop hit in remote cache, hardware data prefetch**

The counter counts each snoop generated by a data hardware prefetch counted by DSNP_HIT_HWPRF that hits in a cache on a remote device.

`0x81A8`, **ISNP_HIT_PRFM, Snoop hit, software instruction preload**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to an instruction preload or prefetch instruction that hits in a cache outside of the cache hierarchy of this PE.

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`0x81A9`, **ISNP_HIT_NEAR_PRFM, Snoop hit in near cache, software instruction preload**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to an instruction preload or prefetch instruction counted by ISNP_HIT_PRFM that hits in a cache outside of the cache hierarchy of this PE in the local PE cluster.

`0x81AA`, **ISNP_HIT_FAR_PRFM, Snoop hit in far cache, software instruction preload**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to an instruction preload or prefetch instruction counted by ISNP_HIT_PRFM that hits in a cache outside the local PE cluster on the same device.

`0x81AB`, **ISNP_HIT_REMOTE_PRFM, Snoop hit in remote cache, software instruction preload**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to an instruction preload or prefetch instruction counted by ISNP_HIT_PRFM that hits in a cache on a remote device.

`0x81AC`, **ISNP_HIT_HWPRF, Snoop hit, hardware instruction prefetch**

The counter counts each snoop generated by an instruction hardware prefetch that hits in a cache outside of the cache hierarchy of this PE.

`0x81AD`, **ISNP_HIT_NEAR_HWPRF, Snoop hit in near cache, hardware instruction prefetch**

The counter counts each snoop generated by an instruction hardware prefetch counted by ISNP_HIT_HWPRF that hits in a cache outside of the cache hierarchy of this PE in the local PE cluster.

`0x81AE`, **ISNP_HIT_FAR_HWPRF, Snoop hit in far cache, hardware instruction prefetch**

The counter counts each snoop generated by an instruction hardware prefetch counted by ISNP_HIT_HWPRF that hits in a cache outside the local PE cluster on the same device.

`0x81AF`, **ISNP_HIT_REMOTE_HWPRF, Snoop hit in remote cache, hardware instruction prefetch**

The counter counts each snoop generated by an instruction hardware prefetch counted by ISNP_HIT_HWPRF that hits in a cache on a remote device.

`0x81B0`, **ISNP_HIT, Snoop hit, instruction**

The counter counts each snoop that hits in a cache outside of the cache hierarchy of this PE.

`0x81B1`, **ISNP_HIT_NEAR, Snoop hit in near cache, instruction**

The counter counts each snoop counted by ISNP_HIT that hits in a cache outside of the cache hierarchy of this PE in the local PE cluster.

`0x81B2`, **ISNP_HIT_FAR, Snoop hit in far cache, instruction**

The counter counts each snoop counted by ISNP_HIT that hits in a cache outside the local PE cluster on the same device.

`0x81B3`, **ISNP_HIT_REMOTE, Snoop hit in remote cache, instruction**

The counter counts each snoop counted by ISNP_HIT that hits in a cache on a remote device.

`0x81B4`, **DSNP_HIT, Snoop hit, data**

The counter counts each snoop that hits in a cache outside of the cache hierarchy of this PE.

`0x81B5`, **DSNP_HIT_NEAR, Snoop hit in near cache, data**

The counter counts each snoop counted by DSNP_HIT that hits in a cache outside of the cache hierarchy of this PE in the local PE cluster.

`0x81B6`, **DSNP_HIT_FAR, Snoop hit in far cache, data**

The counter counts each snoop counted by DSNP_HIT that hits in a cache outside the local PE cluster on the same device.

`0x81B7`, **DSNP_HIT_REMOTE, Snoop hit in remote cache, data**

The counter counts each snoop counted by DSNP_HIT that hits in a cache on a remote device.

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`0x81B8`, **L1I_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF, Level 1 instruction cache refill, hardware prefetch**

The counter counts each hardware prefetch counted by L1I_CACHE_HWPRF that causes a refill of the Level 1 instruction or unified cache from outside of the Level 1 instruction or unified cache.

`0x81B9`, **L2I_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF, Level 2 instruction cache refill, hardware prefetch**

The counter counts each hardware prefetch counted by L2I_CACHE_HWPRF that causes a refill of the Level 2 instruction or unified cache, or any Level 1 data, instruction, or unified cache of this PE, from outside of those caches.

`0x81BC`, **L1D_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF, Level 1 data cache refill, hardware prefetch**

The counter counts each hardware prefetch counted by L1D_CACHE_HWPRF that causes a refill of the Level 1 data or unified cache from outside of the Level 1 data or unified cache.

`0x81BD`, **L2D_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF, Level 2 data cache refill, hardware prefetch**

The counter counts each hardware prefetch counted by L2D_CACHE_HWPRF that causes a refill of the Level 2 data or unified cache, or any Level 1 data, instruction, or unified cache of this PE, from outside of those caches.

`0x81BE`, **L3D_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF, Level 3 data cache refill, hardware prefetch**

The counter counts each hardware prefetch counted by L3D_CACHE_HWPRF that causes a refill of the Level 3 data or unified cache, or any Level 1 or Level 2 data, instruction, or unified cache of this PE, from outside of those caches.

`0x81BF`, **LL_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF, Last level cache refill, hardware prefetch**

The counter counts each hardware prefetch counted by LL_CACHE_HWPRF that causes a refill of the Last level cache, or any other data, instruction, or unified cache of this PE, from outside of those caches.

`0x81C0`, **L1I_CACHE_HIT_RD, Level 1 instruction cache demand fetch hit**

The counter counts each demand fetch counted by L1I_CACHE_RD that hits in the Level 1 instruction or unified cache.

`0x81C1`, **L2I_CACHE_HIT_RD, Level 2 instruction cache demand fetch hit**

The counter counts each demand fetch counted by L2I_CACHE_RD that hits in the Level 2 instruction or unified cache.

`0x81C4`, **L1D_CACHE_HIT_RD, Level 1 data cache demand hit, read**

The counter counts each demand read counted by L1D_CACHE_RD that hits in the Level 1 data or unified cache.

`0x81C5`, **L2D_CACHE_HIT_RD, Level 2 data cache demand hit, read**

The counter counts each demand read counted by L2D_CACHE_RD that hits in the Level 2 data or unified cache.

`0x81C6`, **L3D_CACHE_HIT_RD, Level 3 data cache demand hit, read**

The counter counts each demand read counted by L3D_CACHE_RD that hits in the Level 3 data or unified cache.

`0x81C7`, **LL_CACHE_HIT_RD, Last level cache demand hit, read**

The counter counts each demand read counted by LL_CACHE_RD that hits in the Last level cache.

`0x81C8`, **L1D_CACHE_HIT_WR, Level 1 data cache demand access hit, write**

The counter counts each demand write counted by L1D_CACHE_WR that hits in the Level 1 data or unified cache.

`0x81C9`, **L2D_CACHE_HIT_WR, Level 2 data cache demand access hit, write**

The counter counts each demand write counted by L2D_CACHE_WR that hits in the Level 2 data or unified cache.

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`0x81CA`, **L3D_CACHE_HIT_WR, Level 3 data cache demand access hit, write**

The counter counts each demand write counted by L3D_CACHE_WR that hits in the Level 3 data or unified cache.

`0x81CB`, **LL_CACHE_HIT_WR, Last level cache demand access hit, write**

The counter counts each demand write counted by LL_CACHE_WR that hits in the Last level cache.

`0x81CC`, **L1D_CACHE_HIT_RW, Level 1 data cache demand access hit**

The counter counts each demand access counted by L1D_CACHE_RW that hits in the Level 1 data or unified cache.

`0x81CD`, **L2D_CACHE_HIT_RW, Level 2 data cache demand access hit**

The counter counts each demand access counted by L2D_CACHE_RW that hits in the Level 2 data or unified cache.

`0x81CE`, **L3D_CACHE_HIT_RW, Level 3 data cache demand access hit**

The counter counts each demand access counted by L3D_CACHE_RW that hits in the Level 3 data or unified cache.

`0x81CF`, **LL_CACHE_HIT_RW, Last level cache demand access hit**

The counter counts each demand access counted by LL_CACHE_RW that hits in the Last level cache.

`0x81D0`, **L1I_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRFM, Level 1 instruction cache demand fetch first hit, fetched by software preload**

The counter counts each demand fetch first hit counted by L1I_CACHE_HIT_RD where the cache line was fetched in response to a preload or prefetch instruction.

That is, the L1I_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

`0x81D1`, **L2I_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRFM, Level 2 instruction cache demand fetch first hit, fetched by software preload**

The counter counts each demand fetch first hit counted by L2I_CACHE_HIT_RD where the cache line was fetched in response to a preload or prefetch instruction.

That is, the L2I_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

`0x81D4`, **L1D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRFM, Level 1 data cache demand first hit, read, fetched by software preload**

The counter counts each first hit counted by L1D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRFM that is a demand Memory-read operation.

`0x81D5`, **L2D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRFM, Level 2 data cache demand first hit, read, fetched by software preload**

The counter counts each first hit counted by L2D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRFM that is a demand Memory-read operation.

`0x81D6`, **L3D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRFM, Level 3 data cache demand first hit, read, fetched by software preload**

The counter counts each first hit counted by L3D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRFM that is a demand Memory-read operation.

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0x81D7, LL_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRFM, Last level cache demand first hit, read, fetched by software preload

The counter counts each first hit counted by LL_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRFM that is a demand Memory-read operation.

0x81D8, L1D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FPRFM, Level 1 data cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by software preload

The counter counts each first hit counted by L1D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRFM that is a demand Memory-write operation.

0x81D9, L2D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FPRFM, Level 2 data cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by software preload

The counter counts each first hit counted by L2D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRFM that is a demand Memory-write operation.

0x81DA, L3D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FPRFM, Level 3 data cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by software preload

The counter counts each first hit counted by L3D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRFM that is a demand Memory-write operation.

0x81DB, LL_CACHE_HIT_WR_FPRFM, Last level cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by software preload

The counter counts each first hit counted by LL_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRFM that is a demand Memory-write operation.

0x81DC, L1D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRFM, Level 1 data cache demand access first hit, fetched by software preload

The counter counts each demand access first hit counted by L1D_CACHE_HIT_RW where the cache line was fetched in response to a preload or prefetch instruction.

That is, the L1D_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

0x81DD, L2D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRFM, Level 2 data cache demand access first hit, fetched by software preload

The counter counts each demand access first hit counted by L2D_CACHE_HIT_RW where the cache line was fetched in response to a preload or prefetch instruction.

That is, the L2D_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

0x81DE, L3D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRFM, Level 3 data cache demand access first hit, fetched by software preload

The counter counts each demand access first hit counted by L3D_CACHE_HIT_RW where the cache line was fetched in response to a preload or prefetch instruction.

That is, the L3D_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

0x81DF, LL_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRFM, Last level cache demand access first hit, fetched by software preload

The counter counts each demand access first hit counted by LL_CACHE_HIT_RW where the cache line was fetched in response to a preload or prefetch instruction.

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That is, the LL_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

`0x81E0`, **L1I_CACHE_HIT_RD_FHWPRF, Level 1 instruction cache demand fetch first hit, fetched by hardware prefetcher**

The counter counts each demand fetch first hit counted by L1I_CACHE_HIT_RD where the cache line was fetched by a hardware prefetcher.

That is, the L1I_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

`0x81E1`, **L2I_CACHE_HIT_RD_FHWPRF, Level 2 instruction cache demand fetch first hit, fetched by hardware prefetcher**

The counter counts each demand fetch first hit counted by L2I_CACHE_HIT_RD where the cache line was fetched by a hardware prefetcher.

That is, the L2I_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

`0x81E4`, **L1D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FHWPRF, Level 1 data cache demand first hit, read, fetched by hardware prefetcher**

The counter counts each first hit counted by L1D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FHWPRF that is a demand Memory-read operation.

`0x81E5`, **L2D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FHWPRF, Level 2 data cache demand first hit, read, fetched by hardware prefetcher**

The counter counts each first hit counted by L2D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FHWPRF that is a demand Memory-read operation.

`0x81E6`, **L3D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FHWPRF, Level 3 data cache demand first hit, read, fetched by hardware prefetcher**

The counter counts each first hit counted by L3D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FHWPRF that is a demand Memory-read operation.

`0x81E7`, **LL_CACHE_HIT_RD_FHWPRF, Last level cache demand first hit, read, fetched by hardware prefetcher**

The counter counts each first hit counted by LL_CACHE_HIT_RW_FHWPRF that is a demand Memory-read operation.

`0x81E8`, **L1D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FHWPRF, Level 1 data cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by hardware prefetcher**

The counter counts each first hit counted by L1D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FHWPRF that is a demand Memory-write operation.

`0x81E9`, **L2D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FHWPRF, Level 2 data cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by hardware prefetcher**

The counter counts each first hit counted by L2D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FHWPRF that is a demand Memory-write operation.

`0x81EA`, **L3D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FHWPRF, Level 3 data cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by hardware prefetcher**

The counter counts each first hit counted by L3D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FHWPRF that is a demand Memory-write operation.

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`0x81EB`, **LL_CACHE_HIT_WR_FHWPRF, Last level cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by hardware prefetcher**

The counter counts each first hit counted by LL_CACHE_HIT_RW_FHWPRF that is a demand Memory-write operation.

`0x81EC`, **L1D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FHWPRF, Level 1 data cache demand access first hit, fetched by hardware prefetcher**

The counter counts each demand access first hit counted by L1D_CACHE_HIT_RW where the cache line was fetched by a hardware prefetcher.

That is, the L1D_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

`0x81ED`, **L2D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FHWPRF, Level 2 data cache demand access first hit, fetched by hardware prefetcher**

The counter counts each demand access first hit counted by L2D_CACHE_HIT_RW where the cache line was fetched by a hardware prefetcher.

That is, the L2D_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

`0x81EE`, **L3D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FHWPRF, Level 3 data cache demand access first hit, fetched by hardware prefetcher**

The counter counts each demand access first hit counted by L3D_CACHE_HIT_RW where the cache line was fetched by a hardware prefetcher.

That is, the L3D_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

`0x81EF`, **LL_CACHE_HIT_RW_FHWPRF, Last level cache demand access first hit, fetched by hardware prefetcher**

The counter counts each demand access first hit counted by LL_CACHE_HIT_RW where the cache line was fetched by a hardware prefetcher.

That is, the LL_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

`0x81F0`, **L1I_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRF, Level 1 instruction cache demand fetch first hit, fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each first hit counted by either L1I_CACHE_HIT_RD_FHWPRF or L1I_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRFM.

`0x81F1`, **L2I_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRF, Level 2 instruction cache demand fetch first hit, fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each first hit counted by either L2I_CACHE_HIT_RD_FHWPRF or L2I_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRFM.

`0x81F4`, **L1D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRF, Level 1 data cache demand first hit, read, fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each first hit counted by either L1D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FHWPRF or L1D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRFM.

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`0x81F5`, **L2D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRF, Level 2 data cache demand first hit, read, fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each first hit counted by either L2D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FHWPRF or L2D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRFM.

`0x81F6`, **L3D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRF, Level 3 data cache demand first hit, read, fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each first hit counted by either L3D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FHWPRF or L3D_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRFM.

`0x81F7`, **LL_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRF, Last level cache demand first hit, read, fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each first hit counted by either LL_CACHE_HIT_RD_FHWPRF or LL_CACHE_HIT_RD_FPRFM.

`0x81F8`, **L1D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FPRF, Level 1 data cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each first hit counted by either L1D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FHWPRF or L1D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FPRFM.

`0x81F9`, **L2D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FPRF, Level 2 data cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each first hit counted by either L2D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FHWPRF or L2D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FPRFM.

`0x81FA`, **L3D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FPRF, Level 3 data cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each first hit counted by either L3D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FHWPRF or L3D_CACHE_HIT_WR_FPRFM.

`0x81FB`, **LL_CACHE_HIT_WR_FPRF, Last level cache demand access first hit, write, fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each first hit counted by either LL_CACHE_HIT_WR_FHWPRF or LL_CACHE_HIT_WR_FPRFM.

`0x81FC`, **L1D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRF, Level 1 data cache demand access first hit, fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each first hit counted by either L1D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FHWPRF or L1D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRFM.

`0x81FD`, **L2D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRF, Level 2 data cache demand access first hit, fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each first hit counted by either L2D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FHWPRF or L2D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRFM.

`0x81FE`, **L3D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRF, Level 3 data cache demand access first hit, fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each first hit counted by either L3D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FHWPRF or L3D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRFM.

`0x81FF`, **LL_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRF, Last level cache demand access first hit, fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each first hit counted by either LL_CACHE_HIT_RW_FHWPRF or LL_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRFM.

`0x8200`, **L1I_CACHE_HIT, Level 1 instruction cache hit**

The counter counts each access counted by L1I_CACHE that hits in the Level 1 instruction or unified cache.

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`0x8201`, **L2I_CACHE_HIT, Level 2 instruction cache hit**

The counter counts each access counted by L2I_CACHE that hits in the Level 2 instruction or unified cache.

`0x8204`, **L1D_CACHE_HIT, Level 1 data cache hit**

The counter counts each access counted by L1D_CACHE that hits in the Level 1 data or unified cache.

`0x8205`, **L2D_CACHE_HIT, Level 2 data cache hit**

The counter counts each access counted by L2D_CACHE that hits in the Level 2 data or unified cache.

`0x8206`, **L3D_CACHE_HIT, Level 3 data cache hit**

The counter counts each access counted by L3D_CACHE that hits in the Level 3 data or unified cache.

`0x8207`, **LL_CACHE_HIT, Last level cache hit**

The counter counts each access counted by LL_CACHE that hits in the Last level cache.

`0x8208`, **L1I_CACHE_HIT_PRFM, Level 1 instruction cache software preload hit**

The counter counts each software preload counted by L1I_CACHE_PRFM that hits in the Level 1 instruction or unified cache.

`0x8209`, **L2I_CACHE_HIT_PRFM, Level 2 instruction cache software preload hit**

The counter counts each software preload counted by L2I_CACHE_PRFM that hits in the Level 2 instruction or unified cache.

`0x820C`, **L1D_CACHE_HIT_PRFM, Level 1 data cache software preload hit**

The counter counts each software preload counted by L1D_CACHE_PRFM that hits in the Level 1 data or unified cache.

`0x820D`, **L2D_CACHE_HIT_PRFM, Level 2 data cache software preload hit**

The counter counts each software preload counted by L2D_CACHE_PRFM that hits in the Level 2 data or unified cache.

`0x820E`, **L3D_CACHE_HIT_PRFM, Level 3 data cache software preload hit**

The counter counts each software preload counted by L3D_CACHE_PRFM that hits in the Level 3 data or unified cache.

`0x820F`, **LL_CACHE_HIT_PRFM, Last level cache software preload hit**

The counter counts each software preload counted by LL_CACHE_PRFM that hits in the Last level cache.

`0x8214`, **L1D_CACHE_HITM_RD, Level 1 data cache demand hit modified, read**

The counter counts each cache access counted by L1D_CACHE_HIT_RD that accesses a previously modified cache location.

`0x8215`, **L2D_CACHE_HITM_RD, Level 2 data cache demand hit modified, read**

The counter counts each cache access counted by L2D_CACHE_HIT_RD that accesses a previously modified cache location.

`0x8216`, **L3D_CACHE_HITM_RD, Level 3 data cache demand hit modified, read**

The counter counts each cache access counted by L3D_CACHE_HIT_RD that accesses a previously modified cache location.

`0x8217`, **LL_CACHE_HITM_RD, Last level cache demand hit modified, read**

The counter counts each cache access counted by LL_CACHE_HIT_RD that accesses a previously modified cache location.

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`0x8218`, **L1D_CACHE_HITM_WR, Level 1 data cache demand access hit modified, write**

The counter counts each cache access counted by L1D_CACHE_HIT_WR that accesses a previously modified cache location.

`0x8219`, **L2D_CACHE_HITM_WR, Level 2 data cache demand access hit modified, write**

The counter counts each cache access counted by L2D_CACHE_HIT_WR that accesses a previously modified cache location.

`0x821A`, **L3D_CACHE_HITM_WR, Level 3 data cache demand access hit modified, write**

The counter counts each cache access counted by L3D_CACHE_HIT_WR that accesses a previously modified cache location.

`0x821B`, **LL_CACHE_HITM_WR, Last level cache demand access hit modified, write**

The counter counts each cache access counted by LL_CACHE_HIT_WR that accesses a previously modified cache location.

`0x821C`, **L1D_CACHE_HITM_RW, Level 1 data cache demand access hit modified**

The counter counts each cache access counted by L1D_CACHE_HIT_RW that accesses a previously modified cache location.

`0x821D`, **L2D_CACHE_HITM_RW, Level 2 data cache demand access hit modified**

The counter counts each cache access counted by L2D_CACHE_HIT_RW that accesses a previously modified cache location.

`0x821E`, **L3D_CACHE_HITM_RW, Level 3 data cache demand access hit modified**

The counter counts each cache access counted by L3D_CACHE_HIT_RW that accesses a previously modified cache location.

`0x821F`, **LL_CACHE_HITM_RW, Last level cache demand access hit modified**

The counter counts each cache access counted by LL_CACHE_HIT_RW that accesses a previously modified cache location.

`0x8224`, **DSNP_HITM_RD, Snoop hit, demand data read, modified**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-read operation counted by DSNP_HIT_RD that accesses a previously modified cache location.

`0x8225`, **DSNP_HITM_NEAR_RD, Snoop hit in near cache, demand data read, modified**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-read operation counted by DSNP_HIT_NEAR_RD that accesses a previously modified cache location.

`0x8226`, **DSNP_HITM_FAR_RD, Snoop hit in far cache, demand data read, modified**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-read operation counted by DSNP_HIT_FAR_RD that accesses a previously modified cache location.

`0x8227`, **DSNP_HITM_REMOTE_RD, Snoop hit in remote cache, demand data read, modified**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-read operation counted by DSNP_HIT_REMOTE_RD that accesses a previously modified cache location.

`0x8228`, **DSNP_HITM_WR, Snoop hit, demand data write, modified**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-write operation counted by DSNP_HIT_WR that accesses a previously modified cache location.

`0x8229`, **DSNP_HITM_NEAR_WR, Snoop hit in near cache, demand data write, modified**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-write operation counted by DSNP_HIT_NEAR_WR that accesses a previously modified cache location.

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`0x822A`, **DSNP_HITM_FAR_WR, Snoop hit in far cache, demand data write, modified**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-write operation counted by DSNP_HIT_FAR_WR that accesses a previously modified cache location.

`0x822B`, **DSNP_HITM_REMOTE_WR, Snoop hit in remote cache, demand data write, modified**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-write operation counted by DSNP_HIT_REMOTE_WR that accesses a previously modified cache location.

`0x822C`, **DSNP_HITM_RW, Snoop hit, demand data access, modified**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-read operation or demand Memory-write operation counted by DSNP_HIT_RW that accesses a previously modified cache location.

`0x822D`, **DSNP_HITM_NEAR_RW, Snoop hit in near cache, demand data access, modified**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-read operation or demand Memory-write operation counted by DSNP_HIT_NEAR_RW that accesses a previously modified cache location.

`0x822E`, **DSNP_HITM_FAR_RW, Snoop hit in far cache, demand data access, modified**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-read operation or demand Memory-write operation counted by DSNP_HIT_FAR_RW that accesses a previously modified cache location.

`0x822F`, **DSNP_HITM_REMOTE_RW, Snoop hit in remote cache, demand data access, modified**

The counter counts each snoop generated in response to a demand Memory-read operation or demand Memory-write operation counted by DSNP_HIT_REMOTE_RW that accesses a previously modified cache location.

`0x8230`, **LOCAL_MEM, Access to memory attached to this device**

The counter counts each Memory-read operation or Memory-write operation access to external memory attached to this device or socket. In a multi-socket system this means the socket that contains the PE. For more information, see REMOTE_ACCESS.

In systems where there multiple types of memory attached to this device with different performance characteristics, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to all external memory types are counted by this event, or are classified as remote accesses and counted by REMOTE_MEM.

For example, in a system with an expansion memory connected to the device that has significantly higher latency than the main system memory, accesses to the main system memory might be counted by this event and accesses to the expansion memory by REMOTE_MEM.

`0x8231`, **LOCAL_MEM_RD, Access to memory attached to this device, read**

The counter counts each demand access counted by LOCAL_MEM_RW that is a Memory-read operation.

`0x8232`, **LOCAL_MEM_WR, Access to memory attached to this device, write**

The counter counts each demand access counted by LOCAL_MEM_RW that is a Memory-write operation.

`0x8233`, **LOCAL_MEM_RW, Access to memory attached to this device, demand read or write**

The counter counts each access counted by LOCAL_MEM that is a demand Memory-read operation or demand Memory-write operation.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an access to external memory due to a prefetch to a cache is counted by LOCAL_MEM_RW or LOCAL_MEM_PRFM.

`0x8234`, **LOCAL_MEM_PRFM, Access to memory attached to this device, preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each access counted by LOCAL_MEM that is due to a preload or prefetch instruction, or a prefetch to a cache.

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It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an access to external memory due to a prefetch to a cache is counted by LOCAL_MEM_RW or LOCAL_MEM_PRFM.

`0x8238`, **REMOTE_MEM, Access to memory attached to another socket in a multi-socket system**

The counter counts each Memory-read operation or Memory-write operation access counted by REMOTE_ACCESS that causes an access to external memory attached to a different socket in a multi-socket system.

The counter also counts any accesses to external memory that are not counted by LOCAL_MEM because the implementation classifies them as remote accesses. For example, accesses to expansion memory connected to the device that has significantly higher latency than the main system memory might be classified as remote accesses. For more information, see LOCAL_MEM.

`0x8239`, **REMOTE_MEM_RD, Access to memory attached to another socket in a multi-socket system, read**

The counter counts each access counted by REMOTE_MEM_RW that is a Memory-read operation.

`0x823A`, **REMOTE_MEM_WR, Access to memory attached to another socket in a multi-socket system, write**

The counter counts each access counted by REMOTE_MEM_RW that is a Memory-write operation.

`0x823B`, **REMOTE_MEM_RW, Access to memory attached to another socket in a multi-socket system, demand read or write**

The counter counts each access counted by REMOTE_MEM that is a demand Memory-read operation or demand Memory-write operation.

`0x823C`, **REMOTE_MEM_PRFM, Access to memory attached to another socket in a multi-socket system, preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each access counted by REMOTE_MEM that is due to a preload or prefetch instruction, or a prefetch to a cache.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an access to external memory due to a prefetch to a cache is counted by LOCAL_MEM_RW or LOCAL_MEM_PRFM.

`0x8240`, **L1I_LFB_HIT_RD, Level 1 instruction cache demand fetch line-fill buffer hit**

The counter counts each demand access counted by L1I_CACHE_HIT_RD that hits a recently fetched line in the Level 1 instruction or unified cache.

That is, the access hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Level 1 instruction or unified cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete.

`0x8241`, **L2I_LFB_HIT_RD, Level 2 instruction cache demand fetch line-fill buffer hit**

The counter counts each demand access counted by L2I_CACHE_HIT_RD that hits a recently fetched line in the Level 2 instruction or unified cache.

That is, the access hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Level 2 instruction or unified cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete.

`0x8244`, **L1D_LFB_HIT_RD, Level 1 data cache demand line-fill buffer hit, read**

The counter counts each demand access counted by L1D_CACHE_HIT_RD that hits a recently fetched line in the Level 1 data or unified cache.

That is, the access hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Level 1 data or unified cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete.

`0x8245`, **L2D_LFB_HIT_RD, Level 2 data cache demand line-fill buffer hit, read**

The counter counts each demand access counted by L2D_CACHE_HIT_RD that hits a recently fetched line in the Level 2 data or unified cache.

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That is, the access hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Level 2 data or unified cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete.

`0x8246`, **L3D_LFB_HIT_RD, Level 3 data cache demand line-fill buffer hit, read**

The counter counts each demand access counted by L3D_CACHE_HIT_RD that hits a recently fetched line in the Level 3 data or unified cache.

That is, the access hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Level 3 data or unified cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete.

`0x8247`, **LL_LFB_HIT_RD, Last level cache demand line-fill buffer hit, read**

The counter counts each demand access counted by LL_CACHE_HIT_RD that hits a recently fetched line in the Last level cache.

That is, the access hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Last level cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete.

`0x8248`, **L1D_LFB_HIT_WR, Level 1 data cache demand access line-fill buffer hit, write**

The counter counts each demand access counted by L1D_CACHE_HIT_WR that hits a recently fetched line in the Level 1 data or unified cache.

That is, the access hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Level 1 data or unified cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete.

`0x8249`, **L2D_LFB_HIT_WR, Level 2 data cache demand access line-fill buffer hit, write**

The counter counts each demand access counted by L2D_CACHE_HIT_WR that hits a recently fetched line in the Level 2 data or unified cache.

That is, the access hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Level 2 data or unified cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete.

`0x824A`, **L3D_LFB_HIT_WR, Level 3 data cache demand access line-fill buffer hit, write**

The counter counts each demand access counted by L3D_CACHE_HIT_WR that hits a recently fetched line in the Level 3 data or unified cache.

That is, the access hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Level 3 data or unified cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete.

`0x824B`, **LL_LFB_HIT_WR, Last level cache demand access line-fill buffer hit, write**

The counter counts each demand access counted by LL_CACHE_HIT_WR that hits a recently fetched line in the Last level cache.

That is, the access hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Last level cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete.

`0x824C`, **L1D_LFB_HIT_RW, Level 1 data cache demand access line-fill buffer hit**

The counter counts each demand access counted by L1D_CACHE_HIT_RW that hits a recently fetched line in the Level 1 data or unified cache.

That is, the access hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Level 1 data or unified cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete.

`0x824D`, **L2D_LFB_HIT_RW, Level 2 data cache demand access line-fill buffer hit**

The counter counts each demand access counted by L2D_CACHE_HIT_RW that hits a recently fetched line in the Level 2 data or unified cache.

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That is, the access hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Level 2 data or unified cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete.

`0x824E`, **L3D_LFB_HIT_RW, Level 3 data cache demand access line-fill buffer hit**

The counter counts each demand access counted by L3D_CACHE_HIT_RW that hits a recently fetched line in the Level 3 data or unified cache.

That is, the access hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Level 3 data or unified cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete.

`0x824F`, **LL_LFB_HIT_RW, Last level cache demand access line-fill buffer hit**

The counter counts each demand access counted by LL_CACHE_HIT_RW that hits a recently fetched line in the Last level cache.

That is, the access hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Last level cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete.

`0x8250`, **L1I_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRFM, Level 1 instruction cache demand fetch line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by software preload**

The counter counts each demand fetch line-fill buffer first hit counted by L1I_LFB_HIT_RD where the cache line was fetched in response to a preload or prefetch instruction.

That is, the fetch hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Level 1 instruction or unified cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete, and the L1I_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

`0x8251`, **L2I_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRFM, Level 2 instruction cache demand fetch line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by software preload**

The counter counts each demand fetch line-fill buffer first hit counted by L2I_LFB_HIT_RD where the cache line was fetched in response to a preload or prefetch instruction.

That is, the fetch hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Level 2 instruction or unified cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete, and the L2I_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

`0x8254`, **L1D_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRFM, Level 1 data cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by software preload**

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by L1D_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRFM that is a demand Memory-read operation.

`0x8255`, **L2D_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRFM, Level 2 data cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by software preload**

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by L2D_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRFM that is a demand Memory-read operation.

`0x8256`, **L3D_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRFM, Level 3 data cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by software preload**

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by L3D_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRFM that is a demand Memory-read operation.

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0x8257, LL_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRFM, Last level cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by software preload

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by LL_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRFM that is a demand Memory-read operation.

0x8258, L1D_LFB_HIT_WR_FPRFM, Level 1 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by software preload

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by L1D_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRFM that is a demand Memory-write operation.

0x8259, L2D_LFB_HIT_WR_FPRFM, Level 2 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by software preload

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by L2D_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRFM that is a demand Memory-write operation.

0x825A, L3D_LFB_HIT_WR_FPRFM, Level 3 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by software preload

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by L3D_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRFM that is a demand Memory-write operation.

0x825B, LL_LFB_HIT_WR_FPRFM, Last level cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by software preload

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by LL_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRFM that is a demand Memory-write operation.

0x825C, L1D_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRFM, Level 1 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by software preload

The counter counts each demand access line-fill buffer first hit counted by L1D_LFB_HIT_RW where the cache line was fetched in response to a preload or prefetch instruction.

That is, the access hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Level 1 data or unified cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete, and the L1D_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

0x825D, L2D_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRFM, Level 2 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by software preload

The counter counts each demand access line-fill buffer first hit counted by L2D_LFB_HIT_RW where the cache line was fetched in response to a preload or prefetch instruction.

That is, the access hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Level 2 data or unified cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete, and the L2D_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

0x825E, L3D_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRFM, Level 3 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by software preload

The counter counts each demand access line-fill buffer first hit counted by L3D_LFB_HIT_RW where the cache line was fetched in response to a preload or prefetch instruction.

That is, the access hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Level 3 data or unified cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete, and the L3D_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

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Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

`0x825F`**, LL_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRFM, Last level cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by software preload**

The counter counts each demand access line-fill buffer first hit counted by LL_LFB_HIT_RW where the cache line was fetched in response to a preload or prefetch instruction.

That is, the access hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Last level cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete, and the LL_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

`0x8260`**, L1I_LFB_HIT_RD_FHWPRF, Level 1 instruction cache demand fetch line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher**

The counter counts each demand fetch line-fill buffer first hit counted by L1I_LFB_HIT_RD where the cache line was fetched by a hardware prefetcher.

That is, the fetch hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Level 1 instruction or unified cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete, and the L1I_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

`0x8261`**, L2I_LFB_HIT_RD_FHWPRF, Level 2 instruction cache demand fetch line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher**

The counter counts each demand fetch line-fill buffer first hit counted by L2I_LFB_HIT_RD where the cache line was fetched by a hardware prefetcher.

That is, the fetch hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Level 2 instruction or unified cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete, and the L2I_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

`0x8264`**, L1D_LFB_HIT_RD_FHWPRF, Level 1 data cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher**

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by L1D_LFB_HIT_RW_FHWPRF that is a demand Memory-read operation.

`0x8265`**, L2D_LFB_HIT_RD_FHWPRF, Level 2 data cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher**

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by L2D_LFB_HIT_RW_FHWPRF that is a demand Memory-read operation.

`0x8266`**, L3D_LFB_HIT_RD_FHWPRF, Level 3 data cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher**

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by L3D_LFB_HIT_RW_FHWPRF that is a demand Memory-read operation.

`0x8267`**, LL_LFB_HIT_RD_FHWPRF, Last level cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher**

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by LL_LFB_HIT_RW_FHWPRF that is a demand Memory-read operation.

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0x8268, L1D_LFB_HIT_WR_FHWPRF, Level 1 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by L1D_LFB_HIT_RW_FHWPRF that is a demand Memory-write operation.

0x8269, L2D_LFB_HIT_WR_FHWPRF, Level 2 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by L2D_LFB_HIT_RW_FHWPRF that is a demand Memory-write operation.

0x826A, L3D_LFB_HIT_WR_FHWPRF, Level 3 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by L3D_LFB_HIT_RW_FHWPRF that is a demand Memory-write operation.

0x826B, LL_LFB_HIT_WR_FHWPRF, Last level cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by LL_LFB_HIT_RW_FHWPRF that is a demand Memory-write operation.

0x826C, L1D_LFB_HIT_RW_FHWPRF, Level 1 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher

The counter counts each demand access line-fill buffer first hit counted by L1D_LFB_HIT_RW where the cache line was fetched by a hardware prefetcher.

That is, the access hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Level 1 data or unified cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete, and the L1D_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

0x826D, L2D_LFB_HIT_RW_FHWPRF, Level 2 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher

The counter counts each demand access line-fill buffer first hit counted by L2D_LFB_HIT_RW where the cache line was fetched by a hardware prefetcher.

That is, the access hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Level 2 data or unified cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete, and the L2D_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

0x826E, L3D_LFB_HIT_RW_FHWPRF, Level 3 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher

The counter counts each demand access line-fill buffer first hit counted by L3D_LFB_HIT_RW where the cache line was fetched by a hardware prefetcher.

That is, the access hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Level 3 data or unified cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete, and the L3D_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

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`0x826F`, **LL_LFB_HIT_RW_FHWPRF, Last level cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by hardware prefetcher**

The counter counts each demand access line-fill buffer first hit counted by LL_LFB_HIT_RW where the cache line was fetched by a hardware prefetcher.

That is, the access hits a cache line that is in the process of being loaded into the Last level cache, and so does not generate a new refill, but has to wait for the previous refill to complete, and the LL_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF event was generated when the cache line was fetched into the cache.

Only the first hit by a demand access is counted. After this event is generated for a cache line, the event is not generated again for the same cache line while it remains in the cache.

`0x8270`, **L1I_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRF, Level 1 instruction cache demand fetch line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by either L1I_LFB_HIT_RD_FHWPRF or L1I_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRFM.

`0x8271`, **L2I_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRF, Level 2 instruction cache demand fetch line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by either L2I_LFB_HIT_RD_FHWPRF or L2I_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRFM.

`0x8274`, **L1D_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRF, Level 1 data cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by either L1D_LFB_HIT_RD_FHWPRF or L1D_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRFM.

`0x8275`, **L2D_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRF, Level 2 data cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by either L2D_LFB_HIT_RD_FHWPRF or L2D_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRFM.

`0x8276`, **L3D_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRF, Level 3 data cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by either L3D_LFB_HIT_RD_FHWPRF or L3D_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRFM.

`0x8277`, **LL_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRF, Last level cache demand line-fill buffer first hit, read, recently fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by either LL_LFB_HIT_RD_FHWPRF or LL_LFB_HIT_RD_FPRFM.

`0x8278`, **L1D_LFB_HIT_WR_FPRF, Level 1 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by either L1D_LFB_HIT_WR_FHWPRF or L1D_LFB_HIT_WR_FPRFM.

`0x8279`, **L2D_LFB_HIT_WR_FPRF, Level 2 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by either L2D_LFB_HIT_WR_FHWPRF or L2D_LFB_HIT_WR_FPRFM.

`0x827A`, **L3D_LFB_HIT_WR_FPRF, Level 3 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by either L3D_LFB_HIT_WR_FHWPRF or L3D_LFB_HIT_WR_FPRFM.

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`0x827B`, **LL_LFB_HIT_WR_FPRF, Last level cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, write, recently fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by either LL_LFB_HIT_WR_FHWPRF or LL_LFB_HIT_WR_FPRFM.

`0x827C`, **L1D_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRF, Level 1 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by either L1D_LFB_HIT_RW_FHWPRF or L1D_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRFM.

`0x827D`, **L2D_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRF, Level 2 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by either L2D_LFB_HIT_RW_FHWPRF or L2D_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRFM.

`0x827E`, **L3D_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRF, Level 3 data cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by either L3D_LFB_HIT_RW_FHWPRF or L3D_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRFM.

`0x827F`, **LL_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRF, Last level cache demand access line-fill buffer first hit, recently fetched by preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each line-fill buffer first hit counted by either LL_LFB_HIT_RW_FHWPRF or LL_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRFM.

`0x8280`, **L1I_CACHE_PRF, Level 1 instruction cache, preload or prefetch hit**

The counter counts each fetch counted by either L1I_CACHE_HWPRF or L1I_CACHE_PRFM.

`0x8281`, **L2I_CACHE_PRF, Level 2 instruction cache, preload or prefetch hit**

The counter counts each fetch counted by either L2I_CACHE_HWPRF or L2I_CACHE_PRFM.

`0x8284`, **L1D_CACHE_PRF, Level 1 data cache, preload or prefetch hit**

The counter counts each fetch counted by either L1D_CACHE_HWPRF or L1D_CACHE_PRFM.

`0x8285`, **L2D_CACHE_PRF, Level 2 data cache, preload or prefetch hit**

The counter counts each fetch counted by either L2D_CACHE_HWPRF or L2D_CACHE_PRFM.

`0x8286`, **L3D_CACHE_PRF, Level 3 data cache, preload or prefetch hit**

The counter counts each fetch counted by either L3D_CACHE_HWPRF or L3D_CACHE_PRFM.

`0x8287`, **LL_CACHE_PRF, Last level cache, preload or prefetch hit**

The counter counts each fetch counted by either LL_CACHE_HWPRF or LL_CACHE_PRFM.

`0x8288`, **L1I_CACHE_REFILL_PRF, Level 1 instruction cache refill, preload or prefetch hit**

The counter counts each refill counted by either L1I_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF or L1I_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM.

`0x8289`, **L2I_CACHE_REFILL_PRF, Level 2 instruction cache refill, preload or prefetch hit**

The counter counts each refill counted by either L2I_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF or L2I_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM.

`0x828C`, **L1D_CACHE_REFILL_PRF, Level 1 data cache refill, preload or prefetch hit**

The counter counts each refill counted by either L1D_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF or L1D_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM.

`0x828D`, **L2D_CACHE_REFILL_PRF, Level 2 data cache refill, preload or prefetch hit**

The counter counts each refill counted by either L2D_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF or L2D_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM.

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`0x828E`, **L3D_CACHE_REFILL_PRF, Level 3 data cache refill, preload or prefetch hit**

The counter counts each refill counted by either L3D_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF or L3D_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM.

`0x828F`, **LL_CACHE_REFILL_PRF, Last level cache refill, preload or prefetch hit**

The counter counts each refill counted by either LL_CACHE_REFILL_HWPRF or LL_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM.

`0x8290`, **ISNP_HIT_PRF, Snoop hit, any instruction prefetch**

The counter counts each snoop counted by either ISNP_HIT_HWPRF or ISNP_HIT_PRFM.

`0x8291`, **ISNP_HIT_NEAR_PRF, Snoop hit in near cache, instruction preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each snoop counted by either ISNP_HIT_NEAR_HWPRF or ISNP_HIT_NEAR_PRFM, that hits in a cache outside of the cache hierarchy of this PE in the local PE cluster.

`0x8292`, **ISNP_HIT_FAR_PRF, Snoop hit in far cache, instruction preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each snoop counted by either ISNP_HIT_FAR_HWPRF or ISNP_HIT_FAR_PRFM, that hits in a cache outside the local PE cluster on the same device.

`0x8293`, **ISNP_HIT_REMOTE_PRF, Snoop hit in remote cache, instruction preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each snoop counted by either ISNP_HIT_REMOTE_HWPRF or ISNP_HIT_REMOTE_PRFM, that hits in a cache on a remote device.

`0x8294`, **DSNP_HIT_PRF, Snoop hit, any data prefetch**

The counter counts each snoop counted by either DSNP_HIT_HWPRF or DSNP_HIT_PRFM.

`0x8295`, **DSNP_HIT_NEAR_PRF, Snoop hit in near cache, data preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each snoop counted by either DSNP_HIT_NEAR_HWPRF or DSNP_HIT_NEAR_PRFM, that hits in a cache outside of the cache hierarchy of this PE in the local PE cluster.

`0x8296`, **DSNP_HIT_FAR_PRF, Snoop hit in far cache, data preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each snoop counted by either DSNP_HIT_FAR_HWPRF or DSNP_HIT_FAR_PRFM, that hits in a cache outside the local PE cluster on the same device.

`0x8297`, **DSNP_HIT_REMOTE_PRF, Snoop hit in remote cache, data preload or prefetch**

The counter counts each snoop counted by either DSNP_HIT_REMOTE_HWPRF or DSNP_HIT_REMOTE_PRFM, that hits in a cache on a remote device.

`0x8298`, **LL_CACHE_RW, Last level cache demand access**

The counter counts each access counted by LL_CACHE that is due to a demand Memory-read operation or demand Memory-write operation.

This includes:

- Accesses made by Speculatively executed instructions.
- Accesses to the Last level cache due to a refill of another cache caused by a demand Memory-read operation or demand Memory-write operation.

This event must be implemented if any of the following are true:

- Event LL_CACHE_PRFM is implemented.
- Event LL_CACHE_HWPRF is implemented.

`0x8299`, **LL_CACHE_PRFM, Last level cache software preload**

The counter counts each access counted by LL_CACHE that is due to a preload or prefetch instruction.

This includes accesses to the Last level cache due to a refill of another cache caused by a preload or prefetch instruction.

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This event must be implemented if event LL_CACHE_RW is implemented.

0x829A, LL_CACHE_REFILL, Last level cache refill

The counter counts each access counted by LL_CACHE that causes a refill of the Last level cache, or any other data, instruction, or unified cache of this PE, from outside of those caches.

A refill includes any access that causes data to be fetched from outside of the Level 1 to Last level caches, even if the data is ultimately not allocated into the Last level cache. For example, data might be fetched into a buffer but then discarded, rather than being allocated into a cache. These buffers are treated as part of the cache.

For example, the counter counts:

- Accesses to the Last level cache that cause a refill that is satisfied by fetching data from memory, or a Last level cache of another PE.
- Refills of and write-backs from any other data, instruction, or unified caches of this PE that cause a refill from outside of the Level 1 to Last level caches of this PE.
- Accesses to the Last level cache that cause a refill of a higher level cache of this PE from outside of the Level 1 to Last level caches of this PE, even if there is no refill of the Last level cache.

The counter does not count accesses that:

- Miss in the cache but are satisfied by the refill of a previous miss and do not cause a new refill, even if that previous refill is not complete at the time of the miss.
- Miss in the cache but do not generate a refill, such as a write through the cache.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses that result from cache maintenance instructions are counted.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is 0b1, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

0x829B, LL_CACHE_REFILL_PRFM, Last level cache refill, software preload

The counter counts each access counted by LL_CACHE_PRFM that causes a refill of the Last level cache, or any other data, instruction, or unified cache of this PE, from outside of those caches.

0x829C, LL_CACHE_WB, Last level cache write-back

The counter counts each write-back of data from the Last level cache to outside of the Level 1 to Last level caches. For example:

- A write-back of a dirty cache line to memory.
- A write-back of a recently fetched cache line that has not been allocated to the Last level cache.

Each write-back is counted once, even if multiple accesses are required to complete the write-back.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts:

- A transfer of a dirty cache line from the Last level cache to outside of Level 1 to Last level caches made as a result of a coherency request.
- Write-backs made as a result of cache maintenance instructions.

The counter does not count:

- The invalidation of a cache line without any write-back to outside of the Level 1 to Last level caches or memory.
- Writes that write through the Last level cache to outside of the Level 1 to Last level caches.
- Transfers of data from the Last level cache to another cache to satisfy a refill of the other cache.

A write-back is attributable to the agent that generated the request that caused the write-back. This might not be the same agent that caused the data being written back to be allocated into the cache.

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An Unattributable write-back event occurs when a requestor outside of the PE makes a coherency request that results in write-back. If the cache is shared, then an Unattributable write-back event is not counted. If the cache is not shared, then the event is counted.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a write of a whole cache line that is not the result of the eviction of a line from the cache, is counted. For example, this applies when the PE determines software is streaming writes to memory and does not allocate lines to the cache, or by a `DC ZVA` operation.

`0x829D`, **LL_CACHE_WR, Last level cache access, write**

If the LL_CACHE_RW event is implemented, the counter counts each access counted by LL_CACHE_RW that is a Memory-write operation.

If the LL_CACHE_RW event is not implemented, the counter counts each access counted by LL_CACHE that is a Memory-write operation.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

`0x829F`, **LL_CACHE_REFILL_WR, Last level cache refill, write**

The counter counts each access counted by both LL_CACHE_REFILL and LL_CACHE_WR.

That is, every refill of the Last level cache counted by LL_CACHE_REFILL that is caused by a Memory-write operation.

If the cache is shared, the counter counts only events Attributable to the PE counting the event, and, if the Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT for the counter is `0b1`, other PEs in the multithreaded implementation. If the cache is not shared, all events are counted.

`0x82A0`, **MEM_ACCESS_RW, Data memory access, demand access**

The counter counts each access counted by MEM_ACCESS that is a demand Memory-read operation or demand Memory-write operation.

This includes accesses made by speculative instructions.

`0x82A1`, **INST_FETCH_RD, Instruction memory access, demand fetch**

The counter counts each fetch counted by INST_FETCH that is a demand fetch.

This includes any fetch made for a speculative instruction.

`0x82A2`, **MEM_ACCESS_PRFM, Data memory access, preload**

The counter counts each access counted by MEM_ACCESS that is due to a software preload instruction.

`0x82A3`, **INST_FETCH_PRFM, Instruction memory access, preload**

The counter counts each access counted by INST_FETCH that is due to a software preload instruction.

D8.11.4 Cycle event counting

The CPU_CYCLES event and the cycle counter, PMCCNTR, count cycles. The duration of a cycle is subject to any changes in clock frequency, including clock stopping caused by the WFI and WFE instructions.

It is implementation specific whether CPU_CYCLES and PMCCNTR count when the PE is in WFI or WFE state, even if the clocks are not stopped.

In addition, events such as STALL, STALL_FRONTEND and STALL_BACKEND that are defined to only count cycles that are counted by the CPU_CYCLES event have the same limitation.

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Multithreaded implementations

Multithreaded implementations can have various forms, some examples of these are:

- *Simultaneous Multithreading* (SMT), where every PE thread is active on every Processor cycle.
- *Fine-grained Multithreading* (FGMT), also known as a Barrel processor, where one PE thread is active on each Processor cycle, and this changes regularly.
- *Switch on Event Multithreading* (SoEMT), also known as *Coarse-grained Multithreading* (CGMT), where high latency events cause the processor to switch the active PE thread.

In the above examples, active means that the PE might execute the instructions. A PE can be active but not executing instructions when no instruction is available or because of limited execution resources.

It is implementation specific whether a thread is active when the thread is in WFE or WFI state. This applies for all forms of multithreaded implementation.

When the PMU implementation supports multithreading, and the *Effective value* of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT bit is 0, the CPU_CYCLES event does not count Processor cycles on which the thread was not active. For the example multithreaded implementations, this means that, if the event counter is enabled, event counting is not prohibited, and the thread is not in WFE or WFI state:

- For an SMT implementation, the CPU_CYCLES event counts every Processor cycle.
- For a particular FGMT implementation, that alternates between two threads on each Processor cycle, the CPU_CYCLES event counts every other Processor cycle.
- For a particular SoEMT implementation, that is waiting for a long latency operation, the CPU_CYCLES event does not count Processor cycles, as the PE thread is not active.

If the *Effective value* of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT bit is 1, the CPU_CYCLES event counts each Processor cycle, and can only count a maximum of one each Processor cycle.

Events that only count cycles that are counted by the CPU_CYCLES event have the same limitation. For example, in an SMT implementation, if a PE thread cannot issue an instruction because of contention with other PE threads, these are counted as STALL_BACKEND cycles.

If the *Effective value* of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT bit is 1, the PE only counts cycles on which no operation is issued from any thread.

Note

The cycle counter, PMCCNTR, is not affected by whether the thread is active or inactive. When enabled, PMCCNTR counts every processor cycle.

See *Multithreaded implementations* on page D8-4972, MDCR_EL3.MTPME, SDCR.MTPME, MDCR_EL2.MTPME, and HDCR.MTPME for more information about when the *Effective value* of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT is 0.

D8.11.5 Meaningful combinations of common microarchitectural events

The architecture highlights some meaningful combinations of common microarchitectural events. The following tables list the highlighted combinations:

- Table D8-9 on page D8-5136, REFILL events and associated access events.
- Table D8-10 on page D8-5137, Meaningful combinations of latency events.
- Table D8-11 on page D8-5137, Cache hit events and associated data source events.
- Table D8-12 on page D8-5137, Meaningful combinations of cache line state tracking events.

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- Table D8-13 on page D8-5138, Meaningful combinations of TLB events.

Table D8-9 REFILL events and associated access events

Numerator	Denominator	Ratio
0x0001 L1I_CACHE_REFILL	0x0014 L1I_CACHE	Attributable Level 1 instruction cache refill rate
0x0002 L1I_TLB_REFILL	0x0026 L1I_TLB	Attributable Level 1 instruction TLB refill rate
0x0003 L1D_CACHE_REFILL	0x0004 L1D_CACHE	Attributable Level 1 data or unified cache refill rate
0x0005 L1D_TLB_REFILL	0x0025 L1D_TLB	Attributable Level 1 data or unified TLB refill rate
0x0017 L2D_CACHE_REFILL	0x0016 L2D_CACHE	Attributable Level 2 data or unified cache refill rate
0x0028 L2I_CACHE_REFILL	0x0027 L2I_CACHE	Attributable Level 2 instruction cache refill rate
0x002A L3D_CACHE_REFILL	0x002B L3D_CACHE	Attributable Level 3 data or unified cache refill rate
0x002D L2D_TLB_REFILL	0x002F L2D_TLB	Attributable Level 2 data or unified TLB refill rate
0x002E L2I_TLB_REFILL	0x0030 L2I_TLB	Attributable Level 2 instruction TLB refill rate
0x0019 BUS_ACCESS	0x001D BUS_CYCLES	Attributable Bus accesses per cycle
0x0033 LL_CACHE_MISS	0x0032 LL_CACHE	Attributable Last Level data or unified cache refill rate
0x0034 DTLB_WALK	0x0025 L1D_TLB	Attributable data TLB miss rate
0x0035 ITLB_WALK	0x0026 L1I_TLB	Attributable instruction TLB miss rate
0x0037 LL_CACHE_MISS_RD	0x0036 LL_CACHE_RD	Attributable memory read operation miss rate
0x0038 REMOTE_ACCESS_RD	0x0031 REMOTE_ACCESS	Attributable read accesses to another socket in a multi-socket system
0x0042 L1D_CACHE_REFILL_RD	0x0040 L1D_CACHE_RD	Attributable Level 1 cache refill rate, read
0x0043 L1D_CACHE_REFILL_WR	0x0041 L1D_CACHE_WR	Attributable Level 1 cache refill rate, write
0x004C L1D_TLB_REFILL_RD	0x004E L1D_TLB_RD	Attributable Level 1 TLB refill rate, read
0x004D L1D_TLB_REFILL_WR	0x004F L1D_TLB_WR	Attributable Level 1 TLB refill rate, write
0x0052 L2D_CACHE_REFILL_RD	0x0050 L2D_CACHE_RD	Attributable Level 2 data cache refill rate, read
0x0053 L2D_CACHE_REFILL_WR	0x0051 L2D_CACHE_WR	Attributable Level 2 data cache refill rate, write
0x005C L2D_TLB_REFILL_RD	0x005E L2D_TLB_RD	Attributable Level 2 data TLB refill rate, read
0x005D L2D_TLB_REFILL_WR	0x005F L2D_TLB_WR	Attributable Level 2 data TLB refill rate, write
0x00A2 L3D_CACHE_REFILL_RD	0x00A0 L3D_CACHE_RD	Attributable Level 3 data cache refill rate, read
0x00A3 L3D_CACHE_REFILL_WR	0x00A1 L3D_CACHE_WR	Attributable Level 3 data cache refill rate, write

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Table D8-10 Meaningful combinations of latency events

Numerator	Denominator	Ratio
0x8120 INST_FETCH_PERCYC	0x8124 INST_FETCH	Mean duration of instruction fetch events in processor cycles
0x8121 MEM_ACCESS_RD_PERCYC	0x0066 MEM_ACCESS_RD	Mean duration of memory read access events in processor cycles
0x8125, BUS_REQ_RD_PERCYC	0x818D, BUS_REQ_RD	Bus read transaction average latency
0x8128 DTLB_WALK_PERCYC	0x0034 DTLB_WALK	Mean duration of data or unified TLB walk events in processor cycles
0x8129 ITLB_WALK_PERCYC	0x0035 ITLB_WALK	Mean duration of instruction TLB walk events in processor cycles

Table D8-11 Cache hit events and associated data source events

Numerator	Denominator	Ratio
0x820C, L1D_CACHE_HIT_PRFM[a]	0x8142, L1D_CACHE_PRFM[a]	Level 1 data or unified cache software preload hit ratio[a]
0x81CC, L1D_CACHE_HIT_RW[a]	0x82A0, MEM_ACCESS_RW	Level 1 data or unified cache demand cache hit rate[a]
0x81CF, LL_CACHE_HIT_RW	0x82A0, MEM_ACCESS_RW	Last level cache demand cache hit rate
0x8232, LOCAL_MEM_RW	0x82A0, MEM_ACCESS_RW	Local memory demand access rate
0x823B, REMOTE_MEM_RW	0x82A0, MEM_ACCESS_RW	Remote memory demand access rate
0x821D, L2D_CACHE_HITM_RW[a]	0x81CD, L2D_CACHE_HIT_RW[a]	Level 2 data or unified cache demand cache hit rate[a]

a. Similar ratios can be defined for other caches.

Table D8-12 Meaningful combinations of cache line state tracking events

Ratio	Meaning
1 - (0x81EC, L1D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FHWPRF ÷ 0x8154, L1D_CACHE_HWPRF)[a]	Level 1 data or unified cache data fetched by hardware prefetcher not used[a]
1 - (0x81DC, L1D_CACHE_HIT_RW_FPRFM ÷ 0x8142, L1D_CACHE_PRFM)[a]	Level 1 data or unified cache data fetched by software preload not used[a]
0x825C, L1D_LFB_HIT_RW_FPRFM ÷ 0x8142, L1D_CACHE_PRFM[a]	Level 1 data or unified cache data fetched late by software preload[a]

a. Similar ratios can be defined for other caches.

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Table D8-13 Meaningful combinations of TLB events

Numerator	Denominator	Ratio
0x8188, DTLB_WALK_BLOCK[a]	0x0034, DTLB_WALK[a]	Data TLB block translation table walk fraction[a]
0x818A, DTLB_WALK_PAGE[a]	0x0034, DTLB_WALK[a]	Data TLB page translation table walk fraction[a]

a. Similar ratios can be defined for instruction TLB accesses.

D8.11.6 Meaningful combinations of SVE events

Scalar-equivalent operations

I_{RDHPB}

The number of speculatively executed operations performed on individual scalar values, assuming that all SVE vector elements are active, can be determined from a pair of event counters. For example, the total number of individual floating-point operations performed can be computed as follows:

FP_SCALE_OPS_SPEC × VL ÷ 128 + FP_FIXED_OPS_SPEC

A summary of these event pairs is given below. Combined multiply-add and multiply-subtract instructions are counted as two operations per element.

Operation type	Scalable operations	Fixed width operations
Floating-point operations (any precision)	FP_SCALE_OPS_SPEC	FP_FIXED_OPS_SPEC
Half-precision floating-point operations	FP_HP_SCALE_OPS_SPEC	FP_HP_FIXED_OPS_SPEC
Single-precision floating-point operations	FP_SP_SCALE_OPS_SPEC	FP_SP_FIXED_OPS_SPEC
Double-precision floating-point operation	FP_DP_SCALE_OPS_SPEC	FP_DP_FIXED_OPS_SPEC
Integer operations (any size)	INT_SCALE_OPS_SPEC	INT_FIXED_OPS_SPEC
Load/store accesses (any size)	LDST_SCALE_OPS_SPEC	LDST_FIXED_OPS_SPEC
Load accesses (any size)	LD_SCALE_OPS_SPEC	LD_FIXED_OPS_SPEC
Store accesses (any size)	ST_SCALE_OPS_SPEC	ST_FIXED_OPS_SPEC

Bytes loaded and stored

I_{NYJRH}

The number of bytes speculatively loaded from memory or stored to memory, assuming that all SVE vector elements are active, can be determined from a pair of event counters. For example, the total number of bytes loaded from memory can be computed as follows:

LD_SCALE_BYTES_SPEC × VL ÷ 128 + LD_FIXED_BYTES_SPEC

A summary of the total byte count pairs is as follows:

Operation type	Scalable operations	Fixed width operations
Load/store byte count	LDST_SCALE_BYTES_SPEC	LDST_FIXED_BYTES_SPEC
Load byte count	LD_SCALE_BYTES_SPEC	LD_FIXED_BYTES_SPEC
Store byte count	ST_SCALE_BYTES_SPEC	ST_FIXED_BYTES_SPEC

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Overall vector utilization

I_{MVTZM} Vector utilization rates for SVE events which ignore the number of Active elements can be estimated by adjusting them using the following ratios:

Numerator	Denominator	Utilization rate
SVE_PRED_FULL_SPEC	SVE_PRED_SPEC	All predicates active
SVE_PRED_PARTIAL_SPEC	SVE_PRED_SPEC	Partial predicates active
SVE_PRED_EMPTY_SPEC	SVE_PRED_SPEC	No predicates active

Vector loop efficiency

I_{MXYQS} The effectiveness with which sequential or scalar source loops are vectorized can be estimated using ratios of the SVE_PLOOP_*_SPEC predicated loop events, as shown in the following table:

Numerator	Denominator	Vector loop metric
SVE_PLOOP_ELTS_SPEC	SVE_PLOOP_TERM_SPEC	Source level iterations per loop
SVE_PLOOP_TEST_SPEC	SVE_PLOOP_TERM_SPEC	Vectorized iterations per loop
SVE_PLOOP_ELTS_SPEC	SVE_PLOOP_TEST_SPEC	Parallelism per vector loop

D8.11.7 Required events

FEAT_PMUv3 requires that an implementation includes the following common events:

- `0x0000`, SW_INCR, Instruction architecturally executed, Condition code check pass, software increment.
- `0x0003`, L1D_CACHE_REFILL, Level 1 data cache refill.

  Note

  Event `0x0003` is only required if the implementation includes a Level 1 data or unified cache.

- `0x0004`, L1D_CACHE, Level 1 data cache access.

  Note

  Event `0x0004` is only required if the implementation includes a Level 1 data or unified cache.

- `0x0010`, BR_MIS_PRED, Mispredicted or not predicted branch Speculatively executed.

  Note

  Event `0x0010` is only required if the implementation includes program-flow prediction. However, Arm strongly recommends that the event is implemented as described in *Common microarchitectural events* on page D8-5031.

- `0x0011`, CPU_CYCLES, Cycle.
- `0x0012`, BR_PRED, Predictable branch Speculatively executed.

  Note

  Event `0x0012` is only required if the implementation includes program-flow prediction. However, Arm recommends that the event is implemented as described in *Common microarchitectural events* on page D8-5031.

- At least one of:
  - `0x0008`, INST_RETIRED, Instruction architecturally executed.
  - `0x001B`, INST_SPEC, Operation Speculatively executed.

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Note

Arm strongly recommends that event `0x008` is implemented.

- When FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented:
  - `0x0023`, STALL_FRONTEND, No operation issued due to the frontend.
  - `0x0024`, STALL_BACKEND, No operation issued due to the backend.
- When The Scalable Vector Extension (SVE) is implemented, at least one of:
  - `0x8002`, SVE_INST_RETIRED, SVE instruction architecturally retired.
  - `0x8006`, SVE_INST_SPEC, SVE operation speculatively executed.
- When FEAT_SPE is implemented:
  - `0x4000`, SAMPLE_POP, Statistical Profiling sample population.
  - `0x4001`, SAMPLE_FEED, Statistical Profiling sample taken.
  - `0x4002`, SAMPLE_FILTRATE, Statistical Profiling sample filtered.
  - `0x4003`, SAMPLE_COLLISION, Statistical Profiling sample collision.
- When FEAT_PMUv3p4 is implemented:
  - `0x003C`, STALL, No operation sent for execution.
  - `0x0039`, L1D_CACHE_LMISS_RD, Level 1 data cache long-latency read miss.
  - `0x4006`, L1I_CACHE_LMISS, Level 1 instruction cache long-latency miss.
  - `0x0040`, L1D_CACHE_RD, Level 1 data cache read.
- When FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented:
  - `0x812A`, SAMPLE_FEED_BR, Statistical Profiling sample taken, branch.
  - `0x812B`, SAMPLE_FEED_LD, Statistical Profiling sample taken, load.
  - `0x812C`, SAMPLE_FEED_ST, Statistical Profiling sample taken, store.
  - `0x812D`, SAMPLE_FEED_OP, Statistical Profiling sample taken, matching operation type.
  - `0x812E`, SAMPLE_FEED_EVENT, Statistical Profiling sample taken, matching events.
  - `0x812F`, SAMPLE_FEED_LAT, Statistical Profiling sample taken, exceeding minimum latency.

When any of the following common events are implemented, all three of them are implemented:

- `0x003D`, STALL_SLOT_BACKEND, No operation sent for execution on a Slot due to the backend,
- `0x003E`, STALL_SLOT_FRONTEND, No operation sent for execution on a Slot due to the frontend.
- `0x003F`, STALL_SLOT, No operation sent for execution on a Slot.

Arm strongly recommends that the following events are implemented:

- `0x0021`, BR_RETIRED.
- `0x0022`, BR_MIS_PRED_RETIRED.
- `0x003A`, OP_RETIRED.
- `0x003B`, OP_SPEC.
- `0x003D`, STALL_SLOT_BACKEND.
- `0x003E`, STALL_SLOT_FRONTEND.
- `0x003F`, STALL_SLOT.

D8.11.8 IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event numbers

Arm recommends that implementers establish a standardized numbering scheme for their IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED events, with common definitions, and common event numbers, applied to all of their implementations. In general, the recommended approach is for standardization across implementations with common features. However, Arm recognizes that attempting to standardize the encoding of microarchitectural features across too wide a range of implementations is not productive.

The Arm architecture guarantees not to define any event prefixed with *IMP_* as part of the standard Arm architecture.

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Arm strongly recommends that at least the following classes of event are identified in the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED events:

- Separating each of the STALL_FRONTEND and STALL_SLOT_FRONTEND events to count holes in instruction availability.
- Separating each of the STALL_BACKEND and STALL_SLOT_BACKEND events, to count, for example, cumulative duration of stalls, unavailability of execution resources, or missed superscalar issue opportunities.
- Miss rates for additional levels of caches and TLBs.
- Any external events passed to the PE through an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanism.
- Cumulative duration of a PSTATE.{A, I, F} interrupt mask set to 1.
- Cumulative occupancy for resource queues, such as data access queues, and entry/exit counts, so that average latencies can be determined, separating out counts for key resources that might exist. An implementation might also provide registers in the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED space to further extend such counts, for example by specifying a minimum latency for an event to be counted.
- Any other microarchitectural features that the implementer considers are valuable to count.

The range of possible IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event numbers is described in *The PMU event number space and common events* on page D8-4989.

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D8.12 Performance Monitors Extension registers

Further information on the Performance Monitors Extension Registers can be found in the following sections:

- Table K14-2 on page K14-11420 lists the Performance Monitors register names for AArch32 and AArch64 states.
- *Performance monitors registers* on page K14-11452 summarizes the Performance Monitors Extension registers in AArch64 state.
- *Performance monitors registers* on page K14-11481 summarizes the Performance Monitors Extension registers in AArch32 state.

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Chapter D9
The Activity Monitors Extension

This chapter describes version 1 of the *Activity Monitor Unit* (AMU) architecture, AMUv1, an optional non-invasive component. It contains the following sections:

- *About the Activity Monitors Extension* on page D9-5144.
- *Properties and behavior of the activity monitors* on page D9-5145.
- *AMU events and event numbers* on page D9-5147.

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D9.1 About the Activity Monitors Extension

The Activity Monitors Extension is an OPTIONAL extension to the Armv8.4 architecture.

The Activity Monitors Extension implements version 1 of the Activity Monitors architecture, AMUv1, and interfaces to the registers defined by AMUv1, the Activity Monitors registers.

Version 1 of the Activity Monitors architecture implements:

- A counter group of four architected 64-bit event counters. The events counted by the architected event counter are fixed and architecturally defined.

  Note

  The Activity Monitors architecture provides space for up to 16 architected event counters. Future versions of the Activity Monitors architecture may use this space to implement additional architected event counters.

- A counter group of up to 16 auxiliary 64-bit event counters. The event counted for each auxiliary event counter may be fixed or programmable, and whether it is fixed or programmable is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. When the event counted by an auxiliary event counter is fixed, this event is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
- Controls for enabling and disabling counters.
- When the event counted by an auxiliary event counter is programmable, controls for assigning an event to the counter.
- Controls that determine whether the activity monitor counters continue to count while the PE is halted in Debug state.

The read-only registers AMCFGR and AMCGCR provide information about features supported by the Activity Monitors Extension, the number of counter groups implemented, the total number of counters implemented, the number of counters implemented within each group, and the size of the counters.

The Activity Monitors Extension provides:

- A mandatory System register interface to the Activity Monitors registers, for both AArch64 and AArch32 states.

  Base system registers on page K14-11464 lists the AArch64 Activity Monitors registers, and *Base system registers* on page K14-11489 lists the AArch32 Activity Monitors registers. Table K14-3 on page K14-11421 shows the relationship between the AArch64 and the AArch32 Activity Monitors register.

- Controls that allow software to enable or disable access by software running at lower Exception levels to the Activity Monitors registers.
- When FEAT_AMUv1p1 is implemented, and the hypervisor is using AArch64, offset registers that support virtualization of the Activity Monitor event counters.
- An optional external interface providing read-only memory-mapped access to the Activity Monitors registers.

  Alphabetical index of memory-mapped registers on page K14-11491 lists the Activity Monitors memory-mapped registers. For more information on the recommended external interface, see Chapter I4 *Recommended External Interface to the Activity Monitors*.

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D9.2 Properties and behavior of the activity monitors

D9.2.1 Basic characteristics of the activity monitor event counters

Every activity monitor event counter is a 64-bit wrapping counter. When an activity monitor event counter wraps, the counter overflows.

Note

The Activity Monitor architecture does not provide support for overflow status indication or interrupts.

The state of the authentication signals do not affect counting.

Any change in clock frequency, including when a WFI and WFE instruction stops the clock, can affect any counter.

If FEAT_AMUv1p1 is implemented, for the architected event counters 0, 2 and 3, and each auxiliary event counter configured to use an offset, there is an offset register which is used to virtualize the count on a read from EL1 or EL0. At EL2, EL3 or from the memory-mapped view, permitted accesses to the counters use the physical view without any offset. See *Virtualization* on page D9-5146

D9.2.2 Counter configuration and controls

For each architected event counter AMEVCNTR0<n>, there is a corresponding event type register AMEVTYPER0<n> which provides information on the event counted by that counter. The event type registers AMEVTYPER0<n> are read-only.

For each auxiliary event counter AMEVCNTR1<n>, there is a corresponding event type register AMEVTYPER1<n> which provides information on the event counted by that counter. When the event counted by an auxiliary event counter is fixed, the corresponding event type register AMEVTYPER1<n> is read-only. When the event counted by an auxiliary event counter is programmable, the corresponding event type register AMEVTYPER1<n> is read/write.

For each counter group, there is a pair of separate controls to enable and disable the counters in that counter group. AMCNTENCLR0 and AMCNTENSET0 are used to disable and enable the architected event counters. AMCNTENCLR1 and AMCNTENSET1 are used to disable and enable the auxiliary event counters.

While the PE is halted in Debug state, AMCR.HDBG controls whether activity monitor counting is halted.

AMUSERENR.EN controls access from EL0 to the Activity Monitor Extension System registers. CPTR_EL2.TAM and HCPTR.TAM control access from EL0 and EL1 to the Activity Monitor Extension System registers. CPTR_EL3.TAM control access from EL0, EL1, and EL2 to the Activity Monitor Extension System registers.

Note

These controls obey the priority order described in *Prioritization of Synchronous exceptions taken to AArch64 state* on page D1-4613 and *Synchronous exception prioritization for exceptions taken to AArch32 state* on page G1-8617.

AMUSERENR.EN is configurable at EL1, EL2, and EL3. All other controls, as well as the value of the counters, are configurable only at the highest implemented Exception level.

If FEAT_AMUv1p1 is implemented, AMCG1IDR_EL0 defines which auxiliary counters are implemented, and if virtual offsets are enabled, indicates which of the implemented auxiliary counters have a virtual offset when read from EL0 and EL1.

If FEAT_AMUv1p1 is implemented, AMCR.CG1RZ controls whether the auxiliary event counters read as zero if they are accessed at an Exception level lower than the highest implemented Exception level.

D9.2.3 Power and reset domains

The power domain of the Activity Monitoring Unit is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and named the AMU domain.

The reset domain of the Activity Monitoring Unit is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and named the AMU reset.

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The AMU power domain may be the Core power domain.

When an AMU reset of the AMU power domain occurs, the Activity Monitoring Unit is reset and the counters are reset to zero.

When the PE is not in reset, the Activity Monitoring Unit is available

D9.2.4 Accuracy and non-invasive behavior

The activity monitors are a non-invasive component which must provide broadly accurate and statistically useful count information.

The implementation of an architecturally required event might create a conflict between the requirement to be non-invasive and the requirement to present an accurate value of the count under normal operating conditions. An implementation might provide an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED control that disables accurate count of the event to restore performance and document the impact on performance of accurate counting. The expectations for non-invasive behavior and the degree of inaccuracy of the activity monitors are otherwise as described for the Performance Monitors architecture.

Note

For information on the expectations for non-invasive behavior and the degree of inaccuracy of the Performance Monitors, see *Non-invasive behavior* on page D8-4962 and *A reasonable degree of inaccuracy* on page D8-4962.

D9.2.5 Virtualization

FEAT_AMUv1p1 supports virtualized access to the Activity Monitors event counters at EL1 and EL0.

The fields HCR_EL2.AMVOFFEN and SCR_EL3.AMVOFFEN enable and disable virtualization. When enabled, the architected event counters 0, 2 and 3 have counter offsets. Architected event counter 1 does not have an offset. The register AMCG1IDR_EL0 indicates which of the implemented auxiliary event counters has implemented counter offsets. An implemented event counter that does not have a defined offset has an effective offset of zero. The offset registers can be accessed only at EL2 or EL3, and affect views of the event counters at EL1 and EL0 from the System register interfaces only.

The AMEVCNTVOFF0<n>_EL2 registers hold the offsets for the implemented and enabled architected event counters.

The AMEVCNTVOFF1<n>_EL2 registers hold the offsets for the implemented and enabled auxiliary event counters.

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D9.3 AMU events and event numbers

The Activity Monitors architecture uses the event number space defined by the Performance Monitors architecture to identify events.

The Activity Monitors architecture defines additional events and adds them to the event number space defined by the Performance Monitors architecture for common events.

If the event is counting an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event, it must use an event number from the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event space.

When an implementation supports monitoring of an event that is assigned a common architectural or microarchitectural event number, Arm strongly recommends that it uses that number for the event.

When a common event is available to both the Performance Monitors architecture and the Activity Monitors architecture within one implementation, both architectures use the same event number.

D9.3.1 Architected event counters

Version 1 of the Activity Monitors architecture, AMUv1, requires four events to be counted by the architected activity monitor event counters.

The events required to be counted are:

`0x0011`, **CPU_CYCLES, Processor frequency cycles**

The counter increments on every cycle when the PE is not in WFI or WFE state. When the PE is in WFI or WFE state, this counter does not increment.

This event is counted by AMEVCNTR0<n>, where n is 0.

`0x4004`, **CNT_CYCLES, Constant frequency cycles**

The counter increments at a constant frequency when the PE is not in WFI or WFE state, equal to the rate of increment of the System counter, CNTPCT_EL0. When the PE is in WFI or WFE state, this counter does not increment.

This event is counted by AMEVCNTR0<n>, where n is 1.

`0x0008`, **INST_RETIRED, Instructions retired**

This event is defined identically to INST_RETIRED in the FEAT_PMUv3 architecture.

This event is counted by AMEVCNTR0<n>, where n is 2.

`0x4005`, **STALL_BACKEND_MEM, Memory stall cycles**

The counter counts cycles in which the PE is unable to dispatch instructions from the frontend to the backend of the PE due to a backend stall caused by a demand data miss in the last level of data or unified cache within the PE clock domain or, if Armv8.7 is implemented, a non-cacheable data access in progress.

If Armv8.7 is not implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the counter counts backend stall cycles when a non-cacheable data access is in progress.

This event is counted by AMEVCNTR0<n>, where n is 3.

D9.3.2 Auxiliary event counters

Auxiliary event counters can count events defined by the Performance Monitors architecture and IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED events defined specifically for activity monitoring.

Implementations must not reuse an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event number for different hardware events across the Performance Monitors architecture and the Activity Monitors architecture.

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Chapter D10
The Statistical Profiling Extension

This chapter describes the Statistical Profiling Extension. It contains the following sections:

- *About the Statistical Profiling Extension* on page D10-5150.
- *Defining the sample population* on page D10-5152.
- *Controlling when an operation is sampled* on page D10-5153.
- *Enabling profiling* on page D10-5156.
- *Filtering sample records* on page D10-5158.
- *The profiling data* on page D10-5160.
- *The Profiling Buffer* on page D10-5172.
- *Profiling Buffer management* on page D10-5177.
- *Synchronization and Statistical Profiling* on page D10-5181.

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D10.1 About the Statistical Profiling Extension

When the Statistical Profiling Extension is implemented, the PE includes a *Statistical Profiling Unit* (SPU). When profiling is enabled, the SPU does the following:

1. Chooses an operation from a sample population, that can be restricted by Exception level, at a programmable interval that might have some random, or pseudorandom, perturbation.
2. Takes a trace of the sampled operation. This includes the PC, events, timings, and data addresses, related to the sampled operation. This is the profiling operation.
3. If defined, filters out potential sample records generated by the profiling operation by reference to any or all of the following:
   a. The type of operation.
   b. Events.
   c. Latency.
4. Creates a record that contains the traced information. Sample records that meet the criteria of the filter are written to and stored in a memory buffer. These sample records can be processed by software when the memory buffer is full.

D10.1.1 Non-invasive behavior

Statistical Profiling is a non-invasive debug operation:

- While profiling is enabled, the operation and performance of the processing element (PE) must not be significantly impacted between sampled operations, that is, other than for writing out sample records and processing Profiling Buffer management interrupts.
- The performance of the sampled operation and the performance of the PE in general must not be significantly impacted. The sample records are not written to memory until after the sampled operation has finished execution. However, this does not apply if the sample records are physical addresses for data access operations. In this case, the impact is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
- The profiling operation to write sample records must not be excessively impactful on the performance of the sampled operation or the performance of the PE generally.

D10.1.2 PMU extensions

If the Statistical Profiling and Performance Monitors Extensions are implemented, then the following PMU events must be implemented:

- SAMPLE_POP.
- SAMPLE_FEED.
- SAMPLE_FILTRATE.
- SAMPLE_COLLISION.

Note

These events are discoverable through a read of PMCEID0_EL0[35:32].

If FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented, the following PMU events must be implemented:

- SAMPLE_FEED_BR.
- SAMPLE_FEED_LD.
- SAMPLE_FEED_ST.
- SAMPLE_FEED_OP.
- SAMPLE_FEED_EVENT.
- SAMPLE_FEED_LAT.

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D10.1.3 Multithreaded implementations

In a multithreaded implementation:

- Statistical Profiling is implemented per-thread.
- The sample interval counter counts only operations for the thread that is being profiled.
- Latency and other cycle counters count each cycle for the PE for which the thread was active and could issue an operation.

The architecture does not define features for inter-thread profiling and does not support sharing the Profiling Buffer between threads.

Note

An implementation is described as multithreaded when the lowest level of affinity consists of logical processors that are implemented using a multi-threading type approach. That is, the performance of processors at the lowest affinity level is very interdependent.

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D10.2 Defining the sample population

All samples are taken from a *population of operations*. The population is dynamic rather than static. That is, if a program executes the same operation multiple times (for example, because of loops and subroutines) then that operation appears multiple times in the population.

The operations are an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice between:

- Architecture instructions.
- IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED microarchitectural operations (micro-ops).

Architecture instruction means a single instruction that is defined by the Armv8 instruction set architecture in AArch64 state.

An architecture instruction might create one or more micro-ops at any point in the execution pipeline. The definition of a micro-op is implementation specific. An architecture instruction might create more than one micro-op for each instruction. A micro-op might also be removed or merged with another micro-op in the execution stream, so an architecture instruction might create no micro-ops for an instruction.

Any arbitrary translation of architecture instructions to an equivalent sequence of micro-ops is permitted. In some implementations, the relationship between architecture instructions and micro-ops might vary over time.

Note

Sampling from architecture instructions does not require that the instruction is architecturally executed.

D10.2.1 Operations that might be excluded from the sample population

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether each of the following operations is part of the sample population:

- Operations on misspeculated paths.
- Operations (specifically micro-ops) that do not relate to any architecture instruction.
- Operations that generate non-architectural exceptions.

If the operation is not part of the sample population, the operation does not cause the sample interval counter to decrement, is not counted by the SAMPLE_POP event and therefore is never sampled.

If the operation is part of the sample population, the operation causes the sample interval counter to decrement, is counted by the SAMPLE_POP event, and might be sampled and counted by the SAMPLE_FEED event. However, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the sample record for such a sampled operation is captured in the Profiling Buffer. For more information, see *Sample operation records for misspeculated and non-architectural operations* on page D10-5168 and *Non-architectural exceptions* on page D10-5171.

If such a sample record is not captured into the Profiling Buffer, then no packets are output and the sample is not counted by the SAMPLE_FILTRATE event.

Note

If the owning Exception level passes this data to less privileged software for processing, it can set PMSFCR_EL1.FE to 1 and PMSEVFR_EL1[1] to 1 to prevent speculative instructions from being recorded in the Profiling Buffer.

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D10.3 Controlling when an operation is sampled

The sample interval counter, PMSICR_EL1.COUNT controls when an operation is selected for sampling. In some implementations, a secondary sample interval counter, PMSICR_EL1.ECOUNT, is also used.

The following sections describe the operation of the sample interval counters.

Details of the random or pseudorandom number generator used when PMSIRR_EL1.RND is set to 1 are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. See *Generating random numbers for sampling*.

D10.3.1 Operation sampling

A sample operation is as follows:

1. A sampling interval is written to PMSICR_EL1.COUNT by software. The interval is measured in operations.
2. The sample interval counter is decremented by hardware for each operation when sampling is enabled.
3. When the sample interval counter reaches zero, then:
   a. If random perturbation is enabled, the PE continues to count for a random number of further operations while sampling is enabled.
   b. An operation is chosen for profiling. The choice of operation around the sampling point is implementation-specific, but does not introduce sampling bias.
4. The sample interval counter is reloaded and the process loops to step 2. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the sample interval counter is reloaded before step 3.a) or at step 3.b). That is, before or after counting the random number of further operations.
5. The chosen operation is marked as the sampled operation. The PE collects information about the sampled operation as it executes by a profiling operation.
6. The sample record is created when the sampled operation has finished execution.

D10.3.2 Generating random numbers for sampling

The random number generator is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Implementations might use a pseudorandom number. The random number generator must be reset into a useable state. An implementation might include IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers to further configure the random number generator.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the PE adds the random number to the sample interval counter prior to counting down the interval, or after the counter reaches zero and the counter has been reloaded.

D10.3.3 Initializing the sample interval counters

When the PE moves from a state where profiling is disabled to a state where profiling is enabled:

- If PMSICR_EL1 is nonzero, then sampling restarts from the current values in PMSICR_EL1.
- If PMSICR_EL1 is zero, then it is loaded with an initial value. The behavior depends on PMSIRR_EL1.RND and an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice discoverable by a read of PMSIDR_EL1.ERnd.
  - If PMSIRR_EL1.RND is 0:
    - PMSICR_EL1.COUNT[31:8] is set to PMSIRR_EL1.INTERVAL.
    - PMSICR_EL1.COUNT[7:0] is set to `0x00`.
  - If PMSIRR_EL1.RND is 1 and PMSIDR_EL1.ERnd is 0:
    - PMSICR_EL1.COUNT[31:8] is set to PMSIRR_EL1.INTERVAL.
    - PMSICR_EL1.COUNT[7:0] is set to a random or pseudorandom value in the range `0x00` to `0xFF`.
  - If PMSIRR_EL1.RND is 1 and PMSIDR_EL1.ERnd is 1:
    - PMSICR_EL1.COUNT[31:8] is set to PMSIRR_EL1.INTERVAL.
    - PMSICR_EL1.COUNT[7:0] is set to `0x00`.

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D10.3.4 Behavior of the sample interval counter while profiling is enabled

While profiling is enabled, the counters control when an operation is selected for sampling. The behavior depends on PMSIRR_EL1.RND and an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice discoverable in PMSIDR_EL1.ERnd.

If PMSIRR_EL1.RND is 0:

While nonzero, the sample interval counter decrements by 1 for each member of the sample population. When the counter reaches zero:

- A member of the sampling population is selected for sampling.
- The counter is set as follows:
  - PMSICR_EL1.COUNT[31:8] is set to PMSIRR_EL1.INTERVAL.
  - PMSICR_EL1.COUNT[7:0] is set to `0x00`.

Note

Because the counter counts down to zero, when PMSIRR_EL1.RND is 0 the interval between operations being selected for sampling is (*INTERVAL*×256+1).

If PMSIRR_EL1.RND is 1 and PMSIDR_EL1.ERnd is 0

While nonzero, the sample interval counter decrements by 1 for each member of the sample population. When the counter reaches zero:

- A member of the sampling population is selected for sampling.
- The counter is set as follows:
  - PMSICR_EL1.COUNT[31:8] is set to PMSIRR_EL1.INTERVAL.
  - PMSICR_EL1.COUNT[7:0] is set to a random or pseudorandom value in the range `0x00` to `0xFF`.

Note

When PMSIRR_EL1.RND is 1 and PMSIDR_EL1.ERnd is 0, the mean interval between operations being selected for sampling is (*INTERVAL*×256+128), if the random number generator is uniform.

If PMSIRR_EL1.RND is 1 and PMSIDR_EL1.ERnd is 1

While nonzero, the primary sample interval counter decrements by 1 for each member of the sample population. When the primary counter reaches zero:

- The primary sample interval counter is set as follows:
  - PMSICR_EL1.COUNT[31:8] is set to PMSIRR_EL1.INTERVAL.
  - PMSICR_EL1.COUNT[7:0] is set to `0x00`.
- The secondary sample interval counter, PMSICR_EL1.ECOUNT, is set to a random or pseudorandom value in the range `0x00` to `0xFF`.

While the secondary sample interval counter is nonzero, the secondary sample interval counter decrements by 1 for each member of the sample population. The primary sample interval counter also continues to decrement because it is also nonzero.

When the secondary sample interval counter reaches zero, an operation is selected for sampling.

Note

When PMSIRR_EL1.RND is set to 1 and PMSIDR_EL1.ERnd is 1, the mean interval between operations being selected for sampling is (*INTERVAL*×256+1), if the random number generator is uniform.

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D10.3.5 Behavior of the sample interval counter while profiling is disabled

When profiling is disabled:

- No operations are selected for sampling.
- No sample records are collected.
- The sample interval counters retain their values and do not decrement.

D10.3.6 Where operations are sampled

The exact point in the sampled lifespan of operations at which operations are chosen for profiling is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Arm recommends that the point at which operations are sampled is linked to the definition of the Performance Monitors Extension (PMU) STALL_FRONTEND and STALL_BACKEND events, so that sampling records information for STALL_BACKEND stalls.

D10.3.7 Sample collisions

The maximum number of sampled operations that a PE can support simultaneously is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. If the maximum number of simultaneous sampled operations has been reached at the point when a new operation must be sampled, the new sample is said to have collided with a previous sampled operation.

The PE records the fact that a sampled operation has collided with another sampled operation. Software can also count the number of collisions and gauge the impact of the collisions.

On a sample collision:

- The PMU event SAMPLE_COLLISION is generated.
- PMBSR_EL1.COLL is set to 1.
- The new operation is not sampled.

Following a context synchronization event an indirect write to PMBSR_EL1.COLL is guaranteed to be visible to instructions in program order after the sampled operation that collided. There is no guarantee of visibility without a context synchronization event. For more information, see *Synchronization and Statistical Profiling* on page D10-5181.

Note

This means that following a context synchronization event PMBSR_EL1.COLL will not change on entry to a state where profiling is disabled.

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D10.4 Enabling profiling

Profiling is enabled when all of the following are true:

- The PE is in AArch64 state.
- PMBLIMITR_EL1.E is 1 and PMBSR_EL1.S is 0.
- The PE is executing at either the Profiling Buffer owning Exception level or any lower Exception level.
- The PE is executing in the Security state of the Profiling Buffer owning Exception level.
- The PE is in Non-debug state.
- PMSCR_EL1.{E1SPE, E0SPE} and PMSCR_EL2.{E2SPE, E0HSPE} enable profiling at the current Exception level.

Note

The owning Exception level is controlled by MDCR_EL3.NSPB and MDCR_EL2.E2PB. See *The owning Exception level* on page D10-5173.

PMSCR_EL1.{E1SPE, E0SPE} and PMSCR_EL2.{E2SPE, E0HSPE} enable sampling by Exception level:

- In a guest operating system or Secure state, PMSCR_EL1.E1SPE enables profiling at EL1 and PMSCR_EL1.E0SPE at EL0.
- In a hypervisor or host operating system, PMSCR_EL2.E2SPE enables profiling at EL2 and PMSCR_EL2.E0HSPE at EL0.
- Sampling is always disabled at EL3.

Table D10-1 on page D10-5156 defines the valid combinations of the Effective values of SCR_EL3.NS, SCR_EL3.EEL2, MDCR_EL3.NSPB, MDCR_EL2.E2PB, and HCR_EL2.TGE that define when sampling is enabled.

In Table D10-1 on page D10-5156:

D Disabled.

E2SPE Enabled if PMSCR_EL2.E2SPE == 1, disabled otherwise.

E1SPE Enabled if PMSCR_EL1.E1SPE == 1, disabled otherwise.

E0HSPE Enabled if PMSCR_EL2.E0HSPE == 1, disabled otherwise.

E0SPE Enabled if PMSCR_EL1.E0SPE == 1, disabled otherwise.

Table D10-1 Enabling by Exception level and Security state (for all Exception levels using AArch64 state)

Controls					Sampling enabled at			
NS	NSPB	E2PB	EEL2	TGE	EL3	EL2	EL1	EL0
1	0b0X	X	X	X	D	D	D	D
	0b1X	0b1X	X	0	D	D	E1SPE	E0SPE
		0b1X	X	1	D	D	n/a	D
		0b00	X	0	D	E2SPE	E1SPE	E0SPE
		0b00	X	1	D	E2SPE	n/a	E0HSPE

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Table D10-1 Enabling by Exception level and Security state (for all Exception levels using AArch64 state) (continued)

Controls					Sampling enabled at			
NS	NSPB	E2PB	EEL2	TGE	EL3	EL2	EL1	EL0
0	0b1X	X	X	X	D	D	D	D
	0b0X	X	0	X	D	n/a	E1SPE	E0SPE
		0b1X	1	0	D	D	E1SPE	E0SPE
		0b1X	1	1	D	D	n/a	D
		0b00	1	0	D	E2SPE	E1SPE	E0SPE
		0b00	1	1	D	E2SPE	n/a	E0HSPE

This is described in the pseudocode function `StatisticalProfilingEnabled()`.

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D10.5 Filtering sample records

PMSFCR_EL1.FT enables filtering by operation type. When enabled PMSFCR_EL1.{ST, LD, B} define the collected types:

- ST enables collection of store sampled operations, including all atomic operations.
- LD enables collection of load sampled operations, including atomic operations that return a value to a register.
- B enables collection of branch sampled operations, including direct and indirect branches and exception returns.

Note

When micro-op sampling is implemented, filtering is based on the micro-op type.

Table D10-2 on page D10-5158 summarizes the controls for filtering by operation type. In this table:

Load Atomic Refers to atomic operations which return a value to a general-purpose register. Other atomic operations are classed as Store.

D Indicates that the operation is discarded.

C Indicates that the operation is collected.

C/D Indicates it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the operation is collected or discarded.

Table D10-2 Filtering by Operation type

PMSFCR_EL1 field				Operation type				
FT	LD	ST	B	Load	Load Atomic	Store	Branch	Other
0	X	X	X	C	C	C	C	C
1	0	0	0	C/D	C/D	C/D	C/D	C/D
			1	D	D	D	C	D
		1	0	D	C	C	D	D
			1	D	C	C	C	D
	1	0	0	C	C	D	D	D
			1	C	C	D	C	D
		1	0	C	C	C	D	D
			1	C	C	C	C	D

PMSFCR_EL1.FE enables filtering by a set of events that are defined by PMSEVFR_EL1. When enabled, only sampled operations with all the events in the filter set are recorded and written to the Profiling Buffer.

If FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented, PMSFCR_EL1.FnE enables filtering by a set of events that are defined by PMSNEVFR_EL1. When enabled, only sampled operations with all the events in the filter clear are recorded and written to the Profiling Buffer.

PMSFCR_EL1.FL enables filtering by total latency. PMSLATFR_EL1.MINLAT defines the minimum latency. When enabled, only sampled operations with a total latency greater than or equal to the minimum latency are recorded and written to the Profiling Buffer.

These controls combine together as a logical AND.

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Example D10-1 Collection of sampled operations

If PMSFCR_EL1.FE is 1, PMSFCR_EL1.FnE is 0, PMSFCR_EL1.FT is 1, and PMSFCR_EL1.FL is 1, then only sampled operations that meet all of the following criteria are recorded and written to the Profiling Buffer:

- The sampled operation is one of the selected operation types.
- The operation has all of the events in the filter set.
- The total latency is equal to or greater than the minimum latency.

This is described in the pseudocode function `SPECollectRecord()`.

D10.5.1 Discard mode

FEAT_SPEv1p2 adds an operating mode, Discard mode, that allows all sampled operations to be discarded and not written to the Profiling Buffer. Discard mode is enabled when PMBLIMITR_EL1.FM is 0b10, and has all of the following effects:

- All profiling data is discarded after filtering.
- The PMBLIMITR_EL1.LIMIT and PMBPTR_EL1 fields are ignored. PMBPTR_EL1 does not increment for each sampled operation.
- The restrictions on setting PMBLIMITR_EL1.LIMIT and PMBPTR_EL1 do not apply, see *Restrictions on the current write pointer* on page D10-5172.
- Buffer management events are not generated.

Other profiling behaviors are unchanged, including:

- The discarding of profiling data logically occurs after SAMPLE_FILTRATE and other PMU events are counted.
- Sample collisions will still set PMBSR_EL1.COLL to 1.

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D10.6 The profiling data

Unless otherwise stated, all sample records that are generated by a profiling operation contain:

- A timestamp, if enabled. This is one of:
  - The physical counter, CNTPCT_EL0.
  - The offset physical counter, CNTPCT_EL0 - CNTPOFF_EL2. When any of the following are true, the *Effective value* of CNTPOFF_EL2 is 0 for all profiling purposes:
    - EL3 is using AArch32.
    - EL2 is not implemented.
    - FEAT_ECV is not implemented.
    - The *Effective value* of SCR_EL3.{NS,RW} is {1,0}.
    - CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV is 0.
    - SCR_EL3.ECVEn is 0.
  - The virtual counter, CNTVCT_EL0.

  It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED how this timestamp relates to the sampled operation. It might be the time when the sampled operation was taken or any later time during the lifetime of the sampled operation, that is, up to the time when the sampled operation finishes execution.

  If the Generic Timer system counter is disabled and timestamps are enabled, then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:
  - The SPU behaves as if timestamps are disabled.
  - The timestamp that is collected in the sample record is UNKNOWN.

  Note

  This behavior describes when CNTCR.EN is 0, the Generic Timer system counter is disabled. This behavior does not apply when the Generic Timer system counter is enabled but not accessible at the current Exception level.

- The context, if enabled, which is one or more of:
  - CONTEXTIDR_EL1.
  - CONTEXTIDR_EL2.
  - The Exception level.
  - The Security state.
- Information about whether the sampled operation generated an exception:
  - The target address for an exception generating operation is not collected.
- Information about whether the sampled operation was *Architecturally executed*.

If the sampled operation is *Architecturally executed* and does not generate an exception, the sample record also contains:

- The PC virtual address for the sampled operation.
- Information about whether the sampled operation is a branch, a load, a load atomic, a store, or other.
- Information about whether the sampled operation is conditional, conditional select, or not.
- The total latency, a cycle count from the start of the sampled operation up to the point where the operation has finished execution and is no longer capable of stalling any instruction that consumes its output.
- The issue latency, a cycle count from the start of the sampled operation up to the point when at least one part of the sampled operation starts executing. A sampled operation might be delayed, for example, because the input operands were not available.

If the sampled operation is not *Architecturally executed* or generates an exception, it is UNPREDICTABLE whether the record contains all or any of this information and the other information about the operation listed in this section and the following subsections. For information on exceptions being taken in sampled operations, see *Exceptions* on page D10-5170.

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The architecture defines a set of additional data that is collected in the sample record for each sampled operation. This is described in the following subsections, and comprises:

- Events, which are required to be implemented consistently with PMU Events. For more information, see Chapter D11 *Statistical Profiling Extension Sample Record Specification* and Chapter D8 *The Performance Monitors Extension*.
- Cycle counters. Cycle count values as described in this architecture, which, for a particular implementation, are fixed with an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value, might be omitted from the sample record.
- Addresses.

In addition, the architecture permits IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED events, counters, and addresses to be collected.

D10.6.1 Information collected for micro-ops

Because architectural instructions might create zero, one, or more micro-ops, micro-ops might have different characteristics from the architectural instructions they are created from. The data collected for each micro-op is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Implementations should collect the subset of data appropriate to the micro-op.

Example D10-2 Sampling of micro-ops

If an architectural load instruction is split into an address generation micro-op and a load micro-op, then when generating the sample record and filtering based on operation type:

- If the address generation micro-op is sampled, the sampled operation is treated as *other*.
- If the load micro-op is sampled, the sampled operation is treated as a load.

D10.6.2 Additional information for each profiled branch or exception return

For an *Architecturally executed* sampled branch or exception return operation, the profiling operation records:

- The sampled operation type as an unconditional branch or a conditional branch. Sampled exception returns are treated as unconditional branches by the Statistical Profiling Extension.
- If the branch is taken, the target virtual address of the branch. The target virtual address of the branch includes the Exception level and Security state of the target. The target virtual address includes the Exception level and Security state of the target. If the sampled operation is an illegal exception return, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the context information recorded in the target virtual address is the actual target context, or the target context that is described by the SPSR.
- If the PE implements branch prediction, whether the branch was correctly predicted or mispredicted.
- Whether the branch was taken or not taken.
- Whether the branch was direct or indirect.
- If the branch is not taken, a target virtual address might be recorded. Software must treat this value if present as UNKNOWN.
- If the optional behavior in FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented, the target address of the most recently executed sampled branch that was taken and retired in program order before the sampled operation.

Note

A sampled operation that generates an exception is not treated as a branch.

Last branch target

If FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented, PMSIDR_EL1.PBT optionally adds the capability to record a packet for each event that provides the target address of the previous taken branch.

If enabled, the profiling operation records the target address of the most recently sampled branch that was taken and retired in program order before the sampled operation.

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It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether or not the profiling operation records the target address of the most recently taken branch instruction in the following cases:

- The sampled operation is not a sampled retired taken branch operation.
- The most recently taken branch instruction was a Context synchronization operation, exception-generating instruction, or exception return.
- No branch instruction has been retired, prior to the sampled operation, since the most recent Context synchronization operation or taken exception.

The profiling operation does not record the target address of the most recently taken branch instruction in the following cases:

- The most recently taken branch instruction was executed when profiling was disabled or prohibited.
- Either the most recently taken branch instruction or the sampled operation is still speculative.

D10.6.3 Additional information for each profiled memory access operation

For an *Architecturally executed* sampled load, store, or atomic operation that does not generate an exception, the profiling operation records:

- The data virtual and, if enabled, physical addresses being accessed.
  - If the applicable Top Byte Ignore (TBI) bit is set to one, the virtual address includes any top-byte tag.
  - The physical address is the address the PE accesses in the physical address space, and so includes the Secure address space identifier.
- The sampled operation type, which includes:
  - Whether the sampled operation is a load, store, or atomic.
  - When FEAT_SPEv1p3 and FEAT_MTE are implemented, whether the sampled operation is a Tag load or store.
  - When FEAT_NV2 is implemented, whether the sampled operation is a System register access transformed into a memory access.
  - When FEAT_SPEv1p3 and FEAT_MOPS are implemented, whether the sampled operation is a Memory Copy or Memory Set load or store.
  - Whether the sampled operation is Load-Exclusive, Store-Exclusive or Load-acquire, Store-release.
  - Whether the sampled operation accesses the general-purpose or SIMD&FP registers.
- The translation latency. Cycle count from a virtual address being passed to the MMU for translation to the result of the translation being available.
- Whether the sampled operation accessed the Level 1 data cache and the result.
- Whether the sampled operation accessed the data TLB and the result.
- An optional record of whether the sampled operation accessed Last Level data cache and the result.
- An optional record of whether the sampled operation accessed *another socket* in a multi-socket system.
- An optional, IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, indicator of the data source for a load. If the sampled operation makes multiple accesses, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this indicator combines information for all parts of the load or applies only for a chosen part of the load.
- If FEAT_SPEv1p1 is implemented, an optional indication that the sampled memory operation is non-optimal for the access size. For more information, see *Data Alignment Flag* on page D10-5165.

For each of the cache and another socket indicators, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might be UNPREDICTABLE whether this information is present for store accesses. The Last level cache and another socket indicators are optional and might not be present.

For more information, see *Events packet* on page D11-5198.

Note

A store might be marked as not accessing a cache or another socket because it microarchitecturally finished before doing so. For example, the write was placed into a write buffer. This behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might change from time to time, and such events must be interpreted with care.

If the sampled load, store, or atomic operation performs multiple accesses, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the implementation chooses to profile all of the access or a chosen part of that access.

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If the implementation chooses to profile a chosen part of the access:

- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED how the PE chooses the part of the access. The choice does not introduce any systematic bias.

  Note

  For an example of inadvertent systematic bias, consider an implementation where a multiple-register load operation is split into multiple accesses. If the PE systematically chooses the first operation at the lower address for sampling translation latency and data source indicator, and the operation is executed in a loop with an incrementing address, then the first access has better spatial locality with preceding accesses than later accesses and is more likely to both:

  — Hit in the TLB, giving a shorter translation latency.

  — Return data from the Level 1 data cache.

  In this case, or if the PE systematically chooses the last access at the higher address, then sampling would be biased.

- If the accesses are architecturally contiguous, it is further IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the recorded data virtual address is the lowest virtual address that is accessed by the sampled operation or applies to the chosen part of the access.
- If the accesses are not architecturally contiguous, the recorded data virtual address applies for the chosen part of the access.
- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the events and total operation latency apply to the whole operation or the chosen part of the operation.
- The translation latency applies to the chosen part of the operation, and is the count of cycles for which the chosen part of the operation is waiting for the MMU to complete an address translation.

Arm recommends that if the implementation chooses to profile a chosen part of the access, then the recorded addresses, events, and total operation latency apply to the chosen access. That is, the PE behaves as if the chosen part of the access is the sampled operation.

If the sampled load, store, or atomic operation performs a single access, or the implementation chooses to profile all parts of a multiple access:

- If the accesses are architecturally contiguous, the recorded data virtual addresses is the lowest virtual address that is accessed by the sampled operation.
- If the accesses are not architecturally contiguous, the recorded data virtual addresses apply for the chosen part of the access.
- The events and total operation latency apply to the whole operation. For example, when recording whether the sampled operation accessed the Level 1 data cache, the PE records whether any part of the access accessed the Level 1 data cache, and the result, and the total operation latency applies from the issue of the operation to the completion of all parts of the operation.
- The translation latency is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice between:
  — The count of cycles for which at least one part of the operation is waiting for the MMU to complete an address translation, and no part of the operation is accessing memory.
  — The count of cycles for which at least one part of the operation is waiting for the MMU to complete an address translation.

The sampled data physical address packet is not output if any of the following are true:

- The PE does not translate the address, for example because it does not perform the access or the address translation generates a Translation fault.
- The sampled data virtual address packet is not output.
- Sampling of physical addresses is prohibited by System register controls.

If a sampled virtual address packet is not output, or the PE does not perform the access, then all of the following apply:

- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the Translation latency Counter packet for the load or store is either not recorded, or recorded with a value of zero. If the access does not occur and the address is not translated, the packet is not recorded.
- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the bits corresponding to the access in the Events packet are recorded or always zero. If the access does not occur, these bits are zero.

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Additional effects when FEAT_MTE2 is implemented and Allocation Tags are used

If profiling is enabled, each Allocation Tag covers multiple locations in a Tag Granule. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the implementation treats each Allocation Tag access as an access to the data location addressed in the operation, or the whole Tag Granule. That is, whether the data virtual address associated with the sampled access or chosen part of the access is the address of the location being accessed, or the lowest address covered by the same Allocation Tag or Allocation Tags.

If the operation is an access to an Allocation Tag or multiple Allocation Tags, the sampled data physical address has two possibilities:

- The address generated from translating the sampled data virtual address.
- The address generated from translating the lowest address covered by the same Allocation Tag or Allocation Tags,

If the two possibilities have different values, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which one is used as the sampled data physical address. Otherwise, the sampled data physical address is the address generated from translating the sampled data virtual address.

If FEAT_MTE and FEAT_SPEv1p3 are implemented, Tag load and store instructions are sampled using a dedicated Operation Type packet subclass, (Tags load/store). See *Operation Type packet payload (load/store)* on page D11-5205.

Note

Operations that store both Tags and data are recorded as store operations targeting the general-purpose registers or targeting an unspecified registers subclass.

For more information, see Chapter D6 *The Memory Tagging Extension*.

Additional effects when FEAT_NV2 is implemented

When the sampled operation is a System register access transformed into a memory access by the mechanism described in *Enhanced support for nested virtualization* on page D5-4890, the operation is recorded as an `MRS` or `MSR` operation at EL1 transformed into a load/store. If Statistical Profiling is disabled at EL2, the virtual address for the memory access is not recorded.

Additional effects when FEAT_MOPS is implemented

Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions are sampled as retired if they have started processing. This is true even if the execution is not completed at the time of sampling, for example, due to an interrupt.

Memory Copy operations `CPY` and `CPYF` are sampled using Operation Type packet subclass (Memory Copy load/store), and Memory Set operations `SET` and `SETG` are sampled using Operation Type packet subclass (Memory Set load/store).

If a sampled Memory Copy operation performs both a load and a store, then the following are true:

- The sampled data virtual address is:
  - The corresponding one of load and store addresses if the filter controls are set to sample only one of load and store operations, respectively.
  - An unbiased sampling of one of load and store addresses if the filter controls are set to sample both load and store operations.
- The value of the LDST bit in the Operation Type packet is 0 if the source address is sampled, and 1 if the destination address is sampled.

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Additional effects when FEAT_LS64, FEAT_LS64_V, and FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA are implemented

FEAT_LS64, FEAT_LS64_V, and FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA add the `LD64B`, `ST64B`, `ST64BV`, and `ST64BV0` instructions. For SPE:

- `LD64B` is treated as a load.
- `ST64B`, `ST64BV`, and `ST64BV0` are treated as stores. `ST64BV` and `ST64BV0` are store with return instructions and might have performance properties similar to a Device memory load. Sampled `ST64BV` and `ST64BV0` instructions might have the following additional behaviors normally associated with sampled loads:
  - A Data Source packet is generated. This is optional for these instructions. For example, if the Data Source packet can only describe Normal memory sources, then they are not relevant for these instructions.
  - The total latency counter for the sampled operation preferably includes cycles to the point where the return value is returned to the PE.

Note

These behaviors are optional. The information in these packets might not be available or relevant for all implementations.

Data Alignment Flag

If FEAT_SPEv1p1 is implemented Events packet.E[11] is set to 1 for a sampled memory operation if the address alignment is non-optimal for the access size.

Address alignment is defined as *non-optimal* if that access incurs an additional performance penalty only because of the address alignment, and is unrelated to whether the access is architecturally misaligned for the access size.

Example D10-3 Data Alignment Flag operation

- A 32-bit word access that is not word aligned is architecturally misaligned, but (if Alignment faults are disabled) might not incur an additional penalty because of this alignment unless the word also happens to span a cache-line boundary.
- A contiguous load operation that loads a vector that is the length of two cache lines is optimally aligned if it has cache-line alignment, even though the operation makes two cache line accesses.
- A non-contiguous SVE load operation that makes a sequence of access is optimal only if all of the access are optimal.

The definition of non-optimal is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and support for the Alignment Flag is OPTIONAL.

D10.6.4 Additional information for each profiled conditional instruction

For an *Architecturally executed* sampled conditional operation that finishes execution, the profiling operation records:

- That the sampled operation was conditional.
- Whether the condition passed or failed.

A conditional compare operation is treated as a conditional operation.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which conditional select operations (both integer and floating-point), including general-purpose, SIMD&FP, and SVE operations, are treated as conditional:

- Conditional select.
- Conditional select increment.
- Conditional select negate.
- Conditional select invert operations.

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Predicated SVE operations are not conditional operations, as the conditionality of the operation is controlled by a predicate.

Micro-ops might have different characteristics from the architectural instructions they are created from. See *Information collected for micro-ops* on page D10-5161 for more information.

Note

If the implementation samples architectural instructions, for some alias instructions, the alias specifies the opposite condition to the machine instruction that they alias. For example, CSET and CSETM. The event as captured by SPE always captures the result of the machine instruction, not the alias.

For conditional branches, see *Additional information for each profiled branch or exception return* on page D10-5161.

D10.6.5 Additional information for each profiled Scalable Vector Extension operation

When FEAT_SPEv1p1 and The Scalable Vector Extension (SVE) are implemented, SVE operations are sampled as described in this section.

In this section the following terms are used:

Maximum implemented vector length

Means the implemented width of the vector registers. This value is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Accessible vector length

Means the accessible width of the SVE vector registers at the current Exception level, as constrained by the ZCR_EL1, ZCR_EL2 or ZCR_EL3 System registers. The Accessible vector length is always less-than-or-equal-to the Maximum implemented vector length.

Sampled SVE operation

Means an instruction or micro-operation defined by the *Arm Architecture Reference Manual Supplement: The Scalable Vector Extension (SVE), for Armv8-A* and sampled by the SPU that has a vector or a predicate as an input or output. This includes instructions with scalar outputs, but excludes the Non-SIMD SVE instructions.

If an implementation samples micro-operations, then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, and might vary between operation types, whether an operation for which all the following are true is treated as a Sampled SVE operation or the equivalent Advanced SIMD operation:

- The Accessible vector length is 128 bits.
- The operation is unpredicated, and does not have a predicate register as an input or output.
- The operation has an equivalent Advanced SIMD operation.

This includes SVE load and store operations where an equivalent Advanced SIMD operation is defined.

Sampled operation vector

Means the portion of the accessible vector operated on by the Sampled SVE operation.

Effective vector length

Is the length of the Sampled operation vector. The Effective vector length is always less-than-or-equal-to the Accessible vector length.

Note

The Accessible vector length is always quantized into multiples of 128-bits. However, the Sampled operation vector can be any size down to the element size of the operation.

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Sampled predicated SVE operation

Means a Sampled SVE operation that is one of:

- An SVE operation that writes to a vector destination register under a Governing predicate using either zeroing or merging predication.
- A predicated store of a vector register or registers.

For an implementation that samples micro-operations, an SVE instruction might be split up into one or more micro-operations, some of which are predicated and some of which are not predicated.

Note

Sampled predicated SVE operation excludes operations that do not write a vector register, or do so but not using zeroing or merging predication, and applies to machine instructions rather than aliases. For example, the following instructions are not predicated SVE instructions under this definition:

- `CNTP`, `LASTA`, and `PTRUE` do not write to vector registers.
- `FADDV`, and `SMAXV` write scalar values to SIMD&FP registers.
- `COMPACT` and `SEL (vectors)` write to vector registers, and have a predicate operand, but do not use that predicate as a Governing predicate for zeroing or merging predication.
- `MOV (vector, predicated)` appears to be a predicated SVE instruction because it specifies merging predication through the `<PG>/M` operand, but it is actually an alias for the `SEL (vectors)` instruction.

If an implementation samples micro-operations, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether individual elements, or groups of elements, are treated as single micro-operations.

The division of instructions into micro-operations must be fixed prior to sampling to guarantee consistently accurate statistical sampling.

Example D10-4 Vector length

For example, to support a vector length of 1024 bits, an implementation might split all instructions into four micro-operations on 256-bit vector paths. The implementation must, however, implement 1024-bit wide vector registers.

This behavior might vary based on operation type. For example, an implementation that has a full-width data-path for most operations might choose to break certain complex operations, such as non-contiguous load or stores, into shorter vectors.

Example D10-5 Accessible vector length less-than the Maximum implemented

To support an Accessible vector length less-than the Maximum implemented vector length, an implementation might choose to do all operations at the Maximum implemented vector length and discard the results above the Accessible vector length. Discarded results, arising from difference between Maximum implemented vector length and Accessible vector length, do not form part of the sampled operation and the Effective vector length must not include any discarded portions of the vector.

Results discarded because of predication are part of the sampled operation.

For a sampled SVE cache prefetch operation:

- The profiling operation captures an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED subset of the information captured for an SVE load instruction.
- The profiling operation treats the operation type as Other when generating the sample records and filtering based on operation.

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- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the operation is treated as a Sampled SVE operation:
  - If treated as a Sampled SVE operation, the Operation Type packet payload format is the *Operation Type packet* on page D11-5203.
  - If not treated as a Sampled SVE operation, the Operation Type packet format is the *Operation Type packet payload (Other)* on page D11-5203.

For a Sampled SVE operation, the Operation Type packet is one of:

- The SVE operation format.
- The SVE load or store format.

For a Sampled SVE operation, the Operation Type packet.EVL field records an upper bound on the Effective vector length. The value recorded in the Operation Type packet.EVL field is the Effective vector length rounded up to a power-of-two value.

For a Sampled SVE operation that is a Sampled predicated SVE operation;

- Operation Type packet.PRED, Predicated SVE operation, is set to 1.
- If any elements in the Sampled operation vector are Inactive elements, then Events packet.E[17], Partial predicate, is set to 1.
- If all elements in the Sampled operation vector are Inactive elements, then Events packet.E[18],Empty predicate, is set to 1 and Events packet.E[17] (Partial predicate) is set to 1.
- If all elements in the Sampled operation vector are Active elements then Events packet.E[18:17] is set to `0b00`.

For a Sampled SVE operation that is not a Sampled predicated SVE operation:

- Operation Type packet.PRED, Predicated SVE operation, is set to 0.
- Events packet.E[18:17] is set to `0b00`.

For a sampled non-contiguous SVE load or store operation that makes multiple memory accesses, the sampled data virtual address is the address accessed by a random one of the load or store operations chosen from the Sampled operation vector. If the chosen load or store operation is for an Inactive element, the data virtual address packet is not output.

For more information on memory access operations, see *Additional information for each profiled memory access operation* on page D10-5162.

For a sampled contiguous SVE load or store operation that makes multiple memory accesses, the sampled data virtual address is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice of:

- The address accessed for the lowest element in the Sampled operation vector.
- The address used for the access containing the lowest Active element in the Sampled operation vector.

If the corresponding element is an Inactive element, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the data virtual address packet is output.

D10.6.6 Sample operation records for misspeculated and non-architectural operations

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether each of the following operations is part of the sample population:

- Operations on misspeculated paths.
- Operations that do not relate to any architecture instruction.

If the operation is part of the sample population, it is further IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the sample record for the sampled operation is captured in the Profiling Buffer. For more information, see *Operations that might be excluded from the sample population* on page D10-5152.

If such an operation is part of the sample population and the sample record is captured in the Profiling Buffer, then some information for the operation might not be present. However, the Events packet and either the End packet or the Timestamp packet is always output. Neither event 0 (generated exception) nor event 1 (architecturally retired) will be set in the Events packet.

The record must not contain information that cannot be accessed by privileged software of the owning Exception level.

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D10.6.7 Additional information for other operations

For cache maintenance operations by virtual address, cache prefetch, other than SVE cache prefetch, or address translation instructions, the profiling operation:

- Captures an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED subset of the information captured for a load instruction.
- Treats the operation type as *other* when generating the sample record and filtering based on operation type.

See *Filtering sample records* on page D10-5158, Operation Type packet and *Additional information for each profiled Scalable Vector Extension operation* on page D10-5166.

D10.6.8 Controlling the data that is collected

Certain data in sample records is collected only if permitted by one or both of EL1 and EL2. This is to restrict exposure of data to a lower Exception level or to Non-secure state.

CONTEXTIDR_EL1 is collected only if PMSCR_EL1.CX is set to 1, the PE is executing at EL1 or EL0 and any of the following are true when an operation is sampled:

- EL2 is not implemented.
- FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and EL2 is disabled for the current Security state.
- The Effective value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 0.

CONTEXTIDR_EL2 is collected only if the Effective value of PMSCR_EL2.CX is 1 and EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state.

This is described in the pseudocode functions `CollectContextIDR1()` and `CollectContextIDR2()`.

Timestamps are collected only if one of the following is true:

- PMSCR_EL1.TS is set to 1 and the Profiling Buffer is owned by EL1.
- PMSCR_EL2.TS is set to 1 and the Profiling Buffer is owned by EL2.

The timestamp is a choice between:

- Physical time, which is defined by the value of CNTPCT_EL0.
- If FEAT_ECVis implemented and enabled, offset physical time, as defined by the value of (CNTPCT_EL0 - CNTPOFF_EL2). That is, the physical time minus the physical offset, CNTPOFF_EL2.
- Virtual time, as defined by the value of CNTVCT_EL0. That is, the physical time minus the virtual offset, CNTVOFF_EL2. However, the virtual offset is treated as zero if a read of CNTVCT_EL0 at the current Exception level would treat the virtual offset as zero.

Table D10-3 on page D10-5170 summarizes the choice of value for the Timestamp packet when FEAT_ECV is implemented and `StatisticalProfilingEnabled()` is TRUE. In Table D10-3 on page D10-5170:

Owning EL This is the Exception level that owns the Profiling Buffer. This is returned by the function `ProfilingBufferOwner()`. If EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, this is always EL1.

EL2 enabled This is TRUE when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state. When EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, this is FALSE.

Virtual This means the timestamp is offset physical time, as returned by a direct read of CNTVCT_EL0 at the Exception level the sampled operation is executed at.

Physical This means the timestamp is physical time, given by the value of CNTPCT_EL0 at the Exception level the sampled operation is executed at.

Offset physical This means the timestamp is offset physical time, as returned by (CNTPCT_EL0 - CNTPOFF_EL2) at the Exception level the sampled operation is executed at. That is, the physical time minus the physical offset. When any of the following are true, the *Effective value* of CNTPOFF_EL2 is 0 for all profiling purposes:

- EL2 is not implemented.
- FEAT_ECV is not implemented.
- CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV is 0.

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- SCR_EL3.ECVEn is 0.

Table D10-3 Recorded timestamp when FEAT_ECV is implemented

EL2 enabled	Owning EL	PMSCR_EL2 PCT[1:0]	PMSCR_EL2 TS	PMSCR_EL1 PCT[1:0]	PMSCR_EL1 TS	Recorded timestamp
x	EL1	xx	x	xx	0	None
				0b00	1	Virtual
FALSE	EL1	xx	x	0b01	1	Physical
				0b11	1	Offset physical
TRUE	EL1	0b00	x	xx	1	Virtual
		0b01	x	0b01	1	Physical
				0b11	1	Offset physical
		0b11	x	0b01	1	Offset physical
				0b11	1	Offset physical
	EL2	xx	0	xx	x	None
		0b00	1	xx	x	Virtual
		0b01	1	xx	x	Physical
		0b11	1	xx	x	Offset physical

If EL2 is not implemented, see the register descriptions of PMSCR_EL1.PCT and PMSCR_EL2.PCT for details of their behavior. This behavior is described by the pseudocode function `CollectTimeStamp()`.

Physical data addresses are collected only if one of the following is true:

- PMSCR_EL1.PA is set to 1 and the Profiling Buffer is owned by Secure EL1, and Secure EL2 is disabled or is not implemented.
- PMSCR_EL2.PA is set to 1 and the Profiling Buffer is owned by Secure or Non-secure EL2.
- PMSCR_EL1.PA is set to 1 and PMSCR_EL2.PA is set to 1 and either the Profiling Buffer is owned by Non-secure EL1, or the Profiling Buffer is owned by Secure EL1 and Secure EL2 is implemented and enabled.

If EL2 is not implemented or is disabled for the current Security state, the PE behaves as if PMSCR_EL2.PA is set to 1, other than for a direct read of the register.

Physical data address collection is described by the pseudocode function `CollectPhysicalAddress()`.

Enabling collection of the physical data addresses has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED impact on the sampled operation.

D10.6.9 Exceptions

All sample records written to the Profiling Buffer contain the Events packet and either the End packet or the Timestamp packet.

If the sampled operation generates an exception condition, it is UNPREDICTABLE whether the sample record contains any other information. This includes operations that generate faults or other exception conditions but do not generate exceptions. For example:

- An instruction on a misspeculated path.
- A load operation that is part of a Non-fault load instruction or is not the First active element of a First-fault load instruction that generates an MMU fault or watchpoint.
- An address translation operation or prefetch instruction that generates an MMU fault.

Where a sampled operation generates an exception and the type of exception means that a particular item is not computed by the sampled operation, that information is not collected by the profiling operation. For more information, see *Synchronization and Statistical Profiling* on page D10-5181.

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Example D10-6 Translation Faults

If a sampled operation generates a Translation Fault, the physical address for the sampled operation was not generated by the MMU and cannot be recorded.

Non-architectural exceptions

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether operations that generate non-architectural exceptions are part of the sample population. If such an operation is part of the sample population, it is further IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the sample record for a sampled operation that generates a non-architectural exception is captured in the Profiling Buffer. For more information, see *Operations that might be excluded from the sample population* on page D10-5152.

If such an operation is part of the sample population and the sample record is captured in the Profiling Buffer, then the sample might record handling of the non-architectural exception. If the sample record does not record handling of the non-architectural exception, then the sampled operation is not *Architecturally executed* because of the non-architectural exception and it is recorded using E[1] == 0 (operation is not architecturally executed) in the Events packet. Bit E[0] (operation generated an exception) might be used to indicate the operation did not complete because of the non-architectural exception.

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D10.7 The Profiling Buffer

The profile data is collected in a memory *Profiling Buffer*. The Profiling Buffer is defined by:

- PMBPTR_EL1, the current write pointer.
- PMBLIMITR_EL1, the write limit pointer.

The Profiling Buffer starts at the current write pointer and extends to the current limit pointer minus one. The write limit pointer must be aligned to the smallest implemented translation granule size. The alignment of the current write pointer is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

PMBLIMITR_EL1 and PMBPTR_EL1 are virtual addresses in the stage 1 translation regime of the owning Exception level. This is called the *owning translation regime*.

Note

The translation of virtual addresses to physical addresses is identical to that for any other virtual address in the owning Exception level. For example, PMBPTR_EL1[63:56] are ignored by address translation if the respective TBI bit is set to 1.

D10.7.1 Restrictions on the current write pointer

This section describes the software rules on setting the current write pointer, PMBPTR_EL1. If these rules are not followed, the value returned for a direct read of PMBPTR_EL1 is UNKNOWN, the behavior is UNPREDICTABLE, and the PE might do any of the following at any point after profiling is enabled:

- Write sample records to any writeable address in memory that is writable at the owning Exception level.
- Generate a Profiling Buffer management event, with or without indicating data loss, for one of the following reasons:
  - The Profiling Buffer is full.
  - Any MMU Fault.

When profiling becomes enabled, all the following must be true:

- The current write pointer must be at least one sample record below the write limit pointer. That is:
  `UInt`(PMBPTR_EL1.PTR) <= `UInt`(PMBLIMITR_EL1.LIMIT :`Zeros`(12)) - $2^{\text{PMSIDR_EL1.MaxSize}}$.
- PMBPTR_EL1.PTR[63:56] must equal PMBLIMITR_EL1.LIMIT[63:56].

When the Profiling Buffer is first configured, PMBPTR_EL1.PTR must be aligned to PMBIDR_EL1.Align. That is, if PMBIDR_EL1.Align is nonzero, PMBPTR_EL1.PTR [`UInt`(PMBIDR_EL1.Align)-1:0] must be all zeros.

However, the current write pointer can usually be restored to the saved write pointer value it had when profiling was disabled, providing a `PSB CSYNC` and a context synchronization event were executed before reading PMBPTR_EL1:

- If no Profiling Buffer management event was signaled then profiling can be restarted from the saved write pointer. In this case, the saved write pointer points within one sample record of the write limit pointer.
- If a Profiling Buffer management event was signaled then:
  - If PMBSR_EL1.S is restored to 1, then profiling is not being enabled, and there are no constraints on the value written to PMBPTR_EL1.
  - If PMBSR_EL1.S is restored to 0, and the Profiling Buffer management event was caused by an MMU fault, profiling can be restarted from the saved write pointer; if PMBSR_EL1.{EA, DL} did not also indicate an External abort or data loss, and the saved write pointer is at least one sample record below the write limit pointer.

    Note

    If a signaled MMU fault has not been corrected, the SPU generates a new MMU fault Profiling Buffer management event when it next tries to write a sample record.

  - If PMBSR_EL1.S is restored to 0, and the Profiling Buffer management event was caused by a buffer full event, the Profiling Buffer can be extended and profiling restarted from the saved write pointer; if PMBSR_EL1.{EA, DL} did not also indicate an External abort or data loss and the saved write pointer is at least one sample record below the extended write limit pointer.

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The current write pointer must not be restored from the saved write pointer following a Profiling Buffer management event if PMBSR_EL1.DL was set to 1.

The saved write pointer might not be aligned to $2^{PMBIDR_EL1.Align}$ and might point to within one sample record of the write limit pointer.

For more information, see *Synchronization and Statistical Profiling* on page D10-5181.

D10.7.2 The owning Exception level

The owning Exception level is:

- Non-secure EL1, if all of the following are true:
  - Either EL3 is not implemented and the PE is executing in Non-Secure state, or MDCR_EL3.NSPB is either `0b10` or `0b11`.
  - Either EL2 is not implemented, or MDCR_EL2.E2PB is either `0b10` or `0b11`.
- Non-secure EL2, if all of the following are true:
  - EL2 is implemented.
  - Either EL3 is not implemented and the PE is executing in Non-secure state, or MDCR_EL3.NSPB is either `0b10` or `0b11`.
  - MDCR_EL2.E2PB is `0b00`.
- Secure EL1, if all of the following are true:
  - Either EL3 is not implemented and the PE is executing in Secure state, or MDCR_EL3.NSPB is either `0b00` or `0b01`.
  - Either Secure EL2 is not implemented or is disabled, or MDCR_EL2.E2PB is either `0b10` or `0b11`.
- Secure EL2, if all of the following are true:
  - Secure EL2 is implemented and enabled.
  - Either EL3 is not implemented and the PE is executing in Secure state, or MDCR_EL3.NSPB is either `0b00` or `0b01`.
  - MDCR_EL2.E2PB is `0b00`.

When the owning Exception level is Non-secure EL1

The Profiling Buffer addresses are in the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime using the current ASID from TTBRx_EL1. This is a two-stage translation using the current VMID if EL2 is implemented and HCR_EL2.VM is 1.

If EL3 is implemented, then profiling is disabled in Secure state.

If EL2 is implemented, then profiling is disabled at EL2 and at Non-secure EL0 when HCR_EL2.TGE is 1.

When the owning Exception level is Non-secure EL2

The Profiling Buffer addresses are in the Non-secure EL2 translation regime. If HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, this is an EL2&0 translation regime using the current EL2&0 translation regime ASID from TTBRx_EL2.

If EL3 is implemented, then profiling is disabled in Secure state.

Note

If either HCR_EL2.E2H is 0 or HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, and the PE is executing at EL1 or EL0, the EL2 translation regime is not the current stage 1 translation regime because the current stage 1 translation regime is EL1&0.

When the owning Exception level is Secure EL1

The Profiling Buffer addresses are in the Secure EL1&0 translation regime using the current ASID from TTBRx_EL1. This is a two-stage translation using the current VMID if Secure EL2 is implemented and enabled and HCR_EL2.VM is 1.

If EL3 is implemented, then profiling is disabled in Non-secure state.

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If Secure EL2 is implemented and enabled, then profiling is disabled at EL2 and at Secure EL0 when HCR_EL2.TGE is 1.

When the owning Exception level is Secure EL2

The Profiling Buffer addresses are in the Secure EL2 translation regime. If HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, this is an EL2&0 translation regime using the current EL2&0 translation regime ASID from TTBRx_EL2.

If EL3 is implemented, then profiling is disabled in Non-secure state.

Summary of the owning translation regime

Profiling is disabled if any of the following are true:

- The owning Exception level is using AArch32 state.
- PMBLIMITR_EL1.E is 0.

Table D10-4 on page D10-5174 summarizes the owning translation regime.

Table D10-4 Summary of owning translation regime (for all Exception levels using AArch64 state)

PMBLIMITR_EL1	SCR_EL3		MDCR_EL3	MDCR_EL2	Owning translation regime
E	NS	EEL2	NSPB	E2PB	
0	X	X	X	X	Disabled
1	1	X	0b1x	0b1x	Non-secure EL1&0
				0b00	Non-secure EL2 or EL2&0[a]
			0b0x	X	Disabled
	0	0	0b0x	X	Secure EL1&0
	0	1	0b0x	0b1x	Secure EL1&0
				0b00	Secure EL2 or EL2&0[a]
		X	0b1x	X	Disabled

a. Depending on the values of HCR_EL2.{E2H,TGE}.

D10.7.3 Memory access types and coherency

Writes to any Device memory type by the SPU occur once.

The memory type and attributes that are used for a write by the SPU to the Profiling Buffer is taken from the translation table entries for the virtual address being written to. That is:

- The writes are treated as coming from an observer that is coherent with all observers in the Shareability domain that is defined by the translation tables.
- There is no requirement to manage coherency for observers in the same Shareability domain but coherency for other observers in the system might require explicit management.

For more information, see *Synchronization and Statistical Profiling* on page D10-5181.

If FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, a PE will generate a Tag Unchecked access for each access to the Profiling Buffer as part of writing a sample record.

For more information on FEAT_MTE2, see Chapter D6 *The Memory Tagging Extension*.

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Writes to the Profiling Buffer are made as privileged writes within the owning translation regime. However, the value of PSTATE.PAN is ignored for these writes and treated as zero, see *Faults and watchpoints* on page D10-5178.

This means that if FEAT_E0PD is implemented, the values of TCR_ELx.E0PDy, where ELx is the owning Exception level, do not apply to accesses to the Profiling Buffer made by the SPU.

D10.7.4 Memory access and crossing page boundaries

A memory access from the SPU that crosses a page boundary to a memory location that has a different memory type or Shareability attribute results in CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior. In this case, the implementation performs one of the following behaviors:

- Each memory access generated by the SPU uses the memory type and Shareability attribute associated with its own address.
- The access generates an Alignment fault caused by the memory type:
  - If only the stage 1 translation generated the mismatch, or there is only one stage of translation in the owning translation regime, the resulting Buffer Management event is a stage 1 Data Abort.
  - If only the stage 2 translation generated the mismatch, the resulting Buffer Management event is a stage 2 Data Abort.
  - If both stages of translation generate the mismatch, the resulting Buffer Management event is either a stage 1 Data Abort or a stage 2 Data Abort.
- Some or all of the data is discarded. The write pointer is either updated by the amount of data written not including the discarded data or the amount of data written including the discarded data.

A memory access from the SPU to Device memory that crosses a boundary corresponding to the smallest translation granule size of the implementation causes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior. In this case, the implementation performs one of the following behaviors:

- All memory accesses generated by the SPU are performed as if the boundary has no effect on the memory accesses.
- All memory accesses generated by the SPU are performed as if the boundary has no effect on the memory accesses except that there is no guarantee of ordering between memory accesses.
- The access generates an Alignment fault caused by the memory type:
  - If only the stage 1 translation causes the boundary to be crossed, or there is only one stage of translation in the owning translation regime, the resulting Buffer Management event is a stage 1 Data Abort.
  - If only the stage 2 translation causes the boundary to be crossed, the resulting Buffer Management event is a stage 2 Data Abort.
  - If both stages of translation cause the boundary to be crossed, the resulting Buffer Management event is either a stage 1 Data Abort or a stage 2 Data Abort.
- Some or all of the data is discarded. The write pointer is either updated by the amount of data written not including the discarded data or the amount of data written including the discarded data.

Note

The boundary referred to is between two Device memory regions that are both:

- Of the size of the smallest implemented translation granule.
- Aligned to the size of the smallest implemented translation granule.

If PMSIDR_EL1.MaxSize indicates the same value as PMBIDR_EL1.Align, then records are a fixed power-of-two size and never cross a page boundary.

D10.7.5 Cache and TLB operations

TLB maintenance operations that affect the TLB of the PE also affect any TLB caching translations for the SPU of that PE.

Cache maintenance operations that affect the caches of the PE also affect data caching by the SPU of that PE.

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This means that the completion of any cache or TLB maintenance instruction includes its completion on all SPUs for PEs that are affected by both the instruction and the DSB operation that is required to guarantee visibility of the maintenance instruction. See *Completion and endpoint ordering* on page B2-166.

D10.7.6 Effect on the exclusive monitors

If a Load-exclusive instruction or an operation between Load-exclusive and Store-exclusive instructions is sampled, and the sample record is written to an unrelated address, then to avoid a probe effect, Arm recommends that the Store-exclusive does not systematically fail on account of the sampled operation.

If a Store-exclusive instruction is sampled, and the sample record is written to an unrelated address, then the Store-exclusive must not systematically fail on account of the instruction having been sampled.

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D10.8 Profiling Buffer management

A Profiling Buffer management event occurs:

- On a fault, see *Faults and watchpoints* on page D10-5178.
- On an External abort, see *External aborts* on page D10-5179.
- When the Profiling Buffer fills, see *Buffer full event* on page D10-5178.

On a Profiling Buffer management event:

- The service bit, PMBSR_EL1.S, is set to 1.
- The data loss bit, PMBSR_EL1.DL, is set as described in the event description.
- The Profiling Buffer management interrupt request signal, **PMBIRQ**, is asserted:
  - **PMBIRQ** is a level-sensitive interrupt request driven by PMBSR_EL1.S. This means that a direct write that sets PMBSR_EL1.S to 1 causes the interrupt to be asserted, and **PMBIRQ** remains asserted until software clears PMBSR_EL1.S to 0.
  - If a Generic Interrupt Controller (GIC) is implemented, **PMBIRQ** must be configured as a Private Peripheral Interrupt (PPI) in a multiprocessor system. **PMBIRQ** is signaled by the PE that implements the SPU.

    Note

    A standard PPI number is allocated by the *Arm® Base System Architecture* (BSA).

- Additional syndrome for the event is written to PMBSR_EL1.MSS. Unless otherwise stated in the event description, other PMBSR_EL1 fields are unchanged.

While PMBSR_EL1.S is set to 1:

- The buffer is disabled and profiling is disabled.
- All remaining buffered sample records are discarded.
- The values in PMBPTR_EL1 are retained and PMSICR_EL1 does not decrement.

Buffer full events and MMU fault Profiling Buffer management events are reported synchronously.

Note

Reported synchronously means that profiling is disabled before the SPU samples further operations. The interrupt exception resulting from asserting the Profiling Buffer interrupt request is an asynchronous exception.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether External aborts are reported to the SPU synchronously or asynchronously. If External aborts are reported as asynchronous:

- The External abort might not be received until after a first Profiling Buffer management event has set PMBSR_EL1.S to 1.
- Writes to the buffer might generate a second Profiling Buffer management event after the External abort has set PMBSR_EL1.S to 1.

The architecture does not require that a sample record is written sequentially by the SPU, only that:

- The SPU never writes past the PMBLIMITR_EL1 limit pointer.
- On a Profiling Buffer management interrupt, PMBSR_EL1.DL indicates whether PMBPTR_EL1 points to the first byte after the last complete sample record.
- On an MMU fault or synchronous External abort, PMBPTR_EL1 serves as a Fault Address Register.

Note

- This means that it must not be assumed that:
  - There is ever any valid data beyond the current PMBPTR_EL1 write pointer.
  - The PE has not written a valid sample record between the current PMBPTR_EL1 write pointer and the PMBLIMITR_EL1 limit pointer.
  - If PMBSR_EL1.DL is set to 1 on a Profiling Buffer management interrupt, that there is any valid data between the end of the last complete sample record and the current PMBPTR_EL1 write pointer.
  - *Any* valid data has been written to the Profiling Buffer if an External abort is reported asynchronously to the SPU.

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- The last complete sample record must end at most $2^{(PMSIDR_EL1.MaxSize)}$ bytes below PMBPTR_EL1.

D10.8.1 Prioritization of Profiling Buffer management events

Where multiple synchronous Profiling Buffer management events occur on writing a sample record, the PE prioritizes them as follows (from highest to lowest priority):

1. Synchronous fault.
2. Synchronous External abort.
3. Buffer full event.

Asynchronous External aborts are not prioritized with respect to other events.

Note

Prioritization of Profiling Buffer management interrupt requests is managed by the interrupt controller. Profiling Buffer management events are prioritized internally by the PE.

D10.8.2 Buffer full event

If, after writing a sample record, there is not sufficient space in the Profiling Buffer for a sample record of the size indicated by PMSIDR_EL1.MaxSize, and PMBSR_EL1.S is 0, a Profiling Buffer management event is generated:

- PMBSR_EL1.EC is set to `0b000000`, other buffer management event.
- The BSC field of PMBSR_EL1.MSS is set as follows:
  - PMBSR_EL1.BSC is set to `0b000001`, buffer filled.
- PMBPTR_EL1 is set to the first byte after the last complete sample record. PMBSR_EL1.DL is unchanged.
- The other PMBSR_EL1 fields are unchanged.
- PMBSR_EL1.S is set to 1.

That is, the Profiling Buffer management event is generated when the PE writes past the write limit pointer minus $2^{(PMSIDR_EL1.MaxSize)}$. The SPU never writes beyond the write limit pointer.

For more information, see *Restrictions on the current write pointer* on page D10-5172.

D10.8.3 Faults and watchpoints

Table D10-5 on page D10-5178 lists the faults that might be generated by a write to the Profiling Buffer by the SPU.

Writes to the Profiling Buffer never generate watchpoints.

Table D10-5 Faults

Fault	Conditions
Translation	The translation of a virtual address to a physical address might generate a Translation fault.
Address Size	The translation of a virtual address to a physical address might generate an Address Size fault.
Alignment	If PMBPTR_EL1 is not aligned to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED minimum alignment, the behavior is UNPREDICTABLE and a write to the Profiling Buffer by the SPU might generate an Alignment fault. For more information, see *Restrictions on the current write pointer* on page D10-5172.
Permission	Writes to the Profiling Buffer are made as privileged writes. If the write does not have write permission, a Permission fault is generated. The value of PSTATE.PAN is ignored and treated as zero. If the SPU does not manage the dirty state in translation tables, then accesses ignore the Dirty Bit Modifier bit in Page and Block descriptors and an access might as a result generate a Permission fault. For more information, see *The dirty state* on page D5-4861.[a]

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Table D10-5 Faults (continued)

Fault	Conditions
Access flag	If the SPU does not manage the Access flag in translation tables or hardware management of the Access flag state is disabled for the owning translation regime, then any access to a Page or Block with the Access Flag bit set to 0 in a descriptor will generate an Access Flag fault. For more information, see *The Access flag* on page D5-4860.[a]
TLB Conflict fault	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
Unsupported atomic hardware update fault	If hardware update of the translation tables is not guaranteed atomic in regard to other agents that access the memory, the translation of a virtual address to a physical address might generate an Unsupported atomic hardware update fault.

a. PMBIDR_EL1.F defines whether the SPU manages the Access flag and dirty state in the translation tables.

If a write to the Profiling Buffer generates a fault and PMBSR_EL1.S is 0, then a Profiling Buffer management event is generated:

- PMBSR_EL1.S is set to 1.
- PMBSR_EL1.EC is set to one of:
  - `0b100100`, stage 1 Data Abort on write to the Profiling Buffer.
  - `0b100101`, stage 2 Data Abort on write to the Profiling Buffer.
- The FSC field of PMBSR_EL1.MSS is set as follows:
  - PMBSR_EL1.FSC is set to indicate the type of the fault.
- PMBPTR_EL1 is set to the address that generated the fault.
- If PMBPTR_EL1 is not the address of the first byte after the last complete sample record written by the SPU, then PMBSR_EL1.DL is set to 1. Otherwise, PMBSR_EL1.DL is unchanged.
- The other PMBSR_EL1 fields are unchanged.

Note

Each of these faults gives rise to a Profiling Buffer management interrupt, not an actual MMU fault exception. The ESR and FAR registers are unchanged.

For more information, see *The MMU fault-checking sequence* on page D5-4898.

Hardware management of dirty state and the Access flag by the Statistical Profiling Extension

If FEAT_SPEv1p3 is implemented, address translations performed by the SPU manage dirty state and the Access flag. Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether address translations performed by the SPU manage dirty state and the Access flag. This is discoverable by software using PMBIDR_EL1.F. See *Hardware management of dirty state* on page D5-4863 and *Hardware management of the Access flag* on page D5-4862.

If the SPU manages dirty state and hardware management of dirty state is enabled for the owning translation regime, then the SPU can speculatively update the Translation Table descriptor for any Page or Block in the Statistical Profiling buffer before writing data to it, if the write is otherwise permitted. This includes the case where a buffer management event means the SPU stops writing data before the page or block is written to. For more information, see *The Profiling Buffer* on page D10-5172.

D10.8.4 External aborts

When a write to the Profiling Buffer generates an External abort, including an External abort on a translation table walk or translation table update, the permitted IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED behaviors are:

- The External abort is ignored.
- The External abort generates an SError interrupt exception.

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- If FEAT_SPEv1p3 is not implemented, the External abort is reported to the SPU. The SPU generates a Profiling Buffer management event.

PMBIDR_EL1.EA indicates to software the mechanism used by the SPU when a write to memory generates an External abort.

The originator of the abort might additionally take other actions. For more information, see *Arm® Architecture Reference Manual Supplement: Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS), for Armv8-A*.

The External abort is ignored

If the External abort is ignored, this has the same visible behavior as when a write does not generate any External abort. PMBSR_EL1 is not modified.

The External abort generates an SError interrupt exception

If a write to the Profiling Buffer generates an External abort that is taken as an SError interrupt exception, the PE takes the SError interrupt exception as normal, and PMBSR_EL1 fields are unchanged.

The External abort is reported to the SPU

This behavior is not permitted if FEAT_SPEv1p3 is implemented.

If a write to the Profiling Buffer generates an External abort that is reported to the SPU:

- The External abort bit, PMBSR_EL1.EA, is set to 1.
- The SPU stops writing sample records to the Profiling Buffer. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an External abort on a write to the Profiling Buffer is reported as synchronous or asynchronous:
  - The External abort is reported as *synchronous* if PMBPTR_EL1 is set to the address that was externally aborted.
  - The External abort is reported as *asynchronous* if PMBPTR_EL1 is not guaranteed to be set to the address that was externally aborted.
- If the External abort is reported as asynchronous or PMBPTR_EL1 is not the address of the first byte of the sample record being written by the SPU, then PMBSR_EL1.DL is set to 1. Otherwise, PMBSR_EL1.DL is unchanged.

  Note

  Following an External abort reported asynchronously to the SPU, software must not assume that any valid data has been written to the Profiling Buffer.

- If PMBSR_EL1.S is 0, a buffer management event is generated:
  - PMBSR_EL1.S is set to 1.
  - PMBSR_EL1.EC is set to one of:
    - 0b100100, stage 1 Data Abort on write to buffer.
    - 0b100101, stage 2 Data Abort on write to buffer.
  - PMBSR_EL1.MSS is set as follows:
    - PMBSR_EL1.FSC is set to indicate a synchronous or asynchronous External abort.
- The other PMBSR_EL1 fields are unchanged.

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D10.9 Synchronization and Statistical Profiling

The profiling operation of the SPU:

- Makes indirect reads and indirect writes of System registers.
- Writes to memory.
- Makes further indirect writes to PMBPTR_EL1 as a result of an External abort on a write to memory.

The indirect reads of the PMSCR_EL1.{E1SPE, E0SPE} and PMSCR_EL2.{E2SPE, E0HSPE} controls when determining whether to select an operation for profiling are treated as indirect reads made by the instruction being executed, and subject to the standard requirements for synchronization.

Otherwise, although the profiling operation is generated by a sampled operation, the profiling operation executes independently of the instructions that are executed on the PE.

A `DSB` instruction guarantees that all memory transactions that are made by the PE are observable by writes made by a profiling operation relating to a sampled operation in program order after the `DSB` instruction.

A Context synchronization event guarantees that a direct write to a System register made by the PE in program order before the context synchronization event are observable by indirect reads and indirect writes of the same System register made by a profiling operation relating to a sampled operation in program order after the context synchronization event.

To synchronize previous profiling operations, software must execute a `PSB CSYNC` Buffer Synchronization instruction.

Note

The `PSB CSYNC` instruction is not defined in the AArch32 instruction set architecture.

Following a context synchronization event, a `PSB CSYNC` instruction is guaranteed to synchronize the profiling operations for all instructions that are executed in program order before the context synchronization event.

Synchronized by the `PSB CSYNC` instruction means:

- A direct read of a System register in program order following a `PSB CSYNC` instruction requires explicit synchronization to observe an indirect write to the same System register made by a profiling operation synchronized by the `PSB CSYNC` instruction.
- An indirect write to a System register made by a profiling operation synchronized by a `PSB CSYNC` instruction does not affect a direct write to the same System register made in program order following the `PSB CSYNC` instruction.
- A direct write to a System register in program order following a `PSB CSYNC` instruction is not allowed to affect an indirect read of the same System register made by a profiling operation synchronized by the `PSB CSYNC` instruction.
- A `DSB` instruction in program order following a `PSB CSYNC` instruction does not complete before the writes to the Profiling Buffer of sample records for profiling operations synchronized by the `PSB CSYNC` instruction have completed. The `DSB` instruction must apply to both loads and stores.

For the indirect write to PMBSR_EL1 that is made as a result of an External abort on a write of a sample record to memory, the synchronization rules apply only after the write has completed.

Note

If profiling is not disabled when the context synchronization event occurs, further profiling operations might be generated that are not guaranteed to be synchronized by the `PSB CSYNC` instruction.

If the PE takes an exception to an Exception level where profiling is disabled, no new operations are selected for sampling. Profiling is always disabled if the owning Exception level is a lower Exception level than the current Exception level.

In the absence of a context synchronization event, a `PSB CSYNC` instruction is not required to execute in program order with respect to sampled operations.

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D10.9.1 UNPREDICTABLE behavior

In the absence of correct context synchronization events, it is UNPREDICTABLE whether an indirect read of a System register made by a profiling operation will return the old or the new values.

If the indirect reads mean that `ProfilingBufferEnabled()` returns FALSE when a sample record or records are about to be written to memory, then it is further UNPREDICTABLE whether the sample record or records:

- Are written to memory.
- Are silently discarded and not written to memory.
- Are discarded and not written to memory, and a Profiling Buffer management event is generated:
  - PMBSR_EL1.DL is set to 1.
  - PMBSR_EL1.EC is set to `0x00`.
  - PMBSR_EL1.BSC is set to `0x00` to indicate that the buffer is not full.

If SCR_EL3.NS does not match the Security state of the owning translation regime, it is UNPREDICTABLE whether an address translation made by the PE writing a sample record to memory uses the value of SCR_EL3.NS or the identity of the owning translation regime.

This means that software must execute a `PSB CSYNC` instruction to force any sample records to be written to the Profiling Buffer before changing context.

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Chapter D11
Statistical Profiling Extension Sample Record Specification

This chapter describes the sample records generated by the Statistical Profiling Extension. It contains the following sections:

- *About the Statistical Profiling Extension sample records* on page D11-5184.
- *Alphabetical list of Statistical Profiling Extension packets* on page D11-5187.

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D11.1 About the Statistical Profiling Extension sample records

The Statistical Profiling Extension sample record format version is identified by PMSIDR_EL1.Format. The architecture currently defines only version 0.

Note

Armv8.7 defines the SPE sample record format version, allowing future architecture updates to extend or change the record format. PMSIDR_EL1.Format was previously a RES0 field in a read-only register. Software that reads and checks PMSIDR_EL1.Format on any implementation prior to Armv8.7 that includes SPE will read a value indicating format version 0 is supported.

The sample record format version 0 is self-describing and extensible. This format allows software to parse profile data even when that profile data contains extended information.

The Statistical Profiling Extension writes a series of sample records to memory, each record consisting of a sequence of packets, and each packet consisting of:

- One or two header bytes.
- Zero, 1, 2, 4, or 8 payload bytes.

D11.1.1 Headers

The first header byte encodes the number of payload bytes:

`0x00-0x1F` Single byte header, no payload.

`0x20-0x3F` First byte of extended header. Second byte encodes the payload length.

`0x40-0x4F`, `0x80-0x8F`, `0xC0-0xCF`
Header with an 8-bit payload.

`0x50-0x5F`, `0x90-0x9F`, `0xD0-0xDF`
Header with a 16-bit payload.

`0x60-0x6F`, `0xA0-0xAF`, `0xE0-0xEF`
Header with a 32-bit payload.

`0x70-0x7F`, `0xB0-0xBF`, `0xF0-0xFF`
Header with a 64-bit payload.

D11.1.2 Records

A record consists of multiple packets. A record comprises, in ascending address order:

- A sequence of headers, each followed by their payload byte or bytes.
- Either:
  - An End packet header.
  - A Timestamp packet.

Figures in this chapter show each packet as a sequence of bytes. Figure D11-1 on page D11-5185 shows how bytes are stored in memory in increasing addresses from left to right.

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First byte	1	2	3	4	Last Byte
Header (16-bit data)	Data		Header (8-bit data)	Data	0x01 End Packet
	LSB	MSB			

First Byte	1	2	3	4	5	6	...	12	Last Byte
Header (16-bit data)	Data		Header (8-bit data)	Data	0x71 Timestamp Packet	TS [7:0]	...	TS [55:48]	TS [63:56]
	LSB	MSB							

Figure D11-1 Convention for packet descriptions

In some sections, the figures are split into separate figures for the header byte and payload bytes. For instance, where the number of payload bytes varies according to a field in the header.

The header bytes and payload bytes are described in ascending memory address order. Within a payload value, values are in little-endian byte order.

The size of the access granule for writes to the Profiling Buffer by the Statistical Profiling Unit is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, up to a maximum of 2KB. The size of the access granule can vary from time to time.

D11.1.3 Protocol framing packets and forwards compatibility

The padding header, alignment command, timestamp packet, and end packet are protocol framing packets that frame the records created by the Statistical Profiling Unit. Only padding headers and alignment commands are permitted between records.

Note

PMBIDR_EL1.Align defines a minimum alignment for records. However, implementations must nevertheless create a valid protocol stream that can be parsed without knowledge of the minimum alignment.

The packet types are described in the following sections. Software must ignore unknown packets, using the size field encoded in the header. This includes packets containing reserved values in fields.

The following sections give an overview of the Statistical Profiling Unit packets output to a memory-mapped Profiling Buffer or Device memory:

- *Statistical Profiling Extension protocol packet headers*

D11.1.4 Statistical Profiling Extension protocol packet headers

8-bit headers

For Address packets and Counter packets, the 8-bit header format is described as the *short format*.

Table D11-1 8-bit header encodings

[7]	[6]	[5]	[4]	[3]	[2]	[1]	[0]	Description
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*Padding* on page D11-5209
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*End packet* on page D11-5197
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	*Timestamp packet* on page D11-5210
0	1	x	x	0	0	1	0	*Events packet* on page D11-5198

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Table D11-1 8-bit header encodings (continued)

[7]	[6]	[5]	[4]	[3]	[2]	[1]	[0]	Description
0	1	x	x	0	0	1	1	*Data Source packet* on page D11-5196
0	1	1	0	0	1	x	x	*Context packet* on page D11-5192
0	1	0	0	1	0	x	x	*Operation Type packet* on page D11-5203
1	0	1	1	0	x	x	x	*Address packet* on page D11-5188 (Short format)
1	0	0	1	1	x	x	x	*Counter packet* on page D11-5193 (Short format)

16-bit headers

For Address packets and Counter packets, the 16-bit header format is described as the *extended format*.

Table D11-2 16-bit header encodings

Byte 0								Byte 1								Description
[7]	[6]	[5]	[4]	[3]	[2]	[1]	[0]	[7]	[6]	[5]	[4]	[3]	[2]	[1]	[0]	
0	0	1	0	0	0	x	x	1	0	1	1	0	x	x	x	*Address packet* on page D11-5188
0	0	1	0	0	0	x	x	1	0	0	1	1	x	x	x	*Counter packet* on page D11-5193

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D11.2 Alphabetical list of Statistical Profiling Extension packets

This section lists every SPE packet and their description.

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D11.2.1 Address packet

The Address packet characteristics are:

Purpose Provides an address value for the record. Addresses are always 64 bits.

Attributes Multi-part packet comprising:

- 8 or 16-bit header.
- 64-bit payload.

Address packet header

When Extended format is used, the Address packet header bit assignments are:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	0	1	0	0	0	INDEX[4:3]		Byte 0
1	0	SZ 1	1	0	INDEX[2:0]			Byte 1

When Short format is used, the Address packet header bit assignments are:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
1	0	SZ 1	1	0	INDEX			Byte 0

Byte 1 bits [7:6], when Extended format, Byte 0 bits [7:6], when Short format

This field reads as `0b10`.

SZ, byte 1 bits [5:4], when Extended format, SZ, byte 0 bits [5:4], when Short format

Payload size. The defined values of this field are:

`0b11` Doubleword.

This field reads as `0b11`.

Byte 1 bit [3], when Extended format, Byte 0 bit [3], when Short format

This bit reads as `0b0`.

Byte 0 bits [7:5], when Extended format

This field reads as `0b001`.

Byte 0 bits [4:2], when Extended format

This field reads-as-zero.

INDEX, byte 0 bits [1:0], byte 1 bits [2:0], when Extended format, INDEX, byte 0 bits [2:0], when Short format

The defined values of this field are:

`0b00000` Issued instruction virtual address (PC). Included for all operations.

`0b00001` Branch target address:

- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might be UNPREDICTABLE whether this address is included for an Exception Return to an Exception level where profiling is disabled.
- Included for all other branch and exception return instructions.

`0b00010` Data access virtual address. Included for all load, store and atomic operations.

`0b00011` Data access physical address:

- Not included if disabled by CollectPhysicalAddress, or if the access generates an abort other than a Permission or Access Flag fault.

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- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might be UNPREDICTABLE whether this is included for accesses that generate Permission or Access Flag faults.
- Included for all other load, store and atomic operations.

`0b00100` Previous branch target address. The target virtual address of the most recently taken branch operation in program order before the sampled operation. PMSIDR_EL1.PBT indicates whether this is implemented. This value is defined when FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented and reserved otherwise.

`0b0011x` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED address.

`0b1xxxx` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED address.

All other values are reserved.

In the Short format header, bits [4:3] are zero.

Address packet payload

When Data access physical address, the Address packet payload bit assignments are:

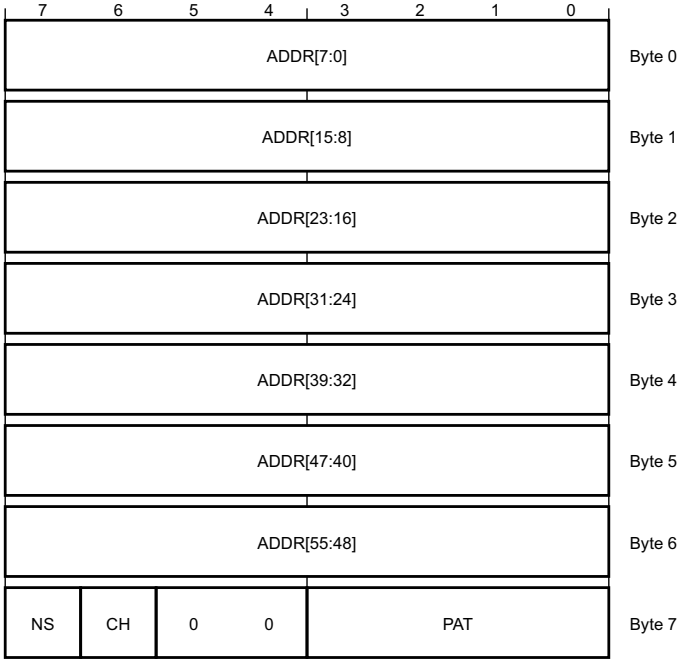

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When Data access virtual address, the Address packet payload bit assignments are:

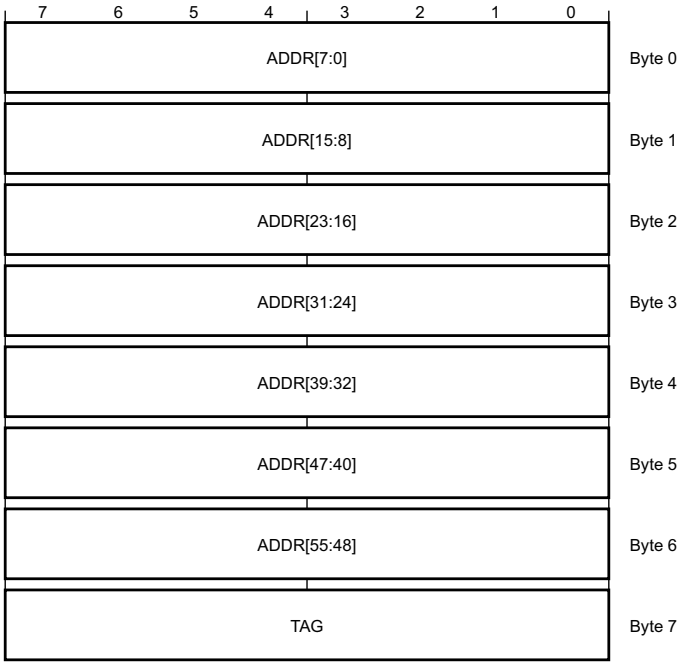

When Instruction virtual address, the Address packet payload bit assignments are:

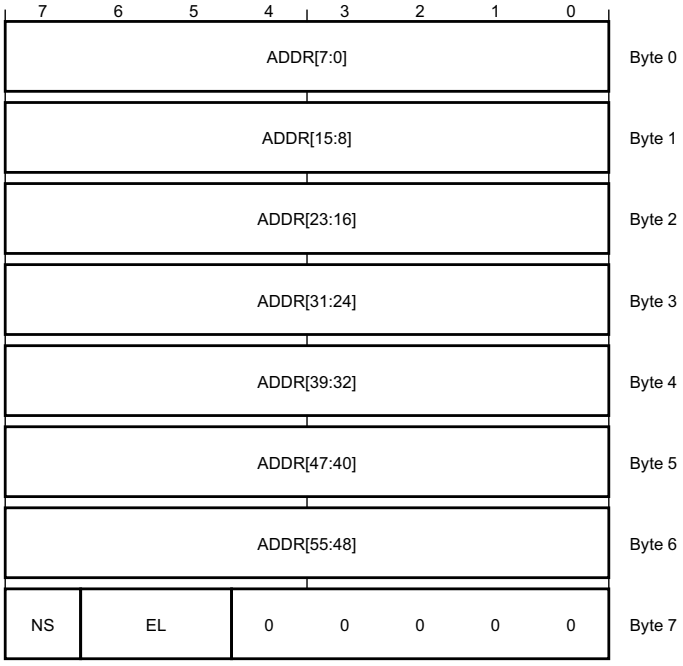

TAG byte <7>, when Data access virtual address

Top-byte tag.

If the value of the applicable TBI bit is one, a data access virtual address includes the top-byte tag. If the applicable TBI bit is zero, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this field reads as zero or holds the address tag of the applicable address.

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NS, byte 7 bit [7], when Instruction virtual address

Non-secure state. The Security state associated with the address. For an issued instruction virtual address (PC) this is the Security state the instruction was executed in. For a branch target address, this is the Security state at the target of the branch. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Secure state.

`1` Non-secure state.

NS, byte 7 bit [7], when Data access physical address

Physical address space identifier. The Security attribute for the physical address. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Secure physical address space.

`1` Non-secure physical address space.

CH, byte 7 bit[6], when Data access physical address

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, Checked access identifier. Checked or Unchecked access. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Tag Unchecked access.

`1` Tag Checked access.

For more information, see Chapter D6 *The Memory Tagging Extension*.

If FEAT_MTE2 is not implemented this bit is RAZ.

When Tag Check Faults are configured to be ignored by SCTLR_ELx.TCF or SCTLR_ELx.TCF0, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this bit is 1 or 0 on a Tag Checked access.

EL, byte 7 bits [6:5], when Instruction virtual address

Exception level. The Exception level associated with the address. For an issued instruction virtual address (PC) this is the Exception level the instruction was executed in. For a branch target address, this is the Exception level at the target of the branch. The defined values of this field are:

`0b00` EL0.

`0b01` EL1.

`0b10` EL2.

`0b11` EL3.

Note

For an Exception Return, the Exception level at the target of the branch might be different to the Exception level the instruction was executed in.

Byte 7 bits [5:4], when Data access physical address

This field reads as `0b00`.

PAT, Byte 7 bits [3:0], when Data access physical address

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, this field provides the Physical Address Tag for a Tag Checked access. If the access is Unchecked this field reads as an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice between `0b0000` and the Physical Address Tag used to perform the access.

For more information, see Chapter D6 *The Memory Tagging Extension*.

If FEAT_MTE2 is not implemented this field is RAZ.

Byte 7 bits [4:0], when Instruction virtual address

This field reads as `0b00000`.

ADDR, bytes <6:0>

Address. Bits [55:0] of the address.

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D11.2.2 Context packet

The Context packet characteristics are:

Purpose Provides context information for the record.

Attributes Multi-part packet comprising:

- 8-bit header.
- 32-bit payload.

Context packet header

The Context packet header bit assignments are:

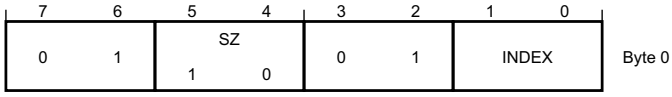

Byte 0 bits [7:6]

This field reads as `0b01`.

SZ, byte 0 bits [5:4]

Payload size. The defined values of this field are:

`0b10` Word.

This field reads as `0b10`.

Byte 0 bits [3:2]

This field reads as `0b01`.

INDEX, byte 0 bits [1:0]

Identifies the context value. The defined values of this field are:

`0b00` CONTEXTIDR_EL1. Included for all operations if enabled by CollectContextIDR1.

`0b01` CONTEXTIDR_EL2. Included for all operations if enabled by CollectContextIDR2.

All other values are reserved.

Context packet payload

The Context packet payload bit assignments are:

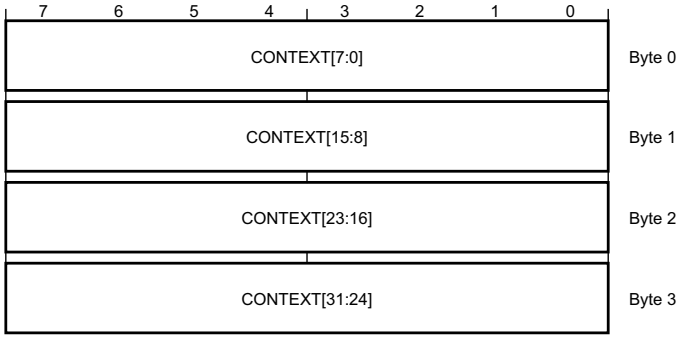

CONTEXT, bytes <3:0>

The context value.

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D11.2.3 Counter packet

The Counter packet characteristics are:

Purpose Count of cycles the operation spent performing all or part of its behavior. The counter value occupies the least significant bits of the payload. The remaining bits are set to zero.

Attributes Multi-part packet comprising:

- 8 or 16-bit header.
- 16-bit payload.

Counter packet header

When Extended format, the Counter packet header bit assignments are:

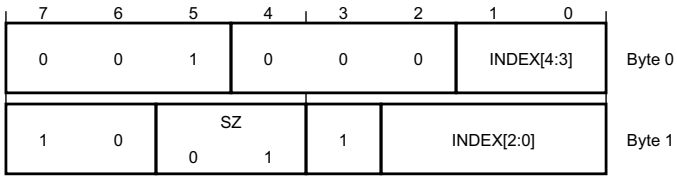

When Short format, the Counter packet header bit assignments are:

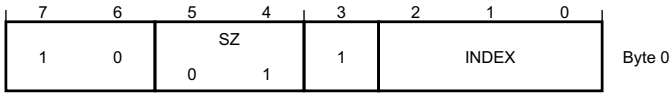

Byte 1 bits [7:6], when Extended format, Byte 0 bits [7:6], when Short format

This field reads as `0b10`.

SZ, byte 1 bits [5:4], when Extended format, SZ, byte 0 bits [5:4], when Short format

Payload size. The defined values of this field are:

`0b01` Halfword.

This field reads as `0b01`.

Byte 1 bit [3], when Extended format, Byte 0 bit [3], when Short format

This bit reads as `0b1`.

Byte 0 bits [7:5], when Extended format

This field reads as `0b001`.

Byte 0 bits [4:2], when Extended format

This field reads-as-zero.

INDEX, byte 0 bits [1:0], byte 1 bits [2:0], when Extended format, INDEX, byte 0 bits [2:0], when Short format

The defined values of this field are:

`0b00000` Total latency. Cycle count from the operation being dispatched for issue to the operation being microarchitecturally-finished. Included for all operations.

`0b00001` Issue latency. Cycle count from the operation being dispatched for issue to the operation being issued for execution. This counts any delay in waiting the operation being ready to issue. Included for all operations.

`0b00010` Translation latency. Cycle count from a virtual address being passed to the MMU for translation to the result of the translation being available. Included for all load, store and atomic operations.

`0b0011x` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED counter value.

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`0b1xxxx` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED counter value.

All other values are reserved.

In the Short format header, bits [4:3] are zero.

For the purposes of defining these counter values:

- Dispatched for issue means:
  - The operation has been decoded.
  - The operation might not be ready to start execution because it is waiting for input values. The operation might be put into a queue.
- Issued for execution means the operation is ready to start executing:
  - For example, for a memory operation, this should be indicative of the cycle count from memory operation being dispatched for issue to access being initiated (virtual address).
- Microarchitecturally-finished means:
  - The operation has completed execution and is no longer capable of stalling any instruction that consumes its output. The results of the operation are not required to be coherent or observable by other PEs.
  - It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the operation is speculative, or has committed its results to the architectural state of the PE.
  - For example:
    - For an arithmetic, floating-point, or SIMD operation with variable timing, such as divide, the results of the operation are available.
    - For load and atomic operations that return data, all data have been returned from memory.
    - For store and atomic operations that do not return data, it is not required that the store is complete for other observers.
    - For branch operations, the branch has been resolved as taken or not taken.
    - For barrier operations, the barrier has completed.

For WFE and WFI operations, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

- The instruction is complete before the PE enters a low-power state or when the PE wakes from the low-power state.
- Counters count in the low power state.
- Sampling an operation is itself a wake-up event.

Counter packet payload

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether Counter packet is 12-bit or 16-bit counters. PMSIDR_EL1.CountSize indicates the size of counter implemented.

When 12-bit counters are implemented, the Counter packet payload bit assignments are:

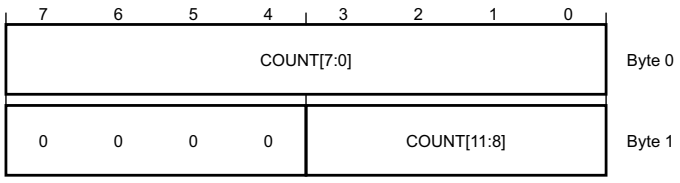

Byte 1 bits [7:4]

This field reads-as-zero.

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COUNT, byte 1 bits [3:0], byte <0>

The counter value occupies the least significant bits of the payload. The remaining bits are set to zero. The counters are:

- Unsigned numbers.
- 12 bits.
- Saturating.
- The value `0xFFF` indicates the count has saturated.

When 16-bit counters are implemented, the Counter packet payload bit assignments are:

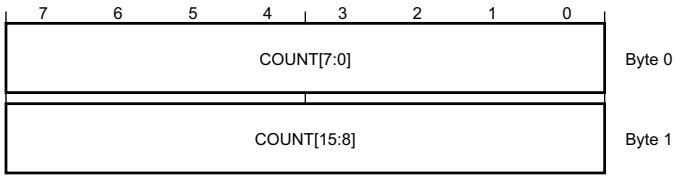

COUNT, bytes <1:0>

The counter value occupies the least significant bits of the payload. The remaining bits are set to zero. The counters are:

- Unsigned numbers.
- 16 bits.
- Saturating.
- The value `0xFFFF` indicates the count has saturated.

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D11.2.4 Data Source packet

The Data Source packet characteristics are:

Purpose

If the implementation includes support for indicating the loaded data source, the Data Source packet indicates where the data returned for a load operation was sourced. It might also include other information, such as the state of the data at the source. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might be UNPREDICTABLE whether this is included for load and atomic operations that generate an External abort. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this is included for atomic operations that do not return data to a PE register. Included for all other load and atomic operations.

Attributes

Multi-part packet comprising:

- 8-bit header.
- 8 or 16-bit payload.

Data Source packet header

The Data Source packet header bit assignments are:

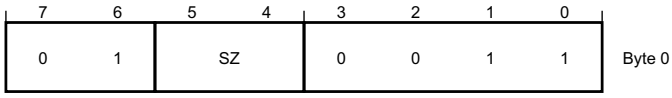

Byte 0 bits [7:6]

This field reads as `0b01`.

SZ, byte 0 bits [5:4]

Payload size. The defined values of this field are:

`0b00` Byte.

`0b01` Halfword.

Byte 0 bits [3:0]

This field reads as `0b0011`.

Data Source packet payload

When SZ == `0b00`, the Data Source packet payload bit assignments are:

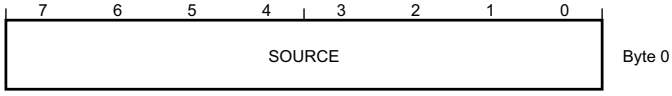

When SZ == `0b01`, the Data Source packet payload bit assignments are:

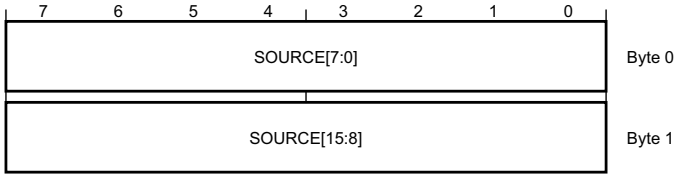

SOURCE, byte <0>, when SZ == `0b00`, SOURCE, bytes <1:0>, when SZ == `0b01`

Because the list of data sources varies from system to system, the definition of this field is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. If a sampled operation generated multiple data accesses, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED how the data source information is combined.

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D11.2.5 End packet

The End packet characteristics are:

Purpose Defines the end of a record if a Timestamp packet is not present.

Attributes 8-bit packet.

Field descriptions

The End packet bit assignments are:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Byte 0

Byte <0>

This field reads as `0b00000001`.

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D11.2.6 Events packet

The Events packet characteristics are:

Purpose

Indicates up to 64 events generated by the sampled operation. If FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented and an event counter is configured to count PMU events, then a sampled operation that causes the event counter to be incremented has the event recorded as one, and conversely a sampled operation that does not cause the counter to be incremented is recorded as zero.

Note

Arm recommends that the Performance Monitors Extension implements the Events.

Attributes

Multi-part packet comprising:

- 8-bit header.
- 8, 16, 32, or 64-bit payload.

Events packet header

The Events packet header bit assignments are:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	1	SZ		0	0	1	0	Byte 0

Byte 0 bits [7:6]

This field reads as `0b01`.

SZ, byte 0 bits [5:4]

Payload size. The defined values of this field are:

`0b00` Byte.

`0b01` Halfword.

`0b10` Word.

`0b11` Doubleword.

Software must treat bits that are not output as zero.

Byte 0 bits [3:0]

This field reads as `0b0010`.

Events packet payload

When SZ == `0b00`, the Events packet payload bit assignments are:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
E[7]	E[6]	E[5]	E[4]	E[3]	E[2]	E[1]	E[0]	Byte 0

When SZ == `0b01`, the Events packet payload bit assignments are:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
E[7]	E[6]	E[5]	E[4]	E[3]	E[2]	E[1]	E[0]	Byte 0
E[15:12]				E[11]	E[10]	E[9]	E[8]	Byte 1

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When SZ == `0b10`, the Events packet payload bit assignments are:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
E[7]	E[6]	E[5]	E[4]	E[3]	E[2]	E[1]	E[0]	Byte 0
E[15:12]				E[11]	E[10]	E[9]	E[8]	Byte 1
0	0	0	0	0	E[18]	E[17]	E[16]	Byte 2
E[31:24]								Byte 3

When SZ == `0b11`, the Events packet payload bit assignments are:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
E[7]	E[6]	E[5]	E[4]	E[3]	E[2]	E[1]	E[0]	Byte 0
E[15:12]				E[11]	E[10]	E[9]	E[8]	Byte 1
0	0	0	0	0	E[18]	E[17]	E[16]	Byte 2
E[31:24]								Byte 3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Byte 4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Byte 5
E[55:48]								Byte 6
E[63:56]								Byte 7

E[63:48], bytes <7:6>, when SZ == `0b11`

Events 63 to 48. IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Bytes <5:4,2>, byte 1 bit [3], when SZ == `0b11`

This field reads-as-zero.

E[31:24], byte <3>, when SZ == `0b10`, or when SZ == `0b11`

Events 31 to 24. IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

E[18], byte 2 bit [18], when SZ == `0b10`, or SZ == `0b11`

Empty predicate.

When The Scalable Vector Extension (SVE) and FEAT_SPEv1p1 are implemented the defined values of this bit are:

`0` Operation was not an SVE operation, was unpredicated or executed with all elements Active.

`1` SVE operation executed with all elements Inactive.

Otherwise this bit reads-as-zero.

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If FEAT_PMUv3 and FEAT_SVE are implemented, this Event is required to be implemented consistently with SVE_PRED_EMPTY_SPEC.

E[17], byte 2 bit [17], when SZ == `0b10`, or SZ == `0b11`

Partial predicate.

When The Scalable Vector Extension (SVE) and FEAT_SPEv1p1 are implemented the defined values of this bit are:

`0` Operation was not an SVE operation, was unpredicated, or executed with all elements Active.

`1` Predicated SVE operation executed with at least one Inactive element.

Otherwise this bit reads-as-zero.

If FEAT_PMUv3 and FEAT_SVE are implemented this Event is required to be implemented consistently with SVE_PRED_NOT_FULL_SPEC.

E[15:12], byte 1 bits [7:4], when SZ == `0b01`, when SZ == `0b10`, or when SZ == `0b11`

Events 15 to 12. IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

E[11], byte 1 bit [3], when SZ == `0b01`, when SZ == `0b10`, or when SZ == `0b11`

Alignment.

When FEAT_SPEv1p1 is implemented the defined values of this bit are:

`0` Load/store operation that was optimally aligned for the size of data being accessed.

`1` Load/store operation that, due to the alignment of the address and size of data being accessed, incurred additional latency.

Otherwise this bit reads-as-zero.

If FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented this Event is required to be implemented consistently with LDST_ALIGN_LAT.

E[10], byte 1 bit [2], when SZ == `0b01`, when SZ == `0b10`, or when SZ == `0b11`

Remote access. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Did not cause access to another socket.

`1` Load/store operation caused an access to another socket in a multi-socket system. This includes each data memory access that accesses another socket in a multi-socket system, including those that do not return data.

This event is optional. When this event is implemented, it is further IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might be UNPREDICTABLE whether a store can finish execution before this event is generated, meaning this event is never recorded for stores.

If this event and FEAT_PMUv3 are both implemented, this event is required to be implemented consistently with REMOTE_ACCESS or REMOTE_ACCESS_RD.

E[9], byte 1 bit [1], when SZ == `0b01`, when SZ == `0b10`, or when SZ == `0b11`

Last Level cache miss. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Did not miss Last Level cache.

`1` Load/store operation caused an access to at least the Last Level cache but is not completed by the Last Level cache. That is, each:

- Load operation that does not return data from the Last Level cache.
- Store operation that does not update the Last Level cache.

The event is not set for operations that are completed by a cache above the Last Level cache.

This event is optional. When this event is implemented, it is further IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might be UNPREDICTABLE whether a store can finish execution before this event is generated, meaning this event is never recorded for stores.

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If this event and FEAT_PMUv3 are both implemented, this event is required to be implemented consistently with LL_CACHE_MISS or LL_CACHE_MISS_RD.

E[8], byte 1 bit [0], when SZ == `0b01`, when SZ == `0b10`, or when SZ == `0b11`

Last Level cache access. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Did not access Last Level data or unified cache.

`1` Load/store operation caused a cache access to at least the Last Level data or unified cache.

Note

The architecture does not define the Last Level cache. The Last Level cache is typically the largest cache on this device shared by all PEs in the Inner or Outer Shareable domain of this PE. In a multi-socket system, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this includes caches on other sockets.

This event is optional. When this event is implemented, it is further IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might be UNPREDICTABLE whether a store can finish execution before this event is generated, meaning this event is never recorded for stores.

If this event and FEAT_PMUv3 are both implemented, this event is required to be implemented consistently with LL_CACHE or LL_CACHE_RD.

E[7], byte 0 bit [7]

Mispredicted. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Did not cause correction to the predicted program flow.

`1` A branch that caused a correction to the predicted program flow.

If FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented this Event is required to be implemented consistently with either BR_MIS_PRED or BR_MIS_PRED_RETIRED.

E[6], byte 0 bit [6]

Not taken. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Did not fail condition code check.

`1` A conditional instruction that failed its condition code check. This includes conditional branches, compare-and-branch, conditional select, and conditional compares:

- For a conditional branch or compare-and-branch instruction, this means the branch was not taken.
- For a conditional select, this means the second operand was written to the result.
- For a condition compare, this means the condition flags were set to the immediate value and not the result of the compare.

This field is valid only if the OpType defines this as either a Conditional Branch or a Conditional operation, and is RAZ otherwise.

E[5], byte 0 bit [5]

TLB walk. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Did not generate TLB walk.

`1` Load/store operation that causes a refill of a data or unified TLB, involving at least one translation table walk access. This includes each complete or partial translation table walk that causes an access to memory, including to data or translation table walk caches.

If FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented this Event is required to be implemented consistently with DTLB_WALK.

E[4], byte 0 bit [4]

TLB access. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Did not access TLB.

`1` Load/store operation caused an access to at least the first level of data or unified TLB.

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If FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented this Event is required to be implemented consistently with L1D_TLB.

E[3], byte 0 bit [3]

Level 1 Data cache refill. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Did not cause level 1 data cache refill.

`1` Load/store operation caused a refill of at least the first level of data or unified cache. This includes each data memory access that causes a refill from outside the cache. It excludes accesses that do not cause a new cache refill but are satisfied from refilling data of a previous miss.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might be UNPREDICTABLE whether a store can finish execution before this event is generated, meaning this event is never recorded for stores.

If FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented this event is required to be implemented consistently with L1D_CACHE_REFILL or L1D_CACHE_REFILL_RD.

E[2], byte 0 bit [2]

Level 1 Data cache access. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Did not access level 1 data cache.

`1` Load/store operation caused a cache access to at least the first level of data or unified cache.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might be UNPREDICTABLE whether a store can finish execution before this event is generated, meaning this event is never recorded for stores.

If FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented this event is required to be implemented consistently with L1D_CACHE or L1D_CACHE_RD.

E[1], byte 0 bit [1]

Architecturally executed. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Did not retire.

`1` Committed its results to the architectural state of the PE, or completed with a synchronous architectural exception.

Note

A conditional instruction can retire even if it fails its condition code check.

If FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented this Event is required to be implemented consistently with INST_RETIRED.

E[0], byte 0 bit [0]

Generated exception. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Did not generate an exception.

`1` Completed with a synchronous exception.

If E[1] in the same Events packet is set to 0, then the meaning of this bit is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

If FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented this Event is required to be implemented consistently with EXC_TAKEN.

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D11.2.7 Operation Type packet

The Operation Type packet characteristics are:

Purpose Defines the type of operation sampled. Included for all operations.

Attributes Multi-part packet comprising:

- 8-bit header.
- 8-bit payload.

Operation Type packet header

The Operation Type packet header bit assignments are:

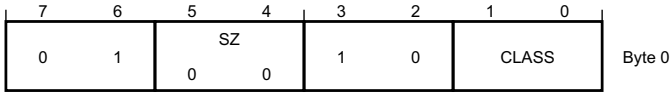

Byte 0 bits [7:6]

This field reads as `0b01`.

SZ, byte 0 bits [5:4]

Payload size. The defined values of this field are:

`0b00` Byte.

This field reads as `0b00`.

Byte 0 bits [3:2]

This field reads as `0b10`.

CLASS, byte 0 bits [1:0]

Top-level instruction class. The defined values of this field are:

`0b00` Other.

`0b01` Load, store, or atomic.

`0b10` Branch or exception return.

All other values are reserved.

Operation Type packet payload (Other)

When Other operation, the Operation Type packet payload (Other) bit assignments are:

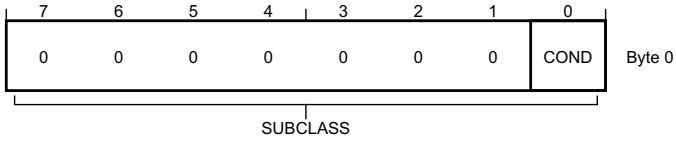

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When an SVE operation, the Operation Type packet payload (Other) bit assignments are:

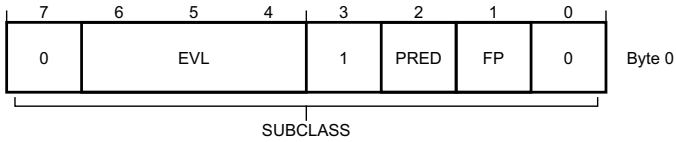

SUBCLASS, byte<0>

Second-level instruction class. Defines the type of instruction. The defined values of this field are:

`0b0000000x` Other operation.

`0b0xxx1xx0` SVE operation. If FEAT_SVE is implemented, and if FEAT_SPE is implemented, bits [6:4:2:1] are further defined as the EVL, PRED, and FP fields.

Otherwise this value is reserved.

EVL, byte 0 bits [6:4], when SVE operation

Effective Vector Length. Defines the sampled operation vector length, rounded up to a power of two. That is, the length of vector operated on by the sampled operation. The defined values of this field are:

`0b000` 32 bits.

`0b001` 64 bits.

`0b010` 128 bits.

`0b011` 256 bits.

`0b100` 512 bits.

`0b101` 1024 bits.

`0b110` 2048 bits.

All other values reserved.

The accessible vector length is always quantized into multiples of 128 bits. However, the effective vector length can be any size down to the smallest element size.

If the effective vector length is not a power of two, or is less than 32 bits, the value is rounded up before it is encoded in this field.

PRED, byte 0 bit[2], when SVE operation

Predicated SVE operation. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Not predicated.

`1` Predicated SVE operation. The operation is an SVE operation that writes to a vector destination register under a Governing predicate using either zeroing or merging predication.

FP, byte 0 bits [6:4], when SVE operation

Floating-point operation. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Integer.

`1` Floating-point.

COND, byte 0 bit [0], when Other operation

Conditional. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Unconditional operation.

`1` Conditional select or conditional compare operation. See *Additional information for each profiled conditional instruction* on page D10-5165.

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Operation Type packet payload (Branch)

The Operation Type packet payload (Branch) bit assignments are:

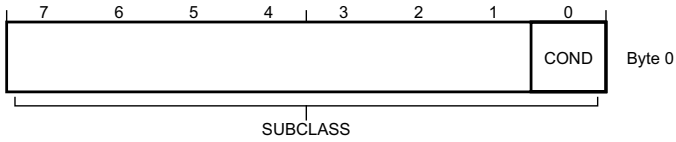

SUBCLASS, byte <0>

Second-level instruction class. Describes the branch type. The defined values of this field are:

`0b0000000x` Direct branch.

`0b0000001x` Indirect branch.

All other values are reserved.

COND, byte 0 bit [0]

Conditional. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Unconditional branch.

`1` Conditional branch.

Operation Type packet payload (load/store)

When FEAT_NV2 transformed System register access, the Operation Type packet payload (load/store) bit assignments are:

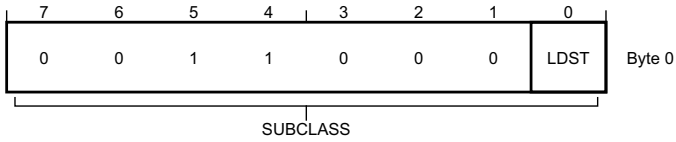

When Extended load/store, the Operation Type packet payload (load/store) bit assignments are:

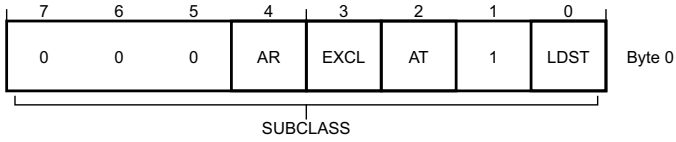

When General-purpose load/store, the Operation Type packet payload (load/store) bit assignments are:

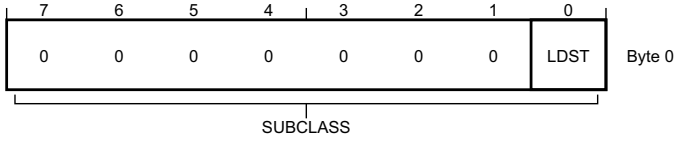

When SIMD&FP load/store, the Operation Type packet payload (load/store) bit assignments are:

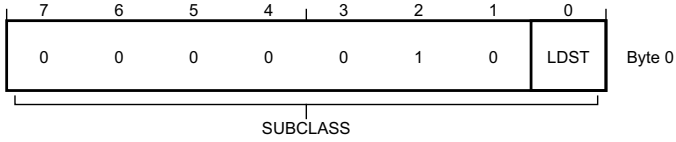

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When SVE load/store, the Operation Type packet payload (load/store) bit assignments are:

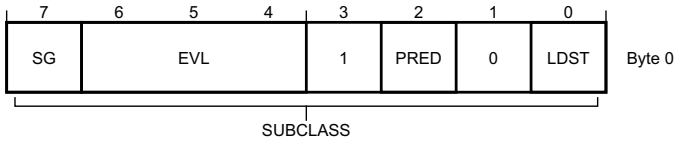

When Unspecified load/store, the Operation type packet payload (load/store) bit assignments are:

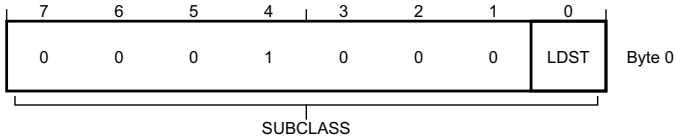

When Tags load/store, the Operation Type packet payload (load/store) bit assignments are:

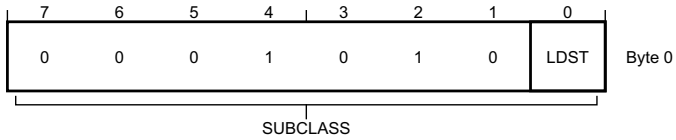

When Memory Copy load/store, the Operation Type packet payload (load/store) bit assignments are:

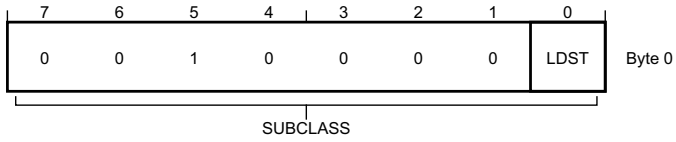

When Memory Set load/store, the Operation Type packet payload (load/store) bit assignments are:

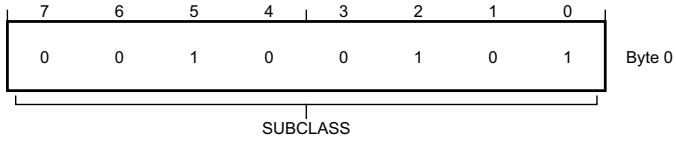

SUBCLASS, byte <0>

Second-level instruction class. Indicates the load/store type. The defined values of this field are:

`0b0000000x` A load/store targeting the general-purpose registers, other than an atomic operation, load-acquire, store-release or exclusive.

`0b000xxx1x` An atomic operation, load-acquire, store-release or exclusive. Bits [4:2] are further subdivided as described by the AR, EXCL and AT fields.

`0b0000010x` A load/store targeting the SIMD&FP registers.

`0bxxxx1x0x` A load/store targeting the SVE registers. Bits [7:4,2] are further defined as SG, EVL and PRED fields.

This value is defined only if both The Scalable Vector Extension (SVE) and FEAT_SPEv1p1 are implemented.

This value is reserved otherwise.

`0b0001000x` A load/store targeting unspecified registers.

This value is defined only if FEAT_SPEv1p1 is implemented

This value is reserved otherwise.

`0b0011000x` An `MRS` or `MSR` operation at EL1 transformed to a load/store when HCR_EL2.NV2 is 1.

This value is defined only if FEAT_NV2 is implemented and reserved otherwise.

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`0b0001010x` A load/store of an Allocation Tag or multiple Allocation Tags.

This value is defined only if FEAT_SPEv1p3 and FEAT_MTE are implemented. This value is reserved otherwise.

`0b0010000x` A load/store from a Memory Copy operation. This value is defined only if FEAT_SPEv1p3 and FEAT_MOPS are implemented. This value is reserved otherwise.

`0b00100101` A store from a Memory Set operation. This value is defined if FEAT_SPEv1p3 and FEAT_MOPS are implemented. This value is reserved otherwise.

All other values are reserved.

SG, byte 0 bit [7], when SVE load/store

Gather/scatter load/store. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Not gather load or scatter store.

`1` Gather load or scatter store.

EVL, byte 0 bits [6:4], when SVE load/store

Effective Vector Length. Defines the sampled operation vector length, rounded up to a power of two. That is, the length of vector operated on by the sampled operation. The defined values of this field are:

`0b000` 32 bits.

`0b001` 64 bits.

`0b010` 128 bits.

`0b011` 256 bits.

`0b100` 512 bits.

`0b101` 1024 bits.

`0b110` 2048 bits.

All other values reserved.

The accessible vector length is always quantized into multiples of 128 bits. However, the effective vector length can be any size down to the smallest element size.

If the effective vector length is not a power of two, or is less than 32 bits, the value is rounded up before it is encoded in this field.

AR, byte 0 bit [4], when Extended load/store

Acquire/Release. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Load/store/atomic without Acquire or Release semantics.

`1` Load/store/atomic with Acquire or Release semantics.

EXCL, byte 0 bit [3], when Extended load/store

Exclusive. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Load/store/atomic without Exclusive.

`1` Load/store with Exclusive.

This bit is RES0 if AT == 1.

PRED, byte 0 bit[2], when SVE load/store

Predicated SVE operation. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Not predicated.

`1` Predicated SVE operation. The operation is one of the following:

- If FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented, a predicated load operation that writes to one or more vector destination registers under a Governing predicate using zeroing predication.
- A predicated store of one or more vector registers.

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If FEAT_SPEv1p2 is not implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this field is 0 or 1 for a predicated load operation that writes to one or more vector destination registers under a Governing predicate using zeroing predication.

AT, byte 0 bit [2], when Extended load/store

Atomic load/store. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Not atomic.

`1` Atomic.

LDST, byte 0 bit [0], when Memory Copy operation

Store not load. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Load, sampled virtual address is the source address.

`1` Store, sampled virtual address is the destination address.

LDST, byte 0 bit [0], otherwise

Store not load. The defined values of this bit are:

`0` Load or swap.

`1` Store.

This bit is always one for a Memory Set operation.

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D11.2.8 Padding

The Padding characteristics are:

Purpose Allows the PE to create alignment in the protocol buffer.

Attributes 8-bit packet.

Field descriptions

The Padding bit assignments are:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Byte 0

Byte <0>

This field reads as `0b00000000`.

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D11.2.9 Timestamp packet

The Timestamp packet characteristics are:

Purpose

The 64-bit timestamp value when the operation was sampled. The Timestamp packet must come at the end of the record. If the Timestamp packet is not present, an End packet must come at the end of the record.

Attributes

Multi-part packet comprising:

- 8-bit header.
- 64-bit payload.

Timestamp packet header

The Timestamp packet header bit assignments are:

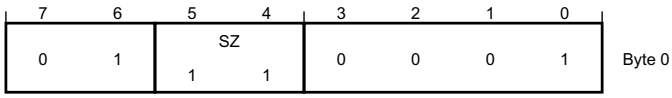

Byte 0 bits [7:6]

This field reads as `0b01`.

SZ, byte 0 bits [5:4]

Payload size. The defined values of this field are:

`0b11` Doubleword.

This field reads as `0b11`.

Byte 0 bits [3:0]

This field reads as `0b0001`.

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Timestamp packet payload

The Timestamp packet payload bit assignments are:

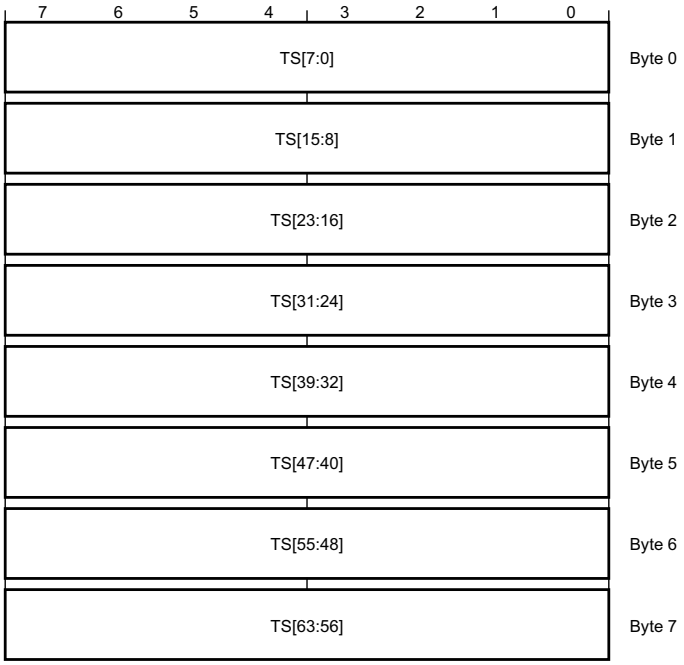

TS, bytes <7:0>

Timestamp value when the operation was sampled. The value depends on the result of `CollectTimeStamp()`:

- If TimeStamp_Virtual, this is the virtual timestamp, CNTVCT_EL0.
- If TimeStamp_Physical, this is the physical timestamp, CNTPCT_EL0.
- If TimeStamp_OffsetPhysical, this is the offset physical timestamp, CNTPCT_EL0 - CNTPOFF_EL2.
- If TimeStamp_None, the timestamp packet is not included and an End packet must come at the end of the record.

However, if the Generic Timer System counter is disabled and `CollectTimeStamp()` returns a value other than TimeStamp_None, then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

- The Statistical Profiling Unit behaves as if `CollectTimeStamp()` returns the value TimeStamp_None.
- The value of this field in the record is UNKNOWN.

Note

This relaxation refers to when the actual System counter is disabled, that is, CNTEN.EN == 0. It does not apply when the System counter is enabled but not accessible at the current Exception level.

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Chapter D12
AArch64 System Register Encoding

This chapter describes the AArch64 System register encoding space. It contains the following sections:

- *The System register encoding space* on page D12-5214.
- *op0==0b10, Moves to and from debug and trace System registers* on page D12-5215.
- *op0==0b11, Moves to and from non-debug System registers, Special-purpose registers* on page D12-5217.

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D12.1 The System register encoding space

The A64 instruction set includes instructions that access the System register encoding space. These instructions provide:

- Access to *System registers*, including the debug registers, that provide system control, and system status information.
- Access to Special-purpose registers such as SPSR_ELx, ELR_ELx, and the equivalent fields of the Process State.
- The cache and TLB maintenance instructions and address translation instructions.
- Barriers and the `CLREX` instruction.
- Architectural hint instructions.

This section describes the parts of the System register encoding space that provides access to the System registers described in Chapter D13 *AArch64 System Register Descriptions*.

Note

- See *Fixed values in AArch64 instruction and System register descriptions* on page C2-239 for information about abbreviations used in the System instruction descriptions.
- In AArch32 state, much of this functionality is provided through the System register interface described in *The AArch32 System register interface* on page G1-8677. In AArch64 state, the parameters used to characterize the System register encoding space are {`op0`, `op1`, `CRn`, `CRm`, `op2`}. These are based on the parameters that characterize the AArch32 System register encoding space, which reflect the original implementation of these registers, as described in *Background to the System register interface* on page G1-8678. There is no particular significance to the naming of these parameters, and no functional distinction between the `op`*n* parameters and the `CR`*x* parameters.

Principles of the System instruction class encoding on page C5-640 describes some general properties of these encodings. *System instruction class encoding overview* on page C5-641 then describes the top-level encoding of these instructions, identifying that:

- Entries in the encoding space are characterized by the parameter set {`op0`, `op1`, `CRn`, `CRm`, `op2`}.
- `op0` is the most significant parameter for determining allocations in this space.

Much of this encoding space is used for System instructions, as described in Chapter C5 *The A64 System Instruction Class*. This chapter describes only the part of the encoding space that is used for System registers, in the following sections:

- *op0==0b10, Moves to and from debug and trace System registers* on page D12-5215.
- *op0==0b11, Moves to and from non-debug System registers, Special-purpose registers* on page D12-5217.

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D12.2 op0==0b10, Moves to and from debug and trace System registers

The instructions that move data to and from the debug, Execution environment, and trace System registers are encoded with op0==0b10. This means the encoding of these instructions is:

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 19	18 16	15 12	11 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	L	1 0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2	Rt
				op0					

Note

- The section describes the use of all of the op0==0b10 region of the System register encoding space.
- These encodings access the registers that are equivalent to the AArch32 System registers in the (coproc==0b1110) encoding space.

The value of op1 provides the next level of decode of these instructions, as follows:

op1 == **{0, 3, 4}**

Debug. See *Instructions for accessing debug System registers*

Note

The standard encoding of debug registers is op0==0b10, op1==$\{0, 3, 4\}$. The registers in the op0==0b11 encoding space that are classified as debug registers are DLR_EL0, DSPSR_EL0, MDCR_EL2, MDCR_EL3, and SDER32_EL3. See *Instructions for accessing non-debug System registers* on page D12-5217 for the encodings of these registers.

op1 == **1** Trace. See the appropriate trace architecture specification.

D12.2.1 Instructions for accessing debug System registers

The instructions for accessing debug System registers are:

```
MSR <System register>, Xt    ; Write to System register
MRS Xt, <System register>    ; Read from System register
```

Where <System_register> is the register name, for example MDCCSR_EL0.

This section includes only the System register access encodings for which both:

- op0 is 0b10.
- The value of op1 is one of $\{0, 3, 4\}$.

Note

These encodings access the registers that are equivalent to the AArch32 System registers in the (coproc==0b1110) encoding space.

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Table D12-1 shows the mapping of the System register encodings for debug System register access.

Table D12-1 Instruction encodings for debug System register access

Register	Access instruction encoding					Permitted accesses
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2	
OSDTRRX_EL1	2	0	0	0	2	RW
MDCCINT_EL1				2	0	RW
MDSCR_EL1					2	RW
OSDTRTX_EL1				3	2	RW
OSECCR_EL1				6	2	RW
DBGBVR<n>_EL1				0-15[a]	4	RW
DBGBCR<n>_EL1				0-15[a]	5	RW
DBGWVR<n>_EL1				0-15[a]	6	RW
DBGWCR<n>_EL1				0-15[a]	7	RW
MDRAR_EL1	2	0	1	0	0	RO
OSLAR_EL1					4	WO
OSLSR_EL1				1	4	RO
OSDLR_EL1				3	4	RW
DBGPRCR_EL1				4	4	RW
DBGCLAIMSET_EL1			7	8	6	RW
DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1				9	6	RW
DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1				14	6	RO
MDCCSR_EL0		3	0	1	0	RO
DBGDTR_EL0				4	0	RW
DBGDTRRX_EL0				5	0	RO
DBGDTRTX_EL0						WO
DBGVCR32_EL2		4	0	7	0	RW

a. Accesses to not implemented breakpoint and watchpoint register access instructions are UNDEFINED. CRm encodes <*n*>, the breakpoint or watchpoint number.

For more information, see *Mapping of the System registers between the Execution states* on page D1-4650.

Note

Table D12-1 lists the Armv8 debug System registers. For encoding information of the registers introduced by Armv9, see the register descriptions in Chapter D13 *AArch64 System Register Descriptions*.

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D12.3 op0==0b11, Moves to and from non-debug System registers, Special-purpose registers

The instructions that move data to and from non-debug System registers are encoded with op0==0b11, except that some of this encoding space is reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality. The encoding of these instructions is:

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 19	18 16	15 12	11 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	L	1 1	op1	CRn	CRm	op2	Rt
				op0					

The value of CRn provides the next level of decode of these instructions, as follows:

CRn==**{0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14}**
See *Instructions for accessing non-debug System registers*.

CRn==**4** See *Instructions for accessing Special-purpose registers* on page C5-651.

CRn==**{11, 15}** See *Reserved encodings for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers* on page D12-5232.

D12.3.1 Instructions for accessing non-debug System registers

The A64 instructions for accessing System registers are:

```
MSR <System register>, Xt    ; Write to System register
MRS Xt, <System register>    ; Read from System register
```

Where <System_register> is the register name, for example MIDR_EL1.

This section includes only the System register access encodings for which both:

- op0 is 0b11.
- The value of CRn is one of {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14}.

Note

- These encodings access the registers that are equivalent to the AArch32 System registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space.
- While this group is described as accessing the non-debug System registers, its correct characterization is by the {op0, CRn} values given in this subsection, and the group includes the debug registers DLR_EL0, DSPSR_EL0, MDCR_EL2, MDCR_EL3, and SDER32_EL3, which are described in *Debug registers* on page D13-6082. These registers are exceptions to the standard encoding of debug registers, which has op0==0b10, see *Instructions for accessing debug System registers* on page D12-5215.

The instruction encoding for these accesses is:

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 19	18 16	15 12	11 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	L	1 1	op1	CRn	CRm	op2	Rt
				op0					

See text for permitted values of CRn

Table D12-2 on page D12-5218 shows the encodings of the register access instructions. In the *Notes* on page D12-5218 column of the table:

Config-RO Means it is configurable whether read accesses are permitted. Write accesses are UNDEFINED.

Config-WO Means it is configurable whether write accesses are permitted. Read accesses are UNDEFINED.

Config-RW Means it is configurable whether accesses are permitted. Either read and write accesses are permitted, or read and write accesses are UNDEFINED.

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See the register descriptions for information about the control that determines whether these accesses are permitted.

Table D12-2 Instruction encodings for non-Debug System register accesses

Register accessed	Access instruction encoding					Source	Notes
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2		
MIDR_EL1	3	0	0	0	0	v8.0	RO.
MPIDR_EL1					5	v8.0	RO.
REVIDR_EL1					6	v8.0	RO.
ID_PFR0_EL1				1	0	v8.0	RO, but UNKNOWN if AArch32 is not implemented.
ID_PFR1_EL1					1	v8.0	
ID_DFR0_EL1					2	v8.0	
ID_AFR0_EL1					3	v8.0	
ID_MMFR0_EL1					4	v8.0	
ID_MMFR1_EL1					5	v8.0	
ID_MMFR2_EL1					6	v8.0	
ID_MMFR3_EL1					7	v8.0	
ID_ISAR0_EL1				2	0	v8.0	RO, but UNKNOWN if AArch32 is not implemented.
ID_ISAR1_EL1					1	v8.0	
ID_ISAR2_EL1					2	v8.0	
ID_ISAR3_EL1					3	v8.0	
ID_ISAR4_EL1					4	v8.0	
ID_ISAR5_EL1					5	v8.0	
ID_MMFR4_EL1					6	v8.0	
ID_ISAR6_EL1					7	v8.0	
MVFR0_EL1				3	0	v8.0	RO, but UNKNOWN if AArch32 is not implemented.
MVFR1_EL1					1	v8.0	
MVFR2_EL1					2	v8.0	
ID_PFR2_EL1					4	v8.0	
ID_DFR1_EL1					5	v8.6	
ID_MMFR5_EL1					6	v8.0	
Reserved, RAZ					*n*	-	RO, for *n*={3, 7}.
ID_AA64PFR0_EL1				4	0	v8.0	RO.
ID_AA64PFR1_EL1					1	v8.0	RO.
ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1					4	SVE[a]	RO, but RAZ if SVE is not implemented.

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Table D12-2 Instruction encodings for non-Debug System register accesses (continued)

Register accessed	Access instruction encoding					Source	Notes
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2		
Reserved, RAZ	3	0	0	4	*n*	-	RO, for *n*={2, 3, 5, 6, 7}.
ID_AA64DFR0_EL1				5	0	v8.0	RO.
ID_AA64DFR1_EL1					1	v8.0	RO.
ID_AA64AFR0_EL1					4	v8.0	RO.
ID_AA64AFR1_EL1					5	v8.0	RO.
Reserved, RAZ					*n*	-	RO, for *n*={2, 3, 6, 7}.
ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1				6	0	v8.0	RO.
ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1					1	v8.0	RO.
ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1					2	v8.7	RO.
Reserved, RAZ					*n*	-	RO, for *n*=3-7.
ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1				7	0	v8.0	RO.
ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1					1	v8.0	RO.
ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1					2	v8.2	RO.
Reserved, RAZ					*n*	-	RO, for *n*=3-7.
SCTLR_EL1			1	0	0	v8.0	RW.
ACTLR_EL1					1	v8.0	RW, contents IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
CPACR_EL1					2	v8.0	RW.
RGSR_EL1					5	v8.5	RW.
GCR_EL1					6	v8.5	RW.
ZCR_EL1				2	0	SVE[a]	RW.
TRFCR_EL1					1	v8.4	RW.
TTBR0_EL1			2	0	0	v8.0	RW.
TTBR1_EL1					1	v8.0	RW.
TCR_EL1					2	v8.0	RW.
APIAKeyLo_EL1				1	0	v8.3	RW.
APIAKeyHi_EL1					1	v8.3	RW.
APIBKeyLo_EL1					2	v8.3	RW.
APIBKeyHi_EL1					3	v8.3	RW.
APDAKeyLo_EL1				2	0	v8.3	RW.

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Table D12-2 Instruction encodings for non-Debug System register accesses (continued)

Register accessed	Access instruction encoding					Source	Notes
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2		
APDAKeyHi_EL1	3	0	2	2	1	v8.3	RW.
APDBKeyLo_EL1					2	v8.3	RW.
APDBKeyHi_EL1					3	v8.3	RW.
APGAKeyLo_EL1				3	0	v8.3	RW.
APGAKeyHi_EL1					1	v8.3	RW.
ICC_PMR_EL1 ICV_PMR_EL1			4	6	0	GIC[b]	RW.
AFSR0_EL1			5	1	0	v8.0	RW, contents IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
AFSR1_EL1					1	v8.0	RW, contents IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
ESR_EL1				2	0	v8.0	RW.
ERRIDR_EL1				3	0	RAS[c]	RO.
ERRSELR_EL1					1	RAS[c]	RW.
ERXFR_EL1				4	0	RAS[c]	RO.
ERXCTLR_EL1					1	RAS[c]	RW.
ERXSTATUS_EL1					2	RAS[c]	RW.
ERXADDR_EL1					3	RAS[c]	RW.
ERXPFGF_EL1					4	RAS[c]	RO.
ERXPFGCTL_EL1					5	RAS[c]	RW.
ERXPFGCDN_EL1					6	RAS[c]	RW.
ERXMISC0_EL1				5	0	RAS[c]	RW.
ERXMISC1_EL1					1	RAS[c]	RW.
ERXMISC2_EL1					2	RAS[c]	RW.
ERXMISC3_EL1					3	RAS[c]	RW.
TFSR_EL1				6	0	v8.5	RW.
TFSRE0_EL1					1	v8.5	RW.
FAR_EL1			6	0	0	v8.0	RW.
PAR_EL1			7	4	0	v8.0	RW.
PMSCR_EL1			9	9	0	SPE[d]	RW.

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Table D12-2 Instruction encodings for non-Debug System register accesses (continued)

Register accessed	Access instruction encoding					Source	Notes
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2		
PMSNEVFR_EL1	3	0	9	9	1	SPE[d]	RW.
PMSICR_EL1					2	SPE[d]	RW.
PMSIRR_EL1					3	SPE[d]	RW.
PMSFCR_EL1					4	SPE[d]	RW.
PMSEVFR_EL1					5	SPE[d]	RW.
PMSLATFR_EL1					6	SPE[d]	RW.
PMSIDR_EL1					7	SPE[d]	RO.
PMBLIMITR_EL1				10	0	SPE[d]	RW.
PMBPTR_EL1					1	SPE[d]	RW.
PMBSR_EL1					3	SPE[d]	RW.
PMBIDR_EL1					7	SPE[d]	RO.
PMINTENSET_EL1				14	1	v8.0[e]	RW.
PMINTENCLR_EL1					2	v8.0[e]	RW.
PMMIR_EL1					6	v8.4	RO.
MAIR_EL1			10	2	0	v8.0	RW.
AMAIR_EL1				3	0	v8.0	RW, contents IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
LORSA_EL1				4	0	v8.1	RW.
LOREA_EL1					1	v8.1	RW.
LORN_EL1					2	v8.1	RW.
LORC_EL1					3	v8.1	RW.
MPAMIDR_EL1					4	MPAM[f]	RO.
LORID_EL1					7	v8.1	RO.
MPAM1_EL1				5	0	MPAM[f]	RW.
MPAM0_EL1					1	MPAM[f]	RW.
VBAR_EL1			12	0	0	v8.0	RW.
RVBAR_EL1					1	v8.0	RO. Implemented only if EL2 and EL3 are not implemented.
RMR_EL1					2	v8.0	RW. Implemented only if EL2 and EL3 are not implemented.[g]

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Table D12-2 Instruction encodings for non-Debug System register accesses (continued)

Register accessed	Access instruction encoding					Source	Notes
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2		
ISR_EL1	3	0	12	1	0	v8.0	RO.
DISR_EL1					1	RAS[c]	RW.
ICC_IAR0_EL1 ICV_IAR0_EL1				8	0	GIC[b]	RO.
ICC_EOIR0_EL1 ICV_EOIR0_EL1					1	GIC[b]	WO.
ICC_HPPIR0_EL1 ICV_HPPIR0_EL1					2	GIC[b]	RO.
ICC_BPR0_EL1 ICV_BPR0_EL1					3	GIC[b]	RW.
ICC_AP0R<n>_EL1 ICV_AP0R<n>_EL1					{4-7}	GIC[b]	RW, <n> = `op2-4`.
ICC_AP1R<n>_EL1 ICV_AP1R<n>_EL1				9	{0-3}	GIC[b]	RW, <n> = `op2`.
ICC_DIR_EL1 ICV_DIR_EL1				11	1	GIC[b]	WO.
ICC_RPR_EL1 ICV_RPR_EL1					3	GIC[b]	RO.
ICC_SGI1R_EL1					5	GIC[b]	WO.
ICC_ASGI1R_EL1					6	GIC[b]	WO.
ICC_SGI0R_EL1					7	GIC[b]	WO.
ICC_IAR1_EL1 ICV_IAR1_EL1				12	0	GIC[b]	RO.
ICC_EOIR1_EL1 ICV_EOIR1_EL1					1	GIC[b]	WO.
ICC_HPPIR1_EL1 ICV_HPPIR1_EL1					2	GIC[b]	RO.
ICC_BPR1_EL1 ICV_BPR1_EL1					3	GIC[b]	RW.
ICC_CTLR_EL1 ICV_CTLR_EL1					4	GIC[b]	RW.
ICC_SRE_EL1					5	GIC[b]	RW.
ICC_IGRPEN0_EL1 ICV_IGRPEN0_EL1					6	GIC[b]	RW.

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Table D12-2 Instruction encodings for non-Debug System register accesses (continued)

Register accessed	Access instruction encoding					Source	Notes
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2		
ICC_IGRPEN1_EL1 ICV_IGRPEN1_EL1	3	0	12	12	7	GIC[b]	RW.
CONTEXTIDR_EL1			13	0	1	v8.0	RW.
TPIDR_EL1					4	v8.0	RW.
ACCDATA_EL1					5	v8.7	RW.
SCXTNUM_EL1					7	v8.0	RW.
CNTKCTL_EL1			14	1	0	v8.0[h]	RW.
CCSIDR_EL1		1	0	0	0	v8.0[i]	RO.
						v8.3[i]	RO.
CLIDR_EL1					1	v8.0	RO.
CCSIDR2_EL1					2	v8.3[j]	RO, but IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED[k] if AArch32 is not implemented.
GMID_EL1					4	v8.5	RO.
AIDR_EL1					7	v8.0	RO.
CSSELR_EL1		2	0	0	0	v8.0	RW.
CTR_EL0		3	0	0	1	v8.0	Config-RO at EL0, otherwise RO.
DCZID_EL0					7	v8.0	RO.
RNDR			2	4	0	v8.5	RO.
RNDRRS					1	v8.5	RO.
PMCR_EL0			9	12	0	v8.0[e]	Config-RW at EL0, otherwise RW.
PMCNTENSET_EL0					1	v8.0[e]	
PMCNTENCLR_EL0					2	v8.0[e]	
PMOVSCLR_EL0					3	v8.0[e]	
PMSWINC_EL0					4	v8.0[e]	Config-WO at EL0, otherwise WO.
PMSELR_EL0					5	v8.0[e]	Config-RW at EL0, otherwise RW.
PMCEID0_EL0					6	v8.0[e]	Config-RO at EL0, otherwise RO.
PMCEID1_EL0					7	v8.0[e]	

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Table D12-2 Instruction encodings for non-Debug System register accesses (continued)

Register accessed	Access instruction encoding					Source	Notes
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2		
PMCCNTR_EL0	3	3	9	13	0	v8.0[e]	Config-RW at EL0, otherwise RW.
PMXEVTYPER_EL0					1	v8.0[e]	
PMXEVCNTR_EL0					2	v8.0[e]	
PMUSERENR_EL0				14	0	v8.0[e]	RO at EL0, otherwise RW.
PMOVSSET_EL0					3	v8.0[e]	Config-RW at EL0, otherwise RW.
TPIDR_EL0			13	0	2	v8.0	RW.
TPIDRRO_EL0					3	v8.0	RW.
SCXTNUM_EL0					7	v8.0	RW.
AMCR_EL0				2	0	AMU[l]	Config-RO at EL0, RW at the highest implemented Exception level, otherwise RO.
AMCFGR_EL0					1	AMU[l]	Config-RO at EL0, otherwise RO.
AMCGCR_EL0					2	AMU[l]	Config-RO at EL0, otherwise RO.
AMUSERENR_EL0					3	AMU[l]	RO at EL0, otherwise RW.
AMCNTENCLR0_EL0					4	AMU[l]	Config-RO at EL0, RW at the highest implemented Exception level, otherwise RO.
AMCNTENSET0_EL0					5	AMU[l]	Config-RO at EL0, RW at the highest implemented Exception level, otherwise RO.
AMCG1IDR_EL0					6	v8.6	RO.
AMCNTENCLR1_EL0				3	0	AMU[l]	Config-RO at EL0, RW at the highest implemented Exception level, otherwise RO.
AMCNTENSET1_EL0					1	AMU[l]	Config-RO at EL0, RW at the highest implemented Exception level, otherwise RO.

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Table D12-2 Instruction encodings for non-Debug System register accesses (continued)

Register accessed	Access instruction encoding					Source	Notes
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2		
AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0	3	3	13	{4-5}	{0-7}	AMU[l]	Config-RO at EL0, RW at the highest implemented Exception level, otherwise RO. `CRm` and `op2` encode <n>, the counter number: • For `CRm`==4, <n>=`op2`. • For `CRm`==5, <n>=`op2`+8.
AMEVTYPER0<n>_EL0				{6-7}	{0-7}	AMU[l]	Config-RO at EL0, otherwise RO. `CRm` and `op2` encode <n>, the counter number: • For `CRm`==6, <n>=`op2`. • For `CRm`==7, <n>=`op2`+8.
AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0				{12-13}	{0-7}	AMU[l]	Config-RO at EL0, RW at the highest implemented Exception level, otherwise RO. `CRm` and `op2` encode <n>, the counter number: • For `CRm`==12, <n>=`op2`. • For `CRm`==13, <n>=`op2`+8.
AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0				{14-15}	{0-7}	AMU[l]	Config-RO at EL0, RW at the highest implemented Exception level, otherwise RO. `CRm` and `op2` encode <n>, the counter number: • For `CRm`==14, <n>=`op2`. • For `CRm`==15, <n>=`op2`+8.
CNTFRQ_EL0			14	0	0	v8.0[h]	Config-RO at EL0, RW at the highest implemented Exception level, otherwise RO.
CNTPCT_EL0					1	v8.0[h]	Config-RO at EL0, otherwise RO.
CNTVCT_EL0					2	v8.0[h]	
CNTPCTSS_EL0					5	v8.6	RO.

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Table D12-2 Instruction encodings for non-Debug System register accesses (continued)

Register accessed	Access instruction encoding					Source	Notes
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2		
CNTVCTSS_EL0	3	3	14	0	6	v8.6	RO.
CNTP_TVAL_EL0				2	0	v8.0[h]	Config-RW at EL0 and Non-secure EL1, otherwise RW.
CNTP_CTL_EL0					1	v8.0[h]	
CNTP_CVAL_EL0					2	v8.0[h]	
CNTV_TVAL_EL0				3	0	v8.0[h]	Config-RW at EL0, otherwise RW.
CNTV_CTL_EL0					1	v8.0[h]	
CNTV_CVAL_EL0					2	v8.0[h]	
PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0				{8-10}	{0-7}	v8.0[e]	Config-RW at EL0, otherwise RW. `CRm` and `op2` encode <n>, the counter number: • For `CRm`==\{8, 12\}, <n>=`op2`. • For `CRm`==\{9, 13\}, <n>=`op2`+8. • For `CRm`==\{10, 14\}, <n>=`op2`+16. • For `CRm`==\{11, 15\}, <n>=`op2`+24.
				11	{0-6}	v8.0[e]	
PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0				{12-14}	{0-7}	v8.0[e]	
				15	{0-6}	v8.0[e]	
PMCCFILTR_EL0					7	v8.0[e]	Config-RW at EL0, otherwise RW.
VPIDR_EL2		4	0	0	0	v8.0	RW.
VMPIDR_EL2					5	v8.0	RW.
SCTLR_EL2			1	0	0	v8.0	RW.
ACTLR_EL2					1	v8.0	RW, contents IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
HCR_EL2				1	0	v8.0	RW.
MDCR_EL2					1	v8.0	RW.[m]
CPTR_EL2					2	v8.0	RW.

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Table D12-2 Instruction encodings for non-Debug System register accesses (continued)

Register accessed	Access instruction encoding					Source	Notes
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2		
HSTR_EL2	3	4	1	1	3	v8.0	RW.
HFGRTR_EL2					4	v8.6	RW.
HFGWTR_EL2					5	v8.6	RW.
HFGITR_EL2					6	v8.6	RW.
HACR_EL2					7	v8.0	RW, contents IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
ZCR_EL2				2	0	SVE[a]	RW.
TRFCR_EL2					1	v8.4	RW.
HCRX_EL2					2	v8.7	RW.
SDER32_EL2				3	1	v8.4	RW.
TTBR0_EL2			2	0	0	v8.0	RW.
TTBR1_EL2					1	v8.1	RW.
TCR_EL2					2	v8.0	RW.
VTTBR_EL2				1	0	v8.0	RW.
VTCR_EL2					2	v8.0	RW.
VNCR_EL2				2	0	v8.4	RW.
VSTTBR_EL2				6	0	v8.4	RW.
VSTCR_EL2					2	v8.4	RW.
DACR32_EL2			3	0	0	v8.0	RW if EL1 can use AArch32, otherwise UNDEFINED.[n]
HDFGRTR_EL2				1	4	v8.6	RW.
HDFGWTR_EL2					5	v8.6	RW.
HAFGRTR_EL2					6	v8.6[l]	RW.
IFSR32_EL2			5	0	1	v8.0	RW if EL1 can use AArch32, otherwise UNDEFINED.[n]
AFSR0_EL2				1	0	v8.0	RW, contents IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
AFSR1_EL2					1	v8.0	RW, contents IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

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Table D12-2 Instruction encodings for non-Debug System register accesses (continued)

Register accessed	Access instruction encoding					Source	Notes
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2		
ESR_EL2	3	4	5	2	0	v8.0	RW.
VSESR_EL2					3	RAS[c]	RW.
FPEXC32_EL2				3	0	v8.0	RW if EL1 can use AArch32, otherwise UNDEFINED.[n]
TFSR_EL2				6	0	v8.5	RW.
FAR_EL2			6	0	0	v8.0	RW.
HPFAR_EL2					4	v8.0	RW.
PMSCR_EL2			9	9	0	SPE[d]	RW.
MAIR_EL2			10	2	0	v8.0	RW.
AMAIR_EL2				3	0	v8.0	RW, contents IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
MPAMHCR_EL2				4	0	MPAM[f]	RW.
MPAMVPMV_EL2					1	MPAM[f]	RW.
MPAM2_EL2				5	0	MPAM[f]	RW.
MPAMVPM0_EL2				6	0	MPAM[f]	RW.
MPAMVPM1_EL2					1	MPAM[f]	RW.
MPAMVPM2_EL2					2	MPAM[f]	RW.
MPAMVPM3_EL2					3	MPAM[f]	RW.
MPAMVPM4_EL2					4	MPAM[f]	RW.
MPAMVPM5_EL2					5	MPAM[f]	RW.
MPAMVPM6_EL2					6	MPAM[f]	RW.
MPAMVPM7_EL2					7	MPAM[f]	RW.
VBAR_EL2			12	0	0	v8.0	RW.
RVBAR_EL2					1	v8.0	RO. Implemented only if EL3 is not implemented.
RMR_EL2					2	v8.0	RW. Implemented only if EL2 is implemented and EL3 is not implemented.[g]
VDISR_EL2				1	1	RAS[c]	RW.
ICH_AP0R<n>_EL2				8	{0-3}	GIC[b]	RW, <n>=op2.

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Table D12-2 Instruction encodings for non-Debug System register accesses (continued)

Register accessed	Access instruction encoding					Source	Notes
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2		
ICH_AP1R<n>_EL2	3	4	12	9	{0-3}	GIC[b]	RW, <n>=op2.
ICC_SRE_EL2					5	GIC[b]	RW.
ICH_HCR_EL2				11	0	GIC[b]	RW.
ICH_VTR_EL2					1	GIC[b]	RO.
ICH_MISR_EL2					2	GIC[b]	RO.
ICH_EISR_EL2					3	GIC[b]	RO.
ICH_ELRSR_EL2					5	GIC[b]	RO.
ICH_VMCR_EL2					7	GIC[b]	RW.
ICH_LR<n>_EL2				{12,13}	{0-7}	GIC[b]	RW: • For CRm==12, <n>=op2. • For CRm==13, <n>=op2+8.
CONTEXTIDR_EL2			13	0	1	v8.1	RW.
TPIDR_EL2					2	v8.0	RW.
SCXTNUM_EL2					7	v8.0	RW.
AMEVCNTVOFF0<n>_EL2				{8-9}	{0-7}	v8.6	RW.
AMEVCNTVOFF1<n>_EL2				{10-11}	{0-7}	v8.6	RW.
CNTVOFF_EL2			14	0	3	v8.0[h]	RW.
CNTPOFF_EL2					6	v8.6	RW.
CNTHCTL_EL2				1	0	v8.0[h]	RW.
CNTHP_TVAL_EL2				2	0	v8.0[h]	RW.
CNTHP_CTL_EL2					1	v8.0[h]	RW.
CNTHP_CVAL_EL2					2	v8.0[h]	RW.
CNTHV_TVAL_EL2				3	0	v8.1	RW.
CNTHV_CTL_EL2					1	v8.1	RW.
CNTHV_CVAL_EL2					2	v8.1	RW.
CNTHVS_TVAL_EL2				4	0	v8.4	RW.
CNTHVS_CTL_EL2					1	v8.4	RW.
CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2					2	v8.4	RW.

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Table D12-2 Instruction encodings for non-Debug System register accesses (continued)

Register accessed	Access instruction encoding					Source	Notes
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2		
CNTHPS_TVAL_EL2	3	4	14	5	0	v8.4	RW.
CNTHPS_CTL_EL2					1	v8.4	RW.
CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2					2	v8.4	RW.
*_EL02 *_EL12		5	{0- 15}	{0-15}	{0-7}	v8.1	Reserved for EL2 aliases of EL0 and EL1 registers, see Table D5-48 on page D5-4886.
SCTLR_EL3		6	1	0	0	v8.0	RW.
ACTLR_EL3[63:0]					1	v8.0	RW, contents IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
SCR_EL3				1	0	v8.0	RW.
SDER32_EL3					1	v8.0	RW if EL1 can use AArch32, otherwise UNDEFINED.[m, n]
CPTR_EL3					2	v8.0	RW.
ZCR_EL3				2	0	SVE[a]	RW.
MDCR_EL3				3	1	v8.0	RW.[m]
TTBR0_EL3			2	0	0	v8.0	RW.
TCR_EL3					2	v8.0	RW.
AFSR0_EL3			5	1	0	v8.0	RW, contents IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
AFSR1_EL3					1	v8.0	RW, contents IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
ESR_EL3				2	0	v8.0	RW.
TFSR_EL3				6	0	v8.5	RW.
FAR_EL3			6	0	0	v8.0	RW.
MAIR_EL3			10	2	0	v8.0	RW.
AMAIR_EL3				3	0	v8.0	RW, contents IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
MPAM3_EL3				5	0	MPAM[f]	RW.
VBAR_EL3			12	0	0	v8.0	RW.
RVBAR_EL3					1	v8.0	RO.

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Table D12-2 Instruction encodings for non-Debug System register accesses (continued)

Register accessed	Access instruction encoding					Source	Notes
	op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2		
RMR_EL3	3	6	12	0	2	v8.0	RW. Implemented only if EL3 is implemented[g].
ICC_CTLR_EL3				12	4	GIC[b]	RW.
ICC_SRE_EL3					5	GIC[b]	RW.
ICC_IGRPEN1_EL3					7	GIC[b]	RW.
TPIDR_EL3			13	0	2	v8.0	RW.
SCXTNUM_EL3					7	v8.0	RW.
CNTPS_TVAL_EL1		7	14	2	0	v8.0[h]	RW at EL3, Config-RW at Secure EL1.
CNTPS_CTL_EL1					1	v8.0[h]	
CNTPS_CVAL_EL1					2	v8.0[h]	

a. Scalable Vector Extension System register, see *The Scalable Vector Extension (SVE)* on page A2-122.
b. GIC System register, see *About the GIC System registers* on page D12-5231 As that subsection describes, each ICV_* register uses the same encoding as the corresponding ICC_* register.
c. RAS Extension System registers, see *The Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability Extension* on page A2-120.
d. Statistical Profiling Extension System registers, see *The Statistical Profiling Extension (SPE)* on page A2-121.
e. Performance Monitors Extension System register, see *Performance Monitors registers* on page D13-6428.
f. Memory Partitioning and Monitoring Extension System register, see *The Memory Partitioning and Monitoring (MPAM) Extension* on page A2-124.
g. Required if the highest implemented Exception level can use both AArch32 and AArch64. If the highest implemented Exception level can use only AArch64, then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this register is implemented.
h. Generic Timer System register, see *Generic Timer registers* on page D13-6699.
i. When FEAT_CCIDX is implemented, CCSIDR_EL1 is a 64-bit register. Otherwise, it is a 32-bit register.
j. CCSIDR2_EL1 is implemented only when FEAT_CCIDX is implemented.
k. When AArch32 is not implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CCSIDR2_EL1 is UNDEFINED or UNKNOWN.
l. Activity Monitors System register, see *Activity Monitors registers* on page D13-6502.
m. Debug register in the `op0`==3 encoding space, see *Debug registers* on page D13-6082.
n. Defined to allow access from AArch64 state to registers that are used only in AArch32 state.

Note

Table D12-2 on page D12-5218 lists only the Armv8 System registers. For encoding information of the registers introduced by Armv9, see the register descriptions in Chapter D13 *AArch64 System Register Descriptions*.

About the GIC System registers

From version 3.0 of the GIC architecture specification, the specification defines three groups of System registers, identified by the prefix of the register name:

ICC_ GIC physical CPU interface System registers.
ICH_ GIC virtual interface control System registers.
ICV_ GIC Virtual CPU interface System registers.

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Note

These registers are in addition to the GIC memory-mapped register groups GICC_, GICD_, GICH_, GICR_, GICV_, and GITS_.

When implemented, the GIC System registers form part of an Arm processor implementation, and therefore these registers are included in the register summaries. However, the registers are defined only in the GIC Architecture Specification.

As Table D12-2 on page D12-5218 shows, the ICV_* registers have the same {`op0`, `op1`, `CRn`, `CRm`, `op2`} encodings as the corresponding ICC_* registers. For these encodings, GIC register configuration fields determine which register is accessed.

For more information, see the *ARM® Generic Interrupt Controller Architecture Specification, GIC architecture version 3.0 and version 4.0* (ARM IHI 0069).

D12.3.2 Reserved encodings for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers

The System register encoding space with `op0`==`0b11` reserves the following encodings for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers:

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20 19	18 16	15 12	11 8	7 5	4 0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0	L	1 1	op1	1 x 1 1	CRm	op2	Rt
				op0		CRn			

The value of `L` defines the access type and the use of `Rt` as follows:

0 Write the value in `Rt` to the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED register.

1 Read the value of the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED register to `Rt`.

For more information about these encodings, see *S3_<op1>_<Cn>_<Cm>_<op2>, IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers* on page D13-5841. As that section describes, any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers are accessed in a similar way to architecturally-defined System registers, using `MRS` and `MSR` instructions, see:

- *MRS* on page C6-1683.
- *MSR (immediate)* on page C6-1684.
- *MSR (register)* on page C6-1688.

The Arm architecture guarantees not to define any register name prefixed with *IMP_* as part of the standard Arm architecture.

Note

Arm strongly recommends that any register names created in the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED register spaces be prefixed with *IMP_* and postfixed with *_ELx*, where appropriate.

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Chapter D13
AArch64 System Register Descriptions

This chapter defines the AArch64 System registers. It contains the following sections:

- *About the AArch64 System registers* on page D13-5234.
- *General system control registers* on page D13-5243.
- *Debug registers* on page D13-6082.
- *Trace registers* on page D13-6207.
- *Performance Monitors registers* on page D13-6428.
- *Activity Monitors registers* on page D13-6502.
- *Statistical Profiling Extension registers* on page D13-6543.
- *Branch Record Buffer Extension registers* on page D13-6597.
- *RAS registers* on page D13-6641.
- *Generic Timer registers* on page D13-6699.
- *Realm Management Extension registers* on page D13-6689.

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D13.1 About the AArch64 System registers

The following sections describe common features of the AArch64 registers:

- *Fixed values in the System register descriptions*.
- *General behavior of accesses to the AArch64 System registers*.
- *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

D13.1.1 Fixed values in the System register descriptions

See *Fixed values in AArch64 instruction and System register descriptions* on page C2-239. This section defines how the glossary terms RAZ, RES0, RAO, and RES1 can be represented in the System register descriptions.

D13.1.2 General behavior of accesses to the AArch64 System registers

The following subsections give general information about the behavior of accesses to the System registers:

- *Reset behavior of AArch64 System registers*.
- *Synchronization requirements for AArch64 System registers* on page D13-5235.

Reset behavior of AArch64 System registers

Reset values apply only to RW registers and fields, however:

- Some RO registers or fields, including feature ID registers and some status registers or register fields, always return a known value.
- Some RW and RO registers or register fields return status information about the PE. Unless the register description indicates that the value is UNKNOWN on reset, a read of the register immediately after a reset returns valid information.
- Some RW and RO registers and fields are aliases of other registers or fields. In these cases, the reset behavior of the aliased register or field determines the value returned by a read of the register immediately after a reset.
- WO registers that only have an effect on writes do not have meaningful reset values. However, an access to a WO register might affect underlying state, and that state might have a defined reset value.
- IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers have IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED reset behavior.

After a reset, only a limited subset of the PE state is guaranteed to be set to defined values. Also, for debug and trace System registers, reset requirements must take account of different levels of reset. For more information about the reset behavior of System registers when the PE resets into an Exception level that is using AArch64, see:

- *Reset behavior* on page D1-4637.
- The appropriate Trace architecture specification, for the Trace System registers.

For a PE reset into an Exception level that is using AArch64, the architecture defines which AArch64 System registers have a defined reset value, and when that defined reset value applies. The register descriptions include this information, and *Reset behavior* on page D1-4637 summarizes these architectural requirements. Otherwise, RW registers that have a meaningful reset value reset to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Note

When the PE resets into an Exception level that is using AArch32, no PE state that relates to execution in AArch64 state is accessible until another reset causes the Execution state to change to AArch64. Therefore, on a reset into AArch32 state, PE state that relates only to execution in AArch64 state cannot have a meaningful reset value.

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Pseudocode description of resetting System registers

The `AArch64.ResetSystemRegisters()` pseudocode function resets all System registers, and register fields, that have defined reset values, as described in this section and *Reset behavior* on page D1-4637.

Note

For debug and trace System registers, this function resets registers as defined for the appropriate level of reset.

Synchronization requirements for AArch64 System registers

Reads of the System registers can occur out of order with respect to earlier instructions executed on the same PE, provided that both:

- Any data dependencies between the instructions, including read-after-read dependencies, are respected.
- The reads to the register do not occur earlier than the most recent *Context synchronization event* to its architectural position in the instruction stream.

Note

In particular, the values read from System registers that hold self-incrementing counts, such as the Performance Monitors counters or the Generic Timer counter or timers, could be accessed from any time after the previous *Context synchronization event*. For example, where a memory access is used to communicate a read of such a counter, an `ISB` must be inserted between the read of the memory location that is known to have returned its data, either as a result of a condition on that data or of the read having completed, and the read of the counter, if it is necessary that the counter returns a count value after the memory communication.

Direct writes using the instructions in Table D12-2 on page D12-5218 require synchronization before software can rely on the effects of changes to the System registers to affect instructions appearing in program order after the direct write to the System register. Direct writes to these registers are not allowed to affect any instructions appearing in program order before the direct write. The only exceptions are:

- All direct writes to the same register, that use the same encoding for that register, are guaranteed to occur in program order relative to each other
- All direct writes to a register occur in program order with respect to all direct reads to the same register using the same encoding.
- Any System register access that an Arm *Architecture Specification* or equivalent specification defines as not requiring synchronization.

Explicit synchronization occurs as a result of a *Context synchronization event*, which is one of the following events:

- Execution of an `ISB` instruction.
- Exception entry, if FEAT_ExS is not implemented, or if FEAT_ExS is implemented and defines that exception entries to this Exception level are context synchronization events.
- Exception return, if FEAT_ExS is not implemented, or if FEAT_ExS is implemented and defines that exception returns from this Exception level are context synchronization events.
- Execution of a `DCPS` instruction in Debug state.
- Execution of a `DRPS` instruction in Debug state.
- Exit from Debug state.

Note

The `ISB` and exception entry events are applicable both in Debug state and in Non-debug state.

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Conceptually, explicit synchronization occurs as the first step of each of these events, so that if the event uses state that has previously been changed but was not synchronized by the time of the event, the event is guaranteed to use the state as if it had been synchronized.

Note

This explicit synchronization applies as the first step of the execution of the events, and does not apply to any effect of System registers that apply to the fetch and decode of the instructions that cause these events, such as breakpoints or changes to the translation table.

In addition, any system instructions that cause a write to a System register must be synchronized before the result is guaranteed to be visible to subsequent direct reads of that System register.

Direct reads to any one of the following registers, using the same encoding, occur in program order relative to each other:

- ISR_EL1.
- The Generic Timer registers, that is, CNTPCT_EL0 and CNTVCT_EL0, and the Counter registers CNTP_TVAL_EL0, CNTV_TVAL_EL0, CNTHP_TVAL_EL2, and CNTPS_TVAL_EL1.
- DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1.
- The PMU Counters, that is, PMCCNTR_EL0, PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0, PMXEVCNTR_EL0, PMOVSCLR_EL0, and PMOVSSET_EL0.
- The Debug Communications Channel registers, that is, DBGDTRRX_EL0, DBGDTR_EL0, and MDCCSR_EL0.

All other direct reads of System registers can occur in any order if synchronization has not been performed.

Table D13-1 describes the synchronization requirements between two successive read or write accesses to the same register, where the ordering of the read or write accesses is:

1. Program order, in the event that both the reads or writes are caused by an instruction executed on this PE, other than one caused by a memory access by this PE.
2. The order of arrival of asynchronous reads and writes at the PE relative to the execution of instructions that cause reads or writes.
3. The order of arrival of asynchronous reads and writes at the PE relative to each other.

Table D13-1 Synchronization requirements

First read-write	Second read-write	Synchronization requirement
Direct read	Direct read	None
	Direct write	None
	Indirect read	None
	Indirect write	None, see *Notes* on page D13-5237
Direct write	Direct read	None
	Direct write	None
	Indirect read	Required
	Indirect write	None, see *Notes* on page D13-5237

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Table D13-1 Synchronization requirements (continued)

First read-write	Second read-write	Synchronization requirement
Indirect read	Direct read	None
	Direct write	None
	Indirect read	None
	Indirect write	None
Indirect write	Direct read	Required, see *Notes*
	Direct write	None, see *Notes*
	Indirect read	Required, see *Notes*
	Indirect write	None, see *Notes*

Notes

The terms Direct read, Direct write, Indirect read, and Indirect write, as used in Table D13-1 on page D13-5236, are defined as follows:

Direct read Where software uses an MRS system register access instruction to read that register into a general purpose register.

Where a direct read of a register has a side-effect that changes the contents of a register, the effect of a direct read on that register is defined to be an indirect write. In this case, the indirect write is only guaranteed to have occurred, and be visible to subsequent direct or indirect reads or writes, if synchronization is performed after the direct read.

Direct write Where software uses an MSR (register) access instruction to write to that register from a general purpose register.

Where a direct write to a register has an effect on the register that means that the value in the register is not always the last value that is written (as is the case with set and clear registers), the effect of a direct write on that register is defined to be an indirect write. In this case, the indirect write is only guaranteed to be visible to subsequent direct or indirect reads or writes if synchronization is performed after the direct write and before the subsequent direct or indirect reads or writes.

Indirect read Where an instruction uses a System register to establish operating conditions for the instruction, for example, the TTBR_ELx address or whether memory accesses are forced to be Non-cacheable. This includes situations where the contents of one System register selects what value is read or written using a different register. Indirect reads also include reads of the System register by external agents such as debuggers. Where an indirect read of a register has a side-effect that changes the contents of that register, that is defined to be an indirect write.

Indirect write Where a System register is written as the consequence of some other instruction, exception, operation, or by the asynchronous operation of an external agent, including the passage of time as seen in counters, timers, or performance counters, the assertion of interrupts, or writes from an external debugger.

Note

Since an exception is context synchronizing, registers such as the Exception Syndrome registers that are indirectly written as part of exception entry do not require additional synchronization.

Where a direct read or write to a register is followed by an indirect write caused by an external agent, autonomous asynchronous event, or as a result of memory mapped write, synchronization is required to guarantee the order of those two accesses.

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Where an indirect write caused by a direct write is followed by an indirect write caused by an external agent, autonomous asynchronous event, or as a result of memory mapped write, synchronization is required to guarantee the order of those two indirect accesses.

Where a direct read to one register causes a bit or field in a different register (or the same register using a different encoding) to be updated, the change to the different register (or same register using a different encoding) is defined to be an indirect write. In this case, the indirect write is only guaranteed to be visible to subsequent direct or indirect reads or writes if synchronization is performed after the direct read and before the subsequent direct or indirect reads or writes.

Where a direct write to one register causes a bit or field in a different register (or the same register using a different encoding) to be updated as a side-effect of that direct write (as opposed to simply being a direct write to the different encoding), the change to the different register (or same register using a different encoding) is defined to be an indirect write. In this case, the indirect write is only guaranteed to be visible to subsequent direct or indirect reads or writes if synchronization is performed after the direct write and before the subsequent direct or indirect reads or writes.

Where indirect writes are caused by the actions of external agents such as debuggers, or by memory-mapped reads or writes by the PE, then an indirect write by that agent and mechanism to a register, followed by an indirect read by that agent and mechanism to the same register using the same address, does not require synchronization.

Where an indirect write occurs as a side-effect of an access, this happens atomically with the access, meaning no other accesses are allowed between the register access and its side-effect.

Indirect writes caused by external agents, autonomous asynchronous events, or as a result of memory-mapped writes, to the registers shown in Table D13-2, are required to be observable to:

- Direct reads in finite time without explicit synchronization.
- Subsequent indirect reads without explicit synchronization.

Without explicit synchronization to guarantee the order of the accesses, where the same register is accessed by two or more of a System register access instruction, and external agent, and autonomous asynchronous event, or as a result of a memory-mapped access, the behavior must be as if the accesses occurred atomically and in any order. This applies even if the accesses occur simultaneously.

Table D13-2 Registers with a guarantee of observability, VMSAv8-64

Registers	Notes
ISR_EL1	Interrupt Status Register
DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1, DBGCLAIMSET_EL1	Debug CLAIM registers
CNTPCT_EL0, CNTVCT_EL0, CNTP_TVAL_EL0, CNTV_TVAL_EL0, CNTHP_TVAL_EL2, CNTPS_TVAL_EL1	Generic Timer registers
PMCCNTR_EL0, PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0, PMXEVCNTR_EL0, PMOVSCLR_EL0, PMOVSSET_EL0	PMU Counters
DBGDTRTX_EL0, DBGDTRRX_EL0, DBGDTR_EL0, and the DCC flags in MDCCSR_EL0 and EDSCR	Debug Communication Channel registers
EDSCR.PipeAdv	External Debug Status and Control Register PipeAdv field

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In addition to the requirements shown in Table D13-2 on page D13-5238:

- Indirect writes to the following registers as a result of memory-mapped writes, including accesses by external agents, are required to be observable to the indirect read made in determining the response to a subsequent memory-mapped access without explicit synchronization:
  - OSLAR_EL1. OSLAR_EL1 is indirectly read to determine whether the subsequent access is permitted.
  - EDLAR, if implemented. EDLAR is indirectly read to determine whether a subsequent write or side-effect of an access is ignored.

  Note

  This requirement is stricter than the general requirement for the observability of indirect writes.

- The requirement that an indirect write to the registers in Table D13-2 on page D13-5238 is observable to direct reads in finite time does not imply that all observers will observe the indirect write at the same time.

  For example, an increment of the system counter is an autonomous asynchronous event that performs an indirect write to the counter. This asynchronous event might generate a timer interrupt request, resulting in a *Context synchronization event*. When a GIC is used, the timer interrupt might arrive at the GIC after the PE has taken an interrupt request from another source, but before software reads the current interrupt ID from the GIC. This means that the GIC might identify the timer interrupt as the current interrupt. Software must not assume that a subsequent direct read of the counter register is guaranteed to observe the updated value of that register.

  Although this example uses the counter-timer registers, it applies equally to other registers that might be linked to interrupt requests, including the PMU and Statistical Profiling status registers.

- When the PE is in Debug state, there are synchronization requirements for the Debug Communication Channel and Instruction Transfer registers. See *DCC and ITR access in Debug state* on page H4-9989.

Note

- The provision of explicit synchronization requirements to System registers is provided to allow the direct access to these registers to be implemented in a small number of cycles, and that updates to multiple registers can be performed quickly with the synchronization penalty being paid only when the updates have occurred.
- Since toolkits might use registers such as the thread-local storage registers within compiled code, it is recommended that access to these registers is implemented to take a small number of cycles.
- While no synchronization is required between a direct write and a direct read, or between a direct read and an indirect write, this does not imply that a direct read causes synchronization of a previous direct write. That is, the sequence direct write → direct read → indirect read, with no intervening context synchronization, does not guarantee that the indirect read observes the result of the direct write.
- If FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, a DSB instruction over the Non-shareable domain or an exception entry to ELy with SCTLR_ELy.ITFSB = `0b1` is required between an indirect write to TFSRE0_EL1, or any TFSR_ELx accessible at ELy, and a direct read or direct write of that register.

D13.1.3 Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers

The Arm architecture specifies a number of *ID registers* that are characterized as comprising a set of 4-bit *ID fields,* Each ID field identifies the presence, and possibly the level of support for, a particular feature in an implementation of the architecture. These fields follow an architectural model that aids their use by software and provides future compatibility. This section describes that model. *ID registers to which this scheme applies* on page D13-5241 identifies the set of ID registers.

A small number of ID fields do not follow the scheme described in this section. In these cases, the field description states that it does not follow this scheme.

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Note

- The ID fields described here are distinct from register fields that enumerate the number of resources, such as the number of breakpoints, watchpoints, or performance monitors, or the amount of memory.
- ID fields that do not follow this scheme include the ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.PMUVer, ID_DFR0_EL1.PerfMon, ID_DFR0.PerfMon and EDDFR.PMUVer fields, see *Alternative ID scheme used for the Performance Monitors Extension version* on page D13-5241.
- The presence of an ID field for a feature does not imply that the feature is optional.

To provide forward compatibility, software can rely on the features of these fields that are described in this section.

The ID fields, which are either signed or unsigned, use increasing numerical values to indicate increases in functionality. Therefore, if a value of `0x1` indicates the presence of some instructions, then the value `0x2` will indicate the presence of those instructions plus some additional instructions or functionality. This means software can be written in the form:

```
if (value >= number) {
    // do something that relies on the value of the feature
}
```

For ID fields where the value `0x0` defines that a feature is not present, the field holds an unsigned value. This covers the vast majority of such fields.

In a few cases, the architecture has been changed to permit implementations to exclude a feature that has previously been required and for which no ID field has been defined. In these cases, a new ID field is defined and:

- The field holds a signed value.
- The field value `0xF` indicates that the feature is not implemented.
- The field value `0x0` indicates that the feature is implemented.
- Software that depends on the feature can use the test:

```
if value >= 0 {
    // Software features that depend on the presence of the hardware feature
}
```

In some cases, it has been decided retrospectively that the increase in functionality between two consecutive numerical values is too great, and it is desirable to permit an intermediate degree of functionality, and the means to discover this. This is done by the introduction of a *fractional* field that both:

- Is referred to in the definition of the original field.
- Applies only when the original field is at the lower value of the step.

In principle, a fractional field can be used for two different fractional steps, with different meanings associated with each of these steps. For this reason, a fractional field must be interpreted in the context of the field to which it relates and the value of that field. Example D13-1 shows the use of such a field.

Example D13-1 Example of the use of a fractional field

For a field describing some class of functionality:

- The value `0x1` was defined as indicating that item A is present.
- The value `0x2` was defined as indicating that items B and C are present, in addition to item A.

Subsequently, it might be necessary to introduce a second ID field to indicate that A and B only are present. This new field is a fractional field, and might be defined as having the value `0x1` when A and B only are present. This fractional field is valid only when the original ID field has the value `0x1`.

This approach means that:

- Software that depends on the test if `(value >= 0x2)` can rely on features A, B, and C being present,
- Software that depends on the test `if (value >= 0x1)` can rely on feature A being present.

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- If new software needs to check only that features A and B are present, then it can test:

```
if (value >= 0x2 || (value == 0x1 && fractional_value >= 0x1)) {
    // Software features that depend on A and B only
}
```

A fractional field uses the same approach of increasing numerical values indicating increasing functionality, and the fractional approach can also be applied recursively to fractional fields.

Unused ID fields, and fractional fields that are not applicable, are RES0 to allow their future use when features, or fractional implementation options, are added.

ID registers to which this scheme applies

This scheme applies to the following registers:

AArch64 System registers

- The AArch64 views of the AArch32 feature ID registers given by:
  - The AArch32 Auxiliary Feature register ID_AFR0_EL1.
  - The AArch32 Processor Feature registers ID_PFR0_EL1 and ID_PFR1_EL1.
  - The AArch32 Debug Feature register ID_DFR0_EL1.
  - The AArch32 Memory Model Feature registers ID_MMFR0_EL1, ID_MMFR1_EL1, ID_MMFR2_EL1, ID_MMFR3_EL1, and ID_MMFR4_EL1.
  - The AArch32 Instruction Set Attribute registers ID_ISAR0_EL1, ID_ISAR1_EL1, ID_ISAR2_EL1, ID_ISAR3_EL1, ID_ISAR4_EL1, and ID_ISAR5_EL1.
  - The AArch32 Media and VFP Feature registers MVFR0_EL1, MVFR1_EL1, and MVFR2_EL1.
- The AArch64 Auxiliary Feature registers ID_AA64AFR0_EL1 and ID_AA64AFR1_EL1.
- The AArch64 Processor Feature registers ID_AA64PFR0_EL1 and ID_AA64PFR1_EL1.
- The AArch64 Debug Feature registers ID_AA64DFR0_EL1 and ID_AA64DFR1_EL1.
- The AArch64 Memory Model Feature registers ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1, ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1, and ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1.
- The AArch64 Instruction Set Attribute registers ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1 and ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.

AArch32 System registers

- The AArch32 Auxiliary Feature register ID_AFR0.
- The AArch32 Processor Feature registers ID_PFR0 and ID_PFR1.
- The AArch32 Debug Feature register ID_DFR0.
- The AArch32 Memory Model Feature registers ID_MMFR0, ID_MMFR1, ID_MMFR2, ID_MMFR3, and ID_MMFR4.
- The AArch32 Instruction Set Attribute registers ID_ISAR0, ID_ISAR1, ID_ISAR2, ID_ISAR3, ID_ISAR4, and ID_ISAR5.
- The AArch32 Media and FP Feature registers MVFR0, MVFR1, and MVFR2.

Memory-mapped registers

- The External Debug Processor Feature register EDPFR.
- The External Debug Feature register EDDFR.

Alternative ID scheme used for the Performance Monitors Extension version

The ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.PMUVer, ID_DFR0_EL1.PerfMon, ID_DFR0.PerfMon and EDDFR.PMUVer fields, that identify the version of the Performance Monitors Extension, do not follow the standard ID scheme. Software must treat these fields as follows:

- The value `0xF` indicates that the Arm-architected Performance Monitors Extension is not implemented.
- If the field value is not `0xF` the field is treated as an unsigned value, as described for the standard ID scheme.

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This means that software that depends on the implementation of a particular version of the Arm Performance Monitors Extension must be written in the form:

```
if (value != 0xF and value >= number) {
    // do something that relies on version 'number' of the feature
}
```

For these fields, Arm deprecates use of the value `0xF` in new implementations.

Alternative ID scheme used for ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1 stage 2 granule sizes

The ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.TGran4_2, ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.TGran16_2 and ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.TGran64_2 fields that identify the memory translation stage 2 granule size, do not follow the standard ID scheme. Software must treat these fields as follows:

- The value 0x0 indicates that support is identified by another field.
- If the field value is not 0x0, the value indicates the level of support provided.

This means that software should use a test of the form:

```
if (field !=0 and field > value) {
    // do something that relies on the value of the feature
}
```


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D13.2 General system control registers

This section lists the System registers in AArch64 that are not part of one of the other listed groups.

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D13.2.1 ACCDATA_EL1, Accelerator Data

The ACCDATA_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the lower 32 bits of the data that is stored by an ST64BV0, Single-copy atomic 64-byte EL0 store instruction.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ACCDATA_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ACCDATA_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

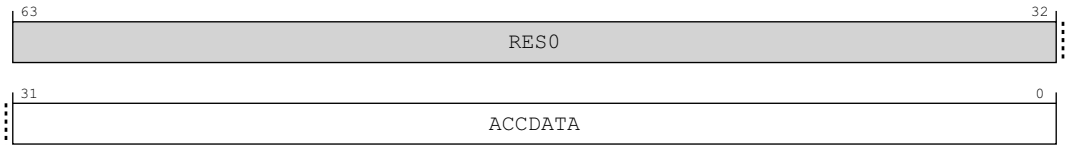

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

ACCDATA, bits [31:0]

Accelerator Data field. Holds bits[31:0] of the data that is stored by an ST64BV0 instruction.

Accessing ACCDATA_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ACCDATA_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1101	0b0000	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ADEn == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.nACCDATA_EL1 == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ADEn == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ACCDATA_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ADEn == '0' then
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ADEn == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ACCDATA_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ACCDATA_EL1;
```

MSR ACCDATA_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1101	0b0000	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ADEn == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.nACCDATA_EL1 == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ADEn == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        ACCDATA_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ADEn == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ADEn == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        ACCDATA_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ACCDATA_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.2 ACTLR_EL1, Auxiliary Control Register (EL1)

The ACTLR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED configuration and control options for execution at EL1 and EL0.

Note

Arm recommends the contents of this register have no effect on the PE when HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, and instead the configuration and control fields are provided by the ACTLR_EL2 register. This avoids the need for software to manage the contents of these register when switching between a Guest OS and a Host OS.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ACTLR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ACTLR[31:0].

AArch64 System register ACTLR_EL1 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ACTLR2[31:0].

Attributes

ACTLR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

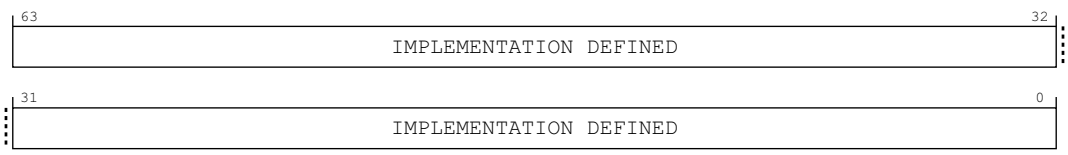

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing ACTLR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ACTLR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TACR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x118];
```


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```
    else
        X[t, 64] = ACTLR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ACTLR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ACTLR_EL1;
```

MSR ACTLR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TACR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x118] = X[t, 64];
    else
        ACTLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    ACTLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ACTLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.3 ACTLR_EL2, Auxiliary Control Register (EL2)

The ACTLR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED configuration and control options for EL2.

Note

Arm recommends the contents of this register are updated to apply to EL0 when HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, gaining configuration and control fields from the ACTLR_EL1. This avoids the need for software to manage the contents of these register when switching between a Guest OS and a Host OS.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ACTLR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HACTLR[31:0].

AArch64 System register ACTLR_EL2 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HACTLR2[31:0].

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

ACTLR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

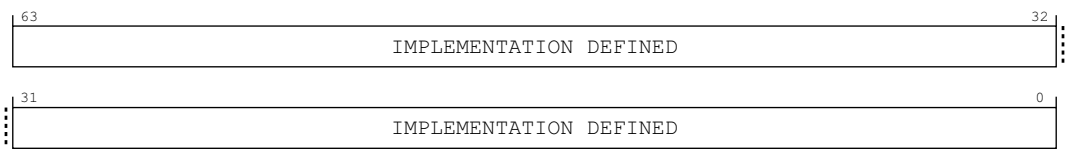

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing ACTLR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ACTLR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ACTLR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ACTLR_EL2;
```

MSR ACTLR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    ACTLR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ACTLR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.4 ACTLR_EL3, Auxiliary Control Register (EL3)

The ACTLR_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED configuration and control options for EL3.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ACTLR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ACTLR_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

63 … 32	31 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing ACTLR_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ACTLR_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0001	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ACTLR_EL3;
```


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MSR ACTLR_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0001	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ACTLR_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.5 AFSR0_EL1, Auxiliary Fault Status Register 0 (EL1)

The AFSR0_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides additional IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault status information for exceptions taken to EL1.

Configurations

AArch64 System register AFSR0_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ADFSR[31:0].

Attributes

AFSR0_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

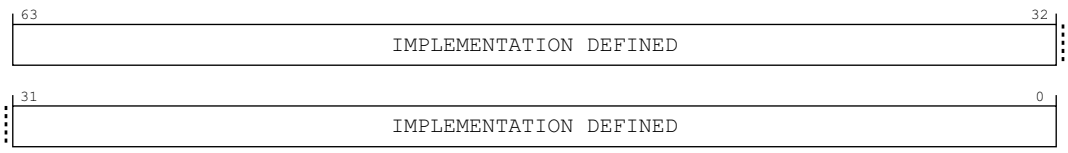

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing AFSR0_EL1

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic AFSR0_EL1 or AFSR0_EL12 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, AFSR0_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.AFSR0_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x128];
    else
        X[t, 64] = AFSR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = AFSR0_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = AFSR0_EL1;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AFSR0_EL1;
```

MSR AFSR0_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.AFSR0_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x128] = X[t, 64];
    else
        AFSR0_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AFSR0_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        AFSR0_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AFSR0_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, AFSR0_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0101	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x128];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = AFSR0_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = AFSR0_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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MSR AFSR0_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0101	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        NVMem[0x128] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AFSR0_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AFSR0_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.2.6 AFSR0_EL2, Auxiliary Fault Status Register 0 (EL2)

The AFSR0_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides additional IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault status information for exceptions taken to EL2.

Configurations

AArch64 System register AFSR0_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HADFSR[31:0].

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

AFSR0_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

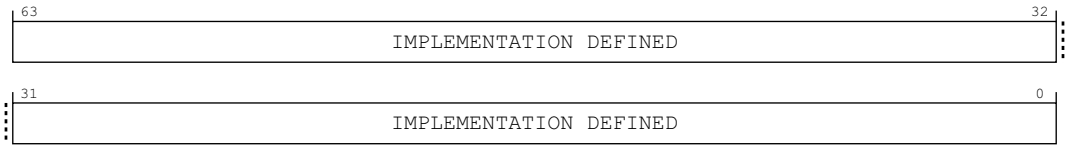

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing AFSR0_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic AFSR0_EL2 or AFSR0_EL1 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, AFSR0_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0101	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = AFSR0_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AFSR0_EL2;
```


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MSR AFSR0_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0101	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AFSR0_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AFSR0_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, AFSR0_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.AFSR0_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x128];
    else
        X[t, 64] = AFSR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = AFSR0_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = AFSR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AFSR0_EL1;
```

MSR AFSR0_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.AFSR0_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
```


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```
        NVMem[0x128] = X[t, 64];
    else
        AFSR0_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AFSR0_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        AFSR0_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AFSR0_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.7 AFSR0_EL3, Auxiliary Fault Status Register 0 (EL3)

The AFSR0_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides additional IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault status information for exceptions taken to EL3.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AFSR0_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AFSR0_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

63 … 32
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

31 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing AFSR0_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, AFSR0_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0101	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AFSR0_EL3;
```


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MSR AFSR0_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0101	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AFSR0_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.8 AFSR1_EL1, Auxiliary Fault Status Register 1 (EL1)

The AFSR1_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides additional IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault status information for exceptions taken to EL1.

Configurations

AArch64 System register AFSR1_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AIFSR[31:0].

Attributes

AFSR1_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

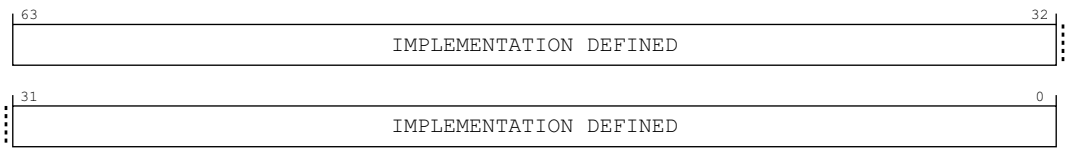

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing AFSR1_EL1

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic AFSR1_EL1 or AFSR1_EL12 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, AFSR1_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.AFSR1_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x130];
    else
        X[t, 64] = AFSR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = AFSR1_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = AFSR1_EL1;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AFSR1_EL1;
```

MSR AFSR1_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.AFSR1_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x130] = X[t, 64];
    else
        AFSR1_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AFSR1_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        AFSR1_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AFSR1_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, AFSR1_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0101	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x130];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = AFSR1_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = AFSR1_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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MSR AFSR1_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0101	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        NVMem[0x130] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AFSR1_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AFSR1_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.2.9 AFSR1_EL2, Auxiliary Fault Status Register 1 (EL2)

The AFSR1_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides additional IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault status information for exceptions taken to EL2.

Configurations

AArch64 System register AFSR1_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HAIFSR[31:0].

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

AFSR1_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

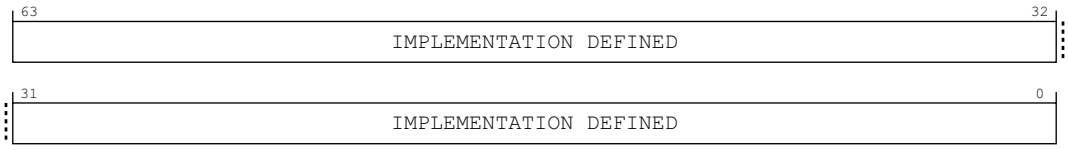

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing AFSR1_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic AFSR1_EL2 or AFSR1_EL1 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, AFSR1_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0101	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = AFSR1_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AFSR1_EL2;
```


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MSR AFSR1_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0101	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AFSR1_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AFSR1_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, AFSR1_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.AFSR1_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x130];
    else
        X[t, 64] = AFSR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = AFSR1_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = AFSR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AFSR1_EL1;
```

MSR AFSR1_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.AFSR1_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
```


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```
        NVMem[0x130] = X[t, 64];
    else
        AFSR1_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AFSR1_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        AFSR1_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AFSR1_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.10 AFSR1_EL3, Auxiliary Fault Status Register 1 (EL3)

The AFSR1_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides additional IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault status information for exceptions taken to EL3.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AFSR1_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AFSR1_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

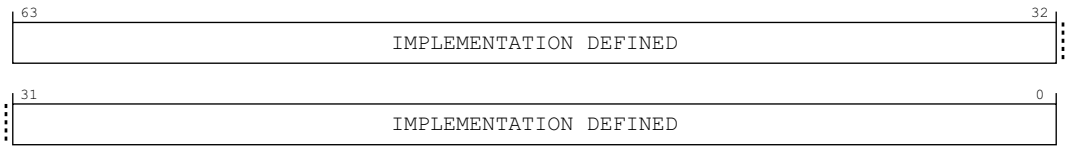

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing AFSR1_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, AFSR1_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0101	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AFSR1_EL3;
```


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MSR AFSR1_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0101	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AFSR1_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.11 AIDR_EL1, Auxiliary ID Register

The AIDR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED identification information.

The value of this register must be interpreted in conjunction with the value of MIDR_EL1.

Configurations

AArch64 System register AIDR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AIDR[31:0].

Attributes

AIDR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

63 … 32	31 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Accessing AIDR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, AIDR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b001	0b0000	0b0000	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.AIDR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = AIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AIDR_EL1;
```


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D13.2.12 AMAIR_EL1, Auxiliary Memory Attribute Indirection Register (EL1)

The AMAIR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED memory attributes for the memory regions specified by MAIR_EL1.

Configurations

AArch64 System register AMAIR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMAIR0[31:0].

AArch64 System register AMAIR_EL1 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMAIR1[31:0].

Attributes

AMAIR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

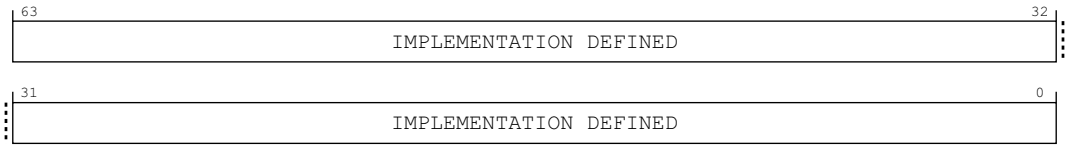

AMAIR_EL1 is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing AMAIR_EL1

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic AMAIR_EL1 or AMAIR_EL12 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, AMAIR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1010	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.AMAIR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x148];
    else
```


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```
        X[t, 64] = AMAIR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = AMAIR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMAIR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AMAIR_EL1;
```

MSR AMAIR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1010	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.AMAIR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x148] = X[t, 64];
    else
        AMAIR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AMAIR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        AMAIR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AMAIR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, AMAIR_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1010	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x148];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = AMAIR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = AMAIR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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MSR AMAIR_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1010	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        NVMem[0x148] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AMAIR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AMAIR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.2.13 AMAIR_EL2, Auxiliary Memory Attribute Indirection Register (EL2)

The AMAIR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED memory attributes for the memory regions specified by MAIR_EL2.

Configurations

AArch64 System register AMAIR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HAMAIR0[31:0].

AArch64 System register AMAIR_EL2 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HAMAIR1[31:0].

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

AMAIR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

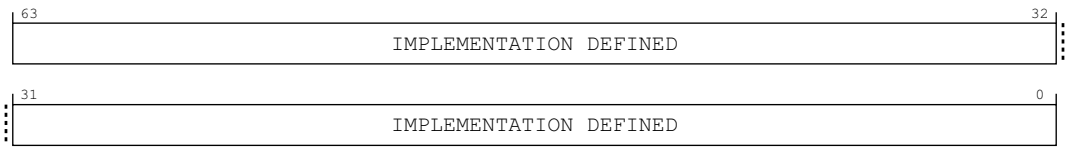

AMAIR_EL2 is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing AMAIR_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic AMAIR_EL2 or AMAIR_EL1 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, AMAIR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1010	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = AMAIR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AMAIR_EL2;
```

MSR AMAIR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1010	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AMAIR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AMAIR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, AMAIR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1010	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.AMAIR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x148];
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMAIR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = AMAIR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMAIR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AMAIR_EL1;
```


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MSR AMAIR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1010	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.AMAIR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x148] = X[t, 64];
    else
        AMAIR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        AMAIR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        AMAIR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AMAIR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.14 AMAIR_EL3, Auxiliary Memory Attribute Indirection Register (EL3)

The AMAIR_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED memory attributes for the memory regions specified by MAIR_EL3.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMAIR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMAIR_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

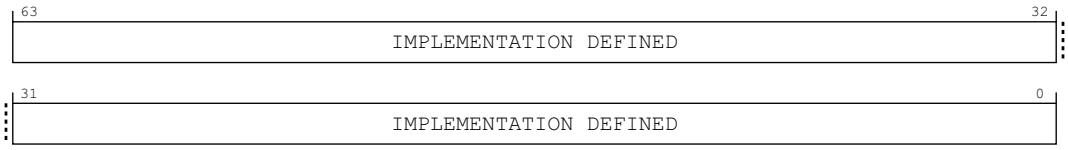

AMAIR_EL3 is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing AMAIR_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, AMAIR_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b1010	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AMAIR_EL3;
```


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MSR AMAIR_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b1010	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AMAIR_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.15 APDAKeyHi_EL1, Pointer Authentication Key A for Data (bits[127:64])

The APDAKeyHi_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds bits[127:64] of key A used for authentication of data pointer values.

Note

The term APDAKey_EL1 is used to describe the concatenation of APDAKeyHi_EL1: APDAKeyLo_EL1.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_PAuth is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to APDAKeyHi_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

APDAKeyHi_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

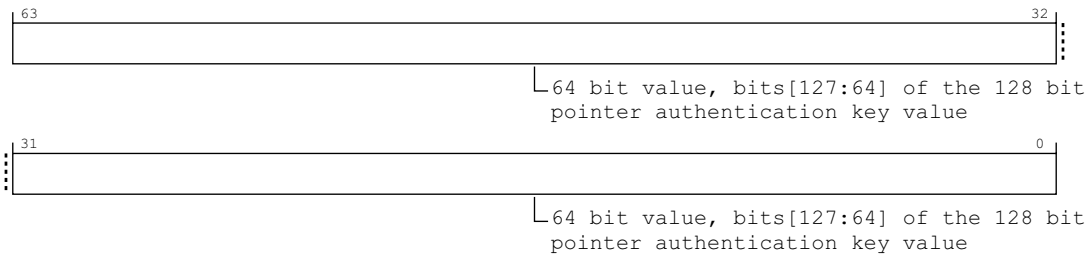

Bits [63:0]

64 bit value, bits[127:64] of the 128 bit pointer authentication key value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing APDAKeyHi_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, APDAKeyHi_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.APK == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.APDAKey == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = APDAKeyHi_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = APDAKeyHi_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = APDAKeyHi_EL1;
```

MSR APDAKeyHi_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.APK == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.APDAKey == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        APDAKeyHi_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        APDAKeyHi_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    APDAKeyHi_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.16 APDAKeyLo_EL1, Pointer Authentication Key A for Data (bits[63:0])

The APDAKeyLo_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds bits[63:0] of key A used for authentication of data pointer values.

Note

The term APDAKey_EL1 is used to describe the concatenation of APDAKeyHi_EL1: APDAKeyLo_EL1.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_PAuth is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to APDAKeyLo_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

APDAKeyLo_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

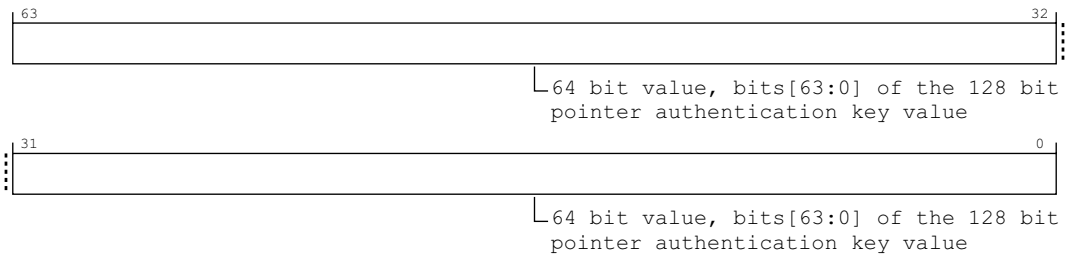

Bits [63:0]

64 bit value, bits[63:0] of the 128 bit pointer authentication key value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing APDAKeyLo_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, APDAKeyLo_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.APK == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.APDAKey == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = APDAKeyLo_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = APDAKeyLo_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = APDAKeyLo_EL1;
```

MSR APDAKeyLo_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.APK == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.APDAKey == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        APDAKeyLo_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        APDAKeyLo_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    APDAKeyLo_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.17 APDBKeyHi_EL1, Pointer Authentication Key B for Data (bits[127:64])

The APDBKeyHi_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds bits[127:64] of key B used for authentication of data pointer values.

Note

The term APDBKey_EL1 is used to describe the concatenation of APDBKeyHi_EL1: APDBKeyLo_EL1.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_PAuth is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to APDBKeyHi_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

APDBKeyHi_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

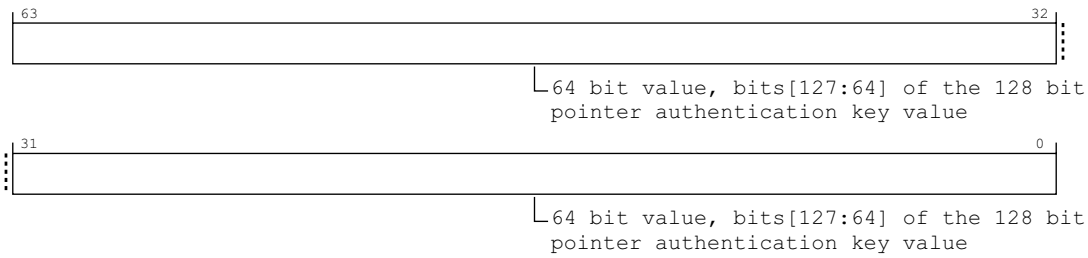

Bits [63:0]

64 bit value, bits[127:64] of the 128 bit pointer authentication key value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing APDBKeyHi_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, APDBKeyHi_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0010	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.APK == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.APDBKey == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = APDBKeyHi_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = APDBKeyHi_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = APDBKeyHi_EL1;
```

MSR APDBKeyHi_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0010	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.APK == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.APDBKey == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        APDBKeyHi_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        APDBKeyHi_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    APDBKeyHi_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.18 APDBKeyLo_EL1, Pointer Authentication Key B for Data (bits[63:0])

The APDBKeyLo_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds bits[63:0] of key B used for authentication of data pointer values.

Note

The term APDBKey_EL1 is used to describe the concatenation of APDBKeyHi_EL1: APDBKeyLo_EL1.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_PAuth is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to APDBKeyLo_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

APDBKeyLo_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

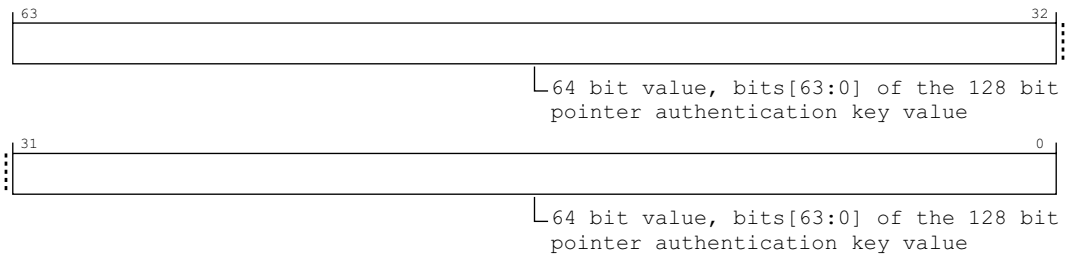

Bits [63:0]

64 bit value, bits[63:0] of the 128 bit pointer authentication key value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing APDBKeyLo_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, APDBKeyLo_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.APK == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.APDBKey == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = APDBKeyLo_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = APDBKeyLo_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = APDBKeyLo_EL1;
```

MSR APDBKeyLo_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.APK == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.APDBKey == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        APDBKeyLo_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        APDBKeyLo_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    APDBKeyLo_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.19 APGAKeyHi_EL1, Pointer Authentication Key A for Code (bits[127:64])

The APGAKeyHi_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds bits[127:64] of key used for generic pointer authentication code.

Note

The term APGAKey_EL1 is used to describe the concatenation of APGAKeyHi_EL1: APGAKeyLo_EL1.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_PAuth is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to APGAKeyHi_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

APGAKeyHi_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

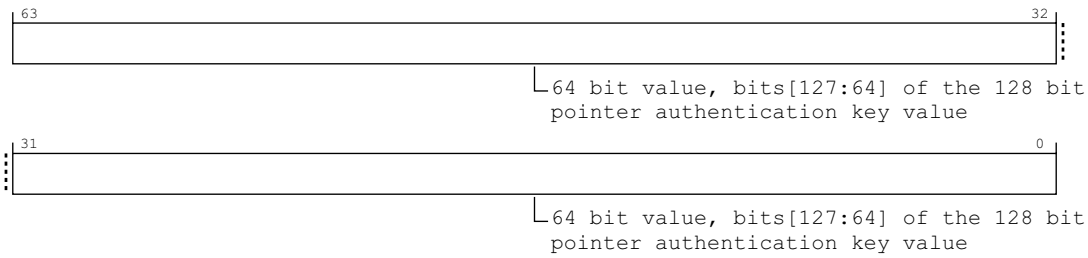

Bits [63:0]

64 bit value, bits[127:64] of the 128 bit pointer authentication key value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing APGAKeyHi_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, APGAKeyHi_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.APK == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.APGAKey == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = APGAKeyHi_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = APGAKeyHi_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = APGAKeyHi_EL1;
```

MSR APGAKeyHi_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.APK == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.APGAKey == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        APGAKeyHi_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        APGAKeyHi_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    APGAKeyHi_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.20 APGAKeyLo_EL1, Pointer Authentication Key A for Code (bits[63:0])

The APGAKeyLo_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds bits[63:0] of key used for generic pointer authentication code.

Note

The term APGAKey_EL1 is used to describe the concatenation of APGAKeyHi_EL1: APGAKeyLo_EL1.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_PAuth is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to APGAKeyLo_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

APGAKeyLo_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

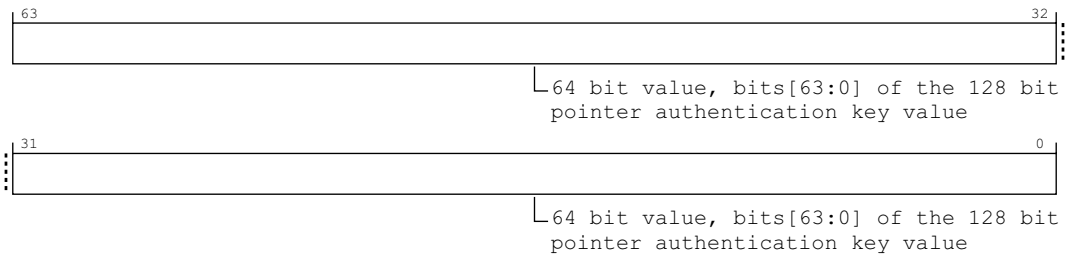

Bits [63:0]

64 bit value, bits[63:0] of the 128 bit pointer authentication key value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing APGAKeyLo_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, APGAKeyLo_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.APK == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.APGAKey == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = APGAKeyLo_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = APGAKeyLo_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = APGAKeyLo_EL1;
```

MSR APGAKeyLo_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.APK == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.APGAKey == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        APGAKeyLo_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        APGAKeyLo_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    APGAKeyLo_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.21 APIAKeyHi_EL1, Pointer Authentication Key A for Instruction (bits[127:64])

The APIAKeyHi_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds bits[127:64] of key A used for authentication of instruction pointer values.

Note

The term APIAKey_EL1 is used to describe the concatenation of APIAKeyHi_EL1: APIAKeyLo_EL1.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_PAuth is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to APIAKeyHi_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

APIAKeyHi_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

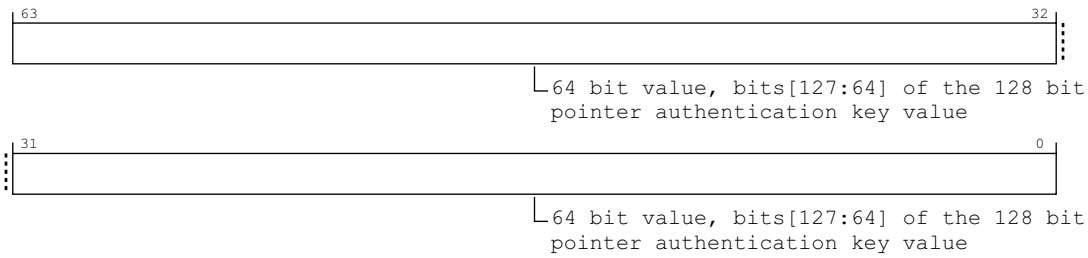

Bits [63:0]

64 bit value, bits[127:64] of the 128 bit pointer authentication key value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing APIAKeyHi_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, APIAKeyHi_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.APK == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.APIAKey == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = APIAKeyHi_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = APIAKeyHi_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = APIAKeyHi_EL1;
```

MSR APIAKeyHi_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.APK == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.APIAKey == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        APIAKeyHi_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        APIAKeyHi_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    APIAKeyHi_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.22 APIAKeyLo_EL1, Pointer Authentication Key A for Instruction (bits[63:0])

The APIAKeyLo_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds bits[63:0] of key A used for authentication of instruction pointer values.

Note

The term APIAKey_EL1 is used to describe the concatenation of APIAKeyHi_EL1: APIAKeyLo_EL1.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_PAuth is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to APIAKeyLo_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

APIAKeyLo_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

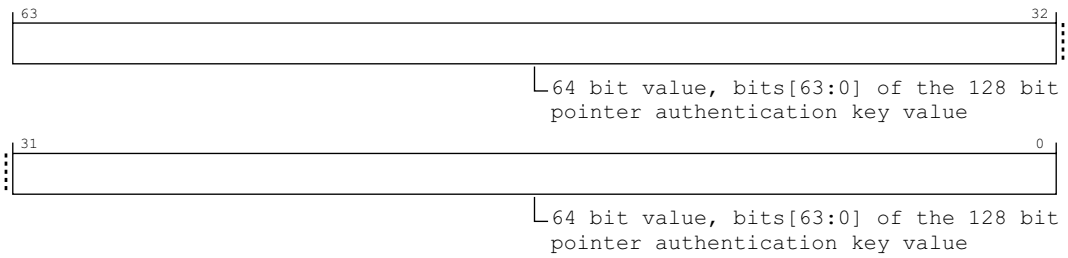

Bits [63:0]

64 bit value, bits[63:0] of the 128 bit pointer authentication key value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing APIAKeyLo_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, APIAKeyLo_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.APK == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.APIAKey == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = APIAKeyLo_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = APIAKeyLo_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = APIAKeyLo_EL1;
```

MSR APIAKeyLo_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.APK == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.APIAKey == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        APIAKeyLo_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        APIAKeyLo_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    APIAKeyLo_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.23 APIBKeyHi_EL1, Pointer Authentication Key B for Instruction (bits[127:64])

The APIBKeyHi_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds bits[127:64] of key B used for authentication of instruction pointer values.

Note

The term APIBKey_EL1 is used to describe the concatenation of APIBKeyHi_EL1: APIBKeyLo_EL1.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_PAuth is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to APIBKeyHi_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

APIBKeyHi_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

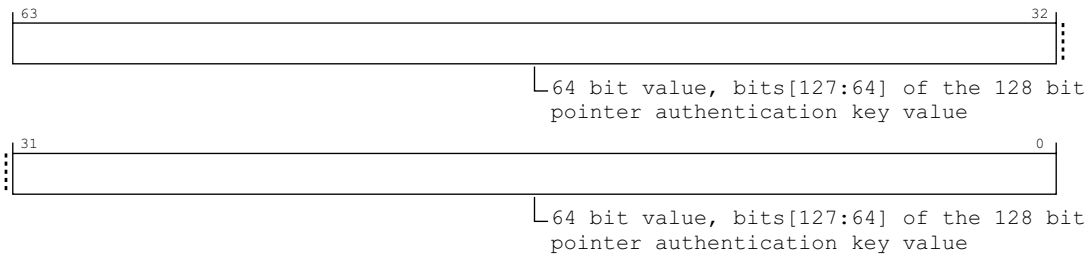

Bits [63:0]

64 bit value, bits[127:64] of the 128 bit pointer authentication key value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing APIBKeyHi_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, APIBKeyHi_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0001	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.APK == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.APIBKey == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = APIBKeyHi_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = APIBKeyHi_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = APIBKeyHi_EL1;
```

MSR APIBKeyHi_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0001	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.APK == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.APIBKey == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        APIBKeyHi_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        APIBKeyHi_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    APIBKeyHi_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.24 APIBKeyLo_EL1, Pointer Authentication Key B for Instruction (bits[63:0])

The APIBKeyLo_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds bits[63:0] of key B used for authentication of instruction pointer values.

Note

The term APIBKey_EL1 is used to describe the concatenation of APIBKeyHi_EL1: APIBKeyLo_EL1.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_PAuth is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to APIBKeyLo_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

APIBKeyLo_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

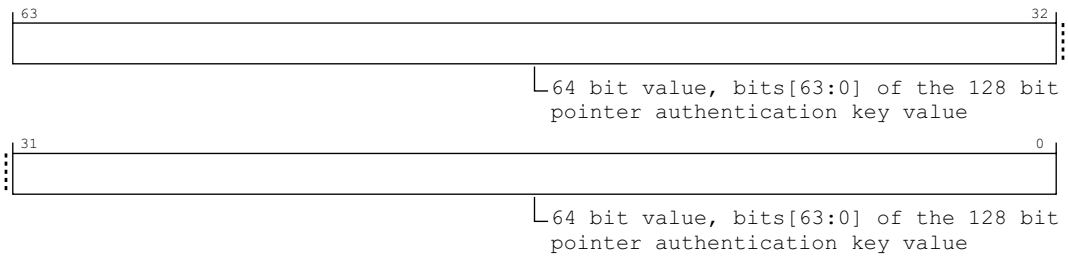

Bits [63:0]

64 bit value, bits[63:0] of the 128 bit pointer authentication key value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing APIBKeyLo_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, APIBKeyLo_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.APK == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.APIBKey == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = APIBKeyLo_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = APIBKeyLo_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = APIBKeyLo_EL1;
```

MSR APIBKeyLo_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.APK == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.APIBKey == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        APIBKeyLo_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.APK == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        APIBKeyLo_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    APIBKeyLo_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.25 CCSIDR2_EL1, Current Cache Size ID Register 2

The CCSIDR2_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides the information about the architecture of the currently selected cache from bits[63:32] of CCSIDR_EL1.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CCSIDR2_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CCSIDR2[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_CCIDX is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CCSIDR2_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

In an implementation which does not support AArch32 at EL1, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether reading this register gives an UNKNOWN value or is UNDEFINED.

The implementation includes one CCSIDR2_EL1 for each cache that it can access. CSSELR_EL1 selects which Cache Size ID Register is accessible.

Attributes

CCSIDR2_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

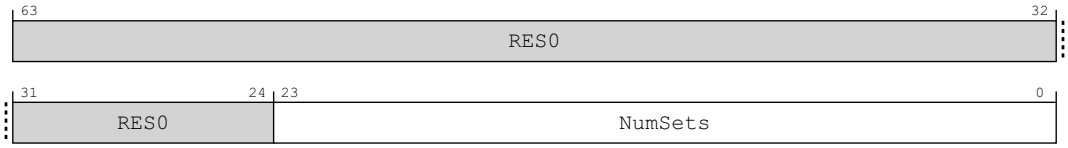

Bits [63:24]

Reserved, RES0.

NumSets, bits [23:0]

(Number of sets in cache) - 1, therefore a value of 0 indicates 1 set in the cache. The number of sets does not have to be a power of 2.

Accessing CCSIDR2_EL1

If CSSELR_EL1.{TnD, Level, InD} is programmed to a cache level that is not implemented, then on a read of the CCSIDR2_EL1 the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and can be one of the following:

- The CCSIDR2_EL1 read is treated as NOP.
- The CCSIDR2_EL1 read is UNDEFINED.
- The CCSIDR2_EL1 read returns an UNKNOWN value.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, CCSIDR2_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b001	0b0000	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID2 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID4 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = CCSIDR2_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = CCSIDR2_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CCSIDR2_EL1;
```


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D13.2.26 CCSIDR_EL1, Current Cache Size ID Register

The CCSIDR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the architecture of the currently selected cache.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CCSIDR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CCSIDR[31:0].

AArch64 System register CCSIDR_EL1 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CCSIDR2[31:0].

The implementation includes one CCSIDR_EL1 for each cache that it can access. CSSELR_EL1 selects which Cache Size ID Register is accessible.

Attributes

CCSIDR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When FEAT_CCIDX is implemented:

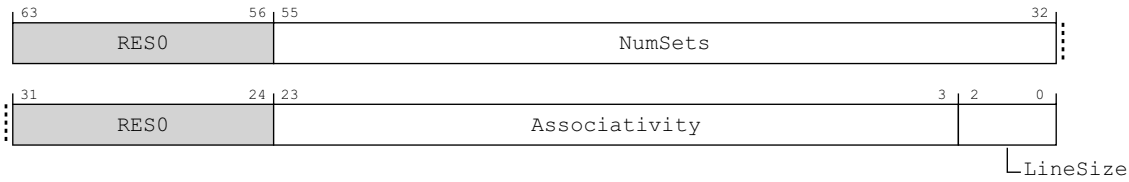

Note

The parameters NumSets, Associativity, and LineSize in these registers define the architecturally visible parameters that are required for the cache maintenance by Set/Way instructions. They are not guaranteed to represent the actual microarchitectural features of a design. You cannot make any inference about the actual sizes of caches based on these parameters.

Bits [63:56]

Reserved, RES0.

NumSets, bits [55:32]

(Number of sets in cache) - 1, therefore a value of 0 indicates 1 set in the cache. The number of sets does not have to be a power of 2.

Bits [31:24]

Reserved, RES0.

Associativity, bits [23:3]

(Associativity of cache) - 1, therefore a value of 0 indicates an associativity of 1. The associativity does not have to be a power of 2.

LineSize, bits [2:0]

(Log_2(Number of bytes in cache line)) - 4. For example:

- For a line length of 16 bytes: $Log_2(16) = 4$, LineSize entry = 0. This is the minimum line length.
- For a line length of 32 bytes: $Log_2(32) = 5$, LineSize entry = 1.

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When FEAT_MTE is implemented and enabled, where a cache only holds Allocation tags, this field is RES0.

Otherwise:

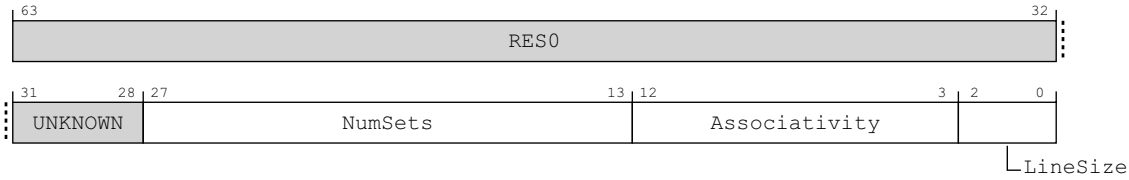

Note

The parameters NumSets, Associativity, and LineSize in these registers define the architecturally visible parameters that are required for the cache maintenance by Set/Way instructions. They are not guaranteed to represent the actual microarchitectural features of a design. You cannot make any inference about the actual sizes of caches based on these parameters.

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [31:24]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

NumSets, bits [27:13]

(Number of sets in cache) - 1, therefore a value of 0 indicates 1 set in the cache. The number of sets does not have to be a power of 2.

Associativity, bits [23:3]

(Associativity of cache) - 1, therefore a value of 0 indicates an associativity of 1. The associativity does not have to be a power of 2.

LineSize, bits [2:0]

(Log_2(Number of bytes in cache line)) - 4. For example:

- For a line length of 16 bytes: $Log_2(16) = 4$, LineSize entry = 0. This is the minimum line length.
- For a line length of 32 bytes: $Log_2(32) = 5$, LineSize entry = 1.

Accessing CCSIDR_EL1

If CSSELR_EL1.{TnD, Level, InD} is programmed to a cache level that is not implemented, then on a read of the CCSIDR_EL1 the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and can be one of the following:

- The CCSIDR_EL1 read is treated as NOP.
- The CCSIDR_EL1 read is UNDEFINED.
- The CCSIDR_EL1 read returns an UNKNOWN value.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, CCSIDR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b001	0b0000	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID2 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID4 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.CCSIDR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = CCSIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = CCSIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CCSIDR_EL1;
```


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D13.2.27 CLIDR_EL1, Cache Level ID Register

The CLIDR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Identifies the type of cache, or caches, that are implemented at each level and can be managed using the architected cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way, up to a maximum of seven levels. Also identifies the Level of Coherence (LoC) and Level of Unification (LoU) for the cache hierarchy.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CLIDR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CLIDR[31:0].

Attributes

CLIDR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

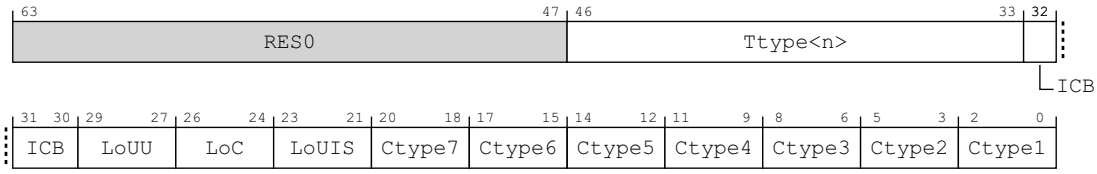

Bits [63:47]

Reserved, RES0.

Ttype<n>, bits [2(n-1)+34:2(n-1)+33], for n = 7 to 1

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

Tag cache type. Indicate the type of cache that is implemented and can be managed using the architected cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way at each level, from Level 1 up to a maximum of seven levels of cache hierarchy.

`0b00` No Tag Cache.

`0b01` Separate Allocation Tag Cache.

`0b10` Unified Allocation Tag and Data cache, Allocation Tags and Data in unified lines.

`0b11` Unified Allocation Tag and Data cache, Allocation Tags and Data in separate lines.

ICB, bits [32:30]

Inner cache boundary. This field indicates the boundary for caching Inner Cacheable memory regions.

`0b000` Not disclosed by this mechanism.

`0b001` L1 cache is the highest Inner Cacheable level.

`0b010` L2 cache is the highest Inner Cacheable level.

`0b011` L3 cache is the highest Inner Cacheable level.

`0b100` L4 cache is the highest Inner Cacheable level.

`0b101` L5 cache is the highest Inner Cacheable level.

`0b110` L6 cache is the highest Inner Cacheable level.

`0b111` L7 cache is the highest Inner Cacheable level.

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LoUU, bits [29:27]

Level of Unification Uniprocessor for the cache hierarchy.

Note

When FEAT_S2FWB is implemented, the architecture requires that this field is zero so that no levels of data cache need to be cleaned in order to manage coherency with instruction fetches.

LoC, bits [26:24]

Level of Coherence for the cache hierarchy.

LoUIS, bits [23:21]

Level of Unification Inner Shareable for the cache hierarchy.

Note

When FEAT_S2FWB is implemented, the architecture requires that this field is zero so that no levels of data cache need to be cleaned in order to manage coherency with instruction fetches.

Ctype<n>, bits [3(n-1)+2:3(n-1)], for n = 7 to 1

Cache Type fields. Indicate the type of cache that is implemented and can be managed using the architected cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way at each level, from Level 1 up to a maximum of seven levels of cache hierarchy. Possible values of each field are:

`0b000` No cache.

`0b001` Instruction cache only.

`0b010` Data cache only.

`0b011` Separate instruction and data caches.

`0b100` Unified cache.

All other values are reserved.

If software reads the Cache Type fields from Ctype1 upwards, once it has seen a value of 000, no caches that can be managed using the architected cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way exist at further-out levels of the hierarchy. So, for example, if Ctype3 is the first Cache Type field with a value of 000, the values of Ctype4 to Ctype7 must be ignored.

Accessing CLIDR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CLIDR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b001	0b0000	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID2 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID4 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.CLIDR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = CLIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = CLIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CLIDR_EL1;
```


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D13.2.28 CONTEXTIDR_EL1, Context ID Register (EL1)

The CONTEXTIDR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Identifies the current Process Identifier.

The value of the whole of this register is called the Context ID and is used by:

- The debug logic, for Linked and Unlinked Context ID matching.
- The trace logic, to identify the current process.

The significance of this register is for debug and trace use only.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CONTEXTIDR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CONTEXTIDR[31:0].

Attributes

CONTEXTIDR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

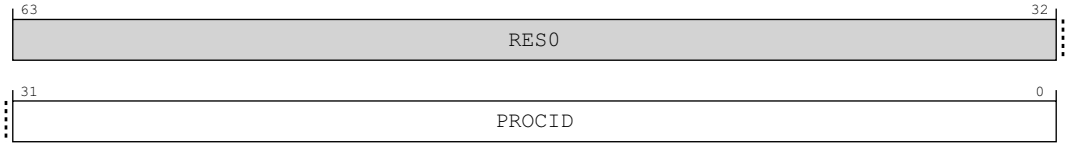

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

PROCID, bits [31:0]

Process Identifier. This field must be programmed with a unique value that identifies the current process.

Note

In AArch32 state, when TTBCR.EAE is set to 0, CONTEXTIDR.ASID holds the ASID.

In AArch64 state, CONTEXTIDR_EL1 is independent of the ASID, and for the EL1&0 translation regime either TTBR0_EL1 or TTBR1_EL1 holds the ASID.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CONTEXTIDR_EL1

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic CONTEXTIDR_EL1 or CONTEXTIDR_EL12 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, CONTEXTIDR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1101	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.CONTEXTIDR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x108];
    else
        X[t, 64] = CONTEXTIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CONTEXTIDR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CONTEXTIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CONTEXTIDR_EL1;
```

MSR CONTEXTIDR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1101	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.CONTEXTIDR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x108] = X[t, 64];
    else
        CONTEXTIDR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CONTEXTIDR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CONTEXTIDR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CONTEXTIDR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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MRS <Xt>, CONTEXTIDR_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1101	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x108];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CONTEXTIDR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CONTEXTIDR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MSR CONTEXTIDR_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1101	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        NVMem[0x108] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CONTEXTIDR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CONTEXTIDR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.2.29 CONTEXTIDR_EL2, Context ID Register (EL2)

The CONTEXTIDR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Identifies the current Process Identifier for EL2.

The value of the whole of this register is called the Context ID and is used by:

- The debug logic, for Linked and Unlinked Context ID matching.
- The trace logic, to identify the current process.

The significance of this register is for debug and trace use only.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_VHE is implemented or FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CONTEXTIDR_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

CONTEXTIDR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

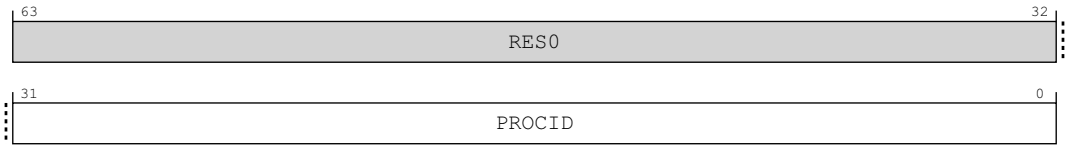

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

PROCID, bits [31:0]

Process Identifier. This field must be programmed with a unique value that identifies the current process.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CONTEXTIDR_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic CONTEXTIDR_EL2 or CONTEXTIDR_EL1 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, CONTEXTIDR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1101	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = CONTEXTIDR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CONTEXTIDR_EL2;
```

MSR CONTEXTIDR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1101	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CONTEXTIDR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CONTEXTIDR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, CONTEXTIDR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1101	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.CONTEXTIDR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x108];
    else
        X[t, 64] = CONTEXTIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CONTEXTIDR_EL2;
    else
```


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```
        X[t, 64] = CONTEXTIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CONTEXTIDR_EL1;
```

MSR CONTEXTIDR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1101	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.CONTEXTIDR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x108] = X[t, 64];
    else
        CONTEXTIDR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CONTEXTIDR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CONTEXTIDR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CONTEXTIDR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.30 CPACR_EL1, Architectural Feature Access Control Register

The CPACR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls access to trace, SME, Streaming SVE, SVE, and Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CPACR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CPACR[31:0].

When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}, the fields in this register have no effect on execution at EL0 and EL1. In this case, the controls provided by CPTR_EL2 are used.

Attributes

CPACR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

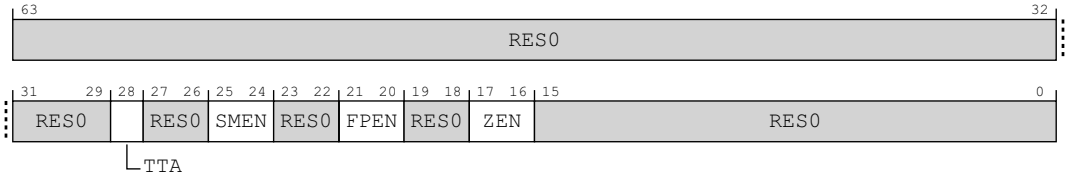

Bits [63:29]

Reserved, RES0.

TTA, bit [28]

Traps EL0 and EL1 System register accesses to all implemented trace registers from both Execution states to EL1, or to EL2 when it is implemented and enabled in the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, as follows:

- In AArch64 state, accesses to trace registers are trapped, reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x18`.
- In AArch32 state, MRC and MCR accesses to trace registers are trapped, reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x05`.
- In AArch32 state, MRRC and MCRR accesses to trace registers are trapped, reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x0C`.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` This control causes EL0 and EL1 System register accesses to all implemented trace registers to be trapped.

Note

- The ETMv4 architecture and ETE do not permit EL0 to access the trace registers. If the PE trace unit implements FEAT_ETMv4 or FEAT_ETE, EL0 accesses to the trace registers are UNDEFINED, and any resulting exception is higher priority than an exception that would be generated because the value of CPACR_EL1.TTA is 1.
- The Arm architecture does not provide traps on trace register accesses through the optional memory-mapped interface.

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System register accesses to the trace registers can have side-effects. When a System register access is trapped, any side-effects that are normally associated with the access do not occur before the exception is taken.

If System register access to the trace functionality is not implemented, this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [27:26]

Reserved, RES0.

SMEN, bits [25:24]

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

Traps execution at EL1 and EL0 of SME instructions, SVE instructions when FEAT_SVE is not implemented or the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, and instructions that directly access the SVCR or SMCR_EL1 System registers to EL1, or to EL2 when EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1.

When instructions that directly access the SVCR System register are trapped with reference to this control, the `MSR SVCRSM`, `MSR SVCRZA`, and `MSR SVCRSMZA` instructions are also trapped.

The exception is reported using ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x1D`, with an ISS code of `0x0000000`.

This field does not affect whether Streaming SVE or SME register values are valid.

A trap taken as a result of CPACR_EL1.SMEN has precedence over a trap taken as a result of CPACR_EL1.FPEN.

`0b00` This control causes execution of these instructions at EL1 and EL0 to be trapped.

`0b01` This control causes execution of these instructions at EL0 to be trapped, but does not cause execution of any instructions at EL1 to be trapped.

`0b10` This control causes execution of these instructions at EL1 and EL0 to be trapped.

`0b11` This control does not cause execution of any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [23:22]

Reserved, RES0.

FPEN, bits [21:20]

Traps execution at EL1 and EL0 of instructions that access the Advanced SIMD and floating-point registers from both Execution states to EL1, reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x07`, or to EL2 reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x00` when EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, as follows:

- In AArch64 state, accesses to FPCR, FPSR, any of the SIMD and floating-point registers V0-V31, including their views as D0-D31 registers or S0-31 registers.
- In AArch32 state, FPSCR, and any of the SIMD and floating-point registers Q0-15, including their views as D0-D31 registers or S0-31 registers.

Traps execution at EL1 and EL0 of SME and SVE instructions to EL1, or to EL2 when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1. The exception is reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x07`.

A trap taken as a result of CPACR_EL1.SMEN has precedence over a trap taken as a result of CPACR_EL1.FPEN.

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A trap taken as a result of CPACR_EL1.ZEN has precedence over a trap taken as a result of CPACR_EL1.FPEN.

`0b00` This control causes execution of these instructions at EL1 and EL0 to be trapped.

`0b01` This control causes execution of these instructions at EL0 to be trapped, but does not cause execution of any instructions at EL1 to be trapped.

`0b10` This control causes execution of these instructions at EL1 and EL0 to be trapped.

`0b11` This control does not cause execution of any instructions to be trapped.

Writes to MVFR0, MVFR1, and MVFR2 from EL1 or higher are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and whether these accesses can be trapped by this control depends on implemented CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior.

Note

- Attempts to write to the FPSID count as use of the registers for accesses from EL1 or higher.
- Accesses from EL0 to FPSID, MVFR0, MVFR1, MVFR2, and FPEXC are UNDEFINED, and any resulting exception is higher priority than an exception that would be generated because the value of CPACR_EL1.FPEN is not `0b11`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [19:18]

Reserved, RES0.

ZEN, bits [17:16]

When FEAT_SVE is implemented:

Traps execution at EL1 and EL0 of SVE instructions when the PE is not in Streaming SVE mode, and instructions that directly access the ZCR_EL1 System register to EL1, or to EL2 when EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1.

The exception is reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x19`.

A trap taken as a result of CPACR_EL1.ZEN has precedence over a trap taken as a result of CPACR_EL1.FPEN.

`0b00` This control causes execution of these instructions at EL1 and EL0 to be trapped.

`0b01` This control causes execution of these instructions at EL0 to be trapped, but does not cause execution of any instructions at EL1 to be trapped.

`0b10` This control causes execution of these instructions at EL1 and EL0 to be trapped.

`0b11` This control does not cause execution of any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [15:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing CPACR_EL1

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic CPACR_EL1 or CPACR_EL12 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, CPACR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TCPAC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.CPACR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x100];
    else
        X[t, 64] = CPACR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CPTR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CPACR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CPACR_EL1;
```

MSR CPACR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TCPAC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.CPACR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
```


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```
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x100] = X[t, 64];
    else
        CPACR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CPTR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CPACR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CPACR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, CPACR_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0001	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x100];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            X[t, 64] = CPACR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CPACR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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MSR CPACR_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0001	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        NVMem[0x100] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            CPACR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CPACR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.2.31 CPTR_EL2, Architectural Feature Trap Register (EL2)

The CPTR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls trapping to EL2 of accesses to CPACR, CPACR_EL1, trace, Activity Monitor, SME, Streaming SVE, SVE, and Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CPTR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HCPTR[31:0].

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

CPTR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When FEAT_VHE is implemented and HCR_EL2.E2H == 1:

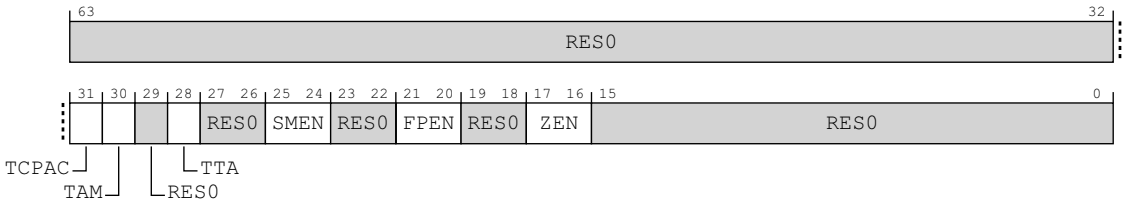

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

TCPAC, bit [31]

In AArch64 state, traps accesses to CPACR_EL1 from EL1 to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state. The exception is reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x18`.

In AArch32 state, traps accesses to CPACR from EL1 to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state. The exception is reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x03`.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL1 accesses to CPACR_EL1 and CPACR are trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, this control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

Note

CPACR_EL1 and CPACR are not accessible at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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TAM, bit [30]

When FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented:

Trap Activity Monitor access. Traps EL1 and EL0 accesses to all Activity Monitor registers to EL2, as follows:

- In AArch64 state, accesses to the following registers are trapped to EL2, reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x18`:
  - AMUSERENR_EL0, AMCFGR_EL0, AMCGCR_EL0, AMCNTENCLR0_EL0, AMCNTENCLR1_EL0, AMCNTENSET0_EL0, AMCNTENSET1_EL0, AMCR_EL0, AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0, AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0, AMEVTYPER0<n>_EL0, and AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0.
- In AArch32 state, MRC or MCR accesses to the following registers are trapped to EL2 and reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x03`:
  - AMUSERENR, AMCFGR, AMCGCR, AMCNTENCLR0, AMCNTENCLR1, AMCNTENSET0, AMCNTENSET1, AMCR, AMEVTYPER0<n>, and AMEVTYPER1<n>.
- In AArch32 state, MRRC or MCRR accesses to AMEVCNTR0<n> and AMEVCNTR1<n>, are trapped to EL2, reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x04`.

`0b0` Accesses from EL1 and EL0 to Activity Monitor registers are not trapped.

`0b1` Accesses from EL1 and EL0 to Activity Monitor registers are trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [29]

Reserved, RES0.

TTA, bit [28]

Traps System register accesses to all implemented trace registers from both Execution states to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, as follows:

- In AArch64 state, accesses to trace registers with op0=2, op1=1, and CRn<`0b1000` are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- In AArch32 state, MRC or MCR accesses to trace registers with cpnum=14, opc1=1, and CRn<`0b1000` are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x05`.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Any attempt at EL0, EL1 or EL2, to execute a System register access to an implemented trace register is trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, unless HCR_EL2.TGE is 0 and it is trapped by CPACR.NSTRCDIS or CPACR_EL1.TTA.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, any attempt at EL0 or EL2 to execute a System register access to an implemented trace register is trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

Note

The ETMv4 architecture and ETE do not permit EL0 to access the trace registers. If the PE trace unit implements FEAT_ETMv4 or ETE, EL0 accesses to the trace registers are UNDEFINED, and any resulting exception is higher priority than an exception that would be generated because the value of CPTR_EL2.TTA is 1.

EL2 does not provide traps on trace register accesses through the optional Memory-mapped interface.

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System register accesses to the trace registers can have side-effects. When a System register access is trapped, any side-effects that are normally associated with the access do not occur before the exception is taken.

If System register access to the trace functionality is not supported, this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [27:26]

Reserved, RES0.

SMEN, bits [25:24]

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

Traps execution at EL2, EL1, and EL0 of SME instructions, SVE instructions when FEAT_SVE is not implemented or the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, and instructions that directly access the SVCR, SMCR_EL1, or SMCR_EL2 System registers to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

When instructions that directly access the SVCR System register are trapped with reference to this control, the `MSR SVCRSM`, `MSR SVCRZA`, and `MSR SVCRSMZA` instructions are also trapped.

The exception is reported using ESR_EL2.EC value of `0x1D`, with an ISS code of `0x0000000`.

This field does not affect whether Streaming SVE or SME register values are valid.

A trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL2.SMEN has precedence over a trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL2.FPEN.

`0b00` This control causes execution of these instructions at EL2, EL1, and EL0 to be trapped.

`0b01` When HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, this control does not cause execution of any instructions to be trapped.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, this control causes execution of these instructions at EL0 to be trapped, but does not cause execution of any instructions at EL2 to be trapped.

`0b10` This control causes execution of these instructions at EL2, EL1, and EL0 to be trapped.

`0b11` This control does not cause execution of any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [23:22]

Reserved, RES0.

FPEN, bits [21:20]

Traps execution at EL2, EL1, and EL0 of instructions that access the Advanced SIMD and floating-point registers from both Execution states to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state. The exception is reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x07`.

Traps execution at EL2, EL1, and EL0 of SME and SVE instructions to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state. The exception is reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x07`.

A trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL2.SMEN has precedence over a trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL2.FPEN.

A trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL2.ZEN has precedence over a trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL2.FPEN.

`0b00` This control causes execution of these instructions at EL2, EL1, and EL0 to be trapped.

`0b01` When HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, this control does not cause execution of any instructions to be trapped.

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When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, this control causes execution of these instructions at EL0 to be trapped, but does not cause execution of any instructions at EL2 to be trapped.

`0b10` This control causes execution of these instructions at EL2, EL1, and EL0 to be trapped.

`0b11` This control does not cause execution of any instructions to be trapped.

Writes to MVFR0, MVFR1, and MVFR2 from EL1 or higher are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and whether these accesses can be trapped by this control depends on implemented CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior.

Note

- Attempts to write to the FPSID count as use of the registers for accesses from EL1 or higher.
- Accesses from EL0 to FPSID, MVFR0, MVFR1, MVFR2, and FPEXC are UNDEFINED, and any resulting exception is higher priority than an exception that would be generated because the value of CPTR_EL2.FPEN is not `0b11`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [19:18]

Reserved, RES0.

ZEN, bits [17:16]

When FEAT_SVE is implemented:

Traps execution at EL2, EL1, and EL0 of SVE instructions when the PE is not in Streaming SVE mode, and instructions that directly access the ZCR_EL1 or ZCR_EL2 System registers to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

The exception is reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x19`.

A trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL2.ZEN has precedence over a trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL2.FPEN.

`0b00` This control causes execution of these instructions at EL2, EL1, and EL0 to be trapped.

`0b01` When HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, this control does not cause execution of any instructions to be trapped.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, this control causes execution of these instructions at EL0 to be trapped, but does not cause execution of any instructions at EL2 to be trapped.

`0b10` This control causes execution of these instructions at EL2, EL1, and EL0 to be trapped.

`0b11` This control does not cause execution of any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [15:0]

Reserved, RES0.

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Otherwise:

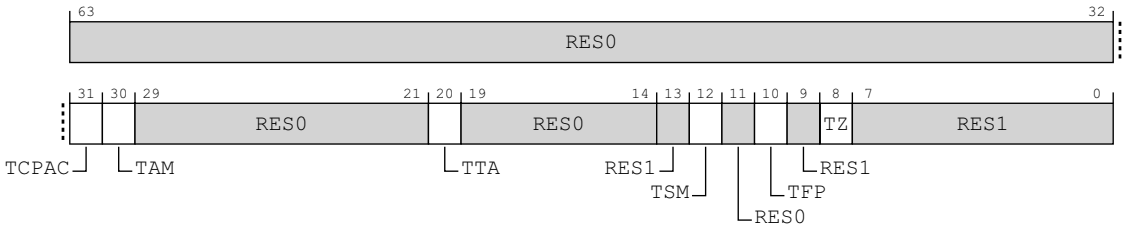

This format applies in all Armv8.0 implementations.

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

TCPAC, bit [31]

In AArch64 state, traps accesses to CPACR_EL1 from EL1 to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state. The exception is reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x18`.

In AArch32 state, traps accesses to CPACR from EL1 to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state. The exception is reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x03`.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL1 accesses to CPACR_EL1 and CPACR are trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, this control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

Note

CPACR_EL1 and CPACR are not accessible at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TAM, bit [30]

When FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented:

Trap Activity Monitor access. Traps EL1 and EL0 accesses to all Activity Monitor registers to EL2, as follows:

- In AArch64 state, accesses to the following registers are trapped to EL2, reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x18`:
  - AMUSERENR_EL0, AMCFGR_EL0, AMCGCR_EL0, AMCNTENCLR0_EL0, AMCNTENCLR1_EL0, AMCNTENSET0_EL0, AMCNTENSET1_EL0, AMCR_EL0, AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0, AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0, AMEVTYPER0<n>_EL0, and AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0.
- In AArch32 state, MCR or MRC accesses to the following registers are trapped to EL2 and reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x03`:
  - AMUSERENR, AMCFGR, AMCGCR, AMCNTENCLR0, AMCNTENCLR1, AMCNTENSET0, AMCNTENSET1, AMCR, AMEVTYPER0<n>, and AMEVTYPER1<n>.
- In AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC accesses to AMEVCNTR0<n> and AMEVCNTR1<n>, are trapped to EL2, reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x04`.

`0b0` Accesses from EL1 and EL0 to Activity Monitor registers are not trapped.

`0b1` Accesses from EL1 and EL0 to Activity Monitor registers are trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [29:21]

Reserved, RES0.

TTA, bit [20]

Traps System register accesses to all implemented trace registers from both Execution states to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, as follows:

- In AArch64 state, accesses to trace registers with op0=2, op1=1, and CRn<`0b1000` are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- In AArch32 state, MRC or MCR accesses to trace registers with cpnum=14, opc1=1, and CRn<`0b1000` are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x05`.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Any attempt at EL0, EL1, or EL2, to execute a System register access to an implemented trace register is trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, unless it is trapped by CPACR.TRCDIS or CPACR_EL1.TTA.

Note

- The ETMv4 architecture does not permit EL0 to access the trace registers. If the PE trace unit implements FEAT_ETMv4, EL0 accesses to the trace registers are UNDEFINED, and any resulting exception is higher priority than an exception that would be generated because the value of CPTR_EL2.TTA is 1.
- EL2 does not provide traps on trace register accesses through the optional memory-mapped interface.

System register accesses to the trace registers can have side-effects. When a System register access is trapped, any side-effects that are normally associated with the access do not occur before the exception is taken.

If System register access to the trace functionality is not supported, this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [19:14]

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [13]

Reserved, RES1.

TSM, bit [12]

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

Traps execution at EL2, EL1, and EL0 of SME instructions, SVE instructions when FEAT_SVE is not implemented or the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, and instructions that directly access the SVCR, SMCR_EL1, or SMCR_EL2 System registers to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

When instructions that directly access the SVCR System register are trapped with reference to this control, the `MSR SVCRSM`, `MSR SVCRZA`, and `MSR SVCRSMZA` instructions are also trapped.

The exception is reported using ESR_EL2.EC value of `0x1D`, with an ISS code of `0x0000000`.

This field does not affect whether Streaming SVE or SME register values are valid.

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A trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL2.TSM has precedence over a trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL2.TFP.

`0b0` This control does not cause execution of any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` This control causes execution of these instructions at EL2, EL1, and EL0 to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

Bit [11]

Reserved, RES0.

TFP, bit [10]

Traps execution of instructions which access the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, from both Execution states to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, as follows:

- In AArch64 state, accesses to the following registers are trapped to EL2, reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x07`:
  - FPCR, FPSR, FPEXC32_EL2, any of the SIMD and floating-point registers V0-V31, including their views as D0-D31 registers or S0-31 registers.
- In AArch32 state, accesses to the following registers are trapped to EL2, reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x07`:
  - MVFR0, MVFR1, MVFR2, FPSCR, FPEXC, and any of the SIMD and floating-point registers Q0-15, including their views as D0-D31 registers or S0-31 registers. For the purposes of this trap, the architecture defines a VMSR access to FPSID from EL1 or higher as an access to a SIMD and floating-point register. Otherwise, permitted VMSR accesses to FPSID are ignored.

Traps execution at the same Exception levels of SME and SVE instructionsto EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state. The exception is reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x07`.

A trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL2.TSM has precedence over a trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL2.TFP.

A trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL2.TZ has precedence over a trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL2.TFP.

`0b0` This control does not cause execution of any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` This control causes execution of these instructions at EL2, EL1, and EL0 to be trapped.

Note

FPEXC32_EL2 is not accessible from EL0 using AArch64.

FPSID, MVFR0, MVFR1, and FPEXC are not accessible from EL0 using AArch32.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [9]

Reserved, RES1.

TZ, bit [8]

When FEAT_SVE is implemented:

Traps execution at EL2, EL1, and EL0 of SVE instructions when the PE is not in Streaming SVE mode, and instructions that directly access the ZCR_EL2 or ZCR_EL1 System registers to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

The exception is reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x19`.

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A trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL2.TZ has precedence over a trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL2.TFP.

`0b0` This control does not cause execution of any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` This control causes execution of these instructions at EL2, EL1, and EL0 to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

Bits [7:0]

Reserved, RES1.

Accessing CPTR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CPTR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = CPTR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CPTR_EL2;
```

MSR CPTR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        CPTR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CPTR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, CPACR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TCPAC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.CPACR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x100];
    else
        X[t, 64] = CPACR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CPTR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CPACR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CPACR_EL1;
```


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MSR CPACR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TCPAC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.CPACR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x100] = X[t, 64];
    else
        CPACR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CPTR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CPACR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CPACR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.32 CPTR_EL3, Architectural Feature Trap Register (EL3)

The CPTR_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls trapping to EL3 of accesses to CPACR, CPACR_EL1, HCPTR, CPTR_EL2, trace, Activity Monitor, SME, Streaming SVE, SVE, and Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CPTR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CPTR_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

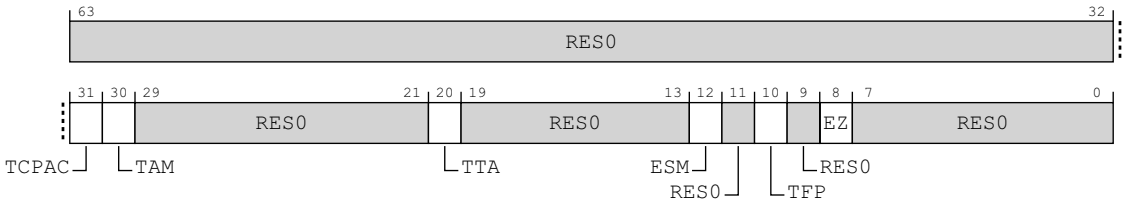

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

TCPAC, bit [31]

Traps all of the following to EL3, from both Execution states and any Security state.

- EL2 accesses to CPTR_EL2, reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x18`, or HCPTR, reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x03`.
- EL2 and EL1 accesses to CPACR_EL1 reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x18`, or CPACR reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x03`.

When CPTR_EL3.TCPAC is:

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL2 accesses to the CPTR_EL2 or HCPTR, and EL2 and EL1 accesses to the CPACR_EL1 or CPACR, are trapped to EL3, unless they are trapped by CPTR_EL2.TCPAC.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TAM, bit [30]

When FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented:

Trap Activity Monitor access. Traps EL2, EL1, and EL0 accesses to all Activity Monitor registers to EL3.

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Accesses to the Activity Monitors registers are trapped as follows:

- In AArch64 state, the following registers are trapped to EL3 and reported with ESR_ELx.EC value `0x18`:
  - AMUSERENR_EL0, AMCFGR_EL0, AMCGCR_EL0, AMCNTENCLR0_EL0, AMCNTENCLR1_EL0, AMCNTENSET0_EL0, AMCNTENSET1_EL0, AMCR_EL0, AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0, AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0, AMEVTYPER0<n>_EL0, and AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0.
- In AArch32 state, accesses with MRC or MCR to the following registers reported with ESR_ELx.EC value `0x03`:
  - AMUSERENR, AMCFGR, AMCGCR, AMCNTENCLR0, AMCNTENCLR1, AMCNTENSET0, AMCNTENSET1, AMCR, AMEVTYPER0<n>, and AMEVTYPER1<n>.
- In AArch32 state, accesses with MRRC or MCRR to the following registers, reported with ESR_ELx.EC value `0x04`:
  - AMEVCNTR0<n>, AMEVCNTR1<n>.

`0b0` Accesses from EL2, EL1, and EL0 to Activity Monitor registers are not trapped.

`0b1` Accesses from EL2, EL1, and EL0 to Activity Monitor registers are trapped to EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [29:21]

Reserved, RES0.

TTA, bit [20]

Traps System register accesses. Accesses to the trace registers, from all Exception levels, any Security state, and both Execution states are trapped to EL3 as follows:

- In AArch64 state, Trace registers with op0=2, op1=1, and CRn<`0b1000` are trapped to EL3 and reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- In AArch32 state, accesses using MCR or MRC to the Trace registers with cpnum=14, opc1=1, and CRn<`0b1000` are reported using EC syndrome value `0x05`.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Any System register access to the trace registers is trapped to EL3, unless it is trapped by CPACR.TRCDIS, CPACR_EL1.TTA, or CPTR_EL2.TTA.

If System register access to trace functionality is not supported, this bit is RES0.

Note

The ETMv4 architecture and ETE do not permit EL0 to access the trace registers. If the PE trace unit implements FEAT_ETMv4 or FEAT_ETE, EL0 accesses to the trace registers are UNDEFINED, and any resulting exception is higher priority than this trap exception.

EL3 does not provide traps on trace register accesses through the Memory-mapped interface.

System register accesses to the trace registers can have side-effects. When a System register access is trapped, no side-effects occur before the exception is taken, see *Configurable instruction controls* on page D1-4628.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [19:13]

Reserved, RES0.

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ESM, bit [12]

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

Traps execution of SME instructions, SVE instructions when FEAT_SVE is not implemented or the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, and instructions that directly access the SMCR_EL1, SMCR_EL2, SMCR_EL3, SMPRI_EL1, SMPRIMAP_EL2, or SVCR System registers, from all Exception levels and any Security state, to EL3.

When instructions that directly access the SVCR System register are trapped with reference to this control, the `MSR SVCRSM`, `MSR SVCRZA`, and `MSR SVCRSMZA` instructions are also trapped.

When direct accesses to SMPRI_EL1 and SMPRIMAP_EL2 are trapped, the exception is reported using an ESR_EL3.EC value of `0x18`. Otherwise, the exception is reported using an ESR_EL3.EC value of `0x1D`, with an ISS code of `0x0000000`.

This field does not affect whether Streaming SVE or SME register values are valid.

A trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL3.ESM has precedence over a trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL3.TFP.

`0b0` This control causes execution of these instructions at all Exception levels to be trapped.

`0b1` This control does not cause execution of any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [11]

Reserved, RES0.

TFP, bit [10]

Traps execution of instructions which access the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, from all Exception levels, any Security state, and both Execution states, to EL3.

This includes the following registers, all reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x07`:

- FPCR, FPSR, FPEXC32_EL2, and any of the SIMD and floating-point registers V0-V31, including their views as D0-D31 registers or S0-S31 registers.
- MVFR0, MVFR1, MVFR2, FPSCR, FPEXC, and any of the SIMD and floating-point registers Q0-Q15, including their views as D0-D31 registers or S0-S31 registers.
- VMSR accesses to FPSID.

Permitted VMSR accesses to FPSID are ignored, but for the purposes of this trap the architecture defines a VMSR access to the FPSID from EL1 or higher as an access to a SIMD and floating-point register.

Traps execution at all Exception levels of SME and SVE instructions to EL3 from any Security state. The exception is reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x07`.

A trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL3.ESM has precedence over a trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL3.TFP.

A trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL3.EZ has precedence over a trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL3.TFP.

Defined values are:

`0b0` This control does not cause execution of any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` This control causes execution of these instructions at all Exception levels to be trapped.

Note

FPEXC32_EL2 is not accessible from EL0 using AArch64.

FPSID, MVFR0, MVFR1, and FPEXC are not accessible from EL0 using AArch32.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [9]

Reserved, RES0.

EZ, bit [8]

When FEAT_SVE is implemented:

Traps execution of SVE instructions when the PE is not in Streaming SVE mode, and instructions that directly access the ZCR_EL3, ZCR_EL2, or ZCR_EL1 System registers, from all Exception levels and any Security state, to EL3.

The exception is reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x19`.

A trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL3.EZ has precedence over a trap taken as a result of CPTR_EL3.TFP.

`0b0` This control causes execution of these instructions at all Exception levels to be trapped.

`0b1` This control does not cause execution of any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [7:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing CPTR_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CPTR_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0001	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CPTR_EL3;
```

MSR CPTR_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0001	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
```


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```
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CPTR_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.33 CSSELR_EL1, Cache Size Selection Register

The CSSELR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Selects the current Cache Size ID Register, CCSIDR_EL1, by specifying the required cache level and the cache type (either instruction or data cache).

Configurations

AArch64 System register CSSELR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CSSELR[31:0].

Attributes

CSSELR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

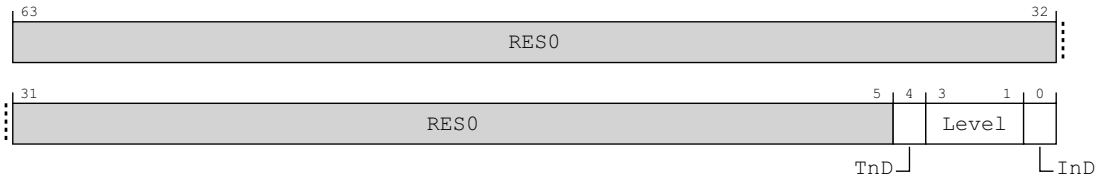

Bits [63:5]

Reserved, RES0.

TnD, bit [4]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

Allocation Tag not Data bit.

`0b0` Data, Instruction or Unified cache.

`0b1` Separate Allocation Tag cache.

When CSSELR_EL1.InD == 1, this bit is RES0.

If CSSELR_EL1.{TnD, Level, InD} is programmed to a cache level that is not implemented, then the value for this field on a read of CSSELR_EL1 is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Level, bits [3:1]

Cache level of required cache.

`0b000` Level 1 cache.

`0b001` Level 2 cache.

`0b010` Level 3 cache.

`0b011` Level 4 cache.

`0b100` Level 5 cache.

`0b101` Level 6 cache.

`0b110` Level 7 cache.

All other values are reserved.

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If CSSELR_EL1.{TnD, Level, InD} is programmed to a cache level that is not implemented, then the value for this field on a read of CSSELR_EL1 is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

InD, bit [0]

Instruction not Data bit.

`0b0` Data or unified cache.

`0b1` Instruction cache.

If CSSELR_EL1.{TnD, Level, InD} is programmed to a cache level that is not implemented, then a read of CSSELR_EL1 is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and returns UNKNOWN values for CSSELR_EL1.{Level, InD}.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CSSELR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CSSELR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b010	0b0000	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID2 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID4 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.CSSELR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = CSSELR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = CSSELR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CSSELR_EL1;
```

MSR CSSELR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b010	0b0000	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID2 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID4 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.CSSELR_EL1 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        CSSELR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CSSELR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CSSELR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.34 CTR_EL0, Cache Type Register

The CTR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the architecture of the caches.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CTR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CTR[31:0].

Attributes

CTR_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

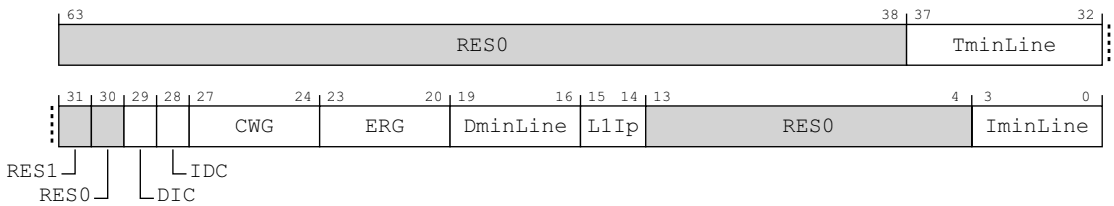

Bits [63:38]

Reserved, RES0.

TminLine, bits [37:32]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

Tag minimum Line. Log_2 of the number of words covered by Allocation Tags in the smallest cache line of all caches which can contain Allocation tags that are controlled by the PE.

Note

- For an implementation with cache lines containing 64 bytes of data and 4 Allocation Tags, this will be $log_2(64/4) = 4$.
- For an implementation with Allocations Tags in separate cache lines of 128 Allocation Tags per line, this will be $log_2(128*16/4) = 9$.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [31]

Reserved, RES1.

Bit [30]

Reserved, RES0.

DIC, bit [29]

Instruction cache invalidation requirements for data to instruction coherence.

`0b0` Instruction cache invalidation to the Point of Unification is required for data to instruction coherence.

`0b1` Instruction cache invalidation to the Point of Unification is not required for data to instruction coherence.

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IDC, bit [28]

Data cache clean requirements for instruction to data coherence. The meaning of this bit is:

`0b0` Data cache clean to the Point of Unification is required for instruction to data coherence, unless CLIDR_EL1.LoC == `0b000` or (CLIDR_EL1.LoUIS == `0b000` && CLIDR_EL1.LoUU == `0b000`).

`0b1` Data cache clean to the Point of Unification is not required for instruction to data coherence.

CWG, bits [27:24]

Cache writeback granule. Log_2 of the number of words of the maximum size of memory that can be overwritten as a result of the eviction of a cache entry that has had a memory location in it modified.

A value of `0b0000` indicates that this register does not provide Cache writeback granule information and either:

- The architectural maximum of 512 words (2KB) must be assumed.
- The Cache writeback granule can be determined from maximum cache line size encoded in the Cache Size ID Registers.

Values greater than `0b1001` are reserved.

Arm recommends that an implementation that does not support cache write-back implements this field as `0b0001`. This applies, for example, to an implementation that supports only write-through caches.

ERG, bits [23:20]

Exclusives reservation granule, and, if FEAT_TME is implemented, transactional reservation granule. Log_2 of the number of words of the maximum size of the reservation granule for the Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instructions, and, if FEAT_TME is implemented, for detecting transactional conflicts.

A value of `0b0000` indicates that this register does not provide granule information and the architectural maximum of 512 words (2KB) must be assumed.

Value `0b0001` and values greater than `0b1001` are reserved.

DminLine, bits [19:16]

Log_2 of the number of words in the smallest cache line of all the data caches and unified caches that are controlled by the PE.

L1Ip, bits [15:14]

Level 1 instruction cache policy. Indicates the indexing and tagging policy for the L1 instruction cache. Possible values of this field are:

`0b00` *When FEAT_VPIPT is implemented:*
VMID aware Physical Index, Physical tag (VPIPT).

`0b01` ASID-tagged Virtual Index, Virtual Tag (AIVIVT).

`0b10` Virtual Index, Physical Tag (VIPT).

`0b11` Physical Index, Physical Tag (PIPT).

The value `0b01` is reserved in Armv8.

The value `0b00` is permitted only in an implementation that includes FEAT_VPIPT, otherwise the value is reserved.

Bits [13:4]

Reserved, RES0.

IminLine, bits [3:0]

Log_2 of the number of words in the smallest cache line of all the instruction caches that are controlled by the PE.

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Accessing CTR_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CTR_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0000	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.UCT == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.TID2 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGRTR_EL2.CTR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.UCT == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = CTR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID2 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.CTR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = CTR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = CTR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CTR_EL0;
```


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D13.2.35 DACR32_EL2, Domain Access Control Register

The DACR32_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Allows access to the AArch32 DACR register from AArch64 state only. Its value has no effect on execution in AArch64 state.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DACR32_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DACR[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DACR32_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented but EL3 is implemented, and EL1 is capable of using AArch32, then this register is not RES0.

Attributes

DACR32_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

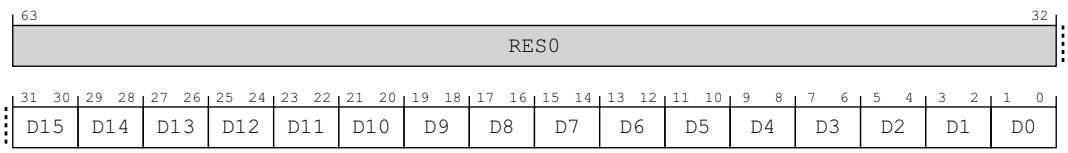

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

D<n>, bits [2n+1:2n], for n = 15 to 0

Domain n access permission, where n = 0 to 15. Permitted values are:

`0b00` No access. Any access to the domain generates a Domain fault.

`0b01` Client. Accesses are checked against the permission bits in the translation tables.

`0b11` Manager. Accesses are not checked against the permission bits in the translation tables.

The value `0b10` is reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing DACR32_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, DACR32_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0011	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
```


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```
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = DACR32_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = DACR32_EL2;
```

MSR DACR32_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0011	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    DACR32_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    DACR32_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.36 DCZID_EL0, Data Cache Zero ID register

The DCZID_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Indicates the block size that is written with byte values of 0 by the DC ZVA (Data Cache Zero by Address) System instruction.

If FEAT_MTE is implemented, this register also indicates the granularity at which the DC GVA and DC GZVA instructions write.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

DCZID_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

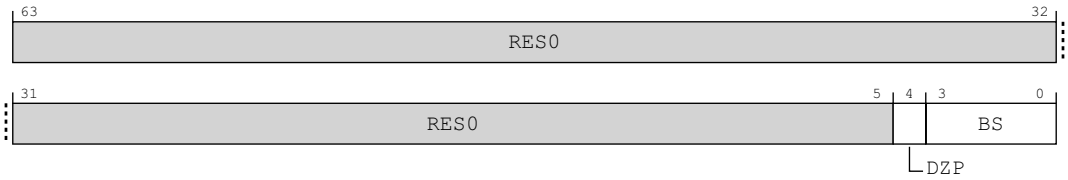

Bits [63:5]

Reserved, RES0.

DZP, bit [4]

Data Zero Prohibited. This field indicates whether use of DC ZVA instructions is permitted or prohibited.

If FEAT_MTE is implemented, this field also indicates whether use of the DC GVA and DC GZVA instructions are permitted or prohibited.

`0b0` Instructions are permitted.

`0b1` Instructions are prohibited.

The value read from this field is governed by the access state and the values of the HCR_EL2.TDZ and SCTLR_EL1.DZE bits.

BS, bits [3:0]

Log_2 of the block size in words. The maximum size supported is 2KB (value == 9).

Accessing DCZID_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, DCZID_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0000	0b0000	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
```


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```
HFGRTR_EL2.DCZID_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DCZID_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.DCZID_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DCZID_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = DCZID_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = DCZID_EL0;
```


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D13.2.37 ESR_EL1, Exception Syndrome Register (EL1)

The ESR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds syndrome information for an exception taken to EL1.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ESR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DFSR[31:0].

Attributes

ESR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

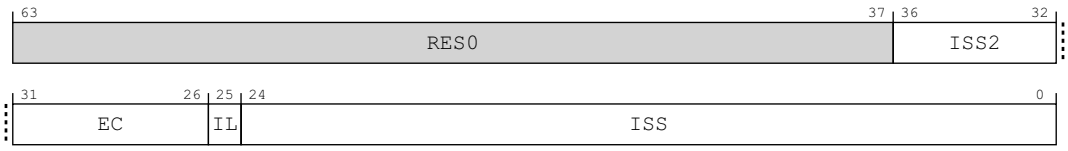

ESR_EL1 is made UNKNOWN as a result of an exception return from EL1.

When an UNPREDICTABLE instruction is treated as UNDEFINED, and the exception is taken to EL1, the value of ESR_EL1 is UNKNOWN. The value written to ESR_EL1 must be consistent with a value that could be created as a result of an exception from the same Exception level that generated the exception as a result of a situation that is not UNPREDICTABLE at that Exception level, in order to avoid the possibility of a privilege violation.

Bits [63:37]

Reserved, RES0.

ISS2, bits [36:32]

When FEAT_LS64 is implemented:

When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field holds register specifier, Xs.

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field holds register specifier, Xs.

Otherwise, this field is RES0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EC, bits [31:26]

Exception Class. Indicates the reason for the exception that this register holds information about.

For each EC value, the table references a subsection that gives information about:

- The cause of the exception, for example the configuration required to enable the trap.
- The encoding of the associated ISS.

Possible values of the EC field are:

EC == 0b000000

Unknown reason.

See ISS encoding for exceptions with an unknown reason.

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EC == 0b000001

Trapped WF* instruction execution.

Conditional WF* instructions that fail their condition code check do not cause an exception.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a WF* instruction.

EC == 0b000011

When AArch32 is supported:

Trapped MCR or MRC access with (coproc==`0b1111`) that is not reported using EC `0b000000`.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an MCR or MRC access.

EC == 0b000100

When AArch32 is supported:

Trapped MCRR or MRRC access with (coproc==`0b1111`) that is not reported using EC `0b000000`.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an MCRR or MRRC access.

EC == 0b000101

When AArch32 is supported:

Trapped MCR or MRC access with (coproc==`0b1110`).

See ISS encoding for an exception from an MCR or MRC access.

EC == 0b000110

When AArch32 is supported:

Trapped LDC or STC access.

The only architected uses of these instruction are:

- An STC to write data to memory from DBGDTRRXint.
- An LDC to read data from memory to DBGDTRTXint.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an LDC or STC instruction.

EC == 0b000111

Access to SME, SVE, Advanced SIMD or floating-point functionality trapped by CPACR_EL1.FPEN, CPTR_EL2.FPEN, CPTR_EL2.TFP, or CPTR_EL3.TFP control.

Excludes exceptions resulting from CPACR_EL1 when the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, or because SVE or Advanced SIMD and floating-point are not implemented. These are reported with EC value `0b000000`.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an access to SVE, Advanced SIMD or floating-point functionality, resulting from the FPEN and TFP traps.

EC == 0b001010

When FEAT_LS64 is implemented:

Trapped execution of an LD64B or ST64B* instruction.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an LD64B or ST64B* instruction.

EC == 0b001100

When AArch32 is supported:

Trapped MRRC access with (coproc==`0b1110`).

See ISS encoding for an exception from an MCRR or MRRC access.

EC == 0b001101

When FEAT_BTI is implemented:

Branch Target Exception.

See ISS encoding for an exception from Branch Target Identification instruction.

EC == 0b001110

Illegal Execution state.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an Illegal Execution state, or a PC or SP alignment fault.

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EC == 0b010001

When AArch32 is supported:

SVC instruction execution in AArch32 state.

See ISS encoding for an exception from HVC or SVC instruction execution.

EC == 0b010101

When AArch64 is supported:

SVC instruction execution in AArch64 state.

See ISS encoding for an exception from HVC or SVC instruction execution.

EC == 0b011000

When AArch64 is supported:

Trapped MSR, MRS or System instruction execution in AArch64 state, that is not reported using EC `0b000000`, `0b000001`, or `0b000111`.

This includes all instructions that cause exceptions that are part of the encoding space defined in *System instruction class encoding overview* on page C5-641, except for those exceptions reported using EC values `0b000000`, `0b000001`, or `0b000111`.

See ISS encoding for an exception from MSR, MRS, or System instruction execution in AArch64 state.

EC == 0b011001

When FEAT_SVE is implemented:

Access to SVE functionality trapped as a result of CPACR_EL1.ZEN, CPTR_EL2.ZEN, CPTR_EL2.TZ, or CPTR_EL3.EZ, that is not reported using EC `0b000000`.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an access to SVE functionality, resulting from CPACR_EL1.ZEN, CPTR_EL2.ZEN, CPTR_EL2.TZ, or CPTR_EL3.EZ.

EC == 0b011011

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Exception from an access to a TSTART instruction at EL0 when SCTLR_EL1.TME0 == 0, EL0 when SCTLR_EL2.TME0 == 0, at EL1 when SCTLR_EL1.TME == 0, at EL2 when SCTLR_EL2.TME == 0 or at EL3 when SCTLR_EL3.TME == 0.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a TSTART instruction.

EC == 0b011100

When FEAT_FPAC is implemented:

Exception from a Pointer Authentication instruction authentication failure

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Pointer Authentication instruction authentication failure.

EC == 0b011101

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

Access to SME functionality trapped as a result of CPACR_EL1.SMEN, CPTR_EL2.SMEN, CPTR_EL2.TSM, CPTR_EL3.ESM, or an attempted execution of an instruction that is illegal because of the value of PSTATE.SM or PSTATE.ZA, that is not reported using EC `0b000000`.

See ISS encoding for an exception due to SME functionality.

EC == 0b011110

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Exception from a Granule Protection Check

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Granule Protection Check.

EC == 0b100000

Instruction Abort from a lower Exception level.

Used for MMU faults generated by instruction accesses and synchronous External aborts, including synchronous parity or ECC errors. Not used for debug-related exceptions.

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See ISS encoding for an exception from an Instruction Abort.

EC == 0b100001

Instruction Abort taken without a change in Exception level.

Used for MMU faults generated by instruction accesses and synchronous External aborts, including synchronous parity or ECC errors. Not used for debug-related exceptions.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an Instruction Abort.

EC == 0b100010

PC alignment fault exception.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an Illegal Execution state, or a PC or SP alignment fault.

EC == 0b100100

Data Abort from a lower Exception level.

Used for MMU faults generated by data accesses, alignment faults other than those caused by Stack Pointer misalignment, and synchronous External aborts, including synchronous parity or ECC errors. Not used for debug-related exceptions.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Data Abort.

EC == 0b100101

Data Abort taken without a change in Exception level.

Used for MMU faults generated by data accesses, alignment faults other than those caused by Stack Pointer misalignment, and synchronous External aborts, including synchronous parity or ECC errors. Not used for debug-related exceptions.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Data Abort.

EC == 0b100110

SP alignment fault exception.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an Illegal Execution state, or a PC or SP alignment fault.

EC == 0b100111

When FEAT_MOPS is implemented:

Memory Operation Exception.

See ISS encoding for an exception from the Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions.

EC == 0b101000

When AArch32 is supported:

Trapped floating-point exception taken from AArch32 state.

This EC value is valid if the implementation supports trapping of floating-point exceptions, otherwise it is reserved. Whether a floating-point implementation supports trapping of floating-point exceptions is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a trapped floating-point exception.

EC == 0b101100

When AArch64 is supported:

Trapped floating-point exception taken from AArch64 state.

This EC value is valid if the implementation supports trapping of floating-point exceptions, otherwise it is reserved. Whether a floating-point implementation supports trapping of floating-point exceptions is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a trapped floating-point exception.

EC == 0b101111

SError interrupt.

See ISS encoding for an SError interrupt.

EC == 0b110000

Breakpoint exception from a lower Exception level.

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See ISS encoding for an exception from a Breakpoint or Vector Catch debug exception.

EC == 0b110001

Breakpoint exception taken without a change in Exception level.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Breakpoint or Vector Catch debug exception.

EC == 0b110010

Software Step exception from a lower Exception level.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Software Step exception.

EC == 0b110011

Software Step exception taken without a change in Exception level.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Software Step exception.

EC == 0b110100

Watchpoint exception from a lower Exception level.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Watchpoint exception.

EC == 0b110101

Watchpoint exception taken without a change in Exception level.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Watchpoint exception.

EC == 0b111000

When AArch32 is supported:

BKPT instruction execution in AArch32 state.

See ISS encoding for an exception from execution of a Breakpoint instruction.

EC == 0b111100

When AArch64 is supported:

BRK instruction execution in AArch64 state.

See ISS encoding for an exception from execution of a Breakpoint instruction.

All other EC values are reserved by Arm, and:

- Unused values in the range `0b000000` - `0b101100` (`0x00` - `0x2C`) are reserved for future use for synchronous exceptions.
- Unused values in the range `0b101101` - `0b111111` (`0x2D` - `0x3F`) are reserved for future use, and might be used for synchronous or asynchronous exceptions.

The effect of programming this field to a reserved value is that behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IL, bit [25]

Instruction Length for synchronous exceptions. Possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` 16-bit instruction trapped.

`0b1` 32-bit instruction trapped. This value is also used when the exception is one of the following:

- An SError interrupt.
- An Instruction Abort exception.
- A PC alignment fault exception.
- An SP alignment fault exception.
- A Data Abort exception for which the value of the ISV bit is 0.
- An Illegal Execution state exception.
- Any debug exception except for Breakpoint instruction exceptions. For Breakpoint instruction exceptions, this bit has its standard meaning:
  - `0b0`: 16-bit T32 BKPT instruction.

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— `0b1`: 32-bit A32 BKPT instruction or A64 BRK instruction.

- An exception reported using EC value `0b000000`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ISS, bits [24:0]

Instruction Specific Syndrome. Architecturally, this field can be defined independently for each defined Exception class. However, in practice, some ISS encodings are used for more than one Exception class.

Typically, an ISS encoding has a number of subfields. When an ISS subfield holds a register number, the value returned in that field is the AArch64 view of the register number.

For an exception taken from AArch32 state, see *Mapping of the general-purpose registers between the Execution states* on page D1-4647.

If the AArch32 register descriptor is `0b1111`, then:

- If the instruction that generated the exception was not UNPREDICTABLE, the field takes the value `0b11111`.
- If the instruction that generated the exception was UNPREDICTABLE, the field takes an UNKNOWN value that must be either:
  — The AArch64 view of the register number of a register that might have been used at the Exception level from which the exception was taken.
  — The value `0b11111`.

ISS encoding for exceptions with an unknown reason

24 … 0
RES0

Bits [24:0]

Reserved, RES0.

When an exception is reported using this EC code the IL field is set to 1.

This EC code is used for all exceptions that are not covered by any other EC value. This includes exceptions that are generated in the following situations:

- The attempted execution of an instruction bit pattern that has no allocated instruction or that is not accessible at the current Exception level and Security state, including:
  — A read access using a System register pattern that is not allocated for reads or that does not permit reads at the current Exception level and Security state.
  — A write access using a System register pattern that is not allocated for writes or that does not permit writes at the current Exception level and Security state.
  — Instruction encodings that are unallocated.
  — Instruction encodings for instructions or System registers that are not implemented in the implementation.
- In Debug state, the attempted execution of an instruction bit pattern that is not accessible in Debug state.
- In Non-debug state, the attempted execution of an instruction bit pattern that is not accessible in Non-debug state.
- In AArch32 state, attempted execution of a short vector floating-point instruction.

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- In an implementation that does not include Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, an attempted access to Advanced SIMD or floating-point functionality under conditions where that access would be permitted if that functionality was present. This includes the attempted execution of an Advanced SIMD or floating-point instruction, and attempted accesses to Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers.
- An exception generated because of the value of one of the SCTLR_EL1.{ITD, SED, CP15BEN} control bits.
- Attempted execution of:
  - An HVC instruction when disabled by HCR_EL2.HCD or SCR_EL3.HCE.
  - An SMC instruction when disabled by SCR_EL3.SMD.
  - An HLT instruction when disabled by EDSCR.HDE.
- Attempted execution of an MSR or MRS instruction to access SP_EL0 when the value of SPSel.SP is 0.
- Attempted execution of an MSR or MRS instruction using a _EL12 register name when HCR_EL2.E2H == 0.
- Attempted execution, in Debug state, of:
  - A DCPS1 instruction when the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1 and EL2 is disabled or not implemented in the current Security state.
  - A DCPS2 instruction from EL1 or EL0 when EL2 is disabled or not implemented in the current Security state.
  - A DCPS3 instruction when the value of EDSCR.SDD is 1, or when EL3 is not implemented.
- When EL3 is using AArch64, attempted execution from Secure EL1 of an SRS instruction using R13_mon.
- In Debug state when the value of EDSCR.SDD is 1, the attempted execution at EL2, EL1, or EL0 of an instruction that is configured to trap to EL3.
- In AArch32 state, the attempted execution of an MRS (banked register) or an MSR (banked register) instruction to SPSR_mon, SP_mon, or LR_mon.
- An exception that is taken to EL2 because the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1 that, if the value of HCR_EL2.TGE was 0 would have been reported with an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0b000111`.
- In Non-transactional state, attempted execution of a TCOMMIT instruction.

ISS encoding for an exception from a WF instruction*

24	23 20	19 10	9 5	4 3	2	1 0
CV	COND	RES0	RN	RES0	RV	TI

CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid.

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

For exceptions taken from AArch64, CV is set to 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. See the description of the COND field for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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COND, bits [23:20]

For exceptions taken from AArch64, this field is set to `0b1110`.

The condition code for the trapped instruction. This field is valid only for exceptions taken from AArch32, and only when the value of CV is 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:
  - If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
  - If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.
- A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:
  - With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
  - With the COND value held in the instruction.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:
  - CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
  - CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.
- For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [19:10]

Reserved, RES0.

RN, bits [9:5]

When FEAT_WFxT is implemented:

Register Number. Indicates the register number supplied for a `WFET` or `WFIT` instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [4:3]

Reserved, RES0.

RV, bit [2]

When FEAT_WFxT is implemented:

Register field Valid.

If TI[1] == 1, then this field indicates whether RN holds a valid register number for the register argument to the trapped `WFET` or `WFIT` instruction.

`0b0` Register field invalid.

`0b1` Register field valid.

If TI[1] == 0, then this field is RES0.

This field is set to 1 on a trap on `WFET` or `WFIT`.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TI, bits [1:0]

Trapped instruction. Possible values of this bit are:

`0b00` WFI trapped.

`0b01` WFE trapped.

`0b10` *When FEAT_WFxT is implemented:*
WFIT trapped.

`0b11` *When FEAT_WFxT is implemented:*
WFET trapped.

When FEAT_WFxT is implemented, this is a two bit field as shown. Otherwise, bit[1] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

The following fields describe configuration settings for generating this exception:

- SCTLR_EL1.{nTWE, nTWI}.
- HCR_EL2.{TWE, TWI}.
- SCR_EL3.{TWE, TWI}.

ISS encoding for an exception from an MCR or MRC access

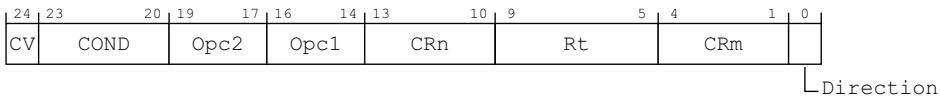

CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid.

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

For exceptions taken from AArch64, CV is set to 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. See the description of the COND field for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COND, bits [23:20]

For exceptions taken from AArch64, this field is set to `0b1110`.

The condition code for the trapped instruction. This field is valid only for exceptions taken from AArch32, and only when the value of CV is 1.

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For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:
  - If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
  - If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.
- A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:
  - With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
  - With the COND value held in the instruction.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:
  - CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
  - CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.
- For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Opc2, bits [19:17]

The Opc2 value from the issued instruction.

For a trapped VMRS access, holds the value `0b000`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Opc1, bits [16:14]

The Opc1 value from the issued instruction.

For a trapped VMRS access, holds the value `0b111`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CRn, bits [13:10]

The CRn value from the issued instruction.

For a trapped VMRS access, holds the reg field from the VMRS instruction encoding.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Rt, bits [9:5]

The Rt value from the issued instruction, the general-purpose register used for the transfer.

If the Rt value is not `0b1111`, then the reported value gives the AArch64 view of the register. Otherwise, if the Rt value is `0b1111`:

- If the instruction that generated the exception is not UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes the value `0b11111`.
- If the instruction that generated the exception is UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes an UNKNOWN value, which is restricted to either:
  - The AArch64 view of one of the registers that could have been used in AArch32 state at the Exception level that the instruction was executed at.
  - The value `0b11111`.

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See *Mapping of the general-purpose registers between the Execution states* on page D1-4647.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CRm, bits [4:1]

The CRm value from the issued instruction.

For a trapped VMRS access, holds the value `0b0000`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Direction, bit [0]

Indicates the direction of the trapped instruction.

`0b0` Write to System register space. MCR instruction.

`0b1` Read from System register space. MRC or VMRS instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

The following fields describe configuration settings for generating exceptions that are reported using EC value `0b000011`:

- If FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP, for EL0 accesses to IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL1.
- CNTKCTL_EL1.{EL0PTEN, EL0VTEN, EL0PCTEN, EL0VCTEN}, for accesses to the Generic Timer Registers from EL0 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- PMUSERENR_EL0.{ER, CR, SW, EN}, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers from EL0 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- AMUSERENR_EL0.EN, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers from EL0 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TRVM, TVM}, for accesses to virtual memory control registers from EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TTLB, for execution of TLB maintenance instructions at EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TSW, TPC, TPU} for execution of cache maintenance instructions at EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TACR, for accesses to the Auxiliary Control Register at EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TIDCP, for accesses to lockdown, DMA, and TCM operations at EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- If FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP, for EL0 accesses to IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TID1, TID2, TID3}, for accesses to ID registers at EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TCPAC, for accesses to CPACR_EL1 or CPACR using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- HSTR_EL2.T<n>, for accesses to System registers using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.

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- CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN, for accesses to the Generic Timer registers from EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.{TPM, TPMCR}, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers from EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TAM, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers from EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL3.TCPAC, for accesses to CPACR from EL1 and EL2, and accesses to HCPTR from EL2 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL3.
- MDCR_EL3.TPM, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers from EL0, EL1 and EL2 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL3.
- CPTR_EL3.TAM, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers from EL0, EL1 and EL2 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL3.
- If FEAT_FGT is implemented, MCR or MRC access to some registers at EL0, trapped to EL2.

The following fields describe configuration settings for generating exceptions that are reported using EC value `0b000101`:

- CPACR_EL1.TTA for accesses to trace registers, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- MDSCR_EL1.TDCC, for accesses to the Debug Communications Channel (DCC) registers at EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- If FEAT_FGT is implemented, MDCR_EL2.TDCC for accesses to the DCC registers at EL0 and EL1 trapped to EL2, and MDCR_EL3.TDCC for accesses to the DCC registers at EL0, EL1, and EL2 trapped to EL3.
- HCR_EL2.TID0, for accesses to the JIDR register in the ID group 0 at EL0 and EL1 using AArch32, MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TTA, for accesses to trace registers using AArch32, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDRA, for accesses to Debug ROM registers DBGDRAR and DBGDSAR using AArch32, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDOSA, for accesses to powerdown debug registers, using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDA, for accesses to other debug registers, using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL3.TTA, for accesses to trace registers using AArch32, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL3.
- MDCR_EL3.TDOSA, for accesses to powerdown debug registers using AArch32, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL3.
- MDCR_EL3.TDA, for accesses to other debug registers, using AArch32, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL3.

The following fields describe configuration settings for generating exceptions that are reported using EC value `0b001000`:

- HCR_EL2.TID0, for accesses to the FPSID register in ID group 0 at EL1 using AArch32 state, VMRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TID3, for accesses to registers in ID group 3 including MVFR0, MVFR1 and MVFR2, VMRS access trapped to EL2.

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ISS encoding for an exception from an LD64B or ST64B* instruction

ISS, bits [24:0]

`0b0000000000000000000000000` *When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented:*

ST64BV instruction trapped.

`0b0000000000000000000000001` *When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented:*

ST64BV0 instruction trapped.

`0b0000000000000000000000010` *When FEAT_LS64 is implemented:*

LD64B or ST64B instruction trapped.

All other values are reserved.

ISS encoding for an exception from an MCRR or MRRC access

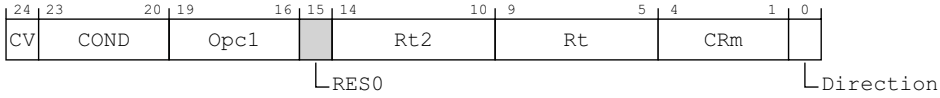

CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid.

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

For exceptions taken from AArch64, CV is set to 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. See the description of the COND field for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COND, bits [23:20]

For exceptions taken from AArch64, this field is set to `0b1110`.

The condition code for the trapped instruction. This field is valid only for exceptions taken from AArch32, and only when the value of CV is 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:
  - — If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
  - — If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.
- A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:
  - — With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
  - — With the COND value held in the instruction.

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- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:
  - CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
  - CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.
- For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Opc1, bits [19:16]

The Opc1 value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [15]

Reserved, RES0.

Rt2, bits [14:10]

The Rt2 value from the issued instruction, the second general-purpose register used for the transfer.

If the Rt2 value is not `0b1111`, then the reported value gives the AArch64 view of the register. Otherwise, if the Rt2 value is `0b1111`:

- If the instruction that generated the exception is not UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes the value `0b11111`.
- If the instruction that generated the exception is UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes an UNKNOWN value, which is restricted to either:
  - The AArch64 view of one of the registers that could have been used in AArch32 state at the Exception level that the instruction was executed at.
  - The value `0b11111`.

See *Mapping of the general-purpose registers between the Execution states* on page D1-4647.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Rt, bits [9:5]

The Rt value from the issued instruction, the first general-purpose register used for the transfer.

If the Rt value is not `0b1111`, then the reported value gives the AArch64 view of the register. Otherwise, if the Rt value is `0b1111`:

- If the instruction that generated the exception is not UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes the value `0b11111`.
- If the instruction that generated the exception is UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes an UNKNOWN value, which is restricted to either:
  - The AArch64 view of one of the registers that could have been used in AArch32 state at the Exception level that the instruction was executed at.
  - The value `0b11111`.

See *Mapping of the general-purpose registers between the Execution states* on page D1-4647.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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CRm, bits [4:1]

The CRm value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Direction, bit [0]

Indicates the direction of the trapped instruction.

`0b0` Write to System register space. MCRR instruction.

`0b1` Read from System register space. MRRC instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

The following fields describe configuration settings for generating exceptions that are reported using EC value `0b000100`:

- CNTKCTL_EL1.{EL0PTEN, EL0VTEN, EL0PCTEN, EL0VCTEN}, for accesses to the Generic Timer Registers from EL0 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- PMUSERENR_EL0.{CR, EN}, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers from EL0 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- AMUSERENR_EL0.{EN}, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers AMEVCNTR0<n> and AMEVCNTR1<n> from EL0 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TRVM, TVM}, for accesses to virtual memory control registers from EL1 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- HSTR_EL2.T<n>, for accesses to System registers using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- CNTHCTL_EL2.{EL1PCEN, EL1PCTEN}, for accesses to the Generic Timer registers from EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.{TPM, TPMCR}, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers from EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TAM, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers AMEVCNTR0<n> and AMEVCNTR1<n> from EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL3.TPM, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers from EL0, EL1 and EL2 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL3.
- CPTR_EL3.TAM, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers from EL0, EL1 and EL2 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL3.
- If FEAT_FGT is implemented, HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCCNTR_EL0 for MRRC access and HDFGWTR_EL2.PMCCNTR_EL0 for MCRR access to PMCCNTR at EL0, trapped to EL2.

The following fields describe configuration settings for generating exceptions that are reported using EC value `0b001100`:

- MDSCR_EL1.TDCC, for accesses to the Debug ROM registers DBGDSAR and DBGDRAR at EL0 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDRA, for accesses to Debug ROM registers DBGDRAR and DBGDSAR using AArch32, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL3.TDA, for accesses to debug registers, using AArch32, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL3.

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- CPACR_EL1.TTA for accesses to trace registers using AArch32, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TTA, for accesses to trace registers using AArch32, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL3.TTA, for accesses to trace registers using AArch32, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL3.

Note

If the Armv8-A architecture is implemented with an ETMv4 implementation, MCRR and MRRC accesses to trace registers are UNDEFINED and the resulting exception is higher priority than an exception due to these traps.

ISS encoding for an exception from an LDC or STC instruction

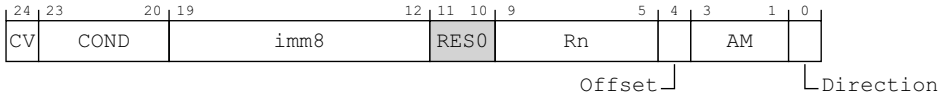

CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid.

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

For exceptions taken from AArch64, CV is set to 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. See the description of the COND field for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COND, bits [23:20]

For exceptions taken from AArch64, this field is set to `0b1110`.

The condition code for the trapped instruction. This field is valid only for exceptions taken from AArch32, and only when the value of CV is 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:
  - If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
  - If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.
- A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:
  - With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
  - With the COND value held in the instruction.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:
  - CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
  - CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.

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- For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

imm8, bits [19:12]

The immediate value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [11:10]

Reserved, RES0.

Rn, bits [9:5]

The Rn value from the issued instruction, the general-purpose register used for the transfer.

If the Rn value is not `0b1111`, then the reported value gives the AArch64 view of the register. Otherwise, if the Rn value is `0b1111`:

- If the instruction that generated the exception is not UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes the value `0b11111`.
- If the instruction that generated the exception is UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes an UNKNOWN value, which is restricted to either:
  - The AArch64 view of one of the registers that could have been used in AArch32 state at the Exception level that the instruction was executed at.
  - The value `0b11111`.

See *Mapping of the general-purpose registers between the Execution states* on page D1-4647.

This field is valid only when AM[2] is 0, indicating an immediate form of the LDC or STC instruction. When AM[2] is 1, indicating a literal form of the LDC or STC instruction, this field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Offset, bit [4]

Indicates whether the offset is added or subtracted:

`0b0` Subtract offset.

`0b1` Add offset.

This bit corresponds to the U bit in the instruction encoding.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

AM, bits [3:1]

Addressing mode. The permitted values of this field are:

`0b000` Immediate unindexed.

`0b001` Immediate post-indexed.

`0b010` Immediate offset.

`0b011` Immediate pre-indexed.

`0b100` For a trapped STC instruction or a trapped T32 LDC instruction this encoding is reserved.

`0b110` For a trapped STC instruction, this encoding is reserved.

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The values `0b101` and `0b111` are reserved. The effect of programming this field to a reserved value is that behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, as described in *Reserved values in System and memory-mapped registers and translation table entries* on page K1-11258.

Bit [2] in this subfield indicates the instruction form, immediate or literal.

Bits [1:0] in this subfield correspond to the bits {P, W} in the instruction encoding.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Direction, bit [0]

Indicates the direction of the trapped instruction.

`0b0` Write to memory. STC instruction.

`0b1` Read from memory. LDC instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

The following fields describe the configuration settings for the traps that are reported using EC value `0b000110`:

- MDSCR_EL1.TDCC, for accesses using AArch32 state, LDC access to DBGDTRTXint or STC access to DBGDTRRXint trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDA, for accesses using AArch32 state, LDC access to DBGDTRTXint or STC access to DBGDTRRXint MCR or MRC access trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL3.TDA, for accesses using AArch32 state, LDC access to DBGDTRTXint or STC access to DBGDTRRXint MCR or MRC access trapped to EL3.
- If FEAT_FGT is implemented, MDCR_EL2.TDCC for LDC and STC accesses to the DCC registers at EL0 and EL1 trapped to EL2, and MDCR_EL3.TDCC for accesses to the DCC registers at EL0, EL1, and EL2 trapped to EL3.

ISS encoding for an exception from an access to SVE, Advanced SIMD or floating-point functionality, resulting from the FPEN and TFP traps

24	23 20	19 0
CV	COND	RES0

The accesses covered by this trap include:

- Execution of SVE or Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions.
- Accesses to the Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers.
- Execution of SME instructions.

For an implementation that does not include either SVE or support for Advanced SIMD and floating-point, the exception is reported using the EC value `0b000000`.

CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid.

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

For exceptions taken from AArch64, CV is set to 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.

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- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. See the description of the COND field for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COND, bits [23:20]

For exceptions taken from AArch64, this field is set to `0b1110`.

The condition code for the trapped instruction. This field is valid only for exceptions taken from AArch32, and only when the value of CV is 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:
  - If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
  - If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.
- A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:
  - With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
  - With the COND value held in the instruction.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:
  - CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
  - CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.
- For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [19:0]

Reserved, RES0.

The following fields describe the configuration settings for the traps that are reported using EC value `0b000111`:

- CPACR_EL1.FPEN, for accesses to SIMD and floating-point registers trapped to EL1.
- CPTR_EL2.FPEN and CPTR_EL2.TFP, for accesses to SIMD and floating-point registers trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL3.TFP, for accesses to SIMD and floating-point registers trapped to EL3.

ISS encoding for an exception from an access to SVE functionality, resulting from CPACR_EL1.ZEN, CPTR_EL2.ZEN, CPTR_EL2.TZ, or CPTR_EL3.EZ

24 … 0
RES0

The accesses covered by this trap include:

- Execution of SVE instructions when the PE is not in Streaming SVE mode.
- Accesses to the SVE System registers, ZCR_ELx.

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For an implementation that does not include SVE, the exception is reported using the EC value `0b000000`.

Bits [24:0]

Reserved, RES0.

The following fields describe the configuration settings for the traps that are reported using EC value `0b011001`:

- CPACR_EL1.ZEN, for execution of SVE instructions and accesses to SVE registers at EL0 or EL1, trapped to EL1.
- CPTR_EL2.ZEN and CPTR_EL2.TZ, for execution of SVE instructions and accesses to SVE registers at EL0, EL1, or EL2, trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL3.EZ, for execution of SVE instructions and accesses to SVE registers from all Exception levels, trapped to EL3.

ISS encoding for an exception from an Illegal Execution state, or a PC or SP alignment fault

Bits [24:0]

Reserved, RES0.

There are no configuration settings for generating Illegal Execution state exceptions and PC alignment fault exceptions. For more information about PC alignment fault exceptions, see *PC alignment checking* on page D1-4631.

SP alignment checking on page D1-4631 describes the configuration settings for generating SP alignment fault exceptions.

ISS encoding for an exception from the Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions

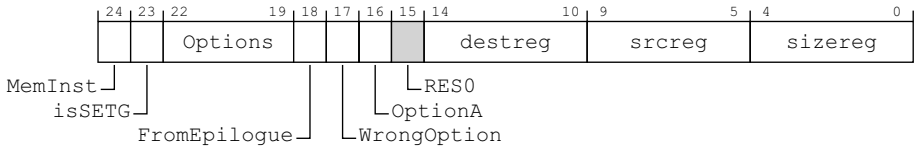

MemInst, bit [24]

Indicates the memory instruction class causing the exception.

`0b0` CPYFE*, CPYFM*, CPYE*, and CPYM* instructions.

`0b1` SETE*, SETM*, SETGE*, and SETGM* instructions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

isSETG, bit [23]

Indicates whether the instruction belongs to SETGM* or SETGE* class of instruction.

`0b0` Not a SETGM* or SETGE* instruction.

`0b1` SETGM* or SETGE* instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Options, bits [22:19]

Options : the Options field of the instruction.

For Memory Copy instructions, bits[22:19] forms the Options field, which holds the bits[15:12] of the instruction.

For Memory Set instructions:

- Bits[22:21] are RES0.
- Bits[20:19] form the Options field, which holds the bits[13:12] of the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

FromEpilogue, bit [18]

Indicates whether the instruction belongs to the epilogue class of Memory Copy or Memory Set instructions.

`0b0` Not an epilogue instruction.

`0b1` CPYE*, CPYFE*, SETE*, or SETGE* instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

WrongOption, bit [17]

Algorithm option.

`0b0` WrongOption is false.

`0b1` WrongOption is true.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

OptionA, bit [16]

Algorithm type indicated by the PSTATE.C bit.

`0b0` OptionB indicated by PSTATE.C is 0.

`0b1` OptionA indicated by PSTATE.C is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [15]

Reserved, RES0.

destreg, bits [14:10]

The destination register value from the issued instruction, containing the destination address.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

srcreg, bits [9:5]

The source register value from the issued instruction, containing either the source address or the source data.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

sizereg, bits [4:0]

The size register value from the issued instruction, containing the number of bytes to be transfered or set.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ISS encoding for an exception from HVC or SVC instruction execution

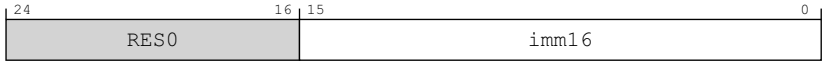

Bits [24:16]

Reserved, RES0.

imm16, bits [15:0]

The value of the immediate field from the HVC or SVC instruction.

For an HVC instruction, and for an A64 SVC instruction, this is the value of the imm16 field of the issued instruction.

For an A32 or T32 SVC instruction:

- If the instruction is unconditional, then:
  - For the T32 instruction, this field is zero-extended from the imm8 field of the instruction.
  - For the A32 instruction, this field is the bottom 16 bits of the imm24 field of the instruction.
- If the instruction is conditional, this field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

In AArch32 state, the HVC instruction is unconditional, and a conditional SVC instruction generates an exception only if it passes its condition code check. Therefore, the syndrome information for these exceptions does not require conditionality information.

For T32 and A32 instructions, see SVC and HVC.

For A64 instructions, see SVC and HVC.

If FEAT_FGT is implemented, HFGITR_EL2.{SVC_EL1, SVC_EL0} control fine-grained traps on SVC execution.

ISS encoding for an exception from MSR, MRS, or System instruction execution in AArch64 state

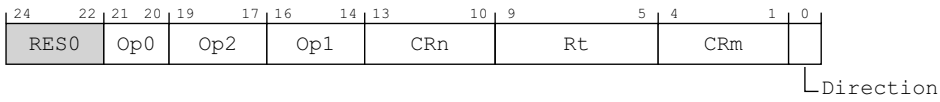

Bits [24:22]

Reserved, RES0.

Op0, bits [21:20]

The Op0 value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Op2, bits [19:17]

The Op2 value from the issued instruction.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Op1, bits [16:14]

The Op1 value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CRn, bits [13:10]

The CRn value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Rt, bits [9:5]

The Rt value from the issued instruction, the general-purpose register used for the transfer.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CRm, bits [4:1]

The CRm value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Direction, bit [0]

Indicates the direction of the trapped instruction.

`0b0` Write access, including MSR instructions.

`0b1` Read access, including MRS instructions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

For exceptions caused by System instructions, see *System instructions* on page C4-532 for the encoding values returned by an instruction.

The following fields describe configuration settings for generating the exception that is reported using EC value `0b011000`:

- If FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP, for EL0 accesses to IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1.
- SCTLR_EL1.UCI, for execution of cache maintenance instructions using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- SCTLR_EL1.UCT, for accesses to CTR_EL0 using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- SCTLR_EL1.DZE, for execution of DC ZVA instructions using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- SCTLR_EL1.UMA, for accesses to the PSTATE interrupt masks using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- CPACR_EL1.TTA, for accesses to the trace registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- MDSCR_EL1.TDCC, for accesses to the Debug Communications Channel (DCC) registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.

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- If FEAT_FGT is implemented, MDCR_EL2.TDCC for accesses to the DCC registers at EL0 and EL1 trapped to EL2, and MDCR_EL3.TDCC for accesses to the DCC registers at EL0, EL1, and EL2 trapped to EL3.
- CNTKCTL_EL1.{EL0PTEN, EL0VTEN, EL0PCTEN, EL0VCTEN} accesses to the Generic Timer registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- PMUSERENR_EL0.{ER, CR, SW, EN}, for accesses to the Performance Monitor registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- AMUSERENR_EL0.EN, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TRVM, TVM}, for accesses to virtual memory control registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TDZ, for execution of DC ZVA instructions using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TTLB, for execution of TLB maintenance instructions using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TSW, TPC, TPU}, for execution of cache maintenance instructions using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TACR, for accesses to the Auxiliary Control Register, ACTLR_EL1, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TIDCP, for accesses to lockdown, DMA, and TCM operations using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- If FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP, for EL0 accesses to IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TID1, TID2, TID3}, for accesses to ID group 1, ID group 2 or ID group 3 registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TCPAC, for accesses to CPACR_EL1, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TTA, for accesses to the trace registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TTRF, for accesses to the trace filter control register, TRFCR_EL1, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDRA, for accesses to Debug ROM registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDOSA, for accesses to powerdown debug registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- CNTHCTL_EL2.{EL1PCEN, EL1PCTEN}, for accesses to the Generic Timer registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDA, for accesses to debug registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.{TPM, TPMCR}, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TAM, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.APK, for accesses to Pointer authentication key registers. using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.

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- HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1}, for Nested virtualization register access, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access, trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.AT, for execution of AT S1E* instructions, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access, trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TERR, FIEN}, for accesses to RAS registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access, trapped to EL2.
- SCR_EL3.APK, for accesses to Pointer authentication key registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- SCR_EL3.ST, for accesses to the Counter-timer Physical Secure timer registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- SCR_EL3.{TERR, FIEN}, for accesses to RAS registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- CPTR_EL3.TCPAC, for accesses to CPTR_EL2 and CPACR_EL1 using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- CPTR_EL3.TTA, for accesses to the trace registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- MDCR_EL3.TTRF, for accesses to the trace filter control registers, TRFCR_EL1 and TRFCR_EL2, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- MDCR_EL3.TDA, for accesses to debug registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- MDCR_EL3.TDOSA, for accesses to powerdown debug registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- MDCR_EL3.TPM, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- CPTR_EL3.TAM, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access, trapped to EL3.
- If FEAT_EVT is implemented, the following registers control traps for EL1 and EL0 Cache controls that use this EC value:
  - HCR_EL2.{TTLBOS, TTLBIS, TICAB, TOCU, TID4}.
  - HCR2.{TTLBIS, TICAB, TOCU, TID4}.
- If FEAT_FGT is implemented:
  - SCR_EL3.FGTEn, for accesses to the fine-grained trap registers, MSR or MRS access at EL2 trapped to EL3.
  - HFGRTR_EL2 for reads and HFGWTR_EL2 for writes of registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access at EL0 and EL1 trapped to EL2.
  - HFGITR_EL2 for execution of system instructions, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2
  - HDFGRTR_EL2 for reads and HDFGWTR_EL2 for writes of registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access at EL0 and EL1 state trapped to EL2.
  - HAFGRTR_EL2 for reads of Activity Monitor counters, using AArch64 state, MRS access at EL0 and EL1 trapped to EL2.
- If FEAT_RNG_TRAP is implemented:
  - SCR_EL3.TRNDR for reads of RNDR and RNDRRS using AArch64 state, MRS access trapped to EL3.
- If FEAT_SME is implemented:
  - CPTR_EL3.ESM, for MSR or MRS accesses to SMPRI_EL1 at EL1, EL2, and EL3, trapped to EL3.

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— CPTR_EL3.ESM, for MSR or MRS accesses to SMPRIMAP_EL2 at EL2 and EL3, trapped to EL3.
— SCTLR_EL1.EnTP2, for MSR or MRS accesses to TPIDR2_EL0 at EL0, trapped to EL1 or EL2.
— SCTLR_EL2.EnTP2, for MSR or MRS accesses to TPIDR2_EL0 at EL0, trapped to EL2.
— SCR_EL3.EnTP2, for MSR or MRS accesses to TPIDR2_EL0 at EL0, EL1, and EL2, trapped to EL3.

- If FEAT_NMI is implemented, HCRX_EL2.TALLINT, for MSR writes of ALLINT at EL1, trapped to EL2.

ISS encoding for an exception from an Instruction Abort

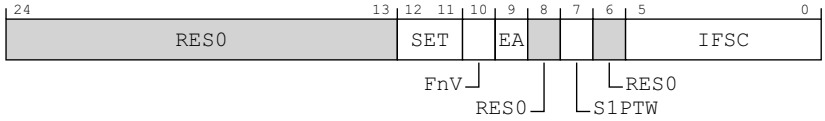

Bits [24:13]

Reserved, RES0.

SET, bits [12:11]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Synchronous Error Type. When IFSC is `0b010000`, describes the PE error state after taking the Instruction Abort exception.

`0b00` Recoverable state (UER).

`0b10` Uncontainable (UC).

`0b11` Restartable state (UEO).

All other values are reserved.

Note

Software can use this information to determine what recovery might be possible. Taking a synchronous External Abort exception might result in a PE state that is not recoverable.

This field is valid only if the IFSC code is `0b010000`. It is RES0 for all other aborts.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

FnV, bit [10]

FAR not Valid, for a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk.

`0b0` FAR is valid.

`0b1` FAR is not valid, and holds an UNKNOWN value.

This field is valid only if the IFSC code is `0b010000`. It is RES0 for all other aborts.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EA, bit [9]

External abort type. This bit can provide an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED classification of External aborts.

For any abort other than an External abort this bit returns a value of 0.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [8]

Reserved, RES0.

S1PTW, bit [7]

For a stage 2 fault, indicates whether the fault was a stage 2 fault on an access made for a stage 1 translation table walk:

`0b0` Fault not on a stage 2 translation for a stage 1 translation table walk.

`0b1` Fault on the stage 2 translation of an access for a stage 1 translation table walk.

For any abort other than a stage 2 fault this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [6]

Reserved, RES0.

IFSC, bits [5:0]

Instruction Fault Status Code.

`0b000000` Address size fault, level 0 of translation or translation table base register.

`0b000001` Address size fault, level 1.

`0b000010` Address size fault, level 2.

`0b000011` Address size fault, level 3.

`0b000100` Translation fault, level 0.

`0b000101` Translation fault, level 1.

`0b000110` Translation fault, level 2.

`0b000111` Translation fault, level 3.

`0b001001` Access flag fault, level 1.

`0b001010` Access flag fault, level 2.

`0b001011` Access flag fault, level 3.

`0b001000` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Access flag fault, level 0.

`0b001100` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Permission fault, level 0.

`0b001101` Permission fault, level 1.

`0b001110` Permission fault, level 2.

`0b001111` Permission fault, level 3.

`0b010000` Synchronous External abort, not on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table.

`0b010011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b010100` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b010101` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b010110` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

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`0b010111` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b011000` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access, not on translation table walk.

`0b011011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b011100` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b011101` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b011110` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b011111` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b100011` *When FEAT_RME is implemented and FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b100100` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b100101` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b100110` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b100111` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b101000` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault, not on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table.

`0b101001` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Address size fault, level -1.

`0b101011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Translation fault, level -1.

`0b110000` TLB conflict abort.

`0b110001` *When FEAT_HAFDBS is implemented:*
Unsupported atomic hardware update fault.

All other values are reserved.

For more information about the lookup level associated with a fault, see *The level associated with MMU faults* on page D5-4901.

If the S1PTW bit is set, then the level refers the level of the stage2 translation that is translating a stage 1 translation walk.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ISS encoding for an exception due to SME functionality

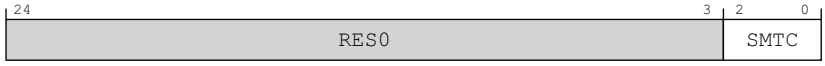

The accesses covered by this trap include:

- Execution of SME instructions.
- Execution of SVE and Advanced SIMD instructions, when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode.
- Direct accesses of SVCR, SMCR_EL1, SMCR_EL2, SMCR_EL3.

Bits [24:3]

Reserved, RES0.

SMTC, bits [2:0]

SME Trap Code. Identifies the reason for instruction trapping.

`0b000` Access to SME functionality trapped as a result of CPACR_EL1.SMEN, CPTR_EL2.SMEN, CPTR_EL2.TSM, or CPTR_EL3.ESM, that is not reported using EC `0b000000`.

`0b001` Advanced SIMD, SVE, or SVE2 instruction trapped because PSTATE.SM is 1.

`0b010` SME instruction trapped because PSTATE.SM is 0.

`0b011` SME instruction trapped because PSTATE.ZA is 0.

All other values are reserved.

The following fields describe the configuration settings for the traps that are reported using the EC value `0b011101`:

- CPACR_EL1.SMEN, for execution of SME instructions, SVE instructions when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, and instructions that directly access SVCR and SMCR_EL1 System registers at EL1 and EL0, trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.SMEN and CPTR_EL2.TSM, for execution of SME instructions, SVE instructions when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, and instructions that directly access SVCR, SMCR_EL1, SMCR_EL2 at EL2, EL1, or EL0, trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL3.ESM, for execution of SME instructions, SVE instructions when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, and instructions that directly access SVCR, SMCR_EL1, SMCR_EL2, SMCR_EL3 from all Exception levels and any Security state, trapped to EL3.

ISS encoding for an exception from a Granule Protection Check

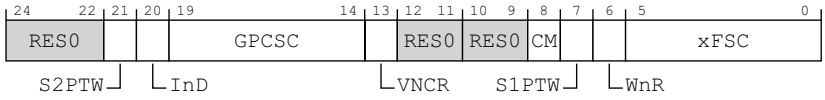

Bits [24:22]

Reserved, RES0.

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S2PTW, bit [21]

Indicates whether the Granule Protection Check exception was on an access made for a stage 2 translation table walk.

`0b0` Fault not on a stage 2 translation table walk.

`0b1` Fault on a stage 2 translation table walk.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

InD, bit [20]

Indicates whether the Granule Protection Check exception was on an instruction or data access.

`0b0` Data access.

`0b1` Instruction access.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

GPCSC, bits [19:14]

Granule Protection Check Status Code.

`0b000000` GPT address size fault at level 0.

`0b000100` GPT walk fault at level 0.

`0b000101` GPT walk fault at level 1.

`0b001100` Granule protection fault at level 0.

`0b001101` Granule protection fault at level 1.

`0b010100` Synchronous External abort on GPT fetch at level 0.

`0b010101` Synchronous External abort on GPT fetch at level 1.

All other values are reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

VNCR, bit [13]

When FEAT_NV2 is implemented:

Indicates that the fault came from use of VNCR_EL2 register by EL1 code.

`0b0` The fault was not generated by the use of VNCR_EL2, by an MRS or MSR instruction executed at EL1.

`0b1` The fault was generated by the use of VNCR_EL2, by an MRS or MSR instruction executed at EL1.

This field is 0 in ESR_EL1.

When InD is '1', this field is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [12:11]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [10:9]

Reserved, RES0.

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CM, bit [8]

Cache maintenance. Indicates whether the Data Abort came from a cache maintenance or address translation instruction:

`0b0` The Data Abort was not generated by the execution of one of the System instructions identified in the description of value 1.

`0b1` The Data Abort was generated by either the execution of a cache maintenance instruction or by a synchronous fault on the execution of an address translation instruction. The DC ZVA, DC GVA, and DC GZVA instructions are not classified as cache maintenance instructions, and therefore their execution cannot cause this field to be set to 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

S1PTW, bit [7]

Indicates whether the Granule Protection Check exception was on an access for stage 2 translation for a stage 1 translation table walk:

`0b0` Fault not on a stage 2 translation for a stage 1 translation table walk.

`0b1` Fault on the stage 2 translation of an access for a stage 1 translation table walk.

For any abort other than a stage 2 fault this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

WnR, bit [6]

Write not Read. Indicates whether a synchronous abort was caused by an instruction writing to a memory location, or by an instruction reading from a memory location.

`0b0` Abort caused by an instruction reading from a memory location.

`0b1` Abort caused by an instruction writing to a memory location.

When InD is '1', this field is RES0.

For faults on cache maintenance and address translation instructions, this bit always returns a value of 1.

For faults from an atomic instruction that both reads and writes from a memory location, this bit is set to 0 if a read of the address specified by the instruction would have generated the fault which is being reported, otherwise it is set to 1. The architecture permits, but does not require, a relaxation of this requirement such that for all stage 2 aborts on stage 1 translation table walks for atomic instructions, the WnR bit is always 0.

This field is UNKNOWN for:

- An External abort on an Atomic access.
- A fault reported using a DFSC value of `0b110101` or `0b110001`, indicating an unsupported Exclusive or atomic access.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

xFSC, bits [5:0]

Instruction or Data Fault Status Code.

`0b100011` *When FEAT_RME is implemented and FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b100100` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

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`0b100101` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b100110` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b100111` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b101000` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault, not on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table.

All other values are reserved.

For more information about the lookup level associated with a fault, see *The level associated with MMU faults* on page D5-4901.

If the S1PTW bit is set, then the level refers the level of the stage2 translation that is translating a stage 1 translation walk.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ISS encoding for an exception from a Data Abort

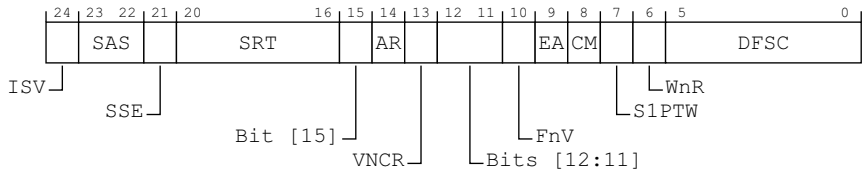

When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this ISS encoding includes ISS2, bits[36:32].

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this ISS encoding includes ISS2, bits[36:32].

ISV, bit [24]

Instruction Syndrome Valid. Indicates whether the syndrome information in ISS[23:14] is valid.

`0b0` No valid instruction syndrome. ISS[23:14] are RES0.

`0b1` ISS[23:14] hold a valid instruction syndrome.

In ESR_EL2, ISV is 1 when FEAT_LS64 is implemented and a memory access generated by an LD64B or ST64B instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault.

In ESR_EL2, ISV is 1 when FEAT_LS64_V is implemented and a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault.

In ESR_EL2, ISV is 1 when FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented and a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault.

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For other faults reported in ESR_EL2, ISV is 0 except for the following stage 2 aborts:

- AArch64 loads and stores of a single general-purpose register (including the register specified with `0b11111`, including those with Acquire/Release semantics, but excluding Load Exclusive or Store Exclusive and excluding those with writeback).
- AArch32 instructions where the instruction:
  - Is an LDR, LDA, LDRT, LDRSH, LDRSHT, LDRH, LDAH, LDRHT, LDRSB, LDRSBT, LDRB, LDAB, LDRBT, STR, STL, STRT, STRH, STLH, STRHT, STRB, STLB, or STRBT instruction.
  - Is not performing register writeback.
  - Is not using R15 as a source or destination register.

For these stage 2 aborts, ISV is UNKNOWN if the exception was generated in Debug state in memory access mode, and otherwise indicates whether ISS[23:14] hold a valid syndrome.

For faults reported in ESR_EL1 or ESR_EL3, ISV is 1 when FEAT_LS64 is implemented and a memory access generated by an LD64B or ST64B instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault.

For faults reported in ESR_EL1 or ESR_EL3, ISV is 1 when FEAT_LS64_V is implemented and a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault.

For faults reported in ESR_EL1 or ESR_EL3, ISV is 1 when FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented and a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault.

When FEAT_RAS is implemented, ISV is 0 for any synchronous External abort.

When FEAT_RAS is not implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether ISV is set to 1 or 0 on a synchronous External abort on a stage 2 translation table walk.

For ISS reporting, a stage 2 abort on a stage 1 translation table walk does not return a valid instruction syndrome, and therefore ISV is 0 for these aborts.

When FEAT_MTE is implemented, for a synchronous Tag Check Fault abort taken to ELx, ESR_ELx.FnV is 0 and FAR_ELx is valid.

When FEAT_MOPS is implemented, for a synchronous Data Abort on a Memory Copy and Memory Set instruction, ISV is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SAS, bits [23:22]

When ISV == 1:

Syndrome Access Size. Indicates the size of the access attempted by the faulting operation.

`0b00`	Byte
`0b01`	Halfword
`0b10`	Word
`0b11`	Doubleword

When FEAT_LS64 is implemented, if a memory access generated by an LD64B or ST64B instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is `0b11`.

When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is `0b11`.

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is `0b11`.

This field is UNKNOWN when the value of ISV is UNKNOWN.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SSE, bit [21]

When ISV == 1:

Syndrome Sign Extend. For a byte, halfword, or word load operation, indicates whether the data item must be sign extended.

`0b0` Sign-extension not required.

`0b1` Data item must be sign-extended.

When FEAT_LS64 is implemented, if a memory access generated by an LD64B or ST64B instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 0.

When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 0.

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 0.

For all other operations, this field is 0.

This field is UNKNOWN when the value of ISV is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SRT, bits [20:16]

When ISV == 1:

Syndrome Register Transfer. The register number of the Wt/Xt/Rt operand of the faulting instruction.

If the exception was taken from an Exception level that is using AArch32, then this is the AArch64 view of the register. See *Mapping of the general-purpose registers between the Execution states* on page D1-4647.

This field is UNKNOWN when the value of ISV is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit[15]

When ISV == 1:

SF

Sixty Four bit general-purpose register transfer. Width of the register accessed by the instruction is 64-bit.

`0b0` Instruction loads/stores a 32-bit general-purpose register.

`0b1` Instruction loads/stores a 64-bit general-purpose register.

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Note

This field specifies the register width identified by the instruction, not the Execution state.

When FEAT_LS64 is implemented, if a memory access generated by an LD64B or ST64B instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 1.

When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 1.

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 1.

This field is UNKNOWN when the value of ISV is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When ISV == 0 and FEAT_SME is implemented:

FnP

FAR not Precise.

`0b0` The FAR holds the faulting virtual address that generated the Data Abort.

`0b1` The FAR holds any virtual address within the naturally-aligned granule that contains the faulting virtual address that generated a Data Abort due to an SVE contiguous vector load/store instruction in Streaming SVE mode, or an SME load/store instruction.

For more information about the naturally-aligned fault granule, see FAR_ELx (for example, FAR_EL1).

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

AR, bit [14]

When ISV == 1:

Acquire/Release.

`0b0` Instruction did not have acquire/release semantics.

`0b1` Instruction did have acquire/release semantics.

When FEAT_LS64 is implemented, if a memory access generated by an LD64B or ST64B instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 0.

When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 0.

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 0.

This field is UNKNOWN when the value of ISV is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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VNCR, bit [13]

When FEAT_NV2 is implemented:

Indicates that the fault came from use of VNCR_EL2 register by EL1 code.

`0b0` The fault was not generated by the use of VNCR_EL2, by an MRS or MSR instruction executed at EL1.

`0b1` The fault was generated by the use of VNCR_EL2, by an MRS or MSR instruction executed at EL1.

This field is 0 in ESR_EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits[12:11]

When DFSC == 0b00xxxx && DFSC != 0b000000:

LST

Load/Store Type. Used when a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault generates a Data Abort.

`0b00` The instruction that generated the Data Abort is not specified.

`0b01` *When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented:*
An ST64BV instruction generated the Data Abort.

`0b10` *When FEAT_LS64 is implemented:*
An LD64B or ST64B instruction generated the Data Abort.

`0b11` *When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented:*
An ST64BV0 instruction generated the Data Abort.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_RAS is implemented and DFSC == 0b010000:

SET

Synchronous Error Type. When DFSC is `0b010000`, describes the PE error state after taking the Data Abort exception.

`0b00` Recoverable state (UER).

`0b10` Uncontainable (UC).

`0b11` Restartable state (UEO).

All other values are reserved.

Note

Software can use this information to determine what recovery might be possible. Taking a synchronous External Abort exception might result in a PE state that is not recoverable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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FnV, bit [10]

FAR not Valid, for a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk.

`0b0` FAR is valid.

`0b1` FAR is not valid, and holds an UNKNOWN value.

This field is valid only if the DFSC code is `0b010000`. It is RES0 for all other aborts.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EA, bit [9]

External abort type. This bit can provide an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED classification of External aborts.

For any abort other than an External abort this bit returns a value of 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CM, bit [8]

Cache maintenance. Indicates whether the Data Abort came from a cache maintenance or address translation instruction:

`0b0` The Data Abort was not generated by the execution of one of the System instructions identified in the description of value 1.

`0b1` The Data Abort was generated by either the execution of a cache maintenance instruction or by a synchronous fault on the execution of an address translation instruction. The DC ZVA, DC GVA, and DC GZVA instructions are not classified as cache maintenance instructions, and therefore their execution cannot cause this field to be set to 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

S1PTW, bit [7]

For a stage 2 fault, indicates whether the fault was a stage 2 fault on an access made for a stage 1 translation table walk:

`0b0` Fault not on a stage 2 translation for a stage 1 translation table walk.

`0b1` Fault on the stage 2 translation of an access for a stage 1 translation table walk.

For any abort other than a stage 2 fault this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

WnR, bit [6]

Write not Read. Indicates whether a synchronous abort was caused by an instruction writing to a memory location, or by an instruction reading from a memory location.

`0b0` Abort caused by an instruction reading from a memory location.

`0b1` Abort caused by an instruction writing to a memory location.

For faults on cache maintenance and address translation instructions, this bit always returns a value of 1.

For faults from an atomic instruction that both reads and writes from a memory location, this bit is set to 0 if a read of the address specified by the instruction would have generated the fault which is being reported, otherwise it is set to 1. The architecture permits, but does not require, a relaxation of this requirement such that for all stage 2 aborts on stage 1 translation table walks for atomic instructions, the WnR bit is always 0.

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This field is UNKNOWN for:

- An External abort on an Atomic access.
- A fault reported using a DFSC value of `0b110101` or `0b110001`, indicating an unsupported Exclusive or atomic access.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DFSC, bits [5:0]

Data Fault Status Code.

`0b000000` Address size fault, level 0 of translation or translation table base register.

`0b000001` Address size fault, level 1.

`0b000010` Address size fault, level 2.

`0b000011` Address size fault, level 3.

`0b000100` Translation fault, level 0.

`0b000101` Translation fault, level 1.

`0b000110` Translation fault, level 2.

`0b000111` Translation fault, level 3.

`0b001001` Access flag fault, level 1.

`0b001010` Access flag fault, level 2.

`0b001011` Access flag fault, level 3.

`0b001000` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Access flag fault, level 0.

`0b001100` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Permission fault, level 0.

`0b001101` Permission fault, level 1.

`0b001110` Permission fault, level 2.

`0b001111` Permission fault, level 3.

`0b010000` Synchronous External abort, not on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table.

`0b010001` *When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:*
Synchronous Tag Check Fault.

`0b010011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b010100` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b010101` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b010110` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b010111` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b011000` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access, not on translation table walk.

`0b011011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

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`0b011100` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b011101` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b011110` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b011111` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b100001` Alignment fault.

`0b100011` *When FEAT_RME is implemented and FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b100100` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b100101` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b100110` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b100111` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b101000` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault, not on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table.

`0b101001` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Address size fault, level -1.

`0b101011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Translation fault, level -1.

`0b110000` TLB conflict abort.

`0b110001` *When FEAT_HAFDBS is implemented:*
Unsupported atomic hardware update fault.

`0b110100` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault (Lockdown).

`0b110101` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault (Unsupported Exclusive or Atomic access).

All other values are reserved.

For more information about the lookup level associated with a fault, see *The level associated with MMU faults* on page D5-4901.

If the S1PTW bit is set, then the level refers the level of the stage2 translation that is translating a stage 1 translation walk.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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ISS encoding for an exception from a trapped floating-point exception

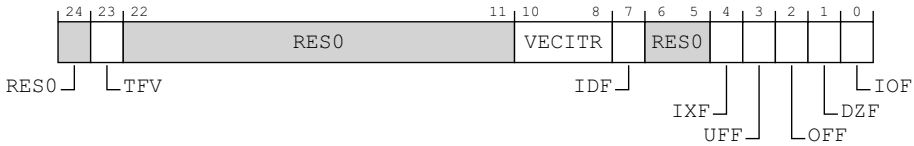

Bit [24]

Reserved, RES0.

TFV, bit [23]

Trapped Fault Valid bit. Indicates whether the IDF, IXF, UFF, OFF, DZF, and IOF bits hold valid information about trapped floating-point exceptions.

`0b0` The IDF, IXF, UFF, OFF, DZF, and IOF bits do not hold valid information about trapped floating-point exceptions and are UNKNOWN.

`0b1` One or more floating-point exceptions occurred during an operation performed while executing the reported instruction. The IDF, IXF, UFF, OFF, DZF, and IOF bits indicate trapped floating-point exceptions that occurred. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this field is set to 0 on an exception generated by a trapped floating-point exception from an instruction that is performing floating-point operations on more than one lane of a vector.

Note

This is not a requirement. Implementations can set this field to 1 on a trapped floating-point exception from an instruction and return valid information in the {IDF, IXF, UFF, OFF, DZF, IOF} fields.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [22:11]

Reserved, RES0.

VECITR, bits [10:8]

For a trapped floating-point exception from an instruction executed in AArch32 state this field is RES1.

For a trapped floating-point exception from an instruction executed in AArch64 state this field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IDF, bit [7]

Input Denormal floating-point exception trapped bit. If the TFV field is 0, this bit is UNKNOWN. Otherwise, the possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Input denormal floating-point exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Input denormal floating-point exception occurred during execution of the reported instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Bits [6:5]

Reserved, RES0.

IXF, bit [4]

Inexact floating-point exception trapped bit. If the TFV field is 0, this bit is UNKNOWN. Otherwise, the possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Inexact floating-point exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Inexact floating-point exception occurred during execution of the reported instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

UFF, bit [3]

Underflow floating-point exception trapped bit. If the TFV field is 0, this bit is UNKNOWN. Otherwise, the possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Underflow floating-point exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Underflow floating-point exception occurred during execution of the reported instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

OFF, bit [2]

Overflow floating-point exception trapped bit. If the TFV field is 0, this bit is UNKNOWN. Otherwise, the possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Overflow floating-point exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Overflow floating-point exception occurred during execution of the reported instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DZF, bit [1]

Divide by Zero floating-point exception trapped bit. If the TFV field is 0, this bit is UNKNOWN. Otherwise, the possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Divide by Zero floating-point exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Divide by Zero floating-point exception occurred during execution of the reported instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IOF, bit [0]

Invalid Operation floating-point exception trapped bit. If the TFV field is 0, this bit is UNKNOWN. Otherwise, the possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Invalid Operation floating-point exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Invalid Operation floating-point exception occurred during execution of the reported instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

In an implementation that supports the trapping of floating-point exceptions:

- From an Exception level using AArch64, the FPCR.{IDE, IXE, UFE, OFE, DZE, IOE} bits enable each of the floating-point exception traps.

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- From an Exception level using AArch32, the FPSCR.{IDE, IXE, UFE, OFE, DZE, IOE} bits enable each of the floating-point exception traps.

ISS encoding for an SError interrupt

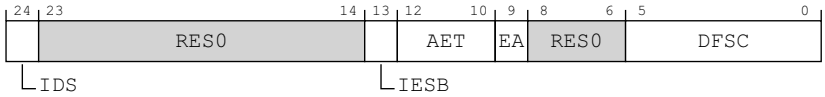

IDS, bit [24]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome.

`0b0` Bits [23:0] of the ISS field holds the fields described in this encoding.

Note

If FEAT_RAS is not implemented, bits [23:0] of the ISS field are RES0.

`0b1` Bits [23:0] of the ISS field holds IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome information that can be used to provide additional information about the SError interrupt.

Note

This field was previously called ISV.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [23:14]

Reserved, RES0.

IESB, bit [13]

When FEAT_IESB is implemented:

Implicit error synchronization event.

`0b0` The SError interrupt was either not synchronized by the implicit error synchronization event or not taken immediately.

`0b1` The SError interrupt was synchronized by the implicit error synchronization event and taken immediately.

This field is valid only if the DFSC code is `0b010001`. It is RES0 for all other errors.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

AET, bits [12:10]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Asynchronous Error Type.

When DFSC is `0b010001`, describes the PE error state after taking the SError interrupt exception.

`0b000` Uncontainable (UC).

`0b001` Unrecoverable state (UEU).

`0b010` Restartable state (UEO).

`0b011` Recoverable state (UER).

`0b110` Corrected (CE).

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All other values are reserved.

If multiple errors are taken as a single SError interrupt exception, the overall PE error state is reported.

Note

Software can use this information to determine what recovery might be possible. The recovery software must also examine any implemented fault records to determine the location and extent of the error.

This field is valid only if the DFSC code is `0b010001`. It is RES0 for all other errors.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EA, bit [9]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

External abort type. When DFSC is `0b010001`, provides an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED classification of External aborts.

This field is valid only if the DFSC code is `0b010001`. It is RES0 for all other errors.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [8:6]

Reserved, RES0.

DFSC, bits [5:0]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Data Fault Status Code.

`0b000000` Uncategorized error.

`0b010001` Asynchronous SError interrupt.

All other values are reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ISS encoding for an exception from a Breakpoint or Vector Catch debug exception

24 … 6	5 … 0
RES0	IFSC

Bits [24:6]

Reserved, RES0.

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IFSC, bits [5:0]

Instruction Fault Status Code.

`0b100010` Debug exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

For more information about generating these exceptions:

- For exceptions from AArch64, see *Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4671.
- For exceptions from AArch32, see *Breakpoint exceptions* on page G2-8738 and *Vector Catch exceptions* on page G2-8777.

ISS encoding for an exception from a Software Step exception

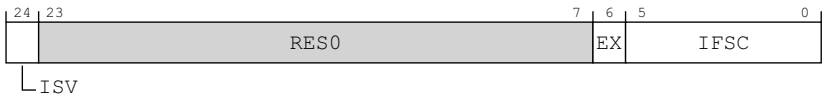

ISV, bit [24]

Instruction syndrome valid. Indicates whether the EX bit, ISS[6], is valid, as follows:

`0b0` EX bit is RES0.

`0b1` EX bit is valid.

See the EX bit description for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [23:7]

Reserved, RES0.

EX, bit [6]

Exclusive operation. If the ISV bit is set to 1, this bit indicates whether a Load-Exclusive instruction was stepped.

`0b0` An instruction other than a Load-Exclusive instruction was stepped.

`0b1` A Load-Exclusive instruction was stepped.

If the ISV bit is set to 0, this bit is RES0, indicating no syndrome data is available.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IFSC, bits [5:0]

Instruction Fault Status Code.

`0b100010` Debug exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

For more information about generating these exceptions, see *Software Step exceptions* on page D2-4706.

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ISS encoding for an exception from a Watchpoint exception

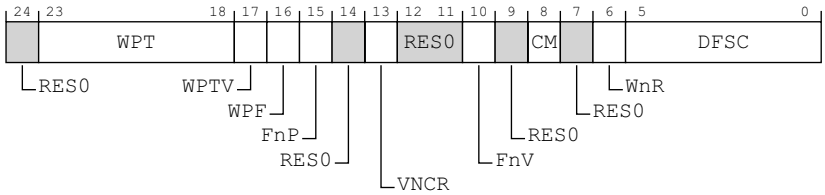

Bit [24]

Reserved, RES0.

WPT, bits [23:18]

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

Watchpoint number, 0 to 15 inclusive.

All other values are reserved.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

WPTV, bit [17]

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

Watchpoint number Valid.

`0b0` The WPT field is invalid, and holds an UNKNOWN value.

`0b1` The WPT field is valid, and holds the number of a watchpoint that triggered a Watchpoint exception.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

WPF, bit [16]

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

Watchpoint might be false-positive.

`0b0` The watchpoint matched the original access or set of contiguous accesses.

`0b1` The watchpoint matched an access or set of contiguous accesses where the lowest accessed address was rounded down to the nearest multiple of 16 bytes and the highest accessed address was rounded up to the nearest multiple of 16 bytes minus 1, but the watchpoint might not have matched the original access or set of contiguous accesses.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

FnP, bit [15]

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

FAR not Precise.

This field only has meaning if the FAR is valid; that is, when the FnV field is 0. If the FnV field is 1, the FnP field is 0.

`0b0` If the FnV field is 0, the FAR holds the virtual address of an access or set of contiguous accesses that triggered a Watchpoint exception.

`0b1` The FAR holds any address within the smallest implemented translation granule that contains the virtual address of an access or set of contiguous accesses that triggered a Watchpoint exception.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [14]

Reserved, RES0.

VNCR, bit [13]

When FEAT_NV2 is implemented:

Indicates that the watchpoint came from use of VNCR_EL2 register by EL1 code.

`0b0` The watchpoint was not generated by the use of VNCR_EL2 by EL1 code.

`0b1` The watchpoint was generated by the use of VNCR_EL2 by EL1 code.

This field is 0 in ESR_EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [12:11]

Reserved, RES0.

FnV, bit [10]

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

FAR not Valid.

`0b0` The FAR is valid, and its value is as described by the FnP field.

`0b1` The FAR is invalid, and holds an UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [9]

Reserved, RES0.

CM, bit [8]

Cache maintenance. Indicates whether the Watchpoint exception came from a cache maintenance or address translation instruction:

`0b0` The Watchpoint exception was not generated by the execution of one of the System instructions identified in the description of value 1.

`0b1` The Watchpoint exception was generated by either the execution of a cache maintenance instruction or by a synchronous Watchpoint exception on the execution of an address translation instruction. The DC ZVA, DC GVA, and DC GZVA instructions are not classified as a cache maintenance instructions, and therefore their execution cannot cause this field to be set to 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [7]

Reserved, RES0.

WnR, bit [6]

Write not Read. Indicates whether the Watchpoint exception was caused by an instruction writing to a memory location, or by an instruction reading from a memory location.

`0b0` Watchpoint exception caused by an instruction reading from a memory location.

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`0b1` Watchpoint exception caused by an instruction writing to a memory location.

For Watchpoint exceptions on cache maintenance and address translation instructions, this bit always returns a value of 1.

For Watchpoint exceptions from an atomic instruction, this field is set to 0 if a read of the location would have generated the Watchpoint exception, otherwise it is set to 1.

If multiple watchpoints match on the same access, it is UNPREDICTABLE which watchpoint generates the Watchpoint exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DFSC, bits [5:0]

Data Fault Status Code.

`0b100010` Debug exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

For more information about generating these exceptions, see *Watchpoint exceptions* on page D2-4690.

ISS encoding for an exception from execution of a Breakpoint instruction

24 … 16	15 … 0
RES0	Comment

Bits [24:16]

Reserved, RES0.

Comment, bits [15:0]

Set to the instruction comment field value, zero extended as necessary.

For the AArch32 BKPT instructions, the comment field is described as the immediate field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

For more information about generating these exceptions, see *Breakpoint Instruction exceptions* on page D2-4669.

ISS encoding for an exception from a TSTART instruction

24 … 10	9 … 5	4 … 0
RES0	Rd	RES0

Bits [24:10]

Reserved, RES0.

Rd, bits [9:5]

The Rd value from the issued instruction, the general purpose register used for the destination.

Bits [4:0]

Reserved, RES0.

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ISS encoding for an exception from Branch Target Identification instruction

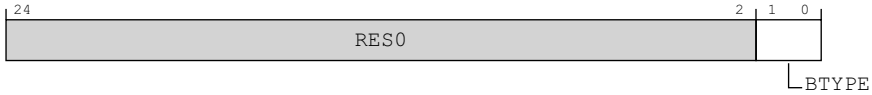

Bits [24:2]

Reserved, RES0.

BTYPE, bits [1:0]

This field is set to the PSTATE.BTYPE value that generated the Branch Target Exception.

For more information about generating these exceptions, see Chapter B1 *The AArch64 Application Level Programmers' Model*.

ISS encoding for an exception from a Pointer Authentication instruction authentication failure

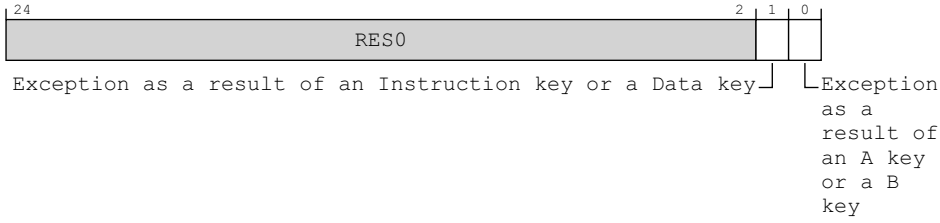

Bits [24:2]

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [1]

This field indicates whether the exception is as a result of an Instruction key or a Data key.

`0b0` Instruction Key.

`0b1` Data Key.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [0]

This field indicates whether the exception is as a result of an A key or a B key.

`0b0` A key.

`0b1` B key.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

The following instructions generate an exception when the Pointer Authentication Code (PAC) is incorrect:

- `AUTIASP`, `AUTIAZ`, `AUTIA1716`.
- `AUTIBSP`, `AUTIBZ`, `AUTIB1716`.
- `AUTIA`, `AUTDA`, `AUTIB`, `AUTDB`.
- `AUTIZA`, `AUTIZB`, `AUTDZA`, `AUTDZB`.

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It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the following instructions generate an exception directly from the authorization failure, rather than changing the address in a way that will generate a Translation fault when the address is accessed:

- RETAA, RETAB.
- BRAA, BRAB, BLRAA, BLRAB.
- BRAAZ, BRABZ, BLRAAZ, BLRABZ.
- ERETAA, ERETAB.
- LDRAA, LDRAB, whether the authenticated address is written back to the base register or not.

Accessing ESR_EL1

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic ESR_EL1 or ESR_EL12 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ESR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.ESR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x138];
    else
        X[t, 64] = ESR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = ESR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = ESR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ESR_EL1;
```

MSR ESR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.ESR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
```


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```
        NVMem[0x138] = X[t, 64];
    else
        ESR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        ESR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        ESR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ESR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, ESR_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0101	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x138];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = ESR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = ESR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MSR ESR_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0101	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        NVMem[0x138] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        ESR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        ESR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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```
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MRS <Xt>, ESR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0101	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = ESR_EL1;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ESR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ESR_EL2;
```

MSR ESR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0101	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        ESR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    ESR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ESR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.38 ESR_EL2, Exception Syndrome Register (EL2)

The ESR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds syndrome information for an exception taken to EL2.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ESR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HSR[31:0].

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

ESR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

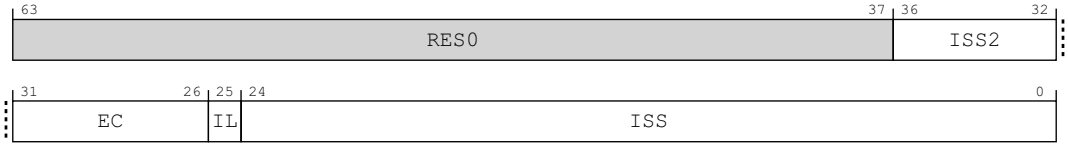

ESR_EL2 is made UNKNOWN as a result of an exception return from EL2.

When an UNPREDICTABLE instruction is treated as UNDEFINED, and the exception is taken to EL2, the value of ESR_EL2 is UNKNOWN. The value written to ESR_EL2 must be consistent with a value that could be created as a result of an exception from the same Exception level that generated the exception as a result of a situation that is not UNPREDICTABLE at that Exception level, in order to avoid the possibility of a privilege violation.

Bits [63:37]

Reserved, RES0.

ISS2, bits [36:32]

When FEAT_LS64 is implemented:

When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field holds register specifier, Xs.

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field holds register specifier, Xs.

Otherwise, this field is RES0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EC, bits [31:26]

Exception Class. Indicates the reason for the exception that this register holds information about.

For each EC value, the table references a subsection that gives information about:

- The cause of the exception, for example the configuration required to enable the trap.
- The encoding of the associated ISS.

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Possible values of the EC field are:

EC == 0b000000

Unknown reason.

See ISS encoding for exceptions with an unknown reason.

EC == 0b000001

Trapped WF* instruction execution.

Conditional WF* instructions that fail their condition code check do not cause an exception.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a WF* instruction.

EC == 0b000011

When AArch32 is supported:

Trapped MCR or MRC access with (coproc==`0b1111`) that is not reported using EC `0b000000`.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an MCR or MRC access.

EC == 0b000100

When AArch32 is supported:

Trapped MCRR or MRRC access with (coproc==`0b1111`) that is not reported using EC `0b000000`.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an MCRR or MRRC access.

EC == 0b000101

When AArch32 is supported:

Trapped MCR or MRC access with (coproc==`0b1110`).

See ISS encoding for an exception from an MCR or MRC access.

EC == 0b000110

When AArch32 is supported:

Trapped LDC or STC access.

The only architected uses of these instruction are:

- An STC to write data to memory from DBGDTRRXint.
- An LDC to read data from memory to DBGDTRTXint.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an LDC or STC instruction.

EC == 0b000111

Access to SME, SVE, Advanced SIMD or floating-point functionality trapped by CPACR_EL1.FPEN, CPTR_EL2.FPEN, CPTR_EL2.TFP, or CPTR_EL3.TFP control.

Excludes exceptions resulting from CPACR_EL1 when the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, or because SVE or Advanced SIMD and floating-point are not implemented. These are reported with EC value `0b000000`.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an access to SVE, Advanced SIMD or floating-point functionality, resulting from the FPEN and TFP traps.

EC == 0b001000

When AArch32 is supported:

Trapped VMRS access, from ID group trap, that is not reported using EC `0b000111`.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an MCR or MRC access.

EC == 0b001001

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Trapped use of a Pointer authentication instruction because HCR_EL2.API == 0 || SCR_EL3.API == 0.

See *ISS encoding for an exception from a Pointer Authentication instruction when HCR_EL2.API == 0 || SCR_EL3.API == 0* on page D13-5443.

EC == 0b001010

When FEAT_LS64 is implemented:

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An exception from an LD64B or ST64B* instruction.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an LD64B or ST64B* instruction.

EC == 0b001100

When AArch32 is supported:

Trapped MRRC access with (coproc==`0b1110`).

See ISS encoding for an exception from an MCRR or MRRC access.

EC == 0b001101

When FEAT_BTI is implemented:

Branch Target Exception.

See ISS encoding for an exception from Branch Target Identification instruction.

EC == 0b001110

Illegal Execution state.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an Illegal Execution state, or a PC or SP alignment fault.

EC == 0b010001

When AArch32 is supported:

SVC instruction execution in AArch32 state.

This is reported in ESR_EL2 only when the exception is generated because the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1.

See ISS encoding for an exception from HVC or SVC instruction execution.

EC == 0b010010

When AArch32 is supported:

HVC instruction execution in AArch32 state, when HVC is not disabled.

See ISS encoding for an exception from HVC or SVC instruction execution.

EC == 0b010011

When AArch32 is supported:

SMC instruction execution in AArch32 state, when SMC is not disabled.

This is reported in ESR_EL2 only when the exception is generated because the value of HCR_EL2.TSC is 1.

See ISS encoding for an exception from SMC instruction execution in AArch32 state.

EC == 0b010101

When AArch64 is supported:

SVC instruction execution in AArch64 state.

See ISS encoding for an exception from HVC or SVC instruction execution.

EC == 0b010110

When AArch64 is supported:

HVC instruction execution in AArch64 state, when HVC is not disabled.

See ISS encoding for an exception from HVC or SVC instruction execution.

EC == 0b010111

When AArch64 is supported:

SMC instruction execution in AArch64 state, when SMC is not disabled.

This is reported in ESR_EL2 only when the exception is generated because the value of HCR_EL2.TSC is 1.

See ISS encoding for an exception from SMC instruction execution in AArch64 state.

EC == 0b011000

When AArch64 is supported:

Trapped MSR, MRS or System instruction execution in AArch64 state, that is not reported using EC `0b000000`, `0b000001` or `0b000111`.

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This includes all instructions that cause exceptions that are part of the encoding space defined in *System instruction class encoding overview* on page C5-641, except for those exceptions reported using EC values `0b000000`, `0b000001`, or `0b000111`.

See ISS encoding for an exception from MSR, MRS, or System instruction execution in AArch64 state.

EC == 0b011001

When FEAT_SVE is implemented:

Access to SVE functionality trapped as a result of CPACR_EL1.ZEN, CPTR_EL2.ZEN, CPTR_EL2.TZ, or CPTR_EL3.EZ, that is not reported using EC `0b000000`.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an access to SVE functionality, resulting from CPACR_EL1.ZEN, CPTR_EL2.ZEN, CPTR_EL2.TZ, or CPTR_EL3.EZ.

EC == 0b011010

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented and FEAT_NV is implemented:

Trapped ERET, ERETAA, or ERETAB instruction execution.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an ERET, ERETAA, or ERETAB instruction.

EC == 0b011011

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Exception from an access to a TSTART instruction at EL0 when SCTLR_EL1.TME0 == 0, EL0 when SCTLR_EL2.TME0 == 0, at EL1 when SCTLR_EL1.TME == 0, at EL2 when SCTLR_EL2.TME == 0 or at EL3 when SCTLR_EL3.TME == 0.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a TSTART instruction.

EC == 0b011100

When FEAT_FPAC is implemented:

Exception from a Pointer Authentication instruction authentication failure

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Pointer Authentication instruction authentication failure.

EC == 0b011101

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

Access to SME functionality trapped as a result of CPACR_EL1.SMEN, CPTR_EL2.SMEN, CPTR_EL2.TSM, CPTR_EL3.ESM, or an attempted execution of an instruction that is illegal because of the value of PSTATE.SM or PSTATE.ZA, that is not reported using EC `0b000000`.

See ISS encoding for an exception due to SME functionality.

EC == 0b011110

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Exception from a Granule Protection Check

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Granule Protection Check.

EC == 0b100000

Instruction Abort from a lower Exception level.

Used for MMU faults generated by instruction accesses and synchronous External aborts, including synchronous parity or ECC errors. Not used for debug-related exceptions.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an Instruction Abort.

EC == 0b100001

Instruction Abort taken without a change in Exception level.

Used for MMU faults generated by instruction accesses and synchronous External aborts, including synchronous parity or ECC errors. Not used for debug-related exceptions.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an Instruction Abort.

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EC == 0b100010

PC alignment fault exception.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an Illegal Execution state, or a PC or SP alignment fault.

EC == 0b100100

Data Abort from a lower Exception level, excluding Data Aborts taken to EL2 as a result of accesses generated associated with VNCR_EL2 as part of nested virtualization support.

These Data Aborts might be generated from Exception levels in any Execution state.

Used for MMU faults generated by data accesses, alignment faults other than those caused by Stack Pointer misalignment, and synchronous External aborts, including synchronous parity or ECC errors. Not used for debug-related exceptions.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Data Abort.

EC == 0b100101

Data Abort without a change in Exception level, or Data Aborts taken to EL2 as a result of accesses generated associated with VNCR_EL2 as part of nested virtualization support.

Used for MMU faults generated by data accesses, alignment faults other than those caused by Stack Pointer misalignment, and synchronous External aborts, including synchronous parity or ECC errors. Not used for debug-related exceptions.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Data Abort.

EC == 0b100110

SP alignment fault exception.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an Illegal Execution state, or a PC or SP alignment fault.

EC == 0b100111

When FEAT_MOPS is implemented:

Memory Operation Exception.

See ISS encoding for an exception from the Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions.

EC == 0b101000

When AArch32 is supported:

Trapped floating-point exception taken from AArch32 state.

This EC value is valid if the implementation supports trapping of floating-point exceptions, otherwise it is reserved. Whether a floating-point implementation supports trapping of floating-point exceptions is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a trapped floating-point exception.

EC == 0b101100

When AArch64 is supported:

Trapped floating-point exception taken from AArch64 state.

This EC value is valid if the implementation supports trapping of floating-point exceptions, otherwise it is reserved. Whether a floating-point implementation supports trapping of floating-point exceptions is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a trapped floating-point exception.

EC == 0b101111

SError interrupt.

See ISS encoding for an SError interrupt.

EC == 0b110000

Breakpoint exception from a lower Exception level.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Breakpoint or Vector Catch debug exception.

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EC == 0b110001

Breakpoint exception taken without a change in Exception level.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Breakpoint or Vector Catch debug exception.

EC == 0b110010

Software Step exception from a lower Exception level.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Software Step exception.

EC == 0b110011

Software Step exception taken without a change in Exception level.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Software Step exception.

EC == 0b110100

Watchpoint from a lower Exception level, excluding Watchpoint Exceptions taken to EL2 as a result of accesses generated associated with VNCR_EL2 as part of nested virtualization support.

These Watchpoint Exceptions might be generated from Exception levels using any Execution state.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Watchpoint exception.

EC == 0b110101

Watchpoint exceptions without a change in Exception level, or Watchpoint exceptions taken to EL2 as a result of accesses generated associated with VNCR_EL2 as part of nested virtualization support.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Watchpoint exception.

EC == 0b111000

When AArch32 is supported:

BKPT instruction execution in AArch32 state.

See ISS encoding for an exception from execution of a Breakpoint instruction.

EC == 0b111010

When AArch32 is supported:

Vector Catch exception from AArch32 state.

The only case where a Vector Catch exception is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch64 is when the exception is routed to EL2 and EL2 is using AArch64.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Breakpoint or Vector Catch debug exception.

EC == 0b111100

When AArch64 is supported:

BRK instruction execution in AArch64 state.

See ISS encoding for an exception from execution of a Breakpoint instruction.

All other EC values are reserved by Arm, and:

- Unused values in the range `0b000000` - `0b101100` (`0x00` - `0x2C`) are reserved for future use for synchronous exceptions.
- Unused values in the range `0b101101` - `0b111111` (`0x2D` - `0x3F`) are reserved for future use, and might be used for synchronous or asynchronous exceptions.

The effect of programming this field to a reserved value is that behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IL, bit [25]

Instruction Length for synchronous exceptions. Possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` 16-bit instruction trapped.

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`0b1` 32-bit instruction trapped. This value is also used when the exception is one of the following:

- An SError interrupt.
- An Instruction Abort exception.
- A PC alignment fault exception.
- An SP alignment fault exception.
- A Data Abort exception for which the value of the ISV bit is 0.
- An Illegal Execution state exception.
- Any debug exception except for Breakpoint instruction exceptions. For Breakpoint instruction exceptions, this bit has its standard meaning:
  - `0b0`: 16-bit T32 BKPT instruction.
  - `0b1`: 32-bit A32 BKPT instruction or A64 BRK instruction.
- An exception reported using EC value `0b000000`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ISS, bits [24:0]

Instruction Specific Syndrome. Architecturally, this field can be defined independently for each defined Exception class. However, in practice, some ISS encodings are used for more than one Exception class.

Typically, an ISS encoding has a number of subfields. When an ISS subfield holds a register number, the value returned in that field is the AArch64 view of the register number.

For an exception taken from AArch32 state, see *Mapping of the general-purpose registers between the Execution states* on page D1-4647.

If the AArch32 register descriptor is `0b1111`, then:

- If the instruction that generated the exception was not UNPREDICTABLE, the field takes the value `0b11111`.
- If the instruction that generated the exception was UNPREDICTABLE, the field takes an UNKNOWN value that must be either:
  - The AArch64 view of the register number of a register that might have been used at the Exception level from which the exception was taken.
  - The value `0b11111`.

ISS encoding for exceptions with an unknown reason

Bits [24:0]

Reserved, RES0.

When an exception is reported using this EC code the IL field is set to 1.

This EC code is used for all exceptions that are not covered by any other EC value. This includes exceptions that are generated in the following situations:

- The attempted execution of an instruction bit pattern that has no allocated instruction or that is not accessible at the current Exception level and Security state, including:
  - A read access using a System register pattern that is not allocated for reads or that does not permit reads at the current Exception level and Security state.

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  - A write access using a System register pattern that is not allocated for writes or that does not permit writes at the current Exception level and Security state.
  - Instruction encodings that are unallocated.
  - Instruction encodings for instructions or System registers that are not implemented in the implementation.
- In Debug state, the attempted execution of an instruction bit pattern that is not accessible in Debug state.
- In Non-debug state, the attempted execution of an instruction bit pattern that is not accessible in Non-debug state.
- In AArch32 state, attempted execution of a short vector floating-point instruction.
- In an implementation that does not include Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, an attempted access to Advanced SIMD or floating-point functionality under conditions where that access would be permitted if that functionality was present. This includes the attempted execution of an Advanced SIMD or floating-point instruction, and attempted accesses to Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers.
- An exception generated because of the value of one of the SCTLR_EL1.{ITD, SED, CP15BEN} control bits.
- Attempted execution of:
  - An HVC instruction when disabled by HCR_EL2.HCD or SCR_EL3.HCE.
  - An SMC instruction when disabled by SCR_EL3.SMD.
  - An HLT instruction when disabled by EDSCR.HDE.
- Attempted execution of an MSR or MRS instruction to access SP_EL0 when the value of SPSel.SP is 0.
- Attempted execution of an MSR or MRS instruction using a _EL12 register name when HCR_EL2.E2H == 0.
- Attempted execution, in Debug state, of:
  - A DCPS1 instruction when the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1 and EL2 is disabled or not implemented in the current Security state.
  - A DCPS2 instruction from EL1 or EL0 when EL2 is disabled or not implemented in the current Security state.
  - A DCPS3 instruction when the value of EDSCR.SDD is 1, or when EL3 is not implemented.
- When EL3 is using AArch64, attempted execution from Secure EL1 of an SRS instruction using R13_mon.
- In Debug state when the value of EDSCR.SDD is 1, the attempted execution at EL2, EL1, or EL0 of an instruction that is configured to trap to EL3.
- In AArch32 state, the attempted execution of an MRS (banked register) or an MSR (banked register) instruction to SPSR_mon, SP_mon, or LR_mon.
- An exception that is taken to EL2 because the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1 that, if the value of HCR_EL2.TGE was 0 would have been reported with an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0b000111`.
- In Non-transactional state, attempted execution of a TCOMMIT instruction.

ISS encoding for an exception from a WF instruction*

24	23 20	19 10	9 5	4 3	2	1 0
CV	COND	RES0	RN	RES0	RV	TI

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CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid.

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

For exceptions taken from AArch64, CV is set to 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. See the description of the COND field for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COND, bits [23:20]

For exceptions taken from AArch64, this field is set to `0b1110`.

The condition code for the trapped instruction. This field is valid only for exceptions taken from AArch32, and only when the value of CV is 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:
  - If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
  - If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.
- A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:
  - With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
  - With the COND value held in the instruction.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:
  - CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
  - CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.
- For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [19:10]

Reserved, RES0.

RN, bits [9:5]

When FEAT_WFxT is implemented:

Register Number. Indicates the register number supplied for a `WFET` or `WFIT` instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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Bits [4:3]

Reserved, RES0.

RV, bit [2]

When FEAT_WFxT is implemented:

Register field Valid.

If TI[1] == 1, then this field indicates whether RN holds a valid register number for the register argument to the trapped `WFET` or `WFIT` instruction.

`0b0` Register field invalid.

`0b1` Register field valid.

If TI[1] == 0, then this field is RES0.

This field is set to 1 on a trap on `WFET` or `WFIT`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TI, bits [1:0]

Trapped instruction. Possible values of this bit are:

`0b00` WFI trapped.

`0b01` WFE trapped.

`0b10` *When FEAT_WFxT is implemented:*
WFIT trapped.

`0b11` *When FEAT_WFxT is implemented:*
WFET trapped.

When FEAT_WFxT is implemented, this is a two bit field as shown. Otherwise, bit[1] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

The following fields describe configuration settings for generating this exception:

- SCTLR_EL1.{nTWE, nTWI}.
- HCR_EL2.{TWE, TWI}.
- SCR_EL3.{TWE, TWI}.

ISS encoding for an exception from an MCR or MRC access

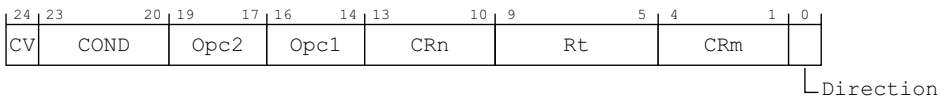

CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid.

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

For exceptions taken from AArch64, CV is set to 1.

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For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. See the description of the COND field for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COND, bits [23:20]

For exceptions taken from AArch64, this field is set to `0b1110`.

The condition code for the trapped instruction. This field is valid only for exceptions taken from AArch32, and only when the value of CV is 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:
  - — If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
  - — If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.
- A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:
  - — With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
  - — With the COND value held in the instruction.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:
  - — CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
  - — CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.
- For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Opc2, bits [19:17]

The Opc2 value from the issued instruction.

For a trapped VMRS access, holds the value `0b000`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Opc1, bits [16:14]

The Opc1 value from the issued instruction.

For a trapped VMRS access, holds the value `0b111`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CRn, bits [13:10]

The CRn value from the issued instruction.

For a trapped VMRS access, holds the reg field from the VMRS instruction encoding.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Rt, bits [9:5]

The Rt value from the issued instruction, the general-purpose register used for the transfer.

If the Rt value is not `0b1111`, then the reported value gives the AArch64 view of the register. Otherwise, if the Rt value is `0b1111`:

- If the instruction that generated the exception is not UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes the value `0b11111`.
- If the instruction that generated the exception is UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes an UNKNOWN value, which is restricted to either:
  - The AArch64 view of one of the registers that could have been used in AArch32 state at the Exception level that the instruction was executed at.
  - The value `0b11111`.

See *Mapping of the general-purpose registers between the Execution states* on page D1-4647.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CRm, bits [4:1]

The CRm value from the issued instruction.

For a trapped VMRS access, holds the value `0b0000`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Direction, bit [0]

Indicates the direction of the trapped instruction.

`0b0` Write to System register space. MCR instruction.

`0b1` Read from System register space. MRC or VMRS instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

The following fields describe configuration settings for generating exceptions that are reported using EC value `0b000011`:

- If FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP, for EL0 accesses to IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL1.
- CNTKCTL_EL1.{EL0PTEN, EL0VTEN, EL0PCTEN, EL0VCTEN}, for accesses to the Generic Timer Registers from EL0 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- PMUSERENR_EL0.{ER, CR, SW, EN}, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers from EL0 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- AMUSERENR_EL0.EN, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers from EL0 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TRVM, TVM}, for accesses to virtual memory control registers from EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TTLB, for execution of TLB maintenance instructions at EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TSW, TPC, TPU} for execution of cache maintenance instructions at EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TACR, for accesses to the Auxiliary Control Register at EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.

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- HCR_EL2.TIDCP, for accesses to lockdown, DMA, and TCM operations at EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- If FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP, for EL0 accesses to IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TID1, TID2, TID3}, for accesses to ID registers at EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TCPAC, for accesses to CPACR_EL1 or CPACR using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- HSTR_EL2.T<n>, for accesses to System registers using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN, for accesses to the Generic Timer registers from EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.{TPM, TPMCR}, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers from EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TAM, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers from EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL3.TCPAC, for accesses to CPACR from EL1 and EL2, and accesses to HCPTR from EL2 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL3.
- MDCR_EL3.TPM, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers from EL0, EL1 and EL2 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL3.
- CPTR_EL3.TAM, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers from EL0, EL1 and EL2 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL3.
- If FEAT_FGT is implemented, MCR or MRC access to some registers at EL0, trapped to EL2.

The following fields describe configuration settings for generating exceptions that are reported using EC value `0b000101`:

- CPACR_EL1.TTA for accesses to trace registers, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- MDSCR_EL1.TDCC, for accesses to the Debug Communications Channel (DCC) registers at EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- If FEAT_FGT is implemented, MDCR_EL2.TDCC for accesses to the DCC registers at EL0 and EL1 trapped to EL2, and MDCR_EL3.TDCC for accesses to the DCC registers at EL0, EL1, and EL2 trapped to EL3.
- HCR_EL2.TID0, for accesses to the JIDR register in the ID group 0 at EL0 and EL1 using AArch32, MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TTA, for accesses to trace registers using AArch32, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDRA, for accesses to Debug ROM registers DBGDRAR and DBGDSAR using AArch32, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDOSA, for accesses to powerdown debug registers, using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDA, for accesses to other debug registers, using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL3.TTA, for accesses to trace registers using AArch32, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL3.

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- MDCR_EL3.TDOSA, for accesses to powerdown debug registers using AArch32, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL3.
- MDCR_EL3.TDA, for accesses to other debug registers, using AArch32, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL3.

The following fields describe configuration settings for generating exceptions that are reported using EC value `0b001000`:

- HCR_EL2.TID0, for accesses to the FPSID register in ID group 0 at EL1 using AArch32 state, VMRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TID3, for accesses to registers in ID group 3 including MVFR0, MVFR1 and MVFR2, VMRS access trapped to EL2.

ISS encoding for an exception from an LD64B or ST64B instruction*

ISS, bits [24:0]

`0b0000000000000000000000000` *When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented:*
ST64BV instruction trapped.

`0b0000000000000000000000001` *When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented:*
ST64BV0 instruction trapped.

`0b0000000000000000000000010` *When FEAT_LS64 is implemented:*
LD64B or ST64B instruction trapped.

All other values are reserved.

ISS encoding for an exception from an MCRR or MRRC access

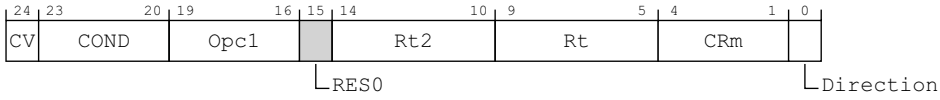

CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid.

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

For exceptions taken from AArch64, CV is set to 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. See the description of the COND field for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COND, bits [23:20]

For exceptions taken from AArch64, this field is set to `0b1110`.

The condition code for the trapped instruction. This field is valid only for exceptions taken from AArch32, and only when the value of CV is 1.

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For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:
  - If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
  - If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.
- A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:
  - With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
  - With the COND value held in the instruction.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:
  - CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
  - CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.
- For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Opc1, bits [19:16]

The Opc1 value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [15]

Reserved, RES0.

Rt2, bits [14:10]

The Rt2 value from the issued instruction, the second general-purpose register used for the transfer.

If the Rt2 value is not `0b1111`, then the reported value gives the AArch64 view of the register. Otherwise, if the Rt2 value is `0b1111`:

- If the instruction that generated the exception is not UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes the value `0b11111`.
- If the instruction that generated the exception is UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes an UNKNOWN value, which is restricted to either:
  - The AArch64 view of one of the registers that could have been used in AArch32 state at the Exception level that the instruction was executed at.
  - The value `0b11111`.

See *Mapping of the general-purpose registers between the Execution states* on page D1-4647.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Rt, bits [9:5]

The Rt value from the issued instruction, the first general-purpose register used for the transfer.

If the Rt value is not `0b1111`, then the reported value gives the AArch64 view of the register. Otherwise, if the Rt value is `0b1111`:

- If the instruction that generated the exception is not UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes the value `0b11111`.

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- If the instruction that generated the exception is UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes an UNKNOWN value, which is restricted to either:
  - The AArch64 view of one of the registers that could have been used in AArch32 state at the Exception level that the instruction was executed at.
  - The value `0b11111`.

See *Mapping of the general-purpose registers between the Execution states* on page D1-4647.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CRm, bits [4:1]

The CRm value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Direction, bit [0]

Indicates the direction of the trapped instruction.

`0b0` Write to System register space. MCRR instruction.

`0b1` Read from System register space. MRRC instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

The following fields describe configuration settings for generating exceptions that are reported using EC value `0b000100`:

- CNTKCTL_EL1.{EL0PTEN, EL0VTEN, EL0PCTEN, EL0VCTEN}, for accesses to the Generic Timer Registers from EL0 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- PMUSERENR_EL0.{CR, EN}, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers from EL0 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- AMUSERENR_EL0.{EN}, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers AMEVCNTR0<n> and AMEVCNTR1<n> from EL0 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TRVM, TVM}, for accesses to virtual memory control registers from EL1 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- HSTR_EL2.T<n>, for accesses to System registers using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- CNTHCTL_EL2.{EL1PCEN, EL1PCTEN}, for accesses to the Generic Timer registers from EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.{TPM, TPMCR}, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers from EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TAM, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers AMEVCNTR0<n> and AMEVCNTR1<n> from EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL3.TPM, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers from EL0, EL1 and EL2 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL3.
- CPTR_EL3.TAM, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers from EL0, EL1 and EL2 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL3.
- If FEAT_FGT is implemented, HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCCNTR_EL0 for MRRC access and HDFGWTR_EL2.PMCCNTR_EL0 for MCRR access to PMCCNTR at EL0, trapped to EL2.

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The following fields describe configuration settings for generating exceptions that are reported using EC value `0b001100`:

- MDSCR_EL1.TDCC, for accesses to the Debug ROM registers DBGDSAR and DBGDRAR at EL0 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDRA, for accesses to Debug ROM registers DBGDRAR and DBGDSAR using AArch32, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL3.TDA, for accesses to debug registers, using AArch32, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL3.
- CPACR_EL1.TTA for accesses to trace registers using AArch32, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TTA, for accesses to trace registers using AArch32, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL3.TTA, for accesses to trace registers using AArch32, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL3.

Note

If the Armv8-A architecture is implemented with an ETMv4 implementation, MCRR and MRRC accesses to trace registers are UNDEFINED and the resulting exception is higher priority than an exception due to these traps.

ISS encoding for an exception from an LDC or STC instruction

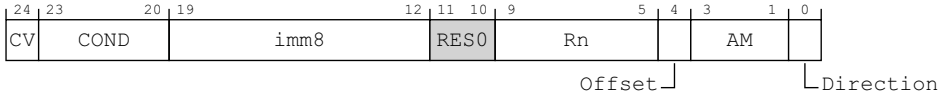

CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid.

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

For exceptions taken from AArch64, CV is set to 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. See the description of the COND field for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COND, bits [23:20]

For exceptions taken from AArch64, this field is set to `0b1110`.

The condition code for the trapped instruction. This field is valid only for exceptions taken from AArch32, and only when the value of CV is 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:
  - If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
  - If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.

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- A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:
  - With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
  - With the COND value held in the instruction.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:
  - CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
  - CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.
- For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

imm8, bits [19:12]

The immediate value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [11:10]

Reserved, RES0.

Rn, bits [9:5]

The Rn value from the issued instruction, the general-purpose register used for the transfer.

If the Rn value is not `0b1111`, then the reported value gives the AArch64 view of the register. Otherwise, if the Rn value is `0b1111`:

- If the instruction that generated the exception is not UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes the value `0b11111`.
- If the instruction that generated the exception is UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes an UNKNOWN value, which is restricted to either:
  - The AArch64 view of one of the registers that could have been used in AArch32 state at the Exception level that the instruction was executed at.
  - The value `0b11111`.

See *Mapping of the general-purpose registers between the Execution states* on page D1-4647.

This field is valid only when AM[2] is 0, indicating an immediate form of the LDC or STC instruction. When AM[2] is 1, indicating a literal form of the LDC or STC instruction, this field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Offset, bit [4]

Indicates whether the offset is added or subtracted:

`0b0` Subtract offset.

`0b1` Add offset.

This bit corresponds to the U bit in the instruction encoding.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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AM, bits [3:1]

Addressing mode. The permitted values of this field are:

`0b000` Immediate unindexed.

`0b001` Immediate post-indexed.

`0b010` Immediate offset.

`0b011` Immediate pre-indexed.

`0b100` For a trapped STC instruction or a trapped T32 LDC instruction this encoding is reserved.

`0b110` For a trapped STC instruction, this encoding is reserved.

The values `0b101` and `0b111` are reserved. The effect of programming this field to a reserved value is that behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, as described in *Reserved values in System and memory-mapped registers and translation table entries* on page K1-11258.

Bit [2] in this subfield indicates the instruction form, immediate or literal.

Bits [1:0] in this subfield correspond to the bits {P, W} in the instruction encoding.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Direction, bit [0]

Indicates the direction of the trapped instruction.

`0b0` Write to memory. STC instruction.

`0b1` Read from memory. LDC instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

The following fields describe the configuration settings for the traps that are reported using EC value `0b000110`:

- MDSCR_EL1.TDCC, for accesses using AArch32 state, LDC access to DBGDTRTXint or STC access to DBGDTRRXint trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDA, for accesses using AArch32 state, LDC access to DBGDTRTXint or STC access to DBGDTRRXint MCR or MRC access trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL3.TDA, for accesses using AArch32 state, LDC access to DBGDTRTXint or STC access to DBGDTRRXint MCR or MRC access trapped to EL3.
- If FEAT_FGT is implemented, MDCR_EL2.TDCC for LDC and STC accesses to the DCC registers at EL0 and EL1 trapped to EL2, and MDCR_EL3.TDCC for accesses to the DCC registers at EL0, EL1, and EL2 trapped to EL3.

ISS encoding for an exception from an access to SVE, Advanced SIMD or floating-point functionality, resulting from the FPEN and TFP traps

The accesses covered by this trap include:

- Execution of SVE or Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions.
- Accesses to the Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers.
- Execution of SME instructions.

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For an implementation that does not include either SVE or support for Advanced SIMD and floating-point, the exception is reported using the EC value `0b000000`.

CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid.

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

For exceptions taken from AArch64, CV is set to 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. See the description of the COND field for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COND, bits [23:20]

For exceptions taken from AArch64, this field is set to `0b1110`.

The condition code for the trapped instruction. This field is valid only for exceptions taken from AArch32, and only when the value of CV is 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:
  - If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
  - If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.
- A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:
  - With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
  - With the COND value held in the instruction.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:
  - CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
  - CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.
- For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [19:0]

Reserved, RES0.

The following fields describe the configuration settings for the traps that are reported using EC value `0b000111`:

- CPACR_EL1.FPEN, for accesses to SIMD and floating-point registers trapped to EL1.
- CPTR_EL2.FPEN and CPTR_EL2.TFP, for accesses to SIMD and floating-point registers trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL3.TFP, for accesses to SIMD and floating-point registers trapped to EL3.

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ISS encoding for an exception from an access to SVE functionality, resulting from CPACR_EL1.ZEN, CPTR_EL2.ZEN, CPTR_EL2.TZ, or CPTR_EL3.EZ

The accesses covered by this trap include:

- Execution of SVE instructions when the PE is not in Streaming SVE mode.
- Accesses to the SVE System registers, ZCR_ELx.

For an implementation that does not include SVE, the exception is reported using the EC value `0b000000`.

Bits [24:0]

Reserved, RES0.

The following fields describe the configuration settings for the traps that are reported using EC value `0b011001`:

- CPACR_EL1.ZEN, for execution of SVE instructions and accesses to SVE registers at EL0 or EL1, trapped to EL1.
- CPTR_EL2.ZEN and CPTR_EL2.TZ, for execution of SVE instructions and accesses to SVE registers at EL0, EL1, or EL2, trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL3.EZ, for execution of SVE instructions and accesses to SVE registers from all Exception levels, trapped to EL3.

ISS encoding for an exception from an Illegal Execution state, or a PC or SP alignment fault

Bits [24:0]

Reserved, RES0.

There are no configuration settings for generating Illegal Execution state exceptions and PC alignment fault exceptions. For more information about PC alignment fault exceptions, see *PC alignment checking* on page D1-4631.

SP alignment checking on page D1-4631 describes the configuration settings for generating SP alignment fault exceptions.

ISS encoding for an exception from the Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions

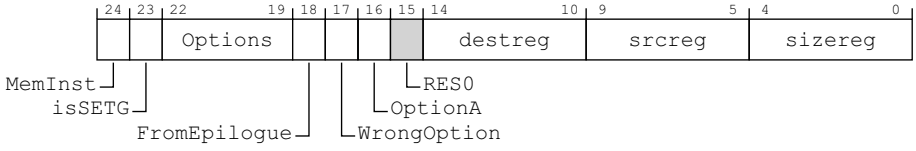

MemInst, bit [24]

Indicates the memory instruction class causing the exception.

`0b0` CPYFE*, CPYFM*, CPYE*, and CPYM* instructions.

`0b1` SETE*, SETM*, SETGE*, and SETGM* instructions.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

isSETG, bit [23]

Indicates whether the instruction belongs to SETGM* or SETGE* class of instruction.

`0b0` Not a SETGM* or SETGE* instruction.

`0b1` SETGM* or SETGE* instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Options, bits [22:19]

Options : the Options field of the instruction.

For Memory Copy instructions, bits[22:19] forms the Options field, which holds the bits[15:12] of the instruction.

For Memory Set instructions:

- Bits[22:21] are RES0.
- Bits[20:19] form the Options field, which holds the bits[13:12] of the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

FromEpilogue, bit [18]

Indicates whether the instruction belongs to the epilogue class of Memory Copy or Memory Set instructions.

`0b0` Not an epilogue instruction.

`0b1` CPYE*, CPYFE*, SETE*, or SETGE* instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

WrongOption, bit [17]

Algorithm option.

`0b0` WrongOption is false.

`0b1` WrongOption is true.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

OptionA, bit [16]

Algorithm type indicated by the PSTATE.C bit.

`0b0` OptionB indicated by PSTATE.C is 0.

`0b1` OptionA indicated by PSTATE.C is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [15]

Reserved, RES0.

destreg, bits [14:10]

The destination register value from the issued instruction, containing the destination address.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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srcreg, bits [9:5]

The source register value from the issued instruction, containing either the source address or the source data.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

sizereg, bits [4:0]

The size register value from the issued instruction, containing the number of bytes to be transfered or set.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ISS encoding for an exception from HVC or SVC instruction execution

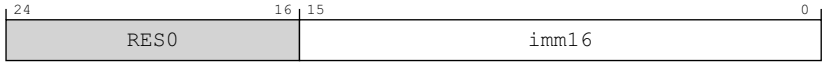

Bits [24:16]

Reserved, RES0.

imm16, bits [15:0]

The value of the immediate field from the HVC or SVC instruction.

For an HVC instruction, and for an A64 SVC instruction, this is the value of the imm16 field of the issued instruction.

For an A32 or T32 SVC instruction:

- If the instruction is unconditional, then:
  - For the T32 instruction, this field is zero-extended from the imm8 field of the instruction.
  - For the A32 instruction, this field is the bottom 16 bits of the imm24 field of the instruction.
- If the instruction is conditional, this field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

In AArch32 state, the HVC instruction is unconditional, and a conditional SVC instruction generates an exception only if it passes its condition code check. Therefore, the syndrome information for these exceptions does not require conditionality information.

For T32 and A32 instructions, see SVC and HVC.

For A64 instructions, see SVC and HVC.

If FEAT_FGT is implemented, HFGITR_EL2.{SVC_EL1, SVC_EL0} control fine-grained traps on SVC execution.

ISS encoding for an exception from SMC instruction execution in AArch32 state

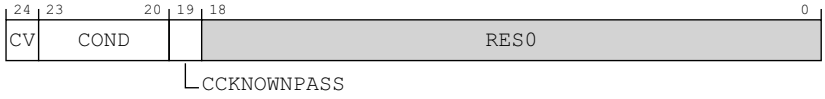

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For an SMC instruction that completes normally and generates an exception that is taken to EL3, the ISS encoding is RES0.

For an SMC instruction that is trapped to EL2 from EL1 because HCR_EL2.TSC is 1, the ISS encoding is as shown in the diagram.

CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid.

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

For exceptions taken from AArch64, CV is set to 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. See the description of the COND field for more information.

This field is valid only if CCKNOWNPASS is 1, otherwise it is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COND, bits [23:20]

For exceptions taken from AArch64, this field is set to `0b1110`.

The condition code for the trapped instruction. This field is valid only for exceptions taken from AArch32, and only when the value of CV is 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:
  - If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
  - If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.
- A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:
  - With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
  - With the COND value held in the instruction.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:
  - CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
  - CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.
- For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

This field is valid only if CCKNOWNPASS is 1, otherwise it is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CCKNOWNPASS, bit [19]

Indicates whether the instruction might have failed its condition code check.

`0b0` The instruction was unconditional, or was conditional and passed its condition code check.

`0b1` The instruction was conditional, and might have failed its condition code check.

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Note

In an implementation in which an SMC instruction that fails it code check is not trapped, this field can always return the value 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [18:0]

Reserved, RES0.

HCR_EL2.TSC describes the configuration settings for trapping SMC instructions to EL2.

ISS encoding for an exception from SMC instruction execution in AArch64 state

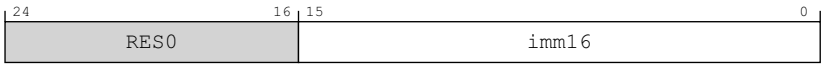

Bits [24:16]

Reserved, RES0.

imm16, bits [15:0]

The value of the immediate field from the issued SMC instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

The value of ISS[24:0] described here is used both:

- When an SMC instruction is trapped from EL1 modes.
- When an SMC instruction is not trapped, so completes normally and generates an exception that is taken to EL3.

HCR_EL2.TSC describes the configuration settings for trapping SMC from EL1 modes.

ISS encoding for an exception from MSR, MRS, or System instruction execution in AArch64 state

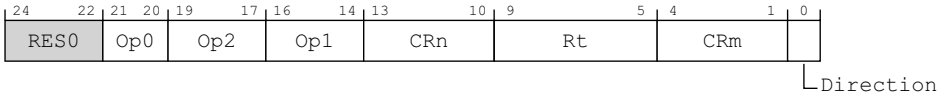

Bits [24:22]

Reserved, RES0.

Op0, bits [21:20]

The Op0 value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Op2, bits [19:17]

The Op2 value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Op1, bits [16:14]

The Op1 value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CRn, bits [13:10]

The CRn value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Rt, bits [9:5]

The Rt value from the issued instruction, the general-purpose register used for the transfer.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CRm, bits [4:1]

The CRm value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Direction, bit [0]

Indicates the direction of the trapped instruction.

`0b0` Write access, including MSR instructions.

`0b1` Read access, including MRS instructions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

For exceptions caused by System instructions, see *System instructions* on page C4-532 for the encoding values returned by an instruction.

The following fields describe configuration settings for generating the exception that is reported using EC value `0b011000`:

- If FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP, for EL0 accesses to IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1.
- SCTLR_EL1.UCI, for execution of cache maintenance instructions using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- SCTLR_EL1.UCT, for accesses to CTR_EL0 using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- SCTLR_EL1.DZE, for execution of DC ZVA instructions using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- SCTLR_EL1.UMA, for accesses to the PSTATE interrupt masks using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- CPACR_EL1.TTA, for accesses to the trace registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- MDSCR_EL1.TDCC, for accesses to the Debug Communications Channel (DCC) registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- If FEAT_FGT is implemented, MDCR_EL2.TDCC for accesses to the DCC registers at EL0 and EL1 trapped to EL2, and MDCR_EL3.TDCC for accesses to the DCC registers at EL0, EL1, and EL2 trapped to EL3.

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- CNTKCTL_EL1.{EL0PTEN, EL0VTEN, EL0PCTEN, EL0VCTEN} accesses to the Generic Timer registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- PMUSERENR_EL0.{ER, CR, SW, EN}, for accesses to the Performance Monitor registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- AMUSERENR_EL0.EN, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TRVM, TVM}, for accesses to virtual memory control registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TDZ, for execution of DC ZVA instructions using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TTLB, for execution of TLB maintenance instructions using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TSW, TPC, TPU}, for execution of cache maintenance instructions using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TACR, for accesses to the Auxiliary Control Register, ACTLR_EL1, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TIDCP, for accesses to lockdown, DMA, and TCM operations using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- If FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP, for EL0 accesses to IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TID1, TID2, TID3}, for accesses to ID group 1, ID group 2 or ID group 3 registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TCPAC, for accesses to CPACR_EL1, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TTA, for accesses to the trace registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TTRF, for accesses to the trace filter control register, TRFCR_EL1, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDRA, for accesses to Debug ROM registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDOSA, for accesses to powerdown debug registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- CNTHCTL_EL2.{EL1PCEN, EL1PCTEN}, for accesses to the Generic Timer registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDA, for accesses to debug registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.{TPM, TPMCR}, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TAM, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.APK, for accesses to Pointer authentication key registers. using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1}, for Nested virtualization register access, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access, trapped to EL2.

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- HCR_EL2.AT, for execution of AT S1E* instructions, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access, trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TERR, FIEN}, for accesses to RAS registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access, trapped to EL2.
- SCR_EL3.APK, for accesses to Pointer authentication key registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- SCR_EL3.ST, for accesses to the Counter-timer Physical Secure timer registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- SCR_EL3.{TERR, FIEN}, for accesses to RAS registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- CPTR_EL3.TCPAC, for accesses to CPTR_EL2 and CPACR_EL1 using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- CPTR_EL3.TTA, for accesses to the trace registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- MDCR_EL3.TTRF, for accesses to the trace filter control registers, TRFCR_EL1 and TRFCR_EL2, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- MDCR_EL3.TDA, for accesses to debug registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- MDCR_EL3.TDOSA, for accesses to powerdown debug registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- MDCR_EL3.TPM, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- CPTR_EL3.TAM, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access, trapped to EL3.
- If FEAT_EVT is implemented, the following registers control traps for EL1 and EL0 Cache controls that use this EC value:
  - HCR_EL2.{TTLBOS, TTLBIS, TICAB, TOCU, TID4}.
  - HCR2.{TTLBIS, TICAB, TOCU, TID4}.
- If FEAT_FGT is implemented:
  - SCR_EL3.FGTEn, for accesses to the fine-grained trap registers, MSR or MRS access at EL2 trapped to EL3.
  - HFGRTR_EL2 for reads and HFGWTR_EL2 for writes of registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access at EL0 and EL1 trapped to EL2.
  - HFGITR_EL2 for execution of system instructions, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2
  - HDFGRTR_EL2 for reads and HDFGWTR_EL2 for writes of registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access at EL0 and EL1 state trapped to EL2.
  - HAFGRTR_EL2 for reads of Activity Monitor counters, using AArch64 state, MRS access at EL0 and EL1 trapped to EL2.
- If FEAT_RNG_TRAP is implemented:
  - SCR_EL3.TRNDR for reads of RNDR and RNDRRS using AArch64 state, MRS access trapped to EL3.
- If FEAT_SME is implemented:
  - CPTR_EL3.ESM, for MSR or MRS accesses to SMPRI_EL1 at EL1, EL2, and EL3, trapped to EL3.
  - CPTR_EL3.ESM, for MSR or MRS accesses to SMPRIMAP_EL2 at EL2 and EL3, trapped to EL3.
  - SCTLR_EL1.EnTP2, for MSR or MRS accesses to TPIDR2_EL0 at EL0, trapped to EL1 or EL2.

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— SCTLR_EL2.EnTP2, for MSR or MRS accesses to TPIDR2_EL0 at EL0, trapped to EL2.

— SCR_EL3.EnTP2, for MSR or MRS accesses to TPIDR2_EL0 at EL0, EL1, and EL2, trapped to EL3.

- If FEAT_NMI is implemented, HCRX_EL2.TALLINT, for MSR writes of ALLINT at EL1, trapped to EL2.

ISS encoding for an exception from an Instruction Abort

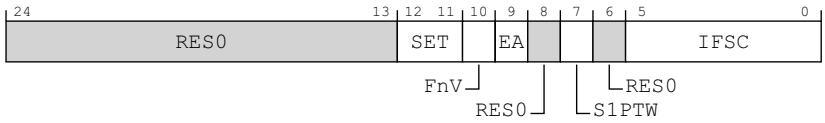

Bits [24:13]

Reserved, RES0.

SET, bits [12:11]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Synchronous Error Type. When IFSC is `0b010000`, describes the PE error state after taking the Instruction Abort exception.

`0b00` Recoverable state (UER).

`0b10` Uncontainable (UC).

`0b11` Restartable state (UEO).

All other values are reserved.

Note

Software can use this information to determine what recovery might be possible. Taking a synchronous External Abort exception might result in a PE state that is not recoverable.

This field is valid only if the IFSC code is `0b010000`. It is RES0 for all other aborts.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

FnV, bit [10]

FAR not Valid, for a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk.

`0b0` FAR is valid.

`0b1` FAR is not valid, and holds an UNKNOWN value.

This field is valid only if the IFSC code is `0b010000`. It is RES0 for all other aborts.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EA, bit [9]

External abort type. This bit can provide an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED classification of External aborts.

For any abort other than an External abort this bit returns a value of 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Bit [8]

Reserved, RES0.

S1PTW, bit [7]

For a stage 2 fault, indicates whether the fault was a stage 2 fault on an access made for a stage 1 translation table walk:

`0b0` Fault not on a stage 2 translation for a stage 1 translation table walk.

`0b1` Fault on the stage 2 translation of an access for a stage 1 translation table walk.

For any abort other than a stage 2 fault this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [6]

Reserved, RES0.

IFSC, bits [5:0]

Instruction Fault Status Code.

`0b000000` Address size fault, level 0 of translation or translation table base register.

`0b000001` Address size fault, level 1.

`0b000010` Address size fault, level 2.

`0b000011` Address size fault, level 3.

`0b000100` Translation fault, level 0.

`0b000101` Translation fault, level 1.

`0b000110` Translation fault, level 2.

`0b000111` Translation fault, level 3.

`0b001001` Access flag fault, level 1.

`0b001010` Access flag fault, level 2.

`0b001011` Access flag fault, level 3.

`0b001000` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Access flag fault, level 0.

`0b001100` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Permission fault, level 0.

`0b001101` Permission fault, level 1.

`0b001110` Permission fault, level 2.

`0b001111` Permission fault, level 3.

`0b010000` Synchronous External abort, not on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table.

`0b010011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b010100` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b010101` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b010110` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b010111` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

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`0b011000` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access, not on translation table walk.

`0b011011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b011100` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b011101` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b011110` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b011111` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b100011` *When FEAT_RME is implemented and FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b100100` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b100101` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b100110` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b100111` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b101000` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault, not on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table.

`0b101001` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Address size fault, level -1.

`0b101011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Translation fault, level -1.

`0b110000` TLB conflict abort.

`0b110001` *When FEAT_HAFDBS is implemented:*
Unsupported atomic hardware update fault.

All other values are reserved.

For more information about the lookup level associated with a fault, see *The level associated with MMU faults* on page D5-4901.

If the S1PTW bit is set, then the level refers the level of the stage2 translation that is translating a stage 1 translation walk.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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ISS encoding for an exception due to SME functionality

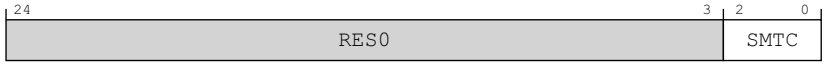

The accesses covered by this trap include:

- Execution of SME instructions.
- Execution of SVE and Advanced SIMD instructions, when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode.
- Direct accesses of SVCR, SMCR_EL1, SMCR_EL2, SMCR_EL3.

Bits [24:3]

Reserved, RES0.

SMTC, bits [2:0]

SME Trap Code. Identifies the reason for instruction trapping.

`0b000` Access to SME functionality trapped as a result of CPACR_EL1.SMEN, CPTR_EL2.SMEN, CPTR_EL2.TSM, or CPTR_EL3.ESM, that is not reported using EC `0b000000`.

`0b001` Advanced SIMD, SVE, or SVE2 instruction trapped because PSTATE.SM is 1.

`0b010` SME instruction trapped because PSTATE.SM is 0.

`0b011` SME instruction trapped because PSTATE.ZA is 0.

All other values are reserved.

The following fields describe the configuration settings for the traps that are reported using the EC value `0b011101`:

- CPACR_EL1.SMEN, for execution of SME instructions, SVE instructions when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, and instructions that directly access SVCR and SMCR_EL1 System registers at EL1 and EL0, trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.SMEN and CPTR_EL2.TSM, for execution of SME instructions, SVE instructions when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, and instructions that directly access SVCR, SMCR_EL1, SMCR_EL2 at EL2, EL1, or EL0, trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL3.ESM, for execution of SME instructions, SVE instructions when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, and instructions that directly access SVCR, SMCR_EL1, SMCR_EL2, SMCR_EL3 from all Exception levels and any Security state, trapped to EL3.

ISS encoding for an exception from a Granule Protection Check

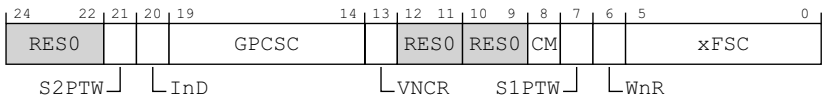

Bits [24:22]

Reserved, RES0.

S2PTW, bit [21]

Indicates whether the Granule Protection Check exception was on an access made for a stage 2 translation table walk.

`0b0` Fault not on a stage 2 translation table walk.

`0b1` Fault on a stage 2 translation table walk.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

InD, bit [20]

Indicates whether the Granule Protection Check exception was on an instruction or data access.

`0b0` Data access.

`0b1` Instruction access.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

GPCSC, bits [19:14]

Granule Protection Check Status Code.

`0b000000` GPT address size fault at level 0.

`0b000100` GPT walk fault at level 0.

`0b000101` GPT walk fault at level 1.

`0b001100` Granule protection fault at level 0.

`0b001101` Granule protection fault at level 1.

`0b010100` Synchronous External abort on GPT fetch at level 0.

`0b010101` Synchronous External abort on GPT fetch at level 1.

All other values are reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

VNCR, bit [13]

When FEAT_NV2 is implemented:

Indicates that the fault came from use of VNCR_EL2 register by EL1 code.

`0b0` The fault was not generated by the use of VNCR_EL2, by an MRS or MSR instruction executed at EL1.

`0b1` The fault was generated by the use of VNCR_EL2, by an MRS or MSR instruction executed at EL1.

This field is 0 in ESR_EL1.

When InD is '1', this field is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [12:11]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [10:9]

Reserved, RES0.

CM, bit [8]

Cache maintenance. Indicates whether the Data Abort came from a cache maintenance or address translation instruction:

`0b0` The Data Abort was not generated by the execution of one of the System instructions identified in the description of value 1.

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`0b1` The Data Abort was generated by either the execution of a cache maintenance instruction or by a synchronous fault on the execution of an address translation instruction. The DC ZVA, DC GVA, and DC GZVA instructions are not classified as cache maintenance instructions, and therefore their execution cannot cause this field to be set to 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

S1PTW, bit [7]

Indicates whether the Granule Protection Check exception was on an access for stage 2 translation for a stage 1 translation table walk:

`0b0` Fault not on a stage 2 translation for a stage 1 translation table walk.

`0b1` Fault on the stage 2 translation of an access for a stage 1 translation table walk.

For any abort other than a stage 2 fault this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

WnR, bit [6]

Write not Read. Indicates whether a synchronous abort was caused by an instruction writing to a memory location, or by an instruction reading from a memory location.

`0b0` Abort caused by an instruction reading from a memory location.

`0b1` Abort caused by an instruction writing to a memory location.

When InD is '1', this field is RES0.

For faults on cache maintenance and address translation instructions, this bit always returns a value of 1.

For faults from an atomic instruction that both reads and writes from a memory location, this bit is set to 0 if a read of the address specified by the instruction would have generated the fault which is being reported, otherwise it is set to 1. The architecture permits, but does not require, a relaxation of this requirement such that for all stage 2 aborts on stage 1 translation table walks for atomic instructions, the WnR bit is always 0.

This field is UNKNOWN for:

- An External abort on an Atomic access.
- A fault reported using a DFSC value of `0b110101` or `0b110001`, indicating an unsupported Exclusive or atomic access.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

xFSC, bits [5:0]

Instruction or Data Fault Status Code.

`0b100011` *When FEAT_RME is implemented and FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b100100` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b100101` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b100110` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

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`0b100111` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b101000` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault, not on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table.

All other values are reserved.

For more information about the lookup level associated with a fault, see *The level associated with MMU faults* on page D5-4901.

If the S1PTW bit is set, then the level refers the level of the stage2 translation that is translating a stage 1 translation walk.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ISS encoding for an exception from a Data Abort

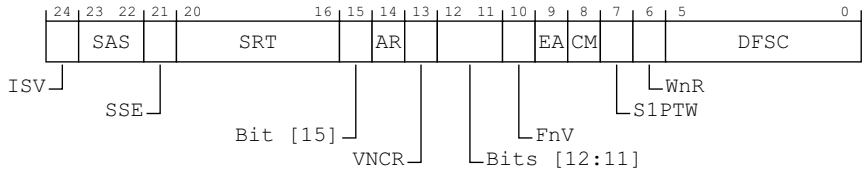

When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this ISS encoding includes ISS2, bits[36:32].

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this ISS encoding includes ISS2, bits[36:32].

ISV, bit [24]

Instruction Syndrome Valid. Indicates whether the syndrome information in ISS[23:14] is valid.

`0b0` No valid instruction syndrome. ISS[23:14] are RES0.

`0b1` ISS[23:14] hold a valid instruction syndrome.

In ESR_EL2, ISV is 1 when FEAT_LS64 is implemented and a memory access generated by an LD64B or ST64B instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault.

In ESR_EL2, ISV is 1 when FEAT_LS64_V is implemented and a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault.

In ESR_EL2, ISV is 1 when FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented and a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault.

For other faults reported in ESR_EL2, ISV is 0 except for the following stage 2 aborts:

- AArch64 loads and stores of a single general-purpose register (including the register specified with `0b11111`, including those with Acquire/Release semantics, but excluding Load Exclusive or Store Exclusive and excluding those with writeback).
- AArch32 instructions where the instruction:
  - Is an LDR, LDA, LDRT, LDRSH, LDRSHT, LDRH, LDAH, LDRHT, LDRSB, LDRSBT, LDRB, LDAB, LDRBT, STR, STL, STRT, STRH, STLH, STRHT, STRB, STLB, or STRBT instruction.

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— Is not performing register writeback.

— Is not using R15 as a source or destination register.

For these stage 2 aborts, ISV is UNKNOWN if the exception was generated in Debug state in memory access mode, and otherwise indicates whether ISS[23:14] hold a valid syndrome.

For faults reported in ESR_EL1 or ESR_EL3, ISV is 1 when FEAT_LS64 is implemented and a memory access generated by an LD64B or ST64B instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault.

For faults reported in ESR_EL1 or ESR_EL3, ISV is 1 when FEAT_LS64_V is implemented and a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault.

For faults reported in ESR_EL1 or ESR_EL3, ISV is 1 when FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented and a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault.

When FEAT_RAS is implemented, ISV is 0 for any synchronous External abort.

When FEAT_RAS is not implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether ISV is set to 1 or 0 on a synchronous External abort on a stage 2 translation table walk.

For ISS reporting, a stage 2 abort on a stage 1 translation table walk does not return a valid instruction syndrome, and therefore ISV is 0 for these aborts.

When FEAT_MTE is implemented, for a synchronous Tag Check Fault abort taken to ELx, ESR_ELx.FnV is 0 and FAR_ELx is valid.

When FEAT_MOPS is implemented, for a synchronous Data Abort on a Memory Copy and Memory Set instruction, ISV is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SAS, bits [23:22]

When ISV == 1:

Syndrome Access Size. Indicates the size of the access attempted by the faulting operation.

`0b00` Byte

`0b01` Halfword

`0b10` Word

`0b11` Doubleword

When FEAT_LS64 is implemented, if a memory access generated by an LD64B or ST64B instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is `0b11`.

When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is `0b11`.

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is `0b11`.

This field is UNKNOWN when the value of ISV is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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SSE, bit [21]

When ISV == 1:

Syndrome Sign Extend. For a byte, halfword, or word load operation, indicates whether the data item must be sign extended.

`0b0` Sign-extension not required.

`0b1` Data item must be sign-extended.

When FEAT_LS64 is implemented, if a memory access generated by an LD64B or ST64B instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 0.

When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 0.

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 0.

For all other operations, this field is 0.

This field is UNKNOWN when the value of ISV is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SRT, bits [20:16]

When ISV == 1:

Syndrome Register Transfer. The register number of the Wt/Xt/Rt operand of the faulting instruction.

If the exception was taken from an Exception level that is using AArch32, then this is the AArch64 view of the register. See *Mapping of the general-purpose registers between the Execution states* on page D1-4647.

This field is UNKNOWN when the value of ISV is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit[15]

When ISV == 1:

SF

Sixty Four bit general-purpose register transfer. Width of the register accessed by the instruction is 64-bit.

`0b0` Instruction loads/stores a 32-bit general-purpose register.

`0b1` Instruction loads/stores a 64-bit general-purpose register.

Note

This field specifies the register width identified by the instruction, not the Execution state.

When FEAT_LS64 is implemented, if a memory access generated by an LD64B or ST64B instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 1.

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When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 1.

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 1.

This field is UNKNOWN when the value of ISV is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When ISV == 0 and FEAT_SME is implemented:

FnP

FAR not Precise.

`0b0` The FAR holds the faulting virtual address that generated the Data Abort.

`0b1` The FAR holds any virtual address within the naturally-aligned granule that contains the faulting virtual address that generated a Data Abort due to an SVE contiguous vector load/store instruction in Streaming SVE mode, or an SME load/store instruction.

For more information about the naturally-aligned fault granule, see FAR_ELx (for example, FAR_EL1).

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

AR, bit [14]

When ISV == 1:

Acquire/Release.

`0b0` Instruction did not have acquire/release semantics.

`0b1` Instruction did have acquire/release semantics.

When FEAT_LS64 is implemented, if a memory access generated by an LD64B or ST64B instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 0.

When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 0.

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 0.

This field is UNKNOWN when the value of ISV is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VNCR, bit [13]

When FEAT_NV2 is implemented:

Indicates that the fault came from use of VNCR_EL2 register by EL1 code.

`0b0` The fault was not generated by the use of VNCR_EL2, by an MRS or MSR instruction executed at EL1.

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`0b1` The fault was generated by the use of VNCR_EL2, by an MRS or MSR instruction executed at EL1.

This field is 0 in ESR_EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits[12:11]

When DFSC == 0b00xxxx && DFSC != 0b000000:

LST

Load/Store Type. Used when a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault generates a Data Abort.

`0b00` The instruction that generated the Data Abort is not specified.

`0b01` *When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented:*
An ST64BV instruction generated the Data Abort.

`0b10` *When FEAT_LS64 is implemented:*
An LD64B or ST64B instruction generated the Data Abort.

`0b11` *When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented:*
An ST64BV0 instruction generated the Data Abort.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_RAS is implemented and DFSC == 0b010000:

SET

Synchronous Error Type. When DFSC is `0b010000`, describes the PE error state after taking the Data Abort exception.

`0b00` Recoverable state (UER).

`0b10` Uncontainable (UC).

`0b11` Restartable state (UEO).

All other values are reserved.

Note

Software can use this information to determine what recovery might be possible. Taking a synchronous External Abort exception might result in a PE state that is not recoverable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

FnV, bit [10]

FAR not Valid, for a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk.

`0b0` FAR is valid.

`0b1` FAR is not valid, and holds an UNKNOWN value.

This field is valid only if the DFSC code is `0b010000`. It is RES0 for all other aborts.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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EA, bit [9]

External abort type. This bit can provide an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED classification of External aborts.

For any abort other than an External abort this bit returns a value of 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CM, bit [8]

Cache maintenance. Indicates whether the Data Abort came from a cache maintenance or address translation instruction:

`0b0` The Data Abort was not generated by the execution of one of the System instructions identified in the description of value 1.

`0b1` The Data Abort was generated by either the execution of a cache maintenance instruction or by a synchronous fault on the execution of an address translation instruction. The DC ZVA, DC GVA, and DC GZVA instructions are not classified as cache maintenance instructions, and therefore their execution cannot cause this field to be set to 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

S1PTW, bit [7]

For a stage 2 fault, indicates whether the fault was a stage 2 fault on an access made for a stage 1 translation table walk:

`0b0` Fault not on a stage 2 translation for a stage 1 translation table walk.

`0b1` Fault on the stage 2 translation of an access for a stage 1 translation table walk.

For any abort other than a stage 2 fault this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

WnR, bit [6]

Write not Read. Indicates whether a synchronous abort was caused by an instruction writing to a memory location, or by an instruction reading from a memory location.

`0b0` Abort caused by an instruction reading from a memory location.

`0b1` Abort caused by an instruction writing to a memory location.

For faults on cache maintenance and address translation instructions, this bit always returns a value of 1.

For faults from an atomic instruction that both reads and writes from a memory location, this bit is set to 0 if a read of the address specified by the instruction would have generated the fault which is being reported, otherwise it is set to 1. The architecture permits, but does not require, a relaxation of this requirement such that for all stage 2 aborts on stage 1 translation table walks for atomic instructions, the WnR bit is always 0.

This field is UNKNOWN for:

- An External abort on an Atomic access.
- A fault reported using a DFSC value of `0b110101` or `0b110001`, indicating an unsupported Exclusive or atomic access.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DFSC, bits [5:0]

Data Fault Status Code.

`0b000000` Address size fault, level 0 of translation or translation table base register.

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`0b000001` Address size fault, level 1.

`0b000010` Address size fault, level 2.

`0b000011` Address size fault, level 3.

`0b000100` Translation fault, level 0.

`0b000101` Translation fault, level 1.

`0b000110` Translation fault, level 2.

`0b000111` Translation fault, level 3.

`0b001001` Access flag fault, level 1.

`0b001010` Access flag fault, level 2.

`0b001011` Access flag fault, level 3.

`0b001000` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Access flag fault, level 0.

`0b001100` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Permission fault, level 0.

`0b001101` Permission fault, level 1.

`0b001110` Permission fault, level 2.

`0b001111` Permission fault, level 3.

`0b010000` Synchronous External abort, not on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table.

`0b010001` *When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:*
Synchronous Tag Check Fault.

`0b010011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b010100` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b010101` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b010110` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b010111` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b011000` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access, not on translation table walk.

`0b011011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b011100` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b011101` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b011110` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b011111` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*

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Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b100001` Alignment fault.

`0b100011` *When FEAT_RME is implemented and FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b100100` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b100101` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b100110` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b100111` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b101000` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault, not on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table.

`0b101001` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*

Address size fault, level -1.

`0b101011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*

Translation fault, level -1.

`0b110000` TLB conflict abort.

`0b110001` *When FEAT_HAFDBS is implemented:*

Unsupported atomic hardware update fault.

`0b110100` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault (Lockdown).

`0b110101` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault (Unsupported Exclusive or Atomic access).

All other values are reserved.

For more information about the lookup level associated with a fault, see *The level associated with MMU faults* on page D5-4901.

If the S1PTW bit is set, then the level refers the level of the stage2 translation that is translating a stage 1 translation walk.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ISS encoding for an exception from a trapped floating-point exception

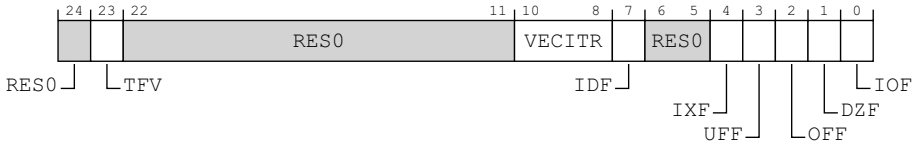

Bit [24]

Reserved, RES0.

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TFV, bit [23]

Trapped Fault Valid bit. Indicates whether the IDF, IXF, UFF, OFF, DZF, and IOF bits hold valid information about trapped floating-point exceptions.

`0b0` The IDF, IXF, UFF, OFF, DZF, and IOF bits do not hold valid information about trapped floating-point exceptions and are UNKNOWN.

`0b1` One or more floating-point exceptions occurred during an operation performed while executing the reported instruction. The IDF, IXF, UFF, OFF, DZF, and IOF bits indicate trapped floating-point exceptions that occurred. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this field is set to 0 on an exception generated by a trapped floating-point exception from an instruction that is performing floating-point operations on more than one lane of a vector.

Note

This is not a requirement. Implementations can set this field to 1 on a trapped floating-point exception from an instruction and return valid information in the {IDF, IXF, UFF, OFF, DZF, IOF} fields.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [22:11]

Reserved, RES0.

VECITR, bits [10:8]

For a trapped floating-point exception from an instruction executed in AArch32 state this field is RES1.

For a trapped floating-point exception from an instruction executed in AArch64 state this field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IDF, bit [7]

Input Denormal floating-point exception trapped bit. If the TFV field is 0, this bit is UNKNOWN. Otherwise, the possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Input denormal floating-point exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Input denormal floating-point exception occurred during execution of the reported instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [6:5]

Reserved, RES0.

IXF, bit [4]

Inexact floating-point exception trapped bit. If the TFV field is 0, this bit is UNKNOWN. Otherwise, the possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Inexact floating-point exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Inexact floating-point exception occurred during execution of the reported instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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UFF, bit [3]

Underflow floating-point exception trapped bit. If the TFV field is 0, this bit is UNKNOWN. Otherwise, the possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Underflow floating-point exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Underflow floating-point exception occurred during execution of the reported instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

OFF, bit [2]

Overflow floating-point exception trapped bit. If the TFV field is 0, this bit is UNKNOWN. Otherwise, the possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Overflow floating-point exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Overflow floating-point exception occurred during execution of the reported instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DZF, bit [1]

Divide by Zero floating-point exception trapped bit. If the TFV field is 0, this bit is UNKNOWN. Otherwise, the possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Divide by Zero floating-point exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Divide by Zero floating-point exception occurred during execution of the reported instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IOF, bit [0]

Invalid Operation floating-point exception trapped bit. If the TFV field is 0, this bit is UNKNOWN. Otherwise, the possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Invalid Operation floating-point exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Invalid Operation floating-point exception occurred during execution of the reported instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

In an implementation that supports the trapping of floating-point exceptions:

- From an Exception level using AArch64, the FPCR.{IDE, IXE, UFE, OFE, DZE, IOE} bits enable each of the floating-point exception traps.
- From an Exception level using AArch32, the FPSCR.{IDE, IXE, UFE, OFE, DZE, IOE} bits enable each of the floating-point exception traps.

ISS encoding for an SError interrupt

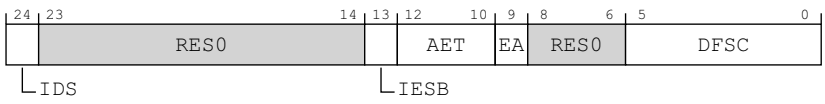

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IDS, bit [24]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome.

`0b0` Bits [23:0] of the ISS field holds the fields described in this encoding.

Note

If FEAT_RAS is not implemented, bits [23:0] of the ISS field are RES0.

`0b1` Bits [23:0] of the ISS field holds IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome information that can be used to provide additional information about the SError interrupt.

Note

This field was previously called ISV.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [23:14]

Reserved, RES0.

IESB, bit [13]

When FEAT_IESB is implemented:

Implicit error synchronization event.

`0b0` The SError interrupt was either not synchronized by the implicit error synchronization event or not taken immediately.

`0b1` The SError interrupt was synchronized by the implicit error synchronization event and taken immediately.

This field is valid only if the DFSC code is `0b010001`. It is RES0 for all other errors.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

AET, bits [12:10]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Asynchronous Error Type.

When DFSC is `0b010001`, describes the PE error state after taking the SError interrupt exception.

`0b000` Uncontainable (UC).

`0b001` Unrecoverable state (UEU).

`0b010` Restartable state (UEO).

`0b011` Recoverable state (UER).

`0b110` Corrected (CE).

All other values are reserved.

If multiple errors are taken as a single SError interrupt exception, the overall PE error state is reported.

Note

Software can use this information to determine what recovery might be possible. The recovery software must also examine any implemented fault records to determine the location and extent of the error.

This field is valid only if the DFSC code is `0b010001`. It is RES0 for all other errors.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EA, bit [9]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

External abort type. When DFSC is `0b010001`, provides an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED classification of External aborts.

This field is valid only if the DFSC code is `0b010001`. It is RES0 for all other errors.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [8:6]

Reserved, RES0.

DFSC, bits [5:0]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Data Fault Status Code.

`0b000000` Uncategorized error.

`0b010001` Asynchronous SError interrupt.

All other values are reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ISS encoding for an exception from a Breakpoint or Vector Catch debug exception

24 … 6	5 … 0
RES0	IFSC

Bits [24:6]

Reserved, RES0.

IFSC, bits [5:0]

Instruction Fault Status Code.

`0b100010` Debug exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

For more information about generating these exceptions:

- For exceptions from AArch64, see *Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4671.
- For exceptions from AArch32, see *Breakpoint exceptions* on page G2-8738 and *Vector Catch exceptions* on page G2-8777.

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ISS encoding for an exception from a Software Step exception

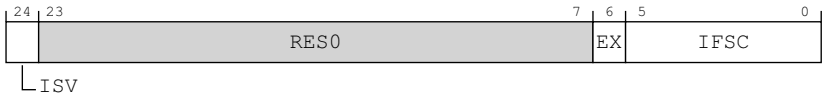

ISV, bit [24]

Instruction syndrome valid. Indicates whether the EX bit, ISS[6], is valid, as follows:

`0b0` EX bit is RES0.

`0b1` EX bit is valid.

See the EX bit description for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [23:7]

Reserved, RES0.

EX, bit [6]

Exclusive operation. If the ISV bit is set to 1, this bit indicates whether a Load-Exclusive instruction was stepped.

`0b0` An instruction other than a Load-Exclusive instruction was stepped.

`0b1` A Load-Exclusive instruction was stepped.

If the ISV bit is set to 0, this bit is RES0, indicating no syndrome data is available.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IFSC, bits [5:0]

Instruction Fault Status Code.

`0b100010` Debug exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

For more information about generating these exceptions, see *Software Step exceptions* on page D2-4706.

ISS encoding for an exception from a Watchpoint exception

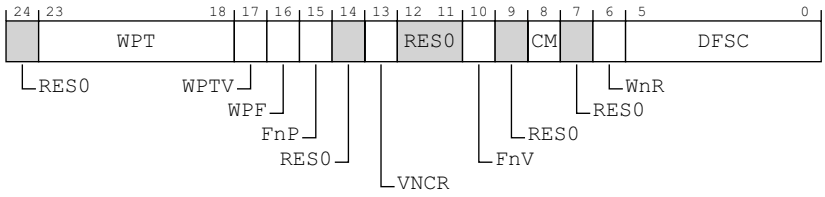

Bit [24]

Reserved, RES0.

WPT, bits [23:18]

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

Watchpoint number, 0 to 15 inclusive.

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All other values are reserved.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

WPTV, bit [17]

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

Watchpoint number Valid.

`0b0` The WPT field is invalid, and holds an UNKNOWN value.

`0b1` The WPT field is valid, and holds the number of a watchpoint that triggered a Watchpoint exception.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

WPF, bit [16]

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

Watchpoint might be false-positive.

`0b0` The watchpoint matched the original access or set of contiguous accesses.

`0b1` The watchpoint matched an access or set of contiguous accesses where the lowest accessed address was rounded down to the nearest multiple of 16 bytes and the highest accessed address was rounded up to the nearest multiple of 16 bytes minus 1, but the watchpoint might not have matched the original access or set of contiguous accesses.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

FnP, bit [15]

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

FAR not Precise.

This field only has meaning if the FAR is valid; that is, when the FnV field is 0. If the FnV field is 1, the FnP field is 0.

`0b0` If the FnV field is 0, the FAR holds the virtual address of an access or set of contiguous accesses that triggered a Watchpoint exception.

`0b1` The FAR holds any address within the smallest implemented translation granule that contains the virtual address of an access or set of contiguous accesses that triggered a Watchpoint exception.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [14]

Reserved, RES0.

VNCR, bit [13]

When FEAT_NV2 is implemented:

Indicates that the watchpoint came from use of VNCR_EL2 register by EL1 code.

`0b0` The watchpoint was not generated by the use of VNCR_EL2 by EL1 code.

`0b1` The watchpoint was generated by the use of VNCR_EL2 by EL1 code.

This field is 0 in ESR_EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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Bits [12:11]

Reserved, RES0.

FnV, bit [10]

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

FAR not Valid.

`0b0` The FAR is valid, and its value is as described by the FnP field.

`0b1` The FAR is invalid, and holds an UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [9]

Reserved, RES0.

CM, bit [8]

Cache maintenance. Indicates whether the Watchpoint exception came from a cache maintenance or address translation instruction:

`0b0` The Watchpoint exception was not generated by the execution of one of the System instructions identified in the description of value 1.

`0b1` The Watchpoint exception was generated by either the execution of a cache maintenance instruction or by a synchronous Watchpoint exception on the execution of an address translation instruction. The DC ZVA, DC GVA, and DC GZVA instructions are not classified as a cache maintenance instructions, and therefore their execution cannot cause this field to be set to 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [7]

Reserved, RES0.

WnR, bit [6]

Write not Read. Indicates whether the Watchpoint exception was caused by an instruction writing to a memory location, or by an instruction reading from a memory location.

`0b0` Watchpoint exception caused by an instruction reading from a memory location.

`0b1` Watchpoint exception caused by an instruction writing to a memory location.

For Watchpoint exceptions on cache maintenance and address translation instructions, this bit always returns a value of 1.

For Watchpoint exceptions from an atomic instruction, this field is set to 0 if a read of the location would have generated the Watchpoint exception, otherwise it is set to 1.

If multiple watchpoints match on the same access, it is UNPREDICTABLE which watchpoint generates the Watchpoint exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DFSC, bits [5:0]

Data Fault Status Code.

`0b100010` Debug exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

For more information about generating these exceptions, see *Watchpoint exceptions* on page D2-4690.

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ISS encoding for an exception from execution of a Breakpoint instruction

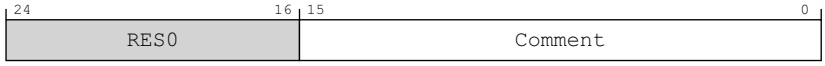

Bits [24:16]

Reserved, RES0.

Comment, bits [15:0]

Set to the instruction comment field value, zero extended as necessary.

For the AArch32 BKPT instructions, the comment field is described as the immediate field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

For more information about generating these exceptions, see *Breakpoint Instruction exceptions* on page D2-4669.

ISS encoding for an exception from an ERET, ERETAA, or ERETAB instruction

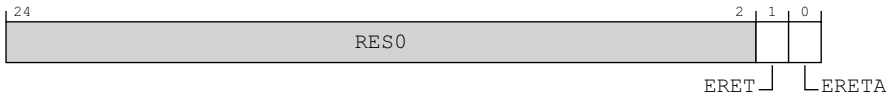

This EC value applies when FEAT_FGT is implemented, or when HCR_EL2.NV is 1.

Bits [24:2]

Reserved, RES0.

ERET, bit [1]

Indicates whether an ERET or ERETA* instruction was trapped to EL2.

`0b0` ERET instruction trapped to EL2.

`0b1` ERETAA or ERETAB instruction trapped to EL2.

If this bit is 0, the ERETA field is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ERETA, bit [0]

Indicates whether an ERETAA or ERETAB instruction was trapped to EL2.

`0b0` ERETAA instruction trapped to EL2.

`0b1` ERETAB instruction trapped to EL2.

When the ERET field is 0, this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

For more information about generating these exceptions, see HCR_EL2.NV.

If FEAT_FGT is implemented, HFGITR_EL2.ERET controls fine-grained trap exceptions from ERET, ERETAA and ERETAB execution.

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ISS encoding for an exception from a TSTART instruction

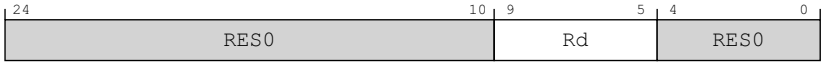

Bits [24:10]

Reserved, RES0.

Rd, bits [9:5]

The Rd value from the issued instruction, the general purpose register used for the destination.

Bits [4:0]

Reserved, RES0.

ISS encoding for an exception from Branch Target Identification instruction

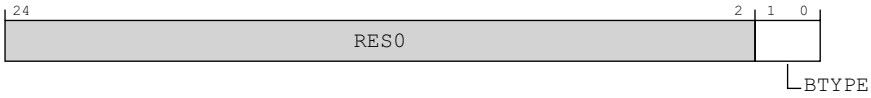

Bits [24:2]

Reserved, RES0.

BTYPE, bits [1:0]

This field is set to the PSTATE.BTYPE value that generated the Branch Target Exception.

For more information about generating these exceptions, see Chapter B1 *The AArch64 Application Level Programmers' Model*.

ISS encoding for an exception from a Pointer Authentication instruction when HCR_EL2.API == 0 || SCR_EL3.API == 0

Bits [24:0]

Reserved, RES0.

For more information about generating these exceptions, see:

- HCR_EL2.API, for exceptions from Pointer authentication instructions, using AArch64 state, trapped to EL2.
- SCR_EL3.API, for exceptions from Pointer authentication instructions, using AArch64 state, trapped to EL3.

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ISS encoding for an exception from a Pointer Authentication instruction authentication failure

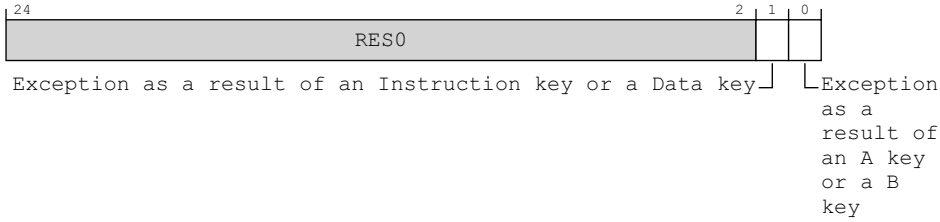

Bits [24:2]

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [1]

This field indicates whether the exception is as a result of an Instruction key or a Data key.

`0b0` Instruction Key.

`0b1` Data Key.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [0]

This field indicates whether the exception is as a result of an A key or a B key.

`0b0` A key.

`0b1` B key.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

The following instructions generate an exception when the Pointer Authentication Code (PAC) is incorrect:

- `AUTIASP`, `AUTIAZ`, `AUTIA1716`.
- `AUTIBSP`, `AUTIBZ`, `AUTIB1716`.
- `AUTIA`, `AUTDA`, `AUTIB`, `AUTDB`.
- `AUTIZA`, `AUTIZB`, `AUTDZA`, `AUTDZB`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the following instructions generate an exception directly from the authorization failure, rather than changing the address in a way that will generate a Translation fault when the address is accessed:

- `RETAA`, `RETAB`.
- `BRAA`, `BRAB`, `BLRAA`, `BLRAB`.
- `BRAAZ`, `BRABZ`, `BLRAAZ`, `BLRABZ`.
- `ERETAA`, `ERETAB`.
- `LDRAA`, `LDRAB`, whether the authenticated address is written back to the base register or not.

Accessing ESR_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic ESR_EL2 or ESR_EL1 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, ESR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0101	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = ESR_EL1;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ESR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ESR_EL2;
```

MSR ESR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0101	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        ESR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    ESR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ESR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, ESR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.ESR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x138];
    else
        X[t, 64] = ESR_EL1;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = ESR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = ESR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ESR_EL1;
```

MSR ESR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.ESR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x138] = X[t, 64];
    else
        ESR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        ESR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        ESR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ESR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.39 ESR_EL3, Exception Syndrome Register (EL3)

The ESR_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds syndrome information for an exception taken to EL3.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ESR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ESR_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

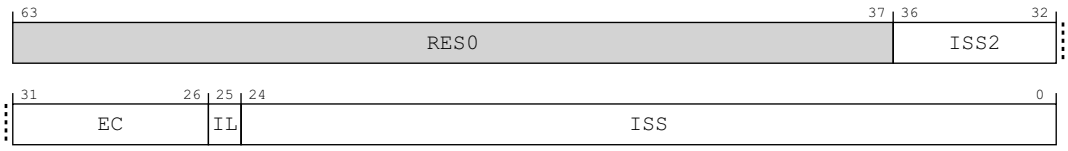

ESR_EL3 is made UNKNOWN as a result of an exception return from EL3.

When an UNPREDICTABLE instruction is treated as UNDEFINED, and the exception is taken to EL3, the value of ESR_EL3 is UNKNOWN. The value written to ESR_EL3 must be consistent with a value that could be created as a result of an exception from the same Exception level that generated the exception as a result of a situation that is not UNPREDICTABLE at that Exception level, in order to avoid the possibility of a privilege violation.

Bits [63:37]

Reserved, RES0.

ISS2, bits [36:32]

When FEAT_LS64 is implemented:

When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field holds register specifier, Xs.

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field holds register specifier, Xs.

Otherwise, this field is RES0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EC, bits [31:26]

Exception Class. Indicates the reason for the exception that this register holds information about.

For each EC value, the table references a subsection that gives information about:

- The cause of the exception, for example the configuration required to enable the trap.
- The encoding of the associated ISS.

Possible values of the EC field are:

EC == 0b000000

Unknown reason.

See ISS encoding for exceptions with an unknown reason.

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EC == 0b000001

Trapped WF* instruction execution.

Conditional WF* instructions that fail their condition code check do not cause an exception.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a WF* instruction.

EC == 0b000011

When AArch32 is supported:

Trapped MCR or MRC access with (coproc==`0b1111`) that is not reported using EC `0b000000`.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an MCR or MRC access.

EC == 0b000100

When AArch32 is supported:

Trapped MCRR or MRRC access with (coproc==`0b1111`) that is not reported using EC `0b000000`.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an MCRR or MRRC access.

EC == 0b000101

When AArch32 is supported:

Trapped MCR or MRC access with (coproc==`0b1110`).

See ISS encoding for an exception from an MCR or MRC access.

EC == 0b000110

When AArch32 is supported:

Trapped LDC or STC access.

The only architected uses of these instruction are:

- An STC to write data to memory from DBGDTRRXint.
- An LDC to read data from memory to DBGDTRTXint.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an LDC or STC instruction.

EC == 0b000111

Access to SME, SVE, Advanced SIMD or floating-point functionality trapped by CPACR_EL1.FPEN, CPTR_EL2.FPEN, CPTR_EL2.TFP, or CPTR_EL3.TFP control.

Excludes exceptions resulting from CPACR_EL1 when the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, or because SVE or Advanced SIMD and floating-point are not implemented. These are reported with EC value `0b000000`.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an access to SVE, Advanced SIMD or floating-point functionality, resulting from the FPEN and TFP traps.

EC == 0b001001

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Trapped use of a Pointer authentication instruction because HCR_EL2.API == 0 || SCR_EL3.API == 0.

See *ISS encoding for an exception from a Pointer Authentication instruction when HCR_EL2.API == 0 || SCR_EL3.API == 0* on page D13-5492.

EC == 0b001010

When FEAT_LS64 is implemented:

An exception from an LD64B or ST64B* instruction.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an LD64B or ST64B* instruction.

EC == 0b001100

When AArch32 is supported:

Trapped MRRC access with (coproc==`0b1110`).

See ISS encoding for an exception from an MCRR or MRRC access.

EC == 0b001101

When FEAT_BTI is implemented:

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Branch Target Exception.

See ISS encoding for an exception from Branch Target Identification instruction.

EC == 0b001110

Illegal Execution state.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an Illegal Execution state, or a PC or SP alignment fault.

EC == 0b010011

When AArch32 is supported:

SMC instruction execution in AArch32 state, when SMC is not disabled.

See ISS encoding for an exception from SMC instruction execution in AArch32 state.

EC == 0b010101

When AArch64 is supported:

SVC instruction execution in AArch64 state.

See ISS encoding for an exception from HVC or SVC instruction execution.

EC == 0b010110

When AArch64 is supported:

HVC instruction execution in AArch64 state, when HVC is not disabled.

See ISS encoding for an exception from HVC or SVC instruction execution.

EC == 0b010111

When AArch64 is supported:

SMC instruction execution in AArch64 state, when SMC is not disabled.

See ISS encoding for an exception from SMC instruction execution in AArch64 state.

EC == 0b011000

When AArch64 is supported:

Trapped MSR, MRS or System instruction execution in AArch64 state, that is not reported using EC `0b000000`, `0b000001` or `0b000111`.

This includes all instructions that cause exceptions that are part of the encoding space defined in *System instruction class encoding overview* on page C5-641, except for those exceptions reported using EC values `0b000000`, `0b000001`, or `0b000111`.

See ISS encoding for an exception from MSR, MRS, or System instruction execution in AArch64 state.

EC == 0b011001

When FEAT_SVE is implemented:

Access to SVE functionality trapped as a result of CPACR_EL1.ZEN, CPTR_EL2.ZEN, CPTR_EL2.TZ, or CPTR_EL3.EZ, that is not reported using EC `0b000000`.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an access to SVE functionality, resulting from CPACR_EL1.ZEN, CPTR_EL2.ZEN, CPTR_EL2.TZ, or CPTR_EL3.EZ.

EC == 0b011011

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Exception from an access to a TSTART instruction at EL0 when SCTLR_EL1.TME0 == 0, EL0 when SCTLR_EL2.TME0 == 0, at EL1 when SCTLR_EL1.TME == 0, at EL2 when SCTLR_EL2.TME == 0 or at EL3 when SCTLR_EL3.TME == 0.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a TSTART instruction.

EC == 0b011100

When FEAT_FPAC is implemented:

Exception from a Pointer Authentication instruction authentication failure

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Pointer Authentication instruction authentication failure.

EC == 0b011101

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

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Access to SME functionality trapped as a result of CPACR_EL1.SMEN, CPTR_EL2.SMEN, CPTR_EL2.TSM, CPTR_EL3.ESM, or an attempted execution of an instruction that is illegal because of the value of PSTATE.SM or PSTATE.ZA, that is not reported using EC `0b000000`.

See ISS encoding for an exception due to SME functionality.

EC == 0b011110

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Exception from a Granule Protection Check

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Granule Protection Check.

EC == 0b011111

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED exception to EL3.

See ISS encoding for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED exception to EL3.

EC == 0b100000

Instruction Abort from a lower Exception level.

Used for MMU faults generated by instruction accesses and synchronous External aborts, including synchronous parity or ECC errors. Not used for debug-related exceptions.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an Instruction Abort.

EC == 0b100001

Instruction Abort taken without a change in Exception level.

Used for MMU faults generated by instruction accesses and synchronous External aborts, including synchronous parity or ECC errors. Not used for debug-related exceptions.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an Instruction Abort.

EC == 0b100010

PC alignment fault exception.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an Illegal Execution state, or a PC or SP alignment fault.

EC == 0b100100

Data Abort from a lower Exception level.

Used for MMU faults generated by data accesses, alignment faults other than those caused by Stack Pointer misalignment, and synchronous External aborts, including synchronous parity or ECC errors. Not used for debug-related exceptions.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Data Abort.

EC == 0b100101

Data Abort taken without a change in Exception level.

Used for MMU faults generated by data accesses, alignment faults other than those caused by Stack Pointer misalignment, and synchronous External aborts, including synchronous parity or ECC errors. Not used for debug-related exceptions.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a Data Abort.

EC == 0b100110

SP alignment fault exception.

See ISS encoding for an exception from an Illegal Execution state, or a PC or SP alignment fault.

EC == 0b100111

When FEAT_MOPS is implemented:

Memory Operation Exception.

See ISS encoding for an exception from the Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions.

EC == 0b101100

When AArch64 is supported:

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Trapped floating-point exception taken from AArch64 state.

This EC value is valid if the implementation supports trapping of floating-point exceptions, otherwise it is reserved. Whether a floating-point implementation supports trapping of floating-point exceptions is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

See ISS encoding for an exception from a trapped floating-point exception.

EC == 0b101111

SError interrupt.

See ISS encoding for an SError interrupt.

EC == 0b111100

When AArch64 is supported:

BRK instruction execution in AArch64 state.

This is reported in ESR_EL3 only if a BRK instruction is executed in EL3. This is the only debug exception that can be taken to EL3 when EL3 is using AArch64.

See ISS encoding for an exception from execution of a Breakpoint instruction.

All other EC values are reserved by Arm, and:

- Unused values in the range `0b000000` - `0b101100` (`0x00` - `0x2C`) are reserved for future use for synchronous exceptions.
- Unused values in the range `0b101101` - `0b111111` (`0x2D` - `0x3F`) are reserved for future use, and might be used for synchronous or asynchronous exceptions.

The effect of programming this field to a reserved value is that behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IL, bit [25]

Instruction Length for synchronous exceptions. Possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` 16-bit instruction trapped.

`0b1` 32-bit instruction trapped. This value is also used when the exception is one of the following:

- An SError interrupt.
- An Instruction Abort exception.
- A PC alignment fault exception.
- An SP alignment fault exception.
- A Data Abort exception for which the value of the ISV bit is 0.
- An Illegal Execution state exception.
- Any debug exception except for Breakpoint instruction exceptions.
- An exception reported using EC value `0b000000`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ISS, bits [24:0]

Instruction Specific Syndrome. Architecturally, this field can be defined independently for each defined Exception class. However, in practice, some ISS encodings are used for more than one Exception class.

Typically, an ISS encoding has a number of subfields. When an ISS subfield holds a register number, the value returned in that field is the AArch64 view of the register number.

For an exception taken from AArch32 state, see *Mapping of the general-purpose registers between the Execution states* on page D1-4647.

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If the AArch32 register descriptor is `0b1111`, then:

- If the instruction that generated the exception was not UNPREDICTABLE, the field takes the value `0b11111`.
- If the instruction that generated the exception was UNPREDICTABLE, the field takes an UNKNOWN value that must be either:
  - The AArch64 view of the register number of a register that might have been used at the Exception level from which the exception was taken.
  - The value `0b11111`.

ISS encoding for exceptions with an unknown reason

24 … 0
RES0

Bits [24:0]

Reserved, RES0.

When an exception is reported using this EC code the IL field is set to 1.

This EC code is used for all exceptions that are not covered by any other EC value. This includes exceptions that are generated in the following situations:

- The attempted execution of an instruction bit pattern that has no allocated instruction or that is not accessible at the current Exception level and Security state, including:
  - A read access using a System register pattern that is not allocated for reads or that does not permit reads at the current Exception level and Security state.
  - A write access using a System register pattern that is not allocated for writes or that does not permit writes at the current Exception level and Security state.
  - Instruction encodings that are unallocated.
  - Instruction encodings for instructions or System registers that are not implemented in the implementation.
- In Debug state, the attempted execution of an instruction bit pattern that is not accessible in Debug state.
- In Non-debug state, the attempted execution of an instruction bit pattern that is not accessible in Non-debug state.
- In AArch32 state, attempted execution of a short vector floating-point instruction.
- In an implementation that does not include Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, an attempted access to Advanced SIMD or floating-point functionality under conditions where that access would be permitted if that functionality was present. This includes the attempted execution of an Advanced SIMD or floating-point instruction, and attempted accesses to Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers.
- An exception generated because of the value of one of the SCTLR_EL1.{ITD, SED, CP15BEN} control bits.
- Attempted execution of:
  - An HVC instruction when disabled by HCR_EL2.HCD or SCR_EL3.HCE.
  - An SMC instruction when disabled by SCR_EL3.SMD.
  - An HLT instruction when disabled by EDSCR.HDE.
- Attempted execution of an MSR or MRS instruction to access SP_EL0 when the value of SPSel.SP is 0.
- Attempted execution of an MSR or MRS instruction using a _EL12 register name when HCR_EL2.E2H == 0.

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- Attempted execution, in Debug state, of:
  - A DCPS1 instruction when the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1 and EL2 is disabled or not implemented in the current Security state.
  - A DCPS2 instruction from EL1 or EL0 when EL2 is disabled or not implemented in the current Security state.
  - A DCPS3 instruction when the value of EDSCR.SDD is 1, or when EL3 is not implemented.
- When EL3 is using AArch64, attempted execution from Secure EL1 of an SRS instruction using R13_mon.
- In Debug state when the value of EDSCR.SDD is 1, the attempted execution at EL2, EL1, or EL0 of an instruction that is configured to trap to EL3.
- In AArch32 state, the attempted execution of an MRS (banked register) or an MSR (banked register) instruction to SPSR_mon, SP_mon, or LR_mon.
- An exception that is taken to EL2 because the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1 that, if the value of HCR_EL2.TGE was 0 would have been reported with an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0b000111`.
- In Non-transactional state, attempted execution of a TCOMMIT instruction.

ISS encoding for an exception from a WF instruction*

24	23 – 20	19 – 10	9 – 5	4 – 3	2	1 – 0
CV	COND	RES0	RN	RES0	RV	TI

CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid.

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

For exceptions taken from AArch64, CV is set to 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. See the description of the COND field for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COND, bits [23:20]

For exceptions taken from AArch64, this field is set to `0b1110`.

The condition code for the trapped instruction. This field is valid only for exceptions taken from AArch32, and only when the value of CV is 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:
  - If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
  - If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.
- A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:
  - With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
  - With the COND value held in the instruction.

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- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:
  - CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
  - CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.
- For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [19:10]

Reserved, RES0.

RN, bits [9:5]

When FEAT_WFxT is implemented:

Register Number. Indicates the register number supplied for a `WFET` or `WFIT` instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [4:3]

Reserved, RES0.

RV, bit [2]

When FEAT_WFxT is implemented:

Register field Valid.

If TI[1] == 1, then this field indicates whether RN holds a valid register number for the register argument to the trapped `WFET` or `WFIT` instruction.

`0b0` Register field invalid.

`0b1` Register field valid.

If TI[1] == 0, then this field is RES0.

This field is set to 1 on a trap on `WFET` or `WFIT`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TI, bits [1:0]

Trapped instruction. Possible values of this bit are:

`0b00` WFI trapped.

`0b01` WFE trapped.

`0b10` *When FEAT_WFxT is implemented:*
WFIT trapped.

`0b11` *When FEAT_WFxT is implemented:*
WFET trapped.

When FEAT_WFxT is implemented, this is a two bit field as shown. Otherwise, bit[1] is RES0.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

The following fields describe configuration settings for generating this exception:

- SCTLR_EL1.{nTWE, nTWI}.
- HCR_EL2.{TWE, TWI}.
- SCR_EL3.{TWE, TWI}.

ISS encoding for an exception from an MCR or MRC access

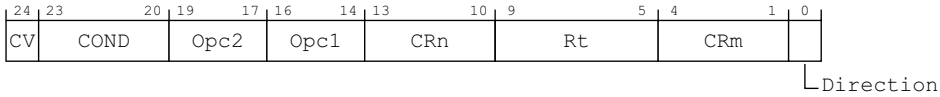

CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid.

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

For exceptions taken from AArch64, CV is set to 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. See the description of the COND field for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COND, bits [23:20]

For exceptions taken from AArch64, this field is set to `0b1110`.

The condition code for the trapped instruction. This field is valid only for exceptions taken from AArch32, and only when the value of CV is 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:
  - If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
  - If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.
- A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:
  - With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
  - With the COND value held in the instruction.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:
  - CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
  - CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.

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- For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Opc2, bits [19:17]

The Opc2 value from the issued instruction.

For a trapped VMRS access, holds the value `0b000`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Opc1, bits [16:14]

The Opc1 value from the issued instruction.

For a trapped VMRS access, holds the value `0b111`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CRn, bits [13:10]

The CRn value from the issued instruction.

For a trapped VMRS access, holds the reg field from the VMRS instruction encoding.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Rt, bits [9:5]

The Rt value from the issued instruction, the general-purpose register used for the transfer.

If the Rt value is not `0b1111`, then the reported value gives the AArch64 view of the register. Otherwise, if the Rt value is `0b1111`:

- If the instruction that generated the exception is not UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes the value `0b11111`.
- If the instruction that generated the exception is UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes an UNKNOWN value, which is restricted to either:
  - The AArch64 view of one of the registers that could have been used in AArch32 state at the Exception level that the instruction was executed at.
  - The value `0b11111`.

See *Mapping of the general-purpose registers between the Execution states* on page D1-4647.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CRm, bits [4:1]

The CRm value from the issued instruction.

For a trapped VMRS access, holds the value `0b0000`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Direction, bit [0]

Indicates the direction of the trapped instruction.

`0b0` Write to System register space. MCR instruction.

`0b1` Read from System register space. MRC or VMRS instruction.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

The following fields describe configuration settings for generating exceptions that are reported using EC value `0b000011`:

- If FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP, for EL0 accesses to IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL1.
- CNTKCTL_EL1.{EL0PTEN, EL0VTEN, EL0PCTEN, EL0VCTEN}, for accesses to the Generic Timer Registers from EL0 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- PMUSERENR_EL0.{ER, CR, SW, EN}, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers from EL0 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- AMUSERENR_EL0.EN, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers from EL0 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TRVM, TVM}, for accesses to virtual memory control registers from EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TTLB, for execution of TLB maintenance instructions at EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TSW, TPC, TPU} for execution of cache maintenance instructions at EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TACR, for accesses to the Auxiliary Control Register at EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TIDCP, for accesses to lockdown, DMA, and TCM operations at EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- If FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP, for EL0 accesses to IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TID1, TID2, TID3}, for accesses to ID registers at EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TCPAC, for accesses to CPACR_EL1 or CPACR using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- HSTR_EL2.T<n>, for accesses to System registers using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN, for accesses to the Generic Timer registers from EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.{TPM, TPMCR}, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers from EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TAM, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers from EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL3.TCPAC, for accesses to CPACR from EL1 and EL2, and accesses to HCPTR from EL2 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL3.
- MDCR_EL3.TPM, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers from EL0, EL1 and EL2 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL3.
- CPTR_EL3.TAM, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers from EL0, EL1 and EL2 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL3.
- If FEAT_FGT is implemented, MCR or MRC access to some registers at EL0, trapped to EL2.

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The following fields describe configuration settings for generating exceptions that are reported using EC value `0b000101`:

- CPACR_EL1.TTA for accesses to trace registers, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- MDSCR_EL1.TDCC, for accesses to the Debug Communications Channel (DCC) registers at EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- If FEAT_FGT is implemented, MDCR_EL2.TDCC for accesses to the DCC registers at EL0 and EL1 trapped to EL2, and MDCR_EL3.TDCC for accesses to the DCC registers at EL0, EL1, and EL2 trapped to EL3.
- HCR_EL2.TID0, for accesses to the JIDR register in the ID group 0 at EL0 and EL1 using AArch32, MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TTA, for accesses to trace registers using AArch32, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDRA, for accesses to Debug ROM registers DBGDRAR and DBGDSAR using AArch32, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDOSA, for accesses to powerdown debug registers, using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDA, for accesses to other debug registers, using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL3.TTA, for accesses to trace registers using AArch32, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL3.
- MDCR_EL3.TDOSA, for accesses to powerdown debug registers using AArch32, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL3.
- MDCR_EL3.TDA, for accesses to other debug registers, using AArch32, MCR or MRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL3.

The following fields describe configuration settings for generating exceptions that are reported using EC value `0b001000`:

- HCR_EL2.TID0, for accesses to the FPSID register in ID group 0 at EL1 using AArch32 state, VMRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TID3, for accesses to registers in ID group 3 including MVFR0, MVFR1 and MVFR2, VMRS access trapped to EL2.

ISS encoding for an exception from an LD64B or ST64B instruction*

24 … 0
ISS

ISS, bits [24:0]

`0b0000000000000000000000000` *When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented:*
ST64BV instruction trapped.

`0b0000000000000000000000001` *When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented:*
ST64BV0 instruction trapped.

`0b0000000000000000000000010` *When FEAT_LS64 is implemented:*
LD64B or ST64B instruction trapped.

All other values are reserved.

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ISS encoding for an exception from an MCRR or MRRC access

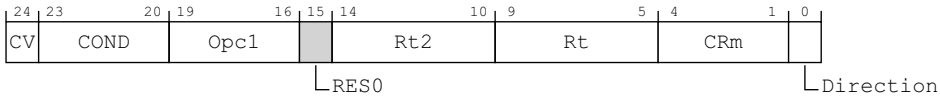

CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid.

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

For exceptions taken from AArch64, CV is set to 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. See the description of the COND field for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COND, bits [23:20]

For exceptions taken from AArch64, this field is set to `0b1110`.

The condition code for the trapped instruction. This field is valid only for exceptions taken from AArch32, and only when the value of CV is 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:
  - — If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
  - — If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.
- A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:
  - — With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
  - — With the COND value held in the instruction.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:
  - — CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
  - — CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.
- For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Opc1, bits [19:16]

The Opc1 value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Bit [15]

Reserved, RES0.

Rt2, bits [14:10]

The Rt2 value from the issued instruction, the second general-purpose register used for the transfer.

If the Rt2 value is not `0b1111`, then the reported value gives the AArch64 view of the register. Otherwise, if the Rt2 value is `0b1111`:

- If the instruction that generated the exception is not UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes the value `0b11111`.
- If the instruction that generated the exception is UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes an UNKNOWN value, which is restricted to either:
  - The AArch64 view of one of the registers that could have been used in AArch32 state at the Exception level that the instruction was executed at.
  - The value `0b11111`.

See *Mapping of the general-purpose registers between the Execution states* on page D1-4647.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Rt, bits [9:5]

The Rt value from the issued instruction, the first general-purpose register used for the transfer.

If the Rt value is not `0b1111`, then the reported value gives the AArch64 view of the register. Otherwise, if the Rt value is `0b1111`:

- If the instruction that generated the exception is not UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes the value `0b11111`.
- If the instruction that generated the exception is UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes an UNKNOWN value, which is restricted to either:
  - The AArch64 view of one of the registers that could have been used in AArch32 state at the Exception level that the instruction was executed at.
  - The value `0b11111`.

See *Mapping of the general-purpose registers between the Execution states* on page D1-4647.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CRm, bits [4:1]

The CRm value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Direction, bit [0]

Indicates the direction of the trapped instruction.

`0b0` Write to System register space. MCRR instruction.

`0b1` Read from System register space. MRRC instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

The following fields describe configuration settings for generating exceptions that are reported using EC value `0b000100`:

- CNTKCTL_EL1.{EL0PTEN, EL0VTEN, EL0PCTEN, EL0VCTEN}, for accesses to the Generic Timer Registers from EL0 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.

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- PMUSERENR_EL0.{CR, EN}, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers from EL0 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- AMUSERENR_EL0.{EN}, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers AMEVCNTR0<n> and AMEVCNTR1<n> from EL0 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TRVM, TVM}, for accesses to virtual memory control registers from EL1 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- HSTR_EL2.T<n>, for accesses to System registers using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- CNTHCTL_EL2.{EL1PCEN, EL1PCTEN}, for accesses to the Generic Timer registers from EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.{TPM, TPMCR}, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers from EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TAM, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers AMEVCNTR0<n> and AMEVCNTR1<n> from EL0 and EL1 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL3.TPM, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers from EL0, EL1 and EL2 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL3.
- CPTR_EL3.TAM, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers from EL0, EL1 and EL2 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1111`) trapped to EL3.
- If FEAT_FGT is implemented, HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCCNTR_EL0 for MRRC access and HDFGWTR_EL2.PMCCNTR_EL0 for MCRR access to PMCCNTR at EL0, trapped to EL2.

The following fields describe configuration settings for generating exceptions that are reported using EC value `0b001100`:

- MDSCR_EL1.TDCC, for accesses to the Debug ROM registers DBGDSAR and DBGDRAR at EL0 using AArch32 state, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDRA, for accesses to Debug ROM registers DBGDRAR and DBGDSAR using AArch32, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL3.TDA, for accesses to debug registers, using AArch32, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL3.
- CPACR_EL1.TTA for accesses to trace registers using AArch32, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TTA, for accesses to trace registers using AArch32, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL3.TTA, for accesses to trace registers using AArch32, MCRR or MRRC access (coproc == `0b1110`) trapped to EL3.

Note

If the Armv8-A architecture is implemented with an ETMv4 implementation, MCRR and MRRC accesses to trace registers are UNDEFINED and the resulting exception is higher priority than an exception due to these traps.

ISS encoding for an exception from an LDC or STC instruction

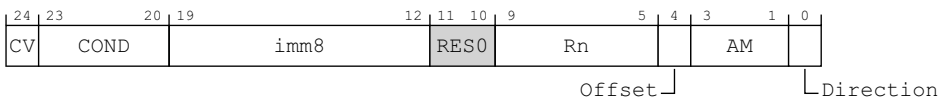

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CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid.

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

For exceptions taken from AArch64, CV is set to 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. See the description of the COND field for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COND, bits [23:20]

For exceptions taken from AArch64, this field is set to `0b1110`.

The condition code for the trapped instruction. This field is valid only for exceptions taken from AArch32, and only when the value of CV is 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:
  - If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
  - If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.
- A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:
  - With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
  - With the COND value held in the instruction.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:
  - CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
  - CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.
- For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

imm8, bits [19:12]

The immediate value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [11:10]

Reserved, RES0.

Rn, bits [9:5]

The Rn value from the issued instruction, the general-purpose register used for the transfer.

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If the Rn value is not `0b1111`, then the reported value gives the AArch64 view of the register. Otherwise, if the Rn value is `0b1111`:

- If the instruction that generated the exception is not UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes the value `0b11111`.
- If the instruction that generated the exception is UNPREDICTABLE, then the register specifier takes an UNKNOWN value, which is restricted to either:
  - The AArch64 view of one of the registers that could have been used in AArch32 state at the Exception level that the instruction was executed at.
  - The value `0b11111`.

See *Mapping of the general-purpose registers between the Execution states* on page D1-4647.

This field is valid only when AM[2] is 0, indicating an immediate form of the LDC or STC instruction. When AM[2] is 1, indicating a literal form of the LDC or STC instruction, this field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Offset, bit [4]

Indicates whether the offset is added or subtracted:

`0b0` Subtract offset.

`0b1` Add offset.

This bit corresponds to the U bit in the instruction encoding.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

AM, bits [3:1]

Addressing mode. The permitted values of this field are:

`0b000` Immediate unindexed.

`0b001` Immediate post-indexed.

`0b010` Immediate offset.

`0b011` Immediate pre-indexed.

`0b100` For a trapped STC instruction or a trapped T32 LDC instruction this encoding is reserved.

`0b110` For a trapped STC instruction, this encoding is reserved.

The values `0b101` and `0b111` are reserved. The effect of programming this field to a reserved value is that behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, as described in *Reserved values in System and memory-mapped registers and translation table entries* on page K1-11258.

Bit [2] in this subfield indicates the instruction form, immediate or literal.

Bits [1:0] in this subfield correspond to the bits {P, W} in the instruction encoding.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Direction, bit [0]

Indicates the direction of the trapped instruction.

`0b0` Write to memory. STC instruction.

`0b1` Read from memory. LDC instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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The following fields describe the configuration settings for the traps that are reported using EC value `0b000110`:

- MDSCR_EL1.TDCC, for accesses using AArch32 state, LDC access to DBGDTRTXint or STC access to DBGDTRRXint trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDA, for accesses using AArch32 state, LDC access to DBGDTRTXint or STC access to DBGDTRRXint MCR or MRC access trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL3.TDA, for accesses using AArch32 state, LDC access to DBGDTRTXint or STC access to DBGDTRRXint MCR or MRC access trapped to EL3.
- If FEAT_FGT is implemented, MDCR_EL2.TDCC for LDC and STC accesses to the DCC registers at EL0 and EL1 trapped to EL2, and MDCR_EL3.TDCC for accesses to the DCC registers at EL0, EL1, and EL2 trapped to EL3.

ISS encoding for an exception from an access to SVE, Advanced SIMD or floating-point functionality, resulting from the FPEN and TFP traps

24	23 20	19 0
CV	COND	RES0

The accesses covered by this trap include:

- Execution of SVE or Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions.
- Accesses to the Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers.
- Execution of SME instructions.

For an implementation that does not include either SVE or support for Advanced SIMD and floating-point, the exception is reported using the EC value `0b000000`.

CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid.

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

For exceptions taken from AArch64, CV is set to 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. See the description of the COND field for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COND, bits [23:20]

For exceptions taken from AArch64, this field is set to `0b1110`.

The condition code for the trapped instruction. This field is valid only for exceptions taken from AArch32, and only when the value of CV is 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:
  - If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
  - If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.

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- A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:
  - With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
  - With the COND value held in the instruction.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:
  - CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
  - CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.
- For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [19:0]

Reserved, RES0.

The following fields describe the configuration settings for the traps that are reported using EC value `0b000111`:

- CPACR_EL1.FPEN, for accesses to SIMD and floating-point registers trapped to EL1.
- CPTR_EL2.FPEN and CPTR_EL2.TFP, for accesses to SIMD and floating-point registers trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL3.TFP, for accesses to SIMD and floating-point registers trapped to EL3.

ISS encoding for an exception from an access to SVE functionality, resulting from CPACR_EL1.ZEN, CPTR_EL2.ZEN, CPTR_EL2.TZ, or CPTR_EL3.EZ

24 … 0
RES0

The accesses covered by this trap include:

- Execution of SVE instructions when the PE is not in Streaming SVE mode.
- Accesses to the SVE System registers, ZCR_ELx.

For an implementation that does not include SVE, the exception is reported using the EC value `0b000000`.

Bits [24:0]

Reserved, RES0.

The following fields describe the configuration settings for the traps that are reported using EC value `0b011001`:

- CPACR_EL1.ZEN, for execution of SVE instructions and accesses to SVE registers at EL0 or EL1, trapped to EL1.
- CPTR_EL2.ZEN and CPTR_EL2.TZ, for execution of SVE instructions and accesses to SVE registers at EL0, EL1, or EL2, trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL3.EZ, for execution of SVE instructions and accesses to SVE registers from all Exception levels, trapped to EL3.

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ISS encoding for an exception from an Illegal Execution state, or a PC or SP alignment fault

Bits [24:0]

Reserved, RES0.

There are no configuration settings for generating Illegal Execution state exceptions and PC alignment fault exceptions. For more information about PC alignment fault exceptions, see *PC alignment checking* on page D1-4631.

SP alignment checking on page D1-4631 describes the configuration settings for generating SP alignment fault exceptions.

ISS encoding for an exception from the Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions

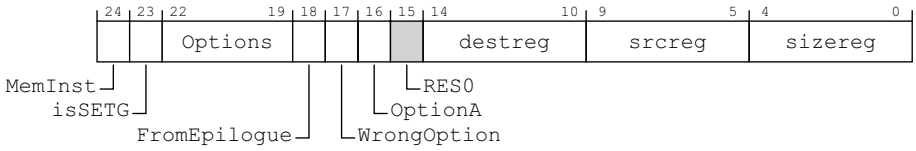

MemInst, bit [24]

Indicates the memory instruction class causing the exception.

`0b0` CPYFE*, CPYFM*, CPYE*, and CPYM* instructions.

`0b1` SETE*, SETM*, SETGE*, and SETGM* instructions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

isSETG, bit [23]

Indicates whether the instruction belongs to SETGM* or SETGE* class of instruction.

`0b0` Not a SETGM* or SETGE* instruction.

`0b1` SETGM* or SETGE* instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Options, bits [22:19]

Options : the Options field of the instruction.

For Memory Copy instructions, bits[22:19] forms the Options field, which holds the bits[15:12] of the instruction.

For Memory Set instructions:

- Bits[22:21] are RES0.
- Bits[20:19] form the Options field, which holds the bits[13:12] of the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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FromEpilogue, bit [18]

Indicates whether the instruction belongs to the epilogue class of Memory Copy or Memory Set instructions.

`0b0` Not an epilogue instruction.

`0b1` CPYE*, CPYFE*, SETE*, or SETGE* instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

WrongOption, bit [17]

Algorithm option.

`0b0` WrongOption is false.

`0b1` WrongOption is true.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

OptionA, bit [16]

Algorithm type indicated by the PSTATE.C bit.

`0b0` OptionB indicated by PSTATE.C is 0.

`0b1` OptionA indicated by PSTATE.C is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [15]

Reserved, RES0.

destreg, bits [14:10]

The destination register value from the issued instruction, containing the destination address.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

srcreg, bits [9:5]

The source register value from the issued instruction, containing either the source address or the source data.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

sizereg, bits [4:0]

The size register value from the issued instruction, containing the number of bytes to be transfered or set.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ISS encoding for an exception from HVC or SVC instruction execution

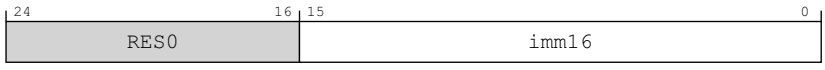

Bits [24:16]

Reserved, RES0.

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imm16, bits [15:0]

The value of the immediate field from the HVC or SVC instruction.

For an HVC instruction, and for an A64 SVC instruction, this is the value of the imm16 field of the issued instruction.

For an A32 or T32 SVC instruction:

- If the instruction is unconditional, then:
  - For the T32 instruction, this field is zero-extended from the imm8 field of the instruction.
  - For the A32 instruction, this field is the bottom 16 bits of the imm24 field of the instruction.
- If the instruction is conditional, this field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

In AArch32 state, the HVC instruction is unconditional, and a conditional SVC instruction generates an exception only if it passes its condition code check. Therefore, the syndrome information for these exceptions does not require conditionality information.

For T32 and A32 instructions, see SVC and HVC.

For A64 instructions, see SVC and HVC.

If FEAT_FGT is implemented, HFGITR_EL2.{SVC_EL1, SVC_EL0} control fine-grained traps on SVC execution.

ISS encoding for an exception from SMC instruction execution in AArch32 state

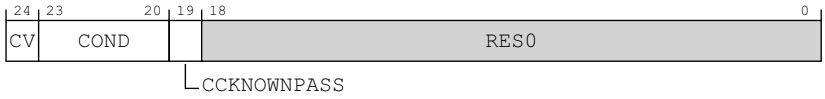

For an SMC instruction that completes normally and generates an exception that is taken to EL3, the ISS encoding is RES0.

For an SMC instruction that is trapped to EL2 from EL1 because HCR_EL2.TSC is 1, the ISS encoding is as shown in the diagram.

CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid.

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

For exceptions taken from AArch64, CV is set to 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. See the description of the COND field for more information.

This field is valid only if CCKNOWNPASS is 1, otherwise it is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COND, bits [23:20]

For exceptions taken from AArch64, this field is set to `0b1110`.

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The condition code for the trapped instruction. This field is valid only for exceptions taken from AArch32, and only when the value of CV is 1.

For exceptions taken from AArch32:

- When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:
  - If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
  - If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.
- A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:
  - With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
  - With the COND value held in the instruction.
- When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:
  - CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
  - CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.
- For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

This field is valid only if CCKNOWNPASS is 1, otherwise it is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CCKNOWNPASS, bit [19]

Indicates whether the instruction might have failed its condition code check.

`0b0` The instruction was unconditional, or was conditional and passed its condition code check.

`0b1` The instruction was conditional, and might have failed its condition code check.

Note

In an implementation in which an SMC instruction that fails it code check is not trapped, this field can always return the value 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [18:0]

Reserved, RES0.

HCR_EL2.TSC describes the configuration settings for trapping SMC instructions to EL2.

ISS encoding for an exception from SMC instruction execution in AArch64 state

24 … 16	15 … 0
RES0	imm16

Bits [24:16]

Reserved, RES0.

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imm16, bits [15:0]

The value of the immediate field from the issued SMC instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

The value of ISS[24:0] described here is used both:

- When an SMC instruction is trapped from EL1 modes.
- When an SMC instruction is not trapped, so completes normally and generates an exception that is taken to EL3.

HCR_EL2.TSC describes the configuration settings for trapping SMC from EL1 modes.

ISS encoding for an exception from MSR, MRS, or System instruction execution in AArch64 state

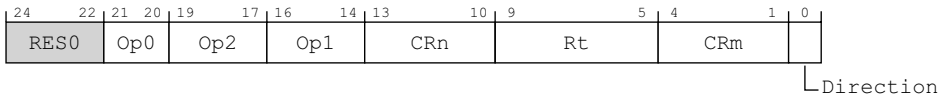

Bits [24:22]

Reserved, RES0.

Op0, bits [21:20]

The Op0 value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Op2, bits [19:17]

The Op2 value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Op1, bits [16:14]

The Op1 value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CRn, bits [13:10]

The CRn value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Rt, bits [9:5]

The Rt value from the issued instruction, the general-purpose register used for the transfer.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CRm, bits [4:1]

The CRm value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Direction, bit [0]

Indicates the direction of the trapped instruction.

`0b0` Write access, including MSR instructions.

`0b1` Read access, including MRS instructions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

For exceptions caused by System instructions, see *System instructions* on page C4-532 for the encoding values returned by an instruction.

The following fields describe configuration settings for generating the exception that is reported using EC value `0b011000`:

- If FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP, for EL0 accesses to IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1.
- SCTLR_EL1.UCI, for execution of cache maintenance instructions using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- SCTLR_EL1.UCT, for accesses to CTR_EL0 using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- SCTLR_EL1.DZE, for execution of DC ZVA instructions using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- SCTLR_EL1.UMA, for accesses to the PSTATE interrupt masks using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- CPACR_EL1.TTA, for accesses to the trace registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- MDSCR_EL1.TDCC, for accesses to the Debug Communications Channel (DCC) registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- If FEAT_FGT is implemented, MDCR_EL2.TDCC for accesses to the DCC registers at EL0 and EL1 trapped to EL2, and MDCR_EL3.TDCC for accesses to the DCC registers at EL0, EL1, and EL2 trapped to EL3.
- CNTKCTL_EL1.{EL0PTEN, EL0VTEN, EL0PCTEN, EL0VCTEN} accesses to the Generic Timer registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- PMUSERENR_EL0.{ER, CR, SW, EN}, for accesses to the Performance Monitor registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- AMUSERENR_EL0.EN, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TRVM, TVM}, for accesses to virtual memory control registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TDZ, for execution of DC ZVA instructions using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TTLB, for execution of TLB maintenance instructions using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TSW, TPC, TPU}, for execution of cache maintenance instructions using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TACR, for accesses to the Auxiliary Control Register, ACTLR_EL1, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.

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- HCR_EL2.TIDCP, for accesses to lockdown, DMA, and TCM operations using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- If FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP, for EL0 accesses to IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TID1, TID2, TID3}, for accesses to ID group 1, ID group 2 or ID group 3 registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TCPAC, for accesses to CPACR_EL1, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TTA, for accesses to the trace registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TTRF, for accesses to the trace filter control register, TRFCR_EL1, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDRA, for accesses to Debug ROM registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDOSA, for accesses to powerdown debug registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- CNTHCTL_EL2.{EL1PCEN, EL1PCTEN}, for accesses to the Generic Timer registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.TDA, for accesses to debug registers using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- MDCR_EL2.{TPM, TPMCR}, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.TAM, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.APK, for accesses to Pointer authentication key registers. using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{NV, NV1}, for Nested virtualization register access, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access, trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.AT, for execution of AT S1E* instructions, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access, trapped to EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{TERR, FIEN}, for accesses to RAS registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access, trapped to EL2.
- SCR_EL3.APK, for accesses to Pointer authentication key registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- SCR_EL3.ST, for accesses to the Counter-timer Physical Secure timer registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- SCR_EL3.{TERR, FIEN}, for accesses to RAS registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- CPTR_EL3.TCPAC, for accesses to CPTR_EL2 and CPACR_EL1 using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- CPTR_EL3.TTA, for accesses to the trace registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- MDCR_EL3.TTRF, for accesses to the trace filter control registers, TRFCR_EL1 and TRFCR_EL2, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.

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- MDCR_EL3.TDA, for accesses to debug registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- MDCR_EL3.TDOSA, for accesses to powerdown debug registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- MDCR_EL3.TPM, for accesses to Performance Monitor registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL3.
- CPTR_EL3.TAM, for accesses to Activity Monitors registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access, trapped to EL3.
- If FEAT_EVT is implemented, the following registers control traps for EL1 and EL0 Cache controls that use this EC value:
  - HCR_EL2.{TTLBOS, TTLBIS, TICAB, TOCU, TID4}.
  - HCR2.{TTLBIS, TICAB, TOCU, TID4}.
- If FEAT_FGT is implemented:
  - SCR_EL3.FGTEn, for accesses to the fine-grained trap registers, MSR or MRS access at EL2 trapped to EL3.
  - HFGRTR_EL2 for reads and HFGWTR_EL2 for writes of registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access at EL0 and EL1 trapped to EL2.
  - HFGITR_EL2 for execution of system instructions, MSR or MRS access trapped to EL2
  - HDFGRTR_EL2 for reads and HDFGWTR_EL2 for writes of registers, using AArch64 state, MSR or MRS access at EL0 and EL1 state trapped to EL2.
  - HAFGRTR_EL2 for reads of Activity Monitor counters, using AArch64 state, MRS access at EL0 and EL1 trapped to EL2.
- If FEAT_RNG_TRAP is implemented:
  - SCR_EL3.TRNDR for reads of RNDR and RNDRRS using AArch64 state, MRS access trapped to EL3.
- If FEAT_SME is implemented:
  - CPTR_EL3.ESM, for MSR or MRS accesses to SMPRI_EL1 at EL1, EL2, and EL3, trapped to EL3.
  - CPTR_EL3.ESM, for MSR or MRS accesses to SMPRIMAP_EL2 at EL2 and EL3, trapped to EL3.
  - SCTLR_EL1.EnTP2, for MSR or MRS accesses to TPIDR2_EL0 at EL0, trapped to EL1 or EL2.
  - SCTLR_EL2.EnTP2, for MSR or MRS accesses to TPIDR2_EL0 at EL0, trapped to EL2.
  - SCR_EL3.EnTP2, for MSR or MRS accesses to TPIDR2_EL0 at EL0, EL1, and EL2, trapped to EL3.
- If FEAT_NMI is implemented, HCRX_EL2.TALLINT, for MSR writes of ALLINT at EL1, trapped to EL2.

ISS encoding for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED exception to EL3

24 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [24:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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ISS encoding for an exception from an Instruction Abort

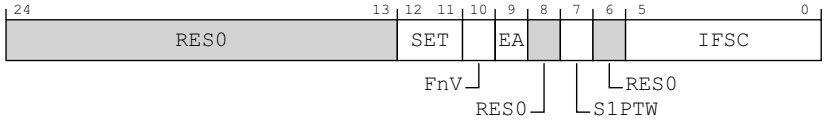

Bits [24:13]

Reserved, RES0.

SET, bits [12:11]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Synchronous Error Type. When IFSC is `0b010000`, describes the PE error state after taking the Instruction Abort exception.

`0b00` Recoverable state (UER).

`0b10` Uncontainable (UC).

`0b11` Restartable state (UEO).

All other values are reserved.

Note

Software can use this information to determine what recovery might be possible. Taking a synchronous External Abort exception might result in a PE state that is not recoverable.

This field is valid only if the IFSC code is `0b010000`. It is RES0 for all other aborts.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

FnV, bit [10]

FAR not Valid, for a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk.

`0b0` FAR is valid.

`0b1` FAR is not valid, and holds an UNKNOWN value.

This field is valid only if the IFSC code is `0b010000`. It is RES0 for all other aborts.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EA, bit [9]

External abort type. This bit can provide an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED classification of External aborts.

For any abort other than an External abort this bit returns a value of 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [8]

Reserved, RES0.

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S1PTW, bit [7]

For a stage 2 fault, indicates whether the fault was a stage 2 fault on an access made for a stage 1 translation table walk:

`0b0` Fault not on a stage 2 translation for a stage 1 translation table walk.

`0b1` Fault on the stage 2 translation of an access for a stage 1 translation table walk.

For any abort other than a stage 2 fault this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [6]

Reserved, RES0.

IFSC, bits [5:0]

Instruction Fault Status Code.

`0b000000` Address size fault, level 0 of translation or translation table base register.

`0b000001` Address size fault, level 1.

`0b000010` Address size fault, level 2.

`0b000011` Address size fault, level 3.

`0b000100` Translation fault, level 0.

`0b000101` Translation fault, level 1.

`0b000110` Translation fault, level 2.

`0b000111` Translation fault, level 3.

`0b001001` Access flag fault, level 1.

`0b001010` Access flag fault, level 2.

`0b001011` Access flag fault, level 3.

`0b001000` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Access flag fault, level 0.

`0b001100` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Permission fault, level 0.

`0b001101` Permission fault, level 1.

`0b001110` Permission fault, level 2.

`0b001111` Permission fault, level 3.

`0b010000` Synchronous External abort, not on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table.

`0b010011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b010100` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b010101` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b010110` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b010111` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b011000` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access, not on translation table walk.

`0b011011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*

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Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b011100` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*

Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b011101` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*

Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b011110` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*

Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b011111` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*

Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b100011` *When FEAT_RME is implemented and FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b100100` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b100101` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b100110` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b100111` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b101000` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault, not on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table.

`0b101001` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*

Address size fault, level -1.

`0b101011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*

Translation fault, level -1.

`0b110000` TLB conflict abort.

`0b110001` *When FEAT_HAFDBS is implemented:*

Unsupported atomic hardware update fault.

All other values are reserved.

For more information about the lookup level associated with a fault, see *The level associated with MMU faults* on page D5-4901.

If the S1PTW bit is set, then the level refers the level of the stage2 translation that is translating a stage 1 translation walk.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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ISS encoding for an exception due to SME functionality

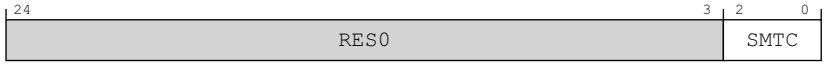

The accesses covered by this trap include:

- Execution of SME instructions.
- Execution of SVE and Advanced SIMD instructions, when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode.
- Direct accesses of SVCR, SMCR_EL1, SMCR_EL2, SMCR_EL3.

Bits [24:3]

Reserved, RES0.

SMTC, bits [2:0]

SME Trap Code. Identifies the reason for instruction trapping.

`0b000` Access to SME functionality trapped as a result of CPACR_EL1.SMEN, CPTR_EL2.SMEN, CPTR_EL2.TSM, or CPTR_EL3.ESM, that is not reported using EC `0b000000`.

`0b001` Advanced SIMD, SVE, or SVE2 instruction trapped because PSTATE.SM is 1.

`0b010` SME instruction trapped because PSTATE.SM is 0.

`0b011` SME instruction trapped because PSTATE.ZA is 0.

All other values are reserved.

The following fields describe the configuration settings for the traps that are reported using the EC value `0b011101`:

- CPACR_EL1.SMEN, for execution of SME instructions, SVE instructions when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, and instructions that directly access SVCR and SMCR_EL1 System registers at EL1 and EL0, trapped to EL1 or EL2.
- CPTR_EL2.SMEN and CPTR_EL2.TSM, for execution of SME instructions, SVE instructions when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, and instructions that directly access SVCR, SMCR_EL1, SMCR_EL2 at EL2, EL1, or EL0, trapped to EL2.
- CPTR_EL3.ESM, for execution of SME instructions, SVE instructions when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, and instructions that directly access SVCR, SMCR_EL1, SMCR_EL2, SMCR_EL3 from all Exception levels and any Security state, trapped to EL3.

ISS encoding for an exception from a Granule Protection Check

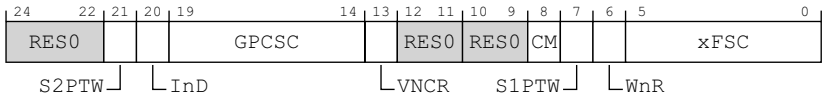

Bits [24:22]

Reserved, RES0.

S2PTW, bit [21]

Indicates whether the Granule Protection Check exception was on an access made for a stage 2 translation table walk.

`0b0` Fault not on a stage 2 translation table walk.

`0b1` Fault on a stage 2 translation table walk.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

InD, bit [20]

Indicates whether the Granule Protection Check exception was on an instruction or data access.

`0b0` Data access.

`0b1` Instruction access.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

GPCSC, bits [19:14]

Granule Protection Check Status Code.

`0b000000` GPT address size fault at level 0.

`0b000100` GPT walk fault at level 0.

`0b000101` GPT walk fault at level 1.

`0b001100` Granule protection fault at level 0.

`0b001101` Granule protection fault at level 1.

`0b010100` Synchronous External abort on GPT fetch at level 0.

`0b010101` Synchronous External abort on GPT fetch at level 1.

All other values are reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

VNCR, bit [13]

When FEAT_NV2 is implemented:

Indicates that the fault came from use of VNCR_EL2 register by EL1 code.

`0b0` The fault was not generated by the use of VNCR_EL2, by an MRS or MSR instruction executed at EL1.

`0b1` The fault was generated by the use of VNCR_EL2, by an MRS or MSR instruction executed at EL1.

This field is 0 in ESR_EL1.

When InD is '1', this field is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [12:11]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [10:9]

Reserved, RES0.

CM, bit [8]

Cache maintenance. Indicates whether the Data Abort came from a cache maintenance or address translation instruction:

`0b0` The Data Abort was not generated by the execution of one of the System instructions identified in the description of value 1.

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`0b1` The Data Abort was generated by either the execution of a cache maintenance instruction or by a synchronous fault on the execution of an address translation instruction. The DC ZVA, DC GVA, and DC GZVA instructions are not classified as cache maintenance instructions, and therefore their execution cannot cause this field to be set to 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

S1PTW, bit [7]

Indicates whether the Granule Protection Check exception was on an access for stage 2 translation for a stage 1 translation table walk:

`0b0` Fault not on a stage 2 translation for a stage 1 translation table walk.

`0b1` Fault on the stage 2 translation of an access for a stage 1 translation table walk.

For any abort other than a stage 2 fault this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

WnR, bit [6]

Write not Read. Indicates whether a synchronous abort was caused by an instruction writing to a memory location, or by an instruction reading from a memory location.

`0b0` Abort caused by an instruction reading from a memory location.

`0b1` Abort caused by an instruction writing to a memory location.

When InD is '1', this field is RES0.

For faults on cache maintenance and address translation instructions, this bit always returns a value of 1.

For faults from an atomic instruction that both reads and writes from a memory location, this bit is set to 0 if a read of the address specified by the instruction would have generated the fault which is being reported, otherwise it is set to 1. The architecture permits, but does not require, a relaxation of this requirement such that for all stage 2 aborts on stage 1 translation table walks for atomic instructions, the WnR bit is always 0.

This field is UNKNOWN for:

- An External abort on an Atomic access.
- A fault reported using a DFSC value of `0b110101` or `0b110001`, indicating an unsupported Exclusive or atomic access.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

xFSC, bits [5:0]

Instruction or Data Fault Status Code.

`0b100011` *When FEAT_RME is implemented and FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b100100` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b100101` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b100110` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

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`0b100111` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b101000` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault, not on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table.

All other values are reserved.

For more information about the lookup level associated with a fault, see *The level associated with MMU faults* on page D5-4901.

If the S1PTW bit is set, then the level refers the level of the stage2 translation that is translating a stage 1 translation walk.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ISS encoding for an exception from a Data Abort

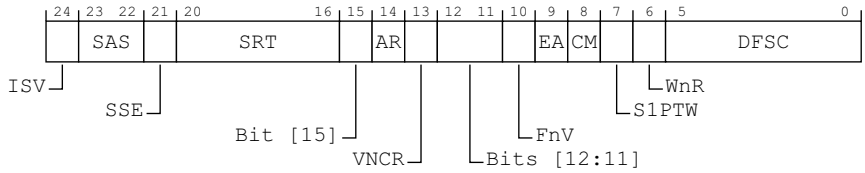

When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this ISS encoding includes ISS2, bits[36:32].

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this ISS encoding includes ISS2, bits[36:32].

ISV, bit [24]

Instruction Syndrome Valid. Indicates whether the syndrome information in ISS[23:14] is valid.

`0b0` No valid instruction syndrome. ISS[23:14] are RES0.

`0b1` ISS[23:14] hold a valid instruction syndrome.

In ESR_EL2, ISV is 1 when FEAT_LS64 is implemented and a memory access generated by an LD64B or ST64B instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault.

In ESR_EL2, ISV is 1 when FEAT_LS64_V is implemented and a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault.

In ESR_EL2, ISV is 1 when FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented and a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault.

For other faults reported in ESR_EL2, ISV is 0 except for the following stage 2 aborts:

- AArch64 loads and stores of a single general-purpose register (including the register specified with `0b11111`, including those with Acquire/Release semantics, but excluding Load Exclusive or Store Exclusive and excluding those with writeback).
- AArch32 instructions where the instruction:
  - Is an LDR, LDA, LDRT, LDRSH, LDRSHT, LDRH, LDAH, LDRHT, LDRSB, LDRSBT, LDRB, LDAB, LDRBT, STR, STL, STRT, STRH, STLH, STRHT, STRB, STLB, or STRBT instruction.

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— Is not performing register writeback.

— Is not using R15 as a source or destination register.

For these stage 2 aborts, ISV is UNKNOWN if the exception was generated in Debug state in memory access mode, and otherwise indicates whether ISS[23:14] hold a valid syndrome.

For faults reported in ESR_EL1 or ESR_EL3, ISV is 1 when FEAT_LS64 is implemented and a memory access generated by an LD64B or ST64B instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault.

For faults reported in ESR_EL1 or ESR_EL3, ISV is 1 when FEAT_LS64_V is implemented and a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault.

For faults reported in ESR_EL1 or ESR_EL3, ISV is 1 when FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented and a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault.

When FEAT_RAS is implemented, ISV is 0 for any synchronous External abort.

When FEAT_RAS is not implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether ISV is set to 1 or 0 on a synchronous External abort on a stage 2 translation table walk.

For ISS reporting, a stage 2 abort on a stage 1 translation table walk does not return a valid instruction syndrome, and therefore ISV is 0 for these aborts.

When FEAT_MTE is implemented, for a synchronous Tag Check Fault abort taken to ELx, ESR_ELx.FnV is 0 and FAR_ELx is valid.

When FEAT_MOPS is implemented, for a synchronous Data Abort on a Memory Copy and Memory Set instruction, ISV is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SAS, bits [23:22]

When ISV == 1:

Syndrome Access Size. Indicates the size of the access attempted by the faulting operation.

`0b00` Byte

`0b01` Halfword

`0b10` Word

`0b11` Doubleword

When FEAT_LS64 is implemented, if a memory access generated by an LD64B or ST64B instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is `0b11`.

When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is `0b11`.

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is `0b11`.

This field is UNKNOWN when the value of ISV is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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SSE, bit [21]

When ISV == 1:

Syndrome Sign Extend. For a byte, halfword, or word load operation, indicates whether the data item must be sign extended.

`0b0` Sign-extension not required.

`0b1` Data item must be sign-extended.

When FEAT_LS64 is implemented, if a memory access generated by an LD64B or ST64B instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 0.

When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 0.

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 0.

For all other operations, this field is 0.

This field is UNKNOWN when the value of ISV is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SRT, bits [20:16]

When ISV == 1:

Syndrome Register Transfer. The register number of the Wt/Xt/Rt operand of the faulting instruction.

If the exception was taken from an Exception level that is using AArch32, then this is the AArch64 view of the register. See *Mapping of the general-purpose registers between the Execution states* on page D1-4647.

This field is UNKNOWN when the value of ISV is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit[15]

When ISV == 1:

SF

Sixty Four bit general-purpose register transfer. Width of the register accessed by the instruction is 64-bit.

`0b0` Instruction loads/stores a 32-bit general-purpose register.

`0b1` Instruction loads/stores a 64-bit general-purpose register.

Note

This field specifies the register width identified by the instruction, not the Execution state.

When FEAT_LS64 is implemented, if a memory access generated by an LD64B or ST64B instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 1.

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When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 1.

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 1.

This field is UNKNOWN when the value of ISV is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When ISV == 0 and FEAT_SME is implemented:

FnP

FAR not Precise.

`0b0` The FAR holds the faulting virtual address that generated the Data Abort.

`0b1` The FAR holds any virtual address within the naturally-aligned granule that contains the faulting virtual address that generated a Data Abort due to an SVE contiguous vector load/store instruction in Streaming SVE mode, or an SME load/store instruction.

For more information about the naturally-aligned fault granule, see FAR_ELx (for example, FAR_EL1).

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

AR, bit [14]

When ISV == 1:

Acquire/Release.

`0b0` Instruction did not have acquire/release semantics.

`0b1` Instruction did have acquire/release semantics.

When FEAT_LS64 is implemented, if a memory access generated by an LD64B or ST64B instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 0.

When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 0.

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented, if a memory access generated by an ST64BV0 instruction generates a Data Abort for a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault, then this field is 0.

This field is UNKNOWN when the value of ISV is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VNCR, bit [13]

When FEAT_NV2 is implemented:

Indicates that the fault came from use of VNCR_EL2 register by EL1 code.

`0b0` The fault was not generated by the use of VNCR_EL2, by an MRS or MSR instruction executed at EL1.

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`0b1` The fault was generated by the use of VNCR_EL2, by an MRS or MSR instruction executed at EL1.

This field is 0 in ESR_EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits[12:11]

When DFSC == 0b00xxxx && DFSC != 0b000000:

LST

Load/Store Type. Used when a Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault generates a Data Abort.

`0b00` The instruction that generated the Data Abort is not specified.

`0b01` *When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented:*
An ST64BV instruction generated the Data Abort.

`0b10` *When FEAT_LS64 is implemented:*
An LD64B or ST64B instruction generated the Data Abort.

`0b11` *When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented:*
An ST64BV0 instruction generated the Data Abort.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_RAS is implemented and DFSC == 0b010000:

SET

Synchronous Error Type. When DFSC is `0b010000`, describes the PE error state after taking the Data Abort exception.

`0b00` Recoverable state (UER).

`0b10` Uncontainable (UC).

`0b11` Restartable state (UEO).

All other values are reserved.

Note

Software can use this information to determine what recovery might be possible. Taking a synchronous External Abort exception might result in a PE state that is not recoverable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

FnV, bit [10]

FAR not Valid, for a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk.

`0b0` FAR is valid.

`0b1` FAR is not valid, and holds an UNKNOWN value.

This field is valid only if the DFSC code is `0b010000`. It is RES0 for all other aborts.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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EA, bit [9]

External abort type. This bit can provide an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED classification of External aborts.

For any abort other than an External abort this bit returns a value of 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CM, bit [8]

Cache maintenance. Indicates whether the Data Abort came from a cache maintenance or address translation instruction:

`0b0` The Data Abort was not generated by the execution of one of the System instructions identified in the description of value 1.

`0b1` The Data Abort was generated by either the execution of a cache maintenance instruction or by a synchronous fault on the execution of an address translation instruction. The DC ZVA, DC GVA, and DC GZVA instructions are not classified as cache maintenance instructions, and therefore their execution cannot cause this field to be set to 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

S1PTW, bit [7]

For a stage 2 fault, indicates whether the fault was a stage 2 fault on an access made for a stage 1 translation table walk:

`0b0` Fault not on a stage 2 translation for a stage 1 translation table walk.

`0b1` Fault on the stage 2 translation of an access for a stage 1 translation table walk.

For any abort other than a stage 2 fault this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

WnR, bit [6]

Write not Read. Indicates whether a synchronous abort was caused by an instruction writing to a memory location, or by an instruction reading from a memory location.

`0b0` Abort caused by an instruction reading from a memory location.

`0b1` Abort caused by an instruction writing to a memory location.

For faults on cache maintenance and address translation instructions, this bit always returns a value of 1.

For faults from an atomic instruction that both reads and writes from a memory location, this bit is set to 0 if a read of the address specified by the instruction would have generated the fault which is being reported, otherwise it is set to 1. The architecture permits, but does not require, a relaxation of this requirement such that for all stage 2 aborts on stage 1 translation table walks for atomic instructions, the WnR bit is always 0.

This field is UNKNOWN for:

- An External abort on an Atomic access.
- A fault reported using a DFSC value of `0b110101` or `0b110001`, indicating an unsupported Exclusive or atomic access.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DFSC, bits [5:0]

Data Fault Status Code.

`0b000000` Address size fault, level 0 of translation or translation table base register.

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`0b000001` Address size fault, level 1.

`0b000010` Address size fault, level 2.

`0b000011` Address size fault, level 3.

`0b000100` Translation fault, level 0.

`0b000101` Translation fault, level 1.

`0b000110` Translation fault, level 2.

`0b000111` Translation fault, level 3.

`0b001001` Access flag fault, level 1.

`0b001010` Access flag fault, level 2.

`0b001011` Access flag fault, level 3.

`0b001000` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Access flag fault, level 0.

`0b001100` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Permission fault, level 0.

`0b001101` Permission fault, level 1.

`0b001110` Permission fault, level 2.

`0b001111` Permission fault, level 3.

`0b010000` Synchronous External abort, not on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table.

`0b010001` *When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:*
Synchronous Tag Check Fault.

`0b010011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b010100` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b010101` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b010110` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b010111` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b011000` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access, not on translation table walk.

`0b011011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b011100` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b011101` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b011110` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b011111` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*

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Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b100001` Alignment fault.

`0b100011` *When FEAT_RME is implemented and FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b100100` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b100101` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b100110` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b100111` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b101000` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault, not on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table.

`0b101001` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*

Address size fault, level -1.

`0b101011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*

Translation fault, level -1.

`0b110000` TLB conflict abort.

`0b110001` *When FEAT_HAFDBS is implemented:*

Unsupported atomic hardware update fault.

`0b110100` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault (Lockdown).

`0b110101` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault (Unsupported Exclusive or Atomic access).

All other values are reserved.

For more information about the lookup level associated with a fault, see *The level associated with MMU faults* on page D5-4901.

If the S1PTW bit is set, then the level refers the level of the stage2 translation that is translating a stage 1 translation walk.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ISS encoding for an exception from a trapped floating-point exception

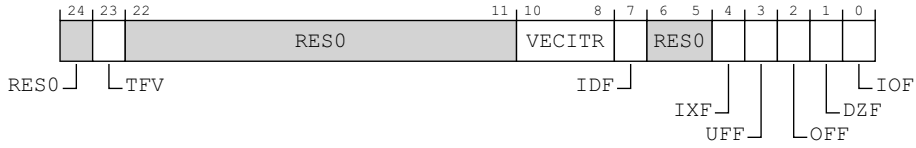

Bit [24]

Reserved, RES0.

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TFV, bit [23]

Trapped Fault Valid bit. Indicates whether the IDF, IXF, UFF, OFF, DZF, and IOF bits hold valid information about trapped floating-point exceptions.

`0b0` The IDF, IXF, UFF, OFF, DZF, and IOF bits do not hold valid information about trapped floating-point exceptions and are UNKNOWN.

`0b1` One or more floating-point exceptions occurred during an operation performed while executing the reported instruction. The IDF, IXF, UFF, OFF, DZF, and IOF bits indicate trapped floating-point exceptions that occurred. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page A1-65.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this field is set to 0 on an exception generated by a trapped floating-point exception from an instruction that is performing floating-point operations on more than one lane of a vector.

Note

This is not a requirement. Implementations can set this field to 1 on a trapped floating-point exception from an instruction and return valid information in the {IDF, IXF, UFF, OFF, DZF, IOF} fields.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [22:11]

Reserved, RES0.

VECITR, bits [10:8]

For a trapped floating-point exception from an instruction executed in AArch32 state this field is RES1.

For a trapped floating-point exception from an instruction executed in AArch64 state this field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IDF, bit [7]

Input Denormal floating-point exception trapped bit. If the TFV field is 0, this bit is UNKNOWN. Otherwise, the possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Input denormal floating-point exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Input denormal floating-point exception occurred during execution of the reported instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [6:5]

Reserved, RES0.

IXF, bit [4]

Inexact floating-point exception trapped bit. If the TFV field is 0, this bit is UNKNOWN. Otherwise, the possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Inexact floating-point exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Inexact floating-point exception occurred during execution of the reported instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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UFF, bit [3]

Underflow floating-point exception trapped bit. If the TFV field is 0, this bit is UNKNOWN. Otherwise, the possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Underflow floating-point exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Underflow floating-point exception occurred during execution of the reported instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

OFF, bit [2]

Overflow floating-point exception trapped bit. If the TFV field is 0, this bit is UNKNOWN. Otherwise, the possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Overflow floating-point exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Overflow floating-point exception occurred during execution of the reported instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DZF, bit [1]

Divide by Zero floating-point exception trapped bit. If the TFV field is 0, this bit is UNKNOWN. Otherwise, the possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Divide by Zero floating-point exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Divide by Zero floating-point exception occurred during execution of the reported instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IOF, bit [0]

Invalid Operation floating-point exception trapped bit. If the TFV field is 0, this bit is UNKNOWN. Otherwise, the possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Invalid Operation floating-point exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Invalid Operation floating-point exception occurred during execution of the reported instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

In an implementation that supports the trapping of floating-point exceptions:

- From an Exception level using AArch64, the FPCR.{IDE, IXE, UFE, OFE, DZE, IOE} bits enable each of the floating-point exception traps.
- From an Exception level using AArch32, the FPSCR.{IDE, IXE, UFE, OFE, DZE, IOE} bits enable each of the floating-point exception traps.

ISS encoding for an SError interrupt

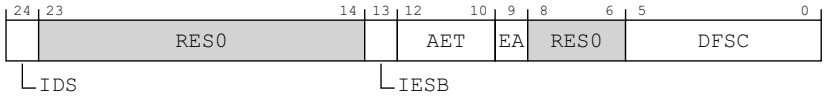

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IDS, bit [24]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome.

`0b0` Bits [23:0] of the ISS field holds the fields described in this encoding.

Note

If FEAT_RAS is not implemented, bits [23:0] of the ISS field are RES0.

`0b1` Bits [23:0] of the ISS field holds IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome information that can be used to provide additional information about the SError interrupt.

Note

This field was previously called ISV.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [23:14]

Reserved, RES0.

IESB, bit [13]

When FEAT_IESB is implemented:

Implicit error synchronization event.

`0b0` The SError interrupt was either not synchronized by the implicit error synchronization event or not taken immediately.

`0b1` The SError interrupt was synchronized by the implicit error synchronization event and taken immediately.

This field is valid only if the DFSC code is `0b010001`. It is RES0 for all other errors.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

AET, bits [12:10]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Asynchronous Error Type.

When DFSC is `0b010001`, describes the PE error state after taking the SError interrupt exception.

`0b000` Uncontainable (UC).

`0b001` Unrecoverable state (UEU).

`0b010` Restartable state (UEO).

`0b011` Recoverable state (UER).

`0b110` Corrected (CE).

All other values are reserved.

If multiple errors are taken as a single SError interrupt exception, the overall PE error state is reported.

Note

Software can use this information to determine what recovery might be possible. The recovery software must also examine any implemented fault records to determine the location and extent of the error.

This field is valid only if the DFSC code is `0b010001`. It is RES0 for all other errors.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EA, bit [9]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

External abort type. When DFSC is `0b010001`, provides an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED classification of External aborts.

This field is valid only if the DFSC code is `0b010001`. It is RES0 for all other errors.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [8:6]

Reserved, RES0.

DFSC, bits [5:0]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Data Fault Status Code.

`0b000000` Uncategorized error.

`0b010001` Asynchronous SError interrupt.

All other values are reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ISS encoding for an exception from execution of a Breakpoint instruction

24 … 16	15 … 0
RES0	Comment

Bits [24:16]

Reserved, RES0.

Comment, bits [15:0]

Set to the instruction comment field value, zero extended as necessary.

For the AArch32 BKPT instructions, the comment field is described as the immediate field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

For more information about generating these exceptions, see *Breakpoint Instruction exceptions* on page D2-4669.

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ISS encoding for an exception from a TSTART instruction

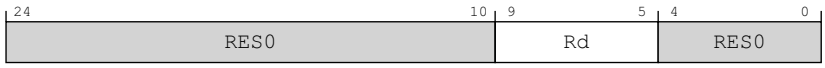

Bits [24:10]

Reserved, RES0.

Rd, bits [9:5]

The Rd value from the issued instruction, the general purpose register used for the destination.

Bits [4:0]

Reserved, RES0.

ISS encoding for an exception from Branch Target Identification instruction

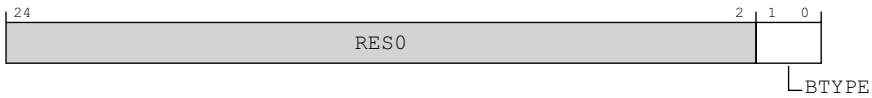

Bits [24:2]

Reserved, RES0.

BTYPE, bits [1:0]

This field is set to the PSTATE.BTYPE value that generated the Branch Target Exception.

For more information about generating these exceptions, see Chapter B1 *The AArch64 Application Level Programmers' Model*.

ISS encoding for an exception from a Pointer Authentication instruction when HCR_EL2.API == 0 || SCR_EL3.API == 0

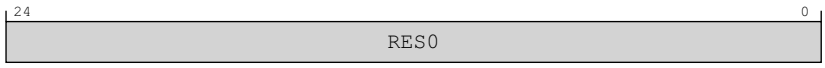

Bits [24:0]

Reserved, RES0.

For more information about generating these exceptions, see:

- HCR_EL2.API, for exceptions from Pointer authentication instructions, using AArch64 state, trapped to EL2.
- SCR_EL3.API, for exceptions from Pointer authentication instructions, using AArch64 state, trapped to EL3.

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ISS encoding for an exception from a Pointer Authentication instruction authentication failure

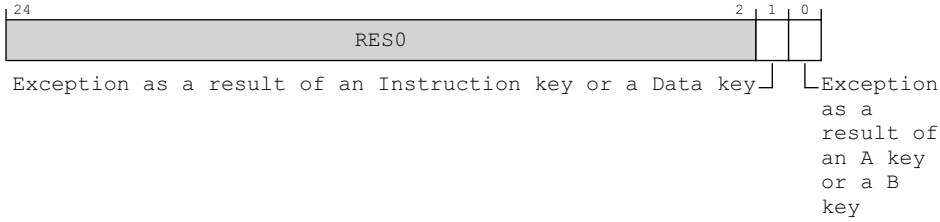

Bits [24:2]

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [1]

This field indicates whether the exception is as a result of an Instruction key or a Data key.

`0b0` Instruction Key.

`0b1` Data Key.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [0]

This field indicates whether the exception is as a result of an A key or a B key.

`0b0` A key.

`0b1` B key.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

The following instructions generate an exception when the Pointer Authentication Code (PAC) is incorrect:

- `AUTIASP`, `AUTIAZ`, `AUTIA1716`.
- `AUTIBSP`, `AUTIBZ`, `AUTIB1716`.
- `AUTIA`, `AUTDA`, `AUTIB`, `AUTDB`.
- `AUTIZA`, `AUTIZB`, `AUTDZA`, `AUTDZB`.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the following instructions generate an exception directly from the authorization failure, rather than changing the address in a way that will generate a Translation fault when the address is accessed:

- `RETAA`, `RETAB`.
- `BRAA`, `BRAB`, `BLRAA`, `BLRAB`.
- `BRAAZ`, `BRABZ`, `BLRAAZ`, `BLRABZ`.
- `ERETAA`, `ERETAB`.
- `LDRAA`, `LDRAB`, whether the authenticated address is written back to the base register or not.

Accessing ESR_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, ESR_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0101	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ESR_EL3;
```

MSR ESR_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0101	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ESR_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.40 FAR_EL1, Fault Address Register (EL1)

The FAR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the faulting Virtual Address for all synchronous Instruction or Data Abort, PC alignment fault and Watchpoint exceptions that are taken to EL1.

Configurations

AArch64 System register FAR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DFAR[31:0] (NS).

AArch64 System register FAR_EL1 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register IFAR[31:0] (NS).

Attributes

FAR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

63	32
Faulting Virtual Address for synchronous exceptions taken to EL1	

31	0
Faulting Virtual Address for synchronous exceptions taken to EL1	

Bits [63:0]

Faulting Virtual Address for synchronous exceptions taken to EL1. Exceptions that set the FAR_EL1 are Instruction Aborts (EC `0x20` or `0x21`), Data Aborts (EC `0x24` or `0x25`), PC alignment faults (EC `0x22`), and Watchpoints (EC `0x34` or `0x35`). ESR_EL1.EC holds the EC value for the exception.

For a synchronous External abort, if the VA that generated the abort was from an address range for which TCR_ELx.TBI{<0|1>} == 1 for the translation regime in use when the abort was generated, then the top eight bits of FAR_EL1 are UNKNOWN.

For a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk, this field is valid only if ESR_EL1.FnV is 0, and FAR_EL1 is UNKNOWN if ESR_EL1.FnV is 1.

If a memory fault that sets FAR_EL1, other than a Tag Check Fault, is generated from a data cache maintenance or other DC instruction, this field holds the address specified in the register argument of the instruction.

On an exception due to a Tag Check Fault caused by a data cache maintenance or other DC instruction, the address held in FAR_EL1 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED as one of the following:

- The lowest address that gave rise to the fault.
- The address specified in the register argument of the instruction as generated by MMU faults caused by DC ZVA.

If the exception that updates FAR_EL1 is taken from an Exception level using AArch32, the top 32 bits are all zero, unless both of the following apply, in which case the top 32 bits of FAR_ELx are `0x00000001`:

- The faulting address was generated by a load or store instruction that sequentially incremented from address `0xFFFFFFFF`. Such a load or store instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.
- The implementation treats such incrementing as setting bit[32] of the virtual address to 1.

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When FEAT_SME is implemented, and the PE sets ESR_EL1.ISV to 0 and ESR_EL1.FnP to 1 on taking a Data Abort exception or Watchpoint exception, the PE sets FAR_EL1 to any address within the naturally-aligned fault granule that contains the virtual address of the memory access that generated the Data Abort or Watchpoint exception.

The naturally-aligned fault granule is one of:

- When ESR_EL1.DFSC is `0b010001`, indicating a Synchronous Tag Check fault, it is a 16-byte tag granule.
- When ESR_EL1.DFSC is `0b11010x`, indicating an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault, it is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED granule.
- Otherwise, it is the smallest implemented translation granule.

When FEAT_MOPS is implemented, the value in FAR_EL1 on a synchronous exception from any of the Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions represents the first element that has not been copied or set, and is determined as follows:

- For a Data Abort generated by the MMU, the value is within the address range of the current translation granule, aligned to the size of the current translation granule of the address that generated the Data Abort. Bits [n-1:0] of the value are UNKNOWN, where 2^n is the translation granule size in bytes.
- For a Data Abort generated by a Tag Check failure, the value is the lowest address that failed the Tag Check within the block size of the load or store.
- For a Watchpoint exception, the value is an address range of the size defined by the DCZID_EL0.BS field. This address does not need to be the element with a watchpoint, but can be some earlier element.
- Otherwise, the value is the lowest address in the block size of the load or store.

For a Data Abort or Watchpoint exception, if address tagging is enabled for the address accessed by the data access that caused the exception, then this field includes the tag. For more information about address tagging, see *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770.

For a synchronous Tag Check Fault abort, bits[63:60] are UNKNOWN.

Execution at EL0 makes FAR_EL1 become UNKNOWN.

Note

The address held in this field is an address accessed by the instruction fetch or data access that caused the exception that actually gave rise to the instruction or data abort. It is the lower address that gave rise to the fault. Where different faults from different addresses arise from the same instruction, such as for an instruction that loads or stores an unaligned address that crosses a page boundary, the architecture does not prioritize between those different faults.

For all other exceptions taken to EL1, FAR_EL1 is UNKNOWN.

FAR_EL1 is made UNKNOWN on an exception return from EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing FAR_EL1

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic FAR_EL1 or FAR_EL12 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, FAR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0110	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.FAR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x220];
    else
        X[t, 64] = FAR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = FAR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = FAR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = FAR_EL1;
```

MSR FAR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0110	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.FAR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x220] = X[t, 64];
    else
        FAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        FAR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        FAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    FAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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MRS <Xt>, FAR_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0110	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x220];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = FAR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = FAR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MSR FAR_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0110	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        NVMem[0x220] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        FAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        FAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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MRS <Xt>, FAR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0110	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = FAR_EL1;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = FAR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = FAR_EL2;
```

MSR FAR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0110	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        FAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    FAR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    FAR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.41 FAR_EL2, Fault Address Register (EL2)

The FAR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the faulting Virtual Address for all synchronous Instruction or Data Abort, PC alignment fault and Watchpoint exceptions that are taken to EL2.

Configurations

AArch64 System register FAR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HDFAR[31:0].

AArch64 System register FAR_EL2 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HIFAR[31:0].

AArch64 System register FAR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DFAR[31:0] (S) when EL2 is implemented.

AArch64 System register FAR_EL2 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register IFAR[31:0] (S) when EL2 is implemented.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

FAR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

63 … 32	31 … 0
Faulting Virtual Address for synchronous exceptions taken to EL2	Faulting Virtual Address for synchronous exceptions taken to EL2

Bits [63:0]

Faulting Virtual Address for synchronous exceptions taken to EL2. Exceptions that set the FAR_EL2 are Instruction Aborts (EC `0x20` or `0x21`), Data Aborts (EC `0x24` or `0x25`), PC alignment faults (EC `0x22`), and Watchpoints (EC `0x34` or `0x35`). ESR_EL2.EC holds the EC value for the exception.

For a synchronous External abort, if the VA that generated the abort was from an address range for which TCR_ELx.TBI{<0|1>} == 1 for the translation regime in use when the abort was generated, then the top eight bits of FAR_EL2 are UNKNOWN.

For a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk, this field is valid only if ESR_EL2.FnV is 0, and FAR_EL2 is UNKNOWN if ESR_EL2.FnV is 1.

If a memory fault that sets FAR_EL2, other than a Tag Check Fault, is generated from a data cache maintenance or other DC instruction, this field holds the address specified in the register argument of the instruction.

On an exception due to a Tag Check Fault caused by a data cache maintenance or other DC instruction, the address held in FAR_EL2 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED as one of the following:

- The lowest address that gave rise to the fault.
- The address specified in the register argument of the instruction as generated by MMU faults caused by DC ZVA.

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If the exception that updates FAR_EL2 is taken from an Exception level using AArch32, the top 32 bits are all zero, unless both of the following apply, in which case the top 32 bits of FAR_ELx are `0x00000001`:

- The faulting address was generated by a load or store instruction that sequentially incremented from address `0xFFFFFFFF`. Such a load or store instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.
- The implementation treats such incrementing as setting bit[32] of the virtual address to 1.

When FEAT_SME is implemented, and the PE sets ESR_EL2.ISV to 0 and ESR_EL2.FnP to 1 on taking a Data Abort exception or Watchpoint exception, the PE sets FAR_EL2 to any address within the naturally-aligned fault granule that contains the virtual address of the memory access that generated the Data Abort or Watchpoint exception.

The naturally-aligned fault granule is one of:

- When ESR_EL2.DFSC is `0b010001`, indicating a Synchronous Tag Check fault, it is a 16-byte tag granule.
- When ESR_EL2.DFSC is `0b11010x`, indicating an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault, it is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED granule.
- Otherwise, it is the smallest implemented translation granule.

When FEAT_MOPS is implemented, the value in FAR_EL2 on a synchronous exception from any of the Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions represents the first element that has not been copied or set, and is determined as follows:

- For a Data Abort generated by the MMU, the value is within the address range of the current translation granule, aligned to the size of the current translation granule of the address that generated the Data Abort. Bits [n-1:0] of the value are UNKNOWN, where 2^n is the translation granule size in bytes.
- For a Data Abort generated by a Tag Check failure, the value is the lowest address that failed the Tag Check within the block size of the load or store.
- For a Watchpoint exception, the value is an address range of the size defined by the DCZID_EL0.BS field. This address does not need to be the element with a watchpoint, but can be some earlier element.
- Otherwise, the value is the lowest address in the block size of the load or store.

For a Data Abort or Watchpoint exception, if address tagging is enabled for the address accessed by the data access that caused the exception, then this field includes the tag. For more information about address tagging, see *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770.

For a synchronous Tag Check Fault abort, bits[63:60] are UNKNOWN.

Execution at EL1 or EL0 makes FAR_EL2 become UNKNOWN.

Note

The address held in this field is an address accessed by the instruction fetch or data access that caused the exception that actually gave rise to the instruction or data abort. It is the lower address that gave rise to the fault. Where different faults from different addresses arise from the same instruction, such as for an instruction that loads or stores an unaligned address that crosses a page boundary, the architecture does not prioritize between those different faults.

For all other exceptions taken to EL2, FAR_EL2 is UNKNOWN.

FAR_EL2 is made UNKNOWN on an exception return from EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing FAR_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic FAR_EL2 or FAR_EL1 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

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Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, FAR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0110	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = FAR_EL1;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = FAR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = FAR_EL2;
```

MSR FAR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0110	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        FAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    FAR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    FAR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, FAR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0110	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.FAR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
```


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```
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x220];
    else
        X[t, 64] = FAR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = FAR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = FAR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = FAR_EL1;
```

MSR FAR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0110	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.FAR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x220] = X[t, 64];
    else
        FAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        FAR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        FAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    FAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.42 FAR_EL3, Fault Address Register (EL3)

The FAR_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the faulting Virtual Address for all synchronous Instruction or Data Abort and PC alignment fault exceptions that are taken to EL3.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to FAR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

FAR_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

63	32
Faulting Virtual Address for synchronous exceptions taken to EL3	

31	0
Faulting Virtual Address for synchronous exceptions taken to EL3	

Bits [63:0]

Faulting Virtual Address for synchronous exceptions taken to EL3. Exceptions that set the FAR_EL3 are Instruction Aborts (EC `0x20` or `0x21`), Data Aborts (EC `0x24` or `0x25`), and PC alignment faults (EC `0x22`). ESR_EL3.EC holds the EC value for the exception.

For a synchronous External abort, if the VA that generated the abort was from an address range for which TCR_ELx.TBI{<0|1>} == 1 for the translation regime in use when the abort was generated, then the top eight bits of FAR_EL3 are UNKNOWN.

For a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk, this field is valid only if ESR_EL3.FnV is 0, and FAR_EL3 is UNKNOWN if ESR_EL3.FnV is 1.

If a memory fault that sets FAR_EL3, other than a Tag Check Fault, is generated from a data cache maintenance or other DC instruction, this field holds the address specified in the register argument of the instruction.

On an exception due to a Tag Check Fault caused by a data cache maintenance or other DC instruction, the address held in FAR_EL3 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED as one of the following:

- The lowest address that gave rise to the fault.
- The address specified in the register argument of the instruction as generated by MMU faults caused by DC ZVA.

If the exception that updates FAR_EL3 is taken from an Exception level using AArch32, the top 32 bits are all zero, unless both of the following apply, in which case the top 32 bits of FAR_ELx are `0x00000001`:

- The faulting address was generated by a load or store instruction that sequentially incremented from address `0xFFFFFFFF`. Such a load or store instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.
- The implementation treats such incrementing as setting bit[32] of the virtual address to 1.

When FEAT_SME is implemented, and the PE sets ESR_EL3.ISV to 0 and ESR_EL3.FnP to 1 on taking a Data Abort exception, the PE sets FAR_EL3 to any address within the naturally-aligned fault granule that contains the virtual address of the memory access that generated the Data Abort.

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The naturally-aligned fault granule is one of:

- When ESR_EL3.DFSC is `0b010001`, indicating a Synchronous Tag Check fault, it is a 16-byte tag granule.
- When ESR_EL3.DFSC is `0b11010x`, indicating an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault, it is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED granule.
- Otherwise, it is the smallest implemented translation granule.

When FEAT_MOPS is implemented, the value in FAR_EL3 on a synchronous exception from any of the Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions represents the first element that has not been copied or set, and is determined as follows:

- For a Data Abort generated by the MMU, the value is within the address range of the current translation granule, aligned to the size of the current translation granule of the address that generated the Data Abort. Bits [n-1:0] of the value are UNKNOWN, where 2^n is the translation granule size in bytes.
- For a Data Abort generated by a Tag Check failure, the value is the lowest address that failed the Tag Check within the block size of the load or store.
- Otherwise, the value is the lowest address in the block size of the load or store.

For a Data Abort exception, if address tagging is enabled for the address accessed by the data access that caused the exception, then this field includes the tag. For more information about address tagging, see *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770.

For a synchronous Tag Check Fault abort, bits[63:60] are UNKNOWN.

Execution at EL2, EL1, or EL0 makes FAR_EL3 become UNKNOWN.

Note

The address held in this register is an address accessed by the instruction fetch or data access that caused the exception that actually gave rise to the instruction or data abort. It is the lowest address that gave rise to the fault. Where different faults from different addresses arise from the same instruction, such as for an instruction that loads or stores an unaligned address that crosses a page boundary, the architecture does not prioritize between those different faults.

For all other exceptions taken to EL3, FAR_EL3 is UNKNOWN.

FAR_EL3 is made UNKNOWN on an exception return from EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing FAR_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, FAR_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0110	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = FAR_EL3;
```


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MSR FAR_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0110	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    FAR_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.43 FPEXC32_EL2, Floating-Point Exception Control register

The FPEXC32_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Allows access to the AArch32 register FPEXC from AArch64 state only. Its value has no effect on execution in AArch64 state.

Configurations

AArch64 System register FPEXC32_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register FPEXC[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to FPEXC32_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented but EL3 is implemented, and EL1 is capable of using AArch32, then this register is not RES0.

Implemented only if the implementation includes the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality.

Attributes

FPEXC32_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

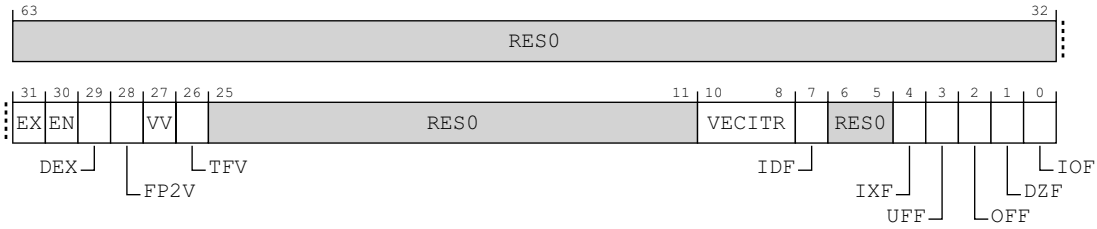

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

EX, bit [31]

Exception bit. From Armv8, this bit is RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EN, bit [30]

Enables access to the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality from all Exception levels, except that setting this field to 0 does not disable the following:

- VMSR accesses to the FPEXC or FPSID.
- VMRS accesses from the FPEXC, FPSID, MVFR0, MVFR1, or MVFR2.

`0b0` Accesses to the FPSCR, and any of the SIMD and floating-point registers Q0-Q15, including their views as D0-D31 registers or S0-S31 registers, are UNDEFINED at all Exception levels.

`0b1` This control permits access to the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality at all Exception levels.

Execution of Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions in AArch32 state can be disabled or trapped by the following controls:

- CPACR.cp10, or, if executing at EL0, CPACR_EL1.FPEN.

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- FPEXC.EN.
- If executing in Non-secure state:
  - HCPTR.TCP10, or if EL2 is using AArch64, CPTR_EL2.TFP.
  - NSACR.cp10, or if EL3 is using AArch64, CPTR_EL3.TFP.
- For Advanced SIMD instructions only:
  - CPACR.ASEDIS.
  - If executing in Non-secure state, HCPTR.TASE and NSACR.NSTRCDIS.

See the descriptions of the controls for more information.

Note

When executing at EL0 using AArch32:

- If EL1 is using AArch64, then the Effective value of FPEXC.EN is 1.
- If EL2 is using AArch64 and is enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, and the Effective value of HCR_EL2.RW is 1, then the Effective value of FPEXC.EN is 1. However, Arm deprecates using the value of FPEXC32_EL2.EN to determine behavior.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DEX, bit [29]

Defined synchronous exception on floating-point execution.

This field identifies whether a synchronous exception generated by the attempted execution of an instruction was generated by an unallocated encoding. The instruction must be in the encoding space that is identified by the pseudocode function ExecutingCP10or11Instr() returning TRUE. This field also indicates whether the FPEXC32_EL2.TFV field is valid.

The meaning of this bit is:

`0b0` The exception was generated by the attempted execution of an unallocated instruction in the encoding space that is identified by the pseudocode function ExecutingCP10or11Instr(). If FPEXC32_EL2.TFV is RW then it is invalid and UNKNOWN. If FPEXC32_EL2.{IDF, IXF, UFF, OFF, DZF, IOF} are RW then they are invalid and UNKNOWN.

`0b1` The exception was generated during the execution of an allocated encoding. FPEXC32_EL2.TFV is valid and indicates the cause of the exception.

On an exception that sets this bit to 1 the exception-handling routine must clear this bit to 0.

On an implementation that both does not support trapping of floating-point exceptions and implements the AArch32 FPSCR.{Stride, Len} fields as RAZ, this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

FP2V, bit [28]

FPINST2 instruction valid bit. From Armv8, this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

VV, bit [27]

VECITR valid bit. From Armv8, this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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TFV, bit [26]

Trapped Fault Valid bit. Valid only when the value of FPEXC.DEX is 1. When valid, it indicates the cause of the exception and therefore whether the FPEXC.{IDF, IXF, UFF, OFF, DZF, IOF} bits are valid.

`0b0` The exception was caused by the execution of a floating-point VABS, VADD, VDIV, VFMA, VFMS, VFNMA, VFNMS, VMLA, VMLS, VMOV, VMUL, VNEG, VNMLA, VNMLS, VNMUL, VSQRT, or VSUB instruction when one or both of FPSCR.{Stride, Len} was non-zero. If the FPEXC.{IDF, IXF, UFF, OFF, DZF, IOF} bits are RW then they are invalid and UNKNOWN.

`0b1` FPEXC.{IDF, IXF, UFF, OFF, DZF, IOF} indicate the presence of trapped floating-point exceptions that had occurred at the time of the exception. Bits are set for all trapped exceptions that had occurred at the time of the exception.

This bit returns a status value and ignores writes.

When the value of FPEXC.DEX is 0 and this bit is RW, this bit is invalid and UNKNOWN.

On an implementation that does not support the trapping of floating-point exceptions this bit is RAZ/WI.

On an implementation that supports the trapping of floating-point exceptions and implements FPSCR.{Stride, Len} as RAZ, this bit is RAO/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [25:11]

Reserved, RES0.

VECITR, bits [10:8]

Vector iteration count. From Armv8, this field is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IDF, bit [7]

Input Denormal trapped exception bit. Valid only when the value of FPEXC.TFV is 1. When valid, it indicates whether an Input Denormal exception occurred while FPSCR.IDE was 1:

`0b0` Input Denormal exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Input Denormal exception has occurred.

Input Denormal exceptions can occur only when FPSCR.FZ is 1.

Note

A half-precision floating-point value that is flushed to zero because the value of FPSCR.FZ16 is 1 does not generate an Input Denormal exception.

This bit must be cleared to 0 by the exception-handling routine.

When the value of FPEXC32_EL2.TFV is 0 and this bit is RW, this bit is invalid and UNKNOWN.

On an implementation that does not support the trapping of floating-point exceptions this bit is RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [6:5]

Reserved, RES0.

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IXF, bit [4]

Inexact trapped exception bit. Valid only when the value of FPEXC.TFV is 1. When valid, it indicates whether an Inexact exception occurred while FPSCR.IXE was 1:

`0b0` Inexact exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Inexact exception has occurred.

This bit must be cleared to 0 by the exception-handling routine.

When the value of FPEXC.TFV is 0 and this bit is RW, this bit is invalid and UNKNOWN.

On an implementation that does not support the trapping of floating-point exceptions this bit is RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

UFF, bit [3]

Underflow trapped exception bit. Valid only when the value of FPEXC.TFV is 1. When valid, it indicates whether an Underflow exception occurred while FPSCR.UFE was 1:

`0b0` Underflow exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Underflow exception has occurred.

Underflow trapped exceptions can occur:

- On half-precision data-processing instructions only when FPSCR.FZ16 is 0.
- Otherwise only when FPSCR.FZ is 0.

This bit must be cleared to 0 by the exception-handling routine.

When the value of FPEXC32_EL2.TFV is 0 and this bit is RW, this bit is invalid and UNKNOWN.

On an implementation that does not support the trapping of floating-point exceptions this bit is RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

OFF, bit [2]

Overflow trapped exception bit. Valid only when the value of FPEXC.TFV is 1. When valid, it indicates whether an Overflow exception occurred while FPSCR.OFE was 1:

`0b0` Overflow exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Overflow exception has occurred.

This bit must be cleared to 0 by the exception-handling routine.

When the value of FPEXC.TFV is 0 and this bit is RW, this bit is invalid and UNKNOWN.

On an implementation that does not support the trapping of floating-point exceptions this bit is RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DZF, bit [1]

Divide by Zero trapped exception bit. Valid only when the value of FPEXC.TFV is 1. When valid, it indicates whether a Divide by Zero exception occurred while FPSCR.DZE was 1:

`0b0` Divide by Zero exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Divide by Zero exception has occurred.

This bit must be cleared to 0 by the exception-handling routine.

When the value of FPEXC.TFV is 0 and this bit is RW, this bit is invalid and UNKNOWN.

On an implementation that does not support the trapping of floating-point exceptions this bit is RAZ/WI.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IOF, bit [0]

Invalid Operation trapped exception bit. Valid only when the value of FPEXC.TFV is 1. When valid, it indicates whether an Invalid Operation exception occurred while FPSCR.IOE was 1:

`0b0` Invalid Operation exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Invalid Operation exception has occurred.

This bit must be cleared to 0 by the exception-handling routine.

When the value of FPEXC.TFV is 0 and this bit is RW, this bit is invalid and UNKNOWN.

On an implementation that does not support the trapping of floating-point exceptions this bit is RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing FPEXC32_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, FPEXC32_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0101	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        X[t, 64] = FPEXC32_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        X[t, 64] = FPEXC32_EL2;
```


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MSR FPEXC32_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0101	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        FPEXC32_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        FPEXC32_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.44 GCR_EL1, Tag Control Register.

The GCR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Tag Control Register.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_MTE2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to GCR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

GCR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

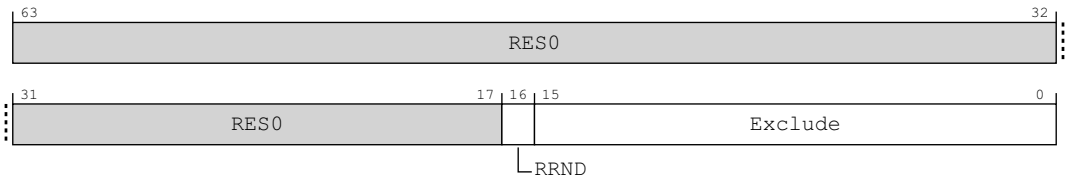

Bits [63:17]

Reserved, RES0.

RRND, bit [16]

Controls generation of tag values by the IRG instruction.

`0b0` IRG generates a tag value as defined by RandomTag().

`0b1` IRG generates an implementation-specific tag value with a distribution of tag values no worse than generated with GCR_EL1.RRND == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Exclude, bits [15:0]

Allocation Tag values excluded from selection by ChooseNonExcludedTag().

If all bits of GCR_EL1.Exclude are 1, then the Allocation Tag value 0 will be used.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing GCR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, GCR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.ATA == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = GCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = GCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = GCR_EL1;
```

MSR GCR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.ATA == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        GCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        GCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    GCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.45 GMID_EL1, Multiple tag transfer ID register

The GMID_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Indicates the block size that is accessed by the LDGM and STGM System instructions.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_MTE2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to GMID_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

GMID_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

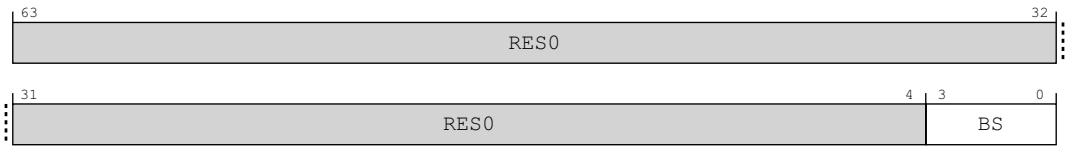

Bits [63:4]

Reserved, RES0.

BS, bits [3:0]

Log_2 of the block size in words. The minimum supported size is 16B (value == 2) and the maximum is 256B (value == 6).

Accessing GMID_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, GMID_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b001	0b0000	0b0000	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID5 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = GMID_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = GMID_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = GMID_EL1;
```


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D13.2.46 HACR_EL2, Hypervisor Auxiliary Control Register

The HACR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls trapping to EL2 of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED aspects of EL1 or EL0 operation.

Note

Arm recommends that the values in this register do not cause unnecessary traps to EL2 when HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}.

Configurations

AArch64 System register HACR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HACR[31:0].

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

HACR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

63 … 32
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

31 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing HACR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, HACR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = HACR_EL2;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = HACR_EL2;
```

MSR HACR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HACR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    HACR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.47 HAFGRTR_EL2, Hypervisor Activity Monitors Fine-Grained Read Trap Register

The HAFGRTR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides controls for traps of MRS reads of Activity Monitors System registers.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented and FEAT_FGT is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to HAFGRTR_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

HAFGRTR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

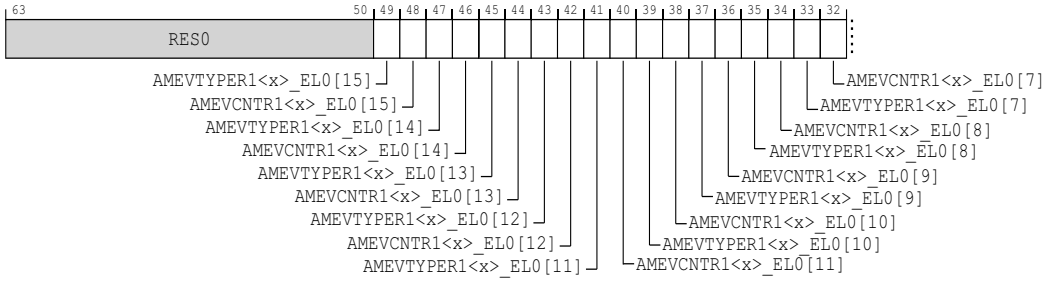

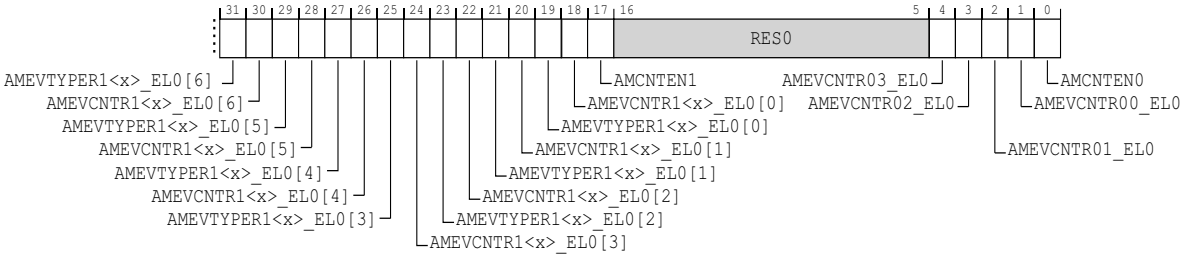

Bits [63:50]

Reserved, RES0.

AMEVTYPER1<x>_EL0, bit [19+2x], for x = 15 to 0

When AMEVTYPER1<x> is implemented:

AMEVTYPER1<x>_EL0

Trap MRS reads of AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MRC reads of AMEVTYPER1<n> at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MRC reads of AMEVTYPER1<n> at EL0 using AArch32 are not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the read generates a higher priority exception:

- `MRS` reads of AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- `MRC` reads of AMEVTYPER1<n> at EL0 using AArch32 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x03`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

AMEVCNTR1<x>_EL0, bit [18+2x], for x = 15 to 0

When AMEVCNTR1<x> is implemented:

AMEVCNTR1<x>_EL0

Trap `MRS` reads of AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and `MRC` reads of AMEVCNTR1<n> at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and `MRC` reads of AMEVCNTR1<n> at EL0 using AArch32 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the read generates a higher priority exception:

- `MRS` reads of AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- `MRC` reads of AMEVCNTR1<n> at EL0 using AArch32 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x03`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

AMCNTEN<x>. bit [17x], for x = 1 to 0

Trap `MRS` reads and `MRC` reads of multiple System registers.

Enables a trap to EL2 the following operations:

- At EL1 and EL0 using AArch64: `MRS` reads of AMCNTENCLR<x>_EL0 and AMCNTENSET<x>_EL0.
- At EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64: `MRC` reads of AMCNTENCLR<x> and AMCNTENSET<x>.

`0b0` The operations listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the read generates a higher priority exception:

- `MRS` reads at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 of AMCNTENCLR<x>_EL0 and AMCNTENSET<x>_EL0 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- `MRC` reads at EL0 using AArch32 of AMCNTENCLR<x> and AMCNTENSET<x> are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x03`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

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Bits [16:5]

Reserved, RES0.

AMEVCNTR0<x>_EL0, bit [x+1], for x = 3 to 0

Trap MRS reads of AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MRC reads of AMEVCNTR0<n> at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MRC reads of AMEVCNTR0<n> at EL0 using AArch32 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the read generates a higher priority exception:

- MRS reads of AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18.
- MRC reads of AMEVCNTR0<n> at EL0 using AArch32 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x03.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Accessing HAFGRTR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, HAFGRTR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0011	0b0001	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x1E8];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = HAFGRTR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = HAFGRTR_EL2;
```


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MSR HAFGRTR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0011	0b0001	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x1E8] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        HAFGRTR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    HAFGRTR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.48 HCR_EL2, Hypervisor Configuration Register

The HCR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides configuration controls for virtualization, including defining whether various operations are trapped to EL2.

Configurations

AArch64 System register HCR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HCR[31:0].

AArch64 System register HCR_EL2 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HCR2[31:0].

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

The bits in this register behave as if they are 0 for all purposes other than direct reads of the register if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

HCR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

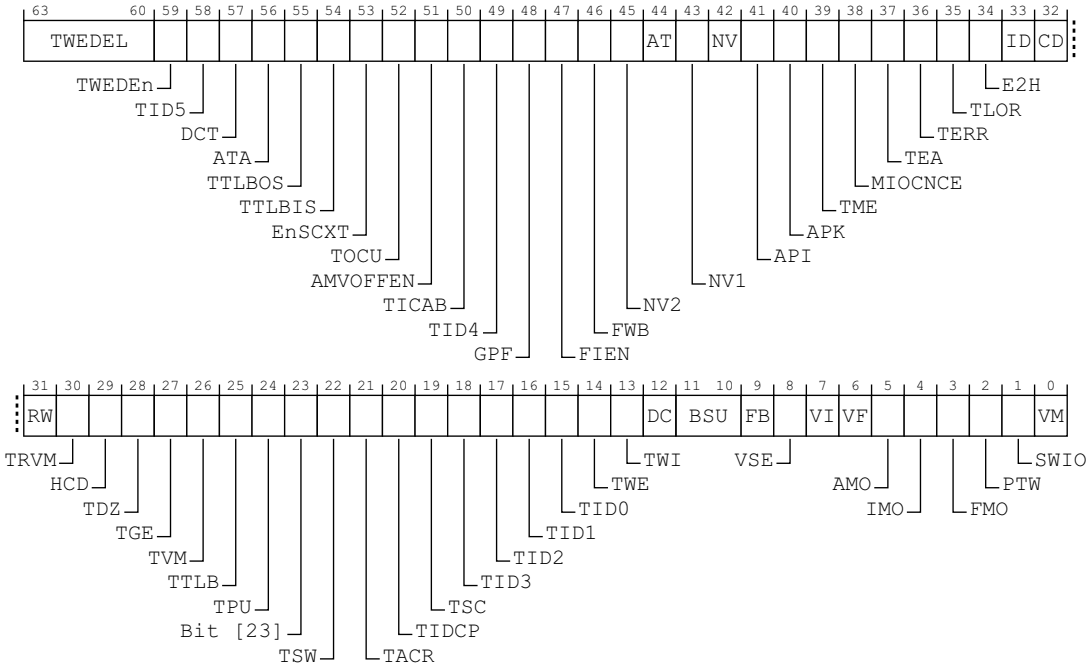

TWEDEL, bits [63:60]

When FEAT_TWED is implemented:

TWE Delay. A 4-bit unsigned number that, when HCR_EL2.TWEDEn is 1, encodes the minimum delay in taking a trap of WFE* caused by HCR_EL2.TWE as $2^{(TWEDEL + 8)}$ cycles.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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TWEDEn, bit [59]

When FEAT_TWED is implemented:

TWE Delay Enable. Enables a configurable delayed trap of the WFE* instruction caused by HCR_EL2.TWE.

`0b0` The delay for taking the trap is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b1` The delay for taking the trap is at least the number of cycles defined in HCR_EL2.TWEDEL.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TID5, bit [58]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

Trap ID group 5. Traps the following register accesses to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state:

AArch64:

- GMID_EL1.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` The specified EL1 and EL0 accesses to ID group 5 registers are trapped to EL2.

When the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this field has an Effective value of 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DCT, bit [57]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

Default Cacheability Tagging. When HCR_EL2.DC is in effect, controls whether stage 1 translations are treated as Tagged or Untagged.

`0b0` Stage 1 translations are treated as Untagged.

`0b1` Stage 1 translations are treated as Tagged.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ATA, bit [56]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

Allocation Tag Access. When HCR_EL2.{E2H,TGE} != {1,1}, controls EL1 and EL0 access to Allocation Tags.

`0b0` Access to Allocation Tags is prevented. Accesses at EL1 to GCR_EL1, RGSR_EL1, TFSR_EL1, TFSR_EL2, or TFSRE0_EL1 that are not UNDEFINED are trapped to EL2.

`0b1` This control does not prevent access to Allocation Tags.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TTLBOS, bit [55]

When FEAT_EVT is implemented:

Trap TLB maintenance instructions that operate on the Outer Shareable domain. Traps execution of those TLB maintenance instructions at EL1 to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state. This applies to the following instructions:

TLBI VMALLE1OS, TLBI VMALLE1OSNXS, TLBI VAE1OS, TLBI VAE1OSNXS, TLBI ASIDE1OS, TLBI ASIDE1OSNXS,TLBI VAAE1OS, TLBI VAAE1OSNXS, TLBI VALE1OS, TLBI VALE1OSNXS, TLBI VAALE1OS, TLBI VAALE1OSNXS,TLBI RVAE1OS, TLBI RVAE1OSNXS, TLBI RVAAE1OS, TLBI RVAAE1OSNXS,TLBI RVALE1OS, TLBI RVALE1OSNXS, and TLBI RVAALE1OS, TLBI RVAALE1OSNXS.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Execution of the specified instructions are trapped to EL2.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TTLBIS, bit [54]

When FEAT_EVT is implemented:

Trap TLB maintenance instructions that operate on the Inner Shareable domain. Traps execution of those TLB maintenance instructions at EL1 to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state. This applies to the following instructions:

- When EL1 is using AArch64, TLBI VMALLE1IS, TLBI VMALLE1ISNXS, TLBI VAE1IS, TLBI VAE1ISNXS, TLBI ASIDE1IS, TLBI ASIDE1ISNXS, TLBI VAAE1IS, TLBI VAAE1ISNXS, TLBI VALE1IS, TLBI VALE1ISNXS, TLBI VAALE1IS, TLBI VAALE1ISNXS, TLBI RVAE1IS, TLBI RVAE1ISNXS, TLBI RVAAE1IS, TLBI RVAAE1ISNXS, TLBI RVALE1IS, TLBI RVALE1ISNXS, and TLBI RVAALE1IS, TLBI RVAALE1ISNXS.
- When EL1 is using AArch32, TLBIALLIS, TLBIMVAIS, TLBIASIDIS, TLBIMVAAIS, TLBIMVALIS, and TLBIMVAALIS.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Execution of the specified instructions are trapped to EL2.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EnSCXT, bit [53]

When FEAT_CSV2_2 is implemented or FEAT_CSV2_1p2 is implemented:

Enable Access to the SCXTNUM_EL1 and SCXTNUM_EL0 registers. The defined values are:

`0b0` When HCR_EL2.E2H is 0 or HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, and EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, EL1 and EL0 access to SCXTNUM_EL0 and EL1 access to SCXTNUM_EL1 is disabled by this mechanism, causing an exception to EL2, and the values of these registers to be treated as 0.

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When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1} and EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, EL0 access to SCXTNUM_EL0 is disabled by this mechanism, causing an exception to EL2, and the value of this register to be treated as 0.

`0b1` This control does not cause accesses to SCXTNUM_EL0 or SCXTNUM_EL1 to be trapped.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1,1}, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TOCU, bit [52]

When FEAT_EVT is implemented:

Trap cache maintenance instructions that operate to the Point of Unification. Traps execution of those cache maintenance instructions to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state. This applies to the following instructions:

- When SCTLR_EL1.UCI is 1, HCR_EL2.{TGE, E2H} is not {1, 1}, and EL0 is using AArch64, IC IVAU, DC CVAU.
- When EL1 is using AArch64, IC IVAU, IC IALLU, DC CVAU.
- When EL1 is using AArch32, ICIMVAU, ICIALLU, DCCMVAU.

Note

An exception generated because an instruction is UNDEFINED at EL0 is higher priority than this trap to EL2. In addition:

- IC IALLUIS and IC IALLU are always UNDEFINED at EL0 using AArch64.
- ICIMVAU, ICIALLU, ICIALLUIS, and DCCMVAU are always UNDEFINED at EL0 using AArch32.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Execution of the specified instructions are trapped to EL2.

If the Point of Unification is before any level of data cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the execution of any data or unified cache clean by VA to the Point of Unification instruction can be trapped when the value of this control is 1.

If the Point of Unification is before any level of instruction cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the execution of any instruction cache invalidate to the Point of Unification instruction can be trapped when the value of this control is 1.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

AMVOFFEN, bit [51]

When FEAT_AMUv1p1 is implemented:

Activity Monitors Virtual Offsets Enable.

`0b0` Virtualization of the Activity Monitors is disabled. Indirect reads of the virtual offset registers are zero.

`0b1` Virtualization of the Activity Monitors is enabled.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TICAB, bit [50]

When FEAT_EVT is implemented:

Trap ICIALLUIS/IC IALLUIS cache maintenance instructions. Traps execution of those cache maintenance instructions at EL1 to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state. This applies to the following instructions:

- When EL1 is using AArch64, IC IALLUIS.
- When EL1 is using AArch32, ICIALLUIS.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL1 execution of the specified instructions is trapped to EL2.

If the Point of Unification is before any level of instruction cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the execution of any instruction cache invalidate to the Point of Unification instruction can be trapped when the value of this control is 1.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TID4, bit [49]

When FEAT_EVT is implemented:

Trap ID group 4. Traps the following register accesses to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state:

AArch64:

- EL1 reads of CCSIDR_EL1, CCSIDR2_EL1, CLIDR_EL1, and CSSELR_EL1.
- EL1 writes to CSSELR_EL1.

AArch32:

- EL1 reads of CCSIDR, CCSIDR2, CLIDR, and CSSELR.
- EL1 writes to CSSELR.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` The specified EL1 and EL0 accesses to ID group 4 registers are trapped to EL2.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

GPF, bit [48]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Controls the reporting of Granule protection faults at EL0 and EL1.

`0b0` This control does not cause exceptions to be routed from EL0 and EL1 to EL2.

`0b1` Instruction Aborts and Data Aborts due to GPFs from EL0 and EL1 are routed to EL2.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

FIEN, bit [47]

When FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented:

Fault Injection Enable. Unless this bit is set to 1, accesses to the ERXPFGCDN_EL1, ERXPFGCTL_EL1, and ERXPFGF_EL1 registers from EL1 generate a Trap exception to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.

`0b0` Accesses to the specified registers from EL1 are trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

If EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, the Effective value of HCR_EL2.FIEN is `0b1`.

If ERRIDR_EL1.NUM is zero, meaning no error records are implemented, or no error record accessible using System registers is owned by a node that implements the RAS Common Fault Injection Model Extension, then this bit might be RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

FWB, bit [46]

When FEAT_S2FWB is implemented:

Forced Write-Back. Defines the combined cacheability attributes in a 2 stage translation regime.

Note

When FEAT_MTE is implemented, if the stage 1 page or block descriptor specifies the Tagged attribute, the final memory type is Tagged only if the final cacheable memory type is Inner and Outer Write-back cacheable and the final allocation hints are Read-Allocate, Write-Allocate.

`0b0` When this bit is 0, then:

- The combination of stage 1 and stage 2 translations on memory type and cacheability attributes are as described in the Armv8.0 architecture. For more information, see *Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 attributes, EL1&0 translation regime* on page D5-4878.
- The encoding of the stage 2 memory type and cacheability attributes in bits[5:2] of the stage 2 page or block descriptors are as described in the Armv8.0 architecture.

`0b1` When this bit is 1, then:

- Bit[5] of stage 2 page or block descriptor is RES0.
- When bit[4] of stage 2 page or block descriptor is 1 and when:
  - Bits[3:2] of stage 2 page or block descriptor are `0b11`, the resultant memory type and inner or outer cacheability attribute is the same as the stage 1 memory type and inner or outer cacheability attribute.
  - Bits[3:2] of stage 2 page or block descriptor are `0b10`, the resultant memory type and attribute is Normal Write-Back.
  - Bits[3:2] of stage 2 page or block descriptor are `0b0x`, the resultant memory type will be Normal Non-cacheable except where the stage 1 memory type was Device-<attr> the resultant memory type will be Device-<attr>

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- When bit[4] of stage 2 page or block descriptor is 0 the memory type is Device, and when:
  - Bits[3:2] of stage 2 page or block descriptor are `0b00`, the stage 2 memory type is Device-nGnRnE.
  - Bits[3:2] of stage 2 page or block descriptor are `0b01`, the stage 2 memory type is Device-nGnRE.
  - Bits[3:2] of stage 2 page or block descriptor are `0b10`, the stage 2 memory type is Device-nGRE.
  - Bits[3:2] of stage 2 page or block descriptor are `0b11`, the stage 2 memory type is Device-GRE.
- If the stage 1 translation specifies a cacheable memory type, then the stage 1 cache allocation hint is applied to the final cache allocation hint where the final memory type is cacheable.
- If the stage 1 translation does not specify a cacheable memory type, then if the final memory type is cacheable, it is treated as read allocate, write allocate.

The stage 1 and stage 2 memory types are combined in the manner described in *Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 attributes, EL1&0 translation regime* on page D5-4878.

In Secure state, this bit applies to both the Secure stage 2 translation and the Non-secure stage 2 translation.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NV2, bit [45]

When FEAT_NV2 is implemented:

Nested Virtualization. Changes the behaviors of HCR_EL2.{NV1, NV} to provide a mechanism for hardware to transform reads and writes from System registers into reads and writes from memory.

`0b0` This bit has no effect on the behavior of HCR_EL2.{NV1, NV}. The behavior of HCR_EL2.{NV1, NV} is as defined for FEAT_NV.

`0b1` Redefines behavior of HCR_EL2{NV1, NV} to enable:

- Transformation of read/writes to registers into read/writes to memory.
- Redirection of EL2 registers to EL1 registers.

Any exception taken from EL1 and taken to EL1 causes SPSR_EL1.M[3:2] to be set to `0b10` and not `0b01`.

When HCR_EL2.NV is 0, the Effective value of this field is 0 and this field is treated as 0 for all purposes other than direct reads and writes of this field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

AT, bit [44]

When FEAT_NV is implemented:

Address Translation. EL1 execution of the following address translation instructions is trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`:

- AT S1E0R, AT S1E0W, AT S1E1R, AT S1E1W, AT S1E1RP, AT S1E1WP.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

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`0b1` EL1 execution of the specified instructions is trapped to EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NV1, bit [43]

When FEAT_NV2 is implemented:

Nested Virtualization.

`0b0` If HCR_EL2.{NV2, NV} are both 1, accesses executed from EL1 to implemented EL12, EL02, or EL2 registers are transformed to loads and stores.

If HCR_EL2.NV2 is 0 or HCR_EL2.{NV2, NV} == {1, 0}, this control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` If HCR_EL2.NV2 is 1, accesses executed from EL1 to implemented EL2 registers are transformed to loads and stores.

If HCR_EL2.NV2 is 0, EL1 accesses to VBAR_EL1, ELR_EL1, SPSR_EL1, and, when FEAT_CSV2_2 or FEAT_CSV2_1p2 is implemented, SCXTNUM_EL1, are trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, and are reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.

If HCR_EL2.NV2 is 1, the value of HCR_EL2.NV1 defines which EL1 register accesses are transformed to loads and stores. These transformed accesses have priority over the trapping of registers.

The trapping of EL1 registers caused by other control bits has priority over the transformation of these accesses.

If a register is specified that is not implemented by an implementation, then access to that register are UNDEFINED.

For the list of registers affected, see *Enhanced support for nested virtualization* on page D5-4890.

If HCR_EL2.{NV1, NV} is {0, 1}, any exception taken from EL1, and taken to EL1, causes the SPSR_EL1.M[3:2] to be set to `0b10`, and not `0b01`.

If HCR_EL2.{NV1, NV} is {1, 1}, then:

- The EL1 translation table Block and Page descriptors:
  - Bit[54] holds the PXN instead of the UXN.
  - Bit[53] is RES0.
  - Bit[6] is treated as 0 regardless of the actual value.
- If Hierarchical Permissions are enabled, the EL1 translation table Table descriptors are as follows:
  - Bit[61] is treated as 0 regardless of the actual value.
  - Bit[60] holds the PXNTable instead of the UXNTable.
  - Bit[59] is RES0.
- When executing at EL1, the PSTATE.PAN bit is treated as zero for all purposes except reading the value of the bit.
- When executing at EL1, the LDTR* instructions are treated as the equivalent LDR* instructions, and the STTR* instructions are treated as the equivalent STR* instructions.

If HCR_EL2.{NV1, NV} are {1, 0}, then the behavior is a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of:

- Behaving as if HCR_EL2.NV is 1 and HCR_EL2.NV1 is 1 for all purposes other than reading back the value of the HCR_EL2.NV bit.
- Behaving as if HCR_EL2.NV is 0 and HCR_EL2.NV1 is 0 for all purposes other than reading back the value of the HCR_EL2.NV1 bit.

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- Behaving with regard to the HCR_EL2.NV and HCR_EL2.NV1 bits behavior as defined in the rest of this description.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_NV is implemented:

Nested Virtualization. EL1 accesses to certain registers are trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL1 accesses to VBAR_EL1, ELR_EL1, SPSR_EL1, and, when FEAT_CSV2_2 or FEAT_CSV2_1p2 is implemented, SCXTNUM_EL1, are trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, and are reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.

If HCR_EL2.NV is 1 and HCR_EL2.NV1 is 0, then the following effects also apply:

- Any exception taken from EL1, and taken to EL1, causes the SPSR_EL1.M[3:2] to be set to `0b10`, and not `0b01`.

If HCR_EL2.NV and HCR_EL2.NV1 are both set to 1, then the following effects also apply:

- The EL1 translation table Block and Page descriptors:
  - Bit[54] holds the PXN instead of the UXN.
  - Bit[53] is RES0.
  - Bit[6] is treated as 0 regardless of the actual value.
- If Hierarchical Permissions are enabled, the EL1 translation table Table descriptors are as follows:
  - Bit[61] is treated as 0 regardless of the actual value.
  - Bit[60] holds the PXNTable instead of the UXNTable.
  - Bit[59] is RES0.
- When executing at EL1, the PSTATE.PAN bit is treated as zero for all purposes except reading the value of the bit.
- When executing at EL1, the LDTR* instructions are treated as the equivalent LDR* instructions, and the STTR* instructions are treated as the equivalent STR* instructions.

If HCR_EL2.NV is 0 and HCR_EL2.NV1 is 1, then the behavior is a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of:

- Behaving as if HCR_EL2.NV is 1 and HCR_EL2.NV1 is 1 for all purposes other than reading back the value of the HCR_EL2.NV bit.
- Behaving as if HCR_EL2.NV is 0 and HCR_EL2.NV1 is 0 for all purposes other than reading back the value of the HCR_EL2.NV1 bit.
- Behaving with regard to the HCR_EL2.NV and HCR_EL2.NV1 bits behavior as defined in the rest of this description.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NV, bit [42]

When FEAT_NV2 is implemented:

Nested Virtualization.

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When HCR_EL2.NV2 is 1, redefines register accesses so that:

- Instructions accessing the Special purpose registers SPSR_EL2 and ELR_EL2 instead access SPSR_EL1 and ELR_EL1 respectively.
- Instructions accessing the System registers ESR_EL2 and FAR_EL2 instead access ESR_EL1 and FAR_EL1.

When HCR_EL2.NV2 is 0, or if FEAT_NV2 is not implemented, traps functionality that is permitted at EL2 and would be UNDEFINED at EL1 if this field was 0, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state. This applies to the following operations:

- EL1 accesses to Special-purpose registers that are not UNDEFINED at EL2.
- EL1 accesses to System registers that are not UNDEFINED at EL2.
- Execution of EL1 or EL2 translation regime address translation and TLB maintenance instructions for EL2 and above.

`0b0` When this bit is set to 0, then the PE behaves as if HCR_EL2.NV2 is 0 for all purposes other than reading this register. This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

When HCR_EL2.NV2 is 1, no FEAT_NV2 functionality is implemented.

`0b1` When HCR_EL2.NV2 is 0, or if FEAT_NV2 is not implemented, EL1 accesses to the specified registers or the execution of the specified instructions are trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state. EL1 read accesses to the CurrentEL register return a value of `0x2`.

When HCR_EL2.NV2 is 1, this control redefines EL1 register accesses so that instructions accessing SPSR_EL2, ELR_EL2, ESR_EL2, and FAR_EL2 instead access SPSR_EL1, ELR_EL1, ESR_EL1, and FAR_EL1 respectively.

When HCR_EL2.NV2 is 0, or if FEAT_NV2 is not implemented, then:

- The System or Special-purpose registers for which accesses are trapped and reported using EC syndrome value `0x18` are as follows:
  - Registers accessed using MRS or MSR with a name ending in _EL2, except SP_EL2.
  - Registers accessed using MRS or MSR with a name ending in _EL12.
  - Registers accessed using MRS or MSR with a name ending in _EL02.
  - Special-purpose registers SPSR_irq, SPSR_abt, SPSR_und and SPSR_fiq, accessed using MRS or MSR.
  - Special-purpose register SP_EL1 accessed using the dedicated MRS or MSR instruction.
- The instructions for which the execution is trapped and reported using EC syndrome value `0x18` are as follows:
  - EL2 translation regime Address Translation instructions and TLB maintenance instructions.
  - EL1 translation regime Address Translation instructions and TLB maintenance instructions that are accessible only from EL2 and EL3.
- The instructions for which the execution is trapped as follows:
  - SMC in an implementation that does not include EL3 and when HCR_EL2.TSC is 1. HCR_EL2.TSC bit is not RES0 in this case. This is reported using EC syndrome value `0x17`.
  - The ERET, ERETAA, and ERETAB instructions, reported using EC syndrome value `0x1A`.

Note

The priority of this trap is higher than the priority of the HCR_EL2.API trap. If both of these bits are set so that EL1 execution of an ERETAA or ERETAB instruction is trapped to EL2, then the syndrome reported is `0x1A`.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_NV is implemented:

Nested Virtualization. Traps functionality that is permitted at EL2 and would be UNDEFINED at EL1 if this field was 0, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state. This applies to the following operations:

- EL1 accesses to Special-purpose registers that are not UNDEFINED at EL2.
- EL1 accesses to System registers that are not UNDEFINED at EL2.
- Execution of EL1 or EL2 translation regime address translation and TLB maintenance instructions for EL2 and above.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL1 accesses to the specified registers or the execution of the specified instructions are trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state. EL1 read accesses to the CurrentEL register return a value of `0x2`.

The System or Special-purpose registers for which accesses are trapped and reported using EC syndrome value `0x18` are as follows:

- Registers accessed using MRS or MSR with a name ending in _EL2, except SP_EL2.
- Registers accessed using MRS or MSR with a name ending in _EL12.
- Registers accessed using MRS or MSR with a name ending in _EL02.
- Special-purpose registers SPSR_irq, SPSR_abt, SPSR_und and SPSR_fiq, accessed using MRS or MSR.
- Special-purpose register SP_EL1 accessed using the dedicated MRS or MSR instruction.

The instructions for which the execution is trapped and reported using EC syndrome value `0x18` are as follows:

- EL2 translation regime Address Translation instructions and TLB maintenance instructions.
- EL1 translation regime Address Translation instructions and TLB maintenance instructions that are accessible only from EL2 and EL3.

The execution of the ERET, ERETAA, and ERETAB instructions are trapped and reported using EC syndrome value `0x1A`.

Note

The priority of this trap is higher than the priority of the HCR_EL2.API trap. If both of these bits are set so that EL1 execution of an ERETAA or ERETAB instruction is trapped to EL2, then the syndrome reported is `0x1A`.

The execution of the SMC instructions in an implementation that does not include EL3 and when HCR_EL2.TSC is 1 are trapped and reported using EC syndrome value `0x17`. HCR_EL2.TSC bit is not RES0 in this case.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

API, bit [41]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Controls the use of instructions related to Pointer Authentication:

- In EL0, when HCR_EL2.TGE==0 or HCR_EL2.E2H==0, and the associated SCTLR_EL1.En<N><M>==1.
- In EL1, the associated SCTLR_EL1.En<N><M>==1.

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Traps are reported using EC syndrome value `0x09`. The Pointer Authentication instructions trapped are:

- AUTDA, AUTDB, AUTDZA, AUTDZB, AUTIA, AUTIA1716, AUTIASP, AUTIAZ, AUTIB, AUTIB1716, AUTIBSP, AUTIBZ, AUTIZA, AUTIZB.
- PACGA, PACDA, PACDB, PACDZA, PACDZB, PACIA, PACIA1716, PACIASP, PACIAZ, PACIB, PACIB1716, PACIBSP, PACIBZ, PACIZA, PACIZB.
- RETAA, RETAB, BRAA, BRAB, BLRAA, BLRAB, BRAAZ, BRABZ, BLRAAZ, BLRABZ.
- ERETAA, ERETAB, LDRAA, and LDRAB.

`0b0` The instructions related to Pointer Authentication are trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state and the instructions are enabled for the EL1&0 translation regime, from:

- EL0 when HCR_EL2.TGE==0 or HCR_EL2.E2H==0.
- EL1.

If HCR_EL2.NV is 1, the HCR_EL2.NV trap takes precedence over the HCR_EL2.API trap for the `ERETAA` and `ERETAB` instructions.

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state and HFGITR_EL2.ERET == 1, execution at EL1 using AArch64 of `ERETAA` or `ERETAB` instructions is reported with EC syndrome value `0x1A` with its associated ISS field, as the fine-grained trap has higher priority than the HCR_EL2.API == 0.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

If FEAT_PAuth is implemented but EL2 is not implemented or disabled in the current Security state, the system behaves as if this bit is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

APK, bit [40]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Trap registers holding "key" values for Pointer Authentication. Traps accesses to the following registers from EL1 to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`:

- APIAKeyLo_EL1, APIAKeyHi_EL1, APIBKeyLo_EL1, APIBKeyHi_EL1, APDAKeyLo_EL1, APDAKeyHi_EL1, APDBKeyLo_EL1, APDBKeyHi_EL1, APGAKeyLo_EL1, and APGAKeyHi_EL1.

`0b0` Access to the registers holding "key" values for pointer authentication from EL1 are trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

Note

If FEAT_PAuth is implemented but EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the system behaves as if this bit is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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TME, bit [39]

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Enables access to the TSTART, TCOMMIT, TTEST, and TCANCEL instructions at EL0 and EL1.

`0b0` EL0 and EL1 accesses to TSTART, TCOMMIT, TTEST, and TCANCEL instructions are UNDEFINED.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instruction to be UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented or is disabled in the current Security state, the Effective value of this bit is `0b1`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

MIOCNCE, bit [38]

Mismatched Inner/Outer Cacheable Non-Coherency Enable, for the EL1&0 translation regimes.

`0b0` For the EL1&0 translation regimes, for permitted accesses to a memory location that use a common definition of the Shareability and Cacheability of the location, there must be no loss of coherency if the Inner Cacheability attribute for those accesses differs from the Outer Cacheability attribute.

`0b1` For the EL1&0 translation regimes, for permitted accesses to a memory location that use a common definition of the Shareability and Cacheability of the location, there might be a loss of coherency if the Inner Cacheability attribute for those accesses differs from the Outer Cacheability attribute.

For more information, see *Mismatched memory attributes* on page B2-205.

This field can be implemented as RAZ/WI.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the PE ignores the value of this field for all purposes other than a direct read of this field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TEA, bit [37]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Route synchronous External abort exceptions to EL2.

`0b0` This control does not cause exceptions to be routed from EL0 and EL1 to EL2.

`0b1` Route synchronous External abort exceptions from EL0 and EL1 to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, if not routed to EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TERR, bit [36]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Trap Error record accesses. Trap accesses to the RAS error registers from EL1 to EL2 as follows:

- If EL1 is using AArch64 state, accesses to the following registers are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - ERRIDR_EL1, ERRSELR_EL1, ERXADDR_EL1, ERXCTLR_EL1, ERXFR_EL1, ERXMISC0_EL1, ERXMISC1_EL1, and ERXSTATUS_EL1.
  - When FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented, ERXMISC2_EL1, and ERXMISC3_EL1.

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- If EL1 is using AArch32 state, MCR or MRC accesses are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`, MCRR or MRRC accesses are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x04`:
  - ERRIDR, ERRSELR, ERXADDR, ERXADDR2, ERXCTLR, ERXCTLR2, ERXFR, ERXFR2, ERXMISC0, ERXMISC1, ERXMISC2, ERXMISC3, and ERXSTATUS.
  - When FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented, ERXMISC4, ERXMISC5, ERXMISC6, and ERXMISC7.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Accesses to the specified registers from EL1 generate a Trap exception to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TLOR, bit [35]

When FEAT_LOR is implemented:

Trap LOR registers. Traps Non-secure EL1 accesses to LORSA_EL1, LOREA_EL1, LORN_EL1, LORC_EL1, and LORID_EL1 registers to EL2.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Non-secure EL1 accesses to the LOR registers are trapped to EL2.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, the PE ignores the value of this field for all purposes other than a direct read of this field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

E2H, bit [34]

When FEAT_VHE is implemented:

EL2 Host. Enables a configuration where a Host Operating System is running in EL2, and the Host Operating System's applications are running in EL0.

`0b0` The facilities to support a Host Operating System at EL2 are disabled.

`0b1` The facilities to support a Host Operating System at EL2 are enabled.

For information on the behavior of this bit see *Behavior of HCR_EL2.E2H* on page D5-4882.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ID, bit [33]

Stage 2 Instruction access cacheability disable. For the EL1&0 translation regime, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state and HCR_EL2.VM==1, this control forces all stage 2 translations for instruction accesses to Normal memory to be Non-cacheable.

`0b0` This control has no effect on stage 2 of the EL1&0 translation regime.

`0b1` Forces all stage 2 translations for instruction accesses to Normal memory to be Non-cacheable.

This bit has no effect on the EL2, EL2&0, or EL3 translation regimes.

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When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the PE ignores the value of this field for all purposes other than a direct read of this field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CD, bit [32]

Stage 2 Data access cacheability disable. For the EL1&0 translation regime, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state and HCR_EL2.VM==1, this control forces all stage 2 translations for data accesses and translation table walks to Normal memory to be Non-cacheable.

`0b0` This control has no effect on stage 2 of the EL1&0 translation regime for data accesses and translation table walks.

`0b1` Forces all stage 2 translations for data accesses and translation table walks to Normal memory to be Non-cacheable.

This bit has no effect on the EL2, EL2&0, or EL3 translation regimes.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the PE ignores the value of this field for all purposes other than a direct read of this field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

RW, bit [31]

When EL1 is capable of using AArch32:

Execution state control for lower Exception levels:

`0b0` Lower levels are all AArch32.

`0b1` The Execution state for EL1 is AArch64. The Execution state for EL0 is determined by the current value of PSTATE.nRW when executing at EL0.

In an implementation that includes EL3, when EL2 is not enabled in Secure state, the PE behaves as if this bit has the same value as the SCR_EL3.RW bit for all purposes other than a direct read or write access of HCR_EL2.

The RW bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this field behaves as 1 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAO/WI.

TRVM, bit [30]

Trap Reads of Virtual Memory controls. Traps EL1 reads of the virtual memory control registers to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, as follows:

- If EL1 is using AArch64 state, the following registers are trapped to EL2 and reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.
  - SCTLR_EL1, TTBR0_EL1, TTBR1_EL1, TCR_EL1, ESR_EL1, FAR_EL1, AFSR0_EL1, AFSR1_EL1, MAIR_EL1, AMAIR_EL1, CONTEXTIDR_EL1.
- If EL1 is using AArch32 state, accesses using MRC to the following registers are trapped to EL2 and reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`, accesses using MRRC are trapped to EL2 and reported using EC syndrome value `0x04`:
  - SCTLR, TTBR0, TTBR1, TTBCR, TTBCR2, DACR, DFSR, IFSR, DFAR, IFAR, ADFSR, AIFSR, PRRR, NMRR, MAIR0, MAIR1, AMAIR0, AMAIR1, CONTEXTIDR.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

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`0b1` EL1 read accesses to the specified Virtual Memory controls are trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, the PE ignores the value of this field for all purposes other than a direct read of this field.

Note

EL2 provides a second stage of address translation, that a hypervisor can use to remap the address map defined by a Guest OS. In addition, a hypervisor can trap attempts by a Guest OS to write to the registers that control the memory system. A hypervisor might use this trap as part of its virtualization of memory management.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

HCD, bit [29]

When EL3 is not implemented:

HVC instruction disable. Disables EL1 execution of HVC instructions, from both Execution states, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, reported using EC syndrome value `0x00`.

`0b0` HVC instruction execution is enabled at EL2 and EL1.

`0b1` HVC instructions are UNDEFINED at EL2 and EL1. Any resulting exception is taken to the Exception level at which the HVC instruction is executed.

Note

HVC instructions are always UNDEFINED at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TDZ, bit [28]

Trap DC ZVA instructions. Traps EL0 and EL1 execution of DC ZVA instructions to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, from AArch64 state only, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.

If FEAT_MTE is implemented, this trap also applies to DC GVA and DC GZVA.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` In AArch64 state, any attempt to execute an instruction this trap applies to at EL1, or at EL0 when the instruction is not UNDEFINED at EL0, is trapped to EL2 when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

Reading the DCZID_EL0 returns a value that indicates that the instructions this trap applies to are not supported.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TGE, bit [27]

Trap General Exceptions, from EL0.

`0b0` This control has no effect on execution at EL0.

`0b1` When EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state, this control has no effect on execution at EL0.

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When EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, in all cases:

- All exceptions that would be routed to EL1 are routed to EL2.
- If EL1 is using AArch64, the SCTLR_EL1.M field is treated as being 0 for all purposes other than returning the result of a direct read of SCTLR_EL1.
- If EL1 is using AArch32, the SCTLR.M field is treated as being 0 for all purposes other than returning the result of a direct read of SCTLR.
- All virtual interrupts are disabled.
- Any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanisms for signaling virtual interrupts are disabled.
- An exception return to EL1 is treated as an illegal exception return.
- The MDCR_EL2.{TDRA, TDOSA, TDA, TDE} fields are treated as being 1 for all purposes other than returning the result of a direct read of MDCR_EL2.

In addition, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, if:

- HCR_EL2.E2H is 0, the Effective values of the HCR_EL2.{FMO, IMO, AMO} fields are 1.
- HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, the Effective values of the HCR_EL2.{FMO, IMO, AMO} fields are 0.

For further information on the behavior of this bit when E2H is 1, see *Behavior of HCR_EL2.E2H* on page D5-4882.

HCR_EL2.TGE must not be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TVM, bit [26]

Trap Virtual Memory controls. Traps EL1 writes to the virtual memory control registers to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, as follows:

- If EL1 is using AArch64 state, the following registers are trapped to EL2 and reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - SCTLR_EL1, TTBR0_EL1, TTBR1_EL1, TCR_EL1, ESR_EL1, FAR_EL1, AFSR0_EL1, AFSR1_EL1, MAIR_EL1, AMAIR_EL1, CONTEXTIDR_EL1.
- If EL1 is using AArch32 state, accesses using MCR to the following registers are trapped to EL2 and reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`, accesses using MCRR are trapped to EL2 and reported using EC syndrome value `0x04`:
  - SCTLR, TTBR0, TTBR1, TTBCR, TTBCR2, DACR, DFSR, IFSR, DFAR, IFAR, ADFSR, AIFSR, PRRR, NMRR, MAIR0, MAIR1, AMAIR0, AMAIR1, CONTEXTIDR.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL1 write accesses to the specified EL1 virtual memory control registers are trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, the PE ignores the value of this field for all purposes other than a direct read of this field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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TTLB, bit [25]

Trap TLB maintenance instructions. Traps EL1 execution of TLB maintenance instructions to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, as follows:

- When EL1 is using AArch64 state, the following instructions are trapped to EL2 and reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - TLBI VMALLE1, TLBI VMALLE1NXS, TLBI VAE1, TLBI VAE1NXS, TLBI ASIDE1, TLBI ASIDE1NXS, TLBI VAAE1, TLBI VAAE1NXS, TLBI VALE1, TLBI VALE1NXS, TLBI VAALE1, TLBI VAALE1NXS.
  - TLBI VMALLE1IS, TLBI VMALLE1ISNXS, TLBI VAE1IS, TLBI VAE1ISNXS, TLBI ASIDE1IS, TLBI ASIDE1ISNXS, TLBI VAAE1IS, TLBI VAAE1ISNXS, TLBI VALE1IS, TLBI VALE1ISNXS, TLBI VAALE1IS, TLBI VAALE1ISNXS.
  - If FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented, this trap applies to TLBI VMALLE1OS, TLBI VMALLE1OSNXS, TLBI VAE1OS, TLBI VAE1OSNXS, TLBI ASIDE1OS, TLBI ASIDE1OSNXS, TLBI VAAE1OS, TLBI VAAE1OSNXS, TLBI VALE1OS, TLBI VALE1OSNXS, TLBI VAALE1OS, TLBI VAALE1OSNXS.
  - If FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented, this trap applies to TLBI RVAE1, TLBI RVAE1NXS, TLBI RVAAE1, TLBI RVAAE1NXS, TLBI RVALE1, TLBI RVALE1NXS, TLBI RVAALE1, TLBI RVAALE1NXS, TLBI RVAE1IS, TLBI RVAE1ISNXS, TLBI RVAAE1IS, TLBI RVAAE1ISNXS, TLBI RVALE1IS, TLBI RVALE1ISNXS, TLBI RVAALE1IS, TLBI RVAALE1ISNXS.
  - If FEAT_TLBIOS and FEAT_TLBIRANGE are implemented, this trap applies to TLBI RVAE1OS, TLBI RVAE1OSNXS, TLBI RVAAE1OS, TLBI RVAAE1OSNXS, TLBI RVALE1OS, TLBI RVALE1OSNXS, TLBI RVAALE1OS, TLBI RVAALE1OSNXS.
- When EL1 is using AArch32 state, the following instructions are trapped to EL2 and reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`:
  - TLBIALLIS, TLBIMVAIS, TLBIASIDIS, TLBIMVAAIS, TLBIMVALIS, TLBIMVAALIS.
  - TLBIALL, TLBIMVA, TLBIASID, TLBIMVAA, TLBIMVAL, TLBIMVAAL
  - ITLBIALL, ITLBIMVA, ITLBIASID.
  - DTLBIALL, DTLBIMVA, DTLBIASID.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL1 execution of the specified TLB maintenance instructions are trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, the PE ignores the value of this field for all purposes other than a direct read of this field.

Note

The TLB maintenance instructions are UNDEFINED at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TPU, bit [24]

Trap cache maintenance instructions that operate to the Point of Unification. Traps execution of those cache maintenance instructions to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state as follows:

- If EL0 is using AArch64 state and the value of SCTLR_EL1.UCI is not 0, the following instructions are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - IC IVAU, DC CVAU. If the value of SCTLR_EL1.UCI is 0 these instructions are UNDEFINED at EL0 and any resulting exception is higher priority than this trap to EL2.

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- If EL1 is using AArch64 state, the following instructions are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - IC IVAU, IC IALLU, IC IALLUIS, DC CVAU.
- If EL1 is using AArch32 state, the following instructions are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - ICIMVAU, ICIALLU, ICIALLUIS, DCCMVAU.

Note

An exception generated because an instruction is UNDEFINED at EL0 is higher priority than this trap to EL2. In addition:

- IC IALLUIS and IC IALLU are always UNDEFINED at EL0 using AArch64.
- ICIMVAU, ICIALLU, ICIALLUIS, and DCCMVAU are always UNDEFINED at EL0 using AArch32.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Execution of the specified instructions is trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

If the Point of Unification is before any level of data cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the execution of any data or unified cache clean by VA to the Point of Unification instruction can be trapped when the value of this control is 1.

If the Point of Unification is before any level of instruction cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the execution of any instruction cache invalidate to the Point of Unification instruction can be trapped when the value of this control is 1.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit[23]

When FEAT_DPB is implemented:

TPCP

Trap data or unified cache maintenance instructions that operate to the Point of Coherency or Persistence. Traps execution of those cache maintenance instructions to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state as follows:

- If EL0 is using AArch64 state and the value of SCTLR_EL1.UCI is not 0, the following instructions are trapped to EL2 and reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - DC CIVAC, DC CVAC, DC CVAP. If the value of SCTLR_EL1.UCI is 0 these instructions are UNDEFINED at EL0 and any resulting exception is higher priority than this trap to EL2.
- If EL1 is using AArch64 state, the following instructions are trapped to EL2 and reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - DC IVAC, DC CIVAC, DC CVAC, DC CVAP.
- If EL1 is using AArch32 state, the following instructions are trapped to EL2 and reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`:
  - DCIMVAC, DCCIMVAC, DCCMVAC.

If FEAT_DPB2 is implemented, this trap also applies to DC CVADP.

If FEAT_MTE is implemented, this trap also applies to DC CIGVAC, DC CIGDVAC, DC IGVAC, DC IGDVAC, DC CGVAC, DC CGDVAC, DC CGVAP and DC CGDVAP.

If FEAT_DPB2 and FEAT_MTE are implemented, this trap also applies to DC CGVADP and DC CGDVADP.

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Note

- An exception generated because an instruction is UNDEFINED at EL0 is higher priority than this trap to EL2. In addition:
  - AArch64 instructions which invalidate by VA to the Point of Coherency are always UNDEFINED at EL0 using AArch64.
  - DCIMVAC, DCCIMVAC, and DCCMVAC are always UNDEFINED at EL0 using AArch32.
- In Armv8.0 and Armv8.1, this field is named TPC. From Armv8.2, it is named TPCP.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Execution of the specified instructions is trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

If the Point of Coherency is before any level of data cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the execution of any data or unified cache clean, invalidate, or clean and invalidate instruction that operates by VA to the point of coherency can be trapped when the value of this control is 1.

If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is set to {1, 1}, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

TPC

Trap data or unified cache maintenance instructions that operate to the Point of Coherency. Traps execution of those cache maintenance instructions to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state as follows:

- If EL0 is using AArch64 state and the value of SCTLR_EL1.UCI is not 0, accesses to the following registers are trapped and reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - DC CIVAC, DC CVAC. However, if the value of SCTLR_EL1.UCI is 0 these instructions are UNDEFINED at EL0 and any resulting exception is higher priority than this trap to EL2.
- If EL1 is using AArch64 state, accesses to DC IVAC, DC CIVAC, DC CVAC are trapped and reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- When EL1 is using AArch32, accesses to DCIMVAC, DCCIMVAC, and DCCMVAC are trapped and reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`.

Note

- An exception generated because an instruction is UNDEFINED at EL0 is higher priority than this trap to EL2. In addition:
  - AArch64 instructions which invalidate by VA to the Point of Coherency are always UNDEFINED at EL0 using AArch64.
  - DCIMVAC, DCCIMVAC, and DCCMVAC are always UNDEFINED at EL0 using AArch32.
- In Armv8.0 and Armv8.1, this field is named TPC. From Armv8.2, it is named TPCP.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Execution of the specified instructions is trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

If the Point of Coherency is before any level of data cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the execution of any data or unified cache clean, invalidate, or clean and invalidate instruction that operates by VA to the point of coherency can be trapped when the value of this control is 1.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TSW, bit [22]

Trap data or unified cache maintenance instructions that operate by Set/Way. Traps execution of those cache maintenance instructions at EL1 to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state as follows:

- If EL1 is using AArch64 state, accesses to DC ISW, DC CSW, DC CISW are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- If EL1 is using AArch32 state, accesses to DCISW, DCCSW, DCCISW are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`.

If FEAT_MTE is implemented, this trap also applies to DC IGSW, DC IGDSW, DC CGSW, DC CGDSW, DC CIGSW, and DC CIGDSW.

Note

An exception generated because an instruction is UNDEFINED at EL0 is higher priority than this trap to EL2, and these instructions are always UNDEFINED at EL0.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Execution of the specified instructions is trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, the PE ignores the value of this field for all purposes other than a direct read of this field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TACR, bit [21]

Trap Auxiliary Control Registers. Traps EL1 accesses to the Auxiliary Control Registers to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, as follows:

- If EL1 is using AArch64 state, accesses to ACTLR_EL1 to EL2, are trapped to EL2 and reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- If EL1 is using AArch32 state, accesses to ACTLR and, if implemented, ACTLR2 are trapped to EL2 and reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL1 accesses to the specified registers are trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, the PE ignores the value of this field for all purposes other than a direct read of this field.

Note

ACTLR_EL1 is not accessible at EL0.

ACTLR and ACTLR2 are not accessible at EL0.

The Auxiliary Control Registers are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers that might implement global control bits for the PE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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TIDCP, bit [20]

Trap IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality. Traps EL1 accesses to the encodings reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state as follows:

- In AArch64 state, access to any of the encodings in the following reserved encoding spaces are trapped and reported using EC syndrome `0x18`:
  - IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED System instructions, which are accessed using SYS and SYSL, with CRn == {11, 15}.
  - IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED System registers, which are accessed using MRS and MSR with the S3_<op1>_<Cn>_<Cm>_<op2> register name.
- In AArch32 state, MCR and MRC access to instructions with the following encodings are trapped and reported using EC syndrome `0x03`:
  - All coproc==p15, CRn==c9, opc1 == {0-7}, CRm == {c0-c2, c5-c8}, opc2 == {0-7}.
  - All coproc==p15, CRn==c10, opc1 ==={0-7}, CRm == {c0, c1, c4, c8}, opc2 == {0-7}.
  - All coproc==p15, CRn==c11, opc1==={0-7}, CRm == {c0-c8, c15}, opc2 == {0-7}.

When the value of HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether any of this functionality accessed from EL0 is trapped to EL2. If it is not, then it is UNDEFINED, and any attempt to access it from EL0 generates an exception that is taken to EL1.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL1 accesses to or execution of the specified encodings reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality are trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

An implementation can also include IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers that provide additional controls, to give finer-grained control of the trapping of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features.

Note

Arm expects the trapping of EL0 accesses to these functions to EL2 to be unusual, and used only when the hypervisor is virtualizing EL0 operation. Arm strongly recommends that unless the hypervisor must virtualize EL0 operation, an EL0 access to any of these functions is UNDEFINED, as it would be if the implementation did not include EL2. The PE then takes any resulting exception to EL1.

The trapping of accesses to these registers from EL1 is higher priority than an exception resulting from the register access being UNDEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TSC, bit [19]

Trap `SMC` instructions. Traps EL1 execution of `SMC` instructions to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

If execution is in AArch64 state, the trap is reported using EC syndrome value `0x17`.

If execution is in AArch32 state, the trap is reported using EC syndrome value `0x13`.

Note

HCR_EL2.TSC traps execution of the `SMC` instruction. It is not a routing control for the `SMC` exception. Trap exceptions and `SMC` exceptions have different preferred return addresses.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` If EL3 is implemented, then any attempt to execute an `SMC` instruction at EL1 is trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, regardless of the value of SCR_EL3.SMD.

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If EL3 is not implemented, FEAT_NV is implemented, and HCR_EL2.NV is 1, then any attempt to execute an SMC instruction at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

If EL3 is not implemented, and either FEAT_NV is not implemented or HCR_EL2.NV is 0, then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

- Any attempt to execute an SMC instruction at EL1 is trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.
- Any attempt to execute an SMC instruction is UNDEFINED.

In AArch32 state, the Armv8-A architecture permits, but does not require, this trap to apply to conditional `SMC` instructions that fail their condition code check, in the same way as with traps on other conditional instructions.

`SMC` instructions are UNDEFINED at EL0.

If EL3 is not implemented, and either FEAT_NV is not implemented or HCR_EL2.NV is 0, then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this bit is:

- RES0.
- Implemented with the functionality as described in HCR_EL2.TSC.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, the PE ignores the value of this field for all purposes other than a direct read of this field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TID3, bit [18]

Trap ID group 3. Traps EL1 reads of group 3 ID registers to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, as follows:

In AArch64 state:

- Reads of the following registers are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - ID_PFR0_EL1, ID_PFR1_EL1, ID_PFR2_EL1, ID_DFR0_EL1, ID_AFR0_EL1, ID_MMFR0_EL1, ID_MMFR1_EL1, ID_MMFR2_EL1, ID_MMFR3_EL1, ID_ISAR0_EL1, ID_ISAR1_EL1, ID_ISAR2_EL1, ID_ISAR3_EL1, ID_ISAR4_EL1, ID_ISAR5_EL1, MVFR0_EL1, MVFR1_EL1, MVFR2_EL1.
  - ID_AA64PFR0_EL1, ID_AA64PFR1_EL1, ID_AA64DFR0_EL1, ID_AA64DFR1_EL1, ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1, ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1, ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1, ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1, ID_AA64AFR0_EL1, ID_AA64AFR1_EL1.
  - If FEAT_FGT is implemented:
    - ID_MMFR4_EL1 and ID_MMFR5_EL1 are trapped to EL2.
    - ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1 and ID_ISAR6_EL1 are trapped to EL2.
    - ID_DFR1_EL1 is trapped to EL2.
    - ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1 is trapped to EL2.
    - ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1 is trapped to EL2.
    - ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1 is trapped to EL2.
    - This field traps all MRS accesses to registers in the following range that are not already mentioned in this field description: Op0 == 3, op1 == 0, CRn == c0, CRm == {c1-c7}, op2 == {0-7}.
  - If FEAT_FGT is not implemented:
    - ID_MMFR4_EL1 and ID_MMFR5_EL1 are trapped to EL2, unless implemented as RAZ, when it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to ID_MMFR4_EL1 or ID_MMFR5_EL1 are trapped to EL2.

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- — ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1 and ID_ISAR6_EL1 are trapped to EL2, unless implemented as RAZ, when it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1 or ID_ISAR6_EL1 are trapped to EL2.
- — ID_DFR1_EL1 is trapped to EL2, unless implemented as RAZ, when it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to ID_DFR1_EL1 are trapped to EL2.
- — ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1 is trapped to EL2, unless implemented as RAZ then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1 are trapped to EL2.
- — ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1 is trapped to EL2, unless implemented as RAZ then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1 are trapped to EL2.
- — ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1 is trapped to EL2, unless implemented as RAZ then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1 are trapped to EL2.
- — Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this bit traps MRS accesses to registers in the following range that are not already mentioned in this field description: Op0 == 3, op1 == 0, CRn == c0, CRm == {c1-c7}, op2 == {0-7}.

In AArch32 state:

- VMRS access to MVFR0, MVFR1, and MVFR2, are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x08`, unless access is also trapped by HCPTR which takes priority.
- MRC access to the following registers are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`:
  - — ID_PFR0, ID_PFR1, ID_PFR2, ID_DFR0, ID_AFR0, ID_MMFR0, ID_MMFR1, ID_MMFR2, ID_MMFR3, ID_ISAR0, ID_ISAR1, ID_ISAR2, ID_ISAR3, ID_ISAR4, ID_ISAR5.
  - — If FEAT_FGT is implemented:
    - — ID_MMFR4 and ID_MMFR5 are trapped to EL2.
    - — ID_ISAR6 is trapped to EL2.
    - — ID_DFR1 is trapped to EL2.
    - — This field traps all MRC accesses to encodings in the following range that are not already mentioned in this field description: coproc == p15, opc1 == 0, CRn == c0, CRm == {c2-c7}, opc2 == {0-7}.
  - — If FEAT_FGT is not implemented:
    - — ID_MMFR4 and ID_MMFR5 are trapped to EL2, unless implemented as RAZ, when it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to ID_MMFR4 or ID_MMFR5 are trapped.
    - — ID_ISAR6 is trapped to EL2, unless implemented as RAZ, when it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to ID_ISAR6 are trapped to EL2.
    - — ID_DFR1 is trapped to EL2, unless implemented as RAZ, when it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to ID_DFR1 are trapped to EL2.
    - — Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this bit traps all MRC accesses to registers in the following range not already mentioned in this field description with coproc == p15, opc1 == 0, CRn == c0, CRm == {c2-c7}, opc2 == {0-7}.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` The specified EL1 read accesses to ID group 3 registers are trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, the PE ignores the value of this field for all purposes other than a direct read of this field.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TID2, bit [17]

Trap ID group 2. Traps the following register accesses to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, as follows:

- If EL1 is using AArch64, reads of CTR_EL0, CCSIDR_EL1, CCSIDR2_EL1, CLIDR_EL1, and CSSELR_EL1 are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- If EL0 is using AArch64 and the value of SCTLR_EL1.UCT is not 0, reads of CTR_EL0 are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`. If the value of SCTLR_EL1.UCT is 0, then EL0 reads of CTR_EL0 are trapped to EL1 and the resulting exception takes precedence over this trap.
- If EL1 is using AArch64, writes to CSSELR_EL1 are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- If EL1 is using AArch32, reads of CTR, CCSIDR, CCSIDR2, CLIDR, and CSSELR are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`.
- If EL1 is using AArch32, writes to CSSELR are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` The specified EL1 and EL0 accesses to ID group 2 registers are trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TID1, bit [16]

Trap ID group 1. Traps EL1 reads of the following registers to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state as follows:

- In AArch64 state, accesses of REVIDR_EL1, AIDR_EL1, SMIDR_EL1, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- In AArch32 state, accesses of TCMTR, TLBTR, REVIDR, AIDR, reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` The specified EL1 read accesses to ID group 1 registers are trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, the PE ignores the value of this field for all purposes other than a direct read of this field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TID0, bit [15]

When AArch32 is supported:

Trap ID group 0. Traps the following register accesses to EL2:

- EL1 reads of the JIDR, reported using EC syndrome value `0x05`.
- If the JIDR is RAZ from EL0, EL0 reads of the JIDR, reported using EC syndrome value `0x05`.
- EL1 accesses using VMRS of the FPSID, reported using EC syndrome value `0x08`.

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Note

- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the JIDR is RAZ or UNDEFINED at EL0. If it is UNDEFINED at EL0, then any resulting exception takes precedence over this trap.
- The FPSID is not accessible at EL0 using AArch32.
- Writes to the FPSID are ignored, and not trapped by this control.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` The specified EL1 read accesses to ID group 0 registers are trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TWE, bit [14]

Traps EL0 and EL1 execution of WFE instructions to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, from both Execution states, reported using EC syndrome value `0x01`.

When FEAT_WFxT is implemented, this trap also applies to the WFET instruction.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Any attempt to execute a WFE instruction at EL0 or EL1 is trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, if the instruction would otherwise have caused the PE to enter a low-power state and it is not trapped by SCTLR.nTWE or SCTLR_EL1.nTWE.

In AArch32 state, the attempted execution of a conditional WFE instruction is trapped only if the instruction passes its condition code check.

Note

Since a WFE can complete at any time, even without a Wakeup event, the traps on WFE are not guaranteed to be taken, even if the WFE is executed when there is no Wakeup event. The only guarantee is that if the instruction does not complete in finite time in the absence of a Wakeup event, the trap will be taken.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

For more information about when WFE instructions can cause the PE to enter a low-power state, see *Wait for Event* on page D1-4639.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TWI, bit [13]

Traps EL0 and EL1 execution of WFI instructions to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, from both Execution states, reported using EC syndrome value `0x01`.

When FEAT_WFxT is implemented, this trap also applies to the WFIT instruction.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Any attempt to execute a WFI instruction at EL0 or EL1 is trapped to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, if the instruction would otherwise have caused the PE to enter a low-power state and it is not trapped by SCTLR.nTWI or SCTLR_EL1.nTWI.

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In AArch32 state, the attempted execution of a conditional WFI instruction is trapped only if the instruction passes its condition code check.

Note

Since a WFI can complete at any time, even without a Wakeup event, the traps on WFI are not guaranteed to be taken, even if the WFI is executed when there is no Wakeup event. The only guarantee is that if the instruction does not complete in finite time in the absence of a Wakeup event, the trap will be taken.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

For more information about when WFI instructions can cause the PE to enter a low-power state, see *Wait for Interrupt mechanism* on page D1-4641.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DC, bit [12]

Default Cacheability.

`0b0` This control has no effect on the EL1&0 translation regime.

`0b1` In any Security state:

- When EL1 is using AArch64, the PE behaves as if the value of the SCTLR_EL1.M field is 0 for all purposes other than returning the value of a direct read of SCTLR_EL1.
- When EL1 is using AArch32, the PE behaves as if the value of the SCTLR.M field is 0 for all purposes other than returning the value of a direct read of SCTLR.
- The PE behaves as if the value of the HCR_EL2.VM field is 1 for all purposes other than returning the value of a direct read of HCR_EL2.
- The memory type produced by stage 1 of the EL1&0 translation regime is Normal Non-Shareable, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate.

This field has no effect on the EL2, EL2&0, and EL3 translation regimes.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

BSU, bits [11:10]

Barrier Shareability upgrade. This field determines the minimum shareability domain that is applied to any barrier instruction executed from EL1 or EL0:

`0b00` No effect.

`0b01` Inner Shareable.

`0b10` Outer Shareable.

`0b11` Full system.

This value is combined with the specified level of the barrier held in its instruction, using the same principles as combining the shareability attributes from two stages of address translation.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this field behaves as `0b00` for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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FB, bit [9]

Force broadcast. Causes the following instructions to be broadcast within the Inner Shareable domain when executed from EL1:

AArch32: BPIALL, TLBIALL, TLBIMVA, TLBIASID, DTLBIALL, DTLBIMVA, DTLBIASID, ITLBIALL, ITLBIMVA, ITLBIASID, TLBIMVAA, ICIALLU, TLBIMVAL, TLBIMVAAL.

AArch64: TLBI VMALLE1, TLBI VMALLE1NXS, TLBI VAE1, TLBI VAE1NXS, TLBI ASIDE1, TLBI ASIDE1NXS, TLBI VAAE1, TLBI VAAE1NXS, TLBI VALE1, TLBI VALE1NXS, TLBI VAALE1, TLBI VAALE1NXS, IC IALLU, TLBI RVAE1, TLBI RVAE1NXS, TLBI RVAAE1, TLBI RVAAE1NXS, TLBI RVALE1, TLBI RVALE1NXS, TLBI RVAALE1, TLBI RVAALE1NXS.

`0b0` This field has no effect on the operation of the specified instructions.

`0b1` When one of the specified instruction is executed at EL1, the instruction is broadcast within the Inner Shareable shareability domain.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, the PE ignores the value of this field for all purposes other than a direct read of this field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

VSE, bit [8]

Virtual SError interrupt.

`0b0` This mechanism is not making a virtual SError interrupt pending.

`0b1` A virtual SError interrupt is pending because of this mechanism.

The virtual SError interrupt is enabled only when the value of HCR_EL2.{TGE, AMO} is {0, 1}.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

VI, bit [7]

Virtual IRQ Interrupt.

`0b0` This mechanism is not making a virtual IRQ pending.

`0b1` A virtual IRQ is pending because of this mechanism.

The virtual IRQ is enabled only when the value of HCR_EL2.{TGE, IMO} is {0, 1}.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

VF, bit [6]

Virtual FIQ Interrupt.

`0b0` This mechanism is not making a virtual FIQ pending.

`0b1` A virtual FIQ is pending because of this mechanism.

The virtual FIQ is enabled only when the value of HCR_EL2.{TGE, FMO} is {0, 1}.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

AMO, bit [5]

Physical SError interrupt routing.

`0b0` When executing at Exception levels below EL2, and EL2 is enabled in the current Security state:

- When the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, Physical SError interrupts are not taken to EL2.
- When the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, Physical SError interrupts are taken to EL2 unless they are routed to EL3.

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- Virtual SError interrupts are disabled.

`0b1` When executing at any Exception level, and EL2 is enabled in the current Security state:

- Physical SError interrupts are taken to EL2, unless they are routed to EL3.
- When the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, then virtual SError interrupts are enabled.

If EL2 is enabled in the current Security state and the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1:

- Regardless of the value of the AMO bit physical asynchronous External aborts and SError interrupts target EL2 unless they are routed to EL3.
- When FEAT_VHE is not implemented, or if HCR_EL2.E2H is 0, this field behaves as 1 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.
- When FEAT_VHE is implemented and HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

For more information, see *Establishing the target Exception level of an asynchronous exception* on page D1-4620.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IMO, bit [4]

Physical IRQ Routing.

`0b0` When executing at Exception levels below EL2, and EL2 is enabled in the current Security state:

- When the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, Physical IRQ interrupts are not taken to EL2.
- When the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, Physical IRQ interrupts are taken to EL2 unless they are routed to EL3.
- Virtual IRQ interrupts are disabled.

`0b1` When executing at any Exception level, and EL2 is enabled in the current Security state:

- Physical IRQ interrupts are taken to EL2, unless they are routed to EL3.
- When the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, then Virtual IRQ interrupts are enabled.

If EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, and the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1:

- Regardless of the value of the IMO bit, physical IRQ Interrupts target EL2 unless they are routed to EL3.
- When FEAT_VHE is not implemented, or if HCR_EL2.E2H is 0, this field behaves as 1 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.
- When FEAT_VHE is implemented and HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

For more information, see *Establishing the target Exception level of an asynchronous exception* on page D1-4620.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

FMO, bit [3]

Physical FIQ Routing.

`0b0` When executing at Exception levels below EL2, and EL2 is enabled in the current Security state:

- When the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, Physical FIQ interrupts are not taken to EL2.
- When the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, Physical FIQ interrupts are taken to EL2 unless they are routed to EL3.

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- Virtual FIQ interrupts are disabled.

`0b1` When executing at any Exception level, and EL2 is enabled in the current Security state:

- Physical FIQ interrupts are taken to EL2, unless they are routed to EL3.
- When HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, then Virtual FIQ interrupts are enabled.

If EL2 is enabled in the current Security state and the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1:

- Regardless of the value of the FMO bit, physical FIQ Interrupts target EL2 unless they are routed to EL3.
- When FEAT_VHE is not implemented, or if HCR_EL2.E2H is 0, this field behaves as 1 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.
- When FEAT_VHE is implemented and HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

For more information, see *Establishing the target Exception level of an asynchronous exception* on page D1-4620.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

PTW, bit [2]

Protected Table Walk. In the EL1&0 translation regime, a translation table access made as part of a stage 1 translation table walk is subject to a stage 2 translation. The combining of the memory type attributes from the two stages of translation means the access might be made to a type of Device memory. If this occurs, then the value of this bit determines the behavior:

`0b0` The translation table walk occurs as if it is to Normal Non-cacheable memory. This means it can be made speculatively.

`0b1` The memory access generates a stage 2 Permission fault.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, the PE ignores the value of this field for all purposes other than a direct read of this field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SWIO, bit [1]

Set/Way Invalidation Override. Causes EL1 execution of the data cache invalidate by set/way instructions to perform a data cache clean and invalidate by set/way:

`0b0` This control has no effect on the operation of data cache invalidate by set/way instructions.

`0b1` Data cache invalidate by set/way instructions perform a data cache clean and invalidate by set/way.

When the value of this bit is 1:

AArch32: DCISW performs the same invalidation as a DCCISW instruction.

AArch64: DC ISW performs the same invalidation as a DC CISW instruction.

This bit can be implemented as RES1.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, the PE ignores the value of this field for all purposes other than a direct read of this field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

VM, bit [0]

Virtualization enable. Enables stage 2 address translation for the EL1&0 translation regime, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

`0b0` EL1&0 stage 2 address translation disabled.

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`0b1` EL1&0 stage 2 address translation enabled.

When the value of this bit is 1, data cache invalidate instructions executed at EL1 perform a data cache clean and invalidate. For the invalidate by set/way instruction this behavior applies regardless of the value of the HCR_EL2.SWIO bit.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing HCR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, HCR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x078];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = HCR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = HCR_EL2;
```

MSR HCR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x078] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    HCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.49 HCRX_EL2, Extended Hypervisor Configuration Register

The HCRX_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides configuration controls for virtualization, including defining whether various operations are trapped to EL2.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_HCX is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to HCRX_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

The bits in this register behave as if they are 0 for all purposes other than direct reads of the register if:

- EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.
- SCR_EL3.HXEn is 0.

Attributes

HCRX_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

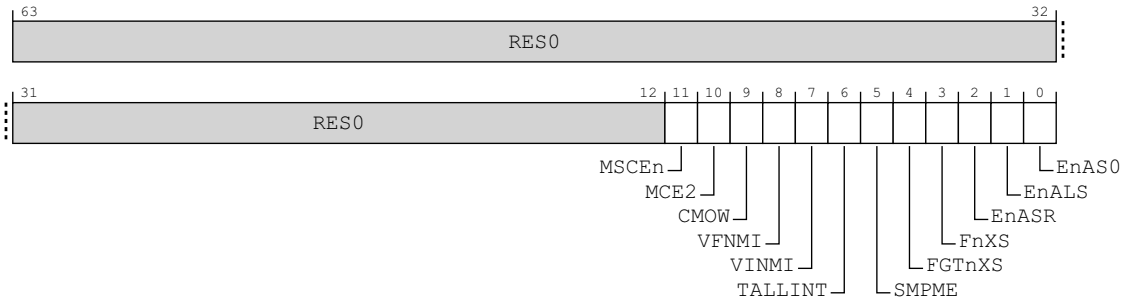

Bits [63:12]

Reserved, RES0.

MSCEn, bit [11]

When FEAT_MOPS is implemented:

Memory Set and Memory Copy instructions Enable. Enables execution of the CPY*, SETG*, SETP*, SETM*, and SETE* instructions at EL1 or EL0.

`0b0` Execution of the Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions is UNDEFINED at EL1 or EL0.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be UNDEFINED.

This bit behaves as if it is 1 if any of the following are true:

- EL2 is not implemented or enabled.
- The value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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MCE2, bit [10]

When FEAT_MOPS is implemented:

Controls Memory Copy and Memory Set exceptions generated as part of attempting to execute the Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions from EL1.

`0b0` Memory Copy and Memory Set exceptions generated from EL1 are taken to EL1.

`0b1` Memory Copy and Memory Set exceptions generated from EL1 are taken to EL2.

When the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this control does not affect any exceptions due to the higher priority SCTLR_EL2.MSCEn control.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

CMOW, bit [9]

When FEAT_CMOW is implemented:

Controls cache maintenance instruction permission for the following instructions executed at EL1 or EL0.

- IC IVAU, DC CIVAC, DC CIGDVAC and DC CIGVAC.
- ICIMVAU, DCCIMVAC.

`0b0` These instructions executed at EL1 or EL0 with stage 2 read permission, but without stage 2 write permission do not generate a stage 2 permission fault.

`0b1` These instructions executed at EL1 or EL0, if enabled as a result of SCTLR_EL1.UCI==1, with stage 2 read permission, but without stage 2 write permission generate a stage 2 permission fault.

For this control, stage 2 has write permission if S2AP[1] is 1 or DBM is 1 in the stage 2 descriptor. The instructions do not cause an update to the dirty state.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VFNMI, bit [8]

When FEAT_NMI is implemented:

Virtual FIQ Interrupt with Superpriority. Enables signaling of virtual FIQ interrupts with Superpriority.

`0b0` When HCR_EL2.VF is 1, a signaled pending virtual FIQ interrupt does not have Superpriority.

`0b1` When HCR_EL2.VF is 1, a signaled pending virtual FIQ interrupt has Superpriority.

When HCR_EL2.VF is 0, this bit has no effect.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, when EL3 is not implemented and EL2 is implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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VINMI, bit [7]

When FEAT_NMI is implemented:

Virtual IRQ Interrupt with Superpriority. Enables signaling of virtual IRQ interrupts with Superpriority.

`0b0` When HCR_EL2.VI is 1, a signaled pending virtual IRQ interrupt does not have Superpriority.

`0b1` When HCR_EL2.VI is 1, a signaled pending virtual IRQ interrupt has Superpriority.

When HCR_EL2.VI is 0, this bit has no effect.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, when EL3 is not implemented and EL2 is implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TALLINT, bit [6]

When FEAT_NMI is implemented:

Trap `MSR` writes of ALLINT at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2, when EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of ALLINT are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` `MSR` writes of ALLINT at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, when EL3 is not implemented and EL2 is implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SMPME, bit [5]

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

Streaming Mode Priority Mapping Enable.

Controls mapping of the value of SMPRI_EL1.Priority for streaming execution priority at EL0 or EL1.

`0b0` The effective priority value is taken from SMPRI_EL1.Priority.

`0b1` The effective priority value is:

- When the current Exception level is EL2 or EL3, the value of SMPRI_EL1.Priority.
- When the current Exception level is EL0 or EL1, the value of the SMPRIMAP_EL2 field corresponding to the value of SMPRI_EL1.Priority.

When SMIDR_EL1.SMPS is '0', this field is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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FGTnXS, bit [4]

When FEAT_XS is implemented:

Determines if the fine-grained traps in HFGITR_EL2 that apply to each of the TLBI maintenance instructions that are accessible at EL1 also apply to the corresponding TLBI maintenance instructions with the nXS qualifier.

`0b0` The fine-grained trap in the HFGITR_EL2 that applies to a TLBI maintenance instruction at EL1 also applies to the corresponding TLBI instruction with the nXS qualifier at EL1.

`0b1` The fine-grained trap in the HFGITR_EL2 that applies to a TLBI maintenance instruction at EL1 does not apply to the corresponding TLBI instruction with the nXS qualifier at EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, when EL3 is not implemented and EL2 is implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

FnXS, bit [3]

When FEAT_XS is implemented:

Determines the behavior of TLBI instructions affected by the XS attribute.

This control bit also determines whether an AArch64 DSB instruction behaves as a DSB instruction with an nXS qualifier when executed at EL0 and EL1.

`0b0` This control does not have any effect on the behavior of the TLBI maintenance instructions.

`0b1` A TLBI maintenance instruction without the nXS qualifier executed at EL1 behaves in the same way as the corresponding TLBI maintenance instruction with the nXS qualifier.

An AArch64 DSB instruction executed at EL1 or EL0 behaves in the same way as the corresponding DSB instruction with the nXS qualifier executed at EL1 or EL0.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, when EL3 is not implemented and EL2 is implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EnASR, bit [2]

When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented:

When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, traps execution of an ST64BV instruction at EL0 or EL1 to EL2.

`0b0` Execution of an ST64BV instruction at EL0 is trapped to EL2 if the execution is not trapped by SCTLR_EL1.EnASR.

Execution of an ST64BV instruction at EL1 is trapped to EL2.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

A trap of an ST64BV instruction is reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x0A`, with an ISS code of `0x0000000`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, when EL3 is not implemented and EL2 is implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to `0`.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EnALS, bit [1]

When FEAT_LS64 is implemented:

When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, traps execution of an LD64B or ST64B instruction at EL0 or EL1 to EL2.

`0b0` Execution of an LD64B or ST64B instruction at EL0 is trapped to EL2 if the execution is not trapped by SCTLR_EL1.EnALS.

Execution of an LD64B or ST64B instruction at EL1 is trapped to EL2.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

A trap of an LD64B or ST64B instruction is reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x0A`, with an ISS code of `0x0000002`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, when EL3 is not implemented and EL2 is implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EnAS0, bit [0]

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented:

When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, traps execution of an ST64BV0 instruction at EL0 or EL1 to EL2.

`0b0` Execution of an ST64BV0 instruction at EL0 is trapped to EL2 if the execution is not trapped by SCTLR_EL1.EnAS0.

Execution of an ST64BV0 instruction at EL1 is trapped to EL2.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

A trap of an ST64BV0 instruction is reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x0A`, with an ISS code of `0x0000001`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, when EL3 is not implemented and EL2 is implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing HCRX_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, HCRX_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0xA0];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.HXEn == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.HXEn == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = HCRX_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = HCRX_EL2;
```

MSR HCRX_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0xA0] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.HXEn == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.HXEn == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        HCRX_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    HCRX_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.50 HDFGRTR_EL2, Hypervisor Debug Fine-Grained Read Trap Register

The HDFGRTR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides controls for traps of MRS and MRC reads of debug, trace, PMU, and Statistical Profiling System registers.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_FGT is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to HDFGRTR_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

HDFGRTR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

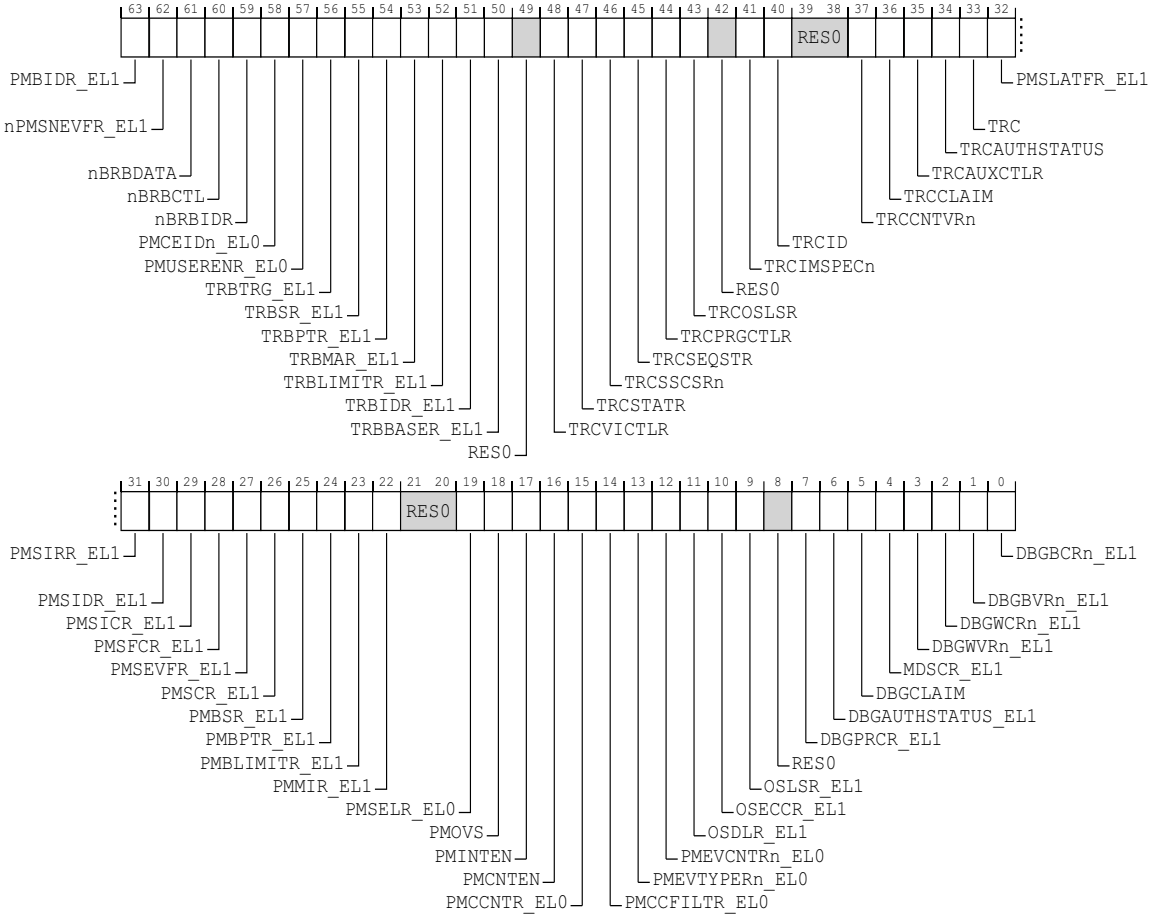

PMBIDR_EL1, bit [63]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of PMBIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of PMBIDR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of PMBIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

nPMSNEVFR_EL1, bit [62]

When FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of PMSNEVFR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of PMSNEVFR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

`0b1` `MRS` reads of PMSNEVFR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

nBRBDATA, bit [61]

When FEAT_BRBE is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of multiple System registers. Enables a trap on `MRS` reads at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 System registers to EL2:

- BRBINF<n>_EL1.
- BRBINFINJ_EL1.
- BRBSRC<n>_EL1.
- BRBSRCINJ_EL1.
- BRBTGT<n>_EL1.
- BRBTGTINJ_EL1.
- BRBTS_EL1.

`0b0` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

`0b1` `MRS` reads of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

nBRBCTL, bit [60]

When FEAT_BRBE is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of multiple System registers. Enables a trap on `MRS` reads at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 System registers to EL2:

- BRBCR_EL1.

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- BRBFCR_EL1.

`0b0` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

`0b1` `MRS` reads of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

nBRBIDR, bit [59]

When FEAT_BRBE is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of BRBIDR0_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of BRBIDR0_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

`0b1` `MRS` reads of BRBIDR0_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMCEIDn_EL0, bit [58]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of PMCEID<n>_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and `MRC` reads of PMCEID<n> at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of PMCEID<n>_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and `MRC` reads of PMCEID<n> at EL0 using AArch32 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the read generates a higher priority exception:

- `MRS` reads of PMCEID<n>_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- `MRC` reads of PMCEID<n> at EL0 using AArch32 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x03`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMUSERENR_EL0, bit [57]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of PMUSERENR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and `MRC` reads of PMUSERENR at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of PMUSERENR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and `MRC` reads of PMUSERENR at EL0 using AArch32 are not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the read generates a higher priority exception:

- `MRS` reads of PMUSERENR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- `MRC` reads of PMUSERENR at EL0 using AArch32 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x03`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRBTRG_EL1, bit [56]

When FEAT_TRBE is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of TRBTRG_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of TRBTRG_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of TRBTRG_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRBSR_EL1, bit [55]

When FEAT_TRBE is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of TRBSR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of TRBSR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of TRBSR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRBPTR_EL1, bit [54]

When FEAT_TRBE is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of TRBPTR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of TRBPTR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of TRBPTR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRBMAR_EL1, bit [53]

When FEAT_TRBE is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of TRBMAR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MRS reads of TRBMAR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of TRBMAR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRBLIMITR_EL1, bit [52]

When FEAT_TRBE is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of TRBLIMITR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MRS reads of TRBLIMITR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of TRBLIMITR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRBIDR_EL1, bit [51]

When FEAT_TRBE is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of TRBIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MRS reads of TRBIDR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of TRBIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRBBASER_EL1, bit [50]

When FEAT_TRBE is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of TRBBASER_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MRS reads of TRBBASER_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of TRBBASER_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [49]

Reserved, RES0.

TRCVICTLR, bit [48]

When FEAT_ETE is implemented or (FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented and System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented):

In an Armv9 implementation, trap `MRS` reads of TRCVICTLR at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

In an Armv8 implementation, trap `MRS` reads of ETM TRCVICTLR at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of TRCVICTLR are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of TRCVICTLR at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRCSTATR, bit [47]

When FEAT_ETE is implemented or (FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented and System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented):

In an Armv9 implementation, trap `MRS` reads of TRCSTATR at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

In an Armv8 implementation, trap `MRS` reads of ETM TRCSTATR at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of TRCSTATR are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of TRCSTATR at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRCSSCSRn, bit [46]

When FEAT_ETE is implemented or (FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented, TRCSSCSR<n> are implemented and System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented):

In an Armv9 implementation, trap `MRS` reads of TRCSSCSR<n> at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

In an Armv8 implementation, trap `MRS` reads of ETM TRCSSCSR<n> at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of TRCSSCSR<n> are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of TRCSSCSR<n> at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

If Single-shot Comparator n is not implementented, a read of TRCSSCSR<n> is UNDEFINED.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRCSEQSTR, bit [45]

When FEAT_ETE is implemented or (FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented, TRCSEQSTR is implemented and System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented):

In an Armv9 implementation, trap `MRS` reads of TRCSEQSTR at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

In an Armv8 implementation, trap `MRS` reads of ETM TRCSEQSTR at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of TRCSEQSTR are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of TRCSEQSTR at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRCPRGCTLR, bit [44]

When FEAT_ETE is implemented or (FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented and System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented):

In an Armv9 implementation, trap `MRS` reads of TRCPRGCTLR at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

In an Armv8 implementation, trap `MRS` reads of ETM TRCPRGCTLR at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of TRCPRGCTLR are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of TRCPRGCTLR at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRCOSLSR, bit [43]

When FEAT_ETE is implemented or (FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented and System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented):

In an Armv9 implementation, trap `MRS` reads of TRCOSLSR at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

In an Armv8 implementation, trap `MRS` reads of ETM TRCOSLSR at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of TRCOSLSR are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of TRCOSLSR at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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Bit [42]

Reserved, RES0.

TRCIMSPECn, bit [41]

When FEAT_ETE is implemented or (FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented and System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented):

In an Armv9 implementation, trap MRS reads of TRCIMSPEC<n> at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

In an Armv8 implementation, trap MRS reads of ETM TRCIMSPEC<n> at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MRS reads of TRCIMSPEC<n> are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of TRCIMSPEC<n> at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

TRCIMSPEC<1-7> are optional. If TRCIMSPEC<n> is not implemented, a read of TRCIMSPEC<n> is UNDEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRCID, bit [40]

When FEAT_ETE is implemented or (FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented and System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented):

Trap MRS reads of multiple System registers. Enables a trap on MRS reads at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 System registers to EL2:

- In an Armv9 implementation:
  - TRCDEVARCH.
  - TRCDEVID.
  - All of the TRCIDR<n> registers.
- In an Armv8 implementation:
  - ETM TRCDEVARCH.
  - ETM TRCDEVID.
  - All of the ETM TRCIDR<n> registers.

`0b0` MRS reads of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [39:38]

Reserved, RES0.

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TRCCNTVRn, bit [37]

When FEAT_ETE is implemented or (FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented, TRCCNTVR<n> are implemented and System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented):

In an Armv9 implementation, trap `MRS` reads of TRCCNTVR<n> at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

In an Armv8 implementation, trap `MRS` reads of ETM TRCCNTVR<n> at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of TRCCNTVR<n> are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of TRCCNTVR<n> at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

If Counter n is not implemented, a read of TRCCNTVR<n> is UNDEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRCCLAIM, bit [36]

When FEAT_ETE is implemented or (FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented and System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented):

In an Armv9 implementation, trap `MRS` reads of TRCCLAIMCLR and TRCCLAIMSET at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

In an Armv8 implementation, trap `MRS` reads of ETM TRCCLAIMCLR and ETM TRCCLAIMSET at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRCAUXCTLR, bit [35]

When FEAT_ETE is implemented or (FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented and System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented):

In an Armv9 implementation, trap `MRS` reads of TRCAUXCTLR at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

In an Armv8 implementation, trap `MRS` reads of ETM TRCAUXCTLR at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of TRCAUXCTLR are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of TRCAUXCTLR at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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TRCAUTHSTATUS, bit [34]

When FEAT_ETE is implemented or (FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented and System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented):

In an Armv9 implementation, trap MRS reads of TRCAUTHSTATUS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MRS reads of TRCAUTHSTATUS are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of TRCAUTHSTATUS at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRC, bit [33]

When FEAT_ETE is implemented or (FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented and System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented):

In an Armv9 implementation, trap MRS reads of the following registers at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2:

- TRCACATR<n>.
- TRCACVR<n>.
- TRCBBCTLR.
- TRCCCCTLR.
- TRCCIDCCTLR0.
- TRCCIDCCTLR1.
- TRCCIDCVR<n>.
- TRCCNTCTLR<n>.
- TRCCNTRLDVR<n>.
- TRCCONFIGR.
- TRCEVENTCTL0R.
- TRCEVENTCTL1R.
- TRCEXTINSELR<n>.
- TRCQCTLR.
- TRCRSCTLR<n>.
- TRCRSR.
- TRCSEQEVR<n>.
- TRCSEQRSTEVR.
- TRCSSCCR<n>.
- TRCSSPCICR<n>.
- TRCSTALLCTLR.
- TRCSYNCPR.
- TRCTRACEIDR.
- TRCTSCTLR.
- TRCVIIECTLR.
- TRCVIPCSSCTLR.
- TRCVISSCTLR.

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- TRCVMIDCCTLR0.
- TRCVMIDCCTLR1.
- TRCVMIDCVR<n>.

In an Armv8 implementation, trap MRS reads of the following registers at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2:

- ETM TRCACATR<n>.
- ETM TRCACVR<n>.
- ETM TRCBBCTLR.
- ETM TRCCCCTLR.
- ETM TRCCIDCCTLR0.
- ETM TRCCIDCCTLR1.
- ETM TRCCIDCVR<n>.
- ETM TRCCNTCTLR<n>.
- ETM TRCCNTRLDVR<n>.
- ETM TRCCONFIGR.
- ETM TRCEVENTCTL0R.
- ETM TRCEVENTCTL1R.
- ETM TRCEXTINSELR.
- ETM TRCQCTLR.
- ETM TRCRSCTLR<n>.
- ETM TRCSEQEVR<n>.
- ETM TRCSEQRSTEVR.
- ETM TRCSSCCR<n>.
- ETM TRCSSPCICR<n>.
- ETM TRCSTALLCTLR.
- ETM TRCSYNCPR.
- ETM TRCTRACEIDR.
- ETM TRCTSCTLR.
- ETM TRCVIIECTLR.
- ETM TRCVIPCSSCTLR.
- ETM TRCVISSCTLR.
- ETM TRCVMIDCCTLR0.
- ETM TRCVMIDCCTLR1.
- ETM TRCVMIDCVR<n>.

`0b0` MRS reads of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

A read of an unimplemented register is UNDEFINED.

TRCEXTINSELR<n> and TRCRSR are only implemented if FEAT_ETE is implemented.

TRCEXTINSELR is only implemented if FEAT_ETE is not implemented and FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMSLATFR_EL1, bit [32]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of PMSLATFR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MRS reads of PMSLATFR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of PMSLATFR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMSIRR_EL1, bit [31]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of PMSIRR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MRS reads of PMSIRR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of PMSIRR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMSIDR_EL1, bit [30]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of PMSIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MRS reads of PMSIDR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of PMSIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMSICR_EL1, bit [29]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of PMSICR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MRS reads of PMSICR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of PMSICR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMSFCR_EL1, bit [28]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of PMSFCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of PMSFCR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of PMSFCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMSEVFR_EL1, bit [27]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of PMSEVFR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of PMSEVFR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of PMSEVFR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMSCR_EL1, bit [26]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of PMSCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of PMSCR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of PMSCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMBSR_EL1, bit [25]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of PMBSR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of PMBSR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of PMBSR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMBPTR_EL1, bit [24]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of PMBPTR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of PMBPTR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of PMBPTR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMBLIMITR_EL1, bit [23]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of PMBLIMITR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of PMBLIMITR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of PMBLIMITR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMMIR_EL1, bit [22]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of PMMIR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of PMMIR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of PMMIR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [21:20]

Reserved, RES0.

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PMSELR_EL0, bit [19]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of PMSELR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MRC reads of PMSELR at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of PMSELR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MRC reads of PMSELR at EL0 using AArch32 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the read generates a higher priority exception:

- MRS reads of PMSELR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18.
- MRC reads of PMSELR at EL0 using AArch32 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x03.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMOVS, bit [18]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap MRS reads and MRC reads of multiple System registers.

Enables a trap to EL2 the following operations:

- At EL1 and EL0 using AArch64: MRS reads of PMOVSCLR_EL0 and PMOVSSET_EL0.
- At EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64: MRC reads of PMOVSR and PMOVSSET.

0b0 The operations listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the read generates a higher priority exception:

- MRS reads at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 of PMOVSCLR_EL0 and PMOVSSET_EL0 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18.
- MRC reads at EL0 using AArch32 of PMOVSR and PMOVSSET are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x03.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMINTEN, bit [17]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of multiple System registers. Enables a trap on MRS reads at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 System registers to EL2:

- PMINTENCLR_EL1.
- PMINTENSET_EL1.

0b0 MRS reads of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMCNTEN, bit [16]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads and `MRC` reads of multiple System registers.

Enables a trap to EL2 the following operations:

- At EL1 and EL0 using AArch64: `MRS` reads of PMCNTENCLR_EL0 and PMCNTENSET_EL0.
- At EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64: `MRC` reads of PMCNTENCLR and PMCNTENSET.

`0b0` The operations listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the read generates a higher priority exception:

- `MRS` reads at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 of PMCNTENCLR_EL0 and PMCNTENSET_EL0 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- `MRC` reads at EL0 using AArch32 of PMCNTENCLR and PMCNTENSET are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x03`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMCCNTR_EL0, bit [15]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of PMCCNTR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and `MRC` and `MRRC` reads of PMCCNTR at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of PMCCNTR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and `MRC` and `MRRC` reads of PMCCNTR at EL0 using AArch32 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the read generates a higher priority exception:

- `MRS` reads of PMCCNTR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- `MRC` and `MRRC` reads of PMCCNTR at EL0 using AArch32 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x03` (for `MRC`) or `0x04` (for `MRRC`).

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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PMCCFILTR_EL0, bit [14]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of PMCCFILTR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MRC reads of PMCCFILTR at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of PMCCFILTR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MRC reads of PMCCFILTR at EL0 using AArch32 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the read generates a higher priority exception:

- MRS reads of PMCCFILTR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18.
- MRC reads of PMCCFILTR at EL0 using AArch32 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x03.

PMCCFILTR_EL0 can also be accessed in AArch64 state using PMXEVTYPER_EL0 when PMSELR_EL0.SEL == 31, and PMCCFILTR can also be accessed in AArch32 state using PMXEVTYPER when PMSELR.SEL == 31.

Setting this field to 1 has no effect on accesses to PMXEVTYPER_EL0 and PMXEVTYPER, regardless of the value of PMSELR_EL0.SEL or PMSELR.SEL.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMEVTYPERn_EL0, bit [13]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap MRS reads and MRC reads of multiple System registers.

Enables a trap to EL2 the following operations:

- At EL1 and EL0 using AArch64: MRS reads of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 and PMXEVTYPER_EL0.
- At EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64: MRC reads of PMEVTYPER<n> and PMXEVTYPER.

0b0 The operations listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the read generates a higher priority exception:

- MRS reads at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 and PMXEVTYPER_EL0 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18.
- MRC reads at EL0 using AArch32 of PMEVTYPER<n> and PMXEVTYPER are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x03.

Regardless of the value of this field, for each value n:

- If event counter n is not implemented, the following accesses are UNDEFINED:
  - In AArch64 state, a read of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0, or, if n is not 31, a read of PMXEVTYPER_EL0 when PMSELR_EL0.SEL == n.
  - In AArch32 state, a read of PMEVTYPER<n>, or, if n is not 31, a read of PMXEVTYPER when PMSELR.SEL == n.

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- If event counter n is implemented, n is greater-than-or-equal-to MDCR_EL2.HPMN, and EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the following generate a Trap exception to EL2 from EL0 or EL1:
  - In AArch64 state, a read of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0, or a read of PMXEVTYPER_EL0 when PMSELR_EL0.SEL == n, reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`.
  - In AArch32 state, a read of PMEVTYPER<n>, or a read of PMXEVTYPER when PMSELR.SEL == n, reported with EC syndrome value `0x03`.

See also HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCCFILTR_EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMEVCNTRn_EL0, bit [12]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads and `MRC` reads of multiple System registers.

Enables a trap to EL2 the following operations:

- At EL1 and EL0 using AArch64: `MRS` reads of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 and PMXEVCNTR_EL0.
- At EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64: `MRC` reads of PMEVCNTR<n> and PMXEVCNTR.

`0b0` The operations listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the read generates a higher priority exception:

- `MRS` reads at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 and PMXEVCNTR_EL0 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- `MRC` reads at EL0 using AArch32 of PMEVCNTR<n> and PMXEVCNTR are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x03`.

Regardless of the value of this field, for each value n:

- If event counter n is not implemented, the following accesses are UNDEFINED:
  - In AArch64 state, a read of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0, or a read of PMXEVCNTR_EL0 when PMSELR_EL0.SEL == n.
  - In AArch32 state, a read of PMEVCNTR<n> , or a read of PMXEVCNTR when PMSELR.SEL == n.
- If event counter n is implemented, n is greater-than-or-equal-to MDCR_EL2.HPMN, and EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the following generate a Trap exception to EL2 from EL0 or EL1:
  - In AArch64 state, a read of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0, or a read of PMXEVCNTR_EL0 when PMSELR_EL0.SEL == n, reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`.
  - In AArch32 state, a read of PMEVCNTR<n>, or a read of PMXEVCNTR when PMSELR.SEL == n, reported with EC syndrome value `0x03`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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OSDLR_EL1, bit [11]

When FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of OSDLR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of OSDLR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of OSDLR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

OSECCR_EL1, bit [10]

Trap MRS reads of OSECCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of OSECCR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of OSECCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

OSLSR_EL1, bit [9]

Trap MRS reads of OSLSR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of OSLSR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of OSLSR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Bit [8]

Reserved, RES0.

DBGPRCR_EL1, bit [7]

Trap MRS reads of DBGPRCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of DBGPRCR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of DBGPRCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1, bit [6]

Trap MRS reads of DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

DBGCLAIM, bit [5]

Trap `MRS` reads of multiple System registers. Enables a trap on `MRS` reads at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 System registers to EL2:

- DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1.
- DBGCLAIMSET_EL1.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

MDSCR_EL1, bit [4]

Trap `MRS` reads of MDSCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of MDSCR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of MDSCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

DBGWVRn_EL1, bit [3]

Trap `MRS` reads of DBGWVR<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of DBGWVR<n>_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of DBGWVR<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

If watchpoint n is not implemented, a read of DBGWVR<n>_EL1 is UNDEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

DBGWCRn_EL1, bit [2]

Trap `MRS` reads of DBGWCR<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of DBGWCR<n>_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of DBGWCR<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

If watchpoint n is not implemented, a read of DBGWCR<n>_EL1 is UNDEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

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DBGBVRn_EL1, bit [1]

Trap MRS reads of DBGBVR<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of DBGBVR<n>_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of DBGBVR<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

If breakpoint n is not implemented, a read of DBGBVR<n>_EL1 is UNDEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

DBGBCRn_EL1, bit [0]

Trap MRS reads of DBGBCR<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of DBGBCR<n>_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of DBGBCR<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

If breakpoint n is not implemented, a read of DBGBCR<n>_EL1 is UNDEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Accessing HDFGRTR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, HDFGRTR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0011	0b0001	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x1D0];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = HDFGRTR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = HDFGRTR_EL2;
```


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MSR HDFGRTR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0011	0b0001	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x1D0] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        HDFGRTR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    HDFGRTR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.51 HDFGWTR_EL2, Hypervisor Debug Fine-Grained Write Trap Register

The HDFGWTR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides controls for traps of `MSR` and `MCR` writes of debug, trace, PMU, and Statistical Profiling System registers.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_FGT is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to HDFGWTR_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

HDFGWTR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

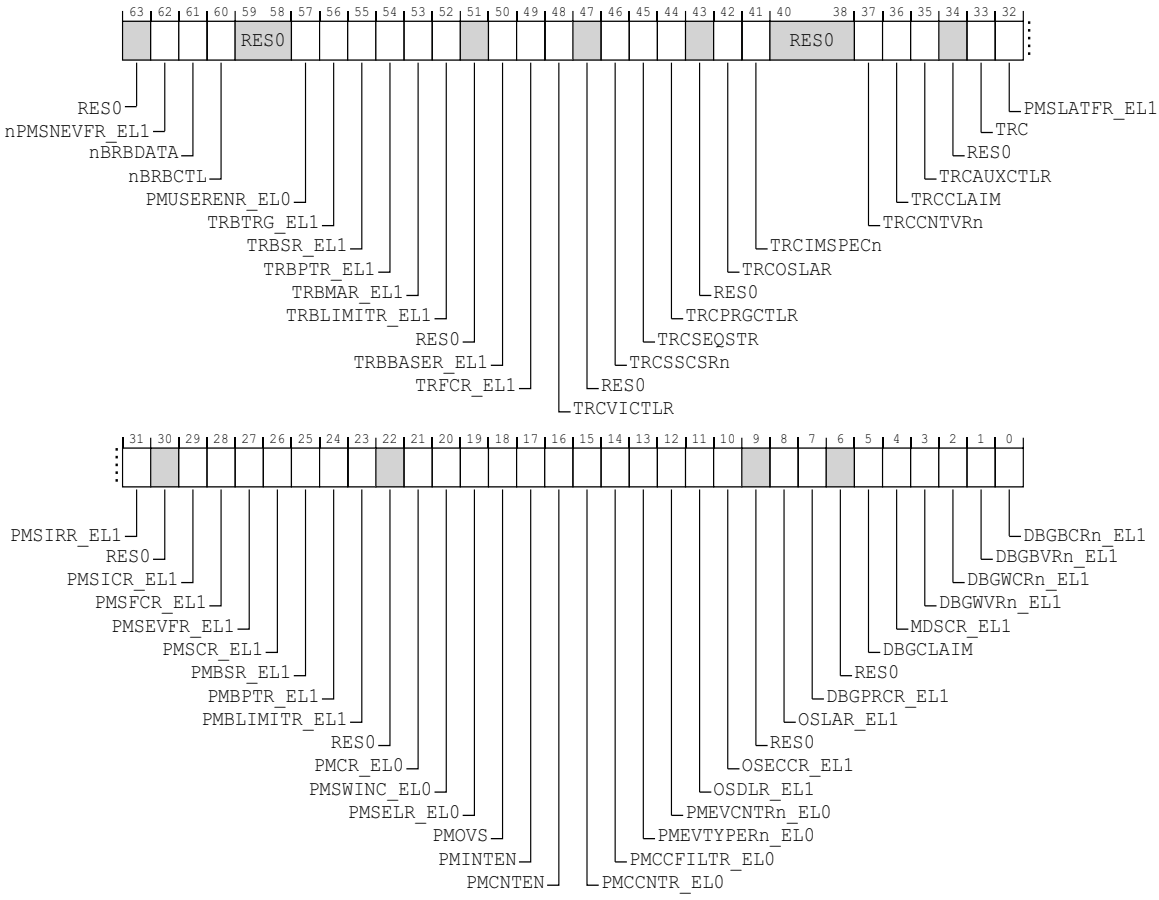

Bit [63]

Reserved, RES0.

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nPMSNEVFR_EL1, bit [62]

When FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of PMSNEVFR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of PMSNEVFR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

0b1 MSR writes of PMSNEVFR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

nBRBDATA, bit [61]

When FEAT_BRBE is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of multiple System registers. Enables a trap on MSR writes at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 System registers to EL2:

- BRBINFINJ_EL1.
- BRBSRCINJ_EL1.
- BRBTGTINJ_EL1.
- BRBTS_EL1.

0b0 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

0b1 MSR writes of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

nBRBCTL, bit [60]

When FEAT_BRBE is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of multiple System registers. Enables a trap on MSR writes at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 System registers to EL2:

- BRBCR_EL1.
- BRBFCR_EL1.

0b0 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

0b1 MSR writes of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [59:58]

Reserved, RES0.

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PMUSERENR_EL0, bit [57]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of PMUSERENR_EL0 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of PMUSERENR_EL0 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of PMUSERENR_EL0 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRBTRG_EL1, bit [56]

When FEAT_TRBE is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of TRBTRG_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of TRBTRG_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of TRBTRG_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRBSR_EL1, bit [55]

When FEAT_TRBE is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of TRBSR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of TRBSR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of TRBSR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRBPTR_EL1, bit [54]

When FEAT_TRBE is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of TRBPTR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of TRBPTR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of TRBPTR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRBMAR_EL1, bit [53]

When FEAT_TRBE is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of TRBMAR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MSR writes of TRBMAR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of TRBMAR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRBLIMITR_EL1, bit [52]

When FEAT_TRBE is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of TRBLIMITR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MSR writes of TRBLIMITR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of TRBLIMITR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [51]

Reserved, RES0.

TRBBASER_EL1, bit [50]

When FEAT_TRBE is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of TRBBASER_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MSR writes of TRBBASER_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of TRBBASER_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRFCR_EL1, bit [49]

When FEAT_TRF is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of TRFCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MSR writes of TRFCR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of TRFCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRCVICTLR, bit [48]

When FEAT_ETE is implemented or (FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented and System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented):

In an Armv9 implementation, trap `MSR` writes of TRCVICTLR at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

In an Armv8 implementation, trap `MSR` writes of ETM TRCVICTLR at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of TRCVICTLR are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of TRCVICTLR at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [47]

Reserved, RES0.

TRCSSCSRn, bit [46]

When FEAT_ETE is implemented or (FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented, TRCSSCSR<n> are implemented and System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented):

In an Armv9 implementation, trap `MSR` writes of TRCSSCSR<n> at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

In an Armv8 implementation, trap `MSR` writes of ETM TRCSSCSR<n> at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of TRCSSCSR<n> are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of TRCSSCSR<n> at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

If Single-shot Comparator n is not implementented, a write of TRCSSCSR<n> is UNDEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRCSEQSTR, bit [45]

When FEAT_ETE is implemented or (FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented, TRCSEQSTR is implemented and System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented):

In an Armv9 implementation, trap `MSR` writes of TRCSEQSTR at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

In an Armv8 implementation, trap `MSR` writes of ETM TRCSEQSTR at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of TRCSEQSTR are not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of TRCSEQSTR at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRCPRGCTLR, bit [44]

When FEAT_ETE is implemented or (FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented and System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented):

In an Armv9 implementation, trap `MSR` writes of TRCPRGCTLR at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

In an Armv8 implementation, trap `MSR` writes of ETM TRCPRGCTLR at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of TRCPRGCTLR are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of TRCPRGCTLR at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [43]

Reserved, RES0.

TRCOSLAR, bit [42]

When System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented and FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented:

In an Armv8 implementation, trap `MSR` writes of ETM TRCOSLAR at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of TRCOSLAR are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of TRCOSLAR at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRCIMSPECn, bit [41]

When FEAT_ETE is implemented or (FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented and System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented):

In an Armv9 implementation, trap `MSR` writes of TRCIMSPEC<n> at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

In an Armv8 implementation, trap `MSR` writes of ETM TRCIMSPEC<n> at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of TRCIMSPEC<n> are not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of TRCIMSPEC<n> at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

TRCIMSPEC<1-7> are optional. If TRCIMSPEC<n> is not implemented, a write of TRCIMSPEC<n> is UNDEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [40:38]

Reserved, RES0.

TRCCNTVRn, bit [37]

When FEAT_ETE is implemented or (FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented, TRCCNTVR<n> are implemented and System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented):

In an Armv9 implementation, trap `MSR` writes of TRCCNTVR<n> at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

In an Armv8 implementation, trap `MSR` writes of ETM TRCCNTVR<n> at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of TRCCNTVR<n> are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of TRCCNTVR<n> at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

If Counter n is not implemented, a write of TRCCNTVR<n> is UNDEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRCCLAIM, bit [36]

When FEAT_ETE is implemented or (FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented and System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented):

In an Armv9 implementation, trap `MSR` writes of TRCCLAIMCLR and TRCCLAIMSET at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

In an Armv8 implementation, trap `MSR` writes of ETM TRCCLAIMCLR and ETM TRCCLAIMSET at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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TRCAUXCTLR, bit [35]

When FEAT_ETE is implemented or (FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented and System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented):

In an Armv9 implementation, trap `MSR` writes of TRCAUXCTLR at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

In an Armv8 implemenation, trap `MSR` writes of ETM TRCAUXCTLR at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of TRCAUXCTLR are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of TRCAUXCTLR at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [34]

Reserved, RES0.

TRC, bit [33]

When FEAT_ETE is implemented or (FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented and System register access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented):

In an Armv9 implementation, trap `MSR` writes of the following registers at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2:

- TRCACATR<n>.
- TRCACVR<n>.
- TRCBBCTLR.
- TRCCCCTLR.
- TRCCIDCCTLR0.
- TRCCIDCCTLR1.
- TRCCIDCVR<n>.
- TRCCNTCTLR<n>.
- TRCCNTRLDVR<n>.
- TRCCONFIGR.
- TRCEVENTCTL0R.
- TRCEVENTCTL1R.
- TRCEXTINSELR<n>.
- TRCQCTLR.
- TRCRSCTLR<n>.
- TRCRSR.
- TRCSEQEVR<n>.
- TRCSEQRSTEVR.
- TRCSSCCR<n>.
- TRCSSPCICR<n>.
- TRCSTALLCTLR.
- TRCSYNCPR.
- TRCTRACEIDR.

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- TRCTSCTLR.
- TRCVIIECTLR.
- TRCVIPCSSCTLR.
- TRCVISSCTLR.
- TRCVMIDCCTLR0.
- TRCVMIDCCTLR1.
- TRCVMIDCVR<n>.

In an Armv8 implementation, trap `MSR` writes of the following registers at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2:

- ETM TRCACATR<n>.
- ETM TRCACVR<n>.
- ETM TRCBBCTLR.
- ETM TRCCCCTLR.
- ETM TRCCIDCCTLR0.
- ETM TRCCIDCCTLR1.
- ETM TRCCIDCVR<n>.
- ETM TRCCNTCTLR<n>.
- ETM TRCCNTRLDVR<n>.
- ETM TRCCONFIGR.
- ETM TRCEVENTCTL0R.
- ETM TRCEVENTCTL1R.
- ETM TRCEXTINSELR.
- ETM TRCQCTLR.
- ETM TRCRSCTLR<n>.
- ETM TRCSEQEVR<n>.
- ETM TRCSEQRSTEVR.
- ETM TRCSSCCR<n>.
- ETM TRCSSPCICR<n>.
- ETM TRCSTALLCTLR.
- ETM TRCSYNCPR.
- ETM TRCTRACEIDR.
- ETM TRCTSCTLR.
- ETM TRCVIIECTLR.
- ETM TRCVIPCSSCTLR.
- ETM TRCVISSCTLR.
- ETM TRCVMIDCCTLR0.
- ETM TRCVMIDCCTLR1.
- ETM TRCVMIDCVR<n>.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

A write of an unimplemented register is UNDEFINED.

TRCEXTINSELR<n> and TRCRSR are only implemented if FEAT_ETE is implemented.

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TRCEXTINSELR is only implemented if FEAT_ETE is not implemented and FEAT_ETMv4 is implemented.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMSLATFR_EL1, bit [32]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented:

Trap `MSR` writes of PMSLATFR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of PMSLATFR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of PMSLATFR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMSIRR_EL1, bit [31]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented:

Trap `MSR` writes of PMSIRR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of PMSIRR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of PMSIRR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [30]

Reserved, RES0.

PMSICR_EL1, bit [29]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented:

Trap `MSR` writes of PMSICR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of PMSICR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of PMSICR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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PMSFCR_EL1, bit [28]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of PMSFCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of PMSFCR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of PMSFCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMSEVFR_EL1, bit [27]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of PMSEVFR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of PMSEVFR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of PMSEVFR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMSCR_EL1, bit [26]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of PMSCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of PMSCR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of PMSCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMBSR_EL1, bit [25]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of PMBSR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of PMBSR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of PMBSR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMBPTR_EL1, bit [24]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of PMBPTR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MSR writes of PMBPTR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of PMBPTR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMBLIMITR_EL1, bit [23]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of PMBLIMITR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MSR writes of PMBLIMITR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of PMBLIMITR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [22]

Reserved, RES0.

PMCR_EL0, bit [21]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of PMCR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MCR writes of PMCR at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MSR writes of PMCR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MCR writes of PMCR at EL0 using AArch32 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the write generates a higher priority exception:

- MSR writes of PMCR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- MCR writes of PMCR at EL0 using AArch32 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x03`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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PMSWINC_EL0, bit [20]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of PMSWINC_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MCR writes of PMSWINC at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of PMSWINC_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MCR writes of PMSWINC at EL0 using AArch32 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the write generates a higher priority exception:

- MSR writes of PMSWINC_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18.
- MCR writes of PMSWINC at EL0 using AArch32 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x03.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMSELR_EL0, bit [19]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of PMSELR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MCR writes of PMSELR at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of PMSELR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MCR writes of PMSELR at EL0 using AArch32 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the write generates a higher priority exception:

- MSR writes of PMSELR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18.
- MCR writes of PMSELR at EL0 using AArch32 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x03.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMOVS, bit [18]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap MSR writes and MCR writes of multiple System registers.

Enables a trap to EL2 the following operations:

- At EL1 and EL0 using AArch64: MSR writes of PMOVSCLR_EL0 and PMOVSSET_EL0.
- At EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64: MCR writes of PMOVSR and PMOVSSET.

0b0 The operations listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the write generates a higher priority exception:

- MSR writes at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 of PMOVSCLR_EL0 and PMOVSSET_EL0 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18.

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- MCR writes at EL0 using AArch32 of PMOVSR and PMOVSSET are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x03.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMINTEN, bit [17]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of multiple System registers. Enables a trap on MSR writes at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 System registers to EL2:

- PMINTENCLR_EL1.
- PMINTENSET_EL1.

0b0 MSR writes of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMCNTEN, bit [16]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap MSR writes and MCR writes of multiple System registers.

Enables a trap to EL2 the following operations:

- At EL1 and EL0 using AArch64: MSR writes of PMCNTENCLR_EL0 and PMCNTENSET_EL0.
- At EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64: MCR writes of PMCNTENCLR and PMCNTENSET.

0b0 The operations listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the write generates a higher priority exception:

- MSR writes at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 of PMCNTENCLR_EL0 and PMCNTENSET_EL0 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18.
- MCR writes at EL0 using AArch32 of PMCNTENCLR and PMCNTENSET are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x03.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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PMCCNTR_EL0, bit [15]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of PMCCNTR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MCR and MCRR writes of PMCCNTR at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MSR writes of PMCCNTR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MCR and MCRR writes of PMCCNTR at EL0 using AArch32 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the write generates a higher priority exception:

- MSR writes of PMCCNTR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- MCR and MCRR writes of PMCCNTR at EL0 using AArch32 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x03` (for MCR) or `0x04` (for MCRR).

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMCCFILTR_EL0, bit [14]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of PMCCFILTR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MCR writes of PMCCFILTR at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MSR writes of PMCCFILTR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MCR writes of PMCCFILTR at EL0 using AArch32 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the write generates a higher priority exception:

- MSR writes of PMCCFILTR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- MCR writes of PMCCFILTR at EL0 using AArch32 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x03`.

PMCCFILTR_EL0 can also be accessed in AArch64 state using PMXEVTYPER_EL0 when PMSELR_EL0.SEL == 31, and PMCCFILTR can also be accessed in AArch32 state using PMXEVTYPER when PMSELR.SEL == 31.

Setting this field to 1 has no effect on accesses to PMXEVTYPER_EL0 and PMXEVTYPER, regardless of the value of PMSELR_EL0.SEL or PMSELR.SEL.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMEVTYPERn_EL0, bit [13]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap MSR writes and MCR writes of multiple System registers.

Enables a trap to EL2 the following operations:

- At EL1 and EL0 using AArch64: MSR writes of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 and PMXEVTYPER_EL0.
- At EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64: MCR writes of PMEVTYPER<n> and PMXEVTYPER.

`0b0` The operations listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the write generates a higher priority exception:

- `MSR` writes at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 and PMXEVTYPER_EL0 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- `MCR` writes at EL0 using AArch32 of PMEVTYPER<n> and PMXEVTYPER are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x03`.

Regardless of the value of this field, for each value n:

- If event counter n is not implemented, the following accesses are UNDEFINED:
  - In AArch64 state, a write of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0, or, if n is not 31, a write of PMXEVTYPER_EL0 when PMSELR_EL0.SEL == n.
  - In AArch32 state, a write of PMEVTYPER<n>, or, if n is not 31, a write of PMXEVTYPER when PMSELR.SEL == n.
- If event counter n is implemented, n is greater-than-or-equal-to MDCR_EL2.HPMN, and EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the following generate a Trap exception to EL2 from EL0 or EL1:
  - In AArch64 state, a write of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0, or a write of PMXEVTYPER_EL0 when PMSELR_EL0.SEL == n, reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`.
  - In AArch32 state, a write of PMEVTYPER<n>, or a write of PMXEVTYPER when PMSELR.SEL == n, reported with EC syndrome value `0x03`.

See also HDFGWTR_EL2.PMCCFILTR_EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PMEVCNTRn_EL0, bit [12]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap `MSR` writes and `MCR` writes of multiple System registers.

Enables a trap to EL2 the following operations:

- At EL1 and EL0 using AArch64: `MSR` writes of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 and PMXEVCNTR_EL0.
- At EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64: `MCR` writes of PMEVCNTR<n> and PMXEVCNTR.

`0b0` The operations listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the write generates a higher priority exception:

- `MSR` writes at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 and PMXEVCNTR_EL0 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- `MCR` writes at EL0 using AArch32 of PMEVCNTR<n> and PMXEVCNTR are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x03`.

Regardless of the value of this field, for each value n:

- If event counter n is not implemented, the following accesses are UNDEFINED:
  - In AArch64 state, a write of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0, or a write of PMXEVCNTR_EL0 when PMSELR_EL0.SEL == n.

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— In AArch32 state, a write of PMEVCNTR<n> , or a write of PMXEVCNTR when PMSELR.SEL == n.

- If event counter n is implemented, n is greater-than-or-equal-to MDCR_EL2.HPMN, and EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the following generate a Trap exception to EL2 from EL0 or EL1:

  — In AArch64 state, a write of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0, or a write of PMXEVCNTR_EL0 when PMSELR_EL0.SEL == n, reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`.

  — In AArch32 state, a write of PMEVCNTR<n>, or a write of PMXEVCNTR when PMSELR.SEL == n, reported with EC syndrome value `0x03`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

OSDLR_EL1, bit [11]

When FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented:

Trap `MSR` writes of OSDLR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of OSDLR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of OSDLR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

OSECCR_EL1, bit [10]

Trap `MSR` writes of OSECCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of OSECCR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of OSECCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Bit [9]

Reserved, RES0.

OSLAR_EL1, bit [8]

Trap `MSR` writes of OSLAR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of OSLAR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of OSLAR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

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DBGPRCR_EL1, bit [7]

Trap MSR writes of DBGPRCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of DBGPRCR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of DBGPRCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Bit [6]

Reserved, RES0.

DBGCLAIM, bit [5]

Trap MSR writes of multiple System registers. Enables a trap on MSR writes at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 System registers to EL2:

- DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1.
- DBGCLAIMSET_EL1.

0b0 MSR writes of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

MDSCR_EL1, bit [4]

Trap MSR writes of MDSCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of MDSCR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of MDSCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

DBGWVRn_EL1, bit [3]

Trap MSR writes of DBGWVR<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of DBGWVR<n>_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of DBGWVR<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

If watchpoint n is not implemented, a write of DBGWVR<n>_EL1 is UNDEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

DBGWCRn_EL1, bit [2]

Trap MSR writes of DBGWCR<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of DBGWCR<n>_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of DBGWCR<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

If watchpoint n is not implemented, a write of DBGWCR<n>_EL1 is UNDEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

DBGBVRn_EL1, bit [1]

Trap `MSR` writes of DBGBVR<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of DBGBVR<n>_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of DBGBVR<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

If breakpoint n is not implemented, a write of DBGBVR<n>_EL1 is UNDEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

DBGBCRn_EL1, bit [0]

Trap `MSR` writes of DBGBCR<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of DBGBCR<n>_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of DBGBCR<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

If breakpoint n is not implemented, a write of DBGBCR<n>_EL1 is UNDEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing HDFGWTR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, HDFGWTR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0011	0b0001	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x1D8];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
```


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```
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = HDFGWTR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = HDFGWTR_EL2;
```

MSR HDFGWTR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0011	0b0001	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x1D8] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        HDFGWTR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    HDFGWTR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.52 HFGITR_EL2, Hypervisor Fine-Grained Instruction Trap Register

The HFGITR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides instruction trap controls.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_FGT is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to HFGITR_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

HFGITR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

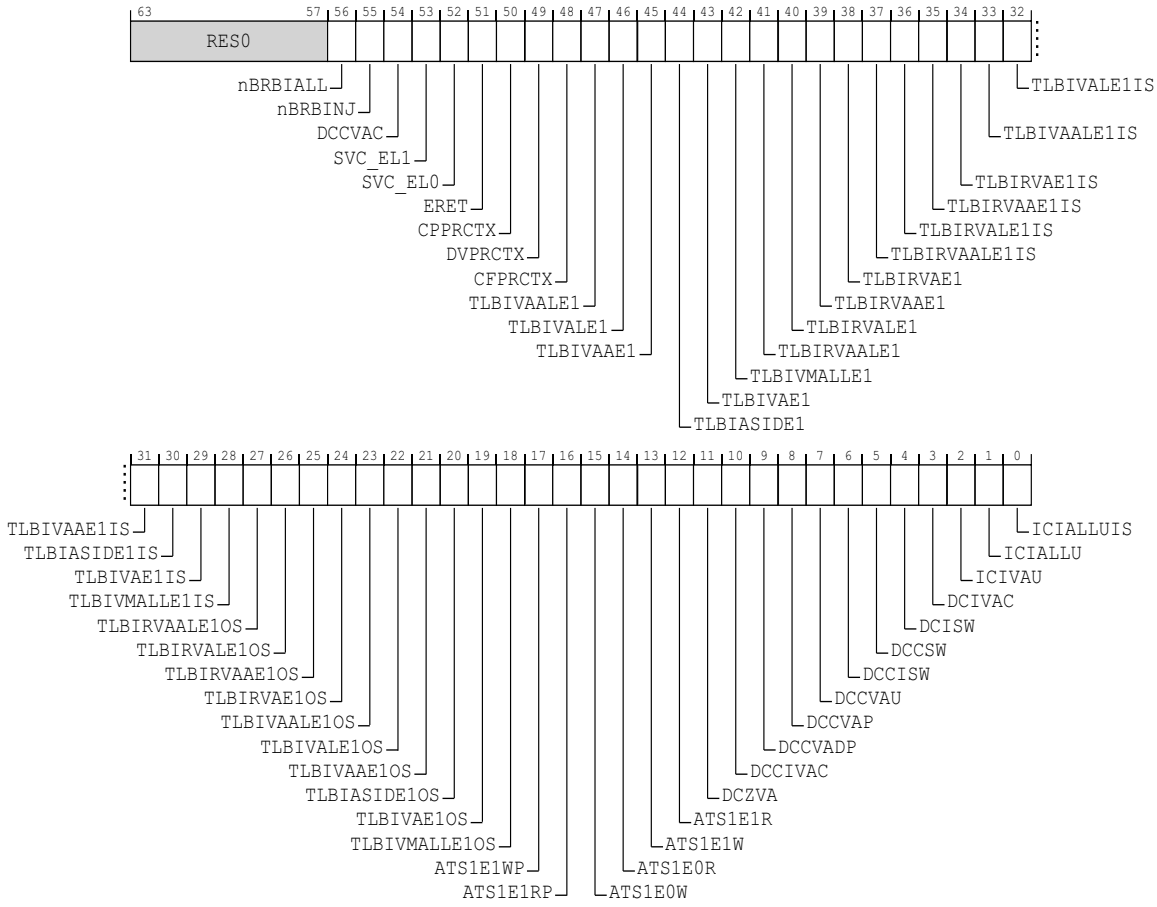

Bits [63:57]

Reserved, RES0.

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nBRBIALL, bit [56]

When FEAT_BRBE is implemented:

Trap execution of BRB IALL at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of BRB IALL at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

`0b1` Execution of BRB IALL is not trapped by this mechanism.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

nBRBINJ, bit [55]

When FEAT_BRBE is implemented:

Trap execution of BRB INJ at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of BRB INJ at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

`0b1` Execution of BRB INJ is not trapped by this mechanism.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DCCVAC, bit [54]

Trap execution of multiple instructions. Enables a trap on execution at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 instructions to EL2:

- DC CVAC.
- DC CGVAC, if FEAT_MTE is implemented.
- DC CGDVAC, if FEAT_MTE is implemented.

`0b0` Execution of the instructions listed above is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 of any of the instructions listed above is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

SVC_EL1, bit [53]

Trap execution of `SVC` at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` Execution of `SVC` is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of `SVC` at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x15`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

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SVC_EL0, bit [52]

Trap execution of SVC at EL0 using AArch64 and execution of SVC at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 Execution of SVC at EL0 using AArch64 and execution of SVC at EL0 using AArch32 is not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception:

- Execution of SVC at EL0 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x15.
- Execution of SVC at EL0 using AArch32 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x11.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

ERET, bit [51]

Trap execution of multiple instructions. Enables a trap on execution at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 instructions to EL2:

- ERET.
- ERETAA, if FEAT_PAuth is implemented.
- ERETAB, if FEAT_PAuth is implemented.

0b0 Execution of the instructions listed above is not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the instructions listed above is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x1A, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.API == 0, and this field enables a fine-grained trap on the instruction, then execution at EL1 using AArch64 of ERETAA or ERETAB instructions is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x1A with its associated ISS field, as the fine-grained trap has higher priority than the trap enabled by HCR_EL2.API == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

CPPRCTX, bit [50]

When FEAT_SPECRES is implemented:

Trap execution of CPP RCTX at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and execution of CPPRCTX at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 Execution of CPP RCTX at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and execution of CPPRCTX at EL0 using AArch32 is not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception:

- Execution of CPP RCTX at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18.
- Execution of CPPRCTX at EL0 using AArch32 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x03.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DVPRCTX, bit [49]

When FEAT_SPECRES is implemented:

Trap execution of DVP RCTX at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and execution of DVPRCTX at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` Execution of DVP RCTX at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and execution of DVPRCTX at EL0 using AArch32 is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception:

- Execution of DVP RCTX at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- Execution of DVPRCTX at EL0 using AArch32 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x03`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

CFPRCTX, bit [48]

When FEAT_SPECRES is implemented:

Trap execution of CFP RCTX at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and execution of CFPRCTX at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` Execution of CFP RCTX at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and execution of CFPRCTX at EL0 using AArch32 is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception:

- Execution of CFP RCTX at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- Execution of CFPRCTX at EL0 using AArch32 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x03`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TLBIVAALE1, bit [47]

Trap execution of TLBI VAALE1, TLBI VAALE1NXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI VAALE1NXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI VAALE1, TLBI VAALE1NXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI VAALE1, TLBI VAALE1NXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

TLBIVALE1, bit [46]

Trap execution of TLBI VALE1, TLBI VALE1NXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI VALE1NXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI VALE1, TLBI VALE1NXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI VALE1, TLBI VALE1NXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

TLBIVAAE1, bit [45]

Trap execution of TLBI VAAE1, TLBI VAAE1NXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI VAAE1NXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI VAAE1, TLBI VAAE1NXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI VAAE1, TLBI VAAE1NXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

TLBIASIDE1, bit [44]

Trap execution of TLBI ASIDE1, TLBI ASIDE1NXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI ASIDE1NXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI ASIDE1, TLBI ASIDE1NXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI ASIDE1, TLBI ASIDE1NXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

TLBIVAE1, bit [43]

Trap execution of TLBI VAE1, TLBI VAE1NXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI VAE1NXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI VAE1, TLBI VAE1NXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI VAE1, TLBI VAE1NXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

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TLBIVMALLE1, bit [42]

Trap execution of TLBI VMALLE1, TLBI VMALLE1NXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI VMALLE1NXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI VMALLE1, TLBI VMALLE1NXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI VMALLE1, TLBI VMALLE1NXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

TLBIRVAALE1, bit [41]

When FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented:

Trap execution of TLBI RVAALE1, TLBI RVAALE1NXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI RVAALE1NXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI RVAALE1, TLBI RVAALE1NXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI RVAALE1, TLBI RVAALE1NXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TLBIRVALE1, bit [40]

When FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented:

Trap execution of TLBI RVALE1, TLBI RVALE1NXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI RVALE1NXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI RVALE1, TLBI RVALE1NXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI RVALE1, TLBI RVALE1NXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TLBIRVAAE1, bit [39]

When FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented:

Trap execution of TLBI RVAAE1, TLBI RVAAE1NXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI RVAAE1NXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI RVAAE1, TLBI RVAAE1NXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI RVAAE1, TLBI RVAAE1NXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TLBIRVAE1, bit [38]

When FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented:

Trap execution of TLBI RVAE1, TLBI RVAE1NXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI RVAE1NXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI RVAE1, TLBI RVAE1NXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI RVAE1, TLBI RVAE1NXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TLBIRVAALE1IS, bit [37]

When FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented:

Trap execution of TLBI RVAALE1IS, TLBI RVAALE1ISNXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI RVAALE1ISNXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI RVAALE1IS, TLBI RVAALE1ISNXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI RVAALE1IS, TLBI RVAALE1ISNXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TLBIRVALE1IS, bit [36]

When FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented:

Trap execution of TLBI RVALE1IS, TLBI RVALE1ISNXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI RVALE1ISNXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI RVALE1IS, TLBI RVALE1ISNXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI RVALE1IS, TLBI RVALE1ISNXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TLBIRVAAE1IS, bit [35]

When FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented:

Trap execution of TLBI RVAAE1IS, TLBI RVAAE1ISNXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI RVAAE1ISNXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI RVAAE1IS, TLBI RVAAE1ISNXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI RVAAE1IS, TLBI RVAAE1ISNXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TLBIRVAE1IS, bit [34]

When FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented:

Trap execution of TLBI RVAE1IS, TLBI RVAE1ISNXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI RVAE1ISNXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI RVAE1IS, TLBI RVAE1ISNXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI RVAE1IS, TLBI RVAE1ISNXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TLBIVAALE1IS, bit [33]

Trap execution of TLBI VAALE1IS, TLBI VAALE1ISNXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI VAALE1ISNXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI VAALE1IS, TLBI VAALE1ISNXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI VAALE1IS, TLBI VAALE1ISNXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

TLBIVALE1IS, bit [32]

Trap execution of TLBI VALE1IS, TLBI VALE1ISNXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI VALE1ISNXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI VALE1IS, TLBI VALE1ISNXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI VALE1IS, TLBI VALE1ISNXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

TLBIVAAE1IS, bit [31]

Trap execution of TLBI VAAE1IS, TLBI VAAE1ISNXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI VAAE1ISNXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI VAAE1IS, TLBI VAAE1ISNXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI VAAE1IS, TLBI VAAE1ISNXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

TLBIASIDE1IS, bit [30]

Trap execution of TLBI ASIDE1IS, TLBI ASIDE1ISNXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI ASIDE1ISNXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI ASIDE1IS, TLBI ASIDE1ISNXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI ASIDE1IS, TLBI ASIDE1ISNXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

TLBIVAE1IS, bit [29]

Trap execution of TLBI VAE1IS, TLBI VAE1ISNXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI VAE1ISNXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI VAE1IS, TLBI VAE1ISNXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI VAE1IS, TLBI VAE1ISNXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

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TLBIVMALLE1IS, bit [28]

Trap execution of TLBI VMALLE1IS, TLBI VMALLE1ISNXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI VMALLE1ISNXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI VMALLE1IS, TLBI VMALLE1ISNXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI VMALLE1IS, TLBI VMALLE1ISNXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

TLBIRVAALE1OS, bit [27]

When FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented and FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented:

Trap execution of TLBI RVAALE1OS, TLBI RVAALE1OSNXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI RVAALE1OSNXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI RVAALE1OS, TLBI RVAALE1OSNXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI RVAALE1OS, TLBI RVAALE1OSNXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TLBIRVALE1OS, bit [26]

When FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented and FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented:

Trap execution of TLBI RVALE1OS, TLBI RVALE1OSNXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI RVALE1OSNXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI RVALE1OS, TLBI RVALE1OSNXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI RVALE1OS, TLBI RVALE1OSNXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TLBIRVAAE1OS, bit [25]

When FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented and FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented:

Trap execution of TLBI RVAAE1OS, TLBI RVAAE1OSNXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

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If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI RVAAE1OSNXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI RVAAE1OS, TLBI RVAAE1OSNXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI RVAAE1OS, TLBI RVAAE1OSNXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TLBIRVAE1OS, bit [24]

When FEAT_TLBIRANGE is implemented and FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented:

Trap execution of TLBI RVAE1OS, TLBI RVAE1OSNXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI RVAE1OSNXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI RVAE1OS, TLBI RVAE1OSNXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI RVAE1OS, TLBI RVAE1OSNXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TLBIVAALE1OS, bit [23]

When FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented:

Trap execution of TLBI VAALE1OS, TLBI VAALE1OSNXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI VAALE1OSNXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI VAALE1OS, TLBI VAALE1OSNXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI VAALE1OS, TLBI VAALE1OSNXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TLBIVALE1OS, bit [22]

When FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented:

Trap execution of TLBI VALE1OS, TLBI VALE1OSNXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI VALE1OSNXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI VALE1OS, TLBI VALE1OSNXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI VALE1OS, TLBI VALE1OSNXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TLBIVAAE1OS, bit [21]

When FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented:

Trap execution of TLBI VAAE1OS, TLBI VAAE1OSNXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI VAAE1OSNXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI VAAE1OS, TLBI VAAE1OSNXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI VAAE1OS, TLBI VAAE1OSNXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TLBIASIDE1OS, bit [20]

When FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented:

Trap execution of TLBI ASIDE1OS, TLBI ASIDE1OSNXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI ASIDE1OSNXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI ASIDE1OS, TLBI ASIDE1OSNXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI ASIDE1OS, TLBI ASIDE1OSNXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TLBIVAE1OS, bit [19]

When FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented:

Trap execution of TLBI VAE1OS, TLBI VAE1OSNXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI VAE1OSNXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI VAE1OS, TLBI VAE1OSNXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI VAE1OS, TLBI VAE1OSNXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TLBIVMALLE1OS, bit [18]

When FEAT_TLBIOS is implemented:

Trap execution of TLBI VMALLE1OS, TLBI VMALLE1OSNXS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

If FEAT_XS is implemented and HCRX_EL2.FGTnXS == 0, this field also traps execution of TLBI VMALLE1OSNXS.

`0b0` Execution of TLBI VMALLE1OS, TLBI VMALLE1OSNXS is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of TLBI VMALLE1OS, TLBI VMALLE1OSNXS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ATS1E1WP, bit [17]

When FEAT_PAN2 is implemented:

Trap execution of AT S1E1WP at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` Execution of AT S1E1WP is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of AT S1E1WP at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ATS1E1RP, bit [16]

When FEAT_PAN2 is implemented:

Trap execution of AT S1E1RP at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` Execution of AT S1E1RP is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of AT S1E1RP at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ATS1E0W, bit [15]

Trap execution of AT S1E0W at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` Execution of AT S1E0W is not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of AT S1E0W at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

ATS1E0R, bit [14]

Trap execution of AT S1E0R at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` Execution of AT S1E0R is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of AT S1E0R at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

ATS1E1W, bit [13]

Trap execution of AT S1E1W at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` Execution of AT S1E1W is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of AT S1E1W at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

ATS1E1R, bit [12]

Trap execution of AT S1E1R at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` Execution of AT S1E1R is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of AT S1E1R at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

DCZVA, bit [11]

Trap execution of multiple instructions. Enables a trap on execution at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 instructions to EL2:

- DC ZVA.
- DC GVA, if FEAT_MTE is implemented.
- DC GZVA, if FEAT_MTE is implemented.

Note

Unlike HCR_EL2.TDZ, this field has no effect on DCZID_EL0.DZP.

`0b0` Execution of the instructions listed above is not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 of any of the instructions listed above is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

DCCIVAC, bit [10]

Trap execution of multiple instructions. Enables a trap on execution at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 instructions to EL2:

- DC CIVAC.
- DC CIGVAC, if FEAT_MTE is implemented.
- DC CIGDVAC, if FEAT_MTE is implemented.

`0b0` Execution of the instructions listed above is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 of any of the instructions listed above is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

DCCVADP, bit [9]

When FEAT_DPB2 is implemented:

Trap execution of multiple instructions. Enables a trap on execution at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 instructions to EL2:

- DC CVADP.
- DC CGVADP, if FEAT_MTE is implemented.
- DC CGDVADP, if FEAT_MTE is implemented.

`0b0` Execution of the instructions listed above is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 of any of the instructions listed above is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DCCVAP, bit [8]

Trap execution of multiple instructions. Enables a trap on execution at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 instructions to EL2:

- DC CVAP.
- DC CGVAP, if FEAT_MTE is implemented.
- DC CGDVAP, if FEAT_MTE is implemented.

`0b0` Execution of the instructions listed above is not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 of any of the instructions listed above is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

DCCVAU, bit [7]

Trap execution of DC CVAU at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` Execution of DC CVAU is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of DC CVAU at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

DCCISW, bit [6]

Trap execution of multiple instructions. Enables a trap on execution at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 instructions to EL2:

- DC CISW.
- DC CIGSW, if FEAT_MTE is implemented.
- DC CIGDSW, if FEAT_MTE is implemented.

`0b0` Execution of the instructions listed above is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the instructions listed above is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

DCCSW, bit [5]

Trap execution of multiple instructions. Enables a trap on execution at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 instructions to EL2:

- DC CSW.
- DC CGSW, if FEAT_MTE is implemented.
- DC CGDSW, if FEAT_MTE is implemented.

`0b0` Execution of the instructions listed above is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the instructions listed above is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

DCISW, bit [4]

Trap execution of multiple instructions. Enables a trap on execution at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 instructions to EL2:

- DC ISW.

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- DC IGSW, if FEAT_MTE is implemented.
- DC IGDSW, if FEAT_MTE is implemented.

`0b0` Execution of the instructions listed above is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the instructions listed above is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

DCIVAC, bit [3]

Trap execution of multiple instructions. Enables a trap on execution at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 instructions to EL2:

- DC IVAC.
- DC IGVAC, if FEAT_MTE is implemented.
- DC IGDVAC, if FEAT_MTE is implemented.

`0b0` Execution of the instructions listed above is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the instructions listed above is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

ICIVAU, bit [2]

Trap execution of IC IVAU at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` Execution of IC IVAU is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of IC IVAU at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

ICIALLU, bit [1]

Trap execution of IC IALLU at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` Execution of IC IALLU is not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of IC IALLU at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

ICIALLUIS, bit [0]

Trap execution of IC IALLUIS at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` Execution of IC IALLUIS is not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then execution of IC IALLUIS at EL1 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the instruction generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing HFGITR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, HFGITR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x1C8];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = HFGITR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = HFGITR_EL2;
```

MSR HFGITR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x1C8] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        HFGITR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    HFGITR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.53 HFGRTR_EL2, Hypervisor Fine-Grained Read Trap Register

The HFGRTR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides controls for traps of MRS and MRC reads of System registers.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_FGT is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to HFGRTR_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

HFGRTR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

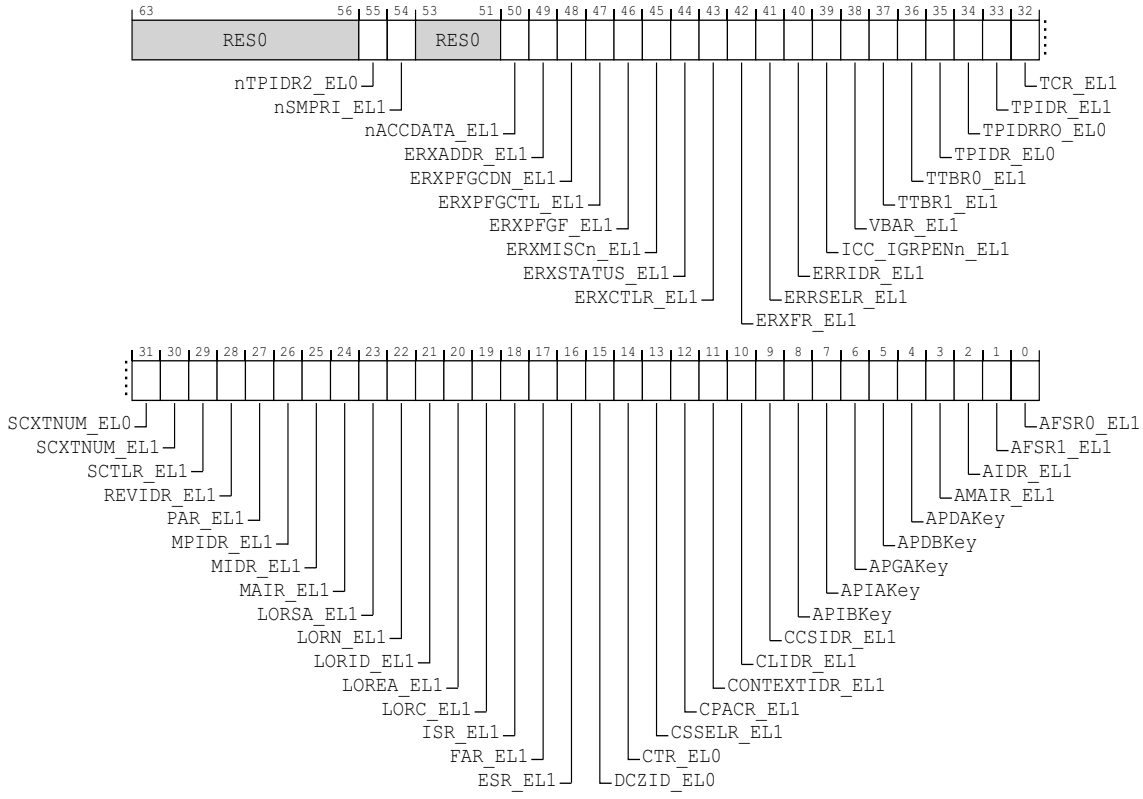

Bits [63:56]

Reserved, RES0.

nTPIDR2_EL0, bit [55]

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of TPIDR2_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of TPIDR2_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

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`0b1` MRS reads of TPIDR2_EL0 are not trapped by this mechanism.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

nSMPRI_EL1, bit [54]

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of SMPRI_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of SMPRI_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

`0b1` MRS reads of SMPRI_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [53:51]

Reserved, RES0.

nACCDATA_EL1, bit [50]

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of ACCDATA_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of ACCDATA_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

`0b1` MRS reads of ACCDATA_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ERXADDR_EL1, bit [49]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of ERXADDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MRS reads of ERXADDR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of ERXADDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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ERXPFGCDN_EL1, bit [48]

When FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of ERXPFGCDN_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of ERXPFGCDN_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of ERXPFGCDN_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ERXPFGCTL_EL1, bit [47]

When FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of ERXPFGCTL_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of ERXPFGCTL_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of ERXPFGCTL_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ERXPFGF_EL1, bit [46]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of ERXPFGF_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of ERXPFGF_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of ERXPFGF_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ERXMISCn_EL1, bit [45]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of ERXMISC<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of ERXMISC<n>_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of ERXMISC<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ERXSTATUS_EL1, bit [44]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of ERXSTATUS_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MRS reads of ERXSTATUS_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of ERXSTATUS_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ERXCTLR_EL1, bit [43]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of ERXCTLR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MRS reads of ERXCTLR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of ERXCTLR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ERXFR_EL1, bit [42]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of ERXFR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MRS reads of ERXFR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of ERXFR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ERRSELR_EL1, bit [41]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of ERRSELR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MRS reads of ERRSELR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of ERRSELR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ERRIDR_EL1, bit [40]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of ERRIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of ERRIDR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of ERRIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ICC_IGRPENn_EL1, bit [39]

When FEAT_GICv3 is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of ICC_IGRPEN<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of ICC_IGRPEN<n>_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of ICC_IGRPEN<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VBAR_EL1, bit [38]

Trap `MRS` reads of VBAR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of VBAR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of VBAR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

TTBR1_EL1, bit [37]

Trap `MRS` reads of TTBR1_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of TTBR1_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of TTBR1_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

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TTBR0_EL1, bit [36]

Trap MRS reads of TTBR0_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of TTBR0_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of TTBR0_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

TPIDR_EL0, bit [35]

Trap MRS reads of TPIDR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MRC reads of TPIDRURW at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of TPIDR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MRC reads of TPIDRURW at EL0 using AArch32 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the read generates a higher priority exception:

- MRS reads of TPIDR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18.
- MRC reads of TPIDRURW at EL0 using AArch32 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x03.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

TPIDRRO_EL0, bit [34]

Trap MRS reads of TPIDRRO_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MRC reads of TPIDRURO at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of TPIDRRO_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MRC reads of TPIDRURO at EL0 using AArch32 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the read generates a higher priority exception:

- MRS reads of TPIDRRO_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18.
- MRC reads of TPIDRURO at EL0 using AArch32 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x03.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

TPIDR_EL1, bit [33]

Trap MRS reads of TPIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of TPIDR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of TPIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

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TCR_EL1, bit [32]

Trap MRS reads of TCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of TCR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of TCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

SCXTNUM_EL0, bit [31]

When FEAT_CSV2_2 is implemented or FEAT_CSV2_1p2 is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of SCXTNUM_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of SCXTNUM_EL0 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of SCXTNUM_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SCXTNUM_EL1, bit [30]

When FEAT_CSV2_2 is implemented or FEAT_CSV2_1p2 is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of SCXTNUM_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of SCXTNUM_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of SCXTNUM_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SCTLR_EL1, bit [29]

Trap MRS reads of SCTLR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of SCTLR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of SCTLR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

REVIDR_EL1, bit [28]

Trap MRS reads of REVIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of REVIDR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of REVIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

PAR_EL1, bit [27]

Trap `MRS` reads of PAR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of PAR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of PAR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

MPIDR_EL1, bit [26]

Trap `MRS` reads of MPIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of MPIDR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of MPIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

MIDR_EL1, bit [25]

Trap `MRS` reads of MIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of MIDR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of MIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

MAIR_EL1, bit [24]

Trap `MRS` reads of MAIR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of MAIR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of MAIR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

LORSA_EL1, bit [23]

When FEAT_LOR is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of LORSA_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of LORSA_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of LORSA_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

LORN_EL1, bit [22]

When FEAT_LOR is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of LORN_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of LORN_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of LORN_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

LORID_EL1, bit [21]

When FEAT_LOR is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of LORID_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of LORID_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of LORID_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

LOREA_EL1, bit [20]

When FEAT_LOR is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of LOREA_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of LOREA_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of LOREA_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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LORC_EL1, bit [19]

When FEAT_LOR is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of LORC_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of LORC_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of LORC_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ISR_EL1, bit [18]

Trap MRS reads of ISR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of ISR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of ISR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

FAR_EL1, bit [17]

Trap MRS reads of FAR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of FAR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of FAR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

ESR_EL1, bit [16]

Trap MRS reads of ESR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of ESR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of ESR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

DCZID_EL0, bit [15]

Trap MRS reads of DCZID_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MRS reads of DCZID_EL0 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of DCZID_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

CTR_EL0, bit [14]

Trap `MRS` reads of CTR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of CTR_EL0 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of CTR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

CSSELR_EL1, bit [13]

Trap `MRS` reads of CSSELR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of CSSELR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of CSSELR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

CPACR_EL1, bit [12]

Trap `MRS` reads of CPACR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of CPACR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of CPACR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

CONTEXTIDR_EL1, bit [11]

Trap `MRS` reads of CONTEXTIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of CONTEXTIDR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of CONTEXTIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

CLIDR_EL1, bit [10]

Trap `MRS` reads of CLIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of CLIDR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of CLIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

CCSIDR_EL1, bit [9]

Trap `MRS` reads of CCSIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of CCSIDR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of CCSIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

APIBKey, bit [8]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of multiple System registers. Enables a trap on `MRS` reads at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 System registers to EL2:

- APIBKeyHi_EL1.
- APIBKeyLo_EL1.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

APIAKey, bit [7]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of multiple System registers. Enables a trap on `MRS` reads at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 System registers to EL2:

- APIAKeyHi_EL1.
- APIAKeyLo_EL1.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

APGAKey, bit [6]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Trap `MRS` reads of multiple System registers. Enables a trap on `MRS` reads at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 System registers to EL2:

- APGAKeyHi_EL1.

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- APGAKeyLo_EL1.

`0b0` MRS reads of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

APDBKey, bit [5]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of multiple System registers. Enables a trap on MRS reads at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 System registers to EL2:

- APDBKeyHi_EL1.
- APDBKeyLo_EL1.

`0b0` MRS reads of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

APDAKey, bit [4]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Trap MRS reads of multiple System registers. Enables a trap on MRS reads at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 System registers to EL2:

- APDAKeyHi_EL1.
- APDAKeyLo_EL1.

`0b0` MRS reads of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

AMAIR_EL1, bit [3]

Trap MRS reads of AMAIR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MRS reads of AMAIR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MRS reads of AMAIR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

AIDR_EL1, bit [2]

Trap `MRS` reads of AIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of AIDR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of AIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

AFSR1_EL1, bit [1]

Trap `MRS` reads of AFSR1_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of AFSR1_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of AFSR1_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

AFSR0_EL1, bit [0]

Trap `MRS` reads of AFSR0_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MRS` reads of AFSR0_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MRS` reads of AFSR0_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the read generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing HFGRTR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, HFGRTR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x1B8];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
```


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```
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = HFGRTR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = HFGRTR_EL2;
```

MSR HFGRTR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x1B8] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        HFGRTR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    HFGRTR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.54 HFGWTR_EL2, Hypervisor Fine-Grained Write Trap Register

The HFGWTR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides controls for traps of MSR and MCR writes of System registers.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_FGT is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to HFGWTR_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

HFGWTR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

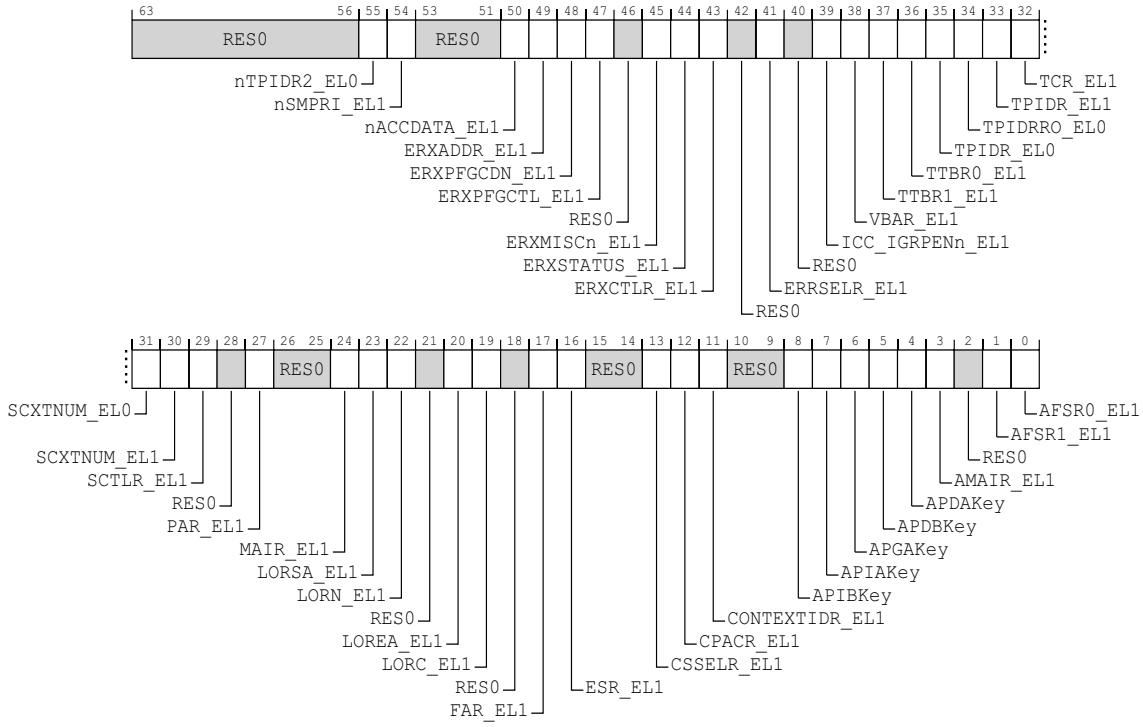

Bits [63:56]

Reserved, RES0.

nTPIDR2_EL0, bit [55]

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of TPIDR2_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of TPIDR2_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

`0b1` MSR writes of TPIDR2_EL0 are not trapped by this mechanism.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

nSMPRI_EL1, bit [54]

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

Trap `MSR` writes of SMPRI_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of SMPRI_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

`0b1` `MSR` writes of SMPRI_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [53:51]

Reserved, RES0.

nACCDATA_EL1, bit [50]

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented:

Trap `MSR` writes of ACCDATA_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of ACCDATA_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

`0b1` `MSR` writes of ACCDATA_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ERXADDR_EL1, bit [49]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Trap `MSR` writes of ERXADDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of ERXADDR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of ERXADDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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ERXPFGCDN_EL1, bit [48]

When FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of ERXPFGCDN_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of ERXPFGCDN_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of ERXPFGCDN_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ERXPFGCTL_EL1, bit [47]

When FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of ERXPFGCTL_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of ERXPFGCTL_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of ERXPFGCTL_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [46]

Reserved, RES0.

ERXMISCn_EL1, bit [45]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of ERXMISC<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of ERXMISC<n>_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of ERXMISC<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ERXSTATUS_EL1, bit [44]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of ERXSTATUS_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of ERXSTATUS_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of ERXSTATUS_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ERXCTLR_EL1, bit [43]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Trap `MSR` writes of ERXCTLR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of ERXCTLR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of ERXCTLR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [42]

Reserved, RES0.

ERRSELR_EL1, bit [41]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Trap `MSR` writes of ERRSELR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of ERRSELR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of ERRSELR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [40]

Reserved, RES0.

ICC_IGRPENn_EL1, bit [39]

When FEAT_GICv3 is implemented:

Trap `MSR` writes of ICC_IGRPEN<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of ICC_IGRPEN<n>_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of ICC_IGRPEN<n>_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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VBAR_EL1, bit [38]

Trap MSR writes of VBAR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of VBAR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of VBAR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

TTBR1_EL1, bit [37]

Trap MSR writes of TTBR1_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of TTBR1_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of TTBR1_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

TTBR0_EL1, bit [36]

Trap MSR writes of TTBR0_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of TTBR0_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of TTBR0_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

TPIDR_EL0, bit [35]

Trap MSR writes of TPIDR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MCR writes of TPIDRURW at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of TPIDR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 and MCR writes of TPIDRURW at EL0 using AArch32 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL1 is using AArch64, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then, unless the write generates a higher priority exception:

- MSR writes of TPIDR_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18.
- MCR writes of TPIDRURW at EL0 using AArch32 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x03.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

TPIDRRO_EL0, bit [34]

Trap MSR writes of TPIDRRO_EL0 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of TPIDRRO_EL0 are not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of TPIDRRO_EL0 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

TPIDR_EL1, bit [33]

Trap `MSR` writes of TPIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of TPIDR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of TPIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

TCR_EL1, bit [32]

Trap `MSR` writes of TCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of TCR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of TCR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

SCXTNUM_EL0, bit [31]

When FEAT_CSV2_2 is implemented or FEAT_CSV2_1p2 is implemented:

Trap `MSR` writes of SCXTNUM_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of SCXTNUM_EL0 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of SCXTNUM_EL0 at EL1 and EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SCXTNUM_EL1, bit [30]

When FEAT_CSV2_2 is implemented or FEAT_CSV2_1p2 is implemented:

Trap `MSR` writes of SCXTNUM_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of SCXTNUM_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of SCXTNUM_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SCTLR_EL1, bit [29]

Trap MSR writes of SCTLR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of SCTLR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of SCTLR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Bit [28]

Reserved, RES0.

PAR_EL1, bit [27]

Trap MSR writes of PAR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of PAR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of PAR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Bits [26:25]

Reserved, RES0.

MAIR_EL1, bit [24]

Trap MSR writes of MAIR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of MAIR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of MAIR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

LORSA_EL1, bit [23]

When FEAT_LOR is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of LORSA_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of LORSA_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of LORSA_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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LORN_EL1, bit [22]

When FEAT_LOR is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of LORN_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of LORN_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of LORN_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [21]

Reserved, RES0.

LOREA_EL1, bit [20]

When FEAT_LOR is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of LOREA_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of LOREA_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of LOREA_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

LORC_EL1, bit [19]

When FEAT_LOR is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of LORC_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of LORC_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of LORC_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [18]

Reserved, RES0.

FAR_EL1, bit [17]

Trap MSR writes of FAR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

0b0 MSR writes of FAR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of FAR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

ESR_EL1, bit [16]

Trap `MSR` writes of ESR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of ESR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of ESR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Bits [15:14]

Reserved, RES0.

CSSELR_EL1, bit [13]

Trap `MSR` writes of CSSELR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of CSSELR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of CSSELR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

CPACR_EL1, bit [12]

Trap `MSR` writes of CPACR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of CPACR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of CPACR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

CONTEXTIDR_EL1, bit [11]

Trap `MSR` writes of CONTEXTIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of CONTEXTIDR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of CONTEXTIDR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Bits [10:9]

Reserved, RES0.

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APIBKey, bit [8]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of multiple System registers. Enables a trap on MSR writes at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 System registers to EL2:

- APIBKeyHi_EL1.
- APIBKeyLo_EL1.

0b0 MSR writes of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

APIAKey, bit [7]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of multiple System registers. Enables a trap on MSR writes at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 System registers to EL2:

- APIAKeyHi_EL1.
- APIAKeyLo_EL1.

0b0 MSR writes of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

APGAKey, bit [6]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of multiple System registers. Enables a trap on MSR writes at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 System registers to EL2:

- APGAKeyHi_EL1.
- APGAKeyLo_EL1.

0b0 MSR writes of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

0b1 If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value 0x18, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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APDBKey, bit [5]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of multiple System registers. Enables a trap on MSR writes at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 System registers to EL2:

- APDBKeyHi_EL1.
- APDBKeyLo_EL1.

`0b0` MSR writes of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

APDAKey, bit [4]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Trap MSR writes of multiple System registers. Enables a trap on MSR writes at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the following AArch64 System registers to EL2:

- APDAKeyHi_EL1.
- APDAKeyLo_EL1.

`0b0` MSR writes of the System registers listed above are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes at EL1 using AArch64 of any of the System registers listed above are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

AMAIR_EL1, bit [3]

Trap MSR writes of AMAIR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MSR writes of AMAIR_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then MSR writes of AMAIR_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Bit [2]

Reserved, RES0.

AFSR1_EL1, bit [1]

Trap MSR writes of AFSR1_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` MSR writes of AFSR1_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of AFSR1_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

AFSR0_EL1, bit [0]

Trap `MSR` writes of AFSR0_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 to EL2.

`0b0` `MSR` writes of AFSR0_EL1 are not trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and either EL3 is not implemented or SCR_EL3.FGTEn == 1, then `MSR` writes of AFSR0_EL1 at EL1 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2 and reported with EC syndrome value `0x18`, unless the write generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing HFGWTR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, HFGWTR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x1C0];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = HFGWTR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = HFGWTR_EL2;
```


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MSR HFGWTR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x1C0] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        HFGWTR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    HFGWTR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.55 HPFAR_EL2, Hypervisor IPA Fault Address Register

The HPFAR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the faulting IPA for some aborts on a stage 2 translation taken to EL2.

Configurations

AArch64 System register HPFAR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HPFAR[31:0].

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

The HPFAR_EL2 is written for:

- Translation or Access faults in the second stage of translation.
- An abort in the second stage of translation performed during the translation table walk of a first stage translation, caused by a Translation fault, an Access flag fault, or a Permission fault.
- A stage 2 Address size fault.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, a Granule Protection Check fault in the second stage of translation.

For all other exceptions taken to EL2, this register is UNKNOWN.

Note

The address held in this register is an address accessed by the instruction fetch or data access that caused the exception that gave rise to the Instruction Abort or Data Abort. It is the lowest address that gave rise to the fault. Where different faults from different addresses arise from the same instruction, such as for an instruction that loads or stores an unaligned address that crosses a page boundary, the architecture does not prioritize between those different faults.

Attributes

HPFAR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

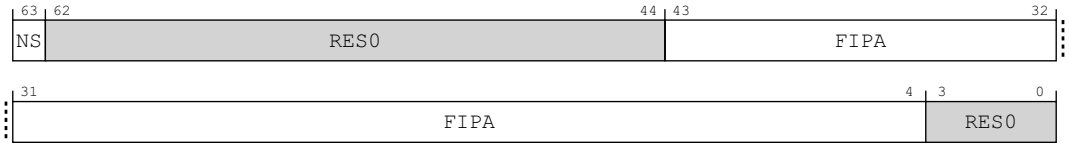

Execution at EL1 or EL0 makes HPFAR_EL2 become UNKNOWN.

NS, bit [63]

When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented:

Faulting IPA address space.

`0b0` Faulting IPA is from the Secure IPA space.

`0b1` Faulting IPA is from the Non-secure IPA space.

For Data Aborts or Instruction Aborts taken to Non-secure EL2:

- This field is RES0.
- The address is from the Non-secure IPA space.

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If FEAT_RME is implemented, for Data Aborts or Instruction Aborts taken to Realm EL2:

- This field is RES0.
- The address is from the Realm IPA space.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [62:44]

Reserved, RES0.

FIPA, bits [43:4]

FIPA encoding for when FEAT_LPA is implemented

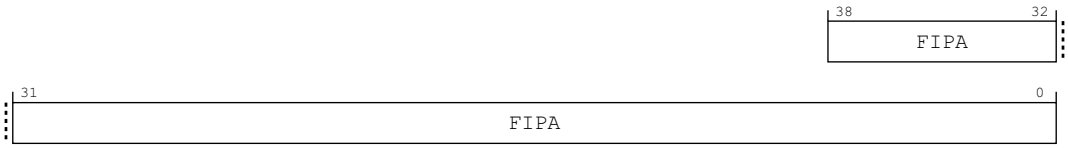

FIPA, bits [38:0]

Bits [51:12] of the Faulting Intermediate Physical Address.

For implementations with fewer than 52 physical address bits, the corresponding upper bits in this field are RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

FIPA encoding for when FEAT_LPA is not implemented

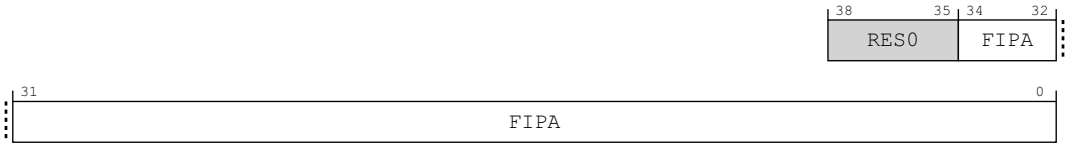

Bits [38:35]

Reserved, RES0.

FIPA, bits [34:0]

Bits[47:12] Faulting Intermediate Physical Address.

For implementations with fewer than 48 physical address bits, the corresponding upper bits in this field are RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [3:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing HPFAR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, HPFAR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0110	0b0000	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = HPFAR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = HPFAR_EL2;
```

MSR HPFAR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0110	0b0000	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HPFAR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    HPFAR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.56 HSTR_EL2, Hypervisor System Trap Register

The HSTR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls trapping to EL2 of EL1 or lower AArch32 accesses to the System register in the coproc == `0b1111` encoding space, by the CRn value used to access the register using MCR or MRC instruction. When the register is accessible using an MCRR or MRRC instruction, this is the CRm value used to access the register.

Configurations

AArch64 System register HSTR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HSTR[31:0].

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

HSTR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

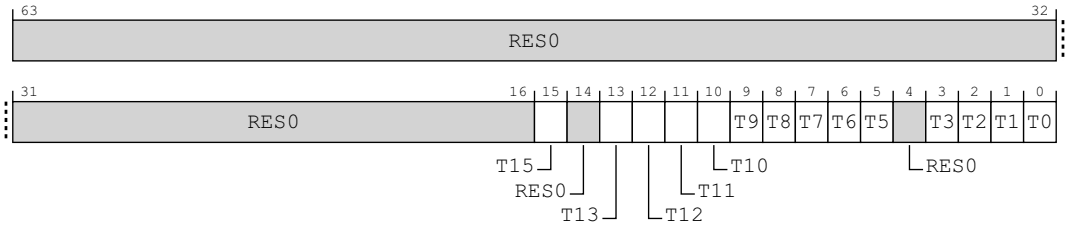

Bits [63:16, 14, 4]

Reserved, RES0.

T<n>, bit [n], for n = 15, 13 to 5, 3 to 0

The remaining fields control whether EL0 and EL1 accesses, using MCR, MRC, MCRR, and MRRC instructions, to the System registers in the coproc == `0b1111` encoding space, are trapped to EL2 as follows:

- MCR or MRC accesses to these registers that are trapped to EL2 are reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`, unless the access is UNDEFINED.
- MCRR or MRRC accesses to these registers that are trapped to EL2 are reported using EC syndrome value `0x04`, unless the access is UNDEFINED.

`0b0` This control has no effect on EL0 or EL1 accesses to System registers.

`0b1` System registers in the coproc == `0b1111` encoding space and `CRn` == <n> or `CRm` == <n> where T<n> is the name of this field, are trapped as follows:

- An EL1 MCR or MRC access is trapped to EL2.
- An EL0 MCR or MRC access is trapped to EL2, if the access is not UNDEFINED when the value of this field is 0.
- An EL1 MCRR or MRRC access is trapped to EL2.
- An EL0 MCRR or MRRC access is trapped to EL2, if the access is not UNDEFINED when the value of this field is 0.

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It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an EL0 access using AArch32 is trapped to EL2, or is UNDEFINED.

If the access is UNDEFINED, and generates an exception that is taken to EL1 or EL2 using AArch64, this is reported with EC syndrome value `0x00`.

Note

Arm expects that trapping to EL2 of EL0 accesses to these registers is unusual and used only when the hypervisor must virtualize EL0 operation. Arm recommends that, whenever possible, EL0 accesses to these registers behave as they would if the implementation did not include EL2. This means that, if the architecture does not support the EL0 access, then the register access instruction is treated as UNDEFINED and generates an exception that is taken to EL1.

For example, when HSTR_EL2.T7 is 1, for instructions executed at EL1:

- An MCR or MRC instruction with coproc set to `0b1111` and `<CRn>` set to c7 is trapped to EL2.
- An MCRR or MRRC instruction with coproc set to `0b1111` and `<CRm>` set to c7 is trapped to EL2.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

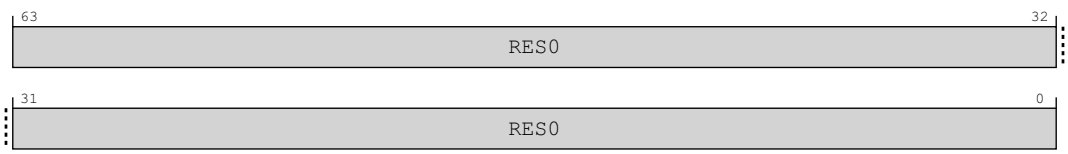

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing HSTR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, HSTR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x080];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = HSTR_EL2;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = HSTR_EL2;
```

MSR HSTR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x080] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HSTR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    HSTR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.57 ID_AA64AFR0_EL1, AArch64 Auxiliary Feature Register 0

The ID_AA64AFR0_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features of the PE in AArch64 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

ID_AA64AFR0_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

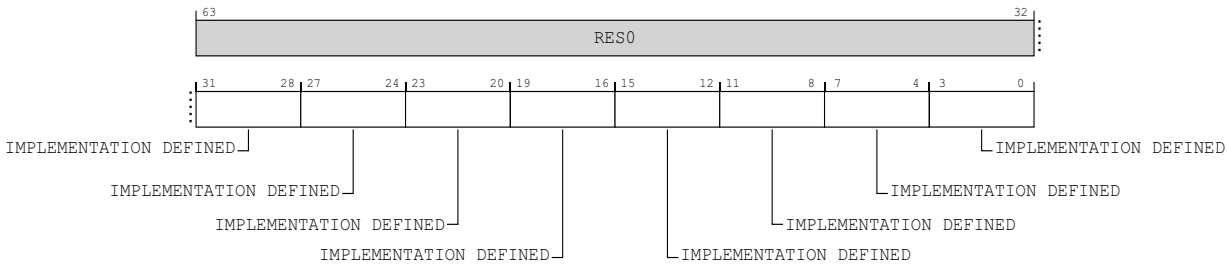

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:28]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [27:24]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [23:20]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [19:16]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [15:12]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [11:8]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [7:4]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [3:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

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Accessing ID_AA64AFR0_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_AA64AFR0_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0101	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_AA64AFR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64AFR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64AFR0_EL1;
```


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D13.2.58 ID_AA64AFR1_EL1, AArch64 Auxiliary Feature Register 1

The ID_AA64AFR1_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Reserved for future expansion of information about the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features of the PE in AArch64 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

ID_AA64AFR1_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

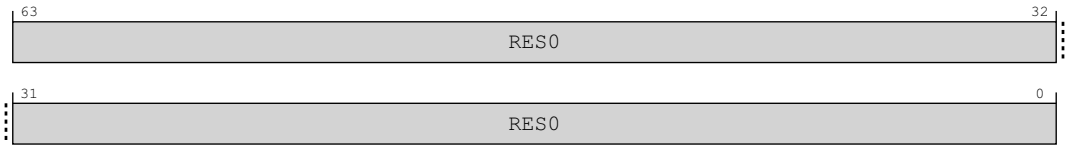

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing ID_AA64AFR1_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_AA64AFR1_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0101	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_AA64AFR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64AFR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64AFR1_EL1;
```


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D13.2.59 ID_AA64DFR0_EL1, AArch64 Debug Feature Register 0

The ID_AA64DFR0_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides top level information about the debug system in AArch64 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

The external register EDDFR gives information from this register.

Attributes

ID_AA64DFR0_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

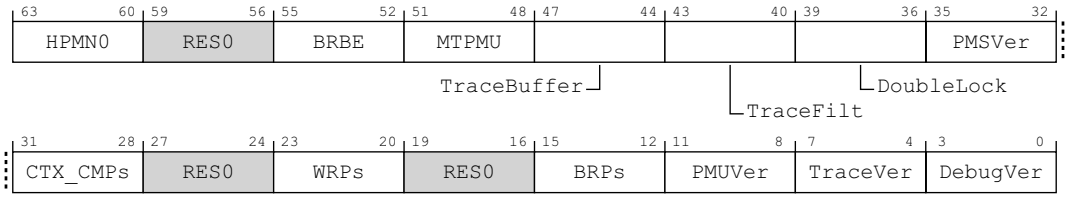

HPMN0, bits [63:60]

Zero PMU event counters for a Guest operating system. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Setting MDCR_EL2.HPMN to zero has CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior.

`0b0001` Setting MDCR_EL2.HPMN to zero has defined behavior.

All other values are reserved.

If FEAT_PMUv3 is not implemented, FEAT_FGT is not implemented, or EL2 is not implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

FEAT_HPMN0 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.8, in an implementation that includes FEAT_PMUv3, FEAT_FGT, and EL2, the value `0b0000` is not permitted.

Bits [59:56]

Reserved, RES0.

BRBE, bits [55:52]

Branch Record Buffer Extension. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Branch Record Buffer Extension not implemented.

`0b0001` Branch Record Buffer Extension implemented.

`0b0010` As `0b0001`, and adds support for branch recording at EL3.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_BRBE implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_BRBEv1p1 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

From Armv9.3, if FEAT_BRBE is implemented, the value `0b0001` is not permitted.

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MTPMU, bits [51:48]

Multi-threaded PMU extension. Defined values are:

`0b0000` FEAT_MTPMU not implemented. If FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT and PMEVTYPER<n>.MT are read/write or RES0.

`0b0001` FEAT_MTPMU and FEAT_PMUv3 implemented. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT and PMEVTYPER<n>.MT are read/write. When FEAT_MTPMU is disabled, the Effective values of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT and PMEVTYPER<n>.MT are 0.

`0b1111` FEAT_MTPMU not implemented. If FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT and PMEVTYPER<n>.MT are RES0.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_MTPMU implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.6, in an implementation that includes FEAT_PMUv3, the value `0b0000` is not permitted.

In an implementation that does not include FEAT_PMUv3, the value `0b0001` is not permitted.

TraceBuffer, bits [47:44]

Trace Buffer Extension. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Trace Buffer Extension not implemented.

`0b0001` Trace Buffer Extension implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_TRBE implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

In any Armv9 implementation, if FEAT_ETE is implemented, the value `0b0000` is not permitted.

TraceFilt, bits [43:40]

Armv8.4 Self-hosted Trace Extension version. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Armv8.4 Self-hosted Trace Extension not implemented.

`0b0001` Armv8.4 Self-hosted Trace Extension implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_TRF implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.4, if an Embedded Trace Macrocell Architecture PE Trace Unit is implemented, the value `0b0000` is not permitted.

DoubleLock, bits [39:36]

OS Double Lock implemented. Defined values are:

`0b0000` OS Double Lock implemented. OSDLR_EL1 is RW.

`0b1111` OS Double Lock not implemented. OSDLR_EL1 is RAZ/WI.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_DoubleLock implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0000`.

In Armv8.0, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

If FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented and FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b1111`.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b1111`.

PMSVer, bits [35:32]

Statistical Profiling Extension version. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Statistical Profiling Extension not implemented.

`0b0001` Statistical Profiling Extension implemented.

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`0b0010` As `0b0001`, and adds:

- Support for the Event packet Alignment flag.
- If FEAT_SVE is implemented, support for the Scalable Vector extensions to Statistical Profiling.

`0b0011` As `0b0010`, and adds:

- Discard mode.
- Extended event filtering, including the PMSNEVFR_EL1 System register.
- Support for the OPTIONAL previous branch target Address packet.
- If FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, controls to freeze the PMU event counters after an SPE buffer management event occurs.
- If FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the SAMPLE_FEED_BR, SAMPLE_FEED_EVENT, SAMPLE_FEED_LAT, SAMPLE_FEED_LD, SAMPLE_FEED_OP, and SAMPLE_FEED_ST PMU events.

`0b0100` As `0b0011`, and adds:

- If FEAT_MOPS is implemented, Operation Type packet encodings for Memory Copy and Set operations.
- If FEAT_MTE is implemented, Operation Type packet encodings for loads and stores of Allocation Tags.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_SPE implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_SPEv1p1 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

FEAT_SPEv1p2 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0011`.

FEAT_SPEv1p3 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0100`.

From Armv8.5, if FEAT_SPE is implemented, the value `0b0001` is not permitted.

From Armv8.7, if FEAT_SPE is implemented, the value `0b0010` is not permitted.

From Armv8.8, if FEAT_SPE is implemented, the value `0b0011` is not permitted.

CTX_CMPs, bits [31:28]

Number of breakpoints that are context-aware, minus 1. These are the highest numbered breakpoints.

Bits [27:24]

Reserved, RES0.

WRPs, bits [23:20]

Number of watchpoints, minus 1. The value of `0b0000` is reserved.

Bits [19:16]

Reserved, RES0.

BRPs, bits [15:12]

Number of breakpoints, minus 1. The value of `0b0000` is reserved.

PMUVer, bits [11:8]

Performance Monitors Extension version.

This field does not follow the standard ID scheme, but uses the alternative ID scheme described in *Alternative ID scheme used for the Performance Monitors Extension version* on page D13-5241

Defined values are:

`0b0000` Performance Monitors Extension not implemented.

`0b0001` Performance Monitors Extension, PMUv3 implemented.

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`0b0100` PMUv3 for Armv8.1. As `0b0001`, and adds support for:

- Extended 16-bit PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.evtCount field.
- If EL2 is implemented, the MDCR_EL2.HPMD control.

`0b0101` PMUv3 for Armv8.4. As `0b0100`, and adds support for the PMMIR_EL1 register.

`0b0110` PMUv3 for Armv8.5. As `0b0101`, and adds support for:

- 64-bit event counters.
- If EL2 is implemented, the MDCR_EL2.HCCD control.
- If EL3 is implemented, the MDCR_EL3.SCCD control.

`0b0111` PMUv3 for Armv8.7. As `0b0110`, and adds support for:

- The PMCR_EL0.FZO and, if EL2 is implemented, MDCR_EL2.HPMFZO controls.
- If EL3 is implemented, the MDCR_EL3.{MPMX,MCCD} controls.

`0b1000` PMUv3 for Armv8.8. As `0b0111`, and:

- Extends the Common event number space to include `0x0040` to `0x00BF` and `0x4040` to `0x40BF`.
- Removes the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors if a reserved or unimplemented PMU event number is selected.

`0b1111` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED form of performance monitors supported, PMUv3 not supported. Arm does not recommend this value for new implementations.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_PMUv3 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_PMUv3p1 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0100`.

FEAT_PMUv3p4 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0101`.

FEAT_PMUv3p5 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0110`.

FEAT_PMUv3p7 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0111`.

FEAT_PMUv3p8 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b1000`.

From Armv8.1, if FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the value `0b0001` is not permitted.

From Armv8.4, if FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the value `0b0100` is not permitted.

From Armv8.5, if FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the value `0b0101` is not permitted.

From Armv8.7, if FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the value `0b0110` is not permitted.

From Armv8.8, if FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the value `0b0111` is not permitted.

TraceVer, bits [7:4]

Trace support. Indicates whether System register interface to a PE trace unit is implemented. Defined values are:

`0b0000` PE trace unit System registers not implemented.

`0b0001` PE trace unit System registers implemented.

All other values are reserved.

When PE trace unit System registers are implemented, see TRCIDR1 for tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

DebugVer, bits [3:0]

Debug architecture version. Indicates presence of Armv8 debug architecture. Defined values are:

`0b0110` Armv8 debug architecture.

`0b0111` Armv8 debug architecture with Virtualization Host Extensions.

`0b1000` Armv8.2 debug architecture, FEAT_Debugv8p2.

`0b1001` Armv8.4 debug architecture, FEAT_Debugv8p4.

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`0b1010` Armv8.8 debug architecture, FEAT_Debugv8p8.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_VHE adds the functionality identified by the value `0b0111`.

FEAT_Debugv8p2 adds the functionality identified by the value `0b1000`.

FEAT_Debugv8p4 adds the functionality identified by the value `0b1001`.

FEAT_Debugv8p8 adds the functionality identified by the value `0b1010`.

From Armv8.1, when FEAT_VHE is implemented the value `0b0110` is not permitted.

From Armv8.2, the values `0b0110` and `0b0111` are not permitted.

From Armv8.4, the value `0b1000` is not permitted.

From Armv8.8, the value `0b1001` is not permitted.

Accessing ID_AA64DFR0_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_AA64DFR0_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0101	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_AA64DFR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64DFR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64DFR0_EL1;
```


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D13.2.60 ID_AA64DFR1_EL1, AArch64 Debug Feature Register 1

The ID_AA64DFR1_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Reserved for future expansion of top level information about the debug system in AArch64 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

ID_AA64DFR1_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

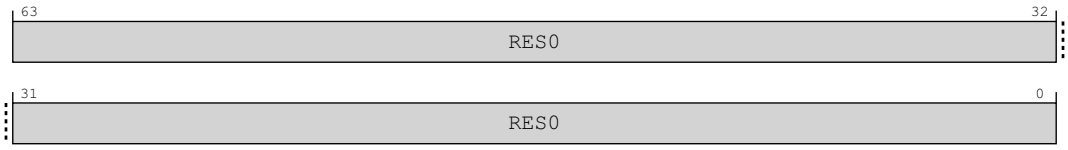

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing ID_AA64DFR1_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_AA64DFR1_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0101	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_AA64DFR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64DFR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64DFR1_EL1;
```


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D13.2.61 ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1, AArch64 Instruction Set Attribute Register 0

The ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the instructions implemented in AArch64 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

63:60	59:56	55:52	51:48	47:44	43:40	39:36	35:32
RNDR	TLB	TS	FHM	DP	SM4	SM3	SHA3

31:28	27:24	23:20	19:16	15:12	11:8	7:4	3:0
RDM	TME	Atomic	CRC32	SHA2	SHA1	AES	RES0

RNDR, bits [63:60]

Indicates support for Random Number instructions in AArch64 state.

When FEAT_RNG_TRAP is implemented, the value returned by a direct read of ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.RNDR is further controlled by the value of SCR_EL3.TRNDR.

Defined values are:

`0b0000` No Random Number instructions are implemented.

`0b0001` RNDR and RNDRRS registers are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_RNG implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.5, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

TLB, bits [59:56]

Indicates support for Outer shareable and TLB range maintenance instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Outer shareable and TLB range maintenance instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` Outer shareable TLB maintenance instructions are implemented.

`0b0010` Outer shareable and TLB range maintenance instructions are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_TLBIOS implements the functionality identified by the values `0b0001` and `0b0010`.

FEAT_TLBIRANGE implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

From Armv8.4, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

TS, bits [55:52]

Indicates support for flag manipulation instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No flag manipulation instructions are implemented.

`0b0001` CFINV, RMIF, SETF16, and SETF8 instructions are implemented.

`0b0010` CFINV, RMIF, SETF16, SETF8, AXFLAG, and XAFLAG instructions are implemented.

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All other values are reserved.

FEAT_FlagM implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_FlagM2 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

In Armv8.2, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

In Armv8.4, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

From Armv8.5, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

FHM, bits [51:48]

Indicates support for FMLAL and FMLSL instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` FMLAL and FMLSL instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` FMLAL and FMLSL instructions are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_FHM implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.2, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

DP, bits [47:44]

Indicates support for Dot Product instructions in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No Dot Product instructions implemented.

`0b0001` UDOT and SDOT instructions implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_DotProd implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.2, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

SM4, bits [43:40]

Indicates support for SM4 instructions in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No SM4 instructions implemented.

`0b0001` SM4E and SM4EKEY instructions implemented.

All other values are reserved.

If FEAT_SM4 is not implemented, the value `0b0001` is reserved.

From Armv8.2, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

This field must have the same value as ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.SM3.

SM3, bits [39:36]

Indicates support for SM3 instructions in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No SM3 instructions implemented.

`0b0001` SM3SS1, SM3TT1A, SM3TT1B, SM3TT2A, SM3TT2B, SM3PARTW1, and SM3PARTW2 instructions implemented.

All other values are reserved.

If FEAT_SM3 is not implemented, the value `0b0001` is reserved.

FEAT_SM3 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.2, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

This field must have the same value as ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.SM4.

SHA3, bits [35:32]

Indicates support for SHA3 instructions in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No SHA3 instructions implemented.

`0b0001` EOR3, RAX1, XAR, and BCAX instructions implemented.

All other values are reserved.

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If FEAT_SHA3 is not implemented, the value `0b0001` is reserved.

FEAT_SHA3 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.2, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

If the value of ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.SHA1 is `0b0000`, this field must have the value `0b0000`.

If the value of this field is `0b0001`, ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.SHA2 must have the value `0b0010`.

RDM, bits [31:28]

Indicates support for SQRDMLAH and SQRDMLSH instructions in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No RDMA instructions implemented.

`0b0001` SQRDMLAH and SQRDMLSH instructions implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_RDM implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.1, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

TME, bits [27:24]

Indicates support for TME instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` TME instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` TCANCEL, TCOMMIT, TSTART, and TTEST instructions are implemented.

If HCR_EL2.TME == 0, reads of this field at EL1 return 0.

If SCR_EL3.TME == 0, reads of this field at EL1 or EL2 return 0.

All other values are reserved.

Atomic, bits [23:20]

Indicates support for Atomic instructions in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No Atomic instructions implemented.

`0b0010` LDADD, LDCLR, LDEOR, LDSET, LDSMAX, LDSMIN, LDUMAX, LDUMIN, CAS, CASP, and SWP instructions implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_LSE implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

From Armv8.1, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

CRC32, bits [19:16]

Indicates support for CRC32 instructions in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No CRC32 instructions implemented.

`0b0001` CRC32B, CRC32H, CRC32W, CRC32X, CRC32CB, CRC32CH, CRC32CW, and CRC32CX instructions implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8.0, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.1, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

SHA2, bits [15:12]

Indicates support for SHA2 instructions in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No SHA2 instructions implemented.

`0b0001` Implements instructions: SHA256H, SHA256H2, SHA256SU0, and SHA256SU1.

`0b0010` Implements instructions:

- SHA256H, SHA256H2, SHA256SU0, and SHA256SU1.
- SHA512H, SHA512H2, SHA512SU0, and SHA512SU1.

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All other values are reserved.

FEAT_SHA256 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_SHA512 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

In Armv8, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.2, the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001`, and `0b0010`.

If the value of ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.SHA1 is `0b0000`, this field must have the value `0b0000`.

If the value of this field is `0b0010`, ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.SHA3 must have the value `0b0001`.

SHA1, bits [11:8]

Indicates support for SHA1 instructions in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No SHA1 instructions implemented.

`0b0001` SHA1C, SHA1P, SHA1M, SHA1H, SHA1SU0, and SHA1SU1 instructions implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_SHA1 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

If the value of ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.SHA2 is `0b0000`, this field must have the value `0b0000`.

AES, bits [7:4]

Indicates support for AES instructions in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No AES instructions implemented.

`0b0001` AESE, AESD, AESMC, and AESIMC instructions implemented.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, plus PMULL/PMULL2 instructions operating on 64-bit data quantities.

FEAT_AES implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_PMULL implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

All other values are reserved.

From Armv8, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0010`.

Bits [3:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1;
```


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D13.2.62 ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1, AArch64 Instruction Set Attribute Register 1

The ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the features and instructions implemented in AArch64 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

63:60	59:56	55:52	51:48	47:44	43:40	39:36	35:32
LS64	XS	I8MM	DGH	BF16	SPECRES	SB	FRINTTS

31:28	27:24	23:20	19:16	15:12	11:8	7:4	3:0
GPI	GPA	LRCPC	FCMA	JSCVT	API	APA	DPB

LS64, bits [63:60]

Indicates support for LD64B and ST64B* instructions, and the ACCDATA_EL1 register. Defined values of this field are:

`0b0000` The LD64B, ST64B, ST64BV, and ST64BV0 instructions, the ACCDATA_EL1 register, and associated traps are not supported.

`0b0001` The LD64B and ST64B instructions are supported.

`0b0010` The LD64B, ST64B, and ST64BV instructions, and their associated traps are supported.

`0b0011` The LD64B, ST64B, ST64BV, and ST64BV0 instructions, the ACCDATA_EL1 register, and their associated traps are supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_LS64 implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

FEAT_LS64_V implements the functionality identified by `0b0010`.

FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA implements the functionality identified by `0b0011`.

From Armv8.7, the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001`, `0b0010`, and `0b0011`.

XS, bits [59:56]

Indicates support for the XS attribute, the TLBI and DSB instructions with the nXS qualifier, and the HCRX_EL2.{FGTnXS, FnXS} fields in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` The XS attribute, the TLBI and DSB instructions with the nXS qualifier, and the HCRX_EL2.{FGTnXS, FnXS} fields are not supported.

`0b0001` The XS attribute, the TLBI and DSB instructions with the nXS qualifier, and the HCRX_EL2.{FGTnXS, FnXS} fields are supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_XS implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

From Armv8.7, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

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I8MM, bits [55:52]

Indicates support for Advanced SIMD and Floating-point Int8 matrix multiplication instructions in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Int8 matrix multiplication instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` SMMLA, SUDOT, UMMLA, USMMLA, and USDOT instructions are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_I8MM implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

When Advanced SIMD and SVE are both implemented, this field must return the same value as ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.I8MM.

From Armv8.6, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

DGH, bits [51:48]

Indicates support for the Data Gathering Hint instruction. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Data Gathering Hint is not implemented.

`0b0001` Data Gathering Hint is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_DGH implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

From Armv8.0, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

If the `DGH` instruction has no effect in preventing the merging of memory accesses, the value of this field is `0b0000`.

BF16, bits [47:44]

Indicates support for Advanced SIMD and Floating-point BFloat16 instructions in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` BFloat16 instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` BFCVT, BFCVTN, BFCVTN2, BFDOT, BFMLALB, BFMLALT, and BFMMLA instructions are implemented.

`0b0010` As `0b0001`, but the FPCR.EBF field is also supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_BF16 implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

FEAT_EBF16 implements the functionality identified by `0b0010`.

When FEAT_SVE or FEAT_SME are implemented, this field must return the same value as ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.BF16.

If FEAT_SME is implemented, the permitted values are `0b0001` and `0b0010`.

Otherwise, from Armv8.6, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

SPECRES, bits [43:40]

Indicates support for prediction invalidation instructions in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` CFP RCTX, DVP RCTX, and CPP RCTX instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` CFP RCTX, DVP RCTX, and CPP RCTX instructions are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_SPECRES implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

In Armv8.0, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.5, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

SB, bits [39:36]

Indicates support for SB instruction in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` SB instruction is not implemented.

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`0b0001` SB instruction is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_SB implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

In Armv8.0, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.5, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

FRINTTS, bits [35:32]

Indicates support for the FRINT32Z, FRINT32X, FRINT64Z, and FRINT64X instructions are implemented. Defined values are:

`0b0000` FRINT32Z, FRINT32X, FRINT64Z, and FRINT64X instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` FRINT32Z, FRINT32X, FRINT64Z, and FRINT64X instructions are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_FRINTTS implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

From Armv8.5, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

GPI, bits [31:28]

Indicates support for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED algorithm is implemented in the PE for generic code authentication in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Generic Authentication using an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED algorithm is not implemented.

`0b0001` Generic Authentication using an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED algorithm is implemented. This includes the `PACGA` instruction.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_PACIMP implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

From Armv8.3, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

If the value of ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.GPA is non-zero, or the value of ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1.GPA3 is non-zero, this field must have the value `0b0000`.

GPA, bits [27:24]

Indicates whether the QARMA5 algorithm is implemented in the PE for generic code authentication in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Generic Authentication using the QARMA5 algorithm is not implemented.

`0b0001` Generic Authentication using the QARMA5 algorithm is implemented. This includes the `PACGA` instruction.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_PACQARMA5 implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

From Armv8.3, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

If the value of ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.GPI is non-zero, or the value of ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1.GPA3 is non-zero, this field must have the value `0b0000`.

LRCPC, bits [23:20]

Indicates support for weaker release consistency, RCpc, based model. Defined values are:

`0b0000` The LDAPR*, LDAPUR*, and STLUR* instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` The LDAPR* instructions are implemented.
The LDAPUR*, and STLUR* instructions are not implemented.

`0b0010` The LDAPR*, LDAPUR*, and STLUR* instructions are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_LRCPC implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_LRCPC2 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

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In Armv8.2, the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001`, and `0b0010`.

In Armv8.3, the permitted values are `0b0001` and `0b0010`.

From Armv8.4, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

FCMA, bits [19:16]

Indicates support for complex number addition and multiplication, where numbers are stored in vectors. Defined values are:

`0b0000` The FCMLA and FCADD instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` The FCMLA and FCADD instructions are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_FCMA implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

In Armv8.0, Armv8.1, and Armv8.2, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

From Armv8.3, if Advanced SIMD or Floating-point is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

From Armv8.3, if Advanced SIMD or Floating-point is not implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

JSCVT, bits [15:12]

Indicates support for JavaScript conversion from double precision floating point values to integers in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` The FJCVTZS instruction is not implemented.

`0b0001` The FJCVTZS instruction is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_JSCVT implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

In Armv8.0, Armv8.1, and Armv8.2, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

From Armv8.3, if Advanced SIMD or Floating-point is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

From Armv8.3, if Advanced SIMD or Floating-point is not implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

API, bits [11:8]

Indicates whether an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED algorithm is implemented in the PE for address authentication, in AArch64 state. This applies to all Pointer Authentication instructions other than the `PACGA` instruction. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Address Authentication using an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED algorithm is not implemented.

`0b0001` Address Authentication using an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED algorithm is implemented, with the HaveEnhancedPAC() and HaveEnhancedPAC2() functions returning FALSE.

`0b0010` Address Authentication using an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED algorithm is implemented, with the HaveEnhancedPAC() function returning TRUE, and the HaveEnhancedPAC2() function returning FALSE.

`0b0011` Address Authentication using an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED algorithm is implemented, with the HaveEnhancedPAC2() function returning TRUE, and the HaveEnhancedPAC() function returning FALSE.

`0b0100` Address Authentication using an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED algorithm is implemented, with the HaveEnhancedPAC2() function returning TRUE, the HaveFPAC() function returning TRUE, the HaveFPACCombined() function returning FALSE, and the HaveEnhancedPAC() function returning FALSE.

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`0b0101` Address Authentication using an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED algorithm is implemented, with the HaveEnhancedPAC2() function returning TRUE, the HaveFPAC() function returning TRUE, the HaveFPACCombined() function returning TRUE, and the HaveEnhancedPAC() function returning FALSE.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_PAuth implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

FEAT_EPAC implements the functionality identified by `0b0010`.

FEAT_PAuth2 implements the functionality identified by `0b0011`.

FEAT_FPAC implements the functionality identified by `0b0100`.

FEAT_FPACCOMBINE implements the functionality identified by `0b0101`.

When this field is non-zero, FEAT_PACIMP is implemented.

In Armv8.3, the permitted values are `0b0001`, `0b0010`, `0b0011`, `0b0100`, and `0b0101`.

From Armv8.6, the permitted values are `0b0011`, `0b0100`, and `0b0101`.

If the value of ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.APA is non-zero, or the value of ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1.APA3 is non-zero, this field must have the value `0b0000`.

APA, bits [7:4]

Indicates whether the QARMA5 algorithm is implemented in the PE for address authentication, in AArch64 state. This applies to all Pointer Authentication instructions other than the `PACGA` instruction. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Address Authentication using the QARMA5 algorithm is not implemented.

`0b0001` Address Authentication using the QARMA5 algorithm is implemented, with the HaveEnhancedPAC() and HaveEnhancedPAC2() functions returning FALSE.

`0b0010` Address Authentication using the QARMA5 algorithm is implemented, with the HaveEnhancedPAC() function returning TRUE and the HaveEnhancedPAC2() function returning FALSE.

`0b0011` Address Authentication using the QARMA5 algorithm is implemented, with the HaveEnhancedPAC2() function returning TRUE, the HaveFPAC() function returning FALSE, the HaveFPACCombined() function returning FALSE, and the HaveEnhancedPAC() function returning FALSE.

`0b0100` Address Authentication using the QARMA5 algorithm is implemented, with the HaveEnhancedPAC2() function returning TRUE, the HaveFPAC() function returning TRUE, the HaveFPACCombined() function returning FALSE, and the HaveEnhancedPAC() function returning FALSE.

`0b0101` Address Authentication using the QARMA5 algorithm is implemented, with the HaveEnhancedPAC2() function returning TRUE, the HaveFPAC() function returning TRUE, the HaveFPACCombined() function returning TRUE, and the HaveEnhancedPAC() function returning FALSE.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_PAuth implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

FEAT_EPAC implements the functionality identified by `0b0010`.

FEAT_PAuth2 implements the functionality identified by `0b0011`.

FEAT_FPAC implements the functionality identified by `0b0100`.

FEAT_FPACCOMBINE implements the functionality identified by `0b0101`.

When this field is non-zero, FEAT_PACQARMA5 is implemented.

In Armv8.3, the permitted values are `0b0001`, `0b0010`, `0b0011`, `0b0100`, and `0b0101`.

From Armv8.6, the permitted values are `0b0011`, `0b0100`, and `0b0101`.

If the value of ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.API is non-zero, or the value of ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1.APA3 is non-zero, this field must have the value `0b0000`.

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DPB, bits [3:0]

Data Persistence writeback. Indicates support for the DC CVAP and DC CVADP instructions in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` DC CVAP not supported.

`0b0001` DC CVAP supported.

`0b0010` DC CVAP and DC CVADP supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_DPB implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_DPB2 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

In Armv8.2, the permitted values are `0b0001` and `0b0010`.

From Armv8.5, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

Accessing ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0110	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1;
```


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D13.2.63 ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1, AArch64 Instruction Set Attribute Register 2

The ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the features and instructions implemented in AArch64 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

Note

Prior to the introduction of the features described by this register, this register was unnamed and reserved, RES0 from EL1, EL2, and EL3.

Attributes

ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

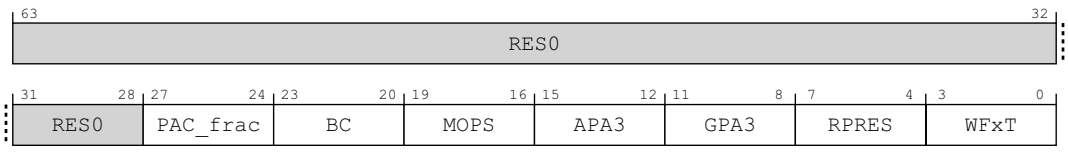

Bits [63:28]

Reserved, RES0.

PAC_frac, bits [27:24]

Indicates whether the ConstPACField() function used as part of the PAC addition returns FALSE or TRUE.

`0b0000` ConstPACField() returns FALSE.

`0b0001` ConstPACField() returns TRUE.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_CONSTPACFIELD implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

From Armv8.3, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

BC, bits [23:20]

Indicates support for the BC instruction in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` BC instruction is not implemented.

`0b0001` BC instruction is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_HBC implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.8, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

MOPS, bits [19:16]

Indicates support for the Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions in AArch64 state.

`0b0000` The Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions are not implemented in AArch64 state.

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`0b0001` The Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions are implemented in AArch64 state with the following exception. If FEAT_MTE is implemented, then SETGP*, SETGM* and SETGE* instructions are also supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_MOPS implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.8, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

APA3, bits [15:12]

Indicates whether the QARMA3 algorithm is implemented in the PE for address authentication in AArch64 state. This applies to all Pointer Authentication instructions other than the `PACGA` instruction. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Address Authentication using the QARMA3 algorithm is not implemented.

`0b0001` Address Authentication using the QARMA3 algorithm is implemented, with the HaveEnhancedPAC() and HaveEnhancedPAC2() functions returning FALSE.

`0b0010` Address Authentication using the QARMA3 algorithm is implemented, with the HaveEnhancedPAC() function returning TRUE and the HaveEnhancedPAC2() function returning FALSE.

`0b0011` Address Authentication using the QARMA3 algorithm is implemented, with the HaveEnhancedPAC2() function returning TRUE, the HaveFPAC() function returning FALSE, the HaveFPACCombined() function returning FALSE, and the HaveEnhancedPAC() function returning FALSE.

`0b0100` Address Authentication using the QARMA3 algorithm is implemented, with the HaveEnhancedPAC2() function returning TRUE, the HaveFPAC() function returning TRUE, the HaveFPACCombined() function returning FALSE, and the HaveEnhancedPAC() function returning FALSE.

`0b0101` Address Authentication using the QARMA3 algorithm is implemented, with the HaveEnhancedPAC2() function returning TRUE, the HaveFPAC() function returning TRUE, the HaveFPACCombined() function returning TRUE, and the HaveEnhancedPAC() function returning FALSE.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_PAuth implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

FEAT_EPAC implements the functionality identified by `0b0010`.

FEAT_PAuth2 implements the functionality identified by `0b0011`.

FEAT_FPAC implements the functionality identified by `0b0100`.

FEAT_FPACCOMBINE implements the functionality identified by `0b0101`.

When this field is non-zero, FEAT_PACQARMA3 is implemented.

In Armv8.3, the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001`, `0b0010`, `0b0011`, `0b0100`, and `0b0101`.

From Armv8.6, the permitted values are `0b0011`, `0b0100`, and `0b0101`.

If the value of ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.API is non-zero, or the value of ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.APA is non-zero, this field must have the value `0b0000`.

GPA3, bits [11:8]

Indicates whether the QARMA3 algorithm is implemented in the PE for generic code authentication in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Generic Authentication using the QARMA3 algorithm is not implemented.

`0b0001` Generic Authentication using the QARMA3 algorithm is implemented. This includes the `PACGA` instruction.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_PACQARMA3 implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

From Armv8.3, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

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If the value of ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.GPI is non-zero, or the value of ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.GPA is non-zero, this field must have the value `0b0000`.

RPRES, bits [7:4]

Indicates support for 12 bits of mantissa in reciprocal and reciprocal square root instructions in AArch64 state, when FPCR.AH is 1. Defined values are:

`0b0000` *When FPCR.AH == 1:*

Reciprocal and reciprocal square root estimates give 8 bits of mantissa, when FPCR.AH is 1.

`0b0001` *When FPCR.AH == 1:*

Reciprocal and reciprocal square root estimates give 12 bits of mantissa, when FPCR.AH is 1.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_RPRES implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.7, if Advanced SIMD and floating-point is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

WFxT, bits [3:0]

Indicates support for the `WFET` and `WFIT` instructions in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` `WFET` and `WFIT` are not supported.

`0b0010` `WFET` and `WFIT` are supported, and the register number is reported in the ESR_ELx on exceptions.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_WFxT implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

From Armv8.7, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

Accessing ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0110	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_FGT) || !IsZero(ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1) || boolean
IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1 trapped by HCR_EL2.TID3") && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1;
```


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D13.2.64 ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1, AArch64 Memory Model Feature Register 0

The ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the implemented memory model and memory management support in AArch64 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

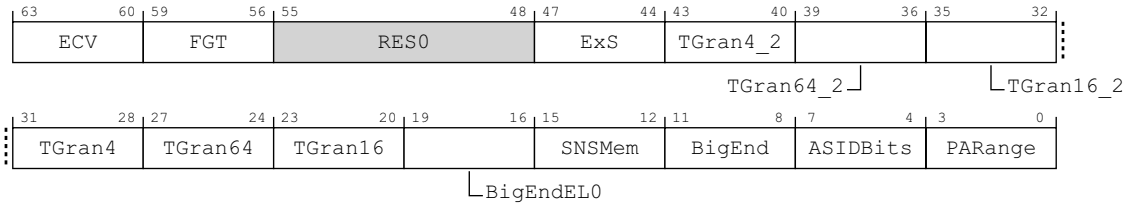

ECV, bits [63:60]

Indicates presence of Enhanced Counter Virtualization. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Enhanced Counter Virtualization is not implemented.

`0b0001` Enhanced Counter Virtualization is implemented. Supports CNTHCTL_EL2.{EL1TVT, EL1TVCT, EL1NVPCT, EL1NVVCT, EVNTIS}, CNTKCTL_EL1.EVNTIS, CNTPCTSS_EL0 counter views, and CNTVCTSS_EL0 counter views. Extends the PMSCR_EL1.PCT, PMSCR_EL2.PCT, TRFCR_EL1.TS, and TRFCR_EL2.TS fields.

`0b0010` As `0b0001`, and also includes support for CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV and CNTPOFF_EL2.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_ECV implements the functionality identified by the values `0b0001` and `0b0010`.

From Armv8.6, the only permitted values are `0b0001` and `0b0010`.

FGT, bits [59:56]

Indicates presence of the Fine-Grained Trap controls:

- If EL2 is implemented, the HAFGRTR_EL2, HDFGRTR_EL2, HDFGWTR_EL2, HFGRTR_EL2, HFGITR_EL2 and HFGWTR_EL2 registers, and their associated traps.
- If EL2 is implemented, MDCR_EL2.TDCC.
- If EL3 is implemented, MDCR_EL3.TDCC.
- If both EL2 and EL3 are implemented, SCR_EL3.FGTEn.

Defined values are:

`0b0000` The fine-grained trap controls are not implemented.

`0b0001` The fine-grained trap controls are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_FGT implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

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From Armv8.6, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Bits [55:48]

Reserved, RES0.

ExS, bits [47:44]

Indicates support for disabling context synchronizing exception entry and exit. Defined values are:

`0b0000` All exception entries and exits are context synchronization events.

`0b0001` Non-context synchronizing exception entry and exit are supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_ExS implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

TGran4_2, bits [43:40]

Indicates support for 4KB memory granule size at stage 2. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Support for 4KB granule at stage 2 is identified in the ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.TGran4 field.

`0b0001` 4KB granule not supported at stage 2.

`0b0010` 4KB granule supported at stage 2.

`0b0011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
4KB granule at stage 2 supports 52-bit input and output addresses.

All other values are reserved.

The `0b0000` value is deprecated.

Note

This field does not follow the standard ID scheme. See *Alternative ID scheme used for ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1 stage 2 granule sizes* on page D13-5242 for more information.

TGran64_2, bits [39:36]

Indicates support for 64KB memory granule size at stage 2. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Support for 64KB granule at stage 2 is identified in the ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.TGran64 field.

`0b0001` 64KB granule not supported at stage 2.

`0b0010` 64KB granule supported at stage 2.

All other values are reserved.

The `0b0000` value is deprecated.

Note

This field does not follow the standard ID scheme. See *Alternative ID scheme used for ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1 stage 2 granule sizes* on page D13-5242 for more information.

TGran16_2, bits [35:32]

Indicates support for 16KB memory granule size at stage 2. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Support for 16KB granule at stage 2 is identified in the ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.TGran16 field.

`0b0001` 16KB granule not supported at stage 2.

`0b0010` 16KB granule supported at stage 2.

`0b0011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
16KB granule at stage 2 supports 52-bit input and output addresses.

All other values are reserved.

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The `0b0000` value is deprecated.

Note

This field does not follow the standard ID scheme. See *Alternative ID scheme used for ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1 stage 2 granule sizes* on page D13-5242 for more information.

TGran4, bits [31:28]

Indicates support for 4KB memory translation granule size. Defined values are:

`0b0000` 4KB granule supported.

`0b0001` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
4KB granule supports 52-bit input and output addresses.

`0b1111` 4KB granule not supported.

All other values are reserved.

TGran64, bits [27:24]

Indicates support for 64KB memory translation granule size. Defined values are:

`0b0000` 64KB granule supported.

`0b1111` 64KB granule not supported.

All other values are reserved.

TGran16, bits [23:20]

Indicates support for 16KB memory translation granule size. Defined values are:

`0b0000` 16KB granule not supported.

`0b0001` 16KB granule supported.

`0b0010` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
16KB granule supports 52-bit input and output addresses.

All other values are reserved.

BigEndEL0, bits [19:16]

Indicates support for mixed-endian at EL0 only. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No mixed-endian support at EL0. The SCTLR_EL1.E0E bit has a fixed value.

`0b0001` Mixed-endian support at EL0. The SCTLR_EL1.E0E bit can be configured.

All other values are reserved.

This field is invalid and is RES0 if ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.BigEnd is not `0b0000`.

SNSMem, bits [15:12]

Indicates support for a distinction between Secure and Non-secure Memory. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Does not support a distinction between Secure and Non-secure Memory.

`0b0001` Does support a distinction between Secure and Non-secure Memory.

Note

If EL3 is implemented, the value `0b0000` is not permitted.

All other values are reserved.

BigEnd, bits [11:8]

Indicates support for mixed-endian configuration. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No mixed-endian support. The SCTLR_ELx.EE bits have a fixed value. See the BigEndEL0 field, bits[19:16], for whether EL0 supports mixed-endian.

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`0b0001` Mixed-endian support. The SCTLR_ELx.EE and SCTLR_EL1.E0E bits can be configured.

All other values are reserved.

ASIDBits, bits [7:4]

Number of ASID bits. Defined values are:

`0b0000` 8 bits.

`0b0010` 16 bits.

All other values are reserved.

PARange, bits [3:0]

Physical Address range supported. Defined values are:

`0b0000` 32 bits, 4GB.

`0b0001` 36 bits, 64GB.

`0b0010` 40 bits, 1TB.

`0b0011` 42 bits, 4TB.

`0b0100` 44 bits, 16TB.

`0b0101` 48 bits, 256TB.

`0b0110` 52 bits, 4PB.

All other values are reserved.

The value `0b0110` is permitted only if the implementation includes FEAT_LPA, otherwise it is reserved.

Accessing ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0111	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1;
```


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D13.2.65 ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1, AArch64 Memory Model Feature Register 1

The ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the implemented memory model and memory management support in AArch64 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

63:60	59:56	55:52	51:48	47:44	43:40	39:36	35:32
RES0	CMOW	TIDCP1	nTLBPA	AFP	HCX	ETS	TWED

31:28	27:24	23:20	19:16	15:12	11:8	7:4	3:0
XNX	SpecSEI	PAN	LO	HPDS	VH	VMIDBits	HAFDBS

Bits [63:60]

Reserved, RES0.

CMOW, bits [59:56]

Indicates support for cache maintenance instruction permission. Defined values are:

`0b0000` SCTLR_EL1.CMOW, SCTLR_EL2.CMOW, and HCRX_EL2.CMOW bits are not implemented.

`0b0001` SCTLR_EL1.CMOW is implemented. If EL2 is implemented, SCTLR_EL2.CMOW and HCRX_EL2.CMOW bits are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_CMOW implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.8, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

TIDCP1, bits [55:52]

Indicates whether SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP and SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP are implemented in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP and SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP bits are not implemented and are RES0.

`0b0001` SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP bit is implemented. If EL2 is implemented, SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP bit is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_TIDCP1 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.8, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

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nTLBPA, bits [51:48]

Indicates support for intermediate caching of translation table walks. Defined values are:

`0b0000` The intermediate caching of translation table walks might include non-coherent caches of previous valid translation table entries since the last completed relevant TLBI applicable to the PE where either:

- The caching is indexed by the physical address of the location holding the translation table entry.
- The caching is used for stage 1 translations and is indexed by the intermediate physical address of the location holding the translation table entry.

`0b0001` The intermediate caching of translation table walks does not include non-coherent caches of previous valid translation table entries since the last completed TLBI applicable to the PE where either:

- The caching is indexed by the physical address of the location holding the translation table entry.
- The caching is used for stage 1 translations and is indexed by the intermediate physical address of the location holding the translation table entry.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_nTLBPA implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.0, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

AFP, bits [47:44]

Indicates support for FPCR.{AH, FIZ, NEP}. Defined values are:

`0b0000` The FPCR.{AH, FIZ, NEP} fields are not supported.

`0b0001` The FPCR.{AH, FIZ, NEP} fields are supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_AFP implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.7, if Advanced SIMD and floating-point is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

HCX, bits [43:40]

Indicates support for HCRX_EL2 and its associated EL3 trap. Defined values are:

`0b0000` HCRX_EL2 and its associated EL3 trap are not supported.

`0b0001` HCRX_EL2 and its associated EL3 trap are supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_HCX implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.7, if EL2 is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

ETS, bits [39:36]

Indicates support for Enhanced Translation Synchronization. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Enhanced Translation Synchronization is not supported.

`0b0001` Enhanced Translation Synchronization is supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_ETS implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

In Armv8.0, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.7, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

TWED, bits [35:32]

Indicates support for the configurable delayed trapping of WFE. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Configurable delayed trapping of WFE is not supported.

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`0b0001` Configurable delayed trapping of WFE is supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_TWED implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.6, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

XNX, bits [31:28]

Indicates support for execute-never control distinction by Exception level at stage 2. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Distinction between EL0 and EL1 execute-never control at stage 2 not supported.

`0b0001` Distinction between EL0 and EL1 execute-never control at stage 2 supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_XNX implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.2, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

SpecSEI, bits [27:24]

Describes whether the PE can generate SError interrupt exceptions from speculative reads of memory, including speculative instruction fetches. The defined values of this field are:

`0b0000` The PE never generates an SError interrupt due to an External abort on a speculative read.

`0b0001` The PE might generate an SError interrupt due to an External abort on a speculative read.

All other values are reserved.

PAN, bits [23:20]

Privileged Access Never. Indicates support for the PAN bit in PSTATE, SPSR_EL1, SPSR_EL2, SPSR_EL3, and DSPSR_EL0. Defined values are:

`0b0000` PAN not supported.

`0b0001` PAN supported.

`0b0010` PAN supported and AT S1E1RP and AT S1E1WP instructions supported.

`0b0011` PAN supported, AT S1E1RP and AT S1E1WP instructions supported, and SCTLR_EL1.EPAN and SCTLR_EL2.EPAN bits supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_PAN implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_PAN2 implements the functionality added by the value `0b0010`.

FEAT_PAN3 implements the functionality added by the value `0b0011`.

In Armv8.1, the permitted values are `0b0001`, `0b0010`, and `0b0011`.

From Armv8.2, the permitted values are `0b0010` and `0b0011`.

From Armv8.7, the only permitted value is `0b0011`.

LO, bits [19:16]

LORegions. Indicates support for LORegions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` LORegions not supported.

`0b0001` LORegions supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_LOR implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.1, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

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HPDS, bits [15:12]

Hierarchical Permission Disables. Indicates support for disabling hierarchical controls in translation tables. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Disabling of hierarchical controls not supported.

`0b0001` Disabling of hierarchical controls supported with the TCR_EL1.{HPD1, HPD0}, TCR_EL2.HPD or TCR_EL2.{HPD1, HPD0}, and TCR_EL3.HPD bits.

`0b0010` As for value `0b0001`, and adds possible hardware allocation of bits[62:59] of the Translation table descriptors from the final lookup level for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED use.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_HPDS implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_HPDS2 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

From Armv8.1, the value `0b0000` is not permitted.

VH, bits [11:8]

Virtualization Host Extensions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Virtualization Host Extensions not supported.

`0b0001` Virtualization Host Extensions supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_VHE implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.1, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

VMIDBits, bits [7:4]

Number of VMID bits. Defined values are:

`0b0000` 8 bits

`0b0010` 16 bits

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_VMID16 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

From Armv8.1, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0010`.

HAFDBS, bits [3:0]

Hardware updates to Access flag and Dirty state in translation tables. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Hardware update of the Access flag and dirty state are not supported.

`0b0001` Hardware update of the Access flag is supported.

`0b0010` Hardware update of both the Access flag and dirty state is supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_HAFDBS implements the functionality identified by the values `0b0001` and `0b0010`.

From Armv8.1, the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001`, and `0b0010`.

Accessing ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0111	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1;
```


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D13.2.66 ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1, AArch64 Memory Model Feature Register 2

The ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the implemented memory model and memory management support in AArch64 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

Note

Prior to the introduction of the features described by this register, this register was unnamed and reserved, RES0 from EL1, EL2, and EL3.

Attributes

ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

63:60	59:56	55:52	51:48	47:44	43:40	39:36	35:32
E0PD	EVT	BBM	TTL	RES0	FWB	IDS	AT

31:28	27:24	23:20	19:16	15:12	11:8	7:4	3:0
ST	NV	CCIDX	VARange	IESB	LSM	UAO	CnP

E0PD, bits [63:60]

Indicates support for the E0PD mechanism. Defined values are:

`0b0000` E0PDx mechanism is not implemented.

`0b0001` E0PDx mechanism is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_E0PD implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

In Armv8.4, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.5, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

If FEAT_E0PD is implemented, FEAT_CSV3 must be implemented.

EVT, bits [59:56]

Enhanced Virtualization Traps. If EL2 is implemented, indicates support for the HCR_EL2.{TTLBOS, TTLBIS, TOCU, TICAB, TID4} traps. Defined values are:

`0b0000` HCR_EL2.{TTLBOS, TTLBIS, TOCU, TICAB, TID4} traps are not supported.

`0b0001` HCR_EL2.{TOCU, TICAB, TID4} traps are supported. HCR_EL2.{TTLBOS, TTLBIS} traps are not supported.

`0b0010` HCR_EL2.{TTLBOS, TTLBIS, TOCU, TICAB, TID4} traps are supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_EVT implements the functionality identified by the values `0b0001` and `0b0010`.

If EL2 is not implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

In Armv8.2, the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001`, and `0b0010`.

From Armv8.5, the permitted values are:

- `0b0000` when EL2 is not implemented.

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- `0b0010` when EL2 is implemented.

BBM, bits [55:52]

Allows identification of the requirements of the hardware to have break-before-make sequences when changing block size for a translation.

`0b0000` Level 0 support for changing block size is supported.

`0b0001` Level 1 support for changing block size is supported.

`0b0010` Level 2 support for changing block size is supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_BBM implements the functionality identified by the values `0b0000`, `0b0001`, and `0b0010`.

From Armv8.4, the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001`, and `0b0010`.

TTL, bits [51:48]

Indicates support for TTL field in address operations. Defined values are:

`0b0000` TLB maintenance instructions by address have bits[47:44] as RES0.

`0b0001` TLB maintenance instructions by address have bits[47:44] holding the TTL field.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_TTL implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

This field affects TLBI IPAS2E1, TLBI IPAS2E1NXS, TLBI IPAS2E1IS, TLBI IPAS2E1ISNXS, TLBI IPAS2E1OS, TLBI IPAS2E1OSNXS, TLBI IPAS2LE1, TLBI IPAS2LE1NXS, TLBI IPAS2LE1IS, TLBI IPAS2LE1ISNXS, TLBI IPAS2LE1OS, TLBI IPAS2LE1OSNXS, TLBI VAAE1, TLBI VAAE1NXS, TLBI VAAE1IS, TLBI VAAE1ISNXS, TLBI VAAE1OS, TLBI VAAE1OSNXS, TLBI VAALE1, TLBI VAALE1NXS, TLBI VAALE1IS, TLBI VAALE1ISNXS, TLBI VAALE1OS, TLBI VAALE1OSNXS, TLBI VAE1, TLBI VAE1NXS, TLBI VAE1IS, TLBI VAE1ISNXS, TLBI VAE1OS, TLBI VAE1OSNXS, TLBI VAE2, TLBI VAE2NXS, TLBI VAE2IS, TLBI VAE2ISNXS, TLBI VAE2OS, TLBI VAE2OSNXS, TLBI VAE3, TLBI VAE3NXS, TLBI VAE3IS, TLBI VAE3ISNXS, TLBI VAE3OS, TLBI VAE3OSNXS,TLBI VALE1, TLBI VALE1NXS, TLBI VALE1IS, TLBI VALE1ISNXS, TLBI VALE1OS, TLBI VALE1OSNXS, TLBI VALE2, TLBI VALE2NXS, TLBI VALE2IS, TLBI VALE2ISNXS, TLBI VALE2OS, TLBI VALE2OSNXS, TLBI VALE3, TLBI VALE3NXS, TLBI VALE3IS, TLBI VALE3ISNXS, TLBI VALE3OS, TLBI VALE3OSNXS.

From Armv8.4, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Bits [47:44]

Reserved, RES0.

FWB, bits [43:40]

Indicates support for HCR_EL2.FWB. Defined values are:

`0b0000` HCR_EL2.FWB bit is not supported.

`0b0001` HCR_EL2.FWB is supported.

All other values reserved.

FEAT_S2FWB implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.4, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

IDS, bits [39:36]

Indicates the value of ESR_ELx.EC that reports an exception generated by a read access to the feature ID space. Defined values are:

`0b0000` An exception which is generated by a read access to the feature ID space, other than a trap caused by HCR_EL2.TIDx, SCTLR_EL1.UCT, or SCTLR_EL2.UCT, is reported by ESR_ELx.EC == `0x0`.

`0b0001` All exceptions generated by an AArch64 read access to the feature ID space are reported by ESR_ELx.EC == `0x18`.

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All other values are reserved.

The Feature ID space is defined as the System register space in AArch64 with op0==3, op1=={0, 1, 3}, CRn==0, CRm=={0-7}, op2=={0-7}.

FEAT_IDST implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.4, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

AT, bits [35:32]

Identifies support for unaligned single-copy atomicity and atomic functions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Unaligned single-copy atomicity and atomic functions are not supported.

`0b0001` Unaligned single-copy atomicity and atomic functions with a 16-byte address range aligned to 16-bytes are supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_LSE2 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

In Armv8.2, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.4, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

ST, bits [31:28]

Identifies support for small translation tables. Defined values are:

`0b0000` The maximum value of the TCR_ELx.{T0SZ,T1SZ} and VTCR_EL2.T0SZ fields is 39.

`0b0001` The maximum value of the TCR_ELx.{T0SZ,T1SZ} and VTCR_EL2.T0SZ fields is 48 for 4KB and 16KB granules, and 47 for 64KB granules.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_TTST implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

If FEAT_SEL2 is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

In an implementation which does not support FEAT_SEL2, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

NV, bits [27:24]

Nested Virtualization. If EL2 is implemented, indicates support for the use of nested virtualization. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Nested virtualization is not supported.

`0b0001` The HCR_EL2.{AT, NV1, NV} bits are implemented.

`0b0010` The VNCR_EL2 register and the HCR_EL2.{NV2, AT, NV1, NV} bits are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

If EL2 is not implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

FEAT_NV implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_NV2 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

In Armv8.3, if EL2 is implemented, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.4, if EL2 is implemented, the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001`, and `0b0010`.

CCIDX, bits [23:20]

Support for the use of revised CCSIDR_EL1 register format. Defined values are:

`0b0000` 32-bit format implemented for all levels of the CCSIDR_EL1.

`0b0001` 64-bit format implemented for all levels of the CCSIDR_EL1.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_CCIDX implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.3, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

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VARange, bits [19:16]

Indicates support for a larger virtual address. Defined values are:

`0b0000` VMSAv8-64 supports 48-bit VAs.

`0b0001` VMSAv8-64 supports 52-bit VAs when using the 64KB translation granule. The size for other translation granules is not defined by this field.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_LVA implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.2, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

IESB, bits [15:12]

Indicates support for the IESB bit in the SCTLR_ELx registers. Defined values are:

`0b0000` IESB bit in the SCTLR_ELx registers is not supported.

`0b0001` IESB bit in the SCTLR_ELx registers is supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_IESB implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

LSM, bits [11:8]

Indicates support for LSMAOE and nTLSMD bits in SCTLR_EL1 and SCTLR_EL2. Defined values are:

`0b0000` LSMAOE and nTLSMD bits not supported.

`0b0001` LSMAOE and nTLSMD bits supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_LSMAOC implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

UAO, bits [7:4]

User Access Override. Defined values are:

`0b0000` UAO not supported.

`0b0001` UAO supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_UAO implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.2, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

CnP, bits [3:0]

Indicates support for Common not Private translations. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Common not Private translations not supported.

`0b0001` Common not Private translations supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_TTCNP implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.2, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Accessing ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0111	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_FGT) || !IsZero(ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1) || boolean
IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1 trapped by HCR_EL2.TID3") && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1;
```


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D13.2.67 ID_AA64PFR0_EL1, AArch64 Processor Feature Register 0

The ID_AA64PFR0_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides additional information about implemented PE features in AArch64 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

The external register EDPFR gives information from this register.

Attributes

ID_AA64PFR0_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

63:60	59:56	55:52	51:48	47:44	43:40	39:36	35:32
CSV3	CSV2	RME	DIT	AMU	MPAM	SEL2	SVE

31:28	27:24	23:20	19:16	15:12	11:8	7:4	3:0
RAS	GIC	AdvSIMD	FP	EL3	EL2	EL1	EL0

CSV3, bits [63:60]

Speculative use of faulting data. Defined values are:

`0b0000` This PE does not disclose whether data loaded under speculation with a permission or domain fault can be used to form an address or generate condition codes or SVE predicate values to be used by other instructions in the speculative sequence.

`0b0001` Data loaded under speculation with a permission or domain fault cannot be used to form an address, generate condition codes, or generate SVE predicate values to be used by other instructions in the speculative sequence. The execution timing of any other instructions in the speculative sequence is not a function of the data loaded under speculation.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_CSV3 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

In Armv8.0, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.5, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

If FEAT_E0PD is implemented, FEAT_CSV3 must be implemented.

CSV2, bits [59:56]

Speculative use of out of context branch targets. Defined values are:

`0b0000` This PE does not disclose whether branch targets trained in one hardware-described context can exploitatively control speculative execution in a different hardware-described context.

`0b0001` Branch targets trained in one hardware-described context can exploitatively control speculative execution in a different hardware-described context only in a hard-to-determine way. Contexts do not include the SCXTNUM_ELx register contexts. Support for the SCXTNUM_ELx registers is defined in ID_AA64PFR1_EL1.CSV2_frac.

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`0b0010` Branch targets trained in one hardware-described context can exploitatively control speculative execution in a different hardware-described context only in a hard-to-determine way. The SCXTNUM_ELx registers are supported and the contexts include the SCXTNUM_ELx register contexts.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_CSV2 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_CSV2_2 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

In Armv8.0, the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001`, and `0b0010`.

From Armv8.5, the permitted values are `0b0001` and `0b0010`.

RME, bits [55:52]

Realm Management Extension (RME). Defined values are:

`0b0000` Realm Management Extension not implemented.

`0b0001` RMEv1 is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_RME implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

DIT, bits [51:48]

Data Independent Timing. Defined values are:

`0b0000` AArch64 does not guarantee constant execution time of any instructions.

`0b0001` AArch64 provides the PSTATE.DIT mechanism to guarantee constant execution time of certain instructions.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_DIT implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.4, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

AMU, bits [47:44]

Indicates support for Activity Monitors Extension. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Activity Monitors Extension is not implemented.

`0b0001` FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented.

`0b0010` FEAT_AMUv1p1 is implemented. As `0b0001` and adds support for virtualization of the activity monitor event counters.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_AMUv1 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_AMUv1p1 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

In Armv8.0, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

In Armv8.4, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.6, the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001`, and `0b0010`.

MPAM, bits [43:40]

Indicates the major version number of support for the MPAM Extension.

Defined values are:

`0b0000` The major version number of the MPAM extension is 0.

`0b0001` The major version number of the MPAM extension is 1.

All other values are reserved.

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When combined with the minor version number from ID_AA64PFR1_EL1.MPAM_frac, the "major.minor" version is:

MPAM Extension version	MPAM	MPAM_frac
Not implemented.	0b0000	0b0000
v0.1 is implemented.	0b0000	0b0001
v1.0 is implemented.	0b0001	0b0000
v1.1 is implemented.	0b0001	0b0001

For more information, see FEAT_MPAM.

SEL2, bits [39:36]

Secure EL2. Defined values are:

0b0000 Secure EL2 is not implemented.

0b0001 Secure EL2 is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_SEL2 implements the functionality identified by the value 0b0001.

SVE, bits [35:32]

Scalable Vector Extension. Defined values are:

0b0000 SVE architectural state and programmers' model are not implemented.

0b0001 SVE architectural state and programmers' model are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

If implemented, refer to ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1 for information about which SVE instructions are available.

RAS, bits [31:28]

RAS Extension version. Defined values are:

0b0000 No RAS Extension.

0b0001 RAS Extension implemented.

0b0010 FEAT_RASv1p1 implemented and, if EL3 is implemented, FEAT_DoubleFault implemented. As 0b0001, and adds support for:

- If EL3 is implemented, FEAT_DoubleFault.
- Additional ERXMISC<m>_EL1 System registers.
- Additional System registers ERXPFGCDN_EL1, ERXPFGCTL_EL1, and ERXPFGF_EL1, and the SCR_EL3.FIEN and HCR_EL2.FIEN trap controls, to support the optional RAS Common Fault Injection Model Extension.

Error records accessed through System registers conform to RAS System Architecture v1.1, which includes simplifications to ERR<n>STATUS and support for the optional RAS Timestamp and RAS Common Fault Injection Model Extensions.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_RAS implements the functionality identified by the value 0b0001.

FEAT_RASv1p1 and FEAT_DoubleFault implement the functionality identified by the value 0b0010.

In Armv8.0 and Armv8.1, the permitted values are 0b0000 and 0b0001.

In Armv8.2, the only permitted value is 0b0001.

From Armv8.4, if FEAT_DoubleFault is implemented, the only permitted value is 0b0010.

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From Armv8.4, when FEAT_DoubleFault is not implemented, and ERRIDR_EL1 is 0, the permitted values are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED `0b0001` or `0b0010`.

Note

When the value of this field is `0b0001`, ID_AA64PFR1_EL1.RAS_frac indicates whether FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented.

GIC, bits [27:24]

System register GIC CPU interface. Defined values are:

`0b0000` GIC CPU interface system registers not implemented.

`0b0001` System register interface to versions 3.0 and 4.0 of the GIC CPU interface is supported.

`0b0011` System register interface to version 4.1 of the GIC CPU interface is supported.

All other values are reserved.

AdvSIMD, bits [23:20]

Advanced SIMD. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Advanced SIMD is implemented, including support for the following SISD and SIMD operations:

- Integer byte, halfword, word and doubleword element operations.
- Single-precision and double-precision floating-point arithmetic.
- Conversions between single-precision and half-precision data types, and double-precision and half-precision data types.

`0b0001` As for `0b0000`, and also includes support for half-precision floating-point arithmetic.

`0b1111` Advanced SIMD is not implemented.

All other values are reserved.

This field must have the same value as the FP field.

The permitted values are:

- `0b0000` in an implementation with Advanced SIMD support that does not include the FEAT_FP16 extension.
- `0b0001` in an implementation with Advanced SIMD support that includes the FEAT_FP16 extension.
- `0b1111` in an implementation without Advanced SIMD support.

FP, bits [19:16]

Floating-point. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Floating-point is implemented, and includes support for:

- Single-precision and double-precision floating-point types.
- Conversions between single-precision and half-precision data types, and double-precision and half-precision data types.

`0b0001` As for `0b0000`, and also includes support for half-precision floating-point arithmetic.

`0b1111` Floating-point is not implemented.

All other values are reserved.

This field must have the same value as the AdvSIMD field.

The permitted values are:

- `0b0000` in an implementation with floating-point support that does not include the FEAT_FP16 extension.
- `0b0001` in an implementation with floating-point support that includes the FEAT_FP16 extension.

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- `0b1111` in an implementation without floating-point support.

EL3, bits [15:12]

EL3 Exception level handling. Defined values are:

`0b0000` EL3 is not implemented.

`0b0001` EL3 can be executed in AArch64 state only.

`0b0010` EL3 can be executed in either AArch64 or AArch32 state.

All other values are reserved.

EL2, bits [11:8]

EL2 Exception level handling. Defined values are:

`0b0000` EL2 is not implemented.

`0b0001` EL2 can be executed in AArch64 state only.

`0b0010` EL2 can be executed in either AArch64 or AArch32 state.

All other values are reserved.

EL1, bits [7:4]

EL1 Exception level handling. Defined values are:

`0b0001` EL1 can be executed in AArch64 state only.

`0b0010` EL1 can be executed in either AArch64 or AArch32 state.

All other values are reserved.

EL0, bits [3:0]

EL0 Exception level handling. Defined values are:

`0b0001` EL0 can be executed in AArch64 state only.

`0b0010` EL0 can be executed in either AArch64 or AArch32 state.

All other values are reserved.

Accessing ID_AA64PFR0_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_AA64PFR0_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_AA64PFR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64PFR0_EL1;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64PFR0_EL1;
```


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D13.2.68 ID_AA64PFR1_EL1, AArch64 Processor Feature Register 1

The ID_AA64PFR1_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Reserved for future expansion of information about implemented PE features in AArch64 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

ID_AA64PFR1_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

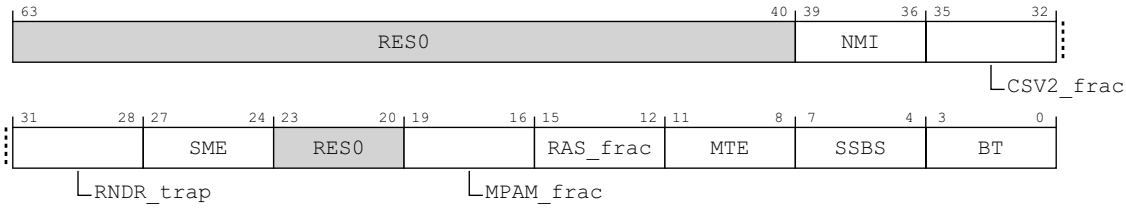

Bits [63:40]

Reserved, RES0.

NMI, bits [39:36]

Non-maskable Interrupt. Indicates support for Non-maskable interrupts. Defined values are:

`0b0000` SCTLR_ELx.{SPINTMASK, NMI} and PSTATE.ALLINT with its associated instructions are not supported.

`0b0001` SCTLR_ELx.{SPINTMASK, NMI} and PSTATE.ALLINT with its associated instructions are supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_NMI implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.8, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

CSV2_frac, bits [35:32]

CSV2 fractional field. Defined values are:

`0b0000` This PE does not disclose whether branch targets trained in one hardware-described context can exploitatively control speculative execution in a different hardware-described context. The SCXTNUM_ELx registers are not supported.

`0b0001` If ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.CSV2 is `0b0001`, branch targets trained in one hardware-described context can exploitatively control speculative execution in a different hardware-described context only in a hard-to-determine way. Within a hardware-described context, branch targets trained for branches situated at one address can control speculative execution of branches situated at different addresses only in a hard-to-determine way. The SCXTNUM_ELx registers are not supported and the contexts do not include the SCXTNUM_ELx register contexts.

`0b0010` If ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.CSV2 is `0b0001`, branch targets trained in one hardware-described context can exploitatively control speculative execution in a different hardware-described context only in a hard-to-determine way. Within a

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hardware-described context, branch targets trained for branches situated at one address can control speculative execution of branches situated at different addresses only in a hard-to-determine way. The SCXTNUM_ELx registers are supported, but the contexts do not include the SCXTNUM_ELx register contexts.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_CSV2_1p1 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_CSV2_1p2 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

From Armv8.0, the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001`, and `0b0010`.

This field is valid only if ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.CSV2 is `0b0001`.

RNDR_trap, bits [31:28]

Random Number trap to EL3 field. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Trapping of RNDR and RNDRRS to EL3 is not supported.

`0b0001` Trapping of RNDR and RNDRRS to EL3 is supported.
SCR_EL3.TRNDR is present.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_RNG_TRAP implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

SME, bits [27:24]

Scalable Matrix Extension field. Defined values are:

`0b0000` SME architectural state and programmers' model are not implemented.

`0b0001` SME architectural state and programmers' model are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_SME implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv9.2, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

Bits [23:20]

Reserved, RES0.

MPAM_frac, bits [19:16]

Indicates the minor version number of support for the MPAM Extension.

Defined values are:

`0b0000` The minor version number of the MPAM extension is 0.

`0b0001` The minor version number of the MPAM extension is 1.

All other values are reserved.

When combined with the major version number from ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.MPAM, The combined "major.minor" version is:

MPAM Extension version	MPAM	MPAM_frac
Not implemented.	`0b0000`	`0b0000`
v0.1 is implemented.	`0b0000`	`0b0001`
v1.0 is implemented.	`0b0001`	`0b0000`
v1.1 is implemented.	`0b0001`	`0b0001`

For more information, see FEAT_MPAM.

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RAS_frac, bits [15:12]

RAS Extension fractional field. Defined values are:

`0b0000` If ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.RAS == `0b0001`, RAS Extension implemented.

`0b0001` If ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.RAS == `0b0001`, as `0b0000` and adds support for:

- Additional ERXMISC<m>_EL1 System registers.
- Additional System registers ERXPFGCDN_EL1, ERXPFGCTL_EL1, and ERXPFGF_EL1, and the SCR_EL3.FIEN and HCR_EL2.FIEN trap controls, to support the optional RAS Common Fault Injection Model Extension.

Error records accessed through System registers conform to RAS System Architecture v1.1, which includes simplifications to ERR<n>STATUS, and support for the optional RAS Timestamp and RAS Common Fault Injection Model Extensions.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_RASv1p1 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

This field is valid only if ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.RAS == `0b0001`.

MTE, bits [11:8]

Support for the Memory Tagging Extension. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Memory Tagging Extension is not implemented.

`0b0001` Instruction-only Memory Tagging Extension is implemented.

`0b0010` Full Memory Tagging Extension is implemented.

`0b0011` Memory Tagging Extension is implemented with support for asymmetric Tag Check Fault handling.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_MTE implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_MTE2 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

FEAT_MTE3 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0011`.

In Armv8.5, the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001` and `0b0010`.

From Armv8.7, the value `0b0001` is not permitted.

SSBS, bits [7:4]

Speculative Store Bypassing controls in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` AArch64 provides no mechanism to control the use of Speculative Store Bypassing.

`0b0001` AArch64 provides the PSTATE.SSBS mechanism to mark regions that are Speculative Store Bypass Safe.

`0b0010` As `0b0001`, and adds the MSR and MRS instructions to directly read and write the PSTATE.SSBS field.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_SSBS implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_SSBS2 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

BT, bits [3:0]

Branch Target Identification mechanism support in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` The Branch Target Identification mechanism is not implemented.

`0b0001` The Branch Target Identification mechanism is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_BTI implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.5, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

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Accessing ID_AA64PFR1_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_AA64PFR1_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0100	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_AA64PFR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64PFR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64PFR1_EL1;
```


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D13.2.69 ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1, SME Feature ID register 0

The ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the implemented features of the AArch64 Scalable Matrix Extension.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

Note

Prior to the introduction of the features described by this register, this register was unnamed and reserved, RES0 from EL1, EL2, and EL3.

Attributes

ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

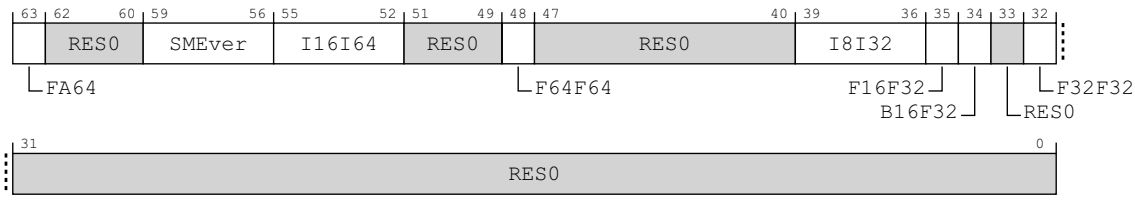

FA64, bit [63]

Indicates support for execution of the full A64 instruction set when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode. Defined values are:

`0b0` Only those A64 instructions defined as being legal can be executed in Streaming SVE mode.

`0b1` All implemented A64 instructions can be executed in Streaming SVE mode, when enabled at the current Exception level by SMCR_EL1.FA64, SMCR_EL2.FA64, and SMCR_EL3.FA64.

FEAT_SME_FA64 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b1`.

Bits [62:60]

Reserved, RES0.

SMEver, bits [59:56]

Indicates support for SME instructions when ID_AA64PFR1_EL1.SME is not zero. Defined values are:

`0b0000` The non-optional SME instructions are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_SME implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0000`, when ID_AA64PFR1_EL1.SME is not zero.

From Armv9.2, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

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I16I64, bits [55:52]

Indicates SME support for instructions that accumulate into 64-bit integer elements in the ZA array. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Instructions that accumulate into 64-bit integer elements in the ZA array are not implemented.

`0b1111` The variants of the ADDHA, ADDVA, SMOPA, SMOPS, SUMOPA, SUMOPS, UMOPA, UMOPS, USMOPA, and USMOPS instructions that accumulate into 64-bit integer tiles are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_SME_I16I64 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b1111`.

The only permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b1111`.

Bits [51:49]

Reserved, RES0.

F64F64, bit [48]

Indicates SME support for instructions that accumulate into FP64 double-precision floating-point elements in the ZA array. Defined values are:

`0b0` Instructions that accumulate into double-precision floating-point elements in the ZA array are not implemented.

`0b1` The variants of the FMOPA and FMOPS instructions that accumulate into double-precision tiles are implemented.

FEAT_SME_F64F64 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b1111`.

Bits [47:40]

Reserved, RES0.

I8I32, bits [39:36]

Indicates SME support for instructions that accumulate 8-bit integer outer products into 32-bit integer tiles. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Instructions that accumulate 8-bit outer products into 32-bit tiles are not implemented.

`0b1111` The SMOPA, SMOPS, SUMOPA, SUMOPS, UMOPA, UMOPS, USMOPA, and USMOPS instructions that accumulate 8-bit outer products into 32-bit tiles are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

If FEAT_SME is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b1111`.

F16F32, bit [35]

Indicates SME support for instructions that accumulate FP16 half-precision floating-point outer products into FP32 single-precision floating-point tiles. Defined values are:

`0b0` Instructions that accumulate half-precision outer products into single-precision tiles are not implemented.

`0b1` The FMOPA and FMOPS instructions that accumulate half-precision outer products into single-precision tiles are implemented.

If FEAT_SME is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b1`.

B16F32, bit [34]

Indicates SME support for instructions that accumulate BFloat16 outer products into FP32 single-precision floating-point tiles. Defined values are:

`0b0` Instructions that accumulate BFloat16 outer products into single-precision tiles are not implemented.

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`0b1` The BFMOPA and BFMOPS instructions that accumulate BFloat16 outer products into single-precision tiles are implemented.

If FEAT_SME is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b1`.

Bit [33]

Reserved, RES0.

F32F32, bit [32]

Indicates SME support for instructions that accumulate FP32 single-precision floating-point outer products into single-precision floating-point tiles. Defined values are:

`0b0` Instructions that accumulate single-precision outer products into single-precision tiles are not implemented.

`0b1` The FMOPA and FMOPS instructions that accumulate single-precision outer products into single-precision tiles are implemented.

If FEAT_SME is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b1`.

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1

This register is read-only and can be accessed from EL1 and higher.

This register is only accessible from the AArch64 state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0100	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1;
```


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D13.2.70 ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1, SVE Feature ID register 0

The ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides additional information about the implemented features of the AArch64 Scalable Vector Extension instruction set, when either or both of ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.SVE and ID_AA64PFR1_EL1.SME are not zero.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

Note

Prior to the introduction of the features described by this register, this register was unnamed and reserved, RES0 from EL1, EL2, and EL3.

Attributes

ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

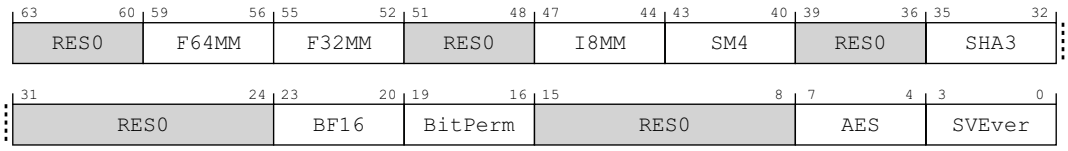

Bits [63:60]

Reserved, RES0.

F64MM, bits [59:56]

Indicates support for SVE FP64 double-precision floating-point matrix multiplication instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Double-precision matrix multiplication and related instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` Double-precision variant of the FMMLA instruction, and the LD1RO* instructions are implemented. The 128-bit element variations of TRN1, TRN2, UZP1, UZP2, ZIP1, and ZIP2 are also implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_F64MM implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

From Armv8.2, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

F32MM, bits [55:52]

Indicates support for the SVE FP32 single-precision floating-point matrix multiplication instruction. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Single-precision matrix multiplication instruction is not implemented.

`0b0001` Single-precision variant of the FMMLA instruction is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_F32MM implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

From Arm v8.2, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

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Bits [51:48]

Reserved, RES0.

I8MM, bits [47:44]

Indicates support for SVE Int8 matrix multiplication instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Int8 matrix multiplication instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` SMMLA, SUDOT, UMMLA, USMMLA, and USDOT instructions are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_I8MM implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

When Advanced SIMD and SVE are both implemented, this field must return the same value as ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.I8MM.

From Armv8.6, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

SM4, bits [43:40]

Indicates support for SVE SM4 instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` SVE SM4 instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` SVE SM4E and SM4EKEY instructions are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_SVE_SM4 implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

Bits [39:36]

Reserved, RES0.

SHA3, bits [35:32]

Indicates support for the SVE SHA3 instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` SVE SHA3 instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` SVE RAX1 instruction is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_SVE_SHA3 implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

Bits [31:24]

Reserved, RES0.

BF16, bits [23:20]

Indicates support for SVE BFloat16 instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` BFloat16 instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` BFCVT, BFCVTNT, BFDOT, BFMLALB, BFMLALT, and BFMMLA instructions are implemented.

`0b0010` As `0b0001`, but the FPCR.EBF field is also supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_BF16 implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

FEAT_EBF16 implements the functionality identified by `0b0010`.

This field must return the same value as ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1.BF16.

If FEAT_SME is implemented, the permitted values are `0b0001` and `0b0010`.

Otherwise, from Armv8.6, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

BitPerm, bits [19:16]

Indicates support for SVE bit permute instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` SVE bit permute instructions are not implemented.

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`0b0001` SVE BDEP, BEXT, and BGRP instructions are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_SVE_BitPerm implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

Bits [15:8]

Reserved, RES0.

AES, bits [7:4]

Indicates support for SVE AES instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` SVE AES instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` SVE AESE, AESD, AESMC, and AESIMC instructions are implemented.

`0b0010` As `0b0001`, plus SVE PMULLB and PMULLT instructions with 64-bit source.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_SVE_AES implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_SVE_PMULL128 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

The permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0010`.

SVEver, bits [3:0]

Indicates support for SVE. Defined values are:

`0b0000` SVE instructions are implemented.

`0b0001` The SVE and non-optional SVE2 instructions are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_SVE2 and FEAT_SME implement the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv9, if FEAT_SME is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0001`. This value indicates that SVE and SVE2 instructions are implemented when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode.

Note

Irrespective of the value of ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1.SVEver, when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode, software should not attempt to execute any of the SVE and SVE2 instructions that are illegal in Streaming SVE mode.

Accessing ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0100	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_FGT) || !IsZero(ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1) || boolean
IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1 trapped by HCR_EL2.TID3") && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1;
```


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D13.2.71 ID_AFR0_EL1, AArch32 Auxiliary Feature Register 0

The ID_AFR0_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features of the PE in AArch32 state.

Must be interpreted with the Main ID Register, MIDR_EL1.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ID_AFR0_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ID_AFR0[31:0].

Attributes

ID_AFR0_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

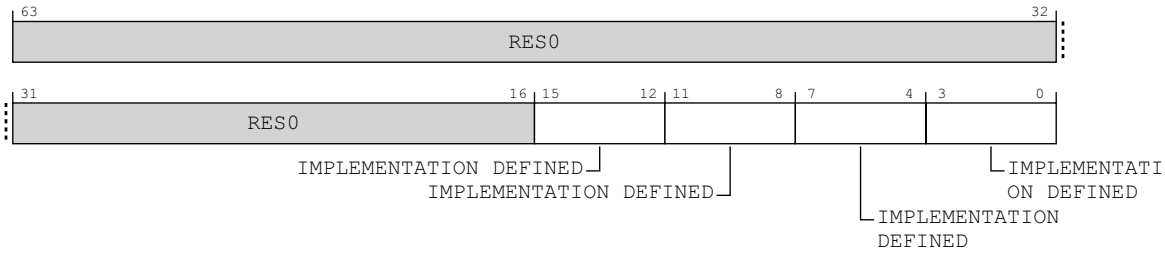

Bits [63:16]

Reserved, RES0.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [15:12]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [11:8]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [7:4]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [3:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Otherwise:

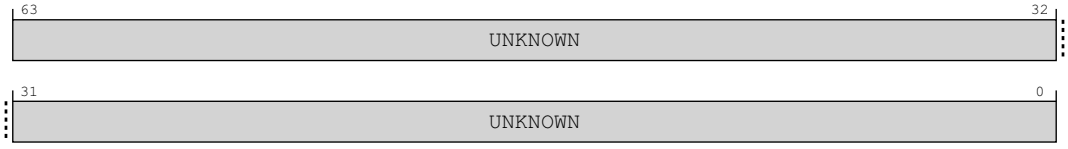

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Bits [63:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing ID_AFR0_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_AFR0_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0001	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_AFR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AFR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_AFR0_EL1;
```


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D13.2.72 ID_DFR0_EL1, AArch32 Debug Feature Register 0

The ID_DFR0_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides top level information about the debug system in AArch32 state.

Must be interpreted with the Main ID Register, MIDR_EL1.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ID_DFR0_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ID_DFR0[31:0].

Attributes

ID_DFR0_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

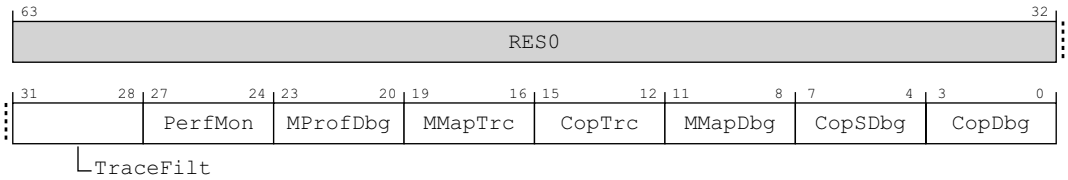

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

TraceFilt, bits [31:28]

Armv8.4 Self-hosted Trace Extension version. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Armv8.4 Self-hosted Trace Extension not implemented.

`0b0001` Armv8.4 Self-hosted Trace Extension implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_TRF implements the functionality added by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.3, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

PerfMon, bits [27:24]

Performance Monitors Extension version.

This field does not follow the standard ID scheme, but uses the alternative ID scheme described in *Alternative ID scheme used for the Performance Monitors Extension version* on page D13-5241

Defined values are:

`0b0000` Performance Monitors Extension not implemented.

`0b0001` Performance Monitors Extension, PMUv1 implemented.

`0b0010` Performance Monitors Extension, PMUv2 implemented.

`0b0011` Performance Monitors Extension, PMUv3 implemented.

`0b0100` PMUv3 for Armv8.1. As `0b0011`, and adds support for:

- Extended 16-bit PMEVTYPER<n>.evtCount field.
- If EL2 is implemented, the HDCR.HPMD control.

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`0b0101` PMUv3 for Armv8.4. As `0b0100`, and adds support for the PMMIR register.

`0b0110` PMUv3 for Armv8.5. As `0b0101`, and adds support for:

- 64-bit event counters.
- If EL2 is implemented, the HDCR.HCCD control.
- If EL3 is implemented, the MDCR_EL3.SCCD control.

`0b0111` PMUv3 for Armv8.7. As `0b0110`, and adds support for:

- The PMCR.FZO and, if EL2 is implemented, HDCR.HPMFZO controls.
- If EL3 is implemented, the MDCR_EL3.{MPMX,MCCD} controls.

`0b1000` PMUv3 for Armv8.8. As `0b0111`, and:

- Extends the Common event number space to include `0x0040` to `0x00BF` and `0x4040` to `0x40BF`.
- Removes the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors if a reserved or unimplemented PMU event number is selected.

`0b1111` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED form of performance monitors supported, PMUv3 not supported. Arm does not recommend this value for new implementations.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_PMUv3 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0011`.

FEAT_PMUv3p1 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0100`.

FEAT_PMUv3p4 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0101`.

FEAT_PMUv3p5 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0110`.

FEAT_PMUv3p7 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0111`.

FEAT_PMUv3p8 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b1000`.

In any Armv8 implementation, the values `0b0001` and `0b0010` are not permitted.

From Armv8.1, if FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the value `0b0011` is not permitted.

From Armv8.4, if FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the value `0b0100` is not permitted.

From Armv8.5, if FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the value `0b0101` is not permitted.

From Armv8.7, if FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the value `0b0110` is not permitted.

From Armv8.8, if FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the value `0b0111` is not permitted.

Note

PMUv1 and PMUv2 are not permitted in an Armv8 implementation.

MProfDbg, bits [23:20]

M-profile Debug. Support for memory-mapped debug model for M-profile processors. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Support for M-profile Debug architecture, with memory-mapped access.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

MMapTrc, bits [19:16]

Memory-mapped Trace. Support for memory-mapped trace model. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Support for Arm trace architecture, with memory-mapped access.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

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For more information, see the ARM® Embedded Trace Macrocell Architecture Specification, ETMv4 (ARM IHI 0064).

CopTrc, bits [15:12]

Support for System registers-based trace model, using registers in the coproc == `0b1110` encoding space. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Support for Arm trace architecture, with System registers access.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

For more information, see the ARM® Embedded Trace Macrocell Architecture Specification, ETMv4 (ARM IHI 0064).

MMapDbg, bits [11:8]

Memory-mapped Debug. Support for Armv7 memory-mapped debug model for A and R-profile processors. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0100` Support for Armv7, v7 Debug architecture, with memory-mapped access.

`0b0101` Support for Armv7, v7.1 Debug architecture, with memory-mapped access.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

The optional memory map defined by Armv8 is not compatible with Armv7.

CopSDbg, bits [7:4]

Support for a System registers-based Secure debug model, using registers in the coproc = `0b1110` encoding space, for an A-profile processor that includes EL3.

If EL3 is not implemented and the implemented Security state is Non-secure state, this field is RES0. Otherwise, this field reads the same as bits [3:0].

CopDbg, bits [3:0]

Debug architecture version. Indicates presence of Armv8 debug architecture. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0010` Armv6, v6 Debug architecture, with System registers access.

`0b0011` Armv6, v6.1 Debug architecture, with System registers access.

`0b0100` Armv7, v7 Debug architecture, with System registers access.

`0b0101` Armv7, v7.1 Debug architecture, with System registers access.

`0b0110` Armv8 debug architecture.

`0b0111` Armv8 debug architecture with Virtualization Host Extensions.

`0b1000` Armv8.2 debug architecture, FEAT_Debugv8p2.

`0b1001` Armv8.4 debug architecture, FEAT_Debugv8p4.

`0b1010` Armv8.8 debug architecture, FEAT_Debugv8p8.

All other values are reserved.

The values `0b0000`, `0b0010`, `0b0011`, `0b0100`, and `0b0101` are not permitted in Armv8.

FEAT_VHE adds the functionality identified by the value `0b0111`.

FEAT_Debugv8p2 adds the functionality identified by the value `0b1000`.

FEAT_Debugv8p4 adds the functionality identified by the value `0b1001`.

FEAT_Debugv8p8 adds the functionality identified by the value `0b1010`.

From Armv8.1, when FEAT_VHE is implemented the value `0b0110` is not permitted.

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From Armv8.2, the values `0b0110` and `0b0111` are not permitted.

From Armv8.4, the value `0b1000` is not permitted.

From Armv8.8, the value `0b1001` is not permitted.

Otherwise:

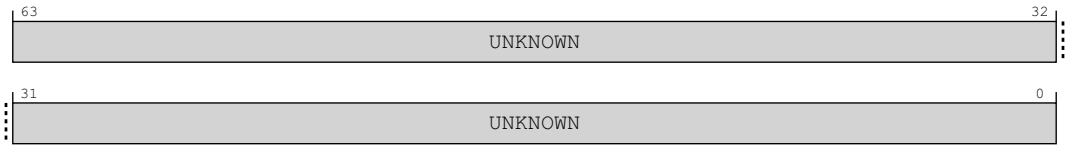

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing ID_DFR0_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_DFR0_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_DFR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_DFR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_DFR0_EL1;
```


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D13.2.73 ID_DFR1_EL1, Debug Feature Register 1

The ID_DFR1_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides top level information about the debug system in AArch32.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ID_DFR1_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ID_DFR1[31:0].

Note

Prior to the introduction of the features described by this register, this register was unnamed and reserved, RES0 from EL1, EL2, and EL3.

Attributes

ID_DFR1_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

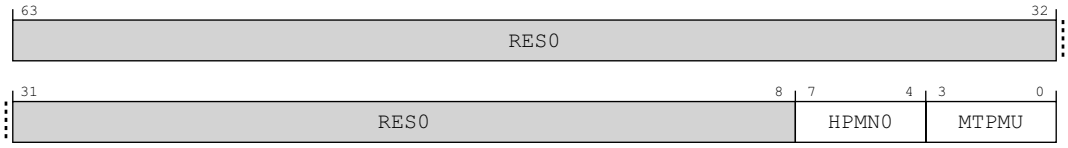

Bits [63:8]

Reserved, RES0.

HPMN0, bits [7:4]

Zero PMU event counters for a Guest operating system. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Setting HDCR.HPMN to zero has CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior.

`0b0001` Setting HDCR.HPMN to zero has defined behavior.

All other values are reserved.

If FEAT_PMUv3 is not implemented, FEAT_FGT is not implemented, or EL2 is not implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

FEAT_HPMN0 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.8, in an implementation that includes FEAT_PMUv3, FEAT_FGT, and EL2, the value `0b0000` is not permitted.

MTPMU, bits [3:0]

Multi-threaded PMU extension. Defined values are:

`0b0000` FEAT_MTPMU not implemented. If FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether PMEVTYPER<n>.MT are read/write or RES0.

`0b0001` FEAT_MTPMU and FEAT_PMUv3 implemented. PMEVTYPER<n>.MT are read/write. When FEAT_MTPMU is disabled, the Effective values of PMEVTYPER<n>.MT are 0.

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`0b1111` FEAT_MTPMU not implemented. If FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, PMEVTYPER<n>.MT are RES0.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_MTPMU implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.6, in an implementation that includes FEAT_PMUv3, the value `0b0000` is not permitted.

In an implementation that does not include FEAT_PMUv3, the value `0b0001` is not permitted.

Otherwise:

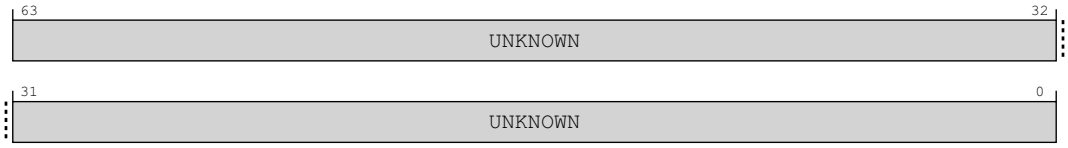

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing ID_DFR1_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_DFR1_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0011	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_FGT) || !IsZero(ID_DFR1_EL1) || boolean
IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "ID_DFR1_EL1 trapped by HCR_EL2.TID3") && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_DFR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_DFR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_DFR1_EL1;
```


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D13.2.74 ID_ISAR0_EL1, AArch32 Instruction Set Attribute Register 0

The ID_ISAR0_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the instruction sets implemented by the PE in AArch32 state.

Must be interpreted with ID_ISAR1_EL1, ID_ISAR2_EL1, ID_ISAR3_EL1, ID_ISAR4_EL1, and ID_ISAR5_EL1.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ID_ISAR0_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ID_ISAR0[31:0].

Attributes

ID_ISAR0_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

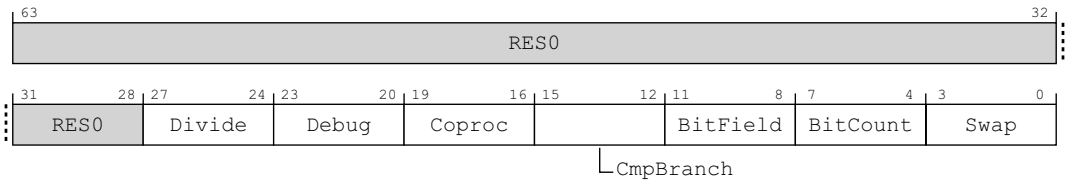

Bits [63:28]

Reserved, RES0.

Divide, bits [27:24]

Indicates the implemented Divide instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds SDIV and UDIV in the T32 instruction set.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds SDIV and UDIV in the A32 instruction set.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

Debug, bits [23:20]

Indicates the implemented Debug instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds BKPT.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Coproc, bits [19:16]

Indicates the implemented System register access instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented, except for instructions separately attributed by the architecture to provide access to AArch32 System registers and System instructions.

`0b0001` Adds generic CDP, LDC, MCR, MRC, and STC.

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`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds generic CDP2, LDC2, MCR2, MRC2, and STC2.

`0b0011` As for `0b0010`, and adds generic MCRR and MRRC.

`0b0100` As for `0b0011`, and adds generic MCRR2 and MRRC2.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

CmpBranch, bits [15:12]

Indicates the implemented combined Compare and Branch instructions in the T32 instruction set. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds CBNZ and CBZ.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

BitField, bits [11:8]

Indicates the implemented BitField instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds BFC, BFI, SBFX, and UBFX.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

BitCount, bits [7:4]

Indicates the implemented Bit Counting instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds CLZ.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Swap, bits [3:0]

Indicates the implemented Swap instructions in the A32 instruction set. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds SWP and SWPB.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

Otherwise:

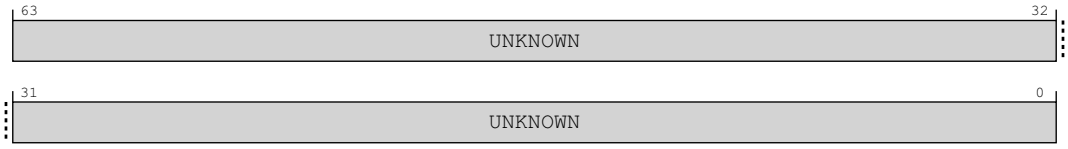

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing ID_ISAR0_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, ID_ISAR0_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_ISAR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_ISAR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_ISAR0_EL1;
```


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D13.2.75 ID_ISAR1_EL1, AArch32 Instruction Set Attribute Register 1

The ID_ISAR1_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the instruction sets implemented by the PE in AArch32 state.

Must be interpreted with ID_ISAR0_EL1, ID_ISAR2_EL1, ID_ISAR3_EL1, ID_ISAR4_EL1, and ID_ISAR5_EL1.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ID_ISAR1_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ID_ISAR1[31:0].

Attributes

ID_ISAR1_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

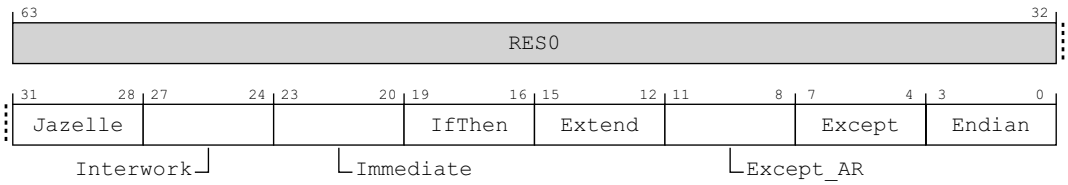

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

Jazelle, bits [31:28]

Indicates the implemented Jazelle extension instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No support for Jazelle.

`0b0001` Adds the BXJ instruction and the J bit in the PSR. This setting might indicate a trivial implementation of the Jazelle extension.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Interwork, bits [27:24]

Indicates the implemented Interworking instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the BX instruction, and the T bit in the PSR.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds the BLX instruction. PC loads have BX-like behavior.

`0b0011` As for `0b0010`, and guarantees that data-processing instructions in the A32 instruction set with the PC as the destination and the S bit clear have BX-like behavior.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0011`.

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Immediate, bits [23:20]

Indicates the implemented data-processing instructions with long immediates. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds:

- The MOVT instruction.
- The MOV instruction encodings with zero-extended 16-bit immediates.
- The T32 ADD and SUB instruction encodings with zero-extended 12-bit immediates, and the other ADD, ADR, and SUB encodings cross-referenced by the pseudocode for those encodings.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

IfThen, bits [19:16]

Indicates the implemented If-Then instructions in the T32 instruction set. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the IT instructions, and the IT bits in the PSRs.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Extend, bits [15:12]

Indicates the implemented Extend instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No scalar sign-extend or zero-extend instructions are implemented, where scalar instructions means non-Advanced SIMD instructions.

`0b0001` Adds the SXTB, SXTH, UXTB, and UXTH instructions.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds the SXTB16, SXTAB, SXTAB16, SXTAH, UXTB16, UXTAB, UXTAB16, and UXTAH instructions.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

Except_AR, bits [11:8]

Indicates the implemented A and R-profile exception-handling instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the SRS and RFE instructions, and the A and R-profile forms of the CPS instruction.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Except, bits [7:4]

Indicates the implemented exception-handling instructions in the A32 instruction set. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not implemented. This indicates that the User bank and Exception return forms of the LDM and STM instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the LDM (exception return), LDM (user registers), and STM (user registers) instruction versions.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Endian, bits [3:0]

Indicates the implemented Endian instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

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`0b0001` Adds the SETEND instruction, and the E bit in the PSRs.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

Otherwise:

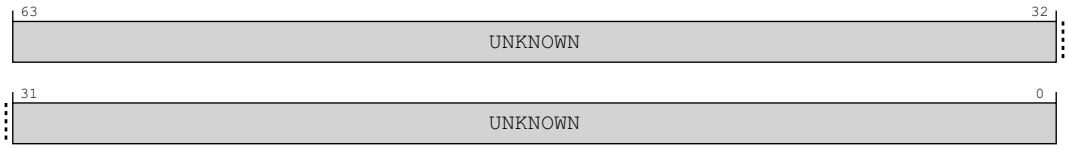

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing ID_ISAR1_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_ISAR1_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_ISAR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_ISAR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_ISAR1_EL1;
```


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D13.2.76 ID_ISAR2_EL1, AArch32 Instruction Set Attribute Register 2

The ID_ISAR2_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the instruction sets implemented by the PE in AArch32 state.

Must be interpreted with ID_ISAR0_EL1, ID_ISAR1_EL1, ID_ISAR3_EL1, ID_ISAR4_EL1, and ID_ISAR5_EL1.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ID_ISAR2_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ID_ISAR2[31:0].

Attributes

ID_ISAR2_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

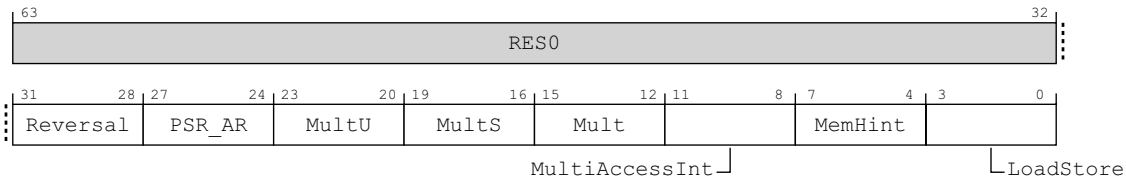

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

Reversal, bits [31:28]

Indicates the implemented Reversal instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the REV, REV16, and REVSH instructions.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds the RBIT instruction.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

PSR_AR, bits [27:24]

Indicates the implemented A and R-profile instructions to manipulate the PSR. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the MRS and MSR instructions, and the exception return forms of data-processing instructions.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

The exception return forms of the data-processing instructions are:

- In the A32 instruction set, data-processing instructions with the PC as the destination and the S bit set. These instructions might be affected by the WithShifts attribute.
- In the T32 instruction set, the SUBS PC,LR,#N instruction.

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MultU, bits [23:20]

Indicates the implemented advanced unsigned Multiply instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the UMULL and UMLAL instructions.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds the UMAAL instruction.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

MultS, bits [19:16]

Indicates the implemented advanced signed Multiply instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the SMULL and SMLAL instructions.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds the SMLABB, SMLABT, SMLALBB, SMLALBT, SMLALTB, SMLALTT, SMLATB, SMLATT, SMLAWB, SMLAWT, SMULBB, SMULBT, SMULTB, SMULTT, SMULWB, and SMULWT instructions. Also adds the Q bit in the PSRs.

`0b0011` As for `0b0010`, and adds the SMLAD, SMLADX, SMLALD, SMLALDX, SMLSD, SMLSDX, SMLSLD, SMLSLDX, SMMLA, SMMLAR, SMMLS, SMMLSR, SMMUL, SMMULR, SMUAD, SMUADX, SMUSD, and SMUSDX instructions.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0011`.

Mult, bits [15:12]

Indicates the implemented additional Multiply instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No additional instructions implemented. This means only MUL is implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the MLA instruction.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds the MLS instruction.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

MultiAccessInt, bits [11:8]

Indicates the support for interruptible multi-access instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No support. This means the LDM and STM instructions are not interruptible.

`0b0001` LDM and STM instructions are restartable.

`0b0010` LDM and STM instructions are continuable.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

MemHint, bits [7:4]

Indicates the implemented Memory Hint instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the PLD instruction.

`0b0010` Adds the PLD instruction. (`0b0001` and `0b0010` have identical effects.)

`0b0011` As for `0b0001` (or `0b0010`), and adds the PLI instruction.

`0b0100` As for `0b0011`, and adds the PLDW instruction.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0100`.

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LoadStore, bits [3:0]

Indicates the implemented additional load/store instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No additional load/store instructions implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the LDRD and STRD instructions.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds the Load Acquire (LDAB, LDAH, LDA, LDAEXB, LDAEXH, LDAEX, LDAEXD) and Store Release (STLB, STLH, STL, STLEXB, STLEXH, STLEX, STLEXD) instructions.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

Otherwise:

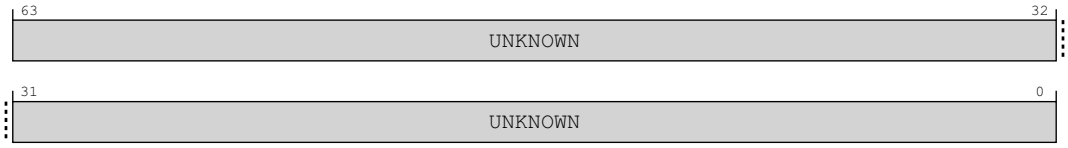

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing ID_ISAR2_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_ISAR2_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_ISAR2_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_ISAR2_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_ISAR2_EL1;
```


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D13.2.77 ID_ISAR3_EL1, AArch32 Instruction Set Attribute Register 3

The ID_ISAR3_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the instruction sets implemented by the PE in AArch32 state.

Must be interpreted with ID_ISAR0_EL1, ID_ISAR1_EL1, ID_ISAR2_EL1, ID_ISAR4_EL1, and ID_ISAR5_EL1.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ID_ISAR3_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ID_ISAR3[31:0].

Attributes

ID_ISAR3_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

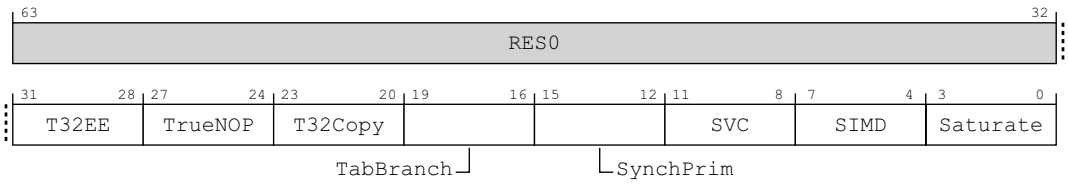

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

T32EE, bits [31:28]

Indicates the implemented T32EE instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the ENTERX and LEAVEX instructions, and modifies the load behavior to include null checking.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

TrueNOP, bits [27:24]

Indicates the implemented true NOP instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented. This means there are no NOP instructions that do not have any register dependencies.

`0b0001` Adds true NOP instructions in both the T32 and A32 instruction sets. This also permits additional NOP-compatible hints.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

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T32Copy, bits [23:20]

Indicates the support for T32 non flag-setting MOV instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported. This means that in the T32 instruction set, encoding T1 of the MOV (register) instruction does not support a copy from a low register to a low register.

`0b0001` Adds support for T32 instruction set encoding T1 of the MOV (register) instruction, copying from a low register to a low register.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

TabBranch, bits [19:16]

Indicates the implemented Table Branch instructions in the T32 instruction set. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the TBB and TBH instructions.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

SynchPrim, bits [15:12]

Used in conjunction with ID_ISAR4.SynchPrim_frac to indicate the implemented Synchronization Primitive instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` If SynchPrim_frac == `0b0000`, no Synchronization Primitives implemented.

`0b0001` If SynchPrim_frac == `0b0000`, adds the LDREX and STREX instructions.

If SynchPrim_frac == `0b0011`, also adds the CLREX, LDREXB, STREXB, and STREXH instructions.

`0b0010` If SynchPrim_frac == `0b0000`, as for [`0b0001`, `0b0011`] and also adds the LDREXD and STREXD instructions.

All other combinations of SynchPrim and SynchPrim_frac are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

SVC, bits [11:8]

Indicates the implemented SVC instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the SVC instruction.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

SIMD, bits [7:4]

Indicates the implemented SIMD instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the SSAT and USAT instructions, and the Q bit in the PSRs.

`0b0011` As for `0b0001`, and adds the PKHBT, PKHTB, QADD16, QADD8, QASX, QSUB16, QSUB8, QSAX, SADD16, SADD8, SASX, SEL, SHADD16, SHADD8, SHASX, SHSUB16, SHSUB8, SHSAX, SSAT16, SSUB16, SSUB8, SSAX, SXTAB16, SXTB16, UADD16, UADD8, UASX, UHADD16, UHADD8, UHASX, UHSUB16, UHSUB8, UHSAX, UQADD16, UQADD8, UQASX, UQSUB16, UQSUB8, UQSAX, USAD8, USADA8, USAT16, USUB16, USUB8, USAX, UXTAB16, and UXTB16 instructions. Also adds support for the GE[3:0] bits in the PSRs.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0011`.

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The SIMD field relates only to implemented instructions that perform SIMD operations on the general-purpose registers. In an implementation that supports Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions, MVFR0, MVFR1, and MVFR2 give information about the implemented Advanced SIMD instructions.

Saturate, bits [3:0]

Indicates the implemented Saturate instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented. This means no non-Advanced SIMD saturate instructions are implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the QADD, QDADD, QDSUB, and QSUB instructions, and the Q bit in the PSRs.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Otherwise:

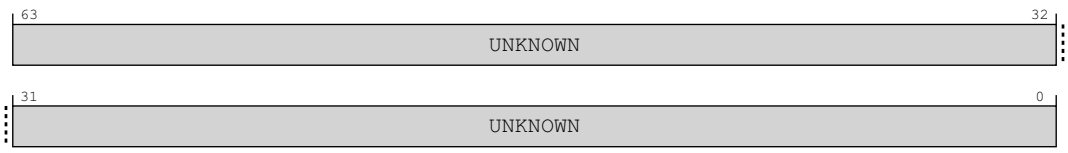

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing ID_ISAR3_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_ISAR3_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_ISAR3_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_ISAR3_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_ISAR3_EL1;
```


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D13.2.78 ID_ISAR4_EL1, AArch32 Instruction Set Attribute Register 4

The ID_ISAR4_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the instruction sets implemented by the PE in AArch32 state.

Must be interpreted with ID_ISAR0_EL1, ID_ISAR1_EL1, ID_ISAR2_EL1, ID_ISAR3_EL1, and ID_ISAR5_EL1.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ID_ISAR4_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ID_ISAR4[31:0].

Attributes

ID_ISAR4_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

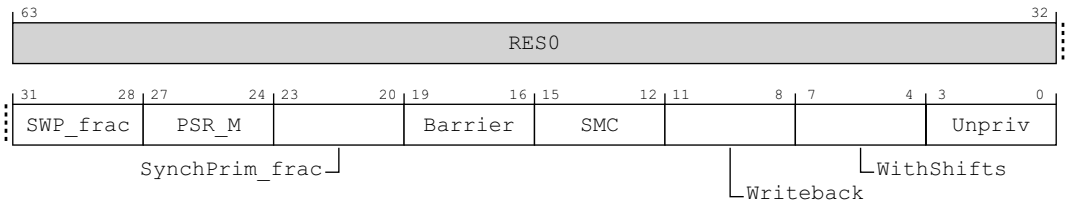

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

SWP_frac, bits [31:28]

Indicates support for the memory system locking the bus for SWP or SWPB instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` SWP or SWPB instructions not implemented.

`0b0001` SWP or SWPB implemented but only in a uniprocessor context. SWP and SWPB do not guarantee whether memory accesses from other Requesters can come between the load memory access and the store memory access of the SWP or SWPB.

All other values are reserved. This field is valid only if ID_ISAR0.Swap is `0b0000`.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

PSR_M, bits [27:24]

Indicates the implemented M-profile instructions to modify the PSRs. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the M-profile forms of the CPS, MRS, and MSR instructions.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

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SynchPrim_frac, bits [23:20]

Used in conjunction with ID_ISAR3.SynchPrim to indicate the implemented Synchronization Primitive instructions. Possible values are:

`0b0000` If SynchPrim == `0b0000`, no Synchronization Primitives implemented. If SynchPrim == `0b0001`, adds the LDREX and STREX instructions. If SynchPrim == `0b0010`, also adds the CLREX, LDREXB, LDREXH, STREXB, STREXH, LDREXD, and STREXD instructions.

`0b0011` If SynchPrim == `0b0001`, adds the LDREX, STREX, CLREX, LDREXB, LDREXH, STREXB, and STREXH instructions.

All other combinations of SynchPrim and SynchPrim_frac are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

Barrier, bits [19:16]

Indicates the implemented Barrier instructions in the A32 and T32 instruction sets. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented. Barrier operations are provided only as System instructions in the (coproc==`0b1111`) encoding space.

`0b0001` Adds the DMB, DSB, and ISB barrier instructions.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

SMC, bits [15:12]

Indicates the implemented SMC instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the SMC instruction.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are:

- If EL3 is implemented and EL1 can use AArch32, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.
- If neither EL3 nor EL2 is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

If EL1 cannot use AArch32, this field has the value `0b0000`.

Writeback, bits [11:8]

Indicates the support for Writeback addressing modes. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Basic support. Only the LDM, STM, PUSH, POP, SRS, and RFE instructions support writeback addressing modes. These instructions support all of their writeback addressing modes.

`0b0001` Adds support for all of the writeback addressing modes.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

WithShifts, bits [7:4]

Indicates the support for instructions with shifts. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Nonzero shifts supported only in MOV and shift instructions.

`0b0001` Adds support for shifts of loads and stores over the range LSL 0-3.

`0b0011` As for `0b0001`, and adds support for other constant shift options, both on load/store and other instructions.

`0b0100` As for `0b0011`, and adds support for register-controlled shift options.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0100`.

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Unpriv, bits [3:0]

Indicates the implemented unprivileged instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented. No T variant instructions are implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the LDRBT, LDRT, STRBT, and STRT instructions.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds the LDRHT, LDRSBT, LDRSHT, and STRHT instructions.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

Otherwise:

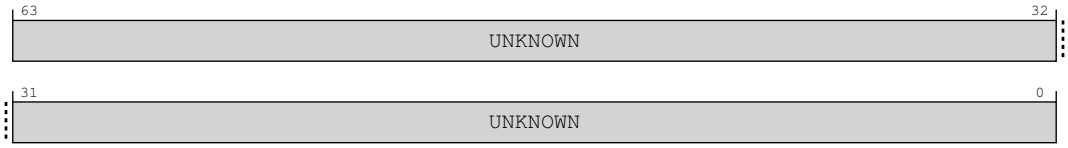

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing ID_ISAR4_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_ISAR4_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_ISAR4_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_ISAR4_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_ISAR4_EL1;
```


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D13.2.79 ID_ISAR5_EL1, AArch32 Instruction Set Attribute Register 5

The ID_ISAR5_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the instruction sets implemented by the PE in AArch32 state.

Must be interpreted with ID_ISAR0_EL1, ID_ISAR1_EL1, ID_ISAR2_EL1, ID_ISAR3_EL1, and ID_ISAR4_EL1.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ID_ISAR5_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ID_ISAR5[31:0].

Attributes

ID_ISAR5_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

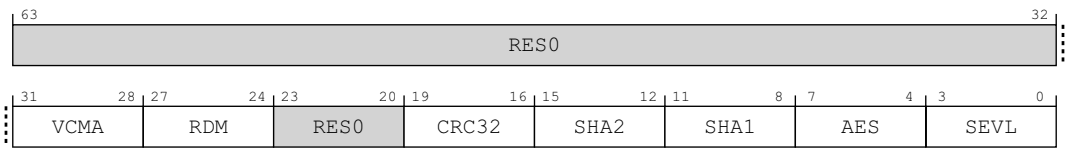

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

VCMA, bits [31:28]

Indicates AArch32 support for complex number addition and multiplication where numbers are stored in vectors. Defined values are:

`0b0000` The VCMLA and VCADD instructions are not implemented in AArch32.

`0b0001` The VCMLA and VCADD instructions are implemented in AArch32.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_FCMA implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

In Armv8.0, Armv8.1, and Armv8.2, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

From Armv8.3, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

RDM, bits [27:24]

Indicates whether the VQRDMLAH and VQRDMLSH instructions are implemented in AArch32 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No VQRDMLAH and VQRDMLSH instructions implemented.

`0b0001` VQRDMLAH and VQRDMLSH instructions implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_RDM implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

In Armv8.0, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

From Armv8.1, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

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Bits [23:20]

Reserved, RES0.

CRC32, bits [19:16]

Indicates whether the CRC32 instructions are implemented in AArch32 state.

`0b0000` No CRC32 instructions implemented.

`0b0001` CRC32B, CRC32H, CRC32W, CRC32CB, CRC32CH, and CRC32CW instructions implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8.0, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.1, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

SHA2, bits [15:12]

Indicates whether the SHA2 instructions are implemented in AArch32 state.

`0b0000` No SHA2 instructions implemented.

`0b0001` SHA256H, SHA256H2, SHA256SU0, and SHA256SU1 implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

SHA1, bits [11:8]

Indicates whether the SHA1 instructions are implemented in AArch32 state.

`0b0000` No SHA1 instructions implemented.

`0b0001` SHA1C, SHA1P, SHA1M, SHA1H, SHA1SU0, and SHA1SU1 implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

AES, bits [7:4]

Indicates whether the AES instructions are implemented in AArch32 state.

`0b0000` No AES instructions implemented.

`0b0001` AESE, AESD, AESMC, and AESIMC implemented.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, plus VMULL (polynomial) instructions operating on 64-bit data quantities.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0010`.

SEVL, bits [3:0]

Indicates whether the SEVL instruction is implemented in AArch32 state.

`0b0000` SEVL is implemented as a NOP.

`0b0001` SEVL is implemented as Send Event Local.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

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Otherwise:

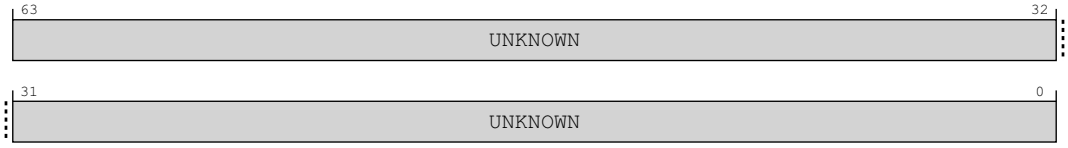

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing ID_ISAR5_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_ISAR5_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_ISAR5_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_ISAR5_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_ISAR5_EL1;
```


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D13.2.80 ID_ISAR6_EL1, AArch32 Instruction Set Attribute Register 6

The ID_ISAR6_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the instruction sets implemented by the PE in AArch32 state.

Must be interpreted with ID_ISAR0_EL1, ID_ISAR1_EL1, ID_ISAR2_EL1, ID_ISAR3_EL1, ID_ISAR4_EL1 and ID_ISAR5_EL1.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ID_ISAR6_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ID_ISAR6[31:0].

Note

Prior to the introduction of the features described by this register, this register was unnamed and reserved, RES0 from EL1, EL2, and EL3.

Attributes

ID_ISAR6_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

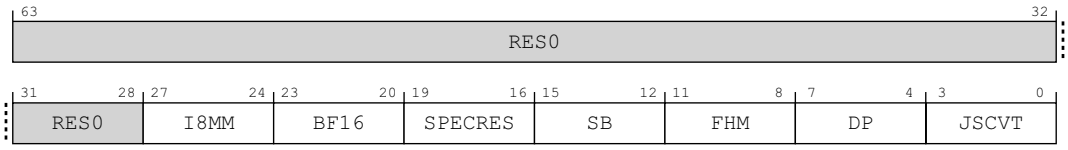

Bits [63:28]

Reserved, RES0.

I8MM, bits [27:24]

Indicates support for Advanced SIMD and floating-point Int8 matrix multiplication instructions in AArch32 state. Defined values of this field are:

`0b0000` Int8 matrix multiplication instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` VSMMLA, VSUDOT, VUMMLA, VUSMMLA, and VUSDOT instructions are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_AA32I8MM implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

BF16, bits [23:20]

Indicates support for Advanced SIMD and floating-point BFloat16 instructions in AArch32 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` BFloat16 instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` VCVT, VCVTB, VCVTT, VDOT, VFMAB, VFMAT, and VMMLA instructions with BF16 operand or result types are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_AA32BF16 implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

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SPECRES, bits [19:16]

Indicates support for Speculation invalidation instructions in AArch32 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Prediction invalidation instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` CFPRCTX, DVPRCTX, and CPPRCTX instructions are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_SPECRES implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

From Armv8.5, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

SB, bits [15:12]

Indicates support for the SB instruction in AArch32 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` SB instruction is not implemented.

`0b0001` SB instruction is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_SB implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

From Armv8.5, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

FHM, bits [11:8]

Indicates support for Advanced SIMD and floating-point VFMAL and VFMSL instructions in AArch32 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` VFMAL and VMFSL instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` VFMAL and VMFSL instructions are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_FHM implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

From Armv8.2, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

DP, bits [7:4]

Indicates support for dot product instructions in AArch32 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Dot product instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` VUDOT and VSDOT instructions are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_DotProd implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

In Armv8.2, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.4, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

JSCVT, bits [3:0]

Indicates support for the VJCVT instruction in AArch32 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` The VJCVT instruction is not implemented.

`0b0001` The VJCVT instruction is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_JSCVT implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

In Armv8.0, Armv8.1, and Armv8.2, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

From Armv8.3, if Advanced SIMD or Floating-point is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

From Armv8.3, if Advanced SIMD or Floating-point is not implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

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Otherwise:

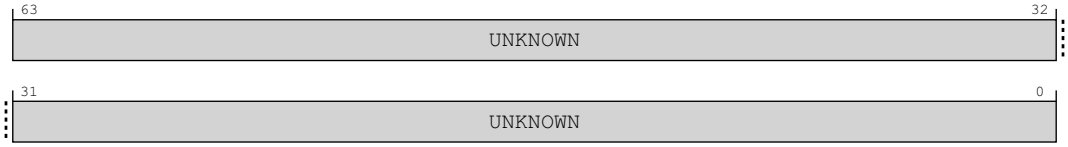

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing ID_ISAR6_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_ISAR6_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_FGT) || !IsZero(ID_ISAR6_EL1) || boolean
IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "ID_ISAR6_EL1 trapped by HCR_EL2.TID3") && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_ISAR6_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_ISAR6_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_ISAR6_EL1;
```


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D13.2.81 ID_MMFR0_EL1, AArch32 Memory Model Feature Register 0

The ID_MMFR0_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the implemented memory model and memory management support in AArch32 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ID_MMFR0_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ID_MMFR0[31:0].

Attributes

ID_MMFR0_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

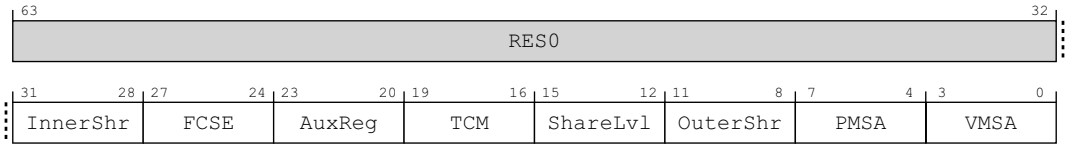

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

InnerShr, bits [31:28]

Innermost Shareability. Indicates the innermost shareability domain implemented. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Implemented as Non-cacheable.

`0b0001` Implemented with hardware coherency support.

`0b1111` Shareability ignored.

All other values are reserved.

From Armv8 the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001`, and `0b1111`.

This field is valid only if the implementation supports two levels of shareability, as indicated by ID_MMFR0_EL1.ShareLvl having the value `0b0001`.

When ID_MMFR0_EL1.ShareLvl is zero, this field is UNKNOWN.

FCSE, bits [27:24]

Indicates whether the implementation includes the FCSE. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Support for FCSE.

All other values are reserved.

From Armv8 the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

AuxReg, bits [23:20]

Auxiliary Registers. Indicates support for Auxiliary registers. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

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`0b0001` Support for Auxiliary Control Register only.

`0b0010` Support for Auxiliary Fault Status Registers (AIFSR and ADFSR) and Auxiliary Control Register.

All other values are reserved.

From Armv8 the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

Note

Accesses to unimplemented Auxiliary registers are UNDEFINED.

TCM, bits [19:16]

Indicates support for TCMs and associated DMAs. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Support is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b0010` Support for TCM only, Armv6 implementation.

`0b0011` Support for TCM and DMA, Armv6 implementation.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

ShareLvl, bits [15:12]

Shareability Levels. Indicates the number of shareability levels implemented. Defined values are:

`0b0000` One level of shareability implemented.

`0b0001` Two levels of shareability implemented.

All other values are reserved.

From Armv8 the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

OuterShr, bits [11:8]

Outermost Shareability. Indicates the outermost shareability domain implemented. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Implemented as Non-cacheable.

`0b0001` Implemented with hardware coherency support.

`0b1111` Shareability ignored.

All other values are reserved.

From Armv8 the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001`, and `0b1111`.

PMSA, bits [7:4]

Indicates support for a PMSA. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Support for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED PMSA.

`0b0010` Support for PMSAv6, with a Cache Type Register implemented.

`0b0011` Support for PMSAv7, with support for memory subsections. Armv7-R profile.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

VMSA, bits [3:0]

Indicates support for a VMSA. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Support for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED VMSA.

`0b0010` Support for VMSAv6, with Cache and TLB Type Registers implemented.

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`0b0011` Support for VMSAv7, with support for remapping and the Access flag. Armv7-A profile.

`0b0100` As for `0b0011`, and adds support for the PXN bit in the Short-descriptor translation table format descriptors.

`0b0101` As for `0b0100`, and adds support for the Long-descriptor translation table format.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A the only permitted value is `0b0101`.

Otherwise:

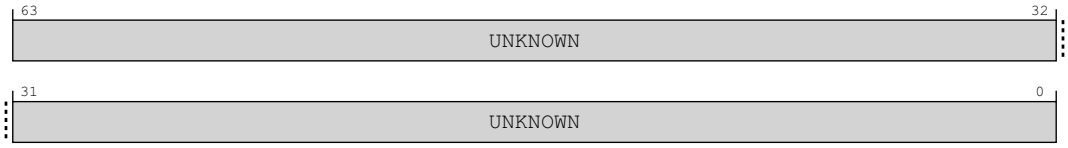

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing ID_MMFR0_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_MMFR0_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0001	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_MMFR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_MMFR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_MMFR0_EL1;
```


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D13.2.82 ID_MMFR1_EL1, AArch32 Memory Model Feature Register 1

The ID_MMFR1_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the implemented memory model and memory management support in AArch32 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ID_MMFR1_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ID_MMFR1[31:0].

Attributes

ID_MMFR1_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

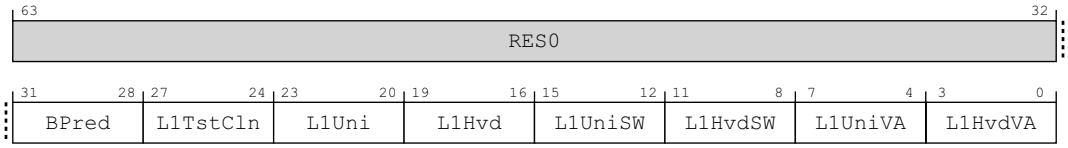

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

BPred, bits [31:28]

Branch Predictor. Indicates branch predictor management requirements. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No branch predictor, or no MMU present. Implies a fixed MPU configuration.

`0b0001` Branch predictor requires flushing on:

- Enabling or disabling a stage of address translation.
- Writing new data to instruction locations.
- Writing new mappings to the translation tables.
- Changes to the TTBR0, TTBR1, or TTBCR registers.
- Changes to the ContextID or ASID, or to the FCSE ProcessID if this is supported.

`0b0010` Branch predictor requires flushing on:

- Enabling or disabling a stage of address translation.
- Writing new data to instruction locations.
- Writing new mappings to the translation tables.
- Any change to the TTBR0, TTBR1, or TTBCR registers without a change to the corresponding ContextID or ASID, or FCSE ProcessID if this is supported.

`0b0011` Branch predictor requires flushing only on writing new data to instruction locations.

`0b0100` For execution correctness, branch predictor requires no flushing at any time.

All other values are reserved.

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In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0010`, `0b0011`, and `0b0100`. For values other than `0b0000` and `0b0100` the Arm Architecture Reference Manual, or the product documentation, might give more information about the required maintenance.

L1TstCln, bits [27:24]

Level 1 cache Test and Clean. Indicates the supported Level 1 data cache test and clean operations, for Harvard or unified cache implementations. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Supported Level 1 data cache test and clean operations are:

- Test and clean data cache.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds:

- Test, clean, and invalidate data cache.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

L1Uni, bits [23:20]

Level 1 Unified cache. Indicates the supported entire Level 1 cache maintenance operations for a unified cache implementation. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Supported entire Level 1 cache operations are:

- Invalidate cache, including branch predictor if appropriate.
- Invalidate branch predictor, if appropriate.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds:

- Clean cache, using a recursive model that uses the cache dirty status bit.
- Clean and invalidate cache, using a recursive model that uses the cache dirty status bit.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

L1Hvd, bits [19:16]

Level 1 Harvard cache. Indicates the supported entire Level 1 cache maintenance operations for a Harvard cache implementation. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Supported entire Level 1 cache operations are:

- Invalidate instruction cache, including branch predictor if appropriate.
- Invalidate branch predictor, if appropriate.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds:

- Invalidate data cache.
- Invalidate data cache and instruction cache, including branch predictor if appropriate.

`0b0011` As for `0b0010`, and adds:

- Clean data cache, using a recursive model that uses the cache dirty status bit.
- Clean and invalidate data cache, using a recursive model that uses the cache dirty status bit.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

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L1UniSW, bits [15:12]

Level 1 Unified cache by Set/Way. Indicates the supported Level 1 cache line maintenance operations by set/way, for a unified cache implementation. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Supported Level 1 unified cache line maintenance operations by set/way are:

- Clean cache line by set/way.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds:

- Clean and invalidate cache line by set/way.

`0b0011` As for `0b0010`, and adds:

- Invalidate cache line by set/way.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

L1HvdSW, bits [11:8]

Level 1 Harvard cache by Set/Way. Indicates the supported Level 1 cache line maintenance operations by set/way, for a Harvard cache implementation. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Supported Level 1 Harvard cache line maintenance operations by set/way are:

- Clean data cache line by set/way.
- Clean and invalidate data cache line by set/way.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds:

- Invalidate data cache line by set/way.

`0b0011` As for `0b0010`, and adds:

- Invalidate instruction cache line by set/way.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

L1UniVA, bits [7:4]

Level 1 Unified cache by Virtual Address. Indicates the supported Level 1 cache line maintenance operations by VA, for a unified cache implementation. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Supported Level 1 unified cache line maintenance operations by VA are:

- Clean cache line by VA.
- Invalidate cache line by VA.
- Clean and invalidate cache line by VA.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds:

- Invalidate branch predictor by VA, if branch predictor is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

L1HvdVA, bits [3:0]

Level 1 Harvard cache by Virtual Address. Indicates the supported Level 1 cache line maintenance operations by VA, for a Harvard cache implementation. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Supported Level 1 Harvard cache line maintenance operations by VA are:

- Clean data cache line by VA.
- Invalidate data cache line by VA.

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- Clean and invalidate data cache line by VA.
- Clean instruction cache line by VA.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds:

- Invalidate branch predictor by VA, if branch predictor is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

Otherwise:

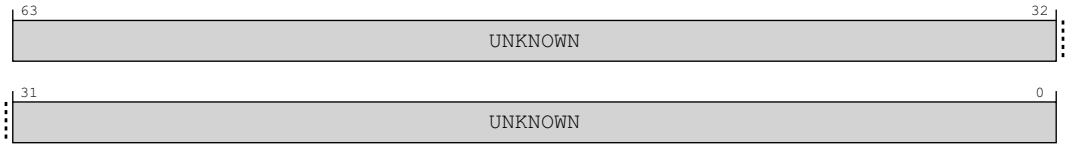

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing ID_MMFR1_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_MMFR1_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0001	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_MMFR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_MMFR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_MMFR1_EL1;
```


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D13.2.83 ID_MMFR2_EL1, AArch32 Memory Model Feature Register 2

The ID_MMFR2_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the implemented memory model and memory management support in AArch32 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ID_MMFR2_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ID_MMFR2[31:0].

Attributes

ID_MMFR2_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

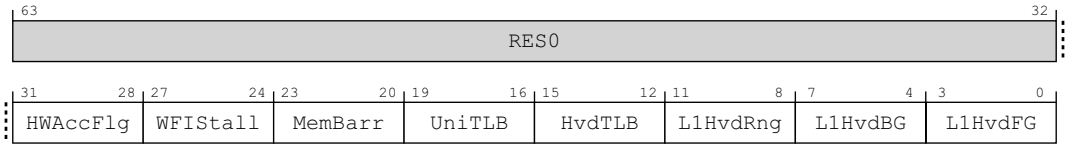

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

HWAccFlg, bits [31:28]

Hardware Access Flag. In earlier versions of the Arm Architecture, this field indicates support for a Hardware Access flag, as part of the VMSAv7 implementation. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Support for VMSAv7 Access flag, updated in hardware.

All other values are reserved.

From Armv8, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

WFIStall, bits [27:24]

Wait For Interrupt Stall. Indicates the support for Wait For Interrupt (WFI) stalling. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Support for WFI stalling.

All other values are reserved.

From Armv8, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

MemBarr, bits [23:20]

Memory Barrier. Indicates the supported memory barrier System instructions in the (coproc==`0b1111`) encoding space:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Supported memory barrier System instructions are:

- Data Synchronization Barrier (DSB).

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`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds:

- Instruction Synchronization Barrier (ISB).
- Data Memory Barrier (DMB).

All other values are reserved.

From Armv8, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

Arm deprecates the use of these operations. ID_ISAR4.Barrier_instrs indicates the level of support for the preferred barrier instructions.

UniTLB, bits [19:16]

Unified TLB. Indicates the supported TLB maintenance operations, for a unified TLB implementation. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Supported unified TLB maintenance operations are:

- Invalidate all entries in the TLB.
- Invalidate TLB entry by VA.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds:

- Invalidate TLB entries by ASID match.

`0b0011` As for `0b0010`, and adds:

- Invalidate instruction TLB and data TLB entries by VA All ASID. This is a shared unified TLB operation.

`0b0100` As for `0b0011`, and adds:

- Invalidate Hyp mode unified TLB entry by VA.
- Invalidate entire Non-secure PL1&0 unified TLB.
- Invalidate entire Hyp mode unified TLB.

`0b0101` As for `0b0100`, and adds the following operations: TLBIMVALIS, TLBIMVAALIS, TLBIMVALHIS, TLBIMVAL, TLBIMVAAL, TLBIMVALH.

`0b0110` As for `0b0101`, and adds the following operations: TLBIIPAS2IS, TLBIIPAS2LIS, TLBIIPAS2, TLBIIPAS2L.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0110`.

HvdTLB, bits [15:12]

If the Unified TLB field (UniTLB, bits [19:16]) is not 0000, then the meaning of this field is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Arm deprecates the use of this field by software.

L1HvdRng, bits [11:8]

Level 1 Harvard cache Range. Indicates the supported Level 1 cache maintenance range operations, for a Harvard cache implementation. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Supported Level 1 Harvard cache maintenance range operations are:

- Invalidate data cache range by VA.
- Invalidate instruction cache range by VA.
- Clean data cache range by VA.
- Clean and invalidate data cache range by VA.

All other values are reserved.

From Armv8, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

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L1HvdBG, bits [7:4]

Level 1 Harvard cache Background fetch. Indicates the supported Level 1 cache background fetch operations, for a Harvard cache implementation. When supported, background fetch operations are non-blocking operations. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Supported Level 1 Harvard cache background fetch operations are:

- Fetch instruction cache range by VA.
- Fetch data cache range by VA.

All other values are reserved.

From Armv8, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

L1HvdFG, bits [3:0]

Level 1 Harvard cache Foreground fetch. Indicates the supported Level 1 cache foreground fetch operations, for a Harvard cache implementation. When supported, foreground fetch operations are blocking operations. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Supported Level 1 Harvard cache foreground fetch operations are:

- Fetch instruction cache range by VA.
- Fetch data cache range by VA.

All other values are reserved.

From Armv8, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

Otherwise:

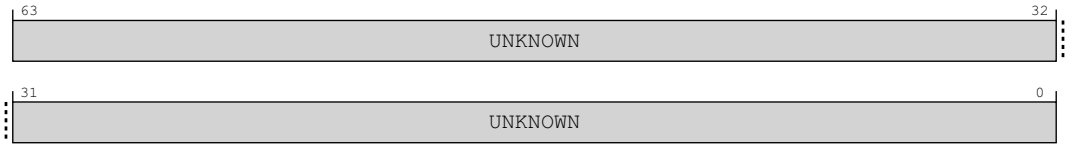

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing ID_MMFR2_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_MMFR2_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0001	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_MMFR2_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_MMFR2_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_MMFR2_EL1;
```


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D13.2.84 ID_MMFR3_EL1, AArch32 Memory Model Feature Register 3

The ID_MMFR3_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the implemented memory model and memory management support in AArch32 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ID_MMFR3_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ID_MMFR3[31:0].

Attributes

ID_MMFR3_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

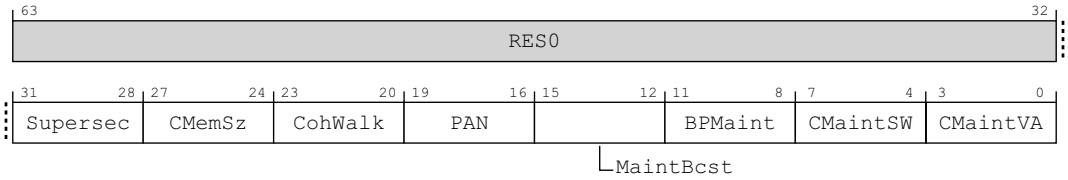

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

Supersec, bits [31:28]

Supersections. On a VMSA implementation, indicates whether Supersections are supported. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Supersections supported.

`0b1111` Supersections not supported.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b1111`.

CMemSz, bits [27:24]

Cached Memory Size. Indicates the physical memory size supported by the caches. Defined values are:

`0b0000` 4GB, corresponding to a 32-bit physical address range.

`0b0001` 64GB, corresponding to a 36-bit physical address range.

`0b0010` 1TB or more, corresponding to a 40-bit or larger physical address range.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001`, and `0b0010`.

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CohWalk, bits [23:20]

Coherent Walk. Indicates whether Translation table updates require a clean to the Point of Unification. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Updates to the translation tables require a clean to the Point of Unification to ensure visibility by subsequent translation table walks.

`0b0001` Updates to the translation tables do not require a clean to the Point of Unification to ensure visibility by subsequent translation table walks.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

PAN, bits [19:16]

Privileged Access Never. Indicates support for the PAN bit in CPSR, SPSR, and DSPSR in AArch32 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` PAN not supported.

`0b0001` PAN supported.

`0b0010` PAN supported and ATS1CPRP and ATS1CPWP instructions supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_PAN implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_PAN2 implements the functionality added by the value `0b0010`.

In Armv8.1, the value `0b0000` is not permitted.

From Armv8.2, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

MaintBcst, bits [15:12]

Maintenance Broadcast. Indicates whether Cache, TLB, and branch predictor operations are broadcast. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Cache, TLB, and branch predictor operations only affect local structures.

`0b0001` Cache and branch predictor operations affect structures according to shareability and defined behavior of instructions. TLB operations only affect local structures.

`0b0010` Cache, TLB, and branch predictor operations affect structures according to shareability and defined behavior of instructions.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

BPMaint, bits [11:8]

Branch Predictor Maintenance. Indicates the supported branch predictor maintenance operations in an implementation with hierarchical cache maintenance operations. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Supported branch predictor maintenance operations are:

- Invalidate all branch predictors.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds:

- Invalidate branch predictors by VA.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

CMaintSW, bits [7:4]

Cache Maintenance by Set/Way. Indicates the supported cache maintenance operations by set/way, in an implementation with hierarchical caches. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

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`0b0001` Supported hierarchical cache maintenance instructions by set/way are:

- Invalidate data cache by set/way.
- Clean data cache by set/way.
- Clean and invalidate data cache by set/way.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

In a unified cache implementation, the data cache maintenance operations apply to the unified caches.

CMaintVA, bits [3:0]

Cache Maintenance by Virtual Address. Indicates the supported cache maintenance operations by VA, in an implementation with hierarchical caches. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Supported hierarchical cache maintenance operations by VA are:

- Invalidate data cache by VA.
- Clean data cache by VA.
- Clean and invalidate data cache by VA.
- Invalidate instruction cache by VA.
- Invalidate all instruction cache entries.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

In a unified cache implementation, data cache maintenance operations apply to the unified caches, and the instruction cache maintenance instructions are not implemented.

Otherwise:

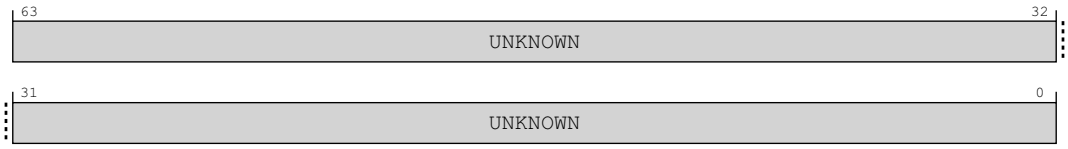

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing ID_MMFR3_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_MMFR3_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0001	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
```


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```
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_MMFR3_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_MMFR3_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_MMFR3_EL1;
```


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D13.2.85 ID_MMFR4_EL1, AArch32 Memory Model Feature Register 4

The ID_MMFR4_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the implemented memory model and memory management support in AArch32 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ID_MMFR4_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ID_MMFR4[31:0].

Attributes

ID_MMFR4_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

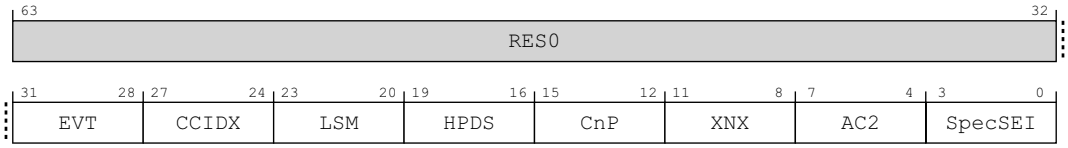

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

EVT, bits [31:28]

Enhanced Virtualization Traps. If EL2 is implemented, indicates support for the HCR2.{TTLBIS, TOCU, TICAB, TID4} traps. Defined values are:

`0b0000` HCR2.{TTLBIS, TOCU, TICAB, TID4} traps are not supported.

`0b0001` HCR2.{TOCU, TICAB, TID4} traps are supported. HCR2.TTLBIS trap is not supported.

`0b0010` HCR2.{TTLBIS, TOCU, TICAB, TID4} traps are supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_EVT implements the functionality identified by the values `0b0001` and `0b0010`.

If EL2 is not implemented supporting AArch32, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

In Armv8.2, the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001`, and `0b0010`.

From Armv8.5, the permitted values are:

- `0b0000` when EL2 is not implemented or does not support AArch32.
- `0b0010` when EL2 is implemented and supports AArch32.

CCIDX, bits [27:24]

Support for use of the revised CCSIDR format and the presence of the CCSIDR2 is indicated. Defined values are:

`0b0000` 32-bit format implemented for all levels of the CCSIDR, and the CCSIDR2 register is not implemented.

`0b0001` 64-bit format implemented for all levels of the CCSIDR, and the CCSIDR2 register is implemented.

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All other values are reserved.

FEAT_CCIDX implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

From Armv8.3, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

LSM, bits [23:20]

Indicates support for LSMAOE and nTLSMD bits in HSCTLR and SCTLR. Defined values are:

`0b0000` LSMAOE and nTLSMD bits not supported.

`0b0001` LSMAOE and nTLSMD bits supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_LSMAOC implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.2, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

HPDS, bits [19:16]

Hierarchical permission disables bits in translation tables. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Disabling of hierarchical controls not supported.

`0b0001` Supports disabling of hierarchical controls using the TTBCR2.HPD0, TTBCR2.HPD1, and HTCR.HPD bits.

`0b0010` As for value `0b0001`, and adds possible hardware allocation of bits[62:59] of the Translation table descriptors from the final lookup level for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED use.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_AA32HPD implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_HPDS2 implements the functionality added by the value `0b0010`.

Note

The value `0b0000` implies that the encoding for TTBCR2 is UNDEFINED.

CnP, bits [15:12]

Common not Private translations. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Common not Private translations not supported.

`0b0001` Common not Private translations supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_TTCNP implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.2 the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

XNX, bits [11:8]

Support for execute-never control distinction by Exception level at stage 2. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Distinction between EL0 and EL1 execute-never control at stage 2 not supported.

`0b0001` Distinction between EL0 and EL1 execute-never control at stage 2 supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_XNX implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

When FEAT_XNX is implemented:

- If all of the following conditions are true, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the value of ID_MMFR4_EL1.XNX is `0b0000` or `0b0001`:
  - ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1.XNX ==1.
  - EL2 cannot use AArch32.
  - EL1 can use AArch32.
- If EL2 can use AArch32 then the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

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AC2, bits [7:4]

Indicates the extension of the ACTLR and HACTLR registers using ACTLR2 and HACTLR2. Defined values are:

`0b0000` ACTLR2 and HACTLR2 are not implemented.

`0b0001` ACTLR2 and HACTLR2 are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8.0 and Armv8.1 the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.2, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

SpecSEI, bits [3:0]

Describes whether the PE can generate SError interrupt exceptions from speculative reads of memory, including speculative instruction fetches. The defined values of this field are:

`0b0000` The PE never generates an SError interrupt due to an External abort on a speculative read.

`0b0001` The PE might generate an SError interrupt due to an External abort on a speculative read.

All other values are reserved.

Otherwise:

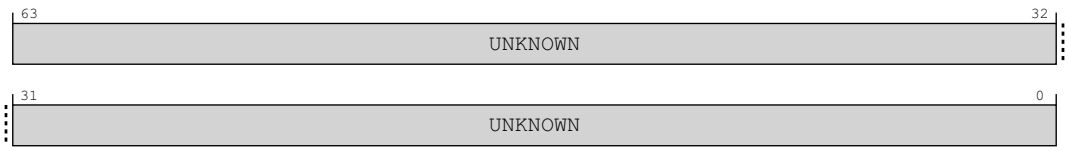

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing ID_MMFR4_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_MMFR4_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_FGT) || !IsZero(ID_MMFR4_EL1) || boolean
IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "ID_MMFR4_EL1 trapped by HCR_EL2.TID3") && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_MMFR4_EL1;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_MMFR4_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_MMFR4_EL1;
```


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D13.2.86 ID_MMFR5_EL1, AArch32 Memory Model Feature Register 5

The ID_MMFR5_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the implemented memory model and memory management support in AArch32 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ID_MMFR5_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ID_MMFR5[31:0].

Attributes

ID_MMFR5_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

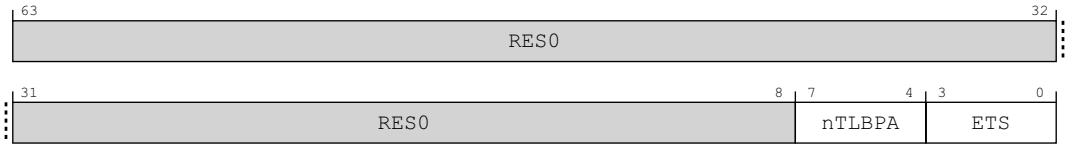

Bits [63:8]

Reserved, RES0.

nTLBPA, bits [7:4]

Indicates support for intermediate caching of translation table walks. Defined values are:

`0b0000` The intermediate caching of translation table walks might include non-coherent caches of previous valid translation table entries since the last completed relevant TLBI applicable to the PE where either:

- The caching is indexed by the physical address of the location holding the translation table entry.
- The caching is used for stage 1 translations and is indexed by the intermediate physical address of the location holding the translation table entry.

`0b0001` The intermediate caching of translation table walks does not include non-coherent caches of previous valid translation table entries since the last completed TLBI applicable to the PE where either:

- The caching is indexed by the physical address of the location holding the translation table entry.
- The caching is used for stage 1 translations and is indexed by the intermediate physical address of the location holding the translation table entry.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_nTLBPA implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.0, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

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ETS, bits [3:0]

Indicates support for Enhanced Translation Synchronization. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Enhanced Translation Synchronization is not supported.

`0b0001` Enhanced Translation Synchronization is supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_ETS implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.0, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.7, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Otherwise:

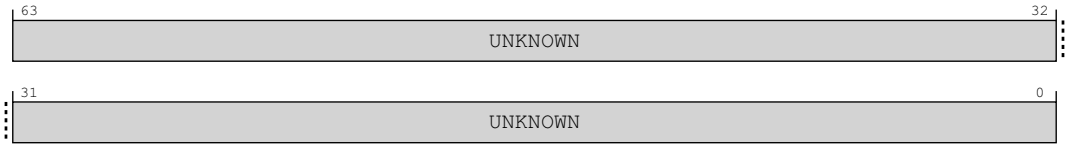

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing ID_MMFR5_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_MMFR5_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0011	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_FGT) || !IsZero(ID_MMFR5_EL1) || boolean
IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "ID_MMFR5_EL1 trapped by HCR_EL2.TID3") && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_MMFR5_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_MMFR5_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_MMFR5_EL1;
```


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D13.2.87 ID_PFR0_EL1, AArch32 Processor Feature Register 0

The ID_PFR0_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Gives top-level information about the instruction sets supported by the PE in AArch32 state.

Must be interpreted with ID_PFR1_EL1.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ID_PFR0_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ID_PFR0[31:0].

Attributes

ID_PFR0_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

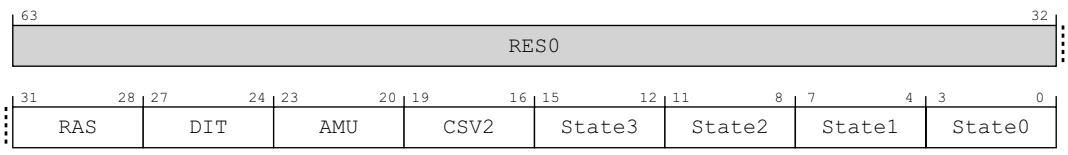

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

RAS, bits [31:28]

RAS Extension version. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No RAS Extension.

`0b0001` RAS Extension implemented.

`0b0010` FEAT_RASv1p1 implemented. As `0b0001`, and adds support for additional ERXMISC<m> System registers.
Error records accessed through System registers conform to RAS System Architecture v1.1, which includes simplifications to ERR<n>STATUS and support for the optional RAS Timestamp Extension.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_RAS implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_RASv1p1 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

In Armv8.0 and Armv8.1, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

In Armv8.2, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

From Armv8.4, if FEAT_DoubleFault is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

From Armv8.4, when FEAT_DoubleFault is not implemented, and ERRIDR_EL1.NUM is 0, the permitted values are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED `0b0001` or `0b0010`.

Note

When the value of this field is `0b0001`, ID_PFR2_EL1.RAS_frac indicates whether FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented.

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DIT, bits [27:24]

Data Independent Timing. Defined values are:

`0b0000` AArch32 does not guarantee constant execution time of any instructions.

`0b0001` AArch32 provides the PSTATE.DIT mechanism to guarantee constant execution time of certain instructions.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_DIT implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.4, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

AMU, bits [23:20]

Indicates support for Activity Monitors Extension. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Activity Monitors Extension is not implemented.

`0b0001` FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented.

`0b0010` FEAT_AMUv1p1 is implemented. As `0b0001` and adds support for virtualization of the activity monitor event counters.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_AMUv1 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_AMUv1p1 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

In Armv8.0, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

In Armv8.4, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.6, the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001`, and `0b0010`.

CSV2, bits [19:16]

Speculative use of out of context branch targets. Defined values are:

`0b0000` This PE does not disclose whether branch targets trained in one hardware-described context can exploitatively control speculative execution in a different hardware-described context.

`0b0001` Branch targets trained in one hardware-described context can exploitatively control speculative execution in a different hardware-described context only in a hard-to-determine way.

`0b0010` Branch targets trained in one hardware-described context can exploitatively control speculative execution in a different hardware-described context only in a hard-to-determine way. Within a hardware-described context, branch targets trained for branches situated at one address can control speculative execution of branches situated at different addresses only in a hard-to-determine way.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_CSV2 implements the functionality identified by the values `0b0001` and `0b0010`.

From Armv8.5, the permitted values are `0b0001` and `0b0010`.

State3, bits [15:12]

T32EE instruction set support. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not implemented.

`0b0001` T32EE instruction set implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

State2, bits [11:8]

Jazelle extension support. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not implemented.

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`0b0001` Jazelle extension implemented, without clearing of JOSCR.CV on exception entry.

`0b0010` Jazelle extension implemented, with clearing of JOSCR.CV on exception entry.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

State1, bits [7:4]

T32 instruction set support. Defined values are:

`0b0000` T32 instruction set not implemented.

`0b0001` T32 encodings before the introduction of Thumb-2 technology implemented:

- All instructions are 16-bit.
- A BL or BLX is a pair of 16-bit instructions.
- 32-bit instructions other than BL and BLX cannot be encoded.

`0b0011` T32 encodings after the introduction of Thumb-2 technology implemented, for all 16-bit and 32-bit T32 basic instructions.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0011`.

State0, bits [3:0]

A32 instruction set support. Defined values are:

`0b0000` A32 instruction set not implemented.

`0b0001` A32 instruction set implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Otherwise:

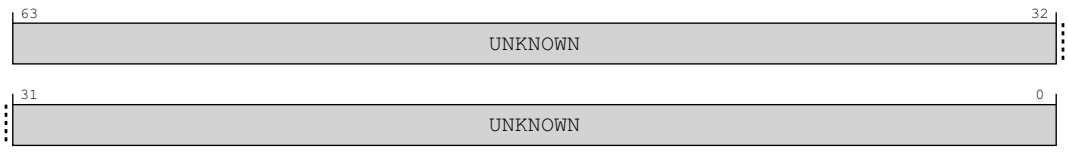

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing ID_PFR0_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_PFR0_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
```


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```
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_PFR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_PFR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_PFR0_EL1;
```


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D13.2.88 ID_PFR1_EL1, AArch32 Processor Feature Register 1

The ID_PFR1_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Gives information about the AArch32 programmers' model.

Must be interpreted with ID_PFR0_EL1.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ID_PFR1_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ID_PFR1[31:0].

Attributes

ID_PFR1_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

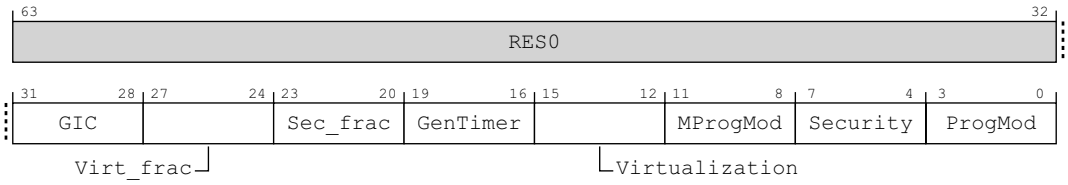

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

GIC, bits [31:28]

System register GIC CPU interface. Defined values are:

`0b0000` GIC CPU interface system registers not implemented.

`0b0001` System register interface to versions 3.0 and 4.0 of the GIC CPU interface is supported.

`0b0011` System register interface to version 4.1 of the GIC CPU interface is supported.

All other values are reserved.

Virt_frac, bits [27:24]

Virtualization fractional field. When the Virtualization field is `0b0000`, determines the support for Virtualization Extensions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No Virtualization Extensions are implemented.

`0b0001` The following Virtualization Extensions are implemented:

- The SCR.SIF bit, if EL3 is implemented.
- The modifications to the SCR.AW and SCR.FW bits described in the Virtualization Extensions, if EL3 is implemented.
- The MSR (banked register) and MRS (banked register) instructions.
- The ERET instruction.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are:

- `0b0000` when EL2 is implemented.

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- `0b0001` when EL2 is not implemented.

This field is valid only when the value of ID_PFR1_EL1.Virtualization is 0, otherwise it holds the value `0b0000`.

Note

The ID_ISAR registers do not identify whether the instructions added by the Virtualization Extensions are implemented.

Sec_frac, bits [23:20]

Security fractional field. When the Security field is `0b0000`, determines the support for Security Extensions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No Security Extensions are implemented.

`0b0001` The following Security Extensions are implemented:

- The VBAR register.
- The TTBCR.PD0 and TTBCR.PD1 bits.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, plus the ability to access Secure or Non-secure physical memory is supported.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are:

- `0b0000` when EL3 is implemented.
- `0b0001` or `0b0010` when EL3 is not implemented.

This field is valid only when the value of ID_PFR1_EL1.Security is 0, otherwise it holds the value `0b0000`.

GenTimer, bits [19:16]

Generic Timer support. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Generic Timer is not implemented.

`0b0001` Generic Timer is implemented.

`0b0010` Generic Timer is implemented, and also includes support for CNTHCTL.EVNTIS and CNTKCTL.EVNTIS fields, and CNTPCTSS and CNTVCTSS counter views.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_ECV implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

In Armv8.0, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

From Armv8.6, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

Virtualization, bits [15:12]

Virtualization support. Defined values are:

`0b0000` EL2, Hyp mode, and the HVC instruction not implemented.

`0b0001` EL2, Hyp mode, the HVC instruction, and all the features described by Virt_frac == `0b0001` implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are:

- `0b0000` when EL2 is not implemented.
- `0b0001` when EL2 is implemented.

In an implementation that includes EL2, if EL2 cannot use AArch32 but EL1 can use AArch32 then this field has the value `0b0001`.

If EL1 cannot use AArch32 then this field has the value `0b0000`.

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Note

The ID_ISARs do not identify whether the HVC instruction is implemented.

MProgMod, bits [11:8]

M-profile programmers' model support. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0010` Support for two-stack programmers' model.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

Security, bits [7:4]

Security support. Defined values are:

`0b0000` EL3, Monitor mode, and the SMC instruction not implemented.

`0b0001` EL3, Monitor mode, the SMC instruction, and all the features described by Sec_frac == `0b0001` implemented.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds the ability to set the NSACR.RFR bit. Not permitted in Armv8 as the NSACR.RFR bit is RES0.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are:

- `0b0000` when EL3 is not implemented.
- `0b0001` when EL3 is implemented.

In an implementation that includes EL3, if EL3 cannot use AArch32 but EL1 can use AArch32 then this field has the value `0b0001`.

If EL1 cannot use AArch32 then this field has the value `0b0000`.

ProgMod, bits [3:0]

Support for the standard programmers' model for Armv4 and later. Model must support User, FIQ, IRQ, Supervisor, Abort, Undefined, and System modes. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Supported.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0001` and `0b0000`.

If EL1 cannot use AArch32 then this field has the value `0b0000`.

Otherwise:

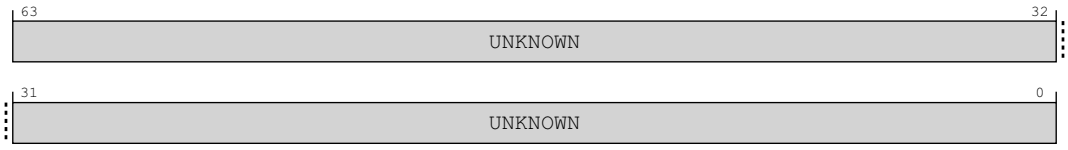

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing ID_PFR1_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, ID_PFR1_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_PFR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_PFR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_PFR1_EL1;
```


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D13.2.89 ID_PFR2_EL1, AArch32 Processor Feature Register 2

The ID_PFR2_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Gives information about the AArch32 programmers' model.

Must be interpreted with ID_PFR0_EL1 and ID_PFR1_EL1.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ID_PFR2_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ID_PFR2[31:0].

Attributes

ID_PFR2_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

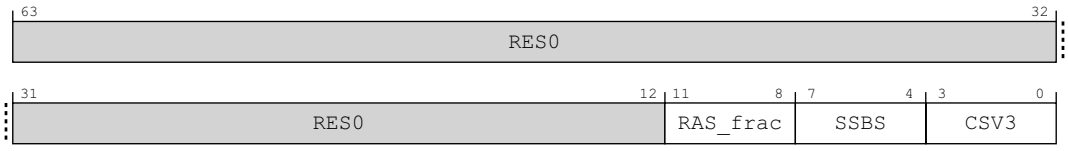

Bits [63:12]

Reserved, RES0.

RAS_frac, bits [11:8]

RAS Extension fractional field. Defined values are:

`0b0000` If ID_PFR0_EL1.RAS == `0b0001`, RAS Extension implemented.

`0b0001` If ID_PFR0_EL1.RAS == `0b0001`, as `0b0000` and adds support for additional ERXMISC<m> System registers.

Error records accessed through System registers conform to RAS System Architecture v1.1, which includes simplifications to ERR<n>STATUS and support for the optional RAS Timestamp Extension.

All other values are reserved.

This field is valid only if ID_PFR0_EL1.RAS == `0b0001`.

SSBS, bits [7:4]

Speculative Store Bypassing controls in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` AArch32 provides no mechanism to control the use of Speculative Store Bypassing.

`0b0001` AArch32 provides the PSTATE.SSBS mechanism to mark regions that are Speculative Store Bypass Safe.

In Armv8.0, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.5, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

All other values are reserved.

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CSV3, bits [3:0]

Speculative use of faulting data. Defined values are:

`0b0000` This PE does not disclose whether data loaded under speculation with a permission or domain fault can be used to form an address or generate condition codes or SVE predicate values to be used by other instructions in the speculative sequence.

`0b0001` Data loaded under speculation with a permission or domain fault cannot be used to form an address, generate condition codes, or generate SVE predicate values to be used by other instructions in the speculative sequence. The execution timing of any other instructions in the speculative sequence is not a function of the data loaded under speculation.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_CSV3 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

In Armv8.0, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.5, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

If FEAT_E0PD is implemented, FEAT_CSV3 must be implemented.

Otherwise:

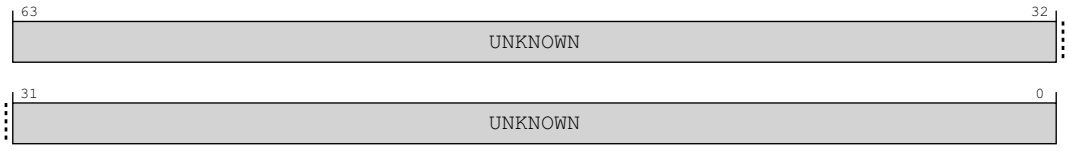

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing ID_PFR2_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ID_PFR2_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0011	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ID_PFR2_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_PFR2_EL1;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ID_PFR2_EL1;
```


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D13.2.90 IFSR32_EL2, Instruction Fault Status Register (EL2)

The IFSR32_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Allows access to the AArch32 IFSR register from AArch64 state only. Its value has no effect on execution in AArch64 state.

Configurations

AArch64 System register IFSR32_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register IFSR[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to IFSR32_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented but EL3 is implemented, and EL1 is capable of using AArch32, then this register is not RES0.

Attributes

IFSR32_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When TTBCR.EAE == 0:

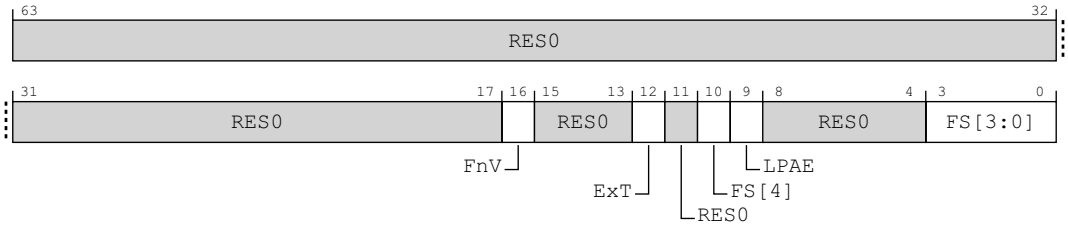

Bits [63:17]

Reserved, RES0.

FnV, bit [16]

FAR not Valid, for a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk.

`0b0` IFAR is valid.

`0b1` IFAR is not valid, and holds an UNKNOWN value.

This field is valid only for a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk. It is RES0 for all other Prefetch Abort exceptions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [15:13]

Reserved, RES0.

ExT, bit [12]

External abort type. This bit can be used to provide an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED classification of External aborts.

In an implementation that does not provide any classification of External aborts, this bit is RES0.

For aborts other than External aborts this bit always returns 0.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [11]

Reserved, RES0.

FS, bits [10, 3:0]

Fault Status bits. Bits [10] and [3:0] are interpreted together.

`0b00001` PC alignment fault.

`0b00010` Debug exception.

`0b00011` Access flag fault, level 1.

`0b00101` Translation fault, level 1.

`0b00110` Access flag fault, level 2.

`0b00111` Translation fault, level 2.

`0b01000` Synchronous External abort, not on translation table walk.

`0b01001` Domain fault, level 1.

`0b01011` Domain fault, level 2.

`0b01100` Synchronous External abort, on translation table walk, level 1.

`0b01101` Permission fault, level 1.

`0b01110` Synchronous External abort, on translation table walk, level 2.

`0b01111` Permission fault, level 2.

`0b10000` TLB conflict abort.

`0b10100` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault (Lockdown fault).

`0b11001` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access, not on translation table walk.

`0b11100` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on translation table walk, level 1.

`0b11110` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on translation table walk, level 2.

All other values are reserved.

For more information about the lookup level associated with a fault, see *The level associated with MMU faults on a Short-descriptor translation table lookup* on page G5-8941.

The FS field is split as follows:

- FS[4] is IFSR32_EL2[10].
- FS[3:0] is IFSR32_EL2[3:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

LPAE, bit [9]

On taking a Data Abort exception, this bit is set as follows:

`0b0` Using the Short-descriptor translation table formats.

`0b1` Using the Long-descriptor translation table formats.

Hardware does not interpret this bit to determine the behavior of the memory system, and therefore software can set this bit to 0 or 1 without affecting operation.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Bits [8:4]

Reserved, RES0.

When TTBCR.EAE == 1:

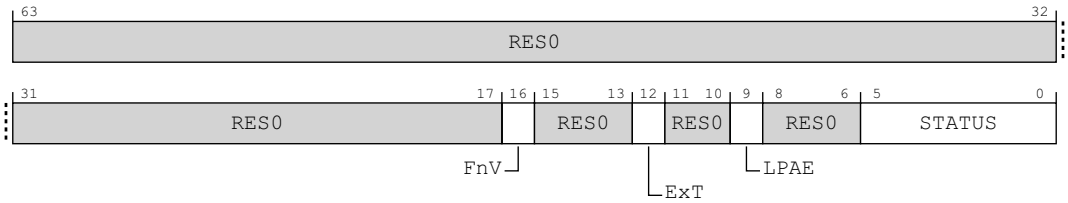

Bits [63:17]

Reserved, RES0.

FnV, bit [16]

FAR not Valid, for a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk.

`0b0` IFAR is valid.

`0b1` IFAR is not valid, and holds an UNKNOWN value.

This field is valid only for a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk. It is RES0 for all other Prefetch Abort exceptions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [15:13]

Reserved, RES0.

ExT, bit [12]

External abort type. This bit can be used to provide an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED classification of External aborts.

In an implementation that does not provide any classification of External aborts, this bit is RES0.

For aborts other than External aborts this bit always returns 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [11:10]

Reserved, RES0.

LPAE, bit [9]

On taking a Data Abort exception, this bit is set as follows:

`0b0` Using the Short-descriptor translation table formats.

`0b1` Using the Long-descriptor translation table formats.

Hardware does not interpret this bit to determine the behavior of the memory system, and therefore software can set this bit to 0 or 1 without affecting operation.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [8:6]

Reserved, RES0.

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STATUS, bits [5:0]

Fault status bits. Possible values of this field are:

`0b000000` Address size fault in translation table base register.

`0b000001` Address size fault, level 1.

`0b000010` Address size fault, level 2.

`0b000011` Address size fault, level 3.

`0b000101` Translation fault, level 1.

`0b000110` Translation fault, level 2.

`0b000111` Translation fault, level 3.

`0b001001` Access flag fault, level 1.

`0b001010` Access flag fault, level 2.

`0b001011` Access flag fault, level 3.

`0b001101` Permission fault, level 1.

`0b001110` Permission fault, level 2.

`0b001111` Permission fault, level 3.

`0b010000` Synchronous External abort, not on translation table walk.

`0b010101` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk, level 1.

`0b010110` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk, level 2.

`0b010111` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk, level 3.

`0b011000` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access, not on translation table walk.

`0b011101` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk, level 1.

`0b011110` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk, level 2.

`0b011111` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk, level 3.

`0b100001` PC alignment fault.

`0b100010` Debug exception.

`0b110000` TLB conflict abort.

All other values are reserved.

When FEAT_RAS is implemented, `0b011000`, `0b011101`, `0b011110`, and `0b011111` are reserved.

For more information about the lookup level associated with a fault, see *The level associated with MMU faults on a Long-descriptor translation table lookup* on page G5-8943.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing IFSR32_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, IFSR32_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0101	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = IFSR32_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = IFSR32_EL2;
```

MSR IFSR32_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0101	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    IFSR32_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    IFSR32_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.91 ISR_EL1, Interrupt Status Register

The ISR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Shows the pending status of the IRQ, FIQ, or SError interrupt.

When executing at EL2, EL3 or Secure EL1 when SCR_EL3.EEL2 == `0b0`, this shows the pending status of the physical IRQ, FIQ, or SError interrupts.

When executing at either Non-secure EL1 or at Secure EL1 when SCR_EL3.EEL2 == `0b1`:

- If the HCR_EL2.{IMO,FMO,AMO} bit has a value of 1, the corresponding ISR_EL1.{I,F,A} bit shows the pending status of the virtual IRQ, FIQ, or SError.
- If the HCR_EL2.{IMO,FMO,AMO} bit has a value of 0, the corresponding ISR_EL1.{I,F,A} bit shows the pending status of the physical IRQ, FIQ, or SError.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ISR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ISR[31:0].

Attributes

ISR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

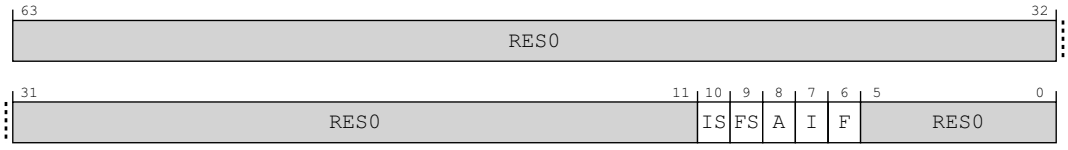

Bits [63:11]

Reserved, RES0.

IS, bit [10]

When FEAT_NMI is implemented:

IRQ with Superpriority pending bit. Indicates whether an IRQ interrupt with Superpriority is pending.

`0b0` No pending IRQ with Superpriority.

`0b1` An IRQ interrupt with Superpriority is pending.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

FS, bit [9]

When FEAT_NMI is implemented:

FIQ with Superpriority pending bit. Indicates whether an FIQ interrupt with Superpriority is pending.

`0b0` No pending FIQ with Superpriority.

`0b1` An FIQ interrupt with Superpriority is pending.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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A, bit [8]

SError interrupt pending bit. Indicates whether an SError interrupt is pending.

`0b0` No pending SError.

`0b1` An SError interrupt is pending.

If the SError interrupt is edge-triggered, this field is cleared to zero when the physical SError interrupt is taken.

I, bit [7]

IRQ pending bit. Indicates whether an IRQ interrupt is pending.

`0b0` No pending IRQ.

`0b1` An IRQ interrupt is pending.

Note

This bit indicates the presence of a pending IRQ interrupt regardless of whether the interrupt has Superpriority.

F, bit [6]

FIQ pending bit. Indicates whether an FIQ interrupt is pending.

`0b0` No pending FIQ.

`0b1` An FIQ interrupt is pending.

Note

This bit indicates the presence of a pending FIQ interrupt regardless of whether the interrupt has Superpriority.

Bits [5:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing ISR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ISR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1100	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.ISR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ISR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = ISR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ISR_EL1;
```


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D13.2.92 LORC_EL1, LORegion Control (EL1)

The LORC_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Enables and disables LORegions, and selects the current LORegion descriptor.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_LOR is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to LORC_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

If no LORegion descriptors are supported by the PE, then this register is RES0.

Attributes

LORC_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

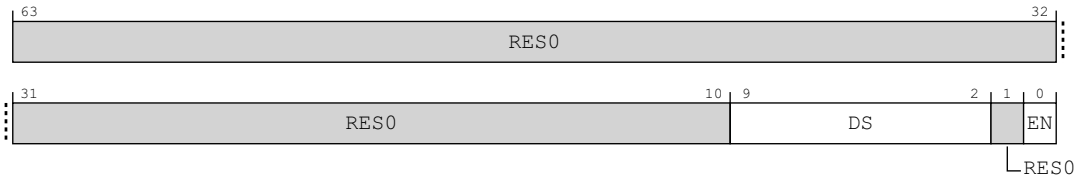

Bits [63:10]

Reserved, RES0.

DS, bits [9:2]

Descriptor Select. Selects the current LORegion descriptor accessed by LORSA_EL1, LOREA_EL1, and LORN_EL1.

The number of LORegion descriptors in IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The maximum number of LORegion descriptors supported is 256. If the number is less than 256, then bits[63:M+2] are RES0, where M is Log_2(Number of LORegion descriptors supported by the implementation).

If this field points to an LORegion descriptor that is not supported by an implementation, then the registers LORN_EL1, LOREA_EL1, and LORSA_EL1 are RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [1]

Reserved, RES0.

EN, bit [0]

Enable. Indicates whether LORegions are enabled.

`0b0` Disabled. Memory accesses do not match any LORegions.

`0b1` Enabled. Memory accesses may match a LORegion.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing LORC_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, LORC_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1010	0b0100	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TLOR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.LORC_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = LORC_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = LORC_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = LORC_EL1;
```

MSR LORC_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1010	0b0100	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TLOR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.LORC_EL1 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        LORC_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        LORC_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        LORC_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.93 LOREA_EL1, LORegion End Address (EL1)

The LOREA_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the physical address of the end of the LORegion described in the current LORegion descriptor selected by LORC_EL1.DS.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_LOR is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to LOREA_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

This register is RES0 if any of the following apply:

- No LORegion descriptors are supported by the PE.
- LORC_EL1.DS points to a LORegion that is not supported by the PE.

Attributes

LOREA_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

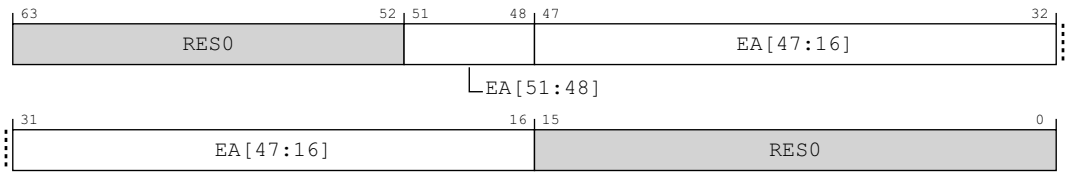

Any of the fields in this register are permitted to be cached in a TLB.

Bits [63:52]

Reserved, RES0.

EA[51:48], bits [51:48]

When FEAT_LPA is implemented:

Extension to EA[47:16]. For more information, see EA[47:16].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EA[47:16], bits [47:16]

Bits [47:16] of the end physical address of an LORegion described in the current LORegion descriptor selected by LORC_EL1.DS. Bits[15:0] of this address are `0xFFFF`. For implementations with fewer than 48 bits, the upper bits of this field are RES0.

When FEAT_LPA is implemented and 52-bit addresses are in use, EA[51:48] form bits [51:48] of the end physical address of the LORegion. Otherwise, when 52-bit addresses are not in use, EA[51:48] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [15:0]

Reserved, RES0.

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Accessing LOREA_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, LOREA_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1010	0b0100	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TLOR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.LOREA_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = LOREA_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = LOREA_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = LOREA_EL1;
```

MSR LOREA_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1010	0b0100	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TLOR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.LOREA_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        LOREA_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        LOREA_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        LOREA_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.94 LORID_EL1, LORegionID (EL1)

The LORID_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Indicates the number of LORegions and LORegion descriptors supported by the PE.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_LOR is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to LORID_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

If no LORegion descriptors are implemented, then the registers LORC_EL1, LORN_EL1, LOREA_EL1, and LORSA_EL1 are RES0.

Attributes

LORID_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

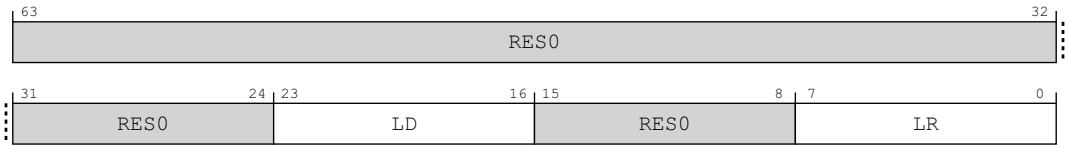

Bits [63:24]

Reserved, RES0.

LD, bits [23:16]

Number of LORegion descriptors supported by the PE. This is an 8-bit binary number.

Bits [15:8]

Reserved, RES0.

LR, bits [7:0]

Number of LORegions supported by the PE. This is an 8-bit binary number.

Note

If LORID_EL1 indicates that no LORegions are implemented, then LoadLOAcquire and StoreLORelease will behave as LoadAcquire and StoreRelease.

Accessing LORID_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, LORID_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1010	0b0100	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TLOR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.LORID_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = LORID_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = LORID_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = LORID_EL1;
```


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D13.2.95 LORN_EL1, LORegion Number (EL1)

The LORN_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the number of the LORegion described in the current LORegion descriptor selected by LORC_EL1.DS.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_LOR is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to LORN_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

This register is RES0 if any of the following apply:

- No LORegion descriptors are supported by the PE.
- LORC_EL1.DS points to a LORegion that is not supported by the PE.

Attributes

LORN_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

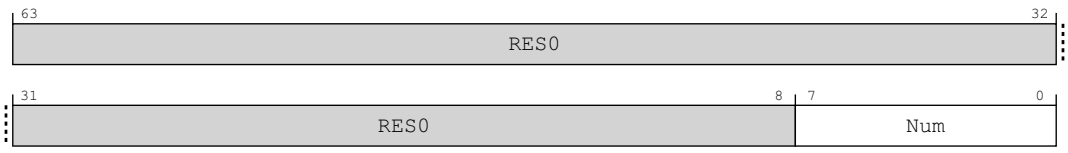

Any of the fields in this register are permitted to be cached in a TLB.

Bits [63:8]

Reserved, RES0.

Num, bits [7:0]

Number of the LORegion described in the current LORegion descriptor selected by LORC_EL1.DS.

The maximum number of LORegions supported by the PE is 256. If the maximum number is less than 256, then bits[8:N] are RES0, where N is (Log_2(Number of LORegions supported by the PE)).

If this field points to a LORegion that is not supported by the PE, then the current LORegion descriptor does not match any LORegion.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing LORN_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, LORN_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1010	0b0100	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TLOR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.LORN_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = LORN_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = LORN_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = LORN_EL1;
```

MSR LORN_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1010	0b0100	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TLOR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.LORN_EL1 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        LORN_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        LORN_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        LORN_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.96 LORSA_EL1, LORegion Start Address (EL1)

The LORSA_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Indicates whether the current LORegion descriptor selected by LORC_EL1.DS is enabled, and holds the physical address of the start of the LORegion.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_LOR is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to LORSA_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

This register is RES0 if any of the following apply:

- No LORegion descriptors are supported by the PE.
- LORC_EL1.DS points to a LORegion that is not supported by the PE.

Attributes

LORSA_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

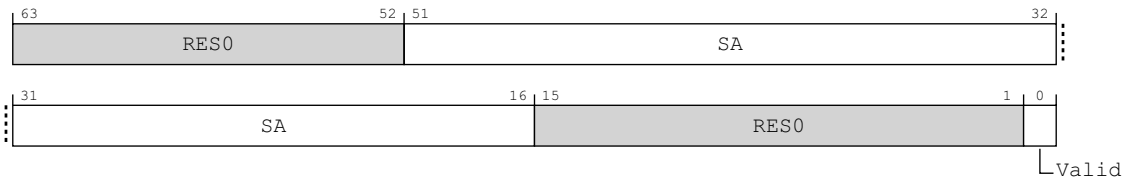

Any of the fields in this register are permitted to be cached in a TLB.

Bits [63:52]

Reserved, RES0.

SA, bits [51:16]

SA encoding for when FEAT_LPA is implemented

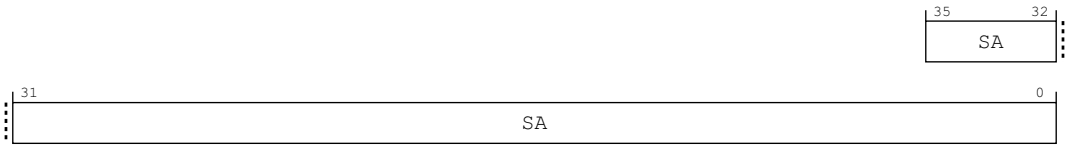

SA, bits [35:0]

Bits [51:16] of the start physical address of the LORegion described in the current LORegion descriptor selected by LORC_EL1.DS.

Bits[15:0] of this address are `0x0000`.

For implementations with fewer than 52 physical address bits, the corresponding upper bits of this field are RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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SA encoding for when FEAT_LPA is not implemented

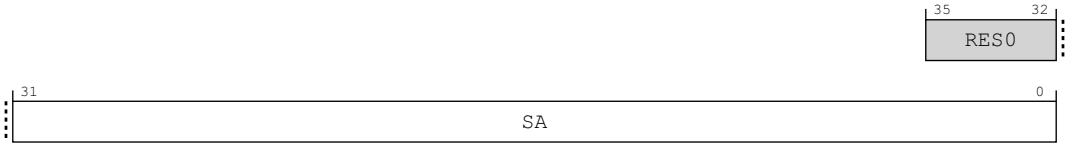

Bits [35:32]

Reserved, RES0.

SA, bits [31:0]

Bits [47:16] of the start physical address of the LORegion described in the current LORegion descriptor selected by LORC_EL1.DS.

Bits[15:0] of this address are `0x0000`.

For implementations with fewer than 48 physical address bits, the corresponding upper bits of this field are RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [15:1]

Reserved, RES0.

Valid, bit [0]

Indicates whether the current LORegion descriptor is enabled.

`0b0` LORegion descriptor is disabled.

`0b1` LORegion descriptor is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing LORSA_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, LORSA_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1010	0b0100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TLOR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.LORSA_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
```


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```
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = LORSA_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = LORSA_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = LORSA_EL1;
```

MSR LORSA_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1010	0b0100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TLOR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.LORSA_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        LORSA_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TLOR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        LORSA_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
else
    LORSA_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.97 MAIR_EL1, Memory Attribute Indirection Register (EL1)

The MAIR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides the memory attribute encodings corresponding to the possible AttrIndx values in a Long-descriptor format translation table entry for stage 1 translations at EL1.

Configurations

AArch64 System register MAIR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PRRR[31:0] when TTBCR.EAE == 0.

AArch64 System register MAIR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register MAIR0[31:0] when TTBCR.EAE == 1.

AArch64 System register MAIR_EL1 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register NMRR[31:0] when TTBCR.EAE == 0.

AArch64 System register MAIR_EL1 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register MAIR1[31:0] when TTBCR.EAE == 1.

Attributes

MAIR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

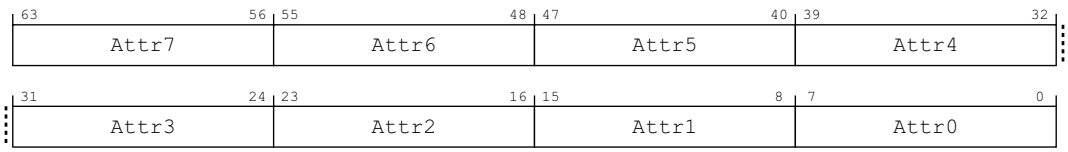

MAIR_EL1 is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

Attr<n>, bits [8n+7:8n], for n = 7 to 0

The memory attribute encoding for an AttrIndx[2:0] entry in a Long descriptor format translation table entry, where AttrIndx[2:0] gives the value of <n> in Attr<n>.

Attr is encoded as follows:

Attr	Meaning
`0b0000dd00`	Device memory. See encoding of 'dd' for the type of Device memory.
`0b0000dd01`	If FEAT_XS is implemented: Device memory with the XS attribute set to 0. See encoding of 'dd' for the type of Device memory. Otherwise, UNPREDICTABLE.
`0b0000dd1x`	UNPREDICTABLE.
`0booooiiii`, (oooo != `0000` and iiii != `0000`)	Normal memory. See encoding of 'oooo' and 'iiii' for the type of Normal Memory.
`0b01000000`	If FEAT_XS is implemented: Normal Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable memory with the XS attribute set to 0. Otherwise, UNPREDICTABLE.

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Attr	Meaning
0b10100000	If FEAT_XS is implemented: Normal Inner Write-through Cacheable, Outer Write-through Cacheable, Read-Allocate, No-Write Allocate, Non-transient memory with the XS attribute set to 0. Otherwise, UNPREDICTABLE.
0b11110000	If FEAT_MTE2 is implemented: Tagged Normal Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back, Read-Allocate, Write-Allocate Non-transient memory. Otherwise, UNPREDICTABLE.
0bxxxx0000, (xxxx != 0000, xxxx != 0100, xxxx != 1010, xxxx != 1111)	UNPREDICTABLE.

'dd' is encoded as follows:

dd	Meaning
0b00	Device-nGnRnE memory
0b01	Device-nGnRE memory
0b10	Device-nGRE memory
0b11	Device-GRE memory

'oooo' is encoded as follows:

'oooo'	Meaning
0b0000	See encoding of Attr
0b00RW, RW not 0b00	Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Transient
0b0100	Normal memory, Outer Non-cacheable
0b01RW, RW not 0b00	Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Transient
0b10RW	Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Non-transient
0b11RW	Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Non-transient

R = Outer Read-Allocate policy, W = Outer Write-Allocate policy.

'iiii' is encoded as follows:

'iiii'	Meaning
0b0000	See encoding of Attr
0b00RW, RW not 0b00	Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Transient
0b0100	Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable

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'iiii'	Meaning
0b01RW, RW not `0b00`	Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Transient
0b10RW	Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Non-transient
0b11RW	Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Non-transient

R = Inner Read-Allocate policy, W = Inner Write-Allocate policy.

The R and W bits in 'oooo' and 'iiii' fields have the following meanings:

R or W	Meaning
`0b0`	No Allocate
`0b1`	Allocate

When FEAT_XS is implemented, stage 1 Inner Write-Back Cacheable, Outer Write-Back Cacheable memory types have the XS attribute set to 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing MAIR_EL1

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic MAIR_EL1 or MAIR_EL12 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, MAIR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1010	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.MAIR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x140];
    else
        X[t, 64] = MAIR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = MAIR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = MAIR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = MAIR_EL1;
```


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MSR MAIR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1010	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.MAIR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x140] = X[t, 64];
    else
        MAIR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        MAIR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        MAIR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    MAIR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, MAIR_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1010	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x140];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = MAIR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = MAIR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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MSR MAIR_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1010	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        NVMem[0x140] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        MAIR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        MAIR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.2.98 MAIR_EL2, Memory Attribute Indirection Register (EL2)

The MAIR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides the memory attribute encodings corresponding to the possible AttrIndx values in a Long-descriptor format translation table entry for stage 1 translations at EL2.

Configurations

AArch64 System register MAIR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HMAIR0[31:0].

AArch64 System register MAIR_EL2 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HMAIR1[31:0].

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

MAIR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

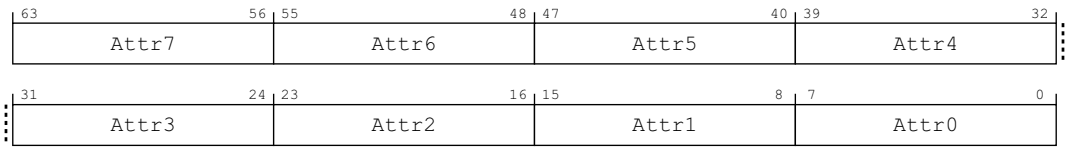

MAIR_EL2 is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

Attr<n>, bits [8n+7:8n], for n = 7 to 0

The memory attribute encoding for an AttrIndx[2:0] entry in a Long descriptor format translation table entry, where AttrIndx[2:0] gives the value of <n> in Attr<n>.

Attr is encoded as follows:

Attr	Meaning
0b0000dd00	Device memory. See encoding of 'dd' for the type of Device memory.
0b0000dd01	If FEAT_XS is implemented: Device memory with the XS attribute set to 0. See encoding of 'dd' for the type of Device memory. Otherwise, UNPREDICTABLE.
0b0000dd1x	UNPREDICTABLE.
0booooiiii, (oooo != 0000 and iiii != 0000)	Normal memory. See encoding of 'oooo' and 'iiii' for the type of Normal Memory.
0b01000000	If FEAT_XS is implemented: Normal Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable memory with the XS attribute set to 0. Otherwise, UNPREDICTABLE.

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Attr	Meaning
`0b10100000`	If FEAT_XS is implemented: Normal Inner Write-through Cacheable, Outer Write-through Cacheable, Read-Allocate, No-Write Allocate, Non-transient memory with the XS attribute set to 0. Otherwise, UNPREDICTABLE.
`0b11110000`	If FEAT_MTE2 is implemented: Tagged Normal Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back, Read-Allocate, Write-Allocate Non-transient memory. Otherwise, UNPREDICTABLE.
`0bxxxx0000`, (xxxx != 0000, xxxx != 0100, xxxx != 1010, xxxx != 1111)	UNPREDICTABLE.

'dd' is encoded as follows:

dd	Meaning
`0b00`	Device-nGnRnE memory
`0b01`	Device-nGnRE memory
`0b10`	Device-nGRE memory
`0b11`	Device-GRE memory

'oooo' is encoded as follows:

'oooo'	Meaning
`0b0000`	See encoding of Attr
0b00RW, RW not `0b00`	Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Transient
`0b0100`	Normal memory, Outer Non-cacheable
0b01RW, RW not `0b00`	Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Transient
0b10RW	Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Non-transient
0b11RW	Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Non-transient

R = Outer Read-Allocate policy, W = Outer Write-Allocate policy.

'iiii' is encoded as follows:

'iiii'	Meaning
`0b0000`	See encoding of Attr
0b00RW, RW not `0b00`	Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Transient
`0b0100`	Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable
0b01RW, RW not `0b00`	Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Transient
0b10RW	Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Non-transient
0b11RW	Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Non-transient

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R = Inner Read-Allocate policy, W = Inner Write-Allocate policy.

The R and W bits in 'oooo' and 'iiii' fields have the following meanings:

R or W	Meaning
0b0	No Allocate
0b1	Allocate

When FEAT_XS is implemented, stage 1 Inner Write-Back Cacheable, Outer Write-Back Cacheable memory types have the XS attribute set to 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing MAIR_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic MAIR_EL2 or MAIR_EL1 is not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, MAIR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1010	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = MAIR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = MAIR_EL2;
```

MSR MAIR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1010	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    MAIR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    MAIR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, MAIR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1010	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.MAIR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x140];
    else
        X[t, 64] = MAIR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = MAIR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = MAIR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = MAIR_EL1;
```

MSR MAIR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1010	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.MAIR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x140] = X[t, 64];
    else
        MAIR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        MAIR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        MAIR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    MAIR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.99 MAIR_EL3, Memory Attribute Indirection Register (EL3)

The MAIR_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides the memory attribute encodings corresponding to the possible AttrIndx values in a Long-descriptor format translation table entry for stage 1 translations at EL3.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to MAIR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

MAIR_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

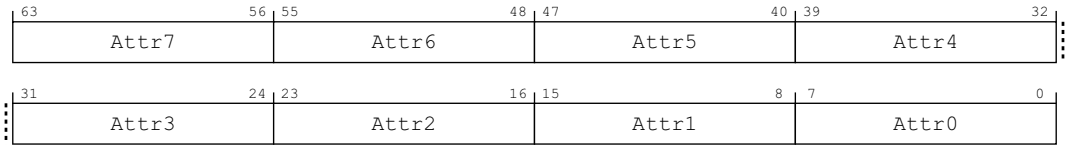

MAIR_EL3 is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

Attr<n>, bits [8n+7:8n], for n = 7 to 0

The memory attribute encoding for an AttrIndx[2:0] entry in a Long descriptor format translation table entry, where AttrIndx[2:0] gives the value of <n> in Attr<n>.

Attr is encoded as follows:

Attr	Meaning
0b0000dd00	Device memory. See encoding of 'dd' for the type of Device memory.
0b0000dd01	If FEAT_XS is implemented: Device memory with the XS attribute set to 0. See encoding of 'dd' for the type of Device memory. Otherwise, UNPREDICTABLE.
0b0000dd1x	UNPREDICTABLE.
0booooiiii, (oooo != 0000 and iiii != 0000)	Normal memory. See encoding of 'oooo' and 'iiii' for the type of Normal Memory.
0b01000000	If FEAT_XS is implemented: Normal Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable memory with the XS attribute set to 0. Otherwise, UNPREDICTABLE.

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Attr	Meaning
`0b10100000`	If FEAT_XS is implemented: Normal Inner Write-through Cacheable, Outer Write-through Cacheable, Read-Allocate, No-Write Allocate, Non-transient memory with the XS attribute set to 0. Otherwise, UNPREDICTABLE.
`0b11110000`	If FEAT_MTE2 is implemented: Tagged Normal Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back, Read-Allocate, Write-Allocate Non-transient memory. Otherwise, UNPREDICTABLE.
`0bxxxx0000`, (xxxx != 0000, xxxx != 0100, xxxx != 1010, xxxx != 1111)	UNPREDICTABLE.

'dd' is encoded as follows:

dd	Meaning
`0b00`	Device-nGnRnE memory
`0b01`	Device-nGnRE memory
`0b10`	Device-nGRE memory
`0b11`	Device-GRE memory

'oooo' is encoded as follows:

'oooo'	Meaning
`0b0000`	See encoding of Attr
0b00RW, RW not `0b00`	Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Transient
`0b0100`	Normal memory, Outer Non-cacheable
0b01RW, RW not `0b00`	Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Transient
0b10RW	Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Non-transient
0b11RW	Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Non-transient

R = Outer Read-Allocate policy, W = Outer Write-Allocate policy.

'iiii' is encoded as follows:

'iiii'	Meaning
`0b0000`	See encoding of Attr
0b00RW, RW not `0b00`	Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Transient
`0b0100`	Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable
0b01RW, RW not `0b00`	Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Transient
0b10RW	Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Non-transient
0b11RW	Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Non-transient

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R = Inner Read-Allocate policy, W = Inner Write-Allocate policy.

The R and W bits in 'oooo' and 'iiii' fields have the following meanings:

R or W	Meaning
0b0	No Allocate
0b1	Allocate

When FEAT_XS is implemented, stage 1 Inner Write-Back Cacheable, Outer Write-Back Cacheable memory types have the XS attribute set to 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing MAIR_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, MAIR_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b1010	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = MAIR_EL3;
```

MSR MAIR_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b1010	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    MAIR_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.100 MIDR_EL1, Main ID Register

The MIDR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides identification information for the PE, including an implementer code for the device and a device ID number.

Configurations

AArch64 System register MIDR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register MIDR[31:0].

AArch64 System register MIDR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register MIDR_EL1[31:0].

Attributes

MIDR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

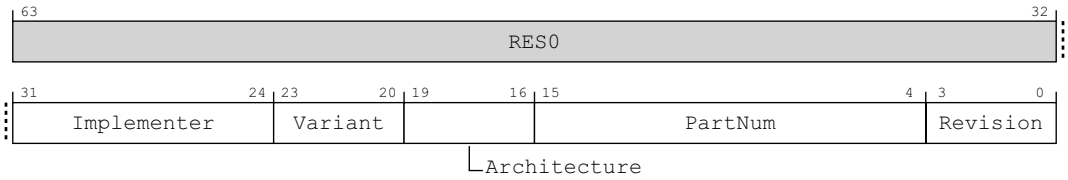

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

Implementer, bits [31:24]

The Implementer code. This field must hold an implementer code that has been assigned by Arm. Assigned codes include the following:

`0x00` Reserved for software use.

`0x41` Arm Limited.

`0x42` Broadcom Corporation.

`0x43` Cavium Inc.

`0x44` Digital Equipment Corporation.

`0x46` Fujitsu Ltd.

`0x49` Infineon Technologies AG.

`0x4D` Motorola or Freescale Semiconductor Inc.

`0x4E` NVIDIA Corporation.

`0x50` Applied Micro Circuits Corporation.

`0x51` Qualcomm Inc.

`0x56` Marvell International Ltd.

`0x69` Intel Corporation.

`0xC0` Ampere Computing.

Arm can assign codes that are not published in this manual. All values not assigned by Arm are reserved and must not be used.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

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Variant, bits [23:20]

Variant number. Typically, this field is used to distinguish between different product variants, or major revisions of a product.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Architecture, bits [19:16]

Architecture version. Defined values are:

`0b0001` Armv4.

`0b0010` Armv4T.

`0b0011` Armv5 (obsolete).

`0b0100` Armv5T.

`0b0101` Armv5TE.

`0b0110` Armv5TEJ.

`0b0111` Armv6.

`0b1111` Architectural features are individually identified in the ID_* registers.

All other values are reserved.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

PartNum, bits [15:4]

Primary Part Number for the device.

On processors implemented by Arm, if the top four bits of the primary part number are `0x0` or `0x7`, the variant and architecture are encoded differently.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Revision, bits [3:0]

Revision number for the device.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing MIDR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, MIDR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
```


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```
    if EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.MIDR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() then
        X[t, 64] = VPIDR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = MIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = MIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = MIDR_EL1;
```


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D13.2.101 MPIDR_EL1, Multiprocessor Affinity Register

The MPIDR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

In a multiprocessor system, provides an additional PE identification mechanism for scheduling purposes.

Configurations

AArch64 System register MPIDR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register MPIDR[31:0].

In a uniprocessor system, Arm recommends that each Aff<n> field of this register returns a value of 0.

Attributes

MPIDR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

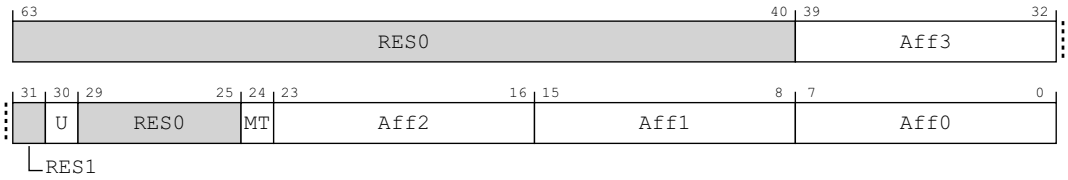

Bits [63:40]

Reserved, RES0.

Aff3, bits [39:32]

Affinity level 3. See the description of Aff0 for more information.

Aff3 is not supported in AArch32 state.

Bit [31]

Reserved, RES1.

U, bit [30]

Indicates a Uniprocessor system, as distinct from PE 0 in a multiprocessor system.

`0b0` Processor is part of a multiprocessor system.

`0b1` Processor is part of a uniprocessor system.

Bits [29:25]

Reserved, RES0.

MT, bit [24]

Indicates whether the lowest level of affinity consists of logical PEs that are implemented using a multithreading type approach. See the description of Aff0 for more information about affinity levels.

`0b0` Performance of PEs with different affinity level 0 values, and the same values for affinity level 1 and higher, is largely independent.

`0b1` Performance of PEs with different affinity level 0 values, and the same values for affinity level 1 and higher, is very interdependent.

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Aff2, bits [23:16]

Affinity level 2. See the description of Aff0 for more information.

Aff1, bits [15:8]

Affinity level 1. See the description of Aff0 for more information.

Aff0, bits [7:0]

Affinity level 0. This is the affinity level that is most significant for determining PE behavior. Higher affinity levels are increasingly less significant in determining PE behavior. The assigned value of the MPIDR.{Aff2, Aff1, Aff0} or MPIDR_EL1.{Aff3, Aff2, Aff1, Aff0} set of fields of each PE must be unique within the system as a whole.

Accessing MPIDR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, MPIDR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0000	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.MPIDR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() then
        X[t, 64] = VMPIDR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = MPIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = MPIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = MPIDR_EL1;
```


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D13.2.102 MVFR0_EL1, AArch32 Media and VFP Feature Register 0

The MVFR0_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Describes the features provided by the AArch32 Advanced SIMD and Floating-point implementation.

Must be interpreted with MVFR1_EL1 and MVFR2_EL1.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

AArch64 System register MVFR0_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register MVFR0[31:0].

In an implementation where at least one Exception level supports execution in AArch32 state, but there is no support for Advanced SIMD and floating-point operation, this register is RAZ.

Attributes

MVFR0_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

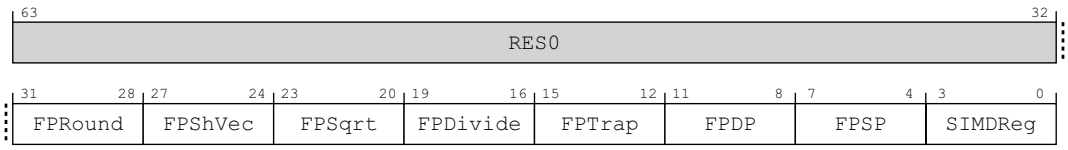

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

FPRound, bits [31:28]

Floating-Point Rounding modes. Indicates whether the floating-point implementation provides support for rounding modes. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not implemented, or only Round to Nearest mode supported, except that Round towards Zero mode is supported for VCVT instructions that always use that rounding mode regardless of the FPSCR setting.

`0b0001` All rounding modes supported.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

FPShVec, bits [27:24]

Short Vectors. Indicates whether the floating-point implementation provides support for the use of short vectors. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Short vectors not supported.

`0b0001` Short vector operation supported.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

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FPSqrt, bits [23:20]

Square Root. Indicates whether the floating-point implementation provides support for the ARMv6 VFP square root operations. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported in hardware.

`0b0001` Supported.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

The VSQRT.F32 instruction also requires the single-precision floating-point attribute, bits [7:4], and the VSQRT.F64 instruction also requires the double-precision floating-point attribute, bits [11:8].

FPDivide, bits [19:16]

Indicates whether the floating-point implementation provides support for VFP divide operations. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported in hardware.

`0b0001` Supported.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

The VDIV.F32 instruction also requires the single-precision floating-point attribute, bits [7:4], and the VDIV.F64 instruction also requires the double-precision floating-point attribute, bits [11:8].

FPTrap, bits [15:12]

Floating Point Exception Trapping. Indicates whether the floating-point implementation provides support for exception trapping. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Supported.

All other values are reserved.

A value of `0b0001` indicates that, when the corresponding trap is enabled, a floating-point exception generates an exception.

FPDP, bits [11:8]

Double Precision. Indicates whether the floating-point implementation provides support for double-precision operations. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported in hardware.

`0b0001` Supported, VFPv2.

`0b0010` Supported, VFPv3, VFPv4, or Armv8. VFPv3 and Armv8 add an instruction to load a double-precision floating-point constant, and conversions between double-precision and fixed-point values.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0010`.

A value of `0b0001` or `0b0010` indicates support for all VFP double-precision instructions in the supported version of VFP, except that, in addition to this field being nonzero:

- VSQRT.F64 is only available if the Square root field is `0b0001`.
- VDIV.F64 is only available if the Divide field is `0b0001`.
- Conversion between double-precision and single-precision is only available if the single-precision field is nonzero.

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FPSP, bits [7:4]

Single Precision. Indicates whether the floating-point implementation provides support for single-precision operations. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported in hardware.

`0b0001` Supported, VFPv2.

`0b0010` Supported, VFPv3 or VFPv4. VFPv3 adds an instruction to load a single-precision floating-point constant, and conversions between single-precision and fixed-point values.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0010`.

A value of `0b0001` or `0b0010` indicates support for all VFP single-precision instructions in the supported version of VFP, except that, in addition to this field being nonzero:

- VSQRT.F32 is only available if the Square root field is `0b0001`.
- VDIV.F32 is only available if the Divide field is `0b0001`.
- Conversion between double-precision and single-precision is only available if the double-precision field is nonzero.

SIMDReg, bits [3:0]

Advanced SIMD registers. Indicates whether the Advanced SIMD and floating-point implementation provides support for the Advanced SIMD and floating-point register bank. Defined values are:

`0b0000` The implementation has no Advanced SIMD and floating-point support.

`0b0001` The implementation includes floating-point support with 16 x 64-bit registers.

`0b0010` The implementation includes Advanced SIMD and floating-point support with 32 x 64-bit registers.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0010`.

Otherwise:

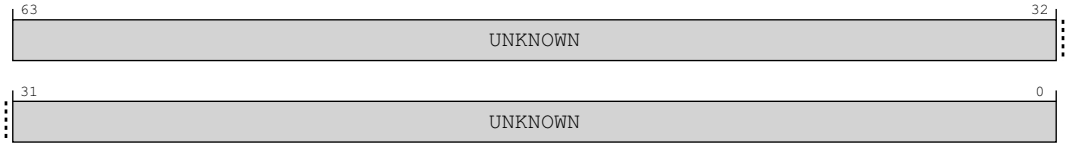

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing MVFR0_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, MVFR0_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = MVFR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = MVFR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = MVFR0_EL1;
```


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D13.2.103 MVFR1_EL1, AArch32 Media and VFP Feature Register 1

The MVFR1_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Describes the features provided by the AArch32 Advanced SIMD and Floating-point implementation.

Must be interpreted with MVFR0_EL1 and MVFR2_EL1.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

AArch64 System register MVFR1_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register MVFR1[31:0].

In an implementation where at least one Exception level supports execution in AArch32 state, but there is no support for Advanced SIMD and floating-point operation, this register is RAZ.

Attributes

MVFR1_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

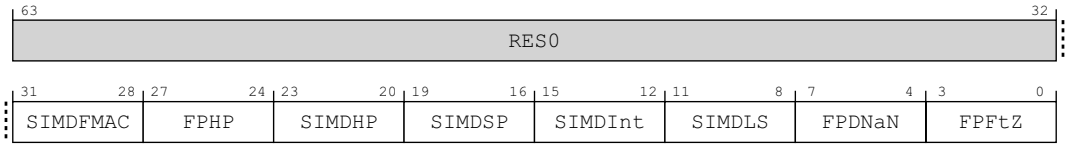

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

SIMDFMAC, bits [31:28]

Advanced SIMD Fused Multiply-Accumulate. Indicates whether the Advanced SIMD implementation provides fused multiply accumulate instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not implemented.

`0b0001` Implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

The Advanced SIMD and floating-point implementations must provide the same level of support for these instructions.

FPHP, bits [27:24]

Floating Point Half Precision. Indicates the level of half-precision floating-point support. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Floating-point half-precision conversion instructions are supported for conversion between single-precision and half-precision.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds instructions for conversion between double-precision and half-precision.

`0b0011` As for `0b0010`, and adds support for half-precision floating-point arithmetic.

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All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are:

- `0b0000` in an implementation without floating-point support.
- `0b0010` in an implementation with floating-point support that does not include the FEAT_FP16 extension.
- `0b0011` in an implementation with floating-point support that includes the FEAT_FP16 extension.

The level of support indicated by this field must be equivalent to the level of support indicated by the SIMDHP field, meaning the permitted values are:

Half Precision instructions supported	FPHP	SIMDHP
No support	`0b0000`	`0b0000`
Conversions only	`0b0010`	`0b0001`
Conversions and arithmetic	`0b0011`	`0b0010`

SIMDHP, bits [23:20]

Advanced SIMD Half Precision. Indicates the level of half-precision floating-point support. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` SIMD half-precision conversion instructions are supported for conversion between single-precision and half-precision.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds support for half-precision floating-point arithmetic.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are:

- `0b0000` in an implementation without SIMD floating-point support.
- `0b0001` in an implementation with SIMD floating-point support that does not include the FEAT_FP16 extension.
- `0b0010` in an implementation with SIMD floating-point support that includes the FEAT_FP16 extension.

The level of support indicated by this field must be equivalent to the level of support indicated by the FPHP field, meaning the permitted values are:

Half Precision instructions supported	FPHP	SIMDHP
No support	`0b0000`	`0b0000`
Conversions only	`0b0010`	`0b0001`
Conversions and arithmetic	`0b0011`	`0b0010`

SIMDSP, bits [19:16]

Advanced SIMD Single Precision. Indicates whether the Advanced SIMD and floating-point implementation provides single-precision floating-point instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not implemented.

`0b0001` Implemented. This value is permitted only if the SIMDInt field is `0b0001`.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

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SIMDInt, bits [15:12]

Advanced SIMD Integer. Indicates whether the Advanced SIMD and floating-point implementation provides integer instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not implemented.

`0b0001` Implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

SIMDLS, bits [11:8]

Advanced SIMD Load/Store. Indicates whether the Advanced SIMD and floating-point implementation provides load/store instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not implemented.

`0b0001` Implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

FPDNaN, bits [7:4]

Default NaN mode. Indicates whether the floating-point implementation provides support only for the Default NaN mode. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not implemented, or hardware supports only the Default NaN mode.

`0b0001` Hardware supports propagation of NaN values.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

FPFtZ, bits [3:0]

Flush to Zero mode. Indicates whether the floating-point implementation provides support only for the Flush-to-Zero mode of operation. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not implemented, or hardware supports only the Flush-to-Zero mode of operation.

`0b0001` Hardware supports full denormalized number arithmetic.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

Otherwise:

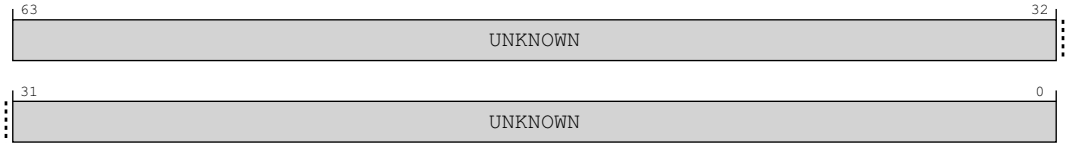

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing MVFR1_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, MVFR1_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = MVFR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = MVFR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = MVFR1_EL1;
```


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D13.2.104 MVFR2_EL1, AArch32 Media and VFP Feature Register 2

The MVFR2_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Describes the features provided by the AArch32 Advanced SIMD and Floating-point implementation.

Must be interpreted with MVFR0_EL1 and MVFR1_EL1.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

AArch64 System register MVFR2_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register MVFR2[31:0].

In an implementation where at least one Exception level supports execution in AArch32 state, but there is no support for Advanced SIMD and floating-point operation, this register is RAZ.

Attributes

MVFR2_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported:

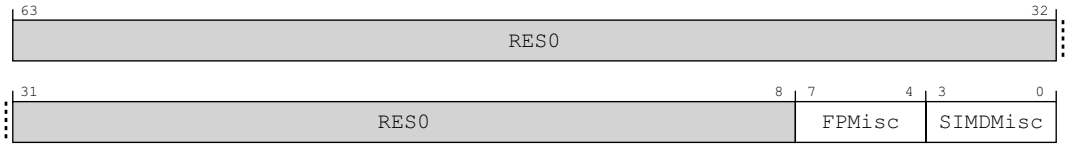

Bits [63:8]

Reserved, RES0.

FPMisc, bits [7:4]

Indicates whether the floating-point implementation provides support for miscellaneous VFP features.

`0b0000` Not implemented, or no support for miscellaneous features.

`0b0001` Support for Floating-point selection.

`0b0010` As `0b0001`, and Floating-point Conversion to Integer with Directed Rounding modes.

`0b0011` As `0b0010`, and Floating-point Round to Integer Floating-point.

`0b0100` As `0b0011`, and Floating-point MaxNum and MinNum.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0100`.

SIMDMisc, bits [3:0]

Indicates whether the Advanced SIMD implementation provides support for miscellaneous Advanced SIMD features.

`0b0000` Not implemented, or no support for miscellaneous features.

`0b0001` Floating-point Conversion to Integer with Directed Rounding modes.

`0b0010` As `0b0001`, and Floating-point Round to Integer Floating-point.

`0b0011` As `0b0010`, and Floating-point MaxNum and MinNum.

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All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0011`.

Otherwise:

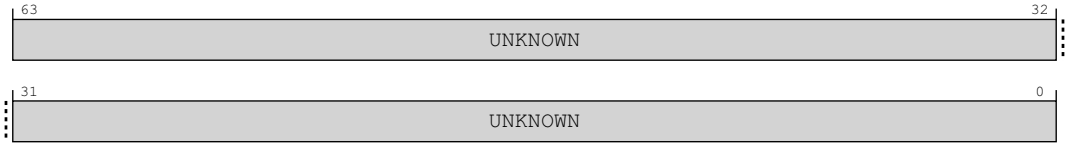

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing MVFR2_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, MVFR2_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = MVFR2_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = MVFR2_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = MVFR2_EL1;
```


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D13.2.105 PAR_EL1, Physical Address Register

The PAR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the output address (OA) from an Address translation instruction that executed successfully, or fault information if the instruction did not execute successfully.

Configurations

AArch64 System register PAR_EL1 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PAR[63:0].

Attributes

PAR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When PAR_EL1.F == 0:

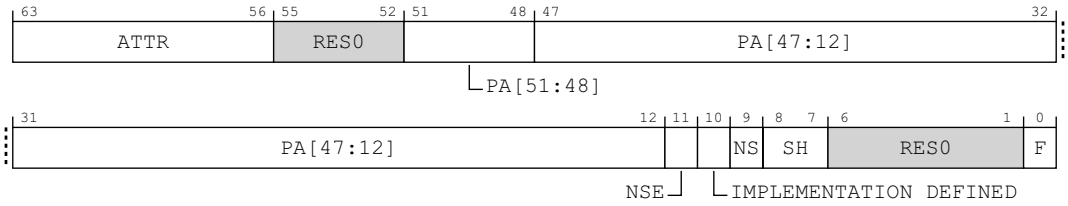

This section describes the register value returned by the successful execution of an Address translation instruction. Software might subsequently write a different value to the register, and that write does not affect the operation of the PE.

On a successful conversion, the PAR_EL1 can return a value that indicates the resulting attributes, rather than the values that appear in the Translation table descriptors. More precisely:

- The PAR_EL1.{ATTR, SH} fields are permitted to report the resulting attributes, as determined by any permitted implementation choices and any applicable configuration bits, instead of reporting the values that appear in the Translation table descriptors.
- See the PAR_EL1.NS bit description for constraints on the value it returns.

ATTR, bits [63:56]

Memory attributes for the returned output address. This field uses the same encoding as the Attr<n> fields in MAIR_EL1, MAIR_EL2, and MAIR_EL3.

The value returned in this field can be the resulting attribute that is actually implemented by the implementation, as determined by any permitted implementation choices and any applicable configuration bits, instead of the value that appears in the Translation table descriptor.

Note

The attributes presented are consistent with the stages of translation applied in the address translation instruction. If the instruction performed a stage 1 translation only, the attributes are from the stage 1 translation. If the instruction performed a stage 1 and stage 2 translation, the attributes are from the combined stage 1 and stage 2 translation.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Bits [55:52]

Reserved, RES0.

PA[51:48], bits [51:48]

When FEAT_LPA is implemented:

Extension to PA[47:12]. For more information, see PA[47:12].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PA[47:12], bits [47:12]

Output address. The output address (OA) corresponding to the supplied input address. This field returns address bits[47:12].

When FEAT_LPA is implemented and 52-bit addresses are in use, PA[51:48] forms the upper part of the address value. Otherwise, when 52-bit addresses are not in use, PA[51:48] is RES0.

For implementations with fewer than 48 physical address bits, the corresponding upper bits in this field are RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NSE, bit [11]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Reports the NSE attribute for a translation table entry from the EL3 translation regime.

For a description of the values derived by evaluating NS and NSE together, see PAR_EL1.NS.

For a result from a Secure, Non-secure, or Realm translation regime, this bit is UNKNOWN.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bit [10]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NS, bit [9]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Non-secure. The NS attribute for a translation table entry from a Secure translation regime, a Realm translation regime, and the EL3 translation regime.

For a result from an EL3 translation regime, NS and NSE are evaluated together to report the physical address space:

NSE	NS	Meaning
0b0	0b0	Secure.
0b0	0b1	Non-secure.
0b1	0b0	Root.
0b1	0b1	Realm.

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For a result from a Secure translation regime, when SCR_EL3.EEL2 is 1, this bit reflects the Security state of the intermediate physical address space of the translation for the instructions:

- In AArch64 state: AT S1E1R, AT S1E1W, AT S1E1RP, AT S1E1WP, AT S1E0R, and AT S1E0W.
- In AArch32 state: ATS1CPR, ATS1CPW, ATS1CPRP, ATS1CPWP, ATS1CUR, and ATS1CUW.

Otherwise, this bit reflects the Security state of the physical address space of the translation. This means it reflects the effect of the NSTable bits of earlier levels of the translation table walk if those NSTable bits have an effect on the translation.

For a result from a Non-secure translation regime, this bit is UNKNOWN.

For a result from an S1E1 or S1E0 operation on the Realm EL1&0 translation regime, this bit is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Non-secure. The NS attribute for a translation table entry from a Secure translation regime.

For a result from a Secure translation regime, when SCR_EL3.EEL2 is 1, this bit reflects the Security state of the intermediate physical address space of the translation for the instructions:

- In AArch64 state: AT S1E1R, AT S1E1W, AT S1E1RP, AT S1E1WP, AT S1E0R, and AT S1E0W.
- In AArch32 state: ATS1CPR, ATS1CPW, ATS1CPRP, ATS1CPWP, ATS1CUR, and ATS1CUW.

Otherwise, this bit reflects the Security state of the physical address space of the translation. This means it reflects the effect of the NSTable bits of earlier levels of the translation table walk if those NSTable bits have an effect on the translation.

For a result from a Non-secure translation regime, this bit is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SH, bits [8:7]

Shareability attribute, for the returned output address.

`0b00` Non-shareable.

`0b10` Outer Shareable.

`0b11` Inner Shareable.

The value `0b01` is reserved.

Note

This field returns the value `0b10` for:

- Any type of Device memory.
- Normal memory with both Inner Non-cacheable and Outer Non-cacheable attributes.

The value returned in this field can be the resulting attribute, as determined by any permitted implementation choices and any applicable configuration bits, instead of the value that appears in the Translation table descriptor.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [6:1]

Reserved, RES0.

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F, bit [0]

Indicates whether the instruction performed a successful address translation.

`0b0` Address translation completed successfully.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When PAR_EL1.F == 1:

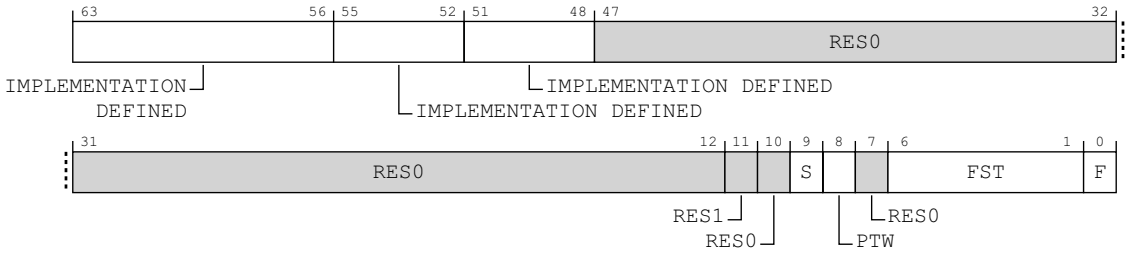

This section describes the register value returned by a fault on the execution of an Address translation instruction. Software might subsequently write a different value to the register, and that write does not affect the operation of the PE.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:56]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [55:52]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [51:48]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [47:12]

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [11]

Reserved, RES1.

Bit [10]

Reserved, RES0.

S, bit [9]

Indicates the translation stage at which the translation aborted:

`0b0` Translation aborted because of a fault in the stage 1 translation.

`0b1` Translation aborted because of a fault in the stage 2 translation.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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PTW, bit [8]

If this bit is set to 1, it indicates the translation aborted because of a stage 2 fault during a stage 1 translation table walk.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [7]

Reserved, RES0.

FST, bits [6:1]

Fault status code, as shown in the Data Abort ESR encoding.

`0b000000` Address size fault, level 0 of translation or translation table base register.

`0b000001` Address size fault, level 1.

`0b000010` Address size fault, level 2.

`0b000011` Address size fault, level 3.

`0b000100` Translation fault, level 0.

`0b000101` Translation fault, level 1.

`0b000110` Translation fault, level 2.

`0b000111` Translation fault, level 3.

`0b001001` Access flag fault, level 1.

`0b001010` Access flag fault, level 2.

`0b001011` Access flag fault, level 3.

`0b001000` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Access flag fault, level 0.

`0b001100` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Permission fault, level 0.

`0b001101` Permission fault, level 1.

`0b001110` Permission fault, level 2.

`0b001111` Permission fault, level 3.

`0b010011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b010100` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b010101` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b010110` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b010111` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b011011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b011100` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b011101` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*

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Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b011110` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*

Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b011111` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*

Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b100011` *When FEAT_RME is implemented and FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b100100` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b100101` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b100110` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b100111` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b101000` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*

Granule Protection Fault, not on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table.

`0b101001` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*

Address size fault, level -1.

`0b101011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*

Translation fault, level -1.

`0b110000` TLB conflict abort.

`0b110001` *When FEAT_HAFDBS is implemented:*

Unsupported atomic hardware update fault.

`0b111101` *When EL1 is capable of using AArch32:*

Section Domain fault, from an AArch32 stage 1 EL1&0 translation regime using Short-descriptor translation table format.

`0b111110` *When EL1 is capable of using AArch32:*

Page Domain fault, from an AArch32 stage 1 EL1&0 translation regime using Short-descriptor translation table format.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [0]

Indicates whether the instruction performed a successful address translation.

`0b1` Address translation aborted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing PAR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PAR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0111	0b0100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.PAR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PAR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = PAR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PAR_EL1;
```

MSR PAR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0111	0b0100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.PAR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        PAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    PAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.106 REVIDR_EL1, Revision ID Register

The REVIDR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides implementation-specific minor revision information.

Configurations

AArch64 System register REVIDR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register REVIDR[31:0].

If REVIDR_EL1 has the same value as MIDR_EL1, then its contents have no significance.

Attributes

REVIDR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

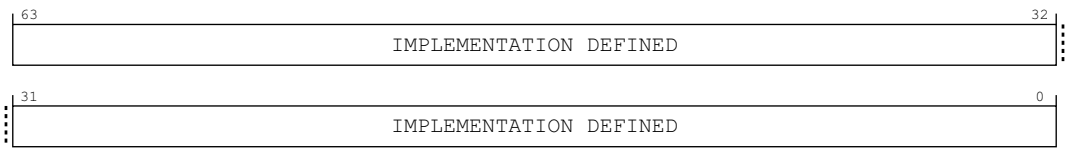

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Accessing REVIDR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, REVIDR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0000	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.REVIDR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = REVIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = REVIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = REVIDR_EL1;
```


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D13.2.107 RGSR_EL1, Random Allocation Tag Seed Register.

The RGSR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Random Allocation Tag Seed Register.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_MTE2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to RGSR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

When GCR_EL1.RRND==`0b1`, updates to RGSR_EL1 are implementation-specific.

Attributes

RGSR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

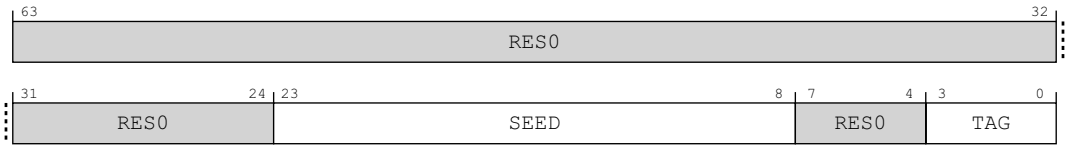

Bits [63:24]

Reserved, RES0.

SEED, bits [23:8]

Seed register used for generating values returned by RandomAllocationTag().

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [7:4]

Reserved, RES0.

TAG, bits [3:0]

Tag generated by the most recent IRG instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing RGSR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, RGSR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
```


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```
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.ATA == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = RGSR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = RGSR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = RGSR_EL1;
```

MSR RGSR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.ATA == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        RGSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        RGSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    RGSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.108 RMR_EL1, Reset Management Register (EL1)

The RMR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

When this register is implemented:

- A write to the register at EL1 can request a Warm reset.
- If EL1 can use all Execution states, this register specifies the Execution state that the PE boots into on a Warm reset.

Configurations

AArch64 System register RMR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register RMR[31:0] when the highest implemented Exception level is EL1.

This register is present only when the highest implemented Exception level is EL1. Otherwise, direct accesses to RMR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

When EL1 is the highest implemented Exception level:

- If EL1 can use all Execution states then this register must be implemented.
- If EL1 cannot use AArch32 then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the register is implemented.

Attributes

RMR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

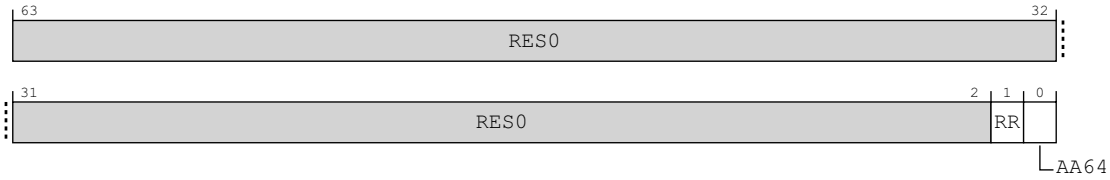

Bits [63:2]

Reserved, RES0.

RR, bit [1]

Reset Request. Setting this bit to 1 requests a Warm reset.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

AA64, bit [0]

When EL1 is capable of using AArch32:

When EL1 can use AArch32, determines which Execution state the PE boots into after a Warm reset:

`0b0` AArch32.

`0b1` AArch64.

On coming out of the Warm reset, execution starts at the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED reset vector address of the specified Execution state.

If EL1 can only use AArch64 state, this bit is RAO/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- When implemented as a RW field, this field resets to 1 on a Cold reset.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RAO/WI.

Accessing RMR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, RMR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1100	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL1 && IsHighestEL(EL1) then
    X[t, 64] = RMR_EL1;
else
    UNDEFINED;
```

MSR RMR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1100	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL1 && IsHighestEL(EL1) then
    RMR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.2.109 RMR_EL2, Reset Management Register (EL2)

The RMR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

When this register is implemented:

- A write to the register at EL2 can request a Warm reset.
- If EL2 can use all Execution states, this register specifies the Execution state that the PE boots into on a Warm reset.

Configurations

AArch64 System register RMR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HRMR[31:0] when the highest implemented Exception level is EL2.

This register is present only when the highest implemented Exception level is EL2. Otherwise, direct accesses to RMR_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

When EL2 is the highest implemented Exception level:

- If EL2 can use all Execution states then this register must be implemented.
- If EL2 cannot use AArch32 then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the register is implemented.

Attributes

RMR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

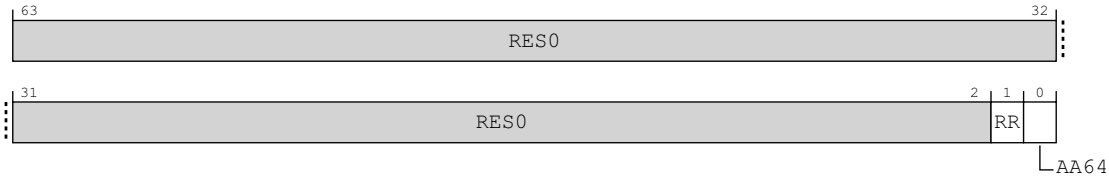

Bits [63:2]

Reserved, RES0.

RR, bit [1]

Reset Request. Setting this bit to 1 requests a Warm reset.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

AA64, bit [0]

When EL2 is capable of using AArch32:

When EL2 can use AArch32, determines which Execution state the PE boots into after a Warm reset:

`0b0` AArch32.

`0b1` AArch64.

On coming out of the Warm reset, execution starts at the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED reset vector address of the specified Execution state.

If EL2 can only use AArch64 state, this bit is RAO/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- When implemented as a RW field, this field resets to 1 on a Cold reset.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RAO/WI.

Accessing RMR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, RMR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1100	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && IsHighestEL(EL2) && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
    AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 && IsHighestEL(EL2) then
    X[t, 64] = RMR_EL2;
else
    UNDEFINED;
```

MSR RMR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1100	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && IsHighestEL(EL2) && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
    AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 && IsHighestEL(EL2) then
    RMR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.2.110 RMR_EL3, Reset Management Register (EL3)

The RMR_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL3 is the implemented and this register is implemented:

- A write to the register at EL3 can request a Warm reset.
- If EL3 can use all Execution states, this register specifies the Execution state that the PE boots into on a Warm reset.

Configurations

AArch64 System register RMR_EL3 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register RMR[31:0] when EL3 is implemented.

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to RMR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

When EL3 is implemented:

- If EL3 can use all Execution states then this register must be implemented.
- If EL3 cannot use AArch32, then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the register is implemented.

Otherwise, direct accesses to RMR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

RMR_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

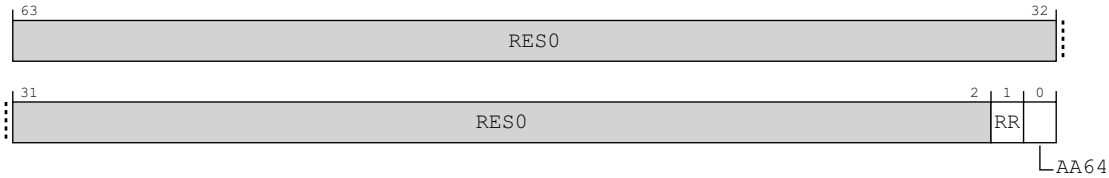

Bits [63:2]

Reserved, RES0.

RR, bit [1]

Reset Request. Setting this bit to 1 requests a Warm reset.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

AA64, bit [0]

When EL3 is capable of using AArch32:

When EL3 can use AArch32, determines which Execution state the PE boots into after a Warm reset:

`0b0` AArch32.

`0b1` AArch64.

On coming out of the Warm reset, execution starts at the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED reset vector address of the specified Execution state.

If EL3 can only use AArch64 state, this bit is RAO/WI.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- When implemented as a RW field, this field resets to 1 on a Cold reset.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAO/WI.

Accessing RMR_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, RMR_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b1100	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL3 && IsHighestEL(EL3) then
    X[t, 64] = RMR_EL3;
else
    UNDEFINED;
```

MSR RMR_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b1100	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL3 && IsHighestEL(EL3) then
    RMR_EL3 = X[t, 64];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.2.111 RNDR, Random Number

The RNDR characteristics are:

Purpose

Random Number. Returns a 64-bit random number which is reseeded from the True Random Number source at an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED rate.

If the hardware returns a genuine random number, PSTATE.NZCV is set to `0b0000`.

If the instruction cannot return a genuine random number in a reasonable period of time, PSTATE.NZCV is set to `0b0100` and the data value returned is 0.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_RNG is implemented or FEAT_RNG_TRAP is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to RNDR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

RNDR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

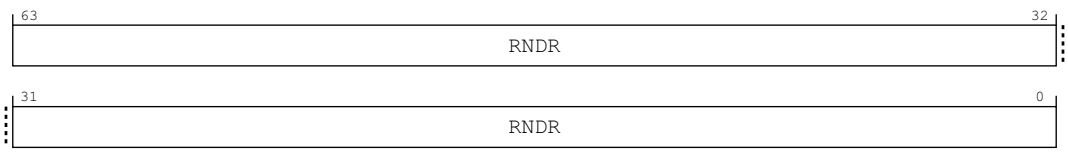

RNDR, bits [63:0]

Random Number. Returns a 64-bit Random Number which is reseeded from the True Random Number source at an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED rate.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing RNDR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, RNDR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0010	0b0100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RNG_TRAP) && SCR_EL3.TRNDR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RNG) then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = RNDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RNG_TRAP) && SCR_EL3.TRNDR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RNG) then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
```


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```
        X[t, 64] = RNDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RNG_TRAP) && SCR_EL3.TRNDR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RNG) then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = RNDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RNG_TRAP) && SCR_EL3.TRNDR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RNG) then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = RNDR;
```


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D13.2.112 RNDRRS, Reseeded Random Number

The RNDRRS characteristics are:

Purpose

Reseeded Random Number. Returns a 64-bit random number which is reseeded from the True Random Number source immediately before the read of the random number.

If the hardware returns a genuine random number, PSTATE.NZCV is set to `0b0000`.

If the instruction cannot return a genuine random number in a reasonable period of time, PSTATE.NZCV is set to `0b0100` and the data value returned is 0.

When FEAT_RNG_TRAP is implemented and SCR_EL3.TRNDR is 1, reads of this register are trapped to EL3.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_RNG is implemented or FEAT_RNG_TRAP is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to RNDRRS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

RNDRRS is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

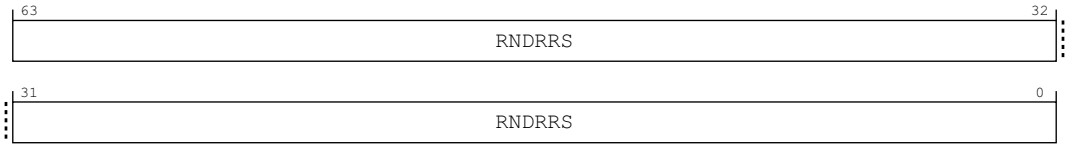

RNDRRS, bits [63:0]

Reseeded Random Number. Returns a 64-bit Random Number which is reseeded from the True Random Number source immediately before this read.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing RNDRRS

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, RNDRRS

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0010	0b0100	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RNG_TRAP) && SCR_EL3.TRNDR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RNG) then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = RNDRRS;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RNG_TRAP) && SCR_EL3.TRNDR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RNG) then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = RNDRRS;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RNG_TRAP) && SCR_EL3.TRNDR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RNG) then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = RNDRRS;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RNG_TRAP) && SCR_EL3.TRNDR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif !IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RNG) then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = RNDRRS;
```


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D13.2.113 RVBAR_EL1, Reset Vector Base Address Register (if EL2 and EL3 not implemented)

The RVBAR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL1 is the highest Exception level implemented, contains the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED address that execution starts from after reset when executing in AArch64 state.

Configurations

This register is present only when the highest implemented Exception level is EL1. Otherwise, direct accesses to RVBAR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

RVBAR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

ResetAddress, bits [63:0]

The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED address that execution starts from after reset when executing in 64-bit state. Bits[1:0] of this register are 00, as this address must be aligned, and the address must be within the physical address size supported by the PE.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing RVBAR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, RVBAR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1100	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL1 && IsHighestEL(EL1) then
    X[t, 64] = RVBAR_EL1;
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.2.114 RVBAR_EL2, Reset Vector Base Address Register (if EL3 not implemented)

The RVBAR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is the highest Exception level implemented, contains the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED address that execution starts from after reset when executing in AArch64 state.

Configurations

This register is present only when the highest implemented Exception level is EL2. Otherwise, direct accesses to RVBAR_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

RVBAR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

ResetAddress, bits [63:0]

The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED address that execution starts from after reset when executing in 64-bit state. Bits[1:0] of this register are 00, as this address must be aligned, and the address must be within the physical address size supported by the PE.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing RVBAR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, RVBAR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1100	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && IsHighestEL(EL2) && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
    AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 && IsHighestEL(EL2) then
    X[t, 64] = RVBAR_EL2;
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.2.115 RVBAR_EL3, Reset Vector Base Address Register (if EL3 implemented)

The RVBAR_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL3 is the highest Exception level implemented, contains the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED address that execution starts from after reset when executing in AArch64 state.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to RVBAR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Only implemented if the highest Exception level implemented is EL3.

Attributes

RVBAR_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

ResetAddress, bits [63:0]

The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED address that execution starts from after reset when executing in 64-bit state. Bits[1:0] of this register are 00, as this address must be aligned, and the address must be within the physical address size supported by the PE.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing RVBAR_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, RVBAR_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b1100	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL3 && IsHighestEL(EL3) then
    X[t, 64] = RVBAR_EL3;
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.2.116 S3_<op1>_<Cn>_<Cm>_<op2>, IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers

The S3_<op1>_<Cn>_<Cm>_<op2> characteristics are:

Purpose

This area of the instruction set space is reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

S3_<op1>_<Cn>_<Cm>_<op2> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

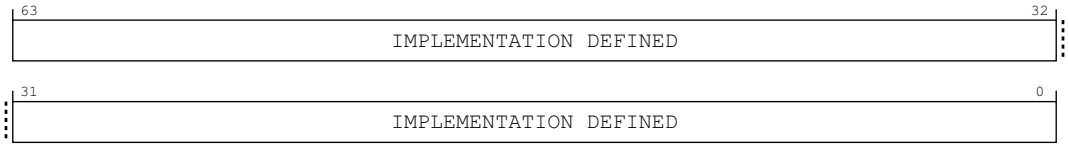

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Accessing S3_<op1>_<Cn>_<Cm>_<op2>

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, S3_<op1>_C<Cn>_C<Cm>_<op2>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	op1[2:0]	0b1x11	Cm[3:0]	op2[2:0]

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP == '1' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.ImpDefSysRegRead(op0, op1, CRn, CRm, op2, t);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TIDCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.ImpDefSysRegRead(op0, op1, CRn, CRm, op2, t);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.ImpDefSysRegRead(op0, op1, CRn, CRm, op2, t);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.ImpDefSysRegRead(op0, op1, CRn, CRm, op2, t);
```


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MSR S3_<op1>_C<Cn>_C<Cm>_<op2>, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	op1[2:0]	0b1x11	Cm[3:0]	op2[2:0]

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP == '1' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.ImpDefSysRegWrite(op0, op1, CRn, CRm, op2, t);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TIDCP == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        AArch64.ImpDefSysRegWrite(op0, op1, CRn, CRm, op2, t);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch64.ImpDefSysRegWrite(op0, op1, CRn, CRm, op2, t);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch64.ImpDefSysRegWrite(op0, op1, CRn, CRm, op2, t);
```


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D13.2.117 SCR_EL3, Secure Configuration Register

The SCR_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines the configuration of the current Security state. It specifies:

- The Security state of EL0, EL1, and EL2. The Security state is Secure, Non-secure, or Realm.
- The Execution state at lower Exception levels.
- Whether IRQ, FIQ, SError interrupts, and External abort exceptions are taken to EL3.
- Whether various operations are trapped to EL3.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to SCR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

SCR_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

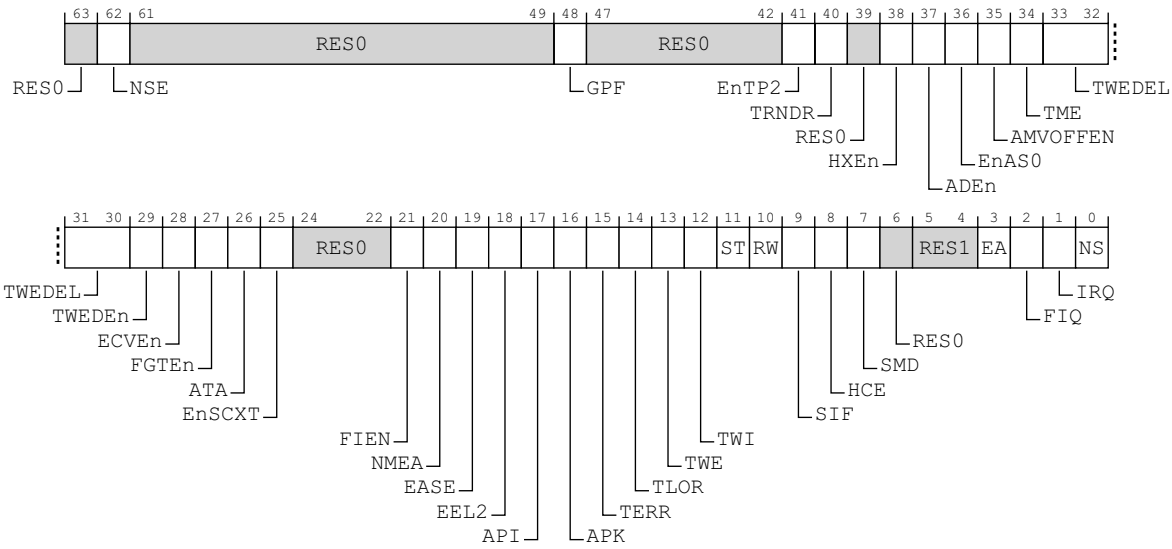

Bit [63]

Reserved, RES0.

NSE, bit [62]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

This field, evaluated with SCR_EL3.NS, selects the Security state of EL2 and lower Exception levels.

For a description of the values derived by evaluating NS and NSE together, see SCR_EL3.NS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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Bits [61:49]

Reserved, RES0.

GPF, bit [48]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Controls the reporting of Granule protection faults at EL0, EL1 and EL2.

`0b0` This control does not cause exceptions to be routed from EL0, EL1 or EL2 to EL3.

`0b1` GPFs at EL0, EL1 and EL2 are routed to EL3 and reported as Granule Protection Check exceptions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [47:42]

Reserved, RES0.

EnTP2, bit [41]

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

Traps instructions executed at EL2, EL1, and EL0 that access TPIDR2_EL0 to EL3. The exception is reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x18`.

`0b0` This control causes execution of these instructions at EL2, EL1, and EL0 to be trapped.

`0b1` This control does not cause execution of any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRNDR, bit [40]

When FEAT_RNG_TRAP is implemented:

Controls trapping of reads of RNDR and RNDRRS. The exception is reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x18`.

`0b0` This control does not cause RNDR and RNDRRS to be trapped.

When FEAT_RNG is implemented:

- ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.RNDR returns the value `0b0001`.

When FEAT_RNG is not implemented:

- ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.RNDR returns the value `0b0000`.
- MRS reads of RNDR and RNDRRS are UNDEFINED.

`0b1` ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1.RNDR returns the value `0b0001`.

Any attempt to read RNDR or RNDRRS is trapped to EL3.

When FEAT_RNG is not implemented, Arm recommends that SCR_EL3.TRNDR is initialized before entering Exception levels below EL3 and not subsequently changed.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [39]

Reserved, RES0.

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HXEn, bit [38]

When FEAT_HCX is implemented:

Enables access to the HCRX_EL2 register at EL2 from EL3.

`0b0` Accesses at EL2 to HCRX_EL2 are trapped to EL3. Indirect reads of HCRX_EL2 return 0.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ADEn, bit [37]

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented:

Enables access to the ACCDATA_EL1 register at EL1 and EL2.

`0b0` Accesses to ACCDATA_EL1 at EL1 and EL2 are trapped to EL3, unless the accesses are trapped to EL2 by the EL2 fine-grained trap.

`0b1` This control does not cause accesses to ACCDATA_EL1 to be trapped.

If the HFGWTR_EL2.nACCDATA_EL1 or HFGRTR_EL2.nACCDATA_EL1 traps are enabled, they take priority over this trap.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EnAS0, bit [36]

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented:

Traps execution of an ST64BV0 instruction at EL0, EL1, or EL2 to EL3.

`0b0` EL0 execution of an ST64BV0 instruction is trapped to EL3, unless it is trapped to EL1 by SCTLR_EL1.EnAS0, or to EL2 by either HCRX_EL2.EnAS0 or SCTLR_EL2.EnAS0.

EL1 execution of an ST64BV0 instruction is trapped to EL3, unless it is trapped to EL2 by HCRX_EL2.EnAS0.

EL2 execution of an ST64BV0 instruction is trapped to EL3.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

A trap of an ST64BV0 instruction is reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x0A`, with an ISS code of `0x0000001`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

AMVOFFEN, bit [35]

When FEAT_AMUv1p1 is implemented:

Activity Monitors Virtual Offsets Enable.

`0b0` Accesses to AMEVCNTVOFF0<n>_EL2 and AMEVCNTVOFF1<n>_EL2 at EL2 are trapped to EL3. Indirect reads of the virtual offset registers are zero.

`0b1` Accesses to AMEVCNTVOFF0<n>_EL2 and AMEVCNTVOFF1<n>_EL2 are not affected by this field.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TME, bit [34]

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Enables access to the TSTART, TCOMMIT, TTEST and TCANCEL instructions at EL0, EL1 and EL2.

`0b0` EL0, EL1 and EL2 accesses to TSTART, TCOMMIT, TTEST and TCANCEL instructions are UNDEFINED.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instruction to be UNDEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TWEDEL, bits [33:30]

When FEAT_TWED is implemented:

TWE Delay. A 4-bit unsigned number that, when SCR_EL3.TWEDEn is 1, encodes the minimum delay in taking a trap of WFE* caused by SCR_EL3.TWE as $2^{(TWEDEL + 8)}$ cycles.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TWEDEn, bit [29]

When FEAT_TWED is implemented:

TWE Delay Enable. Enables a configurable delayed trap of the WFE* instruction caused by SCR_EL3.TWE.

Traps are reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x01`.

`0b0` The delay for taking the trap is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b1` The delay for taking the trap is at least the number of cycles defined in SCR_EL3.TWEDEL.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ECVEn, bit [28]

When FEAT_ECV is implemented:

ECV Enable. Enables access to the CNTPOFF_EL2 register.

`0b0` EL2 accesses to CNTPOFF_EL2 are trapped to EL3, and the value of CNTPOFF_EL2 is treated as 0 for all purposes other than direct reads or writes to the register from EL3.

`0b1` EL2 accesses to CNTPOFF_EL2 are not trapped to EL3 by this mechanism.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

FGTEn, bit [27]

When FEAT_FGT is implemented:

Fine-Grained Traps Enable. When EL2 is implemented, enables the traps to EL2 controlled by HAFGRTR_EL2, HDFGRTR_EL2, HDFGWTR_EL2, HFGRTR_EL2, HFGITR_EL2, and HFGWTR_EL2, and controls access to those registers.

Note

If EL2 is not implemented but EL3 is implemented, FEAT_FGT implements the MDCR_EL3.TDCC traps.

`0b0` EL2 accesses to HAFGRTR_EL2, HDFGRTR_EL2, HDFGWTR_EL2, HFGRTR_EL2, HFGITR_EL2 and HFGWTR_EL2 registers are trapped to EL3, and the traps to EL2 controlled by those registers are disabled.

`0b1` EL2 accesses to HAFGRTR_EL2, HDFGRTR_EL2, HDFGWTR_EL2, HFGRTR_EL2, HFGITR_EL2 and HFGWTR_EL2 registers are not trapped to EL3 by this mechanism.

Traps caused by accesses to the fine-grained trap registers are reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x18` and its associated ISS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ATA, bit [26]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

Allocation Tag Access. Controls access at EL2, EL1 and EL0 to Allocation Tags.

`0b0` Access to Allocation Tags is prevented. Accesses at EL1 and EL2 to GCR_EL1, RGSR_EL1, TFSR_EL1, TFSR_EL2 or TFSRE0_EL1 that are not UNDEFINED or trapped to a lower Exception level are trapped to EL3. Accesses at EL2 to TFSR_EL1 that are not UNDEFINED are trapped to EL3.

`0b1` This control does not prevent access to Allocation Tags.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EnSCXT, bit [25]

When FEAT_CSV2_2 is implemented or FEAT_CSV2_1p2 is implemented:

Enable access to the SCXTNUM_EL2, SCXTNUM_EL1, and SCXTNUM_EL0 registers.

`0b0` Accesses at EL0, EL1 and EL2 to SCXTNUM_EL0, SCXTNUM_EL1, or SCXTNUM_EL2 registers are trapped to EL3 if they are not trapped by a higher priority exception, and the values of these registers are treated as 0.

`0b1` This control does not cause any accesses to be trapped, or register values to be treated as 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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Bits [24:22]

Reserved, RES0.

FIEN, bit [21]

When FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented:

Fault Injection enable. Trap accesses to the registers ERXPFGCDN_EL1, ERXPFGCTL_EL1, and ERXPFGF_EL1 from EL1 and EL2 to EL3, reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x18`.

`0b0` Accesses to the specified registers from EL1 and EL2 generate a Trap exception to EL3.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

If EL3 is not implemented, the Effective value of SCR_EL3.FIEN is `0b1`.

If ERRIDR_EL1.NUM is zero, meaning no error records are implemented, or no error record accessible using System registers is owned by a node that implements the RAS Common Fault Injection Model Extension, then this bit might be RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NMEA, bit [20]

When FEAT_DoubleFault is implemented:

Non-maskable External Aborts. When SCR_EL3.EA == 1, controls whether PSTATE.A masks SError interrupts at EL3.

`0b0` If SCR_EL3.EA == 1, asserted SError interrupts are not taken at EL3 if PSTATE.A == 1.

`0b1` If SCR_EL3.EA == 1, asserted SError interrupts are taken at EL3 regardless of the value of PSTATE.A.

When SCR_EL3.EA == 0:

- Asserted SError interrupts are not taken at EL3 regardless of the value of PSTATE.A and this field.
- This field is ignored and its Effective value is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EASE, bit [19]

When FEAT_DoubleFault is implemented:

External aborts to SError interrupt vector.

`0b0` Synchronous External abort exceptions taken to EL3 are taken to the appropriate synchronous exception vector offset from VBAR_EL3.

`0b1` Synchronous External abort exceptions taken to EL3 are taken to the appropriate SError interrupt vector offset from VBAR_EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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EEL2, bit [18]

When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented:

Secure EL2 Enable.

`0b0` All behaviors associated with Secure EL2 are disabled. All registers, including timer registers, defined by FEAT_SEL2 are UNDEFINED, and those timers are disabled.

`0b1` All behaviors associated with Secure EL2 are enabled.

When the value of this bit is 1, then:

- When SCR_EL3.NS == 0, the SCR_EL3.RW bit is treated as 1 for all purposes other than reading or writing the register.
- If Secure EL1 is using AArch32, then any of the following operations, executed in Secure EL1, is trapped to Secure EL2, using the EC value of ESR_EL2.EC== `0x3` :
  - A read or write of the SCR.
  - A read or write of the NSACR.
  - A read or write of the MVBAR.
  - A read or write of the SDCR.
  - Execution of an ATS12NSO** instruction.
- If Secure EL1 is using AArch32, then any of the following operations, executed in Secure EL1, is trapped to Secure EL2 using the EC value of ESR_EL2.EC== `0x0` :
  - Execution of an SRS instruction that uses R13_mon.
  - Execution of an MRS (Banked register) or MSR (Banked register) instruction that would access SPSR_mon, R13_mon, or R14_mon.

Note

If the Effective value of SCR_EL3.EEL2 is 0, then these operations executed in Secure EL1 using AArch32 are trapped to EL3.

A Secure only implementation that does not implement EL3 but implements EL2, behaves as if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == 1.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

API, bit [17]

When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Controls the use of the following instructions related to Pointer Authentication. Traps are reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x09`:

- PACGA, which is always enabled.
- AUTDA, AUTDB, AUTDZA, AUTDZB, AUTIA, AUTIA1716, AUTIASP, AUTIAZ, AUTIB, AUTIB1716, AUTIBSP, AUTIBZ, AUTIZA, AUTIZB, PACDA, PACDB, PACDZA, PACDZB, PACIA, PACIA1716, PACIASP, PACIAZ, PACIB, PACIB1716, PACIBSP, PACIBZ, PACIZA, PACIZB, RETAA, RETAB, BRAA, BRAB, BLRAA, BLRAB, BRAAZ, BRABZ, BLRAAZ, BLRABZ, ERETAA, ERETAB, LDRAA and LDRAB when:
  - In EL0, when HCR_EL2.TGE == 0 or HCR_EL2.E2H == 0, and the associated SCTLR_EL1.En<N><M> == 1.
  - In EL0, when HCR_EL2.TGE == 1 and HCR_EL2.E2H == 1, and the associated SCTLR_EL2.En<N><M> == 1.
  - In EL1, when the associated SCTLR_EL1.En<N><M> == 1.

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— In EL2, when the associated SCTLR_EL2.En<N><M> == 1.

`0b0` The use of any instruction related to pointer authentication in any Exception level except EL3 when the instructions are enabled are trapped to EL3 unless they are trapped to EL2 as a result of the HCR_EL2.API bit.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

An instruction is trapped only if Pointer Authentication is enabled for that instruction, for more information, see *System register control of pointer authentication* on page D5-4775.

Note

If FEAT_PAuth is implemented but EL3 is not implemented, the system behaves as if this bit is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented and FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Controls the use of instructions related to Pointer Authentication:

- PACGA.
- AUTDA, AUTDB, AUTDZA, AUTDZB, AUTIA, AUTIA1716, AUTIASP, AUTIAZ, AUTIB, AUTIB1716, AUTIBSP, AUTIBZ, AUTIZA, AUTIZB, PACDA, PACDB, PACDZA, PACDZB, PACIA, PACIA1716, PACIASP, PACIAZ, PACIB, PACIB1716, PACIBSP, PACIBZ, PACIZA, PACIZ, RETAA, RETAB, BRAA, BRAB, BLRAA, BLRAB, BRAAZ, BRABZ, BLRAAZ, BLRABZ, ERETAA, ERETAB, LDRAA and LDRAB when:
  - In Non-secure EL0, when HCR_EL2.TGE == 0 or HCR_EL2.E2H == 0, and the associated SCTLR_EL1.En<N><M>== 1.
  - In Non-secure EL0, when HCR_EL2.TGE == 1 and HCR_EL2.E2H == 1, and the associated SCTLR_EL2.En<N><M> == 1.
  - In Secure EL0, when the associated SCTLR_EL1.En<N><M> == 1.
  - In Secure or Non-secure EL1, when the associated SCTLR_EL1.En<N><M> == 1.
  - In EL2, when the associated SCTLR_EL2.En<N><M> == 1.

`0b0` The use of any instruction related to pointer authentication in any Exception level except EL3 when the instructions are enabled are trapped to EL3 unless they are trapped to EL2 as a result of the HCR_EL2.API bit.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

Note

If FEAT_PAuth is implemented but EL3 is not implemented, the system behaves as if this bit is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

APK, bit [16]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Trap registers holding "key" values for Pointer Authentication. Traps accesses to the following registers, using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x18`, from EL1 or EL2 to EL3 unless they are trapped to EL2 as a result of the HCR_EL2.APK bit or other traps:

- APIAKeyLo_EL1, APIAKeyHi_EL1, APIBKeyLo_EL1, APIBKeyHi_EL1.
- APDAKeyLo_EL1, APDAKeyHi_EL1, APDBKeyLo_EL1, APDBKeyHi_EL1.

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- APGAKeyLo_EL1, and APGAKeyHi_EL1.

`0b0` Access to the registers holding "key" values for pointer authentication from EL1 or EL2 are trapped to EL3 unless they are trapped to EL2 as a result of the HCR_EL2.APK bit or other traps.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

For more information, see *System register control of pointer authentication* on page D5-4775.

Note

If FEAT_PAuth is implemented but EL3 is not implemented, the system behaves as if this bit is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TERR, bit [15]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Trap Error record accesses. Accesses to the RAS ERR* and RAS ERX* registers from EL1 and EL2 to EL3 are trapped as follows:

- Accesses from EL1 and EL2 using AArch64 to the following registers are trapped and reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x18`:
  - ERRIDR_EL1, ERRSELR_EL1, ERXADDR_EL1, ERXCTLR_EL1, ERXFR_EL1, ERXMISC0_EL1, ERXMISC1_EL1, and ERXSTATUS_EL1.
- If FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented, accesses from EL1 and EL2 using AArch64 to ERXMISC2_EL1, and ERXMISC3_EL1, are trapped and reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x18`.
- Accesses from EL1 and EL2 using AArch32, to the following registers are trapped and reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x03`:
  - ERRIDR, ERRSELR, ERXADDR, ERXADDR2, ERXCTLR, ERXCTLR2, ERXFR, ERXFR2, ERXMISC0, ERXMISC1, ERXMISC2, ERXMISC3, and ERXSTATUS.
- If FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented, accesses from EL1 and EL2 using AArch32 to the following registers are trapped and reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x03`:
  - ERXMISC4, ERXMISC5, ERXMISC6, and ERXMISC7.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Accesses to the specified registers from EL1 and EL2 generate a Trap exception to EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TLOR, bit [14]

When FEAT_LOR is implemented:

Trap LOR registers. Traps accesses to the LORSA_EL1, LOREA_EL1, LORN_EL1, LORC_EL1, and LORID_EL1 registers from EL1 and EL2 to EL3, unless the access has been trapped to EL2.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL1 and EL2 accesses to the LOR registers that are not UNDEFINED are trapped to EL3, unless it is trapped HCR_EL2.TLOR.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TWE, bit [13]

Traps EL2, EL1, and EL0 execution of WFE instructions to EL3, from any Security state and both Execution states, reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x01`.

When FEAT_WFxT is implemented, this trap also applies to the WFET instruction.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Any attempt to execute a WFE instruction at any Exception level lower than EL3 is trapped to EL3, if the instruction would otherwise have caused the PE to enter a low-power state and it is not trapped by SCTLR.nTWE, HCR.TWE, SCTLR_EL1.nTWE, SCTLR_EL2.nTWE, or HCR_EL2.TWE.

In AArch32 state, the attempted execution of a conditional WFE instruction is only trapped if the instruction passes its condition code check.

Note

Since a WFE or WFI can complete at any time, even without a Wakeup event, the traps on WFE of WFI are not guaranteed to be taken, even if the WFE or WFI is executed when there is no Wakeup event. The only guarantee is that if the instruction does not complete in finite time in the absence of a Wakeup event, the trap will be taken.

For more information about when WFE instructions can cause the PE to enter a low-power state, see *Wait for Event* on page D1-4639.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TWI, bit [12]

Traps EL2, EL1, and EL0 execution of WFI instructions to EL3, from any Security state and both Execution states, reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x01`.

When FEAT_WFxT is implemented, this trap also applies to the WFIT instruction.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Any attempt to execute a WFI instruction at any Exception level lower than EL3 is trapped to EL3, if the instruction would otherwise have caused the PE to enter a low-power state and it is not trapped by SCTLR.nTWI, HCR.TWI, SCTLR_EL1.nTWI, SCTLR_EL2.nTWI, or HCR_EL2.TWI.

In AArch32 state, the attempted execution of a conditional WFI instruction is only trapped if the instruction passes its condition code check.

Note

Since a WFE or WFI can complete at any time, even without a Wakeup event, the traps on WFE of WFI are not guaranteed to be taken, even if the WFE or WFI is executed when there is no Wakeup event. The only guarantee is that if the instruction does not complete in finite time in the absence of a Wakeup event, the trap will be taken.

For more information about when WFI instructions can cause the PE to enter a low-power state, see *Wait for Interrupt mechanism* on page D1-4641.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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ST, bit [11]

Traps Secure EL1 accesses to the Counter-timer Physical Secure timer registers to EL3, from AArch64 state only, reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x18`.

`0b0` Secure EL1 using AArch64 accesses to the CNTPS_TVAL_EL1, CNTPS_CTL_EL1, and CNTPS_CVAL_EL1 are trapped to EL3 when Secure EL2 is disabled. If Secure EL2 is enabled, the behavior is as if the value of this field was `0b1`.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

Note

Accesses to the Counter-timer Physical Secure timer registers are always enabled at EL3. These registers are not accessible at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

RW, bit [10]

When EL1 is capable of using AArch32 or EL2 is capable of using AArch32:

Execution state control for lower Exception levels.

`0b0` Lower levels are all AArch32.

`0b1` The next lower level is AArch64.

If EL2 is present:

- EL2 is AArch64.
- EL2 controls EL1 and EL0 behaviors.

If EL2 is not present:

- EL1 is AArch64.
- EL0 is determined by the Execution state described in the current process state when executing at EL0.

If AArch32 state is supported by the implementation at EL1, SCR_EL3.NS == 1 and AArch32 state is not supported by the implementation at EL2, the Effective value of this bit is 1.

If AArch32 state is supported by the implementation at EL1, FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and SCR_EL3.{EEL2, NS} == {1, 0}, the Effective value of this bit is 1.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAO/WI.

SIF, bit [9]

Secure instruction fetch. When the PE is in Secure state, this bit disables instruction fetch from Non-secure memory.

`0b0` Secure state instruction fetches from Non-secure memory are permitted.

`0b1` Secure state instruction fetches from Non-secure memory are not permitted.

When FEAT_PAN3 is implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether SCR_EL3.SIF is also used to determine instruction access permission for the purpose of PAN.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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HCE, bit [8]

Hypervisor Call instruction enable. Enables HVC instructions at EL3 and, if EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, at EL2 and EL1, in both Execution states, reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x00`.

`0b0` HVC instructions are UNDEFINED.

`0b1` HVC instructions are enabled at EL3, EL2, and EL1.

Note

HVC instructions are always UNDEFINED at EL0 and, if Secure EL2 is disabled, at Secure EL1. Any resulting exception is taken from the current Exception level to the current Exception level.

If EL2 is not implemented, this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SMD, bit [7]

Secure Monitor Call disable. Disables `SMC` instructions at EL1 and above, from any Security state and both Execution states, reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x00`.

`0b0` `SMC` instructions are enabled at EL3, EL2 and EL1.

`0b1` `SMC` instructions are UNDEFINED.

Note

`SMC` instructions are always UNDEFINED at EL0. Any resulting exception is taken from the current Exception level to the current Exception level.

If HCR_EL2.TSC or HCR.TSC traps attempted EL1 execution of `SMC` instructions to EL2, that trap has priority over this disable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [6]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [5:4]

Reserved, RES1.

EA, bit [3]

External Abort and SError interrupt routing.

`0b0` When executing at Exception levels below EL3, External aborts and SError interrupts are not taken to EL3.

In addition, when executing at EL3:

- SError interrupts are not taken.
- External aborts are taken to EL3.

`0b1` When executing at any Exception level, External aborts and SError interrupts are taken to EL3.

For more information, see *Establishing the target Exception level of an asynchronous exception* on page D1-4620.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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FIQ, bit [2]

Physical FIQ Routing.

`0b0` When executing at Exception levels below EL3, physical FIQ interrupts are not taken to EL3.

When executing at EL3, physical FIQ interrupts are not taken.

`0b1` When executing at any Exception level, physical FIQ interrupts are taken to EL3.

For more information, see *Establishing the target Exception level of an asynchronous exception* on page D1-4620.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IRQ, bit [1]

Physical IRQ Routing.

`0b0` When executing at Exception levels below EL3, physical IRQ interrupts are not taken to EL3.

When executing at EL3, physical IRQ interrupts are not taken.

`0b1` When executing at any Exception level, physical IRQ interrupts are taken to EL3.

For more information, see *Establishing the target Exception level of an asynchronous exception* on page D1-4620.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NS, bit [0]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Non-secure bit. This field is used in combination with SCR_EL3.NSE to select the Security state of EL2 and lower Exception levels.

NSE	NS	Meaning
`0b0`	`0b0`	Secure.
`0b0`	`0b1`	Non-secure.
`0b1`	`0b0`	Reserved.
`0b1`	`0b1`	Realm.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Non-secure bit.

`0b0` Indicates that EL0 and EL1 are in Secure state.

`0b1` Indicates that Exception levels lower than EL3 are in Non-secure state, so memory accesses from those Exception levels cannot access Secure memory.

When SCR_EL3.{EEL2, NS} == {1, 0}, then EL2 is using AArch64 and in Secure state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SCR_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, SCR_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0001	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SCR_EL3;
```

MSR SCR_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0001	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SCR_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.118 SCTLR_EL1, System Control Register (EL1)

The SCTLR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides top level control of the system, including its memory system, at EL1 and EL0.

Configurations

AArch64 System register SCTLR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register SCTLR[31:0].

Attributes

SCTLR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

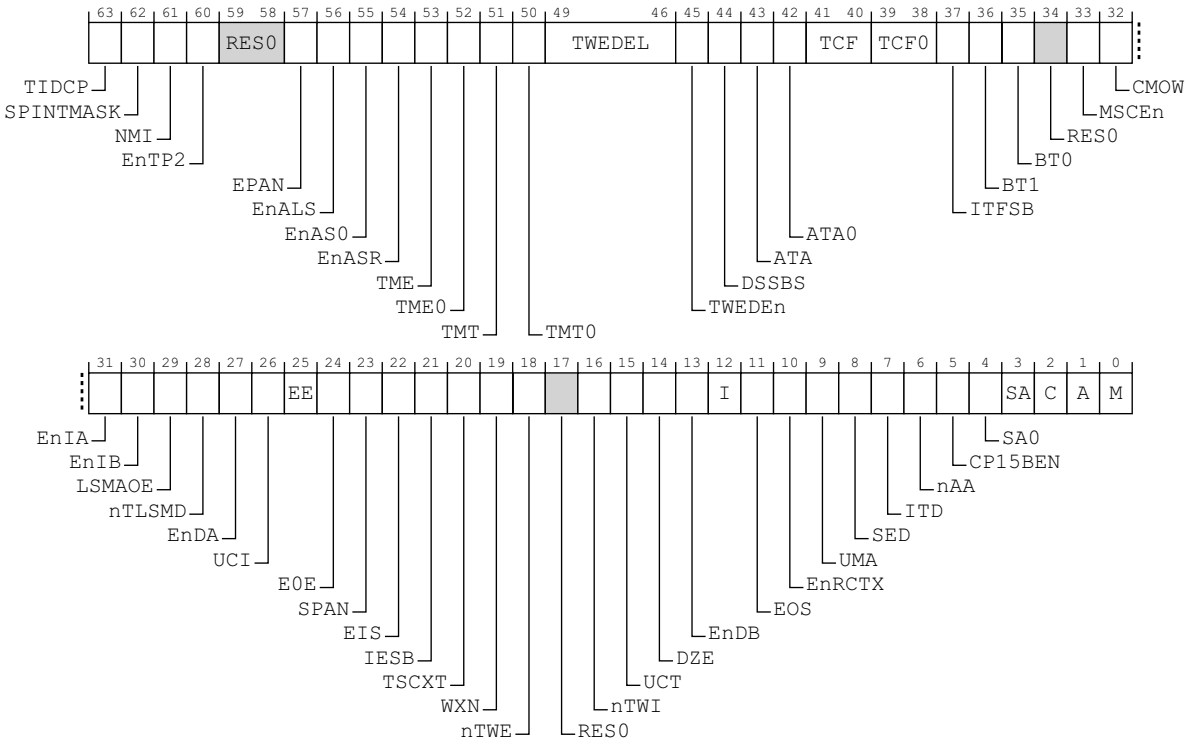

TIDCP, bit [63]

When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented:

Trap IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality. When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, traps EL0 accesses to the encodings reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality to EL1.

`0b0` No instructions accessing the System register or System instruction spaces are trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` Instructions accessing the following System register or System instruction spaces are trapped to EL1 by this mechanism:

- In AArch64 state, EL0 access to the encodings in the following reserved encoding spaces are trapped and reported using EC syndrome `0x18`:
  - — IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED System instructions, which are accessed using SYS and SYSL, with CRn == {11, 15}.

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— IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED System registers, which are accessed using MRS and MSR with the S3_<op1>_<Cn>_<Cm>_<op2> register name.

- In AArch32 state, EL0 MCR and MRC access to the following encodings are trapped and reported using EC syndrome `0x03`:
  — All coproc==p15, CRn==c9, opc1 == {0-7}, CRm == {c0-c2, c5-c8}, opc2 == {0-7}.
  — All coproc==p15, CRn==c10, opc1 ==={0-7}, CRm == {c0, c1, c4, c8}, opc2 == {0-7}.
  — All coproc==p15, CRn==c11, opc1==={0-7}, CRm == {c0-c8, c15}, opc2 == {0-7}.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SPINTMASK, bit [62]

When FEAT_NMI is implemented:

SP Interrupt Mask enable. When SCTLR_EL1.NMI is 1, controls whether PSTATE.SP acts as an interrupt mask, and controls the value of PSTATE.ALLINT on taking an exception to EL1.

`0b0` Does not cause PSTATE.SP to mask interrupts.
PSTATE.ALLINT is set to 1 on taking an exception to EL1.

`0b1` When PSTATE.SP is 1 and execution is at EL1, an IRQ or FIQ interrupt that is targeted to EL1 is masked regardless of any denotion of Superpriority.
PSTATE.ALLINT is set to 0 on taking an exception to EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NMI, bit [61]

When FEAT_NMI is implemented:

Non-maskable Interrupt enable.

`0b0` This control does not affect interrupt masking behavior.

`0b1` This control enables all of the following:

- The use of the PSTATE.ALLINT interrupt mask.
- IRQ and FIQ interrupts to have Superpriority as an additional attribute.
- PSTATE.SP to be used as an interrupt mask.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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EnTP2, bit [60]

When FEAT_SME is implemented:

Traps instructions executed at EL0 that access TPIDR2_EL0 to EL1, or to EL2 when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1. The exception is reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x18`.

`0b0` This control causes execution of these instructions at EL0 to be trapped.

`0b1` This control does not cause execution of any instructions to be trapped.

If FEAT_VHE is implemented, EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}, this field has no effect on execution at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [59:58]

Reserved, RES0.

EPAN, bit [57]

When FEAT_PAN3 is implemented:

Enhanced Privileged Access Never. When PSTATE.PAN is 1, determines whether an EL1 data access to a page with stage 1 EL0 instruction access permission generates a Permission fault as a result of the Privileged Access Never mechanism.

`0b0` No additional Permission faults are generated by this mechanism.

`0b1` An EL1 data access to a page with stage 1 EL0 data access permission or stage 1 EL0 instruction access permission generates a Permission fault.

Any speculative data accesses that would generate a Permission fault if the accesses were not speculative will not cause an allocation into a cache.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EnALS, bit [56]

When FEAT_LS64 is implemented:

When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, traps execution of an LD64B or ST64B instruction at EL0 to EL1.

`0b0` Execution of an LD64B or ST64B instruction at EL0 is trapped to EL1.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

A trap of an LD64B or ST64B instruction is reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x0A`, with an ISS code of `0x0000002`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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EnAS0, bit [55]

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented:

When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, traps execution of an ST64BV0 instruction at EL0 to EL1.

`0b0` Execution of an ST64BV0 instruction at EL0 is trapped to EL1.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

A trap of an ST64BV0 instruction is reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x0A`, with an ISS code of `0x0000001`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EnASR, bit [54]

When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented:

When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, traps execution of an ST64BV instruction at EL0 to EL1.

`0b0` Execution of an ST64BV instruction at EL0 is trapped to EL1.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

A trap of an ST64BV instruction is reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x0A`, with an ISS code of `0x0000000`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TME, bit [53]

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Enables the Transactional Memory Extension at EL1.

`0b0` Any attempt to execute a TSTART instruction at EL1 is trapped to EL1, unless HCR_EL2.TME or SCR_EL3.TME causes TSTART instructions to be UNDEFINED at EL1.

`0b1` This control does not cause any TSTART instruction to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TME0, bit [52]

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Enables the Transactional Memory Extension at EL0.

`0b0` Any attempt to execute a TSTART instruction at EL0 is trapped to EL1, unless HCR_EL2.TME or SCR_EL3.TME causes TSTART instructions to be UNDEFINED at EL0.

`0b1` This control does not cause any TSTART instruction to be trapped.

If FEAT_VHE is implemented, EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}, this field has no effect on execution at EL0.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TMT, bit [51]

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Forces a trivial implementation of the Transactional Memory Extension at EL1.

`0b0` This control does not cause any TSTART instruction to fail.

`0b1` When the TSTART instruction is executed at EL1, the transaction fails with a TRIVIAL failure cause.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TMT0, bit [50]

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Forces a trivial implementation of the Transactional Memory Extension at EL0.

`0b0` This control does not cause any TSTART instruction to fail.

`0b1` When the TSTART instruction is executed at EL0, the transaction fails with a TRIVIAL failure cause.

If FEAT_VHE is implemented, EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}, this field has no effect on execution at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TWEDEL, bits [49:46]

When FEAT_TWED is implemented:

TWE Delay. A 4-bit unsigned number that, when SCTLR_EL1.TWEDEn is 1, encodes the minimum delay in taking a trap of WFE* caused by SCTLR_EL1.nTWE as $2^{(TWEDEL + 8)}$ cycles.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TWEDEn, bit [45]

When FEAT_TWED is implemented:

TWE Delay Enable. Enables a configurable delayed trap of the WFE* instruction caused by SCTLR_EL1.nTWE.

`0b0` The delay for taking the trap is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b1` The delay for taking the trap is at least the number of cycles defined in SCTLR_EL1.TWEDEL.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DSSBS, bit [44]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Default PSTATE.SSBS value on Exception Entry.

`0b0` PSTATE.SSBS is set to 0 on an exception to EL1.

`0b1` PSTATE.SSBS is set to 1 on an exception to EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset,this field resets to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ATA, bit [43]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

Allocation Tag Access in EL1. When SCR_EL3.ATA=1 and HCR_EL2.ATA=1, controls EL1 access to Allocation Tags.

`0b0` Access to Allocation Tags is prevented.

`0b1` This control does not prevent access to Allocation Tags.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ATA0, bit [42]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

Allocation Tag Access in EL0. When SCR_EL3.ATA=1, HCR_EL2.ATA=1, and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, controls EL0 access to Allocation Tags.

`0b0` Access to Allocation Tags is prevented.

`0b1` This control does not prevent access to Allocation Tags.

Note

Software may change this control bit on a context switch.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TCF, bits [41:40]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

Tag Check Fault in EL1. Controls the effect of Tag Check Faults due to Loads and Stores in EL1.

If FEAT_MTE3 is not implemented, the value `0b11` is reserved.

`0b00` Tag Check Faults have no effect on the PE.

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`0b01` Tag Check Faults cause a synchronous exception.

`0b10` Tag Check Faults are asynchronously accumulated.

`0b11` *When FEAT_MTE3 is implemented:*
Tag Check Faults cause a synchronous exception on reads, and are asynchronously accumulated on writes.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TCF0, bits [39:38]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

Tag Check Fault in EL0. When HCR_EL2.{E2H,TGE} != {1,1}, controls the effect of Tag Check Faults due to Loads and Stores in EL0.

If FEAT_MTE3 is not implemented, the value `0b11` is reserved.

Note

Software may change this control bit on a context switch.

`0b00` Tag Check Faults have no effect on the PE.

`0b01` Tag Check Faults cause a synchronous exception.

`0b10` Tag Check Faults are asynchronously accumulated.

`0b11` *When FEAT_MTE3 is implemented:*
Tag Check Faults cause a synchronous exception on reads, and are asynchronously accumulated on writes.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ITFSB, bit [37]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

When synchronous exceptions are not being generated by Tag Check Faults, this field controls whether on exception entry into EL1, all Tag Check Faults due to instructions executed before exception entry, that are reported asynchronously, are synchronized into TFSRE0_EL1 and TFSR_EL1 registers.

`0b0` Tag Check Faults are not synchronized on entry to EL1.

`0b1` Tag Check Faults are synchronized on entry to EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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BT1, bit [36]

When FEAT_BTI is implemented:

PAC Branch Type compatibility at EL1.

`0b0` When the PE is executing at EL1, PACIASP and PACIBSP are compatible with PSTATE.BTYPE == `0b11`.

`0b1` When the PE is executing at EL1, PACIASP and PACIBSP are not compatible with PSTATE.BTYPE == `0b11`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

BT0, bit [35]

When FEAT_BTI is implemented:

PAC Branch Type compatibility at EL0.

`0b0` When the PE is executing at EL0, PACIASP and PACIBSP are compatible with PSTATE.BTYPE == `0b11`.

`0b1` When the PE is executing at EL0, PACIASP and PACIBSP are not compatible with PSTATE.BTYPE == `0b11`.

When the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the value of SCTLR_EL1.BT0 has no effect on execution at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [34]

Reserved, RES0.

MSCEn, bit [33]

When FEAT_MOPS is implemented and (HCR_EL2.E2H == 0 or HCR_EL2.TGE == 0):

Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions Enable. Enables execution of the Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions at EL0.

`0b0` Execution of the Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions is UNDEFINED at EL0.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be UNDEFINED.

When FEAT_MOPS is implemented and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the Effective value of this bit is `0b1`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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CMOW, bit [32]

When FEAT_CMOW is implemented:

Controls cache maintenance instruction permission for the following instructions executed at EL0.

- IC IVAU, DC CIVAC, DC CIGDVAC and DC CIGVAC.

`0b0` These instructions executed at EL0 with stage 1 read permission, but without stage 1 write permission, do not generate a stage 1 permission fault.

`0b1` If enabled as a result of SCTLR_EL1.UCI==1, these instructions executed at EL0 with stage 1 read permission, but without stage 1 write permission, generate a stage 1 permission fault.

When AArch64.HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

For this control, stage 1 has write permission if all of the following apply:

- AP[2] is 0 or DBM is 1 in the stage 1 descriptor.
- Where APTable is in use, APTable[1] is 0 for all levels of the translation table.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EnIA, bit [31]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Controls enabling of pointer authentication (using the APIAKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses in the EL1&0 translation regime.

For more information, see *System register control of pointer authentication* on page D5-4775.

`0b0` Pointer authentication (using the APIAKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses is not enabled.

`0b1` Pointer authentication (using the APIAKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses is enabled.

Note

This field controls the behavior of the AddPACIA and AuthIA pseudocode functions. Specifically, when the field is 1, AddPACIA returns a copy of a pointer to which a pointer authentication code has been added, and AuthIA returns an authenticated copy of a pointer. When the field is 0, both of these functions are NOP.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EnIB, bit [30]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Controls enabling of pointer authentication (using the APIBKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses in the EL1&0 translation regime.

For more information, see *System register control of pointer authentication* on page D5-4775.

`0b0` Pointer authentication (using the APIBKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses is not enabled.

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`0b1` Pointer authentication (using the APIBKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses is enabled.

Note

This field controls the behavior of the AddPACIB and AuthIB pseudocode functions. Specifically, when the field is 1, AddPACIB returns a copy of a pointer to which a pointer authentication code has been added, and AuthIB returns an authenticated copy of a pointer. When the field is 0, both of these functions are NOP.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

LSMAOE, bit [29]

When FEAT_LSMAOC is implemented:

Load Multiple and Store Multiple Atomicity and Ordering Enable.

`0b0` For all memory accesses at EL0, A32 and T32 Load Multiple and Store Multiple can have an interrupt taken during the sequence memory accesses, and the memory accesses are not required to be ordered.

`0b1` The ordering and interrupt behavior of A32 and T32 Load Multiple and Store Multiple at EL0 is as defined for Armv8.0.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1,1}, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

nTLSMD, bit [28]

When FEAT_LSMAOC is implemented:

No Trap Load Multiple and Store Multiple to Device-nGRE/Device-nGnRE/Device-nGnRnE memory.

`0b0` All memory accesses by A32 and T32 Load Multiple and Store Multiple at EL0 that are marked at stage 1 as Device-nGRE/Device-nGnRE/Device-nGnRnE memory are trapped and generate a stage 1 Alignment fault.

`0b1` All memory accesses by A32 and T32 Load Multiple and Store Multiple at EL0 that are marked at stage 1 as Device-nGRE/Device-nGnRE/Device-nGnRnE memory are not trapped.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1,1}, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

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EnDA, bit [27]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Controls enabling of pointer authentication (using the APDAKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses in the EL1&0 translation regime.

For more information, see *System register control of pointer authentication* on page D5-4775.

`0b0` Pointer authentication (using the APDAKey_EL1 key) of data addresses is not enabled.

`0b1` Pointer authentication (using the APDAKey_EL1 key) of data addresses is enabled.

Note

This field controls the behavior of the AddPACDA and AuthDA pseudocode functions. Specifically, when the field is 1, AddPACDA returns a copy of a pointer to which a pointer authentication code has been added, and AuthDA returns an authenticated copy of a pointer. When the field is 0, both of these functions are NOP.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

UCI, bit [26]

Traps EL0 execution of cache maintenance instructions, to EL1, or to EL2 when it is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, from AArch64 state only, reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x18`.

This applies to DC CVAU, DC CIVAC, DC CVAC, DC CVAP, and IC IVAU.

If FEAT_DPB2 is implemented, this trap also applies to DC CVADP.

If FEAT_MTE is implemented, this trap also applies to DC CIGVAC, DC CIGDVAC, DC CGVAC, DC CGDVAC, DC CGVAP, and DC CGDVAP.

If FEAT_DPB2 and FEAT_MTE are implemented, this trap also applies to DC CGVADP and DC CGDVADP.

`0b0` Execution of the specified instructions at EL0 using AArch64 is trapped.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

If the Point of Coherency is before any level of data cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the execution of any data or unified cache clean, or clean and invalidate instruction that operates by VA to the point of coherency can be trapped when the value of this control is 1.

If the Point of Unification is before any level of data cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the execution of any data or unified cache clean by VA to the Point of Unification instruction can be trapped when the value of this control is 1.

If the Point of Unification is before any level of instruction cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the execution of any instruction cache invalidate by VA to the Point of Unification instruction can be trapped when the value of this control is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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EE, bit [25]

Endianness of data accesses at EL1, and stage 1 translation table walks in the EL1&0 translation regime.

`0b0` Explicit data accesses at EL1, and stage 1 translation table walks in the EL1&0 translation regime are little-endian.

`0b1` Explicit data accesses at EL1, and stage 1 translation table walks in the EL1&0 translation regime are big-endian.

If an implementation does not provide Big-endian support at Exception levels higher than EL0, this bit is RES0.

If an implementation does not provide Little-endian support at Exception levels higher than EL0, this bit is RES1.

The EE bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this bit has no effect on the PE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset,this field resets to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

E0E, bit [24]

Endianness of data accesses at EL0.

`0b0` Explicit data accesses at EL0 are little-endian.

`0b1` Explicit data accesses at EL0 are big-endian.

If an implementation only supports Little-endian accesses at EL0, then this bit is RES0. This option is not permitted when SCTLR_EL1.EE is RES1.

If an implementation only supports Big-endian accesses at EL0, then this bit is RES1. This option is not permitted when SCTLR_EL1.EE is RES0.

This bit has no effect on the endianness of `LDTR`, `LDTRH`, `LDTRSH`, `LDTRSW`, `STTR`, and `STTRH` instructions executed at EL1.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SPAN, bit [23]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Set Privileged Access Never, on taking an exception to EL1.

`0b0` PSTATE.PAN is set to 1 on taking an exception to EL1.

`0b1` The value of PSTATE.PAN is left unchanged on taking an exception to EL1.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

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EIS, bit [22]

When FEAT_ExS is implemented:

Exception Entry is Context Synchronizing.

`0b0` The taking of an exception to EL1 is not a context synchronizing event.

`0b1` The taking of an exception to EL1 is a context synchronizing event.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1,1}, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

If SCTLR_EL1.EIS is set to `0b0`:

- Indirect writes to ESR_EL1, FAR_EL1, SPSR_EL1, ELR_EL1 are synchronized on exception entry to EL1, so that a direct read of the register after exception entry sees the indirectly written value caused by the exception entry.
- Memory transactions, including instruction fetches, from an Exception level always use the translation resources associated with that translation regime.
- Exception Catch debug events are synchronous debug events.
- DCPS* and DRPS instructions are context synchronization events.

The following are not affected by the value of SCTLR_EL1.EIS:

- Changes to the PSTATE information on entry to EL1.
- Behavior of accessing the banked copies of the stack pointer using the SP register name for loads, stores and data processing instructions.
- Exit from Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

IESB, bit [21]

When FEAT_IESB is implemented:

Implicit Error Synchronization event enable. Possible values are:

`0b0` Disabled.

`0b1` An implicit error synchronization event is added:

- At each exception taken to EL1.
- Before the operational pseudocode of each `ERET` instruction executed at EL1.

When the PE is in Debug state, the effect of this field is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and its Effective value might be 0 or 1 regardless of the value of the field. If the Effective value of the field is 1, then an implicit error synchronization event is added after each `DCPSx` instruction taken to EL1 and before each `DRPS` instruction executed at EL1, in addition to the other cases where it is added.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TSCXT, bit [20]

When FEAT_CSV2_2 is implemented or FEAT_CSV2_1p2 is implemented:

Trap EL0 Access to the SCXTNUM_EL0 register, when EL0 is using AArch64.

`0b0` EL0 access to SCXTNUM_EL0 is not disabled by this mechanism.

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`0b1` EL0 access to SCXTNUM_EL0 is disabled, causing an exception to EL1, or to EL2 when it is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1.

The value of SCXTNUM_EL0 is treated as 0.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1,1}, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

WXN, bit [19]

Write permission implies XN (Execute-never). For the EL1&0 translation regime, this bit can force all memory regions that are writable to be treated as XN.

`0b0` This control has no effect on memory access permissions.

`0b1` Any region that is writable in the EL1&0 translation regime is forced to XN for accesses from software executing at EL1 or EL0.

This bit applies only when SCTLR_EL1.M bit is set.

The WXN bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this bit has no effect on the PE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

nTWE, bit [18]

Traps EL0 execution of WFE instructions to EL1, or to EL2 when it is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, from both Execution states, reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x01`.

When FEAT_WFxT is implemented, this trap also applies to the WFET instruction.

`0b0` Any attempt to execute a WFE instruction at EL0 is trapped, if the instruction would otherwise have caused the PE to enter a low-power state.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

In AArch32 state, the attempted execution of a conditional WFE instruction is only trapped if the instruction passes its condition code check.

Note

Since a WFE or WFI can complete at any time, even without a Wakeup event, the traps on WFE of WFI are not guaranteed to be taken, even if the WFE or WFI is executed when there is no Wakeup event. The only guarantee is that if the instruction does not complete in finite time in the absence of a Wakeup event, the trap will be taken.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [17]

Reserved, RES0.

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nTWI, bit [16]

Traps EL0 execution of WFI instructions to EL1, or to EL2 when it is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, from both Execution states, reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x01`.

When FEAT_WFxT is implemented, this trap also applies to the WFIT instruction.

`0b0` Any attempt to execute a WFI instruction at EL0 is trapped, if the instruction would otherwise have caused the PE to enter a low-power state.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

In AArch32 state, the attempted execution of a conditional WFI instruction is only trapped if the instruction passes its condition code check.

Note

Since a WFE or WFI can complete at any time, even without a Wakeup event, the traps on WFE of WFI are not guaranteed to be taken, even if the WFE or WFI is executed when there is no Wakeup event. The only guarantee is that if the instruction does not complete in finite time in the absence of a Wakeup event, the trap will be taken.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

UCT, bit [15]

Traps EL0 accesses to the CTR_EL0 to EL1, or to EL2 when it is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, from AArch64 state only, reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x18`.

`0b0` Accesses to the CTR_EL0 from EL0 using AArch64 are trapped.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DZE, bit [14]

Traps EL0 execution of DC ZVA instructions to EL1, or to EL2 when it is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, from AArch64 state only, reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x18`.

If FEAT_MTE is implemented, this trap also applies to DC GVA and DC GZVA.

`0b0` Any attempt to execute an instruction that this trap applies to at EL0 using AArch64 is trapped.

Reading DCZID_EL0.DZP from EL0 returns 1, indicating that the instructions this trap applies to are not supported.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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EnDB, bit [13]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Controls enabling of pointer authentication (using the APDBKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses in the EL1&0 translation regime.

For more information, see *System register control of pointer authentication* on page D5-4775.

`0b0` Pointer authentication (using the APDBKey_EL1 key) of data addresses is not enabled.

`0b1` Pointer authentication (using the APDBKey_EL1 key) of data addresses is enabled.

Note

This field controls the behavior of the AddPACDB and AuthDB pseudocode functions. Specifically, when the field is 1, AddPACDB returns a copy of a pointer to which a pointer authentication code has been added, and AuthDB returns an authenticated copy of a pointer. When the field is 0, both of these functions are NOP.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

I, bit [12]

Stage 1 instruction access Cacheability control, for accesses at EL0 and EL1:

`0b0` All instruction access to Stage 1 Normal memory from EL0 and EL1 are Stage 1 Non-cacheable.

If the value of SCTLR_EL1.M is 0, instruction accesses from stage 1 of the EL1&0 translation regime are to Normal, Outer Shareable, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable memory.

`0b1` This control has no effect on the Stage 1 Cacheability of instruction access to Stage 1 Normal memory from EL0 and EL1.

If the value of SCTLR_EL1.M is 0, instruction accesses from stage 1 of the EL1&0 translation regime are to Normal, Outer Shareable, Inner Write-Through, Outer Write-Through memory.

When the value of the HCR_EL2.DC bit is 1, then instruction access to Normal memory from EL0 and EL1 are Cacheable regardless of the value of the SCTLR_EL1.I bit.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this bit has no effect on the PE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to `0`.

EOS, bit [11]

When FEAT_ExS is implemented:

Exception Exit is Context Synchronizing.

`0b0` An exception return from EL1 is not a context synchronizing event

`0b1` An exception return from EL1 is a context synchronizing event

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1,1}, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

If SCTLR_EL1.EOS is set to `0b0`:

- Memory transactions, including instruction fetches, from an Exception level always use the translation resources associated with that translation regime.
- Exception Catch debug events are synchronous debug events.
- DCPS* and DRPS instructions are context synchronization events.

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The following are not affected by the value of SCTLR_EL1.EOS:

- The indirect write of the PSTATE and PC values from SPSR_EL1 and ELR_EL1 on exception return is synchronized.
- Behavior of accessing the banked copies of the stack pointer using the SP register name for loads, stores and data processing instructions.
- Exit from Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

EnRCTX, bit [10]

When FEAT_SPECRES is implemented:

Enable EL0 Access to the following instructions:

- AArch32 CFPRCTX, DVPRCTX and CPPRCTX instructions.
- AArch64 CFP RCTX, DVP RCT and CPP RCTX instructions.

`0b0` EL0 access to these instructions is disabled, and these instructions are trapped to EL1, or to EL2 when it is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1.

`0b1` EL0 access to these instructions is enabled.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1,1}, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

UMA, bit [9]

User Mask Access. Traps EL0 execution of MSR and MRS instructions that access the PSTATE.{D, A, I, F} masks to EL1, or to EL2 when it is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, from AArch64 state only, reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x18`.

`0b0` Any attempt at EL0 using AArch64 to execute an `MRS`, `MSR(register)`, or `MSR(immediate)` instruction that accesses the DAIF is trapped.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SED, bit [8]

When EL0 is capable of using AArch32:

SETEND instruction disable. Disables SETEND instructions at EL0 using AArch32.

`0b0` SETEND instruction execution is enabled at EL0 using AArch32.

`0b1` SETEND instructions are UNDEFINED at EL0 using AArch32 and any attempt at EL0 to access a SETEND instruction generates an exception to EL1, or to EL2 when it is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x00`.

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If the implementation does not support mixed-endian operation at any Exception level, this bit is RES1.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

ITD, bit [7]

When EL0 is capable of using AArch32:

IT Disable. Disables some uses of IT instructions at EL0 using AArch32.

`0b0` All IT instruction functionality is enabled at EL0 using AArch32.

`0b1` Any attempt at EL0 using AArch32 to execute any of the following is UNDEFINED and generates an exception, reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x00`, to EL1 or to EL2 when it is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1:

- All encodings of the IT instruction with hw1[3:0]!=1000.
- All encodings of the subsequent instruction with the following values for hw1:
  - `0b11xxxxxxxxxxxxxx`: All 32-bit instructions, and the 16-bit instructions B, UDF, SVC, LDM, and STM.
  - `0b1011xxxxxxxxxxxx`: All instructions in 'Miscellaneous 16-bit instructions' in the Arm® Architecture Reference Manual, Armv8, for Armv8-A architecture profile, section F3.2.5.
  - `0b10100xxxxxxxxxxx`: ADD Rd, PC, #imm
  - `0b01001xxxxxxxxxxx`: LDR Rd, [PC, #imm]
  - `0b0100x1xxx1111xxx`: ADD Rdn, PC; CMP Rn, PC; MOV Rd, PC; BX PC; BLX PC.
  - `0b010001xx1xxxx111`: ADD PC, Rm; CMP PC, Rm; MOV PC, Rm. This pattern also covers unpredictable cases with BLX Rn.

These instructions are always UNDEFINED, regardless of whether they would pass or fail the condition code check that applies to them as a result of being in an IT block.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the IT instruction is treated as:

- A 16-bit instruction, that can only be followed by another 16-bit instruction.
- The first half of a 32-bit instruction.

This means that, for the situations that are UNDEFINED, either the second 16-bit instruction or the 32-bit instruction is UNDEFINED.

An implementation might vary dynamically as to whether IT is treated as a 16-bit instruction or the first half of a 32-bit instruction.

If an instruction in an active IT block that would be disabled by this field sets this field to 1 then behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. For more information, see *Changes to an ITD control by an instruction in an IT block* on page E1-6822.

ITD is optional, but if it is implemented in the SCTLR_EL1 then it must also be implemented in the SCTLR_EL2, HSCTLR, and SCTLR.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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When an implementation does not implement ITD, access to this field is RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

nAA, bit [6]

When FEAT_LSE2 is implemented:

Non-aligned access. This bit controls generation of Alignment faults at EL1 and EL0 under certain conditions.

`0b0` LDAPR, LDAPRH, LDAPUR, LDAPURH, LDAPURSH, LDAPURSW, LDAR, LDARH, LDLAR, LDLARH, STLLR, STLLRH, STLR, STLRH, STLUR, and STLURH generate an Alignment fault if all bytes being accessed are not within a single 16-byte quantity, aligned to 16 bytes for accesses.

`0b1` This control bit does not cause LDAPR, LDAPRH, LDAPUR, LDAPURH, LDAPURSH, LDAPURSW, LDAR, LDARH, LDLAR, LDLARH, STLLR, STLLRH, STLR, STLRH, STLUR, or STLURH to generate an Alignment fault if all bytes being accessed are not within a single 16-byte quantity, aligned to 16 bytes.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

CP15BEN, bit [5]

When EL0 is capable of using AArch32:

System instruction memory barrier enable. Enables accesses to the DMB, DSB, and ISB System instructions in the (coproc==`0b1111`) encoding space from EL0:

`0b0` EL0 using AArch32: EL0 execution of the CP15DMB, CP15DSB, and CP15ISB instructions is UNDEFINED and generates an exception to EL1, or to EL2 when it is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1. The exception is reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x00`.

`0b1` EL0 using AArch32: EL0 execution of the CP15DMB, CP15DSB, and CP15ISB instructions is enabled.

CP15BEN is optional, but if it is implemented in the SCTLR_EL1 then it must also be implemented in the SCTLR_EL2, HSCTLR, and SCTLR.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When an implementation does not implement CP15BEN, access to this field is RAO/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SA0, bit [4]

SP Alignment check enable for EL0. When set to 1, if a load or store instruction executed at EL0 uses the SP as the base address and the SP is not aligned to a 16-byte boundary, then an SP alignment fault exception is generated. For more information, see *SP alignment checking* on page D1-4631.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SA, bit [3]

SP Alignment check enable. When set to 1, if a load or store instruction executed at EL1 uses the SP as the base address and the SP is not aligned to a 16-byte boundary, then an SP alignment fault exception is generated. For more information, see *SP alignment checking* on page D1-4631.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this bit has no effect on the PE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

C, bit [2]

Stage 1 Cacheability control, for data accesses.

`0b0` All data access to Stage 1 Normal memory from EL0 and EL1, and all Normal memory accesses from unified cache to the EL1&0 Stage 1 translation tables, are treated as Stage 1 Non-cacheable.

`0b1` This control has no effect on the Stage 1 Cacheability of:

- Data access to Normal memory from EL0 and EL1.
- Normal memory accesses to the EL1&0 Stage 1 translation tables.

When the value of the HCR_EL2.DC bit is 1, the PE ignores SCTLR.C. This means that Non-secure EL0 and Non-secure EL1 data accesses to Normal memory are Cacheable.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this bit has no effect on the PE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to `0`.

A, bit [1]

Alignment check enable. This is the enable bit for Alignment fault checking at EL1 and EL0.

`0b0` Alignment fault checking disabled when executing at EL1 or EL0.

Instructions that load or store one or more registers, other than load/store exclusive and load-acquire/store-release, do not check that the address being accessed is aligned to the size of the data element(s) being accessed.

`0b1` Alignment fault checking enabled when executing at EL1 or EL0.

All instructions that load or store one or more registers have an alignment check that the address being accessed is aligned to the size of the data element(s) being accessed. If this check fails it causes an Alignment fault, which is taken as a Data Abort exception.

Load/store exclusive and load-acquire/store-release instructions have an alignment check regardless of the value of the A bit.

If FEAT_MOPS is implemented, SETG* instructions have an alignment check regardless of the value of the A bit.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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M, bit [0]

MMU enable for EL1&0 stage 1 address translation.

`0b0` EL1&0 stage 1 address translation disabled.
See the SCTLR_EL1.I field for the behavior of instruction accesses to Normal memory.

`0b1` EL1&0 stage 1 address translation enabled.

If the value of HCR_EL2.{DC, TGE} is not {0, 0} then in Non-secure state the PE behaves as if the value of the SCTLR_EL1.M field is 0 for all purposes other than returning the value of a direct read of the field.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this bit has no effect on the PE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL1, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing SCTLR_EL1

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic SCTLR_EL1 or SCTLR_EL12 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SCTLR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.SCTLR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x110];
    else
        X[t, 64] = SCTLR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = SCTLR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = SCTLR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SCTLR_EL1;
```

MSR SCTLR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.SCTLR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x110] = X[t, 64];
    else
        SCTLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        SCTLR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        SCTLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SCTLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, SCTLR_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x110];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = SCTLR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = SCTLR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MSR SCTLR_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        NVMem[0x110] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        SCTLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        SCTLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.2.119 SCTLR_EL2, System Control Register (EL2)

The SCTLR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides top level control of the system, including its memory system, at EL2.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, these controls apply also to execution at EL0.

Configurations

AArch64 System register SCTLR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HSCTLR[31:0].

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

SCTLR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

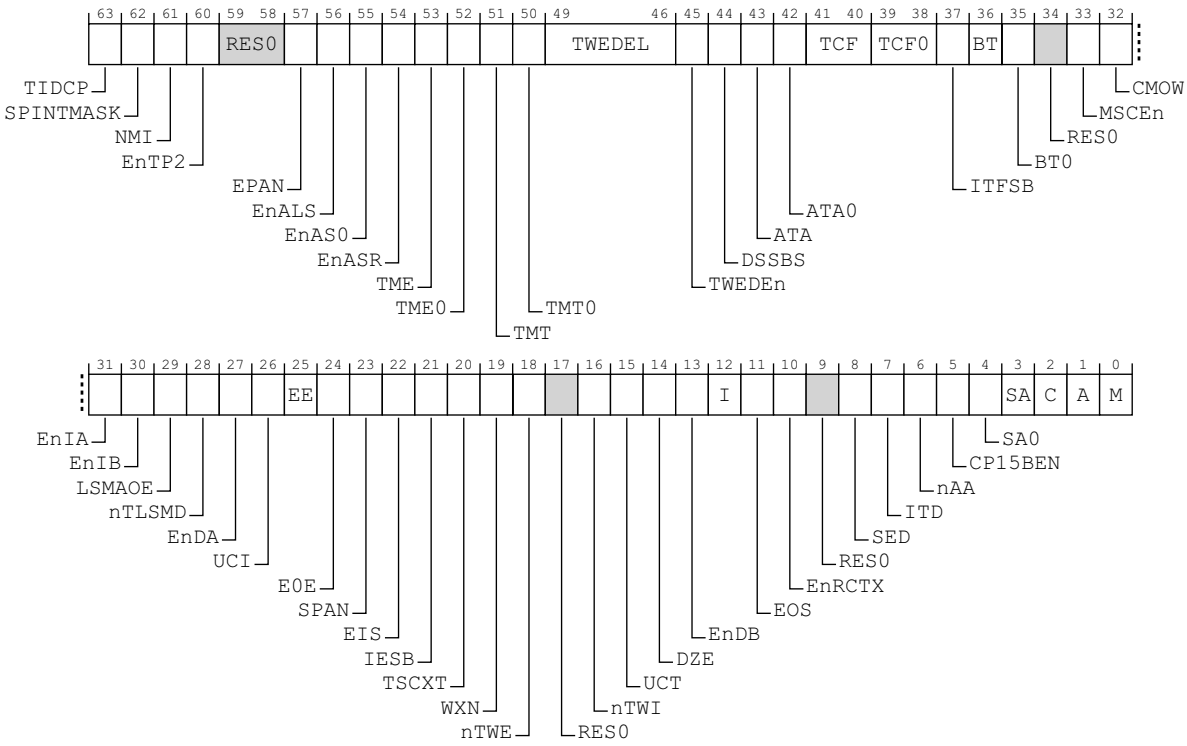

TIDCP, bit [63]

When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented and HCR_EL2.E2H == 1:

Trap IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality. Traps EL0 accesses to the encodings reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality to EL2.

`0b0` No instructions accessing the System register or System instruction spaces are trapped by this mechanism.

`0b1` If HCR_EL2.TGE==0, no instructions accessing the System register or System instruction spaces are trapped by this mechanism.

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If HCR_EL2.TGE==1, instructions accessing the following System register or System instruction spaces are trapped to EL2 by this mechanism:

- In AArch64 state, EL0 access to the encodings in the following reserved encoding spaces are trapped and reported using EC syndrome `0x18`:
  - IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED System instructions, which are accessed using SYS and SYSL, with CRn == {11, 15}.
  - IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED System registers, which are accessed using MRS and MSR with the S3_<op1>_<Cn>_<Cm>_<op2> register name.
- In AArch32 state, EL0 MCR and MRC access to the following encodings are trapped and reported using EC syndrome `0x03`:
  - All coproc==p15, CRn==c9, opc1 == {0-7}, CRm == {c0-c2, c5-c8}, opc2 == {0-7}.
  - All coproc==p15, CRn==c10, opc1 ={0-7}, CRm == {c0, c1, c4, c8}, opc2 == {0-7}.
  - All coproc==p15, CRn==c11, opc1={0-7}, CRm == {c0-c8, c15}, opc2 == {0-7}.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SPINTMASK, bit [62]

When FEAT_NMI is implemented:

SP Interrupt Mask enable. When SCTLR_EL2.NMI is 1, controls whether PSTATE.SP acts as an interrupt mask, and controls the value of PSTATE.ALLINT on taking an exception to EL2.

`0b0` Does not cause PSTATE.SP to mask interrupts.
PSTATE.ALLINT is set to 1 on taking an exception to EL2.

`0b1` When PSTATE.SP is 1 and execution is at EL2, an IRQ or FIQ interrupt that is targeted to EL2 is masked regardless of any denotion of Superpriority.
PSTATE.ALLINT is set to 0 on taking an exception to EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NMI, bit [61]

When FEAT_NMI is implemented:

Non-maskable Interrupt enable.

`0b0` This control does not affect interrupt masking behavior.

`0b1` This control enables all of the following:

- The use of the PSTATE.ALLINT interrupt mask.
- IRQ and FIQ interrupts to have Superpriority as an additional attribute.
- PSTATE.SP to be used as an interrupt mask.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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EnTP2, bit [60]

When FEAT_SME is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Traps instructions executed at EL0 that access TPIDR2_EL0 to EL2 when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state. The exception is reported using ESR_ELx.EC value `0x18`.

`0b0` This control causes execution of these instructions at EL0 to be trapped.

`0b1` This control does not cause execution of any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_SME is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [59:58]

Reserved, RES0.

EPAN, bit [57]

When FEAT_PAN3 is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Enhanced Privileged Access Never. When PSTATE.PAN is 1, determines whether an EL2 data access to a page with EL0 instruction access permission generates a Permission fault as a result of the Privileged Access Never mechanism.

`0b0` No additional Permission faults are generated by this mechanism.

`0b1` An EL2 data access to a page with stage 1 EL0 data access permission or stage 1 EL0 instruction access permission generates a Permission fault.

Any speculative data accesses that would generate a Permission fault if the accesses were not speculative will not cause an allocation into a cache.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_PAN3 is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EnALS, bit [56]

When FEAT_LS64 is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Traps execution of an LD64B or ST64B instruction at EL0 to EL2.

`0b0` Execution of an LD64B or ST64B instruction at EL0 is trapped to EL2.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

A trap of an LD64B or ST64B instruction is reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x0A`, with an ISS code of `0x0000002`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_LS64 is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EnAS0, bit [55]

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Traps execution of an ST64BV0 instruction at EL0 to EL2.

`0b0` Execution of an ST64BV0 instruction at EL0 is trapped to EL2.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

A trap of an ST64BV0 instruction is reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x0A`, with an ISS code of `0x0000001`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EnASR, bit [54]

When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Traps execution of an ST64BV instruction at EL0 to EL2.

`0b0` Execution of an ST64BV instruction at EL0 is trapped to EL2.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

A trap of an ST64BV instruction is reported using an ESR_ELx.EC value of `0x0A`, with an ISS code of `0x0000000`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TME, bit [53]

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Enables the Transactional Memory Extension at EL2.

`0b0` Any attempt to execute a TSTART instruction at EL2 is trapped, unless HCR_EL2.TME or SCR_EL3.TME causes TSTART instructions to be UNDEFINED at EL2.

`0b1` This control does not cause any TSTART instruction to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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TME0, bit [52]

When FEAT_TME is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Enables the Transactional Memory Extension at EL0.

`0b0` Any attempt to execute a TSTART instruction at EL0 is trapped to EL2, unless HCR_EL2.TME or SCR_EL3.TME causes TSTART instructions to be UNDEFINED at EL0.

`0b1` This control does not cause any TSTART instruction to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_TME is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TMT, bit [51]

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Forces a trivial implementation of the Transactional Memory Extension at EL2.

`0b0` This control does not cause any TSTART instruction to fail.

`0b1` When the TSTART instruction is executed at EL2, the transaction fails with a TRIVIAL failure cause.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TMT0, bit [50]

When FEAT_TME is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Forces a trivial implementation of the Transactional Memory Extension at EL0.

`0b0` This control does not cause any TSTART instruction to fail.

`0b1` When the TSTART instruction is executed at EL0, the transaction fails with a TRIVIAL failure cause.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_TME is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TWEDEL, bits [49:46]

When FEAT_TWED is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

TWE Delay. A 4-bit unsigned number that, when SCTLR_EL2.TWEDEn is 1, encodes the minimum delay in taking a trap of WFE caused by SCTLR_EL2.nTWE as $2^{(TWEDEL + 8)}$ cycles.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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When FEAT_TWED is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TWEDEn, bit [45]

When FEAT_TWED is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

TWE Delay Enable. Enables a configurable delayed trap of the WFE instruction caused by SCTLR_EL2.nTWE.

`0b0` The delay for taking a WFE trap is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b1` The delay for taking a WFE trap is at least the number of cycles defined in SCTLR_EL2.TWEDEL.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_TWED is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DSSBS, bit [44]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Default PSTATE.SSBS value on Exception Entry.

`0b0` PSTATE.SSBS is set to 0 on an exception to EL2.

`0b1` PSTATE.SSBS is set to 1 on an exception to EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset,this field resets to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ATA, bit [43]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

Allocation Tag Access in EL2. When SCR_EL3.ATA is 1, controls EL2 access to Allocation Tags.

`0b0` Access to Allocation Tags is prevented.

`0b1` This control does not prevent access to Allocation Tags.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ATA0, bit [42]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Allocation Tag Access in EL0. When SCR_EL3.ATA is 1, controls EL0 access to Allocation Tags.

`0b0` Access to Allocation Tags is prevented.

`0b1` This control does not prevent access to Allocation Tags.

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Note

Software may change this control bit on a context switch.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TCF, bits [41:40]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

Tag Check Fault in EL2. Controls the effect of Tag Check Faults due to Loads and Stores in EL2.

`0b00` Tag Check Faults have no effect on the PE.

`0b01` Tag Check Faults cause a synchronous exception.

`0b10` Tag Check Faults are asynchronously accumulated.

`0b11` *When FEAT_MTE3 is implemented:*
Tag Check Faults cause a synchronous exception on reads, and are asynchronously accumulated on writes.

If FEAT_MTE3 is not implemented, the value `0b11` is reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TCF0, bits [39:38]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Tag Check Fault in EL0. Controls the effect of Tag Check Faults due to Loads and Stores in EL0.

`0b00` Tag Check Faults have no effect on the PE.

`0b01` Tag Check Faults cause a synchronous exception.

`0b10` Tag Check Faults are asynchronously accumulated.

`0b11` *When FEAT_MTE3 is implemented:*
Tag Check Faults cause a synchronous exception on reads, and are asynchronously accumulated on writes.

If FEAT_MTE3 is not implemented, the value `0b11` is reserved.

Note

Software may change this control bit on a context switch.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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ITFSB, bit [37]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

When synchronous exceptions are not being generated by Tag Check Faults, this field controls whether on exception entry into EL2, all Tag Check Faults due to instructions executed before exception entry, that are reported asynchronously, are synchronized into TFSRE0_EL1, TFSR_EL1 and TFSR_EL2 registers.

`0b0` Tag Check Faults are not synchronized on entry to EL2.

`0b1` Tag Check Faults are synchronized on entry to EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

BT, bit [36]

When FEAT_BTI is implemented:

PAC Branch Type compatibility at EL2.

When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}, this bit is named BT1.

`0b0` When the PE is executing at EL2, PACIASP and PACIBSP are compatible with PSTATE.BTYPE == `0b11`.

`0b1` When the PE is executing at EL2, PACIASP and PACIBSP are not compatible with PSTATE.BTYPE == `0b11`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

BT0, bit [35]

When FEAT_BTI is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

PAC Branch Type compatibility at EL0.

`0b0` When the PE is executing at EL0, PACIASP and PACIBSP are compatible with PSTATE.BTYPE == `0b11`.

`0b1` When the PE is executing at EL0, PACIASP and PACIBSP are not compatible with PSTATE.BTYPE == `0b11`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_BTI is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [34]

Reserved, RES0.

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MSCEn, bit [33]

When FEAT_MOPS is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions Enable. Enables execution of the Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions at EL0.

`0b0` Execution of the Memory Copy and Memory Set instructions is UNDEFINED at EL0.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be UNDEFINED.

When FEAT_MOPS is implemented and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, the Effective value of this bit is `0b1`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_MOPS is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

CMOW, bit [32]

When FEAT_CMOW is implemented and HCR_EL2.E2H == 1:

Controls cache maintenance instruction permission for the following instructions executed at EL0.

- IC IVAU, DC CIVAC, DC CIGDVAC and DC CIGVAC.

`0b0` These instructions executed at EL0 with stage 1 read permission, but without stage 1 write permission, do not generate a stage 1 permission fault.

`0b1` If enabled as a result of SCTLR_EL2.UCI==1, these instructions executed at EL0 with stage 1 read permission, but without stage 1 write permission, generate a stage 1 permission fault.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, this bit has no effect on execution at EL0.

For this control, stage 1 has write permission if all of the following apply:

- AP[2] is 0 or DBM is 1 in the stage 1 descriptor.
- Where APTable is in use, APTable[1] is 0 for all levels of the translation table.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EnIA, bit [31]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Controls enabling of pointer authentication (using the APIAKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses in the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime.

For more information, see *System register control of pointer authentication* on page D5-4775.

`0b0` Pointer authentication (using the APIAKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses is not enabled.

`0b1` Pointer authentication (using the APIAKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses is enabled.

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Note

This field controls the behavior of the AddPACIA and AuthIA pseudocode functions. Specifically, when the field is 1, AddPACIA returns a copy of a pointer to which a pointer authentication code has been added, and AuthIA returns an authenticated copy of a pointer. When the field is 0, both of these functions are NOP.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EnIB, bit [30]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Controls enabling of pointer authentication (using the APIBKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses in the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime.

For more information, see *System register control of pointer authentication* on page D5-4775.

`0b0` Pointer authentication (using the APIBKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses is not enabled.

`0b1` Pointer authentication (using the APIBKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses is enabled.

Note

This field controls the behavior of the AddPACIB and AuthIB pseudocode functions. Specifically, when the field is 1, AddPACIB returns a copy of a pointer to which a pointer authentication code has been added, and AuthIB returns an authenticated copy of a pointer. When the field is 0, both of these functions are NOP.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

LSMAOE, bit [29]

When FEAT_LSMAOC is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Load Multiple and Store Multiple Atomicity and Ordering Enable.

`0b0` For all memory accesses at EL0, A32 and T32 Load Multiple and Store Multiple can have an interrupt taken during the sequence memory accesses, and the memory accesses are not required to be ordered.

`0b1` The ordering and interrupt behavior of A32 and T32 Load Multiple and Store Multiple at EL0 is as defined for Armv8.0.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_LSMAOC is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

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nTLSMD, bit [28]

When FEAT_LSMAOC is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

No Trap Load Multiple and Store Multiple to Device-nGRE/Device-nGnRE/Device-nGnRnE memory.

`0b0` All memory accesses by A32 and T32 Load Multiple and Store Multiple at EL0 that are marked at stage 1 as Device-nGRE/Device-nGnRE/Device-nGnRnE memory are trapped and generate a stage 1 Alignment fault.

`0b1` All memory accesses by A32 and T32 Load Multiple and Store Multiple at EL0 that are marked at stage 1 as Device-nGRE/Device-nGnRE/Device-nGnRnE memory are not trapped.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_LSMAOC is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

EnDA, bit [27]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Controls enabling of pointer authentication (using the APDAKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses in the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime.

For more information, see *System register control of pointer authentication* on page D5-4775.

`0b0` Pointer authentication (using the APDAKey_EL1 key) of data addresses is not enabled.

`0b1` Pointer authentication (using the APDAKey_EL1 key) of data addresses is enabled.

Note

This field controls the behavior of the AddPACDA and AuthDA pseudocode functions. Specifically, when the field is 1, AddPACDA returns a copy of a pointer to which a pointer authentication code has been added, and AuthDA returns an authenticated copy of a pointer. When the field is 0, both of these functions are NOP.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

UCI, bit [26]

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Traps execution of cache maintenance instructions at EL0 to EL2, from AArch64 state only. This applies to DC CVAU, DC CIVAC, DC CVAC, DC CVAP, and IC IVAU.

If FEAT_DPB2 is implemented, this trap also applies to DC CVADP.

If FEAT_MTE is implemented, this trap also applies to DC CIGVAC, DC CIGDVAC, DC CGVAC, DC CGDVAC, DC CGVAP, and DC CGDVAP.

If FEAT_DPB2 and FEAT_MTE are implemented, this trap also applies to DC CGVADP and DC CGDVADP.

`0b0` Any attempt to execute an instruction that this trap applies to at EL0 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2.

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`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

If the Point of Coherency is before any level of data cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the execution of any data or unified cache clean, or clean and invalidate instruction that operates by VA to the point of coherency can be trapped when the value of this control is 1.

If the Point of Unification is before any level of data cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the execution of any data or unified cache clean by VA to the Point of Unification instruction can be trapped when the value of this control is 1.

If the Point of Unification is before any level of instruction cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the execution of any instruction cache invalidate by VA to the Point of Unification instruction can be trapped when the value of this control is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EE, bit [25]

Endianness of data accesses at EL2, stage 1 translation table walks in the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime, and stage 2 translation table walks in the EL1&0 translation regime.

`0b0` Explicit data accesses at EL2, stage 1 translation table walks in the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime, and stage 2 translation table walks in the EL1&0 translation regime are little-endian.

`0b1` Explicit data accesses at EL2, stage 1 translation table walks in the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime, and stage 2 translation table walks in the EL1&0 translation regime are big-endian.

If an implementation does not provide Big-endian support at Exception levels higher than EL0, this bit is RES0.

If an implementation does not provide Little-endian support at Exception levels higher than EL0, this bit is RES1.

The EE bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset,this field resets to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

E0E, bit [24]

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Endianness of data accesses at EL0.

`0b0` Explicit data accesses at EL0 are little-endian.

`0b1` Explicit data accesses at EL0 are big-endian.

If an implementation only supports Little-endian accesses at EL0, then this bit is RES0. This option is not permitted when SCTLR_EL1.EE is RES1.

If an implementation only supports Big-endian accesses at EL0, then this bit is RES1. This option is not permitted when SCTLR_EL1.EE is RES0.

This bit has no effect on the endianness of `LDTR`, `LDTRH`, `LDTRSH`, `LDTRSW`, `STTR`, and `STTRH` instructions executed at EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SPAN, bit [23]

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Set Privileged Access Never, on taking an exception to EL2.

`0b0` PSTATE.PAN is set to 1 on taking an exception to EL2.

`0b1` The value of PSTATE.PAN is left unchanged on taking an exception to EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

EIS, bit [22]

When FEAT_ExS is implemented:

Exception entry is a context synchronization event.

`0b0` The taking of an exception to EL2 is not a context synchronization event.

`0b1` The taking of an exception to EL2 is a context synchronization event.

If SCTLR_EL2.EIS is set to `0b0`:

- Indirect writes to ESR_EL2, FAR_EL2, SPSR_EL2, ELR_EL2, and HPFAR_EL2 are synchronized on exception entry to EL2, so that a direct read of the register after exception entry sees the indirectly written value caused by the exception entry.
- Memory transactions, including instruction fetches, from an Exception level always use the translation resources associated with that translation regime.
- Exception Catch debug events are synchronous debug events.
- DCPS* and DRPS instructions are context synchronization events.

The following are not affected by the value of SCTLR_EL2.EIS:

- Changes to the PSTATE information on entry to EL2.
- Behavior of accessing the banked copies of the stack pointer using the SP register name for loads, stores, and data processing instructions.
- Exit from Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

IESB, bit [21]

When FEAT_IESB is implemented:

Implicit Error Synchronization event enable.

`0b0` Disabled.

`0b1` An implicit error synchronization event is added:

- At each exception taken to EL2.

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- Before the operational pseudocode of each ERET instruction executed at EL2.

When the PE is in Debug state, the effect of this field is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and its Effective value might be 0 or 1 regardless of the value of the field. If the Effective value of the field is 1, then an implicit error synchronization event is added after each DCPSx instruction taken to EL2 and before each DRPS instruction executed at EL2, in addition to the other cases where it is added.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TSCXT, bit [20]

When (FEAT_CSV2_2 is implemented or FEAT_CSV2_1p2 is implemented), HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Trap EL0 Access to the SCXTNUM_EL0 register, when EL0 is using AArch64.

`0b0` EL0 access to SCXTNUM_EL0 is not disabled by this mechanism.

`0b1` EL0 access to SCXTNUM_EL0 is disabled, causing an exception to EL2, and the SCXTNUM_EL0 value is treated as 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_CSV2_2 is not implemented, FEAT_CSV2_1p2 is not implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Reserved, RES1.

When (FEAT_CSV2_2 is implemented or FEAT_CSV2_1p2 is implemented), HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

WXN, bit [19]

Write permission implies XN (Execute-never). For the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime, this bit can force all memory regions that are writable to be treated as XN.

`0b0` This control has no effect on memory access permissions.

`0b1` Any region that is writable in the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime is forced to XN for accesses from software executing at EL2.

This bit applies only when SCTLR_EL2.M bit is set.

The WXN bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

nTWE, bit [18]

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Traps execution of WFE instructions at EL0 to EL2, from both Execution states.

`0b0` Any attempt to execute a WFE instruction at EL0 is trapped to EL2, if the instruction would otherwise have caused the PE to enter a low-power state.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

In AArch32 state, the attempted execution of a conditional WFE instruction is only trapped if the instruction passes its condition code check.

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Note

Since a WFE or WFI can complete at any time, even without a Wakeup event, the traps on WFE of WFI are not guaranteed to be taken, even if the WFE or WFI is executed when there is no Wakeup event. The only guarantee is that if the instruction does not complete in finite time in the absence of a Wakeup event, the trap will be taken.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

Bit [17]

Reserved, RES0.

nTWI, bit [16]

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Traps execution of WFI instructions at EL0 to EL2, from both Execution states.

`0b0` Any attempt to execute a WFI instruction at EL0 is trapped EL2, if the instruction would otherwise have caused the PE to enter a low-power state.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

In AArch32 state, the attempted execution of a conditional WFI instruction is only trapped if the instruction passes its condition code check.

Note

Since a WFE or WFI can complete at any time, even without a Wakeup event, the traps on WFE of WFI are not guaranteed to be taken, even if the WFE or WFI is executed when there is no Wakeup event. The only guarantee is that if the instruction does not complete in finite time in the absence of a Wakeup event, the trap will be taken.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

UCT, bit [15]

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Traps EL0 accesses to the CTR_EL0 to EL2, from AArch64 state only.

`0b0` Accesses to the CTR_EL0 from EL0 using AArch64 are trapped to EL2.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DZE, bit [14]

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Traps execution of DC ZVA instructions at EL0 to EL2, from AArch64 state only.

If FEAT_MTE is implemented, this trap also applies to DC GVA and DC GZVA.

`0b0` Any attempt to execute an instruction that this trap applies to at EL0 using AArch64 is trapped to EL2. Reading DCZID_EL0.DZP from EL0 returns 1, indicating that the instructions that this trap applies to are not supported.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EnDB, bit [13]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Controls enabling of pointer authentication (using the APDBKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses in the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime.

For more information, see *System register control of pointer authentication* on page D5-4775.

`0b0` Pointer authentication (using the APDBKey_EL1 key) of data addresses is not enabled.

`0b1` Pointer authentication (using the APDBKey_EL1 key) of data addresses is enabled.

Note

This field controls the behavior of the AddPACDB and AuthDB pseudocode functions. Specifically, when the field is 1, AddPACDB returns a copy of a pointer to which a pointer authentication code has been added, and AuthDB returns an authenticated copy of a pointer. When the field is 0, both of these functions are NOP.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

I, bit [12]

Instruction access Cacheability control, for accesses at EL2 and, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state and HCR_EL2.{E2H,TGE} == {1,1}, EL0.

`0b0` All instruction accesses to Normal memory from EL2 are Non-cacheable for all levels of instruction and unified cache.

When EL2 is enabled in the current Security state and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}, all instruction accesses to Normal memory from EL0 are Non-cacheable for all levels of instruction and unified cache.

If SCTLR_EL2.M is 0, instruction accesses from stage 1 of the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime are to Normal, Outer Shareable, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable memory.

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`0b1` This control has no effect on the Cacheability of instruction access to Normal memory from EL2 and, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}, instruction access to Normal memory from EL0.

If the value of SCTLR_EL2.M is 0, instruction accesses from stage 1 of the EL2 or EL2&0 translation regime are to Normal, Outer Shareable, Inner Write-Through, Outer Write-Through memory.

This bit has no effect on the EL3 translation regime.

When EL2 is disabled in the current Security state or HCR_EL2.{E2H,TGE} != {1,1}, this bit has no effect on the EL1&0 translation regime.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

EOS, bit [11]

When FEAT_ExS is implemented:

Exception exit is a context synchronization event.

`0b0` An exception return from EL2 is not a context synchronization event.

`0b1` An exception return from EL2 is a context synchronization event.

If SCTLR_EL2.EOS is set to `0b0`:

- Memory transactions, including instruction fetches, from an Exception level always use the translation resources associated with that translation regime.
- Exception Catch debug events are synchronous debug events.
- DCPS* and DRPS instructions are context synchronization events.

The following are not affected by the value of SCTLR_EL2.EOS:

- The indirect write of the PSTATE and PC values from SPSR_EL2 and ELR_EL2 on exception return is synchronized.
- Behavior of accessing the banked copies of the stack pointer using the SP register name for loads, stores, and data processing instructions.
- Exit from Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

EnRCTX, bit [10]

When FEAT_SPECRES is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Enable EL0 Access to the following instructions:

- AArch32 CFPRCTX, DVPRCTX and CPPRCTX instructions.
- AArch64 CFP RCTX, DVP RCT and CPP RCTX instructions.

`0b0` EL0 access to these instructions is disabled, and these instructions are trapped to EL1.

`0b1` EL0 access to these instructions is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_SPECRES is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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Bit [9]

Reserved, RES0.

SED, bit [8]

When EL0 is capable of using AArch32, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

SETEND instruction disable. Disables SETEND instructions at EL0 using AArch32.

`0b0` SETEND instruction execution is enabled at EL0 using AArch32.

`0b1` SETEND instructions are UNDEFINED at EL0 using AArch32.

If the implementation does not support mixed-endian operation at any Exception level, this bit is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When EL0 can only use AArch64, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Reserved, RES1.

When EL0 is capable of using AArch32, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ITD, bit [7]

When EL0 is capable of using AArch32, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

IT Disable. Disables some uses of IT instructions at EL0 using AArch32.

`0b0` All IT instruction functionality is enabled at EL0 using AArch32.

`0b1` Any attempt at EL0 using AArch32 to execute any of the following is UNDEFINED:

- All encodings of the IT instruction with hw1[3:0]!=1000.
- All encodings of the subsequent instruction with the following values for hw1:
  - `0b11xxxxxxxxxxxxxx`: All 32-bit instructions, and the 16-bit instructions B, UDF, SVC, LDM, and STM.
  - `0b1011xxxxxxxxxxxx`: All instructions in 'Miscellaneous 16-bit instructions' in the Arm® Architecture Reference Manual, Armv8, for Armv8-A architecture profile, section F3.2.5.
  - `0b10100xxxxxxxxxxx`: ADD Rd, PC, #imm
  - `0b01001xxxxxxxxxxx`: LDR Rd, [PC, #imm]
  - `0b0100x1xxx1111xxx`: ADD Rdn, PC; CMP Rn, PC; MOV Rd, PC; BX PC; BLX PC.
  - `0b010001xx1xxxx111`: ADD PC, Rm; CMP PC, Rm; MOV PC, Rm. This pattern also covers UNPREDICTABLE cases with BLX Rn.

These instructions are always UNDEFINED, regardless of whether they would pass or fail the condition code check that applies to them as a result of being in an IT block.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the IT instruction is treated as:

- A 16-bit instruction, that can only be followed by another 16-bit instruction.
- The first half of a 32-bit instruction.

This means that, for the situations that are UNDEFINED, either the second 16-bit instruction or the 32-bit instruction is UNDEFINED.

An implementation might vary dynamically as to whether IT is treated as a 16-bit instruction or the first half of a 32-bit instruction.

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If an instruction in an active IT block that would be disabled by this field sets this field to 1 then behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. For more information see *Changes to an ITD control by an instruction in an IT block* on page E1-6822.

ITD is optional, but if it is implemented in the SCTLR_EL2 then it must also be implemented in the SCTLR_EL1, HSCTLR, and SCTLR.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When an implementation does not implement ITD, access to this field is RAZ/WI.

When EL0 can only use AArch64, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Reserved, RES1.

When EL0 is capable of using AArch32, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

nAA, bit [6]

When FEAT_LSE2 is implemented:

Non-aligned access. This bit controls generation of Alignment faults under certain conditions at EL2, and, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}, EL0.

`0b0` LDAPR, LDAPRH, LDAPUR, LDAPURH, LDAPURSH, LDAPURSW, LDAR, LDARH, LDLAR, LDLARH, STLLR, STLLRH, STLR, STLRH, STLUR, and STLURH generate an Alignment fault if all bytes being accessed are not within a single 16-byte quantity, aligned to 16 bytes for accesses.

`0b1` This control bit does not cause LDAPR, LDAPRH, LDAPUR, LDAPURH, LDAPURSH, LDAPURSW, LDAR, LDARH, LDLAR, LDLARH, STLLR, STLLRH, STLR, STLRH, STLUR, or STLURH to generate an Alignment fault if all bytes being accessed are not within a single 16-byte quantity, aligned to 16 bytes.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

CP15BEN, bit [5]

When EL0 is capable of using AArch32, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

System instruction memory barrier enable. Enables accesses to the DMB, DSB, and ISB System instructions in the (coproc==`0b1111`) encoding space from EL0:

`0b0` EL0 using AArch32: EL0 execution of the CP15DMB, CP15DSB, and CP15ISB instructions is UNDEFINED.

`0b1` EL0 using AArch32: EL0 execution of the CP15DMB, CP15DSB, and CP15ISB instructions is enabled.

CP15BEN is optional, but if it is implemented in the SCTLR_EL2 then it must also be implemented in the SCTLR_EL1, HSCTLR, and SCTLR.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When an implementation does not implement CP15BEN, access to this field is RAO/WI.

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When EL0 can only use AArch64, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

Reserved, RES0.

When EL0 is capable of using AArch32, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 0:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

SA0, bit [4]

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 1 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1:

SP Alignment check enable for EL0. When set to 1, if a load or store instruction executed at EL0 uses the SP as the base address and the SP is not aligned to a 16-byte boundary, then an SP alignment fault exception is generated. For more information, see *SP alignment checking* on page D1-4631.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

SA, bit [3]

SP Alignment check enable. When set to 1, if a load or store instruction executed at EL2 uses the SP as the base address and the SP is not aligned to a 16-byte boundary, then an SP alignment fault exception is generated. For more information, see *SP alignment checking* on page D1-4631.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

C, bit [2]

Data access Cacheability control, for accesses at EL2 and, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}, EL0

`0b0` The following are Non-cacheable for all levels of data and unified cache:

- Data accesses to Normal memory from EL2.
- When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, Normal memory accesses to the EL2 translation tables.
- When EL2 is enabled in the current Security state and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}:
  - Data accesses to Normal memory from EL0.
  - Normal memory accesses to the EL2&0 translation tables.

`0b1` This control has no effect on the Cacheability of:

- Data access to Normal memory from EL2.
- When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, Normal memory accesses to the EL2 translation tables.
- When EL2 is enabled in the current Security state and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}:
  - Data accesses to Normal memory from EL0.
  - Normal memory accesses to the EL2&0 translation tables.

This bit has no effect on the EL3 translation regime.

When EL2 is disabled in the current Security state or HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, this bit has no effect on the EL1&0 translation regime.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

A, bit [1]

Alignment check enable. This is the enable bit for Alignment fault checking at EL2 and, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}, EL0.

`0b0` Alignment fault checking disabled when executing at EL2.

When EL2 is enabled in the current Security state and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}, alignment fault checking disabled when executing at EL0.

Instructions that load or store one or more registers, other than load/store exclusive and load-acquire/store-release, do not check that the address being accessed is aligned to the size of the data element(s) being accessed.

`0b1` Alignment fault checking enabled when executing at EL2.

When EL2 is enabled in the current Security state and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}, alignment fault checking enabled when executing at EL0.

All instructions that load or store one or more registers have an alignment check that the address being accessed is aligned to the size of the data element(s) being accessed. If this check fails it causes an Alignment fault, which is taken as a Data Abort exception.

Load/store exclusive and load-acquire/store-release instructions have an alignment check regardless of the value of the A bit.

If FEAT_MOPS is implemented, SETG* instructions have an alignment check regardless of the value of the A bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M, bit [0]

MMU enable for EL2 or EL2&0 stage 1 address translation.

`0b0` When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL2 stage 1 address translation disabled.

When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}, EL2&0 stage 1 address translation disabled.

See the SCTLR_EL2.I field for the behavior of instruction accesses to Normal memory.

`0b1` When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} != {1, 1}, EL2 stage 1 address translation enabled.

When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}, EL2&0 stage 1 address translation enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing SCTLR_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic SCTLR_EL2 or SCTLR_EL1 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SCTLR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = SCTLR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SCTLR_EL2;
```

MSR SCTLR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    SCTLR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SCTLR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, SCTLR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.SCTLR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x110];
    else
        X[t, 64] = SCTLR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = SCTLR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = SCTLR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SCTLR_EL1;
```


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MSR SCTLR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.SCTLR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x110] = X[t, 64];
    else
        SCTLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        SCTLR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        SCTLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SCTLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.120 SCTLR_EL3, System Control Register (EL3)

The SCTLR_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides top level control of the system, including its memory system, at EL3.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to SCTLR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

SCTLR_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

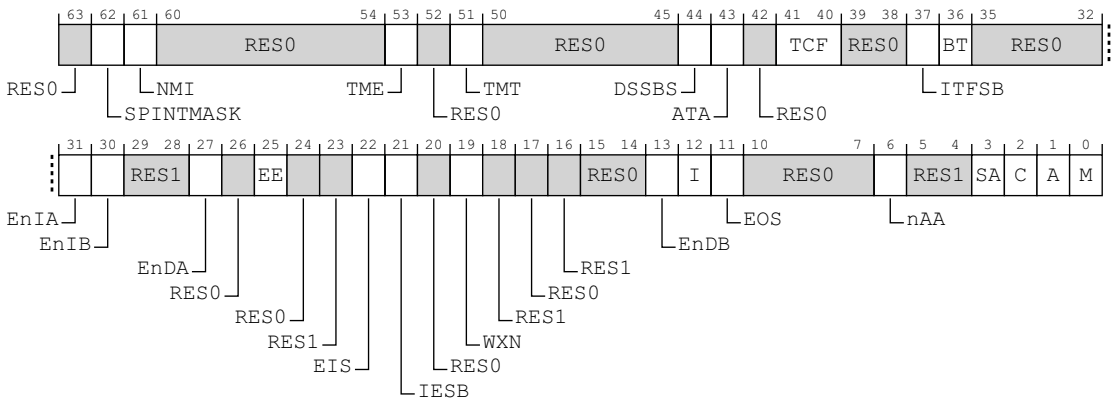

Bit [63]

Reserved, RES0.

SPINTMASK, bit [62]

When FEAT_NMI is implemented:

SP Interrupt Mask enable. When SCTLR_EL3.NMI is 1, controls whether PSTATE.SP acts as an interrupt mask, and controls the value of PSTATE.ALLINT on taking an exception to EL3.

`0b0` Does not cause PSTATE.SP to mask interrupts.

PSTATE.ALLINT is set to 1 on taking an exception to EL3.

`0b1` When PSTATE.SP is 1 and execution is at EL3, an IRQ or FIQ interrupt that is targeted to EL3 is masked regardless of any denotion of Superpriority.

PSTATE.ALLINT is set to 0 on taking an exception to EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NMI, bit [61]

When FEAT_NMI is implemented:

Non-maskable Interrupt enable.

`0b0` This control does not affect interrupt masking behavior.

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`0b1` This control enables all of the following:

- The use of the PSTATE.ALLINT interrupt mask.
- IRQ and FIQ interrupts to have Superpriority as an additional attribute.
- PSTATE.SP to be used as an interrupt mask.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [60:54]

Reserved, RES0.

TME, bit [53]

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Enables the Transactional Memory Extension at EL3.

`0b0` Any attempt to execute a TSTART instruction at EL3 is trapped, unless HCR_EL2.TME or SCR_EL3.TME causes TSTART instructions to be UNDEFINED at EL3.

`0b1` This control does not cause any TSTART instruction to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [52]

Reserved, RES0.

TMT, bit [51]

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Forces a trivial implementation of the Transactional Memory Extension at EL3.

`0b0` This control does not cause any TSTART instruction to fail.

`0b1` When the TSTART instruction is executed at EL3, the transaction fails with a TRIVIAL failure cause.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [50:45]

Reserved, RES0.

DSSBS, bit [44]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Default PSTATE.SSBS value on Exception Entry.

`0b0` PSTATE.SSBS is set to 0 on an exception to EL3.

`0b1` PSTATE.SSBS is set to 1 on an exception to EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset,this field resets to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ATA, bit [43]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

Allocation Tag Access in EL3. Controls EL3 access to Allocation Tags.

`0b0` Access to Allocation Tags is prevented.

`0b1` This control does not prevent access to Allocation Tags.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [42]

Reserved, RES0.

TCF, bits [41:40]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

Tag Check Fault in EL3. Controls the effect of Tag Check Faults due to Loads and Stores in EL3.

If FEAT_MTE3 is not implemented, the value `0b11` is reserved.

`0b00` Tag Check Faults have no effect on the PE.

`0b01` Tag Check Faults cause a synchronous exception.

`0b10` Tag Check Faults are asynchronously accumulated.

`0b11` *When FEAT_MTE3 is implemented:*

Tag Check Faults cause a synchronous exception on reads, and are asynchronously accumulated on writes.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [39:38]

Reserved, RES0.

ITFSB, bit [37]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

When synchronous exceptions are not being generated by Tag Check Faults, this field controls whether on exception entry into EL3, all Tag Check Faults due to instructions executed before exception entry, that are reported asynchronously, are synchronized into TFSRE0_EL1 and TFSR_ELx registers.

`0b0` Tag Check Faults are not synchronized on entry to EL3.

`0b1` Tag Check Faults are synchronized on entry to EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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BT, bit [36]

When FEAT_BTI is implemented:

PAC Branch Type compatibility at EL3.

`0b0` When the PE is executing at EL3, PACIASP and PACIBSP are compatible with PSTATE.BTYPE == `0b11`.

`0b1` When the PE is executing at EL3, PACIASP and PACIBSP are not compatible with PSTATE.BTYPE == `0b11`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [35:32]

Reserved, RES0.

EnIA, bit [31]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Controls enabling of pointer authentication (using the APIAKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses in the EL3 translation regime.

Possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Pointer authentication (using the APIAKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses is not enabled.

`0b1` Pointer authentication (using the APIAKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses is enabled.

For more information, see *System register control of pointer authentication* on page D5-4775.

Note

This field controls the behavior of the AddPACIA and AuthIA pseudocode functions. Specifically, when the field is 1, AddPACIA returns a copy of a pointer to which a pointer authentication code has been added, and AuthIA returns an authenticated copy of a pointer. When the field is 0, both of these functions are NOP.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EnIB, bit [30]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Controls enabling of pointer authentication (using the APIBKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses in the EL3 translation regime.

Possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Pointer authentication (using the APIBKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses is not enabled.

`0b1` Pointer authentication (using the APIBKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses is enabled.

For more information, see *System register control of pointer authentication* on page D5-4775.

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Note

This field controls the behavior of the AddPACIB and AuthIB pseudocode functions. Specifically, when the field is 1, AddPACIB returns a copy of a pointer to which a pointer authentication code has been added, and AuthIB returns an authenticated copy of a pointer. When the field is 0, both of these functions are NOP.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [29:28]

Reserved, RES1.

EnDA, bit [27]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Controls enabling of pointer authentication (using the APDAKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses in the EL3 translation regime.

`0b0` Pointer authentication (using the APDAKey_EL1 key) of data addresses is not enabled.

`0b1` Pointer authentication (using the APDAKey_EL1 key) of data addresses is enabled.

For more information, see *System register control of pointer authentication* on page D5-4775.

Note

This field controls the behavior of the AddPACDA and AuthDA pseudocode functions. Specifically, when the field is 1, AddPACDA returns a copy of a pointer to which a pointer authentication code has been added, and AuthDA returns an authenticated copy of a pointer. When the field is 0, both of these functions are NOP.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [26]

Reserved, RES0.

EE, bit [25]

Endianness of data accesses at EL3, and stage 1 translation table walks in the EL3 translation regime.

`0b0` Explicit data accesses at EL3, and stage 1 translation table walks in the EL3 translation regime are little-endian.

`0b1` Explicit data accesses at EL3, and stage 1 translation table walks in the EL3 translation regime are big-endian.

If an implementation does not provide Big-endian support at Exception levels higher than EL0, this bit is RES0.

If an implementation does not provide Little-endian support at Exception levels higher than EL0, this bit is RES1.

The EE bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset,this field resets to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

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Bit [24]

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [23]

Reserved, RES1.

EIS, bit [22]

When FEAT_ExS is implemented:

Exception Entry is Context Synchronizing.

`0b0` The taking of an exception to EL3 is not a context synchronizing event.

`0b1` The taking of an exception to EL3 is a context synchronizing event.

If SCTLR_EL3.EIS is set to `0b0`:

- Indirect writes to ESR_EL3, FAR_EL3, SPSR_EL3, ELR_EL3 are synchronized on exception entry to EL3, so that a direct read of the register after exception entry sees the indirectly written value caused by the exception entry.
- Memory transactions, including instruction fetches, from an Exception level always use the translation resources associated with that translation regime.
- Exception Catch debug events are synchronous debug events.
- DCPS* and DRPS instructions are context synchronization events.

The following are not affected by the value of SCTLR_EL3.EIS:

- Changes to the PSTATE information on entry to EL3.
- Behavior of accessing the banked copies of the stack pointer using the SP register name for loads, stores and data processing instructions.
- Debug state exit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

IESB, bit [21]

When FEAT_IESB is implemented:

Implicit Error Synchronization event enable.

`0b0` Disabled.

`0b1` An implicit error synchronization event is added:

- At each exception taken to EL3.
- Before the operational pseudocode of each `ERET` instruction executed at EL3.

When the PE is in Debug state, the effect of this field is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and its Effective value might be 0 or 1 regardless of the value of the field and, if implemented, SCR_EL3.NMEA. If the Effective value of the field is 1, then an implicit error synchronization event is added after each `DCPSx` instruction taken to EL3 and before each `DRPS` instruction executed at EL3, in addition to the other cases where it is added.

When FEAT_DoubleFault is implemented, the PE is in Non-debug state, and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NMEA is 1, this field is ignored and its Effective value is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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Bit [20]

Reserved, RES0.

WXN, bit [19]

Write permission implies XN (Execute-never). For the EL3 translation regime, this bit can force all memory regions that are writable to be treated as XN.

`0b0` This control has no effect on memory access permissions.

`0b1` Any region that is writable in the EL3 translation regime is forced to XN for accesses from software executing at EL3.

This bit applies only when SCTLR_EL3.M bit is set.

The WXN bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [18]

Reserved, RES1.

Bit [17]

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [16]

Reserved, RES1.

Bits [15:14]

Reserved, RES0.

EnDB, bit [13]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Controls enabling of pointer authentication (using the APDBKey_EL1 key) of instruction addresses in the EL3 translation regime.

`0b0` Pointer authentication (using the APDBKey_EL1 key) of data addresses is not enabled.

`0b1` Pointer authentication (using the APDBKey_EL1 key) of data addresses is enabled.

For more information, see *System register control of pointer authentication* on page D5-4775.

Note

This field controls the behavior of the AddPACDB and AuthDB pseudocode functions. Specifically, when the field is 1, AddPACDB returns a copy of a pointer to which a pointer authentication code has been added, and AuthDB returns an authenticated copy of a pointer. When the field is 0, both of these functions are NOP.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

I, bit [12]

Instruction access Cacheability control, for accesses at EL3:

`0b0` All instruction access to Normal memory from EL3 are Non-cacheable for all levels of instruction and unified cache.

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If the value of SCTLR_EL3.M is 0, instruction accesses from stage 1 of the EL3 translation regime are to Normal, Outer Shareable, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable memory.

`0b1` This control has no effect on the Cacheability of instruction access to Normal memory from EL3.

If the value of SCTLR_EL3.M is 0, instruction accesses from stage 1 of the EL3 translation regime are to Normal, Outer Shareable, Inner Write-Through, Outer Write-Through memory.

This bit has no effect on the EL1&0, EL2, or EL2&0 translation regimes.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

EOS, bit [11]

When FEAT_ExS is implemented:

Exception Exit is Context Synchronizing.

`0b0` An exception return from EL3 is not a context synchronizing event

`0b1` An exception return from EL3 is a context synchronizing event

If SCTLR_EL3.EOS is set to `0b0`:

- Memory transactions, including instruction fetches, from an Exception level always use the translation resources associated with that translation regime.
- Exception Catch debug events are synchronous debug events.
- DCPS* and DRPS instructions are context synchronization events.

The following are not affected by the value of SCTLR_EL3.EOS:

- The indirect write of the PSTATE and PC values from SPSR_EL3 and ELR_EL3 on exception return is synchronized.
- If the PE enters Debug state before the first instruction after an Exception return from EL3 to Non-secure state, any pending Halting debug event completes execution.
- The GIC behavior that allocates interrupts to FIQ or IRQ changes simultaneously with leaving the EL3 Exception level.
- Behavior of accessing the banked copies of the stack pointer using the SP register name for loads, stores and data processing instructions.
- Exit from Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

Bits [10:7]

Reserved, RES0.

nAA, bit [6]

When FEAT_LSE2 is implemented:

Non-aligned access. This bit controls generation of Alignment faults at EL3 under certain conditions.

`0b0` LDAPR, LDAPRH, LDAPUR, LDAPURH, LDAPURSH, LDAPURSW, LDAR, LDARH, LDLAR, LDLARH, STLLR, STLLRH, STLR, STLRH, STLUR, and STLURH generate an Alignment fault if all bytes being accessed are not within a single 16-byte quantity, aligned to 16 bytes for accesses.

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`0b1` This control bit does not cause LDAPR, LDAPRH, LDAPUR, LDAPURH, LDAPURSH, LDAPURSW, LDAR, LDARH, LDLAR, LDLARH, STLLR, STLLRH, STLR, STLRH, STLUR, or STLURH to generate an Alignment fault if all bytes being accessed are not within a single 16-byte quantity, aligned to 16 bytes.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [5:4]

Reserved, RES1.

SA, bit [3]

SP Alignment check enable. When set to 1, if a load or store instruction executed at EL3 uses the SP as the base address and the SP is not aligned to a 16-byte boundary, then a SP alignment fault exception is generated. For more information, see *SP alignment checking* on page D1-4631.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

C, bit [2]

Cacheability control, for data accesses.

`0b0` All data access to Normal memory from EL3, and all Normal memory accesses to the EL3 translation tables, are Non-cacheable for all levels of data and unified cache.

`0b1` This control has no effect on the Cacheability of:

- Data access to Normal memory from EL3.
- Normal memory accesses to the EL3 translation tables.

This bit has no effect on the EL1&0, EL2, or EL2&0 translation regimes.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

A, bit [1]

Alignment check enable. This is the enable bit for Alignment fault checking at EL3.

`0b0` Alignment fault checking disabled when executing at EL3.

Instructions that load or store one or more registers, other than load/store exclusive and load-acquire/store-release, do not check that the address being accessed is aligned to the size of the data element(s) being accessed.

`0b1` Alignment fault checking enabled when executing at EL3.

All instructions that load or store one or more registers have an alignment check that the address being accessed is aligned to the size of the data element(s) being accessed. If this check fails it causes an Alignment fault, which is taken as a Data Abort exception.

Load/store exclusive and load-acquire/store-release instructions have an alignment check regardless of the value of the A bit.

If FEAT_MOPS is implemented,SETG* instructions have an alignment check regardless of the value of the A bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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M, bit [0]

MMU enable for EL3 stage 1 address translation. Possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` EL3 stage 1 address translation disabled.
See the SCTLR_EL3.I field for the behavior of instruction accesses to Normal memory.

`0b1` EL3 stage 1 address translation enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing SCTLR_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SCTLR_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SCTLR_EL3;
```

MSR SCTLR_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SCTLR_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.121 SCXTNUM_EL0, EL0 Read/Write Software Context Number

The SCXTNUM_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides a number that can be used to separate out different context numbers with the EL0 exception level, for the purpose of protecting against side-channels using branch prediction and similar resources.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_CSV2_2 is implemented or FEAT_CSV2_1p2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to SCXTNUM_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

SCXTNUM_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

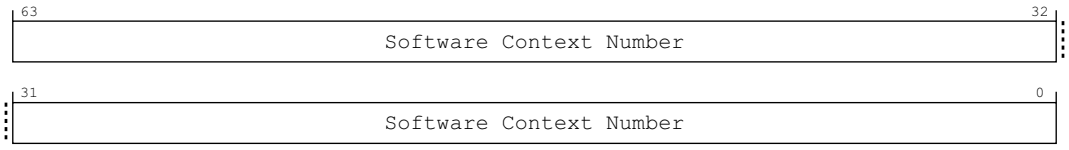

Bits [63:0]

Software Context Number. A number to identify the context within the EL0 exception level.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SCXTNUM_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SCXTNUM_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0000	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.TSCXT == '1' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.EnSCXT == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGRTR_EL2.SCXTNUM_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.TSCXT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
```


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```
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = SCXTNUM_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.EnSCXT == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.SCXTNUM_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = SCXTNUM_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = SCXTNUM_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SCXTNUM_EL0;
```

MSR SCXTNUM_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0000	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.TSCXT == '1' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.EnSCXT == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGWTR_EL2.SCXTNUM_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.TSCXT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        SCXTNUM_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.EnSCXT == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.SCXTNUM_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        SCXTNUM_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        SCXTNUM_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SCXTNUM_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.122 SCXTNUM_EL1, EL1 Read/Write Software Context Number

The SCXTNUM_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides a number that can be used to separate out different context numbers with the EL1 exception level, for the purpose of protecting against side-channels using branch prediction and similar resources.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_CSV2_2 is implemented or FEAT_CSV2_1p2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to SCXTNUM_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

SCXTNUM_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

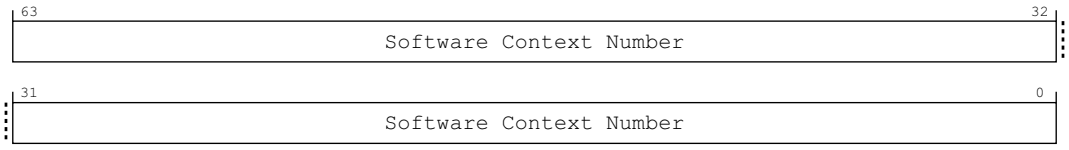

Bits [63:0]

Software Context Number. A number to identify the context within the EL1 exception level.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SCXTNUM_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SCXTNUM_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1101	0b0000	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '011' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.EnSCXT == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.SCXTNUM_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x188];
    else
        X[t, 64] = SCXTNUM_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = SCXTNUM_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = SCXTNUM_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SCXTNUM_EL1;
```

MSR SCXTNUM_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1101	0b0000	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '011' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.EnSCXT == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.SCXTNUM_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x188] = X[t, 64];
    else
        SCXTNUM_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        SCXTNUM_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        SCXTNUM_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SCXTNUM_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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MRS <Xt>, SCXTNUM_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1101	0b0000	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x188];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            X[t, 64] = SCXTNUM_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = SCXTNUM_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MSR SCXTNUM_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1101	0b0000	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        NVMem[0x188] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
```


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```
            SCXTNUM_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        SCXTNUM_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.2.123 SCXTNUM_EL2, EL2 Read/Write Software Context Number

The SCXTNUM_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides a number that can be used to separate out different context numbers with the EL2 exception level, for the purpose of protecting against side-channels using branch prediction and similar resources.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_CSV2_2 is implemented or FEAT_CSV2_1p2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to SCXTNUM_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

SCXTNUM_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

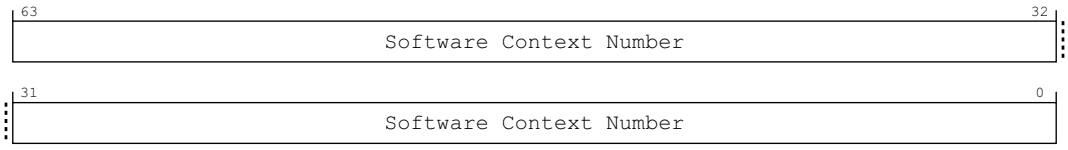

Bits [63:0]

Software Context Number. A number to identify the context within the EL2 exception level.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SCXTNUM_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic SCXTNUM_EL2 or SCXTNUM_EL1 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SCXTNUM_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1101	0b0000	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = SCXTNUM_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SCXTNUM_EL2;
```

MSR SCXTNUM_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1101	0b0000	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        SCXTNUM_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SCXTNUM_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, SCXTNUM_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1101	0b0000	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '011' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.EnSCXT == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.SCXTNUM_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x188];
    else
        X[t, 64] = SCXTNUM_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = SCXTNUM_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = SCXTNUM_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SCXTNUM_EL1;
```

MSR SCXTNUM_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1101	0b0000	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '011' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.EnSCXT == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.SCXTNUM_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x188] = X[t, 64];
    else
        SCXTNUM_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnSCXT == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        SCXTNUM_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        SCXTNUM_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SCXTNUM_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.124 SCXTNUM_EL3, EL3 Read/Write Software Context Number

The SCXTNUM_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides a number that can be used to separate out different context numbers with the EL3 exception level, for the purpose of protecting against side-channels using branch prediction and similar resources.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented and (FEAT_CSV2_2 is implemented or FEAT_CSV2_1p2 is implemented). Otherwise, direct accesses to SCXTNUM_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

SCXTNUM_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

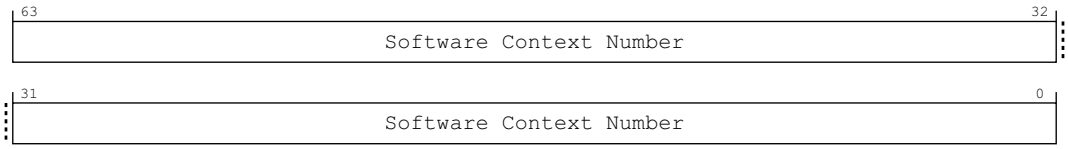

Bits [63:0]

Software Context Number. A number to identify the context within the EL3 exception level.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SCXTNUM_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SCXTNUM_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b1101	0b0000	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SCXTNUM_EL3;
```


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MSR SCXTNUM_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b1101	0b0000	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SCXTNUM_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.125 SMCR_EL1, SME Control Register (EL1)

The SMCR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

This register controls aspects of Streaming SVE that are visible at Exception levels EL1 and EL0.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SME is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to SMCR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

This register has no effect if the PE is not in Streaming SVE mode.

When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1} and EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, this register has no effect on execution at EL0 and EL1.

Attributes

SMCR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

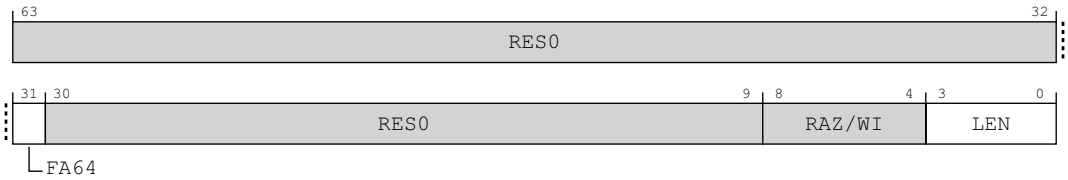

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

FA64, bit [31]

When FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented:

Controls whether execution of an A64 instruction is considered legal when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instruction to be treated as legal in Streaming SVE mode.

`0b1` This control causes all implemented A64 instructions to be treated as legal in Streaming SVE mode at EL1 and EL0, if they are treated as legal at more privileged Exception levels in the current Security state.

Arm recommends that portable SME software should not rely on this optional feature, and that operating systems should provide a means to test for compliance with this recommendation.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [30:9]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [8:4]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

LEN, bits [3:0]

Effective Streaming SVE Vector Length (SVL).

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Constrains the effective Streaming SVE vector register length for EL1 and EL0 to (LEN+1)*128 bits. SVL only takes effect when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode.

An implementation is permitted to include any set of Streaming SVE vector lengths that are powers of two, from 128 bits to 2048 bits inclusive.

For all purposes other than returning the result of a direct read of SMCR_EL1, this field selects the effective vector length as follows:

- If the requested length is smaller than the minimum implemented Streaming SVE vector length, then the minimum implemented Streaming SVE vector length is used.
- If the requested length is larger than the effective vector length at the next more privileged Exception level in the current Security state, if any, then the effective vector length at the more privileged Exception level is used.
- If the requested length is not implemented, then the requested length rounded down to the nearest implemented Streaming SVE vector length is used.
- Otherwise, the requested length is used.

An indirect read of SMCR_EL1.LEN appears to occur in program order relative to a direct write of the same register, without the need for explicit synchronization.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SMCR_EL1

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic SMCR_EL1 or SMCR_EL12 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SMCR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0010	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.SMEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x1D);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TSM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.SMEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x1F0];
    else
        X[t, 64] = SMCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TSM == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.SMEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = SMCR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = SMCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
    else
        X[t, 64] = SMCR_EL1;
```

MSR SMCR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0010	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.SMEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x1D);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TSM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.SMEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x1F0] = X[t, 64];
    else
        SMCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TSM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.SMEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        SMCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        SMCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
    else
        SMCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, SMCR_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0001	0b0010	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x1F0];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif CPTR_EL2.SMEN == 'x0' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
        else
            X[t, 64] = SMCR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
        else
            X[t, 64] = SMCR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MSR SMCR_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0001	0b0010	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        NVMem[0x1F0] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif CPTR_EL2.SMEN == 'x0' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
        else
            SMCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
        else
            SMCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.2.126 SMCR_EL2, SME Control Register (EL2)

The SMCR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

This register controls aspects of Streaming SVE that are visible at Exception levels EL2, EL1, and EL0.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SME is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to SMCR_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

This register has no effect if the PE is not in Streaming SVE mode, or if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

SMCR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

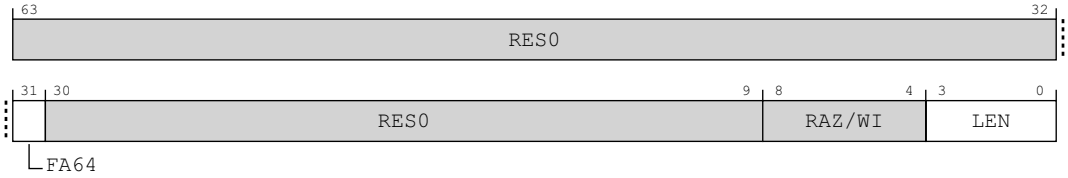

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

FA64, bit [31]

When FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented:

Controls whether execution of an A64 instruction is considered legal when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instruction to be treated as legal in Streaming SVE mode.

`0b1` This control causes all implemented A64 instructions to be treated as legal in Streaming SVE mode at EL2, if they are treated as legal at EL3.

Arm recommends that portable SME software should not rely on this optional feature, and that operating systems should provide a means to test for compliance with this recommendation.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [30:9]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [8:4]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

LEN, bits [3:0]

Effective Streaming SVE Vector Length (SVL).

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Constrains the effective Streaming SVE vector register length for EL2, EL1, and EL0 to (LEN+1)*128 bits when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state. SVL only takes effect when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode.

An implementation is permitted to include any set of Streaming SVE vector lengths that are powers of two, from 128 bits to 2048 bits inclusive.

For all purposes other than returning the result of a direct read of SMCR_EL2, this field selects the effective vector length as follows:

- If the requested length is smaller than the minimum implemented Streaming SVE vector length, then the minimum implemented Streaming SVE vector length is used.
- If the requested length is larger than the effective vector length at the next more privileged Exception level in the current Security state, if any, then the effective vector length at the more privileged Exception level is used.
- If the requested length is not implemented, then the requested length rounded down to the nearest implemented Streaming SVE vector length is used.
- Otherwise, the requested length is used.

An indirect read of SMCR_EL2.LEN appears to occur in program order relative to a direct write of the same register, without the need for explicit synchronization.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SMCR_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic SMCR_EL2 or SMCR_EL1 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SMCR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0010	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TSM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.SMEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
    else
        X[t, 64] = SMCR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
```


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```
    else
        X[t, 64] = SMCR_EL2;
```

MSR SMCR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0010	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TSM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.SMEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
    else
        SMCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
    else
        SMCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, SMCR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0010	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.SMEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x1D);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TSM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.SMEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x1F0];
    else
        X[t, 64] = SMCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TSM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.SMEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = SMCR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = SMCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
    else
        X[t, 64] = SMCR_EL1;
```

MSR SMCR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0010	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.SMEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x1D);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TSM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.SMEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x1F0] = X[t, 64];
    else
        SMCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TSM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.SMEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x1D);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
        elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
            SMCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
        else
            SMCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        if CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
        else
            SMCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.127 SMCR_EL3, SME Control Register (EL3)

The SMCR_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

This register controls aspects of Streaming SVE that are visible at all Exception levels.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SME is implemented and EL3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to SMCR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

This register has no effect if the PE is not in Streaming SVE mode.

Attributes

SMCR_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

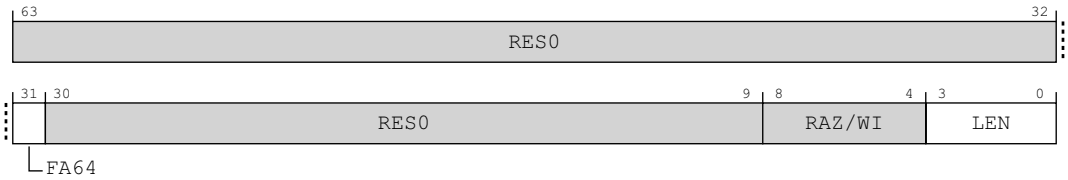

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

FA64, bit [31]

When FEAT_SME_FA64 is implemented:

Controls whether execution of an A64 instruction is considered legal when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instruction to be treated as legal in Streaming SVE mode.

`0b1` This control causes all implemented A64 instructions to be treated as legal in Streaming SVE mode at EL3.

Arm recommends that portable SME software should not rely on this optional feature, and that operating systems should provide a means to test for compliance with this recommendation.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [30:9]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [8:4]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

LEN, bits [3:0]

Effective Streaming SVE Vector Length (SVL).

Constrains the effective Streaming SVE vector register length for all Exception levels to (LEN+1)*128 bits. SVL only takes effect when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode.

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An implementation is permitted to include any set of Streaming SVE vector lengths that are powers of two, from 128 bits to 2048 bits inclusive.

For all purposes other than returning the result of a direct read of SMCR_EL3, this field selects the effective vector length as follows:

- If the requested length is smaller than the minimum implemented Streaming SVE vector length, then the minimum implemented Streaming SVE vector length is used.
- If the requested length is not implemented, then the requested length rounded down to the nearest implemented Streaming SVE vector length is used.
- Otherwise, the requested length is used.

An indirect read of SMCR_EL3.LEN appears to occur in program order relative to a direct write of the same register, without the need for explicit synchronization.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SMCR_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SMCR_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0001	0b0010	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
    else
        X[t, 64] = SMCR_EL3;
```

MSR SMCR_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0001	0b0010	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x1D);
    else
        SMCR_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.128 SMIDR_EL1, Streaming Mode Identification Register

The SMIDR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides additional identification mechanisms for scheduling purposes, for a PE that supports Streaming SVE mode.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SME is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to SMIDR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

SMIDR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

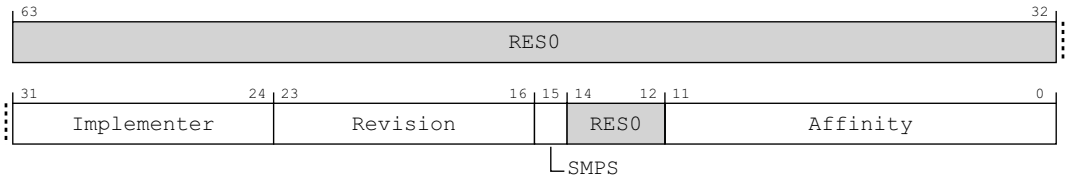

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

Implementer, bits [31:24]

The Implementer code. This field must hold an implementer code that has been assigned by Arm. Assigned codes include the following:

0x00	Reserved for software use.
0x41	Arm Limited.
0x42	Broadcom Corporation.
0x43	Cavium Inc.
0x44	Digital Equipment Corporation.
0x46	Fujitsu Ltd.
0x49	Infineon Technologies AG.
0x4D	Motorola or Freescale Semiconductor Inc.
0x4E	NVIDIA Corporation.
0x50	Applied Micro Circuits Corporation.
0x51	Qualcomm Inc.
0x56	Marvell International Ltd.
0x69	Intel Corporation.
0xC0	Ampere Computing.

Arm can assign codes that are not published in this manual. All values not assigned by Arm are reserved and must not be used.

It is not required that this value is the same as the value of MIDR_EL1.Implementer.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

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Revision, bits [23:16]

Revision number for the Streaming Mode Compute Unit (SMCU).

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

SMPS, bit [15]

Indicates support for Streaming SVE mode execution priority.

`0b0` Priority control not supported.

`0b1` Priority control supported.

Bits [14:12]

Reserved, RES0.

Affinity, bits [11:0]

The SMCU affinity of the accessing PE.

- A value of zero indicates that the PE's implementation of Streaming SVE mode is not shared with other PEs.
- Otherwise, the value identifies which SMCU is associated with this PE. The Affinity value associated with each SMCU is unique within the system as a whole.

Accessing SMIDR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SMIDR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b001	0b0000	0b0000	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TID1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = SMIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = SMIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SMIDR_EL1;
```


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D13.2.129 SMPRIMAP_EL2, Streaming Mode Priority Mapping Register

The SMPRIMAP_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Maps the value in SMPRI_EL1 to a streaming execution priority value for instructions executed at EL1 and EL0 in the same Security states as EL2.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SME is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to SMPRIMAP_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

When SMIDR_EL1.SMPS is '0', this register is RES0.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

SMPRIMAP_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

63:60	59:56	55:52	51:48	47:44	43:40	39:36	35:32
P15	P14	P13	P12	P11	P10	P9	P8

31:28	27:24	23:20	19:16	15:12	11:8	7:4	3:0
P7	P6	P5	P4	P3	P2	P1	P0

When all of the following are true, the value in SMPRI_EL1 is mapped to a streaming execution priority using this register:

- The current Exception level is EL1 or EL0.
- EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state.
- HCRX_EL2.SMPME is '1'.

Otherwise, SMPRI_EL1 holds the streaming execution priority value.

P15, bits [63:60]

Priority Mapping Entry 15. This entry is used when priority mapping is supported and enabled, and the SMPRI_EL1.Priority value is '15'.

This value is the highest streaming execution priority.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P14, bits [59:56]

Priority Mapping Entry 14. This entry is used when priority mapping is supported and enabled, and the SMPRI_EL1.Priority value is '14'.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P13, bits [55:52]

Priority Mapping Entry 13. This entry is used when priority mapping is supported and enabled, and the SMPRI_EL1.Priority value is '13'.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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P12, bits [51:48]

Priority Mapping Entry 12. This entry is used when priority mapping is supported and enabled, and the SMPRI_EL1.Priority value is '12'.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P11, bits [47:44]

Priority Mapping Entry 11. This entry is used when priority mapping is supported and enabled, and the SMPRI_EL1.Priority value is '11'.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P10, bits [43:40]

Priority Mapping Entry 10. This entry is used when priority mapping is supported and enabled, and the SMPRI_EL1.Priority value is '10'.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P9, bits [39:36]

Priority Mapping Entry 9. This entry is used when priority mapping is supported and enabled, and the SMPRI_EL1.Priority value is '9'.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P8, bits [35:32]

Priority Mapping Entry 8. This entry is used when priority mapping is supported and enabled, and the SMPRI_EL1.Priority value is '8'.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P7, bits [31:28]

Priority Mapping Entry 7. This entry is used when priority mapping is supported and enabled, and the SMPRI_EL1.Priority value is '7'.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P6, bits [27:24]

Priority Mapping Entry 6. This entry is used when priority mapping is supported and enabled, and the SMPRI_EL1.Priority value is '6'.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P5, bits [23:20]

Priority Mapping Entry 5. This entry is used when priority mapping is supported and enabled, and the SMPRI_EL1.Priority value is '5'.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P4, bits [19:16]

Priority Mapping Entry 4. This entry is used when priority mapping is supported and enabled, and the SMPRI_EL1.Priority value is '4'.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P3, bits [15:12]

Priority Mapping Entry 3. This entry is used when priority mapping is supported and enabled, and the SMPRI_EL1.Priority value is '3'.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P2, bits [11:8]

Priority Mapping Entry 2. This entry is used when priority mapping is supported and enabled, and the SMPRI_EL1.Priority value is '2'.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P1, bits [7:4]

Priority Mapping Entry 1. This entry is used when priority mapping is supported and enabled, and the SMPRI_EL1.Priority value is '1'.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P0, bits [3:0]

Priority Mapping Entry 0. This entry is used when priority mapping is supported and enabled, and the SMPRI_EL1.Priority value is '0'.

This value is the lowest streaming execution priority.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SMPRIMAP_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, SMPRIMAP_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0010	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x1E8];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
```


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```
    else
        X[t, 64] = SMPRIMAP_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = SMPRIMAP_EL2;
```

MSR SMPRIMAP_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0010	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x1E8] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        SMPRIMAP_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        SMPRIMAP_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.130 SMPRI_EL1, Streaming Mode Priority Register

The SMPRI_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Configures the streaming execution priority for instructions executed on a shared Streaming Mode Compute Unit (SMCU) when the PE is in Streaming SVE mode at any Exception Level.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SME is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to SMPRI_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

When SMIDR_EL1.SMPS is '0', this register is RES0.

Attributes

SMPRI_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

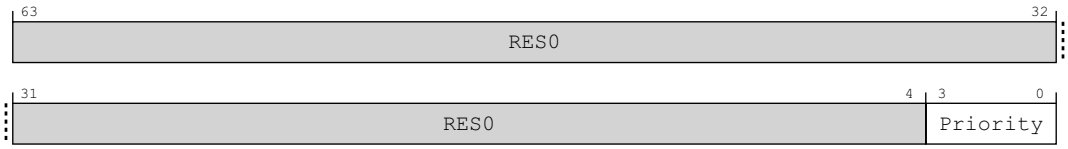

Bits [63:4]

Reserved, RES0.

Priority, bits [3:0]

Streaming execution priority value.

Either this value is used directly, or it is mapped into an effective priority value using SMPRIMAP_EL2.

This value is used directly when any of the following are true:

- The current Exception level is EL3 or EL2.
- The current Exception level is EL1 or EL0, if EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state and HCRX_EL2.SMPME is '0'.
- The current Exception level is EL1 or EL0, if EL2 is either not implemented or not enabled in the current Security state.

The precise meaning and behavior of each streaming execution priority value is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

In an implementation that shares execution resources between PEs, higher priority values are allocated more processing resource than other PEs configured with lower priority values in the same Priority domain.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SMPRI_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, SMPRI_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0010	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.nSMPRI_EL1 == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = SMPRI_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = SMPRI_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = SMPRI_EL1;
```

MSR SMPRI_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0010	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.nSMPRI_EL1 == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        SMPRI_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
```


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```
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        SMPRI_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        SMPRI_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.131 TCR_EL1, Translation Control Register (EL1)

The TCR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

The control register for stage 1 of the EL1&0 translation regime.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TCR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register TTBCR[31:0].

AArch64 System register TCR_EL1 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register TTBCR2[31:0].

Attributes

TCR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

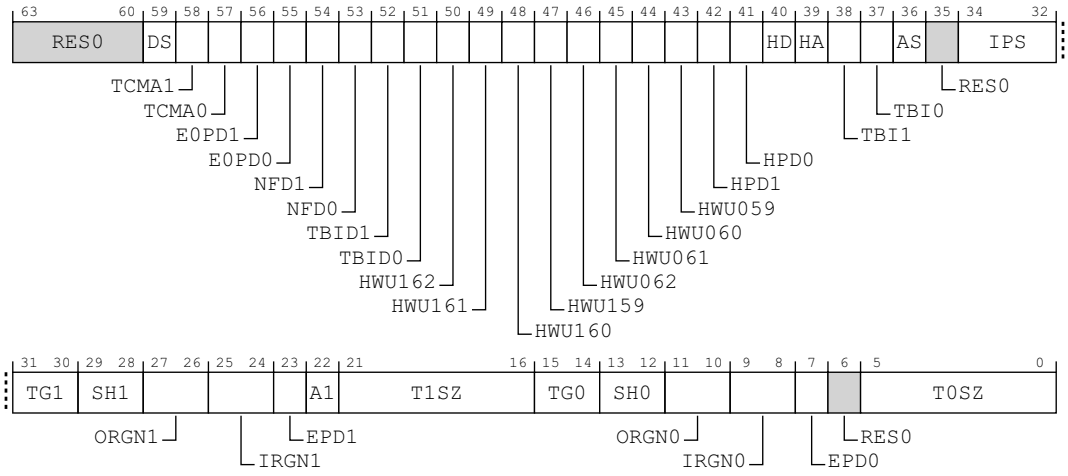

Any of the bits in TCR_EL1, other than the A1 bit and the EPDx bits when they have the value 1, are permitted to be cached in a TLB.

Bits [63:60]

Reserved, RES0.

DS, bit [59]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:

This field affects 52-bit output addressing when using 4KB and 16KB translation granules in stage 1 of the EL1&0 translation regime.

`0b0` Bits[49:48] of translation descriptors are RES0.

Bits[9:8] in Block and Page descriptors encode shareability information in the SH[1:0] field. Bits[9:8] in Table descriptors are ignored by hardware.

The minimum value of the TCR_EL1.{T0SZ, T1SZ} fields is 16. Any memory access using a smaller value generates a stage 1 level 0 translation table fault.

Output address[51:48] is `0b0000`.

`0b1` Bits[49:48] of translation descriptors hold output address[49:48].

Bits[9:8] of Translation table descriptors hold output address[51:50].

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The shareability information of Block and Page descriptors for cacheable locations is determined by:

- TCR_EL1.SH0 if the VA is translated using tables pointed to by TTBR0_EL1.
- TCR_EL1.SH1 if the VA is translated using tables pointed to by TTBR1_EL1.

The minimum value of the TCR_EL1.{T0SZ, T1SZ} fields is 12. Any memory access using a smaller value generates a stage 1 level 0 translation table fault.

All calculations of the stage 1 base address are modified for tables of fewer than 8 entries so that the table is aligned to 64 bytes.

Bits[5:2] of TTBR0_EL1 or TTBR1_EL1 are used to hold bits[51:48] of the output address in all cases.

Note

As FEAT_LVA must be implemented if TCR_EL1.DS == 1, the minimum value of the TCR_EL1.{T0SZ, T1SZ} fields is 12, as determined by that extension.

For the TLBI Range instructions affecting VA, the format of the argument is changed so that bits[36:0] hold BaseADDR[52:16]. For the 4KB translation granule, bits[15:12] of BaseADDR are treated as `0b0000`. For the 16KB translation granule, bits[15:14] of BaseADDR are treated as `0b00`.

Note

This forces alignment of the ranges used by the TLBI range instructions.

This field is RES0 for a 64KB translation granule.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TCMA1, bit [58]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

Controls the generation of Unchecked accesses at EL1, and at EL0 if HCR_EL2.{E2H,TGE}!={1,1}, when address[59:55] = `0b11111`.

`0b0` This control has no effect on the generation of Unchecked accesses at EL1 or EL0.

`0b1` All accesses at EL1 and EL0 are Unchecked.

Note

Software may change this control bit on a context switch.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TCMA0, bit [57]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

Controls the generation of Unchecked accesses at EL1, and at EL0 if HCR_EL2.{E2H,TGE}!={1,1}, when address[59:55] = `0b00000`.

`0b0` This control has no effect on the generation of Unchecked accesses at EL1 or EL0.

`0b1` All accesses at EL1 and EL0 are Unchecked.

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Note

Software may change this control bit on a context switch.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

E0PD1, bit [56]

When FEAT_E0PD is implemented:

Faulting control for Unprivileged access to any address translated by TTBR1_EL1.

`0b0` Unprivileged access to any address translated by TTBR1_EL1 will not generate a fault by this mechanism.

`0b1` Unprivileged access to any address translated by TTBR1_EL1 will generate a level 0 Translation fault.

Level 0 Translation faults generated as a result of this field are not counted as TLB misses for performance monitoring. The fault should take the same time to generate, whether the address is present in the TLB or not, to mitigate attacks that use fault timing.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

E0PD0, bit [55]

When FEAT_E0PD is implemented:

Faulting control for Unprivileged access to any address translated by TTBR0_EL1.

`0b0` Unprivileged access to any address translated by TTBR0_EL1 will not generate a fault by this mechanism.

`0b1` Unprivileged access to any address translated by TTBR0_EL1 will generate a level 0 Translation fault.

Level 0 Translation faults generated as a result of this field are not counted as TLB misses for performance monitoring. The fault should take the same time to generate, whether the address is present in the TLB or not, to mitigate attacks that use fault timing.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NFD1, bit [54]

When FEAT_SVE is implemented or FEAT_TME is implemented:

Non-fault translation table walk disable for stage 1 translations using TTBR1_EL1.

This bit controls whether to perform a stage 1 translation table walk in response to a non-fault unprivileged access for a virtual address that is translated using TTBR1_EL1.

If SVE is implemented, the affected access types include:

- All accesses due to an SVE non-fault contiguous load instruction.
- Accesses due to an SVE first-fault gather load instruction that are not for the First active element. Accesses due to an SVE first-fault contiguous load instruction are not affected.
- Accesses due to prefetch instructions might be affected, but the effect is not architecturally visible.

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For more information, see FEAT_SVE.

If FEAT_TME is implemented, the affected access types include all accesses generated by a load or store instruction in Transactional state.

`0b0` Does not disable stage 1 translation table walks using TTBR1_EL1.

`0b1` A TLB miss on a virtual address that is translated using TTBR1_EL1 due to the specified access types causes the access to fail without taking an exception. No stage 1 translation table walk is performed.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NFD0, bit [53]

When FEAT_SVE is implemented or FEAT_TME is implemented:

Non-fault translation table walk disable for stage 1 translations using TTBR0_EL1.

This bit controls whether to perform a stage 1 translation table walk in response to a non-fault unprivileged access for a virtual address that is translated using TTBR0_EL1.

If SVE is implemented, the affected access types include:

- All accesses due to an SVE non-fault contiguous load instruction.
- Accesses due to an SVE first-fault gather load instruction that are not for the First active element. Accesses due to an SVE first-fault contiguous load instruction are not affected.
- Accesses due to prefetch instructions might be affected, but the effect is not architecturally visible.

For more information, see FEAT_SVE.

If FEAT_TME is implemented, the affected access types include all accesses generated by a load or store instruction in Transactional state.

`0b0` Does not disable stage 1 translation table walks using TTBR0_EL1.

`0b1` A TLB miss on a virtual address that is translated using TTBR0_EL1 due to the specified access types causes the access to fail without taking an exception. No stage 1 translation table walk is performed.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TBID1, bit [52]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Controls the use of the top byte of instruction addresses for address matching.

For the purpose of this field, all cache maintenance and address translation instructions that perform address translation are treated as data accesses.

For more information, see *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770.

`0b0` TCR_EL1.TBI1 applies to Instruction and Data accesses.

`0b1` TCR_EL1.TBI1 applies to Data accesses only.

This affects addresses where the address would be translated by tables pointed to by TTBR1_EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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TBID0, bit [51]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Controls the use of the top byte of instruction addresses for address matching.

For the purpose of this field, all cache maintenance and address translation instructions that perform address translation are treated as data accesses.

For more information, see *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770.

`0b0` TCR_EL1.TBI0 applies to Instruction and Data accesses.

`0b1` TCR_EL1.TBI0 applies to Data accesses only.

This affects addresses where the address would be translated by tables pointed to by TTBR0_EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU162, bit [50]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[62] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR1_EL1.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR1_EL1, bit[62] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR1_EL1, bit[62] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL1.HPD1 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL1.HPD1 is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU161, bit [49]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[61] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR1_EL1.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR1_EL1, bit[61] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR1_EL1, bit[61] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL1.HPD1 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL1.HPD1 is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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HWU160, bit [48]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[60] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR1_EL1.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR1_EL1, bit[60] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR1_EL1, bit[60] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL1.HPD1 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL1.HPD1 is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU159, bit [47]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[59] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR1_EL1.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR1_EL1, bit[59] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR1_EL1, bit[59] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL1.HPD1 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL1.HPD1 is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU062, bit [46]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[62] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR0_EL1.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR0_EL1, bit[62] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR0_EL1, bit[62] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL1.HPD0 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL1.HPD0 is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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HWU061, bit [45]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[61] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR0_EL1.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR0_EL1, bit[61] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR0_EL1, bit[61] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL1.HPD0 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL1.HPD0 is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU060, bit [44]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[60] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR0_EL1.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR0_EL1, bit[60] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR0_EL1, bit[60] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL1.HPD0 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL1.HPD0 is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU059, bit [43]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[59] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR0_EL1.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR0_EL1, bit[59] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR0_EL1, bit[59] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL1.HPD0 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL1.HPD0 is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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HPD1, bit [42]

When FEAT_HPDS is implemented:

Hierarchical Permission Disables. This affects the hierarchical control bits, APTable, PXNTable, and UXNTable, except NSTable, in the translation tables pointed to by TTBR1_EL1.

`0b0` Hierarchical permissions are enabled.

`0b1` Hierarchical permissions are disabled.

When disabled, the permissions are treated as if the bits are zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HPD0, bit [41]

When FEAT_HPDS is implemented:

Hierarchical Permission Disables. This affects the hierarchical control bits, APTable, PXNTable, and UXNTable, except NSTable, in the translation tables pointed to by TTBR0_EL1.

`0b0` Hierarchical permissions are enabled.

`0b1` Hierarchical permissions are disabled.

When disabled, the permissions are treated as if the bits are zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HD, bit [40]

When FEAT_HAFDBS is implemented:

Hardware management of dirty state in stage 1 translations from EL0 and EL1.

`0b0` Stage 1 hardware management of dirty state disabled.

`0b1` Stage 1 hardware management of dirty state enabled, only if the HA bit is also set to 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HA, bit [39]

When FEAT_HAFDBS is implemented:

Hardware Access flag update in stage 1 translations from EL0 and EL1.

`0b0` Stage 1 Access flag update disabled.

`0b1` Stage 1 Access flag update enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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TBI1, bit [38]

Top Byte ignored. Indicates whether the top byte of an address is used for address match for the TTBR1_EL1 region, or ignored and used for tagged addresses.

`0b0` Top Byte used in the address calculation.

`0b1` Top Byte ignored in the address calculation.

This affects addresses generated in EL0 and EL1 using AArch64 where the address would be translated by tables pointed to by TTBR1_EL1. It has an effect whether the EL1&0 translation regime is enabled or not.

If FEAT_PAuth is implemented and TCR_EL1.TBID1 is 1, then this field only applies to Data accesses.

Otherwise, if the value of TBI1 is 1 and bit [55] of the target address to be stored to the PC is 1, then bits[63:56] of that target address are also set to 1 before the address is stored in the PC, in the following cases:

- A branch or procedure return within EL0 or EL1.
- An exception taken to EL1.
- An exception return to EL0 or EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TBI0, bit [37]

Top Byte ignored. Indicates whether the top byte of an address is used for address match for the TTBR0_EL1 region, or ignored and used for tagged addresses.

`0b0` Top Byte used in the address calculation.

`0b1` Top Byte ignored in the address calculation.

This affects addresses generated in EL0 and EL1 using AArch64 where the address would be translated by tables pointed to by TTBR0_EL1. It has an effect whether the EL1&0 translation regime is enabled or not.

If FEAT_PAuth is implemented and TCR_EL1.TBID0 is 1, then this field only applies to Data accesses.

Otherwise, if the value of TBI0 is 1 and bit [55] of the target address to be stored to the PC is 0, then bits[63:56] of that target address are also set to 0 before the address is stored in the PC, in the following cases:

- A branch or procedure return within EL0 or EL1.
- An exception taken to EL1.
- An exception return to EL0 or EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

AS, bit [36]

ASID Size.

`0b0` 8 bit - the upper 8 bits of TTBR0_EL1 and TTBR1_EL1 are ignored by hardware for every purpose except reading back the register, and are treated as if they are all zeros for when used for allocation and matching entries in the TLB.

`0b1` 16 bit - the upper 16 bits of TTBR0_EL1 and TTBR1_EL1 are used for allocation and matching in the TLB.

If the implementation has only 8 bits of ASID, this field is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Bit [35]

Reserved, RES0.

IPS, bits [34:32]

Intermediate Physical Address Size.

`0b000` 32 bits, 4GB.

`0b001` 36 bits, 64GB.

`0b010` 40 bits, 1TB.

`0b011` 42 bits, 4TB.

`0b100` 44 bits, 16TB.

`0b101` 48 bits, 256TB.

`0b110` 52 bits, 4PB.

All other values are reserved.

The reserved values behave in the same way as the `0b101` or `0b110` encoding, but software must not rely on this property as the behavior of the reserved values might change in a future revision of the architecture.

If the translation granule is not 64KB and FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, the value `0b110` is treated as reserved.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an implementation that does not implement FEAT_LPA supports setting the value of `0b110` for the 64KB translation granule size or whether setting this value behaves as the `0b101` encoding.

In an implementation that supports 52-bit PAs, if the value of this field is not `0b110` or a value treated as `0b110`, then bits[51:48] of every translation table base address for the stage of translation controlled by TCR_EL1 are `0b0000`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TG1, bits [31:30]

Granule size for the TTBR1_EL1.

`0b01` 16KB.

`0b10` 4KB.

`0b11` 64KB.

Other values are reserved.

If the value is programmed to either a reserved value or a size that has not been implemented, then the hardware will treat the field as if it has been programmed to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice of the sizes that has been implemented for all purposes other than the value read back from this register.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the value read back is the value programmed or the value that corresponds to the size chosen.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SH1, bits [29:28]

Shareability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR1_EL1.

`0b00` Non-shareable.

`0b10` Outer Shareable.

`0b11` Inner Shareable.

Other values are reserved. The effect of programming this field to a Reserved value is that behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ORGN1, bits [27:26]

Outer cacheability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR1_EL1.

`0b00` Normal memory, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IRGN1, bits [25:24]

Inner cacheability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR1_EL1.

`0b00` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EPD1, bit [23]

Translation table walk disable for translations using TTBR1_EL1. This bit controls whether a translation table walk is performed on a TLB miss, for an address that is translated using TTBR1_EL1. The encoding of this bit is:

`0b0` Perform translation table walks using TTBR1_EL1.

`0b1` A TLB miss on an address that is translated using TTBR1_EL1 generates a Translation fault. No translation table walk is performed.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

A1, bit [22]

Selects whether TTBR0_EL1 or TTBR1_EL1 defines the ASID. The encoding of this bit is:

`0b0` TTBR0_EL1.ASID defines the ASID.

`0b1` TTBR1_EL1.ASID defines the ASID.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T1SZ, bits [21:16]

The size offset of the memory region addressed by TTBR1_EL1. The region size is $2^{(64-T1SZ)}$ bytes.

The maximum and minimum possible values for T1SZ depend on the level of translation table and the memory translation granule size, as described in the AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture chapter.

Note

For the 4KB translation granule, if FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and this field is less than 16, the translation table walk begins with a level -1 initial lookup.

For the 16KB translation granule, if FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and this field is less than 17, the translation table walk begins with a level 0 initial lookup.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TG0, bits [15:14]

Granule size for the TTBR0_EL1.

`0b00` 4KB

`0b01` 64KB

`0b10` 16KB

Other values are reserved.

If the value is programmed to either a reserved value or a size that has not been implemented, then the hardware will treat the field as if it has been programmed to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice of the sizes that has been implemented for all purposes other than the value read back from this register.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the value read back is the value programmed or the value that corresponds to the size chosen.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SH0, bits [13:12]

Shareability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR0_EL1.

`0b00` Non-shareable

`0b10` Outer Shareable

`0b11` Inner Shareable

Other values are reserved. The effect of programming this field to a Reserved value is that behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ORGN0, bits [11:10]

Outer cacheability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR0_EL1.

`0b00` Normal memory, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IRGN0, bits [9:8]

Inner cacheability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR0_EL1.

`0b00` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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EPD0, bit [7]

Translation table walk disable for translations using TTBR0_EL1. This bit controls whether a translation table walk is performed on a TLB miss, for an address that is translated using TTBR0_EL1. The encoding of this bit is:

`0b0` Perform translation table walks using TTBR0_EL1.

`0b1` A TLB miss on an address that is translated using TTBR0_EL1 generates a Translation fault. No translation table walk is performed.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [6]

Reserved, RES0.

T0SZ, bits [5:0]

The size offset of the memory region addressed by TTBR0_EL1. The region size is $2^{(64-T0SZ)}$ bytes.

The maximum and minimum possible values for T0SZ depend on the level of translation table and the memory translation granule size, as described in the AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture chapter.

Note

For the 4KB translation granule, if FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and this field is less than 16, the translation table walk begins with a level -1 initial lookup.

For the 16KB translation granule, if FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and this field is less than 17, the translation table walk begins with a level 0 initial lookup.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TCR_EL1

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic TCR_EL1 or TCR_EL12 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TCR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.TCR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x120];
    else
        X[t, 64] = TCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = TCR_EL2;
    else
```


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```
        X[t, 64] = TCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TCR_EL1;
```

MSR TCR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.TCR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x120] = X[t, 64];
    else
        TCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        TCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        TCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, TCR_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0010	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x120];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = TCR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = TCR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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MSR TCR_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0010	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        NVMem[0x120] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        TCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        TCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.2.132 TCR_EL2, Translation Control Register (EL2)

The TCR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

The control register for stage 1 of the EL2, or EL2&0, translation regime:

- When the Effective value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 0, this register controls stage 1 of the EL2 translation regime, that supports a single VA range, translated using TTBR0_EL2.
- When the value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, this register controls stage 1 of the EL2&0 translation regime, that supports both:
  - A lower VA range, translated using TTBR0_EL2.
  - A higher VA range, translated using TTBR1_EL2.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TCR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HTCR[31:0].

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

TCR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When HCR_EL2.E2H == 0:

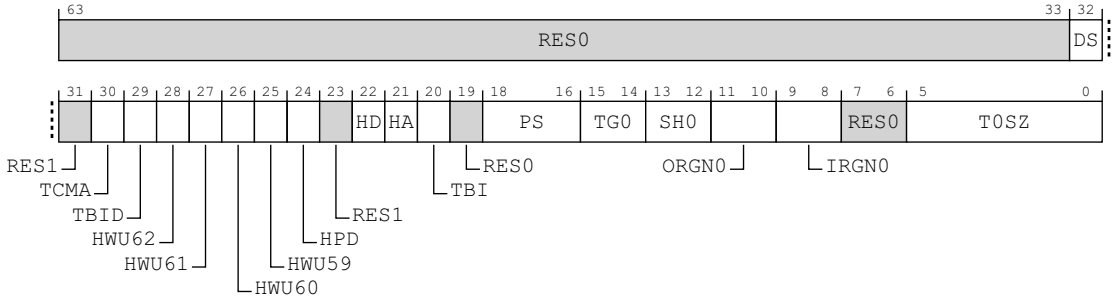

Any of the bits in TCR_EL2, other than the A1 bit and the EPDx bits when they have the value 1, are permitted to be cached in a TLB.

Bits [63:33]

Reserved, RES0.

DS, bit [32]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:

This field affects 52-bit output addressing when using 4KB and 16KB translation granules in stage 1 of the EL2 translation regime.

`0b0` Bits[49:48] of translation descriptors are RES0.

Bits[9:8] in Block and Page descriptors encode shareability information in the SH[1:0] field. Bits[9:8] in table descriptors are ignored by hardware.

The minimum value of TCR_EL2.T0SZ is 16. Any memory access using a smaller value generates a stage 1 level 0 translation table fault.

Output address[51:48] is `0b0000`.

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`0b1` Bits[49:48] of translation descriptors hold output address[49:48].

Bits[9:8] of Translation table descriptors hold output address[51:50].

The shareability information of Block and Page descriptors for cacheable locations is determined by TCR_EL2.SH0.

The minimum value of TCR_EL2.T0SZ is 12. Any memory access using a smaller value generates a stage 1 level 0 translation table fault.

All calculations of the stage 1 base address are modified for tables of fewer than 8 entries so that the table is aligned to 64 bytes.

Bits[5:2] of TTBR0_EL2 are used to hold bits[51:48] of the output address in all cases.

Note

As FEAT_LVA must be implemented if TCR_EL2.DS == 1, the minimum value of the TCR_EL2.T0SZ field is 12, as determined by that extension.

For the TLBI Range instructions affecting VA, the format of the argument is changed so that bits[36:0] hold BaseADDR[52:16]. For the 4KB translation granule, bits[15:12] of BaseADDR are treated as `0b0000`. For the 16KB translation granule, bits[15:14] of BaseADDR are treated as `0b00`.

Note

This forces alignment of the ranges used by the TLBI range instructions.

This field is RES0 for a 64KB translation granule.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [31]

Reserved, RES1.

TCMA, bit [30]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

Controls the generation of Unchecked accesses at EL2 when address [59:56] = `0b0000`.

`0b0` This control has no effect on the generation of Unchecked accesses.

`0b1` All accesses are Unchecked.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TBID, bit [29]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Controls the use of the top byte of instruction addresses for address matching.

For the purpose of this field, all cache maintenance and address translation instructions that perform address translation are treated as data accesses.

For more information, see *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770.

`0b0` TCR_EL2.TBI applies to Instruction and Data accesses.

`0b1` TCR_EL2.TBI applies to Data accesses only.

This affects addresses where the address would be translated by tables pointed to by TTBR0_EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU62, bit [28]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[62] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry.

`0b0` Bit[62] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` Bit[62] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU61, bit [27]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[61] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry.

`0b0` Bit[61] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` Bit[61] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU60, bit [26]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[60] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry.

`0b0` Bit[60] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` Bit[60] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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HWU59, bit [25]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[59] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry.

`0b0` Bit[59] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` Bit[59] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HPD, bit [24]

When FEAT_HPDS is implemented:

Hierarchical Permission Disables. This affects the hierarchical control bits, APTable, PXNTable, and UXNTable, except NSTable, in the translation tables pointed to by TTBR0_EL2.

`0b0` Hierarchical permissions are enabled.

`0b1` Hierarchical permissions are disabled.

Note

In this case, bit[61] (APTable[0]) and bit[59] (PXNTable) of the next level descriptor attributes are required to be ignored by the PE and are no longer reserved, allowing them to be used by software.

When disabled, the permissions are treated as if the bits are zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [23]

Reserved, RES1.

HD, bit [22]

When FEAT_HAFDBS is implemented:

Hardware management of dirty state in stage 1 translations from EL2.

`0b0` Stage 1 hardware management of dirty state disabled.

`0b1` Stage 1 hardware management of dirty state enabled, only if the HA bit is also set to 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HA, bit [21]

When FEAT_HAFDBS is implemented:

Hardware Access flag update in stage 1 translations from EL2.

`0b0` Stage 1 Access flag update disabled.

`0b1` Stage 1 Access flag update enabled.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TBI, bit [20]

Top Byte Ignored. Indicates whether the top byte of an address is used for address match for the TTBR0_EL2 region, or ignored and used for tagged addresses.

For more information, see *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770.

`0b0` Top Byte used in the address calculation.

`0b1` Top Byte ignored in the address calculation.

This affects addresses generated in EL2 using AArch64 where the address would be translated by tables pointed to by TTBR0_EL2. It has an effect whether the EL2, or EL2&0, translation regime is enabled or not.

If FEAT_PAuth is implemented and TCR_EL2.TBID is 1, then this field only applies to Data accesses.

If the value of TBI is 1, then bits[63:56] of that target address are also set to 0 before the address is stored in the PC, in the following cases:

- A branch or procedure return within EL2.
- An exception taken to EL2.
- An exception return to EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [19]

Reserved, RES0.

PS, bits [18:16]

Physical Address Size.

`0b000` 32 bits, 4GB.

`0b001` 36 bits, 64GB.

`0b010` 40 bits, 1TB.

`0b011` 42 bits, 4TB.

`0b100` 44 bits, 16TB.

`0b101` 48 bits, 256TB.

`0b110` 52 bits, 4PB.

All other values are reserved.

The reserved values behave in the same way as the `0b101` or `0b110` encoding, but software must not rely on this property as the behavior of the reserved values might change in a future revision of the architecture.

If the translation granule is not 64KB and FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, the value `0b110` is treated as reserved.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an implementation that does not implement FEAT_LPA supports setting the value of `0b110` for the 64KB translation granule size or whether setting this value behaves as the `0b101` encoding.

In an implementation that supports 52-bit PAs, if the value of this field is not `0b110` or a value treated as `0b110`, then bits[51:48] of every translation table base address for the stage of translation controlled by TCR_EL2 are `0b0000`.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TG0, bits [15:14]

Granule size for the TTBR0_EL2.

`0b00` 4KB.

`0b01` 64KB.

`0b10` 16KB.

Other values are reserved.

If the value is programmed to either a reserved value or a size that has not been implemented, then the hardware will treat the field as if it has been programmed to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice of the sizes that has been implemented for all purposes other than the value read back from this register.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the value read back is the value programmed or the value that corresponds to the size chosen.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SH0, bits [13:12]

Shareability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR0_EL2.

`0b00` Non-shareable.

`0b10` Outer Shareable.

`0b11` Inner Shareable.

Other values are reserved. The effect of programming this field to a Reserved value is that behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ORGN0, bits [11:10]

Outer cacheability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR0_EL2.

`0b00` Normal memory, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IRGN0, bits [9:8]

Inner cacheability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR0_EL2.

`0b00` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [7:6]

Reserved, RES0.

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T0SZ, bits [5:0]

The size offset of the memory region addressed by TTBR0_EL2. The region size is $2^{(64-T0SZ)}$ bytes.

The maximum and minimum possible values for T0SZ depend on the level of translation table and the memory translation granule size, as described in the AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture chapter.

Note

For the 4KB translation granule, if FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and this field is less than 16, the translation table walk begins with a level -1 initial lookup.

For the 16KB translation granule, if FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and this field is less than 17, the translation table walk begins with a level 0 initial lookup.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented and HCR_EL2.E2H == 1:

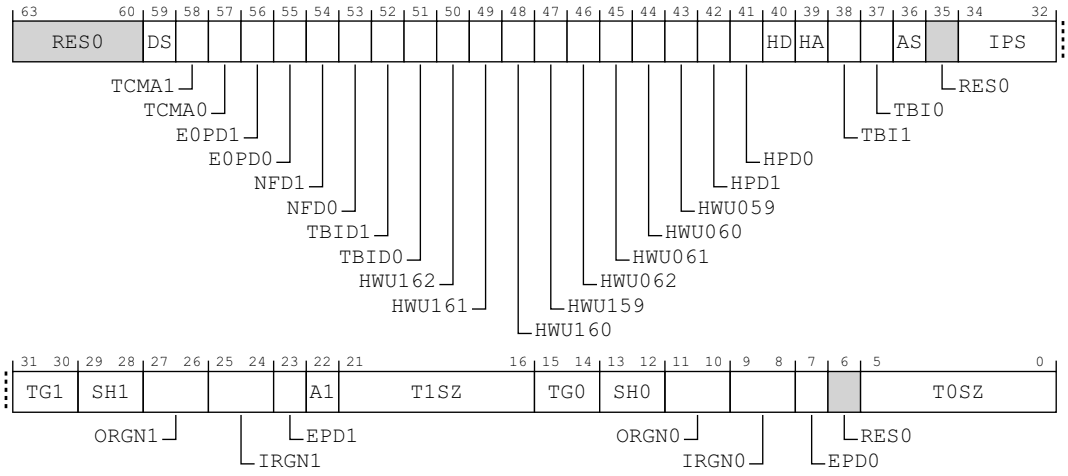

Any of the bits in TCR_EL2 are permitted to be cached in a TLB.

Bits [63:60]

Reserved, RES0.

DS, bit [59]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:

This field affects 52-bit output addressing when using 4KB and 16KB translation granules in stage 1 of the EL2&0 translation regime.

`0b0` Bits[49:48] of translation descriptors are RES0.

Bits[9:8] in Block and Page descriptors encode shareability information in the SH[1:0] field. Bits[9:8] in table descriptors are ignored by hardware.

The minimum value of the TCR_EL2.{T0SZ, T1SZ} fields is 16. Any memory access using a smaller value generates a stage 1 level 0 translation table fault.

Output address[51:48] is `0b0000`.

`0b1` Bits[49:48] of translation descriptors hold output address[49:48].

Bits[9:8] of Translation table descriptors hold output address[51:50].

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The shareability information of Block and Page descriptors for cacheable locations is determined by:

- TCR_EL2.SH0 if the VA is an address that is translated using tables pointed to by TTBR0_EL2.
- TCR_EL2.SH1 if the VA is an address that is translated using tables pointed to by TTBR1_EL2.

The minimum value of the TCR_EL2.{T0SZ, T1SZ} fields is 12. Any memory access using a smaller value generates a stage 1 level 0 translation table fault.

All calculations of the stage 1 base address are modified for tables of fewer than 16 entries so that the table is aligned to 64 bytes.

Bits[5:2] of TTBR0_EL2 or TTBR1_EL2 are used to hold bits[51:48] of the output address in all cases.

Note

As FEAT_LVA must be implemented if TCR_EL2.DS == 1, the minimum value of the TCR_EL2.{T0SZ, T1SZ} fields is 12, as determined by that extension.

For the TLBI Range instructions affecting VA, the format of the argument is changed so that bits[36:0] hold BaseADDR[52:16]. For the 4KB translation granule, bits[15:12] of BaseADDR are treated as `0b0000`. For the 16KB translation granule, bits[15:14] of BaseADDR are treated as `0b00`.

Note

This forces alignment of the ranges used by the TLBI range instructions.

This field is RES0 for a 64KB translation granule.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TCMA1, bit [58]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

Controls the generation of Unchecked accesses at EL2, and at EL0 if HCR_EL2.TGE=1, when address[59:55] = `0b11111`.

`0b0` This control has no effect on the generation of Unchecked accesses at EL2 or EL0.

`0b1` All accesses are Unchecked.

Note

Software may change this control bit on a context switch.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TCMA0, bit [57]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

Controls the generation of Unchecked accesses at EL2, and at EL0 if HCR_EL2.TGE=1, when address[59:55] = `0b00000`.

`0b0` This control has no effect on the generation of Unchecked accesses at EL2 or EL0.

`0b1` All accesses are Unchecked.

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Note

Software may change this control bit on a context switch.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

E0PD1, bit [56]

When FEAT_E0PD is implemented:

Faulting control for Unprivileged access to any address translated by TTBR1_EL2.

`0b0` Unprivileged access to any address translated by TTBR1_EL2 will not generate a fault by this mechanism.

`0b1` Unprivileged access to any address translated by TTBR1_EL2 will generate a level 0 Translation fault.

Level 0 Translation faults generated as a result of this field are not counted as TLB misses for performance monitoring. The fault should take the same time to generate, whether the address is present in the TLB or not, to mitigate attacks that use fault timing.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

E0PD0, bit [55]

When FEAT_E0PD is implemented:

Faulting control for Unprivileged access to any address translated by TTBR0_EL2.

`0b0` Unprivileged access to any address translated by TTBR0_EL2 will not generate a fault by this mechanism.

`0b1` Unprivileged access to any address translated by TTBR0_EL2 will generate a level 0 Translation fault.

Level 0 Translation faults generated as a result of this field are not counted as TLB misses for performance monitoring. The fault should take the same time to generate, whether the address is present in the TLB or not, to mitigate attacks that use fault timing.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NFD1, bit [54]

When FEAT_SVE is implemented or FEAT_TME is implemented:

Non-fault translation table walk disable for stage 1 translations using TTBR1_EL2.

This bit controls whether to perform a stage 1 translation table walk in response to a non-fault unprivileged access for a virtual address that is translated using TTBR1_EL2.

If SVE is implemented, the affected access types include:

- All accesses due to an SVE non-fault contiguous load instruction.
- Accesses due to an SVE first-fault gather load instruction that are not for the First active element. Accesses due to an SVE first-fault contiguous load instruction are not affected.
- Accesses due to prefetch instructions might be affected, but the effect is not architecturally visible.

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For more information, see FEAT_SVE.

If FEAT_TME is implemented, the affected access types include all accesses generated by a load or store instruction in Transactional state.

`0b0` Does not disable stage 1 translation table walks using TTBR1_EL2.

`0b1` A TLB miss on a virtual address that is translated using TTBR1_EL2 due to the specified access types causes the access to fail without taking an exception. No stage 1 translation table walk is performed.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NFD0, bit [53]

When FEAT_SVE is implemented or FEAT_TME is implemented:

Non-fault translation table walk disable for stage 1 translations using TTBR0_EL2.

This bit controls whether to perform a stage 1 translation table walk in response to a non-fault unprivileged access for a virtual address that is translated using TTBR0_EL2.

If SVE is implemented, the affected access types include:

- All accesses due to an SVE non-fault contiguous load instruction.
- Accesses due to an SVE first-fault gather load instruction that are not for the First active element. Accesses due to an SVE first-fault contiguous load instruction are not affected.
- Accesses due to prefetch instructions might be affected, but the effect is not architecturally visible.

For more information, see FEAT_SVE.

If FEAT_TME is implemented, the affected access types include all accesses generated by a load or store instruction in Transactional state.

`0b0` Does not disable stage 1 translation table walks using TTBR0_EL2.

`0b1` A TLB miss on a virtual address that is translated using TTBR0_EL2 due to the specified access types causes the access to fail without taking an exception. No stage 1 translation table walk is performed.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TBID1, bit [52]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Controls the use of the top byte of instruction addresses for address matching.

For the purpose of this field, all cache maintenance and address translation instructions that perform address translation are treated as data accesses.

For more information, see *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770.

`0b0` TCR_EL2.TBI1 applies to Instruction and Data accesses.

`0b1` TCR_EL2.TBI1 applies to Data accesses only.

This affects addresses where the address would be translated by tables pointed to by TTBR1_EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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TBID0, bit [51]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Controls the use of the top byte of instruction addresses for address matching.

For more information, see *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770.

`0b0` TCR_EL2.TBI0 applies to Instruction and Data accesses.

`0b1` TCR_EL2.TBI0 applies to Data accesses only.

This affects addresses where the address would be translated by tables pointed to by TTBR0_EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU162, bit [50]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[62] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR1_EL2.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR1_EL2, bit[62] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR1_EL2, bit[62] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD1 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD1 is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU161, bit [49]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[61] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR1_EL2.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR1_EL2, bit[61] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR1_EL2, bit[61] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD1 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD1 is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU160, bit [48]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[60] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR1_EL2.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR1_EL2, bit[60] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

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`0b1` For translations using TTBR1_EL2, bit[60] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD1 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD1 is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU159, bit [47]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[59] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR1_EL2.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR1_EL2, bit[59] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR1_EL2, bit[59] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD1 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD1 is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU062, bit [46]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[62] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR0_EL1.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR0_EL1, bit[62] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR0_EL1, bit[62] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD0 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD0 is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU061, bit [45]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[61] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR0_EL1.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR0_EL1, bit[61] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR0_EL1, bit[61] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD0 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD0 is 0.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU060, bit [44]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[60] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR0_EL1.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR0_EL1, bit[60] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR0_EL1, bit[60] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD0 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD0 is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU059, bit [43]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[59] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR0_EL1.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR0_EL1, bit[59] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR0_EL1, bit[59] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD0 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL2.HPD0 is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HPD1, bit [42]

When FEAT_HPDS is implemented:

Hierarchical Permission Disables. This affects the hierarchical control bits, APTable, PXNTable, and UXNTable, except NSTable, in the translation tables pointed to by TTBR1_EL2.

`0b0` Hierarchical permissions are enabled.

`0b1` Hierarchical permissions are disabled.

When disabled, the permissions are treated as if the bits are zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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HPD0, bit [41]

When FEAT_HPDS is implemented:

Hierarchical Permission Disables. This affects the hierarchical control bits, APTable, PXNTable, and UXNTable, except NSTable, in the translation tables pointed to by TTBR0_EL2.

`0b0` Hierarchical permissions are enabled.

`0b1` Hierarchical permissions are disabled.

When disabled, the permissions are treated as if the bits are zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HD, bit [40]

When FEAT_HAFDBS is implemented:

Hardware management of dirty state in stage 1 translations from EL2.

`0b0` Stage 1 hardware management of dirty state disabled.

`0b1` Stage 1 hardware management of dirty state enabled, only if the HA bit is also set to 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HA, bit [39]

When FEAT_HAFDBS is implemented:

Hardware Access flag update in stage 1 translations from EL2.

`0b0` Stage 1 Access flag update disabled.

`0b1` Stage 1 Access flag update enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TBI1, bit [38]

Top Byte Ignored. Indicates whether the top byte of an address is used for address match for the TTBR1_EL2 region, or ignored and used for tagged addresses.

For more information, see *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770.

`0b0` Top Byte used in the address calculation.

`0b1` Top Byte ignored in the address calculation.

This affects addresses generated in EL0 and EL2 using AArch64 where the address would be translated by tables pointed to by TTBR1_EL2. It has an effect whether the EL2, or EL2&0, translation regime is enabled or not.

If FEAT_PAuth is implemented and TCR_EL2.TBID1 is 1, then this field only applies to Data accesses.

If the value of TBI1 is 1 and bit [55] of the target address to be stored to the PC is 1, then bits[63:56] of that target address are also set to 1 before the address is stored in the PC, in the following cases:

- A branch or procedure return within EL0 or EL1.
- An exception taken to EL1.
- An exception return to EL0 or EL1.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TBI0, bit [37]

Top Byte Ignored. Indicates whether the top byte of an address is used for address match for the TTBR0_EL2 region, or ignored and used for tagged addresses.

For more information, see *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770.

`0b0` Top Byte used in the address calculation.

`0b1` Top Byte ignored in the address calculation.

This affects addresses generated in EL0 and EL2 using AArch64 where the address would be translated by tables pointed to by TTBR0_EL2. It has an effect whether the EL2, or EL2&0, translation regime is enabled or not.

If FEAT_PAuth is implemented and TCR_EL2.TBID0 is 1, then this field only applies to Data accesses.

If the value of TBI0 is 1 and bit [55] of the target address to be stored to the PC is 0, then bits[63:56] of that target address are also set to 0 before the address is stored in the PC, in the following cases:

- A branch or procedure return within EL0 or EL1.
- An exception taken to EL1.
- An exception return to EL0 or EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

AS, bit [36]

ASID Size.

`0b0` 8 bit - the upper 8 bits of TTBR0_EL2 and TTBR1_EL2 are ignored by hardware for every purpose except reading back the register, and are treated as if they are all zeros for when used for allocation and matching entries in the TLB.

`0b1` 16 bit - the upper 16 bits of TTBR0_EL2 and TTBR1_EL2 are used for allocation and matching in the TLB.

If the implementation has only 8 bits of ASID, this field is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [35]

Reserved, RES0.

IPS, bits [34:32]

Intermediate Physical Address Size.

`0b000` 32 bits, 4GB.

`0b001` 36 bits, 64GB.

`0b010` 40 bits, 1TB.

`0b011` 42 bits, 4TB.

`0b100` 44 bits, 16TB.

`0b101` 48 bits, 256TB.

`0b110` *When FEAT_LPA is implemented:*
52 bits, 4PB.

All other values are reserved.

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The reserved values behave in the same way as the `0b101` or `0b110` encoding, but software must not rely on this property as the behavior of the reserved values might change in a future revision of the architecture.

If the translation granule is not 64KB, the value `0b110` is treated as reserved.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an implementation that does not implement FEAT_LPA supports setting the value of `0b110` for the 64KB translation granule size or whether setting this value behaves as the `0b101` encoding.

In an implementation that supports 52-bit PAs, if the value of this field is not `0b110` or a value treated as `0b110`, then bits[51:48] of every translation table base address for the stage of translation controlled by TCR_EL2 are `0b0000`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TG1, bits [31:30]

Granule size for the TTBR1_EL2.

`0b01` 16KB.

`0b10` 4KB.

`0b11` 64KB.

Other values are reserved.

If the value is programmed to either a reserved value, or a size that has not been implemented, then the hardware will treat the field as if it has been programmed to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice of the sizes that has been implemented for all purposes other than the value read back from this register.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the value read back is the value programmed or the value that corresponds to the size chosen.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SH1, bits [29:28]

Shareability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR1_EL2.

`0b00` Non-shareable.

`0b10` Outer Shareable.

`0b11` Inner Shareable.

Other values are reserved. The effect of programming this field to a Reserved value is that behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ORGN1, bits [27:26]

Outer cacheability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR1_EL2.

`0b00` Normal memory, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IRGN1, bits [25:24]

Inner cacheability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR1_EL2.

`0b00` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable.

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`0b01` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EPD1, bit [23]

Translation table walk disable for translations using TTBR1_EL2. This bit controls whether a translation table walk is performed on a TLB miss, for an address that is translated using TTBR1_EL2. The encoding of this bit is:

`0b0` Perform translation table walks using TTBR1_EL2.

`0b1` A TLB miss on an address that is translated using TTBR1_EL2 generates a Translation fault. No translation table walk is performed.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

A1, bit [22]

Selects whether TTBR0_EL2 or TTBR1_EL2 defines the ASID. The encoding of this bit is:

`0b0` TTBR0_EL2.ASID defines the ASID.

`0b1` TTBR1_EL2.ASID defines the ASID.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T1SZ, bits [21:16]

The size offset of the memory region addressed by TTBR1_EL2. The region size is $2^{(64-T1SZ)}$ bytes.

The maximum and minimum possible values for T1SZ depend on the level of translation table and the memory translation granule size, as described in the AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture chapter.

Note

For the 4KB translation granule, if FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and this field is less than 16, the translation table walk begins with a level -1 initial lookup.

For the 16KB translation granule, if FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and this field is less than 17, the translation table walk begins with a level 0 initial lookup.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TG0, bits [15:14]

Granule size for the TTBR0_EL2.

`0b00` 4KB.

`0b01` 64KB.

`0b10` 16KB.

Other values are reserved.

If the value is programmed to either a reserved value, or a size that has not been implemented, then the hardware will treat the field as if it has been programmed to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice of the sizes that has been implemented for all purposes other than the value read back from this register.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the value read back is the value programmed or the value that corresponds to the size chosen.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SH0, bits [13:12]

Shareability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR0_EL2.

`0b00` Non-shareable.

`0b10` Outer Shareable.

`0b11` Inner Shareable.

Other values are reserved. The effect of programming this field to a Reserved value is that behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ORGN0, bits [11:10]

Outer cacheability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR0_EL2.

`0b00` Normal memory, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IRGN0, bits [9:8]

Inner cacheability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR0_EL2.

`0b00` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EPD0, bit [7]

Translation table walk disable for translations using TTBR0_EL2. This bit controls whether a translation table walk is performed on a TLB miss, for an address that is translated using TTBR0_EL2. The encoding of this bit is:

`0b0` Perform translation table walks using TTBR0_EL2.

`0b1` A TLB miss on an address that is translated using TTBR0_EL2 generates a Translation fault. No translation table walk is performed.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [6]

Reserved, RES0.

T0SZ, bits [5:0]

The size offset of the memory region addressed by TTBR0_EL2. The region size is $2^{(64-T0SZ)}$ bytes.

The maximum and minimum possible values for T0SZ depend on the level of translation table and the memory translation granule size, as described in the AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture chapter.

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Note

For the 4KB translation granule, if FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and this field is less than 16, the translation table walk begins with a level -1 initial lookup.

For the 16KB translation granule, if FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and this field is less than 17, the translation table walk begins with a level 0 initial lookup.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TCR_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic TCR_EL2 or TCR_EL1 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TCR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0010	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = TCR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TCR_EL2;
```

MSR TCR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0010	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    TCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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MRS <Xt>, TCR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.TCR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x120];
    else
        X[t, 64] = TCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = TCR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = TCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TCR_EL1;
```

MSR TCR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.TCR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x120] = X[t, 64];
    else
        TCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        TCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        TCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.133 TCR_EL3, Translation Control Register (EL3)

The TCR_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

The control register for stage 1 of the EL3 translation regime.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TCR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TCR_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

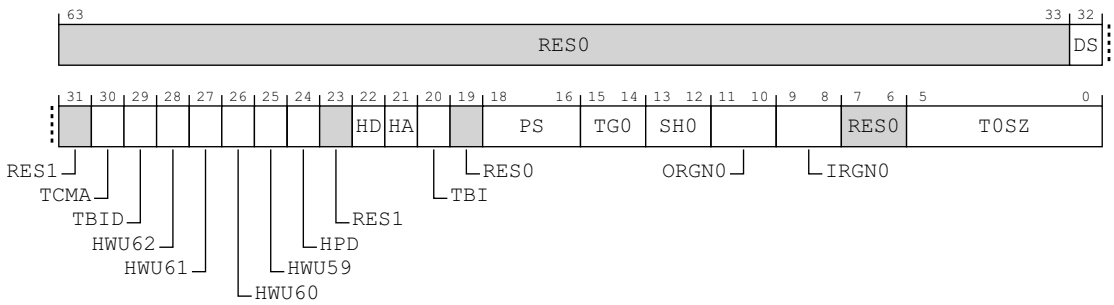

Any of the bits in TCR_EL3 are permitted to be cached in a TLB.

Bits [63:33]

Reserved, RES0.

DS, bit [32]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:

This field affects 52-bit output addressing when using 4KB and 16KB translation granules in stage 1 of the EL3 translation regime.

`0b0` Bits[49:48] of translation descriptors are RES0.

Bits[9:8] in Block and Page descriptors encode shareability information in the SH[1:0] field. Bits[9:8] in Table descriptors are ignored by hardware.

The minimum value of TCR_EL3.T0SZ is 16. Any memory access using a smaller value generates a stage 1 level 0 translation table fault.

Output address[51:48] is `0b0000`.

`0b1` Bits[49:48] of translation descriptors hold output address[49:48].

Bits[9:8] of table translation descriptors hold output address[51:50].

The shareability information of Block and Page descriptors for cacheable locations is determined by TCR_EL3.SH0.

The minimum value of TCR_EL3.T0SZ is 12. Any memory access using a smaller value generates a stage 1 level 0 translation table fault.

All calculations of the stage 1 base address are modified for tables of fewer than 8 entries so that the table is aligned to 64 bytes.

Bits[5:2] of TTBR0_EL3 are used to hold bits[51:48] of the output address in all cases.

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Note

As FEAT_LVA must be implemented if TCR_EL3.DS == 1, the minimum value of the TCR_EL3.T0SZ field is 12, as determined by that extension.

For the TLBI Range instructions affecting VA, the format of the argument is changed so that bits[36:0] hold BaseADDR[52:16]. For the 4KB translation granule, bits[15:12] of BaseADDR are treated as `0b0000`. For the 16KB translation granule, bits[15:14] of BaseADDR are treated as `0b00`.

Note

This forces alignment of the ranges used by the TLBI range instructions.

This field is RES0 for a 64KB translation granule.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [31]

Reserved, RES1.

TCMA, bit [30]

When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:

Controls the generation of Unchecked accesses at EL3 when address [59:56] = `0b0000`.

`0b0` This control has no effect on the generation of Unchecked accesses.

`0b1` All accesses are Unchecked.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TBID, bit [29]

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented:

Controls the use of the top byte of instruction addresses for address matching.

`0b0` TCR_EL3.TBI applies to Instruction and Data accesses.

`0b1` TCR_EL3.TBI applies to Data accesses only.

This affects addresses where the address would be translated by tables pointed to by TTBR0_EL3.

For the purpose of this field, all cache maintenance and address translation instructions that perform address translation are treated as data accesses.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU62, bit [28]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[62] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry.

`0b0` Bit[62] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

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`0b1` Bit[62] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL3.HPD is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL3.HPD is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU61, bit [27]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[61] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry.

`0b0` Bit[61] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` Bit[61] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL3.HPD is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL3.HPD is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU60, bit [26]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[60] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry.

`0b0` Bit[60] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` Bit[60] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL3.HPD is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL3.HPD is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU59, bit [25]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[59] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry.

`0b0` Bit[59] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` Bit[59] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TCR_EL3.HPD is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TCR_EL3.HPD is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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HPD, bit [24]

When FEAT_HPDS is implemented:

Hierarchical Permission Disables. This affects the hierarchical control bits, APTable, PXNTable, and UXNTable, except NSTable, in the translation tables pointed to by TTBR0_EL3.

`0b0` Hierarchical permissions are enabled.

`0b1` Hierarchical permissions are disabled.

Note

In this case, bit[61] (APTable[0]) and bit[59] (PXNTable) of the next level descriptor attributes are required to be ignored by the PE, and are no longer reserved, allowing them to be used by software.

When disabled, the permissions are treated as if the bits are zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [23]

Reserved, RES1.

HD, bit [22]

When FEAT_HAFDBS is implemented:

Hardware management of dirty state in stage 1 translations from EL3.

`0b0` Stage 1 hardware management of dirty state disabled.

`0b1` Stage 1 hardware management of dirty state enabled, only if the HA bit is also set to 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HA, bit [21]

When FEAT_HAFDBS is implemented:

Hardware Access flag update in stage 1 translations from EL3.

`0b0` Stage 1 Access flag update disabled.

`0b1` Stage 1 Access flag update enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TBI, bit [20]

Top Byte Ignored. Indicates whether the top byte of an address is used for address match for the TTBR0_EL3 region, or ignored and used for tagged addresses.

`0b0` Top Byte used in the address calculation.

`0b1` Top Byte ignored in the address calculation.

This affects addresses generated in EL3 using AArch64 where the address would be translated by tables pointed to by TTBR0_EL3. It has an effect whether the EL3 translation regime is enabled or not.

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If FEAT_PAuth is implemented and TCR_EL3.TBID is 1, then this field only applies to Data accesses.

Otherwise, if the value of TBI is 1, then bits[63:56] of that target address are also set to 0 before the address is stored in the PC, in the following cases:

- A branch or procedure return within EL3.
- A exception taken to EL3.
- An exception return to EL3.

For more information, see *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770.

Note

This control detrmines the scope of address tagging. It never causes an exception to be generated.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [19]

Reserved, RES0.

PS, bits [18:16]

Physical Address Size.

`0b000` 32 bits, 4GB.

`0b001` 36 bits, 64GB.

`0b010` 40 bits, 1TB.

`0b011` 42 bits, 4TB.

`0b100` 44 bits, 16TB.

`0b101` 48 bits, 256TB.

`0b110` 52 bits, 4PB.

All other values are reserved.

The reserved values behave in the same way as the `0b101` or `0b110` encoding, but software must not rely on this property as the behavior of the reserved values might change in a future revision of the architecture.

If the translation granule is not 64KB and FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, the value `0b110` is treated as reserved.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an implementation that does not implement FEAT_LPA supports setting the value of `0b110` for the 64KB translation granule size or whether setting this value behaves as the `0b101` encoding.

In an implementation that supports 52-bit PAs, if the value of this field is not `0b110` or a value treated as `0b110`, then bits[51:48] of every translation table base address for the stage of translation controlled by TCR_EL3 are `0b0000`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TG0, bits [15:14]

Granule size for the TTBR0_EL3.

`0b00` 4KB.

`0b01` 64KB.

`0b10` 16KB.

Other values are reserved.

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If the value is programmed to either a reserved value or a size that has not been implemented, then the hardware will treat the field as if it has been programmed to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice of the sizes that has been implemented for all purposes other than the value read back from this register.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the value read back is the value programmed or the value that corresponds to the size chosen.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SH0, bits [13:12]

Shareability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR0_EL3.

`0b00` Non-shareable.

`0b10` Outer Shareable.

`0b11` Inner Shareable.

Other values are reserved. The effect of programming this field to a Reserved value is that behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ORGN0, bits [11:10]

Outer cacheability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR0_EL3.

`0b00` Normal memory, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IRGN0, bits [9:8]

Inner cacheability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR0_EL3.

`0b00` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [7:6]

Reserved, RES0.

T0SZ, bits [5:0]

The size offset of the memory region addressed by TTBR0_EL3. The region size is $2^{(64-T0SZ)}$ bytes.

The maximum and minimum possible values for T0SZ depend on the level of translation table and the memory translation granule size, as described in the AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture chapter.

Note

For the 4KB translation granule, if FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and this field is less than 16, the translation table walk begins with a level -1 initial lookup.

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For the 16KB translation granule, if FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and this field is less than 17, the translation table walk begins with a level 0 initial lookup.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TCR_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TCR_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0010	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TCR_EL3;
```

MSR TCR_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0010	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TCR_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.134 TFSRE0_EL1, Tag Fault Status Register (EL0).

The TFSRE0_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds accumulated Tag Check Faults occurring in EL0 that are not taken precisely.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_MTE2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TFSRE0_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TFSRE0_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

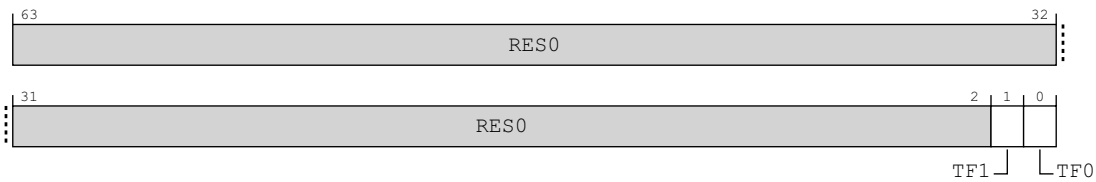

Bits [63:2]

Reserved, RES0.

TF1, bit [1]

Tag Check Fault. Asynchronously set to 1 when a Tag Check Fault using a virtual address with bit[55] == `0b1` occurs.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TF0, bit [0]

Tag Check Fault. Asynchronously set to 1 when a Tag Check Fault using a virtual address with bit[55] == `0b0` occurs.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TFSRE0_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TFSRE0_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0110	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.ATA == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TFSRE0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TFSRE0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TFSRE0_EL1;
```

MSR TFSRE0_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0110	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.ATA == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TFSRE0_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TFSRE0_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TFSRE0_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.135 TFSR_EL1, Tag Fault Status Register (EL1)

The TFSR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds accumulated Tag Check Faults occurring in EL1 that are not taken precisely.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_MTE2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TFSR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TFSR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

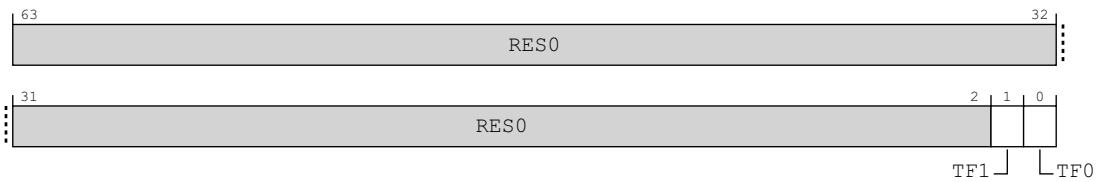

Bits [63:2]

Reserved, RES0.

TF1, bit [1]

Tag Check Fault. Asynchronously set to 1 when a Tag Check Fault using a virtual address with bit[55] == `0b1` occurs.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TF0, bit [0]

Tag Check Fault. Asynchronously set to 1 when a Tag Check Fault using a virtual address with bit[55] == `0b0` occurs.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TFSR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TFSR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '011' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.ATA == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x190];
    else
        X[t, 64] = TFSR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = TFSR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = TFSR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TFSR_EL1;
```

MSR TFSR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '011' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.ATA == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x190] = X[t, 64];
    else
        TFSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
```


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```
        TFSR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        TFSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TFSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, TFSR_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0101	0b0110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x190];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            X[t, 64] = TFSR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = TFSR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MSR TFSR_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0101	0b0110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        NVMem[0x190] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
```


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```
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            TFSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        TFSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MRS <Xt>, TFSR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0101	0b0110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.ATA == '0' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            X[t, 64] = TFSR_EL1;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TFSR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TFSR_EL2;
```


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MSR TFSR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0101	0b0110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.ATA == '0' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            TFSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TFSR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TFSR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.136 TFSR_EL2, Tag Fault Status Register (EL2)

The TFSR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds accumulated Tag Check Faults occurring in EL2 that are not taken precisely.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_MTE2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TFSR_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TFSR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

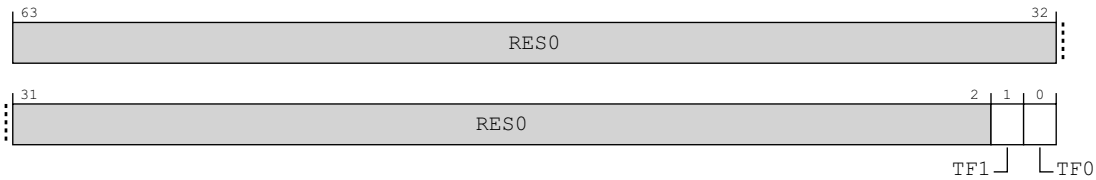

Bits [63:2]

Reserved, RES0.

TF1, bit [1]

Tag Check Fault. Asynchronously set to 1 when a Tag Check Fault using a virtual address with bit[55] == `0b1` occurs.

When HCR_EL2.E2H==`0b0`, this field is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TF0, bit [0]

Tag Check Fault. Asynchronously set to 1 when a Tag Check Fault using a virtual address with bit[55] == `0b0` occurs.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TFSR_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic TFSR_EL2 or TFSR_EL1 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, TFSR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0101	0b0110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.ATA == '0' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            X[t, 64] = TFSR_EL1;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TFSR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TFSR_EL2;
```

MSR TFSR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0101	0b0110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.ATA == '0' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
```


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```
            TFSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TFSR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TFSR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, TFSR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '011' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.ATA == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x190];
    else
        X[t, 64] = TFSR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = TFSR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = TFSR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TFSR_EL1;
```


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MSR TFSR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '011' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.ATA == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x190] = X[t, 64];
    else
        TFSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        TFSR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        TFSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TFSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.137 TFSR_EL3, Tag Fault Status Register (EL3)

The TFSR_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds accumulated Tag Check Faults occurring in EL3 that are not taken precisely.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_MTE2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TFSR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TFSR_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

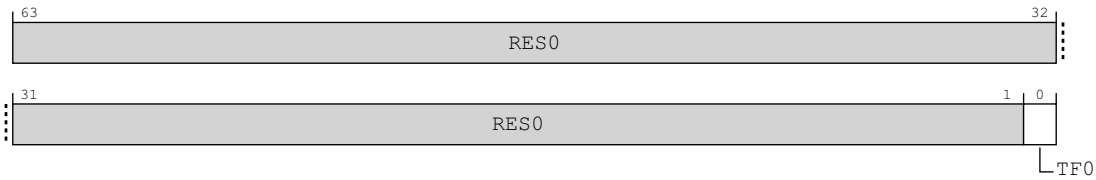

Bits [63:1]

Reserved, RES0.

TF0, bit [0]

Tag Check Fault. Asynchronously set to 1 when a Tag Check Fault using a virtual address with bit[55] == `0b0` occurs.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TFSR_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TFSR_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0101	0b0110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TFSR_EL3;
```


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MSR TFSR_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0101	0b0110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TFSR_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.138 TPIDR2_EL0, EL0 Read/Write Software Thread ID Register 2

The TPIDR2_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides a location where SME-aware software executing at EL0 can store thread identifying information, for context management purposes.

The PE makes no use of this register.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SME is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TPIDR2_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TPIDR2_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

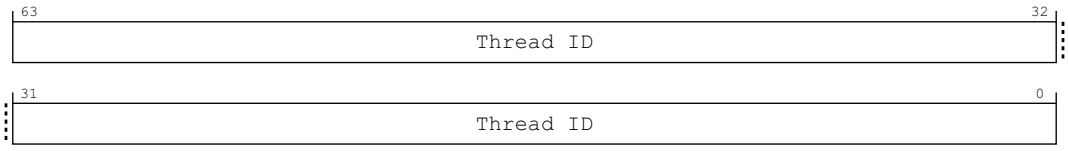

Bits [63:0]

Thread identifying information stored by software running at this Exception level.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TPIDR2_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TPIDR2_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0000	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnTP2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.EnTP2 == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.EnTP2 == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGRTR_EL2.nTPIDR2_EL0 == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnTP2 == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TPIDR2_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnTP2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.nTPIDR2_EL0 == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnTP2 == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TPIDR2_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnTP2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnTP2 == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TPIDR2_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TPIDR2_EL0;
```

MSR TPIDR2_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0000	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnTP2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.EnTP2 == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.EnTP2 == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGWTR_EL2.nTPIDR2_EL0 == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnTP2 == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TPIDR2_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnTP2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.nTPIDR2_EL0 == '0' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnTP2 == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TPIDR2_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.EnTP2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnTP2 == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TPIDR2_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TPIDR2_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.139 TPIDR_EL0, EL0 Read/Write Software Thread ID Register

The TPIDR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides a location where software executing at EL0 can store thread identifying information, for OS management purposes.

The PE makes no use of this register.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TPIDR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register TPIDRURW[31:0].

Attributes

TPIDR_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

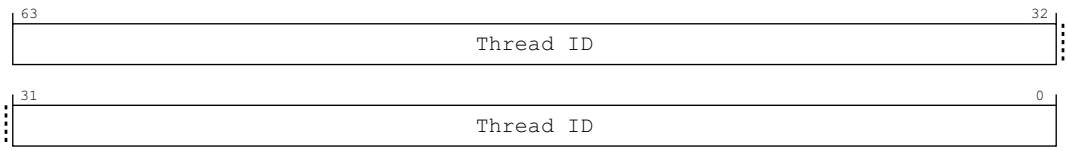

Bits [63:0]

Thread ID. Thread identifying information stored by software running at this Exception level.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TPIDR_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TPIDR_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGRTR_EL2.TPIDR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TPIDR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.TPIDR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TPIDR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = TPIDR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TPIDR_EL0;
```


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MSR TPIDR_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGWTR_EL2.TPIDR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        TPIDR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.TPIDR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        TPIDR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    TPIDR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TPIDR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.140 TPIDR_EL1, EL1 Software Thread ID Register

The TPIDR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides a location where software executing at EL1 can store thread identifying information, for OS management purposes.

The PE makes no use of this register.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TPIDR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register TPIDRPRW[31:0].

Attributes

TPIDR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

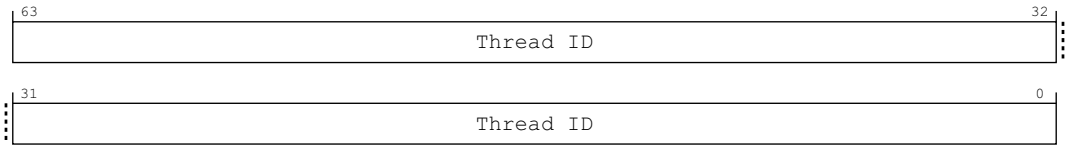

Bits [63:0]

Thread ID. Thread identifying information stored by software running at this Exception level.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TPIDR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TPIDR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1101	0b0000	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.TPIDR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TPIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = TPIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TPIDR_EL1;
```


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MSR TPIDR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1101	0b0000	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.TPIDR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        TPIDR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    TPIDR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TPIDR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.141 TPIDR_EL2, EL2 Software Thread ID Register

The TPIDR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides a location where software executing at EL2 can store thread identifying information, for OS management purposes.

The PE makes no use of this register.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TPIDR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HTPIDR[31:0].

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

TPIDR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

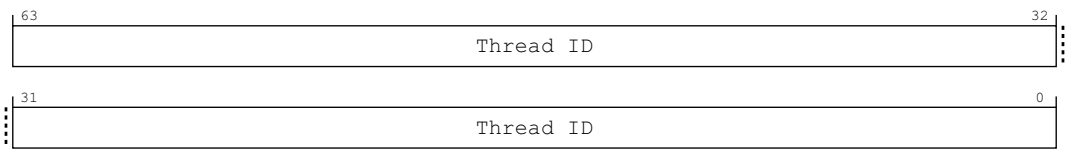

Bits [63:0]

Thread ID. Thread identifying information stored by software running at this Exception level.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TPIDR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TPIDR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1101	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x090];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = TPIDR_EL2;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TPIDR_EL2;
```

MSR TPIDR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1101	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x090] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    TPIDR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TPIDR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.142 TPIDR_EL3, EL3 Software Thread ID Register

The TPIDR_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides a location where software executing at EL3 can store thread identifying information, for OS management purposes.

The PE makes no use of this register.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TPIDR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TPIDR_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

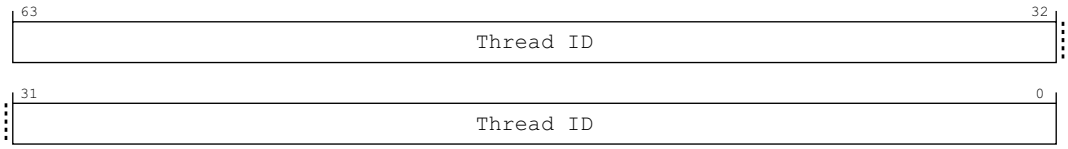

Bits [63:0]

Thread ID. Thread identifying information stored by software running at this Exception level.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TPIDR_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TPIDR_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b1101	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TPIDR_EL3;
```


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MSR TPIDR_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b1101	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TPIDR_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.143 TPIDRRO_EL0, EL0 Read-Only Software Thread ID Register

The TPIDRRO_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides a location where software executing at EL1 or higher can store thread identifying information that is visible to software executing at EL0, for OS management purposes.

The PE makes no use of this register.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TPIDRRO_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register TPIDRURO[31:0].

Attributes

TPIDRRO_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

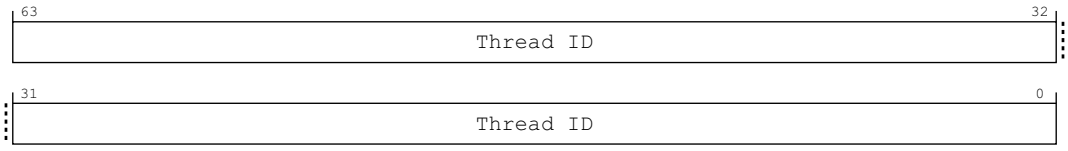

Bits [63:0]

Thread ID. Thread identifying information stored by software running at this Exception level.

Accessing TPIDRRO_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TPIDRRO_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0000	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HFGRTR_EL2.TPIDRRO_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TPIDRRO_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.TPIDRRO_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TPIDRRO_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = TPIDRRO_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TPIDRRO_EL0;
```


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MSR TPIDRRO_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0000	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.TPIDRRO_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        TPIDRRO_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    TPIDRRO_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TPIDRRO_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.144 TTBR0_EL1, Translation Table Base Register 0 (EL1)

The TTBR0_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the base address of the translation table for the initial lookup for stage 1 of the translation of an address from the lower VA range in the EL1&0 translation regime, and other information for this translation regime.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TTBR0_EL1 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register TTBR0[63:0].

Attributes

TTBR0_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

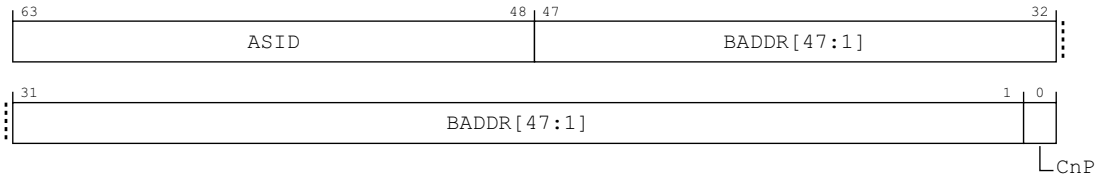

ASID, bits [63:48]

An ASID for the translation table base address. The TCR_EL1.A1 field selects either TTBR0_EL1.ASID or TTBR1_EL1.ASID.

If the implementation has only 8 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of this field are RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

BADDR[47:1], bits [47:1]

Translation table base address:

- Bits A[47:x] of the stage 1 translation table base address bits are in register bits[47:x].
- Bits A[(x-1):0] of the stage 1 translation table base address are zero.

Address bit x is the minimum address bit required to align the translation table to the size of the table. The smallest permitted value of x is 6. The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture chapter describes how x is calculated based on the value of TCR_EL1.T0SZ, the translation stage, and the translation granule size.

Note

A translation table is required to be aligned to the size of the table. If a table contains fewer than eight entries, it must be aligned on a 64 byte address boundary.

If the value of TCR_EL1.IPS is not `0b110`, then:

- Register bits[(x-1):1] are RES0.
- If the implementation supports 52-bit PAs and IPAs, then bits A[51:48] of the stage 1 translation table base address are `0b0000`.

If FEAT_LPA is implemented and the value of TCR_EL1.IPS is `0b110`, then:

- Bits A[51:48] of the stage 1 translation table base address bits are in register bits[5:2].
- Register bit[1] is RES0.

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- When x>6, register bits[(x-1):6] are RES0.

Note

TCR_EL1.IPS==`0b110` is permitted when:

- FEAT_LPA is implemented and the 64KB translation granule is used.
- FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and the 4KB or 16KB translation granule is used.

When the value of ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.PARange indicates that the implementation does not support a 52 bit PA size, if a translation table lookup uses this register when the Effective value of TCR_EL1.IPS is `0b110` and the value of register bits[5:2] is nonzero, an Address size fault is generated.

If any register bit[47:1] that is defined as RES0 has the value 1 when a translation table walk is done using TTBR0_EL1, then the translation table base address might be misaligned, with effects that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and must be one of the following:

- Bits A[(x-1):0] of the stage 1 translation table base address are treated as if all the bits are zero. The value read back from the corresponding register bits is either the value written to the register or zero.
- The result of the calculation of an address for a translation table walk using this register can be corrupted in those bits that are nonzero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CnP, bit [0]

When FEAT_TTCNP is implemented:

Common not Private. This bit indicates whether each entry that is pointed to by TTBR0_EL1 is a member of a common set that can be used by every PE in the Inner Shareable domain for which the value of TTBR0_EL1.CnP is 1.

`0b0` The translation table entries pointed to by TTBR0_EL1, for the current translation regime and ASID, are permitted to differ from corresponding entries for TTBR0_EL1 for other PEs in the Inner Shareable domain. This is not affected by:

- The value of TTBR0_EL1.CnP on those other PEs.
- The value of the current ASID.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the value of the current VMID.

`0b1` The translation table entries pointed to by TTBR0_EL1 are the same as the translation table entries for every other PE in the Inner Shareable domain for which the value of TTBR0_EL1.CnP is 1 and all of the following apply:

- The translation table entries are pointed to by TTBR0_EL1.
- The translation tables relate to the same translation regime.
- The ASID is the same as the current ASID.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the value of the current VMID.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

When a TLB combines entries from stage 1 translation and stage 2 translation into a single entry, that entry can only be shared between different PEs if the value of the CnP bit is 1 for both stage 1 and stage 2.

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Note

If the value of the TTBR0_EL1.CnP bit is 1 on multiple PEs in the same Inner Shareable domain and those TTBR0_EL1s do not point to the same translation table entries when the other conditions specified for the case when the value of CnP is 1 apply, then the results of translations are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of control or data values* on page K1-11243.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing TTBR0_EL1

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic TTBR0_EL1 or TTBR0_EL12 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TTBR0_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.TTBR0_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x200];
    else
        X[t, 64] = TTBR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = TTBR0_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = TTBR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TTBR0_EL1;
```

MSR TTBR0_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.TTBR0_EL1 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x200] = X[t, 64];
    else
        TTBR0_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        TTBR0_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        TTBR0_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TTBR0_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, TTBR0_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0010	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x200];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = TTBR0_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = TTBR0_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MSR TTBR0_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0010	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        NVMem[0x200] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        TTBR0_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
```


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```
if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
    TTBR0_EL1 = X[t, 64];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.2.145 TTBR0_EL2, Translation Table Base Register 0 (EL2)

The TTBR0_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 0, holds the base address of the translation table for the initial lookup for stage 1 of an address translation in the EL2 translation regime, and other information for this translation regime.

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, holds the base address of the translation table for the initial lookup for stage 1 of the translation of an address from the lower VA range in the EL2&0 translation regime, and other information for this translation regime.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TTBR0_EL2 bits [47:1] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HTTBR[47:1].

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

TTBR0_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

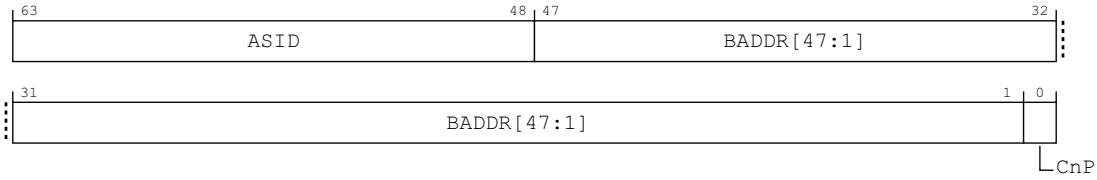

ASID, bits [63:48]

When FEAT_VHE is implemented:

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 0, this field is RES0.

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, it holds an ASID for the translation table base address. The TCR_EL2.A1 field selects either TTBR0_EL2.ASID or TTBR1_EL2.ASID.

If the implementation has only 8 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of this field are RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

BADDR[47:1], bits [47:1]

Translation table base address:

- Bits A[47:x] of the stage 1 translation table base address bits are in register bits[47:x].
- Bits A[(x-1):0] of the stage 1 translation table base address are zero.

Address bit x is the minimum address bit required to align the translation table to the size of the table. The smallest permitted value of x is 6. The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture chapter describes how x is calculated based on the value of TCR_EL2.T0SZ, the translation stage, and the translation granule size.

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Note

A translation table is required to be aligned to the size of the table. If a table contains fewer than eight entries, it must be aligned on a 64 byte address boundary.

If the value of TCR_EL2.{I}PS is not `0b110`, then:

- Register bits[(x-1):1] are RES0.
- If the implementation supports 52-bit PAs and IPAs, then bits A[51:48] of the stage 1 translation table base address are `0b0000`.

If FEAT_LPA is implemented and the value of TCR_EL2.{I}PS is `0b110`, then:

- Bits A[51:48] of the stage 1 translation table base address bits are in register bits[5:2].
- Register bit[1] is RES0.
- When x>6, register bits[(x-1):6] are RES0.

Note

The OA size specified by TCR_EL2.{I}PS is determined as follows:

- The value of TCR_EL2.PS when the value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 0.
- The value of TCR_EL2.IPS when the value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1.

TCR_EL2.{I}PS==`0b110` is permitted when:

- FEAT_LPA is implemented and the 64KB translation granule is used.
- FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and the 4KB or 16KB translation granule is used.

When the value of ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.PARange indicates that the implementation does not support a 52 bit PA size, if a translation table lookup uses this register when the Effective value of TCR_EL2.{I}PS is `0b110` and the value of register bits[5:2] is nonzero, an Address size fault is generated.

If any register bit[47:1] that is defined as RES0 has the value 1 when a translation table walk is done using TTBR0_EL2, then the translation table base address might be misaligned, with effects that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and must be one of the following:

- Bits A[(x-1):0] of the stage 1 translation table base address are treated as if all the bits are zero. The value read back from the corresponding register bits is either the value written to the register or zero.
- The result of the calculation of an address for a translation table walk using this register can be corrupted in those bits that are nonzero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CnP, bit [0]

When FEAT_TTCNP is implemented:

Common not Private. This bit indicates whether each entry that is pointed to by TTBR0_EL2 is a member of a common set that can be used by every PE in the Inner Shareable domain for which the value of TTBR0_EL2.CnP is 1.

`0b0` The translation table entries pointed to by TTBR0_EL2 for the current translation regime, and ASID if applicable, are permitted to differ from corresponding entries for TTBR0_EL2 for other PEs in the Inner Shareable domain. This is not affected by:

- The value of TTBR0_EL2.CnP on those other PEs.
- When the current translation regime is the EL2&0 regime, the value of the current ASID.

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`0b1` The translation table entries pointed to by TTBR0_EL2 are the same as the translation table entries for every other PE in the Inner Shareable domain for which the value of TTBR0_EL2.CnP is 1 and all of the following apply:

- The translation table entries are pointed to by TTBR0_EL2.
- The translation tables relate to the same translation regime.
- If that translation regime is the EL2&0 regime, the ASID is the same as the current ASID.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

Note

If the value of the TTBR0_EL2.CnP bit is 1 on multiple PEs in the same Inner Shareable domain and those TTBR0_EL2s do not point to the same translation table entries when the other conditions specified for the case when the value of CnP is 1 apply, then the results of translations are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of control or data values* on page K1-11243.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing TTBR0_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic TTBR0_EL2 or TTBR0_EL1 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TTBR0_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0010	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = TTBR0_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TTBR0_EL2;
```

MSR TTBR0_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0010	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    TTBR0_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TTBR0_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, TTBR0_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.TTBR0_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x200];
    else
        X[t, 64] = TTBR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = TTBR0_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = TTBR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TTBR0_EL1;
```

MSR TTBR0_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.TTBR0_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x200] = X[t, 64];
    else
        TTBR0_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        TTBR0_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        TTBR0_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TTBR0_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.146 TTBR0_EL3, Translation Table Base Register 0 (EL3)

The TTBR0_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the base address of the translation table for the initial lookup for stage 1 of an address translation in the EL3 translation regime, and other information for this translation regime.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TTBR0_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TTBR0_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

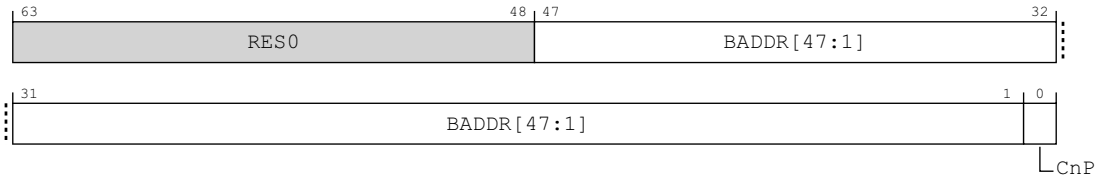

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

BADDR[47:1], bits [47:1]

Translation table base address:

- Bits A[47:x] of the stage 1 translation table base address bits are in register bits[47:x].
- Bits A[(x-1):0] of the stage 1 translation table base address are zero.

Address bit x is the minimum address bit required to align the translation table to the size of the table. The smallest permitted value of x is 6. The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture chapter describes how x is calculated based on the value of TCR_EL3.T0SZ, the translation stage, and the translation granule size.

Note

A translation table is required to be aligned to the size of the table. If a table contains fewer than eight entries, it must be aligned on a 64 byte address boundary.

If the value of TCR_EL3.PS is not `0b110`, then:

- Register bits[(x-1):1] are RES0.
- If the implementation supports 52-bit PAs and IPAs, then bits A[51:48] of the stage 1 translation table base address are `0b0000`.

If FEAT_LPA is implemented and the value of TCR_EL3.PS is `0b110`, then:

- Bits A[51:48] of the stage 1 translation table base address bits are in register bits[5:2].
- Register bit[1] is RES0.
- When x>6, register bits[(x-1):6] are RES0.

Note

TCR_EL3.PS==`0b110` is permitted when:

- FEAT_LPA is implemented and the 64KB translation granule is used.

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- FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and the 4KB or 16KB translation granule is used.

When the value of ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.PARange indicates that the implementation does not support a 52 bit PA size, if a translation table lookup uses this register when the Effective value of TCR_EL3.PS is `0b110` and the value of register bits[5:2] is nonzero, an Address size fault is generated.

If any register bit[47:1] that is defined as RES0 has the value 1 when a translation table walk is done using TTBR0_EL3, then the translation table base address might be misaligned, with effects that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and must be one of the following:

- Bits A[(x-1):0] of the stage 1 translation table base address are treated as if all the bits are zero. The value read back from the corresponding register bits is either the value written to the register or zero.
- The result of the calculation of an address for a translation table walk using this register can be corrupted in those bits that are nonzero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CnP, bit [0]

When FEAT_TTCNP is implemented:

Common not Private. This bit indicates whether each entry that is pointed to by TTBR0_EL3 is a member of a common set that can be used by every PE in the Inner Shareable domain for which the value of TTBR0_EL3.CnP is 1.

`0b0` The translation table entries pointed to by TTBR0_EL3, for the current translation regime, are permitted to differ from corresponding entries for TTBR0_EL3 for other PEs in the Inner Shareable domain. This is not affected by the value of TTBR0_EL3.CnP on those other PEs.

`0b1` The translation table entries pointed to by TTBR0_EL3 are the same as the translation table entries for every other PE in the Inner Shareable domain for which the value of TTBR0_EL3.CnP is 1 and the translation table entries are pointed to by TTBR0_EL3.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

Note

If the value of the TTBR0_EL3.CnP bit is 1 on multiple PEs in the same Inner Shareable domain and those TTBR0_EL3s do not point to the same translation table entries the results of translations using TTBR0_EL3 are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of control or data values* on page K1-11243.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing TTBR0_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, TTBR0_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0010	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TTBR0_EL3;
```

MSR TTBR0_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0010	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TTBR0_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.147 TTBR1_EL1, Translation Table Base Register 1 (EL1)

The TTBR1_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the base address of the translation table for the initial lookup for stage 1 of the translation of an address from the higher VA range in the EL1&0 stage 1 translation regime, and other information for this translation regime.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TTBR1_EL1 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register TTBR1[63:0].

Attributes

TTBR1_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

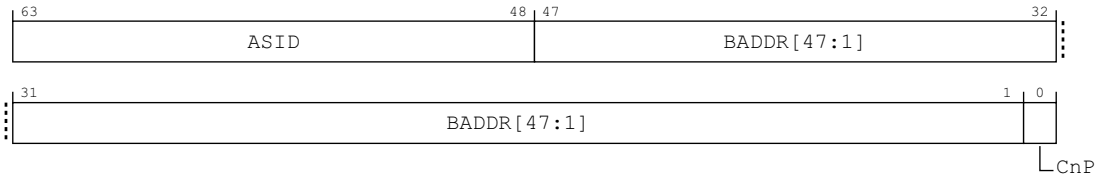

ASID, bits [63:48]

An ASID for the translation table base address. The TCR_EL1.A1 field selects either TTBR0_EL1.ASID or TTBR1_EL1.ASID.

If the implementation has only 8 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of this field are RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

BADDR[47:1], bits [47:1]

Translation table base address:

- Bits A[47:x] of the stage 1 translation table base address bits are in register bits[47:x].
- Bits A[(x-1):0] of the stage 1 translation table base address are zero.

Address bit x is the minimum address bit required to align the translation table to the size of the table. The smallest permitted value of x is 6. The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture chapter describes how x is calculated based on the value of TCR_EL1.T1SZ, the translation stage, and the translation granule size.

Note

A translation table is required to be aligned to the size of the table. If a table contains fewer than eight entries, it must be aligned on a 64 byte address boundary.

If the value of TCR_EL1.IPS is not `0b110`, then:

- Register bits[(x-1):1] are RES0.
- If the implementation supports 52-bit PAs and IPAs, then bits A[51:48] of the stage 1 translation table base address are `0b0000`.

If FEAT_LPA is implemented and the value of TCR_EL1.IPS is `0b110`, then:

- Bits A[51:48] of the stage 1 translation table base address bits are in register bits[5:2].
- Register bit[1] is RES0.

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- When x>6, register bits[(x-1):6] are RES0.

Note

TCR_EL1.IPS==`0b110` is permitted when:

- FEAT_LPA is implemented and the 64KB translation granule is used.
- FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and the 4KB or 16KB translation granule is used.

When the value of ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.PARange indicates that the implementation does not support a 52 bit PA size, if a translation table lookup uses this register when the Effective value of TCR_EL1.IPS is `0b110` and the value of register bits[5:2] is nonzero, an Address size fault is generated.

If any register bit[47:1] that is defined as RES0 has the value 1 when a translation table walk is done using TTBR1_EL1, then the translation table base address might be misaligned, with effects that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and must be one of the following:

- Bits A[(x-1):0] of the stage 1 translation table base address are treated as if all the bits are zero. The value read back from the corresponding register bits is either the value written to the register or zero.
- The result of the calculation of an address for a translation table walk using this register can be corrupted in those bits that are nonzero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CnP, bit [0]

When FEAT_TTCNP is implemented:

Common not Private. This bit indicates whether each entry that is pointed to by TBR1_EL1 is a member of a common set that can be used by every PE in the Inner Shareable domain for which the value of TTBR1_EL1.CnP is 1.

`0b0` The translation table entries pointed to by TTBR1_EL1, for the current translation regime and ASID, are permitted to differ from corresponding entries for TTBR1_EL1 for other PEs in the Inner Shareable domain. This is not affected by:

- The value of TTBR1_EL1.CnP on those other PEs.
- The value of the current ASID.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the value of the current VMID.

`0b1` The translation table entries pointed to by TTBR1_EL1 are the same as the translation table entries for every other PE in the Inner Shareable domain for which the value of TTBR1_EL1.CnP is 1 and all of the following apply:

- The translation table entries are pointed to by TTBR1_EL1.
- The translation tables relate to the same translation regime.
- The ASID is the same as the current ASID.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the value of the current VMID.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

When a TLB combines entries from stage 1 translation and stage 2 translation into a single entry, that entry can only be shared between different PEs if the value of the CnP bit is 1 for both stage 1 and stage 2.

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Note

If the value of the TTBR1_EL1.CnP bit is 1 on multiple PEs in the same Inner Shareable domain and those TTBR1_EL1s do not point to the same translation table entries when the other conditions specified for the case when the value of CnP is 1 apply, then the results of translations are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of control or data values* on page K1-11243.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing TTBR1_EL1

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic TTBR1_EL1 or TTBR1_EL12 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TTBR1_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.TTBR1_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x210];
    else
        X[t, 64] = TTBR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = TTBR1_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = TTBR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TTBR1_EL1;
```

MSR TTBR1_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.TTBR1_EL1 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x210] = X[t, 64];
    else
        TTBR1_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        TTBR1_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        TTBR1_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TTBR1_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, TTBR1_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0010	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x210];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = TTBR1_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = TTBR1_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MSR TTBR1_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0010	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        NVMem[0x210] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        TTBR1_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
```


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```
if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
    TTBR1_EL1 = X[t, 64];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.2.148 TTBR1_EL2, Translation Table Base Register 1 (EL2)

The TTBR1_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, holds the base address of the translation table for the initial lookup for stage 1 of the translation of an address from the higher VA range in the EL2&0 translation regime, and other information for this translation regime.

Note

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 0, the contents of this register are ignored by the PE, except for a direct read or write of the register.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_VHE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TTBR1_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

TTBR1_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

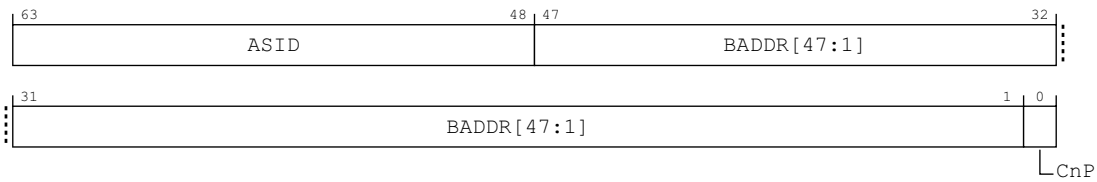

ASID, bits [63:48]

An ASID for the translation table base address. The TCR_EL2.A1 field selects either TTBR0_EL2.ASID or TTBR1_EL2.ASID.

If the implementation has only 8 bits of ASID, then the upper 8 bits of this field are RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

BADDR[47:1], bits [47:1]

Translation table base address:

- Bits A[47:x] of the stage 1 translation table base address bits are in register bits[47:x].
- Bits A[(x-1):0] of the stage 1 translation table base address are zero.

Address bit x is the minimum address bit required to align the translation table to the size of the table. The smallest permitted value of x is 6. The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture chapter describes how x is calculated based on the value of TCR_EL2.T1SZ, the translation stage, and the translation granule size.

Note

A translation table is required to be aligned to the size of the table. If a table contains fewer than eight entries, it must be aligned on a 64 byte address boundary.

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If the value of TCR_EL2.{I}PS is not `0b110`, then:

- Register bits[(x-1):1] are RES0.
- If the implementation supports 52-bit PAs and IPAs, then bits A[51:48] of the stage 1 translation table base address are `0b0000`.

If FEAT_LPA is implemented and the value of TCR_EL2.{I}PS is `0b110`, then:

- Bits A[51:48] of the stage 1 translation table base address bits are in register bits[5:2].
- Register bit[1] is RES0.
- When x>6, register bits[(x-1):6] are RES0.

Note

The OA size specified by TCR_EL2.{I}PS is determined as follows:

- The value of TCR_EL2.PS when the value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 0.
- The value of TCR_EL2.IPS when the value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1.

TCR_EL2.{I}PS==`0b110` is permitted when:

- FEAT_LPA is implemented and the 64KB translation granule is used.
- FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and the 4KB or 16KB translation granule is used.

When the value of ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.PARange indicates that the implementation does not support a 52 bit PA size, if a translation table lookup uses this register when the Effective value of TCR_EL2.{I}PS is `0b110` and the value of register bits[5:2] is nonzero, an Address size fault is generated.

If any register bit[47:1] that is defined as RES0 has the value 1 when a translation table walk is done using TTBR1_EL2, then the translation table base address might be misaligned, with effects that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and must be one of the following:

- Bits A[(x-1):0] of the stage 1 translation table base address are treated as if all the bits are zero. The value read back from the corresponding register bits is either the value written to the register or zero.
- The result of the calculation of an address for a translation table walk using this register can be corrupted in those bits that are nonzero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CnP, bit [0]

When FEAT_TTCNP is implemented:

Common not Private. This bit indicates whether each entry that is pointed to by TBR1_EL2 is a member of a common set that can be used by every PE in the Inner Shareable domain for which the value of TTBR1_EL2.CnP is 1.

`0b0` The translation table entries pointed to by TTBR1_EL2 for the current ASID are permitted to differ from corresponding entries for TTBR1_EL2 for other PEs in the Inner Shareable domain. This is not affected by:

- The value of TTBR1_EL2.CnP on those other PEs.
- The value of the current ASID.

`0b1` The translation table entries pointed to by TTBR1_EL2 are the same as the translation table entries for every other PE in the Inner Shareable domain for which the value of TTBR1_EL2.CnP is 1 and all of the following apply:

- The translation table entries are pointed to by TTBR1_EL2.
- The ASID is the same as the current ASID.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

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Note

- TTBR1_EL2 is accessible only when the value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, meaning the current translation regime is the EL2&0 regime.
- If the value of the TTBR1_EL2.CnP bit is 1 on multiple PEs in the same Inner Shareable domain and those TTBR1_EL2s do not point to the same translation table entries when the other conditions specified for the case when the value of CnP is 1 apply, then the results of translations are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of control or data values* on page K1-11243.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing TTBR1_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic TTBR1_EL2 or TTBR1_EL1 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TTBR1_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0010	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = TTBR1_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TTBR1_EL2;
```

MSR TTBR1_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0010	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    TTBR1_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TTBR1_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, TTBR1_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.TTBR1_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x210];
    else
        X[t, 64] = TTBR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = TTBR1_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = TTBR1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TTBR1_EL1;
```

MSR TTBR1_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0010	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.TTBR1_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x210] = X[t, 64];
    else
        TTBR1_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        TTBR1_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        TTBR1_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TTBR1_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.149 VBAR_EL1, Vector Base Address Register (EL1)

The VBAR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the vector base address for any exception that is taken to EL1.

Configurations

AArch64 System register VBAR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register VBAR[31:0].

Attributes

VBAR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

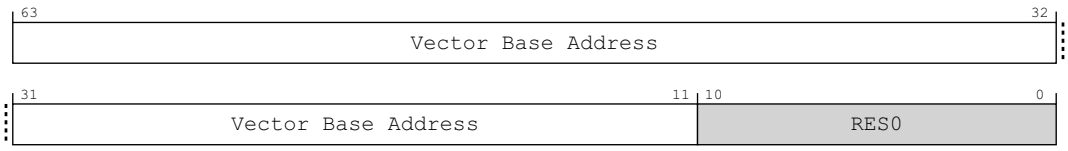

Bits [63:11]

Vector Base Address. Base address of the exception vectors for exceptions taken to EL1.

Note

If the implementation does not support FEAT_LVA, then:

- If tagged addresses are being used, bits [55:48] of VBAR_EL1 must be the same or else the use of the vector address will result in a recursive exception.
- If tagged addresses are not being used, bits [63:48] of VBAR_EL1 must be the same or else the use of the vector address will result in a recursive exception.

If the implementation supports FEAT_LVA, then:

- If tagged addresses are being used, bits [55:52] of VBAR_EL1 must be the same or else the use of the vector address will result in a recursive exception.
- If tagged addresses are not being used, bits [63:52] of VBAR_EL1 must be the same or else the use of the vector address will result in a recursive exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [10:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing VBAR_EL1

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic VBAR_EL1 or VBAR_EL12 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, VBAR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '011' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.VBAR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x250];
    else
        X[t, 64] = VBAR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = VBAR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = VBAR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = VBAR_EL1;
```

MSR VBAR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '011' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.VBAR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x250] = X[t, 64];
    else
        VBAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        VBAR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        VBAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    VBAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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MRS <Xt>, VBAR_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x250];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = VBAR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = VBAR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MSR VBAR_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        NVMem[0x250] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        VBAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        VBAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.2.150 VBAR_EL2, Vector Base Address Register (EL2)

The VBAR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the vector base address for any exception that is taken to EL2.

Configurations

AArch64 System register VBAR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HVBAR[31:0].

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

VBAR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

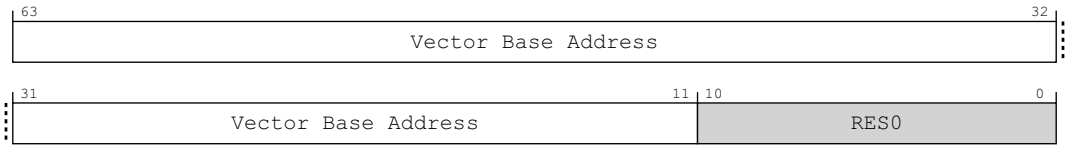

Bits [63:11]

Vector Base Address. Base address of the exception vectors for exceptions taken to EL2.

Note

If FEAT_LVA is implemented:

- If HCR_EL2.E2H == `0b1`:
  - If tagged addresses are being used, bits [55:52] of VBAR_EL2 must be the same or else the use of the vector address will result in a recursive exception.
  - If tagged addresses are not being used, bits [63:52] of VBAR_EL2 must be the same or else the use of the vector address will result in a recursive exception.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == `0b0`:
  - If tagged addresses are being used, bits [55:52] of VBAR_EL2 must be 0 or else the use of the vector address will result in a recursive exception.
  - If tagged addresses are not being used, bits [63:52] of VBAR_EL2 must be 0 or else the use of the vector address will result in a recursive exception.

If FEAT_LVA is not implemented:

- If HCR_EL2.E2H == `0b1`:
  - If tagged addresses are being used, bits [55:48] of VBAR_EL2 must be the same or else the use of the vector address will result in a recursive exception.
  - If tagged addresses are not being used, bits [63:48] of VBAR_EL2 must be the same or else the use of the vector address will result in a recursive exception.
- If HCR_EL2.E2H == `0b0`:
  - If tagged addresses are being used, bits [55:48] of VBAR_EL2 must be 0 or else the use of the vector address will result in a recursive exception.
  - If tagged addresses are not being used, bits [63:48] of VBAR_EL2 must be 0 or else the use of the vector address will result in a recursive exception.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [10:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing VBAR_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic VBAR_EL2 or VBAR_EL1 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, VBAR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = VBAR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = VBAR_EL2;
```

MSR VBAR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    VBAR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    VBAR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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MRS <Xt>, VBAR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '011' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.VBAR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x250];
    else
        X[t, 64] = VBAR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = VBAR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = VBAR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = VBAR_EL1;
```

MSR VBAR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '011' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.VBAR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x250] = X[t, 64];
    else
        VBAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        VBAR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        VBAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    VBAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.151 VBAR_EL3, Vector Base Address Register (EL3)

The VBAR_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the vector base address for any exception that is taken to EL3.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to VBAR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

VBAR_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

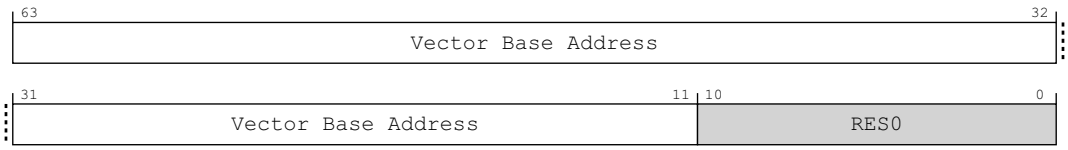

Bits [63:11]

Vector Base Address. Base address of the exception vectors for exceptions taken to EL3.

Note

If the implementation does not support FEAT_LVA, then:

- If tagged addresses are being used, bits [55:48] of VBAR_EL3 must be 0 or else the use of the vector address will result in a recursive exception.
- If tagged addresses are not being used, bits [63:48] of VBAR_EL3 must be 0 or else the use of the vector address will result in a recursive exception.

If the implementation supports FEAT_LVA, then:

- If tagged addresses are being used, bits [55:52] of VBAR_EL3 must be 0 or else the use of the vector address will result in a recursive exception.
- If tagged addresses are not being used, bits [63:52] of VBAR_EL3 must be 0 or else the use of the vector address will result in a recursive exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [10:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing VBAR_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, VBAR_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b1100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = VBAR_EL3;
```

MSR VBAR_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b1100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    VBAR_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.152 VMPIDR_EL2, Virtualization Multiprocessor ID Register

The VMPIDR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the value of the Virtualization Multiprocessor ID. This is the value returned by EL1 reads of MPIDR_EL1.

Configurations

AArch64 System register VMPIDR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register VMPIDR[31:0].

If EL2 is not implemented, reads of this register return the value of the MPIDR_EL1 and writes to the register are ignored.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

VMPIDR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

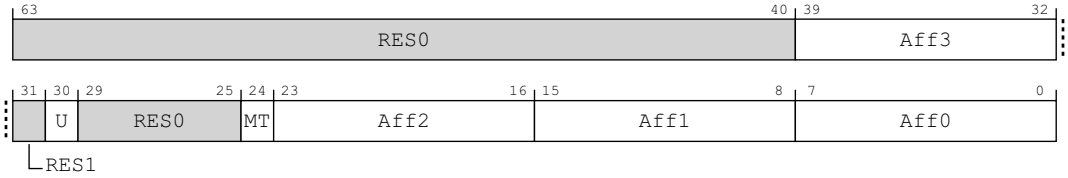

Bits [63:40]

Reserved, RES0.

Aff3, bits [39:32]

Affinity level 3. See the description of VMPIDR_EL2.Aff0 for more information.

Aff3 is not supported in AArch32 state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [31]

Reserved, RES1.

U, bit [30]

Indicates a Uniprocessor system, as distinct from PE 0 in a multiprocessor system.

`0b0` Processor is part of a multiprocessor system.

`0b1` Processor is part of a uniprocessor system.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [29:25]

Reserved, RES0.

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MT, bit [24]

Indicates whether the lowest level of affinity consists of logical PEs that are implemented using a multithreading type approach. See the description of VMPIDR_EL2.Aff0 for more information about affinity levels.

`0b0` Performance of PEs at the lowest affinity level is largely independent.

`0b1` Performance of PEs at the lowest affinity level is very interdependent.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Aff2, bits [23:16]

Affinity level 2. See the description of VMPIDR_EL2.Aff0 for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Aff1, bits [15:8]

Affinity level 1. See the description of VMPIDR_EL2.Aff0 for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Aff0, bits [7:0]

Affinity level 0. This is the affinity level that is most significant for determining PE behavior. Higher affinity levels are increasingly less significant in determining PE behavior. The assigned value of the MPIDR.{Aff2, Aff1, Aff0} or MPIDR_EL1.{Aff3, Aff2, Aff1, Aff0} set of fields of each PE must be unique within the system as a whole.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing VMPIDR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, VMPIDR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0000	0b0000	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x050];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = VMPIDR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !HaveEL(EL2) then
        X[t, 64] = MPIDR_EL1;
    else
        X[t, 64] = VMPIDR_EL2;
```


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MSR VMPIDR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0000	0b0000	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x050] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    VMPIDR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !HaveEL(EL2) then
        return;
    else
        VMPIDR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, MPIDR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0000	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.MPIDR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() then
        X[t, 64] = VMPIDR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = MPIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = MPIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = MPIDR_EL1;
```


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D13.2.153 VNCR_EL2, Virtual Nested Control Register

The VNCR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

When FEAT_NV2 is implemented, holds the base address that is used to define the memory location that is accessed by transformed reads and writes of System registers.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_NV2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to VNCR_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

VNCR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

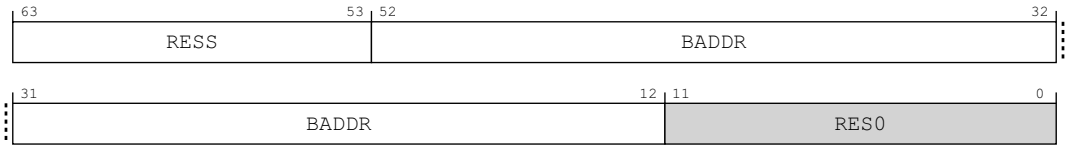

RESS, bits [63:53]

Reserved, Sign extended. If the bits marked as RESS do not all have the same value, then there is a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice between:

- Generating an EL2 translation regime Translation abort on use of the VNCR_EL2 register.
- Bits[63:49] of VNCR_EL2 are treated as the same value as bit[48] for all purposes other than reading back the register.
- Bits[63:49] of VNCR_EL2 are treated as the same value as bit[48] for all purposes.
- If the virtual address space for EL2 supports more than 48 bits, bits[63:53] of VNCR_EL2 are treated as the same value as bit[52] for all purposes other than reading back the register.
- If the virtual address space for EL2 supports more than 48 bits, bits[63:53] of VNCR_EL2 are treated as the same value as bit[52].

Where the EL2 translation regime has upper and lower address ranges, bit[52] is used to select between those address ranges to determine if the address space supports more than 48 bits.

BADDR, bits [52:12]

Base Address. If the virtual address space for EL2 does not support more than 48 bits, then bits [52:49] are RESS.

When a register read/write is transformed to be a Load or Store, the address of the load/store is to SignOffset(VNCR_EL2.BADDR:Offset<11:0>, 64).

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [11:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing VNCR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, VNCR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0010	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x0B0];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = VNCR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = VNCR_EL2;
```

MSR VNCR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0010	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x0B0] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    VNCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    VNCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.154 VPIDR_EL2, Virtualization Processor ID Register

The VPIDR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the value of the Virtualization Processor ID. This is the value returned by EL1 reads of MIDR_EL1.

Configurations

AArch64 System register VPIDR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register VPIDR[31:0].

If EL2 is not implemented, reads of this register return the value of the MIDR_EL1 and writes to the register are ignored.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

VPIDR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

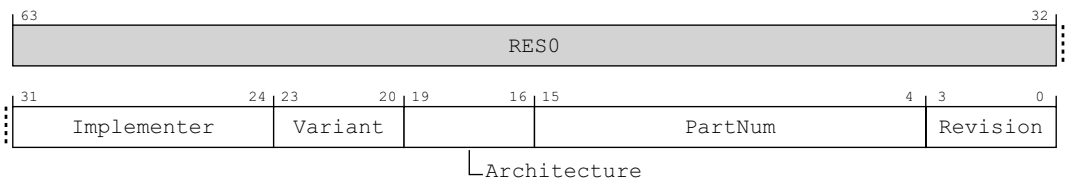

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

Implementer, bits [31:24]

The Implementer code. This field must hold an implementer code that has been assigned by Arm. Assigned codes include the following:

0x00	Reserved for software use.
0x41	Arm Limited.
0x42	Broadcom Corporation.
0x43	Cavium Inc.
0x44	Digital Equipment Corporation.
0x46	Fujitsu Ltd.
0x49	Infineon Technologies AG.
0x4D	Motorola or Freescale Semiconductor Inc.
0x4E	NVIDIA Corporation.
0x50	Applied Micro Circuits Corporation.
0x51	Qualcomm Inc.
0x56	Marvell International Ltd.
0x69	Intel Corporation.
0xC0	Ampere Computing.

Arm can assign codes that are not published in this manual. All values not assigned by Arm are reserved and must not be used.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Variant, bits [23:20]

An IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED variant number. Typically, this field is used to distinguish between different product variants, or major revisions of a product.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Architecture, bits [19:16]

Architecture version. Defined values are:

`0b0001` Armv4.

`0b0010` Armv4T.

`0b0011` Armv5 (obsolete).

`0b0100` Armv5T.

`0b0101` Armv5TE.

`0b0110` Armv5TEJ.

`0b0111` Armv6.

`0b1111` Architectural features are individually identified in the ID_* registers.

All other values are reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

PartNum, bits [15:4]

An IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED primary part number for the device.

On processors implemented by Arm, if the top four bits of the primary part number are `0x0` or `0x7`, the variant and architecture are encoded differently.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Revision, bits [3:0]

An IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED revision number for the device.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing VPIDR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, VPIDR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0000	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x088];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = VPIDR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !HaveEL(EL2) then
        X[t, 64] = MIDR_EL1;
    else
        X[t, 64] = VPIDR_EL2;
```

MSR VPIDR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0000	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x088] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    VPIDR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !HaveEL(EL2) then
        return;
    else
        VPIDR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, MIDR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0000	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_IDST) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.MIDR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() then
        X[t, 64] = VPIDR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = MIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = MIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = MIDR_EL1;
```


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D13.2.155 VSTCR_EL2, Virtualization Secure Translation Control Register

The VSTCR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

The control register for stage 2 of the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SEL2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to VSTCR_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

VSTCR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

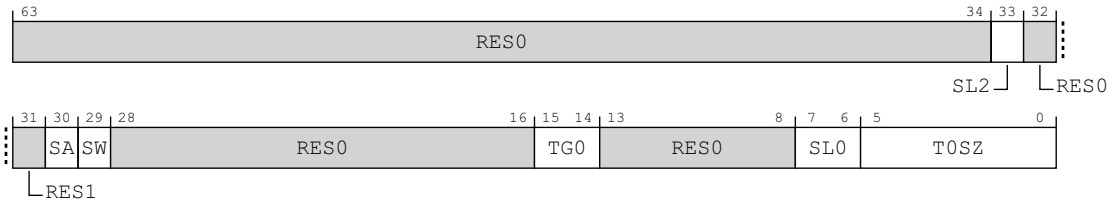

Any of the bits in VSTCR_EL2 are permitted to be cached in a TLB.

Bits [63:34]

Reserved, RES0.

SL2, bit [33]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:

Starting level of the Secure stage 2 translation lookup controlled by VSTCR_EL2.

If VTCR_EL2.DS == 1, then VSTCR_EL2.SL2, in combination with VSTCR_EL2.SL0, gives encodings for the Secure stage 2 translation table walk initial lookup level.

If VTCR_EL2.DS == 0, then VSTCR_EL2.SL2 is RES0.

If the translation granule size is not 4KB, then this field is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [32]

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [31]

Reserved, RES1.

SA, bit [30]

Secure stage 2 translation output address space.

`0b0` All stage 2 translations for the Secure IPA space access the Secure PA space.

`0b1` All stage 2 translations for the Secure IPA space access the Non-secure PA space.

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When the value of VSTCR_EL2.SW is 1, this bit behaves as 1 for all purposes other than reading back the value of the bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SW, bit [29]

Secure stage 2 translation address space.

`0b0` All stage 2 translation table walks for the Secure IPA space are to the Secure PA space.

`0b1` All stage 2 translation table walks for the Secure IPA space are to the Non-secure PA space.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [28:16]

Reserved, RES0.

TG0, bits [15:14]

Secure stage 2 granule size for VSTTBR_EL2.

`0b00` 4KB.

`0b01` 64KB.

`0b10` 16KB.

Other values are reserved.

If FEAT_GTG is implemented, ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.{TGran4_2, TGran16_2, TGran64_2} indicate which granule sizes are supported for stage 2 translation.

If FEAT_GTG is not implemented, ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.{TGran4, TGran16, TGran64} indicate which granule sizes are supported.

If the value is programmed to either a reserved value, or a size that has not been implemented, then for all purposes other than read back from this register, the hardware will treat the field as if it has been programmed to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice of the sizes that has been implemented.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the value read back is the value programmed or the value that corresponds to the size chosen.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [13:8]

Reserved, RES0.

SL0, bits [7:6]

When FEAT_TTST is implemented:

Starting level of the Secure stage 2 translation lookup, controlled by VSTCR_EL2. The meaning of this field depends on the value of VSTCR_EL2.TG0.

`0b00` If VSTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b00` (4KB granule):

- If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, start at level 2.
- If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and VSTCR_EL2.SL2 is `0b0`, start at level 2.
- If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and VSTCR_EL2.SL2 is `0b1`, start at level -1.

If VSTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b10` (16KB granule) or `0b01` (64KB granule), start at level 3.

`0b01` If VSTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b00` (4KB granule):

- If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, start at level 1.
- If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and VSTCR_EL2.SL2 is `0b0`, start at level 1.

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- If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, the combination of VSTCR_EL2.SL0 == 01 and VSTCR_EL2.SL2 == 1 is reserved.

If VSTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b10` (16KB granule) or `0b01` (64KB granule), start at level 2.

`0b10` If VSTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b00` (4KB granule):

- If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, start at level 0.
- If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and VSTCR_EL2.SL2 is `0b0`, start at level 0.
- If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, the combination of VSTCR_EL2.SL0 == 10 and VSTCR_EL2.SL2 == 1 is reserved.

If VSTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b10` (16KB granule) or `0b01` (64KB granule), start at level 1.

`0b11` If VSTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b00` (4KB granule):

- If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, start at level 3.
- If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and VSTCR_EL2.SL2 is `0b0`, start at level 3.
- If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, the combination of VSTCR_EL2.SL0 == 11 and VSTCR_EL2.SL2 == 1 is reserved.

If VSTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b10` (16KB granule) and FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, start at level 0.

If this field is programmed to a value that is not consistent with the programming of VSTCR_EL2.T0SZ, then a stage 2 level 0 Translation fault is generated.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Starting level of the Secure stage 2 translation lookup, controlled by VSTCR_EL2. The meaning of this field depends on the value of VSTCR_EL2.TG0.

`0b00` If VSTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b00` (4KB granule), start at level 2. If VSTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b10` (16KB granule) or `0b01` (64KB granule), start at level 3.

`0b01` If VSTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b00` (4KB granule), start at level 1. If VSTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b10` (16KB granule) or `0b01` (64KB granule), start at level 2.

`0b10` If VSTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b00` (4KB granule), start at level 0. If VSTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b10` (16KB granule) or `0b01` (64KB granule), start at level 1.

All other values are reserved. If this field is programmed to a reserved value, or to a value that is not consistent with the programming of VSTCR_EL2.T0SZ, then a stage 2 level 0 Translation fault is generated.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T0SZ, bits [5:0]

The size offset of the memory region addressed by VSTTBR_EL2. The region size is $2^{(64-T0SZ)}$ bytes.

The maximum and minimum possible values for this field depend on the level of translation table and the memory translation granule size, as described in the AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture chapter.

If this field is programmed to a value that is not consistent with the programming of SL0, then a stage 2 level 0 Translation fault is generated.

Note

For the 4KB translation granule, if FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and this field is less than 16, the translation table walk begins with a level -1 initial lookup.

For the 16KB translation granule, if FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and this field is less than 17, the translation table walk begins with a level 0 initial lookup.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing VSTCR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, VSTCR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0010	0b0110	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x048];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = VSTCR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = VSTCR_EL2;
```

MSR VSTCR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0010	0b0110	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x048] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        VSTCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '0' then
```


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```
    UNDEFINED;
else
    VSTCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.156 VSTTBR_EL2, Virtualization Secure Translation Table Base Register

The VSTTBR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

The base register for stage 2 of the Secure EL1&0 translation regime. Holds the base address of the translation table for the initial lookup for stage 2 of an address translation in the Secure EL1&0 translation regime, and other information for this translation stage.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SEL2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to VSTTBR_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

VSTTBR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

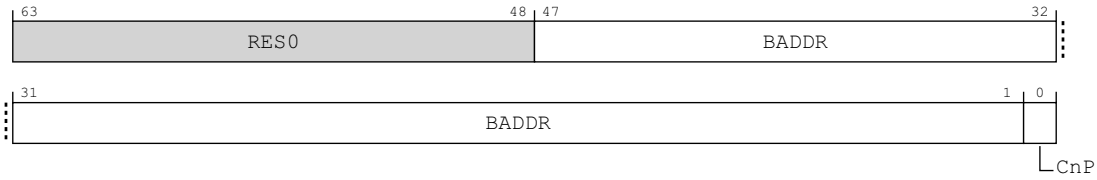

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

BADDR, bits [47:1]

Translation table base address, A[47:x] or A[51:x].

Note

A translation table must be aligned to the size of the table, except that when using a translation table base address larger than 48 bits the minimum alignment of a table containing fewer than eight entries is 64 bytes.

If the value of VTCR_EL2.PS is `0b110`, then:

- Register bits[47:z] hold bits[47:z] of the stage 1 translation table base address, where z is determined as follows:
  - If x >= 6 then z=x.
  - Otherwise, z=6.
- Register bits[5:2] hold bits[51:48] of the stage 1 translation table base address.
- When z>x register bits[(z-1):x] are RES0, and bits[(z-1):x] of the translation table base address are zero.
- When x>6 register bits[(x-1):6] are RES0.
- Register bit[1] is RES0.
- Bits[5:2] of the stage 1 translation table base address are zero.

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Note

When the value of ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.PARange indicates that the implementation does not support a 52-bit PA size, if a translation table lookup uses this register with the 64KB translation granule when the *Effective value* of VTCR_EL2.PS is `0b110` and the value of register bits[5:2] is nonzero, an Address size fault is generated.

If the Effective value of VTCR_EL2.PS is not `0b110`, then:

- Register bits[47:x] hold bits[47:x] of the stage 1 translation table base address.
- Register bits[(x-1):1] are RES0.
- If the implementation supports 52-bit PAs and IPAs then bits[51:48] of the translation table base addresses used in this stage of translation are `0b0000`.

If any VSTTBR_EL2[47:1] bit that is defined as RES0 has the value 1 when a translation table walk is performed using VSTTBR_EL2, then the translation table base address might be misaligned, with effects that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and must be one of the following:

- Bits[x-1:0] of the translation table base address are treated as if all the bits are zero. The value read back from the corresponding register bits is either the value written to the register or zero.
- The result of the calculation of an address for a translation table walk using this register can be corrupted in those bits that are nonzero.

The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture chapter describes how x is calculated based on the value of VSTCR_EL2.T0SZ, the stage of translation, and the translation granule size.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CnP, bit [0]

Common not Private, for stage 2 of the Secure EL1&0 translation regime. In an implementation that includes FEAT_TTCNP, indicates whether each entry that is pointed to by VSTTBR_EL2 is a member of a common set that can be used by every PE in the Inner Shareable domain for which the value of VSTTBR_EL2.CnP is 1.

`0b0` The translation table entries pointed to by VSTTBR_EL2 are permitted to differ from the entries for VSTTBR_EL2 for other PEs in the Inner Shareable domain. This is not affected by the value of the current VMID.

`0b1` The translation table entries pointed to by VSTTBR_EL2 are the same as the translation table entries for every other PE in the Inner Shareable domain for which the value of VSTTBR_EL2.CnP is 1 and the VMID is the same as the current VMID.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

Note

If the value of VSTTBR_EL2.CnP bit is 1 on multiple PEs in the same Inner Shareable domain and those VSTTBR_EL2s do not point to the same translation table entries when using the current VMID, then the results of translations using VSTTBR_EL2 are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of control or data values* on page K1-11243.

When this register has an architecturally-defined reset value, this field resets to a value that is architecturally UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing VSTTBR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, VSTTBR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0010	0b0110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x030];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = VSTTBR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = VSTTBR_EL2;
```

MSR VSTTBR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0010	0b0110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x030] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        VSTTBR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        VSTTBR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.157 VTCR_EL2, Virtualization Translation Control Register

The VTCR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

The control register for stage 2 of the EL1&0 translation regime.

Configurations

AArch64 System register VTCR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register VTCR[31:0].

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

VTCR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

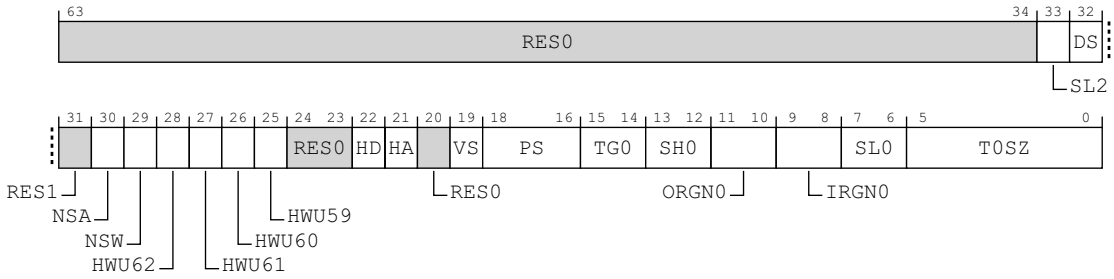

Any of the bits in VTCR_EL2 are permitted to be cached in a TLB.

Bits [63:34]

Reserved, RES0.

SL2, bit [33]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:

Starting level of the stage 2 translation lookup controlled by VTCR_EL2.

If VTCR_EL2.DS == 1, then VTCR_EL2.SL2, in combination with VTCR_EL2.SL0, gives encodings for the stage 2 translation table walk initial lookup level.

If VTCR_EL2.DS == 0, then VTCR_EL2.SL2 is RES0.

If the translation granule size is not 4KB, then this field is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DS, bit [32]

When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:

This field affects 52-bit output addressing when using 4KB and 16KB translation granules in stage 2 of the EL1&0 translation regime.

`0b0` Bits[49:48] of translation descriptors are RES0.

Bits[9:8] in Block and Page descriptors encode shareability information in the SH[1:0] field. Bits[9:8] in Table descriptors are ignored by hardware.

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The minimum value of VTCR_EL2.T0SZ is 16. Any memory access using a smaller value generates a stage 2 level 0 translation table fault.

The minimum value of VSTCR_EL2.T0SZ is 16. Any memory access using a smaller value generates a stage 2 level 0 translation table fault.

Output address[51:48] is 0000.

`0b1` Bits[49:48] of translation descriptors hold output address[49:48].

Bits[9:8] in translation descriptors hold output address[51:50].

The shareability information of Block and Page descriptors for cacheable locations is determined by VTCR_EL2.SH0.

The minimum value of VTCR_EL2.T0SZ is 12. Any memory access using a smaller value generates a stage 2 level 0 translation table fault.

The minimum value of VSTCR_EL2.T0SZ is 12. Any memory access using a smaller value generates a stage 2 level 0 translation table fault.

Note

As FEAT_LPA must be implemented if VTCR_EL2.DS == 1, the minimum values of VTCR_EL2.T0SZ and VSTCR_EL2.T0SZ are 12, as determined by that extension.

For the TLBI range instructions affecting IPA, the format of the argument is changed so that bits[36:0] hold BaseADDR[52:16]. For the 4KB translation granule, bits[15:12] of BaseADDR are treated as 0000. For the 16KB translation granule, bits[15:14] of BaseADDR are treated as 00.

Note

This forces alignment of the ranges used by the TLBI range instructions.

This field is RES0 for a 64KB translation granule.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [31]

Reserved, RES1.

NSA, bit [30]

When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented:

Non-secure stage 2 translation output address space for the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.

`0b0` All stage 2 translations for the Non-secure IPA space of the Secure EL1&0 translation regime access the Secure PA space.

`0b1` All stage 2 translations for the Non-secure IPA space of the Secure EL1&0 translation regime access the Non-secure PA space.

This bit behaves as 1 for all purposes other than reading back the value of the bit when one of the following is true:

- The value of VTCR_EL2.NSW is 1.
- The value of VSTCR_EL2.SA is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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NSW, bit [29]

When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented:

Non-secure stage 2 translation table address space for the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.

`0b0` All stage 2 translation table walks for the Non-secure IPA space of the Secure EL1&0 translation regime are to the Secure PA space.

`0b1` All stage 2 translation table walks for the Non-secure IPA space of the Secure EL1&0 translation regime are to the Non-secure PA space.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU62, bit [28]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[62] of the stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry.

`0b0` Bit[62] of each stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` Bit[62] of each stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU61, bit [27]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[61] of the stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry.

`0b0` Bit[61] of each stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` Bit[61] of each stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU60, bit [26]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[60] of the stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry.

`0b0` Bit[60] of each stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` Bit[60] of each stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU59, bit [25]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[59] of the stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry.

`0b0` Bit[59] of each stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` Bit[59] of each stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [24:23]

Reserved, RES0.

HD, bit [22]

When FEAT_HAFDBS is implemented:

Hardware management of dirty state in stage 2 translations when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

`0b0` Stage 2 hardware management of dirty state disabled.

`0b1` Stage 2 hardware management of dirty state enabled, only if the VTCR_EL2.HA bit is also set to 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HA, bit [21]

When FEAT_HAFDBS is implemented:

Hardware Access flag update in stage 2 translations when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

`0b0` Stage 2 Access flag update disabled.

`0b1` Stage 2 Access flag update enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [20]

Reserved, RES0.

VS, bit [19]

When FEAT_VMID16 is implemented:

VMID Size.

`0b0` 8-bit VMID. The upper 8 bits of VTTBR_EL2 are ignored by the hardware, and treated as if they are all zeros, for every purpose except when reading back the register.

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`0b1` 16-bit VMID. The upper 8 bits of VTTBR_EL2 are used for allocation and matching in the TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PS, bits [18:16]

Physical address Size for the second stage of translation.

`0b000` 32 bits, 4GB.

`0b001` 36 bits, 64GB.

`0b010` 40 bits, 1TB.

`0b011` 42 bits, 4TB.

`0b100` 44 bits, 16TB.

`0b101` 48 bits, 256TB.

`0b110` 52 bits, 4PB.

All other values are reserved.

The reserved values behave in the same way as the `0b101` or `0b110` encoding, but software must not rely on this property as the behavior of the reserved values might change in a future revision of the architecture.

If the translation granule is not 64KB and FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, the value `0b110` is treated as reserved.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an implementation that does not implement FEAT_LPA supports setting the value of `0b110` for the 64KB translation granule size or whether setting this value behaves as the `0b101` encoding.

In an implementation that supports 52-bit PAs, if the value of this field is not `0b110` or a value treated as `0b110`, then bits[51:48] of every translation table base address for the stage of translation controlled by VTCR_EL2 are `0b0000`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TG0, bits [15:14]

Granule size for the VTTBR_EL2.

`0b00` 4KB.

`0b01` 64KB.

`0b10` 16KB.

Other values are reserved.

If FEAT_GTG is implemented, ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.{TGran4_2, TGran16_2, TGran64_2} indicate which granule sizes are supported for stage 2 translation.

If FEAT_GTG is not implemented, ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.{TGran4, TGran16, TGran64} indicate which granule sizes are supported.

If the value is programmed to either a reserved value or a size that has not been implemented, then the hardware will treat the field as if it has been programmed to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice of the sizes that has been implemented for all purposes other than the value read back from this register.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the value read back is the value programmed or the value that corresponds to the size chosen.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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SH0, bits [13:12]

Shareability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using VTTBR_EL2 or VSTTBR_EL2.

`0b00` Non-shareable.

`0b10` Outer Shareable.

`0b11` Inner Shareable.

Other values are reserved. The effect of programming this field to a Reserved value is that behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ORGN0, bits [11:10]

Outer cacheability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using VTTBR_EL2 or VSTTBR_EL2.

`0b00` Normal memory, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IRGN0, bits [9:8]

Inner cacheability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using VTTBR_EL2 or VSTTBR_EL2.

`0b00` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SL0, bits [7:6]

When FEAT_TTST is implemented:

Starting level of the stage 2 translation lookup, controlled by VTCR_EL2. The meaning of this field depends on the value of VTCR_EL2.TG0.

`0b00` If VTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b00` (4KB granule):

- If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, start at level 2.
- If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and VTCR_EL2.SL2 is `0b0`, start at level 2.
- If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and VTCR_EL2.SL2 is `0b1`, start at level -1.

If VTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b10` (16KB granule) or `0b01` (64KB granule), start at level 3.

`0b01` If VTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b00` (4KB granule):

- If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, start at level 1.
- If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and VTCR_EL2.SL2 is `0b0`, start at level 1.
- If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, the combination of VTCR_EL2.SL0 == 01 and VTCR_EL2.SL2 == 1 is reserved.

If VTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b10` (16KB granule) or `0b01` (64KB granule), start at level 2.

`0b10` If VTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b00` (4KB granule):

- If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, start at level 0.

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- If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and VTCR_EL2.SL2 is `0b0`, start at level 0.
- If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, the combination of VTCR_EL2.SL0 == 10 and VTCR_EL2.SL2 == 1 is reserved.

If VTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b10` (16KB granule) or `0b01` (64KB granule), start at level 1.

`0b11` If VTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b00` (4KB granule):

- If FEAT_LPA2 is not implemented, start at level 3.
- If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and VTCR_EL2.SL2 is `0b0`, start at level 3.
- If FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, the combination of VTCR_EL2.SL0 == 11 and VTCR_EL2.SL2 == 1 is reserved.

If VTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b10` (16KB granule) and FEAT_LPA2 is implemented, start at level 0.

If this field is programmed to a value that is not consistent with the programming of VTCR_EL2.T0SZ, then a stage 2 level 0 Translation fault is generated.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Starting level of the stage 2 translation lookup, controlled by VTCR_EL2. The meaning of this field depends on the value of VTCR_EL2.TG0.

`0b00` If VTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b00` (4KB granule), start at level 2. If VTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b10` (16KB granule) or `0b01` (64KB granule), start at level 3.

`0b01` If VTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b00` (4KB granule), start at level 1. If VTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b10` (16KB granule) or `0b01` (64KB granule), start at level 2.

`0b10` If VTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b00` (4KB granule), start at level 0. If VTCR_EL2.TG0 is `0b10` (16KB granule) or `0b01` (64KB granule), start at level 1.

All other values are reserved. If this field is programmed to a reserved value, or to a value that is not consistent with the programming of VTCR_EL2.T0SZ, then a stage 2 level 0 Translation fault is generated.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T0SZ, bits [5:0]

The size offset of the memory region addressed by VTTBR_EL2. The region size is $2^{(64-T0SZ)}$ bytes.

The maximum and minimum possible values for T0SZ depend on the level of translation table and the memory translation granule size, as described in Chapter D5 *The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture*.

If this field is programmed to a value that is not consistent with the programming of SL0, then a stage 2 level 0 Translation fault is generated.

Note

For the 4KB translation granule, if FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and this field is less than 16, the translation table walk begins with a level -1 initial lookup.

For the 16KB translation granule, if FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and this field is less than 17, the translation table walk begins with a level 0 initial lookup.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing VTCR_EL2

Any of the bits in VTCR_EL2 are permitted to be cached in a TLB.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, VTCR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0010	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x040];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = VTCR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = VTCR_EL2;
```

MSR VTCR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0010	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x040] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    VTCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    VTCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.158 VTTBR_EL2, Virtualization Translation Table Base Register

The VTTBR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the base address of the translation table for the initial lookup for stage 2 of an address translation in the EL1&0 translation regime, and other information for this translation regime.

Configurations

AArch64 System register VTTBR_EL2 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register VTTBR[63:0].

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

VTTBR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

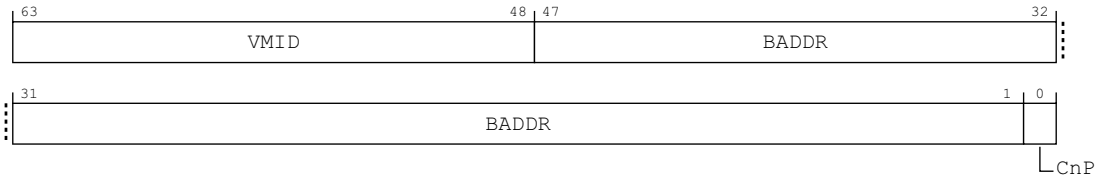

VMID, bits [63:48]

VMID encoding for when FEAT_VMID16 is implemented and VTCR_EL2.VS == 1

VMID, bits [15:0]

The VMID for the translation table.

If the implementation has an 8-bit VMID, bits [15:8] of this field are RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

VMID encoding for when FEAT_VMID16 is not implemented or VTCR_EL2.VS == 0

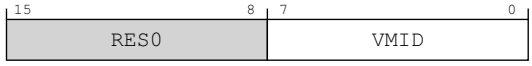

Bits [15:8]

Reserved, RES0.

VMID, bits [7:0]

The VMID for the translation table.

The VMID is 8 bits when any of the following are true:

- EL2 is using AArch32.
- VTCR_EL2.VS is 0.

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- FEAT_VMID16 is not implemented.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

BADDR, bits [47:1]

Translation table base address, A[47:x] or A[51:x], bits[47:1].

Note

A translation table must be aligned to the size of the table, except that when using a translation table base address larger than 48 bits the minimum alignment of a table containing fewer than eight entries is 64 bytes.

In an implementation that includes FEAT_LPA, if the value of VTCR_EL2.PS is `0b110`, then:

- Register bits[47:z] hold bits[47:z] of the stage 1 translation table base address, where z is determined as follows:
  - If x >= 6 then z=x.
  - Otherwise, z=6.
- Register bits[5:2] hold bits[51:48] of the stage 1 translation table base address.
- When z>x register bits[(z-1):x] are RES0, and bits[(z-1):x] of the translation table base address are zero.
- When x>6 register bits[(x-1):6] are RES0.
- Register bit[1] is RES0.
- Bits[5:2] of the stage 1 translation table base address are zero.
- In an implementation that includes FEAT_TTCNP, bit[0] of the stage 1 translation table base address is zero.

Note

When the value of ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.PARange indicates that the implementation does not support a 52 bit PA size, if a translation table lookup uses this register when the *Effective value* of VTCR_EL2.PS is `0b110` and the value of register bits[5:2] is nonzero, an Address size fault is generated.

If the Effective value of VTCR_EL2.PS is not `0b110` then:

- Register bits[47:x] hold bits[47:x] of the stage 1 translation table base address.
- Register bits[(x-1):1] are RES0.
- If the implementation supports 52-bit PAs and IPAs then bits[51:48] of the translation table base addresses used in this stage of translation are `0b0000`.

If any VTTBR_EL2[47:0] bit that is defined as RES0 has the value 1 when a translation table walk is performed using VTTBR_EL2, then the translation table base address might be misaligned, with effects that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and must be one of the following:

- Bits[x-1:0] of the translation table base address are treated as if all the bits are zero. The value read back from the corresponding register bits is either the value written to the register or zero.
- The result of the calculation of an address for a translation table walk using this register can be corrupted in those bits that are nonzero.

The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture chapter describes how x is calculated based on the value of VTCR_EL2.T0SZ, the stage of translation, and the translation granule size.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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CnP, bit [0]

When FEAT_TTCNP is implemented:

Common not Private. This bit indicates whether each entry that is pointed to by VTTBR_EL2 is a member of a common set that can be used by every PE in the Inner Shareable domain for which the value of VTTBR_EL2.CnP is 1.

`0b0` The translation table entries pointed to by VTTBR_EL2 are permitted to differ from the entries for VTTBR_EL2 for other PEs in the Inner Shareable domain. This is not affected by the value of the current VMID.

`0b1` The translation table entries pointed to by VTTBR_EL2 are the same as the translation table entries for every other PE in the Inner Shareable domain for which the value of VTTBR_EL2.CnP is 1 and the VMID is the same as the current VMID.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

Note

If the value of VTTBR_EL2.CnP bit is 1 on multiple PEs in the same Inner Shareable domain and those VTTBR_EL2s do not point to the same translation table entries when using the current VMID then the results of translations using VTTBR_EL2 are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of control or data values* on page K1-11243.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing VTTBR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, VTTBR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0010	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x020];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = VTTBR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = VTTBR_EL2;
```


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MSR VTTBR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0010	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x020] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    VTTBR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    VTTBR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.159 ZCR_EL1, SVE Control Register (EL1)

The ZCR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

This register controls aspects of SVE visible at Exception levels EL1 and EL0.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SVE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ZCR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

This register has no effect if the PE is in Streaming SVE mode.

When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1} and EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, this register has no effect on execution at EL0.

Attributes

ZCR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

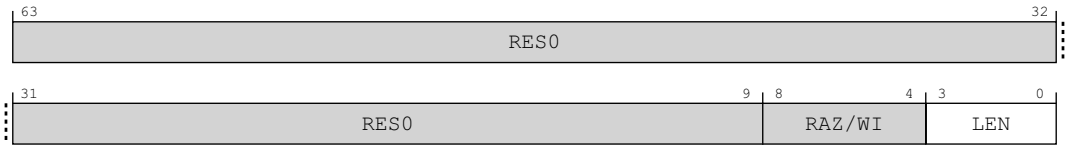

Bits [63:9]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [8:4]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

LEN, bits [3:0]

Effective SVE Vector Length (VL).

Constrains the effective scalable vector register length for EL1 and EL0 to (LEN+1)*128 bits. VL only takes effect when the PE is not in Streaming SVE mode.

An implementation is permitted to include any set of vector lengths that are multiples of 128 bits, from 128 bits to 2048 bits inclusive, and required to support all vector lengths that are powers of two, from 128 bits up to its maximum implemented vector length.

For all purposes other than returning the result of a direct read of ZCR_EL1, this field selects the effective vector length as follows:

- If the requested length is larger than the effective vector length at the next more privileged Exception level in the current Security state, if any, then the effective vector length at the more privileged Exception level is used.
- If the requested length is not implemented, then the requested length rounded down to the nearest implemented scalable vector length is used.
- Otherwise, the requested length is used.

An indirect read of ZCR_EL1.LEN appears to occur in program order relative to a direct write of the same register, without the need for explicit synchronization.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing ZCR_EL1

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic ZCR_EL1 or ZCR_EL12 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ZCR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.ZEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x19);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TZ == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x19);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.ZEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x19);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x19);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x1E0];
    else
        X[t, 64] = ZCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TZ == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x19);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.ZEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x19);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x19);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = ZCR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = ZCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x19);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ZCR_EL1;
```


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MSR ZCR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.ZEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x19);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TZ == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x19);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.ZEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x19);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x19);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x1E0] = X[t, 64];
    else
        ZCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TZ == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x19);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.ZEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x19);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x19);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        ZCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        ZCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x19);
    else
        ZCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, ZCR_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0001	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x1E0];
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif CPTR_EL2.ZEN == 'x0' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x19);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x19);
        else
            X[t, 64] = ZCR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x19);
        else
            X[t, 64] = ZCR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MSR ZCR_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0001	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        NVMem[0x1E0] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif CPTR_EL2.ZEN == 'x0' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x19);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x19);
        else
            ZCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x19);
```


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```
    else
        ZCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.2.160 ZCR_EL2, SVE Control Register (EL2)

The ZCR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

This register controls aspects of SVE visible at Exception levels EL2, EL1, and EL0.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SVE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ZCR_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state, or if the PE is in Streaming SVE mode.

Attributes

ZCR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

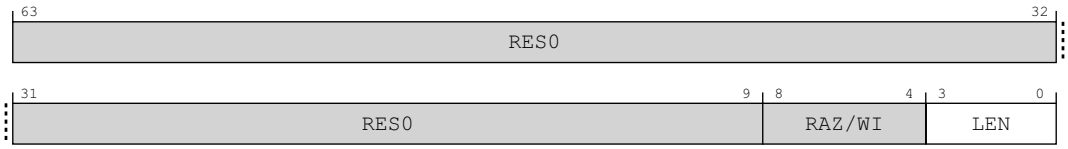

Bits [63:9]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [8:4]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

LEN, bits [3:0]

Effective SVE Vector Length (VL).

Constrains the effective scalable vector register length for EL2, EL1, and EL0 to (LEN+1)*128 bits when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state. VL only takes effect when the PE is not in Streaming SVE mode.

An implementation is permitted to include any set of vector lengths that are multiples of 128 bits, from 128 bits to 2048 bits inclusive, and required to support all vector lengths that are powers of two, from 128 bits up to its maximum implemented vector length.

For all purposes other than returning the result of a direct read of ZCR_EL2, this field selects the effective vector length as follows:

- If the requested length is larger than the effective vector length at the next more privileged Exception level in the current Security state, if any, then the effective vector length at the more privileged Exception level is used.
- If the requested length is not implemented, then the requested length rounded down to the nearest implemented scalable vector length is used.
- Otherwise, the requested length is used.

An indirect read of ZCR_EL2.LEN appears to occur in program order relative to a direct write of the same register, without the need for explicit synchronization.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing ZCR_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic ZCR_EL2 or ZCR_EL1 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ZCR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TZ == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x19);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.ZEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x19);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x19);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ZCR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x19);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ZCR_EL2;
```

MSR ZCR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TZ == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x19);
```


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```
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.ZEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x19);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x19);
    else
        ZCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x19);
    else
        ZCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, ZCR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.ZEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x19);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TZ == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x19);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.ZEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x19);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x19);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x1E0];
    else
        X[t, 64] = ZCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TZ == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x19);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.ZEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x19);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x19);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = ZCR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = ZCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x19);
```


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```
    else
        X[t, 64] = ZCR_EL1;
```

MSR ZCR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.ZEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x19);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TZ == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x19);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.ZEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x19);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x19);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x1E0] = X[t, 64];
    else
        ZCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CPTR_EL2.TZ == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x19);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.ZEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x19);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x19);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        ZCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        ZCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x19);
    else
        ZCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.2.161 ZCR_EL3, SVE Control Register (EL3)

The ZCR_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

This register controls aspects of SVE visible at all Exception levels.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SVE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ZCR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

This register has no effect if the PE is in Streaming SVE mode.

Attributes

ZCR_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

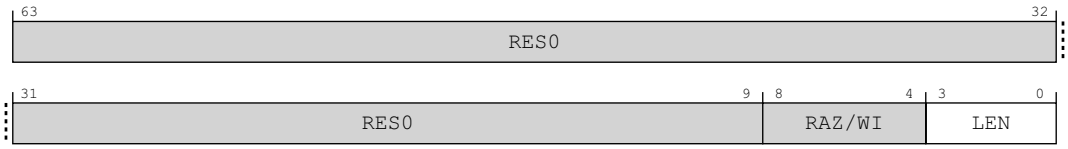

Bits [63:9]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [8:4]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

LEN, bits [3:0]

Effective SVE Vector Length (VL).

Constrains the effective scalable vector register length for all Exception levels to (LEN+1)*128 bits. VL only takes effect when the PE is not in Streaming SVE mode.

An implementation is permitted to include any set of vector lengths that are multiples of 128 bits, from 128 bits to 2048 bits inclusive, and required to support all vector lengths that are powers of two, from 128 bits up to its maximum implemented vector length.

For all purposes other than returning the result of a direct read of ZCR_EL3, this field selects the effective vector length as follows:

- If the requested length is not implemented, then the requested length rounded down to the nearest implemented scalable vector length is used.
- Otherwise, the requested length is used.

An indirect read of ZCR_EL3.LEN appears to occur in program order relative to a direct write of the same register, without the need for explicit synchronization.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing ZCR_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, ZCR_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0001	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x19);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ZCR_EL3;
```

MSR ZCR_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0001	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x19);
    else
        ZCR_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3 Debug registers

This section lists the Debug System registers in AArch64 state, in alphabetic order:

- The principal encoding space for debug registers is `op0==0b10`, `op1==`{0, 3, 4}. *Instructions for accessing debug System registers* on page D12-5215 summarizes the registers in this encoding space and lists them in order of their encodings.
- In addition, the following registers in the `op0==0b11` encoding space are classified as Debug registers:
  - DLR_EL0.
  - DSPSR_EL0.
  - MDCR_EL2.
  - MDCR_EL3.
  - SDER32_EL3.

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D13.3.1 DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1, Debug Authentication Status register

The DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the state of the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface for debug.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGAUTHSTATUS[31:0].

AArch64 System register DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1[31:0].

Attributes

DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

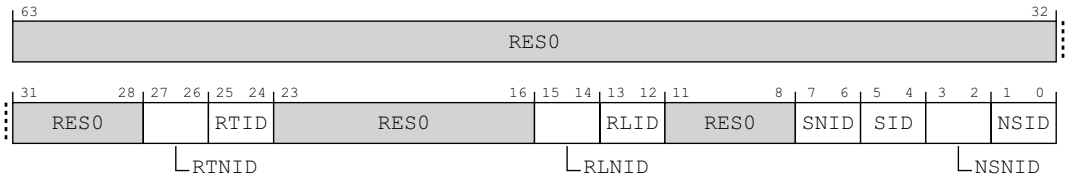

Bits [63:28]

Reserved, RES0.

RTNID, bits [27:26]

Root non-invasive debug.

This field has the same value as DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1.RTID.

RTID, bits [25:24]

Root invasive debug.

`0b00` Not implemented.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled.
`ExternalRootInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled.
`ExternalRootInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == TRUE.

All other values are reserved.

If FEAT_RME is not implemented, the only permitted value is 00.

Bits [23:16]

Reserved, RES0.

RLNID, bits [15:14]

Realm non-invasive debug.

This field has the same value as DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1.RLID.

RLID, bits [13:12]

Realm invasive debug.

`0b00` Not implemented.

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`0b10` Implemented and disabled.
`ExternalRealmInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled.
`ExternalRealmInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == TRUE.

All other values are reserved.

If FEAT_RME is not implemented, the only permitted value is 00.

Bits [11:8]

Reserved, RES0.

SNID, bits [7:6]

When FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented:

Secure non-invasive debug.

This field has the same value as DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1.SID.

Otherwise:

Secure non-invasive debug.

`0b00` Not implemented. EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 1.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled. ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled() == FALSE.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled. ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled() == TRUE.

All other values are reserved.

SID, bits [5:4]

Secure invasive debug.

`0b00` Not implemented. EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 1.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled. ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled() == FALSE.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled. ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled() == TRUE.

All other values are reserved.

NSNID, bits [3:2]

When FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented:

Non-secure non-invasive debug.

`0b00` Not implemented. EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 0.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled. EL3 is implemented or the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 1.

All other values are reserved.

Otherwise:

Non-secure non-invasive debug.

`0b00` Not implemented. EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 0.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled. ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled() == FALSE.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled. ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled() == TRUE.

All other values are reserved.

NSID, bits [1:0]

Non-secure invasive debug.

`0b00` Not implemented. EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 0.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled. ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled() == FALSE.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled. ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled() == TRUE.

All other values are reserved.

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Accessing DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0111	0b1110	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1 == '1'
then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1;
```


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D13.3.2 DBGBCR<n>_EL1, Debug Breakpoint Control Registers, n = 0 - 15

The DBGBCR<n>_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds control information for a breakpoint. Forms breakpoint n together with value register DBGBVR<n>_EL1.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DBGBCR<n>_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGBCR<n>[31:0].

AArch64 System register DBGBCR<n>_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGBCR<n>_EL1[31:0].

If breakpoint n is not implemented, accesses to this register are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DBGBCR<n>_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

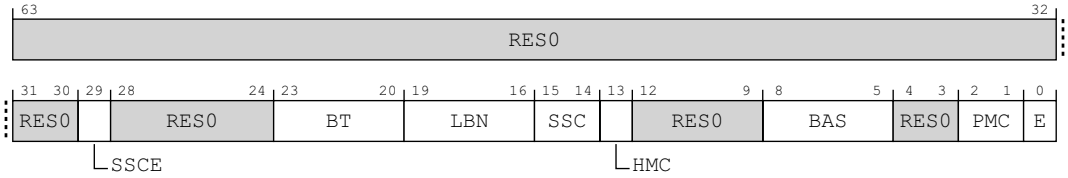

Bits [63:30]

Reserved, RES0.

SSCE, bit [29]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Security State Control Extended.

The fields that indicate when the breakpoint can be generated are: HMC, PMC, SSC, and SSCE. These fields must be considered in combination, and the values that are permitted for these fields are constrained.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [28:24]

Reserved, RES0.

BT, bits [23:20]

Breakpoint Type. Possible values are:

`0b0000` Unlinked instruction address match. DBGBVR<n>_EL1 is the address of an instruction.

`0b0001` As `0b0000`, but linked to a Context matching breakpoint.

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`0b0010` Unlinked Context ID match. When FEAT_VHE is implemented, EL2 is using AArch64, and the Effective value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, if either the PE is executing at EL0 with HCR_EL2.TGE set to 1 or the PE is executing at EL2, then DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID must match the CONTEXTIDR_EL2 value. Otherwise, DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID must match the CONTEXTIDR_EL1 value

`0b0011` As `0b0010`, with linking enabled.

`0b0110` Unlinked CONTEXTIDR_EL1 match. DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID is a Context ID compared against CONTEXTIDR_EL1.

`0b0111` As `0b0110`, with linking enabled.

`0b1000` Unlinked VMID match. DBGBVR<n>_EL1.VMID is a VMID compared against VTTBR_EL2.VMID.

`0b1001` As `0b1000`, with linking enabled.

`0b1010` Unlinked VMID and Context ID match. DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID is a Context ID compared against CONTEXTIDR_EL1, and DBGBVR<n>_EL1.VMID is a VMID compared against VTTBR_EL2.VMID.

`0b1011` As `0b1010`, with linking enabled.

`0b1100` Unlinked CONTEXTIDR_EL2 match. DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID2 is a Context ID compared against CONTEXTIDR_EL2.

`0b1101` As `0b1100`, with linking enabled.

`0b1110` Unlinked Full Context ID match. DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID is compared against CONTEXTIDR_EL1, and DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID2 is compared against CONTEXTIDR_EL2.

`0b1111` As `0b1110`, with linking enabled.

All other values are reserved. Constraints on breakpoint programming mean other values are reserved under some conditions.

The fields that indicate when the breakpoint can be generated are: HMC, PMC, SSC, and SSCE. These fields must be considered in combination, and the values that are permitted for these fields are constrained.

For more information on the operation of these fields, see *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4681.

For more information on the effect of programming the fields to a reserved value, see *Reserved DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT values* on page D2-4686.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

LBN, bits [19:16]

Linked breakpoint number. For Linked address matching breakpoints, this specifies the index of the Context-matching breakpoint linked to.

For all other breakpoint types this field is ignored and reads of the register return an UNKNOWN value.

This field is ignored when the value of DBGBCR<n>_EL1.E is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SSC, bits [15:14]

Security state control. Determines the Security states under which a Breakpoint debug event for breakpoint n is generated.

The fields that indicate when the breakpoint can be generated are: HMC, PMC, SSC, and SSCE. These fields must be considered in combination, and the values that are permitted for these fields are constrained.

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For more information on the operation of these fields, see *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4681.

For more information on the effect of programming the fields to a reserved set of values, see *Reserved DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC} values* on page D2-4686.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

HMC, bit [13]

Higher mode control. Determines the debug perspective for deciding when a Breakpoint debug event for breakpoint n is generated.

The fields that indicate when the breakpoint can be generated are: HMC, PMC, SSC, and SSCE. These fields must be considered in combination, and the values that are permitted for these fields are constrained.

For more information on the operation of these fields, see *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4681.

For more information, see DBGBCR<n>_EL1.SSC.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [12:9]

Reserved, RES0.

BAS, bits [8:5]

When AArch32 is supported:

Byte address select. Defines which half-words an address-matching breakpoint matches, regardless of the instruction set and Execution state.

The permitted values depend on the breakpoint type.

For Address match breakpoints, the permitted values are:

BAS	Match instruction at	Constraint for debuggers
`0b0011`	DBGBVR<n>_EL1	Use for T32 instructions
`0b1100`	DBGBVR<n>_EL1 + 2	Use for T32 instructions
`0b1111`	DBGBVR<n>_EL1	Use for A64 and A32 instructions

All other values are reserved. For more information, see *Reserved DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BAS values* on page D2-4687.

For more information on using the BAS field in address match breakpoints, see *Using the BAS field in Address Match breakpoints* on page G2-8751.

For Context matching breakpoints, this field is RES1 and ignored.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

Bits [4:3]

Reserved, RES0.

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PMC, bits [2:1]

Privilege mode control. Determines the Exception level or levels at which a Breakpoint debug event for breakpoint n is generated.

The fields that indicate when the breakpoint can be generated are: HMC, PMC, SSC, and SSCE. These fields must be considered in combination, and the values that are permitted for these fields are constrained.

For more information on the operation of these fields, see *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4681.

For more information, see DBGBCR<n>_EL1.SSC.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [0]

Enable breakpoint DBGBVR<n>_EL1.

`0b0` Breakpoint disabled.

`0b1` Breakpoint enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing DBGBCR<n>_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, DBGBCR<m>_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0000	m[3:0]	0b101

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.DBGBCRn_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGBCR_EL1[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
```


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```
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGBCR_EL1[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGBCR_EL1[m];
```

MSR DBGBCR<m>_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0000	m[3:0]	0b101

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.DBGBCRn_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGBCR_EL1[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGBCR_EL1[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGBCR_EL1[m] = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.3 DBGBVR<n>_EL1, Debug Breakpoint Value Registers, n = 0 - 15

The DBGBVR<n>_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds a virtual address, or a VMID and/or a context ID, for use in breakpoint matching. Forms breakpoint n together with control register DBGBCR<n>_EL1.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DBGBVR<n>_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGBVR<n>[31:0].

If the breakpoint is context-aware and EL2 is implemented then AArch64 System register DBGBVR<n>_EL1 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGBXVR<n>. Otherwise there is no System register access to DBGBVR<n>_EL1[63:32] from AArch32 state.

AArch64 System register DBGBVR<n>_EL1 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGBVR<n>_EL1[63:0].

How this register is interpreted depends on the value of DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT.

- When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT is `0b000x`, this register holds a virtual address.
- When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT is `0b001x`, `0b011x`, or `0b110x`, this register holds a Context ID.
- When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT is `0b100x`, this register holds a VMID.
- When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT is `0b101x`, this register holds a VMID and a Context ID.
- When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT is `0b111x`, this register holds two Context ID values.

For other values of DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT, this register is RES0.

If breakpoint n is not implemented then accesses to this register are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DBGBVR<n>_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT == 0b000x:

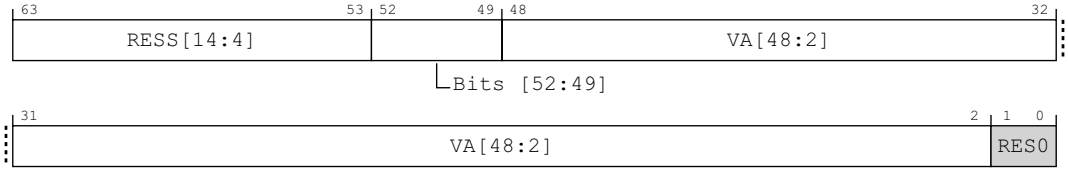

RESS[14:4], bits [63:53]

Reserved, Sign extended. Software must set all bits in this field to the same value as the most significant bit of the VA field. If all bits in this field are not the same value as the most significant bit of the VA field, then all of the following apply:

- It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the PE ignores this field when comparing an address.
- If the breakpoint is not context-aware, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the value read back in each bit of this field is a copy of the most significant bit of the VA field or the value written.

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Bits[52:49]

When FEAT_LVA is implemented:

VA[52:49]

Extension to VA[48:2]. For more information, see VA[48:2].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

RESS[3:0]

Extension to RESS[14:4]. For more information, see RESS[14:4].

VA[48:2], bits [48:2]

Bits[48:2] of the address value for comparison.

When FEAT_LVA is implemented, VA[52:49] forms the upper part of the address value. Otherwise, bits [52:49] are part of the RESS field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [1:0]

Reserved, RES0.

When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT == 0b001x:

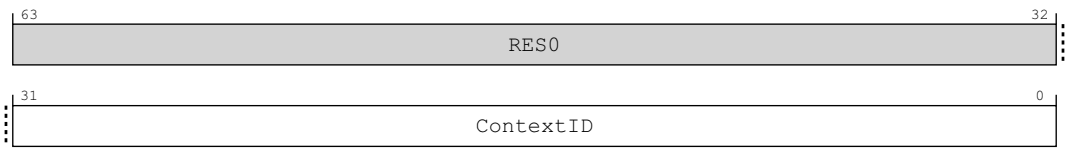

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

ContextID, bits [31:0]

Context ID value for comparison.

The value is compared against CONTEXTIDR_EL2 when (FEAT_VHE is implemented or FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented), HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, and either:

- The PE is executing at EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, the PE is executing at EL0, and EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

Otherwise, the value is compared against CONTEXTIDR_EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT == 0b011x:

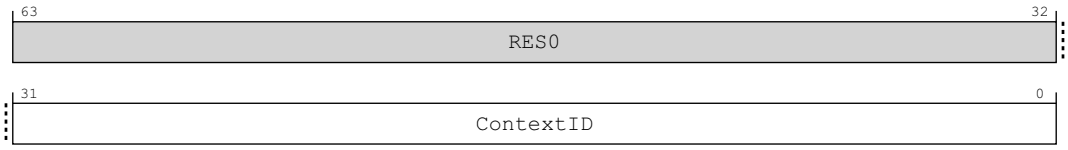

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

ContextID, bits [31:0]

Context ID value for comparison against CONTEXTIDR_EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT == 0b100x and EL2 is implemented:

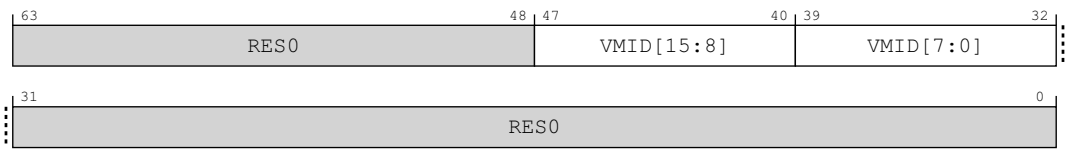

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

VMID[15:8], bits [47:40]

When FEAT_VMID16 is implemented, VTCR_EL2.VS == 1 and EL2 is using AArch64:

Extension to VMID[7:0]. For more information, see DBGBVR<n>_EL1.VMID[7:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VMID[7:0], bits [39:32]

VMID value for comparison.

The VMID is 8 bits when any of the following are true:

- EL2 is using AArch32.
- VTCR_EL2.VS is 0.
- FEAT_VMID16 is not implemented.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RES0.

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When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT == 0b101x and EL2 is implemented:

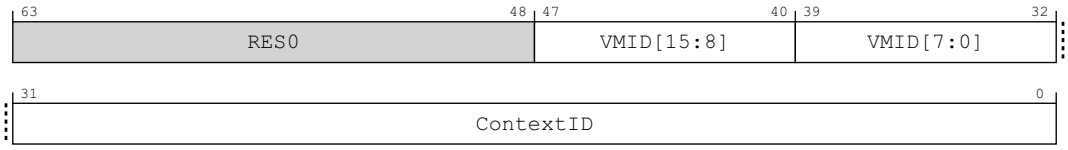

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

VMID[15:8], bits [47:40]

When FEAT_VMID16 is implemented, VTCR_EL2.VS == 1 and EL2 is using AArch64:

Extension to VMID[7:0]. For more information, see DBGBVR<n>_EL1.VMID[7:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VMID[7:0], bits [39:32]

VMID value for comparison.

The VMID is 8 bits when any of the following are true:

- EL2 is using AArch32.
- VTCR_EL2.VS is 0.
- FEAT_VMID16 is not implemented.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ContextID, bits [31:0]

Context ID value for comparison against CONTEXTIDR_EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT == 0b110x, EL2 is implemented and (FEAT_VHE is implemented or FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented):

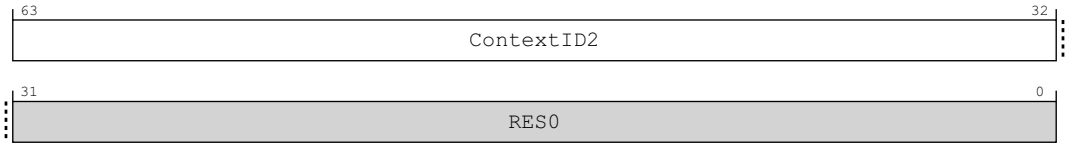

ContextID2, bits [63:32]

Context ID value for comparison against CONTEXTIDR_EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RES0.

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When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT == 0b111x, EL2 is implemented and (FEAT_VHE is implemented or FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented):

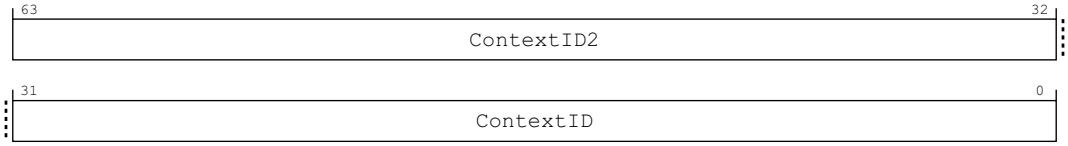

ContextID2, bits [63:32]

Context ID value for comparison against CONTEXTIDR_EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ContextID, bits [31:0]

Context ID value for comparison against CONTEXTIDR_EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing DBGBVR<n>_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, DBGBVR<m>_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0000	m[3:0]	0b100

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.DBGBVRn_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGBVR_EL1[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
```


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```
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGBVR_EL1[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGBVR_EL1[m];
```

MSR DBGBVR<m>_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0000	m[3:0]	0b100

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.DBGBVRn_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGBVR_EL1[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGBVR_EL1[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGBVR_EL1[m] = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.4 DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1, Debug CLAIM Tag Clear register

The DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Used by software to read the values of the CLAIM tag bits, and to clear CLAIM tag bits to 0.

The architecture does not define any functionality for the CLAIM tag bits.

Note

CLAIM tags are typically used for communication between the debugger and target software.

Used in conjunction with the DBGCLAIMSET_EL1 register.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGCLAIMCLR[31:0].

AArch64 System register DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1[31:0].

An implementation must include eight CLAIM tag bits.

Attributes

DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

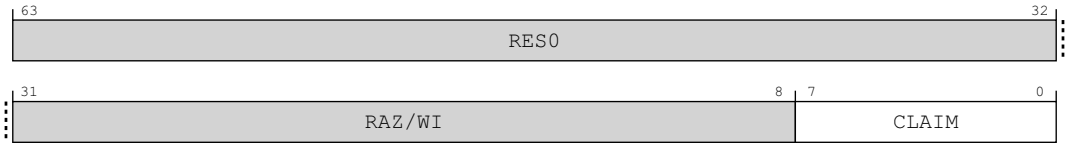

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

CLAIM, bits [7:0]

Read or clear CLAIM tag bits. Reading this field returns the current value of the CLAIM tag bits.

Writing a 1 to one of these bits clears the corresponding CLAIM tag bit to 0. This is an indirect write to the CLAIM tag bits. A single write operation can clear multiple CLAIM tag bits to 0.

Writing 0 to one of these bits has no effect.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0111	0b1001	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.DBGCLAIM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1;
```

MSR DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0111	0b1001	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.DBGCLAIM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.5 DBGCLAIMSET_EL1, Debug CLAIM Tag Set register

The DBGCLAIMSET_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Used by software to set the CLAIM tag bits to 1.

The architecture does not define any functionality for the CLAIM tag bits.

Note

CLAIM tags are typically used for communication between the debugger and target software.

Used in conjunction with the DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1 register.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DBGCLAIMSET_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGCLAIMSET[31:0].

AArch64 System register DBGCLAIMSET_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGCLAIMSET_EL1[31:0].

An implementation must include eight CLAIM tag bits.

Attributes

DBGCLAIMSET_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

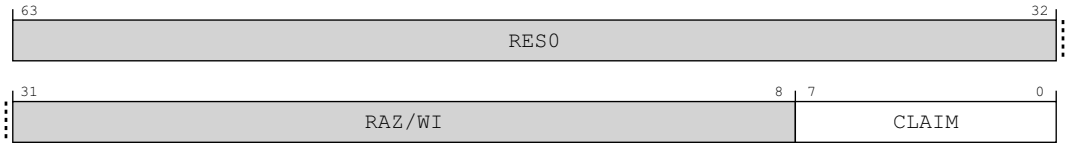

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

CLAIM, bits [7:0]

Set CLAIM tag bits.

This field is RAO.

Writing a 1 to one of these bits sets the corresponding CLAIM tag bit to 1. This is an indirect write to the CLAIM tag bits. A single write operation can set multiple CLAIM tag bits to 1.

Writing 0 to one of these bits has no effect.

Accessing DBGCLAIMSET_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, DBGCLAIMSET_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0111	0b1000	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.DBGCLAIM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGCLAIMSET_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGCLAIMSET_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = DBGCLAIMSET_EL1;
```

MSR DBGCLAIMSET_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0111	0b1000	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.DBGCLAIM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        DBGCLAIMSET_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        DBGCLAIMSET_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    DBGCLAIMSET_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.6 DBGDTR_EL0, Debug Data Transfer Register, half-duplex

The DBGDTR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Transfers 64 bits of data between the PE and an external debugger. Can transfer both ways using only a single register.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DBGDTR_EL0 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDTRRXint[31:0] when written.

AArch64 System register DBGDTR_EL0 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGDTRRX_EL0[31:0] when written.

AArch64 System register DBGDTR_EL0 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGDTRRX_EL0[31:0] when written.

AArch64 System register DBGDTR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDTRTXint[31:0] when written.

AArch64 System register DBGDTR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGDTRTX_EL0[31:0] when written.

AArch64 System register DBGDTR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGDTRTX_EL0[31:0] when written.

AArch64 System register DBGDTR_EL0 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDTRTXint[31:0] when read.

AArch64 System register DBGDTR_EL0 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGDTRTX_EL0[31:0] when read.

AArch64 System register DBGDTR_EL0 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGDTRTX_EL0[31:0] when read.

AArch64 System register DBGDTR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDTRRXint[31:0] when read.

AArch64 System register DBGDTR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGDTRRX_EL0[31:0] when read.

AArch64 System register DBGDTR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGDTRRX_EL0[31:0] when read.

Attributes

DBGDTR_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

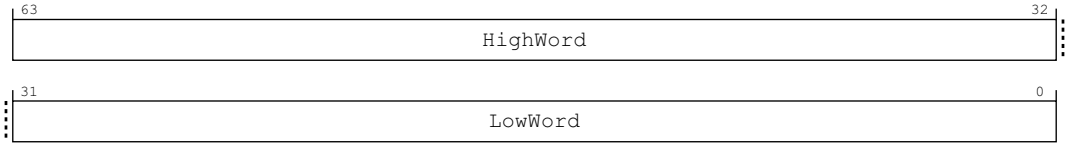

HighWord, bits [63:32]

Writes to this register set DTRRX to the value in this field and do not change RXfull.

Reads of this register:

- If RXfull is set to 1, return the last value written to DTRTX.
- If RXfull is set to 0, return an UNKNOWN value.

After the read, RXfull is cleared to 0.

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LowWord, bits [31:0]

Writes to this register set DTRTX to the value in this field and set TXfull to 1.

Reads of this register:

- If RXfull is set to 1, return the last value written to DTRRX.
- If RXfull is set to 0, return an UNKNOWN value.

After the read, RXfull is cleared to 0.

Accessing DBGDTR_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, DBGDTR_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b011	0b0000	0b0100	0b000

```
if Halted() then
    X[t, 64] = DBGDTR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if MDSCR_EL1.TDCC == '1' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00') then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGDTR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGDTR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGDTR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = DBGDTR_EL0;
```


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MSR DBGDTR_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b011	0b0000	0b0100	0b000

```
if Halted() then
    DBGDTR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if MDSCR_EL1.TDCC == '1' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00') then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        DBGDTR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        DBGDTR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        DBGDTR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    DBGDTR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.7 DBGDTRRX_EL0, Debug Data Transfer Register, Receive

The DBGDTRRX_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Transfers data from an external debugger to the PE. For example, it is used by a debugger transferring commands and data to a debug target. See DBGDTR_EL0 for additional architectural mappings. It is a component of the Debug Communications Channel.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DBGDTRRX_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDTRRXint[31:0].

AArch64 System register DBGDTRRX_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGDTRRX_EL0[31:0].

Attributes

DBGDTRRX_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

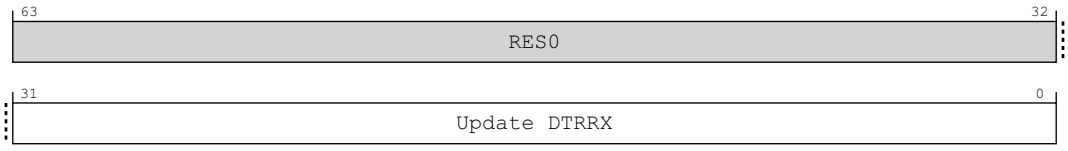

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [31:0]

Update DTRRX.

Reads of this register:

- If RXfull is set to 1, return the last value written to DTRRX.
- If RXfull is set to 0, return an UNKNOWN value.

After the read, RXfull is cleared to 0.

For the full behavior of the Debug Communications Channel, see Chapter H4 *The Debug Communication Channel and Instruction Transfer Register*.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing DBGDTRRX_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, DBGDTRRX_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b011	0b0000	0b0101	0b000

```
if Halted() then
    X[t, 64] = DBGDTRRX_EL0;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if MDSCR_EL1.TDCC == '1' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00') then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGDTRRX_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGDTRRX_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGDTRRX_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = DBGDTRRX_EL0;
```


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D13.3.8 DBGDTRTX_EL0, Debug Data Transfer Register, Transmit

The DBGDTRTX_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Transfers data from the PE to an external debugger. For example, it is used by a debug target to transfer data to the debugger. See DBGDTR_EL0 for additional architectural mappings. It is a component of the Debug Communication Channel.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DBGDTRTX_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDTRTXint[31:0].

AArch64 System register DBGDTRTX_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGDTRTX_EL0[31:0].

Attributes

DBGDTRTX_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

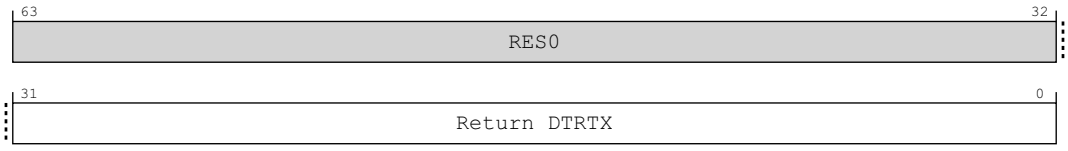

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [31:0]

Return DTRTX.

Writes to this register:

- If TXfull is set to 1, set DTRRX and DTRTX to UNKNOWN.
- If TXfull is set to 0, update the value in DTRTX.

After the write, TXfull is set to 1.

For the full behavior of the Debug Communications Channel, see Chapter H4 *The Debug Communication Channel and Instruction Transfer Register*.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing DBGDTRTX_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MSR DBGDTRTX_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b011	0b0000	0b0101	0b000

```
if Halted() then
    DBGDTRTX_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if MDSCR_EL1.TDCC == '1' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00') then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        DBGDTRTX_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        DBGDTRTX_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        DBGDTRTX_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    DBGDTRTX_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.9 DBGPRCR_EL1, Debug Power Control Register

The DBGPRCR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls behavior of the PE on powerdown request.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DBGPRCR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGPRCR[31:0].

Bit [0] of this register is mapped to EDPRCR.CORENPDRQ, bit [0] of the external view of this register.

The other bits in these registers are not mapped to each other.

Attributes

DBGPRCR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

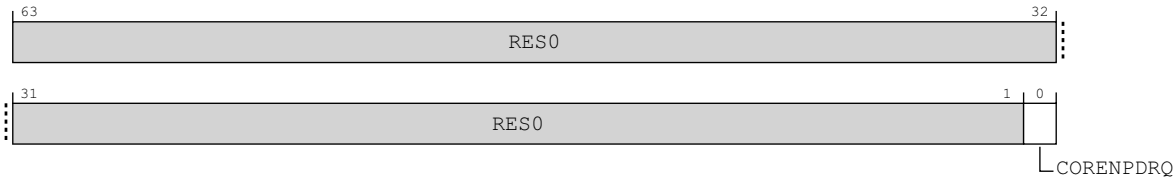

Bits [63:1]

Reserved, RES0.

CORENPDRQ, bit [0]

When FEAT_DoPD is implemented:

Core no powerdown request. Requests emulation of powerdown.

This request is typically passed to an external power controller. This means that whether a request causes power up is dependent on the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED nature of the system. The power controller must not allow the Core power domain to switch off while this bit is 1.

`0b0` If the system responds to a powerdown request, it powers down Core power domain.

`0b1` If the system responds to a powerdown request, it does not powerdown the Core power domain, but instead emulates a powerdown of that domain.

In an implementation that includes the recommended external debug interface, this bit drives the DBGNOPWRDWN signal.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this bit is reset to its Cold reset value on exit from an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED software-visible retention state. For more information about retention states see *Core power domain power states* on page H6-10012.

Note

Writes to this bit are not prohibited by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface. This means that a debugger can request emulation of powerdown regardless of whether invasive debug is permitted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, if the powerup request is implemented and the powerup request has been asserted, this field is set to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice of 0 or 1. If the powerup request is not asserted, this field is set to 0.

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Otherwise:

Core no powerdown request. Requests emulation of powerdown.

This request is typically passed to an external power controller. This means that whether a request causes power up is dependent on the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED nature of the system. The power controller must not allow the Core power domain to switch off while this bit is 1.

`0b0` If the system responds to a powerdown request, it powers down Core power domain.

`0b1` If the system responds to a powerdown request, it does not powerdown the Core power domain, but instead emulates a powerdown of that domain.

In an implementation that includes the recommended external debug interface, this bit drives the DBGNOPWRDWN signal.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this bit is reset to the value of EDPRCR.COREPURQ on exit from an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED software-visible retention state. For more information about retention states see *Core power domain power states* on page H6-10012.

Note

Writes to this bit are not prohibited by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface. This means that a debugger can request emulation of powerdown regardless of whether invasive debug is permitted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to the value in EDPRCR.COREPURQ.

Accessing DBGPRCR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, DBGPRCR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0001	0b0100	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.DBGPRCR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDOSA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGPRCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
```


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```
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGPRCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = DBGPRCR_EL1;
```

MSR DBGPRCR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0001	0b0100	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.DBGPRCR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDOSA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        DBGPRCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        DBGPRCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    DBGPRCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.10 DBGVCR32_EL2, Debug Vector Catch Register

The DBGVCR32_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Allows access to the AArch32 register DBGVCR from AArch64 state only. Its value has no effect on execution in AArch64 state.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DBGVCR32_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGVCR[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGVCR32_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented but EL3 is implemented, and EL1 is capable of using AArch32, then this register is not RES0.

Attributes

DBGVCR32_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When EL3 is implemented:

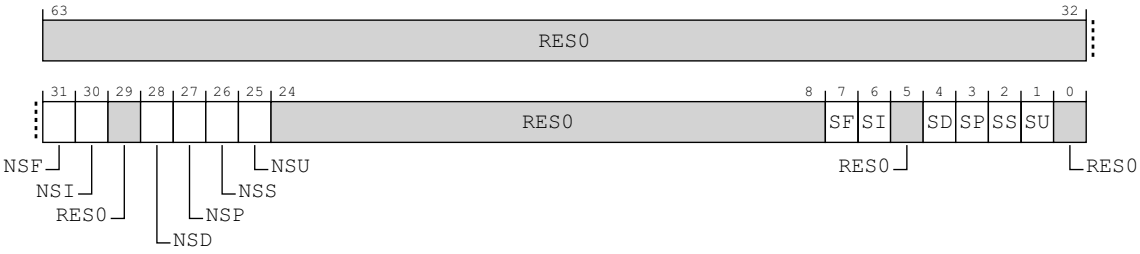

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

NSF, bit [31]

FIQ vector catch enable in Non-secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x1C`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NSI, bit [30]

IRQ vector catch enable in Non-secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x18`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [29]

Reserved, RES0.

NSD, bit [28]

Data Abort vector catch enable in Non-secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x10`.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NSP, bit [27]

Prefetch Abort vector catch enable in Non-secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x0C`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NSS, bit [26]

Supervisor Call (SVC) vector catch enable in Non-secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x08`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NSU, bit [25]

Undefined Instruction vector catch enable in Non-secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x04`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [24:8]

Reserved, RES0.

SF, bit [7]

FIQ vector catch enable in Secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x1C`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SI, bit [6]

IRQ vector catch enable in Secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x18`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [5]

Reserved, RES0.

SD, bit [4]

Data Abort vector catch enable in Secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x10`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SP, bit [3]

Prefetch Abort vector catch enable in Secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x0C`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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SS, bit [2]

Supervisor Call (SVC) vector catch enable in Secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x08`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SU, bit [1]

Undefined Instruction vector catch enable in Secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x04`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES0.

When EL3 is not implemented:

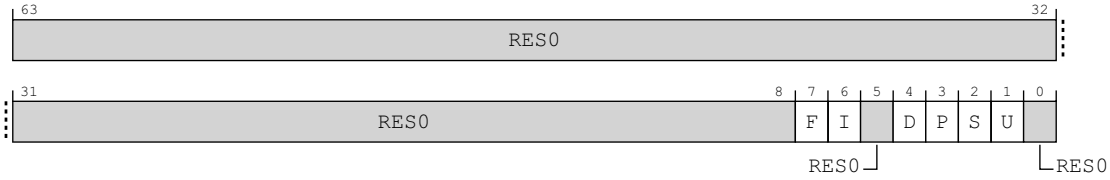

Bits [63:8]

Reserved, RES0.

F, bit [7]

FIQ vector catch enable.

The exception vector offset is `0x1C`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [6]

IRQ vector catch enable.

The exception vector offset is `0x18`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [5]

Reserved, RES0.

D, bit [4]

Data Abort vector catch enable.

The exception vector offset is `0x10`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P, bit [3]

Prefetch Abort vector catch enable.

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The exception vector offset `0x0C`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

S, bit [2]

Supervisor Call (SVC) vector catch enable.

The exception vector offset is `0x08`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

U, bit [1]

Undefined Instruction vector catch enable.

The exception vector offset is `0x04`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing DBGVCR32_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, DBGVCR32_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b100	0b0000	0b0111	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGVCR32_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = DBGVCR32_EL2;
```


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MSR DBGVCR32_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b100	0b0000	0b0111	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        DBGVCR32_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    DBGVCR32_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.11 DBGWCR<n>_EL1, Debug Watchpoint Control Registers, n = 0 - 15

The DBGWCR<n>_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds control information for a watchpoint. Forms watchpoint n together with value register DBGWVR<n>_EL1.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DBGWCR<n>_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGWCR<n>[31:0].

AArch64 System register DBGWCR<n>_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGWCR<n>_EL1[31:0].

If watchpoint n is not implemented then accesses to this register are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DBGWCR<n>_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

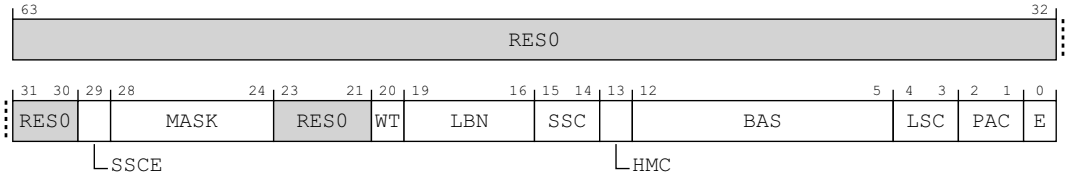

Bits [63:30]

Reserved, RES0.

SSCE, bit [29]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Security State Control Extended.

The fields that indicate when the watchpoint can be generated are: HMC, PAC, SSC, and SSCE. These fields must be considered in combination, and the values that are permitted for these fields are constrained.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

MASK, bits [28:24]

Address mask. Only objects up to 2GB can be watched using a single mask.

`0b00000` No mask.

`0b00001` Reserved.

`0b00010` Reserved.

If programmed with a reserved value, a watchpoint must behave as if either:

- MASK has been programmed with a defined value, which might be 0 (no mask), other than for a direct read of DBGWCRn_EL1.
- The watchpoint is disabled.

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Software must not rely on this property because the behavior of reserved values might change in a future revision of the architecture.

Other values mask the corresponding number of address bits, from `0b00011` masking 3 address bits (`0x00000007` mask for address) to `0b11111` masking 31 address bits (`0x7FFFFFFF` mask for address).

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [23:21]

Reserved, RES0.

WT, bit [20]

Watchpoint type. Possible values are:

`0b0` Unlinked data address match.

`0b1` Linked data address match.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

LBN, bits [19:16]

Linked breakpoint number. For Linked data address watchpoints, this specifies the index of the Context-matching breakpoint linked to.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SSC, bits [15:14]

Security state control. Determines the Security states under which a Watchpoint debug event for watchpoint n is generated.

The fields that indicate when the watchpoint can be generated are: HMC, PAC, SSC, and SSCE. These fields must be considered in combination, and the values that are permitted for these fields are constrained.

For more information on the operation of these fields, see *Execution conditions for which a watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions* on page D2-4692.

For more information on the effect of programming the fields to a reserved value, see *Reserved DBGWCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PAC} values* on page D2-4701.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

HMC, bit [13]

Higher mode control. Determines the debug perspective for deciding when a Watchpoint debug event for watchpoint n is generated.

The fields that indicate when the watchpoint can be generated are: HMC, PAC, SSC, and SSCE. These fields must be considered in combination, and the values that are permitted for these fields are constrained.

For more information on the operation of these fields, see *Execution conditions for which a watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions* on page D2-4692.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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BAS, bits [12:5]

Byte address select. Each bit of this field selects whether a byte from within the word or double-word addressed by DBGWVR<n>_EL1 is being watched.

BAS	Description
xxxxxxx1	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>_EL1
xxxxxx1x	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>_EL1 + 1
xxxxx1xx	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>_EL1 + 2
xxxx1xxx	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>_EL1 + 3

In cases where DBGWVR<n>_EL1 addresses a double-word:

BAS	Description, if DBGWVR<n>_EL1[2] == 0
xxx1xxxx	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>_EL1 + 4
xx1xxxxx	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>_EL1 + 5
x1xxxxxx	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>_EL1 + 6
1xxxxxxx	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>_EL1 + 7

If DBGWVR<n>_EL1[2] == 1, only BAS[3:0] are used and BAS[7:4] are ignored. Arm deprecates setting DBGWVR<n>_EL1[2] == 1.

The valid values for BAS are non-zero binary numbers all of whose set bits are contiguous. All other values are reserved and must not be used by software. See *Reserved DBGWCR<n>_EL1.BAS values* on page D2-4702.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

LSC, bits [4:3]

Load/store control. This field enables watchpoint matching on the type of access being made. Possible values of this field are:

`0b01` Match instructions that load from a watchpointed address.

`0b10` Match instructions that store to a watchpointed address.

`0b11` Match instructions that load from or store to a watchpointed address.

All other values are reserved, but must behave as if the watchpoint is disabled. Software must not rely on this property as the behavior of reserved values might change in a future revision of the architecture.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

PAC, bits [2:1]

Privilege of access control. Determines the Exception level or levels at which a Watchpoint debug event for watchpoint n is generated.

The fields that indicate when the watchpoint can be generated are: HMC, PAC, SSC, and SSCE. These fields must be considered in combination, and the values that are permitted for these fields are constrained.

For more information on the operation of these fields, see *Execution conditions for which a watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions* on page D2-4692.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [0]

Enable watchpoint n. Possible values are:

`0b0` Watchpoint disabled.

`0b1` Watchpoint enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing DBGWCR<n>_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, DBGWCR<m>_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0000	m[3:0]	0b111

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.DBGWCRn_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGWCR_EL1[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGWCR_EL1[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGWCR_EL1[m];
```


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MSR DBGWCR<m>_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0000	m[3:0]	0b111

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.DBGWCRn_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGWCR_EL1[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGWCR_EL1[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGWCR_EL1[m] = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.12 DBGWVR<n>_EL1, Debug Watchpoint Value Registers, n = 0 - 15

The DBGWVR<n>_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds a data address value for use in watchpoint matching. Forms watchpoint n together with control register DBGWCR<n>_EL1.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DBGWVR<n>_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGWVR<n>[31:0].

AArch64 System register DBGWVR<n>_EL1 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGWVR<n>_EL1[63:0].

If watchpoint n is not implemented then accesses to this register are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DBGWVR<n>_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

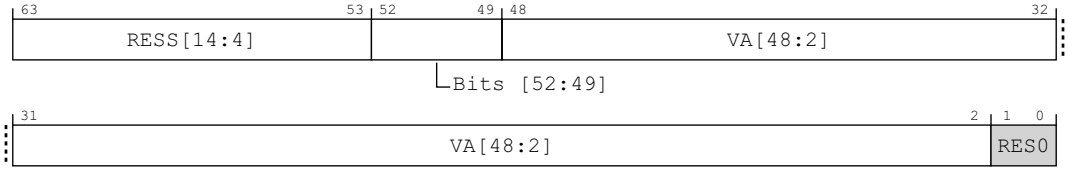

RESS[14:4], bits [63:53]

Reserved, Sign extended. Software must set all bits in this field to the same value as the most significant bit of the VA field. If all bits in this field are not the same value as the most significant bit of the VA field, then all of the following apply:

- It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the PE ignores this field when comparing an address.
- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the value read back in each bit of this field is a copy of the most significant bit of the VA field or the value written.

Bits[52:49]

When FEAT_LVA is implemented:

VA[52:49]

Extension to VA[48:2]. For more information, see VA[48:2].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

RESS[3:0]

Extension to RESS[14:4]. For more information, see RESS[14:4].

VA[48:2], bits [48:2]

Bits[48:2] of the address value for comparison.

When FEAT_LVA is implemented, VA[52:49] forms the upper part of the address value. Otherwise, bits [52:49] are part of the RESS field.

Arm deprecates setting DBGWVR<n>_EL1[2] == 1.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [1:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing DBGWVR<n>_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, DBGWVR<m>_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0000	m[3:0]	0b110

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.DBGWVRn_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGWVR_EL1[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGWVR_EL1[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DBGWVR_EL1[m];
```


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MSR DBGWVR<m>_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0000	m[3:0]	0b110

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.DBGWVRn_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGWVR_EL1[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGWVR_EL1[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGWVR_EL1[m] = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.13 DLR_EL0, Debug Link Register

The DLR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

In Debug state, holds the address to restart from.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DLR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DLR[31:0].

Attributes

DLR_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

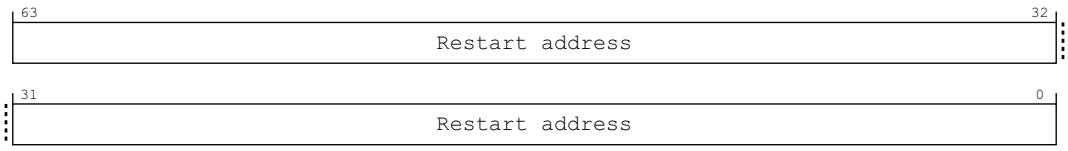

Bits [63:0]

Restart address.

Accessing DLR_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, DLR_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0100	0b0101	0b001

```
if !Halted() then
    UNDEFINED;
else
    X[t, 64] = DLR_EL0;
```

MSR DLR_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0100	0b0101	0b001

```
if !Halted() then
    UNDEFINED;
else
    DLR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.14 DSPSR_EL0, Debug Saved Program Status Register

The DSPSR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the saved process state for Debug state. On entering Debug state, PSTATE information is written to this register. On exiting Debug state, values are copied from this register to PSTATE.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DSPSR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DSPSR[31:0].

Attributes

DSPSR_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported and exiting Debug state to AArch32 state:

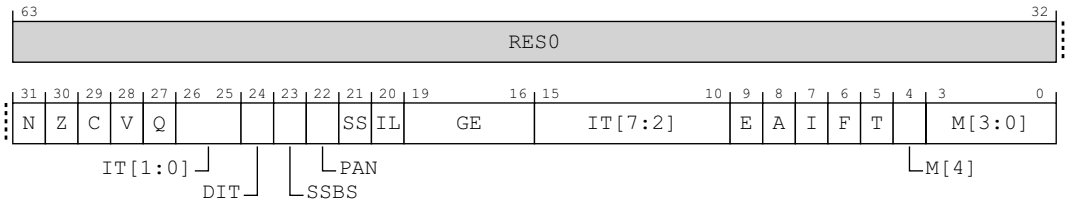

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

N, bit [31]

Negative Condition flag. Copied to PSTATE.N on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Z, bit [30]

Zero Condition flag. Copied to PSTATE.Z on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

C, bit [29]

Carry Condition flag. Copied to PSTATE.C on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

V, bit [28]

Overflow Condition flag. Copied to PSTATE.V on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Q, bit [27]

Overflow or saturation flag. Copied to PSTATE.Q on exiting Debug state.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IT, bits [15:10, 26:25]

If-Then. Copied to PSTATE.IT on exiting Debug state.

DSPSR_EL0.IT must contain a value that is valid for the instruction being returned to.

The IT field is split as follows:

- IT[1:0] is DSPSR_EL0[26:25].
- IT[7:2] is DSPSR_EL0[15:10].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DIT, bit [24]

When FEAT_DIT is implemented:

Data Independent Timing. Copied to PSTATE.DIT on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SSBS, bit [23]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Speculative Store Bypass. Copied to PSTATE.SSBS on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never. Copied to PSTATE.PAN on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SS, bit [21]

Software Step. Copied to PSTATE.SS on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IL, bit [20]

Illegal Execution state. Copied to PSTATE.IL on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

GE, bits [19:16]

Greater than or Equal flags. Copied to PSTATE.GE on exiting Debug state.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [9]

Endianness. Copied to PSTATE.E on exiting Debug state.

If the implementation does not support big-endian operation, DSPSR_EL0.E is RES0. If the implementation does not support little-endian operation, DSPSR_EL0.E is RES1. On exiting Debug state, if the implementation does not support big-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, DSPSR_EL0.E is RES0, and if the implementation does not support little-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, DSPSR_EL0.E is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask. Copied to PSTATE.A on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [7]

IRQ interrupt mask. Copied to PSTATE.I on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [6]

FIQ interrupt mask. Copied to PSTATE.F on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T, bit [5]

T32 Instruction set state. Copied to PSTATE.T on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[4], bit [4]

Execution state. Copied to PSTATE.nRW on exiting Debug state.

`0b1` AArch32 execution state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[3:0], bits [3:0]

AArch32 Mode. Copied to PSTATE.M[3:0] on exiting Debug state.

`0b0000` User.

`0b0001` FIQ.

`0b0010` IRQ.

`0b0011` Supervisor.

`0b0110` Monitor.

`0b0111` Abort.

`0b1010` Hyp.

`0b1011` Undefined.

`0b1111` System.

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Other values are reserved. If DSPSR_EL0.M[3:0] has a Reserved value, or a value for an unimplemented Exception level, exiting Debug state is an illegal return event, as described in *Illegal exception returns from AArch64 state* on page D1-4608.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When AArch64 is supported and entering or exiting Debug state from or to AArch64 state:

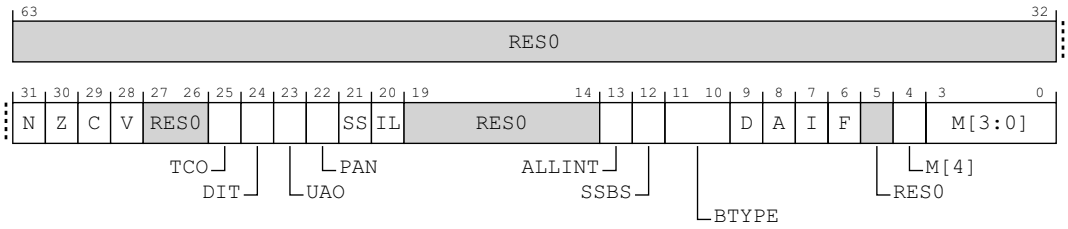

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

N, bit [31]

Negative Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.N on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.N on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Z, bit [30]

Zero Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Z on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.Z on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

C, bit [29]

Carry Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.C on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.C on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

V, bit [28]

Overflow Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.V on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.V on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [27:26]

Reserved, RES0.

TCO, bit [25]

When FEAT_MTE is implemented:

Tag Check Override. Set to the value of PSTATE.TCO on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.TCO on exiting Debug state.

When FEAT_MTE is not implemented, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether this field is RES0 or behaves as if FEAT_MTE is implemented.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DIT, bit [24]

When FEAT_DIT is implemented:

Data Independent Timing. Set to the value of PSTATE.DIT on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.DIT on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

UAO, bit [23]

When FEAT_UAO is implemented:

User Access Override. Set to the value of PSTATE.UAO on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.UAO on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never. Set to the value of PSTATE.PAN on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.PAN on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SS, bit [21]

Software Step. Set to the value of PSTATE.SS on entering Debug state, and conditionally copied to PSTATE.SS on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IL, bit [20]

Illegal Execution state. Set to the value of PSTATE.IL on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.IL on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [19:14]

Reserved, RES0.

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ALLINT, bit [13]

When FEAT_NMI is implemented:

All IRQ or FIQ interrupts mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.ALLINT on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.ALLINT on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SSBS, bit [12]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Speculative Store Bypass. Set to the value of PSTATE.SSBS on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.SSBS on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

BTYPE, bits [11:10]

When FEAT_BTI is implemented:

Branch Type Indicator. Set to the value of PSTATE.BTYPE on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.BTYPE on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

D, bit [9]

Debug exception mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.D on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.D on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.A on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.A on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [7]

IRQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.I on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.I on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [6]

FIQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.F on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.F on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Bit [5]

Reserved, RES0.

M[4], bit [4]

Execution state. Set to `0b0`, the value of PSTATE.nRW, on entering Debug state from AArch64 state, and copied to PSTATE.nRW on exiting Debug state.

`0b0` AArch64 execution state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[3:0], bits [3:0]

AArch64 Exception level and selected Stack Pointer.

`0b0000` EL0t.

`0b0100` EL1t.

`0b0101` EL1h.

`0b1000` EL2t.

`0b1001` EL2h.

`0b1100` EL3t.

`0b1101` EL3h.

Other values are reserved. If DSPSR_EL0.M[3:0] has a Reserved value, or a value for an unimplemented Exception level, exiting Debug state is an illegal return event, as described in *Illegal exception returns from AArch64 state* on page D1-4608.

The bits in this field are interpreted as follows:

- M[3:2] is set to the value of PSTATE.EL on entering Debug state and copied to PSTATE.EL on exiting Debug state.
- M[1] is unused and is 0 for all non-reserved values.
- M[0] is set to the value of PSTATE.SP on entering Debug state and copied to PSTATE.SP on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing DSPSR_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, DSPSR_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0100	0b0101	0b000

```
if !Halted() then
    UNDEFINED;
else
    X[t, 64] = DSPSR_EL0;
```


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MSR DSPSR_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b0100	0b0101	0b000

```
if !Halted() then
    UNDEFINED;
else
    DSPSR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.15 MDCCINT_EL1, Monitor DCC Interrupt Enable Register

The MDCCINT_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Enables interrupt requests to be signaled based on the DCC status flags.

Configurations

AArch64 System register MDCCINT_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDCCINT[31:0].

Attributes

MDCCINT_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

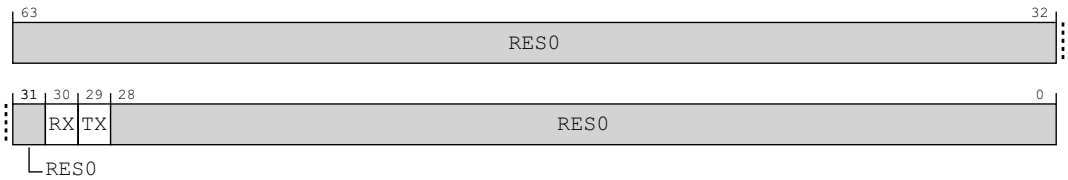

Bits [63:31]

Reserved, RES0.

RX, bit [30]

DCC interrupt request enable control for DTRRX. Enables a common **COMMIRQ** interrupt request to be signaled based on the DCC status flags.

`0b0` No interrupt request generated by DTRRX.

`0b1` Interrupt request will be generated on RXfull == 1.

If legacy **COMMRX** and **COMMTX** signals are implemented, then these are not affected by the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

TX, bit [29]

DCC interrupt request enable control for DTRTX. Enables a common **COMMIRQ** interrupt request to be signaled based on the DCC status flags.

`0b0` No interrupt request generated by DTRTX.

`0b1` Interrupt request will be generated on TXfull == 0.

If legacy **COMMRX** and **COMMTX** signals are implemented, then these are not affected by the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Bits [28:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing MDCCINT_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, MDCCINT_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif Halted() && ConstrainUnpredictableBool(Unpredictable_IGNORETRAPINDEBUG) then
    X[t, 64] = MDCCINT_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = MDCCINT_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = MDCCINT_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = MDCCINT_EL1;
```


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MSR MDCCINT_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif Halted() && ConstrainUnpredictableBool(Unpredictable_IGNORETRAPINDEBUG) then
    MDCCINT_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        MDCCINT_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        MDCCINT_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    MDCCINT_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.16 MDCCSR_EL0, Monitor DCC Status Register

The MDCCSR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Read-only register containing control status flags for the DCC.

Configurations

AArch64 System register MDCCSR_EL0 bits [30:29] are architecturally mapped to External register EDSCR[30:29].

AArch64 System register MDCCSR_EL0 bits [30:29] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDSCRint[30:29].

Attributes

MDCCSR_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

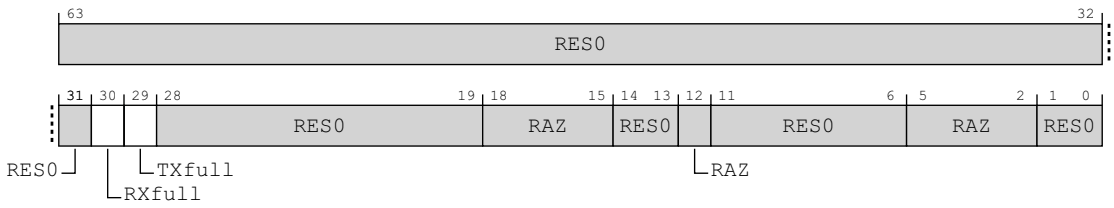

Bits [63:31]

Reserved, RES0.

RXfull, bit [30]

DTRRX full. Read-only view of the equivalent bit in the EDSCR.

TXfull, bit [29]

DTRTX full. Read-only view of the equivalent bit in the EDSCR.

Bits [28:19]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [18:15]

Reserved, RAZ.

Bits [14:13]

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [12]

Reserved, RAZ.

Bits [11:6]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [5:2]

Reserved, RAZ.

Bits [1:0]

Reserved, RES0.

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Accessing MDCCSR_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, MDCCSR_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b011	0b0000	0b0001	0b000

```
if Halted() && ConstrainUnpredictableBool(Unpredictable_IGNORETRAPINDEBUG) then
    X[t, 64] = MDCCSR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif MDSCR_EL1.TDCC == '1' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00') then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = MDCCSR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = MDCCSR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
```


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```
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = MDCCSR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = MDCCSR_EL0;
```


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D13.3.17 MDCR_EL2, Monitor Debug Configuration Register (EL2)

The MDCR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides EL2 configuration options for self-hosted debug and the Performance Monitors Extension.

Configurations

AArch64 System register MDCR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HDCR[31:0].

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

MDCR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

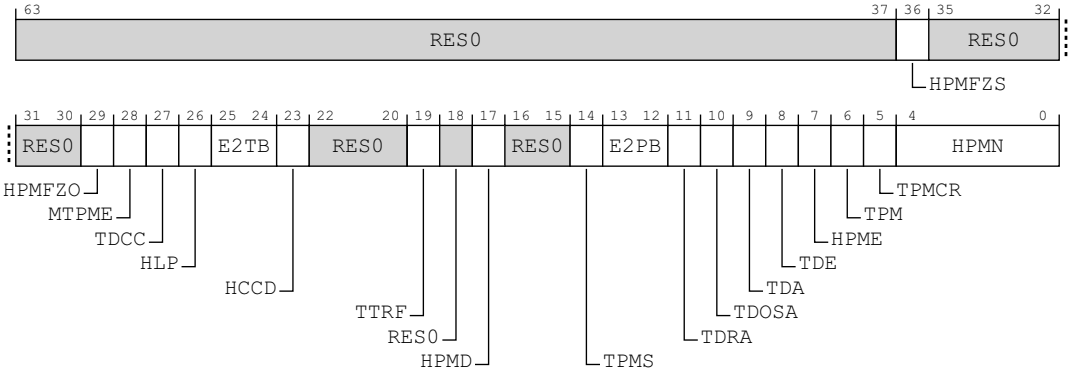

Bits [63:37]

Reserved, RES0.

HPMFZS, bit [36]

When FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented:

Hyp Performance Monitors Freeze-on-SPE event. Stop counters when PMBLIMITR_EL1.{PMFZ, E} == {1, 1} and PMBSR_EL1.S == 1.

`0b0` Do not freeze on Statistical Profiling Buffer Management event.

`0b1` Event counters do not count following a Statistical Profiling Buffer Management event.

If MDCR_EL2.HPMN is less than PMCR_EL0.N, this field affects the operation of event counters in the range [MDCR_EL2.HPMN .. (PMCR_EL0.N-1)].

This field does not affect the operation of other event counters and PMCCNTR_EL0.

The operation of this field applies even when EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [35:30]

Reserved, RES0.

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HPMFZO, bit [29]

When FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented:

Hyp Performance Monitors Freeze-on-overflow. Stop event counters on overflow.

`0b0` Do not freeze on overflow.

`0b1` Event counters do not count when PMOVSCLR_EL0[(PMCR_EL0.N-1):MDCR_EL2.HPMN] is nonzero.

If MDCR_EL2.HPMN is less than PMCR_EL0.N, this field affects the operation of event counters in the range [MDCR_EL2.HPMN .. (PMCR_EL0.N-1)].

This field does not affect the operation of other event counters and PMCCNTR_EL0.

The operation of this field applies even when EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

MTPME, bit [28]

When FEAT_MTPMU is implemented and EL3 is not implemented:

Multi-threaded PMU Enable. Enables use of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT bits.

`0b0` FEAT_MTPMU is disabled. The Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT is zero.

`0b1` PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT bits not affected by this field.

If FEAT_MTPMU is disabled for any other PE in the system that has the same level 1 Affinity as the PE, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the PE behaves as if this field is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `1`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TDCC, bit [27]

When FEAT_FGT is implemented:

Trap DCC. Traps use of the Debug Comms Channel at EL1 and EL0 to EL2.

`0b0` This control does not cause any register accesses to be trapped.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, accesses to the DCC registers at EL1 and EL0 generate a Trap exception to EL2, unless the access also generates a higher priority exception.

Traps on the DCC data transfer registers are ignored when the PE is in Debug state.

The DCC registers trapped by this control are:

AArch64: OSDTRRX_EL1, OSDTRTX_EL1, MDCCSR_EL0, MDCCINT_EL1, and, when the PE is in Non-debug state, DBGDTR_EL0, DBGDTRRX_EL0, and DBGDTRTX_EL0.

AArch32: DBGDTRRXext, DBGDTRTXext, DBGDSCRint, DBGDCCINT, and, when the PE is in Non-debug state, DBGDTRRXint and DBGDTRTXint.

The traps are reported with EC syndrome value:

- `0x05` for trapped AArch32 `MRC` and `MCR` accesses with `coproc` == `0b1110`.
- `0x06` for trapped AArch32 `LDC` to DBGDTRTXint and `STC` from DBGDTRRXint.
- `0x18` for trapped AArch64 `MRS` and `MSR` accesses.

When the PE is in Debug state, MDCR_EL2.TDCC does not trap any accesses to:

AArch64: DBGDTR_EL0, DBGDTRRX_EL0, and DBGDTRTX_EL0.

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AArch32: DBGDTRRXint and DBGDTRTXint.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HLP, bit [26]

When FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented:

Hypervisor Long event counter enable. Determines when unsigned overflow is recorded by an event counter overflow bit.

`0b0` Event counter overflow on increment that causes unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[31:0].

`0b1` Event counter overflow on increment that causes unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[63:0].

If MDCR_EL2.HPMN is less than PMCR_EL0.N, this bit affects the operation of event counters in the range [MDCR_EL2.HPMN..(PMCR_EL0.N-1)].

This field does not affect the operation of other event counters.

The operation of this field applies even when EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

E2TB, bits [25:24]

When FEAT_TRBE is implemented:

EL2 Trace Buffer.

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the Trace Buffer owning Security state, controls the owning translation regime.

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, controls access to Trace Buffer control registers from EL1.

`0b00` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the Trace Buffer owning Security state, the Trace Buffer owning Exception level is EL2. Otherwise, the Trace Buffer owning Exception level is EL1 and, if `TraceBufferEnabled()` == TRUE, tracing is prohibited at EL2.

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, accesses to Trace Buffer control registers at EL1 generate a Trap exception to EL2.

`0b10` Trace Buffer owning Exception level is EL1. If `TraceBufferEnabled()` == TRUE, tracing is prohibited at EL2.

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, accesses to Trace Buffer control registers at EL1 generate a Trap exception to EL2.

`0b11` Trace Buffer owning Exception level is EL1. If `TraceBufferEnabled()` == TRUE, tracing is prohibited at EL2.

All other values are reserved.

The Trace Buffer control registers trapped by this control are: TRBBASER_EL1, TRBLIMITR_EL1, TRBMAR_EL1, TRBPTR_EL1, TRBSR_EL1, and TRBTRG_EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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HCCD, bit [23]

When FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented:

Hypervisor Cycle Counter Disable. Prohibits PMCCNTR_EL0 from counting at EL2.

`0b0` Cycle counting by PMCCNTR_EL0 is not affected by this mechanism.

`0b1` Cycle counting by PMCCNTR_EL0 is prohibited at EL2.

This field does not affect the CPU_CYCLES event or any other event that counts cycles.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [22:20]

Reserved, RES0.

TTRF, bit [19]

When FEAT_TRF is implemented:

Traps use of the Trace Filter Control registers at EL1 to EL2, as follows:

- Access to TRFCR_EL1 is trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- Access to TRFCR is trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`.

`0b0` Accesses to TRFCR_EL1 and TRFCR at EL1 are not affected by this control.

`0b1` Accesses to TRFCR_EL1 and TRFCR at EL1 generate a trap exception to EL2 when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [18]

Reserved, RES0.

HPMD, bit [17]

When FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented and FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented:

Guest Performance Monitors Disable. Controls event counting by some event counters at EL2.

`0b0` Event counting and PMCCNTR_EL0 are not affected by this mechanism.

`0b1` Event counting by some event counters is prohibited at EL2. If PMCR_EL0.DP is 1, PMCCNTR_EL0 is disabled at EL2. Otherwise, PMCCNTR_EL0 is not affected by this mechanism.

If MDCR_EL2.HPMN is not 0, this field affects the operation of event counters in the range [0 .. (MDCR_EL2.HPMN-1)].

This field does not affect the operation of other event counters.

If PMCR_EL0.DP is 1, this field affects PMCCNTR_EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

When FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented:

Guest Performance Monitors Disable. Controls event counting by some event counters at EL2.

`0b0` Event counting and PMCCNTR_EL0 are not affected by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()` is FALSE, event counting by some event counters is prohibited at EL2, and if PMCR_EL0.DP is 1, PMCCNTR_EL0 is disabled at EL2.

If `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()` is TRUE, this field does not affect the event counters and does not affect PMCCNTR_EL0.

Otherwise:

- If MDCR_EL2.HPMN is not 0, this field affects the operation of event counters in the range [0 .. (MDCR_EL2.HPMN-1)].
- This field does not affect the operation of other event counters.
- If PMCR_EL0.DP is 1, this field affects PMCCNTR_EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [16:15]

Reserved, RES0.

TPMS, bit [14]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented:

Trap Performance Monitor Sampling. If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, controls access to Statistical Profiling control registers from EL1.

`0b0` Do not trap Statistical Profiling controls to EL2.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, accesses to Statistical Profiling control registers at EL1 generate a Trap exception to EL2.

The Statistical Profiling control registers trapped by this control are:

- PMSCR_EL1, PMSEVFR_EL1, PMSFCR_EL1, PMSICR_EL1, PMSIDR_EL1, PMSIRR_EL1, and PMSLATFR_EL1.
- If FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented, PMSNEVFR_EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

E2PB, bits [13:12]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented:

EL2 Profiling Buffer. If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the Profiling Buffer owning Security state, this field controls the owning translation regime. If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, this field controls access to Profiling Buffer control registers from EL1.

`0b00` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the Profiling Buffer owning Security state, the Profiling Buffer uses the EL2 or EL2&0 stage 1 translation regime. Otherwise the Profiling Buffer uses the EL1&0 stage 1 translation regime.

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, accesses to Profiling Buffer control registers at EL1 generate a Trap exception to EL2.

`0b10` Profiling Buffer uses the EL1&0 stage 1 translation regime. If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, accesses to Profiling Buffer control registers at EL1 generate a Trap exception to EL2.

`0b11` Profiling Buffer uses the EL1&0 stage 1 translation regime. Accesses to Profiling Buffer control registers at EL1 are not trapped to EL2.

All other values are reserved.

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The Profiling Buffer control registers trapped by this control are: PMBLIMITR_EL1, PMBPTR_EL1, and PMBSR_EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TDRA, bit [11]

Trap Debug ROM Address register access. Traps System register accesses to the Debug ROM registers to EL2 when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state as follows:

- If EL1 is using AArch64 state, accesses to MDRAR_EL1 are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- If EL0 or EL1 is using AArch32 state, MRC or MCR accesses to the following registers are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x05` and MRRC or MCRR accesses are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x0C`:
  - DBGDRAR, DBGDSAR.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL0 and EL1 System register accesses to the Debug ROM registers are trapped to EL2 when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, unless it is trapped by DBGDSCRext.UDCCdis or MDSCR_EL1.TDCC.

This field is treated as being 1 for all purposes other than a direct read when one or more of the following are true:

- MDCR_EL2.TDE == 1.
- HCR_EL2.TGE == 1.

Note

EL2 does not provide traps on debug register accesses through the optional memory-mapped external debug interfaces.

System register accesses to the debug registers might have side-effects. When a System register access is trapped to EL2, no side-effects occur before the exception is taken to EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TDOSA, bit [10]

When FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented:

Trap debug OS-related register access. Traps EL1 System register accesses to the powerdown debug registers to EL2, from both Execution states as follows:

- In AArch64 state, accesses to the following registers are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - OSLAR_EL1, OSLSR_EL1, OSDLR_EL1, and DBGPRCR_EL1.
  - Any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED register with similar functionality that the implementation specifies as trapped by this bit.
- In AArch32 state, accesses to the following registers are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x05`:
  - DBGOSLSR, DBGOSLAR, DBGOSDLR, and DBGPRCR.
  - Any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED register with similar functionality that the implementation specifies as trapped by this bit.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL1 System register accesses to the powerdown debug registers are trapped to EL2 when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

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Note

These registers are not accessible at EL0.

This field is treated as being 1 for all purposes other than a direct read when one or more of the following are true:

- MDCR_EL2.TDE == 1.
- HCR_EL2.TGE == 1.

System register accesses to the debug registers might have side-effects. When a System register access is trapped to EL2, no side-effects occur before the exception is taken to EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Trap debug OS-related register access. Traps EL1 System register accesses to the powerdown debug registers to EL2, from both Execution states as follows:

- In AArch64 state, accesses to the following registers are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - OSLAR_EL1, OSLSR_EL1, and DBGPRCR_EL1.
  - Any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED register with similar functionality that the implementation specifies as trapped by this bit.
- In AArch32 state, accesses to the following registers are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x05`:
  - DBGOSLSR, DBGOSLAR, and DBGPRCR.
  - Any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED register with similar functionality that the implementation specifies as trapped by this bit.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to OSDLR_EL1 are trapped.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to DBGOSDLR are trapped.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL1 System register accesses to the powerdown debug registers are trapped to EL2 when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

Note

These registers are not accessible at EL0.

This field is treated as being 1 for all purposes other than a direct read when one or more of the following are true:

- MDCR_EL2.TDE == 1.
- HCR_EL2.TGE == 1.

Note

EL2 does not provide traps on debug register accesses through the optional memory-mapped external debug interfaces.

System register accesses to the debug registers might have side-effects. When a System register access is trapped to EL2, no side-effects occur before the exception is taken to EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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TDA, bit [9]

Trap Debug Access. Traps EL0 and EL1 System register accesses to debug System registers that are not trapped by MDCR_EL2.TDRA or MDCR_EL2.TDOSA, as follows:

- In AArch64 state, accesses to the following registers are trapped to EL2 reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - MDCCSR_EL0, MDCCINT_EL1, OSDTRRX_EL1, MDSCR_EL1, OSDTRTX_EL1, OSECCR_EL1, DBGBVR<n>_EL1, DBGBCR<n>_EL1, DBGWVR<n>_EL1, DBGWCR<n>_EL1, DBGCLAIMSET_EL1, DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1, DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1.
  - When not in Debug state, DBGDTR_EL0, DBGDTRRX_EL0, DBGDTRTX_EL0.
- In AArch32 state, MRC or MCR accesses to the following registers are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x05`.
  - DBGDIDR, DBGDSCRint, DBGDCCINT, DBGWFAR, DBGVCR, DBGDSCRext, DBGDTRTXext, DBGDTRRXext, DBGBVR<n>, DBGBCR<n>, DBGBXVR<n>, DBGWCR<n>, DBGWVR<n>, DBGCLAIMSET, DBGCLAIMCLR, DBGAUTHSTATUS, DBGDEVID, DBGDEVID1, DBGDEVID2, DBGOSECCR.
  - When not in Debug state, DBGDTRRXint and DBGDTRTXint.
- In AArch32 state, STC accesses to DBGDTRRXint and LDC accesses to DBGDTRTXint are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x06`.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL0 or EL1 System register accesses to the debug registers are trapped from both Execution states to EL2 when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, unless the access generates a higher priority exception.

Traps of AArch32 accesses to DBGDTRRXint and DBGDTRTXint are ignored in Debug state.

Traps of AArch64 accesses to DBGDTR_EL0, DBGDTRRX_EL0, and DBGDTRTX_EL0 are ignored in Debug state.

This field is treated as being 1 for all purposes other than a direct read when one or more of the following are true:

- MDCR_EL2.TDE == 1
- HCR_EL2.TGE == 1

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TDE, bit [8]

Trap Debug Exceptions. Controls routing of Debug exceptions, and defines the debug target Exception level, EL_D.

`0b0` The debug target Exception level is EL1.

`0b1` If EL2 is enabled for the current Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS, the debug target Exception level is EL2, otherwise the debug target Exception level is EL1.

The MDCR_EL2.{TDRA, TDOSA, TDA} fields are treated as being 1 for all purposes other than returning the result of a direct read of the register.

For more information, see *Routing debug exceptions* on page D2-4661.

This field is treated as being 1 for all purposes other than a direct read when HCR_EL2.TGE == 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

HPME, bit [7]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

[MDCR_EL2.HPMN..(N-1)] event counters enable.

`0b0` Event counters in the range [MDCR_EL2.HPMN..(PMCR_EL0.N-1)] are disabled.

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`0b1` Event counters in the range [MDCR_EL2.HPMN..(PMCR_EL0.N-1)] are enabled by PMCNTENSET_EL0.

If MDCR_EL2.HPMN is less than PMCR_EL0.N, this field affects the operation of event counters in the range [MDCR_EL2.HPMN..(PMCR_EL0.N-1)].

This field does not affect the operation of other event counters.

The operation of this field applies even when EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TPM, bit [6]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap Performance Monitors accesses. Traps EL0 and EL1 accesses to all Performance Monitor registers to EL2 when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, from both Execution states, as follows:

- In AArch64 state, accesses to the following registers are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - PMCR_EL0, PMCNTENSET_EL0, PMCNTENCLR_EL0, PMOVSCLR_EL0, PMSWINC_EL0, PMSELR_EL0, PMCEID0_EL0, PMCEID1_EL0, PMCCNTR_EL0, PMXEVTYPER_EL0, PMXEVCNTR_EL0, PMUSERENR_EL0, PMINTENSET_EL1, PMINTENCLR_EL1, PMOVSSET_EL0, PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0, PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0, PMCCFILTR_EL0.
  - If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is implemented, PMMIR_EL1
- In AArch32 state, MRC or MCR accesses to the following registers are trapped to EL2 and reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`, MRRC or MCRR accesses are trapped to EL2 and reported using EC syndrome value `0x04`:
  - PMCR, PMCNTENSET, PMCNTENCLR, PMOVSR, PMSWINC, PMSELR, PMCEID0, PMCEID1, PMCCNTR, PMXEVTYPER, PMXEVCNTR, PMUSERENR, PMINTENSET, PMINTENCLR, PMOVSSET, PMEVCNTR<n>, PMEVTYPER<n>, PMCCFILTR.
  - If FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented, PMCEID2, and PMCEID3.
  - If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is implemented, PMMIR.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL0 and EL1 accesses to all Performance Monitor registers are trapped to EL2 when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

Note

EL2 does not provide traps on Performance Monitor register accesses through the optional memory-mapped external debug interface.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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TPMCR, bit [5]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap PMCR_EL0 or PMCR accesses. Traps EL0 and EL1 accesses to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, as follows:

- In AArch64 state, accesses to PMCR_EL0 are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- In AArch32 state, accesses to PMCR are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL0 and EL1 accesses to the PMCR_EL0 or PMCR are trapped to EL2 when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, unless it is trapped by PMUSERENR.EN or PMUSERENR_EL0.EN.

Note

EL2 does not provide traps on Performance Monitor register accesses through the optional memory-mapped external debug interface.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HPMN, bits [4:0]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Defines the number of event counters that are accessible from EL3, EL2, EL1, and from EL0 if permitted.

If HPMN is not 0 and is less than PMCR_EL0.N, HPMN divides the event counters into a first range [0..(HPMN-1)], and a second range [HPMN..(PMCR_EL0.N-1)].

If FEAT_HPMN0 is implemented and this field is 0, all event counters are in the second range and none are in the first range.

If HPMN is equal to PMCR_EL0.N, all event counters are in the first range and none are in the second range.

For an event counter <n> in the first range:

- The counter is accessible from EL1, EL2, and EL3.
- The counter is accessible from EL0 if permitted by PMUSERENR_EL0 or PMUSERENR.
- If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, PMCR_EL0.LP or PMCR.LP determines whether the counter overflow flag is set on unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[31:0] or PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[63:0].
- PMCR_EL0.E and PMCNTENSET_EL0[n] enable the operation of event counter n.

For an event counter <n> in the second range:

- The counter is accessible from EL2 and EL3.
- If EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, the event counter is also accessible from EL1, and from EL0 if permitted by PMUSERENR_EL0.
- If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, MDCR_EL2.HLP determines whether the counter overflow flag is set on unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[31:0] or PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[63:0].
- MDCR_EL2.HPME and PMCNTENSET_EL0[n] enable the operation of event counter n.

If HPMN is larger than PMCR_EL0.N, or if FEAT_HPMN0 is not implemented and HPMN is 0, the following CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors apply:

- The value returned by a direct read of MDCR_EL2.HPMN is UNKNOWN.

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- Either:
  - An UNKNOWN number of counters are reserved for EL2 and EL3 use. That is, the PE behaves as if MDCR_EL2.HPMN is set to an UNKNOWN non-zero value less than or equal to PMCR_EL0.N.
  - All counters are reserved for EL2 and EL3 use, meaning no counters are accessible from EL1 and EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to the value in PMCR_EL0.N.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing MDCR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, MDCR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = MDCR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = MDCR_EL2;
```

MSR MDCR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        MDCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    MDCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.18 MDCR_EL3, Monitor Debug Configuration Register (EL3)

The MDCR_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides EL3 configuration options for self-hosted debug and the Performance Monitors Extension.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to MDCR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

MDCR_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

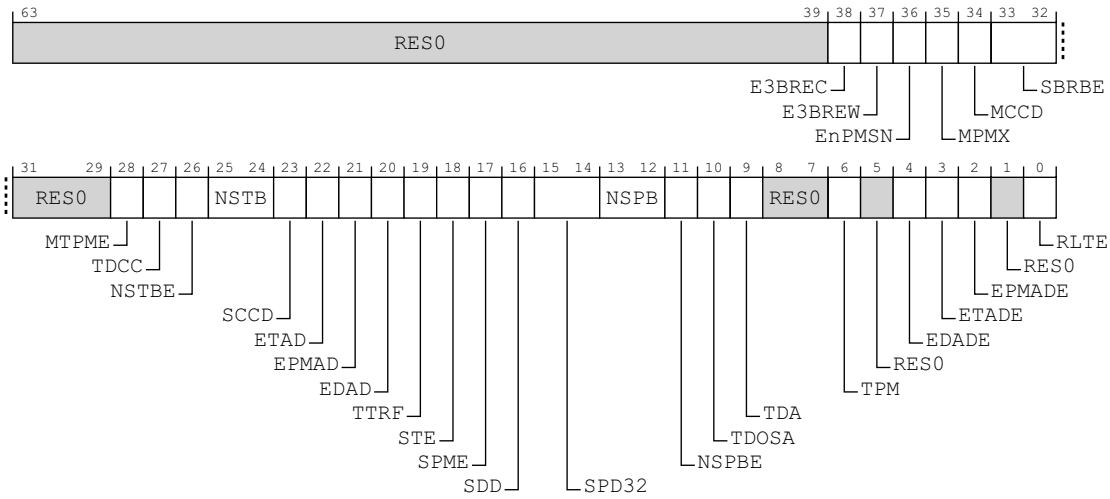

Bits [63:39]

Reserved, RES0.

E3BREC, bit [38]

When FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented:

Branch Record Buffer EL3 Cold Reset Enable. With MDCR_EL3.E3BREW, controls branch recording at EL3.

`0b0` When MDCR_EL3.E3BREW == 0: Branch recording at EL3 is disabled.
When MDCR_EL3.E3BREW == 1: Branch recording at EL3 is enabled.

`0b1` When MDCR_EL3.E3BREW == 0: Branch recording at EL3 is enabled.
When MDCR_EL3.E3BREW == 1: Branch recording at EL3 is disabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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E3BREW, bit [37]

When FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented:

Branch Record Buffer EL3 Warm Reset Enable. With MDCR_EL3.E3BREC, controls branch recording at EL3.

For a description of the values derived by evaluating MDCR_EL3.E3BREC and MDCR_EL3.E3BREW together, see MDCR_EL3.E3BREC.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EnPMSN, bit [36]

When FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented:

Trap accesses to PMSNEVFR_EL1. Controls access to Statistical Profiling PMSNEVFR_EL1 System register from EL2 and EL1.

`0b0` Accesses to PMSNEVFR_EL1 at EL2 and EL1 generate a Trap exception to EL3.

`0b1` Do not trap PMSNEVFR_EL1 to EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

MPMX, bit [35]

When FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented:

Monitor Performance Monitors Extended control. In conjunction with MDCR_EL3.SPME, controls when event counters are enabled at EL3 and in other Secure Exception levels.

`0b0` Event counting and PMCCNTR_EL0 are not affected by this mechanism.

`0b1` Event counting by some or all event counters is prohibited at EL3. If PMCR_EL0.DP is 1, PMCCNTR_EL0 is disabled at EL3. Otherwise, PMCCNTR_EL0 is not affected by this mechanism.

If EL2 is implemented, MDCR_EL3.SPME == 1, and MDCR_EL2.HPMN is less than PMCR_EL0.N then all the following are true:

- If MDCR_EL2.HPMN is not 0, this field affects the operation of event counters in the range [0 .. (MDCR_EL2.HPMN-1)] at EL3.
- This field does not affect the operation of other event counters.
- If PMCR_EL0.DP is 1, this field affects the operation of PMCCNTR_EL0 at EL3.

The operation of this field applies even when EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.

If EL2 is not implemented, MDCR_EL3.SPME == 0, or MDCR_EL2.HPMN is equal to PMCR_EL0.N then this field affects the operation of all event counters at EL3, and if PMCR_EL0.DP is 1, the operation of PMCCNTR_EL0 at EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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MCCD, bit [34]

When FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented:

Monitor Cycle Counter Disable. Prohibits the Cycle Counter, PMCCNTR_EL0, from counting at EL3.

`0b0` Cycle counting by PMCCNTR_EL0 is not affected by this mechanism.

`0b1` Cycle counting by PMCCNTR_EL0 is prohibited at EL3.

This field does not affect the CPU_CYCLES event or any other event that counts cycles.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SBRBE, bits [33:32]

When FEAT_BRBE is implemented:

Secure Branch Record Buffer Enable. Controls branch recording by the BRBE, and access to BRBE registers and instructions at EL2 and EL1.

`0b00` Direct accesses to BRBE registers and instructions, except when in EL3, generate a Trap exception to EL3. EL0, EL1, and EL2 are prohibited regions.

`0b01` Direct accesses to BRBE registers and instructions in Secure state, except when in EL3, generate a Trap exception to EL3. EL0, EL1, and EL2 in Secure state are prohibited regions. This control does not cause any direct accesses to BRBE registers when not in Secure state to be trapped, and does not cause any Exception levels when not in Secure state to be a prohibited region.

`0b10` Direct accesses to BRBE registers and instructions, except when in EL3, generate a Trap exception to EL3. This control does not cause any Exception levels to be prohibited regions.

`0b11` This control does not cause any direct accesses to BRBE registers or instruction to be trapped, and does not cause any Exception levels to be a prohibited region.

The Branch Record Buffer registers trapped by this control are: BRBCR_EL1, BRBCR_EL2, BRBCR_EL12, BRBFCR_EL1, BRBIDR0_EL1, BRBINF<n>_EL1, BRBINFINJ_EL1, BRBSRC<n>_EL1, BRBSRCINJ_EL1, BRBTGT<n>_EL1, BRBTGTINJ_EL1, and BRBTS_EL1.

The Branch Record Buffer instructions trapped by this control are:

- BRB IALL.
- BRB INJ.

Note

If FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is not implemented, EL3 is a prohibited region.

If EL3 is not implemented then the Effective value of this field is `0b11`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [31:29]

Reserved, RES0.

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MTPME, bit [28]

When FEAT_MTPMU is implemented:

Multi-threaded PMU Enable. Enables use of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT bits.

`0b0` FEAT_MTPMU is disabled. The Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT is zero.

`0b1` PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.MT bits not affected by this field.

If FEAT_MTPMU is disabled for any other PE in the system that has the same level 1 Affinity as the PE, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the PE behaves as if this field is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `1`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TDCC, bit [27]

When FEAT_FGT is implemented:

Trap DCC. Traps use of the Debug Comms Channel at EL2, EL1, and EL0 to EL3.

`0b0` This control does not cause any register accesses to be trapped.

`0b1` Accesses to the DCC registers at EL2, EL1, and EL0 generate a Trap exception to EL3, unless the access also generates a higher priority exception.

Traps on the DCC data transfer registers are ignored when the PE is in Debug state.

The DCC registers trapped by this control are:

AArch64: OSDTRRX_EL1, OSDTRTX_EL1, MDCCSR_EL0, MDCCINT_EL1, and, when the PE is in Non-debug state, DBGDTR_EL0, DBGDTRRX_EL0, and DBGDTRTX_EL0.

AArch32: DBGDTRRXext, DBGDTRTXext, DBGDSCRint, DBGDCCINT, and, when the PE is in Non-debug state, DBGDTRRXint and DBGDTRTXint.

The traps are reported with EC syndrome value:

- `0x05` for trapped AArch32 `MRC` and `MCR` accesses with `coproc` == `0b1110`.
- `0x06` for trapped AArch32 `LDC` to DBGDTRTXint and `STC` from DBGDTRRXint.
- `0x18` for trapped AArch64 `MRS` and `MSR` accesses.

When the PE is in Debug state, MDCR_EL3.TDCC does not trap any accesses to:

AArch64: DBGDTR_EL0, DBGDTRRX_EL0, and DBGDTRTX_EL0.

AArch32: DBGDTRRXint and DBGDTRTXint.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NSTBE, bit [26]

When FEAT_TRBE is implemented and FEAT_RME is implemented:

Non-secure Trace Buffer Extended. Together with MDCR_EL3.NSTB, controls the owning translation regime and accesses to Trace Buffer control registers from EL2 and EL1.

For a description of the values derived by evaluating NSTB and NSTBE together, see MDCR_EL3.NSTB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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NSTB, bits [25:24]

When FEAT_TRBE is implemented and FEAT_RME is implemented:

Non-secure Trace Buffer. Together with MDCR_EL3.NSTBE, controls the owning translation regime and accesses to Trace Buffer control registers from EL2 and EL1.

`0b00` When MDCR_EL3.NSTBE == `0b0`:

Trace Buffer owning security state is Secure state. If `TraceBufferEnabled()` == TRUE, tracing is prohibited in Non-secure and Realm state. Accesses to Trace Buffer control registers at EL2 and EL1 generate Trap exceptions to EL3.

When MDCR_EL3.NSTBE == `0b1`: Reserved.

`0b01` When MDCR_EL3.NSTBE == `0b0`:

Trace Buffer owning security state is Secure state. If `TraceBufferEnabled()` == TRUE, tracing is prohibited in Non-secure and Realm state. Accesses to Trace Buffer control registers at EL2 and EL1 in Non-secure and Realm state generate Trap exceptions to EL3.

When MDCR_EL3.NSTBE == `0b1`: Reserved.

`0b10` When MDCR_EL3.NSTBE == `0b0`:

Trace Buffer owning security state is Non-secure state. If `TraceBufferEnabled()` == TRUE, tracing is prohibited in Secure and Realm state. Accesses to Trace Buffer control registers at EL2 and EL1 generate Trap exceptions to EL3.

When MDCR_EL3.NSTBE == `0b1`:

Trace Buffer owning security state is Realm state. If `TraceBufferEnabled()` == TRUE, tracing is prohibited in Non-secure and Secure state. Accesses to Trace Buffer control registers at EL2 and EL1 generate Trap exceptions to EL3.

`0b11` When MDCR_EL3.NSTBE == `0b0`:

Trace Buffer owning security state is Non-secure state. If `TraceBufferEnabled()` == TRUE, tracing is prohibited in Secure and Realm state. Accesses to Trace Buffer control registers at EL2 and EL1 in Secure and Realm state generate Trap exceptions to EL3.

When MDCR_EL3.NSTBE == `0b1`:

Trace Buffer owning security state is Realm state. If `TraceBufferEnabled()` == TRUE, tracing is prohibited in Non-secure and Secure state. Accesses to Trace Buffer control registers at EL2 and EL1 in Non-secure and Secure state generate Trap exceptions to EL3.

The Trace Buffer control registers trapped by this control are: TRBBASER_EL1, TRBLIMITR_EL1, TRBMAR_EL1, TRBPTR_EL1, TRBSR_EL1, and TRBTRG_EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_TRBE is implemented and FEAT_RME is not implemented:

Non-secure Trace Buffer. Controls the owning translation regime and accesses to Trace Buffer control registers from EL2 and EL1.

`0b00` Trace Buffer owning security state is Secure state. If `TraceBufferEnabled()` == TRUE, tracing is prohibited in Non-secure state. Accesses to Trace Buffer control registers at EL2 and EL1 generate Trap exceptions to EL3.

`0b01` Trace Buffer owning security state is Secure state. If `TraceBufferEnabled()` == TRUE, tracing is prohibited in Non-secure state. Accesses to Trace Buffer control registers at EL2 and EL1 in Non-secure state generate Trap exceptions to EL3.

`0b10` Trace Buffer owning security state is Non-secure state. If `TraceBufferEnabled()` == TRUE, tracing is prohibited in Secure state. Accesses to Trace Buffer control registers at EL2 and EL1 generate Trap exceptions to EL3.

`0b11` Trace Buffer owning security state is Non-secure state. If `TraceBufferEnabled()` == TRUE, tracing is prohibited in Secure state. Accesses to Trace Buffer control registers at EL2 and EL1 in Secure state generate Trap exceptions to EL3.

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The Trace Buffer control registers trapped by this control are: TRBBASER_EL1, TRBLIMITR_EL1, TRBMAR_EL1, TRBPTR_EL1, TRBSR_EL1, and TRBTRG_EL1.

If EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 1, then the Effective value of this field is `0b11`.

If EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 0, then the Effective value of this field is `0b01`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SCCD, bit [23]

When FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented:

Secure Cycle Counter Disable. Prohibits PMCCNTR_EL0 from counting in Secure state.

`0b0` Cycle counting by PMCCNTR_EL0 is not affected by this mechanism.

`0b1` Cycle counting by PMCCNTR_EL0 is prohibited in Secure state.

This field does not affect the CPU_CYCLES event or any other event that counts cycles.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ETAD, bit [22]

When FEAT_RME is implemented, external debugger access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented and FEAT_TRBE is implemented:

External Trace Access Disable. Together with MDCR_EL3.ETADE, controls access to PE Trace Unit registers by an external debugger.

ETADE	ETAD	Meaning
`0b0`	`0b0`	Access to PE Trace Unit registers by an external debugger is permitted.
`0b0`	`0b1`	Root and Secure access to PE Trace Unit registers by an external debugger is permitted. Realm and Non-secure access to PE Trace Unit registers by an external debugger is not permitted.
`0b1`	`0b0`	Root and Realm access to PE Trace Unit registers by an external debugger is permitted. Secure and Non-secure access to PE Trace Unit registers by an external debugger is not permitted.
`0b1`	`0b1`	Root access to PE Trace Unit registers by an external debugger is permitted. Secure, Non-secure, and Realm access to PE Trace Unit registers by an external debugger is not permitted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

When external debugger access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented and FEAT_TRBE is implemented:

External Trace Access Disable. Controls Non-secure access to PE Trace Unit registers by an external debugger.

`0b0` Non-secure accesses from an external debugger to PE Trace Unit are allowed.

`0b1` Non-secure accesses from an external debugger to some PE Trace Unit registers are prohibited. See individual registers for the effect of this field.

If EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 0, then the Effective value of this field is 1.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EPMAD, bit [21]

When FEAT_RME is implemented, FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented and the Performance Monitors Extension supports external debug interface accesses:

External Performance Monitors Access Disable. Together with MDCR_EL3.EPMADE, controls access to Performance Monitor registers by an external debugger.

EPMADE	EPMAD	Meaning
`0b0`	`0b0`	Access to Performance Monitor registers by an external debugger is permitted.
`0b0`	`0b1`	Root and Secure access to Performance Monitor registers by an external debugger is permitted. Realm and Non-secure access to Performance Monitor registers by an external debugger is not permitted.
`0b1`	`0b0`	Root and Realm access to Performance Monitor registers by an external debugger is permitted. Secure and Non-secure access to Performance Monitor registers by an external debugger is not permitted.
`0b1`	`0b1`	Root access to Performance Monitor registers by an external debugger is permitted. Secure, Non-secure, and Realm access to Performance Monitor registers by an external debugger is not permitted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

When FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented and the Performance Monitors Extension supports external debug interface accesses:

External Performance Monitors Non-secure Access Disable. Controls Non-secure access to Performance Monitor registers by an external debugger.

`0b0` Non-secure access to Performance Monitor registers from external debugger is permitted.

`0b1` Non-secure access to Performance Monitor registers from external debugger is not permitted.

If EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is `0b0`, then the Effective value of this bit is `0b1`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented and the Performance Monitors Extension supports external debug interface accesses:

External Performance Monitors Access Disable. Controls access to Performance Monitor registers by an external debugger.

`0b0` Access to Performance Monitor registers from external debugger is permitted.

`0b1` Access to Performance Monitor registers from external debugger is not permitted, unless overridden by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface.

If EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is `0b0`, then the Effective value of this bit is `0b1`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EDAD, bit [20]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

External Debug Access Disable. Together with MDCR_EL3.EDADE, controls access to breakpoint registers, watchpoint registers, and OSLAR_EL1 by an external debugger.

EDADE	EDAD	Meaning
0b0	0b0	Access to Debug registers by an external debugger is permitted.
0b0	0b1	Root and Secure access to Debug registers by an external debugger is permitted. Realm and Non-secure access to Debug registers by an external debugger is not permitted.
0b1	0b0	Root and Realm access to Debug registers by an external debugger is permitted. Secure and Non-secure access to Debug registers by an external debugger is not permitted.
0b1	0b1	Root access to Debug registers by an external debugger is permitted. Secure, Non-secure, and Realm access to Debug registers by an external debugger is not permitted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to 0.

When FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented:

External Debug Non-secure Access Disable. Controls Non-secure access to breakpoint, watchpoint, and OSLAR_EL1 registers by an external debugger.

0b0 Non-secure access to debug registers from external debugger is permitted.

0b1 Non-secure access to breakpoint and watchpoint registers, and OSLAR_EL1 from external debugger is not permitted.

If EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 0b0, then the Effective value of this field is 0b1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to 0.

When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented:

External Debug Access Disable. Controls access to breakpoint, watchpoint, and OSLAR_EL1 registers by an external debugger.

0b0 Access to debug registers, and to OSLAR_EL1 from external debugger is permitted.

0b1 Access to breakpoint and watchpoint registers, and to OSLAR_EL1 from external debugger is not permitted, unless overridden by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface.

If EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 0b0, then the Effective value of this field is 0b1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

External Debug Access disable. Controls access to breakpoint, watchpoint, and optionally OSLAR_EL1 registers by an external debugger.

0b0 Access to debug registers from external debugger is permitted.

0b1 Access to breakpoint and watchpoint registers from an external debugger is not permitted, unless overridden by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether access to the OSLAR_EL1 register from an external debugger is permitted or not permitted.

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If EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is `0b0`, then the Effective value of this field is `0b1`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

TTRF, bit [19]

When FEAT_TRF is implemented:

Trap Trace Filter controls. Traps use of the Trace Filter control registers at EL2 and EL1 to EL3.

The Trace Filter registers trapped by this control are:

- TRFCR_EL2, TRFCR_EL12, TRFCR_EL1, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- HTRFCR and TRFCR, reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`.

`0b0` Accesses to Trace Filter registers at EL2 and EL1 are not affected by this bit.

`0b1` Accesses to Trace Filter registers at EL2 and EL1 generate a Trap exception to EL3, unless the access generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

STE, bit [18]

When FEAT_TRF is implemented:

Secure Trace enable. Enables tracing in Secure state.

`0b0` Trace prohibited in Secure state unless overridden by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface.

`0b1` Trace in Secure state is not affected by this bit.

This bit also controls the level of authentication required by an external debugger to enable external tracing. See *Register controls to enable self-hosted trace* on page G3-8788.

If EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is `0b0`, the Effective value of this bit is `0b1`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SPME, bit [17]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented and FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented:

Secure Performance Monitors Enable. Controls event counting in Secure state and EL3.

`0b0` When MDCR_EL3.MPMX == 0: Event counting is prohibited in Secure state. If PMCR_EL0.DP is 1, PMCCNTR_EL0 is disabled in Secure state. Otherwise, PMCCNTR_EL0 is not affected by this mechanism.

`0b1` When MDCR_EL3.MPMX == 0: Event counting and PMCCNTR_EL0 are not affected by this mechanism.

When MDCR_EL3.MPMX is 0, this field affects the operation of all event counters in Secure state, and if PMCR_EL0.DP is 1, the operation of PMCCNTR_EL0 in Secure state.

When MDCR_EL3.MPMX is 1, this field affects the operation of event counters at EL3 only, and if PMCR_EL0.DP is 1, the operation of PMCCNTR_EL0 at EL3 only. See MDCR_EL3.MPMX for more information.

When PMCR_EL0.DP is 0, PMCCNTR_EL0 is not affected by this field.

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If EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 0, then the Effective value of this field is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented and FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented:

Secure Performance Monitors Enable. Controls event counting in Secure state.

`0b0` Event counting is prohibited in Secure state. If PMCR_EL0.DP is 1, PMCCNTR_EL0 is disabled in Secure state. Otherwise, PMCCNTR_EL0 is not affected by this mechanism.

`0b1` Event counting and PMCCNTR_EL0 are not affected by this mechanism.

This field affects the operation of all event counters in Secure state, and if PMCR_EL0.DP is 1, the operation of PMCCNTR_EL0 in Secure state. When PMCR_EL0.DP is 0, PMCCNTR_EL0 is not affected by this field.

If EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 0, then the Effective value of this field is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Secure Performance Monitors Enable. Controls event counting in Secure state.

`0b0` If `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()` is FALSE, event counting is prohibited in Secure state, and if PMCR_EL0.DP is 1, PMCCNTR_EL0 is disabled in Secure state.

`0b1` Event counting and PMCCNTR_EL0 are not affected by this mechanism.

If `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()` is TRUE, the event counters and PMCCNTR_EL0 are not affected by this field.

Otherwise, this field affects the operation of all event counters in Secure state, and if PMCR_EL0.DP is 1, the operation of PMCCNTR_EL0 in Secure state. When PMCR_EL0.DP is 0, PMCCNTR_EL0 is not affected by this field.

If EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 0, then the Effective value of this field is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SDD, bit [16]

AArch64 Secure Self-hosted invasive debug disable. Disables Software debug exceptions in Secure state, other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions.

`0b0` Debug exceptions in Secure state are not affected by this bit.

`0b1` Debug exceptions, other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions, are disabled from all Exception levels in Secure state.

The SDD bit is ignored unless both of the following are true:

- The PE is in Secure state.
- The Effective value of SCR_EL3.RW is `0b1`.

If Secure EL2 is implemented and enabled, and Secure EL1 is using AArch32, then:

- If debug exceptions from Secure EL1 are enabled, debug exceptions from Secure EL0 are also enabled.
- Otherwise, debug exceptions from Secure EL0 are enabled only if the value of SDER32_EL3.SUIDEN is `0b1`.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SPD32, bits [15:14]

When EL1 is capable of using AArch32:

AArch32 Secure self-hosted privileged debug. Enables or disables debug exceptions from Secure EL1 using AArch32, other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions.

`0b00` Legacy mode. Debug exceptions from Secure EL1 are enabled by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface.

`0b10` Secure privileged debug disabled. Debug exceptions from Secure EL1 are disabled.

`0b11` Secure privileged debug enabled. Debug exceptions from Secure EL1 are enabled.

Other values are reserved, and have the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior that they must have the same behavior as `0b00`. Software must not rely on this property as the behavior of reserved values might change in a future revision of the architecture.

This field has no effect on Breakpoint Instruction exceptions. These are always enabled.

This field is ignored unless both of the following are true:

- The PE is in Secure state.
- The Effective value of SCR_EL3.RW is `0b0`.

If Secure EL1 is using AArch32, then:

- If debug exceptions from Secure EL1 are enabled, then debug exceptions from Secure EL0 are also enabled.
- Otherwise, debug exceptions from Secure EL0 are enabled only if the value of SDER32_EL3.SUIDEN is `0b1`.

If EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is `0b0`, then the Effective value of this field is `0b11`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NSPB, bits [13:12]

When FEAT_SPE is implemented and FEAT_RME is implemented:

Non-secure Profiling Buffer. Together with MDCR_EL3.NSPBE, controls the owning translation regime and accesses to Statistical Profiling and Profiling Buffer control registers.

`0b00` When MDCR_EL3.NSPBE == `0b0`:

Profiling Buffer uses Secure Virtual Addresses. Statistical Profiling enabled in Secure state and disabled in Non-secure and Realm state. Accesses to Statistical Profiling and Profiling Buffer control registers at EL2 and EL1 in all Security states generate Trap exceptions to EL3.

When MDCR_EL3.NSPBE == `0b1`: Reserved.

`0b01` When MDCR_EL3.NSPBE == `0b0`:

Profiling Buffer uses Secure Virtual Addresses. Statistical Profiling enabled in Secure state and disabled in Non-secure and Realm state. Accesses to Statistical Profiling and Profiling Buffer control registers at EL2 and EL1 in Non-secure and Realm states generate Trap exceptions to EL3.

When MDCR_EL3.NSPBE == `0b1`: Reserved.

`0b10` When MDCR_EL3.NSPBE == `0b0`:

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Profiling Buffer uses Non-secure Virtual Addresses. Statistical Profiling enabled in Non-secure state and disabled in Secure and Realm state. Accesses to Statistical Profiling and Profiling Buffer control registers at EL2 and EL1 in all Security states generate Trap exceptions to EL3.

When MDCR_EL3.NSPBE == `0b1`:

Profiling Buffer uses Realm Virtual Addresses. Statistical Profiling enabled in Realm state and disabled in Non-secure and Secure state. Accesses to Statistical Profiling and Profiling Buffer control registers at EL2 and EL1 in all Security states generate Trap exceptions to EL3.

`0b11` When MDCR_EL3.NSPBE == `0b0`:

Profiling Buffer uses Non-secure Virtual Addresses. Statistical Profiling enabled in Non-secure state and disabled in Secure and Realm state. Accesses to Statistical Profiling and Profiling Buffer control registers at EL2 and EL1 in Secure and Realm states generate Trap exceptions to EL3.

When MDCR_EL3.NSPBE == `0b1`:

Profiling Buffer uses Realm Virtual Addresses. Statistical Profiling enabled in Realm state and disabled in Non-secure and Secure state. Accesses to Statistical Profiling and Profiling Buffer control registers at EL2 and EL1 in Non-secure and Secure states generate Trap exceptions to EL3.

The Statistical Profiling and Profiling Buffer control registers trapped by this control are:

- PMBLIMITR_EL1, PMBPTR_EL1, PMBSR_EL1, PMSCR_EL1, PMSCR_EL2, PMSCR_EL12, PMSEVFR_EL1, PMSFCR_EL1, PMSICR_EL1, PMSIDR_EL1, PMSIRR_EL1, and PMSLATFR_EL1.
- If FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented, PMSNEVFR_EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_SPE is implemented and FEAT_RME is not implemented:

Non-secure Profiling Buffer. Controls the owning translation regime and accesses to Statistical Profiling and Profiling Buffer control registers.

`0b00` Profiling Buffer uses Secure Virtual Addresses. Statistical Profiling enabled in Secure state and disabled in Non-secure state. Accesses to Statistical Profiling and Profiling Buffer control registers at EL2 and EL1 in Non-secure and Secure states generate Trap exceptions to EL3.

`0b01` Profiling Buffer uses Secure Virtual Addresses. Statistical Profiling enabled in Secure state and disabled in Non-secure state. Accesses to Statistical Profiling and Profiling Buffer control registers at EL2 and EL1 in Non-secure state generate Trap exceptions to EL3.

`0b10` Profiling Buffer uses Non-secure Virtual Addresses. Statistical Profiling enabled in Non-secure state and disabled in Secure state. Accesses to Statistical Profiling and Profiling Buffer control registers at EL2 and EL1 in Non-secure and Secure states generate Trap exceptions to EL3.

`0b11` Profiling Buffer uses Non-secure Virtual Addresses. Statistical Profiling enabled in Non-secure state and disabled in Secure state. Accesses to Statistical Profiling and Profiling Buffer control registers at EL2 and EL1 in Secure state generate Trap exceptions to EL3.

The Statistical Profiling and Profiling Buffer control registers trapped by this control are:

- PMBLIMITR_EL1, PMBPTR_EL1, PMBSR_EL1, PMSCR_EL1, PMSCR_EL2, PMSCR_EL12, PMSEVFR_EL1, PMSFCR_EL1, PMSICR_EL1, PMSIDR_EL1, PMSIRR_EL1, and PMSLATFR_EL1.
- If FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented, PMSNEVFR_EL1.

If EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 1, then the Effective value of this field is `0b11`.

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If EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 0, then the Effective value of this field is `0b01`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NSPBE, bit [11]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Non-secure Profiling Buffer Extended. Together with MDCR_EL3.NSPB, controls the owning translation regime and accesses to Statistical Profiling and Profiling Buffer control registers.

For a description of the values derived by evaluating NSPB and NSPBE together, see MDCR_EL3.NSPB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TDOSA, bit [10]

When FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented:

Trap debug OS-related register access. Traps EL2 and EL1 System register accesses to the powerdown debug registers to EL3.

Accesses to the registers are trapped as follows:

- Accesses from AArch64 state, OSLAR_EL1, OSLSR_EL1, OSDLR_EL1, DBGPRCR_EL1, and any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED register with similar functionality that the implementation specifies as trapped by this bit, are trapped to EL3 and reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- Accesses using MCR or MRC to DBGOSLAR, DBGOSLSR, DBGOSDLR, and DBGPRCR, are trapped to EL3 and reported using EC syndrome value `0x05`.
- Accesses to any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED register with similar functionality that the implementation specifies as trapped by this bit.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL2 and EL1 System register accesses to the powerdown debug registers are trapped to EL3, unless it is trapped by HDCR.TDOSA or MDCR_EL2.TDOSA.

Note

The powerdown debug registers are not accessible at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Trap debug OS-related register access. Traps EL2 and EL1 System register accesses to the powerdown debug registers to EL3.

The following registers are affected by this trap:

- AArch64: OSLAR_EL1, OSLSR_EL1, and DBGPRCR_EL1.
- AArch32: DBGOSLAR, DBGOSLSR, and DBGPRCR.
- AArch64 and AArch32: Any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED register with similar functionality that the implementation specifies as trapped by this bit.

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- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to OSDLR_EL1 and DBGOSDLR are trapped.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL2 and EL1 System register accesses to the powerdown debug registers are trapped to EL3, unless it is trapped by HDCR.TDOSA or MDCR_EL2.TDOSA.

Note

The powerdown debug registers are not accessible at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TDA, bit [9]

Trap Debug Access. Traps EL2, EL1, and EL0 System register accesses to those debug System registers that cannot be trapped using the MDCR_EL3.TDOSA field.

Accesses to the debug registers are trapped as follows:

- In AArch64 state, the following registers are trapped to EL3 and reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - DBGBVR<n>_EL1, DBGBCR<n>_EL1, DBGWVR<n>_EL1, DBGWCR<n>_EL1, DBGCLAIMSET_EL1, DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1, DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1, DBGVCR32_EL2.
  - AArch64: MDCR_EL2, MDRAR_EL1, MDCCSR_EL0, MDCCINT_EL1, MDSCR_EL1, OSDTRRX_EL1, OSDTRTX_EL1, OSECCR_EL1.
- In AArch32 state, SDER is trapped to EL3 and reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`.
- In AArch32 state, accesses using MCR or MRC to the following registers are reported using EC syndrome value `0x05`, accesses using MCRR or MRRC are reported using EC syndrome value `0x0C`:
  - HDCR, DBGDRAR, DBGDSAR, DBGDIDR, DBGDCCINT, DBGWFAR, DBGVCR, DBGBVR<n>, DBGBCR<n>, DBGBXVR<n>, DBGWCR<n>, DBGWVR<n>.
  - DBGCLAIMSET, DBGCLAIMCLR, DBGAUTHSTATUS, DBGDEVID, DBGDEVID1, DBGDEVID2, DBGOSECCR.
- In AArch32 state, STC accesses to DBGDTRRXint and LDC accesses to DBGDTRTXint are reported using EC syndrome value `0x06`.
- When not in Debug state, the following registers are also trapped to EL3:
  - AArch64 accesses to DBGDTR_EL0, DBGDTRRX_EL0, and DBGDTRTX_EL0, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.
  - AArch32 accesses using MCR or MRC to DBGDTRRXint and DBGDTRTXint, reported using EC syndrome value `0x05`.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL0, EL1, and EL2 accesses to the debug registers, other than the registers that can be trapped by MDCR_EL3.TDOSA, are trapped to EL3, from any Security state and both Execution states, unless it is trapped by DBGDSCRext.UDCCdis, MDSCR_EL1.TDCC, HDCR.TDA or MDCR_EL2.TDA.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [8:7]

Reserved, RES0.

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TPM, bit [6]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap Performance Monitor register accesses. Accesses to all Performance Monitor registers from EL0, EL1, and EL2 to EL3, from any Security state and both Execution states are trapped as follows:

- In AArch64 state, accesses to the following registers are trapped to EL3 and are reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - PMCR_EL0, PMCNTENSET_EL0, PMCNTENCLR_EL0, PMOVSCLR_EL0, PMSWINC_EL0, PMSELR_EL0, PMCEID0_EL0, PMCEID1_EL0, PMCCNTR_EL0, PMXEVTYPER_EL0, PMXEVCNTR_EL0, PMUSERENR_EL0, PMINTENSET_EL1, PMINTENCLR_EL1, PMOVSSET_EL0, PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0, PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0, PMCCFILTR_EL0.
  - If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is implemented, PMMIR_EL1.
- In AArch32 state, accesses using MCR or MRC to the following registers are reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`, accesses using MCRR or MRRC are reported using EC syndrome value `0x04`:
  - PMCR, PMCNTENSET, PMCNTENCLR, PMOVSR, PMSWINC, PMSELR, PMCEID0, PMCEID1, PMCCNTR, PMXEVTYPER, PMXEVCNTR, PMUSERENR, PMINTENSET, PMINTENCLR, PMOVSSET, PMEVCNTR<n>, PMEVTYPER<n>, PMCCFILTR.
  - If FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented, PMCEID2, and PMCEID3.
  - If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is implemented, PMMIR.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL2, EL1, and EL0 System register accesses to all Performance Monitor registers are trapped to EL3, unless it is trapped by HDCR.TPM or MDCR_EL2.TPM.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [5]

Reserved, RES0.

EDADE, bit [4]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

External Debug Access Disable Extended. Together with MDCR_EL3.EDAD, controls access to breakpoint registers, watchpoint registers, and OSLAR_EL1 by an external debugger.

For a description of the values derived by evaluating EDAD and EDADE together, see MDCR_EL3.EDAD.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ETADE, bit [3]

When FEAT_RME is implemented, external debugger access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented and FEAT_TRBE is implemented:

External Trace Access Disable Extended. Together with MDCR_EL3.ETAD, controls access to PE Trace Unit registers by an external debugger.

For a description of the values derived by evaluating ETAD and ETADE together, see MDCR_EL3.ETAD.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EPMADE, bit [2]

When FEAT_RME is implemented, FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented and the Performance Monitors Extension supports external debug interface accesses:

External Performance Monitors Access Disable Extended. Together with MDCR_EL3.EPMAD, controls access to Performance Monitor registers by an external debugger.

For a description of the values derived by evaluating EPMAD and EPMADE together, see MDCR_EL3.EPMAD.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [1]

Reserved, RES0.

RLTE, bit [0]

When FEAT_RME is implemented and FEAT_TRF is implemented:

Realm Trace enable. Enables tracing in Realm state.

`0b0` Trace prohibited in Realm state, unless overridden by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface.

`0b1` Trace in Realm state is not affected by this bit.

This bit also controls the level of authentication that is required by an external debugger to enable external tracing.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing MDCR_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, MDCR_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0001	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = MDCR_EL3;
```


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MSR MDCR_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0001	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    MDCR_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.19 MDRAR_EL1, Monitor Debug ROM Address Register

The MDRAR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines the base physical address of a 4KB-aligned memory-mapped debug component, usually a ROM table that locates and describes the memory-mapped debug components in the system. Armv8 deprecates any use of this register.

Configurations

AArch64 System register MDRAR_EL1 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDRAR[63:0].

Attributes

MDRAR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

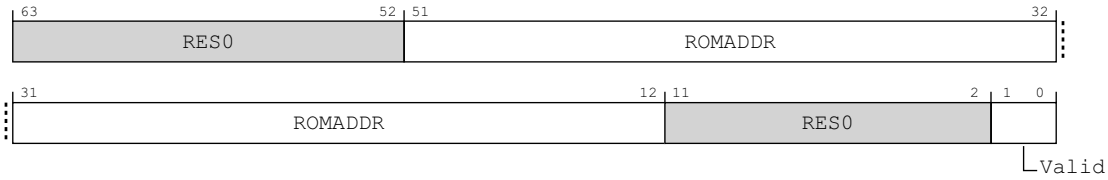

Bits [63:52]

Reserved, RES0.

ROMADDR, bits [51:12]

ROMADDR encoding for when FEAT_LPA is implemented and MDRAR_EL1.Valid != 0b00

ROMADDR, bits [39:0]

Bits [51:12] of the ROM table physical address.

Bits [11:0] of the ROM table physical address are zero.

For implementations with fewer than 52 physical address bits, the corresponding upper bits of this field are RES0

In an implementation that includes EL3, ROMADDR is an address in Non-secure PA space. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the ROM table is also accessible in Secure PA space. If FEAT_RME is implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the ROM table is also accessible in the Root or Realm PA spaces.

Arm strongly recommends that bits ROMADDR[(PAsize-1):32] are zero in any system where the implementation only supports execution in AArch32 state.

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ROMADDR encoding for when FEAT_LPA is not implemented and MDRAR_EL1.Valid != 0b00

Bits [39:36]

Reserved, RES0.

ROMADDR, bits [35:0]

Bits [39:12] of the ROM table physical address.

Bits [11:0] of the ROM table physical address are zero.

For implementations with fewer than 48 physical address bits, the corresponding upper bits of this field are RES0

In an implementation that includes EL3, ROMADDR is an address in Non-secure PA space. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the ROM table is also accessible in Secure PA space. If FEAT_RME is implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the ROM table is also accessible in Root or Realm PA spaces.

Arm strongly recommends that bits ROMADDR[(PAsize-1):32] are zero in any system where the implementation only supports execution in AArch32 state.

ROMADDR encoding for when MDRAR_EL1.Valid == 0b00

Bits [39:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Bits [11:2]

Reserved, RES0.

Valid, bits [1:0]

This field indicates whether the ROM Table address is valid.

`0b00` ROM Table address is not valid. Software must ignore ROMADDR.

`0b11` ROM Table address is valid.

Other values are reserved.

Arm recommends implementations set this field to zero.

Accessing MDRAR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, MDRAR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDRA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = MDRAR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = MDRAR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = MDRAR_EL1;
```


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D13.3.20 MDSCR_EL1, Monitor Debug System Control Register

The MDSCR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Main control register for the debug implementation.

Configurations

AArch64 System register MDSCR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDSCRext[31:0].

AArch64 System register MDSCR_EL1 bit [15] is architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDSCRint[15].

AArch64 System register MDSCR_EL1 bit [12] is architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDSCRint[12].

AArch64 System register MDSCR_EL1 bits [5:2] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDSCRint[5:2].

Attributes

MDSCR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

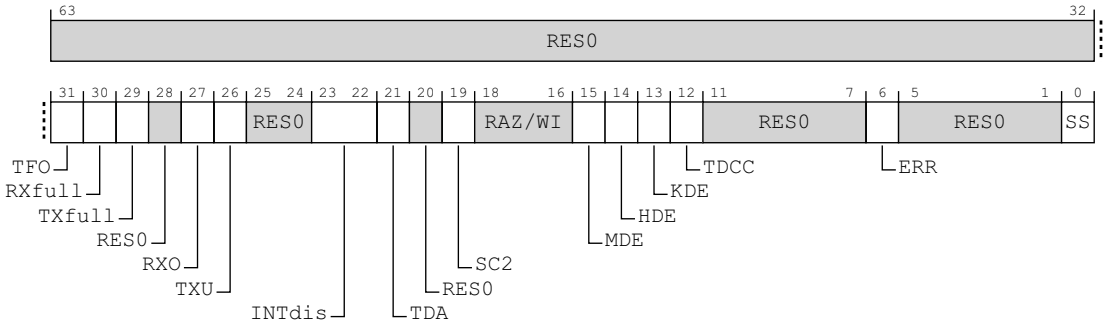

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

TFO, bit [31]

When FEAT_TRF is implemented:

Trace Filter override. Used for save/restore of EDSCR.TFO.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 0, software must treat this bit as UNK/SBZP.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, this bit holds the value of EDSCR.TFO. Reads and writes of this bit are indirect accesses to EDSCR.TFO.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, access to this field is RW.
- When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 0, access to this field is RO.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

RXfull, bit [30]

Used for save/restore of EDSCR.RXfull.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 0, software must treat this bit as UNK/SBZP.

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When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, this bit holds the value of EDSCR.RXfull. Reads and writes of this bit are indirect accesses to EDSCR.RXfull.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- The architected behavior of this field determines the value it returns after a reset.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, access to this field is RW.
- When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 0, access to this field is RO.

TXfull, bit [29]

Used for save/restore of EDSCR.TXfull.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 0, software must treat this bit as UNK/SBZP.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, this bit holds the value of EDSCR.TXfull. Reads and writes of this bit are indirect accesses to EDSCR.TXfull.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- The architected behavior of this field determines the value it returns after a reset.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, access to this field is RW.
- When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 0, access to this field is RO.

Bit [28]

Reserved, RES0.

RXO, bit [27]

Used for save/restore of EDSCR.RXO.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 0, software must treat this bit as UNK/SBZP.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, this bit holds the value of EDSCR.RXO. Reads and writes of this bit are indirect accesses to EDSCR.RXO.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, if bits [27,6] of the value written to MDSCR_EL1 are {1,0}, that is, the RXO bit is 1 and the ERR bit is 0, the PE sets EDSCR.{RXO,ERR} to UNKNOWN values.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- The architected behavior of this field determines the value it returns after a reset.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, access to this field is RW.
- When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 0, access to this field is RO.

TXU, bit [26]

Used for save/restore of EDSCR.TXU.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 0, software must treat this bit as UNK/SBZP.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, this bit holds the value of EDSCR.TXU. Reads and writes of this bit are indirect accesses to EDSCR.TXU.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, if bits [26,6] of the value written to MDSCR_EL1 are {1,0}, that is, the TXU bit is 1 and the ERR bit is 0, the PE sets EDSCR.{TXU,ERR} to UNKNOWN values.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- The architected behavior of this field determines the value it returns after a reset.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, access to this field is RW.
- When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 0, access to this field is RO.

Bits [25:24]

Reserved, RES0.

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INTdis, bits [23:22]

Used for save/restore of EDSCR.INTdis.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 0, and software must treat this bit as UNK/SBZP.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, this field holds the value of EDSCR.INTdis. Reads and writes of this field are indirect accesses to EDSCR.INTdis.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- The architected behavior of this field determines the value it returns after a reset.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, access to this field is RW.
- When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 0, access to this field is RO.

TDA, bit [21]

Used for save/restore of EDSCR.TDA.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 0, software must treat this bit as UNK/SBZP.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, this bit holds the value of EDSCR.TDA. Reads and writes of this bit are indirect accesses to EDSCR.TDA.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- The architected behavior of this field determines the value it returns after a reset.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, access to this field is RW.
- When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 0, access to this field is RO.

Bit [20]

Reserved, RES0.

SC2, bit [19]

When FEAT_PCSRv8 is implemented, FEAT_VHE is implemented and FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is not implemented:

Used for save/restore of EDSCR.SC2.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 0, software must treat this bit as UNK/SBZP.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, this bit holds the value of EDSCR.SC2. Reads and writes of this bit are indirect accesses to EDSCR.SC2.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, access to this field is RW.
- When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 0, access to this field is RO.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [18:16]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Hardware must implement this field as RAZ/WI. Software must not rely on the register reading as zero, and must use a read-modify-write sequence to write to the register.

MDE, bit [15]

Monitor debug events. Enable Breakpoint, Watchpoint, and Vector Catch exceptions.

`0b0` Breakpoint, Watchpoint, and Vector Catch exceptions disabled.

`0b1` Breakpoint, Watchpoint, and Vector Catch exceptions enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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HDE, bit [14]

Used for save/restore of EDSCR.HDE.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 0, software must treat this bit as UNK/SBZP.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, this bit holds the value of EDSCR.HDE. Reads and writes of this bit are indirect accesses to EDSCR.HDE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- The architected behavior of this field determines the value it returns after a reset.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, access to this field is RW.
- When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 0, access to this field is RO.

KDE, bit [13]

Local (kernel) debug enable. If EL_D is using AArch64, enable debug exceptions within EL_D. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Debug exceptions, other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions, disabled within EL_D.

`0b1` All debug exceptions enabled within EL_D.

RES0 if EL_D is using AArch32.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TDCC, bit [12]

Traps EL0 accesses to the Debug Communication Channel (DCC) registers to EL1, or to EL2 when it is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, from both Execution states, as follows:

- In AArch64 state, MRS or MSR accesses to the following DCC registers are trapped, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - MDCCSR_EL0.
  - If not in Debug state, DBGDTR_EL0, DBGDTRTX_EL0, and DBGDTRRX_EL0.
- In AArch32 state, MRC or MCR accesses to the following registers are trapped, reported using EC syndrome value `0x05`.
  - DBGDSCRint, DBGDIDR, DBGDSAR, DBGDRAR.
  - If not in Debug state, DBGDTRRXint, and DBGDTRTXint.
- In AArch32 state, LDC access to DBGDTRRXint and STC access to DBGDTRTXint are trapped, reported using EC syndrome value `0x06`.
- In AArch32 state, MRRC accesses to DBGDSAR and DBGDRAR are trapped, reported using EC syndrome value `0x0C`.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL0 using AArch64: EL0 accesses to the AArch64 DCC registers are trapped.
EL0 using AArch32: EL0 accesses to the AArch32 DCC registers are trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [11:7]

Reserved, RES0.

ERR, bit [6]

Used for save/restore of EDSCR.ERR.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 0, software must treat this bit as UNK/SBZP.

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When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, this bit holds the value of EDSCR.ERR. Reads and writes of this bit are indirect accesses to EDSCR.ERR.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- The architected behavior of this field determines the value it returns after a reset.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, access to this field is RW.
- When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 0, access to this field is RO.

Bits [5:1]

Reserved, RES0.

SS, bit [0]

Software step control bit. If EL_D is using AArch64, enable Software step. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Software step disabled

`0b1` Software step enabled.

RES0 if EL_D is using AArch32.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing MDSCR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, MDSCR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.MDSCR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x158];
    else
        X[t, 64] = MDSCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
```


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```
    else
        X[t, 64] = MDSCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = MDSCR_EL1;
```

MSR MDSCR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.MDSCR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x158] = X[t, 64];
    else
        MDSCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        MDSCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    MDSCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.21 OSDLR_EL1, OS Double Lock Register

The OSDLR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Used to control the OS Double Lock.

Configurations

AArch64 System register OSDLR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGOSDLR[31:0].

Attributes

OSDLR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

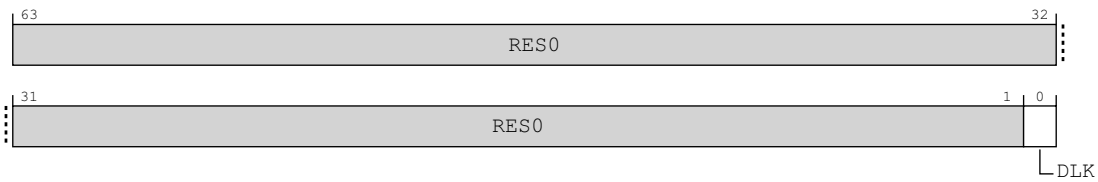

Bits [63:1]

Reserved, RES0.

DLK, bit [0]

When FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented:

OS Double Lock control bit.

`0b0` OS Double Lock unlocked.

`0b1` OS Double Lock locked, if DBGPRCR_EL1.CORENPDRQ (Core no powerdown request) bit is set to 0 and the PE is in Non-debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Accessing OSDLR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, OSDLR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0001	0b0011	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock) || boolean
IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trapped by MDCR_EL3.TDOSA") then
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock)
&& HDFGRTR_EL2.OSDLR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDOSA> != '00' && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock) ||
boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trapped by MDCR_EL2.TDOSA") then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock) || boolean
IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trapped by MDCR_EL3.TDOSA") then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = OSDLR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock) || boolean
IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trapped by MDCR_EL3.TDOSA") then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock) || boolean
IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trapped by MDCR_EL3.TDOSA") then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = OSDLR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = OSDLR_EL1;
```

MSR OSDLR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0001	0b0011	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock) || boolean
IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trapped by MDCR_EL3.TDOSA") then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock)
&& HDFGWTR_EL2.OSDLR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDOSA> != '00' && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock) ||
boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trapped by MDCR_EL2.TDOSA") then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock) || boolean
IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trapped by MDCR_EL3.TDOSA") then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        OSDLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock) || boolean
IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trapped by MDCR_EL3.TDOSA") then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock) || boolean
```


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```
IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trapped by MDCR_EL3.TDOSA") then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        OSDLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    OSDLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.22 OSDTRRX_EL1, OS Lock Data Transfer Register, Receive

The OSDTRRX_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Used for save and restore of DBGDTRRX_EL0. It is a component of the Debug Communications Channel.

Configurations

AArch64 System register OSDTRRX_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDTRRXext[31:0].

Attributes

OSDTRRX_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

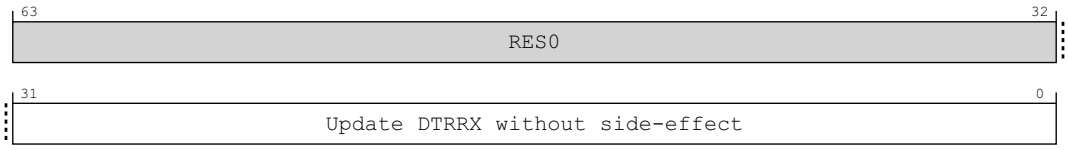

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [31:0]

Update DTRRX without side-effect.

Writes to this register update the value in DTRRX and do not change RXfull.

Reads of this register return the last value written to DTRRX and do not change RXfull.

For the full behavior of the Debug Communications Channel, see Chapter H4 *The Debug Communication Channel and Instruction Transfer Register*.

Accessing OSDTRRX_EL1

Arm deprecates reads and writes of OSDTRRX_EL1 when the OS Lock is unlocked.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, OSDTRRX_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0000	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif Halted() && ConstrainUnpredictableBool(Unpredictable_IGNORETRAPINDEBUG) then
    X[t, 64] = OSDTRRX_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = OSDTRRX_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = OSDTRRX_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = OSDTRRX_EL1;
```

MSR OSDTRRX_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0000	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif Halted() && ConstrainUnpredictableBool(Unpredictable_IGNORETRAPINDEBUG) then
    OSDTRRX_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
```


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```
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        OSDTRRX_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        OSDTRRX_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    OSDTRRX_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.23 OSDTRTX_EL1, OS Lock Data Transfer Register, Transmit

The OSDTRTX_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Used for save/restore of DBGDTRTX_EL0. It is a component of the Debug Communications Channel.

Configurations

AArch64 System register OSDTRTX_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDTRTXext[31:0].

Attributes

OSDTRTX_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

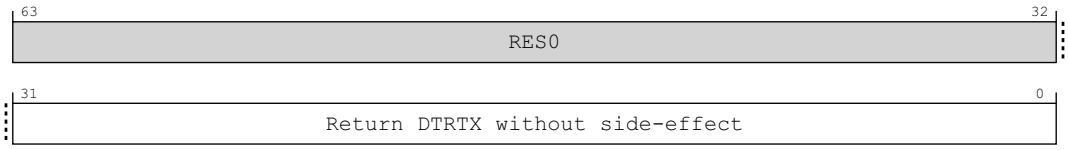

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [31:0]

Return DTRTX without side-effect.

Reads of this register return the value in DTRTX and do not change TXfull.

Writes of this register update the value in DTRTX and do not change TXfull.

For the full behavior of the Debug Communications Channel, see Chapter H4 *The Debug Communication Channel and Instruction Transfer Register*.

Accessing OSDTRTX_EL1

Arm deprecates reads and writes of OSDTRTX_EL1 when the OS Lock is unlocked.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, OSDTRTX_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0000	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif Halted() && ConstrainUnpredictableBool(Unpredictable_IGNORETRAPINDEBUG) then
    X[t, 64] = OSDTRTX_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = OSDTRTX_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = OSDTRTX_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = OSDTRTX_EL1;
```

MSR OSDTRTX_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0000	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif Halted() && ConstrainUnpredictableBool(Unpredictable_IGNORETRAPINDEBUG) then
    OSDTRTX_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
```


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```
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        OSDTRTX_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        OSDTRTX_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    OSDTRTX_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.24 OSECCR_EL1, OS Lock Exception Catch Control Register

The OSECCR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides a mechanism for an operating system to access the contents of EDECCR that are otherwise invisible to software, so it can save/restore the contents of EDECCR over powerdown on behalf of the external debugger.

Configurations

AArch64 System register OSECCR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGOSECCR[31:0].

AArch64 System register OSECCR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register EDECCR[31:0].

If OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 0, then OSECCR_EL1 returns an UNKNOWN value on reads and ignores writes.

Attributes

OSECCR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1:

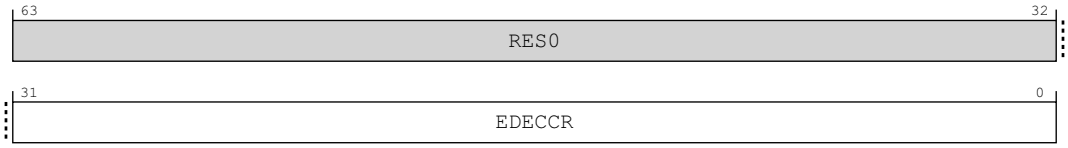

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

EDECCR, bits [31:0]

Used for save/restore to EDECCR over powerdown.

Reads or writes to this field are indirect accesses to EDECCR.

Accessing OSECCR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, OSECCR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0000	0b0110	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.OSECCR_EL1 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' then
        X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    else
        X[t, 64] = OSECCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' then
        X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    else
        X[t, 64] = OSECCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' then
        X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    else
        X[t, 64] = OSECCR_EL1;
```

MSR OSECCR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0000	0b0110	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.OSECCR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' then
        return;
    else
        OSECCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
```


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```
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        elsif OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' then
            return;
        else
            OSECCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        if OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0' then
            return;
        else
            OSECCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.25 OSLAR_EL1, OS Lock Access Register

The OSLAR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Used to lock or unlock the OS Lock.

Configurations

AArch64 System register OSLAR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register OSLAR_EL1[31:0].

The OS Lock can also be locked or unlocked using DBGOSLAR.

Attributes

OSLAR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

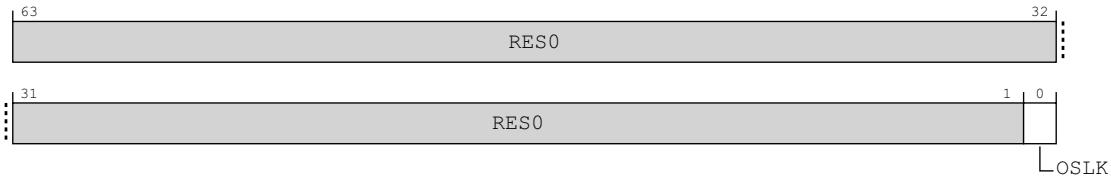

Bits [63:1]

Reserved, RES0.

OSLK, bit [0]

On writes to OSLAR_EL1, bit[0] is copied to the OS Lock.

Use OSLSR_EL1.OSLK to check the current status of the lock.

Accessing OSLAR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MSR OSLAR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.OSLAR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDOSA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
```


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```
    else
        OSLAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        OSLAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    OSLAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.26 OSLSR_EL1, OS Lock Status Register

The OSLSR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides the status of the OS Lock.

Configurations

AArch64 System register OSLSR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGOSLSR[31:0].

Attributes

OSLSR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

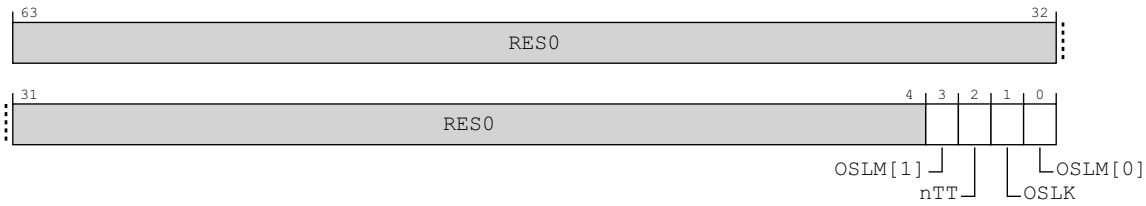

Bits [63:4]

Reserved, RES0.

OSLM, bits [3, 0]

OS Lock model implemented. Identifies the form of OS save and restore mechanism implemented.

`0b00` OS Lock not implemented.

`0b10` OS Lock implemented.

All other values are reserved. In an Armv8 implementation the value `0b00` is not permitted.

The OSLM field is split as follows:

- OSLM[1] is OSLSR_EL1[3].
- OSLM[0] is OSLSR_EL1[0].

nTT, bit [2]

Not 32-bit access. This bit is always RAZ. It indicates that a 32-bit access is needed to write the key to the OS Lock Access Register.

OSLK, bit [1]

OS Lock Status.

`0b0` OS Lock unlocked.

`0b1` OS Lock locked.

The OS Lock is locked and unlocked by writing to the OS Lock Access Register.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to 1.

Accessing OSLSR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, OSLSR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b000	0b0001	0b0001	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.OSLSR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDOSA> != '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = OSLSR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = OSLSR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = OSLSR_EL1;
```


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D13.3.27 SDER32_EL2, AArch32 Secure Debug Enable Register

The SDER32_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Allows access to the AArch32 register SDER from Secure EL2 and EL3 only.

Configurations

AArch64 System register SDER32_EL2 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register SDER32_EL3[63:0] when EL3 is implemented.

AArch64 System register SDER32_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register SDER[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is implemented, FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to SDER32_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

This register is ignored by the PE when one or more of the following are true:

- The PE is in Non-secure state.
- EL1 is using AArch64.

Attributes

SDER32_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

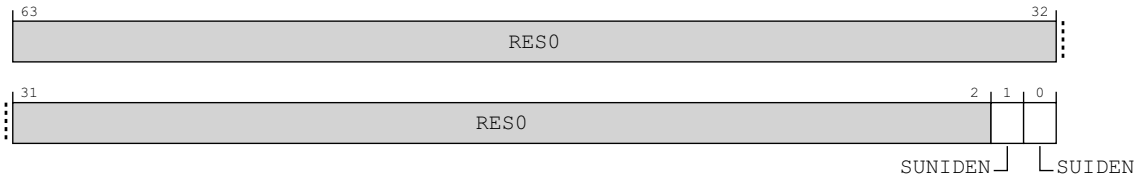

Bits [63:2]

Reserved, RES0.

SUNIDEN, bit [1]

Secure User Non-Invasive Debug Enable.

`0b0` This bit does not affect Performance Monitors event counting at Secure EL0.

`0b1` If EL1 is using AArch32, Performance Monitors event counting is allowed in Secure EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SUIDEN, bit [0]

Secure User Invasive Debug Enable.

`0b0` This bit does not affect the generation of debug exceptions at Secure EL0.

`0b1` If EL1 is using AArch32, debug exceptions from Secure EL0 are enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SDER32_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, SDER32_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = SDER32_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = SDER32_EL2;
```

MSR SDER32_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        SDER32_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        SDER32_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.28 SDER32_EL3, AArch32 Secure Debug Enable Register

The SDER32_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Allows access to the AArch32 register SDER from AArch64 state only. Its value has no effect on execution in AArch64 state.

Configurations

AArch64 System register SDER32_EL3 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register SDER32_EL2[63:0] when EL2 is implemented and FEAT_SEL2 is implemented.

AArch64 System register SDER32_EL3 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register SDER[31:0].

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented and EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to SDER32_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

This register is ignored by the PE when one or more of the following are true:

- The PE is in Non-secure state.
- EL1 is using AArch64.

Attributes

SDER32_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

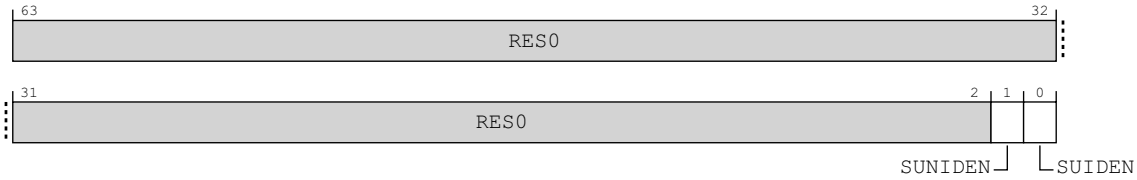

Bits [63:2]

Reserved, RES0.

SUNIDEN, bit [1]

Secure User Non-Invasive Debug Enable.

`0b0` This bit does not affect Performance Monitors event counting at Secure EL0.

`0b1` If EL1 is using AArch32, Performance Monitors event counting is allowed in Secure EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SUIDEN, bit [0]

Secure User Invasive Debug Enable.

`0b0` This bit does not affect the generation of debug exceptions at Secure EL0.

`0b1` If EL1 is using AArch32, debug exceptions from Secure EL0 are enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SDER32_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, SDER32_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0001	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = SDER32_EL3;
```

MSR SDER32_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0001	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SDER32_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.3.29 TRFCR_EL1, Trace Filter Control Register (EL1)

The TRFCR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides EL1 controls for Trace.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRFCR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register TRFCR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_TRF is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRFCR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRFCR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

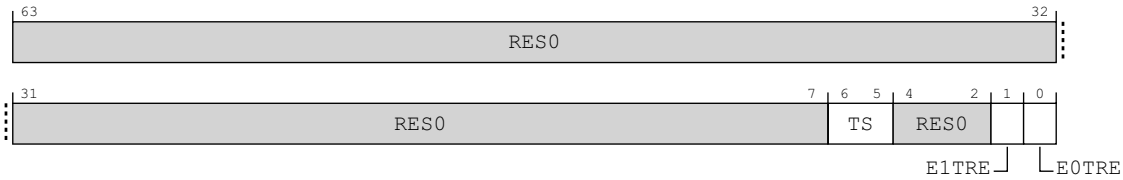

Bits [63:7]

Reserved, RES0.

TS, bits [6:5]

Timestamp Control. Controls which timebase is used for trace timestamps.

`0b01` Virtual timestamp. The traced timestamp is the physical counter value minus the value of CNTVOFF_EL2.

`0b10` *When FEAT_ECV is implemented:*

Guest physical timestamp. The traced timestamp is the physical counter value minus a physical offset. If any of the following are true, the physical offset is zero, otherwise the physical offset is the value of CNTPOFF_EL2:

- SCR_EL3.ECVEn == 0.
- CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == 0.

`0b11` Physical timestamp. The traced timestamp is the physical counter value.

All other values are reserved.

This field is ignored by the PE when any of the following are true:

- EL2 is implemented and TRFCR_EL2.TS != `0b00`.
- `SelfHostedTraceEnabled()` == FALSE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [4:2]

Reserved, RES0.

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E1TRE, bit [1]

EL1 Trace Enable.

`0b0` Trace is prohibited at EL1.

`0b1` Trace is allowed at EL1.

This field is ignored if `SelfHostedTraceEnabled()` == FALSE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

E0TRE, bit [0]

EL0 Trace Enable.

`0b0` Trace is prohibited at EL0.

`0b1` Trace is allowed at EL0.

This field is ignored if any of the following are true:

- `SelfHostedTraceEnabled()` == FALSE.
- EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing TRFCR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRFCR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TTRF == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x880];
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRFCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = TRFCR_EL2;
```


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```
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRFCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TRFCR_EL1;
```

MSR TRFCR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRFCR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TTRF == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x880] = X[t, 64];
    else
        TRFCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        TRFCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        TRFCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TRFCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, TRFCR_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0001	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x880];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            X[t, 64] = TRFCR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = TRFCR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MSR TRFCR_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b0001	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        NVMem[0x880] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            TRFCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        TRFCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.3.30 TRFCR_EL2, Trace Filter Control Register (EL2)

The TRFCR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides EL2 controls for Trace.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRFCR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HTRFCR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_TRF is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRFCR_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

TRFCR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

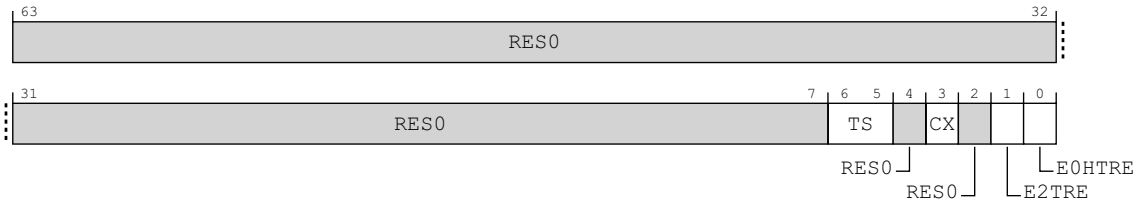

Bits [63:7]

Reserved, RES0.

TS, bits [6:5]

Timestamp Control. Controls which timebase is used for trace timestamps.

`0b00` Timestamp controlled by TRFCR_EL1.TS or TRFCR.TS.

`0b01` Virtual timestamp. The traced timestamp is the physical counter value minus the value of CNTVOFF_EL2.

`0b10` *When FEAT_ECV is implemented:*

Guest physical timestamp. The traced timestamp is the physical counter value minus a physical offset. If any of the following are true, the physical offset is zero, otherwise the physical offset is the value of CNTPOFF_EL2:

- SCR_EL3.ECVEn == 0.
- CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == 0.

`0b11` Physical timestamp. The traced timestamp is the physical counter value.

This field is ignored by the PE when `SelfHostedTraceEnabled()` == FALSE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Bit [4]

Reserved, RES0.

CX, bit [3]

CONTEXTIDR_EL2 and VMID trace enable.

`0b0` CONTEXTIDR_EL2 and VMID trace prohibited.

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`0b1` CONTEXTIDR_EL2 and VMID trace allowed.

This field is ignored if `SelfHostedTraceEnabled()` == FALSE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Bit [2]

Reserved, RES0.

E2TRE, bit [1]

EL2 Trace Enable.

`0b0` Trace is prohibited at EL2.

`0b1` Trace is allowed at EL2.

This field is ignored if `SelfHostedTraceEnabled()` == FALSE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

E0HTRE, bit [0]

EL0 Trace Enable.

`0b0` Trace is prohibited at EL0 when HCR_EL2.TGE == 1.

`0b1` Trace is allowed at EL0 when HCR_EL2.TGE == 1.

This field is ignored if any of the following are true:

- `SelfHostedTraceEnabled()` == FALSE.
- EL2 is disabled in the current security state.
- HCR_EL2.TGE == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing TRFCR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRFCR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
```


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```
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRFCR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TRFCR_EL2;
```

MSR TRFCR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0001	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRFCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TRFCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, TRFCR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TTRF == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x880];
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRFCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
```


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```
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = TRFCR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRFCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TRFCR_EL1;
```

MSR TRFCR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0001	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRFCR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TTRF == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x880] = X[t, 64];
    else
        TRFCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        TRFCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        TRFCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TRFCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4 Trace registers

This section lists the Performance Monitoring registers in AArch64.

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D13.4.1 TRBBASER_EL1, Trace Buffer Base Address Register

The TRBBASER_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines the base address for the trace buffer.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_TRBE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRBBASER_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRBBASER_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

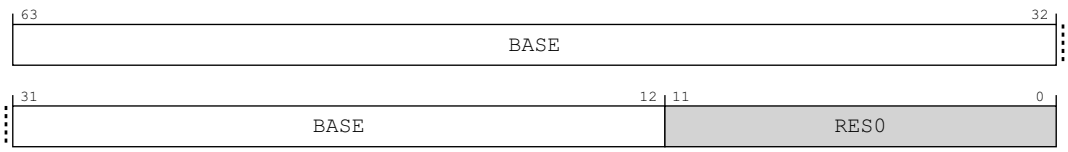

BASE, bits [63:12]

Trace Buffer Base pointer address. (TRBBASER_EL1.BASE << 12) is the address of the first byte in the trace buffer. Bits [11:0] of the Base pointer address are always zero. If the smallest implemented translation granule is not 4KB, then TRBBASER_EL1[N-1:12] are RES0, where N is the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value Log_2(smallest implemented translation granule).

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [11:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing TRBBASER_EL1

The PE might ignore a direct write to TRBBASER_EL1 if TRBLIMITR_EL1.E == 1.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRBBASER_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRBBASER_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.E2TB == 'x0' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRBBASER_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRBBASER_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TRBBASER_EL1;
```

MSR TRBBASER_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRBBASER_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.E2TB == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRBBASER_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRBBASER_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TRBBASER_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.2 TRBIDR_EL1, Trace Buffer ID Register

The TRBIDR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Describes constraints on using the Trace Buffer Unit to software, including whether the Trace Buffer Unit can be programmed at the current Exception level.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_TRBE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRBIDR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRBIDR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

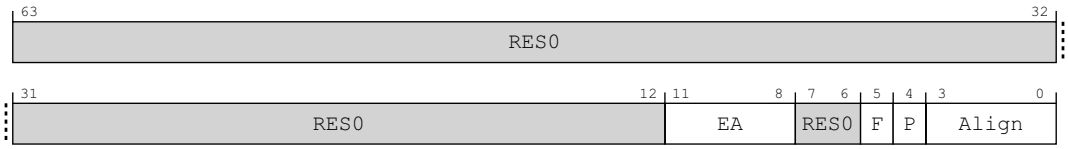

Bits [63:12]

Reserved, RES0.

EA, bits [11:8]

From Armv9.3:

External Abort handling. Describes how the PE manages External aborts on writes made by the Trace Buffer Unit to the trace buffer.

`0b0000` Not described.

`0b0001` The PE ignores External aborts on writes made by the Trace Buffer Unit.

`0b0010` The External abort generates an SError interrupt at the PE.

All other values are reserved.

From Armv9.3, the value `0b0000` is not permitted.

TRBIDR_EL1.EA describes only External aborts generated by the write to memory. External aborts on a translation table walk made by the Trace Buffer Unit generate trace buffer management events reported as MMU faults using TRBSR_EL1.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [7:6]

Reserved, RES0.

F, bit [5]

Flag updates. Describes how address translations performed by the Trace Buffer Unit manage the Access flag and dirty state.

`0b0` Hardware management of the Access flag and dirty state for accesses made by the Trace Buffer Unit is always disabled for all translation stages.

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`0b1` Hardware management of the Access flag and dirty state for accesses made by the Trace Buffer Unit is controlled in the same way as explicit memory accesses in the trace buffer owning translation regime.

Note

If hardware management of the Access flag is disabled for a stage of translation, an access to a Page or Block with the Access flag bit not set in the descriptor will generate an Access Flag fault.

If hardware management of the dirty state is disabled for a stage of translation, an access to a Page or Block will ignore the Dirty Bit Modifier in the descriptor and might generate a Permission fault, depending on the values of the access permission bits in the descriptor.

From Armv9.3, the value 0 is not permitted.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

P, bit [4]

Programming not allowed. When read at EL3, this field reads as zero. Otherwise, indicates that the trace buffer is owned by a higher Exception level or another Security state. Defined values are:

`0b0` Programming is allowed.

`0b1` Programming not allowed.

The value read from this field depends on the current Exception level and the Effective values of MDCR_EL3.NSTB, MDCR_EL3.NSTBE, and MDCR_EL2.E2TB:

- If EL3 is implemented, and the owning Security state is Secure state, this field reads as one from:
  - Non-secure EL1 and Non-secure EL2.
  - If FEAT_RME is implemented, Realm EL1 and Realm EL2.
  - If Secure EL2 is implemented and enabled, and MDCR_EL2.E2TB is `0b00`, Secure EL1.
- If EL3 is implemented, and the owning Security state is Non-secure state, this field reads as one from:
  - Secure EL1.
  - If Secure EL2 is implemented, Secure EL2.
  - If EL2 is implemented and MDCR_EL2.E2TB is `0b00`, Non-secure EL1.
  - If FEAT_RME is implemented, Realm EL1 and Realm EL2.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, and the owning Security state is Realm state, this field reads as one from:
  - Non-secure EL1 and Non-secure EL2.
  - Secure EL1 and Secure EL2.
  - If MDCR_EL2.E2TB is `0b00`, Realm EL1.
- If EL3 is not implemented, EL2 is implemented, and MDCR_EL2.E2TB is `0b00`, this field reads as one from EL1.
- Otherwise, this field reads as zero.

Align, bits [3:0]

Defines the minimum alignment constraint for writes to TRBPTR_EL1 and TRBTRG_EL1. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Byte.

`0b0001` Halfword.

`0b0010` Word.

`0b0011` Doubleword.

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`0b0100` 16 bytes.

`0b0101` 32 bytes.

`0b0110` 64 bytes.

`0b0111` 128 bytes.

`0b1000` 256 bytes.

`0b1001` 512 bytes.

`0b1010` 1KB.

`0b1011` 2KB.

All other values are reserved.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing TRBIDR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRBIDR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1011	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRBIDR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRBIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = TRBIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TRBIDR_EL1;
```


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D13.4.3 TRBLIMITR_EL1, Trace Buffer Limit Address Register

The TRBLIMITR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines the top address for the trace buffer, and controls the trace buffer modes and enable.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_TRBE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRBLIMITR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRBLIMITR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

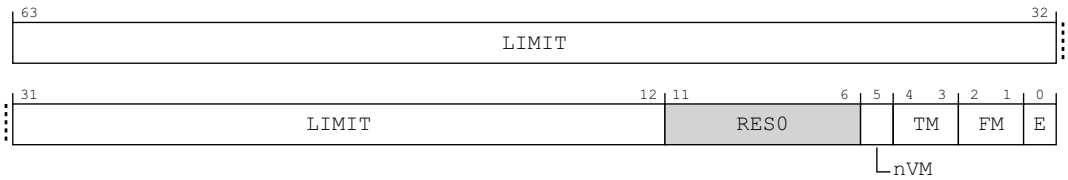

LIMIT, bits [63:12]

Trace Buffer Limit pointer address. (TRBLIMITR_EL1.LIMIT << 12) is the address of the last byte in the trace buffer plus one. Bits [11:0] of the Limit pointer address are always zero. If the smallest implemented translation granule is not 4KB, then TRBLIMITR_EL1[N-1:12] are RES0, where N is the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value Log_2(smallest implemented translation granule).

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [11:6]

Reserved, RES0.

nVM, bit [5]

Address mode.

`0b0` The trace buffer pointers are virtual addresses.

`0b1` The trace buffer pointers are:

- Physical address in the owning security state if the owning translation regime has no stage 2 translation.
- Intermediate physical addresses in the owning security state if the owning translation regime has stage 2 translations.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TM, bits [4:3]

Trigger mode.

`0b00` Stop on trigger. Flush then stop collection and raise maintenance interrupt on Trigger Event.

`0b01` IRQ on trigger. Continue collection and raise maintenance interrupt on Trigger Event.

`0b11` Ignore trigger. Continue collection and do not raise maintenance interrupt on Trigger Event.

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All other values are reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

FM, bits [2:1]

Trace buffer mode.

`0b00` Fill mode. Stop collection and raise maintenance interrupt on current write pointer wrap.

`0b01` Wrap mode. Continue collection and raise maintenance interrupt on current write pointer wrap.

`0b11` Circular Buffer mode. Continue collection and do not raise maintenance interrupt on current write pointer wrap.

All other values are reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [0]

Trace Buffer Unit enable.

`0b0` Trace Buffer Unit disabled.

`0b1` Trace Buffer Unit enabled by this control.

Regardless of the value of this field, the Trace Buffer Unit is disabled when `SelfHostedTraceEnabled()` == FALSE. All output is discarded by the Trace Buffer Unit when it is disabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing TRBLIMITR_EL1

The PE might ignore a direct write to TRBLIMITR_EL1, other than a direct write that modifies TRBLIMITR_EL1.E, if TRBLIMITR_EL1.E == 1.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRBLIMITR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRBLIMITR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.E2TB == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
```


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```
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRBLIMITR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRBLIMITR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TRBLIMITR_EL1;
```

MSR TRBLIMITR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRBLIMITR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.E2TB == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRBLIMITR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRBLIMITR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TRBLIMITR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.4 TRBMAR_EL1, Trace Buffer Memory Attribute Register

The TRBMAR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls Trace Buffer Unit accesses to memory.

If the trace buffer pointers specify virtual addresses, the address properties are defined by the translation tables and this register is ignored.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_TRBE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRBMAR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRBMAR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

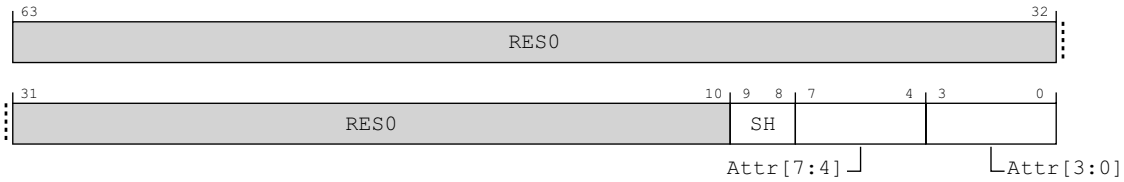

Bits [63:10]

Reserved, RES0.

SH, bits [9:8]

Trace buffer shareability domain. Defines the shareability domain for Normal memory used by the trace buffer.

`0b00` Non-shareable.

`0b10` Outer Shareable.

`0b11` Inner Shareable.

All other values are reserved.

This field is ignored when TRBMAR_EL1.Attr specifies any of the following memory types:

- Any Device memory type.
- Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.

All Device and Normal Inner Non-cacheable Outer Non-cacheable memory regions are always treated as Outer Shareable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Attr[7:4], bits [7:4]

When TRBMAR_EL1.Attr[3:0] == 0b0000:

Trace buffer memory type and attributes. Defines the memory type and, for Normal memory, the cacheability attributes, for memory addressed by the trace buffer.

`0b0000` Device-nGnRnE memory.

`0b0100` *When FEAT_XS is implemented:*
Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable with the XS attribute set to 0.

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`0b1010` *When FEAT_XS is implemented:*
Normal memory, Inner Write-through Cacheable, Outer Write-through Cacheable, Non-transient, Read-Allocate with the XS attribute set to 0.

`0b1111` *When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:*
Tagged Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Non-transient, Read-allocate Write-allocate.

All other values are reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Trace buffer memory type and attributes. Defines the memory type and, for Normal memory, the Outer cacheability attributes, for memory addressed by the trace buffer.

`0b0000` Device memory. The Device memory type is defined by TRBMAR_EL1.Attr[3:0].

`0b0001` Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Transient, Write-allocate.

`0b0010` Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Transient, Read-allocate.

`0b0011` Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Transient, Read-allocate Write-allocate.

`0b0100` Normal memory, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b0101` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Transient, Write-allocate.

`0b0110` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Transient, Read-allocate.

`0b0111` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Transient, Read-allocate Write-allocate.

`0b1000` Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Non-transient, No allocate.

`0b1001` Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Non-transient, Write-allocate.

`0b1010` Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Non-transient, Read-allocate.

`0b1011` Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Non-transient, Read-allocate Write-allocate.

`0b1100` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Non-transient, No allocate.

`0b1101` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Non-transient, Write-allocate.

`0b1110` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Non-transient, Read-allocate.

`0b1111` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Non-transient, Read-allocate Write-allocate.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Attr[3:0], bits [3:0]

When TRBMAR_EL1.Attr[7:4] == 0b0000:

Trace buffer memory attributes. Defines the Device memory attributes for memory addressed by the trace buffer.

`0b0000` Device-nGnRnE memory.

`0b0100` Device-nGnRE memory.

`0b1000` Device-nGRE memory.

`0b1100` Device-GRE memory.

`0b0001` *When FEAT_XS is implemented:*
Device-nGnRnE memory with the XS attribute set to 0.

`0b0101` *When FEAT_XS is implemented:*
Device-nGnRE memory with the XS attribute set to 0.

`0b1001` *When FEAT_XS is implemented:*
Device-nGRE memory with the XS attribute set to 0.

`0b1101` *When FEAT_XS is implemented:*

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Device-GRE memory with the XS attribute set to 0.

All other values are reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Trace buffer memory attributes. Defines the Inner cacheability attributes for memory addressed by the trace buffer.

`0b0000` *When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented or FEAT_XS is implemented:*
The memory type is defined by TRBMAR_EL1.Attr[7:4].

`0b0001` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Transient, Write-allocate.

`0b0010` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Transient, Read-allocate.

`0b0011` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Transient, Read-allocate Write-allocate.

`0b0100` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable.

`0b0101` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Transient, Write-allocate.

`0b0110` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Transient, Read-allocate.

`0b0111` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Transient, Read-allocate Write-allocate.

`0b1000` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Non-transient, No allocate.

`0b1001` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Non-transient, Write-allocate.

`0b1010` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Non-transient, Read-allocate.

`0b1011` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Non-transient, Read-allocate Write-allocate.

`0b1100` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Non-transient, No allocate.

`0b1101` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Non-transient, Write-allocate.

`0b1110` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Non-transient, Read-allocate.

`0b1111` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Non-transient, Read-allocate Write-allocate.

All other values are reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRBMAR_EL1

The PE might ignore a direct write to TRBMAR_EL1 if TRBLIMITR_EL1.E == 1.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRBMAR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1011	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRBMAR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.E2TB == 'x0' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRBMAR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRBMAR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TRBMAR_EL1;
```

MSR TRBMAR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1011	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRBMAR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.E2TB == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRBMAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRBMAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TRBMAR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.5 TRBPTR_EL1, Trace Buffer Write Pointer Register

The TRBPTR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines the current write pointer for the trace buffer.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_TRBE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRBPTR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRBPTR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

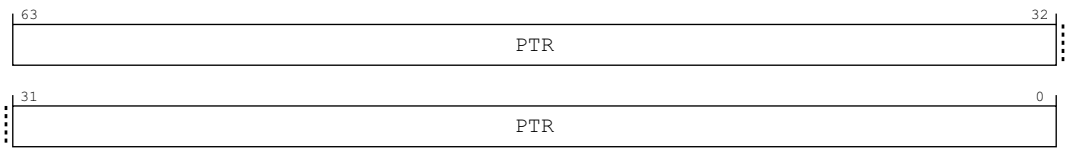

PTR, bits [63:0]

Trace Buffer current write pointer address.

Defines the virtual address of the next entry to be written to the trace buffer.

The architecture places restrictions on the values that software can write to the pointer.

Note

As a result of the restrictions an implementation might treat some of PTR[M:0] as RES0, where M is defined by TRBIDR_EL1.Align.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRBPTR_EL1

The PE might ignore a direct write to TRBPTR_EL1 if TRBLIMITR_EL1.E == 1.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRBPTR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRBPTR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.E2TB == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRBPTR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRBPTR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TRBPTR_EL1;
```

MSR TRBPTR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRBPTR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.E2TB == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRBPTR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRBPTR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TRBPTR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.6 TRBSR_EL1, Trace Buffer Status/syndrome Register

The TRBSR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides syndrome information to software for a trace buffer management event.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_TRBE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRBSR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRBSR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

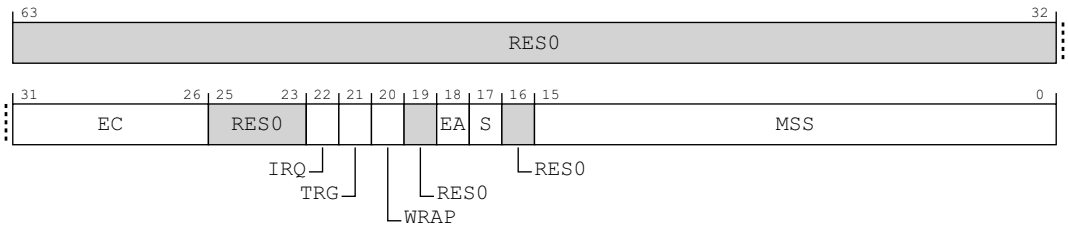

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

EC, bits [31:26]

Event class. Top-level description of the cause of the trace buffer management event.

`0b000000` Other trace buffer management event. All trace buffer management events other than those described by the other defined Event class codes.

`0b011110` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Check fault, other than GPF, on write to trace buffer.

`0b011111` Buffer management event for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED reason.

`0b100100` Stage 1 Data Abort on write to trace buffer.

`0b100101` Stage 2 Data Abort on write to trace buffer.

All other values are reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [25:23]

Reserved, RES0.

IRQ, bit [22]

Maintenance interrupt status.

`0b0` Maintenance interrupt is not asserted.

`0b1` Maintenance interrupt is asserted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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TRG, bit [21]

Triggered.

`0b0` No Detected Trigger has been observed since this field was last cleared to zero.

`0b1` A Detected Trigger has been observed since this field was last cleared to zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

WRAP, bit [20]

Wrapped.

`0b0` The current write pointer has not wrapped since this field was last cleared to zero.

`0b1` The current write pointer has wrapped since this field was last cleared to zero.

For each byte of trace the Trace Buffer Unit Accepts and writes to the trace buffer at the address in the current write pointer, if the current write pointer is equal to the Limit pointer minus one, the current write pointer is wrapped by setting it to the Base pointer, and this field is set to 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [19]

Reserved, RES0.

EA, bit [18]

External Abort.

`0b0` An External Abort has not been asserted.

`0b1` An External Abort has been asserted and detected by the Trace Buffer Unit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When the PE never sets this field as the result of an External Abort, access to this field is RES0.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RW

S, bit [17]

Stopped.

`0b0` Collection has not been stopped.

`0b1` Collection is stopped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [16]

Reserved, RES0.

MSS, bits [15:0]

Management Event Specific Syndrome. Contains syndrome specific to the management event.

The syndrome contents for each management event are described in the following sections.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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MSS encoding for other trace buffer management events

15 … 6	5 … 0
RES0	BSC

Bits [15:6]

Reserved, RES0.

BSC, bits [5:0]

Trace buffer status code.

`0b000000` Collection not stopped.

`0b000001` Trace buffer filled. Collection stopped because the current write pointer wrapped to the base pointer and the trace buffer mode is Fill mode.

`0b000010` Trigger Event. Collection stopped because of a Trigger Event. See TRBTRG_EL1 for more information.

All other values are reserved.

MSS encoding for Buffer management event for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED reason

15 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [15:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

MSS encoding for Granule Protection Check fault

15 … 0
RES0

Bits [15:0]

Reserved, RES0.

MSS encoding for stage 1 or stage 2 Data Aborts on write to trace buffer

15 … 6	5 … 0
RES0	FSC

Bits [15:6]

Reserved, RES0.

FSC, bits [5:0]

Fault status code.

`0b000000` Address size fault, level 0 of translation or translation table base register.

`0b000001` Address size fault, level 1.

`0b000010` Address size fault, level 2.

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`0b000011` Address size fault, level 3.

`0b000100` Translation fault, level 0.

`0b000101` Translation fault, level 1.

`0b000110` Translation fault, level 2.

`0b000111` Translation fault, level 3.

`0b001001` Access flag fault, level 1.

`0b001010` Access flag fault, level 2.

`0b001011` Access flag fault, level 3.

`0b001000` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Access flag fault, level 0.

`0b001100` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Permission fault, level 0.

`0b001101` Permission fault, level 1.

`0b001110` Permission fault, level 2.

`0b001111` Permission fault, level 3.

`0b010000` Synchronous External abort, not on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table.

`0b010001` Asynchronous External abort.

`0b010011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b010100` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b010101` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b010110` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b010111` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b011011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b100001` Alignment fault.

`0b100011` *When FEAT_RME is implemented and FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b100100` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b100101` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b100110` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b100111` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

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`0b101000` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault, not on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table.

`0b101001` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Address size fault, level -1.

`0b101011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Translation fault, level -1.

`0b110000` TLB conflict abort.

`0b110001` *When FEAT_HAFDBS is implemented:*
Unsupported atomic hardware update fault.

All other values are reserved.

Accessing TRBSR_EL1

The PE might ignore a direct write to TRBSR_EL1 if TRBLIMITR_EL1.E == 1.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRBSR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1011	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRBSR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.E2TB == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRBSR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRBSR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TRBSR_EL1;
```


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MSR TRBSR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1011	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRBSR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.E2TB == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRBSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRBSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TRBSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.7 TRBTRG_EL1, Trace Buffer Trigger Counter Register

The TRBTRG_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Specifies the number of bytes of trace to capture following a Detected Trigger before a Trigger Event.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_TRBE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRBTRG_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRBTRG_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

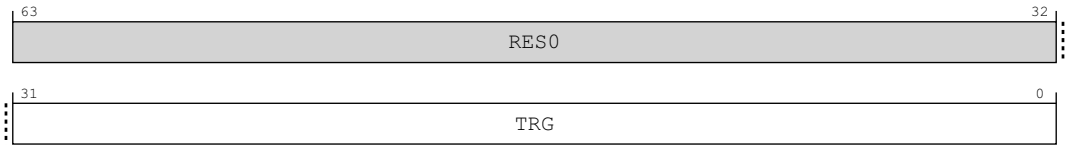

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

TRG, bits [31:0]

Trigger count.

Specifies the number of bytes of trace to capture following a Detected Trigger before a Trigger Event.

TRBTRG_EL1 decrements by 1 for every byte of trace written to the trace buffer when all of the following are true:

- TRBTRG_EL1 is nonzero.
- TRBSR_EL1.TRG is 1.

The architecture places restrictions on the values that software can write to the counter.

Note

As a result of the restrictions an implementation might treat some of TRG[M:0] as RES0, where M is defined by TRBIDR_EL1.Align.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRBTRG_EL1

The PE might ignore a direct write to TRBTRG_EL1 if TRBLIMITR_EL1.E == 1.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, TRBTRG_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1011	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRBTRG_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.E2TB == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRBTRG_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRBTRG_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = TRBTRG_EL1;
```

MSR TRBTRG_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1011	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRBTRG_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.E2TB == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRBTRG_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSTB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSTB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSTBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRBTRG_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    TRBTRG_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.8 TRCACATR<n>, Address Comparator Access Type Register <n>, n = 0 - 15

The TRCACATR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines the type of access for the corresponding TRCACVR<n> Register. This register configures the context type, Exception levels, alignment, masking that is applied by the Address Comparator, and how the Address Comparator behaves when it is one half of an Address Range Comparator.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCACATR<n> bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCACATR<n>[63:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS) * 2 > n. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCACATR<n> are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCACATR<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

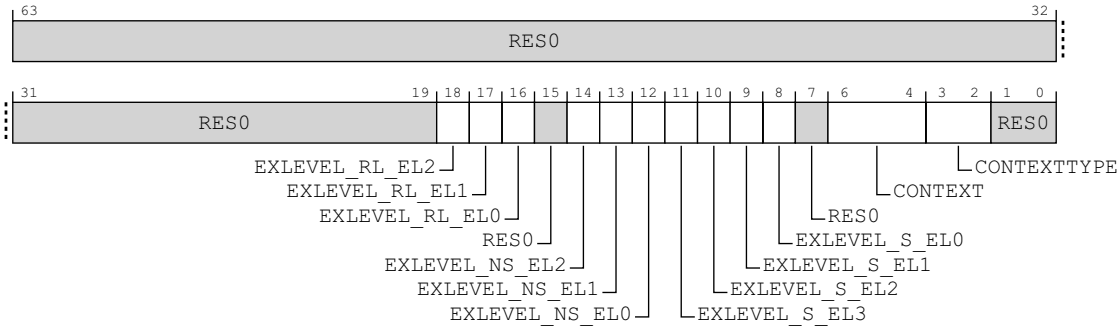

Bits [63:19]

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_RL_EL2, bit [18]

When TRCIDR6.EXLEVEL_RL_EL2 == 1:

Realm EL2 address comparison control. Controls whether a comparison can occur at EL2 in Realm state.

`0b0` When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL2 is 0 the Address Comparator performs comparisons in Realm EL2.

When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL2 is 1 the Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Realm EL2.

`0b1` When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL2 is 0 the Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Realm EL2.

When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL2 is 1 the Address Comparator performs comparisons in Realm EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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EXLEVEL_RL_EL1, bit [17]

When TRCIDR6.EXLEVEL_RL_EL1 == 1:

Realm EL1 address comparison control. Controls whether a comparison can occur at EL1 in Realm state.

`0b0` When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL1 is 0 the Address Comparator performs comparisons in Realm EL1.

When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL1 is 1 the Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Realm EL1.

`0b1` When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL1 is 0 the Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Realm EL1.

When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL1 is 1 the Address Comparator performs comparisons in Realm EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_RL_EL0, bit [16]

When TRCIDR6.EXLEVEL_RL_EL0 == 1:

Realm EL0 address comparison control. Controls whether a comparison can occur at EL0 in Realm state.

`0b0` When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL0 is 0 the Address Comparator performs comparisons in Realm EL0.

When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL0 is 1 the Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Realm EL0.

`0b1` When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL0 is 0 the Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Realm EL0.

When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL0 is 1 the Address Comparator performs comparisons in Realm EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [15]

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_NS_EL2, bit [14]

When Non-secure EL2 is implemented:

Non-secure EL2 address comparison control. Controls whether a comparison can occur at EL2 in Non-secure state.

`0b0` The Address Comparator performs comparisons in Non-secure EL2.

`0b1` The Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Non-secure EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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EXLEVEL_NS_EL1, bit [13]

When Non-secure EL1 is implemented:

Non-secure EL1 address comparison control. Controls whether a comparison can occur at EL1 in Non-secure state.

`0b0` The Address Comparator performs comparisons in Non-secure EL1.

`0b1` The Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Non-secure EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_NS_EL0, bit [12]

When Non-secure EL0 is implemented:

Non-secure EL0 address comparison control. Controls whether a comparison can occur at EL0 in Non-secure state.

`0b0` The Address Comparator performs comparisons in Non-secure EL0.

`0b1` The Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Non-secure EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_S_EL3, bit [11]

When EL3 is implemented:

EL3 address comparison control. Controls whether a comparison can occur at EL3.

`0b0` The Address Comparator performs comparisons in EL3.

`0b1` The Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_S_EL2, bit [10]

When EL2 is implemented and FEAT_SEL2 is implemented:

Secure EL2 address comparison control. Controls whether a comparison can occur at EL2 in Secure state.

`0b0` The Address Comparator performs comparisons in Secure EL2.

`0b1` The Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Secure EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_S_EL1, bit [9]

When Secure EL1 is implemented:

Secure EL1 address comparison control. Controls whether a comparison can occur at EL1 in Secure state.

`0b0` The Address Comparator performs comparisons in Secure EL1.

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`0b1` The Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Secure EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_S_EL0, bit [8]

When Secure EL0 is implemented:

Secure EL0 address comparison control. Controls whether a comparison can occur at EL0 in Secure state.

`0b0` The Address Comparator performs comparisons in Secure EL0.

`0b1` The Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Secure EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [7]

Reserved, RES0.

CONTEXT, bits [6:4]

When TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC != 0b0000 or TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC != 0b0000:

Selects a Context Identifier Comparator or Virtual Context Identifier Comparator:

`0b000` Comparator 0.

`0b001` *When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 1 or UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 1:* Comparator 1.

`0b010` *When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 2 or UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 2:* Comparator 2.

`0b011` *When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 3 or UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 3:* Comparator 3.

`0b100` *When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 4 or UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 4:* Comparator 4.

`0b101` *When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 5 or UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 5:* Comparator 5.

`0b110` *When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 6 or UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 6:* Comparator 6.

`0b111` *When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 7 or UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 7:* Comparator 7.

The width of this field is dependent on the maximum number of Context Identifier Comparators or Virtual Context Identifier Comparators implemented. Unimplemented bits are RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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CONTEXTTYPE, bits [3:2]

When TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC != 0b0000 or TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC != 0b0000:

Controls whether the Address Comparator is dependent on a Context Identifier Comparator, a Virtual Context Identifier Comparator, or both comparisons.

`0b00` The Address Comparator is not dependent on the Context Identifier Comparators or Virtual Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b01` *When TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC != 0b0000:*

The Address Comparator is dependent on the Context Identifier Comparator that TRCACATR<n>.CONTEXT specifies. The Address Comparator signals a match only if both the Context Identifier Comparator and the address comparison match.

`0b10` *When TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC != 0b0000:*

The Address Comparator is dependent on the Virtual Context Identifier Comparator that TRCACATR<n>.CONTEXT specifies. The Address Comparator signals a match only if both the Virtual Context Identifier Comparator and the address comparison match.

`0b11` *When TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC != 0b0000 and TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC != 0b0000:*

The Address Comparator is dependent on the Context Identifier Comparator and Virtual Context Identifier Comparator that TRCACATR<n>.CONTEXT specifies. The Address Comparator signals a match only if the Context Identifier Comparator, the Virtual Context Identifier Comparator, and address comparison all match.

If TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC == `0b0000`, then bit [2] is RES0.

If TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC == `0b0000`, then bit [3] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [1:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing TRCACATR<n>

Must be programmed if any of the following are true:

- TRCBBCTLR.RANGE[n/2] == 1.
- TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0100` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.SAC[n] == 1.
- TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0101` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.ARC[n/2] == 1.
- TRCVIIECTLR.EXCLUDE[n/2] == 1.
- TRCVIIECTLR.INCLUDE[n/2] == 1.
- TRCVISSCTLR.START[n] == 1.
- TRCVISSCTLR.STOP[n] == 1.
- TRCSSCCR<>.ARC[n/2] == 1.
- TRCSSCCR<>.SAC[n] == 1.
- TRCQCTLR.RANGE[n/2] == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, TRCACATR<m>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0010	m[2:0]:0b0	0b01:m[3]

```
integer m = UInt(op2<0>:CRm<3:1>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCACATR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCACATR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCACATR[m];
```

MSR TRCACATR<m>, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0010	m[2:0]:0b0	0b01:m[3]

```
integer m = UInt(op2<0>:CRm<3:1>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCACATR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCACATR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCACATR[m] = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.9 TRCACVR<n>, Address Comparator Value Register <n>, n = 0 - 15

The TRCACVR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Contains the address value.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCACVR<n> bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCACVR<n>[63:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS) * 2 > n. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCACVR<n> are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCACVR<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

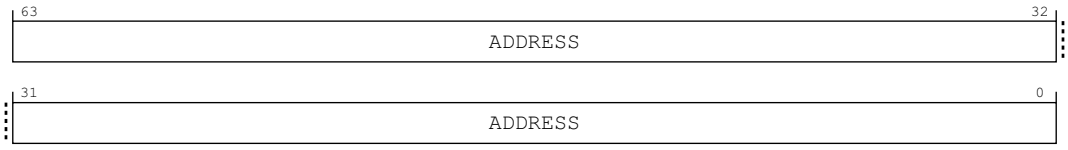

ADDRESS, bits [63:0]

Address Value.

The Address Comparators can support implementations that use multiple address widths. When the trace unit compares the ADDRESS field with an address that has a width less than this field, then the address must be zero-extended to the ADDRESS field width. The trace unit then compares all implemented bits. For example, in a system that supports both 32-bit and 64-bit addresses, when the PE is in AArch32 state the comparator must zero-extend the 32-bit address and compare against the full 64 bits that are stored in the TRCACVR<n>. This requires that the trace analyzer always programs all implemented bits of the TRCACVR<n>.

The result of writing a value other than all zeros or all ones to ADDRESS at bits[63:P] is an UNKNOWN value, where P is defined as the maximum virtual address size supported by the PE.

The result of writing a value of all zeros or all ones to ADDRESS at bits[63:P] is the written value, and a read of the register returns the written value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCACVR<n>

Must be programmed if any of the following are true:

- TRCBBCTLR.RANGE[n/2] == 1.
- TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0100` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.SAC[n] == 1.
- TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0101` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.ARC[n/2] == 1.
- TRCVIIECTLR.EXCLUDE[n/2] == 1.
- TRCVIIECTLR.INCLUDE[n/2] == 1.
- TRCVISSCTLR.START[n] == 1.

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- TRCVISSCTLR.STOP[n] == 1.
- TRCSSCCR<>.ARC[n/2] == 1.
- TRCSSCCR<>.SAC[n] == 1.
- TRCQCTLR.RANGE[n/2] == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCACVR<m>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0010	m[2:0]:0b0	0b00:m[3]

```
integer m = UInt(op2<0>:CRm<3:1>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCACVR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCACVR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCACVR[m];
```


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MSR TRCACVR<m>, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0010	m[2:0]:0b0	0b00:m[3]

```
integer m = UInt(op2<0>:CRm<3:1>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCACVR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCACVR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCACVR[m] = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.10 TRCAUTHSTATUS, Authentication Status Register

The TRCAUTHSTATUS characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the state of the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface for debug.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCAUTHSTATUS bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCAUTHSTATUS[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCAUTHSTATUS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCAUTHSTATUS is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

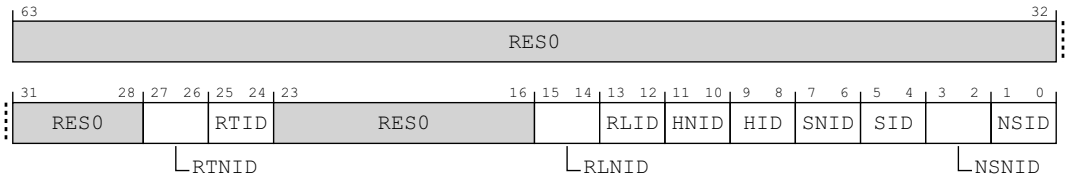

Bits [63:28]

Reserved, RES0.

RTNID, bits [27:26]

Root non-invasive debug.

This field has the same value as DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1.RTNID.

RTID, bits [25:24]

Root invasive debug.

`0b00` Not implemented.

Bits [23:16]

Reserved, RES0.

RLNID, bits [15:14]

Realm non-invasive debug.

This field has the same value as DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1.RLNID.

RLID, bits [13:12]

Realm invasive debug.

`0b00` Not implemented.

HNID, bits [11:10]

Hyp Non-invasive Debug. Indicates whether a separate enable control for EL2 non-invasive debug features is implemented and enabled.

`0b00` Separate Hyp non-invasive debug enable not implemented, or EL2 non-invasive debug features not implemented.

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`0b10` Implemented and disabled.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b00`.

HID, bits [9:8]

Hyp Invasive Debug. Indicates whether a separate enable control for EL2 invasive debug features is implemented and enabled.

`0b00` Separate Hyp invasive debug enable not implemented, or EL2 invasive debug features not implemented.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b00`.

SNID, bits [7:6]

Secure Non-invasive Debug. Indicates whether Secure non-invasive debug features are implemented and enabled.

`0b00` Secure non-invasive debug features not implemented.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled.

All other values are reserved.

When EL3 is implemented, this field takes the value `0b10` or `0b11` depending whether Secure non-invasive debug is enabled.

When EL3 is not implemented and the PE is Non-secure, this field reads as `0b00`.

When EL3 is not implemented and the PE is Secure, this field takes the value `0b10` or `0b11` depending whether Secure non-invasive debug is enabled.

SID, bits [5:4]

Secure Invasive Debug. Indicates whether Secure invasive debug features are implemented and enabled.

`0b00` Secure invasive debug features not implemented.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b00`.

NSNID, bits [3:2]

Non-secure Non-invasive Debug. Indicates whether Non-secure non-invasive debug features are implemented and enabled.

`0b00` Non-secure non-invasive debug features not implemented.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled.

All other values are reserved.

When EL3 is implemented, this field reads as `0b11`.

When EL3 is not implemented and the PE is Non-secure, this field reads as `0b11`.

When EL3 is not implemented and the PE is Secure, this field reads as `0b00`.

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NSID, bits [1:0]

Non-secure Invasive Debug. Indicates whether Non-secure invasive debug features are implemented and enabled.

`0b00` Non-secure invasive debug features not implemented.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b00`.

Accessing TRCAUTHSTATUS

For implementations that support multiple access mechanisms, different access mechanisms can return different values for reads of TRCAUTHSTATUS if the authentication signals have changed and that change has not yet been synchronized by a Context synchronization event. This scenario can happen if, for example, the external debugger view is implemented separately from the system instruction view to allow for separate power domains, and so observes changes on the signals differently.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCAUTHSTATUS

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0111	0b1110	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCAUTHSTATUS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCAUTHSTATUS;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCAUTHSTATUS;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
```


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```
else
    X[t, 64] = TRCAUTHSTATUS;
```


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D13.4.11 TRCAUXCTLR, Auxiliary Control Register

The TRCAUXCTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

The function of this register is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCAUXCTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCAUXCTLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCAUXCTLR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCAUXCTLR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

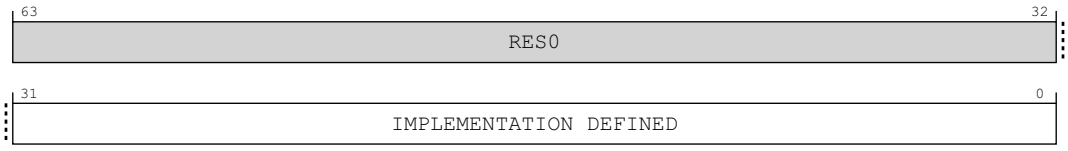

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

This field reads as an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value and writes to this field have IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED behavior.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing TRCAUXCTLR

If this register is nonzero then it might cause the behavior of a trace unit to contradict this architecture specification. See the documentation of the specific implementation for information about the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED support for this register.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCAUXCTLR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCAUXCTLR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCAUXCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCAUXCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCAUXCTLR;
```

MSR TRCAUXCTLR, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRCAUXCTLR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCAUXCTLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
```


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```
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            TRCAUXCTLR = X[t, 64];
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            TRCAUXCTLR = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.12 TRCBBCTLR, Branch Broadcast Control Register

The TRCBBCTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the regions in the memory map where branch broadcasting is active.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCBBCTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCBBCTLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented, TRCIDR0.TRCBB == 1 and UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS) > 0. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCBBCTLR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCBBCTLR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

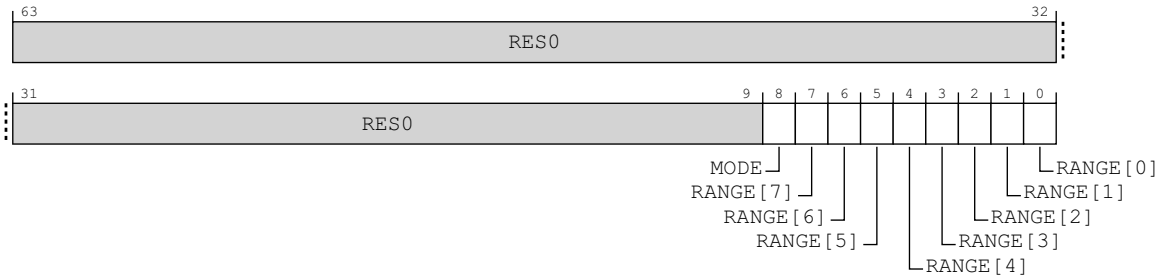

Bits [63:9]

Reserved, RES0.

MODE, bit [8]

Mode.

`0b0` Exclude Mode.

Branch broadcasting is not active for instructions in the address ranges defined by TRCBBCTLR.RANGE.

If TRCBBCTLR.RANGE == `0x00` then branch broadcasting is active for all instructions.

`0b1` Include Mode.

Branch broadcasting is active for instructions in the address ranges defined by TRCBBCTLR.RANGE.

If TRCBBCTLR.RANGE == `0x00` then the behavior of the trace unit is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. That is, the trace unit might or might not consider any instructions to be in a branch broadcasting region.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

RANGE[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

Address range field.

Selects whether Address Range Comparator <m> is used with branch broadcasting.

`0b0` The address range that Address Range Comparator <m> defines, is not selected.

`0b1` The address range that Address Range Comparator <m> defines, is selected.

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This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCBBCTLR

Must be programmed if TRCCONFIGR.BB == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCBBCTLR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1111	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCBBCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCBBCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCBBCTLR;
```


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MSR TRCBBCTLR, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1111	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCBBCTLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCBBCTLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCBBCTLR = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.13 TRCCCCTLR, Cycle Count Control Register

The TRCCCCTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Set the threshold value for cycle counting.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCCCCTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCCCCTLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR0.TRCCCI == 1. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCCCTLR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCCCCTLR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

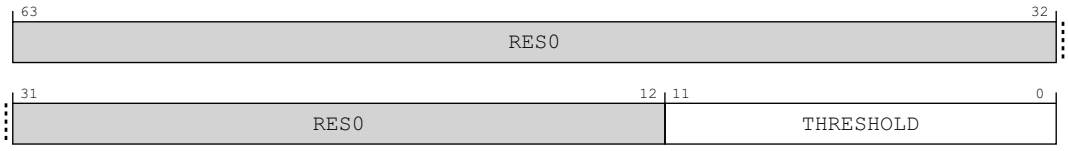

Bits [63:12]

Reserved, RES0.

THRESHOLD, bits [11:0]

Sets the threshold value for instruction trace cycle counting.

The minimum threshold value that can be programmed into THRESHOLD is given in TRCIDR3.CCITMIN. If the THRESHOLD value is smaller than the value in TRCIDR3.CCITMIN then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. That is, cycle counts might or might not be included in the trace and the cycle count threshold is not known.

Writing a value of zero when TRCCONFIGR.CCI enables instruction trace cycle counting results in CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior. That is, cycle counts might or might not be included in the trace and the cycle count threshold is not known.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCCCCTLR

Must be programmed if TRCCONFIGR.CCI == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, TRCCCCTLR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCCCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCCCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCCCTLR;
```

MSR TRCCCCTLR, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCCCTLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCCCTLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCCCTLR = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.14 TRCCIDCCTLR0, Context Identifier Comparator Control Register 0

The TRCCIDCCTLR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Contains Context identifier mask values for the TRCCIDCVR<n> registers, for n = 0 to 3.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCCIDCCTLR0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCCIDCCTLR0[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented, UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 0x0 and UInt(TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE) > 0. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCIDCCTLR0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCCIDCCTLR0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

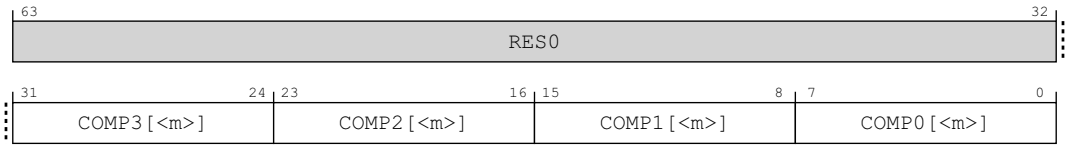

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

COMP3[<m>], bit [m+24], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 3:

TRCCIDCVR3 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCCIDCVR3. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCCIDCVR3.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCCIDCVR3[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCCIDCVR3[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COMP2[<m>], bit [m+16], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 2:

TRCCIDCVR2 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCCIDCVR2. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCCIDCVR2.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCCIDCVR2[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCCIDCVR2[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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COMP1[<m>], bit [m+8], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 1:

TRCCIDCVR1 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCCIDCVR1. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCCIDCVR1.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCCIDCVR1[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCCIDCVR1[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COMP0[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 0:

TRCCIDCVR0 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCCIDCVR0. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCCIDCVR0.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCCIDCVR0[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCCIDCVR0[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCCIDCCTLR0

If software uses the TRCCIDCVR<n> registers, for n = 0 to 3, then it must program this register.

If software sets a mask bit to 1 then it must program the relevant byte in TRCCIDCVR<n> to `0x00`.

If any bit is 1 and the relevant byte in TRCCIDCVR<n> is not `0x00`, the behavior of the Context Identifier Comparator is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. In this scenario the comparator might match unexpectedly or might not match.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCCIDCCTLR0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0011	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCIDCCTLR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCIDCCTLR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCIDCCTLR0;
```

MSR TRCCIDCCTLR0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0011	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCIDCCTLR0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
```


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```
        TRCCIDCCTLR0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCIDCCTLR0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.15 TRCCIDCCTLR1, Context Identifier Comparator Control Register 1

The TRCCIDCCTLR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Contains Context identifier mask values for the TRCCIDCVR<n> registers, for n = 4 to 7.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCCIDCCTLR1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCCIDCCTLR1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented, UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 0x4 and UInt(TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE) > 0. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCIDCCTLR1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCCIDCCTLR1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

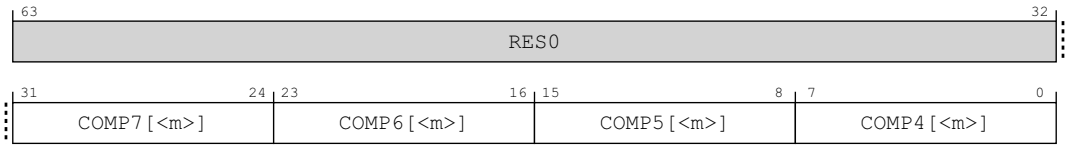

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

COMP7[<m>], bit [m+24], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 7:

TRCCIDCVR7 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCCIDCVR7. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCCIDCVR7.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCCIDCVR7[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCCIDCVR7[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COMP6[<m>], bit [m+16], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 6:

TRCCIDCVR6 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCCIDCVR6. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCCIDCVR6.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCCIDCVR6[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCCIDCVR6[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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COMP5[<m>], bit [m+8], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 5:

TRCCIDCVR5 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCCIDCVR5. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCCIDCVR5.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCCIDCVR5[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCCIDCVR5[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COMP4[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 4:

TRCCIDCVR4 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCCIDCVR4. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCCIDCVR4.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCCIDCVR4[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCCIDCVR4[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCCIDCCTLR1

If software uses the TRCCIDCVR<n> registers, for n = 4 to 7, then it must program this register.

If software sets a mask bit to 1 then it must program the relevant byte in TRCCIDCVR<n> to `0x00`.

If any bit is 1 and the relevant byte in TRCCIDCVR<n> is not `0x00`, the behavior of the Context Identifier Comparator is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. In this scenario the comparator might match unexpectedly or might not match.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCCIDCCTLR1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0011	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCIDCCTLR1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCIDCCTLR1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCIDCCTLR1;
```

MSR TRCCIDCCTLR1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0011	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCIDCCTLR1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
```


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```
        TRCCIDCCTLR1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCIDCCTLR1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.16 TRCCIDCVR<n>, Context Identifier Comparator Value Registers <n>, n = 0 - 7

The TRCCIDCVR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Contains a Context identifier value.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCCIDCVR<n> bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCCIDCVR<n>[63:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC > n. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCIDCVR<n> are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCCIDCVR<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

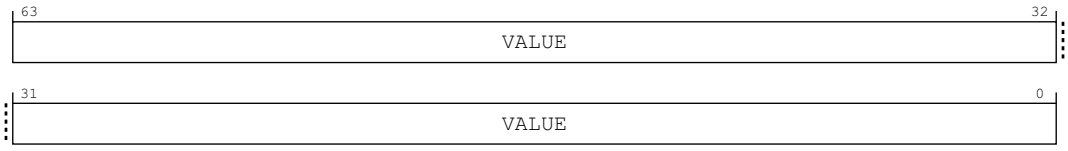

VALUE, bits [63:0]

Context identifier value. The width of this field is indicated by TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE. Unimplemented bits are RES0. After a PE Reset, the trace unit assumes that the Context identifier is zero until the PE updates the Context identifier.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCCIDCVR<n>

Must be programmed if any of the following are true:

- TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0110` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.CID[n] == 1.
- TRCACATR<n>.CONTEXTTYPE == `0b01` or `0b11` and TRCACATR<n>.CONTEXT == n.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCCIDCVR<m>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0011	m[2:0]:0b0	0b000

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<3:1>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
```


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```
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCIDCVR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCIDCVR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCIDCVR[m];
```

MSR TRCCIDCVR<m>, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0011	m[2:0]:0b0	0b000

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<3:1>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCIDCVR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCIDCVR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCIDCVR[m] = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.17 TRCCLAIMCLR, Claim Tag Clear Register

The TRCCLAIMCLR characteristics are:

Purpose

In conjunction with TRCCLAIMSET, provides Claim Tag bits that can be separately set and cleared to indicate whether functionality is in use by a debug agent.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCCLAIMCLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCCLAIMCLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCLAIMCLR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCCLAIMCLR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

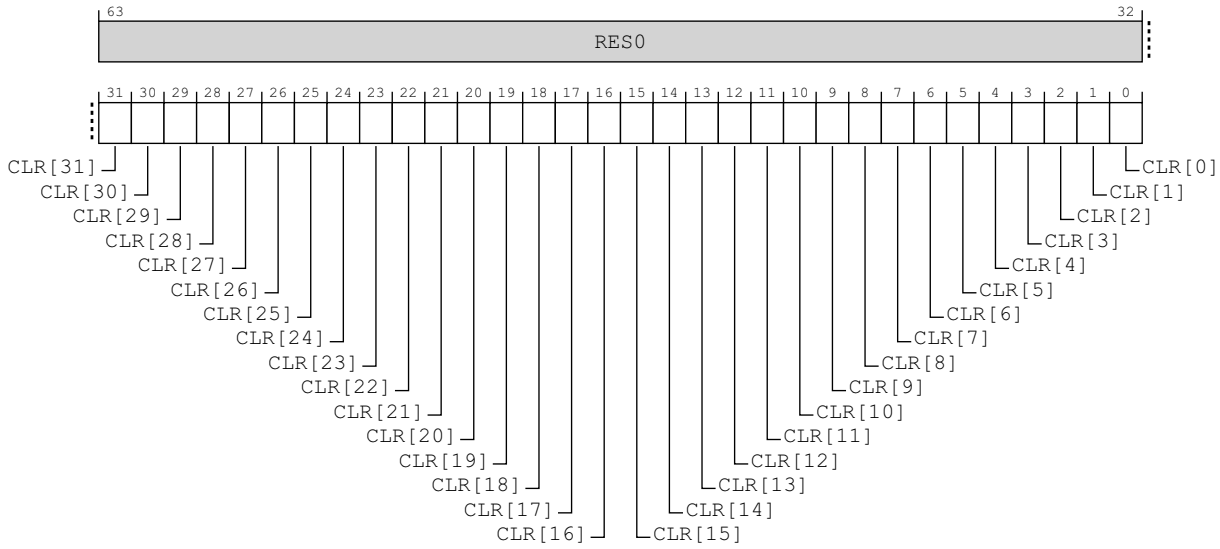

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

CLR[<m>], bit [m], for m = 31 to 0

Claim Tag Clear. Indicates the current status of Claim Tag bit <m>, and is used to clear Claim Tag bit <m> to 0.

`0b0` On a read: Claim Tag bit <m> is not set.
On a write: Ignored.

`0b1` On a read: Claim Tag bit <m> is set.
On a write: Clear Claim tag bit <m> to 0.

The number of Claim Tag bits implemented is indicated in TRCCLAIMSET.

This bit reads-as-zero and ignores writes if m > the number of Claim Tag bits.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to `0`.

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Access to this field is W1C.

Accessing TRCCLAIMCLR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCCLAIMCLR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0111	0b1001	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCCLAIM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCLAIMCLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCLAIMCLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCLAIMCLR;
```

MSR TRCCLAIMCLR, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0111	0b1001	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
```


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```
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRCCLAIM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCLAIMCLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCLAIMCLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCLAIMCLR = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.18 TRCCLAIMSET, Claim Tag Set Register

The TRCCLAIMSET characteristics are:

Purpose

In conjunction with TRCCLAIMCLR, provides Claim Tag bits that can be separately set and cleared to indicate whether functionality is in use by a debug agent.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCCLAIMSET bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCCLAIMSET[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCLAIMSET are UNDEFINED.

The number of claim tag bits implemented is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Arm recommends that implementations support a minimum of four claim tag bits, that is, SET[3:0] reads as `0b1111`.

Attributes

TRCCLAIMSET is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

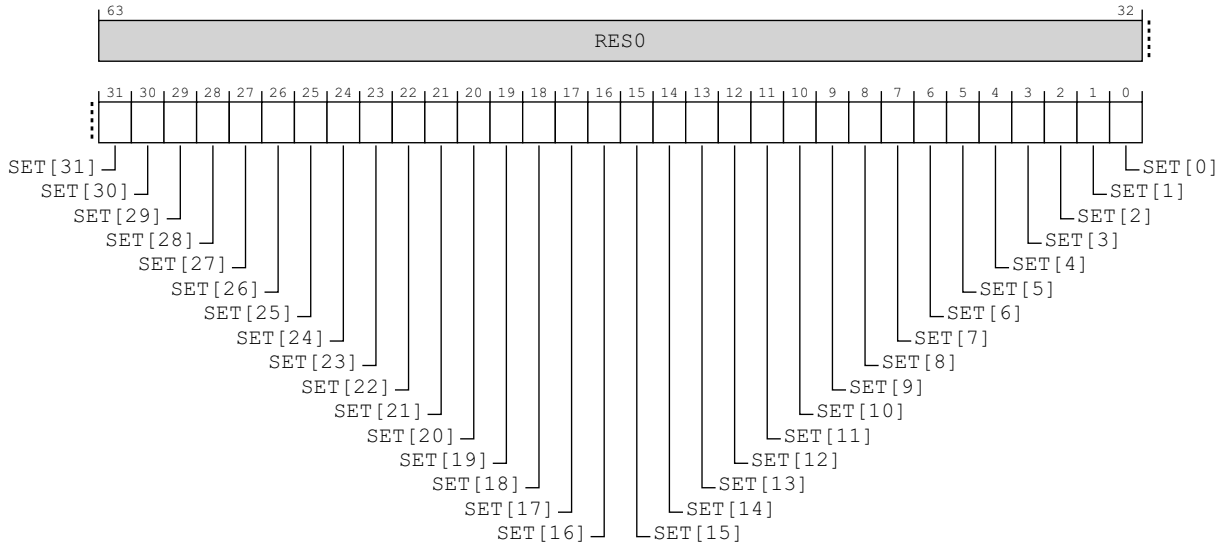

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

SET[<m>], bit [m], for m = 31 to 0

Claim Tag Set. Indicates whether Claim Tag bit <m> is implemented, and is used to set Claim Tag bit <m> to 1.

`0b0` On a read: Claim Tag bit <m> is not implemented.
On a write: Ignored.

`0b1` On a read: Claim Tag bit <m> is implemented.
On a write: Set Claim Tag bit <m> to 1.

This bit reads-as-zero and ignores writes if m > the number of Claim Tag bits.

Access to this field is RAO/W1S.

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Accessing TRCCLAIMSET

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCCLAIMSET

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0111	0b1000	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCCLAIM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCLAIMSET;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCLAIMSET;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCLAIMSET;
```

MSR TRCCLAIMSET, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0111	0b1000	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRCCLAIM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCLAIMSET = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCLAIMSET = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCLAIMSET = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.19 TRCCNTCTLR<n>, Counter Control Register <n>, n = 0 - 3

The TRCCNTCTLR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the operation of Counter <n>.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCCNTCTLR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCCNTCTLR<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR5.NUMCNTR > n. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCNTCTLR<n> are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCCNTCTLR<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

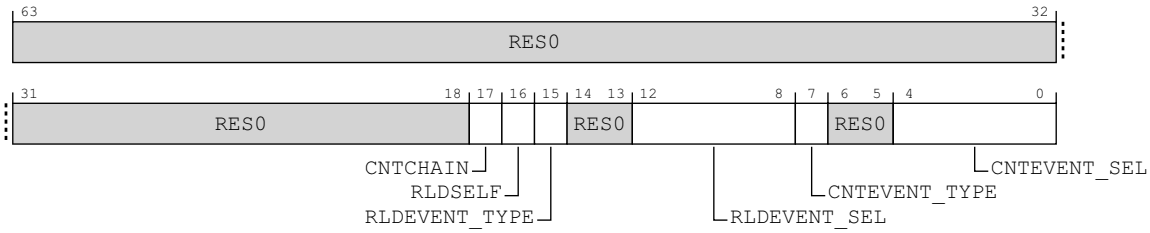

Bits [63:18]

Reserved, RES0.

CNTCHAIN, bit [17]

For TRCCNTCTLR3 and TRCCNTCTLR1, this field controls whether the Counter decrements when a reload event occurs for Counter <n-1>.

`0b0` The Counter does not decrement when a reload event for Counter <n-1> occurs.

`0b1` Counter <n> decrements when a reload event for Counter <n-1> occurs. This concatenates Counter <n> and Counter <n-1>, to provide a larger count value.

CNTCHAIN is not implemented for TRCCNTCTLR0 and TRCCNTCTLR2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

RLDSELF, bit [16]

Controls whether a reload event occurs for the Counter, when the Counter reaches zero.

`0b0` Normal mode.
The Counter is in Normal mode.

`0b1` Self-reload mode.
The Counter is in Self-reload mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

RLDEVENT_TYPE, bit [15]

Chooses the type of Resource Selector.

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Selects an event, that when it occurs causes a reload event for Counter <n>.

`0b0` A single Resource Selector.

TRCCNTCTLR<n>.RLDEVENT.SEL[4:0] selects the single Resource Selector, from 0-31, used to activate the resource event.

`0b1` A Boolean-combined pair of Resource Selectors.

TRCCNTCTLR<n>.RLDEVENT.SEL[3:0] selects the Resource Selector pair, from 0-15, that has a Boolean function that is applied to it whose output is used to activate the resource event. TRCCNTCTLR<n>.RLDEVENT.SEL[4] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [14:13]

Reserved, RES0.

RLDEVENT_SEL, bits [12:8]

Defines the selected Resource Selector or pair of Resource Selectors. TRCCNTCTLR<n>.RLDEVENT.TYPE controls whether TRCCNTCTLR<n>.RLDEVENT.SEL is the index of a single Resource Selector, or the index of a pair of Resource Selectors.

Selects an event, that when it occurs causes a reload event for Counter <n>.

If an unimplemented Resource Selector is selected using this field, the behavior of the resource event is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

Selecting Resource Selector pair 0 using this field is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CNTEVENT_TYPE, bit [7]

Chooses the type of Resource Selector.

Selects an event, that when it occurs causes Counter <n> to decrement.

`0b0` A single Resource Selector.

TRCCNTCTLR<n>.CNTEVENT.SEL[4:0] selects the single Resource Selector, from 0-31, used to activate the resource event.

`0b1` A Boolean-combined pair of Resource Selectors.

TRCCNTCTLR<n>.CNTEVENT.SEL[3:0] selects the Resource Selector pair, from 0-15, that has a Boolean function that is applied to it whose output is used to activate the resource event. TRCCNTCTLR<n>.CNTEVENT.SEL[4] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [6:5]

Reserved, RES0.

CNTEVENT_SEL, bits [4:0]

Defines the selected Resource Selector or pair of Resource Selectors. TRCCNTCTLR<n>.CNTEVENT.TYPE controls whether TRCCNTCTLR<n>.CNTEVENT.SEL is the index of a single Resource Selector, or the index of a pair of Resource Selectors.

Selects an event, that when it occurs causes Counter <n> to decrement.

If an unimplemented Resource Selector is selected using this field, the behavior of the resource event is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

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Selecting Resource Selector pair 0 using this field is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCCNTCTLR<n>

Must be programmed if TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0010` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.COUNTERS[n] == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCCNTCTLR<m>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b01:m[1:0]	0b101

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<1:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCNTCTLR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCNTCTLR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCNTCTLR[m];
```


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MSR TRCCNTCTLR<m>, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b01:m[1:0]	0b101

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<1:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCNTCTLR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCNTCTLR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCNTCTLR[m] = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.20 TRCCNTRLDVR<n>, Counter Reload Value Register <n>, n = 0 - 3

The TRCCNTRLDVR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

This sets or returns the reload count value for Counter <n>.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCCNTRLDVR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCCNTRLDVR<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR5.NUMCNTR > n. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCNTRLDVR<n> are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCCNTRLDVR<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

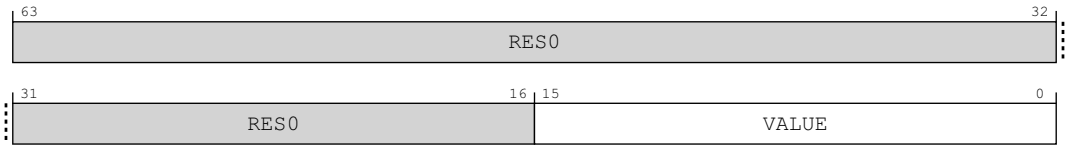

Bits [63:16]

Reserved, RES0.

VALUE, bits [15:0]

Contains the reload value for Counter <n>. When a reload event occurs for Counter <n> then the trace unit copies the VALUE<n> field into Counter <n>.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCCNTRLDVR<n>

Must be programmed if TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == 0b0010 and TRCRSCTLR<n>.COUNTERS[n] == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCCNTRLDVR<m>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b00:m[1:0]	0b101

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<1:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCNTRLDVR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCNTRLDVR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCNTRLDVR[m];
```

MSR TRCCNTRLDVR<m>, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b00:m[1:0]	0b101

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<1:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCNTRLDVR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
```


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```
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            TRCCNTRLDVR[m] = X[t, 64];
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            TRCCNTRLDVR[m] = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.21 TRCCNTVR<n>, Counter Value Register <n>, n = 0 - 3

The TRCCNTVR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

This sets or returns the value of Counter <n>.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCCNTVR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCCNTVR<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR5.NUMCNTR > n. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCNTVR<n> are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCCNTVR<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

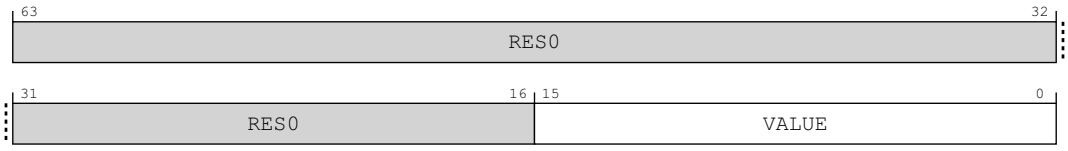

Bits [63:16]

Reserved, RES0.

VALUE, bits [15:0]

Contains the count value of Counter.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCCNTVR<n>

Must be programmed if TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == 0b0010 and TRCRSCTLR<n>.COUNTERS[n] == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Reads from this register might return an UNKNOWN value if the trace unit is not in either of the Idle or Stable states.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCCNTVR<m>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b10:m[1:0]	0b101

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<1:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
```


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```
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCCNTVRn == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCNTVR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCNTVR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCNTVR[m];
```

MSR TRCCNTVR<m>, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b10:m[1:0]	0b101

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<1:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRCCNTVRn == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCNTVR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
```


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```
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCNTVR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCNTVR[m] = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.22 TRCCONFIGR, Trace Configuration Register

The TRCCONFIGR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the tracing options.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCCONFIGR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCCONFIGR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCONFIGR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCCONFIGR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

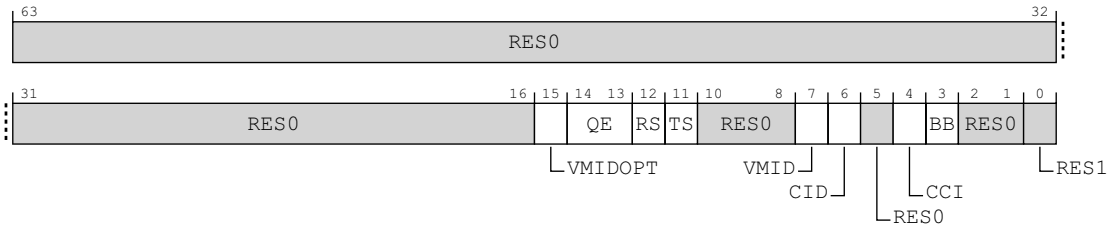

Bits [63:16]

Reserved, RES0.

VMIDOPT, bit [15]

When TRCIDR2.VMIDOPT == 0b01:

Virtual context identifier selection control.

`0b0` VTTBR_EL2.VMID is used as the Virtual context identifier.

`0b1` CONTEXTIDR_EL2.PROCID is used as the Virtual context identifier.

When TRCIDR2.VMIDOPT == 0b00:

Reserved, RES0.

Virtual context identifier selection control.

VTTBR_EL2.VMID is used as the Virtual context identifier.

When TRCIDR2.VMIDOPT == 0b10:

Reserved, RES1.

Virtual context identifier selection control.

CONTEXTIDR_EL2.PROCID is used as the Virtual context identifier.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

QE, bits [14:13]

When TRCIDR0.QSUPP == 0b01:

Q element generation control.

`0b00` Q elements are disabled.

`0b01` Q elements with instruction counts are enabled.

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Q elements without instruction counts are disabled.

All other values are reserved.

When TRCIDR0.QSUPP == 0b10:

Q element generation control.

`0b00` Q elements are disabled.

`0b11` Q elements with instruction counts are enabled.
Q elements without instruction counts are enabled.

All other values are reserved.

When TRCIDR0.QSUPP == 0b11:

Q element generation control.

`0b00` Q elements are disabled.

`0b01` Q elements with instruction counts are enabled.
Q elements without instruction counts are disabled.

`0b11` Q elements with instruction counts are enabled.
Q elements without instruction counts are enabled.

All other values are reserved.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

RS, bit [12]

When TRCIDR0.RETSTACK == 1:

Return stack control.

`0b0` Return stack is disabled.

`0b1` Return stack is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TS, bit [11]

When TRCIDR0.TSSIZE != 0b00000:

Global timestamp tracing control.

`0b0` Global timestamp tracing is disabled.

`0b1` Global timestamp tracing is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [10:8]

Reserved, RES0.

VMID, bit [7]

When TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE != 0b00000:

Virtual context identifier tracing control.

`0b0` Virtual context identifier tracing is disabled.

`0b1` Virtual context identifier tracing is enabled.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

CID, bit [6]

When TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE != 0b00000:

Context identifier tracing control.

`0b0` Context identifier tracing is disabled.

`0b1` Context identifier tracing is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [5]

Reserved, RES0.

CCI, bit [4]

When TRCIDR0.TRCCCI == 1:

Cycle counting instruction tracing control.

`0b0` Cycle counting instruction tracing is disabled.

`0b1` Cycle counting instruction tracing is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

BB, bit [3]

When TRCIDR0.TRCBB == 1:

Branch broadcasting control.

`0b0` Branch broadcasting is disabled.

`0b1` Branch broadcasting is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [2:1]

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES1.

Accessing TRCCONFIGR

Must always be programmed.

TRCCONFIGR.QE must be set to `0b00` if TRCCONFIGR.BB is not 0.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

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Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCCONFIGR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCONFIGR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCONFIGR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCCONFIGR;
```

MSR TRCCONFIGR, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCONFIGR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCONFIGR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCCONFIGR = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.23 TRCDEVARCH, Device Architecture Register

The TRCDEVARCH characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information for the component.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCDEVARCH bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCDEVARCH[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCDEVARCH are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCDEVARCH is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

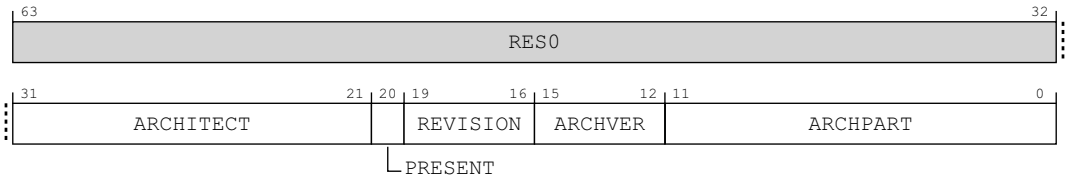

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

ARCHITECT, bits [31:21]

Architect. Defines the architect of the component. Bits [31:28] are the JEP106 continuation code (JEP106 bank ID, minus 1) and bits [27:21] are the JEP106 ID code.

`0b01000111011` JEP106 continuation code `0x4`, ID code `0x3B`. Arm Limited.

Other values are defined by the JEDEC JEP106 standard.

This field reads as `0x23B`.

PRESENT, bit [20]

DEVARCH Present. Defines that the DEVARCH register is present.

`0b0` Device Architecture information not present.

`0b1` Device Architecture information present.

This field reads as 1.

REVISION, bits [19:16]

Revision. Defines the architecture revision of the component.

`0b0000` ETEv1.0, FEAT_ETE.

`0b0001` ETEv1.1, FEAT_ETEv1p1.

`0b0010` ETEv1.2, FEAT_ETEv1p2.

All other values are reserved.

ARCHVER, bits [15:12]

Architecture Version. Defines the architecture version of the component.

`0b0101` ETEv1.

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ARCHVER and ARCHPART are also defined as a single field, ARCHID, so that ARCHVER is ARCHID[15:12].

This field reads as `0x5`.

ARCHPART, bits [11:0]

Architecture Part. Defines the architecture of the component.

`0xA13` Arm PE trace architecture.

ARCHVER and ARCHPART are also defined as a single field, ARCHID, so that ARCHPART is ARCHID[11:0].

This field reads as `0xA13`.

Accessing TRCDEVARCH

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCDEVARCH

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0111	0b1111	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCID == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCDEVARCH;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCDEVARCH;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCDEVARCH;
```


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D13.4.24 TRCDEVID, Device Configuration Register

The TRCDEVID characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information for the component.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCDEVID bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCDEVID[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCDEVID are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCDEVID is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

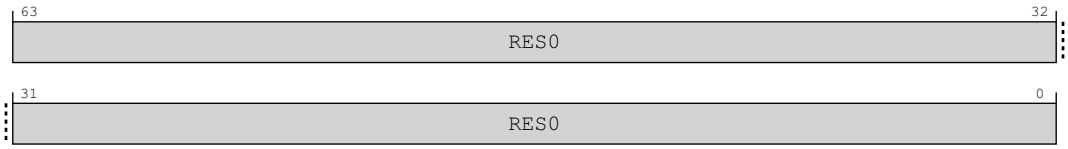

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing TRCDEVID

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCDEVID

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0111	0b0010	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCID == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
```


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```
        X[t, 64] = TRCDEVID;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCDEVID;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCDEVID;
```


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D13.4.25 TRCEVENTCTL0R, Event Control 0 Register

The TRCEVENTCTL0R characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the generation of ETEEvents.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCEVENTCTL0R bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCEVENTCTL0R[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCEVENTCTL0R are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCEVENTCTL0R is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

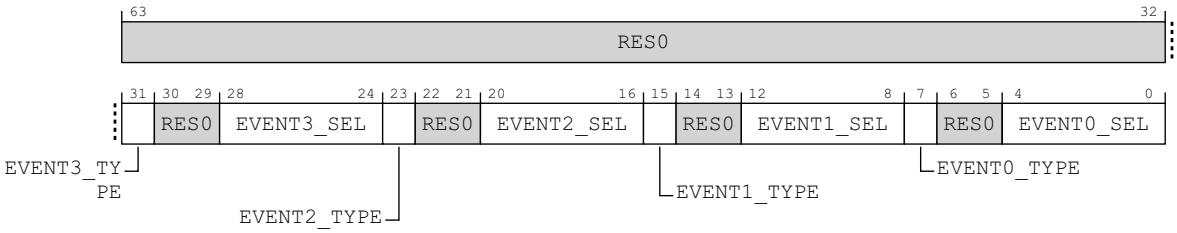

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

EVENT3_TYPE, bit [31]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000 and UInt(TRCIDR0.NUMEVENT) >= 3:

Chooses the type of Resource Selector.

`0b0` A single Resource Selector.

TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT3.SEL[4:0] selects the single Resource Selector, from 0-31, used to activate the resource event.

`0b1` A Boolean-combined pair of Resource Selectors.

TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT3.SEL[3:0] selects the Resource Selector pair, from 0-15, that has a Boolean function that is applied to it whose output is used to activate the resource event. TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT3.SEL[4] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [30:29]

Reserved, RES0.

EVENT3_SEL, bits [28:24]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000 and UInt(TRCIDR0.NUMEVENT) >= 3:

Defines the selected Resource Selector or pair of Resource Selectors. TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT3.TYPE controls whether TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT3.SEL is the index of a single Resource Selector, or the index of a pair of Resource Selectors.

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If an unimplemented Resource Selector is selected using this field, the behavior of the resource event is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

Selecting Resource Selector pair 0 using this field is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

When any of the selected resource events occurs and TRCEVENTCTL1R.INSTEN[3] == 1, then Event element 3 is generated in the instruction trace element stream.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EVENT2_TYPE, bit [23]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000 and UInt(TRCIDR0.NUMEVENT) >= 2:

Chooses the type of Resource Selector.

`0b0` A single Resource Selector.
TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT2.SEL[4:0] selects the single Resource Selector, from 0-31, used to activate the resource event.

`0b1` A Boolean-combined pair of Resource Selectors.
TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT2.SEL[3:0] selects the Resource Selector pair, from 0-15, that has a Boolean function that is applied to it whose output is used to activate the resource event. TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT2.SEL[4] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [22:21]

Reserved, RES0.

EVENT2_SEL, bits [20:16]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000 and UInt(TRCIDR0.NUMEVENT) >= 2:

Defines the selected Resource Selector or pair of Resource Selectors. TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT2.TYPE controls whether TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT2.SEL is the index of a single Resource Selector, or the index of a pair of Resource Selectors.

If an unimplemented Resource Selector is selected using this field, the behavior of the resource event is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

Selecting Resource Selector pair 0 using this field is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

When any of the selected resource events occurs and TRCEVENTCTL1R.INSTEN[2] == 1, then Event element 2 is generated in the instruction trace element stream.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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EVENT1_TYPE, bit [15]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000 and UInt(TRCIDR0.NUMEVENT) >= 1:

Chooses the type of Resource Selector.

`0b0` A single Resource Selector.

TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT1.SEL[4:0] selects the single Resource Selector, from 0-31, used to activate the resource event.

`0b1` A Boolean-combined pair of Resource Selectors.

TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT1.SEL[3:0] selects the Resource Selector pair, from 0-15, that has a Boolean function that is applied to it whose output is used to activate the resource event. TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT1.SEL[4] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [14:13]

Reserved, RES0.

EVENT1_SEL, bits [12:8]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000 and UInt(TRCIDR0.NUMEVENT) >= 1:

Defines the selected Resource Selector or pair of Resource Selectors. TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT1.TYPE controls whether TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT1.SEL is the index of a single Resource Selector, or the index of a pair of Resource Selectors.

If an unimplemented Resource Selector is selected using this field, the behavior of the resource event is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

Selecting Resource Selector pair 0 using this field is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

When any of the selected resource events occurs and TRCEVENTCTL1R.INSTEN[1] == 1, then Event element 1 is generated in the instruction trace element stream.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EVENT0_TYPE, bit [7]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000:

Chooses the type of Resource Selector.

`0b0` A single Resource Selector.

TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT0.SEL[4:0] selects the single Resource Selector, from 0-31, used to activate the resource event.

`0b1` A Boolean-combined pair of Resource Selectors.

TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT0.SEL[3:0] selects the Resource Selector pair, from 0-15, that has a Boolean function that is applied to it whose output is used to activate the resource event. TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT0.SEL[4] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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Bits [6:5]

Reserved, RES0.

EVENT0_SEL, bits [4:0]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000:

Defines the selected Resource Selector or pair of Resource Selectors. TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT0.TYPE controls whether TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT0.SEL is the index of a single Resource Selector, or the index of a pair of Resource Selectors.

If an unimplemented Resource Selector is selected using this field, the behavior of the resource event is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

Selecting Resource Selector pair 0 using this field is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

When any of the selected resource events occurs and TRCEVENTCTL1R.INSTEN[0] == 1, then Event element 0 is generated in the instruction trace element stream.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing TRCEVENTCTL0R

Must be programmed if implemented.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCEVENTCTL0R

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCEVENTCTL0R;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCEVENTCTL0R;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCEVENTCTL0R;
```

MSR TRCEVENTCTL0R, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCEVENTCTL0R = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCEVENTCTL0R = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCEVENTCTL0R = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.26 TRCEVENTCTL1R, Event Control 1 Register

The TRCEVENTCTL1R characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the behavior of the ETEEvents that TRCEVENTCTL0R selects.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCEVENTCTL1R bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCEVENTCTL1R[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCEVENTCTL1R are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCEVENTCTL1R is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

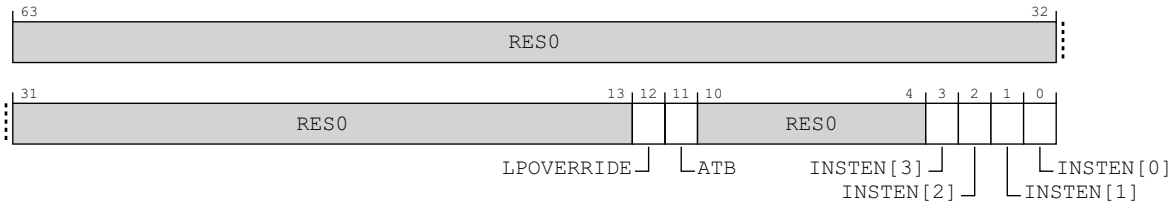

Bits [63:13]

Reserved, RES0.

LPOVERRIDE, bit [12]

When TRCIDR5.LPOVERRIDE == 1:

Low-power Override Mode select.

`0b0` Trace unit Low-power Override Mode is not enabled. That is, the trace unit is permitted to enter low-power state.

`0b1` Trace unit Low-power Override Mode is enabled. That is, entry to a low-power state does not affect the trace unit resources or trace generation.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ATB, bit [11]

When TRCIDR5.ATBTRIG == 1:

AMBA Trace Bus (ATB) trigger enable.

If a CoreSight ATB interface is implemented then when ETEEvent 0 occurs the trace unit sets:

- ATID == `0x7D`.
- ATDATA to the value of TRCTRACEIDR.

If the width of ATDATA is greater than the width of TRCTRACEIDR.TRACEID then the trace unit zeros the upper ATDATA bits.

If ETEEvent 0 is programmed to occur based on program execution, such as an Address Comparator, the ATB trigger might not be inserted into the ATB stream at the same time as any trace generated by that program execution is output by the trace unit. Typically, the generated trace might be buffered in a trace unit which means that the ATB trigger would be output before the associated trace is output.

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If ETEEvent 0 is asserted multiple times in close succession, the trace unit is required to generate an ATB trigger for the first assertion, but might ignore one or more of the subsequent assertions. Arm recommends that the window in which ETEEvent 0 is ignored is limited only by the time taken to output an ATB trigger.

`0b0` ATB trigger is disabled.

`0b1` ATB trigger is enabled.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [10:4]

Reserved, RES0.

INSTEN[<m>], bit [m], for m = 3 to 0

Event element control.

`0b0` The trace unit does not generate an Event element <m>.

`0b1` The trace unit generates an Event element <m>.

This bit is RES0 if m >= the number indicated by TRCIDR0.NUMEVENT.

Accessing TRCEVENTCTL1R

Must be programmed.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCEVENTCTL1R

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCEVENTCTL1R;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCEVENTCTL1R;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCEVENTCTL1R;
```

MSR TRCEVENTCTL1R, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCEVENTCTL1R = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCEVENTCTL1R = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCEVENTCTL1R = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.27 TRCEXTINSELR<n>, External Input Select Register <n>, n = 0 - 3

The TRCEXTINSELR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Use this to set, or read, which External Inputs are resources to the trace unit.

The name TRCEXTINSELR is an alias of TRCEXTINSELR0.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCEXTINSELR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCEXTINSELR<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR5.NUMEXTINSEL > n. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCEXTINSELR<n> are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCEXTINSELR<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

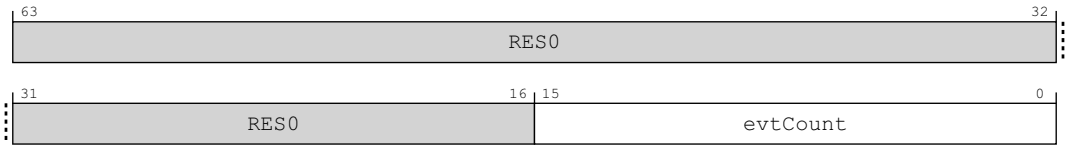

Bits [63:16]

Reserved, RES0.

evtCount, bits [15:0]

PMU event to select.

The event number as defined by the Arm ARM.

Software must program this field with a PMU event that is supported by the PE being programmed.

There are three ranges of PMU event numbers:

- PMU event numbers in the range `0x0000` to `0x003F` are common architectural and microarchitectural events.
- PMU event numbers in the range `0x0040` to `0x00BF` are Arm recommended common architectural and microarchitectural PMU events.
- PMU event numbers in the range `0x00C0` to `0x03FF` are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED PMU events.

If evtCount is programmed to a PMU event that is reserved or not supported by the PE, the behavior depends on the PMU event type:

- For the range `0x0000` to `0x003F`, then the PMU event is not active, and the value returned by a direct or external read of the evtCount field is the value written to the field.
- For IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED PMU events, it is UNPREDICTABLE what PMU event, if any, is counted, and the value returned by a direct or external read of the evtCount field is UNKNOWN.

UNPREDICTABLE means the PMU event must not expose privileged information.

Arm recommends that the behavior across a family of implementations is defined such that if a given implementation does not include a PMU event from a set of common IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED PMU events, then no PMU event is counted and the value read back on evtCount is the value written.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCEXTINSELR<n>

Must be programmed if any of the following is true: TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == 0b0000 and TRCRSCTLR<n>.EXTIN[n] == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCEXTINSELR<m>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b10:m[1:0]	0b100

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<1:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCEXTINSELR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCEXTINSELR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCEXTINSELR[m];
```


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MSR TRCEXTINSELR<m>, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b10:m[1:0]	0b100

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<1:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCEXTINSELR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCEXTINSELR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCEXTINSELR[m] = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.28 TRCIDR0, ID Register 0

The TRCIDR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCIDR0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCIDR0[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCIDR0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

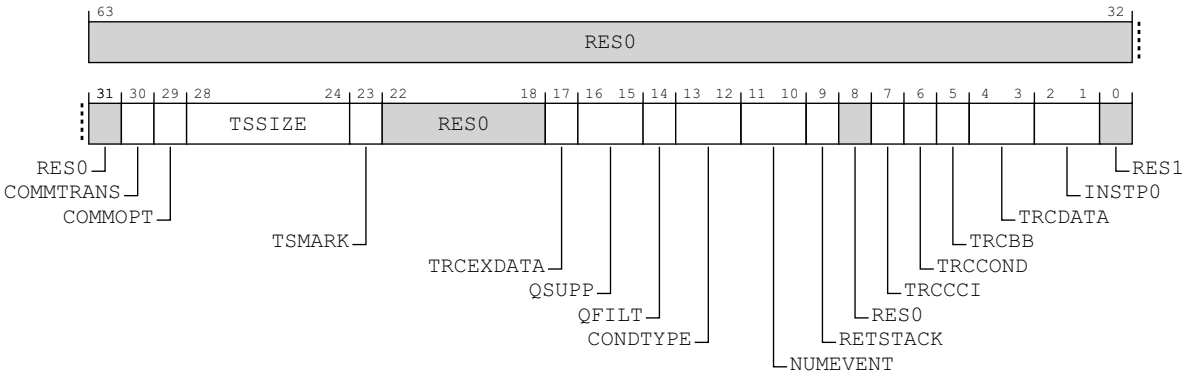

Bits [63:31]

Reserved, RES0.

COMMTRANS, bit [30]

Transaction Start element behavior.

`0b0` Transaction Start elements are P0 elements.

`0b1` Transaction Start elements are not P0 elements.

COMMOPT, bit [29]

Indicates the contents and encodings of Cycle count packets.

`0b0` Commit mode 0.

`0b1` Commit mode 1.

The Commit mode defines the contents and encodings of Cycle Count packets, in particular how Commit elements are indicated by these packets. See the descriptions of these packets for more details.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RAO/WI if all of the following are true:
  - TRCIDR0.TRCCCI == 1
  - UInt(TRCIDR8.MAXSPEC) == 0x0
- When TRCIDR0.TRCCCI == 0, access to this field is RAZ/WI.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

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TSSIZE, bits [28:24]

Indicates that the trace unit implements Global timestamping and the size of the timestamp value.

`0b00000` Global timestamping not implemented.

`0b01000` Global timestamping implemented with a 64-bit timestamp value.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b01000`.

TSMARK, bit [23]

When FEAT_ETEv1p1 is implemented:

Indicates whether Timestamp Marker elements are generated.

`0b0` Timestamp Marker elements are not generated.

`0b1` Timestamp Marker elements are generated.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [22:18]

Reserved, RES0.

TRCEXDATA, bit [17]

When TRCIDR0.TRCDATA != 0b00:

Indicates if the trace unit implements tracing of data transfers for exceptions and exception returns. Data tracing is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

`0b0` Tracing of data transfers for exceptions and exception returns not implemented.

`0b1` Tracing of data transfers for exceptions and exception returns implemented.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

QSUPP, bits [16:15]

Indicates that the trace unit implements Q element support.

`0b00` Q element support is not implemented.

`0b01` Q element support is implemented, and only supports Q elements with instruction counts.

`0b10` Q element support is implemented, and only supports Q elements without instruction counts.

`0b11` Q element support is implemented, and supports:

- Q elements with instruction counts.
- Q elements without instruction counts.

QFILT, bit [14]

Indicates if the trace unit implements Q element filtering.

`0b0` Q element filtering is not implemented.

`0b1` Q element filtering is implemented.

If TRCIDR0.QSUPP == `0b00` then this field is 0.

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CONDTYPE, bits [13:12]

When TRCIDR0.TRCCOND == 1:

Indicates how conditional instructions are traced. Conditional instruction tracing is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

`0b00` Conditional instructions are traced with an indication of whether they pass or fail their condition code check.

`0b01` Conditional instructions are traced with an indication of the APSR condition flags.

All other values are reserved.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NUMEVENT, bits [11:10]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR == 0b0000:

Indicates the number of ETEEvents implemented.

`0b00` The trace unit supports 0 ETEEvents.

All other values are reserved.

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000:

Indicates the number of ETEEvents implemented.

`0b00` The trace unit supports 1 ETEEvent.

`0b01` The trace unit supports 2 ETEEvents.

`0b10` The trace unit supports 3 ETEEvents.

`0b11` The trace unit supports 4 ETEEvents.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

RETSTACK, bit [9]

Indicates if the trace unit supports the return stack.

`0b0` Return stack not implemented.

`0b1` Return stack implemented.

Bit [8]

Reserved, RES0.

TRCCCI, bit [7]

Indicates if the trace unit implements cycle counting.

`0b0` Cycle counting not implemented.

`0b1` Cycle counting implemented.

This field reads as 1.

TRCCOND, bit [6]

Indicates if the trace unit implements conditional instruction tracing. Conditional instruction tracing is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures.

`0b0` Conditional instruction tracing not implemented.

`0b1` Conditional instruction tracing implemented.

This field reads as 0.

TRCBB, bit [5]

Indicates if the trace unit implements branch broadcasting.

`0b0` Branch broadcasting not implemented.

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`0b1` Branch broadcasting implemented.

This field reads as 1.

TRCDATA, bits [4:3]

Indicates if the trace unit implements data tracing. Data tracing is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures.

`0b00` Data tracing not implemented.

`0b11` Data tracing implemented.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b00`.

INSTP0, bits [2:1]

Indicates if load and store instructions are P0 instructions. Load and store instructions as P0 instructions is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures.

`0b00` Load and store instructions are not P0 instructions.

`0b11` Load and store instructions are P0 instructions.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b00`.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES1.

Accessing TRCIDR0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCIDR0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1000	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCID == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR0;
```


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D13.4.29 TRCIDR1, ID Register 1

The TRCIDR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCIDR1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCIDR1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCIDR1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

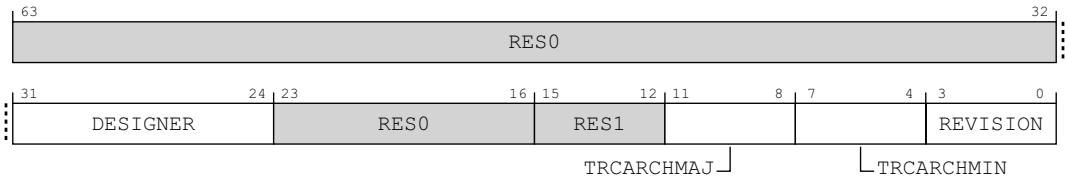

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

DESIGNER, bits [31:24]

Indicates which company designed the trace unit. The permitted values of this field are the same as MIDR_EL1.Implementer.

Bits [23:16]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [15:12]

Reserved, RES1.

TRCARCHMAJ, bits [11:8]

Major architecture version.

`0b1111` If both TRCARCHMAJ and TRCARCHMIN == `0xF` then refer to TRCDEVARCH.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b1111`.

TRCARCHMIN, bits [7:4]

Minor architecture version.

`0b1111` If both TRCARCHMAJ and TRCARCHMIN == `0xF` then refer to TRCDEVARCH.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b1111`.

REVISION, bits [3:0]

Implementation revision.

Returns an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value that identifies the revision of the trace unit.

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Arm deprecates any use of this field and recommends that implementations set this field to zero.

Accessing TRCIDR1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCIDR1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1001	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCID == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR1;
```


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D13.4.30 TRCIDR10, ID Register 10

The TRCIDR10 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCIDR10 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCIDR10[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR10 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCIDR10 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

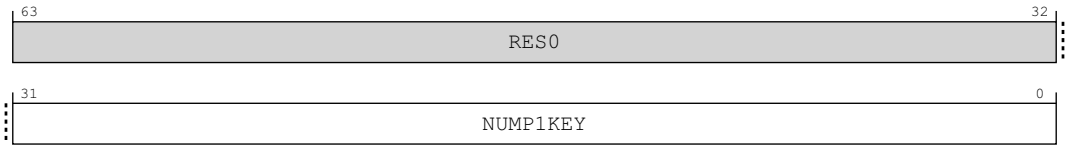

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

NUMP1KEY, bits [31:0]

When TRCIDR0.TRCDATA != 0b00:

Indicates the number of P1 right-hand keys. Data tracing is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing TRCIDR10

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCIDR10

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0010	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCID == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR10;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR10;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR10;
```


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D13.4.31 TRCIDR11, ID Register 11

The TRCIDR11 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCIDR11 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCIDR11[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR11 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCIDR11 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

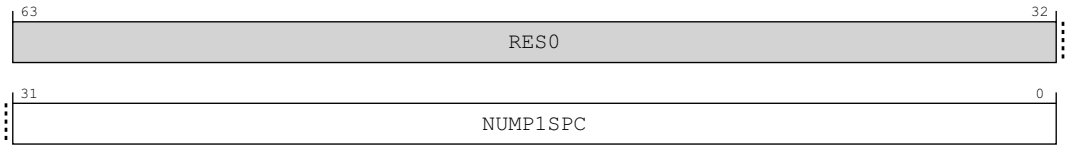

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

NUMP1SPC, bits [31:0]

When TRCIDR0.TRCDATA != 0b00:

Indicates the number of special P1 right-hand keys. Data tracing is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing TRCIDR11

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCIDR11

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0011	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCID == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR11;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR11;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR11;
```


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D13.4.32 TRCIDR12, ID Register 12

The TRCIDR12 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCIDR12 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCIDR12[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR12 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCIDR12 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

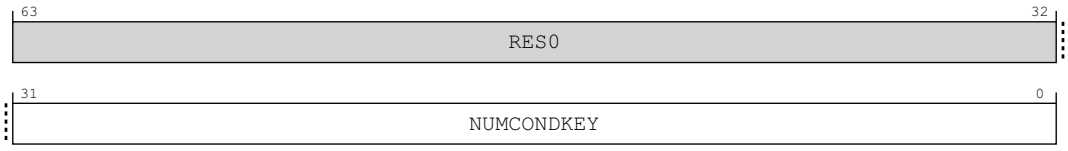

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

NUMCONDKEY, bits [31:0]

When TRCIDR0.TRCCOND == 1:

Indicates the number of conditional instruction right-hand keys. Conditional instruction tracing is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing TRCIDR12

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCIDR12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0100	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCID == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR12;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR12;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR12;
```


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D13.4.33 TRCIDR13, ID Register 13

The TRCIDR13 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCIDR13 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCIDR13[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR13 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCIDR13 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

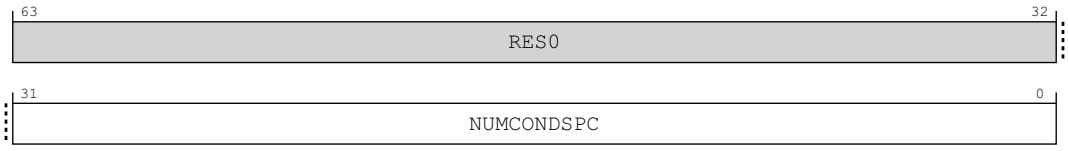

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

NUMCONDSPC, bits [31:0]

When TRCIDR0.TRCCOND == 1:

Indicates the number of special conditional instruction right-hand keys. Conditional instruction tracing is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing TRCIDR13

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCIDR13

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0101	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCID == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR13;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR13;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR13;
```


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D13.4.34 TRCIDR2, ID Register 2

The TRCIDR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCIDR2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCIDR2[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCIDR2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

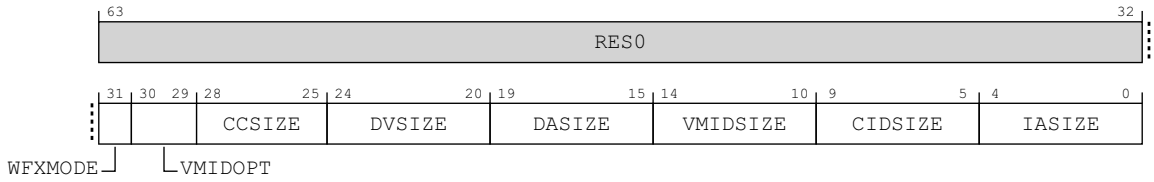

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

WFXMODE, bit [31]

Indicates whether `WFI`, `WFIT`, `WFE`, and `WFET` instructions are classified as P0 instructions:

`0b0` `WFI`, `WFIT`, `WFE`, and `WFET` instructions are not classified as P0 instructions.

`0b1` `WFI`, `WFIT`, `WFE`, and `WFET` instructions are classified as P0 instructions.

VMIDOPT, bits [30:29]

Indicates the options for Virtual context identifier selection.

`0b00` Virtual context identifier selection not supported. TRCCONFIGR.VMIDOPT is RES0.

`0b01` Virtual context identifier selection supported. TRCCONFIGR.VMIDOPT is implemented.

`0b10` Virtual context identifier selection not supported. TRCCONFIGR.VMIDOPT is RES1.

All other values are reserved.

If TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE == `0b00000` then this field is `0b00`.

If TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE != `0b00000` then this field is `0b10`.

CCSIZE, bits [28:25]

When TRCIDR0.TRCCCI == 1:

Indicates the size of the cycle counter.

`0b0000` The cycle counter is 12 bits in length.

`0b0001` The cycle counter is 13 bits in length.

`0b0010` The cycle counter is 14 bits in length.

`0b0011` The cycle counter is 15 bits in length.

`0b0100` The cycle counter is 16 bits in length.

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`0b0101` The cycle counter is 17 bits in length.

`0b0110` The cycle counter is 18 bits in length.

`0b0111` The cycle counter is 19 bits in length.

`0b1000` The cycle counter is 20 bits in length.

All other values are reserved.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DVSIZE, bits [24:20]

When TRCIDR0.TRCDATA != 0b00:

Indicates the data value size in bytes. Data tracing is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

`0b00000` Data value tracing not implemented.

`0b00100` Data value tracing has a maximum of 32-bit data values.

`0b01000` Data value tracing has a maximum of 64-bit data values.

All other values are reserved.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DASIZE, bits [19:15]

When TRCIDR0.TRCDATA != 0b00:

Indicates the data address size in bytes. Data tracing is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

`0b00000` Data address tracing not implemented.

`0b00100` Data address tracing has a maximum of 32-bit data addresses.

`0b01000` Data address tracing has a maximum of 64-bit data addresses.

All other values are reserved.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VMIDSIZE, bits [14:10]

Indicates the trace unit Virtual context identifier size.

`0b00000` Virtual context identifier tracing is not supported.

`0b00001` 8-bit Virtual context identifier size.

`0b00010` 16-bit Virtual context identifier size.

`0b00100` 32-bit Virtual context identifier size.

All other values are reserved.

If the PE does not implement EL2 then this field is `0b00000`.

If the PE implements EL2 then this field is `0b00100`.

CIDSIZE, bits [9:5]

Indicates the Context identifier size.

`0b00000` Context identifier tracing is not supported.

`0b00100` 32-bit Context identifier size.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b00100`.

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IASIZE, bits [4:0]

Virtual instruction address size.

`0b00100` Maximum of 32-bit instruction address size.

`0b01000` Maximum of 64-bit instruction address size.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b01000`.

Accessing TRCIDR2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCIDR2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1010	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCID == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR2;
```


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D13.4.35 TRCIDR3, ID Register 3

The TRCIDR3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the base architecture of the trace unit.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCIDR3 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCIDR3[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCIDR3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

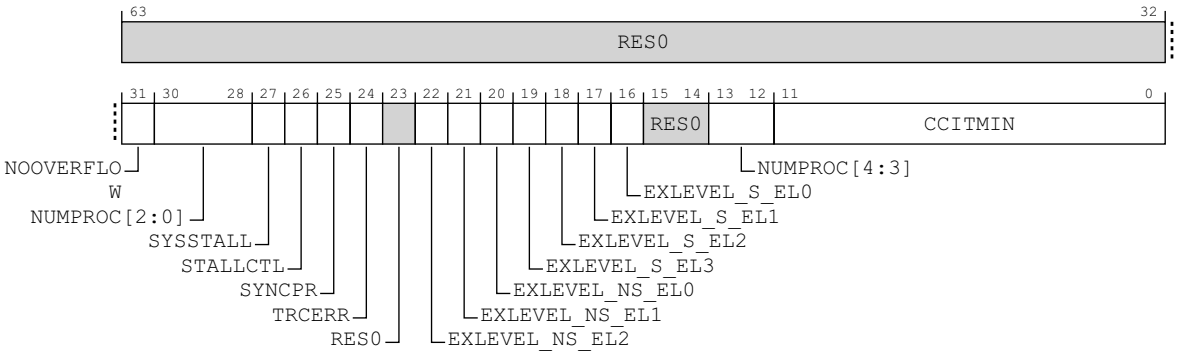

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

NOOVERFLOW, bit [31]

Indicates if overflow prevention is implemented.

`0b0` Overflow prevention is not implemented.

`0b1` Overflow prevention is implemented.

If TRCIDR3.STALLCTL == 0 then this field is 0.

NUMPROC, bits[13:12, 30:28]

Indicates the number of PEs available for tracing.

`0b00000` The trace unit can trace one PE.

This field reads as `0b00000`.

The NUMPROC field is split as follows:

- NUMPROC[2:0] is TRCIDR3[30:28].
- NUMPROC[4:3] is TRCIDR3[13:12].

SYSSTALL, bit [27]

Indicates if stalling of the PE is permitted.

`0b0` Stalling of the PE is not permitted.

`0b1` Stalling of the PE is permitted.

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The value of this field might be dynamic and change based on system conditions.

If TRCIDR3.STALLCTL == 0 then this field is 0.

STALLCTL, bit [26]

Indicates if trace unit implements stalling of the PE.

`0b0` Stalling of the PE is not implemented.

`0b1` Stalling of the PE is implemented.

SYNCPR, bit [25]

Indicates if an implementation has a fixed synchronization period.

`0b0` TRCSYNCPR is read-write so software can change the synchronization period.

`0b1` TRCSYNCPR is read-only so the synchronization period is fixed.

This field reads as 0.

TRCERR, bit [24]

Indicates forced tracing of System Error exceptions is implemented.

`0b0` Forced tracing of System Error exceptions is not implemented.

`0b1` Forced tracing of System Error exceptions is implemented.

This field reads as 1.

Bit [23]

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_NS_EL2, bit [22]

Indicates if Non-secure EL2 is implemented.

`0b0` Non-secure EL2 is not implemented.

`0b1` Non-secure EL2 is implemented.

EXLEVEL_NS_EL1, bit [21]

Indicates if Non-secure EL1 is implemented.

`0b0` Non-secure EL1 is not implemented.

`0b1` Non-secure EL1 is implemented.

EXLEVEL_NS_EL0, bit [20]

Indicates if Non-secure EL0 is implemented.

`0b0` Non-secure EL0 is not implemented.

`0b1` Non-secure EL0 is implemented.

EXLEVEL_S_EL3, bit [19]

Indicates if EL3 is implemented.

`0b0` EL3 is not implemented.

`0b1` EL3 is implemented.

EXLEVEL_S_EL2, bit [18]

Indicates if Secure EL2 is implemented.

`0b0` Secure EL2 is not implemented.

`0b1` Secure EL2 is implemented.

EXLEVEL_S_EL1, bit [17]

Indicates if Secure EL1 is implemented.

`0b0` Secure EL1 is not implemented.

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`0b1` Secure EL1 is implemented.

EXLEVEL_S_EL0, bit [16]

Indicates if Secure EL0 is implemented.

`0b0` Secure EL0 is not implemented.

`0b1` Secure EL0 is implemented.

Bits [15:14]

Reserved, RES0.

CCITMIN, bits [11:0]

Indicates the minimum value that can be programmed in TRCCCCTLR.THRESHOLD.

If TRCIDR0.TRCCCI == 1 then the minimum value of this field is `0x001`.

If TRCIDR0.TRCCCI == 0 then this field is zero.

Accessing TRCIDR3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCIDR3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1011	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCID == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR3;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR3;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
```


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```
else
    X[t, 64] = TRCIDR3;
```


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D13.4.36 TRCIDR4, ID Register 4

The TRCIDR4 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCIDR4 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCIDR4[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR4 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCIDR4 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

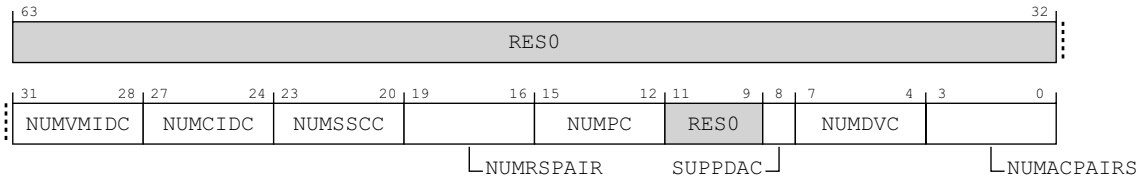

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

NUMVMIDC, bits [31:28]

Indicates the number of Virtual Context Identifier Comparators that are available for tracing.

`0b0000` No Virtual Context Identifier Comparators are available.

`0b0001` The implementation has one Virtual Context Identifier Comparator.

`0b0010` The implementation has two Virtual Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0011` The implementation has three Virtual Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0100` The implementation has four Virtual Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0101` The implementation has five Virtual Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0110` The implementation has six Virtual Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0111` The implementation has seven Virtual Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b1000` The implementation has eight Virtual Context Identifier Comparators.

All other values are reserved.

NUMCIDC, bits [27:24]

Indicates the number of Context Identifier Comparators that are available for tracing.

`0b0000` No Context Identifier Comparators are available.

`0b0001` The implementation has one Context Identifier Comparator.

`0b0010` The implementation has two Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0011` The implementation has three Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0100` The implementation has four Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0101` The implementation has five Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0110` The implementation has six Context Identifier Comparators.

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`0b0111` The implementation has seven Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b1000` The implementation has eight Context Identifier Comparators.

All other values are reserved.

NUMSSCC, bits [23:20]

Indicates the number of Single-shot Comparator Controls that are available for tracing.

`0b0000` No Single-shot Comparator Controls are available.

`0b0001` The implementation has one Single-shot Comparator Control.

`0b0010` The implementation has two Single-shot Comparator Controls.

`0b0011` The implementation has three Single-shot Comparator Controls.

`0b0100` The implementation has four Single-shot Comparator Controls.

`0b0101` The implementation has five Single-shot Comparator Controls.

`0b0110` The implementation has six Single-shot Comparator Controls.

`0b0111` The implementation has seven Single-shot Comparator Controls.

`0b1000` The implementation has eight Single-shot Comparator Controls.

All other values are reserved.

NUMRSPAIR, bits [19:16]

Indicates the number of resource selector pairs that are available for tracing.

`0b0000` The implementation has zero resource selectors.

`0b0001` The implementation has two resource selector pairs.

`0b0010` The implementation has three resource selector pairs.

`0b0011` The implementation has four resource selector pairs.

`0b0100` The implementation has five resource selector pairs.

`0b0101` The implementation has six resource selector pairs.

`0b0110` The implementation has seven resource selector pairs.

`0b0111` The implementation has eight resource selector pairs.

`0b1000` The implementation has nine resource selector pairs.

`0b1001` The implementation has ten resource selector pairs.

`0b1010` The implementation has eleven resource selector pairs.

`0b1011` The implementation has twelve resource selector pairs.

`0b1100` The implementation has thirteen resource selector pairs.

`0b1101` The implementation has fourteen resource selector pairs.

`0b1110` The implementation has fifteen resource selector pairs.

`0b1111` The implementation has sixteen resource selector pairs.

All other values are reserved.

NUMPC, bits [15:12]

Indicates the number of PE Comparator Inputs that are available for tracing.

`0b0000` No PE Comparator Inputs are available.

`0b0001` The implementation has one PE Comparator Input.

`0b0010` The implementation has two PE Comparator Inputs.

`0b0011` The implementation has three PE Comparator Inputs.

`0b0100` The implementation has four PE Comparator Inputs.

`0b0101` The implementation has five PE Comparator Inputs.

`0b0110` The implementation has six PE Comparator Inputs.

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`0b0111` The implementation has seven PE Comparator Inputs.

`0b1000` The implementation has eight PE Comparator Inputs.

All other values are reserved.

Bits [11:9]

Reserved, RES0.

SUPPDAC, bit [8]

When TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS != 0b0000:

Indicates whether data address comparisons are implemented. Data address comparisons are not implemented in ETE and are reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

`0b0` Data address comparisons not implemented.

`0b1` Data address comparisons implemented.

This field reads as 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NUMDVC, bits [7:4]

Indicates the number of data value comparators. Data value comparators are not implemented in ETE and are reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

`0b0000` No data value comparators implemented.

`0b0001` One data value comparator implemented.

`0b0010` Two data value comparators implemented.

`0b0011` Three data value comparators implemented.

`0b0100` Four data value comparators implemented.

`0b0101` Five data value comparators implemented.

`0b0110` Six data value comparators implemented.

`0b0111` Seven data value comparators implemented.

`0b1000` Eight data value comparators implemented.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b0000`.

NUMACPAIRS, bits [3:0]

Indicates the number of Address Comparator pairs that are available for tracing.

`0b0000` No Address Comparator pairs are available.

`0b0001` The implementation has one Address Comparator pair.

`0b0010` The implementation has two Address Comparator pairs.

`0b0011` The implementation has three Address Comparator pairs.

`0b0100` The implementation has four Address Comparator pairs.

`0b0101` The implementation has five Address Comparator pairs.

`0b0110` The implementation has six Address Comparator pairs.

`0b0111` The implementation has seven Address Comparator pairs.

`0b1000` The implementation has eight Address Comparator pairs.

All other values are reserved.

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Accessing TRCIDR4

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCIDR4

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1100	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCID == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR4;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR4;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR4;
```


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D13.4.37 TRCIDR5, ID Register 5

The TRCIDR5 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCIDR5 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCIDR5[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR5 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCIDR5 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

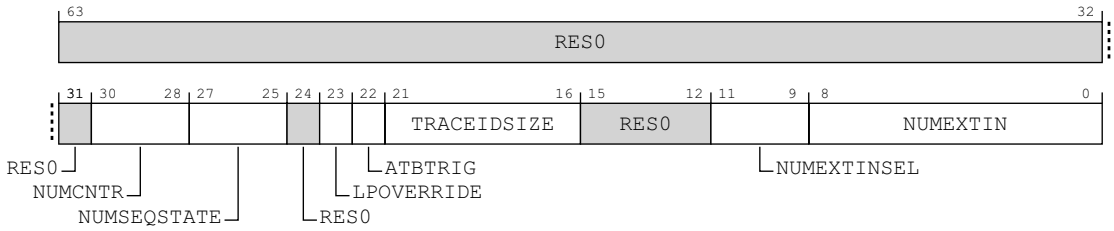

Bits [63:31]

Reserved, RES0.

NUMCNTR, bits [30:28]

Indicates the number of Counters that are available for tracing.

`0b000` No Counters are available.

`0b001` One Counter implemented.

`0b010` Two Counters implemented.

`0b011` Three Counters implemented.

`0b100` Four Counters implemented.

All other values are reserved.

If TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR == `0b0000` then this field is `0b000`.

NUMSEQSTATE, bits [27:25]

Indicates if the Sequencer is implemented and the number of Sequencer states that are implemented.

`0b000` The Sequencer is not implemented.

`0b100` Four Sequencer states are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

If TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR == `0b0000` then this field is `0b000`.

Bit [24]

Reserved, RES0.

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LPOVERRIDE, bit [23]

Indicates support for Low-power Override Mode.

`0b0` The trace unit does not support Low-power Override Mode.

`0b1` The trace unit supports Low-power Override Mode.

ATBTRIG, bit [22]

Indicates if the implementation can support ATB triggers.

`0b0` The implementation does not support ATB triggers.

`0b1` The implementation supports ATB triggers.

If TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR == `0b0000` then this field is 0.

TRACEIDSIZE, bits [21:16]

Indicates the trace ID width.

`0b000000` The external trace interface is not implemented.

`0b000111` The implementation supports a 7-bit trace ID.

All other values are reserved.

Note that AMBA ATB requires a 7-bit trace ID width.

Bits [15:12]

Reserved, RES0.

NUMEXTINSEL, bits [11:9]

Indicates how many External Input Selector resources are implemented.

`0b000` No External Input Selector resources are available.

`0b001` 1 External Input Selector resource is available.

`0b010` 2 External Input Selector resources are available.

`0b011` 3 External Input Selector resources are available.

`0b100` 4 External Input Selector resources are available.

All other values are reserved.

NUMEXTIN, bits [8:0]

Indicates how many External Inputs are implemented.

`0b111111111` Unified PMU event selection.

All other values are reserved.

Accessing TRCIDR5

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCIDR5

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1101	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCID == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR5;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR5;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR5;
```


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D13.4.38 TRCIDR6, ID Register 6

The TRCIDR6 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCIDR6 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCIDR6[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR6 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCIDR6 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

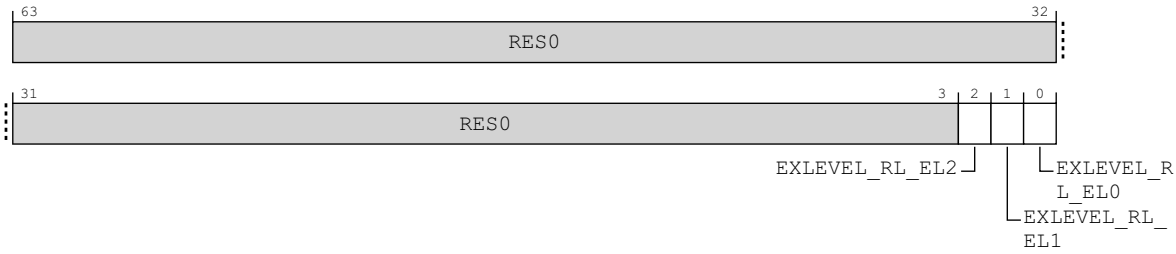

Bits [63:3]

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_RL_EL2, bit [2]

Indicates if Realm EL2 is implemented.

`0b0` Realm EL2 is not implemented.

`0b1` Realm EL2 is implemented.

EXLEVEL_RL_EL1, bit [1]

Indicates if Realm EL1 is implemented.

`0b0` Realm EL1 is not implemented.

`0b1` Realm EL1 is implemented.

EXLEVEL_RL_EL0, bit [0]

Indicates if Realm EL0 is implemented.

`0b0` Realm EL0 is not implemented.

`0b1` Realm EL0 is implemented.

Accessing TRCIDR6

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, TRCIDR6

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1110	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCID == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR6;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR6;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR6;
```


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D13.4.39 TRCIDR7, ID Register 7

The TRCIDR7 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCIDR7 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCIDR7[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR7 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCIDR7 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

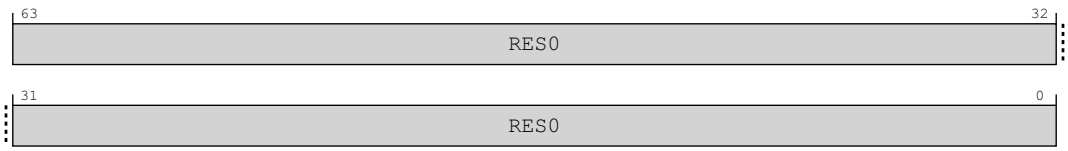

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing TRCIDR7

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCIDR7

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1111	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCID == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR7;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR7;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR7;
```


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D13.4.40 TRCIDR8, ID Register 8

The TRCIDR8 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the maximum speculation depth of the instruction trace element stream.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCIDR8 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCIDR8[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR8 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCIDR8 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

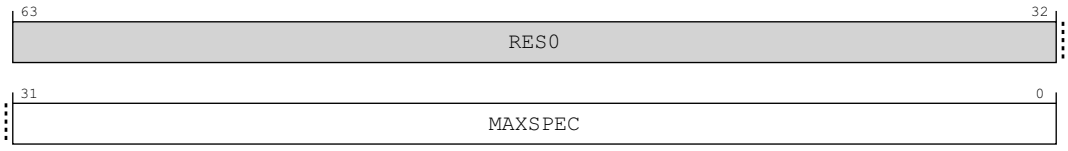

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

MAXSPEC, bits [31:0]

Indicates the maximum speculation depth of the instruction trace element stream. This is the maximum number of P0 elements in the trace element stream that can be speculative at any time.

Accessing TRCIDR8

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCIDR8

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0000	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCID == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
```


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```
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR8;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR8;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR8;
```


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D13.4.41 TRCIDR9, ID Register 9

The TRCIDR9 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCIDR9 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCIDR9[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR9 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCIDR9 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

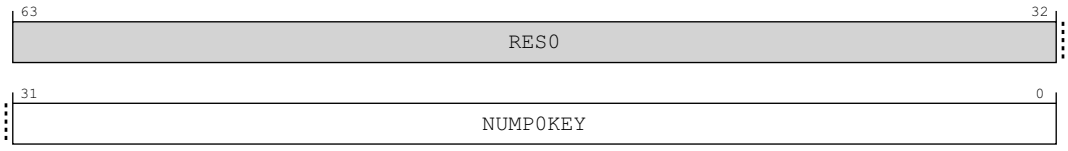

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

NUMP0KEY, bits [31:0]

When TRCIDR0.TRCDATA != 0b00:

Indicates the number of P0 right-hand keys. Data tracing is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing TRCIDR9

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCIDR9

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0001	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCID == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR9;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR9;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIDR9;
```


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D13.4.42 TRCIMSPEC0, IMP DEF Register 0

The TRCIMSPEC0 characteristics are:

Purpose

TRCIMSPEC0 shows the presence of any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features, and provides an interface to enable the features that are provided.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCIMSPEC0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCIMSPEC0[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIMSPEC0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCIMSPEC0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

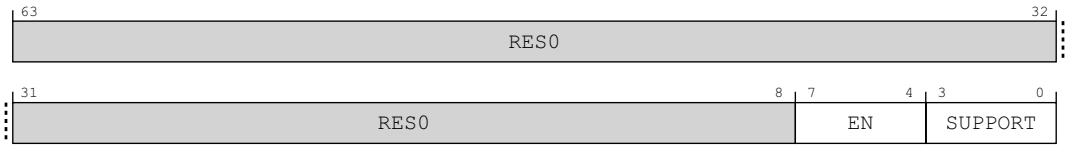

Bits [63:8]

Reserved, RES0.

EN, bits [7:4]

When TRCIMSPEC0.SUPPORT != 0b0000:

Enable. Controls whether the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are enabled.

`0b0000` The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are not enabled. The trace unit must behave as if the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are not supported.

`0b0001` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b0010` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b0011` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b0100` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b0101` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b0110` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b0111` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b1000` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b1001` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b1010` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b1011` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b1100` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b1101` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b1110` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b1111` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SUPPORT, bits [3:0]

Indicates whether the implementation supports IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features.

0b0000 No IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

0b0001 IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

0b0010 IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

0b0011 IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

0b0100 IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

0b0101 IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

0b0110 IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

0b0111 IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

0b1000 IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

0b1001 IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

0b1010 IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

0b1011 IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

0b1100 IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

0b1101 IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

0b1110 IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

0b1111 IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

Use of nonzero values requires written permission from Arm.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing TRCIMSPEC0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCIMSPEC0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0000	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCIMSPECn == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
```


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```
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIMSPEC0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIMSPEC0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIMSPEC0;
```

MSR TRCIMSPEC0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0000	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRCIMSPECn == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCIMSPEC0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCIMSPEC0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
```


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```
else
    TRCIMSPEC0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.43 TRCIMSPEC<n>, IMP DEF Register <n>, n = 1 - 7

The TRCIMSPEC<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

These registers might return information that is specific to an implementation, or enable features specific to an implementation to be programmed. The product Technical Reference Manual describes these registers.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCIMSPEC<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCIMSPEC<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when the trace unit implements this OPTIONAL register and FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIMSPEC<n> are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCIMSPEC<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

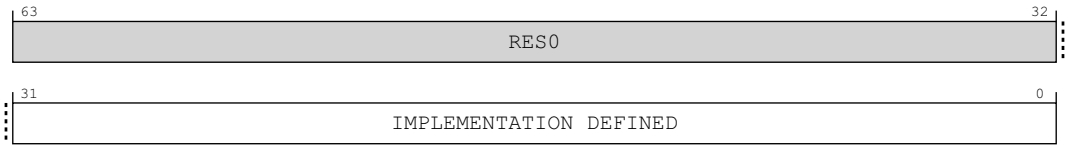

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

This field reads as an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value and writes to this field have IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED behavior.

Accessing TRCIMSPEC<n>

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCIMSPEC<m>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0:m[2:0]	0b111

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCIMSPECn == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIMSPEC[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIMSPEC[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCIMSPEC[m];
```

MSR TRCIMSPEC<m>, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0:m[2:0]	0b111

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRCIMSPECn == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCIMSPEC[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCIMSPEC[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCIMSPEC[m] = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.44 TRCOSLSR, Trace OS Lock Status Register

The TRCOSLSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the status of the Trace OS Lock.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCOSLSR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCOSLSR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCOSLSR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCOSLSR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

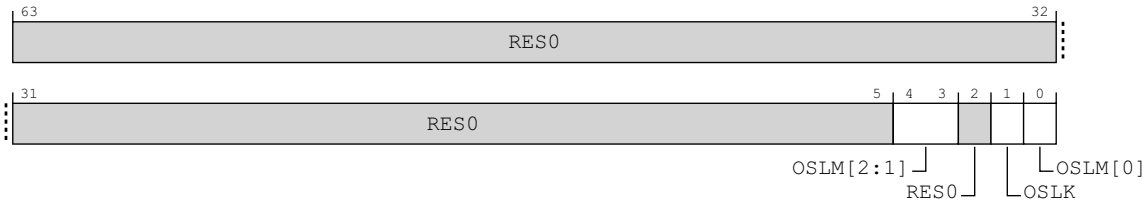

Bits [63:5]

Reserved, RES0.

OSLM, bits [4:3, 0]

OS Lock model.

`0b000` Trace OS Lock is not implemented.

`0b010` Trace OS Lock is implemented.

`0b100` Trace OS Lock is not implemented, and the trace unit is controlled by the PE OS Lock.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b100`.

The OSLM field is split as follows:

- OSLM[2:1] is TRCOSLSR[4:3].
- OSLM[0] is TRCOSLSR[0].

Bit [2]

Reserved, RES0.

OSLK, bit [1]

OS Lock status.

`0b0` The OS Lock is unlocked.

`0b1` The OS Lock is locked.

Note that this field indicates the state of the PE OS Lock.

Accessing TRCOSLSR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, TRCOSLSR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0001	0b0001	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCOSLSR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCOSLSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCOSLSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCOSLSR;
```


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D13.4.45 TRCPRGCTLR, Programming Control Register

The TRCPRGCTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Enables the trace unit.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCPRGCTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCPRGCTLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCPRGCTLR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCPRGCTLR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

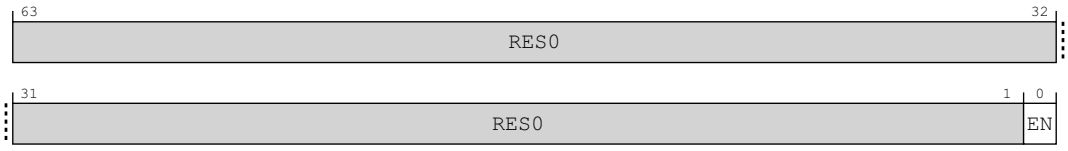

Bits [63:1]

Reserved, RES0.

EN, bit [0]

Trace unit enable.

`0b0` The trace unit is disabled.

`0b1` The trace unit is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing TRCPRGCTLR

Must be programmed.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCPRGCTLR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCPRGCTLR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCPRGCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCPRGCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCPRGCTLR;
```

MSR TRCPRGCTLR, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRCPRGCTLR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCPRGCTLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
```


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```
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCPRGCTLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCPRGCTLR = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.46 TRCQCTLR, Q Element Control Register

The TRCQCTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls when Q elements are enabled.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCQCTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCQCTLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR0.QFILT == 1. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCQCTLR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCQCTLR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

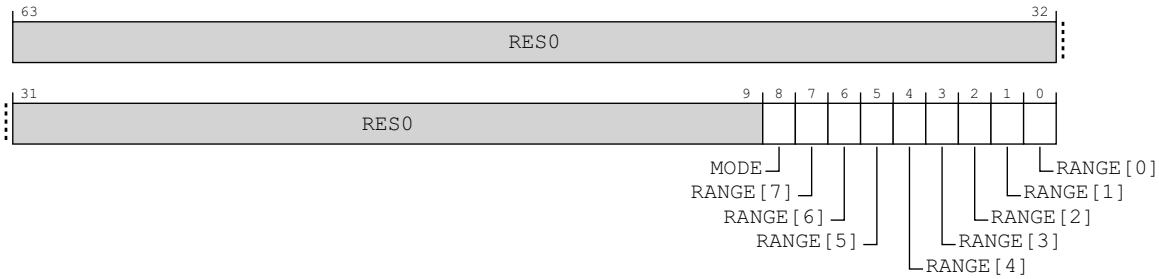

Bits [63:9]

Reserved, RES0.

MODE, bit [8]

Selects whether the Address Range Comparators selected by TRCQCTLR.RANGE indicate address ranges where the trace unit is permitted to generate Q elements or address ranges where the trace unit is not permitted to generate Q elements:

`0b0` Exclude mode.

The Address Range Comparators selected by TRCQCTLR.RANGE indicate address ranges where the trace unit must not generate Q elements. If no ranges are selected, Q elements are permitted across the entire memory map.

`0b1` Include Mode.

The Address Range Comparators selected by TRCQCTLR.RANGE indicate address ranges where the trace unit can generate Q elements. If all the implemented bits in RANGE are set to 0 then Q elements are disabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

RANGE[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

Specifies whether Address Range Comparator <m> controls Q elements.

`0b0` The address range that Address Range Comparator <m> defines, is not selected.

`0b1` The address range that Address Range Comparator <m> defines, is selected.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCQCTLR

Must be programmed if TRCCONFIGR.QE != 0b00.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCQCTLR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCQCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCQCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCQCTLR;
```


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MSR TRCQCTLR, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCQCTLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCQCTLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCQCTLR = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.47 TRCRSCTLR<n>, Resource Selection Control Register <n>, n = 2 - 31

The TRCRSCTLR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the selection of the resources in the trace unit.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCRSCTLR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCRSCTLR<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and (UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR) + 1) * 2 > n. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCRSCTLR<n> are UNDEFINED.

Resource selector 0 always returns FALSE.

Resource selector 1 always returns TRUE.

Resource selectors are implemented in pairs. Each odd numbered resource selector is part of a pair with the even numbered resource selector that is numbered as one less than it. For example, resource selectors 2 and 3 form a pair.

Attributes

TRCRSCTLR<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

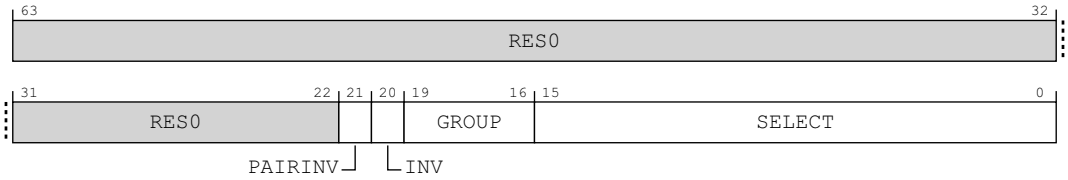

Bits [63:22]

Reserved, RES0.

PAIRINV, bit [21]

When n is even:

Controls whether the combined result from a resource selector pair is inverted.

`0b0` Do not invert the combined output of the 2 resource selectors.

`0b1` Invert the combined output of the 2 resource selectors.

If:

- A is the register TRCRSCTLR<n>.
- B is the register TRCRSCTLR<n+1>.

Then the combined output of the 2 resource selectors A and B depends on the value of (A.PAIRINV, A.INV, B.INV) as follows:

- `0b000` -> A and B.
- `0b001` -> Reserved.
- `0b010` -> not(A) and B.
- `0b011` -> not(A) and not(B).
- `0b100` -> not(A) or not(B).
- `0b101` -> not(A) or B.
- `0b110` -> Reserved.

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- `0b111` -> A or B.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

INV, bit [20]

Controls whether the resource, that TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP and TRCRSCTLR<n>.SELECT selects, is inverted.

`0b0` Do not invert the output of this selector.

`0b1` Invert the output of this selector.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

GROUP, bits [19:16]

Selects a group of resources.

`0b0000` External Input Selectors.

`0b0001` PE Comparator Inputs.

`0b0010` Counters and Sequencer.

`0b0011` Single-shot Comparator Controls.

`0b0100` Single Address Comparators.

`0b0101` Address Range Comparators.

`0b0110` Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0111` Virtual Context Identifier Comparators.

All other values are reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SELECT, bits [15:0]

Resource Specific Controls. Contains the controls specific to the resource group selected by GROUP, described in the following sections.

SELECT encoding for External Input Selectors

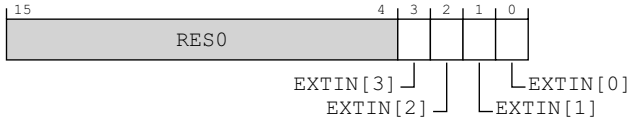

Bits [15:4]

Reserved, RES0.

EXTIN[<m>], bit [m], for m = 3 to 0

Selects one or more External Inputs.

`0b0` Ignore EXTIN <m>.

`0b1` Select EXTIN <m>.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR5.NUMEXTINSEL.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SELECT encoding for PE Comparator Inputs

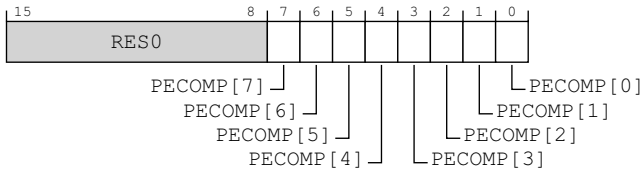

Bits [15:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PECOMP[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

Selects one or more PE Comparator Inputs.

`0b0` Ignore PE Comparator Input <m>.

`0b1` Select PE Comparator Input <m>.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMPC.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SELECT encoding for Counters and Sequencer

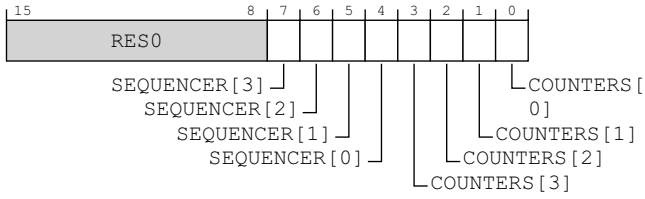

Bits [15:8]

Reserved, RES0.

SEQUENCER[<m>], bit [m+4], for m = 3 to 0

Sequencer states.

`0b0` Ignore Sequencer state <m>.

`0b1` Select Sequencer state <m>.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR5.NUMSEQSTATE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COUNTERS[<m>], bit [m], for m = 3 to 0

Counters resources at zero.

`0b0` Ignore Counter <m>.

`0b1` Select Counter <m> is zero.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR5.NUMCNTR.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SELECT encoding for Single-shot Comparator Controls

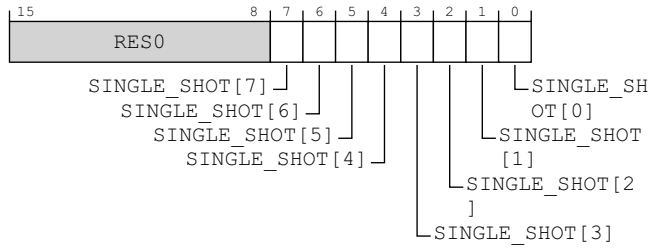

Bits [15:8]

Reserved, RES0.

SINGLE_SHOT[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

Selects one or more Single-shot Comparator Controls.

`0b0` Ignore Single-shot Comparator Control <m>.

`0b1` Select Single-shot Comparator Control <m>.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMSSCC.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SELECT encoding for Single Address Comparators

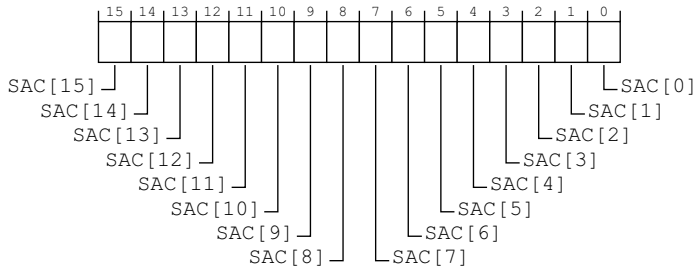

SAC[<m>], bit [m], for m = 15 to 0

Selects one or more Single Address Comparators.

`0b0` Ignore Single Address Comparator <m>.

`0b1` Select Single Address Comparator <m>.

This bit is RES0 if m >= 2 × TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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SELECT encoding for Address Range Comparators

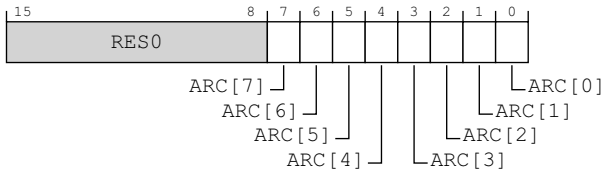

Bits [15:8]

Reserved, RES0.

ARC[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

Selects one or more Address Range Comparators.

`0b0` Ignore Address Range Comparator <m>.

`0b1` Select Address Range Comparator <m>.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SELECT encoding for Context Identifier Comparators

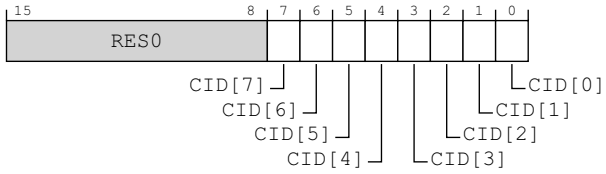

Bits [15:8]

Reserved, RES0.

CID[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

Selects one or more Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0` Ignore Context Identifier Comparator <m>.

`0b1` Select Context Identifier Comparator <m>.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SELECT encoding for Virtual Context Identifier Comparators

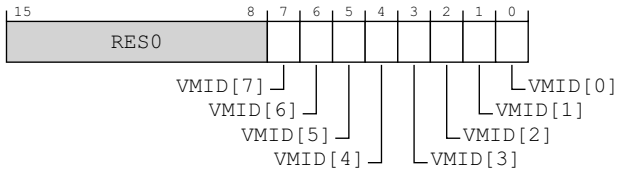

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Bits [15:8]

Reserved, RES0.

VMID[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

Selects one or more Virtual Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0` Ignore Virtual Context Identifier Comparator <m>.

`0b1` Select Virtual Context Identifier Comparator <m>.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCRSCTLR<n>

Must be programmed if any of the following are true:

- TRCCNTCTLR<n>.RLDEVENT.TYPE == 0 and TRCCNTCTLR<n>.RLDEVENT.SEL == n.
- TRCCNTCTLR<n>.RLDEVENT.TYPE == 1 and TRCCNTCTLR<n>.RLDEVENT.SEL == n/2.
- TRCCNTCTLR<n>.CNTEVENT.TYPE == 0 and TRCCNTCTLR<n>.CNTEVENT.SEL == n.
- TRCCNTCTLR<n>.CNTEVENT.TYPE == 1 and TRCCNTCTLR<n>.CNTEVENT.SEL == n/2.
- TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT0.TYPE == 0 and TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT0.SEL == n.
- TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT0.TYPE == 1 and TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT0.SEL == n/2.
- TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT1.TYPE == 0 and TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT1.SEL == n.
- TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT1.TYPE == 1 and TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT1.SEL == n/2.
- TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT2.TYPE == 0 and TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT2.SEL == n.
- TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT2.TYPE == 1 and TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT2.SEL == n/2.
- TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT3.TYPE == 0 and TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT3.SEL == n.
- TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT3.TYPE == 1 and TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT3.SEL == n/2.
- TRCSEQEVR<n>.B.TYPE == 0 and TRCSEQEVR<n>.B.SEL = n.
- TRCSEQEVR<n>.B.TYPE == 1 and TRCSEQEVR<n>.B.SEL = n/2.
- TRCSEQEVR<n>.F.TYPE == 0 and TRCSEQEVR<n>.F.SEL = n.
- TRCSEQEVR<n>.F.TYPE == 1 and TRCSEQEVR<n>.F.SEL = n/2.
- TRCSEQRSTEVR.RST.TYPE == 0 and TRCSEQRSTEVR.RST.SEL == n.
- TRCSEQRSTEVR.RST.TYPE == 1 and TRCSEQRSTEVR.RST.SEL == n/2.
- TRCTSCTLR.EVENT.TYPE == 0 and TRCTSCTLR.EVENT.SEL == n.
- TRCTSCTLR.EVENT.TYPE == 1 and TRCTSCTLR.EVENT.SEL == n/2.
- TRCVICTLR.EVENT.TYPE == 0 and TRCVICTLR.EVENT.SEL == n.
- TRCVICTLR.EVENT.TYPE == 1 and TRCVICTLR.EVENT.SEL == n/2.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, TRCRSCTLR<m>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0001	m[3:0]	0b00:m[4]

```
integer m = UInt(op2<0>:CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCRSCTLR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCRSCTLR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCRSCTLR[m];
```

MSR TRCRSCTLR<m>, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0001	m[3:0]	0b00:m[4]

```
integer m = UInt(op2<0>:CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCRSCTLR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCRSCTLR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCRSCTLR[m] = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.48 TRCRSR, Resources Status Register

The TRCRSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Use this to set, or read, the status of the resources.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCRSR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCRSR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCRSR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCRSR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

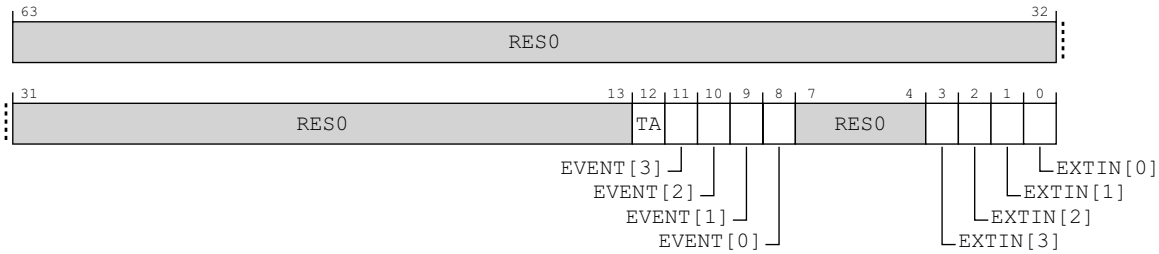

Bits [63:13]

Reserved, RES0.

TA, bit [12]

Tracing active.

`0b0` Tracing is not active.

`0b1` Tracing is active.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EVENT[<m>], bit [m+8], for m = 3 to 0

Untraced status of ETEEvents.

`0b0` An ETEEvent <m> has not occurred.

`0b1` An ETEEvent <m> has occurred while the resources were in the Paused state.

This bit is RES0 if TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR == 0 || m > TRCIDR0.NUMEVENT.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [7:4]

Reserved, RES0.

EXTIN[<m>], bit [m], for m = 3 to 0

The sticky status of the External Input Selectors.

`0b0` An event selected by External Input Selector <m> has not occurred.

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`0b1` At least one event selected by External Input Selector <m> has occurred while the resources were in the Paused state.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR5.NUMEXTINSEL.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCRSR

Must always be programmed.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Reads from this register might return an UNKNOWN value if the trace unit is not in either of the Idle or Stable states.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCRSR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCRSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCRSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCRSR;
```


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MSR TRCRSR, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCRSR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCRSR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCRSR = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.49 TRCSEQEVR<n>, Sequencer State Transition Control Register <n>, n = 0 - 2

The TRCSEQEVR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Moves the Sequencer state:

- Backwards, from state n+1 to state n when a programmed resource event occurs.
- Forwards, from state n to state n+1 when a programmed resource event occurs.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCSEQEVR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCSEQEVR<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR5.NUMSEQSTATE != 0b000. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCSEQEVR<n> are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCSEQEVR<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

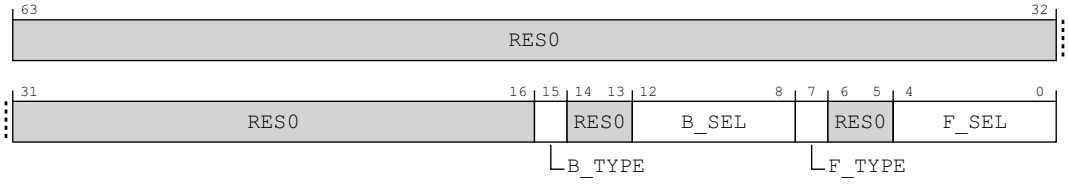

Bits [63:16]

Reserved, RES0.

B_TYPE, bit [15]

Chooses the type of Resource Selector.

Backward field. Defines whether the backward resource event is a single Resource Selector or a Resource Selector pair. When the resource event occurs then the Sequencer state moves from state n+1 to state n. For example, if TRCSEQEVR2.B.SEL == `0x14` then when event `0x14` occurs, the Sequencer moves from state 3 to state 2.

`0b0` A single Resource Selector.

TRCSEQEVR<n>.B.SEL[4:0] selects the single Resource Selector, from 0-31, used to activate the resource event.

`0b1` A Boolean-combined pair of Resource Selectors.

TRCSEQEVR<n>.B.SEL[3:0] selects the Resource Selector pair, from 0-15, that has a Boolean function that is applied to it whose output is used to activate the resource event. TRCSEQEVR<n>.B.SEL[4] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [14:13]

Reserved, RES0.

B_SEL, bits [12:8]

Defines the selected Resource Selector or pair of Resource Selectors. TRCSEQEVR<n>.B.TYPE controls whether TRCSEQEVR<n>.B.SEL is the index of a single Resource Selector, or the index of a pair of Resource Selectors.

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Backward field. Selects the single Resource Selector or Resource Selector pair.

If an unimplemented Resource Selector is selected using this field, the behavior of the resource event is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

Selecting Resource Selector pair 0 using this field is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F_TYPE, bit [7]

Chooses the type of Resource Selector.

Backward field. Defines whether the forward resource event is a single Resource Selector or a Resource Selector pair. When the resource event occurs then the Sequencer state moves from state n to state n+1. For example, if TRCSEQEVR1.F.SEL == `0x12` then when event `0x12` occurs, the Sequencer moves from state 1 to state 2.

`0b0` A single Resource Selector.

TRCSEQEVR<n>.F.SEL[4:0] selects the single Resource Selector, from 0-31, used to activate the resource event.

`0b1` A Boolean-combined pair of Resource Selectors.

TRCSEQEVR<n>.F.SEL[3:0] selects the Resource Selector pair, from 0-15, that has a Boolean function that is applied to it whose output is used to activate the resource event. TRCSEQEVR<n>.F.SEL[4] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [6:5]

Reserved, RES0.

F_SEL, bits [4:0]

Defines the selected Resource Selector or pair of Resource Selectors. TRCSEQEVR<n>.F.TYPE controls whether TRCSEQEVR<n>.F.SEL is the index of a single Resource Selector, or the index of a pair of Resource Selectors.

Forward field. Selects the single Resource Selector or Resource Selector pair.

If an unimplemented Resource Selector is selected using this field, the behavior of the resource event is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

Selecting Resource Selector pair 0 using this field is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCSEQEVR<n>

Must be programmed if TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0010` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.SEQUENCER != `0b0000`.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, TRCSEQEVR<m>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b00:m[1:0]	0b100

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<1:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSEQEVR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSEQEVR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSEQEVR[m];
```

MSR TRCSEQEVR<m>, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b00:m[1:0]	0b100

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<1:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
```


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```
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSEQEVR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSEQEVR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSEQEVR[m] = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.50 TRCSEQRSTEVR, Sequencer Reset Control Register

The TRCSEQRSTEVR characteristics are:

Purpose

Moves the Sequencer to state 0 when a programmed resource event occurs.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCSEQRSTEVR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCSEQRSTEVR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR5.NUMSEQSTATE != 0b000. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCSEQRSTEVR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCSEQRSTEVR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

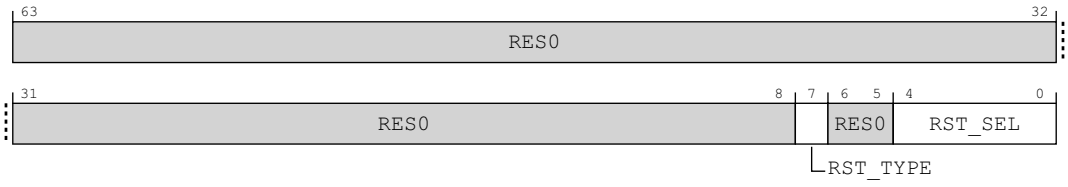

Bits [63:8]

Reserved, RES0.

RST_TYPE, bit [7]

Chooses the type of Resource Selector.

`0b0` A single Resource Selector.

TRCSEQRSTEVR.RST.SEL[4:0] selects the single Resource Selector, from 0-31, used to activate the resource event.

`0b1` A Boolean-combined pair of Resource Selectors.

TRCSEQRSTEVR.RST.SEL[3:0] selects the Resource Selector pair, from 0-15, that has a Boolean function that is applied to it whose output is used to activate the resource event. TRCSEQRSTEVR.RST.SEL[4] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [6:5]

Reserved, RES0.

RST_SEL, bits [4:0]

Defines the selected Resource Selector or pair of Resource Selectors. TRCSEQRSTEVR.RST.TYPE controls whether TRCSEQRSTEVR.RST.SEL is the index of a single Resource Selector, or the index of a pair of Resource Selectors.

If an unimplemented Resource Selector is selected using this field, the behavior of the resource event is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

Selecting Resource Selector pair 0 using this field is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCSEQRSTEVR

Must be programmed if TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == 0b0010 and TRCRSCTLR<n>.SEQUENCER != 0b0000.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCSEQRSTEVR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0110	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSEQRSTEVR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSEQRSTEVR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSEQRSTEVR;
```


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MSR TRCSEQRSTEVR, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0110	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSEQRSTEVR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSEQRSTEVR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSEQRSTEVR = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.51 TRCSEQSTR, Sequencer State Register

The TRCSEQSTR characteristics are:

Purpose

Use this to set, or read, the Sequencer state.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCSEQSTR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCSEQSTR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR5.NUMSEQSTATE != 0b000. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCSEQSTR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCSEQSTR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

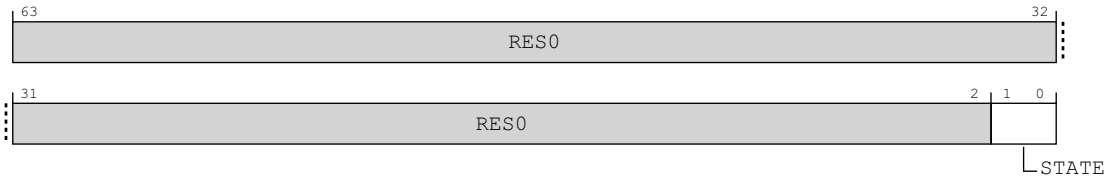

Bits [63:2]

Reserved, RES0.

STATE, bits [1:0]

Set or returns the state of the Sequencer.

`0b00` State 0.

`0b01` State 1.

`0b10` State 2.

`0b11` State 3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCSEQSTR

Must be programmed if TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0010` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.SEQUENCER != `0b0000`.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Reads from this register might return an UNKNOWN value if the trace unit is not in either of the Idle or Stable states.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, TRCSEQSTR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0111	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCSEQSTR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSEQSTR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSEQSTR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSEQSTR;
```

MSR TRCSEQSTR, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0111	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRCSEQSTR == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSEQSTR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSEQSTR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSEQSTR = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.52 TRCSSCCR<n>, Single-shot Comparator Control Register <n>, n = 0 - 7

The TRCSSCCR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the corresponding Single-shot Comparator Control resource.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCSSCCR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCSSCCR<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR4.NUMSSCC > n. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCSSCCR<n> are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCSSCCR<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

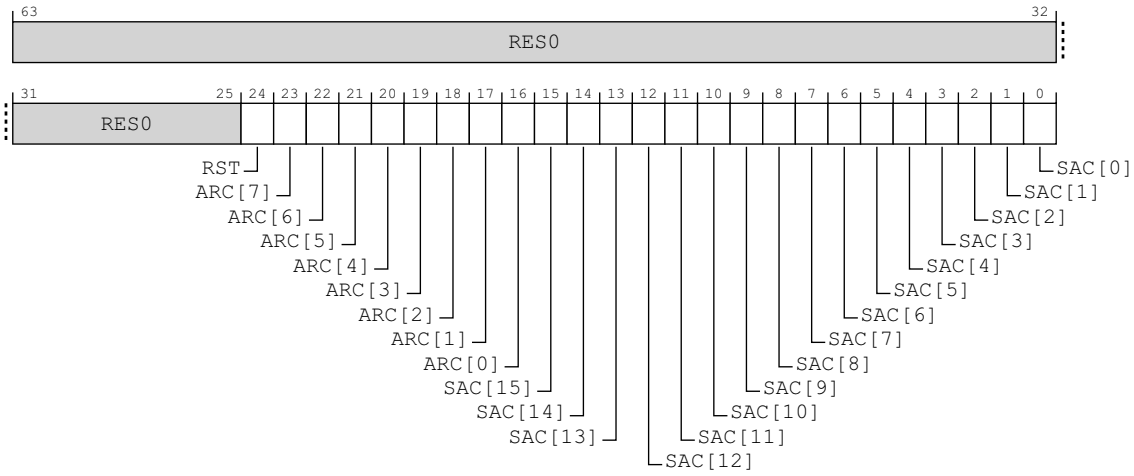

Bits [63:25]

Reserved, RES0.

RST, bit [24]

Selects the Single-shot Comparator Control mode.

`0b0` The Single-shot Comparator Control is in single-shot mode.

`0b1` The Single-shot Comparator Control is in multi-shot mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ARC[<m>], bit [m+16], for m = 7 to 0

Selects one or more Address Range Comparators for Single-shot control.

`0b0` The Address Range Comparator <m>, is not selected for Single-shot control.

`0b1` The Address Range Comparator <m>, is selected for Single-shot control.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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SAC[<m>], bit [m], for m = 15 to 0

Selects one or more Single Address Comparators for Single-shot control.

`0b0` The Single Address Comparator <m>, is not selected for Single-shot control.

`0b1` The Single Address Comparator <m>, is selected for Single-shot control.

This bit is RES0 if m >= 2 × TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCSSCCR<n>

Must be programmed if any TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0011` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.SINGLE_SHOT[n] == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCSSCCR<m>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0001	0b0:m[2:0]	0b010

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSSCCR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSSCCR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
```


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```
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSSCCR[m];
```

MSR TRCSSCCR<m>, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0001	0b0:m[2:0]	0b010

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSSCCR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSSCCR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSSCCR[m] = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.53 TRCSSCSR<n>, Single-shot Comparator Control Status Register <n>, n = 0 - 7

The TRCSSCSR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the status of the corresponding Single-shot Comparator Control.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCSSCSR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCSSCSR<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR4.NUMSSCC > n. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCSSCSR<n> are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCSSCSR<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

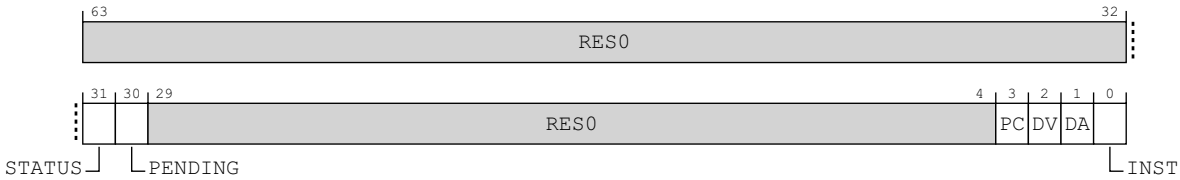

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

STATUS, bit [31]

Single-shot Comparator Control status. Indicates if any of the comparators selected by this Single-shot Comparator control have matched. The selected comparators are defined by TRCSSCCR<n>.ARC, TRCSSCCR<n>.SAC, and TRCSSPCICR<n>.PC.

`0b0` No match has occurred. When the first match occurs, this field takes a value of 1. It remains at 1 until explicitly modified by a write to this register.

`0b1` One or more matches has occurred. If TRCSSCCR<n>.RST == 0 then:

- There is only one match and no more matches are possible.
- Software must reset this field to 0 to re-enable the Single-shot Comparator Control.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

PENDING, bit [30]

Single-shot pending status. The Single-shot Comparator Control fired while the resources were in the Paused state.

`0b0` No match has occurred.

`0b1` One or more matches has occurred.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [29:4]

Reserved, RES0.

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PC, bit [3]

PE Comparator Input support. Indicates if the Single-shot Comparator Control supports PE Comparator Inputs.

`0b0` This Single-shot Comparator Control does not support PE Comparator Inputs. Selecting any PE Comparator Inputs using the associated TRCSSPCICR<n> results in CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of the Single-shot Comparator Control resource. The Single-shot Comparator Control might match unexpectedly or might not match.

`0b1` This Single-shot Comparator Control supports PE Comparator Inputs.

Access to this field is RO.

DV, bit [2]

Data value comparator support. Data value comparisons are not implemented in ETE and are reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

`0b0` This Single-shot Comparator Control does not support data value comparisons.

`0b1` This Single-shot Comparator Control supports data value comparisons.

This field reads as 0.

Access to this field is RO.

DA, bit [1]

Data Address Comparator support. Data address comparisons are not implemented in ETE and are reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

`0b0` This Single-shot Comparator Control does not support data address comparisons.

`0b1` This Single-shot Comparator Control supports data address comparisons.

This field reads as 0.

Access to this field is RO.

INST, bit [0]

Instruction Address Comparator support. Indicates if the Single-shot Comparator Control supports instruction address comparisons.

`0b0` This Single-shot Comparator Control does not support instruction address comparisons.

`0b1` This Single-shot Comparator Control supports instruction address comparisons.

This field reads as 1.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing TRCSSCSR<n>

Must be programmed if TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0011` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.SINGLE_SHOT[n] == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Reads from this register might return an UNKNOWN value if the trace unit is not in either of the Idle or Stable states.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCSSCSR<m>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0001	0b1:m[2:0]	0b010

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<2:0>);
```


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```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCSSCSRn == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSSCSR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSSCSR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSSCSR[m];
```

MSR TRCSSCSR<m>, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0001	0b1:m[2:0]	0b010

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRCSSCSRn == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
```


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```
        TRCSSCSR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSSCSR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSSCSR[m] = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.54 TRCSSPCICR<n>, Single-shot Processing Element Comparator Input Control Register <n>, n = 0 - 7

The TRCSSPCICR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the status of the corresponding Single-shot Comparator Control.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCSSPCICR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCSSPCICR<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented, TRCIDR4.NUMSSCC > n, UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMPC) > 0 and TRCSSCSR<n>.PC == 1. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCSSPCICR<n> are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCSSPCICR<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

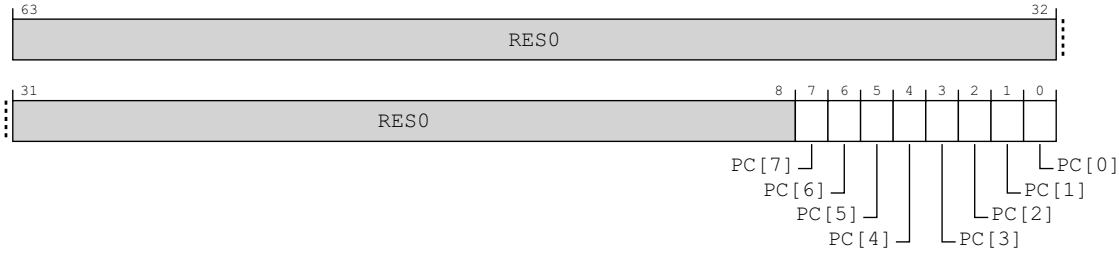

Bits [63:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PC[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

Selects one or more PE Comparator Inputs for Single-shot control.

`0b0` The single PE Comparator Input <m>, is not selected as for Single-shot control.

`0b1` The single PE Comparator Input <m>, is selected as for Single-shot control.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMPC.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCSSPCICR<n>

Must be programmed if implemented and any TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0011` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.SINGLE_SHOT[n] == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Reads from this register might return an UNKNOWN value if the trace unit is not in either of the Idle or Stable states.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, TRCSSPCICR<m>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0001	0b0:m[2:0]	0b011

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSSPCICR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSSPCICR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSSPCICR[m];
```

MSR TRCSSPCICR<m>, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0001	0b0:m[2:0]	0b011

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSSPCICR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSSPCICR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSSPCICR[m] = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.55 TRCSTALLCTLR, Stall Control Register

The TRCSTALLCTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Enables trace unit functionality that prevents trace unit buffer overflows.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCSTALLCTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCSTALLCTLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR3.STALLCTL == 1. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCSTALLCTLR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCSTALLCTLR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

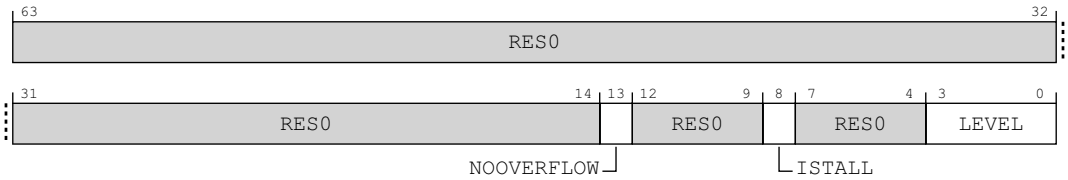

Bits [63:14]

Reserved, RES0.

NOOVERFLOW, bit [13]

When TRCIDR3.NOOVERFLOW == 1:

Trace overflow prevention.

`0b0` Trace unit buffer overflow prevention is disabled.

`0b1` Trace unit buffer overflow prevention is enabled.

Note that enabling this feature might cause a significant performance impact.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [12:9]

Reserved, RES0.

ISTALL, bit [8]

Instruction stall control. Controls if a trace unit can stall the PE when the trace buffer space is less than LEVEL.

`0b0` The trace unit must not stall the PE.

`0b1` The trace unit can stall the PE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [7:4]

Reserved, RES0.

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LEVEL, bits [3:0]

Threshold level field. The field can support 16 monotonic levels from `0b0000` to `0b1111`.

The value `0b0000` defines the Minimal invasion level. This setting has a greater risk of a trace unit buffer overflow.

The value `0b1111` defines the Maximum invasion level. This setting has a reduced risk of a trace unit buffer overflow.

Note that for some implementations, invasion might occur at the minimal invasion level.

One or more of the least significant bits of LEVEL are permitted to be RES0. Arm recommends that LEVEL[3:2] are fully implemented. Arm strongly recommends that LEVEL[3] is always implemented. If one or more bits are RES0 and are written with a non-zero value, the effective value of LEVEL is rounded down to the nearest power of 2 value which has the RES0 bits as zero. For example, if LEVEL[1:0] are RES0 and a value of `0b1110` is written to LEVEL, the effective value of LEVEL is `0b1100`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCSTALLCTLR

Must be programmed if implemented.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCSTALLCTLR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSTALLCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
```


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```
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSTALLCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSTALLCTLR;
```

MSR TRCSTALLCTLR, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSTALLCTLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSTALLCTLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSTALLCTLR = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.56 TRCSTATR, Trace Status Register

The TRCSTATR characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the trace unit status.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCSTATR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCSTATR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCSTATR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCSTATR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

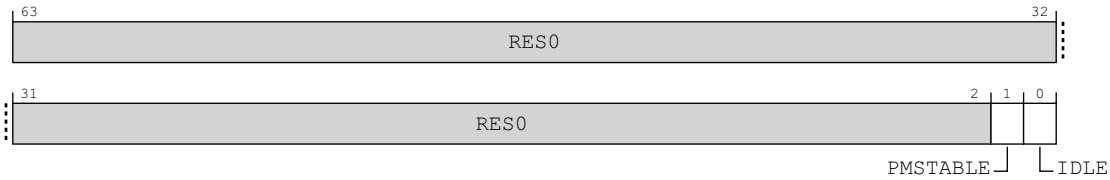

Bits [63:2]

Reserved, RES0.

PMSTABLE, bit [1]

Programmers' model stable.

`0b0` The programmers' model is not stable.

`0b1` The programmers' model is stable.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When the trace unit is enabled, access to this field is UNKNOWN/WI.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

IDLE, bit [0]

Idle status.

`0b0` The trace unit is not idle.

`0b1` The trace unit is idle.

Accessing TRCSTATR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, TRCSTATR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCSTATR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSTATR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSTATR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSTATR;
```


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D13.4.57 TRCSYNCPR, Synchronization Period Register

The TRCSYNCPR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls how often trace protocol synchronization requests occur.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCSYNCPR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCSYNCPR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCSYNCPR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCSYNCPR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

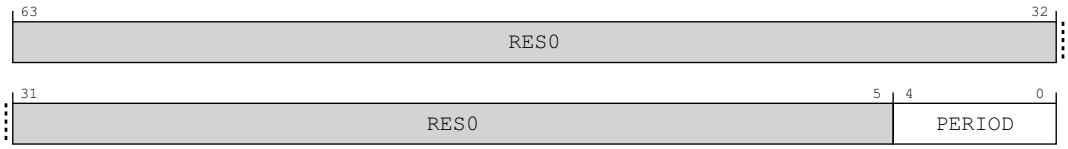

Bits [63:5]

Reserved, RES0.

PERIOD, bits [4:0]

Defines the number of bytes of trace between each periodic trace protocol synchronization request.

`0b00000` Trace protocol synchronization is disabled.

`0b01000` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^8 bytes of trace.

`0b01001` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^9 bytes of trace.

`0b01010` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^{10} bytes of trace.

`0b01011` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^{11} bytes of trace.

`0b01100` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^{12} bytes of trace.

`0b01101` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^{13} bytes of trace.

`0b01110` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^{14} bytes of trace.

`0b01111` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^{15} bytes of trace.

`0b10000` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^{16} bytes of trace.

`0b10001` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^{17} bytes of trace.

`0b10010` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^{18} bytes of trace.

`0b10011` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^{19} bytes of trace.

`0b10100` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^{20} bytes of trace.

Other values are reserved. If a reserved value is programmed into PERIOD, then the behavior of the synchronization period counter is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following behaviors occurs:

- No trace protocol synchronization requests are generated by this counter.
- Trace protocol synchronization requests occur at the specified period.
- Trace protocol synchronization requests occur at some other UNKNOWN period which can vary.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCSYNCPR

Must be programmed if TRCIDR3.SYNCPR == 0.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCSYNCPR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1101	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSYNCPR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSYNCPR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCSYNCPR;
```


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MSR TRCSYNCPR, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1101	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSYNCPR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSYNCPR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCSYNCPR = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.58 TRCTRACEIDR, Trace ID Register

The TRCTRACEIDR characteristics are:

Purpose

Sets the trace ID for instruction trace.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCTRACEIDR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCTRACEIDR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCTRACEIDR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCTRACEIDR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

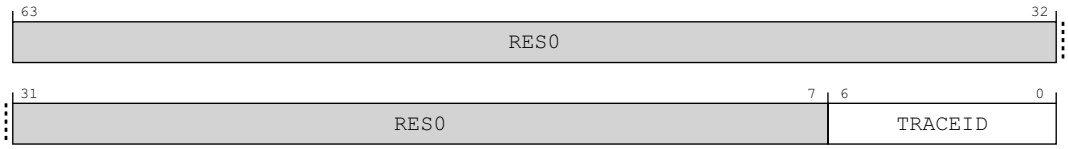

Bits [63:7]

Reserved, RES0.

TRACEID, bits [6:0]

Trace ID field. Sets the trace ID value for instruction trace. The width of the field is indicated by the value of TRCIDR5.TRACEIDSIZE. Unimplemented bits are RES0.

If an implementation supports AMBA ATB, then:

- The width of the field is 7 bits.
- Writing a reserved trace ID value does not affect behavior of the trace unit but it might cause UNPREDICTABLE behavior of the trace capture infrastructure.

See the AMBA ATB Protocol Specification for information about which ATID values are reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCTRACEIDR

Must be programmed if implemented.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, TRCTRACEIDR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCTRACEIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCTRACEIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCTRACEIDR;
```

MSR TRCTRACEIDR, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCTRACEIDR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCTRACEIDR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCTRACEIDR = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.59 TRCTSCTLR, Timestamp Control Register

The TRCTSCTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the insertion of global timestamps in the trace stream.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCTSCTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCTSCTLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR0.TSSIZE != 0b00000. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCTSCTLR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCTSCTLR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

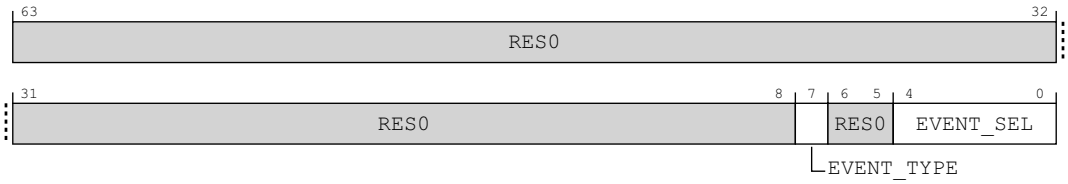

Bits [63:8]

Reserved, RES0.

EVENT_TYPE, bit [7]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000:

Chooses the type of Resource Selector.

`0b0` A single Resource Selector.

TRCTSCTLR.EVENT.SEL[4:0] selects the single Resource Selector, from 0-31, used to activate the resource event.

`0b1` A Boolean-combined pair of Resource Selectors.

TRCTSCTLR.EVENT.SEL[3:0] selects the Resource Selector pair, from 0-15, that has a Boolean function that is applied to it whose output is used to activate the resource event. TRCTSCTLR.EVENT.SEL[4] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [6:5]

Reserved, RES0.

EVENT_SEL, bits [4:0]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000:

Defines the selected Resource Selector or pair of Resource Selectors. TRCTSCTLR.EVENT.TYPE controls whether TRCTSCTLR.EVENT.SEL is the index of a single Resource Selector, or the index of a pair of Resource Selectors.

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If an unimplemented Resource Selector is selected using this field, the behavior of the resource event is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

Selecting Resource Selector pair 0 using this field is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing TRCTSCTLR

Must be programmed if TRCCONFIGR.TS == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCTSCTLR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCTSCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCTSCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
```


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```
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCTSCTLR;
```

MSR TRCTSCTLR, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b1100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCTSCTLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCTSCTLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCTSCTLR = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.60 TRCVICTLR, ViewInst Main Control Register

The TRCVICTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls instruction trace filtering.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCVICTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCVICTLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCVICTLR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCVICTLR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

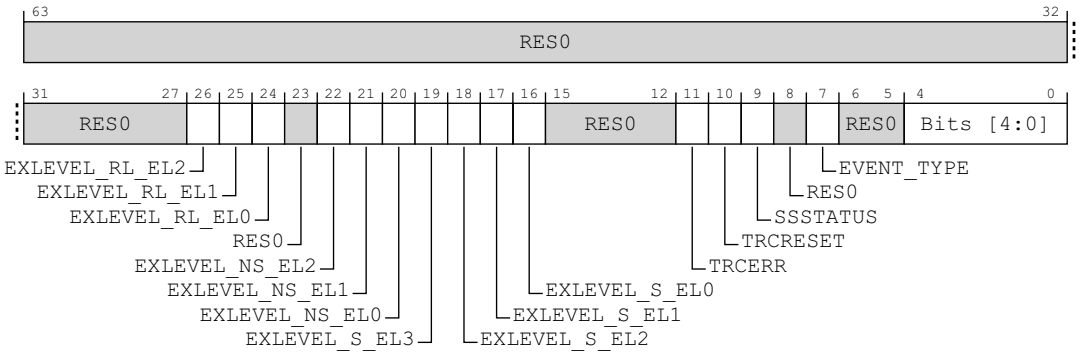

Bits [63:27]

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_RL_EL2, bit [26]

When TRCIDR6.EXLEVEL_RL_EL2 == 1:

Filter instruction trace for EL2 in Realm state.

`0b0` When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL2 is 0 the trace unit generates instruction trace for EL2 in Realm state.

When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL2 is 1 the trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL2 in Realm state.

`0b1` When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL2 is 0 the trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL2 in Realm state.

When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL2 is 1 the trace unit generates instruction trace for EL2 in Realm state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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EXLEVEL_RL_EL1, bit [25]

When TRCIDR6.EXLEVEL_RL_EL1 == 1:

Filter instruction trace for EL1 in Realm state.

`0b0` When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL1 is 0 the trace unit generates instruction trace for EL1 in Realm state.

When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL1 is 1 the trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL1 in Realm state.

`0b1` When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL1 is 0 the trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL1 in Realm state.

When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL1 is 1 the trace unit generates instruction trace for EL1 in Realm state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_RL_EL0, bit [24]

When TRCIDR6.EXLEVEL_RL_EL0 == 1:

Filter instruction trace for EL0 in Realm state.

`0b0` When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL0 is 0 the trace unit generates instruction trace for EL0 in Realm state.

When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL0 is 1 the trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL0 in Realm state.

`0b1` When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL0 is 0 the trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL0 in Realm state.

When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL0 is 1 the trace unit generates instruction trace for EL0 in Realm state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [23]

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_NS_EL2, bit [22]

When Non-secure EL2 is implemented:

Filter instruction trace for EL2 in Non-secure state.

`0b0` The trace unit generates instruction trace for EL2 in Non-secure state.

`0b1` The trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL2 in Non-secure state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_NS_EL1, bit [21]

When Non-secure EL1 is implemented:

Filter instruction trace for EL1 in Non-secure state.

`0b0` The trace unit generates instruction trace for EL1 in Non-secure state.

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`0b1` The trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL1 in Non-secure state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_NS_EL0, bit [20]

When Non-secure EL0 is implemented:

Filter instruction trace for EL0 in Non-secure state.

`0b0` The trace unit generates instruction trace for EL0 in Non-secure state.

`0b1` The trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL0 in Non-secure state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_S_EL3, bit [19]

When EL3 is implemented:

Filter instruction trace for EL3.

`0b0` The trace unit generates instruction trace for EL3.

`0b1` The trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_S_EL2, bit [18]

When EL2 is implemented and FEAT_SEL2 is implemented:

Filter instruction trace for EL2 in Secure state.

`0b0` The trace unit generates instruction trace for EL2 in Secure state.

`0b1` The trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL2 in Secure state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_S_EL1, bit [17]

When Secure EL1 is implemented:

Filter instruction trace for EL1 in Secure state.

`0b0` The trace unit generates instruction trace for EL1 in Secure state.

`0b1` The trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL1 in Secure state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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EXLEVEL_S_EL0, bit [16]

When Secure EL0 is implemented:

Filter instruction trace for EL0 in Secure state.

`0b0` The trace unit generates instruction trace for EL0 in Secure state.

`0b1` The trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL0 in Secure state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [15:12]

Reserved, RES0.

TRCERR, bit [11]

When TRCIDR3.TRCERR == 1:

Controls the forced tracing of System Error exceptions.

`0b0` Forced tracing of System Error exceptions is disabled.

`0b1` Forced tracing of System Error exceptions is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRCRESET, bit [10]

Controls the forced tracing of PE Resets.

`0b0` Forced tracing of PE Resets is disabled.

`0b1` Forced tracing of PE Resets is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SSSTATUS, bit [9]

ViewInst start/stop function status.

`0b0` Stopped State.
The ViewInst start/stop function is in the stopped state.

`0b1` Started State.
The ViewInst start/stop function is in the started state.

Before software enables the trace unit, it must write to this field to set the initial state of the ViewInst start/stop function. If the ViewInst start/stop function is not used then set this field to 1. Arm recommends that the value of this field is set before each trace session begins.

If the trace unit becomes disabled while a start point or stop point is still speculative, then the value of TRCVICTLR.SSSTATUS is UNKNOWN and might represent the result of a speculative start point or stop point.

If software which is running on the PE being traced disables the trace unit, either by clearing TRCPRGCTLR.EN or locking the OS Lock, Arm recommends that a DSB and an ISB instruction are executed before disabling the trace unit to prevent any start points or stop points being speculative at the point of disabling the trace unit. This procedure assumes that all start points or stop points occur before the barrier instructions are executed. The procedure does not guarantee that there are no speculative start points or stop points when disabling, although it helps minimize the probability.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RES1 if all of the following are true:
  - TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS == 0b0000
  - TRCIDR4.NUMPC == 0b0000
- Otherwise, access to this field is RW

Bit [8]

Reserved, RES0.

EVENT_TYPE, bit [7]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000:

Chooses the type of Resource Selector.

`0b0` A single Resource Selector.
TRCVICTLR.EVENT.SEL[4:0] selects the single Resource Selector, from 0-31, used to activate the resource event.

`0b1` A Boolean-combined pair of Resource Selectors.
TRCVICTLR.EVENT.SEL[3:0] selects the Resource Selector pair, from 0-15, that has a Boolean function that is applied to it whose output is used to activate the resource event. TRCVICTLR.EVENT.SEL[4] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [6:5]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits[4:0]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000:

EVENT_SEL

Defines the selected Resource Selector or pair of Resource Selectors. TRCVICTLR.EVENT.TYPE controls whether TRCVICTLR.EVENT.SEL is the index of a single Resource Selector, or the index of a pair of Resource Selectors.

If an unimplemented Resource Selector is selected using this field, the behavior of the resource event is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

Selecting Resource Selector pair 0 using this field is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR == 0b0000:

Reserved

This field is reserved:

- Bits [4:1] are RES0.
- Bit [0] is RES1.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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Accessing TRCVICTLR

Must be programmed.

Reads from this register might return an UNKNOWN value if the trace unit is not in either of the Idle or Stable states.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCVICTLR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRCVICTLR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCVICTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCVICTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCVICTLR;
```

MSR TRCVICTLR, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRCVICTLR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCVICTLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCVICTLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCVICTLR = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.61 TRCVIIECTLR, ViewInst Include/Exclude Control Register

The TRCVIIECTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Use this to select, or read, the Address Range Comparators for the ViewInst include/exclude function.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCVIIECTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCVIIECTLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS) > 0. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCVIIECTLR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCVIIECTLR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

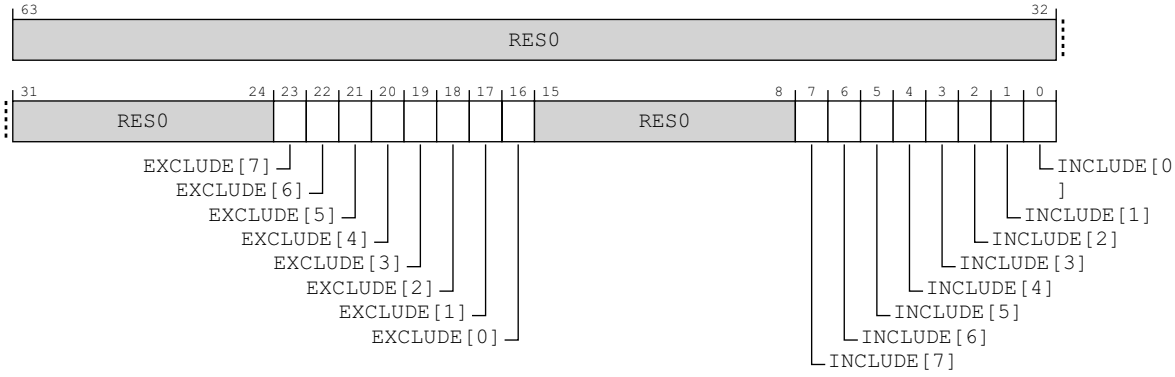

Bits [63:24]

Reserved, RES0.

EXCLUDE[<m>], bit [m+16], for m = 7 to 0

Exclude Address Range Comparator <m>. Selects whether Address Range Comparator <m> is in use with the ViewInst exclude function.

`0b0` The address range that Address Range Comparator <m> defines, is not selected for the ViewInst exclude function.

`0b1` The address range that Address Range Comparator <m> defines, is selected for the ViewInst exclude function.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [15:8]

Reserved, RES0.

INCLUDE[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

Include Address Range Comparator <m>.

Selects whether Address Range Comparator <m> is in use with the ViewInst include function.

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Selecting no comparators for the ViewInst include function indicates that all instructions are included by default.

The ViewInst exclude function then indicates which ranges are excluded.

`0b0` The address range that Address Range Comparator <m> defines, is not selected for the ViewInst include function.

`0b1` The address range that Address Range Comparator <m> defines, is selected for the ViewInst include function.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCVIIECTLR

Must be programmed if TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS > `0b0000`.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCVIIECTLR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCVIIECTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCVIIECTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
```


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```
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCVIIECTLR;
```

MSR TRCVIIECTLR, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCVIIECTLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCVIIECTLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCVIIECTLR = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.62 TRCVIPCSSCTLR, ViewInst Start/Stop PE Comparator Control Register

The TRCVIPCSSCTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Use this to select, or read, which PE Comparator Inputs can control the ViewInst start/stop function.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCVIPCSSCTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCVIPCSSCTLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMPC) > 0. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCVIPCSSCTLR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCVIPCSSCTLR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

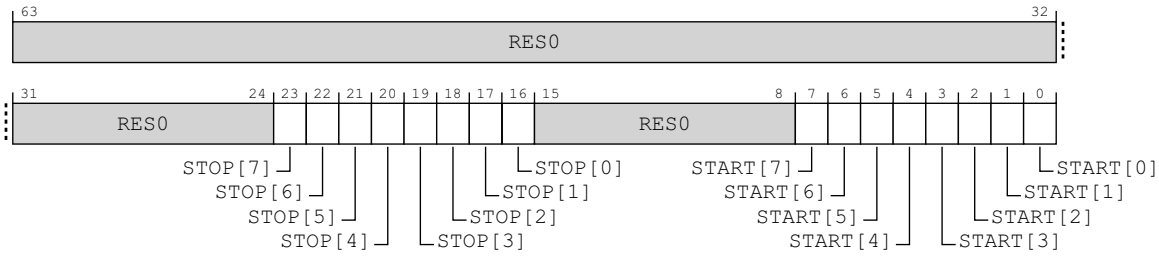

Bits [63:24]

Reserved, RES0.

STOP[<m>], bit [m+16], for m = 7 to 0

Selects whether PE Comparator Input <m> is in use with ViewInst start/stop function, for the purpose of stopping trace.

`0b0` The PE Comparator Input <m>, is not selected as a stop resource.

`0b1` The PE Comparator Input <m>, is selected as a stop resource.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMPC.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [15:8]

Reserved, RES0.

START[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

Selects whether PE Comparator Input <m> is in use with ViewInst start/stop function, for the purpose of starting trace.

`0b0` The PE Comparator Input <m>, is not selected as a start resource.

`0b1` The PE Comparator Input <m>, is selected as a start resource.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMPC.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing TRCVIPCSSCTLR

Must be programmed if TRCIDR4.NUMPC != `0b0000`.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCVIPCSSCTLR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCVIPCSSCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCVIPCSSCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCVIPCSSCTLR;
```

MSR TRCVIPCSSCTLR, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCVIPCSSCTLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCVIPCSSCTLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCVIPCSSCTLR = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.63 TRCVISSCTLR, ViewInst Start/Stop Control Register

The TRCVISSCTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Use this to select, or read, the Single Address Comparators for the ViewInst start/stop function.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCVISSCTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCVISSCTLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS) > 0. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCVISSCTLR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCVISSCTLR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

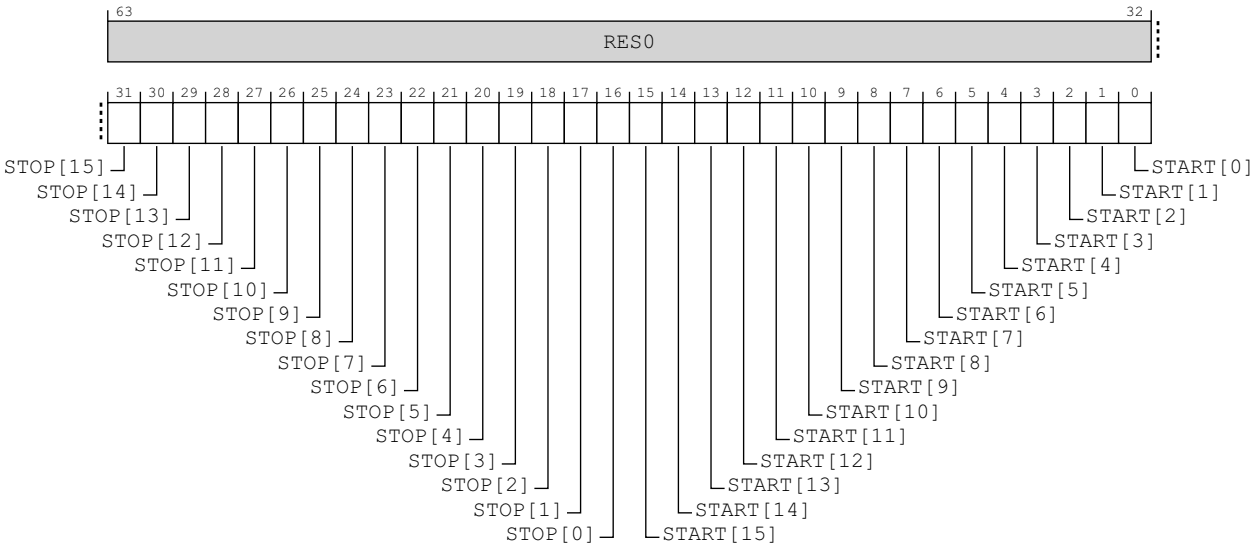

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

STOP[<m>], bit [m+16], for m = 15 to 0

Selects whether Single Address Comparator <m> is used with the ViewInst start/stop function, for the purpose of stopping trace.

`0b0` The Single Address Comparator <m>, is not selected as a stop resource.

`0b1` The Single Address Comparator <m>, is selected as a stop resource.

This bit is RES0 if m >= 2 × TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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START[<m>], bit [m], for m = 15 to 0

Selects whether Single Address Comparator <m> is used with the ViewInst start/stop function, for the purpose of starting trace.

`0b0` The Single Address Comparator <m>, is not selected as a start resource.

`0b1` The Single Address Comparator <m>, is selected as a start resource.

This bit is RES0 if m >= 2 × TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCVISSCTLR

Must be programmed if TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS > `0b0000`.

For any 2 comparators selected for the ViewInst start/stop function, the comparator containing the lower address must be a lower numbered comparator.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCVISSCTLR

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCVISSCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCVISSCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
```


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```
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCVISSCTLR;
```

MSR TRCVISSCTLR, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0000	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCVISSCTLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCVISSCTLR = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCVISSCTLR = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.64 TRCVMIDCCTLR0, Virtual Context Identifier Comparator Control Register 0

The TRCVMIDCCTLR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Virtual Context Identifier Comparator mask values for the TRCVMIDCVR<n> registers, where n=0-3.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCVMIDCCTLR0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCVMIDCCTLR0[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented, UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 0x0 and UInt(TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE) > 0. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCVMIDCCTLR0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCVMIDCCTLR0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

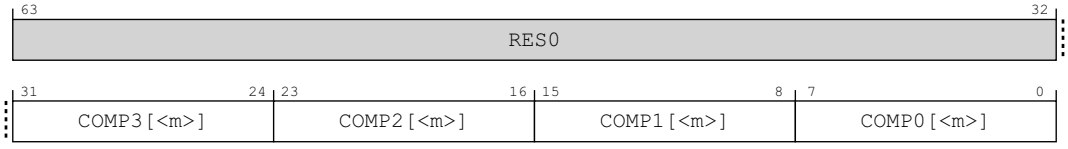

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

COMP3[<m>], bit [m+24], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 3:

TRCVMIDCVR3 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCVMIDCVR3. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCVMIDCVR3.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCVMIDCVR3[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCVMIDCVR3[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COMP2[<m>], bit [m+16], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 2:

TRCVMIDCVR2 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCVMIDCVR2. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCVMIDCVR2.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCVMIDCVR2[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCVMIDCVR2[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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COMP1[<m>], bit [m+8], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 1:

TRCVMIDCVR1 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCVMIDCVR1. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCVMIDCVR1.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCVMIDCVR1[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCVMIDCVR1[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COMP0[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 0:

TRCVMIDCVR0 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCVMIDCVR0. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCVMIDCVR0.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCVMIDCVR0[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCVMIDCVR0[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCVMIDCCTLR0

If software uses the TRCVMIDCVR<n> registers, where n=0-3, then it must program this register.

If software sets a mask bit to 1 then it must program the relevant byte in TRCVMIDCVR<n> to `0x00`.

If any bit is 1 and the relevant byte in TRCVMIDCVR<n> is not `0x00`, the behavior of the Virtual Context Identifier Comparator is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. In this scenario the comparator might match unexpectedly or might not match.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCVMIDCCTLR0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0011	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCVMIDCCTLR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCVMIDCCTLR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCVMIDCCTLR0;
```

MSR TRCVMIDCCTLR0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0011	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCVMIDCCTLR0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
```


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```
        TRCVMIDCCTLR0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCVMIDCCTLR0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.65 TRCVMIDCCTLR1, Virtual Context Identifier Comparator Control Register 1

The TRCVMIDCCTLR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Virtual Context Identifier Comparator mask values for the TRCVMIDCVR<n> registers, where n=4-7.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCVMIDCCTLR1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCVMIDCCTLR1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented, UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 0x4 and UInt(TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE) > 0. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCVMIDCCTLR1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCVMIDCCTLR1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

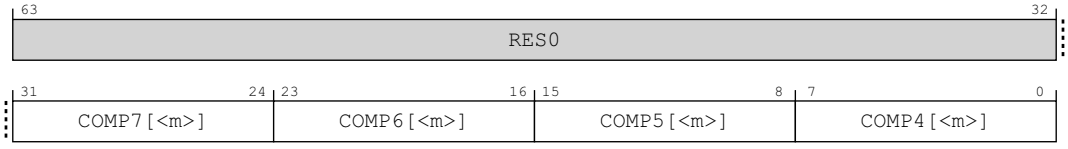

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

COMP7[<m>], bit [m+24], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 7:

TRCVMIDCVR7 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCVMIDCVR7. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCVMIDCVR7.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCVMIDCVR7[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCVMIDCVR7[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COMP6[<m>], bit [m+16], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 6:

TRCVMIDCVR6 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCVMIDCVR6. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCVMIDCVR6.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCVMIDCVR6[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCVMIDCVR6[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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COMP5[<m>], bit [m+8], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 5:

TRCVMIDCVR5 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCVMIDCVR5. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCVMIDCVR5.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCVMIDCVR5[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCVMIDCVR5[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COMP4[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 4:

TRCVMIDCVR4 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCVMIDCVR4. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCVMIDCVR4.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCVMIDCVR4[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCVMIDCVR4[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCVMIDCCTLR1

If software uses the TRCVMIDCVR<n> registers, where n=4-7, then it must program this register.

If software sets a mask bit to 1 then it must program the relevant byte in TRCVMIDCVR<n> to `0x00`.

If any bit is 1 and the relevant byte in TRCVMIDCVR<n> is not `0x00`, the behavior of the Virtual Context Identifier Comparator is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. In this scenario the comparator might match unexpectedly or might not match.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCVMIDCCTLR1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0011	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCVMIDCCTLR1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCVMIDCCTLR1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCVMIDCCTLR1;
```

MSR TRCVMIDCCTLR1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0011	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCVMIDCCTLR1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
```


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```
        TRCVMIDCCTLR1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCVMIDCCTLR1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.4.66 TRCVMIDCVR<n>, Virtual Context Identifier Comparator Value Register <n>, n = 0 - 7

The TRCVMIDCVR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Contains the Virtual Context Identifier Comparator value.

Configurations

AArch64 System register TRCVMIDCVR<n> bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to External register TRCVMIDCVR<n>[63:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC > n. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCVMIDCVR<n> are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRCVMIDCVR<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

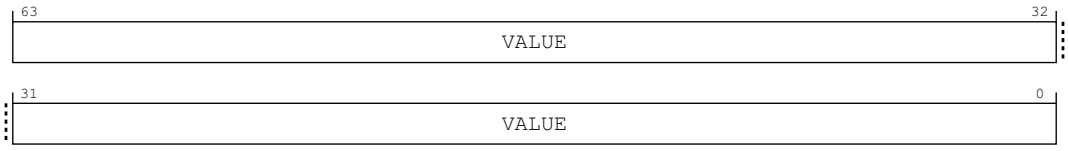

VALUE, bits [63:0]

Virtual context identifier value. The width of this field is indicated by TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE. Unimplemented bits are RES0. After a PE Reset, the trace unit assumes that the Virtual context identifier is zero until the PE updates the Virtual context identifier .

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TRCVMIDCVR<n>

Must be programmed if any of the following are true:

- TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0111` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.VMID[n] == 1.
- TRCACATR<n>.CONTEXTTYPE == `0b10` or `0b11` and TRCACATR<n>.CONTEXT == n.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, TRCVMIDCVR<m>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0011	m[2:0]:0b0	0b001

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<3:1>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCVMIDCVR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCVMIDCVR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = TRCVMIDCVR[m];
```

MSR TRCVMIDCVR<m>, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b0011	m[2:0]:0b0	0b001

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<3:1>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.TRC == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCVMIDCVR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPTR_EL2.TTA == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCVMIDCVR[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPTR_EL3.TTA == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        TRCVMIDCVR[m] = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.5 Performance Monitors registers

This section lists the Performance Monitoring registers in AArch64.

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D13.5.1 PMCCFILTR_EL0, Performance Monitors Cycle Count Filter Register

The PMCCFILTR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Determines the modes in which the Cycle Counter, PMCCNTR_EL0, increments.

Configurations

AArch64 System register PMCCFILTR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMCCFILTR[31:0].

AArch64 System register PMCCFILTR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMCCFILTR_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMCCFILTR_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMCCFILTR_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

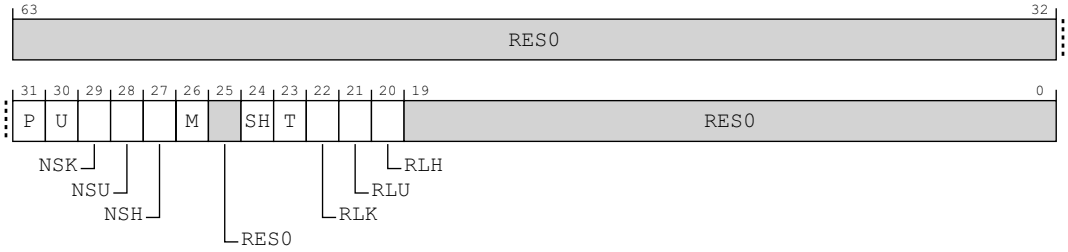

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

P, bit [31]

Privileged filtering bit. Controls counting in EL1.

If EL3 is implemented, then counting in Non-secure EL1 is further controlled by the PMCCFILTR_EL0.NSK bit.

If FEAT_RME is implemented, then counting in Realm EL1 is further controlled by the PMCCFILTR_EL0.RLK bit.

`0b0` Count cycles in EL1.

`0b1` Do not count cycles in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

U, bit [30]

User filtering bit. Controls counting in EL0.

If EL3 is implemented, then counting in Non-secure EL0 is further controlled by the PMCCFILTR_EL0.NSU bit.

If FEAT_RME is implemented, then counting in Realm EL0 is further controlled by the PMCCFILTR_EL0.RLU bit.

`0b0` Count cycles in EL0.

`0b1` Do not count cycles in EL0.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NSK, bit [29]

When EL3 is implemented:

Non-secure EL1 (kernel) modes filtering bit. Controls counting in Non-secure EL1.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of the PMCCFILTR_EL0.P bit, cycles in Non-secure EL1 are counted.

Otherwise, cycles in Non-secure EL1 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NSU, bit [28]

When EL3 is implemented:

Non-secure EL0 (Unprivileged) filtering bit. Controls counting in Non-secure EL0.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of the PMCCFILTR_EL0.U bit, cycles in Non-secure EL0 are counted.

Otherwise, cycles in Non-secure EL0 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NSH, bit [27]

When EL2 is implemented:

EL2 (Hypervisor) filtering bit. Controls counting in EL2.

If Secure EL2 is implemented, and EL3 is implemented, counting in Secure EL2 is further controlled by the PMCCFILTR_EL0.SH bit.

If FEAT_RME is implemented, then counting in Realm EL2 is further controlled by the PMCCFILTR_EL0.RLH bit.

`0b0` Do not count cycles in EL2.

`0b1` Count cycles in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

M, bit [26]

When EL3 is implemented:

Secure EL3 filtering bit.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of the PMCCFILTR_EL0.P bit, cycles in Secure EL3 are counted.

Otherwise, cycles in Secure EL3 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [25]

Reserved, RES0.

SH, bit [24]

When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and EL3 is implemented:

Secure EL2 filtering.

If the value of this bit is not equal to the value of the PMCCFILTR_EL0.NSH bit, cycles in Secure EL2 are counted.

Otherwise, cycles in Secure EL2 are not counted.

If Secure EL2 is disabled, this field is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

T, bit [23]

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Non-transactional state filtering bit.

`0b0` This bit has no effect on filtering of cycles.

`0b1` Do not count cycles in Non-transactional state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

RLK, bit [22]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Realm EL1 (kernel) filtering bit. Controls counting in Realm EL1.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of the PMCCFILTR_EL0.P bit, cycles in Realm EL1 are counted.

Otherwise, cycles in Realm EL1 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

RLU, bit [21]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Realm EL0 (unprivileged) filtering bit. Controls counting in Realm EL0.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of the PMCCFILTR_EL0.U bit, cycles in Realm EL0 are counted.

Otherwise, cycles in Realm EL0 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

RLH, bit [20]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Realm EL2 filtering bit. Controls counting in Realm EL2.

If the value of this bit is not equal to the value of the PMCCFILTR_EL0.NSH bit, cycles in Realm EL2 are counted.

Otherwise, cycles in Realm EL2 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [19:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing PMCCFILTR_EL0

PMCCFILTR_EL0 can also be accessed by using PMXEVTYPER_EL0 with PMSELR_EL0.SEL set to `0b11111`.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMCCFILTR_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b1111	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCCFILTR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMCCFILTR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCCFILTR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMCCFILTR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMCCFILTR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMCCFILTR_EL0;
```

MSR PMCCFILTR_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b1111	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGWTR_EL2.PMCCFILTR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMCCFILTR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMCCFILTR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMCCFILTR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMCCFILTR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMCCFILTR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.5.2 PMCCNTR_EL0, Performance Monitors Cycle Count Register

The PMCCNTR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the value of the processor Cycle Counter, CCNT, that counts processor clock cycles. See *Time as measured by the Performance Monitors cycle counter* on page D8-4960 for more information.

PMCCFILTR_EL0 determines the modes and states in which the PMCCNTR_EL0 can increment.

Configurations

AArch64 System register PMCCNTR_EL0 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMCCNTR[63:0].

AArch64 System register PMCCNTR_EL0 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMCCNTR_EL0[63:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMCCNTR_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

All counters are subject to any changes in clock frequency, including clock stopping caused by the WFI and WFE instructions. This means that it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether or not PMCCNTR_EL0 continues to increment when clocks are stopped by WFI and WFE instructions.

Attributes

PMCCNTR_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

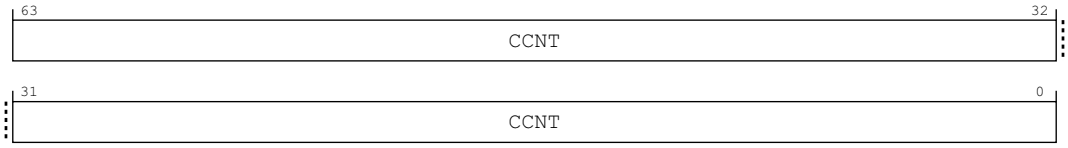

CCNT, bits [63:0]

Cycle count. Depending on the values of PMCR_EL0.{LC,D}, this field increments in one of the following ways:

- Every processor clock cycle.
- Every 64th processor clock cycle.

Writing 1 to PMCR_EL0.C sets this field to 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMCCNTR_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, PMCCNTR_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1101	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.<CR,EN> == '00' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCCNTR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMCCNTR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCCNTR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMCCNTR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMCCNTR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMCCNTR_EL0;
```


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MSR PMCCNTR_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1101	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGWTR_EL2.PMCCNTR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMCCNTR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMCCNTR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMCCNTR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMCCNTR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMCCNTR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.5.3 PMCEID0_EL0, Performance Monitors Common Event Identification register 0

The PMCEID0_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines which Common architectural events and Common microarchitectural events are implemented, or counted, using PMU events in the ranges `0x0000` to `0x001F` and `0x4000` to `0x401F`.

For more information about the Common events and the use of the PMCEID<n>_EL0 registers see *The PMU event number space and common events* on page D8-4989.

Configurations

AArch64 System register PMCEID0_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMCEID0[31:0].

AArch64 System register PMCEID0_EL0 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMCEID2[31:0].

AArch64 System register PMCEID0_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMCEID0[31:0].

AArch64 System register PMCEID0_EL0 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to External register PMCEID2[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMCEID0_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMCEID0_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

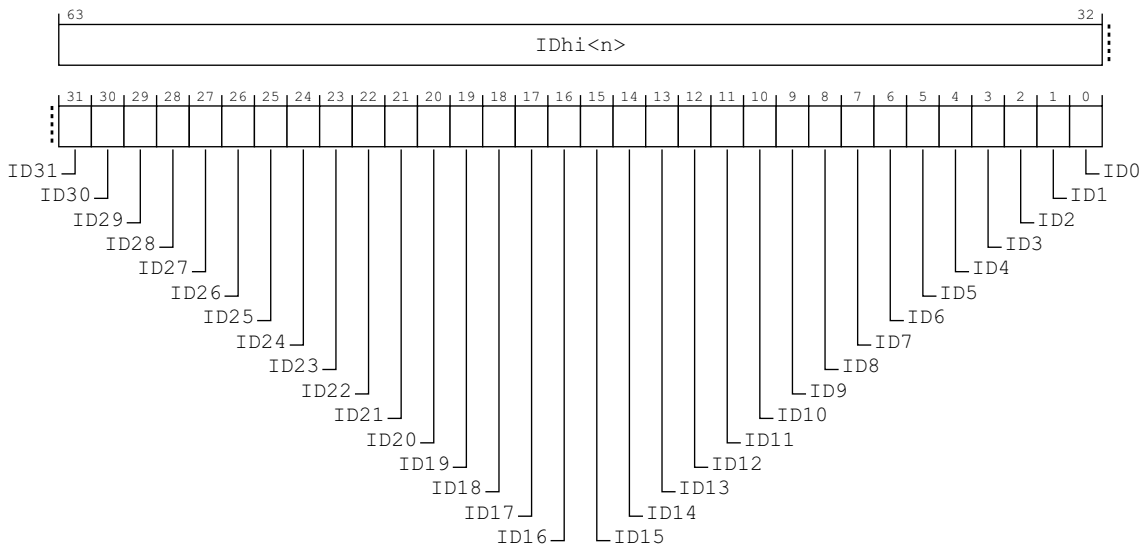

IDhi<n>, bit [n+32], for n = 31 to 0

When FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented:

IDhi[n] corresponds to Common event (`0x4000` + n).

For each bit:

`0b0` The Common event is not implemented, or not counted.

`0b1` The Common event is implemented.

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When the value of a bit in the field is 1, the corresponding Common event is implemented and counted.

Note

Arm recommends that if a Common event is never counted, the value of the corresponding bit is 0.

A bit that corresponds to a reserved event number is reserved. The value might be used in a future revision of the architecture to identify an additional Common event.

Note

Such an event might be added retrospectively to an earlier version of the PMU architecture, provided the event does not require any additional PMU features and has an event number that can be represented in the PMCEID<n>_EL0 registers of that earlier version of the PMU architecture.

ID<n>, bit [n], for n = 31 to 0

ID[n] corresponds to Common event n.

For each bit:

`0b0` The Common event is not implemented, or not counted.

`0b1` The Common event is implemented.

When the value of a bit in the field is 1, the corresponding Common event is implemented and counted.

Note

Arm recommends that if a Common event is never counted, the value of the corresponding bit is 0.

A bit that corresponds to a reserved event number is reserved. The value might be used in a future revision of the architecture to identify an additional Common event.

Note

Such an event might be added retrospectively to an earlier version of the PMU architecture, provided the event does not require any additional PMU features and has an event number that can be represented in the PMCEID<n>_EL0 registers of that earlier version of the PMU architecture.

Accessing PMCEID0_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMCEID0_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1100	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCEIDn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMCEID0_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCEIDn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMCEID0_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMCEID0_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMCEID0_EL0;
```


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D13.5.4 PMCEID1_EL0, Performance Monitors Common Event Identification register 1

The PMCEID1_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines which Common architectural events and Common microarchitectural events are implemented, or counted, using PMU events in the ranges `0x0020` to `0x003F` and `0x4020` to `0x403F`.

For more information about the Common events and the use of the PMCEID<n>_EL0 registers see *The PMU event number space and common events* on page D8-4989.

Configurations

AArch64 System register PMCEID1_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMCEID1[31:0].

AArch64 System register PMCEID1_EL0 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMCEID3[31:0].

AArch64 System register PMCEID1_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMCEID1[31:0].

AArch64 System register PMCEID1_EL0 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to External register PMCEID3[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMCEID1_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMCEID1_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

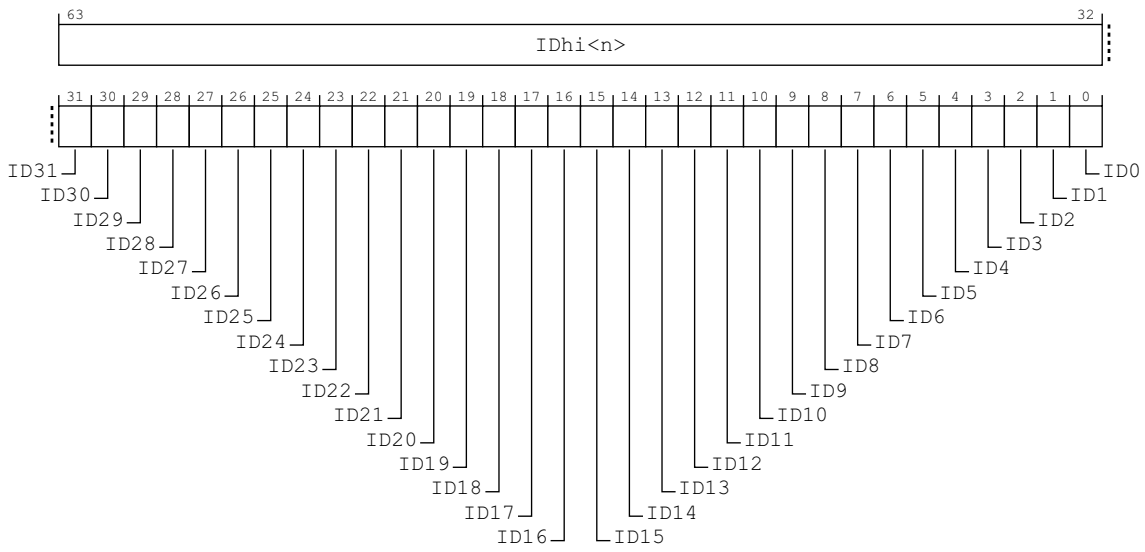

IDhi<n>, bit [n+32], for n = 31 to 0

When FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented:

IDhi[n] corresponds to Common event (`0x4020` + n).

For each bit:

`0b0` The Common event is not implemented, or not counted.

`0b1` The Common event is implemented.

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When the value of a bit in the field is 1, the corresponding Common event is implemented and counted.

Note

Arm recommends that if a Common event is never counted, the value of the corresponding bit is 0.

A bit that corresponds to a reserved event number is reserved. The value might be used in a future revision of the architecture to identify an additional Common event.

Note

Such an event might be added retrospectively to an earlier version of the PMU architecture, provided the event does not require any additional PMU features and has an event number that can be represented in the PMCEID<n>_EL0 registers of that earlier version of the PMU architecture.

ID<n>, bit [n], for n = 31 to 0

ID[n] corresponds to Common event (`0x0020` + n).

For each bit:

`0b0` The Common event is not implemented, or not counted.

`0b1` The Common event is implemented.

When the value of a bit in the field is 1, the corresponding Common event is implemented and counted.

Note

Arm recommends that if a Common event is never counted, the value of the corresponding bit is 0.

A bit that corresponds to a reserved event number is reserved. The value might be used in a future revision of the architecture to identify an additional Common event.

Note

Such an event might be added retrospectively to an earlier version of the PMU architecture, provided the event does not require any additional PMU features and has an event number that can be represented in the PMCEID<n>_EL0 registers of that earlier version of the PMU architecture.

Accessing PMCEID1_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMCEID1_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1100	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCEIDn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMCEID1_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCEIDn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMCEID1_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMCEID1_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMCEID1_EL0;
```


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D13.5.5 PMCNTENCLR_EL0, Performance Monitors Count Enable Clear register

The PMCNTENCLR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Disables the Cycle Count Register, PMCCNTR_EL0, and any implemented event counters PMEVCNTR<n>. Reading this register shows which counters are enabled.

Configurations

AArch64 System register PMCNTENCLR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMCNTENCLR[31:0].

AArch64 System register PMCNTENCLR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMCNTENCLR_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMCNTENCLR_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMCNTENCLR_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

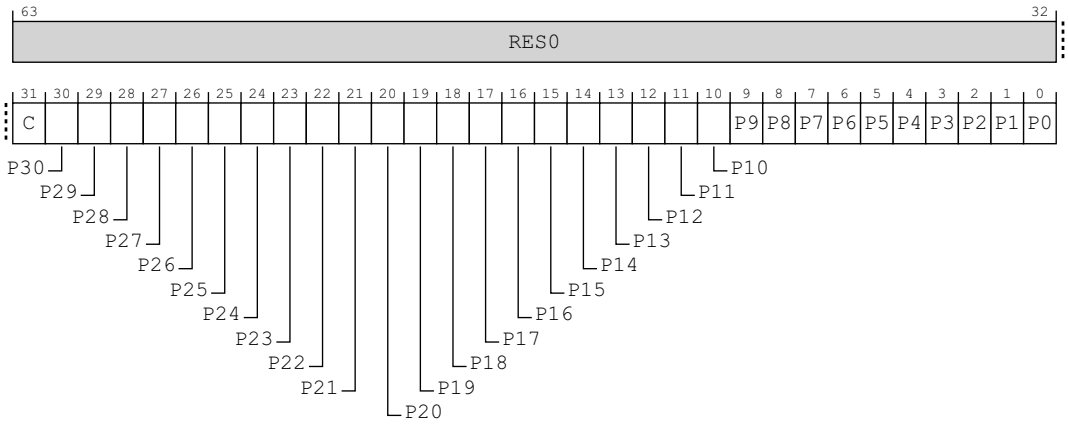

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

C, bit [31]

PMCCNTR_EL0 disable bit. Disables the cycle counter register. Possible values are:

`0b0` When read, means the cycle counter is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means the cycle counter is enabled. When written, disables the cycle counter.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 30 to 0

Event counter disable bit for PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0.

If N is less than 31, then bits [30:N] are RAZ/WI. When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, in EL1 and EL0, N is the value in MDCR_EL2.HPMN. Otherwise, N is the value in PMCR_EL0.N.

`0b0` When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 is disabled. When written, has no effect.

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`0b1` When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 is enabled. When written, disables PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMCNTENCLR_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMCNTENCLR_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1100	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCNTEN == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMCNTENCLR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCNTEN == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMCNTENCLR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMCNTENCLR_EL0;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMCNTENCLR_EL0;
```

MSR PMCNTENCLR_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1100	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGWTR_EL2.PMCNTEN == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMCNTENCLR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMCNTEN == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMCNTENCLR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMCNTENCLR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMCNTENCLR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.5.6 PMCNTENSET_EL0, Performance Monitors Count Enable Set register

The PMCNTENSET_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Enables the Cycle Count Register, PMCCNTR_EL0, and any implemented event counters PMEVCNTR<n>. Reading this register shows which counters are enabled.

Configurations

AArch64 System register PMCNTENSET_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMCNTENSET[31:0].

AArch64 System register PMCNTENSET_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMCNTENSET_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMCNTENSET_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMCNTENSET_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

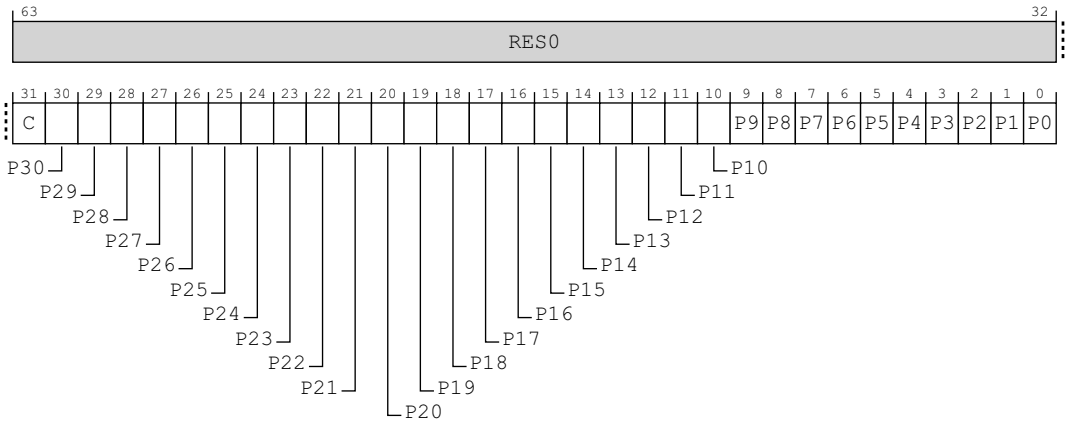

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

C, bit [31]

PMCCNTR_EL0 enable bit. Enables the cycle counter register. Possible values are:

`0b0` When read, means the cycle counter is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means the cycle counter is enabled. When written, enables the cycle counter.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 30 to 0

Event counter enable bit for PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0.

If N is less than 31, then bits [30:N] are RAZ/WI. When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, in EL1 and EL0, N is the value in MDCR_EL2.HPMN. Otherwise, N is the value in PMCR_EL0.N.

`0b0` When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 is disabled. When written, has no effect.

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0b1 When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 event counter is enabled. When written, enables PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMCNTENSET_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMCNTENSET_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1100	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCNTEN == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMCNTENSET_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCNTEN == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMCNTENSET_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMCNTENSET_EL0;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMCNTENSET_EL0;
```

MSR PMCNTENSET_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1100	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGWTR_EL2.PMCNTEN == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMCNTENSET_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMCNTEN == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMCNTENSET_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMCNTENSET_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMCNTENSET_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.5.7 PMCR_EL0, Performance Monitors Control Register

The PMCR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides details of the Performance Monitors implementation, including the number of counters implemented, and configures and controls the counters.

Configurations

AArch64 System register PMCR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMCR[31:0].

AArch64 System register PMCR_EL0 bits [7:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMCR_EL0[7:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMCR_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMCR_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

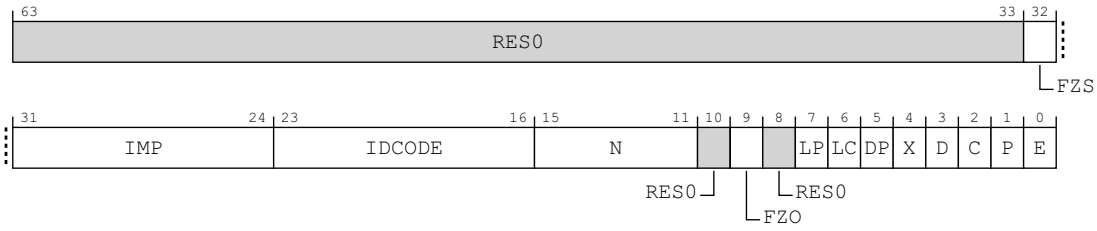

Bits [63:33]

Reserved, RES0.

FZS, bit [32]

When FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented:

Freeze-on-SPE event. Stop counters when PMBLIMITR_EL1.{PMFZ,E} == {1,1} and PMBSR_EL1.S == 1.

In the description of this field:

- If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch32, PMN is HDCR.HPMN.
- If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch64, PMN is MDCR_EL2.HPMN.
- If EL2 is not implemented, PMN is PMCR_EL0.N.

`0b0` Do not freeze on Statistical Profiling Buffer Management event.

`0b1` Event counter PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 does not count following a Statistical Profiling Buffer Management event if n is in the range of affected event counters.

If PMN is not 0, this field affects the operation of event counters in the range [0 .. (PMN-1)].

This field does not affect the operation of other event counters and PMCCNTR_EL0.

The operation of this field applies even when EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset:
  - — When AArch32 is supported, this field resets to `0`.

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— When the implementation only supports execution in AArch64 state, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

IMP, bits [31:24]

When FEAT_PMUv3p7 is not implemented:

Implementer code.

If this field is zero, then PMCR_EL0.IDCODE is RES0 and software must use MIDR_EL1 to identify the PE.

Otherwise, this field and PMCR_EL0.IDCODE identify the PMU implementation to software. The implementer codes are allocated by Arm. A non-zero value has the same interpretation as MIDR_EL1.Implementer.

Use of this field is deprecated.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ.

IDCODE, bits [23:16]

When PMCR_EL0.IMP != 0b00000000:

Identification code. Use of this field is deprecated.

Each implementer must maintain a list of identification codes that are specific to the implementer. A specific implementation is identified by the combination of the implementer code and the identification code.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

N, bits [15:11]

Indicates the number of event counters implemented. This value is in the range of `0b00000`-`0b11111`. If the value is `0b00000`, then only PMCCNTR_EL0 is implemented. If the value is `0b11111`, then PMCCNTR_EL0 and 31 event counters are implemented.

When EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state, reads of this field from EL1 and EL0 return the value of MDCR_EL2.HPMN.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Bit [10]

Reserved, RES0.

FZO, bit [9]

When FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented:

Freeze-on-overflow. Stop event counters on overflow.

In the description of this field:

- If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch32, PMN is HDCR.HPMN.
- If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch64, PMN is MDCR_EL2.HPMN.
- If EL2 is not implemented, PMN is PMCR_EL0.N.

`0b0` Do not freeze on overflow.

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`0b1` Event counter PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 does not count when PMOVSCLR_EL0[(PMN-1):0] is nonzero and n is in the range of affected event counters.

If PMN is not 0, this field affects the operation of event counters in the range [0 .. (PMN-1)].

This field does not affect the operation of other event counters and PMCCNTR_EL0.

The operation of this field applies even when EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [8]

Reserved, RES0.

LP, bit [7]

When FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented:

Long event counter enable. Determines when unsigned overflow is recorded by an event counter overflow bit.

In the description of this field:

- If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch32, PMN is HDCR.HPMN.
- If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch64, PMN is MDCR_EL2.HPMN.
- If EL2 is not implemented, PMN is PMCR_EL0.N.

`0b0` Event counter overflow on increment that causes unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[31:0].

`0b1` Event counter overflow on increment that causes unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[63:0].

If PMN is not 0, this field affects the operation of event counters in the range [0 .. (PMN-1)].

This field does not affect the operation of other event counters and PMCCNTR_EL0.

The operation of this field applies even when EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

LC, bit [6]

When AArch32 is supported:

Long cycle counter enable. Determines when unsigned overflow is recorded by the cycle counter overflow bit.

`0b0` Cycle counter overflow on increment that causes unsigned overflow of PMCCNTR_EL0[31:0].

`0b1` Cycle counter overflow on increment that causes unsigned overflow of PMCCNTR_EL0[63:0].

Arm deprecates use of PMCR_EL0.LC = 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

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DP, bit [5]

When EL3 is implemented or (FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented and EL2 is implemented):

Disable cycle counter when event counting is prohibited.

`0b0` Cycle counting by PMCCNTR_EL0 is not affected by this mechanism.

`0b1` Cycle counting by PMCCNTR_EL0 is disabled in prohibited regions and when event counting is frozen:

- If FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented, EL2 is implemented, and MDCR_EL2.HPMD is 1, then cycle counting by PMCCNTR_EL0 is disabled at EL2.
- If FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented, EL3 is implemented and using AArch64, and MDCR_EL3.MPMX is 1, then cycle counting by PMCCNTR_EL0 is disabled at EL3.
- If FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented and event counting is frozen by PMCR_EL0.FZO, then cycle counting by PMCCNTR is disabled.
- If EL3 is implemented, MDCR_EL3.SPME is 0, and either FEAT_PMUv3p7 is not implemented or MDCR_EL3.MPMX is 0, then cycle counting by PMCCNTR_EL0 is disabled at EL3 and in Secure state.

If MDCR_EL2.HPMN is not 0, this is when event counting by event counters in the range [0..(MDCR_EL2.HPMN-1)] is prohibited or frozen.

For more information, see *Prohibiting event and cycle counting* on page D8-4970.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

X, bit [4]

When the implementation includes a PMU event export bus:

Enable export of events in an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED PMU event export bus.

`0b0` Do not export events.

`0b1` Export events where not prohibited.

This field enables the exporting of events over an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED PMU event export bus to another device, for example to an OPTIONAL PE trace unit.

No events are exported when counting is prohibited.

This field does not affect the generation of Performance Monitors overflow interrupt requests or signaling to a cross-trigger interface (CTI) that can be implemented as signals exported from the PE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

D, bit [3]

When AArch32 is supported:

Clock divider.

`0b0` When enabled, PMCCNTR_EL0 counts every clock cycle.

`0b1` When enabled, PMCCNTR_EL0 counts once every 64 clock cycles.

If PMCR_EL0.LC == 1, this bit is ignored and the cycle counter counts every clock cycle.

Arm deprecates use of PMCR_EL0.D = 1.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

C, bit [2]

Cycle counter reset. The effects of writing to this bit are:

`0b0` No action.

`0b1` Reset PMCCNTR_EL0 to zero.

Note

Resetting PMCCNTR_EL0 does not change the cycle counter overflow bit. If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, the value of PMCR_EL0.LC is ignored, and bits [63:0] of the cycle counter are reset.

Access to this field is WO/RAZ.

P, bit [1]

Event counter reset.

In the description of this field:

- If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch32, PMN is HDCR.HPMN.
- If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch64, PMN is MDCR_EL2.HPMN.
- If EL2 is not implemented, PMN is PMCR_EL0.N.

`0b0` No action.

`0b1` If n is in the range of affected event counters, resets each event counter PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 to zero.

The effects of writing to this bit are:

- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, in EL0 and EL1, if PMN is not 0, a write of 1 to this bit resets event counters in the range [0 .. (PMN-1)].
- If EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, a write of 1 to this bit resets all the event counters.
- In EL2 and EL3, a write of 1 to this bit resets all the event counters.
- This field does not affect the operation of other event counters and PMCCNTR_EL0.

Note

Resetting the event counters does not change the event counter overflow bits. If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, the values of MDCR_EL2.HLP and PMCR_EL0.LP are ignored, and bits [63:0] of all affected event counters are reset.

Access to this field is WO/RAZ.

E, bit [0]

Enable.

If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch32, PMN is HDCR.HPMN.

If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch64, PMN is MDCR_EL2.HPMN.

If EL2 is not implemented, PMN is PMCR_EL0.N.

`0b0` PMCCNTR_EL0 is disabled and event counters PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0, where n is in the range of affected event counters, are disabled.

`0b1` PMCCNTR_EL0 and event counters PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0, where n is in the range of affected event counters, are enabled by PMCNTENSET_EL0.

If PMN is not 0, this field affects the operation of event counters in the range [0 .. (PMN-1)].

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This field does not affect the operation of other event counters.

The operation of this field applies even when EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing PMCR_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMCR_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPMCR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMCR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPMCR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMCR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMCR_EL0;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMCR_EL0;
```

MSR PMCR_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGWTR_EL2.PMCR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPMCR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMCR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMCR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPMCR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMCR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMCR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMCR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.5.8 PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0, Performance Monitors Event Count Registers, n = 0 - 30

The PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds event counter n, which counts events, where n is 0 to 30.

Configurations

AArch64 System register PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMEVCNTR<n>[31:0].

AArch64 System register PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented:

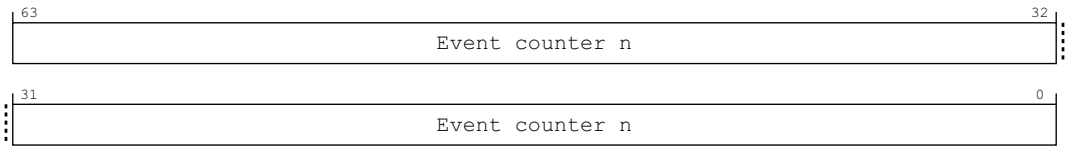

Bits [63:0]

Event counter n. Value of event counter n, where n is the number of this register and is a number from 0 to 30.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

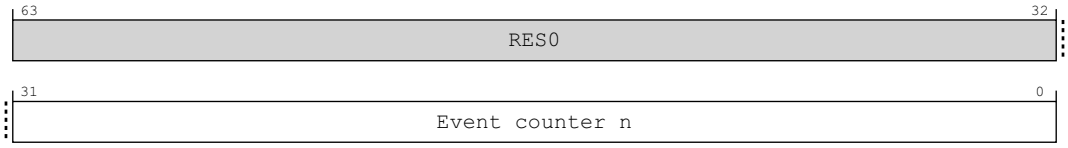

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Event counter n. Value of event counter n, where n is the number of this register and is a number from 0 to 30.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, RES0.

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Event counter n. Value of event counter n, where n is the number of this register and is a number from 0 to 30.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0

PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 can also be accessed by using PMXEVCNTR_EL0 with PMSELR_EL0.SEL set to the value of <n>.

If FEAT_FGT is implemented and <n> is greater than or equal to the number of accessible event counters, then the behavior of permitted reads and writes of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 is as follows:

- If <n> is an unimplemented event counter, the access is UNDEFINED.
- Otherwise, the access is trapped to EL2.

If FEAT_FGT is not implemented and <n> is greater than or equal to the number of accessible event counters, then reads and writes of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and the following behaviors are permitted:

- Accesses to the register are UNDEFINED.
- Accesses to the register behave as RAZ/WI.
- Accesses to the register execute as a NOP.
- Accesses to the register behave as if <n> is an UNKNOWN value less-than-or-equal-to the index of the highest accessible event counter.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and <n> is less than the number of implemented event counters, accesses from EL1 or permitted accesses from EL0 are trapped to EL2.

Note

In EL0, an access is permitted if it is enabled by PMUSERENR_EL0.{ER,EN}.

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, in EL1 and EL0, MDCR_EL2.HPMN identifies the number of accessible event counters. Otherwise, the number of accessible event counters is the number of implemented event counters. For more information, see MDCR_EL2.HPMN.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMEVCNTR<m>_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b10:m[4:3]	m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<1:0>:op2<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.<ER,EN> == '00' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
```


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```
HDFGRTR_EL2.PMEVCNTRn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMEVCNTR_EL0[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMEVCNTRn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMEVCNTR_EL0[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMEVCNTR_EL0[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMEVCNTR_EL0[m];
```

MSR PMEVCNTR<m>_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b10:m[4:3]	m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<1:0>:op2<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGWTR_EL2.PMEVCNTRn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
```


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```
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMEVCNTR_EL0[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMEVCNTRn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMEVCNTR_EL0[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMEVCNTR_EL0[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMEVCNTR_EL0[m] = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.5.9 PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0, Performance Monitors Event Type Registers, n = 0 - 30

The PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Configures event counter n, where n is 0 to 30.

Configurations

AArch64 System register PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMEVTYPER<n>[31:0].

AArch64 System register PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0[31:0].

AArch64 System register PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to External register PMEVFILTR<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

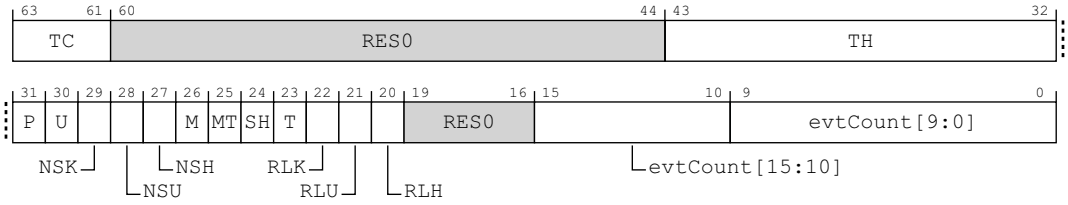

TC, bits [63:61]

When FEAT_PMUv3_TH is implemented:

Threshold Control. Defines the threshold function. In the description of this field, the value `V` is the value the event specified by PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 would increment the counter by on a processor cycle if the threshold function is disabled. Comparisons treat `V` and PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH as unsigned integer values.

`0b000` Not-equal. The counter increments by `V` on each processor cycle when `V` is not equal to PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH. If PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH is zero, the threshold function is disabled.

`0b001` Not-equal, count. The counter increments by 1 on each processor cycle when `V` is not equal to PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH.

`0b010` Equals. The counter increments by `V` on each processor cycle when `V` is equal to PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH.

`0b011` Equals, count. The counter increments by 1 on each processor cycle when `V` is equal to PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH.

`0b100` Greater-than-or-equal. The counter increments by `V` on each processor cycle when `V` is PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH or more.

`0b101` Greater-than-or-equal, count. The counter increments by 1 on each processor cycle when `V` is PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH or more.

`0b110` Less-than. The counter increments by `V` on each processor cycle when `V` is less than PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH.

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`0b111` Less-than, count. The counter increments by 1 on each processor cycle when `V` is less than PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset:
  - When AArch32 is supported, this field resets to `0`.
  - Otherwise,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [60:44]

Reserved, RES0.

TH, bits [43:32]

When FEAT_PMUv3_TH is implemented:

Threshold value. Provides the unsigned value for the threshold function defined by PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TC.

If PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TC is `0b000` and PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH is zero, then the threshold function is disabled.

If PMMIR_EL1.THWIDTH is less than 12, then bits PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11:PMMIR_EL1.THWIDTH] are RES0. This accounts for the behavior when writing a value greater-than-or-equal-to $2^{(\text{PMMIR_EL1.THWIDTH})}$.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset:
  - When AArch32 is supported, this field resets to `0`.
  - Otherwise,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

P, bit [31]

Privileged filtering bit. Controls counting in EL1.

If EL3 is implemented, then counting in Non-secure EL1 is further controlled by the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.NSK bit.

If FEAT_RME is implemented, then counting in Realm EL1 is further controlled by the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.RLK bit.

`0b0` Count events in EL1.

`0b1` Do not count events in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

U, bit [30]

User filtering bit. Controls counting in EL0.

If EL3 is implemented, then counting in Non-secure EL0 is further controlled by the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.NSU bit.

If FEAT_RME is implemented, then counting in Realm EL0 is further controlled by the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.RLU bit.

`0b0` Count events in EL0.

`0b1` Do not count events in EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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NSK, bit [29]

When EL3 is implemented:

Non-secure EL1 (kernel) modes filtering bit. Controls counting in Non-secure EL1.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.P bit, events in Non-secure EL1 are counted.

Otherwise, events in Non-secure EL1 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NSU, bit [28]

When EL3 is implemented:

Non-secure EL0 (Unprivileged) filtering bit. Controls counting in Non-secure EL0.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.U bit, events in Non-secure EL0 are counted.

Otherwise, events in Non-secure EL0 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NSH, bit [27]

When EL2 is implemented:

EL2 (Hypervisor) filtering bit. Controls counting in EL2.

If Secure EL2 is implemented, and EL3 is implemented, counting in Secure EL2 is further controlled by the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.SH bit.

If FEAT_RME is implemented, then counting in Realm EL2 is further controlled by the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.RLH bit.

`0b0` Do not count events in EL2.

`0b1` Count events in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

M, bit [26]

When EL3 is implemented:

EL3 filtering bit.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.P bit, events in EL3 are counted.

Otherwise, events in EL3 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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MT, bit [25]

When FEAT_MTPMU is implemented or an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED multi-threaded PMU extension is implemented:

Multithreading.

`0b0` Count events only on controlling PE.

`0b1` Count events from any PE with the same affinity at level 1 and above as this PE.

From Armv8.6, the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED multi-threaded PMU extension is not permitted, meaning if FEAT_MTPMU is not implemented, this field is RES0. See ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.MTPMU.

This field is ignored by the PE and treated as zero when FEAT_MTPMU is implemented and Disabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SH, bit [24]

When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and EL3 is implemented:

Secure EL2 filtering.

If the value of this bit is not equal to the value of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.NSH bit, events in Secure EL2 are counted.

Otherwise, events in Secure EL2 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

T, bit [23]

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Transactional state filtering bit. Controls counting in Transactional state.

`0b0` This bit has no effect on the filtering of events.

`0b1` Do not count events in Transactional state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

RLK, bit [22]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Realm EL1 (kernel) filtering bit. Controls counting in Realm EL1.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.P bit, events in Realm EL1 are counted.

Otherwise, events in Realm EL1 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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RLU, bit [21]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Realm EL0 (unprivileged) filtering bit. Controls counting in Realm EL0.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.U bit, events in Realm EL0 are counted.

Otherwise, events in Realm EL0 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

RLH, bit [20]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Realm EL2 filtering bit. Controls counting in Realm EL2.

If the value of this bit is not equal to the value of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.NSH bit, events in Realm EL2 are counted.

Otherwise, events in Realm EL2 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [19:16]

Reserved, RES0.

evtCount[15:10], bits [15:10]

When FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented:

Extension to evtCount[9:0]. For more information, see evtCount[9:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

evtCount[9:0], bits [9:0]

Event to count.

The event number of the event that is counted by event counter PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0.

The ranges of event numbers allocated to each type of event are shown in Table D8-7 on page D8-4989.

If FEAT_PMUv3p8 is implemented and PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.evtCount is programmed to an event that is reserved or not supported by the PE, no events are counted and the value returned by a direct or external read of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.evtCount field is the value written to the field.

Note

Arm recommends this behavior for all implementations of FEAT_PMUv3.

Otherwise, if PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.evtCount is programmed to an event that is reserved or not supported by the PE, the behavior depends on the value written:

- For the range `0x0000` to `0x003F`, no events are counted and the value returned by a direct or external read of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.evtCount field is the value written to the field.

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- If FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented, for the range `0x4000` to `0x403F`, no events are counted and the value returned by a direct or external read of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.evtCount field is the value written to the field.
- For other values, it is UNPREDICTABLE what event, if any, is counted and the value returned by a direct or external read of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.evtCount field is UNKNOWN.

Note

UNPREDICTABLE means the event must not expose privileged information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0

PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 can also be accessed by using PMXEVTYPER_EL0 with PMSELR_EL0.SEL set to n.

If FEAT_FGT is implemented and <n> is greater than or equal to the number of accessible event counters, then the behavior of permitted reads and writes of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 is as follows:

- If <n> is an unimplemented event counter, the access is UNDEFINED.
- Otherwise, the access is trapped to EL2.

If FEAT_FGT is not implemented and <n> is greater than or equal to the number of accessible event counters, then reads and writes of PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and the following behaviors are permitted:

- Accesses to the register are UNDEFINED.
- Accesses to the register behave as RAZ/WI.
- Accesses to the register execute as a `NOP`.
- Accesses to the register behave as if <n> is an UNKNOWN value less-than-or-equal-to the index of the highest accessible event counter.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and <n> is less than the number of implemented event counters, accesses from EL1 or permitted accesses from EL0 are trapped to EL2.

Note

In EL0, an access is permitted if it is enabled by PMUSERENR_EL0.EN.

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, in EL1 and EL0, MDCR_EL2.HPMN identifies the number of accessible event counters. Otherwise, the number of accessible event counters is the number of implemented event counters. For more information, see MDCR_EL2.HPMN.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMEVTYPER<m>_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b11:m[4:3]	m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<1:0>:op2<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGRTR_EL2.PMEVTYPERn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMEVTYPER_EL0[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMEVTYPERn_EL0 == '1'
then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMEVTYPER_EL0[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMEVTYPER_EL0[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMEVTYPER_EL0[m];
```

MSR PMEVTYPER<m>_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b11:m[4:3]	m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<1:0>:op2<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
```


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```
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGWTR_EL2.PMEVTYPERn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMEVTYPER_EL0[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMEVTYPERn_EL0 == '1'
then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMEVTYPER_EL0[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMEVTYPER_EL0[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMEVTYPER_EL0[m] = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.5.10 PMINTENCLR_EL1, Performance Monitors Interrupt Enable Clear register

The PMINTENCLR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Disables the generation of interrupt requests on overflows from the Cycle Count Register, PMCCNTR_EL0, and the event counters PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0. Reading the register shows which overflow interrupt requests are enabled.

Configurations

AArch64 System register PMINTENCLR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMINTENCLR[31:0].

AArch64 System register PMINTENCLR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMINTENCLR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMINTENCLR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMINTENCLR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

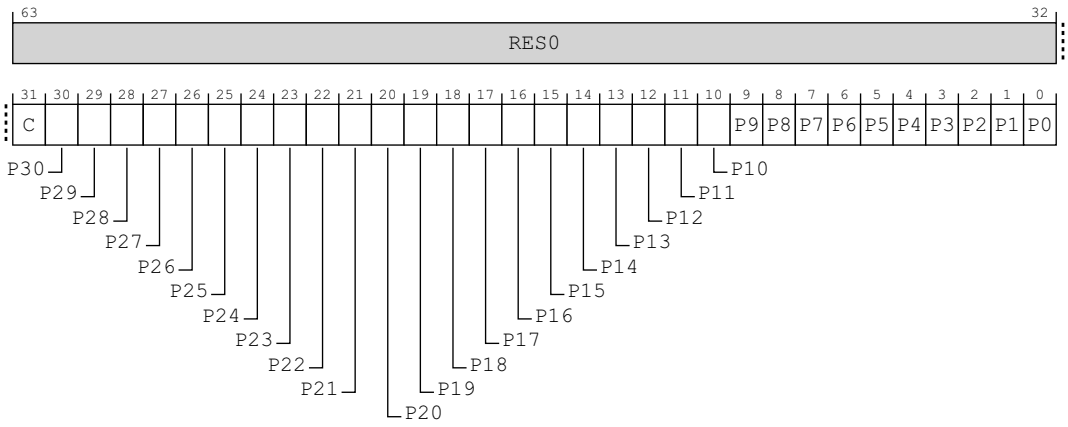

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

C, bit [31]

PMCCNTR_EL0 overflow interrupt request disable bit. Possible values are:

`0b0` When read, means the cycle counter overflow interrupt request is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means the cycle counter overflow interrupt request is enabled. When written, disables the cycle count overflow interrupt request.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 30 to 0

Event counter overflow interrupt request disable bit for PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0.

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If N is less than 31, then bits [30:N] are RAZ/WI. When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, in EL1, N is the value in MDCR_EL2.HPMN. Otherwise, N is the value in PMCR_EL0.N.

`0b0` When read, means that the PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 event counter interrupt request is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means that the PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 event counter interrupt request is enabled. When written, disables the PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 interrupt request.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMINTENCLR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMINTENCLR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1110	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMINTEN == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMINTENCLR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMINTENCLR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMINTENCLR_EL1;
```


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MSR PMINTENCLR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1110	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMINTEN == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMINTENCLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMINTENCLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMINTENCLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.5.11 PMINTENSET_EL1, Performance Monitors Interrupt Enable Set register

The PMINTENSET_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Enables the generation of interrupt requests on overflows from the Cycle Count Register, PMCCNTR_EL0, and the event counters PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0. Reading the register shows which overflow interrupt requests are enabled.

Configurations

AArch64 System register PMINTENSET_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMINTENSET[31:0].

AArch64 System register PMINTENSET_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMINTENSET_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMINTENSET_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMINTENSET_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

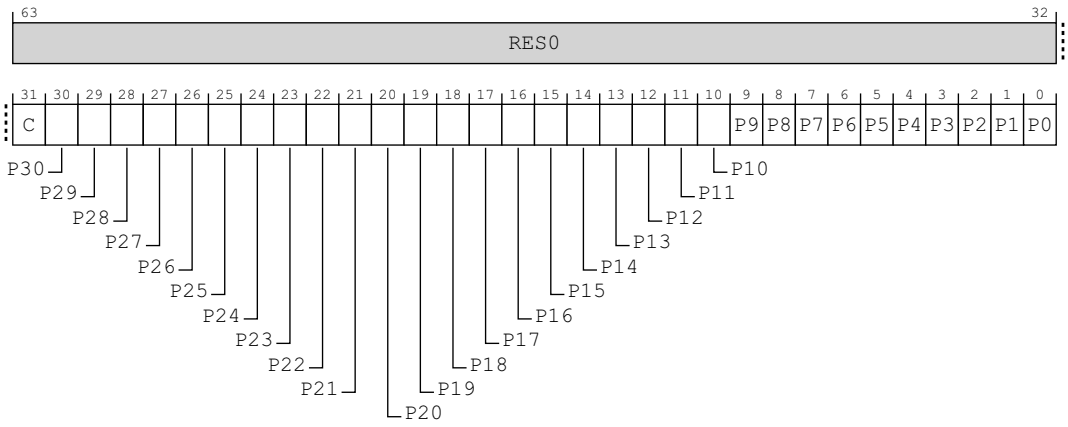

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

C, bit [31]

PMCCNTR_EL0 overflow interrupt request enable bit. Possible values are:

`0b0` When read, means the cycle counter overflow interrupt request is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means the cycle counter overflow interrupt request is enabled. When written, enables the cycle count overflow interrupt request.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 30 to 0

Event counter overflow interrupt request enable bit for PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0.

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If N is less than 31, then bits [30:N] are RAZ/WI. When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, in EL1, N is the value in MDCR_EL2.HPMN. Otherwise, N is the value in PMCR_EL0.N.

`0b0` When read, means that the PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 event counter interrupt request is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means that the PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 event counter interrupt request is enabled. When written, enables the PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 interrupt request.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMINTENSET_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMINTENSET_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1110	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMINTEN == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMINTENSET_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMINTENSET_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMINTENSET_EL1;
```


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MSR PMINTENSET_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1110	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMINTEN == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMINTENSET_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMINTENSET_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMINTENSET_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.5.12 PMMIR_EL1, Performance Monitors Machine Identification Register

The PMMIR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Describes Performance Monitors parameters specific to the implementation to software.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3p4 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMMIR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMMIR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

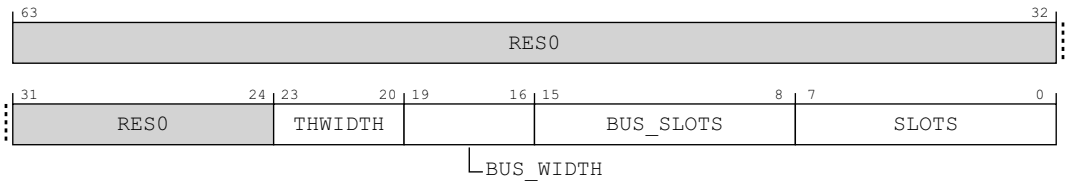

Bits [63:24]

Reserved, RES0.

THWIDTH, bits [23:20]

PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH width. Indicates implementation of the FEAT_PMUv3_TH feature, and, if implemented, the size of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH field.

`0b0000` FEAT_PMUv3_TH is not implemented.

`0b0001` 1 bit. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11:1] are RES0.

`0b0010` 2 bits. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11:2] are RES0.

`0b0011` 3 bits. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11:3] are RES0.

`0b0100` 4 bits. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11:4] are RES0.

`0b0101` 5 bits. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11:5] are RES0.

`0b0110` 6 bits. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11:6] are RES0.

`0b0111` 7 bits. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11:7] are RES0.

`0b1000` 8 bits. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11:8] are RES0.

`0b1001` 9 bits. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11:9] are RES0.

`0b1010` 10 bits. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11:10] are RES0.

`0b1011` 11 bits. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11] is RES0.

`0b1100` 12 bits.

All other values are reserved.

If FEAT_PMUv3_TH is not implemented, this field is zero.

Otherwise, the largest value that can be written to PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH is $2^{(\text{PMMIR_EL1.THWIDTH})}$ minus one.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

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BUS_WIDTH, bits [19:16]

Bus width. Indicates the number of bytes each BUS_ACCESS event relates to. Encoded as Log_2(number of bytes), plus one.

`0b0000` The information is not available.

`0b0011` Four bytes.

`0b0100` 8 bytes.

`0b0101` 16 bytes.

`0b0110` 32 bytes.

`0b0111` 64 bytes.

`0b1000` 128 bytes.

`0b1001` 256 bytes.

`0b1010` 512 bytes.

`0b1011` 1024 bytes.

`0b1100` 2048 bytes.

All other values are reserved.

Each transfer is up to this number of bytes. An access might be smaller than the bus width.

When this field is nonzero, each access counted by BUS_ACCESS is at most BUS_WIDTH bytes. An implementation might treat a wide bus as multiple narrower buses, such that a wide access on the bus increments the BUS_ACCESS counter by more than one.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

BUS_SLOTS, bits [15:8]

Bus count. The largest value by which the BUS_ACCESS event might increment in a single BUS_CYCLES cycle.

When this field is nonzero, the largest value by which the BUS_ACCESS event might increment in a single BUS_CYCLES cycle is BUS_SLOTS.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

SLOTS, bits [7:0]

Operation width. The largest value by which the STALL_SLOT event might increment in a single cycle. If the STALL_SLOT event is not implemented, this field might read as zero.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing PMMIR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMMIR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1110	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
```


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```
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMMIR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMMIR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMMIR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMMIR_EL1;
```


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D13.5.13 PMOVSCLR_EL0, Performance Monitors Overflow Flag Status Clear Register

The PMOVSCLR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Contains the state of the overflow bit for the Cycle Count Register, PMCCNTR_EL0, and each of the implemented event counters PMEVCNTR<n>. Writing to this register clears these bits.

Configurations

AArch64 System register PMOVSCLR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMOVSR[31:0].

AArch64 System register PMOVSCLR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMOVSCLR_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMOVSCLR_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMOVSCLR_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

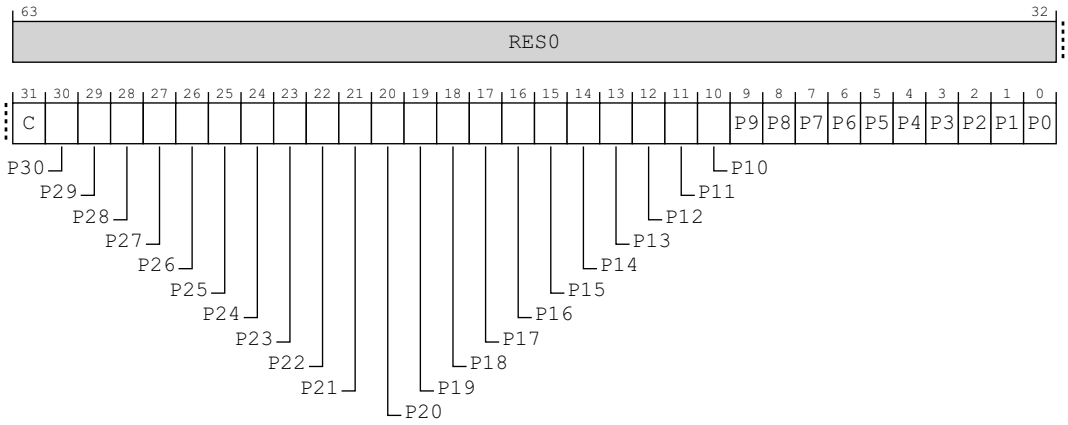

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

C, bit [31]

Cycle counter overflow clear bit.

`0b0` When read, means the cycle counter has not overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means the cycle counter has overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, clears the cycle counter overflow bit to 0.

PMCR_EL0.LC controls whether an overflow is detected from unsigned overflow of PMCCNTR_EL0[31:0] or unsigned overflow of PMCCNTR_EL0[63:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 30 to 0

Event counter overflow clear bit for PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0.

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If N is less than 31, then bits [30:N] are RAZ/WI. When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, in EL1 and EL0, N is the value in MDCR_EL2.HPMN. Otherwise, N is the value in PMCR_EL0.N.

`0b0` When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 has not overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 has overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, clears the PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 overflow bit to 0.

If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, MDCR_EL2.HLP and PMCR_EL0.LP control whether an overflow is detected from unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[31:0] or unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[63:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMOVSCLR_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMOVSCLR_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1100	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGRTR_EL2.PMOVS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMOVSCLR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMOVS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMOVSCLR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMOVSCLR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMOVSCLR_EL0;
```

MSR PMOVSCLR_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1100	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGWTR_EL2.PMOVS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMOVSCLR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMOVS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMOVSCLR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
```


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```
    else
        PMOVSCLR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMOVSCLR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.5.14 PMOVSSET_EL0, Performance Monitors Overflow Flag Status Set register

The PMOVSSET_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Sets the state of the overflow bit for the Cycle Count Register, PMCCNTR_EL0, and each of the implemented event counters PMEVCNTR<n>.

Configurations

AArch64 System register PMOVSSET_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMOVSSET[31:0].

AArch64 System register PMOVSSET_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMOVSSET_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMOVSSET_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMOVSSET_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

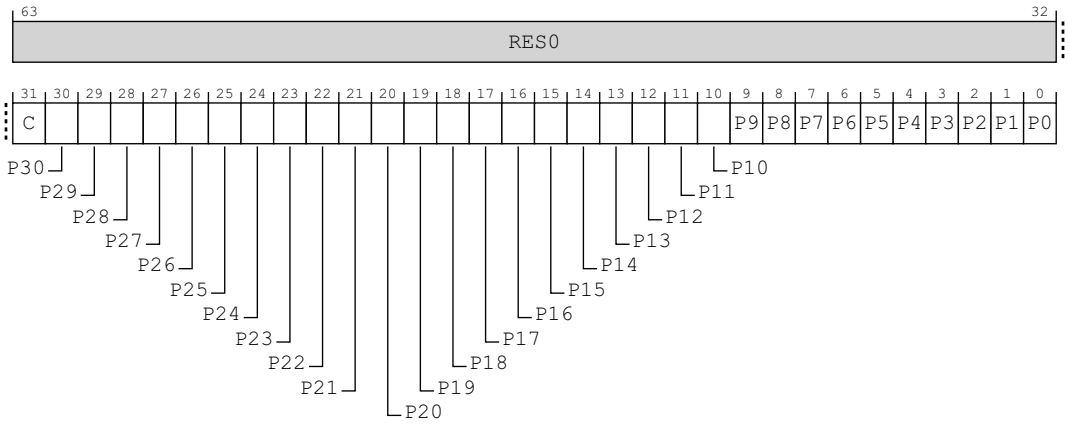

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

C, bit [31]

Cycle counter overflow set bit.

`0b0` When read, means the cycle counter has not overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means the cycle counter has overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, sets the cycle counter overflow bit to 1.

PMCR_EL0.LC controls whether an overflow is detected from unsigned overflow of PMCCNTR_EL0[31:0] or unsigned overflow of PMCCNTR_EL0[63:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 30 to 0

Event counter overflow set bit for PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0.

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If N is less than 31, then bits [30:N] are RAZ/WI. When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, in EL1 and EL0, N is the value in MDCR_EL2.HPMN. Otherwise, N is the value in PMCR_EL0.N.

`0b0` When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 has not overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 has overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, sets the PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 overflow bit to 1.

If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, MDCR_EL2.HLP and PMCR_EL0.LP control whether an overflow is detected from unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[31:0] or unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[63:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMOVSSET_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMOVSSET_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1110	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGRTR_EL2.PMOVS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMOVSSET_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMOVS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMOVSSET_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMOVSSET_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMOVSSET_EL0;
```

MSR PMOVSSET_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1110	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGWTR_EL2.PMOVS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMOVSSET_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMOVS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMOVSSET_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
```


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```
    else
        PMOVSSET_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMOVSSET_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.5.15 PMSELR_EL0, Performance Monitors Event Counter Selection Register

The PMSELR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Selects the current event counter PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 or the cycle counter, CCNT.

PMSELR_EL0 is used in conjunction with PMXEVTYPER_EL0 to determine the event that increments a selected event counter, and the modes and states in which the selected counter increments.

It is also used in conjunction with PMXEVCNTR_EL0, to determine the value of a selected event counter.

Configurations

AArch64 System register PMSELR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMSELR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMSELR_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMSELR_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

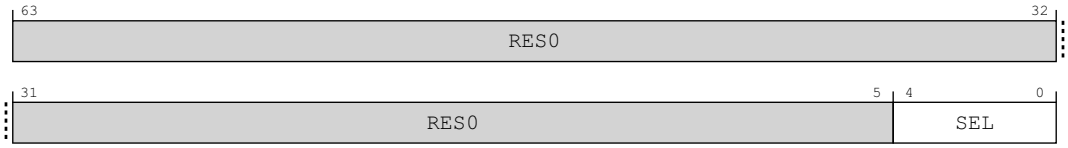

Bits [63:5]

Reserved, RES0.

SEL, bits [4:0]

Selects event counter, PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0, where n is the value held in this field. This value identifies which event counter is accessed when a subsequent access to PMXEVTYPER_EL0 or PMXEVCNTR_EL0 occurs.

This field can take any value from 0 (`0b00000`) to (PMCR.N)-1, or 31 (`0b11111`).

When PMSELR_EL0.SEL is `0b11111`, it selects the cycle counter and:

- A read of the PMXEVTYPER_EL0 returns the value of PMCCFILTR_EL0.
- A write of the PMXEVTYPER_EL0 writes to PMCCFILTR_EL0.
- A read or write of PMXEVCNTR_EL0 has CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE effects. For more information, see PMXEVCNTR_EL0.

For more information about the results of accesses to the event counters, see PMXEVTYPER_EL0 and PMXEVCNTR_EL0.

For more information about the number of counters accessible at each Exception level, see MDCR_EL2.HPMN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMSELR_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, PMSELR_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1100	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.<ER,EN> == '00' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGRTR_EL2.PMSELR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMSELR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMSELR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMSELR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMSELR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMSELR_EL0;
```


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MSR PMSELR_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1100	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.<ER,EN> == '00' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGWTR_EL2.PMSELR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMSELR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMSELR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMSELR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMSELR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMSELR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.5.16 PMSWINC_EL0, Performance Monitors Software Increment register

The PMSWINC_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Increments a counter that is configured to count the Software increment event, event `0x00`. For more information, see SW_INCR.

Configurations

AArch64 System register PMSWINC_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMSWINC[31:0].

AArch64 System register PMSWINC_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMSWINC_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMSWINC_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMSWINC_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

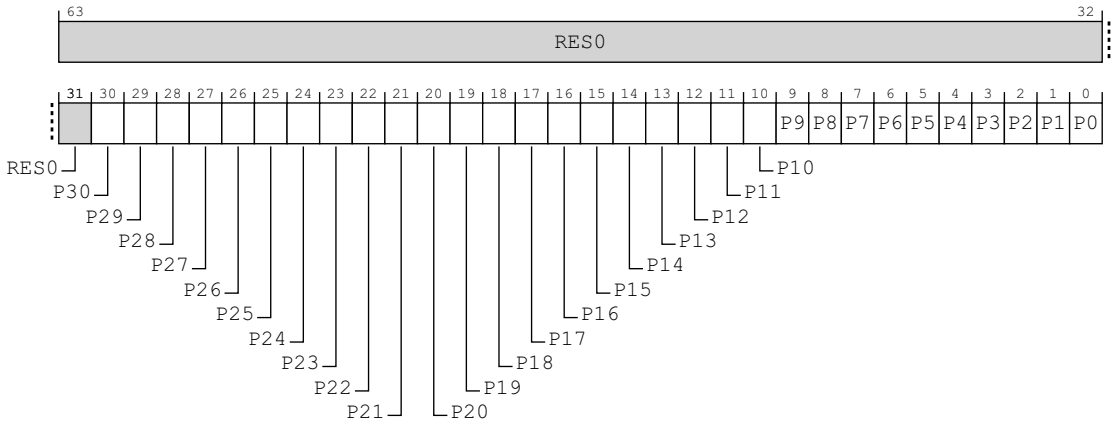

Bits [63:31]

Reserved, RES0.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 30 to 0

Event counter software increment bit for PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0.

If N is less than 31, then bits [30:N] are WI. When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, in EL1 and EL0, N is the value in MDCR_EL2.HPMN. Otherwise, N is the value in PMCR_EL0.N.

`0b0` No action. The write to this bit is ignored.

`0b1` If PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 is enabled and configured to count the software increment event, increments PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 by 1. If PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 is disabled, or not configured to count the software increment event, the write to this bit is ignored.

Accessing PMSWINC_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MSR PMSWINC_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1100	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.<SW,EN> == '00' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGWTR_EL2.PMSWINC_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMSWINC_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMSWINC_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMSWINC_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMSWINC_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMSWINC_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.5.17 PMUSERENR_EL0, Performance Monitors User Enable Register

The PMUSERENR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Enables or disables EL0 access to the Performance Monitors.

Configurations

AArch64 System register PMUSERENR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMUSERENR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMUSERENR_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMUSERENR_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

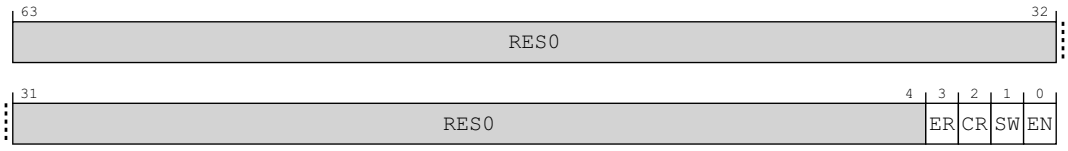

Bits [63:4]

Reserved, RES0.

ER, bit [3]

Event counter Read. Traps EL0 access to event counters to EL1, or to EL2 when it is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1.

In AArch64 state, trapped accesses are reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.

In AArch32 state, trapped accesses are reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`.

`0b0` EL0 using AArch64: EL0 reads of the PMXEVCNTR_EL0 and PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0, and EL0 read/write accesses to the PMSELR_EL0, are trapped if PMUSERENR_EL0.EN is also 0.

EL0 using AArch32: EL0 reads of the PMXEVCNTR and PMEVCNTR<n>, and EL0 read/write accesses to the PMSELR, are trapped if PMUSERENR_EL0.EN is also 0.

`0b1` Overrides PMUSERENR_EL0.EN and enables:

- RO access to PMXEVCNTR_EL0 and PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 at EL0.
- RW access to PMSELR_EL0 at EL0.
- RW access to PMSELR at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CR, bit [2]

Cycle counter Read. Traps EL0 access to cycle counter reads to EL1, or to EL2 when it is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1.

In AArch64 state, trapped accesses are reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.

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In AArch32 state, trapped MRC accesses are reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`, trapped MRRC accesses are reported using EC syndrome value `0x04`.

`0b0` EL0 using AArch64: EL0 read accesses to the PMCCNTR_EL0 are trapped if PMUSERENR_EL0.EN is also 0.

EL0 using AArch32: EL0 read accesses to the PMCCNTR are trapped if PMUSERENR_EL0.EN is also 0.

`0b1` Overrides PMUSERENR_EL0.EN and enables access to:

- PMCCNTR_EL0 at EL0.
- PMCCNTR at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SW, bit [1]

Traps Software Increment writes to EL1, or to EL2 when it is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1.

In AArch64 state, trapped accesses are reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.

In AArch32 state, trapped accesses are reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`.

`0b0` EL0 using AArch64: EL0 writes to the PMSWINC_EL0 are trapped if PMUSERENR_EL0.EN is also 0.

EL0 using AArch32: EL0 writes to the PMSWINC are trapped if PMUSERENR_EL0.EN is also 0.

`0b1` Overrides PMUSERENR_EL0.EN and enables access to:

- PMSWINC_EL0 at EL0.
- PMSWINC at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EN, bit [0]

Traps EL0 accesses to the Performance Monitor registers to EL1, or to EL2 when it is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, from both Execution states as follows:

- In AArch64 state, MRS or MSR accesses to the following registers are reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - PMCR_EL0, PMOVSCLR_EL0, PMSELR_EL0, PMCEID0_EL0, PMCEID1_EL0, PMCCNTR_EL0, PMXEVTYPER_EL0, PMXEVCNTR_EL0, PMCNTENSET_EL0, PMCNTENCLR_EL0, PMOVSSET_EL0, PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0, PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0, PMCCFILTR_EL0, PMSWINC_EL0.
  - If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is implemented, PMMIR_EL1.
- In AArch32 state, MRC or MCR accesses to the following registers are reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`:
  - PMCR, PMOVSR, PMSELR, PMCEID0, PMCEID1, PMCCNTR, PMXEVTYPER, PMXEVCNTR, PMCNTENSET, PMCNTENCLR, PMOVSSET, PMEVCNTR<n>, PMEVTYPER<n>, PMCCFILTR, PMSWINC.
  - If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is implemented, PMMIR.
  - If FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented, in AArch32 state, PMCEID2, and PMCEID3.
- In AArch32 state, MRRC or MCRR accesses to PMCCNTR are reported using EC syndrome value `0x04`.

`0b0` While at EL0, accesses to the specified registers at EL0 are trapped, unless overridden by one of PMUSERENR_EL0.{ER, CR, SW}.

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`0b1` While at EL0, software can access all of the specified registers.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMUSERENR_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMUSERENR_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGRTR_EL2.PMUSERENR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMUSERENR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMUSERENR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMUSERENR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMUSERENR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMUSERENR_EL0;
```


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MSR PMUSERENR_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMUSERENR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMUSERENR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMUSERENR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMUSERENR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.5.18 PMXEVCNTR_EL0, Performance Monitors Selected Event Count Register

The PMXEVCNTR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Reads or writes the value of the selected event counter, PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0. PMSELR_EL0.SEL determines which event counter is selected.

Configurations

AArch64 System register PMXEVCNTR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMXEVCNTR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMXEVCNTR_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMXEVCNTR_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented:

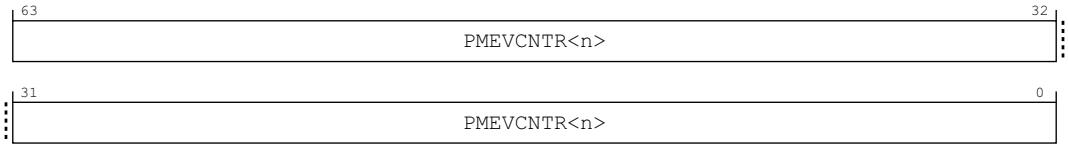

PMEVCNTR<n>, bits [63:0]

Value of the selected event counter, PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0, where n is the value stored in PMSELR_EL0.SEL.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

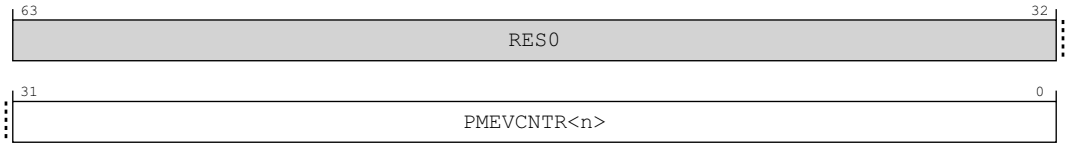

Bits [63:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Value of the selected event counter, PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0, where n is the value stored in PMSELR_EL0.SEL.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

PMEVCNTR<n>, bits [63:0]

Reserved, RES0.

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Value of the selected event counter, PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0, where n is the value stored in PMSELR_EL0.SEL.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMXEVCNTR_EL0

If FEAT_FGT is implemented and PMSELR_EL0.SEL is greater than or equal to the number of accessible event counters, then the behavior of permitted reads and writes of PMXEVCNTR_EL0 is as follows:

- If PMSELR_EL0.SEL selects an unimplemented event counter, the access is UNDEFINED.
- Otherwise, the access is trapped to EL2.

If FEAT_FGT is not implemented and PMSELR_EL0.SEL is greater than or equal to the number of accessible event counters, then reads and writes of PMXEVCNTR_EL0 are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and the following behaviors are permitted:

- Accesses to the register are UNDEFINED.
- Accesses to the register behave as RAZ/WI.
- Accesses to the register execute as a NOP
- Accesses to the register behave as if PMSELR_EL0.SEL has an UNKNOWN value less than the number of counters accessible at the current Exception level and Security state.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and PMSELR_EL0.SEL is less than the number of implemented event counters, accesses from EL1 or permitted accesses from EL0 are trapped to EL2.

Note

In EL0, an access is permitted if it is enabled by PMUSERENR_EL0.{ER,EN}.

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, in EL1 and EL0, MDCR_EL2.HPMN identifies the number of accessible event counters. Otherwise, the number of accessible event counters is the number of implemented event counters. For more information, see MDCR_EL2.HPMN.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMXEVCNTR_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1101	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.<ER,EN> == '00' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGRTR_EL2.PMEVCNTRn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
```


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```
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMXEVCNTR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMEVCNTRn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMXEVCNTR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMXEVCNTR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMXEVCNTR_EL0;
```

MSR PMXEVCNTR_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1101	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGWTR_EL2.PMEVCNTRn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMXEVCNTR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
```


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```
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMEVCNTRn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMXEVCNTR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMXEVCNTR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMXEVCNTR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.5.19 PMXEVTYPER_EL0, Performance Monitors Selected Event Type Register

The PMXEVTYPER_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

When PMSELR_EL0.SEL selects an event counter, this accesses a PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 register. When PMSELR_EL0.SEL selects the cycle counter, this accesses PMCCFILTR_EL0.

Configurations

AArch64 System register PMXEVTYPER_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMXEVTYPER[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMXEVTYPER_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMXEVTYPER_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

63 … 32	31 … 0
Event type register or PMCCFILTR_EL0	Event type register or PMCCFILTR_EL0

Bits [63:0]

When PMSELR_EL0.SEL == 31, this register accesses PMCCFILTR_EL0.

Otherwise, this register accesses PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 where n is the value in PMSELR_EL0.SEL.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMXEVTYPER_EL0

If FEAT_FGT is implemented, and PMSELR_EL0.SEL is not 31 and is greater than or equal to the number of accessible event counters, then the behavior of permitted reads and writes of PMXEVTYPER_EL0 is as follows:

- If PMSELR_EL0.SEL selects an unimplemented event counter, the access is UNDEFINED.
- Otherwise, the access is trapped to EL2.

If FEAT_FGT is not implemented, and PMSELR_EL0.SEL is not 31 and is greater than or equal to the number of accessible event counters, then reads and writes of PMXEVTYPER_EL0 are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and the following behaviors are permitted:

- Accesses to the register are UNDEFINED.
- Accesses to the register behave as RAZ/WI.
- Accesses to the register execute as a `NOP`.
- Accesses to the register behave as if PMSELR_EL0.SEL has an UNKNOWN value less than the number of event counters accessible at the current Exception level and Security state.
- Accesses to the register behave as if PMSELR_EL0.SEL is 31.

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- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, PMSELR_EL0 is less than the number of implemented event counters, accesses from EL1 or permitted accesses from EL0 are trapped to EL2.

Note

In EL0, an access is permitted if it is enabled by PMUSERENR_EL0.EN.

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, in EL1 and EL0, MDCR_EL2.HPMN identifies the number of accessible event counters. Otherwise, the number of accessible event counters is the number of implemented event counters. For more information, see MDCR_EL2.HPMN.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMXEVTYPER_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1101	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGRTR_EL2.PMEVTYPERn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMXEVTYPER_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMEVTYPERn_EL0 == '1'
then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMXEVTYPER_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
```


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```
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMXEVTYPER_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMXEVTYPER_EL0;
```

MSR PMXEVTYPER_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1001	0b1101	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HDFGWTR_EL2.PMEVTYPERn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMXEVTYPER_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMEVTYPERn_EL0 == '1'
then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMXEVTYPER_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMXEVTYPER_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMXEVTYPER_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.6 Activity Monitors registers

This section lists the Activity Monitors registers in AArch64.

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D13.6.1 AMCFGR_EL0, Activity Monitors Configuration Register

The AMCFGR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Global configuration register for the activity monitors.

Provides information on supported features, the number of counter groups implemented, the total number of activity monitor event counters implemented, and the size of the counters. AMCFGR_EL0 is applicable to both the architected and the auxiliary counter groups.

Configurations

AArch64 System register AMCFGR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMCFGR[31:0].

AArch64 System register AMCFGR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register AMCFGR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMCFGR_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMCFGR_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

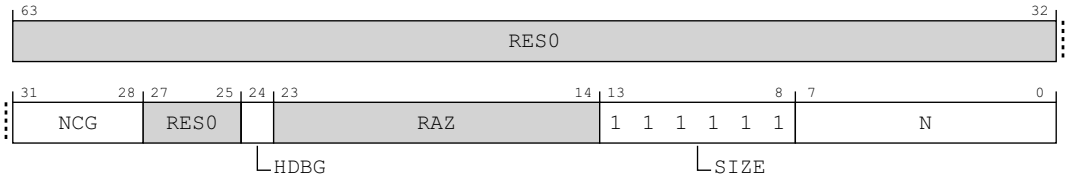

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

NCG, bits [31:28]

Defines the number of counter groups.

The number of implemented counter groups is [AMCFGR_EL0.NCG + 1].

If the number of implemented auxiliary activity monitor event counters is zero, this field has a value of `0b0000`. Otherwise, this field has a value of `0b0001`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Bits [27:25]

Reserved, RES0.

HDBG, bit [24]

Halt-on-debug supported.

This feature must be supported, and so this bit is `0b1`.

`0b0` AMCR_EL0.HDBG is RES0.

`0b1` AMCR_EL0.HDBG is read/write.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

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Bits [23:14]

Reserved, RAZ.

SIZE, bits [13:8]

Defines the size of activity monitor event counters.

The size of the activity monitor event counters implemented by the activity monitors Extension is [AMCFGR_EL0.SIZE + 1].

Note

Software also uses this field to determine the spacing of counters in the memory-map. From Armv8, the counters are at doubleword-aligned addresses.

Reads as `0b111111`.

Access to this field is RO.

N, bits [7:0]

Defines the number of activity monitor event counters.

The total number of counters implemented in all groups by the Activity Monitors Extension is [AMCFGR_EL0.N + 1].

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing AMCFGR_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, AMCFGR_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCFGR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCFGR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCFGR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AMCFGR_EL0;
```


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D13.6.2 AMCG1IDR_EL0, Activity Monitors Counter Group 1 Identification Register

The AMCG1IDR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines which auxiliary counters are implemented, and which of them have a corresponding virtual offset register, AMEVCNTVOFF1<n>_EL2 implemented.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1p1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMCG1IDR_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMCG1IDR_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

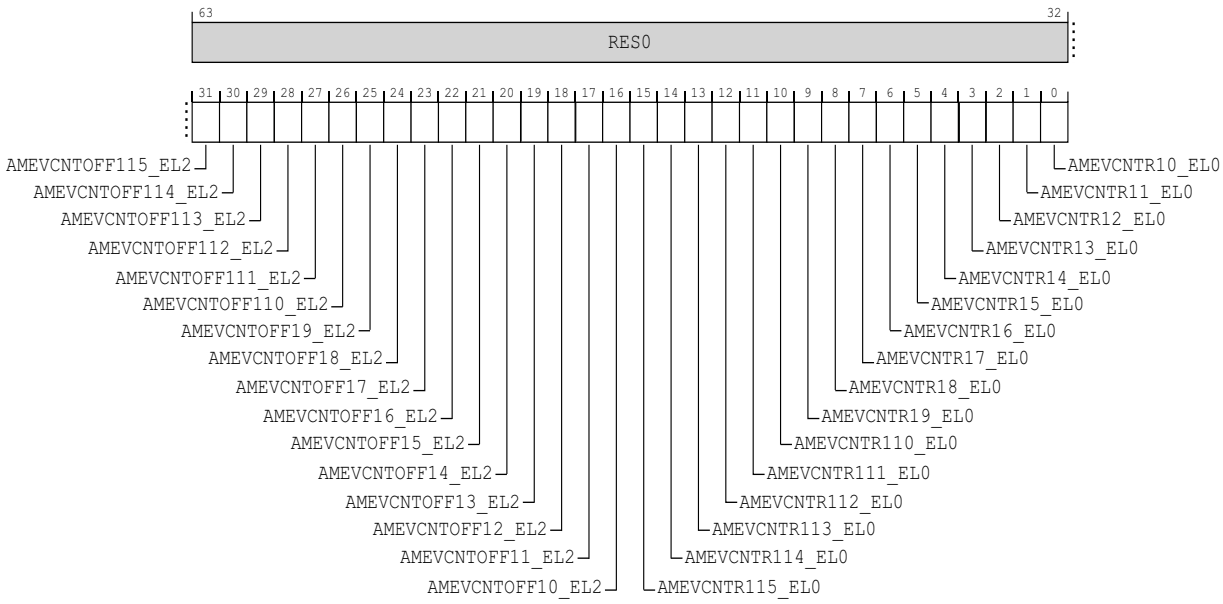

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

AMEVCNTOFF1<n>_EL2, bit [n+16], for n = 15 to 0

Indicates which implemented auxiliary counters have a corresponding virtual offset register, AMEVCNTVOFF1<n>_EL2 implemented.

`0b0` When read, mean that AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 does not have an offset, or is not implemented.

`0b1` When read, means the offset AMEVCNTVOFF1<n>_EL2 is implemented for AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0.

AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0, bit [n], for n = 15 to 0

Indicates which auxiliary counters AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 are implemented.

`0b0` When read, means that AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 is not implemented.

`0b1` When read, means that AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 is implemented.

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Accessing AMCG1IDR_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, AMCG1IDR_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0010	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCG1IDR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCG1IDR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCG1IDR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AMCG1IDR_EL0;
```


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D13.6.3 AMCGCR_EL0, Activity Monitors Counter Group Configuration Register

The AMCGCR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information on the number of activity monitor event counters implemented within each counter group.

Configurations

AArch64 System register AMCGCR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMCGCR[31:0].

AArch64 System register AMCGCR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register AMCGCR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMCGCR_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMCGCR_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

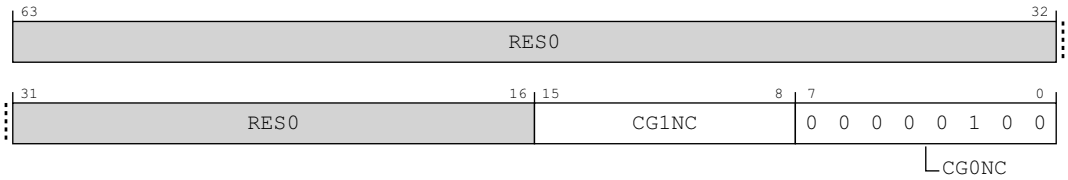

Bits [63:16]

Reserved, RES0.

CG1NC, bits [15:8]

Counter Group 1 Number of Counters. The number of counters in the auxiliary counter group.

In an implementation that includes FEAT_AMUv1, the permitted range of values is `0x0` to `0x10`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

CG0NC, bits [7:0]

Counter Group 0 Number of Counters. The number of counters in the architected counter group.

Reads as `0x04`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing AMCGCR_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, AMCGCR_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCGCR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCGCR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCGCR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AMCGCR_EL0;
```


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D13.6.4 AMCNTENCLR0_EL0, Activity Monitors Count Enable Clear Register 0

The AMCNTENCLR0_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Disable control bits for the architected activity monitors event counters, AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0.

Configurations

AArch64 System register AMCNTENCLR0_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMCNTENCLR0[31:0].

AArch64 System register AMCNTENCLR0_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register AMCNTENCLR0[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMCNTENCLR0_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMCNTENCLR0_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

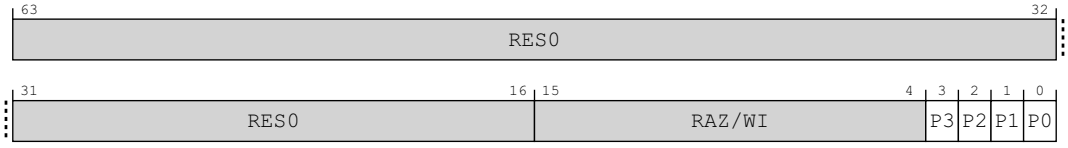

Bits [63:16]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [15:4]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

This field is reserved for additional architected activity monitor event counters, which Arm might define in a future version of the Activity Monitors architecture.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 3 to 0

Activity monitor event counter disable bit for AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0.

Note

AMCGCR_EL0.CG0NC identifies the number of architected activity monitor event counters. In an implementation that includes FEAT_AMUv1, the number of architected activity monitor event counters is 4.

Possible values of each bit are:

`0b0` When read, means that AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0 is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means that AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0 is enabled. When written, disables AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an AMU reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing AMCNTENCLR0_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, AMCNTENCLR0_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0010	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HAFGRTR_EL2.AMCNTEN0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCNTENCLR0_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HAFGRTR_EL2.AMCNTEN0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCNTENCLR0_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCNTENCLR0_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AMCNTENCLR0_EL0;
```


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MSR AMCNTENCLR0_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0010	0b100

```
if IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) then
    AMCNTENCLR0_EL0 = X[t, 64];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.6.5 AMCNTENCLR1_EL0, Activity Monitors Count Enable Clear Register 1

The AMCNTENCLR1_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Disable control bits for the auxiliary activity monitors event counters, AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0.

Configurations

AArch64 System register AMCNTENCLR1_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMCNTENCLR1[31:0].

AArch64 System register AMCNTENCLR1_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register AMCNTENCLR1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMCNTENCLR1_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMCNTENCLR1_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

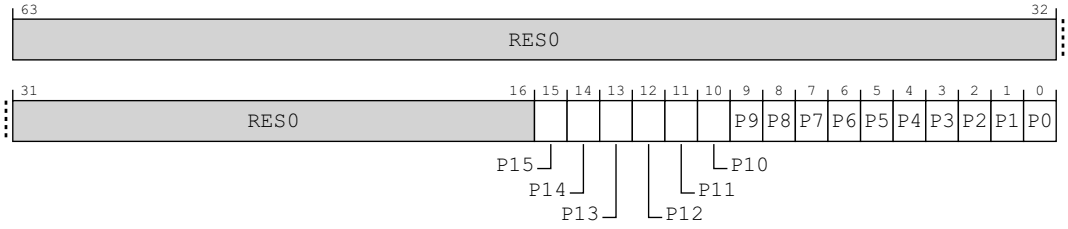

Bits [63:16]

Reserved, RES0.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 15 to 0

Activity monitor event counter disable bit for AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0.

When N is less than 16, bits [15:N] are RAZ/WI, where N is the value in AMCGCR_EL0.CG1NC.

Possible values of each bit are:

`0b0` When read, means that AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means that AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 is enabled. When written, disables AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an AMU reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing AMCNTENCLR1_EL0

If the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters implemented is zero, reads and writes of AMCNTENCLR1_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Note

The number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters implemented is zero exactly when AMCFGR_EL0.NCG == `0b0000`.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, AMCNTENCLR1_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HAFGRTR_EL2.AMCNTEN1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCNTENCLR1_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HAFGRTR_EL2.AMCNTEN1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCNTENCLR1_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCNTENCLR1_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AMCNTENCLR1_EL0;
```


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MSR AMCNTENCLR1_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0011	0b000

```
if IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) then
    AMCNTENCLR1_EL0 = X[t, 64];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.6.6 AMCNTENSET0_EL0, Activity Monitors Count Enable Set Register 0

The AMCNTENSET0_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Enable control bits for the architected activity monitors event counters, AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0.

Configurations

AArch64 System register AMCNTENSET0_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMCNTENSET0[31:0].

AArch64 System register AMCNTENSET0_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register AMCNTENSET0[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMCNTENSET0_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMCNTENSET0_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

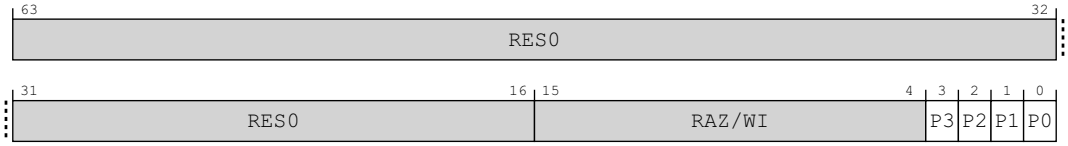

Bits [63:16]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [15:4]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

This field is reserved for additional architected activity monitor event counters, which Arm might define in a future version of the Activity Monitors architecture.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 3 to 0

Activity monitor event counter enable bit for AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0.

Note

AMCGCR_EL0.CG0NC identifies the number of architected activity monitor event counters. In an implementation that includes FEAT_AMUv1, the number of architected activity monitor event counters is 4.

Possible values of each bit are:

`0b0` When read, means that AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0 is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means that AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0 is enabled. When written, enables AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an AMU reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing AMCNTENSET0_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, AMCNTENSET0_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0010	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HAFGRTR_EL2.AMCNTEN0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCNTENSET0_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HAFGRTR_EL2.AMCNTEN0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCNTENSET0_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCNTENSET0_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AMCNTENSET0_EL0;
```


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MSR AMCNTENSET0_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0010	0b101

```
if IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) then
    AMCNTENSET0_EL0 = X[t, 64];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.6.7 AMCNTENSET1_EL0, Activity Monitors Count Enable Set Register 1

The AMCNTENSET1_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Enable control bits for the auxiliary activity monitors event counters, AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0.

Configurations

AArch64 System register AMCNTENSET1_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMCNTENSET1[31:0].

AArch64 System register AMCNTENSET1_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register AMCNTENSET1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMCNTENSET1_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMCNTENSET1_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

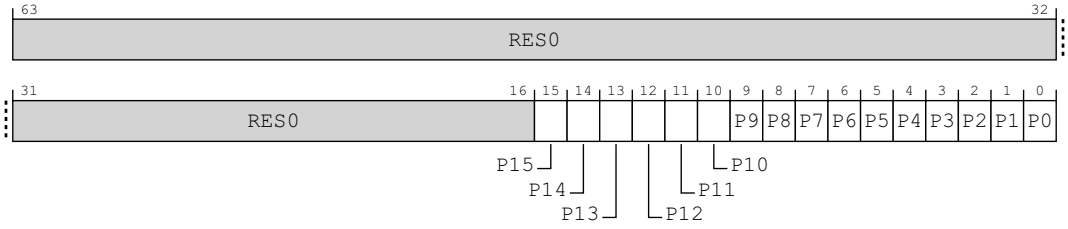

Bits [63:16]

Reserved, RES0.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 15 to 0

Activity monitor event counter enable bit for AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0.

When N is less than 16, bits [15:N] are RAZ/WI, where N is the value in AMCGCR_EL0.CG1NC.

Possible values of each bit are:

`0b0` When read, means that AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means that AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 is enabled. When written, enables AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an AMU reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing AMCNTENSET1_EL0

If the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters implemented is zero, reads and writes of AMCNTENSET1_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Note

The number of auxiliary activity monitor counters implemented is zero when AMCFGR_EL0.NCG == `0b0000`.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, AMCNTENSET1_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HAFGRTR_EL2.AMCNTEN1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCNTENSET1_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HAFGRTR_EL2.AMCNTEN1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCNTENSET1_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCNTENSET1_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AMCNTENSET1_EL0;
```


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MSR AMCNTENSET1_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0011	0b001

```
if IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) then
    AMCNTENSET1_EL0 = X[t, 64];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.6.8 AMCR_EL0, Activity Monitors Control Register

The AMCR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Global control register for the activity monitors implementation. AMCR_EL0 is applicable to both the architected and the auxiliary counter groups.

Configurations

AArch64 System register AMCR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMCR[31:0].

AArch64 System register AMCR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register AMCR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMCR_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMCR_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

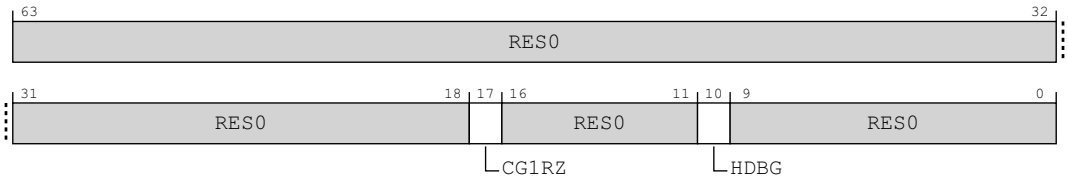

Bits [63:18]

Reserved, RES0.

CG1RZ, bit [17]

When FEAT_AMUv1p1 is implemented:

Counter Group 1 Read Zero.

`0b0` System register reads of AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 return the event count at all implemented and enabled Exception levels.

`0b1` If the current Exception level is the highest implemented Exception level, system register reads of AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 return the event count. Otherwise, reads of AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 return a zero value.

Note

Reads from the memory-mapped view are unaffected by this field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [16:11]

Reserved, RES0.

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HDBG, bit [10]

This bit controls whether activity monitor counting is halted when the PE is halted in Debug state.

`0b0` Activity monitors do not halt counting when the PE is halted in Debug state.

`0b1` Activity monitors halt counting when the PE is halted in Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [9:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing AMCR_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, AMCR_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMCR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
```


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```
        X[t, 64] = AMCR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AMCR_EL0;
```

MSR AMCR_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0010	0b000

```
if IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) then
    AMCR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.6.9 AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0, Activity Monitors Event Counter Registers 0, n = 0 - 3

The AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides access to the architected activity monitor event counters.

Configurations

AArch64 System register AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMEVCNTR0<n>[63:0].

AArch64 System register AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to External register AMEVCNTR0<n>[63:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

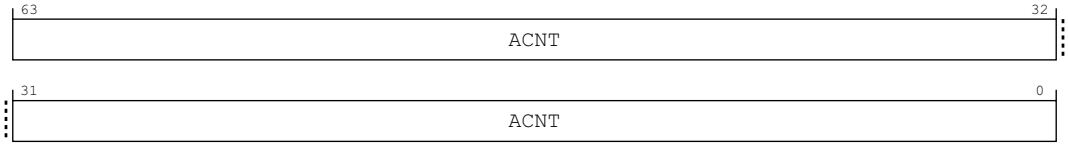

ACNT, bits [63:0]

Architected activity monitor event counter n.

Value of architected activity monitor event counter n, where n is the number of this register and is a number from 0 to 3.

If FEAT_AMUv1p1 is implemented, HCR_EL2.AMVOFFEN is 1, SCR_EL3.AMVOFFEN is 1, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1,1}, and EL2 is implemented in the current Security state, access to these registers at EL0 or EL1 return (PCount<63:0> - AMEVCNTVOFF0<n>_EL2<63:0>).

PCount is the physical count returned when AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0 is read from EL2 or EL3.

If the counter is enabled, writes to this register have UNPREDICTABLE results.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an AMU reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0

If <n> is greater than or equal to the number of architected activity monitor event counters, reads and writes of AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Note

AMCGCR_EL0.CG0NC identifies the number of architected activity monitor event counters.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, AMEVCNTR0<m>_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b010:m[3]	m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<0>:op2<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HAFGRTR_EL2.AMEVCNTR0<m>_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMEVCNTR0_EL0[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HAFGRTR_EL2.AMEVCNTR0<m>_EL0 == '1'
then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMEVCNTR0_EL0[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMEVCNTR0_EL0[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AMEVCNTR0_EL0[m];
```


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MSR AMEVCNTR0<m>_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b010:m[3]	m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<0>:op2<2:0>);

if IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) then
    AMEVCNTR0_EL0[m] = X[t, 64];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.6.10 AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0, Activity Monitors Event Counter Registers 1, n = 0 - 15

The AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides access to the auxiliary activity monitor event counters.

Configurations

AArch64 System register AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMEVCNTR1<n>[63:0].

AArch64 System register AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to External register AMEVCNTR1<n>[63:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

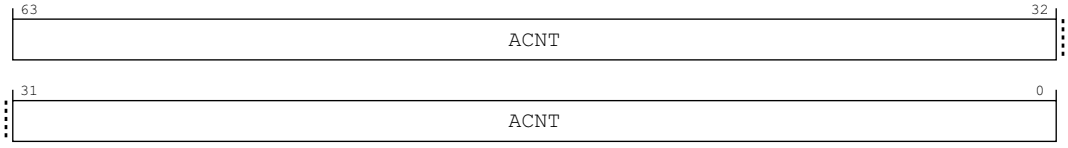

ACNT, bits [63:0]

Auxiliary activity monitor event counter n.

Value of auxiliary activity monitor event counter n, where n is the number of this register and is a number from 0 to 15.

If FEAT_AMUv1p1 is implemented, HCR_EL2.AMVOFFEN is 1, SCR_EL3.AMVOFFEN is 1, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1,1}, EL2 is implemented in the current Security state, and AMCR_EL0.CG1RZ is 0, reads to these registers at EL0 or EL1 return (PCount<63:0> - AMEVCNTVOFF1<n>_EL2<63:0>).

PCount is the physical count returned when AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 is read from EL2 or EL3.

If the counter is enabled, writes to this register have UNPREDICTABLE results.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an AMU reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0

If <n> is greater than or equal to the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters, reads and writes of AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Note

AMCGCR_EL0.CG1NC identifies the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, AMEVCNTR1<m>_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b110:m[3]	m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<0>:op2<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HAFGRTR_EL2.AMEVCNTR1<m>_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif AMCR_EL0.CG1RZ == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = Zeros(64);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMEVCNTR1_EL0[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HAFGRTR_EL2.AMEVCNTR1<m>_EL0 == '1'
then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif !IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) && AMCR_EL0.CG1RZ == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = Zeros(64);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMEVCNTR1_EL0[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif !IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) && AMCR_EL0.CG1RZ == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = Zeros(64);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMEVCNTR1_EL0[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AMEVCNTR1_EL0[m];
```


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MSR AMEVCNTR1<m>_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b110:m[3]	m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<0>:op2<2:0>);

if IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) then
    AMEVCNTR1_EL0[m] = X[t, 64];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.6.11 AMEVCNTVOFF0<n>_EL2, Activity Monitors Event Counter Virtual Offset Registers 0, n = 0 - 15

The AMEVCNTVOFF0<n>_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the 64-bit virtual offset for architected activity monitor events.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1p1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMEVCNTVOFF0<n>_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMEVCNTVOFF0<n>_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

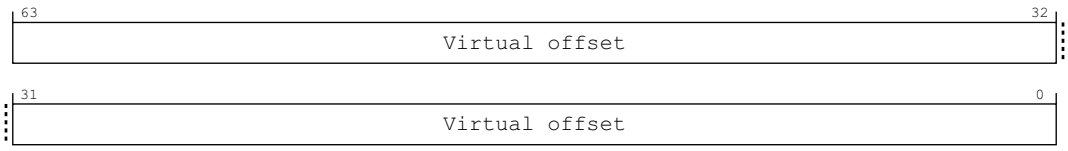

Bits [63:0]

Virtual offset.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing AMEVCNTVOFF0<n>_EL2

If <n> is not 0, 2 or 3, reads and writes of AMEVCNTVOFF0<n>_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, AMEVCNTVOFF0<m>_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1101	0b100:m[3]	m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<0>:op2<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0xA00 + (8 * m)];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
```


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```
priority when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.AMVOFFEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.AMVOFFEN == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMEVCNTVOFF0_EL2[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AMEVCNTVOFF0_EL2[m];
```

MSR AMEVCNTVOFF0<m>_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1101	0b100:m[3]	m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<0>:op2<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0xA00 + (8 * m)] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.AMVOFFEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.AMVOFFEN == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        AMEVCNTVOFF0_EL2[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AMEVCNTVOFF0_EL2[m] = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.6.12 AMEVCNTVOFF1<n>_EL2, Activity Monitors Event Counter Virtual Offset Registers 1, n = 0 - 15

The AMEVCNTVOFF1<n>_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the 64-bit virtual offset for auxiliary activity monitor events.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1p1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMEVCNTVOFF1<n>_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMEVCNTVOFF1<n>_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

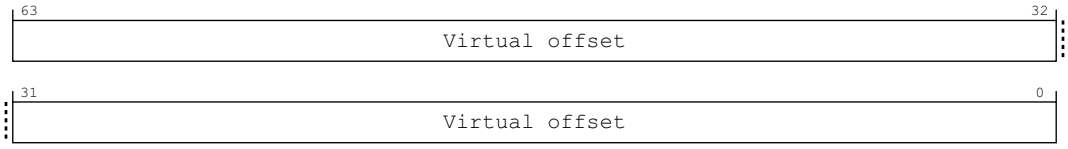

Bits [63:0]

Virtual offset.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing AMEVCNTVOFF1<n>_EL2

Note

AMCG1IDR_EL0 identifies which auxiliary activity monitor event counters have a corresponding virtual offset implemented.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, AMEVCNTVOFF1<m>_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1101	0b101:m[3]	m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<0>:op2<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0xA80 + (8 * m)];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.AMVOFFEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.AMVOFFEN == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMEVCNTVOFF1_EL2[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AMEVCNTVOFF1_EL2[m];
```

MSR AMEVCNTVOFF1<m>_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1101	0b101:m[3]	m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<0>:op2<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0xA80 + (8 * m)] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.AMVOFFEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.AMVOFFEN == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        AMEVCNTVOFF1_EL2[m] = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AMEVCNTVOFF1_EL2[m] = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.6.13 AMEVTYPER0<n>_EL0, Activity Monitors Event Type Registers 0, n = 0 - 3

The AMEVTYPER0<n>_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information on the events that an architected activity monitor event counter AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0 counts.

Configurations

AArch64 System register AMEVTYPER0<n>_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMEVTYPER0<n>[31:0].

AArch64 System register AMEVTYPER0<n>_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register AMEVTYPER0<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMEVTYPER0<n>_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMEVTYPER0<n>_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

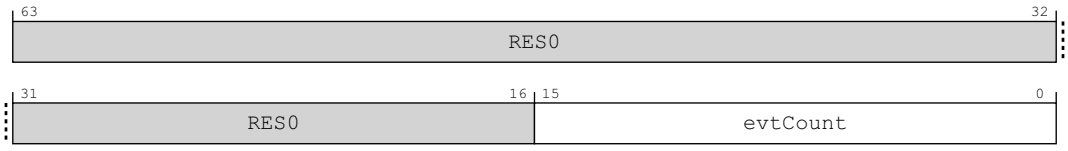

Bits [63:16]

Reserved, RES0.

evtCount, bits [15:0]

Event to count. The event number of the event that is counted by the architected activity monitor event counter AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0. The value of this field is architecturally mandated for each architected counter.

The following table shows the mapping between required event numbers and the corresponding counters:

`0x0011` *When n == 0:*
Processor frequency cycles

`0x4004` *When n == 1:*
Constant frequency cycles

`0x0008` *When n == 2:*
Instructions retired

`0x4005` *When n == 3:*
Memory stall cycles

Accessing AMEVTYPER0<n>_EL0

If <n> is greater than or equal to the number of architected activity monitor event counters, reads and writes of AMEVTYPER0<n>_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Note

AMCGCR_EL0.CG0NC identifies the number of architected activity monitor event counters.

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Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, AMEVTYPER0<m>_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b011:m[3]	m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<0>:op2<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMEVTYPER0_EL0[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMEVTYPER0_EL0[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMEVTYPER0_EL0[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AMEVTYPER0_EL0[m];
```


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D13.6.14 AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0, Activity Monitors Event Type Registers 1, n = 0 - 15

The AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information on the events that an auxiliary activity monitor event counter AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 counts.

Configurations

AArch64 System register AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMEVTYPER1<n>[31:0].

AArch64 System register AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register AMEVTYPER1<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

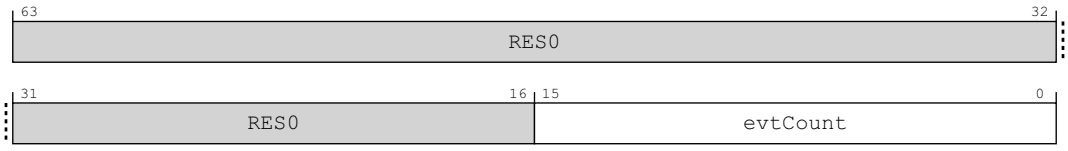

Bits [63:16]

Reserved, RES0.

evtCount, bits [15:0]

Event to count. The event number of the event that is counted by the auxiliary activity monitor event counter AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED what values are supported by each counter.

If software writes a value to this field which is not supported by the corresponding counter AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0, then:

- It is UNPREDICTABLE which event will be counted.
- The value read back is UNKNOWN.

The event counted by AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 might be fixed at implementation. In this case, the field is read-only and writes are UNDEFINED.

If the corresponding counter AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0 is enabled, writes to this register have UNPREDICTABLE results.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0

If <n> is greater than or equal to the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters, reads and writes of AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Note

AMCGCR_EL0.CG1NC identifies the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters.

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Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, AMEVTYPER1<m>_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b111:m[3]	m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<0>:op2<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') &&
HAFGRTR_EL2.AMEVTYPER1<m>_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMEVTYPER1_EL0[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HAFGRTR_EL2.AMEVTYPER1<m>_EL0 == '1'
then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMEVTYPER1_EL0[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMEVTYPER1_EL0[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AMEVTYPER1_EL0[m];
```


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MSR AMEVTYPER1<m>_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b111:m[3]	m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<0>:op2<2:0>);

if IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) && !boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "AMEVCNTR1_EL0[m] is fixed" then
    AMEVTYPER1_EL0[m] = X[t, 64];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.6.15 AMUSERENR_EL0, Activity Monitors User Enable Register

The AMUSERENR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Global user enable register for the activity monitors. Enables or disables EL0 access to the activity monitors. AMUSERENR_EL0 is applicable to both the architected and the auxiliary counter groups.

Configurations

AArch64 System register AMUSERENR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMUSERENR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMUSERENR_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMUSERENR_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

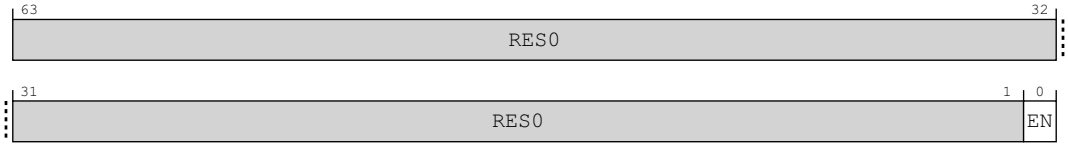

Bits [63:1]

Reserved, RES0.

EN, bit [0]

Traps EL0 accesses to the activity monitors registers to EL1, or to EL2 when it is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, as follows:

- In AArch64 state, accesses to the following registers are trapped, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - AMCFGR_EL0, AMCGCR_EL0, AMCNTENCLR0_EL0, AMCNTENCLR1_EL0, AMCNTENSET0_EL0, AMCNTENSET1_EL0, AMCR_EL0, AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0, AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0, AMEVTYPER0<n>_EL0, and AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0.
- In AArch32 state, MRC and MCR accesses to the following registers are trapped and reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`, MRRC and MCRR accesses are trapped and reported using EC syndrome value `0x04`:
  - AMCFGR, AMCGCR, AMCNTENCLR0, AMCNTENCLR1, AMCNTENSET0, AMCNTENSET1, AMCR, AMEVCNTR0<n>, AMEVCNTR1<n>, AMEVTYPER0<n>, and AMEVTYPER1<n>.

`0b0` EL0 accesses to the activity monitors registers are trapped.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped. Software can access all activity monitor registers at EL0.

Note

- AMUSERENR_EL0 can always be read at EL0 and is not governed by this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing AMUSERENR_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, AMUSERENR_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0010	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMUSERENR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMUSERENR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = AMUSERENR_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = AMUSERENR_EL0;
```

MSR AMUSERENR_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1101	0b0010	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
```


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```
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        AMUSERENR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        AMUSERENR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AMUSERENR_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.7 Statistical Profiling Extension registers

This section lists the Statistical Profiling Extension registers in AArch64.

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D13.7.1 PMBIDR_EL1, Profiling Buffer ID Register

The PMBIDR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to software as to whether the buffer can be programmed at the current Exception level.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SPE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMBIDR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMBIDR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

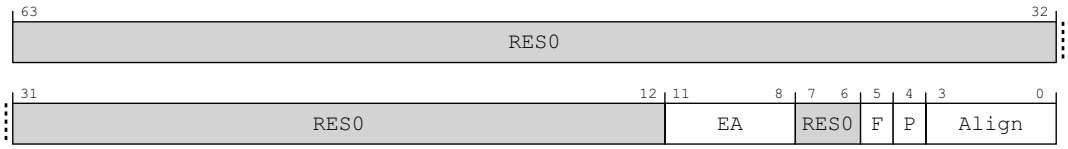

Bits [63:12]

Reserved, RES0.

EA, bits [11:8]

External Abort handling. Describes how the PE manages External aborts on writes made by the Statistical Profiling Unit to the Profiling Buffer.

`0b0000` Not described.

`0b0001` The PE ignores External aborts on writes made by the Statistical Profiling Unit.

`0b0010` The External abort generates an SError interrupt at the PE.

All other values are reserved.

From Armv8.8, the value `0b0000` is not permitted.

PMBIDR_EL1.EA describes only External aborts generated by the write to memory. External aborts on a translation table walk made by the Statistical Profiling Unit generate Profiling Buffer management events reported as MMU faults using PMBSR_EL1.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Bits [7:6]

Reserved, RES0.

F, bit [5]

Flag updates. Describes how address translations performed by the Statistical Profiling Unit manage the Access flag and dirty state.

`0b0` Hardware management of the Access flag and dirty state for accesses made by the Statistical Profiling Unit is always disabled for all translation stages.

`0b1` Hardware management of the Access flag and dirty state for accesses made by the Statistical Profiling Unit is controlled in the same way as explicit memory accesses in the Profiling Buffer owning translation regime.

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Note

If hardware management of the Access flag is disabled for a stage of translation, an access to a Page or Block with the Access flag bit not set in the descriptor will generate an Access Flag fault.

If hardware management of the dirty state is disabled for a stage of translation, an access to a Page or Block will ignore the Dirty Bit Modifier in the descriptor and might generate a Permission fault, depending on the values of the access permission bits in the descriptor.

From Armv8.8, the value 0 is not permitted.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

P, bit [4]

Programming not allowed. When read at EL3, this field reads as zero. Otherwise, indicates that the Profiling Buffer is owned by a higher Exception level or another Security state. Defined values are:

`0b0` Programming is allowed.

`0b1` Programming not allowed.

The value read from this field depends on the current Exception level and the Effective values of MDCR_EL3.NSPB, MDCR_EL3.NSPBE, and MDCR_EL2.E2PB:

- If EL3 is implemented, and the owning Security state is Secure state, this field reads as one from:
  - Non-secure EL1 and Non-secure EL2.
  - If FEAT_RME is implemented, Realm EL1 and Realm EL2.
  - If Secure EL2 is implemented and enabled, and MDCR_EL2.E2PB is `0b00`, Secure EL1.
- If EL3 is implemented, and the owning Security state is Non-secure state, this field reads as one from:
  - Secure EL1.
  - If Secure EL2 is implemented, Secure EL2.
  - If EL2 is implemented and MDCR_EL2.E2PB is `0b00`, Non-secure EL1.
  - If FEAT_RME is implemented, Realm EL1 and Realm EL2.
- If FEAT_RME is implemented, and the owning Security state is Realm state, this field reads as one from:
  - Non-secure EL1 and Non-secure EL2.
  - Secure EL1 and Secure EL2.
  - If MDCR_EL2.E2PB is `0b00`, Realm EL1.
- If EL3 is not implemented, EL2 is implemented, and MDCR_EL2.E2PB is `0b00`, this field reads as one from EL1.
- Otherwise, this field reads as zero.

Align, bits [3:0]

Defines the minimum alignment constraint for writes to PMBPTR_EL1. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Byte.

`0b0001` Halfword.

`0b0010` Word.

`0b0011` Doubleword.

`0b0100` 16 bytes.

`0b0101` 32 bytes.

`0b0110` 64 bytes.

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`0b0111` 128 bytes.

`0b1000` 256 bytes.

`0b1001` 512 bytes.

`0b1010` 1KB.

`0b1011` 2KB.

All other values are reserved.

For more information, see *Restrictions on the current write pointer* on page D10-5172.

If this field is non-zero, then every record is a multiple of this size.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing PMBIDR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMBIDR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1010	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMBIDR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMBIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = PMBIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMBIDR_EL1;
```


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D13.7.2 PMBLIMITR_EL1, Profiling Buffer Limit Address Register

The PMBLIMITR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines the upper limit for the profiling buffer, and enables the profiling buffer

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SPE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMBLIMITR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMBLIMITR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

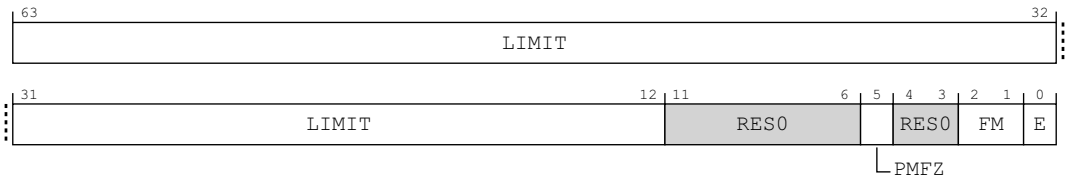

LIMIT, bits [63:12]

Limit address. PMBLIMITR_EL1.LIMIT:Zeros(12) is the address of the first byte in memory after the last byte in the profiling buffer. If the smallest implemented translation granule is not 4KB, then bits[N-1:12] are RES0, where N is the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value, Log_2(smallest implemented translation granule).

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [11:6]

Reserved, RES0.

PMFZ, bit [5]

When FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented:

Freeze PMU on SPE event. Stop PMU event counters when PMBSR_EL1.S == 1.

`0b0` Do not freeze PMU event counters on Statistical Profiling Buffer Management event.

`0b1` Freeze PMU event counters on Statistical Profiling Buffer Management event.

The PMU event counters affected by this control is controlled by PMCR_EL0.FZS and, if EL2 is implemented, MDCR_EL2.HPMFZS. See the descriptions of these control bits for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [4:3]

Reserved, RES0.

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FM, bits [2:1]

Fill mode.

`0b00` Fill mode. Stop collection and raise maintenance interrupt on buffer fill.

`0b10` *When FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented:*
Discard mode. All output is discarded.

All other values are reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [0]

Profiling Buffer enable

`0b0` All output is discarded.

`0b1` Profiling buffer enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing PMBLIMITR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMBLIMITR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMBLIMITR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.E2PB == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x800];
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMBLIMITR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
```


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```
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMBLIMITR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMBLIMITR_EL1;
```

MSR PMBLIMITR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMBLIMITR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.E2PB == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x800] = X[t, 64];
    else
        PMBLIMITR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMBLIMITR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMBLIMITR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.7.3 PMBPTR_EL1, Profiling Buffer Write Pointer Register

The PMBPTR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines the current write pointer for the profiling buffer.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SPE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMBPTR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMBPTR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

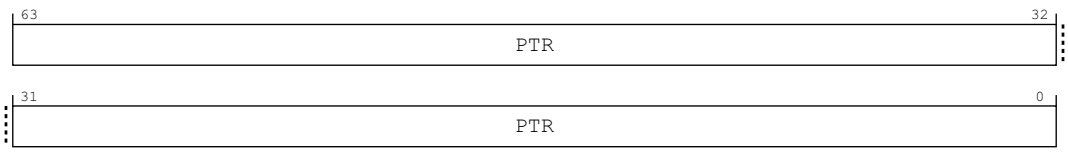

PTR, bits [63:0]

Current write address. Defines the virtual address of the next entry to be written to the buffer.

The architecture places restrictions on the values software can write to the pointer. For more information see *Restrictions on the current write pointer* on page D10-5172.

Note

As a result, an implementation might treat some of bits[M:0], where M is defined by PMBIDR_EL1.Align, as RES0.

On a management interrupt, PMBPTR_EL1 is frozen.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMBPTR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMBPTR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMBPTR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.E2PB == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x810];
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMBPTR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMBPTR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMBPTR_EL1;
```

MSR PMBPTR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMBPTR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.E2PB == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x810] = X[t, 64];
    else
        PMBPTR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
```


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```
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            PMBPTR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        PMBPTR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.7.4 PMBSR_EL1, Profiling Buffer Status/syndrome Register

The PMBSR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides syndrome information to software when the buffer is disabled because the management interrupt has been raised.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SPE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMBSR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMBSR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

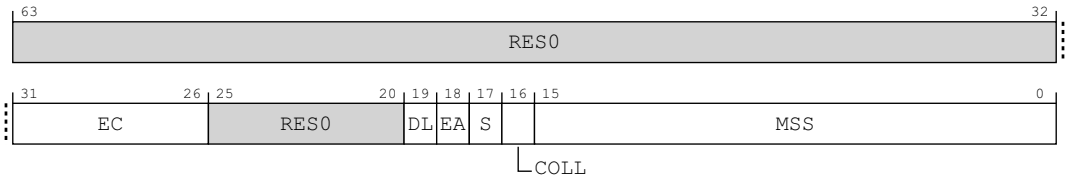

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

EC, bits [31:26]

Exception class

Top-level description of the cause of the buffer management event

EC == 0b000000

Other buffer management event. All buffer management events other than those described by other defined Exception class codes.

See MSS encoding for other buffer management events.

EC == 0b011110

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Granule Protection Check fault, other than GPF, on write to Profiling Buffer.

See MSS encoding for Granule Protection Check fault.

EC == 0b011111

Buffer management event for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED reason.

See MSS encoding for a buffer management event for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED reason.

EC == 0b100100

Stage 1 Data Abort on write to Profiling Buffer.

See MSS encoding for stage 1 or stage 2 Data Aborts on write to buffer.

EC == 0b100101

Stage 2 Data Abort on write to Profiling Buffer.

See MSS encoding for stage 1 or stage 2 Data Aborts on write to buffer.

All other values are reserved. Reserved values might be defined in a future version of the architecture.

Writing a reserved value to this field will make the value of this field UNKNOWN. Values that are not supported act as reserved values when writing to this register.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [25:20]

Reserved, RES0.

DL, bit [19]

Partial record lost.

Following a buffer management event other than an asynchronous External abort, indicates whether the last record written to the Profiling Buffer is complete.

`0b0` PMBPTR_EL1 points to the first byte after the last complete record written to the Profiling Buffer.

`0b1` Part of a record was lost because of a buffer management event or synchronous External abort. PMBPTR_EL1 might not point to the first byte after the last complete record written to the buffer, and so restarting collection might result in a data record stream that software cannot parse. All records prior to the last record have been written to the buffer.

When the buffer management event was because of an asynchronous External abort, this bit is set to 1 and software must not assume that any valid data has been written to the Profiling Buffer.

This bit is RES0 if the PE never sets this bit as a result of a buffer management event caused by an asynchronous External abort.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EA, bit [18]

External abort.

`0b0` An External abort has not been asserted.

`0b1` An External abort has been asserted and detected by the Statistical Profiling Unit.

This bit is RES0 if the PE never sets this bit as the result of an External abort.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

S, bit [17]

Service

`0b0` PMBIRQ is not asserted.

`0b1` PMBIRQ is asserted. All profiling data has either been written to the buffer or discarded.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COLL, bit [16]

Collision detected.

`0b0` No collision events detected.

`0b1` At least one collision event was recorded.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

MSS, bits [15:0]

Management Event Specific Syndrome.

Contains syndrome specific to the management event.

The syndrome contents for each management event are described in the following sections.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

MSS encoding for stage 1 or stage 2 Data Aborts on write to buffer

15 … 6	5 … 0
RES0	FSC

Bits [15:6]

Reserved, RES0.

FSC, bits [5:0]

Fault status code

`0b000000` Address size fault, level 0 of translation or translation table base register.

`0b000001` Address size fault, level 1.

`0b000010` Address size fault, level 2.

`0b000011` Address size fault, level 3.

`0b000100` Translation fault, level 0.

`0b000101` Translation fault, level 1.

`0b000110` Translation fault, level 2.

`0b000111` Translation fault, level 3.

`0b001001` Access flag fault, level 1.

`0b001010` Access flag fault, level 2.

`0b001011` Access flag fault, level 3.

`0b001000` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Access flag fault, level 0.

`0b001100` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Permission fault, level 0.

`0b001101` Permission fault, level 1.

`0b001110` Permission fault, level 2.

`0b001111` Permission fault, level 3.

`0b010000` Synchronous External abort, not on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table.

`0b010001` Asynchronous External abort.

`0b010011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b010100` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b010101` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b010110` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b010111` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b011011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented and FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*

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Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b100001` Alignment fault.

`0b100011` *When FEAT_RME is implemented and FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level -1.

`0b100100` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 0.

`0b100101` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 1.

`0b100110` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 2.

`0b100111` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table, level 3.

`0b101000` *When FEAT_RME is implemented:*
Granule Protection Fault, not on translation table walk or hardware update of translation table.

`0b101001` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Address size fault, level -1.

`0b101011` *When FEAT_LPA2 is implemented:*
Translation fault, level -1.

`0b110000` TLB conflict abort.

`0b110001` *When FEAT_HAFDBS is implemented:*
Unsupported atomic hardware update fault.

All other values are reserved.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether each of the Access Flag fault, asynchronous External abort and synchronous External abort, Alignment fault, and TLB Conflict abort values can be generated by the PE. For more information see *Faults and watchpoints* on page D10-5178.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

MSS encoding for other buffer management events

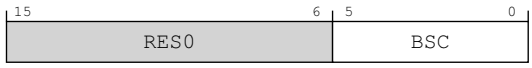

Bits [15:6]

Reserved, RES0.

BSC, bits [5:0]

Buffer status code

`0b000000` Buffer not filled

`0b000001` Buffer filled

All other values are reserved. Reserved values might be defined in a future version of the architecture.

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Writing a reserved value to this field will make the value of this field UNKNOWN. Values that are not supported act as reserved values when writing to this register.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

MSS encoding for Granule Protection Check fault

15 … 0
RES0

Bits [15:0]

Reserved, RES0.

MSS encoding for a buffer management event for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED reason

15 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [15:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMBSR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMBSR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1010	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMBSR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.E2PB == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x820];
    else
```


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```
        X[t, 64] = PMBSR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMBSR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMBSR_EL1;
```

MSR PMBSR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1010	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMBSR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.E2PB == 'x0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x820] = X[t, 64];
    else
        PMBSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMBSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMBSR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.7.5 PMSCR_EL1, Statistical Profiling Control Register (EL1)

The PMSCR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides EL1 controls for Statistical Profiling.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SPE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMSCR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMSCR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

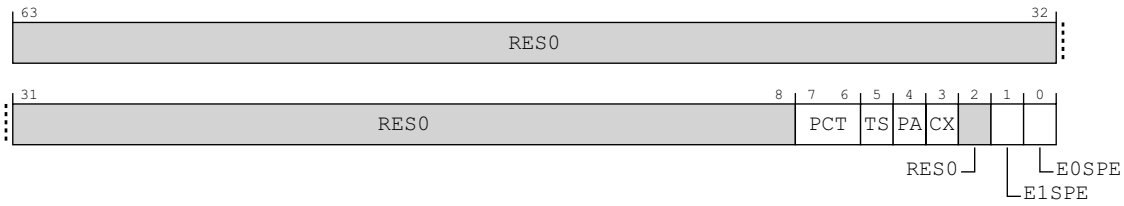

Bits [63:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PCT, bits [7:6]

When EL2 is implemented:

Physical Timestamp. If timestamp sampling is enabled and the Profiling Buffer is owned by EL1, requests which timestamp counter value is collected.

If FEAT_ECV is implemented, this is a two-bit field as shown. Otherwise, bit[7] is RES0.

`0b00` Virtual timestamp. The collected timestamp is the physical counter minus the value of CNTVOFF_EL2.

`0b01` Physical timestamp. The collected timestamp is the physical counter.

`0b11` *When FEAT_ECV is implemented:*

Guest physical timestamp. The collected timestamp is the physical counter minus a physical offset. If any of the following are true, the physical offset is zero, otherwise the physical offset is the value of CNTPOFF_EL2:

- SCR_EL3.ECVEn == 0.
- CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == 0.

If EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, then the value of PMSCR_EL2.PCT might override or modify the meaning of this field.

This field is ignored by the PE when the Profiling Buffer owning Exception level is EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Physical Timestamp. Reserved. This field reads as `0b01` and ignores writes. Software should treat this field as UNK/SBZP.

When EL2 is not implemented, the Effective values of CNTVOFF_EL2 and CNTPOFF_EL2 are zero, meaning the virtual counter and physical counter have the same value.

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TS, bit [5]

Timestamp enable.

`0b0` Timestamp sampling disabled.

`0b1` Timestamp sampling enabled.

This bit is ignored by the PE if EL2 is implemented and the Profiling Buffer is owned by EL2. For more information, see *Controlling the data that is collected* on page D10-5169.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

PA, bit [4]

Physical Address sample enable.

`0b0` Physical addresses are not collected.

`0b1` Physical addresses are collected.

If EL2 is implemented:

- If the Profiling Buffer is owned by EL1, this bit is combined with PMSCR_EL2.PA to determine which address is collected. For more information, see *Controlling the data that is collected* on page D10-5169.
- If the Profiling Buffer is owned by EL2, this bit is ignored by the PE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CX, bit [3]

CONTEXTIDR_EL1 sample enable.

`0b0` CONTEXTIDR_EL1 is not collected.

`0b1` CONTEXTIDR_EL1 is collected.

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state when an operation is sampled:

- If the PE is at EL2, this bit is ignored by the PE.
- If HCR_EL2.TGE == 1, this bit is ignored by the PE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [2]

Reserved, RES0.

E1SPE, bit [1]

EL1 Statistical Profiling Enable.

`0b0` Sampling disabled at EL1.

`0b1` Sampling enabled at EL1.

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, this bit is ignored by the PE when HCR_EL2.TGE == 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E0SPE, bit [0]

EL0 Statistical Profiling Enable. Controls sampling at EL0 when HCR_EL2.TGE == 0 or if EL2 is disabled or not implemented.

`0b0` Sampling disabled at EL0.

`0b1` Sampling enabled at EL0.

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If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, this bit is ignored by the PE when HCR_EL2.TGE == 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMSCR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMSCR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMSCR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPMS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x828];
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMSCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = PMSCR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMSCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMSCR_EL1;
```


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MSR PMSCR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMSCR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPMS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x828] = X[t, 64];
    else
        PMSCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        PMSCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        PMSCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMSCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, PMSCR_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1001	0b1001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x828];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            X[t, 64] = PMSCR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = PMSCR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MSR PMSCR_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1001	0b1001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        NVMem[0x828] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            PMSCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        PMSCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.7.6 PMSCR_EL2, Statistical Profiling Control Register (EL2)

The PMSCR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides EL2 controls for Statistical Profiling.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SPE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMSCR_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMSCR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

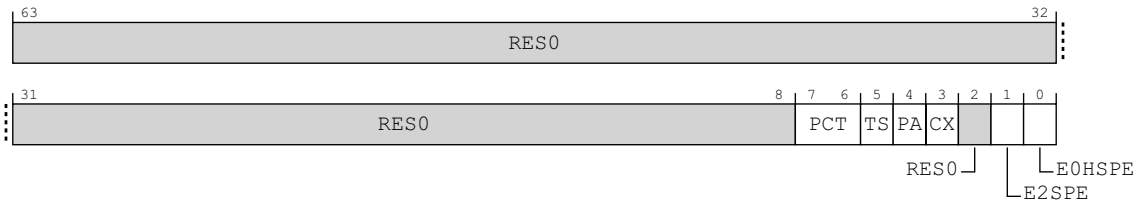

Bits [63:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PCT, bits [7:6]

Physical Timestamp. If timestamp sampling is enabled, determines which counter is collected. The behavior depends on the Profiling Buffer owning Exception level.

If FEAT_ECV is implemented, this is a two-bit field as shown. Otherwise, bit[7] is RES0.

`0b00` Virtual timestamp. The collected timestamp is the physical counter minus a virtual offset. If any of the following are true, the virtual offset is zero, otherwise the virtual offset is the value of CNTVOFF_EL2:

- The sampled operation executed at EL2 and HCR_EL2.E2H == 1.
- The sampled operation executed at EL0 and HCR_EL2.{E2H,TGE} == {1,1}.

Note

If the Profiling Buffer owning Exception level is EL1, the virtual offset is always CNTVOFF_EL2.

`0b01` If the Profiling Buffer owning Exception level is EL1, then the timestamp value is selected by PMSCR_EL1.PCT.

Otherwise, physical timestamp. The collected timestamp is the physical counter.

`0b11` *When FEAT_ECV is implemented:*

If the Profiling Buffer owning Exception level is EL1 and PMSCR_EL1.PCT == `0b00`, then guest virtual timestamp. The collected timestamp is the physical counter minus the value of CNTVOFF_EL2.

Otherwise, guest physical timestamp. The collected timestamp is the physical counter minus a physical offset. If any of the following are true, the physical offset is zero, otherwise the physical offset is the value of CNTPOFF_EL2:

- SCR_EL3.ECVEn == 0.
- CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == 0.

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All other values are reserved.

If EL2 is not implemented or EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, then the Effective value of this field is `0b01`, other than for a direct read of the register.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TS, bit [5]

Timestamp Enable.

`0b0` Timestamp sampling disabled.

`0b1` Timestamp sampling enabled.

This bit is ignored by the PE when any of the following are true:

- The Profiling Buffer owning Exception level is EL1.
- In Secure state, and either FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented or Secure EL2 is disabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

PA, bit [4]

Physical Address Sample Enable.

`0b0` Physical addresses are not collected.

`0b1` Physical addresses are collected.

If the Profiling Buffer owning Exception level is EL1, and EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, this bit is combined with PMSCR_EL1.PA to determine which address is collected.

If EL2 is not implemented or EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, the PE ignores the value of this bit and behaves as if this bit is set to 1, other than for a direct read of the register.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CX, bit [3]

CONTEXTIDR_EL2 Sample Enable.

`0b0` CONTEXTIDR_EL2 is not collected.

`0b1` CONTEXTIDR_EL2 is collected.

If EL2 is not implemented or EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, the PE ignores the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [2]

Reserved, RES0.

E2SPE, bit [1]

EL2 Statistical Profiling Enable.

`0b0` Sampling disabled at EL2.

`0b1` Sampling enabled at EL2.

This bit is RES0 if MDCR_EL2.E2PB != `0b00`.

If EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, this bit is ignored by the PE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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E0HSPE, bit [0]

EL0 Statistical Profiling Enable.

`0b0` Sampling disabled at EL0.

`0b1` Sampling enabled at EL0.

If MDCR_EL2.E2PB != `0b00`, this bit is RES0.

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, this bit is ignored by the PE when HCR_EL2.TGE == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMSCR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMSCR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1001	0b1001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMSCR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMSCR_EL2;
```

MSR PMSCR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1001	0b1001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMSCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMSCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, PMSCR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMSCR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPMS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x828];
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMSCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = PMSCR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMSCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMSCR_EL1;
```


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MSR PMSCR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMSCR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPMS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x828] = X[t, 64];
    else
        PMSCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        PMSCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        PMSCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMSCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.7.7 PMSEVFR_EL1, Sampling Event Filter Register

The PMSEVFR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls sample filtering by events. The overall filter is the logical AND of these filters. For example, if E[3] and E[5] are both set to 1, only samples that have both event 3 (Level 1 unified or data cache refill) and event 5 set (TLB walk) are recorded.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SPE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMSEVFR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMSEVFR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

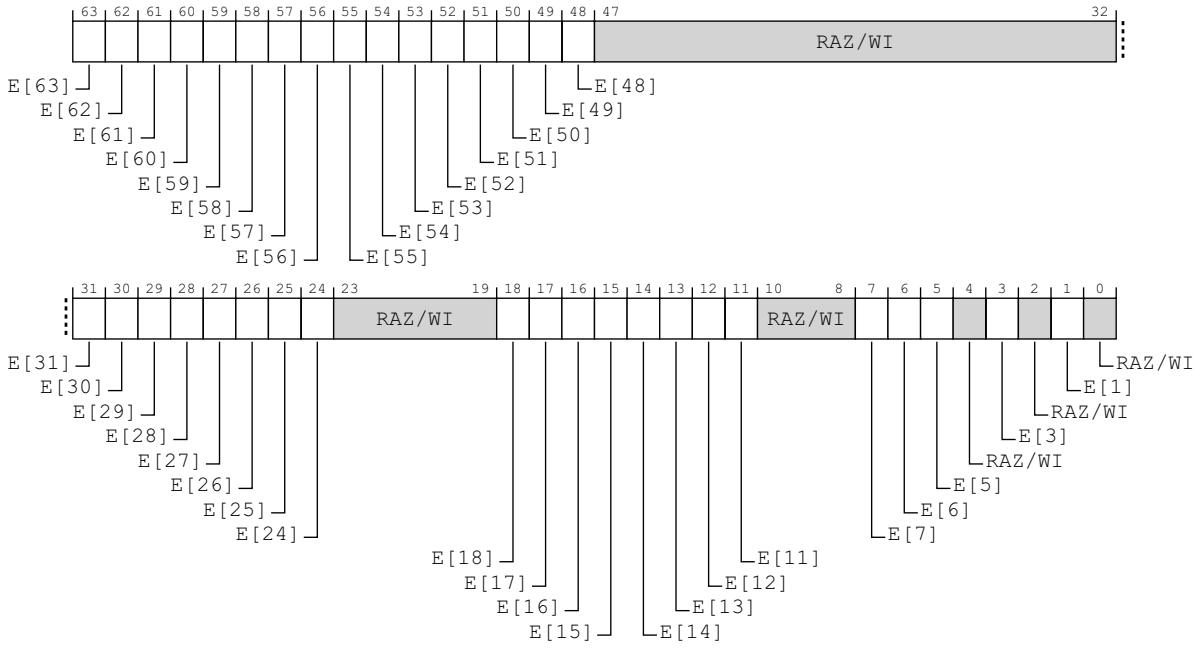

E[<x>], bit [x], for x = 63 to 48, 31 to 24, 15 to 12

E[<x>] is the event filter for event <x>. If event <x> is not implemented, or filtering on event <x> is not supported, the corresponding bit is RAZ/WI.

`0b0` Event <x> is ignored.

`0b1` Do not record samples that have event <x> == 0.

An IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event might be recorded as a multi-bit field. In this case, if the corresponding bits of PMSEVFR_EL1 define an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED filter for the event.

This field is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FE == 0

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [47:32]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

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Bits [23:19]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

E[18], bit [18]

When FEAT_SPEv1p1 is implemented and FEAT_SVE is implemented:

Empty predicate.

`0b0` Empty predicate event is ignored.

`0b1` Do not record samples that have the Empty predicate event == 0.

This bit is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FE == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

E[17], bit [17]

When FEAT_SPEv1p1 is implemented and FEAT_SVE is implemented:

Partial predicate.

`0b0` Partial predicate event is ignored.

`0b1` Do not record samples that have the Partial predicate event == 0.

This bit is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FE == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

E[16], bit [16]

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Transactional

`0b0` Transactional event is ignored.

`0b1` Do not record samples that have the Transactional event == 0.

This bit is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FE == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

E[11], bit [11]

When FEAT_SPEv1p1 is implemented:

Alignment.

`0b0` Alignment event is ignored.

`0b1` Do not record samples that have the Alignment event == 0.

This bit is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FE == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

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Bits [10:8]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

E[7], bit [7]

Mispredicted.

`0b0` Mispredicted event is ignored.

`0b1` Do not record samples that have the Mispredicted event == 0.

This bit is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FE == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E[6], bit [6]

When FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented:

Not taken.

`0b0` Not taken event is ignored.

`0b1` Do not record samples that have the Not taken event == 0.

This field is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FE == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

E[5], bit [5]

TLB walk.

`0b0` TLB walk event is ignored.

`0b1` Do not record samples that have the TLB walk event == 0.

This bit is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FE == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [4]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

E[3], bit [3]

Level 1 data or unified cache refill.

`0b0` Level 1 data or unified cache refill event is ignored.

`0b1` Do not record samples that have the Level 1 data or unified cache refill event == 0.

This bit is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FE == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [2]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

E[1], bit [1]

When the PE supports sampling of speculative instructions:

Architecturally executed.

When the PE supports sampling of speculative instructions:

`0b0` Architecturally executed event is ignored.

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0b1 Do not record samples that have the Architecturally executed event == 0.

This bit is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FE == 0.

If the PE does not support the sampling of speculative instructions, or always discards the sample record for speculative instructions, this bit reads as an UNKNOWN value and the PE ignores its value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Accessing PMSEVFR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMSEVFR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1001	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMSEVFR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPMS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x830];
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMSEVFR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMSEVFR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMSEVFR_EL1;
```


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MSR PMSEVFR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1001	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMSEVFR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPMS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x830] = X[t, 64];
    else
        PMSEVFR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMSEVFR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMSEVFR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.7.8 PMSFCR_EL1, Sampling Filter Control Register

The PMSFCR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls sample filtering. The filter is the logical AND of the FL, FT and FE bits. For example, if FE == 1 and FT == 1 only samples including the selected operation types and the selected events will be recorded

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SPE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMSFCR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMSFCR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

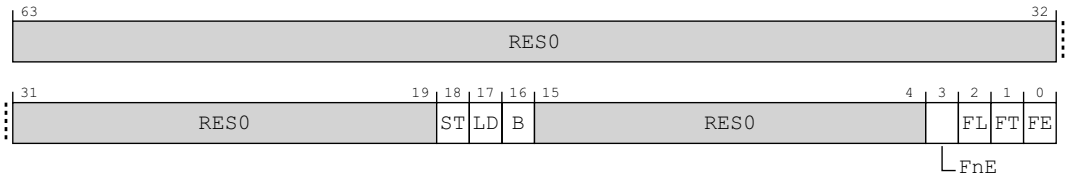

Bits [63:19]

Reserved, RES0.

ST, bit [18]

Store filter enable

`0b0` Do not record store operations

`0b1` Record all store operations, including vector stores and all atomic operations

This bit is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FT == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

LD, bit [17]

Load filter enable

`0b0` Do not record load operations

`0b1` Record all load operations, including vector loads and atomic operations that return data

This bit is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FT == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

B, bit [16]

Branch filter enable

`0b0` Do not record branch and exception return operations

`0b1` Record all branch and exception return operations

This bit is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FT == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Bits [15:4]

Reserved, RES0.

FnE, bit [3]

When FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented:

Filter by event, inverted.

`0b0` Inverted event filtering disabled.

`0b1` Inverted event filtering enabled. Samples including the events selected by PMSNEVFR_EL1 will not be recorded.

If any of the following are true, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether no samples are recorded or the PE behaves as if PMSFCR_EL1.FnE == 0:

- PMSFCR_EL1.FnE == 1 and PMSNEVFR_EL1 is zero.
- PMSFCR_EL1.FnE == 1, PMSFCR_EL1.FE == 1, and there exists a value x such that PMSEVFR_EL1.E[x] == 1 and PMSNEVFR_EL1.E[x] == 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

FL, bit [2]

Filter by latency

`0b0` Latency filtering disabled

`0b1` Latency filtering enabled. Samples with a total latency less than PMSLATFR_EL1.MINLAT will not be recorded

If this field is set to 1 and PMSLATFR_EL1.MINLAT is set to zero, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether no samples are recorded or the PE behaves as if PMSFCR_EL1.FL is set to 0

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

FT, bit [1]

Filter by operation type. The filter is the logical OR of the ST, LD and B bits. For example, if LD and ST are both set, both load and store operations are recorded

`0b0` Type filtering disabled

`0b1` Type filtering enabled. Samples not one of the selected operation types will not be recorded

If this field is set to 1 and the PMSFCR_EL1.{ST, LD, B} bits are all set to zero, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether no samples are recorded or the PE behaves as if PMSFCR_EL1.FT is set to 0

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

FE, bit [0]

Filter by event.

`0b0` Event filtering disabled.

`0b1` Event filtering enabled. Samples not including the events selected by PMSEVFR_EL1 will not be recorded.

If any of the following are true, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether no samples are recorded or the PE behaves as if PMSFCR_EL1.FE == 0:

- PMSFCR_EL1.FE == 1 and PMSEVFR_EL1 is zero.

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- FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented, PMSFCR_EL1.FnE == 1, PMSFCR_EL1.FE == 1, and there exists a value x such that PMSEVFR_EL1.E[x] == 1 and PMSNEVFR_EL1.E[x] == 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMSFCR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMSFCR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1001	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMSFCR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPMS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMSFCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMSFCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMSFCR_EL1;
```

MSR PMSFCR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1001	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMSFCR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPMS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMSFCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMSFCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMSFCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.7.9 PMSICR_EL1, Sampling Interval Counter Register

The PMSICR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Software must write zero to PMSICR_EL1 before enabling sample profiling for a sampling session. Software must then treat PMSICR_EL1 as an opaque, 64-bit, read/write register used for context switches only.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SPE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMSICR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

The value of PMSICR_EL1 does not change whilst profiling is disabled.

Attributes

PMSICR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

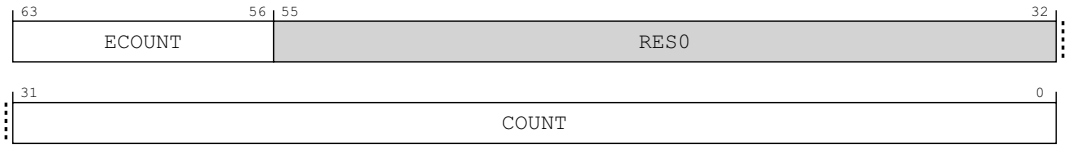

ECOUNT, bits [63:56]

When PMSIDR_EL1.ERnd == 1:

Secondary sample interval counter.

This field provides the secondary counter used after the primary counter reaches zero. Whilst the secondary counter is nonzero and profiling is enabled, the secondary counter decrements by 1 for each member of the sample population. The primary counter also continues to decrement since it is also nonzero. When the secondary counter reaches zero, a member of the sampling population is selected for sampling.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [55:32]

Reserved, RES0.

COUNT, bits [31:0]

Primary sample interval counter

Provides the primary counter used for sampling.

The primary counter is reloaded when the value of this register is zero and the PE moves from a state or Exception level where profiling is disabled to a state or Exception level where profiling is enabled

Whilst the primary counter is nonzero and sampling is enabled, the primary counter decrements by 1 for each member of the sample population

When the counter reaches zero, the behavior depends on the values of PMSIDR_EL1.ERnd and PMSIRR_EL1.RND

- If PMSIRR_EL1.RND == 0 or PMSIDR_EL1.ERnd == 0:
  - A member of the sampling population is selected for sampling

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— The primary counter is reloaded

- If PMSIRR_EL1.RND == 1 and PMSIDR_EL1.ERnd == 1:
  — The secondary counter is set to a random or pseudorandom value in the range `0x00` to `0xFF`
  — The primary counter is reloaded

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMSICR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMSICR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMSICR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPMS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x838];
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMSICR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMSICR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMSICR_EL1;
```


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MSR PMSICR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMSICR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPMS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x838] = X[t, 64];
    else
        PMSICR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMSICR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMSICR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.7.10 PMSIDR_EL1, Sampling Profiling ID Register

The PMSIDR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Describes the Statistical Profiling implementation to software

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SPE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMSIDR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMSIDR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

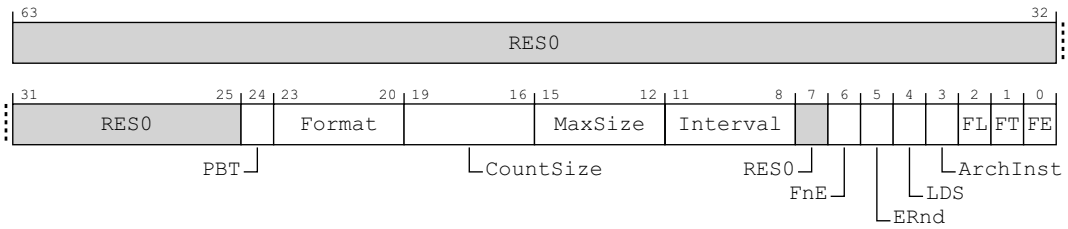

Bits [63:25]

Reserved, RES0.

PBT, bit [24]

Previous branch target Address packet. Defined values are:

`0b0` Previous branch target Address packet not supported.

`0b1` Previous branch target Address packet support implemented.

FEAT_SPEv1p2 adds the OPTIONAL functionality identified by the value 1.

Format, bits [23:20]

From Armv8.7:

Defines the format of the sample records. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Format 0.

All other values are reserved.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ.

CountSize, bits [19:16]

Defines the size of the counters.

`0b0010` 12-bit saturating counters.

`0b0011` *From Armv8.8:*
16-bit saturating counters.

All other values are reserved.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

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MaxSize, bits [15:12]

Defines the largest size for a single record, rounded up to a power-of-two. If this is the same as the minimum alignment (PMBIDR_EL1.Align), then each record is exactly this size. Defined values are:

`0b0100` 16 bytes.

`0b0101` 32 bytes.

`0b0110` 64 bytes.

`0b0111` 128 bytes.

`0b1000` 256 bytes.

`0b1001` 512 bytes.

`0b1010` 1KB.

`0b1011` 2KB.

All other values are reserved.

The values `0b0100` and `0b0101` are not permitted for an implementation.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Interval, bits [11:8]

Recommended minimum sampling interval. This provides guidance from the implementer to the smallest minimum sampling interval, N. Defined values are:

`0b0000` 256.

`0b0010` 512.

`0b0011` 768.

`0b0100` 1,024.

`0b0101` 1,536.

`0b0110` 2,048.

`0b0111` 3,072.

`0b1000` 4,096.

All other values are reserved.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Bit [7]

Reserved, RES0.

FnE, bit [6]

Filtering by events, inverted. Defined values are:

`0b0` PMSNEVFR_EL1 is not implemented and PMSFCR_EL1.FnE is RES0.

`0b1` PMSNEVFR_EL1 and PMSFCR_EL1.FnE are implemented.

FEAT_SPEv1p2 adds the functionality identified by the value 1.

ERnd, bit [5]

Defines how the random number generator is used in determining the interval between samples, when enabled by PMSIRR_EL1.RND. Defined values are:

`0b0` The random number is added at the start of the interval, and the sample is taken and a new interval started when the combined interval expires.

`0b1` The random number is added and the new interval started after the interval programmed in PMSIRR_EL1.INTERVAL expires, and the sample is taken when the random interval expires.

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This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

LDS, bit [4]

Data source indicator for sampled load instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0` Loaded data source not implemented.

`0b1` Loaded data source implemented.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

ArchInst, bit [3]

Architectural instruction profiling. Defined values are:

`0b0` Micro-op sampling implemented.

`0b1` Architecture instruction sampling implemented.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

FL, bit [2]

Filtering by latency. This bit is RAO.

FT, bit [1]

Filtering by operation type. This bit is RAO.

FE, bit [0]

Filtering by events. This bit is RAO.

Accessing PMSIDR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMSIDR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1001	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMSIDR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPMS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMSIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMSIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMSIDR_EL1;
```


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D13.7.11 PMSIRR_EL1, Sampling Interval Reload Register

The PMSIRR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines the interval between samples.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SPE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMSIRR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMSIRR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

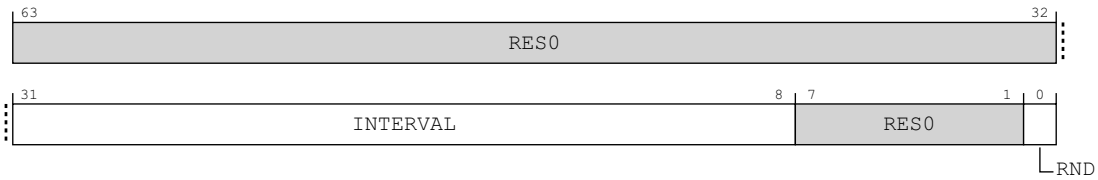

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

INTERVAL, bits [31:8]

Bits [31:8] of the PMSICR_EL1 interval counter reload value. Software must set this to a non-zero value. If software sets this to zero, an UNKNOWN sampling interval is used. Software should set this to a value greater than the minimum indicated by PMSIDR_EL1.Interval.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [7:1]

Reserved, RES0.

RND, bit [0]

Controls randomization of the sampling interval.

`0b0` Disable randomization of sampling interval.

`0b1` Add (pseudo-)random jitter to sampling interval.

The random number generator is not architected.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMSIRR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, PMSIRR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1001	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMSIRR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPMS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x840];
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMSIRR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMSIRR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMSIRR_EL1;
```

MSR PMSIRR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1001	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMSIRR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPMS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
```


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```
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x840] = X[t, 64];
    else
        PMSIRR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        PMSIRR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMSIRR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.7.12 PMSLATFR_EL1, Sampling Latency Filter Register

The PMSLATFR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls sample filtering by latency

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SPE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMSLATFR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMSLATFR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

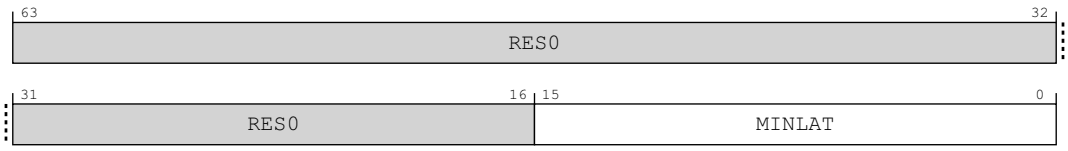

Bits [63:16]

Reserved, RES0.

MINLAT, bits [15:0]

Minimum latency. When PMSFCR_EL1.FL is 1, defines the minimum total latency for filtered operations. Samples with a total latency less than PMSLATFR_EL1.MINLAT are not recorded.

If PMSIDR_EL1.CountSize is `0b0010`, PMSLATFR_EL1.MINLAT[15:12] is RES0.

This field is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FL == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMSLATFR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMSLATFR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1001	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMSLATFR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPMS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x848];
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMSLATFR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMSLATFR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMSLATFR_EL1;
```

MSR PMSLATFR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1001	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMSLATFR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPMS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x848] = X[t, 64];
    else
        PMSLATFR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
```


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```
        else
            PMSLATFR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        PMSLATFR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.7.13 PMSNEVFR_EL1, Sampling Inverted Event Filter Register

The PMSNEVFR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls sample filtering by events. The overall filter is the logical AND of these filters. For example, if E[3] and E[5] are both set to 1, only samples that have both event 3 (Level 1 unified or data cache refill) and event 5 (TLB walk) clear are recorded.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_SPEv1p2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMSNEVFR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMSNEVFR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

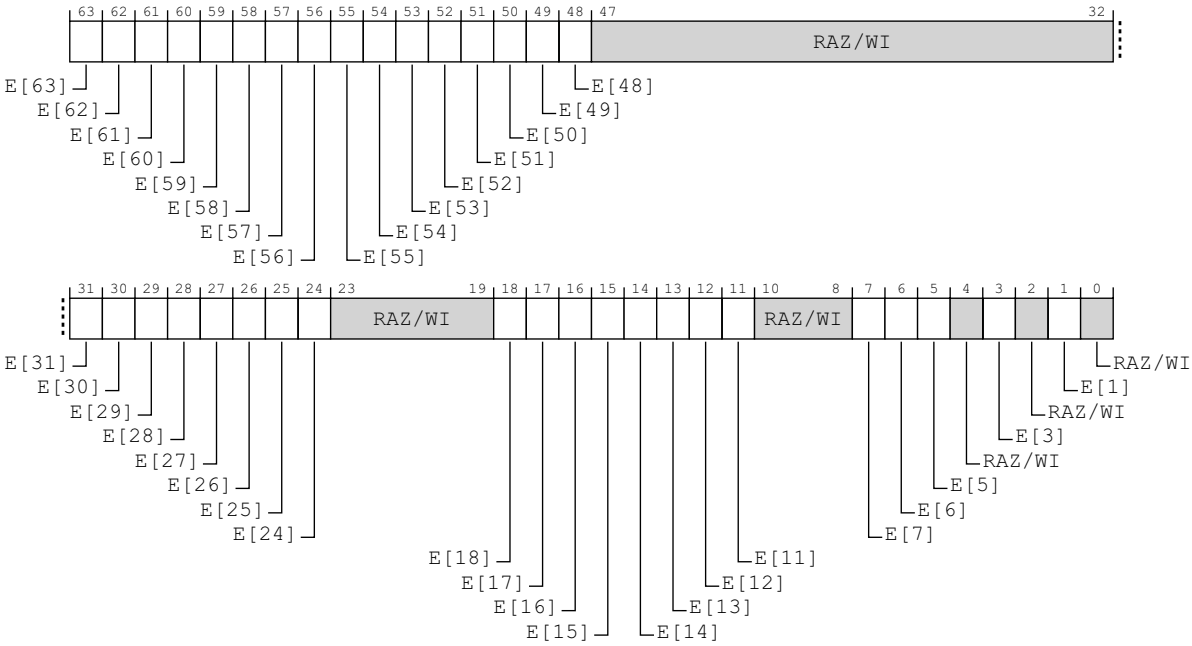

E[<x>], bit [x], for x = 63 to 48, 31 to 24, 15 to 12

E[<x>] is the event filter for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event <x>.

`0b0` Event <x> is ignored.

`0b1` Do not record samples that have event <x> == 1.

An IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED event might be recorded as a multi-bit field. In this case, the corresponding bits of PMSNEVFR_EL1 define an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED filter for the event.

This bit is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FnE == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When event <x> is not implemented, or filtering on event <x> is not supported, access to this field is RAZ/WI.

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Bits [47:32]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Bits [23:19]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

E[18], bit [18]

When FEAT_SVE is implemented and FEAT_SPEv1p1 is implemented:

Not empty predicate.

`0b0` Empty predicate event is ignored.

`0b1` Do not record samples that have the Empty predicate event == 1.

This field is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FnE == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

E[17], bit [17]

When FEAT_SVE is implemented and FEAT_SPEv1p1 is implemented:

Not partial predicate.

`0b0` Partial predicate event is ignored.

`0b1` Do not record samples that have the Partial predicate event == 1.

This field is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FnE == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

E[16], bit [16]

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Not transactional.

`0b0` Transactional event is ignored.

`0b1` Do not record samples that have the Transactional event == 1.

This field is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FnE == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

E[11], bit [11]

When FEAT_SPEv1p1 is implemented:

Aligned.

`0b0` Misalignment event is ignored.

`0b1` Do not record samples that have the Misalignment event == 1.

This field is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FnE == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Bits [10:8]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

E[7], bit [7]

Correctly predicted.

`0b0` Mispredicted event is ignored.

`0b1` Do not record samples that have the Mispredicted event == 1.

This field is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FnE == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E[6], bit [6]

Taken.

`0b0` Not taken event is ignored.

`0b1` Do not record samples that have the Not taken event == 1.

This field is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FnE == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E[5], bit [5]

TLB hit.

`0b0` TLB walk event is ignored.

`0b1` Do not record samples that have the TLB walk event == 1.

This field is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FnE == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [4]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

E[3], bit [3]

Level 1 data or unified cache hit.

`0b0` Level 1 data or unified cache refill event is ignored.

`0b1` Do not record samples that have the Level 1 data or unified cache refill event == 1.

This field is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FnE == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [2]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

E[1], bit [1]

When the PE supports sampling of speculative instructions:

Speculative.

`0b0` Architecturally executed event is ignored.

`0b1` Do not record samples that have the Architecturally executed event == 1.

This field is ignored by the PE when PMSFCR_EL1.FnE == 0.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Accessing PMSNEVFR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, PMSNEVFR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.EnPMSN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.nPMSNEVFR_EL1 == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPMS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.EnPMSN == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x850];
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMSNEVFR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.EnPMSN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.EnPMSN == '0' then
```


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```
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = PMSNEVFR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PMSNEVFR_EL1;
```

MSR PMSNEVFR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1001	0b1001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.EnPMSN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.nPMSNEVFR_EL1 == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && MDCR_EL2.TPMS == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.EnPMSN == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x850] = X[t, 64];
    else
        PMSNEVFR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.EnPMSN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.NSPB[0] == '0' || MDCR_EL3.NSPB[1] != SCR_EL3.NS ||
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_RME) && MDCR_EL3.NSPBE != SCR_EL3.NSE)) then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.EnPMSN == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
```


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```
        PMSNEVFR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMSNEVFR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.8 Branch Record Buffer Extension registers

This section lists the Branch Record Buffer registers in AArch64.

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D13.8.1 BRBCR_EL1, Branch Record Buffer Control Register (EL1)

The BRBCR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the Branch Record Buffer.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_BRBE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to BRBCR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

BRBCR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

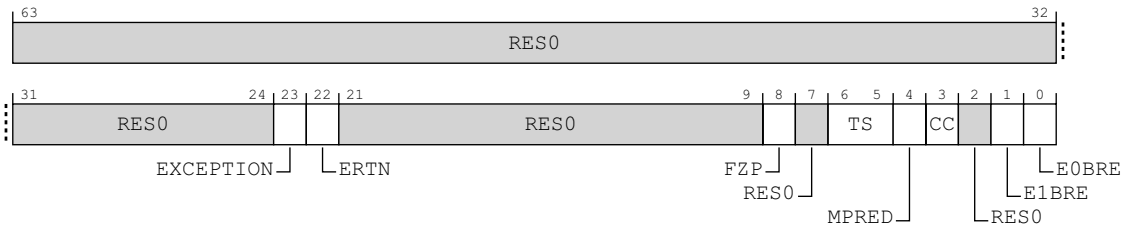

Bits [63:24]

Reserved, RES0.

EXCEPTION, bit [23]

Enable the recording of entry to EL1 via an exception.

`0b0` Disable the recording of Branch records for exceptions when taken to EL1.

`0b1` Enable the recording of Branch records for exceptions when taken to EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
- On a Warm reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is not implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ERTN, bit [22]

Allow the recording Branch records for exception return instructions from EL1.

`0b0` Disable the recording Branch records for exception return instructions from EL1.

`0b1` Enable the recording Branch records for exception return instructions from EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
- On a Warm reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is not implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [21:9]

Reserved, RES0.

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FZP, bit [8]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Freeze BRBE on PMU overflow.

`0b0` Branch recording is not affected by this control.

`0b1` A BRBE freeze event occurs when a PMU overflow occurs.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
- On a Warm reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is not implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [7]

Reserved, RES0.

TS, bits [6:5]

Timestamp Control.

`0b01` Virtual timestamp. The BRBE recorded timestamp is the physical counter value, minus the value of CNTVOFF_EL2.

`0b10` *When FEAT_ECV is implemented:*

Guest physical timestamp. The BRBE recorded timestamp is the physical counter value minus a physical offset. If any of the following are true, the physical offset is zero, otherwise the physical offset is the value of CNTPOFF_EL2:

- EL3 is implemented and SCR_EL3.ECVEn == 0.
- EL2 is implemented and CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == 0.

`0b11` Physical timestamp. The BRBE recorded timestamp is the physical counter value.

All other values are reserved.

This field is ignored by the PE when EL2 is implemented and BRBCR_EL2.TS != `0b00`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
- On a Warm reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is not implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

MPRED, bit [4]

Mask the recording of mispredicts.

`0b0` Disable the recording of mispredict information.

`0b1` Allow the recording of mispredict information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
- On a Warm reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is not implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CC, bit [3]

Enable the recording of cycle count information.

`0b0` Disable the recording of cycle count information.

`0b1` Allow the recording of cycle count information.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
- On a Warm reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is not implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [2]

Reserved, RES0.

E1BRE, bit [1]

EL1 Branch recording enable.

`0b0` Branch recording prohibited at EL1.

`0b1` Branch recording enabled at EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

E0BRE, bit [0]

EL0 Branch recording enable.

`0b0` Branch recording prohibited at EL0.

`0b1` Branch recording enabled at EL0.

This field is ignored by the PE when EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing BRBCR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, BRBCR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b1001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.nBRBCTL == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x8E0];
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = BRBCR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = BRBCR_EL1;
```

MRS <Xt>, BRBCR_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b101	0b1001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x8E0];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            X[t, 64] = BRBCR_EL1;
    else
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = BRBCR_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MSR BRBCR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b1001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.nBRBCTL == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x8E0] = X[t, 64];
    else
        BRBCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        BRBCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        BRBCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    BRBCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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MSR BRBCR_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b101	0b1001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        NVMem[0x8E0] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            BRBCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        BRBCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.8.2 BRBCR_EL2, Branch Record Buffer Control Register (EL2)

The BRBCR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the Branch Record Buffer.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_BRBE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to BRBCR_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

BRBCR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

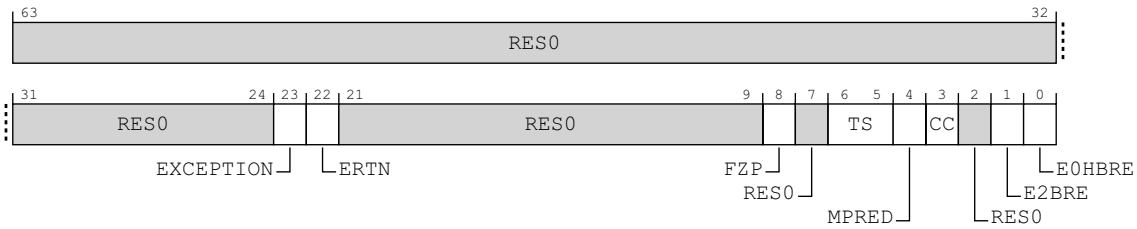

Bits [63:24]

Reserved, RES0.

EXCEPTION, bit [23]

Enable the recording of entry to EL2 via an exception.

`0b0` Disable the recording of Branch records for exceptions when taken to EL2.

`0b1` Enable the recording of Branch records for exceptions when taken to EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
- On a Warm reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is not implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ERTN, bit [22]

Allow the recording Branch records for exception return instructions from EL2.

`0b0` Disable the recording Branch records for exception return instructions from EL2.

`0b1` Enable the recording Branch records for exception return instructions from EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
- On a Warm reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is not implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [21:9]

Reserved, RES0.

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FZP, bit [8]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Freeze BRBE on PMU overflow.

`0b0` Branch recording is not affected by this control.

`0b1` A BRBE freeze event occurs when a PMU overflow occurs.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
- On a Warm reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is not implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [7]

Reserved, RES0.

TS, bits [6:5]

Timestamp Control.

`0b00` Timestamp controlled by BRBCR_EL1.TS.

`0b01` Virtual timestamp. The BRBE recorded timestamp is the physical counter value, minus the value of CNTVOFF_EL2.

`0b10` *When FEAT_ECV is implemented:*

Guest physical timestamp. The BRBE recorded timestamp is the physical counter value minus a physical offset. If any of the following are true, the physical offset is zero, otherwise the physical offset is the value of CNTPOFF_EL2:

- EL3 is implemented and SCR_EL3.ECVEn == 0.
- EL2 is implemented and CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == 0.

`0b11` Physical timestamp. The BRBE recorded timestamp is the physical counter value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
- On a Warm reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is not implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

MPRED, bit [4]

Mask the recording of mispredicts.

`0b0` Disable the recording of mispredict information.

`0b1` Allow the recording of mispredict information.

If EL2 is not implemented, then the Effective value of this field is 1, other than for a direct read of the register.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
- On a Warm reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is not implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CC, bit [3]

Enable the recording of cycle count information.

`0b0` Disable the recording of cycle count information.

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`0b1` Allow the recording of cycle count information.

If EL2 is not implemented, then the Effective value of this field is 1, other than for a direct read of the register.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
- On a Warm reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is not implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [2]

Reserved, RES0.

E2BRE, bit [1]

EL2 Branch recording enable.

`0b0` Branch recording prohibited at EL2.

`0b1` Branch recording enabled at EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

E0HBRE, bit [0]

EL0 Branch recording enable.

`0b0` Branch recording prohibited at EL0 when HCR_EL2.TGE == 1.

`0b1` Branch recording enabled at EL0 when HCR_EL2.TGE == 1.

This field is ignored by the PE when any of the following are true:

- HCR_EL2.TGE == 0.
- EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing BRBCR_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, accesses from EL2 using the register name `BRBCR_EL2` or `BRBCR_EL1` are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other register name.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, BRBCR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b1001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.nBRBCTL == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x8E0];
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = BRBCR_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = BRBCR_EL1;
```

MRS <Xt>, BRBCR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b100	0b1001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
```


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```
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBCR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = BRBCR_EL2;
```

MSR BRBCR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b1001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.nBRBCTL == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x8E0] = X[t, 64];
    else
        BRBCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        BRBCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        BRBCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    BRBCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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MSR BRBCR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b100	0b1001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        BRBCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    BRBCR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.8.3 BRBFCR_EL1, Branch Record Buffer Function Control Register

The BRBFCR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Functional controls for the Branch Record Buffer.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_BRBE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to BRBFCR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

BRBFCR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

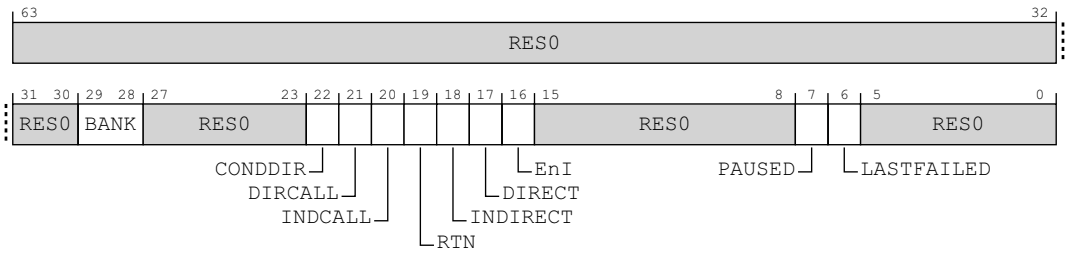

Bits [63:30]

Reserved, RES0.

BANK, bits [29:28]

Branch record buffer bank access control.

`0b00` Select branch records 0 to 31.

`0b01` Select branch records 32 to 63.

All other values are reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [27:23]

Reserved, RES0.

CONDDIR, bit [22]

Match on conditional direct branch instructions.

`0b0` Do not match on conditional direct branch instructions.

`0b1` Match on conditional direct branch instructions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
- On a Warm reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is not implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DIRCALL, bit [21]

Match on direct branch with link instructions.

`0b0` Do not match on direct branch with link instructions.

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`0b1` Match on direct branch with link instructions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
- On a Warm reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is not implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

INDCALL, bit [20]

Match on indirect branch with link instructions.

`0b0` Do not match on indirect branch with link instructions.

`0b1` Match on indirect branch with link instructions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
- On a Warm reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is not implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

RTN, bit [19]

Match on function return instructions.

`0b0` Do not match on function return instructions.

`0b1` Match on function return instructions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
- On a Warm reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is not implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

INDIRECT, bit [18]

Match on indirect branch instructions.

`0b0` Do not match on indirect branch instructions.

`0b1` Match on indirect branch instructions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
- On a Warm reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is not implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DIRECT, bit [17]

Match on unconditional direct branch instructions.

`0b0` Do not match on unconditional direct branch instructions.

`0b1` Match on unconditional direct branch instructions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
- On a Warm reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is not implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EnI, bit [16]

Include or exclude matches.

`0b0` Include records for matches, and exclude records for non-matches.

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`0b1` Exclude records for matches, and include records for non-matches.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
- On a Warm reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is not implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [15:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PAUSED, bit [7]

Branch recording Paused status.

`0b0` Branch recording is not Paused.

`0b1` Branch recording is Paused.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
- On a Warm reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is not implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

LASTFAILED, bit [6]

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Indicates transaction failure or cancellation.

`0b0` Indicates that no transactions in a non-prohibited region have failed or been canceled since the last Branch record was generated.

`0b1` Indicates that at least one transaction in a non-prohibited region has failed or been canceled since the last Branch record was generated.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
- On a Warm reset, when FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is not implemented, On a Warm reset,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [5:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing BRBFCR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, BRBFCR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b1001	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
```


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```
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.nBRBCTL == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBFCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBFCR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = BRBFCR_EL1;
```

MSR BRBFCR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b1001	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.nBRBCTL == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
```


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```
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        BRBFCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        BRBFCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    BRBFCR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.8.4 BRBIDR0_EL1, Branch Record Buffer ID0 Register

The BRBIDR0_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Indicates the features of the branch buffer unit.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_BRBE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to BRBIDR0_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

BRBIDR0_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

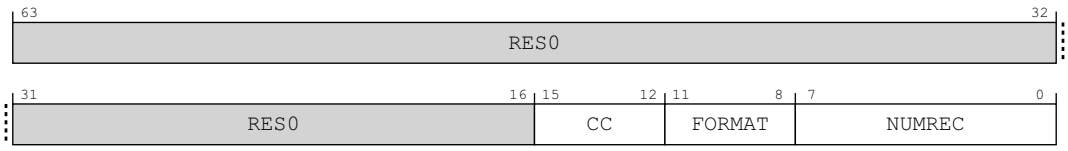

Bits [63:16]

Reserved, RES0.

CC, bits [15:12]

Cycle counter support. Defined values are:

`0b0101` 20-bit cycle counter implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FORMAT, bits [11:8]

Data format of records of the Branch record buffer. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Format 0.

All other values are reserved.

NUMREC, bits [7:0]

Number of records supported. Defined values are:

`0x08` 8 branch records implemented.

`0x10` 16 branch records implemented.

`0x20` 32 branch records implemented.

`0x40` 64 branch records implemented.

All other values are reserved.

Accessing BRBIDR0_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, BRBIDR0_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b1001	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.nBRBIDR == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBIDR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBIDR0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = BRBIDR0_EL1;
```


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D13.8.5 BRBINF<n>_EL1, Branch Record Buffer Information Register <n>, n = 0 - 31

The BRBINF<n>_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

The information for Branch record n + (BRBFCR_EL1.BANK × 32).

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_BRBE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to BRBINF<n>_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

BRBINF<n>_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

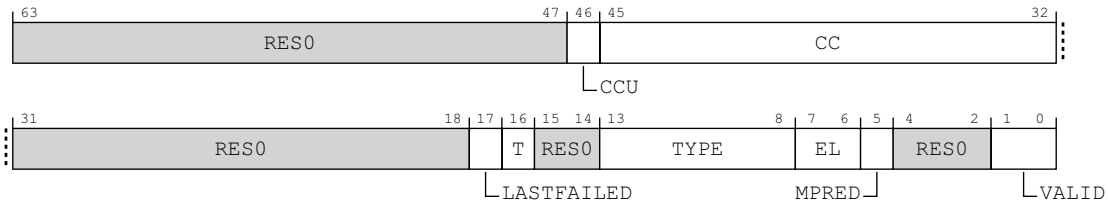

Bits [63:47]

Reserved, RES0.

CCU, bit [46]

The number of PE clock cycles since the last Branch record entry is UNKNOWN.

`0b0` Indicates that the number of PE clock cycles since the last Branch record is indicated by BRBINF<n>_EL1.CC.

`0b1` Indicates that the number of PE clock cycles since the last Branch record is UNKNOWN.

The value in this field is only valid when BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID != `0b00`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID == 0b00, access to this field is RES0.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

CC, bits [45:32]

The number of PE clock cycles since the last Branch record entry.

The format of this field uses a mantissa and exponent to express the cycle count value, as follows:

- CC bits[7:0] indicate the mantissa M.
- CC bits[13:8] indicate the exponent E.

The cycle count is expressed using the following function:

```
if IsZero(E) then UInt(M) else UInt('1':M:Zeros(UInt(E)-1))
```

If required, the cycle count is rounded to a multiple of $2^{(E-1)}$ towards zero before being encoded.

A value of all ones in both the mantissa and exponent indicates the cycle count value exceeded the size of the cycle counter.

The value in this field is only valid when BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID != `0b00`.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RES0 if any of the following are true:
  - BRBINF<n>_EL1.CCU == 1
  - BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID == 0b00
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

Bits [31:18]

Reserved, RES0.

LASTFAILED, bit [17]

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Indicates transaction failure or cancellation.

`0b0` Indicates that no transactions in a non-prohibited region have failed or been canceled between the previous Branch record and this Branch record.

`0b1` Indicates that at least one transaction in a non-prohibited region has failed or been canceled between the previous Branch record and this Branch record.

The value in this field is only valid when BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID != `0b00`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID == 0b00, access to this field is RES0.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

T, bit [16]

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Transactional state.

`0b0` The branch or exception was not executed in Transactional state.

`0b1` The branch or exception was executed in Transactional state.

The value in this field is only valid when BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID == `0b10` or BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID == `0b11`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RES0 if any of the following are true:
  - BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID == 0b00
  - BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID == 0b01
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [15:14]

Reserved, RES0.

TYPE, bits [13:8]

Branch type.

`0b000000` Unconditional direct branch, excluding Branch with link.

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`0b000001` Indirect branch, excluding Branch with link, Return from subroutine, and Exception return.

`0b000010` Direct Branch with link.

`0b000011` Indirect Branch with link.

`0b000101` Return from subroutine.

`0b000111` Exception return.

`0b001000` Conditional direct branch.

`0b100001` Debug halt.

`0b100010` Call.

`0b100011` Trap.

`0b100100` SError.

`0b100110` Instruction debug.

`0b100111` Data debug.

`0b101010` Alignment.

`0b101011` Inst Fault.

`0b101100` Data Fault.

`0b101110` IRQ.

`0b101111` FIQ.

`0b111001` Debug State Exit.

All other values are reserved.

The value in this field is only valid when BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID != `0b00`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID == 0b00, access to this field is RES0.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

EL, bits [7:6]

The Exception Level at the target address.

`0b00` EL0.

`0b01` EL1.

`0b10` EL2.

`0b11` *When FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented:*
EL3.

The value in this field is only valid when BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID == `0b11` or BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID == `0b01`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RES0 if any of the following are true:
  - BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID == 0b00
  - BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID == 0b10
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

MPRED, bit [5]

Branch mispredict.

`0b0` Branch was correctly predicted or the result of the prediction was not captured.

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`0b1` Branch was incorrectly predicted.

The value in this field is only valid when BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID == `0b11` or BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID == `0b10`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RES0 if any of the following are true:
  - BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID == 0b00
  - BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID == 0b01
  - BRBINF<n>_EL1.TYPE[5] == 1
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

Bits [4:2]

Reserved, RES0.

VALID, bits [1:0]

The Branch record is valid.

`0b00` This Branch record is not valid.

The values of following fields are not valid:

- BRBTGT<n>_EL1.ADDRESS.
- BRBSRC<n>_EL1.ADDRESS.
- BRBINF<n>_EL1.MPRED.
- BRBINF<n>_EL1.LASTFAILED.
- BRBINF<n>_EL1.T.
- BRBINF<n>_EL1.EL.
- BRBINF<n>_EL1.TYPE.
- BRBINF<n>_EL1.CC.
- BRBINF<n>_EL1.CCU.

`0b01` This Branch record is valid.

The values of following fields are not valid:

- BRBSRC<n>_EL1.ADDRESS.
- BRBINF<n>_EL1.T.
- BRBINF<n>_EL1.MPRED.

`0b10` This Branch record is valid.

The values of following fields are not valid:

- BRBTGT<n>_EL1.ADDRESS.
- BRBINF<n>_EL1.EL.

`0b11` This Branch record is valid.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing BRBINF<n>_EL1

BRBINF<n>_EL1 reads-as-zero if n + (BRBFCR_EL1.BANK × 32) >= BRBIDR0_EL1.NUMREC.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, BRBINF<m>_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b1000	m[3:0]	m[4]:0b00

```
integer m = UInt(op2<2>:CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.nBRBDATA == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBINF_EL1[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBINF_EL1[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = BRBINF_EL1[m];
```


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D13.8.6 BRBINFINJ_EL1, Branch Record Buffer Information Injection Register

The BRBINFINJ_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

The information of a Branch record for injection.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_BRBE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to BRBINFINJ_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

BRBINFINJ_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

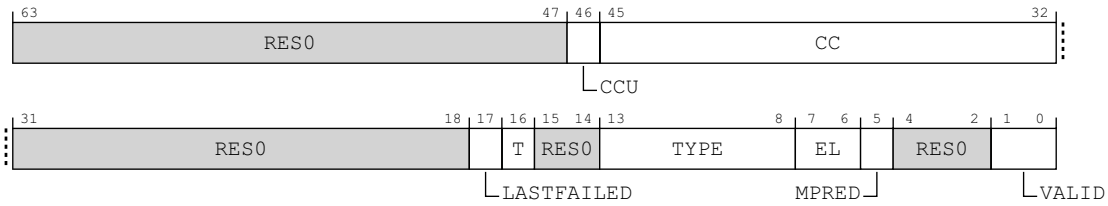

Bits [63:47]

Reserved, RES0.

CCU, bit [46]

The number of PE clock cycles since the last Branch record entry is UNKNOWN.

`0b0` Indicates that the number of PE clock cycles since the last Branch record is indicated by BRBINFINJ_EL1.CC.

`0b1` Indicates that the number of PE clock cycles since the last Branch record is UNKNOWN.

The value in this field is only valid when BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID != `0b00`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID == 0b00, access to this field is RES0.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RW

CC, bits [45:32]

The number of PE clock cycles since the last Branch record entry.

The format of this field uses a mantissa and exponent to express the cycle count value, as follows:

- CC bits[7:0] indicate the mantissa M.
- CC bits[13:8] indicate the exponent E.

The cycle count is expressed using the following function:

```
if IsZero(E) then UInt(M) else UInt('1':M:Zeros(UInt(E)-1))
```

If required, the cycle count is rounded to a multiple of $2^{(E-1)}$ towards zero before being encoded.

A value of all ones in both the mantissa and exponent indicates the cycle count value exceeded the size of the cycle counter.

The value in this field is only valid when BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID != `0b00`.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RES0 if any of the following are true:
  - BRBINFINJ_EL1.CCU == 1
  - BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID == 0b00
- Otherwise, access to this field is RW

Bits [31:18]

Reserved, RES0.

LASTFAILED, bit [17]

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Indicates transaction failure or cancellation.

`0b0` Indicates that no transactions in a non-prohibited region have failed or been canceled between the previous Branch record and this Branch record.

`0b1` Indicates that at least one transaction in a non-prohibited region has failed or been canceled between the previous Branch record and this Branch record.

The value in this field is only valid when BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID != `0b00`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID == 0b00, access to this field is RES0.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RW

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

T, bit [16]

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Transactional state.

`0b0` The branch or exception was not executed in Transactional state.

`0b1` The branch or exception was executed in Transactional state.

The value in this field is only valid when BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID == `0b10` or BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID == `0b11`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RES0 if any of the following are true:
  - BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID == 0b00
  - BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID == 0b01
- Otherwise, access to this field is RW

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [15:14]

Reserved, RES0.

TYPE, bits [13:8]

Branch type.

`0b000000` Unconditional direct branch, excluding Branch with link.

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`0b000001` Indirect branch, excluding Branch with link, Return from subroutine, and Exception return.

`0b000010` Direct Branch with link.

`0b000011` Indirect Branch with link.

`0b000101` Return from subroutine.

`0b000111` Exception return.

`0b001000` Conditional direct branch.

`0b100001` Debug halt.

`0b100010` Call.

`0b100011` Trap.

`0b100100` SError.

`0b100110` Instruction debug.

`0b100111` Data debug.

`0b101010` Alignment.

`0b101011` Inst Fault.

`0b101100` Data Fault.

`0b101110` IRQ.

`0b101111` FIQ.

`0b111001` Debug State Exit.

All other values are reserved.

The value in this field is only valid when BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID != `0b00`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID == 0b00, access to this field is RES0.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RW

EL, bits [7:6]

The Exception Level at the target address.

`0b00` EL0.

`0b01` EL1.

`0b10` EL2.

`0b11` *When FEAT_BRBEv1p1 is implemented:*
EL3.

The value in this field is only valid when BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID == `0b11` or BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID == `0b01`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RES0 if any of the following are true:
  - BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID == 0b00
  - BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID == 0b10
- Otherwise, access to this field is RW

MPRED, bit [5]

Branch mispredict.

`0b0` Branch was correctly predicted or the result of the prediction was not captured.

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`0b1` Branch was incorrectly predicted.

The value in this field is only valid when BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID == `0b11` or BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID == `0b10`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RES0 if any of the following are true:
  - BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID == 0b00
  - BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID == 0b01
  - BRBINFINJ_EL1.TYPE[5] == 1
- Otherwise, access to this field is RW

Bits [4:2]

Reserved, RES0.

VALID, bits [1:0]

The Branch record is valid.

`0b00` This Branch record is not valid.

The values of following fields are not valid:

- BRBTGTINJ_EL1.ADDRESS.
- BRBSRCINJ_EL1.ADDRESS.
- BRBINFINJ_EL1.MPRED.
- BRBINFINJ_EL1.LASTFAILED.
- BRBINFINJ_EL1.T.
- BRBINFINJ_EL1.EL.
- BRBINFINJ_EL1.TYPE.
- BRBINFINJ_EL1.CC.
- BRBINFINJ_EL1.CCU.

`0b01` This Branch record is valid.

The values of following fields are not valid:

- BRBSRCINJ_EL1.ADDRESS.
- BRBINFINJ_EL1.T.
- BRBINFINJ_EL1.MPRED.

`0b10` This Branch record is valid.

The values of following fields are not valid:

- BRBTGTINJ_EL1.ADDRESS.
- BRBINFINJ_EL1.EL.

`0b11` This Branch record is valid.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing BRBINFINJ_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, BRBINFINJ_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b1001	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.nBRBDATA == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBINFINJ_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBINFINJ_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = BRBINFINJ_EL1;
```

MSR BRBINFINJ_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b1001	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
```


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```
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.nBRBDATA == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        BRBINFINJ_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        BRBINFINJ_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    BRBINFINJ_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.8.7 BRBSRC<n>_EL1, Branch Record Buffer Source Address Register <n>, n = 0 - 31

The BRBSRC<n>_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

The source address of Branch record n + (BRBFCR_EL1.BANK × 32).

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_BRBE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to BRBSRC<n>_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

BRBSRC<n>_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

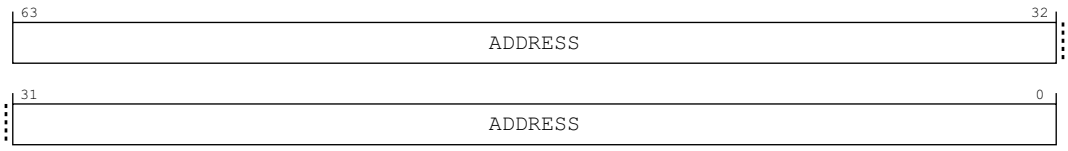

ADDRESS, bits [63:0]

Source virtual address of the Branch record.

When an indirect write occurs with a value with ADDRESS bits [63:P] being other than all zeroes or all ones, an UNKNOWN value which is not all zeroes or all ones is written to bits [63:P]. P is defined as the virtual address size supported by the PE, as returned by VAMax(). The value in bits [P-1:0] are the value written.

When an indirect write occurs with a value with ADDRESS bits [63:P] being all zeroes or all ones, the written value is written to bits [63:0], and a read of the register returns the written value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RES0 if any of the following are true:
  - BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID == 0b00
  - BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID == 0b01
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

Accessing BRBSRC<n>_EL1

BRBSRC<n>_EL1 is RES0 if n + (BRBFCR_EL1.BANK × 32) >= BRBIDR0_EL1.NUMREC.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, BRBSRC<m>_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b1000	m[3:0]	m[4]:0b01

```
integer m = UInt(op2<2>:CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
```


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```
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.nBRBDATA == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBSRC_EL1[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBSRC_EL1[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = BRBSRC_EL1[m];
```


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D13.8.8 BRBSRCINJ_EL1, Branch Record Buffer Source Address Injection Register

The BRBSRCINJ_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

The source address of a Branch record for injection.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_BRBE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to BRBSRCINJ_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

BRBSRCINJ_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

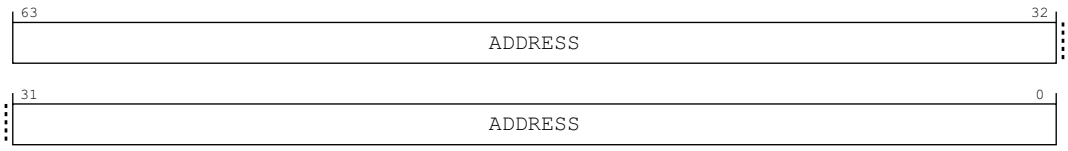

ADDRESS, bits [63:0]

Source virtual address of the Branch record.

When a direct write occurs with a value with ADDRESS bits [63:P] being other than all zeroes or all ones, an UNKNOWN value which is not all zeroes or all ones is written to bits [63:P]. P is defined as the virtual address size supported by the PE, as returned by VAMax(). The value in bits [P-1:0] are the value written.

When a direct write occurs with a value with ADDRESS bits [63:P] being all zeroes or all ones, the written value is written to bits [63:0], and a read of the register returns the written value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RES0 if any of the following are true:
  - BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID == 0b00
  - BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID == 0b01
- Otherwise, access to this field is RW

Accessing BRBSRCINJ_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, BRBSRCINJ_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b1001	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.nBRBDATA == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBSRCINJ_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBSRCINJ_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = BRBSRCINJ_EL1;
```

MSR BRBSRCINJ_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b1001	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.nBRBDATA == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        BRBSRCINJ_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        BRBSRCINJ_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    BRBSRCINJ_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.8.9 BRBTGT<n>_EL1, Branch Record Buffer Target Address Register <n>, n = 0 - 31

The BRBTGT<n>_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

The target address of Branch record n + (BRBFCR_EL1.BANK × 32).

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_BRBE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to BRBTGT<n>_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

BRBTGT<n>_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

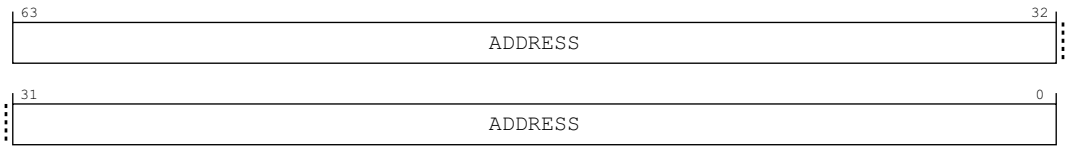

ADDRESS, bits [63:0]

Target virtual address of the Branch record.

When an indirect write occurs with a value with ADDRESS bits [63:P] being other than all zeroes or all ones, an UNKNOWN value which is not all zeroes or all ones is written to bits [63:P]. P is defined as the virtual address size supported by the PE, as returned by VAMax(). The value in bits [P-1:0] are the value written.

When an indirect write occurs with a value with ADDRESS bits [63:P] being all zeroes or all ones, the written value is written to bits [63:0], and a read of the register returns the written value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RES0 if any of the following are true:
  - BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID == 0b00
  - BRBINF<n>_EL1.VALID == 0b10
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

Accessing BRBTGT<n>_EL1

BRBTGT<n>_EL1 is RES0 if n + (BRBFCR_EL1.BANK × 32) >= BRBIDR0_EL1.NUMREC.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, BRBTGT<m>_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b1000	m[3:0]	m[4]:0b10

```
integer m = UInt(op2<2>:CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
```


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```
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.nBRBDATA == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBTGT_EL1[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBTGT_EL1[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = BRBTGT_EL1[m];
```


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D13.8.10 BRBTGTINJ_EL1, Branch Record Buffer Target Address Injection Register

The BRBTGTINJ_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

The target address of a Branch record for injection.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_BRBE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to BRBTGTINJ_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

BRBTGTINJ_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

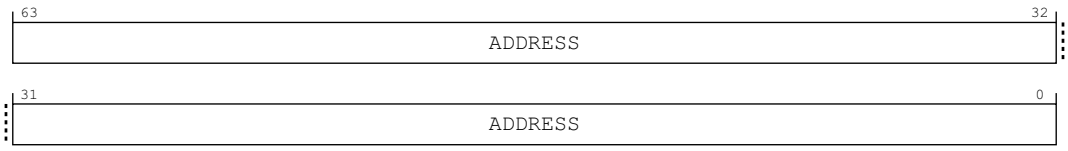

ADDRESS, bits [63:0]

Target virtual address of the Branch record.

When a direct write occurs with a value with ADDRESS bits [63:P] being other than all zeroes or all ones, an UNKNOWN value which is not all zeroes or all ones is written to bits [63:P]. P is defined as the virtual address size supported by the PE, as returned by VAMax(). The value in bits [P-1:0] are the value written.

When a direct write occurs with a value with ADDRESS bits [63:P] being all zeroes or all ones, the written value is written to bits [63:0], and a read of the register returns the written value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RES0 if any of the following are true:
  - BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID == 0b00
  - BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID == 0b10
- Otherwise, access to this field is RW

Accessing BRBTGTINJ_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, BRBTGTINJ_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b1001	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.nBRBDATA == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBTGTINJ_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBTGTINJ_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = BRBTGTINJ_EL1;
```

MSR BRBTGTINJ_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b1001	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.nBRBDATA == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        BRBTGTINJ_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        BRBTGTINJ_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    BRBTGTINJ_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.8.11 BRBTS_EL1, Branch Record Buffer Timestamp Register

The BRBTS_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Captures the Timestamp value on a BRBE freeze event.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_BRBE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to BRBTS_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

BRBTS_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

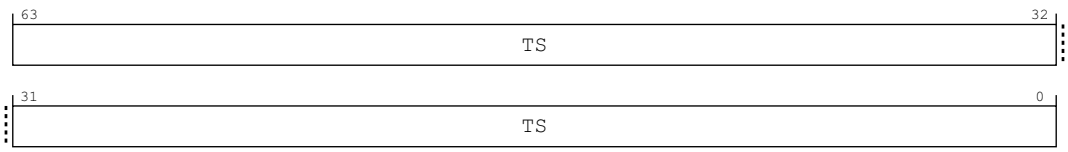

TS, bits [63:0]

Timestamp value at the time of a BRBE freeze event.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing BRBTS_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, BRBTS_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b1001	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.nBRBDATA == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
```


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```
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBTS_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = BRBTS_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = BRBTS_EL1;
```

MSR BRBTS_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b10	0b001	0b1001	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.nBRBDATA == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        BRBTS_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE != '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == 'x0' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            BRBTS_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        BRBTS_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.9 RAS registers

This section lists The Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability Extension registers in AArch64.

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D13.9.1 DISR_EL1, Deferred Interrupt Status Register

The DISR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Records that an SError interrupt has been consumed by an ESB instruction.

Configurations

AArch64 System register DISR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DISR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DISR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DISR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When DISR_EL1.IDS == 0:

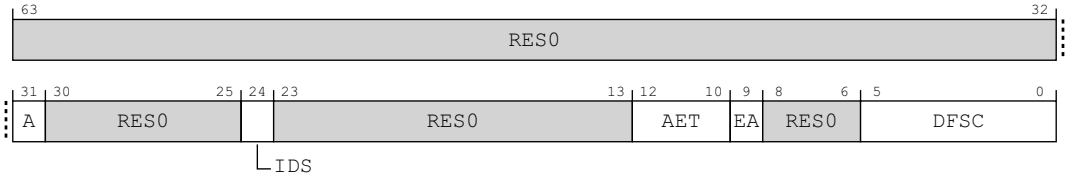

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

A, bit [31]

Set to 1 when an ESB instruction defers an asynchronous SError interrupt. If the implementation does not include any sources of SError interrupt that can be synchronized by an Error Synchronization Barrier, then this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [30:25]

Reserved, RES0.

IDS, bit [24]

Indicates the deferred SError interrupt type.

`0b0` Deferred error uses architecturally-defined format.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [23:13]

Reserved, RES0.

AET, bits [12:10]

Asynchronous Error Type. See the description of ESR_ELx.AET for an SError interrupt.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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EA, bit [9]

External abort Type. See the description of ESR_ELx.EA for an SError interrupt.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [8:6]

Reserved, RES0.

DFSC, bits [5:0]

Fault Status Code. See the description of ESR_ELx.DFSC for an SError interrupt.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When DISR_EL1.IDS == 1:

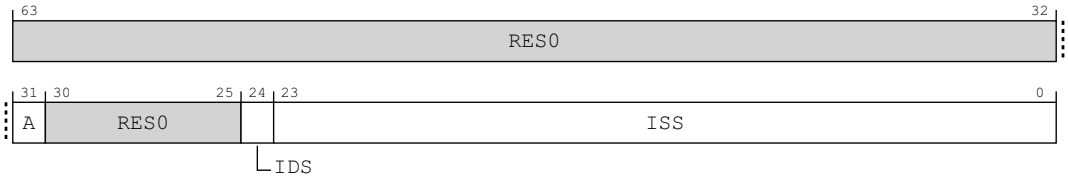

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

A, bit [31]

Set to 1 when an ESB instruction defers an asynchronous SError interrupt. If the implementation does not include any sources of SError interrupt that can be synchronized by an Error Synchronization Barrier, then this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [30:25]

Reserved, RES0.

IDS, bit [24]

Indicates the deferred SError interrupt type.

`0b1` Deferred error uses IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED format.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ISS, bits [23:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome. See the description of ESR_ELx[23:0] for an SError interrupt.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing DISR_EL1

An indirect write to DISR_EL1 made by an ESB instruction does not require an explicit synchronization operation for the value that is written to be observed by a direct read of DISR_EL1 occurring in program order after the ESB instruction.

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DISR_EL1 is RAZ/WI if EL3 is implemented, the PE is in Non-debug state, SCR_EL3.EA == 1, and any of the following apply:

- At EL2.
- At EL1 and ((SCR_EL3.NS == 0 && SCR_EL3.EEL2 == 0) || HCR_EL2.AMO == 0).

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, DISR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1100	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.AMO == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = VDISR_EL2;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR_EL3.EA == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = Zeros(64);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DISR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR_EL3.EA == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = Zeros(64);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DISR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = DISR_EL1;
```

MSR DISR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1100	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.AMO == '1' then
        VDISR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR_EL3.EA == '1' then
        return;
    else
        DISR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR_EL3.EA == '1' then
        return;
    else
        DISR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    DISR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.9.2 ERRIDR_EL1, Error Record ID Register

The ERRIDR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines the highest numbered index of the error records that can be accessed through the Error Record System registers.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ERRIDR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ERRIDR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERRIDR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERRIDR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

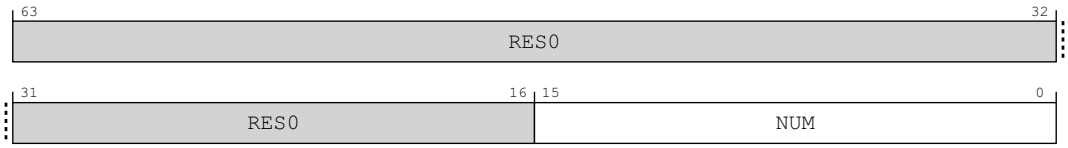

Bits [63:16]

Reserved, RES0.

NUM, bits [15:0]

Highest numbered index of the records that can be accessed through the Error Record System registers plus one. Zero indicates no records can be accessed through the Error Record System registers.

Each implemented record is owned by a node. A node might own multiple records.

Accessing ERRIDR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ERRIDR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.ERRIDR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
```


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```
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERRIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERRIDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ERRIDR_EL1;
```


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D13.9.3 ERRSELR_EL1, Error Record Select Register

The ERRSELR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Selects an error record to be accessed through the Error Record System registers.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ERRSELR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ERRSELR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERRSELR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

If ERRIDR_EL1 indicates that zero error records are implemented, then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether ERRSELR_EL1 is UNDEFINED or RES0.

Attributes

ERRSELR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

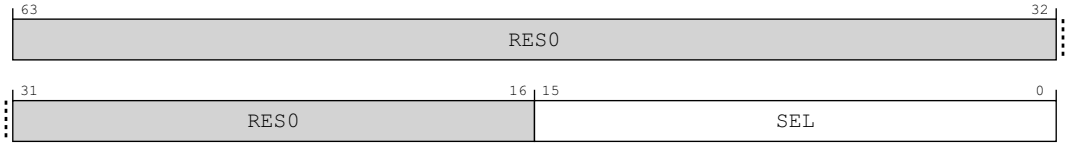

Bits [63:16]

Reserved, RES0.

SEL, bits [15:0]

Selects the error record accessed through the ERX registers.

For example, if ERRSELR_EL1.SEL is `0x0004`, then direct reads and writes of ERXSTATUS_EL1 access ERR4STATUS.

If ERRSELR_EL1.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR_EL1.NUM, then all of the following apply:

- The value read back from ERRSELR_EL1.SEL is UNKNOWN.
- One of the following occurs:
  - An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
  - The ERX*_EL1 registers are RAZ/WI.
  - ERX*_EL1 register reads and writes are NOPs.
  - ERX*_EL1 register reads and writes are UNDEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing ERRSELR_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, ERRSELR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.ERRSELR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERRSELR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERRSELR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ERRSELR_EL1;
```

MSR ERRSELR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.ERRSELR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        ERRSELR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        ERRSELR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ERRSELR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.9.4 ERXADDR_EL1, Selected Error Record Address Register

The ERXADDR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses ERR<n>ADDR for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR_EL1.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ERXADDR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ERXADDR[31:0].

AArch64 System register ERXADDR_EL1 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ERXADDR2[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXADDR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXADDR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

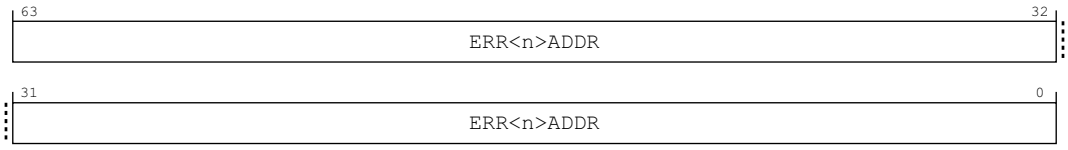

Bits [63:0]

ERXADDR_EL1 accesses ERR<n>ADDR, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR_EL1.SEL.

Accessing ERXADDR_EL1

If ERRIDR_EL1.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR_EL1.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR_EL1.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXADDR_EL1 is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXADDR_EL1 are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXADDR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

ERR<n>ADDR describes additional constraints that also apply when ERR<n>ADDR is accessed through ERXADDR_EL1.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, ERXADDR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.ERXADDR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERXADDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERXADDR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ERXADDR_EL1;
```

MSR ERXADDR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.ERXADDR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        ERXADDR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        ERXADDR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ERXADDR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.9.5 ERXCTLR_EL1, Selected Error Record Control Register

The ERXCTLR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses ERR<n>CTLR for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR_EL1.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ERXCTLR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ERXCTLR[31:0].

AArch64 System register ERXCTLR_EL1 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ERXCTLR2[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXCTLR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXCTLR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

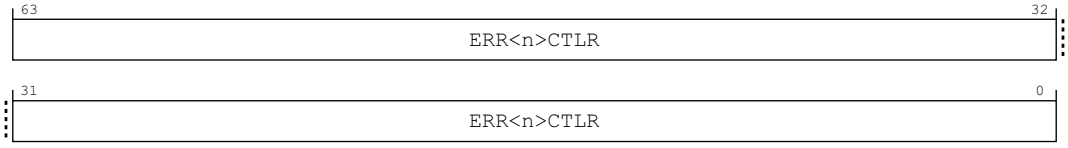

Bits [63:0]

ERXCTLR_EL1 accesses ERR<n>CTLR, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR_EL1.SEL.

Accessing ERXCTLR_EL1

If ERRIDR_EL1.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR_EL1.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR_EL1.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXCTLR_EL1 is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXCTLR_EL1 are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXCTLR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

If ERRSELR_EL1.SEL is not the index of the first error record owned by a node, then ERR<n>CTLR is not present, meaning reads and writes of ERXCTLR_EL1 are RES0.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, ERXCTLR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.ERXCTLR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERXCTLR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERXCTLR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ERXCTLR_EL1;
```

MSR ERXCTLR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.ERXCTLR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        ERXCTLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        ERXCTLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ERXCTLR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.9.6 ERXFR_EL1, Selected Error Record Feature Register

The ERXFR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses ERR<n>FR for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR_EL1.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ERXFR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ERXFR[31:0].

AArch64 System register ERXFR_EL1 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ERXFR2[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXFR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXFR_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

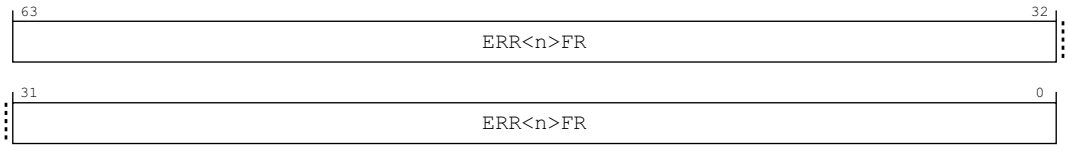

Bits [63:0]

ERXFR_EL1 accesses ERR<n>FR, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR_EL1.SEL.

Accessing ERXFR_EL1

If ERRIDR_EL1.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR_EL1.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR_EL1.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXFR_EL1 is RAZ.
- Direct reads of ERXFR_EL1 are NOPs.
- Direct reads of ERXFR_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ERXFR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.ERXFR_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERXFR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERXFR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ERXFR_EL1;
```


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D13.9.7 ERXMISC0_EL1, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 0

The ERXMISC0_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses ERR<n>MISC0 for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR_EL1.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ERXMISC0_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ERXMISC0[31:0].

AArch64 System register ERXMISC0_EL1 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ERXMISC1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXMISC0_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXMISC0_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

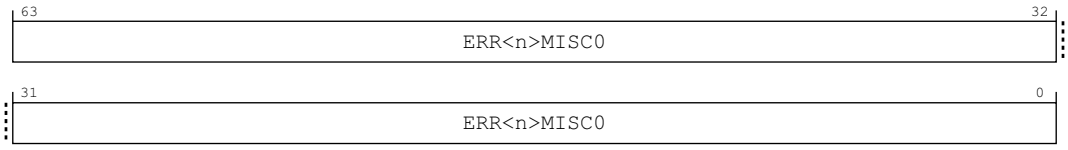

Bits [63:0]

ERXMISC0_EL1 accesses ERR<n>MISC0, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR_EL1.SEL.

Accessing ERXMISC0_EL1

If ERRIDR_EL1.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR_EL1.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR_EL1.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXMISC0_EL1 is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC0_EL1 are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC0_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

ERR<n>MISC0 describes additional constraints that also apply when ERR<n>MISC0 is accessed through ERXMISC0_EL1.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, ERXMISC0_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.ERXMISCn_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERXMISC0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERXMISC0_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ERXMISC0_EL1;
```

MSR ERXMISC0_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.ERXMISCn_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        ERXMISC0_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        ERXMISC0_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ERXMISC0_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.9.8 ERXMISC1_EL1, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 1

The ERXMISC1_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses ERR<n>MISC1 for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR_EL1.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ERXMISC1_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ERXMISC2[31:0].

AArch64 System register ERXMISC1_EL1 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ERXMISC3[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXMISC1_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXMISC1_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

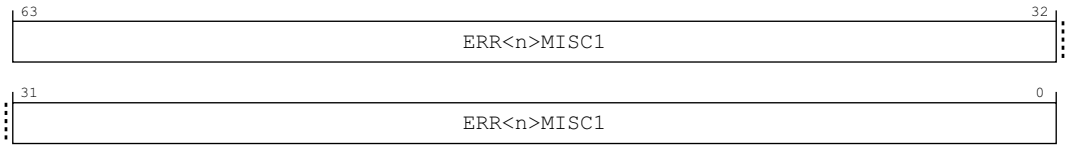

Bits [63:0]

ERXMISC1_EL1 accesses ERR<n>MISC1, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR_EL1.SEL.

Accessing ERXMISC1_EL1

If ERRIDR_EL1.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR_EL1.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR_EL1.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXMISC1_EL1 is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC1_EL1 are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC1_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

ERR<n>MISC1 describes additional constraints that also apply when ERR<n>MISC1 is accessed through ERXMISC1_EL1.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, ERXMISC1_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.ERXMISCn_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERXMISC1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERXMISC1_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ERXMISC1_EL1;
```

MSR ERXMISC1_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.ERXMISCn_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        ERXMISC1_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        ERXMISC1_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ERXMISC1_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.9.9 ERXMISC2_EL1, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 2

The ERXMISC2_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses ERR<n>MISC2 for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR_EL1.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ERXMISC2_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ERXMISC4[31:0].

AArch64 System register ERXMISC2_EL1 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ERXMISC5[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXMISC2_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXMISC2_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

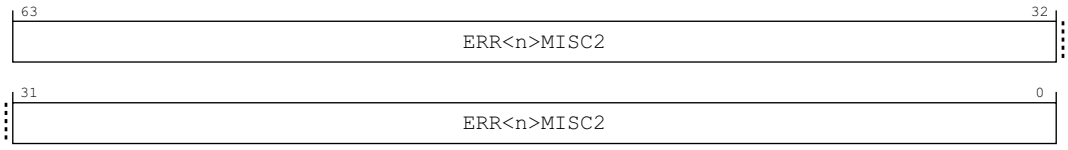

Bits [63:0]

ERXMISC2_EL1 accesses ERR<n>MISC2, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR_EL1.SEL.

Accessing ERXMISC2_EL1

If ERRIDR_EL1.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR_EL1.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR_EL1.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXMISC2_EL1 is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC2_EL1 are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC2_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

ERR<n>MISC2 describes additional constraints that also apply when ERR<n>MISC2 is accessed through ERXMISC2_EL1.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, ERXMISC2_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.ERXMISCn_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERXMISC2_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERXMISC2_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ERXMISC2_EL1;
```

MSR ERXMISC2_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.ERXMISCn_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        ERXMISC2_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        ERXMISC2_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ERXMISC2_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.9.10 ERXMISC3_EL1, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 3

The ERXMISC3_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses ERR<n>MISC3 for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR_EL1.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ERXMISC3_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ERXMISC6[31:0].

AArch64 System register ERXMISC3_EL1 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ERXMISC7[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXMISC3_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXMISC3_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

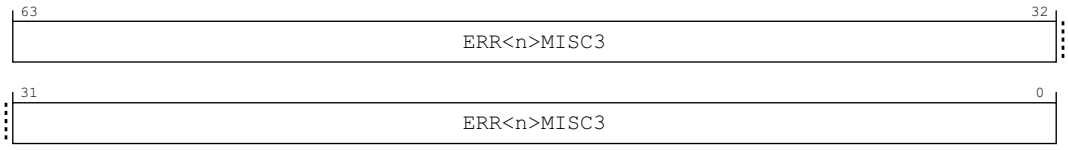

Bits [63:0]

ERXMISC3_EL1 accesses ERR<n>MISC3, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR_EL1.SEL.

Accessing ERXMISC3_EL1

If ERRIDR_EL1.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR_EL1.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR_EL1.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXMISC3_EL1 is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC3_EL1 are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC3_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

ERR<n>MISC3 describes additional constraints that also apply when ERR<n>MISC3 is accessed through ERXMISC3_EL1.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, ERXMISC3_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.ERXMISCn_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERXMISC3_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERXMISC3_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ERXMISC3_EL1;
```

MSR ERXMISC3_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.ERXMISCn_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        ERXMISC3_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        ERXMISC3_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ERXMISC3_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.9.11 ERXPFGCDN_EL1, Selected Pseudo-fault Generation Countdown register

The ERXPFGCDN_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses ERR<n>PFGCDN for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR_EL1.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXPFGCDN_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXPFGCDN_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

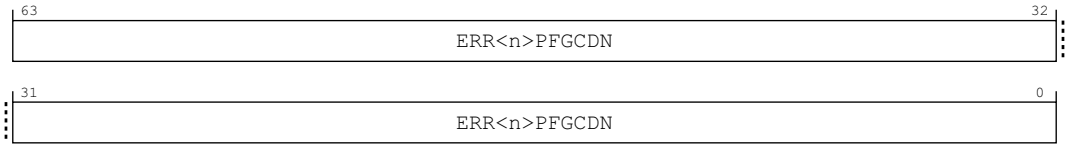

Bits [63:0]

ERXPFGCDN_EL1 accesses ERR<n>PFGCDN, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR_EL1.SEL.

Accessing ERXPFGCDN_EL1

If ERRIDR_EL1.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR_EL1.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR_EL1.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXPFGCDN_EL1 is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXPFGCDN_EL1 are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXPFGCDN_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

If ERRSELR_EL1.SEL selects an error record owned by a node that does not implement the Common Fault Injection Model Extension, then one of the following occurs:

- ERXPFGCDN_EL1 is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXPFGCDN_EL1 are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXPFGCDN_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Note

A node does not implement the Common Fault Injection Model Extension if ERR<n>FR.INJ reads as `0b00`. <q> is the index of the first error record owned by the same node as error record <n>, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR_EL1.SEL. If the node owns a single record, then q = n.

If ERRSELR_EL1.SEL is not the index of the first error record owned by a node, then ERR<n>PFGCDN is not present, meaning reads and writes of ERXPFGCDN_EL1 are RES0.

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ERR<n>PFGCDN describes additional constraints that also apply when ERR<n>PFGCDN is accessed through ERXPFGCDN_EL1.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ERXPFGCDN_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.FIEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FIEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.ERXPFGCDN_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FIEN == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERXPFGCDN_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.FIEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FIEN == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERXPFGCDN_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ERXPFGCDN_EL1;
```

MSR ERXPFGCDN_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.FIEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FIEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.ERXPFGCDN_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FIEN == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        ERXPFGCDN_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.FIEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FIEN == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        ERXPFGCDN_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ERXPFGCDN_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.9.12 ERXPFGCTL_EL1, Selected Pseudo-fault Generation Control register

The ERXPFGCTL_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses ERR<n>PFGCTL for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR_EL1.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXPFGCTL_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXPFGCTL_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

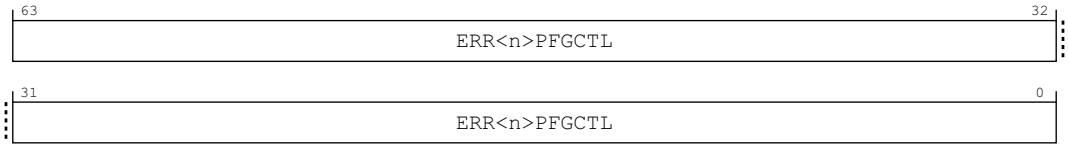

Bits [63:0]

ERXPFGCTL_EL1 accesses ERR<n>PFGCTL, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR_EL1.SEL.

Accessing ERXPFGCTL_EL1

If ERRIDR_EL1.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR_EL1.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR_EL1.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXPFGCTL_EL1 is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXPFGCTL_EL1 are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXPFGCTL_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

If ERRSELR_EL1.SEL selects an error record owned by a node that does not implement the Common Fault Injection Model Extension, then one of the following occurs:

- ERXPFGCTL_EL1 is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXPFGCTL_EL1 are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXPFGCTL_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Note

A node does not implement the Common Fault Injection Model Extension if ERR<n>FR.INJ reads as `0b00`. <q> is the index of the first error record owned by the same node as error record <n>, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR_EL1.SEL. If the node owns a single record, then q = n.

If ERRSELR_EL1.SEL is not the index of the first error record owned by a node, then ERR<n>PFGCTL is not present, meaning reads and writes of ERXPFGCTL_EL1 are RES0.

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ERR<n>PFGCTL describes additional constraints that also apply when ERR<n>PFGCTL is accessed through ERXPFGCTL_EL1.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ERXPFGCTL_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.FIEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FIEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.ERXPFGCTL_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FIEN == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERXPFGCTL_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.FIEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FIEN == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERXPFGCTL_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ERXPFGCTL_EL1;
```

MSR ERXPFGCTL_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.FIEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FIEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.ERXPFGCTL_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FIEN == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        ERXPFGCTL_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.FIEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FIEN == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        ERXPFGCTL_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ERXPFGCTL_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.9.13 ERXPFGF_EL1, Selected Pseudo-fault Generation Feature register

The ERXPFGF_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses ERR<n>PFGF for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR_EL1.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXPFGF_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXPFGF_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

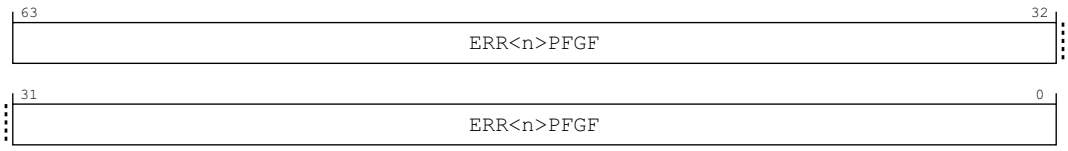

Bits [63:0]

ERXPFGF_EL1 accesses ERR<n>PFGF, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR_EL1.SEL.

Accessing ERXPFGF_EL1

If ERRIDR_EL1.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR_EL1.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR_EL1.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXPFGF_EL1 is RAZ.
- Direct reads of ERXPFGF_EL1 are NOPs.
- Direct reads of ERXPFGF_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

If ERRSELR_EL1.SEL selects an error record owned by a node that does not implement the Common Fault Injection Model Extension, then one of the following occurs:

- ERXPFGF_EL1 is RAZ.
- Direct reads of ERXPFGF_EL1 are NOPs.
- Direct reads of ERXPFGF_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Note

A node does not implement the Common Fault Injection Model Extension if ERR<n>FR.INJ reads as `0b00`. <q> is the index of the first error record owned by the same node as error record <n>, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR_EL1.SEL. If the node owns a single record, then q = n.

If ERRSELR_EL1.SEL is not the index of the first error record owned by a node, then ERR<n>PFGF is not present, meaning reads of ERXPFGF_EL1 are RES0.

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ERR<n>PFGF describes additional constraints that also apply when ERR<n>PFGF is accessed through ERXPFGF_EL1.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ERXPFGF_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.FIEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FIEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.ERXPFGF_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FIEN == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERXPFGF_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.FIEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FIEN == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERXPFGF_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ERXPFGF_EL1;
```


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D13.9.14 ERXSTATUS_EL1, Selected Error Record Primary Status Register

The ERXSTATUS_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses ERR<n>STATUS for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR_EL1.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch64 System register ERXSTATUS_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register ERXSTATUS[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXSTATUS_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXSTATUS_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

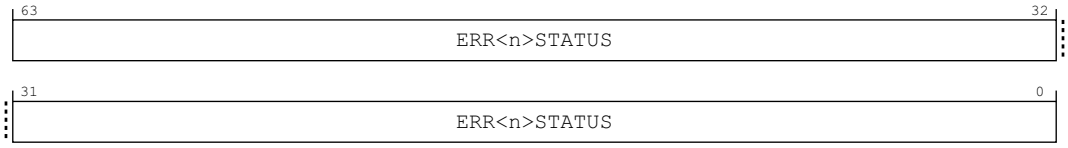

Bits [63:0]

ERXSTATUS_EL1 accesses ERR<n>STATUS, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR_EL1.SEL.

Accessing ERXSTATUS_EL1

If ERRIDR_EL1.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR_EL1.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR_EL1.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXSTATUS_EL1 is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXSTATUS_EL1 are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXSTATUS_EL1 are UNDEFINED.

ERR<n>STATUS describes additional constraints that also apply when ERR<n>STATUS is accessed through ERXSTATUS_EL1.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, ERXSTATUS_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.ERXSTATUS_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERXSTATUS_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = ERXSTATUS_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = ERXSTATUS_EL1;
```

MSR ERXSTATUS_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.ERXSTATUS_EL1 == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        ERXSTATUS_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        ERXSTATUS_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    ERXSTATUS_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.9.15 VDISR_EL2, Virtual Deferred Interrupt Status Register

The VDISR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Records that a virtual SError interrupt has been consumed by an ESB instruction executed at EL1.

An indirect write to VDISR_EL2 made by an ESB instruction does not require an explicit synchronization operation for the value written to be observed by a direct read of DISR_EL1 or DISR occurring in program order after the ESB instruction.

Configurations

AArch64 System register VDISR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register VDISR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to VDISR_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

VDISR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When EL1 is using AArch64:

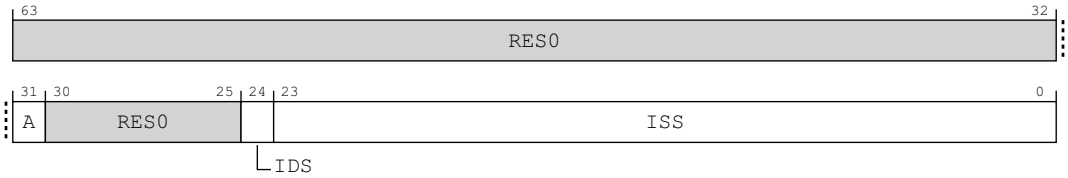

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

A, bit [31]

Set to 1 when an ESB instruction defers a virtual SError interrupt.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [30:25]

Reserved, RES0.

IDS, bit [24]

The value copied from VSESR_EL2.IDS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ISS, bits [23:0]

The value copied from VSESR_EL2.ISS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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When EL1 is using AArch32 and VDISR_EL2.LPAE == 0:

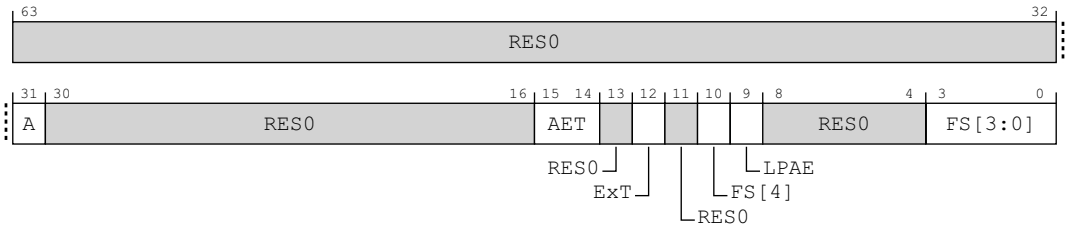

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

A, bit [31]

Set to 1 when an `ESB` instruction defers a virtual SError interrupt.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [30:16]

Reserved, RES0.

AET, bits [15:14]

The value copied from VSESR_EL2.AET.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [13]

Reserved, RES0.

ExT, bit [12]

The value copied from VSESR_EL2.ExT.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [11]

Reserved, RES0.

FS, bits [10, 3:0]

Fault status code. Set to `0b10110` when an `ESB` instruction defers a virtual SError interrupt.

`0b10110` Asynchronous SError interrupt.

All other values are reserved.

The FS field is split as follows:

- FS[4] is VDISR_EL2[10].
- FS[3:0] is VDISR_EL2[3:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

LPAE, bit [9]

Format.

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Set to TTBCR.EAE when an ESB instruction defers a virtual SError interrupt.

0b0 Using the Short-descriptor translation table format.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [8:4]

Reserved, RES0.

When EL1 is using AArch32 and VDISR_EL2.LPAE == 1:

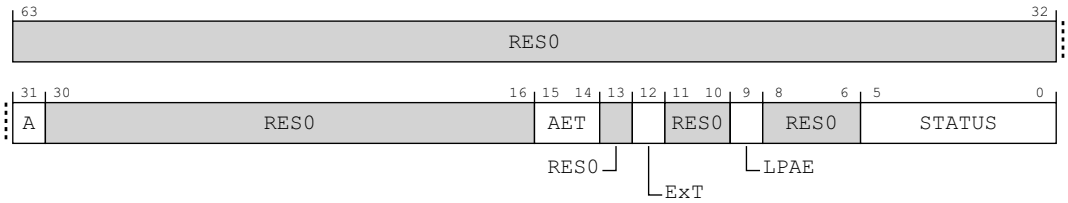

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

A, bit [31]

Set to 1 when an ESB instruction defers a virtual SError interrupt.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [30:16]

Reserved, RES0.

AET, bits [15:14]

The value copied from VSESR_EL2.AET.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [13]

Reserved, RES0.

ExT, bit [12]

The value copied from VSESR_EL2.ExT.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [11:10]

Reserved, RES0.

LPAE, bit [9]

Format.

Set to TTBCR.EAE when an ESB instruction defers a virtual SError interrupt.

0b1 Using the Long-descriptor translation table format.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Bits [8:6]

Reserved, RES0.

STATUS, bits [5:0]

Fault status code. Set to `0b010001` when an `ESB` instruction defers a virtual SError interrupt.

`0b010001` Asynchronous SError interrupt.

All other values are reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing VDISR_EL2

An indirect write to VDISR_EL2 made by an `ESB` instruction does not require an explicit synchronization operation for the value that is written to be observed by a direct read of DISR_EL1 or DISR occurring in program order after the `ESB` instruction.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, VDISR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1100	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x500];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = VDISR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = VDISR_EL2;
```

MSR VDISR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1100	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x500] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    VDISR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    VDISR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, DISR_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1100	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.AMO == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = VDISR_EL2;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR_EL3.EA == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = Zeros(64);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DISR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR_EL3.EA == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = Zeros(64);
    else
        X[t, 64] = DISR_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = DISR_EL1;
```

MSR DISR_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1100	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.AMO == '1' then
        VDISR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR_EL3.EA == '1' then
        return;
    else
        DISR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR_EL3.EA == '1' then
        return;
    else
        DISR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    DISR_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.9.16 VSESR_EL2, Virtual SError Exception Syndrome Register

The VSESR_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides the syndrome value reported to software on taking a virtual SError interrupt exception to EL1, or on executing an ESB instruction at EL1.

When the virtual SError interrupt injected using HCR_EL2.VSE is taken to EL1 using AArch64, then the syndrome value is reported in ESR_EL1.

When the virtual SError interrupt injected using HCR_EL2.VSE is taken to EL1 using AArch32, then the syndrome value is reported in DFSR.{AET, ExT} and the remainder of DFSR is set as defined by VMSAv8-32. For more information, see Chapter G5 *The AArch32 Virtual Memory System Architecture*.

When the virtual SError interrupt injected using HCR_EL2.VSE is deferred by an ESB instruction, then the syndrome value is written to VDISR_EL2.

Configurations

AArch64 System register VSESR_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register VDFSR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to VSESR_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

VSESR_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When EL1 is using AArch32:

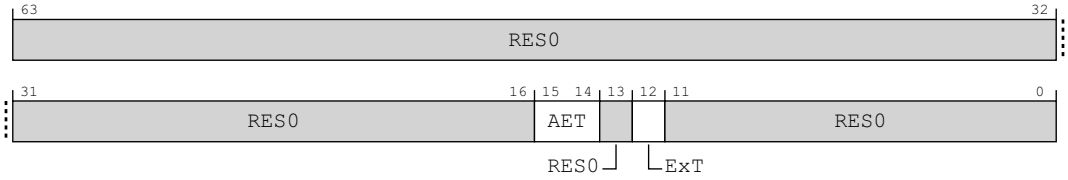

Bits [63:16]

Reserved, RES0.

AET, bits [15:14]

When a virtual SError interrupt is taken to EL1 using AArch32, DFSR[15:4] is set to VSESR_EL2.AET.

When a virtual SError interrupt is deferred by an ESB instruction, VDISR_EL2[15:4] is set to VSESR_EL2.AET.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [13]

Reserved, RES0.

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ExT, bit [12]

When a virtual SError interrupt is taken to EL1 using AArch32, DFSR[12] is set to VSESR_EL2.ExT.

When a virtual SError interrupt is deferred by an ESB instruction, VDISR_EL2[12] is set to VSESR_EL2.ExT.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [11:0]

Reserved, RES0.

When EL1 is using AArch64:

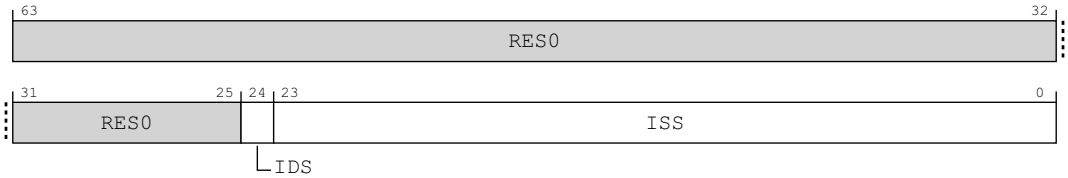

Bits [63:25]

Reserved, RES0.

IDS, bit [24]

When a virtual SError interrupt is taken to EL1 using AArch64, ESR_EL1[24] is set to VSESR_EL2.IDS.

When a virtual SError interrupt is deferred by an ESB instruction, VDISR_EL2[24] is set to VSESR_EL2.IDS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ISS, bits [23:0]

When a virtual SError interrupt is taken to EL1 using AArch64, ESR_EL1[23:0] is set to VSESR_EL2.ISS.

When a virtual SError interrupt is deferred by an ESB instruction, VDISR_EL2[23:0] is set to VSESR_EL2.ISS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing VSESR_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, VSESR_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0101	0b0010	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
```


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```
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x508];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = VSESR_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = VSESR_EL2;
```

MSR VSESR_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b0101	0b0010	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x508] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    VSESR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    VSESR_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.10 Realm Management Extension registers

This section lists the Realm Management Extension registers in AArch64.

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D13.10.1 GPCCR_EL3, Granule Protection Check Control Register (EL3)

The GPCCR_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

The control register for Granule Protection Checks.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_RME is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to GPCCR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

GPCCR_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

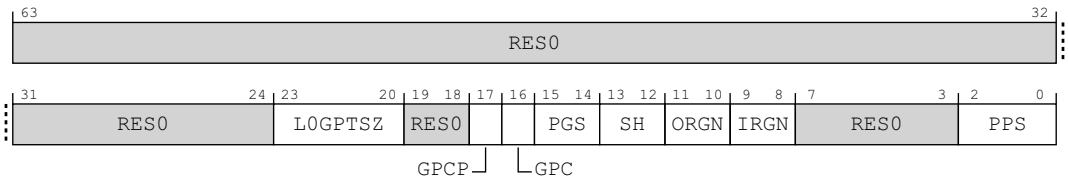

Bits [63:24]

Reserved, RES0.

L0GPTSZ, bits [23:20]

Level 0 GPT entry size.

This field advertises the number of least-significant address bits protected by each entry in the level 0 GPT.

`0b0000` 30-bits. Each entry covers 1GB of address space.

`0b0100` 34-bits. Each entry covers 16GB of address space.

`0b0110` 36-bits. Each entry covers 64GB of address space.

`0b1001` 39-bits. Each entry covers 512GB of address space.

All other values are reserved.

Access to this field is RO.

Bits [19:18]

Reserved, RES0.

GPCP, bit [17]

Granule Protection Check Priority.

This control governs behavior of granule protection checks on fetches of stage 2 Table descriptors.

`0b0` GPC faults are all reported with a priority that is consistent with the GPC being performed on any access to physical address space.

`0b1` A GPC fault for the fetch of a Table descriptor for a stage 2 translation table walk might not be generated or reported.

All other GPC faults are reported with a priority consistent with the GPC being performed on all accesses to physical address spaces.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

GPC, bit [16]

Granule Protection Check Enable.

`0b0` Granule protection checks are disabled. Accesses are not prevented by this mechanism.

`0b1` All accesses to physical address spaces are subject to granule protection checks, except for fetches of GPT information and accesses governed by the GPCCR_EL3.GPCP control.

If any stage of translation is enabled, this bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

PGS, bits [15:14]

Physical Granule size.

`0b00` 4KB.

`0b01` 64KB.

`0b10` 16KB.

All other values are reserved.

The value of this field is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

Granule sizes not supported for stage 1 and not supported for stage 2, as defined in ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1, are reserved. For example, if ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.TGran16 == `0b0000` and ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.TGran16_2 == `0b0001`, then the PGS encoding `0b10` is reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SH, bits [13:12]

GPT fetch Shareability attribute

`0b00` Non-shareable.

`0b10` Outer Shareable.

`0b11` Inner Shareable.

All other values are reserved.

Fetches of GPT information are made with the Shareability attribute that is configured in this field.

If both ORGN and IRGN are configured with Non-cacheable attributes, it is invalid to configure this field to any value other than `0b10`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ORGN, bits [11:10]

GPT fetch Outer cacheability attribute.

`0b00` Normal memory, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

Fetches of GPT information are made with the Outer cacheability attributes configured in this field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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IRGN, bits [9:8]

GPT fetch Inner cacheability attribute.

`0b00` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

Fetches of GPT information are made with the Inner cacheability attributes configured in this field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [7:3]

Reserved, RES0.

PPS, bits [2:0]

Protected Physical Address Size.

The size of the memory region protected by GPTBR_EL3, in terms of the number of least-significant address bits.

`0b000` 32 bits, 4GB protected address space.

`0b001` 36 bits, 64GB protected address space.

`0b010` 40 bits, 1TB protected address space.

`0b011` 42 bits, 4TB protected address space.

`0b100` 44 bits, 16TB protected address space.

`0b101` 48 bits, 256TB protected address space.

`0b110` 52 bits, 4PB protected address space.

All other values are reserved.

Configuration of this field to a value exceeding the implemented physical address size is invalid.

The value of this field is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing GPCCR_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, GPCCR_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0010	0b0001	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = GPCCR_EL3;
```


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MSR GPCCR_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0010	0b0001	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    GPCCR_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.10.2 GPTBR_EL3, Granule Protection Table Base Register

The GPTBR_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

The control register for Granule Protection Table base address.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_RME is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to GPTBR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

GPTBR_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

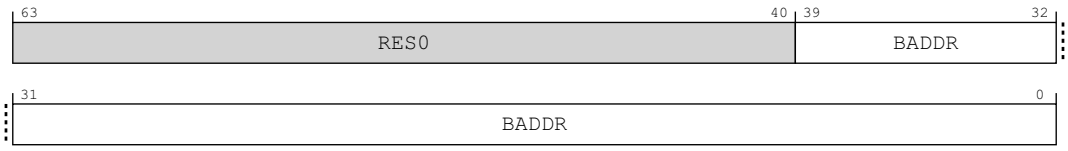

Bits [63:40]

Reserved, RES0.

BADDR, bits [39:0]

Base address for the level 0 GPT.

This field represents bits [51:12] of the level 0 GPT base address.

The level 0 GPT is aligned in memory to the greater of:

- The size of the level 0 GPT in bytes.
- 4KB.

Bits [x:0] of the base address are treated as zero, where:

- x = Max(pps - l0gptsz + 2, 11)

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- pps is derived from GPCCR_EL3.PPS as follows:

GPCCR_EL3.PPS	pps
0b000	32
0b001	36
0b010	40
0b011	42
0b100	44
0b101	48
0b110	52

- l0gptsz is derived from GPCCR_EL3.L0GPTSZ as follows:

GPCCR_EL3.L0GPTSZ	l0gptsz
0b0000	30
0b0100	34
0b0110	36
0b1001	39

If x is greater than 11, then BADDR[x - 12:0] are RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing GPTBR_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, GPTBR_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0010	0b0001	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = GPTBR_EL3;
```


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MSR GPTBR_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0010	0b0001	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    GPTBR_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.10.3 MFAR_EL3, PA Fault Address Register

The MFAR_EL3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the faulting physical address for Granule Protection Check exceptions taken to EL3.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_RME is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to MFAR_EL3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

MFAR_EL3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

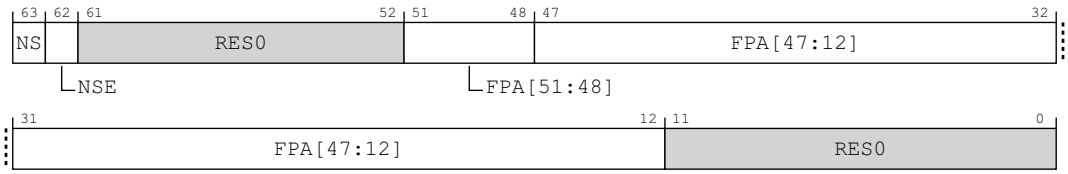

An exception return at EL3 makes MFAR_EL3 UNKNOWN.

NS, bit [63]

Together with the NSE field, reports the physical address space of the access that triggered the Granule Protection Check exception.

NSE	NS	Meaning
0b0	0b0	Secure.
0b0	0b1	Non-secure.
0b1	0b0	Root.
0b1	0b1	Realm.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NSE, bit [62]

Together with the NS field, reports the physical address space of the access that triggered the Granule Protection Check exception.

For a description of the values derived by evaluating NS and NSE together, see MFAR_EL3.NS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [61:52]

Reserved, RES0.

FPA[51:48], bits [51:48]

When FEAT_LPA is implemented:

When FEAT_LPA is implemented, extension to FPA[47:12].

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

FPA[47:12], bits [47:12]

Bits [47:12] of the faulting physical address.

For implementations with fewer than 48 physical address bits, the corresponding upper bits in this field are RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [11:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing MFAR_EL3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, MFAR_EL3

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0110	0b0000	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = MFAR_EL3;
```

MSR MFAR_EL3, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b110	0b0110	0b0000	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    MFAR_EL3 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.11 Generic Timer registers

This section lists the Generic Timer registers in AArch64.

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D13.11.1 CNTFRQ_EL0, Counter-timer Frequency register

The CNTFRQ_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

This register is provided so that software can discover the frequency of the system counter. It must be programmed with this value as part of system initialization. The value of the register is not interpreted by hardware.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTFRQ_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTFRQ[31:0].

Attributes

CNTFRQ_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

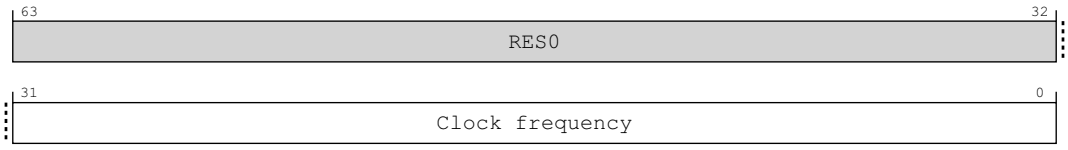

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [31:0]

Clock frequency. Indicates the system counter clock frequency, in Hz.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTFRQ_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CNTFRQ_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.<EL0PCTEN,EL0VCTEN> == '00' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.<EL0PCTEN,EL0VCTEN> == '00' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTFRQ_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTFRQ_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    X[t, 64] = CNTFRQ_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTFRQ_EL0;
```

MSR CNTFRQ_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0000	0b000

```
if IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) then
    CNTFRQ_EL0 = X[t, 64];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.11.2 CNTHCTL_EL2, Counter-timer Hypervisor Control register

The CNTHCTL_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the generation of an event stream from the physical counter, and access from EL1 to the physical counter and the EL1 physical timer.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTHCTL_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTHCTL[31:0].

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

This register has no effect if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.

Attributes

CNTHCTL_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When FEAT_VHE is implemented and HCR_EL2.E2H == 1:

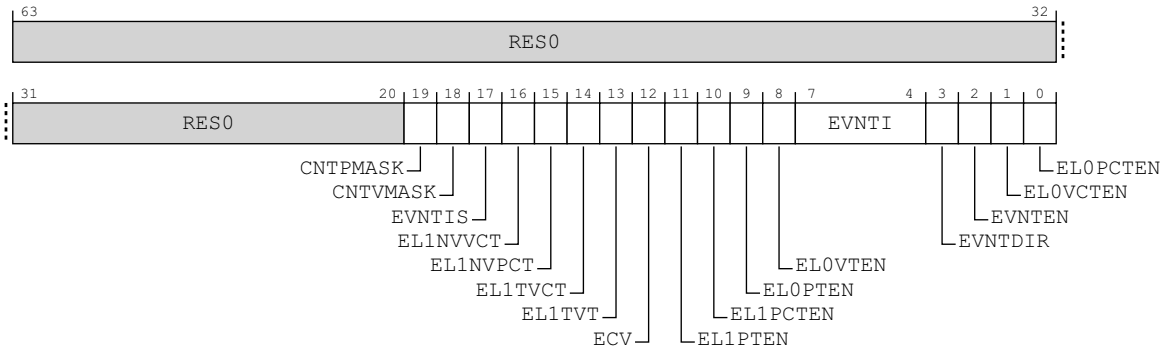

Bits [63:20]

Reserved, RES0.

CNTPMASK, bit [19]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

`0b0` This control has no affect on CNTP_CTL_EL0.IMASK.

`0b1` CNTP_CTL_EL0.IMASK behaves as if set to 1 for all purposes other than a direct read of the field.

This bit is RES0 in Non-secure and Secure state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

CNTVMASK, bit [18]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

`0b0` This control has no affect on CNTV_CTL_EL0.IMASK.

`0b1` CNTV_CTL_EL0.IMASK behaves as if set to 1 for all purposes other than a direct read of the field.

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This bit is RES0 in Non-secure and Secure state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EVNTIS, bit [17]

When FEAT_ECV is implemented:

Controls the scale of the generation of the event stream.

`0b0` The CNTHCTL_EL2.EVNTI field applies to CNTPCT_EL0[15:0].

`0b1` The CNTHCTL_EL2.EVNTI field applies to CNTPCT_EL0[23:8].

This control applies regardless of the value of the CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EL1NVVCT, bit [16]

When FEAT_ECV is implemented:

Traps EL1 accesses to the specified EL1 virtual timer registers using the EL02 descriptors to EL2, when EL2 is enabled for the current Security state.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` If ((HCR_EL2.E2H==1 && HCR_EL2.TGE==1) || HCR_EL2.NV2==0 || HCR_EL2.NV1==1 || HCR_EL2.NV==0), this control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

If ((HCR_EL2.E2H==0 || HCR_EL2.TGE==0) && HCR_EL2.NV2==1 && HCR_EL2.NV1==0 && HCR_EL2.NV==1), then EL1 accesses to CNTV_CTL_EL02 and CNTV_CVAL_EL02 are trapped to EL2.

If EL3 is implemented and EL2 is not implemented, behavior is as if this bit is 0 other than for the purpose of a direct read.

This control applies regardless of the value of the CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EL1NVPCT, bit [15]

When FEAT_ECV is implemented:

Traps EL1 accesses to the specified EL1 physical timer registers using the EL02 descriptors to EL2, when EL2 is enabled for the current Security state.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` If ((HCR_EL2.E2H==1 && HCR_EL2.TGE==1) || HCR_EL2.NV2==0 || HCR_EL2.NV1==1 || HCR_EL2.NV==0), this control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

If (HCR_EL2.E2H==0 || HCR_EL2.TGE==0) && HCR_EL2.NV2==1 && HCR_EL2.NV1==0 && HCR_EL2.NV==1, then EL1 accesses to CNTP_CTL_EL02 and CNTP_CVAL_EL02, are trapped to EL2.

If EL3 is implemented and EL2 is not implemented, behavior is as if this bit is 0 other than for the purpose of a direct read.

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This control applies regardless of the value of the CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EL1TVCT, bit [14]

When FEAT_ECV is implemented:

Traps EL0 and EL1 accesses to the EL1 virtual counter registers to EL2, when EL2 is enabled for the current Security state.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

If HCR_EL2.E2H is 0 or HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, then:

- In AArch64 state, traps EL0 and EL1 accesses to CNTVCT_EL0 to EL2, unless they are trapped by CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VCTEN.
- In AArch32 state, traps EL0 and EL1 accesses to CNTVCT to EL2, unless they are trapped by CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VCTEN or CNTKCTL.PL0VCTEN.

If EL3 is implemented and EL2 is not implemented, behavior is as if this bit is 0 other than for the purpose of a direct read.

This control applies regardless of the value of the CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EL1TVT, bit [13]

When FEAT_ECV is implemented:

Traps EL0 and EL1 accesses to the EL1 virtual timer registers to EL2, when EL2 is enabled for the current Security state.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

If HCR_EL2.E2H is 0 or HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, then:

- In AArch64 state, traps EL0 and EL1 accesses to CNTV_CTL_EL0, CNTV_CVAL_EL0, and CNTV_TVAL_EL0 to EL2, unless they are trapped by CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN.
- In AArch32 state, traps EL0 and EL1 accesses to CNTV_CTL, CNTV_CVAL, and CNTV_TVAL to EL2, unless they are trapped by CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN or CNTKCTL.PL0VTEN.

If EL3 is implemented and EL2 is not implemented, behavior is as if this bit is 0 other than for the purpose of a direct read.

This control applies regardless of the value of the CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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ECV, bit [12]

When FEAT_ECV is implemented:

Enables the Enhanced Counter Virtualization functionality registers.

`0b0` Enhanced Counter Virtualization functionality is disabled.

`0b1` When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1} or SCR_EL3.{NS, EEL2} == {0, 0}, then Enhanced Counter Virtualization functionality is disabled.

When SCR_EL3.NS or SCR_EL3.EEL2 are 1, and HCR_EL2.E2H or HCR_EL2.TGE are 0, then Enhanced Counter Virtualziation functionality is enabled when EL2 is enabled for the current Security state. This means that:

- An MRS to CNTPCT_EL0 from either EL0 or EL1 that is not trapped will return the value (PCount<63:0> - CNTPOFF_EL2<63:0>).
- The EL1 physical timer interrupt is triggered when ((PCount<63:0> - CNTPOFF_EL2<63:0>) - PCVal<63:0>) is greater than or equal to 0. PCount<63:0> is the physical count returned when CNTPCT_EL0 is read from EL2 or EL3. PCVal<63:0> is the EL1 physical timer compare value for this timer.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EL1PTEN, bit [11]

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, traps EL0 and EL1 accesses to the E1 physical timer registers to EL2 when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

`0b0` From AArch64 state: EL0 and EL1 accesses to the CNTP_CTL_EL0, CNTP_CVAL_EL0, and CNTP_TVAL_EL0 are trapped to EL2 when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, unless they are trapped by CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN.

From AArch32 state: EL0 and EL1 accesses to the CNTP_CTL, CNTP_CVAL, and CNTP_TVAL are trapped to EL2 when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, unless they are trapped by CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN or CNTKCTL.PL0PTEN.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, this control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EL1PCTEN, bit [10]

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, traps EL0 and EL1 accesses to the EL1 physical counter register to EL2 when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, as follows:

- In AArch64 state, accesses to CNTPCT_EL0 are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- In AArch32 state, MRRC or MCRR accesses to CNTPCT are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x04`.

`0b0` From AArch64 state: EL0 and EL1 accesses to the CNTPCT_EL0 are trapped to EL2 when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, unless they are trapped by CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PCTEN.

From AArch32 state: EL0 and EL1 accesses to the CNTPCT are trapped to EL2 when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, unless they are trapped by CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PCTEN or CNTKCTL.PL0PCTEN.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, this control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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EL0PTEN, bit [9]

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, this control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, traps EL0 accesses to the physical timer registers to EL2.

`0b0` EL0 using AArch64: EL0 accesses to the CNTP_CTL_EL0, CNTP_CVAL_EL0, and CNTP_TVAL_EL0 registers are trapped to EL2.

EL0 using AArch32: EL0 accesses to the CNTP_CTL, CNTP_CVAL and CNTP_TVAL registers are trapped to EL2.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EL0VTEN, bit [8]

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, this control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, traps EL0 accesses to the virtual timer registers to EL2.

`0b0` EL0 using AArch64: EL0 accesses to the CNTV_CTL_EL0, CNTV_CVAL_EL0, and CNTV_TVAL_EL0 registers are trapped to EL2.

EL0 using AArch32: EL0 accesses to the CNTV_CTL, CNTV_CVAL, and CNTV_TVAL registers are trapped to EL2.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EVNTI, bits [7:4]

Selects which bit of CNTPCT_EL0, as seen from EL2, is the trigger for the event stream generated from that counter when that stream is enabled.

If FEAT_ECV is implemented, and CNTHCTL_EL2.EVNTIS is 1, this field selects a trigger bit in the range 8 to 23 of CNTPCT_EL0.

Otherwise, this field selects a trigger bit in the range 0 to 15 of CNTPCT_EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EVNTDIR, bit [3]

Controls which transition of the CNTPCT_EL0 trigger bit, as seen from EL2 and defined by EVNTI, generates an event when the event stream is enabled.

`0b0` A 0 to 1 transition of the trigger bit triggers an event.

`0b1` A 1 to 0 transition of the trigger bit triggers an event.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EVNTEN, bit [2]

Enables the generation of an event stream from CNTPCT_EL0 as seen from EL2.

`0b0` Disables the event stream.

`0b1` Enables the event stream.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EL0VCTEN, bit [1]

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, this control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

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When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, traps EL0 accesses to the frequency register and virtual counter register to EL2.

`0b0` EL0 using AArch64: EL0 accesses to the CNTVCT_EL0 are trapped to EL2.

EL0 using AArch64: EL0 accesses to the CNTFRQ_EL0 register are trapped to EL2, if CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PCTEN is also 0.

EL0 using AArch32: EL0 accesses to the CNTVCT are trapped to EL2.

EL0 using AArch32: EL0 accesses to the CNTFRQ register are trapped to EL2, if CNTHCTL.EL0PCTEN is also 0.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EL0PCTEN, bit [0]

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, this control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

When HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, traps EL0 accesses to the frequency register and physical counter register to EL2.

`0b0` EL0 using AArch64: EL0 accesses to the CNTPCT_EL0 are trapped to EL2.

EL0 using AArch64: EL0 accesses to the CNTFRQ_EL0 register are trapped to EL2, if CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VCTEN is also 0.

EL0 using AArch32: EL0 accesses to the CNTPCT are trapped to EL2.

EL0 using AArch32: EL0 accesses to the CNTFRQ and register are trapped to EL2, if CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VCTEN is also 0.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

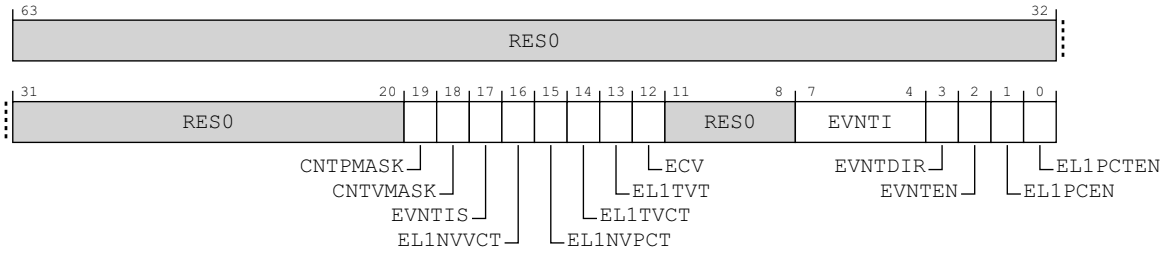

This format applies in all Armv8.0 implementations, and it also contains a description of the behavior when EL3 is implemented and EL2 is not implemented.

Bits [63:20]

Reserved, RES0.

CNTPMASK, bit [19]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

`0b0` This control has no affect on CNTP_CTL_EL0.IMASK.

`0b1` CNTP_CTL_EL0.IMASK behaves as if set to 1 for all purposes other than a direct read of the field.

This bit is RES0 in Non-secure and Secure state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

CNTVMASK, bit [18]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

`0b0` This control has no affect on CNTV_CTL_EL0.IMASK.

`0b1` CNTV_CTL_EL0.IMASK behaves as if set to 1 for all purposes other than a direct read of the field.

This bit is RES0 in Non-secure and Secure state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EVNTIS, bit [17]

When FEAT_ECV is implemented:

Controls the scale of the generation of the event stream.

`0b0` The CNTHCTL_EL2.EVNTI field applies to CNTPCT_EL0[15:0].

`0b1` The CNTHCTL_EL2.EVNTI field applies to CNTPCT_EL0[23:8].

This control applies regardless of the value of the CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EL1NVVCT, bit [16]

When FEAT_ECV is implemented:

Traps EL1 accesses to the specified EL1 virtual timer registers using the EL02 descriptors to EL2, when EL2 is enabled for the current Security state.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` If ((HCR_EL2.E2H==1 && HCR_EL2.TGE==1) || HCR_EL2.NV2==0 || HCR_EL2.NV1==1 || HCR_EL2.NV==0), this control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

If ((HCR_EL2.E2H==0 || HCR_EL2.TGE==0) && HCR_EL2.NV2==1 && HCR_EL2.NV1==0 && HCR_EL2.NV==1), then EL1 accesses to CNTV_CTL_EL02 and CNTV_CVAL_EL02 are trapped to EL2.

If EL3 is implemented and EL2 is not implemented, behavior is as if this bit is 0 other than for the purpose of a direct read.

This control applies regardless of the value of the CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EL1NVPCT, bit [15]

When FEAT_ECV is implemented:

Traps EL1 accesses to the specified EL1 physical timer registers using the EL02 descriptors to EL2, when EL2 is enabled for the current Security state.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

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`0b1` If ((HCR_EL2.E2H==1 && HCR_EL2.TGE==1) || HCR_EL2.NV2==0 || HCR_EL2.NV1==1 || HCR_EL2.NV==0), this control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

If (HCR_EL2.E2H==0 || HCR_EL2.TGE==0) && HCR_EL2.NV2==1 && HCR_EL2.NV1==0 && HCR_EL2.NV==1, then EL1 accesses to CNTP_CTL_EL02 and CNTP_CVAL_EL02, are trapped to EL2.

If EL3 is implemented and EL2 is not implemented, behavior is as if this bit is 0 other than for the purpose of a direct read.

This control applies regardless of the value of the CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EL1TVCT, bit [14]

When FEAT_ECV is implemented:

Traps EL0 and EL1 accesses to the EL1 virtual counter registers to EL2, when EL2 is enabled for the current Security state.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

If HCR_EL2.E2H is 0 or HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, then:

In AArch64 state, traps EL0 and EL1 accesses to CNTVCT_EL0 to EL2, unless they are trapped by CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VCTEN. In AArch32 state, traps EL0 and EL1 accesses to CNTVCT to EL2, unless they are trapped by CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VCTEN or CNTKCTL.PL0VCTEN.

If EL3 is implemented and EL2 is not implemented, behavior is as if this bit is 0 other than for the purpose of a direct read.

This control applies regardless of the value of the CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EL1TVT, bit [13]

When FEAT_ECV is implemented:

Traps EL0 and EL1 accesses to the EL1 virtual timer registers to EL2, when EL2 is enabled for the current Security state.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` If HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

If HCR_EL2.E2H is 0 or HCR_EL2.TGE is 0, then:

- In AArch64 state, traps EL0 and EL1 accesses to CNTV_CTL_EL0, CNTV_CVAL_EL0, and CNTV_TVAL_EL0 to EL2, unless they are trapped by CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN.
- In AArch32 state, traps EL0 and EL1 accesses to CNTV_CTL, CNTV_CVAL, and CNTV_TVAL to EL2, unless they are trapped by CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN or CNTKCTL.PL0VTEN.

If EL3 is implemented and EL2 is not implemented, behavior is as if this bit is 0 other than for the purpose of a direct read.

This control applies regardless of the value of the CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV bit.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ECV, bit [12]

When FEAT_ECV is implemented:

Enables the Enhanced Counter Virtualization functionality registers.

`0b0` Enhanced Counter Virtualization functionality is disabled.

`0b1` When HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1} or SCR_EL3.{NS, EEL2} == {0, 0}, then Enhanced Counter Virtualization functionality is disabled.

When SCR_EL3.NS or SCR_EL3.EEL2 are 1, and HCR_EL2.E2H or HCR_EL2.TGE are 0, then Enhanced Counter Virtualziation functionality is enabled when EL2 is enabled for the current Security state. This means that:

- An MRS to CNTPCT_EL0 from either EL0 or EL1 that is not trapped will return the value (PCount<63:0> - CNTPOFF_EL2<63:0>).
- The EL1 physical timer interrupt is triggered when ((PCount<63:0> - CNTPOFF_EL2<63:0>) - PCVal<63:0>) is greater than or equal to 0. PCount is the physical count returned when CNTPCT_EL0 is read from EL2 or EL3. PCVal<63:0> is the EL1 physical timer compare value for this timer.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [11:8]

Reserved, RES0.

EVNTI, bits [7:4]

Selects which bit of CNTPCT_EL0, as seen from EL2,is the trigger for the event stream generated from that counter when that stream is enabled.

If FEAT_ECV is implemented, and CNTHCTL_EL2.EVNTIS is 1, this field selects a trigger bit in the range 8 to 23 of CNTPCT_EL0.

Otherwise, this field selects a trigger bit in the range 0 to 15 of CNTPCT_EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EVNTDIR, bit [3]

Controls which transition of the CNTPCT_EL0 trigger bit, as seen from EL2 and defined by EVNTI, generates an event when the event stream is enabled.

`0b0` A 0 to 1 transition of the trigger bit triggers an event.

`0b1` A 1 to 0 transition of the trigger bit triggers an event.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EVNTEN, bit [2]

Enables the generation of an event stream from CNTPCT_EL0 as seen from EL2.

`0b0` Disables the event stream.

`0b1` Enables the event stream.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EL1PCEN, bit [1]

Traps EL0 and EL1 accesses to the EL1 physical timer registers to EL2 when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, as follows:

- In AArch64 state, accesses to CNTP_CTL_EL0, CNTP_CVAL_EL0, CNTP_TVAL_EL0 are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- In AArch32 state, MRC or MCR accesses to the following registers are trapped to EL2 reported using EC syndrome value `0x3` and MRRC and MCRR accesses are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x04`:
  — CNTP_CTL, CNTP_CVAL, CNTP_TVAL.

`0b0` From AArch64 state: EL0 and EL1 accesses to the CNTP_CTL_EL0, CNTP_CVAL_EL0, and CNTP_TVAL_EL0 are trapped to EL2 when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, unless they are trapped by CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN.

From AArch32 state: EL0 and EL1 accesses to the CNTP_CTL, CNTP_CVAL, and CNTP_TVAL are trapped to EL2 when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, unless they are trapped by CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN or CNTKCTL.PL0PTEN.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

If EL3 is implemented and EL2 is not implemented, behavior is as if this bit is 1 other than for the purpose of a direct read.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EL1PCTEN, bit [0]

Traps EL0 and EL1 accesses to the EL1 physical counter register to EL2 when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, as follows:

- In AArch64 state, accesses to CNTPCT_EL0 are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`.
- In AArch32 state, MRRC or MCRR accesses to CNTPCT are trapped to EL2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x04`.

`0b0` From AArch64 state: EL0 and EL1 accesses to the CNTPCT_EL0 are trapped to EL2 when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, unless they are trapped by CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PCTEN.

From AArch32 state: EL0 and EL1 accesses to the CNTPCT are trapped to EL2 when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, unless they are trapped by CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PCTEN or CNTKCTL.PL0PCTEN.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

If EL3 is implemented and EL2 is not implemented, behavior is as if this bit is 1 other than for the purpose of a direct read.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTHCTL_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic CNTHCTL_EL2 or CNTKCTL_EL1 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, CNTHCTL_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTHCTL_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTHCTL_EL2;
```

MSR CNTHCTL_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTHCTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTHCTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, CNTKCTL_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1110	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTKCTL_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHCTL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTKCTL_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTKCTL_EL1;
```


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MSR CNTKCTL_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1110	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    CNTKCTL_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CNTHCTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTKCTL_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTKCTL_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.11.3 CNTHP_CTL_EL2, Counter-timer Hypervisor Physical Timer Control register

The CNTHP_CTL_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Control register for the EL2 physical timer.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTHP_CTL_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTHP_CTL[31:0].

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented or (EL3 is not implemented, EL2 is implemented and FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented). Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHP_CTL_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

CNTHP_CTL_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

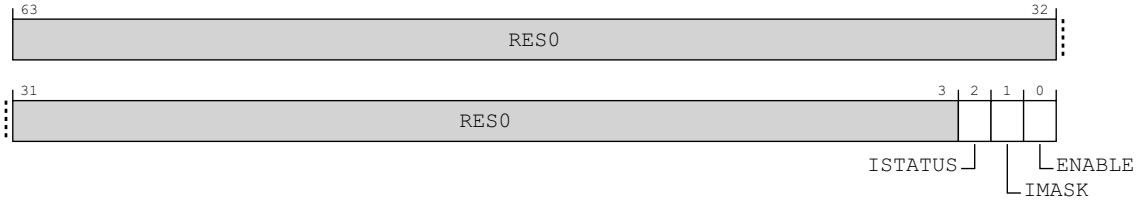

Bits [63:3]

Reserved, RES0.

ISTATUS, bit [2]

The status of the timer. This bit indicates whether the timer condition is met:

`0b0` Timer condition is not met.

`0b1` Timer condition is met.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 1, ISTATUS indicates whether the timer condition is met. ISTATUS takes no account of the value of the IMASK bit. If the value of ISTATUS is 1 and the value of IMASK is 0 then the timer interrupt is asserted.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 0, the ISTATUS field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Access to this field is RO.

IMASK, bit [1]

Timer interrupt mask bit. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer interrupt is not masked by the IMASK bit.

`0b1` Timer interrupt is masked by the IMASK bit.

For more information, see the description of the ISTATUS bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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ENABLE, bit [0]

Enables the timer. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer disabled.

`0b1` Timer enabled.

Setting this bit to 0 disables the timer output signal, but the timer value accessible from CNTHP_TVAL_EL2 continues to count down.

Note

Disabling the output signal might be a power-saving option.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTHP_CTL_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic CNTHP_CTL_EL2 or CNTP_CTL_EL0 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CNTHP_CTL_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CTL_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CTL_EL2;
```

MSR CNTHP_CTL_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTHP_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTHP_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, CNTP_CTL_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CTL_EL2;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CTL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CTL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x180];
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CTL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CTL_EL2;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CTL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CTL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTP_CTL_EL0;
```

MSR CNTP_CTL_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTP_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x180] = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTP_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTP_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTP_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.11.4 CNTHP_CVAL_EL2, Counter-timer Physical Timer CompareValue register (EL2)

The CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the compare value for the EL2 physical timer.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTHP_CVAL[63:0].

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented or (EL3 is not implemented, EL2 is implemented and FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented). Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

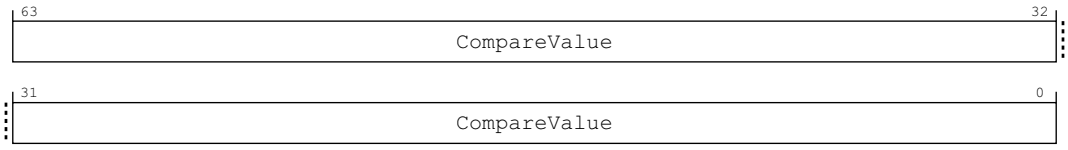

CompareValue, bits [63:0]

Holds the EL2 physical timer CompareValue.

When CNTHP_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTPCT_EL0 - CompareValue) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that CompareValue acts like a 64-bit upcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTHP_CTL_EL2.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTHP_CTL_EL2.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTHP_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTPCT_EL0 continues to count.

If the Generic counter is implemented at a size less than 64 bits, then this field is permitted to be implemented at the same width as the counter, and the upper bits are RES0.

The value of this field is treated as zero-extended in all counter calculations.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTHP_CVAL_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 or CNTP_CVAL_EL0 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, CNTHP_CVAL_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CVAL_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CVAL_EL2;
```

MSR CNTHP_CVAL_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, CNTP_CVAL_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2;
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CVAL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x178];
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CVAL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0;
```

MSR CNTP_CVAL_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x178] = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.11.5 CNTHP_TVAL_EL2, Counter-timer Physical Timer TimerValue register (EL2)

The CNTHP_TVAL_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the timer value for the EL2 physical timer.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTHP_TVAL_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTHP_TVAL[31:0].

This register is present only when EL3 is implemented or (EL3 is not implemented, EL2 is implemented and FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented). Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHP_TVAL_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

CNTHP_TVAL_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

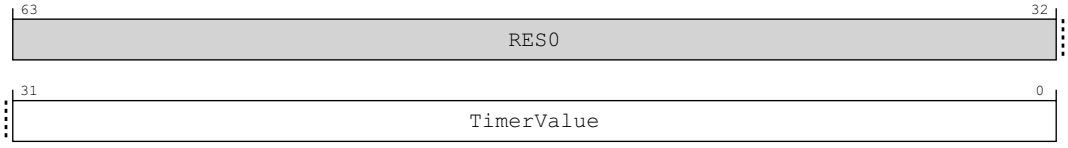

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

TimerValue, bits [31:0]

The TimerValue view of the EL2 physical timer.

On a read of this register:

- If CNTHP_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 0, the value returned is UNKNOWN.
- If CNTHP_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 1, the value returned is (CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 - CNTPCT_EL0).

On a write of this register, CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 is set to (CNTPCT_EL0 + TimerValue), where TimerValue is treated as a signed 32-bit integer.

When CNTHP_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTPCT_EL0 - CNTHP_CVAL_EL2) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that TimerValue acts like a 32-bit downcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTHP_CTL_EL2.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTHP_CTL_EL2.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTHP_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTPCT_EL0 continues to count, so the TimerValue view appears to continue to count down.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTHP_TVAL_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic CNTHP_TVAL_EL2 or CNTP_TVAL_EL0 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

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Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CNTHP_TVAL_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if CNTHP_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
        X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CNTHP_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
        X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
```

MSR CNTHP_TVAL_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
```

MRS <Xt>, CNTP_TVAL_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        if CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if CNTHP_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV ==
'1' && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' then
        if CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTPOFF_EL2);
    else
        if CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV ==
'1' then
        if CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTPOFF_EL2);
    else
        if CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        if CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if CNTHP_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        if CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
        X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
```


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MSR CNTP_TVAL_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV ==
'1' && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' then
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTPOFF_EL2;
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV ==
'1' then
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTPOFF_EL2;
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
```


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D13.11.6 CNTHPS_CTL_EL2, Counter-timer Secure Physical Timer Control register (EL2)

The CNTHPS_CTL_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Control register for the Secure EL2 physical timer.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTHPS_CTL_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTHPS_CTL[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_SEL2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHPS_CTL_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTHPS_CTL_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

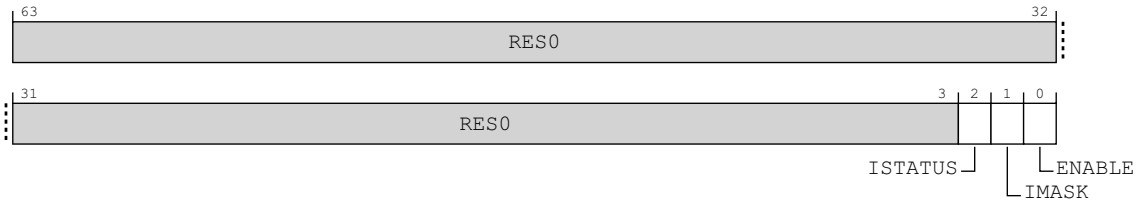

Bits [63:3]

Reserved, RES0.

ISTATUS, bit [2]

The status of the timer. This bit indicates whether the timer condition is met:

`0b0` Timer condition is not met.

`0b1` Timer condition is met.

When the value of the CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE bit is 1, ISTATUS indicates whether the timer condition is met. ISTATUS takes no account of the value of the IMASK bit. If the value of ISTATUS is 1 and the value of IMASK is 0 then the timer interrupt is asserted.

When the value of the CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE bit is 0, the ISTATUS field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Access to this field is RO.

IMASK, bit [1]

Timer interrupt mask bit. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer interrupt is not masked by the IMASK bit.

`0b1` Timer interrupt is masked by the IMASK bit.

For more information, see the description of the ISTATUS bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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ENABLE, bit [0]

Enables the timer. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer disabled.

`0b1` Timer enabled.

Setting this bit to 0 disables the timer output signal, but the timer value accessible from CNTHPS_TVAL_EL2 continues to count down.

Note

Disabling the output signal might be a power-saving option.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTHPS_CTL_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CNTHPS_CTL_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0101	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CTL_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CTL_EL2;
```

MSR CNTHPS_CTL_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0101	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CNTHPS_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CNTHPS_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, CNTP_CTL_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CTL_EL2;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CTL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CTL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x180];
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CTL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CTL_EL2;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CTL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CTL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTP_CTL_EL0;
```


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MSR CNTP_CTL_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTP_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x180] = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTP_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTP_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTP_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.11.7 CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2, Counter-timer Secure Physical Timer CompareValue register (EL2)

The CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the compare value for the Secure EL2 physical timer.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTHPS_CVAL[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is implemented and FEAT_SEL2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

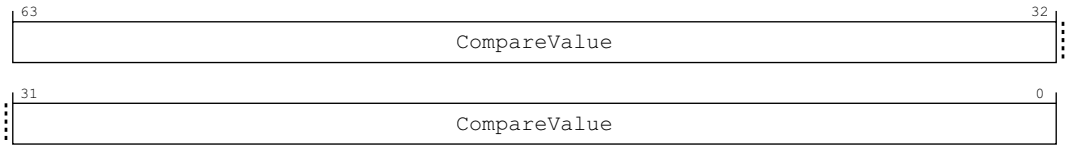

CompareValue, bits [63:0]

Holds the EL2 physical timer CompareValue.

When CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTPCT_EL0 - CompareValue) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that CompareValue acts like a 64-bit upcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTPCT_EL0 continues to count.

If the Generic counter is implemented at a size less than 64 bits, then this field is permitted to be implemented at the same width as the counter, and the upper bits are RES0.

The value of this field is treated as zero-extended in all counter calculations.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0101	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
```


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```
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2;
```

MSR CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0101	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, CNTP_CVAL_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CVAL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x178];
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CVAL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0;
```

MSR CNTP_CVAL_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x178] = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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```
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.11.8 CNTHPS_TVAL_EL2, Counter-timer Secure Physical Timer TimerValue register (EL2)

The CNTHPS_TVAL_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the timer value for the Secure EL2 physical timer.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTHPS_TVAL_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTHPS_TVAL[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is implemented and FEAT_SEL2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHPS_TVAL_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTHPS_TVAL_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

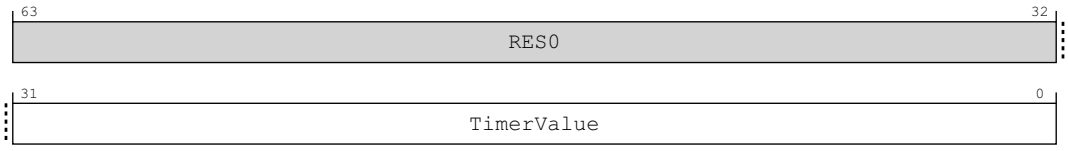

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

TimerValue, bits [31:0]

The TimerValue view of the EL2 physical timer.

On a read of this register:

- If CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 0, the value returned is UNKNOWN.
- If CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 1, the value returned is (CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 - CNTPCT_EL0).

On a write of this register, CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 is set to (CNTPCT_EL0 + TimerValue), where TimerValue is treated as a signed 32-bit integer.

When CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTPCT_EL0 - CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that TimerValue acts like a 32-bit downcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTPCT_EL0 continues to count, so the TimerValue view appears to continue to count down.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTHPS_TVAL_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, CNTHPS_TVAL_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0101	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        if CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        if CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
```

MSR CNTHPS_TVAL_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0101	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
```


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MRS <Xt>, CNTP_TVAL_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        if CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if CNTHP_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV ==
'1' && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' then
        if CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTPOFF_EL2);
    else
        if CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV ==
'1' then
        if CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTPOFF_EL2);
    else
        if CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        if CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if CNTHP_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
```


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```
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        if CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
        X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
```

MSR CNTP_TVAL_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV ==
'1' && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' then
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTPOFF_EL2;
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV ==
'1' then
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTPOFF_EL2;
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
```


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D13.11.9 CNTHV_CTL_EL2, Counter-timer Virtual Timer Control register (EL2)

The CNTHV_CTL_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Control register for the EL2 virtual timer.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTHV_CTL_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTHV_CTL[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_VHE is implemented and (EL3 is implemented or (EL3 is not implemented and FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented)). Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHV_CTL_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

CNTHV_CTL_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

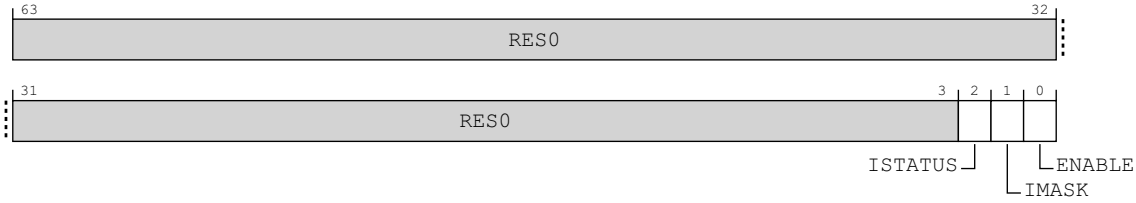

Bits [63:3]

Reserved, RES0.

ISTATUS, bit [2]

The status of the timer. This bit indicates whether the timer condition is met:

`0b0` Timer condition is not met.

`0b1` Timer condition is met.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 1, ISTATUS indicates whether the timer condition is met. ISTATUS takes no account of the value of the IMASK bit. If the value of ISTATUS is 1 and the value of IMASK is 0 then the timer interrupt is asserted.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 0, the ISTATUS field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Access to this field is RO.

IMASK, bit [1]

Timer interrupt mask bit. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer interrupt is not masked by the IMASK bit.

`0b1` Timer interrupt is masked by the IMASK bit.

For more information, see the description of the ISTATUS bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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ENABLE, bit [0]

Enables the timer. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer disabled.

`0b1` Timer enabled.

Setting this bit to 0 disables the timer output signal, but the timer value accessible from CNTHV_TVAL_EL2 continues to count down.

Note

Disabling the output signal might be a power-saving option.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTHV_CTL_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic CNTHV_CTL_EL2 or CNTV_CTL_EL0 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CNTHV_CTL_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CTL_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CTL_EL2;
```

MSR CNTHV_CTL_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTHV_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTHV_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, CNTV_CTL_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CTL_EL2;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CTL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CTL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x170];
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CTL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CTL_EL2;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CTL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CTL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTV_CTL_EL0;
```

MSR CNTV_CTL_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
```


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```
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTV_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x170] = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTV_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTV_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTV_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.11.10 CNTHV_CVAL_EL2, Counter-timer Virtual Timer CompareValue register (EL2)

The CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the compare value for the EL2 virtual timer.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTHV_CVAL[63:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_VHE is implemented and (EL3 is implemented or (EL3 is not implemented and FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented)). Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

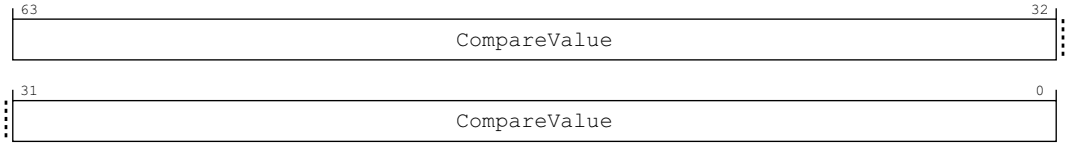

CompareValue, bits [63:0]

Holds the EL2 virtual timer CompareValue.

When CNTHV_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTVCT_EL0 - CompareValue) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that CompareValue acts like a 64-bit upcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTHV_CTL_EL2.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTHV_CTL_EL2.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTHV_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTVCT_EL0 continues to count.

If the Generic counter is implemented at a size less than 64 bits, then this field is permitted to be implemented at the same width as the counter, and the upper bits are RES0.

The value of this field is treated as zero-extended in all counter calculations.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTHV_CVAL_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 or CNTV_CVAL_EL0 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, CNTHV_CVAL_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CVAL_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CVAL_EL2;
```

MSR CNTHV_CVAL_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, CNTV_CVAL_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CVAL_EL2;
```


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```
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x168];
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CVAL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0;
```

MSR CNTV_CVAL_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x168] = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.11.11 CNTHV_TVAL_EL2, Counter-timer Virtual Timer TimerValue Register (EL2)

The CNTHV_TVAL_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the timer value for the EL2 virtual timer.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTHV_TVAL_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTHV_TVAL[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_VHE is implemented and (EL3 is implemented or (EL3 is not implemented and FEAT_SEL2 is not implemented)). Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHV_TVAL_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

CNTHV_TVAL_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

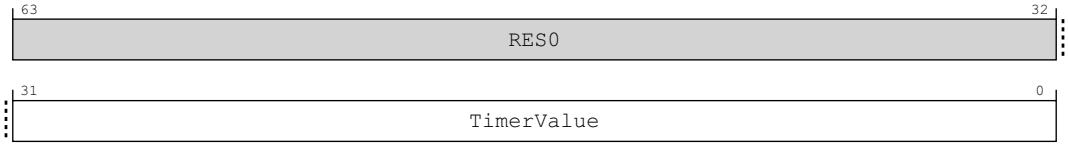

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

TimerValue, bits [31:0]

The TimerValue view of the EL2 virtual timer.

On a read of this register:

- If CNTHV_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 0, the value returned is UNKNOWN.
- If CNTHV_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 1, the value returned is (CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 - CNTVCT_EL0).

On a write of this register, CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 is set to (CNTVCT_EL0 + TimerValue), where TimerValue is treated as a signed 32-bit integer.

When CNTHV_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTVCT_EL0 - CNTHV_CVAL_EL2) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that TimerValue acts like a 32-bit downcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTHV_CTL_EL2.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTHV_CTL_EL2.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTHV_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTVCT_EL0 continues to count, so the TimerValue view appears to continue to count down.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTHV_TVAL_EL2

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL2 using the mnemonic CNTHV_TVAL_EL2 or CNTV_TVAL_EL0 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

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Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CNTHV_TVAL_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if CNTHV_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
        X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CNTHV_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
        X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
```

MSR CNTHV_TVAL_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
```

MRS <Xt>, CNTV_TVAL_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        if CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if CNTHV_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) && (!EL2Enabled() || HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11') then
        if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2);
    else
        if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) then
        if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2);
    else
        if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        if CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if CNTHV_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' then
        if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2);
    else
        if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
        X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2);
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF);
```


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```
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
```

MSR CNTV_TVAL_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) && (!EL2Enabled() || HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11') then
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF_EL2;
    else
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) then
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF_EL2;
    else
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' then
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF_EL2;
    else
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF_EL2;
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF;
    else
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
```


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D13.11.12 CNTHVS_CTL_EL2, Counter-timer Secure Virtual Timer Control register (EL2)

The CNTHVS_CTL_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Control register for the Secure EL2 virtual timer.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTHVS_CTL_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTHVS_CTL[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and FEAT_VHE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHVS_CTL_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTHVS_CTL_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

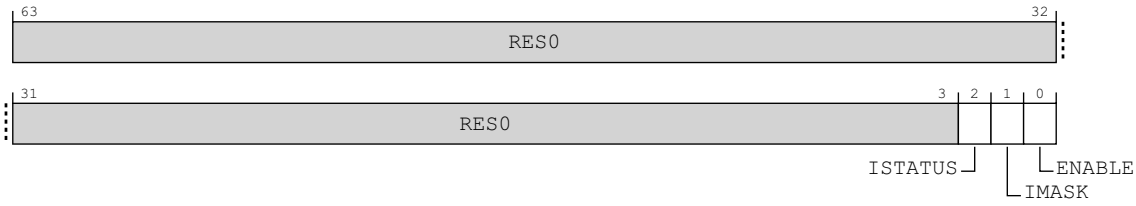

Bits [63:3]

Reserved, RES0.

ISTATUS, bit [2]

The status of the timer. This bit indicates whether the timer condition is met:

`0b0` Timer condition is not met.

`0b1` Timer condition is met.

When the value of the CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE bit is 1, ISTATUS indicates whether the timer condition is met. ISTATUS takes no account of the value of the IMASK bit. If the value of ISTATUS is 1 and the value of IMASK is 0 then the timer interrupt is asserted.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 0, the ISTATUS field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Access to this field is RO.

IMASK, bit [1]

Timer interrupt mask bit. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer interrupt is not masked by the IMASK bit.

`0b1` Timer interrupt is masked by the IMASK bit.

For more information, see the description of the CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ISTATUS bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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ENABLE, bit [0]

Enables the timer. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer disabled.

`0b1` Timer enabled.

Setting this bit to 0 disables the timer output signal, but the timer value accessible from CNTHVS_TVAL_EL2 continues to count down.

Note

Disabling the output signal might be a power-saving option.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTHVS_CTL_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CNTHVS_CTL_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0100	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CTL_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CTL_EL2;
```

MSR CNTHVS_CTL_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0100	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CNTHVS_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CNTHVS_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, CNTV_CTL_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CTL_EL2;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CTL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CTL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x170];
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CTL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CTL_EL2;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CTL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CTL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTV_CTL_EL0;
```


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MSR CNTV_CTL_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTV_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x170] = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTV_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTV_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTV_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.11.13 CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2, Counter-timer Secure Virtual Timer CompareValue register (EL2)

The CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the compare value for the Secure EL2 virtual timer.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTHVS_CVAL[63:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and FEAT_VHE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

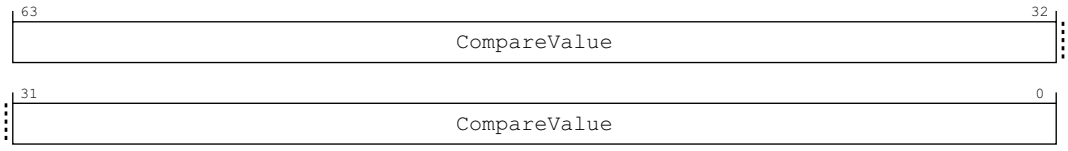

CompareValue, bits [63:0]

Holds the Secure EL2 virtual timer CompareValue.

When CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTVCT_EL0 - CompareValue) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that CompareValue acts like a 64-bit upcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTVCT_EL0 continues to count.

If the Generic counter is implemented at a size less than 64 bits, then this field is permitted to be implemented at the same width as the counter, and the upper bits are RES0.

The value of this field is treated as zero-extended in all counter calculations.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0100	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
```


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```
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2;
```

MSR CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0100	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, CNTV_CVAL_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
```


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```
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CVAL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x168];
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CVAL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0;
```

MSR CNTV_CVAL_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x168] = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.11.14 CNTHVS_TVAL_EL2, Counter-timer Secure Virtual Timer TimerValue register (EL2)

The CNTHVS_TVAL_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the timer value for the Secure EL2 virtual timer.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTHVS_TVAL_EL2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTHVS_TVAL[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and FEAT_VHE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHVS_TVAL_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTHVS_TVAL_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

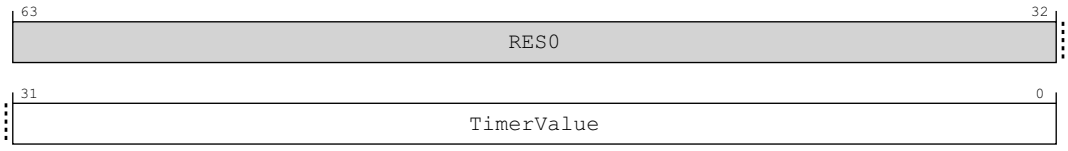

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

TimerValue, bits [31:0]

The TimerValue view of the EL2 virtual timer.

On a read of this register:

- If CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 0, the value returned is UNKNOWN.
- If CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 1, the value returned is (CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 - CNTVCT_EL0).

On a write of this register, CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 is set to (CNTVCT_EL0 + TimerValue), where TimerValue is treated as a signed 32-bit integer.

When CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when ((CNTVCT_EL0 - CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that TimerValue acts like a 32-bit downcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTVCT_EL0 continues to count, so the TimerValue view appears to continue to count down.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTHVS_TVAL_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, CNTHVS_TVAL_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        if CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        if CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
```

MSR CNTHVS_TVAL_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
```


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MRS <Xt>, CNTV_TVAL_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        if CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if CNTHV_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) && (!EL2Enabled() || HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11') then
        if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2);
    else
        if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) then
        if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2);
    else
        if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        if CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if CNTHV_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' then
        if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
```


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```
            X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2);
    else
        if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
        X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2);
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF);
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
```

MSR CNTV_TVAL_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) && (!EL2Enabled() || HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11') then
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF_EL2;
    else
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) then
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF_EL2;
    else
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' then
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF_EL2;
    else
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF_EL2;
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF;
```


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```
else
    CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
```


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D13.11.15 CNTKCTL_EL1, Counter-timer Kernel Control register

The CNTKCTL_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

When FEAT_VHE is not implemented, or when HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, this register controls the generation of an event stream from the virtual counter, and access from EL0 to the physical counter, virtual counter, EL1 physical timers, and the virtual timer.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this register does not cause any event stream from the virtual counter to be generated, and does not control access to the counters and timers. The access to counters and timers at EL0 is controlled by CNTHCTL_EL2.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTKCTL_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTKCTL[31:0].

Attributes

CNTKCTL_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

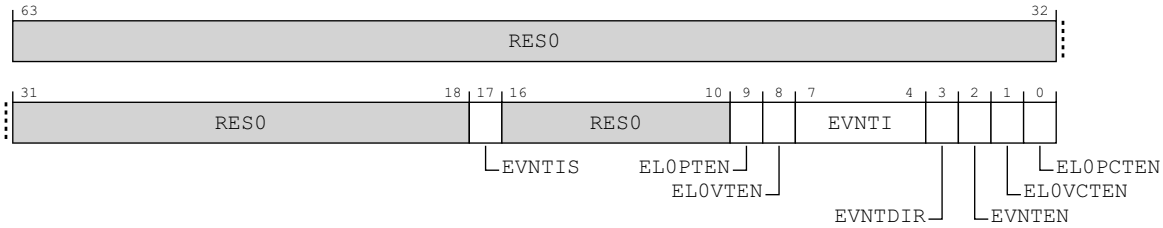

Bits [63:18]

Reserved, RES0.

EVNTIS, bit [17]

When FEAT_ECV is implemented:

Controls the scale of the generation of the event stream.

`0b0` The CNTKCTL_EL1.EVNTI field applies to CNTVCT_EL0[15:0].

`0b1` The CNTKCTL_EL1.EVNTI field applies to CNTVCT_EL0[23:8].

This control applies regardless of the value of the CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [16:10]

Reserved, RES0.

EL0PTEN, bit [9]

Traps EL0 accesses to the physical timer registers to EL1, or to EL2 when it is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, as follows:

- In AArch64 state, the following registers are trapped, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - CNTP_CTL_EL0, CNTP_CVAL_EL0, and CNTP_TVAL_EL0.

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- In AArch32 state, MRC and MCR accesses to the following registers are trapped, reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`, MRRC and MCRR accesses are trapped, reported using EC syndrome value `0x04`:
  - CNTP_CTL, CNTP_CVAL, CNTP_TVAL.

`0b0` EL0 accesses to the physical timer registers are trapped to EL1.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EL0VTEN, bit [8]

Traps EL0 accesses to the virtual timer registers to EL1, or to EL2 when it is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, as follows:

- In AArch64 state, accesses to the following registers are trapped, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - CNTV_CTL_EL0, CNTV_CVAL_EL0, and CNTV_TVAL_EL0.
- In AArch32 state, MRC and MCR accesses to the following registers are trapped and reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`, MRRC and MCRR accesses are trapped using EC syndrome value `0x04`:
  - CNTV_CTL, CNTV_CVAL, and CNTV_TVAL.

`0b0` EL0 accesses to the virtual timer registers are trapped.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EVNTI, bits [7:4]

Selects which bit of CNTVCT_EL0, as seen from EL1, is the trigger for the event stream generated from that counter when that stream is enabled.

If FEAT_ECV is implemented, and CNTKCTL_EL1.EVNTIS is 1, this field selects a trigger bit in the range 8 to 23 of CNTVCT_EL0.

Otherwise, this field selects a trigger bit in the range 0 to 15 of CNTVCT_EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EVNTDIR, bit [3]

Controls which transition of the CNTVCT_EL0 trigger bit, as seen from EL1 and defined by EVNTI, generates an event when the event stream is enabled.

`0b0` A 0 to 1 transition of the trigger bit triggers an event.

`0b1` A 1 to 0 transition of the trigger bit triggers an event.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EVNTEN, bit [2]

When FEAT_VHE is not implemented, or when HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}, enables the generation of an event stream from CNTVCT_EL0 as seen from EL1.

`0b0` Disables the event stream.

`0b1` Enables the event stream.

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When FEAT_VHE is implemented and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this control does not enable the event stream.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EL0VCTEN, bit [1]

Traps EL0 accesses to the frequency register and virtual counter register to EL1, or to EL2 when it is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, as follows:

- In AArch64 state, accesses to the following registers are trapped and reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - CNTVCT_EL0 and if CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PCTEN is 0, CNTFRQ_EL0.
- In AArch32 state, MRC and MCR accesses to the following registers are trapped and reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`, MRRC and MCRR accesses are trapped and reported using EC syndrome value `0x04`:
  - CNTVCT and if CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PCTEN is 0, CNTFRQ.

`0b0` EL0 accesses to the frequency register and virtual counter registers are trapped.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EL0PCTEN, bit [0]

Traps EL0 accesses to the frequency register and physical counter register to EL1, or to EL2 when it is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, as follows:

- In AArch64 state, the following registers are trapped, reported using EC syndrome value `0x18`:
  - CNTPCT_EL0 and if CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VCTEN is 0, CNTFRQ_EL0.
- In AArch32 state, MCR or MRC accesses the following registers are trapped, reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`, MCRR or MRRC accesses are trapped and reported using EC syndrome value `0x04`:
  - CNTPCT and if CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VCTEN is 0, CNTFRQ.

`0b0` EL0 accesses to the frequency register and physical counter register are trapped.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTKCTL_EL1

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic CNTKCTL_EL1 or CNTKCTL_EL12 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, CNTKCTL_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1110	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTKCTL_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHCTL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTKCTL_EL1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTKCTL_EL1;
```

MSR CNTKCTL_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b000	0b1110	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    CNTKCTL_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CNTHCTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTKCTL_EL1 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTKCTL_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, CNTKCTL_EL12

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1110	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTKCTL_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTKCTL_EL1;
```


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```
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MSR CNTKCTL_EL12, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1110	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CNTKCTL_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CNTKCTL_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.11.16 CNTP_CTL_EL0, Counter-timer Physical Timer Control register

The CNTP_CTL_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Control register for the EL1 physical timer.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTP_CTL_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTP_CTL[31:0].

Attributes

CNTP_CTL_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

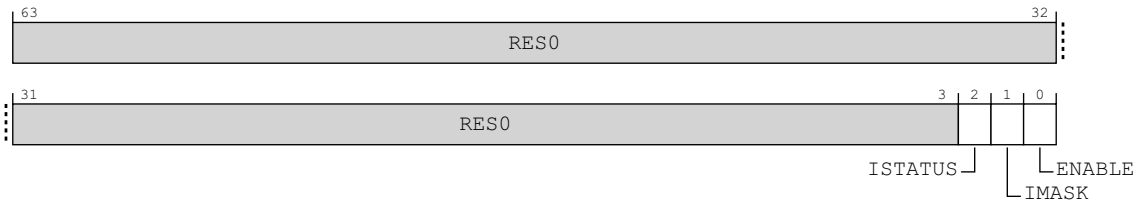

Bits [63:3]

Reserved, RES0.

ISTATUS, bit [2]

The status of the timer. This bit indicates whether the timer condition is met:

`0b0` Timer condition is not met.

`0b1` Timer condition is met.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 1, ISTATUS indicates whether the timer condition is met. ISTATUS takes no account of the value of the IMASK bit. If the value of ISTATUS is 1 and the value of IMASK is 0 then the timer interrupt is asserted.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 0, the ISTATUS field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Access to this field is RO.

IMASK, bit [1]

Timer interrupt mask bit. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer interrupt is not masked by the IMASK bit.

`0b1` Timer interrupt is masked by the IMASK bit.

For more information, see the description of the ISTATUS bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ENABLE, bit [0]

Enables the timer. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer disabled.

`0b1` Timer enabled.

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Setting this bit to 0 disables the timer output signal, but the timer value accessible from CNTP_TVAL_EL0 continues to count down.

Note

Disabling the output signal might be a power-saving option.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTP_CTL_EL0

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic CNTP_CTL_EL0 or CNTP_CTL_EL02 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CNTP_CTL_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CTL_EL2;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CTL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CTL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x180];
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CTL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CTL_EL2;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CTL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CTL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTP_CTL_EL0;
```


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MSR CNTP_CTL_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTP_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x180] = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTP_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTP_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTP_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, CNTP_CTL_EL02

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1110	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1NVPCT == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x180];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CTL_EL0;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CTL_EL0;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MSR CNTP_CTL_EL02, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1110	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1NVPCT == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            NVMem[0x180] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CNTP_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CNTP_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.11.17 CNTP_CVAL_EL0, Counter-timer Physical Timer CompareValue register

The CNTP_CVAL_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the compare value for the EL1 physical timer.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTP_CVAL_EL0 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTP_CVAL[63:0].

Attributes

CNTP_CVAL_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

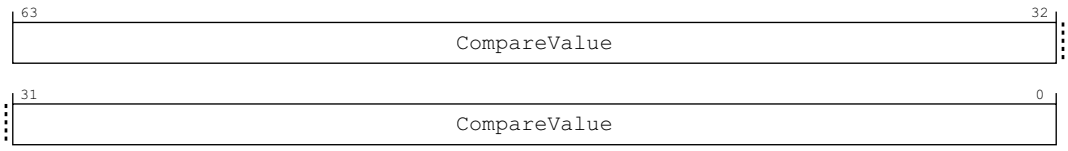

CompareValue, bits [63:0]

Holds the EL1 physical timer CompareValue.

When CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTPCT_EL0 - CompareValue) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that CompareValue acts like a 64-bit upcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTP_CTL_EL0.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTP_CTL_EL0.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTPCT_EL0 continues to count.

If the Generic counter is implemented at a size less than 64 bits, then this field is permitted to be implemented at the same width as the counter, and the upper bits are RES0.

The value of this field is treated as zero-extended in all counter calculations.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTP_CVAL_EL0

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic CNTP_CVAL_EL0 or CNTP_CVAL_EL02 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, CNTP_CVAL_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CVAL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x178];
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CVAL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0;
```

MSR CNTP_CVAL_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x178] = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, CNTP_CVAL_EL02

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1110	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1NVPCT == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x178];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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MSR CNTP_CVAL_EL02, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1110	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1NVPCT == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            NVMem[0x178] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.11.18 CNTP_TVAL_EL0, Counter-timer Physical Timer TimerValue register

The CNTP_TVAL_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the timer value for the EL1 physical timer.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTP_TVAL_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTP_TVAL[31:0].

Attributes

CNTP_TVAL_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

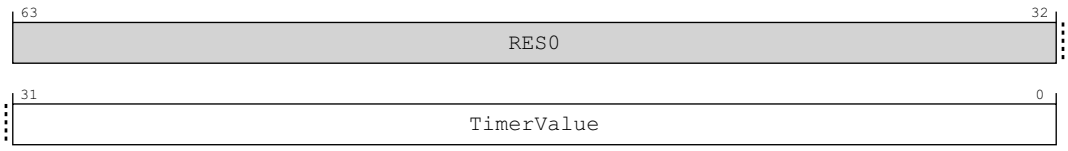

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

TimerValue, bits [31:0]

The TimerValue view of the EL1 physical timer.

On a read of this register:

- If CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE is 0, the value returned is UNKNOWN.
- If CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE is 1, the value returned is (CNTP_CVAL_EL0 - CNTPCT_EL0).

On a write of this register, CNTP_CVAL_EL0 is set to (CNTPCT_EL0 + TimerValue), where TimerValue is treated as a signed 32-bit integer.

When CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTPCT_EL0 - CNTP_CVAL_EL0) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that TimerValue acts like a 32-bit downcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTP_CTL_EL0.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTP_CTL_EL0.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTPCT_EL0 continues to count, so the TimerValue view appears to continue to count down.

Note

The value of CNTPCT_EL0 used in these calculations is the value seen at the Exception Level that the CNTPCT_EL0 regsiter is being read or written from.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTP_TVAL_EL0

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic CNTP_TVAL_EL0 or CNTP_TVAL_EL02 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

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Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CNTP_TVAL_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        if CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if CNTHP_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV ==
'1' && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' then
        if CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTPOFF_EL2);
    else
        if CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV ==
'1' then
        if CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTPOFF_EL2);
    else
        if CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        if CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
```


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```
        if CNTHP_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        if CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
        X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
```

MSR CNTP_TVAL_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV ==
'1' && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' then
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTPOFF_EL2;
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV ==
'1' then
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTPOFF_EL2;
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
```


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MRS <Xt>, CNTP_TVAL_EL02

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1110	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTP_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MSR CNTP_TVAL_EL02, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1110	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CNTP_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.11.19 CNTPCTSS_EL0, Counter-timer Self-Synchronized Physical Count register

The CNTPCTSS_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the self-synchronized view of the 64-bit physical count value.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTPCTSS_EL0 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTPCTSS[63:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ECV is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTPCTSS_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

All reads to the CNTPCTSS_EL0 occur in program order relative to reads to CNTPCT_EL0 or CNTPCTSS_EL0.

This register is a self-synchronised view of the CNTPCT_EL0 counter, and cannot be read speculatively.

Attributes

CNTPCTSS_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

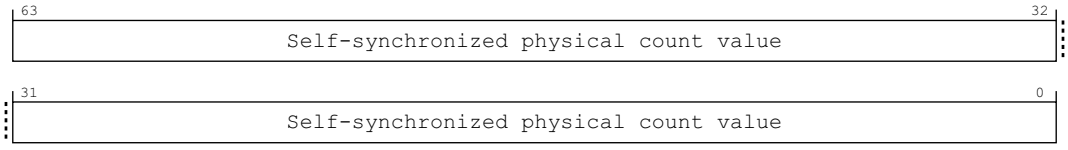

Bits [63:0]

Self-synchronized physical count value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTPCTSS_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CNTPCTSS_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0000	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PCTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PCTEN == '0' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV ==
'1' && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' then
            X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt() - CNTPOFF_EL2;
        else
            X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV ==
'1' then
            X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt() - CNTPOFF_EL2;
        else
            X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt();
```


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D13.11.20 CNTPCT_EL0, Counter-timer Physical Count register

The CNTPCT_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the 64-bit physical count value.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTPCT_EL0 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTPCT[63:0].

All reads to the CNTPCT_EL0 occur in program order relative to reads to CNTPCTSS_EL0 or CNTPCT_EL0.

Attributes

CNTPCT_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

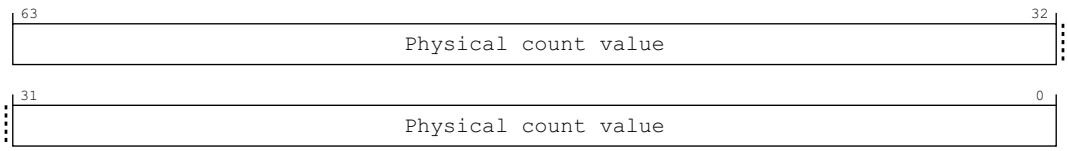

Bits [63:0]

Physical count value.

Reads of CNTPCT_EL0 from EL0 or EL1 return (PhysicalCountInt<63:0> - CNTPOFF_EL2<63:0>) if the access is not trapped, and all of the following are true:

- CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV is 1.
- HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1, 1}.

Where PhysicalCountInt<63:0> is the physical count returned when CNTPCT_EL0 is read from EL2 or EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTPCT_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CNTPCT_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PCTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PCTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV ==
'1' && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' then
            X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt() - CNTPOFF_EL2;
        else
            X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV ==
'1' then
            X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt() - CNTPOFF_EL2;
        else
            X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt();
```


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D13.11.21 CNTPS_CTL_EL1, Counter-timer Physical Secure Timer Control register

The CNTPS_CTL_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Control register for the secure physical timer, usually accessible at EL3 but configurably accessible at EL1 in Secure state.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

CNTPS_CTL_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

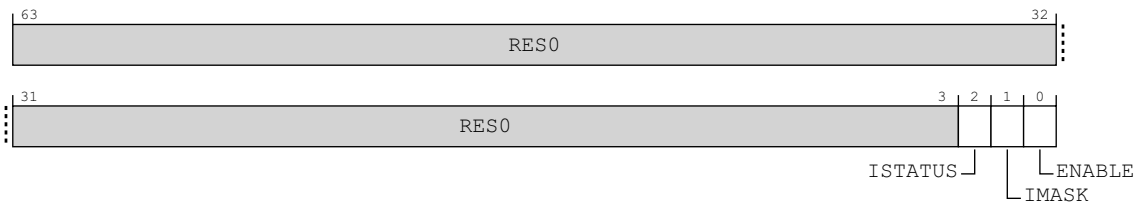

Bits [63:3]

Reserved, RES0.

ISTATUS, bit [2]

The status of the timer. This bit indicates whether the timer condition is met:

`0b0` Timer condition is not met.

`0b1` Timer condition is met.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 1, ISTATUS indicates whether the timer condition is met. ISTATUS takes no account of the value of the IMASK bit. If the value of ISTATUS is 1 and the value of IMASK is 0 then the timer interrupt is asserted.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 0, the ISTATUS field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Access to this field is RO.

IMASK, bit [1]

Timer interrupt mask bit. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer interrupt is not masked by the IMASK bit.

`0b1` Timer interrupt is masked by the IMASK bit.

For more information, see the description of the ISTATUS bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ENABLE, bit [0]

Enables the timer. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer disabled.

`0b1` Timer enabled.

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Setting this bit to 0 disables the timer output signal, but the timer value accessible from CNTPS_TVAL_EL1 continues to count down.

Note

Disabling the output signal might be a power-saving option.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTPS_CTL_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CNTPS_CTL_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b111	0b1110	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif SCR_EL3.ST == '0' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTPS_CTL_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTPS_CTL_EL1;
```

MSR CNTPS_CTL_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b111	0b1110	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif SCR_EL3.ST == '0' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            CNTPS_CTL_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTPS_CTL_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.11.22 CNTPOFF_EL2, Counter-timer Physical Offset register

The CNTPOFF_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the 64-bit physical offset. This is the offset for the AArch64 physical timers and counters when Enhanced Counter Virtualization is enabled.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_ECV is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTPOFF_EL2 are UNDEFINED.

The CNTPOFF_EL2 offset applies to:

- Direct reads of the physical counter from EL0 or EL1.
- Indirect reads of the physical counter by the EL1 physical timer.

When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the physical counter uses a fixed physical offset of zero if any of the following are true:

- CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV is 0.
- SCR_EL3.ECVEn is 0.
- HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}.

Attributes

CNTPOFF_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

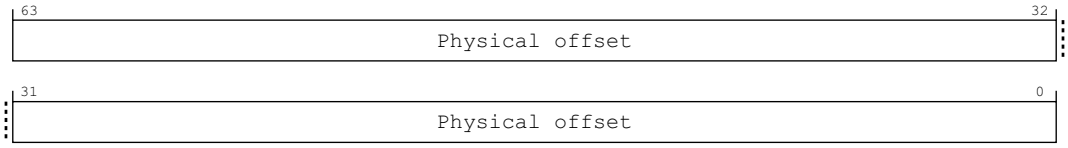

Bits [63:0]

Physical offset.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTPOFF_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CNTPOFF_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0000	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x1A8];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTPOFF_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTPOFF_EL2;
```

MSR CNTPOFF_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0000	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x1A8] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '0' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
    else
        CNTPOFF_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTPOFF_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.11.23 CNTPS_CVAL_EL1, Counter-timer Physical Secure Timer CompareValue register

The CNTPS_CVAL_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the compare value for the secure physical timer, usually accessible at EL3 but configurably accessible at EL1 in Secure state.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

CNTPS_CVAL_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

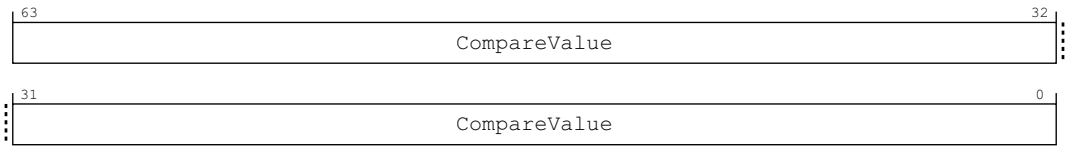

CompareValue, bits [63:0]

Holds the secure physical timer CompareValue.

When CNTPS_CTL_EL1.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTPCT_EL0 - CompareValue) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that CompareValue acts like a 64-bit upcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTPS_CTL_EL1.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTPS_CTL_EL1.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTPS_CTL_EL1.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTPCT_EL0 continues to count.

If the Generic counter is implemented at a size less than 64 bits, then this field is permitted to be implemented at the same width as the counter, and the upper bits are RES0.

The value of this field is treated as zero-extended in all counter calculations.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTPS_CVAL_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CNTPS_CVAL_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b111	0b1110	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '1' then
```


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```
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif SCR_EL3.ST == '0' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTPS_CVAL_EL1;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTPS_CVAL_EL1;
```

MSR CNTPS_CVAL_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b111	0b1110	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif SCR_EL3.ST == '0' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        else
            CNTPS_CVAL_EL1 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTPS_CVAL_EL1 = X[t, 64];
```


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D13.11.24 CNTPS_TVAL_EL1, Counter-timer Physical Secure Timer TimerValue register

The CNTPS_TVAL_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the timer value for the secure physical timer, usually accessible at EL3 but configurably accessible at EL1 in Secure state.

Configurations

There are no configuration notes.

Attributes

CNTPS_TVAL_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

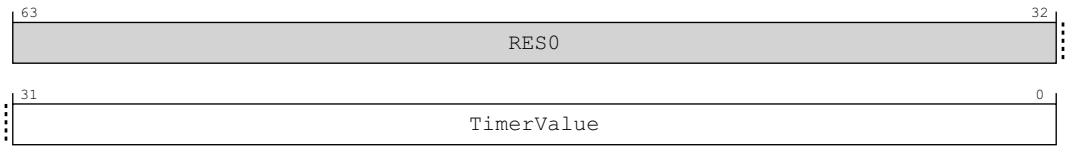

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

TimerValue, bits [31:0]

The TimerValue view of the secure physical timer.

On a read of this register:

- If CNTPS_CTL_EL1.ENABLE is 0, the value returned is UNKNOWN.
- If CNTPS_CTL_EL1.ENABLE is 1, the value returned is (CNTPS_CVAL_EL1 - CNTPCT_EL0).

On a write of this register, CNTPS_CVAL_EL1 is set to (CNTPCT_EL0 + TimerValue), where TimerValue is treated as a signed 32-bit integer.

When CNTPS_CTL_EL1.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTPCT_EL0 - CNTPS_CVAL_EL1) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that TimerValue acts like a 32-bit downcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTPS_CTL_EL1.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTPS_CTL_EL1.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTPS_CTL_EL1.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTPCT_EL0 continues to count, so the TimerValue view appears to continue to count down.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTPS_TVAL_EL1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, CNTPS_TVAL_EL1

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b111	0b1110	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif SCR_EL3.ST == '0' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV
== '1' then
            if CNTPS_CTL_EL1.ENABLE == '0' then
                X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
            else
                X[t, 64] = CNTPS_CVAL_EL1 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTPOFF_EL2);
        else
            if CNTPS_CTL_EL1.ENABLE == '0' then
                X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
            else
                X[t, 64] = CNTPS_CVAL_EL1 - PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CNTPS_CTL_EL1.ENABLE == '0' then
        X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTPS_CVAL_EL1 - PhysicalCountInt();
```

MSR CNTPS_TVAL_EL1, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b111	0b1110	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        if SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif SCR_EL3.ST == '0' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x18);
        elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV
== '1' then
            CNTPS_CVAL_EL1 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTPOFF_EL2;
        else
            CNTPS_CVAL_EL1 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTPS_CVAL_EL1 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
```


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D13.11.25 CNTV_CTL_EL0, Counter-timer Virtual Timer Control register

The CNTV_CTL_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Control register for the virtual timer.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTV_CTL_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTV_CTL[31:0].

Attributes

CNTV_CTL_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

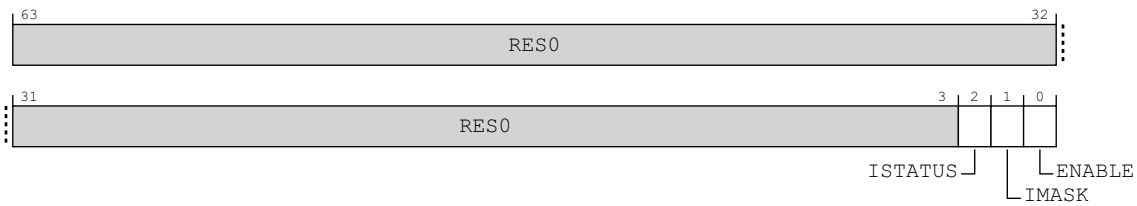

Bits [63:3]

Reserved, RES0.

ISTATUS, bit [2]

The status of the timer. This bit indicates whether the timer condition is met:

`0b0` Timer condition is not met.

`0b1` Timer condition is met.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 1, ISTATUS indicates whether the timer condition is met. ISTATUS takes no account of the value of the IMASK bit. If the value of ISTATUS is 1 and the value of IMASK is 0 then the timer interrupt is asserted.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 0, the ISTATUS field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Access to this field is RO.

IMASK, bit [1]

Timer interrupt mask bit. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer interrupt is not masked by the IMASK bit.

`0b1` Timer interrupt is masked by the IMASK bit.

For more information, see the description of the ISTATUS bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ENABLE, bit [0]

Enables the timer. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer disabled.

`0b1` Timer enabled.

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Setting this bit to 0 disables the timer output signal, but the timer value accessible from CNTV_TVAL_EL0 continues to count down.

Note

Disabling the output signal might be a power-saving option.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTV_CTL_EL0

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic CNTV_CTL_EL0 or CNTV_CTL_EL02 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CNTV_CTL_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CTL_EL2;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CTL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CTL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x170];
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CTL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CTL_EL2;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CTL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CTL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTV_CTL_EL0;
```


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MSR CNTV_CTL_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTV_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x170] = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTV_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CTL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTV_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTV_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, CNTV_CTL_EL02

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1110	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1NVVCT == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x170];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CTL_EL0;
```


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```
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CTL_EL0;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MSR CNTV_CTL_EL02, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1110	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1NVVCT == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            NVMem[0x170] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CNTV_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CNTV_CTL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.11.26 CNTV_CVAL_EL0, Counter-timer Virtual Timer CompareValue register

The CNTV_CVAL_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the compare value for the virtual timer.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTV_CVAL_EL0 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTV_CVAL[63:0].

Attributes

CNTV_CVAL_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

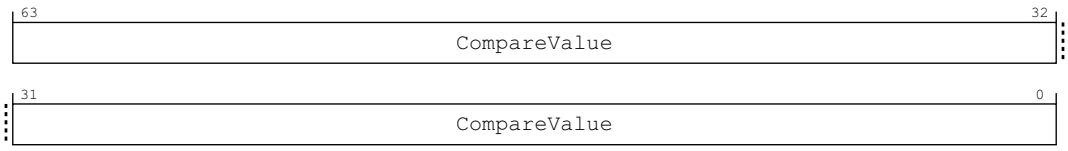

CompareValue, bits [63:0]

Holds the EL1 virtual timer CompareValue.

When CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTVCT_EL0 - CompareValue) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that CompareValue acts like a 64-bit upcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTV_CTL_EL0.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTV_CTL_EL0.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTVCT_EL0 continues to count.

If the Generic counter is implemented at a size less than 64 bits, then this field is permitted to be implemented at the same width as the counter, and the upper bits are RES0.

The value of this field is treated as zero-extended in all counter calculations.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTV_CVAL_EL0

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic CNTV_CVAL_EL0 or CNTV_CVAL_EL02 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, CNTV_CVAL_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CVAL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x168];
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2;
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CVAL_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0;
```

MSR CNTV_CVAL_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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```
    else
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '111' then
        NVMem[0x168] = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 = X[t, 64];
    else
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
```

MRS <Xt>, CNTV_CVAL_EL02

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1110	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1NVVCT == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x168];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MSR CNTV_CVAL_EL02, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1110	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV1,NV> == '101' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1NVVCT == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
        else
            NVMem[0x168] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = X[t, 64];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.11.27 CNTV_TVAL_EL0, Counter-timer Virtual Timer TimerValue register

The CNTV_TVAL_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the timer value for the EL1 virtual timer.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTV_TVAL_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTV_TVAL[31:0].

Attributes

CNTV_TVAL_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

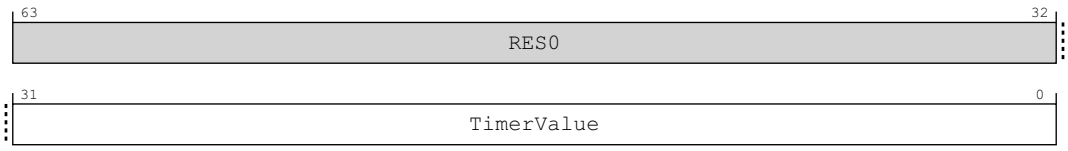

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

TimerValue, bits [31:0]

The TimerValue view of the EL1 virtual timer.

On a read of this register:

- If CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE is 0, the value returned is UNKNOWN.
- If CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE is 1, the value returned is (CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - CNTVCT_EL0).

On a write of this register, CNTV_CVAL_EL0 is set to (CNTVCT_EL0 + TimerValue), where TimerValue is treated as a signed 32-bit integer.

When CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTVCT_EL0 - CNTV_CVAL_EL0) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that TimerValue acts like a 32-bit downcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTV_CTL_EL0.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTV_CTL_EL0.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTVCT_EL0 continues to count, so the TimerValue view appears to continue to count down.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTV_TVAL_EL0

When HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, without explicit synchronization, access from EL3 using the mnemonic CNTV_TVAL_EL0 or CNTV_TVAL_EL02 are not guaranteed to be ordered with respect to accesses using the other mnemonic.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, CNTV_TVAL_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        if CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if CNTHV_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) && (!EL2Enabled() || HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11') then
        if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2);
    else
        if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) then
        if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2);
    else
        if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        if CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if CNTHV_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' then
        if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
```


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```
            X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2);
    else
        if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
        X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2);
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF);
    else
        X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - PhysicalCountInt();
```

MSR CNTV_TVAL_EL0, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) && (!EL2Enabled() || HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11') then
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF_EL2;
    else
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) then
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF_EL2;
    else
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' then
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF_EL2;
    else
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF_EL2;
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF;
```


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```
    else
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
```

MRS <Xt>, CNTV_TVAL_EL02

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1110	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            X[t, 64] = CNTV_CVAL_EL0 - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```

MSR CNTV_TVAL_EL02, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b101	0b1110	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF_EL2;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
        CNTV_CVAL_EL0 = (SignExtend(X[t, 64]<31:0>, 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF_EL2;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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D13.11.28 CNTVCTSS_EL0, Counter-timer Self-Synchronized Virtual Count register

The CNTVCTSS_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the 64-bit virtual count value. The virtual count value is equal to the physical count value visible in CNTPCT_EL0 minus the virtual offset visible in CNTVOFF_EL2.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTVCTSS_EL0 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTVCTSS[63:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ECV is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTVCTSS_EL0 are UNDEFINED.

All reads to the CNTVCTSS_EL0 occur in program order relative to reads to CNTVCT_EL0 or CNTVCTSS_EL0.

This register is a self-synchronised view of the CNTVCT_EL0 counter, and cannot be read speculatively.

Attributes

CNTVCTSS_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

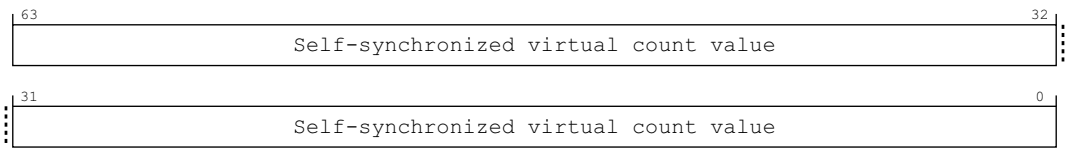

Bits [63:0]

Self-synchronized virtual count value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTVCTSS_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CNTVCTSS_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0000	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VCTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VCTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVCT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
        else
            if HaveEL(EL2) && (!EL2Enabled() || HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11') then
                X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2;
            else
                X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
        if EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVCT == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            if HaveEL(EL2) then
                X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2;
            else
                X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
        if HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' then
            X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2;
        else
            X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        if HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2;
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF;
        else
            X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt();
```


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D13.11.29 CNTVCT_EL0, Counter-timer Virtual Count register

The CNTVCT_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the 64-bit virtual count value. The virtual count value is equal to the physical count value minus the virtual offset visible in CNTVOFF_EL2.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTVCT_EL0 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTVCT[63:0].

The value of this register is the same as the value of CNTPCT_EL0 in the following conditions:

- When EL2 is not implemented.
- When EL2 is implemented, HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, and this register is read from EL2.
- When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, and this register is read from EL0 or EL2.

All reads to the CNTVCT_EL0 occur in program order relative to reads to CNTVCTSS_EL0 or CNTVCT_EL0.

Attributes

CNTVCT_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

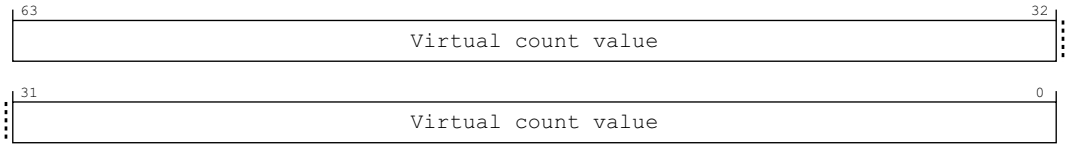

Bits [63:0]

Virtual count value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTVCT_EL0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS <Xt>, CNTVCT_EL0

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b011	0b1110	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VCTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
        else
            AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x18);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VCTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVCT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if HaveEL(EL2) && (!EL2Enabled() || HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11') then
            X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2;
        else
            X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVCT == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        if HaveEL(EL2) then
            X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2;
        else
            X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' then
        X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2;
    else
        X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2;
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF;
    else
        X[t, 64] = PhysicalCountInt();
```


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D13.11.30 CNTVOFF_EL2, Counter-timer Virtual Offset register

The CNTVOFF_EL2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the 64-bit virtual offset. This is the offset between the physical count value visible in CNTPCT_EL0 and the virtual count value visible in CNTVCT_EL0.

Configurations

AArch64 System register CNTVOFF_EL2 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register CNTVOFF[63:0].

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3 and the virtual counter uses a fixed virtual offset of zero.

Note

When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and is using AArch64, the virtual counter uses a fixed virtual offset of zero in the following situations:

- HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, and CNTVCT_EL0 is read from EL2.
- HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, and either:
  - CNTVCT_EL0 is read from EL0 or EL2.
  - CNTVCT is read from EL0.

Attributes

CNTVOFF_EL2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

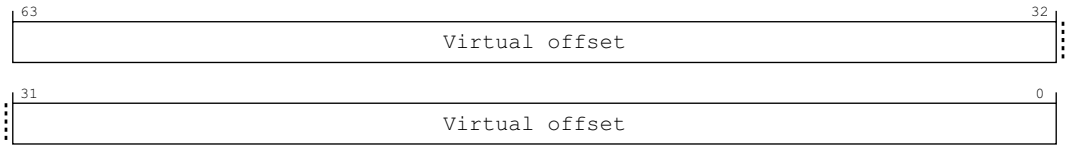

Bits [63:0]

Virtual offset.

If the Generic counter is implemented at a size less than 64 bits, then this field is permitted to be implemented at the same width as the counter, and the upper bits are RES0.

The value of this field is treated as zero-extended in all counter calculations.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTVOFF_EL2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRS <Xt>, CNTVOFF_EL2

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0000	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        X[t, 64] = NVMem[0x060];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTVOFF_EL2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    X[t, 64] = CNTVOFF_EL2;
```

MSR CNTVOFF_EL2, <Xt>

op0	op1	CRn	CRm	op2
0b11	0b100	0b1110	0b0000	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<NV2,NV> == '11' then
        NVMem[0x060] = X[t, 64];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x18);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTVOFF_EL2 = X[t, 64];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTVOFF_EL2 = X[t, 64];
```


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Part E

The AArch32 Application Level Architecture

Chapter E1
The AArch32 Application Level Programmers' Model

This chapter gives an Application level description of the programmers' model for software executing in AArch32 state. This means it describes execution in EL0 when EL0 is using AArch32. It contains the following sections:

- *About the Application level programmers' model* on page E1-6812.
- *The Application level programmers' model in AArch32 state* on page E1-6813.
- *Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page E1-6824.
- *About the AArch32 System register interface* on page E1-6842.
- *Exceptions* on page E1-6843.

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E1.1 About the Application level programmers' model

This chapter contains the programmers' model information required for the development of applications that will execute in AArch32 state.

The information in this chapter is distinct from the system information required to service and support application execution under an operating system, or higher level of system software. However, some knowledge of that system information is needed to put the Application level programmers' model into context.

Depending on the implementation, the architecture supports multiple levels of execution privilege. These privilege levels are indicated by different *Exception levels* that number upwards from EL0, where EL0 corresponds to the lowest privilege level and is often described as *unprivileged*. The Application level programmers' model is the programmers' model for software executing at EL0. For more information, see *Arm architectural concepts* on page A1-39.

System software determines the Exception level, and therefore the level of privilege, at which application software runs. When an operating system supports execution at both EL1 and EL0, an application usually runs unprivileged. This has the following effects:

- It means that the operating system can allocate system resources to an application in a unique or shared manner.
- It provides a degree of protection from other processes, and so helps protect the operating system from malfunctioning software.

This chapter indicates where some System level understanding is helpful, and if appropriate it gives a reference to the System level description.

Application level software is generally unaware of its Security state, and of any virtualization. For more information, see *The Armv8-A security model* on page G1-8589 and *The effect of implementing EL2 on the Exception model* on page G1-8594.

Note

- When an implementation includes EL3, application and operating system software normally executes in Non-secure state.
- Older documentation, describing implementations or architecture versions that support only two privilege levels, often refers to execution at EL1 as *privileged* execution.
- In this manual, the terms *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE*, *IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED*. *OPTIONAL*, *RES0*, *RES1*, *UNDEFINED*, *UNKNOWN*, and *UNPREDICTABLE* have Arm-specific meanings, as defined in the *Glossary*. In body text, these terms are shown in SMALL CAPS, for example IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

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E1.2 The Application level programmers' model in AArch32 state

The following sections give more information about the application level programmers' model in AArch32 state:

- *Instruction sets, arithmetic operations, and register files*.
- *Core data types and arithmetic in AArch32 state*.
- *The general-purpose registers, and the PC, in AArch32 state* on page E1-6815.
- *Process state, PSTATE* on page E1-6817.
- *Jazelle support* on page E1-6823.

E1.2.1 Instruction sets, arithmetic operations, and register files

The A32 and T32 instruction sets both provide a wide range of integer arithmetic and logical operations, that operate on a register file of sixteen 32-bit registers, that are comprised of the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC. As described in *The general-purpose registers, and the PC, in AArch32 state* on page E1-6815, these registers include the registers SP (R13) and LR (R14), which have specialized uses. *Core data types and arithmetic in AArch32 state* gives more information about these operations.

In addition, an implementation that implements the T32 and A32 instruction sets includes both:

- Scalar floating-point instructions.
- The Advanced SIMD vector instructions.

Floating-point and vector instructions operate on a separate common register file, described in *The SIMD and floating-point register file* on page E1-6824. *Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page E1-6824 gives more information about these instructions.

E1.2.2 Core data types and arithmetic in AArch32 state

When executing in AArch32 state, a PE supports the following data types in memory:

Byte 8 bits.

Halfword 16 bits.

Word 32 bits.

Doubleword 64 bits.

PE registers are 32 bits in size. The instruction sets provide instructions that use the following data types for data held in registers:

- 32-bit pointers.
- Unsigned or signed 32-bit integers.
- Unsigned 16-bit or 8-bit integers, held in zero-extended form.
- Signed 16-bit or 8-bit integers, held in sign-extended form.
- Two 16-bit integers packed into a register.
- Four 8-bit integers packed into a register.
- Unsigned or signed 64-bit integers held in two registers.

Load and store operations can transfer bytes, halfwords, or words to and from memory. Loads of bytes or halfwords zero-extend or sign-extend the data as it is loaded, as specified in the appropriate load instruction.

The instruction sets include load and store operations that transfer two or more words to and from memory. Software can load and store doublewords using these instructions.

Note

For information about the atomicity of memory accesses, see *Atomicity in the Arm architecture* on page E2-6848.

When any of the data types is described as *unsigned*, the N-bit data value represents a non-negative integer in the range 0 to 2^N-1, using normal binary format.

When any of these types is described as *signed*, the N-bit data value represents an integer in the range $-2^{(N-1)}$ to $+2^{(N-1)}-1$, using two's complement format.

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The instructions that operate on packed halfwords or bytes include some multiply instructions that use only one of two halfwords, and SIMD instructions that perform parallel addition or subtraction on all of the halfwords or bytes.

Note

These SIMD instructions operate on values held in the general-purpose registers, and must not be confused with the Advanced SIMD instructions that operate on a separate register file that provides registers of up to 128 bits.

Direct instruction support for 64-bit integers is limited, and most 64-bit operations require sequences of two or more instructions to synthesize them.

Integer arithmetic

The instruction set provides a wide range of operations on the values in registers, including bitwise logical operations, shifts, additions, subtractions, multiplications, and divisions. The pseudocode described in Appendix K13 *Arm Pseudocode Definition* defines these operations, usually in one of three ways:

- By direct use of the pseudocode operators and built-in functions defined in *Operators* on page K13-11398.
- By use of pseudocode helper functions defined in the main text.
- By a sequence of the form:
  1. Use of the `SInt()`, `UInt()`, and `Int()` built-in functions defined in *Converting bitstrings to integers* on page K13-11410 to convert the bitstring contents of the instruction operands to the unbounded integers that they represent as two's complement or unsigned integers.
  2. Use of mathematical operators, built-in functions and helper functions on those unbounded integers to calculate other such integers.
  3. Use of either the bitstring extraction operator defined in *Bitstring concatenation and slicing* on page K13-11399 or of the saturation helper functions described in *Pseudocode description of saturation* on page E1-6815 to convert an unbounded integer result into a bitstring result that can be written to a register.

Shift and rotate operations

The following types of shift and rotate operations are used in instructions:

Logical Shift Left

The `LSL()` pseudocode function moves each bit of a bitstring left by a specified number of bits. Zeros are shifted in at the right end of the bitstring. Bits that are shifted off the left end of the bitstring are discarded, except that the last such bit can be produced as a carry output.

Logical Shift Right

The `LSR()` pseudocode function moves each bit of a bitstring right by a specified number of bits. Zeros are shifted in at the left end of the bitstring. Bits that are shifted off the right end of the bitstring are discarded, except that the last such bit can be produced as a carry output.

Arithmetic Shift Right

The `ASR()` pseudocode function moves each bit of a bitstring right by a specified number of bits. Copies of the leftmost bit are shifted in at the left end of the bitstring. Bits that are shifted off the right end of the bitstring are discarded, except that the last such bit can be produced as a carry output.

Rotate Right The `ROR()` pseudocode function moves each bit of a bitstring right by a specified number of bits. Each bit that is shifted off the right end of the bitstring is re-introduced at the left end. The last bit shifted off the right end of the bitstring can be produced as a carry output.

Rotate Right with Extend

The `RRX()` pseudocode function moves each bit of a bitstring right by one bit. A carry input is shifted in at the left end of the bitstring. The bit shifted off the right end of the bitstring can be produced as a carry output.

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Pseudocode description of addition and subtraction

In pseudocode, addition and subtraction can be performed on any combination of unbounded integers and bitstrings, provided that if they are performed on two bitstrings, the bitstrings must be identical in length. The result is another unbounded integer if both operands are unbounded integers, and a bitstring of the same length as the bitstring operand or operands otherwise. For the definition of these operations, see *Addition and subtraction* on page K13-11400.

The main addition and subtraction instructions can produce status information about both unsigned carry and signed overflow conditions. When necessary, multi-word additions and subtractions can be synthesized from this status information. In pseudocode, the `AddWithCarry()` function provides an addition with a carry input and a set of output Condition flags including carry output and overflow:

An important property of the `AddWithCarry()` function is that if:

```
(result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(x, NOT(y), carry_in)
```

Then:

- If `carry_in == '1'`, then `result == x-y` with:
  - `nzcv<0> == '1'` if signed overflow occurred during the subtraction.
  - `nzcv<1> == '1'` if unsigned borrow did not occur during the subtraction, that is, if x≥y.
- If `carry_in == '0'`, then `result == x-y-1` with:
  - `nzcv<0> == '1'` if signed overflow occurred during the subtraction.
  - `nzcv<1> == '1'` if unsigned borrow did not occur during the subtraction, that is, if x≥y.

Taken together, this means that the `carry_in` and `nzcv<1>` output in `AddWithCarry()` calls can act as NOT borrow flags for subtractions as well as carry flags for additions.

Pseudocode description of saturation

Some instructions perform *saturating arithmetic*, that is, if the result of the arithmetic overflows the destination signed or unsigned N-bit integer range, the result produced is the largest or smallest value in that range, rather than wrapping around modulo 2^N. This is supported in pseudocode by:

- The `SignedSatQ()` and `UnsignedSatQ()` functions when an operation requires, in addition to the saturated result, a Boolean argument that indicates whether saturation occurred.
- The `SignedSat()` and `UnsignedSat()` functions when only the saturated result is required.

`SatQ(i, N, unsigned)` returns either `UnsignedSatQ(i, N)` or `SignedSatQ(i, N)` depending on the value of its third argument, and `Sat(i, N, unsigned)` returns either `UnsignedSat(i, N)` or `SignedSat(i, N)` depending on the value of its third argument.

E1.2.3 The general-purpose registers, and the PC, in AArch32 state

In the AArch32 Application level view, a PE has:

- Fifteen general-purpose 32-bit registers, R0 to R14, of which R13 and R14 have alternative names reflecting how they are, or can be, used:
  - R13 is usually identified as SP.
  - R14 is usually identified as LR.
- The PC (*program counter*), which can be described as R15.

The specialized uses of the SP (R13), LR (R14), and PC (R15) are:

SP, the stack pointer

The PE uses SP as a pointer to the active stack.

In the T32 instruction set, some instructions cannot access SP. Instructions that can access SP can use SP as a general-purpose register.

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The A32 instruction set provides more general access to SP, and it can be used as a general-purpose register.

Note

Using SP for any purpose other than as a stack pointer might break the requirements of operating systems, debuggers, and other software systems, causing them to malfunction.

Software can refer to SP as R13.

LR, the link register

The link register can be used to hold return link information, and some cases described in this manual require this use of the LR. When software does not require the LR for linking, it can use it for other purposes. Software can refer to LR as R14.

PC, the program counter

- When executing an A32 instruction, PC reads as the address of the current instruction plus 8.
- When executing a T32 instruction, PC reads as the address of the current instruction plus 4.
- Writing an address to PC causes a branch to that address.

Most T32 instructions cannot access PC.

The A32 instruction set provides more general access to the PC, and many A32 instructions can use the PC as a general-purpose register. However, Arm deprecates the use of PC for any purpose other than as the program counter. See *Writing to the PC* for more information.

Software can refer to PC as R15.

See *AArch32 general-purpose registers, the PC, and the Special-purpose registers* on page G1-8601 for the system level view of these registers.

Note

In general, Arm strongly recommends using the names SP, LR, and PC instead of R13, R14, and R15. However, sometimes it is simpler to use the R13-R15 names when referring to a group of registers. For example, it is simpler to refer to *registers R8 to R15*, rather than to *registers R8 to R12, the SP, LR, and PC*. These two descriptions of the group of registers have exactly the same meaning.

Writing to the PC

In the A32 and T32 instruction sets, many data-processing instructions can write to the PC. Writes to the PC are handled as follows:

- In T32 state, the following 16-bit T32 instruction encodings branch to the value written to the PC:
  - Encoding T2 of *ADD, ADDS (register)* on page F5-7142.
  - Encoding T1 of *MOV, MOVS (register)* on page F5-7405.

  The value written to the PC is forced to be halfword-aligned by ignoring its least significant bit, treating that bit as being 0.

- The `B`, `BL`, `CBNZ`, `CBZ`, `CHKA`, `HB`, `HBL`, `HBLP`, `HBP`, `TBB`, and `TBH` instructions remain in the same instruction set state and branch to the value written to the PC.

  The definition of each of these instructions ensures that the value written to the PC is correctly aligned for the current instruction set state.

- The `BLX` (immediate) instruction switches between A32 and T32 states and branches to the value written to the PC. Its definition ensures that the value written to the PC is correctly aligned for the new instruction set state.

- The following instructions write a value to the PC, treating that value as an interworking address to branch to, with low-order bits that determine the new instruction set state:
  - `BLX` (register), `BX`, and `BXJ`.

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— LDR instructions with <Rt> equal to the PC.

— POP and all forms of LDM except LDM (exception return), when the register list includes the PC.

— In A32 state only, ADC, ADD, ADR, AND, ASR (immediate), BIC, EOR, LSL (immediate), LSR (immediate), MOV, MVN, ORR, ROR (immediate), RRX, RSB, RSC, SBC, and SUB instructions with <Rd> equal to the PC and without flag-setting specified.

For details of how an interworking address specifies the new instruction set state and instruction address, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC*.

Note

The register-shifted register instructions, which are available only in the A32 instruction set and are summarized in *Data-processing register (register shift)* on page F4-7070, are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if they attempt to write to the PC, see *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.

- Some instructions are treated as exception return instructions, and write both the PC and the CPSR. For more information, including which instructions are exception return instructions, see *Exception return to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8635.
- Some instructions cause an exception, and the exception handler address is written to the PC as part of the exception entry.

Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC

In pseudocode, the uses of the R[] function, with an index parameter n, are:

- Reading or writing R0-R12, SP, and LR, using n = 0-12, 13, and 14 respectively.
- Reading the PC, using n = 15.

Pseudocode description of general-purpose register and PC operations on page G1-8603 describes accesses to these registers.

Descriptions of A32 store instructions that store the PC value use the PCStoreValue() pseudocode function to specify the PC value stored by the instruction.

Writing an address to the PC causes either a simple branch to that address or an *interworking* branch that also selects the instruction set to execute after the branch. A simple branch is performed by the BranchWritePC() function.

An interworking branch is performed by the BXWritePC() function.

The LoadWritePC() and ALUWritePC() functions are used for two cases where the behavior was systematically modified between architecture versions.

E1.2.4 Process state, PSTATE

Process state or PSTATE is an abstraction of process state information. All of the instruction sets provide instructions that operate on elements of PSTATE.

Note

In this chapter, references to PSTATE link to the more appropriate of:

- The Application-level view of PSTATE given in this section.
- The System-level description in *Process state, PSTATE* on page G1-8605.

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The following PSTATE information is accessible at EL0:

The Condition flags

Flag-setting instructions set these. They are:

N Negative Condition flag. If the result of the instruction is regarded as a two's complement signed integer, the PE sets this to:

- 1 if the result is negative.
- 0 if the result is positive or zero.

Z Zero Condition flag. Set to:

- 1 if the result of the instruction is zero.
- 0 otherwise.

A result of zero often indicates an equal result from a comparison.

C Carry Condition flag. Set to:

- 1 if the instruction results in a carry condition, for example an unsigned overflow that is the result of an addition.
- 0 otherwise.

V Overflow Condition flag. Set to:

- 1 if the instruction results in an overflow condition, for example a signed overflow that is the result of an addition.
- 0 otherwise.

Conditional instructions test the N, Z, C, and V Condition flags, combining them with the *Condition code* for the instruction, to determine whether the instruction must be executed. In this way, execution of the instruction is conditional on the result of a previous operation. For more information about conditional execution, see *Conditional execution* on page F1-6913.

The overflow or saturation flag

Q Some instructions can set this. For those instructions that can, the PE:

- Sets it to 1 if the instruction indicates overflow or saturation.
- Leaves it unchanged otherwise.

For more information, see *Pseudocode description of saturation* on page E1-6815.

The greater than or equal flags

GE[3:0] The instructions described in *Parallel addition and subtraction instructions* on page F2-6950 update these to indicate the results from individual bytes or halfwords of the operation. These flags can control a later SEL instruction. For more information, see *SEL* on page F5-7567.

PSTATE also contains *PE state controls*. There is no direct access to these from application level instructions, but they can be changed by side-effects of application level instructions. They are:

Instruction set state

J, T The current instruction set state, as shown in Table E1-1. The J bit is RES0, see the Note in this section.

Table E1-1 PSTATE.{J, T} encoding

J	T	Instruction set state
0	0	A32
0	1	T32

A32 The PE is executing the A32 instruction set, summarized in Chapter F4 *A32 Instruction Set Encoding*.

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T32 The PE is executing the T32 instruction set, summarized in Chapter F3 *T32 Instruction Set Encoding*.

Note

Encoding with J==1 before Armv8, Jazelle, and T32EE states

In previous versions of the Arm architecture, the encoding {1, 0} selected Jazelle state, and encoding {1, 1} selected T32EE state. From the introduction of Armv8, the architecture does not support either of these states, and these are encodings for unimplemented instruction set states, see *Unimplemented instruction sets* on page G1-8611.

AArch32 state requires a Trivial Jazelle implementation, see *Trivial implementation of the Jazelle extension* on page G1-8611.

The IT block state

IT[7:0] The If-Then controls for the T32 `IT` instruction, which applies to the *IT block* of instructions that immediately follow the `IT` instruction. See *IT* on page F5-7266 for a description of the `IT` instruction and its associated `IT` block.

For more information about the use of PSTATE.IT, see *Use of PSTATE.IT* on page E1-6821.

Endianness mapping

E For data accesses, controls the endianness:

0 Little-endian.

1 Big-endian.

If an implementation does not provide:

- Big-endian support for data accesses, this bit is RES0.
- Little-endian support for data accesses, this bit is RES1.

Instruction fetches are always little-endian, and ignore PSTATE.E.

Timing control bits

DIT *Data Independent Timing* (DIT) bit. For more information, see *About the DIT bit* on page E1-6823.

This bit is implemented only when FEAT_DIT is implemented.

On a reset to AArch32 state, this bit is set to 0.

Accessing PSTATE fields at EL0

The following sections describe which PSTATE fields can be directly accessed at EL0, and how they can be accessed:

- *The Application Program Status Register, APSR*.
- *The SETEND instruction* on page E1-6820.

The Application Program Status Register, APSR

At EL0, some PSTATE fields can be accessed using the Special-purpose *Application Program Status Register* (APSR). The APSR can be directly read using the MRS instruction, and directly written using the MSR (register) and MSR (immediate) instructions.

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The APSR bit assignments are:

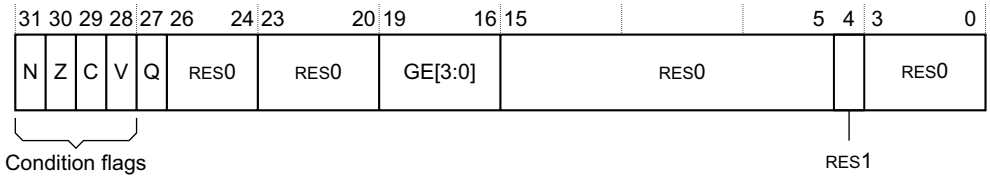

N, Z, C, V, bits [31:28]

The PSTATE Condition flags.

Q, bit [27] The PSTATE overflow or saturation flag.

Bits[26:24] Reserved, RES0. Software can use MSR instructions that write the top byte of the APSR without using a read-modify-write sequence. If it does this, it must write zeros to bits[26:24].

Bits[23:20, 15:0]

Reserved bits that are allocated to system features, or are available for future expansion. Unprivileged execution ignores writes to fields that are accessible only at EL1 or higher. However, application level software that writes to the APSR must treat reserved bits as *Do-Not-Modify* (DNM) bits. For more information about the reserved bits, see *The Current Program Status Register, CPSR* on page G1-8607.

These bits are UNKNOWN on a Read, and it is permitted that, on a read of APSR:

- Bit[22] returns the value of PSTATE.PAN.
- Bit[9] returns the value of PSTATE.E.
- Bits[8:6] return the value of PSTATE.{A,I,F}, the mask bits.
- Bits[4:0] return the value of PSTATE.M[4:0]. Bit[4] is RES1 indicating that the PE is in AArch32 state.

Note

This is an exception to the general rule that an UNKNOWN field must not return information that cannot be obtained, at the current Privilege level, by an architected mechanism.

GE[3:0], bits [19:16]

The PSTATE greater than or equal flags.

The other PSTATE fields cannot be accessed by using the APSR.

The system level alias for the APSR is the CPSR. The CPSR is a superset of the APSR. See *The Current Program Status Register, CPSR* on page G1-8607.

Writes to the PSTATE fields have side-effects on various aspects of PE operation. All of these side-effects, except side-effects on memory accesses associated with fetching instructions, are synchronous to the APSR write. This means they are guaranteed:

- Not to be visible to earlier instructions in the execution stream.
- To be visible to later instructions in the execution stream.

The SETEND instruction

The A32 and T32 instruction sets both include an instruction to manipulate PSTATE.E:

`SETEND BE` Sets PSTATE.E to 1, for big-endian operation.

`SETEND LE` Sets PSTATE.E to 0, for little-endian operation.

The `SETEND` instruction is unconditional. For more information, see *SETEND* on page F5-7569. Arm deprecates use of the `SETEND` instruction.

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Use of PSTATE.IT

PSTATE.IT provides the If-Then controls for the T32 `IT` instruction, which applies to the *IT block* of instructions that immediately follow the `IT` instruction.

PSTATE.IT divides into two subfields:

IT[7:5] Holds the *base condition* for the current IT block. The base condition is the top three bits of the Condition code specified by the `<firstcond>` field of the `IT` instruction.

IT[4:0] Encodes:

- Implicitly, the size of the IT block. This is the number of instructions that are to be conditionally executed. The size of the block is indicated by the position of the least significant 1 in this field, as shown in Table E1-2.
- For each instruction in the IT block, the least significant bit of the Condition code. This is encoded in the IT block entries that Table E1-2 shows as N*x*.

Note

Changing the least significant bit of a Condition code from 0 to 1 has the effect of inverting the Condition code.

Both subfields are all zeros when no IT block is active.

When an `IT` instruction is executed, PSTATE.IT is set according to the `<firstcond>` field of the instruction and the *Then* and *Else* (T and E) parameters in the instruction, see *IT* on page F5-7266. This means that, on executing an IT instruction, the initial state of PSTATE.IT depends on the number of instructions in the IT block, as Table E1-2 shows:

Table E1-2 Initial state of PSTATE.IT on executing an `IT` instruction

Number of instructions in IT block	PSTATE.IT bits[a]						Notes
	[7:5]	[4]	[3]	[2]	[1]	[0]	
4	cond_base	N1	N2	N3	N4	1	-
3	cond_base	N1	N2	N3	1	0	-
2	cond_base	N1	N2	1	0	0	-
1	cond_base	N1	1	0	0	0	-
Not executing an `IT` instruction	000	0	0	0	0	0	No IT block is active

a. Combinations of the IT bits not shown in this table are reserved.

In Table E1-2, N1 refers to the first instruction in the IT block, and N2, N3, and N4 refer to the second, third, and fourth instructions in the IT block if they are present,

When permitted, an instruction in an IT block is conditional, see *Conditional instructions* on page F2-6941 and *Conditional execution* on page F1-6913. The Condition code used is the current value of IT[7:4]. When an instruction in an IT block completes its execution normally, PSTATE.IT[4:0] is left-shifted by one bit, so that PSTATE[4] always relates to the next instruction to be executed.

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Table E1-3 shows how PSTATE.IT during the execution of an IT instruction with four instructions in the IT block.

Table E1-3 Updates to PSTATE.IT when executing an IT instruction with a four-instruction IT block

IT block instruction being executed	PSTATE.IT bits						Notes
	[7:5]	[4]	[3]	[2]	[1]	[0]	
First	cond_base	N1	N2	N3	N4	1	-
Second	cond_base	N2	N3	N4	1	0	-
Third	cond_base	N3	N4	1	0	0	-
Fourth	cond_base	N4	1	0	0	0	-
Not executing an IT instruction	000	0	0	0	0	0	No IT block is active

A few instructions, for example BKPT, cannot be conditional and therefore are always executed ignoring the current value of PSTATE.IT.

For details of what happens if an instruction in an IT block takes an exception, see *Overview of exception entry* on page G1-8620.

An instruction that might complete its normal execution by branching is only permitted in an IT block as the last instruction in the block. This means that normal execution of the instruction always results in PSTATE.IT advancing to execution where no IT block is active.

Implementations can provide a set of ITD control fields, SCTLR.ITD, SCTLR_EL1.ITD, and HSCTLR.ITD, to disable use of IT for some instructions, making them UNDEFINED. When an implementation includes ITD control fields, *Changes to an ITD control by an instruction in an IT block* describes the permitted CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors if an instruction in an IT block changes the value of an ITD control to disable the use of the IT instruction.

On a branch or an exception return, if PSTATE.IT is set to a value that is not consistent with the instruction stream being branched to or returned to, then instruction execution is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

PSTATE.IT affects instruction execution only in T32 state. In A32 state, PSTATE.IT must be 0b00000000, otherwise the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

For more information, see *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior associated with IT instructions and PSTATE.IT* on page K1-11222.

Changes to an ITD control by an instruction in an IT block

In an implementation that includes SCTLR.ITD, SCTLR_EL1.ITD, and HSCTLR.ITD controls, if an instruction in an IT block changes an ITD control so that the IT instruction using the IT block would be disabled, then one of the following behaviors applies:

- The change to the ITD field, once synchronized, has no effect on the execution of instructions in the current IT block, but applies only to any subsequent execution of an IT instruction to which the control applies.
- Synchronizing the change to the ITD field guarantees that all bits of PSTATE.IT are cleared to 0.

In addition, after the change to the ITD field has been synchronized, any remaining instructions in the IT block that would be made UNDEFINED by the new value of ITD are either:

- Executed normally.
- Treated as UNDEFINED.

The choice between the options described in this section is determined by the implementation, and any choice can vary between different changes to an ITD control by an instruction in an IT block.

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Pseudocode description of PSTATE PE state fields

The pseudocode function `CurrentInstrSet()` returns the current instruction set. The pseudocode function `SelectInstrSet()` selects a new instruction set.

PSTATE.IT advances after normal execution of an IT block instruction. This is described by the `AArch32.ITAdvance()` pseudocode function.

The pseudocode function `InITBlock()` tests whether the current instruction is in an IT block. The pseudocode function `LastInITBlock()` tests whether the current instruction is the last instruction in an IT block.

The `BigEndian()` pseudocode function tests whether big-endian data memory accesses are currently selected.

E1.2.5 About the DIT bit

When the value of CPSR.DIT is 1:

- The instructions listed in CPSR are required to have;
  - Timing which is independent of the values of the data supplied in any of its registers, and the values of the NZCV flags.
  - Responses to asynchronous exceptions which do not vary based on the values supplied in any of their registers, or the values of the NZCV flags.
- All loads and stores have their timing insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

Note

When the value of CPSR.DIT is 0, the architecture makes no statement about the timing properties of any instructions.

A corresponding DIT bit is added to PSTATE in AArch64 state, and to CPSR in AArch32 state.

When an exception is taken from AArch32 state to AArch32 state, CPSR.DIT is copied to SPSR.DIT.

When an exception is taken from AArch32 state to AArch64 state, CPSR.DIT is copied to SPSR_ELx.DIT.

When an exception returns to AArch32 state from AArch32 state, SPSR.DIT is copied to CPSR.DIT.

When an exception returns to AArch32 state from AArch64 state, SPSR_ELx.DIT is copied to CPSR.DIT.

CPSR.DIT bit can be written using an `MSR` instruction at any Exception Level in AArch32 state, and read using an `MRS` instruction at any Exception Level.

E1.2.6 Jazelle support

The architecture requires AArch32 state to include a trivial implementation of the Jazelle extension, as described in *Trivial implementation of the Jazelle extension* on page G1-8611.

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E1.3 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions

In general, the architecture requires implementation of Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions in the T32 and A32 instruction sets, but see *Implications of not including Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page E1-6837.

The Advanced SIMD instructions perform packed *Single Instruction Multiple Data* (SIMD) operations, either integer or single-precision floating-point. The floating-point instructions perform single-precision or double-precision scalar floating-point operations. When FEAT_FP16 is implemented, half-precision floating-point can also be used for data processing.

These instructions permit *floating-point exceptions*, such as Overflow or Divide by Zero, to be handled without trapping. When handled in this way, a floating-point exception causes a cumulative status register bit to be set to 1 and a default result to be produced by the operation. The architecture also optionally supports the trapping of floating-point exceptions. For more information about floating-point exceptions, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page E1-6832.

The Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions also provide the following conversion functions:

- Between half-precision floating-point and single-precision floating point, in both directions.
- From double-precision, floating-point to single-precision floating point or integer.
- When FEAT_AA32BF16 is implemented, between single-precision floating-point and BFloat16 floating-point.

Some Advanced SIMD instructions support polynomial arithmetic over {0, 1}, as described in *Polynomial arithmetic over {0, 1}* on page A1-54.

For system level information about the Advanced SIMD and Floating-point implementation, see *Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

The following sections give more information about the Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions:

- *Floating-point standards, and terminology* on page A1-58.
- *The SIMD and floating-point register file*.
- *Data types supported by the Advanced SIMD implementation* on page E1-6826.
- *Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers* on page E1-6826.
- *Floating-point data types and arithmetic* on page E1-6826.
- *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page E1-6827.
- *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page E1-6832.
- *Controls of Advanced SIMD operation that do not apply to floating-point operation* on page E1-6837.
- *Implications of not including Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page E1-6837.
- *Pseudocode description of floating-point operations* on page E1-6837.

E1.3.1 The SIMD and floating-point register file

The Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions use the same register file, which comprises 32 registers. This is distinct from the register file that holds the general-purpose registers and the PC.

The Advanced SIMD and floating-point views of the register file are different. The following sections describe these different views. Figure E1-1 on page E1-6825 shows the views of the register file, and the way the word, doubleword, and quadword registers overlap.

Advanced SIMD views of the register file

Advanced SIMD can view this register file as:

- Sixteen 128-bit quadword registers, `Q0-Q15`.
- Thirty-two 64-bit doubleword registers, `D0-D31`.

These views can be used simultaneously. For example, a program might hold 64-bit vectors in `D0` and `D1` and a 128-bit vector in `Q1`.

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Floating-point views of the register file

The Advanced SIMD and floating-point register file consists of thirty-two doubleword registers, which can be viewed as:

- Thirty-two 64-bit doubleword registers, `D0-D31`. This view is also available to Advanced SIMD instructions.
- Thirty-two 32-bit single word registers, `S0-S31`. Only half of the set is accessible in this view.

Note

In AArch32 state, half-precision floating point values are always represented using the bottom 16 bits of a single word register, `S0-S31`. When a half-precision value is written to a single word register, the top 16 bits of that register are set to 0.

The two views can be used simultaneously.

SIMD and Floating-point register file mapping onto registers

Figure E1-1 shows the different views of the SIMD and floating-point register file, and the relationship between them.

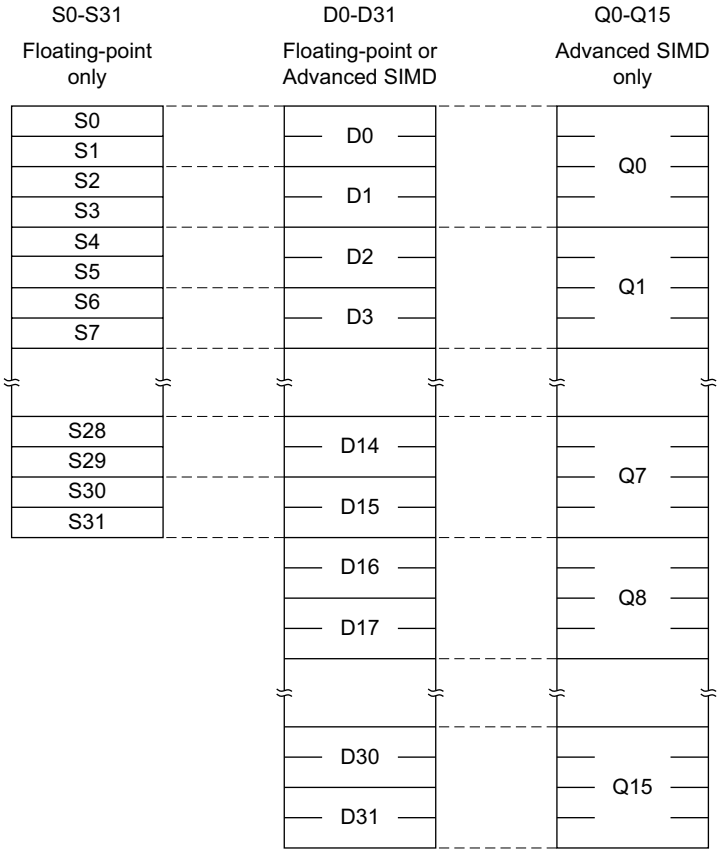

Figure E1-1 SIMD and floating-point register file, AArch32 operation

The mapping between the registers is as follows:

- `S<2n>` maps to the least significant half of `D<n>`.
- `S<2n+1>` maps to the most significant half of `D<n>`.
- `D<2n>` maps to the least significant half of `Q<n>`.
- `D<2n+1>` maps to the most significant half of `Q<n>`.

For example, software can access the least significant half of the elements of a vector in `Q6` by referring to `D12`, and the most significant half of the elements by referring to `D13`.

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Pseudocode description of the SIMD and Floating-point register file

The functions `_Dclone`, `S[]`, and `D[]` provide the `S0-S31`, `D0-D31`, and `Q0-Q15` views of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point registers:

The `Din[]` function returns a doubleword register from the `_Dclone[]` copy of the SIMD and Floating-point register file, and the `Qin[]` function returns a quadword register from that register file.

Note

The `CheckAdvSIMDEnabled()` function copies the `D[]` register file to `_Dclone[]`, see *Pseudocode description of enabling SIMD and floating-point functionality* on page G1-8719.

E1.3.2 Data types supported by the Advanced SIMD implementation

Advanced SIMD instructions can operate on integer and floating-point data, and the implementation defines a set of data types that support the required data formats. *Advanced SIMD vector formats in AArch32 state* on page A1-44 describes these formats.

Advanced SIMD vectors

In an implementation that includes support for Advanced SIMD operation, a register can hold one or more packed elements, all of the same size and type. The combination of a register and a data type describes a vector of elements. The vector is considered to be an array of elements of the data type specified in the instruction. The number of elements in the vector is implied by the size of the data elements and the size of the register.

Vector indices are in the range 0 to (number of elements – 1). An index of 0 refers to the least significant end of the vector. In *Advanced SIMD vector formats in AArch32 state* on page A1-44, Figure A1-3 on page A1-46 shows the Advanced SIMD vector formats.

Pseudocode description of Advanced SIMD vectors

The pseudocode function `Elem[]` accesses the element of a specified index and size in a vector.

E1.3.3 Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers

The Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions have a shared register space for System registers. The only register in this space that is accessible at the Application level is the FPSCR.

Writes to the FPSCR can have side-effects on various aspects of PE operation. All of these side-effects are synchronous to the FPSCR write. This means they are guaranteed not to be visible to earlier instructions in the execution stream, and they are guaranteed to be visible to later instructions in the execution stream.

See *Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers* on page G1-8682 for the system level view of the registers.

These registers can be described as the *SIMD and floating-point System registers*.

E1.3.4 Floating-point data types and arithmetic

The T32 and A32 floating-point instructions support single-precision (32-bit) and double-precision (64-bit) data types and arithmetic as defined by the IEEE 754 floating-point standard. They also support the half-precision (16-bit) floating-point data type for data storage, by supporting conversions between single-precision and half-precision data types. When FEAT_FP16 is implemented, it also supports the half-precision floating-point data type for data processing operations. When FEAT_AA32BF16 is implemented, it also supports the BFloat16 floating-point storage format.

Arm standard floating-point arithmetic means IEEE 754 floating-point arithmetic with the restrictions described in *Floating-point support* on page A1-56, including supporting only the input and output values described in *Arm standard floating-point input and output values* on page A1-58.

The AArch32 Advanced SIMD instructions support single-precision and, when FEAT_FP16 is implemented, half-precision Arm standard floating-point arithmetic.

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The following sections describe the Advanced SIMD and floating-point formats:

- *Half-precision floating-point formats* on page A1-48.
- *Single-precision floating-point format* on page A1-50.
- *Double-precision floating-point format* on page A1-51.
- *BFloat16 floating-point format* on page A1-52.

The following sections describe features of Advanced SIMD and floating-point processing:

- *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero*.
- *NaN handling and the Default NaN* on page A1-61.

E1.3.5 Flushing denormalized numbers to zero

Calculations involving denormalized numbers and Underflow exceptions can reduce the performance of floating-point processing. For many algorithms, replacing the denormalized operands and Intermediate results with zeros can recover this performance, without significantly affecting the accuracy of the final result. Arm floating-point implementations allow denormalized numbers to be flushed to zero to permit this optimization. If a number satisfies the condition `0 < Abs(result) < MinNorm`, it is treated as a denormalized number.

`MinNorm` is defined as follows:

- For half-precision numbers, `MinNorm` is 2^{-14}.
- For single-precision and BFloat16 numbers, `MinNorm` is 2^{-126}.
- For double-precision numbers, `MinNorm` is 2^{-1022}.

Flushing denormals to zero is incompatible with the IEEE 754 standard, and must not be used when IEEE 754 compatibility is a requirement. Enabling flushing of denormals to zero must be done with care. Although it can improve performance on some algorithms, there are significant limitations on its use. These are application-dependent:

- On many algorithms, it has no noticeable effect, because the algorithm does not usually process denormalized numbers.
- On other algorithms, it can cause exceptions to occur and can seriously reduce the accuracy of the results of the algorithm.

Flushing denormalized inputs to zero

If flushing denormalized inputs to zero is enabled for an instruction and a data type, and an input to that instruction is a denormalized number of that data type, the input operand is flushed to zero, and its sign bit is not changed. If a floating-point operation has an input denormalized number that is flushed to zero, for all purposes within the instruction other than calculating Input Denormal floating-point exceptions, all inputs that are denormalized numbers are treated as though they were zero with the same sign as the input.

For Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions, other than `FABS` and `FNEG`, that process half-precision inputs, flushing denormalized inputs to zero can be controlled as follows:

- If FPSCR.FZ16 is 0, denormalized half-precision inputs are not flushed to zero.
- If FPSCR.FZ16 is 1, flushing denormalized inputs to zero occurs as follows:
  - — If an instruction does not convert a half-precision input to a higher precision output, all input denormalized numbers are flushed to zero.
  - — If an instruction converts a half-precision input to a higher precision output, input denormalized numbers are not flushed to zero.

For Advanced SIMD and scalar floating-point instructions, other than `FABS` and `FNEG`, that process single-precision, or double-precision inputs, flushing denormalized inputs to zero can be controlled as follows:

- If FPSCR.FZ is 0, flushing denormalized inputs to zero occurs as follows:
  - — For Advanced SIMD floating-point instructions, all single-precision and double-precision inputs that are denormalized numbers are flushed to zero.

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  - For scalar floating-point instructions, single-precision and double-precision inputs that are denormalized numbers are not flushed to zero.

- If FPSCR.FZ is 1, for all A32, and T32 instructions, single-precision, and double-precision inputs that are denormalized numbers are flushed to zero.

If FEAT_AA32BF16 is implemented, for Advanced SIMD and scalar floating-point instructions, other than FABS and FNEG, that process BF16 inputs, flushing denormalized inputs to zero is treated as follows:

- Instructions that convert from single-precision floating-point values to BF16 format flush denormalized inputs to zero.
- For any value of FPSCR.FZ, VDOT (vector), VDOT (by element), and VMMLA instructions flush all BF16 inputs that are denormalized numbers to zero.

Flushing to zero of denormalized numbers as Intermediate results of some BF16 instructions

BF16 arithmetic instructions VDOT (by element), VDOT (vector), and VMMLA, convert BF16 input values to IEEE single-precision format, and calculate N-way dot-products, accumulating the products in single-precision accumulators.

If FEAT_AA32BF16 is implemented, for Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions, if a BF16 arithmetic instruction processes an Intermediate result that is a single-precision denormalized number, the Intermediate result is unconditionally flushed to zero.

Flushing denormalized outputs to zero

If flushing denormalized outputs to zero is enabled for an instruction and a data type, and an output from that instruction is a denormalized number of that data type, the output operand is flushed to zero, and its sign bit is not changed.
If a floating-point operation has an output denormalized number that is flushed to zero, for all purposes within the instruction other than calculating floating-point exceptions, all outputs that are denormalized numbers are treated as though they were zero with the same sign as the output.

For Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions, other than FABS and FNEG, that generate half-precision outputs, flushing denormalized outputs to zero can be controlled as follows:

- If FPSCR.FZ16 is 0, denormalized half-precision outputs are not flushed to zero.
- If FPSCR.FZ16 is 1, flushing denormalized outputs to zero occurs as follows:
  - If the instruction does not convert a half-precision input to a higher precision output, all output denormalized numbers are flushed to zero.
  - If the instruction converts a half-precision input to a higher precision output, output denormalized numbers are not flushed to zero.

For Advanced SIMD and scalar floating-point instructions, other than FABS and FNEG, that process single-precision, or double-precision inputs, flushing denormalized outputs to zero can be controlled as follows:

- If FPSCR.FZ is 0, flushing denormalized outputs to zero occurs as follows:
  - For Advanced SIMD floating-point instructions, all single-precision and double-precision outputs that are denormalized numbers are flushed to zero.
  - For scalar floating-point instructions, single-precision and double-precision outputs that are denormalized numbers are not flushed to zero.
- If FPSCR.FZ is 1, for all A32, and T32 instructions, single-precision, and double-precision outputs that are denormalized numbers are flushed to zero.

If FEAT_AA32BF16 is implemented, for Advanced SIMD and scalar floating-point instructions, other than FABS and FNEG, that generate BF16 outputs, flushing denormalized outputs to zero can be controlled as follows:

- BF16 arithmetic instructions flush denormalized outputs to zero.

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- If FPSCR.FZnstructions that convert from single-precision floating-point values to BF16 format flush denormalized outputs to zero.
- VDOT (vector), VDOT (by element), and VMMLA instructions flush all BF16 outputs that are denormalized numbers to zero regardless of the value of FPSCR.FZ.

E1.3.6 NaN handling and the Default NaN

The IEEE 754 standard defines a NaN as a number with all exponent bits set to 1 and a nonzero number in the mantissa. The Arm architecture also defines a Default NaN which does not follow this format.

The IEEE 754 standard specifies that the sign bit of a NaN has no significance.

For a quiet NaN output derived from a signaling NaN operand, the most significant fraction bit is set to 1.

A PE is forbidden to generate a NaN whose value is strongly correlated to the values of non-NaN inputs as a speculative result of a floating-point calculation not involving NaN inputs.

The Default NaN

The Default NaN is encoded as described inTable E1-4 on page E1-6829.

Table E1-4 Default NaN encoding

	Half-precision, IEEE format	Single-precision	Double-precision	BFloat16
Sign bit	0	0	0	0
Exponent	`0x1F`	`0xFF`	`0x7FF`	`0xFF`
Fraction	Bit[9] == 1, bits[8:0] == 0	Bit[22] == 1, bits[21:0] == 0	Bit[51] == 1, bits[50:0] == 0	Bit[6] == 1, bits[5:0] == 0

If FPSCR.DN is 1, for Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions other than `FABS`, `FMAX*`, `FMIN*` and `FNEG`, if any input to a floating-point operation performed by the instruction is a NaN, the output of the floating-point operation is the Default NaN.

For `FABS`, `FNEG`, `FMAX*`, and `FMIN*`, Default NaN behavior is explained in the instruction description.

If FPSCR.DN is 0, for floating-point processing the Default NaN is not used for NaN propagation.

If VDOT (vector), VDOT (by element), and VMMLA instructions generate a NaN, the NaN is the default NaN. regardless of the setting of FPSCR.DN.

If a floating-point instruction performs a floating-point operation, and that instruction generates an untrapped Invalid Operation floating-point exception for a reason other than one of the inputs being a signaling NaN, the output is the Default NaN.

NaN handling

The IEE 754 standard does not specify which input NaN is used as the output NaN. Therefore, where the Arm architecture specifies which input NaN to use, this is an addition to the requirements in the IEEE 754 standard.

Depending on the operation, the exact value of a derived quiet NaN output might have both a different sign and a different number of fraction bits from its source. See instruction descriptions for details.

NaN propagation

If an output NaN is derived from one of the operands, how the input NaN propagates to the output depends on the instruction and the number of operands.

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If an output NaN is derived from an input NaN and if the size of the output format is the same as the input format, then all of the following apply:

- If the input NaN is a quiet NaN, the output NaN is the same as the input NaN.
- If the input NaN is a signaling NaN, the output NaN is derived as follows:
  - If the handling of a signaling NaN by the instruction generates an Invalid Operation exception, the output NaN is the quieted version of the input NaN.
  - If the handling of a signaling NaN by the instruction does not generate an Invalid Operation exception, the output NaN is the same as the input NaN. This case applies for FABS, FNEG, and FTSSEL instructions.

If an output NaN is derived from an input NaN and if the size of the output format is larger than the input format, all of the following apply:

- If the input NaN is a quiet NaN, the output NaN is the same as the input NaN except that the mantissa is zero-extended in the low-order bit to fit the output format, and the exponent field is set to all ones.
- If the input NaN is a signaling NaN, the output NaN is the quieted version of the input NaN, except that the mantissa is zero-extended in the low-order bits and the exponent field is set to all ones.

If an output NaN is derived from an input NaN and if the size of the output format is smaller than the input format, all of the following apply:

- If the input NaN is a quiet NaN, the output NaN is the same as the input NaN except that the mantissa is truncated in the lower-order bits to fit the output format, and the exponent field is set to all ones.
- If the input NaN is a signaling NaN, the output NaN is the quieted version of the input NaN except that the mantissa is truncated in the lower-order bits to fit the output format, and the exponent field is set to all ones.

For the following descriptions, when an operand is described as *first* this relates to the left-to-right ordering of the arguments of the pseudocode function that describes the operation.

If FPSCR.DN is 0, for Advanced SIMD, floating-point, or BF16 instructions that perform a floating-point operation, other than `FABS`, `FNEG`, `FMAX*`, and `FMIN*`, NaN outputs that derive from NaN inputs are derived as follows:

- If all of the following apply, an instruction outputs a quiet NaN derived from the first signaling NaN operand:
  - At least one operand is a signaling NaN.
  - The instruction is not trapped.
- If all of the following apply, an instruction outputs a quiet NaN derived from the first NaN operand:
  - At least one operand is a NaN, but none of the operands is a signaling NaN.
  - The instruction is not trapped.

If an output NaN is derived from an input NaN, the pseudocode functions `FPAbs()`, and `FPNeg()` can change the sign of the NaN,

E1.3.7 Rounding

The rounding mode specifies how the exact result of a floating-point operation is rounded to a value in the destination format.

The rounding mode is either determined by the rounding mode control field FPSCR.RMode or by the instruction.

The rounding mode control field FPSCR.RMode can select the following rounding modes:

- Round to Nearest (RN) mode.
- Round towards Plus Infinity (RP) mode.
- Round towards Minus Infinity (RM) mode.
- Round towards Zero (RZ) mode.

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The following two additional rounding modes are not selected by FPSCR.RMode, but are used by some instructions:

- Round to Odd mode.
- Round to Nearest with ties to away mode.

Round to Nearest mode

Round to Nearest rounding mode rounds the exact result of a floating-point operation to a value that is representable in the destination format as follows:

- If the value before rounding has an absolute value that is too large to represent in the output format, the rounded value is an Infinity. The sign of the rounded value is the same as the sign of the value before rounding.
- If the value before rounding has an absolute value that is not too large to represent in the output format, the result is calculated as follows:
  - If the two nearest floating-point numbers bracketing the value before rounding are equally near, the result is the number with an even least significant digit.
  - If the two nearest floating-point numbers bracketing the value before rounding are not equally near, the result is the floating-point number nearest to the value before rounding.

Advanced SIMD arithmetic always uses the Round to Nearest setting, regardless of the value of the RMode bits.

Round towards Plus Infinity mode

Round towards Plus Infinity rounding mode rounds the exact result of a floating-point operation to a value that is representable in the destination format. The result is the floating-point number in the output format that is closest to and not less than the value before rounding. The result can be plus infinity.

Round towards Minus Infinity mode

Round towards Minus Infinity rounding mode rounds the exact result of a floating-point operation to a value that is representable in the destination format. The result is the number in the output format that is closest to and not greater than the value before rounding. The result can be minus infinity.

Round towards Zero mode

Round towards Zero rounding mode rounds the exact result of a floating-point operation to a value that is representable in the destination format. The result is the floating-point number in the output format that is closest to and not greater in absolute value than the value before rounding.

Round to Nearest with Ties to Away

Round to Nearest with Ties to Away rounding mode is used by the VCVTA (Advanced SIMD), VCVTA (floating-point), VRINTA (Advanced SIMD), and VRINTA (floating-point) instructions.

Round to Nearest with Ties to Away rounding mode rounds the exact result of a floating-point operation to a value that is representable in the destination format as follows:

- If the value before rounding has an absolute value that is too large to represent in the output format, the rounded value is an Infinity, the sign of the rounded value is the same as the sign of the value before rounding.
- If the value before rounding has an absolute value that is not too large to represent in the output format, the result is calculated as follows:
  - If the two nearest floating-point numbers bracketing the value before rounding are equally near, the result is the larger number.
  - If the two nearest floating-point numbers bracketing the value before rounding are not equally near, the result is the floating-point number nearest to the value before rounding.

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Round to Odd mode

Round to Odd mode is not defined by IEEE 754.

For BF16 instructions, if an intermediate format has at least two more bits of precision than the result format, Round to Odd mode is used and operates as follows:

- If the rounded value is inexact, the least significant bit of the fraction is set to 1.
- If the value is too large to represent in the single-precision format, the rounded value is a single-precision Infinity, the sign of the rounded value is the same as the sign of the value before rounding.

E1.3.8 Floating-point exceptions and exception traps

Execution of a floating-point instruction, or execution of an Advanced SIMD instruction that performs floating-point operations, can generate an exceptional condition, called a *floating-point exception*.

Note

An Advanced SIMD instruction that operates on floating-point values can perform multiple floating-point operations. Therefore, this section describes the handling of a floating-point exception on an *operation*, rather than on an *instruction*.

The architecture does not support asynchronous reporting of floating-point exceptions.

For each of the following floating-point exceptions, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an implementation includes synchronous exception generation:

- Input Denormal.
- Inexact.
- Underflow.
- Overflow.
- Divide by Zero.
- Invalid Operation.

If an implementation does not support synchronous exception generation from a floating-point exception, then that synchronous exception is never generated, and all statements about synchronous exception generation from that floating-point exception do not apply to the implementation.

If an implementation supports synchronous exception generation for a floating-point exception, then the registers that are presented to the exception handler are consistent with the state of the PE immediately before the instruction that caused the exception.

On return from a synchronous floating-point exception, software might not restore the cumulative exception flags.

Trapped floating-point exceptions are taken to the following levels:

- If a trapped floating-point exception occurs at EL0, the exception level it is taken to is as follows:
  - If EL2 is using AArch32 and HCR.TGE is 1, the exception is taken to EL2.
  - If EL2 is using AArch64 and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, the exception is taken to EL2
  - Otherwise, the exception is taken to EL1
- If a trapped floating-point exception occurs at EL1, it is taken to EL1.
- If a trapped floating-point exception occurs at EL2, it is taken to EL2.
- If a trapped floating-point exception occurs at EL3, it is taken to EL3.

If a trapped floating-point exception is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch64, then it is reported in the ELR_ELx for the target Exception level, as described in *Exception entry* on page D1-4604.

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If the exception is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32, then it is taken as an Undefined Instruction exception, see *Undefined Instruction exception* on page G1-8648. The FPEXC identifies the floating-point exceptions that occurred since the corresponding status bits in that register were last set to 0.

Input Denormal exceptions

The cumulative floating-point exception bit FPSCR.IDC, and the trap enable bit FPSCR.IDE both relate to Input Denormal exceptions.

If a single-precision or double-precision floating-point input is flushed to zero, an Input Denormal exception is generated.

If a half-precision floating-point value is flushed to zero, an Input Denormal exception is not generated.

Inexact exceptions

The cumulative floating-point exception bit FPSCR.IXC, and the trap enable bit FPSCR.IXE both relate to Inexact exceptions.

If a denormalized output is flushed to zero, an Inexact exception is not generated.

If a result is not flushed to zero, and the result does not equal the result computed with unbounded exponent range and unbounded precision, then an Inexact exception is generated.

Underflow exceptions

The cumulative floating-point exception bit FPSR.UFC, and the trap enable bit FPSCR.UFE both relate to Underflow exceptions.

For the purpose of underflow floating-point exception generation, a denormalized number is detected before rounding is applied.

If the result of a floating-point operation is a denormalized number that is not flushed to zero, then the underflow exception is generated as follows:

- If FPSCR.UFE is 0, and the result is inexact, then the underflow floating-point exception is generated.
- If FPSCR.UFE is 1, for both exact and inexact results, the underflow floating-point exception is generated.

If the result of a floating-point operation is a denormalized number that is flushed to zero, then the Underflow floating-point exception is generated. The Underflow exception is not trapped regardless of the value of FPSCR.UFE.

Overflow exceptions

The cumulative floating-point exception bit FPSCR.OFC, and the trap enable bit FPSCR.OFE both relate to Overflow exceptions.

If the output of an instruction rounded with an unbounded exponent is greater than the maximum normalized number for the output precision, an overflow exception is generated.

If an untrapped Overflow exception is generated, the result is determined by the rounding mode and the sign of the result before rounding as follows:

- Round to Nearest carries all overflows to infinity with the sign of the result before rounding.
- Round towards Plus Infinity carries negative overflows to the most negative finite number of the output precision, and carries positive overflows to plus infinity.
- Round towards Minus Infinity carries positive overflows to the largest finite number of the output precision, and carries negative overflows to minus infinity.
- Round towards Zero carries all overflows to the output precision's largest finite number with the sign of the result before rounding.

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Divide by Zero exceptions

The cumulative floating-point exception bit FPSCR.DZC, and the trap enable bit FPSCR.DZE both relate to Divide by Zero exceptions.

If a floating-point operation divides a finite nonzero number by zero, a Divide by Zero exception is generated.

For the purpose of Divide by Zero exception generation, testing for zero occurs after flushing of denormalized numbers to zero.

A denormalized dividend that is flushed to zero is treated as zero and prevents Divide by Zero from occurring.

If the dividend is a finite nonzero, normalized number, and the divisor is a denormalized number, the divisor is treated as zero and causes Divide by Zero to occur.

For the reciprocal and reciprocal square root estimate functions, the dividend is assumed to be +1.0. This means that a zero or denormalized operand to these functions causes generation of a Divide by Zero floating-point exception.

If a floating-point operation divides a finite nonzero number by zero, and the Divide by Zero exception is untrapped, the result is a correctly signed infinity.

Invalid Operation exceptions

The cumulative floating-point exception bit FPSCR.IOC, and the trap enable bit FPSCR.IOE both relate to Invalid Operation exceptions.

For any floating-point instruction that performs a floating-point operation, if any of the following apply, the instruction generates an Invalid Operation exception:

- At least one operand is a signaling NaN, and the instruction is not `FABS` or `FNEG`.
- Magnitude subtraction of infinities.
- Multiplying a zero by an infinity.
- Dividing a zero by a zero.
- Dividing an infinity by an infinity.
- Square root of an operand that is less than zero.

For the purpose of Invalid Operation Exception generation, testing for zero occurs after flushing of denormalized numbers to zero. So a denormalized input that is flushed to zero is treated as zero.

If the input is one of: a quiet NaN, an infinity, or a number that overflows the values that can be represented in the output format, and if another exception is not generated to signal the condition, then a conversion from floating-point to either integer or fixed-point format, generates an Invalid Operation exception.

For the signaling compare instructions FCMPE and FCCMPE, if either of the source operands is any type of NaN, the instruction generates an Invalid Operation floating-point exception.

Floating-point exception traps

For Advanced SIMD instructions, and for floating-point instructions when floating-point exception trapping is not supported, these are non-trapping exceptions and the data-processing instructions do not generate any trapped exceptions.

For floating-point instructions when floating-point exception trapping is supported:

- The floating-point exceptions can be trapped, by setting trap enable bits in the FPSCR, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page E1-6832, and:
  - When a trap is not enabled the corresponding floating-point exception updates the corresponding FPSCR cumulative bit, but does not generate an exception.
  - When a trap is enabled the corresponding floating-point exception does not update the FPSCR, but generates an exception. In this case, bits in the FPEXC indicate which floating-point exceptions have occurred.

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- The definition of the Underflow floating-point exception is different in the trapped and cumulative exception cases. In the trapped case, the definition is:
  - The trapped Underflow floating-point exception occurs if the absolute value of the result of an operation, produced before rounding, is less than the minimum positive normalized number for the destination precision, regardless of whether the rounded result is inexact.
- As with cumulative exceptions, higher priority trapped exceptions can prevent lower priority exceptions from occurring, as described in *Combinations of floating-point exceptions*.
- For Invalid Operation floating-point exceptions, for details of which quiet NaN is produced as the default result, see *NaN handling and the Default NaN* on page A1-61.
- For Overflow floating-point exceptions, the sign bit of the default result is determined normally for the overflowing operation.
- For Divide by Zero floating-point exceptions, the sign bit of the default result is determined normally for a division. This means it is the exclusive OR of the sign bits of the two operands.

Table E1-5 shows the results of untrapped floating-point exceptions. That table uses the following abbreviations:

MaxNorm The maximum normalized number of the destination precision.

RM Round towards Minus Infinity mode, as defined in the IEEE 754 standard.

RN Round to Nearest mode, as defined in the IEEE 754 standard.

RP Round towards Plus Infinity mode, as defined in the IEEE 754 standard.

RZ Round towards Zero mode, as defined in the IEEE 754 standard.

For more information about the IEEE 754 descriptions of the rounding modes, see *Floating-point standards, and terminology* on page A1-58.

Table E1-5 Results of untrapped floating-point exceptions

Exception type	Default result for positive sign		Default result for negative sign	
IOC, Invalid Operation	Quiet NaN		Quiet NaN	
DZC, Divide by Zero	+infinity		-infinity	
OFC, Overflow	RN, RP: RM, RZ:	+infinity +MaxNorm	RN, RM: RP, RZ:	-infinity -MaxNorm
UFC, Underflow	Normal rounded result		Normal rounded result	
IXC, Inexact	Normal rounded result		Normal rounded result	
IDC, Input Denormal	Normal rounded result		Normal rounded result	

Combinations of floating-point exceptions

Many pseudocode functions perform *floating-point operations*, including `FixedToFP()`, `FPAdd()`, `FPCompare()`, `FPCompareEQ()`, `FPCompareGE()`, `FPCompareGT()`, `FPDiv()`, `FPMax()`, `FPMin()`, `FPMul()`, `FPMulAdd()`, `FPRecipEstimate()`, `FPRecipStep()`, `FPRSqrtEstimate()`, `FPRSqrtStep()`, `FPSqrt()`, `FPSub()`, and `FPToFixed()`. All of these operations can generate floating-point exceptions.

Note

`FPAbs()` and `FPNeg()` are not classified as *floating-point operations* because:

- They cannot generate floating-point exceptions.
- The floating-point operation behavior described in the following sections does not apply to them:
  - *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page A1-59.
  - *NaN handling and the Default NaN* on page A1-61.

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More than one exception can occur on the same operation. The only combinations of floating-point exceptions that can occur are:

- Overflow with Inexact.
- Underflow with Inexact.
- Input Denormal with other floating-point exceptions.

The priority order of these floating-point exceptions is that the Inexact exception is treated as lowest priority, and the Input Denormal exception is treated as highest priority.

When none of the floating-point exceptions caused by an operation is trapped, any floating-point exception that occurs causes the associated cumulative bit in the FPSCR to be set.

When one or more floating-point exceptions caused by an operation is trapped, the behavior of the instruction depends on the priority of the exceptions:

- If the higher priority floating-point exception is trapped, its trap handler is called. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether any information about the lower priority floating-point exception is provided.

  Note

  Information about the lower priority floating-point exception might be provided in:

  — The FPEXC, if the exception generated by the trap is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32.

  — The ESR_ELx.ISS field, if the exception generated by the trap is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch64.

  However, information might be provided in another IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED way, for example using an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED register.

  Apart from this, the lower priority floating-point exception is ignored in this case.

- If the higher priority floating-point exception is untrapped, its cumulative bit is set to 1 and its default result is evaluated. Then the lower priority floating-point exception is handled normally, using this default result.

Some floating-point instructions specify more than one floating-point operation, as indicated by the pseudocode descriptions of the instruction. In such cases, a floating-point exception on one operation is treated as higher priority than a floating-point exception on another operation if the occurrence of the second floating-point exception depends on the result of the first operation. Otherwise, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE which floating-point exception is treated as higher priority.

For example, a `VMLA.F32` instruction specifies a floating-point multiplication followed by a floating-point addition. The addition can generate Overflow, Underflow and Inexact floating-point exceptions, all of which depend on both operands to the addition and so are treated as lower priority than any floating-point exception on the multiplication. The same applies to Invalid Operation floating-point exceptions on the addition caused by adding opposite-signed infinities. The addition can also generate an Input Denormal floating-point exception, caused by the addend being a denormalized number while in Flush-to-zero mode. It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE which of an Input Denormal floating-point exception on the addition and a floating-point exception on the multiplication is treated as higher priority, because the occurrence of the Input Denormal floating-point exception does not depend on the result of the multiplication. The same applies to an Invalid Operation floating-point exception on the addition caused by the addend being a signaling NaN.

Note

The `VFMA` instruction performs a vector addition and a vector multiplication as a single operation. The `VFMS` instruction performs a vector subtraction and a vector multiplication as a single operation.

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E1.3.9 Controls of Advanced SIMD operation that do not apply to floating-point operation

Armv7 permitted implementation of either, both, or neither of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point additions to the base instruction set, and provided some controls that applied to the Advanced SIMD functionality but not to the floating-point functionality. From the introduction of Armv8, Advanced SIMD functionality cannot be separated from floating-point functionality, but in AArch32 state these controls function as they did in Armv7. This means they apply only to the following instructions and instruction encodings:

- All instructions with encodings defined in:
  - *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998, for the T32 instruction set.
  - *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106, for the A32 instruction set.
- All instructions with encodings defined in:
  - *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F3-7035, for the T32 instruction set.
  - *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F4-7119, for the A32 instruction set.
- The form of the `VDUP` instruction described in *VDUP (general-purpose register)* on page F6-8056.
- The byte and halfword forms of the VMOV instructions described in each of:
  - *VMOV (general-purpose register to scalar)* on page F6-8235.
  - *VMOV (scalar to general-purpose register)* on page F6-8239.

The controls of this functionality are:

- The CPACR.ASEDIS field.
- The HCPTR.TASE field.

In an implementation that supports Advanced SIMD functionality, support for each of these controls is optional:

- If the CPACR.ASEDIS control is not supported then the CPACR.ASEDIS field is RAZ/WI. This is equivalent to the control permitting the execution of Advanced SIMD instructions at EL1 and EL0.
- If the HCPTR.TASE control is not supported then the HCPTR.TASE field is RAZ/WI. This means the HCPTR does not provide a control that can trap Non-secure execution of Advanced SIMD instructions to Hyp mode.

E1.3.10 Implications of not including Advanced SIMD and floating-point support

In general, the architecture requires the inclusion of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions in all instruction sets. Exceptionally, for implementation targeting specialized markets, Arm might produce or license an Armv8-A implementation that does not provide any support for Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions. In such an implementation, in AArch32 state:

- Each of the CPACR.{cp10, cp11} fields is RES0.
- The CPACR.ASEDIS bit is RES0.
- Each of the HCPTR.{TASE, TCP10, TCP11} fields is RES1.
- Each of the NSACR.{NSASEDIS, cp10, cp11} fields is RES0.
- The FPEXC register is UNDEFINED.

E1.3.11 Pseudocode description of floating-point operations

The following subsections contain pseudocode definitions of the floating-point functionality supported by the architecture:

- *Generation of specific floating-point values* on page E1-6838.
- *Floating-point negation and absolute value* on page E1-6838.
- *Floating-point value unpacking* on page E1-6838.
- *Floating-point exception and NaN handling* on page E1-6838.
- *Floating-point rounding* on page E1-6838.
- *Selection of Arm standard floating-point arithmetic* on page E1-6838.
- *Floating-point comparisons* on page E1-6839.

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- *Floating-point maximum and minimum* on page E1-6839.
- *Floating-point addition and subtraction* on page E1-6839.
- *Floating-point multiplication and division* on page E1-6839.
- *Floating-point fused multiply-add* on page E1-6839.
- *Floating-point reciprocal estimate and step* on page E1-6839.
- *Floating-point square root* on page E1-6840.
- *Floating-point reciprocal square root estimate and step* on page E1-6840.
- *Floating-point conversions* on page E1-6841.

Generation of specific floating-point values

The following pseudocode functions generate specific floating-point values. The `sign` argument is `'0'` for the positive version and `'1'` for the negative version:

- `FPInfinity()`.
- `FPMaxNormal()`.
- `FPZero()`.
- `FPTwo()`.
- `FPThree()`.
- `FPDefaultNaN()`.

Floating-point negation and absolute value

The floating-point negation and absolute value operations affect only the sign bit. They do not treat NaN operands specially, nor denormalized number operands when flush-to-zero is selected.

The floating-point negation operation is described by the pseudocode function `FPNeg()`. The floating-point absolute value operation is described by the pseudocode function `FPAbs()`.

Floating-point value unpacking

The `FPUnpack()` function determines the type of a floating-point number, defined by `FPType{}`, and its numerical value. It also does flush-to-zero processing on input operands.

Floating-point exception and NaN handling

The `FPProcessException()` procedure checks whether a floating-point exception is trapped, and handles it accordingly. The floating-point exception types are defined by `FPExc{}`.

The `FPProcessNaN()` function processes a NaN operand, producing the correct result value and generating an Invalid Operation floating-point exception if necessary. The `FPProcessNaNs()` function performs the standard NaN processing for a two-operand operation. The `FPProcessNaNs3()` function performs the standard NaN processing for a three-operand operation.

Floating-point rounding

The `FPRound()` function rounds and encodes a floating-point result to a specified destination format. This includes processing Overflow, Underflow and Inexact floating-point exceptions and performing flush-to-zero processing on result values.

Selection of Arm standard floating-point arithmetic

The `StandardFPSCRValue()` function returns the FPSCR value that selects Arm standard floating-point arithmetic. Most of the arithmetic functions have a Boolean `fpscr_controlled` argument that is `TRUE` for Floating-point operations and `FALSE` for Advanced SIMD operations, and that selects between using the real FPSCR value and this value.

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Floating-point comparisons

The `FPCompare()` function compares two floating-point numbers, producing a {N, Z, C, V} Condition flags result as shown in Table E1-6:

Table E1-6 Effect of a Floating-point comparison on the Condition flags

Comparison result	N	Z	C	V
Equal	0	1	1	0
Less than	1	0	0	0
Greater than	0	0	1	0
Unordered	0	0	1	1

This result defines the operation of the `VCMP` floating-point instruction. The `VCMP` instruction writes these flag values in the FPSCR. After using a `VMRS` instruction to transfer them to the APSR, they can control conditional execution as shown in Table F1-1 on page F1-6913.

The `FPCompareEQ()`, `FPCompareGE()`, and `FPCompareGT()` functions describe the operation of Advanced SIMD instructions that perform floating-point comparisons.

Floating-point maximum and minimum

The `FPMax()` function returns the maximum of two floating-point numbers. The `FPMin()` function returns the minimum of two floating-point numbers.

Floating-point addition and subtraction

The `FPAdd()` function adds two floating-point numbers. The `FPSub()` function subtracts one floating-point number from another floating-point number.

Floating-point multiplication and division

The `FPMul()` function multiplies two floating-point numbers. The `FPDiv()` function divides one floating-point number by another floating-point number.

Floating-point fused multiply-add

The `FPMulAdd()` function performs a floating-point fused multiply-add.

Floating-point reciprocal estimate and step

The Advanced SIMD implementation includes instructions that support Newton-Raphson calculation of the reciprocal of a number.

The `VRECPE` instruction produces the initial estimate of the reciprocal. It uses the pseudocode functions:

- `FPRecipEstimate()`.
- `UnsignedRecipEstimate()`.

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Table E1-7 shows the results where input values are out of range.

Table E1-7 VRECPE results for out of range inputs

Number type	Input Vm[i]	Result Vd[i]
Integer	<= `0x7FFFFFFF`	`0xFFFFFFFF`
Floating-point	NaN	Default NaN
Floating-point	±0 or denormalized number	±infinity [a]
Floating-point	±infinity	±0
Floating-point	Absolute value >= 2^{126}	±0

a. FPSCR.DZC is set to 1

The Newton-Raphson iteration:

$x_{n+1} = x_n(2-dx_n)$

converges to $(1/d)$ if x_0 is the result of `VRECPE` applied to d.

The `VRECPS` instruction performs a (2 - op1×op2) calculation and can be used with a multiplication to perform a step of this iteration. The functionality of this instruction is defined by the `FPRecipStep()` pseudocode function.

Table E1-8 shows the results where input values are out of range.

Table E1-8 VRECPS results for out of range inputs

Input Vn[i]	Input Vm[i]	Result Vd[i]
Any NaN	-	Default NaN
-	Any NaN	Default NaN
±0.0 or denormalized number	±infinity	2.0
±infinity	±0.0 or denormalized number	2.0

Floating-point square root

The `FPSqrt()` function returns the square root of a floating-point number.

Floating-point reciprocal square root estimate and step

The Advanced SIMD implementation includes instructions that support Newton-Raphson calculation of the reciprocal of the square root of a number.

The `VRSQRTE` instruction produces the initial estimate of the reciprocal of the square root. It uses the pseudocode functions:

- `FPRSqrtEstimate()`.
- `UnsignedRSqrtEstimate()`.

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Table E1-9 shows the results where input values are out of range.

Table E1-9 VRSQRTE results for out of range inputs

Number type	Input Vm[i]	Result Vd[i]
Integer	<= `0x3FFFFFFF`	`0xFFFFFFFF`
Floating-point	NaN, –(normalized number), –infinity	Default NaN
Floating-point	–0 or –(denormalized number)	– infinity [a]
Floating-point	+0 or +(denormalized number)	+infinity [a]
Floating-point	+infinity	+0

a. FPSCR.DZC is set to 1.

The Newton-Raphson iteration:

$x_{n+1} = x_n(3-dx_n^2)/2$

converges to $(1/\sqrt{d})$ if x_0 is the result of `VRSQRTE` applied to d.

The `VRSQRTS` instruction performs a (3 – op1×op2)/2 calculation and can be used with two multiplications to perform a step of this iteration. The functionality of this instruction is defined by the `FPRSqrtStep()` pseudocode function.

Table E1-10 shows the results where input values are out of range.

Table E1-10 VRSQRTS results for out of range inputs

Input Vn[i]	Input Vm[i]	Result Vd[i]
Any NaN	-	Default NaN
-	Any NaN	Default NaN
±0.0 or denormalized number	±infinity	1.5
±infinity	±0.0 or denormalized number	1.5

`FPRSqrtStep()` calls the `FPHalvedSub()` pseudocode function.

Floating-point conversions

The `FPConvert()` pseudocode function performs conversions between half-precision, single-precision, and double-precision floating-point numbers.

The `FPToFixed()` and `FixedToFP()` functions perform conversions between floating-point numbers and integers or fixed-point numbers.

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E1.4 About the AArch32 System register interface

AArch32 state provides a System register encoding space, which is indexed by the parameter set {`coproc`, `opc1`, `CRn`, `CRm`, `opc2`}, and a set of System register access instructions. This encoding space is used for:

- System registers.
- System instructions, for:
  - Cache and branch predictor maintenance.
  - Address translation.
  - TLB maintenance.

This encoding space uses only the `coproc` values `0b111x`.

Note

The encoding space with `coproc` values `0b101x` is redefined to provide Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality.

The `coproc` encodings provide access to System register encoding space as follows:

- The (`coproc==0b1111`) encodings provide system control functionality, by providing access to System registers and System instructions. This includes architecture and feature identification, as well as control, status information and configuration support.

  The following sections give a general description of these encodings:
  - *About the System registers for VMSAv8-32* on page G5-8965.
  - *AArch32 VMSA organization of registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space* on page G7-8988.
  - *Functional grouping of VMSAv8-32 System registers* on page G5-8970.

  These encodings also provide:
  - The Performance Monitor registers. For more information, see Chapter D8 *The Performance Monitors Extension*.

    The Activity Monitor registers. For more information, see Chapter D9 *The Activity Monitors Extension*.

- The (`coproc==0b1110`) encodings provide access to additional registers, which support:
  - Debug, see Chapter G2 *AArch32 Self-hosted Debug*.
  - The Jazelle identification registers, see *Jazelle support* on page E1-6823.

UNPREDICTABLE, CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and UNDEFINED behavior for AArch32 System register accesses on page G8-9007 gives information more information about permitted accesses to the System registers in AArch32 state.

Most functionality in the (`coproc==0b111x`) encoding space cannot be accessed by software executing at EL0. This manual clearly identifies those functions that can be accessed at EL0.

For more information:

- About this encoding space, including the naming of the parameters that index the space, see *The AArch32 System register interface* on page G1-8677.
- About the System interface access instructions, see *System register access instructions* on page F2-6961.

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E1.5 Exceptions

The Arm architecture uses the following terms to describe various types of exceptional condition:

Exceptions In the Arm architecture, an *exception* causes entry to EL1, EL2, or EL3. If the Exception level that is entered is using AArch32, it also causes entry to the PE mode in which the exception must be taken. A software handler for the exception is then executed.

Note

The term *floating-point exception* does not use this meaning of *exception*. This term is described later in this list.

Exceptions include:

- Reset.
- Interrupts.
- Memory system aborts.
- Undefined instructions.
- Supervisor calls (SVCs), Secure Monitor calls (SMCs), and Hypervisor calls (HVCs).
- Debug exceptions.

Most details of exception handling are not visible to application level software, and are described in *Handling exceptions that are taken to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8613. In an implementation that includes all the Exception levels, aspects that are visible to application level software are:

- The `SVC` instruction causes a Supervisor Call exception. This provides a mechanism for unprivileged software to make a call to the operating system, or other system component that is accessible only at EL1.
- The `SMC` instruction causes a Secure Monitor Call exception, but only if software execution is at EL1 or higher. Unprivileged software can only cause a Secure Monitor Call exception by methods defined by the operating system, or by another component of the software system that executes at EL1 or higher.
- The `HVC` instruction causes a Hypervisor Call exception, but only if software execution is at EL1 or higher. Unprivileged software can only cause a Hypervisor Call exception by methods defined by the hypervisor, or by another component of the software system that executes at EL1 or higher.
- The `BKPT` instruction causes a Breakpoint Instruction exception, which is taken as a Prefetch Abort exception. This provides a mechanism for a debugger to insert breakpoints into unprivileged software, or for unprivileged software to make a call into a debugger that is accessible at EL1.
- The `WFI` (Wait for Interrupt) instruction provides a hint that nothing needs to be done until an interrupt or another WFI wakeup event occurs, see *Wait For Interrupt* on page G1-8675. This means the hardware might enter a low-power state until the wakeup event occurs.
- The `WFE` (Wait for Event) instruction provides a hint that nothing needs to be done until either an `SEV` instruction generates an event, or another WFE wakeup event occurs, see *Wait For Event and Send Event* on page G1-8672. This means the hardware might enter a low-power state until the wakeup event occurs.

Floating-point exceptions

These relate to exceptional conditions encountered during floating-point arithmetic, such as Divide by Zero or Overflow. For more information, see:

- *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page E1-6832.
- The FPEXC and FPSCR register descriptions.
- ANSI/IEEE Std. 754, *IEEE Standard for Binary Floating-Point Arithmetic*.

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Chapter E2
The AArch32 Application Level Memory Model

This chapter gives an application level description of the memory model for software executing in AArch32 state. This means it describes the memory model for execution in EL0 when EL0 is using AArch32 in the following sections:

- *About the Arm memory model* on page E2-6846.
- *Atomicity in the Arm architecture* on page E2-6848.
- *Definition of the memory model* on page E2-6852.
- *Ordering of translation table walks* on page E2-6871.
- *Caches and memory hierarchy* on page E2-6872.
- *Alignment support* on page E2-6877.
- *Endian support* on page E2-6879.
- *Memory types and attributes* on page E2-6882.
- *Mismatched memory attributes* on page E2-6892.
- *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895

Note

In this chapter, System register names usually link to the description of the register in Chapter G8 *AArch32 System Register Descriptions*, for example SCTLR.

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E2.1 About the Arm memory model

The Arm architecture is a weakly ordered memory architecture that permits the observation and completion of memory accesses in a different order from the program order. The following sections of this chapter provide the complete definition of the memory model, this introduction is not intended to contradict the definition found in those sections. In general, the basic principles of the memory model are:

- To provide a memory model that has similar weaknesses to those found in the memory models used by high-level programming languages such as C or Java. For example, by permitting independent memory accesses to be reordered as seen by other observers.
- To avoid the requirement for multi-copy atomicity in the majority of memory types.
- The provision of instructions and memory barriers to compensate for the lack of multi-copy atomicity in the cases where it would be needed.
- The use of address, data, and control dependencies in the creation of order so as to avoid having excessive numbers of barriers or other explicit instructions in common situations where some order is required by the programmer or the compiler.

This section contains:

- *Address space*.
- *Memory type overview*.

E2.1.1 Address space

Address calculations are performed using 32-bit registers. Supervisory software determines the valid address range.

Attempting to access an address that is not valid generates an MMU fault.

Address calculations are performed modulo 2^{32}.

The result of an address calculation is UNKNOWN if it overflows or underflows the 32-bit address range A[31:0].

Memory accesses use the `MemA[]`, `MemO[]`, `MemU[]`, and `MemU_unpriv[]` pseudocode functions:

- The `MemA[]` function makes an aligned access of the required type.
- The `MemO[]` function makes an ordered access of the required type.
- The `MemU[]` function makes an unaligned access of the required type
- The `MemU_unpriv[]` function makes an unaligned, unprivileged access of the required type.

Each of these functions calls `Mem_with_type[]` function, which specifies the required access. This calls `AArch32.MemSingle[]`, which performs an atomic, little-endian read of `size` bytes.

The `AccType` enumeration defines the different access types.

Note

- Chapter G4 *The AArch32 System Level Memory Model* and Chapter G5 *The AArch32 Virtual Memory System Architecture* include descriptions of memory system features that are transparent to the application, including memory access, address translation, memory maintenance instructions, and alignment checking and the associated fault handling. These chapters also reference pseudocode descriptions of these operations.
- For references to the pseudocode that relates to memory accesses, see *Basic memory access* on page G4-8826, *Unaligned memory access* on page G4-8826, and *Aligned memory access* on page G4-8826.

E2.1.2 Memory type overview

The architecture provides the following mutually-exclusive memory types:

Normal This is generally used for bulk memory operations, both read/write and read-only operations.

Device The Arm architecture forbids speculative reads of any type of Device memory. This means Device memory types are suitable attributes for read-sensitive locations.

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Locations of the memory map that are assigned to peripherals are usually assigned the Device memory attribute.

Device memory has additional attributes that have the following effects:

- They prevent aggregation of reads and writes, maintaining the number and size of the specified memory accesses. See *Gathering* on page E2-6888.
- They preserve the access order and synchronization requirements, both for accesses to a single peripheral and where there is a synchronization requirement on the observability of one or more memory write and read accesses. See *Reordering* on page E2-6889
- They indicate whether a write can be acknowledged other than at the end point. See *Early Write Acknowledgement* on page E2-6889.

For more information on Normal memory and Device memory, see *Memory types and attributes* on page E2-6882.

Note

Earlier versions of the Arm architecture defined a single Device memory type and a Strongly-ordered memory type. A Note in *Device memory* on page E2-6886 describes how these memory types map onto the memory types used from the introduction of Armv8.

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E2.2 Atomicity in the Arm architecture

Atomicity is a feature of memory accesses, described as *atomic* accesses. The Arm architecture description refers to two types of atomicity, *single-copy atomicity* and *multi-copy atomicity*. The atomicity requirements for memory accesses depend on the memory type, and whether the access is explicit or implicit. For more information, see:

- *Requirements for single-copy atomicity*.
- *Properties of single-copy atomic accesses* on page E2-6849.
- *Multi-copy atomicity* on page E2-6849.
- *Requirements for multi-copy atomicity* on page E2-6850.
- *Concurrent modification and execution of instructions* on page E2-6850.

For more information about the memory types, see *Memory type overview* on page E2-6846.

E2.2.1 Requirements for single-copy atomicity

In AArch32 state, the single-copy atomic PE accesses are:

- All byte accesses.
- All halfword accesses to halfword-aligned locations.
- All word accesses to word-aligned locations.
- Memory accesses caused by `LDREXD` and `STREXD` instructions to doubleword-aligned locations.

`LDM`, `LDC`, `LDRD`, `STM`, `STC`, `STRD`, `PUSH`, `POP`, `RFE`, `SRS`, `VLDM`, `VLDR`, `VSTM`, and `VSTR` instructions are executed as a sequence of word-aligned word accesses. Each 32-bit word access is guaranteed to be single-copy atomic. The architecture does not require subsequences of two or more word accesses from the sequence to be single-copy atomic.

`LDRD` and `STRD` accesses to 64-bit aligned locations are 64-bit single-copy atomic as seen by translation table walks and accesses to translation tables.

Note

This requirement has been added to avoid the need for complex measures to avoid atomicity issues when changing translation table entries, without creating a requirement that all locations in the memory system are 64-bit single-copy atomic. This addition means:

- The system designer must ensure that all writable memory locations that might be used to hold translations, such as bulk SDRAM, can be accessed with 64-bit single-copy atomicity.
- Software must ensure that translation tables are not held in memory locations that cannot meet this atomicity requirement, such as peripherals that are typically accessed using a narrow bus.

This requirement places no burden on read-only memory locations for which reads have no side effects, since it is impossible to detect the size of memory accesses to such locations.

Advanced SIMD element and structure loads and stores are executed as a sequence of accesses of the element or structure size. The architecture requires the element accesses to be single-copy atomic if and only if both:

- The element size is 32 bits, or smaller.
- The elements are naturally-aligned.

Accesses to 64-bit elements or structures that are 32-bit aligned are executed as a sequence of 32-bit accesses, each of which is single-copy atomic. The architecture does not require subsequences of two or more 32-bit accesses from the sequence to be single-copy atomic.

When an access is not single-copy atomic by the rules described in this section, it is executed as a sequence of one or more accesses that aggregate to the size of the original access. Each of the accesses in this sequence is single-copy atomic, at least at the byte level.

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Note

In this section, the terms *before the write operation* and *after the write operation* mean before or after the write operation has had its effect on the coherence order of the bytes of the memory location accessed by the write operation.

If, according to these rules, an instruction is executed as a sequence of accesses, a synchronous Data Abort exception or Debug state entry can be taken during that sequence. This causes execution of the instruction to be abandoned. See *Data Abort exception* on page G1-8659 and, when FEAT_LSMAOC is implemented, *Taking an interrupt or other exception during a multiple-register load or store* on page G1-8647.

If the synchronous Data Abort exception is returned from using the preferred return address, the instruction that generated the sequence of accesses is re-executed and so any access that was performed before the exception was taken is repeated. This also applies to an exit from Debug state.

Note

The exception behavior for these multiple access instructions means they are not suitable for use for writes to memory for the purpose of software synchronization.

For implicit accesses:

- Cache linefills and evictions have no effect on the single-copy atomicity of explicit transactions or instruction fetches.
- Instruction fetches are single-copy atomic:
  - At 32-bit granularity in A32 state.
  - At 16-bit granularity in T32 state.

  Concurrent modification and execution of instructions on page E2-6850 describes additional constraints on the behavior of instruction fetches.
- Translation table walks are performed using accesses that are single-copy atomic:
  - At 32-bit granularity when using Short-descriptor format translation tables.
  - At 64-bit granularity when using Long-descriptor format translation tables.

E2.2.2 Properties of single-copy atomic accesses

A memory access instruction that is single-copy atomic has the following properties:

1. For a pair of overlapping single-copy atomic store instructions, all of the overlapping writes generated by one of the stores are Coherence-after the corresponding overlapping writes generated by the other store.
2. For a single-copy atomic load instruction L_1 that overlaps a single-copy atomic store instruction S_2, if one of the overlapping reads generated by L_1 Reads-from one of the overlapping writes generated by S_2, then none of the overlapping writes generated by S_2 are Coherence-after the corresponding overlapping reads generated by L_1.

For more information, see *Definition of the memory model* on page E2-6852.

E2.2.3 Multi-copy atomicity

In a multiprocessing system, writes to a memory location are *multi-copy atomic* if the following conditions are both true:

- All writes to the same location are *serialized*, meaning they are observed in the same order by all observers, although some observers might not observe all of the writes.
- A read of a location does not return the value of a write until all observers observe that write.

Note

Writes that are not coherent are not multi-copy atomic.

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E2.2.4 Requirements for multi-copy atomicity

For Normal memory, writes are not required to be multi-copy atomic.

For Device memory, writes are not required to be multi-copy atomic.

The memory model is Other-multi-copy atomic. For more information, see *Ordering constraints* on page E2-6858.

E2.2.5 Concurrent modification and execution of instructions

The architecture limits the set of instructions that can be executed by one thread of execution as they are being modified by another thread of execution without requiring explicit synchronization.

Concurrent modification and execution of instructions can lead to the resulting instruction performing any behavior that can be achieved by executing any sequence of instructions that can be executed from the same Exception level, except where the instruction before modification and the instruction after modification are:

- When executing the A32 instruction set, a `B`, `BKPT`, `BL`, `HVC`, `ISB`, `NOP`, `SMC`, or `SVC` instruction.
- When executing the T32 instruction set. a 16-bit `B`, `BKPT`, `BLX`, `BX`, `NOP`, or `SVC` instruction.

In addition, for the 32-bit T32 instructions, for which *Instruction encodings* on page F1-6908 describes the meaning of `{hw1, hw2}`:

- `hw1` of a 32-bit `BL` (immediate) instruction can be concurrently modified to `hw1` of another `BL` (immediate) instruction:
  - This means that some of the most significant bits of the immediate value can be modified.
- `hw1` of a 32-bit `BLX` (immediate) instruction can be concurrently modified to `hw1` of another `BLX` immediate instruction:
  - This means that some of the most significant bits of the immediate value can be modified.
- `hw1` of a 32-bit `BL` (immediate) or `BLX` (immediate) instruction can be concurrently modified to a T32 16-bit `B`, `BX`, `BLX`, `BKPT`, or `SVC` instruction. This modification also works in reverse.
- `hw2` of a 32-bit `BL` (immediate) instruction can be concurrently modified to `hw2` of another `BL` (immediate) instruction with a different immediate:
  - This means that some bits of the immediate value, including the least significant bits, can be modified.
- `hw2` of a 32-bit `BLX` (immediate) instruction can be concurrently modified to `hw2` of another `BLX` (immediate) instruction with a different immediate:
  - This means that some bits of the immediate value, including the least significant bits, can be modified.
- `hw2` of a 32-bit `B` (immediate) instruction with a condition field can be concurrently modified to `hw2` of another 32-bit `B` (immediate) instruction with a condition field with a different immediate:
  - This means that some bits of the immediate value, including the least significant bits, can be modified.
- `hw2` of a 32-bit `B` (immediate) instruction without a condition field can be concurrently modified to `hw2` of another 32-bit `B` (immediate) instruction without a condition field:
  - This means that some bits of the immediate value, including the least significant bits, can be modified.

Note

- In the T32 instruction set:
  - The only encodings of `BKPT` and `SVC` are 16-bit.
  - The only encoding of `BL` is 32-bit.
- The `ISB` instruction can be concurrently modified and executed in the A32 and A64 instruction sets, but not in the T32 instruction set.

For the instructions explicitly identified in this section, the architecture guarantees that, after modification of the instruction, behavior is consistent with execution of either:

- The instruction originally fetched.
- A fetch of the modified instruction.

The instructions to which this applies are the `B`, `BL`, `NOP`, `BKPT`, `SVC`, `HVC`, and `SMC` instructions.

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For both instruction sets, if one thread of execution changes a conditional branch instruction to another conditional branch instruction, and the change affects both the condition field and the branch target, execution of the changed instruction by another thread of execution before the change is synchronized can lead to either:

- The old condition being associated with the new target address.
- The new condition being associated with the old target address.

These possibilities apply regardless of whether the condition, either before or after the change to the branch instruction, is the *always* condition.

For all other instructions, to avoid UNPREDICTABLE or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, instruction modifications must be explicitly synchronized before they are executed. The required synchronization is as follows:

1. No PE must be executing an instruction when another PE is modifying that instruction.

2. To ensure that the modified instructions are observable, a PE that is writing the instructions must issue the following sequence of instructions and operations:

```
; Coherency example for self-modifying code
; Enter this code with <Rt> containing a new 32-bit instruction,
; to be held in Cacheable space at a location pointed to by Rn. Use STRH in the first
; line instead of STR for a 16-bit instruction.
STR <Rt>, [Rn]
DCCMVAU Rn              ; Clean data cache by MVA to point of unification (PoU)
DSB                     ; Ensure visibility of the data stored
ICIMVAU Rn              ; Invalidate instruction cache by VA to PoU
BPIMVA Rn               ; Invalidate branch predictor by MVA to PoU
DSB
```

Note

- The DCCMVAU operation is not required if the area of memory is either Non-cacheable or Write-Through Cacheable.
- If the contents of physical memory differ between the mappings, changing the mapping of VAs to PAs can cause the instructions to be concurrently modified by one PE and executed by another PE. If the modifications affect instructions other than those listed as being acceptable for modification, synchronization must be used to avoid UNPREDICTABLE or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior.

3. In a multiprocessor system, the ICIMVAU and BPIMVA are broadcast to all PEs within the Inner Shareable domain of the PE running this sequence. However, once the modified instructions are observable, each PE that is executing the modified instructions must issue the following instruction to ensure execution of the modified instructions:

```
ISB                             ; Synchronize fetched instruction stream
```

For more information about the required synchronization operation, see *Synchronization and coherency issues between data and instruction accesses* on page E2-6874.

For information about memory accesses caused by instruction fetches, see *Ordering constraints* on page E2-6858.

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E2.3 Definition of the memory model

This section describes observation and ordering in the memory model. It contains the following subsections:

- *Basic definitions*.
- *Dependency definitions* on page E2-6854.
- *Ordering relations* on page E2-6856.
- *Ordering constraints* on page E2-6858.
- *Internal visibility requirement* on page E2-6858.
- *External ordering constraints* on page E2-6858.
- *Completion and endpoint ordering* on page E2-6860.
- *Ordering of instruction fetches* on page E2-6862.
- *Restrictions on the effects of speculation* on page E2-6863.
- *Memory barriers* on page E2-6865.

For more information on endpoint ordering of memory accesses, see *Reordering* on page E2-6889.

In the memory model, the Shareability memory attribute indicates the degree to which hardware must ensure memory coherency between a set of observers, see *Memory types and attributes* on page E2-6882.

The architecture defines additional memory attributes and associated behaviors, which are defined in the system level section of this manual. See:

- Chapter G4 *The AArch32 System Level Memory Model*.
- Chapter G5 *The AArch32 Virtual Memory System Architecture*.

See also *Mismatched memory attributes* on page E2-6892.

E2.3.1 Basic definitions

The memory model provides a set of definitions that are used to construct conditions on the permitted sequences of accesses to memory.

Observer

An *Observer* refers to a processing element or mechanism in the system, such as a peripheral device, that can generate reads from, or writes to, memory.

Common Shareability Domain

For the purpose of this section, all Observers are assumed to belong to a *Common Shareability Domain.* All read and write effects access only Normal memory locations in a Common Shareability Domain, and exudes the situations described in *Mismatched memory attributes* on page E2-6892.

Location

A *Location* is a byte that is associated with an address in the physical address space.

Note

It is expected that an operating system will present the illusion to the application programmer that is consistent with a location also being considered as a byte that is associated with an address in the virtual address space.

Effects

The *Effects* of an instruction can be:

- Register effects.
- Memory effects.
- Barrier effects.
- Branching effects.

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The effects of an instruction I_1 are said to appear in program order before the effects of an instruction I_2 if and only if I_1 occurs before I_2 in the order specified by the program. Each effect generated by an instruction has a unique identifier, which characterizes it amongst the events generated by the same instruction.

Register effect

The *Register effects* of an instruction are register reads or register writes of that instruction. For an instruction that accesses registers, a register read effect is generated for each register read by the instruction and a register write effect is generated for each register written by the instruction. An instruction may generate both read and write register Register effects.

Memory effect

The *Memory effects* of an instruction are the memory reads or writes generated by that instruction. For an instruction that accesses memory, a memory read effect is generated for each Location read by the instruction and a memory write effect is generated for each Location written by the instruction. An instruction may generate both read and write Memory effects.

Branching effect

The *Branching effect*s of an instruction are effects which correspond to a branching decision being taken.

Note

Conditional and compare-and-swap instructions do not create Branching effects.

Intrinsic order

There is a per-instruction *Intrinsic order* relation that provides a partial order over the effects of that instruction, according to the operation of that instruction.

The operation of an instruction is defined by the pseudocode in Chapter F5 *T32 and A32 Base Instruction Set Instruction Descriptions*.

Reads-from-register

The *Reads-from-register* relation couples register read and write effects to the same register such that each register read effect is paired with exactly one register write effect in the execution of a program. A register read effect R_2 Reads-from-register a register write effect W_1 to the same register if and only if R_2 takes its data from W_1. By construction W_1 must be in program order before R_2 and there must be no intervening write to the same register in program order between W_1 and R_2.

Reads-from

The *Reads-from* relation couples memory read and write effects to the same Location such that each memory read effect is paired with exactly one memory write effect in the execution of a program. A memory read effect R_2 from a Location Reads-from a memory write effect W_1 to the same Location if and only if R_2 takes its data from W_1.

Coherence order

There is a per-location *Coherence order* relation that provides a total order over all memory write effects from all coherent Observers to that Location, starting with a notional memory write effect of the initial value. The Coherence order of a Location represents the order in which memory write effects to the Location arrive at memory.

Local read successor

A memory read effect R_2 of a Location is the *Local read successor* of a memory write effect W_1 from the same Observer to the same Location if and only if W_1 appears in program order before R_2 and there is not a memory write effect W_3 from the same Observer to the same Location appearing in program order between W_1 and R_2.

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Local write successor

A memory write effect W_2 of a Location is a *Local write successor* of a memory read or write effect RW_1 from the same Observer to the same Location if and only if RW_1 appears in program order before W_2.

Coherence-after

A memory write effect W_2 to a Location is *Coherence-after* another memory write effect W_1 to the same Location if and only if W_2 is sequenced after W_1 in the Coherence order of the Location.

A memory write effect W_2 to a Location is Coherence-after a memory read effect R_1 of the same location if and only if R_1 Reads-from a memory write effect W_3 to the same Location and W_2 is Coherence-after W_3.

Observed-by

A memory read or write effect RW_1 from an Observer is *Observed-by* a memory write effect W_2 from a different Observer if and only if W_2 is coherence-after RW_1.

A memory write effect W_1 from an Observer is Observed-by a memory read effect R_2 from a different Observer if and only if R_2 Reads-from W_1.

Note

The Observed-by relation only relates Memory effects generated by different Observers.

Overlapping accesses

Two Memory effects overlap if and only if they access the same Location. Two instructions overlap if and only if one or more of their generated Memory effects overlap.

Single-copy-atomic-ordered-before

A memory read effect R_1 is *Single-copy-atomic-ordered-before* another memory read effect R_2 if and only if all of the following statements are true:

- R_1 and R_2 are memory read effects generated by the same instruction.
- R_1 is not a Local read successor of a memory write effect.
- R_2 is a Local read successor of a memory write effect.

`DMB FULL`

A `DMB FULL` is a `DMB` with neither the `LD` or the `ST` qualifier.

Where this section refers to `DMB` without any qualification, then it is referring to all types of `DMB`. Unless a specific shareability domain is defined, a `DMB` applies to the Common Shareability Domain.

All properties that apply to `DMB` also apply to the corresponding `DSB`.

Context synchronization instruction

A *Context synchronization instruction* is one of the following:

- An `ISB` instruction.
- An instruction that generates a synchronous exception.
- An exception return instruction.
- A `DCPS` or `DRPS` instruction.

E2.3.2 Dependency definitions

Dependency through registers

A *Dependency through registers* from a first effect E_1 to a second effect E_2 exists within a PE if and only if at least one of the following applies:

- E_1 is a register write effect W_1 which has not been generated by a Store Exclusive, E_2 is a register read effect R_2 and R_2 Reads-from-register W_1.

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- E_1 and E_2 have been generated by the same instruction and E_1 is before E_2 in the Intrinsic order of that instruction.
- There is a Dependency through registers from E_1 to a third effect E_3, and there is a Dependency through registers from E_3 to E_2.

Address dependency

An *Address dependency* from a memory read effect R_1 to a Memory effect RW_2 exists if and only if there is a Dependency through registers from R_1 to a Register effect E_3 generated by RW_2, and E_3 affects the address part of RW_2, and either:

- RW_2 is a memory write effect W_2.
- RW_2 is a memory read effect R_2 and there is no Branching effect D_4 such that there is a Dependency through registers from R_1 to D_4 and from D_4 to R_2.

Data dependency

A *Data dependency* from a memory read effect R_1 to a memory write effect W_2 exists if and only if there is a Dependency through registers from R_1 to a Register effect E_3 generated by W_2, and E_3 affects the data part of W_2.

Control dependency

A *Control dependency* from a memory read effect R_1 to a subsequent Memory effect RW_2 exists if and only if either:

- There is a Dependency through registers from R_1 to a Branching effect B_3 and B_3 is in program order before RW_2.
- There is a Dependency through registers from R_1 to the determination of a synchronous exception on an instruction generating an effect RW_3, and RW_2 appears in program order after RW_3.

Note

This notion is under review. Arm's intent is that a branch instruction between a read and a write, where the branch condition is dependent on the read, will provide order, regardless of whether the branch is taken. This applies only to branch instructions and not to conditional selection or other conditional data processing instructions. A formal definition of this change will be issued soon as an erratum to the Architecture Reference Manual.

Pick Basic dependency

A *Pick Basic dependency* from a read Register effect or read Memory effect R_1 to a Register effect or Memory effect E_2 exists if and only if all of the following apply:

- There is a Dependency through registers from R_1 to a Register effect E_3, and one of the following applies:
  - There is an Intrinsic control dependency from the Register effect E_3 to a Register effect E_4, and there is a chain of Dependency through registers or Dependency through memory from E_4 to E_2.
  - There is an Intrinsic control dependency from the Register effect E_3 to E_2.

Pick Address dependency

A *Pick Address dependency* from a read Register effect or read Memory effect R_1 to a read or write Memory effect RW_2 exists if and only if all of the following apply:

- There is a Pick Basic dependency from R_1 to a Register effect E_3.
- There is an Intrinsic data dependency from the Register effect E_3 to RW_2.
- The Register effect E_3 affects the address of the location accessed by RW_2.

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Pick Data dependency

A *Pick Data dependency* from a read Register effect or read Memory effect R_1 to a write Memory effect W_2 exists if and only if all of the following apply:

- There is a Pick Basic dependency from R_1 to a Register effect E_3.
- There is an Intrinsic data dependency from the Register effect E_3 to RW_2.
- The Register effect E_3 affects the value written by W_2.

Pick Control dependency

A *Pick Control dependency* from a read Register effect or read Memory effect R_1 to an effect E_2 exists if and only if all of the following apply:

- There is a Pick Basic dependency from R_1 to a Branching effect BR_3.
- The Branching effect BR_3 is in program order before E_2.

Pick dependency

A *Pick dependency* from a read Register effect or read Memory effect R_1 to an effect E_2 exists if and only if one of the following applies:

- There is a Pick Basic dependency from R_1 to E_2.
- There is a Pick Address dependency from R_1 to E_2.
- There is a Pick Data dependency from R_1 to E_2.
- There is a Pick Control dependency from R_1 to E_2.

E2.3.3 Ordering relations

Dependency-ordered-before

A dependency creates externally-visible order between a memory read effect and another Memory effect generated by the same Observer. A memory read effect R_1 is *Dependency-ordered-before* a memory read or write effect RW_2 from the same Observer if and only if R_1 appears in program order before RW_2 and any of the following cases apply:

- There is an Address dependency or a Data dependency from R_1 to RW_2.
- RW_2 is a memory write effect W_2 and there is a Control dependency from R_1 to W_2.
- RW_2 is a memory read effect R_2 generated by an instruction appearing in program order after an instruction that generates a Context synchronization event E_3, and there is a Control dependency from R_1 to E_3.
- RW_2 is a memory write effect W_2 appearing in program order after a memory read or write effect RW_3 and there is an Address dependency from R_1 to RW_3.
- RW_2 is a Local read successor R_2 of a memory write effect W_3 and there is an Address dependency or a Data dependency from R_1 to W_3.

Pick-ordered-before

A read Register effect or read Memory effect R_1 is *Pick-ordered-before* a read or write Memory effect RW_2 from the same Observer if and only if R_1 appears in program order before RW_2 and any of the following cases apply:

- RW_2 is a write Memory effect W_2 and there is a Pick dependency from R_1 to W_2.
- RW_2 is a read Memory effect R_2 generated by an instruction appearing in program order after an instruction that generates a Context synchronization event E_3, and there is a Pick Control dependency from R_1 to E_3.
- RW_2 is a Memory effect generated by an instruction appearing in program order after an instruction that generates a Context synchronization event E_3, there is a Pick Address dependency from R_1 to an effect E_4 and E_4 is in program order before E_3.
- RW_2 is a write Memory effect W_2, there is a Pick Address dependency from R_1 to a read or write Memory effect RW_3 and W_2 is program-order-after RW_3.

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Atomic-ordered-before

Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instructions provide some ordering guarantees, even in the absence of dependencies. A read or a write Memory effect RW_1 is *Atomic-ordered-before* a read or a write Memory effect RW_2 from the same Observer if and only if RW_1 appears in program order before RW_2 and either of the following cases apply:

- RW_1 is a read Memory effect R_1 and RW_2 is a write Memory effect W_2 such that R_1 and W_2 are generated by an atomic instruction or a successful Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive instruction pair to the same Location.
- RW1 is a read Memory effect R1 generated by an atomic instruction (resp. a Load-Exclusive instruction) and RW2 is a read Memory effect R2 generated by an instruction with Acquire or AcquirePC semantics such that R2 is a Local read successor of the write Memory effect W3 generated by the same atomic instruction as R1 (resp. the successful Store-Exclusive instruction paired with the Load-Exclusive instruction that generated R1).

For more information, see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895.

Barrier-ordered-before

Barrier instructions order prior Memory effects before subsequent Memory effects generated by the same Observer. A memory read or write effect RW1 is *Barrier-ordered-before* a memory read or write effect RW_2 from the same Observer if and only if RW1 appears in program order before RW_2 and any of the following cases apply:

- RW_1 appears in program order before a `DMB FULL` that appears in program order before RW_2.
- RW_1 is a memory write effect W_1 and is generated by an atomic instruction with both Acquire and Release semantics.
- RW_1 is a memory write effect W_1 generated by an instruction with Release semantics and RW_2 is a memory read effect R_2 generated by an instruction with Acquire semantics.
- RW_1 is a memory read effect R_1 and appears in program order before a `DMB LD` that appears in program order before RW_2.
- RW_1 is a memory read effect R_1 and is generated by an instruction with Acquire or AcquirePC semantics.
- RW_1 is a memory write effect W_1 and RW_2 is a memory write effect W_2 appearing in program order before a `DMB ST` that appears in program order before W_2.
- RW_2 is a memory write effect W_2 and is generated by an instruction with Release semantics.

Locally-ordered-before

Dependencies, Local write successor, load/store-exclusive, atomic and barrier instructions can be composed within an Observer to create externally-visible order. A memory read or write effect RW_1 is *Locally-ordered-before* a memory read or write effect RW_2 from the same Observer if and only if any of the following apply:

- RW_1 is a memory write effect W_1 and RW_2 is a memory write effect W_2 that is equal to or generated by the same instruction as a Local write successor of RW_1.
- RW_1 is Pick-ordered-before RW_2.
- RW_1 is Dependency-ordered-before RW_2.
- RW_1 is Atomic-ordered-before RW_2.
- RW_1 is Barrier-ordered-before RW_2.
- RW_1 is Locally-ordered-before a memory read or write effect that is Locally-ordered-before RW_2.

Pick-locally-ordered-before

A read or a write Memory effect RW_1 is *Pick-locally-ordered-before* a read or a write Memory effect RW_2 from the same Observer if and only if all of the following apply:

- There is a Pick Basic dependency from RW_1 to an effect E_3.

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- RW_2 is a write Memory effect W_2.
- E_3 is Locally-ordered-before W_2.

E2.3.4 Ordering constraints

The memory model is described as being Other-multi-copy atomic. The definition of Other-multi-copy atomic is as follows:

Other-multi-copy atomic

In an *Other-multi-copy atomic* system, it is required that a memory write effect from an Observer, if observed by a different Observer, is then observed by all other Observers that access the Location coherently. It is, however, permitted for an Observer to observe its own writes prior to making them visible to other observers in the system.

The Other-multi-copy atomic property of the memory model is enforced by placing constraints on the possible executions of a program. Those executions that meet the constraints given by the ordering model are said to be Architecturally well-formed. An implementation that is executing a program is only permitted to exhibit behavior consistent with an Architecturally well-formed execution.

Architecturally well-formed

An *Architecturally well-formed* execution must satisfy both the Internal visibility requirement and any of the three alternative External ordering constraints.

E2.3.5 Internal visibility requirement

For a memory read or write effect RW_1 that appears in program order before a memory read or write effect RW_2 to the same Location, the *Internal visibility requirement* requires that exactly one of the following statements is true:

- RW_2 is a memory write effect W_2 that is Coherence-after RW_1.
- RW_1 is a memory write effect W_1, RW_2 is a memory read effect R_2 and either:
  - R_2 Reads-from W_1.
  - R_2 Reads-from a memory write effect that is Coherence-after W_1.
- RW_1 and RW_2 are both reads R_1, R_2, R_1 Reads-from a memory write effect W_3 and either:
  - R_2 Reads-from W_3.
  - R_2 Reads-from a memory write effect that is Coherence-after W_3.

Informally, if a Memory effect M_1 from an Observer appears in program order before a Memory effect M_2 from the same Observer, then M_1 will be seen to occur before M_2 by that Observer.

E2.3.6 External ordering constraints

The memory model offers the following three alternative representations of the *External ordering constraint*:

- External visibility requirement.
- External completion requirement.
- External global completion requirement.

An Architecturally well-formed execution must satisfy both the Internal visibility requirement and one of the three alternative representations in the External ordering constraints.

External visibility requirement

Ordered-before

An arbitrary pair of Memory effects is ordered if it can be linked by a chain of ordered accesses consistent with external observation. A memory read or write effect RW_1 is *Ordered-before* a memory read or write effect RW_2 if and only if any of the following cases apply:

- RW_1 is Observed-by a memory read or write effect RW_3 that is generated by the same instruction as RW_2.

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- RW_1 is Locally-ordered-before RW_2.
- RW_1 is Pick-locally-ordered-before RW_2.
- RW_1 is Ordered-before a memory read or write effect that is Ordered-before RW_2.

For a memory read or write effect RW_1 from an Observer that is Ordered-before a memory read or write effect RW_2 from a different Observer, the External visibility requirement requires that RW_2 is not Observed-by RW_1. This means that an Architecturally well-formed execution must not exhibit a cycle in the Ordered-before relation.

Informally, if a Memory effect M_1 from an Observer is Ordered-before another Memory effect M_2 from a different Observer, then M_1 will be seen to occur before M_2 by all Observers in the system.

Completes-before order

The *Completes-before order* is a total order that corresponds to the order in which Memory effects complete within the system. The following effects constitute a single entry in the Completes-before order:

- Writes from the same instruction.
- Reads from the same instruction which read from external writes.
- Reads from the same instruction which read from the same internal write.

All other reads constitute distinct entries in the Completes-before order.

Completes-before

A memory read or write effect RW_1 *Completes-before* a memory read or write effect RW_2 if and only if RW_1 appears in the Completes-before order before RW_2.

Deriving Reads-from and Coherence order from the Completes-before order

The Completes-before order can be used to resolve the Reads-from and Coherence order relations for every memory access in the system as follows:

- For a memory read effect R_1 of a memory location by an Observer, then:
  - If there is a memory write effect W_2 to the same Location from the same Observer and all of the following are true:
    - W_2 appears in program order before R_1.
    - R_1 Completes-before W_2.
    - There are no writes to the Location appearing in program order between W_2 and R_1 then R_1 Reads-from W_2.
  - Otherwise, R_1 Reads-from its closest preceding write in the Completes-before order to the same Location. If no such write exists, then R_1 Reads-from the initial value of the memory location.
- The Coherence order of writes to a memory location is the order in which those writes appear in the Completes-before order. The final value of each memory location is therefore determined by the final write to each Location in the Completes-before order. If no such write exists for a given Location, the final value is the initial value of that Location.

External completion requirement

A memory read or write effect RW_1 Globally-completes-before a memory read or write effect RW_2 if and only if any of the following statements are true:

- RW_1 is Locally-ordered-before RW_2.
- RW_1 is Pick-locally-ordered-before RW_2.
- RW_1 is a memory read effect R_1 and RW_2 is a memory read effect R_2 and R_1 is Single-copy-atomic-ordered-before R_2.

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Globally-completes-before order

The *Globally-completes-before order* is a total order that corresponds to the order in which Memory effects globally-complete within the system. The following effects constitute a single entry in the Globally-completes-before order:

- Writes from the same instruction.
- Reads from the same instruction which read from external writes.
- Reads from the same instruction which read from the same internal write.

All other reads constitute distinct entries in the Globally-completes-before order.

Globally-completes-before

A memory read or write effect RW_1 *globally-completes-before* a memory read or write effect RW_2 if and only if RW_1 appears in the Globally-completes-before order before RW_2.

Deriving Reads-from and Coherence order from the Globally-completes-before order

The Globally-completes-before order can be used to resolve the Reads-from and Coherence order relations for every memory access in the system as follows:

- A memory read effect R_1 of a memory location by an Observer Reads-from its closest preceding write in the Globally-completes-before order to the same Location. If no such write exists, then R_1 Reads-from the initial value of the memory location.
- The Coherence order of writes to a memory location is the order in which those writes appear in the Globally-completes-before order. The final value of each memory location is therefore determined by the final write to each Location in the Globally-completes-before order. If no such write exists for a given Location, the final value is the initial value of that Location.

External global completion requirement

The *External global completion requirement* requires that a memory read or write effect RW_1 Globally-completes-before a memory read or write effect RW_2 if and only if any of the following statements are true:

- RW_1 is Locally-ordered-before RW_2 and either:
  - — RW_1 is a memory write effect.
  - — RW_1 is a memory read effect R_1 and either:
    - — R_1 is not a Local read successor of a memory write effect.
    - — R_1 is a Local read successor of a memory write effect that is Locally-ordered-before RW_2.
    - — R_1 is a Local read successor of a memory write effect that is Pick-locally-ordered-before RW_2.
- RW_1 is a memory read effect R_1 and RW_2 is a memory read effect R_2 and R_1 is Single-copy-atomic-ordered-before R_2.

E2.3.7 Completion and endpoint ordering

Interaction between Observers in a system is not restricted to communication via shared variables in coherent memory. For example, an Observer could configure an interrupt controller to raise an interrupt on another Observer as a form of message passing. These interactions typically involve an additional agent, which defines the instruction sequence that is required to establish communication links between different Observers. When these forms of interaction are used in conjunction with shared variables, a `DSB` instruction can be used to enforce ordering between them.

For all memory, the completion rules are defined as:

- A memory read effect R_1 to a Location is complete for a shareability domain when all of the following are true:
  - — Any write to the same Location by an Observer within the shareability domain will be Coherence-after R_1.

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  - Any translation table walks associated with R_1 are complete for that shareability domain.
- A memory write effect W_1 to a Location is complete for a shareability domain when all of the following are true:
  - Any write to the same Location by an Observer within the shareability domain will be Coherence-after W_1.
  - Any read to the same Location by an Observer within the shareability domain will either Reads-from W_1 or Reads-from a memory write effect that is Coherence-after W_1.
  - Any translation table walks associated with the write are complete for that shareability domain.
- A translation table walk is complete for a shareability domain when the memory accesses, including the updates to translation table entries, associated with the translation table walk are complete for that shareability domain, and the TLB is updated.
- A cache or branch predictor maintenance instruction is complete for a shareability domain when the memory effects of the instruction are complete for that shareability domain, and any translation table walks that arise from the instruction are complete for that shareability domain.
- A TLB invalidate instruction is complete when all memory accesses using the TLB entries that have been invalidated are complete.

The completion of any cache, branch predictor, or TLB maintenance instruction includes its completion on all PEs that are affected by both the instruction and the `DSB` operation that is required to guarantee visibility of the maintenance instruction.

Note

These completion rules mean that, for example, a cache maintenance instruction that operates by VA to the PoC completes only after memory at the PoC has been updated.

Additionally, for Device-nGnRnE memory, a read or write of a Location in a Memory-mapped peripheral that exhibits side-effects is complete only when the read or write both:

- Can begin to affect the state of the Memory-mapped peripheral.
- Can trigger all associated side-effects, whether they affect other peripheral devices, PEs, or memory.

Note

This requirement for Device-nGnRnE memory is consistent with the memory access having reached the peripheral endpoint.

Peripherals

This section defines a Memory-mapped peripheral and the total order of reads and write to a peripheral which is defined as the Peripheral coherence order:

Memory-mapped peripheral

A *Memory-mapped peripheral* occupies a memory region of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED size and can be accessed using load and store instructions. Memory effects to a Memory-mapped peripheral can have side-effects, such as causing the peripheral to perform an action. Values that are read from addresses within a Memory-mapped peripheral might not correspond to the last data value written to those addresses. As such, Memory effects to a Memory-mapped peripheral might not appear in the Reads-from or Coherence order relations.

Peripheral coherence order

The *Peripheral coherence order* of a Memory-mapped peripheral is a total order on all reads and writes to that peripheral.

Note

The Peripheral coherence order for a Memory-mapped peripheral signifies the order in which accesses arrive at the endpoint.

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For a memory read or write effect RW_1 and a memory read or write effect RW_2 to the same peripheral, then RW_1 will appear in the Peripheral coherence order for the peripheral before RW_2 if either of the following cases apply:

- RW_1 and RW_2 are accesses using Non-cacheable or Device attributes and RW_1 is Ordered-before RW_2.
- RW_1 and RW_2 are accesses using Device-nGnRE or Device-nGnRnE attributes and RW_1 appears in program order before RW_2.

Out-of-band-ordered-before

A memory read or write effect RW_1 is *Out-of-band-ordered-before* a memory read or write effect RW_2 if and only if either of the following cases apply:

- RW_1 appears in program order before a `DSB` instruction that begins an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED instruction sequence indirectly leading to the generation of RW_2.
- RW_1 is Ordered-before a memory read or write effect RW_3 and RW_3 is Out-of-band-ordered-before RW_2.

If a Memory effect M_1 is Out-of-band-ordered-before a memory read or write effect M_2, then M_1 is seen to occur before M_2 by all Observers.

E2.3.8 Ordering of instruction fetches

For two memory locations A and B, if A has been written to with an updated value and been made coherent with the instruction fetches of the shareability domain before B has been written to with an updated value by an observer in the same shareability domain, then where, for an observer in the shareability domain, an instruction read from B appears in program order before an instruction fetched from A, if the instruction read from B contains the updated value of B then the instruction read from A appearing later in program order will contain the updated value of A.

A write has been made coherent with an instruction fetch of a shareability domain when:

CTR.{DIC, IDC} == {0, 0}

The location written to has been cleaned to the *Point of unification (PoU)* from the data cache, and that clean is complete for the shareability domain. Subsequently the location has been invalidated to the *Point of unification (PoU)* from the instruction cache, and that invalidation is complete for the shareability domain.

CTR.{DIC, IDC} == {1, 0}

The location written to has been cleaned to the *Point of unification (PoU)* from the data cache, and that clean is complete for the shareability domain.

CTR.{DIC, IDC} == {0, 1}

The write is complete for the shareability domain. Subsequently the location has been invalidated to the *Point of unification (PoU)* from the instruction cache, and that invalidation is complete for the shareability domain.

CTR.{DIC, IDC} == {1, 1}

The write is complete for the shareability domain.

Note

Microarchitecturally, this means that these situations cannot both be true in an implementation:

- After delays in fetching from memory, the instruction queue can have entries written into it out of order.
- For an implementation:
  - When CTR.DIC == 0, if there is an outstanding entry in the instruction queue, then later entries in the instruction queue are not impacted by the `ICIMVAU` instructions of a different core.

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— When CTR.DIC == 1, if there is a write to the location that is held in the queue when there is an outstanding entry in the instruction queue for an older entry, then the instruction queue does not have entries invalidated from it.

E2.3.9 Restrictions on the effects of speculation

The Arm architecture places certain restrictions on the effects of speculation. These are:

- Each load from a location using a particular VA after an exception return that is a Context synchronization event will not speculatively read an entry from earlier in the coherence order for the location being loaded from than the entry generated by the latest store to that location using the same VA before the exception exit.
- Each load from a location using a particular VA after an exception entry that is a Context synchronization event will not speculatively read an entry from earlier in the coherence order for the location being loaded from than the entry generated by the latest store to that location using the same VA before the exception entry.
- Any load from a location using a particular VA before an exception entry that is a Context synchronization event will not speculatively read data from a store to the same location using the same VA after the exception entry.
- Any load from a location using a particular VA before an exception return that is a Context synchronization event will not speculatively read data from a store to the same location using the same VA after the exception exit.
- When data is loaded under speculation with a Translation fault, it cannot be used to form an address or generate condition codes to be used by other instructions in the speculative sequence.
- When data is loaded under speculation from a location without a Translation fault for the translation regime being speculated in, the data cannot be used to form an address or generate condition codes to be used by other instructions in the speculative sequence.
- When data is loaded as a result of speculative accesses made after `TLBI` + `DSB` + `ERET` using a translation that was invalidated by the TLBI, the data cannot be used to form an address, generate condition codes, or generate SVE predicate values to be used by other instructions in the speculative sequence. The execution timing of any other instructions in the speculative sequence is not a function of the data loaded.
- Changes to System registers must not occur speculatively in a way that can affect a speculative memory access that can cause a change to the micro-architectural state.
- Changes to Special-purpose registers can occur speculatively.
- Execute-never controls apply to speculative instruction fetching. See *Access permissions for instruction execution* on page G5-8880.
- When writing new instructions to memory, there is no requirement for an `SB` instruction to prevent speculative execution of the old code. See *Instruction cache maintenance instructions* on page K10-11355.

Note

The prohibition of using data loaded under speculation with faults to form addresses, condition codes or SVE predicate values does not prohibit the use of value predicted data from such locations for such purposes, so long as the training of the data value prediction was from the hardware defined context that is using the prediction. A consequence of this is that training of value prediction cannot be based on data loaded under speculation with a translation or Permission fault.

Speculative Store Bypass Safe (SSBS)

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented, CPSR.SSBS is a control that can be set by software to indicate whether hardware is use, in a manner that is potentially speculatively exploitable, a speculative value in a register that has been loaded from memory using a load instruction that speculatively read an entry for the location being loaded from, where the entry that is speculatively read is from earlier in the coherence order than the entry generated by the latest store to that location using the same virtual address as the load instruction.

A speculative value in a register is used in a potentially speculatively exploitable manner if it is used to form an address, generate condition codes, or generate SVE predicate values to be used by other instructions in the speculative sequence or if the execution timing of any other instructions in the speculative sequence is a function of the data loaded under speculation.

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When the value of CPSR.SSBS is 0, hardware is not permitted to use speculative register values in a potentially speculatively exploitable manner if the speculative read that loads the register is from earlier in the coherence order than the entry generated by the latest store to that location using the same virtual address as the load instruction.

When the value of CPSR.SSBS is 1, hardware is permitted to use speculative register values in a potentially speculatively exploitable manner if the speculative read that loads the register is from earlier in the coherence order than the entry generated by the latest store to that location using the same virtual address as the load instruction.

Note

- If speculation is permitted, then cache timing side channels can lead to addresses being derived using reads of address values that have been speculatively loaded from memory to a register.
- Software written for architectures from Armv8.0 to Armv8.4 will set SPSR.SSBS to 0. This means that CPSR.SSBS will not set, so hardware will not be permitted to use speculative loads with outstanding memory disambiguation issues for any subsequent speculative memory accesses if there is any possibility of those subsequent memory accesses creating a cache timing side channel.

Further restrictions on the effects of speculation from Armv8.5

From Armv8.5, there are some further restrictions on the effects of speculation in addition to those in Armv8.0:

- Data loaded under speculation with a Permission or Domain fault cannot be used to form an address, generate condition codes, or generate SVE predicate values to be used by other instructions in the speculative sequence. The execution timing of any other instructions in the speculative sequence is not a function of the data loaded under speculation.
- Any System register read under speculation to a register that is not architecturally accessible from the current Exception level cannot be used to form an address or to generate condition codes to be used by other instructions in the speculative sequence.

  Note

  As the effects of speculation are not architecturally visible, this restriction level requires that the effect of any speculation cannot give rise to side channels that will leak the values of memory locations, System registers, or Special-purpose registers to a level of privilege that would otherwise not be able to determine those values.

- For all execution prediction resources that predict address or register values, speculative execution at one hardware defined context should be separated in a hard-to-determine manner from control by a different hardware defined context. In the case of this definition, the hardware defined context is determined by:
  - The Exception level.
  - The Security state.
  - When executing at EL1 and when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, the VMID.
  - When executing at EL0 and using the EL1&0 translation regime, the ASID and, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, the VMID.
  - When executing at EL0 and using the EL2&0 translation regime, the ASID.

  Note

  - The definition of “hard-to-determine manner” is left open to implementations. Examples could include the complete separation of prediction resources, or the isolation of the predictions using a cryptographic or pseudo-random mechanism to separate each context.
  - The architecture does not require that prediction resources that simply predict the direction of a branch are separated in this way.

- Changes to System registers must not occur speculatively in a way that can affect a speculative memory access that can cause a change to the micro-architectural state.
- Changes to Special-purpose registers can occur speculatively.

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E2.3.10 Memory barriers

The Arm architecture is a weakly ordered memory architecture that supports out of order completion. *Memory barrier* is the general term applied to an instruction, or sequence of instructions, that forces synchronization events by a PE with respect to retiring load/store instructions. The memory barriers defined by the architecture provide a range of functionality, including:

- Ordering of load/store instructions.
- Completion of load/store instructions.
- Context synchronization.

The following subsections describe the memory barrier instructions:

- *Instruction Synchronization Barrier (ISB)*.
- *Data Memory Barrier (DMB)* on page E2-6866.
- *Data Synchronization Barrier (DSB)* on page E2-6866.
- *Speculation Barrier (SB)* on page E2-6867.
- *Consumption of Speculative Data Barrier (CSDB)* on page E2-6867.
- *Speculative Store Bypass Barrier (SSBB)* on page E2-6867.
- *Physical Speculative Store Bypass Barrier (PSSBB)* on page E2-6868.
- *Trace Synchronization Barrier (TSB CSYNC)* on page E2-6868.
- *Shareability and access limitations on the data barrier operations* on page E2-6869.
- *Load-Acquire, Store-Release* on page E2-6870.

Note

Depending on the required synchronization, a program might use memory barriers on their own, or it might use them in conjunction with cache maintenance and memory management instructions that in general are available only when software execution is at EL1 or higher.

The `DMB` and `DSB` memory barriers affect reads and writes to the memory system generated by load/store instructions and data or unified cache maintenance instructions being executed by the PE.

AArch32 state also supports the legacy barrier instructions CP15DMB, CP15DSB, and CP15ISB. These instructions are executed as `MCR`s using the appropriate encoding, and are accessible from EL0. However, for performance reasons Arm deprecates any use of these operations, and strongly recommends that software uses the `DMB`, `DSB`, and `ISB` instructions described in this section instead. Optionally, an implementation can support a CP15BEN control that supervisory software can use to disable use of these instructions, meaning the corresponding `MCR` encodings are UNDEFINED. When the CP15BEN control is supported, setting one of the following CP15BEN fields to 0 makes execution of CP15DMB, CP15DSB, and CP15ISB UNDEFINED:

- SCTLR_EL1.CP15BEN, for execution of these instructions at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64.
- SCTLR.CP15BEN, for execution of these instructions at EL0 or EL1 when EL1 is using AArch32.
- HSCTLR.CP15BEN, for execution of these instructions at EL2 when EL2 is using AArch32.

Instruction Synchronization Barrier (ISB)

An `ISB` instruction ensures that all instructions that come after the `ISB` instruction in program order are fetched from the cache or memory after the `ISB` instruction has completed. Using an `ISB` ensures that the effects of context-changing operations executed before the `ISB` are visible to the instructions fetched after the `ISB` instruction. Examples of context-changing operations that require the insertion of an `ISB` instruction to ensure the effects of the operation are visible to instructions fetched after the `ISB` instruction are:

- Completed cache and TLB maintenance instructions.
- Changes to System registers.

Any context-changing operations appearing in program order after the `ISB` instruction take effect only after the `ISB` has been executed.

The pseudocode function for the operation of an `ISB` is `InstructionSynchronizationBarrier()`.

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See also *Memory barriers* on page G4-8828.

Data Memory Barrier (DMB)

The DMB instruction is a memory barrier instruction that ensures the relative order of memory accesses before the barrier with memory accesses after the barrier. The DMB instruction does not ensure the completion of any of the memory accesses for which it ensures relative order.

The full definition of the DMB instruction is covered formally in the *Definition of the memory model* on page E2-6852 and this introduction to the DMB instruction is not intended to contradict that section.

The basic principle of a DMB instruction is to introduce order between memory accesses that are specified to be affected by the DMB options supplied as arguments to the DMB instruction. The DMB instruction ensures that all affected memory accesses by the PE executing the DMB instruction that appear in program order before the DMB instruction and those which originate from a different PE, to the extent required by the DMB options, which have been Observed-by the PE before the DMB instruction is executed, are Observed-by each PE, to the extent required by the DMB options, before any affected memory accesses that appear in program order after the DMB instruction are Observed-by that PE.

The use of a DMB instruction creates order between the Memory effects of instructions as described in the definition of Barrier-ordered-before.

The pseudocode function for the operation of a DMB instruction is `DataMemoryBarrier()`.

Data Synchronization Barrier (DSB)

A DSB instruction is a memory barrier that ensures that memory accesses that occur before the DSB instruction have completed before the completion of the DSB instruction. In doing this, it acts as a stronger barrier than a DMB and all ordering that is created by a DMB with specific options is also generated by a DSB with the same options.

Execution of a DSB at EL2 ensures that any memory accesses caused by speculative translation table walks from the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime have been observed.

For more information, see *Use of out-of-context translation regimes* on page G5-8836.

A DSB executed by a PE, PEe, completes when all of the following apply:

- All explicit memory effects of the required access types appearing in program order before the DSB are complete for the set of observers in the required shareability domain.
- If the required access types of the DSB is reads and writes, the following instructions issued by PEe before the DSB are complete for the required shareability domain:
  - All cache maintenance instructions.
  - All AArch32 TLB maintenance instructions.
  - All PSB CYNC instructions.
- If the required access types of the DSB is reads and writes, completion of a DSB instruction executed by PEe ensures that:
  - All previous TLB maintenance operations generated by AArch32 TLB maintenance instructions executed at EL1 by PEe when HCRX_EL2.FnXS is 1 are finished for all PEs in the shareability domain of the DSB instruction.
  - All previous TLB maintenance operations generated by AArch32 TLB maintenance instructions are finished for all PEs in the shareability domain of the DSB instruction.

In addition, no instruction that appears in program order after the DSB instruction can alter any state of the system or perform any part of its functionality until the DSB completes, other than:

- Being fetched from memory and decoded.
- Reading the general-purpose, SIMD and floating-point, Special-purpose, or System registers that are directly or indirectly read without causing side-effects.
- If FEAT_ETS is not implemented, having any virtual addresses of loads and stores translated.

The pseudocode function for the operation of a DSB is `DataSynchronizationBarrier()`.

See also *Memory barrier instructions* on page G4-8825 and *Memory barriers* on page G4-8828.

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Speculation Barrier (SB)

An SB is a memory barrier that prevents speculative execution of instructions until after the barrier has completed when those instructions could be observed through side-channels.

Until the barrier completes, the speculative execution of any instruction appearing later in the program order than the barrier:

- Cannot be performed to the extent that such speculation can be observed through side-channels as a result of control flow speculation or data value speculation.
- Can be performed when predicting that a instruction that could generate an exception does not generate an exception.

Speculative execution of an `SB` instruction:

- Cannot be as a result of control flow speculation.
- Cannot be as a result of data value speculation.
- Can be as a result of predicting that an instruction that could generate an exception does not generate an exception.

An `SB` instruction can complete when:

- It is known that it is not speculative.
- All the predicted data values generated by instructions appearing in program order before the `SB` instruction have their predicted values confirmed.

Note

The `SB` instruction has no effect on the use of prediction resources to predict the instruction stream that is being fetched, so long as the prediction of the instruction stream is not informed by data taken from the register outputs of the speculative execution of instructions appearing in program order after an uncompleted `SB` instruction.

Consumption of Speculative Data Barrier (CSDB)

The `CSDB` instruction is a memory barrier instruction that controls speculative execution and data value prediction. This includes:

- Data value predictions of any instructions.
- `PSTATE.{N,Z,C,V}` predictions of any instructions other than conditional branch instructions appearing in program order before the `CSDB` that have not been architecturally resolved.
- Predictions of SVE prediction state for any SVE instructions.

For purposes of the definition of CSDB, `PSTATE.{N,Z,C,V}` is not considered a data value. This definition permits:

- Control flow speculation before and after the CSDB.
- Speculative execution of conditional data processing instructions after the CSDB, unless they use the results of data value or `PSTATE.{N,Z,C,V}` predictions of instructions appearing in program order before the CSDB that have not been architecturally resolved.

Speculative Store Bypass Barrier (SSBB)

The `SSBB` instruction is a memory barrier that prevents speculative loads from bypassing earlier stores to the same virtual address under certain conditions.

The semantics of the Speculative Store Bypass Barrier are:

- When a load to a location appears in program order after the `SSBB`, then the load does not speculatively read an entry earlier in the coherence order for that location than the entry generated by the latest store satisfying all of the following conditions:
  - The store is to the same location as the load.
  - The store uses the same virtual address as the load.
  - The store appears in program order before the `SSBB` instruction.

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- When a load to a location appears in program order before the SSBB, then the load does not speculatively read data from any store satisfying all of the following conditions:
  - The store is to the same location as the load.
  - The store uses the same virtual address as the load.
  - The store appears in program order after the SSBB instruction.

Physical Speculative Store Bypass Barrier (PSSBB)

The PSSBB instruction is a memory barrier that prevents speculative loads from bypassing earlier stores to the same physical address under certain conditions.

The semantics of the Speculative Store Bypass Barrier are:

- When a load to a location appears in program order after the PSSBB, then the load does not speculatively read an entry earlier in the coherence order for that location than the entry generated by the latest store satisfying all of the following conditions:
  - The store is to the same location as the load.
  - The store appears in program order before the PSSBB instruction.
- When a load to a location appears in program order before the PSSBB, then the load does not speculatively read data from any store satisfying all of the following conditions:
  - The store is to the same location as the load.
  - The store appears in program order after the PSSBB instruction.

Note

The effect of this barrier applies to accesses to the same location even if they are accessed with different virtual addresses and from different Exception levels.

Trace Synchronization Barrier (TSB CSYNC)

The TSB CSYNC is a memory barrier instruction that preserves the relative order of memory accesses to System registers due to trace operations and other memory accesses to the same registers.

A trace operation is an operation of the PE Trace Unit generating trace for an instruction when FEAT_TRF is implemented and enabled.

A TSB CSYNC is not required to execute in program order with respect to other instructions. This includes being reordered with respect to other trace instructions. One or more Context synchronization events are required to ensure that TSB CSYNC is executed in the necessary order.

If trace is generated between a Context synchronization event and a TSB CSYNC operation, these trace operations may be reordered with respect to the TSB CSYNC operation, and therefore may not be synchronized.

The following situations are synchronized using a TSB CSYNC:

- A direct write B to a System register is ordered after an indirect read or indirect write of the same register by a trace operation of a traced instruction A, if all of the following are true:
  - A is executed in program order before a Context synchronization event C.
  - C is in program order before a TSB CSYNC operation T.
  - B is executed in program order after T.
- A direct read B of a System register is ordered after an indirect write to the same register by a trace operation of a traced instruction A if all the following are true:
  - A is executed in program order before a Context synchronization event C1.
  - C1 is in program order before TSB CSYNC operation T.
  - T is executed in program order before a second Context synchronization event C2.
  - B is executed in program order after C2.

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A `TSB CSYNC` is not needed when a direct write B to a System register is ordered before an indirect read or indirect write of the same register by a trace operation of a traced instruction A, if all the following are true:

- A is executed in program order after a Context synchronization event C.
- B is executed in program order before C.

The pseudocode function for the operation of a `TSB CSYNC` is `TraceSynchronizationBarrier()`.

Shareability and access limitations on the data barrier operations

The `DMB` and `DSB` instructions can each take an optional limitation argument that specifies:

- The shareability domain over which the instruction must operate. This is one of:
  - Full system.
  - Outer Shareable.
  - Inner Shareable.
  - Non-shareable.

  Full system applies to all the observers in the system and, as such, encompasses the Inner and Outer Shareable domains of the processor.

  Note

  The distinction between Full system and Outer Shareable is applicable only for Normal Non-cacheable memory accesses and Device memory accesses.

- The accesses for which the instruction operates. This is one of:
  - Read and write accesses, both before and after the barrier instruction.
  - Write accesses only, before and after the barrier instruction.
  - Read accesses before the barrier instruction, and read and write accesses after the barrier instruction.

    Note

    This form of a `DMB` or `DSB` instruction can be described as a load-load/store barrier.

For more information on whether an access is before or after a barrier instruction, see *Data Memory Barrier (DMB)* on page E2-6866 or *Data Synchronization Barrier (DSB)* on page E2-6866.

Table E2-1 on page E2-6869 shows how these options are encoded in the `<option>` field of the instruction.

Table E2-1 Encoding of the `DMB` and `DSB` `<option>` parameter

Accesses		Shareability domain			
Before the barrier	**After the barrier**	**Full system**	**Outer Shareable**	**Inner Shareable**	**Non-shareable**
Reads and writes	Reads and writes	`SY`	`OSH`	`ISH`	`NSH`
Writes	Writes	`ST`	`OSHST`	`ISHST`	`NSHST`
Reads	Reads and writes	`LD`	`OSHLD`	`ISHLD`	`NSHLD`

If no `<option>` is specified then the instruction operates for read and write accesses, over the full system, meaning the operation is the same as for the `SY` option. See the instruction descriptions for more information:

- *DMB* on page F5-7241.
- *DSB* on page F5-7244.

Note

`ISB` also supports an optional limitation argument that can contain only one value that corresponds to full system operation, see *ISB* on page F5-7264.

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Load-Acquire, Store-Release

The architecture provides a set of instructions with Acquire semantics for loads, and Release semantics for stores.

The full definition of the Load-Acquire instruction is covered formally in the *Definition of the memory model* on page E2-6852 and this introduction to the Load-Acquire instruction is not intended to contradict that section.

The basic principle of a Load-Acquire instruction is to introduce order between the memory access generated by the Load-Acquire instruction and the memory accesses appearing in program order after the Load-Acquire instruction, such that the memory access generated by the Load-Acquire instruction is Observed-by each PE, to the extent that PE is required to observe the access coherently, before any of the memory accesses appearing in program order after the Load-Acquire instruction are Observed-by that PE, to the extent that the PE is required to observe the accesses coherently.

The use of a Load-Acquire instruction creates order between the Memory effects of instructions as described in the definition of Barrier-ordered-before.

The full definition of the Store-Release instruction is covered formally in the *Definition of the memory model* on page E2-6852 and this introduction to the Store-Release instruction is not intended to contradict that section.

The basic principle of a Store-Release instruction is to introduce order between the memory accesses generated by the PEe executing the Store-Release instruction, together with those which originate from a different PE, to the extent that the PEe is required to observe them coherently, Observed-by the PEe before executing the Store-release.

The use of a Store-Release instruction creates order between the Memory effects of instructions as described in the definition of Barrier-ordered-before.

In addition, the use of a Load-Acquire or a Store-Release instruction on accesses to a Memory-mapped peripheral introduces order between the Memory effects of the instructions that access that peripheral, as described in the definition of Peripheral coherence order.

Load-Acquire and Store-Release, other than `LDAEXD` and `STLEXD`, access only a single data element. This access is single-copy atomic. The address of the data object must be aligned to the size of the data element being accessed, otherwise the access generates an Alignment fault.

`LDAEXD` and `STLEXD` access two data elements. The address supplied to the instructions must be doubleword-aligned, otherwise the access generates an Alignment fault.

A Store-Release Exclusive instruction has the release semantics only if the store is successful.

Note

- Each Load-Acquire Exclusive and Store-Release Exclusive instruction is essentially a variant of the equivalent Load-Exclusive or Store-Exclusive instruction. All usage restrictions and single-copy atomicity properties:
  - That apply to the Load-Exclusive instructions also apply to the Load-Acquire Exclusive instructions.
  - That apply to the Store-Exclusive instructions also apply to the Store-Release Exclusive instructions.
- The Load-Acquire/Store-Release instructions can remove the requirement to use the explicit `DMB` memory barrier instruction.

Table E2-2 on page E2-6870 summarizes the Load-Acquire/Store-release instructions.

Table E2-2 Load-Acquire/Store-Release instructions

Data type	Load-Acquire	Store-Release	Load-Acquire Exclusive	Store-Release Exclusive
32-bit word	`LDA`	`STL`	`LDAEX`	`STLEX`
16-bit halfword	`LDAH`	`STLH`	`LDAEXH`	`STLEXH`
8-bit byte	`LDAB`	`STLB`	`LDAEXB`	`STLEXB`
64-bit doubleword	-	-	`LDAEXD`	`STLEXD`

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E2.4 Ordering of translation table walks

If FEAT_ETS is implemented, and a memory access RW_1 is Ordered-before a second memory access RW_2, then RW_1 is also Ordered-before any translation table walk generated by RW_2 that generates any of the following:

- A Translation fault.
- An Address size fault.
- An Access flag fault.

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E2.5 Caches and memory hierarchy

The implementation of a memory system depends heavily on the microarchitecture and therefore many details of the memory system are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The architecture defines the application level interface to the memory system, including a hierarchical memory system with multiple levels of cache. This section describes an application level view of this system. It contains the subsections:

- *Introduction to caches*.
- *Memory hierarchy*.
- *Implication of caches for the application programmer* on page E2-6873.
- *Preloading caches* on page E2-6875.

E2.5.1 Introduction to caches

A cache is a block of high-speed memory that contains a number of entries, each consisting of:

- Main memory address information, commonly known as a *tag*.
- The associated data.

Caches increase the average speed of a memory access and take account of two principles of locality:

Spatial locality

An access to one location is likely to be followed by accesses to adjacent locations. Examples of this principle are:

- Sequential instruction execution.
- Accessing a data structure.

Temporal locality

An access to an area of memory is likely to be repeated in a short time period. An example of this principle is the execution of a software loop.

To minimize the quantity of control information stored, the spatial locality property groups several locations together under the same tag. This logical block is commonly known as a *cache line*. When data is loaded into a cache, access times for subsequent loads and stores are reduced, resulting in overall performance benefits. An access to information already in a cache is known as a *cache hit*, and other accesses are called *cache misses*.

Normally, caches are self-managing, with the updates occurring automatically. Whenever the PE accesses a cacheable memory location, the cache is checked. If the access is a cache hit, the access occurs in the cache. Otherwise, the access is made to memory. Typically, when making this access, a cache location is allocated and the cache line loaded from memory. The architecture permits different cache topologies and access policies, provided they comply with the memory coherency model described in this manual.

Caches introduce a number of potential problems, mainly because:

- Memory accesses can occur at times other than when the programmer would expect them.
- A data item can be held in multiple physical locations.

E2.5.2 Memory hierarchy

Typically memory close to a PE has very low latency, but is limited in size and expensive to implement. Further from the PE it is common to implement larger blocks of memory but these have increased latency. To optimize overall performance, a memory system can include multiple levels of cache in a hierarchical memory system that exploits this trade-off between size and latency. Figure E2-1 on page E2-6873 shows an example of such a system in a system that supports virtual addressing.

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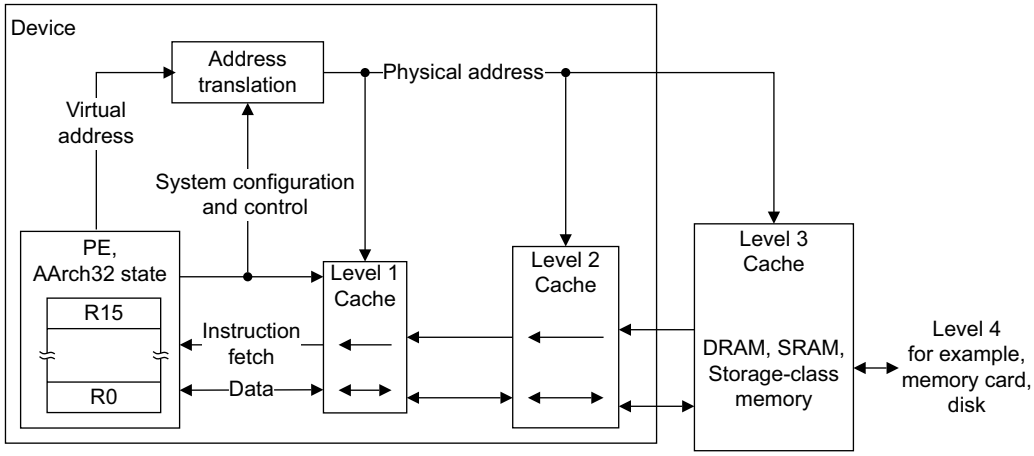

Figure E2-1 Multiple levels of cache in a memory hierarchy

Note

In this manual, in a hierarchical memory system, Level 1 refers to the level closest to the PE, as shown in Figure E2-1.

Instructions and data can be held in separate caches or in a unified cache. A cache hierarchy can have one or more levels of separate instruction and data caches, with one or more unified caches located at the levels closest to the main memory. Memory coherency for cache topologies can be defined using the conceptual points Point of Unification (PoU) and Point of Coherency (PoC). For more information, including the definitions of PoU and PoC, see *About cache maintenance in AArch32 state* on page G4-8803.

Note

FEAT_DPB adds architectural support for an additional conceptual point, Point of Persistence, but this support is provided only in AArch64 state. For more information, see *About cache maintenance in AArch64 state* on page D4-4738.

The Cacheability and Shareability memory attributes

Cacheability and Shareability are two attributes that describe the memory hierarchy in a multiprocessing system:

Cacheability This term defines whether memory locations are allowed to be allocated into a cache or not. Cacheability is defined independently for Inner and Outer Cacheability locations.

Shareability This term defines whether memory locations are shareable between different agents in a system. Marking a memory location as shareable for a particular domain requires hardware to ensure that the location is coherent for all agents in that domain. Shareability is defined independently for Inner and Outer Shareability domains.

For more information about the Cacheability and Shareability attributes, see *Memory types and attributes* on page E2-6882.

E2.5.3 Implication of caches for the application programmer

In normal operation, the caches are largely invisible to the application programmer. However they can become visible when there is a breakdown in the coherency of the caches. Such a breakdown can occur:

- When memory locations are updated by other agents in the system that do not use hardware management of coherency.
- When memory updates made from the application software must be made visible to other agents in the system, without the use of hardware management of coherency.

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For example:

- In the absence of hardware management of coherency of DMA accesses, in a system with a DMA controller that reads memory locations that are held in the data cache of a PE, a breakdown of coherency occurs when the PE has written new data in the data cache, but the DMA controller reads the old data held in memory.
- In a Harvard cache implementation, where there are separate instruction and data caches, a breakdown of coherency occurs when new instruction data has been written into the data cache, but the instruction cache still contains the old instruction data.

Data coherency issues

Software can ensure the data coherency of caches in the following ways:

- By not using the caches in situations where coherency issues can arise. This can be achieved by:
  - Using Non-cacheable or, in some cases, Write-Through Cacheable memory.
  - Not enabling caches in the system.
- By using system calls to functions using cache maintenance instructions that execute at a higher Exception level.
- By using hardware coherency mechanisms to ensure the coherency of data accesses to memory for cacheable locations by observers within the different shareability domains, see *Non-shareable Normal memory* on page E2-6884 and *Shareable, Inner Shareable, and Outer Shareable Normal memory* on page E2-6883.

  Note

  The performance of these hardware coherency mechanisms is highly implementation-specific. In some implementations the mechanism suppresses the ability to cache shareable locations. In other implementations, cache coherency hardware can hold data in caches while managing coherency between observers within the shareability domains.

Synchronization and coherency issues between data and instruction accesses

How far ahead of the current point of execution instructions are fetched from is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Such prefetching can be either a fixed or a dynamically varying number of instructions, and can follow any or all possible future execution paths. For all types of memory:

- The PE might have fetched the instructions from memory at any time since the last *Context synchronization event* on that PE.
- Any instructions fetched in this way might be executed multiple times, if this is required by the execution of the program, without being re-fetched from memory.

The Arm architecture does not require the hardware to ensure coherency between instruction caches and memory, even for locations of shared memory.

If software requires coherency between instruction execution and memory, it must manage this coherency using *Context synchronization event*s and cache maintenance instructions. These can be accessed only from an Exception level that is higher than EL0, and therefore require a system call, see *Exception-generating and exception-handling instructions* on page F2-6959. The following code sequence can be used for this purpose:

```
; Coherency example for data and instruction accesses within the same Inner Shareable domain.
; Enter this code with <Rt> containing a new 32-bit instruction,
; to be held in Cacheable space at a location pointed to by Rn. Use STRH in the first line
; instead of STR for a 16-bit instruction.
        STR Rt, [Rn]
        DCCMVAU Rn          ; Clean data cache by MVA to point of unification (PoU)
        DSB                 ; Ensure visibility of the data cleaned from cache
        ICIMVAU Rn          ; Invalidate instruction cache by MVA to PoU
        BPIMVA  Rn          ; Invalidate branch predictor by MVA to PoU
        DSB                 ; Ensure completion of the invalidations
        ISB                 ; Synchronize the fetched instruction stream
```


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A write has been made coherent with an instruction fetch of a shareability domain when:

CTR.{DIC, IDC} == {0, 0}

The location written to has been cleaned to the *Point of unification (PoU)* from the data cache, and that clean is complete for the shareability domain. Subsequently the location has been invalidated to the *Point of unification (PoU)* from the instruction cache, and that invalidation is complete for the shareability domain.

CTR.{DIC, IDC} == {1, 0}

The location written to has been cleaned to the *Point of unification (PoU)* from the data cache, and that clean is complete for the shareability domain.

CTR.{DIC, IDC} == {0, 1}

The write is complete for the shareability domain. Subsequently the location has been invalidated to the *Point of unification (PoU)* from the instruction cache, and that invalidation is complete for the shareability domain.

CTR.{DIC, IDC} == {1, 1}

The write is complete for the shareability domain.

Note

- For accesses that are Non-cacheable or Write-Through, the clean data cache instruction is not required. For accesses that are Non-cacheable, the invalidate instruction cache is not required, because in AArch32 state these accesses are not permitted to be held in an instruction cache.
- This code can be used when the thread of execution modifying the code is the same thread of execution that is executing the code. The architecture limits the set of instructions that can be executed by one thread of execution as they are being modified by another thread of execution without requiring explicit synchronization. See *Concurrent modification and execution of instructions* on page E2-6850.

E2.5.4 Preloading caches

The Arm architecture provides the memory system hints `PLD` (Preload Data), `PLDW` (Preload Data With Intent To Write) and `PLI` (Preload Instruction) that software can use to communicate the expected use of memory locations to the hardware. The memory system can respond by taking actions that are expected to speed up the memory accesses if they occur. The effect of these memory system hints is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Typically, implementations use this information to bring data or instruction locations into caches.

The Preload instructions are hints, and so implementations can treat them as `NOP`s without affecting the functional behavior of the device. The instructions cannot generate synchronous Data Abort exceptions, but the resulting memory system operations might, under exceptional circumstances, generate an asynchronous External abort, which is reported using an SError interrupt and taken using an asynchronous Data Abort exception. For more information, see *Data Abort exception* on page G1-8659.

A `PLD`, `PLDW`, or `PLI` instruction can only cause allocation to software-visible caching structures such caches or TLBs for memory locations that can be accessed, according to the permissions defined by the current translation regime or a translation regime for a higher Exception level in the current Security state, by any of:

- Reads.
- Writes.
- Instruction fetches.

A `PLD`, `PLDW`, or `PLI` instruction can access any memory location in Normal memory that can be accessed, according to the permissions defined by the current translation regime or a translation regime for a higher Exception level in the current Security state, by any of:

- Reads.
- Writes.
- Instruction fetches.

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Note

In each case, the entire list applies to each of PLD, PLDW, and PLI.

A PLD, PLDW, or PLI instruction is guaranteed not to access any type of Device memory.

A PLI instruction must not perform any access that cannot be performed by a speculative instruction fetch by the processor. Therefore in a VMSA implementation, if all associated MMUs are disabled, a PLI instruction cannot access any memory location that cannot be accessed by instruction fetches.

The pseudocode enumeration PrefetchHint defines the prefetch hint types.

The Hint_Prefetch() pseudocode function signals to the memory system that memory accesses of the type hint to or from the specified address are likely to occur in the near future. The memory system might take some action to speed up the memory accesses when they do occur, such as preloading the specified address into one or more caches as indicated by the innermost cache level target and non-temporal hint stream.

For more information on PLD, PLI, and PLDW, see:

- *PLD, PLDW (immediate)* on page F5-7463.
- *PLD (literal)* on page F5-7466.
- *PLD, PLDW (register)* on page F5-7468.
- *PLI (immediate, literal)* on page F5-7471.
- *PLI (register)* on page F5-7474.

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E2.6 Alignment support

This section describes alignment support. It contains the following subsections:

- *Instruction alignment*.
- *Unaligned data access*.
- *Cases where unaligned accesses are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE* on page E2-6878.
- *Unaligned data access restrictions* on page E2-6878.
- *Generation of Alignment faults by load/store multiple accesses to Device memory* on page E2-6878.

For more information about Alignment faults, see *Alignment faults* on page G5-8931.

E2.6.1 Instruction alignment

A32 instructions are word-aligned.

T32 instructions are halfword-aligned.

E2.6.2 Unaligned data access

An A-profile implementation must support unaligned data accesses to Normal memory by some load and store instructions. As Table E2-3 on page E2-6877 shows, software can control whether a misaligned access to Normal memory by one of these instructions causes an Alignment fault Data Abort exception:

- By setting SCTLR.A, for unaligned accesses from any mode other than Hyp mode.
- By setting HSCTLR.A, for unaligned accesses from Hyp mode.

Table E2-3 Alignment requirements of load/store instructions

Instructions	Alignment check	Result if check fails when:	
		SCTLR.A or HSCTLR.A is 0	SCTLR.A or HSCTLR.A is 1
LDRB, LDREXB, LDRBT, LDRSB, LDRSBT, STRB, STREXB, STRBT, TBB	None	-	-
LDRH, LDRHT, LDRSH, LDRSHT, STRH, STRHT, TBH	Halfword	Unaligned access	Alignment fault
LDREXH, STREXH, LDAH, STLH, LDAEXH, STLEXH	Halfword	Alignment fault	Alignment fault
LDR, LDRT, STR, STRT PUSH, encodings T3 and A2 only POP, encodings T3 and A2 only	Word	Unaligned access	Alignment fault
LDREX, STREX, LDA, STL, LDAEX, STLEX	Word	Alignment fault	Alignment fault
LDREXD, STREXD, LDAEXD, STLEXD	Doubleword	Alignment fault	Alignment fault
All forms of LDM and STM, LDRD, RFE, SRS, STRD	Word	Alignment fault	Alignment fault
LDC, STC	Word	Alignment fault	Alignment fault
VLDM, VPOP, VPUSH, VSTM	Word	Alignment fault	Alignment fault
VLDR, VSTR - single-precision scalar and double-precision scalar	Word	Alignment fault	Alignment fault
VLDR, VSTR - half-precision scalar	Halfword	Alignment fault	Alignment fault
VLD1, VLD2, VLD3, VLD4, VST1, VST2, VST3, VST4, all with standard alignment	Element size	Unaligned access	Alignment fault
VLD1, VLD2, VLD3, VLD4, VST1, VST2, VST3, VST4, all with :<align> specified[a]	As specified by :<align>	Alignment fault	Alignment fault

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a. Previous versions of this manual used @<align> to specify alignment. Both forms are supported, see Chapter F6 *T32 and A32 Advanced SIMD and Floating-point Instruction Descriptions*for more information.

Note

Any unaligned access to any type of Device memory generates an Alignment fault, see *Alignment faults* on page G5-8931.

E2.6.3 Cases where unaligned accesses are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE

Any load instruction that is not faulted by the alignment restrictions shown in Table E2-3 on page E2-6877 and that loads the PC has CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior if the address it loads from is not word-aligned, see *Loads and Stores to unaligned locations* on page K1-11222. This overrules any permitted load/store behavior shown in Table E2-3 on page E2-6877.

E2.6.4 Unaligned data access restrictions

The following points apply to unaligned data accesses:

- Accesses are not guaranteed to be single-copy atomic except at the byte access level, see *Atomicity in the Arm architecture* on page E2-6848.
- Unaligned accesses typically take a number of additional cycles to complete compared to a naturally-aligned access.
- An operation that performs an unaligned access can abort on any memory access that it makes, and can abort on more than one access. This means that an unaligned access that occurs across a page boundary can generate an abort on either side of the boundary.

E2.6.5 Generation of Alignment faults by load/store multiple accesses to Device memory

When FEAT_LSMAOC is implemented and the value of the applicable nTLSMD field is 0, any memory access by an AArch32 Load Multiple or Store Multiple instruction to an address that the stage 1 translation assigns as Device-nGRE, Device-nGnRE, or Device-nGnRnE generates an Alignment fault.

The applicable nTLSMD field is the field in the SCTLR_EL1, SCTLR_EL2, HSCTLR, or SCTLR register that applies to the Exception level and Security state at which the `LDM` or `STM` instruction is executed.

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E2.7 Endian support

General description of endianness in the Arm architecture describes the relationship between endianness and memory addressing in the Arm architecture.

The following subsections then describe the endianness schemes supported by the architecture:

- *Instruction endianness*.
- *Data endianness* on page E2-6880.
- *Endianness of memory-mapped peripherals* on page E2-6881.

E2.7.1 General description of endianness in the Arm architecture

This section only describes memory addressing and the effects of endianness for data elements up to doubleword of 64 bits. However, this description can be extended to apply to larger data elements.

For an address A, Figure E2-2 shows, for big-endian and little-endian memory systems, the relationship between:

- The doubleword at address A.
- The words at addresses A and A+4.
- The halfwords at addresses A, A+2, A+4, and A+6.
- The bytes at addresses A, A+1, A+2, A+3, A+4, A+5, A+6, and A+7.

The terms in Figure E2-2 have the following definitions:

MSByte Most significant byte.

LSByte Least significant byte.

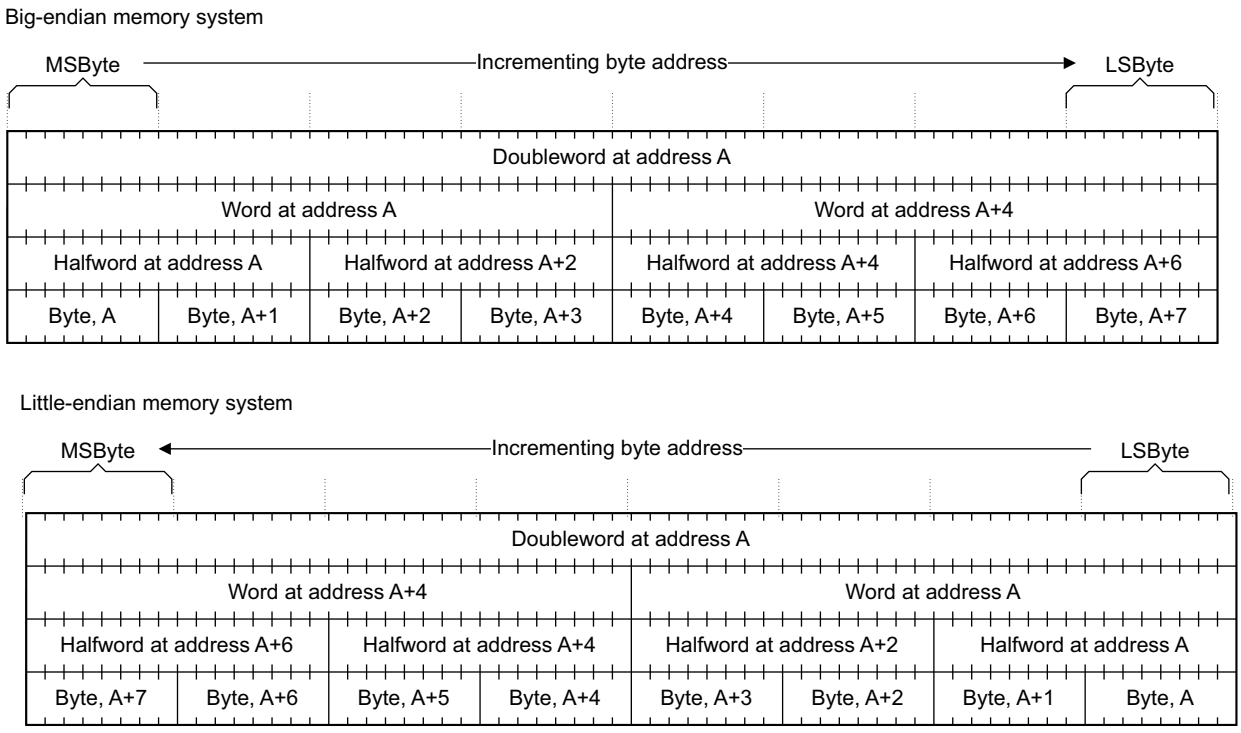

In this figure, *Byte, A+1* is an abbreviation for *Byte at address A+1*

Figure E2-2 Endianness relationships in AArch32 state

E2.7.2 Instruction endianness

The mapping of instruction memory is always little-endian.

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E2.7.3 Data endianness

The size of the data value that is loaded or stored is the size that is used for the purpose of endian conversion for floating-point, Advanced SIMD, and general-purpose register loads and stores.

Table E2-4 on page E2-6880 shows the element sizes of all the load/store instructions, for all instruction sets.

Table E2-4 Element size of load/store instructions

Instructions	Element size
LDRB, LDREXB, LDRBT, LDRSB, LDRSBT, STRB, STREXB, STRBT, TBB	Byte
LDRH, LDREXH, LDRHT, LDRSH, LDRSHT, STRH, STREXH, STRHT, TBH	Halfword
LDR, LDRT, LDREX, STR, STRT, STREX	Word
LDRD, LDREXD, STRD, STREXD	Word
All forms of LDM, PUSH, POP, RFE, SRS, all forms of STM,	Word
LDC, STC	Word
Forms of VLDM, VLDR, VPOP, VPUSH, VSTM, VSTR that transfer 32-bit Si registers	Word
Forms of VLDM, VLDR, VPOP, VPUSH, VSTM, VSTR that transfer 64-bit Di registers	Doubleword
VLD1, VLD2, VLD3, VLD4, VST1, VST2, VST3, VST4	Element size of the Advanced SIMD access

CPSR.E determines the data endianness.

The data size used for endianness conversions:

- Is the size of the data value that is loaded or stored for Advanced SIMD and floating-point register and general-purpose register loads and stores.
- Is the size of the data element that is loaded or stored for Advanced SIMD element and data structure loads and stores. For more information, see *Endianness in Advanced SIMD* on page E2-6881.

Instructions to reverse bytes in registers

An application or device driver might have to interface to memory-mapped peripheral registers or shared memory structures that are not the same endianness as the internal data structures. Similarly, the endianness of the operating system might not match that of the peripheral registers or shared memory. In these cases, the PE requires an efficient method to transform explicitly the endianness of the data.

Table E2-5 on page E2-6880 shows the instructions that provide this functionality in the A32 and T32 instruction sets.

Table E2-5 Byte reversal instructions

Function	T32/A32 instruction	Notes
Reverse bytes in whole register	REV	For use with general purpose registers
Reverse bytes in 16-bit halfwords	REV16	For use with general purpose registers
Reverse bytes in halfword and sign-extend	REVSH	For use with general purpose registers
Reverse elements in doublewords, vector	VREV64	For use with registers in the SIMD and floating-point register file
Reverse elements in words, vector	VREV32	For use with registers in the SIMD and floating-point register file
Reverse elements in halfwords, vector	VREV16	For use with registers in the SIMD and floating-point register file

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Endianness in Advanced SIMD

Advanced SIMD element load/store instructions transfer vectors of elements between memory and the SIMD and floating-point register file. An instruction specifies both the length of the transfer and the size of the data elements being transferred. This information is used by the PE to load and store data correctly in both big-endian and little-endian systems.

Consider, for example, the A32 or T32 instruction:

```
VLD1.16 {D0}, [R1]
```

This loads a 64-bit register with four 16-bit values. The four elements appear in the register in array order, with the lowest indexed element fetched from the lowest address. The order of bytes in the elements depends on the endianness configuration, as shown in Figure E2-3. Therefore, the order of the elements in the registers is the same regardless of the endianness configuration.

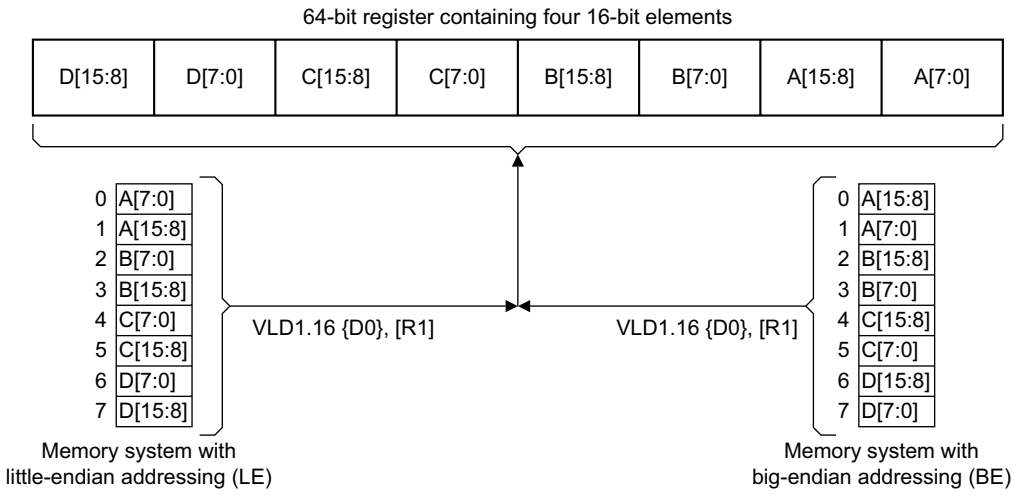

Figure E2-3 Advanced SIMD byte order example for AArch32 state

For information about the alignment of Advanced SIMD instructions, see *Alignment support* on page E2-6877.

The `BigEndian()` pseudocode function determines the current endianness of the data.

The `BigEndianReverse()` pseudocode function reverses the endianness of a bitstring.

The `BigEndian()` and `BigEndianReverse()` functions are defined in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

E2.7.4 Endianness of memory-mapped peripherals

All memory-mapped peripherals defined in the Arm architecture must be little-endian.

Peripherals to which this requirement applies include:

- Memory-mapped register interfaces to a debugger, or to a cross-trigger interface, see Chapter H8 *About the External Debug Registers*.
- The memory-mapped register interface to the system level implementation of the Generic Timer, see Chapter I2 *System Level Implementation of the Generic Timer*.
- A memory-mapped register interface to the Performance Monitors, see Chapter I3 *Recommended External Interface to the Performance Monitors*.
- A memory-mapped register interface to the Activity Monitors, see Chapter I4 *Recommended External Interface to the Activity Monitors*.
- Memory-mapped register interfaces to an Arm Generic Interface Controller, see the *ARM® Generic Interrupt Controller Architecture Specification, GIC architecture version 3.0 and version 4.0.*
- The memory-mapped register interface to an Arm trace component. See, for example, the *ARM® Embedded Trace Macrocell Architecture Specification, ETMv4.*

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E2.8 Memory types and attributes

The ordering of accesses for addresses in memory, referred to as the memory order model, is defined by the memory attributes. The following sections describe this model:

- *Normal memory*.
- *Device memory* on page E2-6886.
- *Memory access restrictions* on page E2-6891.

E2.8.1 Normal memory

The Normal memory type attribute applies to most memory in a system. It indicates that the hardware is permitted by the architecture to perform *Speculative* data read accesses to these locations, regardless of the access permissions for these locations.

The Normal memory type has the following properties:

- A write to a memory location with the Normal attribute completes in finite time.
- Writes to a memory location with the Normal memory type that is either Non-cacheable or Write-Through cacheable for both the Inner and Outer cacheability must reach the endpoint for that location in the memory system in finite time. Two writes to the same location, where at least one is using the Normal memory type, might be merged before they reach the endpoint unless there is an ordered-before relationship between the two writes.
- Unaligned memory accesses can access Normal memory if the system is configured to generate such accesses.
- There is no requirement for the memory system beyond the PE to be able to identify the elements accessed by multi-register load/store instructions. See *Multi-register loads and stores that access Normal memory* on page E2-6886.

Note

- The Normal memory attribute is appropriate for locations of memory that are idempotent, meaning that they exhibit all of the following properties:
  - Read accesses can be repeated with no side-effects.
  - Repeated read accesses return the last value written to the resource being read.
  - Read accesses can fetch additional memory locations with no side-effects.
  - Write accesses can be repeated with no side-effects if the contents of the location accessed are unchanged between the repeated writes or as the result of an exception, as described in this section.
  - Unaligned accesses can be supported.
  - Accesses can be merged before accessing the target memory system.
- Normal memory allows speculative reads and may be affected by intermediate buffering and forwarding of data. If non-idempotent memory locations are mapped as Normal memory, the following may occur:
  - Memory accesses return UNKNOWN values.
  - UNPREDICTABLE effects on memory-mapped peripherals.
- An instruction that generates a sequence of accesses as described in *Atomicity in the Arm architecture* on page E2-6848 might be abandoned as a result of an exception being taken during the sequence of accesses. On return from the exception the instruction is restarted, and therefore one or more of the memory locations might be accessed multiple times. This can result in repeated write accesses to a location that has been changed between the write accesses.

The following sections describe the other attributes for Normal memory:

- *Shareable Normal memory* on page E2-6883.
- *Non-shareable Normal memory* on page E2-6884.
- *Cacheability attributes for Normal memory* on page E2-6884.

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See also:

- *Multi-register loads and stores that access Normal memory* on page E2-6886.
- *Atomicity in the Arm architecture* on page E2-6848.
- *Memory barriers* on page E2-6865. For accesses to Normal memory, a `DMB` instruction is required to ensure the required ordering.
- *Concurrent modification and execution of instructions* on page E2-6850.

Shareable Normal memory

A Normal memory location has a Shareability attribute that is defined as one of:

- Inner Shareable.
- Outer Shareable.
- Non-shareable.

The shareability attributes define the data coherency requirements of the location, which hardware must enforce. They do not affect the coherency requirements of instruction fetches, see *Synchronization and coherency issues between data and instruction accesses* on page E2-6874.

Note

- System designers can use the Shareability attribute to specify the locations in Normal memory for which coherency must be maintained. However, software developers must not assume that specifying a memory location as Non-shareable permits software to make assumptions about the incoherency of the location between different PEs in a shared memory system. Such assumptions are not portable between different multiprocessing implementations that might use the Shareability attribute. Any multiprocessing implementation might implement caches that are shared, inherently, between different PEs.
- This architecture assumes that all PEs that use the same operating system or hypervisor are in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain.

Shareable, Inner Shareable, and Outer Shareable Normal memory

The Arm architecture abstracts the system as a series of Inner and Outer Shareability domains.

Each Inner Shareability domain contains a set of observers that are data coherent for each member of that set for data accesses with the Inner Shareable attribute made by any member of that set.

Each Outer Shareability domain contains a set of observers that are data coherent for each member of that set for data accesses with the Outer Shareable attribute made by any member of that set.

The following properties also hold:

- Each observer is only a member of a single Inner Shareability domain.
- Each observer is only a member of a single Outer Shareability domain.
- All observers in an Inner Shareability domain are always members of the same Outer Shareability domain. This means that an Inner Shareability domain is a subset of an Outer Shareability domain, although it is not required to be a proper subset.

Note

- Because all data accesses to Non-cacheable locations are data coherent to all observers, Non-cacheable locations are always treated as Outer Shareable.
- The Inner Shareable domain is expected to be the set of PEs controlled by a single hypervisor or operating system.

The details of the use of the Shareability attributes are system-specific. Example E2-1 on page E2-6884 shows how they might be used.

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Example E2-1 Use of shareability attributes

In an implementation, a particular subsystem with two clusters of PEs has the requirement that:

- In each cluster, the data caches or unified caches of the PEs in the cluster are transparent for all data accesses to memory locations with the Inner Shareable attribute.
- However, between the two clusters, the caches:
  - Are not required to be coherent for data accesses that have only the Inner Shareable attribute.
  - Are coherent for data accesses that have the Outer Shareable attribute.

In this system, each cluster is in a different Shareability domain for the Inner Shareable attribute, but all components of the subsystem are in the same Shareability domain for the Outer Shareable attribute.

A system might implement two such subsystems. If the data caches or unified caches of one subsystem are not transparent to the accesses from the other subsystem, this system has two Outer Shareable Shareability domains.

Having two levels of shareability means system designers can reduce the performance and power overhead for shared memory locations that do not need to be part of the Outer Shareable Shareability domain.

For Shareable Normal memory, the Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive synchronization primitives take account of the possibility of accesses by more than one observer in the same Shareability domain.

Non-shareable Normal memory

For Normal memory locations, the Non-shareable attribute identifies Normal memory that is likely to be accessed only by a single PE.

A location in Normal memory with the Non-shareable attribute does not require the hardware to make data accesses by different observers coherent, unless the memory is Non-cacheable. For a Non-shareable location, if other observers share the memory system, software must use cache maintenance instructions, if the presence of caches might lead to coherency issues when communicating between the observers. This cache maintenance requirement is in addition to the barrier operations that are required to ensure memory ordering.

For Non-shareable Normal memory, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive synchronization primitives take account of the possibility of accesses by more than one observer.

Cacheability attributes for Normal memory

In addition to being Outer Shareable, Inner Shareable or Non-shareable, each region of Normal memory is assigned a Cacheability attribute that is one of:

- Write-Through Cacheable.
- Write-Back Cacheable.
- Non-cacheable.

Also, for Write-Through Cacheable and Write-Back Cacheable Normal memory regions:

- A region might be assigned cache allocation hints for read and write accesses.
- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the cache allocation hints can have an additional attribute of Transient or Non-transient.

For more information, see *Cacheability, cache allocation hints, and cache transient hints* on page G4-8800.

A memory location can be marked as having different cacheability attributes, for example when using aliases in a VA to PA mapping:

- If the attributes differ only in the cache allocation hint this does not affect the behavior of accesses to that location.
- For other cases, see *Mismatched memory attributes* on page E2-6892.

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The cacheability attributes provide a mechanism of coherency control with observers that lie outside the Shareability domain of a region of memory. In some cases, the use of Write-Through Cacheable or Non-cacheable regions of memory might provide a better mechanism for controlling coherency than the use of hardware coherency mechanisms or the use of cache maintenance routines. To this end, the architecture requires the following properties for Non-cacheable or Write-Through Cacheable memory:

- A completed write to a memory location that is Non-cacheable or Write-Through Cacheable for a level of cache made by an observer accessing the memory system inside the level of cache is visible to all observers accessing the memory system outside the level of cache without the need of explicit cache maintenance.
- A completed write to a memory location that is Non-cacheable for a level of cache made by an observer accessing the memory system outside the level of cache is visible to all observers accessing the memory system inside the level of cache without the need of explicit cache maintenance.

Note

Implementations can use the cache allocation hints to indicate a probable performance benefit of caching. For example, a programmer might know that a piece of memory is not going to be accessed again and would be better treated as Non-cacheable. The distinction between memory regions with attributes that differ only in the cache allocation hints exists only as a hint for performance.

For Normal memory, the Arm architecture provides cacheability attributes that are defined independently for each of two conceptual levels of cache, the *inner* and the *outer* cache. The relationship between these conceptual levels of cache and the implemented physical levels of cache is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, and can differ from the boundaries between the Inner and Outer Shareability domains. However:

- Inner refers to the innermost caches, meaning the caches that are closest to the PE, and always includes the lowest level of cache.
- No cache that is controlled by the Inner cacheability attributes can lie outside a cache that is controlled by the Outer cacheability attributes.
- An implementation might not have any outer cache.

Example E2-2, Example E2-3, and Example E2-4 on page E2-6886 describe the possible ways of implementing a system with three levels of cache, *level 1* (L1) to *level 3* (L3).

Note

- L1 cache is the level closest to the PE, see *Memory hierarchy* on page E2-6872.
- When managing coherency, system designs must consider both the inner and outer cacheability attributes, as well as the Shareability attributes. This is because hardware might have to manage the coherency of caches at one conceptual level, even when another conceptual level has the Non-cacheable attribute.

Example E2-2 Implementation with two inner and one outer cache levels

Implement the three levels of cache in the system, L1 to L3, with:

- The Inner cacheability attribute applied to L1 and L2 cache.
- The Outer cacheability attribute applied to L3 cache.

Example E2-3 Implementation with three inner and no outer cache levels

Implement the three levels of cache in the system, L1 to L3, with the Inner cacheability attribute applied to L1, L2, and L3 cache. Do not use the Outer cacheability attribute.

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Example E2-4 Implementation with one inner and two outer cache levels

Implement the three levels of cache in the system, L1 to L3, with:

- The Inner cacheability attribute applied to L1 cache.
- The Outer cacheability attribute applied to L2 and L3 cache.

Multi-register loads and stores that access Normal memory

For all instructions that load or store more than one general-purpose register from an Exception level there is no requirement for the memory system beyond the PE to be able to identify the size of the elements accessed by these load or store instructions.

For all instructions that load or store more than one general-purpose register from an Exception level the order in which the registers are accessed is not defined by the architecture.

For all instructions that load or store one or more registers from the SIMD and floating-point register file from an Exception level there is no requirement for the memory system beyond the PE to be able to identify the size of the element accessed by these load or store instructions.

E2.8.2 Device memory

The Device memory type attributes define memory locations where an access to the location can cause side-effects, or where the value returned for a load can vary depending on the number of loads performed. Typically, the Device memory attributes are used for memory-mapped peripherals and similar locations.

The attributes for Device memory are:

Gathering Identified as G or nG, see *Gathering* on page E2-6888.

Reordering Identified as R or nR, see *Reordering* on page E2-6889.

Early Write Acknowledgement
Identified as E or nE, see *Early Write Acknowledgement* on page E2-6889.

The Device memory types are:

Device-nGnRnE Device non-Gathering, non-Reordering, No Early Write Acknowledgement.

Equivalent to the Strongly-ordered memory type in earlier versions of the architecture.

Device-nGnRE Device non-Gathering, non-Reordering, Early Write Acknowledgement.

Equivalent to the Device memory type in earlier versions of the architecture.

Device-nGRE Device non-Gathering, Reordering, Early Write Acknowledgement.

Armv8 added this memory type to the translation table formats found in earlier versions of the architecture. The use of barriers is required to order accesses to Device-nGRE memory.

The Device-nGRE memory type is introduced into the AArch32 translation table formats when the PE is using the Long Descriptor Translation Table format.

Device-GRE Device Gathering, Reordering, Early Write Acknowledgement.

Armv8 added this memory type to the translation table formats found in earlier versions of the architecture. Device-GRE memory has the fewest constraints. It behaves similar to Normal memory, with the restriction that speculative accesses to Device-GRE memory is forbidden.

The Device-GRE memory type is introduced into the AArch32 translation table formats when the PE is using the Long Descriptor Translation Table format.

Collectively these are referred to as *any Device memory type*. Going down the list, the memory types are described as getting *weaker*; conversely the going up the list the memory types are described as getting *stronger*.

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Note

- As the list of types shows, these additional attributes are hierarchical. For example, a memory location that permits Gathering must also permit Reordering and Early Write Acknowledgement.
- The architecture does not require an implementation to distinguish between each of these memory types and Arm recognizes that not all implementations will do so. The subsection that describes each of the attributes, describes the implementation rules for the attribute.
- Earlier versions of the Arm architecture defined the following memory types:
  - Strongly-ordered memory. This is the equivalent of the Device-nGnRnE memory type.
  - Device memory. This is the equivalent of the Device-nGnRE memory type.

All of these memory types have the following properties:

- Speculative data accesses are not permitted to any memory location with any Device memory attribute. This means that each memory access to any Device memory type must be one that would be generated by a simple sequential execution of the program.

  An exception to this applies:
  - Reads generated by the Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions can access bytes that are not explicitly accessed by the instruction if the bytes accessed are in a 16-byte window, aligned to 16-bytes, that contains at least one byte that is explicitly accessed by the instruction.

  Note
  - An instruction that generates a sequence of accesses as described in *Atomicity in the Arm architecture* on page E2-6848 might be abandoned as a result of an exception being taken during the sequence of accesses. On return from the exception the instruction is restarted, and therefore one or more of the memory locations might be accessed multiple times. This can result in repeated accesses to a location where the program defines only a single access. For this reason, Arm strongly recommends that no accesses to Device memory are performed from a single instruction that spans the boundary of a translation granule or which in some other way could lead to some of the accesses being aborted.
  - Write speculation that is visible to other observers is prohibited for all memory types.
- A write to a memory location with any Device memory type completes in finite time.
- If a value that would be returned from a read of a memory location with the Device memory type changes without an explicit memory write effect by an observer, this change must also be globally observed for all observers in the system in finite time. Such a change might occur in a peripheral location that holds status information.
- Data accesses to memory locations are coherent for all observers in the system, and correspondingly are treated as being Outer Shareable.
- A memory location with any Device memory attribute cannot be allocated into a cache.
- Writes to a memory location with any Device memory attribute must reach the endpoint for that address in the memory system in finite time. Two writes of Device memory type to the same location might be merged before they reach the endpoint, unless both writes have the non-Gathering attribute or there is an ordered-before relationship between the two writes.
- If a memory location is not capable of supporting unaligned memory accesses, then an unaligned access to that memory location generates an Alignment fault at the first stage of translation that defined the location as being Device.
- If a memory location is capable of supporting unaligned memory accesses, and such a memory location is marked as Device, then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an unaligned access to that memory location generates an Alignment fault at the first stage of translation that defined the location as being Device.
- Hardware does not prevent speculative instruction fetches from a memory location with any of the Device memory attributes unless the memory location is also marked as execute-never for all Exception levels.

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Note

This means that to prevent speculative instruction fetches from memory locations with Device memory attributes, any location that is assigned any Device memory type must also be marked as execute-never for all Exception levels. Failure to mark a memory location with any Device memory attribute as execute-never for all Exception levels is a programming error.

Note

In the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime in systems where HCR.TGE==1 and HCR.DC==0, any Alignment fault that results from the fact that all locations are treated as Device is a fault at the first stage of translation. This causes the value of HSR.ISS.[24] to be 0.

See also *Memory access restrictions* on page E2-6891.

The memory types for translation table walks cannot be defined as any Device memory type within the TCR. For the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime, the memory accesses made during a stage 1 translation table walk are subject to a stage 2 translation, and as a result of this second stage of translation, the accesses from the first stage translation table walk might be made to memory locations with any Device memory type. These accesses might be made speculatively. When the value of the HCR.PTW bit is 1, a stage 2 Permission fault is generated if a first stage translation table walk is made to any Device memory type.

For an instruction fetch from a memory location with the Device attribute that is not marked as execute-never for the current Exception level, an implementation can either:

- Treat the instruction fetch as if it were to a memory location with the Normal Non-cacheable attribute.
- Take a Permission fault.

Gathering

In the Device memory attribute:

G Indicates that the location has the Gathering attribute.

nG Indicates that the location does not have the Gathering attribute, meaning it is non-Gathering.

The Gathering attribute determines whether it is permissible for either:

- Multiple memory accesses of the same type, read or write, to the same memory location to be merged into a single transaction.
- Multiple memory accesses of the same type, read or write, to different memory locations to be merged into a single memory transaction on an interconnect.

For memory types with the Gathering attribute, either of these behaviors is permitted, provided that the ordering and coherency rules of the memory location are followed.

For memory types with the non-Gathering attribute, neither of these behaviors is permitted. As a result:

- The number of memory accesses that are made corresponds to the number that would be generated by a simple sequential execution of the program.
- All access occur at their programmed size, except that there is no requirement for the memory system beyond the PE to be able to identify the elements accessed by multi-register load/store instructions. See *Multi-register loads and stores that access Device memory* on page E2-6890.

Gathering between memory accesses separated by a memory barrier that affects those memory accesses is not permitted.

Gathering between two memory accesses generated by a Load-Acquire/Store-Release is not permitted.

A read from a memory location with the non-Gathering attribute cannot come from a cache or a buffer, but must come from the endpoint for that address in the memory system. Typically this is a peripheral or physical memory.

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Note

- A read from a memory location with the Gathering attribute can come from intermediate buffering of a previous write, provided that:
  - The accesses are not separated by a `DMB` or `DSB` barrier that affects both of the accesses.
  - The accesses are not separated by other ordering constructions that require that the accesses are in order. Such a construction might be a combination of Load-Acquire and Store-Release.
  - The accesses are not generated by a Store-Release instruction.
- The Arm architecture defines only programmer visible behavior. Therefore, gathering can be performed if a programmer cannot tell whether gathering has occurred.

An implementation is permitted to perform an access with the Gathering attribute in a manner consistent with the requirements specified by the non-Gathering attribute.

An implementation is not permitted to perform an access with the non-Gathering attribute in a manner consistent with the relaxations allowed by the Gathering attribute.

Reordering

In the Device memory attribute:

R Indicates that the location has the Reordering attribute.

nR Indicates that the location does not have the Reordering attribute, meaning it is non-Reordering.

For all memory types with the non-Reordering attribute, the order of memory accesses arriving at a single peripheral of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED size, as defined by the peripheral, must be the same order that occurs in a simple sequential execution of the program. That is, the accesses appear in program order. This ordering applies to all accesses using any of the memory types with the non-Reordering attribute. As a result, if there is a mixture of Device-nGnRE and Device-nGnRnE accesses to the same peripheral, these occur in program order. If the memory accesses are not to a peripheral, then this attribute imposes no restrictions.

Note

- The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED size of the single peripheral is the same as applies for the ordering guarantee provided by the `DMB` instruction.
- The Arm architecture defines only programmer visible behavior. Therefore, reordering can be performed if a programmer cannot tell whether reordering has occurred.

An implementation is permitted to perform an access with the Reordering attribute in a manner consistent with the requirements specified by the non-Reordering attribute.

An additional relaxation is that an implementation is not permitted to perform an access with the non-Reordering attribute in a manner consistent with the relaxations allowed by the Reordering attribute.

The non-Reordering attribute does not require any additional ordering, other than that which applies to Normal memory, between:

- Accesses to one physical address with the non-Reordering attribute and accesses to a different physical address with the Reordering attribute.
- Access to one physical address with the non-Reordering attribute and access to a different physical address to Normal memory.
- Accesses with the non-Reordering attribute and accesses to different peripherals of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED size.

Early Write Acknowledgement

In the Device memory attribute:

E Indicates that the location has the Early Write Acknowledgement attribute.

nE Indicates that the location has the No Early Write Acknowledgement attribute.

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If the No Early Write Acknowledgement attribute is assigned for a Device memory location:

- For memory system endpoints where the system architecture in which the PE is operating requires that acknowledgement of a write comes from the endpoint, it is guaranteed that:
  - Only the endpoint of the write access returns a write acknowledgement of the access.
  - No earlier point in the memory system returns a write acknowledgement.
- For memory system endpoints where the system architecture in which the PE is operating does not require that acknowledgement of a write comes from the endpoint, the acknowledgement of a write is not required to come from the endpoint.

Note

A write with the No Early Write Acknowledgement attribute assigned for a Device memory location is not expected to generate an abort in any situation where the equivalent write to the same location without the No Early Write Acknowledgement attribute assigned does not generate an abort.

This means that a `DSB` barrier instruction, executed by the PE that performed the write to the No Early Write Acknowledgement Location, completes only after the write has reached its endpoint in the memory system if that is required by the system architecture.

Peripherals are an example of system endpoints that require that the acknowledgment of a write comes from the endpoint.

Note

- The Early Write Acknowledgement attribute affects only where the endpoint acknowledgment is returned from, and does not affect the ordering of arrival at the endpoint between accesses, which is determined by either the Device Reordering attribute, or the use of barriers to create order.
- The areas of the physical memory map for which write acknowledgment from the endpoint is required is outside the scope of the Arm Architecture definition and must be defined as part of the system architecture in which the PE is operating. In particular, regions of memory handled as PCIe configuration writes are expected to support write acknowledgment from the endpoint.
- Arm recognizes that not all areas of a physical memory map will be capable of supporting write acknowledgment from the endpoint. In particular, Arm expects that regions of memory handled as posted writes under PCIe will not support write acknowledgment from the endpoint.
- For maximum software compatibility, Arm strongly recommends that all peripherals for which standard software drivers expect that the use of a `DSB` instruction will determine that a write has reached its endpoint are placed in areas of the physical memory map that support write acknowledgment from the endpoint.

Multi-register loads and stores that access Device memory

For all instructions that load or store more than one general-purpose register there is no requirement for the memory system beyond the PE to be able to identify the size of the elements accessed by these load and store instructions.

For all instructions that load or store one or more registers from the SIMD and floating-point register file there is no requirement for the memory system beyond the PE to be able to identify the size of the element accessed by these load and store instructions.

For an `LDRD`, `STRD`, or `LDM` instruction with a register list that includes the PC, or an `STM` instruction with a register list that includes the PC, the order in which the registers are accessed is not defined by the architecture.

For a load or store of an Advanced SIMD element or structure, the order in which the registers are accessed is not defined by the architecture.

For a `VLDM` and `VSTM` instruction with a register list that does not include the PC, all registers are accessed in ascending address order for accesses to Device memory with the non-Reordering attribute.

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For a LDM or STM instruction with a register list that does not include the PC:

- When FEAT_LSMAOC is not implemented, and when FEAT_LSMAOC is implemented and the value of the applicable LSMAOE field is 1, all registers are accessed in ascending address order for accesses to Device memory with the non-Reordering attribute.
- When FEAT_LSMAOC is implemented and the value of the applicable LSMAOE field is 0, no memory accesses are required to be ordered.
- When FEAT_LSMAOC is implemented and the value of the applicable nTLSMD field is 0, any memory access to an address that the stage 1 translation assigns as Device-nGRE, Device-nGnRE, or Device-nGnRnE generates an Alignment fault.

The applicable LSMAOE or nTLSMD field is the field in the SCTLR_EL1, SCTLR_EL2, HSCTLR, or SCTLR register that applies to the Exception level and Security state at which the LDM or STM instruction is executed.

Armv8.2 deprecates software relying on accesses to Device memory made by a single LDM or STM instruction not being reordered.

E2.8.3 Memory access restrictions

The following restrictions apply to memory accesses:

- For two explicit memory read effects to any two adjacent bytes in memory, *p* and *p+1*, generated by the same instruction, and for two explicit memory write effects to any two adjacent bytes in memory, *p* and *p+1*, that are generated by the same instruction:
  - The bytes *p* and *p+1* must have the same memory type and Shareability attributes. otherwise the results are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. For example, an LDC, LDM, LDRD STC, STM or STRD instruction, or an unaligned load or store that spans the boundary between Normal memory and Device memory is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.
  - Except for possible differences in the cache allocation hints, Arm deprecates having different cacheability attributes for bytes *p* and *p+1*.

  For the permitted CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see *Crossing a page boundary with different memory types or Shareability attributes* on page K1-11231.

- If the accesses of an instruction that causes multiple accesses to any type of Device memory cross a 4KB address boundary then behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and *Crossing a 4KB boundary with a Device access* on page K1-11231 describes the permitted behaviors.

  Note

  - The boundary referred to is between two Device memory regions that are both of 4KB and aligned to 4KB.
  - This restriction means it is important that an access to a volatile memory device is not made using a single instruction that crosses a 4KB address boundary.
  - Arm expects this restriction to constrain the placing of volatile memory devices in the system memory map, rather than expecting a compiler to be aware of the alignment of memory accesses.

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E2.9 Mismatched memory attributes

Mismatched memory attributes are controlled by privileged software. For more information, see Chapter G5 *The AArch32 Virtual Memory System Architecture*.

Physical memory Locations are accessed with *mismatched attributes* if all accesses to the Location do not use a common definition of all of the following attributes of that Location:

- Memory type: Device-nGnRnE, Device-nGnRE, Device-nGRE, Device-GRE or Normal.
- Shareability.
- Cacheability, for the same level of the inner or outer cache, but excluding any cache allocation hints.

Collectively these are referred to as memory attributes.

Note

In this document, the terms *location* and *memory location* refer to any byte within the current coherency granule and are used interchangeably.

When a memory Location is accessed with mismatched attributes the only software visible effects are one or more of the following:

- Uniprocessor semantics for reads and writes to that memory Location might be lost. This means:
  - A read of the memory Location by one agent might not return the value most recently written to that memory Location by the same agent.
  - Multiple writes to the memory Location by one agent with different memory attributes might not be ordered in program order.
- There might be a loss of coherency when multiple agents attempt to access a memory Location.
- There might be a loss of properties derived from the memory type, as described in later bullets in this section.
- If all Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive instructions executed across all threads to access a given memory Location do not use consistent memory attributes, the Exclusives monitor state becomes UNKNOWN.
- Bytes written without the Write-Back cacheable attribute within the same Write-Back granule as bytes written with the Write-Back cacheable attribute might have their values reverted to the old values as a result of cache Write-Back.

The loss of properties associated with mismatched memory type attributes refers only to the following properties of Device memory that are additional to the properties of Normal memory:

- Prohibition of speculative read accesses.
- Prohibition on Gathering.
- Prohibition on Reordering.

For the following situations, when a physical memory Location is accessed with mismatched attributes, a more restrictive set of behaviors applies. The description of each situation also describes the behaviors that apply:

1. Any agent that reads that memory Location using the same common definition of the Memory type, Shareability and Cacheability attributes is guaranteed to access it coherently, to the extent required by that common definition of the memory attributes, only if all the following conditions are met:
   - All writes are performed to an alias of the memory Location that uses the same definition of the Memory type, Shareability and Cacheability attributes.
   - Either:
     - In the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime, HCR2.MIOCNCE has a value of 0.
     - All aliases with write permission have the Inner Cacheability attribute the same as the Outer Cacheability attribute.
   - Either:
     - All writes are performed to an alias of the memory Location that has Inner Cacheability and Outer Cacheability attributes both as Non-cacheable.
     - All aliases to a memory Location use a definition of the Shareability attributes that encompasses all the agents with permission to access the Location.

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2. The possible software-visible effects caused by mismatched attributes for a memory Location are defined more precisely if all of the mismatched attributes define the memory Location as one of:
   - Any Device memory type.
   - Normal Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable memory.

   In these cases, the only permitted software-visible effects of the mismatched attributes are one or more of the following:
   - Possible loss of properties derived from the memory type when multiple agents attempt to access the memory Location.
   - Possible reordering of memory transactions to the same memory Location with different memory attributes, potentially leading to a loss of coherency or uniprocessor semantics. Any possible loss of coherency or uniprocessor semantics can be avoided by inserting `DMB` barrier instructions between accesses to the same memory Location that might use different attributes.

Where there is a loss of the uniprocessor semantics, ordering, or coherency, the following approaches can be used:

1. If the mismatched attributes for a memory Location all assign the same Shareability attribute to a Location that has a cacheable attribute, any loss of uniprocessor semantics, ordering, or coherency within a Shareability domain can be avoided by use of software cache management. To do so, software must use the techniques that are required for the software management of the ordering or coherency of cacheable Locations between agents in different shareability domains. This means:
   - Before writing to a cacheable Location not using the Write-Back attribute, software must invalidate, or clean, a Location from the caches if any agent might have written to the Location with the Write-Back attribute. This avoids the possibility of overwriting the Location with stale data.
   - After writing to a cacheable Location with the Write-Back attribute, software must clean the Location from the caches, to make the write visible to external memory.
   - Before reading the Location with a cacheable attribute, software must invalidate, or clean and invalidate, the Location from the caches, to ensure that any value held in the caches reflects the last value made visible in external memory.
   - Executing a `DMB` barrier instruction, with scope that applies to the common Shareability of the accesses, between any accesses to the same cacheable Location that use different attributes.

   Note

   In AArch32 state, cache maintenance instructions can be accessed only from an Exception level that is higher than EL0, and therefore require a system call. For information on system calls, see *Exception-generating and exception-handling instructions* on page F2-6959. For information about the AArch32 cache maintenance instructions, see *AArch32 cache and branch predictor support* on page G4-8797.

   In all cases:
   - Location refers to any byte within the current coherency granule.
   - A clean and invalidate instruction can be used instead of a clean instruction, or instead of an invalidate instruction.
   - In the sequences outlined in this section, all cache maintenance instructions and memory transactions must be completed, or ordered by the use of barrier operations, if they are not naturally ordered by the use of a common address, see *Ordering of cache and branch predictor maintenance instructions* on page G4-8816.

   Note

   With software management of coherency, race conditions can cause loss of data. A race condition occurs when different agents write simultaneously to bytes that are in the same Location, and the invalidate, write, clean sequence of one agent overlaps with the equivalent sequence of another agent. A race condition also occurs if the first operation of either sequence is a clean, rather than an invalidate.

2. If the mismatched attributes for a Location mean that multiple cacheable accesses to the Location might be made with different Shareability attributes, then ordering and coherency are guaranteed only if:
   - Software running on a PE cleans and invalidates a Location from cache before and after each read or write to that Location by that PE.

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- A `DMB` barrier with scope that covers the full Shareability of the accesses is placed between any accesses to the same memory Location that use different attributes.

Note

The Note in rule 1 of this list, about possible race conditions, also applies to this rule.

In addition, if multiple agents attempt to use Load-Exclusive or Store-Exclusive instructions to access a Location, and the accesses from the different agents have different memory attributes associated with the Location, the Exclusives monitor state becomes UNKNOWN.

Arm strongly recommends that software does not use mismatched attributes for aliases of the same Location. An implementation might not optimize the performance of a system that uses mismatched aliases.

Note

As described in *Non-cacheable accesses and instruction caches* on page D4-4737, a non-cacheable access is permitted to be cached in an instruction cache, despite the fact that a non-cacheable access is not permitted to be cached in a unified cache. Despite this, when cacheable and non-cacheable aliases exist for memory which is executable, these must be treated as mismatched aliases to avoid coherency issues from the data or unified caches that might hold entries that will be brought into the instruction caches.

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E2.10 Synchronization and semaphores

The architecture provides non-blocking synchronization of shared memory, using *synchronization primitives*. The information in this section about memory accesses by synchronization primitives applies to accesses to both Normal and Device memory.

Note

Use of the synchronization primitives scales for multiprocessing system designs.

Table E2-6 on page E2-6895 shows the synchronization primitives and the associated CLREX instruction.

Table E2-6 Synchronization primitives and associated instruction, T32 and A32 instruction sets

Transaction size	Additional semantics	Load-Exclusive[a]	Store-Exclusive[a]	Other[a]
Byte	-	LDREXB	STREXB	-
	Load-Acquire/Store-Release	LDAEXB	STLEXB	-
Halfword	-	LDREXH	STREXH	-
	Load-Acquire/Store-Release	LDAEXH	STLEXH	-
Word	-	LDREX	STREX	-
	Load-Acquire/Store-Release	LDAEX	STLEX	-
Doubleword	-	LDREXD	STREXD	-
	Load-Acquire/Store-Release	LDAEXD	STLEXD	-
None	Clear-Exclusive	-	-	CLREX

a. Instruction in the T32 and A32 instruction sets.

Except for the row showing the CLREX instruction, the two instructions in a single row are a Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive instruction pair. The model for the use of a Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive instruction pair accessing a non-aborting memory address *x* is:

- The Load-Exclusive instruction reads a value from memory address *x*.
- The corresponding Store-Exclusive instruction succeeds in writing back to memory address *x* only if no other observer, process, or thread has performed a more recent store to address *x*. The Store-Exclusive instruction returns a status bit that indicates whether the memory write succeeded.

A Load-Exclusive instruction marks a small block of memory for exclusive access. The size of the marked block is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, see *Marking and the size of the marked memory block* on page E2-6901. A Store-Exclusive instruction to any address in the marked block clears the marking.

Note

In this section, the term PE includes any observer that can generate a Load-Exclusive or a Store-Exclusive instruction.

The following sections give more information:

- *Exclusive access instructions and Non-shareable memory locations* on page E2-6896.
- *Exclusive access instructions and shareable memory locations* on page E2-6897.
- *Marking and the size of the marked memory block* on page E2-6901.
- *Context switch support* on page E2-6901.
- *Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instruction usage restrictions* on page E2-6901.
- *Use of WFE and SEV instructions by spin-locks* on page E2-6904.

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E2.10.1 Exclusive access instructions and Non-shareable memory locations

For memory locations for which the Shareability attribute is Non-shareable, the exclusive access instructions rely on a *local Exclusives monitor*, or *local monitor*, that marks any address from which the PE executes a Load-Exclusive instruction. Any non-aborted attempt by the same PE to use a Store-Exclusive instruction to modify any address is guaranteed to clear the marking.

A Load-Exclusive instruction performs a load from memory, and:

- The executing PE marks the physical memory address for exclusive access.
- The local monitor of the executing PE transitions to the Exclusive Access state.

A Store-Exclusive instruction performs a conditional store to memory that depends on the state of the local monitor:

If the local monitor is in the Exclusive Access state

- If the address of the Store-Exclusive instruction is the same as the address that has been marked in the monitor by an earlier Load-Exclusive instruction, then the store occurs. Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the store occurs.
- A status value is returned to a register:
  - If the store took place the status value is 0.
  - Otherwise, the status value is 1.
- The local monitor of the executing PE transitions to the Open Access state.

When an Exclusives monitor is in the Exclusive Access state the monitor is *set*.

If the local monitor is in the Open Access state

- No store takes place.
- A status value of 1 is returned to a register.
- The local monitor remains in the Open Access state.

When an Exclusives monitor is in the Exclusive Access state the monitor is *clear*.

The Store-Exclusive instruction defines the register to which the status value is returned.

When a PE writes using any instruction other than a Store-Exclusive instruction:

- If the write is to a PA that is not marked as Exclusive Access by its local monitor and that local monitor is in the Exclusive Access state it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the write affects the state of the local monitor.
- If the write is to a PA that is marked as Exclusive Access by its local monitor it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the write affects the state of the local monitor.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a store to a marked PA causes a mark in the local monitor to be cleared if that store is by an observer other than the one that caused the PA to be marked.

Figure E2-4 on page E2-6897 shows the state machine for the local monitor and the effect of each of the operations shown in the figure.

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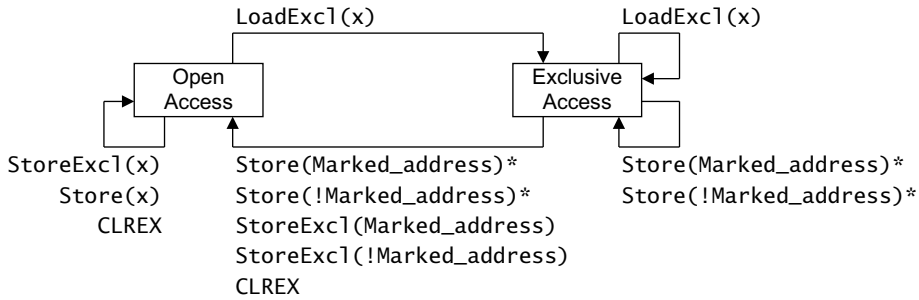

Operations marked * are possible alternative IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED options.
In the diagram: `LoadExcl` represents any Load-Exclusive instruction
`StoreExcl` represents any Store-Exclusive instruction
`Store` represents any other store instruction.

Any `LoadExcl` operation updates the marked address to the most significant bits of the address x used for the operation.

Figure E2-4 Local monitor state machine diagram

For more information about marking, see *Marking and the size of the marked memory block* on page E2-6901.

Note

For the local monitor state machine, as shown in Figure E2-4:

- The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED options for the local monitor are consistent with the local monitor being constructed so that it does not hold any PA, but instead treats any access as matching the address of the previous Load-Exclusive instruction.
- A local monitor implementation can be unaware of Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instructions from other PEs.
- The architecture does not require a load instruction, by another PE, that is not a Load-Exclusive instruction, to have any effect on the local monitor.
- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the transition from Exclusive Access to Open Access state occurs when the `Store` or `StoreExcl` is from another observer.

Changes to the local monitor state resulting from speculative execution

The architecture permits a local monitor to transition to the Open Access state as a result of speculation, or from some other cause. This is in addition to the transitions to Open Access state caused by the architectural execution of an operation shown in Figure E2-4.

An implementation must ensure that:

- The local monitor cannot be seen to transition to the Exclusive Access state except as a result of the architectural execution of one of the operations shown in Figure E2-4.
- Any transition of the local monitor to the Open Access state not caused by the architectural execution of an operation shown in Figure E2-4 must not indefinitely delay forward progress of execution.

E2.10.2 Exclusive access instructions and shareable memory locations

In the context of this section, a shareable memory location is a memory location that has, or is treated as if it has, a Shareability attribute of Inner Shareable or Outer Shareable.

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For shareable memory locations, exclusive access instructions rely on:

- A *local monitor* for each PE in the system, which marks any address from which the PE executes a Load-Exclusive. The local monitor operates as described in *Exclusive access instructions and Non-shareable memory locations* on page E2-6896, except that for shareable memory any Store-Exclusive is then subject to checking by the global monitor if it is described in that section as doing at least one of the following:
  - Updating memory.
  - Returning a status value of 0.

  The local monitor can ignore accesses from other PEs in the system.
- A *global monitor* that marks a PA as exclusive access for a particular PE. This marking is used later to determine whether a Store-Exclusive to that address that has not been failed by the local monitor can occur. Any successful write to the marked block by any other observer in the Shareability domain of the memory location is guaranteed to clear the marking. For each PE in the system, the global monitor:
  - Can hold at least one marked block.
  - Maintains a state machine for each marked block it can hold.

  Note

  For each PE, the architecture only requires global monitor support for a single marked address. Any situation that might benefit from the use of multiple marked addresses on a single PE is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instruction usage restrictions* on page E2-6901.

Note

The global monitor can either reside in a block that is part of the hardware on which the PE executes or exist as a secondary monitor at the memory interfaces. The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED aspects of the monitors mean that the global monitor and local monitor can be combined into a single unit, provided that the unit performs the global monitor and local monitor functions defined in this manual.

For shareable memory locations, in some implementations and for some memory types, the properties of the global monitor require functionality outside the PE. Some system implementations might not implement this functionality for all locations of memory. In particular, this can apply to:

- Any type of memory in the system implementation that does not support hardware cache coherency.
- Non-cacheable memory, or memory treated as Non-cacheable, in an implementation that does support hardware cache coherency.

In such a system, it is defined by the system:

- Whether the global monitor is implemented.
- If the global monitor is implemented, which address ranges or memory types it monitors.

Note

To support the use of the Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive mechanism when address translation is disabled, a system might define at least one location of memory, of at least the size of the translation granule, in the system memory map to support the global monitor for all PEs within a common Inner Shareable domain. However, this is not an architectural requirement. Therefore, architecturally-compliant software that requires mutual exclusion must not rely on using the Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive mechanism, and must instead use a software algorithm such as Lamport's Bakery algorithm to achieve mutual exclusion.

Because implementations can choose which memory types are treated as Non-cacheable, the only memory types for which it is architecturally guaranteed that a global Exclusives monitor is implemented are:

- Inner Shareable, Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back Normal memory with Read allocation hint and Write allocation hint and not transient.
- Outer Shareable, Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back Normal memory with Read allocation hint and Write allocation hints and not transient.

If the global monitor is not implemented for an address range or memory type, then performing a Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive instruction to such a location has one or more of the following effects:

- The instruction generates an External abort.

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- The instruction generates an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED MMU fault. This is reported using the Fault status code of:
  - DFSR.STATUS = `0b110101` when using the Long-descriptor translation table format. The fault can also be reported in the HSR.ISS[5:0] field for exceptions to Hyp mode.
  - DFSR.FS = `0b10101` when using the Short-descriptor translation table format.

  If the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED MMU fault is generated for the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime then:
  - If the fault is generated because of the memory type defined in the first stage of translation, or if the second stage of translation is disabled, then this is a first stage fault and the exception is taken to EL1.
  - Otherwise, the fault is a second stage fault and the exception is taken to EL2.

  The priority of this fault is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a `NOP`.
- The Load-Exclusive instruction is treated as if it were accessing a Non-shareable location, but the state of the local monitor becomes UNKNOWN.
- The Store-Exclusive instruction is treated as if it were accessing a Non-shareable location, but the state of the local monitor becomes UNKNOWN.
- The value held in the result register of the Store-Exclusive instruction becomes UNKNOWN.

In addition, for write transactions generated by non-PE observers that do not implement exclusive accesses or other atomic access mechanisms, the effect that writes have on the global and local monitors used by an Arm PE is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The writes might not clear the global monitors of other PEs for:

- Some address ranges.
- Some memory types.

Operation of the global Exclusives monitor

A Load-Exclusive instruction from shareable memory performs a load from memory, and causes the PA of the access to be marked as exclusive access for the requesting PE. This access can also cause the exclusive access mark to be removed from any other PA that has been marked by the requesting PE.

Note

The global monitor only supports a single outstanding exclusive access to shareable memory for each PE.

A Load-Exclusive instruction by one PE has no effect on the global monitor state for any other PE.

A Store-Exclusive instruction performs a conditional store to memory:

- The store is guaranteed to succeed only if the PA accessed is marked as exclusive access for the requesting PE and both the local monitor and the global monitor state machines for the requesting PE are in the Exclusive Access state. In this case:
  - A status value of 0 is returned to a register to acknowledge the successful store.
  - The final state of the global monitor state machine for the requesting PE is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
  - If the address accessed is marked for exclusive access in the global monitor state machine for any other PE then that state machine transitions to Open Access state.
- If no address is marked as exclusive access for the requesting PE, the store does not succeed:
  - A status value of 1 is returned to a register to indicate that the store failed.
  - The global monitor is not affected and remains in Open Access state for the requesting PE.
- If a different PA is marked as exclusive access for the requesting PE, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the store succeeds or not:
  - If the store succeeds a status value of 0 is returned to a register, otherwise a value of 1 is returned.
  - If the global monitor state machine for the PE was in the Exclusive Access state before the Store-Exclusive instruction it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether that state machine transitions to the Open Access state.

The Store-Exclusive instruction defines the register to which the status value is returned.

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In a shared memory system, the global monitor implements a separate state machine for each PE in the system. The state machine for accesses to shareable memory by PE(n) can respond to all the shareable memory accesses visible to it. This means it responds to:

- Accesses generated by PE(n).
- Accesses generated by the other observers in the Shareability domain of the memory location. These accesses are identified as (!n).

In a shared memory system, the global monitor implements a separate state machine for each observer that can generate a Load-Exclusive or a Store-Exclusive instruction in the system.

A global monitor:

- In the Exclusive Access state is *set*.
- In the Open Access state is *clear*.

Clear global monitor event

Whenever the global monitor state for a PE changes from Exclusive access to Open access, an event is generated and held in the Event register for that PE. This register is used by the Wait for Event mechanism, see *Wait For Event and Send Event* on page G1-8672.

Figure E2-5 shows the state machine for PE(n) in a global monitor.

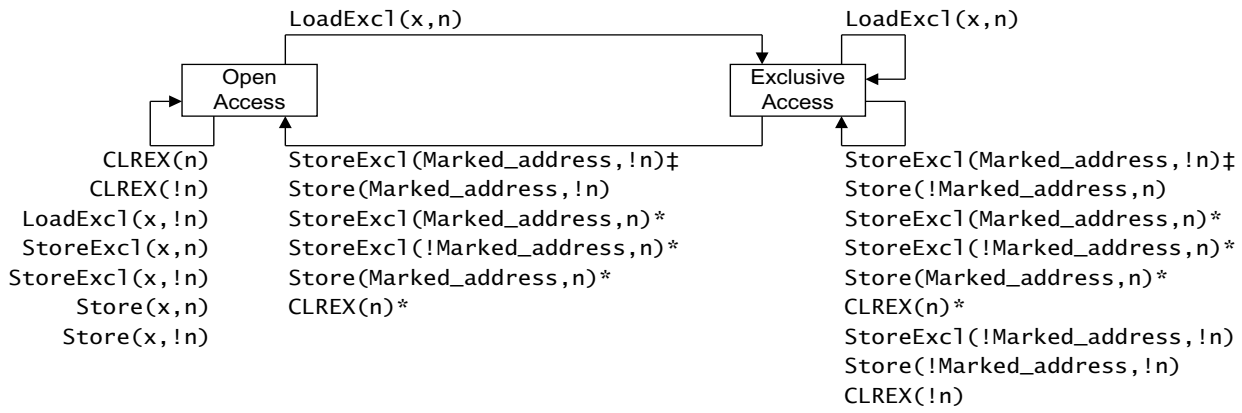

‡`StoreExcl`(Marked_address,!n) clears the monitor only if the `StoreExcl` updates memory
Operations marked * are possible alternative IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED options.
In the diagram: `LoadExcl` represents any Load-Exclusive instruction
`StoreExcl` represents any Store-Exclusive instruction
`Store` represents any other store instruction.

Any `LoadExcl` operation updates the marked address to the most significant bits of the address x used for the operation.

Figure E2-5 Global monitor state machine diagram for PE(n) in a multiprocessor system

For more information about marking, see *Marking and the size of the marked memory block* on page E2-6901.

Note

For the global monitor state machine, as shown in Figure E2-5:

- The architecture does not require a load instruction by another PE, that is not a Load-Exclusive instruction, to have any effect on the global monitor.
- Whether a Store-Exclusive instruction successfully updates memory or not depends on whether the address accessed matches the marked shareable memory address for the PE issuing the Store-Exclusive instruction, and whether the local and global monitors are in the exclusive state. For this reason, Figure E2-5 shows only how the operations by (!n) cause state transitions of the state machine for PE(n).
- A Load-Exclusive instruction can update only the marked shareable memory address for the PE issuing the Load-Exclusive instruction.

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- When the global monitor is in the Exclusive Access state, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a `CLREX` instruction causes the global monitor to transition from Exclusive Access to Open Access state.
- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED:
  - Whether a modification to a Non-shareable memory location can cause a global monitor to transition from Exclusive Access to Open Access state.
  - Whether a Load-Exclusive instruction to a Non-shareable memory location can cause a global monitor to transition from Open Access to Exclusive Access state.

E2.10.3 Marking and the size of the marked memory block

When a Load-Exclusive instruction is executed, the resulting marked block ignores the least significant bits of the 64-bit memory address.

When a Load-Exclusive instruction is executed, a marked block of size 2^a bytes is created by ignoring the least significant bits of the memory address. A marked address is any address within this marked block. The size of the marked memory block is called the *Exclusives reservation granule*. The Exclusives reservation granule is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED in the range 4 - 512 words.

Note

This definition means that the Exclusives reservation granule is:

- 4 words in an implementation where *a* is 4.
- 512 words in an implementation where *a* is 11.

For example, in an implementation where *a* is 4, a successful `LDREXB` of address `0x341B4` defines a marked block using bits[47:4] of the address. This means that the four words of memory from `0x341B0` to `0x341BF` are marked for exclusive access.

In some implementations the CTR identifies the Exclusives reservation granule, see CTR. Otherwise, software must assume that the maximum Exclusives reservation granule, 512 words, is implemented.

E2.10.4 Context switch support

An exception return clears the local monitor. As a result, performing a `CLREX` instruction as part of a context switch is not required in most situations.

Note

Context switching is not an application level operation. However, this information is included here to complete the description of the exclusive operations.

E2.10.5 Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instruction usage restrictions

The Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instructions are intended to work together as a pair, for example a `LDREX/STREX` pair or a `LDREXB/STREXB` pair. To support different implementations of these functions, software must follow the notes and restrictions given in this subsection.

The following notes describe use of a Load-Exclusive/ Store-Exclusive instruction pair, `LoadExcl/StoreExcl`, to indicate the use of any of the Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive instruction pairs shown in Table E2-6 on page E2-6895. In this context, a `LoadExcl/StoreExcl` pair comprises two instructions in the same thread of execution:

- The exclusives support a single outstanding exclusive access for each PE thread that is executed. The architecture makes use of this by not requiring an address or size check as part of the `IsExclusiveLocal()` function. If the target VA of a `StoreExcl` is different from the VA of the preceding `LoadExcl` instruction in the same thread of execution, behavior can be CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE with the following behavior:
  - The `StoreExcl` either passes or fails, the status value returned by the `StoreExcl` is UNKNOWN, and the states of the local and global monitors for that PE are UNKNOWN.

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Note

This means the `StoreExcl` might pass for some instances of a `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` pair with mismatched addresses, and fail for other instances of a `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` pair with mismatched addresses.

— The data at the address accessed by the `LoadExcl`, and at the address accessed by the `StoreExcl`, is UNKNOWN.

This means software can rely on a `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` pair to eventually succeed only if the `LoadExcl` and the `StoreExcl` are executed with the same VA.

- An implementation of the Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instructions can require that, in any thread of execution, the transaction size of a `StoreExcl` instruction is the same as the transaction size of the preceding `LoadExcl` instruction executed in that thread. If the transaction size of a `StoreExcl` instruction is different from the preceding `LoadExcl` instruction in the same thread of execution, behavior can be CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE with the following behavior:

  — The `StoreExcl` either passes or fails, and the status value returned by the `StoreExcl` is UNKNOWN.

  Note

  This means the `StoreExcl` might pass for some instances of a `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` pair with mismatched transaction sizes, and fail for other instances of a `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` pair with mismatched transaction sizes.

  — The block of data of the size of the larger of the transaction sizes used by the `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` pair at the address accessed by the `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` pair, is UNKNOWN.

  This means software can rely on a `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` pair to eventually succeed only if the `LoadExcl` and the `StoreExcl` have the same transaction size.

- `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` loops are guaranteed to make forward progress only if, for any `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` loop within a single thread of execution, the software meets all of the following conditions:

  1 Between the Load-Exclusive and the Store-Exclusive, there are no explicit memory effects, preloads, direct or indirect System register writes, address translation instructions, cache or TLB maintenance instructions, exception generating instructions, exception returns, `ISB` barriers, or indirect branches.

  2 Between the Store-Exclusive returning a failing result and the retry of the corresponding Load-Exclusive:

  - There are no stores or `PLDW` instructions to any address within the Exclusives reservation granule accessed by the Store-Exclusive.
  - There are no loads or preloads to any address within the Exclusives reservation granule accessed by the Store-Exclusive that use a different VA alias to that address.
  - There are no direct or indirect System register writes, other than changes to the flag fields in the CPSR or FPSCR, caused by data processing or comparison instructions.
  - There are no direct or indirect address translation instructions, cache or TLB maintenance instructions, exception generating instructions, exception returns, or indirect branches.
  - All loads and stores are to a block of contiguous virtual memory of not more than 512 bytes in size.

  The Exclusives monitor can be cleared at any time without an application-related cause, provided that such clearing is not systematically repeated so as to prevent the forward progress in finite time of at least one of the threads that is accessing the Exclusives monitor. However, it is permissible for the `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` loop not to make forward progress if a different thread is repeatedly doing any of the following in a tight loop:

  — Performing stores to a PA covered by the Exclusives monitor.

  — Prefetching with intent to write to a PA covered by the Exclusives monitor.

  — Executing data cache clean, data cache invalidate, or data cache clean and invalidate instructions to a PA covered by the Exclusives monitor.

  — Executing instruction cache invalidate all instructions.

  — Executing instruction cache invalidate by VA instructions to a PA covered by the Exclusives monitor.

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- Implementations can benefit from keeping the `LoadExcl` and `StoreExcl` operations close together in a single thread of execution. This minimizes the likelihood of the Exclusives monitor state being cleared between the `LoadExcl` instruction and the `StoreExcl` instruction. Therefore, for best performance, Arm strongly recommends a limit of 128 bytes between `LoadExcl` and `StoreExcl` instructions in a single thread of execution.

- The architecture sets an upper limit of 2048 bytes on the Exclusives reservation granule that can be marked as exclusive. For performance reasons, Arm recommends that objects that are accessed by exclusive accesses are separated by the size of the Exclusives reservation granule. This is a performance guideline rather than a functional requirement.

- After taking a Data Abort exception, the state of the Exclusives monitors is UNKNOWN.

- For the memory location accessed by a `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` pair, if the memory attributes for a `StoreExcl` instruction are different from the memory attributes for the preceding `LoadExcl` instruction in the same thread of execution, behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. Where this occurs because the translation of the accessed address changes between the `LoadExcl` instruction and the `StoreExcl` instruction, the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior is as follows:

  — The `StoreExcl` either passes or fails, and the status value returned by the `StoreExcl` is UNKNOWN.

  Note

  This means the `StoreExcl` might pass for some instances of a `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` pair with changed memory attributes, and fail for other instances of a `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` pair with changed memory attributes.

  — The data at the address accessed by the `StoreExcl` is UNKNOWN.

  Note

  Another bullet point in this list covers the case where the memory attributes of a `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` pair differ as a result of using different VAs with different attributes that point to the same PA.

- The effect of a data or unified cache invalidate, clean, or clean and invalidate instruction on a local or global Exclusives monitor that is in the Exclusive Access state is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and the instruction might clear the monitor, or it might leave it in the Exclusive Access state. For address-based maintenance instructions, this also applies to the monitors of other PEs in the same Shareability domain as the PE executing the cache maintenance instruction, as determined by the Shareability domain of the address being maintained.

  Note

  Arm strongly recommends that implementations ensure that the use of such maintenance instructions by a PE in the Non-secure state cannot cause a denial of service on a PE in the Secure state.

- If the mapping of the VA to PA is changed between the `LoadExcl` instruction and the `StoreExcl` instruction, and the change is performed using a break-before-make sequence as described in *Using break-before-make when updating translation table entries* on page G5-8905, if the `StoreExcl` is performed after another write to the same PA as the `StoreExcl`, and that other write was performed after the old translation was properly invalidated and that invalidation was properly synchronized, then the `StoreExcl` will not pass its monitor check.

  Note

  Arm expects that, in many implementations, either:

  — The TLB invalidation will clear either the local or global monitor.

  — The PA will be checked between the `LoadExcl` and `StoreExcl`.

- The Exclusive Access state for an address accessed by a PE can be lost as a result of a `PLDW` instruction to the same PA executed by another PE. This means that a very high rate of repeated `PLDW` accesses to a memory location might impede the forward progress of another PE.

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Note

In the event of repeatedly-contending `LoadExcl`/`StoreExcl` instruction sequences from multiple PEs, an implementation must ensure that forward progress is made by at least one PE.

E2.10.6 Use of WFE and SEV instructions by spin-locks

The architecture provides Wait For Event, Send Event, and Send Event Local instructions, `WFE`, `SEV`, `SEVL`, that can assist with reducing power consumption and bus contention caused by PEs repeatedly attempting to obtain a spin-lock. These instructions can be used at the application level, but a complete understanding of what they do depends on a system level understanding of exceptions. They are described in *Wait For Event and Send Event* on page G1-8672. However, when the global monitor for a PE changes from Exclusive Access state to Open Access state, an event is generated.

Note

This is equivalent to issuing an `SEVL` instruction on the PE for which the monitor state has changed. It removes the need for spinlock code to include an `SEV` instruction after clearing a spinlock.

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Part F

The AArch32 Instruction Sets

Chapter F1
About the T32 and A32 Instruction Descriptions

This chapter describes each instruction. It contains the following sections:

- *Format of instruction descriptions* on page F1-6908.
- *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
- *Conditional execution* on page F1-6913.
- *Shifts applied to a register* on page F1-6915.
- *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.
- *Encoding of lists of general-purpose registers and the PC* on page F1-6918.
- *General information about the T32 and A32 instruction descriptions* on page F1-6919.
- *Additional pseudocode support for instruction descriptions* on page F1-6932.
- *Additional information about Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page F1-6933.

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F1.1 Format of instruction descriptions

The instruction descriptions in Chapter F5 *T32 and A32 Base Instruction Set Instruction Descriptions* and Chapter F6 *T32 and A32 Advanced SIMD and Floating-point Instruction Descriptions* normally use the following format:

- Instruction section title.
- Introduction to the instruction.
- A description of each encoding of the instruction.
- Assembler syntax.
- Pseudocode describing how the instruction operates.
- Notes, if applicable.

Each of these items is described in more detail in the following subsections.

F1.1.1 Instruction section title

The instruction section title gives the base mnemonic for the instruction or instructions described in the section. When one mnemonic has multiple forms described in separate instruction sections, this is followed by a short description of the form in parentheses. The most common use of this is to distinguish between forms of an instruction in which one of the operands is an immediate value and forms in which it is a register.

F1.1.2 Introduction to the instruction

The introduction to the instruction briefly describes the main features of the instruction. This description is not necessarily complete and is not definitive. If there is any conflict between it and the more detailed information that follows, the latter takes priority.

F1.1.3 Instruction encodings

This is a list of one or more instruction encodings. Each instruction encoding is labeled as:

- A1, A2, A3 … for the first, second, third, and any additional A32 encodings.
- T1, T2, T3 … for the first, second, third, and any additional T32 encodings.

Each instruction encoding description consists of:

- An assembly syntax that ensures that the assembler selects the encoding in preference to any other encoding. Sometimes, multiple syntax variants are given. These are written in a `typewriter` font using the conventions described in *Assembler syntax prototype line conventions* on page F1-6910. The correct one to use can be indicated by:
  - A subheading that identifies the encodings that correspond to the syntax. See, for example, the subheading *Flag setting, rotate right with extend variant* in the description of the A1 encoding of the `ADC`, `ADCS` (register) instructions in *A1* on page F5-7132.
  - An annotation to the syntax, such as *Inside IT block* or *Outside IT block*. See, for example, the syntax descriptions of the T1 encoding of the `ADC`, `ADCS` (register) instructions in *T1* on page F5-7133.

  In other cases, the correct one to use can be determined by looking at the assembler syntax description and using it to determine which syntax corresponds to the instruction being disassembled.

  There is usually more than one syntax variant that ensures re-assembly to any particular encoding, and the exact set of syntaxes that do so usually depends on the register numbers, immediate constants, and other operands to the instruction. For example, when assembling to the T32 instruction set, the syntax `AND R0, R0, R8` ensures selection of a 32-bit encoding but `AND R0, R0, R1` selects a 16-bit encoding.

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For each instruction encoding belonging to a target instruction set, an assembler can use this information to determine whether it can use that encoding to encode the instruction requested by the UAL source. If multiple encodings can encode the instruction, then:

— If both a 16-bit encoding and a 32-bit encoding can encode the instruction, the architecture *prefers* the 16-bit encoding. This means the assembler must use the 16-bit encoding rather than the 32-bit encoding.

  Software can use the `.W` and `.N` qualifiers to specify the required encoding width, see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

— If multiple encodings of the same length can encode the instruction, the *Assembler syntax* subsection says which encoding is preferred, and how software can, instead, select the other encodings.

  Each encoding also documents UAL syntax that selects it in preference to any other encoding.

If no encodings of the target instruction set can encode the instruction requested by the UAL source, normally the assembler generates an error saying that the instruction is not available in that instruction set.

Note

In some cases, an instruction is available in one instruction set but not in another. The *Assembler syntax* subsection identifies many of these cases. For example, the A32 instructions with bits<31:28> == `0b1111` described in *Branch, branch with link, and block data transfer* on page F4-7085, *System register access, Advanced SIMD, floating-point, and Supervisor call* on page F4-7087, and *Unconditional instructions* on page F4-7105 cannot have a Condition code, but the equivalent T32 instructions often can, and this usually appears in the *Assembler syntax* subsection as a statement that the A32 instruction cannot be conditional.

However, some such cases are too complex to describe in the available space, so the definitive test of whether an instruction is available in a given instruction set is whether there is an available encoding for it in that instruction set.

The assembly syntax given for an encoding is therefore a suitable one for a disassembler to disassemble that encoding to. However, disassemblers might wish to use simpler syntaxes when they are suitable for the operand combination, to produce more readable disassembled code.

- An encoding diagram, where:

  — For a 32-bit A32 encoding diagram, the bits are numbered from 31-0.

  — For a 16-bit T32 encoding diagram, the bits are numbered from 15-0.

    This halfword can be described as `hw1` of the instruction.

  — For a 32-bit T32 encoding diagram, the bits are numbered from 15-0 for each halfword, as a reminder that a 32-bit T32 instruction consists of two consecutive halfwords rather than a word.

    In this case, the left-hand halfword in the diagram is identified as `hw1`, and the right-hand halfword is identified as `hw2`.

  Where instructions are stored using the standard little-endian instruction endianness:

  — The encoding diagram for an A32 instruction at address A shows, from left to right, the bytes at addresses A+3, A+2, A+1, A.

  — The encoding diagram for a 32-bit T32 instruction shows bytes in the order A+1, A for `hw1`, followed by bytes A+3, A+2 for `hw2`.

- Encoding-specific pseudocode. This is pseudocode that translates the encoding-specific instruction fields into inputs to the encoding-independent pseudocode in the *Operation* subsection, and that picks out any special cases in the encoding. For a detailed description of the pseudocode used and of the relationship between the encoding diagram, the encoding-specific pseudocode and the encoding-independent pseudocode, see Appendix K13 *Arm Pseudocode Definition*.

F1.1.4 Assembler symbols

The *Assembly symbols* describe the standard UAL syntax for the instruction.

Each syntax description consists of the following elements:

- Descriptions of all variable or optional fields of the syntax.

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Some syntax fields are standardized across all or most instructions. *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912 describes these fields.

By default, syntax fields that specify registers, such as `<Rd>`, `<Rn>`, or `<Rt>`, can be any of R0-R12 or LR in T32 instructions, and any of R0-R12, SP, or LR in A32 instructions. These require that the encoding-specific pseudocode set the corresponding integer variable (such as `d`, `n`, or `t`) to the corresponding register number, using 0-12 for R0-R12, 13 for SP, or 14 for LR:

— Normally, software can do this by setting the corresponding field in the instruction, typically named Rd, Rn, Rt, to the binary encoding of that number.

— In the case of 16-bit T32 encodings, the field is normally of length 3, and so the encoding is available only when the assembler syntax specifies one of R0-R7. Such encodings often use a register field name like Rdn. This indicates that the encoding is available only if `<Rd>` and `<Rn>` specify the same register, and that the register number of that register is encoded in the field if they do.

The description of a syntax field that specifies a register sometimes extends or restricts the permitted range of registers or documents other differences from the default rules for such fields. Examples of extensions are permitting the use of the SP in a T32 instruction, or permitting the use of the PC, identified using register number 15.

- Where appropriate, text that briefly describes changes from the pre-UAL assembler syntax. Where present, this usually consists of an alternative pre-UAL form of the assembler mnemonic. The pre-UAL assembler syntax does not conflict with UAL. Arm recommends that it is supported, as an optional extension to UAL, so that pre-UAL assembler source files can be assembled.

Assembler syntax prototype line conventions

The following conventions are used in assembler syntax prototype lines and their subfields:

`< >`

Any item bracketed by `<` and `>` is a short description of a type of value to be supplied by the user in that position. A longer description of the item is normally supplied by subsequent text. Such items often correspond to a similarly named field in an encoding diagram for an instruction. When the correspondence requires only the binary encoding of an integer value or register number to be substituted into the instruction encoding, it is not described explicitly. For example, if the assembler syntax for an instruction contains an item `<Rn>` and the instruction encoding diagram contains a 4-bit field named Rn, the number of the register specified in the assembler syntax is encoded in binary in the instruction field.

If the correspondence between the assembler syntax item and the instruction encoding is more complex than simple binary encoding of an integer or register number, the item description indicates how it is encoded. This is often done by specifying a required output from the encoding-specific pseudocode, such as `add = TRUE`. The assembler must use only encodings that produce that output.

`{ }`

Any item bracketed by `{` and `}` is optional. A description of the item and of how its presence or absence is encoded in the instruction is normally supplied by subsequent text.

Many instructions have an optional destination register. Unless otherwise stated, if such a destination register is omitted, it is the same as the immediately following source register in the instruction syntax.

`#`

In the assembler syntax, numeric constants are normally preceded by a `#`. Some UAL instruction syntax descriptions explicitly show this `#` as optional. Any UAL assembler:

- Must treat the `#` as optional where an instruction syntax description shows it as optional.
- Can treat the `#` either as mandatory or as optional where an instruction syntax description does not show it as optional.

Note

Arm recommends that UAL assemblers treat all uses of `#` shown in this manual as optional.

spaces

Single spaces are used for clarity, to separate items. When a space is obligatory in the assembler syntax, two or more consecutive spaces are used.

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+/- This indicates an optional + or - sign. If neither is coded, + is assumed.

All other characters must be encoded precisely as they appear in the assembler syntax. Apart from { and }, the special characters described above do not appear in the basic forms of assembler instructions documented in this manual. In a few places, the { and } characters must be encoded as part of a variable item. When this happens, the long description of the variable item indicates how they must be used.

F1.1.5 Pseudocode describing how the instruction operates

The *Operation for all classes* subsection contains encoding-independent pseudocode that describes the main operation of the instruction. For a detailed description of the pseudocode used and of the relationship between the encoding diagram, the encoding-specific pseudocode and the encoding-independent pseudocode, see Appendix K13 *Arm Pseudocode Definition*.

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F1.2 Standard assembler syntax fields

The following assembler syntax fields are standard across all or most instructions:

<c> Is an optional field. It specifies the condition under which the instruction is executed. See *Conditional execution* on page F1-6913 for the range of available conditions and their encoding. If <c> is omitted, it defaults to *always* (`AL`).

<q> Specifies optional assembler qualifiers on the instruction. The following qualifiers are defined:

`.N` Meaning narrow, specifies that the assembler must select a 16-bit encoding for the instruction. If this is not possible, an assembler error is produced.

`.W` Meaning wide, specifies that the assembler must select a 32-bit encoding for the instruction. If this is not possible, an assembler error is produced.

If neither `.W` nor `.N` is specified, the assembler can select either 16-bit or 32-bit encodings. If both are available, it must select a 16-bit encoding. In a few cases, more than one encoding of the same length can be available for an instruction. The rules for selecting between such encodings are instruction-specific and are part of the instruction description. The assembler syntax includes a mandatory `.W` qualifier, along with a note describing the cases in which it applies, where this qualifier is required to select a particular encoding for an instruction. Additional assembler syntax will describe the syntax when the conditions are not met.

Note

When assembling to the A32 instruction set, the `.N` qualifier produces an assembler error and the `.W` qualifier has no effect.

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F1.3 Conditional execution

Most T32 and A32 instructions can be executed conditionally, based on the values of the APSR Condition flags. Table F1-1 on page F1-6913 lists the available conditions.

Table F1-1 Condition codes

cond	Mnemonic extension	Meaning (integer)	Meaning (floating-point) [a]	Condition flags
0000	EQ	Equal	Equal	Z == 1
0001	NE	Not equal	Not equal, or unordered	Z == 0
0010	CS [b]	Carry set	Greater than, equal, or unordered	C == 1
0011	CC [c]	Carry clear	Less than	C == 0
0100	MI	Minus, negative	Less than	N == 1
0101	PL	Plus, positive or zero	Greater than, equal, or unordered	N == 0
0110	VS	Overflow	Unordered	V == 1
0111	VC	No overflow	Not unordered	V == 0
1000	HI	Unsigned higher	Greater than, or unordered	C == 1 and Z == 0
1001	LS	Unsigned lower or same	Less than or equal	C == 0 or Z == 1
1010	GE	Signed greater than or equal	Greater than or equal	N == V
1011	LT	Signed less than	Less than, or unordered	N != V
1100	GT	Signed greater than	Greater than	Z == 0 and N == V
1101	LE	Signed less than or equal	Less than, equal, or unordered	Z == 1 or N != V
1110	None (AL) [d]	Always (unconditional)	Always (unconditional)	Any

a. Unordered means at least one NaN operand.
b. HS (unsigned higher or same) is a synonym for CS.
c. LO (unsigned lower) is a synonym for CC.
d. AL is an optional mnemonic extension for always, except in IT instructions. For details, see *IT* on page F5-7266.

In T32 instructions, the condition, if it is not AL, is normally encoded in a preceding IT instruction. For more information, see *Conditional instructions* on page F2-6941 and *IT* on page F5-7266. Some conditional branch instructions do not require a preceding IT instruction, because they include a Condition code in their encoding.

Implementations can provide a set of ITD control fields, SCTLR.ITD, SCTLR_EL1.ITD, and HSCTLR.ITD, to disable use of IT for some instructions, making them UNDEFINED. For more information, see:

- *Disabling or enabling PL0 and PL1 use of AArch32 optional functionality* on page G1-8688.
- *Disabling or enabling EL2 use of AArch32 optional functionality* on page G1-8697.

In A32 instructions, bits[31:28] of the instruction contain either:

- The Condition code, see *The Condition code field in A32 instruction encodings*.
- 0b1111 for some A32 instructions that can only be executed unconditionally.

F1.3.1 The Condition code field in A32 instruction encodings

Every conditional A32 instruction contains a 4-bit Condition code field, the cond field, in bits 31-28:

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
cond	

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This field contains one of the values `0b0000-0b1110`, as shown in Table F1-1 on page F1-6913. Most instruction mnemonics can be extended with the letters defined in the *Mnemonic extension* on page F1-6913 column of that table.

If the *always* (`AL`) condition is specified, the instruction is executed irrespective of the value of the Condition flags. The absence of a Condition code on an instruction mnemonic implies the `AL` Condition code.

F1.3.2 Pseudocode description of conditional execution

The `AArch32.CurrentCond()` function returns a 4-bit condition specifier as follows:

- For A32 instructions, it returns bits[31:28] of the instruction.
- For the T1 and T3 encodings of the Branch instruction (see *B* on page F5-7177), it returns the 4-bit `cond` field of the encoding.
- For all other T32 instructions:
  - If `PSTATE.IT<3:0> != '0000'` it returns `PSTATE.IT<7:4>`.
  - If `PSTATE.IT<7:0> == '00000000'` it returns `'1110'`.
  - Otherwise, execution of the instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

  For more information, see *Process state, PSTATE* on page E1-6817.

The `ConditionPassed()` function uses this condition specifier and the Condition flags to determine whether the instruction must be executed, by calling the `ConditionHolds()` function.

Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode* includes the definitions of these functions.

Undefined Instruction exception on page G1-8648 describes the handling of conditional instructions that are UNDEFINED, UNPREDICTABLE, or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. The pseudocode in the manual, as a sequential description of the instructions, has limitations in this respect. For more information, see *Limitations of the instruction pseudocode* on page K13-11392.

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F1.4 Shifts applied to a register

A32 register offset load/store word and unsigned byte instructions can apply a wide range of different constant shifts to the offset register. Both T32 and A32 data-processing instructions can apply the same range of different constant shifts to the second operand register. For details, see *Constant shifts*.

A32 data-processing instructions can apply a register-controlled shift to the second operand register.

F1.4.1 Constant shifts

These are the same in T32 and A32 instructions, except that the input bits come from different positions.

`<shift>` is an optional shift to be applied to `<Rm>`. It can be any one of:

(omitted) No shift.

`LSL #<n>` Logical shift left `<n>` bits. 1 <= `<n>` <= 31.

`LSR #<n>` Logical shift right `<n>` bits. 1 <= `<n>` <= 32.

`ASR #<n>` Arithmetic shift right `<n>` bits. 1 <= `<n>` <= 32.

`ROR #<n>` Rotate right `<n>` bits. 1 <= `<n>` <= 31.

`RRX` Rotate right one bit, with extend. Bit[0] is written to `shifter_carry_out`, bits[31:1] are shifted right one bit, and the Carry flag is shifted into bit[31].

Note

Assemblers can permit the use of some or all of `ASR #0`, `LSL #0`, `LSR #0`, and `ROR #0` to specify that no shift is to be performed. This is not standard UAL, and the encoding selected for T32 instructions might vary between UAL assemblers if it is used. To ensure disassembled code assembles to the original instructions, disassemblers must omit the shift specifier when the instruction specifies no shift.

Similarly, assemblers can permit the use of `#0` in the immediate forms of `ASR`, `LSL`, `LSR`, and `ROR` instructions to specify that no shift is to be performed, that is, that a `MOV` (register) instruction is wanted. Again, this is not standard UAL, and the encoding selected for T32 instructions might vary between UAL assemblers if it is used. To ensure disassembled code assembles to the original instructions, disassemblers must use the `MOV` (register) syntax when the instruction specifies no shift.

Encoding

The assembler encodes `<shift>` into two type bits and five immediate bits, as follows:

(omitted) type = `0b00`, immediate = 0.

`LSL #<n>` type = `0b00`, immediate = `<n>`.

`LSR #<n>` type = `0b01`.
If `<n>` < 32, immediate = `<n>`.
If `<n>` == 32, immediate = 0.

`ASR #<n>` type = `0b10`.
If `<n>` < 32, immediate = `<n>`.
If `<n>` == 32, immediate = 0.

`ROR #<n>` type = `0b11`, immediate = `<n>`.

`RRX` type = `0b11`, immediate = 0.

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F1.4.2 Register controlled shifts

These are available only in A32 instructions.

`<type>` is the type of shift to apply to the value read from `<Rm>`. It must be one of:

`ASR`	Arithmetic shift right, encoded as type = `0b10`.
`LSL`	Logical shift left, encoded as type = `0b00`.
`LSR`	Logical shift right, encoded as type = `0b01`.
`ROR`	Rotate right, encoded as type = `0b11`.

The bottom byte of `<Rs>` contains the shift amount.

F1.4.3 Pseudocode description of instruction-specified shifts and rotates

The pseudocode enumeration `SRType{}` defines the shift types. Shift and rotate instruction decode is described by the pseudocode function:

- `DecodeImmShift()` for a constant shift.
- `DecodeRegShift()` for a register controlled shift.

Shift and rotate operations are made by the pseudocode function `Shift()`.

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F1.5 Memory accesses

Commonly, the following addressing modes are permitted for memory access instructions:

Offset addressing

The offset value is applied to an address obtained from the base register. The result is used as the address for the memory access. The value of the base register is unchanged.

The assembly language syntax for this mode is:

```
[<Rn>, <offset>]
```

Pre-indexed addressing

The offset value is applied to an address obtained from the base register. The result is used as the address for the memory access, and written back into the base register.

The assembly language syntax for this mode is:

```
[<Rn>, <offset>]!
```

Post-indexed addressing

The address obtained from the base register is used, unchanged, as the address for the memory access. The offset value is applied to the address, and written back into the base register

The assembly language syntax for this mode is:

```
[<Rn>], <offset>
```

In each case, `<Rn>` is the base register. `<offset>` can be:

- An immediate constant, such as `<imm8>` or `<imm12>`.
- An index register, `<Rm>`.
- A shifted index register, such as `<Rm>, LSL #<shift>`.

For information about unaligned access, endianness, and exclusive access, see:

- *Alignment support* on page E2-6877.
- *Endian support* on page E2-6879.
- *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895.

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F1.6 Encoding of lists of general-purpose registers and the PC

A number of instructions operate on lists of general-purpose registers. For some load instructions, the list of registers to be loaded can include the PC. For these instructions, the assembler syntax includes a `<registers>` field, which provides a list of the registers to be operated on, with list entries separated by commas.

The registers list is encoded in the instruction encoding. Most often, this is done using an 8-bit, 13-bit, or 16-bit `register_list` field. This section gives more information about these and other possible register list encodings.

In a `register_list` field, each bit corresponds to a single register, and if the `<registers>` field of the assembler instruction includes Rt then `register_list<t>` is set to 1, otherwise it is set to 0.

The full rules for the encoding of lists of general-purpose registers, and possibly the PC, are:

- Except for the cases listed here, 16-bit T32 encodings use an 8-bit register list, and can access only registers R0-R7.

  The exceptions to this rule are:

  — The T1 encoding of `POP` uses an 8-bit register list, and an additional bit, `P`, that corresponds to the PC. This means it can access any of R0-R7 and the PC.

  — The T1 encoding of `PUSH` uses an 8-bit register list, and an additional bit, `M`, that corresponds to the LR. This means it can access any of R0-R7 and the LR.

- 32-bit T32 encodings of load operations use a 13-bit register list, and two additional bits, `M`, corresponding to the LR, and `P`, corresponding to the PC. This means these instructions can access any of R0-R12 and the LR and PC.

- 32-bit T32 encodings of store operations use a 13-bit register list, and one additional bit, `M`, corresponding to the LR. This means these instructions can access any of R0-R12 and the LR.

- Except for the case listed here, A32 encodings use a 16-bit register list. This means these instructions can access any of R0-R12 and the SP, LR, and PC.

  The exception to this rule is:

  — The System instructions `LDM` (exception return) and `LDM` (User registers) use a 15-bit register list. This means these instructions can access any of R0-R12 and the SP and LR.

- The T3 and A2 encodings of `POP`, and the T3 and A2 encodings of `PUSH`, access a single register from the set of registers {R0-R12, LR, PC} and encode the register number in the `Rt` field.

Note

`POP` is a load operation, and `PUSH` is a store operation.

In every case, the encoding-specific pseudocode converts the register list into a 32-bit variable, `registers`, with a bit corresponding to each of the registers R0-R12, SP, LR, and PC.

Note

Some Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions operate on lists of SIMD and floating-point registers. The assembler syntax of these instructions includes a `<list>` field that specifies the registers to be operated on, and the description of the instruction in *Alphabetical list of T32 and A32 base instruction set instructions* on page F5-7128 defines the use and encoding of this field.

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F1.7 General information about the T32 and A32 instruction descriptions

Chapter F3 *T32 Instruction Set Encoding* describes the T32 instruction encodings, and Chapter F4 *A32 Instruction Set Encoding* describes the A32 instruction encodings. The following subsections give more information about the descriptions of these instructions and their encodings:

- *Execution of instructions in debug state*.
- *Fixed values in AArch32 instruction and System register descriptions*.
- *UNDEFINED, UNPREDICTABLE, and CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE instruction set space* on page F1-6920.
- *T32 and A32 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instruction encodings* on page F1-6921.
- *The PC and the use of 0b1111 as a register specifier in T32 and A32 instructions* on page F1-6925.
- *The SP and the use of 0b1101 as a register specifier in T32 and A32 instructions* on page F1-6926.
- *Modified immediate constants in T32 and A32 instructions* on page F1-6926.

F1.7.1 Execution of instructions in debug state

In general, except for the instructions described in *Debug state* on page F2-6960, the T32 instruction descriptions do not indicate any differences in the behavior of the instruction if it is executed in Debug state. For this information, see *Executing instructions in Debug state* on page H2-9919.

Note

- A32 instructions cannot be executed in Debug state.
- For many T32 instructions, execution is unchanged in Debug state. *Executing instructions in Debug state* on page H2-9919 identifies these instructions.

F1.7.2 Fixed values in AArch32 instruction and System register descriptions

This section summarizes the terms used to describe fixed values in AArch64 register and instruction descriptions. The Glossary gives full descriptions of these terms, and each entry in this section includes a link to the corresponding Glossary entry.

Note

In register descriptions, the meaning of some bits depends on the PE state. This affects the definitions of RES0 and RES1, as shown in the Glossary.

The following terms are used to describe bits or fields with fixed values:

RAZ Read-As-Zero. See *Read-As-Zero (RAZ)*.

In diagrams, a RAZ bit can be shown as 0.

(0), RES0 Reserved, *Should-Be-Zero (SBZ)* or *RES0*.

In instruction encoding diagrams, and sometimes in other descriptions, `(0)` indicates an SBZ bit. If the bit is set to 1, behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and must be one of the following:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as if the value of the bit was 0.
- Any destination registers of the instruction become UNKNOWN.

This notation can be expanded for fields, so a three-bit field can be shown as either `(0)(0)(0)` or as `(000)`.

In register diagrams, but not in the A64 encoding and instruction descriptions, bits or fields can be shown as RES0. For more information, see the Glossary definition of RES0.

Note

Some of the System instruction descriptions in this chapter are based on the *field description* of the input value for the instruction. These are register descriptions and therefore can include RES0 fields,

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The (0) and RES0 descriptions can be applied to bits or bitfields that are read-only, or are write-only. The Glossary definitions cover these cases.

RAO Read-As-One. See *Read-As-One (RAO)*.

In diagrams, a RAO bit can be shown as 1.

(1), RES1 Reserved, *Should-Be-One (SBO)* or *RES1*.

In instruction encoding diagrams, and sometimes in other descriptions, (1) indicates an SBO bit. If the bit is set to 0, behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and must be one of the following:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction executes as if the value of the bit was 1.
- Any destination registers of the instruction become UNKNOWN.

This notation can be expanded for fields, so a three-bit field can be shown as either (1)(1)(1) or as (111).

In register diagrams, but not in the A64 encoding and instruction descriptions, bits or fields can be shown as RES1. For more information, see the Glossary definition of RES1.

Note

Some of the System instruction descriptions in this chapter are based on the *field description* of the input value for the instruction. These are register descriptions and therefore can include RES1 fields.

The (1) and RES1 descriptions can be applied to bits or bitfields that are read-only, or are write-only. The Glossary definitions cover these cases.

Note

In register diagrams, (0) is a synonym for RES0, and (1) is a synonym for RES1, where RES0 and RES1 are defined in the *Glossary*. However, when used in an instruction encoding diagram, (0) and (1) have the narrower definition that behavior is UNPREDICTABLE or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if either:

- A bit marked as (0) has the value 1.
- A bit marked as (1) has the value 0.

F1.7.3 UNDEFINED, UNPREDICTABLE, and CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE instruction set space

An attempt to execute an unallocated instruction results in either:

- Unpredictable behavior. The instruction is described as UNPREDICTABLE or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

  From the introduction of Armv8-A, the architecturally UNPREDICTABLE behavior in AArch32 state is greatly reduced. Most cases that earlier versions of the architecture describe as UNPREDICTABLE become either:

  — CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, meaning the architecture defines a limited range of permitted behaviors.

  — Fully predictable.

  For more information, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

- An Undefined Instruction exception. The instruction is described as UNDEFINED.

An instruction is UNDEFINED if it is declared as UNDEFINED in an instruction description, or in Chapter F3 *T32 Instruction Set Encoding* or Chapter F4 *A32 Instruction Set Encoding*.

An instruction is UNPREDICTABLE only if:

- It is declared as UNPREDICTABLE in an instruction description or in Chapter F3 or Chapter F4, and Appendix K1 does not redefine the behavior as CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

- The pseudocode for that encoding does not indicate that a different special case applies, and a bit marked (0) or (1) in the encoding diagram of an instruction is not 0 or 1 respectively. In most cases, Armv8 makes these cases CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, as described in *SBZ or SBO fields T32 and A32 in instructions* on page K1-11224.

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Unless otherwise specified, T32 and A32 instructions provided as part of an architectural extension, or by an optional feature of the architecture, are UNDEFINED in an implementation that does not include that extension or feature.

Note

Examples of where this rule applies are:

- The instructions provided by the Cryptographic Extension.
- The System instructions that provide access to the System registers of the OPTIONAL Performance Monitors Extension.
- The Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions.

For more information about UNDEFINED, UNPREDICTABLE, and CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE instruction behavior, see *Undefined Instruction exception* on page G1-8648.

F1.7.4 T32 and A32 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instruction encodings

The T32 and A32 encodings of Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions that are described in Chapter F3 *T32 Instruction Set Encoding* and in Chapter F4 *A32 Instruction Set Encoding* are common to the T32 and A32 instruction sets. This means:

- The instruction groups, and the set of instructions in each group, are identical for T32 and A32.
- For each instruction:
  - Each T32 encoding is exactly equivalent to an A32 encoding.
  - There is no T32 encoding without an equivalent A32 encoding, and no A32 encoding without an equivalent T32 encoding.

Note

- In the T32 instruction sets, the Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions have 32-bit encodings.
- In the base instruction sets, some instructions are common to the T32 and A32 instruction sets, whereas other instructions have equivalent but not identical functionality in the two instruction sets.

32-bit T32 encodings are described as two contiguous halfwords, {`hw1`:`hw2`}, as described in *Instruction encodings* on page F1-6908. In general:

- `hw1` of a T32 encoding maps onto bits[31:16] of an equivalent A32 encoding.
- `hw2` of a T32 encoding maps onto bits[15:0] of an equivalent A32 encoding.

However, the different structures of the T32 instruction encoding space and the A32 instruction encoding space mean that:

- For a given Advanced SIMD and floating-point instruction group:
  - The positions of the fields that identify the instruction, or instruction encoding, within the instruction group might differ between the T32 encodings and the A32 encodings.
  - However, the field values that identify the instruction of instruction encoding are identical for the T32 encoding and the A32 encoding.

The remainder of this section describes the equivalence of the T32 and A32 encodings for each of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point instruction groups.

Advanced SIMD data-processing

The T32 encoding of the Advanced SIMD data-processing group is:

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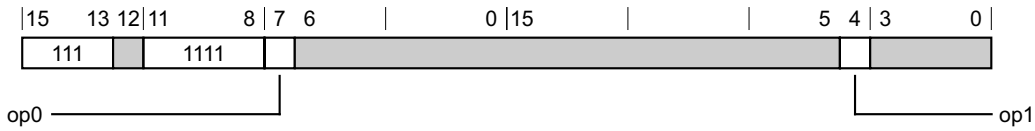

The A32 encoding of the Advanced SIMD data-processing group is:

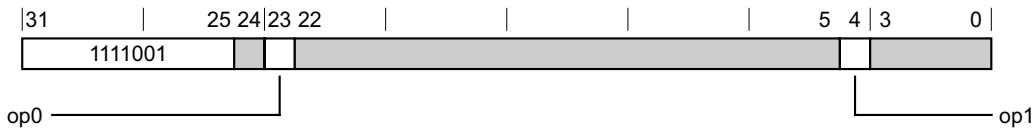

The encodings in this group are identified by:

- `hw1`[15:13] of the T32 encoding is equivalent to bits[27:25] of the A32 encoding, and:
  - Has the value `0b111` in the T32 encoding.
  - Has the value `0b001` in the A32 encoding.
- `hw1`[11:8] of the T32 encoding is equivalent to bits[31:28] of the A32 encoding, and has the value `0b111`.

This table shows the equivalence of the fields that identify the instructions, or instruction encodings, within this group:

T32 encoding	A32 encoding	Field size
`op0:op1`	`op0`	2 bits
`op2`	`op1`	15 bits
`op3`	`op2`	1 bit
`op4`	`op3`	1 bit

Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store

The T32 encoding of the Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store group is:

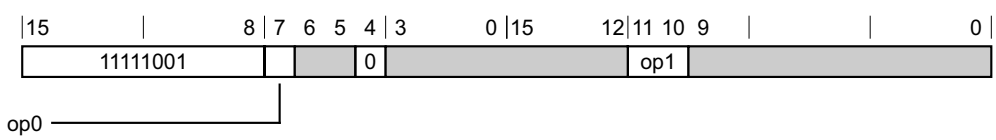

The A32 encoding of the Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store group is:

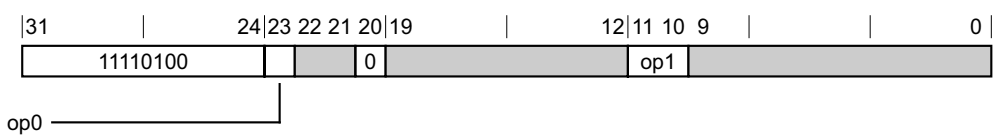

The encodings in this group are identified by:

- `hw1`[15:12] of the T32 encoding is equivalent to bits[31:28] of the A32 encoding, and has the value `0b1111`.

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- `hw1`[11:8] of the T32 encoding is equivalent to bits[27:24] of the A32 encoding, and:
  - Has the value `0b1001` in the T32 encoding.
  - Has the value `0b0100` in the A32 encoding.
- `hw1`[4] of the T32 encoding is equivalent to bit[20] of the A32 encoding, and has the value `0b0`.

`op0`, `op1`, and `op2` are the fields that identify the instructions, or instruction encodings, within this group, and they are in equivalent positions in the T32 and A32 encodings.

Advanced SIMD and floating-point load/store and 64-bit register moves

The T32 encoding of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point load/store and 64-bit register moves group is:

The A32 encoding of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point load/store and 64-bit register moves group is:

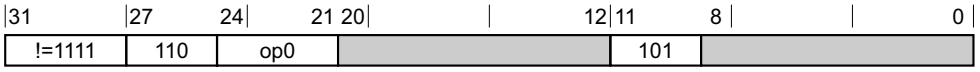

The encodings in the group are identified by:

- `hw1`[15:12] of the T32 encoding is equivalent to bits[31:28] of the A32 encoding, and:
  - Has the value `0b1110` in the T32 encoding.
  - Can have any value other than `0b1111` in the A32 encoding.
    This range of values is required because A32 instructions in this group can be executed conditionally, see *Conditional execution* on page F1-6913.
- `hw1`[11:9] of the T32 encoding is equivalent to bits[27:25] of the A32 encoding, and has the value `0b110`.
- `hw2`[11:9] of the T32 encoding is equivalent to bits[11:9] of the A32 encoding, and has the value `0b101`.

`op0` is the field that identifies the instructions, or instruction encodings, within this group, and is in equivalent positions in the T32 and A32 encodings.

Advanced SIMD and floating-point 32-bit register moves

The T32 encoding of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point 32-bit register moves group is:

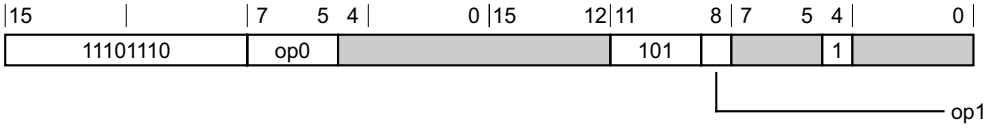

The A32 encoding of the Advanced SIMD 32-bit register moves group is:

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The encodings in this group are identified by:

- `hw1`[15:12] of the T32 encoding is equivalent to bits[31:28] of the A32 encoding, and:
  - Has the value `0b1110` in the T32 encoding.
  - Can have any value other than `0b1111` in the A32 encoding.
    This range of values is required because A32 instructions in this group can be executed conditionally, see *Conditional execution* on page F1-6913.
- `hw1`[11:8] of the T32 encoding is equivalent to bits[27:24] of the A32 encoding, and has the value `0b1110`.
- `hw2`[11:9] of the T32 encoding is equivalent to bits[11:9] of the A32 encoding, and has the value `0b101`.
- `hw2`[4] of the T32 encoding is equivalent to bit[4] of the A32 encoding, and has the value `0b1`.

`op0` is the field that identifies the instructions, or instruction encodings, within this group, and is in equivalent positions in the T32 and A32 encodings.

Floating-point data-processing

The T32 encoding of the Floating-point data-processing group is:

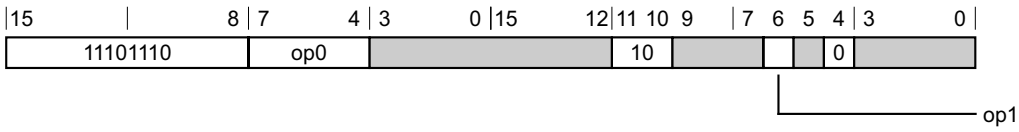

The A32 encoding of the Floating-point data-processing group is:

The encodings in this group are identified by:

- `hw1`[15:12] of the T32 encoding is equivalent to bits[31:28] of the A32 encoding, and:
  - In the T32 encoding, `hw1`[15:13] has the value `0b111`, and `hw1`[12] is the `op0` parameter used in identifying instruction encodings within this group.
  - In the A32 encoding, is the `cond` field and also implies the value of bit[28] of some A32 instruction encodings within this group, as the following table shows:

cond	Significance of bit[28] in A32 encodings
!= `0b1111`	Part of the `cond` field.
`0b1111`	Has fixed value of 1.

  The range of `cond` values other than `0b1111` is required because A32 instructions in this group can be executed conditionally, see *Conditional execution* on page F1-6913.
- `hw1`[11:8] of the T32 encoding is equivalent to bits[27:24] of the A32 encoding, and has the value `0b1110`.
- `hw2`[11:9] of the T32 encoding is equivalent to bits[11:9] of the A32 encoding, and has the value `0b101`.
- `hw2`[4] of the T32 encoding is equivalent to bit[4] of the A32 encoding, and has the value `0b0`.

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This table shows the equivalence of the fields that identify the instructions, or instruction encodings, within this group:

T32 encoding	A32 encoding
op0	Bit[28] of the instruction encoding is 1 when cond is 0b1111.
op1	op0
op2	op1
op3	op2

F1.7.5 The PC and the use of 0b1111 as a register specifier in T32 and A32 instructions

Restrictions on the use of PC or 0b1111 as a register specifier differ between the T32 and the A32 instruction sets, as described in:

- *T32 restrictions on the use of the PC, and use of 0b1111 as a register specifier*.
- *A32 restrictions on the use of PC or 0b1111 as a register specifier* on page F1-6926.

T32 restrictions on the use of the PC, and use of 0b1111 as a register specifier

The use of 0b1111 as a register specifier is not normally permitted in T32 instructions. When a value of 0b1111 is permitted, a variety of meanings is possible. For register reads, these meanings include:

- Read the PC value, that is, the address of the current instruction + 4. The base register of the table branch instructions TBB and TBH can be the PC. This means branch tables can be placed in memory immediately after the instruction.

  Note

  Arm deprecates use of the PC as the base register in the STC instruction.

- Read the word-aligned PC value, that is, the address of the current instruction + 4, with bits[1:0] forced to zero. The base register of LDC, LDR, LDRB, LDRD (pre-indexed, no writeback), LDRH, LDRSB, and LDRSH instructions can be the word-aligned PC. This provides PC-relative data addressing. In addition, some encodings of the ADD and SUB instructions permit their source registers to be 0b1111 for the same purpose.
- Read zero. This is done in some cases when one instruction is a special case of another, more general instruction, but with one operand zero. In these cases, the instructions are listed on separate pages, with a special case in the pseudocode for the more general instruction cross-referencing the other page.

For register writes, these meanings include:

- The PC can be specified as the destination register of an LDR instruction. This is done by encoding Rt as 0b1111. The loaded value is treated as an address, and the effect of execution is a branch to that address. Bit[0] of the loaded value selects whether to execute A32 or T32 instructions after the branch.
- Some other instructions write the PC in similar ways. An instruction can specify that the PC is written:
  - Implicitly, for example, branch instructions.
  - Explicitly by a register specifier of 0b1111, for example 16-bit MOV (register) instructions.
  - Explicitly by using a register mask, for example LDM instructions.

  The address to branch to can be:
  - A loaded value, for example, RFE.
  - A register value, for example, BX.
  - The result of a calculation, for example, TBB or TBH.

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The method of choosing the instruction set used after the branch can be:

— Similar to the `LDR` case, for example, `LDM` or `BX`.

— A fixed instruction set other than the one currently being used, for example, the immediate form of `BLX`.

— Unchanged, for example, branch instructions or 16-bit `MOV` (register) instructions.

— Set from the SPSR.T bit, for `RFE` and `SUBS PC, LR, #imm8`.

- Discard the result of a calculation. This is done in some cases when one instruction is a special case of another, more general instruction, but with the result discarded. In these cases, the instructions are listed on separate pages, with a special case in the pseudocode for the more general instruction cross-referencing the other page.
- If the destination register specifier of an `LDRB`, `LDRH`, `LDRSB`, or `LDRSH` instruction is `0b1111`, the instruction is a memory hint instead of a load operation.
- If the destination register specifier of an `MRC` instruction is `0b1111`, bits[31:28] of the value transferred from the System register are written to the N, Z, C, and V condition flags in the APSR, and bits[27:0] are discarded.

A32 restrictions on the use of PC or `0b1111` as a register specifier

In A32 instructions, the use of `0b1111` as a register specifier specifies the PC.

Many instructions are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if they use `0b1111` as a register specifier. This is specified by pseudocode in the instruction description. Armv8-A constrains the resulting CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.

Note

Arm deprecates use of the PC as the base register in any store instruction.

F1.7.6 The SP and the use of `0b1101` as a register specifier in T32 and A32 instructions

In the T32 and A32 instruction sets, Arm recommends that the use of `0b1101` as a register specifier specifies the SP.

Note

- The recommendation that the register specifier `0b1101` is used only to specify the SP applies to both the T32 and the A32 instruction sets.
- Despite this recommendation, T32 instructions that can access R13, or the SP, behave predictably from the introduction of Armv8. This differs from Armv7, where many uses of R13 are defined as UNPREDICTABLE. For more information about these cases, see the *ARM® Architecture Reference Manual, ARMv7-A and ARMv7-R edition*.

F1.7.7 Modified immediate constants in T32 and A32 instructions

The following sections describe the encoding of modified immediate constants:

- *Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions* on page F1-6927.
- *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928.
- *Modified immediate constants in T32 and A32 Advanced SIMD instructions* on page F1-6929.
- *Modified immediate constants in T32 and A32 floating-point instructions* on page F1-6930.

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Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions

The encoding of a modified immediate constant in a 32-bit T32 instruction is:

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
					i												imm3							a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h

Table F1-2 shows the range of modified immediate constants available in T32 data-processing instructions, and their encoding in the a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, and i bits, and the imm3 field, in the instruction.

Table F1-2 Encoding of modified immediates in T32 data-processing instructions

i:imm3:a	<const> [a]
0000x	`00000000 00000000 00000000 abcdefgh`
0001x	`00000000 abcdefgh 00000000 abcdefgh` [b]
0010x	`abcdefgh 00000000 abcdefgh 00000000` [b]
0011x	`abcdefgh abcdefgh abcdefgh abcdefgh` [b]
01000	`1bcdefgh 00000000 00000000 00000000`
01001	`01bcdefg h0000000 00000000 00000000` [c]
01010	`001bcdef gh000000 00000000 00000000`
01011	`0001bcde fgh00000 00000000 00000000` [c]
. . .	. . . 8-bit values shifted to other positions
11101	`00000000 00000000 000001bc defgh000` [c]
11110	`00000000 00000000 0000001b cdefgh00`
11111	`00000000 00000000 00000001 bcdefgh0` [c]

a. This table shows the immediate constant value in binary form, to relate `abcdefgh` to the encoding diagram. In assembly syntax, the immediate value is specified in the usual way (a decimal number by default).

b. Arm deprecates using a modified immediate with abcdefgh == 00000000, and these cases are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *UNPREDICTABLE cases in immediate constants in T32 data-processing instructions* on page K1-11224.

c. Not available in A32 instructions if `h` == 1.

Note

As the footnotes to Table F1-2 show, the range of values available in T32 modified immediate constants is slightly different from the range of values available in A32 instructions. See *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928 for the A32 values.

Carry out

A logical instruction with i:imm3:a == '00xxx' does not affect the Carry flag. Otherwise, a logical flag-setting instruction sets the Carry flag to the value of bit[31] of the modified immediate constant.

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Operation of modified immediate constants, T32 instructions

For a T32 data-processing instruction, the `T32ExpandImm()` pseudocode function returns the value of the 32-bit immediate constant, calling `T32ExpandImm_C()` to evaluate the constant.

Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions

The encoding of a modified immediate constant in an A32 instruction is:

31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	rotation	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h

Table F1-3 shows the range of modified immediate constants available in A32 data-processing instructions, and their encoding in the a, b, c, d, e, f, g, and h bits and the rotation field in the instruction.

Table F1-3 Encoding of modified immediates in A32 processing instructions

rotation	<const> [a]
0000	`00000000 00000000 00000000 abcdefgh`
0001	`gh000000 00000000 00000000 00abcdef`
0010	`efgh0000 00000000 00000000 0000abcd`
0011	`cdefgh00 00000000 00000000 000000ab`
0100	`abcdefgh 00000000 00000000 00000000`
. . .	. . 8-bit values shifted to other even-numbered positions .
1001	`00000000 00abcdef gh000000 00000000`
. . .	. . 8-bit values shifted to other even-numbered positions .
1110	`00000000 00000000 0000abcd efgh0000`
1111	`00000000 00000000 000000ab cdefgh00`

a. This table shows the immediate constant value in binary form, to relate `abcdefgh` to the encoding diagram. In assembly syntax, the immediate value is specified in the usual way (a decimal number by default).

Note

The range of values available in A32 modified immediate constants is slightly different from the range of values available in 32-bit T32 instructions. See *Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions* on page F1-6927.

Carry out

A logical instruction with the rotation field set to `0b0000` does not affect APSR.C. Otherwise, a logical flag-setting instruction sets APSR.C to the value of bit[31] of the modified immediate constant.

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Constants with multiple encodings

Some constant values have multiple possible encodings. In this case, a UAL assembler must select the encoding with the lowest unsigned value of the rotation field. This is the encoding that appears first in Table F1-3 on page F1-6928. For example, the constant `#3` must be encoded with (rotation, abcdefgh) == (`0b0000`, `0b00000011`), not (`0b0001`, `0b00001100`), (`0b0010`, `0b00110000`), or (`0b0011`, `0b11000000`).

In particular, this means that all constants in the range 0-255 are encoded with rotation == `0b0000`, and permitted constants outside that range are encoded with rotation != `0b0000`. A flag-setting logical instruction with a modified immediate constant therefore leaves APSR.C unchanged if the constant is in the range 0-255 and sets it to the most significant bit of the constant otherwise. This matches the behavior of T32 modified immediate constants for all constants that are permitted in both the A32 and T32 instruction sets.

An alternative syntax is available for a modified immediate constant that permits the programmer to specify the encoding directly. In this syntax, `#<const>` is instead written as `#<byte>, #<rot>`, where:

`<byte>` Is the numeric value of abcdefgh, in the range 0-255.

`<rot>` Is twice the numeric value of rotation, an even number in the range 0-30.

This syntax permits all A32 data-processing instructions with modified immediate constants to be disassembled to assembler syntax that assembles to the original instruction.

This syntax also makes it possible to write variants of some flag-setting logical instructions that have different effects on APSR.C to those obtained with the normal `#<const>` syntax. For example, `ANDS R1, R2, #12, #2` has the same behavior as `ANDS R1, R2, #3` except that it sets APSR.C to 0 instead of leaving it unchanged. Such variants of flag-setting logical instructions do not have equivalents in the T32 instruction set, and Arm deprecates their use.

Operation of modified immediate constants, A32 instructions

For an A32 data-processing instruction, the `A32ExpandImm()` pseudocode function returns the value of the 32-bit immediate constant, calling `A32ExpandImm_C()` to evaluate the constant.

Modified immediate constants in T32 and A32 Advanced SIMD instructions

Table F1-4 on page F1-6929 shows the modified immediate constants available with Advanced SIMD instructions, and how they are encoded.

Table F1-4 Modified immediate values for Advanced SIMD instructions

op	cmode	Constant[a]	<dt>[b]	Notes
-	000x	00000000 00000000 00000000 abcdefgh 00000000 00000000 00000000 abcdefgh	I32	c
	001x	00000000 00000000 abcdefgh 00000000 00000000 00000000 abcdefgh 00000000	I32	c, d
	010x	00000000 abcdefgh 00000000 00000000 00000000 abcdefgh 00000000 00000000	I32	c, d
	011x	abcdefgh 00000000 00000000 00000000 abcdefgh 00000000 00000000 00000000	I32	c, d
	100x	00000000 abcdefgh 00000000 abcdefgh 00000000 abcdefgh 00000000 abcdefgh	I16	c
	101x	abcdefgh 00000000 abcdefgh 00000000 abcdefgh 00000000 abcdefgh 00000000	I16	c, d
	1100	00000000 00000000 abcdefgh 11111111 00000000 00000000 abcdefgh 11111111	I32	d, e
	1101	00000000 abcdefgh 11111111 11111111 00000000 abcdefgh 11111111 11111111	I32	d, e

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Table F1-4 Modified immediate values for Advanced SIMD instructions (continued)

op	cmode	Constant[a]	<dt>[b]	Notes
0	1110	abcdefgh abcdefgh abcdefgh abcdefgh abcdefgh abcdefgh abcdefgh abcdefgh	I8	f
	1111	aBbbbbbc defgh000 00000000 00000000 aBbbbbbc defgh000 00000000 00000000	F32	f, g
1	1110	aaaaaaaa bbbbbbbb cccccccc dddddddd eeeeeeee ffffffff gggggggg hhhhhhhh	I64	f
	1111	UNDEFINED	-	-

a. In this table, the immediate value is shown in binary form, to relate abcdefgh to the encoding diagram. In assembler syntax, the constant is specified by a data type and a value of that type. That value is specified in the normal way (a decimal number by default) and is replicated enough times to fill the 64-bit immediate. For example, a data type of `I32` and a value of 10 specify the 64-bit constant `0x0000000A0000000A`.

b. This specifies the data type used when the instruction is disassembled. On assembly, the data type must be matched in the table if possible. Other data types are permitted as pseudo-instructions when a program is assembled, provided the 64-bit constant specified by the data type and value is available for the instruction. If a constant is available in more than one way, the first entry in this table that can produce it is used. For example, `VMOV.I64 D0, #0x8000000080000000` does not specify a 64-bit constant that is available from the I64 line of the table, but does specify one that is available from the fourth I32 line or the F32 line. It is assembled to the first of these, and therefore is disassembled as `VMOV.I32 D0, #0x80000000`.

c. This constant is available for the `VBIC`, `VMOV`, `VMVN`, and `VORR` instructions.

d. CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if `abcdefgh` == `0b00000000`, see *UNPREDICTABLE cases in immediate constants in Advanced SIMD instructions* on page K1-11224. The required behavior is that these encodings produce an immediate constant of zero.

e. This constant is available for the `VMOV` and `VMVN` instructions only.

f. This constant is available for the `VMOV` instruction only.

g. In this entry, `B` = NOT(`b`). The bit pattern represents the floating-point number $(-1)^S \times 2^{exp} \times$ mantissa, where S = `UInt(a)`, exp = `UInt(NOT(b):c:d)-3` and mantissa = `(16+UInt(e:f:g:h))/16`.

Operation of modified immediate constants, Advanced SIMD instructions

For a T32 or A32 Advanced SIMD instruction that uses a modified immediate constant, the operation described by the `AdvSIMDExpandImm()` pseudocode function returns the value of the 64-bit immediate constant.

Modified immediate constants in T32 and A32 floating-point instructions

Table F1-5 on page F1-6930 shows the immediate constants available in the `VMOV` (immediate) floating-point instruction, and Table F1-6 on page F1-6931 shows the resulting floating-point values.

Table F1-5 Floating-point modified immediate constants

Data type	imm4H	imm4L	Constant [a]
F16	abcd	efgh	aBbbcdef gh000000
F32	abcd	efgh	aBbbbbbc defgh000 00000000 00000000
F64	abcd	efgh	aBbbbbbb bbcdefgh 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000

a. In this column, `B` = NOT(`b`). The bit pattern represents the floating-point number $(-1)^S \times 2^{exp} \times$ mantissa, where S = `UInt(a)`, exp = `UInt(NOT(b):c:d)-3` and mantissa = `(16+UInt(e:f:g:h))/16`.

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Table F1-6 Floating-point constant values

efgh	bcd							
	000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111
0000	2.0	4.0	8.0	16.0	0.125	0.25	0.5	1.0
0001	2.125	4.25	8.5	17.0	0.1328125	0.265625	0.53125	1.0625
0010	2.25	4.5	9.0	18.0	0.140625	0.28125	0.5625	1.125
0011	2.375	4.75	9.5	19.0	0.1484375	0.296875	0.59375	1.1875
0100	2.5	5.0	10.0	20.0	0.15625	0.3125	0.625	1.25
0101	2.625	5.25	10.5	21.0	0.1640625	0.328125	0.65625	1.3125
0110	2.75	5.5	11.0	22.0	0.171875	0.34375	0.6875	1.375
0111	2.875	5.75	11.5	23.0	0.1796875	0.359375	0.71875	1.4375
1000	3.0	6.0	12.0	24.0	0.1875	0.375	0.75	1.5
1001	3.125	6.25	12.5	25.0	0.1953125	0.390625	0.78125	1.5625
1010	3.25	6.5	13.0	26.0	0.203125	0.40625	0.8125	1.625
1011	3.375	6.75	13.5	27.0	0.2109375	0.421875	0.84375	1.6875
1100	3.5	7.0	14.0	28.0	0.21875	0.4375	0.875	1.75
1101	3.625	7.25	14.5	29.0	0.2265625	0.453125	0.90625	1.8125
1110	3.75	7.5	15.0	30.0	0.234375	0.46875	0.9375	1.875
1111	3.875	7.75	15.5	31.0	0.2421875	0.484375	0.96875	1.9375

Operation of modified immediate constants, floating-point instructions

For a T32 or A32 floating-point instruction that uses a modified immediate constant, the operation described by the `VFPExpandImm()` pseudocode function returns the value of the immediate constant.

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F1.8 Additional pseudocode support for instruction descriptions

Earlier sections of this chapter include pseudocode that describes features of the execution of A32 and T32 instructions, see:

- *Pseudocode description of conditional execution* on page F1-6914.
- *Pseudocode description of instruction-specified shifts and rotates* on page F1-6916

The following subsection gives additional pseudocode support functions for some of the instructions described in *Alphabetical list of T32 and A32 base instruction set instructions* on page F5-7128. See also *Pseudocode support for the banked register transfer instructions* on page F5-7850.

F1.8.1 Pseudocode description of operations for System register access instructions

The `AArch32.SysRegRead()` function obtains the word for an `MRC` instruction from the System register.

The `AArch32.SysRegRead64()` function obtains the two words for an `MRRC` instruction from the System register.

Note

The relative significance of the two words returned is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, but all uses within this manual present the two words in the order (most significant, least significant).

The `AArch32.SysRegWrite()` procedure sends the word for an `MCR` instruction to the System register.

The `AArch32.SysRegWrite64()` procedure sends the two words for an `MCRR` instruction to the System register.

Note

The relative significance of `word2` and `word1` is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, but all uses within this manual treat `word2` as more significant than `word1`.

F1.8.2 Pseudocode details of system calls

The `AArch32.CallSupervisor()` pseudocode function generates a Supervisor Call exception. Valid execution of the `SVC` instruction calls this function.

The `AArch32.CallHypervisor()` pseudocode function generates an HVC exception. Valid execution of the `HVC` instruction calls this function.

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F1.9 Additional information about Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions

The following subsections give additional information about the Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions:

- *Advanced SIMD and floating-point instruction syntax*.
- *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode*.
- *Advanced SIMD instruction modifiers* on page F1-6934.
- *Advanced SIMD operand shapes* on page F1-6934.
- *Data type specifiers* on page F1-6935.
- *Register specifiers* on page F1-6936.
- *Register lists* on page F1-6937.
- *Register encoding* on page F1-6937.
- *Advanced SIMD scalars* on page F1-6938.

Note

The Advanced SIMD architecture, its associated implementations, and supporting software, are commonly referred to as NEON™ technology.

F1.9.1 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instruction syntax

Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions use the general conventions of the T32 and A32 instruction sets.

Advanced SIMD and floating-point data-processing instructions use the following general format:

```
V{<modifier>}<operation>{<shape>}{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>}  {<dest>,} <src1>, <src2>
```

All Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions begin with a `V`. This distinguishes Advanced SIMD vector and floating-point instructions from scalar instructions.

The main operation is specified in the `<operation>` field. It is usually a three letter mnemonic the same as or similar to the corresponding scalar integer instruction.

The `<c>` and `<q>` fields are standard assembler syntax fields. For details, see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

F1.9.2 The Advanced SIMD addressing mode

All the element and structure load/store instructions use this addressing mode. There is a choice of three formats:

`[<Rn>{:<align>}]`

The address is contained in general-purpose register Rn.

Rn is not updated by this instruction.

Encoded as Rm = `0b1111`.

If Rn is encoded as `0b1111`, the instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

`[<Rn>{:<align>}]!`

The address is contained in general-purpose register Rn.

Rn is updated by this instruction: `Rn = Rn + transfer_size`

Encoded as Rm = `0b1101`.

`transfer_size` is the number of bytes transferred by the instruction. This means that, after the instruction is executed, Rn points to the address in memory immediately following the last address loaded from or stored to.

If Rn is encoded as `0b1111`, the instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

This addressing mode can also be written as:

`[<Rn>{:align}], #<transfer_size>`

However, disassembly produces the `[<Rn>{:align}]!` form.

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`[<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>`

The address is contained in general-purpose register `<Rn>`.

Rn is updated by this instruction: `Rn = Rn + Rm`

Encoded as Rm = Rm. Rm must not be encoded as `0b1111` or `0b1101`, the PC or the SP.

If Rn is encoded as `0b1111`, the instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

The CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of encodings where Rn is 0b1111 is described in the section: *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.

In all cases, `<align>` specifies an alignment, as specified by the individual instruction descriptions.

Previous versions of the manual used the `@` character for alignment. So, for example, the first format in this section was shown as `[<Rn>{@<align>}]`. Both `@` and `:` are supported. However, to ensure portability of code to assemblers that treat `@` as a comment character, `:` is preferred.

F1.9.3 Advanced SIMD instruction modifiers

The `<modifier>` field provides additional variants of some instructions. Table F1-7 on page F1-6934 provides definitions of the modifiers. Modifiers are not available for every instruction.

Table F1-7 Advanced SIMD instruction modifiers

<modifier>	Meaning
Q	The operation uses saturating arithmetic.
R	The operation performs rounding.
D	The operation doubles the result (before accumulation, if any).
H	The operation halves the result.

F1.9.4 Advanced SIMD operand shapes

The `<shape>` field provides additional variants of some instructions. Table F1-8 on page F1-6934 provides definitions of the shapes. Operand shapes are not available for every instruction.

Table F1-8 Advanced SIMD operand shapes

<shape>	Meaning	Typical register shape	
(none)	The operands and result are all the same width.	Dd, Dn, Dm	Qd, Qn, Qm
L	Long operation - result is twice the width of both operands	Qd, Dn, Dm	
N	Narrow operation - result is half the width of both operands	Dd, Qn, Qm	
W	Wide operation - result and first operand are twice the width of the second operand	Qd, Qn, Dm	

Note

- Some assemblers support a Q shape specifier, which requires all operands to be Q registers. An example of using this specifier is `VADDQ.S32 q0, q1, q2`. This is not standard UAL, and Arm recommends that programmers do not use a Q shape specifier.
- A disassembler must not generate any shape specifier not shown in Table F1-8 on page F1-6934.

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F1.9.5 Data type specifiers

The `<dt>` field normally contains one data type specifier. Unless the assembler syntax description for the instruction indicates otherwise, this indicates the data type contained in:

- The second operand, if any.
- The operand, if there is no second operand.
- The result, if there are no operand registers.

The data types of the other operand and result are implied by the `<dt>` field combined with the instruction shape. For information about data type formats, see *Data types supported by the Advanced SIMD implementation* on page E1-6826.

In the instruction syntax descriptions in Chapter F1 *About the T32 and A32 Instruction Descriptions*, the `<dt>` field is usually specified as a single field. However, where more convenient, it is sometimes specified as a concatenation of two fields, `<type><size>`.

Syntax flexibility

There is some flexibility in the data type specifier syntax:

- Software can specify three data types, specifying the result and both operand data types. For example:

  `VSUBW.I16.I16.S8 Q3, Q5, D0` instead of `VSUBW.S8 Q3, Q5, D0`

- Software can specify two data types, specifying the data types of the two operands. The data type of the result is implied by the instruction shape. For example:

  `VSUBW.I16.S8 Q3, Q5, D0` instead of `VSUBW.S8 Q3, Q5, D0`

- Software can specify two data types, specifying the data types of the single operand and the result. For example:

  `VMOVN.I16.I32 D0, Q1` instead of `VMOVN.I32 D0, Q1`

- Where an instruction requires a less specific data type, software can instead specify a more specific type, as shown in Table F1-9 on page F1-6935.
- Where an instruction does not require a data type, software can provide one.
- The `F32` data type can be abbreviated to `F`.
- The `F64` data type can be abbreviated to `D`.

In all cases, if software provides additional information, the additional information must match the instruction shape. Disassembly does not regenerate this additional information.

Table F1-9 Data type specification flexibility

Specified data type	Permitted more specific data types				
None	Any				
`.I<size>`	-	`.S<size>`	`.U<size>`	-	-
`.8`	`.I8`	`.S8`	`.U8`	`.P8`	-
`.16`	`.I16`	`.S16`	`.U16`	`.P16`	`.F16`
`.32`	`.I32`	`.S32`	`.U32`	-	`.F32` or `.F`
`.64`	`.I64`	`.S64`	`.U64`	-	`.F64` or `.D`

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F1.9.6 Register specifiers

The `<dest>`, `<src1>`, and `<src2>` fields contain register specifiers, or in some cases scalar specifiers or register lists. Table F1-10 on page F1-6936 shows the register and scalar specifier formats that appear in the instruction descriptions.

If `<dest>` is omitted, it is the same as `<src1>`.

Table F1-10 Advanced SIMD and floating-point register specifier formats

<specifier>	Usual meaning [a]	Used in
`<Qd>`	A quadword destination register for the result vector.	Advanced SIMD
`<Qn>`	A quadword source register for the first operand vector.	Advanced SIMD
`<Qm>`	A quadword source register for the second operand vector.	Advanced SIMD
`<Dd>`	A doubleword destination register for the result vector.	Both
`<Dn>`	A doubleword source register for the first operand vector.	Both
`<Dm>`	A doubleword source register for the second operand vector.	Both
`<Sd>`	A singleword destination register for the result vector.	Floating-point
`<Sn>`	A singleword source register for the first operand vector.	Floating-point
`<Sm>`	A singleword source register for the second operand vector.	Floating-point
`<Dd[x]>`	A destination scalar for the result. Element x of vector `<Dd>`.	Advanced SIMD
`<Dn[x]>`	A source scalar for the first operand. Element x of vector `<Dn>`.	Both [b]
`<Dm[x]>`	A source scalar for the second operand. Element x of vector `<Dm>`.	Advanced SIMD
`<Rt>`	A general-purpose register, used for a source or destination address.	Both
`<Rt2>`	A general-purpose register, used for a source or destination address.	Both
`<Rn>`	A general-purpose register, used as a load or store base address.	Both
`<Rm>`	A general-purpose register, used as a post-indexed address source.	Both

a. In some instructions the roles of registers are different.

b. In the floating-point instructions, `<Dn[x]>` is used only in `VMOV` (scalar to general-purpose register), see *VMOV (scalar to general-purpose register)* on page F6-8239.

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F1.9.7 Register lists

A register list is a list of register specifiers separated by commas and enclosed in brackets { and }. There are restrictions on what registers can appear in a register list. These restrictions are described in the individual instruction descriptions. Table F1-11 on page F1-6937 shows some register list formats, with examples of actual register lists corresponding to those formats.

Note

Register lists must not wrap around the end of the register bank.

Syntax flexibility

There is some flexibility in the register list syntax:

- Where a register list contains consecutive registers, they can be specified as a range, instead of listing every register, for example `{D0-D3}` instead of `{D0, D1, D2, D3}`.
- Where a register list contains an even number of consecutive doubleword registers starting with an even-numbered register, it can be written as a list of quadword registers instead, for example `{Q1, Q2}` instead of `{D2-D5}`.
- Where a register list contains only one register, the enclosing braces can be omitted, for example `VLD1.8 D0, [R0]` instead of `VLD1.8 {D0}, [R0]`.

Table F1-11 Example register lists

Format	Example	Alternative
`{<Dd>}`	`{D3}`	`D3`
`{<Dd>, <Dd+1>, <Dd+2>}`	`{D3, D4, D5}`	`{D3-D5}`
`{<Dd[x]>, <Dd+2[x]}`	`{D0[3], D2[3]}`	`-`
`{<Dd[]>}`	`{D7[]}`	`D7[]`

F1.9.8 Register encoding

An Advanced SIMD register is either:

- *Quadword*, meaning it is 128 bits wide.
- *Doubleword*, meaning it is 64 bits wide.

Some instructions have options for either doubleword or quadword registers. This is normally encoded in Q, bit[6], as Q = 0 for doubleword operations, or Q = 1 for quadword operations.

A floating-point register is either:

- Double-precision, meaning it is 64 bits wide.
- Single-precision, meaning it is 32 bits wide.

This is encoded in the sz field, bit[8], as sz = 1 for double-precision operations, or sz = 0 for single-precision operations.

The T32 instruction encoding of Advanced SIMD or floating-point registers is:

15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7	6	5 4 3 2 1 0	15 14 13 12 11 10 9	8	7	6	5	4	3 2 1 0
	D	Vn	Vd	sz	N	Q	M		Vm

The A32 instruction encoding of Advanced SIMD or floating-point registers is:

31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23	22	21 20 19 18	17 16 15 14 13 12	11 10 9	8	7	6	5	4	3 2 1 0
	D	Vn	Vd		sz	N	Q	M		Vm

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Some instructions use only one or two registers, and use the unused register fields as additional opcode bits.

Table F1-12 on page F1-6938 shows the encodings for the registers.

Table F1-12 Encoding of register numbers

Register mnemonic	Usual usage	Register number encoded in[a]	Notes[a]	Used in
`<Qd>`	Destination (quadword)	D, Vd (bits[22, 15:13])	bit[12] == 0[b]	Advanced SIMD
`<Qn>`	First operand (quadword)	N, Vn (bits[7, 19:17])	bit[16] == 0[b]	Advanced SIMD
`<Qm>`	Second operand (quadword)	M, Vm (bits[5, 3:1])	bit[0] == 0[b]	Advanced SIMD
`<Dd>`	Destination (doubleword)	D, Vd (bits[22, 15:12])	-	Both
`<Dn>`	First operand (doubleword)	N, Vn (bits[7, 19:16])	-	Both
`<Dm>`	Second operand (doubleword)	M, Vm (bits[5, 3:0])	-	Both
`<Sd>`	Destination (single-precision)	Vd, D (bits[15:12, 22])	-	Floating-point
`<Sn>`	First operand (single-precision)	Vn, N (bits[19:16, 7])	-	Floating-point
`<Sm>`	Second operand (single-precision)	Vm, M (bits[3:0, 5])	-	Floating-point

a. Bit numbers given for the A32 instruction encoding. See the figures in this section for the equivalent bits in the T32 encoding.
b. If this bit is 1, the instruction is UNDEFINED.

F1.9.9 Advanced SIMD scalars

Advanced SIMD scalars can be 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit. Instructions other than multiply instructions can access any element in the register set. The instruction syntax refers to the scalars using an index into a doubleword vector. The descriptions of the individual instructions contain details of the encodings.

Table F1-13 on page F1-6938 shows the form of encoding for scalars used in multiply instructions. These instructions cannot access scalars in some registers. The descriptions of the individual instructions contain cross references to this section where appropriate.

32-bit Advanced SIMD scalars, when used as single-precision floating-point numbers, are equivalent to Floating-point single-precision registers. That is, `Dm[x]` in a 32-bit context (0 <= `m` <= 15, 0 <= `x` <=1) is equivalent to `S[2m + x]`.

Table F1-13 Encoding of scalars in multiply instructions

Scalar mnemonic	Usual usage	Scalar size	Register specifier	Index specifier	Accessible registers
`<Dm[x]>`	Second operand	16-bit	Vm[2:0]	M, Vm[3]	D0-D7
		32-bit	Vm[3:0]	M	D0-D15

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Chapter F2
The AArch32 Instruction Sets Overview

This chapter describes the T32 and A32 instruction sets. It contains the following sections:

- *Support for instructions in different versions of the Arm architecture* on page F2-6940.
- *Unified Assembler Language* on page F2-6941.
- *Branch instructions* on page F2-6943.
- *Data-processing instructions* on page F2-6944.
- *PSTATE and banked register access instructions* on page F2-6952.
- *Load/store instructions* on page F2-6953.
- *Load/store multiple instructions* on page F2-6956.
- *Miscellaneous instructions* on page F2-6957.
- *Exception-generating and exception-handling instructions* on page F2-6959.
- *System register access instructions* on page F2-6961.
- *Advanced SIMD and floating-point load/store instructions* on page F2-6962.
- *Advanced SIMD and floating-point register transfer instructions* on page F2-6964.
- *Advanced SIMD data-processing instructions* on page F2-6965.
- *Floating-point data-processing instructions* on page F2-6976.

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F2.1 Support for instructions in different versions of the Arm architecture

This manual describes the T32 and A32 instruction sets for the architecture. Therefore, it indicates how any options or extensions in the architecture affect the available instructions.

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F2.2 Unified Assembler Language

This manual uses the Arm *Unified Assembler Language* (UAL). This assembly language syntax provides a canonical form for all T32 and A32 instructions.

UAL describes the syntax for the mnemonic and the operands of each instruction. In addition, it assumes that instructions and data items can be given labels. It does not specify the syntax to be used for labels, nor what assembler directives and options are available. See your assembler documentation for these details.

Most earlier Arm assembly language mnemonics are still supported as synonyms, as described in the instruction details.

Note

Most earlier T32 assembly language mnemonics are *not* supported.

UAL includes *instruction selection* rules that specify which instruction encoding is selected when more than one can provide the required functionality. For example, both 16-bit and 32-bit encodings exist for an `ADD R0, R1, R2` instruction. The most common instruction selection rule is that when both a 16-bit encoding and a 32-bit encoding are available, the 16-bit encoding is selected, to optimize code density.

Syntax options exist to override the normal instruction selection rules and ensure that a particular encoding is selected. These are useful when disassembling code, to ensure that subsequent assembly produces the original code, and in some other situations.

F2.2.1 Conditional instructions

For maximum portability of UAL assembly language between the T32 and A32 instruction sets, Arm recommends that:

- `IT` instructions are written before conditional instructions in the correct way for the T32 instruction set.
- When assembling to the A32 instruction set, assemblers check that any `IT` instructions are correct, but do not generate any code for them.

Although other T32 instructions are unconditional, all instructions that are made conditional by an `IT` instruction must be written with a condition. These conditions must match the conditions imposed by the `IT` instruction. For example, an `ITTEE EQ` instruction imposes the `EQ` condition on the first two following instructions, and the `NE` condition on the next two. Those four instructions must be written with `EQ`, `EQ`, `NE` and `NE` conditions respectively.

Some instructions cannot be made conditional by an `IT` instruction. Some instructions can be conditional if they are the last instruction in the IT block, but not otherwise.

The branch instruction encodings that include a Condition code field cannot be made conditional by an `IT` instruction. If the assembler syntax indicates a conditional branch that correctly matches a preceding `IT` instruction, it is assembled using a branch instruction encoding that does not include a Condition code field.

F2.2.2 Use of labels in UAL instruction syntax

The UAL syntax for some instructions includes the label of an instruction or a literal data item that is at a fixed offset from the instruction being specified. The assembler must:

1. Calculate the `PC` or `Align(PC, 4)` value of the instruction. The `PC` value of an instruction is its address plus 4 for a T32 instruction, or plus 8 for an A32 instruction. The `Align(PC, 4)` value of an instruction is its `PC` value ANDed with `0xFFFFFFFC` to force it to be word-aligned. There is no difference between the `PC` and `Align(PC, 4)` values for an A32 instruction, but there can be for a T32 instruction.
2. Calculate the offset from the `PC` or `Align(PC, 4)` value of the instruction to the address of the labeled instruction or literal data item.
3. Assemble a *PC-relative* encoding of the instruction, that is, one that reads its `PC` or `Align(PC, 4)` value and adds the calculated offset to form the required address.

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Note

For instructions that can encode a subtraction operation, if the instruction cannot encode the calculated offset but can encode minus the calculated offset, the instruction encoding specifies a subtraction of minus the calculated offset.

The syntax of the following instructions includes a label:

- `B`, `BL`, and `BLX` (immediate). The assembler syntax for these instructions always specifies the label of the instruction that they branch to. Their encodings specify a sign-extended immediate offset that is added to the `PC` value of the instruction to form the target address of the branch.
- `CBNZ` and `CBZ`. The assembler syntax for these instructions always specifies the label of the instruction that they branch to. Their encodings specify a zero-extended immediate offset that is added to the `PC` value of the instruction to form the target address of the branch. They do not support backward branches.
- `LDR`, `LDRB`, `LDRD`, `LDRH`, `LDRSB`, `LDRSH`, `PLD`, `PLDW`, `PLI`, and `VLDR`. The normal assembler syntax of these load instructions can specify the label of a literal data item that is to be loaded. The encodings of these instructions specify a zero-extended immediate offset that is either added to or subtracted from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the instruction to form the address of the data item. A few such encodings perform a fixed addition or a fixed subtraction and must only be used when that operation is required, but most contain a bit that specifies whether the offset is to be added or subtracted.

  When the assembler calculates an offset of 0 for the normal syntax of these instructions, it must assemble an encoding that adds 0 to the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the instruction. Encodings that subtract 0 from the `Align(PC, 4)` value cannot be specified by the normal syntax.

  There is an alternative syntax for these instructions that specifies the addition or subtraction and the immediate offset explicitly. In this syntax, the label is replaced by `[PC, #+/-<imm>]`, where:

  `+/-` Is `+` or omitted to specify that the immediate offset is to be added to the `Align(PC, 4)` value, or `-` if it is to be subtracted.

  `<imm>` Is the immediate offset.

  This alternative syntax makes it possible to assemble the encodings that subtract 0 from the `Align(PC, 4)` value, and to disassemble them to a syntax that can be re-assembled correctly.
- `ADR`. The normal assembler syntax for this instruction can specify the label of an instruction or literal data item whose address is to be calculated. Its encoding specifies a zero-extended immediate offset that is either added to or subtracted from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the instruction to form the address of the data item, and some opcode bits that determine whether it is an addition or subtraction.

  When the assembler calculates an offset of 0 for the normal syntax of this instruction, it must assemble the encoding that adds 0 to the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the instruction. The encoding that subtracts 0 from the `Align(PC, 4)` value cannot be specified by the normal syntax.

  There is an alternative syntax for this instruction that specifies the addition or subtraction and the immediate value explicitly, by writing them as additions `ADD <Rd>, PC, #<imm>` or subtractions `SUB <Rd>, PC, #<imm>`. This alternative syntax makes it possible to assemble the encoding that subtracts 0 from the `Align(PC, 4)` value, and to disassemble it to a syntax that can be re-assembled correctly.

Note

Arm recommends that where possible, software avoids using:

- The alternative syntax for the `ADR`, `LDC`, `LDR`, `LDRB`, `LDRD`, `LDRH`, `LDRSB`, `LDRSH`, `PLD`, `PLI`, `PLDW`, and `VLDR` instructions.
- The encodings of these instructions that subtract 0 from the `Align(PC, 4)` value.

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F2.3 Branch instructions

Table F2-1 on page F2-6943 summarizes the branch instructions in the T32 and A32 instruction sets. In addition to providing for changes in the flow of execution, some branch instructions can change instruction set.

Table F2-1 Branch instructions

Instruction	See	Range, T32	Range, A32
Branch to target address	*B* on page F5-7177	±16MB	±32MB
Compare and Branch on Nonzero Compare and Branch on Zero	*CBNZ, CBZ* on page F5-7203	0-126 bytes	-[a]
Call a subroutine Call a subroutine, change instruction set[b]	*BL, BLX (immediate)* on page F5-7195	±16MB ±16MB	±32MB ±32MB
Call a subroutine, optionally change instruction set	*BLX (register)* on page F5-7198	Any	Any
Branch to target address, change instruction set	*BX* on page F5-7200	Any	Any
Change to Jazelle state	*BXJ* on page F5-7202	-	-
Table Branch (byte offsets) Table Branch (halfword offsets)	*TBB, TBH* on page F5-7756	0-510 bytes 0-131070 bytes	-[a]

a. These instructions do not exist in the A32 instruction set.

b. The range is determined by the instruction set of the BLX instruction, not of the instruction it branches to.

Branches to loaded and calculated addresses can be performed by `LDR`, `LDM` and data-processing instructions. For details, see *Load/store instructions* on page F2-6953, *Load/store multiple instructions* on page F2-6956, *Standard data-processing instructions* on page F2-6944, and *Shift instructions* on page F2-6946.

In addition to the branch instructions shown in Table F2-1 on page F2-6943:

- In the A32 instruction set, a data-processing instruction that targets the PC behaves as a branch instruction. For more information, see *Data-processing instructions* on page F2-6944.
- In the T32 and A32 instruction sets, a load instruction that targets the PC behaves as a branch instruction. For more information, see *Load/store instructions* on page F2-6953.

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F2.4 Data-processing instructions

Core data-processing instructions belong to one of the following groups:

- *Standard data-processing instructions*.
- *Shift instructions* on page F2-6946.
- *Multiply instructions* on page F2-6946.
- *Saturating instructions* on page F2-6948.
- *Saturating addition and subtraction instructions* on page F2-6948.
- *Packing and unpacking instructions* on page F2-6949.
- *Parallel addition and subtraction instructions* on page F2-6950.
- *Divide instructions* on page F2-6951.
- *Miscellaneous data-processing instructions* on page F2-6951.

For related Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions see *Advanced SIMD data-processing instructions* on page F2-6965 and *Floating-point data-processing instructions* on page F2-6976.

F2.4.1 Standard data-processing instructions

These instructions perform basic data-processing operations, and share a common format with some variations.

These instructions generally have a destination register Rd, a first operand register Rn, and a second operand. The second operand can be another register Rm, or an immediate constant.

If the second operand is an immediate constant, it can be:

- Encoded directly in the instruction.
- A *modified immediate constant* that uses 12 bits of the instruction to encode a range of constants. T32 and A32 instructions have slightly different ranges of modified immediate constants. For more information, see *Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions* on page F1-6927 and *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928.

If the second operand is another register, it can optionally be shifted in any of the following ways:

`LSL` Logical Shift Left by 1-31 bits.

`LSR` Logical Shift Right by 1-32 bits.

`ASR` Arithmetic Shift Right by 1-32 bits.

`ROR` Rotate Right by 1-31 bits.

`RRX` Rotate Right with Extend. For details, see *Shift and rotate operations* on page E1-6814.

In T32 code, the amount to shift by is always a constant encoded in the instruction. In A32 code, the amount to shift by is either a constant encoded in the instruction, or the value of a register, Rs.

For instructions other than `CMN`, `CMP`, `TEQ`, and `TST`, the result of the data-processing operation is placed in the destination register. In the A32 instruction set, the destination register can be the PC, causing the result to be treated as a branch address. In the T32 instruction set, this is only permitted for some 16-bit forms of the `ADD` and `MOV` instructions.

These instructions can optionally set the Condition flags, according to the result of the operation. If they do not set the flags, existing flag settings from a previous instruction are preserved.

Table F2-2 on page F2-6945 summarizes the main data-processing instructions in the T32 and A32 instruction sets. Generally, each of these instructions is described in three sections in Chapter F1 *About the T32 and A32 Instruction Descriptions*, one section for each of the following:

- `INSTRUCTION` (immediate) where the second operand is a modified immediate constant.
- `INSTRUCTION` (register) where the second operand is a register, or a register shifted by a constant.
- `INSTRUCTION` (register-shifted register) where the second operand is a register shifted by a value obtained from another register. These are only available in the A32 instruction set.

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Table F2-2 Standard data-processing instructions

Instruction	Mnemonic	Notes
Add with Carry	ADC	-
Add	ADD	T32 instruction set permits use of a modified immediate constant or a zero-extended 12-bit immediate constant.
Form PC-relative Address	ADR	First operand is the PC. Second operand is an immediate constant. T32 instruction set uses a zero-extended 12-bit immediate constant. Operation is an addition or a subtraction.
Bitwise AND	AND	-
Bitwise Bit Clear	BIC	-
Compare Negative	CMN	Sets flags. Like ADD but with no destination register.
Compare	CMP	Sets flags. Like SUB but with no destination register.
Bitwise Exclusive OR	EOR	-
Copy operand to destination	MOV	Has only one operand, with the same options as the second operand in most of these instructions. If the operand is a shifted register, the instruction is an LSL, LSR, ASR, or ROR instruction instead. For details, see *Shift instructions* on page F2-6946. The T32 and A32 instruction sets permit use of a modified immediate constant or a zero-extended 16-bit immediate constant.
Bitwise NOT	MVN	Has only one operand, with the same options as the second operand in most of these instructions.
Bitwise OR NOT	ORN	Not available in the A32 instruction set.
Bitwise OR	ORR	-
Reverse Subtract	RSB	Subtracts first operand from second operand. This permits subtraction from constants and shifted registers.
Reverse Subtract with Carry	RSC	Not available in the T32 instruction set.
Subtract with Carry	SBC	-
Subtract	SUB	T32 instruction set permits use of a modified immediate constant or a zero-extended 12-bit immediate constant.
Test Equivalence	TEQ	Sets flags. Like EOR but with no destination register.
Test	TST	Sets flags. Like AND but with no destination register.

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F2.4.2 Shift instructions

Table F2-3 on page F2-6946 lists the shift instructions in the T32 and A32 instruction sets.

Table F2-3 Shift instructions

Instruction	See
Arithmetic Shift Right	*ASR (immediate)* on page F5-7169 *ASR (register)* on page F5-7171 *ASRS (immediate)* on page F5-7173 *ASRS (register)* on page F5-7175
Logical Shift Left	*LSL (immediate)* on page F5-7377 *LSL (register)* on page F5-7379 *LSLS (immediate)* on page F5-7381 *LSLS (register)* on page F5-7383
Logical Shift Right	*LSR (immediate)* on page F5-7385 *LSR (register)* on page F5-7387 *LSRS (immediate)* on page F5-7389 *LSRS (register)* on page F5-7391
Rotate Right	*ROR (immediate)* on page F5-7520 *ROR (register)* on page F5-7522 *RORS (immediate)* on page F5-7524 *RORS (register)* on page F5-7526
Rotate Right with Extend	*RRX* on page F5-7528 *RRXS* on page F5-7530

In the A32 instruction set only, the destination register of these instructions can be the PC, causing the result to be treated as an address to branch to.

F2.4.3 Multiply instructions

These instructions can operate on signed or unsigned quantities. In some types of operation, the results are the same whether the operands are signed or unsigned.

- Table F2-4 on page F2-6946 summarizes the multiply instructions where there is no distinction between signed and unsigned quantities.

  The least significant 32 bits of the result are used. More significant bits are discarded.

- Table F2-5 on page F2-6947 summarizes the signed multiply instructions.

- Table F2-6 on page F2-6947 summarizes the unsigned multiply instructions.

Table F2-4 General multiply instructions

Instruction	See	Operation (number of bits)
Multiply Accumulate	*MLA, MLAS* on page F5-7397	32 = 32 + 32 × 32
Multiply and Subtract	*MLS* on page F5-7399	32 = 32 – 32 × 32
Multiply	*MUL, MULS* on page F5-7436	32 = 32 × 32

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Table F2-5 Signed multiply instructions

Instruction	See	Operation (number of bits)
Signed Multiply Accumulate (halfwords)	*SMLABB, SMLABT, SMLATB, SMLATT* on page F5-7589	32 = 32 + 16 × 16
Signed Multiply Accumulate Dual	*SMLAD, SMLADX* on page F5-7591	32 = 32 + 16 × 16 + 16 × 16
Signed Multiply Accumulate Long	*SMLAL, SMLALS* on page F5-7593	64 = 64 + 32 × 32
Signed Multiply Accumulate Long (halfwords)	*SMLALBB, SMLALBT, SMLALTB, SMLALTT* on page F5-7595	64 = 64 + 16 × 16
Signed Multiply Accumulate Long Dual	*SMLALD, SMLALDX* on page F5-7598	64 = 64 + 16 × 16 + 16 × 16
Signed Multiply Accumulate (word by halfword)	*SMLAWB, SMLAWT* on page F5-7601	32 = 32 + 32 × 16 [a]
Signed Multiply Subtract Dual	*SMLSD, SMLSDX* on page F5-7603	32 = 32 + 16 × 16 – 16 × 16
Signed Multiply Subtract Long Dual	*SMLSLD, SMLSLDX* on page F5-7605	64 = 64 + 16 × 16 – 16 × 16
Signed Most Significant Word Multiply Accumulate	*SMMLA, SMMLAR* on page F5-7607	32 = 32 + 32 × 32 [b]
Signed Most Significant Word Multiply Subtract	*SMMLS, SMMLSR* on page F5-7609	32 = 32 – 32 × 32 [b]
Signed Most Significant Word Multiply	*SMMUL, SMMULR* on page F5-7611	32 = 32 × 32 [b]
Signed Dual Multiply Add	*SMUAD, SMUADX* on page F5-7613	32 = 16 × 16 + 16 × 16
Signed Multiply (halfwords)	*SMULBB, SMULBT, SMULTB, SMULTT* on page F5-7615	32 = 16 × 16
Signed Multiply Long	*SMULL, SMULLS* on page F5-7617	64 = 32 × 32
Signed Multiply (word by halfword)	*SMULWB, SMULWT* on page F5-7619	32 = 32 × 16 [a]
Signed Dual Multiply Subtract	*SMUSD, SMUSDX* on page F5-7621	32 = 16 × 16 – 16 × 16

a. The most significant 32 bits of the 48-bit product are used. Less significant bits are discarded.
b. The most significant 32 bits of the 64-bit product are used. Less significant bits are discarded.

Table F2-6 Unsigned multiply instructions

Instruction	See	Operation (number of bits)
Unsigned Multiply Accumulate Accumulate Long	*UMAAL* on page F5-7797	64 = 32 + 32 + 32 × 32
Unsigned Multiply Accumulate Long	*UMLAL, UMLALS* on page F5-7799	64 = 64 + 32 × 32
Unsigned Multiply Long	*UMULL, UMULLS* on page F5-7801	64 = 32 × 32

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F2.4.4 Saturating instructions

Table F2-7 on page F2-6948 lists the saturating instructions in the T32 and A32 instruction sets. For more information, see *Pseudocode description of saturation* on page E1-6815.

Table F2-7 Saturating instructions

Instruction	See	Operation
Signed Saturate	*SSAT* on page F5-7627	Saturates optionally shifted 32-bit value to selected range
Signed Saturate 16	*SSAT16* on page F5-7629	Saturates two 16-bit values to selected range
Unsigned Saturate	*USAT* on page F5-7819	Saturates optionally shifted 32-bit value to selected range
Unsigned Saturate 16	*USAT16* on page F5-7821	Saturates two 16-bit values to selected range

F2.4.5 Saturating addition and subtraction instructions

Table F2-8 on page F2-6948 lists the saturating addition and subtraction instructions in the T32 and A32 instruction sets. For more information, see *Pseudocode description of saturation* on page E1-6815.

Table F2-8 Saturating addition and subtraction instructions

Instruction	See	Operation
Saturating Add	*QADD* on page F5-7489	Add, saturating result to the 32-bit signed integer range
Saturating Subtract	*QSUB* on page F5-7503	Subtract, saturating result to the 32-bit signed integer range
Saturating Double and Add	*QADD* on page F5-7489	Doubles one value and adds a second value, saturating the doubling and the addition to the 32-bit signed integer range
Saturating Double and Subtract	*QDSUB* on page F5-7499	Doubles one value and subtracts the result from a second value, saturating the doubling and the subtraction to the 32-bit signed integer range

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F2.4.6 Packing and unpacking instructions

Table F2-9 on page F2-6949 lists the packing and unpacking instructions in the T32 and A32 instruction sets.

Table F2-9 Packing and unpacking instructions

Instruction	See	Operation
Pack Halfword	*PKHBT, PKHTB* on page F5-7460	Combine halfwords
Signed Extend and Add Byte	*SXTAB* on page F5-7744	Extend 8 bits to 32 and add
Signed Extend and Add Byte 16	*SXTAB16* on page F5-7746	Dual extend 8 bits to 16 and add
Signed Extend and Add Halfword	*SXTAH* on page F5-7748	Extend 16 bits to 32 and add
Signed Extend Byte	*SXTB* on page F5-7750	Extend 8 bits to 32
Signed Extend Byte 16	*SXTB16* on page F5-7752	Dual extend 8 bits to 16
Signed Extend Halfword	*SXTH* on page F5-7754	Extend 16 bits to 32
Unsigned Extend and Add Byte	*UXTAB* on page F5-7829	Extend 8 bits to 32 and add
Unsigned Extend and Add Byte 16	*UXTAB16* on page F5-7831	Dual extend 8 bits to 16 and add
Unsigned Extend and Add Halfword	*UXTAH* on page F5-7833	Extend 16 bits to 32 and add
Unsigned Extend Byte	*UXTB* on page F5-7835	Extend 8 bits to 32
Unsigned Extend Byte 16	*UXTB16* on page F5-7837	Dual extend 8 bits to 16
Unsigned Extend Halfword	*UXTH* on page F5-7839	Extend 16 bits to 32

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F2.4.7 Parallel addition and subtraction instructions

These instructions perform additions and subtractions on the values of two registers and write the result to a destination register, treating the register values as sets of two halfwords or four bytes. That is, they perform SIMD additions or subtractions on the general-purpose registers.

These instructions consist of a prefix followed by a main instruction mnemonic. The prefixes are as follows:

`S` Signed arithmetic modulo 2^8 or 2^{16}.

`Q` Signed saturating arithmetic.

`SH` Signed arithmetic, halving the results.

`U` Unsigned arithmetic modulo 2^8 or 2^{16}.

`UQ` Unsigned saturating arithmetic.

`UH` Unsigned arithmetic, halving the results.

The main instruction mnemonics are as follows:

`ADD16` Adds the top halfwords of two operands to form the top halfword of the result, and the bottom halfwords of the same two operands to form the bottom halfword of the result.

`ASX` Exchanges halfwords of the second operand, and then adds top halfwords and subtracts bottom halfwords.

`SAX` Exchanges halfwords of the second operand, and then subtracts top halfwords and adds bottom halfwords.

`SUB16` Subtracts each halfword of the second operand from the corresponding halfword of the first operand to form the corresponding halfword of the result.

`ADD8` Adds each byte of the second operand to the corresponding byte of the first operand to form the corresponding byte of the result.

`SUB8` Subtracts each byte of the second operand from the corresponding byte of the first operand to form the corresponding byte of the result.

The instruction set permits all 36 combinations of prefix and main instruction operand, as Table F2-10 on page F2-6950 shows.

See also *Advanced SIMD parallel addition and subtraction* on page F2-6966.

Table F2-10 Parallel addition and subtraction instructions

Main instruction	Signed	Saturating	Signed halving	Unsigned	Unsigned saturating	Unsigned halving
ADD16, add, two halfwords	SADD16	QADD16	SHADD16	UADD16	UQADD16	UHADD16
ASX, add and subtract with exchange	SASX	QASX	SHASX	UASX	UQASX	UHASX
SAX, subtract and add with exchange	SSAX	QSAX	SHSAX	USAX	UQSAX	UHSAX
SUB16, subtract, two halfwords	SSUB16	QSUB16	SHSUB16	USUB16	UQSUB16	UHSUB16
ADD8, add, four bytes	SADD8	QADD8	SHADD8	UADD8	UQADD8	UHADD8
SUB8, subtract, four bytes	SSUB8	QSUB8	SHSUB8	USUB8	UQSUB8	UHSUB8

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F2.4.8 Divide instructions

Signed and unsigned integer divide instructions are included in both the T32 instruction set and the A32 instruction set.

For descriptions of the instructions see:

- *SDIV* on page F5-7565.
- *UDIV* on page F5-7783.

For the `SDIV` and `UDIV` instructions, division by zero always returns a zero result.

The ID_ISAR0.Divide_instrs field indicates the level of support for these instructions. The field value of `0b0010` indicates they are implemented in both the T32 and A32 instruction sets.

F2.4.9 Miscellaneous data-processing instructions

Table F2-11 on page F2-6951 lists the miscellaneous data-processing instructions in the T32 and A32 instruction sets. Immediate values in these instructions are simple binary numbers.

Table F2-11 Miscellaneous data-processing instructions

Instruction	See	Notes
BitField Clear	*BFC* on page F5-7180	-
BitField Insert	*BFI* on page F5-7182	-
Count Leading Zeros	*CLZ* on page F5-7205	-
Move Top	*MOVT* on page F5-7415	Moves 16-bit immediate value to top halfword. Bottom halfword unchanged.
Reverse Bits	*RBIT* on page F5-7509	-
Byte-Reverse Word	*REV* on page F5-7511	-
Byte-Reverse Packed Halfword	*REV16* on page F5-7513	-
Byte-Reverse Signed Halfword	*REVSH* on page F5-7515	-
Signed BitField Extract	*SBFX* on page F5-7563	-
Select Bytes using GE flags	*SEL* on page F5-7567	-
Unsigned BitField Extract	*UBFX* on page F5-7779	-
Unsigned Sum of Absolute Differences	*USAD8* on page F5-7815	-
Unsigned Sum of Absolute Differences and Accumulate	*USADA8* on page F5-7817	-

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F2.5 PSTATE and banked register access instructions

These instructions transfer PE state information to or from a general-purpose register.

F2.5.1 PSTATE access instructions

PSTATE holds process state information, see *Process state, PSTATE* on page E1-6817. In AArch32 state:

- At EL1 or higher, PSTATE is accessible using the *Current Program Status Register* (CPSR).
- At EL0, a subset of the CPSR is accessible as the *Application Program Status Register* (APSR).
- On taking an exception, the contents of the CPSR are copied to the *Saved Program Status Register* (SPSR) of the mode from which the exception is taken.

The `MRS` and `MSR` instructions move the contents of the CPSR, APSR, or the SPSR of the current mode to or from a general-purpose register, see:

- *MRS* on page F5-7421.
- *MSR (immediate)* on page F5-7431.
- *MSR (register)* on page F5-7433.

When executed at EL0, `MRS` and `MSR` instructions can only access the APSR.

The PSTATE Condition flags, PSTATE.{N, Z, C, V} are set by the execution of data-processing instructions, and can control the execution of conditional instructions. However, software can set the Condition flags explicitly using the `MSR` instruction, and can read the current state of the Condition flags explicitly using the `MRS` instruction.

In addition, at EL1 or higher, software can use the `CPS` instruction to change the PSTATE.M field and the PSTATE.{A, I, F} interrupt mask bits, see *CPS, CPSID, CPSIE* on page F5-7221.

F2.5.2 Banked register access instructions

At EL1 or higher, the `MRS` (banked register) and `MSR` (banked register) instructions move the contents of a banked general-purpose register, the SPSR, or the ELR_hyp, to or from a general-purpose register. See:

- *MRS (Banked register)* on page F5-7423.
- *MSR (Banked register)* on page F5-7427.

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F2.6 Load/store instructions

Table F2-12 on page F2-6953 summarizes the general-purpose register load/store instructions in the T32 and A32 instruction sets. Some of these instructions can also operate on the PC. See also:

- *Load/store multiple instructions* on page F2-6956.
- *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895, for more information about the Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instructions.
- *Load-Acquire, Store-Release* on page E2-6870, for more information about the Load-Acquire/Store-Release and Load-Acquire Exclusive/Store-Release Exclusive instructions.
- *Advanced SIMD and floating-point load/store instructions* on page F2-6962.

Load/store instructions have several options for addressing memory. For more information, see *Addressing modes* on page F2-6954.

Table F2-12 Load/store instructions

Data type	Load	Store	Unprivileged		Exclusive		Load-Acquire	Store-Release	Exclusive	
			Load	Store	Load	Store			Load-Acquire	Store-Release
32-bit word	LDR	STR	LDRT	STRT	LDREX	STREX	LDA	STL	LDAEX	STLEX
16-bit halfword	-	STRH	-	STRHT	-	STREXH	LDAH	STLH	LDAEXH	STLEXH
16-bit unsigned halfword	LDRH	-	LDRHT	-	LDREXH	-	-	-	-	-
16-bit signed halfword	LDRSH	-	LDRSHT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8-bit byte	-	STRB	-	STRBT	-	STREXB	LDAB	STLB	LDAEXB	STLEXB
8-bit unsigned byte	LDRB	-	LDRBT	-	LDREXB	-	-	-	-	-
8-bit signed byte	LDRSB	-	LDRSBT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Two 32-bit words	LDRD	STRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64-bit doubleword	-	-	-	-	LDREXD	STREXD	-	-	LDAEXD	STLEXD

F2.6.1 Loads to the PC

The `LDR` instruction can load a value into the PC. The value loaded is treated as an interworking address, as described by the `LoadWritePC()` pseudocode function in *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.

F2.6.2 Halfword and byte loads and stores

Halfword and byte stores store the least significant halfword or byte from the register, to 16 or 8 bits of memory respectively. There is no distinction between signed and unsigned stores.

Halfword and byte loads load 16 or 8 bits from memory into the least significant halfword or byte of a register. Unsigned loads zero-extend the loaded value to 32 bits, and signed loads sign-extend the value to 32 bits.

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F2.6.3 Load unprivileged and Store unprivileged

When executing at EL0, a Load unprivileged or Store unprivileged instruction operates in exactly the same way as the corresponding ordinary load or store instruction. For example, an `LDRT` instruction executes in exactly the same way as the equivalent `LDR` instruction. When executed at PL1, Load unprivileged and Store unprivileged instructions behave as they would if they were executed at EL0. For example, an `LDRT` instruction executes in exactly the way that the equivalent `LDR` instruction would execute at EL0. In particular, the instructions make unprivileged memory accesses.

Note

As described in *Security state, Exception levels, and AArch32 execution privilege* on page G1-8592, execution at PL1 describes all of the following:

- Execution at Non-secure EL1 using AArch32.
- Execution at Secure EL1 using AArch32 when EL3 is not implemented.
- Execution at Secure EL1 using AArch32 when EL3 is implemented and is using AArch64.
- Execution at Secure EL3 when EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32.

The Load unprivileged and Store unprivileged instructions are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if executed at EL2.

For more information about execution privilege, see *About access permissions* on page G5-8876.

F2.6.4 Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive

Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instructions provide shared memory synchronization. For more information, see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895.

F2.6.5 Load-Acquire and Store-Release

Load-Acquire and Store-Release instructions provide memory barriers. Load-Acquire Exclusive and Store-Release Exclusive instructions provide memory barriers with shared memory synchronization. For more information, see *Load-Acquire, Store-Release* on page E2-6870.

F2.6.6 Addressing modes

The address for a load or store is formed from two parts: a value from a base register, and an offset.

The base register can be any one of the general-purpose registers R0-R12, SP, or LR.

For loads, the base register can be the PC. This provides PC-relative addressing for position-independent code. Instructions marked (literal) in their title in Chapter F1 *About the T32 and A32 Instruction Descriptions* are PC-relative loads.

The offset takes one of three formats:

Immediate The offset is an unsigned number that can be added to or subtracted from the base register value. Immediate offset addressing is useful for accessing data elements that are a fixed distance from the start of the data object, such as structure fields, stack offsets, and input/output registers.

Register The offset is a value from a general-purpose register. The value can be added to, or subtracted from, the base register value. Register offsets are useful for accessing arrays or blocks of data.

Scaled register The offset is a general-purpose register, shifted by an immediate value, then added to or subtracted from the base register. This means an array index can be scaled by the size of each array element.

The offset and base register can be used in three different ways to form the memory address. The addressing modes are described as follows:

Offset The offset is added to or subtracted from the base register to form the memory address.

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Pre-indexed The offset is added to or subtracted from the base register to form the memory address. The base register is then updated with this new address, to permit automatic indexing through an array or memory block.

Post-indexed The value of the base register alone is used as the memory address. The offset is then added to or subtracted from the base register. The result is stored back in the base register, to permit automatic indexing through an array or memory block.

Note

Not every variant is available for every instruction, and the range of permitted immediate values and the options for scaled registers vary from instruction to instruction. See Chapter F1 *About the T32 and A32 Instruction Descriptions* for full details for each instruction.

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F2.7 Load/store multiple instructions

Load Multiple instructions load from memory a subset, or possibly all, of the general-purpose registers and the PC.

Store Multiple instructions store to memory a subset, or possibly all, of the general-purpose registers.

The memory locations are consecutive word-aligned words. The addresses used are obtained from a base register, and can be either above or below the value in the base register. The base register can optionally be updated by the total size of the data transferred.

Table F2-13 on page F2-6956 summarizes the load/store multiple instructions in the T32 and A32 instruction sets.

Table F2-13 Load/store multiple instructions

Instruction	See
Load Multiple, Increment After or Full Descending	*LDM, LDMIA, LDMFD* on page F5-7286
Load Multiple, Decrement After or Full Ascending [a]	*LDMDA, LDMFA* on page F5-7294
Load Multiple, Decrement Before or Empty Ascending	*LDMDB, LDMEA* on page F5-7296
Load Multiple, Increment Before or Empty Descending [a]	*LDMIB, LDMED* on page F5-7299
Pop multiple registers off the stack [b]	*POP* on page F5-7476
Push multiple registers onto the stack [c]	*PUSH* on page F5-7484
Store Multiple, Increment After or Empty Ascending	*STM, STMIA, STMEA* on page F5-7659
Store Multiple, Decrement After or Empty Descending [a]	*STMDA, STMED* on page F5-7665
Store Multiple, Decrement Before or Full Descending	*STMDB, STMFD* on page F5-7667
Store Multiple, Increment Before or Full Ascending [a]	*STMIB, STMFA* on page F5-7670

a. Not available in the T32 instruction set.
b. This instruction is equivalent to an `LDM` instruction with the SP as base register, and base register updating.
c. This instruction is equivalent to an `STMDB` instruction with the SP as base register, and base register updating.

When executing at EL1, variants of the `LDM` and `STM` instructions load and store User mode registers. Another system level variant of the `LDM` instruction performs an exception return.

F2.7.1 Loads to the PC

The `LDM`, `LDMDA`, `LDMDB`, `LDMIB`, and `POP` instructions can load a value into the PC. The value loaded is treated as an interworking address, as described by the `LoadWritePC()` pseudocode function in *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.

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F2.8 Miscellaneous instructions

Table F2-14 on page F2-6957 summarizes the miscellaneous instructions in the T32 and A32 instruction sets.

Table F2-14 Miscellaneous instructions

Instruction	See
Clear-Exclusive	*CLREX* on page F5-7204
Data Memory Barrier	*DMB* on page F5-7241
Data Synchronization Barrier	*DSB* on page F5-7244
Error Synchronization Barrier	*ESB* on page F5-7258
Instruction Synchronization Barrier	*ISB* on page F5-7264
If-Then	*IT* on page F5-7266
No Operation	*NOP* on page F5-7445
Preload Data	*PLD, PLDW (immediate)* on page F5-7463 *PLD (literal)* on page F5-7466 *PLD, PLDW (register)* on page F5-7468
Preload Instruction	*PLI (immediate, literal)* on page F5-7471 *PLI (register)* on page F5-7474
Speculation Barrier	*SB* on page F5-7552
Set Endianness	*SETEND* on page F5-7569[a]
Set Privileged Access Never	*SETPAN* on page F5-7570
Send Event	*SEV* on page F5-7571
Send Event Local	*SEVL* on page F5-7573
Wait For Event	*WFE* on page F5-7841
Wait For Interrupt	*WFI* on page F5-7843
Yield	*YIELD* on page F5-7845[b]

a. Arm deprecates any use of the `SETEND` instruction.
b. See also *The Yield instruction* on page F2-6957.

Note

Previous versions of the architecture defined the `DBG` instruction, that could provide a hint to the debug system, in this group. From the introduction of Armv8, this instruction executes as a `NOP`. Arm deprecates any use of the `DBG` instruction.

F2.8.1 The Yield instruction

In a *Symmetric Multithreading* (SMT) design, a thread can use the `YIELD` instruction to give a hint to the PE that it is running on. The `YIELD` hint indicates that whatever the thread is currently doing is of low importance, and so could yield. For example, the thread might be sitting in a spin-lock. A similar use might be in modifying the arbitration priority of the snoop bus in a multiprocessor (MP) system. Defining such an instruction permits binary compatibility between SMT and SMP systems.

AArch32 state defines a `YIELD` instruction as a specific NOP (No Operation) hint instruction.

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The `YIELD` instruction has no effect in a single-threaded system, but developers of such systems can use the instruction to flag its intended use on migration to a multiprocessor or multithreading system. Operating systems can use `YIELD` in places where a yield hint is wanted, knowing that it will be treated as a `NOP` if there is no implementation benefit.

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F2.9 Exception-generating and exception-handling instructions

The following instructions are intended specifically to cause a synchronous exception to occur:

- The SVC instruction generates a Supervisor Call exception. For more information, see *Supervisor Call (SVC) exception* on page G1-8652.
- The Breakpoint instruction BKPT provides software breakpoints. For more information, see *Breakpoint Instruction exceptions* on page G2-8735.
- In an implementation that includes EL3 the SMC instruction generates a Secure Monitor Call exception. For more information, see *Secure Monitor Call (SMC) exception* on page G1-8653.
- In an implementation that includes EL2 the HVC instruction generates a Hypervisor Call exception. For more information, see *Hypervisor Call (HVC) exception* on page G1-8654.

Debug state on page F2-6960 summarizes the Debug state instructions.

For an exception taken to an EL1 mode:

- The system level variants of the SUBS and LDM instructions can perform a return from an exception.

  Note

  The variants of SUBS include MOVS. See the references to *Subtract (exception return)* on page F2-6959, *Move (exception return)* on page F2-6959, and *Load Multiple (exception return)* on page F2-6959 in Table F2-15 on page F2-6959 for more information.

- The SRS instruction can be used near the start of the handler, to store return information. The RFE instruction can then perform a return from the exception using the stored return information.

In an implementation that includes EL2, the ERET instruction performs a return from an exception taken to Hyp mode.

For more information, see *Exception return to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8635.

Table F2-15 on page F2-6959 summarizes the instructions, in the T32 and A32 instruction sets, for generating or handling an exception. Except for BKPT and SVC, these are system level instructions.

Table F2-15 Exception-generating and exception-handling instructions

Instruction	See
Supervisor Call	*SVC* on page F5-7742
Breakpoint	*BKPT* on page F5-7193
Secure Monitor Call	*SMC* on page F5-7587
Return From Exception	*RFE, RFEDA, RFEDB, RFEIA, RFEIB* on page F5-7517
Subtract (exception return)[a]	*SUB, SUBS (immediate)* on page F5-7726[a]
Move (exception return)[a]	*MOV, MOVS (register)* on page F5-7405[a]
Hypervisor Call	*HVC* on page F5-7262
Exception Return	*ERET* on page F5-7256
Load Multiple (exception return)	*LDM (exception return)* on page F5-7290
Store Return State	*SRS, SRSDA, SRSDB, SRSIA, SRSIB* on page F5-7623

a. The A32 instruction set includes other instruction forms that can be used for an exception return, that have previously been described as variants of SUBS PC, LR. Arm deprecates any use of these instruction forms.

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F2.9.1 Debug state

Table F2-16 on page F2-6960 shows the Debug state instructions that are implemented in the T32 instruction set:

Table F2-16 T32 Debug state instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See	Note
DCPS*n*	Debug switch to EL*n*	*DCPS1* on page F5-7235 *DCPS2* on page F5-7237 *DCPS3* on page F5-7239	-
ERET	Debug restore PE state (DRPS)	*ERET* on page F5-7256	When executed in Debug state, the T1 encoding of ERET performs the DRPS operation

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F2.10 System register access instructions

The System register encoding space is indexed using the parameters {`coproc`, `opc1`, `CRn`, `CRm`, `opc2`}, see *The AArch32 System register interface* on page G1-8677. This encoding space provides System registers and System instructions. The only permitted values of `coproc` are `0b1110` and `0b1111`, and the following instructions give access to this encoding space:

- Instructions that transfer data between general-purpose registers and System registers. See:
  - *MCR* on page F5-7393.
  - *MCRR* on page F5-7395.
  - *MRC* on page F5-7417.
  - *MRRC* on page F5-7419.
- Instructions that load or store from memory to a System register. See:
  - *LDC (immediate)* on page F5-7282.
  - *LDC (literal)* on page F5-7284.
  - *STC* on page F5-7639.

Note

The System register encoding space with `coproc==0b101x` is redefined to provide some of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality. That is, to:

- Initiate a floating-point data-processing operation, see *Floating-point data-processing instructions* on page F2-6976.
- Transfer data between general-purpose registers and the Advanced SIMD and floating-point registers, see *Advanced SIMD and floating-point register transfer instructions* on page F2-6964.
- Load or store data to the Advanced SIMD and floating-point registers, see *Advanced SIMD and floating-point load/store instructions* on page F2-6962.

System register access instructions are part of the instruction stream executed by the PE, and therefore any System register access instruction that cannot be executed by the implementation causes an Undefined Instruction exception. In the A-profile and the R-profile architectures, the instruction encodings in the System register access instruction encoding space are unallocated, and generate Undefined Instruction exceptions, except for:

- The instructions summarized in this section that access the `coproc==0b111x` encoding space.
- The instructions in the `coproc==0b101x` encoding space that are redefined to provide Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, as summarized in the Note in this section.

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F2.11 Advanced SIMD and floating-point load/store instructions

Table F2-17 on page F2-6962 summarizes the SIMD and floating-point register file load/store instructions in the Advanced SIMD and floating-point instruction sets.

Advanced SIMD also provides instructions for loading and storing multiple elements, or structures of elements, see *Element and structure load/store instructions*.

Table F2-17 SIMD and floating-point register file load/store instructions

Instruction	See	Operation
Vector Load Multiple	*VLDM, VLDMDB, VLDMIA* on page F6-8161	Load 1-16 consecutive 64-bit registers, Advanced SIMD and floating-point. Load 1-16 consecutive 32-bit registers, floating-point only.
Vector Load Register	*VLDR (immediate)* on page F6-8166 *VLDR (literal)* on page F6-8169	Load one 64-bit register, Advanced SIMD and floating-point. Load one 32-bit register, floating-point only.
Vector Store Multiple	*VSTM, VSTMDB, VSTMIA* on page F6-8526	Store 1-16 consecutive 64-bit registers, Advanced SIMD and floating-point. Store 1-16 consecutive 32-bit registers, floating-point only.
Vector Store Register	*VSTR* on page F6-8531	Store one 64-bit register, Advanced SIMD and floating-point. Store one 32-bit register, floating-point only.

F2.11.1 Element and structure load/store instructions

Table F2-18 on page F2-6962 shows the element and structure load/store instructions available in the Advanced SIMD instruction set. Loading and storing structures of more than one element automatically de-interleaves or interleaves the elements, see Figure F2-1 on page F2-6963 for an example of de-interleaving. Interleaving is the inverse process.

Table F2-18 Element and structure load/store instructions

Instruction	See
Load single element	
Multiple elements	*VLD1 (multiple single elements)* on page F6-8115
To one lane	*VLD1 (single element to one lane)* on page F6-8107
To all lanes	*VLD1 (single element to all lanes)* on page F6-8112
Load 2-element structure	
Multiple structures	*VLD2 (multiple 2-element structures)* on page F6-8131
To one lane	*VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)* on page F6-8122
To all lanes	*VLD2 (single 2-element structure to all lanes)* on page F6-8128
Load 3-element structure	
Multiple structures	*VLD3 (multiple 3-element structures)* on page F6-8145
To one lane	*VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)* on page F6-8136
To all lanes	*VLD3 (single 3-element structure to all lanes)* on page F6-8142

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Table F2-18 Element and structure load/store instructions (continued)

Instruction	See
Load 4-element structure	
Multiple structures	*VLD4 (multiple 4-element structures)* on page F6-8157
To one lane	*VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)* on page F6-8148
To all lanes	*VLD4 (single 4-element structure to all lanes)* on page F6-8154
Store single element	
Multiple elements	*VST1 (multiple single elements)* on page F6-8487
From one lane	*VST1 (single element from one lane)* on page F6-8482
Store 2-element structure	
Multiple structures	*VST2 (multiple 2-element structures)* on page F6-8501
From one lane	*VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)* on page F6-8495
Store 3-element structure	
Multiple structures	*VST3 (multiple 3-element structures)* on page F6-8512
From one lane	*VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)* on page F6-8506
Store 4-element structure	
Multiple structures	*VST4 (multiple 4-element structures)* on page F6-8522
From one lane	*VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)* on page F6-8515

Figure F2-1 shows the de-interleaving of a `VLD3.16` (multiple 3-element structures) instruction:

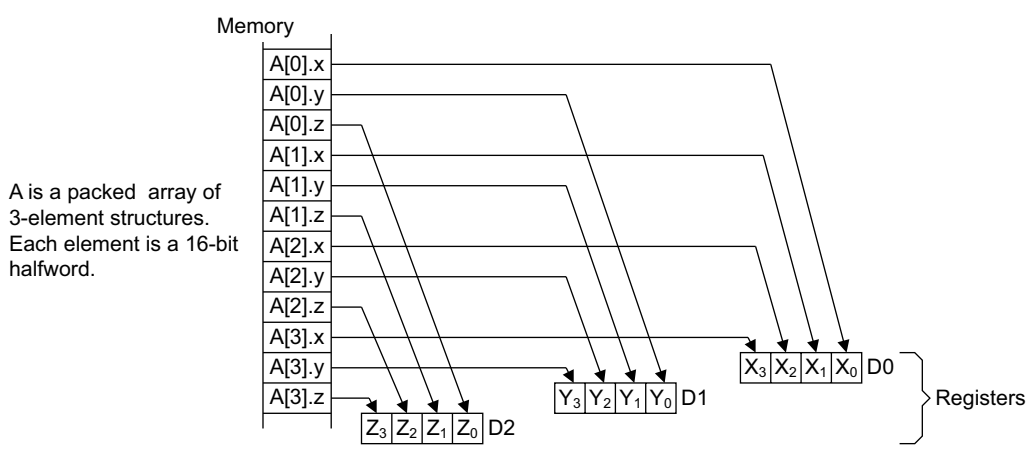

Figure F2-1 De-interleaving an array of 3-element structures

Figure F2-1 shows the `VLD3.16` instruction operating to three 64-bit registers that comprise four 16-bit elements:

- Different instructions in this group would produce similar figures, but operate on different numbers of registers. For example, `VLD4` and `VST4` instructions operate on four registers.
- Different element sizes would produce similar figures but with 8-bit or 32-bit elements.
- These instructions operate only on doubleword (64-bit) registers.

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F2.12 Advanced SIMD and floating-point register transfer instructions

Table F2-19 on page F2-6964 summarizes the SIMD and floating-point register file transfer instructions in the Advanced SIMD and floating-point instruction sets. These instructions transfer data between the general-purpose registers and the registers in the SIMD and floating-point register file.

Advanced SIMD vectors, and single-precision and double-precision floating-point registers, are all views of the same register file. For details, see *The SIMD and floating-point register file* on page E1-6824.

Table F2-19 SIMD and floating-point register file transfer instructions

Instruction	See
Copy element from general-purpose register to every element of an Advanced SIMD vector	*VDUP (general-purpose register)* on page F6-8056
Copy byte, halfword, or word from general-purpose register to a register in the SIMD and floating-point register file	*VMOV (general-purpose register to scalar)* on page F6-8235
Copy byte, halfword, or word from a register in the SIMD and floating-point register file to a general-purpose register	*VMOV (scalar to general-purpose register)* on page F6-8239
Copy from half-precision floating-point register to general-purpose register, or from general-purpose register to half-precision floating-point register Only supported if FEAT_FP16 is implemented	*VMOV (between general-purpose register and half-precision)* on page F6-8222
Copy from single-precision floating-point register to general-purpose register, or from general-purpose register to single-precision floating-point register	*VMOV (between general-purpose register and single-precision)* on page F6-8237
Copy two words from general-purpose registers to consecutive single-precision floating-point registers, or from consecutive single-precision floating-point registers to general-purpose registers	*VMOV (between two general-purpose registers and two single-precision registers)* on page F6-8241
Copy two words from general-purpose registers to a doubleword register in the SIMD and floating-point register file, or from a doubleword register in the SIMD and floating-point register file to general-purpose registers	*VMOV (between two general-purpose registers and a doubleword floating-point register)* on page F6-8220
Copy from an Advanced SIMD and floating-point System Register to a general-purpose register	*VMRS* on page F6-8250
Copy from a general-purpose register to an Advanced SIMD and floating-point System Register	*VMSR* on page F6-8253

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F2.13 Advanced SIMD data-processing instructions

Advanced SIMD data-processing instructions process registers containing vectors of elements of the same type packed together, enabling the same operation to be performed on multiple items in parallel.

Instructions operate on vectors held in 64-bit or 128-bit registers. Figure F2-2 shows an operation on two 64-bit operand vectors, generating a 64-bit vector result.

Note

Figure F2-2 and other similar figures show 64-bit vectors that consist of four 16-bit elements, and 128-bit vectors that consist of four 32-bit elements. Other element sizes produce similar figures, but with 1, 2, 8, or 16 operations performed in parallel instead of 4.

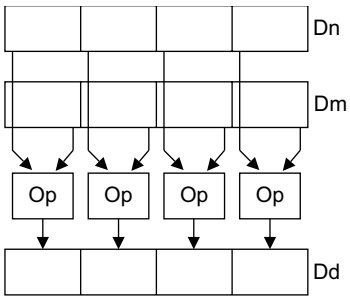

Figure F2-2 Advanced SIMD instruction operating on 64-bit registers

Many Advanced SIMD instructions have variants that produce vectors of elements double the size of the inputs. In this case, the number of elements in the result vector is the same as the number of elements in the operand vectors, but each element, and the whole vector, is double the size.

Figure F2-3 shows an example of an Advanced SIMD instruction operating on 64-bit registers, and generating a 128-bit result.

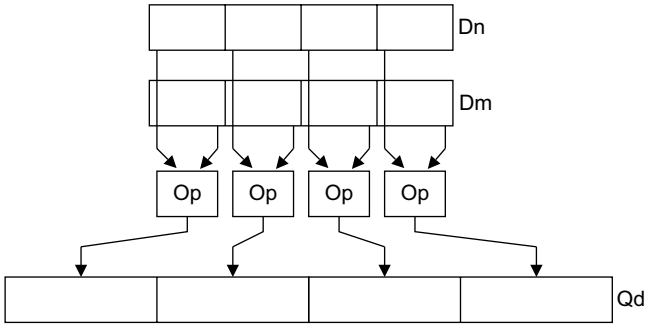

Figure F2-3 Advanced SIMD instruction producing wider result

There are also Advanced SIMD instructions that have variants that produce vectors containing elements half the size of the inputs. Figure F2-4 on page F2-6966 shows an example of an Advanced SIMD instruction operating on one 128-bit register, and generating a 64-bit result.

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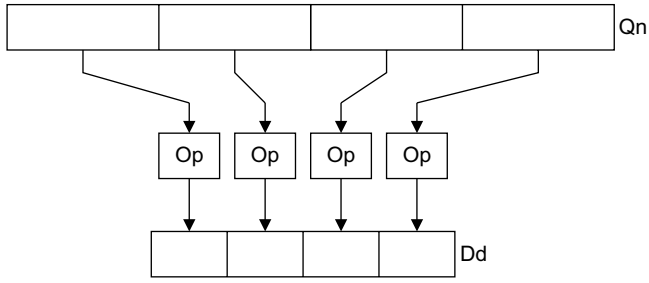

Figure F2-4 Advanced SIMD instruction producing narrower result

Some Advanced SIMD instructions do not conform to these standard patterns. Their operation patterns are described in the individual instruction descriptions.

Advanced SIMD instructions that perform floating-point arithmetic use the Arm standard floating-point arithmetic defined in *Floating-point support* on page A1-56.

The following sections summarize the Advanced SIMD data-processing instructions:

- *Advanced SIMD parallel addition and subtraction*.
- *Bitwise Advanced SIMD data-processing instructions* on page F2-6967.
- *Advanced SIMD comparison instructions* on page F2-6968.
- *Advanced SIMD shift instructions* on page F2-6969.
- *Advanced SIMD multiply instructions* on page F2-6970.
- *Advanced SIMD dot product instructions* on page F2-6971.
- *Miscellaneous Advanced SIMD data-processing instructions* on page F2-6973.
- *Advanced SIMD BFloat16 instructions* on page F2-6972.
- *Advanced SIMD matrix multiply instructions* on page F2-6972.
- *The Cryptographic Extension in AArch32 state* on page F2-6974.

F2.13.1 Advanced SIMD parallel addition and subtraction

Table F2-20 on page F2-6966 shows the Advanced SIMD parallel add and subtract instructions.

Table F2-20 Advanced SIMD parallel add and subtract instructions

Instruction	See
Vector Add	*VADD (integer)* on page F6-7917 *VADD (floating-point)* on page F6-7913
Vector Add and Narrow, returning High Half	*VADDHN* on page F6-7919
Vector Add Long	*VADDL* on page F6-7921
Vector Add Wide	*VADDW* on page F6-7923
Vector Halving Add	*VHADD* on page F6-8097
Vector Halving Subtract	*VHSUB* on page F6-8100
Vector Pairwise Add and Accumulate Long	*VPADAL* on page F6-8300
Vector Pairwise Add	*VPADD (integer)* on page F6-8305 *VPADD (floating-point)* on page F6-8303
Vector Pairwise Add Long	*VPADDL* on page F6-8307
Vector Rounding Add and Narrow, returning High Half	*VRADDHN* on page F6-8378

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Table F2-20 Advanced SIMD parallel add and subtract instructions (continued)

Instruction	See
Vector Rounding Halving Add	*VRHADD* on page F6-8393
Vector Rounding Subtract and Narrow, returning High Half	*VRSUBHN* on page F6-8441
Vector Saturating Add	*VQADD* on page F6-8324
Vector Saturating Subtract	*VQSUB* on page F6-8376
Vector Subtract	*VSUB (integer)* on page F6-8538 *VSUB (floating-point)* on page F6-8534
Vector Subtract and Narrow, returning High Half	*VSUBHN* on page F6-8540
Vector Subtract Long	*VSUBL* on page F6-8542
Vector Subtract Wide	*VSUBW* on page F6-8544

F2.13.2 Bitwise Advanced SIMD data-processing instructions

Table F2-21 on page F2-6967 shows bitwise Advanced SIMD data-processing instructions. These operate on the doubleword (64-bit) or quadword (128-bit) registers in the SIMD and floating-point register file, and there is no division into vector elements.

Table F2-21 Bitwise Advanced SIMD data-processing instructions

Instruction	See
Vector Bitwise AND	*VAND (register)* on page F6-7928
Vector Bitwise Bit Clear (AND complement)	*VBIC (immediate)* on page F6-7930 *VBIC (register)* on page F6-7933
Vector Bitwise Exclusive OR	*VEOR* on page F6-8060
Vector Bitwise Insert if False	*VBIF* on page F6-7935
Vector Bitwise Insert if True	*VBIT* on page F6-7937
Vector Bitwise Move	*VMOV (immediate)* on page F6-8224 *VMOV (register)* on page F6-8231
Vector Bitwise NOT	*VMVN (immediate)* on page F6-8271 *VMVN (register)* on page F6-8275
Vector Bitwise OR	*VORR (immediate)* on page F6-8295 *VORR (register)* on page F6-8298
Vector Bitwise OR NOT	*VORN (register)* on page F6-8293
Vector Bitwise Select	*VBSL* on page F6-7939

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F2.13.3 Advanced SIMD comparison instructions

Table F2-22 on page F2-6968 shows Advanced SIMD comparison instructions.

Table F2-22 Advanced SIMD comparison instructions

Instruction	See
Vector Absolute Compare Greater Than or Equal	*VACGE* on page F6-7903
Vector Absolute Compare Greater Than	*VACGT* on page F6-7908
Vector Compare Equal	*VCEQ (register)* on page F6-7946
Vector Compare Equal to Zero	*VCEQ (immediate #0)* on page F6-7944
Vector Compare Greater Than or Equal	*VCGE (register)* on page F6-7953
Vector Compare Greater Than or Equal to Zero	*VCGE (immediate #0)* on page F6-7950
Vector Compare Greater Than	*VCGT (register)* on page F6-7960
Vector Compare Greater Than Zero	*VCGT (immediate #0)* on page F6-7957
Vector Compare Less Than or Equal to Zero	*VCLE (immediate #0)* on page F6-7964
Vector Compare Less Than Zero	*VCLT (immediate #0)* on page F6-7972
Vector Test Bits	*VTST* on page F6-8556

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F2.13.4 Advanced SIMD shift instructions

Table F2-23 on page F2-6969 lists the shift instructions in the Advanced SIMD instruction set.

Table F2-23 Advanced SIMD shift instructions

Instruction	See
Vector Saturating Rounding Shift Left	*VQRSHL* on page F6-8355
Vector Saturating Rounding Shift Right and Narrow	*VQRSHRN, VQRSHRUN* on page F6-8359
Vector Saturating Shift Left	*VQSHL (register)* on page F6-8367 *VQSHL, VQSHLU (immediate)* on page F6-8364
Vector Saturating Shift Right and Narrow	*VQSHRN, VQSHRUN* on page F6-8371
Vector Rounding Shift Left	*VRSHL* on page F6-8422
Vector Rounding Shift Right	*VRSHR* on page F6-8425
Vector Rounding Shift Right and Accumulate	*VRSRA* on page F6-8438
Vector Rounding Shift Right and Narrow	*VRSHRN* on page F6-8430
Vector Shift Left	*VSHL (immediate)* on page F6-8451 *VSHL (register)* on page F6-8454
Vector Shift Left Long	*VSHLL* on page F6-8457
Vector Shift Right	*VSHR* on page F6-8460
Vector Shift Right and Narrow	*VSHRN* on page F6-8465
Vector Shift Left and Insert	*VSLI* on page F6-8469
Vector Shift Right and Accumulate	*VSRA* on page F6-8476
Vector Shift Right and Insert	*VSRI* on page F6-8479

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F2.13.5 Advanced SIMD multiply instructions

Table F2-24 on page F2-6970 shows the Advanced SIMD multiply instructions.

Table F2-24 Advanced SIMD multiply instructions

Instruction	See
Vector Multiply Accumulate	*VMLA (integer)* on page F6-8196 *VMLA (floating-point)* on page F6-8192 *VMLA (by scalar)* on page F6-8198
Vector Multiply Accumulate Long	*VMLAL (integer)* on page F6-8201 *VMLAL (by scalar)* on page F6-8203
Vector Multiply Subtract	*VMLS (integer)* on page F6-8209 *VMLS (floating-point)* on page F6-8205 *VMLS (by scalar)* on page F6-8211
Vector Multiply Subtract Long	*VMLSL (integer)* on page F6-8214 *VMLSL (by scalar)* on page F6-8216
Vector Multiply	*VMUL (integer and polynomial)* on page F6-8260 *VMUL (floating-point)* on page F6-8256 *VMUL (by scalar)* on page F6-8263
Vector Multiply Long	*VMULL (integer and polynomial)* on page F6-8266 *VMULL (by scalar)* on page F6-8269
Vector Fused Multiply Accumulate	*VFMA* on page F6-8067
Vector Floating-Point Multiply-Add Long	*VFMAL (vector)* on page F6-8075 *VFMAL (by scalar)* on page F6-8078
Vector Fused Multiply Subtract	*VFMS* on page F6-8081
Vector Floating-Point Multiply-Subtract Long	*VFMSL (vector)* on page F6-8085 *VFMSL (by scalar)* on page F6-8088
Vector Saturating Doubling Multiply Accumulate Long	*VQDMLAL* on page F6-8326
Vector Saturating Doubling Multiply Subtract Long	*VQDMLSL* on page F6-8329
Vector Saturating Doubling Multiply Returning High Half	*VQDMULH* on page F6-8332
Vector Saturating Doubling Multiply Long	*VQDMULL* on page F6-8336
Vector Saturating Rounding Doubling Multiply Accumulate Returning High Half	*VQRDMLAH* on page F6-8343
Vector Saturating Rounding Doubling Multiply Subtract Returning High Half	*VQRDMLSH* on page F6-8347
Vector Saturating Rounding Doubling Multiply Returning High Half	*VQRDMULH* on page F6-8351

Advanced SIMD multiply instructions can operate on vectors of:

- 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit unsigned integers.
- 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit signed integers.
- 8-bit polynomials over {0, 1}. `VMUL` and `VMULL` are the only instructions that operate on polynomials. `VMULL` produces a 16-bit polynomial over {0, 1}.
- Single-precision (32-bit) or half-precision (16-bit) floating-point numbers.

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They can also act on one vector and one scalar.

Long instructions have doubleword (64-bit) operands, and produce quadword (128-bit) results. Other Advanced SIMD multiply instructions can have either doubleword or quadword operands, and produce results of the same size.

Floating-point multiply instructions can operate on:

- Half-precision (16-bit) floating-point numbers.
- Single-precision (32-bit) floating-point numbers.
- Double-precision (64-bit) floating-point numbers.

F2.13.6 Advanced SIMD dot product instructions

FEAT_DotProd provides SIMD instructions that perform the dot product of the four 8-bit subelements of the 32-bit elements of one vector with the four 8-bit subelements of a second vector. It provides two forms of the instructions, each with signed and unsigned versions:

Vector form The dot product is calculated for each element of the first vector with the corresponding element of the second vector.

Indexed form The dot product is calculated for each element of the first vector with the element of the second vector that is indicated by the index argument to the instruction.

Note

That is, a single element from the second vector is used, and the dot product is calculated between each element of the first vector and this single element from the second vector.

Table F2-25 on page F2-6971 shows the Advanced SIMD dot product instructions.

Table F2-25 Advanced SIMD dot product instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
VSDOT	Signed dot product (vector form)	*VSDOT (vector)* on page F6-8445
VUDOT	Unsigned dot product (vector form)	*VUDOT (vector)* on page F6-8560
VSDOT	Signed dot product (indexed form)	*VSDOT (by element)* on page F6-8443
VSUDOT	Mixed sign integer dot product by indexed quadruplet[a]	*VSUDOT (by element)* on page F6-8546
VUDOT	Unsigned dot product (indexed form)	*VUDOT (by element)* on page F6-8558
VUSDOT	Mixed sign integer dot product (vector format)[a]	*VUSDOT (vector)* on page F6-8566
	Mixed sign integer dot product by indexed quadruplet[a]	*VUSDOT (by element)* on page F6-8564

a. This instruction is only supported when FEAT_AA32I8MM is implemented.

F2.13.7 Advanced SIMD complex number arithmetic instructions

FEAT_FCMA provides AArch32 Advanced SIMD instructions that perform arithmetic on complex numbers held in element pairs in vector registers, where the less significant element of the pair contains the real component and the more significant element contains the imaginary component.

These instructions provide single-precision versions. If FEAT_FP16 is implemented they also provide half-precision versions, otherwise the half-precision encodings are UNDEFINED.

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Table F2-26 on page F2-6972 shows the FEAT_FCMA AArch32 Advanced SIMD instructions.

Table F2-26 Advanced SIMD complex number arithmetic instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
VCADD	Floating-point complex add	*VCADD* on page F6-7941
VCMLA	Floating-point complex multiply accumulate (vector form)	*VCMLA* on page F6-7980
VCMLA	Floating-point complex multiply accumulate (indexed form)	*VCMLA (by element)* on page F6-7983

A pair of VCMLA instructions can be used to perform a complex number multiplication. In *Complex multiplication* on page K9-11328, this is demonstrated for the similar AArch64 instruction FCMLA. The usage of VCMLA in this manner is identical.

F2.13.8 Advanced SIMD BFloat16 instructions

When FEAT_AA32BF16 is implemented, BFloat16 instructions are available in AArch32 state.

Table F2-27 on page F2-6972 shows the Advanced SIMD BFloat16 instructions.

Table F2-27 BFloat16 Advanced SIMD instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
VDOT	BFloat16 floating-point vector dot product (vector and by scalar formats)	*VDOT (vector)* on page F6-8052 *VDOT (by element)* on page F6-8054
VMMLA	BFloat16 floating-point matrix multiply-accumulate	*VMMLA* on page F6-8218
VFMAB, VFMAT	BFloat16 floating-point widening multiply-add long (vector and by scalar formats)	*VFMAB, VFMAT (BFloat16, vector)* on page F6-8071 *VFMAB, VFMAT (BFloat16, by scalar)* on page F6-8073
VCVT	BFloat16 convert from single-precision to BF16 format	*VCVT (from single-precision to BFloat16, Advanced SIMD)* on page F6-7996

F2.13.9 Advanced SIMD matrix multiply instructions

When FEAT_AA32I8MM is implemented, these instructions are available in AArch32 state. They include integer and mixed sign dot product instructions.

The matrix multiply-accumulate instructions delimit source and destination vectors into segments. Within each segment:

- The first source vector matrix is organized in row-by-row order.
- The second source vector matrix elements are organized in a column-by-column order.
- The destination vector matrix is organized in row-by-row order.

One matrix multiplication is performed per segment.

Table F2-28 on page F2-6972 shows the Advanced SIMD matrix multiply instructions.

Table F2-28 Matrix multiply Advanced SIMD instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
VSMMLA	Widening 8-bit signed integer matrix multiply-accumulate into 2x2 matrix	*VSMMLA* on page F6-8472
VUMMLA	Widening 8-bit unsigned integer matrix multiply-accumulate into 2x2 matrix	*VUMMLA* on page F6-8562
VUSMMLA	Widening 8-bit mixed sign integer matrix multiply-accumulate into 2x2 matrix	*VUSMMLA* on page F6-8568

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F2.13.10 Miscellaneous Advanced SIMD data-processing instructions

Table F2-29 on page F2-6973 shows miscellaneous Advanced SIMD data-processing instructions.

Table F2-29 Miscellaneous Advanced SIMD data-processing instructions

Instruction	See
Vector Absolute Difference and Accumulate	*VABA* on page F6-7887
Vector Absolute Difference and Accumulate Long	*VABAL* on page F6-7890
Vector Absolute Difference	*VABD (integer)* on page F6-7894 *VABD (floating-point)* on page F6-7892
Vector Absolute Difference Long	*VABDL (integer)* on page F6-7897
Vector Absolute	*VABS* on page F6-7899
Vector Convert between floating-point and fixed point	*VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, Advanced SIMD)* on page F6-8012
Vector Convert between floating-point and integer	*VCVT (between floating-point and integer, Advanced SIMD)* on page F6-8002
Vector Convert between half-precision and single-precision	*VCVT (between half-precision and single-precision, Advanced SIMD)* on page F6-8000
Vector Count Leading Sign Bits	*VCLS* on page F6-7970
Vector Count Leading Zeros	*VCLZ* on page F6-7978
Vector Count Set Bits	*VCNT* on page F6-7994
Vector Duplicate scalar	*VDUP (scalar)* on page F6-8058
Vector Extract	*VEXT (byte elements)* on page F6-8062
Vector move Insertion	*VINS* on page F6-8103
Vector Move and Narrow	*VMOVN* on page F6-8246
Vector Move Long	*VMOVL* on page F6-8244
Vector Move extraction	*VMOVX* on page F6-8248
Vector Maximum	*VMAX (integer)* on page F6-8175 *VMAX (floating-point)* on page F6-8172
Vector Minimum	*VMIN (integer)* on page F6-8185 *VMIN (floating-point)* on page F6-8182
Vector Negate	*VNEG* on page F6-8277
Vector Pairwise Maximum	*VPMAX (integer)* on page F6-8312 *VPMAX (floating-point)* on page F6-8310
Vector Pairwise Minimum	*VPMIN (integer)* on page F6-8316 *VPMIN (floating-point)* on page F6-8314
Vector Reciprocal Estimate	*VRECPE* on page F6-8380
Vector Reciprocal Step	*VRECPS* on page F6-8382
Vector Reciprocal Square Root Estimate	*VRSQRTE* on page F6-8434

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Table F2-29 Miscellaneous Advanced SIMD data-processing instructions (continued)

Instruction	See
Vector Reciprocal Square Root Step	*VRSQRTS* on page F6-8436
Vector Reverse in halfwords	*VREV16* on page F6-8384
Vector Reverse in words	*VREV32* on page F6-8387
Vector Reverse in doublewords	*VREV64* on page F6-8390
Vector Saturating Absolute	*VQABS* on page F6-8322
Vector Saturating Move and Narrow	*VQMOVN, VQMOVUN* on page F6-8339
Vector Saturating Negate	*VQNEG* on page F6-8341
Vector Swap	*VSWP* on page F6-8548
Vector Table Lookup	*VTBL, VTBX* on page F6-8550
Vector Transpose	*VTRN* on page F6-8553
Vector Unzip	*VUZP* on page F6-8570
Vector Zip	*VZIP* on page F6-8574

F2.13.11 The Cryptographic Extension in AArch32 state

The instructions provided by the optional Cryptographic Extension use the Advanced SIMD and floating-point register file. For more information about the functions they provide see:

- Announcing the Advanced Encryption Standard.
- *The Galois/Counter Mode of Operation*.
- *Announcing the Secure Hash Standard*.

Table F2-30 on page F2-6974 shows the AArch32 Cryptographic Extension instructions.

Table F2-30 AArch32 Cryptographic Extension instructions

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
`AESD`	AES single round decryption	*AESD* on page F6-7853
`AESE`	AES single round encryption	*AESE* on page F6-7855
`AESIMC`	AES inverse mix columns	*AESIMC* on page F6-7857
`AESMC`	AES mix columns	*AESMC* on page F6-7859
`VMULL`	Polynomial multiply long	*VMULL (integer and polynomial)* on page F6-8266[a]
`SHA1C`	SHA1 hash update (choose)	*SHA1C* on page F6-7867
`SHA1H`	SHA1 fixed rotate	*SHA1H* on page F6-7869
`SHA1M`	SHA1 hash update (majority)	*SHA1M* on page F6-7871
`SHA1P`	SHA1 hash update (parity)	*SHA1P* on page F6-7873
`SHA1SU0`	SHA1 schedule update 0	*SHA1SU0* on page F6-7875
`SHA1SU1`	SHA1 schedule update 1	*SHA1SU1* on page F6-7877
`SHA256H`	SHA256 hash update (part 1)	*SHA256H* on page F6-7879

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Table F2-30 AArch32 Cryptographic Extension instructions (continued)

Mnemonic	Instruction	See
SHA256H2	SHA256 hash update (part 2)	*SHA256H2* on page F6-7881
SHA256SU0	SHA256 schedule update 0	*SHA256SU0* on page F6-7883
SHA256SU1	SHA256 schedule update 1	*SHA256SU1* on page F6-7885

a. The Cryptographic Extension adds the variant of the instruction that operates on two 64-bit polynomials.

See *The Armv8 Cryptographic Extension* on page A2-80 for information about the permitted implementation options for the Cryptographic Extension.

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F2.14 Floating-point data-processing instructions

Table F2-31 on page F2-6976 summarizes the data-processing instructions in the floating-point instruction set. In this table, *floating-point register* means a register in the SIMD and floating-point register file. The BFloat16 floating-point instructions are provided by FEAT_AA32BF16.

For details of the floating-point arithmetic used by floating-point instructions, see *Floating-point support* on page A1-56.

Table F2-31 Floating-point data-processing instructions

Instruction	See
BFloat16 convert from single-precision to BF16 format writing to bottom half of single-precision register	*VCVTB (BFloat16)* on page F6-8026
BFloat16 convert from single-precision to BF16 format writing to top half of single-precision register	*VCVTT (BFloat16)* on page F6-8047
Convert between double-precision and single-precision	*VCVT (between double-precision and single-precision)* on page F6-7998
Convert between floating-point and fixed-point	*VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point)* on page F6-8015
Convert between half-precision and single-precision, writing to bottom half of single-precision register	*VCVTB* on page F6-8023
Convert between half-precision and single-precision, writing to top half of single-precision register	*VCVTT* on page F6-8044
Convert from floating-point to integer	*VCVT (floating-point to integer, floating-point)* on page F6-8005
Convert from floating-point to integer using FPSCR rounding mode	*VCVTR* on page F6-8040
Convert from integer to floating-point	*VCVT (integer to floating-point, floating-point)* on page F6-8009
Floating-point Javascript convert to signed fixed-point, rounding toward zero	*VJCVT* on page F6-8105
Copy from one floating-point register to another	*VMOV (register)* on page F6-8231
Divide	*VDIV* on page F6-8049
Move immediate value to a floating-point register	*VMOV (immediate)* on page F6-8224
Square Root	*VSQRT* on page F6-8474
Vector Absolute value	*VABS* on page F6-7899
Vector Add	*VADD (floating-point)* on page F6-7913
Vector Compare with exceptions disabled	*VCMPE* on page F6-7990
Vector Compare with exceptions enabled	*VCMP* on page F6-7986
Vector Fused Multiply Accumulate	*VFMA* on page F6-8067
Vector Fused Multiply Subtract	*VFMS* on page F6-8081
Vector Fused Negate Multiply Accumulate	*VFNMA* on page F6-8091
Vector Fused Negate Multiply Subtract	*VFNMS* on page F6-8094

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Table F2-31 Floating-point data-processing instructions (continued)

Instruction	See
Vector Multiply	*VMUL (floating-point)* on page F6-8256
Vector Multiply Accumulate	*VMLA (floating-point)* on page F6-8192
Vector Multiply Subtract	*VMLS (floating-point)* on page F6-8205
Vector Negate Multiply	*VNMUL* on page F6-8287
Vector Negate Multiply Accumulate	*VNMLA* on page F6-8281
Vector Negate Multiply Subtract	*VNMLS* on page F6-8284
Vector Negate, by inverting the sign bit	*VNEG* on page F6-8277
Vector Subtract	*VSUB (floating-point)* on page F6-8534

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Chapter F3
T32 Instruction Set Encoding

This chapter describes the encoding of the T32 instruction set. It contains the following sections:

- *T32 instruction set encoding* on page F3-6980.
- *About the T32 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions and their encoding* on page F3-7056.

In this chapter:

- In the decode tables, an entry of - for a field value means the value of the field does not affect the decoding.
- In the decode diagrams, a shaded field indicates that the bits in that field are not used in that level of decode.

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F3.1 T32 instruction set encoding

The T32 instruction stream is a sequence of halfword-aligned halfwords. Each T32 instruction is either a single 16-bit halfword in that stream, or a 32-bit instruction consisting of two consecutive halfwords in that stream.

If the value of bits[15:11] of the halfword being decoded is one of the following, the halfword is the first halfword of a 32-bit instruction:

- `0b11101`.
- `0b11110`.
- `0b11111`.

Otherwise, the halfword is a 16-bit instruction.

The T32 instruction encoding is:

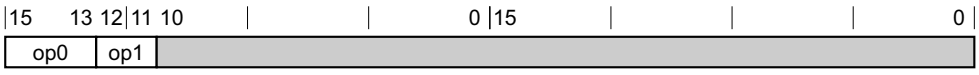

Table F3-1 Main encoding table for the T32 instruction set

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	
`!= 111`	`-`	*16-bit* on page F3-6980
`111`	`00`	B - T2 variant
`111`	`!= 00`	*32-bit* on page F3-6991

F3.1.1 16-bit

This section describes the encoding of the 16-bit group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *T32 instruction set encoding*.

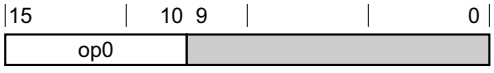

This decode also imposes the constraint:

- `op0<5:3> != 111`.

Table F3-2 Encoding table for the 16-bit group

Decode fields	Decode group or instruction page
op0	
`00xxxx`	*Shift (immediate), add, subtract, move, and compare* on page F3-6984
`010000`	*Data-processing (two low registers)* on page F3-6981
`010001`	*Special data instructions and branch and exchange* on page F3-6986
`01001x`	LDR (literal) - T1 variant
`0101xx`	*Load/store (register offset)* on page F3-6982

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Table F3-2 Encoding table for the 16-bit group (continued)

Decode fields op0	Decode group or instruction page
011xxx	*Load/store word/byte (immediate offset)* on page F3-6982
1000xx	*Load/store halfword (immediate offset)* on page F3-6983
1001xx	*Load/store (SP-relative)* on page F3-6983
1010xx	*Add PC/SP (immediate)* on page F3-6983
1011xx	*Miscellaneous 16-bit instructions* on page F3-6987
1100xx	*Load/store multiple* on page F3-6984
1101xx	*Conditional branch, and Supervisor Call* on page F3-6991

Data-processing (two low registers)

This section describes the encoding of the Data-processing (two low registers) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *16-bit* on page F3-6980.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9 … 6	5 … 3	2 … 0
0	1	0	0	0	0	op	Rs	Rd

Decode fields op	Instruction page
0000	AND, ANDS (register)
0001	EOR, EORS (register)
0010	MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) - Logical shift left variant
0011	MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) - Logical shift right variant
0100	MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) - Arithmetic shift right variant
0101	ADC, ADCS (register)
0110	SBC, SBCS (register)
0111	MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) - Rotate right variant
1000	TST (register)
1001	RSB, RSBS (immediate)
1010	CMP (register)
1011	CMN (register)
1100	ORR, ORRS (register)

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Decode fields op	Instruction page
1101	MUL, MULS
1110	BIC, BICS (register)
1111	MVN, MVNS (register)

Load/store (register offset)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store (register offset) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *16-bit* on page F3-6980.

15 14 13 12	11	10	9	8	6 5	3 2 0
0 1 0 1	L	B	H	Rm	Rn	Rt

Decode fields L	B	H	Instruction page
0	0	0	STR (register)
0	0	1	STRH (register)
0	1	0	STRB (register)
0	1	1	LDRSB (register)
1	0	0	LDR (register)
1	0	1	LDRH (register)
1	1	0	LDRB (register)
1	1	1	LDRSH (register)

Load/store word/byte (immediate offset)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store word/byte (immediate offset) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *16-bit* on page F3-6980.

15 14 13 12	11	10	6 5	3 2 0
0 1 1	B	L	imm5	Rn	Rt

Decode fields B	L	Instruction page
0	0	STR (immediate)

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Decode fields		Instruction page
B	L	
0	1	LDR (immediate)
1	0	STRB (immediate)
1	1	LDRB (immediate)

Load/store halfword (immediate offset)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store halfword (immediate offset) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *16-bit* on page F3-6980.

15 14 13 12	11	10 6	5 3	2 0
1 0 0 0	L	imm5	Rn	Rt

Decode fields	Instruction page
L	
0	STRH (immediate)
1	LDRH (immediate)

Load/store (SP-relative)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store (SP-relative) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *16-bit* on page F3-6980.

15 14 13 12	11	10 8	7 0
1 0 0 1	L	Rt	imm8

Decode fields	Instruction page
L	
0	STR (immediate)
1	LDR (immediate)

Add PC/SP (immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Add PC/SP (immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *16-bit* on page F3-6980.

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15 14 13 12	11	10 8	7 0
1 0 1 0	SP	Rd	imm8

Decode fields SP	Instruction page
0	ADR
1	ADD, ADDS (SP plus immediate)

Load/store multiple

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store multiple instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *16-bit* on page F3-6980.

15 14 13 12	11	10 8	7 0
1 1 0 0	L	Rn	register_list

Decode fields L	Instruction page
0	STM, STMIA, STMEA
1	LDM, LDMIA, LDMFD

F3.1.2 Shift (immediate), add, subtract, move, and compare

This section describes the encoding of the Shift (immediate), add, subtract, move, and compare group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *16-bit* on page F3-6980.

15 14 13 12	11	10	9 0
00	op1		

op0
op2

Table F3-3 Encoding table for the Shift (immediate), add, subtract, move, and compare group

Decode fields op0	op1	op2	Decode group or instruction page
0	11	0	*Add, subtract (three low registers)* on page F3-6985
0	11	1	*Add, subtract (two low registers and immediate)* on page F3-6985
0	!= 11	-	MOV, MOVS (register) - T2 variant
1	-	-	*Add, subtract, compare, move (one low register and immediate)* on page F3-6985

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Add, subtract (three low registers)

This section describes the encoding of the Add, subtract (three low registers) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Shift (immediate), add, subtract, move, and compare* on page F3-6984.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	6	5	3	2	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	S	Rm		Rn		Rd	

Decode fields S	Instruction page
0	ADD, ADDS (register)
1	SUB, SUBS (register)

Add, subtract (two low registers and immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Add, subtract (two low registers and immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Shift (immediate), add, subtract, move, and compare* on page F3-6984.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	6	5	3	2	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	S	imm3		Rn		Rd	

Decode fields S	Instruction page
0	ADD, ADDS (immediate)
1	SUB, SUBS (immediate)

Add, subtract, compare, move (one low register and immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Add, subtract, compare, move (one low register and immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Shift (immediate), add, subtract, move, and compare* on page F3-6984.

15	14	13	12	11	10	8	7	0
0	0	1	op		Rd		imm8	

Decode fields op	Instruction page
00	MOV, MOVS (immediate)

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Decode fields op	Instruction page
01	CMP (immediate)
10	ADD, ADDS (immediate)
11	SUB, SUBS (immediate)

F3.1.3 Special data instructions and branch and exchange

This section describes the encoding of the Special data instructions and branch and exchange group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *16-bit* on page F3-6980.

15	10 9 8	7 0
010001	op0	

Table F3-4 Encoding table for the Special data instructions and branch and exchange group

Decode fields op0	Decode group or instruction page
11	*Branch and exchange* on page F3-6986
!= 11	*Add, subtract, compare, move (two high registers)* on page F3-6986

Branch and exchange

This section describes the encoding of the Branch and exchange instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Special data instructions and branch and exchange*.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	3	2	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	L	Rm	(0)	(0)	(0)	

Decode fields L	Instruction page
0	BX
1	BLX (register)

Add, subtract, compare, move (two high registers)

This section describes the encoding of the Add, subtract, compare, move (two high registers) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Special data instructions and branch and exchange*.

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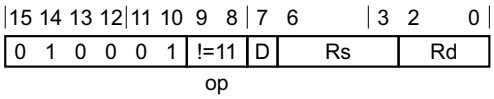

Decode fields			Instruction page
op	D:Rd	Rs	
00	!= 1101	!= 1101	ADD, ADDS (register)
00	-	1101	ADD, ADDS (SP plus register) - *T1* on page F5-7152
00	1101	!= 1101	ADD, ADDS (SP plus register) - *T2* on page F5-7152
01	-	-	CMP (register)
10	-	-	MOV, MOVS (register)

F3.1.4 Miscellaneous 16-bit instructions

This section describes the encoding of the Miscellaneous 16-bit instructions group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *16-bit* on page F3-6980.

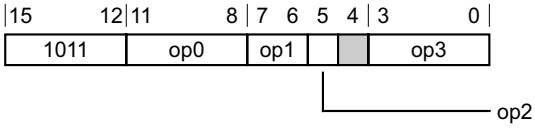

Table F3-5 Encoding table for the Miscellaneous 16-bit instructions group

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page	Feature
op0	op1	op2	op3		
0000	-	-	-	*Adjust SP (immediate)* on page F3-6988	-
0010	-	-	-	*Extend* on page F3-6988	-
0110	00	0	-	SETPAN	FEAT_PAN
0110	00	1	-	Unallocated.	-
0110	01	-	-	*Change Processor State* on page F3-6989	-
0110	1x	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0111	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
1000	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
1010	10	-	-	HLT	-
1010	!= 10	-	-	*Reverse bytes* on page F3-6989	-
1110	-	-	-	BKPT	-
1111	-	-	0000	*Hints* on page F3-6990	-

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Table F3-5 Encoding table for the Miscellaneous 16-bit instructions group (continued)

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page	Feature
op0	op1	op2	op3		
1111	-	-	!= 0000	IT	-
x0x1	-	-	-	CBNZ, CBZ	-
x10x	-	-	-	*Push and Pop* on page F3-6990	-

Adjust SP (immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Adjust SP (immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Miscellaneous 16-bit instructions* on page F3-6987.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6		0
1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	S	imm7		

Decode fields	Instruction page
S	
0	ADD, ADDS (SP plus immediate)
1	SUB, SUBS (SP minus immediate)

Extend

This section describes the encoding of the Extend instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Miscellaneous 16-bit instructions* on page F3-6987.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	3	2	0
1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	U	B	Rm		Rd	

Decode fields		Instruction page
U	B	
0	0	SXTH
0	1	SXTB
1	0	UXTH
1	1	UXTB

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Change Processor State

This section describes the encoding of the Change Processor State instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Miscellaneous 16-bit instructions* on page F3-6987.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	op	flags	

Decode fields		Instruction page
op	flags	
0	-	SETEND
1	0xxxx	CPS, CPSID, CPSIE - Interrupt enable variant
1	1xxxx	CPS, CPSID, CPSIE - Interrupt disable variant

Reverse bytes

This section describes the encoding of the Reverse bytes instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Miscellaneous 16-bit instructions* on page F3-6987.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	3	2	0
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	!=10		Rm		Rd	
								op					

Decode fields	Instruction page
op	
00	REV
01	REV16
11	REVSH

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Hints

This section describes the encoding of the Hints instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Miscellaneous 16-bit instructions* on page F3-6987.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7 … 4	3	2	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	hint	0	0	0	0

Decode fields hint	Instruction page
0000	NOP
0001	YIELD
0010	WFE
0011	WFI
0100	SEV
0101	SEVL
011x	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.
1xxx	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.

Push and Pop

This section describes the encoding of the Push and Pop instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Miscellaneous 16-bit instructions* on page F3-6987.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7 … 0
1	0	1	1	L	1	0	P	register_list

Decode fields L	Instruction page
0	PUSH
1	POP

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F3.1.5 Conditional branch, and Supervisor Call

This section describes the encoding of the Conditional branch, and Supervisor Call group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *16-bit* on page F3-6980.

15–12	11–8	7–0
1101	op0	

Table F3-6 Encoding table for the Conditional branch, and Supervisor Call group

Decode fields op0	Decode group or instruction page
111x	*Exception generation* on page F3-6991
!= 111x	B - T1 variant

Exception generation

This section describes the encoding of the Exception generation instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Conditional branch, and Supervisor Call*.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7–0
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	S	imm8

Decode fields S	Instruction page
0	UDF
1	SVC

F3.1.6 32-bit

This section describes the encoding of the 32-bit group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *T32 instruction set encoding* on page F3-6980.

15–13	12–9	8–4	3–0	15	14–0
111	op0	op1			

op3

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This decode also imposes the constraint:

- `op0<3:2> != 00`.

Table F3-7 Encoding table for the 32-bit group

Decode fields			Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op3	
x11x	-	-	*System register access, Advanced SIMD, and floating-point* on page F3-6998
0100	xx0xx	-	*Load/store multiple* on page F3-6992
0100	xx1xx	-	*Load/store dual, load/store exclusive, load-acquire/store-release, and table branch* on page F3-7025
0101	-	-	*Data-processing (shifted register)* on page F3-6993
10xx	-	1	*Branches and miscellaneous control* on page F3-7029
10x0	-	0	*Data-processing (modified immediate)* on page F3-6995
10x1	xxxx0	0	*Data-processing (plain binary immediate)* on page F3-7033
10x1	xxxx1	0	Unallocated.
1100	1xxx0	-	*Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F3-7035
1100	!= 1xxx0	-	*Load/store single* on page F3-7041
1101	0xxxx	-	*Data-processing (register)* on page F3-7049
1101	10xxx	-	*Multiply, multiply accumulate, and absolute difference* on page F3-7054
1101	11xxx	-	*Long multiply and divide* on page F3-6997

Load/store multiple

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store multiple instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *32-bit* on page F3-6991.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15	14	13 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	opc	0	W	L		Rn	P	M	register_list

Decode fields		Instruction page
opc	L	
00	0	SRS, SRSDA, SRSDB, SRSIA, SRSIB - *T1* on page F5-7623
00	1	RFE, RFEDA, RFEDB, RFEIA, RFEIB - *T1* on page F5-7517
01	0	STM, STMIA, STMEA
01	1	LDM, LDMIA, LDMFD
10	0	STMDB, STMFD

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Decode fields		Instruction page
opc	L	
10	1	LDMDB, LDMEA
11	0	SRS, SRSDA, SRSDB, SRSIA, SRSIB - *T2* on page F5-7624
11	1	RFE, RFEDA, RFEDB, RFEIA, RFEIB - *T2* on page F5-7518

Data-processing (shifted register)

This section describes the encoding of the Data-processing (shifted register) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *32-bit* on page F3-6991.

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	5 4	3 0	15 14 12	11 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 1 op1	S	Rn	(0) imm3	Rd	imm2 stype	Rm

Decode fields					Instruction page
op1	S	Rn	imm3:imm2:stype	Rd	
0000	0	-	!= 0000011	-	AND, ANDS (register) - AND, shift or rotate by value variant
0000	0	-	0000011	-	AND, ANDS (register) - AND, rotate right with extend variant
0000	1	-	!= 0000011	!= 1111	AND, ANDS (register) - ANDS, shift or rotate by value variant
0000	1	-	!= 0000011	1111	TST (register) - Shift or rotate by value variant
0000	1	-	0000011	!= 1111	AND, ANDS (register) - ANDS, rotate right with extend variant
0000	1	-	0000011	1111	TST (register) - Rotate right with extend variant
0001	-	-	!= 0000011	-	BIC, BICS (register) - BICS, shift or rotate by value variant
0001	-	-	0000011	-	BIC, BICS (register) - BICS, rotate right with extend variant
0010	0	!= 1111	!= 0000011	-	ORR, ORRS (register) - ORR, shift or rotate by value variant
0010	0	!= 1111	0000011	-	ORR, ORRS (register) - ORR, rotate right with extend variant
0010	0	1111	!= 0000011	-	MOV, MOVS (register) - MOV, shift or rotate by value variant
0010	0	1111	0000011	-	MOV, MOVS (register) - MOV, rotate right with extend variant
0010	1	!= 1111	!= 0000011	-	ORR, ORRS (register) - ORRS, shift or rotate by value variant
0010	1	!= 1111	0000011	-	ORR, ORRS (register) - ORRS, rotate right with extend variant
0010	1	1111	!= 0000011	-	MOV, MOVS (register) - MOVS, shift or rotate by value variant
0010	1	1111	0000011	-	MOV, MOVS (register) - MOVS, rotate right with extend variant
0011	0	!= 1111	!= 0000011	-	ORN, ORNS (register) - ORN, shift or rotate by value variant
0011	0	!= 1111	0000011	-	ORN, ORNS (register) - ORN, rotate right with extend variant
0011	0	1111	!= 0000011	-	MVN, MVNS (register) - MVN, shift or rotate by value variant
0011	0	1111	0000011	-	MVN, MVNS (register) - MVN, rotate right with extend variant

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Decode fields					Instruction page
op1	S	Rn	imm3:imm2:stype	Rd	
0011	1	!= 1111	!= 0000011	-	ORN, ORNS (register) - ORNS, shift or rotate by value variant
0011	1	!= 1111	0000011	-	ORN, ORNS (register) - ORNS, rotate right with extend variant
0011	1	1111	!= 0000011	-	MVN, MVNS (register) - MVNS, shift or rotate by value variant
0011	1	1111	0000011	-	MVN, MVNS (register) - MVNS, rotate right with extend variant
0100	0	-	!= 0000011	-	EOR, EORS (register) - EOR, shift or rotate by value variant
0100	0	-	0000011	-	EOR, EORS (register) - EOR, rotate right with extend variant
0100	1	-	!= 0000011	!= 1111	EOR, EORS (register) - EORS, shift or rotate by value variant
0100	1	-	!= 0000011	1111	TEQ (register) - Shift or rotate by value variant
0100	1	-	0000011	!= 1111	EOR, EORS (register) - EORS, rotate right with extend variant
0100	1	-	0000011	1111	TEQ (register) - Rotate right with extend variant
0101	-	-	-	-	Unallocated.
0110	0	-	xxxxx00	-	PKHBT, PKHTB - PKHBT variant
0110	0	-	xxxxx01	-	Unallocated.
0110	0	-	xxxxx10	-	PKHBT, PKHTB - PKHTB variant
0110	0	-	xxxxx11	-	Unallocated.
0111	-	-	-	-	Unallocated.
1000	0	!= 1101	!= 0000011	-	ADD, ADDS (register) - ADD, shift or rotate by value variant
1000	0	!= 1101	0000011	-	ADD, ADDS (register) - ADD, rotate right with extend variant
1000	0	1101	!= 0000011	-	ADD, ADDS (SP plus register) - ADD, shift or rotate by value variant
1000	0	1101	0000011	-	ADD, ADDS (SP plus register) - ADD, rotate right with extend variant
1000	1	-	!= 0000011	1111	CMN (register) - Shift or rotate by value variant
1000	1	!= 1101	!= 0000011	!= 1111	ADD, ADDS (register) - ADDS, shift or rotate by value variant
1000	1	!= 1101	0000011	!= 1111	ADD, ADDS (register) - ADDS, rotate right with extend variant
1000	1	-	0000011	1111	CMN (register) - Rotate right with extend variant
1000	1	1101	!= 0000011	!= 1111	ADD, ADDS (SP plus register) - ADDS, shift or rotate by value variant
1000	1	1101	0000011	!= 1111	ADD, ADDS (SP plus register) - ADDS, rotate right with extend variant
1001	-	-	-	-	Unallocated.
1010	-	-	!= 0000011	-	ADC, ADCS (register) - ADCS, shift or rotate by value variant
1010	-	-	0000011	-	ADC, ADCS (register) - ADCS, rotate right with extend variant
1011	-	-	!= 0000011	-	SBC, SBCS (register) - SBCS, shift or rotate by value variant
1011	-	-	0000011	-	SBC, SBCS (register) - SBCS, rotate right with extend variant
1100	-	-	-	-	Unallocated.

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Decode fields					Instruction page
op1	S	Rn	imm3:imm2:stype	Rd	
1101	0	!= 1101	!= 0000011	-	SUB, SUBS (register) - SUB, shift or rotate by value variant
1101	0	!= 1101	0000011	-	SUB, SUBS (register) - SUB, rotate right with extend variant
1101	0	1101	!= 0000011	-	SUB, SUBS (SP minus register) - SUB, shift or rotate by value variant
1101	0	1101	0000011	-	SUB, SUBS (SP minus register) - SUB, rotate right with extend variant
1101	1	-	!= 0000011	1111	CMP (register) - Shift or rotate by value variant
1101	1	!= 1101	!= 0000011	!= 1111	SUB, SUBS (register) - SUBS, shift or rotate by value variant
1101	1	!= 1101	0000011	!= 1111	SUB, SUBS (register) - SUBS, rotate right with extend variant
1101	1	-	0000011	1111	CMP (register) - Rotate right with extend variant
1101	1	1101	!= 0000011	!= 1111	SUB, SUBS (SP minus register) - SUBS, shift or rotate by value variant
1101	1	1101	0000011	!= 1111	SUB, SUBS (SP minus register) - SUBS, rotate right with extend variant
1110	-	-	!= 0000011	-	RSB, RSBS (register) - RSBS, shift or rotate by value variant
1110	-	-	0000011	-	RSB, RSBS (register) - RSBS, rotate right with extend variant
1111	-	-	-	-	Unallocated.

Data-processing (modified immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Data-processing (modified immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *32-bit* on page F3-6991.

15 14 13 12	11	10	9	8 | 5	4	3 0	15	14 12	11 8	7 0
1 1 1 1 0	i	0		op1	S	Rn	0	imm3	Rd	imm8

Decode fields				Instruction page
op1	S	Rn	Rd	
0000	0	-	-	AND, ANDS (immediate) - AND variant
0000	1	-	!= 1111	AND, ANDS (immediate) - ANDS variant
0000	1	-	1111	TST (immediate)
0001	-	-	-	BIC, BICS (immediate)
0010	0	!= 1111	-	ORR, ORRS (immediate) - ORR variant
0010	0	1111	-	MOV, MOVS (immediate) - MOV variant
0010	1	!= 1111	-	ORR, ORRS (immediate) - ORRS variant
0010	1	1111	-	MOV, MOVS (immediate) - MOVS variant
0011	0	!= 1111	-	ORN, ORNS (immediate) - Not flag setting variant
0011	0	1111	-	MVN, MVNS (immediate) - MVN variant

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Decode fields				Instruction page
op1	S	Rn	Rd	
0011	1	!= 1111	-	ORN, ORNS (immediate) - Flag setting variant
0011	1	1111	-	MVN, MVNS (immediate) - MVNS variant
0100	0	-	-	EOR, EORS (immediate) - EOR variant
0100	1	-	!= 1111	EOR, EORS (immediate) - EORS variant
0100	1	-	1111	TEQ (immediate)
0101	-	-	-	Unallocated.
011x	-	-	-	Unallocated.
1000	0	!= 1101	-	ADD, ADDS (immediate) - ADD variant
1000	0	1101	-	ADD, ADDS (SP plus immediate) - ADD variant
1000	1	!= 1101	!= 1111	ADD, ADDS (immediate) - ADDS variant
1000	1	1101	!= 1111	ADD, ADDS (SP plus immediate) - ADDS variant
1000	1	-	1111	CMN (immediate)
1001	-	-	-	Unallocated.
1010	-	-	-	ADC, ADCS (immediate)
1011	-	-	-	SBC, SBCS (immediate)
1100	-	-	-	Unallocated.
1101	0	!= 1101	-	SUB, SUBS (immediate) - SUB variant
1101	0	1101	-	SUB, SUBS (SP minus immediate) - SUB variant
1101	1	!= 1101	!= 1111	SUB, SUBS (immediate) - SUBS variant
1101	1	1101	!= 1111	SUB, SUBS (SP minus immediate) - SUBS variant
1101	1	-	1111	CMP (immediate)
1110	-	-	-	RSB, RSBS (immediate)
1111	-	-	-	Unallocated.

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Long multiply and divide

This section describes the encoding of the Long multiply and divide instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *32-bit* on page F3-6991.

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 4	3 0	15 12	11 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	1 op1	Rn	RdLo	RdHi	op2	Rm

Decode fields		Instruction page
op1	op2	
000	!= 0000	Unallocated.
000	0000	SMULL, SMULLS
001	!= 1111	Unallocated.
001	1111	SDIV
010	!= 0000	Unallocated.
010	0000	UMULL, UMULLS
011	!= 1111	Unallocated.
011	1111	UDIV
100	0000	SMLAL, SMLALS
100	0001	Unallocated.
100	001x	Unallocated.
100	01xx	Unallocated.
100	1000	SMLALBB, SMLALBT, SMLALTB, SMLALTT - SMLALBB variant
100	1001	SMLALBB, SMLALBT, SMLALTB, SMLALTT - SMLALBT variant
100	1010	SMLALBB, SMLALBT, SMLALTB, SMLALTT - SMLALTB variant
100	1011	SMLALBB, SMLALBT, SMLALTB, SMLALTT - SMLALTT variant
100	1100	SMLALD, SMLALDX - SMLALD variant
100	1101	SMLALD, SMLALDX - SMLALDX variant
100	111x	Unallocated.
101	0xxx	Unallocated.
101	10xx	Unallocated.
101	1100	SMLSLD, SMLSLDX - SMLSLD variant
101	1101	SMLSLD, SMLSLDX - SMLSLDX variant
101	111x	Unallocated.
110	0000	UMLAL, UMLALS
110	0001	Unallocated.

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Decode fields		Instruction page
op1	op2	
110	001x	Unallocated.
110	010x	Unallocated.
110	0110	UMAAL
110	0111	Unallocated.
110	1xxx	Unallocated.
111	-	Unallocated.

F3.1.7 System register access, Advanced SIMD, and floating-point

This section describes the encoding of the System register access, Advanced SIMD, and floating-point group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *32-bit* on page F3-6991.

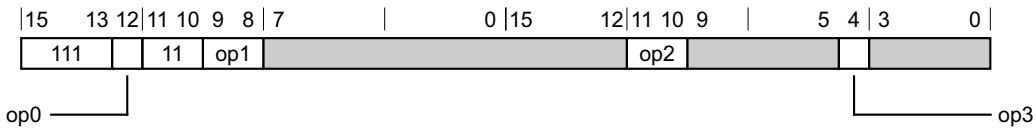

Table F3-8 Encoding table for the System register access, Advanced SIMD, and floating-point group

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	
-	0x	0x	-	Unallocated.
-	10	0x	-	Unallocated.
-	11	-	-	*Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998
0	0x	1x	-	*Advanced SIMD and System register load/store and 64-bit move* on page F3-7008
0	10	1x	1	*Advanced SIMD and System register 32-bit move* on page F3-7012
0	10	10	0	*Floating-point data-processing* on page F3-7014
0	10	11	0	Unallocated.
1	!= 11	1x	-	*Additional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page F3-7019

F3.1.8 Advanced SIMD data-processing

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD data-processing group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *System register access, Advanced SIMD, and floating-point*.

This group has encodings in both the T32 and A32 instruction sets. For information about mappings between the encodings of this group, see *About the T32 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions and their encoding* on page F3-7056

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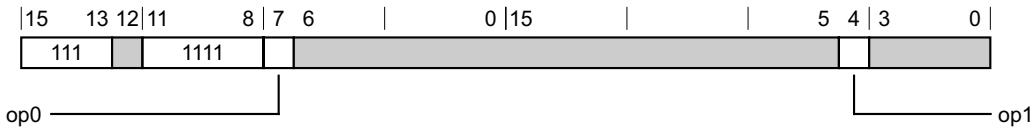

Table F3-9 Encoding table for the Advanced SIMD data-processing group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	**op1**	
0	-	*Advanced SIMD three registers of the same length*
1	0	*Advanced SIMD two registers, or three registers of different lengths* on page F3-7001
1	1	*Advanced SIMD shifts and immediate generation* on page F3-7006

Advanced SIMD three registers of the same length

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD three registers of the same length instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998.

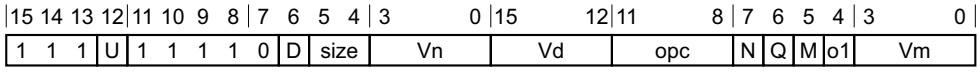

Decode fields					Instruction page	Feature
U	**size**	**opc**	**Q**	**o1**		
0	0x	1100	-	1	VFMA	-
0	0x	1101	-	0	VADD (floating-point)	-
0	0x	1101	-	1	VMLA (floating-point)	-
0	0x	1110	-	0	VCEQ (register) - *T2* on page F6-7947	-
0	0x	1111	-	0	VMAX (floating-point)	-
0	0x	1111	-	1	VRECPS	-
-	-	0000	-	0	VHADD	-
0	00	0001	-	1	VAND (register)	-
-	-	0000	-	1	VQADD	-
-	-	0001	-	0	VRHADD	-
0	00	1100	-	0	SHA1C	-
-	-	0010	-	0	VHSUB	-
0	01	0001	-	1	VBIC (register)	-
-	-	0010	-	1	VQSUB	-
-	-	0011	-	0	VCGT (register) - *T1* on page F6-7961	-

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Decode fields					Instruction page	Feature
U	size	opc	Q	o1		
-	-	0011	-	1	VCGE (register) - *T1* on page F6-7954	-
0	01	1100	-	0	SHA1P	-
0	1x	1100	-	1	VFMS	-
0	1x	1101	-	0	VSUB (floating-point)	-
0	1x	1101	-	1	VMLS (floating-point)	-
0	1x	1110	-	0	Unallocated.	-
0	1x	1111	-	0	VMIN (floating-point)	-
0	1x	1111	-	1	VRSQRTS	-
-	-	0100	-	0	VSHL (register)	-
0	-	1000	-	0	VADD (integer)	-
0	10	0001	-	1	VORR (register)	-
0	-	1000	-	1	VTST	-
-	-	0100	-	1	VQSHL (register)	-
0	-	1001	-	0	VMLA (integer)	-
-	-	0101	-	0	VRSHL	-
-	-	0101	-	1	VQRSHL	-
0	-	1011	-	0	VQDMULH	-
0	10	1100	-	0	SHA1M	-
0	-	1011	-	1	VPADD (integer)	-
-	-	0110	-	0	VMAX (integer)	-
0	11	0001	-	1	VORN (register)	-
-	-	0110	-	1	VMIN (integer)	-
-	-	0111	-	0	VABD (integer)	-
-	-	0111	-	1	VABA	-
0	11	1100	-	0	SHA1SU0	-
1	0x	1101	-	0	VPADD (floating-point)	-
1	0x	1101	-	1	VMUL (floating-point)	-
1	0x	1110	-	0	VCGE (register) - *T2* on page F6-7954	-
1	0x	1110	-	1	VACGE	-
1	0x	1111	0	0	VPMAX (floating-point)	-
1	0x	1111	-	1	VMAXNM	-
1	00	0001	-	1	VEOR	-

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Decode fields					Instruction page	Feature
U	size	opc	Q	o1		
-	-	1001	-	1	VMUL (integer and polynomial)	-
1	00	1100	-	0	SHA256H	-
-	-	1010	0	0	VPMAX (integer)	-
1	01	0001	-	1	VBSL	-
-	-	1010	0	1	VPMIN (integer)	-
-	-	1010	1	-	Unallocated.	-
1	01	1100	-	0	SHA256H2	-
1	1x	1101	-	0	VABD (floating-point)	-
1	1x	1110	-	0	VCGT (register) - *T2* on page F6-7961	-
1	1x	1110	-	1	VACGT	-
1	1x	1111	0	0	VPMIN (floating-point)	-
1	1x	1111	-	1	VMINNM	-
1	-	1000	-	0	VSUB (integer)	-
1	10	0001	-	1	VBIT	-
1	-	1000	-	1	VCEQ (register) - *T1* on page F6-7947	-
1	-	1001	-	0	VMLS (integer)	-
1	-	1011	-	0	VQRDMULH	-
1	10	1100	-	0	SHA256SU1	-
1	-	1011	-	1	VQRDMLAH	FEAT_RDM
1	11	0001	-	1	VBIF	-
1	-	1100	-	1	VQRDMLSH	FEAT_RDM
1	-	1111	1	0	Unallocated.	-

F3.1.9 Advanced SIMD two registers, or three registers of different lengths

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD two registers, or three registers of different lengths group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998.

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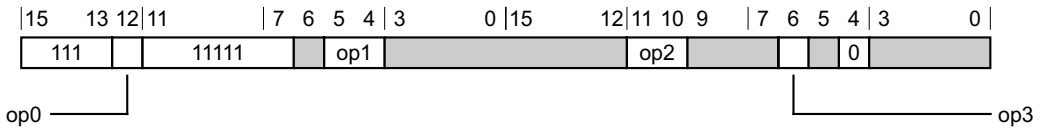

Table F3-10 Encoding table for the Advanced SIMD two registers, or three registers of different lengths group

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	
0	11	-	-	VEXT (byte elements)
1	11	0x	-	*Advanced SIMD two registers misc*
1	11	10	-	VTBL, VTBX
1	11	11	-	*Advanced SIMD duplicate (scalar)* on page F3-7004
-	!= 11	-	0	*Advanced SIMD three registers of different lengths* on page F3-7004
-	!= 11	-	1	*Advanced SIMD two registers and a scalar* on page F3-7006

Advanced SIMD two registers misc

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD two registers misc instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD two registers, or three registers of different lengths* on page F3-7001.

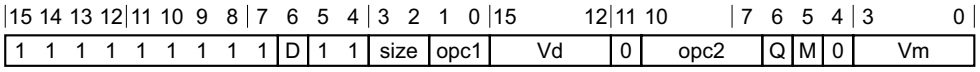

Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
size	opc1	opc2	Q		
-	00	0000	-	VREV64	-
-	00	0001	-	VREV32	-
-	00	0010	-	VREV16	-
-	00	0011	-	Unallocated.	-
-	00	010x	-	VPADDL	-
-	00	0110	0	AESE	-
-	00	0110	1	AESD	-
-	00	0111	0	AESMC	-
-	00	0111	1	AESIMC	-
-	00	1000	-	VCLS	-
00	10	0000	-	VSWP	-

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Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
size	opc1	opc2	Q		
-	00	1001	-	VCLZ	-
-	00	1010	-	VCNT	-
-	00	1011	-	VMVN (register)	-
00	10	1100	1	Unallocated.	-
-	00	110x	-	VPADAL	-
-	00	1110	-	VQABS	-
-	00	1111	-	VQNEG	-
-	01	x000	-	VCGT (immediate #0)	-
-	01	x001	-	VCGE (immediate #0)	-
-	01	x010	-	VCEQ (immediate #0)	-
-	01	x011	-	VCLE (immediate #0)	-
-	01	x100	-	VCLT (immediate #0)	-
-	01	x110	-	VABS	-
-	01	x111	-	VNEG	-
-	01	0101	1	SHA1H	-
01	10	1100	1	VCVT (from single-precision to BFloat16, Advanced SIMD)	FEAT_AA32BF16
-	10	0001	-	VTRN	-
-	10	0010	-	VUZP	-
-	10	0011	-	VZIP	-
-	10	0100	0	VMOVN	-
-	10	0100	1	VQMOVN, VQMOVUN - Unsigned result variant	-
-	10	0101	-	VQMOVN, VQMOVUN - Signed result variant	-
-	10	0110	0	VSHLL	-
-	10	0111	0	SHA1SU1	-
-	10	0111	1	SHA256SU0	-
-	10	1000	-	VRINTN (Advanced SIMD)	-
-	10	1001	-	VRINTX (Advanced SIMD)	-
-	10	1010	-	VRINTA (Advanced SIMD)	-
-	10	1011	-	VRINTZ (Advanced SIMD)	-
10	10	1100	1	Unallocated.	-
-	10	1100	0	VCVT (between half-precision and single-precision, Advanced SIMD) - Single-precision to half-precision variant	-

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Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
size	opc1	opc2	Q		
-	10	1101	-	VRINTM (Advanced SIMD)	-
-	10	1110	0	VCVT (between half-precision and single-precision, Advanced SIMD) - Half-precision to single-precision variant	-
-	10	1110	1	Unallocated.	-
-	10	1111	-	VRINTP (Advanced SIMD)	-
-	11	000x	-	VCVTA (Advanced SIMD)	-
-	11	001x	-	VCVTN (Advanced SIMD)	-
-	11	010x	-	VCVTP (Advanced SIMD)	-
-	11	011x	-	VCVTM (Advanced SIMD)	-
-	11	10x0	-	VRECPE	-
-	11	10x1	-	VRSQRTE	-
11	10	1100	1	Unallocated.	-
-	11	11xx	-	VCVT (between floating-point and integer, Advanced SIMD)	-

Advanced SIMD duplicate (scalar)

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD duplicate (scalar) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD two registers, or three registers of different lengths* on page F3-7001.

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11	10	9 7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	imm4	Vd	1	1	opc	Q	M	0	Vm

Decode fields	Instruction page
opc	
000	VDUP (scalar)
001	Unallocated.
01x	Unallocated.
1xx	Unallocated.

Advanced SIMD three registers of different lengths

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD three registers of different lengths instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD two registers, or three registers of different lengths* on page F3-7001.

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15 14 13	12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	U	1 1 1 1	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	opc	N	0	M	0	Vm
					size								

Decode fields		Instruction page
U	**opc**	
-	0000	VADDL
-	0001	VADDW
-	0010	VSUBL
0	0100	VADDHN
-	0011	VSUBW
0	0110	VSUBHN
0	1001	VQDMLAL
-	0101	VABAL
0	1011	VQDMLSL
0	1101	VQDMULL
-	0111	VABDL (integer)
-	1000	VMLAL (integer)
-	1010	VMLSL (integer)
1	0100	VRADDHN
1	0110	VRSUBHN
-	11x0	VMULL (integer and polynomial)
1	1001	Unallocated.
1	1011	Unallocated.
1	1101	Unallocated.
-	1111	Unallocated.

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Advanced SIMD two registers and a scalar

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD two registers and a scalar instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD two registers, or three registers of different lengths* on page F3-7001.

15 14 13	12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	Q	1 1 1 1	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	opc	N	1	M	0	Vm
					size								

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
Q	opc		
-	000x	VMLA (by scalar)	-
0	0011	VQDMLAL	-
-	0010	VMLAL (by scalar)	-
0	0111	VQDMLSL	-
-	010x	VMLS (by scalar)	-
0	1011	VQDMULL	-
-	0110	VMLSL (by scalar)	-
-	100x	VMUL (by scalar)	-
1	0011	Unallocated.	-
-	1010	VMULL (by scalar)	-
1	0111	Unallocated.	-
-	1100	VQDMULH	-
-	1101	VQRDMULH	-
1	1011	Unallocated.	-
-	1110	VQRDMLAH	FEAT_RDM
-	1111	VQRDMLSH	FEAT_RDM

F3.1.10 Advanced SIMD shifts and immediate generation

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD shifts and immediate generation group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998.

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15 – 13	12	11 – 7	6	5 – 0	15 – 7	6	5	4	3 – 0
111		11111		op0				1	

Table F3-11 Encoding table for the Advanced SIMD shifts and immediate generation group

Decode fields op0	Decode group or instruction page
`000xxxxxxxxxxx0`	*Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate*
`!= 000xxxxxxxxxxx0`	*Advanced SIMD two registers and shift amount* on page F3-7008

Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD shifts and immediate generation* on page F3-7006.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 2	0	15 – 12	11 – 8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	D	0	0	0	imm3	Vd	cmode	0	Q	op	1	imm4

Decode fields cmode	op	Instruction page
`0xx0`	`0`	VMOV (immediate) - *T1* on page F6-8226
`0xx0`	`1`	VMVN (immediate) - *T1* on page F6-8272
`0xx1`	`0`	VORR (immediate) - *T1* on page F6-8296
`0xx1`	`1`	VBIC (immediate) - *T1* on page F6-7931
`10x0`	`0`	VMOV (immediate) - *T3* on page F6-8228
`10x0`	`1`	VMVN (immediate) - *T2* on page F6-8272
`10x1`	`0`	VORR (immediate) - *T2* on page F6-8296
`10x1`	`1`	VBIC (immediate) - *T2* on page F6-7931
`11xx`	`0`	VMOV (immediate) - *T4* on page F6-8228
`110x`	`1`	VMVN (immediate) - *T3* on page F6-8273
`1110`	`1`	VMOV (immediate) - *T5* on page F6-8228
`1111`	`1`	Unallocated.

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Advanced SIMD two registers and shift amount

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD two registers and shift amount instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD shifts and immediate generation* on page F3-7006.

15 14 13	12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 3 2 0	15 12	11 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	U	1 1 1 1	1	D	imm3H imm3L	Vd	opc	L	Q	M	1	Vm

This decode also imposes the constraint:

- `imm3H:L != 0000`.

Decode fields					Instruction page
U	imm3L	opc	L	Q	
-	-	0000	-	-	VSHR
-	-	0001	-	-	VSRA
-	-	0010	-	-	VRSHR
-	-	0011	-	-	VRSRA
-	-	0111	-	-	VQSHL, VQSHLU (immediate) - 128-bit SIMD vector, signed result variant
-	-	1001	0	0	VQSHRN, VQSHRUN - Signed result variant
-	-	1001	0	1	VQRSHRN, VQRSHRUN - Signed result variant
-	-	1010	0	0	VSHLL
-	-	11xx	0	-	VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, Advanced SIMD)
-	000	1010	0	0	VMOVL
0	-	0101	-	-	VSHL (immediate)
0	-	1000	0	0	VSHRN
0	-	1000	0	1	VRSHRN
1	-	0100	-	-	VSRI
1	-	0101	-	-	VSLI
1	-	0110	-	-	VQSHL, VQSHLU (immediate) - 128-bit SIMD vector, unsigned result variant
1	-	1000	0	0	VQSHRN, VQSHRUN - Unsigned result variant
1	-	1000	0	1	VQRSHRN, VQRSHRUN - Unsigned result variant

F3.1.11 Advanced SIMD and System register load/store and 64-bit move

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD and System register load/store and 64-bit move group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *System register access, Advanced SIMD, and floating-point* on page F3-6998.

This group has encodings in both the T32 and A32 instruction sets. For information about mappings between the encodings of this group, see *About the T32 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions and their encoding* on page F3-7056

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15 … 9	8 … 5	4 … 0	15 … 12	11	10 … 9	8 … 0
1110110	op0			1	op1	

Table F3-12 Encoding table for the Advanced SIMD and System register load/store and 64-bit move group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	**op1**	
`00x0`	`0x`	*Advanced SIMD and floating-point 64-bit move*
`00x0`	`11`	*System register 64-bit move* on page F3-7010
`!= 00x0`	`0x`	*Advanced SIMD and floating-point load/store* on page F3-7010
`!= 00x0`	`11`	*System register Load/Store* on page F3-7011
`-`	`10`	Unallocated.

Advanced SIMD and floating-point 64-bit move

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point 64-bit move instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD and System register load/store and 64-bit move* on page F3-7008.

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9 … 8	7 6	5	4	3 … 0
1 1 1 0	1 1 0 0	0	D	0	op	Rt2	Rt	1	0	size	opc2	M	o3	Vm

Decode fields					Instruction page
D	**op**	**size**	**opc2**	**o3**	
`0`	`-`	`-`	`-`	`-`	Unallocated.
`1`	`-`	`-`	`-`	`0`	Unallocated.
`1`	`-`	`0x`	`00`	`1`	Unallocated.
`1`	`-`	`-`	`01`	`-`	Unallocated.
`1`	`0`	`10`	`00`	`1`	VMOV (between two general-purpose registers and two single-precision registers) - From general-purpose registers variant
`1`	`0`	`11`	`00`	`1`	VMOV (between two general-purpose registers and a doubleword floating-point register) - From general-purpose registers variant
`1`	`-`	`-`	`1x`	`-`	Unallocated.
`1`	`1`	`10`	`00`	`1`	VMOV (between two general-purpose registers and two single-precision registers) - To general-purpose registers variant
`1`	`1`	`11`	`00`	`1`	VMOV (between two general-purpose registers and a doubleword floating-point register) - To general-purpose registers variant

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System register 64-bit move

This section describes the encoding of the System register 64-bit move instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD and System register load/store and 64-bit move* on page F3-7008.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7 … 4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	D	0	L	Rt2	Rt	1	1	1		opc1	CRm

cp15

Decode fields		Instruction page
D	L	
0	-	Unallocated.
1	0	MCRR
1	1	MRRC

Advanced SIMD and floating-point load/store

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point load/store instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD and System register load/store and 64-bit move* on page F3-7008.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9 … 8	7 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	P	U	D	W	L	Rn	Vd	1	0	size	imm8

Decode fields							Instruction page	Feature
P	U	W	L	Rn	size	imm8		
0	0	1	-	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0	1	-	-	-	0x	-	Unallocated.	-
0	1	-	0	-	10	-	VSTM, VSTMDB, VSTMIA - Increment After variant	-
0	1	-	0	-	11	xxxxxxx0	VSTM, VSTMDB, VSTMIA - Increment After variant	-
0	1	-	0	-	11	xxxxxxx1	FSTMDBX, FSTMIAX - Increment After variant	-
0	1	-	1	-	10	-	VLDM, VLDMDB, VLDMIA - Increment After variant	-
0	1	-	1	-	11	xxxxxxx0	VLDM, VLDMDB, VLDMIA - Increment After variant	-
0	1	-	1	-	11	xxxxxxx1	FLDM*X (FLDMDBX, FLDMIAX) - Increment After variant	-
1	-	0	0	-	01	-	VSTR - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
1	-	0	0	-	10	-	VSTR - Single-precision scalar variant	-
1	-	0	0	-	11	-	VSTR - Double-precision scalar variant	-
1	-	0	1	!= 1111	01	-	VLDR (immediate) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
1	-	0	1	!= 1111	10	-	VLDR (immediate) - Single-precision scalar variant	-

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Decode fields							Instruction page	Feature
P	U	W	L	Rn	size	imm8		
1	-	0	1	!= 1111	11	-	VLDR (immediate) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
1	0	1	-	-	0x	-	Unallocated.	-
1	0	1	0	-	10	-	VSTM, VSTMDB, VSTMIA - Decrement Before variant	-
1	0	1	0	-	11	xxxxxxx0	VSTM, VSTMDB, VSTMIA - Decrement Before variant	-
1	0	1	0	-	11	xxxxxxx1	FSTMDBX, FSTMIAX - Decrement Before variant	-
1	0	1	1	-	10	-	VLDM, VLDMDB, VLDMIA - Decrement Before variant	-
1	0	1	1	-	11	xxxxxxx0	VLDM, VLDMDB, VLDMIA - Decrement Before variant	-
1	0	1	1	-	11	xxxxxxx1	FLDM*X (FLDMDBX, FLDMIAX) - Decrement Before variant	-
1	-	0	1	1111	01	-	VLDR (literal) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
1	-	0	1	1111	10	-	VLDR (literal) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
1	-	0	1	1111	11	-	VLDR (literal) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
1	1	1	-	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-

System register Load/Store

This section describes the encoding of the System register Load/Store instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD and System register load/store and 64-bit move* on page F3-7008.

Decode fields						Instruction page
P:U:W	D	L	Rn	CRd	cp15	
!= 000	-	-	-	!= 0101	0	Unallocated.
!= 000	0	1	1111	0101	0	LDC (literal)
!= 000	-	-	-	-	1	Unallocated.
!= 000	1	-	-	0101	0	Unallocated.
0x1	0	0	-	0101	0	STC - Post-indexed variant
0x1	0	1	!= 1111	0101	0	LDC (immediate) - Post-indexed variant
010	0	0	-	0101	0	STC - Unindexed variant
010	0	1	!= 1111	0101	0	LDC (immediate) - Unindexed variant
1x0	0	0	-	0101	0	STC - Offset variant

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Decode fields						Instruction page
P:U:W	D	L	Rn	CRd	cp15	
1x0	0	1	!= 1111	0101	0	LDC (immediate) - Offset variant
1x1	0	0	-	0101	0	STC - Pre-indexed variant
1x1	0	1	!= 1111	0101	0	LDC (immediate) - Pre-indexed variant

F3.1.12 Advanced SIMD and System register 32-bit move

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD and System register 32-bit move group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *System register access, Advanced SIMD, and floating-point* on page F3-6998.

15 … 8	7 … 5	4 … 0	15 … 12	11	10 … 8	7 … 5	4	3 … 0
11101110	op0			1	op1		1	

Table F3-13 Encoding table for the Advanced SIMD and System register 32-bit move group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page	Feature
op0	op1		
000	000	Unallocated.	-
000	001	VMOV (between general-purpose register and half-precision)	FEAT_FP16
000	010	VMOV (between general-purpose register and single-precision)	-
001	010	Unallocated.	-
01x	010	Unallocated.	-
10x	010	Unallocated.	-
110	010	Unallocated.	-
111	010	*Floating-point move special register* on page F3-7013	-
-	011	*Advanced SIMD 8/16/32-bit element move/duplicate* on page F3-7013	-
-	10x	Unallocated.	-
-	11x	*System register 32-bit move* on page F3-7013	-

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Floating-point move special register

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point move special register instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD and System register 32-bit move* on page F3-7012.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	L	reg	Rt	1	0	1	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	1	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

Decode fields	Instruction page
L	
0	VMSR
1	VMRS

Advanced SIMD 8/16/32-bit element move/duplicate

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD 8/16/32-bit element move/duplicate instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD and System register 32-bit move* on page F3-7012.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7 … 5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	opc1	L	Vn	Rt	1	0	1	1	N	opc2	1	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

Decode fields			Instruction page
opc1	L	opc2	
0xx	0	-	VMOV (general-purpose register to scalar)
-	1	-	VMOV (scalar to general-purpose register)
1xx	0	0x	VDUP (general-purpose register)
1xx	0	1x	Unallocated.

System register 32-bit move

This section describes the encoding of the System register 32-bit move instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD and System register 32-bit move* on page F3-7012.

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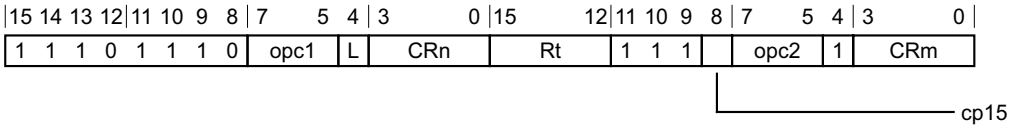

Decode fields	Instruction page
L	
0	MCR
1	MRC

F3.1.13 Floating-point data-processing

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point data-processing group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *System register access, Advanced SIMD, and floating-point* on page F3-6998.

This group has encodings in both the T32 and A32 instruction sets. For information about mappings between the encodings of this group, see *About the T32 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions and their encoding* on page F3-7056

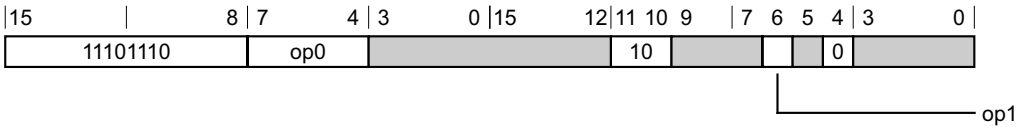

Table F3-14 Encoding table for the Floating-point data-processing group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	**op1**	
1x11	1	*Floating-point data-processing (two registers)* on page F3-7014
1x11	0	*Floating-point move immediate* on page F3-7017
!= 1x11	-	*Floating-point data-processing (three registers)* on page F3-7017

Floating-point data-processing (two registers)

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point data-processing (two registers) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Floating-point data-processing*.

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15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	o1	opc2	Vd	1	0	size		o3	1	M	0	Vm

Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
o1	opc2	size	o3		
-	-	00	-	Unallocated.	-
0	000	01	0	Unallocated.	-
0	000	01	1	VABS - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
0	000	10	0	VMOV (register) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
0	000	10	1	VABS - Single-precision scalar variant	-
0	000	11	0	VMOV (register) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
0	000	11	1	VABS - Double-precision scalar variant	-
0	001	01	0	VNEG - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
0	001	01	1	VSQRT - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
0	001	10	0	VNEG - Single-precision scalar variant	-
0	001	10	1	VSQRT - Single-precision scalar variant	-
0	001	11	0	VNEG - Double-precision scalar variant	-
0	001	11	1	VSQRT - Double-precision scalar variant	-
0	010	01	-	Unallocated.	-
0	010	10	0	VCVTB - Half-precision to single-precision variant	-
0	010	10	1	VCVTT - Half-precision to single-precision variant	-
0	010	11	0	VCVTB - Half-precision to double-precision variant	-
0	010	11	1	VCVTT - Half-precision to double-precision variant	-
0	011	01	0	VCVTB (BFloat16)	FEAT_AA32BF16
0	011	01	1	VCVTT (BFloat16)	FEAT_AA32BF16
0	011	10	0	VCVTB - Single-precision to half-precision variant	-
0	011	10	1	VCVTT - Single-precision to half-precision variant	-
0	011	11	0	VCVTB - Double-precision to half-precision variant	-
0	011	11	1	VCVTT - Double-precision to half-precision variant	-
0	100	01	0	VCMP	FEAT_FP16
0	100	01	1	VCMPE	FEAT_FP16
0	100	10	0	VCMP	-
0	100	10	1	VCMPE	-

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Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
o1	opc2	size	o3		
0	100	11	0	VCMP	-
0	100	11	1	VCMPE	-
0	101	01	0	VCMP	FEAT_FP16
0	101	01	1	VCMPE	FEAT_FP16
0	101	10	0	VCMP	-
0	101	10	1	VCMPE	-
0	101	11	0	VCMP	-
0	101	11	1	VCMPE	-
0	110	01	0	VRINTR - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
0	110	01	1	VRINTZ (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
0	110	10	0	VRINTR - Single-precision scalar variant	-
0	110	10	1	VRINTZ (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
0	110	11	0	VRINTR - Double-precision scalar variant	-
0	110	11	1	VRINTZ (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
0	111	01	0	VRINTX (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
0	111	01	1	Unallocated.	-
0	111	10	0	VRINTX (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
0	111	10	1	VCVT (between double-precision and single-precision) - Single-precision to double-precision variant	-
0	111	11	0	VRINTX (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
0	111	11	1	VCVT (between double-precision and single-precision) - Double-precision to single-precision variant	-
1	000	01	-	VCVT (integer to floating-point, floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
1	000	10	-	VCVT (integer to floating-point, floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
1	000	11	-	VCVT (integer to floating-point, floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
1	001	01	-	Unallocated.	-
1	001	10	-	Unallocated.	-
1	001	11	0	Unallocated.	-
1	001	11	1	VJCVT	FEAT_JSCVT
1	01x	01	-	VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point)	FEAT_FP16
1	01x	10	-	VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point)	-
1	01x	11	-	VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point)	-

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Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
o1	opc2	size	o3		
1	100	01	0	VCVTR	FEAT_FP16
1	100	01	1	VCVT (floating-point to integer, floating-point)	FEAT_FP16
1	100	10	0	VCVTR	-
1	100	10	1	VCVT (floating-point to integer, floating-point)	-
1	100	11	0	VCVTR	-
1	100	11	1	VCVT (floating-point to integer, floating-point)	-
1	101	01	0	VCVTR	FEAT_FP16
1	101	01	1	VCVT (floating-point to integer, floating-point)	FEAT_FP16
1	101	10	0	VCVTR	-
1	101	10	1	VCVT (floating-point to integer, floating-point)	-
1	101	11	0	VCVTR	-
1	101	11	1	VCVT (floating-point to integer, floating-point)	-
1	11x	01	-	VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point)	FEAT_FP16
1	11x	10	-	VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point)	-
1	11x	11	-	VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point)	-

Floating-point move immediate

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point move immediate instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Floating-point data-processing* on page F3-7014.

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1 1 1 0	1 1 1 0	1	D	1	1	imm4H	Vd	1 0	size	(0)	0	(0)	0	imm4L

Decode fields	Instruction page	Feature
size		
00	Unallocated.	-
01	VMOV (immediate) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
10	VMOV (immediate) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
11	VMOV (immediate) - Double-precision scalar variant	-

Floating-point data-processing (three registers)

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point data-processing (three registers) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Floating-point data-processing* on page F3-7014.

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15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 1 1 0	o0 D o1	Vn	Vd	1 0 size	N o2 M 0	Vm

Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
o0:o1	size	o2		
!= 111	00	-	Unallocated.	-
000	01	0	VMLA (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
000	01	1	VMLS (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
000	10	0	VMLA (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
000	10	1	VMLS (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
000	11	0	VMLA (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
000	11	1	VMLS (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
001	01	0	VNMLS - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
001	01	1	VNMLA - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
001	10	0	VNMLS - Single-precision scalar variant	-
001	10	1	VNMLA - Single-precision scalar variant	-
001	11	0	VNMLS - Double-precision scalar variant	-
001	11	1	VNMLA - Double-precision scalar variant	-
010	01	0	VMUL (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
010	01	1	VNMUL - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
010	10	0	VMUL (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
010	10	1	VNMUL - Single-precision scalar variant	-
010	11	0	VMUL (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
010	11	1	VNMUL - Double-precision scalar variant	-
011	01	0	VADD (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
011	01	1	VSUB (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
011	10	0	VADD (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
011	10	1	VSUB (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
011	11	0	VADD (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
011	11	1	VSUB (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
100	01	0	VDIV - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
100	10	0	VDIV - Single-precision scalar variant	-
100	11	0	VDIV - Double-precision scalar variant	-

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
o0:o1	size	o2		
101	01	0	VFNMS - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
101	01	1	VFNMA - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
101	10	0	VFNMS - Single-precision scalar variant	-
101	10	1	VFNMA - Single-precision scalar variant	-
101	11	0	VFNMS - Double-precision scalar variant	-
101	11	1	VFNMA - Double-precision scalar variant	-
110	01	0	VFMA - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
110	01	1	VFMS - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
110	10	0	VFMA - Single-precision scalar variant	-
110	10	1	VFMS - Single-precision scalar variant	-
110	11	0	VFMA - Double-precision scalar variant	-
110	11	1	VFMS - Double-precision scalar variant	-

F3.1.14 Additional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions

This section describes the encoding of the Additional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *System register access, Advanced SIMD, and floating-point* on page F3-6998.

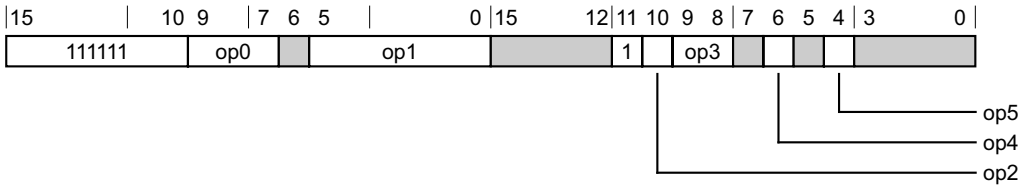

This decode also imposes the constraint:

- `op0<2:1> != 11`.

Table F3-15 Encoding table for the Additional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions group

Decode fields						Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	op4	op5	
0xx	-	-	0x	-	-	*Advanced SIMD three registers of the same length extension* on page F3-7020
100	-	0	!= 00	0	0	*Floating-point conditional select* on page F3-7022
101	00xxxx	0	!= 00	-	0	*Floating-point minNum/maxNum* on page F3-7022
101	110000	0	!= 00	1	0	*Floating-point extraction and insertion* on page F3-7022

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Table F3-15 Encoding table for the Additional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions group (continued)

Decode fields						Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	op4	op5	
101	111xxx	0	!= 00	1	0	*Floating-point directed convert to integer* on page F3-7023
10x	-	0	00	-	-	*Advanced SIMD and floating-point multiply with accumulate* on page F3-7024
10x	-	1	0x	-	-	*Advanced SIMD and floating-point dot product* on page F3-7025

Advanced SIMD three registers of the same length extension

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD three registers of the same length extension instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Additional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page F3-7019.

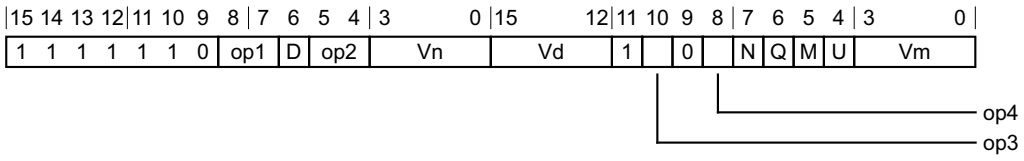

Decode fields						Instruction page	Feature
op1	op2	op3	op4	Q	U		
x1	0x	0	0	0	0	VCADD - 64-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_FCMA
x1	0x	0	0	0	1	Unallocated.	-
x1	0x	0	0	1	0	VCADD - 128-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_FCMA
x1	0x	0	0	1	1	Unallocated.	-
00	0x	0	0	-	-	Unallocated.	-
00	0x	0	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
00	00	1	0	0	0	Unallocated.	-
00	00	1	0	0	1	Unallocated.	-
00	00	1	0	1	0	VMMLA	FEAT_AA32BF16
00	00	1	0	1	1	Unallocated.	-
00	00	1	1	0	0	VDOT (vector) - 64-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_AA32BF16
00	00	1	1	0	1	Unallocated.	-
00	00	1	1	1	0	VDOT (vector) - 128-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_AA32BF16
00	00	1	1	1	1	Unallocated.	-
00	01	1	0	-	-	Unallocated.	-
00	01	1	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
00	10	0	0	-	1	VFMAL (vector)	FEAT_FHM

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Decode fields						Instruction page	Feature
op1	op2	op3	op4	Q	U		
00	10	0	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
00	10	1	0	0	-	Unallocated.	-
00	10	1	0	1	0	VSMMLA	FEAT_AA32I8MM
00	10	1	0	1	1	VUMMLA	FEAT_AA32I8MM
00	10	1	1	0	0	VSDOT (vector) - 64-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_DotProd
00	10	1	1	0	1	VUDOT (vector) - 64-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_DotProd
00	10	1	1	1	0	VSDOT (vector) - 128-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_DotProd
00	10	1	1	1	1	VUDOT (vector) - 128-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_DotProd
00	11	0	0	-	1	VFMAB, VFMAT (BFloat16, vector)	FEAT_AA32BF16
00	11	0	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
00	11	1	0	-	-	Unallocated.	-
00	11	1	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
01	10	0	0	-	1	VFMSL (vector)	FEAT_FHM
01	10	0	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
01	10	1	0	0	-	Unallocated.	-
01	10	1	0	1	0	VUSMMLA	FEAT_AA32I8MM
01	10	1	0	1	1	Unallocated.	-
01	10	1	1	0	0	VUSDOT (vector) - 64-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_AA32I8MM
01	10	1	1	-	1	Unallocated.	-
01	10	1	1	1	0	VUSDOT (vector) - 128-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_AA32I8MM
01	11	0	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
01	11	1	0	-	-	Unallocated.	-
01	11	1	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
-	1x	0	0	-	0	VCMLA	FEAT_FCMA
10	11	0	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
10	11	1	0	-	-	Unallocated.	-
10	11	1	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
11	11	0	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
11	11	1	0	-	-	Unallocated.	-
11	11	1	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-

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Floating-point conditional select

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point conditional select instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Additional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page F3-7019.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	D	cc		Vn	Vd	1	0	!=00		N	0	M	0	Vm
																size						

Decode fields	Instruction page	Feature
size		
01	VSELEQ, VSELGE, VSELGT, VSELVS - Greater than, half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
10	VSELEQ, VSELGE, VSELGT, VSELVS - Greater than, single-precision scalar variant	-
11	VSELEQ, VSELGE, VSELGT, VSELVS - Greater than, double-precision scalar variant	-

Floating-point minNum/maxNum

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point minNum/maxNum instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Additional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page F3-7019.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	D	0	0	Vn	Vd	1	0	!=00		N	op	M	0	Vm
																size						

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
size	op		
01	0	VMAXNM - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
01	1	VMINNM - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
10	0	VMAXNM - Single-precision scalar variant	-
10	1	VMINNM - Single-precision scalar variant	-
11	0	VMAXNM - Double-precision scalar variant	-
11	1	VMINNM - Double-precision scalar variant	-

Floating-point extraction and insertion

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point extraction and insertion instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Additional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page F3-7019.

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15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	0	0	0	Vd	1	0	!=00	op	1	M	0	Vm	
																			size						

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
size	op		
01	-	Unallocated.	-
10	0	VMOVX	FEAT_FP16
10	1	VINS	FEAT_FP16
11	-	Unallocated.	-

Floating-point directed convert to integer

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point directed convert to integer instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Additional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page F3-7019.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	1	o1	RM		Vd	1	0	!=00	op	1	M	0	Vm	
																			size						

Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
o1	RM	size	op		
0	-	!= 00	1	Unallocated.	-
0	00	01	0	VRINTA (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
0	00	10	0	VRINTA (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
0	00	11	0	VRINTA (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
0	01	01	0	VRINTN (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
0	01	10	0	VRINTN (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
0	01	11	0	VRINTN (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
0	10	01	0	VRINTP (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
0	10	10	0	VRINTP (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
0	10	11	0	VRINTP (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
0	11	01	0	VRINTM (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
0	11	10	0	VRINTM (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
0	11	11	0	VRINTM (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
1	00	01	-	VCVTA (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
1	00	10	-	VCVTA (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-

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Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
o1	RM	size	op		
1	00	11	-	VCVTA (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
1	01	01	-	VCVTN (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
1	01	10	-	VCVTN (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
1	01	11	-	VCVTN (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
1	10	01	-	VCVTP (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
1	10	10	-	VCVTP (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
1	10	11	-	VCVTP (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
1	11	01	-	VCVTM (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
1	11	10	-	VCVTM (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
1	11	11	-	VCVTM (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-

Advanced SIMD and floating-point multiply with accumulate

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point multiply with accumulate instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Additional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page F3-7019.

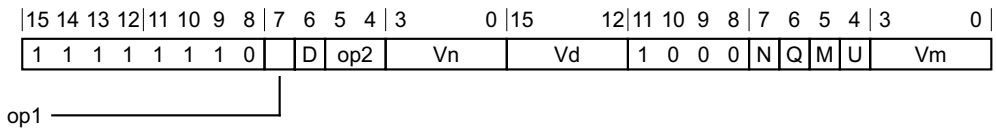

Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
op1	op2	Q	U		
0	-	-	0	VCMLA (by element) - 128-bit SIMD vector of half-precision floating-point variant	FEAT_FCMA
0	00	-	1	VFMAL (by scalar)	FEAT_FHM
0	01	-	1	VFMSL (by scalar)	FEAT_FHM
0	10	-	1	Unallocated.	-
0	11	-	1	VFMAB, VFMAT (BFloat16, by scalar)	FEAT_AA32BF16
1	-	0	0	VCMLA (by element) - 64-bit SIMD vector of single-precision floating-point variant	FEAT_FCMA
1	-	-	1	Unallocated.	-
1	-	1	0	VCMLA (by element) - 128-bit SIMD vector of single-precision floating-point variant	FEAT_FCMA

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Advanced SIMD and floating-point dot product

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point dot product instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Additional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page F3-7019.

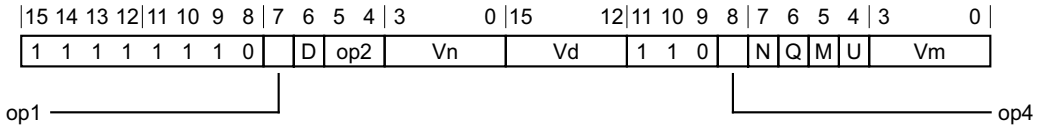

Decode fields					Instruction page	Feature
op1	op2	op4	Q	U		
0	00	0	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0	00	1	0	0	VDOT (by element) - 64-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_AA32BF16
0	00	1	-	1	Unallocated.	-
0	00	1	1	0	VDOT (by element) - 128-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_AA32BF16
0	01	0	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0	10	0	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0	10	1	0	0	VSDOT (by element) - 64-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_DotProd
0	10	1	0	1	VUDOT (by element) - 64-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_DotProd
0	10	1	1	0	VSDOT (by element) - 128-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_DotProd
0	10	1	1	1	VUDOT (by element) - 128-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_DotProd
0	11	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
1	-	0	-	-	Unallocated.	-
1	00	1	0	0	VUSDOT (by element) - 64-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_AA32I8MM
1	00	1	0	1	VSUDOT (by element) - 64-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_AA32I8MM
1	00	1	1	0	VUSDOT (by element) - 128-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_AA32I8MM
1	00	1	1	1	VSUDOT (by element) - 128-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_AA32I8MM
1	01	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
1	1x	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-

F3.1.15 Load/store dual, load/store exclusive, load-acquire/store-release, and table branch

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store dual, load/store exclusive, load-acquire/store-release, and table branch group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *32-bit* on page F3-6991.

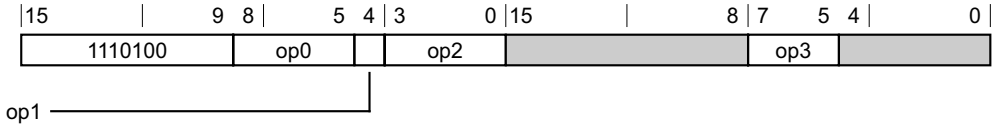

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This decode also imposes the constraint:

- `op0<1> == 1`.

Table F3-16 Encoding table for the Load/store dual, load/store exclusive, load-acquire/store-release, and table branch group

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	
0010	-	-	-	*Load/store exclusive*
0110	0	-	000	Unallocated.
0110	1	-	000	TBB, TBH
0110	-	-	01x	*Load/store exclusive byte/half/dual*
0110	-	-	1xx	*Load-acquire / Store-release* on page F3-7027
0x11	-	!= 1111	-	*Load/store dual (immediate, post-indexed)* on page F3-7028
1x10	-	!= 1111	-	*Load/store dual (immediate)* on page F3-7028
1x11	-	!= 1111	-	*Load/store dual (immediate, pre-indexed)* on page F3-7028
!= 0xx0	-	1111	-	LDRD (literal)

Load/store exclusive

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store exclusive instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Load/store dual, load/store exclusive, load-acquire/store-release, and table branch* on page F3-7025.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11 … 8	7 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	L	Rn	Rt	Rd	imm8

Decode fields	Instruction page
L	
0	STREX
1	LDREX

Load/store exclusive byte/half/dual

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store exclusive byte/half/dual instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Load/store dual, load/store exclusive, load-acquire/store-release, and table branch* on page F3-7025.

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15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 0 0	1 1 0	L	Rn	Rt	Rt2	0 1	sz	Rd

Decode fields		Instruction page
L	sz	
0	00	STREXB
0	01	STREXH
0	10	Unallocated.
0	11	STREXD
1	00	LDREXB
1	01	LDREXH
1	10	Unallocated.
1	11	LDREXD

Load-acquire / Store-release

This section describes the encoding of the Load-acquire / Store-release instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Load/store dual, load/store exclusive, load-acquire/store-release, and table branch* on page F3-7025.

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 8	7	6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 0 0	1 1 0	L	Rn	Rt	Rt2	1	op	sz	Rd

Decode fields			Instruction page
L	op	sz	
0	0	00	STLB
0	0	01	STLH
0	0	10	STL
0	0	11	Unallocated.
0	1	00	STLEXB
0	1	01	STLEXH
0	1	10	STLEX
0	1	11	STLEXD
1	0	00	LDAB
1	0	01	LDAH
1	0	10	LDA

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Decode fields			Instruction page
L	op	sz	
1	0	11	Unallocated.
1	1	00	LDAEXB
1	1	01	LDAEXH
1	1	10	LDAEX
1	1	11	LDAEXD

Load/store dual (immediate, post-indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store dual (immediate, post-indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Load/store dual, load/store exclusive, load-acquire/store-release, and table branch* on page F3-7025.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11 … 8	7 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	U	1	1	L	!=1111 (Rn)	Rt	Rt2	imm8

Decode fields	Instruction page
L	
0	STRD (immediate)
1	LDRD (immediate)

Load/store dual (immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store dual (immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Load/store dual, load/store exclusive, load-acquire/store-release, and table branch* on page F3-7025.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11 … 8	7 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	U	1	0	L	!=1111 (Rn)	Rt	Rt2	imm8

Decode fields	Instruction page
L	
0	STRD (immediate)
1	LDRD (immediate)

Load/store dual (immediate, pre-indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store dual (immediate, pre-indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Load/store dual, load/store exclusive, load-acquire/store-release, and table branch* on page F3-7025.

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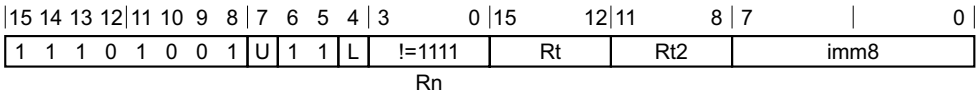

Decode fields	Instruction page
L	
0	STRD (immediate)
1	LDRD (immediate)

F3.1.16 Branches and miscellaneous control

This section describes the encoding of the Branches and miscellaneous control group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *32-bit* on page F3-6991.

Table F3-17 Encoding table for the Branches and miscellaneous control group

Decode fields						Decode group or instruction page
op0	**op1**	**op2**	**op3**	**op4**	**op5**	
0	1110	0x	0x0	-	0	MSR (register)
0	1110	0x	0x0	-	1	MSR (Banked register)
0	1110	10	0x0	000	-	*Hints* on page F3-7030
0	1110	10	0x0	!= 000	-	*Change processor state* on page F3-7031
0	1110	11	0x0	-	-	*Miscellaneous system* on page F3-7031
0	1111	00	0x0	-	-	BXJ
0	1111	01	0x0	-	-	*Exception return* on page F3-7032
0	1111	1x	0x0	-	0	MRS
0	1111	1x	0x0	-	1	MRS (Banked register)
1	1110	00	000	-	-	*DCPS* on page F3-7032
1	1110	00	010	-	-	Unallocated.
1	1110	01	0x0	-	-	Unallocated.
1	1110	1x	0x0	-	-	Unallocated.
1	1111	0x	0x0	-	-	Unallocated.
1	1111	1x	0x0	-	-	*Exception generation* on page F3-7033
-	!= 111x	-	0x0	-	-	B - T3 variant

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Table F3-17 Encoding table for the Branches and miscellaneous control group (continued)

Decode fields						Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	op4	op5	
-	-	-	0x1	-	-	B - T4 variant
-	-	-	1x0	-	-	BL, BLX (immediate) - T2 variant
-	-	-	1x1	-	-	BL, BLX (immediate) - T1 variant

Hints

This section describes the encoding of the Hints instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Branches and miscellaneous control* on page F3-7029.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7 – 4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	0	0	hint	option

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
hint	option		
0000	0000	NOP	-
0000	0001	YIELD	-
0000	0010	WFE	-
0000	0011	WFI	-
0000	0100	SEV	-
0000	0101	SEVL	-
0000	011x	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
0000	1xxx	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
0001	0000	ESB	FEAT_RAS
0001	0001	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
0001	0010	TSB CSYNC	FEAT_TRF
0001	0011	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
0001	0100	CSDB	-
0001	0101	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
0001	011x	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
0001	1xxx	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
001x	-	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
01xx	-	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
10xx	-	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-

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Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
hint	option		
110x	-	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
1110	-	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
1111	-	DBG	-

Change processor state

This section describes the encoding of the Change processor state instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Branches and miscellaneous control* on page F3-7029.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	(0)	0	(0)	imod		M	A	I	F	mode	

Decode fields		Instruction page
imod	M	
00	1	CPS, CPSID, CPSIE - Change mode variant
01	-	Unallocated.
10	-	CPS, CPSID, CPSIE - Interrupt enable and change mode variant
11	-	CPS, CPSID, CPSIE - Interrupt disable and change mode variant

Miscellaneous system

This section describes the encoding of the Miscellaneous system instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Branches and miscellaneous control* on page F3-7029.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	(0)	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	opc		option	

Decode fields		Instruction page
opc	option	
000x	-	Unallocated.
0010	-	CLREX
0011	-	Unallocated.
0100	!= 0x00	DSB
0100	0000	SSBB
0100	0100	PSSBB
0101	-	DMB

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Decode fields		Instruction page
opc	option	
0110	-	ISB
0111	-	SB
1xxx	-	Unallocated.

Exception return

This section describes the encoding of the Exception return instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Branches and miscellaneous control* on page F3-7029.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7 … 0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	Rn	1	0	(0)	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	imm8

Decode fields	Instruction page
Rn:imm8	
!= 111000000000	SUB, SUBS (immediate)
111000000000	ERET

DCPS

This section describes the encoding of the DCPS instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Branches and miscellaneous control* on page F3-7029.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15	14	13	12	11 … 2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	imm4	1	0	0	0	imm10	opt	

Decode fields			Instruction page
imm4	imm10	opt	
!= 1111	-	-	Unallocated.
1111	!= 0000000000	-	Unallocated.
1111	0000000000	00	Unallocated.
1111	0000000000	01	DCPS1
1111	0000000000	10	DCPS2
1111	0000000000	11	DCPS3

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Exception generation

This section describes the encoding of the Exception generation instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Branches and miscellaneous control* on page F3-7029.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15	14	13	12	11 … 0
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	o1	imm4	1	0	o2	0	imm12

Decode fields		Instruction page
o1	o2	
0	0	HVC
0	1	Unallocated.
1	0	SMC
1	1	UDF

F3.1.17 Data-processing (plain binary immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Data-processing (plain binary immediate) group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *32-bit* on page F3-6991.

15 … 11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15	14 … 0
11110		1			op1		0		0	

op0

Table F3-18 Encoding table for the Data-processing (plain binary immediate) group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	
0	0x	*Data-processing (simple immediate)* on page F3-7034
0	10	*Move Wide (16-bit immediate)* on page F3-7034
0	11	Unallocated.
1	-	*Saturate, Bitfield* on page F3-7035

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Data-processing (simple immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Data-processing (simple immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing (plain binary immediate)* on page F3-7033.

15 14 13 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15	14 12	11 8	7 0
1 1 1 1 0	i		1 0	o1	0	o2	0	Rn	0	imm3	Rd	imm8

Decode fields			Instruction page
o1	o2	Rn	
0	0	!= 11x1	ADD, ADDS (immediate)
0	0	1101	ADD, ADDS (SP plus immediate)
0	0	1111	ADR - *T3* on page F5-7158
0	1	-	Unallocated.
1	0	-	Unallocated.
1	1	!= 11x1	SUB, SUBS (immediate)
1	1	1101	SUB, SUBS (SP minus immediate)
1	1	1111	ADR - *T2* on page F5-7158

Move Wide (16-bit immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Move Wide (16-bit immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing (plain binary immediate)* on page F3-7033.

15 14 13 12	11	10	9 8	7	6 5 4	3 0	15	14 12	11 8	7 0
1 1 1 1 0	i		1 0	o1	1 0 0	imm4	0	imm3	Rd	imm8

Decode fields	Instruction page
o1	
0	MOV, MOVS (immediate)
1	MOVT

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Saturate, Bitfield

This section describes the encoding of the Saturate, Bitfield instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing (plain binary immediate)* on page F3-7033.

15 14 13 12	11	10	9 8	7 5	4	3 0	15	14 12	11 8	7 6	5	4	0
1 1 1 1 0	(0)		1 1	op1	0	Rn	0	imm3	Rd	imm2	(0)		widthm1

Decode fields			Instruction page
op1	Rn	imm3:imm2	
000	-	-	SSAT - Logical shift left variant
001	-	!= 00000	SSAT - Arithmetic shift right variant
001	-	00000	SSAT16
010	-	-	SBFX
011	!= 1111	-	BFI
011	1111	-	BFC
100	-	-	USAT - Logical shift left variant
101	-	!= 00000	USAT - Arithmetic shift right variant
101	-	00000	USAT16
110	-	-	UBFX
111	-	-	Unallocated.

F3.1.18 Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *32-bit* on page F3-6991.

This group has encodings in both the T32 and A32 instruction sets. For information about mappings between the encodings of this group, see *About the T32 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions and their encoding* on page F3-7056.

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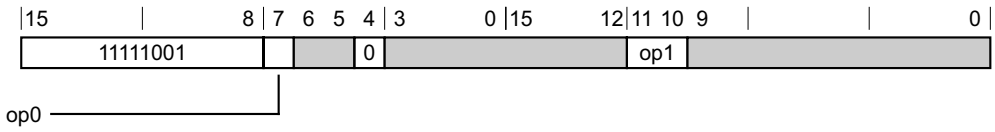

Table F3-19 Encoding table for the Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	**op1**	
0	-	*Advanced SIMD load/store multiple structures*
1	11	*Advanced SIMD load single structure to all lanes* on page F3-7038
1	!= 11	*Advanced SIMD load/store single structure to one lane* on page F3-7038

Advanced SIMD load/store multiple structures

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD load/store multiple structures instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F3-7035.

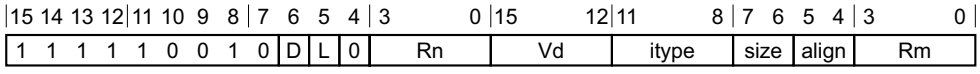

Decode fields			Instruction page
L	**itype**	**Rm**	
0	000x	!= 11x1	VST4 (multiple 4-element structures)
0	000x	1101	VST4 (multiple 4-element structures)
0	000x	1111	VST4 (multiple 4-element structures)
0	0010	!= 11x1	VST1 (multiple single elements)
0	0010	1101	VST1 (multiple single elements)
0	0010	1111	VST1 (multiple single elements)
0	0011	!= 11x1	VST2 (multiple 2-element structures)
0	0011	1101	VST2 (multiple 2-element structures)
0	0011	1111	VST2 (multiple 2-element structures)
0	010x	!= 11x1	VST3 (multiple 3-element structures)
0	010x	1101	VST3 (multiple 3-element structures)
0	010x	1111	VST3 (multiple 3-element structures)
0	0110	!= 11x1	VST1 (multiple single elements)
0	0110	1101	VST1 (multiple single elements)
0	0110	1111	VST1 (multiple single elements)

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Decode fields			Instruction page
L	itype	Rm	
0	0111	!= 11x1	VST1 (multiple single elements)
0	0111	1101	VST1 (multiple single elements)
0	0111	1111	VST1 (multiple single elements)
0	100x	!= 11x1	VST2 (multiple 2-element structures)
0	100x	1101	VST2 (multiple 2-element structures)
0	100x	1111	VST2 (multiple 2-element structures)
0	1010	!= 11x1	VST1 (multiple single elements)
0	1010	1101	VST1 (multiple single elements)
0	1010	1111	VST1 (multiple single elements)
1	000x	!= 11x1	VLD4 (multiple 4-element structures)
1	000x	1101	VLD4 (multiple 4-element structures)
1	000x	1111	VLD4 (multiple 4-element structures)
1	0010	!= 11x1	VLD1 (multiple single elements)
1	0010	1101	VLD1 (multiple single elements)
1	0010	1111	VLD1 (multiple single elements)
1	0011	!= 11x1	VLD2 (multiple 2-element structures)
1	0011	1101	VLD2 (multiple 2-element structures)
1	0011	1111	VLD2 (multiple 2-element structures)
1	010x	!= 11x1	VLD3 (multiple 3-element structures)
1	010x	1101	VLD3 (multiple 3-element structures)
1	010x	1111	VLD3 (multiple 3-element structures)
-	1011	-	Unallocated.
1	0110	!= 11x1	VLD1 (multiple single elements)
1	0110	1101	VLD1 (multiple single elements)
1	0110	1111	VLD1 (multiple single elements)
1	0111	!= 11x1	VLD1 (multiple single elements)
1	0111	1101	VLD1 (multiple single elements)
1	0111	1111	VLD1 (multiple single elements)
-	11xx	-	Unallocated.
1	100x	!= 11x1	VLD2 (multiple 2-element structures)
1	100x	1101	VLD2 (multiple 2-element structures)
1	100x	1111	VLD2 (multiple 2-element structures)

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Decode fields			Instruction page
L	itype	Rm	
1	1010	!= 11x1	VLD1 (multiple single elements)
1	1010	1101	VLD1 (multiple single elements)
1	1010	1111	VLD1 (multiple single elements)

Advanced SIMD load single structure to all lanes

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD load single structure to all lanes instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F3-7035.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	D	L	0	Rn	Vd	1	1	N	size	T	a	Rm		

Decode fields				Instruction page
L	N	a	Rm	
0	-	-	-	Unallocated.
1	00	-	!= 11x1	VLD1 (single element to all lanes)
1	00	-	1101	VLD1 (single element to all lanes)
1	00	-	1111	VLD1 (single element to all lanes)
1	01	-	!= 11x1	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to all lanes)
1	01	-	1101	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to all lanes)
1	01	-	1111	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to all lanes)
1	10	0	!= 11x1	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to all lanes)
1	10	0	1101	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to all lanes)
1	10	0	1111	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to all lanes)
1	10	1	-	Unallocated.
1	11	-	!= 11x1	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to all lanes)
1	11	-	1101	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to all lanes)
1	11	-	1111	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to all lanes)

Advanced SIMD load/store single structure to one lane

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD load/store single structure to one lane instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F3-7035.

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15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	1 D L 0	Rn	Vd	!=11 size	N	index_align	Rm

Decode fields				Instruction page
L	size	N	Rm	
0	00	00	!= 11x1	VST1 (single element from one lane)
0	00	00	1101	VST1 (single element from one lane)
0	00	00	1111	VST1 (single element from one lane)
0	00	01	!= 11x1	VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)
0	00	01	1101	VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)
0	00	01	1111	VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)
0	00	10	!= 11x1	VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)
0	00	10	1101	VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)
0	00	10	1111	VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)
0	00	11	!= 11x1	VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)
0	00	11	1101	VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)
0	00	11	1111	VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)
0	01	00	!= 11x1	VST1 (single element from one lane)
0	01	00	1101	VST1 (single element from one lane)
0	01	00	1111	VST1 (single element from one lane)
0	01	01	!= 11x1	VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)
0	01	01	1101	VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)
0	01	01	1111	VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)
0	01	10	!= 11x1	VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)
0	01	10	1101	VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)
0	01	10	1111	VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)
0	01	11	!= 11x1	VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)
0	01	11	1101	VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)
0	01	11	1111	VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)
0	10	00	!= 11x1	VST1 (single element from one lane)
0	10	00	1101	VST1 (single element from one lane)
0	10	00	1111	VST1 (single element from one lane)
0	10	01	!= 11x1	VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)

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Decode fields				Instruction page
L	size	N	Rm	
0	10	01	1101	VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)
0	10	01	1111	VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)
0	10	10	!= 11x1	VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)
0	10	10	1101	VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)
0	10	10	1111	VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)
0	10	11	!= 11x1	VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)
0	10	11	1101	VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)
0	10	11	1111	VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)
1	00	00	!= 11x1	VLD1 (single element to one lane)
1	00	00	1101	VLD1 (single element to one lane)
1	00	00	1111	VLD1 (single element to one lane)
1	00	01	!= 11x1	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)
1	00	01	1101	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)
1	00	01	1111	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)
1	00	10	!= 11x1	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)
1	00	10	1101	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)
1	00	10	1111	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)
1	00	11	!= 11x1	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)
1	00	11	1101	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)
1	00	11	1111	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)
1	01	00	!= 11x1	VLD1 (single element to one lane)
1	01	00	1101	VLD1 (single element to one lane)
1	01	00	1111	VLD1 (single element to one lane)
1	01	01	!= 11x1	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)
1	01	01	1101	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)
1	01	01	1111	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)
1	01	10	!= 11x1	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)
1	01	10	1101	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)
1	01	10	1111	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)
1	01	11	!= 11x1	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)
1	01	11	1101	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)
1	01	11	1111	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)

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Decode fields				Instruction page
L	size	N	Rm	
1	10	00	!= 11x1	VLD1 (single element to one lane)
1	10	00	1101	VLD1 (single element to one lane)
1	10	00	1111	VLD1 (single element to one lane)
1	10	01	!= 11x1	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)
1	10	01	1101	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)
1	10	01	1111	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)
1	10	10	!= 11x1	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)
1	10	10	1101	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)
1	10	10	1111	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)
1	10	11	!= 11x1	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)
1	10	11	1101	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)
1	10	11	1111	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)

F3.1.19 Load/store single

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store single group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *32-bit* on page F3-6991.

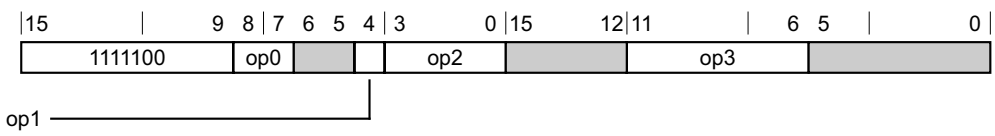

This decode also imposes the constraint:

- `op0<1>:op1 != 10`.

Table F3-20 Encoding table for the Load/store single group

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	
00	-	!= 1111	000000	*Load/store, unsigned (register offset)* on page F3-7042
00	-	!= 1111	000001	Unallocated.
00	-	!= 1111	00001x	Unallocated.
00	-	!= 1111	0001xx	Unallocated.
00	-	!= 1111	001xxx	Unallocated.
00	-	!= 1111	01xxxx	Unallocated.
00	-	!= 1111	10x0xx	Unallocated.

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Table F3-20 Encoding table for the Load/store single group (continued)

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	
00	-	!= 1111	10x1xx	*Load/store, unsigned (immediate, post-indexed)* on page F3-7043
00	-	!= 1111	1100xx	*Load/store, unsigned (negative immediate)* on page F3-7043
00	-	!= 1111	1110xx	*Load/store, unsigned (unprivileged)* on page F3-7044
00	-	!= 1111	11x1xx	*Load/store, unsigned (immediate, pre-indexed)* on page F3-7044
01	-	!= 1111	-	*Load/store, unsigned (positive immediate)* on page F3-7045
0x	-	1111	-	*Load, unsigned (literal)* on page F3-7046
10	1	!= 1111	000000	*Load/store, signed (register offset)* on page F3-7046
10	1	!= 1111	000001	Unallocated.
10	1	!= 1111	00001x	Unallocated.
10	1	!= 1111	0001xx	Unallocated.
10	1	!= 1111	001xxx	Unallocated.
10	1	!= 1111	01xxxx	Unallocated.
10	1	!= 1111	10x0xx	Unallocated.
10	1	!= 1111	10x1xx	*Load/store, signed (immediate, post-indexed)* on page F3-7047
10	1	!= 1111	1100xx	*Load/store, signed (negative immediate)* on page F3-7047
10	1	!= 1111	1110xx	*Load/store, signed (unprivileged)* on page F3-7048
10	1	!= 1111	11x1xx	*Load/store, signed (immediate, pre-indexed)* on page F3-7048
11	1	!= 1111	-	*Load/store, signed (positive immediate)* on page F3-7048
1x	1	1111	-	*Load, signed (literal)* on page F3-7049

Load/store, unsigned (register offset)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store, unsigned (register offset) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Load/store single* on page F3-7041.

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0 0	size L	!=1111 (Rn)	Rt	0 0 0 0 0 0	imm2	Rm

Decode fields			Instruction page
size	L	Rt	
00	0	-	STRB (register)
00	1	!= 1111	LDRB (register)
00	1	1111	PLD, PLDW (register) - Preload read variant

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Decode fields			Instruction page
size	L	Rt	
01	0	-	STRH (register)
01	1	!= 1111	LDRH (register)
01	1	1111	PLD, PLDW (register) - Preload write variant
10	0	-	STR (register)
10	1	-	LDR (register)
11	-	-	Unallocated.

Load/store, unsigned (immediate, post-indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store, unsigned (immediate, post-indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Load/store single* on page F3-7041.

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9	8	7 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0	0 size	L	!=1111 Rn	Rt	1 0	U	1	imm8

Decode fields		Instruction page
size	L	
00	0	STRB (immediate)
00	1	LDRB (immediate)
01	0	STRH (immediate)
01	1	LDRH (immediate)
10	0	STR (immediate)
10	1	LDR (immediate)
11	-	Unallocated.

Load/store, unsigned (negative immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store, unsigned (negative immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Load/store single* on page F3-7041.

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15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11 10 9 8	7 … 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0	0 size	L	!=1111 (Rn)	Rt	1 1 0 0	imm8

Decode fields			Instruction page
size	L	Rt	
00	0	-	STRB (immediate)
00	1	!= 1111	LDRB (immediate)
00	1	1111	PLD, PLDW (immediate) - Preload read variant
01	0	-	STRH (immediate)
01	1	!= 1111	LDRH (immediate)
01	1	1111	PLD, PLDW (immediate) - Preload write variant
10	0	-	STR (immediate)
10	1	-	LDR (immediate)
11	-	-	Unallocated.

Load/store, unsigned (unprivileged)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store, unsigned (unprivileged) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Load/store single* on page F3-7041.

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11 10 9 8	7 … 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0	0 size	L	!=1111 (Rn)	Rt	1 1 1 0	imm8

Decode fields		Instruction page
size	L	
00	0	STRBT
00	1	LDRBT
01	0	STRHT
01	1	LDRHT
10	0	STRT
10	1	LDRT
11	-	Unallocated.

Load/store, unsigned (immediate, pre-indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store, unsigned (immediate, pre-indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Load/store single* on page F3-7041.

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15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11 10 9 8	7 … 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0	0 size L	!=1111 (Rn)	Rt	1 1 U 1	imm8

Decode fields		Instruction page
size	L	
00	0	STRB (immediate)
00	1	LDRB (immediate)
01	0	STRH (immediate)
01	1	LDRH (immediate)
10	0	STR (immediate)
10	1	LDR (immediate)
11	-	Unallocated.

Load/store, unsigned (positive immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store, unsigned (positive immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Load/store single* on page F3-7041.

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11 … 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0	1 size L	!=1111 (Rn)	Rt	imm12

Decode fields			Instruction page
size	L	Rt	
00	0	-	STRB (immediate)
00	1	!= 1111	LDRB (immediate)
00	1	1111	PLD, PLDW (immediate) - Preload read variant
01	0	-	STRH (immediate)
01	1	!= 1111	LDRH (immediate)
01	1	1111	PLD, PLDW (immediate) - Preload write variant
10	0	-	STR (immediate)
10	1	-	LDR (immediate)

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Load, unsigned (literal)

This section describes the encoding of the Load, unsigned (literal) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Load/store single* on page F3-7041.

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6 5	4	3 2 1 0	15 12	11 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0	U	size	L	1 1 1 1	Rt	imm12

Decode fields			Instruction page
size	L	Rt	
0x	1	1111	PLD (literal)
00	1	!= 1111	LDRB (literal)
01	1	!= 1111	LDRH (literal)
10	1	-	LDR (literal)
11	-	-	Unallocated.

Load/store, signed (register offset)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store, signed (register offset) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Load/store single* on page F3-7041.

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6 5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	0	size	1	!=1111 (Rn)	Rt	0 0 0 0	0 0 imm2	Rm

Decode fields		Instruction page
size	Rt	
00	!= 1111	LDRSB (register)
00	1111	PLI (register)
01	!= 1111	LDRSH (register)
01	1111	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.
1x	-	Unallocated.

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Load/store, signed (immediate, post-indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store, signed (immediate, post-indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Load/store single* on page F3-7041.

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1 0	size 1	!=1111 (Rn)	Rt	1 0 U 1	imm8

Decode fields	Instruction page
size	
00	LDRSB (immediate)
01	LDRSH (immediate)
1x	Unallocated.

Load/store, signed (negative immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store, signed (negative immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Load/store single* on page F3-7041.

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1 0	size 1	!=1111 (Rn)	Rt	1 1 0 0	imm8

Decode fields		Instruction page
size	Rt	
00	!= 1111	LDRSB (immediate)
00	1111	PLI (immediate, literal)
01	!= 1111	LDRSH (immediate)
01	1111	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.
1x	-	Unallocated.

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Load/store, signed (unprivileged)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store, signed (unprivileged) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Load/store single* on page F3-7041.

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1 0	size 1	!=1111 (Rn)	Rt	1 1 1 0	imm8

Decode fields size	Instruction page
00	LDRSBT
01	LDRSHT
1x	Unallocated.

Load/store, signed (immediate, pre-indexed)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store, signed (immediate, pre-indexed) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Load/store single* on page F3-7041.

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1 0	size 1	!=1111 (Rn)	Rt	1 1 U 1	imm8

Decode fields size	Instruction page
00	LDRSB (immediate)
01	LDRSH (immediate)
1x	Unallocated.

Load/store, signed (positive immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/store, signed (positive immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Load/store single* on page F3-7041.

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15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11 … 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1 1	size	1	!=1111	Rt	imm12
				Rn	

Decode fields		Instruction page
size	Rt	
00	!= 1111	LDRSB (immediate)
00	1111	PLI (immediate, literal)
01	!= 1111	LDRSH (immediate)
01	1111	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.

Load, signed (literal)

This section describes the encoding of the Load, signed (literal) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Load/store single* on page F3-7041.

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6 5 4	3 2 1 0	15 … 12	11 … 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	U	size	1 1 1 1 1	Rt	imm12

Decode fields		Instruction page
size	Rt	
00	!= 1111	LDRSB (literal)
00	1111	PLI (immediate, literal)
01	!= 1111	LDRSH (literal)
01	1111	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.
1x	-	Unallocated.

F3.1.20 Data-processing (register)

This section describes the encoding of the Data-processing (register) group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *32-bit* on page F3-6991.

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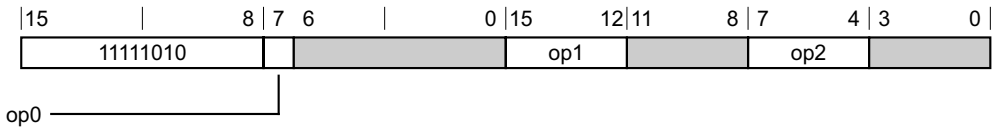

Table F3-21 Encoding table for the Data-processing (register) group

Decode fields			Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	
0	1111	0000	MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) - Flag setting variant
0	1111	0001	Unallocated.
0	1111	001x	Unallocated.
0	1111	01xx	Unallocated.
0	1111	1xxx	*Register extends*
1	1111	0xxx	*Parallel add-subtract* on page F3-7051
1	1111	10xx	*Data-processing (two source registers)* on page F3-7053
1	1111	11xx	Unallocated.
-	!= 1111	-	Unallocated.

Register extends

This section describes the encoding of the Register extends instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing (register)* on page F3-7049.

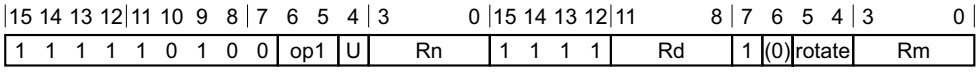

Decode fields			Instruction page
op1	U	Rn	
00	0	!= 1111	SXTAH
00	0	1111	SXTH
00	1	!= 1111	UXTAH
00	1	1111	UXTH
01	0	!= 1111	SXTAB16
01	0	1111	SXTB16
01	1	!= 1111	UXTAB16
01	1	1111	UXTB16
10	0	!= 1111	SXTAB

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Decode fields			Instruction page
op1	U	Rn	
10	0	1111	SXTB
10	1	!= 1111	UXTAB
10	1	1111	UXTB
11	-	-	Unallocated.

Parallel add-subtract

This section describes the encoding of the Parallel add-subtract instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing (register)* on page F3-7049.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	4	3	0	15	14	13	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	op1		Rn		1	1	1	1	Rd		0	U	H	S	Rm	

Decode fields				Instruction page
op1	U	H	S	
000	0	0	0	SADD8
000	0	0	1	QADD8
000	0	1	0	SHADD8
000	0	1	1	Unallocated.
000	1	0	0	UADD8
000	1	0	1	UQADD8
000	1	1	0	UHADD8
000	1	1	1	Unallocated.
001	0	0	0	SADD16
001	0	0	1	QADD16
001	0	1	0	SHADD16
001	0	1	1	Unallocated.
001	1	0	0	UADD16
001	1	0	1	UQADD16
001	1	1	0	UHADD16
001	1	1	1	Unallocated.
010	0	0	0	SASX
010	0	0	1	QASX
010	0	1	0	SHASX

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Decode fields				Instruction page
op1	U	H	S	
010	0	1	1	Unallocated.
010	1	0	0	UASX
010	1	0	1	UQASX
010	1	1	0	UHASX
010	1	1	1	Unallocated.
100	0	0	0	SSUB8
100	0	0	1	QSUB8
100	0	1	0	SHSUB8
100	0	1	1	Unallocated.
100	1	0	0	USUB8
100	1	0	1	UQSUB8
100	1	1	0	UHSUB8
100	1	1	1	Unallocated.
101	0	0	0	SSUB16
101	0	0	1	QSUB16
101	0	1	0	SHSUB16
101	0	1	1	Unallocated.
101	1	0	0	USUB16
101	1	0	1	UQSUB16
101	1	1	0	UHSUB16
101	1	1	1	Unallocated.
110	0	0	0	SSAX
110	0	0	1	QSAX
110	0	1	0	SHSAX
110	0	1	1	Unallocated.
110	1	0	0	USAX
110	1	0	1	UQSAX
110	1	1	0	UHSAX
110	1	1	1	Unallocated.
111	-	-	-	Unallocated.

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Data-processing (two source registers)

This section describes the encoding of the Data-processing (two source registers) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing (register)* on page F3-7049.

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 4	3 0	15 14 13 12	11 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1 op1	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	1 0	op2	Rm

Decode fields		Instruction page
op1	op2	
000	00	QADD
000	01	QDADD
000	10	QSUB
000	11	QDSUB
001	00	REV
001	01	REV16
001	10	RBIT
001	11	REVSH
010	00	SEL
010	01	Unallocated.
010	1x	Unallocated.
011	00	CLZ
011	01	Unallocated.
011	1x	Unallocated.
100	00	CRC32 - CRC32B variant
100	01	CRC32 - CRC32H variant
100	10	CRC32 - CRC32W variant
100	11	CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE
101	00	CRC32C - CRC32CB variant
101	01	CRC32C - CRC32CH variant
101	10	CRC32C - CRC32CW variant
101	11	CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE
11x	-	Unallocated.

The behavior of the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE encodings in this table is described in *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior for A32 and T32 instruction encodings* on page K1-11232.

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F3.1.21 Multiply, multiply accumulate, and absolute difference

This section describes the encoding of the Multiply, multiply accumulate, and absolute difference group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *32-bit* on page F3-6991.

15	7 6	0 15	8	7 6 5	0
111110110				op0	

Table F3-22 Encoding table for the Multiply, multiply accumulate, and absolute difference group

Decode fields	
op0	**Decode group or instruction page**
00	*Multiply and absolute difference* on page F3-7054
01	Unallocated.
1x	Unallocated.

Multiply and absolute difference

This section describes the encoding of the Multiply and absolute difference instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Multiply, multiply accumulate, and absolute difference*.

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 4	3 0	15 12	11 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	0	op1	Rn	Ra	Rd	0 0	op2	Rm

Decode fields			
op1	**Ra**	**op2**	**Instruction page**
000	!= 1111	00	MLA, MLAS
000	-	01	MLS
000	-	1x	Unallocated.
000	1111	00	MUL, MULS
001	!= 1111	00	SMLABB, SMLABT, SMLATB, SMLATT - SMLABB variant
001	!= 1111	01	SMLABB, SMLABT, SMLATB, SMLATT - SMLABT variant
001	!= 1111	10	SMLABB, SMLABT, SMLATB, SMLATT - SMLATB variant
001	!= 1111	11	SMLABB, SMLABT, SMLATB, SMLATT - SMLATT variant
001	1111	00	SMULBB, SMULBT, SMULTB, SMULTT - SMULBB variant
001	1111	01	SMULBB, SMULBT, SMULTB, SMULTT - SMULBT variant
001	1111	10	SMULBB, SMULBT, SMULTB, SMULTT - SMULTB variant
001	1111	11	SMULBB, SMULBT, SMULTB, SMULTT - SMULTT variant
010	!= 1111	00	SMLAD, SMLADX - SMLAD variant

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Decode fields			Instruction page
op1	Ra	op2	
010	!= 1111	01	SMLAD, SMLADX - SMLADX variant
010	-	1x	Unallocated.
010	1111	00	SMUAD, SMUADX - SMUAD variant
010	1111	01	SMUAD, SMUADX - SMUADX variant
011	!= 1111	00	SMLAWB, SMLAWT - SMLAWB variant
011	!= 1111	01	SMLAWB, SMLAWT - SMLAWT variant
011	-	1x	Unallocated.
011	1111	00	SMULWB, SMULWT - SMULWB variant
011	1111	01	SMULWB, SMULWT - SMULWT variant
100	!= 1111	00	SMLSD, SMLSDX - SMLSD variant
100	!= 1111	01	SMLSD, SMLSDX - SMLSDX variant
100	-	1x	Unallocated.
100	1111	00	SMUSD, SMUSDX - SMUSD variant
100	1111	01	SMUSD, SMUSDX - SMUSDX variant
101	!= 1111	00	SMMLA, SMMLAR - SMMLA variant
101	!= 1111	01	SMMLA, SMMLAR - SMMLAR variant
101	-	1x	Unallocated.
101	1111	00	SMMUL, SMMULR - SMMUL variant
101	1111	01	SMMUL, SMMULR - SMMULR variant
110	-	00	SMMLS, SMMLSR - SMMLS variant
110	-	01	SMMLS, SMMLSR - SMMLSR variant
110	-	1x	Unallocated.
111	!= 1111	00	USADA8
111	-	01	Unallocated.
111	-	1x	Unallocated.
111	1111	00	USAD8

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F3.2 About the T32 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions and their encoding

The Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions are common to the T32 and A32 instruction sets. These instructions perform Advanced SIMD and floating-point operations on a common register file, the SIMD&FP register file. This means:

- In general, the instructions that load or store registers in this file, or move data between general-purpose registers and this register file, are common to the Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions.
- There are distinct Advanced SIMD data-processing instructions and floating-point data-processing instructions.

All T32 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions have 32-bit encodings. Different groups of these instructions are decoded from different points in the 32-bit T32 instruction decode structure. Table F3-23 on page F3-7056 shows these instruction groups, and where each group is decoded from the overall T32 decode structure:

Table F3-23 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions in the T32 decode structure

Advanced SIMD and floating-point instruction group	T32 decode is from
Advanced SIMD and System register load/store and 64-bit move on page F3-7008	*System register access, Advanced SIMD, and floating-point* on page F3-6998
Floating-point data-processing on page F3-7014	*System register access, Advanced SIMD, and floating-point* on page F3-6998
Advanced SIMD and System register 32-bit move on page F3-7012	*System register access, Advanced SIMD, and floating-point* on page F3-6998
Advanced SIMD data-processing on page F3-6998	*System register access, Advanced SIMD, and floating-point* on page F3-6998
Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store on page F3-7035	*32-bit* on page F3-6991

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Chapter F4
A32 Instruction Set Encoding

This chapter describes the encoding of the A32 instruction set. It contains the following sections:

- *A32 instruction set encoding* on page F4-7058.
- *About the A32 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions and their encoding* on page F4-7125.

In this chapter:

- In the decode tables, an entry of - for a field value means the value of the field does not affect the decoding.
- In the decode diagrams, a shaded field indicates that the bits in that field are not used in that level of decode.

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F4.1 A32 instruction set encoding

The A32 instruction stream is a sequence of word-aligned words. Each A32 instruction is either a single 32-bit word in that stream.

Most A32 instructions can be conditional, with a condition determined by bits[31:28] of the instruction, the `cond` field. For more information see *The Condition code field in A32 instruction encodings* on page F1-6913. This applies to all instructions except those with the `cond` field equal to `0b111`.

The behavior of an attempt to execute an unallocated instruction is described in *UNDEFINED, UNPREDICTABLE, and CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE instruction set space* on page F1-6920.

For more information on A32 instruction encodings see Chapter F1 *About the T32 and A32 Instruction Descriptions*.

The A32 instruction encoding is:

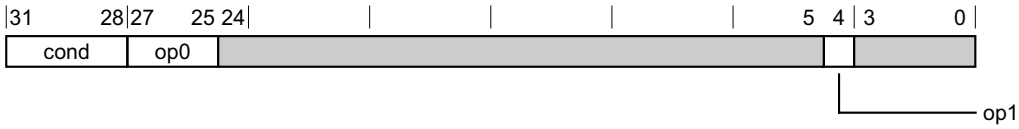

Table F4-1 Main encoding table for the A32 instruction set

Decode fields			Decode group or instruction page
cond	**op0**	**op1**	
`!= 1111`	`00x`	`-`	*Data-processing and miscellaneous instructions* on page F4-7059
`!= 1111`	`010`	`-`	*Load/Store Word, Unsigned Byte (immediate, literal)* on page F4-7076
`!= 1111`	`011`	`0`	*Load/Store Word, Unsigned Byte (register)* on page F4-7077
`!= 1111`	`011`	`1`	*Media instructions* on page F4-7078
`-`	`10x`	`-`	*Branch, branch with link, and block data transfer* on page F4-7085
`-`	`11x`	`-`	*System register access, Advanced SIMD, floating-point, and Supervisor call* on page F4-7087
`1111`	`0xx`	`-`	*Unconditional instructions* on page F4-7105

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F4.1.1 Data-processing and miscellaneous instructions

This section describes the encoding of the Data-processing and miscellaneous instructions group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *A32 instruction set encoding* on page F4-7058.

Table F4-2 Encoding table for the Data-processing and miscellaneous instructions group

Decode fields					Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	op4	
0	-	1	!= 00	1	*Extra load/store* on page F4-7060
0	0xxxx	1	00	1	*Multiply and Accumulate* on page F4-7059
0	1xxxx	1	00	1	*Synchronization primitives and Load-Acquire/Store-Release* on page F4-7063
0	10xx0	0	-	-	*Miscellaneous* on page F4-7065
0	10xx0	1	-	0	*Halfword Multiply and Accumulate* on page F4-7060
0	!= 10xx0	-	-	0	*Data-processing register (immediate shift)* on page F4-7068
0	!= 10xx0	0	-	1	*Data-processing register (register shift)* on page F4-7070
1	-	-	-	-	*Data-processing immediate* on page F4-7073

Multiply and Accumulate

This section describes the encoding of the Multiply and Accumulate instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing and miscellaneous instructions*.

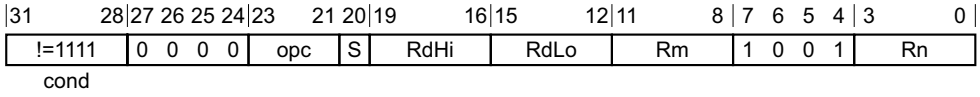

Decode fields		Instruction page
opc	S	
000	-	MUL, MULS
001	-	MLA, MLAS
010	0	UMAAL
010	1	Unallocated.
011	0	MLS
011	1	Unallocated.
100	-	UMULL, UMULLS

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Decode fields		Instruction page
opc	S	
101	-	UMLAL, UMLALS
110	-	SMULL, SMULLS
111	-	SMLAL, SMLALS

Halfword Multiply and Accumulate

This section describes the encoding of the Halfword Multiply and Accumulate instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing and miscellaneous instructions* on page F4-7059.

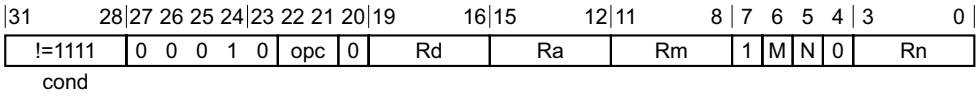

Decode fields			Instruction page
opc	M	N	
00	-	-	SMLABB, SMLABT, SMLATB, SMLATT
01	0	0	SMLAWB, SMLAWT - SMLAWB variant
01	0	1	SMULWB, SMULWT - SMULWB variant
01	1	0	SMLAWB, SMLAWT - SMLAWT variant
01	1	1	SMULWB, SMULWT - SMULWT variant
10	-	-	SMLALBB, SMLALBT, SMLALTB, SMLALTT
11	-	-	SMULBB, SMULBT, SMULTB, SMULTT

F4.1.2 Extra load/store

This section describes the encoding of the Extra load/store group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing and miscellaneous instructions* on page F4-7059.

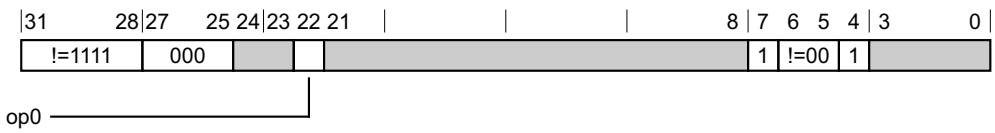

Table F4-3 Encoding table for the Extra load/store group

Decode fields	Decode group or instruction page
op0	
0	*Load/Store Dual, Half, Signed Byte (register)* on page F4-7061
1	*Load/Store Dual, Half, Signed Byte (immediate, literal)* on page F4-7062

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Load/Store Dual, Half, Signed Byte (register)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/Store Dual, Half, Signed Byte (register) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Extra load/store* on page F4-7060.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	P	U	0	W	o1	Rn	Rt	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	1	!=00		1	Rm
cond																op2			

Decode fields				Instruction page
P	W	o1	op2	
0	0	0	01	STRH (register) - Post-indexed variant
0	0	0	10	LDRD (register) - Post-indexed variant
0	0	0	11	STRD (register) - Post-indexed variant
0	0	1	01	LDRH (register) - Post-indexed variant
0	0	1	10	LDRSB (register) - Post-indexed variant
0	0	1	11	LDRSH (register) - Post-indexed variant
0	1	0	01	STRHT
0	1	0	10	Unallocated.
0	1	0	11	Unallocated.
0	1	1	01	LDRHT
0	1	1	10	LDRSBT
0	1	1	11	LDRSHT
1	-	0	01	STRH (register) - Pre-indexed variant
1	-	0	10	LDRD (register) - Pre-indexed variant
1	-	0	11	STRD (register) - Pre-indexed variant
1	-	1	01	LDRH (register) - Pre-indexed variant
1	-	1	10	LDRSB (register) - Pre-indexed variant
1	-	1	11	LDRSH (register) - Pre-indexed variant

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Load/Store Dual, Half, Signed Byte (immediate, literal)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/Store Dual, Half, Signed Byte (immediate, literal) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Extra load/store* on page F4-7060.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	P	U	1	W	o1	Rn	Rt	imm4H	1	!=00	1	imm4L
cond													op2		

Decode fields				Instruction page
P:W	o1	Rn	op2	
-	0	1111	10	LDRD (literal)
!= 01	1	1111	01	LDRH (literal)
!= 01	1	1111	10	LDRSB (literal)
!= 01	1	1111	11	LDRSH (literal)
00	0	!= 1111	10	LDRD (immediate) - Post-indexed variant
00	0	-	01	STRH (immediate) - Post-indexed variant
00	0	-	11	STRD (immediate) - Post-indexed variant
00	1	!= 1111	01	LDRH (immediate) - Post-indexed variant
00	1	!= 1111	10	LDRSB (immediate) - Post-indexed variant
00	1	!= 1111	11	LDRSH (immediate) - Post-indexed variant
01	0	!= 1111	10	Unallocated.
01	0	-	01	STRHT
01	0	-	11	Unallocated.
01	1	-	01	LDRHT
01	1	-	10	LDRSBT
01	1	-	11	LDRSHT
10	0	!= 1111	10	LDRD (immediate) - Offset variant
10	0	-	01	STRH (immediate) - Offset variant
10	0	-	11	STRD (immediate) - Offset variant
10	1	!= 1111	01	LDRH (immediate) - Offset variant
10	1	!= 1111	10	LDRSB (immediate) - Offset variant
10	1	!= 1111	11	LDRSH (immediate) - Offset variant
11	0	!= 1111	10	LDRD (immediate) - Pre-indexed variant
11	0	-	01	STRH (immediate) - Pre-indexed variant
11	0	-	11	STRD (immediate) - Pre-indexed variant

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Decode fields				Instruction page
P:W	o1	Rn	op2	
11	1	!= 1111	01	LDRH (immediate) - Pre-indexed variant
11	1	!= 1111	10	LDRSB (immediate) - Pre-indexed variant
11	1	!= 1111	11	LDRSH (immediate) - Pre-indexed variant

F4.1.3 Synchronization primitives and Load-Acquire/Store-Release

This section describes the encoding of the Synchronization primitives and Load-Acquire/Store-Release group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing and miscellaneous instructions* on page F4-7059.

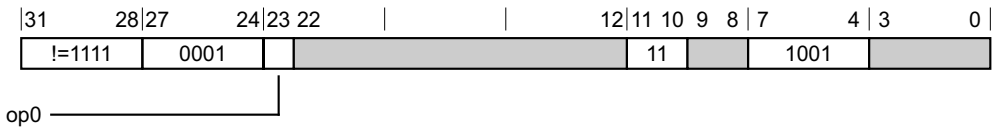

Table F4-4 Encoding table for the Synchronization primitives and Load-Acquire/Store-Release group

Decode fields	Decode group or instruction page
op0	
0	Unallocated.
1	*Load/Store Exclusive and Load-Acquire/Store-Release* on page F4-7063

Load/Store Exclusive and Load-Acquire/Store-Release

This section describes the encoding of the Load/Store Exclusive and Load-Acquire/Store-Release instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Synchronization primitives and Load-Acquire/Store-Release*.

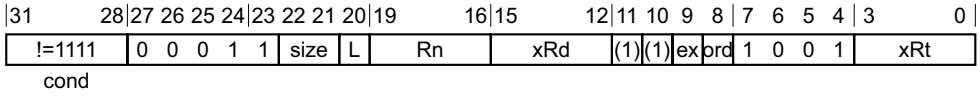

Decode fields				Instruction page
size	L	ex	ord	
00	0	0	0	STL
00	0	0	1	Unallocated.
00	0	1	0	STLEX
00	0	1	1	STREX
00	1	0	0	LDA
00	1	0	1	Unallocated.
00	1	1	0	LDAEX

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Decode fields				Instruction page
size	L	ex	ord	
00	1	1	1	LDREX
01	0	0	-	Unallocated.
01	0	1	0	STLEXD
01	0	1	1	STREXD
01	1	0	-	Unallocated.
01	1	1	0	LDAEXD
01	1	1	1	LDREXD
10	0	0	0	STLB
10	0	0	1	Unallocated.
10	0	1	0	STLEXB
10	0	1	1	STREXB
10	1	0	0	LDAB
10	1	0	1	Unallocated.
10	1	1	0	LDAEXB
10	1	1	1	LDREXB
11	0	0	0	STLH
11	0	0	1	Unallocated.
11	0	1	0	STLEXH
11	0	1	1	STREXH
11	1	0	0	LDAH
11	1	0	1	Unallocated.
11	1	1	0	LDAEXH
11	1	1	1	LDREXH

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F4.1.4 Miscellaneous

This section describes the encoding of the Miscellaneous group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing and miscellaneous instructions* on page F4-7059.

31–28	27–23	22 21	20	19–8	7	6–4	3–0
!=1111	00010	op0	0		0	op1	

Table F4-5 Encoding table for the Miscellaneous group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	
00	001	Unallocated.
00	010	Unallocated.
00	011	Unallocated.
00	110	Unallocated.
01	001	BX
01	010	BXJ
01	011	BLX (register)
01	110	Unallocated.
10	001	Unallocated.
10	010	Unallocated.
10	011	Unallocated.
10	110	Unallocated.
11	001	CLZ
11	010	Unallocated.
11	011	Unallocated.
11	110	ERET
-	111	*Exception Generation* on page F4-7066
-	000	*Move special register (register)* on page F4-7066
-	100	*Cyclic Redundancy Check* on page F4-7067
-	101	*Integer Saturating Arithmetic* on page F4-7067

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Exception Generation

This section describes the encoding of the Exception Generation instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Miscellaneous* on page F4-7065.

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 0	opc	0	imm12	0 1 1 1	imm4

Decode fields	Instruction page
opc	
00	HLT
01	BKPT
10	HVC
11	SMC

Move special register (register)

This section describes the encoding of the Move special register (register) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Miscellaneous* on page F4-7065.

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 0	opc	0	mask	Rd	(0)	(0)	B	m	0 0 0 0	Rn

Decode fields		Instruction page
opc	B	
x0	0	MRS
x0	1	MRS (Banked register)
x1	0	MSR (register)
x1	1	MSR (Banked register)

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Cyclic Redundancy Check

This section describes the encoding of the Cyclic Redundancy Check instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Miscellaneous* on page F4-7065.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	0	1	0	sz		0	Rn	Rd	(0)	(0)	C	(0)	0	1	0	0	Rm

Decode fields		Instruction page
sz	C	
00	0	CRC32 - CRC32B variant
00	1	CRC32C - CRC32CB variant
01	0	CRC32 - CRC32H variant
01	1	CRC32C - CRC32CH variant
10	0	CRC32 - CRC32W variant
10	1	CRC32C - CRC32CW variant
11	-	CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE

The behavior of the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE encodings in this table is described in *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior for A32 and T32 instruction encodings* on page K1-11232.

Integer Saturating Arithmetic

This section describes the encoding of the Integer Saturating Arithmetic instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Miscellaneous* on page F4-7065.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	0	1	0	opc		0	Rn	Rd	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	1	0	1	Rm

Decode fields	Instruction page
opc	
00	QADD
01	QSUB
10	QDADD
11	QDSUB

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F4.1.5 Data-processing register (immediate shift)

This section describes the encoding of the Data-processing register (immediate shift) group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing and miscellaneous instructions* on page F4-7059.

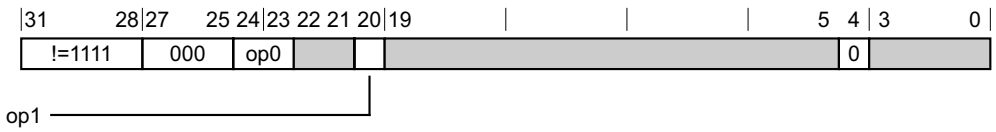

This decode also imposes the constraint:

- `op0:op1 != 100`.

Table F4-6 Encoding table for the Data-processing register (immediate shift) group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	**op1**	
0x	-	*Integer Data Processing (three register, immediate shift)* on page F4-7068
10	1	*Integer Test and Compare (two register, immediate shift)* on page F4-7069
11	-	*Logical Arithmetic (three register, immediate shift)* on page F4-7070

Integer Data Processing (three register, immediate shift)

This section describes the encoding of the Integer Data Processing (three register, immediate shift) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing register (immediate shift)*.

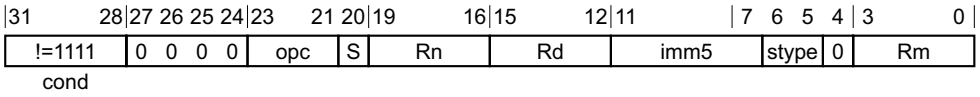

Decode fields				Instruction page
opc	**S**	**Rn**	**imm5:stype**	
000	-	-	!= 0000011	AND, ANDS (register) - ANDS, shift or rotate by value variant
000	-	-	0000011	AND, ANDS (register) - ANDS, rotate right with extend variant
001	-	-	!= 0000011	EOR, EORS (register) - EORS, shift or rotate by value variant
001	-	-	0000011	EOR, EORS (register) - EORS, rotate right with extend variant
010	0	!= 1101	!= 0000011	SUB, SUBS (register) - SUB, shift or rotate by value variant
010	0	!= 1101	0000011	SUB, SUBS (register) - SUB, rotate right with extend variant
010	0	1101	!= 0000011	SUB, SUBS (SP minus register) - SUB, shift or rotate by value variant
010	0	1101	0000011	SUB, SUBS (SP minus register) - SUB, rotate right with extend variant
010	1	!= 1101	!= 0000011	SUB, SUBS (register) - SUBS, shift or rotate by value variant
010	1	!= 1101	0000011	SUB, SUBS (register) - SUBS, rotate right with extend variant
010	1	1101	!= 0000011	SUB, SUBS (SP minus register) - SUBS, shift or rotate by value variant

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Decode fields				Instruction page
opc	S	Rn	imm5:stype	
010	1	1101	0000011	SUB, SUBS (SP minus register) - SUBS, rotate right with extend variant
011	-	-	!= 0000011	RSB, RSBS (register) - RSBS, shift or rotate by value variant
011	-	-	0000011	RSB, RSBS (register) - RSBS, rotate right with extend variant
100	0	!= 1101	!= 0000011	ADD, ADDS (register) - ADD, shift or rotate by value variant
100	0	!= 1101	0000011	ADD, ADDS (register) - ADD, rotate right with extend variant
100	0	1101	!= 0000011	ADD, ADDS (SP plus register) - ADD, shift or rotate by value variant
100	0	1101	0000011	ADD, ADDS (SP plus register) - ADD, rotate right with extend variant
100	1	!= 1101	!= 0000011	ADD, ADDS (register) - ADDS, shift or rotate by value variant
100	1	!= 1101	0000011	ADD, ADDS (register) - ADDS, rotate right with extend variant
100	1	1101	!= 0000011	ADD, ADDS (SP plus register) - ADDS, shift or rotate by value variant
100	1	1101	0000011	ADD, ADDS (SP plus register) - ADDS, rotate right with extend variant
101	-	-	!= 0000011	ADC, ADCS (register) - ADCS, shift or rotate by value variant
101	-	-	0000011	ADC, ADCS (register) - ADCS, rotate right with extend variant
110	-	-	!= 0000011	SBC, SBCS (register) - SBCS, shift or rotate by value variant
110	-	-	0000011	SBC, SBCS (register) - SBCS, rotate right with extend variant
111	-	-	!= 0000011	RSC, RSCS (register) - RSCS, shift or rotate by value variant
111	-	-	0000011	RSC, RSCS (register) - RSCS, rotate right with extend variant

Integer Test and Compare (two register, immediate shift)

This section describes the encoding of the Integer Test and Compare (two register, immediate shift) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing register (immediate shift)* on page F4-7068.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11–7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	0	1	0	opc		1	Rn	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	imm5	stype	0	Rm

Decode fields		Instruction page
opc	imm5:stype	
00	!= 0000011	TST (register) - Shift or rotate by value variant
00	0000011	TST (register) - Rotate right with extend variant
01	!= 0000011	TEQ (register) - Shift or rotate by value variant
01	0000011	TEQ (register) - Rotate right with extend variant
10	!= 0000011	CMP (register) - Shift or rotate by value variant

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Decode fields		Instruction page
opc	imm5:stype	
10	0000011	CMP (register) - Rotate right with extend variant
11	!= 0000011	CMN (register) - Shift or rotate by value variant
11	0000011	CMN (register) - Rotate right with extend variant

Logical Arithmetic (three register, immediate shift)

This section describes the encoding of the Logical Arithmetic (three register, immediate shift) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing register (immediate shift)* on page F4-7068.

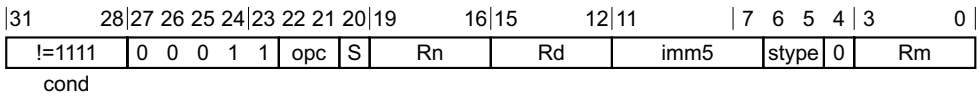

Decode fields		Instruction page
opc	imm5:stype	
00	!= 0000011	ORR, ORRS (register) - ORRS, shift or rotate by value variant
00	0000011	ORR, ORRS (register) - ORRS, rotate right with extend variant
01	!= 0000011	MOV, MOVS (register) - MOVS, shift or rotate by value variant
01	0000011	MOV, MOVS (register) - MOVS, rotate right with extend variant
10	!= 0000011	BIC, BICS (register) - BICS, shift or rotate by value variant
10	0000011	BIC, BICS (register) - BICS, rotate right with extend variant
11	!= 0000011	MVN, MVNS (register) - MVNS, shift or rotate by value variant
11	0000011	MVN, MVNS (register) - MVNS, rotate right with extend variant

F4.1.6 Data-processing register (register shift)

This section describes the encoding of the Data-processing register (register shift) group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing and miscellaneous instructions* on page F4-7059.

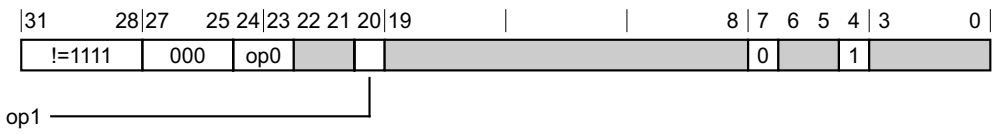

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This decode also imposes the constraint:

- `op0:op1 != 100`.

Table F4-7 Encoding table for the Data-processing register (register shift) group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	
0x	-	*Integer Data Processing (three register, register shift)*
10	1	*Integer Test and Compare (two register, register shift)* on page F4-7072
11	-	*Logical Arithmetic (three register, register shift)* on page F4-7072

Integer Data Processing (three register, register shift)

This section describes the encoding of the Integer Data Processing (three register, register shift) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing register (register shift)* on page F4-7070.

31–28	27 26 25 24	23–21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 0	opc	S	Rn	Rd	Rs	0	stype	1	Rm
cond										

Decode fields	Instruction page
opc	
000	AND, ANDS (register-shifted register)
001	EOR, EORS (register-shifted register)
010	SUB, SUBS (register-shifted register)
011	RSB, RSBS (register-shifted register)
100	ADD, ADDS (register-shifted register)
101	ADC, ADCS (register-shifted register)
110	SBC, SBCS (register-shifted register)
111	RSC, RSCS (register-shifted register)

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Integer Test and Compare (two register, register shift)

This section describes the encoding of the Integer Test and Compare (two register, register shift) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing register (register shift)* on page F4-7070.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	0	1	0	opc		1	Rn	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	Rs	0	stype		1	Rm

Decode fields opc	Instruction page
00	TST (register-shifted register)
01	TEQ (register-shifted register)
10	CMP (register-shifted register)
11	CMN (register-shifted register)

Logical Arithmetic (three register, register shift)

This section describes the encoding of the Logical Arithmetic (three register, register shift) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing register (register shift)* on page F4-7070.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	0	1	1	opc		S	Rn	Rd	Rs	0	stype		1	Rm

Decode fields opc	Instruction page
00	ORR, ORRS (register-shifted register)
01	MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register)
10	BIC, BICS (register-shifted register)
11	MVN, MVNS (register-shifted register)

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F4.1.7 Data-processing immediate

This section describes the encoding of the Data-processing immediate group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing and miscellaneous instructions* on page F4-7059.

31–28	27–25	24–23	22	21–20	19–0
!=1111	001	op0		op1	

Table F4-8 Encoding table for the Data-processing immediate group

Decode fields op0	op1	Decode group or instruction page
0x	-	*Integer Data Processing (two register and immediate)* on page F4-7073
10	00	*Move Halfword (immediate)* on page F4-7074
10	10	*Move Special Register and Hints (immediate)* on page F4-7074
10	x1	*Integer Test and Compare (one register and immediate)* on page F4-7075
11	-	*Logical Arithmetic (two register and immediate)* on page F4-7076

Integer Data Processing (two register and immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Integer Data Processing (two register and immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing immediate*.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23–21	20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111	0	0	1	0	opc	S	Rn	Rd	imm12
cond									

Decode fields opc	S	Rn	Instruction page
000	-	-	AND, ANDS (immediate)
001	-	-	EOR, EORS (immediate)
010	0	!= 11x1	SUB, SUBS (immediate) - SUB variant
010	0	1101	SUB, SUBS (SP minus immediate) - SUB variant
010	0	1111	ADR - *A2* on page F5-7157
010	1	!= 1101	SUB, SUBS (immediate) - SUBS variant
010	1	1101	SUB, SUBS (SP minus immediate) - SUBS variant
011	-	-	RSB, RSBS (immediate)
100	0	!= 11x1	ADD, ADDS (immediate) - ADD variant
100	0	1101	ADD, ADDS (SP plus immediate) - ADD variant
100	0	1111	ADR - *A1* on page F5-7157

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Decode fields			Instruction page
opc	S	Rn	
100	1	!= 1101	ADD, ADDS (immediate) - ADDS variant
100	1	1101	ADD, ADDS (SP plus immediate) - ADDS variant
101	-	-	ADC, ADCS (immediate)
110	-	-	SBC, SBCS (immediate)
111	-	-	RSC, RSCS (immediate)

Move Halfword (immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Move Halfword (immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing immediate* on page F4-7073.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	1	1	0	H	0	0	imm4	Rd	imm12

Decode fields	Instruction page
H	
0	MOV, MOVS (immediate)
1	MOVT

Move Special Register and Hints (immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Move Special Register and Hints (immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing immediate* on page F4-7073.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	1	1	0	R	1	0	imm4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	imm12

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
R:imm4	imm12		
!= 00000	-	MSR (immediate)	-
00000	xxxx00000000	NOP	-
00000	xxxx00000001	YIELD	-
00000	xxxx00000010	WFE	-
00000	xxxx00000011	WFI	-
00000	xxxx00000100	SEV	-
00000	xxxx00000101	SEVL	-

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Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
R:imm4	imm12		
00000	xxxx0000011x	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
00000	xxxx00001xxx	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
00000	xxxx00010000	ESB	FEAT_RAS
00000	xxxx00010001	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
00000	xxxx00010010	TSB CSYNC	FEAT_TRF
00000	xxxx00010011	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
00000	xxxx00010100	CSDB	-
00000	xxxx00010101	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
00000	xxxx0001011x	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
00000	xxxx00011xxx	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
00000	xxxx001xxxxx	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
00000	xxxx01xxxxxx	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
00000	xxxx10xxxxxx	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
00000	xxxx110xxxxx	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
00000	xxxx1110xxxx	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.	-
00000	xxxx1111xxxx	DBG	-

Integer Test and Compare (one register and immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Integer Test and Compare (one register and immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing immediate* on page F4-7073.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	1	1	0	opc			1	Rn	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	imm12

Decode fields	Instruction page
opc	
00	TST (immediate)
01	TEQ (immediate)
10	CMP (immediate)
11	CMN (immediate)

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Logical Arithmetic (two register and immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Logical Arithmetic (two register and immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Data-processing immediate* on page F4-7073.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22–21	20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	1	1	1	opc	S	Rn	Rd	imm12

Decode fields	Instruction page
opc	
00	ORR, ORRS (immediate)
01	MOV, MOVS (immediate)
10	BIC, BICS (immediate)
11	MVN, MVNS (immediate)

F4.1.8 Load/Store Word, Unsigned Byte (immediate, literal)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/Store Word, Unsigned Byte (immediate, literal) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *A32 instruction set encoding* on page F4-7058.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	1	0	P	U	o2	W	o1	Rn	Rt	imm12

Decode fields				Instruction page
P:W	o2	o1	Rn	
!= 01	0	1	1111	LDR (literal)
!= 01	1	1	1111	LDRB (literal)
00	0	0	-	STR (immediate) - Post-indexed variant
00	0	1	!= 1111	LDR (immediate) - Post-indexed variant
00	1	0	-	STRB (immediate) - Post-indexed variant
00	1	1	!= 1111	LDRB (immediate) - Post-indexed variant
01	0	0	-	STRT
01	0	1	-	LDRT
01	1	0	-	STRBT
01	1	1	-	LDRBT
10	0	0	-	STR (immediate) - Offset variant
10	0	1	!= 1111	LDR (immediate) - Offset variant
10	1	0	-	STRB (immediate) - Offset variant

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Decode fields				Instruction page
P:W	o2	o1	Rn	
10	1	1	!= 1111	LDRB (immediate) - Offset variant
11	0	0	-	STR (immediate) - Pre-indexed variant
11	0	1	!= 1111	LDR (immediate) - Pre-indexed variant
11	1	0	-	STRB (immediate) - Pre-indexed variant
11	1	1	!= 1111	LDRB (immediate) - Pre-indexed variant

F4.1.9 Load/Store Word, Unsigned Byte (register)

This section describes the encoding of the Load/Store Word, Unsigned Byte (register) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *A32 instruction set encoding* on page F4-7058.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	1	1	P	U	o2	W	o1	Rn	Rt	imm5	stype	0	Rm

Decode fields				Instruction page
P	o2	W	o1	
0	0	0	0	STR (register) - Post-indexed variant
0	0	0	1	LDR (register) - Post-indexed variant
0	0	1	0	STRT
0	0	1	1	LDRT
0	1	0	0	STRB (register) - Post-indexed variant
0	1	0	1	LDRB (register) - Post-indexed variant
0	1	1	0	STRBT
0	1	1	1	LDRBT
1	0	-	0	STR (register) - Pre-indexed variant
1	0	-	1	LDR (register) - Pre-indexed variant
1	1	-	0	STRB (register) - Pre-indexed variant
1	1	-	1	LDRB (register) - Pre-indexed variant

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F4.1.10 Media instructions

This section describes the encoding of the Media instructions group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *A32 instruction set encoding* on page F4-7058.

31–28	27–25	24–20	19–8	7–5	4	3–0
!=1111	011	op0		op1	1	

Table F4-9 Encoding table for the Media instructions group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	
00xxx	-	*Parallel Arithmetic* on page F4-7079
01000	101	SEL
01000	001	Unallocated.
01000	xx0	PKHBT, PKHTB
01001	x01	Unallocated.
01001	xx0	Unallocated.
0110x	x01	Unallocated.
0110x	xx0	Unallocated.
01x10	001	*Saturate 16-bit* on page F4-7081
01x10	101	Unallocated.
01x11	x01	*Reverse Bit/Byte* on page F4-7081
01x1x	xx0	*Saturate 32-bit* on page F4-7081
01xxx	111	Unallocated.
01xxx	011	*Extend and Add* on page F4-7082
10xxx	-	*Signed multiply, Divide* on page F4-7082
11000	000	*Unsigned Sum of Absolute Differences* on page F4-7084
11000	100	Unallocated.
11001	x00	Unallocated.
1101x	x00	Unallocated.
110xx	111	Unallocated.
1110x	111	Unallocated.
1110x	x00	*Bitfield Insert* on page F4-7084
11110	111	Unallocated.
11111	111	*Permanently UNDEFINED* on page F4-7084
1111x	x00	Unallocated.

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Table F4-9 Encoding table for the Media instructions group (continued)

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	
11x0x	x10	Unallocated.
11x1x	x10	*Bitfield Extract* on page F4-7085
11xxx	011	Unallocated.
11xxx	x01	Unallocated.

Parallel Arithmetic

This section describes the encoding of the Parallel Arithmetic instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Media instructions* on page F4-7078.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22–20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	1	1	0	0	op1	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	B	op2	1	Rm

Decode fields			Instruction page
op1	B	op2	
000	-	-	Unallocated.
001	0	00	SADD16
001	0	01	SASX
001	0	10	SSAX
001	0	11	SSUB16
001	1	00	SADD8
001	1	01	Unallocated.
001	1	10	Unallocated.
001	1	11	SSUB8
010	0	00	QADD16
010	0	01	QASX
010	0	10	QSAX
010	0	11	QSUB16
010	1	00	QADD8
010	1	01	Unallocated.
010	1	10	Unallocated.
010	1	11	QSUB8
011	0	00	SHADD16

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Decode fields			Instruction page
op1	B	op2	
011	0	01	SHASX
011	0	10	SHSAX
011	0	11	SHSUB16
011	1	00	SHADD8
011	1	01	Unallocated.
011	1	10	Unallocated.
011	1	11	SHSUB8
100	-	-	Unallocated.
101	0	00	UADD16
101	0	01	UASX
101	0	10	USAX
101	0	11	USUB16
101	1	00	UADD8
101	1	01	Unallocated.
101	1	10	Unallocated.
101	1	11	USUB8
110	0	00	UQADD16
110	0	01	UQASX
110	0	10	UQSAX
110	0	11	UQSUB16
110	1	00	UQADD8
110	1	01	Unallocated.
110	1	10	Unallocated.
110	1	11	UQSUB8
111	0	00	UHADD16
111	0	01	UHASX
111	0	10	UHSAX
111	0	11	UHSUB16
111	1	00	UHADD8
111	1	01	Unallocated.
111	1	10	Unallocated.
111	1	11	UHSUB8

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Saturate 16-bit

This section describes the encoding of the Saturate 16-bit instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Media instructions* on page F4-7078.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	1	1	0	1	U	1	0	sat_imm	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	1	1	Rn

Decode fields	Instruction page
U	
0	SSAT16
1	USAT16

Reverse Bit/Byte

This section describes the encoding of the Reverse Bit/Byte instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Media instructions* on page F4-7078.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	1	1	0	1	o1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	o2	0	1	1	Rm

Decode fields		Instruction page
o1	o2	
0	0	REV
0	1	REV16
1	0	RBIT
1	1	REVSH

Saturate 32-bit

This section describes the encoding of the Saturate 32-bit instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Media instructions* on page F4-7078.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15–12	11–7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	1	1	0	1	U	1	sat_imm	Rd	imm5	sh	0	1	Rn

Decode fields	Instruction page
U	
0	SSAT
1	USAT

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Extend and Add

This section describes the encoding of the Extend and Add instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Media instructions* on page F4-7078.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21–20	19–16	15–12	11–10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	1	1	0	1	U	op	Rn	Rd	rotate	(0)	(0)	0	1	1	1	Rm

Decode fields			Instruction page
U	op	Rn	
0	00	!= 1111	SXTAB16
0	00	1111	SXTB16
0	10	!= 1111	SXTAB
0	10	1111	SXTB
0	11	!= 1111	SXTAH
0	11	1111	SXTH
1	00	!= 1111	UXTAB16
1	00	1111	UXTB16
1	10	!= 1111	UXTAB
1	10	1111	UXTB
1	11	!= 1111	UXTAH
1	11	1111	UXTH

Signed multiply, Divide

This section describes the encoding of the Signed multiply, Divide instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Media instructions* on page F4-7078.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7–5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	1	1	1	0	op1	Rd	Ra	Rm	op2	1	Rn

Decode fields			Instruction page
op1	Ra	op2	
000	!= 1111	000	SMLAD, SMLADX - SMLAD variant
000	!= 1111	001	SMLAD, SMLADX - SMLADX variant
000	!= 1111	010	SMLSD, SMLSDX - SMLSD variant
000	!= 1111	011	SMLSD, SMLSDX - SMLSDX variant
000	-	1xx	Unallocated.

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Decode fields			Instruction page
op1	Ra	op2	
000	1111	000	SMUAD, SMUADX - SMUAD variant
000	1111	001	SMUAD, SMUADX - SMUADX variant
000	1111	010	SMUSD, SMUSDX - SMUSD variant
000	1111	011	SMUSD, SMUSDX - SMUSDX variant
001	-	000	SDIV
001	-	!= 000	Unallocated.
010	-	-	Unallocated.
011	-	000	UDIV
011	-	!= 000	Unallocated.
100	-	000	SMLALD, SMLALDX - SMLALD variant
100	-	001	SMLALD, SMLALDX - SMLALDX variant
100	-	010	SMLSLD, SMLSLDX - SMLSLD variant
100	-	011	SMLSLD, SMLSLDX - SMLSLDX variant
100	-	1xx	Unallocated.
101	!= 1111	000	SMMLA, SMMLAR - SMMLA variant
101	!= 1111	001	SMMLA, SMMLAR - SMMLAR variant
101	-	01x	Unallocated.
101	-	10x	Unallocated.
101	-	110	SMMLS, SMMLSR - SMMLS variant
101	-	111	SMMLS, SMMLSR - SMMLSR variant
101	1111	000	SMMUL, SMMULR - SMMUL variant
101	1111	001	SMMUL, SMMULR - SMMULR variant
11x	-	-	Unallocated.

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Unsigned Sum of Absolute Differences

This section describes the encoding of the Unsigned Sum of Absolute Differences instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Media instructions* on page F4-7078.

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 1	1 0 0 0	Rd	Ra	Rm	0 0 0 1	Rn

Decode fields Ra	Instruction page
!= 1111	USADA8
1111	USAD8

Bitfield Insert

This section describes the encoding of the Bitfield Insert instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Media instructions* on page F4-7078.

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–7	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 1	1 1 0	msb	Rd	lsb	0 0 1	Rn

Decode fields Rn	Instruction page
!= 1111	BFI
1111	BFC

Permanently UNDEFINED

This section describes the encoding of the Permanently UNDEFINED instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Media instructions* on page F4-7078.

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	imm12	1 1 1 1	imm4

Decode fields cond	Instruction page
0xxx	Unallocated.
10xx	Unallocated.
110x	Unallocated.
1110	UDF

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Bitfield Extract

This section describes the encoding of the Bitfield Extract instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Media instructions* on page F4-7078.

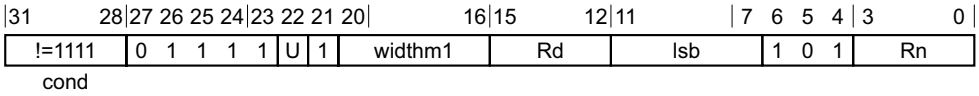

Decode fields	Instruction page
U	
0	SBFX
1	UBFX

F4.1.11 Branch, branch with link, and block data transfer

This section describes the encoding of the Branch, branch with link, and block data transfer group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *A32 instruction set encoding* on page F4-7058.

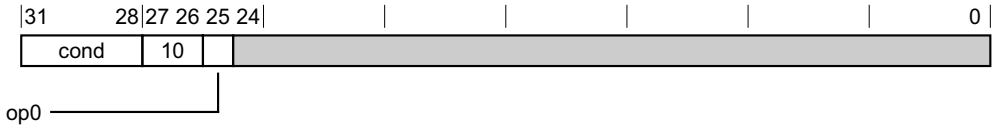

Table F4-10 Encoding table for the Branch, branch with link, and block data transfer group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
cond	op0	
1111	0	*Exception Save/Restore* on page F4-7085
!= 1111	0	*Load/Store Multiple* on page F4-7086
-	1	*Branch (immediate)* on page F4-7087

Exception Save/Restore

This section describes the encoding of the Exception Save/Restore instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Branch, branch with link, and block data transfer*.

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31 30 29 28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 5	4 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0	P	U	S	W	L	Rn	op	mode

Decode fields				Instruction page
P	U	S	L	
-	-	0	0	Unallocated.
0	0	0	1	RFE, RFEDA, RFEDB, RFEIA, RFEIB - Decrement After variant
0	0	1	0	SRS, SRSDA, SRSDB, SRSIA, SRSIB - Decrement After variant
0	1	0	1	RFE, RFEDA, RFEDB, RFEIA, RFEIB - Increment After variant
0	1	1	0	SRS, SRSDA, SRSDB, SRSIA, SRSIB - Increment After variant
1	0	0	1	RFE, RFEDA, RFEDB, RFEIA, RFEIB - Decrement Before variant
1	0	1	0	SRS, SRSDA, SRSDB, SRSIA, SRSIB - Decrement Before variant
-	-	1	1	Unallocated.
1	1	0	1	RFE, RFEDA, RFEDB, RFEIA, RFEIB - Increment Before variant
1	1	1	0	SRS, SRSDA, SRSDB, SRSIA, SRSIB - Increment Before variant

Load/Store Multiple

This section describes the encoding of the Load/Store Multiple instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Branch, branch with link, and block data transfer* on page F4-7085.

31 28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 0
!=1111	1 0 0	P	U	op	W	L	Rn	register_list
cond								

Decode fields					Instruction page
P	U	op	L	register_list	
0	0	0	0	-	STMDA, STMED
0	0	0	1	-	LDMDA, LDMFA
0	1	0	0	-	STM, STMIA, STMEA
0	1	0	1	-	LDM, LDMIA, LDMFD
-	-	1	0	-	STM (User registers)
1	0	0	0	-	STMDB, STMFD
1	0	0	1	-	LDMDB, LDMEA
-	-	1	1	0xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	LDM (User registers)

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Decode fields					Instruction page
P	U	op	L	register_list	
1	1	0	0	-	STMIB, STMFA
1	1	0	1	-	LDMIB, LDMED
-	-	1	1	1xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	LDM (exception return)

Branch (immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Branch (immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Branch, branch with link, and block data transfer* on page F4-7085.

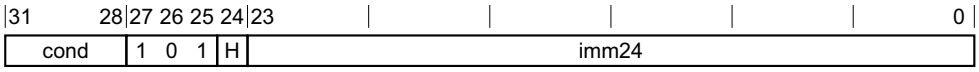

Decode fields		Instruction page
cond	H	
!= 1111	0	B
!= 1111	1	BL, BLX (immediate) - *A1* on page F5-7195
1111	-	BL, BLX (immediate) - *A2* on page F5-7195

F4.1.12 System register access, Advanced SIMD, floating-point, and Supervisor call

This section describes the encoding of the System register access, Advanced SIMD, floating-point, and Supervisor call group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *A32 instruction set encoding* on page F4-7058.

Table F4-11 Encoding table for the System register access, Advanced SIMD, floating-point, and Supervisor call group

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page
cond	op0	op1	op2	
-	0x	0x	-	Unallocated.
-	10	0x	-	Unallocated.
-	11	-	-	*Supervisor call* on page F4-7088
1111	!= 11	1x	-	*Unconditional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page F4-7088
!= 1111	0x	1x	-	*Advanced SIMD and System register load/store and 64-bit move* on page F4-7094

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Table F4-11 Encoding table for the System register access, Advanced SIMD, floating-point, and Supervisor call group (continued)

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page
cond	op0	op1	op2	
!= 1111	10	1x	1	*Advanced SIMD and System register 32-bit move* on page F4-7098
!= 1111	10	10	0	*Floating-point data-processing* on page F4-7100
!= 1111	10	11	0	Unallocated.

F4.1.13 Supervisor call

This section describes the encoding of the Supervisor call group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *System register access, Advanced SIMD, floating-point, and Supervisor call* on page F4-7087.

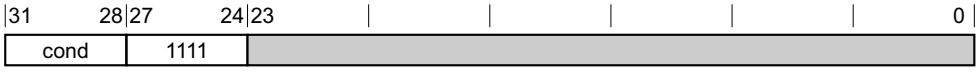

Table F4-12 Encoding table for the Supervisor call group

Decode fields	Decode group or instruction page
cond	
1111	Unallocated.
!= 1111	SVC

F4.1.14 Unconditional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions

This section describes the encoding of the Unconditional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *System register access, Advanced SIMD, floating-point, and Supervisor call* on page F4-7087.

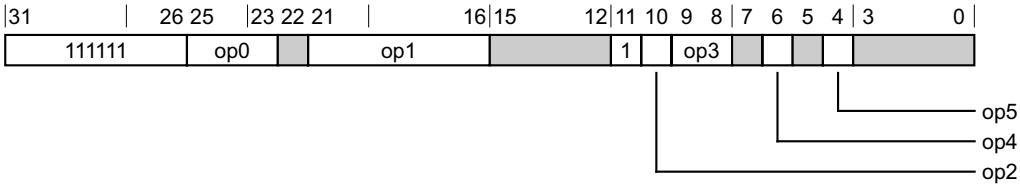

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This decode also imposes the constraint:

- `op0<2:1> != 11`.

Table F4-13 Encoding table for the Unconditional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions group

Decode fields						Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	op4	op5	
0xx	-	-	0x	-	-	*Advanced SIMD three registers of the same length extension* on page F4-7089
100	-	0	!= 00	0	0	*Floating-point conditional select* on page F4-7091
101	00xxxx	0	!= 00	-	0	*Floating-point minNum/maxNum* on page F4-7091
101	110000	0	!= 00	1	0	*Floating-point extraction and insertion* on page F4-7092
101	111xxx	0	!= 00	1	0	*Floating-point directed convert to integer* on page F4-7092
10x	-	0	00	-	-	*Advanced SIMD and floating-point multiply with accumulate* on page F4-7093
10x	-	1	0x	-	-	*Advanced SIMD and floating-point dot product* on page F4-7094

Advanced SIMD three registers of the same length extension

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD three registers of the same length extension instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Unconditional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page F4-7088.

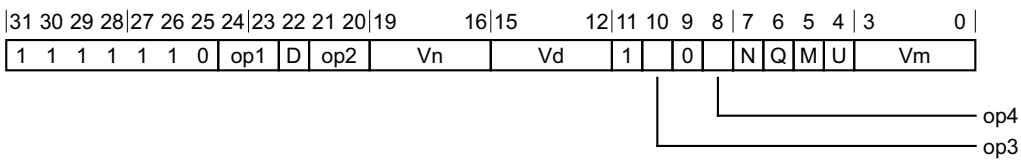

Decode fields						Instruction page	Feature
op1	op2	op3	op4	Q	U		
x1	0x	0	0	0	0	VCADD - 64-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_FCMA
x1	0x	0	0	0	1	Unallocated.	-
x1	0x	0	0	1	0	VCADD - 128-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_FCMA
x1	0x	0	0	1	1	Unallocated.	-
00	0x	0	0	-	-	Unallocated.	-
00	0x	0	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
00	00	1	0	0	0	Unallocated.	-
00	00	1	0	0	1	Unallocated.	-
00	00	1	0	1	0	VMMLA	FEAT_AA32BF16
00	00	1	0	1	1	Unallocated.	-
00	00	1	1	0	0	VDOT (vector) - 64-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_AA32BF16

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Decode fields						Instruction page	Feature
op1	op2	op3	op4	Q	U		
00	00	1	1	0	1	Unallocated.	-
00	00	1	1	1	0	VDOT (vector) - 128-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_AA32BF16
00	00	1	1	1	1	Unallocated.	-
00	01	1	0	-	-	Unallocated.	-
00	01	1	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
00	10	0	0	-	1	VFMAL (vector)	FEAT_FHM
00	10	0	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
00	10	1	0	0	-	Unallocated.	-
00	10	1	0	1	0	VSMMLA	FEAT_AA32I8MM
00	10	1	0	1	1	VUMMLA	FEAT_AA32I8MM
00	10	1	1	0	0	VSDOT (vector) - 64-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_DotProd
00	10	1	1	0	1	VUDOT (vector) - 64-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_DotProd
00	10	1	1	1	0	VSDOT (vector) - 128-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_DotProd
00	10	1	1	1	1	VUDOT (vector) - 128-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_DotProd
00	11	0	0	-	1	VFMAB, VFMAT (BFloat16, vector)	FEAT_AA32BF16
00	11	0	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
00	11	1	0	-	-	Unallocated.	-
00	11	1	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
01	10	0	0	-	1	VFMSL (vector)	FEAT_FHM
01	10	0	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
01	10	1	0	0	-	Unallocated.	-
01	10	1	0	1	0	VUSMMLA	FEAT_AA32I8MM
01	10	1	0	1	1	Unallocated.	-
01	10	1	1	0	0	VUSDOT (vector) - 64-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_AA32I8MM
01	10	1	1	-	1	Unallocated.	-
01	10	1	1	1	0	VUSDOT (vector) - 128-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_AA32I8MM
01	11	0	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
01	11	1	0	-	-	Unallocated.	-
01	11	1	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
-	1x	0	0	-	0	VCMLA	FEAT_FCMA
10	11	0	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
10	11	1	0	-	-	Unallocated.	-

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Decode fields						Instruction page	Feature
op1	op2	op3	op4	Q	U		
10	11	1	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
11	11	0	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
11	11	1	0	-	-	Unallocated.	-
11	11	1	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-

Floating-point conditional select

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point conditional select instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Unconditional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page F4-7088.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	D cc	Vn	Vd	1 0	!=00 size	N	0	M	0	Vm

Decode fields	Instruction page	Feature
size		
01	VSELEQ, VSELGE, VSELGT, VSELVS - Greater than, half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
10	VSELEQ, VSELGE, VSELGT, VSELVS - Greater than, single-precision scalar variant	-
11	VSELEQ, VSELGE, VSELGT, VSELVS - Greater than, double-precision scalar variant	-

Floating-point minNum/maxNum

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point minNum/maxNum instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Unconditional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page F4-7088.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	1	D 0 0	Vn	Vd	1 0	!=00 size	N	op	M	0	Vm

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
size	op		
01	0	VMAXNM - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
01	1	VMINNM - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
10	0	VMAXNM - Single-precision scalar variant	-
10	1	VMINNM - Single-precision scalar variant	-
11	0	VMAXNM - Double-precision scalar variant	-
11	1	VMINNM - Double-precision scalar variant	-

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Floating-point extraction and insertion

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point extraction and insertion instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Unconditional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page F4-7088.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	1	D	1 1	0 0 0 0	Vd	1 0	!=00 (size)	op	1	M	0	Vm

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
size	op		
01	-	Unallocated.	-
10	0	VMOVX	FEAT_FP16
10	1	VINS	FEAT_FP16
11	-	Unallocated.	-

Floating-point directed convert to integer

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point directed convert to integer instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Unconditional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page F4-7088.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19	18	17 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	1	D	1 1	1	o1	RM	Vd	1 0	!=00 (size)	op	1	M	0	Vm

Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
o1	RM	size	op		
0	-	!= 00	1	Unallocated.	-
0	00	01	0	VRINTA (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
0	00	10	0	VRINTA (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
0	00	11	0	VRINTA (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
0	01	01	0	VRINTN (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
0	01	10	0	VRINTN (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
0	01	11	0	VRINTN (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
0	10	01	0	VRINTP (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
0	10	10	0	VRINTP (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
0	10	11	0	VRINTP (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
0	11	01	0	VRINTM (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
0	11	10	0	VRINTM (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
0	11	11	0	VRINTM (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-

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Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
o1	RM	size	op		
1	00	01	-	VCVTA (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
1	00	10	-	VCVTA (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
1	00	11	-	VCVTA (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
1	01	01	-	VCVTN (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
1	01	10	-	VCVTN (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
1	01	11	-	VCVTN (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
1	10	01	-	VCVTP (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
1	10	10	-	VCVTP (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
1	10	11	-	VCVTP (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
1	11	01	-	VCVTM (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
1	11	10	-	VCVTM (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
1	11	11	-	VCVTM (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-

Advanced SIMD and floating-point multiply with accumulate

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point multiply with accumulate instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Unconditional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page F4-7088.

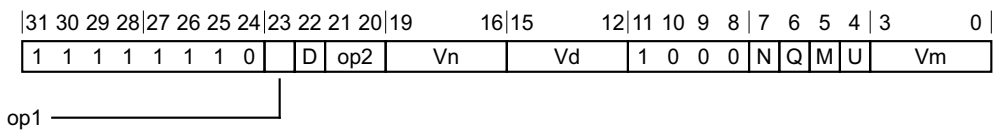

Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
op1	op2	Q	U		
0	-	-	0	VCMLA (by element) - 128-bit SIMD vector of half-precision floating-point variant	FEAT_FCMA
0	00	-	1	VFMAL (by scalar)	FEAT_FHM
0	01	-	1	VFMSL (by scalar)	FEAT_FHM
0	10	-	1	Unallocated.	-
0	11	-	1	VFMAB, VFMAT (BFloat16, by scalar)	FEAT_AA32BF16
1	-	0	0	VCMLA (by element) - 64-bit SIMD vector of single-precision floating-point variant	FEAT_FCMA
1	-	-	1	Unallocated.	-
1	-	1	0	VCMLA (by element) - 128-bit SIMD vector of single-precision floating-point variant	FEAT_FCMA

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Advanced SIMD and floating-point dot product

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point dot product instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Unconditional Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page F4-7088.

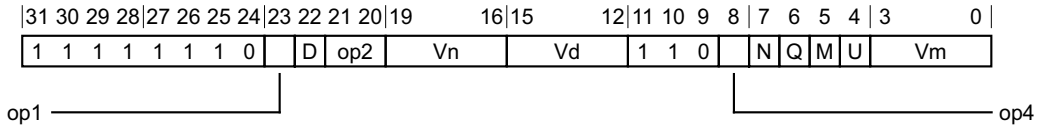

Decode fields					Instruction page	Feature
op1	op2	op4	Q	U		
0	00	0	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0	00	1	0	0	VDOT (by element) - 64-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_AA32BF16
0	00	1	-	1	Unallocated.	-
0	00	1	1	0	VDOT (by element) - 128-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_AA32BF16
0	01	0	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0	10	0	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0	10	1	0	0	VSDOT (by element) - 64-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_DotProd
0	10	1	0	1	VUDOT (by element) - 64-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_DotProd
0	10	1	1	0	VSDOT (by element) - 128-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_DotProd
0	10	1	1	1	VUDOT (by element) - 128-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_DotProd
0	11	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
1	-	0	-	-	Unallocated.	-
1	00	1	0	0	VUSDOT (by element) - 64-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_AA32I8MM
1	00	1	0	1	VSUDOT (by element) - 64-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_AA32I8MM
1	00	1	1	0	VUSDOT (by element) - 128-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_AA32I8MM
1	00	1	1	1	VSUDOT (by element) - 128-bit SIMD vector variant	FEAT_AA32I8MM
1	01	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-
1	1x	1	-	-	Unallocated.	-

F4.1.15 Advanced SIMD and System register load/store and 64-bit move

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD and System register load/store and 64-bit move group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *System register access, Advanced SIMD, floating-point, and Supervisor call* on page F4-7087.

This group has encodings in both the T32 and A32 instruction sets. For information about mappings between the encodings of this group, see *About the A32 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions and their encoding* on page F4-7125

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31–28	27–25	24–21	20–12	11	10–9	8–0
!=1111	110	op0		1	op1	

Table F4-14 Encoding table for the Advanced SIMD and System register load/store and 64-bit move group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	**op1**	
00x0	0x	*Advanced SIMD and floating-point 64-bit move*
00x0	11	*System register 64-bit move* on page F4-7096
!= 00x0	0x	*Advanced SIMD and floating-point load/store* on page F4-7096
!= 00x0	11	*System register load/store* on page F4-7097
-	10	Unallocated.

Advanced SIMD and floating-point 64-bit move

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point 64-bit move instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD and System register load/store and 64-bit move* on page F4-7094.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9–8	7–6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1	1	0	0	0	D	0	op	Rt2	Rt	1	0	size	opc2	M	o3	Vm
cond																	

Decode fields					Instruction page
D	**op**	**size**	**opc2**	**o3**	
0	-	-	-	-	Unallocated.
1	-	-	-	0	Unallocated.
1	-	0x	00	1	Unallocated.
1	-	-	01	-	Unallocated.
1	0	10	00	1	VMOV (between two general-purpose registers and two single-precision registers) - From general-purpose registers variant
1	0	11	00	1	VMOV (between two general-purpose registers and a doubleword floating-point register) - From general-purpose registers variant
1	-	-	1x	-	Unallocated.
1	1	10	00	1	VMOV (between two general-purpose registers and two single-precision registers) - To general-purpose registers variant
1	1	11	00	1	VMOV (between two general-purpose registers and a doubleword floating-point register) - To general-purpose registers variant

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System register 64-bit move

This section describes the encoding of the System register 64-bit move instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD and System register load/store and 64-bit move* on page F4-7094.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	1	1	0	0	0	D	0	L	Rt2	Rt	1	1	1	cp15	opc1	CRm

Decode fields		Instruction page
D	L	
0	-	Unallocated.
1	0	MCRR
1	1	MRRC

Advanced SIMD and floating-point load/store

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point load/store instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD and System register load/store and 64-bit move* on page F4-7094.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–0
!=1111 (cond)	1	1	0	P	U	D	W	L	Rn	Vd	1	0	size		imm8

Decode fields							Instruction page	Feature
P	U	W	L	Rn	size	imm8		
0	0	1	-	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-
0	1	-	-	-	0x	-	Unallocated.	-
0	1	-	0	-	10	-	VSTM, VSTMDB, VSTMIA - Increment After variant	-
0	1	-	0	-	11	xxxxxxx0	VSTM, VSTMDB, VSTMIA - Increment After variant	-
0	1	-	0	-	11	xxxxxxx1	FSTMDBX, FSTMIAX - Increment After variant	-
0	1	-	1	-	10	-	VLDM, VLDMDB, VLDMIA - Increment After variant	-
0	1	-	1	-	11	xxxxxxx0	VLDM, VLDMDB, VLDMIA - Increment After variant	-
0	1	-	1	-	11	xxxxxxx1	FLDM*X (FLDMDBX, FLDMIAX) - Increment After variant	-
1	-	0	0	-	01	-	VSTR - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
1	-	0	0	-	10	-	VSTR - Single-precision scalar variant	-
1	-	0	0	-	11	-	VSTR - Double-precision scalar variant	-
1	-	0	1	!= 1111	01	-	VLDR (immediate) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
1	-	0	1	!= 1111	10	-	VLDR (immediate) - Single-precision scalar variant	-

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Decode fields							Instruction page	Feature
P	U	W	L	Rn	size	imm8		
1	-	0	1	!= 1111	11	-	VLDR (immediate) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
1	0	1	-	-	0x	-	Unallocated.	-
1	0	1	0	-	10	-	VSTM, VSTMDB, VSTMIA - Decrement Before variant	-
1	0	1	0	-	11	xxxxxxx0	VSTM, VSTMDB, VSTMIA - Decrement Before variant	-
1	0	1	0	-	11	xxxxxxx1	FSTMDBX, FSTMIAX - Decrement Before variant	-
1	0	1	1	-	10	-	VLDM, VLDMDB, VLDMIA - Decrement Before variant	-
1	0	1	1	-	11	xxxxxxx0	VLDM, VLDMDB, VLDMIA - Decrement Before variant	-
1	0	1	1	-	11	xxxxxxx1	FLDM*X (FLDMDBX, FLDMIAX) - Decrement Before variant	-
1	-	0	1	1111	01	-	VLDR (literal) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
1	-	0	1	1111	10	-	VLDR (literal) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
1	-	0	1	1111	11	-	VLDR (literal) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
1	1	1	-	-	-	-	Unallocated.	-

System register load/store

This section describes the encoding of the System register load/store instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD and System register load/store and 64-bit move* on page F4-7094.

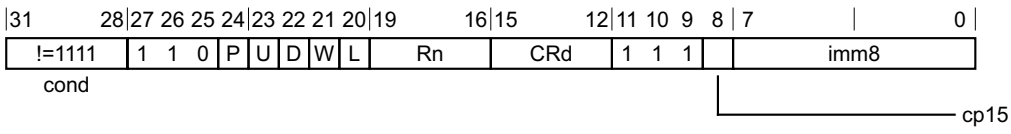

Decode fields						Instruction page
P:U:W	D	L	Rn	CRd	cp15	
!= 000	0	-	-	!= 0101	0	Unallocated.
!= 000	0	1	1111	0101	0	LDC (literal)
!= 000	-	-	-	-	1	Unallocated.
!= 000	1	-	-	0101	0	Unallocated.
0x1	0	0	-	0101	0	STC - Post-indexed variant
0x1	0	1	!= 1111	0101	0	LDC (immediate) - Post-indexed variant
010	0	0	-	0101	0	STC - Unindexed variant
010	0	1	!= 1111	0101	0	LDC (immediate) - Unindexed variant
1x0	0	0	-	0101	0	STC - Offset variant

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Decode fields						Instruction page
P:U:W	D	L	Rn	CRd	cp15	
1x0	0	1	!= 1111	0101	0	LDC (immediate) - Offset variant
1x1	0	0	-	0101	0	STC - Pre-indexed variant
1x1	0	1	!= 1111	0101	0	LDC (immediate) - Pre-indexed variant

F4.1.16 Advanced SIMD and System register 32-bit move

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD and System register 32-bit move group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *System register access, Advanced SIMD, floating-point, and Supervisor call* on page F4-7087.

31–28	27–24	23–21	20–12	11	10–8	7–5	4	3–0
!=1111	1110	op0		1	op1		1	

Table F4-15 Encoding table for the Advanced SIMD and System register 32-bit move group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page	Feature
op0	op1		
000	000	Unallocated.	-
000	001	VMOV (between general-purpose register and half-precision)	FEAT_FP16
000	010	VMOV (between general-purpose register and single-precision)	-
001	010	Unallocated.	-
01x	010	Unallocated.	-
10x	010	Unallocated.	-
110	010	Unallocated.	-
111	010	*Floating-point move special register* on page F4-7098	-
-	011	*Advanced SIMD 8/16/32-bit element move/duplicate* on page F4-7099	-
-	10x	Unallocated.	-
-	11x	*System register 32-bit move* on page F4-7099	-

Floating-point move special register

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point move special register instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD and System register 32-bit move*.

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31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111 (cond)	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	L	reg	Rt	1	0	1	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	1	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

Decode fields	Instruction page
L	
0	VMSR
1	VMRS

Advanced SIMD 8/16/32-bit element move/duplicate

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD 8/16/32-bit element move/duplicate instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD and System register 32-bit move* on page F4-7098.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23–21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6–5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111 (cond)	1	1	1	0	opc1	L	Vn	Rt	1	0	1	1	N	opc2	1	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

Decode fields			Instruction page
opc1	**L**	**opc2**	
0xx	0	-	VMOV (general-purpose register to scalar)
-	1	-	VMOV (scalar to general-purpose register)
1xx	0	0x	VDUP (general-purpose register)
1xx	0	1x	Unallocated.

System register 32-bit move

This section describes the encoding of the System register 32-bit move instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD and System register 32-bit move* on page F4-7098.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23–21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	1	1	1	0	opc1	L	CRn	Rt	1	1	1	(cp15)	opc2	1	CRm

Decode fields	Instruction page
L	
0	MCR
1	MRC

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F4.1.17 Floating-point data-processing

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point data-processing group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *System register access, Advanced SIMD, floating-point, and Supervisor call* on page F4-7087.

This group has encodings in both the T32 and A32 instruction sets. For information about mappings between the encodings of this group, see *About the A32 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions and their encoding* on page F4-7125.

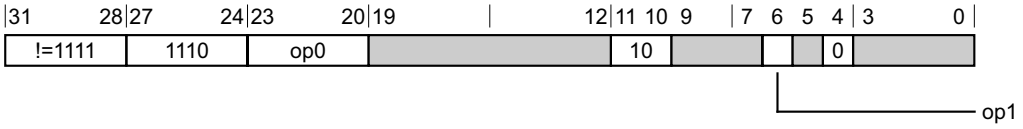

Table F4-16 Encoding table for the Floating-point data-processing group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	
1x11	1	*Floating-point data-processing (two registers)* on page F4-7100
1x11	0	*Floating-point move immediate* on page F4-7103
!= 1x11	-	*Floating-point data-processing (three registers)* on page F4-7103

Floating-point data-processing (two registers)

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point data-processing (two registers) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Floating-point data-processing*.

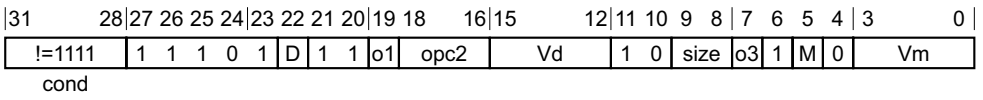

Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
o1	opc2	size	o3		
-	-	00	-	Unallocated.	-
0	000	01	0	Unallocated.	-
0	000	01	1	VABS - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
0	000	10	0	VMOV (register) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
0	000	10	1	VABS - Single-precision scalar variant	-
0	000	11	0	VMOV (register) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
0	000	11	1	VABS - Double-precision scalar variant	-
0	001	01	0	VNEG - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
0	001	01	1	VSQRT - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
0	001	10	0	VNEG - Single-precision scalar variant	-

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Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
o1	opc2	size	o3		
0	001	10	1	VSQRT - Single-precision scalar variant	-
0	001	11	0	VNEG - Double-precision scalar variant	-
0	001	11	1	VSQRT - Double-precision scalar variant	-
0	010	01	-	Unallocated.	-
0	010	10	0	VCVTB - Half-precision to single-precision variant	-
0	010	10	1	VCVTT - Half-precision to single-precision variant	-
0	010	11	0	VCVTB - Half-precision to double-precision variant	-
0	010	11	1	VCVTT - Half-precision to double-precision variant	-
0	011	01	0	VCVTB (BFloat16)	FEAT_AA32BF16
0	011	01	1	VCVTT (BFloat16)	FEAT_AA32BF16
0	011	10	0	VCVTB - Single-precision to half-precision variant	-
0	011	10	1	VCVTT - Single-precision to half-precision variant	-
0	011	11	0	VCVTB - Double-precision to half-precision variant	-
0	011	11	1	VCVTT - Double-precision to half-precision variant	-
0	100	01	0	VCMP	FEAT_FP16
0	100	01	1	VCMPE	FEAT_FP16
0	100	10	0	VCMP	-
0	100	10	1	VCMPE	-
0	100	11	0	VCMP	-
0	100	11	1	VCMPE	-
0	101	01	0	VCMP	FEAT_FP16
0	101	01	1	VCMPE	FEAT_FP16
0	101	10	0	VCMP	-
0	101	10	1	VCMPE	-
0	101	11	0	VCMP	-
0	101	11	1	VCMPE	-
0	110	01	0	VRINTR - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
0	110	01	1	VRINTZ (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
0	110	10	0	VRINTR - Single-precision scalar variant	-
0	110	10	1	VRINTZ (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
0	110	11	0	VRINTR - Double-precision scalar variant	-
0	110	11	1	VRINTZ (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-

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Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
o1	opc2	size	o3		
0	111	01	0	VRINTX (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
0	111	01	1	Unallocated.	-
0	111	10	0	VRINTX (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
0	111	10	1	VCVT (between double-precision and single-precision) - Single-precision to double-precision variant	-
0	111	11	0	VRINTX (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
0	111	11	1	VCVT (between double-precision and single-precision) - Double-precision to single-precision variant	-
1	000	01	-	VCVT (integer to floating-point, floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
1	000	10	-	VCVT (integer to floating-point, floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
1	000	11	-	VCVT (integer to floating-point, floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
1	001	01	-	Unallocated.	-
1	001	10	-	Unallocated.	-
1	001	11	0	Unallocated.	-
1	001	11	1	VJCVT	FEAT_JSCVT
1	01x	01	-	VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point)	FEAT_FP16
1	01x	10	-	VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point)	-
1	01x	11	-	VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point)	-
1	100	01	0	VCVTR	FEAT_FP16
1	100	01	1	VCVT (floating-point to integer, floating-point)	FEAT_FP16
1	100	10	0	VCVTR	-
1	100	10	1	VCVT (floating-point to integer, floating-point)	-
1	100	11	0	VCVTR	-
1	100	11	1	VCVT (floating-point to integer, floating-point)	-
1	101	01	0	VCVTR	FEAT_FP16
1	101	01	1	VCVT (floating-point to integer, floating-point)	FEAT_FP16
1	101	10	0	VCVTR	-
1	101	10	1	VCVT (floating-point to integer, floating-point)	-
1	101	11	0	VCVTR	-
1	101	11	1	VCVT (floating-point to integer, floating-point)	-
1	11x	01	-	VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point)	FEAT_FP16
1	11x	10	-	VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point)	-
1	11x	11	-	VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point)	-

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Floating-point move immediate

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point move immediate instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Floating-point data-processing* on page F4-7100.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	imm4H	Vd	1	0	size	(0)	0	(0)	0	imm4L	
cond																			

Decode fields size	Instruction page	Feature
00	Unallocated.	-
01	VMOV (immediate) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
10	VMOV (immediate) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
11	VMOV (immediate) - Double-precision scalar variant	-

Floating-point data-processing (three registers)

This section describes the encoding of the Floating-point data-processing (three registers) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Floating-point data-processing* on page F4-7100.

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	o0	D	o1		Vn	Vd	1	0	size		N	o2	M	0	Vm
cond																			

Decode fields o0:o1	size	o2	Instruction page	Feature
!= 111	00	-	Unallocated.	-
000	01	0	VMLA (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
000	01	1	VMLS (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
000	10	0	VMLA (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
000	10	1	VMLS (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
000	11	0	VMLA (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
000	11	1	VMLS (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
001	01	0	VNMLS - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
001	01	1	VNMLA - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
001	10	0	VNMLS - Single-precision scalar variant	-
001	10	1	VNMLA - Single-precision scalar variant	-
001	11	0	VNMLS - Double-precision scalar variant	-
001	11	1	VNMLA - Double-precision scalar variant	-

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Decode fields			Instruction page	Feature
o0:o1	size	o2		
010	01	0	VMUL (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
010	01	1	VNMUL - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
010	10	0	VMUL (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
010	10	1	VNMUL - Single-precision scalar variant	-
010	11	0	VMUL (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
010	11	1	VNMUL - Double-precision scalar variant	-
011	01	0	VADD (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
011	01	1	VSUB (floating-point) - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
011	10	0	VADD (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
011	10	1	VSUB (floating-point) - Single-precision scalar variant	-
011	11	0	VADD (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
011	11	1	VSUB (floating-point) - Double-precision scalar variant	-
100	01	0	VDIV - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
100	10	0	VDIV - Single-precision scalar variant	-
100	11	0	VDIV - Double-precision scalar variant	-
101	01	0	VFNMS - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
101	01	1	VFNMA - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
101	10	0	VFNMS - Single-precision scalar variant	-
101	10	1	VFNMA - Single-precision scalar variant	-
101	11	0	VFNMS - Double-precision scalar variant	-
101	11	1	VFNMA - Double-precision scalar variant	-
110	01	0	VFMA - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
110	01	1	VFMS - Half-precision scalar variant	FEAT_FP16
110	10	0	VFMA - Single-precision scalar variant	-
110	10	1	VFMS - Single-precision scalar variant	-
110	11	0	VFMA - Double-precision scalar variant	-
110	11	1	VFMS - Double-precision scalar variant	-

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F4.1.18 Unconditional instructions

This section describes the encoding of the Unconditional instructions group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *A32 instruction set encoding* on page F4-7058.

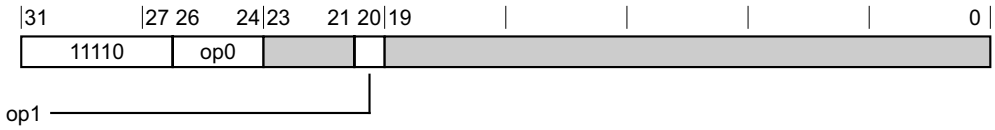

Table F4-17 Encoding table for the Unconditional instructions group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	
00x	-	*Miscellaneous* on page F4-7105
01x	-	*Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106
1xx	1	*Memory hints and barriers* on page F4-7117
100	0	*Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F4-7119
101	0	Unallocated.
11x	0	Unallocated.

F4.1.19 Miscellaneous

This section describes the encoding of the Miscellaneous group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Unconditional instructions*.

Table F4-18 Encoding table for the Miscellaneous group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page	Feature
op0	op1		
0xxxx	-	Unallocated.	-
10000	xx0x	*Change Process State* on page F4-7106	-
10001	1000	Unallocated.	-
10001	x100	Unallocated.	-
10001	xx01	Unallocated.	-
10001	0000	SETPAN	FEAT_PAN
1000x	0111	Unallocated.	-
10010	0111	CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE	-
10011	0111	Unallocated.	-

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Table F4-18 Encoding table for the Miscellaneous group (continued)

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page	Feature
op0	op1		
1001x	xx0x	Unallocated.	-
100xx	0011	Unallocated.	-
100xx	0x10	Unallocated.	-
100xx	1x1x	Unallocated.	-
101xx	-	Unallocated.	-
11xxx	-	Unallocated.	-

The behavior of the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE encodings in this table is described in *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior for A32 and T32 instruction encodings* on page K1-11232.

Change Process State

This section describes the encoding of the Change Process State instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Miscellaneous* on page F4-7105.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0	imod	M	op	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	E	A	I	F	0	mode	

Decode fields						Instruction page
imod	M	op	I	F	mode	
-	-	1	0	0	0xxxx	SETEND
00	1	0	-	-	-	CPS, CPSID, CPSIE - Change mode variant
10	-	0	-	-	-	CPS, CPSID, CPSIE - Interrupt enable and change mode variant
-	-	1	0	0	1xxxx	Unallocated.
-	-	1	0	1	-	Unallocated.
-	-	1	1	-	-	Unallocated.
11	-	0	-	-	-	CPS, CPSID, CPSIE - Interrupt disable and change mode variant

F4.1.20 Advanced SIMD data-processing

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD data-processing group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Unconditional instructions* on page F4-7105.

This group has encodings in both the T32 and A32 instruction sets. For information about mappings between the encodings of this group, see *About the A32 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions and their encoding* on page F4-7125

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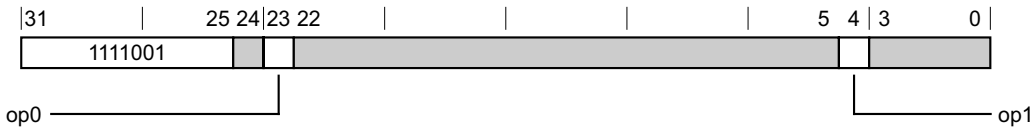

Table F4-19 Encoding table for the Advanced SIMD data-processing group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	**op1**	
0	-	*Advanced SIMD three registers of the same length*
1	0	*Advanced SIMD two registers, or three registers of different lengths* on page F4-7110
1	1	*Advanced SIMD shifts and immediate generation* on page F4-7115

Advanced SIMD three registers of the same length

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD three registers of the same length instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	U	0	D	size		Vn	Vd	opc	N	Q	M	o1	Vm

Decode fields					Instruction page	Feature
U	**size**	**opc**	**Q**	**o1**		
0	0x	1100	-	1	VFMA	-
0	0x	1101	-	0	VADD (floating-point)	-
0	0x	1101	-	1	VMLA (floating-point)	-
0	0x	1110	-	0	VCEQ (register) - *A2* on page F6-7946	-
0	0x	1111	-	0	VMAX (floating-point)	-
0	0x	1111	-	1	VRECPS	-
-	-	0000	-	0	VHADD	-
0	00	0001	-	1	VAND (register)	-
-	-	0000	-	1	VQADD	-
-	-	0001	-	0	VRHADD	-
0	00	1100	-	0	SHA1C	-
-	-	0010	-	0	VHSUB	-
0	01	0001	-	1	VBIC (register)	-
-	-	0010	-	1	VQSUB	-
-	-	0011	-	0	VCGT (register) - *A1* on page F6-7960	-

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Decode fields					Instruction page	Feature
U	size	opc	Q	o1		
-	-	0011	-	1	VCGE (register) - *A1* on page F6-7953	-
0	01	1100	-	0	SHA1P	-
0	1x	1100	-	1	VFMS	-
0	1x	1101	-	0	VSUB (floating-point)	-
0	1x	1101	-	1	VMLS (floating-point)	-
0	1x	1110	-	0	Unallocated.	-
0	1x	1111	-	0	VMIN (floating-point)	-
0	1x	1111	-	1	VRSQRTS	-
-	-	0100	-	0	VSHL (register)	-
0	-	1000	-	0	VADD (integer)	-
0	10	0001	-	1	VORR (register)	-
0	-	1000	-	1	VTST	-
-	-	0100	-	1	VQSHL (register)	-
0	-	1001	-	0	VMLA (integer)	-
-	-	0101	-	0	VRSHL	-
-	-	0101	-	1	VQRSHL	-
0	-	1011	-	0	VQDMULH	-
0	10	1100	-	0	SHA1M	-
0	-	1011	-	1	VPADD (integer)	-
-	-	0110	-	0	VMAX (integer)	-
0	11	0001	-	1	VORN (register)	-
-	-	0110	-	1	VMIN (integer)	-
-	-	0111	-	0	VABD (integer)	-
-	-	0111	-	1	VABA	-
0	11	1100	-	0	SHA1SU0	-
1	0x	1101	-	0	VPADD (floating-point)	-
1	0x	1101	-	1	VMUL (floating-point)	-
1	0x	1110	-	0	VCGE (register) - *A2* on page F6-7953	-
1	0x	1110	-	1	VACGE	-
1	0x	1111	0	0	VPMAX (floating-point)	-
1	0x	1111	-	1	VMAXNM	-
1	00	0001	-	1	VEOR	-

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Decode fields					Instruction page	Feature
U	size	opc	Q	o1		
-	-	1001	-	1	VMUL (integer and polynomial)	-
1	00	1100	-	0	SHA256H	-
-	-	1010	0	0	VPMAX (integer)	-
1	01	0001	-	1	VBSL	-
-	-	1010	0	1	VPMIN (integer)	-
-	-	1010	1	-	Unallocated.	-
1	01	1100	-	0	SHA256H2	-
1	1x	1101	-	0	VABD (floating-point)	-
1	1x	1110	-	0	VCGT (register) - *A2* on page F6-7960	-
1	1x	1110	-	1	VACGT	-
1	1x	1111	0	0	VPMIN (floating-point)	-
1	1x	1111	-	1	VMINNM	-
1	-	1000	-	0	VSUB (integer)	-
1	10	0001	-	1	VBIT	-
1	-	1000	-	1	VCEQ (register) - *A1* on page F6-7946	-
1	-	1001	-	0	VMLS (integer)	-
1	-	1011	-	0	VQRDMULH	-
1	10	1100	-	0	SHA256SU1	-
1	-	1011	-	1	VQRDMLAH	FEAT_RDM
1	11	0001	-	1	VBIF	-
1	-	1100	-	1	VQRDMLSH	FEAT_RDM
1	-	1111	1	0	Unallocated.	-

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F4.1.21 Advanced SIMD two registers, or three registers of different lengths

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD two registers, or three registers of different lengths group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106.

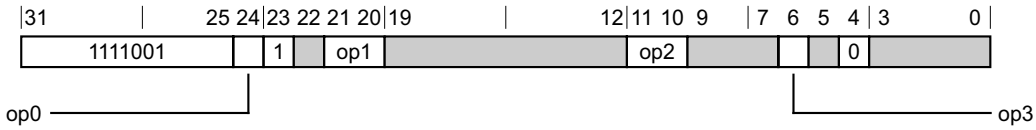

Table F4-20 Encoding table for the Advanced SIMD two registers, or three registers of different lengths group

Decode fields				Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	op2	op3	
0	11	-	-	VEXT (byte elements)
1	11	0x	-	*Advanced SIMD two registers misc* on page F4-7110
1	11	10	-	VTBL, VTBX
1	11	11	-	*Advanced SIMD duplicate (scalar)* on page F4-7112
-	!= 11	-	0	*Advanced SIMD three registers of different lengths* on page F4-7113
-	!= 11	-	1	*Advanced SIMD two registers and a scalar* on page F4-7114

Advanced SIMD two registers misc

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD two registers misc instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD two registers, or three registers of different lengths*.

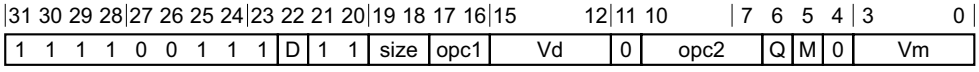

Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
size	opc1	opc2	Q		
-	00	0000	-	VREV64	-
-	00	0001	-	VREV32	-
-	00	0010	-	VREV16	-
-	00	0011	-	Unallocated.	-
-	00	010x	-	VPADDL	-
-	00	0110	0	AESE	-
-	00	0110	1	AESD	-
-	00	0111	0	AESMC	-
-	00	0111	1	AESIMC	-

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Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
size	opc1	opc2	Q		
-	00	1000	-	VCLS	-
00	10	0000	-	VSWP	-
-	00	1001	-	VCLZ	-
-	00	1010	-	VCNT	-
-	00	1011	-	VMVN (register)	-
00	10	1100	1	Unallocated.	-
-	00	110x	-	VPADAL	-
-	00	1110	-	VQABS	-
-	00	1111	-	VQNEG	-
-	01	x000	-	VCGT (immediate #0)	-
-	01	x001	-	VCGE (immediate #0)	-
-	01	x010	-	VCEQ (immediate #0)	-
-	01	x011	-	VCLE (immediate #0)	-
-	01	x100	-	VCLT (immediate #0)	-
-	01	x110	-	VABS	-
-	01	x111	-	VNEG	-
-	01	0101	1	SHA1H	-
01	10	1100	1	VCVT (from single-precision to BFloat16, Advanced SIMD)	FEAT_AA32BF16
-	10	0001	-	VTRN	-
-	10	0010	-	VUZP	-
-	10	0011	-	VZIP	-
-	10	0100	0	VMOVN	-
-	10	0100	1	VQMOVN, VQMOVUN - Unsigned result variant	-
-	10	0101	-	VQMOVN, VQMOVUN - Signed result variant	-
-	10	0110	0	VSHLL	-
-	10	0111	0	SHA1SU1	-
-	10	0111	1	SHA256SU0	-
-	10	1000	-	VRINTN (Advanced SIMD)	-
-	10	1001	-	VRINTX (Advanced SIMD)	-
-	10	1010	-	VRINTA (Advanced SIMD)	-
-	10	1011	-	VRINTZ (Advanced SIMD)	-
10	10	1100	1	Unallocated.	-

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Decode fields				Instruction page	Feature
size	opc1	opc2	Q		
-	10	1100	0	VCVT (between half-precision and single-precision, Advanced SIMD) - Single-precision to half-precision variant	-
-	10	1101	-	VRINTM (Advanced SIMD)	-
-	10	1110	0	VCVT (between half-precision and single-precision, Advanced SIMD) - Half-precision to single-precision variant	-
-	10	1110	1	Unallocated.	-
-	10	1111	-	VRINTP (Advanced SIMD)	-
-	11	000x	-	VCVTA (Advanced SIMD)	-
-	11	001x	-	VCVTN (Advanced SIMD)	-
-	11	010x	-	VCVTP (Advanced SIMD)	-
-	11	011x	-	VCVTM (Advanced SIMD)	-
-	11	10x0	-	VRECPE	-
-	11	10x1	-	VRSQRTE	-
11	10	1100	1	Unallocated.	-
-	11	11xx	-	VCVT (between floating-point and integer, Advanced SIMD)	-

Advanced SIMD duplicate (scalar)

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD duplicate (scalar) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD two registers, or three registers of different lengths* on page F4-7110.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11	10	9 7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	imm4	Vd	1	1	opc	Q	M	0	Vm

Decode fields	Instruction page
opc	
000	VDUP (scalar)
001	Unallocated.
01x	Unallocated.
1xx	Unallocated.

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Advanced SIMD three registers of different lengths

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD three registers of different lengths instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD two registers, or three registers of different lengths* on page F4-7110.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 U	1	D	!=11 (size)	Vn	Vd	opc	N	0	M	0	Vm

Decode fields		Instruction page
U	opc	
-	0000	VADDL
-	0001	VADDW
-	0010	VSUBL
0	0100	VADDHN
-	0011	VSUBW
0	0110	VSUBHN
0	1001	VQDMLAL
-	0101	VABAL
0	1011	VQDMLSL
0	1101	VQDMULL
-	0111	VABDL (integer)
-	1000	VMLAL (integer)
-	1010	VMLSL (integer)
1	0100	VRADDHN
1	0110	VRSUBHN
-	11x0	VMULL (integer and polynomial)
1	1001	Unallocated.
1	1011	Unallocated.
1	1101	Unallocated.
-	1111	Unallocated.

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Advanced SIMD two registers and a scalar

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD two registers and a scalar instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD two registers, or three registers of different lengths* on page F4-7110.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 Q	1	D	!=11 (size)	Vn	Vd	opc	N	1	M	0	Vm

Decode fields		Instruction page	Feature
Q	opc		
-	000x	VMLA (by scalar)	-
0	0011	VQDMLAL	-
-	0010	VMLAL (by scalar)	-
0	0111	VQDMLSL	-
-	010x	VMLS (by scalar)	-
0	1011	VQDMULL	-
-	0110	VMLSL (by scalar)	-
-	100x	VMUL (by scalar)	-
1	0011	Unallocated.	-
-	1010	VMULL (by scalar)	-
1	0111	Unallocated.	-
-	1100	VQDMULH	-
-	1101	VQRDMULH	-
1	1011	Unallocated.	-
-	1110	VQRDMLAH	FEAT_RDM
-	1111	VQRDMLSH	FEAT_RDM

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F4.1.22 Advanced SIMD shifts and immediate generation

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD shifts and immediate generation group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106.

31 – 25	24	23	22	21 – 7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1111001		1		op0			1	

Table F4-21 Encoding table for the Advanced SIMD shifts and immediate generation group

Decode fields op0	Decode group or instruction page
`000xxxxxxxxxxx0`	*Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F4-7115
`!= 000xxxxxxxxxxx0`	*Advanced SIMD two registers and shift amount* on page F4-7116

Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD shifts and immediate generation*.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19 – 18	16 – 15	12 – 11	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	i	1	D	0	0	0	imm3	Vd	cmode	0	Q	op	1	imm4

Decode fields cmode	op	Instruction page
`0xx0`	`0`	VMOV (immediate) - *A1* on page F6-8224
`0xx0`	`1`	VMVN (immediate) - *A1* on page F6-8271
`0xx1`	`0`	VORR (immediate) - *A1* on page F6-8295
`0xx1`	`1`	VBIC (immediate) - *A1* on page F6-7930
`10x0`	`0`	VMOV (immediate) - *A3* on page F6-8225
`10x0`	`1`	VMVN (immediate) - *A2* on page F6-8271
`10x1`	`0`	VORR (immediate) - *A2* on page F6-8295
`10x1`	`1`	VBIC (immediate) - *A2* on page F6-7930
`11xx`	`0`	VMOV (immediate) - *A4* on page F6-8225
`110x`	`1`	VMVN (immediate) - *A3* on page F6-8272
`1110`	`1`	VMOV (immediate) - *A5* on page F6-8226
`1111`	`1`	Unallocated.

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Advanced SIMD two registers and shift amount

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD two registers and shift amount instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD shifts and immediate generation* on page F4-7115.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	19 18 16	15 12	11 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 U	1	D	imm3H	imm3L	Vd	opc	L	Q	M	1	Vm

This decode also imposes the constraint:

- `imm3H:L != 0000`.

Decode fields					Instruction page
U	imm3L	opc	L	Q	
-	-	0000	-	-	VSHR
-	-	0001	-	-	VSRA
-	-	0010	-	-	VRSHR
-	-	0011	-	-	VRSRA
-	-	0111	-	-	VQSHL, VQSHLU (immediate) - 128-bit SIMD vector, signed result variant
-	-	1001	0	0	VQSHRN, VQSHRUN - Signed result variant
-	-	1001	0	1	VQRSHRN, VQRSHRUN - Signed result variant
-	-	1010	0	0	VSHLL
-	-	11xx	0	-	VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, Advanced SIMD)
-	000	1010	0	0	VMOVL
0	-	0101	-	-	VSHL (immediate)
0	-	1000	0	0	VSHRN
0	-	1000	0	1	VRSHRN
1	-	0100	-	-	VSRI
1	-	0101	-	-	VSLI
1	-	0110	-	-	VQSHL, VQSHLU (immediate) - 128-bit SIMD vector, unsigned result variant
1	-	1000	0	0	VQSHRN, VQSHRUN - Unsigned result variant
1	-	1000	0	1	VQRSHRN, VQRSHRUN - Unsigned result variant

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F4.1.23 Memory hints and barriers

This section describes the encoding of the Memory hints and barriers group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Unconditional instructions* on page F4-7105.

Table F4-22 Encoding table for the Memory hints and barriers group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	
00xx1	-	CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE
01001	-	CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE
01011	-	*Barriers* on page F4-7117
011x1	-	CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE
0xxx0	-	*Preload (immediate)* on page F4-7118
1xxx0	0	*Preload (register)* on page F4-7118
1xxx1	0	CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE
1xxxx	1	Unallocated.

The behavior of the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE encodings in this table is described in *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior for A32 and T32 instruction encodings* on page K1-11232.

Barriers

This section describes the encoding of the Barriers instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Memory hints and barriers*.

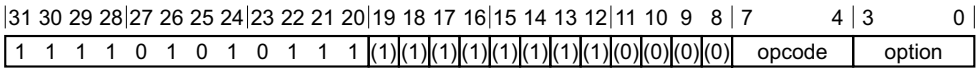

Decode fields		Instruction page
opcode	option	
0000	-	CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE
0001	-	CLREX
001x	-	CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE
0100	!= 0x00	DSB
0100	0000	SSBB
0100	0100	PSSBB

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Decode fields		Instruction page
opcode	option	
0101	-	DMB
0110	-	ISB
0111	-	SB
1xxx	-	CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE

The behavior of the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE encodings in this table is described in *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior for A32 and T32 instruction encodings* on page K1-11232.

Preload (immediate)

This section describes the encoding of the Preload (immediate) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Memory hints and barriers* on page F4-7117.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19 … 16	15	14	13	12	11 … 0
1	1	1	1	0	1	0	D	U	R	0	1	Rn	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	imm12

Decode fields			Instruction page
D	R	Rn	
0	0	-	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.
0	1	-	PLI (immediate, literal)
1	-	1111	PLD (literal)
1	0	!= 1111	PLD, PLDW (immediate) - Preload write variant
1	1	!= 1111	PLD, PLDW (immediate) - Preload read variant

Preload (register)

This section describes the encoding of the Preload (register) instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Memory hints and barriers* on page F4-7117.

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19 … 16	15	14	13	12	11 … 7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	D	U	o2	0	1	Rn	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	imm5	stype		0	Rm

Decode fields			Instruction page
D	o2	imm5:stype	
0	0	-	Reserved hint, behaves as NOP.
0	1	!= 0000011	PLI (register) - Shift or rotate by value variant
0	1	0000011	PLI (register) - Rotate right with extend variant

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Decode fields			Instruction page
D	o2	imm5:stype	
1	0	!= 0000011	PLD, PLDW (register) - Preload write, optional shift or rotate variant
1	0	0000011	PLD, PLDW (register) - Preload write, rotate right with extend variant
1	1	!= 0000011	PLD, PLDW (register) - Preload read, optional shift or rotate variant
1	1	0000011	PLD, PLDW (register) - Preload read, rotate right with extend variant

F4.1.24 Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store group. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Unconditional instructions* on page F4-7105.

This group has encodings in both the T32 and A32 instruction sets. For information about mappings between the encodings of this group, see *About the A32 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions and their encoding* on page F4-7125

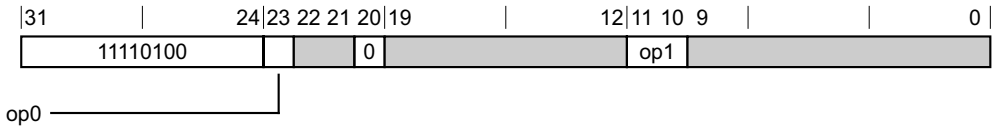

Table F4-23 Encoding table for the Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store group

Decode fields		Decode group or instruction page
op0	op1	
0	-	*Advanced SIMD load/store multiple structures* on page F4-7119
1	11	*Advanced SIMD load single structure to all lanes* on page F4-7121
1	!= 11	*Advanced SIMD load/store single structure to one lane* on page F4-7122

Advanced SIMD load/store multiple structures

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD load/store multiple structures instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store*.

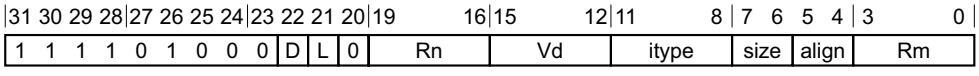

Decode fields			Instruction page
L	itype	Rm	
0	000x	!= 11x1	VST4 (multiple 4-element structures)
0	000x	1101	VST4 (multiple 4-element structures)
0	000x	1111	VST4 (multiple 4-element structures)

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Decode fields			Instruction page
L	itype	Rm	
0	0010	!= 11x1	VST1 (multiple single elements)
0	0010	1101	VST1 (multiple single elements)
0	0010	1111	VST1 (multiple single elements)
0	0011	!= 11x1	VST2 (multiple 2-element structures)
0	0011	1101	VST2 (multiple 2-element structures)
0	0011	1111	VST2 (multiple 2-element structures)
0	010x	!= 11x1	VST3 (multiple 3-element structures)
0	010x	1101	VST3 (multiple 3-element structures)
0	010x	1111	VST3 (multiple 3-element structures)
0	0110	!= 11x1	VST1 (multiple single elements)
0	0110	1101	VST1 (multiple single elements)
0	0110	1111	VST1 (multiple single elements)
0	0111	!= 11x1	VST1 (multiple single elements)
0	0111	1101	VST1 (multiple single elements)
0	0111	1111	VST1 (multiple single elements)
0	100x	!= 11x1	VST2 (multiple 2-element structures)
0	100x	1101	VST2 (multiple 2-element structures)
0	100x	1111	VST2 (multiple 2-element structures)
0	1010	!= 11x1	VST1 (multiple single elements)
0	1010	1101	VST1 (multiple single elements)
0	1010	1111	VST1 (multiple single elements)
1	000x	!= 11x1	VLD4 (multiple 4-element structures)
1	000x	1101	VLD4 (multiple 4-element structures)
1	000x	1111	VLD4 (multiple 4-element structures)
1	0010	!= 11x1	VLD1 (multiple single elements)
1	0010	1101	VLD1 (multiple single elements)
1	0010	1111	VLD1 (multiple single elements)
1	0011	!= 11x1	VLD2 (multiple 2-element structures)
1	0011	1101	VLD2 (multiple 2-element structures)
1	0011	1111	VLD2 (multiple 2-element structures)
1	010x	!= 11x1	VLD3 (multiple 3-element structures)
1	010x	1101	VLD3 (multiple 3-element structures)

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Decode fields			Instruction page
L	itype	Rm	
1	010x	1111	VLD3 (multiple 3-element structures)
-	1011	-	Unallocated.
1	0110	!= 11x1	VLD1 (multiple single elements)
1	0110	1101	VLD1 (multiple single elements)
1	0110	1111	VLD1 (multiple single elements)
1	0111	!= 11x1	VLD1 (multiple single elements)
1	0111	1101	VLD1 (multiple single elements)
1	0111	1111	VLD1 (multiple single elements)
-	11xx	-	Unallocated.
1	100x	!= 11x1	VLD2 (multiple 2-element structures)
1	100x	1101	VLD2 (multiple 2-element structures)
1	100x	1111	VLD2 (multiple 2-element structures)
1	1010	!= 11x1	VLD1 (multiple single elements)
1	1010	1101	VLD1 (multiple single elements)
1	1010	1111	VLD1 (multiple single elements)

Advanced SIMD load single structure to all lanes

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD load single structure to all lanes instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F4-7119.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0 1	D	L	0		Rn	Vd	1 1	N	size	T	a	Rm

Decode fields				Instruction page
L	N	a	Rm	
0	-	-	-	Unallocated.
1	00	-	!= 11x1	VLD1 (single element to all lanes)
1	00	-	1101	VLD1 (single element to all lanes)
1	00	-	1111	VLD1 (single element to all lanes)
1	01	-	!= 11x1	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to all lanes)
1	01	-	1101	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to all lanes)
1	01	-	1111	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to all lanes)
1	10	0	!= 11x1	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to all lanes)

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Decode fields				Instruction page
L	N	a	Rm	
1	10	0	1101	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to all lanes)
1	10	0	1111	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to all lanes)
1	10	1	-	Unallocated.
1	11	-	!= 11x1	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to all lanes)
1	11	-	1101	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to all lanes)
1	11	-	1111	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to all lanes)

Advanced SIMD load/store single structure to one lane

This section describes the encoding of the Advanced SIMD load/store single structure to one lane instruction class. The encodings in this section are decoded from *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F4-7119.

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	1	D	L	0	Rn	Vd	!=11 (size)	N	index_align	Rm

Decode fields				Instruction page
L	size	N	Rm	
0	00	00	!= 11x1	VST1 (single element from one lane)
0	00	00	1101	VST1 (single element from one lane)
0	00	00	1111	VST1 (single element from one lane)
0	00	01	!= 11x1	VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)
0	00	01	1101	VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)
0	00	01	1111	VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)
0	00	10	!= 11x1	VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)
0	00	10	1101	VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)
0	00	10	1111	VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)
0	00	11	!= 11x1	VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)
0	00	11	1101	VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)
0	00	11	1111	VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)
0	01	00	!= 11x1	VST1 (single element from one lane)
0	01	00	1101	VST1 (single element from one lane)
0	01	00	1111	VST1 (single element from one lane)
0	01	01	!= 11x1	VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)
0	01	01	1101	VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)

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Decode fields				Instruction page
L	size	N	Rm	
0	01	01	1111	VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)
0	01	10	!= 11x1	VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)
0	01	10	1101	VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)
0	01	10	1111	VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)
0	01	11	!= 11x1	VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)
0	01	11	1101	VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)
0	01	11	1111	VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)
0	10	00	!= 11x1	VST1 (single element from one lane)
0	10	00	1101	VST1 (single element from one lane)
0	10	00	1111	VST1 (single element from one lane)
0	10	01	!= 11x1	VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)
0	10	01	1101	VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)
0	10	01	1111	VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)
0	10	10	!= 11x1	VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)
0	10	10	1101	VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)
0	10	10	1111	VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)
0	10	11	!= 11x1	VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)
0	10	11	1101	VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)
0	10	11	1111	VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)
1	00	00	!= 11x1	VLD1 (single element to one lane)
1	00	00	1101	VLD1 (single element to one lane)
1	00	00	1111	VLD1 (single element to one lane)
1	00	01	!= 11x1	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)
1	00	01	1101	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)
1	00	01	1111	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)
1	00	10	!= 11x1	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)
1	00	10	1101	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)
1	00	10	1111	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)
1	00	11	!= 11x1	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)
1	00	11	1101	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)
1	00	11	1111	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)
1	01	00	!= 11x1	VLD1 (single element to one lane)

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Decode fields				Instruction page
L	size	N	Rm	
1	01	00	1101	VLD1 (single element to one lane)
1	01	00	1111	VLD1 (single element to one lane)
1	01	01	!= 11x1	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)
1	01	01	1101	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)
1	01	01	1111	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)
1	01	10	!= 11x1	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)
1	01	10	1101	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)
1	01	10	1111	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)
1	01	11	!= 11x1	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)
1	01	11	1101	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)
1	01	11	1111	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)
1	10	00	!= 11x1	VLD1 (single element to one lane)
1	10	00	1101	VLD1 (single element to one lane)
1	10	00	1111	VLD1 (single element to one lane)
1	10	01	!= 11x1	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)
1	10	01	1101	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)
1	10	01	1111	VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)
1	10	10	!= 11x1	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)
1	10	10	1101	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)
1	10	10	1111	VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)
1	10	11	!= 11x1	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)
1	10	11	1101	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)
1	10	11	1111	VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)

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F4.2 About the A32 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions and their encoding

The Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions are common to the T32 and A32 instruction sets. These instructions perform Advanced SIMD and floating-point operations on a common register file, the SIMD&FP register file. This means:

- In general, the instructions that load or store registers in this file, or move data between general-purpose registers and this register file, are common to the Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions.
- There are distinct Advanced SIMD data-processing instructions and floating-point data-processing instructions.

All A32 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions have 32-bit encodings. Different groups of these instructions are decoded from different points in the 32-bit A32 instruction decode structure. Table F4-24 on page F4-7125 shows these instruction groups, and where each group is decoded from the overall A32 decode structure:

Table F4-24 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions in the A32 decode structure

Advanced SIMD and floating-point instruction group	A32 decode is from
Advanced SIMD and System register load/store and 64-bit move on page F4-7094	*System register access, Advanced SIMD, floating-point, and Supervisor call* on page F4-7087
Floating-point data-processing on page F4-7100	*System register access, Advanced SIMD, floating-point, and Supervisor call* on page F4-7087
Advanced SIMD and System register 32-bit move on page F4-7098	*System register access, Advanced SIMD, floating-point, and Supervisor call* on page F4-7087
Advanced SIMD data-processing on page F4-7106	*Unconditional instructions* on page F4-7105
Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store on page F4-7119	*Unconditional instructions* on page F4-7105

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Chapter F5
T32 and A32 Base Instruction Set Instruction Descriptions

This chapter describes each instruction. It contains the following sections:

- *Alphabetical list of T32 and A32 base instruction set instructions* on page F5-7128.
- *Encoding and use of banked register transfer instructions* on page F5-7847.

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F5.1 Alphabetical list of T32 and A32 base instruction set instructions

This section lists every instruction in the T32 and A32 base instruction sets. For details of the format used see *Format of instruction descriptions* on page F1-6908.

This section is formatted so that each instruction description starts on a new page.

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F5.1.1 ADC, ADCS (immediate)

Add with Carry (immediate) adds an immediate value and the Carry flag value to a register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the ADCS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. Arm deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The ADC variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The ADCS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. In this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 1 0	1 0 1 S	Rn	Rd	imm12

ADC variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
ADC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

ADCS variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
ADCS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = (S == '1');  imm32 = A32ExpandImm(imm12);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15	14–12	11–8	7–0
1 1 1 1 0	i	0	1	0 1 0 S	Rn	0	imm3	Rd	imm8

ADC variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
ADC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

ADCS variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

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```
ADCS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = (S == '1');  imm32 = T32ExpandImm(i:imm3:imm8);
if d == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;  // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the ADC variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the ADCS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<const>` For encoding A1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928 for the range of values.

For encoding T1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions* on page F1-6927 for the range of values.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(R[n], imm32, PSTATE.C);
    if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for A32 encoding
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.2 ADC, ADCS (register)

Add with Carry (register) adds a register value, the Carry flag value, and an optionally-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the ADCS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. Arm deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The ADC variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The ADCS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. In this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	20	19–16	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 0	1 0 1	S	Rn	Rd	imm5	stype	0	Rm
cond									

ADC, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
ADC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

ADC, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
ADC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

ADCS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
ADCS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

ADCS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
ADCS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
```


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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9 8	7 6	5 3	2 0
0 1 0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	Rm	Rdn

T1 variant

```
ADC<c>{<q>} {<Rdn>,} <Rdn>, <Rm> // Inside IT block
ADCS{<q>} {<Rdn>,} <Rdn>, <Rm> // Outside IT block
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rdn);  n = UInt(Rdn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = !InITBlock();
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 14 12	11 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 1	1 0 1 0	S Rn	(0) imm3	Rd	imm2 stype	Rm

ADC, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
ADC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

ADC, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
ADC<c>.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> // Inside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
ADC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

ADCS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
ADCS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

ADCS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
ADCS.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> // Outside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
ADCS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm3:imm2);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rdn>` Is the first general-purpose source register and the destination register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the ADC variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the ADCS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T2: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T2: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<amount>` For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR) encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

For encoding T2: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <amount> modulo 32.

In T32 assembly:

- Outside an IT block, if `ADCS <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rd>` has `<Rd>` and `<Rn>` both in the range R0-R7, it is assembled using encoding T1 as though `ADCS <Rd>, <Rn>` had been written.
- Inside an IT block, if `ADC<c> <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rd>` has `<Rd>` and `<Rn>` both in the range R0-R7, it is assembled using encoding T1 as though `ADC<c> <Rd>, <Rn>` had been written.

To prevent either of these happening, use the .W qualifier.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shifted = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(R[n], shifted, PSTATE.C);
    if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for A32 encoding
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
```


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```
else
    R[d] = result;
    if setflags then
        PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.3 ADC, ADCS (register-shifted register)

Add with Carry (register-shifted register) adds a register value, the Carry flag value, and a register-shifted register value. It writes the result to the destination register, and can optionally update the condition flags based on the result.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 0	1 0 1	S	Rn	Rd	Rs	0	stype	1	Rm

Flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
ADCS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Not flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
ADC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  s = UInt(Rs);
setflags = (S == '1');  shift_t = DecodeRegShift(stype);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 || s == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<Rs>` Is the third general-purpose source register holding a shift amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

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Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shift_n = UInt(R[s]<7:0>);
    shifted = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(R[n], shifted, PSTATE.C);
    R[d] = result;
    if setflags then
        PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.4 ADD, ADDS (immediate)

Add (immediate) adds an immediate value to a register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the ADDS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for <Rd> identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. If the destination register is the PC:

- The ADD variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The ADDS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. Arm deprecates use of this instruction. However, in this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 1 0	1 0 0 S	Rn	Rd	imm12

ADD variant

Applies when `S == 0 && Rn != 11x1`.

```
ADD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

ADDS variant

Applies when `S == 1 && Rn != 1101`.

```
ADDS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' && S == '0' then SEE "ADR";
if Rn == '1101' then SEE "ADD (SP plus immediate)";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = (S == '1');  imm32 = A32ExpandImm(imm12);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8–6	5–3	2–0
0 0 0 1	1 1	0	imm3	Rn	Rd

T1 variant

```
ADD<c>{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, #<imm3> // Inside IT block
ADDS{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, #<imm3> // Outside IT block
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = !InITBlock();  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm3, 32);
```

T2

15 14 13	12 11	10 8	7 0
0 0 1	1 0	Rdn	imm8

T2 variant

```
ADD<c>{<q>} <Rdn>, #<imm8> // Inside IT block, and <Rdn>, <imm8> can be represented in T1
ADD<c>{<q>} {<Rdn>,} <Rdn>, #<imm8> // Inside IT block, and <Rdn>, <imm8> cannot be represented in T1
ADDS{<q>} <Rdn>, #<imm8> // Outside IT block, and <Rdn>, <imm8> can be represented in T1
ADDS{<q>} {<Rdn>,} <Rdn>, #<imm8> // Outside IT block, and <Rdn>, <imm8> cannot be represented in T1
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rdn);  n = UInt(Rdn);  setflags = !InITBlock();  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);
```

T3

15 14 13 12	11	10	9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15	14 12	11 8	7 0
1 1 1 1 0	i	0	1 0	0 0 S	!=1101	0	imm3	Rd	imm8
					Rn				

ADD variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
ADD<c>.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const> // Inside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rn>, <const> can be represented in T1 or
T2
ADD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

ADDS variant

Applies when `S == 1 && Rd != 1111`.

```
ADDS.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const> // Outside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rn>, <const> can be represented in T1 or T2
ADDS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rd == '1111' && S == '1' then SEE "CMN (immediate)";
if Rn == '1101' then SEE "ADD (SP plus immediate)";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = (S == '1');  imm32 = T32ExpandImm(i:imm3:imm8);
if (d == 15 && !setflags) || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

T4

15 14 13 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15	14 12	11 8	7 0
1 1 1 1 0	i	1	0	0	0	0	0	!=11x1	0	imm3	Rd	imm8
								Rn				

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T4 variant

```
ADD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<imm12> // <imm12> cannot be represented in T1, T2, or T3
ADDW{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<imm12> // <imm12> can be represented in T1, T2, or T3
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "ADR";
if Rn == '1101' then SEE "ADD (SP plus immediate)";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(i:imm3:imm8, 32);
if d == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;   // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rdn>` Is the general-purpose source and destination register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

`<imm8>` Is a 8-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 255, encoded in the "imm8" field.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`. If the PC is used:

- For the ADD variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the ADDS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>. Arm deprecates use of this instruction.

For encoding T1, T3 and T4: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1 and T4: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. If the SP is used, see ADD, ADDS (SP plus immediate). If the PC is used, see ADR.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For encoding T3: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. If the SP is used, see ADD, ADDS (SP plus immediate).

`<imm3>` Is a 3-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "imm3" field.

`<imm12>` Is a 12-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 4095, encoded in the "i:imm3:imm8" field.

`<const>` For encoding A1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928 for the range of values.

For encoding T3: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions* on page F1-6927 for the range of values.

When multiple encodings of the same length are available for an instruction, encoding T3 is preferred to encoding T4 (if encoding T4 is required, use the `ADDW` syntax). Encoding T1 is preferred to encoding T2 if `<Rd>` is specified and encoding T2 is preferred to encoding T1 if `<Rd>` is omitted.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if CurrentInstrSet() == InstrSet_A32 then
    if ConditionPassed() then
        EncodingSpecificOperations();
        (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(R[n], imm32, '0');
        if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for A32 encoding
            if setflags then
                ALUExceptionReturn(result);
            else
                ALUWritePC(result);
        else
            R[d] = result;
            if setflags then
                PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
else
    if ConditionPassed() then
        EncodingSpecificOperations();
        (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(R[n], imm32, '0');
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.5 ADD, ADDS (register)

Add (register) adds a register value and an optionally-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the ADDS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. If the destination register is the PC:

- The ADD variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The ADDS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. Arm deprecates use of this instruction. However, in this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19	16–19	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 0	1 0 0	S	!=1101	Rd	imm5	stype	0	Rm
cond				Rn					

ADD, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
ADD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

ADD, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
ADD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

ADDS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
ADDS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

ADDS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
ADDS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1101' then SEE "ADD (SP plus register)";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
```


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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8	6 5	3 2 0
0 0 0 1	1 0	0	Rm	Rn	Rd

T1 variant

```
ADD<c>{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm> // Inside IT block
ADDS{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> // Outside IT block
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = !InITBlock();
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8	7	6	3 2 0
0 1 0 0	0 1	0	0		!=1101	Rdn
				DN	Rm	

T2 variant

Applies when `!(DN == 1 && Rdn == 101)`.

```
ADD<c>{<q>} <Rdn>, <Rm> // Preferred syntax, Inside IT block
ADD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rdn>,} <Rdn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if (DN:Rdn) == '1101' || Rm == '1101' then SEE "ADD (SP plus register)";
d = UInt(DN:Rdn);  n = d;  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = FALSE;  (shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
if n == 15 && m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if d == 15 && InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T3

15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 14 12	11 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 0	1	1	0 0 0	S	!=1101	(0)	imm3	Rd	imm2	stype	Rm
						Rn						

ADD, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
ADD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

ADD, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
ADD<c>.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> // Inside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
ADD{<c>}.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> // <Rd> == <Rn>, and <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T2
ADD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```


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ADDS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm3 == 000 && Rd != 1111 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
ADDS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

ADDS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11) && Rd != 1111`.

```
ADDS.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> // Outside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1 or T2
ADDS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rd == '1111' && S == '1' then SEE "CMN (register)";
if Rn == '1101' then SEE "ADD (SP plus register)";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm3:imm2);
if (d == 15 && !setflags) || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rdn>` Is the general-purpose source and destination register, encoded in the "DN:Rdn" field. If the PC is used, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is a simple branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.

The assembler language allows `<Rdn>` to be specified once or twice in the assembler syntax. When used inside an IT block, and `<Rdn>` and `<Rm>` are in the range R0 to R7, `<Rdn>` must be specified once so that encoding T2 is preferred to encoding T1. In all other cases there is no difference in behavior when `<Rdn>` is specified once or twice.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`. If the PC is used:

- For the ADD variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the ADDS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>. Arm deprecates use of this instruction.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

When used inside an IT block, `<Rd>` must be specified. When used outside an IT block, `<Rd>` is optional, and:

- If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`.
- If present, encoding T1 is preferred to encoding T2.

For encoding T3: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used. If the SP is used, see ADD, ADDS (SP plus register).

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For encoding T1: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For encoding T3: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. If the SP is used, see ADD, ADDS (SP plus register).

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1 and T3: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For encoding T2: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<amount>` For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR) encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

For encoding T3: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <amount> modulo 32.

Inside an IT block, if `ADD<c> <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rd>` cannot be assembled using encoding T1, it is assembled using encoding T2 as though `ADD<c> <Rd>, <Rn>` had been written. To prevent this happening, use the `.W` qualifier.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shifted = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(R[n], shifted, '0');
    if d == 15 then
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.6 ADD, ADDS (register-shifted register)

Add (register-shifted register) adds a register value and a register-shifted register value. It writes the result to the destination register, and can optionally update the condition flags based on the result.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 0	1 0 0 S	Rn	Rd	Rs	0	stype	1	Rm

Flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
ADDS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Not flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
ADD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  s = UInt(Rs);
setflags = (S == '1');  shift_t = DecodeRegShift(stype);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 || s == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<Rs>` Is the third general-purpose source register holding a shift amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

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Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shift_n = UInt(R[s]<7:0>);
    shifted = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(R[n], shifted, '0');
    R[d] = result;
    if setflags then
        PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.7 ADD, ADDS (SP plus immediate)

Add to SP (immediate) adds an immediate value to the SP value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the ADDS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for <Rd> identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The ADD variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The ADDS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. Arm deprecates use of this instruction. However, in this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 1 0	1 0 0 S	1 1 0 1	Rd	imm12

ADD variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
ADD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, #<const>
```

ADDS variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
ADDS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  setflags = (S == '1');  imm32 = A32ExpandImm(imm12);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11	10–8	7–0
1 0 1 0	1	Rd	imm8

T1 variant

```
ADD{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, SP, #<imm8>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  setflags = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
```


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T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6		0
1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	imm7		

T2 variant

```
ADD{<c>}{<q>} {SP,} SP, #<imm7>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = 13;  setflags = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm7:'00', 32);
```

T3

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	12	11	8	7		0
1	1	1	1	0	i	0	1	0	0	0	S	1	1	0	1	0	imm3		Rd		imm8		

ADD variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
ADD{<c>}.W {<Rd>,} SP, #<const> // <Rd>, <const> can be represented in T1 or T2
ADD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, #<const>
```

ADDS variant

Applies when `S == 1 && Rd != 1111`.

```
ADDS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rd == '1111' && S == '1' then SEE "CMN (immediate)";
d = UInt(Rd);  setflags = (S == '1');  imm32 = T32ExpandImm(i:imm3:imm8);
if d == 15 && !setflags then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T4

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	12	11	8	7		0
1	1	1	1	0	i	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	imm3		Rd		imm8		

T4 variant

```
ADD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, #<imm12> // <imm12> cannot be represented in T1, T2, or T3
ADDW{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, #<imm12> // <imm12> can be represented in T1, T2, or T3
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  setflags = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(i:imm3:imm8, 32);
if d == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`SP`, Is the stack pointer.

`<imm7>` Is the unsigned immediate, a multiple of 4, in the range 0 to 508, encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm7>/4.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the SP. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the ADD variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the ADDS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

For encoding T3 and T4: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the SP.

`<imm8>` Is an unsigned immediate, a multiple of 4, in the range 0 to 1020, encoded in the "imm8" field as <imm8>/4.

`<imm12>` Is a 12-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 4095, encoded in the "i:imm3:imm8" field.

`<const>` For encoding A1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928 for the range of values.

For encoding T3: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions* on page F1-6927 for the range of values.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(SP, imm32, '0');
    if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for A32 encoding
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```


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F5.1.8 ADD, ADDS (SP plus register)

Add to SP (register) adds an optionally-shifted register value to the SP value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the ADDS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. Arm deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The ADD variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The ADDS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. In this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 0	1 0 0 S	1 1 0 1	Rd	imm5	stype	0	Rm

ADD, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
ADD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, <Rm> , RRX
```

ADD, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
ADD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

ADDS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
ADDS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, <Rm> , RRX
```

ADDS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
ADDS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
```


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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6 5 4	3 2 0
0 1 0 0 0 1	0 0		1 1 0 1	Rdm

DM

T1 variant

```
ADD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rdm>,} SP, <Rdm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(DM:Rdm);  m = UInt(DM:Rdm);  setflags = FALSE;
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
if d == 15 && InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	3 2 1 0
0 1 0 0 0 1	0 0	1	!=1101	1 0 1
			Rm	

T2 variant

```
ADD{<c>}{<q>} {SP,} SP, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rm == '1101' then SEE "encoding T1";
d = 13;  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = FALSE;
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
```

T3

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0	15 14 12	11 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0 1 0 1	1 0 0 0	S	1 1 0 1	(0) imm3	Rd	imm2 stype	Rm

ADD, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
ADD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, <Rm>, RRX
```

ADD, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
ADD{<c>}.W {<Rd>,} SP, <Rm> // <Rd>, <Rm> can be represented in T1 or T2
ADD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

ADDS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm3 == 000 && Rd != 1111 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
ADDS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, <Rm>, RRX
```


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ADDS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11) && Rd != 1111`.

```
ADDS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rd == '1111' && S == '1' then SEE "CMN (register)";
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm3:imm2);
if (d == 15 && !setflags) || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`SP,` Is the stack pointer.

`<Rdm>` Is the general-purpose destination and second source register, encoded in the "Rdm" field. If omitted, this register is the SP. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is a simple branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the SP. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the ADD variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the ADDS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T3: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the SP.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1 and T2: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T3: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<amount>` For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR) encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

For encoding T3: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <amount> modulo 32.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shifted = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(SP, shifted, '0');
    if d == 15 then
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```


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F5.1.9 ADD (immediate, to PC)

Add to PC adds an immediate value to the Align(PC, 4) value to form a PC-relative address, and writes the result to the destination register. Arm recommends that, where possible, software avoids using this alias

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the ADR instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of ADR.
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of ADR gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 1 0	1 0 0 0	1 1 1 1	Rd	imm12

A1 variant

```
ADD{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, PC, #<const>
```

is equivalent to

```
ADR{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <label>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T1

15 14 13 12	11	10–8	7–0
1 0 1 0	0	Rd	imm8

T1 variant

```
ADD{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, PC, #<imm8>
```

is equivalent to

```
ADR{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <label>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T3

15 14 13 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2 1 0	15	14–12	11–8	7–0
1 1 1 1 0	i	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 1 1 1	0	imm3	Rd	imm8

T3 variant

```
ADDW{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, PC, #<imm12> // <Rd>, <imm12> can be represented in T1
```

is equivalent to

```
ADR{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <label>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

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```
ADD{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, PC, #<imm12>
```

is equivalent to

```
ADR{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <label>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If the PC is used, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.

For encoding T1 and T3: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<label>` For encoding A1: the label of an instruction or literal data item whose address is to be loaded into `<Rd>`. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the `ADR` instruction to this label.

If the offset is zero or positive, encoding A1 is used, with `imm32` equal to the offset.

If the offset is negative, encoding A2 is used, with `imm32` equal to the size of the offset. That is, the use of encoding A2 indicates that the required offset is minus the value of `imm32`.

Permitted values of the size of the offset are any of the constants described in *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928.

For encoding T1: the label of an instruction or literal data item whose address is to be loaded into `<Rd>`. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the `ADR` instruction to this label. Permitted values of the size of the offset are multiples of 4 in the range 0 to 1020.

For encoding T3: the label of an instruction or literal data item whose address is to be loaded into `<Rd>`. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the `ADR` instruction to this label.

If the offset is zero or positive, encoding T3 is used, with `imm32` equal to the offset.

If the offset is negative, encoding T2 is used, with `imm32` equal to the size of the offset. That is, the use of encoding T2 indicates that the required offset is minus the value of `imm32`.

Permitted values of the size of the offset are 0-4095.

`<imm8>` Is an unsigned immediate, a multiple of 4, in the range 0 to 1020, encoded in the "imm8" field as <imm8>/4.

`<imm12>` Is a 12-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 4095, encoded in the "i:imm3:imm8" field.

`<const>` An immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928 for the range of values.

Operation for all encodings

The description of ADR gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.10 ADR

Form PC-relative address adds an immediate value to the PC value to form a PC-relative address, and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is used by the pseudo-instructions ADD (immediate, to PC) and SUB (immediate, from PC). The pseudo-instruction is never the preferred disassembly.

A1

31–28	27–24	23–20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 1 0	1 0 0 0	1 1 1 1	Rd	imm12

A1 variant

```
ADR{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <label>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  imm32 = A32ExpandImm(imm12);  add = TRUE;
```

A2

31–28	27–24	23–20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	1 1 1 1	Rd	imm12

A2 variant

```
ADR{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <label>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  imm32 = A32ExpandImm(imm12);  add = FALSE;
```

T1

15–14–13–12	11	10–8	7–0
1 0 1 0	0	Rd	imm8

T1 variant

```
ADR{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <label>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);  add = TRUE;
```


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T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14 12	11 8	7 0
1	1	1	1	0	i	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	imm3	Rd	imm8

T2 variant

```
ADR{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <label>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(i:imm3:imm8, 32);  add = FALSE;
if d == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;     // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

T3

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14 12	11 8	7 0
1	1	1	1	0	i	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	imm3	Rd	imm8

T3 variant

```
ADR{<c>}.W <Rd>, <label> // <Rd>, <label> can be presented in T1
ADR{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <label>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(i:imm3:imm8, 32);  add = TRUE;
if d == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;   // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Alias conditions

Alias or pseudo-instruction	of variant	is preferred when
ADD (immediate, to PC)	-	Never
SUB (immediate, from PC)	T2	`i:imm3:imm8 == '000000000000'`
SUB (immediate, from PC)	A2	`imm12 == '000000000000'`

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Rd> For encoding A1 and A2: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If the PC is used, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.

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For encoding T1, T2 and T3: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<label>` For encoding A1 and A2: the label of an instruction or literal data item whose address is to be loaded into `<Rd>`. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the `ADR` instruction to this label.

If the offset is zero or positive, encoding A1 is used, with `imm32` equal to the offset.

If the offset is negative, encoding A2 is used, with `imm32` equal to the size of the offset. That is, the use of encoding A2 indicates that the required offset is minus the value of `imm32`.

Permitted values of the size of the offset are any of the constants described in *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928.

For encoding T1: the label of an instruction or literal data item whose address is to be loaded into `<Rd>`. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the `ADR` instruction to this label. Permitted values of the size of the offset are multiples of 4 in the range 0 to 1020.

For encoding T2 and T3: the label of an instruction or literal data item whose address is to be loaded into `<Rd>`. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the `ADR` instruction to this label.

If the offset is zero or positive, encoding T3 is used, with `imm32` equal to the offset.

If the offset is negative, encoding T2 is used, with `imm32` equal to the size of the offset. That is, the use of encoding T2 indicates that the required offset is minus the value of `imm32`.

Permitted values of the size of the offset are 0-4095.

The instruction aliases permit the addition or subtraction of the offset and the immediate offset to be specified separately, including permitting a subtraction of 0 that cannot be specified using the normal syntax. For more information, see *Use of labels in UAL instruction syntax* on page F2-6941.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    result = if add then (Align(PC,4) + imm32) else (Align(PC,4) - imm32);
    if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for A32 encodings
        ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
```


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F5.1.11 AND, ANDS (immediate)

Bitwise AND (immediate) performs a bitwise AND of a register value and an immediate value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the ANDS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. Arm deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The AND variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The ANDS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. In this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 1 0	0 0 0 S	Rn	Rd	imm12

AND variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
AND{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

ANDS variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
ANDS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = (S == '1');
(imm32, carry) = A32ExpandImm_C(imm12, PSTATE.C);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15	14–12	11–8	7–0
1 1 1 1 0	i	0	0	0 0 0 S	Rn	0	imm3	Rd	imm8

AND variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
AND{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```


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ANDS variant

Applies when `S == 1 && Rd != 1111`.

```
ANDS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rd == '1111' && S == '1' then SEE "TST (immediate)";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = (S == '1');
(imm32, carry) = T32ExpandImm_C(i:imm3:imm8, PSTATE.C);
if (d == 15 && !setflags) || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the AND variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the ANDS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<const>` For encoding A1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928 for the range of values.

For encoding T1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions* on page F1-6927 for the range of values.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    result = R[n] AND imm32;
    if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for A32 encoding
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.N = result<31>;
            PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
```


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```
PSTATE.C = carry;
// PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.12 AND, ANDS (register)

Bitwise AND (register) performs a bitwise AND of a register value and an optionally-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the ANDS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. Arm deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The AND variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The ANDS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. In this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 S	Rn	Rd	imm5	stype	0	Rm

AND, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
AND{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

AND, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
AND{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

ANDS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
ANDS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

ANDS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
ANDS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
```


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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9 8	7 6	5 3	2 0
0 1 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Rm	Rdn

T1 variant

```
AND<c>{<q>} {<Rdn>,} <Rdn>, <Rm> // Inside IT block
ANDS{<q>} {<Rdn>,} <Rdn>, <Rm> // Outside IT block
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rdn);  n = UInt(Rdn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = !InITBlock();
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 14 12	11 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 1	0 0 0 0	S Rn	(0) imm3	Rd	imm2 stype	Rm

AND, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
AND{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

AND, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
AND<c>.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> // Inside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
AND{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

ANDS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm3 == 000 && Rd != 1111 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
ANDS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

ANDS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11) && Rd != 1111`.

```
ANDS.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> // Outside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
ANDS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rd == '1111' && S == '1' then SEE "TST (register)";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm3:imm2);
if (d == 15 && !setflags) || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rdn>` Is the first general-purpose source register and the destination register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the AND variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the ANDS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T2: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T2: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<amount>` For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR) encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

For encoding T2: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <amount> modulo 32.

In T32 assembly:

- Outside an IT block, if `ANDS <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rd>` has `<Rd>` and `<Rn>` both in the range R0-R7, it is assembled using encoding T1 as though `ANDS <Rd>, <Rn>` had been written.
- Inside an IT block, if `AND<c> <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rd>` has `<Rd>` and `<Rn>` both in the range R0-R7, it is assembled using encoding T1 as though `AND<c> <Rd>, <Rn>` had been written.

To prevent either of these happening, use the `.W` qualifier.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    (shifted, carry) = Shift_C(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    result = R[n] AND shifted;
    if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for A32 encoding
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
```


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```
else
    R[d] = result;
    if setflags then
        PSTATE.N = result<31>;
        PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
        PSTATE.C = carry;
        // PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.13 AND, ANDS (register-shifted register)

Bitwise AND (register-shifted register) performs a bitwise AND of a register value and a register-shifted register value. It writes the result to the destination register, and can optionally update the condition flags based on the result.

A1

31–28	27–24	23–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 S	Rn	Rd	Rs	0	stype	1	Rm

Flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
ANDS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Not flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
AND{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  s = UInt(Rs);
setflags = (S == '1');  shift_t = DecodeRegShift(stype);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 || s == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<Rs>` Is the third general-purpose source register holding a shift amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

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Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shift_n = UInt(R[s]<7:0>);
    (shifted, carry) = Shift_C(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    result = R[n] AND shifted;
    R[d] = result;
    if setflags then
        PSTATE.N = result<31>;
        PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
        PSTATE.C = carry;
        // PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.14 ASR (immediate)

Arithmetic Shift Right (immediate) shifts a register value right by an immediate number of bits, shifting in copies of its sign bit, and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is an alias of the MOV, MOVS (register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MOV, MOVS (register).
- The description of MOV, MOVS (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27–25	24–23	22–21	20	19–16	15–12	11–7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0	1 1	0 1	0	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	imm5	1 0	0	Rm
cond				S				stype		

MOV, shift or rotate by value variant

```
ASR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ASR #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

T2

15–14	13–12	11–10	6–5	3–0
0 0	0	1 0	imm5	Rm	Rd
		op		

T2 variant

```
ASR<c>{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm> // Inside IT block
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV<c>{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ASR #<imm>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `InITBlock()`.

T3

15–14	13–12	11–10	9–8	7–6	5	4	3–2	1–0	15–14	12–11	8–7	6–5	4	3–0
1 1	1 0	1 0	1	0 0	1	0	1 1	1 1	(0)	imm3	Rd	imm2	1 0	Rm
						S							stype	

MOV, shift or rotate by value variant

```
ASR<c>.W {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm> // Inside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rm>, <imm> can be represented in T2
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ASR #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

```
ASR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm>
```


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is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ASR #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.

For encoding T2 and T3: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T2 and T3: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<imm>` For encoding A1 and T2: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 32, encoded in the "imm5" field as <imm> modulo 32.

For encoding T3: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 32, encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <imm> modulo 32.

Operation for all encodings

The description of MOV, MOVS (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.15 ASR (register)

Arithmetic Shift Right (register) shifts a register value right by a variable number of bits, shifting in copies of its sign bit, and writes the result to the destination register. The variable number of bits is read from the bottom byte of a register

This instruction is an alias of the MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register).
- The description of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1	1 0 1 0	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	Rs	0	1 0	1	Rm
cond			S				stype		

Not flag setting variant

```
ASR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ASR <Rs>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9–6	5–3	2–0
0 1 0 0	0 0	0 1 0 0	Rs	Rdm
		op		

Arithmetic shift right variant

```
ASR<c>{<q>} {<Rdm>,} <Rdm>, <Rs> // Inside IT block
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV<c>{<q>} <Rdm>, <Rdm>, ASR <Rs>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `InITBlock()`.

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	Rm	1 1 1 1	Rd	0 0 0 0	Rs
		stype S					

Not flag setting variant

```
ASR<c>.W {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs> // Inside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rm>, <shift>, <Rs> can be represented in T1
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ASR <Rs>
```


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and is always the preferred disassembly.

```
ASR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ASR <Rs>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Rdm>`	Is the first general-purpose source register and the destination register, encoded in the "Rdm" field.
`<Rd>`	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Rm>`	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Rs>`	Is the second general-purpose source register holding a shift amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

Operation for all encodings

The description of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.16 ASRS (immediate)

Arithmetic Shift Right, setting flags (immediate) shifts a register value right by an immediate number of bits, shifting in copies of its sign bit, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, this instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. Arm deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
- The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
- The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
- The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

This instruction is an alias of the MOV, MOVS (register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MOV, MOVS (register).
- The description of MOV, MOVS (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1 1	0 1 1	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	imm5	1 0	0	Rm
cond		S				stype		

MOVS, shift or rotate by value variant

```
ASRS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ASR #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

T2

15 14 13	12 11	10–6	5–3	2–0
0 0 0	1 0	imm5	Rm	Rd
	op			

T2 variant

```
ASRS{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm> // Outside IT block
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ASR #<imm>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `!InITBlock()`.

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T3

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0	15 14 12	11 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 1	0 0 1 0	1	1 1 1 1	(0) imm3	Rd	imm2	1 0	Rm
			S					stype	

MOVS, shift or rotate by value variant

```
ASRS.W {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm> // Outside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rm>, <imm> can be represented in T2
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ASR #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

```
ASRS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ASR #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T2 and T3: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T2 and T3: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<imm>` For encoding A1 and T2: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 32, encoded in the "imm5" field as <imm> modulo 32.

For encoding T3: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 32, encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <imm> modulo 32.

Operation for all encodings

The description of MOV, MOVS (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.17 ASRS (register)

Arithmetic Shift Right, setting flags (register) shifts a register value right by a variable number of bits, shifting in copies of its sign bit, writes the result to the destination register, and updates the condition flags based on the result. The variable number of bits is read from the bottom byte of a register

This instruction is an alias of the MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register).
- The description of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1 1	0 1 1	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	Rs	0	1 0	1	Rm
cond		S					stype		

Flag setting variant

```
ASRS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ASR <Rs>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9	6 5	3 2–0
0 1 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	Rs	Rdm
	op		

Arithmetic shift right variant

```
ASRS{<q>} {<Rdm>,} <Rdm>, <Rs> // Outside IT block
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<q>} <Rdm>, <Rdm>, ASR <Rs>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `!InITBlock()`.

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0 0	1 0 1	Rm	1 1 1 1	Rd	0 0 0 0	Rs
		stype S					

Flag setting variant

```
ASRS.W {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs> // Outside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rm>, <shift>, <Rs> can be represented in T1
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ASR <Rs>
```


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and is always the preferred disassembly.

```
ASRS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ASR <Rs>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Rdm>`	Is the first general-purpose source register and the destination register, encoded in the "Rdm" field.
`<Rd>`	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Rm>`	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Rs>`	Is the second general-purpose source register holding a shift amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

Operation for all encodings

The description of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.18 B

Branch causes a branch to a target address.

A1

31–28	27 26 25	24	23–0
!=1111 (cond)	1 0 1	0	imm24

A1 variant

```
B{<c>}{<q>} <label>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
imm32 = SignExtend(imm24:'00', 32);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11–8	7–0
1 1 0 1	!=111x (cond)	imm8

T1 variant

```
B<c>{<q>} <label> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if cond == '1110' then SEE "UDF";
if cond == '1111' then SEE "SVC";
imm32 = SignExtend(imm8:'0', 32);
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10	0
1 1 1 0 0		imm11

T2 variant

```
B{<c>}{<q>} <label> // Outside or last in IT block
```

Decode for this encoding

```
imm32 = SignExtend(imm11:'0', 32);
if InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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T3

15 14 13 12	11 10	9	6 5	0	15 14 13 12	11 10		0
1 1 1 1 0	S	!=111x (cond)	imm6		1 0 J1 0	J2	imm11	

T3 variant

```
B<c>.W <label> // Not permitted in IT block, and <label> can be represented in T1
B<c>{<q>} <label> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if cond<3:1> == '111' then SEE "Related encodings";
imm32 = SignExtend(S:J2:J1:imm6:imm11:'0', 32);
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T4

15 14 13 12	11 10	9	0	15 14 13 12	11 10		0
1 1 1 1 0	S	imm10		1 0 J1 1	J2	imm11	

T4 variant

```
B{<c>}.W <label> // <label> can be represented in T2
B{<c>}{<q>} <label>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
I1 = NOT(J1 EOR S);  I2 = NOT(J2 EOR S);  imm32 = SignExtend(S:I1:I2:imm10:imm11:'0', 32);
if InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Related encodings: *Branches and miscellaneous control* on page F3-7029.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1, T2 and T4: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. Must not be `AL` or omitted.

For encoding T3: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. <c> must not be `AL` or omitted.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<label>` For encoding A1: the label of the instruction that is to be branched to. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the PC value of the `B` instruction to this label, then selects an encoding that sets `imm32` to that offset.

Permitted offsets are multiples of 4 in the range –33554432 to 33554428.

For encoding T1: the label of the instruction that is to be branched to. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the PC value of the `B` instruction to this label, then selects an encoding that sets `imm32` to that offset. Permitted offsets are even numbers in the range –256 to 254.

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For encoding T2: the label of the instruction that is to be branched to. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the PC value of the `B` instruction to this label, then selects an encoding that sets `imm32` to that offset. Permitted offsets are even numbers in the range –2048 to 2046.

For encoding T3: the label of the instruction that is to be branched to. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the PC value of the `B` instruction to this label, then selects an encoding that sets `imm32` to that offset.

Permitted offsets are even numbers in the range –1048576 to 1048574.

For encoding T4: the label of the instruction that is to be branched to. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the PC value of the `B` instruction to this label, then selects an encoding that sets `imm32` to that offset.

Permitted offsets are even numbers in the range –16777216 to 16777214.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    BranchWritePC(PC + imm32, BranchType_DIR);
```


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F5.1.19 BFC

Bit Field Clear clears any number of adjacent bits at any position in a register, without affecting the other bits in the register.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16	15–12	11–7	6 5 4	3 2 1 0
!=1111	0 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	msb	Rd	lsb	0 0 1	1 1 1 1
cond							

A1 variant

```
BFC{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<lsb>, #<width>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  msbit = UInt(msb);  lsbit = UInt(lsb);
if d == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9 8	7 6	5 4	3 2 1 0	15	14–12	11–8	7 6 5 4	0
1 1 1 1 0	(0)	1 1	0 1	1 0	1 1 1 1	0	imm3	Rd	imm2 (0)	msb

T1 variant

```
BFC{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<lsb>, #<width>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  msbit = UInt(msb);  lsbit = UInt(imm3:imm2);
if d == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;  // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<lsb>	For encoding A1: is the least significant bit to be cleared, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "lsb" field. For encoding T1: is the least significant bit that is to be cleared, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field.
<width>	Is the number of bits to be cleared, in the range 1 to 32-<lsb>, encoded in the "msb" field as <lsb>+<width>-1.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if msbit >= lsbit then
        R[d]<msbit:lsbit> = Replicate('0', (msbit-lsbit)+1);
        // Other bits of R[d] are unchanged
    else
        UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `msbit < lsbit`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.20 BFI

Bit Field Insert copies any number of low order bits from a register into the same number of adjacent bits at any position in the destination register.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–7	6 5 4	3–0
!=1111	0 1 1 1	1 1 0	msb	Rd	lsb	0 0 1	!=1111
cond							Rn

A1 variant

```
BFI{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, #<lsb>, #<width>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "BFC";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  msbit = UInt(msb);  lsbit = UInt(lsb);
if d == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9 8	7 6	5 4	3–0	15 14–12	11–8	7 6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	0 (0)	1 1	0 1	1 0	!=1111	0 imm3	Rd	imm2	(0)	msb
					Rn					

T1 variant

```
BFI{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, #<lsb>, #<width>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "BFC";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  msbit = UInt(msb);  lsbit = UInt(imm3:imm2);
if d == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Rd> Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Rn> Is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<lsb> For encoding A1: is the least significant destination bit, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "lsb" field.

For encoding T1: is the least significant destination bit, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field.

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`<width>` Is the number of bits to be copied, in the range 1 to 32-<lsb>, encoded in the "msb" field as <lsb>+<width>-1.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if msbit >= lsbit then
        R[d]<msbit:lsbit> = R[n]<(msbit-lsbit):0>;
        // Other bits of R[d] are unchanged
    else
        UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `msbit < lsbit`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.21 BIC, BICS (immediate)

Bitwise Bit Clear (immediate) performs a bitwise AND of a register value and the complement of an immediate value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the BICS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. Arm deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The BIC variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The BICS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. In this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 1 1 1	1 0 S	Rn	Rd	imm12

BIC variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
BIC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

BICS variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
BICS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = (S == '1');
(imm32, carry) = A32ExpandImm_C(imm12, PSTATE.C);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15	14–12	11–8	7–0
1 1 1 1 0	i	0	0	0 0 1 S	Rn	0	imm3	Rd	imm8

BIC variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
BIC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```


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BICS variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
BICS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = (S == '1');
(imm32, carry) = T32ExpandImm_C(i:imm3:imm8, PSTATE.C);
if d == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;  // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the BIC variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the BICS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<const>` For encoding A1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928 for the range of values.

For encoding T1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions* on page F1-6927 for the range of values.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    result = R[n] AND NOT(imm32);
    if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for A32 encoding
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.N = result<31>;
            PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
```


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```
PSTATE.C = carry;
// PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.22 BIC, BICS (register)

Bitwise Bit Clear (register) performs a bitwise AND of a register value and the complement of an optionally-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the BICS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. Arm deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The BIC variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The BICS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. In this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1 1	1 0 S	Rn	Rd	imm5	stype	0	Rm
cond								

BIC, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
BIC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

BIC, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
BIC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

BICS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
BICS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

BICS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
BICS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
```


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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9 8	7 6	5 3	2 0
0 1 0 0	0 0	1 1	1 0	Rm	Rdn

T1 variant

```
BIC<c>{<q>} {<Rdn>,} <Rdn>, <Rm> // Inside IT block
BICS{<q>} {<Rdn>,} <Rdn>, <Rm> // Outside IT block
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rdn);  n = UInt(Rdn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = !InITBlock();
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9	8	7 6 5	4	3 0	15 14 12	11 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 1	0	0 0 1	S	Rn	(0) imm3	Rd	imm2 stype	Rm

BIC, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
BIC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

BIC, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
BIC<c>.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> // Inside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
BIC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

BICS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
BICS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

BICS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
BICS.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> // Outside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
BICS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm3:imm2);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;  // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rdn>` Is the first general-purpose source register and the destination register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the BIC variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the BICS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T2: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T2: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<amount>` For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

For encoding T2: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <amount> modulo 32.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    (shifted, carry) = Shift_C(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    result = R[n] AND NOT(shifted);
    if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for A32 encoding
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.N = result<31>;
            PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
            PSTATE.C = carry;
            // PSTATE.V unchanged
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.23 BIC, BICS (register-shifted register)

Bitwise Bit Clear (register-shifted register) performs a bitwise AND of a register value and the complement of a register-shifted register value. It writes the result to the destination register, and can optionally update the condition flags based on the result.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20		19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1	1 1 0	S	Rn	Rd	Rs	0	stype	1	Rm
cond										

Flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
BICS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Not flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
BIC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  s = UInt(Rs);
setflags = (S == '1');  shift_t = DecodeRegShift(stype);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 || s == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<Rs>` Is the general-purpose source register holding a shift amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

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Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shift_n = UInt(R[s]<7:0>);
    (shifted, carry) = Shift_C(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    result = R[n] AND NOT(shifted);
    R[d] = result;
    if setflags then
        PSTATE.N = result<31>;
        PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
        PSTATE.C = carry;
        // PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.24 BKPT

Breakpoint causes a Breakpoint Instruction exception.

Breakpoint is always unconditional, even when inside an IT block.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 0	0 1 0	imm12	0 1 1 1	imm4

A1 variant

```
BKPT{<q>} {#}<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
imm16 = imm12:imm4;
if cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;  // BKPT must be encoded with AL condition
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes unconditionally.
- The instruction executes conditionally.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7–0
1 0 1 1	1 1 1 0	imm8

T1 variant

```
BKPT{<q>} {#}<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
imm16 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 16);
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. An `BKPT` instruction must be unconditional.

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`<imm>` For encoding A1: is a 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, encoded in the "imm12:imm4" field. This value:

- Is recorded in the Comment field of ESR_ELx.ISS if the Software Breakpoint Instruction exception is taken to an exception level that is using AArch64.
- Is ignored otherwise.

For encoding T1: is a 8-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 255, encoded in the "imm8" field. This value:

- Is recorded in the Comment field of ESR_ELx.ISS if the Software Breakpoint Instruction exception is taken to an exception level that is using AArch64.
- Is ignored otherwise.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations();
AArch32.SoftwareBreakpoint(imm16);
```


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F5.1.25 BL, BLX (immediate)

Branch with Link calls a subroutine at a PC-relative address, and setting LR to the return address.

Branch with Link and Exchange Instruction Sets (immediate) calls a subroutine at a PC-relative address, setting LR to the return address, and changes the instruction set from A32 to T32, or from T32 to A32.

A1

31–28	27 26 25	24	23–0
!=1111 (cond)	1 0 1	1	imm24

A1 variant

```
BL{<c>}{<q>} <label>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
imm32 = SignExtend(imm24:'00', 32);  targetInstrSet = InstrSet_A32;
```

A2

31–28	27 26 25	24	23–0
1 1 1 1 (cond)	1 0 1	H	imm24

A2 variant

```
BLX{<c>}{<q>} <label>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
imm32 = SignExtend(imm24:H:'0', 32);  targetInstrSet = InstrSet_T32;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11	10 9 – 0	15 14	13	12	11	10 – 0
1 1 1 1 0	S	imm10	1 1	J1	1	J2	imm11

T1 variant

```
BL{<c>}{<q>} <label>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
I1 = NOT(J1 EOR S);  I2 = NOT(J2 EOR S);  imm32 = SignExtend(S:I1:I2:imm10:imm11:'0', 32);
targetInstrSet = InstrSet_T32;
if InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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T2

15 14 13 12	11	10	9	…	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	…	1	0
1 1 1 1 0	S	imm10H				1	1	J1	0	J2	imm10L			H

T2 variant

```
BLX{<c>}{<q>} <label>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if H == '1' then UNDEFINED;
I1 = NOT(J1 EOR S);  I2 = NOT(J2 EOR S);  imm32 = SignExtend(S:I1:I2:imm10H:imm10L:'00', 32);
targetInstrSet = InstrSet_A32;
if InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1, T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

For encoding A2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. `<c>` must be `AL` or omitted.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<label>` For encoding A1: the label of the instruction that is to be branched to. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the PC value of the `BL` instruction to this label, then selects an encoding that sets `imm32` to that offset.

Permitted offsets are multiples of 4 in the range –33554432 to 33554428.

For encoding A2: the label of the instruction that is to be branched to. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the PC value of the `BLX` instruction to this label, then selects an encoding with `imm32` set to that offset.

Permitted offsets are even numbers in the range –33554432 to 33554430.

For encoding T1: the label of the instruction that is to be branched to.

The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the PC value of the `BL` instruction to this label, then selects an encoding with `imm32` set to that offset.

Permitted offsets are even numbers in the range –16777216 to 16777214.

For encoding T2: the label of the instruction that is to be branched to.

The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the `BLX` instruction to this label, then selects an encoding with `imm32` set to that offset.

Permitted offsets are multiples of 4 in the range –16777216 to 16777212.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if CurrentInstrSet() == InstrSet_A32 then
        LR = PC - 4;
    else
        LR = PC<31:1> : '1';
    bits(32) targetAddress;
    if targetInstrSet == InstrSet_A32 then
```


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```
    targetAddress = Align(PC,4) + imm32;
else
    targetAddress = PC + imm32;
SelectInstrSet(targetInstrSet);
BranchWritePC(targetAddress, BranchType_DIRCALL);
```


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F5.1.26 BLX (register)

Branch with Link and Exchange (register) calls a subroutine at an address specified in the register, and if necessary changes to the instruction set indicated by bit[0] of the register value. If the value in bit[0] is 0, the instruction set after the branch will be A32. If the value in bit[0] is 1, the instruction set after the branch will be T32.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	1	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
BLX{<c>}{<q>} <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
m = UInt(Rm);
if m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6–3	2	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	Rm	(0)	(0)	(0)

T1 variant

```
BLX{<c>}{<q>} <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
m = UInt(Rm);
if m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Rm> Is the general-purpose register holding the address to be branched to, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    target = R[m];
    bits(32) next_instr_addr;
    if CurrentInstrSet() == InstrSet_A32 then
```


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```
    next_instr_addr = PC - 4;
    LR = next_instr_addr;
else
    next_instr_addr = PC - 2;
    LR = next_instr_addr<31:1> : '1';
BXWritePC(target, BranchType_INDCALL);
```


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F5.1.27 BX

Branch and Exchange causes a branch to an address and instruction set specified by a register.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	1	Rm
cond																									

A1 variant

```
BX{<c>}{<q>} <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
m = UInt(Rm);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6–3	2	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	Rm	(0)	(0)	(0)

T1 variant

```
BX{<c>}{<q>} <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
m = UInt(Rm);
if InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Rm> For encoding A1: is the general-purpose register holding the address to be branched to, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose register holding the address to be branched to, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used.

Note

If <Rm> is the PC at a non word-aligned address, it results in UNPREDICTABLE behavior because the address passed to the BXWritePC() pseudocode function has bits<1:0> = '10'.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    BXWritePC(R[m], BranchType_INDIR);
```


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F5.1.28 BXJ

Branch and Exchange, previously Branch and Exchange Jazelle.

BXJ behaves as a BX instruction, see BX. This means it causes a branch to an address and instruction set specified by a register.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	1	0	Rm
cond																									

A1 variant

```
BXJ{<c>}{<q>} <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
m = UInt(Rm);
if m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	Rm	1	0	(0)	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

T1 variant

```
BXJ{<c>}{<q>} <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
m = UInt(Rm);
if m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;  // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
if InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Rm> Is the general-purpose register holding the address to be branched to, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    BXWritePC(R[m], BranchType_INDIR);
```


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F5.1.29 CBNZ, CBZ

Compare and Branch on Nonzero and Compare and Branch on Zero compare the value in a register with zero, and conditionally branch forward a constant value. They do not affect the condition flags.

T1

15 14 13 12	11	10	9	8	7 … 3	2 … 0
1 0 1 1	op	0	i	1	imm5	Rn

CBNZ variant

Applies when `op == 1`.

```
CBNZ{<q>} <Rn>, <label>
```

CBZ variant

Applies when `op == 0`.

```
CBZ{<q>} <Rn>, <label>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(i:imm5:'0', 32);  nonzero = (op == '1');
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose register to be tested, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<label>` Is the program label to be conditionally branched to. Its offset from the PC, a multiple of 2 and in the range 0 to 126, is encoded as "i:imm5" times 2.

Operation

```
EncodingSpecificOperations();
if nonzero != IsZero(R[n]) then
    CBWritePC(PC + imm32);
```


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F5.1.30 CLREX

Clear-Exclusive clears the local monitor of the executing PE.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	0	0	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

A1 variant

```
CLREX{<c>}{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	(0)	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

T1 variant

```
CLREX{<c>}{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. Must be AL or omitted.
For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    ClearExclusiveLocal(ProcessorID());
```


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F5.1.31 CLZ

Count Leading Zeros returns the number of binary zero bits before the first binary one bit in a value.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
CLZ{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	Rn	1	1	1	1	Rd	1	0	0	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
CLZ{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  n = UInt(Rn);
if m != n || d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `m != n`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as described, with no change to its behavior and no additional side effects.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: m = UInt(Rn);.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. It must be encoded with an identical value in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    result = CountLeadingZeroBits(R[m]);
    R[d] = result<31:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.32 CMN (immediate)

Compare Negative (immediate) adds a register value and an immediate value. It updates the condition flags based on the result, and discards the result.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	Rn	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	imm12

A1 variant

```
CMN{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = A32ExpandImm(imm12);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14–12	11	10	9	8	7–0
1	1	1	1	0	i	0	1	0	0	0	1	Rn	0	imm3	1	1	1	1	imm8

T1 variant

```
CMN{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = T32ExpandImm(i:imm3:imm8);
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rn>	For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated. For encoding T1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<const>	For encoding A1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928 for the range of values. For encoding T1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions* on page F1-6927 for the range of values.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(R[n], imm32, '0');
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.33 CMN (register)

Compare Negative (register) adds a register value and an optionally-shifted register value. It updates the condition flags based on the result, and discards the result.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 0	1 1 1	Rn	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	imm5	stype	0	Rm

Rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
CMN{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

Shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `!(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
CMN{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5	3 2 0
0 1 0 0 0 0	1 0 1 1	Rm	Rn

T1 variant

```
CMN{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15	14–12	11 10 9 8	7 6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 0 1 0 1	1 0 0 0	1	Rn	(0)	imm3	1 1 1 1	imm2	stype	Rm

Rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
CMN{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```


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Shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `!(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
CMN{<c>}.W <Rn>, <Rm> // <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
CMN{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm3:imm2);
if n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<amount>` For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR) encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

For encoding T2: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <amount> modulo 32.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shifted = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(R[n], shifted, '0');
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.34 CMN (register-shifted register)

Compare Negative (register-shifted register) adds a register value and a register-shifted register value. It updates the condition flags based on the result, and discards the result.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	Rn	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	Rs	0	stype	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
CMN{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm>, <type> <Rs>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  s = UInt(Rs);
shift_t = DecodeRegShift(stype);
if n == 15 || m == 15 || s == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<type>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<Rs>` Is the third general-purpose source register holding a shift amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shift_n = UInt(R[s]<7:0>);
    shifted = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(R[n], shifted, '0');
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.35 CMP (immediate)

Compare (immediate) subtracts an immediate value from a register value. It updates the condition flags based on the result, and discards the result.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15 14 13 12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 1 1 0	1 0 1	Rn	(0)(0)(0)(0)	imm12

A1 variant

```
CMP{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = A32ExpandImm(imm12);
```

T1

15 14 13	12 11	10–8	7–0
0 0 1	0 1	Rn	imm8

T1 variant

```
CMP{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, #<imm8>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11	10	9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15	14–12	11 10 9 8	7–0
1 1 1 1 0	i	0	1 1	0 1 1	Rn	0	imm3	1 1 1 1	imm8

T2 variant

```
CMP{<c>}.W <Rn>, #<const> // <Rd>, <const> can be represented in T1
CMP{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = T32ExpandImm(i:imm3:imm8);
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1: is a general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For encoding T2: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<imm8>` Is a 8-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 255, encoded in the "imm8" field.

`<const>` For encoding A1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928 for the range of values.

For encoding T2: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions* on page F1-6927 for the range of values.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(R[n], NOT(imm32), '1');
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.36 CMP (register)

Compare (register) subtracts an optionally-shifted register value from a register value. It updates the condition flags based on the result, and discards the result.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15 14 13 12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 0	1 0 1	Rn	(0)(0)(0)(0)	imm5	stype	0	Rm

Rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
CMP{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

Shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `!(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
CMP{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5	3 2 0
0 1 0 0 0 0	1 0 1 0	Rm	Rn

T1 variant

```
CMP{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm> // <Rn> and <Rm> both from R0-R7
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	3 2 0
0 1 0 0 0 1	0 1	N	Rm	Rn

T2 variant

```
CMP{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm> // <Rn> and <Rm> not both from R0-R7
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(N:Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
if n < 8 && m < 8 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `n < 8 && m < 8`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as described, with no change to its behavior and no additional side effects.
- The condition flags become UNKNOWN.

T3

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 14 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 1	1 1 0 1	1	Rn	(0) imm3	1 1 1 1	imm2 stype	Rm

Rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
CMP{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

Shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `!(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
CMP{<c>}.W <Rn>, <Rm> // <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1 or T2
CMP{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm>, <shift> #<amount>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm3:imm2);
if n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1 and T3: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For encoding T2: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "N:Rn" field.

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`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1, T2 and T3: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<amount>` For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR) encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

For encoding T3: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <amount> modulo 32.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shifted = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(R[n], NOT(shifted), '1');
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.37 CMP (register-shifted register)

Compare (register-shifted register) subtracts a register-shifted register value from a register value. It updates the condition flags based on the result, and discards the result.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	Rn	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	Rs	0	stype	1	Rm
cond																		

A1 variant

```
CMP{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm>, <type> <Rs>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  s = UInt(Rs);
shift_t = DecodeRegShift(stype);
if n == 15 || m == 15 || s == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<type>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<Rs>` Is the third general-purpose source register holding a shift amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shift_n = UInt(R[s]<7:0>);
    shifted = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(R[n], NOT(shifted), '1');
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.38 CPS, CPSID, CPSIE

Change PE State changes one or more of the PSTATE.{A, I, F} interrupt mask bits and, optionally, the PSTATE.M mode field, without changing any other PSTATE bits.

`CPS` is treated as `NOP` if executed in User mode unless it is defined as being CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE elsewhere in this section.

The PE checks whether the value being written to PSTATE.M is legal. See *Illegal changes to PSTATE.M* on page G1-8609.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	imod		M	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	A	I	F	0	mode	

Change mode variant

Applies when `imod == 00 && M == 1`.

```
CPS{<q>} #<mode> // Cannot be conditional
```

Interrupt disable variant

Applies when `imod == 11 && M == 0`.

```
CPSID{<q>} <iflags> // Cannot be conditional
```

Interrupt disable and change mode variant

Applies when `imod == 11 && M == 1`.

```
CPSID{<q>} <iflags> , #<mode> // Cannot be conditional
```

Interrupt enable variant

Applies when `imod == 10 && M == 0`.

```
CPSIE{<q>} <iflags> // Cannot be conditional
```

Interrupt enable and change mode variant

Applies when `imod == 10 && M == 1`.

```
CPSIE{<q>} <iflags> , #<mode> // Cannot be conditional
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if mode != '00000' && M == '0' then UNPREDICTABLE;
if (imod<1> == '1' && A:I:F == '000') || (imod<1> == '0' && A:I:F != '000') then UNPREDICTABLE;
enable = (imod == '10');  disable = (imod == '11');  changemode = (M == '1');
affectA = (A == '1');  affectI = (I == '1');  affectF = (F == '1');
if (imod == '00' && M == '0') || imod == '01' then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `imod == '01'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

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If `imod == '00' && M == '0'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

If `mode != '00000' && M == '0'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: changemode = TRUE.
- The instruction executes as described, and the value specified by mode is ignored. There are no additional side-effects.

If `imod<1> == '1' && A:I:F == '000'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction behaves as if imod<1> == '0'.
- The instruction behaves as if A:I:F has an UNKNOWN nonzero value.

If `imod<1> == '0' && A:I:F != '000'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction behaves as if imod<1> == '1'.
- The instruction behaves as if A:I:F == '000'.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	im	(0)	A	I	F

Interrupt disable variant

Applies when `im == 1`.

```
CPSID{<q>} <iflags> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Interrupt enable variant

Applies when `im == 0`.

```
CPSIE{<q>} <iflags> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if A:I:F == '000' then UNPREDICTABLE;
enable = (im == '0');  disable = (im == '1');  changemode = FALSE;
affectA = (A == '1');  affectI = (I == '1');  affectF = (F == '1');
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `A:I:F == '000'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	(0)	0	(0)	imod		M	A	I	F	mode	

Change mode variant

Applies when `imod == 00 && M == 1`.

```
CPS{<q>} #<mode> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Interrupt disable variant

Applies when `imod == 11 && M == 0`.

```
CPSID.W <iflags> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Interrupt disable and change mode variant

Applies when `imod == 11 && M == 1`.

```
CPSID{<q>} <iflags>, #<mode> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Interrupt enable variant

Applies when `imod == 10 && M == 0`.

```
CPSIE.W <iflags> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Interrupt enable and change mode variant

Applies when `imod == 10 && M == 1`.

```
CPSIE{<q>} <iflags>, #<mode> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if imod == '00' && M == '0' then SEE "Hint instructions";
if mode != '00000' && M == '0' then UNPREDICTABLE;
if (imod<1> == '1' && A:I:F == '000') || (imod<1> == '0' && A:I:F != '000') then UNPREDICTABLE;
enable = (imod == '10');  disable = (imod == '11');  changemode = (M == '1');
affectA = (A == '1');  affectI = (I == '1');  affectF = (F == '1');
if imod == '01' || InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `imod == '01'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

If `mode != '00000' && M == '0'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.

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- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: changemode = TRUE.
- The instruction executes as described, and the value specified by mode is ignored. There are no additional side-effects.

If `imod<1> == '1' && A:I:F == '000'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The instruction behaves as if imod<1> == '0'.
- The instruction behaves as if A:I:F has an UNKNOWN nonzero value.

If `imod<1> == '0' && A:I:F != '000'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The instruction behaves as if imod<1> == '1'.
- The instruction behaves as if A:I:F == '000'.

Notes for all encodings

Hint instructions: In encoding T2, if the `imod` field is `00` and the `M` bit is `0`, a hint instruction is encoded. To determine which hint instruction, see *Branches and miscellaneous control* on page F3-7029.

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<iflags>` Is a sequence of one or more of the following, specifying which interrupt mask bits are affected:

- `a` Sets the A bit in the instruction, causing the specified effect on PSTATE.A, the SError interrupt mask bit.
- `i` Sets the I bit in the instruction, causing the specified effect on PSTATE.I, the IRQ interrupt mask bit.
- `f` Sets the F bit in the instruction, causing the specified effect on PSTATE.F, the FIQ interrupt mask bit.

`<mode>` Is the number of the mode to change to, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "mode" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if CurrentInstrSet() == InstrSet_A32 then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if PSTATE.EL != EL0 then
        if enable then
            if affectA then PSTATE.A = '0';
            if affectI then PSTATE.I = '0';
            if affectF then PSTATE.F = '0';
        if disable then
            if affectA then PSTATE.A = '1';
            if affectI then PSTATE.I = '1';
            if affectF then PSTATE.F = '1';
        if changemode then
            // AArch32.WriteModeByInstr() sets PSTATE.IL to 1 if this is an illegal mode change.
```


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```
            AArch32.WriteModeByInstr(mode);
else
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if PSTATE.EL != EL0 then
        if enable then
            if affectA then PSTATE.A = '0';
            if affectI then PSTATE.I = '0';
            if affectF then PSTATE.F = '0';
        if disable then
            if affectA then PSTATE.A = '1';
            if affectI then PSTATE.I = '1';
            if affectF then PSTATE.F = '1';
        if changemode then
            // AArch32.WriteModeByInstr() sets PSTATE.IL to 1 if this is an illegal mode change.
            AArch32.WriteModeByInstr(mode);
```


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F5.1.39 CRC32

`CRC32` performs a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) calculation on a value held in a general-purpose register. It takes an input CRC value in the first source operand, performs a CRC on the input value in the second source operand, and returns the output CRC value. The second source operand can be 8, 16, or 32 bits. To align with common usage, the bit order of the values is reversed as part of the operation, and the polynomial `0x04C11DB7` is used for the CRC calculation.

In an Armv8.0 implementation, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.1, it is mandatory for all implementations to implement this instruction.

Note

ID_ISAR5.CRC32 indicates whether this instruction is supported in the T32 and A32 instruction sets.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1 0	sz	0	Rn	Rd	(0)	(0)	0	(0)	0 1 0 0	Rm
cond								C			

CRC32B variant

Applies when `sz == 00`.

```
CRC32B{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

CRC32H variant

Applies when `sz == 01`.

```
CRC32H{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

CRC32W variant

Applies when `sz == 10`.

```
CRC32W{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if ! HaveCRCExt() then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(Rd); n = UInt(Rn); m = UInt(Rm);
size = 8 << UInt(sz);
crc32c = (C == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if size == 64 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == 64`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: size = 32;.

If `cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.

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- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The instruction executes unconditionally.
- The instruction executes conditionally.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 14 13 12	11 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0 1	1 0 0 (C)	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	1 0	sz	Rm

CRC32B variant

Applies when `sz == 00`.

```
CRC32B{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

CRC32H variant

Applies when `sz == 01`.

```
CRC32H{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

CRC32W variant

Applies when `sz == 10`.

```
CRC32W{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if ! HaveCRCExt() then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(Rd); n = UInt(Rn); m = UInt(Rm);
size = 8 << UInt(sz);
crc32c = (C == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if size == 64 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == 64`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: size = 32;.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. An `CRC32` instruction must be unconditional.
`<Rd>`	Is the general-purpose accumulator output register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Rn>`	Is the general-purpose accumulator input register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose data source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();

    acc = R[n];             // accumulator
    val = R[m]<size-1:0>;   // input value
    poly = (if crc32c then 0x1EDC6F41 else 0x04C11DB7)<31:0>;
    tempacc = BitReverse(acc):Zeros(size);
    tempval = BitReverse(val):Zeros(32);
    // Poly32Mod2 on a bitstring does a polynomial Modulus over {0,1} operation
    R[d] = BitReverse(Poly32Mod2(tempacc EOR tempval, poly));
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.40 CRC32C

`CRC32C` performs a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) calculation on a value held in a general-purpose register. It takes an input CRC value in the first source operand, performs a CRC on the input value in the second source operand, and returns the output CRC value. The second source operand can be 8, 16, or 32 bits. To align with common usage, the bit order of the values is reversed as part of the operation, and the polynomial `0x1EDC6F41` is used for the CRC calculation.

In an Armv8.0 implementation, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.1, it is mandatory for all implementations to implement this instruction.

Note

ID_ISAR5.CRC32 indicates whether this instruction is supported in the T32 and A32 instruction sets.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1 0	sz	0	Rn	Rd	(0)	(0)	1	(0)	0 1 0 0	Rm
cond								C			

CRC32CB variant

Applies when `sz == 00`.

```
CRC32CB{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

CRC32CH variant

Applies when `sz == 01`.

```
CRC32CH{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

CRC32CW variant

Applies when `sz == 10`.

```
CRC32CW{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if ! HaveCRCExt() then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(Rd); n = UInt(Rn); m = UInt(Rm);
size = 8 << UInt(sz);
crc32c = (C == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if size == 64 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == 64`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: size = 32;.

If `cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.

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- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The instruction executes unconditionally.
- The instruction executes conditionally.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 14 13 12	11 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0 1	1 0 1 (C)	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	1 0	sz	Rm

CRC32CB variant

Applies when `sz == 00`.

```
CRC32CB{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

CRC32CH variant

Applies when `sz == 01`.

```
CRC32CH{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

CRC32CW variant

Applies when `sz == 10`.

```
CRC32CW{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if ! HaveCRCExt() then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(Rd); n = UInt(Rn); m = UInt(Rm);
size = 8 << UInt(sz);
crc32c = (C == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if size == 64 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == 64`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: size = 32;.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. An CRC32C instruction must be unconditional.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose accumulator output register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose accumulator input register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose data source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();

    acc = R[n];             // accumulator
    val = R[m]<size-1:0>;   // input value
    poly = (if crc32c then 0x1EDC6F41 else 0x04C11DB7)<31:0>;
    tempacc = BitReverse(acc):Zeros(size);
    tempval = BitReverse(val):Zeros(32);
    // Poly32Mod2 on a bitstring does a polynomial Modulus over {0,1} operation
    R[d] = BitReverse(Poly32Mod2(tempacc EOR tempval, poly));
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.41 CSDB

Consumption of Speculative Data Barrier is a memory barrier that controls speculative execution and data value prediction.

No instruction other than branch instructions and instructions that write to the PC appearing in program order after the CSDB can be speculatively executed using the results of any:

- Data value predictions of any instructions.
- PSTATE.{N,Z,C,V} predictions of any instructions other than conditional branch instructions and conditional instructions that write to the PC appearing in program order before the CSDB that have not been architecturally resolved.

Note

For purposes of the definition of CSDB, PSTATE.{N,Z,C,V} is not considered a data value. This definition permits:

- Control flow speculation before and after the CSDB.
- Speculative execution of conditional data processing instructions after the CSDB, unless they use the results of data value or PSTATE.{N,Z,C,V} predictions of instructions appearing in program order before the CSDB that have not been architecturally resolved.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

A1 variant

```
CSDB{<c>}{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;      // CSDB must be encoded with AL condition
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes unconditionally.
- The instruction executes conditionally.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

T1 variant

```
CSDB{<c>}{<q>}
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes unconditionally.
- The instruction executes conditionally.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();

    ConsumptionOfSpeculativeDataBarrier();
```


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F5.1.42 DBG

DBG executes as a NOP. Arm deprecates any use of the DBG instruction.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	1	1	1	1	option
cond																									

A1 variant

```
DBG{<c>}{<q>} #<option>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// DBG executes as a NOP. The 'option' field is ignored
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	option

T1 variant

```
DBG{<c>}{<q>} #<option>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// DBG executes as a NOP. The 'option' field is ignored
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<option> Is a 4-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "option" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
```


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F5.1.43 DCPS1

Debug Change PE State to EL1 allows the debugger to move the PE into EL1 from EL0 or to a specific mode at the current Exception level.

DCPS1 is UNDEFINED if any of:

- The PE is in Non-debug state.
- EL2 is implemented, EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and any of:
  - EL2 is using AArch32 and HCR.TGE is set to 1.
  - EL2 is using AArch64 and HCR_EL2.TGE is set to 1.

When the PE executes DCPS1 at EL0, EL1 or EL3:

- If EL3 or EL1 is using AArch32, the PE enters SVC mode and LR_svc, SPSR_svc, DLR, and DSPSR become UNKNOWN. If DCPS1 is executed in Monitor mode, SCR.NS is cleared to 0.
- If EL1 is using AArch64, the PE enters EL1 using AArch64, selects SP_EL1, and ELR_EL1, ESR_EL1, SPSR_EL1, DLR_EL0 and DSPSR_EL0 become UNKNOWN.

When the PE executes DCPS1 at EL2 the PE does not change mode, and ELR_hyp, HSR, SPSR_hyp, DLR and DSPSR become UNKNOWN.

For more information on the operation of the DCPS<n> instructions, see *DCPS<n>* on page H2-9938.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

T1 variant

DCPS1

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required.
```

Operation

```
if !Halted() then UNDEFINED;

if EL2Enabled() && PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    tge = if ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then HCR.TGE else HCR_EL2.TGE;
    if tge == '1' then UNDEFINED;

if PSTATE.EL != EL0 || ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then
    if PSTATE.M == M32_Monitor then SCR.NS = '0';
    if PSTATE.EL != EL2 then
        AArch32.WriteMode(M32_Svc);
        PSTATE.E = SCTLR.EE;
        if HavePANExt() && SCTLR.SPAN == '0' then PSTATE.PAN = '1';
        LR_svc = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        SPSR_svc = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    else
        PSTATE.E = HSCTLR.EE;
        ELR_hyp = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        HSR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        SPSR_hyp = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
```


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```
        DLR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        DSPSR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    else                                        // Targeting EL1 using AArch64
        AArch64.MaybeZeroRegisterUppers();
        MaybeZeroSVEUppers(EL1);
        PSTATE.nRW = '0';
        PSTATE.SP = '1';
        PSTATE.EL = EL1;
        if HavePANExt() && SCTLR_EL1.SPAN == '0' then PSTATE.PAN = '1';
        if HaveUAOExt() then PSTATE.UAO = '0';

        ELR_EL1 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        ESR_EL1 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        SPSR_EL1 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;

        DLR_EL0 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        DSPSR_EL0 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;

        // SCTLR_EL1.IESB might be ignored in Debug state.
        if HaveIESB() && SCTLR_EL1.IESB == '1' &&  !ConstrainUnpredictableBool(Unpredictable_IESBinDebug)
then
            SynchronizeErrors();

    UpdateEDSCRFields();                        // Update EDSCR PE state flags
```


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F5.1.44 DCPS2

Debug Change PE State to EL2 allows the debugger to move the PE into EL2 from a lower Exception level.

DCPS2 is UNDEFINED if any of:

- The PE is in Non-debug state.
- EL2 is not implemented.
- The PE is in Secure state and any of:
  - Secure EL2 is not implemented.
  - Secure EL2 is implemented and Secure EL2 is disabled.

When the PE executes DCPS2:

- If EL2 is using AArch32, the PE enters Hyp mode and ELR_hyp, HSR, SPSR_hyp, DLR and DSPSR become UNKNOWN.
- If EL2 is using AArch64, the PE enters EL2 using AArch64, selects SP_EL2, and ELR_EL2, ESR_EL2, SPSR_EL2, DLR_EL0 and DSPSR_EL0 become UNKNOWN.

For more information on the operation of the DCPS<n> instructions, see *DCPS<n>* on page H2-9938.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

T1 variant

DCPS2

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveEL(EL2) then UNDEFINED;
```

Operation

```
if !Halted() || IsSecure() then UNDEFINED;

if ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
    AArch32.WriteMode(M32_Hyp);
    PSTATE.E = HSCTLR.EE;

    ELR_hyp = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    HSR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    SPSR_hyp = bits(32) UNKNOWN;

    DLR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    DSPSR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
else                                        // Targeting EL2 using AArch64
    AArch64.MaybeZeroRegisterUppers();
    MaybeZeroSVEUppers(EL2);
    PSTATE.nRW = '0';
    PSTATE.SP = '1';
    PSTATE.EL = EL2;
    if HavePANExt() && SCTLR_EL2.SPAN == '0' && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
        PSTATE.PAN = '1';
    if HaveUAOExt() then PSTATE.UAO = '0';
```


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```
    ELR_EL2 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    ESR_EL2 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    SPSR_EL2 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;

    DLR_EL0 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    DSPSR_EL0 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;

    // SCTLR_EL2.IESB might be ignored in Debug state.
    if HaveIESB() && SCTLR_EL2.IESB == '1' && !ConstrainUnpredictableBool(Unpredictable_IESBinDebug)
then
        SynchronizeErrors();

 UpdateEDSCRFields();                        // Update EDSCR PE state flags
```


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F5.1.45 DCPS3

Debug Change PE State to EL3 allows the debugger to move the PE into EL3 from a lower Exception level or to a specific mode at the current Exception level.

DCPS3 is UNDEFINED if any of:

- The PE is in Non-debug state.
- EL3 is not implemented.
- EDSCR.SDD is set to 1.

When the PE executes DCPS3:

- If EL3 is using AArch32, the PE enters Monitor mode and LR_mon, SPSR_mon, DLR and DSPSR become UNKNOWN. If DCPS3 is executed in Monitor mode, SCR.NS is cleared to 0.
- If EL3 is using AArch64, the PE enters EL3 using AArch64, selects SP_EL3, and ELR_EL3, ESR_EL3, SPSR_EL3, DLR_EL0 and DSPSR_EL0 become UNKNOWN.

For more information on the operation of the DCPS<n> instructions, see *DCPS<n> on page H2-9938*.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

T1 variant

DCPS3

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveEL(EL3) then UNDEFINED;
```

Operation

```
if !Halted() || EDSCR.SDD == '1' then UNDEFINED;

if ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
    from_secure = IsSecure();
    if PSTATE.M == M32_Monitor then SCR.NS = '0';
    AArch32.WriteMode(M32_Monitor);
    if HavePANExt() then
        if !from_secure then
            PSTATE.PAN = '0';
        elsif SCTLR.SPAN == '0' then
            PSTATE.PAN = '1';
    PSTATE.E = SCTLR.EE;

    LR_mon = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    SPSR_mon = bits(32) UNKNOWN;

    DLR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    DSPSR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
else                                        // Targeting EL3 using AArch64
    AArch64.MaybeZeroRegisterUppers();
    MaybeZeroSVEUppers(EL3);
    PSTATE.nRW = '0';
    PSTATE.SP = '1';
    PSTATE.EL = EL3;
```


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```
    if HaveUAOExt() then PSTATE.UAO = '0';

    ELR_EL3 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    ESR_EL3 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    SPSR_EL3 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;

    DLR_EL0 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    DSPSR_EL0 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;

    sync_errors = HaveIESB() && SCTLR_EL3.IESB == '1';
    if HaveDoubleFaultExt() && SCR_EL3.EA == '1' && SCR_EL3.NMEA == '1' then
        sync_errors = TRUE;
    // SCTLR_EL3.IESB might be ignored in Debug state.
    if !ConstrainUnpredictableBool(Unpredictable_IESBinDebug) then
        sync_errors = FALSE;
    if sync_errors then SynchronizeErrors();

UpdateEDSCRFields();                        // Update EDSCR PE state flags
```


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F5.1.46 DMB

Data Memory Barrier is a memory barrier that ensures the ordering of observations of memory accesses, see *Data Memory Barrier (DMB)* on page E2-6866.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	1	0	1	option

A1 variant

```
DMB{<c>}{<q>} {<option>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	(0)	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	1	0	1	option

T1 variant

```
DMB{<c>}{<q>} {<option>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. Must be `AL` or omitted.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<option>` Specifies an optional limitation on the barrier operation. Values are:

- `SY` Full system is the required shareability domain, reads and writes are the required access types, both before and after the barrier instruction. Can be omitted. This option is referred to as the full system barrier. Encoded as option = `0b1111`.
- `ST` Full system is the required shareability domain, writes are the required access type, both before and after the barrier instruction. `SYST` is a synonym for `ST`. Encoded as option = `0b1110`.
- `LD` Full system is the required shareability domain, reads are the required access type before the barrier instruction, and reads and writes are the required access types after the barrier instruction. Encoded as option = `0b1101`.

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`ISH` Inner Shareable is the required shareability domain, reads and writes are the required access types, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as option = `0b1011`.

`ISHST` Inner Shareable is the required shareability domain, writes are the required access type, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as option = `0b1010`.

`ISHLD` Inner Shareable is the required shareability domain, reads are the required access type before the barrier instruction, and reads and writes are the required access types after the barrier instruction. Encoded as option = `0b1001`.

`NSH` Non-shareable is the required shareability domain, reads and writes are the required access, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as option = `0b0111`.

`NSHST` Non-shareable is the required shareability domain, writes are the required access type both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as option = `0b0110`.

`NSHLD` Non-shareable is the required shareability domain, reads are the required access type before the barrier instruction, and reads and writes are the required access types after the barrier instruction. Encoded as option = `0b0101`.

`OSH` Outer Shareable is the required shareability domain, reads and writes are the required access types, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as option = `0b0011`.

`OSHST` Outer Shareable is the required shareability domain, writes are the required access type, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as option = `0b0010`.

`OSHLD` Outer Shareable is the required shareability domain, reads are the required access type before the barrier instruction, and reads and writes are the required access types after the barrier instruction. Encoded as option = `0b0001`.

For more information on whether an access is before or after a barrier instruction, see *Data Memory Barrier (DMB)* on page E2-6866. All other encodings of option are reserved. All unsupported and reserved options must execute as a full system DMB operation, but software must not rely on this behavior.

Note

The instruction supports the following alternative `<option>` values, but Arm recommends that software does not use these alternative values:

- `SH` as an alias for `ISH`.
- `SHST` as an alias for `ISHST`.
- `UN` as an alias for `NSH`.
- `UNST` as an alias for `NSHST`.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    MBReqDomain domain;
    MBReqTypes types;
    case option of
        when '0001'  domain = MBReqDomain_OuterShareable;  types = MBReqTypes_Reads;
        when '0010'  domain = MBReqDomain_OuterShareable;  types = MBReqTypes_Writes;
        when '0011'  domain = MBReqDomain_OuterShareable;  types = MBReqTypes_All;
        when '0101'  domain = MBReqDomain_Nonshareable;    types = MBReqTypes_Reads;
        when '0110'  domain = MBReqDomain_Nonshareable;    types = MBReqTypes_Writes;
        when '0111'  domain = MBReqDomain_Nonshareable;    types = MBReqTypes_All;
        when '1001'  domain = MBReqDomain_InnerShareable;  types = MBReqTypes_Reads;
        when '1010'  domain = MBReqDomain_InnerShareable;  types = MBReqTypes_Writes;
        when '1011'  domain = MBReqDomain_InnerShareable;  types = MBReqTypes_All;
        when '1101'  domain = MBReqDomain_FullSystem;      types = MBReqTypes_Reads;
        when '1110'  domain = MBReqDomain_FullSystem;      types = MBReqTypes_Writes;
        otherwise    domain = MBReqDomain_FullSystem;      types = MBReqTypes_All;

    if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() then
        if HCR.BSU == '11' then
```


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```
        domain = MBReqDomain_FullSystem;
    if HCR.BSU == '10' && domain != MBReqDomain_FullSystem then
        domain = MBReqDomain_OuterShareable;
    if HCR.BSU == '01' && domain == MBReqDomain_Nonshareable then
        domain = MBReqDomain_InnerShareable;

DataMemoryBarrier(domain, types);
```


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F5.1.47 DSB

Data Synchronization Barrier is a memory barrier that ensures the completion of memory accesses, see *Data Synchronization Barrier (DSB)* on page E2-6866.

An AArch32 DSB instruction does not require the completion of any AArch64 TLB maintenance instructions, regardless of the nXS qualifier, appearing in program order before the AArch32 DSB.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	1	0	0	!=0x00
																												option

A1 variant

```
DSB{<c>}{<q>} {<option>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	(0)	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	1	0	0	!=0x00
																												option

T1 variant

```
DSB{<c>}{<q>} {<option>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. Must be `AL` or omitted.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<option>` Specifies an optional limitation on the barrier operation. Values are:

- `SY` Full system is the required shareability domain, reads and writes are the required access types, both before and after the barrier instruction. Can be omitted. This option is referred to as the full system barrier. Encoded as option = `0b1111`.
- `ST` Full system is the required shareability domain, writes are the required access type, both before and after the barrier instruction. `SYST` is a synonym for `ST`. Encoded as option = `0b1110`.

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`LD` Full system is the required shareability domain, reads are the required access type before the barrier instruction, and reads and writes are the required access types after the barrier instruction. Encoded as option = `0b1101`.

`ISH` Inner Shareable is the required shareability domain, reads and writes are the required access types, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as option = `0b1011`.

`ISHST` Inner Shareable is the required shareability domain, writes are the required access type, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as option = `0b1010`.

`ISHLD` Inner Shareable is the required shareability domain, reads are the required access type before the barrier instruction, and reads and writes are the required access types after the barrier instruction. Encoded as option = `0b1001`.

`NSH` Non-shareable is the required shareability domain, reads and writes are the required access, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as option = `0b0111`.

`NSHST` Non-shareable is the required shareability domain, writes are the required access type both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as option = `0b0110`.

`NSHLD` Non-shareable is the required shareability domain, reads are the required access type before the barrier instruction, and reads and writes are the required access types after the barrier instruction. Encoded as option = `0b0101`.

`OSH` Outer Shareable is the required shareability domain, reads and writes are the required access types, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as option = `0b0011`.

`OSHST` Outer Shareable is the required shareability domain, writes are the required access type, both before and after the barrier instruction. Encoded as option = `0b0010`.

`OSHLD` Outer Shareable is the required shareability domain, reads are the required access type before the barrier instruction, and reads and writes are the required access types after the barrier instruction. Encoded as option = `0b0001`.

For more information on whether an access is before or after a barrier instruction, see *Data Synchronization Barrier (DSB)* on page E2-6866. All other encodings of option are reserved, other than the values `0b0000` and `0b0100`. All unsupported and reserved options must execute as a full system DSB operation, but software must not rely on this behavior.

Note

The value `0b0000` is used to encode SSBB and the value `0b0100` is used to encode PSSBB.

The instruction supports the following alternative `<option>` values, but Arm recommends that software does not use these alternative values:

- `SH` as an alias for `ISH`.
- `SHST` as an alias for `ISHST`.
- `UN` as an alias for `NSH`.
- `UNST` as an alias for `NSHST`.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    boolean nXS;
    if HaveFeatXS() && HaveFeatHCX() then
        nXS = (PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) &&
            IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1');
    else
        nXS = FALSE;
    MBReqDomain domain;
    MBReqTypes types;
    case option of
        when '0001'  domain = MBReqDomain_OuterShareable;  types = MBReqTypes_Reads;
        when '0010'  domain = MBReqDomain_OuterShareable;  types = MBReqTypes_Writes;
        when '0011'  domain = MBReqDomain_OuterShareable;  types = MBReqTypes_All;
        when '0101'  domain = MBReqDomain_Nonshareable;    types = MBReqTypes_Reads;
```


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```
    when '0110'  domain = MBReqDomain_Nonshareable;    types = MBReqTypes_Writes;
    when '0111'  domain = MBReqDomain_Nonshareable;    types = MBReqTypes_All;
    when '1001'  domain = MBReqDomain_InnerShareable;  types = MBReqTypes_Reads;
    when '1010'  domain = MBReqDomain_InnerShareable;  types = MBReqTypes_Writes;
    when '1011'  domain = MBReqDomain_InnerShareable;  types = MBReqTypes_All;
    when '1101'  domain = MBReqDomain_FullSystem;      types = MBReqTypes_Reads;
    when '1110'  domain = MBReqDomain_FullSystem;      types = MBReqTypes_Writes;
    otherwise
        if       option == '0000' then SEE "SSBB";
        elsif    option == '0100' then SEE "PSSBB";
        else     domain = MBReqDomain_FullSystem;      types = MBReqTypes_All;

if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() then
    if HCR.BSU == '11' then
        domain = MBReqDomain_FullSystem;
    if HCR.BSU == '10' && domain != MBReqDomain_FullSystem then
        domain = MBReqDomain_OuterShareable;
    if HCR.BSU == '01' && domain == MBReqDomain_Nonshareable then
        domain = MBReqDomain_InnerShareable;

DataSynchronizationBarrier(domain, types, nXS);
```


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F5.1.48 EOR, EORS (immediate)

Bitwise Exclusive OR (immediate) performs a bitwise Exclusive OR of a register value and an immediate value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the EORS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. Arm deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The EOR variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The EORS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. In this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 1 0	0 0 1 S	Rn	Rd	imm12

EOR variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
EOR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

EORS variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
EORS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = (S == '1');
(imm32, carry) = A32ExpandImm_C(imm12, PSTATE.C);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14–12	11–8	7–0
1 1 1 1 0	i 0	0 1 0 0	S Rn	0 imm3	Rd	imm8

EOR variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
EOR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```


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EORS variant

Applies when `S == 1 && Rd != 1111`.

```
EORS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rd == '1111' && S == '1' then SEE "TEQ (immediate)";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = (S == '1');
(imm32, carry) = T32ExpandImm_C(i:imm3:imm8, PSTATE.C);
if (d == 15 && !setflags) || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the EOR variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the EORS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<const>` For encoding A1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928 for the range of values.

For encoding T1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions* on page F1-6927 for the range of values.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    result = R[n] EOR imm32;
    if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for A32 encoding
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.N = result<31>;
            PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
```


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```
PSTATE.C = carry;
// PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.49 EOR, EORS (register)

Bitwise Exclusive OR (register) performs a bitwise Exclusive OR of a register value and an optionally-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the EORS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. Arm deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The EOR variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The EORS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. In this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1	S	Rn	Rd	imm5	stype	0	Rm
cond								

EOR, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
EOR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

EOR, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
EOR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

EORS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
EORS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

EORS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
EORS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
```


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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9 8	7 6	5	3 2 0
0 1 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	Rm	Rdn

T1 variant

```
EOR<c>{<q>} {<Rdn>,} <Rdn>, <Rm> // Inside IT block
EORS{<q>} {<Rdn>,} <Rdn>, <Rm> // Outside IT block
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rdn);  n = UInt(Rdn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = !InITBlock();
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 14 12	11 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 1	0 1 0 0	S Rn	(0) imm3	Rd	imm2 stype	Rm

EOR, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
EOR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

EOR, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
EOR<c>.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> // Inside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
EOR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

EORS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm3 == 000 && Rd != 1111 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
EORS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

EORS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11) && Rd != 1111`.

```
EORS.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> // Outside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
EORS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rd == '1111' && S == '1' then SEE "TEQ (register)";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm3:imm2);
if (d == 15 && !setflags) || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rdn>` Is the first general-purpose source register and the destination register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the EOR variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the EORS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T2: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T2: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<amount>` For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR) encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

For encoding T2: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <amount> modulo 32.

In T32 assembly:

- Outside an IT block, if `EORS <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rd>` has `<Rd>` and `<Rn>` both in the range R0-R7, it is assembled using encoding T1 as though `EORS <Rd>, <Rn>` had been written
- Inside an IT block, if `EOR<c> <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rd>` has `<Rd>` and `<Rn>` both in the range R0-R7, it is assembled using encoding T1 as though `EOR<c> <Rd>, <Rn>` had been written.

To prevent either of these happening, use the `.W` qualifier.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    (shifted, carry) = Shift_C(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    result = R[n] EOR shifted;
    if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for A32 encoding
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
```


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```
else
    R[d] = result;
    if setflags then
        PSTATE.N = result<31>;
        PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
        PSTATE.C = carry;
        // PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.50 EOR, EORS (register-shifted register)

Bitwise Exclusive OR (register-shifted register) performs a bitwise Exclusive OR of a register value and a register-shifted register value. It writes the result to the destination register, and can optionally update the condition flags based on the result.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 0	0 0 1 S	Rn	Rd	Rs	0	stype	1	Rm

Flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
EORS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Not flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
EOR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  s = UInt(Rs);
setflags = (S == '1');  shift_t = DecodeRegShift(stype);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 || s == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<Rs>` Is the third general-purpose source register holding a shift amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

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Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shift_n = UInt(R[s]<7:0>);
    (shifted, carry) = Shift_C(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    result = R[n] EOR shifted;
    R[d] = result;
    if setflags then
        PSTATE.N = result<31>;
        PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
        PSTATE.C = carry;
        // PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.51 ERET

Exception Return.

The PE branches to the address held in the register holding the preferred return address, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

The register holding the preferred return address is:

- ELR_hyp, when executing in Hyp mode.
- LR, when executing in a mode other than Hyp mode, User mode, or System mode.

The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.

Exception Return is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

In Debug state, the T1 encoding of ERET executes the DRPS operation.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	1	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)
cond																												

A1 variant

```
ERET{<c>}{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	(0)	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

T1 variant

```
ERET{<c>}{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if !Halted() then
        if PSTATE.M IN {M32_User,M32_System} then
            UNPREDICTABLE;                        // UNDEFINED or NOP
        else
            new_pc_value = if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then ELR_hyp else R[14];
            AArch32.ExceptionReturn(new_pc_value, SPSR[]);
    else                                          // Perform DRPS operation in Debug state
        if PSTATE.M == M32_User then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif PSTATE.M == M32_System then
            UNPREDICTABLE;                        // UNDEFINED or NOP
        else
            SynchronizeContext();
            DebugRestorePSR();
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `PSTATE.M IN {M32_User,M32_System}`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

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F5.1.52 ESB

Error Synchronization Barrier is an error synchronization event that might also update DISR and VDISR. This instruction can be used at all Exception levels and in Debug state.

In Debug state, this instruction behaves as if SError interrupts are masked at all Exception levels. See Error Synchronization Barrier in the ARM(R) Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for Armv8-A architecture profile.

If the RAS Extension is not implemented, this instruction executes as a `NOP`.

A1

(FEAT_RAS)

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
cond																												

A1 variant

```
ESB{<c>}{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveRASExt() then EndOfInstruction();  // Instruction executes as NOP
if cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;      // ESB must be encoded with AL condition
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes unconditionally.
- The instruction executes conditionally.

T1

(FEAT_RAS)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

T1 variant

```
ESB{<c>}{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveRASExt() then EndOfInstruction();  // Instruction executes as NOP
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes unconditionally.
- The instruction executes conditionally.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();

    SynchronizeErrors();
    AArch32.ESBOperation();
    if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() then AArch32.vESBOperation();
    TakeUnmaskedSErrorInterrupts();
```


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F5.1.53 HLT

Halting breakpoint causes a software breakpoint to occur.

Halting breakpoint is always unconditional, even inside an IT block.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0	imm12	0 1 1 1	imm4

A1 variant

```
HLT{<q>} {#}<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if EDSCR.HDE == '0' || !HaltingAllowed() then UNDEFINED;
if cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE; // HLT must be encoded with AL condition
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes unconditionally.
- The instruction executes conditionally.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5	4–0
1 0 1 1	1 0 1 0	1 0	imm6

T1 variant

```
HLT{<q>} {#}<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if EDSCR.HDE == '0' || !HaltingAllowed() then UNDEFINED;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. An `HLT` instruction must be unconditional.

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`<imm>` For encoding A1: is a 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, encoded in the "imm12:imm4" field. This value is for assembly and disassembly only. It is ignored by the PE, but can be used by a debugger to store more information about the halting breakpoint.

For encoding T1: is a 6-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 63, encoded in the "imm6" field. This value is for assembly and disassembly only. It is ignored by the PE, but can be used by a debugger to store more information about the halting breakpoint.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations();
Halt(DebugHalt_HaltInstruction);
```


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F5.1.54 HVC

Hypervisor Call causes a Hypervisor Call exception. For more information, see *Hypervisor Call (HVC) exception* on page G1-8654. Software executing at EL1 can use this instruction to call the hypervisor to request a service.

The `HVC` instruction is UNDEFINED:

- When EL3 is implemented and using AArch64, and SCR_EL3.HCE is set to 0.
- In Non-secure EL1 modes when EL3 is implemented and using AArch32, and SCR.HCE is set to 0.
- When EL3 is not implemented and either HCR_EL2.HCD is set to 1 or HCR.HCD is set to 1.
- When EL2 is not implemented.
- In Secure state, if EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state.
- In User mode.

The `HVC` instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in Hyp mode when EL3 is implemented and using AArch32, and SCR.HCE is set to 0.

On executing an `HVC` instruction, the HSR reports the exception as a Hypervisor Call exception, using the EC value `0x12`, and captures the value of the immediate argument, see *Use of the HSR* on page G5-8949.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 0	1 0 0	imm12	0 1 1 1	imm4

A1 variant

```
HVC{<q>} {#}<imm16>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
imm16 = imm12:imm4;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes unconditionally.
- The instruction executes conditionally.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–0
1 1 1 1	0 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	imm4	1 0 0 0	imm12

T1 variant

```
HVC{<q>} {#}<imm16>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
imm16 = imm4:imm12;
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. An HVC instruction must be unconditional.

<imm16> For encoding A1: is a 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, encoded in the "imm12:imm4" field. This value is for assembly and disassembly only. It is reported in the HSR but otherwise is ignored by hardware. An HVC handler might interpret imm16, for example to determine the required service.

For encoding T1: is a 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, encoded in the "imm4:imm12" field. This value is for assembly and disassembly only. It is reported in the HSR but otherwise is ignored by hardware. An HVC handler might interpret imm16, for example to determine the required service.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations();
if !HaveEL(EL2) || PSTATE.EL == EL0 || (IsSecure() && !IsSecureEL2Enabled()) then
    UNDEFINED;

bit hvc_enable;
if HaveEL(EL3) then
    if ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.HCE == '0' && PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
        UNPREDICTABLE;
    else
        hvc_enable = SCR_GEN[].HCE;
else
    hvc_enable = if ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then NOT(HCR.HCD) else NOT(HCR_EL2.HCD);

if hvc_enable == '0' then
    UNDEFINED;
else
    AArch32.CallHypervisor(imm16);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.HCE == '0' && PSTATE.EL == EL2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as NOP.

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F5.1.55 ISB

Instruction Synchronization Barrier flushes the pipeline in the PE and is a context synchronization event. For more information, see *Instruction Synchronization Barrier (ISB)* on page E2-6865.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	1	1	0	option

A1 variant

```
ISB{<c>}{<q>} {<option>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	(0)	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	1	1	0	option

T1 variant

```
ISB{<c>}{<q>} {<option>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. Must be `AL` or omitted.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<option>` Specifies an optional limitation on the barrier operation. Values are:

`SY` Full system barrier operation, encoded as option = `0b1111`. Can be omitted.

All other encodings of option are reserved. The corresponding instructions execute as full system barrier operations, but must not be relied upon by software.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    InstructionSynchronizationBarrier();
```


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F5.1.56 IT

If-Then makes up to four following instructions (the IT block) conditional. The conditions for the instructions in the IT block are the same as, or the inverse of, the condition the `IT` instruction specifies for the first instruction in the block.

The `IT` instruction itself does not affect the condition flags, but the execution of the instructions in the IT block can change the condition flags.

16-bit instructions in the IT block, other than `CMP`, `CMN` and `TST`, do not set the condition flags. An `IT` instruction with the `AL` condition can change the behavior without conditional execution.

The architecture permits exception return to an instruction in the IT block only if the restoration of the CPSR restores PSTATE.IT to a state consistent with the conditions specified by the `IT` instruction. Any other exception return to an instruction in an IT block is UNPREDICTABLE. Any branch to a target instruction in an IT block is not permitted, and if such a branch is made it is UNPREDICTABLE what condition is used when executing that target instruction and any subsequent instruction in the IT block.

Many uses of the IT instruction are deprecated for performance reasons, and an implementation might include ITD controls that can disable those uses of IT, making them UNDEFINED.

For more information see *Conditional execution* on page F1-6913 and *Conditional instructions* on page F2-6941. The first of these sections includes more information about the ITD controls.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 4	3 0
1 0 1 1	1 1 1 1	firstcond	!=0000
			mask

T1 variant

```
IT{<x>{<y>{<z>}}}{<q>} <cond>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if mask == '0000' then SEE "Related encodings";
if firstcond == '1111' || (firstcond == '1110' && BitCount(mask) != 1) then UNPREDICTABLE;
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `firstcond == '1111' || (firstcond == '1110' && BitCount(mask) != 1)`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The '1111' condition is treated as being the same as the '1110' condition, meaning always, and the ITSTATE state machine is progressed in the same way as for any other cond_base value.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Related encodings: *Miscellaneous 16-bit instructions* on page F3-6987.

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Assembler symbols

<x> The condition for the second instruction in the IT block. If omitted, the "mask" field is set to `0b1000`. If present it is encoded in the "mask[3]" field:

- `T` firstcond[0]
- `E` NOT firstcond[0]

<y> The condition for the third instruction in the IT block. If omitted and <x> is present, the "mask[2:0]" field is set to `0b100`. If <y> is present it is encoded in the "mask[2]" field:

- `T` firstcond[0]
- `E` NOT firstcond[0]

<z> The condition for the fourth instruction in the IT block. If omitted and <y> is present, the "mask[1:0]" field is set to `0b10`. If <z> is present, the "mask[0]" field is set to 1, and it is encoded in the "mask[1]" field:

- `T` firstcond[0]
- `E` NOT firstcond[0]

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<cond> The condition for the first instruction in the IT block, encoded in the "firstcond" field. See Table F1-1 on page F1-6913 for the range of conditions available, and the encodings.

The conditions specified in an `IT` instruction must match those specified in the syntax of the instructions in its IT block. When assembling to A32 code, assemblers check `IT` instruction syntax for validity but do not generate assembled instructions for them. See *Conditional instructions* on page F2-6941.

Operation

```
EncodingSpecificOperations();
AArch32.CheckITEnabled(mask);
PSTATE.IT<7:0> = firstcond:mask;
ShouldAdvanceIT = FALSE;
```


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F5.1.57 LDA

Load-Acquire Word loads a word from memory and writes it to a register. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Store-Release* on page E2-6870

For more information about support for shared memory see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	Rn	Rt	(1)	(1)	0	0	1	0	0	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
cond																						

A1 variant

```
LDA{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt); n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	Rn	Rt	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

T1 variant

```
LDA{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt); n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rt>	Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
<Rn>	Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n];
    R[t] = MemO[address, 4];
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.58 LDAB

Load-Acquire Byte loads a byte from memory, zero-extends it to form a 32-bit word and writes it to a register. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Store-Release* on page E2-6870.

For more information about support for shared memory see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	Rn	Rt	(1)	(1)	0	0	1	0	0	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
cond																						

A1 variant

```
LDAB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt); n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	Rn	Rt	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

T1 variant

```
LDAB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt); n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rt>	Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
<Rn>	Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n];
    R[t] = ZeroExtend(MemO[address, 1], 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.59 LDAEX

Load-Acquire Exclusive Word loads a word from memory, writes it to a register and:

- If the address has the Shared Memory attribute, marks the physical address as exclusive access for the executing PE in a global monitor.
- Causes the executing PE to indicate an active exclusive access in the local monitor.

The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Store-Release* on page E2-6870.

For more information about support for shared memory see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11 10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 1	0 0 1	Rn	Rt	(1) (1)	1	0	1 0 0 1	(1) (1) (1) (1)

A1 variant

```
LDAEX{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15–12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 2 1 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 0 0	1 1 0 1	Rn	Rt	(1) (1) (1) (1)	1	1	1 0	(1) (1) (1) (1)

T1 variant

```
LDAEX{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rt>	Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
<Rn>	Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n];
    AArch32.SetExclusiveMonitors(address, 4);
    R[t] = MemO[address, 4];
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.60 LDAEXB

Load-Acquire Exclusive Byte loads a byte from memory, zero-extends it to form a 32-bit word, writes it to a register and:

- If the address has the Shared Memory attribute, marks the physical address as exclusive access for the executing PE in a global monitor.
- Causes the executing PE to indicate an active exclusive access in the local monitor.

The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Store-Release* on page E2-6870.

For more information about support for shared memory see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	Rn	Rt	(1)	(1)	1	0	1	0	0	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
cond																						

A1 variant

```
LDAEXB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	Rn	Rt	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

T1 variant

```
LDAEXB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Rt> Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

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`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n];
    AArch32.SetExclusiveMonitors(address, 1);
    R[t] = ZeroExtend(MemO[address, 1], 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.61 LDAEXD

Load-Acquire Exclusive Doubleword loads a doubleword from memory, writes it to two registers and:

- If the address has the Shared Memory attribute, marks the physical address as exclusive access for the executing PE in a global monitor
- Causes the executing PE to indicate an active exclusive access in the local monitor.

The instruction also acts as a barrier instruction with the ordering requirements described in *Load-Acquire, Store-Release* on page E2-6870.

For more information about support for shared memory see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	Rn	Rt	(1)	(1)	1	0	1	0	0	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

A1 variant

```
LDAEXD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = t + 1;  n = UInt(Rn);
if Rt<0> == '1' || t2 == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `Rt<0> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: t<0> = '0'.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: t2 = t.
- The instruction executes as described, with no change to its behavior and no additional side effects.

If `Rt == '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	Rn	Rt	Rt2	1	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

T1 variant

```
LDAEXD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn>]
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = UInt(Rt2);  n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || t2 == 15 || t == t2 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == t2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The load instruction executes but the destination register takes an UNKNOWN value.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Rt>`	For encoding A1: is the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. `<Rt>` must be even-numbered and not R14. For encoding T1: is the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Rt2>`	For encoding A1: is the second general-purpose register to be transferred. `<Rt2>` must be `<R(t+1)>`. For encoding T1: is the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.
`<Rn>`	Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n];
    AArch32.SetExclusiveMonitors(address, 8);
    value = MemO[address, 8];
    // Extract words from 64-bit loaded value such that R[t] is
    // loaded from address and R[t2] from address+4.
    R[t]  = if BigEndian(AccType_ORDERED) then value<63:32> else value<31:0>;
    R[t2] = if BigEndian(AccType_ORDERED) then value<31:0>  else value<63:32>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.62 LDAEXH

Load-Acquire Exclusive Halfword loads a halfword from memory, zero-extends it to form a 32-bit word, writes it to a register and:

- If the address has the Shared Memory attribute, marks the physical address as exclusive access for the executing PE in a global monitor.
- Causes the executing PE to indicate an active exclusive access in the local monitor.

The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Store-Release* on page E2-6870.

For more information about support for shared memory see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	Rn	Rt	(1)	(1)	1	0	1	0	0	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
cond																						

A1 variant

```
LDAEXH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	Rn	Rt	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	0	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

T1 variant

```
LDAEXH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Rt> Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

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`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n];
    AArch32.SetExclusiveMonitors(address, 2);
    R[t] = ZeroExtend(MemO[address, 2], 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.63 LDAH

Load-Acquire Halfword loads a halfword from memory, zero-extends it to form a 32-bit word and writes it to a register. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Store-Release* on page E2-6870.

For more information about support for shared memory see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	Rn	Rt	(1)	(1)	0	0	1	0	0	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
cond																						

A1 variant

```
LDAH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	Rn	Rt	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	0	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

T1 variant

```
LDAH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rt>	Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
<Rn>	Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n];
    R[t] = ZeroExtend(MemO[address, 2], 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.64 LDC (immediate)

Load data to System register (immediate) calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, loads a word from memory, and writes it to the DBGDTRTXint System register. It can use offset, post-indexed, pre-indexed, or unindexed addressing. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

In an implementation that includes EL2, the permitted LDC access to DBGDTRTXint can be trapped to Hyp mode, meaning that an attempt to execute an LDC instruction in a Non-secure mode other than Hyp mode, that would be permitted in the absence of the Hyp trap controls, generates a Hyp Trap exception. For more information, see *Trapping general Non-secure System register accesses to debug registers* on page G1-8711.

For simplicity, the LDC pseudocode does not show this possible trap to Hyp mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7–0
!=1111	1 1 0	P	U	0	W	1	!=1111	0 1 0 1	1 1 1 0	imm8
cond							Rn			

Offset variant

Applies when P == 1 && W == 0.

```
LDC{<c>}{<q>} p14, c5, [<Rn>{, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when P == 0 && W == 1.

```
LDC{<c>}{<q>} p14, c5, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when P == 1 && W == 1.

```
LDC{<c>}{<q>} p14, c5, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Unindexed variant

Applies when P == 0 && U == 1 && W == 0.

```
LDC{<c>}{<q>} p14, c5, [<Rn>], <option>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDC (literal)";
if P == '0' && U == '0' && W == '0' then UNDEFINED;
n = UInt(Rn);  cp = 14;
imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);  index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7–0
1 1 1 0	1 1 0	P	U	0	W	1	!=1111	0 1 0 1	1 1 1 0	imm8
						Rn			

Offset variant

Applies when P == 1 && W == 0.

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```
LDC{<c>}{<q>} p14, c5, [<Rn>{, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 1`.

```
LDC{<c>}{<q>} p14, c5, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
LDC{<c>}{<q>} p14, c5, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Unindexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && U == 1 && W == 0`.

```
LDC{<c>}{<q>} p14, c5, [<Rn>], <option>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDC (literal)";
if P == '0' && U == '0' && W == '0' then UNDEFINED;
n = UInt(Rn);  cp = 14;
imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);  index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');
```

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. If the PC is used, see LDC (literal).

`<option>` Is an 8-bit immediate, in the range 0 to 255 enclosed in { }, encoded in the "imm8" field. The value of this field is ignored when executing this instruction.

`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`<imm>` Is the immediate offset used for forming the address, a multiple of 4 in the range 0-1020, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm8" field, as <imm>/4.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + imm32) else (R[n] - imm32);
    address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];

    // System register write to DBGDTRTXint.
    AArch32.SysRegWriteM(cp, ThisInstr(), address);

    if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.65 LDC (literal)

Load data to System register (literal) calculates an address from the PC value and an immediate offset, loads a word from memory, and writes it to the DBGDTRTXint System register. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

In an implementation that includes EL2, the permitted LDC access to DBGDTRTXint can be trapped to Hyp mode, meaning that an attempt to execute an LDC instruction in a Non-secure mode other than Hyp mode, that would be permitted in the absence of the Hyp trap controls, generates a Hyp Trap exception. For more information, see *Trapping general Non-secure System register accesses to debug registers* on page G1-8711.

For simplicity, the LDC pseudocode does not show this possible trap to Hyp mode.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7–0
!=1111	1	1	0	P	U	0	W	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	imm8
cond																					

A1 variant

Applies when `!(P == 0 && U == 0 && W == 0)`.

```
LDC{<c>}{<q>} p14, c5, <label>
LDC{<c>}{<q>} p14, c5, [PC, #{+/-}<imm>]
LDC{<c>}{<q>} p14, c5, [PC], <option>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if P == '0' && U == '0' && W == '0' then UNDEFINED;
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  cp = 14;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
if W == '1' || (P == '0' && CurrentInstrSet() != InstrSet_A32) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `W == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The instruction executes without writeback of the base address.
- The instruction uses the addressing mode described in the equivalent immediate offset instruction.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	P	U	0	W	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	imm8

T1 variant

Applies when `!(P == 0 && U == 0 && W == 0)`.

```
LDC{<c>}{<q>} p14, c5, <label>
LDC{<c>}{<q>} p14, c5, [PC, #{+/-}<imm>]
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if P == '0' && U == '0' && W == '0' then UNDEFINED;
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  cp = 14;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
if W == '1' || (P == '0' && CurrentInstrSet() != InstrSet_A32) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `W == '1' || P == '0'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes without writeback of the base address.
- The instruction executes as `LDC` (immediate) with writeback to the PC. The instruction is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<option>` Is an 8-bit immediate, in the range 0 to 255 enclosed in { }, encoded in the "imm8" field. The value of this field is ignored when executing this instruction.

`<label>` The label of the literal data item that is to be loaded into `<Rt>`. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the instruction to this label. Permitted values of the offset are multiples of 4 in the range -1020 to 1020.

If the offset is zero or positive, `imm32` is equal to the offset and `add` == `TRUE` (encoded as U == 1).

If the offset is negative, `imm32` is equal to minus the offset and `add` == `FALSE (encoded as U == 0)`.

`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`<imm>` Is the immediate offset used for forming the address, a multiple of 4 in the range 0-1020, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm8" field, as <imm>/4.

The alternative syntax permits the addition or subtraction of the offset and the immediate offset to be specified separately, including permitting a subtraction of 0 that cannot be specified using the normal syntax. For more information, see *Use of labels in UAL instruction syntax* on page F2-6941.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    offset_addr = if add then (Align(PC,4) + imm32) else (Align(PC,4) - imm32);
    address = if index then offset_addr else Align(PC,4);

    // System register write to DBGDTRTXint.
    AArch32.SysRegWriteM(cp, ThisInstr(), address);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.66 LDM, LDMIA, LDMFD

Load Multiple (Increment After, Full Descending) loads multiple registers from consecutive memory locations using an address from a base register. The consecutive memory locations start at this address, and the address just above the highest of those locations can optionally be written back to the base register.

The lowest-numbered register is loaded from the lowest memory address, through to the highest-numbered register from the highest memory address. See also *Encoding of lists of general-purpose registers and the PC* on page F1-6918.

Armv8.2 permits the deprecation of some Load Multiple ordering behaviors in AArch32 state, for more information see FEAT_LSMAOC. The registers loaded can include the PC, causing a branch to a loaded address. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817. Related system instructions are LDM (User registers) and LDM (exception return).

This instruction is used by the alias POP (multiple registers). See *Alias conditions* on page F5-7288 for details of when each alias is preferred.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–0
!=1111 (cond)	1	0	0	0	1	0	W	1	Rn	register_list

A1 variant

```
LDM{IA}{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Preferred syntax
LDMFD{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Alternate syntax, Full Descending stack
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  registers = register_list;  wback = (W == '1');
if n == 15 || BitCount(registers) < 1 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && registers<n> == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `BitCount(registers) < 1`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as `LDM` with the same addressing mode but targeting an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15. If the instruction specifies writeback, the modification to the base address on writeback might differ from the number of registers loaded.

If `wback && registers<n> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

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T1

15 14 13 12	11	10 8	7 0
1 1 0 0	1	Rn	register_list

T1 variant

```
LDM{IA}{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Preferred syntax
LDMFD{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Alternate syntax, Full Descending stack
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  registers = '00000000':register_list;  wback = (registers<n> == '0');
if BitCount(registers) < 1 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `BitCount(registers) < 1`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as `LDM` with the same addressing mode but targeting an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15. If the instruction specifies writeback, the modification to the base address on writeback might differ from the number of registers loaded.

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 14 13	0
1 1 1 0	1 0 0	0 1 0 W 1	Rn	P M	register_list

T2 variant

```
LDM{IA}{<c>}.W <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Preferred syntax, if <Rn>, '!' and <registers> can be represented
in T1
LDMFD{<c>}.W <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Alternate syntax, Full Descending stack, if <Rn>, '!' and
<registers> can be represented in T1
LDM{IA}{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Preferred syntax
LDMFD{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Alternate syntax, Full Descending stack
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  registers = P:M:register_list;  wback = (W == '1');
if n == 15 || BitCount(registers) < 2 || (P == '1' && M == '1') then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && registers<n> == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
if registers<13> == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
if registers<15> == '1' && InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `BitCount(registers) < 1`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

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- The instruction executes as LDM with the same addressing mode but targeting an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15. If the instruction specifies writeback, the modification to the base address on writeback might differ from the number of registers loaded.

If `wback && registers<n> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

If `BitCount(registers) == 1`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The instruction loads a single register using the specified addressing modes.
- The instruction executes as LDM with the same addressing mode but targeting an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15.

If `registers<13> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode, but R13 is UNKNOWN.

If `P == '1' && M == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The instruction loads the register list and either R14 or R15, both R14 and R15, or neither of these registers.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Alias conditions

Alias	of variant	is preferred when
POP (multiple registers)	T2	`W == '1' && Rn == '1101' && BitCount(P:M:register_list) > 1`
POP (multiple registers)	A1	`W == '1' && Rn == '1101' && BitCount(register_list) > 1`

Assembler symbols

IA	Is an optional suffix for the Increment After form.
<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rn>	Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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!

For encoding A1 and T2: the address adjusted by the size of the data loaded is written back to the base register. If specified, it is encoded in the "W" field as 1, otherwise this field defaults to 0.

For encoding T1: the address adjusted by the size of the data loaded is written back to the base register. It is omitted if `<Rn>` is included in `<registers>`, otherwise it must be present.

`<registers>`

For encoding A1: is a list of one or more registers to be loaded, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }.

The PC can be in the list.

Arm deprecates using these instructions with both the LR and the PC in the list.

For encoding T1: is a list of one or more registers to be loaded, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }. The registers in the list must be in the range R0-R7, encoded in the "register_list" field.

For encoding T2: is a list of one or more registers to be loaded, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }. The registers in the list must be in the range R0-R12, encoded in the "register_list" field, and can optionally contain one of the LR or the PC. If the LR is in the list, the "M" field is set to 1, otherwise it defaults to 0. If the PC is in the list, the "P" field is set to 1, otherwise it defaults to 0.

If the PC is in the list:

- The LR must not be in the list.
- The instruction must be either outside any IT block, or the last instruction in an IT block.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n];
    for i = 0 to 14
        if registers<i> == '1' then
            R[i] = MemS[address,4];  address = address + 4;
    if registers<15> == '1' then
        LoadWritePC(MemS[address,4]);
    if wback && registers<n> == '0' then R[n] = R[n] + 4*BitCount(registers);
    if wback && registers<n> == '1' then R[n] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.67 LDM (exception return)

Load Multiple (exception return) loads multiple registers from consecutive memory locations using an address from a base register. The SPSR of the current mode is copied to the CPSR. An address adjusted by the size of the data loaded can optionally be written back to the base register.

The registers loaded include the PC. The word loaded for the PC is treated as an address and a branch occurs to that address.

The PE checks the encoding that is copied to the CPSR for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.

Load Multiple (exception return) is:

- UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
- UNPREDICTABLE in debug state, and in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14–0
!=1111 (cond)	1	0	0	P	U	1	W	1	Rn	1	register_list

A1 variant

```
LDM{<amode>}{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers_with_pc>^
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  registers = register_list;
wback = (W == '1');  increment = (U == '1');  wordhigher = (P == U);
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && registers<n> == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && registers<n> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register being written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during the execution of this instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<amode>` is one of:

`DA`	Decrement After. The consecutive memory addresses end at the address in the base register. Encoded as P = 0, U = 0.
`FA`	Full Ascending. For this instruction, a synonym for `DA`.
`DB`	Decrement Before. The consecutive memory addresses end one word below the address in the base register. Encoded as P = 1, U = 0.

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EA Empty Ascending. For this instruction, a synonym for DB.

IA Increment After. The consecutive memory addresses start at the address in the base register. This is the default. Encoded as P = 0, U = 1.

FD Full Descending. For this instruction, a synonym for IA.

IB Increment Before. The consecutive memory addresses start one word above the address in the base register. Encoded as P = 1, U = 1.

ED Empty Descending. For this instruction, a synonym for IB.

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Rn> Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

! The address adjusted by the size of the data loaded is written back to the base register. If specified, it is encoded in the "W" field as 1, otherwise this field defaults to 0.

<registers_with_pc> Is a list of one or more registers, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }. It specifies the set of registers to be loaded. The registers are loaded with the lowest-numbered register from the lowest memory address, through to the highest-numbered register from the highest memory address. The PC must be specified in the register list, and the instruction causes a branch to the address (data) loaded into the PC. See also *Encoding of lists of general-purpose registers and the PC* on page F1-6918.

Instructions with similar syntax but without the PC included in the registers list are described in LDM (User registers).

Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PSTATE.M IN {M32_User,M32_System} then
        UNPREDICTABLE;                        // UNDEFINED or NOP
    else
        length = 4*BitCount(registers) + 4;
        address = if increment then R[n] else R[n]-length;
        if wordhigher then address = address+4;

        for i = 0 to 14
            if registers<i> == '1' then
                R[i] = MemS[address,4];  address = address + 4;
        new_pc_value = MemS[address,4];

        if wback && registers<n> == '0' then R[n] = if increment then R[n]+length else R[n]-length;
        if wback && registers<n> == '1' then R[n] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;

        AArch32.ExceptionReturn(new_pc_value, SPSR[]);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If PSTATE.M IN {M32_User,M32_System}, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as NOP.

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.68 LDM (User registers)

In an EL1 mode other than System mode, Load Multiple (User registers) loads multiple User mode registers from consecutive memory locations using an address from a base register. The registers loaded cannot include the PC. The PE reads the base register value normally, using the current mode to determine the correct Banked version of the register. This instruction cannot writeback to the base register.

Load Multiple (User registers) is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode, and UNPREDICTABLE in User and System modes.

Armv8.2 permits the deprecation of some Load Multiple ordering behaviors in AArch32 state, for more information see FEAT_LSMAOC.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14–0
!=1111	1	0	0	P	U	1	(0)	1	Rn	0	register_list
cond											

A1 variant

```
LDM{<amode>}{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <registers_without_pc>^
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  registers = register_list;  increment = (U == '1');  wordhigher = (P == U);
if n == 15 || BitCount(registers) < 1 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `BitCount(registers) < 1`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as an `LDM` with the same addressing mode but targeting an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<amode>` is one of:

`DA`	Decrement After. The consecutive memory addresses end at the address in the base register. Encoded as P = 0, U = 0.
`FA`	Full Ascending. For this instruction, a synonym for `DA`.
`DB`	Decrement Before. The consecutive memory addresses end one word below the address in the base register. Encoded as P = 1, U = 0.
`EA`	Empty Ascending. For this instruction, a synonym for `DB`.
`IA`	Increment After. The consecutive memory addresses start at the address in the base register. This is the default. Encoded as P = 0, U = 1.
`FD`	Full Descending. For this instruction, a synonym for `IA`.
`IB`	Increment Before. The consecutive memory addresses start one word above the address in the base register. Encoded as P = 1, U = 1.

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ED Empty Descending. For this instruction, a synonym for IB.

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Rn> Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<registers_without_pc>

Is a list of one or more registers, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }. It specifies the set of registers to be loaded by the LDM instruction. The registers are loaded with the lowest-numbered register from the lowest memory address, through to the highest-numbered register from the highest memory address. The PC must not be in the register list. See also *Encoding of lists of general-purpose registers and the PC* on page F1-6918.

Instructions with similar syntax but with the PC included in <registers_without_pc> are described in LDM (exception return).

Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then UNDEFINED;
    elsif PSTATE.M IN {M32_User,M32_System} then UNPREDICTABLE;
    else
        length = 4*BitCount(registers);
        address = if increment then R[n] else R[n]-length;
        if wordhigher then address = address+4;
        for i = 0 to 14
            if registers<i> == '1' then  // Load User mode register
                Rmode[i, M32_User] = MemS[address,4];  address = address + 4;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If PSTATE.M IN {M32_User,M32_System}, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The instruction operates as an LDM with the same addressing mode but targeting an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15.

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.69 LDMDA, LDMFA

Load Multiple Decrement After (Full Ascending) loads multiple registers from consecutive memory locations using an address from a base register. The consecutive memory locations end at this address, and the address just below the lowest of those locations can optionally be written back to the base register.

The lowest-numbered register is loaded from the lowest memory address, through to the highest-numbered register from the highest memory address. See also *Encoding of lists of general-purpose registers and the PC* on page F1-6918.

Armv8.2 permits the deprecation of some Load Multiple ordering behaviors in AArch32 state, for more information see FEAT_LSMAOC. The registers loaded can include the PC, causing a branch to a loaded address. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817. Related system instructions are LDM (User registers) and LDM (exception return).

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–0
!=1111	1	0	0	0	0	0	W	1	Rn	register_list
cond										

A1 variant

```
LDMDA{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Preferred syntax
LDMFA{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Alternate syntax, Full Ascending stack
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  registers = register_list;  wback = (W == '1');
if n == 15 || BitCount(registers) < 1 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && registers<n> == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `BitCount(registers) < 1`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as an `LDM` with the same addressing mode but targeting an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15. If the instruction specifies writeback, the modification to the base address on writeback might differ from the number of registers loaded.

If `wback && registers<n> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such as instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Rn>`	Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`!`	The address adjusted by the size of the data loaded is written back to the base register. If specified, it is encoded in the "W" field as 1, otherwise this field defaults to 0.
`<registers>`	Is a list of one or more registers to be loaded, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }. The PC can be in the list. Arm deprecates using these instructions with both the LR and the PC in the list.

Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n] - 4*BitCount(registers) + 4;
    for i = 0 to 14
        if registers<i> == '1' then
            R[i] = MemS[address,4];  address = address + 4;
    if registers<15> == '1' then
        LoadWritePC(MemS[address,4]);
    if wback && registers<n> == '0' then R[n] = R[n] - 4*BitCount(registers);
    if wback && registers<n> == '1' then R[n] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.70 LDMDB, LDMEA

Load Multiple Decrement Before (Empty Ascending) loads multiple registers from consecutive memory locations using an address from a base register. The consecutive memory locations end just below this address, and the address of the lowest of those locations can optionally be written back to the base register.

The lowest-numbered register is loaded from the lowest memory address, through to the highest-numbered register from the highest memory address. See also *Encoding of lists of general-purpose registers and the PC* on page F1-6918.

Armv8.2 permits the deprecation of some Load Multiple ordering behaviors in AArch32 state, for more information see FEAT_LSMAOC. The registers loaded can include the PC, causing a branch to a loaded address. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817. Related system instructions are LDM (User registers) and LDM (exception return).

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–0
!=1111 (cond)	1	0	0	1	0	0	W	1	Rn	register_list

A1 variant

```
LDMDB{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Preferred syntax
LDMEA{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Alternate syntax, Empty Ascending stack
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  registers = register_list;  wback = (W == '1');
if n == 15 || BitCount(registers) < 1 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && registers<n> == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && registers<n> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

If `BitCount(registers) < 1`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as `LDM` with the same addressing mode but targeting an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15. If the instruction specifies writeback, the modification to the base address on writeback might differ from the number of registers loaded.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14	13–0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	W	1	Rn	P	M	register_list

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T1 variant

```
LDMDB{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Preferred syntax
LDMEA{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Alternate syntax, Empty Ascending stack
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  registers = P:M:register_list;  wback = (W == '1');
if n == 15 || BitCount(registers) < 2 || (P == '1' && M == '1') then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && registers<n> == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
if registers<13> == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
if registers<15> == '1' && InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && registers<n> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

If `BitCount(registers) < 1`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as `LDM` with the same addressing mode but targeting an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15. If the instruction specifies writeback, the modification to the base address on writeback might differ from the number of registers loaded.

If `BitCount(registers) == 1`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction loads a single register using the specified addressing modes.
- The instruction executes as `LDM` with the same addressing mode but targeting an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15.

If `registers<13> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode, but R13 is UNKNOWN.

If `P == '1' && M == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction loads the register list and either R14 or R15, both R14 and R15, or neither of these registers.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`!` The address adjusted by the size of the data loaded is written back to the base register. If specified, it is encoded in the "W" field as 1, otherwise this field defaults to 0.

`<registers>` For encoding A1: is a list of one or more registers to be loaded, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }.

The PC can be in the list.

Arm deprecates using these instructions with both the LR and the PC in the list.

For encoding T1: is a list of one or more registers to be loaded, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }. The registers in the list must be in the range R0-R12, encoded in the "register_list" field, and can optionally contain one of the LR or the PC. If the LR is in the list, the "M" field is set to 1, otherwise it defaults to 0. If the PC is in the list, the "P" field is set to 1, otherwise it defaults to 0.

If the PC is in the list:

- The LR must not be in the list.
- The instruction must be either outside any IT block, or the last instruction in an IT block.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n] - 4*BitCount(registers);
    for i = 0 to 14
        if registers<i> == '1' then
            R[i] = MemS[address,4];  address = address + 4;
    if registers<15> == '1' then
        LoadWritePC(MemS[address,4]);
    if wback && registers<n> == '0' then R[n] = R[n] - 4*BitCount(registers);
    if wback && registers<n> == '1' then R[n] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.71 LDMIB, LDMED

Load Multiple Increment Before (Empty Descending) loads multiple registers from consecutive memory locations using an address from a base register. The consecutive memory locations start just above this address, and the address of the last of those locations can optionally be written back to the base register.

The lowest-numbered register is loaded from the lowest memory address, through to the highest-numbered register from the highest memory address. See also *Encoding of lists of general-purpose registers and the PC* on page F1-6918.

Armv8.2 permits the deprecation of some Load Multiple ordering behaviors in AArch32 state, for more information see FEAT_LSMAOC. The registers loaded can include the PC, causing a branch to a loaded address. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817. Related system instructions are LDM (User registers) and LDM (exception return).

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–0
!=1111	1	0	0	1	1	0	W	1	Rn	register_list
cond										

A1 variant

```
LDMIB{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Preferred syntax
LDMED{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Alternate syntax, Empty Descending stack
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  registers = register_list;  wback = (W == '1');
if n == 15 || BitCount(registers) < 1 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && registers<n> == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `BitCount(registers) < 1`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as an `LDM` with the same addressing mode but targeting an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15. If the instruction specifies writeback, the modification to the base address on writeback might differ from the number of registers loaded.

If `wback && registers<n> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such as instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rn>	Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
!	The address adjusted by the size of the data loaded is written back to the base register. If specified, it is encoded in the "W" field as 1, otherwise this field defaults to 0.
<registers>	Is a list of one or more registers to be loaded, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }. The PC can be in the list. Arm deprecates using these instructions with both the LR and the PC in the list.

Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n] + 4;
    for i = 0 to 14
        if registers<i> == '1' then
            R[i] = MemS[address,4];  address = address + 4;
    if registers<15> == '1' then
        LoadWritePC(MemS[address,4]);
    if wback && registers<n> == '0' then R[n] = R[n] + 4*BitCount(registers);
    if wback && registers<n> == '1' then R[n] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.72 LDR (immediate)

Load Register (immediate) calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, loads a word from memory, and writes it to a register. It can use offset, post-indexed, or pre-indexed addressing. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

This instruction is used by the alias POP (single register). See *Alias conditions* on page F5-7303 for details of when each alias is preferred.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111	0	1	0	P	U	0	W	1	!=1111	Rt	imm12
cond									Rn		

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
LDR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 0`.

```
LDR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
LDR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDR (literal)";
if P == '0' && W == '1' then SEE "LDRT";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
if wback && n == t then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10–6	5–3	2–0
0	1	1	0	1	imm5	Rn	Rt

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T1 variant

```
LDR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm5:'00', 32);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11	10 8	7 0
1 0 0 1	1	Rt	imm8

T2 variant

```
LDR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [SP{, #{+}<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = 13;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
```

T3

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0 1	1 0 1	!=1111	Rt	imm12
			Rn		

T3 variant

```
LDR{<c>}.W <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}] // <Rt>, <Rn>, <imm> can be represented in T1 or T2
LDR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDR (literal)";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32); index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;
wback = FALSE; if t == 15 && InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T4

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0 0	1 0 1	!=1111	Rt	1	P	U	W	imm8
			Rn						

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && U == 0 && W == 0`.

```
LDR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #-<imm>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 1`.

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```
LDR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
LDR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDR (literal)";
if P == '1' && U == '1' && W == '0' then SEE "LDRT";
if P == '0' && W == '0' then UNDEFINED;
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32); index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');
if (wback && n == t) || (t == 15 && InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock()) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Alias conditions

Alias	of variant	is preferred when
POP (single register)	A1 (post-indexed)	`P == '0' && U == '1' && W == '0' && Rn == '1101' && imm12 == '000000000100'`
POP (single register)	T4 (post-indexed)	`Rn == '1101' && P == '0' && U == '1' && W == '1' && imm8 == '00000100'`

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. The PC can be used. If the PC is used, the instruction branches to the address (data) loaded to the PC. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

For encoding T3 and T4: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. The PC can be used, provided the instruction is either outside an IT block or the last instruction of an IT block. If the PC is used, the instruction branches to the address (data) loaded to the PC. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.

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`<Rn>` For encoding A1, T3 and T4: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. For PC use see LDR (literal).

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`+` Specifies the offset is added to the base register.

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm12" field.

For encoding T1: is the optional positive unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4, in the range 0 to 124, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm5" field as <imm>/4.

For encoding T2: is the optional positive unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4, in the range 0 to 1020, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm8" field as <imm>/4.

For encoding T3: is an optional 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field.

For encoding T4: is an 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if CurrentInstrSet() == InstrSet_A32 then
    if ConditionPassed() then
        EncodingSpecificOperations();
        offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + imm32) else (R[n] - imm32);
        address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
        data = MemU[address,4];
        if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
        if t == 15 then
            if address<1:0> == '00' then
                LoadWritePC(data);
            else
                UNPREDICTABLE;
        else
            R[t] = data;
else
    if ConditionPassed() then
        EncodingSpecificOperations();
        offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + imm32) else (R[n] - imm32);
        address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
        data = MemU[address,4];
        if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
        if t == 15 then
            if address<1:0> == '00' then
                LoadWritePC(data);
            else
                UNPREDICTABLE;
        else
            R[t] = data;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.73 LDR (literal)

Load Register (literal) calculates an address from the PC value and an immediate offset, loads a word from memory, and writes it to a register. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	1	0	P	U	0	W	1	1	1	1	1	Rt	imm12

A1 variant

Applies when `!(P == 0 && W == 1)`.

```
LDR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <label> // Normal form
LDR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [PC, #{+/-}<imm>] // Alternative form
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if P == '0' && W == '1' then SEE "LDRT";
t = UInt(Rt);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);
add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
if wback then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: wback = FALSE;.
- The instruction treats bit[24] as the P bit, and bit[21] as the writeback (W) bit, and uses the same addressing mode as described in LDR (immediate). The instruction uses post-indexed addressing when P == '0' and uses pre-indexed addressing otherwise. The instruction is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10–8	7–0
0	1	0	0	1	Rt	imm8

T1 variant

```
LDR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <label> // Normal form
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);  add = TRUE;
```


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T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15 – 12	11 – 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	U	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	Rt	imm12

T2 variant

```
LDR{<c>}.W <Rt>, <label> // Preferred syntax, and <Rt>, <label> can be represented in T1
LDR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <label> // Preferred syntax
LDR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [PC, #{+/-}<imm>] // Alternative syntax
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);  add = (U == '1');
if t == 15 && InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. The PC can be used. If the PC is used, the instruction branches to the address (data) loaded to the PC. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

For encoding T2: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. The SP can be used. The PC can be used, provided the instruction is either outside an IT block or the last instruction of an IT block. If the PC is used, the instruction branches to the address (data) loaded to the PC. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.

`<label>` For encoding A1 and T2: the label of the literal data item that is to be loaded into `<Rt>`. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the instruction to this label. Permitted values of the offset are -4095 to 4095.

If the offset is zero or positive, `imm32` is equal to the offset and `add` == `TRUE`, encoded as U == 1.

If the offset is negative, `imm32` is equal to minus the offset and `add` == `FALSE`, encoded as U == 0.

For encoding T1: the label of the literal data item that is to be loaded into `<Rt>`. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the instruction to this label. Permitted values of the offset are Multiples of four in the range 0 to 1020.

`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm12" field.

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For encoding T2: is a 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, encoded in the "imm12" field.

The alternative syntax permits the addition or subtraction of the offset and the immediate offset to be specified separately, including permitting a subtraction of 0 that cannot be specified using the normal syntax. For more information, see *Use of labels in UAL instruction syntax* on page F2-6941.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    base = Align(PC,4);
    address = if add then (base + imm32) else (base - imm32);
    data = MemU[address,4];
    if t == 15 then
        if address<1:0> == '00' then
            LoadWritePC(data);
        else
            UNPREDICTABLE;
    else
        R[t] = data;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.74 LDR (register)

Load Register (register) calculates an address from a base register value and an offset register value, loads a word from memory, and writes it to a register. The offset register value can optionally be shifted. For information about memory accesses, see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

The T32 form of LDR (register) does not support register writeback.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	1	1	P	U	0	W	1	Rn	Rt	imm5	stype	0	Rm
cond														

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
LDR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm>{, <shift>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 0`.

```
LDR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], {+/-}<Rm>{, <shift>}
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
LDR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm>{, <shift>}]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && W == '1' then SEE "LDRT";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
if m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && (n == 15 || n == t) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such as instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8–6	5–3	2–0
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	Rm	Rn	Rt

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T1 variant

```
LDR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0 0	1 0 1	!=1111	Rt	0 0 0 0	0 0 imm2	Rm
			Rn				

T2 variant

```
LDR{<c>}.W <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>] // <Rt>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
LDR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>{, LSL #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDR (literal)";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, UInt(imm2));
if m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
if t == 15 && InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. The PC can be used. If the PC is used, the instruction branches to the address (data) loaded to the PC. This branch is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

For encoding T2: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. The PC can be used, provided the instruction is either outside an IT block or the last instruction of an IT block. If the PC is used, the instruction branches to the address (data) loaded to the PC. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used in the offset variant.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` Specifies the index register is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`-` when `U = 0`

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+	when U = 1

+	Specifies the index register is added to the base register.
<Rm>	Is the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<shift>	The shift to apply to the value read from <Rm>. If absent, no shift is applied. Otherwise, see *Shifts applied to a register* on page F1-6915.
<imm>	If present, the size of the left shift to apply to the value from <Rm>, in the range 1-3. <imm> is encoded in imm2. If absent, no shift is specified and imm2 is encoded as 0b00.

Operation for all encodings

```
if CurrentInstrSet() == InstrSet_A32 then
    if ConditionPassed() then
        EncodingSpecificOperations();
        offset = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
        offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + offset) else (R[n] - offset);
        address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
        data = MemU[address,4];
        if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
        if t == 15 then
            if address<1:0> == '00' then
                LoadWritePC(data);
            else
                UNPREDICTABLE;
        else
            R[t] = data;
else
    if ConditionPassed() then
        EncodingSpecificOperations();
        offset = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
        offset_addr = (R[n] + offset);
        address = offset_addr;
        data = MemU[address,4];
        if t == 15 then
            if address<1:0> == '00' then
                LoadWritePC(data);
            else
                UNPREDICTABLE;
        else
            R[t] = data;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.75 LDRB (immediate)

Load Register Byte (immediate) calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, loads a byte from memory, zero-extends it to form a 32-bit word, and writes it to a register. It can use offset, post-indexed, or pre-indexed addressing. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111	0 1 0	P	U	1	W	1	!=1111	Rt	imm12
cond							Rn		

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
LDRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 0`.

```
LDRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
LDRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDRB (literal)";
if P == '0' && W == '1' then SEE "LDRBT";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
if t == 15 || (wback && n == t) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

T1

15 14 13 12	11	10–6	5–3	2–0
0 1 1 1	1	imm5	Rn	Rt

T1 variant

```
LDRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm5, 32);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	!=1111 (Rn)	!=1111 (Rt)	imm12

T2 variant

```
LDRB{<c>}.W <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}] // <Rt>, <Rn>, <imm> can be represented in T1
LDRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rt == '1111' then SEE "PLD";
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDRB (literal)";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

T3

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	!=1111 (Rn)	Rt	1	P	U	W	imm8

Offset variant

Applies when `Rt != 1111 && P == 1 && U == 0 && W == 0`.

```
LDRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #-<imm>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 1`.

```
LDRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
LDRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rt == '1111' && P == '1' && U == '0' && W == '0' then SEE "PLD, PLDW (immediate)";
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDRB (literal)";
if P == '1' && U == '1' && W == '0' then SEE "LDRBT";
if P == '0' && W == '0' then UNDEFINED;
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');
if  (t == 15 &&  W == '1') || (wback && n == t) then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1, T2 and T3: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. For PC use see LDRB (literal).

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`-` when `U = 0`

`+` when `U = 1`

`+` Specifies the offset is added to the base register.

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm12" field.

For encoding T1: is an optional 5-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm5" field.

For encoding T2: is an optional 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field.

For encoding T3: is an 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if CurrentInstrSet() == InstrSet_A32 then
    if ConditionPassed() then
        EncodingSpecificOperations();
        offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + imm32) else (R[n] - imm32);
        address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
        R[t] = ZeroExtend(MemU[address,1], 32);
        if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
else
    if ConditionPassed() then
        EncodingSpecificOperations();
        offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + imm32) else (R[n] - imm32);
        address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
```


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```
R[t] = ZeroExtend(MemU[address,1], 32);
if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.76 LDRB (literal)

Load Register Byte (literal) calculates an address from the PC value and an immediate offset, loads a byte from memory, zero-extends it to form a 32-bit word, and writes it to a register. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21	20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 0	P	U	1	W	1	1 1 1 1	Rt	imm12

A1 variant

Applies when `!(P == 0 && W == 1)`.

```
LDRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <label> // Normal form
LDRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [PC, #{+/-}<imm>] // Alternative form
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if P == '0' && W == '1' then SEE "LDRBT";
t = UInt(Rt);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);
add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
if t == 15 || wback then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: wback = FALSE;.
- The instruction treats bit[24] as the P bit, and bit[21] as the writeback (W) bit, and uses the same addressing mode as described in LDRB (immediate). The instruction uses post-indexed addressing when P == '0' and uses pre-indexed addressing otherwise. The instruction is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6 5	4	3 2 1 0	15–12	11–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0	U	0 0	1	1 1 1 1	!=1111 (Rt)	imm12

T1 variant

```
LDRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <label> // Preferred syntax
LDRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [PC, #{+/-}<imm>] // Alternative syntax
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rt == '1111' then SEE "PLD";
t = UInt(Rt);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);  add = (U == '1');
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```


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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<label>` The label of the literal data item that is to be loaded into `<Rt>`. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the instruction to this label. Permitted values of the offset are -4095 to 4095.

If the offset is zero or positive, `imm32` is equal to the offset and `add` == `TRUE`, encoded as U == 1.

If the offset is negative, `imm32` is equal to minus the offset and `add` == `FALSE`, encoded as U == 0.

`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`-` when `U = 0`

`+` when `U = 1`

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm12" field.

For encoding T1: is a 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, encoded in the "imm12" field.

The alternative syntax permits the addition or subtraction of the offset and the immediate offset to be specified separately, including permitting a subtraction of 0 that cannot be specified using the normal syntax. For more information, see *Use of labels in UAL instruction syntax* on page F2-6941.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    base = Align(PC,4);
    address = if add then (base + imm32) else (base - imm32);
    R[t] = ZeroExtend(MemU[address,1], 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.77 LDRB (register)

Load Register Byte (register) calculates an address from a base register value and an offset register value, loads a byte from memory, zero-extends it to form a 32-bit word, and writes it to a register. The offset register value can optionally be shifted. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1	P	U	1	W	1	Rn	Rt	imm5	stype	0	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
LDRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm>{, <shift>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 0`.

```
LDRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], {+/-}<Rm>{, <shift>}
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
LDRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm>{, <shift>}]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && W == '1' then SEE "LDRBT";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
if t == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && (n == 15 || n == t) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such as instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

T1

15 14 13 12	11	10	9	8–6	5–3	2–0
0 1 0 1	1	1	0	Rm	Rn	Rt

T1 variant

```
LDRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>]
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0 0	0 0 1	!=1111 (Rn)	!=1111 (Rt)	0 0 0 0	0 0 imm2	Rm

T2 variant

```
LDRB{<c>}.W <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>] // <Rt>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
LDRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>{, LSL #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rt == '1111' then SEE "PLD";
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDRB (literal)";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, UInt(imm2));
if m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used in the offset variant.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` Specifies the index register is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`+` Specifies the index register is added to the base register.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` The shift to apply to the value read from `<Rm>`. If absent, no shift is applied. Otherwise, see *Shifts applied to a register* on page F1-6915.

`<imm>` If present, the size of the left shift to apply to the value from `<Rm>`, in the range 1-3. `<imm>` is encoded in imm2. If absent, no shift is specified and imm2 is encoded as `0b00`.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    offset = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + offset) else (R[n] - offset);
    address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
    R[t] = ZeroExtend(MemU[address,1],32);
    if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.78 LDRBT

Load Register Byte Unprivileged loads a byte from memory, zero-extends it to form a 32-bit word, and writes it to a register. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

The memory access is restricted as if the PE were running in User mode. This makes no difference if the PE is actually running in User mode.

`LDRBT` is UNPREDICTABLE in Hyp mode.

The T32 instruction uses an offset addressing mode, that calculates the address used for the memory access from a base register value and an immediate offset, and leaves the base register unchanged.

The A32 instruction uses a post-indexed addressing mode, that uses a base register value as the address for the memory access, and calculates a new address from a base register value and an offset and writes it back to the base register. The offset can be an immediate value or an optionally-shifted register value.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 0 0	U	1	1	1	Rn	Rt	imm12

A1 variant

```
LDRBT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>] {, #{+/-}<imm>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  postindex = TRUE;  add = (U == '1');
register_form = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);
if t == 15 || n == 15 || n == t then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `n == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction uses post-indexed addressing with the base register as PC. This is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.
- The instruction uses immediate offset addressing with the base register as PC, without writeback.

If `n == t && n != 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such as instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

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A2

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0	U	1	1	1	Rn	Rt	imm5	stype	0	Rm

A2 variant

```
LDRBT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], {+/-}<Rm>{, <shift>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  postindex = TRUE;  add = (U == '1');
register_form = TRUE;  (shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
if t == 15 || n == 15 || n == t || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `n == t && n != 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such as instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15–12	11 10 9 8	7–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0	0 0 1	!=1111 (Rn)	Rt	1 1 1 0	imm8

T1 variant

```
LDRBT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDRB (literal)";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  postindex = FALSE;  add = TRUE;
register_form = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

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For encoding A2 and T1: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` For encoding A1: specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`-` when `U = 0`

`+` when `U = 1`

For encoding A2: specifies the index register is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`-` when `U = 0`

`+` when `U = 1`

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` The shift to apply to the value read from `<Rm>`. If absent, no shift is applied. Otherwise, see *Shifts applied to a register* on page F1-6915.

`+` Specifies the offset is added to the base register.

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm12" field.

For encoding T1: is an optional 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then UNPREDICTABLE;               // Hyp mode
    offset = if register_form then Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C) else imm32;
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + offset) else (R[n] - offset);
    address = if postindex then R[n] else offset_addr;
    R[t] = ZeroExtend(MemU_unpriv[address,1],32);
    if postindex then R[n] = offset_addr;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `PSTATE.EL == EL2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as `LDRB` (immediate).

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.79 LDRD (immediate)

Load Register Dual (immediate) calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, loads two words from memory, and writes them to two registers. It can use offset, post-indexed, or pre-indexed addressing. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0	P	U	1	W	0	!=1111	Rt	imm4H	1	1	0	1	imm4L
cond							Rn							

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
LDRD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn> {, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 0`.

```
LDRD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
LDRD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDRD (literal)";
if Rt<0> == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = t+1;  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm4H:imm4L, 32);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
if P == '0' && W == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && (n == t || n == t2) then UNPREDICTABLE;
if t2 == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && (n == t || n == t2)`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

If `P == '0' && W == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as an `LDRD` using one of offset, post-indexed, or pre-indexed addressing.

If `Rt<0> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.

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- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: t<0> = '0'.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: t2 = t.
- The instruction executes as described, with no change to its behavior and no additional side-effects. This does not apply when Rt == '1111'.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 8	7 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 0 P	U	1	W	1	!=1111	Rt	Rt2	imm8
						Rn			

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
LDRD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn> {, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 1`.

```
LDRD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
LDRD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && W == '0' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDRD (literal)";
t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = UInt(Rt2);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');
if wback && (n == t || n == t2) then UNPREDICTABLE;
if t == 15 || t2 == 15 || t == t2 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && (n == t || n == t2)`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

If `t == t2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The load instruction executes but the destination register takes an UNKNOWN value.

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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Related encodings: *Load/store dual, load/store exclusive, load-acquire/store-release, and table branch* on page F3-7025.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` For encoding A1: is the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. This register must be even-numbered and not R14.

For encoding T1: is the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rt2>` For encoding A1: is the second general-purpose register to be transferred. This register must be `<R(t+1)>`.

For encoding T1: is the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. For PC use see LDRD (literal).

`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`-` when `U = 0`

`+` when `U = 1`

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm4H:imm4L" field.

For encoding T1: is the unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4, in the range 0 to 1020, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm8" field as <imm>/4.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + imm32) else (R[n] - imm32);
    address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
    if address == Align(address, 8) then
        data = MemA[address,8];
        if BigEndian(AccType_ATOMIC)  then
            R[t] = data<63:32>;
            R[t2] = data<31:0>;
        else
            R[t] = data<31:0>;
            R[t2] = data<63:32>;
    else
        R[t] = MemA[address,4];
        R[t2] = MemA[address+4,4];
    if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.80 LDRD (literal)

Load Register Dual (literal) calculates an address from the PC value and an immediate offset, loads two words from memory, and writes them to two registers. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	(1)	U	1	(0)	0	1	1	1	1	Rt	imm4H	1	1	0	1	imm4L
cond																			

A1 variant

```
LDRD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, <label> // Normal form
LDRD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [PC, #{+/-}<imm>] // Alternative form
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rt<0> == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = t+1;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm4H:imm4L, 32);  add = (U == '1');
if t2 == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `Rt<0> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: t<0> = '0';.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: t2 = t;.
- The instruction executes as described, with no change to its behavior and no additional side-effects. This does not apply when Rt == '1111'.

If `P == '0' || W == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as if P == 1 and W == 0.'

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15–12	11–8	7–0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	P	U	1	W	1	1	1	1	1	Rt	Rt2	imm8

T1 variant

Applies when `!(P == 0 && W == 0)`.

```
LDRD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, <label> // Normal form
LDRD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [PC, #{+/-}<imm>] // Alternative form
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if P == '0' && W == '0' then SEE "Related encodings";
t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = UInt(Rt2);
imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);  add = (U == '1');
if t == 15 || t2 == 15 || t == t2 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
if W == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == t2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The load instruction executes but the destination register takes an UNKNOWN value.

If `W == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes without writeback of the base address.
- The instruction uses post-indexed addressing when P == '0' and uses pre-indexed addressing otherwise. The instruction is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Related encodings: *Load/store dual, load/store exclusive, load-acquire/store-release, and table branch* on page F3-7025.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` For encoding A1: is the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. This register must be even-numbered and not R14.

For encoding T1: is the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rt2>` For encoding A1: is the second general-purpose register to be transferred. This register must be `<R(t+1)>`.

For encoding T1: is the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.

`<label>` For encoding A1: the label of the literal data item that is to be loaded into `<Rt>`. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the instruction to this label. Any value in the range -255 to 255 is permitted.

If the offset is zero or positive, `imm32` is equal to the offset and `add` == `TRUE`, encoded as U == 1. If the offset is negative, `imm32` is equal to minus the offset and `add` == `FALSE`, encoded as U == 0.

For encoding T1: the label of the literal data item that is to be loaded into `<Rt>`. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the instruction to this label. Permitted values of the offset are multiples of 4 in the range -1020 to 1020.

If the offset is zero or positive, `imm32` is equal to the offset and `add` == `TRUE`, encoded as U == 1.

If the offset is negative, `imm32` is equal to minus the offset and `add` == `FALSE`, encoded as U == 0.

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`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm4H:imm4L" field.

For encoding T1: is the optional 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm8" field.

The alternative syntax permits the addition or subtraction of the offset and the immediate offset to be specified separately, including permitting a subtraction of 0 that cannot be specified using the normal syntax. For more information, see *Use of labels in UAL instruction syntax* on page F2-6941.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = if add then (Align(PC,4) + imm32) else (Align(PC,4) - imm32);
    if address == Align(address, 8) then
        data = MemA[address,8];
        if BigEndian(AccType_ATOMIC) then
            R[t] = data<63:32>;
            R[t2] = data<31:0>;
        else
            R[t] = data<31:0>;
            R[t2] = data<63:32>;
    else
        R[t] = MemA[address,4];
        R[t2] = MemA[address+4,4];
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.81 LDRD (register)

Load Register Dual (register) calculates an address from a base register value and a register offset, loads two words from memory, and writes them to two registers. It can use offset, post-indexed, or pre-indexed addressing. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	P	U	0	W	0	Rn	Rt	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	1	1	0	1	Rm
cond																			

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
LDRD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm>]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 0`.

```
LDRD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn>], {+/-}<Rm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
LDRD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rt<0> == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = t+1;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
if P == '0' && W == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
if t2 == 15 || m == 15 || m == t || m == t2 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && (n == 15 || n == t || n == t2) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && (n == t || n == t2)`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such as instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

If `P == '0' && W == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as an `LDRD` using one of offset, post-indexed, or pre-indexed addressing.

If `m == t || m == t2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

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- The instruction loads register Rm with an UNKNOWN value.

If `Rt<0> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: t<0> = '0'.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: t2 = t.
- The instruction executes as described, with no change to its behavior and no additional side-effects. This does not apply when Rt == '1111'.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. This register must be even-numbered and not R14.

`<Rt2>` Is the second general-purpose register to be transferred. This register must be `<R(t+1)>`.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used in the offset variant.

`+/-` Specifies the index register is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + R[m]) else (R[n] - R[m]);
    address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
    if address == Align(address, 8) then
        data = MemA[address,8];
        if BigEndian(AccType_ATOMIC) then
            R[t] = data<63:32>;
            R[t2] = data<31:0>;
        else
            R[t] = data<31:0>;
            R[t2] = data<63:32>;
    else
        R[t] = MemA[address,4];
        R[t2] = MemA[address+4,4];

    if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.82 LDREX

Load Register Exclusive calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, loads a word from memory, writes it to a register and:

- If the address has the Shared Memory attribute, marks the physical address as exclusive access for the executing PE in a global monitor.
- Causes the executing PE to indicate an active exclusive access in the local monitor.

For more information about support for shared memory see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	Rn	Rt	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	0	0	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

A1 variant

```
LDREX{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, {#}<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = Zeros(32); // Zero offset
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	Rn	Rt	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	imm8

T1 variant

```
LDREX{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rt>	Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
<Rn>	Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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<imm> For encoding A1: the immediate offset added to the value of <Rn> to calculate the address. <imm> can only be 0 or omitted.

For encoding T1: the immediate offset added to the value of <Rn> to calculate the address. <imm> can be omitted, meaning an offset of 0. Values are multiples of 4 in the range 0-1020.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n] + imm32;
    AArch32.SetExclusiveMonitors(address,4);
    R[t] = MemA[address,4];
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.83 LDREXB

Load Register Exclusive Byte derives an address from a base register value, loads a byte from memory, zero-extends it to form a 32-bit word, writes it to a register and:

- If the address has the Shared Memory attribute, marks the physical address as exclusive access for the executing PE in a global monitor.
- Causes the executing PE to indicate an active exclusive access in the local monitor.

For more information about support for shared memory see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	Rn	Rt	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	0	0	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
cond																						

A1 variant

```
LDREXB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	Rn	Rt	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	1	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

T1 variant

```
LDREXB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Rt> Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

<Rn> Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n];
    AArch32.SetExclusiveMonitors(address,1);
    R[t] = ZeroExtend(MemA[address,1], 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.84 LDREXD

Load Register Exclusive Doubleword derives an address from a base register value, loads a 64-bit doubleword from memory, writes it to two registers and:

- If the address has the Shared Memory attribute, marks the physical address as exclusive access for the executing PE in a global monitor.
- Causes the executing PE to indicate an active exclusive access in the local monitor.

For more information about support for shared memory see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	Rn	Rt	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	0	0	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
cond																						

A1 variant

```
LDREXD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = t + 1;  n = UInt(Rn);
if Rt<0> == '1' || t2 == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `Rt<0> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: t<0> = '0'.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: t2 = t.
- The instruction executes as described, with no change to its behavior and no additional side effects.

If `Rt == '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	Rn	Rt	Rt2	0	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

T1 variant

```
LDREXD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn>]
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = UInt(Rt2);  n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || t2 == 15 || t == t2 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == t2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The load instruction executes but the destination register takes an UNKNOWN value.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Rt>`	For encoding A1: is the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. `<Rt>` must be even-numbered and not R14. For encoding T1: is the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Rt2>`	For encoding A1: is the second general-purpose register to be transferred. `<Rt2>` must be `<R(t+1)>`. For encoding T1: is the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.
`<Rn>`	Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n];
    AArch32.SetExclusiveMonitors(address,8);
    value = MemA[address,8];
    // Extract words from 64-bit loaded value such that R[t] is
    // loaded from address and R[t2] from address+4.
    R[t]  = if BigEndian(AccType_ATOMIC) then value<63:32> else value<31:0>;
    R[t2] = if BigEndian(AccType_ATOMIC) then value<31:0> else value<63:32>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.85 LDREXH

Load Register Exclusive Halfword derives an address from a base register value, loads a halfword from memory, zero-extends it to form a 32-bit word, writes it to a register and:

- If the address has the Shared Memory attribute, marks the physical address as exclusive access for the executing PE in a global monitor.
- Causes the executing PE to indicate an active exclusive access in the local monitor.

For more information about support for shared memory see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	Rn	Rt	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	0	0	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
cond																						

A1 variant

```
LDREXH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	Rn	Rt	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	1	0	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

T1 variant

```
LDREXH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rt>	Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
<Rn>	Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n];
    AArch32.SetExclusiveMonitors(address,2);
    R[t] = ZeroExtend(MemA[address,2], 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.86 LDRH (immediate)

Load Register Halfword (immediate) calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, loads a halfword from memory, zero-extends it to form a 32-bit word, and writes it to a register. It can use offset, post-indexed, or pre-indexed addressing. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0	P	U	1	W	1	!=1111	Rt	imm4H	1	0 1	1	imm4L
cond							Rn						

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
LDRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 0`.

```
LDRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
LDRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDRH (literal)";
if P == '0' && W == '1' then SEE "LDRHT";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm4H:imm4L, 32);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
if t == 15 || (wback && n == t) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

T1

15 14 13 12	11	10–6	5–3	2–0
1 0 0 0	1	imm5	Rn	Rt

T1 variant

```
LDRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm5:'0', 32);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11 … 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0 1	0 1 1	!=1111 (Rn)	!=1111 (Rt)	imm12

T2 variant

```
LDRH{<c>}.W <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}] // <Rt>, <Rn>, <imm> can be represented in T1
LDRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rt == '1111' then SEE "PLD (immediate)";
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDRH (literal)";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

T3

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7 … 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0 0	0 1 1	!=1111 (Rn)	Rt	1	P	U	W	imm8

Offset variant

Applies when `Rt != 1111 && P == 1 && U == 0 && W == 0`.

```
LDRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #-<imm>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 1`.

```
LDRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
LDRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDRH (literal)";
if Rt == '1111' && P == '1' && U == '0' && W == '0' then SEE "PLDW (immediate)";
if P == '1' && U == '1' && W == '0' then SEE "LDRHT";
if P == '0' && W == '0' then UNDEFINED;
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');
if (t == 15 && W == '1') || (wback && n == t) then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1, T2 and T3: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. For PC use see LDRH (literal).

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`-` when `U = 0`

`+` when `U = 1`

`+` Specifies the offset is added to the base register.

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm4H:imm4L" field.

For encoding T1: is the optional positive unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 2, in the range 0 to 62, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm5" field as <imm>/2.

For encoding T2: is an optional 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field.

For encoding T3: is an 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if CurrentInstrSet() == InstrSet_A32 then
    if ConditionPassed() then
        EncodingSpecificOperations();
        offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + imm32) else (R[n] - imm32);
        address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
        data = MemU[address,2];
        if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
        R[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
else
    if ConditionPassed() then
        EncodingSpecificOperations();
        offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + imm32) else (R[n] - imm32);
        address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
        data = MemU[address,2];
```


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```
if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
R[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.87 LDRH (literal)

Load Register Halfword (literal) calculates an address from the PC value and an immediate offset, loads a halfword from memory, zero-extends it to form a 32-bit word, and writes it to a register. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	0	P	U	1	W	1	1	1	1	1	Rt	imm4H	1	0	1	1	imm4L

A1 variant

Applies when `!(P == 0 && W == 1)`.

```
LDRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <label> // Normal form
LDRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [PC, #{+/-}<imm>] // Alternative form
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if P == '0' && W == '1' then SEE "LDRHT";
t = UInt(Rt);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm4H:imm4L, 32);
add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
if t == 15 || wback then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: wback = FALSE;.
- The instruction treats bit[24] as the P bit, and bit[21] as the writeback (W) bit, and uses the same addressing mode as described in LDRH (immediate). The instruction uses post-indexed addressing when P == '0' and uses pre-indexed addressing otherwise. The instruction is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15–12	11–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	U	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	!=1111 (Rt)	imm12

T1 variant

```
LDRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <label> // Preferred syntax
LDRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [PC, #{+/-}<imm>] // Alternative syntax
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rt == '1111' then SEE "PLD (literal)";
t = UInt(Rt);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);  add = (U == '1');
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```


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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<label>` For encoding A1: the label of the literal data item that is to be loaded into `<Rt>`. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the instruction to this label. Any value in the range -255 to 255 is permitted.

If the offset is zero or positive, `imm32` is equal to the offset and `add` == `TRUE`, encoded as U == 1. If the offset is negative, `imm32` is equal to minus the offset and `add` == `FALSE`, encoded as U == 0.

For encoding T1: the label of the literal data item that is to be loaded into `<Rt>`. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the instruction to this label. Permitted values of the offset are -4095 to 4095.

If the offset is zero or positive, `imm32` is equal to the offset and `add` == `TRUE`, encoded as U == 1.

If the offset is negative, `imm32` is equal to minus the offset and `add` == `FALSE`, encoded as U == 0.

`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`-` when `U = 0`

`+` when `U = 1`

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm4H:imm4L" field.

For encoding T1: is a 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, encoded in the "imm12" field.

The alternative syntax permits the addition or subtraction of the offset and the immediate offset to be specified separately, including permitting a subtraction of 0 that cannot be specified using the normal syntax. For more information, see *Use of labels in UAL instruction syntax* on page F2-6941.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    base = Align(PC,4);
    address = if add then (base + imm32) else (base - imm32);
    data = MemU[address,2];
    R[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.88 LDRH (register)

Load Register Halfword (register) calculates an address from a base register value and an offset register value, loads a halfword from memory, zero-extends it to form a 32-bit word, and writes it to a register. The offset register value can be shifted left by 0, 1, 2, or 3 bits. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	0	P	U	0	W	1	Rn	Rt	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	1	0	1	1	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
LDRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm>]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 0`.

```
LDRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], {+/-}<Rm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
LDRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && W == '1' then SEE "LDRHT";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
if t == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && (n == 15 || n == t) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such as instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8–6	5–3	2–0
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	Rm	Rn	Rt

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T1 variant

```
LDRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0	0 1 1	!=1111 (Rn)	!=1111 (Rt)	0 0 0 0	0 0 imm2	Rm

T2 variant

```
LDRH{<c>}.W <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>] // <Rt>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
LDRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>{, LSL #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDRH (literal)";
if Rt == '1111' then SEE "PLDW (register)";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, UInt(imm2));
if m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used in the offset variant.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` Specifies the index register is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`+` Specifies the index register is added to the base register.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<imm>` If present, the size of the left shift to apply to the value from `<Rm>`, in the range 1-3. `<imm>` is encoded in imm2. If absent, no shift is specified and imm2 is encoded as `0b00`.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    offset = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + offset) else (R[n] - offset);
    address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
    data = MemU[address,2];
    if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
    R[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.89 LDRHT

Load Register Halfword Unprivileged loads a halfword from memory, zero-extends it to form a 32-bit word, and writes it to a register. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

The memory access is restricted as if the PE were running in User mode. This makes no difference if the PE is actually running in User mode.

`LDRHT` is UNPREDICTABLE in Hyp mode.

The T32 instruction uses an offset addressing mode, that calculates the address used for the memory access from a base register value and an immediate offset, and leaves the base register unchanged.

The A32 instruction uses a post-indexed addressing mode, that uses a base register value as the address for the memory access, and calculates a new address from a base register value and an offset and writes it back to the base register. The offset can be an immediate value or a register value.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	0	U	1	1	1	Rn	Rt	imm4H	1	0	1	1	imm4L
cond																

A1 variant

```
LDRHT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>] {, #{+/-}<imm>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  postindex = TRUE;  add = (U == '1');
register_form = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm4H:imm4L, 32);
if t == 15 || n == 15 || n == t then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `n == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction uses post-indexed addressing with the base register as PC. This is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.
- The instruction is treated as if bit[24] == '1' and bit[21] == '0'. The instruction uses immediate offset addressing with the base register as PC, without writeback.

If `n == t && n != 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such as instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

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A2

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	0	0	U	0	1	1	Rn	Rt	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	1	0	1	1	Rm

A2 variant

```
LDRHT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], {+/-}<Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  postindex = TRUE;  add = (U == '1');
register_form = TRUE;
if t == 15 || n == 15 || n == t || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `n == t && n != 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such as instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	!=1111 (Rn)	Rt	1	1	1	0	imm8

T1 variant

```
LDRHT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDRH (literal)";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  postindex = FALSE;  add = TRUE;
register_form = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

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`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` For encoding A1: specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

For encoding A2: specifies the index register is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`+` Specifies the offset is added to the base register.

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm4H:imm4L" field.

For encoding T1: is an optional 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then UNPREDICTABLE;               // Hyp mode
    offset = if register_form then R[m] else imm32;
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + offset) else (R[n] - offset);
    address = if postindex then R[n] else offset_addr;
    data = MemU_unpriv[address,2];
    if postindex then R[n] = offset_addr;
    R[t] = ZeroExtend(data, 32);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `PSTATE.EL == EL2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as `LDRH` (immediate).

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.90 LDRSB (immediate)

Load Register Signed Byte (immediate) calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, loads a byte from memory, sign-extends it to form a 32-bit word, and writes it to a register. It can use offset, post-indexed, or pre-indexed addressing. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0	P	U	1	W	1	!=1111	Rt	imm4H	1	1 0	1	imm4L
cond							Rn						

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
LDRSB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 0`.

```
LDRSB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
LDRSB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDRSB (literal)";
if P == '0' && W == '1' then SEE "LDRSBT";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm4H:imm4L, 32);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
if t == 15 || (wback && n == t) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5	4	3–0	15–12	11–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1 1	0 0	1	!=1111	!=1111	imm12
				Rn	Rt	

T1 variant

```
LDRSB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if Rt == '1111' then SEE "PLI";
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDRSB (literal)";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	!=1111 (Rn)	Rt	1	P	U	W	imm8

Offset variant

Applies when `Rt != 1111 && P == 1 && U == 0 && W == 0`.

```
LDRSB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #-<imm>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 1`.

```
LDRSB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
LDRSB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rt == '1111' && P == '1' && U == '0' && W == '0' then SEE "PLI";
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDRSB (literal)";
if P == '1' && U == '1' && W == '0' then SEE "LDRSBT";
if P == '0' && W == '0' then UNDEFINED;
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');
if (t == 15 && W == '1') || (wback && n == t) then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. For PC use see LDRSB (literal).

`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`+` Specifies the offset is added to the base register.

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm4H:imm4L" field.

For encoding T1: is an optional 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field.

For encoding T2: is an 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + imm32) else (R[n] - imm32);
    address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
    R[t] = SignExtend(MemU[address,1], 32);
    if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.91 LDRSB (literal)

Load Register Signed Byte (literal) calculates an address from the PC value and an immediate offset, loads a byte from memory, sign-extends it to form a 32-bit word, and writes it to a register. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	0	P	U	1	W	1	1	1	1	1	Rt	imm4H	1	1	0	1	imm4L

A1 variant

Applies when `!(P == 0 && W == 1)`.

```
LDRSB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <label> // Normal form
LDRSB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [PC, #{+/-}<imm>] // Alternative form
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if P == '0' && W == '1' then SEE "LDRSBT";
t = UInt(Rt);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm4H:imm4L, 32);
add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
if t == 15 || wback then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: wback = FALSE;.
- The instruction treats bit[24] as the P bit, and bit[21] as the writeback (W) bit, and uses the same addressing mode as described in LDRSB (immediate). The instruction uses post-indexed addressing when P == '0' and uses pre-indexed addressing otherwise. The instruction is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15–12	11–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	U	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	!=1111 (Rt)	imm12

T1 variant

```
LDRSB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <label> // Preferred syntax
LDRSB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [PC, #{+/-}<imm>] // Alternative syntax
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rt == '1111' then SEE "PLI";
t = UInt(Rt);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);  add = (U == '1');
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```


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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<label>` For encoding A1: the label of the literal data item that is to be loaded into `<Rt>`. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the instruction to this label. Any value in the range -255 to 255 is permitted.

If the offset is zero or positive, `imm32` is equal to the offset and `add` == `TRUE`, encoded as U == 1. If the offset is negative, `imm32` is equal to minus the offset and `add` == `FALSE`, encoded as U == 0.

For encoding T1: the label of the literal data item that is to be loaded into `<Rt>`. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the instruction to this label. Permitted values of the offset are -4095 to 4095.

If the offset is zero or positive, `imm32` is equal to the offset and `add` == `TRUE`, encoded as U == 1.

If the offset is negative, `imm32` is equal to minus the offset and `add` == `FALSE`, encoded as U == 0.

`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`-` when `U = 0`

`+` when `U = 1`

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm4H:imm4L" field.

For encoding T1: is a 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, encoded in the "imm12" field.

The alternative syntax permits the addition or subtraction of the offset and the immediate offset to be specified separately, including permitting a subtraction of 0 that cannot be specified using the normal syntax. For more information, see *Use of labels in UAL instruction syntax* on page F2-6941.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    base = Align(PC,4);
    address = if add then (base + imm32) else (base - imm32);
    R[t] = SignExtend(MemU[address,1], 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.92 LDRSB (register)

Load Register Signed Byte (register) calculates an address from a base register value and an offset register value, loads a byte from memory, sign-extends it to form a 32-bit word, and writes it to a register. The offset register value can be shifted left by 0, 1, 2, or 3 bits. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0	P	U	0	W	1	Rn	Rt	(0)(0)(0)(0)	1	1	0	1	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
LDRSB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm>]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 0`.

```
LDRSB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], {+/-}<Rm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
LDRSB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && W == '1' then SEE "LDRSBT";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
if t == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && (n == 15 || n == t) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such as instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

T1

15 14 13 12	11	10	9	8–6	5–3	2–0
0 1 0 1	0	1	1	Rm	Rn	Rt

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T1 variant

```
LDRSB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1 0	0 0 1	!=1111 (Rn)	!=1111 (Rt)	0 0 0 0	0 0 imm2	Rm

T2 variant

```
LDRSB{<c>}.W <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>] // <Rt>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
LDRSB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>{, LSL #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rt == '1111' then SEE "PLI";
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDRSB (literal)";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, UInt(imm2));
if m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used in the offset variant.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` Specifies the index register is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`+` Specifies the index register is added to the base register.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<imm>` If present, the size of the left shift to apply to the value from `<Rm>`, in the range 1-3. `<imm>` is encoded in imm2. If absent, no shift is specified and imm2 is encoded as `0b00`.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    offset = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + offset) else (R[n] - offset);
    address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
    R[t] = SignExtend(MemU[address,1], 32);
    if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.93 LDRSBT

Load Register Signed Byte Unprivileged loads a byte from memory, sign-extends it to form a 32-bit word, and writes it to a register. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

The memory access is restricted as if the PE were running in User mode. This makes no difference if the PE is actually running in User mode.

`LDRSBT` is UNPREDICTABLE in Hyp mode.

The T32 instruction uses an offset addressing mode, that calculates the address used for the memory access from a base register value and an immediate offset, and leaves the base register unchanged.

The A32 instruction uses a post-indexed addressing mode, that uses a base register value as the address for the memory access, and calculates a new address from a base register value and an offset and writes it back to the base register. The offset can be an immediate value or a register value.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	0	U	1	1	1	Rn	Rt	imm4H	1	1	0	1	imm4L
cond																

A1 variant

```
LDRSBT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>] {, #{+/-}<imm>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  postindex = TRUE;  add = (U == '1');
register_form = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm4H:imm4L, 32);
if t == 15 || n == 15 || n == t then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `n == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction uses post-indexed addressing with the base register as PC. This is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.
- The instruction is treated as if bit[24] == '1' and bit[21] == '0'. The instruction uses immediate offset addressing with the base register as PC, without writeback.

If `n == t && n != 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such as instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

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A2

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	0	0	U	0	1	1	Rn	Rt	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	1	1	0	1	Rm

A2 variant

```
LDRSBT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], {+/-}<Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  postindex = TRUE;  add = (U == '1');
register_form = TRUE;
if t == 15 || n == 15 || n == t || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `n == t && n != 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such as instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	!=1111 (Rn)	Rt	1	1	1	0	imm8

T1 variant

```
LDRSBT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDRSB (literal)";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  postindex = FALSE;  add = TRUE;
register_form = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

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`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` For encoding A1: specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

For encoding A2: specifies the index register is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`+` Specifies the offset is added to the base register.

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm4H:imm4L" field.

For encoding T1: is an optional 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then UNPREDICTABLE;               // Hyp mode
    offset = if register_form then R[m] else imm32;
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + offset) else (R[n] - offset);
    address = if postindex then R[n] else offset_addr;
    R[t] = SignExtend(MemU_unpriv[address,1], 32);
    if postindex then R[n] = offset_addr;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `PSTATE.EL == EL2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as `LDRSB` (immediate).

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.94 LDRSH (immediate)

Load Register Signed Halfword (immediate) calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, loads a halfword from memory, sign-extends it to form a 32-bit word, and writes it to a register. It can use offset, post-indexed, or pre-indexed addressing. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0	P	U	1	W	1	!=1111	Rt	imm4H	1	1 1	1	imm4L
cond							Rn						

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
LDRSH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 0`.

```
LDRSH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
LDRSH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDRSH (literal)";
if P == '0' && W == '1' then SEE "LDRSHT";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm4H:imm4L, 32);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
if t == 15 || (wback && n == t) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6 5	4	3–0	15–12	11–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	1	0 1	1	!=1111	!=1111	imm12
					Rn	Rt	

T1 variant

```
LDRSH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDRSH (literal)";
if Rt == '1111' then SEE "Related instructions";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	!=1111 (Rn)	Rt	1	P	U	W	imm8

Offset variant

Applies when `Rt != 1111 && P == 1 && U == 0 && W == 0`.

```
LDRSH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #-<imm>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 1`.

```
LDRSH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
LDRSH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDRSH (literal)";
if Rt == '1111' && P == '1' && U == '0' && W == '0' then SEE "Related instructions";
if P == '1' && U == '1' && W == '0' then SEE "LDRSHT";
if P == '0' && W == '0' then UNDEFINED;
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');
if (t == 15 && W == '1') || (wback && n == t) then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Related instructions: *Load/store single* on page F3-7041.

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Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. For PC use see LDRSH (literal).

`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`+` Specifies the offset is added to the base register.

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm4H:imm4L" field.

For encoding T1: is an optional 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field.

For encoding T2: is an 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + imm32) else (R[n] - imm32);
    address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
    data = MemU[address,2];
    if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
    R[t] = SignExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.95 LDRSH (literal)

Load Register Signed Halfword (literal) calculates an address from the PC value and an immediate offset, loads a halfword from memory, sign-extends it to form a 32-bit word, and writes it to a register. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21	20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0	P	U	1	W	1	1 1 1 1	Rt	imm4H	1	1 1	1	imm4L

A1 variant

Applies when `!(P == 0 && W == 1)`.

```
LDRSH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <label> // Normal form
LDRSH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [PC, #{+/-}<imm>] // Alternative form
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if P == '0' && W == '1' then SEE "LDRSHT";
t = UInt(Rt);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm4H:imm4L, 32);
add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
if t == 15 || wback then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: wback = FALSE;.
- The instruction treats bit[24] as the P bit, and bit[21] as the writeback (W) bit, and uses the same addressing mode as described in LDRSH (immediate). The instruction uses post-indexed addressing when P == '0' and uses pre-indexed addressing otherwise. The instruction is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6 5	4	3 2 1 0	15–12	11–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	U	0 1	1	1 1 1 1	!=1111 (Rt)	imm12

T1 variant

```
LDRSH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <label> // Preferred syntax
LDRSH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [PC, #{+/-}<imm>] // Alternative syntax
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rt == '1111' then SEE "Related instructions";
t = UInt(Rt);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);  add = (U == '1');
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```


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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Related instructions: *Load, signed (literal)* on page F3-7049.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<label>` For encoding A1: the label of the literal data item that is to be loaded into `<Rt>`. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the instruction to this label. Any value in the range -255 to 255 is permitted.

If the offset is zero or positive, `imm32` is equal to the offset and `add` == `TRUE`, encoded as U == 1. If the offset is negative, `imm32` is equal to minus the offset and `add` == `FALSE`, encoded as U == 0.

For encoding T1: the label of the literal data item that is to be loaded into `<Rt>`. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the instruction to this label. Permitted values of the offset are -4095 to 4095.

If the offset is zero or positive, `imm32` is equal to the offset and `add` == `TRUE`, encoded as U == 1.

If the offset is negative, `imm32` is equal to minus the offset and `add` == `FALSE`, encoded as U == 0.

`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`-` when `U = 0`

`+` when `U = 1`

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm4H:imm4L" field.

For encoding T1: is a 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, encoded in the "imm12" field.

The alternative syntax permits the addition or subtraction of the offset and the immediate offset to be specified separately, including permitting a subtraction of 0 that cannot be specified using the normal syntax. For more information, see *Use of labels in UAL instruction syntax* on page F2-6941.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    base = Align(PC,4);
    address = if add then (base + imm32) else (base - imm32);
    data = MemU[address,2];
    R[t] = SignExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.96 LDRSH (register)

Load Register Signed Halfword (register) calculates an address from a base register value and an offset register value, loads a halfword from memory, sign-extends it to form a 32-bit word, and writes it to a register. The offset register value can be shifted left by 0, 1, 2, or 3 bits. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	P	U	0	W	1	Rn	Rt	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	1	1	1	1	Rm
cond																			

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
LDRSH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm>]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 0`.

```
LDRSH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], {+/-}<Rm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
LDRSH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && W == '1' then SEE "LDRSHT";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
if t == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && (n == 15 || n == t) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is <arm-defined-word>unknown</arm-defined-word>. In addition, if an exception occurs during such as instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8–6	5–3	2–0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	Rm	Rn	Rt

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T1 variant

```
LDRSH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1 0	0 1 1	!=1111 (Rn)	!=1111 (Rt)	0 0 0 0	0 0 imm2	Rm

T2 variant

```
LDRSH{<c>}.W <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>] // <Rt>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
LDRSH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>{, LSL #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDRSH (literal)";
if Rt == '1111' then SEE "Related instructions";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, UInt(imm2));
if m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Related instructions: *Load/store, signed (register offset)* on page F3-7046.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used in the offset variant.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` Specifies the index register is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`+` Specifies the index register is added to the base register.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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`<imm>` If present, the size of the left shift to apply to the value from `<Rm>`, in the range 1-3. `<imm>` is encoded in imm2. If absent, no shift is specified and imm2 is encoded as `0b00`.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    offset = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + offset) else (R[n] - offset);
    address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
    data = MemU[address,2];
    if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
    R[t] = SignExtend(data, 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.97 LDRSHT

Load Register Signed Halfword Unprivileged loads a halfword from memory, sign-extends it to form a 32-bit word, and writes it to a register. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

The memory access is restricted as if the PE were running in User mode. This makes no difference if the PE is actually running in User mode.

`LDRSHT` is UNPREDICTABLE in Hyp mode.

The T32 instruction uses an offset addressing mode, that calculates the address used for the memory access from a base register value and an immediate offset, and leaves the base register unchanged.

The A32 instruction uses a post-indexed addressing mode, that uses a base register value as the address for the memory access, and calculates a new address from a base register value and an offset and writes it back to the base register. The offset can be an immediate value or a register value.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	0	U	1	1	1	Rn	Rt	imm4H	1	1	1	1	imm4L
cond																

A1 variant

```
LDRSHT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>] {, #{+/-}<imm>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  postindex = TRUE;  add = (U == '1');
register_form = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm4H:imm4L, 32);
if t == 15 || n == 15 || n == t then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `n == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction uses post-indexed addressing with the base register as PC. This is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.
- The instruction is treated as if bit[24] == '1' and bit[21] == '0'. The instruction uses immediate offset addressing with the base register as PC, without writeback.

If `n == t && n != 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such as instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

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A2

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	0	U	0	1	1	Rn	Rt	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	1	1	1	1	Rm
cond																			

A2 variant

```
LDRSHT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], {+/-}<Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  postindex = TRUE;  add = (U == '1');
register_form = TRUE;
if t == 15 || n == 15 || n == t || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `n == t && n != 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such as instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	!=1111	Rt	1	1	1	0	imm8
												Rn						

T1 variant

```
LDRSHT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDRSH (literal)";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  postindex = FALSE;  add = TRUE;
register_form = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

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`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` For encoding A1: specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

For encoding A2: specifies the index register is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`+` Specifies the offset is added to the base register.

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm4H:imm4L" field.

For encoding T1: is an optional 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then UNPREDICTABLE;               // Hyp mode
    offset = if register_form then R[m] else imm32;
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + offset) else (R[n] - offset);
    address = if postindex then R[n] else offset_addr;
    data = MemU_unpriv[address,2];
    if postindex then R[n] = offset_addr;
    R[t] = SignExtend(data, 32);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `PSTATE.EL == EL2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as `LDRSH` (immediate).

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.98 LDRT

Load Register Unprivileged loads a word from memory, and writes it to a register. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

The memory access is restricted as if the PE were running in User mode. This makes no difference if the PE is actually running in User mode.

`LDRT` is UNPREDICTABLE in Hyp mode.

The T32 instruction uses an offset addressing mode, that calculates the address used for the memory access from a base register value and an immediate offset, and leaves the base register unchanged.

The A32 instruction uses a post-indexed addressing mode, that uses a base register value as the address for the memory access, and calculates a new address from a base register value and an offset and writes it back to the base register. The offset can be an immediate value or an optionally-shifted register value.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111	0	1	0	0	U	0	1	1	Rn	Rt	imm12
cond											

A1 variant

```
LDRT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>] {, #{+/-}<imm>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  postindex = TRUE;  add = (U == '1');
register_form = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);
if t == 15 || n == 15 || n == t then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `n == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction uses post-indexed addressing with the base register as PC. This is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.
- The instruction is treated as if bit[24] == '1' and bit[21] == '0'. The instruction uses immediate offset addressing with the base register as PC, without writeback.

If `n == t && n != 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such as instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

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A2

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	1	1	0	U	0	1	1	Rn	Rt	imm5	stype	0	Rm

A2 variant

```
LDRT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], {+/-}<Rm>{, <shift>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  postindex = TRUE;  add = (U == '1');
register_form = TRUE;  (shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
if t == 15 || n == 15 || n == t || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `n == t && n != 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode and the content of the register that is written back is UNKNOWN. In addition, if an exception occurs during such as instruction, the base address might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	!=1111 (Rn)	Rt	1	1	1	0	imm8

T1 variant

```
LDRT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "LDR (literal)";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  postindex = FALSE;  add = TRUE;
register_form = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

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For encoding A2 and T1: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` For encoding A1: specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`-` when `U = 0`

`+` when `U = 1`

For encoding A2: specifies the index register is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`-` when `U = 0`

`+` when `U = 1`

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` The shift to apply to the value read from `<Rm>`. If absent, no shift is applied. Otherwise, see *Shifts applied to a register* on page F1-6915.

`+` Specifies the offset is added to the base register.

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm12" field.

For encoding T1: is an optional 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then UNPREDICTABLE;               // Hyp mode
    offset = if register_form then Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C) else imm32;
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + offset) else (R[n] - offset);
    address = if postindex then R[n] else offset_addr;
    data = MemU_unpriv[address,4];
    if postindex then R[n] = offset_addr;
    R[t] = data;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `PSTATE.EL == EL2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as `LDR` (immediate).

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.99 LSL (immediate)

Logical Shift Left (immediate) shifts a register value left by an immediate number of bits, shifting in zeros, and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is an alias of the MOV, MOVS (register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MOV, MOVS (register).
- The description of MOV, MOVS (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1 1	0 1 0	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	!=00000	0 0	0	Rm
cond		S			imm5	stype		

MOV, shift or rotate by value variant

```
LSL{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSL #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

T2

15 14 13	12 11	10–6	5–3	2–0
0 0 0	0 0	!=00000	Rm	Rd
	op	imm5		

T2 variant

```
LSL<c>{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm> // Inside IT block
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV<c>{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSL #<imm>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `InITBlock()`.

T3

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0	15 14	12–11	8–7	6 5	4	3–0
1 1 1 0	1 0 1	0 0 1 0	0	1 1 1 1	(0)	imm3	Rd	imm2	0 0	Rm
			S						stype	

MOV, shift or rotate by value variant

```
LSL<c>.W {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm> // Inside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rm>, <imm> can be represented in T2
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSL #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

```
LSL{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm>
```


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is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSL #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.

For encoding T2 and T3: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T2 and T3: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "imm5" field as <imm> modulo 32.

For encoding T2: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31, encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

For encoding T3: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <imm> modulo 32.

Operation for all encodings

The description of MOV, MOVS (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.100 LSL (register)

Logical Shift Left (register) shifts a register value left by a variable number of bits, shifting in zeros, and writes the result to the destination register. The variable number of bits is read from the bottom byte of a register

This instruction is an alias of the MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register).
- The description of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1	1 0 1 0	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	Rs	0	0 0	1	Rm
cond			S				stype		

Not flag setting variant

```
LSL{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSL <Rs>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9–6	5–3	2–0
0 1 0 0	0 0	0 0 1 0	Rs	Rdm
		op		

Logical shift left variant

```
LSL<c>{<q>} {<Rdm>,} <Rdm>, <Rs> // Inside IT block
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV<c>{<q>} <Rdm>, <Rdm>, LSL <Rs>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `InITBlock()`.

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	0 0 0	Rm	1 1 1 1	Rd	0 0 0 0	Rs
		stype S					

Not flag setting variant

```
LSL<c>.W {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs> // Inside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rm>, <shift>, <Rs> can be represented in T1
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSL <Rs>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

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```
LSL{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSL <Rs>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Rdm>`	Is the first general-purpose source register and the destination register, encoded in the "Rdm" field.
`<Rd>`	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Rm>`	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Rs>`	Is the second general-purpose source register holding a shift amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

Operation for all encodings

The description of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.101 LSLS (immediate)

Logical Shift Left, setting flags (immediate) shifts a register value left by an immediate number of bits, shifting in zeros, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, this instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. Arm deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
- The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
- The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
- The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

This instruction is an alias of the MOV, MOVS (register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MOV, MOVS (register).
- The description of MOV, MOVS (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1 1	0 1 1	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	!=00000	0 0	0	Rm
cond		S			imm5	stype		

MOVS, shift or rotate by value variant

```
LSLS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSL #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

T2

15 14 13	12 11	10–6	5–3	2–0
0 0 0	0 0	!=00000	Rm	Rd
	op	imm5		

T2 variant

```
LSLS{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm> // Outside IT block
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSL #<imm>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `!InITBlock()`.

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T3

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	(0)	imm3		Rd		imm2		0	0	Rm	
											S												stype			

MOVS, shift or rotate by value variant

```
LSLS.W {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm> // Outside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rm>, <imm> can be represented in T2
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSL #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

```
LSLS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSL #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T2 and T3: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T2 and T3: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "imm5" field as <imm> modulo 32.

For encoding T2: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31, encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

For encoding T3: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <imm> modulo 32.

Operation for all encodings

The description of MOV, MOVS (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.102 LSLS (register)

Logical Shift Left, setting flags (register) shifts a register value left by a variable number of bits, shifting in zeros, writes the result to the destination register, and updates the condition flags based on the result. The variable number of bits is read from the bottom byte of a register

This instruction is an alias of the MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register).
- The description of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27–24	23–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1 1	0 1 1	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	Rs	0	0 0	1	Rm
cond		S					stype		

Flag setting variant

```
LSLS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSL <Rs>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

T1

15–10	9–6	5–3	2–0
0 1 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0	Rs	Rdm
	op		

Logical shift left variant

```
LSLS{<q>} {<Rdm>,} <Rdm>, <Rs> // Outside IT block
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<q>} <Rdm>, <Rdm>, LSL <Rs>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `!InITBlock()`.

T2

15–11	10–9	8–7	6–5	4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
1 1 1 1 1	0 1	0 0	0 0	1	Rm	1 1 1 1	Rd	0 0 0 0	Rs
			stype	S					

Flag setting variant

```
LSLS.W {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs> // Outside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rm>, <shift>, <Rs> can be represented in T1
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSL <Rs>
```


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and is always the preferred disassembly.

```
LSLS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSL <Rs>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Rdm>`	Is the first general-purpose source register and the destination register, encoded in the "Rdm" field.
`<Rd>`	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Rm>`	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Rs>`	Is the second general-purpose source register holding a shift amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

Operation for all encodings

The description of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.103 LSR (immediate)

Logical Shift Right (immediate) shifts a register value right by an immediate number of bits, shifting in zeros, and writes the result to the destination register.

This instruction is an alias of the MOV, MOVS (register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MOV, MOVS (register).
- The description of MOV, MOVS (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27–25	24–20	19–16	15–12	11–7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0	1 1 0 1 0	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	imm5	0 1	0	Rm
cond		S				stype		

MOV, shift or rotate by value variant

```
LSR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSR #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

T2

15–13	12–11	10–6	5–3	2–0
0 0 0	0 1	imm5	Rm	Rd
	op			

T2 variant

```
LSR<c>{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm> // Inside IT block
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV<c>{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSR #<imm>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `InITBlock()`.

T3

15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
1 1 1 0 1 0 1	0 0 1 0	0	1 1 1 1	(0) imm3	Rd	imm2 0 1	Rm
		S				stype	

MOV, shift or rotate by value variant

```
LSR<c>.W {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm> // Inside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rm>, <imm> can be represented in T2
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSR #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

```
LSR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm>
```


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is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSR #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.

For encoding T2 and T3: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T2 and T3: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<imm>` For encoding A1 and T2: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 32, encoded in the "imm5" field as <imm> modulo 32.

For encoding T3: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 32, encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <imm> modulo 32.

Operation for all encodings

The description of MOV, MOVS (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.104 LSR (register)

Logical Shift Right (register) shifts a register value right by a variable number of bits, shifting in zeros, and writes the result to the destination register. The variable number of bits is read from the bottom byte of a register

This instruction is an alias of the MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register).
- The description of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1	1 0 1 0	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	Rs	0	0 1	1	Rm
cond		S					stype		

Not flag setting variant

```
LSR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSR <Rs>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9–6	5–3	2–0
0 1 0 0	0 0	0 0 1 1	Rs	Rdm
		op		

Logical shift right variant

```
LSR<c>{<q>} {<Rdm>,} <Rdm>, <Rs> // Inside IT block
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV<c>{<q>} <Rdm>, <Rdm>, LSR <Rs>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `InITBlock()`.

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	0 1 0	Rm	1 1 1 1	Rd	0 0 0 0	Rs
		stype S					

Not flag setting variant

```
LSR<c>.W {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs> // Inside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rm>, <shift>, <Rs> can be represented in T1
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSR <Rs>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

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```
LSR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSR <Rs>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Rdm>`	Is the first general-purpose source register and the destination register, encoded in the "Rdm" field.
`<Rd>`	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Rm>`	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Rs>`	Is the second general-purpose source register holding a shift amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

Operation for all encodings

The description of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.105 LSRS (immediate)

Logical Shift Right, setting flags (immediate) shifts a register value right by an immediate number of bits, shifting in zeros, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, this instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. Arm deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
- The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
- The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
- The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

This instruction is an alias of the MOV, MOVS (register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MOV, MOVS (register).
- The description of MOV, MOVS (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1 1	0 1	1	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	imm5	0 1	0	Rm
cond			S				stype	

MOVS, shift or rotate by value variant

```
LSRS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSR #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10	6 5	3 2–0
0 0 0	0 1	imm5	Rm	Rd
	op			

T2 variant

```
LSRS{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm> // Outside IT block
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSR #<imm>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `!InITBlock()`.

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T3

15 14 13 12	11 10 9	8	7 6 5	4	3 2 1 0	15 14 12	11 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 1	0	0 1 0	1	1 1 1 1	(0) imm3	Rd	imm2	0 1	Rm
				S					stype	

MOVS, shift or rotate by value variant

```
LSRS.W {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm> // Outside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rm>, <imm> can be represented in T2
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSR #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

```
LSRS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSR #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T2 and T3: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T2 and T3: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<imm>` For encoding A1 and T2: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 32, encoded in the "imm5" field as <imm> modulo 32.

For encoding T3: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 32, encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <imm> modulo 32.

Operation for all encodings

The description of MOV, MOVS (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.106 LSRS (register)

Logical Shift Right, setting flags (register) shifts a register value right by an immediate number of bits, shifting in zeros, writes the result to the destination register, and updates the condition flags based on the result. The variable number of bits is read from the bottom byte of a register

This instruction is an alias of the MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register).
- The description of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1	1 0 1 1	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	Rs	0	0 1	1	Rm
cond		S					stype		

Flag setting variant

```
LSRS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSR <Rs>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9–6	5–3	2–0
0 1 0 0	0 0	0 0 1 1	Rs	Rdm
		op		

Logical shift right variant

```
LSRS{<q>} {<Rdm>,} <Rdm>, <Rs> // Outside IT block
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<q>} <Rdm>, <Rdm>, LSR <Rs>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `!InITBlock()`.

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	0 1 1	Rm	1 1 1 1	Rd	0 0 0 0	Rs
		stype S					

Flag setting variant

```
LSRS.W {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs> // Outside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rm>, <shift>, <Rs> can be represented in T1
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSR <Rs>
```


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and is always the preferred disassembly.

```
LSRS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, LSR <Rs>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Rdm>`	Is the first general-purpose source register and the destination register, encoded in the "Rdm" field.
`<Rd>`	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Rm>`	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Rs>`	Is the second general-purpose source register holding a shift amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

Operation for all encodings

The description of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.107 MCR

Move to System register from general-purpose register or execute a System instruction. This instruction copies the value of a general-purpose register to a System register, or executes a System instruction.

The System register and System instruction descriptions identify valid encodings for this instruction. Other encodings are UNDEFINED. For more information see *About the AArch32 System register interface* on page E1-6842 and *General behavior of System registers* on page G8-9006.

In an implementation that includes EL2, `MCR` accesses to System registers can be trapped to Hyp mode, meaning that an attempt to execute an `MCR` instruction in a Non-secure mode other than Hyp mode, that would be permitted in the absence of the Hyp trap controls, generates a Hyp Trap exception. For more information, see *EL2 configurable controls* on page G1-8694.

Because of the range of possible traps to Hyp mode, the `MCR` pseudocode does not show these possible traps.

A1

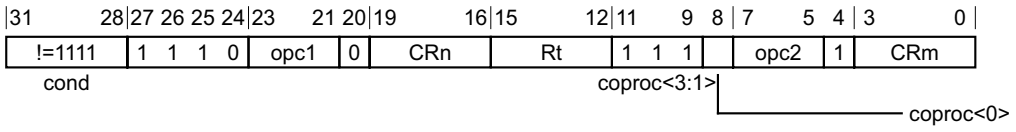

A1 variant

```
MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  cp = if coproc<0> == '0' then 14 else 15;
if t == 15  then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

T1

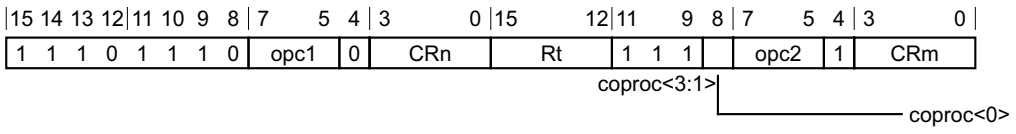

T1 variant

```
MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  cp = if coproc<0> == '0' then 14 else 15;
if t == 15  then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<coproc>` Is the System register encoding space, encoded in the "coproc<0>" field. It can have the following values:

`p14` when `coproc<0> = 0`

`p15` when `coproc<0> = 1`

`<opc1>` Is the opc1 parameter within the System register encoding space, in the range 0 to7, encoded in the "opc1" field.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<CRn>` Is the CRn parameter within the System register encoding space, in the range c0 to c15, encoded in the "CRn" field.

`<CRm>` Is the CRm parameter within the System register encoding space, in the range c0 to c15, encoded in the "CRm" field.

`<opc2>` Is the opc2 parameter within the System register encoding space, in the range 0 to7, encoded in the "opc2" field.

The possible values of { `<coproc>`, `<opc1>`, `<CRn>`, `<CRm>`, `<opc2>` } encode the entire System register and System instruction encoding space. Not all of this space is allocated, and the System register and System instruction descriptions identify the allocated encodings.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    AArch32.SysRegWrite(cp, ThisInstr(), t);
```


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F5.1.108 MCRR

Move to System register from two general-purpose registers. This instruction copies the values of two general-purpose registers to a System register.

The System register descriptions identify valid encodings for this instruction. Other encodings are UNDEFINED. For more information see *About the AArch32 System register interface* on page E1-6842 and *General behavior of System registers* on page G8-9006.

In an implementation that includes EL2, `MCRR` accesses to System registers can be trapped to Hyp mode, meaning that an attempt to execute an `MCRR` instruction in a Non-secure mode other than Hyp mode, that would be permitted in the absence of the Hyp trap controls, generates a Hyp Trap exception. For more information, see *EL2 configurable controls* on page G1-8694.

Because of the range of possible traps to Hyp mode, the `MCRR` pseudocode does not show these possible traps.

A1

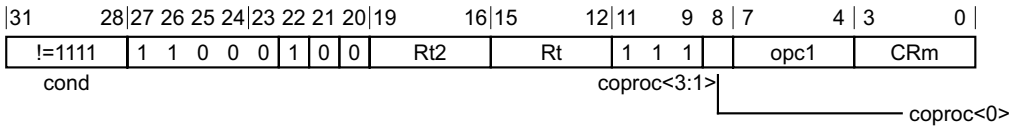

A1 variant

```
MCRR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = UInt(Rt2);  cp = if coproc<0> == '0' then 14 else 15;
if t == 15 || t2 == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

T1

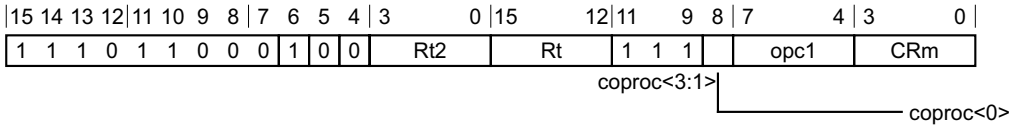

T1 variant

```
MCRR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = UInt(Rt2);  cp = if coproc<0> == '0' then 14 else 15;
if t == 15 || t2 == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<coproc>` Is the System register encoding space, encoded in the "coproc<0>" field. It can have the following values:

`p14` when `coproc<0> = 0`

`p15` when `coproc<0> = 1`

`<opc1>` Is the opc1 parameter within the System register encoding space, in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "opc1" field.

`<Rt>` Is the first general-purpose register that is transferred into, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rt2>` Is the second general-purpose register that is transferred into, encoded in the "Rt2" field.

`<CRm>` Is the CRm parameter within the System register encoding space, in the range c0 to c15, encoded in the "CRm" field.

The possible values of { `<coproc>`, `<opc1>`, `<CRm>` } encode the entire System register encoding space. Not all of this space is allocated, and the System register descriptions identify the allocated encodings.

For the permitted uses of these instructions, as described in this manual, `<Rt2>` transfers bits[63:32] of the selected System register, while `<Rt>` transfers bits[31:0].

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    AArch32.SysRegWrite64(cp, ThisInstr(), t, t2);
```


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F5.1.109 MLA, MLAS

Multiply Accumulate multiplies two register values, and adds a third register value. The least significant 32 bits of the result are written to the destination register. These 32 bits do not depend on whether the source register values are considered to be signed values or unsigned values.

In an A32 instruction, the condition flags can optionally be updated based on the result. Use of this option adversely affects performance on many implementations.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 0	0 0 1	S	Rd	Ra	Rm	1 0 0 1	Rn

Flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
MLAS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

Not flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
MLA{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  a = UInt(Ra);  setflags = (S == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 || a == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7 6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	0 0 0	Rn	!=1111 (Ra)	Rd	0 0	0 0	Rm

T1 variant

```
MLA{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Ra == '1111' then SEE "MUL";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  a = UInt(Ra);  setflags = FALSE;
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m  == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<Ra>` Is the third general-purpose source register holding the addend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    operand1 = SInt(R[n]);  // operand1 = UInt(R[n]) produces the same final results
    operand2 = SInt(R[m]);  // operand2 = UInt(R[m]) produces the same final results
    addend   = SInt(R[a]);  // addend   = UInt(R[a]) produces the same final results
    result = operand1 * operand2 + addend;
    R[d] = result<31:0>;
    if setflags then
        PSTATE.N = result<31>;
        PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result<31:0>);
        // PSTATE.C, PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.110 MLS

Multiply and Subtract multiplies two register values, and subtracts the product from a third register value. The least significant 32 bits of the result are written to the destination register. These 32 bits do not depend on whether the source register values are considered to be signed values or unsigned values.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0	Rd	Ra	Rm	1 0 0 1	Rn

A1 variant

```
MLS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  a = UInt(Ra);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 || a == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7 6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	0 0 0	Rn	Ra	Rd	0 0	0 1	Rm

T1 variant

```
MLS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  a = UInt(Ra);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 || a == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<Ra>	Is the third general-purpose source register holding the minuend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    operand1 = SInt(R[n]);  // operand1 = UInt(R[n]) produces the same final results
    operand2 = SInt(R[m]);  // operand2 = UInt(R[m]) produces the same final results
    addend   = SInt(R[a]);  // addend   = UInt(R[a]) produces the same final results
    result = addend - operand1 * operand2;
    R[d] = result<31:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.111 MOV, MOVS (immediate)

Move (immediate) writes an immediate value to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the MOVS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. Arm deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The MOV variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The MOVS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. In this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 1 1 1	0 1 S	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	imm12

MOV variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<const>
```

MOVS variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  setflags = (S == '1');  (imm32, carry) = A32ExpandImm_C(imm12, PSTATE.C);
```

A2

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 1 1 0	0 0 0	imm4	Rd	imm12

A2 variant

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<imm16> // <imm16> can not be represented in A1
MOVW{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<imm16> // <imm16> can be represented in A1
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  setflags = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm4:imm12, 32);
if d == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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T1

15 14 13	12 11	10 8	7 0
0 0 1	0 0	Rd	imm8

T1 variant

```
MOV<c>{<q>} <Rd>, #<imm8> // Inside IT block
MOVS{<q>} <Rd>, #<imm8> // Outside IT block
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  setflags = !InITBlock();  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);  carry = PSTATE.C;
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0	15 14 12	11 8	7 0
1 1 1 1 0	i 0	0 0 1 0	S	1 1 1 1	0 imm3	Rd	imm8

MOV variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
MOV<c>.W <Rd>, #<const> // Inside IT block, and <Rd>, <const> can be represented in T1
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<const>
```

MOVS variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
MOVS.W <Rd>, #<const> // Outside IT block, and <Rd>, <const> can be represented in T1
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  setflags = (S == '1');  (imm32, carry) = T32ExpandImm_C(i:imm3:imm8, PSTATE.C);
if d == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

T3

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 14 12	11 8	7 0
1 1 1 1 0	i 1 0	0 1 0 0	imm4	0 imm3	Rd	imm8

T3 variant

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<imm16> // <imm16> cannot be represented in T1 or T2
MOVW{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<imm16> // <imm16> can be represented in T1 or T2
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  setflags = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm4:i:imm3:imm8, 32);
if d == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```


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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Rd> For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the MOV variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the MOVS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding A2, T1, T2 and T3: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<imm8> Is a 8-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 255, encoded in the "imm8" field.

<imm16> For encoding A2: is a 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, encoded in the "imm4:imm12" field.

For encoding T3: is a 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, encoded in the "imm4:i:imm3:imm8" field.

<const> For encoding A1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928 for the range of values.

For encoding T2: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions* on page F1-6927 for the range of values.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    result = imm32;
    if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for encoding A1
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.N = result<31>;
            PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
            PSTATE.C = carry;
            // PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.112 MOV, MOVS (register)

Move (register) copies a value from a register to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the MOVS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. If the destination register is the PC:

- The MOV variant of the instruction is a branch. In the T32 instruction set (encoding T1) this is a simple branch, and in the A32 instruction set it is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The MOVS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. In this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

This instruction is used by the aliases ASRS (immediate), ASR (immediate), LSLS (immediate), LSL (immediate), LSRS (immediate), LSR (immediate), RORS (immediate), ROR (immediate), RRXS, and RRX. See *Alias conditions* on page F5-7407 for details of when each alias is preferred.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 1	0 1 S	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	imm5	stype	0	Rm

MOV, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, RRX
```

MOV, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

MOVS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, RRX
```

MOVS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
```


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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	3 2 0
0 1 0 0	0 1	1 0	D	Rm	Rd

T1 variant

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(D:Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = FALSE;
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
if d == 15 && InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T2

15 14 13	12	11 10	6 5	3 2 0
0 0 0	!=11	imm5	Rm	Rd
	op			

T2 variant

```
MOV<c>{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>} // Inside IT block
MOVS{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>} // Outside IT block
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = !InITBlock();
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(op, imm5);
if op == '00' && imm5 == '00000' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `op == '00' && imm5 == '00000' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passed its condition code check.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`, as if it failed its condition code check.
- The instruction executes as `MOV` Rd, Rm.

T3

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0	15 14 12	11 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 1	0 0 1 0	S	1 1 1 1	(0) imm3	Rd	imm2 stype	Rm

MOV, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, RRX
```


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MOV, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
MOV{<c>}.W <Rd>, <Rm> {, LSL #0} // <Rd>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
MOV<c>.W <Rd>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>} // Inside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rm>, <shift>, <amount> can be
represented in T2
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

MOVS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, RRX
```

MOVS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
MOVS.W <Rd>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>} // Outside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rm>, <shift>, <amount> can be
represented in T1 or T2
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm3:imm2);
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Alias conditions

Alias	of variant	is preferred when
ASRS (immediate)	T3 (MOVS, shift or rotate by value), A1 (MOVS, shift or rotate by value)	`S == '1' && stype == '10'`
ASRS (immediate)	T2	`op == '10' && !InITBlock()`
ASR (immediate)	T3 (MOV, shift or rotate by value), A1 (MOV, shift or rotate by value)	`S == '0' && stype == '10'`
ASR (immediate)	T2	`op == '10' && InITBlock()`
LSLS (immediate)	T3 (MOVS, shift or rotate by value)	`S == '1' && imm3:Rd:imm2 != '000xxxx00' && stype == '00'`
LSLS (immediate)	A1 (MOVS, shift or rotate by value)	`S == '1' && imm5 != '00000' && stype == '00'`
LSLS (immediate)	T2	`op == '00' && imm5 != '00000' && !InITBlock()`
LSL (immediate)	T3 (MOV, shift or rotate by value)	`S == '0' && imm3:Rd:imm2 != '000xxxx00' && stype == '00'`

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Alias	of variant	is preferred when
LSL (immediate)	A1 (MOV, shift or rotate by value)	`S == '0' && imm5 != '00000' && stype == '00'`
LSL (immediate)	T2	`op == '00' && imm5 != '00000' && InITBlock()`
LSRS (immediate)	T3 (MOVS, shift or rotate by value), A1 (MOVS, shift or rotate by value)	`S == '1' && stype == '01'`
LSRS (immediate)	T2	`op == '01' && !InITBlock()`
LSR (immediate)	T3 (MOV, shift or rotate by value), A1 (MOV, shift or rotate by value)	`S == '0' && stype == '01'`
LSR (immediate)	T2	`op == '01' && InITBlock()`
RORS (immediate)	T3 (MOVS, shift or rotate by value)	`S == '1' && imm3:Rd:imm2 != '000xxxx00' && stype == '11'`
RORS (immediate)	A1 (MOVS, shift or rotate by value)	`S == '1' && imm5 != '00000' && stype == '11'`
ROR (immediate)	T3 (MOV, shift or rotate by value)	`S == '0' && imm3:Rd:imm2 != '000xxxx00' && stype == '11'`
ROR (immediate)	A1 (MOV, shift or rotate by value)	`S == '0' && imm5 != '00000' && stype == '11'`
RRXS	T3 (MOVS, rotate right with extend)	`S == '1' && imm3 == '000' && imm2 == '00' && stype == '11'`
RRXS	A1 (MOVS, rotate right with extend)	`S == '1' && imm5 == '00000' && stype == '11'`
RRX	T3 (MOV, rotate right with extend)	`S == '0' && imm3 == '000' && imm2 == '00' && stype == '11'`
RRX	A1 (MOV, rotate right with extend)	`S == '0' && imm5 == '00000' && stype == '11'`

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If the PC is used:

- For the MOV variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817. Arm deprecates use of the instruction if `<Rn>` is the PC.
- For the MOVS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>. Arm deprecates use of the instruction if <Rn> is not the LR, or if the optional shift or `RRX` argument is specified.

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For encoding T1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "D:Rd" field. If the PC is used:

- The instruction causes a branch to the address moved to the PC. This is a simple branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The instruction must either be outside an IT block or the last instruction of an IT block.

For encoding T2 and T3: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1 and T1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used. Arm deprecates use of the instruction if `<Rd>` is the PC.

For encoding T2 and T3: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` For encoding A1 and T3: is the type of shift to be applied to the source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL` when `stype = 00`

`LSR` when `stype = 01`

`ASR` when `stype = 10`

`ROR` when `stype = 11`

For encoding T2: is the type of shift to be applied to the source register, encoded in the "op" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL` when `op = 00`

`LSR` when `op = 01`

`ASR` when `op = 10`

`<amount>` For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL), or 1 to 31 (when <shift> = ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

For encoding T2: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

For encoding T3: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL) or 1 to 31 (when <shift> = ROR), or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <amount> modulo 32.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    (shifted, carry) = Shift_C(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    result = shifted;
    if d == 15 then
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.N = result<31>;
            PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
            PSTATE.C = carry;
            // PSTATE.V unchanged
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.113 MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register)

Move (register-shifted register) copies a register-shifted register value to the destination register. It can optionally update the condition flags based on the value.

This instruction is used by the aliases ASRS (register), ASR (register), LSLS (register), LSL (register), LSRS (register), LSR (register), RORS (register), and ROR (register). See *Alias conditions* on page F5-7413 for details of when each alias is preferred.

A1

31–28	27–24	23–20		19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1	1 0 1	S	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	Rs	0	stype	1	Rm

Flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Not flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  s = UInt(Rs);
setflags = (S == '1');  shift_t = DecodeRegShift(stype);
if d == 15 || m == 15 || s == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15–14	13–12	11–10	9–6	5–3	2–0
0 1	0 0	0 0	0 x x x (op)	Rs	Rdm

Arithmetic shift right variant

Applies when `op == 0100`.

```
MOV<c>{<q>} <Rdm>, <Rdm>, ASR <Rs> // Inside IT block
MOVS{<q>} <Rdm>, <Rdm>, ASR <Rs> // Outside IT block
```

Logical shift left variant

Applies when `op == 0010`.

```
MOV<c>{<q>} <Rdm>, <Rdm>, LSL <Rs> // Inside IT block
MOVS{<q>} <Rdm>, <Rdm>, LSL <Rs> // Outside IT block
```

Logical shift right variant

Applies when `op == 0011`.

```
MOV<c>{<q>} <Rdm>, <Rdm>, LSR <Rs> // Inside IT block
MOVS{<q>} <Rdm>, <Rdm>, LSR <Rs> // Outside IT block
```


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Rotate right variant

Applies when `op == 0111`.

```
MOV<c>{<q>} <Rdm>, <Rdm>, ROR <Rs> // Inside IT block
MOVS{<q>} <Rdm>, <Rdm>, ROR <Rs> // Outside IT block
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !(op IN {'0010', '0011', '0100', '0111'}) then SEE "Related encodings";
d = UInt(Rdm);  m = UInt(Rdm);  s = UInt(Rs);
setflags = !InITBlock();  shift_t = DecodeRegShift(op<2>:op<0>);
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15	14	13	12	11 … 8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	stype		S	Rm	1	1	1	1	Rd	0	0	0	0	Rs

Flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
MOVS.W <Rd>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs> // Outside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rm>, <shift>, <Rs> can be represented in
T1
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Not flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
MOV<c>.W <Rd>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs> // Inside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rm>, <shift>, <Rs> can be represented in
T1
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  s = UInt(Rs);
setflags = (S == '1');  shift_t = DecodeRegShift(stype);
if d == 15 || m == 15 || s == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: In encoding T1, for an `op` field value that is not described above, see *Data-processing (two low registers)* on page F3-6981.

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Alias conditions

Alias	of variant	is preferred when
ASRS (register)	A1 (flag setting)	`S == '1' && stype == '10'`
ASRS (register)	T1 (arithmetic shift right)	`op == '0100' && !InITBlock()`
ASRS (register)	T2 (flag setting)	`stype == '10' && S == '1'`
ASR (register)	A1 (not flag setting)	`S == '0' && stype == '10'`
ASR (register)	T1 (arithmetic shift right)	`op == '0100' && InITBlock()`
ASR (register)	T2 (not flag setting)	`stype == '10' && S == '0'`
LSLS (register)	A1 (flag setting)	`S == '1' && stype == '00'`
LSLS (register)	T1 (logical shift left)	`op == '0010' && !InITBlock()`
LSLS (register)	T2 (flag setting)	`stype == '00' && S == '1'`
LSL (register)	A1 (not flag setting)	`S == '0' && stype == '00'`
LSL (register)	T1 (logical shift left)	`op == '0010' && InITBlock()`
LSL (register)	T2 (not flag setting)	`stype == '00' && S == '0'`
LSRS (register)	A1 (flag setting)	`S == '1' && stype == '01'`
LSRS (register)	T1 (logical shift right)	`op == '0011' && !InITBlock()`
LSRS (register)	T2 (flag setting)	`stype == '01' && S == '1'`
LSR (register)	A1 (not flag setting)	`S == '0' && stype == '01'`
LSR (register)	T1 (logical shift right)	`op == '0011' && InITBlock()`
LSR (register)	T2 (not flag setting)	`stype == '01' && S == '0'`
RORS (register)	A1 (flag setting)	`S == '1' && stype == '11'`
RORS (register)	T1 (rotate right)	`op == '0111' && !InITBlock()`
RORS (register)	T2 (flag setting)	`stype == '11' && S == '1'`
ROR (register)	A1 (not flag setting)	`S == '0' && stype == '11'`
ROR (register)	T1 (rotate right)	`op == '0111' && InITBlock()`
ROR (register)	T2 (not flag setting)	`stype == '11' && S == '0'`

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rdm>` Is the general-purpose source register and the destination register, encoded in the "Rdm" field.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<Rs>` Is the general-purpose source register holding a shift amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shift_n = UInt(R[s]<7:0>);
    (result, carry) = Shift_C(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    R[d] = result;
    if setflags then
        PSTATE.N = result<31>;
        PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
        PSTATE.C = carry;
        // PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.114 MOVT

Move Top writes an immediate value to the top halfword of the destination register. It does not affect the contents of the bottom halfword.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 1 1	0	1	0 0	imm4	Rd	imm12

A1 variant

```
MOVT{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<imm16>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  imm16 = imm4:imm12;
if d == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14–12	11–8	7–0
1 1 1 1	0	i	1	0	1	1	0	0	imm4	0	imm3	Rd	imm8

T1 variant

```
MOVT{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<imm16>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  imm16 = imm4:i:imm3:imm8;
if d == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<imm16>	For encoding A1: is a 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, encoded in the "imm4:imm12" field. For encoding T1: is a 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, encoded in the "imm4:i:imm3:imm8" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    R[d]<31:16> = imm16;
    // R[d]<15:0> unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.115 MRC

Move to general-purpose register from System register. This instruction copies the value of a System register to a general-purpose register.

The System register descriptions identify valid encodings for this instruction. Other encodings are UNDEFINED. For more information see *About the AArch32 System register interface* on page E1-6842 and *General behavior of System registers* on page G8-9006.

In an implementation that includes EL2, `MRC` accesses to system control registers can be trapped to Hyp mode, meaning that an attempt to execute an `MRC` instruction in a Non-secure mode other than Hyp mode, that would be permitted in the absence of the Hyp trap controls, generates a Hyp Trap exception. For more information, see *EL2 configurable controls* on page G1-8694.

Because of the range of possible traps to Hyp mode, the `MRC` pseudocode does not show these possible traps.

A1

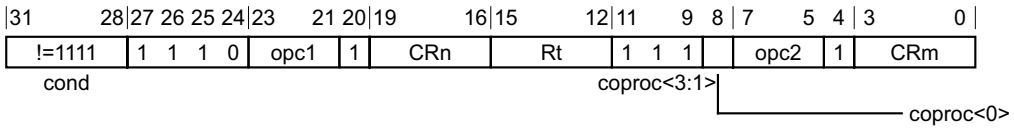

A1 variant

```
MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  cp = if coproc<0> == '0' then 14 else 15;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

T1

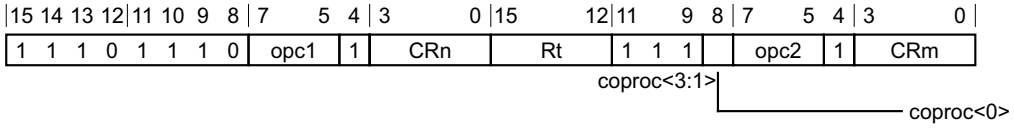

T1 variant

```
MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  cp = if coproc<0> == '0' then 14 else 15;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<coproc> Is the System register encoding space, encoded in the "coproc<0>" field. It can have the following values:

`p14` when `coproc<0> = 0`

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p15 when coproc<0> = 1

<opc1> Is the opc1 parameter within the System register encoding space, in the range 0 to7, encoded in the "opc1" field.

<Rt> Is the general-purpose register to be transferred or APSR_nzcv (encoded as 0b1111), encoded in the "Rt" field. If APSR_nzcv is used, bits [31:28] of the transferred value are written to the PSTATE condition flags.

<CRn> Is the CRn parameter within the System register encoding space, in the range c0 to c15, encoded in the "CRn" field.

<CRm> Is the CRm parameter within the System register encoding space, in the range c0 to c15, encoded in the "CRm" field.

<opc2> Is the opc2 parameter within the System register encoding space, in the range 0 to7, encoded in the "opc2" field.

The possible values of { <coproc>, <opc1>, <CRn>, <CRm>, <opc2> } encode the entire System register and System instruction encoding space. Not all of this space is allocated, and the System register and System instruction descriptions identify the allocated encodings.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();

    if t != 15 || AArch32.SysRegReadCanWriteAPSR(cp, ThisInstr()) then
        AArch32.SysRegRead(cp, ThisInstr(), t);
    else
        UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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F5.1.116 MRRC

Move to two general-purpose registers from System register. This instruction copies the value of a System register to two general-purpose registers.

The System register descriptions identify valid encodings for this instruction. Other encodings are UNDEFINED. For more information see *About the AArch32 System register interface* on page E1-6842 and *General behavior of System registers* on page G8-9006.

In an implementation that includes EL2, `MRRC` accesses to System registers can be trapped to Hyp mode, meaning that an attempt to execute an `MRRC` instruction in a Non-secure mode other than Hyp mode, that would be permitted in the absence of the Hyp trap controls, generates a Hyp Trap exception. For more information, see *EL2 configurable controls* on page G1-8694.

Because of the range of possible traps to Hyp mode, the `MRRC` pseudocode does not show these possible traps.

A1

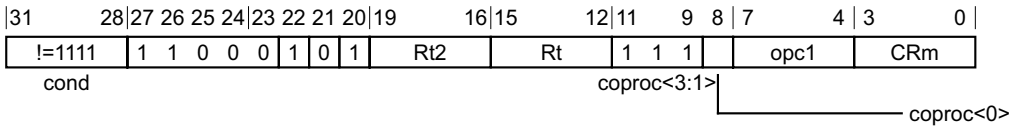

A1 variant

```
MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = UInt(Rt2);  cp = if coproc<0> == '0' then 14 else 15;
if t == 15 || t2 == 15 || t == t2 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == t2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

T1

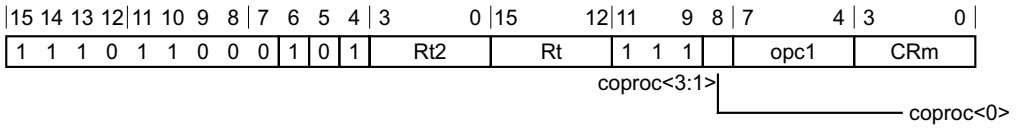

T1 variant

```
MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = UInt(Rt2);  cp = if coproc<0> == '0' then 14 else 15;
if t == 15 || t2 == 15 || t == t2 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == t2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<coproc>` Is the System register encoding space, encoded in the "coproc<0>" field. It can have the following values:

`p14`	when `coproc<0> = 0`
`p15`	when `coproc<0> = 1`

`<opc1>` Is the opc1 parameter within the System register encoding space, in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "opc1" field.

`<Rt>` Is the first general-purpose register that is transferred into, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rt2>` Is the second general-purpose register that is transferred into, encoded in the "Rt2" field.

`<CRm>` Is the CRm parameter within the System register encoding space, in the range c0 to c15, encoded in the "CRm" field.

The possible values of { `<coproc>`, `<opc1>`, `<CRm>` } encode the entire System register encoding space. Not all of this space is allocated, and the System register descriptions identify the allocated encodings.

For the permitted uses of these instructions, as described in this manual, `<Rt2>` transfers bits[63:32] of the selected System register, while `<Rt>` transfers bits[31:0].

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    AArch32.SysRegRead64(cp, ThisInstr(), t, t2);
```


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F5.1.117 MRS

Move Special register to general-purpose register moves the value of the *The Application Program Status Register, APSR* on page E1-6819, CPSR, or SPSR_<current_mode> into a general-purpose register.

Arm recommends the `APSR` form when only the N, Z, C, V, Q, and GE[3:0] bits are being written. For more information, see *The Application Program Status Register, APSR* on page E1-6819.

An `MRS` that accesses the SPSR is UNPREDICTABLE if executed in User mode or System mode.

An `MRS` that is executed in User mode and accesses the CPSR returns an UNKNOWN value for the CPSR.{E, A, I, F, M} fields.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	0	0	0	1	0	R	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Rd	(0)	(0)	0	(0)	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
cond																									

A1 variant

```
MRS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <spec_reg>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  read_spsr = (R == '1');
if d == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	R	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	(0)	0	Rd	(0)	(0)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

T1 variant

```
MRS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <spec_reg>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  read_spsr = (R == '1');
if d == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Rd> Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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<spec_reg> Is the special register to be accessed, encoded in the "R" field. It can have the following values:

CPSR|APSR when R = 0

SPSR when R = 1

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if read_spsr then
        if PSTATE.M IN {M32_User,M32_System} then
            UNPREDICTABLE;
        else
            R[d] = SPSR[];
    else
        // CPSR has same bit assignments as SPSR, but with the IT, J, SS, IL, and T bits masked out.
        bits(32) mask = '11111000 11101111 00000011 11011111';
        psr_val = GetPSRFromPSTATE(AArch32_NonDebugState) AND mask;
        if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
            // If accessed from User mode return UNKNOWN values for E, A, I, F bits, bits<9:6>,
            // and for the M field, bits<4:0>
            psr_val<22> = bits(1) UNKNOWN;
            psr_val<9:6> = bits(4) UNKNOWN;
            psr_val<4:0> = bits(5) UNKNOWN;
        R[d] = psr_val;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If PSTATE.M IN {M32_User, M32_System} && read_spsr, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as NOP.

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F5.1.118 MRS (Banked register)

Move to Register from Banked or Special register moves the value from the Banked general-purpose register or SPSR of the specified mode, or the value of *ELR_hyp* on page G1-8604, to a general-purpose register.

`MRS` (Banked register) is UNPREDICTABLE if executed in User mode.

When EL3 is using AArch64, if an MRS (Banked register) instruction that is executed in a Secure EL1 mode would access SPSR_mon, SP_mon, or LR_mon, it is trapped to EL3.

The effect of using an `MRS` (Banked register) instruction with a register argument that is not valid for the current mode is UNPREDICTABLE. For more information see *Usage restrictions on the banked register transfer instructions* on page F5-7848.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	0	0	0	1	0	R	0	0	M1	Rd	(0)	(0)	1	M	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
cond																						

A1 variant

```
MRS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <banked_reg>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  read_spsr = (R == '1');
if d == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
SYSm = M:M1;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	R	M1	1	0	(0)	0	Rd	(0)	(0)	1	M	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

T1 variant

```
MRS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <banked_reg>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  read_spsr = (R == '1');
if d == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
SYSm = M:M1;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Rd> Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

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`<banked_reg>` Is the name of the banked register to be transferred to or from, encoded in the "R:M:M1" field. It can have the following values:

`R8_usr`	when `R = 0`, `M = 0`, `M1 = 0000`
`R9_usr`	when `R = 0`, `M = 0`, `M1 = 0001`
`R10_usr`	when `R = 0`, `M = 0`, `M1 = 0010`
`R11_usr`	when `R = 0`, `M = 0`, `M1 = 0011`
`R12_usr`	when `R = 0`, `M = 0`, `M1 = 0100`
`SP_usr`	when `R = 0`, `M = 0`, `M1 = 0101`
`LR_usr`	when `R = 0`, `M = 0`, `M1 = 0110`
`R8_fiq`	when `R = 0`, `M = 0`, `M1 = 1000`
`R9_fiq`	when `R = 0`, `M = 0`, `M1 = 1001`
`R10_fiq`	when `R = 0`, `M = 0`, `M1 = 1010`
`R11_fiq`	when `R = 0`, `M = 0`, `M1 = 1011`
`R12_fiq`	when `R = 0`, `M = 0`, `M1 = 1100`
`SP_fiq`	when `R = 0`, `M = 0`, `M1 = 1101`
`LR_fiq`	when `R = 0`, `M = 0`, `M1 = 1110`
`LR_irq`	when `R = 0`, `M = 1`, `M1 = 0000`
`SP_irq`	when `R = 0`, `M = 1`, `M1 = 0001`
`LR_svc`	when `R = 0`, `M = 1`, `M1 = 0010`
`SP_svc`	when `R = 0`, `M = 1`, `M1 = 0011`
`LR_abt`	when `R = 0`, `M = 1`, `M1 = 0100`
`SP_abt`	when `R = 0`, `M = 1`, `M1 = 0101`
`LR_und`	when `R = 0`, `M = 1`, `M1 = 0110`
`SP_und`	when `R = 0`, `M = 1`, `M1 = 0111`
`LR_mon`	when `R = 0`, `M = 1`, `M1 = 1100`
`SP_mon`	when `R = 0`, `M = 1`, `M1 = 1101`
`ELR_hyp`	when `R = 0`, `M = 1`, `M1 = 1110`
`SP_hyp`	when `R = 0`, `M = 1`, `M1 = 1111`
`SPSR_fiq`	when `R = 1`, `M = 0`, `M1 = 1110`
`SPSR_irq`	when `R = 1`, `M = 1`, `M1 = 0000`
`SPSR_svc`	when `R = 1`, `M = 1`, `M1 = 0010`
`SPSR_abt`	when `R = 1`, `M = 1`, `M1 = 0100`
`SPSR_und`	when `R = 1`, `M = 1`, `M1 = 0110`
`SPSR_mon`	when `R = 1`, `M = 1`, `M1 = 1100`
`SPSR_hyp`	when `R = 1`, `M = 1`, `M1 = 1110`

The following encodings are UNPREDICTABLE:

- `R = 0`, `M = 0`, `M1 = 0111`.
- `R = 0`, `M = 0`, `M1 = 1111`.
- `R = 0`, `M = 1`, `M1 = 10xx`.
- `R = 1`, `M = 0`, `M1 = 0xxx`.
- `R = 1`, `M = 0`, `M1 = 10xx`.
- `R = 1`, `M = 0`, `M1 = 110x`.
- `R = 1`, `M = 0`, `M1 = 1111`.
- `R = 1`, `M = 1`, `M1 = 0001`.

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- R = 1, M = 1, M1 = 0011.
- R = 1, M = 1, M1 = 0101.
- R = 1, M = 1, M1 = 0111.
- R = 1, M = 1, M1 = 10xx.
- R = 1, M = 1, M1 = 1101.
- R = 1, M = 1, M1 = 1111.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
       UNPREDICTABLE;
    else
        mode = PSTATE.M;
        if read_spsr then
            SPSRaccessValid(SYSm, mode);           // Check for UNPREDICTABLE cases
            case SYSm of
                when '01110'  R[d] = SPSR_fiq<31:0>;
                when '10000'  R[d] = SPSR_irq<31:0>;
                when '10010'  R[d] = SPSR_svc<31:0>;
                when '10100'  R[d] = SPSR_abt<31:0>;
                when '10110'  R[d] = SPSR_und<31:0>;
                when '11100'
                    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then AArch64.MonitorModeTrap();
                    R[d] = SPSR_mon;
                when '11110'  R[d] = SPSR_hyp<31:0>;
        else
            BankedRegisterAccessValid(SYSm, mode); // Check for UNPREDICTABLE cases
            case SYSm of
                when '00xxx'                       // Access the User mode registers
                    m = UInt(SYSm<2:0>) + 8;
                    R[d] = Rmode[m,M32_User];
                when '01xxx'                       // Access the FIQ mode registers
                    m = UInt(SYSm<2:0>) + 8;
                    R[d] = Rmode[m,M32_FIQ];
                when '1000x'                       // Access the IRQ mode registers
                    m = 14 - UInt(SYSm<0>);        // LR when SYSm<0> == 0, otherwise SP
                    R[d] = Rmode[m,M32_IRQ];
                when '1001x'                       // Access the Supervisor mode registers
                    m = 14 - UInt(SYSm<0>);        // LR when SYSm<0> == 0, otherwise SP
                    R[d] = Rmode[m,M32_Svc];
                when '1010x'                       // Access the Abort mode registers
                    m = 14 - UInt(SYSm<0>);        // LR when SYSm<0> == 0, otherwise SP
                    R[d] = Rmode[m,M32_Abort];
                when '1011x'                       // Access the Undefined mode registers
                    m = 14 - UInt(SYSm<0>);        // LR when SYSm<0> == 0, otherwise SP
                    R[d] = Rmode[m,M32_Undef];
                when '1110x'                       // Access Monitor registers
                    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then AArch64.MonitorModeTrap();
                    m = 14 - UInt(SYSm<0>);        // LR when SYSm<0> == 0, otherwise SP
                    R[d] = Rmode[m,M32_Monitor];
                when '11110'                       // Access ELR_hyp register
                    R[d] = ELR_hyp;
                when '11111'                       // Access SP_hyp register
                    R[d] = Rmode[13,M32_Hyp];
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `PSTATE.EL == EL0`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.

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- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

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F5.1.119 MSR (Banked register)

Move to Banked or Special register from general-purpose register moves the value of a general-purpose register to the Banked general-purpose register or SPSR of the specified mode, or to *ELR_hyp* on page G1-8604.

`MSR` (Banked register) is UNPREDICTABLE if executed in User mode.

When EL3 is using AArch64, if an MSR (Banked register) instruction that is executed in a Secure EL1 mode would access SPSR_mon, SP_mon, or LR_mon, it is trapped to EL3.

The effect of using an `MSR` (Banked register) instruction with a register argument that is not valid for the current mode is UNPREDICTABLE. For more information see *Usage restrictions on the banked register transfer instructions* on page F5-7848.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	1	0	R	1	0	M1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	1	M	0	0	0	0	Rn
cond																						

A1 variant

```
MSR{<c>}{<q>} <banked_reg>, <Rn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  write_spsr = (R == '1');
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
SYSm = M:M1;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	R	Rn	1	0	(0)	0	M1	(0)	(0)	1	M	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

T1 variant

```
MSR{<c>}{<q>} <banked_reg>, <Rn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  write_spsr = (R == '1');
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
SYSm = M:M1;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<banked_reg>` Is the name of the banked register to be transferred to or from, encoded in the "R:M:M1" field. It can have the following values:

`R8_usr`	when `R = 0, M = 0, M1 = 0000`
`R9_usr`	when `R = 0, M = 0, M1 = 0001`
`R10_usr`	when `R = 0, M = 0, M1 = 0010`
`R11_usr`	when `R = 0, M = 0, M1 = 0011`
`R12_usr`	when `R = 0, M = 0, M1 = 0100`
`SP_usr`	when `R = 0, M = 0, M1 = 0101`
`LR_usr`	when `R = 0, M = 0, M1 = 0110`
`R8_fiq`	when `R = 0, M = 0, M1 = 1000`
`R9_fiq`	when `R = 0, M = 0, M1 = 1001`
`R10_fiq`	when `R = 0, M = 0, M1 = 1010`
`R11_fiq`	when `R = 0, M = 0, M1 = 1011`
`R12_fiq`	when `R = 0, M = 0, M1 = 1100`
`SP_fiq`	when `R = 0, M = 0, M1 = 1101`
`LR_fiq`	when `R = 0, M = 0, M1 = 1110`
`LR_irq`	when `R = 0, M = 1, M1 = 0000`
`SP_irq`	when `R = 0, M = 1, M1 = 0001`
`LR_svc`	when `R = 0, M = 1, M1 = 0010`
`SP_svc`	when `R = 0, M = 1, M1 = 0011`
`LR_abt`	when `R = 0, M = 1, M1 = 0100`
`SP_abt`	when `R = 0, M = 1, M1 = 0101`
`LR_und`	when `R = 0, M = 1, M1 = 0110`
`SP_und`	when `R = 0, M = 1, M1 = 0111`
`LR_mon`	when `R = 0, M = 1, M1 = 1100`
`SP_mon`	when `R = 0, M = 1, M1 = 1101`
`ELR_hyp`	when `R = 0, M = 1, M1 = 1110`
`SP_hyp`	when `R = 0, M = 1, M1 = 1111`
`SPSR_fiq`	when `R = 1, M = 0, M1 = 1110`
`SPSR_irq`	when `R = 1, M = 1, M1 = 0000`
`SPSR_svc`	when `R = 1, M = 1, M1 = 0010`
`SPSR_abt`	when `R = 1, M = 1, M1 = 0100`
`SPSR_und`	when `R = 1, M = 1, M1 = 0110`
`SPSR_mon`	when `R = 1, M = 1, M1 = 1100`
`SPSR_hyp`	when `R = 1, M = 1, M1 = 1110`

The following encodings are UNPREDICTABLE:

- `R = 0, M = 0, M1 = 0111`.
- `R = 0, M = 0, M1 = 1111`.
- `R = 0, M = 1, M1 = 10xx`.
- `R = 1, M = 0, M1 = 0xxx`.
- `R = 1, M = 0, M1 = 10xx`.
- `R = 1, M = 0, M1 = 110x`.
- `R = 1, M = 0, M1 = 1111`.
- `R = 1, M = 1, M1 = 0001`.

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- R = 1, M = 1, M1 = 0011.
- R = 1, M = 1, M1 = 0101.
- R = 1, M = 1, M1 = 0111.
- R = 1, M = 1, M1 = 10xx.
- R = 1, M = 1, M1 = 1101.
- R = 1, M = 1, M1 = 1111.

<Rn> Is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
        UNPREDICTABLE;
    else
        mode = PSTATE.M;
        if write_spsr then
            SPSRaccessValid(SYSm, mode);             // Check for UNPREDICTABLE cases
            case SYSm of
                when '01110'  SPSR_fiq = ZeroExtend(R[n]);
                when '10000'  SPSR_irq = ZeroExtend(R[n]);
                when '10010'  SPSR_svc = ZeroExtend(R[n]);
                when '10100'  SPSR_abt = ZeroExtend(R[n]);
                when '10110'  SPSR_und = ZeroExtend(R[n]);
                when '11100'
                    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then AArch64.MonitorModeTrap();
                    SPSR_mon = R[n];
                when '11110'  SPSR_hyp = R[n];
        else
            BankedRegisterAccessValid(SYSm, mode);  // Check for UNPREDICTABLE cases
            case SYSm of
                when '00xxx'                        // Access the User mode registers
                    m = UInt(SYSm<2:0>) + 8;
                    Rmode[m,M32_User] = R[n];
                when '01xxx'                        // Access the FIQ mode registers
                    m = UInt(SYSm<2:0>) + 8;
                    Rmode[m,M32_FIQ] = R[n];
                when '1000x'                        // Access the IRQ mode registers
                    m = 14 - UInt(SYSm<0>);         // LR when SYSm<0> == 0, otherwise SP
                    Rmode[m,M32_IRQ] = R[n];
                when '1001x'                        // Access the Supervisor mode registers
                    m = 14 - UInt(SYSm<0>);         // LR when SYSm<0> == 0, otherwise SP
                    Rmode[m,M32_Svc] = R[n];
                when '1010x'                        // Access the Abort mode registers
                    m = 14 - UInt(SYSm<0>);         // LR when SYSm<0> == 0, otherwise SP
                    Rmode[m,M32_Abort] = R[n];
                when '1011x'                        // Access the Undefined mode registers
                    m = 14 - UInt(SYSm<0>);         // LR when SYSm<0> == 0, otherwise SP
                    Rmode[m,M32_Undef] = R[n];
                when '1110x'                        // Access Monitor registers
                    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then AArch64.MonitorModeTrap();
                    m = 14 - UInt(SYSm<0>);         // LR when SYSm<0> == 0, otherwise SP
                    Rmode[m,M32_Monitor] = R[n];
                when '11110'                        // Access ELR_hyp register
                    ELR_hyp = R[n];
                when '11111'                        // Access SP_hyp register
                    Rmode[13,M32_Hyp] = R[n];
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `PSTATE.EL == EL0`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

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F5.1.120 MSR (immediate)

Move immediate value to Special register moves selected bits of an immediate value to the corresponding bits in the *The Application Program Status Register, APSR* on page E1-6819, CPSR, or SPSR_<current_mode>.

Because of the Do-Not-Modify nature of its reserved bits, the immediate form of `MSR` is normally only useful at the Application level for writing to `APSR_nzcvq` (`CPSR_f`).

If an `MSR` (immediate) moves selected bits of an immediate value to the CPSR, the PE checks whether the value being written to PSTATE.M is legal. See *Illegal changes to PSTATE.M* on page G1-8609.

An `MSR` (immediate) executed in User mode:

- Is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if it attempts to update the SPSR.
- Otherwise, does not update any CPSR field that is accessible only at EL1 or higher,

An `MSR` (immediate) executed in System mode is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if it attempts to update the SPSR.

The CPSR.E bit is writable from any mode using an `MSR` instruction. Arm deprecates using this to change its value.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	1	1	0	R	1	0	mask	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	imm12

A1 variant

Applies when `!(R == 0 && mask == 0000)`.

```
MSR{<c>}{<q>} <spec_reg>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if mask == '0000' && R == '0' then SEE "Related encodings";
imm32 = A32ExpandImm(imm12);  write_spsr = (R == '1');
if mask == '0000' then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `mask == '0000' && R == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Related encodings: *Move Special Register and Hints (immediate)* on page F4-7074.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<spec_reg>` Is one of:

- `APSR_<bits>`.

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- CPSR_<fields>.
- SPSR_<fields>.

For CPSR and SPSR, <fields> is a sequence of one or more of the following:

c mask<0> = '1' to enable writing of bits<7:0> of the destination PSR.

x mask<1> = '1' to enable writing of bits<15:8> of the destination PSR.

s mask<2> = '1' to enable writing of bits<23:16> of the destination PSR.

f mask<3> = '1' to enable writing of bits<31:24> of the destination PSR.

For APSR, <bits> is one of nzcvq, g, or nzcvqg. These map to the following CPSR_<fields> values:

- APSR_nzcvq is the same as CPSR_f (mask== '1000').
- APSR_g is the same as CPSR_s (mask == '0100').
- APSR_nzcvqg is the same as CPSR_fs (mask == '1100').

Arm recommends the APSR_<bits> forms when only the N, Z, C, V, Q, and GE[3:0] bits are being written. For more information, see *The Application Program Status Register, APSR* on page E1-6819.

<imm> Is an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928 for the range of values.

Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if write_spsr then
        if PSTATE.M IN {M32_User,M32_System} then
            UNPREDICTABLE;
        else
            SPSRWriteByInstr(imm32, mask);
    else
        // Attempts to change to an illegal mode will invoke the Illegal Execution state mechanism
        CPSRWriteByInstr(imm32, mask);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If PSTATE.M IN {M32_User,M32_System} && write_spsr, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as NOP.

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F5.1.121 MSR (register)

Move general-purpose register to Special register moves selected bits of a general-purpose register to the *The Application Program Status Register, APSR* on page E1-6819, CPSR or SPSR_<current_mode>.

Because of the Do-Not-Modify nature of its reserved bits, a read-modify-write sequence is normally required when the `MSR` instruction is being used at Application level and its destination is not `APSR_nzcvq` (`CPSR_f`).

If an `MSR` (register) moves selected bits of an immediate value to the CPSR, the PE checks whether the value being written to PSTATE.M is legal. See *Illegal changes to PSTATE.M* on page G1-8609.

An `MSR` (register) executed in User mode:

- Is UNPREDICTABLE if it attempts to update the SPSR.
- Otherwise, does not update any CPSR field that is accessible only at EL1 or higher.

An `MSR` (register) executed in System mode is UNPREDICTABLE if it attempts to update the SPSR.

The CPSR.E bit is writable from any mode using an `MSR` instruction. Arm deprecates using this to change its value.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	1	0	R	1	0	mask	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	0	(0)	0	0	0	0	Rn
cond																						

A1 variant

```
MSR{<c>}{<q>} <spec_reg>, <Rn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  write_spsr = (R == '1');
if mask == '0000' then UNPREDICTABLE;
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `mask == '0000'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	R	Rn	1	0	(0)	0	mask	(0)	(0)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

T1 variant

```
MSR{<c>}{<q>} <spec_reg>, <Rn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  write_spsr = (R == '1');
if mask == '0000' then UNPREDICTABLE;
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `mask == '0000'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<spec_reg>` Is one of:

- `APSR_<bits>`.
- `CPSR_<fields>`.
- `SPSR_<fields>`.

For CPSR and SPSR, <fields> is a sequence of one or more of the following:

`c` mask<0> = '1' to enable writing of bits<7:0> of the destination PSR.

`x` mask<1> = '1' to enable writing of bits<15:8> of the destination PSR.

`s` mask<2> = '1' to enable writing of bits<23:16> of the destination PSR.

`f` mask<3> = '1' to enable writing of bits<31:24> of the destination PSR.

For APSR, <bits> is one of `nzcvq`, `g`, or `nzcvqg`. These map to the following CPSR_<fields> values:

- `APSR_nzcvq` is the same as `CPSR_f` (mask== '1000').
- `APSR_g` is the same as `CPSR_s` (mask == '0100').
- `APSR_nzcvqg` is the same as `CPSR_fs` (mask == '1100').

Arm recommends the `APSR_<bits>` forms when only the N, Z, C, V, Q, and GE[3:0] bits are being written. For more information, see *The Application Program Status Register, APSR* on page E1-6819.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if write_spsr then
        if PSTATE.M IN {M32_User,M32_System} then
            UNPREDICTABLE;
        else
            SPSRWriteByInstr(R[n], mask);
    else
        // Attempts to change to an illegal mode will invoke the Illegal Execution state mechanism
        CPSRWriteByInstr(R[n], mask);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `write_spsr && PSTATE.M IN {M32_User,M32_System}`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.

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- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

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F5.1.122 MUL, MULS

Multiply multiplies two register values. The least significant 32 bits of the result are written to the destination register. These 32 bits do not depend on whether the source register values are considered to be signed values or unsigned values.

Optionally, it can update the condition flags based on the result. In the T32 instruction set, this option is limited to only a few forms of the instruction. Use of this option adversely affects performance on many implementations.

A1

31–28	27–24	23–21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	S	Rd	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rm	1 0 0 1	Rn

Flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
MULS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>{, <Rm>}
```

Not flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
MUL{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>{, <Rm>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15–12	11–8	7–6	5–3	2–0
0 1 0 0	0 0 1 1	0 1	Rn	Rdm

T1 variant

```
MUL<c>{<q>} <Rdm>, <Rn>{, <Rdm>} // Inside IT block
MULS{<q>} <Rdm>, <Rn>{, <Rdm>} // Outside IT block
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rdm);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rdm);  setflags = !InITBlock();
```

T2

15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	0 0 0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0 0 0 0	Rm

T2 variant

```
MUL<c>.W <Rd>, <Rn>{, <Rm>} // Inside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
MUL{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>{, <Rm>}
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = FALSE;
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rdm>	Is the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier and the destination register, encoded in the "Rdm" field.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field. If omitted, <Rd> is used.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    operand1 = SInt(R[n]);  // operand1 = UInt(R[n]) produces the same final results
    operand2 = SInt(R[m]);  // operand2 = UInt(R[m]) produces the same final results
    result = operand1 * operand2;
    R[d] = result<31:0>;
    if setflags then
        PSTATE.N = result<31>;
        PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result<31:0>);
        // PSTATE.C, PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.123 MVN, MVNS (immediate)

Bitwise NOT (immediate) writes the bitwise inverse of an immediate value to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the MVNS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. ARM deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The MVN variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The MVNS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. In this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 1 1 1	1 1 S	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	imm12

MVN variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
MVN{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<const>
```

MVNS variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
MVNS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  setflags = (S == '1');
(imm32, carry) = A32ExpandImm_C(imm12, PSTATE.C);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11	10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0	15	14–12	11–8	7–0
1 1 1 1 0	i	0	0	0	1 1 S	1 1 1 1	0	imm3	Rd	imm8

MVN variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
MVN{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<const>
```

MVNS variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

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```
MVNS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  setflags = (S == '1');
(imm32, carry) = T32ExpandImm_C(i:imm3:imm8, PSTATE.C);
if d == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Rd> For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the MVN variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the MVNS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<const> For encoding A1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928 for the range of values.

For encoding T1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions* on page F1-6927 for the range of values.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    result = NOT(imm32);
    if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for A32 encoding
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.N = result<31>;
            PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
            PSTATE.C = carry;
            // PSTATE.V unchanged
```


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F5.1.124 MVN, MVNS (register)

Bitwise NOT (register) writes the bitwise inverse of a register value to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the MVNS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. ARM deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The MVN variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The MVNS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. In this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1 1	1 1 S	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	imm5	stype	0	Rm
cond								

MVN, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
MVN{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, RRX
```

MVN, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
MVN{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

MVNS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
MVNS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, RRX
```

MVNS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
MVNS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
```


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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9 8	7 6	5	3 2	0
0 1 0 0	0 0	1 1	1 1	Rm	Rd	

T1 variant

```
MVN<c>{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm> // Inside IT block
MVNS{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm> // Outside IT block
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = !InITBlock();
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0	15 14 12	11 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 1	0 0 1 1	S	1 1 1 1	(0) imm3	Rd	imm2 stype	Rm

MVN, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
MVN{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, RRX
```

MVN, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
MVN<c>.W <Rd>, <Rm> // Inside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
MVN{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

MVNS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
MVNS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, RRX
```

MVNS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
MVNS.W <Rd>, <Rm> // Outside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
MVNS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm3:imm2);
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Rd> For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the MVN variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the MVNS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Rm> For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<shift> Is the type of shift to be applied to the source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

LSL	when stype = 00
LSR	when stype = 01
ASR	when stype = 10
ROR	when stype = 11

<amount> For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

For encoding T2: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <amount> modulo 32.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    (shifted, carry) = Shift_C(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    result = NOT(shifted);
    if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for A32 encoding
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.N = result<31>;
            PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
            PSTATE.C = carry;
            // PSTATE.V unchanged
```


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F5.1.125 MVN, MVNS (register-shifted register)

Bitwise NOT (register-shifted register) writes the bitwise inverse of a register-shifted register value to the destination register. It can optionally update the condition flags based on the result.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11–8	7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	S	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	Rd	Rs	0	stype	1	Rm

Flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
MVNS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Not flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
MVN{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  s = UInt(Rs);
setflags = (S == '1');  shift_t = DecodeRegShift(stype);
if d == 15 || m == 15 || s == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<Rs>` Is the general-purpose source register holding a shift amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shift_n = UInt(R[s]<7:0>);
```


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```
(shifted, carry) = Shift_C(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
result = NOT(shifted);
R[d] = result;
if setflags then
    PSTATE.N = result<31>;
    PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
    PSTATE.C = carry;
    // PSTATE.V unchanged
```


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F5.1.126 NOP

No Operation does nothing. This instruction can be used for instruction alignment purposes.

Note

The timing effects of including a `NOP` instruction in a program are not guaranteed. It can increase execution time, leave it unchanged, or even reduce it. Therefore, `NOP` instructions are not suitable for timing loops.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
cond																												

A1 variant

```
NOP{<c>}{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

T1 variant

```
NOP{<c>}{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

T2 variant

```
NOP{<c>}.W
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```


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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    // Do nothing
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.127 ORN, ORNS (immediate)

Bitwise OR NOT (immediate) performs a bitwise (inclusive) OR of a register value and the complement of an immediate value, and writes the result to the destination register. It can optionally update the condition flags based on the result.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15	14 … 12	11 … 8	7 … 0
1	1	1	1	0	i	0	0	0	1	1	S	!=1111 (Rn)	0	imm3	Rd	imm8

Flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
ORNS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Not flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
ORN{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "MVN (immediate)";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = (S == '1');
(imm32, carry) = T32ExpandImm_C(i:imm3:imm8, PSTATE.C);
if d == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as <Rn>.
<Rn>	Is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<const>	An immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions* on page F1-6927 for the range of values.

Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    result = R[n] OR NOT(imm32);
    R[d] = result;
    if setflags then
        PSTATE.N = result<31>;
        PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
```


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```
PSTATE.C = carry;
// PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.128 ORN, ORNS (register)

Bitwise OR NOT (register) performs a bitwise (inclusive) OR of a register value and the complement of an optionally-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register. It can optionally update the condition flags based on the result.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15	14 … 12	11 … 8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	S	!=1111 (Rn)	(0)	imm3	Rd	imm2		stype		Rm

ORN, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
ORN{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

ORN, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
ORN{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

ORNS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
ORNS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

ORNS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
ORNS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "MVN (register)";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm3:imm2);
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<amount>` Is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <amount> modulo 32.

Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    (shifted, carry) = Shift_C(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    result = R[n] OR NOT(shifted);
    R[d] = result;
    if setflags then
        PSTATE.N = result<31>;
        PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
        PSTATE.C = carry;
        // PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.129 ORR, ORRS (immediate)

Bitwise OR (immediate) performs a bitwise (inclusive) OR of a register value and an immediate value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the ORRS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. ARM deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The ORR variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The ORRS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. In this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 1 1 1	0 0 S	Rn	Rd	imm12

ORR variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
ORR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

ORRS variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
ORRS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = (S == '1');
(imm32, carry) = A32ExpandImm_C(imm12, PSTATE.C);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15	14–12	11–8	7–0
1 1 1 1 0	i	0	0	0 1 0 S	!=1111 (Rn)	0	imm3	Rd	imm8

ORR variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
ORR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```


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ORRS variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
ORRS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "MOV (immediate)";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = (S == '1');
(imm32, carry) = T32ExpandImm_C(i:imm3:imm8, PSTATE.C);
if d == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the ORR variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the ORRS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<const>` For encoding A1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928 for the range of values.

For encoding T1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions* on page F1-6927 for the range of values.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    result = R[n] OR imm32;
    if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for A32 encoding
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.N = result<31>;
            PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
```


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```
PSTATE.C = carry;
// PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.130 ORR, ORRS (register)

Bitwise OR (register) performs a bitwise (inclusive) OR of a register value and an optionally-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the ORRS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. ARM deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The ORR variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The ORRS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. In this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1	1 0 0 S	Rn	Rd	imm5	stype	0	Rm
cond								

ORR, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
ORR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

ORR, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
ORR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

ORRS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
ORRS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

ORRS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
ORRS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
```


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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9 8	7 6	5 … 3	2 … 0
0 1 0 0	0 0	1 1	0 0	Rm	Rdn

T1 variant

```
ORR<c>{<q>} {<Rdn>,} <Rdn>, <Rm> // Inside IT block
ORRS{<q>} {<Rdn>,} <Rdn>, <Rm> // Outside IT block
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rdn);  n = UInt(Rdn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = !InITBlock();
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0	15 14 … 12	11 … 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 1	0 0 1 0	S	!=1111 (Rn)	(0) imm3	Rd	imm2 stype	Rm

ORR, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
ORR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

ORR, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
ORR<c>.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> // Inside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
ORR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

ORRS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
ORRS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

ORRS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
ORRS.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> // Outside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
ORRS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "Related encodings";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm3:imm2);
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Related encodings: *Data-processing (shifted register)* on page F3-6993

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rdn>` Is the first general-purpose source register and the destination register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the ORR variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the ORRS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T2: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T2: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<amount>` For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

For encoding T2: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <amount> modulo 32.

In T32 assembly:

- Outside an IT block, if `ORRS <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rd>` is written with `<Rd>` and `<Rn>` both in the range R0-R7, it is assembled using encoding T1 as though `ORRS <Rd>, <Rn>` had been written.
- Inside an IT block, if `ORR<c> <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rd>` is written with `<Rd>` and `<Rn>` both in the range R0-R7, it is assembled using encoding T1 as though `ORR<c> <Rd>, <Rn>` had been written.

To prevent either of these happening, use the `.W` qualifier.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    (shifted, carry) = Shift_C(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    result = R[n] OR shifted;
    if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for A32 encoding
        if setflags then
```


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```
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.N = result<31>;
            PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
            PSTATE.C = carry;
            // PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.131 ORR, ORRS (register-shifted register)

Bitwise OR (register-shifted register) performs a bitwise (inclusive) OR of a register value and a register-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register. It can optionally update the condition flags based on the result.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	S	Rn	Rd	Rs	0	stype	1	Rm

Flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
ORRS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Not flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
ORR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  s = UInt(Rs);
setflags = (S == '1');  shift_t = DecodeRegShift(stype);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 || s == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<Rs>` Is the general-purpose source register holding a shift amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

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Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shift_n = UInt(R[s]<7:0>);
    (shifted, carry) = Shift_C(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    result = R[n] OR shifted;
    R[d] = result;
    if setflags then
        PSTATE.N = result<31>;
        PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
        PSTATE.C = carry;
        // PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.132 PKHBT, PKHTB

Pack Halfword combines one halfword of its first operand with the other halfword of its shifted second operand.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–7	6	5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0	1 0 0 0	Rn	Rd	imm5	tb	0 1	Rm

PKHBT variant

Applies when `tb == 0`.

```
PKHBT{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, LSL #<imm>}
```

PKHTB variant

Applies when `tb == 1`.

```
PKHTB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, ASR #<imm>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  tbform = (tb == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(tb:'0', imm5);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14–12	11–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
1 1 1 0	1 0 1 0	1 1 0 0 (S)	Rn	(0) imm3	Rd	imm2 tb 0 (T)	Rm

PKHBT variant

Applies when `tb == 0`.

```
PKHBT{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, LSL #<imm>} // tbform == FALSE
```

PKHTB variant

Applies when `tb == 1`.

```
PKHTB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, ASR #<imm>} // tbform == TRUE
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if S == '1' || T == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  tbform = (tb == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(tb:'0', imm3:imm2);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<imm>` For encoding A1: the shift to apply to the value read from `<Rm>`, encoded in the "imm5" field.

For `PKHBT`, it is one of:

`omitted` No shift, encoded as `0b00000`.

`1-31` Left shift by specified number of bits, encoded as a binary number.

For `PKHTB`, it is one of:

`omitted` Instruction is a pseudo-instruction and is assembled as though `PKHBT{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, <Rn>` had been written.

`1-32` Arithmetic right shift by specified number of bits. A shift by 32 bits is encoded as `0b00000`. Other shift amounts are encoded as binary numbers.

Note

An assembler can permit `<imm>` = 0 to mean the same thing as omitting the shift, but this is not standard UAL and must not be used for disassembly.

For encoding T1: the shift to apply to the value read from `<Rm>`, encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field.

For `PKHBT`, it is one of:

`omitted` No shift, encoded as `0b00000`.

`1-31` Left shift by specified number of bits, encoded as a binary number.

For `PKHTB`, it is one of:

`omitted` Instruction is a pseudo-instruction and is assembled as though `PKHBT{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, <Rn>` had been written.

`1-32` Arithmetic right shift by specified number of bits. A shift by 32 bits is encoded as `0b00000`. Other shift amounts are encoded as binary numbers.

Note

An assembler can permit `<imm>` = 0 to mean the same thing as omitting the shift, but this is not standard UAL and must not be used for disassembly.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    operand2 = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);  // PSTATE.C ignored
    R[d]<15:0>  = if tbform then operand2<15:0> else R[n]<15:0>;
    R[d]<31:16> = if tbform then R[n]<31:16>    else operand2<31:16>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.133 PLD, PLDW (immediate)

Preload Data (immediate) signals the memory system that data memory accesses from a specified address are likely in the near future. The memory system can respond by taking actions that are expected to speed up the memory accesses when they do occur, such as preloading the cache line containing the specified address into the data cache.

The `PLD` instruction signals that the likely memory access is a read, and the `PLDW` instruction signals that it is a write.

The effect of a `PLD` or `PLDW` instruction is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. For more information, see *Preloading caches* on page E2-6875.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15	14	13	12	11 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 1	U	R	0	1	!=1111	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	imm12
						Rn					

Preload read variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
PLD{<c>}{<q>} [<Rn> {, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Preload write variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
PLDW{<c>}{<q>} [<Rn> {, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "PLD (literal)";
n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);  add = (U == '1');  is_pldw = (R == '0');
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15	14	13	12	11 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0	1	0	W	1	!=1111	1	1	1	1	imm12
						Rn					

Preload read variant

Applies when `W == 0`.

```
PLD{<c>}{<q>} [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```

Preload write variant

Applies when `W == 1`.

```
PLDW{<c>}{<q>} [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "PLD (literal)";
n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);  add = TRUE;  is_pldw = (W == '1');
```


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T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	W	1	!=1111 (Rn)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	imm8

Preload read variant

Applies when `W == 0`.

```
PLD{<c>}{<q>} [<Rn> {, #-<imm>}]
```

Preload write variant

Applies when `W == 1`.

```
PLDW{<c>}{<q>} [<Rn> {, #-<imm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "PLD (literal)";
n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);  add = FALSE;  is_pldw = (W == '1');
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. Must be `AL` or omitted.

For encoding T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. If the PC is used, see PLD (literal).

`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`+` Specifies the offset is added to the base register.

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the optional 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field.

For encoding T1: is an optional 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field.

For encoding T2: is an 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = if add then (R[n] + imm32) else (R[n] - imm32);
    if is_pldw then
        Hint_PreloadDataForWrite(address);
```


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```
else
    Hint_PreloadData(address);
```


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F5.1.134 PLD (literal)

Preload Data (literal) signals the memory system that data memory accesses from a specified address are likely in the near future. The memory system can respond by taking actions that are expected to speed up the memory accesses when they do occur, such as preloading the cache line containing the specified address into the data cache.

The effect of a PLD instruction is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. For more information, see *Preloading caches* on page E2-6875.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11			0
1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	U	(1)	0	1	1	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	imm12			

A1 variant

```
PLD{<c>}{<q>} <label> // Normal form
PLD{<c>}{<q>} [PC, #{+/-}<imm>] // Alternative form
```

Decode for this encoding

```
imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);  add = (U == '1');
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11			0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	U	0	(0)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	imm12			

T1 variant

```
PLD{<c>}{<q>} <label> // Preferred syntax
PLD{<c>}{<q>} [PC, #{+/-}<imm>] // Alternative syntax
```

Decode for this encoding

```
imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);  add = (U == '1');
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. Must be AL or omitted.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<label> The label of the literal data item that is likely to be accessed in the near future. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the Align(PC, 4) value of the instruction to this label. The offset must be in the range –4095 to 4095.

If the offset is zero or positive, imm32 is equal to the offset and add == TRUE.

If the offset is negative, imm32 is equal to minus the offset and add == FALSE.

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`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, encoded in the "imm12" field.

For encoding T1: is a 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, encoded in the "imm12" field.

The alternative syntax permits the addition or subtraction of the offset and the immediate offset to be specified separately, including permitting a subtraction of 0 that cannot be specified using the normal syntax. For more information, see *Use of labels in UAL instruction syntax* on page F2-6941.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = if add then (Align(PC,4) + imm32) else (Align(PC,4) - imm32);
    Hint_PreloadData(address);
```


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F5.1.135 PLD, PLDW (register)

Preload Data (register) signals the memory system that data memory accesses from a specified address are likely in the near future. The memory system can respond by taking actions that are expected to speed up the memory accesses when they do occur, such as preloading the cache line containing the specified address into the data cache.

The `PLD` instruction signals that the likely memory access is a read, and the `PLDW` instruction signals that it is a write.

The effect of a `PLD` or `PLDW` instruction is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. For more information, see *Preloading caches* on page E2-6875.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15	14	13	12	11 7	6 5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 1 1	U	R	0	1	Rn	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	imm5	stype	0	Rm

Preload read, optional shift or rotate variant

Applies when `R == 1 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
PLD{<c>}{<q>} [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}]
```

Preload read, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `R == 1 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
PLD{<c>}{<q>} [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm> , RRX]
```

Preload write, optional shift or rotate variant

Applies when `R == 0 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
PLDW{<c>}{<q>} [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}]
```

Preload write, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `R == 0 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
PLDW{<c>}{<q>} [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm> , RRX]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  add = (U == '1');  is_pldw = (R == '0');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
if m == 15 || (n == 15 && is_pldw) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0	0	W	1		!=1111	1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 imm2	Rm
						Rn				

Preload read variant

Applies when `W == 0`.

```
PLD{<c>}{<q>} [<Rn>, {+}<Rm> {, LSL #<amount>}]
```


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Preload write variant

Applies when `W == 1`.

```
PLDW{<c>}{<q>} [<Rn>, {+}<Rm> {, LSL #<amount>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "PLD (literal)";
n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  add = TRUE;  is_pldw = (W == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, UInt(imm2));
if m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. `<c>` must be `AL` or omitted.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` Specifies the index register is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`-`	when `U = 0`
`+`	when `U = 1`

`+` Specifies the index register is added to the base register.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the index register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<amount>` For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR) encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

For encoding T1: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 3, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm2" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    offset = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    address = if add then (R[n] + offset) else (R[n] - offset);
    if is_pldw then
        Hint_PreloadDataForWrite(address);
```


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```
else
    Hint_PreloadData(address);
```


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F5.1.136 PLI (immediate, literal)

Preload Instruction signals the memory system that instruction memory accesses from a specified address are likely in the near future. The memory system can respond by taking actions that are expected to speed up the memory accesses when they do occur, such as pre-loading the cache line containing the specified address into the instruction cache.

The effect of a `PLI` instruction is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. For more information, see *Preloading caches* on page E2-6875.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15	14	13	12	11 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0	0	U	1	0 1	Rn	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	imm12

A1 variant

```
PLI{<c>}{<q>} [<Rn> {, #{+/-}<imm>}]
PLI{<c>}{<q>} <label> // Normal form
PLI{<c>}{<q>} [PC, #{+/-}<imm>] // Alternative form
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);  add = (U == '1');
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 14 13 12	11 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	1	0	0	1	!=1111	1 1 1 1	imm12
						Rn		

T1 variant

```
PLI{<c>}{<q>} [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "encoding T3";
n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);  add = TRUE;
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	0	0	0	1	!=1111	1 1 1 1	1 1 0 0	imm8
						Rn			

T2 variant

```
PLI{<c>}{<q>} [<Rn> {, #-<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "encoding T3";
n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);  add = FALSE;
```


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T3

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11			0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	U	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	imm12			

T3 variant

```
PLI{<c>}{<q>} <label> // Preferred syntax
PLI{<c>}{<q>} [PC, #{+/-}<imm>] // Alternative syntax
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = 15;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);  add = (U == '1');
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. Must be `AL` or omitted.

For encoding T1, T2 and T3: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<label>` The label of the instruction that is likely to be accessed in the near future. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the instruction to this label. The offset must be in the range –4095 to 4095.

If the offset is zero or positive, `imm32` is equal to the offset and `add` == `TRUE`.

If the offset is negative, `imm32` is equal to minus the offset and `add` == `FALSE`.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`-` when `U = 0`

`+` when `U = 1`

`+` Specifies the offset is added to the base register.

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the optional 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field.

For encoding T1: is an optional 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field.

For encoding T2: is an 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm8" field.

For encoding T3: is a 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, encoded in the "imm12" field.

For the literal forms of the instruction, encoding T3 is used, or Rn is encoded as `0b1111` in encoding A1, to indicate that the PC is the base register.

The alternative literal syntax permits the addition or subtraction of the offset and the immediate offset to be specified separately, including permitting a subtraction of 0 that cannot be specified using the normal syntax. For more information, see *Use of labels in UAL instruction syntax* on page F2-6941.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    base = if n == 15 then Align(PC,4) else R[n];
    address = if add then (base + imm32) else (base - imm32);
    Hint_PreloadInstr(address);
```


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F5.1.137 PLI (register)

Preload Instruction signals the memory system that instruction memory accesses from a specified address are likely in the near future. The memory system can respond by taking actions that are expected to speed up the memory accesses when they do occur, such as pre-loading the cache line containing the specified address into the instruction cache.

The effect of a `PLI` instruction is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. For more information, see *Preloading caches* on page E2-6875.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15	14	13	12	11 7	6 5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 1 0	U	1	0	1	Rn	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	imm5	stype	0	Rm

Rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
PLI{<c>}{<q>} [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm> , RRX]
```

Shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `!(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
PLI{<c>}{<q>} [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  add = (U == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
if m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	0 0 1	!=1111	1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 imm2	Rm
			Rn				

T1 variant

```
PLI{<c>}{<q>} [<Rn>, {+}<Rm> {, LSL #<amount>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "PLI (immediate, literal)";
n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  add = TRUE;
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, UInt(imm2));
if m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. <c> must be AL or omitted.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Rn> Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

+/- Specifies the index register is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- when U = 0
+ when U = 1

+ Specifies the index register is added to the base register.

<Rm> Is the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<shift> Is the type of shift to be applied to the index register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

LSL when stype = 00
LSR when stype = 01
ASR when stype = 10
ROR when stype = 11

<amount> For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR) encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

For encoding T1: is the shift amount, in the range 0 to 3, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm2" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    offset = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    address = if add then (R[n] + offset) else (R[n] - offset);
    Hint_PreloadInstr(address);
```


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F5.1.138 POP

Pop Multiple Registers from Stack loads multiple general-purpose registers from the stack, loading from consecutive memory locations starting at the address in SP, and updates SP to point just above the loaded data.

The lowest-numbered register is loaded from the lowest memory address, through to the highest-numbered register from the highest memory address. See also *Encoding of lists of general-purpose registers and the PC* on page F1-6918.

The registers loaded can include the PC, causing a branch to a loaded address. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7 … 0
1	0	1	1	1	1	0	P	register_list

T1 variant

```
POP{<c>}{<q>} <registers> // Preferred syntax
LDM{<c>}{<q>} SP!, <registers> // Alternate syntax
```

Decode for this encoding

```
registers = P:'0000000':register_list;   UnalignedAllowed = FALSE;
if BitCount(registers) < 1 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if registers<15> == '1' && InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `BitCount(registers) < 1`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction targets an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15. If the instruction specifies writeback, the modification to the base address on writeback might differ from the number of registers loaded.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<registers>` Is a list of one or more registers to be loaded, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }.

The registers in the list must be in the range R0-R7, encoded in the "register_list" field, and can optionally include the PC. If the PC is in the list, the "P" field is set to 1, otherwise this field defaults to 0.

If the PC is in the list, the instruction must be either outside any IT block, or the last instruction in an IT block.

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Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = SP;
    for i = 0 to 14
        if registers<i> == '1' then
            R[i] = if UnalignedAllowed then MemU[address,4] else MemA[address,4];
            address = address + 4;
    if registers<15> == '1' then
        if UnalignedAllowed then
            if address<1:0> == '00' then
                LoadWritePC(MemU[address,4]);
            else
                UNPREDICTABLE;
        else
            LoadWritePC(MemA[address,4]);
    if registers<13> == '0' then SP = SP + 4*BitCount(registers);
    if registers<13> == '1' then SP = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
```


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F5.1.139 POP (multiple registers)

Pop Multiple Registers from Stack loads multiple general-purpose registers from the stack, loading from consecutive memory locations starting at the address in SP, and updates SP to point just above the loaded data

This instruction is an alias of the LDM, LDMIA, LDMFD instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDM, LDMIA, LDMFD.
- The description of LDM, LDMIA, LDMFD gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–0
!=1111	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	register_list
cond							W		Rn				

A1 variant

```
POP{<c>}{<q>} <registers>
```

is equivalent to

```
LDM{<c>}{<q>} SP!, <registers>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `BitCount(register_list) > 1`.

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13–0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	P	M	register_list
										W		Rn						

T2 variant

```
POP{<c>}.W <registers> // All registers in R0-R7, PC
```

is equivalent to

```
LDM{<c>}{<q>} SP!, <registers>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `BitCount(P:M:register_list) > 1`.

```
POP{<c>}{<q>} <registers>
```

is equivalent to

```
LDM{<c>}{<q>} SP!, <registers>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `BitCount(P:M:register_list) > 1`.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<registers> For encoding A1: is a list of two or more registers to be loaded, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }. The lowest-numbered register is loaded from the lowest memory address, through to the highest-numbered register from the highest memory address. See also *Encoding of lists of general-purpose registers and the PC* on page F1-6918.

If the SP is in the list, the value of the SP after such an instruction is UNKNOWN.

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The PC can be in the list. If it is, the instruction branches to the address loaded to the PC. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.

Arm deprecates the use of this instruction with both the LR and the PC in the list.

For encoding T2: is a list of two or more registers to be loaded, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }. The lowest-numbered register is loaded from the lowest memory address, through to the highest-numbered register from the highest memory address. See also *Encoding of lists of general-purpose registers and the PC* on page F1-6918.

The registers in the list must be in the range R0-R12, encoded in the "register_list" field, and can optionally contain one of the LR or the PC. If the LR is in the list, the "M" field is set to 1, otherwise it defaults to 0. If the PC is in the list, the "P" field is set to 1, otherwise it defaults to 0.

The PC can be in the list. If it is, the instruction branches to the address loaded to the PC. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817. If the PC is in the list:

- The LR must not be in the list.
- The instruction must be either outside any IT block, or the last instruction in an IT block.

Operation for all encodings

The description of LDM, LDMIA, LDMFD gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.140 POP (single register)

Pop Single Register from Stack loads a single general-purpose register from the stack, loading from the address in SP, and updates SP to point just above the loaded data

This instruction is an alias of the LDR (immediate) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of LDR (immediate).
- The description of LDR (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1 1 0 1	Rt	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
cond				P	U		W		Rn		imm12

Post-indexed variant

```
POP{<c>}{<q>} <single_register_list>
```

is equivalent to

```
LDR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [SP], #4
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

T4

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1 1 0 1	Rt	1	0	1	1	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
												Rn			P	U	W	imm8

Post-indexed variant

```
POP{<c>}{<q>} <single_register_list>
```

is equivalent to

```
LDR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [SP], #4
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<single_register_list>`
Is the general-purpose register `<Rt>` to be loaded surrounded by { and }.

`<Rt>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. The PC can be used. If the PC is used, the instruction branches to the address (data) loaded to the PC. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.

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For encoding T4: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. The PC can be used, provided the instruction is either outside an IT block or the last instruction of an IT block. If the PC is used, the instruction branches to the address (data) loaded to the PC. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.

Operation for all encodings

The description of LDR (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.141 PSSBB

Physical Speculative Store Bypass Barrier is a memory barrier which prevents speculative loads from bypassing earlier stores to the same physical address.

The semantics of the Physical Speculative Store Bypass Barrier are:

- When a load to a location appears in program order after the PSSBB, then the load does not speculatively read an entry earlier in the coherence order for that location than the entry generated by the latest store satisfying all of the following conditions:
  - The store is to the same location as the load.
  - The store appears in program order before the PSSBB.
- When a load to a location appears in program order before the PSSBB, then the load does not speculatively read data from any store satisfying all of the following conditions:
  - The store is to the same location as the load.
  - The store appears in program order after the PSSBB.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

A1 variant

```
PSSBB{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	(0)	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

T1 variant

```
PSSBB{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Assembler symbols

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    SpeculativeStoreBypassBarrierToPA();
```


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F5.1.142 PUSH

Push Multiple Registers to Stack stores multiple general-purpose registers to the stack, storing to consecutive memory locations ending just below the address in SP, and updates SP to point to the start of the stored data.

The lowest-numbered register is stored to the lowest memory address, through to the highest-numbered register to the highest memory address. See also *Encoding of lists of general-purpose registers and the PC* on page F1-6918.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7 … 0
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	M	register_list

T1 variant

```
PUSH{<c>}{<q>} <registers> // Preferred syntax
STMDB{<c>}{<q>} SP!, <registers> // Alternate syntax
```

Decode for this encoding

```
registers = '0':M:'000000':register_list;  UnalignedAllowed = FALSE;
if BitCount(registers) < 1 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `BitCount(registers) < 1`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction targets an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15. If the instruction specifies writeback, the modification to the base address on writeback might differ from the number of registers loaded.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<registers>` Is a list of one or more registers to be stored, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }.

The registers in the list must be in the range R0-R7, encoded in the "register_list" field, and can optionally include the LR. If the LR is in the list, the "M" field is set to 1, otherwise this field defaults to 0.

Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = SP - 4*BitCount(registers);
    for i = 0 to 14
        if registers<i> == '1' then
            if i == 13 && i != LowestSetBit(registers) then  // Only possible for encoding A1
```


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```
            MemA[address,4] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            if UnalignedAllowed then
                MemU[address,4] = R[i];
            else
                MemA[address,4] = R[i];
        address = address + 4;
if registers<15> == '1' then  // Only possible for encoding A1 or A2
    if UnalignedAllowed then
        MemU[address,4] = PCStoreValue();
    else
        MemA[address,4] = PCStoreValue();
SP = SP - 4*BitCount(registers);
```


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F5.1.143 PUSH (multiple registers)

Push multiple registers to Stack stores multiple general-purpose registers to the stack, storing to consecutive memory locations ending just below the address in SP, and updates SP to point to the start of the stored data

This instruction is an alias of the STMDB, STMFD instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of STMDB, STMFD.
- The description of STMDB, STMFD gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–0
!=1111	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	register_list
cond							W		Rn				

A1 variant

```
PUSH{<c>}{<q>} <registers>
```

is equivalent to

```
STMDB{<c>}{<q>} SP!, <registers>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `BitCount(register_list) > 1`.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13–0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	(0)	M	register_list
										W		Rn				P		

T1 variant

```
PUSH{<c>}.W <registers> // All registers in R0-R7, LR
```

is equivalent to

```
STMDB{<c>}{<q>} SP!, <registers>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `BitCount(M:register_list) > 1`.

```
PUSH{<c>}{<q>} <registers>
```

is equivalent to

```
STMDB{<c>}{<q>} SP!, <registers>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `BitCount(M:register_list) > 1`.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<registers> For encoding A1: is a list of two or more registers to be stored, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }. The lowest-numbered register is stored to the lowest memory address, through to the highest-numbered register to the highest memory address. See also *Encoding of lists of general-purpose registers and the PC* on page F1-6918.

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The SP and PC can be in the list. However:

- Arm deprecates the use of instructions that include the PC in the list.
- If the SP is in the list, and it is not the lowest-numbered register in the list, the instruction stores an UNKNOWN value for the SP.

For encoding T1: is a list of one or more registers to be stored, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }. The lowest-numbered register is stored to the lowest memory address, through to the highest-numbered register to the highest memory address. See also *Encoding of lists of general-purpose registers and the PC* on page F1-6918.

The registers in the list must be in the range R0-R12, encoded in the "register_list" field, and can optionally contain the LR. If the LR is in the list, the "M" field is set to 1, otherwise it defaults to 0.

Operation for all encodings

The description of STMDB, STMFD gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.144 PUSH (single register)

Push Single Register to Stack stores a single general-purpose register to the stack, storing to the 32-bit word below the address in SP, and updates SP to point to the start of the stored data

This instruction is an alias of the STR (immediate) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of STR (immediate).
- The description of STR (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1 1 0 1	Rt	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
cond				P	U		W		Rn		imm12

Pre-indexed variant

```
PUSH{<c>}{<q>} <single_register_list>
```

is equivalent to

```
STR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [SP, #-4]!
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

T4

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1 1 0 1	Rt	1	1	0	1	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
												Rn			P	U	W	imm8

Pre-indexed variant

```
PUSH{<c>}{<q>} <single_register_list> // Standard syntax
```

is equivalent to

```
STR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [SP, #-4]!
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<single_register_list>`
Is the general-purpose register `<Rt>` to be stored surrounded by { and }.

`<Rt>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T4: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

Operation for all encodings

The description of STR (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.145 QADD

Saturating Add adds two register values, saturates the result to the 32-bit signed integer range -2^{31} to $(2^{31} - 1)$, and writes the result to the destination register. If saturation occurs, it sets PSTATE.Q to 1.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0	Rn	Rd	(0)(0)(0)(0)	0 1 0 1	Rm

A1 variant

```
QADD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1	0 0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	1 0 0 0	Rm

T1 variant

```
QADD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rm>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<Rn>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    boolean sat;
```


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```
(R[d], sat) = SignedSatQ(SInt(R[m]) + SInt(R[n]), 32);
if sat then
    PSTATE.Q = '1';
```


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F5.1.146 QADD16

Saturating Add 16 performs two 16-bit integer additions, saturates the results to the 16-bit signed integer range $-2^{15} <= x <= 2^{15} - 1$, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0	Rn	Rd	(1)(1)(1)(1)	0 0 0 1	Rm

A1 variant

```
QADD16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1 0 0 1	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0 0 0 1	Rm

T1 variant

```
QADD16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    sum1 = SInt(R[n]<15:0>) + SInt(R[m]<15:0>);
```


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```
sum2 = SInt(R[n]<31:16>) + SInt(R[m]<31:16>);
R[d]<15:0>  = SignedSat(sum1, 16);
R[d]<31:16> = SignedSat(sum2, 16);
```


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F5.1.147 QADD8

Saturating Add 8 performs four 8-bit integer additions, saturates the results to the 8-bit signed integer range $-2^7 <= x <= 2^7 - 1$, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0	Rn	Rd	(1)(1)(1)(1)	1	0 0	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
QADD8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1 0 0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0 0 0 1	Rm

T1 variant

```
QADD8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    sum1 = SInt(R[n]<7:0>) + SInt(R[m]<7:0>);
```


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```
sum2 = SInt(R[n]<15:8>) + SInt(R[m]<15:8>);
sum3 = SInt(R[n]<23:16>) + SInt(R[m]<23:16>);
sum4 = SInt(R[n]<31:24>) + SInt(R[m]<31:24>);
R[d]<7:0>   = SignedSat(sum1, 8);
R[d]<15:8>  = SignedSat(sum2, 8);
R[d]<23:16> = SignedSat(sum3, 8);
R[d]<31:24> = SignedSat(sum4, 8);
```


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F5.1.148 QASX

Saturating Add and Subtract with Exchange exchanges the two halfwords of the second operand, performs one 16-bit integer addition and one 16-bit subtraction, saturates the results to the 16-bit signed integer range $-2^{15} <= x <= 2^{15} - 1$, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6–4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0	Rn	Rd	(1)(1)(1)(1)	0	0 1 1	Rm

A1 variant

```
QASX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0 0 0 1	Rm

T1 variant

```
QASX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    diff = SInt(R[n]<15:0>) - SInt(R[m]<31:16>);
    sum  = SInt(R[n]<31:16>) + SInt(R[m]<15:0>);
    R[d]<15:0>  = SignedSat(diff, 16);
    R[d]<31:16> = SignedSat(sum, 16);
```


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F5.1.149 QDADD

Saturating Double and Add adds a doubled register value to another register value, and writes the result to the destination register. Both the doubling and the addition have their results saturated to the 32-bit signed integer range $-2^{31} <= x <= 2^{31} - 1$. If saturation occurs in either operation, it sets PSTATE.Q to 1.

A1

31–28	27–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0	Rn	Rd	(0)(0)(0)(0)	0 1 0 1	Rm

A1 variant

```
QDADD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15–8	7–4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1	0 0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	1 0 0 1	Rm

T1 variant

```
QDADD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rm>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<Rn>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    (doubled, sat1) = SignedSatQ(2 * SInt(R[n]), 32);
    boolean sat2;
    (R[d], sat2)  = SignedSatQ(SInt(R[m]) + SInt(doubled), 32);
    if sat1 || sat2 then
        PSTATE.Q = '1';
```


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F5.1.150 QDSUB

Saturating Double and Subtract subtracts a doubled register value from another register value, and writes the result to the destination register. Both the doubling and the subtraction have their results saturated to the 32-bit signed integer range $-2^{31} <= x <= 2^{31} - 1$. If saturation occurs in either operation, it sets PSTATE.Q to 1.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 0	1 1 0	Rn	Rd	(0)(0)(0)(0)	0 1 0 1	Rm

A1 variant

```
QDSUB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0 1	0 0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	1 0 1 1	Rm

T1 variant

```
QDSUB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rm>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<Rn>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    (doubled, sat1) = SignedSatQ(2 * SInt(R[n]), 32);
    boolean sat2;
    (R[d], sat2)  = SignedSatQ(SInt(R[m]) - SInt(doubled), 32);
    if sat1 || sat2 then
        PSTATE.Q = '1';
```


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F5.1.151 QSAX

Saturating Subtract and Add with Exchange exchanges the two halfwords of the second operand, performs one 16-bit integer subtraction and one 16-bit addition, saturates the results to the 16-bit signed integer range $-2^{15} <= x <= 2^{15} - 1$, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0	Rn	Rd	(1)(1)(1)(1)	0	1 0	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
QSAX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1 1 1 0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0 0 0 1	Rm

T1 variant

```
QSAX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    sum  = SInt(R[n]<15:0>) + SInt(R[m]<31:16>);
    diff = SInt(R[n]<31:16>) - SInt(R[m]<15:0>);
    R[d]<15:0>  = SignedSat(sum, 16);
    R[d]<31:16> = SignedSat(diff, 16);
```


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F5.1.152 QSUB

Saturating Subtract subtracts one register value from another register value, saturates the result to the 32-bit signed integer range $-2^{31} <= x <= 2^{31} - 1$, and writes the result to the destination register. If saturation occurs, it sets PSTATE.Q to 1.

A1

31–28	27–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0	Rn	Rd	(0)(0)(0)(0)	0 1 0 1	Rm

A1 variant

```
QSUB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1	0 0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	1 0 1 0	Rm

T1 variant

```
QSUB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rm>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<Rn>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    boolean sat;
    (R[d], sat) = SignedSatQ(SInt(R[m]) - SInt(R[n]), 32);
    if sat then
        PSTATE.Q = '1';
```


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F5.1.153 QSUB16

Saturating Subtract 16 performs two 16-bit integer subtractions, saturates the results to the 16-bit signed integer range $-2^{15} <= x <= 2^{15} - 1$, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0	Rn	Rd	(1)(1)(1)(1)	0 1 1 1	Rm

A1 variant

```
QSUB16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15–8	7–4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1	1 0 1	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0 0 0 1	Rm

T1 variant

```
QSUB16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    diff1 = SInt(R[n]<15:0>) - SInt(R[m]<15:0>);
```


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```
diff2 = SInt(R[n]<31:16>) - SInt(R[m]<31:16>);
R[d]<15:0>  = SignedSat(diff1, 16);
R[d]<31:16> = SignedSat(diff2, 16);
```


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F5.1.154 QSUB8

Saturating Subtract 8 performs four 8-bit integer subtractions, saturates the results to the 8-bit signed integer range $-2^7 <= x <= 2^7 - 1$, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0	Rn	Rd	(1)(1)(1)(1)	1 1 1 1	Rm

A1 variant

```
QSUB8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15–8	7–4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1	1 0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0 0 0 1	Rm

T1 variant

```
QSUB8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    diff1 = SInt(R[n]<7:0>) - SInt(R[m]<7:0>);
```


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```
diff2 = SInt(R[n]<15:8>) - SInt(R[m]<15:8>);
diff3 = SInt(R[n]<23:16>) - SInt(R[m]<23:16>);
diff4 = SInt(R[n]<31:24>) - SInt(R[m]<31:24>);
R[d]<7:0>   = SignedSat(diff1, 8);
R[d]<15:8>  = SignedSat(diff2, 8);
R[d]<23:16> = SignedSat(diff3, 8);
R[d]<31:24> = SignedSat(diff4, 8);
```


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F5.1.155 RBIT

Reverse Bits reverses the bit order in a 32-bit register.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	1	1	Rm
cond																						

A1 variant

```
RBIT{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	Rn	1	1	1	1	Rd	1	0	1	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
RBIT{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  n = UInt(Rn);
if m != n || d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `m != n`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: m = UInt(Rn);.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: m = UInt(Rm);.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. It must be encoded with an identical value in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    bits(32) result;
    for i = 0 to 31
        result<31-i> = R[m]<i>;
    R[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.156 REV

Byte-Reverse Word reverses the byte order in a 32-bit register.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 1 1 0	1	0	1 1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	1	1	Rm
cond																		

A1 variant

```
REV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6	5–3	2–0
1 0 1 1	1 0 1 0	0 0	Rm	Rd

T1 variant

```
REV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7 6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0 1	0 0 1	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	1 0	0 0	Rm

T2 variant

```
REV{<c>}.W <Rd>, <Rm> // <Rd>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
REV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  n = UInt(Rn);
if m != n || d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `m != n`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.

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- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: m = UInt(Rn);.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: m = UInt(Rm);.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rm>	For encoding A1 and T1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. For encoding T2: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. It must be encoded with an identical value in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    bits(32) result;
    result<31:24> = R[m]<7:0>;
    result<23:16> = R[m]<15:8>;
    result<15:8>  = R[m]<23:16>;
    result<7:0>   = R[m]<31:24>;
    R[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.157 REV16

Byte-Reverse Packed Halfword reverses the byte order in each16-bit halfword of a 32-bit register.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6 5 4	3–0
!=1111	0 1 1 0	1	0	1 1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0 1 1	Rm
cond																

A1 variant

```
REV16{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6	5–3	2–0
1 0 1 1	1 0 1 0	0 1	Rm	Rd

T1 variant

```
REV16{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7 6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0 1	0 0 1	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	1 0	0 1	Rm

T2 variant

```
REV16{<c>}.W <Rd>, <Rm> // <Rd>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
REV16{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  n = UInt(Rn);
if m != n || d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `m != n`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.

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- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: m = UInt(Rn);.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: m = UInt(Rm);.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rm>	For encoding A1 and T1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. For encoding T2: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. It must be encoded with an identical value in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    bits(32) result;
    result<31:24> = R[m]<23:16>;
    result<23:16> = R[m]<31:24>;
    result<15:8>  = R[m]<7:0>;
    result<7:0>   = R[m]<15:8>;
    R[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.158 REVSH

Byte-Reverse Signed Halfword reverses the byte order in the lower 16-bit halfword of a 32-bit register, and sign-extends the result to 32 bits.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	1	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
REVSH{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5–3	2–0
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	Rm	Rd

T1 variant

```
REVSH{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	Rn	1	1	1	1	Rd	1	0	1	1	Rm

T2 variant

```
REVSH{<c>}.W <Rd>, <Rm> // <Rd>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
REVSH{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  n = UInt(Rn);
if m != n || d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `m != n`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.

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- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: m = UInt(Rn);.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: m = UInt(Rm);.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Rd> Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

<Rm> For encoding A1 and T1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For encoding T2: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. It must be encoded with an identical value in the "Rn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    bits(32) result;
    result<31:8>  = SignExtend(R[m]<7:0>, 24);
    result<7:0>   = R[m]<15:8>;
    R[d] = result;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.159 RFE, RFEDA, RFEDB, RFEIA, RFEIB

Return From Exception loads two consecutive memory locations using an address in a base register:

- The word loaded from the lower address is treated as an instruction address. The PE branches to it.
- The word loaded from the higher address is used to restore PSTATE. This word must be in the format of an SPSR.

An address adjusted by the size of the data loaded can optionally be written back to the base register.

The PE checks the value of the word loaded from the higher address for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.

`RFE` is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode and CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 P	U	0	W	1	Rn	(0) (0) (0) (0)	(1) (0) (1) (0)	(0) (0) (0) (0)	(0) (0) (0) (0)

Decrement After variant

Applies when `P == 0 && U == 0`.

```
RFEDA{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!} // Preferred syntax
RFEFA{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!} // Alternate syntax, Full Ascending stack
```

Decrement Before variant

Applies when `P == 1 && U == 0`.

```
RFEDB{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!} // Preferred syntax
RFEEA{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!} // Alternate syntax, Empty Ascending stack
```

Increment After variant

Applies when `P == 0 && U == 1`.

```
RFE{IA}{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!} // Preferred syntax
RFEFD{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!} // Alternate syntax, Full Descending stack
```

Increment Before variant

Applies when `P == 1 && U == 1`.

```
RFEIB{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!} // Preferred syntax
RFEED{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!} // Alternate syntax, Empty Descending stack
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);
wback = (W == '1');  increment = (U == '1');  wordhigher = (P == U);
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15	14	13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 0 0	0 0 W 1	Rn	(1)	(1)	(0) (0)	(0) (0) (0) (0)	(0) (0) (0) (0)	(0) (0) (0) (0)

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T1 variant

```
RFEDB{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!} // Outside or last in IT block, preferred syntax
RFEFA{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!} // Outside or last in IT block, alternate syntax, Full Ascending stack
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  wback = (W == '1');  increment = FALSE;  wordhigher = FALSE;
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	W	1	Rn	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

T2 variant

```
RFE{IA}{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!} // Outside or last in IT block, preferred syntax
RFEFD{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!} // Outside or last in IT block, alternate syntax, Full Descending stack
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  wback = (W == '1');  increment = TRUE;  wordhigher = FALSE;
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

IA	For encoding A1: is an optional suffix to indicate the Increment After variant. For encoding T2: is an optional suffix for the Increment After form.
<c>	For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. <c> must be AL or omitted. For encoding T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rn>	Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
!	The address adjusted by the size of the data loaded is written back to the base register. If specified, it is encoded in the "W" field as 1, otherwise this field defaults to 0.

RFEFA, RFEEA, RFEFD, and RFEED are pseudo-instructions for RFEDA, RFEDB, RFEIA, and RFEIB respectively, referring to their use for popping data from Full Ascending, Empty Ascending, Full Descending, and Empty Descending stacks.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
        UNPREDICTABLE;                        // UNDEFINED or NOP
```


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```
else
    address = if increment then R[n] else R[n]-8;
    if wordhigher then address = address+4;
    new_pc_value = MemA[address,4];
    spsr = MemA[address+4,4];
    if wback then R[n] = if increment then R[n]+8 else R[n]-8;
    AArch32.ExceptionReturn(new_pc_value, spsr);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `PSTATE.EL == EL0`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

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F5.1.160 ROR (immediate)

Rotate Right (immediate) provides the value of the contents of a register rotated by a constant value. The bits that are rotated off the right end are inserted into the vacated bit positions on the left.

This instruction is an alias of the MOV, MOVS (register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MOV, MOVS (register).
- The description of MOV, MOVS (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1 1	0 1	0	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	!=00000	1 1	0	Rm
cond			S			imm5	stype		

MOV, shift or rotate by value variant

```
ROR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ROR #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

T3

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0	15 14	12–11	8–7	6 5	4	3–0
1 1 1 0	1 0 1	0 0 1 0	0	1 1 1 1	(0)	imm3	Rd	imm2	1 1	Rm
			S						stype	

MOV, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `!(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00)`.

```
ROR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ROR #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.

For encoding T3: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T3: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31, encoded in the "imm5" field.

For encoding T3: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31, encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field.

Operation for all encodings

The description of MOV, MOVS (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.161 ROR (register)

Rotate Right (register) provides the value of the contents of a register rotated by a variable number of bits. The bits that are rotated off the right end are inserted into the vacated bit positions on the left. The variable number of bits is read from the bottom byte of a register

This instruction is an alias of the MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register).
- The description of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1	1 0 1 0	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	Rs	0	1 1	1	Rm
cond		S				stype			

Not flag setting variant

```
ROR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ROR <Rs>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9–6	5–3	2–0
0 1 0 0	0 0	0 1 1 1	Rs	Rdm
		op		

Rotate right variant

```
ROR<c>{<q>} {<Rdm>,} <Rdm>, <Rs> // Inside IT block
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV<c>{<q>} <Rdm>, <Rdm>, ROR <Rs>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `InITBlock()`.

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	0 1 1	0	Rm	1 1 1 1	Rd	0 0 0 0	Rs
		stype	S				

Not flag setting variant

```
ROR<c>.W {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs> // Inside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rm>, <shift>, <Rs> can be represented in T1
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ROR <Rs>
```


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and is always the preferred disassembly.

```
ROR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ROR <Rs>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Rdm>`	Is the first general-purpose source register and the destination register, encoded in the "Rdm" field.
`<Rd>`	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Rm>`	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Rs>`	Is the second general-purpose source register holding a rotate amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

Operation for all encodings

The description of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.162 RORS (immediate)

Rotate Right, setting flags (immediate) provides the value of the contents of a register rotated by a constant value. The bits that are rotated off the right end are inserted into the vacated bit positions on the left.

If the destination register is not the PC, this instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. Arm deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
- The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
- The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
- The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

This instruction is an alias of the MOV, MOVS (register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MOV, MOVS (register).
- The description of MOV, MOVS (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1 1	0 1 1	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	!=00000	1 1	0	Rm
cond		S			imm5	stype		

MOVS, shift or rotate by value variant

```
RORS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ROR #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

T3

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0	15 14–12	11–8	7 6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 0	1 0 1	0 0 1 0	1	1 1 1 1	(0) imm3	Rd	imm2	1 1	Rm
			S					stype

MOVS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `!(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00)`.

```
RORS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ROR #<imm>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T3: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T3: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31, encoded in the "imm5" field.

For encoding T3: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31, encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field.

Operation for all encodings

The description of MOV, MOVS (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.163 RORS (register)

Rotate Right, setting flags (register) provides the value of the contents of a register rotated by a variable number of bits, and updates the condition flags based on the result. The bits that are rotated off the right end are inserted into the vacated bit positions on the left. The variable number of bits is read from the bottom byte of a register

This instruction is an alias of the MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register).
- The description of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1 1	0 1 1	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	Rs	0	1 1	1	Rm
cond		S					stype		

Flag setting variant

```
RORS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ROR <Rs>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9–6	5–3	2–0
0 1 0 0	0 0	0 1 1 1	Rs	Rdm
		op		

Rotate right variant

```
RORS{<q>} {<Rdm>,} <Rdm>, <Rs> // Outside IT block
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<q>} <Rdm>, <Rdm>, ROR <Rs>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `!InITBlock()`.

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	0 1 1 1	Rm	1 1 1 1	Rd	0 0 0 0	Rs
		stype S					

Flag setting variant

```
RORS.W {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs> // Outside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rm>, <shift>, <Rs> can be represented in T1
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ROR <Rs>
```


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and is always the preferred disassembly.

```
RORS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>, <Rs>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, ROR <Rs>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Rdm>`	Is the first general-purpose source register and the destination register, encoded in the "Rdm" field.
`<Rd>`	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Rm>`	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<Rs>`	Is the second general-purpose source register holding a rotate amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

Operation for all encodings

The description of MOV, MOVS (register-shifted register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.164 RRX

Rotate Right with Extend provides the value of the contents of a register shifted right by one place, with the Carry flag shifted into bit[31].

This instruction is an alias of the MOV, MOVS (register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MOV, MOVS (register).
- The description of MOV, MOVS (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1 1	0 1	0	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	0 0 0 0 0	1 1	0	Rm
cond			S			imm5	stype		

MOV, rotate right with extend variant

```
RRX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, RRX
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

T3

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0	15	14–12	11–8	7 6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 0	1 0 1	0 0 1 0	0	1 1 1 1	(0)	0 0 0	Rd	0 0	1 1	Rm
			S			imm3		imm2	stype	

MOV, rotate right with extend variant

```
RRX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, RRX
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.

For encoding T3: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T3: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

The description of MOV, MOVS (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.165 RRXS

Rotate Right with Extend, setting flags provides the value of the contents of a register shifted right by one place, with the Carry flag shifted into bit[31].

If the destination register is not the PC, this instruction updates the condition flags based on the result, and bit[0] is shifted into the Carry flag.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. Arm deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
- The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
- The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
- The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

This instruction is an alias of the MOV, MOVS (register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of MOV, MOVS (register).
- The description of MOV, MOVS (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1 1	0 1 1	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rd	0 0 0 0 0	1 1	0	Rm
cond		S			imm5	stype		

MOVS, rotate right with extend variant

```
RRXS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, RRX
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

T3

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0	15 14 12	11–8	7 6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 0	1 0 1	0 0 1 0	1	1 1 1 1	(0) 0 0 0	Rd	0 0	1 1	Rm
			S		imm3		imm2	stype	

MOVS, rotate right with extend variant

```
RRXS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>
```

is equivalent to

```
MOVS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rm>, RRX
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T3: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T3: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

The description of MOV, MOVS (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.166 RSB, RSBS (immediate)

Reverse Subtract (immediate) subtracts a register value from an immediate value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the RSBS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. ARM deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The RSB variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The RSBS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. In this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 1 0	0 1 1 S	Rn	Rd	imm12

RSB variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
RSB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

RSBS variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
RSBS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = (S == '1');  imm32 = A32ExpandImm(imm12);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5	3 2 0
0 1 0 0	0 0 1 0	0 1 1	Rn	Rd

T1 variant

```
RSB<c>{<q>} {<Rd>, }<Rn>, #0 // Inside IT block
RSBS{<q>} {<Rd>, }<Rn>, #0 // Outside IT block
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = !InITBlock();  imm32 = Zeros(32); // immediate = #0
```


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T2

15 14 13 12	11	10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15	14 12	11 8	7 0
1 1 1 1 0	i	0	1	1 1 1 0	S	Rn	0	imm3	Rd	imm8

RSB variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
RSB<c>.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #0 // Inside IT block
RSB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

RSBS variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
RSBS.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #0 // Outside IT block
RSBS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = (S == '1');  imm32 = T32ExpandImm(i:imm3:imm8);
if d == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the RSB variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the RSBS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<const>` For encoding A1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928 for the range of values.

For encoding T2: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions* on page F1-6927 for the range of values.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(NOT(R[n]), imm32, '1');
    if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for A32 encoding
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.167 RSB, RSBS (register)

Reverse Subtract (register) subtracts a register value from an optionally-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the RSBS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for <Rd> identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. ARM deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The RSB variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The RSBS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. In this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 0	0 1 1 S	Rn	Rd	imm5	stype	0	Rm
cond								

RSB, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
RSB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

RSB, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
RSB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

RSBS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
RSBS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

RSBS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
RSBS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
```


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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9	8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 14 12	11 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 1	1	1 1 1 0	S	Rn	(0) imm3	Rd	imm2 stype	Rm

RSB, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
RSB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

RSB, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
RSB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

RSBS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
RSBS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

RSBS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
RSBS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm3:imm2);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the RSB variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the RSBS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

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For encoding T1: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Rm> For encoding A1: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

<shift> Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

LSL when stype = 00

LSR when stype = 01

ASR when stype = 10

ROR when stype = 11

<amount> For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR) encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

For encoding T1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <amount> modulo 32.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shifted = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(NOT(R[n]), shifted, '1');
    if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for A32 encoding
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.168 RSB, RSBS (register-shifted register)

Reverse Subtract (register-shifted register) subtracts a register value from a register-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register. It can optionally update the condition flags based on the result.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 0	0 1 1 S	Rn	Rd	Rs	0	stype	1	Rm

Flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
RSBS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Not flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
RSB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  s = UInt(Rs);
setflags = (S == '1');  shift_t = DecodeRegShift(stype);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 || s == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

- `LSL` when `stype = 00`
- `LSR` when `stype = 01`
- `ASR` when `stype = 10`
- `ROR` when `stype = 11`

`<Rs>` Is the third general-purpose source register holding a shift amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

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Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shift_n = UInt(R[s]<7:0>);
    shifted = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(NOT(R[n]), shifted, '1');
    R[d] = result;
    if setflags then
        PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.169 RSC, RSCS (immediate)

Reverse Subtract with Carry (immediate) subtracts a register value and the value of NOT (Carry flag) from an immediate value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the RSCS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. ARM deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The RSC variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The RSCS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. In this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 1 0	1 1 1 S	Rn	Rd	imm12

RSC variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
RSC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

RSCS variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
RSCS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = (S == '1');  imm32 = A32ExpandImm(imm12);
```

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the RSC variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the RSCS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

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`<const>` An immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928 for the range of values.

Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(NOT(R[n]), imm32, PSTATE.C);
    if d == 15 then
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.170 RSC, RSCS (register)

Reverse Subtract with Carry (register) subtracts a register value and the value of NOT (Carry flag) from an optionally-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the RSCS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for <Rd> identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. ARM deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The RSC variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The RSCS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. In this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	20	19–16	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 0	1 1 1	S	Rn	Rd	imm5	stype	0	Rm

RSC, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
RSC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

RSC, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
RSC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

RSCS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
RSCS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

RSCS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
RSCS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
```

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the RSC variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the RSCS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<amount>` Is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR) encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shifted = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(NOT(R[n]), shifted, PSTATE.C);
    if d == 15 then
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.171 RSC, RSCS (register-shifted register)

Reverse Subtract (register-shifted register) subtracts a register value and the value of NOT (Carry flag) from a register-shifted register value, and writes the result to the destination register. It can optionally update the condition flags based on the result.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 0	1 1 1 S	Rn	Rd	Rs	0	stype	1	Rm

Flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
RSCS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Not flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
RSC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  s = UInt(Rs);
setflags = (S == '1');  shift_t = DecodeRegShift(stype);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 || s == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<Rs>` Is the third general-purpose source register holding a shift amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

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Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shift_n = UInt(R[s]<7:0>);
    shifted = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(NOT(R[n]), shifted, PSTATE.C);
    R[d] = result;
    if setflags then
        PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.172 SADD16

Signed Add 16 performs two 16-bit signed integer additions, and writes the results to the destination register. It sets PSTATE.GE according to the results of the additions.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0 0	0 0 1	Rn	Rd	(1)(1)(1)(1)	0	0	0	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
SADD16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1	0	0	1	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	0	0	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
SADD16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    sum1 = SInt(R[n]<15:0>) + SInt(R[m]<15:0>);
```


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```
sum2 = SInt(R[n]<31:16>) + SInt(R[m]<31:16>);
R[d]<15:0>  = sum1<15:0>;
R[d]<31:16> = sum2<15:0>;
PSTATE.GE<1:0> = if sum1 >= 0 then '11' else '00';
PSTATE.GE<3:2> = if sum2 >= 0 then '11' else '00';
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.173 SADD8

Signed Add 8 performs four 8-bit signed integer additions, and writes the results to the destination register. It sets PSTATE.GE according to the results of the additions.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11 10 9 8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0 0	0 0 1	Rn	Rd	(1)(1)(1)(1)	1	0 0	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
SADD8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1	0 0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	0	0	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
SADD8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    sum1 = SInt(R[n]<7:0>) + SInt(R[m]<7:0>);
```


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```
sum2 = SInt(R[n]<15:8>) + SInt(R[m]<15:8>);
sum3 = SInt(R[n]<23:16>) + SInt(R[m]<23:16>);
sum4 = SInt(R[n]<31:24>) + SInt(R[m]<31:24>);
R[d]<7:0>   = sum1<7:0>;
R[d]<15:8>  = sum2<7:0>;
R[d]<23:16> = sum3<7:0>;
R[d]<31:24> = sum4<7:0>;
PSTATE.GE<0>  = if sum1 >= 0 then '1' else '0';
PSTATE.GE<1>  = if sum2 >= 0 then '1' else '0';
PSTATE.GE<2>  = if sum3 >= 0 then '1' else '0';
PSTATE.GE<3>  = if sum4 >= 0 then '1' else '0';
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.174 SASX

Signed Add and Subtract with Exchange exchanges the two halfwords of the second operand, performs one 16-bit integer addition and one 16-bit subtraction, and writes the results to the destination register. It sets PSTATE.GE according to the results.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0	0 0 1	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	1	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
SASX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	0	0	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
SASX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    diff = SInt(R[n]<15:0>) - SInt(R[m]<31:16>);
    sum  = SInt(R[n]<31:16>) + SInt(R[m]<15:0>);
    R[d]<15:0>  = diff<15:0>;
    R[d]<31:16> = sum<15:0>;
    PSTATE.GE<1:0> = if diff >= 0 then '11' else '00';
    PSTATE.GE<3:2> = if sum  >= 0 then '11' else '00';
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.175 SB

Speculation Barrier is a barrier that controls speculation.

The semantics of the Speculation Barrier are that the execution, until the barrier completes, of any instruction that appears later in the program order than the barrier:

- Cannot be performed speculatively to the extent that such speculation can be observed through side-channels as a result of control flow speculation or data value speculation.
- Can be speculatively executed as a result of predicting that a potentially exception generating instruction has not generated an exception.

In particular, any instruction that appears later in the program order than the barrier cannot cause a speculative allocation into any caching structure where the allocation of that entry could be indicative of any data value present in memory or in the registers.

The SB instruction:

- Cannot be speculatively executed as a result of control flow speculation or data value speculation.
- Can be speculatively executed as a result of predicting that a potentially exception generating instruction has not generated an exception. The potentially exception generating instruction can complete once it is known not to be speculative, and all data values generated by instructions appearing in program order before the SB instruction have their predicted values confirmed.

When the prediction of the instruction stream is not informed by data taken from the register outputs of the speculative execution of instructions appearing in program order after an uncompleted SB instruction, the SB instruction has no effect on the use of prediction resources to predict the instruction stream that is being fetched.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	1	1	1	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

A1 variant

```
SB{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	(0)	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	1	1	1	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

T1 variant

```
SB{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    SpeculationBarrier();
```


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F5.1.176 SBC, SBCS (immediate)

Subtract with Carry (immediate) subtracts an immediate value and the value of NOT (Carry flag) from a register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the SBCS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. ARM deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The SBC variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The SBCS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. In this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 1 0	1 1 0 S	Rn	Rd	imm12

SBC variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
SBC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

SBCS variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
SBCS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = (S == '1');  imm32 = A32ExpandImm(imm12);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11	10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15	14–12	11–8	7–0
1 1 1 1 0	i	0	1	0	1 1 S	Rn	0	imm3	Rd	imm8

SBC variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
SBC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

SBCS variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

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```
SBCS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = (S == '1');  imm32 = T32ExpandImm(i:imm3:imm8);
if d == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the SBC variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the SBCS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<const>` For encoding A1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928 for the range of values.

For encoding T1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions* on page F1-6927 for the range of values.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(R[n], NOT(imm32), PSTATE.C);
    if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for A32 encoding
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.177 SBC, SBCS (register)

Subtract with Carry (register) subtracts an optionally-shifted register value and the value of NOT (Carry flag) from a register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the SBCS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. ARM deprecates any use of these encodings. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The SBC variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The SBCS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. In this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	20	19–16	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 0	1 1 0	S	Rn	Rd	imm5	stype	0	Rm

SBC, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
SBC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

SBC, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
SBC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

SBCS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
SBCS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

SBCS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
SBCS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
```


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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9 8	7 6	5 3	2 0
0 1 0 0	0 0	0 1	1 0	Rm	Rdn

T1 variant

```
SBC<c>{<q>} {<Rdn>,} <Rdn>, <Rm> // Inside IT block
SBCS{<q>} {<Rdn>,} <Rdn>, <Rm> // Outside IT block
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rdn);  n = UInt(Rdn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = !InITBlock();
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9	8	7 6 5	4	3 0	15 14 12	11 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 1	1	0 1 1	S	Rn	(0) imm3	Rd	imm2 stype	Rm

SBC, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
SBC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

SBC, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
SBC<c>.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> // Inside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
SBC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

SBCS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
SBCS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

SBCS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
SBCS.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> // Outside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
SBCS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm3:imm2);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rdn>` Is the first general-purpose source register and the destination register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the SBC variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the SBCS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T2: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T2: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<amount>` For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR) encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

For encoding T2: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <amount> modulo 32.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shifted = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(R[n], NOT(shifted), PSTATE.C);
    if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for A32 encoding
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.178 SBC, SBCS (register-shifted register)

Subtract with Carry (register-shifted register) subtracts a register-shifted register value and the value of NOT (Carry flag) from a register value, and writes the result to the destination register. It can optionally update the condition flags based on the result.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 0	1 1 0	S	Rn	Rd	Rs	0	stype	1	Rm

Flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
SBCS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Not flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
SBC{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  s = UInt(Rs);
setflags = (S == '1');  shift_t = DecodeRegShift(stype);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 || s == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<Rs>` Is the third general-purpose source register holding a shift amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

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Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shift_n = UInt(R[s]<7:0>);
    shifted = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(R[n], NOT(shifted), PSTATE.C);
    R[d] = result;
    if setflags then
        PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.179 SBFX

Signed Bit Field Extract extracts any number of adjacent bits at any position from a register, sign-extends them to 32 bits, and writes the result to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15–12	11–7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	widthm1	Rd	lsb	1	0	1	Rn
cond														

A1 variant

```
SBFX{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, #<lsb>, #<width>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);
lsbit = UInt(lsb);  widthminus1 = UInt(widthm1);
if d == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	0
1	1	1	1	0	(0)	1	1	0	1	0	0	Rn	0	imm3	Rd	imm2	(0)	widthm1		

T1 variant

```
SBFX{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, #<lsb>, #<width>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);
lsbit = UInt(imm3:imm2);  widthminus1 = UInt(widthm1);
if d == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<lsb>	For encoding A1: is the bit number of the least significant bit in the field, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "lsb" field. For encoding T1: is the bit number of the least significant bit in the field, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field.

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`<width>` Is the width of the field, in the range 1 to 32-<lsb>, encoded in the "widthm1" field as <width>-1.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    msbit = lsbit + widthminus1;
    if msbit <= 31 then
        R[d] = SignExtend(R[n]<msbit:lsbit>, 32);
    else
        UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `msbit > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.180 SDIV

Signed Divide divides a 32-bit signed integer register value by a 32-bit signed integer register value, and writes the result to the destination register. The condition flags are not affected.

A1

31–28	27–24	23–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 1 0	0 0 1	Rd	(1)(1)(1)(1) (Ra)	Rm	0 0 0 1	Rn

A1 variant

```
SDIV{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  a = UInt(Ra);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 || a != 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `Ra != '1111'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as described, with no change to its behavior and no additional side effects.
- The instruction executes as described, and the register specified by Ra becomes UNKNOWN.

T1

15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	1 0 0 1	Rn	(1)(1)(1)(1) (Ra)	Rd	1 1 1 1	Rm

T1 variant

```
SDIV{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  a = UInt(Ra);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 || a != 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `Ra != '1111'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as described, with no change to its behavior and no additional side effects.
- The instruction executes as described, and the register specified by Ra becomes UNKNOWN.

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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register holding the dividend, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register holding the divisor, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Overflow

If the signed integer division `0x80000000` / `0xFFFFFFFF` is performed, the pseudocode produces the intermediate integer result $+2^{31}$, that overflows the 32-bit signed integer range. No indication of this overflow case is produced, and the 32-bit result written to `<Rd>` must be the bottom 32 bits of the binary representation of $+2^{31}$. So the result of the division is `0x80000000`.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    integer result;
    if SInt(R[m]) == 0 then
        result = 0;
    else
        result = RoundTowardsZero(Real(SInt(R[n])) / Real(SInt(R[m])));
    R[d] = result<31:0>;
```


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F5.1.181 SEL

Select Bytes selects each byte of its result from either its first operand or its second operand, according to the values of the PSTATE.GE flags.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0	1 0 0 0	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1 0 1 1	Rm

A1 variant

```
SEL{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7 6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1	0 1 0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	1 0	0 0	Rm

T1 variant

```
SEL{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    R[d]<7:0>   = if PSTATE.GE<0> == '1' then R[n]<7:0>   else R[m]<7:0>;
```


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```
R[d]<15:8>  = if PSTATE.GE<1> == '1' then R[n]<15:8>  else R[m]<15:8>;
R[d]<23:16> = if PSTATE.GE<2> == '1' then R[n]<23:16> else R[m]<23:16>;
R[d]<31:24> = if PSTATE.GE<3> == '1' then R[n]<31:24> else R[m]<31:24>;
```


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F5.1.182 SETEND

Set Endianness writes a new value to PSTATE.E.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	1	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	E	(0)	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

A1 variant

```
SETEND{<q>} <endian_specifier> // Cannot be conditional
```

Decode for this encoding

```
set_bigend = (E == '1');
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	(1)	E	(0)	(0)	(0)

T1 variant

```
SETEND{<q>} <endian_specifier> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Decode for this encoding

```
set_bigend = (E == '1');
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<endian_specifier> Is the endianness to be selected, and the value to be set in PSTATE.E, encoded in the "E" field. It can have the following values:

LE when E = 0

BE when E = 1

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations();
AArch32.CheckSETENDEnabled();
PSTATE.E = if set_bigend then '1' else '0';
```


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F5.1.183 SETPAN

Set Privileged Access Never writes a new value to PSTATE.PAN.

This instruction is available only in privileged mode and it is a NOP when executed in User mode.

A1

(FEAT_PAN)

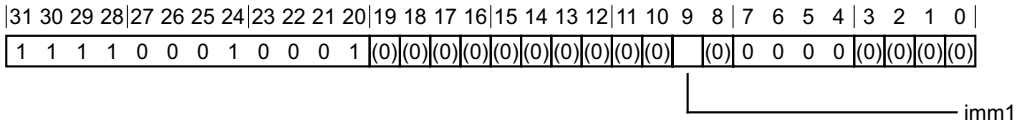

A1 variant

```
SETPAN{<q>} #<imm> // Cannot be conditional
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HavePANExt() then UNDEFINED;
value = imm1;
```

T1

(FEAT_PAN)

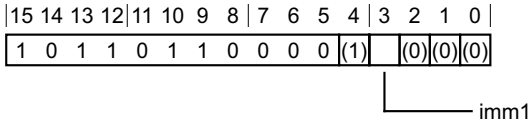

T1 variant

```
SETPAN{<q>} #<imm> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HavePANExt() then UNDEFINED;
value = imm1;
```

Assembler symbols

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<imm> Is the unsigned immediate 0 or 1, encoded in the "imm1" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations();
if PSTATE.EL != EL0 then
    PSTATE.PAN = value;
```


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F5.1.184 SEV

Send Event is a hint instruction. It causes an event to be signaled to all PEs in the multiprocessor system. For more information, see *Wait For Event and Send Event* on page G1-8672.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
cond																												

A1 variant

```
SEV{<c>}{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

T1 variant

```
SEV{<c>}{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

T2 variant

```
SEV{<c>}.W
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    SendEvent();
```


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F5.1.185 SEVL

Send Event Local is a hint instruction that causes an event to be signaled locally without requiring the event to be signaled to other PEs in the multiprocessor system. It can prime a wait-loop which starts with a `WFE` instruction.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
cond																												

A1 variant

```
SEVL{<c>}{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

T1 variant

```
SEVL{<c>}{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

T2 variant

```
SEVL{<c>}.W
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    SendEventLocal();
```


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F5.1.186 SHADD16

Signed Halving Add 16 performs two signed 16-bit integer additions, halves the results, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	1	Rm
cond																			

A1 variant

```
SHADD16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	Rn	1	1	1	1	Rd	0	0	1	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
SHADD16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    sum1 = SInt(R[n]<15:0>) + SInt(R[m]<15:0>);
```


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```
sum2 = SInt(R[n]<31:16>) + SInt(R[m]<31:16>);
R[d]<15:0>  = sum1<16:1>;
R[d]<31:16> = sum2<16:1>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.187 SHADD8

Signed Halving Add 8 performs four signed 8-bit integer additions, halves the results, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	0	1	Rm
cond																			

A1 variant

```
SHADD8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	Rn	1	1	1	1	Rd	0	0	1	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
SHADD8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    sum1 = SInt(R[n]<7:0>) + SInt(R[m]<7:0>);
```


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```
sum2 = SInt(R[n]<15:8>) + SInt(R[m]<15:8>);
sum3 = SInt(R[n]<23:16>) + SInt(R[m]<23:16>);
sum4 = SInt(R[n]<31:24>) + SInt(R[m]<31:24>);
R[d]<7:0>   = sum1<8:1>;
R[d]<15:8>  = sum2<8:1>;
R[d]<23:16> = sum3<8:1>;
R[d]<31:24> = sum4<8:1>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.188 SHASX

Signed Halving Add and Subtract with Exchange exchanges the two halfwords of the second operand, performs one signed 16-bit integer addition and one signed 16-bit subtraction, halves the results, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1	Rn	Rd	(1)(1)(1)(1)	0	0	1	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
SHASX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15–8	7–4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1	0 1 0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	0	1	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
SHASX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    diff = SInt(R[n]<15:0>) - SInt(R[m]<31:16>);
    sum  = SInt(R[n]<31:16>) + SInt(R[m]<15:0>);
    R[d]<15:0>  = diff<16:1>;
    R[d]<31:16> = sum<16:1>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.189 SHSAX

Signed Halving Subtract and Add with Exchange exchanges the two halfwords of the second operand, performs one signed 16-bit integer subtraction and one signed 16-bit addition, halves the results, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1	Rn	Rd	(1)(1)(1)(1)	0	1	0	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
SHSAX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1	1	1	0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	0	1	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
SHSAX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    sum  = SInt(R[n]<15:0>) + SInt(R[m]<31:16>);
    diff = SInt(R[n]<31:16>) - SInt(R[m]<15:0>);
    R[d]<15:0>  = sum<16:1>;
    R[d]<31:16> = diff<16:1>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.190 SHSUB16

Signed Halving Subtract 16 performs two signed 16-bit integer subtractions, halves the results, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	1	1	1	Rm
cond																			

A1 variant

```
SHSUB16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	Rn	1	1	1	1	Rd	0	0	1	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
SHSUB16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    diff1 = SInt(R[n]<15:0>) - SInt(R[m]<15:0>);
```


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```
diff2 = SInt(R[n]<31:16>) - SInt(R[m]<31:16>);
R[d]<15:0>  = diff1<16:1>;
R[d]<31:16> = diff2<16:1>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.191 SHSUB8

Signed Halving Subtract 8 performs four signed 8-bit integer subtractions, halves the results, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	1	Rm
cond																			

A1 variant

```
SHSUB8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	Rn	1	1	1	1	Rd	0	0	1	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
SHSUB8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    diff1 = SInt(R[n]<7:0>) - SInt(R[m]<7:0>);
```


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```
diff2 = SInt(R[n]<15:8>) - SInt(R[m]<15:8>);
diff3 = SInt(R[n]<23:16>) - SInt(R[m]<23:16>);
diff4 = SInt(R[n]<31:24>) - SInt(R[m]<31:24>);
R[d]<7:0>   = diff1<8:1>;
R[d]<15:8>  = diff2<8:1>;
R[d]<23:16> = diff3<8:1>;
R[d]<31:24> = diff4<8:1>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.192 SMC

Secure Monitor Call causes a Secure Monitor Call exception. For more information see *Secure Monitor Call (SMC) exception* on page G1-8653.

`SMC` is available only for software executing at EL1 or higher. It is UNDEFINED in User mode.

If the values of HCR.TSC and SCR.SCD are both 0, execution of an `SMC` instruction at EL1 or higher generates a Secure Monitor Call exception that is taken to EL3. When EL3 is using AArch32 this exception is taken to Monitor mode. When EL3 is using AArch64, it is the SCR_EL3.SMD bit, rather than the SCR.SCD bit, that can change the effect of executing an SMC instruction.

If the value of HCR.TSC is 1, execution of an `SMC` instruction in a Non-secure EL1 mode generates an exception that is taken to EL2, regardless of the value of SCR.SCD. When EL2 is using AArch32, this is a Hyp Trap exception that is taken to Hyp mode. For more information see *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 execution of SMC instructions* on page G1-8701.

If the value of HCR.TSC is 0 and the value of SCR.SCD is 1, the SMC instruction is:

- UNDEFINED in Non-secure state.
- CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if executed in Secure state at EL1 or higher.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	1	1	1	imm4
cond																									

A1 variant

```
SMC{<c>}{<q>} {#}<imm4>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// imm4 is for assembly/disassembly only and is ignored by hardware
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	imm4	1	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

T1 variant

```
SMC{<c>}{<q>} {#}<imm4>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// imm4 is for assembly/disassembly only and is ignored by hardware
if InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<imm4> Is a 4-bit unsigned immediate value, in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "imm4" field. This is ignored by the PE. The Secure Monitor Call exception handler (Secure Monitor code) can use this value to determine what service is being requested, but Arm does not recommend this.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();

    AArch32.CheckForSMCUndefOrTrap();

    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if SCR_EL3.SMD == '1' then
            // SMC disabled.
            UNDEFINED;
    else
        if SCR.SCD == '1' then
            // SMC disabled
            if IsSecure() then
                // Executes either as a NOP or UNALLOCATED.
                c = ConstrainUnpredictable(Unpredictable_SMD);
                assert c IN {Constraint_NOP, Constraint_UNDEF};
                if c == Constraint_NOP then EndOfInstruction();
            UNDEFINED;

    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        AArch64.CallSecureMonitor(Zeros(16));
    else
        AArch32.TakeSMCException();
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `SCR.SCD == '1' && IsSecure()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

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F5.1.193 SMLABB, SMLABT, SMLATB, SMLATT

Signed Multiply Accumulate (halfwords) performs a signed multiply accumulate operation. The multiply acts on two signed 16-bit quantities, taken from either the bottom or the top half of their respective source registers. The other halves of these source registers are ignored. The 32-bit product is added to a 32-bit accumulate value and the result is written to the destination register.

If overflow occurs during the addition of the accumulate value, the instruction sets PSTATE.Q to 1. It is not possible for overflow to occur during the multiplication.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0	Rd	Ra	Rm	1	M	N	0	Rn

SMLABB variant

Applies when `M == 0 && N == 0`.

```
SMLABB{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

SMLABT variant

Applies when `M == 1 && N == 0`.

```
SMLABT{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

SMLATB variant

Applies when `M == 0 && N == 1`.

```
SMLATB{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

SMLATT variant

Applies when `M == 1 && N == 1`.

```
SMLATT{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  a = UInt(Ra);
n_high = (N == '1');  m_high = (M == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 || a == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7 6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	0 0 1	Rn	!=1111 (Ra)	Rd	0 0	N	M	Rm

SMLABB variant

Applies when `N == 0 && M == 0`.

```
SMLABB{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```


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SMLABT variant

Applies when `N == 0 && M == 1`.

```
SMLABT{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

SMLATB variant

Applies when `N == 1 && M == 0`.

```
SMLATB{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

SMLATT variant

Applies when `N == 1 && M == 1`.

```
SMLATT{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Ra == '1111' then SEE "SMULBB, SMULBT, SMULTB, SMULTT";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  a = UInt(Ra);
n_high = (N == '1');  m_high = (M == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand in the bottom or top half (selected by <x>), encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier in the bottom or top half (selected by <y>), encoded in the "Rm" field.
<Ra>	Is the third general-purpose source register holding the addend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    operand1 = if n_high then R[n]<31:16> else R[n]<15:0>;
    operand2 = if m_high then R[m]<31:16> else R[m]<15:0>;
    result = SInt(operand1) * SInt(operand2) + SInt(R[a]);
    R[d] = result<31:0>;
    if result != SInt(result<31:0>) then  // Signed overflow
        PSTATE.Q = '1';
```


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F5.1.194 SMLAD, SMLADX

Signed Multiply Accumulate Dual performs two signed 16 x 16-bit multiplications. It adds the products to a 32-bit accumulate operand.

Optionally, the instruction can exchange the halfwords of the second operand before performing the arithmetic. This produces top x bottom and bottom x top multiplication.

This instruction sets PSTATE.Q to 1 if the accumulate operation overflows. Overflow cannot occur during the multiplications.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7 6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 1 1 1	0 0 0	Rd	!=1111	Rm	0 0	M	1	Rn
cond				Ra					

SMLAD variant

Applies when `M == 0`.

```
SMLAD{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

SMLADX variant

Applies when `M == 1`.

```
SMLADX{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Ra == '1111' then SEE "SMUAD";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  a = UInt(Ra);
m_swap = (M == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7 6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	0 1 0	Rn	!=1111	Rd	0 0	0	M	Rm
				Ra					

SMLAD variant

Applies when `M == 0`.

```
SMLAD{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

SMLADX variant

Applies when `M == 1`.

```
SMLADX{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Ra == '1111' then SEE "SMUAD";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  a = UInt(Ra);
m_swap = (M == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```


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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<Ra>	Is the third general-purpose source register holding the addend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    operand2 = if m_swap then ROR(R[m],16) else R[m];
    product1 = SInt(R[n]<15:0>) * SInt(operand2<15:0>);
    product2 = SInt(R[n]<31:16>) * SInt(operand2<31:16>);
    result = product1 + product2 + SInt(R[a]);
    R[d] = result<31:0>;
    if result != SInt(result<31:0>) then  // Signed overflow
        PSTATE.Q = '1';
```


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F5.1.195 SMLAL, SMLALS

Signed Multiply Accumulate Long multiplies two signed 32-bit values to produce a 64-bit value, and accumulates this with a 64-bit value.

In A32 instructions, the condition flags can optionally be updated based on the result. Use of this option adversely affects performance on many implementations.

A1

31–28	27–24	23–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 0	1 1 1 S	RdHi	RdLo	Rm	1 0 0 1	Rn
cond							

Flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
SMLALS{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Not flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
SMLAL{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
dLo = UInt(RdLo);  dHi = UInt(RdHi);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
if dLo == 15 || dHi == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if dHi == dLo then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `dHi == dLo`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

T1

15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	1 0 0	Rn	RdLo	RdHi	0 0 0 0	Rm

T1 variant

```
SMLAL{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
dLo = UInt(RdLo);  dHi = UInt(RdHi);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = FALSE;
if dLo == 15 || dHi == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
if dHi == dLo then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `dHi == dLo`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<RdLo>`	Is the general-purpose source register holding the lower 32 bits of the addend, and the destination register for the lower 32 bits of the result, encoded in the "RdLo" field.
`<RdHi>`	Is the general-purpose source register holding the upper 32 bits of the addend, and the destination register for the upper 32 bits of the result, encoded in the "RdHi" field.
`<Rn>`	Is the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Rm>`	Is the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    result = SInt(R[n]) * SInt(R[m]) + SInt(R[dHi]:R[dLo]);
    R[dHi] = result<63:32>;
    R[dLo] = result<31:0>;
    if setflags then
        PSTATE.N = result<63>;
        PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result<63:0>);
        // PSTATE.C, PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.196 SMLALBB, SMLALBT, SMLALTB, SMLALTT

Signed Multiply Accumulate Long (halfwords) multiplies two signed 16-bit values to produce a 32-bit value, and accumulates this with a 64-bit value. The multiply acts on two signed 16-bit quantities, taken from either the bottom or the top half of their respective source registers. The other halves of these source registers are ignored. The 32-bit product is sign-extended and accumulated with a 64-bit accumulate value.

Overflow is possible during this instruction, but only as a result of the 64-bit addition. This overflow is not detected if it occurs. Instead, the result wraps around modulo 2^{64}.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1	0 1 0	0	RdHi	RdLo	Rm	1	M	N	0	Rn
cond											

SMLALBB variant

Applies when `M == 0 && N == 0`.

```
SMLALBB{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMLALBT variant

Applies when `M == 1 && N == 0`.

```
SMLALBT{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMLALTB variant

Applies when `M == 0 && N == 1`.

```
SMLALTB{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMLALTT variant

Applies when `M == 1 && N == 1`.

```
SMLALTT{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
dLo = UInt(RdLo);  dHi = UInt(RdHi);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
n_high = (N == '1');  m_high = (M == '1');
if dLo == 15 || dHi == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if dHi == dLo then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `dHi == dLo`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 8	7 6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	1 1 0 0	Rn	RdLo	RdHi	1 0	N	M	Rm

SMLALBB variant

Applies when `N == 0 && M == 0`.

```
SMLALBB{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMLALBT variant

Applies when `N == 0 && M == 1`.

```
SMLALBT{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMLALTB variant

Applies when `N == 1 && M == 0`.

```
SMLALTB{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMLALTT variant

Applies when `N == 1 && M == 1`.

```
SMLALTT{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
dLo = UInt(RdLo);  dHi = UInt(RdHi);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
n_high = (N == '1');  m_high = (M == '1');
if dLo == 15 || dHi == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
if dHi == dLo then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `dHi == dLo`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<RdLo>`	Is the general-purpose source register holding the lower 32 bits of the addend, and the destination register for the lower 32 bits of the result, encoded in the "RdLo" field.

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`<RdHi>` Is the general-purpose source register holding the upper 32 bits of the addend, and the destination register for the upper 32 bits of the result, encoded in the "RdHi" field.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand in the bottom or top half (selected by <x>), encoded in the "Rn" field.

For encoding T1: is the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand in the bottom or top half (selected by <x>), encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier in the bottom or top half (selected by <y>), encoded in the "Rm" field.

For encoding T1: is the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier in the bottom or top half (selected by <x>), encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    operand1 = if n_high then R[n]<31:16> else R[n]<15:0>;
    operand2 = if m_high then R[m]<31:16> else R[m]<15:0>;
    result = SInt(operand1) * SInt(operand2) + SInt(R[dHi]:R[dLo]);
    R[dHi] = result<63:32>;
    R[dLo] = result<31:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.197 SMLALD, SMLALDX

Signed Multiply Accumulate Long Dual performs two signed 16 x 16-bit multiplications. It adds the products to a 64-bit accumulate operand.

Optionally, the instruction can exchange the halfwords of the second operand before performing the arithmetic. This produces top x bottom and bottom x top multiplication.

Overflow is possible during this instruction, but only as a result of the 64-bit addition. This overflow is not detected if it occurs. Instead, the result wraps around modulo 2^{64}.

A1

31–28	27–23	22–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7–6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 1 1 1 0	1 0 0	RdHi	RdLo	Rm	0 0	M	1	Rn
cond									

SMLALD variant

Applies when `M == 0`.

```
SMLALD{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMLALDX variant

Applies when `M == 1`.

```
SMLALDX{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
dLo = UInt(RdLo);  dHi = UInt(RdHi);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  m_swap = (M == '1');
if dLo == 15 || dHi == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if dHi == dLo then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `dHi == dLo`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

T1

15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7–6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	1 0 0	Rn	RdLo	RdHi	1 1	0	M	Rm

SMLALD variant

Applies when `M == 0`.

```
SMLALD{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMLALDX variant

Applies when `M == 1`.

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```
SMLALDX{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
dLo = UInt(RdLo);  dHi = UInt(RdHi);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  m_swap = (M == '1');
if dLo == 15 || dHi == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
if dHi == dLo then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `dHi == dLo`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<RdLo>`	Is the general-purpose source register holding the lower 32 bits of the addend, and the destination register for the lower 32 bits of the result, encoded in the "RdLo" field.
`<RdHi>`	Is the general-purpose source register holding the upper 32 bits of the addend, and the destination register for the upper 32 bits of the result, encoded in the "RdHi" field.
`<Rn>`	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Rm>`	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    operand2 = if m_swap then ROR(R[m],16) else R[m];
    product1 = SInt(R[n]<15:0>) * SInt(operand2<15:0>);
    product2 = SInt(R[n]<31:16>) * SInt(operand2<31:16>);
    result = product1 + product2 + SInt(R[dHi]:R[dLo]);
    R[dHi] = result<63:32>;
    R[dLo] = result<31:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.198 SMLAWB, SMLAWT

Signed Multiply Accumulate (word by halfword) performs a signed multiply accumulate operation. The multiply acts on a signed 32-bit quantity and a signed 16-bit quantity. The signed 16-bit quantity is taken from either the bottom or the top half of its source register. The other half of the second source register is ignored. The top 32 bits of the 48-bit product are added to a 32-bit accumulate value and the result is written to the destination register. The bottom 16 bits of the 48-bit product are ignored.

If overflow occurs during the addition of the accumulate value, the instruction sets PSTATE.Q to 1. No overflow can occur during the multiplication.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1 0	0 1	0	Rd	Ra	Rm	1	M	0	0	Rn
cond											

SMLAWB variant

Applies when `M == 0`.

```
SMLAWB{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

SMLAWT variant

Applies when `M == 1`.

```
SMLAWT{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  a = UInt(Ra);  m_high = (M == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 || a == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7 6 5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1 0	0 1 1	Rn	!=1111	Rd	0 0 0	M	Rm
				Ra				

SMLAWB variant

Applies when `M == 0`.

```
SMLAWB{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

SMLAWT variant

Applies when `M == 1`.

```
SMLAWT{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Ra == '1111' then SEE "SMULWB, SMULWT";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  a = UInt(Ra);  m_high = (M == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```


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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier in the bottom or top half (selected by <y>), encoded in the "Rm" field.
<Ra>	Is the third general-purpose source register holding the addend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    operand2 = if m_high then R[m]<31:16> else R[m]<15:0>;
    result = SInt(R[n]) * SInt(operand2) + (SInt(R[a]) << 16);
    R[d] = result<47:16>;
    if (result >> 16) != SInt(R[d]) then  // Signed overflow
        PSTATE.Q = '1';
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.199 SMLSD, SMLSDX

Signed Multiply Subtract Dual performs two signed 16 x 16-bit multiplications. It adds the difference of the products to a 32-bit accumulate operand.

Optionally, the instruction can exchange the halfwords of the second operand before performing the arithmetic. This produces top x bottom and bottom x top multiplication.

This instruction sets PSTATE.Q to 1 if the accumulate operation overflows. Overflow cannot occur during the multiplications or subtraction.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 1 1 1	0 0 0	Rd	!=1111	Rm	0	1	M	1	Rn
cond				Ra						

SMLSD variant

Applies when `M == 0`.

```
SMLSD{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

SMLSDX variant

Applies when `M == 1`.

```
SMLSDX{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Ra == '1111' then SEE "SMUSD";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  a = UInt(Ra);  m_swap = (M == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	0 1 0 0	Rn	!=1111	Rd	0	0	0	M	Rm
				Ra						

SMLSD variant

Applies when `M == 0`.

```
SMLSD{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

SMLSDX variant

Applies when `M == 1`.

```
SMLSDX{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Ra == '1111' then SEE "SMUSD";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  a = UInt(Ra);  m_swap = (M == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```


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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<Ra>	Is the third general-purpose source register holding the addend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    operand2 = if m_swap then ROR(R[m],16) else R[m];
    product1 = SInt(R[n]<15:0>) * SInt(operand2<15:0>);
    product2 = SInt(R[n]<31:16>) * SInt(operand2<31:16>);
    result = (product1 - product2) + SInt(R[a]);
    R[d] = result<31:0>;
    if result != SInt(result<31:0>) then  // Signed overflow
        PSTATE.Q = '1';
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.200 SMLSLD, SMLSLDX

Signed Multiply Subtract Long Dual performs two signed 16 x 16-bit multiplications. It adds the difference of the products to a 64-bit accumulate operand.

Optionally, the instruction can exchange the halfwords of the second operand before performing the arithmetic. This produces top x bottom and bottom x top multiplication.

Overflow is possible during this instruction, but only as a result of the 64-bit addition. This overflow is not detected if it occurs. Instead, the result wraps around modulo 2^{64}.

A1

31–28	27–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0	RdHi	RdLo	Rm	0	1	M	1	Rn

SMLSLD variant

Applies when `M == 0`.

```
SMLSLD{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMLSLDX variant

Applies when `M == 1`.

```
SMLSLDX{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
dLo = UInt(RdLo);  dHi = UInt(RdHi);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  m_swap = (M == '1');
if dLo == 15 || dHi == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if dHi == dLo then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `dHi == dLo`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

T1

15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	1	1	0	1	Rn	RdLo	RdHi	1	1	0	M	Rm

SMLSLD variant

Applies when `M == 0`.

```
SMLSLD{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMLSLDX variant

Applies when `M == 1`.

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```
SMLSLDX{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
dLo = UInt(RdLo);  dHi = UInt(RdHi);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  m_swap = (M == '1');
if dLo == 15 || dHi == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UPREDICTABLE for R13
if dHi == dLo then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `dHi == dLo`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<RdLo>`	Is the general-purpose source register holding the lower 32 bits of the addend, and the destination register for the lower 32 bits of the result, encoded in the "RdLo" field.
`<RdHi>`	Is the general-purpose source register holding the upper 32 bits of the addend, and the destination register for the upper 32 bits of the result, encoded in the "RdHi" field.
`<Rn>`	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Rm>`	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    operand2 = if m_swap then ROR(R[m],16) else R[m];
    product1 = SInt(R[n]<15:0>) * SInt(operand2<15:0>);
    product2 = SInt(R[n]<31:16>) * SInt(operand2<31:16>);
    result = (product1 - product2) + SInt(R[dHi]:R[dLo]);
    R[dHi] = result<63:32>;
    R[dLo] = result<31:0>;
```


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F5.1.201 SMMLA, SMMLAR

Signed Most Significant Word Multiply Accumulate multiplies two signed 32-bit values, extracts the most significant 32 bits of the result, and adds an accumulate value.

Optionally, the instruction can specify that the result is rounded instead of being truncated. In this case, the constant `0x80000000` is added to the product before the high word is extracted.

A1

31–28	27–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1	Rd	!=1111	Rm	0	0	R	1	Rn
cond			Ra						

SMMLA variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
SMMLA{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

SMMLAR variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
SMMLAR{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Ra == '1111' then SEE "SMMUL";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  a = UInt(Ra);  round = (R == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	0 1 0 1	Rn	!=1111	Rd	0	0	0	R	Rm
				Ra						

SMMLA variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
SMMLA{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

SMMLAR variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
SMMLAR{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Ra == '1111' then SEE "SMMUL";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  a = UInt(Ra);  round = (R == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```


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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<Ra>	Is the third general-purpose source register holding the addend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    result = (SInt(R[a]) << 32) + SInt(R[n]) * SInt(R[m]);
    if round then result = result + 0x80000000;
    R[d] = result<63:32>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.202 SMMLS, SMMLSR

Signed Most Significant Word Multiply Subtract multiplies two signed 32-bit values, subtracts the result from a 32-bit accumulate value that is shifted left by 32 bits, and extracts the most significant 32 bits of the result of that subtraction.

Optionally, the instruction can specify that the result of the instruction is rounded instead of being truncated. In this case, the constant `0x80000000` is added to the result of the subtraction before the high word is extracted.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7 6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 1 1 1 0	1 0 1	Rd	Ra	Rm	1 1	R	1	Rn
cond									

SMMLS variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
SMMLS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

SMMLSR variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
SMMLSR{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  a = UInt(Ra);  round = (R == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 || a == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7 6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1 0	1 1 0	Rn	Ra	Rd	0 0	0	R	Rm

SMMLS variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
SMMLS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

SMMLSR variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
SMMLSR{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  a = UInt(Ra);  round = (R == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 || a == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```


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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<Ra>	Is the third general-purpose source register holding the addend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    result = (SInt(R[a]) << 32) - SInt(R[n]) * SInt(R[m]);
    if round then result = result + 0x80000000;
    R[d] = result<63:32>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.203 SMMUL, SMMULR

Signed Most Significant Word Multiply multiplies two signed 32-bit values, extracts the most significant 32 bits of the result, and writes those bits to the destination register.

Optionally, the instruction can specify that the result is rounded instead of being truncated. In this case, the constant `0x80000000` is added to the product before the high word is extracted.

A1

31–28	27–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1	Rd	1 1 1 1	Rm	0	0	R	1	Rn

SMMUL variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
SMMUL{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMMULR variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
SMMULR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  round = (R == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1 0	1	0	1		Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	0	0	R	Rm

SMMUL variant

Applies when `R == 0`.

```
SMMUL{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMMULR variant

Applies when `R == 1`.

```
SMMULR{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  round = (R == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Rd>`	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Rn>`	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Rm>`	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    result = SInt(R[n]) * SInt(R[m]);
    if round then result = result + 0x80000000;
    R[d] = result<63:32>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.204 SMUAD, SMUADX

Signed Dual Multiply Add performs two signed 16 x 16-bit multiplications. It adds the products together, and writes the result to the destination register.

Optionally, the instruction can exchange the halfwords of the second operand before performing the arithmetic. This produces top x bottom and bottom x top multiplication.

This instruction sets PSTATE.Q to 1 if the addition overflows. The multiplications cannot overflow.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15 14 13 12	11–8	7 6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 1	0 0 0	Rd	1 1 1 1	Rm	0 0	M	1	Rn

SMUAD variant

Applies when `M == 0`.

```
SMUAD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMUADX variant

Applies when `M == 1`.

```
SMUADX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  m_swap = (M == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7 6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	0 1 0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0 0	0	M	Rm

SMUAD variant

Applies when `M == 0`.

```
SMUAD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMUADX variant

Applies when `M == 1`.

```
SMUADX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  m_swap = (M == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```


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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    operand2 = if m_swap then ROR(R[m],16) else R[m];
    product1 = SInt(R[n]<15:0>) * SInt(operand2<15:0>);
    product2 = SInt(R[n]<31:16>) * SInt(operand2<31:16>);
    result = product1 + product2;
    R[d] = result<31:0>;
    if result != SInt(result<31:0>) then  // Signed overflow
        PSTATE.Q = '1';
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.205 SMULBB, SMULBT, SMULTB, SMULTT

Signed Multiply (halfwords) multiplies two signed 16-bit quantities, taken from either the bottom or the top half of their respective source registers. The other halves of these source registers are ignored. The 32-bit product is written to the destination register. No overflow is possible during this instruction.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 0	1 1 0	Rd	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rm	1	M	N	0	Rn

SMULBB variant

Applies when `M == 0 && N == 0`.

```
SMULBB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMULBT variant

Applies when `M == 1 && N == 0`.

```
SMULBT{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMULTB variant

Applies when `M == 0 && N == 1`.

```
SMULTB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMULTT variant

Applies when `M == 1 && N == 1`.

```
SMULTT{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
n_high = (N == '1');  m_high = (M == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	0 0 1	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	0	N	M	Rm

SMULBB variant

Applies when `N == 0 && M == 0`.

```
SMULBB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMULBT variant

Applies when `N == 0 && M == 1`.

```
SMULBT{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```


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SMULTB variant

Applies when `N == 1 && M == 0`.

```
SMULTB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMULTT variant

Applies when `N == 1 && M == 1`.

```
SMULTT{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
n_high = (N == '1');  m_high = (M == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand in the bottom or top half (selected by <x>), encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier in the bottom or top half (selected by <y>), encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    operand1 = if n_high then R[n]<31:16> else R[n]<15:0>;
    operand2 = if m_high then R[m]<31:16> else R[m]<15:0>;
    result = SInt(operand1) * SInt(operand2);
    R[d] = result<31:0>;
    // Signed overflow cannot occur
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.206 SMULL, SMULLS

Signed Multiply Long multiplies two 32-bit signed values to produce a 64-bit result.

In A32 instructions, the condition flags can optionally be updated based on the result. Use of this option adversely affects performance on many implementations.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 0	1 1 0 S	RdHi	RdLo	Rm	1 0 0 1	Rn

Flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
SMULLS{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Not flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
SMULL{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
dLo = UInt(RdLo);  dHi = UInt(RdHi);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
if dLo == 15 || dHi == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if dHi == dLo then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `dHi == dLo`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	1 0 0 0	Rn	RdLo	RdHi	0 0 0 0	Rm

T1 variant

```
SMULL{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
dLo = UInt(RdLo);  dHi = UInt(RdHi);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = FALSE;
if dLo == 15 || dHi == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
if dHi == dLo then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `dHi == dLo`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<RdLo>`	Is the general-purpose destination register for the lower 32 bits of the result, encoded in the "RdLo" field.
`<RdHi>`	Is the general-purpose destination register for the upper 32 bits of the result, encoded in the "RdHi" field.
`<Rn>`	Is the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Rm>`	Is the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    result = SInt(R[n]) * SInt(R[m]);
    R[dHi] = result<63:32>;
    R[dLo] = result<31:0>;
    if setflags then
        PSTATE.N = result<63>;
        PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result<63:0>);
        // PSTATE.C, PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.207 SMULWB, SMULWT

Signed Multiply (word by halfword) multiplies a signed 32-bit quantity and a signed 16-bit quantity. The signed 16-bit quantity is taken from either the bottom or the top half of its source register. The other half of the second source register is ignored. The top 32 bits of the 48-bit product are written to the destination register. The bottom 16 bits of the 48-bit product are ignored. No overflow is possible during this instruction.

A1

31–28	27–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0	Rd	(0) (0) (0) (0)	Rm	1	M	1	0	Rn

SMULWB variant

Applies when `M == 0`.

```
SMULWB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMULWT variant

Applies when `M == 1`.

```
SMULWT{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  m_high = (M == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1 0	0 1 1	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	0	0	M	Rm

SMULWB variant

Applies when `M == 0`.

```
SMULWB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMULWT variant

Applies when `M == 1`.

```
SMULWT{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  m_high = (M == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier in the bottom or top half (selected by <y>), encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    operand2 = if m_high then R[m]<31:16> else R[m]<15:0>;
    product = SInt(R[n]) * SInt(operand2);
    R[d] = product<47:16>;
    // Signed overflow cannot occur
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.208 SMUSD, SMUSDX

Signed Multiply Subtract Dual performs two signed 16 x 16-bit multiplications. It subtracts one of the products from the other, and writes the result to the destination register.

Optionally, the instruction can exchange the halfwords of the second operand before performing the arithmetic. This produces top x bottom and bottom x top multiplication.

Overflow cannot occur.

A1

31–28	27–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0	Rd	1 1 1 1	Rm	0	1	M	1	Rn

SMUSD variant

Applies when `M == 0`.

```
SMUSD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMUSDX variant

Applies when `M == 1`.

```
SMUSDX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  m_swap = (M == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1 0	1	0	0		Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	0	0	M	Rm

SMUSD variant

Applies when `M == 0`.

```
SMUSD{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

SMUSDX variant

Applies when `M == 1`.

```
SMUSDX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  m_swap = (M == '1');
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```


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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    operand2 = if m_swap then ROR(R[m],16) else R[m];
    product1 = SInt(R[n]<15:0>) * SInt(operand2<15:0>);
    product2 = SInt(R[n]<31:16>) * SInt(operand2<31:16>);
    result = product1 - product2;
    R[d] = result<31:0>;
    // Signed overflow cannot occur
```


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F5.1.209 SRS, SRSDA, SRSDB, SRSIA, SRSIB

Store Return State stores the LR_<current_mode> and SPSR_<current_mode> to the stack of a specified mode. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

SRS is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.

SRS is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if it is executed in User or System mode, or if the specified mode is any of the following:

- Not implemented.
- A mode that Table G1-5 on page G1-8596 does not show.
- Hyp mode.
- Monitor mode, if the SRS instruction is executed in Non-secure state.

If EL3 is using AArch64 and an SRS instruction that is executed in a Secure EL1 mode specifies Monitor mode, it is trapped to EL3.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	P	U	1	W	0	(1)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	mode

Decrement After variant

Applies when `P == 0 && U == 0`.

```
SRSDA{<c>}{<q>} SP{!}, #<mode>
```

Decrement Before variant

Applies when `P == 1 && U == 0`.

```
SRSDB{<c>}{<q>} SP{!}, #<mode>
```

Increment After variant

Applies when `P == 0 && U == 1`.

```
SRS{IA}{<c>}{<q>} SP{!}, #<mode>
```

Increment Before variant

Applies when `P == 1 && U == 1`.

```
SRSIB{<c>}{<q>} SP{!}, #<mode>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
wback = (W == '1');  increment = (U == '1');  wordhigher = (P == U);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	W	0	(1)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	mode

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T1 variant

```
SRSDB{<c>}{<q>} SP{!}, #<mode>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
wback = (W == '1');  increment = FALSE;  wordhigher = FALSE;
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	W	0	(1)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	mode

T2 variant

```
SRS{IA}{<c>}{<q>} SP{!}, #<mode>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
wback = (W == '1');  increment = TRUE;  wordhigher = FALSE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *SRS (T32)* on page K1-11233 and *SRS (A32)* on page K1-11233.

Assembler symbols

IA	For encoding A1: is an optional suffix to indicate the Increment After variant. For encoding T2: is an optional suffix for the Increment After form.
<c>	For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. <c> must be AL or omitted. For encoding T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
!	The address adjusted by the size of the data loaded is written back to the base register. If specified, it is encoded in the "W" field as 1, otherwise this field defaults to 0.
<mode>	Is the number of the mode whose Banked SP is used as the base register, encoded in the "mode" field. For details of PE modes and their numbers see *AArch32 state PE mode descriptions* on page G1-8596.

SRSFA, SRSEA, SRSFD, and SRSED are pseudo-instructions for SRSIB, SRSIA, SRSDB, and SRSDA respectively, referring to their use for pushing data onto Full Ascending, Empty Ascending, Full Descending, and Empty Descending stacks.

Operation for all encodings

```
if CurrentInstrSet() == InstrSet_A32 then
    if ConditionPassed() then
        EncodingSpecificOperations();
        if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then          // UNDEFINED at EL2
            UNDEFINED;

        // Check for UNPREDICTABLE cases. The definition of UNPREDICTABLE does not permit these
        // to be security holes
        if PSTATE.M IN {M32_User,M32_System} then
```


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```
            UNPREDICTABLE;
        elsif mode == M32_Hyp then        // Check for attempt to access Hyp mode SP
            UNPREDICTABLE;
        elsif mode == M32_Monitor then    // Check for attempt to access Monitor mode SP
            if !HaveEL(EL3) || !IsSecure()  then
                UNPREDICTABLE;
            elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
                AArch64.MonitorModeTrap();
        elsif BadMode(mode) then
            UNPREDICTABLE;

        base = Rmode[13,mode];
        address = if increment then base else base-8;
        if wordhigher then address = address+4;
        MemA[address,4]   = LR;
        MemA[address+4,4] = SPSR[];
        if wback then Rmode[13,mode] = if increment then base+8 else base-8;
else
    if ConditionPassed() then
        EncodingSpecificOperations();
        if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then          // UNDEFINED at EL2
            UNDEFINED;

        // Check for UNPREDICTABLE cases. The definition of UNPREDICTABLE does not permit these
        // to be security holes
        if PSTATE.M IN {M32_User,M32_System} then
            UNPREDICTABLE;
        elsif mode == M32_Hyp then        // Check for attempt to access Hyp mode SP
            UNPREDICTABLE;
        elsif mode == M32_Monitor then    // Check for attempt to access Monitor mode SP
            if !HaveEL(EL3) || !IsSecure()  then
                UNPREDICTABLE;
            elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
                AArch64.MonitorModeTrap();
        elsif BadMode(mode) then
            UNPREDICTABLE;

        base = Rmode[13,mode];
        address = if increment then base else base-8;
        if wordhigher then address = address+4;
        MemA[address,4]   = LR;
        MemA[address+4,4] = SPSR[];
        if wback then Rmode[13,mode] = if increment then base+8 else base-8;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `PSTATE.M IN {M32_User,M32_System}`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

If `mode == M32_Hyp`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

If `mode == M32_Monitor && (!HaveEL(EL3) || !IsSecure())`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

If `BadMode(mode)`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.

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- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction stores to the stack of the mode in which it is executed.
- The instruction stores to an UNKNOWN address, and if the instruction specifies writeback then any general-purpose register that can be accessed from the current Exception level without a privilege violation becomes UNKNOWN.

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F5.1.210 SSAT

Signed Saturate saturates an optionally-shifted signed value to a selectable signed range.

This instruction sets PSTATE.Q to 1 if the operation saturates.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20–16	15–12	11–7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 1 1 0	1	0	1	sat_imm	Rd	imm5	sh	0	1	Rn
cond											

Arithmetic shift right variant

Applies when `sh == 1`.

```
SSAT{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<imm>, <Rn>, ASR #<amount>
```

Logical shift left variant

Applies when `sh == 0`.

```
SSAT{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<imm>, <Rn> {, LSL #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  saturate_to = UInt(sat_imm)+1;
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(sh:'0', imm5);
if d == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9 8	7 6	5	4	3–0	15 14	12–11	8–7	6 5	4	0
1 1 1 1 0	(0)	1 1	0 0	sh	0	Rn	0	imm3	Rd	imm2	(0)	sat_imm

Arithmetic shift right variant

Applies when `sh == 1 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00)`.

```
SSAT{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<imm>, <Rn>, ASR #<amount>
```

Logical shift left variant

Applies when `sh == 0`.

```
SSAT{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<imm>, <Rn> {, LSL #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if sh == '1' && (imm3:imm2) == '00000' then SEE "SSAT16";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  saturate_to = UInt(sat_imm)+1;
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(sh:'0', imm3:imm2);
if d == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<imm>	Is the bit position for saturation, in the range 1 to 32, encoded in the "sat_imm" field as <imm>-1.
<Rn>	Is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<amount>	For encoding A1: is the optional shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm5" field. For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 32 encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32. For encoding T1: is the optional shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field. For encoding T1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <amount>.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    operand = Shift(R[n], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);  // PSTATE.C ignored
    (result, sat) = SignedSatQ(SInt(operand), saturate_to);
    R[d] = SignExtend(result, 32);
    if sat then
        PSTATE.Q = '1';
```


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F5.1.211 SSAT16

Signed Saturate 16 saturates two signed 16-bit values to a selected signed range.

This instruction sets PSTATE.Q to 1 if the operation saturates.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	sat_imm	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	1	1	Rn
cond																			

A1 variant

```
SSAT16{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<imm>, <Rn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  saturate_to = UInt(sat_imm)+1;
if d == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	(0)	1	1	0	0	1	0	Rn	0	0	0	0	Rd	0	0	(0)	(0)	sat_imm

T1 variant

```
SSAT16{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<imm>, <Rn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  saturate_to = UInt(sat_imm)+1;
if d == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<imm>	Is the bit position for saturation, in the range 1 to 16, encoded in the "sat_imm" field as <imm>-1.
<Rn>	Is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    (result1, sat1) = SignedSatQ(SInt(R[n]<15:0>), saturate_to);
    (result2, sat2) = SignedSatQ(SInt(R[n]<31:16>), saturate_to);
    R[d]<15:0> = SignExtend(result1, 16);
    R[d]<31:16> = SignExtend(result2, 16);
    if sat1 || sat2 then
        PSTATE.Q = '1';
```


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F5.1.212 SSAX

Signed Subtract and Add with Exchange exchanges the two halfwords of the second operand, performs one 16-bit integer subtraction and one 16-bit addition, and writes the results to the destination register. It sets PSTATE.GE according to the results.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0	0 0 1	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	1	0	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
SSAX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1 1 0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	0	0	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
SSAX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    sum  = SInt(R[n]<15:0>) + SInt(R[m]<31:16>);
    diff = SInt(R[n]<31:16>) - SInt(R[m]<15:0>);
    R[d]<15:0>  = sum<15:0>;
    R[d]<31:16> = diff<15:0>;
    PSTATE.GE<1:0> = if sum  >= 0 then '11' else '00';
    PSTATE.GE<3:2> = if diff >= 0 then '11' else '00';
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.213 SSBB

Speculative Store Bypass Barrier is a memory barrier which prevents speculative loads from bypassing earlier stores to the same virtual address under certain conditions.

The semantics of the Speculative Store Bypass Barrier are:

- When a load to a location appears in program order after the SSBB, then the load does not speculatively read an entry earlier in the coherence order for that location than the entry generated by the latest store satisfying all of the following conditions:
  - The store is to the same location as the load.
  - The store uses the same virtual address as the load.
  - The store appears in program order before the SSBB.
- When a load to a location appears in program order before the SSBB, then the load does not speculatively read data from any store satisfying all of the following conditions:
  - The store is to the same location as the load.
  - The store uses the same virtual address as the load.
  - The store appears in program order after the SSBB.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

A1 variant

```
SSBB{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	(0)	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

T1 variant

```
SSBB{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    SpeculativeStoreBypassBarrierToVA();
```


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F5.1.214 SSUB16

Signed Subtract 16 performs two 16-bit signed integer subtractions, and writes the results to the destination register. It sets PSTATE.GE according to the results of the subtractions.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	1	1	1	Rm
cond																			

A1 variant

```
SSUB16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	Rn	1	1	1	1	Rd	0	0	0	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
SSUB16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    diff1 = SInt(R[n]<15:0>) - SInt(R[m]<15:0>);
```


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```
diff2 = SInt(R[n]<31:16>) - SInt(R[m]<31:16>);
R[d]<15:0>  = diff1<15:0>;
R[d]<31:16> = diff2<15:0>;
PSTATE.GE<1:0> = if diff1 >= 0 then '11' else '00';
PSTATE.GE<3:2> = if diff2 >= 0 then '11' else '00';
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.215 SSUB8

Signed Subtract 8 performs four 8-bit signed integer subtractions, and writes the results to the destination register. It sets PSTATE.GE according to the results of the subtractions.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
SSUB8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	Rn	1	1	1	1	Rd	0	0	0	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
SSUB8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    diff1 = SInt(R[n]<7:0>) - SInt(R[m]<7:0>);
```


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```
diff2 = SInt(R[n]<15:8>) - SInt(R[m]<15:8>);
diff3 = SInt(R[n]<23:16>) - SInt(R[m]<23:16>);
diff4 = SInt(R[n]<31:24>) - SInt(R[m]<31:24>);
R[d]<7:0>   = diff1<7:0>;
R[d]<15:8>  = diff2<7:0>;
R[d]<23:16> = diff3<7:0>;
R[d]<31:24> = diff4<7:0>;
PSTATE.GE<0>  = if diff1 >= 0 then '1' else '0';
PSTATE.GE<1>  = if diff2 >= 0 then '1' else '0';
PSTATE.GE<2>  = if diff3 >= 0 then '1' else '0';
PSTATE.GE<3>  = if diff4 >= 0 then '1' else '0';
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.216 STC

Store data to System register calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, and stores a word from the DBGDTRRXint System register to memory. It can use offset, post-indexed, pre-indexed, or unindexed addressing. For information about memory accesses, see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

In an implementation that includes EL2, the permitted STC access to DBGDTRRXint can be trapped to Hyp mode, meaning that an attempt to execute an STC instruction in a Non-secure mode other than Hyp mode, that would be permitted in the absence of the Hyp trap controls, generates a Hyp Trap exception. For more information, see *Trapping general Non-secure System register accesses to debug registers* on page G1-8711.

For simplicity, the STC pseudocode does not show this possible trap to Hyp mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7–0
!=1111	1 1 0	P	U	0	W	0	Rn	0 1 0 1	1 1 1 1	0	imm8
cond									

Offset variant

Applies when P == 1 && W == 0.

```
STC{<c>}{<q>} p14, c5, [<Rn>{, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when P == 0 && W == 1.

```
STC{<c>}{<q>} p14, c5, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when P == 1 && W == 1.

```
STC{<c>}{<q>} p14, c5, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Unindexed variant

Applies when P == 0 && U == 1 && W == 0.

```
STC{<c>}{<q>} p14, c5, [<Rn>], <option>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && U == '0' && W == '0' then UNDEFINED;
n = UInt(Rn);  cp = 14;
imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);  index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');
if n == 15 && (wback || CurrentInstrSet() != InstrSet_A32) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If n == 15 && wback, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The instruction executes without writeback of the base address.
- The instruction executes with writeback to the PC. The instruction is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.

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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 0
1 1 1 0	1 1 0 P	U	0	W	0	Rn	0 1 0 1	1 1 1 0	imm8

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
STC{<c>}{<q>} p14, c5, [<Rn>{, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 1`.

```
STC{<c>}{<q>} p14, c5, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
STC{<c>}{<q>} p14, c5, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Unindexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && U == 1 && W == 0`.

```
STC{<c>}{<q>} p14, c5, [<Rn>], <option>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && U == '0' && W == '0' then UNDEFINED;
n = UInt(Rn);  cp = 14;
imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);  index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');
if n == 15 && (wback || CurrentInstrSet() != InstrSet_A32) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `n == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes without writeback of the base address.
- The instruction executes with writeback to the PC. The instruction is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Rn>`	For the offset or unindexed variant: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

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For the offset, post-indexed or pre-indexed variant: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<option>` Is an 8-bit immediate, in the range 0 to 255 enclosed in { }, encoded in the "imm8" field. The value of this field is ignored when executing this instruction.

`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`-` when `U = 0`

`+` when `U = 1`

`<imm>` Is the immediate offset used for forming the address, a multiple of 4 in the range 0-1020, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm8" field, as <imm>/4.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + imm32) else (R[n] - imm32);
    address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];

    // System register read from DBGDTRRXint.
    MemA[address,4] = AArch32.SysRegRead(cp, ThisInstr());
    if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.217 STL

Store-Release Word stores a word from a register to memory. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Store-Release* on page E2-6870.

For more information about support for shared memory see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Rn	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	1	0	0	1	Rt
cond																						

A1 variant

```
STL{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt); n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	Rn	Rt	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

T1 variant

```
STL{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt); n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rt>	Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
<Rn>	Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n];
    MemO[address, 4] = R[t];
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.218 STLB

Store-Release Byte stores a byte from a register to memory. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Store-Release* on page E2-6870.

For more information about support for shared memory see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Rn	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	1	0	0	1	Rt
cond																						

A1 variant

```
STLB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt); n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	Rn	Rt	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

T1 variant

```
STLB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt); n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rt>	Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
<Rn>	Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n];
    MemO[address, 1] = R[t]<7:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.219 STLEX

Store-Release Exclusive Word stores a word from a register to memory if the executing PE has exclusive access to the memory at that address, and returns a status value of 0 if the store was successful, or of 1 if no store was performed.

The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Store-Release* on page E2-6870.

For more information about support for shared memory see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 1	0 0 0	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	1	0	1	0	0	1	Rt

A1 variant

```
STLEX{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
if d == 15 || t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if d == n || d == t then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `d == n`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15–12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 0	1 0 0 0	1 1 0	0	Rn	Rt	(1) (1) (1) (1)	1	1	1	0	Rd

T1 variant

```
STLEX{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
if d == 15 || t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if d == n || d == t then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `d == n`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the destination general-purpose register into which the status result of the store exclusive is written, encoded in the "Rd" field. The value returned is:

- `0` If the operation updates memory.
- `1` If the operation fails to update memory.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Aborts and alignment

If a synchronous Data Abort exception is generated by the execution of this instruction:

- Memory is not updated.
- `<Rd>` is not updated.

A non word-aligned memory address causes an Alignment fault Data Abort exception to be generated, subject to the following rules:

- If `AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` returns `TRUE`, the exception is generated.
- Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

If `AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` returns `FALSE` and the memory address, if accessed, would generate a synchronous Data Abort exception, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n];
    if AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass(address,4) then
        MemO[address, 4] = R[t];
        R[d] = ZeroExtend('0');
```


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```
else
    R[d] = ZeroExtend('1');
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.220 STLEXB

Store-Release Exclusive Byte stores a byte from a register to memory if the executing PE has exclusive access to the memory at that address, and returns a status value of 0 if the store was successful, or of 1 if no store was performed.

The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Store-Release* on page E2-6870.

For more information about support for shared memory see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 1	1 0 0	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	1	0	1 0 0 1	Rt

A1 variant

```
STLEXB{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
if d == 15 || t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if d == n || d == t then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `d == n`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15–12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 0	1 0 0 0	1 1 0	0	Rn	Rt	(1) (1) (1) (1)	1	1	0 0	Rd

T1 variant

```
STLEXB{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
if d == 15 || t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if d == n || d == t then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `d == n`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the destination general-purpose register into which the status result of the store exclusive is written, encoded in the "Rd" field. The value returned is:

- `0` If the operation updates memory.
- `1` If the operation fails to update memory.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Aborts

If a synchronous Data Abort exception is generated by the execution of this instruction:

- Memory is not updated.
- `<Rd>` is not updated.

If `AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` returns `FALSE` and the memory address, if accessed, would generate a synchronous Data Abort exception, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n];
    if AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass(address,1) then
        MemO[address, 1] = R[t]<7:0>;
        R[d] = ZeroExtend('0');
    else
        R[d] = ZeroExtend('1');
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.221 STLEXD

Store-Release Exclusive Doubleword stores a doubleword from two registers to memory if the executing PE has exclusive access to the memory at that address, and returns a status value of 0 if the store was successful, or of 1 if no store was performed.

The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Store-Release* on page E2-6870.

For more information about support for shared memory see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 1 1	0 1 0	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	1	0	1 0 0 1	Rt
cond										

A1 variant

```
STLEXD{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = t+1;  n = UInt(Rn);
if d == 15 || Rt<0> == '1' || t2 == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if d == n || d == t || d == t2 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `d == n`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.

If `Rt<0> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: Rt<0> = '0'.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: t2 = t.
- The instruction executes as described, with no change to its behavior and no additional side effects.

If `Rt == '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.

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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 0 0	1 1 0	0	Rn	Rt	Rt2	1 1	1 1	Rd

T1 variant

```
STLEXD{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = UInt(Rt2);  n = UInt(Rn);
if d == 15 || t == 15 || t2 == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if d == n || d == t || d == t2 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `d == n`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the destination general-purpose register into which the status result of the store exclusive is written, encoded in the "Rd" field. The value returned is:

- `0` If the operation updates memory.
- `1` If the operation fails to update memory.

`<Rt>` For encoding A1: is the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. `<Rt>` must be even-numbered and not R14.

For encoding T1: is the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rt2>` For encoding A1: is the second general-purpose register to be transferred. `<Rt2>` must be `<R(t+1)>`.

For encoding T1: is the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Aborts and alignment

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If a synchronous Data Abort exception is generated by the execution of this instruction:

- Memory is not updated.
- `<Rd>` is not updated.

A non word-aligned memory address causes an Alignment fault Data Abort exception to be generated, subject to the following rules:

- If `AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` returns `TRUE`, the exception is generated.
- Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

If `AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` returns `FALSE` and the memory address, if accessed, would generate a synchronous Data Abort exception, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n];
    // Create doubleword to store such that R[t] will be stored at address and R[t2] at address+4.
    value = if BigEndian(AccType_ORDERED) then R[t]:R[t2] else R[t2]:R[t];
    if AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass(address, 8) then
        MemO[address, 8] = value;
        R[d] = ZeroExtend('0');
    else
        R[d] = ZeroExtend('1');
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.222 STLEXH

Store-Release Exclusive Halfword stores a halfword from a register to memory if the executing PE has exclusive access to the memory at that address, and returns a status value of 0 if the store was successful, or of 1 if no store was performed.

The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Store-Release* on page E2-6870.

For more information about support for shared memory see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11 10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 1	1 1 0	Rn	Rd	(1) (1)	1	0	1 0 0 1	Rt

A1 variant

```
STLEXH{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
if d == 15 || t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if d == n || d == t then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `d == n`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15–12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 0	1 0 0 0	1 1 0	0	Rn	Rt	(1) (1) (1) (1)	1	1	0 1	Rd

T1 variant

```
STLEXH{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
if d == 15 || t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if d == n || d == t then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `d == n`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the destination general-purpose register into which the status result of the store exclusive is written, encoded in the "Rd" field. The value returned is:

- `0` If the operation updates memory.
- `1` If the operation fails to update memory.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Aborts and alignment

If a synchronous Data Abort exception is generated by the execution of this instruction:

- Memory is not updated
- `<Rd>` is not updated.

A non word-aligned memory address causes an Alignment fault Data Abort exception to be generated, subject to the following rules:

- If `AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` returns `TRUE`, the exception is generated.
- Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

If `AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` returns `FALSE` and the memory address, if accessed, would generate a synchronous Data Abort exception, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n];
    if AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass(address,2) then
        MemO[address, 2] = R[t]<15:0>;
        R[d] = ZeroExtend('0');
```


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```
else
    R[d] = ZeroExtend('1');
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.223 STLH

Store-Release Halfword stores a halfword from a register to memory. The instruction also has memory ordering semantics as described in *Load-Acquire, Store-Release* on page E2-6870.

For more information about support for shared memory see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Rn	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	1	0	0	1	Rt
cond																						

A1 variant

```
STLH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt); n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	Rn	Rt	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	0	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

T1 variant

```
STLH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt); n = UInt(Rn);
if t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rt>	Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.
<Rn>	Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n];
    MemO[address, 2] = R[t]<15:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.224 STM, STMIA, STMEA

Store Multiple (Increment After, Empty Ascending) stores multiple registers to consecutive memory locations using an address from a base register. The consecutive memory locations start at this address, and the address just above the last of those locations can optionally be written back to the base register.

The lowest-numbered register is loaded from the lowest memory address, through to the highest-numbered register from the highest memory address. See also *Encoding of lists of general-purpose registers and the PC* on page F1-6918.

Armv8.2 permits the deprecation of some Store Multiple ordering behaviors in AArch32 state, for more information see FEAT_LSMAOC. For details of related system instructions see STM (User registers).

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–0
!=1111	1	0	0	0	1	0	W	0	Rn	register_list
cond										

A1 variant

```
STM{IA}{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Preferred syntax
STMEA{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Alternate syntax, Empty Ascending stack
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  registers = register_list;  wback = (W == '1');
if n == 15 || BitCount(registers) < 1 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `BitCount(registers) < 1`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as an `STM` with the same addressing mode but targeting an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15. If the instruction specifies writeback, the modification to the base address on writeback might differ from the number of registers stored.

If `n == 15 && wback`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes without writeback of the base address.
- The instruction executes with writeback to the PC. The instruction is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10–8	7–0
1	1	0	0	0	Rn	register_list

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T1 variant

```
STM{IA}{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>!, <registers> // Preferred syntax
STMEA{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>!, <registers> // Alternate syntax, Empty Ascending stack
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  registers = '00000000':register_list;  wback = TRUE;
if BitCount(registers) < 1 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `BitCount(registers) < 1`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as an `STM` with the same addressing mode but targeting an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15. If the instruction specifies writeback, the modification to the base address on writeback might differ from the number of registers stored.

If `n == 15 && wback`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes without writeback of the base address.
- The instruction executes with writeback to the PC. The instruction is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15	14	13 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	W	0	Rn	(0)	M	register_list
													P		

T2 variant

```
STM{IA}{<c>}.W <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Preferred syntax, if <Rn>, '!' and <registers> can be represented
in T1
STMEA{<c>}.W <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Alternate syntax, Empty Ascending stack, if <Rn>, '!' and
<registers> can be represented in T1
STM{IA}{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Preferred syntax
STMEA{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Alternate syntax, Empty Ascending stack
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  registers = P:M:register_list;  wback = (W == '1');
if n == 15 || BitCount(registers) < 2 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && registers<n> == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
if registers<13> == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
if registers<15> == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `BitCount(registers) < 1`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.

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- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as an `STM` with the same addressing mode but targeting an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15. If the instruction specifies writeback, the modification to the base address on writeback might differ from the number of registers stored.

If `BitCount(registers) == 1`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as described, with no change to its behavior and no additional side effects.
- The instruction operates as an `STM` with the same addressing mode but targeting an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15.

If `wback && registers<n> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored for the base register is UNKNOWN.

If `registers<13> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs all of the stores using the specified addressing mode but the value of R13 is UNKNOWN.

If `registers<15> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs all of the stores using the specified addressing mode but the value of R15 is UNKNOWN.

If `n == 15 && wback`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes without writeback of the base address.
- The instruction executes with writeback to the PC. The instruction is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`IA`	Is an optional suffix for the Increment After form.
`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`!` The address adjusted by the size of the data loaded is written back to the base register. If specified, it is encoded in the "W" field as 1, otherwise this field defaults to 0.

`<registers>` For encoding A1: is a list of one or more registers to be stored, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }.

The PC can be in the list. However, Arm deprecates the use of instructions that include the PC in the list.

If base register writeback is specified, and the base register is not the lowest-numbered register in the list, such an instruction stores an UNKNOWN value for the base register.

For encoding T1: is a list of one or more registers to be stored, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }. The registers in the list must be in the range R0-R7, encoded in the "register_list" field. If the base register is not the lowest-numbered register in the list, such an instruction stores an UNKNOWN value for the base register.

For encoding T2: is a list of one or more registers to be stored, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }.

The registers in the list must be in the range R0-R12, encoded in the "register_list" field, and can optionally contain the LR. If the LR is in the list, the "M" field is set to 1, otherwise it defaults to 0.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n];
    for i = 0 to 14
        if registers<i> == '1' then
            if i == n && wback && i != LowestSetBit(registers) then
                MemS[address,4] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;  // Only possible for encodings T1 and A1
            else
                MemS[address,4] = R[i];
            address = address + 4;
    if registers<15> == '1' then  // Only possible for encoding A1
        MemS[address,4] = PCStoreValue();
    if wback then R[n] = R[n] + 4*BitCount(registers);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.225 STM (User registers)

In an EL1 mode other than System mode, Store Multiple (User registers) stores multiple User mode registers to consecutive memory locations using an address from a base register. The PE reads the base register value normally, using the current mode to determine the correct Banked version of the register. This instruction cannot writeback to the base register.

Store Multiple (User registers) is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode, and CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User or System modes.

Armv8.2 permits the deprecation of some Store Multiple ordering behaviors in AArch32 state, for more information see FEAT_LSMAOC.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–0
!=1111	1	0	0	P	U	1	(0)	0	Rn	register_list
cond										

A1 variant

```
STM{<amode>}{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <registers>^
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  registers = register_list;  increment = (U == '1');  wordhigher = (P == U);
if n == 15 || BitCount(registers) < 1 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `BitCount(registers) < 1`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as an `STM` with the same addressing mode but targeting an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<amode>` is one of:

`DA`	Decrement After. The consecutive memory addresses end at the address in the base register. Encoded as P = 0, U = 0.
`ED`	Empty Descending. For this instruction, a synonym for `DA`.
`DB`	Decrement Before. The consecutive memory addresses end one word below the address in the base register. Encoded as P = 1, U = 0.
`FD`	Full Descending. For this instruction, a synonym for `DB`.
`IA`	Increment After. The consecutive memory addresses start at the address in the base register. This is the default. Encoded as P = 0, U = 1.
`EA`	Empty Ascending. For this instruction, a synonym for `IA`.

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`IB` Increment Before. The consecutive memory addresses start one word above the address in the base register. Encoded as P = 1, U = 1.

`FA` Full Ascending. For this instruction, a synonym for `IB`.

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<registers>` Is a list of one or more registers, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }. It specifies the set of registers to be stored by the `STM` instruction. The registers are stored with the lowest-numbered register to the lowest memory address, through to the highest-numbered register to the highest memory address. See also *Encoding of lists of general-purpose registers and the PC* on page F1-6918.

Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif PSTATE.M IN {M32_User,M32_System} then
        UNPREDICTABLE;
    else
        length = 4*BitCount(registers);
        address = if increment then R[n] else R[n]-length;
        if wordhigher then address = address+4;
        for i = 0 to 14
            if registers<i> == '1' then  // Store User mode register
                MemS[address,4] = Rmode[i, M32_User];
                address = address + 4;
        if registers<15> == '1' then
            MemS[address,4] = PCStoreValue();
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `PSTATE.M IN {M32_User,M32_System}`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as an `STM` with the same addressing mode but targeting an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15.

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.226 STMDA, STMED

Store Multiple Decrement After (Empty Descending) stores multiple registers to consecutive memory locations using an address from a base register. The consecutive memory locations end at this address, and the address just below the lowest of those locations can optionally be written back to the base register.

The lowest-numbered register is loaded from the lowest memory address, through to the highest-numbered register from the highest memory address. See also *Encoding of lists of general-purpose registers and the PC* on page F1-6918.

Armv8.2 permits the deprecation of some Store Multiple ordering behaviors in AArch32 state, for more information see FEAT_LSMAOC. For details of related system instructions see STM (User registers).

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–0
!=1111	1	0	0	0	0	0	W	0	Rn	register_list
cond										

A1 variant

```
STMDA{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Preferred syntax
STMED{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Alternate syntax, Empty Descending stack
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  registers = register_list;  wback = (W == '1');
if n == 15 || BitCount(registers) < 1 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `BitCount(registers) < 1`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction targets an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15. If the instruction specifies writeback, the modification to the base address on writeback might differ from the number of registers stored.

If `n == 15 && wback`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes without writeback of the base address.
- The instruction uses the addressing mode described in the equivalent immediate offset instruction.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`!` The address adjusted by the size of the data loaded is written back to the base register. If specified, it is encoded in the "W" field as 1, otherwise this field defaults to 0.

`<registers>` Is a list of one or more registers to be stored, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }.

The PC can be in the list. However, Arm deprecates the use of instructions that include the PC in the list.

If base register writeback is specified, and the base register is not the lowest-numbered register in the list, such an instruction stores an UNKNOWN value for the base register.

Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n] - 4*BitCount(registers) + 4;
    for i = 0 to 14
        if registers<i> == '1' then
            if i == n && wback && i != LowestSetBit(registers) then
                MemS[address,4] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
            else
                MemS[address,4] = R[i];
            address = address + 4;
    if registers<15> == '1' then
        MemS[address,4] = PCStoreValue();
    if wback then R[n] = R[n] - 4*BitCount(registers);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.227 STMDB, STMFD

Store Multiple Decrement Before (Full Descending) stores multiple registers to consecutive memory locations using an address from a base register. The consecutive memory locations end just below this address, and the address of the first of those locations can optionally be written back to the base register.

The lowest-numbered register is loaded from the lowest memory address, through to the highest-numbered register from the highest memory address. See also *Encoding of lists of general-purpose registers and the PC* on page F1-6918.

Armv8.2 permits the deprecation of some Store Multiple ordering behaviors in AArch32 state, for more information see FEAT_LSMAOC. For details of related system instructions see STM (User registers).

This instruction is used by the alias PUSH (multiple registers). See *Alias conditions* on page F5-7669 for details of when each alias is preferred.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–0
!=1111	1	0	0	1	0	0	W	0	Rn	register_list
cond										

A1 variant

```
STMDB{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Preferred syntax
STMFD{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Alternate syntax, Full Descending stack
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  registers = register_list;  wback = (W == '1');
if n == 15 || BitCount(registers) < 1 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `BitCount(registers) < 1`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as an `STM` with the same addressing mode but targeting an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15. If the instruction specifies writeback, the modification to the base address on writeback might differ from the number of registers stored.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14	13–0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	W	0	Rn	(0)	M	register_list
													P		

T1 variant

```
STMDB{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Preferred syntax
STMFD{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Alternate syntax, Full Descending stack
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  registers = P:M:register_list;  wback = (W == '1');
if n == 15 || BitCount(registers) < 2 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && registers<n> == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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```
if registers<13> == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
if registers<15> == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `BitCount(registers) < 1`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as an `STM` with the same addressing mode but targeting an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15. If the instruction specifies writeback, the modification to the base address on writeback might differ from the number of registers stored.

If `wback && registers<n> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored for the base register is UNKNOWN.

If `BitCount(registers) == 1`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as described, with no change to its behavior and no additional side effects.
- The instruction operates as an `STM` with the same addressing mode but targeting an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15.

If `registers<13> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as described, with no change to its behavior and no additional side effects.
- The store instruction performs all of the stores using the specified addressing mode but the value of R13 is UNKNOWN.

If `registers<15> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs all of the stores using the specified addressing mode but the value of R15 is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Alias conditions

Alias	of variant	is preferred when
PUSH (multiple registers)	T1	`W == '1' && Rn == '1101' && BitCount(M:register_list) > 1`
PUSH (multiple registers)	A1	`W == '1' && Rn == '1101' && BitCount(register_list) > 1`

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`!` The address adjusted by the size of the data loaded is written back to the base register. If specified, it is encoded in the "W" field as 1, otherwise this field defaults to 0.

`<registers>` For encoding A1: is a list of one or more registers to be stored, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }.

The PC can be in the list. However, Arm deprecates the use of instructions that include the PC in the list.

If base register writeback is specified, and the base register is not the lowest-numbered register in the list, such an instruction stores an UNKNOWN value for the base register.

For encoding T1: is a list of one or more registers to be stored, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }.

The registers in the list must be in the range R0-R12, encoded in the "register_list" field, and can optionally contain the LR. If the LR is in the list, the "M" field is set to 1, otherwise it defaults to 0.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n] - 4*BitCount(registers);
    for i = 0 to 14
        if registers<i> == '1' then
            if i == n && wback && i != LowestSetBit(registers) then
                MemS[address,4] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;  // Only possible for encoding A1
            else
                MemS[address,4] = R[i];
            address = address + 4;
    if registers<15> == '1' then  // Only possible for encoding A1
        MemS[address,4] = PCStoreValue();
    if wback then R[n] = R[n] - 4*BitCount(registers);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.228 STMIB, STMFA

Store Multiple Increment Before (Full Ascending) stores multiple registers to consecutive memory locations using an address from a base register. The consecutive memory locations start just above this address, and the address of the last of those locations can optionally be written back to the base register.

The lowest-numbered register is loaded from the lowest memory address, through to the highest-numbered register from the highest memory address. See also *Encoding of lists of general-purpose registers and the PC* on page F1-6918.

Armv8.2 permits the deprecation of some Store Multiple ordering behaviors in AArch32 state, for more information see FEAT_LSMAOC. For details of related system instructions see STM (User registers).

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–0
!=1111	1	0	0	1	1	0	W	0	Rn	register_list
cond										

A1 variant

```
STMIB{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Preferred syntax
STMFA{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <registers> // Alternate syntax, Full Ascending stack
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  registers = register_list;  wback = (W == '1');
if n == 15 || BitCount(registers) < 1 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `BitCount(registers) < 1`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as an `STM` with the same addressing mode but targeting an unspecified set of registers. These registers might include R15. If the instruction specifies writeback, the modification to the base address on writeback might differ from the number of registers stored.

If `n == 15 && wback`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes without writeback of the base address.
- The instruction uses the addressing mode described in the equivalent immediate offset instruction.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`!` The address adjusted by the size of the data loaded is written back to the base register. If specified, it is encoded in the "W" field as 1, otherwise this field defaults to 0.

`<registers>` Is a list of one or more registers to be stored, separated by commas and surrounded by { and }.

The PC can be in the list. However, Arm deprecates the use of instructions that include the PC in the list.

If base register writeback is specified, and the base register is not the lowest-numbered register in the list, such an instruction stores an UNKNOWN value for the base register.

Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n] + 4;
    for i = 0 to 14
        if registers<i> == '1' then
            if i == n && wback && i != LowestSetBit(registers) then
                MemS[address,4] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
            else
                MemS[address,4] = R[i];
            address = address + 4;
    if registers<15> == '1' then
        MemS[address,4] = PCStoreValue();
    if wback then R[n] = R[n] + 4*BitCount(registers);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.229 STR (immediate)

Store Register (immediate) calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, and stores a word from a register to memory. It can use offset, post-indexed, or pre-indexed addressing. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

This instruction is used by the alias PUSH (single register). See *Alias conditions* on page F5-7675 for details of when each alias is preferred.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111	0	1	0	P	U	0	W	0	Rn	Rt	imm12
cond											

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
STR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 0`.

```
STR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
STR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && W == '1' then SEE "STRT";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
if wback && (n == 15 || n == t) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `wback && n == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes without writeback of the base address.
- The instruction uses the addressing mode described in the equivalent immediate offset instruction.

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T1

15 14 13 12	11	10 … 6	5 … 3	2 … 0
0 1 1 0	0	imm5	Rn	Rt

T1 variant

```
STR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm5:'00', 32);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11	10 … 8	7 … 0
1 0 0 1	0	Rt	imm8

T2 variant

```
STR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [SP{, #{+}<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = 13;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
```

T3

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11 … 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0	1 0 0	!=1111	Rt	imm12
			Rn		

T3 variant

```
STR{<c>}.W <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}] // <Rt>, <Rn>, <imm> can be represented in T1 or T2
STR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then UNDEFINED;
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

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- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

T4

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0	0 1 0	0	!=1111	Rt	1	P	U	W	imm8
				Rn					

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && U == 0 && W == 0`.

```
STR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #-<imm>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 1`.

```
STR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
STR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '1' && U == '1' && W == '0' then SEE "STRT";
if Rn == '1111' || (P == '0' && W == '0') then UNDEFINED;
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');
if t == 15 || (wback && n == t) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `t == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Alias conditions

Alias	of variant	is preferred when
PUSH (single register)	A1 (pre-indexed)	`P == '1' && U == '0' && W == '1' && Rn == '1101' && imm12 == '000000000100'`
PUSH (single register)	T4 (pre-indexed)	`Rn == '1101' && P == '1' && U == '0' && W == '1' && imm8 == '00000100'`

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1, T2, T3 and T4: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used in the offset variant, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1, T3 and T4: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`-` when `U = 0`

`+` when `U = 1`

`+` Specifies the offset is added to the base register.

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm12" field.

For encoding T1: is the optional positive unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4, in the range 0 to 124, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm5" field as <imm>/4.

For encoding T2: is the optional positive unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4, in the range 0 to 1020, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm8" field as <imm>/4.

For encoding T3: is an optional 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field.

For encoding T4: is an 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if CurrentInstrSet() == InstrSet_A32 then
    if ConditionPassed() then
        EncodingSpecificOperations();
        offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + imm32) else (R[n] - imm32);
        address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
        MemU[address,4] = if t == 15 then PCStoreValue() else R[t];
        if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
else
    if ConditionPassed() then
        EncodingSpecificOperations();
        offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + imm32) else (R[n] - imm32);
        address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
        MemU[address,4] = R[t];
        if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.230 STR (register)

Store Register (register) calculates an address from a base register value and an offset register value, stores a word from a register to memory. The offset register value can optionally be shifted. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	1	1	P	U	0	W	0	Rn	Rt	imm5	stype	0	Rm
cond														

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
STR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm>{, <shift>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 0`.

```
STR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], {+/-}<Rm>{, <shift>}
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
STR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm>{, <shift>}]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && W == '1' then SEE "STRT";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
if m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && (n == 15 || n == t) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `wback && n == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes without writeback of the base address.
- The instruction uses the addressing mode described in the equivalent immediate offset instruction.

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T1

15 14 13 12	11	10	9	8 6	5 3	2 0
0 1 0 1	0	0	0	Rm	Rn	Rt

T1 variant

```
STR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0 0	1 0 0	!=1111 Rn	Rt	0 0 0 0	0 0 imm2	Rm

T2 variant

```
STR{<c>}.W <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>] // <Rt>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
STR{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>{, LSL #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then UNDEFINED;
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, UInt(imm2));
if t == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<Rt>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used in the offset variant, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` Specifies the index register is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`-` when `U = 0`

`+` when `U = 1`

`+` Specifies the index register is added to the base register.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` The shift to apply to the value read from `<Rm>`. If absent, no shift is applied. Otherwise, see *Shifts applied to a register* on page F1-6915.

`<imm>` If present, the size of the left shift to apply to the value from `<Rm>`, in the range 1-3. `<imm>` is encoded in imm2. If absent, no shift is specified and imm2 is encoded as `0b00`.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    offset = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + offset) else (R[n] - offset);
    address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
    bits(32) data;
    if t == 15 then  // Only possible for encoding A1
        data = PCStoreValue();
    else
        data = R[t];
    MemU[address,4] = data;
    if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.231 STRB (immediate)

Store Register Byte (immediate) calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, and stores a byte from a register to memory. It can use offset, post-indexed, or pre-indexed addressing. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	1	0	P	U	1	W	0	Rn	Rt	imm12

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
STRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 0`.

```
STRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
STRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && W == '1' then SEE "STRBT";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && (n == 15 || n == t) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `wback && n == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes without writeback of the base address.

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- The instruction uses the addressing mode described in the equivalent immediate offset instruction.

T1

15 14 13 12	11	10 … 6	5 … 3	2 … 0
0 1 1 1	0	imm5	Rn	Rt

T1 variant

```
STRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm5, 32);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11 … 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0 1	0 0 0	!=1111	Rt	imm12
			Rn		

T2 variant

```
STRB{<c>}.W <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}] // <Rt>, <Rn>, <imm> can be represented in T1
STRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then UNDEFINED;
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

T3

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7 … 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	!=1111	Rt	1	P	U	W	imm8
			Rn						

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && U == 0 && W == 0`.

```
STRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #-<imm>}]
```


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Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 1`.

```
STRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
STRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '1' && U == '1' && W == '0' then SEE "STRBT";
if Rn == '1111' || (P == '0' && W == '0') then UNDEFINED;
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');
if t == 15 || (wback && n == t) then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used in the offset variant, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1, T2 and T3: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`+` Specifies the offset is added to the base register.

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<imm> For encoding A1: is the 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm12" field.

For encoding T1: is an optional 5-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm5" field.

For encoding T2: is an optional 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field.

For encoding T3: is an 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if CurrentInstrSet() == InstrSet_A32 then
    if ConditionPassed() then
        EncodingSpecificOperations();
        offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + imm32) else (R[n] - imm32);
        address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
        MemU[address,1] = R[t]<7:0>;
        if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
else
    if ConditionPassed() then
        EncodingSpecificOperations();
        offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + imm32) else (R[n] - imm32);
        address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
        MemU[address,1] = R[t]<7:0>;
        if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.232 STRB (register)

Store Register Byte (register) calculates an address from a base register value and an offset register value, and stores a byte from a register to memory. The offset register value can optionally be shifted. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	1	1	P	U	1	W	0	Rn	Rt	imm5	stype	0	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
STRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm>{, <shift>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 0`.

```
STRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], {+/-}<Rm>{, <shift>}
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
STRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm>{, <shift>}]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && W == '1' then SEE "STRBT";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
if t == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && (n == 15 || n == t) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `wback && n == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

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- The instruction executes without writeback of the base address.
- The instruction uses the addressing mode described in the equivalent immediate offset instruction.

T1

15 14 13 12	11	10	9	8	6 5	3 2 0
0 1 0 1	0	1	0	Rm	Rn	Rt

T1 variant

```
STRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	!=1111	Rt	0 0 0 0 0 0	imm2	Rm
			Rn				

T2 variant

```
STRB{<c>}.W <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>] // <Rt>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
STRB{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>{, LSL #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then UNDEFINED;
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, UInt(imm2));
if t == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used in the offset variant, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` Specifies the index register is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`-` when `U = 0`

`+` when `U = 1`

`+` Specifies the index register is added to the base register.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` The shift to apply to the value read from `<Rm>`. If absent, no shift is applied. Otherwise, see *Shifts applied to a register* on page F1-6915.

`<imm>` If present, the size of the left shift to apply to the value from `<Rm>`, in the range 1-3. `<imm>` is encoded in imm2. If absent, no shift is specified and imm2 is encoded as `0b00`.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    offset = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + offset) else (R[n] - offset);
    address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
    MemU[address,1] = R[t]<7:0>;
    if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.233 STRBT

Store Register Byte Unprivileged stores a byte from a register to memory. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

The memory access is restricted as if the PE were running in User mode. This makes no difference if the PE is actually running in User mode.

`STRBT` is UNPREDICTABLE in Hyp mode.

The T32 instruction uses an offset addressing mode, that calculates the address used for the memory access from a base register value and an immediate offset, and leaves the base register unchanged.

The A32 instruction uses a post-indexed addressing mode, that uses a base register value as the address for the memory access, and calculates a new address from a base register value and an offset and writes it back to the base register. The offset can be an immediate value or an optionally-shifted register value.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111	0	1	0	0	U	1	1	0	Rn	Rt	imm12
cond											

A1 variant

```
STRBT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>] {, #{+/-}<imm>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  postindex = TRUE;  add = (U == '1');
register_form = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);
if t == 15 || n == 15 || n == t then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

If `n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `n == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction uses post-indexed addressing with the base register as PC. This is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.
- The instruction is treated as if bit[24] == 1 and bit[21] == 0. The instruction uses immediate offset addressing with the base register as PC, without writeback.

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A2

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	1	1	0	U	1	1	0	Rn	Rt	imm5	stype	0	Rm
cond														

A2 variant

```
STRBT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], {+/-}<Rm>{, <shift>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  postindex = TRUE;  add = (U == '1');
register_form = TRUE;  (shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
if t == 15 || n == 15 || n == t || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

If `n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `n == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction uses post-indexed addressing with the base register as PC. This is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.
- The instruction is treated as if bit[24] == 1 and bit[21] == 0. The instruction uses immediate offset addressing with the base register as PC, without writeback.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	!=1111	Rt	1	1	1	0	imm8
												Rn						

T1 variant

```
STRBT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then UNDEFINED;
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  postindex = FALSE;  add = TRUE;
register_form = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding A2 and T1: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` For encoding A1: specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

For encoding A2: specifies the index register is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` The shift to apply to the value read from `<Rm>`. If absent, no shift is applied. Otherwise, see *Shifts applied to a register* on page F1-6915.

`+` Specifies the offset is added to the base register.

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm12" field.

For encoding T1: is an optional 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm8" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then UNPREDICTABLE;               // Hyp mode
    offset = if register_form then Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C) else imm32;
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + offset) else (R[n] - offset);
    address = if postindex then R[n] else offset_addr;
    MemU_unpriv[address,1] = R[t]<7:0>;
    if postindex then R[n] = offset_addr;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `PSTATE.EL == EL2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as `STRB` (immediate).

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.234 STRD (immediate)

Store Register Dual (immediate) calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, and stores two words from two registers to memory. It can use offset, post-indexed, or pre-indexed addressing. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	P	U	1	W	0	Rn	Rt	imm4H	1	1	1	1	imm4L
cond																

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
STRD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn> {, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 0`.

```
STRD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
STRD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rt<0> == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = t+1;  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm4H:imm4L, 32);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
if P == '0' && W == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && (n == 15 || n == t || n == t2) then UNPREDICTABLE;
if t2 == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == 15 || t2 == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

If `wback && (n == t || n == t2)`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `wback && n == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

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- The instruction executes without writeback of the base address.
- The instruction uses the addressing mode described in the equivalent immediate offset instruction.

If `Rt<0> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: t<0> = '0'.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: t2 = t.
- The instruction executes as described, with no change to its behavior and no additional side-effects. This does not apply when Rt == '1111'.

If `P == '0' && W == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as an `LDRD` using one of offset, post-indexed, or pre-indexed addressing.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 8	7 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 0 P	U	1	W	0	!=1111	Rt	Rt2	imm8
						Rn			

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
STRD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn> {, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 1`.

```
STRD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
STRD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && W == '0' then SEE "Related encodings";
t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = UInt(Rt2);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');
if wback && (n == t || n == t2) then UNPREDICTABLE;
if n == 15 || t == 15 || t2 == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == 15 || t2 == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

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- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

If `wback && (n == t || n == t2)`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `wback && n == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes without writeback of the base address.
- The instruction uses the addressing mode described in the equivalent immediate offset instruction.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Related encodings: *Load/store dual, load/store exclusive, load-acquire/store-release, and table branch* on page F3-7025.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` For encoding A1: is the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. This register must be even-numbered and not R14.

For encoding T1: is the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rt2>` For encoding A1: is the second general-purpose register to be transferred. This register must be `<R(t+1)>`.

For encoding T1: is the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used in the offset variant, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`-` when `U = 0`

`+` when `U = 1`

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm4H:imm4L" field.

For encoding T1: is the unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4, in the range 0 to 1020, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm8" field as <imm>/4.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + imm32) else (R[n] - imm32);
```


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```
address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
if address == Align(address, 8) then
    bits(64) data;
    if BigEndian(AccType_ATOMIC) then
        data<63:32> = R[t];
        data<31:0> = R[t2];
    else
        data<31:0> = R[t];
        data<63:32> = R[t2];
    MemA[address,8] = data;
else
    MemA[address,4] = R[t];
    MemA[address+4,4] = R[t2];
if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.235 STRD (register)

Store Register Dual (register) calculates an address from a base register value and a register offset, and stores two words from two registers to memory. It can use offset, post-indexed, or pre-indexed addressing. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	0	P	U	0	W	0	Rn	Rt	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	1	1	1	1	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
STRD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm>]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 0`.

```
STRD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn>], {+/-}<Rm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
STRD{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rt<0> == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = t+1;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
if P == '0' && W == '1' then UNPREDICTABLE;
if t2 == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && (n == 15 || n == t || n == t2) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == 15 || t2 == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

If `wback && (n == t || n == t2)`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `wback && n == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

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- The instruction executes without writeback of the base address.
- The instruction uses the addressing mode described in the equivalent immediate offset instruction.

If `Rt<0> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: t<0> = '0'.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: t2 = t.
- The instruction executes as described, with no change to its behavior and no additional side-effects. This does not apply when Rt == '1111'.

If `P == '0' && W == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: P = '1'; W = '0'.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: P = '1'; W = '1'.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: P = '0'; W = '0'.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. This register must be even-numbered and not R14.

`<Rt2>` Is the second general-purpose register to be transferred. This register must be `<R(t+1)>`.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used in the offset variant, but this is deprecated.

`+/-` Specifies the index register is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + R[m]) else (R[n] - R[m]);
    address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
    if address == Align(address, 8) then
        bits(64) data;
        if BigEndian(AccType_ATOMIC) then
```


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```
            data<63:32> = R[t];
            data<31:0> = R[t2];
        else
            data<31:0> = R[t];
            data<63:32> = R[t2];
        MemA[address,8] = data;
    else
        MemA[address,4] = R[t];
        MemA[address+4,4] = R[t2];
    if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.236 STREX

Store Register Exclusive calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, stores a word from a register to the calculated address if the PE has exclusive access to the memory at that address, and returns a status value of 0 if the store was successful, or of 1 if no store was performed.

For more information about support for shared memory see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27–23	22–21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 1	0 0	0	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	1	1	1 0 0 1	Rt

A1 variant

```
STREX{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rt>, [<Rn> {, {#}<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = Zeros(32); // Zero offset
if d == 15 || t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if d == n || d == t then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `d == n`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.

T1

15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7–0
1 1 1 0	1 0 0 0	0 1 0	0	Rn	Rt	Rd	imm8

T1 variant

```
STREX{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
if d == 15 || t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
if d == n || d == t then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `d == n`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the destination general-purpose register into which the status result of the store exclusive is written, encoded in the "Rd" field. The value returned is:

- `0` If the operation updates memory.
- `1` If the operation fails to update memory.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<imm>` For encoding A1: the immediate offset added to the value of `<Rn>` to calculate the address. `<imm>` can only be 0 or omitted.

For encoding T1: the immediate offset added to the value of `<Rn>` to calculate the address. `<imm>` can be omitted, meaning an offset of 0. Values are multiples of 4 in the range 0-1020.

Aborts and alignment

If a synchronous Data Abort exception is generated by the execution of this instruction:

- Memory is not updated.
- `<Rd>` is not updated.

A non word-aligned memory address causes an Alignment fault Data Abort exception to be generated, subject to the following rules:

- If `AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` returns `TRUE`, the exception is generated.
- Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

If `AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` returns `FALSE` and the memory address, if accessed, would generate a synchronous Data Abort exception, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n] + imm32;
    if AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass(address,4) then
        MemA[address,4] = R[t];
        R[d] = ZeroExtend('0');
    else
        R[d] = ZeroExtend('1');
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.237 STREXB

Store Register Exclusive Byte derives an address from a base register value, stores a byte from a register to the derived address if the executing PE has exclusive access to the memory at that address, and returns a status value of 0 if the store was successful, or of 1 if no store was performed.

For more information about support for shared memory see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	0	0	1	Rt
cond																			

A1 variant

```
STREXB{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
if d == 15 || t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if d == n || d == t then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `d == n`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	Rn	Rt	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	1	0	0	Rd

T1 variant

```
STREXB{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
if d == 15 || t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
if d == n || d == t then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `d == n`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the destination general-purpose register into which the status result of the store exclusive is written, encoded in the "Rd" field. The value returned is:

- `0` If the operation updates memory.
- `1` If the operation fails to update memory.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Aborts

If a synchronous Data Abort exception is generated by the execution of this instruction:

- Memory is not updated.
- `<Rd>` is not updated.

If `AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` returns `FALSE` and the memory address, if accessed, would generate a synchronous Data Abort exception, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n];
    if AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass(address,1) then
        MemA[address,1] = R[t]<7:0>;
        R[d] = ZeroExtend('0');
    else
        R[d] = ZeroExtend('1');
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.238 STREXD

Store Register Exclusive Doubleword derives an address from a base register value, stores a 64-bit doubleword from two registers to the derived address if the executing PE has exclusive access to the memory at that address, and returns a status value of 0 if the store was successful, or of 1 if no store was performed.

For more information about support for shared memory see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	0	0	1	Rt

A1 variant

```
STREXD{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = t+1;  n = UInt(Rn);
if d == 15 || Rt<0> == '1' || t2 == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if d == n || d == t || d == t2 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `d == n`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.

If `Rt<0> == '1'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: Rt<0> = '0'.
- The instruction executes with the additional decode: t2 = t.
- The instruction executes as described, with no change to its behavior and no additional side effects.

If `Rt == '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.

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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 0 0	1 1 0	0	Rn	Rt	Rt2	0 1	1 1	Rd

T1 variant

```
STREXD{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = UInt(Rt2);  n = UInt(Rn);
if d == 15 || t == 15 || t2 == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
if d == n || d == t || d == t2 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `d == n`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the destination general-purpose register into which the status result of the store exclusive is written, encoded in the "Rd" field. The value returned is:

- `0` If the operation updates memory.
- `1` If the operation fails to update memory.

`<Rd>` must not be the same as `<Rn>`, `<Rt>`, or `<Rt2>`.

`<Rt>` For encoding A1: is the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. `<Rt>` must be even-numbered and not R14.

For encoding T1: is the first general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rt2>` For encoding A1: is the second general-purpose register to be transferred. `<Rt2>` must be `<R(t+1)>`.

For encoding T1: is the second general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt2" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Aborts and alignment

If a synchronous Data Abort exception is generated by the execution of this instruction:

- Memory is not updated.
- <Rd> is not updated.

A non doubleword-aligned memory address causes an Alignment fault Data Abort exception to be generated, subject to the following rules:

- If AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass() returns TRUE, the exception is generated.
- Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

If AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass() returns FALSE and the memory address, if accessed, would generate a synchronous Data Abort exception, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n];
    // Create doubleword to store such that R[t] will be stored at address and R[t2] at address+4.
    value = if BigEndian(AccType_ATOMIC) then R[t]:R[t2] else R[t2]:R[t];
    if AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass(address,8) then
        MemA[address,8] = value;  R[d] = ZeroExtend('0');
    else
        R[d] = ZeroExtend('1');
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.239 STREXH

Store Register Exclusive Halfword derives an address from a base register value, stores a halfword from a register to the derived address if the executing PE has exclusive access to the memory at that address, and returns a status value of 0 if the store was successful, or of 1 if no store was performed.

For more information about support for shared memory see *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11 10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 1	1 1 0	Rn	Rd	(1) (1)	1	1	1 0 0 1	Rt

A1 variant

```
STREXH{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
if d == 15 || t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if d == n || d == t then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `d == n`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15–12	11 10 9 8	7 6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 0	1 0 0 0	1 1 0	0	Rn	Rt	(1) (1) (1) (1)	0 1	0 1	Rd

T1 variant

```
STREXH{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rt>, [<Rn>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);
if d == 15 || t == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
if d == n || d == t then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `d == n`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the destination general-purpose register into which the status result of the store exclusive is written, encoded in the "Rd" field. The value returned is:

- `0` If the operation updates memory.
- `1` If the operation fails to update memory.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

Aborts and alignment

If a synchronous Data Abort exception is generated by the execution of this instruction:

- Memory is not updated.
- `<Rd>` is not updated.

A non halfword-aligned memory address causes an Alignment fault Data Abort exception to be generated, subject to the following rules:

- If `AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` returns `TRUE`, the exception is generated.
- Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

If `AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` returns `FALSE` and the memory address, if accessed, would generate a synchronous Data Abort exception, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the exception is generated.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    address = R[n];
    if AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass(address,2) then
        MemA[address,2] = R[t]<15:0>;
        R[d] = ZeroExtend('0');
```


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```
else
    R[d] = ZeroExtend('1');
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.240 STRH (immediate)

Store Register Halfword (immediate) calculates an address from a base register value and an immediate offset, and stores a halfword from a register to memory. It can use offset, post-indexed, or pre-indexed addressing. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	P	U	1	W	0	Rn	Rt	imm4H	1	0	1	1	imm4L
cond																

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
STRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 0`.

```
STRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
STRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && W == '1' then SEE "STRHT";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm4H:imm4L, 32);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && (n == 15 || n == t) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `wback && n == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes without writeback of the base address.

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- The instruction uses the addressing mode described in the equivalent immediate offset instruction.

T1

15 14 13 12	11	10 … 6	5 … 3	2 … 0
1 0 0 0	0	imm5	Rn	Rt

T1 variant

```
STRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm5:'0', 32);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11 … 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0 1	0 1 0	!=1111	Rt	imm12
			Rn		

T2 variant

```
STRH{<c>}.W <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}] // <Rt>, <Rn>, <imm> can be represented in T1
STRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then UNDEFINED;
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

T3

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7 … 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0 0	0 1 0	!=1111	Rt	1	P	U	W	imm8
			Rn						

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && U == 0 && W == 0`.

```
STRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #-<imm>}]
```


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Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 1`.

```
STRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], #{+/-}<imm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
STRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, #{+/-}<imm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '1' && U == '1' && W == '0' then SEE "STRHT";
if Rn == '1111' || (P == '0' && W == '0') then UNDEFINED;
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');
if t == 15 || (wback && n == t) then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used in the offset variant, but this is deprecated.

For encoding A1, T1, T2, T3: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`+` Specifies the offset is added to the base register.

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<imm> For encoding A1: is the 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm4H:imm4L" field.

For encoding T1: is the optional positive unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 2, in the range 0 to 62, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm5" field as <imm>/2.

For encoding T2: is an optional 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm12" field.

For encoding T3: is an 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if CurrentInstrSet() == InstrSet_A32 then
    if ConditionPassed() then
        EncodingSpecificOperations();
        offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + imm32) else (R[n] - imm32);
        address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
        MemU[address,2] = R[t]<15:0>;
        if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
else
    if ConditionPassed() then
        EncodingSpecificOperations();
        offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + imm32) else (R[n] - imm32);
        address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
        MemU[address,2] = R[t]<15:0>;
        if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.241 STRH (register)

Store Register Halfword (register) calculates an address from a base register value and an offset register value, and stores a halfword from a register to memory. The offset register value can be shifted left by 0, 1, 2, or 3 bits. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	0	P	U	0	W	0	Rn	Rt	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	1	0	1	1	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 0`.

```
STRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm>]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 0 && W == 0`.

```
STRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], {+/-}<Rm>
```

Pre-indexed variant

Applies when `P == 1 && W == 1`.

```
STRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+/-}<Rm>]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && W == '1' then SEE "STRHT";
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = (P == '1');  add = (U == '1');  wback = (P == '0') || (W == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
if t == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if wback && (n == 15 || n == t) then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

If `wback && n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `wback && n == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

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- The instruction executes without writeback of the base address.
- The instruction uses the addressing mode described in the equivalent immediate offset instruction.

T1

15 14 13 12	11	10	9	8 6	5 3	2 0
0 1 0 1	0	0	1	Rm	Rn	Rt

T1 variant

```
STRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0 0	0 1 0	!=1111	Rt	0 0 0 0	0 0 imm2	Rm
			Rn				

T2 variant

```
STRH{<c>}.W <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>] // <Rt>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
STRH{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>, {+}<Rm>{, LSL #<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then UNDEFINED;
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
index = TRUE;  add = TRUE;  wback = FALSE;
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, UInt(imm2));
if t == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used in the offset variant, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` Specifies the index register is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`+` Specifies the index register is added to the base register.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<imm>` If present, the size of the left shift to apply to the value from `<Rm>`, in the range 1-3. `<imm>` is encoded in imm2. If absent, no shift is specified and imm2 is encoded as `0b00`.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    offset = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + offset) else (R[n] - offset);
    address = if index then offset_addr else R[n];
    MemU[address,2] = R[t]<15:0>;
    if wback then R[n] = offset_addr;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.242 STRHT

Store Register Halfword Unprivileged stores a halfword from a register to memory. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

The memory access is restricted as if the PE were running in User mode. This makes no difference if the PE is actually running in User mode.

`STRHT` is UNPREDICTABLE in Hyp mode.

The T32 instruction uses an offset addressing mode, that calculates the address used for the memory access from a base register value and an immediate offset, and leaves the base register unchanged.

The A32 instruction uses a post-indexed addressing mode, that uses a base register value as the address for the memory access, and calculates a new address from a base register value and an offset and writes it back to the base register. The offset can be an immediate value or a register value.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	0	U	1	1	0	Rn	Rt	imm4H	1	0	1	1	imm4L
cond																

A1 variant

```
STRHT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>] {, #{+/-}<imm>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  postindex = TRUE;  add = (U == '1');
register_form = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm4H:imm4L, 32);
if t == 15 || n == 15 || n == t then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

If `n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `n == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction uses post-indexed addressing with the base register as PC. This is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.
- The instruction is treated as if bit[24] == 1 and bit[21] == 0. The instruction uses immediate offset addressing with the base register as PC, without writeback.

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A2

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	0	0	0	U	0	1	0	Rn	Rt	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	1	0	1	1	Rm
cond																			

A2 variant

```
STRHT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], {+/-}<Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  postindex = TRUE;  add = (U == '1');
register_form = TRUE;
if t == 15 || n == 15 || n == t || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

If `n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `n == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction uses post-indexed addressing with the base register as PC. This is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.
- The instruction is treated as if bit[24] == 1 and bit[21] == 0. The instruction uses immediate offset addressing with the base register as PC, without writeback.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	!=1111	Rt	1	1	1	0	imm8
												Rn						

T1 variant

```
STRHT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then UNDEFINED;
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  postindex = FALSE;  add = TRUE;
register_form = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` For encoding A1: specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

For encoding A2: specifies the index register is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`+` Specifies the offset is added to the base register.

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm4H:imm4L" field.

For encoding T1: is an optional 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then UNPREDICTABLE;               // Hyp mode
    offset = if register_form then R[m] else imm32;
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + offset) else (R[n] - offset);
    address = if postindex then R[n] else offset_addr;
```


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```
MemU_unpriv[address,2] = R[t]<15:0>;
if postindex then R[n] = offset_addr;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If PSTATE.EL == EL2, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The instruction executes as STRH (immediate).

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.243 STRT

Store Register Unprivileged stores a word from a register to memory. For information about memory accesses see *Memory accesses* on page F1-6917.

The memory access is restricted as if the PE were running in User mode. This makes no difference if the PE is actually running in User mode.

STRT is UNPREDICTABLE in Hyp mode.

The T32 instruction uses an offset addressing mode, that calculates the address used for the memory access from a base register value and an immediate offset, and leaves the base register unchanged.

The A32 instruction uses a post-indexed addressing mode, that uses a base register value as the address for the memory access, and calculates a new address from a base register value and an offset and writes it back to the base register. The offset can be an immediate value or an optionally-shifted register value.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–0
!=1111	0	1	0	0	U	0	1	0	Rn	Rt	imm12
cond											

A1 variant

```
STRT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>] {, #{+/-}<imm>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  postindex = TRUE;  add = (U == '1');
register_form = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12, 32);
if n == 15 || n == t then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `n == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction uses post-indexed addressing with the base register as PC. This is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.
- The instruction is treated as if bit[24] == 1 and bit[21] == 0. The instruction uses immediate offset addressing with the base register as PC, without writeback.

A2

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	1	1	0	U	0	1	0	Rn	Rt	imm5	stype	0	Rm
cond														

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A2 variant

```
STRT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn>], {+/-}<Rm>{, <shift>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  postindex = TRUE;  add = (U == '1');
register_form = TRUE;  (shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
if n == 15 || n == t || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `n == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction executes but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

If `n == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction uses post-indexed addressing with the base register as PC. This is handled as described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.
- The instruction is treated as if bit[24] == 1 and bit[21] == 0. The instruction uses immediate offset addressing with the base register as PC, without writeback.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0 0	1 0 0	!=1111 (Rn)	Rt	1 1 1 0	imm8

T1 variant

```
STRT{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, [<Rn> {, #{+}<imm>}]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then UNDEFINED;
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Rn);  postindex = FALSE;  add = TRUE;
register_form = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == 15`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The store instruction performs the store using the specified addressing mode but the value corresponding to R15 is UNKNOWN.

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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` For encoding A1 and A2: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose register to be transferred, encoded in the "Rt" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-` For encoding A1: specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`-` when `U = 0`

`+` when `U = 1`

For encoding A2: specifies the index register is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`-` when `U = 0`

`+` when `U = 1`

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` The shift to apply to the value read from `<Rm>`. If absent, no shift is applied. Otherwise, see *Shifts applied to a register* on page F1-6915.

`+` Specifies the offset is added to the base register.

`<imm>` For encoding A1: is the 12-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 4095, defaulting to 0 if omitted, and encoded in the "imm12" field.

For encoding T1: is an optional 8-bit unsigned immediate byte offset, in the range 0 to 255, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm8" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then UNPREDICTABLE;               // Hyp mode
    offset = if register_form then Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C) else imm32;
    offset_addr = if add then (R[n] + offset) else (R[n] - offset);
    address = if postindex then R[n] else offset_addr;
    bits(32) data;
    if t == 15 then  // Only possible for encodings A1 and A2
        data = PCStoreValue();
    else
        data = R[t];
    MemU_unpriv[address,4] = data;
    if postindex then R[n] = offset_addr;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `PSTATE.EL == EL2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.

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- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as `STR` (immediate).

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F5.1.244 SUB (immediate, from PC)

Subtract from PC subtracts an immediate value from the Align(PC, 4) value to form a PC-relative address, and writes the result to the destination register. Arm recommends that, where possible, software avoids using this alias

This instruction is an alias of the ADR instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of ADR.
- The description of ADR gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A2

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	1 1 1 1	Rd	imm12

A2 variant

```
SUB{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, PC, #<const>
```

is equivalent to

```
ADR{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <label>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `imm12 == '000000000000'`.

T2

15 14 13 12	11	10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2 1 0	15	14–12	11–8	7–0
1 1 1 1 0	i	1 0	1	0	1	0	1 1 1 1	0	imm3	Rd	imm8

T2 variant

```
SUB{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, PC, #<imm12>
```

is equivalent to

```
ADR{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <label>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `i:imm3:imm8 == '000000000000'`.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` For encoding A2: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If the PC is used, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.

For encoding T2: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<label>` For encoding A2: the label of an instruction or literal data item whose address is to be loaded into `<Rd>`. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the `ADR` instruction to this label.

If the offset is zero or positive, encoding A1 is used, with `imm32` equal to the offset.

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If the offset is negative, encoding A2 is used, with `imm32` equal to the size of the offset. That is, the use of encoding A2 indicates that the required offset is minus the value of `imm32`.

Permitted values of the size of the offset are any of the constants described in *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928.

For encoding T2: the label of an instruction or literal data item whose address is to be loaded into `<Rd>`. The assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the `Align(PC, 4)` value of the `ADR` instruction to this label.

If the offset is zero or positive, encoding T3 is used, with `imm32` equal to the offset.

If the offset is negative, encoding T2 is used, with `imm32` equal to the size of the offset. That is, the use of encoding T2 indicates that the required offset is minus the value of `imm32`.

Permitted values of the size of the offset are 0-4095.

`<imm12>` Is a 12-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 4095, encoded in the "i:imm3:imm8" field.

`<const>` An immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928 for the range of values.

Operation for all encodings

The description of ADR gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F5.1.245 SUB, SUBS (immediate)

Subtract (immediate) subtracts an immediate value from a register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the SUBS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. If the destination register is the PC:

- The SUB variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The SUBS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. In this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode, except for encoding T5 with `<imm8>` set to zero, which is the encoding for the `ERET` instruction, see ERET.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19	16–19	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 1 0	0 1 0	S	Rn	Rd	imm12

SUB variant

Applies when `S == 0 && Rn != 11x1`.

```
SUB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

SUBS variant

Applies when `S == 1 && Rn != 1101`.

```
SUBS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' && S == '0' then SEE "ADR";
if Rn == '1101' then SEE "SUB (SP minus immediate)";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = (S == '1');  imm32 = A32ExpandImm(imm12);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8–6	5–3	2–0
0 0 0 1	1 1	1	imm3	Rn	Rd

T1 variant

```
SUB<c>{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, #<imm3> // Inside IT block
SUBS{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, #<imm3> // Outside IT block
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = !InITBlock();  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm3, 32);
```

T2

15 14 13	12 11	10 8	7 0
0 0 1	1 1	Rdn	imm8

T2 variant

```
SUB<c>{<q>} <Rdn>, #<imm8> // Inside IT block, and <Rdn>, <imm8> can be represented in T1
SUB<c>{<q>} {<Rdn>,} <Rdn>, #<imm8> // Inside IT block, and <Rdn>, <imm8> cannot be represented in T1
SUBS{<q>} <Rdn>, #<imm8> // Outside IT block, and <Rdn>, <imm8> can be represented in T1
SUBS{<q>} {<Rdn>,} <Rdn>, #<imm8> // Outside IT block, and <Rdn>, <imm8> cannot be represented in T1
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rdn);  n = UInt(Rdn);  setflags = !InITBlock();  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);
```

T3

15 14 13 12	11	10	9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15	14 12	11 8	7 0
1 1 1 1 0	i	0	1 1	0 1	S	!=1101	0	imm3	Rd	imm8
						Rn				

SUB variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
SUB<c>.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const> // Inside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rn>, <const> can be represented in T1 or
T2
SUB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

SUBS variant

Applies when `S == 1 && Rd != 1111`.

```
SUBS.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const> // Outside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rn>, <const> can be represented in T1 or T2
SUBS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rd == '1111' && S == '1' then SEE "CMP (immediate)";
if Rn == '1101' then SEE "SUB (SP minus immediate)";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = (S == '1');  imm32 = T32ExpandImm(i:imm3:imm8);
if (d == 15 && !setflags) || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

T4

15 14 13 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15	14 12	11 8	7 0
1 1 1 1 0	i	1	0	1	0	1	0	!=11x1	0	imm3	Rd	imm8
								Rn				

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T4 variant

```
SUB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<imm12> // <imm12> cannot be represented in T1, T2, or T3
SUBW{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, #<imm12> // <imm12> can be represented in T1, T2, or T3
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "ADR";
if Rn == '1101' then SEE "SUB (SP minus immediate)";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(i:imm3:imm8, 32);
if d == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

T5

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7 … 0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	Rn	1	0	(0)	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	imm8

T5 variant

Applies when `!(Rn == 1110 && imm8 == 00000000)`.

```
SUBS{<c>}{<q>} PC, LR, #<imm8>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1110' && IsZero(imm8) then SEE "ERET";
d = 15;  n = UInt(Rn);  setflags = TRUE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);
if n != 14 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *SUBS PC. LR and related instructions (A32)* on page K1-11234 and *SUBS PC, LR and related instructions (T32)* on page K1-11233.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rdn>` Is the general-purpose source and destination register, encoded in the "Rdn" field.

`<imm8>` For encoding T2: is a 8-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 255, encoded in the "imm8" field.

For encoding T5: is a 8-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 255, encoded in the "imm8" field. If `<Rn>` is the LR, and zero is used, see ERET.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`. If the PC is used:

- For the SUB variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the SUBS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>. Arm deprecates use of this instruction unless `<Rn>` is the LR.

For encoding T1, T3 and T4: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`.

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`<Rn>` For encoding A1 and T4: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. If the SP is used, see SUB, SUBS (SP minus immediate). If the PC is used, see ADR.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For encoding T3: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. If the SP is used, see SUB, SUBS (SP minus immediate).

`<imm3>` Is a 3-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "imm3" field.

`<imm12>` Is a 12-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 4095, encoded in the "i:imm3:imm8" field.

`<const>` For encoding A1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928 for the range of values.

For encoding T3: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions* on page F1-6927 for the range of values.

In the T32 instruction set, `MOVS{<c>}{<q>} PC, LR` is a pseudo-instruction for `SUBS{<c>}{<q>} PC, LR, #0`.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(R[n], NOT(imm32), '1');
    if d == 15 then
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.246 SUB, SUBS (register)

Subtract (register) subtracts an optionally-shifted register value from a register value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the SUBS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. However, when the destination register is the PC:

- The SUB variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The SUBS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. Arm deprecates use of this instruction. However, in this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19	16–15	12–11	7 6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 0	0 1 0 S	!=1101	Rd	imm5	stype	0	Rm
cond			Rn					

SUB, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
SUB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

SUB, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
SUB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

SUBS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
SUBS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

SUBS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
SUBS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rn == '1101' then SEE "SUB (SP minus register)";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
```


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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9	8	6 5	3 2 0
0 0 0 1	1 0	1	Rm	Rn	Rd

T1 variant

```
SUB<c>{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm> // Inside IT block
SUBS{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> // Outside IT block
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = !InITBlock();
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 14 12	11 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 1	1 1 0 1	S	!=1101 Rn	(0) imm3	Rd	imm2 stype	Rm

SUB, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
SUB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

SUB, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
SUB<c>.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> // Inside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
SUB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

SUBS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm3 == 000 && Rd != 1111 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
SUBS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

SUBS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11) && Rd != 1111`.

```
SUBS.W {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> // Outside IT block, and <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
SUBS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rd == '1111' && S == '1' then SEE "CMP (register)";
if Rn == '1101' then SEE "SUB (SP minus register)";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm3:imm2);
if (d == 15 && !setflags) || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```


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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the SUB variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the SUBS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the same as `<Rn>`.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated. If the SP is used, see SUB, SUBS (SP minus register).

For encoding T1: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

For encoding T2: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. If the SP is used, see SUB, SUBS (SP minus register).

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<amount>` For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR) encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

For encoding T2: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <amount> modulo 32.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shifted = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(R[n], NOT(shifted), '1');
    if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for A32 encoding
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
```


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```
if setflags then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.247 SUB, SUBS (register-shifted register)

Subtract (register-shifted register) subtracts a register-shifted register value from a register value, and writes the result to the destination register. It can optionally update the condition flags based on the result.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 0	0 1 0 S	Rn	Rd	Rs	0	stype	1	Rm

Flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
SUBS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Not flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
SUB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>, <shift> <Rs>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  s = UInt(Rs);
setflags = (S == '1');  shift_t = DecodeRegShift(stype);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 || s == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<Rs>` Is the third general-purpose source register holding a shift amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

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Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shift_n = UInt(R[s]<7:0>);
    shifted = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(R[n], NOT(shifted), '1');
    R[d] = result;
    if setflags then
        PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.248 SUB, SUBS (SP minus immediate)

Subtract from SP (immediate) subtracts an immediate value from the SP value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the SUBS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. If the destination register is the PC:

- The SUB variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The SUBS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. Arm deprecates use of this instruction. However, in this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 1 0	0 1 0 S	1 1 0 1	Rd	imm12

SUB variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
SUB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, #<const>
```

SUBS variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
SUBS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  setflags = (S == '1');  imm32 = A32ExpandImm(imm12);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6–0
1 0 1 1	0 0 0 0	1	imm7

T1 variant

```
SUB{<c>}{<q>} {SP,} SP, #<imm7>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = 13;  setflags = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm7:'00', 32);
```


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T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14 12	11 8	7 0
1	1	1	1	0	i	0	1	1	0	1	S	1	1	0	1	0	imm3	Rd	imm8

SUB variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
SUB{<c>}.W {<Rd>,} SP, #<const> // <Rd>, <const> can be represented in T1
SUB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, #<const>
```

SUBS variant

Applies when `S == 1 && Rd != 1111`.

```
SUBS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, #<const>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rd == '1111' && S == '1' then SEE "CMP (immediate)";
d = UInt(Rd);  setflags = (S == '1');  imm32 = T32ExpandImm(i:imm3:imm8);
if d == 15 && !setflags then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T3

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14 12	11 8	7 0
1	1	1	1	0	i	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	imm3	Rd	imm8

T3 variant

```
SUB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, #<imm12> // <imm12> cannot be represented in T1, T2, or T3
SUBW{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, #<imm12> // <imm12> can be represented in T1, T2, or T3
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  setflags = FALSE;  imm32 = ZeroExtend(i:imm3:imm8, 32);
if d == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`SP,`	Is the stack pointer.
`<imm7>`	Is the unsigned immediate, a multiple of 4, in the range 0 to 508, encoded in the "imm7" field as <imm7>/4.

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`<Rd>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the SP. If the PC is used:

- For the SUB variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the SUBS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>. Arm deprecates use of this instruction unless `<Rn>` is the LR.

For encoding T2 and T3: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the SP.

`<imm12>` Is a 12-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 4095, encoded in the "i:imm3:imm8" field.

`<const>` For encoding A1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928 for the range of values.

For encoding T2: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions* on page F1-6927 for the range of values.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(SP, NOT(imm32), '1');
    if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for A32 encoding
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```


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F5.1.249 SUB, SUBS (SP minus register)

Subtract from SP (register) subtracts an optionally-shifted register value from the SP value, and writes the result to the destination register.

If the destination register is not the PC, the SUBS variant of the instruction updates the condition flags based on the result.

The field descriptions for `<Rd>` identify the encodings where the PC is permitted as the destination register. If the destination register is the PC:

- The SUB variant of the instruction is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- The SUBS variant of the instruction performs an exception return without the use of the stack. Arm deprecates use of this instruction. However, in this case:
  - The PE branches to the address written to the PC, and restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.
  - The PE checks SPSR_<current_mode> for an illegal return event. See *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.
  - The instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in User mode and System mode.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 0	0 1 0 S	1 1 0 1	Rd	imm5	stype	0	Rm

SUB, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
SUB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, <Rm> , RRX
```

SUB, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
SUB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

SUBS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
SUBS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, <Rm> , RRX
```

SUBS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
SUBS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
```


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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0	15 14 12	11 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 0 1 1	1 1 0 1	S	1 1 0 1	(0) imm3	Rd	imm2 stype	Rm

SUB, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 0 && imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
SUB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, <Rm>, RRX
```

SUB, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 0 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
SUB{<c>}.W {<Rd>,} SP, <Rm> // <Rd>, <Rm> can be represented in T1 or T2
SUB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

SUBS, rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `S == 1 && imm3 == 000 && Rd != 1111 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
SUBS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, <Rm>, RRX
```

SUBS, shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `S == 1 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11) && Rd != 1111`.

```
SUBS{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} SP, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Rd == '1111' && S == '1' then SEE "CMP (register)";
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm3:imm2);
if (d == 15 && !setflags) || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Rd> For encoding A1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the SP. Arm deprecates using the PC as the destination register, but if the PC is used:

- For the SUB variant, the instruction is a branch to the address calculated by the operation. This is an interworking branch, see *Pseudocode description of operations on the AArch32 general-purpose registers and the PC* on page E1-6817.
- For the SUBS variant, the instruction performs an exception return, that restores PSTATE from SPSR_<current_mode>.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field. If omitted, this register is the SP.

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`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<amount>` For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR) encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

For encoding T1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <amount> modulo 32.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shifted = Shift(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    (result, nzcv) = AddWithCarry(SP, NOT(shifted), '1');
    if d == 15 then          // Can only occur for A32 encoding
        if setflags then
            ALUExceptionReturn(result);
        else
            ALUWritePC(result);
    else
        R[d] = result;
        if setflags then
            PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = nzcv;
```


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F5.1.250 SVC

Supervisor Call causes a Supervisor Call exception. For more information, see *Supervisor Call (SVC) exception* on page G1-8652.

Note

SVC was previously called SWI, Software Interrupt, and this name is still found in some documentation.

Software can use this instruction as a call to an operating system to provide a service.

In the following cases, the Supervisor Call exception generated by the SVC instruction is taken to Hyp mode:

- If the SVC is executed in Hyp mode.
- If HCR.TGE is set to 1, and the SVC is executed in Non-secure User mode. For more information, see *Supervisor Call exception, when the value of HCR.TGE is 1* on page G1-8629

In these cases, the HSR identifies that the exception entry was caused by a Supervisor Call exception, EC value 0x11, see *Use of the HSR* on page G5-8949. The immediate field in the HSR:

- If the SVC is unconditional:
  - For the T32 instruction, is the zero-extended value of the imm8 field.
  - For the A32 instruction, is the least-significant 16 bits the imm24 field.
- If the SVC is conditional, is UNKNOWN.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23–0
!=1111 (cond)	1 1 1 1	imm24

A1 variant

```
SVC{<c>}{<q>} {#}<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm24, 32);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7–0
1 1 0 1	1 1 1 1	imm8

T1 variant

```
SVC{<c>}{<q>} {#}<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);
```


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Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<imm> For encoding A1: is a 24-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 16777215, encoded in the "imm24" field. This value is for assembly and disassembly only. SVC handlers in some systems interpret imm24 in software, for example to determine the required service.

For encoding T1: is a 8-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 255, encoded in the "imm8" field. This value is for assembly and disassembly only. SVC handlers in some systems interpret imm8 in software, for example to determine the required service.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    AArch32.CheckForSVCTrap(imm32<15:0>);
    AArch32.CallSupervisor(imm32<15:0>);
```


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F5.1.251 SXTAB

Signed Extend and Add Byte extracts an 8-bit value from a register, sign-extends it to 32 bits, adds the result to the value in another register, and writes the final result to the destination register. The instruction can specify a rotation by 0, 8, 16, or 24 bits before extracting the 8-bit value.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19–16	15–12	11 10	9	8	7 6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 1 1 0	1	0	1 0	!=1111	Rd	rotate	(0)	(0)	0 1	1	1	Rm
cond					Rn								

A1 variant

```
SXTAB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "SXTB";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	0	1	0	0	!=1111	1 1 1 1	Rd	1	(0)	rotate	Rm
						Rn						

T1 variant

```
SXTAB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "SXTB";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<amount>` Is the rotate amount, encoded in the "rotate" field. It can have the following values:

`(omitted)` when `rotate = 00`

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8	when `rotate = 01`
16	when `rotate = 10`
24	when `rotate = 11`

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    rotated = ROR(R[m], rotation);
    R[d] = R[n] + SignExtend(rotated<7:0>, 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.252 SXTAB16

Signed Extend and Add Byte 16 extracts two 8-bit values from a register, sign-extends them to 16 bits each, adds the results to two 16-bit values from another register, and writes the final results to the destination register. The instruction can specify a rotation by 0, 8, 16, or 24 bits before extracting the 8-bit values.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11 10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111	0 1 1 0 1	0	0 0	!=1111	Rd	rotate	(0)	(0)	0 1 1 1	Rm
cond				Rn						

A1 variant

```
SXTAB16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "SXTB16";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	0	1 0	!=1111	1 1 1 1	Rd	1	(0)	rotate	Rm
				Rn						

T1 variant

```
SXTAB16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "SXTB16";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<amount>` Is the rotate amount, encoded in the "rotate" field. It can have the following values:

`(omitted)` when `rotate = 00`

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8	when rotate = 01
16	when rotate = 10
24	when rotate = 11

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    rotated = ROR(R[m], rotation);
    R[d]<15:0>  = R[n]<15:0> + SignExtend(rotated<7:0>, 16);
    R[d]<31:16> = R[n]<31:16> + SignExtend(rotated<23:16>, 16);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.253 SXTAH

Signed Extend and Add Halfword extracts a 16-bit value from a register, sign-extends it to 32 bits, adds the result to a value from another register, and writes the final result to the destination register. The instruction can specify a rotation by 0, 8, 16, or 24 bits before extracting the 16-bit value.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19–16	15–12	11 10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 1 1 0	1	0	1 1	!=1111	Rd	rotate	(0)	(0)	0	1	1	1	Rm
cond					Rn									

A1 variant

```
SXTAH{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "SXTH";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	0	0	0	0	!=1111	1 1 1 1	Rd	1	(0)	rotate	Rm
						Rn						

T1 variant

```
SXTAH{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "SXTH";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<amount>` Is the rotate amount, encoded in the "rotate" field. It can have the following values:

`(omitted)` when `rotate = 00`

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8	when rotate = 01
16	when rotate = 10
24	when rotate = 11

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    rotated = ROR(R[m], rotation);
    R[d] = R[n] + SignExtend(rotated<15:0>, 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.254 SXTB

Signed Extend Byte extracts an 8-bit value from a register, sign-extends it to 32 bits, and writes the result to the destination register. The instruction can specify a rotation by 0, 8, 16, or 24 bits before extracting the 8-bit value.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11 10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0	1	0	1 0	1 1 1 1	Rd	rotate	(0)	(0)	0 1 1 1	Rm

A1 variant

```
SXTB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5–3	2–0
1 0 1 1	0 0 1 0	0	1	Rm	Rd

T1 variant

```
SXTB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = 0;
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2 1 0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	0	1	0	0	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	Rd	1	(0)	rotate	Rm

T2 variant

```
SXTB{<c>}.W {<Rd>,} <Rm> // <Rd>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
SXTB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<amount>` Is the rotate amount, encoded in the "rotate" field. It can have the following values:

`(omitted)`	when `rotate = 00`
`8`	when `rotate = 01`
`16`	when `rotate = 10`
`24`	when `rotate = 11`

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    rotated = ROR(R[m], rotation);
    R[d] = SignExtend(rotated<7:0>, 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.255 SXTB16

Signed Extend Byte 16 extracts two 8-bit values from a register, sign-extends them to 16 bits each, and writes the results to the destination register. The instruction can specify a rotation by 0, 8, 16, or 24 bits before extracting the 8-bit values.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	Rd	rotate		(0)	(0)	0	1	1	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
SXTB16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rd	1	(0)	rotate		Rm

T1 variant

```
SXTB16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<amount>` Is the rotate amount, encoded in the "rotate" field. It can have the following values:

`(omitted)`	when `rotate = 00`
`8`	when `rotate = 01`
`16`	when `rotate = 10`

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24	when rotate = 11

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    rotated = ROR(R[m], rotation);
    R[d]<15:0>  = SignExtend(rotated<7:0>, 16);
    R[d]<31:16> = SignExtend(rotated<23:16>, 16);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.256 SXTH

Signed Extend Halfword extracts a 16-bit value from a register, sign-extends it to 32 bits, and writes the result to the destination register. The instruction can specify a rotation by 0, 8, 16, or 24 bits before extracting the 16-bit value.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11 10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0	1	0	1 1	1 1 1 1	Rd	rotate	(0)	(0)	0 1 1 1	Rm

A1 variant

```
SXTH{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5–3	2–0
1 0 1 1	0 0 1 0	0	0	Rm	Rd

T1 variant

```
SXTH{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = 0;
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2 1 0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	0	0	0	0	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	Rd	1	(0)	rotate	Rm

T2 variant

```
SXTH{<c>}.W {<Rd>,} <Rm> // <Rd>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
SXTH{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```


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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<amount>` Is the rotate amount, encoded in the "rotate" field. It can have the following values:

`(omitted)`	when `rotate = 00`
`8`	when `rotate = 01`
`16`	when `rotate = 10`
`24`	when `rotate = 11`

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    rotated = ROR(R[m], rotation);
    R[d] = SignExtend(rotated<15:0>, 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.257 TBB, TBH

Table Branch Byte or Halfword causes a PC-relative forward branch using a table of single byte or halfword offsets. A base register provides a pointer to the table, and a second register supplies an index into the table. The branch length is twice the value returned from the table.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	Rn	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	0	0	H	Rm

Byte variant

Applies when `H == 0`.

```
TBB{<c>}{<q>} [<Rn>, <Rm>] // Outside or last in IT block
```

Halfword variant

Applies when `H == 1`.

```
TBH{<c>}{<q>} [<Rn>, <Rm>, LSL #1] // Outside or last in IT block
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  is_tbh = (H == '1');
if m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
if InITBlock() && !LastInITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register holding the address of the table of branch lengths, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used. If it is, the table immediately follows this instruction.

`<Rm>` For the byte variant: is the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field. This register contains an integer pointing to a single byte in the table. The offset in the table is the value of the index.

For the halfword variant: is the general-purpose index register, encoded in the "Rm" field. This register contains an integer pointing to a halfword in the table. The offset in the table is twice the value of the index.

Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    integer halfwords;
    if is_tbh then
        halfwords = UInt(MemU[R[n]+LSL(R[m],1), 2]);
    else
```


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```
    halfwords = UInt(MemU[R[n]+R[m], 1]);
BranchWritePC(PC + 2*halfwords, BranchType_INDIR);
```


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F5.1.258 TEQ (immediate)

Test Equivalence (immediate) performs a bitwise exclusive OR operation on a register value and an immediate value. It updates the condition flags based on the result, and discards the result.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15 14 13 12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 1 1 0	0 1 1	Rn	(0)(0)(0)(0)	imm12

A1 variant

```
TEQ{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);
(imm32, carry) = A32ExpandImm_C(imm12, PSTATE.C);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14–12	11 10 9 8	7–0
1 1 1 1 0	i 0	0 1 0 0 1	Rn	0 imm3	1 1 1 1	imm8

T1 variant

```
TEQ{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);
(imm32, carry) = T32ExpandImm_C(i:imm3:imm8, PSTATE.C);
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<const>` For encoding A1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928 for the range of values.

For encoding T1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions* on page F1-6927 for the range of values.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    result = R[n] EOR imm32;
    PSTATE.N = result<31>;
    PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
    PSTATE.C = carry;
    // PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.259 TEQ (register)

Test Equivalence (register) performs a bitwise exclusive OR operation on a register value and an optionally-shifted register value. It updates the condition flags based on the result, and discards the result.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15 14 13 12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 0	0 1 1	Rn	(0)(0)(0)(0)	imm5	stype	0	Rm

Rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
TEQ{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

Shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `!(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
TEQ{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14	12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0
1 1 1 0	1 0 1	0 1 0 0	1	Rn	(0)	imm3	1 1 1 1	imm2	stype	Rm

Rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
TEQ{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

Shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `!(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
TEQ{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm3:imm2);
if n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<amount>` For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR) encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

For encoding T1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <amount> modulo 32.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    (shifted, carry) = Shift_C(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    result = R[n] EOR shifted;
    PSTATE.N = result<31>;
    PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
    PSTATE.C = carry;
    // PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.260 TEQ (register-shifted register)

Test Equivalence (register-shifted register) performs a bitwise exclusive OR operation on a register value and a register-shifted register value. It updates the condition flags based on the result, and discards the result.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	Rn	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	Rs	0	stype	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
TEQ{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm>, <type> <Rs>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  s = UInt(Rs);
shift_t = DecodeRegShift(stype);
if n == 15 || m == 15 || s == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<type>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<Rs>` Is the third general-purpose source register holding a shift amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shift_n = UInt(R[s]<7:0>);
    (shifted, carry) = Shift_C(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    result = R[n] EOR shifted;
    PSTATE.N = result<31>;
    PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
    PSTATE.C = carry;
    // PSTATE.V unchanged
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.261 TSB CSYNC

Trace Synchronization Barrier. This instruction is a barrier that synchronizes the trace operations of instructions.

If FEAT_TRF is not implemented, this instruction executes as a `NOP`.

A1

(FEAT_TRF)

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
cond																												

A1 variant

```
TSB{<c>}{<q>} CSYNC
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSelfHostedTrace() then EndOfInstruction(); // Instruction executes as NOP
if cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;              // ESB must be encoded with AL condition
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes unconditionally.
- The instruction executes conditionally.

T1

(FEAT_TRF)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

T1 variant

```
TSB{<c>}{<q>} CSYNC
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSelfHostedTrace() then EndOfInstruction(); // Instruction executes as NOP
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

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- The instruction executes unconditionally.
- The instruction executes conditionally.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    TraceSynchronizationBarrier();
```


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F5.1.262 TST (immediate)

Test (immediate) performs a bitwise AND operation on a register value and an immediate value. It updates the condition flags based on the result, and discards the result.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	Rn	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	imm12

A1 variant

```
TST{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);
(imm32, carry) = A32ExpandImm_C(imm12, PSTATE.C);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14–12	11	10	9	8	7–0
1	1	1	1	0	i	0	0	0	0	0	1	Rn	0	imm3	1	1	1	1	imm8

T1 variant

```
TST{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, #<const>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);
(imm32, carry) = T32ExpandImm_C(i:imm3:imm8, PSTATE.C);
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<const>` For encoding A1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in A32 instructions* on page F1-6928 for the range of values.

For encoding T1: an immediate value. See *Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions* on page F1-6927 for the range of values.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    result = R[n] AND imm32;
    PSTATE.N = result<31>;
    PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
    PSTATE.C = carry;
    // PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.263 TST (register)

Test (register) performs a bitwise AND operation on a register value and an optionally-shifted register value. It updates the condition flags based on the result, and discards the result.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21	20	19–16	15 14 13 12	11–7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 1 0	0 0	1	Rn	(0)(0)(0)(0)	imm5	stype	0	Rm

Rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11`.

```
TST{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```

Shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `!(imm5 == 00000 && stype == 11)`.

```
TST{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm5);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5	3 2–0
0 1 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0	Rm	Rn

T1 variant

```
TST{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
(shift_t, shift_n) = (SRType_LSL, 0);
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14–12	11 10 9 8	7 6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0	1	Rn	(0) imm3	1 1 1 1	imm2	stype	Rm

Rotate right with extend variant

Applies when `imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11`.

```
TST{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm>, RRX
```


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Shift or rotate by value variant

Applies when `!(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00 && stype == 11)`.

```
TST{<c>}.W <Rn>, <Rm> // <Rn>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
TST{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm> {, <shift> #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(stype, imm3:imm2);
if n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rn>` For encoding A1: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

For encoding T1 and T2: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<shift>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

`LSL`	when `stype = 00`
`LSR`	when `stype = 01`
`ASR`	when `stype = 10`
`ROR`	when `stype = 11`

`<amount>` For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR) encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32.

For encoding T2: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 (when <shift> = LSL or ROR) or 1 to 32 (when <shift> = LSR or ASR), encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <amount> modulo 32.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    (shifted, carry) = Shift_C(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    result = R[n] AND shifted;
    PSTATE.N = result<31>;
    PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
    PSTATE.C = carry;
    // PSTATE.V unchanged
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.264 TST (register-shifted register)

Test (register-shifted register) performs a bitwise AND operation on a register value and a register-shifted register value. It updates the condition flags based on the result, and discards the result.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6–5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	Rn	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	Rs	0	stype	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
TST{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>, <Rm>, <type> <Rs>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  s = UInt(Rs);
shift_t = DecodeRegShift(stype);
if n == 15 || m == 15 || s == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<type>` Is the type of shift to be applied to the second source register, encoded in the "stype" field. It can have the following values:

LSL	when stype = 00
LSR	when stype = 01
ASR	when stype = 10
ROR	when stype = 11

`<Rs>` Is the third general-purpose source register holding a shift amount in its bottom 8 bits, encoded in the "Rs" field.

Operation

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    shift_n = UInt(R[s]<7:0>);
    (shifted, carry) = Shift_C(R[m], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);
    result = R[n] AND shifted;
    PSTATE.N = result<31>;
    PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result);
    PSTATE.C = carry;
    // PSTATE.V unchanged
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.265 UADD16

Unsigned Add 16 performs two 16-bit unsigned integer additions, and writes the results to the destination register. It sets PSTATE.GE according to the results of the additions.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	1	Rm
cond																			

A1 variant

```
UADD16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	Rn	1	1	1	1	Rd	0	1	0	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
UADD16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    sum1 = UInt(R[n]<15:0>) + UInt(R[m]<15:0>);
```


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```
sum2 = UInt(R[n]<31:16>) + UInt(R[m]<31:16>);
R[d]<15:0>  = sum1<15:0>;
R[d]<31:16> = sum2<15:0>;
PSTATE.GE<1:0> = if sum1 >= 0x10000 then '11' else '00';
PSTATE.GE<3:2> = if sum2 >= 0x10000 then '11' else '00';
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.266 UADD8

Unsigned Add 8 performs four unsigned 8-bit integer additions, and writes the results to the destination register. It sets PSTATE.GE according to the results of the additions.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	0	1	Rm
cond																			

A1 variant

```
UADD8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	Rn	1	1	1	1	Rd	0	1	0	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
UADD8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m  == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    sum1 = UInt(R[n]<7:0>) + UInt(R[m]<7:0>);
```


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```
sum2 = UInt(R[n]<15:8>) + UInt(R[m]<15:8>);
sum3 = UInt(R[n]<23:16>) + UInt(R[m]<23:16>);
sum4 = UInt(R[n]<31:24>) + UInt(R[m]<31:24>);
R[d]<7:0>   = sum1<7:0>;
R[d]<15:8>  = sum2<7:0>;
R[d]<23:16> = sum3<7:0>;
R[d]<31:24> = sum4<7:0>;
PSTATE.GE<0>  = if sum1 >= 0x100 then '1' else '0';
PSTATE.GE<1>  = if sum2 >= 0x100 then '1' else '0';
PSTATE.GE<2>  = if sum3 >= 0x100 then '1' else '0';
PSTATE.GE<3>  = if sum4 >= 0x100 then '1' else '0';
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.267 UASX

Unsigned Add and Subtract with Exchange exchanges the two halfwords of the second operand, performs one unsigned 16-bit integer addition and one unsigned 16-bit subtraction, and writes the results to the destination register. It sets PSTATE.GE according to the results.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	Rn	Rd	(1)(1)(1)(1)	0	0	1	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
UASX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1	0	1	0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	1	0	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
UASX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    diff = UInt(R[n]<15:0>) - UInt(R[m]<31:16>);
    sum  = UInt(R[n]<31:16>) + UInt(R[m]<15:0>);
    R[d]<15:0>  = diff<15:0>;
    R[d]<31:16> = sum<15:0>;
    PSTATE.GE<1:0> = if diff >= 0 then '11' else '00';
    PSTATE.GE<3:2> = if sum  >= 0x10000 then '11' else '00';
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.268 UBFX

Unsigned Bit Field Extract extracts any number of adjacent bits at any position from a register, zero-extends them to 32 bits, and writes the result to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20–16	15–12	11–7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	widthm1	Rd	lsb	1	0	1	Rn
cond														

A1 variant

```
UBFX{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, #<lsb>, #<width>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);
lsbit = UInt(lsb);  widthminus1 = UInt(widthm1);
if d == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	0
1	1	1	1	0	(0)	1	1	1	1	0	0	Rn	0	imm3	Rd	imm2	(0)	widthm1		

T1 variant

```
UBFX{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, #<lsb>, #<width>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);
lsbit = UInt(imm3:imm2);  widthminus1 = UInt(widthm1);
if d == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<lsb>	For encoding A1: is the bit number of the least significant bit in the field, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "lsb" field. For encoding T1: is the bit number of the least significant bit in the field, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field.

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`<width>` Is the width of the field, in the range 1 to 32-<lsb>, encoded in the "widthm1" field as <width>-1.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    msbit = lsbit + widthminus1;
    if msbit <= 31 then
        R[d] = ZeroExtend(R[n]<msbit:lsbit>, 32);
    else
        UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `msbit > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.269 UDF

Permanently Undefined generates an Undefined Instruction exception.

The encodings for `UDF` used in this section are defined as permanently UNDEFINED. However:

- With the T32 instruction set, Arm deprecates using the `UDF` instruction in an IT block.
- In the A32 instruction set, `UDF` is not conditional.

A1

31–28	27–20	19–8	7–4	3–0
1 1 1 0	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	imm12	1 1 1 1	imm4
cond				

A1 variant

```
UDF{<c>}{<q>} {#}<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12:imm4, 32);
// imm32 is for assembly and disassembly only, and is ignored by hardware.
```

T1

15–12	11–8	7–0
1 1 0 1	1 1 1 1	0	imm8

T1 variant

```
UDF{<c>}{<q>} {#}<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8, 32);
// imm32 is for assembly and disassembly only, and is ignored by hardware.
```

T2

15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0	15–14	13	12	11–0
1 1 1 1	0 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	imm4	1 0	1	0	imm12

T2 variant

```
UDF{<c>}.W {#}<imm> // <imm> can be represented in T1
UDF{<c>}{<q>} {#}<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm4:imm12, 32);
// imm32 is for assembly and disassembly only, and is ignored by hardware.
```


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Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. <c> must be AL or omitted.

For encoding T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. Arm deprecates using any <c> value other than AL.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<imm> For encoding A1: is a 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, encoded in the "imm12:imm4" field. The PE ignores the value of this constant.

For encoding T1: is a 8-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 255, encoded in the "imm8" field. The PE ignores the value of this constant.

For encoding T2: is a 16-bit unsigned immediate, in the range 0 to 65535, encoded in the "imm4:imm12" field. The PE ignores the value of this constant.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    UNDEFINED;
```


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F5.1.270 UDIV

Unsigned Divide divides a 32-bit unsigned integer register value by a 32-bit unsigned integer register value, and writes the result to the destination register. The condition flags are not affected.

See *Divide instructions* on page F2-6951 for more information about this instruction.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111	0 1 1 1 0	0 1 1	Rd	(1) (1) (1) (1)	Rm	0 0 0 1	Rn
cond				Ra			

A1 variant

```
UDIV{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  a = UInt(Ra);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 || a != 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `Ra != '1111'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as described, with no change to its behavior and no additional side effects.
- The instruction performs a divide and the register specified by Ra becomes UNKNOWN.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	0 1 1	Rn	(1) (1) (1) (1)	Rd	1 1 1 1	Rm
				Ra			

T1 variant

```
UDIV{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  a = UInt(Ra);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 || a != 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `Ra != '1111'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction executes as described, with no change to its behavior and no additional side effects.
- The instruction performs a divide and the register specified by Ra becomes UNKNOWN.

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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register holding the dividend, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register holding the divisor, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    integer result;
    if UInt(R[m]) == 0 then
        result = 0;
    else
        result = RoundTowardsZero(Real(UInt(R[n])) / Real(UInt(R[m])));
    R[d] = result<31:0>;
```


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F5.1.271 UHADD16

Unsigned Halving Add 16 performs two unsigned 16-bit integer additions, halves the results, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 1	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	1	Rm
cond													

A1 variant

```
UHADD16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1 0 0 1	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	1	1	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
UHADD16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    sum1 = UInt(R[n]<15:0>) + UInt(R[m]<15:0>);
```


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```
sum2 = UInt(R[n]<31:16>) + UInt(R[m]<31:16>);
R[d]<15:0>  = sum1<16:1>;
R[d]<31:16> = sum2<16:1>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.272 UHADD8

Unsigned Halving Add 8 performs four unsigned 8-bit integer additions, halves the results, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11 10 9 8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 1	Rn	Rd	(1)(1)(1)(1)	1	0 0	1	Rm
cond									

A1 variant

```
UHADD8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1	0 0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	1	1	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
UHADD8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    sum1 = UInt(R[n]<7:0>) + UInt(R[m]<7:0>);
```


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```
sum2 = UInt(R[n]<15:8>) + UInt(R[m]<15:8>);
sum3 = UInt(R[n]<23:16>) + UInt(R[m]<23:16>);
sum4 = UInt(R[n]<31:24>) + UInt(R[m]<31:24>);
R[d]<7:0>   = sum1<8:1>;
R[d]<15:8>  = sum2<8:1>;
R[d]<23:16> = sum3<8:1>;
R[d]<31:24> = sum4<8:1>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.273 UHASX

Unsigned Halving Add and Subtract with Exchange exchanges the two halfwords of the second operand, performs one unsigned 16-bit integer addition and one unsigned 16-bit subtraction, halves the results, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 1	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	1	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
UHASX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	1	1	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
UHASX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    diff = UInt(R[n]<15:0>) - UInt(R[m]<31:16>);
    sum  = UInt(R[n]<31:16>) + UInt(R[m]<15:0>);
    R[d]<15:0>  = diff<16:1>;
    R[d]<31:16> = sum<16:1>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.274 UHSAX

Unsigned Halving Subtract and Add with Exchange exchanges the two halfwords of the second operand, performs one unsigned 16-bit integer subtraction and one unsigned 16-bit addition, halves the results, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 1	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	1	0	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
UHSAX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1 1 1 0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	1	1	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
UHSAX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    sum  = UInt(R[n]<15:0>) + UInt(R[m]<31:16>);
    diff = UInt(R[n]<31:16>) - UInt(R[m]<15:0>);
    R[d]<15:0>  = sum<16:1>;
    R[d]<31:16> = diff<16:1>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.275 UHSUB16

Unsigned Halving Subtract 16 performs two unsigned 16-bit integer subtractions, halves the results, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11 10 9 8	7	6 5 4	3–0
!=1111	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 1	Rn	Rd	(1)(1)(1)(1)	0	1 1 1	Rm
cond								

A1 variant

```
UHSUB16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1 0 1	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	1	1	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
UHSUB16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    diff1 = UInt(R[n]<15:0>) - UInt(R[m]<15:0>);
```


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```
diff2 = UInt(R[n]<31:16>) - UInt(R[m]<31:16>);
R[d]<15:0>  = diff1<16:1>;
R[d]<31:16> = diff2<16:1>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.276 UHSUB8

Unsigned Halving Subtract 8 performs four unsigned 8-bit integer subtractions, halves the results, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	1	Rm
cond																			

A1 variant

```
UHSUB8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	Rn	1	1	1	1	Rd	0	1	1	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
UHSUB8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    diff1 = UInt(R[n]<7:0>) - UInt(R[m]<7:0>);
```


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```
diff2 = UInt(R[n]<15:8>) - UInt(R[m]<15:8>);
diff3 = UInt(R[n]<23:16>) - UInt(R[m]<23:16>);
diff4 = UInt(R[n]<31:24>) - UInt(R[m]<31:24>);
R[d]<7:0>   = diff1<8:1>;
R[d]<15:8>  = diff2<8:1>;
R[d]<23:16> = diff3<8:1>;
R[d]<31:24> = diff4<8:1>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.277 UMAAL

Unsigned Multiply Accumulate Accumulate Long multiplies two unsigned 32-bit values to produce a 64-bit value, adds two unsigned 32-bit values, and writes the 64-bit result to two registers.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	RdHi	RdLo	Rm	1 0 0 1	Rn

A1 variant

```
UMAAL{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
dLo = UInt(RdLo);  dHi = UInt(RdHi);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if dLo == 15 || dHi == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if dHi == dLo then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `dHi == dLo`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	1 1 0	Rn	RdLo	RdHi	0 1 1 0	Rm

T1 variant

```
UMAAL{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
dLo = UInt(RdLo);  dHi = UInt(RdHi);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if dLo == 15 || dHi == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
if dHi == dLo then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `dHi == dLo`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<RdLo>` Is the general-purpose source register holding the first addend and the destination register for the lower 32 bits of the result, encoded in the "RdLo" field.

`<RdHi>` Is the general-purpose source register holding the second addend and the destination register for the upper 32 bits of the result, encoded in the "RdHi" field.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    result = UInt(R[n]) * UInt(R[m]) + UInt(R[dHi]) + UInt(R[dLo]);
    R[dHi] = result<63:32>;
    R[dLo] = result<31:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.278 UMLAL, UMLALS

Unsigned Multiply Accumulate Long multiplies two unsigned 32-bit values to produce a 64-bit value, and accumulates this with a 64-bit value.

In A32 instructions, the condition flags can optionally be updated based on the result. Use of this option adversely affects performance on many implementations.

A1

31–28	27–24	23–21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
!=1111	0 0 0 0	1 0 1	S	RdHi	RdLo	Rm	1 0 0 1	Rn

cond

Flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
UMLALS{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Not flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
UMLAL{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
dLo = UInt(RdLo);  dHi = UInt(RdHi);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
if dLo == 15 || dHi == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if dHi == dLo then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `dHi == dLo`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

T1

15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	1 1 0	Rn	RdLo	RdHi	0 0 0 0	Rm

T1 variant

```
UMLAL{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
dLo = UInt(RdLo);  dHi = UInt(RdHi);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = FALSE;
if dLo == 15 || dHi == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
if dHi == dLo then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `dHi == dLo`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<RdLo>` Is the general-purpose source register holding the lower 32 bits of the addend, and the destination register for the lower 32 bits of the result, encoded in the "RdLo" field.

`<RdHi>` Is the general-purpose source register holding the upper 32 bits of the addend, and the destination register for the upper 32 bits of the result, encoded in the "RdHi" field.

`<Rn>` Is the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    result = UInt(R[n]) * UInt(R[m]) + UInt(R[dHi]:R[dLo]);
    R[dHi] = result<63:32>;
    R[dLo] = result<31:0>;
    if setflags then
        PSTATE.N = result<63>;
        PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result<63:0>);
        // PSTATE.C, PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.279 UMULL, UMULLS

Unsigned Multiply Long multiplies two 32-bit unsigned values to produce a 64-bit result.

In A32 instructions, the condition flags can optionally be updated based on the result. Use of this option adversely affects performance on many implementations.

A1

31–28	27–24	23–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 0 0 0	1 0 0 S	RdHi	RdLo	Rm	1 0 0 1	Rn

Flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 1`.

```
UMULLS{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Not flag setting variant

Applies when `S == 0`.

```
UMULL{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
dLo = UInt(RdLo);  dHi = UInt(RdHi);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = (S == '1');
if dLo == 15 || dHi == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if dHi == dLo then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `dHi == dLo`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

T1

15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	1 0 1 0	Rn	RdLo	RdHi	0 0 0 0	Rm

T1 variant

```
UMULL{<c>}{<q>} <RdLo>, <RdHi>, <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
dLo = UInt(RdLo);  dHi = UInt(RdHi);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  setflags = FALSE;
if dLo == 15 || dHi == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
// Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
if dHi == dLo then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `dHi == dLo`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<RdLo>`	Is the general-purpose destination register for the lower 32 bits of the result, encoded in the "RdLo" field.
`<RdHi>`	Is the general-purpose destination register for the upper 32 bits of the result, encoded in the "RdHi" field.
`<Rn>`	Is the first general-purpose source register holding the multiplicand, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Rm>`	Is the second general-purpose source register holding the multiplier, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    result = UInt(R[n]) * UInt(R[m]);
    R[dHi] = result<63:32>;
    R[dLo] = result<31:0>;
    if setflags then
        PSTATE.N = result<63>;
        PSTATE.Z = IsZeroBit(result<63:0>);
        // PSTATE.C, PSTATE.V unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.280 UQADD16

Unsigned Saturating Add 16 performs two unsigned 16-bit integer additions, saturates the results to the 16-bit unsigned integer range 0 <= x <= 2^{16} - 1, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 0	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	1	Rm
cond													

A1 variant

```
UQADD16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1	0 0 1	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	1	0	1	Rm

T1 variant

```
UQADD16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    sum1 = UInt(R[n]<15:0>) + UInt(R[m]<15:0>);
```


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```
sum2 = UInt(R[n]<31:16>) + UInt(R[m]<31:16>);
R[d]<15:0>  = UnsignedSat(sum1, 16);
R[d]<31:16> = UnsignedSat(sum2, 16);
```


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F5.1.281 UQADD8

Unsigned Saturating Add 8 performs four unsigned 8-bit integer additions, saturates the results to the 8-bit unsigned integer range 0 <= x <= 2^8 - 1, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 0	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	0	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
UQADD8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1	0 0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	1	0	1	Rm

T1 variant

```
UQADD8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    sum1 = UInt(R[n]<7:0>) + UInt(R[m]<7:0>);
```


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```
sum2 = UInt(R[n]<15:8>) + UInt(R[m]<15:8>);
sum3 = UInt(R[n]<23:16>) + UInt(R[m]<23:16>);
sum4 = UInt(R[n]<31:24>) + UInt(R[m]<31:24>);
R[d]<7:0>   = UnsignedSat(sum1, 8);
R[d]<15:8>  = UnsignedSat(sum2, 8);
R[d]<23:16> = UnsignedSat(sum3, 8);
R[d]<31:24> = UnsignedSat(sum4, 8);
```


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F5.1.282 UQASX

Unsigned Saturating Add and Subtract with Exchange exchanges the two halfwords of the second operand, performs one unsigned 16-bit integer addition and one unsigned 16-bit subtraction, saturates the results to the 16-bit unsigned integer range 0 <= x <= 2^{16} - 1, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27–20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	1	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
UQASX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1	0	1	0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	1	0	1	Rm

T1 variant

```
UQASX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    diff = UInt(R[n]<15:0>) - UInt(R[m]<31:16>);
    sum  = UInt(R[n]<31:16>) + UInt(R[m]<15:0>);
    R[d]<15:0>  = UnsignedSat(diff, 16);
    R[d]<31:16> = UnsignedSat(sum, 16);
```


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F5.1.283 UQSAX

Unsigned Saturating Subtract and Add with Exchange exchanges the two halfwords of the second operand, performs one unsigned 16-bit integer subtraction and one unsigned 16-bit addition, saturates the results to the 16-bit unsigned integer range 0 <= x <= 2^{16} - 1, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0	Rn	Rd	(1)(1)(1)(1)	0 1 0 1	Rm

A1 variant

```
UQSAX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15–8	7–4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1	1 1 0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0 1 0 1	Rm

T1 variant

```
UQSAX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    sum  = UInt(R[n]<15:0>) + UInt(R[m]<31:16>);
    diff = UInt(R[n]<31:16>) - UInt(R[m]<15:0>);
    R[d]<15:0>  = UnsignedSat(sum, 16);
    R[d]<31:16> = UnsignedSat(diff, 16);
```


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F5.1.284 UQSUB16

Unsigned Saturating Subtract 16 performs two unsigned 16-bit integer subtractions, saturates the results to the 16-bit unsigned integer range 0 <= x <= 2^{16} - 1, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11 10 9 8	7	6 5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 0	Rn	Rd	(1)(1)(1)(1)	0	1 1	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
UQSUB16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1 1 0 1	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	1	0	1	Rm

T1 variant

```
UQSUB16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    diff1 = UInt(R[n]<15:0>) - UInt(R[m]<15:0>);
```


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```
diff2 = UInt(R[n]<31:16>) - UInt(R[m]<31:16>);
R[d]<15:0>  = UnsignedSat(diff1, 16);
R[d]<31:16> = UnsignedSat(diff2, 16);
```


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F5.1.285 UQSUB8

Unsigned Saturating Subtract 8 performs four unsigned 8-bit integer subtractions, saturates the results to the 8-bit unsigned integer range 0 <= x <= 2^8 - 1, and writes the results to the destination register.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0	0 1 1 0	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
UQSUB8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1 0 0 1	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	1	0	1	Rm

T1 variant

```
UQSUB8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    diff1 = UInt(R[n]<7:0>) - UInt(R[m]<7:0>);
```


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```
diff2 = UInt(R[n]<15:8>) - UInt(R[m]<15:8>);
diff3 = UInt(R[n]<23:16>) - UInt(R[m]<23:16>);
diff4 = UInt(R[n]<31:24>) - UInt(R[m]<31:24>);
R[d]<7:0>   = UnsignedSat(diff1, 8);
R[d]<15:8>  = UnsignedSat(diff2, 8);
R[d]<23:16> = UnsignedSat(diff3, 8);
R[d]<31:24> = UnsignedSat(diff4, 8);
```


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F5.1.286 USAD8

Unsigned Sum of Absolute Differences performs four unsigned 8-bit subtractions, and adds the absolute values of the differences together.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15 14 13 12	11–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 1	1 0 0 0	Rd	1 1 1 1	Rm	0 0 0 1	Rn

A1 variant

```
USAD8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	0 1 1 1	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0 0 0 0	Rm

T1 variant

```
USAD8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    absdiff1 = Abs(UInt(R[n]<7:0>)   - UInt(R[m]<7:0>));
```


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```
absdiff2 = Abs(UInt(R[n]<15:8>)  - UInt(R[m]<15:8>));
absdiff3 = Abs(UInt(R[n]<23:16>) - UInt(R[m]<23:16>));
absdiff4 = Abs(UInt(R[n]<31:24>) - UInt(R[m]<31:24>));
result = absdiff1 + absdiff2 + absdiff3 + absdiff4;
R[d] = result<31:0>;
```


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F5.1.287 USADA8

Unsigned Sum of Absolute Differences and Accumulate performs four unsigned 8-bit subtractions, and adds the absolute values of the differences to a 32-bit accumulate operand.

A1

31–28	27–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
!=1111	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0	Rd	!=1111	Rm	0 0 0 1	Rn
cond			Ra			

A1 variant

```
USADA8{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Ra == '1111' then SEE "USAD8";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  a = UInt(Ra);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 1	0 1 1 1	Rn	!=1111	Rd	0 0 0 0	Rm
				Ra			

T1 variant

```
USADA8{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, <Rn>, <Rm>, <Ra>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Ra == '1111' then SEE "USAD8";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  a = UInt(Ra);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
<Ra>	Is the third general-purpose source register holding the addend, encoded in the "Ra" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    absdiff1 = Abs(UInt(R[n]<7:0>)   - UInt(R[m]<7:0>));
    absdiff2 = Abs(UInt(R[n]<15:8>)  - UInt(R[m]<15:8>));
    absdiff3 = Abs(UInt(R[n]<23:16>) - UInt(R[m]<23:16>));
    absdiff4 = Abs(UInt(R[n]<31:24>) - UInt(R[m]<31:24>));
    result = UInt(R[a]) + absdiff1 + absdiff2 + absdiff3 + absdiff4;
    R[d] = result<31:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.288 USAT

Unsigned Saturate saturates an optionally-shifted signed value to a selected unsigned range.

This instruction sets PSTATE.Q to 1 if the operation saturates.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	16–15	12–11	7	6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0 1	1 1	sat_imm	Rd	imm5	sh	0 1	Rn

Arithmetic shift right variant

Applies when `sh == 1`.

```
USAT{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<imm>, <Rn>, ASR #<amount>
```

Logical shift left variant

Applies when `sh == 0`.

```
USAT{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<imm>, <Rn> {, LSL #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  saturate_to = UInt(sat_imm);
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(sh:'0', imm5);
if d == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10	9 8	7 6	5	4	3–0	15	14–12	11–8	7 6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1 0	(0)	1 1	1 0	sh	0	Rn	0	imm3	Rd	imm2	(0)	sat_imm

Arithmetic shift right variant

Applies when `sh == 1 && !(imm3 == 000 && imm2 == 00)`.

```
USAT{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<imm>, <Rn>, ASR #<amount>
```

Logical shift left variant

Applies when `sh == 0`.

```
USAT{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<imm>, <Rn> {, LSL #<amount>}
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if sh == '1' && (imm3:imm2) == '00000' then SEE "USAT16";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  saturate_to = UInt(sat_imm);
(shift_t, shift_n) = DecodeImmShift(sh:'0', imm3:imm2);
if d == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<imm>	Is the bit position for saturation, in the range 0 to 31, encoded in the "sat_imm" field.
<Rn>	Is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<amount>	For encoding A1: is the optional shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm5" field. For encoding A1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 32 encoded in the "imm5" field as <amount> modulo 32. For encoding T1: is the optional shift amount, in the range 0 to 31, defaulting to 0 and encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field. For encoding T1: is the shift amount, in the range 1 to 31 encoded in the "imm3:imm2" field as <amount>.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    operand = Shift(R[n], shift_t, shift_n, PSTATE.C);  // PSTATE.C ignored
    (result, sat) = UnsignedSatQ(SInt(operand), saturate_to);
    R[d] = ZeroExtend(result, 32);
    if sat then
        PSTATE.Q = '1';
```


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F5.1.289 USAT16

Unsigned Saturate 16 saturates two signed 16-bit values to a selected unsigned range.

This instruction sets PSTATE.Q to 1 if the operation saturates.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	sat_imm	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	1	1	Rn
cond																			

A1 variant

```
USAT16{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<imm>, <Rn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  saturate_to = UInt(sat_imm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	(0)	1	1	1	0	1	0	Rn	0	0	0	0	Rd	0	0	(0)	(0)	sat_imm

T1 variant

```
USAT16{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, #<imm>, <Rn>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  saturate_to = UInt(sat_imm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<imm>	Is the bit position for saturation, in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "sat_imm" field.
<Rn>	Is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    (result1, sat1) = UnsignedSatQ(SInt(R[n]<15:0>), saturate_to);
    (result2, sat2) = UnsignedSatQ(SInt(R[n]<31:16>), saturate_to);
    R[d]<15:0> = ZeroExtend(result1, 16);
    R[d]<31:16> = ZeroExtend(result2, 16);
    if sat1 || sat2 then
        PSTATE.Q = '1';
```


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F5.1.290 USAX

Unsigned Subtract and Add with Exchange exchanges the two halfwords of the second operand, performs one unsigned 16-bit integer subtraction and one unsigned 16-bit addition, and writes the results to the destination register. It sets PSTATE.GE according to the results.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	Rn	Rd	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	1	0	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
USAX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1 1 1 0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	1	0	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
USAX{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    sum  = UInt(R[n]<15:0>) + UInt(R[m]<31:16>);
    diff = UInt(R[n]<31:16>) - UInt(R[m]<15:0>);
    R[d]<15:0>  = sum<15:0>;
    R[d]<31:16> = diff<15:0>;
    PSTATE.GE<1:0> = if sum  >= 0x10000 then '11' else '00';
    PSTATE.GE<3:2> = if diff >= 0 then '11' else '00';
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.291 USUB16

Unsigned Subtract 16 performs two 16-bit unsigned integer subtractions, and writes the results to the destination register. It sets PSTATE.GE according to the results of the subtractions.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0 0	1 0 1	Rn	Rd	(1)(1)(1)(1)	0 1 1 1	Rm

A1 variant

```
USUB16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7 6 5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1 0 1	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0 1 0 0	Rm

T1 variant

```
USUB16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    diff1 = UInt(R[n]<15:0>) - UInt(R[m]<15:0>);
```


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```
diff2 = UInt(R[n]<31:16>) - UInt(R[m]<31:16>);
R[d]<15:0>  = diff1<15:0>;
R[d]<31:16> = diff2<15:0>;
PSTATE.GE<1:0> = if diff1 >= 0 then '11' else '00';
PSTATE.GE<3:2> = if diff2 >= 0 then '11' else '00';
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.292 USUB8

Unsigned Subtract 8 performs four 8-bit unsigned integer subtractions, and writes the results to the destination register. It sets PSTATE.GE according to the results of the subtractions.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11 10 9 8	7	6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0	0 1 0 1	Rn	Rd	(1)(1)(1)(1)	1	1 1 1	Rm

A1 variant

```
USUB8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	1 0 0	Rn	1 1 1 1	Rd	0	1	0	0	Rm

T1 variant

```
USUB8{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
if d == 15 || n == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Rd>	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
<Rn>	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
<Rm>	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    diff1 = UInt(R[n]<7:0>) - UInt(R[m]<7:0>);
```


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```
diff2 = UInt(R[n]<15:8>) - UInt(R[m]<15:8>);
diff3 = UInt(R[n]<23:16>) - UInt(R[m]<23:16>);
diff4 = UInt(R[n]<31:24>) - UInt(R[m]<31:24>);
R[d]<7:0>   = diff1<7:0>;
R[d]<15:8>  = diff2<7:0>;
R[d]<23:16> = diff3<7:0>;
R[d]<31:24> = diff4<7:0>;
PSTATE.GE<0>  = if diff1 >= 0 then '1' else '0';
PSTATE.GE<1>  = if diff2 >= 0 then '1' else '0';
PSTATE.GE<2>  = if diff3 >= 0 then '1' else '0';
PSTATE.GE<3>  = if diff4 >= 0 then '1' else '0';
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.293 UXTAB

Unsigned Extend and Add Byte extracts an 8-bit value from a register, zero-extends it to 32 bits, adds the result to the value in another register, and writes the final result to the destination register. The instruction can specify a rotation by 0, 8, 16, or 24 bits before extracting the 8-bit value.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19–16	15–12	11 10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0	1	1	1 0	!=1111 (Rn)	Rd	rotate	(0)	(0)	0 1 1 1	Rm

A1 variant

```
UXTAB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "UXTB";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	0	1	0	1	!=1111 (Rn)	1 1 1 1	Rd	1	(0)	rotate	Rm

T1 variant

```
UXTAB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "UXTB";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Rd>`	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Rn>`	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Rm>`	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<amount>`	Is the rotate amount, encoded in the "rotate" field. It can have the following values: `(omitted)` when `rotate = 00`

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8	when rotate = 01
16	when rotate = 10
24	when rotate = 11

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    rotated = ROR(R[m], rotation);
    R[d] = R[n] + ZeroExtend(rotated<7:0>, 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.294 UXTAB16

Unsigned Extend and Add Byte 16 extracts two 8-bit values from a register, zero-extends them to 16 bits each, adds the results to two 16-bit values from another register, and writes the final results to the destination register. The instruction can specify a rotation by 0, 8, 16, or 24 bits before extracting the 8-bit values.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22 21 20	19–16	15–12	11 10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111	0 1 1 0	1	1 0 0	!=1111	Rd	rotate	(0)	(0)	0 1 1 1	Rm
cond				Rn						

A1 variant

```
UXTAB16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "UXTB16";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6 5 4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	0	1 1	!=1111	1 1 1 1	Rd	1	(0)	rotate	Rm
				Rn						

T1 variant

```
UXTAB16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "UXTB16";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Rd>`	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Rn>`	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Rm>`	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<amount>`	Is the rotate amount, encoded in the "rotate" field. It can have the following values: `(omitted)` when `rotate = 00`

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8	when rotate = 01
16	when rotate = 10
24	when rotate = 11

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    rotated = ROR(R[m], rotation);
    R[d]<15:0>  = R[n]<15:0> + ZeroExtend(rotated<7:0>, 16);
    R[d]<31:16> = R[n]<31:16> + ZeroExtend(rotated<23:16>, 16);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.295 UXTAH

Unsigned Extend and Add Halfword extracts a 16-bit value from a register, zero-extends it to 32 bits, adds the result to a value from another register, and writes the final result to the destination register. The instruction can specify a rotation by 0, 8, 16, or 24 bits before extracting the 16-bit value.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11 10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0	1	1	1	1	!=1111 (Rn)	Rd	rotate	(0)	(0)	0	1	1	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
UXTAH{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "UXTH";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	0	0	1	1	!=1111 (Rn)	1 1 1 1	Rd	1	(0)	rotate		Rm

T1 variant

```
UXTAH{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rn>, <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Rn == '1111' then SEE "UXTH";
d = UInt(Rd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Rd>`	Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.
`<Rn>`	Is the first general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rn" field.
`<Rm>`	Is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
`<amount>`	Is the rotate amount, encoded in the "rotate" field. It can have the following values: `(omitted)` when `rotate = 00`

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8	when rotate = 01
16	when rotate = 10
24	when rotate = 11

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    rotated = ROR(R[m], rotation);
    R[d] = R[n] + ZeroExtend(rotated<15:0>, 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.296 UXTB

Unsigned Extend Byte extracts an 8-bit value from a register, zero-extends it to 32 bits, and writes the result to the destination register. The instruction can specify a rotation by 0, 8, 16, or 24 bits before extracting the 8-bit value.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	Rd	rotate		(0)	(0)	0	1	1	1	Rm

A1 variant

```
UXTB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5–3	2–0
1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	Rm	Rd

T1 variant

```
UXTB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = 0;
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rd	1	(0)	rotate		Rm

T2 variant

```
UXTB{<c>}.W {<Rd>,} <Rm> // <Rd>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
UXTB{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<amount>` Is the rotate amount, encoded in the "rotate" field. It can have the following values:

`(omitted)`	when `rotate = 00`
`8`	when `rotate = 01`
`16`	when `rotate = 10`
`24`	when `rotate = 11`

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    rotated = ROR(R[m], rotation);
    R[d] = ZeroExtend(rotated<7:0>, 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.297 UXTB16

Unsigned Extend Byte 16 extracts two 8-bit values from a register, zero-extends them to 16 bits each, and writes the results to the destination register. The instruction can specify a rotation by 0, 8, 16, or 24 bits before extracting the 8-bit values.

A1

31–28	27–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0	1 1 1 1	Rd	rotate (0) (0)	0 1 1 1	Rm

A1 variant

```
UXTB16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15–8	7–4	3–0	15–12	11–8	7	6–5	4–0
1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0	0 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	Rd	1	(0) rotate	Rm

T1 variant

```
UXTB16{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rm>` For encoding A1: is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.
For encoding T1: is the second general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<amount>` Is the rotate amount, encoded in the "rotate" field. It can have the following values:

`(omitted)`	when `rotate = 00`
`8`	when `rotate = 01`

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16	when rotate = 10
24	when rotate = 11

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    rotated = ROR(R[m], rotation);
    R[d]<15:0>  = ZeroExtend(rotated<7:0>, 16);
    R[d]<31:16> = ZeroExtend(rotated<23:16>, 16);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.298 UXTH

Unsigned Extend Halfword extracts a 16-bit value from a register, zero-extends it to 32 bits, and writes the result to the destination register. The instruction can specify a rotation by 0, 8, 16, or 24 bits before extracting the 16-bit value.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 17 16	15–12	11 10	9	8	7 6 5 4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	0 1 1 0	1	1	1 1	1 1 1 1	Rd	rotate	(0)	(0)	0 1 1 1	Rm

A1 variant

```
UXTH{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5–3	2–0
1 0 1 1	0 0 1 0	1	0	Rm	Rd

T1 variant

```
UXTH{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = 0;
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2 1 0	15 14 13 12	11–8	7	6	5 4	3–0
1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0	0	0	1	1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	Rd	1	(0)	rotate	Rm

T2 variant

```
UXTH{<c>}.W {<Rd>,} <Rm> // <Rd>, <Rm> can be represented in T1
UXTH{<c>}{<q>} {<Rd>,} <Rm> {, ROR #<amount>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
d = UInt(Rd);  m = UInt(Rm);  rotation = UInt(rotate:'000');
if d == 15 || m == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```


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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rd>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rd" field.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rm" field.

`<amount>` Is the rotate amount, encoded in the "rotate" field. It can have the following values:

`(omitted)`	when `rotate = 00`
`8`	when `rotate = 01`
`16`	when `rotate = 10`
`24`	when `rotate = 11`

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    rotated = ROR(R[m], rotation);
    R[d] = ZeroExtend(rotated<15:0>, 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, this instruction has passed its condition execution check, and does not use R15 as either its source or destination:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F5.1.299 WFE

Wait For Event is a hint instruction that indicates that the PE can enter a low-power state and remain there until a wakeup event occurs. Wakeup events include the event signaled as a result of executing the `SEV` instruction on any PE in the multiprocessor system. For more information, see *Wait For Event and Send Event* on page G1-8672.

As described in *Wait For Event and Send Event* on page G1-8672, the execution of a `WFE` instruction that would otherwise cause entry to a low-power state can be trapped to a higher Exception level, see:

- *Traps to Undefined mode of EL0 execution of WFE and WFI instructions* on page G1-8688.
- *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 execution of WFE and WFI instructions* on page G1-8704.
- *Traps to Monitor mode of the execution of WFE and WFI instructions in modes other than Monitor mode* on page G1-8716.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
cond																												

A1 variant

```
WFE{<c>}{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

T1 variant

```
WFE{<c>}{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

T2 variant

```
WFE{<c>}.W
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if IsEventRegisterSet() then
        ClearEventRegister();
    else
        if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
            // Check for traps described by the OS.
            AArch32.CheckForWFxTrap(EL1, WFxType_WFE);
        if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() && !IsInHost() then
            // Check for traps described by the Hypervisor.
            AArch32.CheckForWFxTrap(EL2, WFxType_WFE);
        if HaveEL(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor then
            // Check for traps described by the Secure Monitor.
            AArch32.CheckForWFxTrap(EL3, WFxType_WFE);
        integer localtimeout = 1 << 64;  // No local timeout event is generated
        WaitForEvent(localtimeout);
```


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F5.1.300 WFI

Wait For Interrupt is a hint instruction that indicates that the PE can enter a low-power state and remain there until a wakeup event occurs. For more information, see *Wait For Interrupt* on page G1-8675.

As described in *Wait For Interrupt* on page G1-8675, the execution of a `WFI` instruction that would otherwise cause entry to a low-power state can be trapped to a higher Exception level, see:

- *Traps to Undefined mode of EL0 execution of WFE and WFI instructions* on page G1-8688.
- *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 execution of WFE and WFI instructions* on page G1-8704.
- *Traps to Monitor mode of the execution of WFE and WFI instructions in modes other than Monitor mode* on page G1-8716.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
cond																												

A1 variant

```
WFI{<c>}{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

T1 variant

```
WFI{<c>}{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

T2 variant

```
WFI{<c>}.W
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if !InterruptPending() then
        if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
            // Check for traps described by the OS.
            AArch32.CheckForWFxTrap(EL1, WFxType_WFI);
        if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() && !IsInHost() then
            // Check for traps described by the Hypervisor.
            AArch32.CheckForWFxTrap(EL2, WFxType_WFI);
        if HaveEL(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor then
            // Check for traps described by the Secure Monitor.
            AArch32.CheckForWFxTrap(EL3, WFxType_WFI);
        integer localtimeout = 1 << 64;  // No local timeout event is generated
        WaitForInterrupt(localtimeout);
```


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F5.1.301 YIELD

`YIELD` is a hint instruction. Software with a multithreading capability can use a `YIELD` instruction to indicate to the PE that it is performing a task, for example a spin-lock, that could be swapped out to improve overall system performance. The PE can use this hint to suspend and resume multiple software threads if it supports the capability.

For more information about the recommended use of this instruction see *The Yield instruction* on page F2-6957.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
cond																												

A1 variant

```
YIELD{<c>}{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

T1 variant

```
YIELD{<c>}{<q>}
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

T2 variant

```
YIELD{<c>}.W
```

Decode for this encoding

```
// No additional decoding required
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

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Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    Hint_Yield();
```


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F5.2 Encoding and use of banked register transfer instructions

Software executing at EL1 or higher can use the `MRS` (banked register) and `MSR` (banked register) instructions to transfer values between the general-purpose registers and Special-purpose registers. One particular use of these instructions is for a hypervisor to save or restore the register values of a Guest OS. The following sections give more information about these instructions:

- *Register arguments in the banked register transfer instructions*.
- *Usage restrictions on the banked register transfer instructions* on page F5-7848.
- *Encoding the register argument in the banked register transfer instructions* on page F5-7849.
- *Pseudocode support for the banked register transfer instructions* on page F5-7850.

For descriptions of the instructions see *MRS (Banked register)* on page F5-7423 and *MSR (Banked register)* on page F5-7427.

F5.2.1 Register arguments in the banked register transfer instructions

Figure F5-1 shows the banked general-purpose registers and Special-purpose registers:

	Associated PE mode							
	User or System	Hyp	Supervisor	Abort	Undefined	Monitor	IRQ	FIQ
General-purpose registers	R8_usr							R8_fiq
	R9_usr							R9_fiq
	R10_usr							R10_fiq
	R11_usr							R11_fiq
	R12_usr							R12_fiq
	SP_usr	SP_hyp	SP_svc	SP_abt	SP_und	SP_mon	SP_irq	SP_fiq
	LR_usr		LR_svc	LR_abt	LR_und	LR_mon	LR_irq	LR_fiq
Special-purpose registers		SPSR_hyp	SPSR_svc	SPSR_abt	SPSR_und	SPSR_mon	SPSR_irq	SPSR_fiq
		ELR_hyp						

For the general-purpose registers, if no other register is shown, the *current mode register* is the _usr register. So, for example, the full set of current mode registers, including the registers that are not banked:

- For Hyp mode, is {R0_usr - R12_usr, SP_hyp, LR_usr, SPSR_hyp, ELR_hyp}.
- For Abort mode, is {R0_usr - R12_usr, SP_abt, LR_abt, SPSR_abt}.

Figure F5-1 Banking of general-purpose and Special-purpose registers

Figure F5-1 is based on Figure G1-2 on page G1-8599, that shows the complete set of general-purpose registers and Special-purpose registers accessible in each mode.

Note

- System mode uses the same set of registers as User mode. Neither of these modes can access an SPSR, except that System mode can use the `MRS` (banked register) and `MSR` (banked register) instructions to access some SPSRs, as described in *Usage restrictions on the banked register transfer instructions* on page F5-7848.
- General-purpose registers R0-R7, that are not banked, cannot be accessed using the `MRS` (banked register) and `MSR` (banked register) instructions.
- In addition to the registers shown in Figure F5-1, the DLR and DSPSR are AArch32 System registers that map onto the AArch64 Special-purpose registers DLR_EL0 and DSPSR_EL0. However, DLR and DSPSR are not accessible using the `MRS` (banked register) and `MSR` (banked register) instructions.

Software using an `MRS` (banked register) or `MSR` (banked register) instruction specifies one of these registers using a name shown in Figure F5-1, or an alternative name for SP or LR. These registers can be grouped as follows:

R8-R12 Each of these registers has two banked copies, _usr and _fiq, for example R8_usr and R8_fiq.

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SP There is a banked copy of SP for every mode except System mode. For example, SP_svc is the SP for Supervisor mode.

LR There is a banked copy of LR for every mode except System mode and Hyp mode. For example, LR_svc is the LR for Supervisor mode.

SPSR There is a banked copy of SPSR for every mode except System mode and User mode.

ELR_hyp Except for the operations provided by `MRS` (banked register) and `MSR` (banked register), ELR_hyp is accessible only from Hyp mode. It is not banked.

F5.2.2 Usage restrictions on the banked register transfer instructions

`MRS` (banked register) and `MSR` (banked register) instructions are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if any of the following applies:

- The instruction is executed in User mode.
- The instruction accesses a banked register that is not implemented, or that either:
  - Is not accessible from the current Privilege level and Security state.
  - Can be accessed from the current mode by using a different instruction.

MSR (banked register) and MRS (banked register) on page K1-11240 describes the permitted CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior.

An `MRS` (banked register) instruction or an `MSR` (banked register) instruction executed:

- At Non-secure EL1 cannot access any Hyp mode banked registers.
- At Non-secure EL1 or EL2 cannot access any Monitor mode banked registers.
- In a Secure mode other than Monitor mode cannot access any Hyp banked registers.

This means that the banked registers that `MRS` (banked register) and `MSR` (banked register) instructions cannot access are:

From Monitor mode

- The current mode registers R8_usr-R12_usr, SP_mon, LR_mon, and SPSR_mon.

From Hyp mode

- The Monitor mode registers SP_mon, LR_mon, and SPSR_mon.
- The current mode registers R8_usr-R12_usr, SP_hyp, LR_usr, and SPSR_hyp.

Note

`MRS` (banked register) and `MSR` (banked register) instructions can access the current mode register ELR_hyp.

From FIQ mode

- From Non-secure EL1, the Monitor mode registers SP_mon, LR_mon, and SPSR_mon.
- The Hyp mode registers SP_hyp, SPSR_hyp, and ELR_hyp.
- The current mode registers R8_fiq-R12_fiq, SP_fiq, LR_fiq, and SPSR_fiq.

From System mode

- From Non-secure EL1, the Monitor mode registers SP_mon, LR_mon, and SPSR_mon.
- The Hyp mode registers SP_hyp, SPSR_hyp, and ELR_hyp.
- The current mode registers R8_usr-R12_usr, SP_usr, and LR_usr.

From Supervisor mode, Abort mode, Undefined mode, and IRQ mode

- From Non-secure EL1, the Monitor mode registers SP_mon, LR_mon, and SPSR_mon.
- The Hyp mode registers SP_hyp, SPSR_hyp, and ELR_hyp.
- The current mode registers R8_usr-R12_usr, SP_<current_mode>, LR_<current_mode>, and SPSR_<current_mode>.

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If EL3 is using AArch64, all MRS (banked register) and MSR (banked register) accesses to the Monitor mode registers from Secure EL1 modes are trapped to EL3.

For more information, see:

- *Encoding the register argument in the banked register transfer instructions*.
- *Pseudocode support for the banked register transfer instructions* on page F5-7850.
- *MRS (Banked register)* on page F5-7423.
- *MSR (Banked register)* on page F5-7427.

Note

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior must not give access to registers that are not accessible from the current Privilege level and Security state.

F5.2.3 Encoding the register argument in the banked register transfer instructions

The MRS (banked register) and MSR (banked register) instructions include a 5-bit field, SYSm, and an R bit, that together encode the register argument for the instruction.

When the R bit is set to 0, the argument is a register other than a banked copy of the SPSR, and Table F5-1 on page F5-7849 shows how the SYSm field defines the required register argument. In this table, CONST. UNPREDICTABLE indicates that behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

Table F5-1 Banked register encodings when R==0

SYSm<2:0>	SYSm<4:3>			
	0b00	0b01	0b10	0b11
0b000	R8_usr	R8_fiq	LR_irq	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE
0b001	R9_usr	R9_fiq	SP_irq	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE
0b010	R10_usr	R10_fiq	LR_svc	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE
0b011	R11_usr	R11_fiq	SP_svc	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE
0b100	R12_usr	R12_fiq	LR_abt	LR_mon
0b101	SP_usr	SP_fiq	SP_abt	SP_mon
0b110	LR_usr	LR_fiq	LR_und	ELR_hyp
0b111	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE	SP_und	SP_hyp

When the R bit is set to 1, the argument is a banked copy of the SPSR, and Table F5-2 on page F5-7849 shows how the SYSm field defines the required register argument. In this table, CONST. UNPREDICTABLE indicates that behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

Table F5-2 Banked register encodings when R==1

SYSm<2:0>	SYSm<4:3>			
	0b00	0b01	0b10	0b11
0b000	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE	SPSR_irq	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE
0b001	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE
0b010	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE	SPSR_svc	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE

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Table F5-2 Banked register encodings when R==1 (continued)

SYSm<2:0>	SYSm<4:3>			
	0b00	0b01	0b10	0b11
0b011	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE
0b100	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE	SPSR_abt	SPSR_mon
0b101	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE
0b110	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE	SPSR_fiq	SPSR_und	SPSR_hyp
0b111	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE	CONST. UNPREDICTABLE

F5.2.4 Pseudocode support for the banked register transfer instructions

The pseudocode functions `BankedRegisterAccessValid()` and `SPSRaccessValid()` check the validity of `MRS` (banked register) and `MSR` (banked register) accesses. That is, they filter the accesses that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE either because:

- They attempt to access a register that *Usage restrictions on the banked register transfer instructions* on page F5-7848 shows is not accessible.
- They use an `SYSm<4:0>` encoding that *Encoding the register argument in the banked register transfer instructions* on page F5-7849 shows as CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

`BankedRegisterAccessValid()` applies to accesses to the banked general-purpose registers, or to ELR_hyp, and `SPSRaccessValid()` applies to accesses to the SPSRs.

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Chapter F6
T32 and A32 Advanced SIMD and Floating-point Instruction Descriptions

This chapter describes each instruction. It contains the following sections:

- *Alphabetical list of Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page F6-7852.

Note

Some headings in this chapter use the term *floating-point register*. This is an abbreviated description, and means a register in the Advanced SIMD and floating-point register file.

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F6.1 Alphabetical list of Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions

This section lists every Advanced SIMD and floating-point instruction in the T32 and A32 instruction sets. For details of the format used see *Format of instruction descriptions* on page F1-6908.

This section is formatted so that each instruction description starts on a new page.

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F6.1.1 AESD

AES single round decryption.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1 1	size	0 0	Vd	0	0 1 1	0	1	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
AESD.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveAESExt() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1 1	size	0 0	Vd	0	0 1 1	0	1	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
AESD.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveAESExt() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<dt>` Is the data type, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8` when `size = 00`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 01`.
- `size = 1x`.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckCryptoEnabled32();
    op1 = Q[d>>1]; op2 = Q[m>>1];
    Q[d>>1] = AESInvSubBytes(AESInvShiftRows(op1 EOR op2));
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.2 AESE

AES single round encryption.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17	16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	D	1	1	size	0	0	Vd	0	0	1	1	0	0	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
AESE.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveAESExt() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1	0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	D	1	1	size	0	0	Vd	0	0	1	1	0	0	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
AESE.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveAESExt() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<dt> Is the data type, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

8 when size = 00

The following encodings are reserved:

- size = 01.
- size = 1x.

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckCryptoEnabled32();
    op1 = Q[d>>1]; op2 = Q[m>>1];
    Q[d>>1] = AESSubBytes(AESShiftRows(op1 EOR op2));
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.3 AESIMC

AES inverse mix columns.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17	16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	D	1	1	size	0	0	Vd	0	0	1	1	1	1	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
AESIMC.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveAESExt() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1	0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	D	1	1	size	0	0	Vd	0	0	1	1	1	1	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
AESIMC.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveAESExt() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<dt>` Is the data type, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8` when `size = 00`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 01`.
- `size = 1x`.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckCryptoEnabled32();
    Q[d>>1] = AESInvMixColumns(Q[m>>1]);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.4 AESMC

AES mix columns.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	0 0	Vd	0	0	1	1	1	0	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
AESMC.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveAESExt() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	0 0	Vd	0	0	1	1	1	0	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
AESMC.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveAESExt() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<dt>` Is the data type, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8` when `size = 00`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 01`.
- `size = 1x`.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckCryptoEnabled32();
    Q[d>>1] = AESMixColumns(Q[m>>1]);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.5 FLDM*X (FLDMDBX, FLDMIAX)

FLDMDBX is the Decrement Before variant of this instruction, and FLDMIAX is the Increment After variant. FLDM*X loads multiple SIMD&FP registers from consecutive locations in the Advanced SIMD and floating-point register file using an address from a general-purpose register.

Arm deprecates use of FLDMDBX and FLDMIAX, except for disassembly purposes, and reassembly of disassembled code.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–1	0
!=1111	1	1	0	P	U	D	W	1	Rn	Vd	1	0	1	1	imm8<7:1>	1
cond																imm8<0>

Decrement Before variant

Applies when `P == 1 && U == 0 && W == 1`.

```
FLDMDBX{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>!, <dreglist>
```

Increment After variant

Applies when `P == 0 && U == 1`.

```
FLDMIAX{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <dreglist>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && U == '0' && W == '0' then SEE "Related encodings";
if P == '1' && W == '0' then SEE "VLDR";
if P == U && W == '1' then UNDEFINED;
// Remaining combinations are PUW = 010 (IA without !), 011 (IA with !), 101 (DB with !)
single_regs = FALSE;  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
regs = UInt(imm8) DIV 2;  // If UInt(imm8) is odd, see "FLDM*X".
if n == 15 && (wback || CurrentInstrSet() != InstrSet_A32) then UNPREDICTABLE;
if regs == 0 || regs > 16 || (d+regs) > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if imm8<0> == '1' && (d+regs) > 16 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `regs == 0`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as a `VLDM` with the same addressing mode but loads no registers.

If `regs > 16 || (d+regs) > 16`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

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T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7 … 1	0
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	P	U	D	W	1	Rn	Vd	1	0	1	1	imm8<7:1>	1
																			imm8<0>

Decrement Before variant

Applies when `P == 1 && U == 0 && W == 1`.

```
FLDMDBX{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>!, <dreglist>
```

Increment After variant

Applies when `P == 0 && U == 1`.

```
FLDMIAX{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <dreglist>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && U == '0' && W == '0' then SEE "Related encodings";
if P == '1' && W == '0' then SEE "VLDR";
if P == U && W == '1' then UNDEFINED;
// Remaining combinations are PUW = 010 (IA without !), 011 (IA with !), 101 (DB with !)
single_regs = FALSE;  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
regs = UInt(imm8) DIV 2;  // If UInt(imm8) is odd, see "FLDM*X".
if n == 15 && (wback || CurrentInstrSet() != InstrSet_A32) then UNPREDICTABLE;
if regs == 0 || regs > 16 || (d+regs) > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if imm8<0> == '1' && (d+regs) > 16 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `regs == 0`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as a `VLDM` with the same addressing mode but loads no registers.

If `regs > 16 || (d+regs) > 16`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD and floating-point 64-bit move* on page F3-7009 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD and floating-point 64-bit move* on page F4-7095 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. If writeback is not specified, the PC can be used.

`!` Specifies base register writeback. Encoded in the "W" field as 1 if present, otherwise 0.

`<dreglist>` Is the list of consecutively numbered 64-bit SIMD&FP registers to be transferred. The first register in the list is encoded in "D:Vd", and "imm8" is set to twice the number of registers in the list plus one. The list must contain at least one register, all registers must be in the range D0-D15, and must not contain more than 16 registers.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    address = if add then R[n] else R[n]-imm32;
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        if single_regs then
            S[d+r] = MemA[address,4];  address = address+4;
        else
            word1 = MemA[address,4];  word2 = MemA[address+4,4];  address = address+8;
            // Combine the word-aligned words in the correct order for current endianness.
            D[d+r] = if BigEndian(AccType_ATOMIC) then word1:word2 else word2:word1;
    if wback then R[n] = if add then R[n]+imm32 else R[n]-imm32;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.6 FSTMDBX, FSTMIAX

FSTMX stores multiple SIMD&FP registers from the Advanced SIMD and floating-point register file to consecutive locations in using an address from a general-purpose register.

Arm deprecates use of FSTMDBX and FSTMIAX, except for disassembly purposes, and reassembly of disassembled code.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11 10	9 8	7–1	0
!=1111	1 1 0	P	U	D	W	0	Rn	Vd	1 0	1 1	imm8<7:1>	1
cond												imm8<0>

Decrement Before variant

Applies when `P == 1 && U == 0 && W == 1`.

```
FSTMDBX{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>!, <dreglist>
```

Increment After variant

Applies when `P == 0 && U == 1`.

```
FSTMIAX{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <dreglist>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && U == '0' && W == '0' then SEE "Related encodings";
if P == '1' && W == '0' then SEE "VSTR";
if P == U && W == '1' then UNDEFINED;
// Remaining combinations are PUW = 010 (IA without !), 011 (IA with !), 101 (DB with !)
single_regs = FALSE;  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
regs = UInt(imm8) DIV 2;  // If UInt(imm8) is odd, see "FSTDBMX, FSTMIAX".
if n == 15 && (wback || CurrentInstrSet() != InstrSet_A32) then UNPREDICTABLE;
if regs == 0 || regs > 16 || (d+regs) > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if imm8<0> == '1' && (d+regs) > 16 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `regs == 0`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as a `VSTM` with the same addressing mode but stores no registers.

If `regs > 16 || (d+regs) > 16`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 1	0
1 1 1 0	1 1 0	P	U	D	W	0	Rn	Vd	1 0	1 1	imm8<7:1>	1
											imm8<0>

Decrement Before variant

Applies when `P == 1 && U == 0 && W == 1`.

```
FSTMDBX{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>!, <dreglist>
```

Increment After variant

Applies when `P == 0 && U == 1`.

```
FSTMIAX{<c>}{<q>} <Rn>{!}, <dreglist>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && U == '0' && W == '0' then SEE "Related encodings";
if P == '1' && W == '0' then SEE "VSTR";
if P == U && W == '1' then UNDEFINED;
// Remaining combinations are PUW = 010 (IA without !), 011 (IA with !), 101 (DB with !)
single_regs = FALSE;  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
regs = UInt(imm8) DIV 2;  // If UInt(imm8) is odd, see "FSTDBMX, FSTMIAX".
if n == 15 && (wback || CurrentInstrSet() != InstrSet_A32) then UNPREDICTABLE;
if regs == 0 || regs > 16 || (d+regs) > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if imm8<0> == '1' && (d+regs) > 16 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `regs == 0`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as a `VSTM` with the same addressing mode but stores no registers.

If `regs > 16 || (d+regs) > 16`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD and floating-point 64-bit move* on page F3-7009 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD and floating-point 64-bit move* on page F4-7095 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

<c> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. If writeback is not specified, the PC can be used. However, Arm deprecates use of the PC.

`!` Specifies base register writeback. Encoded in the "W" field as 1 if present, otherwise 0.

`<dreglist>` Is the list of consecutively numbered 64-bit SIMD&FP registers to be transferred. The first register in the list is encoded in "D:Vd", and "imm8" is set to twice the number of registers in the list plus one. The list must contain at least one register, all registers must be in the range D0-D15, and must not contain more than 16 registers.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    address = if add then R[n] else R[n]-imm32;
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        if single_regs then
            MemA[address,4] = S[d+r];  address = address+4;
        else
            // Store as two word-aligned words in the correct order for current endianness.
            MemA[address,4] = if BigEndian(AccType_ATOMIC) then D[d+r]<63:32> else D[d+r]<31:0>;
            MemA[address+4,4] = if BigEndian(AccType_ATOMIC) then D[d+r]<31:0> else D[d+r]<63:32>;
            address = address+8;
    if wback then R[n] = if add then R[n]+imm32 else R[n]-imm32;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.7 SHA1C

SHA1 hash update (choose).

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0	0	D	0	0	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
SHA1C.32 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSHA1Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q != '1' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1	0	D	0	0	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
SHA1C.32 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveSHA1Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q != '1' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<Qd>	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.
<Qn>	Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.
<Qm>	Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckCryptoEnabled32();
    X = Q[d>>1];
    Y = Q[n>>1]<31:0>; // Note: 32 bits wide
    W = Q[m>>1];
    for e = 0 to 3
        t = SHAchoose(X<63:32>, X<95:64>, X<127:96>);
        Y = Y + ROL(X<31:0>, 5) + t + Elem[W, e, 32];
        X<63:32> = ROL(X<63:32>, 30);
        <Y, X> = ROL(Y:X, 32);
    Q[d>>1] = X;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.8 SHA1H

SHA1 fixed rotate.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17	16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	D	1	1	size	0	1	Vd	0	0	1	0	1	1	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
SHA1H.32 <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSHA1Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '10' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1	0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	D	1	1	size	0	1	Vd	0	0	1	0	1	1	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
SHA1H.32 <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveSHA1Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '10' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckCryptoEnabled32();
    Q[d>>1] = ZeroExtend(ROL(Q[m>>1]<31:0>, 30), 128);
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.9 SHA1M

SHA1 hash update (majority).

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
SHA1M.32 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSHA1Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q != '1' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
SHA1M.32 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveSHA1Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q != '1' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<Qd>	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.
<Qn>	Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.
<Qm>	Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckCryptoEnabled32();
    X = Q[d>>1];
    Y = Q[n>>1]<31:0>; // Note: 32 bits wide
    W = Q[m>>1];
    for e = 0 to 3
        t = SHAmajority(X<63:32>, X<95:64>, X<127:96>);
        Y = Y + ROL(X<31:0>, 5) + t + Elem[W, e, 32];
        X<63:32> = ROL(X<63:32>, 30);
        <Y, X> = ROL(Y:X, 32);
    Q[d>>1] = X;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.10 SHA1P

SHA1 hash update (parity).

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	D	0	1	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
SHA1P.32 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSHA1Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q != '1' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	D	0	1	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
SHA1P.32 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveSHA1Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q != '1' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckCryptoEnabled32();
    X = Q[d>>1];
    Y = Q[n>>1]<31:0>; // Note: 32 bits wide
    W = Q[m>>1];
    for e = 0 to 3
        t = SHAparity(X<63:32>, X<95:64>, X<127:96>);
        Y = Y + ROL(X<31:0>, 5) + t + Elem[W, e, 32];
        X<63:32> = ROL(X<63:32>, 30);
        <Y, X> = ROL(Y:X, 32);
    Q[d>>1] = X;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.11 SHA1SU0

SHA1 schedule update 0.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0	0	D	1	1	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
SHA1SU0.32 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSHA1Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q != '1' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	0	1 1 1 1	0	D	1	1	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
SHA1SU0.32 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveSHA1Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q != '1' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<Qd>	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.
<Qn>	Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.
<Qm>	Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckCryptoEnabled32();
    op1 = Q[d>>1]; op2 = Q[n>>1]; op3 = Q[m>>1];
    op2 = op2<63:0> : op1<127:64>;
    Q[d>>1] = op1 EOR op2 EOR op3;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.12 SHA1SU1

SHA1 schedule update 1.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17	16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	D	1	1	size	1	0	Vd	0	0	1	1	1	0	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
SHA1SU1.32 <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSHA1Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '10' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1	0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	D	1	1	size	1	0	Vd	0	0	1	1	1	0	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
SHA1SU1.32 <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveSHA1Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '10' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckCryptoEnabled32();
    X = Q[d>>1]; Y = Q[m>>1];
    T = X EOR LSR(Y, 32);
    W0 = ROL(T<31:0>, 1);
```


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```
W1 = ROL(T<63:32>, 1);
W2 = ROL(T<95:64>, 1);
W3 = ROL(T<127:96>, 1) EOR ROL(T<31:0>, 2);
Q[d>>1] = W3:W2:W1:W0;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.13 SHA256H

SHA256 hash update part 1.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	D	0	0	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
SHA256H.32 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSHA256Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q != '1' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	D	0	0	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
SHA256H.32 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveSHA256Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q != '1' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckCryptoEnabled32();
    X = Q[d>>1]; Y = Q[n>>1]; W = Q[m>>1]; part1 = TRUE;
    Q[d>>1] = SHA256hash(X, Y, W, part1);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.14 SHA256H2

SHA256 hash update part 2.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	D	0	1	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
SHA256H2.32 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSHA256Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q != '1' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	D	0	1	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
SHA256H2.32 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveSHA256Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q != '1' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<Qd>	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.
<Qn>	Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.
<Qm>	Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckCryptoEnabled32();
    X = Q[n>>1]; Y = Q[d>>1]; W = Q[m>>1]; part1 = FALSE;
    Q[d>>1] = SHA256hash(X, Y, W, part1);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.15 SHA256SU0

SHA256 schedule update 0.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1 1	size	1 0	Vd	0	0 1 1	1	1	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
SHA256SU0.32 <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSHA256Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '10' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1 1	size	1 0	Vd	0	0 1 1	1	1	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
SHA256SU0.32 <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveSHA256Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if size != '10' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    bits(128) result;
    EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckCryptoEnabled32();
    X = Q[d>>1]; Y = Q[m>>1];
    T = Y<31:0> : X<127:32>;
```


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```
for e = 0 to 3
    elt = Elem[T, e, 32];
    elt = ROR(elt, 7) EOR ROR(elt, 18) EOR LSR(elt, 3);
    Elem[result, e, 32] = elt + Elem[X, e, 32];
Q[d>>1] = result;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.16 SHA256SU1

SHA256 schedule update 1.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
SHA256SU1.32 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveSHA256Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q != '1' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
SHA256SU1.32 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveSHA256Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q != '1' then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

<Qd>	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.
<Qn>	Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.
<Qm>	Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckCryptoEnabled32();
    bits(32) elt;
    bits(128) result;
    X = Q[d>>1]; Y = Q[n>>1]; Z = Q[m>>1];
    T0 = Z<31:0> : Y<127:32>;

    T1 = Z<127:64>;
    for e = 0 to 1
        elt = Elem[T1, e, 32];
        elt = ROR(elt, 17) EOR ROR(elt, 19) EOR LSR(elt, 10);
        elt = elt + Elem[X, e, 32] + Elem[T0, e, 32];
        Elem[result, e, 32] = elt;

    T1 = result<63:0>;
    for e = 2 to 3
        elt = Elem[T1, e - 2, 32];
        elt = ROR(elt, 17) EOR ROR(elt, 19) EOR LSR(elt, 10);
        elt = elt + Elem[X, e, 32] + Elem[T0, e, 32];
        Elem[result, e, 32] = elt;

    Q[d>>1] = result;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.17 VABA

Vector Absolute Difference and Accumulate subtracts the elements of one vector from the corresponding elements of another vector, and accumulates the absolute values of the results into the elements of the destination vector.

Operand and result elements are all integers of the same length.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 U	0	D	size		Vn	Vd	0 1 1 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VABA{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VABA{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');  long_destination = FALSE;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 U	1 1 1 1	0	D	size		Vn	Vd	0 1 1 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VABA{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VABA{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');  long_destination = FALSE;
```


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```
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

S8	when U = 0, size = 00
S16	when U = 0, size = 01
S32	when U = 0, size = 10
U8	when U = 1, size = 00
U16	when U = 1, size = 01
U32	when U = 1, size = 10

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qn> Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dn> Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Elem[Din[n+r],e,esize];
            op2 = Elem[Din[m+r],e,esize];
            absdiff = Abs(Int(op1,unsigned) - Int(op2,unsigned));
            if long_destination then
                Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = Elem[Qin[d>>1],e,2*esize] + absdiff;
            else
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = Elem[Din[d+r],e,esize] + absdiff;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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— The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.18 VABAL

Vector Absolute Difference and Accumulate Long subtracts the elements of one vector from the corresponding elements of another vector, and accumulates the absolute values of the results into the elements of the destination vector.

Operand elements are all integers of the same length, and the result elements are double the length of the operands.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1	U	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	0 1 0 1	N	0	M	0	Vm
					size								

A1 variant

```
VABAL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');  long_destination = TRUE;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = 1;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	U	1 1 1 1	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	0 1 0 1	N	0	M	0	Vm
					size								

T1 variant

```
VABAL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');  long_destination = TRUE;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = 1;
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

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For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

S8	when U = 0, size = 00
S16	when U = 0, size = 01
S32	when U = 0, size = 10
U8	when U = 1, size = 00
U16	when U = 1, size = 01
U32	when U = 1, size = 10

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Dn> Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Elem[Din[n+r],e,esize];
            op2 = Elem[Din[m+r],e,esize];
            absdiff = Abs(Int(op1,unsigned) - Int(op2,unsigned));
            if long_destination then
                Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = Elem[Qin[d>>1],e,2*esize] + absdiff;
            else
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = Elem[Din[d+r],e,esize] + absdiff;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.19 VABD (floating-point)

Vector Absolute Difference (floating-point) subtracts the elements of one vector from the corresponding elements of another vector, and places the absolute values of the results in the elements of the destination vector.

Operand and result elements are floating-point numbers of the same size.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VABD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VABD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 0	D	1	sz		Vn	Vd	1 1 0 1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VABD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VABD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `sz == '1' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32`	when `sz = 0`
`F16`	when `sz = 1`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Elem[D[n+r],e,esize];  op2 = Elem[D[m+r],e,esize];
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPAbs(FPSub(op1,op2,StandardFPSCRValue()));
```


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F6.1.20 VABD (integer)

Vector Absolute Difference (integer) subtracts the elements of one vector from the corresponding elements of another vector, and places the absolute values of the results in the elements of the destination vector.

Operand and result elements are all integers of the same length.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 U	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	0 1 1 1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VABD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VABD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');  long_destination = FALSE;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 U	1 1 1 1	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	0 1 1 1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VABD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VABD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');  long_destination = FALSE;
```


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```
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

S8	when U = 0, size = 00
S16	when U = 0, size = 01
S32	when U = 0, size = 10
U8	when U = 1, size = 00
U16	when U = 1, size = 01
U32	when U = 1, size = 10

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qn> Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dn> Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Elem[Din[n+r],e,esize];
            op2 = Elem[Din[m+r],e,esize];
            absdiff = Abs(Int(op1,unsigned) - Int(op2,unsigned));
            if long_destination then
                Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = absdiff<2*esize-1:0>;
            else
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = absdiff<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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— The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.21 VABDL (integer)

Vector Absolute Difference Long (integer) subtracts the elements of one vector from the corresponding elements of another vector, and places the absolute values of the results in the elements of the destination vector.

Operand elements are all integers of the same length, and the result elements are double the length of the operands.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 U	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	0 1 1 1	N	0	M	0	Vm
				size								

A1 variant

```
VABDL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');  long_destination = TRUE;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = 1;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 U	1 1 1 1	1	D	!=11		Vn	Vd	0 1 1 1	N	0	M	0	Vm
				size									

T1 variant

```
VABDL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');  long_destination = TRUE;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = 1;
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `U = 0`, `size = 00`
`S16`	when `U = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `U = 0`, `size = 10`
`U8`	when `U = 1`, `size = 00`
`U16`	when `U = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `U = 1`, `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Elem[Din[n+r],e,esize];
            op2 = Elem[Din[m+r],e,esize];
            absdiff = Abs(Int(op1,unsigned) - Int(op2,unsigned));
            if long_destination then
                Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = absdiff<2*esize-1:0>;
            else
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = absdiff<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.22 VABS

Vector Absolute takes the absolute value of each element in a vector, and places the results in a second vector. The floating-point version only clears the sign bit.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17	16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	D	1	1	size	0	1	Vd	0	F	1	1	0	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VABS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VABS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && ((size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size == '00') then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = TRUE;  floating_point = (F == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A2

31 28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	0	0	0	Vd	1	0	size		1	1	M	0	Vm
cond																						

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VABS{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VABS{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VABS{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
advsimd = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15 – 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	D	1	1	size		0	1	Vd	0	F	1	1	0	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VABS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VABS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && ((size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size == '00') then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && size == '01' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = TRUE;  floating_point = (F == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `F == '1' && size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

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T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	0	0	0	Vd	1	0	size		1	1	M	0	Vm

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VABS{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VABS{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VABS{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
advsimd = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding A2, T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "F:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `F = 0`, `size = 00`
`S16`	when `F = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `F = 0`, `size = 10`

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F16	when F = 1, size = 01
F32	when F = 1, size = 10

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

<Sd> Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.

<Sm> Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDOrVFPEnabled(TRUE, advsimd);
    if advsimd then  // Advanced SIMD instruction
        for r = 0 to regs-1
            for e = 0 to elements-1
                if floating_point then
                    Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPAbs(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize]);
                else
                    result = Abs(SInt(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize]));
                    Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result<esize-1:0>;
    else             // VFP instruction
        case esize of
            when 16 S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPAbs(S[m]<15:0>);
            when 32 S[d] = FPAbs(S[m]);
            when 64 D[d] = FPAbs(D[m]);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check and is operating only on integer vector elements, then the following apply:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.23 VACGE

Vector Absolute Compare Greater Than or Equal takes the absolute value of each element in a vector, and compares it with the absolute value of the corresponding element of a second vector. If the first is greater than or equal to the second, the corresponding element in the destination vector is set to all ones. Otherwise, it is set to all zeros.

The operands and result can be quadword or doubleword vectors. They must all be the same size.

The operand vector elements are floating-point numbers. The result vector elements are the same size as the operand vector elements.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

This instruction is used by the pseudo-instruction VACLE. The pseudo-instruction is never the preferred disassembly.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1 1 1 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm
				op									

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VACGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VACGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
or_equal = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1 1 1 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm
				op									

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VACGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```


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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VACGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
or_equal = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `sz == '1' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32`	when `sz = 0`
`F16`	when `sz = 1`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = FPAbs(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize]);  op2 = FPAbs(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize]);
            boolean test_passed;
```


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```
if or_equal then
    test_passed = FPCompareGE(op1, op2, StandardFPSCRValue());
else
    test_passed = FPCompareGT(op1, op2, StandardFPSCRValue());
Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = if test_passed then Ones(esize) else Zeros(esize);
```


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F6.1.24 VACLE

Vector Absolute Compare Less Than or Equal takes the absolute value of each element in a vector, and compares it with the absolute value of the corresponding element of a second vector. If the first is less than or equal to the second, the corresponding element in the destination vector is set to all ones. Otherwise, it is set to all zeros.

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the VACGE instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of VACGE.
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of VACGE gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1 1 1 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm
				op									

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VACLE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VACGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>, <Dn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VACLE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VACGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>, <Qn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 0	D	0	sz		Vn	Vd	1 1 1 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm
			op										

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VACLE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VACGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>, <Dn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VACLE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VACGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>, <Qn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32`	when `sz = 0`
`F16`	when `sz = 1`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

Operation for all encodings

The description of VACGE gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

The description of

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F6.1.25 VACGT

Vector Absolute Compare Greater Than takes the absolute value of each element in a vector, and compares it with the absolute value of the corresponding element of a second vector. If the first is greater than the second, the corresponding element in the destination vector is set to all ones. Otherwise, it is set to all zeros.

The operands and result can be quadword or doubleword vectors. They must all be the same size.

The operand vector elements are floating-point numbers. The result vector elements are the same size as the operand vector elements.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

This instruction is used by the pseudo-instruction VACLT. The pseudo-instruction is never the preferred disassembly.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1 1 1 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm
				op									

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VACGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VACGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
or_equal = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1 1 1 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm
				op									

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VACGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```


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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VACGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
or_equal = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `sz == '1' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32`	when `sz = 0`
`F16`	when `sz = 1`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = FPAbs(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize]);  op2 = FPAbs(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize]);
            boolean test_passed;
```


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```
if or_equal then
    test_passed = FPCompareGE(op1, op2, StandardFPSCRValue());
else
    test_passed = FPCompareGT(op1, op2, StandardFPSCRValue());
Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = if test_passed then Ones(esize) else Zeros(esize);
```


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F6.1.26 VACLT

Vector Absolute Compare Less Than takes the absolute value of each element in a vector, and compares it with the absolute value of the corresponding element of a second vector. If the first is less than the second, the corresponding element in the destination vector is set to all ones. Otherwise, it is set to all zeros.

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the VACGT instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of VACGT.
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of VACGT gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1 1 1 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm
				op									

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VACLT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VACGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>, <Dn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VACLT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VACGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>, <Qn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1 1 1 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm	
			op										

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VACLT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VACGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>, <Dn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VACLT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VACGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>, <Qn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32`	when `sz = 0`
`F16`	when `sz = 1`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

Operation for all encodings

The description of VACGT gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

The description of

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F6.1.27 VADD (floating-point)

Vector Add (floating-point) adds corresponding elements in two vectors, and places the results in the destination vector.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = TRUE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A2

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	0	D	1	1	Vn	Vd	1	0	size		N	0	M	0	Vm
cond																			

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VADD{<c>}{<q>}.F16 {<Sd>,} <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VADD{<c>}{<q>}.F32 {<Sd>,} <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

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```
VADD{<c>}{<q>}.F64 {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
advsimd = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
advsimd = TRUE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `sz == '1' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.

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- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9 … 8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	D	1	1	Vn	Vd	1	0	size	N	0	M	0	Vm

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VADD{<c>}{<q>}.F16 {<Sd>,} <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VADD{<c>}{<q>}.F32 {<Sd>,} <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VADD{<c>}{<q>}.F64 {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
advsimd = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding A2, T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32` when `sz = 0`

`F16` when `sz = 1`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.

`<Sn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vn:N" field.

`<Sm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDOrVFPEnabled(TRUE, advsimd);
    if advsimd then  // Advanced SIMD instruction
        for r = 0 to regs-1
            for e = 0 to elements-1
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPAdd(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize], Elem[D[m+r],e,esize],
                                             StandardFPSCRValue());
    else             // VFP instruction
        case esize of
            when 16
                S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPAdd(S[n]<15:0>, S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[]);
            when 32
                S[d] = FPAdd(S[n], S[m], FPSCR[]);
            when 64
                D[d] = FPAdd(D[n], D[m], FPSCR[]);
```


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F6.1.28 VADD (integer)

Vector Add (integer) adds corresponding elements in two vectors, and places the results in the destination vector.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	D	size		Vn	Vd	1	0	0	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	D	size		Vn	Vd	1	0	0	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`I8`	when `size = 00`
`I16`	when `size = 01`
`I32`	when `size = 10`
`I64`	when `size = 11`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = Elem[D[n+r],e,esize] + Elem[D[m+r],e,esize];
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.29 VADDHN

Vector Add and Narrow, returning High Half adds corresponding elements in two quadword vectors, and places the most significant half of each result in a doubleword vector. The results are truncated. For rounded results, see VRADDHN.

The operand elements can be 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit integers. There is no distinction between signed and unsigned integers.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	0 1 0 0	N	0	M	0	Vm
				size								

A1 variant

```
VADDHN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	0 1 0 0	N	0	M	0	Vm
				size								

T1 variant

```
VADDHN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`I16` when `size = 00`

`I32` when `size = 01`

`I64` when `size = 10`

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        result = Elem[Qin[n>>1],e,2*esize] + Elem[Qin[m>>1],e,2*esize];
        Elem[D[d],e,esize] = result<2*esize-1:esize>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.30 VADDL

Vector Add Long adds corresponding elements in two doubleword vectors, and places the results in a quadword vector. Before adding, it sign-extends or zero-extends the elements of both operands.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 U	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 0	N	0	M	0	Vm
				size			op					

A1 variant

```
VADDL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vd<0> == '1' || (op == '1' && Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;  is_vaddw = (op == '1');
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 U	1 1 1 1	1	D	!=11		Vn	Vd	0 0 0 0	N	0	M	0	Vm
				size				op					

T1 variant

```
VADDL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vd<0> == '1' || (op == '1' && Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;  is_vaddw = (op == '1');
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the second operand vector, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `U = 0, size = 00`
`S16`	when `U = 0, size = 01`
`S32`	when `U = 0, size = 10`
`U8`	when `U = 1, size = 00`
`U16`	when `U = 1, size = 01`
`U32`	when `U = 1, size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        integer op1;
        if is_vaddw then
            op1 = Int(Elem[Qin[n>>1],e,2*esize], unsigned);
        else
            op1 = Int(Elem[Din[n],e,esize], unsigned);
        result = op1 + Int(Elem[Din[m],e,esize],unsigned);
        Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = result<2*esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.31 VADDW

Vector Add Wide adds corresponding elements in one quadword and one doubleword vector, and places the results in a quadword vector. Before adding, it sign-extends or zero-extends the elements of the doubleword operand.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	U	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	0 0 0	1	N	0	M	0	Vm
				size				op					

A1 variant

```
VADDW{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vd<0> == '1' || (op == '1' && Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;  is_vaddw = (op == '1');
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	U	1 1 1 1	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	0 0 0	1	N	0	M	0	Vm
				size				op					

T1 variant

```
VADDW{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vd<0> == '1' || (op == '1' && Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;  is_vaddw = (op == '1');
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the second operand vector, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `U = 0`, `size = 00`
`S16`	when `U = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `U = 0`, `size = 10`
`U8`	when `U = 1`, `size = 00`
`U16`	when `U = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `U = 1`, `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        integer op1;
        if is_vaddw then
            op1 = Int(Elem[Qin[n>>1],e,2*esize], unsigned);
        else
            op1 = Int(Elem[Din[n],e,esize], unsigned);
        result = op1 + Int(Elem[Din[m],e,esize],unsigned);
        Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = result<2*esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.32 VAND (immediate)

Vector Bitwise AND (immediate) performs a bitwise AND between a register value and an immediate value, and returns the result into the destination vector

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the VBIC (immediate) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of VBIC (immediate).
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of VBIC (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 16	15 12	11 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	i	1	D	0 0 0	imm3	Vd	0 x x 1	0	Q	1	1	imm4
							cmode					

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VAND{<c>}{<q>}.I16 {<Dd>,} <Dd>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VBIC{<c>}{<q>}.I16 <Dd>, #~<imm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VAND{<c>}{<q>}.I16 {<Qd>,} <Qd>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VBIC{<c>}{<q>}.I16 <Qd>, #~<imm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 16	15 12	11 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	i	1	D	0 0 0	imm3	Vd	1 0 x 1	0	Q	1	1	imm4
							cmode					

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VAND{<c>}{<q>}.I32 {<Dd>,} <Dd>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VBIC{<c>}{<q>}.I32 <Dd>, #~<imm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VAND{<c>}{<q>}.I32 {<Qd>,} <Qd>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VBIC{<c>}{<q>}.I32 <Qd>, #~<imm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	0	15	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	D	0	0	0	imm3		Vd		0 x x 1 (cmode)		0	Q	1	1	imm4	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VAND{<c>}{<q>}.I16 {<Dd>,} <Dd>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VBIC{<c>}{<q>}.I16 <Dd>, #~<imm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VAND{<c>}{<q>}.I16 {<Qd>,} <Qd>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VBIC{<c>}{<q>}.I16 <Qd>, #~<imm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	0	15	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	D	0	0	0	imm3		Vd		1 0 x 1 (cmode)		0	Q	1	1	imm4	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VAND{<c>}{<q>}.I32 {<Dd>,} <Dd>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VBIC{<c>}{<q>}.I32 <Dd>, #~<imm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

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```
VAND{<c>}{<q>}.I32 {<Qd>,} <Qd>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VBIC{<c>}{<q>}.I32 <Qd>, #~<imm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1 and A2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<imm>` Is a constant of the specified type that is replicated to fill the destination register. For details of the range of constants available and the encoding of `<imm>`, see *Modified immediate constants in T32 and A32 Advanced SIMD instructions* on page F1-6929.

Operation for all encodings

The description of VBIC (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F6.1.33 VAND (register)

Vector Bitwise AND (register) performs a bitwise AND operation between two registers, and places the result in the destination register.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0	0	D	0	0	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VAND{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VAND{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	0	1 1 1 1	0	D	0	0	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VAND{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VAND{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

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For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` An optional data type. It is ignored by assemblers, and does not affect the encoding.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        D[d+r] = D[n+r] AND D[m+r];
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.34 VBIC (immediate)

Vector Bitwise Bit Clear (immediate) performs a bitwise AND between a register value and the complement of an immediate value, and returns the result into the destination vector.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

This instruction is used by the pseudo-instruction VAND (immediate). The pseudo-instruction is never the preferred disassembly.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 16	15 12	11 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	i	1	D	0 0 0	imm3	Vd	0 x x 1	0	Q	1	1	imm4
							cmode					

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VBIC{<c>}{<q>}.I32 {<Dd>,} <Dd>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VBIC{<c>}{<q>}.I32 {<Qd>,} <Qd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if cmode<0> == '0' || cmode<3:2> == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm('1', cmode, i:imm3:imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 16	15 12	11 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	i	1	D	0 0 0	imm3	Vd	1 0 x 1	0	Q	1	1	imm4
							cmode					

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VBIC{<c>}{<q>}.I16 {<Dd>,} <Dd>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VBIC{<c>}{<q>}.I16 {<Qd>,} <Qd>, #<imm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if cmode<0> == '0' || cmode<3:2> == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm('1', cmode, i:imm3:imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2 … 0	15 … 12	11 … 8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	D	0	0	0	imm3	Vd	0 x x 1	0	Q	1	1	imm4
															cmode					

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VBIC{<c>}{<q>}.I32 {<Dd>,} <Dd>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VBIC{<c>}{<q>}.I32 {<Qd>,} <Qd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if cmode<0> == '0' || cmode<3:2> == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm('1', cmode, i:imm3:imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2 … 0	15 … 12	11 … 8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	D	0	0	0	imm3	Vd	1 0 x 1	0	Q	1	1	imm4
															cmode					

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VBIC{<c>}{<q>}.I16 {<Dd>,} <Dd>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VBIC{<c>}{<q>}.I16 {<Qd>,} <Qd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if cmode<0> == '0' || cmode<3:2> == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm('1', cmode, i:imm3:imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```


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Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F3-7007 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F4-7115 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1 and A2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<imm>` Is a constant of the specified type that is replicated to fill the destination register. For details of the range of constants available and the encoding of `<imm>`, see *Modified immediate constants in T32 and A32 Advanced SIMD instructions* on page F1-6929.

The I8, I64, and F32 data types are permitted as pseudo-instructions, if the immediate can be represented by this instruction, and are encoded using a permitted encoding of the I16 or I32 data type.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        D[d+r] = D[d+r] AND NOT(imm64);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.35 VBIC (register)

Vector Bitwise Bit Clear (register) performs a bitwise AND between a register value and the complement of a register value, and places the result in the destination register.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0	0	D	0	1	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VBIC{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VBIC{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1	0	D	0	1	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VBIC{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VBIC{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

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For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` An optional data type. It is ignored by assemblers, and does not affect the encoding.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        D[d+r] = D[n+r] AND NOT(D[m+r]);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.36 VBIF

Vector Bitwise Insert if False inserts each bit from the first source register into the destination register if the corresponding bit of the second source register is 0, otherwise leaves the bit in the destination register unchanged.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	1	0	D	1 1	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm
				op								

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VBIF{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VBIF{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if op == '00' then SEE "VEOR";
if op == '01' then operation = VBitOps_VBSL;
if op == '10' then operation = VBitOps_VBIT;
if op == '11' then operation = VBitOps_VBIF;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1	0	D	1	1	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm
					op								

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VBIF{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VBIF{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if op == '00' then SEE "VEOR";
if op == '01' then operation = VBitOps_VBSL;
if op == '10' then operation = VBitOps_VBIT;
```


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```
if op == '11' then operation = VBitOps_VBIF;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> An optional data type. It is ignored by assemblers, and does not affect the encoding.

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qn> Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dn> Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        case operation of
            when VBitOps_VBIF  D[d+r] = (D[d+r] AND D[m+r]) OR (D[n+r] AND NOT(D[m+r]));
            when VBitOps_VBIT  D[d+r] = (D[n+r] AND D[m+r]) OR (D[d+r] AND NOT(D[m+r]));
            when VBitOps_VBSL  D[d+r] = (D[n+r] AND D[d+r]) OR (D[m+r] AND NOT(D[d+r]));
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.37 VBIT

Vector Bitwise Insert if True inserts each bit from the first source register into the destination register if the corresponding bit of the second source register is 1, otherwise leaves the bit in the destination register unchanged.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	0	0	0	1	N	Q	M	1	Vm
										op												

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VBIT{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VBIT{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if op == '00' then SEE "VEOR";
if op == '01' then operation = VBitOps_VBSL;
if op == '10' then operation = VBitOps_VBIT;
if op == '11' then operation = VBitOps_VBIF;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	0	0	0	1	N	Q	M	1	Vm
										op												

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VBIT{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VBIT{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if op == '00' then SEE "VEOR";
if op == '01' then operation = VBitOps_VBSL;
if op == '10' then operation = VBitOps_VBIT;
```


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```
if op == '11' then operation = VBitOps_VBIF;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> An optional data type. It is ignored by assemblers, and does not affect the encoding.

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qn> Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dn> Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        case operation of
            when VBitOps_VBIF  D[d+r] = (D[d+r] AND D[m+r]) OR (D[n+r] AND NOT(D[m+r]));
            when VBitOps_VBIT  D[d+r] = (D[n+r] AND D[m+r]) OR (D[d+r] AND NOT(D[m+r]));
            when VBitOps_VBSL  D[d+r] = (D[n+r] AND D[d+r]) OR (D[m+r] AND NOT(D[d+r]));
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.38 VBSL

Vector Bitwise Select sets each bit in the destination to the corresponding bit from the first source operand when the original destination bit was 1, otherwise from the second source operand.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	1	0	D	0 1	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm
				op								

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VBSL{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VBSL{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if op == '00' then SEE "VEOR";
if op == '01' then operation = VBitOps_VBSL;
if op == '10' then operation = VBitOps_VBIT;
if op == '11' then operation = VBitOps_VBIF;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1	0	D	0	1	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm
					op								

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VBSL{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VBSL{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if op == '00' then SEE "VEOR";
if op == '01' then operation = VBitOps_VBSL;
if op == '10' then operation = VBitOps_VBIT;
```


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```
if op == '11' then operation = VBitOps_VBIF;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> An optional data type. It is ignored by assemblers, and does not affect the encoding.

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qn> Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dn> Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        case operation of
            when VBitOps_VBIF  D[d+r] = (D[d+r] AND D[m+r]) OR (D[n+r] AND NOT(D[m+r]));
            when VBitOps_VBIT  D[d+r] = (D[n+r] AND D[m+r]) OR (D[d+r] AND NOT(D[m+r]));
            when VBitOps_VBSL  D[d+r] = (D[n+r] AND D[d+r]) OR (D[m+r] AND NOT(D[d+r]));
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.39 VCADD

Vector Complex Add.

This instruction operates on complex numbers that are represented in SIMD&FP registers as pairs of elements, with the more significant element holding the imaginary part of the number and the less significant element holding the real part of the number. Each element holds a floating-point value. It performs the following computation on the corresponding complex number element pairs from the two source registers:

- Considering the complex number from the second source register on an Argand diagram, the number is rotated counterclockwise by 90 or 270 degrees.
- The rotated complex number is added to the complex number from the first source register.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

(FEAT_FCMA)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	rot	1	D	0	S	Vn	Vd	1	0	0	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCADD{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>, #<rotate>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCADD{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>, #<rotate>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFCADDExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
esize = 16 << UInt(S);
if !HaveFP16Ext() && esize == 16 then UNDEFINED;
elements = 64 DIV esize;
regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

(FEAT_FCMA)

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	rot	1	D	0	S	Vn	Vd	1	0	0	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCADD{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>, #<rotate>
```


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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCADD{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>, #<rotate>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveFCADDExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
esize = 16 << UInt(S);
if !HaveFP16Ext() && esize == 16 then UNDEFINED;
elements = 64 DIV esize;
regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "S" field. It can have the following values:

`F16`	when `S = 0`
`F32`	when `S = 1`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<rotate>` Is the rotation to be applied to elements in the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "rot" field. It can have the following values:

`90`	when `rot = 0`
`270`	when `rot = 1`

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations();
CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
for r = 0 to regs-1
    operand1 = D[n+r];
    operand2 = D[m+r];
    for e = 0 to (elements DIV 2)-1
        bits(esize) element1;
        bits(esize) element3;
        case rot of
            when '0'
                element1 = FPNeg(Elem[operand2,e*2+1,esize]);
                element3 = Elem[operand2,e*2,esize];
            when '1'
                element1 = Elem[operand2,e*2+1,esize];
                element3 = FPNeg(Elem[operand2,e*2,esize]);
        result1 = FPAdd(Elem[operand1,e*2,esize],element1,StandardFPSCRValue());
        result2 = FPAdd(Elem[operand1,e*2+1,esize],element3,StandardFPSCRValue());
```


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```
Elem[D[d+r],e*2,esize] = result1;
Elem[D[d+r],e*2+1,esize] = result2;
```


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F6.1.40 VCEQ (immediate #0)

Vector Compare Equal to Zero takes each element in a vector, and compares it with zero. If it is equal to zero, the corresponding element in the destination vector is set to all ones. Otherwise, it is set to all zeros.

The operand vector elements are the same type, and are integers or floating-point numbers. The result vector elements are fields the same size as the operand vector elements.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18 17 16	15 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1 1	D	1	1		size	0 1	Vd	0	F	0 1 0	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCEQ{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #0
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCEQ{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #0
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && ((size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size == '00') then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
floating_point = (F == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2 1 0	15 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	D	1	1		size	0 1	Vd	0	F	0 1 0	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCEQ{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #0
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCEQ{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #0
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && ((size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size == '00') then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && size == '01' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
floating_point = (F == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `F == '1' && size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "F:size" field. It can have the following values:

`I8`	when `F = 0, size = 00`
`I16`	when `F = 0, size = 01`
`I32`	when `F = 0, size = 10`
`F16`	when `F = 1, size = 01`
`F32`	when `F = 1, size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            boolean test_passed;
            if floating_point then
                bits(esize) zero = FPZero('0');
                test_passed = FPCompareEQ(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], zero, StandardFPSCRValue());
            else
                test_passed = (Elem[D[m+r],e,esize] == Zeros(esize));
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = if test_passed then Ones(esize) else Zeros(esize);
```


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F6.1.41 VCEQ (register)

Vector Compare Equal takes each element in a vector, and compares it with the corresponding element of a second vector. If they are equal, the corresponding element in the destination vector is set to all ones. Otherwise, it is set to all zeros.

The operand vector elements are the same type, and are integers or floating-point numbers. The result vector elements are fields the same size as the operand vector elements.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	0	D	size		Vn	Vd	1 0 0 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCEQ{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCEQ{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
int_operation = TRUE;  esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1 1 1 0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCEQ{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCEQ{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
int_operation = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	D	size		Vn	Vd	1	0	0	0	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCEQ{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCEQ{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
int_operation = TRUE;  esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	1	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCEQ{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCEQ{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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```
int_operation = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `sz == '1' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1 and A2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` For encoding A1 and T1: is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`I8`	when `size = 00`
`I16`	when `size = 01`
`I32`	when `size = 10`

For encoding A2 and T2: is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32`	when `sz = 0`
`F16`	when `sz = 1`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Elem[D[n+r],e,esize];  op2 = Elem[D[m+r],e,esize];
            boolean test_passed;
            if int_operation then
                test_passed = (op1 == op2);
            else
```


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```
    test_passed = FPCompareEQ(op1, op2, StandardFPSCRValue());
Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = if test_passed then Ones(esize) else Zeros(esize);
```


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F6.1.42 VCGE (immediate #0)

Vector Compare Greater Than or Equal to Zero takes each element in a vector, and compares it with zero. If it is greater than or equal to zero, the corresponding element in the destination vector is set to all ones. Otherwise, it is set to all zeros.

The operand vector elements are the same type, and are signed integers or floating-point numbers. The result vector elements are fields the same size as the operand vector elements.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1 1	D	1	1		size	0 1	Vd	0	F	0 0 1	Q	M	0		Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #0
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #0
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && ((size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size == '00') then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
floating_point = (F == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	D	1	1		size	0 1	Vd	0	F	0 0 1	Q	M	0		Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #0
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #0
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && ((size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size == '00') then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && size == '01' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
floating_point = (F == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `F == '1' && size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "F:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `F = 0, size = 00`
`S16`	when `F = 0, size = 01`
`S32`	when `F = 0, size = 10`
`F16`	when `F = 1, size = 01`
`F32`	when `F = 1, size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            boolean test_passed;
            if floating_point then
                bits(esize) zero = FPZero('0');
                test_passed = FPCompareGE(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], zero, StandardFPSCRValue());
            else
                test_passed = (SInt(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize]) >= 0);
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = if test_passed then Ones(esize) else Zeros(esize);
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check and is operating only on integer vector elements, then the following apply:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.43 VCGE (register)

Vector Compare Greater Than or Equal takes each element in a vector, and compares it with the corresponding element of a second vector. If the first is greater than or equal to the second, the corresponding element in the destination vector is set to all ones. Otherwise, it is set to all zeros.

The operand vector elements are the same type, and are signed integers, unsigned integers, or floating-point numbers. The result vector elements are fields the same size as the operand vector elements.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

This instruction is used by the pseudo-instruction VCLE (register). The pseudo-instruction is never the preferred disassembly.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	U	0	D	size		Vn	Vd	0	0	1	1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
vtype = if U == '1' then VCGEType_unsigned else VCGEType_signed;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A2

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	1	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
vtype = VCGEType_fp;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	U	1	1	1	1	0	D	size		Vn	Vd	0	0	1	1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
vtype = if U == '1' then VCGEType_unsigned else VCGEType_signed;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	1	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
vtype = VCGEType_fp;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `sz == '1' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1 and A2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` For encoding A1 and T1: is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `U = 0`, `size = 00`
`S16`	when `U = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `U = 0`, `size = 10`
`U8`	when `U = 1`, `size = 00`
`U16`	when `U = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `U = 1`, `size = 10`

For encoding A2 and T2: is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32`	when `sz = 0`
`F16`	when `sz = 1`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Elem[D[n+r],e,esize];  op2 = Elem[D[m+r],e,esize];
            boolean test_passed;
            case vtype of
                when VCGEType_signed    test_passed = (SInt(op1) >= SInt(op2));
                when VCGEType_unsigned  test_passed = (UInt(op1) >= UInt(op2));
                when VCGEType_fp        test_passed = FPCompareGE(op1, op2, StandardFPSCRValue());
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = if test_passed then Ones(esize) else Zeros(esize);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check and is operating only on integer vector elements, then the following apply:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.44 VCGT (immediate #0)

Vector Compare Greater Than Zero takes each element in a vector, and compares it with zero. If it is greater than zero, the corresponding element in the destination vector is set to all ones. Otherwise, it is set to all zeros.

The operand vector elements are the same type, and are signed integers or floating-point numbers. The result vector elements are fields the same size as the operand vector elements.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	0 1	Vd	0	F	0 0	0	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #0
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #0
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && ((size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size == '00') then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
floating_point = (F == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	0 1	Vd	0	F	0 0	0	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #0
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #0
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && ((size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size == '00') then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && size == '01' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
floating_point = (F == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `F == '1' && size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "F:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `F = 0, size = 00`
`S16`	when `F = 0, size = 01`
`S32`	when `F = 0, size = 10`
`F16`	when `F = 1, size = 01`
`F32`	when `F = 1, size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            boolean test_passed;
            if floating_point then
                bits(esize) zero = FPZero('0');
                test_passed = FPCompareGT(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], zero, StandardFPSCRValue());
            else
                test_passed = (SInt(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize]) > 0);
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = if test_passed then Ones(esize) else Zeros(esize);
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check and is operating only on integer vector elements, then the following apply:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.45 VCGT (register)

Vector Compare Greater Than takes each element in a vector, and compares it with the corresponding element of a second vector. If the first is greater than the second, the corresponding element in the destination vector is set to all ones. Otherwise, it is set to all zeros.

The operand vector elements are the same type, and are signed integers, unsigned integers, or floating-point numbers. The result vector elements are fields the same size as the operand vector elements.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

This instruction is used by the pseudo-instruction VCLT (register). The pseudo-instruction is never the preferred disassembly.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1	U	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	0 0 1 1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
vtype = if U == '1' then VCGTtype_unsigned else VCGTtype_signed;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1	1	0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1 1 1 0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
vtype = VCGTtype_fp;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	U	1	1	1	1	0	D	size		Vn	Vd	0	0	1	1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
vtype = if U == '1' then VCGTtype_unsigned else VCGTtype_signed;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	1	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
vtype = VCGTtype_fp;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `sz == '1' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1 and A2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` For encoding A1 and T1: is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `U = 0`, `size = 00`
`S16`	when `U = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `U = 0`, `size = 10`
`U8`	when `U = 1`, `size = 00`
`U16`	when `U = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `U = 1`, `size = 10`

For encoding A2 and T2: is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32`	when `sz = 0`
`F16`	when `sz = 1`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Elem[D[n+r],e,esize];  op2 = Elem[D[m+r],e,esize];
            boolean test_passed;
            case vtype of
                when VCGTtype_signed    test_passed = (SInt(op1) > SInt(op2));
                when VCGTtype_unsigned  test_passed = (UInt(op1) > UInt(op2));
                when VCGTtype_fp        test_passed = FPCompareGT(op1, op2, StandardFPSCRValue());
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = if test_passed then Ones(esize) else Zeros(esize);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check and is operating only on integer vector elements, then the following apply:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.46 VCLE (immediate #0)

Vector Compare Less Than or Equal to Zero takes each element in a vector, and compares it with zero. If it is less than or equal to zero, the corresponding element in the destination vector is set to all ones. Otherwise, it is set to all zeros.

The operand vector elements are the same type, and are signed integers or floating-point numbers. The result vector elements are fields the same size as the operand vector elements.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18 17 16	15 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	0 1	Vd	0	F	0 1 1	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCLE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #0
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCLE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #0
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && ((size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size == '00') then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
floating_point = (F == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2 1 0	15 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	0 1	Vd	0	F	0 1 1	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCLE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #0
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCLE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #0
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && ((size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size == '00') then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && size == '01' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
floating_point = (F == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `F == '1' && size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "F:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `F = 0, size = 00`
`S16`	when `F = 0, size = 01`
`S32`	when `F = 0, size = 10`
`F16`	when `F = 1, size = 01`
`F32`	when `F = 1, size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            boolean test_passed;
            if floating_point then
                bits(esize) zero = FPZero('0');
                test_passed = FPCompareGE(zero, Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], StandardFPSCRValue());
            else
                test_passed = (SInt(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize]) <= 0);
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = if test_passed then Ones(esize) else Zeros(esize);
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check and is operating only on integer vector elements, then the following apply:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.47 VCLE (register)

Vector Compare Less Than or Equal takes each element in a vector, and compares it with the corresponding element of a second vector. If the first is less than or equal to the second, the corresponding element in the destination vector is set to all ones. Otherwise, it is set to all zeros.

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the VCGE (register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of VCGE (register).
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of VCGE (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	U	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	0 0 1 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCLE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VCGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>, <Dn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCLE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VCGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>, <Qn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	1	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1 1 1 0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCLE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VCGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>, <Dn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCLE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VCGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>, <Qn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	U	1	1	1	1	0	D	size		Vn	Vd	0	0	1	1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCLE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VCGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>, <Dn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCLE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VCGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>, <Qn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	1	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCLE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VCGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>, <Dn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

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```
VCLE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VCGE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>, <Qn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<c>` For encoding A1 and A2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` For encoding A1 and T1: is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `U = 0`, `size = 00`
`S16`	when `U = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `U = 0`, `size = 10`
`U8`	when `U = 1`, `size = 00`
`U16`	when `U = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `U = 1`, `size = 10`

For encoding A2 and T2: is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32`	when `sz = 0`
`F16`	when `sz = 1`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

Operation for all encodings

The description of VCGE (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

The description of

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F6.1.48 VCLS

Vector Count Leading Sign Bits counts the number of consecutive bits following the topmost bit, that are the same as the topmost bit, in each element in a vector, and places the results in a second vector. The count does not include the topmost bit itself.

The operand vector elements can be any one of 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit signed integers.

The result vector elements are the same data type as the operand vector elements.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	0 0	Vd	0	1	0	0	0	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCLS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCLS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	0 0	Vd	0	1	0	0	0	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCLS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCLS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `size = 00`
`S16`	when `size = 01`
`S32`	when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = CountLeadingSignBits(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize])<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.49 VCLT (immediate #0)

Vector Compare Less Than Zero takes each element in a vector, and compares it with zero. If it is less than zero, the corresponding element in the destination vector is set to all ones. Otherwise, it is set to all zeros.

The operand vector elements are the same type, and are signed integers or floating-point numbers. The result vector elements are fields the same size as the operand vector elements.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	D	1	1	size		0	1	Vd		0	F	1	0	0	Q	M	0	Vm	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCLT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #0
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCLT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #0
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && ((size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size == '00') then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
floating_point = (F == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	D	1	1	size		0	1	Vd		0	F	1	0	0	Q	M	0	Vm	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCLT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #0
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCLT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #0
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && ((size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size == '00') then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && size == '01' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
floating_point = (F == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `F == '1' && size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "F:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `F = 0, size = 00`
`S16`	when `F = 0, size = 01`
`S32`	when `F = 0, size = 10`
`F16`	when `F = 1, size = 01`
`F32`	when `F = 1, size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            boolean test_passed;
            if floating_point then
                bits(esize) zero = FPZero('0');
                test_passed = FPCompareGT(zero, Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], StandardFPSCRValue());
            else
                test_passed = (SInt(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize]) < 0);
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = if test_passed then Ones(esize) else Zeros(esize);
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check and is operating only on integer vector elements, then the following apply:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.50 VCLT (register)

Vector Compare Less Than takes each element in a vector, and compares it with the corresponding element of a second vector. If the first is less than the second, the corresponding element in the destination vector is set to all ones. Otherwise, it is set to all zeros.

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the VCGT (register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of VCGT (register).
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of VCGT (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	U	0	D	size		Vn	Vd	0	0	1	1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCLT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VCGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>, <Dn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCLT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VCGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>, <Qn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

A2

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	1	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCLT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VCGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>, <Dn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCLT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VCGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>, <Qn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	U	1	1	1	1	0	D	size		Vn	Vd	0	0	1	1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCLT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VCGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>, <Dn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCLT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VCGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>, <Qn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	1	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCLT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VCGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>, <Dn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

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```
VCLT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VCGT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>, <Qn>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<c>` For encoding A1 and A2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` For encoding A1 and T1: is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `U = 0`, `size = 00`
`S16`	when `U = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `U = 0`, `size = 10`
`U8`	when `U = 1`, `size = 00`
`U16`	when `U = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `U = 1`, `size = 10`

For encoding A2 and T2: is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32`	when `sz = 0`
`F16`	when `sz = 1`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

Operation for all encodings

The description of VCGT (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

The description of

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F6.1.51 VCLZ

Vector Count Leading Zeros counts the number of consecutive zeros, starting from the most significant bit, in each element in a vector, and places the results in a second vector.

The operand vector elements can be any one of 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit integers. There is no distinction between signed and unsigned integers.

The result vector elements are the same data type as the operand vector elements.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	0 0	Vd	0	1	0	0	1	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCLZ{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCLZ{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	0 0	Vd	0	1	0	0	1	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCLZ{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCLZ{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`I8`	when `size = 00`
`I16`	when `size = 01`
`I32`	when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = CountLeadingZeroBits(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize])<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.52 VCMLA

Vector Complex Multiply Accumulate.

This instruction operates on complex numbers that are represented in SIMD&FP registers as pairs of elements, with the more significant element holding the imaginary part of the number and the less significant element holding the real part of the number. Each element holds a floating-point value. It performs the following computation on the corresponding complex number element pairs from the two source registers and the destination register:

- Considering the complex number from the second source register on an Argand diagram, the number is rotated counterclockwise by 0, 90, 180, or 270 degrees.
- The two elements of the transformed complex number are multiplied by:
  - The real element of the complex number from the first source register, if the transformation was a rotation by 0 or 180 degrees.
  - The imaginary element of the complex number from the first source register, if the transformation was a rotation by 90 or 270 degrees.
- The complex number resulting from that multiplication is added to the complex number from the destination register.

The multiplication and addition operations are performed as a fused multiply-add, without any intermediate rounding.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

(FEAT_FCMA)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	rot	D	1	S	Vn	Vd	1	0	0	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCMLA{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>, #<rotate>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCMLA{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>, #<rotate>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFCADDExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
esize = 16 << UInt(S);
if !HaveFP16Ext() && esize == 16 then UNDEFINED;
elements = 64 DIV esize;
regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

(FEAT_FCMA)

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15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 0	rot	D	1	S	Vn	Vd	1	0	0	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCMLA{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>, #<rotate>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCMLA{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>, #<rotate>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveFCADDExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
esize = 16 << UInt(S);
if !HaveFP16Ext() && esize == 16 then UNDEFINED;
elements = 64 DIV esize;
regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "S" field. It can have the following values:

`F16`	when `S = 0`
`F32`	when `S = 1`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<rotate>` Is the rotation to be applied to elements in the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "rot" field. It can have the following values:

`0`	when `rot = 00`
`90`	when `rot = 01`
`180`	when `rot = 10`
`270`	when `rot = 11`

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Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations();
CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
for r = 0 to regs-1
    operand1 = D[n+r];
    operand2 = D[m+r];
    operand3 = D[d+r];
    for e = 0 to (elements DIV 2)-1
        bits(esize) element1;
        bits(esize) element2;
        bits(esize) element3;
        bits(esize) element4;
        case rot of
            when '00'
               element1 = Elem[operand2,e*2,esize];
               element2 = Elem[operand1,e*2,esize];
               element3 = Elem[operand2,e*2+1,esize];
               element4 = Elem[operand1,e*2,esize];
            when '01'
               element1 = FPNeg(Elem[operand2,e*2+1,esize]);
               element2 = Elem[operand1,e*2+1,esize];
               element3 = Elem[operand2,e*2,esize];
               element4 = Elem[operand1,e*2+1,esize];
            when '10'
               element1 = FPNeg(Elem[operand2,e*2,esize]);
               element2 = Elem[operand1,e*2,esize];
               element3 = FPNeg(Elem[operand2,e*2+1,esize]);
               element4 = Elem[operand1,e*2,esize];
            when '11'
               element1 = Elem[operand2,e*2+1,esize];
               element2 = Elem[operand1,e*2+1,esize];
               element3 = FPNeg(Elem[operand2,e*2,esize]);
               element4 = Elem[operand1,e*2+1,esize];
        result1 = FPMulAdd(Elem[operand3,e*2,esize],element2,element1, StandardFPSCRValue());
        result2 = FPMulAdd(Elem[operand3,e*2+1,esize],element4,element3, StandardFPSCRValue());
        Elem[D[d+r],e*2,esize] = result1;
        Elem[D[d+r],e*2+1,esize] = result2;
```


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F6.1.53 VCMLA (by element)

Vector Complex Multiply Accumulate (by element).

This instruction operates on complex numbers that are represented in SIMD&FP registers as pairs of elements, with the more significant element holding the imaginary part of the number and the less significant element holding the real part of the number. Each element holds a floating-point value. It performs the following computation on complex numbers from the first source register and the destination register with the specified complex number from the second source register:

- Considering the complex number from the second source register on an Argand diagram, the number is rotated counterclockwise by 0, 90, 180, or 270 degrees.
- The two elements of the transformed complex number are multiplied by:
  - The real element of the complex number from the first source register, if the transformation was a rotation by 0 or 180 degrees.
  - The imaginary element of the complex number from the first source register, if the transformation was a rotation by 90 or 270 degrees.
- The complex number resulting from that multiplication is added to the complex number from the destination register.

The multiplication and addition operations are performed as a fused multiply-add, without any intermediate rounding.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

(FEAT_FCMA)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	S	D	rot	Vn	Vd	1 0 0 0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector of half-precision floating-point variant

Applies when `S == 0 && Q == 0`.

```
VCMLA{<q>}.F16 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>], #<rotate>
```

64-bit SIMD vector of single-precision floating-point variant

Applies when `S == 1 && Q == 0`.

```
VCMLA{<q>}.F32 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[0], #<rotate>
```

128-bit SIMD vector of half-precision floating-point variant

Applies when `S == 0 && Q == 1`.

```
VCMLA{<q>}.F16 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm>[<index>], #<rotate>
```

128-bit SIMD vector of single-precision floating-point variant

Applies when `S == 1 && Q == 1`.

```
VCMLA{<q>}.F32 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm>[0], #<rotate>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFCADDExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn);
m = if S=='1' then UInt(M:Vm) else UInt(Vm);
esize = 16 << UInt(S);
if !HaveFP16Ext() && esize == 16 then UNDEFINED;
elements = 64 DIV esize;
regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
index = if S=='1' then 0 else UInt(M);
```

T1

(FEAT_FCMA)

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	S	D	rot	Vn	Vd	1 0 0 0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector of half-precision floating-point variant

Applies when `S == 0 && Q == 0`.

```
VCMLA{<q>}.F16 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>], #<rotate>
```

64-bit SIMD vector of single-precision floating-point variant

Applies when `S == 1 && Q == 0`.

```
VCMLA{<q>}.F32 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[0], #<rotate>
```

128-bit SIMD vector of half-precision floating-point variant

Applies when `S == 0 && Q == 1`.

```
VCMLA{<q>}.F16 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm>[<index>], #<rotate>
```

128-bit SIMD vector of single-precision floating-point variant

Applies when `S == 1 && Q == 1`.

```
VCMLA{<q>}.F32 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm>[0], #<rotate>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveFCADDExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn);
m = if S=='1' then UInt(M:Vm) else UInt(Vm);
esize = 16 << UInt(S);
if !HaveFP16Ext() && esize == 16 then UNDEFINED;
elements = 64 DIV esize;
regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
index = if S=='1' then 0 else UInt(M);
```

Assembler symbols

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

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`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` For the half-precision scalar variant: is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm" field.

For the single-precision scalar variant: is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<index>` Is the element index in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "M" field.

`<rotate>` Is the rotation to be applied to elements in the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "rot" field. It can have the following values:

`0`	when `rot = 00`
`90`	when `rot = 01`
`180`	when `rot = 10`
`270`	when `rot = 11`

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations();
CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
for r = 0 to regs-1
    operand1 = D[n+r];
    operand2 = Din[m];
    operand3 = D[d+r];
    for e = 0 to (elements DIV 2)-1
        bits(esize) element1;
        bits(esize) element2;
        bits(esize) element3;
        bits(esize) element4;
        case rot of
            when '00'
                element1 = Elem[operand2,index*2,esize];
                element2 = Elem[operand1,e*2,esize];
                element3 = Elem[operand2,index*2+1,esize];
                element4 = Elem[operand1,e*2,esize];
            when '01'
                element1 = FPNeg(Elem[operand2,index*2+1,esize]);
                element2 = Elem[operand1,e*2+1,esize];
                element3 = Elem[operand2,index*2,esize];
                element4 = Elem[operand1,e*2+1,esize];
            when '10'
                element1 = FPNeg(Elem[operand2,index*2,esize]);
                element2 = Elem[operand1,e*2,esize];
                element3 = FPNeg(Elem[operand2,index*2+1,esize]);
                element4 = Elem[operand1,e*2,esize];
            when '11'
                element1 = Elem[operand2,index*2+1,esize];
                element2 = Elem[operand1,e*2+1,esize];
                element3 = FPNeg(Elem[operand2,index*2,esize]);
                element4 = Elem[operand1,e*2+1,esize];
        result1 = FPMulAdd(Elem[operand3,e*2,esize],element2,element1, StandardFPSCRValue());
        result2 = FPMulAdd(Elem[operand3,e*2+1,esize],element4,element3,StandardFPSCRValue());
        Elem[D[d+r],e*2,esize] = result1;
        Elem[D[d+r],e*2+1,esize] = result2;
```


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F6.1.54 VCMP

Vector Compare compares two floating-point registers, or one floating-point register and zero. It writes the result to the FPSCR flags. These are normally transferred to the PSTATE.{N, Z, C, V} Condition flags by a subsequent `VMRS` instruction.

This instruction raises an Invalid Operation floating-point exception if either or both of the operands is a signaling NaN.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27–23	22	21–20	19–16	15–12	11–10	9–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1 1 1 0 1	D	1 1	0 1 0 0	Vd	1 0	size	0	1	M	0	Vm
cond								E				

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VCMP{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VCMP{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VCMP{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
quiet_nan_exc = (E == '1');  with_zero = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

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A2

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	1	0	1	Vd	1	0	size		0	1	(0)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
cond																		E							

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VCMP{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, #0.0
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VCMP{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, #0.0
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VCMP{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, #0.0
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
quiet_nan_exc = (E == '1');  with_zero = TRUE;
integer esize;
integer d;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	1	0	0	Vd	1	0	size		0	1	M	0	Vm
																					E				

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VCMP{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

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```
VCMP{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VCMP{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
quiet_nan_exc = (E == '1');  with_zero = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	1	0	1	Vd	1	0	size		0	1	(0)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
																					E							

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VCMP{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, #0.0
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VCMP{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, #0.0
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VCMP{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, #0.0
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
quiet_nan_exc = (E == '1');  with_zero = TRUE;
integer esize;
integer d;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D);
```


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```
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
`<Sm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    bits(4) nzcv;
    case esize of
        when 16
            bits(16) op16 = if with_zero then FPZero('0') else S[m]<15:0>;
            nzcv = FPCompare(S[d]<15:0>, op16, quiet_nan_exc, FPSCR[]);
        when 32
            bits(32) op32 = if with_zero then FPZero('0') else S[m];
            nzcv = FPCompare(S[d], op32, quiet_nan_exc, FPSCR[]);
        when 64
            bits(64) op64 = if with_zero then FPZero('0') else D[m];
            nzcv = FPCompare(D[d], op64, quiet_nan_exc, FPSCR[]);

    FPSCR<31:28> = nzcv; // FPSCR.<N,Z,C,V> set to nzcv
```

Operational information

The IEEE 754 standard specifies that the result of a comparison is precisely one of <, ==, > or unordered. If either or both of the operands is a NaN, they are unordered, and all three of (Operand1 < Operand2), (Operand1 == Operand2) and (Operand1 > Operand2) are false. An unordered comparison sets the

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F6.1.55 VCMPE

Vector Compare, raising Invalid Operation on NaN compares two floating-point registers, or one floating-point register and zero. It writes the result to the FPSCR flags. These are normally transferred to the PSTATE.{N, Z, C, V} Condition flags by a subsequent `VMRS` instruction.

This instruction raises an Invalid Operation floating-point exception if either or both of the operands is any type of NaN.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15–12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1 1 1 0	1	D	1 1	0	1 0	Vd	1 0	size	1	1	M	0	Vm
cond										E				

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VCMPE{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VCMPE{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VCMPE{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
quiet_nan_exc = (E == '1');  with_zero = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

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A2

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	1	0	1	Vd	1	0	size		1	1	(0)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
cond																		E							

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VCMPE{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, #0.0
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VCMPE{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, #0.0
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VCMPE{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, #0.0
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
quiet_nan_exc = (E == '1');  with_zero = TRUE;
integer esize;
integer d;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	1	0	0	Vd	1	0	size		1	1	M	0	Vm
																					E				

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VCMPE{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

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```
VCMPE{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VCMPE{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
quiet_nan_exc = (E == '1');  with_zero = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	1	0	1	Vd	1	0	size		1	1	(0)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
																					E							

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VCMPE{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, #0.0
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VCMPE{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, #0.0
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VCMPE{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, #0.0
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
quiet_nan_exc = (E == '1');  with_zero = TRUE;
integer esize;
integer d;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D);
```


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```
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
`<Sm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    bits(4) nzcv;
    case esize of
        when 16
            bits(16) op16 = if with_zero then FPZero('0') else S[m]<15:0>;
            nzcv = FPCompare(S[d]<15:0>, op16, quiet_nan_exc, FPSCR[]);
        when 32
            bits(32) op32 = if with_zero then FPZero('0') else S[m];
            nzcv = FPCompare(S[d], op32, quiet_nan_exc, FPSCR[]);
        when 64
            bits(64) op64 = if with_zero then FPZero('0') else D[m];
            nzcv = FPCompare(D[d], op64, quiet_nan_exc, FPSCR[]);

    FPSCR<31:28> = nzcv; // FPSCR.<N,Z,C,V> set to nzcv
```

Operational information

The IEEE 754 standard specifies that the result of a comparison is precisely one of <, ==, > or unordered. If either or both of the operands is a NaN, they are unordered, and all three of (Operand1 < Operand2), (Operand1 == Operand2) and (Operand1 > Operand2) are false. An unordered comparison sets the

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F6.1.56 VCNT

Vector Count Set Bits counts the number of bits that are one in each element in a vector, and places the results in a second vector.

The operand vector elements must be 8-bit fields.

The result vector elements are 8-bit integers.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	0 0	Vd	0	1	0	1	0	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCNT{<c>}{<q>}.8 <Dd>, <Dm> // Encoded as Q = 0
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCNT{<c>}{<q>}.8 <Qd>, <Qm> // Encoded as Q = 1
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8;  elements = 8;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	0 0	Vd	0	1	0	1	0	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCNT{<c>}{<q>}.8 <Dd>, <Dm> // Encoded as Q = 0
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCNT{<c>}{<q>}.8 <Qd>, <Qm> // Encoded as Q = 1
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8;  elements = 8;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = BitCount(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize])<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.57 VCVT (from single-precision to BFloat16, Advanced SIMD)

Vector Convert from single-precision to BFloat16 converts each 32-bit element in a vector from single-precision floating-point to BFloat16 format, and writes the result into a second vector. The result vector elements are half the width of the source vector elements.

Unlike the BFloat16 multiplication instructions, this instruction uses the Round to Nearest rounding mode, and can generate a floating-point exception that causes cumulative exception bits in the FPSCR to be set.

A1

(FEAT_AA32BF16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15 – 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	D	1	1	0	1	1	0	Vd	0	1	1	0	0	1	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.BF16.F32 <Dd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveAArch32BF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

(FEAT_AA32BF16)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15 – 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	D	1	1	0	1	1	0	Vd	0	1	1	0	0	1	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.BF16.F32 <Dd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveAArch32BF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

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Operation for all encodings

```
bits(128) operand;
bits(64) result;

if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();

    operand = Q[m>>1];
    for e = 0 to 3
        bits(32) op = Elem[operand, e, 32];
        Elem[result, e, 16] = FPConvertBF(op, StandardFPSCRValue());
    D[d] = result;
```


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F6.1.58 VCVT (between double-precision and single-precision)

Convert between double-precision and single-precision does one of the following:

- Converts the value in a double-precision register to single-precision and writes the result to a single-precision register.
- Converts the value in a single-precision register to double-precision and writes the result to a double-precision register.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	1	1	1	Vd	1	0	1	x	1	1	M	0	Vm
cond																size						

Single-precision to double-precision variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.F64.F32 <Dd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision to single-precision variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.F32.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
double_to_single = (size == '11');
d = if double_to_single then UInt(Vd:D) else UInt(D:Vd);
m = if double_to_single then UInt(M:Vm) else UInt(Vm:M);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	1	1	1	Vd	1	0	1	x	1	1	M	0	Vm
																			size						

Single-precision to double-precision variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.F64.F32 <Dd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision to single-precision variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.F32.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
double_to_single = (size == '11');
d = if double_to_single then UInt(Vd:D) else UInt(D:Vd);
m = if double_to_single then UInt(M:Vm) else UInt(Vm:M);
```

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
<Dm>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.
<Dd>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
<Sm>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    if double_to_single then
        S[d] = FPConvert(D[m], FPSCR[]);
    else
        D[d] = FPConvert(S[m], FPSCR[]);
```


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F6.1.59 VCVT (between half-precision and single-precision, Advanced SIMD)

Vector Convert between half-precision and single-precision converts each element in a vector from single-precision to half-precision floating-point, or from half-precision to single-precision, and places the results in a second vector.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17	16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1	0	Vd	0	1	1	op	0	0	M	0	Vm

Half-precision to single-precision variant

Applies when `op == 1`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.F32.F16 <Qd>, <Dm> // Encoded as op = 1
```

Single-precision to half-precision variant

Applies when `op == 0`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.F16.F32 <Dd>, <Qm> // Encoded as op = 0
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size != '01' then UNDEFINED;
half_to_single = (op == '1');
if half_to_single && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
if !half_to_single && Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
esize = 16;  elements = 4;
m = UInt(M:Vm);  d = UInt(D:Vd);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2 1 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 0	Vd	0	1	1	op	0	0	M	0	Vm

Half-precision to single-precision variant

Applies when `op == 1`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.F32.F16 <Qd>, <Dm> // Encoded as op = 1
```

Single-precision to half-precision variant

Applies when `op == 0`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.F16.F32 <Dd>, <Qm> // Encoded as op = 0
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size != '01' then UNDEFINED;
half_to_single = (op == '1');
if half_to_single && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
if !half_to_single && Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
```


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```
esize = 16;  elements = 4;
m = UInt(M:Vm);  d = UInt(D:Vd);
```

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        if half_to_single then
            Elem[Q[d>>1],e,32] = FPConvert(Elem[Din[m],e,16], StandardFPSCRValue());
        else
            Elem[D[d],e,16] = FPConvert(Elem[Qin[m>>1],e,32], StandardFPSCRValue());
```


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F6.1.60 VCVT (between floating-point and integer, Advanced SIMD)

Vector Convert between floating-point and integer converts each element in a vector from floating-point to integer, or from integer to floating-point, and places the results in a second vector.

The vector elements are the same type, and are floating-point numbers or integers. Signed and unsigned integers are distinct.

The floating-point to integer operation uses the Round towards Zero rounding mode. The integer to floating-point operation uses the Round to Nearest rounding mode.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1 1	D	1	1		size	1 1	Vd	0	1	1	op	Q	M	0		Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt1>.<dt2> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt1>.<dt2> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
to_integer = (op<1> == '1');  unsigned = (op<0> == '1');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2 1 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 1	Vd	0	1	1	op	Q	M	0		Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt1>.<dt2> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

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```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt1>.<dt2> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
to_integer = (op<1> == '1');  unsigned = (op<0> == '1');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt1>` Is the data type for the elements of the destination vector, encoded in the "size:op" field. It can have the following values:

F16	when size = 01, op = 0x
S16	when size = 01, op = 10
U16	when size = 01, op = 11
F32	when size = 10, op = 0x
S32	when size = 10, op = 10
U32	when size = 10, op = 11

`<dt2>` Is the data type for the elements of the source vector, encoded in the "size:op" field. It can have the following values:

S16	when size = 01, op = 00
U16	when size = 01, op = 01
F16	when size = 01, op = 1x
S32	when size = 10, op = 00
U32	when size = 10, op = 01
F32	when size = 10, op = 1x

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    bits(esize) result;
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Elem[D[m+r],e,esize];
            if to_integer then
                result = FPToFixed(op1, 0, unsigned, StandardFPSCRValue(), FPRounding_ZERO);
            else
                result = FixedToFP(op1, 0, unsigned, StandardFPSCRValue(), FPRounding_TIEEVEN);
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result;
```


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F6.1.61 VCVT (floating-point to integer, floating-point)

Convert floating-point to integer with Round towards Zero converts a value in a register from floating-point to a 32-bit integer, using the Round towards Zero rounding mode, and places the result in a second register.

VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point) describes conversions between floating-point and 16-bit integers.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19	18–16	15–12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1 1 1 0	1	D	1 1	1	1 0 x	Vd	1 0	size	1	1	M	0	Vm
cond						opc2				op				

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 100 && size == 01`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.U32.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 101 && size == 01`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.S32.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 100 && size == 10`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.U32.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 101 && size == 10`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.S32.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 100 && size == 11`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.U32.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 101 && size == 11`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.S32.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if opc2 != '000' && opc2 != '10x' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
integer d;
integer esize;
integer m;
boolean unsigned;
FPRounding rounding;
to_integer = (opc2<2> == '1');
```


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```
if to_integer then
    unsigned = (opc2<0> == '0');
    rounding = if op == '1' then FPRounding_ZERO else FPRoundingMode(FPSCR[]);
    d = UInt(Vd:D);
    case size of
        when '01' esize = 16; m = UInt(Vm:M);
        when '10' esize = 32; m = UInt(Vm:M);
        when '11' esize = 64; m = UInt(M:Vm);
else
    unsigned = (op == '0');
    rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPSCR[]);
    m = UInt(Vm:M);
    case size of
        when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D);
        when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D);
        when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	0	15 – 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	1	1	0 x	Vd	1	0	size		1	1	M	0	Vm
opc2																op								

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 100 && size == 01`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.U32.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 101 && size == 01`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.S32.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 100 && size == 10`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.U32.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 101 && size == 10`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.S32.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 100 && size == 11`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.U32.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```


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Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 101 && size == 11`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.S32.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if opc2 != '000' && opc2 != '10x' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
integer esize;
integer m;
integer d;
boolean unsigned;
FPRounding rounding;
to_integer = (opc2<2> == '1');
if to_integer then
    unsigned = (opc2<0> == '0');
    rounding = if op == '1' then FPRounding_ZERO else FPRoundingMode(FPSCR[]);
    d = UInt(Vd:D);
    case size of
        when '01' esize = 16; m = UInt(Vm:M);
        when '10' esize = 32; m = UInt(Vm:M);
        when '11' esize = 64; m = UInt(M:Vm);
else
    unsigned = (op == '0');
    rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPSCR[]);
    m = UInt(Vm:M);
    case size of
        when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D);
        when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D);
        when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Floating-point data-processing* on page F3-7014 for the T32 instruction set, or *Floating-point data-processing* on page F4-7100 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
`<Sm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    if to_integer then
        case esize of
            when 16
                S[d] = FPToFixed(S[m]<15:0>, 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
            when 32
                S[d] = FPToFixed(S[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
            when 64
                S[d] = FPToFixed(D[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
    else
        case esize of
            when 16
                bits(16) fp16 = FixedToFP(S[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
                S[d] = Zeros(16):fp16;
            when 32
                S[d] = FixedToFP(S[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
            when 64
                D[d] = FixedToFP(S[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
```


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F6.1.62 VCVT (integer to floating-point, floating-point)

Convert integer to floating-point converts a 32-bit integer to floating-point using the rounding mode specified by the FPSCR, and places the result in a second register.

VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point) describes conversions between floating-point and 16-bit integers.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27–23	22	21–20	19–16	15–12	11–10	9–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1 1 1 0 1	D	1 1	1 0 0 0	Vd	1 0	size	op	1	M	0	Vm
cond				opc2								

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.F16.<dt> <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.F32.<dt> <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.F64.<dt> <Dd>, <Sm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if opc2 != '000' && opc2 != '10x' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
integer d;
integer esize;
integer m;
boolean unsigned;
FPRounding rounding;
to_integer = (opc2<2> == '1');
if to_integer then
    unsigned = (opc2<0> == '0');
    rounding = if op == '1' then FPRounding_ZERO else FPRoundingMode(FPSCR[]);
    d = UInt(Vd:D);
    case size of
        when '01' esize = 16; m = UInt(Vm:M);
        when '10' esize = 32; m = UInt(Vm:M);
        when '11' esize = 64; m = UInt(M:Vm);
else
    unsigned = (op == '0');
    rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPSCR[]);
    m = UInt(Vm:M);
    case size of
        when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D);
        when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D);
        when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd);
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	0	15 – 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	1	0	0	Vd	1	0	size		op	1	M	0	Vm
													opc2											

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.F16.<dt> <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.F32.<dt> <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.F64.<dt> <Dd>, <Sm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if opc2 != '000' && opc2 != '10x' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
integer esize;
integer m;
integer d;
boolean unsigned;
FPRounding rounding;
to_integer = (opc2<2> == '1');
if to_integer then
    unsigned = (opc2<0> == '0');
    rounding = if op == '1' then FPRounding_ZERO else FPRoundingMode(FPSCR[]);
    d = UInt(Vd:D);
    case size of
        when '01' esize = 16; m = UInt(Vm:M);
        when '10' esize = 32; m = UInt(Vm:M);
        when '11' esize = 64; m = UInt(M:Vm);
else
    unsigned = (op == '0');
    rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPSCR[]);
    m = UInt(Vm:M);
    case size of
        when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D);
        when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D);
        when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd);
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Floating-point data-processing* on page F3-7014 for the T32 instruction set, or *Floating-point data-processing* on page F4-7100 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the operand, encoded in the "op" field. It can have the following values:

`U32`	when `op = 0`
`S32`	when `op = 1`

`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Sm>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    if to_integer then
        case esize of
            when 16
                S[d] = FPToFixed(S[m]<15:0>, 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
            when 32
                S[d] = FPToFixed(S[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
            when 64
                S[d] = FPToFixed(D[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
    else
        case esize of
            when 16
                bits(16) fp16 = FixedToFP(S[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
                S[d] = Zeros(16):fp16;
            when 32
                S[d] = FixedToFP(S[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
            when 64
                D[d] = FixedToFP(S[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
```


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F6.1.63 VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, Advanced SIMD)

Vector Convert between floating-point and fixed-point converts each element in a vector from floating-point to fixed-point, or from fixed-point to floating-point, and places the results in a second vector.

The vector elements are the same type, and are floating-point numbers or integers. Signed and unsigned integers are distinct.

The floating-point to fixed-point operation uses the Round towards Zero rounding mode. The fixed-point to floating-point operation uses the Round to Nearest rounding mode.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 U	1	D		imm6	Vd	1 1	op	0	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `imm6 != 000xxx && Q == 0`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt1>.<dt2> <Dd>, <Dm>, #<fbits>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `imm6 != 000xxx && Q == 1`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt1>.<dt2> <Qd>, <Qm>, #<fbits>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if imm6 == '000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if op<1> == '0' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if op<1> == '0' && imm6 == '10xxxx' then UNDEFINED;
if imm6 == '0xxxxx' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
to_fixed = (op<0> == '1');  frac_bits = 64 - UInt(imm6);
unsigned = (U == '1');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case op<1> of
     when '0' esize = 16; elements = 4;
     when '1' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 U	1 1 1 1	1	D		imm6	Vd	1 1	op	0	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `imm6 != 000xxx && Q == 0`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt1>.<dt2> <Dd>, <Dm>, #<fbits>
```


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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `imm6 != 000xxx && Q == 1`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt1>.<dt2> <Qd>, <Qm>, #<fbits>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if imm6 == '000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if op<1> == '0' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if op<1> == '0' && imm6 == '10xxxx' then UNDEFINED;
if imm6 == '0xxxxx' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
to_fixed = (op<0> == '1');  frac_bits = 64 - UInt(imm6);
unsigned = (U == '1');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case op<1> of
     when '0' esize = 16; elements = 4;
     when '1' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F3-7007 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F4-7115 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt1>` Is the data type for the elements of the destination vector, encoded in the "op:U" field. It can have the following values:

F16	when op = 00, U = x
S16	when op = 01, U = 0
U16	when op = 01, U = 1
F32	when op = 10, U = x
S32	when op = 11, U = 0
U32	when op = 11, U = 1

`<dt2>` Is the data type for the elements of the source vector, encoded in the "op:U" field. It can have the following values:

S16	when op = 00, U = 0
U16	when op = 00, U = 1
F16	when op = 01, U = x
S32	when op = 10, U = 0
U32	when op = 10, U = 1
F32	when op = 11, U = x

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

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`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<fbits>` The number of fraction bits in the fixed point number, in the range 1 to 32 for 32-bit elements, or in the range 1 to 16 for 16-bit elements:

- (64 - `<fbits>`) is encoded in imm6.

An assembler can permit an `<fbits>` value of 0. This is encoded as floating-point to integer or integer to floating-point instruction, see VCVT (between floating-point and integer, Advanced SIMD).

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    bits(esize) result;
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Elem[D[m+r],e,esize];
            if to_fixed then
                result = FPToFixed(op1, frac_bits, unsigned, StandardFPSCRValue(),
                                   FPRounding_ZERO);
            else
                result = FixedToFP(op1, frac_bits, unsigned, StandardFPSCRValue(),
                                   FPRounding_TIEEVEN);
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result;
```


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F6.1.64 VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point)

Convert between floating-point and fixed-point converts a value in a register from floating-point to fixed-point, or from fixed-point to floating-point. Software can specify the fixed-point value as either signed or unsigned.

The fixed-point value can be 16-bit or 32-bit. Conversions from fixed-point values take their operand from the low-order bits of the source register and ignore any remaining bits. Signed conversions to fixed-point values sign-extend the result value to the destination register width. Unsigned conversions to fixed-point values zero-extend the result value to the destination register width.

The floating-point to fixed-point operation uses the Round towards Zero rounding mode. The fixed-point to floating-point operation uses the Round to Nearest rounding mode.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	1	op	1	U	Vd	1	0	sf		sx	1	i	0	imm4
cond																						

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `op == 0 && sf == 01`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.F16.<dt> <Sdm>, <Sdm>, #<fbits>
```

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `op == 1 && sf == 01`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt>.F16 <Sdm>, <Sdm>, #<fbits>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `op == 0 && sf == 10`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.F32.<dt> <Sdm>, <Sdm>, #<fbits>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `op == 1 && sf == 10`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt>.F32 <Sdm>, <Sdm>, #<fbits>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `op == 0 && sf == 11`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.F64.<dt> <Ddm>, <Ddm>, #<fbits>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `op == 1 && sf == 11`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt>.F64 <Ddm>, <Ddm>, #<fbits>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if sf == '00' || (sf == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if sf == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
to_fixed = (op == '1');  unsigned = (U == '1');
```


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```
size = if sx == '0' then 16 else 32;
frac_bits = size - UInt(imm4:i);
integer fp_size;
integer d;
case sf of
    when '01' fp_size = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D);
    when '10' fp_size = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D);
    when '11' fp_size = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd);

if frac_bits < 0 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `frac_bits < 0`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	1	op	1	U	Vd	1	0	sf		sx	1	i	0	imm4

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `op == 0 && sf == 01`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.F16.<dt> <Sdm>, <Sdm>, #<fbits>
```

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `op == 1 && sf == 01`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt>.F16 <Sdm>, <Sdm>, #<fbits>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `op == 0 && sf == 10`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.F32.<dt> <Sdm>, <Sdm>, #<fbits>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `op == 1 && sf == 10`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt>.F32 <Sdm>, <Sdm>, #<fbits>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `op == 0 && sf == 11`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.F64.<dt> <Ddm>, <Ddm>, #<fbits>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `op == 1 && sf == 11`.

```
VCVT{<c>}{<q>}.<dt>.F64 <Ddm>, <Ddm>, #<fbits>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if sf == '00' || (sf == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if sf == '01' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
to_fixed = (op == '1');  unsigned = (U == '1');
size = if sx == '0' then 16 else 32;
frac_bits = size - UInt(imm4:i);
integer fp_size;
integer d;
case sf of
    when '01' fp_size = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D);
    when '10' fp_size = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D);
    when '11' fp_size = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd);

if frac_bits < 0 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `frac_bits < 0`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point)* on page K1-11235.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the fixed-point number, encoded in the "U:sx" field. It can have the following values:

`S16`	when `U = 0`, `sx = 0`
`S32`	when `U = 0`, `sx = 1`
`U16`	when `U = 1`, `sx = 0`
`U32`	when `U = 1`, `sx = 1`

`<Sdm>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination and source register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.

`<Ddm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination and source register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<fbits>` The number of fraction bits in the fixed-point number:

- If `<dt>` is `S16` or `U16`, `<fbits>` must be in the range 0-16. (16 - `<fbits>`) is encoded in `[imm4, i]`
- If `<dt>` is `S32` or `U32`, `<fbits>` must be in the range 1-32. (32 - `<fbits>`) is encoded in `[imm4, i]`.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    if to_fixed then
        bits(size) result;
        case fp_size of
            when 16
```


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```
                    result = FPToFixed(S[d]<15:0>, frac_bits, unsigned, FPSCR[], FPRounding_ZERO);
                    S[d] = Extend(result, 32, unsigned);
                when 32
                    result = FPToFixed(S[d], frac_bits, unsigned, FPSCR[], FPRounding_ZERO);
                    S[d] = Extend(result, 32, unsigned);
                when 64
                    result = FPToFixed(D[d], frac_bits, unsigned, FPSCR[], FPRounding_ZERO);
                    D[d] = Extend(result, 64, unsigned);
        else
            case fp_size of
                when 16
                    bits(16) fp16 = FixedToFP(S[d]<size-1:0>, frac_bits, unsigned, FPSCR[],
FPRounding_TIEEVEN);
                    S[d] = Zeros(16):fp16;
                when 32
                    S[d] = FixedToFP(S[d]<size-1:0>, frac_bits, unsigned, FPSCR[], FPRounding_TIEEVEN);
                when 64
                    D[d] = FixedToFP(D[d]<size-1:0>, frac_bits, unsigned, FPSCR[], FPRounding_TIEEVEN);
```


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F6.1.65 VCVTA (Advanced SIMD)

Vector Convert floating-point to integer with Round to Nearest with Ties to Away converts each element in a vector from floating-point to integer using the Round to Nearest with Ties to Away rounding mode, and places the results in a second vector.

The operand vector elements are floating-point numbers.

The result vector elements are integers, and the same size as the operand vector elements. Signed and unsigned integers are distinct.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1 1	D	1	1		size	1 1	Vd	0	0	0 0	op	Q	M	0	Vm
											RM					

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCVTA{<q>}.<dt>.<dt2> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCVTA{<q>}.<dt>.<dt2> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  unsigned = (op == '1');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2 1 0	15 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	D	1	1		size	1 1	Vd	0	0	0 0	op	Q	M	0	Vm
											RM					

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCVTA{<q>}.<dt>.<dt2> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

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```
VCVTA{<q>}.<dt>.<dt2> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  unsigned = (op == '1');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the destination, encoded in the "op:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S16`	when `op = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `op = 0`, `size = 10`
`U16`	when `op = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `op = 1`, `size = 10`

`<dt2>` Is the data type for the elements of the source vector, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`F16`	when `size = 01`
`F32`	when `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
bits(esize) result;
for r = 0 to regs-1
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPToFixed(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], 0, unsigned,
                                         StandardFPSCRValue(), rounding);
```


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F6.1.66 VCVTA (floating-point)

Convert floating-point to integer with Round to Nearest with Ties to Away converts a value in a register from floating-point to a 32-bit integer using the Round to Nearest with Ties to Away rounding mode, and places the result in a second register.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15 – 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	1	1	0	0	Vd	1	0	!=00	op	1	M	0	Vm
														RM					size						

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VCVTA{<q>}.<dt>.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VCVTA{<q>}.<dt>.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VCVTA{<q>}.<dt>.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  unsigned = (op == '0');
d = UInt(Vd:D);
integer esize;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15 – 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	1	1	0	0	Vd	1	0	!=00	op	1	M	0	Vm
														RM					size						

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VCVTA{<q>}.<dt>.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```


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Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VCVTA{<q>}.<dt>.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VCVTA{<q>}.<dt>.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  unsigned = (op == '0');
d = UInt(Vd:D);
integer esize;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the destination, encoded in the "op" field. It can have the following values:

`U32`	when `op = 0`
`S32`	when `op = 1`

`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.

`<Sm>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
case esize of
    when 16
        S[d] = FPToFixed(S[m]<15:0>, 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
    when 32
        S[d] = FPToFixed(S[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
    when 64
        S[d] = FPToFixed(D[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
```


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F6.1.67 VCVTB

Convert to or from a half-precision value in the bottom half of a single-precision register does one of the following:

- Converts the half-precision value in the bottom half of a single-precision register to single-precision and writes the result to a single-precision register.
- Converts the half-precision value in the bottom half of a single-precision register to double-precision and writes the result to a double-precision register.
- Converts the single-precision value in a single-precision register to half-precision and writes the result into the bottom half of a single-precision register, preserving the other half of the destination register.
- Converts the double-precision value in a double-precision register to half-precision and writes the result into the bottom half of a single-precision register, preserving the other half of the destination register.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	0	1	op	Vd	1	0	1	sz	0	1	M	0	Vm
cond																		T				

Half-precision to single-precision variant

Applies when `op == 0 && sz == 0`.

```
VCVTB{<c>}{<q>}.F32.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Half-precision to double-precision variant

Applies when `op == 0 && sz == 1`.

```
VCVTB{<c>}{<q>}.F64.F16 <Dd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision to half-precision variant

Applies when `op == 1 && sz == 0`.

```
VCVTB{<c>}{<q>}.F16.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision to half-precision variant

Applies when `op == 1 && sz == 1`.

```
VCVTB{<c>}{<q>}.F16.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
uses_double = (sz == '1'); convert_from_half = (op == '0');
lowbit = (if T == '1' then 16 else 0);
integer d;
integer m;
if uses_double then
    if convert_from_half then
        d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    else
        d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(M:Vm);
else
    d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
```


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T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	0	1	op	Vd	1	0	1	sz	0	1	M	0	Vm
																					T				

Half-precision to single-precision variant

Applies when `op == 0 && sz == 0`.

```
VCVTB{<c>}{<q>}.F32.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Half-precision to double-precision variant

Applies when `op == 0 && sz == 1`.

```
VCVTB{<c>}{<q>}.F64.F16 <Dd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision to half-precision variant

Applies when `op == 1 && sz == 0`.

```
VCVTB{<c>}{<q>}.F16.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision to half-precision variant

Applies when `op == 1 && sz == 1`.

```
VCVTB{<c>}{<q>}.F16.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
uses_double = (sz == '1'); convert_from_half = (op == '0');
lowbit = (if T == '1' then 16 else 0);
integer d;
integer m;
if uses_double then
    if convert_from_half then
        d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    else
        d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(M:Vm);
else
    d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
```

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
<Dm>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.
<Dd>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
<Sm>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    bits(16) hp;
```


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```
if convert_from_half then
    hp = S[m]<lowbit+15:lowbit>;
    if uses_double then
        D[d] = FPConvert(hp, FPSCR[]);
    else
        S[d] = FPConvert(hp, FPSCR[]);
else
    if uses_double then
        hp = FPConvert(D[m], FPSCR[]);
    else
        hp = FPConvert(S[m], FPSCR[]);
    S[d]<lowbit+15:lowbit> = hp;
```


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F6.1.68 VCVTB (BFloat16)

Converts the single-precision value in a single-precision register to BFloat16 format and writes the result into the bottom half of a single precision register, preserving the top 16 bits of the destination register.

Unlike the BFloat16 multiplication instructions, this instruction honors all the control bits in the FPSCR that apply to single-precision arithmetic, including the rounding mode. This instruction can generate a floating-point exception which causes a cumulative exception bit in the FPSCR to be set, or a synchronous exception to be taken, depending on the enable bits in the FPSCR.

A1

(FEAT_AA32BF16)

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	0	1	1	Vd	1	0	0	1	0	1	M	0	Vm
cond																						

A1 variant

```
VCVTB{<c>}{<q>}.BF16.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveAArch32BF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Vd:D);
integer m = UInt(Vm:M);
```

T1

(FEAT_AA32BF16)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	0	1	1	Vd	1	0	0	1	0	1	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
VCVTB{<c>}{<q>}.BF16.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveAArch32BF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Vd:D);
integer m = UInt(Vm:M);
```

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
<Sm>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);

    S[d]<15:0> = FPConvertBF(S[m], FPSCR[]);
```


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F6.1.69 VCVTM (Advanced SIMD)

Vector Convert floating-point to integer with Round towards -Infinity converts each element in a vector from floating-point to integer using the Round towards -Infinity rounding mode, and places the results in a second vector.

The operand vector elements are floating-point numbers.

The result vector elements are integers, and the same size as the operand vector elements. Signed and unsigned integers are distinct.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 1	Vd	0	0	1 1	op	Q	M	0	Vm
											RM					

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCVTM{<q>}.<dt>.<dt2> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCVTM{<q>}.<dt>.<dt2> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  unsigned = (op == '1');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 1	Vd	0	0	1 1	op	Q	M	0	Vm
											RM					

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCVTM{<q>}.<dt>.<dt2> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCVTM{<q>}.<dt>.<dt2> <Qd>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  unsigned = (op == '1');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the destination, encoded in the "op:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S16`	when `op = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `op = 0`, `size = 10`
`U16`	when `op = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `op = 1`, `size = 10`

`<dt2>` Is the data type for the elements of the source vector, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`F16`	when `size = 01`
`F32`	when `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
bits(esize) result;
for r = 0 to regs-1
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPToFixed(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], 0, unsigned,
                                         StandardFPSCRValue(), rounding);
```


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F6.1.70 VCVTM (floating-point)

Convert floating-point to integer with Round towards -Infinity converts a value in a register from floating-point to a 32-bit integer using the Round towards -Infinity rounding mode, and places the result in a second register.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	1	1	1	1	Vd	1	0	!=00	op	1	M	0	Vm
														RM					size						

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VCVTM{<q>}.<dt>.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VCVTM{<q>}.<dt>.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VCVTM{<q>}.<dt>.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  unsigned = (op == '0');
d = UInt(Vd:D);
integer esize;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	1	1	1	1	Vd	1	0	!=00	op	1	M	0	Vm
														RM					size						

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VCVTM{<q>}.<dt>.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

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```
VCVTM{<q>}.<dt>.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VCVTM{<q>}.<dt>.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  unsigned = (op == '0');
d = UInt(Vd:D);
integer esize;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the destination, encoded in the "op" field. It can have the following values:

`U32`	when `op = 0`
`S32`	when `op = 1`

`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.

`<Sm>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
case esize of
    when 16
        S[d] = FPToFixed(S[m]<15:0>, 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
    when 32
        S[d] = FPToFixed(S[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
    when 64
        S[d] = FPToFixed(D[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
```


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F6.1.71 VCVTN (Advanced SIMD)

Vector Convert floating-point to integer with Round to Nearest converts each element in a vector from floating-point to integer using the Round to Nearest rounding mode, and places the results in a second vector.

The operand vector elements are floating-point numbers.

The result vector elements are integers, and the same size as the operand vector elements. Signed and unsigned integers are distinct.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1	1	Vd	0	0	0 1	op	Q	M	0	Vm
											RM					

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCVTN{<q>}.<dt>.<dt2> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCVTN{<q>}.<dt>.<dt2> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  unsigned = (op == '1');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1	0	15 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1	1	Vd	0	0	0 1	op	Q	M	0	Vm
												RM					

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCVTN{<q>}.<dt>.<dt2> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCVTN{<q>}.<dt>.<dt2> <Qd>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  unsigned = (op == '1');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the destination, encoded in the "op:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S16`	when `op = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `op = 0`, `size = 10`
`U16`	when `op = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `op = 1`, `size = 10`

`<dt2>` Is the data type for the elements of the source vector, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`F16`	when `size = 01`
`F32`	when `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
bits(esize) result;
for r = 0 to regs-1
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPToFixed(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], 0, unsigned,
                                         StandardFPSCRValue(), rounding);
```


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F6.1.72 VCVTN (floating-point)

Convert floating-point to integer with Round to Nearest converts a value in a register from floating-point to a 32-bit integer using the Round to Nearest rounding mode, and places the result in a second register.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	1	D	1 1	1	0 1	Vd	1 0	!=00	op	1	M	0	Vm
						RM			size					

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VCVTN{<q>}.<dt>.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VCVTN{<q>}.<dt>.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VCVTN{<q>}.<dt>.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  unsigned = (op == '0');
d = UInt(Vd:D);
integer esize;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	1	D	1 1	1	0 1	Vd	1 0	!=00	op	1	M	0	Vm
						RM			size					

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VCVTN{<q>}.<dt>.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

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```
VCVTN{<q>}.<dt>.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VCVTN{<q>}.<dt>.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  unsigned = (op == '0');
d = UInt(Vd:D);
integer esize;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the destination, encoded in the "op" field. It can have the following values:

`U32`	when `op = 0`
`S32`	when `op = 1`

`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.

`<Sm>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
case esize of
    when 16
        S[d] = FPToFixed(S[m]<15:0>, 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
    when 32
        S[d] = FPToFixed(S[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
    when 64
        S[d] = FPToFixed(D[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
```


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F6.1.73 VCVTP (Advanced SIMD)

Vector Convert floating-point to integer with Round towards +Infinity converts each element in a vector from floating-point to integer using the Round towards +Infinity rounding mode, and places the results in a second vector.

The operand vector elements are floating-point numbers.

The result vector elements are integers, and the same size as the operand vector elements. Signed and unsigned integers are distinct.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1 1	D		1 1	size	1 1	Vd	0	0	1 0	op	Q	M	0	Vm
										RM					

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCVTP{<q>}.<dt>.<dt2> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCVTP{<q>}.<dt>.<dt2> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  unsigned = (op == '1');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	D		1 1	size	1 1	Vd	0	0	1 0	op	Q	M	0	Vm
										RM					

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VCVTP{<q>}.<dt>.<dt2> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VCVTP{<q>}.<dt>.<dt2> <Qd>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  unsigned = (op == '1');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the destination, encoded in the "op:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S16`	when `op = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `op = 0`, `size = 10`
`U16`	when `op = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `op = 1`, `size = 10`

`<dt2>` Is the data type for the elements of the source vector, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`F16`	when `size = 01`
`F32`	when `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
bits(esize) result;
for r = 0 to regs-1
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPToFixed(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], 0, unsigned,
                                         StandardFPSCRValue(), rounding);
```


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F6.1.74 VCVTP (floating-point)

Convert floating-point to integer with Round towards +Infinity converts a value in a register from floating-point to a 32-bit integer using the Round towards +Infinity rounding mode, and places the result in a second register.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15 – 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	1	1	1	0	Vd	1	0	!=00	op	1	M	0	Vm
														RM					size						

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VCVTP{<q>}.<dt>.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VCVTP{<q>}.<dt>.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VCVTP{<q>}.<dt>.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  unsigned = (op == '0');
d = UInt(Vd:D);
integer esize;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15 – 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	1	1	1	0	Vd	1	0	!=00	op	1	M	0	Vm
														RM					size						

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VCVTP{<q>}.<dt>.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

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```
VCVTP{<q>}.<dt>.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VCVTP{<q>}.<dt>.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  unsigned = (op == '0');
d = UInt(Vd:D);
integer esize;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the destination, encoded in the "op" field. It can have the following values:

`U32`	when `op = 0`
`S32`	when `op = 1`

`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.

`<Sm>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
case esize of
    when 16
        S[d] = FPToFixed(S[m]<15:0>, 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
    when 32
        S[d] = FPToFixed(S[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
    when 64
        S[d] = FPToFixed(D[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
```


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F6.1.75 VCVTR

Convert floating-point to integer converts a value in a register from floating-point to a 32-bit integer, using the rounding mode specified by the FPSCR and places the result in a second register.

VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point) describes conversions between floating-point and 16-bit integers.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19	18–16	15–12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1 1 1 0 1	D	1	1	1	1 0 x	Vd	1 0	size	0	1	M	0	Vm
cond						opc2				op				

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 100 && size == 01`.

```
VCVTR{<c>}{<q>}.U32.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 101 && size == 01`.

```
VCVTR{<c>}{<q>}.S32.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 100 && size == 10`.

```
VCVTR{<c>}{<q>}.U32.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 101 && size == 10`.

```
VCVTR{<c>}{<q>}.S32.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 100 && size == 11`.

```
VCVTR{<c>}{<q>}.U32.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 101 && size == 11`.

```
VCVTR{<c>}{<q>}.S32.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if opc2 != '000' && opc2 != '10x' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
integer d;
integer esize;
integer m;
boolean unsigned;
FPRounding rounding;
to_integer = (opc2<2> == '1');
```


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```
if to_integer then
    unsigned = (opc2<0> == '0');
    rounding = if op == '1' then FPRounding_ZERO else FPRoundingMode(FPSCR[]);
    d = UInt(Vd:D);
    case size of
        when '01' esize = 16; m = UInt(Vm:M);
        when '10' esize = 32; m = UInt(Vm:M);
        when '11' esize = 64; m = UInt(M:Vm);
else
    unsigned = (op == '0');
    rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPSCR[]);
    m = UInt(Vm:M);
    case size of
        when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D);
        when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D);
        when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	1	1	0	x	Vd	1	0	size		0	1	M	0	Vm
													opc2						op						

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 100 && size == 01`.

```
VCVTR{<c>}{<q>}.U32.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 101 && size == 01`.

```
VCVTR{<c>}{<q>}.S32.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 100 && size == 10`.

```
VCVTR{<c>}{<q>}.U32.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 101 && size == 10`.

```
VCVTR{<c>}{<q>}.S32.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 100 && size == 11`.

```
VCVTR{<c>}{<q>}.U32.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```


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Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `opc2 == 101 && size == 11`.

```
VCVTR{<c>}{<q>}.S32.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if opc2 != '000' && opc2 != '10x' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
integer esize;
integer m;
integer d;
boolean unsigned;
FPRounding rounding;
to_integer = (opc2<2> == '1');
if to_integer then
    unsigned = (opc2<0> == '0');
    rounding = if op == '1' then FPRounding_ZERO else FPRoundingMode(FPSCR[]);
    d = UInt(Vd:D);
    case size of
        when '01' esize = 16; m = UInt(Vm:M);
        when '10' esize = 32; m = UInt(Vm:M);
        when '11' esize = 64; m = UInt(M:Vm);
else
    unsigned = (op == '0');
    rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPSCR[]);
    m = UInt(Vm:M);
    case size of
        when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D);
        when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D);
        when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Floating-point data-processing* on page F3-7014 for the T32 instruction set, or *Floating-point data-processing* on page F4-7100 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
`<Sm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    if to_integer then
        case esize of
            when 16
                S[d] = FPToFixed(S[m]<15:0>, 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
            when 32
                S[d] = FPToFixed(S[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
            when 64
                S[d] = FPToFixed(D[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
    else
        case esize of
            when 16
                bits(16) fp16 = FixedToFP(S[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
                S[d] = Zeros(16):fp16;
            when 32
                S[d] = FixedToFP(S[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
            when 64
                D[d] = FixedToFP(S[m], 0, unsigned, FPSCR[], rounding);
```


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F6.1.76 VCVTT

Convert to or from a half-precision value in the top half of a single-precision register does one of the following:

- Converts the half-precision value in the top half of a single-precision register to single-precision and writes the result to a single-precision register.
- Converts the half-precision value in the top half of a single-precision register to double-precision and writes the result to a double-precision register.
- Converts the single-precision value in a single-precision register to half-precision and writes the result into the top half of a single-precision register, preserving the other half of the destination register.
- Converts the double-precision value in a double-precision register to half-precision and writes the result into the top half of a single-precision register, preserving the other half of the destination register.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	0	1	op	Vd	1	0	1	sz	1	1	M	0	Vm
cond																		T				

Half-precision to single-precision variant

Applies when `op == 0 && sz == 0`.

```
VCVTT{<c>}{<q>}.F32.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Half-precision to double-precision variant

Applies when `op == 0 && sz == 1`.

```
VCVTT{<c>}{<q>}.F64.F16 <Dd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision to half-precision variant

Applies when `op == 1 && sz == 0`.

```
VCVTT{<c>}{<q>}.F16.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision to half-precision variant

Applies when `op == 1 && sz == 1`.

```
VCVTT{<c>}{<q>}.F16.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
uses_double = (sz == '1'); convert_from_half = (op == '0');
lowbit = (if T == '1' then 16 else 0);
integer d;
integer m;
if uses_double then
    if convert_from_half then
        d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    else
        d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(M:Vm);
else
    d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
```


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T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	0	1	op	Vd	1	0	1	sz	1	1	M	0	Vm
																					T				

Half-precision to single-precision variant

Applies when `op == 0 && sz == 0`.

```
VCVTT{<c>}{<q>}.F32.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Half-precision to double-precision variant

Applies when `op == 0 && sz == 1`.

```
VCVTT{<c>}{<q>}.F64.F16 <Dd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision to half-precision variant

Applies when `op == 1 && sz == 0`.

```
VCVTT{<c>}{<q>}.F16.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision to half-precision variant

Applies when `op == 1 && sz == 1`.

```
VCVTT{<c>}{<q>}.F16.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
uses_double = (sz == '1'); convert_from_half = (op == '0');
lowbit = (if T == '1' then 16 else 0);
integer d;
integer m;
if uses_double then
    if convert_from_half then
        d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    else
        d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(M:Vm);
else
    d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
```

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
<Dm>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.
<Dd>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
<Sm>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    bits(16) hp;
```


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```
if convert_from_half then
    hp = S[m]<lowbit+15:lowbit>;
    if uses_double then
        D[d] = FPConvert(hp, FPSCR[]);
    else
        S[d] = FPConvert(hp, FPSCR[]);
else
    if uses_double then
        hp = FPConvert(D[m], FPSCR[]);
    else
        hp = FPConvert(S[m], FPSCR[]);
    S[d]<lowbit+15:lowbit> = hp;
```


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F6.1.77 VCVTT (BFloat16)

Converts the single-precision value in a single-precision register to BFloat16 format and writes the result in the top half of a single-precision register, preserving the bottom 16 bits of the register.

Unlike the BFloat16 multiplication instructions, this instruction honors all the control bits in the FPSCR that apply to single-precision arithmetic, including the rounding mode. This instruction can generate a floating-point exception which causes a cumulative exception bit in the FPSCR to be set, or a synchronous exception to be taken, depending on the enable bits in the FPSCR.

A1

(FEAT_AA32BF16)

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	0	1	1	Vd	1	0	0	1	1	1	M	0	Vm
cond																						

A1 variant

```
VCVTT{<c>}{<q>}.BF16.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveAArch32BF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Vd:D);
integer m = UInt(Vm:M);
```

T1

(FEAT_AA32BF16)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	0	1	1	Vd	1	0	0	1	1	1	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
VCVTT{<c>}{<q>}.BF16.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveAArch32BF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(Vd:D);
integer m = UInt(Vm:M);
```

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
<Sm>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);

    S[d]<31:16> = FPConvertBF(S[m], FPSCR[]);
```


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F6.1.78 VDIV

Divide divides one floating-point value by another floating-point value and writes the result to a third floating-point register.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19–16	15–12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	1 1 1 0	1	D	0 0	Vn	Vd	1 0	size	N	0	M	0	Vm

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VDIV{<c>}{<q>}.F16 {<Sd>,} <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VDIV{<c>}{<q>}.F32 {<Sd>,} <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VDIV{<c>}{<q>}.F64 {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 1 1 0	1	D	0 0	Vn	Vd	1 0	size	N	0	M	0	Vm

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VDIV{<c>}{<q>}.F16 {<Sd>,} <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VDIV{<c>}{<q>}.F32 {<Sd>,} <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VDIV{<c>}{<q>}.F64 {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
`<Sn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vn:N" field.
`<Sm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

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`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    case esize of
        when 16
            S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPDiv(S[n]<15:0>, S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[]);
        when 32
            S[d] = FPDiv(S[n], S[m], FPSCR[]);
        when 64
            D[d] = FPDiv(D[n], D[m], FPSCR[]);
```


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F6.1.79 VDOT (vector)

BFloat16 floating-point (BF16) dot product (vector). This instruction delimits the source vectors into pairs of 16-bit BF16 elements. Within each pair, the elements in the first source vector are multiplied by the corresponding elements in the second source vector. The resulting single-precision products are then summed and added destructively to the single-precision element in the destination vector which aligns with the pair of BF16 values in the first source vector. The instruction does not update the FPSCR exception status.

A1

(FEAT_AA32BF16)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 … 16	15 … 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0 0 D 0 0	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 1	N Q M 0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VDOT{<q>}.BF16 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VDOT{<q>}.BF16 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAArch32BF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(M:Vm);
integer regs = if Q == '1' then 2 else 1;
```

T1

(FEAT_AA32BF16)

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0 0 D 0 0	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 1	N Q M 0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VDOT{<q>}.BF16 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VDOT{<q>}.BF16 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveAArch32BF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(M:Vm);
integer regs = if Q == '1' then 2 else 1;
```

Assembler symbols

<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Qd>	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.
<Qn>	Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.
<Qm>	Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.
<Dd>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.
<Dm>	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) operand1;
bits(64) operand2;
bits(64) result;

CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();

for r = 0 to regs-1
    operand1 = Din[n+r];
    operand2 = Din[m+r];
    result = Din[d+r];
    for e = 0 to 1
        bits(16) elt1_a = Elem[operand1, 2 * e + 0, 16];
        bits(16) elt1_b = Elem[operand1, 2 * e + 1, 16];
        bits(16) elt2_a = Elem[operand2, 2 * e + 0, 16];
        bits(16) elt2_b = Elem[operand2, 2 * e + 1, 16];
        bits(32) sum = BFAdd(BFMul(elt1_a, elt2_a), BFMul(elt1_b, elt2_b));
        Elem[result, e, 32] = BFAdd(Elem[result, e, 32], sum);
    D[d+r] = result;
```


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F6.1.80 VDOT (by element)

BFloat16 floating-point indexed dot product (vector, by element). This instruction delimits the source vectors into pairs of 16-bit BF16 elements. Each pair of elements in the first source vector is multiplied by the indexed pair of elements in the second source vector. The resulting single-precision products are then summed and added destructively to the single-precision element in the destination vector which aligns with the pair of BFloat16 values in the first source vector. The instruction does not update the FPSCR exception status.

A1

(FEAT_AA32BF16)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	D	0 0	Vn	Vd	1 1 0	1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VDOT{<q>}.BF16 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VDOT{<q>}.BF16 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAArch32BF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(Vm);
integer i = UInt(M);
integer regs = if Q == '1' then 2 else 1;
```

T1

(FEAT_AA32BF16)

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	D	0 0	Vn	Vd	1 1 0	1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VDOT{<q>}.BF16 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VDOT{<q>}.BF16 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveAArch32BF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(Vm);
integer i = UInt(M);
integer regs = if Q == '1' then 2 else 1;
```

Assembler symbols

`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Qd>`	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.
`<Qn>`	Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm" field.
`<index>`	Is the element index in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) operand1;
bits(64) operand2;
bits(64) result;

CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();

operand2 = Din[m];
for r = 0 to regs-1
    operand1 = Din[n+r];
    result = Din[d+r];
    for e = 0 to 1
        bits(16) elt1_a = Elem[operand1, 2 * e + 0, 16];
        bits(16) elt1_b = Elem[operand1, 2 * e + 1, 16];
        bits(16) elt2_a = Elem[operand2, 2 * i + 0, 16];
        bits(16) elt2_b = Elem[operand2, 2 * i + 1, 16];
        bits(32) sum = BFAdd(BFMul(elt1_a, elt2_a), BFMul(elt1_b, elt2_b));
        Elem[result, e, 32] = BFAdd(Elem[result, e, 32], sum);
    D[d+r] = result;
```


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F6.1.81 VDUP (general-purpose register)

Duplicate general-purpose register to vector duplicates an element from a general-purpose register into every element of the destination vector.

The destination vector elements can be 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit fields. The source element is the least significant 8, 16, or 32 bits of the general-purpose register. There is no distinction between data types.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	1	B	Q	0	Vd	Rt	1	0	1	1	D	0	E	1	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
cond																						

A1 variant

```
VDUP{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <Qd>, <Rt> // Encoded as Q = 1
VDUP{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <Dd>, <Rt> // Encoded as Q = 0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  t = UInt(Rt);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case B:E of
    when '00'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;
    when '01'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;
    when '10'  esize = 8;   elements = 8;
    when '11'  UNDEFINED;
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	B	Q	0	Vd	Rt	1	0	1	1	D	0	E	1	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

T1 variant

```
VDUP{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <Qd>, <Rt> // Encoded as Q = 1
VDUP{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <Dd>, <Rt> // Encoded as Q = 0
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  t = UInt(Rt);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case B:E of
    when '00'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;
    when '01'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;
    when '10'  esize = 8;   elements = 8;
    when '11'  UNDEFINED;
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```


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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. Arm strongly recommends that any `VDUP` instruction is unconditional, see *Conditional execution* on page F1-6913.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` The data size for the elements of the destination vector. It must be one of:

- `8` Encoded as [b, e] = `0b10`.
- `16` Encoded as [b, e] = `0b01`.
- `32` Encoded as [b, e] = `0b00`.

`<Qd>` The destination vector for a quadword operation.

`<Dd>` The destination vector for a doubleword operation.

`<Rt>` The Arm source register.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    scalar = R[t]<esize-1:0>;
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = scalar;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.82 VDUP (scalar)

Duplicate vector element to vector duplicates a single element of a vector into every element of the destination vector.

The scalar, and the destination vector elements, can be any one of 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit fields. There is no distinction between data types.

For more information about scalars see *Advanced SIMD scalars* on page F1-6938.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1 1	D	1 1	imm4	Vd	1 1	0 0	0	Q	M	0	Vm

Encoding

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VDUP{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <Dd>, <Dm[x]>
```

Encoding

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VDUP{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <Qd>, <Dm[x]>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if imm4 == 'x000' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer index;
case imm4 of
    when 'xxx1'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  index = UInt(imm4<3:1>);
    when 'xx10'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  index = UInt(imm4<3:2>);
    when 'x100'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  index = UInt(imm4<3>);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	D	1	1		imm4	Vd	1 1	0 0	0	Q	M	0	Vm

Encoding

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VDUP{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <Dd>, <Dm[x]>
```

Encoding

Applies when `Q == 1`.

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```
VDUP{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <Qd>, <Dm[x]>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if imm4 == 'x000' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer index;
case imm4 of
    when 'xxx1'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  index = UInt(imm4<3:1>);
    when 'xx10'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  index = UInt(imm4<3:2>);
    when 'x100'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  index = UInt(imm4<3>);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` The data size. It must be one of:

- `8` Encoded as imm4<0> = '1'. imm4<3:1> encodes the index[x] of the scalar.
- `16` Encoded as imm4<1:0> = '10'. imm4<3:2> encodes the index [x] of the scalar.
- `32` Encoded as imm4<2:0> = '100'. imm4<3> encodes the index [x] of the scalar.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm[x]>` The scalar. For details of how [x] is encoded, see the description of `<size>`.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    scalar = Elem[D[m],index,esize];
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = scalar;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.83 VEOR

Vector Bitwise Exclusive OR performs a bitwise Exclusive OR operation between two registers, and places the result in the destination register. The operand and result registers can be quadword or doubleword. They must all be the same size.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	1	0	D	0	0	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VEOR{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VEOR{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	0	D	0	0	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VEOR{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VEOR{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` An optional data type. It is ignored by assemblers, and does not affect the encoding.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        D[d+r] = D[n+r] EOR D[m+r];
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.84 VEXT (byte elements)

Vector Extract extracts elements from the bottom end of the second operand vector and the top end of the first, concatenates them and places the result in the destination vector.

The elements of the vectors are treated as being 8-bit fields. There is no distinction between data types.

The following figure shows the operation of VEXT doubleword operation for imm = 3.

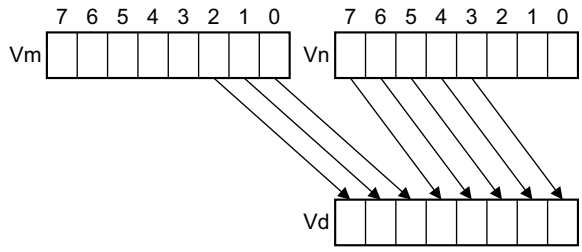

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

This instruction is used by the pseudo-instruction VEXT (multibyte elements). The pseudo-instruction is never the preferred disassembly.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 … 16	15 … 12	11 … 8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0	1	D	1	1	Vn	Vd	imm4	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VEXT{<c>}{<q>}.8 {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VEXT{<c>}{<q>}.8 {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '0' && imm4<3> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
quadword_operation = (Q == '1');  position = 8 * UInt(imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11 … 8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	Vn	Vd	imm4	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

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```
VEXT{<c>}{<q>}.8 {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VEXT{<c>}{<q>}.8 {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '0' && imm4<3> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
quadword_operation = (Q == '1');  position = 8 * UInt(imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<imm>` For the 64-bit SIMD vector variant: is the location of the extracted result in the concatenation of the operands, as a number of bytes from the least significant end, in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "imm4" field.

For the 128-bit SIMD vector variant: is the location of the extracted result in the concatenation of the operands, as a number of bytes from the least significant end, in the range 0 to 15, encoded in the "imm4" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    if quadword_operation then
        Q[d>>1] = (Q[m>>1]:Q[n>>1])<position+127:position>;
    else
        D[d] = (D[m]:D[n])<position+63:position>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.85 VEXT (multibyte elements)

Vector Extract extracts elements from the bottom end of the second operand vector and the top end of the first, concatenates them and places the result in the destination vector

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the VEXT (byte elements) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of VEXT (byte elements).
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of VEXT (byte elements) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 16	15 12	11 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0 1	D 1 1	Vn	Vd	imm4	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VEXT{<c>}{<q>}.<size> {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VEXT{<c>}{<q>}.8 {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>, #<imm*(size/8)>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VEXT{<c>}{<q>}.<size> {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VEXT{<c>}{<q>}.8 {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>, #<imm*(size/8)>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	Vn	Vd	imm4	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VEXT{<c>}{<q>}.<size> {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VEXT{<c>}{<q>}.8 {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>, #<imm*(size/8)>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VEXT{<c>}{<q>}.<size> {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VEXT{<c>}{<q>}.8 {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>, #<imm*(size/8)>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` For the 64-bit SIMD vector variant: is the size of the operation, and can be one of 16 or 32.

For the 128-bit SIMD vector variant: is the size of the operation, and can be one of 16, 32 or 64.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<imm>` For the 64-bit SIMD vector variant: is the location of the extracted result in the concatenation of the operands, as a number of bytes from the least significant end, in the range 0 to (128/`<size>`)-1.

For the 128-bit SIMD vector variant: is the location of the extracted result in the concatenation of the operands, as a number of bytes from the least significant end, in the range 0 to (64/`<size>`)-1.

Operation for all encodings

The description of VEXT (byte elements) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F6.1.86 VFMA

Vector Fused Multiply Accumulate multiplies corresponding elements of two vectors, and accumulates the results into the elements of the destination vector. The instruction does not round the result of the multiply before the accumulation.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm
				op									

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VFMA{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VFMA{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = TRUE; op1_neg = (op == '1');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A2

31 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
!=1111	1 1 1 0	1	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1 0	size	N	0	M	0	Vm
cond											op			

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VFMA{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VFMA{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```


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Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VFMA{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
advsimd = FALSE; op1_neg = (op == '1');
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	0	N	Q	M	1	Vm
										op												

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VFMA{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VFMA{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
advsimd = TRUE; op1_neg = (op == '1');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `sz == '1' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1	0	size		N	0	M	0	Vm
																			op			

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VFMA{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VFMA{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VFMA{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
advsimd = FALSE; op1_neg = (op == '1');
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

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For encoding A2, T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32` when `sz = 0`

`F16` when `sz = 1`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.

`<Sn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vn:N" field.

`<Sm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDOrVFPEnabled(TRUE, advsimd);
    if advsimd then // Advanced SIMD instruction
        for r = 0 to regs-1
            for e = 0 to elements-1
                bits(esize) op1 = Elem[D[n+r],e,esize];
                if op1_neg then op1 = FPNeg(op1);
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPMulAdd(Elem[D[d+r],e,esize],
                                        op1, Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], StandardFPSCRValue());

    else // VFP instruction
        case esize of
            when 16
                op16 = if op1_neg then FPNeg(S[n]<15:0>) else S[n]<15:0>;
                S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPMulAdd(S[d]<15:0>, op16, S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[]);
            when 32
                op32 = if op1_neg then FPNeg(S[n]) else S[n];
                S[d] = FPMulAdd(S[d], op32, S[m], FPSCR[]);
            when 64
                op64 = if op1_neg then FPNeg(D[n]) else D[n];
                D[d] = FPMulAdd(D[d], op64, D[m], FPSCR[]);
```


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F6.1.87 VFMAB, VFMAT (BFloat16, vector)

The Bfloat16 floating-point widening multiply-add long instruction widens the even-numbered (bottom) or odd-numbered (top) 16-bit elements in the first and second source vectors from Bfloat16 to single-precision format. The instruction then multiplies and adds these values to the overlapping single-precision elements of the destination vector.

Unlike other BFloat16 multiplication instructions, this performs a fused multiply-add, without intermediate rounding that uses the Round to Nearest rounding mode and can generate a floating-point exception that causes cumulative exception bits in the FPSCR to be set.

A1

(FEAT_AA32BF16)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0 0	D	1	1	Vn	Vd	1	0	0	0	N	Q	M	1	Vm

A1 variant

```
VFMA<bt>{<q>}.BF16 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveAArch32BF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(M:Vm);
integer elements = 128 DIV 32;
integer sel = UInt(Q);
```

T1

(FEAT_AA32BF16)

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	0	D	1	1	Vn	Vd	1	0	0	0	N	Q	M	1	Vm

T1 variant

```
VFMA<bt>{<q>}.BF16 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveAArch32BF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(M:Vm);
integer elements = 128 DIV 32;
integer sel = UInt(Q);
```


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Assembler symbols

<bt> Is the bottom or top element specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

B when Q = 0

T when Q = 1

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qn> Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
bits(128) operand1 = Q[n>>1];
bits(128) operand2 = Q[m>>1];
bits(128) operand3 = Q[d>>1];
bits(128) result;

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(32) element1 = Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel, 16] : Zeros(16);
    bits(32) element2 = Elem[operand2, 2 * e + sel, 16] : Zeros(16);
    bits(32) addend = Elem[operand3, e, 32];
    Elem[result, e, 32] = FPMulAdd(addend, element1, element2,
                                   StandardFPSCRValue());

Q[d>>1] = result;
```


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F6.1.88 VFMAB, VFMAT (BFloat16, by scalar)

The BFloat16 floating-point widening multiply-add long instruction widens the even-numbered (bottom) or odd-numbered (top) 16-bit elements in the first source vector, and an indexed element in the second source vector from Bfloat16 to single-precision format. The instruction then multiplies and adds these values to the overlapping single-precision elements of the destination vector.

Unlike other BFloat16 multiplication instructions, this performs a fused multiply-add, without intermediate rounding that uses the Round to Nearest rounding mode and can generate a floating-point exception that causes cumulative exception bits in the FPSCR to be set.

A1

(FEAT_AA32BF16)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	D	1 1	Vn	Vd	1 0 0 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm

A1 variant

```
VFMA<bt>{<q>}.BF16 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveAArch32BF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);
integer i = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
integer elements = 128 DIV 32;
integer sel = UInt(Q);
```

T1

(FEAT_AA32BF16)

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	D	1	1	Vn	Vd	1 0 0 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm

T1 variant

```
VFMA<bt>{<q>}.BF16 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveAArch32BF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);
integer i = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
integer elements = 128 DIV 32;
integer sel = UInt(Q);
```


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Assembler symbols

<bt> Is the bottom or top element specifier, encoded in the "Q" field. It can have the following values:

B when Q = 0

T when Q = 1

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qn> Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm<2:0>" field.

<index> Is the element index in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "M:Vm<3>" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
bits(128) operand1 = Q[n>>1];
bits(64) operand2 = D[m];
bits(128) operand3 = Q[d>>1];
bits(128) result;

bits(32) element2 = Elem[operand2, i, 16] : Zeros(16);

for e = 0 to elements-1
    bits(32) element1 = Elem[operand1, 2 * e + sel, 16] : Zeros(16);
    bits(32) addend = Elem[operand3, e, 32];
    Elem[result, e, 32] = FPMulAdd(addend, element1, element2,
                                   StandardFPSCRValue());

Q[d>>1] = result;
```


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F6.1.89 VFMAL (vector)

Vector Floating-point Multiply-Add Long to accumulator (vector). This instruction multiplies corresponding values in the vectors in the two source SIMD&FP registers, and accumulates the product to the corresponding vector element of the destination SIMD&FP register. The instruction does not round the result of the multiply before the accumulation.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

In Armv8.2 and Armv8.3, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.4 it is mandatory for all implementations to support it.

Note

ID_ISAR6.FHM indicates whether this instruction is supported.

A1

(FEAT_FHM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1	0	0	0	N	Q	M	1	Vm
			S													

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VFMAL{<q>}.F16 <Dd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VFMAL{<q>}.F16 <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16MulNoRoundingToFP32Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = if Q == '1' then UInt(N:Vn) else UInt(Vn:N);
integer m = if Q == '1' then UInt(M:Vm) else UInt(Vm:M);
integer esize = 32;
integer regs = if Q=='1' then 2 else 1;
integer datasize = if Q=='1' then 64 else 32;
boolean sub_op = S=='1';
```

T1

(FEAT_FHM)

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1	0	0	0	N	Q	M	1	Vm
			S													

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64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VFMAL{<q>}.F16 <Dd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VFMAL{<q>}.F16 <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveFP16MulNoRoundingToFP32Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = if Q == '1' then UInt(N:Vn) else UInt(Vn:N);
integer m = if Q == '1' then UInt(M:Vm) else UInt(Vm:M);
integer esize = 32;
integer regs = if Q=='1' then 2 else 1;
integer datasize = if Q=='1' then 64 else 32;
boolean sub_op = S=='1';
```

Assembler symbols

<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Qd>	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.
<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.
<Dm>	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.
<Dd>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vn:N" field.
<Sm>	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
bits(datasize) operand1 ;
bits(datasize) operand2 ;
bits(64) operand3;
bits(64) result;
bits(esize DIV 2) element1;
bits(esize DIV 2) element2;

if Q=='0' then
    operand1 = S[n]<datasize-1:0>;
    operand2 = S[m]<datasize-1:0>;
else
    operand1 = D[n]<datasize-1:0>;
    operand2 = D[m]<datasize-1:0>;
for r = 0 to regs-1
    operand3 = D[d+r];
    for e = 0 to 1
        element1 = Elem[operand1, 2*r+e, esize DIV 2];
        element2 = Elem[operand2, 2*r+e, esize DIV 2];
        if sub_op then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAddH(Elem[operand3, e, esize], element1, element2,
```


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```
StandardFPSCRValue());
     D[d+r] = result;
```


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F6.1.90 VFMAL (by scalar)

Vector Floating-point Multiply-Add Long to accumulator (by scalar). This instruction multiplies the vector elements in the first source SIMD&FP register by the specified value in the second source SIMD&FP register, and accumulates the product to the corresponding vector element of the destination SIMD&FP register. The instruction does not round the result of the multiply before the accumulation.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

In Armv8.2 and Armv8.3, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.4 it is mandatory for all implementations to support it.

Note

ID_ISAR6.FHM indicates whether this instruction is supported.

A1

(FEAT_FHM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	D	0	0	Vn	Vd	1 0 0 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm
					S								

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VFMAL{<q>}.F16 <Dd>, <Sn>, <Sm>[<index>]
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VFMAL{<q>}.F16 <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16MulNoRoundingToFP32Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = if Q == '1' then UInt(N:Vn) else UInt(Vn:N);
integer m = if Q == '1' then UInt(Vm<2:0>) else UInt(Vm<2:0>:M);

integer index = if Q == '1' then UInt(M:Vm<3>) else UInt(Vm<3>);
integer esize = 32;
integer regs = if Q=='1' then 2 else 1;
integer datasize = if Q=='1' then 64 else 32;
boolean sub_op = S=='1';
```

T1

(FEAT_FHM)

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	D	0	0	Vn	Vd	1 0 0 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm
					S								

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64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VFMAL{<q>}.F16 <Dd>, <Sn>, <Sm>[<index>]
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VFMAL{<q>}.F16 <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveFP16MulNoRoundingToFP32Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = if Q == '1' then UInt(N:Vn) else UInt(Vn:N);
integer m = if Q == '1' then UInt(Vm<2:0>) else UInt(Vm<2:0>:M);

integer index = if Q == '1' then UInt(M:Vm<3>) else UInt(Vm<3>);
integer esize = 32;
integer regs = if Q=='1' then 2 else 1;
integer datasize = if Q=='1' then 64 else 32;
boolean sub_op = S=='1';
```

Assembler symbols

`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Qd>`	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm<2:0>" field.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Sn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vn:N" field.
`<Sm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm<2:0>:M" field.
`<index>`	For the 64-bit SIMD vector variant: is the element index in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "Vm<3>" field. For the 128-bit SIMD vector variant: is the element index in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "M:Vm<3>" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
bits(datasize) operand1 ;
bits(datasize) operand2 ;
bits(64) operand3;
bits(64) result;
bits(esize DIV 2) element1;
bits(esize DIV 2) element2;

if Q=='0' then
    operand1 = S[n]<datasize-1:0>;
    operand2 = S[m]<datasize-1:0>;
else
    operand1 = D[n]<datasize-1:0>;
    operand2 = D[m]<datasize-1:0>;
```


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```
element2 = Elem[operand2, index, esize DIV 2];
for r = 0 to regs-1
    operand3 = D[d+r];
    for e = 0 to 1
        element1 = Elem[operand1, 2*r+e, esize DIV 2];
        if sub_op then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAddH(Elem[operand3, e, esize], element1, element2,
StandardFPSCRValue());
    D[d+r] = result;
```


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F6.1.91 VFMS

Vector Fused Multiply Subtract negates the elements of one vector and multiplies them with the corresponding elements of another vector, adds the products to the corresponding elements of the destination vector, and places the results in the destination vector. The instruction does not round the result of the multiply before the addition.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0	0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm
				op									

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VFMS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VFMS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = TRUE; op1_neg = (op == '1');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A2

31 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
!=1111	1 1 1 0	1	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1 0	size	N	1	M	0	Vm
cond											op			

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VFMS{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VFMS{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```


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Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VFMS{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
advsimd = FALSE; op1_neg = (op == '1');
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	0	N	Q	M	1	Vm
										op												

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VFMS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VFMS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
advsimd = TRUE; op1_neg = (op == '1');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `sz == '1' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1	0	size		N	1	M	0	Vm
																			op			

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VFMS{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VFMS{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VFMS{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
advsimd = FALSE; op1_neg = (op == '1');
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

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For encoding A2, T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32` when `sz = 0`

`F16` when `sz = 1`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.

`<Sn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vn:N" field.

`<Sm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDOrVFPEnabled(TRUE, advsimd);
    if advsimd then // Advanced SIMD instruction
        for r = 0 to regs-1
            for e = 0 to elements-1
                bits(esize) op1 = Elem[D[n+r],e,esize];
                if op1_neg then op1 = FPNeg(op1);
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPMulAdd(Elem[D[d+r],e,esize],
                                        op1, Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], StandardFPSCRValue());

    else // VFP instruction
        case esize of
            when 16
                op16 = if op1_neg then FPNeg(S[n]<15:0>) else S[n]<15:0>;
                S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPMulAdd(S[d]<15:0>, op16, S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[]);
            when 32
                op32 = if op1_neg then FPNeg(S[n]) else S[n];
                S[d] = FPMulAdd(S[d], op32, S[m], FPSCR[]);
            when 64
                op64 = if op1_neg then FPNeg(D[n]) else D[n];
                D[d] = FPMulAdd(D[d], op64, D[m], FPSCR[]);
```


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F6.1.92 VFMSL (vector)

Vector Floating-point Multiply-Subtract Long from accumulator (vector). This instruction negates the values in the vector of one SIMD&FP register, multiplies these with the corresponding values in another vector, and accumulates the product to the corresponding vector element of the destination SIMD&FP register. The instruction does not round the result of the multiply before the accumulation.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

In Armv8.2 and Armv8.3, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.4 it is mandatory for all implementations to support it.

Note

ID_ISAR6.FHM indicates whether this instruction is supported.

A1

(FEAT_FHM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	1	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1	0	0	0	N	Q	M	1	Vm
			S													

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VFMSL{<q>}.F16 <Dd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VFMSL{<q>}.F16 <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16MulNoRoundingToFP32Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = if Q == '1' then UInt(N:Vn) else UInt(Vn:N);
integer m = if Q == '1' then UInt(M:Vm) else UInt(Vm:M);
integer esize = 32;
integer regs = if Q=='1' then 2 else 1;
integer datasize = if Q=='1' then 64 else 32;
boolean sub_op = S=='1';
```

T1

(FEAT_FHM)

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	1	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1	0	0	0	N	Q	M	1	Vm
			S													

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64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VFMSL{<q>}.F16 <Dd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VFMSL{<q>}.F16 <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveFP16MulNoRoundingToFP32Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = if Q == '1' then UInt(N:Vn) else UInt(Vn:N);
integer m = if Q == '1' then UInt(M:Vm) else UInt(Vm:M);
integer esize = 32;
integer regs = if Q=='1' then 2 else 1;
integer datasize = if Q=='1' then 64 else 32;
boolean sub_op = S=='1';
```

Assembler symbols

<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Qd>	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.
<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.
<Dm>	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.
<Dd>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vn:N" field.
<Sm>	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
bits(datasize) operand1 ;
bits(datasize) operand2 ;
bits(64) operand3;
bits(64) result;
bits(esize DIV 2) element1;
bits(esize DIV 2) element2;

if Q=='0' then
    operand1 = S[n]<datasize-1:0>;
    operand2 = S[m]<datasize-1:0>;
else
    operand1 = D[n]<datasize-1:0>;
    operand2 = D[m]<datasize-1:0>;
for r = 0 to regs-1
    operand3 = D[d+r];
    for e = 0 to 1
        element1 = Elem[operand1, 2*r+e, esize DIV 2];
        element2 = Elem[operand2, 2*r+e, esize DIV 2];
        if sub_op then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAddH(Elem[operand3, e, esize], element1, element2,
```


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```
StandardFPSCRValue());
     D[d+r] = result;
```


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F6.1.93 VFMSL (by scalar)

Vector Floating-point Multiply-Subtract Long from accumulator (by scalar). This instruction multiplies the negated vector elements in the first source SIMD&FP register by the specified value in the second source SIMD&FP register, and accumulates the product to the corresponding vector element of the destination SIMD&FP register. The instruction does not round the result of the multiply before the accumulation.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

In Armv8.2 and Armv8.3, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.4 it is mandatory for all implementations to support it.

Note

ID_ISAR6.FHM indicates whether this instruction is supported.

A1

(FEAT_FHM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	D	0	1	Vn	Vd	1 0 0 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm
					S								

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VFMSL{<q>}.F16 <Dd>, <Sn>, <Sm>[<index>]
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VFMSL{<q>}.F16 <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16MulNoRoundingToFP32Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = if Q == '1' then UInt(N:Vn) else UInt(Vn:N);
integer m = if Q == '1' then UInt(Vm<2:0>) else UInt(Vm<2:0>:M);

integer index = if Q == '1' then UInt(M:Vm<3>) else UInt(Vm<3>);
integer esize = 32;
integer regs = if Q=='1' then 2 else 1;
integer datasize = if Q=='1' then 64 else 32;
boolean sub_op = S=='1';
```

T1

(FEAT_FHM)

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	D	0	1	Vn	Vd	1 0 0 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm
					S								

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64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VFMSL{<q>}.F16 <Dd>, <Sn>, <Sm>[<index>]
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VFMSL{<q>}.F16 <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveFP16MulNoRoundingToFP32Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;

integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = if Q == '1' then UInt(N:Vn) else UInt(Vn:N);
integer m = if Q == '1' then UInt(Vm<2:0>) else UInt(Vm<2:0>:M);

integer index = if Q == '1' then UInt(M:Vm<3>) else UInt(Vm<3>);
integer esize = 32;
integer regs = if Q=='1' then 2 else 1;
integer datasize = if Q=='1' then 64 else 32;
boolean sub_op = S=='1';
```

Assembler symbols

<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Qd>	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.
<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.
<Dm>	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm<2:0>" field.
<Dd>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
<Sn>	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vn:N" field.
<Sm>	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm<2:0>:M" field.
<index>	For the 64-bit SIMD vector variant: is the element index in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "Vm<3>" field. For the 128-bit SIMD vector variant: is the element index in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "M:Vm<3>" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
bits(datasize) operand1 ;
bits(datasize) operand2 ;
bits(64) operand3;
bits(64) result;
bits(esize DIV 2) element1;
bits(esize DIV 2) element2;

if Q=='0' then
    operand1 = S[n]<datasize-1:0>;
    operand2 = S[m]<datasize-1:0>;
else
    operand1 = D[n]<datasize-1:0>;
    operand2 = D[m]<datasize-1:0>;
```


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```
element2 = Elem[operand2, index, esize DIV 2];
for r = 0 to regs-1
    operand3 = D[d+r];
    for e = 0 to 1
        element1 = Elem[operand1, 2*r+e, esize DIV 2];
        if sub_op then element1 = FPNeg(element1);
        Elem[result, e, esize] = FPMulAddH(Elem[operand3, e, esize], element1, element2,
StandardFPSCRValue());
    D[d+r] = result;
```


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F6.1.94 VFNMA

Vector Fused Negate Multiply Accumulate negates one floating-point register value and multiplies it by another floating-point register value, adds the negation of the floating-point value in the destination register to the product, and writes the result back to the destination register. The instruction does not round the result of the multiply before the addition.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19–16	15–12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1 1 1 0	1	D	0 1	Vn	Vd	1 0	size	N	1	M	0	Vm
cond									op				

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VFNMA{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VFNMA{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VFNMA{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
op1_neg = (op == '1');
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

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T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	0	1	Vn	Vd	1	0	size		N	1	M	0	Vm
																			op			

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VFNMA{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VFNMA{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VFNMA{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
op1_neg = (op == '1');
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
`<Sn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vn:N" field.
`<Sm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

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<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    case esize of
        when 16
            op16 = if op1_neg then FPNeg(S[n]<15:0>) else S[n]<15:0>;
            S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPMulAdd(FPNeg(S[d]<15:0>), op16, S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[]);
        when 32
            op32 = if op1_neg then FPNeg(S[n]) else S[n];
            S[d] = FPMulAdd(FPNeg(S[d]), op32, S[m], FPSCR[]);
        when 64
            op64 = if op1_neg then FPNeg(D[n]) else D[n];
            D[d] = FPMulAdd(FPNeg(D[d]), op64, D[m], FPSCR[]);
```


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F6.1.95 VFNMS

Vector Fused Negate Multiply Subtract multiplies together two floating-point register values, adds the negation of the floating-point value in the destination register to the product, and writes the result back to the destination register. The instruction does not round the result of the multiply before the addition.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1 1 1 0	1	D	0	1	Vn	Vd	1	0	size	N	0	M	0	Vm
cond												op			

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VFNMS{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VFNMS{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VFNMS{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
op1_neg = (op == '1');
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

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T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	0	1	Vn	Vd	1	0	size		N	0	M	0	Vm
																			op			

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VFNMS{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VFNMS{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VFNMS{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
op1_neg = (op == '1');
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
`<Sn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vn:N" field.
`<Sm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

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<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    case esize of
        when 16
            op16 = if op1_neg then FPNeg(S[n]<15:0>) else S[n]<15:0>;
            S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPMulAdd(FPNeg(S[d]<15:0>), op16, S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[]);
        when 32
            op32 = if op1_neg then FPNeg(S[n]) else S[n];
            S[d] = FPMulAdd(FPNeg(S[d]), op32, S[m], FPSCR[]);
        when 64
            op64 = if op1_neg then FPNeg(D[n]) else D[n];
            D[d] = FPMulAdd(FPNeg(D[d]), op64, D[m], FPSCR[]);
```


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F6.1.96 VHADD

Vector Halving Add adds corresponding elements in two vectors of integers, shifts each result right one bit, and places the final results in the destination vector. The results of the halving operations are truncated. For rounded results, see VRHADD).

The operand and result elements are all the same type, and can be any one of:

- 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit signed integers.
- 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit unsigned integers.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1	U	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	0 0	0	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm
									op						

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VHADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VHADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
add = (op == '0');  unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13	12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	U	1 1 1 1 0	D	size	Vn	Vd	0 0	0	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm
								op							

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VHADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VHADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
add = (op == '0');  unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `U = 0`, `size = 00`
`S16`	when `U = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `U = 0`, `size = 10`
`U8`	when `U = 1`, `size = 00`
`U16`	when `U = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `U = 1`, `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Int(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize], unsigned);
            op2 = Int(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], unsigned);
            result = if add then op1+op2 else op1-op2;
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result<esize:1>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.97 VHSUB

Vector Halving Subtract subtracts the elements of the second operand from the corresponding elements of the first operand, shifts each result right one bit, and places the final results in the destination vector. The results of the halving operations are truncated. There is no rounding version.

The operand and result elements are all the same type, and can be any one of:

- 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit signed integers.
- 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit unsigned integers.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1	U	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	0 0	1	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm
									op						

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VHSUB{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VHSUB{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
add = (op == '0');  unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	U	1 1 1 1 0	D	size	Vn	Vd	0 0	1	0	N	Q	M	0	Vm
								op						

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VHSUB{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VHSUB{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
add = (op == '0');  unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `U = 0, size = 00`
`S16`	when `U = 0, size = 01`
`S32`	when `U = 0, size = 10`
`U8`	when `U = 1, size = 00`
`U16`	when `U = 1, size = 01`
`U32`	when `U = 1, size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Int(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize], unsigned);
            op2 = Int(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], unsigned);
            result = if add then op1+op2 else op1-op2;
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result<esize:1>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.98 VINS

Vector move Insertion. This instruction copies the lower 16 bits of the 32-bit source SIMD&FP register into the upper 16 bits of the 32-bit destination SIMD&FP register, while preserving the values in the remaining bits.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15 – 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	0	0	0	Vd	1	0	1	0	1	1	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
VINS{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
```

T1

(FEAT_FP16)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15 – 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	0	0	0	Vd	1	0	1	0	1	1	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
VINS{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.

`<Sm>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    S[d] = S[m]<15:0> : S[d]<15:0>;
```


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F6.1.99 VJCVT

Javascript Convert to signed fixed-point, rounding toward Zero. This instruction converts the double-precision floating-point value in the SIMD&FP source register to a 32-bit signed integer using the Round towards Zero rounding mode, and writes the result to the SIMD&FP destination register. If the result is too large to be accommodated as a signed 32-bit integer, then the result is the integer modulo 2^{32}, as held in a 32-bit signed integer.

This instruction can generate a floating-point exception. Depending on the settings in FPSCR, the exception results in either a flag being set or a synchronous exception being generated. For more information, see *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page E1-6832.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

(FEAT_JSCVT)

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	1	0	0	1	Vd	1	0	1	1	1	1	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
VJCVT{<q>}.S32.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFJCVTZSExt() then UNDEFINED;
if cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
d = UInt(Vd:D);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

(FEAT_JSCVT)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	1	0	0	1	Vd	1	0	1	1	1	1	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
VJCVT{<q>}.S32.F64 <Sd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFJCVTZSExt() then UNDEFINED;
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
d = UInt(Vd:D);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Assembler symbols

<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
<Dm>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations();
CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
bits(64) fltval = D[m];
bits(32) intval;
bit      Z;
(intval, Z) = FPToFixedJS(fltval, FPSCR[], FALSE);
FPSCR<31:28> = '0':Z:'00';
S[d] = intval;
```


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F6.1.100 VLD1 (single element to one lane)

Load single 1-element structure to one lane of one register loads one element from memory into one element of a register. Elements of the register that are not loaded are unchanged. For details of the addressing mode, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0 1	D	1	1	0	Rn	Vd	0 0 (size)	0 0	index_align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD1 (single element to all lanes)";
if index_align<0> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 1;  index = UInt(index_align<3:1>);  alignment = 1;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0 1	D	1	1	0	Rn	Vd	0 1 (size)	0 0	index_align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```


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Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD1 (single element to all lanes)";
if index_align<1> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 2;  index = UInt(index_align<3:2>);
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

A3

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0 1	D	1	0		Rn	Vd	1 0	0 0	index_align	Rm
								size			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD1 (single element to all lanes)";
if index_align<2> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
if index_align<1:0> != '00' && index_align<1:0> != '11' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 4;  index = UInt(index_align<3>);
alignment = if index_align<1:0> == '00' then 1 else 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0 0	0 0	index_align	Rm
								size			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

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```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD1 (single element to all lanes)";
if index_align<0> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 1;  index = UInt(index_align<3:1>);  alignment = 1;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11 10	9 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0 1	0 0	index_align	Rm
								size			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD1 (single element to all lanes)";
if index_align<1> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 2;  index = UInt(index_align<3:2>);
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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T3

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	1 0	0 0	index_align	Rm
								size			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD1 (single element to all lanes)";
if index_align<2> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
if index_align<1:0> != '00' && index_align<1:0> != '11' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 4;  index = UInt(index_align<3>);
alignment = if index_align<1:0> == '00' then 1 else 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1, A2 and A3: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1, T2 and T3: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8`	when `size = 00`
`16`	when `size = 01`
`32`	when `size = 10`

`<list>` Is a list containing the single 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP register holding the element.

The list must be `{ <Dd>[<index>] }`.

The register `<Dd>` is encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

The permitted values and encoding of `<index>` depend on `<size>`:

`<size> == 8` `<index>` is in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "index_align<3:1>" field.

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`<size>` == `16``<index>` is in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "index_align<3:2>" field.

`<size>` == `32``<index>` is 0 or 1, encoded in the "index_align<3>" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<align>` When `<size>` == 8, `<align>` must be omitted, otherwise it is the optional alignment.

Whenever `<align>` is omitted, the standard alignment is used, see *Unaligned data access* on page E2-6877, and the encoding depends on `<size>`:

`<size>` == `8`Encoded in the "index_align<0>" field as `0`.

`<size>` == `16`Encoded in the "index_align<1:0>" field as `0b00`.

`<size>` == `32`Encoded in the "index_align<2:0>" field as `0b000`.

Whenever `<align>` is present, the permitted values and encoding depend on `<size>`:

`<size>` == `16``<align>` is 16, meaning 16-bit alignment, encoded in the "index_align<1:0>" field as `0b01`.

`<size>` == `32``<align>` is 32, meaning 32-bit alignment, encoded in the "index_align<2:0>" field as `0b011`.

`:` is the preferred separator before the `<align>` value, but the alignment can be specified as `@<align>`, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register containing an offset applied after the access, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For more information about the variants of this instruction, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    address = R[n];  iswrite = FALSE;
    - = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, alignment, AccType_VEC, iswrite);
    Elem[D[d],index] = MemU[address,ebytes];
    if wback then
        if register_index then
            R[n] = R[n] + R[m];
        else
            R[n] = R[n] + ebytes;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.101 VLD1 (single element to all lanes)

Load single 1-element structure and replicate to all lanes of one register loads one element from memory into every element of one or two vectors. For details of the addressing mode, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	1 1	0 0	size	T	a	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}],<Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' || (size == '00' && a == '1') then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  regs = if T == '0' then 1 else 2;
alignment = if a == '0' then 1 else ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d+regs > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d+regs > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	1 1	0 0	size	T	a	Rm

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Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' || (size == '00' && a == '1') then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  regs = if T == '0' then 1 else 2;
alignment = if a == '0' then 1 else ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d+regs > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d+regs > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VLD1 (single element to all lanes)* on page K1-11235.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8`	when `size = 00`
`16`	when `size = 01`
`32`	when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<list>` Is a list containing the 64-bit names of the SIMD&FP registers.

The list must be one of:

`{ <Dd>[] }` Encoded in the "T" field as `0`.

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`{ <Dd>[], <Dd+1>[] }`Encoded in the "T" field as `1`.

The register `<Dd>` is encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<align>` When `<size>` == 8, `<align>` must be omitted, otherwise it is the optional alignment.

Whenever `<align>` is omitted, the standard alignment is used, see *Unaligned data access* on page E2-6877, and is encoded in the "a" field as `0`.

Whenever `<align>` is present, the permitted values and encoding depend on `<size>`:

`<size> == 16<align>` is 16, meaning 16-bit alignment, encoded in the "a" field as `1`.

`<size> == 32<align>` is 32, meaning 32-bit alignment, encoded in the "a" field as `1`.

`:` is the preferred separator before the `<align>` value, but the alignment can be specified as `@<align>`, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register containing an offset applied after the access, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For more information about the variants of this instruction, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    address = R[n];  iswrite = FALSE;
    - = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, alignment, AccType_VEC, iswrite);
    bits(64) replicated_element = Replicate(MemU[address,ebytes]);
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        D[d+r] = replicated_element;
    if wback then
        if register_index then
            R[n] = R[n] + R[m];
        else
            R[n] = R[n] + ebytes;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.102 VLD1 (multiple single elements)

Load multiple single 1-element structures to one, two, three, or four registers loads elements from memory into one, two, three, or four registers, without de-interleaving. Every element of each register is loaded. For details of the addressing mode, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	0	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0 1 1 1	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
regs = 1;  if align<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	0	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	1 0 1 0	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```


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Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
regs = 2;  if align == '11' then UNDEFINED;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d+regs > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d+regs > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

A3

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	0	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0 1 1 0	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
regs = 3;  if align<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d+regs > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d+regs > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

A4

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	0	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0 0 1 0	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
regs = 4;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d+regs > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d+regs > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	0	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0 1 1 1	size	align	Rm

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Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
regs = 1;  if align<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1 0	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	1 0 1 0	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
regs = 2;  if align == '11' then UNDEFINED;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d+regs > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d+regs > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

T3

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0	1	1	0	size		align		Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
regs = 3;  if align<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d+regs > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d+regs > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

T4

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0	0	1	0	size		align		Rm

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Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
regs = 4;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d+regs > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d+regs > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VLD1 (multiple single elements)* on page K1-11235.

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F3-7035 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F4-7119 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1, A2, A3 and A4: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1, T2, T3 and T4: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8`	when `size = 00`
`16`	when `size = 01`
`32`	when `size = 10`
`64`	when `size = 11`

`<list>` Is a list containing the 64-bit names of the SIMD&FP registers.

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The list must be one of:

`{ <Dd> }` Single register. Selects the A1 and T1 encodings of the instruction.

`{ <Dd>, <Dd+1> }` Two single-spaced registers. Selects the A2 and T2 encodings of the instruction.

`{ <Dd>, <Dd+1>, <Dd+2> }` Three single-spaced registers. Selects the A3 and T3 encodings of the instruction.

`{ <Dd>, <Dd+1>, <Dd+2>, <Dd+3> }` Four single-spaced registers. Selects the A4 and T4 encodings of the instruction.

The register `<Dd>` is encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<align>` Is the optional alignment.

Whenever `<align>` is omitted, the standard alignment is used, see *Unaligned data access* on page E2-6877, and is encoded in the "align" field as `0b00`.

Whenever `<align>` is present, the permitted values are:

`64` 64-bit alignment, encoded in the "align" field as `0b01`.

`128` 128-bit alignment, encoded in the "align" field as `0b10`. Available only if `<list>` contains two or four registers.

`256` 256-bit alignment, encoded in the "align" field as `0b11`. Available only if `<list>` contains four registers.

`:` is the preferred separator before the `<align>` value, but the alignment can be specified as `@<align>`, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register containing an offset applied after the access, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For more information about the variants of this instruction, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    address = R[n];  iswrite = FALSE;
    - = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, alignment, AccType_VEC, iswrite);
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            bits(ebytes*8) data;
            if ebytes != 8 then
                data = MemU[address,ebytes];
            else
                - = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, ebytes, AccType_NORMAL, iswrite);
                data<31:0> = if BigEndian(AccType_NORMAL) then MemU[address+4,4] else MemU[address,4];
                data<63:32> = if BigEndian(AccType_NORMAL) then MemU[address,4] else MemU[address+4,4];
            Elem[D[d+r],e] = data;
            address = address + ebytes;
    if wback then
        if register_index then
            R[n] = R[n] + R[m];
        else
            R[n] = R[n] + 8*regs;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.103 VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)

Load single 2-element structure to one lane of two registers loads one 2-element structure from memory into corresponding elements of two registers. Elements of the registers that are not loaded are unchanged. For details of the addressing mode, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0 0	0 1	index_align	Rm
								size			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD2 (single 2-element structure to all lanes)";
ebytes = 1;  index = UInt(index_align<3:1>);  inc = 1;
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d2 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d2 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0 1	0 1	index_align	Rm
								size			

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Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD2 (single 2-element structure to all lanes)";
ebytes = 2;  index = UInt(index_align<3:2>);
inc = if index_align<1> == '0' then 1 else 2;
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d2 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d2 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

A3

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	1	0	0	1	index_align	Rm
														size					

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD2 (single 2-element structure to all lanes)";
if index_align<1> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 4;  index = UInt(index_align<3>);
inc = if index_align<2> == '0' then 1 else 2;
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 8;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d2 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d2 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0	15 – 12	11	10	9	8	7 – 4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0	0	0	1	index_align	Rm
														size					

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD2 (single 2-element structure to all lanes)";
ebytes = 1;  index = UInt(index_align<3:1>);  inc = 1;
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d2 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d2 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

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- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7 … 4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0	1	0	1	index_align	Rm
														size					

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD2 (single 2-element structure to all lanes)";
ebytes = 2;  index = UInt(index_align<3:2>);
inc = if index_align<1> == '0' then 1 else 2;
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d2 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d2 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

T3

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7 … 4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	1	0	0	1	index_align	Rm
														size					

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```


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Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD2 (single 2-element structure to all lanes)";
if index_align<1> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 4;  index = UInt(index_align<3>);
inc = if index_align<2> == '0' then 1 else 2;
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 8;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d2 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d2 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)* on page K1-11235.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1, A2 and A3: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1, T2 and T3: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8`	when `size = 00`
`16`	when `size = 01`
`32`	when `size = 10`

`<list>` Is a list containing the 64-bit names of the two SIMD&FP registers holding the element.

The list must be one of:

`{ <Dd>[<index>], <Dd+1>[<index>] }`Single-spaced registers, encoded as "spacing" = `0`.

`{ <Dd>[<index>], <Dd+2>[<index>] }`Double-spaced registers, encoded as "spacing" = 1. Not permitted when `<size>` == 8.

The encoding of "spacing" depends on `<size>`:

`<size> == 16`"spacing" is encoded in the "index_align<1>" field.

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<size> == 32"spacing" is encoded in the "index_align<2>" field.

The register <Dd> is encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

The permitted values and encoding of <index> depend on <size>:

<size> == 8<index> is in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "index_align<3:1>" field.

<size> == 16<index> is in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "index_align<3:2>" field.

<size> == 32<index> is 0 or 1, encoded in the "index_align<3>" field.

<Rn> Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<align> Is the optional alignment.

Whenever <align> is omitted, the standard alignment is used, see *Unaligned data access* on page E2-6877, and the encoding depends on <size>:

<size> == 8Encoded in the "index_align<0>" field as 0.

<size> == 16Encoded in the "index_align<0>" field as 0.

<size> == 32Encoded in the "index_align<1:0>" field as 0b00.

Whenever <align> is present, the permitted values and encoding depend on <size>:

<size> == 8<align> is 16, meaning 16-bit alignment, encoded in the "index_align<0>" field as 1.

<size> == 16<align> is 32, meaning 32-bit alignment, encoded in the "index_align<0>" field as 1.

<size> == 32<align> is 64, meaning 64-bit alignment, encoded in the "index_align<1:0>" field as 0b01.

: is the preferred separator before the <align> value, but the alignment can be specified as @<align>, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

<Rm> Is the general-purpose index register containing an offset applied after the access, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For more information about the variants of this instruction, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    address = R[n];  iswrite = FALSE;
    - = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, alignment, AccType_VEC, iswrite);
    Elem[D[d], index] = MemU[address,ebytes];
    Elem[D[d2],index] = MemU[address+ebytes,ebytes];
    if wback then
        if register_index then
            R[n] = R[n] + R[m];
        else
            R[n] = R[n] + 2*ebytes;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.104 VLD2 (single 2-element structure to all lanes)

Load single 2-element structure and replicate to all lanes of two registers loads one 2-element structure from memory into all lanes of two registers. For details of the addressing mode, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0 1	D	1	0		Rn	Vd	1 1	0 1	size	T	a	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}],<Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);
alignment = if a == '0' then 1 else 2*ebytes;
inc = if T == '0' then 1 else 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d2 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d2 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	1 1	0 1	size	T	a	Rm

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Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);
alignment = if a == '0' then 1 else 2*ebytes;
inc = if T == '0' then 1 else 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d2 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d2 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VLD2 (single 2-element structure to all lanes)* on page K1-11236.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8`	when `size = 00`
`16`	when `size = 01`
`32`	when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<list>` Is a list containing the 64-bit names of two SIMD&FP registers.

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The list must be one of:

`{ <Dd>[], <Dd+1>[] }`Single-spaced registers, encoded in the "T" field as `0`.

`{ <Dd>[], <Dd+2>[] }`Double-spaced registers, encoded in the "T" field as `1`.

The register `<Dd>` is encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<align>` Is the optional alignment.

Whenever `<align>` is omitted, the standard alignment is used, see *Unaligned data access* on page E2-6877, and is encoded in the "a" field as `0`.

Whenever `<align>` is present, the permitted values and encoding depend on `<size>`:

`<size> == 8<align>` is 16, meaning 16-bit alignment, encoded in the "a" field as `1`.

`<size> == 16<align>` is 32, meaning 32-bit alignment, encoded in the "a" field as `1`.

`<size> == 32<align>` is 64, meaning 64-bit alignment, encoded in the "a" field as `1`.

`:` is the preferred separator before the `<align>` value, but the alignment can be specified as `@<align>`, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register containing an offset applied after the access, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For more information about the variants of this instruction, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    address = R[n];  iswrite = FALSE;
    - = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, alignment, AccType_VEC, iswrite);
    D[d] = Replicate(MemU[address,ebytes]);
    D[d2] = Replicate(MemU[address+ebytes,ebytes]);
    if wback then
        if register_index then
            R[n] = R[n] + R[m];
        else
            R[n] = R[n] + 2*ebytes;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.105 VLD2 (multiple 2-element structures)

Load multiple 2-element structures to two or four registers loads multiple 2-element structures from memory into two or four registers, with de-interleaving. For more information, see *Element and structure load/store instructions* on page F2-6962. Every element of each register is loaded. For details of the addressing mode, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	0	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	1 0 0 x itype	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
pairs = 1;  if align == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
inc = if itype == '1001' then 2 else 1;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d2+pairs > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d2+pairs > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

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A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	0	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0 0 1 1	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
pairs = 2;  inc = 2;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d2+pairs > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d2+pairs > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	0	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	1 0 0 x	size	align	Rm
								itype			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```


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Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
pairs = 1;  if align == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
inc = if itype == '1001' then 2 else 1;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d2+pairs > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d2+pairs > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0	0	1	1	size		align		Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
pairs = 2;  inc = 2;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d2+pairs > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d2+pairs > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VLD2 (multiple 2-element structures)* on page K1-11235.

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F3-7035 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F4-7119 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1 and A2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8` when `size = 00`

`16` when `size = 01`

`32` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<list>` Is a list containing the 64-bit names of the SIMD&FP registers.

The list must be one of:

`{ <Dd>, <Dd+1> }` Two single-spaced registers. Selects the A1 and T1 encodings of the instruction, and encoded in the "itype" field as `0b1000`.

`{ <Dd>, <Dd+2> }` Two double-spaced registers. Selects the A1 and T1 encodings of the instruction, and encoded in the "itype" field as `0b1001`.

`{ <Dd>, <Dd+1>, <Dd+2>, <Dd+3> }` Three single-spaced registers. Selects the A2 and T2 encodings of the instruction.

The register `<Dd>` is encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<align>` Is the optional alignment.

Whenever `<align>` is omitted, the standard alignment is used, see *Unaligned data access* on page E2-6877, and is encoded in the "align" field as `0b00`.

Whenever `<align>` is present, the permitted values are:

`64` 64-bit alignment, encoded in the "align" field as `0b01`.

`128` 128-bit alignment, encoded in the "align" field as `0b10`.

`256` 256-bit alignment, encoded in the "align" field as `0b11`. Available only if `<list>` contains four registers.

`:` is the preferred separator before the `<align>` value, but the alignment can be specified as `@<align>`, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

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`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register containing an offset applied after the access, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For more information about the variants of this instruction, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    address = R[n];  iswrite = FALSE;
    - = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, alignment, AccType_VEC, iswrite);
    for r = 0 to pairs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            Elem[D[d+r], e] = MemU[address,ebytes];
            Elem[D[d2+r],e] = MemU[address+ebytes,ebytes];
            address = address + 2*ebytes;
    if wback then
        if register_index then
            R[n] = R[n] + R[m];
        else
            R[n] = R[n] + 16*pairs;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.106 VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)

Load single 3-element structure to one lane of three registers loads one 3-element structure from memory into corresponding elements of three registers. Elements of the registers that are not loaded are unchanged. For details of the addressing mode, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0 1	D	1	0		Rn	Vd	0 0 (size)	1 0	index_align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD3 (single 3-element structure to all lanes)";
if index_align<0> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 1;  index = UInt(index_align<3:1>);  inc = 1;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d3 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d3 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0 1	D	1	0		Rn	Vd	0 1 (size)	1 0	index_align	Rm

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Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD3 (single 3-element structure to all lanes)";
if index_align<0> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 2;  index = UInt(index_align<3:2>);
inc = if index_align<1> == '0' then 1 else 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d3 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d3 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

A3

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	1 0	1 0	index_align	Rm
								size			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>], <Rm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD3 (single 3-element structure to all lanes)";
if index_align<1:0> != '00' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 4;  index = UInt(index_align<3>);
inc = if index_align<2> == '0' then 1 else 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d3 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d3 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11 10	9 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0 0	1 0	index_align	Rm
								size			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD3 (single 3-element structure to all lanes)";
if index_align<0> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 1;  index = UInt(index_align<3:1>);  inc = 1;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d3 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d3 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

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- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7 … 4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0	1	1	0	index_align	Rm
														size					

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD3 (single 3-element structure to all lanes)";
if index_align<0> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 2;  index = UInt(index_align<3:2>);
inc = if index_align<1> == '0' then 1 else 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d3 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d3 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

T3

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7 … 4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	1	0	1	0	index_align	Rm
														size					

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]
```


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Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD3 (single 3-element structure to all lanes)";
if index_align<1:0> != '00' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 4;  index = UInt(index_align<3>);
inc = if index_align<2> == '0' then 1 else 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d3 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d3 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)* on page K1-11236.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1, A2 and A3: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1, T2 and T3: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8`	when `size = 00`
`16`	when `size = 01`
`32`	when `size = 10`

`<list>` Is a list containing the 64-bit names of the three SIMD&FP registers holding the element.

The list must be one of:

`{ <Dd>[<index>], <Dd+1>[<index>], <Dd+2>[<index>] }` Single-spaced registers, encoded as "spacing" = `0`.

`{ <Dd>[<index>], <Dd+2>[<index>], <Dd+4>[<index>] }` Double-spaced registers, encoded as "spacing" = `1`. Not permitted when `<size>` == 8.

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The encoding of "spacing" depends on <size>:

<size> == 8"spacing" is encoded in the "index_align<0>" field.

<size> == 16"spacing" is encoded in the "index_align<1>" field, and "index_align<0>" is set to 0.

<size> == 32"spacing" is encoded in the "index_align<2>" field, and "index_align<1:0>" is set to 0b00.

The register <Dd> is encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

The permitted values and encoding of <index> depend on <size>:

<size> == 8<index> is in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "index_align<3:1>" field.

<size> == 16<index> is in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "index_align<3:2>" field.

<size> == 32<index> is 0 or 1, encoded in the "index_align<3>" field.

<Rn> Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<Rm> Is the general-purpose index register containing an offset applied after the access, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For more information about the variants of this instruction, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Alignment

Standard alignment rules apply, see *Alignment support* on page B2-186.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    address = R[n];
    Elem[D[d], index] = MemU[address,ebytes];
    Elem[D[d2],index] = MemU[address+ebytes,ebytes];
    Elem[D[d3],index] = MemU[address+2*ebytes,ebytes];
    if wback then
        if register_index then
            R[n] = R[n] + R[m];
        else
            R[n] = R[n] + 3*ebytes;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.107 VLD3 (single 3-element structure to all lanes)

Load single 3-element structure and replicate to all lanes of three registers loads one 3-element structure from memory into all lanes of three registers. For details of the addressing mode, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	1	1	1	0	size	T	0 (a)	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' || a == '1' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);
inc = if T == '0' then 1 else 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d3 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d3 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	1	1	1	0	size	T	0 (a)	Rm

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Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' || a == '1' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);
inc = if T == '0' then 1 else 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d3 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d3 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VLD3 (single 3-element structure to all lanes)* on page K1-11236.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8`	when `size = 00`
`16`	when `size = 01`
`32`	when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<list>` Is a list containing the 64-bit names of three SIMD&FP registers.

The list must be one of:

`{ <Dd>[], <Dd+1>[], <Dd+2>[] }`Single-spaced registers, encoded in the "T" field as `0`.

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`{ <Dd>[], <Dd+2>[], <Dd+4>[] }`Double-spaced registers, encoded in the "T" field as `1`.

The register `<Dd>` is encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register containing an offset applied after the access, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For more information about the variants of this instruction, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Alignment

Standard alignment rules apply, see *Alignment support* on page B2-186.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    address = R[n];
    D[d] = Replicate(MemU[address,ebytes]);
    D[d2] = Replicate(MemU[address+ebytes,ebytes]);
    D[d3] = Replicate(MemU[address+2*ebytes,ebytes]);
    if wback then
        if register_index then
            R[n] = R[n] + R[m];
        else
            R[n] = R[n] + 3*ebytes;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.108 VLD3 (multiple 3-element structures)

Load multiple 3-element structures to three registers loads multiple 3-element structures from memory into three registers, with de-interleaving. For more information, see *Element and structure load/store instructions* on page F2-6962. Every element of each register is loaded. For details of the addressing mode, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	0	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0 1 0 x (itype)	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer inc;
case itype of
    when '0100'
        inc = 1;
    when '0101'
        inc = 2;
    otherwise
        SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '11' || align<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
alignment = if align<0> == '0' then 1 else 8;
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d3 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d3 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	0	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0 1 0 x (itype)	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer inc;
case itype of
    when '0100'
        inc = 1;
    when '0101'
        inc = 2;
    otherwise
        SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '11' || align<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
alignment = if align<0> == '0' then 1 else 8;
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d3 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d3 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VLD3 (multiple 3-element structures)* on page K1-11236.

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F3-7035 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F4-7119 for the A32 instruction set.

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Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8`	when `size = 00`
`16`	when `size = 01`
`32`	when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<list>` Is a list containing the 64-bit names of the SIMD&FP registers.

The list must be one of:

`{ <Dd>, <Dd+1>, <Dd+2> }`Single-spaced registers, encoded in the "itype" field as `0b0100`.

`{ <Dd>, <Dd+2>, <Dd+4> }`Double-spaced registers, encoded in the "itype" field as `0b0101`.

The register `<Dd>` is encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<align>` Is the optional alignment.

Whenever `<align>` is omitted, the standard alignment is used, see *Unaligned data access* on page E2-6877, and is encoded in the "align" field as `0b00`.

Whenever `<align>` is present, the only permitted values is 64, meaning 64-bit alignment, encoded in the "align" field as `0b01`.

`:` is the preferred separator before the `<align>` value, but the alignment can be specified as `@<align>`, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register containing an offset applied after the access, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For more information about `<Rn>`, `!`, and `<Rm>`, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    address = R[n];  iswrite = FALSE;
    - = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, alignment, AccType_VEC, iswrite);
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        Elem[D[d], e] = MemU[address,ebytes];
        Elem[D[d2],e] = MemU[address+ebytes,ebytes];
        Elem[D[d3],e] = MemU[address+2*ebytes,ebytes];
        address = address + 3*ebytes;
    if wback then
        if register_index then
            R[n] = R[n] + R[m];
        else
            R[n] = R[n] + 24;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.109 VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)

Load single 4-element structure to one lane of four registers loads one 4-element structure from memory into corresponding elements of four registers. Elements of the registers that are not loaded are unchanged. For details of the addressing mode, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0 0	1 1	index_align	Rm
								size			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD4 (single 4-element structure to all lanes)";
ebytes = 1;  index = UInt(index_align<3:1>);  inc = 1;
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  d4 = d3 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d4 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d4 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0 1	1 1	index_align	Rm
								size			

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Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD4 (single 4-element structure to all lanes)";
ebytes = 2;  index = UInt(index_align<3:2>);
inc = if index_align<1> == '0' then 1 else 2;
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 8;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  d4 = d3 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d4 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d4 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

A3

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	1 0	1 1	index_align	Rm
								size			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD4 (single 4-element structure to all lanes)";
if index_align<1:0> == '11' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 4;  index = UInt(index_align<3>);
inc = if index_align<2> == '0' then 1 else 2;
alignment = if index_align<1:0> == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(index_align<1:0>);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  d4 = d3 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d4 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d4 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0	15 – 12	11	10	9	8	7 – 4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0	0	1	1	index_align	Rm
														size					

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD4 (single 4-element structure to all lanes)";
ebytes = 1;  index = UInt(index_align<3:1>);  inc = 1;
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  d4 = d3 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d4 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d4 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

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- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0 1 (size)	1 1	index_align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD4 (single 4-element structure to all lanes)";
ebytes = 2;  index = UInt(index_align<3:2>);
inc = if index_align<1> == '0' then 1 else 2;
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 8;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  d4 = d3 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d4 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d4 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

T3

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	1 0 (size)	1 1	index_align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```


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Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "VLD4 (single 4-element structure to all lanes)";
if index_align<1:0> == '11' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 4;  index = UInt(index_align<3>);
inc = if index_align<2> == '0' then 1 else 2;
alignment = if index_align<1:0> == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(index_align<1:0>);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  d4 = d3 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d4 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d4 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)* on page K1-11236.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1, A2 and A3: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1, T2 and T3: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8` when `size = 00`

`16` when `size = 01`

`32` when `size = 10`

`<list>` Is a list containing the 64-bit names of the four SIMD&FP registers holding the element.

The list must be one of:

`{ <Dd>[<index>], <Dd+1>[<index>], <Dd+2>[<index>], <Dd+3>[<index>] }` Single-spaced registers, encoded as "spacing" = `0`.

`{ <Dd>[<index>], <Dd+2>[<index>], <Dd+4>[<index>], <Dd+6>[<index>] }` Double-spaced registers, encoded as "spacing" = `1`. Not permitted when `<size>` == 8.

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The encoding of "spacing" depends on <size>:

<size> == 16"spacing" is encoded in the "index_align<1>" field.

<size> == 32"spacing" is encoded in the "index_align<2>" field.

The register <Dd> is encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

The permitted values and encoding of <index> depend on <size>:

<size> == 8<index> is in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "index_align<3:1>" field.

<size> == 16<index> is in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "index_align<3:2>" field.

<size> == 32<index> is 0 or 1, encoded in the "index_align<3>" field.

<Rn> Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<align> Is the optional alignment.

Whenever <align> is omitted, the standard alignment is used, see *Unaligned data access* on page E2-6877, and the encoding depends on <size>:

<size> == 8Encoded in the "index_align<0>" field as 0.

<size> == 16Encoded in the "index_align<0>" field as 0.

<size> == 32Encoded in the "index_align<1:0>" field as 0b00.

Whenever <align> is present, the permitted values and encoding depend on <size>:

<size> == 8<align> is 32, meaning 32-bit alignment, encoded in the "index_align<0>" field as 1.

<size> == 16<align> is 64, meaning 64-bit alignment, encoded in the "index_align<0>" field as 1.

<size> == 32<align> can be 64 or 128. 64-bit alignment is encoded in the "index_align<1:0>" field as 0b01, and 128-bit alignment is encoded in the "index_align<1:0>" field as 0b10.

: is the preferred separator before the <align> value, but the alignment can be specified as @<align>, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

<Rm> Is the general-purpose index register containing an offset applied after the access, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For more information about the variants of this instruction, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    address = R[n];  iswrite = FALSE;
    - = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, alignment, AccType_VEC, iswrite);
    Elem[D[d], index] = MemU[address,ebytes];
    Elem[D[d2],index] = MemU[address+ebytes,ebytes];
    Elem[D[d3],index] = MemU[address+2*ebytes,ebytes];
    Elem[D[d4],index] = MemU[address+3*ebytes,ebytes];
    if wback then
        if register_index then
            R[n] = R[n] + R[m];
        else
            R[n] = R[n] + 4*ebytes;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.110 VLD4 (single 4-element structure to all lanes)

Load single 4-element structure and replicate to all lanes of four registers loads one 4-element structure from memory into all lanes of four registers. For details of the addressing mode, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	1 1	1 1	size	T	a	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}],<Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' && a == '0' then UNDEFINED;
integer ebytes;
integer alignment;
if size == '11' then
    ebytes = 4;  alignment = 16;
else
    ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);
    if size == '10' then
        alignment = if a == '0' then 1 else 8;
    else
        alignment = if a == '0' then 1 else 4*ebytes;
inc = if T == '0' then 1 else 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  d4 = d3 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d4 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d4 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

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T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	1	1	1	1	size		T	a	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' && a == '0' then UNDEFINED;
integer ebytes;
integer alignment;
if size == '11' then
    ebytes = 4;  alignment = 16;
else
    ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);
    if size == '10' then
        alignment = if a == '0' then 1 else 8;
    else
        alignment = if a == '0' then 1 else 4*ebytes;
inc = if T == '0' then 1 else 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  d4 = d3 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d4 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d4 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VLD4 (single 4-element structure to all lanes)* on page K1-11237.

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Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8` when `size = 00`

`16` when `size = 01`

`32` when `size = 1x`

`<list>` Is a list containing the 64-bit names of four SIMD&FP registers.

The list must be one of:

`{ <Dd>[], <Dd+1>[], <Dd+2>[], <Dd+3>[] }`Single-spaced registers, encoded in the "T" field as `0`.

`{ <Dd>[], <Dd+2>[], <Dd+4>[], <Dd+6>[] }`Double-spaced registers, encoded in the "T" field as `1`.

The register `<Dd>` is encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<align>` Is the optional alignment.

Whenever `<align>` is omitted, the standard alignment is used, see *Unaligned data access* on page E2-6877, and is encoded in the "a" field as `0`.

Whenever `<align>` is present, the permitted values and encoding depend on `<size>`:

`<size> == 8<align>` is 32, meaning 32-bit alignment, encoded in the "a" field as `1`.

`<size> == 16<align>` is 64, meaning 64-bit alignment, encoded in the "a" field as `1`.

`<size> == 32<align>` can be 64 or 128. 64-bit alignment is encoded in the "a:size<0>" field as `0b10`, and 128-bit alignment is encoded in the "a:size<0>" field as `0b11`.

`:` is the preferred separator before the `<align>` value, but the alignment can be specified as `@<align>`, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register containing an offset applied after the access, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For more information about the variants of this instruction, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    address = R[n];  iswrite = FALSE;
    - = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, alignment, AccType_VEC, iswrite);
    D[d] = Replicate(MemU[address,ebytes]);
    D[d2] = Replicate(MemU[address+ebytes,ebytes]);
    D[d3] = Replicate(MemU[address+2*ebytes,ebytes]);
    D[d4] = Replicate(MemU[address+3*ebytes,ebytes]);
    if wback then
        if register_index then
            R[n] = R[n] + R[m];
        else
            R[n] = R[n] + 4*ebytes;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.111 VLD4 (multiple 4-element structures)

Load multiple 4-element structures to four registers loads multiple 4-element structures from memory into four registers, with de-interleaving. For more information, see *Element and structure load/store instructions* on page F2-6962. Every element of each register is loaded. For details of the addressing mode, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7–6	5–4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0 0 0 x (itype)	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer inc;
case itype of
    when '0000'
        inc = 1;
    when '0001'
        inc = 2;
    otherwise
        SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  d4 = d3 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d4 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d4 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	0	D	1	0	Rn	Vd	0 0 0 x (itype)	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VLD4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
integer inc;
case itype of
    when '0000'
        inc = 1;
    when '0001'
        inc = 2;
    otherwise
        SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  d4 = d3 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d4 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d4 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VLD4 (multiple 4-element structures)* on page K1-11236.

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F3-7035 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F4-7119 for the A32 instruction set.

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Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8` when `size = 00`

`16` when `size = 01`

`32` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<list>` Is a list containing the 64-bit names of the SIMD&FP registers.

The list must be one of:

`{ <Dd>, <Dd+1>, <Dd+2>, <Dd+3> }`Single-spaced registers, encoded in the "itype" field as `0b0000`.

`{ <Dd>, <Dd+2>, <Dd+4>, <Dd+6> }`Double-spaced registers, encoded in the "itype" field as `0b0001`.

The register `<Dd>` is encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<align>` Is the optional alignment.

Whenever `<align>` is omitted, the standard alignment is used, see *Unaligned data access* on page E2-6877, and is encoded in the "align" field as `0b00`.

Whenever `<align>` is present, the permitted values are:

`64` 64-bit alignment, encoded in the "align" field as `0b01`.

`128` 128-bit alignment, encoded in the "align" field as `0b10`.

`256` 256-bit alignment, encoded in the "align" field as `0b11`.

`:` is the preferred separator before the `<align>` value, but the alignment can be specified as `@<align>`, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register containing an offset applied after the access, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For more information about the variants of this instruction, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    address = R[n];  iswrite = FALSE;
    - = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, alignment, AccType_VEC, iswrite);
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        Elem[D[d], e] = MemU[address,ebytes];
        Elem[D[d2],e] = MemU[address+ebytes,ebytes];
        Elem[D[d3],e] = MemU[address+2*ebytes,ebytes];
        Elem[D[d4],e] = MemU[address+3*ebytes,ebytes];
        address = address + 4*ebytes;
    if wback then
        if register_index then
            R[n] = R[n] + R[m];
        else
            R[n] = R[n] + 32;
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.112 VLDM, VLDMDB, VLDMIA

Load Multiple SIMD&FP registers loads multiple registers from consecutive locations in the Advanced SIMD and floating-point register file using an address from a general-purpose register.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

This instruction is used by the alias VPOP. See *Alias conditions* on page F6-8164 for details of when each alias is preferred.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–1	0
!=1111	1	1	0	P	U	D	W	1	Rn	Vd	1	0	1	1	imm8<7:1>	0
cond																imm8<0>

Decrement Before variant

Applies when `P == 1 && U == 0 && W == 1`.

```
VLDMDB{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>!, <dreglist>
```

Increment After variant

Applies when `P == 0 && U == 1`.

```
VLDM{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>{!}, <dreglist>
VLDMIA{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>{!}, <dreglist>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && U == '0' && W == '0' then SEE "Related encodings";
if P == '1' && W == '0' then SEE "VLDR";
if P == U && W == '1' then UNDEFINED;
// Remaining combinations are PUW = 010 (IA without !), 011 (IA with !), 101 (DB with !)
single_regs = FALSE;  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
regs = UInt(imm8) DIV 2;  // If UInt(imm8) is odd, see "FLDM*X".
if n == 15 && (wback || CurrentInstrSet() != InstrSet_A32) then UNPREDICTABLE;
if regs == 0 || regs > 16 || (d+regs) > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if imm8<0> == '1' && (d+regs) > 16 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `regs == 0`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as a `VLDM` with the same addressing mode but loads no registers.

If `regs > 16 || (d+regs) > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

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A2

31–28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11 10	9 8	7–0
!=1111 (cond)	1 1 0	P	U	D	W	1	Rn	Vd	1 0	1 0	imm8

Decrement Before variant

Applies when `P == 1 && U == 0 && W == 1`.

```
VLDMDB{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>!, <sreglist>
```

Increment After variant

Applies when `P == 0 && U == 1`.

```
VLDM{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>{!}, <sreglist>
VLDMIA{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>{!}, <sreglist>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && U == '0' && W == '0' then SEE "Related encodings";
if P == '1' && W == '0' then SEE "VLDR";
if P == U && W == '1' then UNDEFINED;
// Remaining combinations are PUW = 010 (IA without !), 011 (IA with !), 101 (DB with !)
single_regs = TRUE;  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');  d = UInt(Vd:D);  n = UInt(Rn);
imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);  regs = UInt(imm8);
if n == 15 && (wback || CurrentInstrSet() != InstrSet_A32) then UNPREDICTABLE;
if regs == 0 || (d+regs) > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `regs == 0`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as a `VLDM` with the same addressing mode but loads no registers.

If `(d+regs) > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11 10	9 8	7–1	0
1 1 1 0	1 1 0	P	U	D	W	1	Rn	Vd	1 0	1 1	imm8<7:1>	imm8<0>

Decrement Before variant

Applies when `P == 1 && U == 0 && W == 1`.

```
VLDMDB{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>!, <dreglist>
```


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Increment After variant

Applies when `P == 0 && U == 1`.

```
VLDM{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>{!}, <dreglist>
VLDMIA{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>{!}, <dreglist>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && U == '0' && W == '0' then SEE "Related encodings";
if P == '1' && W == '0' then SEE "VLDR";
if P == U && W == '1' then UNDEFINED;
// Remaining combinations are PUW = 010 (IA without !), 011 (IA with !), 101 (DB with !)
single_regs = FALSE;  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
regs = UInt(imm8) DIV 2;  // If UInt(imm8) is odd, see "FLDM*X".
if n == 15 && (wback || CurrentInstrSet() != InstrSet_A32) then UNPREDICTABLE;
if regs == 0 || regs > 16 || (d+regs) > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if imm8<0> == '1' && (d+regs) > 16 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `regs == 0`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as a `VLDM` with the same addressing mode but loads no registers.

If `regs > 16 || (d+regs) > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	P	U	D	W	1	Rn	Vd	1	0	1	0	imm8

Decrement Before variant

Applies when `P == 1 && U == 0 && W == 1`.

```
VLDMDB{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>!, <sreglist>
```

Increment After variant

Applies when `P == 0 && U == 1`.

```
VLDM{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>{!}, <sreglist>
VLDMIA{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>{!}, <sreglist>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && U == '0' && W == '0' then SEE "Related encodings";
if P == '1' && W == '0' then SEE "VLDR";
if P == U && W == '1' then UNDEFINED;
// Remaining combinations are PUW = 010 (IA without !), 011 (IA with !), 101 (DB with !)
```


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```
single_regs = TRUE;  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');  d = UInt(Vd:D);  n = UInt(Rn);
imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);  regs = UInt(imm8);
if n == 15 && (wback || CurrentInstrSet() != InstrSet_A32) then UNPREDICTABLE;
if regs == 0 || (d+regs) > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `regs == 0`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as a `VLDM` with the same addressing mode but loads no registers.

If `(d+regs) > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, the base register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VLDM* on page K1-11237.

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD and floating-point 64-bit move* on page F3-7009 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD and floating-point 64-bit move* on page F4-7095 for the A32 instruction set.

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
VPOP	`P == '0' && U == '1' && W == '1' && Rn == '1101'`

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` An optional data size specifier. If present, it must be equal to the size in bits, 32 or 64, of the registers being transferred.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. If writeback is not specified, the PC can be used.

`!` Specifies base register writeback. Encoded in the "W" field as 1 if present, otherwise 0.

`<sreglist>` Is the list of consecutively numbered 32-bit SIMD&FP registers to be transferred. The first register in the list is encoded in "Vd:D", and "imm8" is set to the number of registers in the list. The list must contain at least one register.

`<dreglist>` Is the list of consecutively numbered 64-bit SIMD&FP registers to be transferred. The first register in the list is encoded in "D:Vd", and "imm8" is set to twice the number of registers in the list. The list must contain at least one register, and must not contain more than 16 registers.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    address = if add then R[n] else R[n]-imm32;
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        if single_regs then
            S[d+r] = MemA[address,4];  address = address+4;
        else
            word1 = MemA[address,4];  word2 = MemA[address+4,4];  address = address+8;
            // Combine the word-aligned words in the correct order for current endianness.
            D[d+r] = if BigEndian(AccType_ATOMIC) then word1:word2 else word2:word1;
    if wback then R[n] = if add then R[n]+imm32 else R[n]-imm32;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.113 VLDR (immediate)

Load SIMD&FP register (immediate) loads a single register from the Advanced SIMD and floating-point register file, using an address from a general-purpose register, with an optional offset.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11 10	9 8	7–0
!=1111	1 1 0 1	U	D	0	1	!=1111	Vd	1 0	size	imm8
cond						Rn				

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VLDR{<c>}{<q>}.16 <Sd>, [<Rn> {, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VLDR{<c>}{<q>}{.32} <Sd>, [<Rn> {, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VLDR{<c>}{<q>}{.64} <Dd>, [<Rn> {, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  add = (U == '1');
imm32 = if esize == 16 then ZeroExtend(imm8:'0', 32) else ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
integer d;
case size of
    when '01' d = UInt(Vd:D);
    when '10' d = UInt(Vd:D);
    when '11' d = UInt(D:Vd);
n = UInt(Rn);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11 10	9 8	7–0
1 1 1 0	1 1 0 1	U	D	0	1	!=1111	Vd	1 0	size	imm8
						Rn				

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Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VLDR{<c>}{<q>}.16 <Sd>, [<Rn> {, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VLDR{<c>}{<q>}{.32} <Sd>, [<Rn> {, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VLDR{<c>}{<q>}{.64} <Dd>, [<Rn> {, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  add = (U == '1');
imm32 = if esize == 16 then ZeroExtend(imm8:'0', 32) else ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
integer d;
case size of
    when '01' d = UInt(Vd:D);
    when '10' d = UInt(Vd:D);
    when '11' d = UInt(D:Vd);
n = UInt(Rn);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`.64`	Is an optional data size specifier for 64-bit memory accesses that can be used in the assembler source code, but is otherwise ignored.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`.32`	Is an optional data size specifier for 32-bit memory accesses that can be used in the assembler source code, but is otherwise ignored.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
`<Rn>`	Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`+/-`	Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:
	`-` when `U = 0`
	`+` when `U = 1`

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<imm> For the single-precision scalar or double-precision scalar variants: is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4, in the range 0 to 1020, defaulting to 0, and encoded in the "imm8" field as <imm>/4.

For the half-precision scalar variant: is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 2, in the range 0 to 510, defaulting to 0, and encoded in the "imm8" field as <imm>/2.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    base = if n == 15 then Align(PC,4) else R[n];
    address = if add then (base + imm32) else (base - imm32);
    case esize of
        when 16
            S[d] = Zeros(16) : MemA[address,2];
        when 32
            S[d] = MemA[address,4];
        when 64
            word1 = MemA[address,4];  word2 = MemA[address+4,4];
            // Combine the word-aligned words in the correct order for current endianness.
            D[d] = if BigEndian(AccType_ATOMIC) then word1:word2 else word2:word1;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.114 VLDR (literal)

Load SIMD&FP register (literal) loads a single register from the Advanced SIMD and floating-point register file, using an address from the PC value and an immediate offset.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–0
!=1111	1	1	0	1	U	D	0	1	1 1 1 1	Vd	1	0	size		imm8
cond									Rn						

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VLDR{<c>}{<q>}.16 <Sd>, <label>
VLDR{<c>}{<q>}.16 <Sd>, [PC, #{+/-}<imm>]
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VLDR{<c>}{<q>}{.32} <Sd>, <label>
VLDR{<c>}{<q>}{.32} <Sd>, [PC, #{+/-}<imm>]
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VLDR{<c>}{<q>}{.64} <Dd>, <label>
VLDR{<c>}{<q>}{.64} <Dd>, [PC, #{+/-}<imm>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  add = (U == '1');
imm32 = if esize == 16 then ZeroExtend(imm8:'0', 32) else ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
integer d;
case size of
    when '01' d = UInt(Vd:D);
    when '10' d = UInt(Vd:D);
    when '11' d = UInt(D:Vd);
n = UInt(Rn);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 0
1 1 1 0	1 1 0 1	U	D	0	1	1 1 1 1	Vd	1 0	size	imm8
						Rn				

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VLDR{<c>}{<q>}.16 <Sd>, <label>
VLDR{<c>}{<q>}.16 <Sd>, [PC, #{+/-}<imm>]
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VLDR{<c>}{<q>}{.32} <Sd>, <label>
VLDR{<c>}{<q>}{.32} <Sd>, [PC, #{+/-}<imm>]
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VLDR{<c>}{<q>}{.64} <Dd>, <label>
VLDR{<c>}{<q>}{.64} <Dd>, [PC, #{+/-}<imm>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  add = (U == '1');
imm32 = if esize == 16 then ZeroExtend(imm8:'0', 32) else ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
integer d;
case size of
    when '01' d = UInt(Vd:D);
    when '10' d = UInt(Vd:D);
    when '11' d = UInt(D:Vd);
n = UInt(Rn);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`.64`	Is an optional data size specifier for 64-bit memory accesses that can be used in the assembler source code, but is otherwise ignored.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`.32`	Is an optional data size specifier for 32-bit memory accesses that can be used in the assembler source code, but is otherwise ignored.

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`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.

`<label>` The label of the literal data item to be loaded.

For the single-precision scalar or double-precision scalar variants: the assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the Align(PC, 4) value of the instruction to this label. Permitted values are multiples of 4 in the range -1020 to 1020.

For the half-precision scalar variant: the assembler calculates the required value of the offset from the Align(PC, 4) value of the instruction to this label. Permitted values are multiples of 2 in the range -510 to 510.

If the offset is zero or positive, `imm32` is equal to the offset and `add` == `TRUE`.

If the offset is negative, `imm32` is equal to minus the offset and `add` == `FALSE`.

`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`-` when `U = 0`

`+` when `U = 1`

`<imm>` For the single-precision scalar or double-precision scalar variants: is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4, in the range 0 to 1020, defaulting to 0, and encoded in the "imm8" field as <imm>/4.

For the half-precision scalar variant: is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 2, in the range 0 to 510, defaulting to 0, and encoded in the "imm8" field as <imm>/2.

The alternative syntax permits the addition or subtraction of the offset and the immediate offset to be specified separately, including permitting a subtraction of 0 that cannot be specified using the normal syntax. For more information, see *Use of labels in UAL instruction syntax* on page F2-6941.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    base = if n == 15 then Align(PC,4) else R[n];
    address = if add then (base + imm32) else (base - imm32);
    case esize of
        when 16
            S[d] = Zeros(16) : MemA[address,2];
        when 32
            S[d] = MemA[address,4];
        when 64
            word1 = MemA[address,4];  word2 = MemA[address+4,4];
            // Combine the word-aligned words in the correct order for current endianness.
            D[d] = if BigEndian(AccType_ATOMIC) then word1:word2 else word2:word1;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.115 VMAX (floating-point)

Vector Maximum compares corresponding elements in two vectors, and copies the larger of each pair into the corresponding element in the destination vector.

The operand vector elements are floating-point numbers.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	1	1	N	Q	M	0	Vm
										op												

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMAX{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMAX{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
maximum = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	1	1	N	Q	M	0	Vm
										op												

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMAX{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMAX{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
maximum = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `sz == '1' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32`	when `sz = 0`
`F16`	when `sz = 1`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Floating-point maximum and minimum

- max(+0.0, -0.0) = +0.0
- If any input is a NaN, the corresponding result element is the default NaN.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Elem[D[n+r],e,esize];  op2 = Elem[D[m+r],e,esize];
            if maximum then
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPMax(op1, op2, StandardFPSCRValue());
```


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```
else
    Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPMin(op1, op2, StandardFPSCRValue());
```


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F6.1.116 VMAX (integer)

Vector Maximum compares corresponding elements in two vectors, and copies the larger of each pair into the corresponding element in the destination vector.

The operand vector elements can be any one of:

- 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit signed integers.
- 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit unsigned integers.

The result vector elements are the same size as the operand vector elements.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1	U	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	0 1 1 0	N	Q	M	0	Vm
												op	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMAX{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMAX{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
maximum = (op == '0');  unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	U	1 1 1 1	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	0 1 1 0	N	Q	M	0	Vm
												op	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMAX{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMAX{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
maximum = (op == '0');  unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

S8	when U = 0, size = 00
S16	when U = 0, size = 01
S32	when U = 0, size = 10
U8	when U = 1, size = 00
U16	when U = 1, size = 01
U32	when U = 1, size = 10

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qn> Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dn> Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Int(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize], unsigned);
            op2 = Int(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], unsigned);
            result = if maximum then Max(op1,op2) else Min(op1,op2);
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.117 VMAXNM

This instruction determines the floating-point maximum number.

It handles NaNs in consistence with the IEEE754-2008 specification. It returns the numerical operand when one operand is numerical and the other is a quiet NaN, but otherwise the result is identical to floating-point `VMAX`.

This instruction is not conditional.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	1	1	N	Q	M	1	Vm
										op												

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMAXNM{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMAXNM{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
maximum = (op == '0');
advsimd = TRUE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm); regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A2

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	D	0	0	Vn	Vd	1	0	!=00		N	0	M	0	Vm
																size			op			

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VMAXNM{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Cannot be conditional
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VMAXNM{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Cannot be conditional
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

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```
VMAXNM{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm> // Cannot be conditional
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = FALSE;
maximum = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	1	1	N	Q	M	1	Vm
										op												

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMAXNM{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMAXNM{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
maximum = (op == '0');
advsimd = TRUE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm); regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

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T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	1	D	0 0	Vn	Vd	1 0	!=00	N	0	M	0	Vm
								size		op			

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VMAXNM{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VMAXNM{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VMAXNM{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = FALSE;
maximum = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32`	when `sz = 0`
`F16`	when `sz = 1`

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<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qn> Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dn> Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

<Sd> Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.

<Sn> Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vn:N" field.

<Sm> Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDOrVFPEnabled(TRUE, advsimd);
if advsimd then             // Advanced SIMD instruction
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Elem[D[n+r], e, esize]; op2 = Elem[D[m+r], e, esize];
            if maximum then
                Elem[D[d+r], e, esize] = FPMaxNum(op1, op2, StandardFPSCRValue());
            else
                Elem[D[d+r], e, esize] = FPMinNum(op1, op2, StandardFPSCRValue());
else                        // VFP instruction
    case esize of
        when 16
            if maximum then
                S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPMaxNum(S[n]<15:0>, S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[]);
            else
                S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPMinNum(S[n]<15:0>, S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[]);
        when 32
            if maximum then
                S[d] = FPMaxNum(S[n], S[m], FPSCR[]);
            else
                S[d] = FPMinNum(S[n], S[m], FPSCR[]);
        when 64
            if maximum then
                D[d] = FPMaxNum(D[n], D[m], FPSCR[]);
            else
                D[d] = FPMinNum(D[n], D[m], FPSCR[]);
```


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F6.1.118 VMIN (floating-point)

Vector Minimum compares corresponding elements in two vectors, and copies the smaller of each pair into the corresponding element in the destination vector.

The operand vector elements are floating-point numbers.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	1	1	N	Q	M	0	Vm
										op												

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMIN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMIN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
maximum = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	1	1	N	Q	M	0	Vm
										op												

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMIN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMIN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
maximum = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `sz == '1' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32`	when `sz = 0`
`F16`	when `sz = 1`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Floating-point minimum

- min(+0.0, -0.0) = -0.0
- If any input is a NaN, the corresponding result element is the default NaN.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Elem[D[n+r],e,esize];  op2 = Elem[D[m+r],e,esize];
            if maximum then
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPMax(op1, op2, StandardFPSCRValue());
```


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```
else
    Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPMin(op1, op2, StandardFPSCRValue());
```


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F6.1.119 VMIN (integer)

Vector Minimum compares corresponding elements in two vectors, and copies the smaller of each pair into the corresponding element in the destination vector.

The operand vector elements can be any one of:

- 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit signed integers.
- 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit unsigned integers.

The result vector elements are the same size as the operand vector elements.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1	U	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	0 1 1 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm
												op	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMIN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMIN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
maximum = (op == '0');  unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	U	1 1 1 1	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	0 1 1 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm
												op	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMIN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMIN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
maximum = (op == '0');  unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

S8	when U = 0, size = 00
S16	when U = 0, size = 01
S32	when U = 0, size = 10
U8	when U = 1, size = 00
U16	when U = 1, size = 01
U32	when U = 1, size = 10

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qn> Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dn> Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Int(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize], unsigned);
            op2 = Int(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], unsigned);
            result = if maximum then Max(op1,op2) else Min(op1,op2);
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.120 VMINNM

This instruction determines the floating point minimum number.

It handles NaNs in consistence with the IEEE754-2008 specification. It returns the numerical operand when one operand is numerical and the other is a quiet NaN, but otherwise the result is identical to floating-point `VMIN`.

This instruction is not conditional.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	1	1	N	Q	M	1	Vm
										op												

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMINNM{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMINNM{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
maximum = (op == '0');
advsimd = TRUE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm); regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A2

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	D	0	0	Vn	Vd	1	0	!=00		N	1	M	0	Vm
																size			op			

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VMINNM{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Cannot be conditional
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VMINNM{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Cannot be conditional
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

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```
VMINNM{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm> // Cannot be conditional
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = FALSE;
maximum = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1 1 1 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm
				op									

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMINNM{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMINNM{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
maximum = (op == '0');
advsimd = TRUE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm); regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

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T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	1	D	0 0	Vn	Vd	1 0	!=00	N	1	M	0	Vm
								size		op			

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VMINNM{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VMINNM{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VMINNM{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = FALSE;
maximum = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32`	when `sz = 0`
`F16`	when `sz = 1`

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`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.

`<Sn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vn:N" field.

`<Sm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDOrVFPEnabled(TRUE, advsimd);
if advsimd then             // Advanced SIMD instruction
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Elem[D[n+r], e, esize]; op2 = Elem[D[m+r], e, esize];
            if maximum then
                Elem[D[d+r], e, esize] = FPMaxNum(op1, op2, StandardFPSCRValue());
            else
                Elem[D[d+r], e, esize] = FPMinNum(op1, op2, StandardFPSCRValue());
else                        // VFP instruction
    case esize of
        when 16
            if maximum then
                S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPMaxNum(S[n]<15:0>, S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[]);
            else
                S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPMinNum(S[n]<15:0>, S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[]);
        when 32
            if maximum then
                S[d] = FPMaxNum(S[n], S[m], FPSCR[]);
            else
                S[d] = FPMinNum(S[n], S[m], FPSCR[]);
        when 64
            if maximum then
                D[d] = FPMaxNum(D[n], D[m], FPSCR[]);
            else
                D[d] = FPMinNum(D[n], D[m], FPSCR[]);
```


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F6.1.121 VMLA (floating-point)

Vector Multiply Accumulate multiplies corresponding elements in two vectors, and accumulates the results into the elements of the destination vector.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	1	N	Q	M	1	Vm
										op												

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMLA{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMLA{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = TRUE;  add = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A2

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	0	D	0	0	Vn	Vd	1	0	size		N	0	M	0	Vm
cond																op			

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VMLA{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VMLA{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

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```
VMLA{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = FALSE; add = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	1	N	Q	M	1	Vm
										op												

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMLA{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMLA{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
advsimd = TRUE;  add = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `sz == '1' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.

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- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	D	0	0	Vn	Vd	1	0	size		N	0	M	0	Vm
																			op			

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VMLA{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VMLA{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VMLA{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = FALSE; add = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding A2, T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32` when `sz = 0`

`F16` when `sz = 1`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.

`<Sn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vn:N" field.

`<Sm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDOrVFPEnabled(TRUE, advsimd);
    if advsimd then  // Advanced SIMD instruction
        for r = 0 to regs-1
            for e = 0 to elements-1
                product = FPMul(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize], Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], StandardFPSCRValue());
                addend = if add then product else FPNeg(product);
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPAdd(Elem[D[d+r],e,esize], addend, StandardFPSCRValue());
    else             // VFP instruction
        case esize of
            when 16
                addend16 = if add then FPMul(S[n]<15:0>, S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[]) else
FPNeg(FPMul(S[n]<15:0>, S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[]));
                S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPAdd(S[d]<15:0>, addend16, FPSCR[]);
            when 32
                addend32 = if add then FPMul(S[n], S[m], FPSCR[]) else FPNeg(FPMul(S[n], S[m],
FPSCR[]));
                S[d] = FPAdd(S[d], addend32, FPSCR[]);
            when 64
                addend64 = if add then FPMul(D[n], D[m], FPSCR[]) else FPNeg(FPMul(D[n], D[m],
FPSCR[]));
                D[d] = FPAdd(D[d], addend64, FPSCR[]);
```


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F6.1.122 VMLA (integer)

Vector Multiply Accumulate multiplies corresponding elements in two vectors, and adds the products to the corresponding elements of the destination vector.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21	20 19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1	0	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	1 0 0 1	N	Q	M	0	Vm
		op											

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMLA{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMLA{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
add = (op == '0');  long_destination = FALSE;
unsigned = FALSE;  // "Don't care" value: TRUE produces same functionality
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	0	1 1 1 1	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	1 0 0 1	N	Q	M	0	Vm
	op												

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMLA{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMLA{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
add = (op == '0');  long_destination = FALSE;
unsigned = FALSE;  // "Don't care" value: TRUE produces same functionality
```


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```
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

I8	when size = 00
I16	when size = 01
I32	when size = 10

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qn> Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dn> Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            product = Int(Elem[Din[n+r],e,esize],unsigned) * Int(Elem[Din[m+r],e,esize],unsigned);
            addend = if add then product else -product;
            if long_destination then
                Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = Elem[Qin[d>>1],e,2*esize] + addend;
            else
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = Elem[Din[d+r],e,esize] + addend;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.123 VMLA (by scalar)

Vector Multiply Accumulate multiplies elements of a vector by a scalar, and adds the products to corresponding elements of the destination vector.

For more information about scalars see *Advanced SIMD scalars* on page F1-6938.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	Q	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	0	0	0	F	N	1	M	0	Vm
				size				op							

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMLA{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm[x]>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMLA{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm[x]>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || (F == '1' && size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = FALSE;  // "Don't care" value: TRUE produces same functionality
add = (op == '0');  floating_point = (F == '1');  long_destination = FALSE;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	Q	1 1 1 1	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	0	0	0	F	N	1	M	0	Vm
				size				op							

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMLA{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm[x]>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMLA{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm[x]>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || (F == '1' && size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && size == '01' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = FALSE;  // "Don't care" value: TRUE produces same functionality
add = (op == '0');  floating_point = (F == '1');  long_destination = FALSE;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `F == '1' && size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the scalar and the elements of the operand vector, encoded in the "F:size" field. It can have the following values:

`I16`	when `F = 0, size = 01`
`I32`	when `F = 0, size = 10`
`F16`	when `F = 1, size = 01`
`F32`	when `F = 1, size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP register holding the accumulate vector, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP register holding the accumulate vector, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm[x]>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register holding the scalar. If `<dt>` is `I16` or `F16`, `Dm` is restricted to D0-D7. `Dm` is encoded in "Vm<2:0>", and `x` is encoded in "M:Vm<3>". If `<dt>` is `I32` or `F32`, `Dm` is restricted to D0-D15. `Dm` is encoded in "Vm", and `x` is encoded in "M".

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Operation for all encodings

```
 if ConditionPassed() then
     EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
     op2 = Elem[Din[m],index,esize];  op2val = Int(op2, unsigned);
     for r = 0 to regs-1
         for e = 0 to elements-1
             op1 = Elem[Din[n+r],e,esize];  op1val = Int(op1, unsigned);
             if floating_point then
                 fp_addend = if add then FPMul(op1,op2,StandardFPSCRValue()) else
FPNeg(FPMul(op1,op2,StandardFPSCRValue()));
                 Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPAdd(Elem[Din[d+r],e,esize], fp_addend, StandardFPSCRValue());
             else
                 addend = if add then op1val*op2val else -op1val*op2val;
                 if long_destination then
                     Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = Elem[Qin[d>>1],e,2*esize] + addend;
                 else
                     Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = Elem[Din[d+r],e,esize] + addend;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check and is operating only on integer vector elements, then the following apply:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.124 VMLAL (integer)

Vector Multiply Accumulate Long multiplies corresponding elements in two vectors, and add the products to the corresponding element of the destination vector. The destination vector element is twice as long as the elements that are multiplied.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 U	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	1 0	0	0	N	0	M	0	Vm
				size				op						

A1 variant

```
VMLAL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
add = (op == '0');  long_destination = TRUE;  unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = 1;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 U	1 1 1 1	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	1 0	0	0	N	0	M	0	Vm
				size				op						

T1 variant

```
VMLAL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
add = (op == '0');  long_destination = TRUE;  unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = 1;
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `U = 0`, `size = 00`
`S16`	when `U = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `U = 0`, `size = 10`
`U8`	when `U = 1`, `size = 00`
`U16`	when `U = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `U = 1`, `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            product = Int(Elem[Din[n+r],e,esize],unsigned) * Int(Elem[Din[m+r],e,esize],unsigned);
            addend = if add then product else -product;
            if long_destination then
                Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = Elem[Qin[d>>1],e,2*esize] + addend;
            else
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = Elem[Din[d+r],e,esize] + addend;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.125 VMLAL (by scalar)

Vector Multiply Accumulate Long multiplies elements of a vector by a scalar, and adds the products to corresponding elements of the destination vector. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the elements that are multiplied.

For more information about scalars see *Advanced SIMD scalars* on page F1-6938.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	U	1	D	!=11		Vn	Vd	0	0	1	0	N	1	M	0	Vm
										size				op								

A1 variant

```
VMLAL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm[x]>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');  add = (op == '0');  floating_point = FALSE;  long_destination = TRUE;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = 1;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	U	1	1	1	1	1	D	!=11		Vn	Vd	0	0	1	0	N	1	M	0	Vm
										size				op								

T1 variant

```
VMLAL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm[x]>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');  add = (op == '0');  floating_point = FALSE;  long_destination = TRUE;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = 1;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```


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Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the scalar and the elements of the operand vector, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S16`	when `U = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `U = 0`, `size = 10`
`U16`	when `U = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `U = 1`, `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP register holding the accumulate vector, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm[x]>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register holding the scalar. If `<dt>` is `S16` or `U16`, `Dm` is restricted to D0-D7. `Dm` is encoded in "Vm<2:0>", and `x` is encoded in "M:Vm<3>". If `<dt>` is `S32` or `U32`, `Dm` is restricted to D0-D15. `Dm` is encoded in "Vm", and `x` is encoded in "M".

Operation for all encodings

```
 if ConditionPassed() then
     EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
     op2 = Elem[Din[m],index,esize];  op2val = Int(op2, unsigned);
     for r = 0 to regs-1
         for e = 0 to elements-1
             op1 = Elem[Din[n+r],e,esize];  op1val = Int(op1, unsigned);
             if floating_point then
                 fp_addend = if add then FPMul(op1,op2,StandardFPSCRValue()) else
FPNeg(FPMul(op1,op2,StandardFPSCRValue()));
                 Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPAdd(Elem[Din[d+r],e,esize], fp_addend, StandardFPSCRValue());
             else
                 addend = if add then op1val*op2val else -op1val*op2val;
                 if long_destination then
                     Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = Elem[Qin[d>>1],e,2*esize] + addend;
                 else
                     Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = Elem[Din[d+r],e,esize] + addend;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.126 VMLS (floating-point)

Vector Multiply Subtract multiplies corresponding elements in two vectors, subtracts the products from corresponding elements of the destination vector, and places the results in the destination vector.

Note

Arm recommends that software does not use the `VMLS` instruction in the Round towards Plus Infinity and Round towards Minus Infinity rounding modes, because the rounding of the product and of the sum can change the result of the instruction in opposite directions, defeating the purpose of these rounding modes.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0	0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm
				op									

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMLS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMLS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = TRUE;  add = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A2

31 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
!=1111	1 1 1 0	0	D	0 0	Vn	Vd	1 0	size	N	1	M	0	Vm
cond										op			

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VMLS{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

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```
VMLS{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VMLS{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = FALSE; add = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	1	N	Q	M	1	Vm
										op												

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMLS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMLS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
advsimd = TRUE;  add = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `sz == '1' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	D	0	0	Vn	Vd	1	0	size		N	1	M	0	Vm
																			op			

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VMLS{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VMLS{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VMLS{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = FALSE; add = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

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For encoding A2, T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32` when `sz = 0`

`F16` when `sz = 1`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.

`<Sn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vn:N" field.

`<Sm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
 if ConditionPassed() then
     EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDOrVFPEnabled(TRUE, advsimd);
     if advsimd then  // Advanced SIMD instruction
         for r = 0 to regs-1
             for e = 0 to elements-1
                 product = FPMul(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize], Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], StandardFPSCRValue());
                 addend = if add then product else FPNeg(product);
                 Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPAdd(Elem[D[d+r],e,esize], addend, StandardFPSCRValue());
     else             // VFP instruction
         case esize of
             when 16
                 addend16 = if add then FPMul(S[n]<15:0>, S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[]) else
FPNeg(FPMul(S[n]<15:0>, S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[]));
                 S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPAdd(S[d]<15:0>, addend16, FPSCR[]);
             when 32
                 addend32 = if add then FPMul(S[n], S[m], FPSCR[]) else FPNeg(FPMul(S[n], S[m],
FPSCR[]));
                 S[d] = FPAdd(S[d], addend32, FPSCR[]);
             when 64
                 addend64 = if add then FPMul(D[n], D[m], FPSCR[]) else FPNeg(FPMul(D[n], D[m],
FPSCR[]));
                 D[d] = FPAdd(D[d], addend64, FPSCR[]);
```


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F6.1.127 VMLS (integer)

Vector Multiply Subtract multiplies corresponding elements in two vectors, and subtracts the products from the corresponding elements of the destination vector.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	D	size		Vn	Vd	1	0	0	1	N	Q	M	0	Vm
							op															

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMLS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMLS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
add = (op == '0');  long_destination = FALSE;
unsigned = FALSE;  // "Don't care" value: TRUE produces same functionality
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	D	size		Vn	Vd	1	0	0	1	N	Q	M	0	Vm
			op																			

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMLS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMLS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
add = (op == '0');  long_destination = FALSE;
unsigned = FALSE;  // "Don't care" value: TRUE produces same functionality
```


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```
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

I8	when size = 00
I16	when size = 01
I32	when size = 10

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qn> Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dn> Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            product = Int(Elem[Din[n+r],e,esize],unsigned) * Int(Elem[Din[m+r],e,esize],unsigned);
            addend = if add then product else -product;
            if long_destination then
                Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = Elem[Qin[d>>1],e,2*esize] + addend;
            else
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = Elem[Din[d+r],e,esize] + addend;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.128 VMLS (by scalar)

Vector Multiply Subtract multiplies elements of a vector by a scalar, and either subtracts the products from corresponding elements of the destination vector.

For more information about scalars see *Advanced SIMD scalars* on page F1-6938.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	Q	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	0	1	0	F	N	1	M	0	Vm
				size				op							

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMLS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm[x]>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMLS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm[x]>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || (F == '1' && size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = FALSE;  // "Don't care" value: TRUE produces same functionality
add = (op == '0');  floating_point = (F == '1');  long_destination = FALSE;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	Q	1 1 1 1	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	0	1	0	F	N	1	M	0	Vm
				size				op							

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMLS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm[x]>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMLS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm[x]>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || (F == '1' && size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && size == '01' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = FALSE;  // "Don't care" value: TRUE produces same functionality
add = (op == '0');  floating_point = (F == '1');  long_destination = FALSE;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `F == '1' && size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the scalar and the elements of the operand vector, encoded in the "F:size" field. It can have the following values:

`I16`	when `F = 0, size = 01`
`I32`	when `F = 0, size = 10`
`F16`	when `F = 1, size = 01`
`F32`	when `F = 1, size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP register holding the accumulate vector, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP register holding the accumulate vector, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm[x]>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register holding the scalar. If `<dt>` is `I16` or `F16`, `Dm` is restricted to D0-D7. `Dm` is encoded in "Vm<2:0>", and `x` is encoded in "M:Vm<3>". If `<dt>` is `I32` or `F32`, `Dm` is restricted to D0-D15. `Dm` is encoded in "Vm", and `x` is encoded in "M".

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Operation for all encodings

```
 if ConditionPassed() then
     EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
     op2 = Elem[Din[m],index,esize];  op2val = Int(op2, unsigned);
     for r = 0 to regs-1
         for e = 0 to elements-1
             op1 = Elem[Din[n+r],e,esize];  op1val = Int(op1, unsigned);
             if floating_point then
                 fp_addend = if add then FPMul(op1,op2,StandardFPSCRValue()) else
FPNeg(FPMul(op1,op2,StandardFPSCRValue()));
                 Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPAdd(Elem[Din[d+r],e,esize], fp_addend, StandardFPSCRValue());
             else
                 addend = if add then op1val*op2val else -op1val*op2val;
                 if long_destination then
                     Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = Elem[Qin[d>>1],e,2*esize] + addend;
                 else
                     Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = Elem[Din[d+r],e,esize] + addend;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check and is operating only on integer vector elements, then the following apply:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.129 VMLSL (integer)

Vector Multiply Subtract Long multiplies corresponding elements in two vectors, and subtract the products from the corresponding elements of the destination vector. The destination vector element is twice as long as the elements that are multiplied.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 U	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	1 0	1	0	N	0	M	0	Vm
				size				op						

A1 variant

```
VMLSL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
add = (op == '0');  long_destination = TRUE;  unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = 1;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 U	1 1 1 1	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	1 0	1	0	N	0	M	0	Vm
				size				op						

T1 variant

```
VMLSL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
add = (op == '0');  long_destination = TRUE;  unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = 1;
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `U = 0`, `size = 00`
`S16`	when `U = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `U = 0`, `size = 10`
`U8`	when `U = 1`, `size = 00`
`U16`	when `U = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `U = 1`, `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            product = Int(Elem[Din[n+r],e,esize],unsigned) * Int(Elem[Din[m+r],e,esize],unsigned);
            addend = if add then product else -product;
            if long_destination then
                Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = Elem[Qin[d>>1],e,2*esize] + addend;
            else
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = Elem[Din[d+r],e,esize] + addend;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.130 VMLSL (by scalar)

Vector Multiply Subtract Long multiplies elements of a vector by a scalar, and subtracts the products from corresponding elements of the destination vector. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the elements that are multiplied.

For more information about scalars see *Advanced SIMD scalars* on page F1-6938.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	U	1	D	!=11		Vn	Vd	0	1	1	0	N	1	M	0	Vm
										size				op								

A1 variant

```
VMLSL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm[x]>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');  add = (op == '0');  floating_point = FALSE;  long_destination = TRUE;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = 1;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	U	1	1	1	1	1	D	!=11		Vn	Vd	0	1	1	0	N	1	M	0	Vm
										size				op								

T1 variant

```
VMLSL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm[x]>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');  add = (op == '0');  floating_point = FALSE;  long_destination = TRUE;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = 1;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```


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Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the scalar and the elements of the operand vector, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S16`	when `U = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `U = 0`, `size = 10`
`U16`	when `U = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `U = 1`, `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP register holding the accumulate vector, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm[x]>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register holding the scalar. If `<dt>` is `S16` or `U16`, `Dm` is restricted to D0-D7. `Dm` is encoded in "Vm<2:0>", and `x` is encoded in "M:Vm<3>". If `<dt>` is `S32` or `U32`, `Dm` is restricted to D0-D15. `Dm` is encoded in "Vm", and `x` is encoded in "M".

Operation for all encodings

```
 if ConditionPassed() then
     EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
     op2 = Elem[Din[m],index,esize];  op2val = Int(op2, unsigned);
     for r = 0 to regs-1
         for e = 0 to elements-1
             op1 = Elem[Din[n+r],e,esize];  op1val = Int(op1, unsigned);
             if floating_point then
                 fp_addend = if add then FPMul(op1,op2,StandardFPSCRValue()) else
FPNeg(FPMul(op1,op2,StandardFPSCRValue()));
                 Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPAdd(Elem[Din[d+r],e,esize], fp_addend, StandardFPSCRValue());
             else
                 addend = if add then op1val*op2val else -op1val*op2val;
                 if long_destination then
                     Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = Elem[Qin[d>>1],e,2*esize] + addend;
                 else
                     Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = Elem[Din[d+r],e,esize] + addend;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.131 VMMLA

BFloat16 floating-point matrix multiply-accumulate. This instruction multiplies the 2x4 matrix of BF16 values in the first 128-bit source vector by the 4x2 BF16 matrix in the second 128-bit source vector. The resulting 2x2 single-precision matrix product is then added destructively to the 2x2 single-precision matrix in the 128-bit destination vector. This is equivalent to performing a 4-way dot product per destination element. The instruction does not update the FPSCR exception status.

Note

Arm expects that the VMMLA instruction will deliver a peak BF16 multiply throughput that is at least as high as can be achieved using two VDOT instructions, with a goal that it should have significantly higher throughput.

A1

(FEAT_AA32BF16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	D	0	0	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	0	N	1	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
VMMLA{<q>}.BF16 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveAArch32BF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(M:Vm);
integer regs = 2;
```

T1

(FEAT_AA32BF16)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	D	0	0	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	0	N	1	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
VMMLA{<q>}.BF16 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveAArch32BF16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(M:Vm);
integer regs = 2;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();

bits(128) op1 = Q[n>>1];
bits(128) op2 = Q[m>>1];
bits(128) acc = Q[d>>1];

Q[d>>1] = BFMatMulAdd(acc, op1, op2);
```


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F6.1.132 VMOV (between two general-purpose registers and a doubleword floating-point register)

Copy two general-purpose registers to or from a SIMD&FP register copies two words from two general-purpose registers into a doubleword register in the Advanced SIMD and floating-point register file, or from a doubleword register in the Advanced SIMD and floating-point register file to two general-purpose registers.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	op	Rt2	Rt	1	0	1	1	0	0	M	1	Vm
cond																			

From general-purpose registers variant

Applies when `op == 0`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>} <Dm>, <Rt>, <Rt2>
```

To general-purpose registers variant

Applies when `op == 1`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
to_arm_registers = (op == '1');  t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = UInt(Rt2);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
if t == 15 || t2 == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
if to_arm_registers && t == t2 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `to_arm_registers && t == t2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	op	Rt2	Rt	1	0	1	1	0	0	M	1	Vm

From general-purpose registers variant

Applies when `op == 0`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>} <Dm>, <Rt>, <Rt2>
```

To general-purpose registers variant

Applies when `op == 1`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, <Dm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
to_arm_registers = (op == '1');  t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = UInt(Rt2);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
if t == 15 || t2 == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
if to_arm_registers && t == t2 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `to_arm_registers && t == t2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VMOV (between two general-purpose registers and a doubleword floating-point register)* on page K1-11237.

Assembler symbols

`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.
`<Rt2>`	Is the second general-purpose register that `<Dm>`[63:32] will be transferred to or from, encoded in the "Rt2" field.
`<Rt>`	Is the first general-purpose register that `<Dm>`[31:0] will be transferred to or from, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    if to_arm_registers then
        R[t] = D[m]<31:0>;
        R[t2] = D[m]<63:32>;
    else
        D[m]<31:0> = R[t];
        D[m]<63:32> = R[t2];
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.133 VMOV (between general-purpose register and half-precision)

Copy 16 bits of a general-purpose register to or from a 32-bit SIMD&FP register. This instruction transfers the value held in the bottom 16 bits of a 32-bit SIMD&FP register to the bottom 16 bits of a general-purpose register, or the value held in the bottom 16 bits of a general-purpose register to the bottom 16 bits of a 32-bit SIMD&FP register.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

(FEAT_FP16)

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	op	Vn	Rt	1	0	0	1	N	(0)	(0)	1	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
cond																						

From general-purpose register variant

Applies when `op == 0`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sn>, <Rt>
```

To general-purpose register variant

Applies when `op == 1`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Rt>, <Sn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
to_arm_register = (op == '1');  t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Vn:N);
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T1

(FEAT_FP16)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	op	Vn	Rt	1	0	0	1	N	(0)	(0)	1	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

From general-purpose register variant

Applies when `op == 0`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sn>, <Rt>
```


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To general-purpose register variant

Applies when `op == 1`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Rt>, <Sn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
to_arm_register = (op == '1');  t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Vn:N);
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<Rt>`	Is the general-purpose register that `<Sn>` will be transferred to or from, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Sn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Vn:N" field.
`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    if to_arm_register then
        R[t] = Zeros(16) : S[n]<15:0>;
    else
        S[n] = Zeros(16) : R[t]<15:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.134 VMOV (immediate)

Copy immediate value to a SIMD&FP register places an immediate constant into every element of the destination register.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	16	15	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	i	1	D	0	0	0	imm3		Vd		0 x x 0 (cmode)		0	Q	0 (op)	1	imm4	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.I32 <Dd>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.I32 <Qd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if op == '0' && cmode<0> == '1' && cmode<3:2> != '11' then SEE "VORR (immediate)";
if op == '1' && cmode != '1110' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
single_register = FALSE;  advsimd = TRUE;  imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm(op, cmode, i:imm3:imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A2

31	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	16	15	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
!=1111 (cond)		1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	imm4H		Vd		1	0	size		(0)	0	(0)	0	imm4L	

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, #<imm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, #<imm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, #<imm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
single_register = (size != '11'); advsimd = FALSE;
bits(16) imm16;
bits(32) imm32;
bits(64) imm64;
integer d;
integer regs;
case size of
    when '01' d = UInt(Vd:D);  imm16 = VFPExpandImm(imm4H:imm4L); imm32 = Zeros(16) : imm16;
    when '10' d = UInt(Vd:D);  imm32 = VFPExpandImm(imm4H:imm4L);
    when '11' d = UInt(D:Vd);  imm64 = VFPExpandImm(imm4H:imm4L);  regs = 1;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

A3

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	16	15	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	i	1	D	0	0	0	imm3		Vd		1 0 x 0		0	Q	0	1	imm4	
																	cmode				op			

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.I16 <Dd>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.I16 <Qd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if op == '0' && cmode<0> == '1' && cmode<3:2> != '11' then SEE "VORR (immediate)";
if op == '1' && cmode != '1110' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
single_register = FALSE;  advsimd = TRUE;  imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm(op, cmode, i:imm3:imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A4

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	16	15	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	i	1	D	0	0	0	imm3		Vd		1 1 x x		0	Q	0	1	imm4	
																	cmode				op			

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64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if op == '0' && cmode<0> == '1' && cmode<3:2> != '11' then SEE "VORR (immediate)";
if op == '1' && cmode != '1110' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
single_register = FALSE;  advsimd = TRUE;  imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm(op, cmode, i:imm3:imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A5

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	16	15	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	i	1	D	0	0	0	imm3		Vd		1 1 1 0		0	Q	1	1	imm4	
																	cmode				op			

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.I64 <Dd>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.I64 <Qd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if op == '0' && cmode<0> == '1' && cmode<3:2> != '11' then SEE "VORR (immediate)";
if op == '1' && cmode != '1110' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
single_register = FALSE;  advsimd = TRUE;  imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm(op, cmode, i:imm3:imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	0	15	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	D	0	0	0	imm3		Vd		0 x x 0		0	Q	0	1	imm4	
																	cmode				op			

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.I32 <Dd>, #<imm>
```


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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.I32 <Qd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if op == '0' && cmode<0> == '1' && cmode<3:2> != '11' then SEE "VORR (immediate)";
if op == '1' && cmode != '1110' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
single_register = FALSE;  advsimd = TRUE;  imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm(op, cmode, i:imm3:imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	imm4H	Vd	1	0	size	(0)	0	(0)	0	imm4L

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, #<imm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, #<imm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
single_register = (size != '11'); advsimd = FALSE;
bits(16) imm16;
bits(32) imm32;
bits(64) imm64;
integer d;
integer regs;
case size of
    when '01' d = UInt(Vd:D);  imm16 = VFPExpandImm(imm4H:imm4L); imm32 = Zeros(16) : imm16;
    when '10' d = UInt(Vd:D);  imm32 = VFPExpandImm(imm4H:imm4L);
    when '11' d = UInt(D:Vd);  imm64 = VFPExpandImm(imm4H:imm4L);  regs = 1;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

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T3

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	0	15	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	D	0	0	0	imm3		Vd		1 0 x 0		0	Q	0	1	imm4	
																	cmode				op			

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.I16 <Dd>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.I16 <Qd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if op == '0' && cmode<0> == '1' && cmode<3:2> != '11' then SEE "VORR (immediate)";
if op == '1' && cmode != '1110' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
single_register = FALSE;  advsimd = TRUE;  imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm(op, cmode, i:imm3:imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T4

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	0	15	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	D	0	0	0	imm3		Vd		1 1 x x		0	Q	0	1	imm4	
																	cmode				op			

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if op == '0' && cmode<0> == '1' && cmode<3:2> != '11' then SEE "VORR (immediate)";
if op == '1' && cmode != '1110' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
single_register = FALSE;  advsimd = TRUE;  imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm(op, cmode, i:imm3:imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T5

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	0	15	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	D	0	0	0	imm3		Vd		1 1 1 0		0	Q	1	1	imm4	
																	cmode				op			

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64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.I64 <Dd>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.I64 <Qd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if op == '0' && cmode<0> == '1' && cmode<3:2> != '11' then SEE "VORR (immediate)";
if op == '1' && cmode != '1110' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
single_register = FALSE;  advsimd = TRUE;  imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm(op, cmode, i:imm3:imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F3-7007 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F4-7115 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1, A3, A4 and A5: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding A2, T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` The data type, encoded in the "cmode" field. It can have the following values:

`I32`	when `cmode = 110x`
`I8`	when `cmode = 1110`
`F32`	when `cmode = 1111`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.

`<imm>` For encoding A1, A3, A4, A5, T1, T3, T4 and T5: is a constant of the specified type that is replicated to fill the destination register. For details of the range of constants available and the encoding of `<imm>`, see *Modified immediate constants in T32 and A32 Advanced SIMD instructions* on page F1-6929.

For encoding A2 and T2: is a signed floating-point constant with 3-bit exponent and normalized 4 bits of precision, encoded in "imm4H:imm4L". For details of the range of constants available and the encoding of `<imm>`, see *Modified immediate constants in T32 and A32 floating-point instructions* on page F1-6930.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDOrVFPEnabled(TRUE, advsimd);
    if single_register then
        S[d] = imm32;
    else
```


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```
for r = 0 to regs-1
    D[d+r] = imm64;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.135 VMOV (register)

Copy between FP registers copies the contents of one FP register to another.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A2

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	0	0	0	Vd	1	0	1	x	0	1	M	0	Vm
cond																size						

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
single_register = (size == '10');  advsimd = FALSE;
integer d;
integer m;
integer regs;
if single_register then
    d = UInt(Vd:D);  m = UInt(Vm:M);
else
    d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = 1;
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	0	0	0	Vd	1	0	1	x	0	1	M	0	Vm
																			size						

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
single_register = (size == '10');  advsimd = FALSE;
integer d;
```


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```
integer m;
integer regs;
if single_register then
    d = UInt(Vd:D);  m = UInt(Vm:M);
else
    d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = 1;
```

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
<Sm>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.
<Dd>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
<Dm>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDOrVFPEnabled(TRUE, advsimd);
    if single_register then
        S[d] = S[m];
    else
        for r = 0 to regs-1
            D[d+r] = D[m+r];
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.136 VMOV (register, SIMD)

Copy between SIMD registers copies the contents of one SIMD register to another

This instruction is an alias of the VORR (register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of VORR (register).
- The description of VORR (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	0	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Dd>, <Dm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Dd>, <Dm>, <Dm>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `N:Vn == M:Vm`.

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Qd>, <Qm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Qd>, <Qm>, <Qm>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `N:Vn == M:Vm`.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	0	1 1 1 1	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Dd>, <Dm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Dd>, <Dm>, <Dm>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `N:Vn == M:Vm`.

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Qd>, <Qm>
```


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is equivalent to

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Qd>, <Qm>, <Qm>
```

and is the preferred disassembly when `N:Vn == M:Vm`.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional. For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<dt>`	An optional data type. `<dt>` must not be `F64`, but it is otherwise ignored.
`<Qd>`	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.
`<Qm>`	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" and "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" and "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

The description of VORR (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F6.1.137 VMOV (general-purpose register to scalar)

Copy a general-purpose register to a vector element copies a byte, halfword, or word from a general-purpose register into an Advanced SIMD scalar.

On a Floating-point-only system, this instruction transfers one word to the upper or lower half of a double-precision floating-point register from a general-purpose register. This is an identical operation to the Advanced SIMD single word transfer.

For more information about scalars see *Advanced SIMD scalars* on page F1-6938.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111 (cond)	1	1	1	0	0	opc1		0	Vd	Rt	1	0	1	1	D	opc2		1	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

A1 variant

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Dd[x]>, <Rt>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean advsimd;
integer esize;
integer index;
case opc1:opc2 of
    when '1xxx'  advsimd = TRUE;  esize = 8;  index = UInt(opc1<0>:opc2);
    when '0xx1'  advsimd = TRUE;  esize = 16;  index = UInt(opc1<0>:opc2<1>);
    when '0x00'  advsimd = FALSE;  esize = 32;  index = UInt(opc1<0>);
    when '0x10'  UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  t = UInt(Rt);
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	opc1		0	Vd	Rt	1	0	1	1	D	opc2		1	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

T1 variant

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Dd[x]>, <Rt>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean advsimd;
integer esize;
integer index;
case opc1:opc2 of
    when '1xxx'  advsimd = TRUE;  esize = 8;  index = UInt(opc1<0>:opc2);
    when '0xx1'  advsimd = TRUE;  esize = 16;  index = UInt(opc1<0>:opc2<1>);
    when '0x00'  advsimd = FALSE;  esize = 32;  index = UInt(opc1<0>);
    when '0x10'  UNDEFINED;
```


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```
d = UInt(D:Vd);  t = UInt(Rt);
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` The data size. It must be one of:

- `8` Encoded as `opc1<1>` = 1. `[x]` is encoded in `opc1<0>`, `opc2`.
- `16` Encoded as `opc1<1>` = 0, `opc2<0>` = 1. `[x]` is encoded in `opc1<0>`, `opc2<1>`.
- `32` Encoded as `opc1<1>` = 0, `opc2` = `0b00`. `[x]` is encoded in `opc1<0>`.
- `omitted` Equivalent to `32`.

`<Dd[x]>` The scalar. The register `<Dd>` is encoded in D:Vd. For details of how `[x]` is encoded, see the description of `<size>`.

`<Rt>` The source general-purpose register.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDOrVFPEnabled(TRUE, advsimd);
    Elem[D[d],index,esize] = R[t]<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.138 VMOV (between general-purpose register and single-precision)

Copy a general-purpose register to or from a 32-bit SIMD&FP register. This instruction transfers the value held in a 32-bit SIMD&FP register to a general-purpose register, or the value held in a general-purpose register to a 32-bit SIMD&FP register.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	op	Vn	Rt	1	0	1	0	N	(0)	(0)	1	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
cond																						

From general-purpose register variant

Applies when `op == 0`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>} <Sn>, <Rt>
```

To general-purpose register variant

Applies when `op == 1`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Sn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
to_arm_register = (op == '1');  t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Vn:N);
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	op	Vn	Rt	1	0	1	0	N	(0)	(0)	1	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

From general-purpose register variant

Applies when `op == 0`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>} <Sn>, <Rt>
```

To general-purpose register variant

Applies when `op == 1`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Sn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
to_arm_register = (op == '1');  t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(Vn:N);
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```


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Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<Rt>`	Is the general-purpose register that `<Sn>` will be transferred to or from, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Sn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Vn:N" field.
`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    if to_arm_register then
        R[t] = S[n];
    else
        S[n] = R[t];
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.139 VMOV (scalar to general-purpose register)

Copy a vector element to a general-purpose register with sign or zero extension copies a byte, halfword, or word from an Advanced SIMD scalar to a general-purpose register. Bytes and halfwords can be either zero-extended or sign-extended.

On a Floating-point-only system, this instruction transfers one word from the upper or lower half of a double-precision floating-point register to a general-purpose register. This is an identical operation to the Advanced SIMD single word transfer.

For more information about scalars see *Advanced SIMD scalars* on page F1-6938.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	U	opc1		1	Vn	Rt	1	0	1	1	N	opc2		1	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
cond																						

A1 variant

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Rt>, <Dn[x]>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean advsimd;
integer esize;
integer index;
case U:opc1:opc2 of
    when 'x1xxx'  advsimd = TRUE;  esize = 8;  index = UInt(opc1<0>:opc2);
    when 'x0xx1'  advsimd = TRUE;  esize = 16;  index = UInt(opc1<0>:opc2<1>);
    when '00x00'  advsimd = FALSE;  esize = 32;  index = UInt(opc1<0>);
    when '10x00'  UNDEFINED;
    when 'x0x10'  UNDEFINED;
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  unsigned = (U == '1');
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	U	opc1		1	Vn	Rt	1	0	1	1	N	opc2		1	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

T1 variant

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Rt>, <Dn[x]>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
boolean advsimd;
integer esize;
integer index;
case U:opc1:opc2 of
    when 'x1xxx'  advsimd = TRUE;  esize = 8;  index = UInt(opc1<0>:opc2);
    when 'x0xx1'  advsimd = TRUE;  esize = 16;  index = UInt(opc1<0>:opc2<1>);
    when '00x00'  advsimd = FALSE;  esize = 32;  index = UInt(opc1<0>);
    when '10x00'  UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    when 'x0x10'  UNDEFINED;
t = UInt(Rt);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  unsigned = (U == '1');
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` The data type. It must be one of:

- `S8` Encoded as U = 0, `opc1<1>` = 1. `[x]` is encoded in `opc1<0>`, `opc2`.
- `S16` Encoded as U = 0, `opc1<1>` = 0, `opc2<0>` = 1. `[x]` is encoded in `opc1<0>`, `opc2<1>`.
- `U8` Encoded as U = 1, `opc1<1>` = 1. `[x]` is encoded in `opc1<0>`, `opc2`.
- `U16` Encoded as U = 1, `opc1<1>` = 0, `opc2<0>` = 1. `[x]` is encoded in `opc1<0>`, `opc2<1>`.
- `32` Encoded as U = 0, `opc1<1>` = 0, `opc2` = `0b00`. `[x]` is encoded in `opc1<0>`.
- `omitted` Equivalent to `32`.

`<Rt>` The destination general-purpose register.

`<Dn[x]>` The scalar. For details of how `[x]` is encoded see the description of `<dt>`.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDOrVFPEnabled(TRUE, advsimd);
    if unsigned then
        R[t] = ZeroExtend(Elem[D[n],index,esize], 32);
    else
        R[t] = SignExtend(Elem[D[n],index,esize], 32);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.140 VMOV (between two general-purpose registers and two single-precision registers)

Copy two general-purpose registers to a pair of 32-bit SIMD&FP registers transfers the contents of two consecutively numbered single-precision Floating-point registers to two general-purpose registers, or the contents of two general-purpose registers to a pair of single-precision Floating-point registers. The general-purpose registers do not have to be contiguous.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	op	Rt2	Rt	1	0	1	0	0	0	M	1	Vm
cond																			

From general-purpose registers variant

Applies when `op == 0`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>} <Sm>, <Sm1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>
```

To general-purpose registers variant

Applies when `op == 1`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, <Sm>, <Sm1>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
to_arm_registers = (op == '1');  t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = UInt(Rt2);  m = UInt(Vm:M);
if t == 15 || t2 == 15 || m == 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if to_arm_registers && t == t2 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `to_arm_registers && t == t2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

If `m == 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the single-precision registers become UNKNOWN for a move to the single-precision register. The general-purpose registers listed in the instruction become UNKNOWN for a move from the single-precision registers. This behavior does not affect any other general-purpose registers.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	op	Rt2	Rt	1	0	1	0	0	0	M	1	Vm

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From general-purpose registers variant

Applies when `op == 0`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>} <Sm>, <Sm1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>
```

To general-purpose registers variant

Applies when `op == 1`.

```
VMOV{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <Rt2>, <Sm>, <Sm1>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
to_arm_registers = (op == '1');  t = UInt(Rt);  t2 = UInt(Rt2);  m = UInt(Vm:M);
if t == 15 || t2 == 15 || m == 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if to_arm_registers && t == t2 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `to_arm_registers && t == t2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The value in the destination register is UNKNOWN.

If `m == 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the single-precision registers become UNKNOWN for a move to the single-precision register. The general-purpose registers listed in the instruction become UNKNOWN for a move from the single-precision registers. This behavior does not affect any other general-purpose registers.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VMOV (between two general-purpose registers and two single-precision registers)* on page K1-11237.

Assembler symbols

`<Rt2>`	Is the second general-purpose register that `<Sm1>` will be transferred to or from, encoded in the "Rt2" field.
`<Rt>`	Is the first general-purpose register that `<Sm>` will be transferred to or from, encoded in the "Rt" field.
`<Sm1>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP register to be transferred. This is the next SIMD&FP register after `<Sm>`.
`<Sm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP register to be transferred, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.
`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    if to_arm_registers then
        R[t] = S[m];
        R[t2] = S[m+1];
    else
        S[m] = R[t];
        S[m+1] = R[t2];
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.141 VMOVL

Vector Move Long takes each element in a doubleword vector, sign or zero-extends them to twice their original length, and places the results in a quadword vector.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	19 18 17 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	U	1	D	!=000	0 0 0	Vd	1 0 1 0	0	0	M	1	Vm
				imm3H								

A1 variant

```
VMOVL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if imm3H == '000' then SEE "Related encodings";
if imm3H != '001' && imm3H != '010' && imm3H != '100' then SEE "VSHLL";
if Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 * UInt(imm3H);
unsigned = (U == '1');  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	3 2 1 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	U	1 1 1 1	1	D	!=000	0 0 0	Vd	1 0 1 0	0	0	M	1	Vm
				imm3H								

T1 variant

```
VMOVL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if imm3H == '000' then SEE "Related encodings";
if imm3H != '001' && imm3H != '010' && imm3H != '100' then SEE "VSHLL";
if Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 * UInt(imm3H);
unsigned = (U == '1');  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F3-7007 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F4-7115 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operand, encoded in the "U:imm3H" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `U = 0`, `imm3H = 001`
`S16`	when `U = 0`, `imm3H = 010`
`S32`	when `U = 0`, `imm3H = 100`
`U8`	when `U = 1`, `imm3H = 001`
`U16`	when `U = 1`, `imm3H = 010`
`U32`	when `U = 1`, `imm3H = 100`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        result = Int(Elem[Din[m],e,esize], unsigned);
        Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = result<2*esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.142 VMOVN

Vector Move and Narrow copies the least significant half of each element of a quadword vector into the corresponding elements of a doubleword vector.

The operand vector elements can be any one of 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit integers. There is no distinction between signed and unsigned integers.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

This instruction is used by the pseudo-instructions VRSHRN (zero) and VSHRN (zero). The pseudo-instruction is never the preferred disassembly.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1	0	Vd	0	0	1	0	0	0	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
VMOVN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1	0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1	0	Vd	0	0	1	0	0	0	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
VMOVN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operand, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`I16` when `size = 00`

`I32` when `size = 01`

`I64` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        Elem[D[d],e,esize] = Elem[Qin[m>>1],e,2*esize]<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.143 VMOVX

Vector Move extraction. This instruction copies the upper 16 bits of the 32-bit source SIMD&FP register into the lower 16 bits of the 32-bit destination SIMD&FP register, while clearing the remaining bits to zero.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

(FEAT_FP16)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15 – 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	0	0	0	Vd	1	0	1	0	0	1	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
VMOVX{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
```

T1

(FEAT_FP16)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15 – 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	0	0	0	Vd	1	0	1	0	0	1	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
VMOVX{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.

`<Sm>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    S[d] = Zeros(16) : S[m]<31:16>;
```


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F6.1.144 VMRS

Move SIMD&FP Special register to general-purpose register moves the value of an Advanced SIMD and floating-point System register to a general-purpose register. When the specified System register is the FPSCR, a form of the instruction transfers the FPSCR.{N, Z, C, V} condition flags to the APSR.{N, Z, C, V} condition flags.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

When these settings permit the execution of Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions, if the specified floating-point System register is not the FPSCR, the instruction is UNDEFINED if executed in User mode.

In an implementation that includes EL2, when HCR.TID0 is set to 1, any `VMRS` access to FPSID from a Non-secure EL1 mode that would be permitted if HCR.TID0 was set to 0 generates a Hyp Trap exception. For more information, see *ID group 0, Primary device identification registers* on page G1-8703.

For simplicity, the `VMRS` pseudocode does not show the possible trap to Hyp mode.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111 (cond)	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	reg	Rt	1	0	1	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	1	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

A1 variant

```
VMRS{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <spec_reg>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);
if !(reg IN {'000x', '0101', '011x', '1000'}) then UNPREDICTABLE;
if t == 15 && reg != '0001' then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `!(reg IN {'000x', '0101', '011x', '1000'})`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction transfers an UNKNOWN value to the specified target register. When the Rt field holds the value `0b1111`, the specified target register is the APSR.{N, Z, C, V} bits, and these bits become UNKNOWN. Otherwise, the specified target register is the register specified by the `Rt` field, R0 - R14.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	reg	Rt	1	0	1	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	1	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

T1 variant

```
VMRS{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <spec_reg>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);
if !(reg IN {'000x', '0101', '011x', '1000'}) then UNPREDICTABLE;
if t == 15 && reg != '0001' then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `!(reg IN {'000x', '0101', '011x', '1000'})`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction transfers an UNKNOWN value to the specified target register. When the Rt field holds the value `0b1111`, the specified target register is the APSR.{N, Z, C, V} bits, and these bits become UNKNOWN. Otherwise, the specified target register is the register specified by the `Rt` field, R0 - R14.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose destination register, encoded in the "Rt" field. Is one of:

`R0-R14`	General-purpose register.
`APSR_nzcv`	Permitted only when `<spec_reg>` is `FPSCR`. Encoded as `0b1111`. The instruction transfers the FPSCR.{N, Z, C, V} condition flags to the APSR.{N, Z, C, V} condition flags.

`<spec_reg>` Is the source Advanced SIMD and floating-point System register, encoded in the "reg" field. It can have the following values:

`FPSID`	when `reg = 0000`
`FPSCR`	when `reg = 0001`
`MVFR2`	when `reg = 0101`
`MVFR1`	when `reg = 0110`
`MVFR0`	when `reg = 0111`
`FPEXC`	when `reg = 1000`

The following encodings are UNPREDICTABLE:

- `reg = 001x`.
- `reg = 0100`.
- `reg = 1001`.
- `reg = 101x`.
- `reg = 11xx`.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if reg == '0001' then                // FPSCR
        CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
        if t == 15 then
```


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```
        PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = FPSR.<N,Z,C,V>;
    else
        R[t] = FPSCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;                        // Non-FPSCR registers accessible only at PL1 or above
else
    CheckVFPEnabled(FALSE);           // Non-FPSCR registers are not affected by FPEXC.EN
    AArch32.CheckAdvSIMDOrFPRegisterTraps(reg);
    case reg of
        when '0000'  R[t] = FPSID;
        when '0101'  R[t] = MVFR2;
        when '0110'  R[t] = MVFR1;
        when '0111'  R[t] = MVFR0;
        when '1000'  R[t] = FPEXC;
        otherwise    Unreachable();   // Dealt with above or in encoding-specific pseudocode
```


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F6.1.145 VMSR

Move general-purpose register to SIMD&FP Special register moves the value of a general-purpose register to a floating-point System register.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

When these settings permit the execution of Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions:

- If the specified floating-point System register is FPSID or FPEXC, the instruction is UNDEFINED if executed in User mode.
- If the specified floating-point System register is the FPSID and the instruction is executed in a mode other than User mode, the instruction is ignored.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	reg	Rt	1	0	1	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	1	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
cond																						

A1 variant

```
VMSR{<c>}{<q>} <spec_reg>, <Rt>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);
if reg != '000x' && reg != '1000' then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable(Unpredictable_VMSR);
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNDEF
            UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP
            EndOfInstruction();
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `reg != '000x' && reg != '1000'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction transfers the value in the general-purpose register to one of the allocated registers accessible using `VMSR` at the same Exception level.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	reg	Rt	1	0	1	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	1	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

T1 variant

```
VMSR{<c>}{<q>} <spec_reg>, <Rt>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
t = UInt(Rt);
if reg != '000x' && reg != '1000' then
    Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable(Unpredictable_VMSR);
    assert c IN {Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
    case c of
        when Constraint_UNDEF
            UNDEFINED;
        when Constraint_NOP
            EndOfInstruction();
if t == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE; // Armv8-A removes UNPREDICTABLE for R13
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `reg != '000x' && reg != '1000'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction transfers the value in the general-purpose register to one of the allocated registers accessible using `VMSR` at the same Exception level.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<spec_reg>` Is the destination Advanced SIMD and floating-point System register, encoded in the "reg" field. It can have the following values:

`FPSID`	when `reg = 0000`
`FPSCR`	when `reg = 0001`
`FPEXC`	when `reg = 1000`

The following encodings are UNPREDICTABLE:

- `reg = 001x`.
- `reg = 01xx`.
- `reg = 1001`.
- `reg = 101x`.
- `reg = 11xx`.

`<Rt>` Is the general-purpose source register, encoded in the "Rt" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();
    if reg == '0001' then                // FPSCR
        CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
        FPSCR = R[t];
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
        UNDEFINED;                       // Non-FPSCR registers accessible only at PL1 or above
    else
```


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```
CheckVFPEnabled(FALSE);           // Non-FPSCR registers are not affected by FPEXC.EN
case reg of
    when '0000'                   // VMSR access to FPSID is ignored
    when '1000'  FPEXC = R[t];
    otherwise    Unreachable();   // Dealt with above or in encoding-specific pseudocode
```


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F6.1.146 VMUL (floating-point)

Vector Multiply multiplies corresponding elements in two vectors, and places the results in the destination vector.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMUL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMUL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = TRUE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A2

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1	0	size		N	0	M	0	Vm
cond																			

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VMUL{<c>}{<q>}.F16 {<Sd>,} <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VMUL{<c>}{<q>}.F32 {<Sd>,} <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VMUL{<c>}{<q>}.F64 {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
advsimd = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMUL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMUL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if sz == '1' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = TRUE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `sz == '1' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.

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- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 1 1 0	0	D	1 0	Vn	Vd	1 0	size	N	0	M	0	Vm

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VMUL{<c>}{<q>}.F16 {<Sd>,} <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VMUL{<c>}{<q>}.F32 {<Sd>,} <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VMUL{<c>}{<q>}.F64 {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding A2, T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32` when `sz = 0`

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F16 when sz = 1

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qn> Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dn> Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

<Sd> Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.

<Sn> Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vn:N" field.

<Sm> Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
 if ConditionPassed() then
     EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDOrVFPEnabled(TRUE, advsimd);
     if advsimd then  // Advanced SIMD instruction
         for r = 0 to regs-1
             for e = 0 to elements-1
                 Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPMul(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize], Elem[D[m+r],e,esize],
StandardFPSCRValue());
     else             // VFP instruction
         case esize of
             when 16
                 S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPMul(S[n]<15:0>, S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[]);
             when 32
                 S[d] = FPMul(S[n], S[m], FPSCR[]);
             when 64
                 D[d] = FPMul(D[n], D[m], FPSCR[]);
```


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F6.1.147 VMUL (integer and polynomial)

Vector Multiply multiplies corresponding elements in two vectors.

For information about multiplying polynomials, see *Polynomial arithmetic over {0, 1}* on page A1-54.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	op	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	1 0 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMUL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMUL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' || (op == '1' && size != '00') then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = FALSE;  // "Don't care" value: TRUE produces same functionality
polynomial = (op == '1');  long_destination = FALSE;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	op	1 1 1 1	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	1 0 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMUL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMUL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' || (op == '1' && size != '00') then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = FALSE;  // "Don't care" value: TRUE produces same functionality
polynomial = (op == '1');  long_destination = FALSE;
```


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```
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "op:size" field. It can have the following values:

I8	when op = 0, size = 00
I16	when op = 0, size = 01
I32	when op = 0, size = 10
P8	when op = 1, size = 00

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qn> Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dn> Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Elem[Din[n+r],e,esize];  op1val = Int(op1, unsigned);
            op2 = Elem[Din[m+r],e,esize];  op2val = Int(op2, unsigned);
            bits(2 * esize) product;
            if polynomial then
                product = PolynomialMult(op1,op2);
            else
                product = (op1val*op2val)<2*esize-1:0>;
            if long_destination then
                Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = product;
            else
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = product<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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— The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.148 VMUL (by scalar)

Vector Multiply multiplies each element in a vector by a scalar, and places the results in a second vector.

For more information about scalars see *Advanced SIMD scalars* on page F1-6938.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1	Q	1	D	!=11 (size)	Vn	Vd	1 0 0	F	N	1	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMUL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMUL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || (F == '1' && size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = FALSE;  // "Don't care" value: TRUE produces same functionality
floating_point = (F == '1');  long_destination = FALSE;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```

T1

15 14 13	12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	Q	1 1 1 1	1 D	!=11 (size)	Vn	Vd	1 0 0	F	N	1	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMUL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMUL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if F == '1' && size == '01' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if size == '00' || (F == '1' && size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = FALSE;  // "Don't care" value: TRUE produces same functionality
floating_point = (F == '1');  long_destination = FALSE;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `F == '1' && size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the scalar and the elements of the operand vector, encoded in the "F:size" field. It can have the following values:

`I16`	when `F = 0, size = 01`
`I32`	when `F = 0, size = 10`
`F16`	when `F = 1, size = 01`
`F32`	when `F = 1, size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register. When `<dt>` is I16 or F16, this is encoded in the "Vm<2:0>" field. Otherwise it is encoded in the "Vm" field.

`<index>` Is the element index. When `<dt>` is I16 or F16, this is in the range 0 to 3 and is encoded in the "M:Vm<3>" field. Otherwise it is in the range 0 to 1 and is encoded in the "M" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    op2 = Elem[Din[m],index,esize];  op2val = Int(op2, unsigned);
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Elem[Din[n+r],e,esize];  op1val = Int(op1, unsigned);
            if floating_point then
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPMul(op1, op2, StandardFPSCRValue());
            else
                if long_destination then
                    Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = (op1val*op2val)<2*esize-1:0>;
                else
                    Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = (op1val*op2val)<esize-1:0>;
```


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F6.1.149 VMULL (integer and polynomial)

Vector Multiply Long multiplies corresponding elements in two vectors. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the elements that are multiplied.

For information about multiplying polynomials see *Polynomial arithmetic over {0, 1}* on page A1-54.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	U	1	D	!=11 (size)		Vn	Vd	1	1	op	0	N	0	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
VMULL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
unsigned = (U == '1'); polynomial = (op == '1'); long_destination = TRUE;
esize = 8 << UInt(size); elements = 64 DIV esize;
if polynomial then
    if U == '1' || size == '01' then UNDEFINED;
    if size == '10' then    // .p64
        if !HaveBit128PMULLExt() then UNDEFINED;
        esize = 64; elements = 1;
if Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm); regs = 1;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	U	1	1	1	1	1	D	!=11 (size)		Vn	Vd	1	1	op	0	N	0	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
VMULL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
unsigned = (U == '1'); polynomial = (op == '1'); long_destination = TRUE;
esize = 8 << UInt(size); elements = 64 DIV esize;
if polynomial then
    if U == '1' || size == '01' then UNDEFINED;
    if size == '10' then    // .p64
        if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
        if !HaveBit128PMULLExt() then UNDEFINED;
        esize = 64; elements = 1;
if Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm); regs = 1;
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `op == '1' && size == '10' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "op:U:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `op = 0, U = 0, size = 00`
`S16`	when `op = 0, U = 0, size = 01`
`S32`	when `op = 0, U = 0, size = 10`
`U8`	when `op = 0, U = 1, size = 00`
`U16`	when `op = 0, U = 1, size = 01`
`U32`	when `op = 0, U = 1, size = 10`
`P8`	when `op = 1, U = 0, size = 00`
`P64`	when `op = 1, U = 0, size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Elem[Din[n+r],e,esize];  op1val = Int(op1, unsigned);
            op2 = Elem[Din[m+r],e,esize];  op2val = Int(op2, unsigned);
            bits(2 * esize) product;
            if polynomial then
                product = PolynomialMult(op1,op2);
            else
                product = (op1val*op2val)<2*esize-1:0>;
            if long_destination then
                Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = product;
```


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```
else
    Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = product<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.150 VMULL (by scalar)

Vector Multiply Long multiplies each element in a vector by a scalar, and places the results in a second vector. The destination vector elements are twice as long as the elements that are multiplied.

For more information about scalars see *Advanced SIMD scalars* on page F1-6938.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 U	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	1 0 1 0	N	1	M	0	Vm
				size								

A1 variant

```
VMULL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');  long_destination = TRUE;  floating_point = FALSE;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = 1;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer index;
integer m;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 U	1 1 1 1	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	1 0 1 0	N	1	M	0	Vm
				size								

T1 variant

```
VMULL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');  long_destination = TRUE;  floating_point = FALSE;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = 1;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer index;
integer m;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```


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Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the scalar and the elements of the operand vector, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S16`	when `U = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `U = 0`, `size = 10`
`U16`	when `U = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `U = 1`, `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm<2:0>" field when `<dt>` is S16 or U16, otherwise the "Vm" field.

`<index>` Is the element index in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "M:Vm<3>" field when `<dt>` is S16 or U16, otherwise in range 0 to 1, encoded in the "M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    op2 = Elem[Din[m],index,esize];  op2val = Int(op2, unsigned);
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Elem[Din[n+r],e,esize];  op1val = Int(op1, unsigned);
            if floating_point then
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPMul(op1, op2, StandardFPSCRValue());
            else
                if long_destination then
                    Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = (op1val*op2val)<2*esize-1:0>;
                else
                    Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = (op1val*op2val)<esize-1:0>;
```


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F6.1.151 VMVN (immediate)

Vector Bitwise NOT (immediate) places the bitwise inverse of an immediate integer constant into every element of the destination register.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	16	15	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	i	1	D	0	0	0	imm3		Vd		0 x x 0 (cmode)		0	Q	1	1	imm4	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMVN{<c>}{<q>}.I32 <Dd>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMVN{<c>}{<q>}.I32 <Qd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if (cmode<0> == '1' && cmode<3:2> != '11') || cmode<3:1> == '111' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm('1', cmode, i:imm3:imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A2

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	16	15	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	i	1	D	0	0	0	imm3		Vd		1 0 x 0 (cmode)		0	Q	1	1	imm4	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMVN{<c>}{<q>}.I16 <Dd>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMVN{<c>}{<q>}.I16 <Qd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if (cmode<0> == '1' && cmode<3:2> != '11') || cmode<3:1> == '111' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm('1', cmode, i:imm3:imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```


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A3

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	16	15	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	i	1	D	0	0	0	imm3		Vd		1 1 0 x (cmode)		0	Q	1	1	imm4	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMVN{<c>}{<q>}.I32 <Dd>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMVN{<c>}{<q>}.I32 <Qd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if (cmode<0> == '1' && cmode<3:2> != '11') || cmode<3:1> == '111' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm('1', cmode, i:imm3:imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	0	15	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	D	0	0	0	imm3		Vd		0 x x 0 (cmode)		0	Q	1	1	imm4	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMVN{<c>}{<q>}.I32 <Dd>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMVN{<c>}{<q>}.I32 <Qd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if (cmode<0> == '1' && cmode<3:2> != '11') || cmode<3:1> == '111' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm('1', cmode, i:imm3:imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	0	15	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	D	0	0	0	imm3		Vd		1 0 x 0 (cmode)		0	Q	1	1	imm4	

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64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMVN{<c>}{<q>}.I16 <Dd>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMVN{<c>}{<q>}.I16 <Qd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if (cmode<0> == '1' && cmode<3:2> != '11') || cmode<3:1> == '111' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm('1', cmode, i:imm3:imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T3

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	0	15	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	D	0	0	0	imm3		Vd		1 1 0 x (cmode)		0	Q	1	1	imm4	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMVN{<c>}{<q>}.I32 <Dd>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMVN{<c>}{<q>}.I32 <Qd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if (cmode<0> == '1' && cmode<3:2> != '11') || cmode<3:1> == '111' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm('1', cmode, i:imm3:imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F3-7007 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F4-7115 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

<c>	For encoding A1, A2 and A3: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional. For encoding T1, T2 and T3: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Qd>	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.
<Dd>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

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`<imm>` Is a constant of the specified type that is replicated to fill the destination register. For details of the range of constants available and the encoding of `<imm>`, see *Modified immediate constants in T32 and A32 Advanced SIMD instructions* on page F1-6929.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        D[d+r] = NOT(imm64);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.152 VMVN (register)

Vector Bitwise NOT (register) takes a value from a register, inverts the value of each bit, and places the result in the destination register. The registers can be either doubleword or quadword.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	0 0	Vd	0	1	0	1	1	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMVN{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMVN{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	0 0	Vd	0	1	0	1	1	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VMVN{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VMVN{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` An optional data type. It is ignored by assemblers, and does not affect the encoding.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        D[d+r] = NOT(D[m+r]);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.153 VNEG

Vector Negate negates each element in a vector, and places the results in a second vector. The floating-point version only inverts the sign bit.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1 1	D	1	1		size	0 1	Vd	0	F	1 1 1	Q	M	0		Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VNEG{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VNEG{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && ((size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size == '00') then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = TRUE;  floating_point = (F == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A2

31 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19	18 17 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
!=1111	1 1 1 0 1	D	1	1		0	0 0 1	Vd	1 0	size	0	1	M	0	Vm
cond															

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VNEG{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VNEG{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VNEG{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15 – 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	D	1	1	size		0	1	Vd	0	F	1	1	1	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VNEG{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VNEG{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && ((size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size == '00') then UNDEFINED;
if F == '1' && size == '01' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = TRUE;  floating_point = (F == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `F == '1' && size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

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T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	0	0	1	Vd	1	0	size		0	1	M	0	Vm

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VNEG{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VNEG{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VNEG{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding A2, T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "F:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `F = 0`, `size = 00`
`S16`	when `F = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `F = 0`, `size = 10`

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F16	when F = 1, size = 01
F32	when F = 1, size = 10

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

<Sd> Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.

<Sm> Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDOrVFPEnabled(TRUE, advsimd);
    if advsimd then  // Advanced SIMD instruction
        for r = 0 to regs-1
            for e = 0 to elements-1
                if floating_point then
                    Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPNeg(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize]);
                else
                    result = -SInt(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize]);
                    Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result<esize-1:0>;
    else             // VFP instruction
        case esize of
            when 16 S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPNeg(S[m]<15:0>);
            when 32 S[d] = FPNeg(S[m]);
            when 64 D[d] = FPNeg(D[m]);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check and is operating only on integer vector elements, then the following apply:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.154 VNMLA

Vector Negate Multiply Accumulate multiplies together two floating-point register values, adds the negation of the floating-point value in the destination register to the negation of the product, and writes the result back to the destination register.

Note

Arm recommends that software does not use the `VNMLA` instruction in the Round towards Plus Infinity and Round towards Minus Infinity rounding modes, because the rounding of the product and of the sum can change the result of the instruction in opposite directions, defeating the purpose of these rounding modes.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1 1 1 0	0	D	0	1	Vn	Vd	1 0	size	N	1	M	0	Vm
cond											op			

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VNMLA{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VNMLA{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VNMLA{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
vtype = if op == '1' then VFPNegMul_VNMLA else VFPNegMul_VNMLS;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.

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- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	D	0	1	Vn	Vd	1	0	size		N	1	M	0	Vm
																			op			

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VNMLA{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VNMLA{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VNMLA{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
vtype = if op == '1' then VFPNegMul_VNMLA else VFPNegMul_VNMLS;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
`<Sn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vn:N" field.
`<Sm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

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<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dn> Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    case esize of
        when 16
            product16 = FPMul(S[n]<15:0>, S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[]);
            case vtype of
                when VFPNegMul_VNMLA  S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPAdd(FPNeg(S[d]<15:0>), FPNeg(product16),
FPSCR[]);
                when VFPNegMul_VNMLS  S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPAdd(FPNeg(S[d]<15:0>), product16, FPSCR[]);
                when VFPNegMul_VNMUL  S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPNeg(product16);
        when 32
            product32 = FPMul(S[n], S[m], FPSCR[]);
            case vtype of
                when VFPNegMul_VNMLA  S[d] = FPAdd(FPNeg(S[d]), FPNeg(product32), FPSCR[]);
                when VFPNegMul_VNMLS  S[d] = FPAdd(FPNeg(S[d]), product32, FPSCR[]);
                when VFPNegMul_VNMUL  S[d] = FPNeg(product32);
        when 64
            product64 = FPMul(D[n], D[m], FPSCR[]);
            case vtype of
                when VFPNegMul_VNMLA  D[d] = FPAdd(FPNeg(D[d]), FPNeg(product64), FPSCR[]);
                when VFPNegMul_VNMLS  D[d] = FPAdd(FPNeg(D[d]), product64, FPSCR[]);
                when VFPNegMul_VNMUL  D[d] = FPNeg(product64);
```


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F6.1.155 VNMLS

Vector Negate Multiply Subtract multiplies together two floating-point register values, adds the negation of the floating-point value in the destination register to the product, and writes the result back to the destination register.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1 1 1 0	0	D	0	1	Vn	Vd	1 0	size	N	0	M	0	Vm
cond											op			

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VNMLS{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VNMLS{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VNMLS{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
vtype = if op == '1' then VFPNegMul_VNMLA else VFPNegMul_VNMLS;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

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T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	D	0	1	Vn	Vd	1	0	size		N	0	M	0	Vm
																			op			

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VNMLS{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VNMLS{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VNMLS{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
vtype = if op == '1' then VFPNegMul_VNMLA else VFPNegMul_VNMLS;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
`<Sn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vn:N" field.
`<Sm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

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<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
 if ConditionPassed() then
     EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
     case esize of
         when 16
             product16 = FPMul(S[n]<15:0>, S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[]);
             case vtype of
                 when VFPNegMul_VNMLA  S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPAdd(FPNeg(S[d]<15:0>), FPNeg(product16),
FPSCR[]);
                 when VFPNegMul_VNMLS  S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPAdd(FPNeg(S[d]<15:0>), product16, FPSCR[]);
                 when VFPNegMul_VNMUL  S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPNeg(product16);
         when 32
             product32 = FPMul(S[n], S[m], FPSCR[]);
             case vtype of
                 when VFPNegMul_VNMLA  S[d] = FPAdd(FPNeg(S[d]), FPNeg(product32), FPSCR[]);
                 when VFPNegMul_VNMLS  S[d] = FPAdd(FPNeg(S[d]), product32, FPSCR[]);
                 when VFPNegMul_VNMUL  S[d] = FPNeg(product32);
         when 64
             product64 = FPMul(D[n], D[m], FPSCR[]);
             case vtype of
                 when VFPNegMul_VNMLA  D[d] = FPAdd(FPNeg(D[d]), FPNeg(product64), FPSCR[]);
                 when VFPNegMul_VNMLS  D[d] = FPAdd(FPNeg(D[d]), product64, FPSCR[]);
                 when VFPNegMul_VNMUL  D[d] = FPNeg(product64);
```


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F6.1.156 VNMUL

Vector Negate Multiply multiplies together two floating-point register values, and writes the negation of the result to the destination register.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	1 1 1 0	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1	0	size	N	1	M	0	Vm

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VNMUL{<c>}{<q>}.F16 {<Sd>,} <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VNMUL{<c>}{<q>}.F32 {<Sd>,} <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VNMUL{<c>}{<q>}.F64 {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
vtype = VFPNegMul_VNMUL;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

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T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1	0	size		N	1	M	0	Vm

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VNMUL{<c>}{<q>}.F16 {<Sd>,} <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VNMUL{<c>}{<q>}.F32 {<Sd>,} <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VNMUL{<c>}{<q>}.F64 {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
vtype = VFPNegMul_VNMUL;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
`<Sn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vn:N" field.
`<Sm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

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<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
 if ConditionPassed() then
     EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
     case esize of
         when 16
             product16 = FPMul(S[n]<15:0>, S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[]);
             case vtype of
                 when VFPNegMul_VNMLA  S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPAdd(FPNeg(S[d]<15:0>), FPNeg(product16),
FPSCR[]);
                 when VFPNegMul_VNMLS  S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPAdd(FPNeg(S[d]<15:0>), product16, FPSCR[]);
                 when VFPNegMul_VNMUL  S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPNeg(product16);
         when 32
             product32 = FPMul(S[n], S[m], FPSCR[]);
             case vtype of
                 when VFPNegMul_VNMLA  S[d] = FPAdd(FPNeg(S[d]), FPNeg(product32), FPSCR[]);
                 when VFPNegMul_VNMLS  S[d] = FPAdd(FPNeg(S[d]), product32, FPSCR[]);
                 when VFPNegMul_VNMUL  S[d] = FPNeg(product32);
         when 64
             product64 = FPMul(D[n], D[m], FPSCR[]);
             case vtype of
                 when VFPNegMul_VNMLA  D[d] = FPAdd(FPNeg(D[d]), FPNeg(product64), FPSCR[]);
                 when VFPNegMul_VNMLS  D[d] = FPAdd(FPNeg(D[d]), product64, FPSCR[]);
                 when VFPNegMul_VNMUL  D[d] = FPNeg(product64);
```


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F6.1.157 VORN (immediate)

Vector Bitwise OR NOT (immediate) performs a bitwise OR between a register value and the complement of an immediate value, and returns the result into the destination vector

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the VORR (immediate) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of VORR (immediate).
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of VORR (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 16	15 12	11 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	i	1	D	0 0 0	imm3	Vd	0 x x 1	0	Q	0	1	imm4
							cmode					

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VORN{<c>}{<q>}.I16 {<Dd>,} <Dd>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}.I16 <Dd>, #~<imm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VORN{<c>}{<q>}.I16 {<Qd>,} <Qd>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}.I16 <Qd>, #~<imm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18 16	15 12	11 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	i	1	D	0 0 0	imm3	Vd	1 0 x 1	0	Q	0	1	imm4
							cmode					

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VORN{<c>}{<q>}.I32 {<Dd>,} <Dd>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}.I32 <Dd>, #~<imm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VORN{<c>}{<q>}.I32 {<Qd>,} <Qd>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}.I32 <Qd>, #~<imm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	0	15	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	D	0	0	0	imm3		Vd		0 x x 1 (cmode)		0	Q	0	1	imm4	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VORN{<c>}{<q>}.I16 {<Dd>,} <Dd>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}.I16 <Dd>, #~<imm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VORN{<c>}{<q>}.I16 {<Qd>,} <Qd>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}.I16 <Qd>, #~<imm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	0	15	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	D	0	0	0	imm3		Vd		1 0 x 1 (cmode)		0	Q	0	1	imm4	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VORN{<c>}{<q>}.I32 {<Dd>,} <Dd>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}.I32 <Dd>, #~<imm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

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```
VORN{<c>}{<q>}.I32 {<Qd>,} <Qd>, #<imm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}.I32 <Qd>, #~<imm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1 and A2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<imm>` Is a constant of the specified type that is replicated to fill the destination register. For details of the range of constants available and the encoding of `<imm>`, see *Modified immediate constants in T32 and A32 Advanced SIMD instructions* on page F1-6929.

Operation for all encodings

The description of VORR (immediate) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F6.1.158 VORN (register)

Vector bitwise OR NOT (register) performs a bitwise OR NOT operation between two registers, and places the result in the destination register. The operand and result registers can be quadword or doubleword. They must all be the same size.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	0	D	1	1	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VORN{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VORN{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	0	1 1 1 1	0	D	1	1	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VORN{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VORN{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` An optional data type. It is ignored by assemblers, and does not affect the encoding.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        D[d+r] = D[n+r] OR NOT(D[m+r]);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.159 VORR (immediate)

Vector Bitwise OR (immediate) performs a bitwise OR between a register value and an immediate value, and returns the result into the destination vector.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

This instruction is used by the pseudo-instruction VORN (immediate). The pseudo-instruction is never the preferred disassembly.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	16	15	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	i	1	D	0	0	0	imm3		Vd		0 x x 1 (cmode)		0	Q	0	1	imm4	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}.I32 {<Dd>,} <Dd>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}.I32 {<Qd>,} <Qd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if cmode<0> == '0' || cmode<3:2> == '11' then SEE "VMOV (immediate)";
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm('0', cmode, i:imm3:imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A2

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	16	15	12	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	i	1	D	0	0	0	imm3		Vd		1 0 x 1 (cmode)		0	Q	0	1	imm4	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}.I16 {<Dd>,} <Dd>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}.I16 {<Qd>,} <Qd>, #<imm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if cmode<0> == '0' || cmode<3:2> == '11' then SEE "VMOV (immediate)";
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm('0', cmode, i:imm3:imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2 … 0	15 … 12	11 … 8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	D	0	0	0	imm3	Vd	0 x x 1	0	Q	0	1	imm4
															cmode					

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}.I32 {<Dd>,} <Dd>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}.I32 {<Qd>,} <Qd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if cmode<0> == '0' || cmode<3:2> == '11' then SEE "VMOV (immediate)";
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm('0', cmode, i:imm3:imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2 … 0	15 … 12	11 … 8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	D	0	0	0	imm3	Vd	1 0 x 1	0	Q	0	1	imm4
															cmode					

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}.I16 {<Dd>,} <Dd>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}.I16 {<Qd>,} <Qd>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if cmode<0> == '0' || cmode<3:2> == '11' then SEE "VMOV (immediate)";
if Q == '1' && Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
imm64 = AdvSIMDExpandImm('0', cmode, i:imm3:imm4);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```


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Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1 and A2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<imm> Is a constant of the specified type that is replicated to fill the destination register. For details of the range of constants available and the encoding of <imm>, see *Modified immediate constants in T32 and A32 Advanced SIMD instructions* on page F1-6929.

The I8, I64, and F32 data types are permitted as pseudo-instructions, if the immediate can be represented by this instruction, and are encoded using a permitted encoding of the I16 or I32 data type.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        D[d+r] = D[d+r] OR imm64;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.160 VORR (register)

Vector bitwise OR (register) performs a bitwise OR operation between two registers, and places the result in the destination register. The operand and result registers can be quadword or doubleword. They must all be the same size.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

This instruction is used by the pseudo-instructions VMOV (register, SIMD), VRSHR (zero), and VSHR (zero). The pseudo-instruction is never the preferred disassembly.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	0	1 1 1 1	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```


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Alias conditions

Alias or pseudo-instruction	is preferred when
VMOV (register, SIMD)	`N:Vn == M:Vm`
VRSHR (zero)	Never
VSHR (zero)	Never

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` An optional data type. It is ignored by assemblers, and does not affect the encoding.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        D[d+r] = D[n+r] OR D[m+r];
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.161 VPADAL

Vector Pairwise Add and Accumulate Long adds adjacent pairs of elements of a vector, and accumulates the results into the elements of the destination vector.

The vectors can be doubleword or quadword. The operand elements can be 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit integers. The result elements are twice the length of the operand elements.

The following figure shows the operation of VPADAL doubleword operation for data type S16.

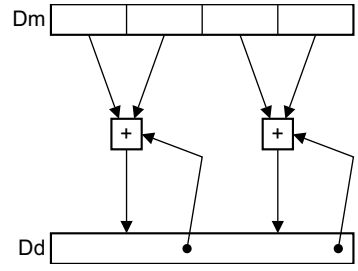

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	0 0	Vd	0	1	1	0	op	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VPADAL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VPADAL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (op == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	0 0	Vd	0	1	1	0	op	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VPADAL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```


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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VPADAL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (op == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "op:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `op = 0`, `size = 00`
`S16`	when `op = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `op = 0`, `size = 10`
`U8`	when `op = 1`, `size = 00`
`U16`	when `op = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `op = 1`, `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `op = 0`, `size = 11`.
- `op = 1`, `size = 11`.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    h = elements DIV 2;

    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to h-1
            op1 = Elem[D[m+r],2*e,esize];  op2 = Elem[D[m+r],2*e+1,esize];
            result = Int(op1, unsigned) + Int(op2, unsigned);
            Elem[D[d+r],e,2*esize] = Elem[D[d+r],e,2*esize] + result;
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.162 VPADD (floating-point)

Vector Pairwise Add (floating-point) adds adjacent pairs of elements of two vectors, and places the results in the destination vector.

The operands and result are doubleword vectors.

The operand and result elements are floating-point numbers.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	1	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
VPADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Q == '1' then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
VPADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if Q == '1' then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `sz == '1' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32`	when `sz = 0`
`F16`	when `sz = 1`

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    bits(64) dest;
    h = elements DIV 2;

    for e = 0 to h-1
        Elem[dest,e,esize]   = FPAdd(Elem[D[n],2*e,esize], Elem[D[n],2*e+1,esize],
StandardFPSCRValue());
        Elem[dest,e+h,esize] = FPAdd(Elem[D[m],2*e,esize], Elem[D[m],2*e+1,esize],
StandardFPSCRValue());

    D[d] = dest;
```


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F6.1.163 VPADD (integer)

Vector Pairwise Add (integer) adds adjacent pairs of elements of two vectors, and places the results in the destination vector.

The operands and result are doubleword vectors.

The operand and result elements must all be the same type, and can be 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit integers. There is no distinction between signed and unsigned integers.

The following figure shows the operation of VPADD doubleword operation for data type I16.

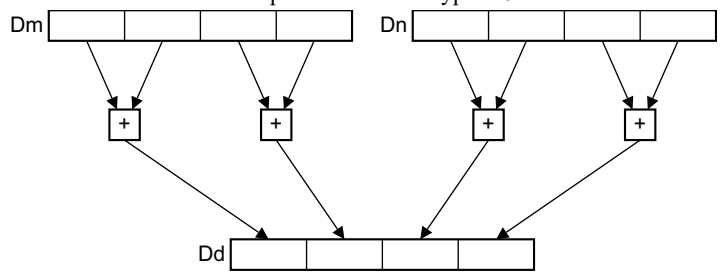

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	1 0 1 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

A1 variant

```
VPADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' || Q == '1' then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1 0	D	size	Vn	Vd	1 0 1 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

T1 variant

```
VPADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' || Q == '1' then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```


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Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`I8`	when `size = 00`
`I16`	when `size = 01`
`I32`	when `size = 10`

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    bits(64) dest;
    h = elements DIV 2;

    for e = 0 to h-1
        Elem[dest,e,esize]   = Elem[D[n],2*e,esize] + Elem[D[n],2*e+1,esize];
        Elem[dest,e+h,esize] = Elem[D[m],2*e,esize] + Elem[D[m],2*e+1,esize];

    D[d] = dest;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.164 VPADDL

Vector Pairwise Add Long adds adjacent pairs of elements of two vectors, and places the results in the destination vector.

The vectors can be doubleword or quadword. The operand elements can be 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit integers. The result elements are twice the length of the operand elements.

The following figure shows the operation of VPADDL doubleword operation for data type S16.

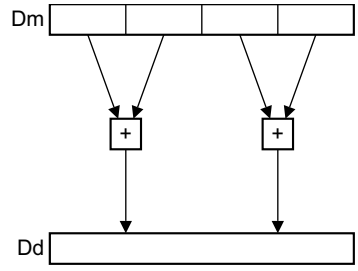

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	D	1	1	size		0	0	Vd		0	0	1	0	op	Q	M	0	Vm	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VPADDL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VPADDL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (op == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	D	1	1	size		0	0	Vd		0	0	1	0	op	Q	M	0	Vm	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

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```
VPADDL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VPADDL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (op == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "op:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `op = 0`, `size = 00`
`S16`	when `op = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `op = 0`, `size = 10`
`U8`	when `op = 1`, `size = 00`
`U16`	when `op = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `op = 1`, `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `op = 0`, `size = 11`.
- `op = 1`, `size = 11`.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    h = elements DIV 2;

    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to h-1
            op1 = Elem[D[m+r],2*e,esize];  op2 = Elem[D[m+r],2*e+1,esize];
            result = Int(op1, unsigned) + Int(op2, unsigned);
            Elem[D[d+r],e,2*esize] = result<2*esize-1:0>;
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.165 VPMAX (floating-point)

Vector Pairwise Maximum compares adjacent pairs of elements in two doubleword vectors, and copies the larger of each pair into the corresponding element in the destination doubleword vector.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	1	1	N	0	M	0	Vm
										op												

A1 variant

```
VPMAX{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
maximum = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	1	1	N	0	M	0	Vm
										op												

T1 variant

```
VPMAX{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
maximum = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `sz == '1' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.

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- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32` when `sz = 0`

`F16` when `sz = 1`

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
 if ConditionPassed() then
     EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
     bits(64) dest;
     h = elements DIV 2;

     for e = 0 to h-1
         op1 = Elem[D[n],2*e,esize];  op2 = Elem[D[n],2*e+1,esize];
         Elem[dest,e,esize] = if maximum then FPMax(op1,op2,StandardFPSCRValue()) else
FPMin(op1,op2,StandardFPSCRValue());
         op1 = Elem[D[m],2*e,esize];  op2 = Elem[D[m],2*e+1,esize];
         Elem[dest,e+h,esize] = if maximum then FPMax(op1,op2,StandardFPSCRValue()) else
FPMin(op1,op2,StandardFPSCRValue());

     D[d] = dest;
```


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F6.1.166 VPMAX (integer)

Vector Pairwise Maximum compares adjacent pairs of elements in two doubleword vectors, and copies the larger of each pair into the corresponding element in the destination doubleword vector.

The following figure shows the operation of VPMAX doubleword operation for data type S16 or U16.

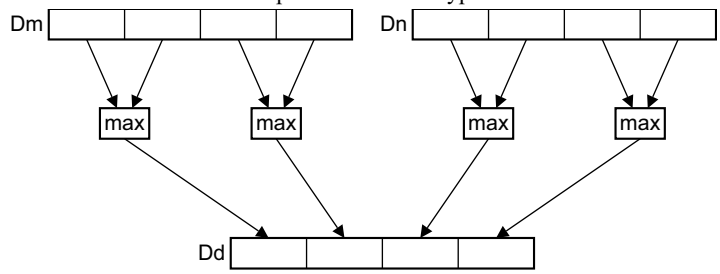

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1	U	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	1 0 1 0	N	0	M	0	Vm
												op	

A1 variant

```
VPMAX{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
maximum = (op == '0');  unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	U	1 1 1 1	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	1 0 1 0	N	0	M	0	Vm
												op	

T1 variant

```
VPMAX{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
maximum = (op == '0');  unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```


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Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

S8	when U = 0, size = 00
S16	when U = 0, size = 01
S32	when U = 0, size = 10
U8	when U = 1, size = 00
U16	when U = 1, size = 01
U32	when U = 1, size = 10

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dn> Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    bits(64) dest;
    h = elements DIV 2;

    for e = 0 to h-1
        op1 = Int(Elem[D[n],2*e,esize], unsigned);
        op2 = Int(Elem[D[n],2*e+1,esize], unsigned);
        result = if maximum then Max(op1,op2) else Min(op1,op2);
        Elem[dest,e,esize] = result<esize-1:0>;
        op1 = Int(Elem[D[m],2*e,esize], unsigned);
        op2 = Int(Elem[D[m],2*e+1,esize], unsigned);
        result = if maximum then Max(op1,op2) else Min(op1,op2);
        Elem[dest,e+h,esize] = result<esize-1:0>;

    D[d] = dest;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.167 VPMIN (floating-point)

Vector Pairwise Minimum compares adjacent pairs of elements in two doubleword vectors, and copies the smaller of each pair into the corresponding element in the destination doubleword vector.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	1	1	N	0	M	0	Vm
										op												

A1 variant

```
VPMIN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
maximum = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	1	1	N	0	M	0	Vm
										op												

T1 variant

```
VPMIN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
maximum = (op == '0');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `sz == '1' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.

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- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32` when `sz = 0`

`F16` when `sz = 1`

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
 if ConditionPassed() then
     EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
     bits(64) dest;
     h = elements DIV 2;

     for e = 0 to h-1
         op1 = Elem[D[n],2*e,esize];  op2 = Elem[D[n],2*e+1,esize];
         Elem[dest,e,esize] = if maximum then FPMax(op1,op2,StandardFPSCRValue()) else
FPMin(op1,op2,StandardFPSCRValue());
         op1 = Elem[D[m],2*e,esize];  op2 = Elem[D[m],2*e+1,esize];
         Elem[dest,e+h,esize] = if maximum then FPMax(op1,op2,StandardFPSCRValue()) else
FPMin(op1,op2,StandardFPSCRValue());

     D[d] = dest;
```


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F6.1.168 VPMIN (integer)

Vector Pairwise Minimum compares adjacent pairs of elements in two doubleword vectors, and copies the smaller of each pair into the corresponding element in the destination doubleword vector.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	U	0	D	size		Vn	Vd	1	0	1	0	N	0	M	1	Vm
																					op	

A1 variant

```
VPMIN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
maximum = (op == '0');  unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	U	1	1	1	1	0	D	size		Vn	Vd	1	0	1	0	N	0	M	1	Vm
																					op	

T1 variant

```
VPMIN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
maximum = (op == '0');  unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

S8	when U = 0, size = 00
S16	when U = 0, size = 01
S32	when U = 0, size = 10

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U8	when U = 1, size = 00
U16	when U = 1, size = 01
U32	when U = 1, size = 10

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dn> Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    bits(64) dest;
    h = elements DIV 2;

    for e = 0 to h-1
        op1 = Int(Elem[D[n],2*e,esize], unsigned);
        op2 = Int(Elem[D[n],2*e+1,esize], unsigned);
        result = if maximum then Max(op1,op2) else Min(op1,op2);
        Elem[dest,e,esize] = result<esize-1:0>;
        op1 = Int(Elem[D[m],2*e,esize], unsigned);
        op2 = Int(Elem[D[m],2*e+1,esize], unsigned);
        result = if maximum then Max(op1,op2) else Min(op1,op2);
        Elem[dest,e+h,esize] = result<esize-1:0>;

    D[d] = dest;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.169 VPOP

Pop SIMD&FP registers from stack loads multiple consecutive Advanced SIMD and floating-point register file registers from the stack.

This instruction is an alias of the VLDM, VLDMDB, VLDMIA instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of VLDM, VLDMDB, VLDMIA.
- The description of VLDM, VLDMDB, VLDMIA gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–1	0
!=1111	1	1	0	0	1	D	1	1	1 1 0 1	Vd	1	0	1	1	imm8<7:1>	0
cond				P	U		W		Rn							imm8<0>

Increment After variant

```
VPOP{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <dreglist>
```

is equivalent to

```
VLDM{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} SP!, <dreglist>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

A2

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–0
!=1111	1	1	0	0	1	D	1	1	1 1 0 1	Vd	1	0	1	0	imm8
cond				P	U		W		Rn						

Increment After variant

```
VPOP{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <sreglist>
```

is equivalent to

```
VLDM{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} SP!, <sreglist>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–1	0
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	D	1	1	1 1 0 1	Vd	1	0	1	1	imm8<7:1>	0
							P	U		W		Rn							imm8<0>

Increment After variant

```
VPOP{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <dreglist>
```

is equivalent to

```
VLDM{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} SP!, <dreglist>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

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T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3			0	15			12	11	10	9	8	7			0
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	D	1	1	1	1	0	1	Vd				1	0	1	0	imm8			
							P	U		W			Rn														

Increment After variant

```
VPOP{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <sreglist>
```

is equivalent to

```
VLDM{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} SP!, <sreglist>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` An optional data size specifier. If present, it must be equal to the size in bits, 32 or 64, of the registers being transferred.

`<sreglist>` Is the list of consecutively numbered 32-bit SIMD&FP registers to be transferred. The first register in the list is encoded in "Vd:D", and "imm8" is set to the number of registers in the list. The list must contain at least one register.

`<dreglist>` Is the list of consecutively numbered 64-bit SIMD&FP registers to be transferred. The first register in the list is encoded in "D:Vd", and "imm8" is set to twice the number of registers in the list. The list must contain at least one register, and must not contain more than 16 registers.

Operation for all encodings

The description of VLDM, VLDMDB, VLDMIA gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.170 VPUSH

Push SIMD&FP registers to stack stores multiple consecutive registers from the Advanced SIMD and floating-point register file to the stack.

This instruction is an alias of the VSTM, VSTMDB, VSTMIA instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of VSTM, VSTMDB, VSTMIA.
- The description of VSTM, VSTMDB, VSTMIA gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–1	0
!=1111	1	1	0	1	0	D	1	0	1 1 0 1	Vd	1	0	1	1	imm8<7:1>	0
cond				P	U		W		Rn							imm8<0>

Decrement Before variant

```
VPUSH{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <dreglist>
```

is equivalent to

```
VSTMDB{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} SP!, <dreglist>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

A2

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–0
!=1111	1	1	0	1	0	D	1	0	1 1 0 1	Vd	1	0	1	0	imm8
cond				P	U		W		Rn						

Decrement Before variant

```
VPUSH{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <sreglist>
```

is equivalent to

```
VSTMDB{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} SP!, <sreglist>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–1	0
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	D	1	0	1 1 0 1	Vd	1	0	1	1	imm8<7:1>	0
							P	U		W		Rn							imm8<0>

Decrement Before variant

```
VPUSH{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <dreglist>
```

is equivalent to

```
VSTMDB{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} SP!, <dreglist>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

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T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3			0	15			12	11	10	9	8	7			0
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	D	1	0	1	1	0	1	Vd				1	0	1	0	imm8			
							P	U		W			Rn														

Decrement Before variant

```
VPUSH{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <sreglist>
```

is equivalent to

```
VSTMDB{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} SP!, <sreglist>
```

and is always the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` An optional data size specifier. If present, it must be equal to the size in bits, 32 or 64, of the registers being transferred.

`<sreglist>` Is the list of consecutively numbered 32-bit SIMD&FP registers to be transferred. The first register in the list is encoded in "Vd:D", and "imm8" is set to the number of registers in the list. The list must contain at least one register.

`<dreglist>` Is the list of consecutively numbered 64-bit SIMD&FP registers to be transferred. The first register in the list is encoded in "D:Vd", and "imm8" is set to twice the number of registers in the list. The list must contain at least one register, and must not contain more than 16 registers.

Operation for all encodings

The description of VSTM, VSTMDB, VSTMIA gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.171 VQABS

Vector Saturating Absolute takes the absolute value of each element in a vector, and places the results in the destination vector.

If any of the results overflow, they are saturated. The cumulative saturation bit, FPSCR.QC, is set if saturation occurs. For details see *Pseudocode description of saturation* on page E1-6815.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	0 0	Vd	0	1	1	1	0	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQABS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQABS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	D 1 1	size 0 0	Vd	0	1	1	1	0	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQABS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQABS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `size = 00`
`S16`	when `size = 01`
`S32`	when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            result = Abs(SInt(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize]));
            boolean sat;
            (Elem[D[d+r],e,esize], sat) = SignedSatQ(result, esize);
            if sat then FPSCR.QC = '1';
```


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F6.1.172 VQADD

Vector Saturating Add adds the values of corresponding elements of two vectors, and places the results in the destination vector.

If any of the results overflow, they are saturated. The cumulative saturation bit, FPSCR.QC, is set if saturation occurs. For details see *Pseudocode description of saturation* on page E1-6815.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1	U	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	U	1 1 1 1	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

S8	when U = 0, size = 00
S16	when U = 0, size = 01
S32	when U = 0, size = 10
S64	when U = 0, size = 11
U8	when U = 1, size = 00
U16	when U = 1, size = 01
U32	when U = 1, size = 10
U64	when U = 1, size = 11

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qn> Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dn> Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            sum = Int(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize], unsigned) + Int(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], unsigned);
            boolean sat;
            (Elem[D[d+r],e,esize], sat) = SatQ(sum, esize, unsigned);
            if sat then FPSCR.QC = '1';
```


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F6.1.173 VQDMLAL

Vector Saturating Doubling Multiply Accumulate Long multiplies corresponding elements in two doubleword vectors, doubles the products, and accumulates the results into the elements of a quadword vector.

The second operand can be a scalar instead of a vector. For more information about scalars see *Advanced SIMD scalars* on page F1-6938.

If any of the results overflow, they are saturated. The cumulative saturation bit, FPSCR.QC, is set if saturation occurs. For details see *Pseudocode description of saturation* on page E1-6815.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	D	!=11		Vn	Vd	1	0	0	1	N	0	M	0	Vm
										size						op						

A1 variant

```
VQDMLAL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
add = (op == '0');
scalar_form = FALSE;  d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
```

A2

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	D	!=11		Vn	Vd	0	0	1	1	N	1	M	0	Vm
										size					op							

A2 variant

```
VQDMLAL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
add = (op == '0');
scalar_form = TRUE;  d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```


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T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	D	!=11		Vn	Vd	1	0	0	1	N	0	M	0	Vm
										size						op						

T1 variant

```
VQDMLAL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
add = (op == '0');
scalar_form = FALSE;  d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	D	!=11		Vn	Vd	0	0	1	1	N	1	M	0	Vm
										size						op						

T2 variant

```
VQDMLAL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
add = (op == '0');
scalar_form = TRUE;  d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1 and A2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`S16` when `size = 01`

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`S32` when `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` For encoding A1 and T1: is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

For encoding A2 and T2: is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm<2:0>" field when `<dt>` is S16, otherwise the "Vm" field.

`<index>` Is the element index in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "M:Vm<3>" field when `<dt>` is S16, otherwise in range 0 to 1, encoded in the "M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    integer op2;
    if scalar_form then op2 = SInt(Elem[Din[m],index,esize]);
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        if !scalar_form then op2 = SInt(Elem[Din[m],e,esize]);
        op1 = SInt(Elem[Din[n],e,esize]);
        // The following only saturates if both op1 and op2 equal -(2^(esize-1))
        (product, sat1) = SignedSatQ(2*op1*op2, 2*esize);
        integer result;
        if add then
            result = SInt(Elem[Qin[d>>1],e,2*esize]) + SInt(product);
        else
            result = SInt(Elem[Qin[d>>1],e,2*esize]) - SInt(product);
        boolean sat2;
        (Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize], sat2) = SignedSatQ(result, 2*esize);
        if sat1 || sat2 then FPSCR.QC = '1';
```


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F6.1.174 VQDMLSL

Vector Saturating Doubling Multiply Subtract Long multiplies corresponding elements in two doubleword vectors, subtracts double the products from corresponding elements of a quadword vector, and places the results in the same quadword vector.

The second operand can be a scalar instead of a vector. For more information about scalars see *Advanced SIMD scalars* on page F1-6938.

If any of the results overflow, they are saturated. The cumulative saturation bit, FPSCR.QC, is set if saturation occurs. For details see *Pseudocode description of saturation* on page E1-6815.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	1 0	1	1	N	0	M	0	Vm
				size				op						

A1 variant

```
VQDMLSL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
add = (op == '0');
scalar_form = FALSE;  d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
```

A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	0 1	1	1	N	1	M	0	Vm
				size				op						

A2 variant

```
VQDMLSL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
add = (op == '0');
scalar_form = TRUE;  d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```


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T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	D	!=11		Vn	Vd	1	0	1	1	N	0	M	0	Vm
										size						op						

T1 variant

```
VQDMLSL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
add = (op == '0');
scalar_form = FALSE;  d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	D	!=11		Vn	Vd	0	1	1	1	N	1	M	0	Vm
										size						op						

T2 variant

```
VQDMLSL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
add = (op == '0');
scalar_form = TRUE;  d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1 and A2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`S16` when `size = 01`

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S32 when size = 10

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Dn> Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

<Dm> For encoding A1 and T1: is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

For encoding A2 and T2: is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm<2:0>" field when <dt> is S16, otherwise the "Vm" field.

<index> Is the element index in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "M:Vm<3>" field when <dt> is S16, otherwise in range 0 to 1, encoded in the "M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    integer op2;
    if scalar_form then op2 = SInt(Elem[Din[m],index,esize]);
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        if !scalar_form then op2 = SInt(Elem[Din[m],e,esize]);
        op1 = SInt(Elem[Din[n],e,esize]);
        // The following only saturates if both op1 and op2 equal -(2^(esize-1))
        (product, sat1) = SignedSatQ(2*op1*op2, 2*esize);
        integer result;
        if add then
            result = SInt(Elem[Qin[d>>1],e,2*esize]) + SInt(product);
        else
            result = SInt(Elem[Qin[d>>1],e,2*esize]) - SInt(product);
        boolean sat2;
        (Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize], sat2) = SignedSatQ(result, 2*esize);
        if sat1 || sat2 then FPSCR.QC = '1';
```


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F6.1.175 VQDMULH

Vector Saturating Doubling Multiply Returning High Half multiplies corresponding elements in two vectors, doubles the results, and places the most significant half of the final results in the destination vector. The results are truncated, for rounded results see VQRDMULH.

The second operand can be a scalar instead of a vector. For more information about scalars see *Advanced SIMD scalars* on page F1-6938.

If any of the results overflow, they are saturated. The cumulative saturation bit, FPSCR.QC, is set if saturation occurs. For details see *Pseudocode description of saturation* on page E1-6815.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1	0	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	1 0 1 1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQDMULH{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQDMULH{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
scalar_form = FALSE;  esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1	Q	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 0	N	1	M	0	Vm
					size								

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQDMULH{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm[x]>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQDMULH{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Dm[x]>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
scalar_form = TRUE;  d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1 0	D	size		Vn	Vd	1 0 1 1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQDMULH{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQDMULH{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
scalar_form = FALSE;  esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 Q	1 1 1 1 1	D	!=11		Vn	Vd	1 1 0 0	N	1	M	0	Vm
			size									

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQDMULH{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm[x]>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQDMULH{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Dm[x]>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
scalar_form = TRUE;  d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1 and A2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`S16`	when `size = 01`
`S32`	when `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm[x]>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register holding the scalar. If `<dt>` is `S16`, `Dm` is restricted to D0-D7. `Dm` is encoded in "Vm<2:0>", and `x` is encoded in "M:Vm<3>". If `<dt>` is `S32`, `Dm` is restricted to D0-D15. `Dm` is encoded in "Vm", and `x` is encoded in "M".

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    integer op2;
    if scalar_form then op2 = SInt(Elem[D[m],index,esize]);
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            if !scalar_form then op2 = SInt(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize]);
            op1 = SInt(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize]);
            // The following only saturates if both op1 and op2 equal -(2^(esize-1))
            (result, sat) = SignedSatQ((2*op1*op2) >> esize, esize);
```


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```
Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result;
if sat then FPSCR.QC = '1';
```


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F6.1.176 VQDMULL

Vector Saturating Doubling Multiply Long multiplies corresponding elements in two doubleword vectors, doubles the products, and places the results in a quadword vector.

The second operand can be a scalar instead of a vector. For more information about scalars see *Advanced SIMD scalars* on page F1-6938.

If any of the results overflow, they are saturated. The cumulative saturation bit, FPSCR.QC, is set if saturation occurs. For details see *Pseudocode description of saturation* on page E1-6815.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 1	N	0	M	0	Vm
				size								

A1 variant

```
VQDMULL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
scalar_form = FALSE;  d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
```

A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	1 0 1 1	N	1	M	0	Vm
				size								

A2 variant

```
VQDMULL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm[x]>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
scalar_form = TRUE;  d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```


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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1 1	D		!=11 (size)	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 1	N	0	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
VQDMULL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
scalar_form = FALSE;  d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1 1	D		!=11 (size)	Vn	Vd	1 0 1 1	N	1	M	0	Vm

T2 variant

```
VQDMULL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm[x]>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' || Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
scalar_form = TRUE;  d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1 and A2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`S16` when `size = 01`

`S32` when `size = 10`

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`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm[x]>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register holding the scalar. If `<dt>` is `S16`, `Dm` is restricted to D0-D7. `Dm` is encoded in "Vm<2:0>", and `x` is encoded in "M:Vm<3>". If `<dt>` is `S32`, `Dm` is restricted to D0-D15. `Dm` is encoded in "Vm", and `x` is encoded in "M".

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    integer op2;
    if scalar_form then op2 = SInt(Elem[Din[m],index,esize]);
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        if !scalar_form then op2 = SInt(Elem[Din[m],e,esize]);
        op1 = SInt(Elem[Din[n],e,esize]);
        // The following only saturates if both op1 and op2 equal -(2^(esize-1))
        (product, sat) = SignedSatQ(2*op1*op2, 2*esize);
        Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = product;
        if sat then FPSCR.QC = '1';
```


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F6.1.177 VQMOVN, VQMOVUN

Vector Saturating Move and Narrow copies each element of the operand vector to the corresponding element of the destination vector.

The operand is a quadword vector. The elements can be any one of:

- 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit signed integers.
- 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit unsigned integers.

The result is a doubleword vector. The elements are half the length of the operand vector elements. If the operand is unsigned, the results are unsigned. If the operand is signed, the results can be signed or unsigned.

If any of the results overflow, they are saturated. The cumulative saturation bit, FPSCR.QC, is set if saturation occurs. For details see *Pseudocode description of saturation* on page E1-6815.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

This instruction is used by the pseudo-instructions VQRSHRN (zero), VQRSHRUN (zero), VQSHRN (zero), and VQSHRUN (zero). The pseudo-instruction is never the preferred disassembly.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	D	1	1	size		1	0	Vd		0	0	1	0	op		M	0	Vm	

Signed result variant

Applies when `op == 1x`.

```
VQMOVN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>
```

Unsigned result variant

Applies when `op == 01`.

```
VQMOVUN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if op == '00' then SEE "VMOVN";
if size == '11' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
src_unsigned = (op == '11');  dest_unsigned = (op<0> == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	D	1	1	size		1	0	Vd		0	0	1	0	op		M	0	Vm	

Signed result variant

Applies when `op == 1x`.

```
VQMOVN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>
```


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Unsigned result variant

Applies when `op == 01`.

```
VQMOVUN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if op == '00' then SEE "VMOVN";
if size == '11' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
src_unsigned = (op == '11');  dest_unsigned = (op<0> == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` For the signed result variant: is the data type for the elements of the operand, encoded in the "op<0>:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S16`	when `op<0> = 0`, `size = 00`
`S32`	when `op<0> = 0`, `size = 01`
`S64`	when `op<0> = 0`, `size = 10`
`U16`	when `op<0> = 1`, `size = 00`
`U32`	when `op<0> = 1`, `size = 01`
`U64`	when `op<0> = 1`, `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `op<0> = 0`, `size = 11`.
- `op<0> = 1`, `size = 11`.

For the unsigned result variant: is the data type for the elements of the operand, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`S16`	when `size = 00`
`S32`	when `size = 01`
`S64`	when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        operand = Int(Elem[Qin[m>>1],e,2*esize], src_unsigned);
        boolean sat;
        (Elem[D[d],e,esize], sat) = SatQ(operand, esize, dest_unsigned);
        if sat then FPSCR.QC = '1';
```


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F6.1.178 VQNEG

Vector Saturating Negate negates each element in a vector, and places the results in the destination vector.

If any of the results overflow, they are saturated. The cumulative saturation bit, FPSCR.QC, is set if saturation occurs. For details see *Pseudocode description of saturation* on page E1-6815.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	0 0	Vd	0	1	1	1	1	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQNEG{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQNEG{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	0 0	Vd	0	1	1	1	1	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQNEG{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQNEG{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `size = 00`
`S16`	when `size = 01`
`S32`	when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            result = -SInt(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize]);
            boolean sat;
            (Elem[D[d+r],e,esize], sat) = SignedSatQ(result, esize);
            if sat then FPSCR.QC = '1';
```


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F6.1.179 VQRDMLAH

Vector Saturating Rounding Doubling Multiply Accumulate Returning High Half. This instruction multiplies the vector elements of the first source SIMD&FP register with either the corresponding vector elements of the second source SIMD&FP register or the value of a vector element of the second source SIMD&FP register, without saturating the multiply results, doubles the results, and accumulates the most significant half of the final results with the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. The results are rounded.

If any of the results overflow, they are saturated. The cumulative saturation bit, FPSCR.QC, is set if saturation occurs. For details see *Pseudocode description of saturation* on page E1-6815.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

(FEAT_RDM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	1 0 1 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQRDMLAH{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQRDMLAH{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveQRDMLAHExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
add = TRUE;  scalar_form = FALSE;  esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A2

(FEAT_RDM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 Q	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	1 1 1 0	N	1	M	0	Vm
				size								

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQRDMLAH{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm[x]>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

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```
VQRDMLAH{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm[x]>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveQRDMLAHExt() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
add = TRUE;  scalar_form = TRUE;  d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```

T1

(FEAT_RDM)

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 0	D	size	Vn		Vd	1 0 1 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQRDMLAH{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQRDMLAH{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveQRDMLAHExt() then UNDEFINED;
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
add = TRUE;  scalar_form = FALSE;  esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T2

(FEAT_RDM)

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15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	Q	1 1 1 1 1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	1 1 1 0	N	1	M	0	Vm
				size								

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQRDMLAH{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm[x]>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQRDMLAH{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm[x]>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveQRDMLAHExt() then UNDEFINED;
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
add = TRUE;  scalar_form = TRUE;  d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`S16`	when `size = 01`
`S32`	when `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP register holding the accumulate vector, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

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`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP register holding the accumulate vector, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm[x]>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register holding the scalar. If `<dt>` is `S16`, `Dm` is restricted to D0-D7. `Dm` is encoded in "Vm<2:0>", and `x` is encoded in "M:Vm<3>". If `<dt>` is `S32`, `Dm` is restricted to D0-D15. `Dm` is encoded in "Vm", and `x` is encoded in "M".

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
round_const = 1 << (esize-1);
integer op2;
if scalar_form then op2 = SInt(Elem[D[m],index,esize]);
for r = 0 to regs-1
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        op1 = SInt(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize]);
        op3 = SInt(Elem[D[d+r],e,esize]) << esize;
        if !scalar_form then op2 = SInt(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize]);
        (result, sat) = SignedSatQ((op3 + 2*(op1*op2) + round_const) >> esize, esize);
        Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result;
        if sat then FPSCR.QC = '1';
```


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F6.1.180 VQRDMLSH

Vector Saturating Rounding Doubling Multiply Subtract Returning High Half. This instruction multiplies the vector elements of the first source SIMD&FP register with either the corresponding vector elements of the second source SIMD&FP register or the value of a vector element of the second source SIMD&FP register, without saturating the multiply results, doubles the results, and subtracts the most significant half of the final results from the vector elements of the destination SIMD&FP register. The results are rounded.

If any of the results overflow, they are saturated. The cumulative saturation bit, FPSCR.QC, is set if saturation occurs. For details see *Pseudocode description of saturation* on page E1-6815.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

(FEAT_RDM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQRDMLSH{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQRDMLSH{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveQRDMLAHExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
add = FALSE;  scalar_form = FALSE;  esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A2

(FEAT_RDM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 Q	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	1 1 1 1	N	1	M	0	Vm
				size								

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQRDMLSH{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm[x]>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

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```
VQRDMLSH{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm[x]>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveQRDMLAHExt() then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
add = FALSE;  scalar_form = TRUE;  d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```

T1

(FEAT_RDM)

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 0	D	size	Vn	Vd		1 1 0 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQRDMLSH{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQRDMLSH{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveQRDMLAHExt() then UNDEFINED;
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
add = FALSE;  scalar_form = FALSE;  esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T2

(FEAT_RDM)

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15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	Q	1 1 1 1 1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	1 1 1 1	N	1	M	0	Vm
				size								

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQRDMLSH{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm[x]>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQRDMLSH{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm[x]>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveQRDMLAHExt() then UNDEFINED;
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
add = FALSE;  scalar_form = TRUE;  d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
integer esize;
integer m;
integer index;
integer elements;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`S16`	when `size = 01`
`S32`	when `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP register holding the accumulate vector, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

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`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP register holding the accumulate vector, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm[x]>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register holding the scalar. If `<dt>` is `S16`, `Dm` is restricted to D0-D7. `Dm` is encoded in "Vm<2:0>", and `x` is encoded in "M:Vm<3>". If `<dt>` is `S32`, `Dm` is restricted to D0-D15. `Dm` is encoded in "Vm", and `x` is encoded in "M".

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
round_const = 1 << (esize-1);
integer op2;
if scalar_form then op2 = SInt(Elem[D[m],index,esize]);
for r = 0 to regs-1
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        op1 = SInt(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize]);
        op3 = SInt(Elem[D[d+r],e,esize]) << esize;
        if !scalar_form then op2 = SInt(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize]);
        (result, sat) = SignedSatQ((op3 - 2*(op1*op2) + round_const) >> esize, esize);
        Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result;
        if sat then FPSCR.QC = '1';
```


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F6.1.181 VQRDMULH

Vector Saturating Rounding Doubling Multiply Returning High Half multiplies corresponding elements in two vectors, doubles the results, and places the most significant half of the final results in the destination vector. The results are rounded. For truncated results see VQDMULH.

The second operand can be a scalar instead of a vector. For more information about scalars see *Advanced SIMD scalars* on page F1-6938.

If any of the results overflow, they are saturated. The cumulative saturation bit, FPSCR.QC, is set if saturation occurs. For details see *Pseudocode description of saturation* on page E1-6815.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1	1	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	1 0 1 1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQRDMULH{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQRDMULH{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
scalar_form = FALSE;  esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1	Q	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 1	N	1	M	0	Vm
					size								

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQRDMULH{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm[x]>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQRDMULH{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Dm[x]>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
scalar_form = TRUE;  d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 0	D	size		Vn	Vd	1 0 1 1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQRDMULH{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQRDMULH{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
scalar_form = FALSE;  esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 Q	1 1 1 1 1	D	!=11		Vn	Vd	1 1 0 1	N	1	M	0	Vm
			size									

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQRDMULH{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm[x]>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQRDMULH{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Dm[x]>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if size == '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
scalar_form = TRUE;  d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer m;
integer index;
if size == '01' then esize = 16;  elements = 4;  m = UInt(Vm<2:0>);  index = UInt(M:Vm<3>);
if size == '10' then esize = 32;  elements = 2;  m = UInt(Vm);  index = UInt(M);
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1 and A2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

S16	when size = 01
S32	when size = 10

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qn> Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dn> Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

<Dm[x]> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register holding the scalar. If <dt> is S16, Dm is restricted to D0-D7. Dm is encoded in "Vm<2:0>", and x is encoded in "M:Vm<3>". If <dt> is S32, Dm is restricted to D0-D15. Dm is encoded in "Vm", and x is encoded in "M".

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    round_const = 1 << (esize-1);
    integer op2;
    if scalar_form then op2 = SInt(Elem[D[m],index,esize]);
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = SInt(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize]);
            if !scalar_form then op2 = SInt(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize]);
            (result, sat) = SignedSatQ((2*op1*op2 + round_const) >> esize, esize);
```


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```
Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result;
if sat then FPSCR.QC = '1';
```


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F6.1.182 VQRSHL

Vector Saturating Rounding Shift Left takes each element in a vector, shifts them by a value from the least significant byte of the corresponding element of a second vector, and places the results in the destination vector. If the shift value is positive, the operation is a left shift. Otherwise, it is a right shift.

For truncated results see VQSHL (register).

The first operand and result elements are the same data type, and can be any one of:

- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit signed integers.
- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit unsigned integers.

The second operand is a signed integer of the same size.

If any of the results overflow, they are saturated. The cumulative saturation bit, FPSCR.QC, is set if saturation occurs. For details see *Pseudocode description of saturation* on page E1-6815.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 U	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	0 1 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQRSHL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, <Dn>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQRSHL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, <Qn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 U	1 1 1 1	0	D	size	Vn		Vd	0 1 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQRSHL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, <Dn>
```


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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQRSHL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, <Qn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `U = 0`, `size = 00`
`S16`	when `U = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `U = 0`, `size = 10`
`S64`	when `U = 0`, `size = 11`
`U8`	when `U = 1`, `size = 00`
`U16`	when `U = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `U = 1`, `size = 10`
`U64`	when `U = 1`, `size = 11`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            shift = SInt(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize]<7:0>);
            round_const = 1 << (-1-shift); // 0 for left shift, 2^(n-1) for right shift
            operand = Int(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], unsigned);
            (result, sat) = SatQ((operand + round_const) << shift, esize, unsigned);
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result;
            if sat then FPSCR.QC = '1';
```


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F6.1.183 VQRSHRN (zero)

Vector Saturating Rounding Shift Right, Narrow takes each element in a quadword vector of integers, right shifts them by an immediate value, and places the signed rounded results in a doubleword vector

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the VQMOVN, VQMOVUN instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of VQMOVN, VQMOVUN.
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of VQMOVN, VQMOVUN gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	D	1	1	size		1	0	Vd		0	0	1	0	1	x	M	0	Vm	
																						op					

Signed result variant

```
VQRSHRN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>, #0
```

is equivalent to

```
VQMOVN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	D	1	1	size		1	0	Vd		0	0	1	0	1	x	M	0	Vm	
																						op					

Signed result variant

```
VQRSHRN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>, #0
```

is equivalent to

```
VQMOVN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the operand, encoded in the "op<0>:size" field. It can have the following values:

S16	when op<0> = 0, size = 00
S32	when op<0> = 0, size = 01
S64	when op<0> = 0, size = 10
U16	when op<0> = 1, size = 00

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`U32` when `op<0> = 1`, `size = 01`

`U64` when `op<0> = 1`, `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `op<0> = 0`, `size = 11`.
- `op<0> = 1`, `size = 11`.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

Operation for all encodings

The description of VQMOVN, VQMOVUN gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F6.1.184 VQRSHRN, VQRSHRUN

Vector Saturating Rounding Shift Right, Narrow takes each element in a quadword vector of integers, right shifts them by an immediate value, and places the rounded results in a doubleword vector.

For truncated results, see VQSHL (register).

The operand elements must all be the same size, and can be any one of:

- 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit signed integers.
- 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit unsigned integers.

The result elements are half the width of the operand elements. If the operand elements are signed, the results can be either signed or unsigned. If the operand elements are unsigned, the result elements must also be unsigned.

If any of the results overflow, they are saturated. The cumulative saturation bit, FPSCR.QC, is set if saturation occurs. For details see *Pseudocode description of saturation* on page E1-6815.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	16	15 12	11 10 9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1	U	1	D	imm6	Vd	1 0 0	op	0	1	M	1	Vm

Signed result variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx) && op == 1`.

```
VQRSHRN{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> <Dd>, <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Unsigned result variant

Applies when `U == 1 && !(imm6 == 000xxx) && op == 0`.

```
VQRSHRUN{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> <Dd>, <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if imm6 == '000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if U == '0' && op == '0' then SEE "VRSHRN";
if Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case imm6 of
    when '001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = 16 - UInt(imm6);
    when '01xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = 32 - UInt(imm6);
    when '1xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
src_unsigned = (U == '1' && op == '1');  dest_unsigned = (U == '1');
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	0	15 12	11 10 9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	U	1 1 1 1	1	D	imm6	Vd	1 0 0	op	0	1	M	1	Vm

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Signed result variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx) && op == 1`.

```
VQRSHRN{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> <Dd>, <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Unsigned result variant

Applies when `U == 1 && !(imm6 == 000xxx) && op == 0`.

```
VQRSHRUN{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> <Dd>, <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if imm6 == '000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if U == '0' && op == '0' then SEE "VRSHRN";
if Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case imm6 of
    when '001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = 16 - UInt(imm6);
    when '01xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = 32 - UInt(imm6);
    when '1xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
src_unsigned = (U == '1' && op == '1');  dest_unsigned = (U == '1');
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F3-7007 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F4-7115 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<type>` For the signed result variant: is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `S` when `U = 0`
- `U` when `U = 1`

For the unsigned result variant: is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `S` when `U = 1`

`<size>` Is the data size for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "imm6<5:3>" field. It can have the following values:

- `16` when `imm6<5:3> = 001`
- `32` when `imm6<5:3> = 01x`
- `64` when `imm6<5:3> = 1xx`

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<imm>` Is an immediate value, in the range 1 to `<size>`/2, encoded in the "imm6" field as `<size>`/2 - `<imm>`.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    round_const = 1 << (shift_amount - 1);
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        operand = Int(Elem[Qin[m>>1],e,2*esize], src_unsigned);
        (result, sat) = SatQ((operand + round_const) >> shift_amount, esize, dest_unsigned);
        Elem[D[d],e,esize] = result;
        if sat then FPSCR.QC = '1';
```


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F6.1.185 VQRSHRUN (zero)

Vector Saturating Rounding Shift Right, Narrow takes each element in a quadword vector of integers, right shifts them by an immediate value, and places the unsigned rounded results in a doubleword vector

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the VQMOVN, VQMOVUN instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of VQMOVN, VQMOVUN.
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of VQMOVN, VQMOVUN gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1 1	D 1 1	size 1 0	Vd	0 0 1 0	0 1 M 0	Vm
						op	

Unsigned result variant

```
VQRSHRUN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>, #0
```

is equivalent to

```
VQMOVUN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	D 1 1	size 1 0	Vd	0 0 1 0	0 1 M 0	Vm
						op	

Unsigned result variant

```
VQRSHRUN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>, #0
```

is equivalent to

```
VQMOVUN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operand, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`S16`	when `size = 00`
`S32`	when `size = 01`
`S64`	when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

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`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

Operation for all encodings

The description of VQMOVN, VQMOVUN gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F6.1.186 VQSHL, VQSHLU (immediate)

Vector Saturating Shift Left (immediate) takes each element in a vector of integers, left shifts them by an immediate value, and places the results in a second vector.

The operand elements must all be the same size, and can be any one of:

- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit signed integers.
- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit unsigned integers.

The result elements are the same size as the operand elements. If the operand elements are signed, the results can be either signed or unsigned. If the operand elements are unsigned, the result elements must also be unsigned.

If any of the results overflow, they are saturated. The cumulative saturation bit, FPSCR.QC, is set if saturation occurs. For details see *Pseudocode description of saturation* on page E1-6815.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 U	1	D		imm6	Vd	0 1 1 op	L	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector, signed result variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && op == 1 && Q == 0`.

```
VQSHL{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #<imm>
```

64-bit SIMD vector, unsigned result variant

Applies when `U == 1 && !(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && op == 0 && Q == 0`.

```
VQSHLU{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector, signed result variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && op == 1 && Q == 1`.

```
VQSHL{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector, unsigned result variant

Applies when `U == 1 && !(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && op == 0 && Q == 1`.

```
VQSHLU{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if (L:imm6) == '0000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if U == '0' && op == '0' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case L:imm6 of
    when '0001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 8;
    when '001xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 16;
    when '01xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 32;
    when '1xxxxxx'  esize = 64;  elements = 1;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6);
```


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```
src_unsigned = (U == '1' && op == '1');  dest_unsigned = (U == '1');
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13	12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	0	15 12	11 10 9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	U	1 1 1 1	1	D	imm6		Vd	0 1 1	op	L	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector, signed result variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && op == 1 && Q == 0`.

```
VQSHL{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #<imm>
```

64-bit SIMD vector, unsigned result variant

Applies when `U == 1 && !(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && op == 0 && Q == 0`.

```
VQSHLU{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector, signed result variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && op == 1 && Q == 1`.

```
VQSHL{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector, unsigned result variant

Applies when `U == 1 && !(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && op == 0 && Q == 1`.

```
VQSHLU{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if (L:imm6) == '0000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if U == '0' && op == '0' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case L:imm6 of
    when '0001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 8;
    when '001xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 16;
    when '01xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 32;
    when '1xxxxxx'  esize = 64;  elements = 1;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6);
src_unsigned = (U == '1' && op == '1');  dest_unsigned = (U == '1');
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F3-7007 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F4-7115 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<type>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`S`	when `U = 0`
`U`	when `U = 1`

`<size>` Is the data size for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "L:imm6<5:3>" field. It can have the following values:

`8`	when `L = 0`, `imm6<5:3> = 001`
`16`	when `L = 0`, `imm6<5:3> = 01x`
`32`	when `L = 0`, `imm6<5:3> = 1xx`
`64`	when `L = 1`, `imm6<5:3> = xxx`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<imm>` Is an immediate value, in the range 0 to `<size>`-1, encoded in the "imm6" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            operand = Int(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], src_unsigned);
            (result, sat) = SatQ(operand << shift_amount, esize, dest_unsigned);
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result;
            if sat then FPSCR.QC = '1';
```


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F6.1.187 VQSHL (register)

Vector Saturating Shift Left (register) takes each element in a vector, shifts them by a value from the least significant byte of the corresponding element of a second vector, and places the results in the destination vector. If the shift value is positive, the operation is a left shift. Otherwise, it is a right shift.

The results are truncated. For rounded results, see VQRSHL.

The first operand and result elements are the same data type, and can be any one of:

- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit signed integers.
- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit unsigned integers.

The second operand is a signed integer of the same size.

If any of the results overflow, they are saturated. The cumulative saturation bit, FPSCR.QC, is set if saturation occurs. For details see *Pseudocode description of saturation* on page E1-6815.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 U	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	0 1 0 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQSHL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, <Dn>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQSHL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, <Qn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 U	1 1 1 1	0	D	size	Vn		Vd	0 1 0 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQSHL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, <Dn>
```


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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQSHL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, <Qn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `U = 0`, `size = 00`
`S16`	when `U = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `U = 0`, `size = 10`
`S64`	when `U = 0`, `size = 11`
`U8`	when `U = 1`, `size = 00`
`U16`	when `U = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `U = 1`, `size = 10`
`U64`	when `U = 1`, `size = 11`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            shift = SInt(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize]<7:0>);
            operand = Int(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], unsigned);
            (result,sat) = SatQ(operand << shift, esize, unsigned);
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result;
            if sat then FPSCR.QC = '1';
```


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F6.1.188 VQSHRN (zero)

Vector Saturating Shift Right, Narrow takes each element in a quadword vector of integers, right shifts them by an immediate value, and places the signed truncated results in a doubleword vector

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the VQMOVN, VQMOVUN instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of VQMOVN, VQMOVUN.
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of VQMOVN, VQMOVUN gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	D	1	1	size	1 0	Vd	0	0	1	0	1	x	M	0	Vm
																			op				

Signed result variant

```
VQSHRN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>, #0
```

is equivalent to

```
VQMOVN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	D	1	1	size	1 0	Vd	0	0	1	0	1	x	M	0	Vm
																			op				

Signed result variant

```
VQSHRN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>, #0
```

is equivalent to

```
VQMOVN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operand, encoded in the "op<0>:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S16`	when `op<0> = 0, size = 00`
`S32`	when `op<0> = 0, size = 01`
`S64`	when `op<0> = 0, size = 10`
`U16`	when `op<0> = 1, size = 00`

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`U32` when `op<0> = 1`, `size = 01`

`U64` when `op<0> = 1`, `size = 10`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `op<0> = 0`, `size = 11`.
- `op<0> = 1`, `size = 11`.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

Operation for all encodings

The description of VQMOVN, VQMOVUN gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F6.1.189 VQSHRN, VQSHRUN

Vector Saturating Shift Right, Narrow takes each element in a quadword vector of integers, right shifts them by an immediate value, and places the truncated results in a doubleword vector.

For rounded results, see VQRSHRN, VQRSHRUN.

The operand elements must all be the same size, and can be any one of:

- 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit signed integers.
- 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit unsigned integers.

The result elements are half the width of the operand elements. If the operand elements are signed, the results can be either signed or unsigned. If the operand elements are unsigned, the result elements must also be unsigned.

If any of the results overflow, they are saturated. The cumulative saturation bit, FPSCR.QC, is set if saturation occurs. For details see *Pseudocode description of saturation* on page E1-6815.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	16	15 12	11 10 9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1	U	1	D	imm6	Vd	1 0 0	op	0	0	M	1	Vm

Signed result variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx) && op == 1`.

```
VQSHRN{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> <Dd>, <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Unsigned result variant

Applies when `U == 1 && !(imm6 == 000xxx) && op == 0`.

```
VQSHRUN{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> <Dd>, <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if imm6 == '000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if U == '0' && op == '0' then SEE "VSHRN";
if Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case imm6 of
    when '001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = 16 - UInt(imm6);
    when '01xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = 32 - UInt(imm6);
    when '1xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
src_unsigned = (U == '1' && op == '1');  dest_unsigned = (U == '1');
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	0	15 12	11 10 9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	U	1 1 1 1	1	D	imm6	Vd	1 0 0	op	0	0	M	1	Vm

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Signed result variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx) && op == 1`.

```
VQSHRN{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> <Dd>, <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Unsigned result variant

Applies when `U == 1 && !(imm6 == 000xxx) && op == 0`.

```
VQSHRUN{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> <Dd>, <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if imm6 == '000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if U == '0' && op == '0' then SEE "VSHRN";
if Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case imm6 of
    when '001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = 16 - UInt(imm6);
    when '01xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = 32 - UInt(imm6);
    when '1xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
src_unsigned = (U == '1' && op == '1');  dest_unsigned = (U == '1');
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F3-7007 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F4-7115 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<type>` For the signed result variant: is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`S` when `U = 0`

`U` when `U = 1`

For the unsigned result variant: is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`S` when `U = 1`

`<size>` Is the data size for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "imm6<5:3>" field. It can have the following values:

`16` when `imm6<5:3> = 001`

`32` when `imm6<5:3> = 01x`

`64` when `imm6<5:3> = 1xx`

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<imm>` Is an immediate value, in the range 1 to `<size>`/2, encoded in the "imm6" field as `<size>`/2 - `<imm>`.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        operand = Int(Elem[Qin[m>>1],e,2*esize], src_unsigned);
        (result, sat) = SatQ(operand >> shift_amount, esize, dest_unsigned);
        Elem[D[d],e,esize] = result;
        if sat then FPSCR.QC = '1';
```


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F6.1.190 VQSHRUN (zero)

Vector Saturating Shift Right, Narrow takes each element in a quadword vector of integers, right shifts them by an immediate value, and places the unsigned truncated results in a doubleword vector

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the VQMOVN, VQMOVUN instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of VQMOVN, VQMOVUN.
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of VQMOVN, VQMOVUN gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 0	Vd	0	0	1	0	0	1	M	0	Vm
													op				

Unsigned result variant

```
VQSHRUN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>, #0
```

is equivalent to

```
VQMOVUN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 0	Vd	0	0	1	0	0	1	M	0	Vm
													op				

Unsigned result variant

```
VQSHRUN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>, #0
```

is equivalent to

```
VQMOVUN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operand, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`S16` when `size = 00`

`S32` when `size = 01`

`S64` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

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`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

Operation for all encodings

The description of VQMOVN, VQMOVUN gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F6.1.191 VQSUB

Vector Saturating Subtract subtracts the elements of the second operand vector from the corresponding elements of the first operand vector, and places the results in the destination vector. Signed and unsigned operations are distinct.

The operand and result elements must all be the same type, and can be any one of:

- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit signed integers.
- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit unsigned integers.

If any of the results overflow, they are saturated. The cumulative saturation bit, FPSCR.QC, is set if saturation occurs. For details see *Pseudocode description of saturation* on page E1-6815.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	U	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	0 0 1 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQSUB{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQSUB{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	U	1 1 1 1	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	0 0 1 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VQSUB{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VQSUB{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `U = 0`, `size = 00`
`S16`	when `U = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `U = 0`, `size = 10`
`S64`	when `U = 0`, `size = 11`
`U8`	when `U = 1`, `size = 00`
`U16`	when `U = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `U = 1`, `size = 10`
`U64`	when `U = 1`, `size = 11`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            diff = Int(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize], unsigned) - Int(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], unsigned);
            boolean sat;
            (Elem[D[d+r],e,esize], sat) = SatQ(diff, esize, unsigned);
            if sat then FPSCR.QC = '1';
```


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F6.1.192 VRADDHN

Vector Rounding Add and Narrow, returning High Half adds corresponding elements in two quadword vectors, and places the most significant half of each result in a doubleword vector. The results are rounded. For truncated results, see VADDHN.

The operand elements can be 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit integers. There is no distinction between signed and unsigned integers.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	0 1 0 0	N	0	M	0	Vm
				size								

A1 variant

```
VRADDHN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	0 1 0 0	N	0	M	0	Vm
				size								

T1 variant

```
VRADDHN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`I16` when `size = 00`

`I32` when `size = 01`

`I64` when `size = 10`

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    round_const = 1 << (esize-1);
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        result = Elem[Qin[n>>1],e,2*esize] + Elem[Qin[m>>1],e,2*esize] + round_const;
        Elem[D[d],e,esize] = result<2*esize-1:esize>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.193 VRECPE

Vector Reciprocal Estimate finds an approximate reciprocal of each element in the operand vector, and places the results in the destination vector.

The operand and result elements are the same type, and can be floating-point numbers or unsigned integers.

For details of the operation performed by this instruction see *Floating-point reciprocal square root estimate and step* on page E1-6840.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1 1	D 1 1	size 1 1	Vd	0 1 0 F	0 Q M 0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRECPE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRECPE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && (!HaveFP16Ext() || F == '0')) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
floating_point = (F == '1');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	D 1 1	size 1 1	Vd	0 1 0 F	0 Q M 0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRECPE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRECPE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && (!HaveFP16Ext() || F == '0')) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
floating_point = (F == '1');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "F:size" field. It can have the following values:

`U32`	when `F = 0`, `size = 10`
`F16`	when `F = 1`, `size = 01`
`F32`	when `F = 1`, `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Newton-Raphson iteration

For details of the operation performed and how it can be used in a Newton-Raphson iteration to calculate the reciprocal of a number, see *Floating-point reciprocal estimate and step* on page E1-6839.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            if floating_point then
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPRecipEstimate(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], StandardFPSCRValue());
            else
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = UnsignedRecipEstimate(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize]);
```


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F6.1.194 VRECPS

Vector Reciprocal Step multiplies the elements of one vector by the corresponding elements of another vector, subtracts each of the products from 2.0, and places the results into the elements of the destination vector.

The operand and result elements are floating-point numbers.

For details of the operation performed by this instruction see *Floating-point reciprocal estimate and step* on page E1-6839.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	1	1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRECPS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRECPS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	D	0	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	1	1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRECPS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRECPS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32`	when `sz = 0`
`F16`	when `sz = 1`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Newton-Raphson iteration

For details of the operation performed and how it can be used in a Newton-Raphson iteration to calculate the reciprocal of a number, see *Floating-point reciprocal estimate and step* on page E1-6839.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPRecipStep(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize], Elem[D[m+r],e,esize]);
```


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F6.1.195 VREV16

Vector Reverse in halfwords reverses the order of 8-bit elements in each halfword of the vector, and places the result in the corresponding destination vector.

There is no distinction between data types, other than size.

The following figure shows the operation of VREV16 doubleword operation.

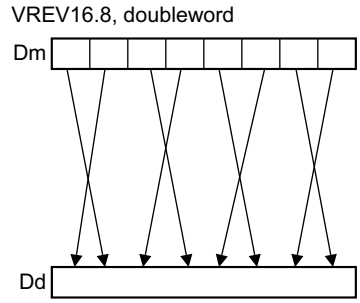

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	0 0	Vd	0	0	0	1	0	Q	M	0	Vm
												op					

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VREV16{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VREV16{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if UInt(op)+UInt(size) >= 3 then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;

esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer container_size;
case op of
    when '10' container_size = 16;
    when '01' container_size = 32;
    when '00' container_size = 64;
integer containers = 64 DIV container_size;
integer elements_per_container = container_size DIV esize;

d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm); regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```


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T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	D	1	1	size		0	0	Vd		0	0	0	1	0	Q	M	0	Vm	
																					op						

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VREV16{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VREV16{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if UInt(op)+UInt(size) >= 3 then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;

esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer container_size;
case op of
    when '10' container_size = 16;
    when '01' container_size = 32;
    when '00' container_size = 64;
integer containers = 64 DIV container_size;
integer elements_per_container = container_size DIV esize;

d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm); regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the operand, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8` when `size = 00`

The following encodings are reserved:

- `size = 01`.
- `size = 1x`.

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();

    bits(64) result;
    integer element;
    integer rev_element;
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        element = 0;
        for c = 0 to containers-1
            rev_element = element + elements_per_container - 1;
            for e = 0 to elements_per_container-1
                Elem[result, rev_element, esize] = Elem[D[m+r], element, esize];
                element = element + 1;
                rev_element = rev_element - 1;
        D[d+r] = result;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.196 VREV32

Vector Reverse in words reverses the order of 8-bit or 16-bit elements in each word of the vector, and places the result in the corresponding destination vector.

There is no distinction between data types, other than size.

The following figure shows the operation of VREV32 doubleword operations.

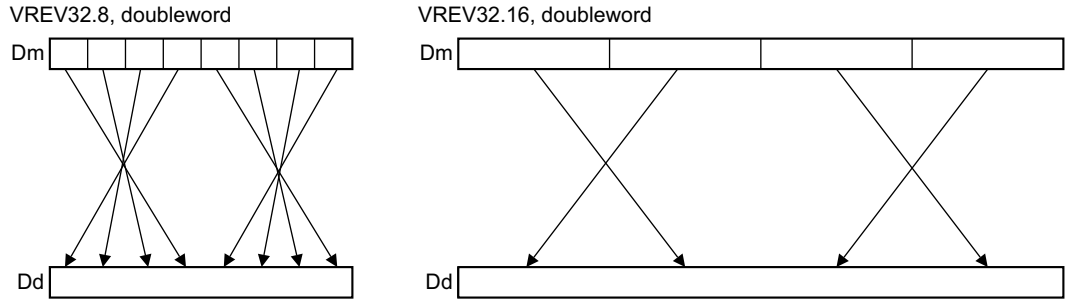

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	0 0	Vd	0	0	0	0	1	Q	M	0	Vm
												op					

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VREV32{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VREV32{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if UInt(op)+UInt(size) >= 3 then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;

esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer container_size;
case op of
    when '10' container_size = 16;
    when '01' container_size = 32;
    when '00' container_size = 64;
integer containers = 64 DIV container_size;
integer elements_per_container = container_size DIV esize;

d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm); regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```


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T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	D	1	1	size		0	0	Vd		0	0	0	0	1	Q	M	0	Vm	
																					op						

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VREV32{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VREV32{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if UInt(op)+UInt(size) >= 3 then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;

esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer container_size;
case op of
    when '10' container_size = 16;
    when '01' container_size = 32;
    when '00' container_size = 64;
integer containers = 64 DIV container_size;
integer elements_per_container = container_size DIV esize;

d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm); regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the operand, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

8	when `size = 00`
16	when `size = 01`

The encoding `size = 1x` is reserved.

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
```


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```
bits(64) result;
integer element;
integer rev_element;
for r = 0 to regs-1
    element = 0;
    for c = 0 to containers-1
        rev_element = element + elements_per_container - 1;
        for e = 0 to elements_per_container-1
            Elem[result, rev_element, esize] = Elem[D[m+r], element, esize];
            element = element + 1;
            rev_element = rev_element - 1;
    D[d+r] = result;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.197 VREV64

Vector Reverse in doublewords reverses the order of 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit elements in each doubleword of the vector, and places the result in the corresponding destination vector.

There is no distinction between data types, other than size.

The following figure shows the operation of VREV64 doubleword operations.

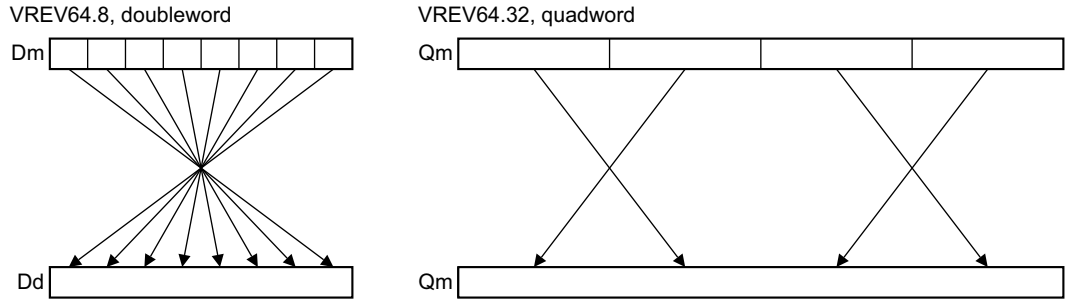

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	0 0	Vd	0	0	0	0	0	Q	M	0	Vm
												op					

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VREV64{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VREV64{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if UInt(op)+UInt(size) >= 3 then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;

esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer container_size;
case op of
    when '10' container_size = 16;
    when '01' container_size = 32;
    when '00' container_size = 64;
integer containers = 64 DIV container_size;
integer elements_per_container = container_size DIV esize;

d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm); regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```


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T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	D	1	1	size		0	0	Vd		0	0	0	0	0	Q	M	0	Vm	
																					op						

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VREV64{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VREV64{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if UInt(op)+UInt(size) >= 3 then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;

esize = 8 << UInt(size);
integer container_size;
case op of
    when '10' container_size = 16;
    when '01' container_size = 32;
    when '00' container_size = 64;
integer containers = 64 DIV container_size;
integer elements_per_container = container_size DIV esize;

d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm); regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operand, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8`	when `size = 00`
`16`	when `size = 01`
`32`	when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();

    bits(64) result;
    integer element;
    integer rev_element;
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        element = 0;
        for c = 0 to containers-1
            rev_element = element + elements_per_container - 1;
            for e = 0 to elements_per_container-1
                Elem[result, rev_element, esize] = Elem[D[m+r], element, esize];
                element = element + 1;
                rev_element = rev_element - 1;
        D[d+r] = result;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.198 VRHADD

Vector Rounding Halving Add adds corresponding elements in two vectors of integers, shifts each result right one bit, and places the final results in the destination vector.

The operand and result elements are all the same type, and can be any one of:

- 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit signed integers.
- 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit unsigned integers.

The results of the halving operations are rounded. For truncated results, see VHADD.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	U	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRHADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRHADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	U	1 1 1 1	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRHADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRHADD{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<c>
: For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

  For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q>
: See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt>
: Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

S8	when U = 0, size = 00
S16	when U = 0, size = 01
S32	when U = 0, size = 10
U8	when U = 1, size = 00
U16	when U = 1, size = 01
U32	when U = 1, size = 10

<Qd>
: Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qn>
: Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

<Qm>
: Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

<Dd>
: Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dn>
: Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

<Dm>
: Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            op1 = Int(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize], unsigned);
            op2 = Int(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], unsigned);
            result = op1 + op2 + 1;
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result<esize:1>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.199 VRINTA (Advanced SIMD)

Vector Round floating-point to integer towards Nearest with Ties to Away rounds a vector of floating-point values to integral floating-point values of the same size using the Round to Nearest with Ties to Away rounding mode. A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9 7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 0	Vd	0	1	0 1 0 (op)	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRINTA{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRINTA{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if op<2> != op<0> then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
// Rounding encoded differently from other VCVT and VRINT instructions
rounding = FPDecodeRM(op<2>:NOT(op<1>));  exact = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10	9 7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	D	1	1		size	1 0	Vd	0	1	0 1 0 (op)	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRINTA{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRINTA{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if op<2> != op<0> then SEE "Related encodings";
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
// Rounding encoded differently from other VCVT and VRINT instructions
rounding = FPDecodeRM(op<2>:NOT(op<1>));  exact = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD two registers misc* on page F3-7002 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD two registers misc* on page F4-7110 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`F16`	when `size = 01`
`F32`	when `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
for r = 0 to regs-1
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        op1 = Elem[D[m+r],e,esize];
        result = FPRoundInt(op1, StandardFPSCRValue(), rounding, exact);
        Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result;
```


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F6.1.200 VRINTA (floating-point)

Round floating-point to integer to Nearest with Ties to Away rounds a floating-point value to an integral floating-point value of the same size using the Round to Nearest with Ties to Away rounding mode. A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15 – 12	11	10	9 – 8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	1	0	0	0	Vd	1	0	!=00	0	1	M	0	Vm
														RM					size					

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VRINTA{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VRINTA{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VRINTA{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  exact = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15 – 12	11	10	9 – 8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	1	0	0	0	Vd	1	0	!=00	0	1	M	0	Vm
														RM					size					

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VRINTA{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VRINTA{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```


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Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VRINTA{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  exact = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
`<Sm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
case esize of
    when 16
        S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPRoundInt(S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[], rounding, exact);
    when 32
        S[d] = FPRoundInt(S[m], FPSCR[], rounding, exact);
    when 64
        D[d] = FPRoundInt(D[m], FPSCR[], rounding, exact);
```


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F6.1.201 VRINTM (Advanced SIMD)

Vector Round floating-point to integer towards -Infinity rounds a vector of floating-point values to integral floating-point values of the same size, using the Round towards -Infinity rounding mode. A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1	0	Vd	0	1	1	0	1	Q	M	0	Vm
												op				

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRINTM{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRINTM{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if op<2> != op<0> then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
// Rounding encoded differently from other VCVT and VRINT instructions
rounding = FPDecodeRM(op<2>:NOT(op<1>));  exact = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15 12	11	10	9	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1	0	Vd	0	1	1	0	1	Q	M	0	Vm
												op				

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRINTM{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRINTM{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if op<2> != op<0> then SEE "Related encodings";
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
// Rounding encoded differently from other VCVT and VRINT instructions
rounding = FPDecodeRM(op<2>:NOT(op<1>));  exact = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD two registers misc* on page F3-7002 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD two registers misc* on page F4-7110 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`F16`	when `size = 01`
`F32`	when `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
for r = 0 to regs-1
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        op1 = Elem[D[m+r],e,esize];
        result = FPRoundInt(op1, StandardFPSCRValue(), rounding, exact);
        Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result;
```


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F6.1.202 VRINTM (floating-point)

Round floating-point to integer towards -Infinity rounds a floating-point value to an integral floating-point value of the same size using the Round towards -Infinity rounding mode. A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	1	D	1 1	1	0	1 1	Vd	1 0	!=00	0	1	M	0	Vm
							RM			size					

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VRINTM{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VRINTM{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VRINTM{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  exact = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3	2	1 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	1	D	1 1	1	0	1 1	Vd	1 0	!=00	0	1	M	0	Vm
							RM			size					

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VRINTM{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VRINTM{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```


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Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VRINTM{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  exact = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
`<Sm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
case esize of
    when 16
        S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPRoundInt(S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[], rounding, exact);
    when 32
        S[d] = FPRoundInt(S[m], FPSCR[], rounding, exact);
    when 64
        D[d] = FPRoundInt(D[m], FPSCR[], rounding, exact);
```


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F6.1.203 VRINTN (Advanced SIMD)

Vector Round floating-point to integer to Nearest rounds a vector of floating-point values to integral floating-point values of the same size using the Round to Nearest rounding mode. A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9 7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 0	Vd	0	1	0 0 0	Q	M	0	Vm
											op				

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRINTN{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRINTN{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if op<2> != op<0> then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
// Rounding encoded differently from other VCVT and VRINT instructions
rounding = FPDecodeRM(op<2>:NOT(op<1>));  exact = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10	9 7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 0	Vd	0	1	0 0 0	Q	M	0	Vm
											op				

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRINTN{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRINTN{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if op<2> != op<0> then SEE "Related encodings";
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
```


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```
if (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
// Rounding encoded differently from other VCVT and VRINT instructions
rounding = FPDecodeRM(op<2>:NOT(op<1>));  exact = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD two registers misc* on page F3-7002 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD two registers misc* on page F4-7110 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`F16`	when `size = 01`
`F32`	when `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
for r = 0 to regs-1
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        op1 = Elem[D[m+r],e,esize];
        result = FPRoundInt(op1, StandardFPSCRValue(), rounding, exact);
        Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result;
```


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F6.1.204 VRINTN (floating-point)

Round floating-point to integer to Nearest rounds a floating-point value to an integral floating-point value of the same size using the Round to Nearest rounding mode. A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	1	D	1 1	1	0	0 1	Vd	1 0	!=00	0	1	M	0	Vm
							RM			size					

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VRINTN{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VRINTN{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VRINTN{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  exact = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3	2	1 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	1	D	1 1	1	0	0 1	Vd	1 0	!=00	0	1	M	0	Vm
							RM			size					

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VRINTN{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VRINTN{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```


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Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VRINTN{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  exact = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
`<Sm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
case esize of
    when 16
        S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPRoundInt(S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[], rounding, exact);
    when 32
        S[d] = FPRoundInt(S[m], FPSCR[], rounding, exact);
    when 64
        D[d] = FPRoundInt(D[m], FPSCR[], rounding, exact);
```


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F6.1.205 VRINTP (Advanced SIMD)

Vector Round floating-point to integer towards +Infinity rounds a vector of floating-point values to integral floating-point values of the same size using the Round towards +Infinity rounding mode. A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9 7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 0	Vd	0	1	1 1 1	Q	M	0	Vm
											op				

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRINTP{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRINTP{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if op<2> != op<0> then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
// Rounding encoded differently from other VCVT and VRINT instructions
rounding = FPDecodeRM(op<2>:NOT(op<1>));  exact = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10	9 7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	D	1	1		size	1 0	Vd	0	1	1 1 1	Q	M	0	Vm
											op				

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRINTP{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRINTP{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if op<2> != op<0> then SEE "Related encodings";
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
// Rounding encoded differently from other VCVT and VRINT instructions
rounding = FPDecodeRM(op<2>:NOT(op<1>));  exact = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD two registers misc* on page F3-7002 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD two registers misc* on page F4-7110 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`F16`	when `size = 01`
`F32`	when `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
for r = 0 to regs-1
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        op1 = Elem[D[m+r],e,esize];
        result = FPRoundInt(op1, StandardFPSCRValue(), rounding, exact);
        Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result;
```


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F6.1.206 VRINTP (floating-point)

Round floating-point to integer towards +Infinity rounds a floating-point value to an integral floating-point value of the same size using the Round towards +Infinity rounding mode. A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19	18	17 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	1	D	1 1 1	0	1	0	Vd	1 0	!=00	0	1	M	0	Vm
							RM			size					

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VRINTP{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VRINTP{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VRINTP{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  exact = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3	2	1 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	1	D	1 1 1	0	1	0	Vd	1 0	!=00	0	1	M	0	Vm
							RM			size					

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VRINTP{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VRINTP{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```


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Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VRINTP{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPDecodeRM(RM);  exact = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
`<Sm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
case esize of
    when 16
        S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPRoundInt(S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[], rounding, exact);
    when 32
        S[d] = FPRoundInt(S[m], FPSCR[], rounding, exact);
    when 64
        D[d] = FPRoundInt(D[m], FPSCR[], rounding, exact);
```


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F6.1.207 VRINTR

Round floating-point to integer rounds a floating-point value to an integral floating-point value of the same size using the rounding mode specified in the FPSCR. A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	1	1	0	Vd	1	0	size		0	1	M	0	Vm
cond																		op				

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VRINTR{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VRINTR{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VRINTR{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
rounding = if op == '1' then FPRounding_ZERO else FPRoundingMode(FPSCR[]);
exact = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	1	1	0	Vd	1	0	size		0	1	M	0	Vm
																					op				

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VRINTR{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VRINTR{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```


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Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VRINTR{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
rounding = if op == '1' then FPRounding_ZERO else FPRoundingMode(FPSCR[]);
exact = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
`<Sm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    case esize of
        when 16
            S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPRoundInt(S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[], rounding, exact);
        when 32
            S[d] = FPRoundInt(S[m], FPSCR[], rounding, exact);
        when 64
            D[d] = FPRoundInt(D[m], FPSCR[], rounding, exact);
```


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F6.1.208 VRINTX (Advanced SIMD)

Vector round floating-point to integer inexact rounds a vector of floating-point values to integral floating-point values of the same size, using the Round to Nearest rounding mode, and raises the Inexact exception when the result value is not numerically equal to the input value. A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1 1	size	1 0	Vd	0	1 0 0	1	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRINTX{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRINTX{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPRounding_TIEEVEN;  exact = TRUE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 2 1 0	15 12	11	10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1 1	size	1 0	Vd	0	1 0 0	1	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRINTX{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRINTX{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPRounding_TIEEVEN;  exact = TRUE;
```


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```
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`F16`	when `size = 01`
`F32`	when `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
for r = 0 to regs-1
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        op1 = Elem[D[m+r],e,esize];
        result = FPRoundInt(op1, StandardFPSCRValue(), rounding, exact);
        Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result;
```


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F6.1.209 VRINTX (floating-point)

Round floating-point to integer inexact rounds a floating-point value to an integral floating-point value of the same size, using the rounding mode specified in the FPSCR, and raises an Inexact exception when the result value is not numerically equal to the input value. A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	1	1	1	Vd	1	0	size		0	1	M	0	Vm
cond																						

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VRINTX{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VRINTX{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VRINTX{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
exact = TRUE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	1	1	1	Vd	1	0	size		0	1	M	0	Vm

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VRINTX{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VRINTX{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```


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Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VRINTX{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
exact = TRUE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
`<Sm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    rounding = FPRoundingMode(FPSCR[]);
    case esize of
        when 16
            S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPRoundInt(S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[], rounding, exact);
        when 32
            S[d] = FPRoundInt(S[m], FPSCR[], rounding, exact);
        when 64
            D[d] = FPRoundInt(D[m], FPSCR[], rounding, exact);
```


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F6.1.210 VRINTZ (Advanced SIMD)

Vector round floating-point to integer towards Zero rounds a vector of floating-point values to integral floating-point values of the same size, using the Round towards Zero rounding mode. A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 0	Vd	0	1 0 1	1	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRINTZ{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRINTZ{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPRounding_ZERO;  exact = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 0	Vd	0	1 0 1	1	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRINTZ{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRINTZ{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
rounding = FPRounding_ZERO;  exact = FALSE;
```


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```
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`F16`	when `size = 01`
`F32`	when `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
for r = 0 to regs-1
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        op1 = Elem[D[m+r],e,esize];
        result = FPRoundInt(op1, StandardFPSCRValue(), rounding, exact);
        Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result;
```


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F6.1.211 VRINTZ (floating-point)

Round floating-point to integer towards Zero rounds a floating-point value to an integral floating-point value of the same size, using the Round towards Zero rounding mode. A zero input gives a zero result with the same sign, an infinite input gives an infinite result with the same sign, and a NaN is propagated as for normal arithmetic.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	1	1	0	Vd	1	0	size		1	1	M	0	Vm
cond																		op				

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VRINTZ{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VRINTZ{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VRINTZ{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
rounding = if op == '1' then FPRounding_ZERO else FPRoundingMode(FPSCR[]);
exact = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	D	1	1	0	1	1	0	Vd	1	0	size		1	1	M	0	Vm
																					op				

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VRINTZ{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VRINTZ{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```


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Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VRINTZ{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
rounding = if op == '1' then FPRounding_ZERO else FPRoundingMode(FPSCR[]);
exact = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
`<Sm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    case esize of
        when 16
            S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPRoundInt(S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[], rounding, exact);
        when 32
            S[d] = FPRoundInt(S[m], FPSCR[], rounding, exact);
        when 64
            D[d] = FPRoundInt(D[m], FPSCR[], rounding, exact);
```


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F6.1.212 VRSHL

Vector Rounding Shift Left takes each element in a vector, shifts them by a value from the least significant byte of the corresponding element of a second vector, and places the results in the destination vector. If the shift value is positive, the operation is a left shift. If the shift value is negative, it is a rounding right shift. For a truncating shift, see VSHL.

The first operand and result elements are the same data type, and can be any one of:

- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit signed integers.
- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit unsigned integers.

The second operand is always a signed integer of the same size.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1	U	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	0 1 0 1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRSHL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, <Dn>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRSHL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, <Qn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13	12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	U	1 1 1 1	0	D	size		Vn	Vd	0 1 0 1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRSHL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, <Dn>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRSHL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, <Qn>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `U = 0, size = 00`
`S16`	when `U = 0, size = 01`
`S32`	when `U = 0, size = 10`
`S64`	when `U = 0, size = 11`
`U8`	when `U = 1, size = 00`
`U16`	when `U = 1, size = 01`
`U32`	when `U = 1, size = 10`
`U64`	when `U = 1, size = 11`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            shift = SInt(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize]<7:0>);
            round_const = 1 << (-shift-1); // 0 for left shift, 2^(n-1) for right shift
            result = (Int(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], unsigned) + round_const) << shift;
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.213 VRSHR

Vector Rounding Shift Right takes each element in a vector, right shifts them by an immediate value, and places the rounded results in the destination vector. For truncated results, see VSHR.

The operand and result elements must be the same size, and can be any one of:

- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit signed integers.
- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit unsigned integers.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 U	1	D		imm6	Vd	0 0 1 0	L	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 0`.

```
VRSHR{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 1`.

```
VRSHR{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if (L:imm6) == '0000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case L:imm6 of
    when '0001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = 16 - UInt(imm6);
    when '001xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = 32 - UInt(imm6);
    when '01xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
    when '1xxxxxx'  esize = 64;  elements = 1;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
unsigned = (U == '1');  d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 U	1 1 1 1	1	D		imm6	Vd	0 0 1 0	L	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 0`.

```
VRSHR{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #<imm>
```


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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 1`.

```
VRSHR{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if (L:imm6) == '0000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case L:imm6 of
    when '0001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = 16 - UInt(imm6);
    when '001xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = 32 - UInt(imm6);
    when '01xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
    when '1xxxxxx'  esize = 64;  elements = 1;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
unsigned = (U == '1');  d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F3-7007 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F4-7115 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<type>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`S`	when `U = 0`
`U`	when `U = 1`

`<size>` Is the data size for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "L:imm6<5:3>" field. It can have the following values:

`8`	when `L = 0`, `imm6<5:3> = 001`
`16`	when `L = 0`, `imm6<5:3> = 01x`
`32`	when `L = 0`, `imm6<5:3> = 1xx`
`64`	when `L = 1`, `imm6<5:3> = xxx`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<imm>` Is an immediate value, in the range 1 to `<size>`, encoded in the "imm6" field as `<size> - <imm>`.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    round_const = 1 << (shift_amount - 1);
```


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```
for r = 0 to regs-1
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        result = (Int(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], unsigned) + round_const) >> shift_amount;
        Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.214 VRSHR (zero)

Vector Rounding Shift Right copies the contents of one SIMD register to another

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the VORR (register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of VORR (register).
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of VORR (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	0	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRSHR{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>, #0
```

is equivalent to

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Dd>, <Dm>, <Dm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRSHR{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>, #0
```

is equivalent to

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Qd>, <Qm>, <Qm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	0	1 1 1 1	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRSHR{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>, #0
```

is equivalent to

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Dd>, <Dm>, <Dm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

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```
VRSHR{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>, #0
```

is equivalent to

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Qd>, <Qm>, <Qm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional. For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<dt>`	Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, and must be one of: S8, S16, S32, S64, U8, U16, U32 or U64.
`<Qd>`	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.
`<Qm>`	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" and "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" and "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

The description of VORR (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F6.1.215 VRSHRN

Vector Rounding Shift Right and Narrow takes each element in a vector, right shifts them by an immediate value, and places the rounded results in the destination vector. For truncated results, see VSHRN.

The operand elements can be 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit integers. There is no distinction between signed and unsigned integers. The destination elements are half the size of the source elements.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0	1	D		imm6	Vd	1 0 0 0	0	1	M	1	Vm

A1 variant

Applies when `imm6 != 000xxx`.

```
VRSHRN{<c>}{<q>}.I<size> <Dd>, <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if imm6 == '000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case imm6 of
    when '001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = 16 - UInt(imm6);
    when '01xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = 32 - UInt(imm6);
    when '1xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1	1	D		imm6	Vd	1 0 0 0	0	1	M	1	Vm

T1 variant

Applies when `imm6 != 000xxx`.

```
VRSHRN{<c>}{<q>}.I<size> <Dd>, <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if imm6 == '000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case imm6 of
    when '001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = 16 - UInt(imm6);
    when '01xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = 32 - UInt(imm6);
```


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```
    when '1xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F3-7007 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F4-7115 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "imm6<5:3>" field. It can have the following values:

`16`	when `imm6<5:3> = 001`
`32`	when `imm6<5:3> = 01x`
`64`	when `imm6<5:3> = 1xx`

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<imm>` Is an immediate value, in the range 1 to `<size>`/2, encoded in the "imm6" field as `<size>`/2 - `<imm>`.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    round_const = 1 << (shift_amount-1);
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        result = LSR(Elem[Qin[m>>1],e,2*esize] + round_const, shift_amount);
        Elem[D[d],e,esize] = result<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.216 VRSHRN (zero)

Vector Rounding Shift Right and Narrow takes each element in a vector, right shifts them by an immediate value, and places the rounded results in the destination vector

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the VMOVN instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of VMOVN.
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of VMOVN gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 0	Vd	0	0 1 0	0	0	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
VRSHRN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>, #0
```

is equivalent to

```
VMOVN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 0	Vd	0	0 1 0	0	0	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
VRSHRN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>, #0
```

is equivalent to

```
VMOVN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the operand, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`I16` when `size = 00`

`I32` when `size = 01`

`I64` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

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`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

Operation for all encodings

The description of VMOVN gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F6.1.217 VRSQRTE

Vector Reciprocal Square Root Estimate finds an approximate reciprocal square root of each element in a vector, and places the results in a second vector.

The operand and result elements are the same type, and can be floating-point numbers or unsigned integers.

For details of the operation performed by this instruction see *Floating-point reciprocal estimate and step* on page E1-6839.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 1	Vd	0	1	0	F	1	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRSQRTE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRSQRTE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && (!HaveFP16Ext() || F == '0')) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
floating_point = (F == '1');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 1	Vd	0	1	0	F	1	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRSQRTE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRSQRTE{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if (size == '01' && (!HaveFP16Ext() || F == '0')) || size IN {'00', '11'} then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
floating_point = (F == '1');
integer esize;
integer elements;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; elements = 4;
    when '10' esize = 32; elements = 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "F:size" field. It can have the following values:

`U32`	when `F = 0`, `size = 10`
`F16`	when `F = 1`, `size = 01`
`F32`	when `F = 1`, `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Newton-Raphson iteration

For details of the operation performed and how it can be used in a Newton-Raphson iteration to calculate the reciprocal of the square root of a number, see *Floating-point reciprocal estimate and step* on page E1-6839.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            if floating_point then
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPRSqrtEstimate(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], StandardFPSCRValue());
            else
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = UnsignedRSqrtEstimate(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize]);
```


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F6.1.218 VRSQRTS

Vector Reciprocal Square Root Step multiplies the elements of one vector by the corresponding elements of another vector, subtracts each of the products from 3.0, divides these results by 2.0, and places the results into the elements of the destination vector.

The operand and result elements are floating-point numbers.

For details of the operation performed by this instruction see *Floating-point reciprocal estimate and step* on page E1-6839.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	0	0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1 1 1 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRSQRTS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRSQRTS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	0	1 1 1 1	0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1 1 1 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VRSQRTS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VRSQRTS{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32`	when `sz = 0`
`F16`	when `sz = 1`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Newton-Raphson iteration

For details of the operation performed and how it can be used in a Newton-Raphson iteration to calculate the reciprocal of the square root of a number, see *Floating-point reciprocal estimate and step* on page E1-6839.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPRSqrtStep(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize], Elem[D[m+r],e,esize]);
```


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F6.1.219 VRSRA

Vector Rounding Shift Right and Accumulate takes each element in a vector, right shifts them by an immediate value, and accumulates the rounded results into the destination vector.For truncated results, see VSRA.

The operand and result elements must all be the same type, and can be any one of:

- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit signed integers.
- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit unsigned integers.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 U	1	D		imm6	Vd	0 0 1 1	L	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 0`.

```
VRSRA{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 1`.

```
VRSRA{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if (L:imm6) == '0000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case L:imm6 of
    when '0001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = 16 - UInt(imm6);
    when '001xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = 32 - UInt(imm6);
    when '01xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
    when '1xxxxxx'  esize = 64;  elements = 1;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
unsigned = (U == '1');  d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 U	1 1 1 1	1	D		imm6	Vd	0 0 1 1	L	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 0`.

```
VRSRA{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #<imm>
```


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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 1`.

```
VRSRA{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if (L:imm6) == '0000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case L:imm6 of
    when '0001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = 16 - UInt(imm6);
    when '001xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = 32 - UInt(imm6);
    when '01xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
    when '1xxxxxx'  esize = 64;  elements = 1;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
unsigned = (U == '1');  d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F3-7007 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F4-7115 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<type>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`S`	when `U = 0`
`U`	when `U = 1`

`<size>` Is the data size for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "L:imm6<5:3>" field. It can have the following values:

`8`	when `L = 0`, `imm6<5:3> = 001`
`16`	when `L = 0`, `imm6<5:3> = 01x`
`32`	when `L = 0`, `imm6<5:3> = 1xx`
`64`	when `L = 1`, `imm6<5:3> = xxx`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<imm>` Is an immediate value, in the range 1 to `<size>`, encoded in the "imm6" field as `<size> - <imm>`.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    round_const = 1 << (shift_amount - 1);
```


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```
for r = 0 to regs-1
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        result = (Int(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], unsigned) + round_const) >> shift_amount;
        Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] + result;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.220 VRSUBHN

Vector Rounding Subtract and Narrow, returning High Half subtracts the elements of one quadword vector from the corresponding elements of another quadword vector, takes the most significant half of each result, and places the final results in a doubleword vector. The results are rounded. For truncated results, see VSUBHN.

The operand elements can be 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit integers. There is no distinction between signed and unsigned integers.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	0 1 1 0	N	0	M	0	Vm
				size								

A1 variant

```
VRSUBHN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	0 1 1 0	N	0	M	0	Vm
				size								

T1 variant

```
VRSUBHN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`I16` when `size = 00`

`I32` when `size = 01`

`I64` when `size = 10`

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    round_const = 1 << (esize-1);
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        result = (Elem[Qin[n>>1],e,2*esize] - Elem[Qin[m>>1],e,2*esize]) + round_const;
        Elem[D[d],e,esize] = result<2*esize-1:esize>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.221 VSDOT (by element)

Dot Product index form with signed integers. This instruction performs the dot product of the four 8-bit elements in each 32-bit element of the first source register with the four 8-bit elements of an indexed 32-bit element in the second source register, accumulating the result into the corresponding 32-bit element of the destination register.

In Armv8.2 and Armv8.3, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.4 it is mandatory for all implementations to support it.

Note

ID_ISAR6.DP indicates whether this instruction is supported.

A1

(FEAT_DotProd)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	D	1 0	Vn	Vd	1 1 0	1	N	Q	M	0 (U)	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VSDOT{<q>}.S8 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VSDOT{<q>}.S8 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveDOTPExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
boolean signed = (U=='0');
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(Vm<3:0>);
integer index = UInt(M);
integer esize = 32;
integer regs = if Q == '1' then 2 else 1;
```

T1

(FEAT_DotProd)

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	D	1 0	Vn	Vd	1 1 0	1	N	Q	M	0 (U)	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VSDOT{<q>}.S8 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```


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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VSDOT{<q>}.S8 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveDOTPExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
boolean signed = (U=='0');
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(Vm<3:0>);
integer index = UInt(M);
integer esize = 32;
integer regs = if Q == '1' then 2 else 1;
```

Assembler symbols

`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Qd>`	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.
`<Qn>`	Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm" field.
`<index>`	Is the element index in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) operand1;
bits(64) operand2 = D[m];
bits(64) result;
CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
for r = 0 to regs-1
    operand1 = D[n+r];
    result = D[d+r];
    integer element1, element2;
    for e = 0 to 1
        integer res = 0;
        for i = 0 to 3
            if signed then
                element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 4 * e + i, esize DIV 4]);
                element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 4 * index + i, esize DIV 4]);
            else
                element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 4 * e + i, esize DIV 4]);
                element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 4 * index + i, esize DIV 4]);
            res = res + element1 * element2;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + res;
    D[d+r] = result;
```


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F6.1.222 VSDOT (vector)

Dot Product vector form with signed integers. This instruction performs the dot product of the four 8-bit elements in each 32-bit element of the first source register with the four 8-bit elements of the corresponding 32-bit element in the second source register, accumulating the result into the corresponding 32-bit element of the destination register.

In Armv8.2 and Armv8.3, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.4 it is mandatory for all implementations to support it.

Note

ID_ISAR6.DP indicates whether this instruction is supported.

A1

(FEAT_DotProd)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 … 16	15 … 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0 0 D 1 0	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 1	N Q M 0	Vm
						U	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VSDOT{<q>}.S8 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VSDOT{<q>}.S8 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveDOTPExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
boolean signed = U=='0';
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(M:Vm);
integer esize = 32;
integer regs = if Q == '1' then 2 else 1;
```

T1

(FEAT_DotProd)

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 … 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0 0 D 1 0	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 1	N Q M 0	Vm
						U	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VSDOT{<q>}.S8 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```


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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VSDOT{<q>}.S8 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveDOTPExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
boolean signed = U=='0';
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(M:Vm);
integer esize = 32;
integer regs = if Q == '1' then 2 else 1;
```

Assembler symbols

`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Qd>`	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.
`<Qn>`	Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.
`<Qm>`	Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) operand1;
bits(64) operand2;
bits(64) result;
CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
for r = 0 to regs-1
    operand1 = D[n+r];
    operand2 = D[m+r];
    result = D[d+r];
    integer element1, element2;
    for e = 0 to 1
        integer res = 0;
        for i = 0 to 3
            if signed then
                element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 4 * e + i, esize DIV 4]);
                element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 4 * e + i, esize DIV 4]);
            else
                element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 4 * e + i, esize DIV 4]);
                element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 4 * e + i, esize DIV 4]);
            res = res + element1 * element2;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + res;
    D[d+r] = result;
```


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F6.1.223 VSELEQ, VSELGE, VSELGT, VSELVS

Floating-point conditional select allows the destination register to take the value in either one or the other source register according to the condition codes in the *The Application Program Status Register, APSR* on page E1-6819.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	D	cc	Vn	Vd	1 0	!=00 (size)	N	0	M	0	Vm

Equal, half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 00 && size == 01`.

```
VSELEQ.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Cannot be conditional
```

Equal, single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 00 && size == 10`.

```
VSELEQ.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Cannot be conditional
```

Equal, double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 00 && size == 11`.

```
VSELEQ.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm> // Cannot be conditional
```

Greater than or Equal, half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 10 && size == 01`.

```
VSELGE.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Cannot be conditional
```

Greater than or Equal, single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 10 && size == 10`.

```
VSELGE.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Cannot be conditional
```

Greater than or Equal, double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 10 && size == 11`.

```
VSELGE.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm> // Cannot be conditional
```

Greater than, half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 11 && size == 01`.

```
VSELGT.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Cannot be conditional
```

Greater than, single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 11 && size == 10`.

```
VSELGT.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Cannot be conditional
```

Greater than, double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 11 && size == 11`.

```
VSELGT.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm> // Cannot be conditional
```


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Unordered, half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 01 && size == 01`.

```
VSELVS.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Cannot be conditional
```

Unordered, single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 01 && size == 10`.

```
VSELVS.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Cannot be conditional
```

Unordered, double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 01 && size == 11`.

```
VSELVS.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm> // Cannot be conditional
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
cond = cc:(cc<1> EOR cc<0>):'0';
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	D	cc	Vn	Vd	1 0	!=00	N	0	M	0	Vm
								size					

Equal, half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 00 && size == 01`.

```
VSELEQ.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Equal, single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 00 && size == 10`.

```
VSELEQ.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Equal, double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 00 && size == 11`.

```
VSELEQ.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Greater than or Equal, half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 10 && size == 01`.

```
VSELGE.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Greater than or Equal, single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 10 && size == 10`.

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```
VSELGE.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Greater than or Equal, double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 10 && size == 11`.

```
VSELGE.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Greater than, half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 11 && size == 01`.

```
VSELGT.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Greater than, single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 11 && size == 10`.

```
VSELGT.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Greater than, double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 11 && size == 11`.

```
VSELGT.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Unordered, half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 01 && size == 01`.

```
VSELVS.F16 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Unordered, single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 01 && size == 10`.

```
VSELVS.F32 <Sd>, <Sn>, <Sm> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Unordered, double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `cc == 01 && size == 11`.

```
VSELVS.F64 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm> // Not permitted in IT block
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
cond = cc:(cc<1> EOR cc<0>):'0';
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

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Assembler symbols

`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.
`<Sd>`	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
`<Sn>`	Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vn:N" field.
`<Sm>`	Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
EncodingSpecificOperations(); CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
case esize of
    when 16
        S[d] = Zeros(16) : (if ConditionHolds(cond) then S[n] else S[m])<15:0>;
    when 32
        S[d] = if ConditionHolds(cond) then S[n] else S[m];
    when 64
        D[d] = if ConditionHolds(cond) then D[n] else D[m];
```


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F6.1.224 VSHL (immediate)

Vector Shift Left (immediate) takes each element in a vector of integers, left shifts them by an immediate value, and places the results in the destination vector.

Bits shifted out of the left of each element are lost.

The elements must all be the same size, and can be 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit integers. There is no distinction between signed and unsigned integers.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0	1	D		imm6	Vd	0 1 0 1	L	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 0`.

```
VSHL{<c>}{<q>}.I<size> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 1`.

```
VSHL{<c>}{<q>}.I<size> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if L:imm6 == '0000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case L:imm6 of
    when '0001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 8;
    when '001xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 16;
    when '01xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 32;
    when '1xxxxxx'  esize = 64;  elements = 1;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1	1	D		imm6	Vd	0 1 0 1	L	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 0`.

```
VSHL{<c>}{<q>}.I<size> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 1`.

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```
VSHL{<c>}{<q>}.I<size> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if L:imm6 == '0000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case L:imm6 of
    when '0001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 8;
    when '001xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 16;
    when '01xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 32;
    when '1xxxxxx'  esize = 64;  elements = 1;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F3-7007 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F4-7115 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "L:imm6<5:3>" field. It can have the following values:

8	when `L = 0`, `imm6<5:3> = 001`
16	when `L = 0`, `imm6<5:3> = 01x`
32	when `L = 0`, `imm6<5:3> = 1xx`
64	when `L = 1`, `imm6<5:3> = xxx`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<imm>` Is an immediate value, in the range 0 to `<size>`-1, encoded in the "imm6" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = LSL(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], shift_amount);
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.225 VSHL (register)

Vector Shift Left (register) takes each element in a vector, shifts them by a value from the least significant byte of the corresponding element of a second vector, and places the results in the destination vector. If the shift value is positive, the operation is a left shift. If the shift value is negative, it is a truncating right shift.

For a rounding shift, see VRSHL.

The first operand and result elements are the same data type, and can be any one of:

- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit signed integers.
- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit unsigned integers.

The second operand is always a signed integer of the same size.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 U	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	0 1 0 0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VSHL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, <Dn>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VSHL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, <Qn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 U	1 1 1 1	0	D	size	Vn	Vd		0 1 0 0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VSHL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, <Dn>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

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```
VSHL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, <Qn>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

S8	when U = 0, size = 00
S16	when U = 0, size = 01
S32	when U = 0, size = 10
S64	when U = 0, size = 11
U8	when U = 1, size = 00
U16	when U = 1, size = 01
U32	when U = 1, size = 10
U64	when U = 1, size = 11

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

<Qn> Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

<Dn> Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            shift = SInt(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize]<7:0>);
            result = Int(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], unsigned) << shift;
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.

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  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.226 VSHLL

Vector Shift Left Long takes each element in a doubleword vector, left shifts them by an immediate value, and places the results in a quadword vector.

The operand elements can be:

- 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit signed integers.
- 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit unsigned integers.
- 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit untyped integers, maximum shift only.

The result elements are twice the length of the operand elements.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 U	1	D	imm6		Vd	1 0 1 0	0	0	M	1	Vm

A1 variant

Applies when `imm6 != 000xxx`.

```
VSHLL{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> <Qd>, <Dm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if imm6 == '000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case imm6 of
    when '001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 8;
    when '01xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 16;
    when '1xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 32;
if shift_amount == 0 then SEE "VMOVL";
unsigned = (U == '1');  d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 0	Vd	0 0 1 1	0	0	M	0	Vm

A2 variant

```
VSHLL{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> <Qd>, <Dm>, #<imm>
```


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Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' || Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;  shift_amount = esize;
unsigned = FALSE;  // Or TRUE without change of functionality
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	0	15	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	U	1	1	1	1	1	D	imm6		Vd		1	0	1	0	0	0	M	1	Vm	

T1 variant

Applies when `imm6 != 000xxx`.

```
VSHLL{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> <Qd>, <Dm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if imm6 == '000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case imm6 of
    when '001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 8;
    when '01xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 16;
    when '1xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 32;
if shift_amount == 0 then SEE "VMOVL";
unsigned = (U == '1');  d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	D	1	1	size		1	0	Vd		0	0	1	1	0	0	M	0	Vm	

T2 variant

```
VSHLL{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> <Qd>, <Dm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' || Vd<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;  shift_amount = esize;
unsigned = FALSE;  // Or TRUE without change of functionality
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F3-7007 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F4-7115 for the A32 instruction set.

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Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1 and A2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<type> The data type for the elements of the operand. It must be one of:

- S Signed. In encoding T1/A1, encoded as U = 0.
- U Unsigned. In encoding T1/A1, encoded as U = 1.
- I Untyped integer, Available only in encoding T2/A2.

<size> The data size for the elements of the operand. The following table shows the permitted values and their encodings:

<size>	Encoding T1/A1	Encoding T2/A2
8	Encoded as imm6<5:3> = 0b001	Encoded as size = 0b00
16	Encoded as imm6<5:4> = 0b01	Encoded as size = 0b01
32	Encoded as imm6<5> = 1	Encoded as size = 0b10

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

<imm> The immediate value. <imm> must lie in the range 1 to <size>, and:

- If <size> == <imm>, the encoding is T2/A2.
- Otherwise, the encoding is T1/A1, and:
  - If <size> == 8, <imm> is encoded in imm6<2:0>.
  - If <size> == 16, <imm> is encoded in imm6<3:0>.
  - If <size> == 32, <imm> is encoded in imm6<4:0>.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        result = Int(Elem[Din[m],e,esize], unsigned) << shift_amount;
        Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = result<2*esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.227 VSHR

Vector Shift Right takes each element in a vector, right shifts them by an immediate value, and places the truncated results in the destination vector. For rounded results, see VRSHR.

The operand and result elements must be the same size, and can be any one of:

- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit signed integers.
- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit unsigned integers.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	U	1	D	imm6	Vd	0 0 0 0	L	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 0`.

```
VSHR{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 1`.

```
VSHR{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if (L:imm6) == '0000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case L:imm6 of
    when '0001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = 16 - UInt(imm6);
    when '001xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = 32 - UInt(imm6);
    when '01xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
    when '1xxxxxx'  esize = 64;  elements = 1;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
unsigned = (U == '1');  d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	U	1 1 1 1	1	D	imm6	Vd	0 0 0 0	L	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 0`.

```
VSHR{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #<imm>
```


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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 1`.

```
VSHR{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if (L:imm6) == '0000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case L:imm6 of
    when '0001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = 16 - UInt(imm6);
    when '001xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = 32 - UInt(imm6);
    when '01xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
    when '1xxxxxx'  esize = 64;  elements = 1;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
unsigned = (U == '1');  d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F3-7007 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F4-7115 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<type>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`S`	when `U = 0`
`U`	when `U = 1`

`<size>` Is the data size for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "L:imm6<5:3>" field. It can have the following values:

`8`	when `L = 0`, `imm6<5:3> = 001`
`16`	when `L = 0`, `imm6<5:3> = 01x`
`32`	when `L = 0`, `imm6<5:3> = 1xx`
`64`	when `L = 1`, `imm6<5:3> = xxx`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<imm>` Is an immediate value, in the range 1 to `<size>`, encoded in the "imm6" field as `<size> - <imm>`.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    result = Int(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], unsigned) >> shift_amount;
    Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = result<esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.228 VSHR (zero)

Vector Shift Right copies the contents of one SIMD register to another

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the VORR (register) instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of VORR (register).
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of VORR (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	0	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VSHR{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>, #0
```

is equivalent to

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Dd>, <Dm>, <Dm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VSHR{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>, #0
```

is equivalent to

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Qd>, <Qm>, <Qm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	0	1 1 1 1	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	0 0 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VSHR{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>, #0
```

is equivalent to

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Dd>, <Dm>, <Dm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

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```
VSHR{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>, #0
```

is equivalent to

```
VORR{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Qd>, <Qm>, <Qm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, and must be one of: S8, S16, S32, S64, U8, U16, U32 or U64.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" and "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" and "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

The description of VORR (register) gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F6.1.229 VSHRN

Vector Shift Right Narrow takes each element in a vector, right shifts them by an immediate value, and places the truncated results in the destination vector. For rounded results, see VRSHRN.

The operand elements can be 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit integers. There is no distinction between signed and unsigned integers. The destination elements are half the size of the source elements.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0	1	D		imm6	Vd	1 0 0 0	0	0	M	1	Vm

A1 variant

Applies when `imm6 != 000xxx`.

```
VSHRN{<c>}{<q>}.I<size> <Dd>, <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if imm6 == '000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case imm6 of
    when '001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = 16 - UInt(imm6);
    when '01xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = 32 - UInt(imm6);
    when '1xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	0	1 1 1 1	1	D	imm6	Vd	1 0 0 0	0	0	M	1	Vm

T1 variant

Applies when `imm6 != 000xxx`.

```
VSHRN{<c>}{<q>}.I<size> <Dd>, <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if imm6 == '000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case imm6 of
    when '001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = 16 - UInt(imm6);
    when '01xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = 32 - UInt(imm6);
```


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```
    when '1xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F3-7007 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F4-7115 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "imm6<5:3>" field. It can have the following values:

`16`	when `imm6<5:3> = 001`
`32`	when `imm6<5:3> = 01x`
`64`	when `imm6<5:3> = 1xx`

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<imm>` Is an immediate value, in the range 1 to `<size>`/2, encoded in the "imm6" field as `<size>`/2 - `<imm>`.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        result = LSR(Elem[Qin[m>>1],e,2*esize], shift_amount);
        Elem[D[d],e,esize] = result<esize-1:0>;
```


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F6.1.230 VSHRN (zero)

Vector Shift Right Narrow takes each element in a vector, right shifts them by an immediate value, and places the truncated results in the destination vector

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the VMOVN instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of VMOVN.
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of VMOVN gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 0	Vd	0	0	1	0	0	0	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
VSHRN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>, #0
```

is equivalent to

```
VMOVN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 0	Vd	0	0	1	0	0	0	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
VSHRN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>, #0
```

is equivalent to

```
VMOVN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operand, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`I16` when `size = 00`

`I32` when `size = 01`

`I64` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

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`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

Operation for all encodings

The description of VMOVN gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F6.1.231 VSLI

Vector Shift Left and Insert takes each element in the operand vector, left shifts them by an immediate value, and inserts the results in the destination vector. Bits shifted out of the left of each element are lost.

The elements must all be the same size, and can be 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit. There is no distinction between data types.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D		imm6	Vd	0 1 0 1	L	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 0`.

```
VSLI{<c>}{<q>}.<size> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 1`.

```
VSLI{<c>}{<q>}.<size> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if (L:imm6) == '0000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case L:imm6 of
    when '0001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 8;
    when '001xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 16;
    when '01xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 32;
    when '1xxxxxx'  esize = 64;  elements = 1;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D		imm6	Vd	0 1 0 1	L	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 0`.

```
VSLI{<c>}{<q>}.<size> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 1`.

```
VSLI{<c>}{<q>}.<size> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #<imm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if (L:imm6) == '0000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case L:imm6 of
    when '0001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 8;
    when '001xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 16;
    when '01xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6) - 32;
    when '1xxxxxx'  esize = 64;  elements = 1;  shift_amount = UInt(imm6);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F3-7007 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F4-7115 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "L:imm6<5:3>" field. It can have the following values:

8	when L = 0, imm6<5:3> = 001
16	when L = 0, imm6<5:3> = 01x
32	when L = 0, imm6<5:3> = 1xx
64	when L = 1, imm6<5:3> = xxx

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<imm>` Is an immediate value, in the range 0 to <size>-1, encoded in the "imm6" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    mask = LSL(Ones(esize), shift_amount);
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            shifted_op = LSL(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], shift_amount);
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = (Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] AND NOT(mask)) OR shifted_op;
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.232 VSMMLA

The widening integer matrix multiply-accumulate instruction multiplies the 2x8 matrix of signed 8-bit integer values held in the first source vector by the 8x2 matrix of signed 8-bit integer values in the second source vector. The resulting 2x2 32-bit integer matrix product is destructively added to the 32-bit integer matrix accumulator held in the destination vector. This is equivalent to performing an 8-way dot product per destination element.

From Armv8.2, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. ID_ISAR6.I8MM indicates whether this instruction is supported in the T32 and A32 instruction sets.

A1

(FEAT_AA32I8MM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	0	N	1	M	0	Vm
			B												U	

A1 variant

```
VSMMLA{<q>}.S8 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveAArch32Int8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
boolean op1_unsigned;
boolean op2_unsigned;
case B:U of
    when '00' op1_unsigned = FALSE; op2_unsigned = FALSE;
    when '01' op1_unsigned = TRUE;  op2_unsigned = TRUE;
    when '10' op1_unsigned = TRUE;  op2_unsigned = FALSE;
    when '11' UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

(FEAT_AA32I8MM)

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	0	N	1	M	0	Vm
			B												U	

T1 variant

```
VSMMLA{<q>}.S8 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveAArch32Int8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
boolean op1_unsigned;
boolean op2_unsigned;
case B:U of
    when '00' op1_unsigned = FALSE; op2_unsigned = FALSE;
    when '01' op1_unsigned = TRUE;  op2_unsigned = TRUE;
    when '10' op1_unsigned = TRUE;  op2_unsigned = FALSE;
    when '11' UNDEFINED;
```


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```
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP third source and destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
bits(128) operand1 = Q[n>>1];
bits(128) operand2 = Q[m>>1];
bits(128) addend   = Q[d>>1];

Q[d>>1] = MatMulAdd(addend, operand1, operand2, op1_unsigned, op2_unsigned);
```


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F6.1.233 VSQRT

Square Root calculates the square root of the value in a floating-point register and writes the result to another floating-point register.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27–23	22	21–20	19–16	15–12	11–10	9–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111 (cond)	1 1 1 0 1	D	1 1	0 0 0 1	Vd	1 0	size	1	1	M	0	Vm

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VSQRT{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VSQRT{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VSQRT{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T1

15–14	13–12	11–10	9–8	7	6	5–4	3–2	1–0	15–12	11–10	9–8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1 1	1 0	1 1	1 0	1	D	1 1	0 0	0 1	Vd	1 0	size	1	1	M	0	Vm

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Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VSQRT{<c>}{<q>}.F16 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VSQRT{<c>}{<q>}.F32 <Sd>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VSQRT{<c>}{<q>}.F64 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

<c>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Sd>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.
<Sm>	Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.
<Dd>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
<Dm>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    case esize of
        when 16 S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPSqrt(S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[]);
        when 32 S[d] = FPSqrt(S[m], FPSCR[]);
        when 64 D[d] = FPSqrt(D[m], FPSCR[]);
```


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F6.1.234 VSRA

Vector Shift Right and Accumulate takes each element in a vector, right shifts them by an immediate value, and accumulates the truncated results into the destination vector. For rounded results, see VRSRA.

The operand and result elements must all be the same type, and can be any one of:

- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit signed integers.
- 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit unsigned integers.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	U	1	D	imm6	Vd	0 0 0 1	L	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 0`.

```
VSRA{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 1`.

```
VSRA{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if (L:imm6) == '0000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case L:imm6 of
    when '0001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = 16 - UInt(imm6);
    when '001xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = 32 - UInt(imm6);
    when '01xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
    when '1xxxxxx'  esize = 64;  elements = 1;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
unsigned = (U == '1');  d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	U	1 1 1 1	1	D	imm6	Vd	0 0 0 1	L	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 0`.

```
VSRA{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #<imm>
```


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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 1`.

```
VSRA{<c>}{<q>}.<type><size> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if (L:imm6) == '0000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case L:imm6 of
    when '0001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = 16 - UInt(imm6);
    when '001xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = 32 - UInt(imm6);
    when '01xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
    when '1xxxxxx'  esize = 64;  elements = 1;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
unsigned = (U == '1');  d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F3-7007 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F4-7115 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<type>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

`S`	when `U = 0`
`U`	when `U = 1`

`<size>` Is the data size for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "L:imm6<5:3>" field. It can have the following values:

`8`	when `L = 0`, `imm6<5:3> = 001`
`16`	when `L = 0`, `imm6<5:3> = 01x`
`32`	when `L = 0`, `imm6<5:3> = 1xx`
`64`	when `L = 1`, `imm6<5:3> = xxx`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<imm>` Is an immediate value, in the range 1 to `<size>`, encoded in the "imm6" field as `<size> - <imm>`.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
```


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```
for e = 0 to elements-1
    result = Int(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], unsigned) >> shift_amount;
    Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] + result;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.235 VSRI

Vector Shift Right and Insert takes each element in the operand vector, right shifts them by an immediate value, and inserts the results in the destination vector. Bits shifted out of the right of each element are lost.

The elements must all be the same size, and can be 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit. There is no distinction between data types.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D		imm6	Vd	0 1 0 0	L	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 0`.

```
VSRI{<c>}{<q>}.<size> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 1`.

```
VSRI{<c>}{<q>}.<size> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if (L:imm6) == '0000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case L:imm6 of
    when '0001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = 16 - UInt(imm6);
    when '001xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = 32 - UInt(imm6);
    when '01xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
    when '1xxxxxx'  esize = 64;  elements = 1;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D		imm6	Vd	0 1 0 0	L	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 0`.

```
VSRI{<c>}{<q>}.<size> {<Dd>,} <Dm>, #<imm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `!(imm6 == 000xxx && L == 0) && Q == 1`.

```
VSRI{<c>}{<q>}.<size> {<Qd>,} <Qm>, #<imm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if (L:imm6) == '0000xxx' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
integer esize;
integer elements;
integer shift_amount;
case L:imm6 of
    when '0001xxx'  esize = 8;  elements = 8;  shift_amount = 16 - UInt(imm6);
    when '001xxxx'  esize = 16;  elements = 4;  shift_amount = 32 - UInt(imm6);
    when '01xxxxx'  esize = 32;  elements = 2;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
    when '1xxxxxx'  esize = 64;  elements = 1;  shift_amount = 64 - UInt(imm6);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F3-7007 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD one register and modified immediate* on page F4-7115 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "L:imm6<5:3>" field. It can have the following values:

8	when `L = 0`, `imm6<5:3> = 001`
16	when `L = 0`, `imm6<5:3> = 01x`
32	when `L = 0`, `imm6<5:3> = 1xx`
64	when `L = 1`, `imm6<5:3> = xxx`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<imm>` Is an immediate value, in the range 1 to `<size>`, encoded in the "imm6" field as `<size> - <imm>`.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    mask = LSR(Ones(esize), shift_amount);
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            shifted_op = LSR(Elem[D[m+r],e,esize], shift_amount);
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = (Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] AND NOT(mask)) OR shifted_op;
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.236 VST1 (single element from one lane)

Store single element from one lane of one register stores one element to memory from one element of a register. For details of the addressing mode, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 … 16	15 … 12	11 10	9 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0 0 (size)	0 0	index_align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if index_align<0> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 1;  index = UInt(index_align<3:1>);  alignment = 1;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 … 16	15 … 12	11 10	9 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0 1 (size)	0 0	index_align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```


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Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if index_align<1> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 2;  index = UInt(index_align<3:2>);
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

A3

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0 1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	1 0	0 0	index_align	Rm
							size				

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if index_align<2> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
if index_align<1:0> != '00' && index_align<1:0> != '11' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 4;  index = UInt(index_align<3>);
alignment = if index_align<1:0> == '00' then 1 else 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0 0	0 0	index_align	Rm
								size			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

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```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if index_align<0> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 1;  index = UInt(index_align<3:1>);  alignment = 1;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7 … 4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0	1	0	0	index_align	Rm
														size					

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if index_align<1> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 2;  index = UInt(index_align<3:2>);
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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T3

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	1 0	0 0	index_align	Rm
								size			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if index_align<2> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
if index_align<1:0> != '00' && index_align<1:0> != '11' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 4;  index = UInt(index_align<3>);
alignment = if index_align<1:0> == '00' then 1 else 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1, A2 and A3: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1, T2 and T3: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8`	when `size = 00`
`16`	when `size = 01`
`32`	when `size = 10`

`<list>` Is a list containing the single 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP register holding the element.

The list must be `{ <Dd>[<index>] }`.

The register `<Dd>` is encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

The permitted values and encoding of `<index>` depend on `<size>`:

`<size> == 8` `<index>` is in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "index_align<3:1>" field.

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`<size>` == `16``<index>` is in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "index_align<3:2>" field.

`<size>` == `32``<index>` is 0 or 1, encoded in the "index_align<3>" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<align>` When `<size>` == 8, `<align>` must be omitted, otherwise it is the optional alignment.

Whenever `<align>` is omitted, the standard alignment is used, see *Unaligned data access* on page E2-6877, and the encoding depends on `<size>`:

`<size>` == `8`Encoded in the "index_align<0>" field as `0`.

`<size>` == `16`Encoded in the "index_align<1:0>" field as `0b00`.

`<size>` == `32`Encoded in the "index_align<2:0>" field as `0b000`.

Whenever `<align>` is present, the permitted values and encoding depend on `<size>`:

`<size>` == `16``<align>` is 16, meaning 16-bit alignment, encoded in the "index_align<1:0>" field as `0b01`.

`<size>` == `32``<align>` is 32, meaning 32-bit alignment, encoded in the "index_align<2:0>" field as `0b011`.

`:` is the preferred separator before the `<align>` value, but the alignment can be specified as `@<align>`, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register containing an offset applied after the access, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For more information about the variants of this instruction, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    address = R[n];  iswrite = TRUE;
    - = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, alignment, AccType_VEC, iswrite);
    MemU[address,ebytes] = Elem[D[d],index];
    if wback then
        if register_index then
            R[n] = R[n] + R[m];
        else
            R[n] = R[n] + ebytes;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.237 VST1 (multiple single elements)

Store multiple single elements from one, two, three, or four registers stores elements to memory from one, two, three, or four registers, without interleaving. Every element of each register is stored. For details of the addressing mode, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	0	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0 1 1 1	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
regs = 1;  if align<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	0	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	1 0 1 0	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```


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Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
regs = 2;  if align == '11' then UNDEFINED;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d+regs > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d+regs > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

A3

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	0	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0 1 1 0	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
regs = 3;  if align<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d+regs > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```


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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d+regs > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

A4

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	0	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0 0 1 0	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
regs = 4;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d+regs > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d+regs > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	0	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0 1 1 1	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
regs = 1;  if align<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	0	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	1 0 1 0	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
regs = 2;  if align == '11' then UNDEFINED;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
```


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```
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d+regs > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d+regs > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

T3

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1 0	D 0 0	Rn	Vd	0 1 1 0	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
regs = 3;  if align<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d+regs > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d+regs > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

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T4

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7 … 6	5 … 4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0	0	1	0	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST1{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
regs = 4;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d+regs > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d+regs > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VST1 (multiple single elements)* on page K1-11237.

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F3-7035 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F4-7119 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1, A2, A3 and A4: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1, T2, T3 and T4: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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<size> Is the data size, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

8 when size = 00

16 when size = 01

32 when size = 10

64 when size = 11

<list> Is a list containing the 64-bit names of the SIMD&FP registers.

The list must be one of:

{ <Dd> } Single register. Selects the A1 and T1 encodings of the instruction.

{ <Dd>, <Dd+1> }Two single-spaced registers. Selects the A2 and T2 encodings of the instruction.

{ <Dd>, <Dd+1>, <Dd+2> }Three single-spaced registers. Selects the A3 and T3 encodings of the instruction.

{ <Dd>, <Dd+1>, <Dd+2>, <Dd+3> }Four single-spaced registers. Selects the A4 and T4 encodings of the instruction.

The register <Dd> is encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Rn> Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<align> Is the optional alignment.

Whenever <align> is omitted, the standard alignment is used, see *Unaligned data access* on page E2-6877, and is encoded in the "align" field as 0b00.

Whenever <align> is present, the permitted values are:

64 64-bit alignment, encoded in the "align" field as 0b01.

128 128-bit alignment, encoded in the "align" field as 0b10. Available only if <list> contains two or four registers.

256 256-bit alignment, encoded in the "align" field as 0b11. Available only if <list> contains four registers.

: is the preferred separator before the <align> value, but the alignment can be specified as @<align>, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

<Rm> Is the general-purpose index register containing an offset applied after the access, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For more information about <Rn>, !, and <Rm>, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    address = R[n];  iswrite = TRUE;
    - = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, alignment, AccType_VEC, iswrite);
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            if ebytes != 8 then
                MemU[address,ebytes] = Elem[D[d+r],e];
            else
                - = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, ebytes, AccType_NORMAL, iswrite);
                bits(64) data = Elem[D[d+r],e];
                MemU[address,4] = if BigEndian(AccType_NORMAL) then data<63:32> else data<31:0>;
                MemU[address+4,4] = if BigEndian(AccType_NORMAL) then data<31:0> else data<63:32>;
            address = address + ebytes;
    if wback then
        if register_index then
            R[n] = R[n] + R[m];
        else
            R[n] = R[n] + 8*regs;
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.238 VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)

Store single 2-element structure from one lane of two registers stores one 2-element structure to memory from corresponding elements of two registers. For details of the addressing mode, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0 0	0 1	index_align	Rm
								size			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 1;  index = UInt(index_align<3:1>);  inc = 1;
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d2 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d2 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0 1	0 1	index_align	Rm
								size			

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Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 2;  index = UInt(index_align<3:2>);
inc = if index_align<1> == '0' then 1 else 2;
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d2 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d2 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

A3

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	1 0	0 1	index_align	Rm
								size			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if index_align<1> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 4;  index = UInt(index_align<3>);
inc = if index_align<2> == '0' then 1 else 2;
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 8;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d2 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d2 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7 … 4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0	0	0	1	index_align	Rm
														size					

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 1;  index = UInt(index_align<3:1>);  inc = 1;
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d2 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d2 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

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- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0	15 – 12	11	10	9	8	7 – 4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0	1	0	1	index_align	Rm
														size					

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 2;  index = UInt(index_align<3:2>);
inc = if index_align<1> == '0' then 1 else 2;
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d2 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d2 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

T3

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0	15 – 12	11	10	9	8	7 – 4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	1	0	0	1	index_align	Rm
														size					

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

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```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if index_align<1> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 4;  index = UInt(index_align<3>);
inc = if index_align<2> == '0' then 1 else 2;
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 8;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d2 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d2 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)* on page K1-11238.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1, A2 and A3: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1, T2 and T3: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8`	when `size = 00`
`16`	when `size = 01`
`32`	when `size = 10`

`<list>` Is a list containing the 64-bit names of the two SIMD&FP registers holding the element.

The list must be one of:

`{ <Dd>[<index>], <Dd+1>[<index>] }`Single-spaced registers, encoded as "spacing" = `0`.

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`{ <Dd>[<index>], <Dd+2>[<index>] }`Double-spaced registers, encoded as "spacing" = 1. Not permitted when `<size>` == 8.

The encoding of "spacing" depends on `<size>`:

`<size> == 16`"spacing" is encoded in the "index_align<1>" field.

`<size> == 32`"spacing" is encoded in the "index_align<2>" field.

The register `<Dd>` is encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

The permitted values and encoding of `<index>` depend on `<size>`:

`<size> == 8``<index>` is in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "index_align<3:1>" field.

`<size> == 16``<index>` is in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "index_align<3:2>" field.

`<size> == 32``<index>` is 0 or 1, encoded in the "index_align<3>" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<align>` Is the optional alignment.

Whenever `<align>` is omitted, the standard alignment is used, see *Unaligned data access* on page E2-6877, and the encoding depends on `<size>`:

`<size> == 8`Encoded in the "index_align<0>" field as `0`.

`<size> == 16`Encoded in the "index_align<0>" field as `0`.

`<size> == 32`Encoded in the "index_align<1:0>" field as `0b00`.

Whenever `<align>` is present, the permitted values and encoding depend on `<size>`:

`<size> == 8``<align>` is 16, meaning 16-bit alignment, encoded in the "index_align<0>" field as `1`.

`<size> == 16``<align>` is 32, meaning 32-bit alignment, encoded in the "index_align<0>" field as `1`.

`<size> == 32``<align>` is 64, meaning 64-bit alignment, encoded in the "index_align<1:0>" field as `0b01`.

`:` is the preferred separator before the `<align>` value, but the alignment can be specified as `@<align>`, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register containing an offset applied after the access, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For more information about the variants of this instruction, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    address = R[n];  iswrite = TRUE;
    - = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, alignment, AccType_VEC, iswrite);
    MemU[address,       ebytes] = Elem[D[d], index];
    MemU[address+ebytes,ebytes] = Elem[D[d2],index];
    if wback then
        if register_index then
            R[n] = R[n] + R[m];
        else
            R[n] = R[n] + 2*ebytes;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.239 VST2 (multiple 2-element structures)

Store multiple 2-element structures from two or four registers stores multiple 2-element structures from two or four registers to memory, with interleaving. For more information, see *Element and structure load/store instructions* on page F2-6962. Every element of each register is saved. For details of the addressing mode, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	0	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	1 0 0 x itype	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
pairs = 1;  if align == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
inc = if itype == '1001' then 2 else 1;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d2+pairs > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d2+pairs > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

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A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	0	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0 0 1 1	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
pairs = 2;  inc = 2;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d2+pairs > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d2+pairs > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 0	15 12	11 8	7 6 5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	0	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	1 0 0 x	size	align	Rm
								itype			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

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```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
pairs = 1;  if align == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
inc = if itype == '1001' then 2 else 1;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d2+pairs > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d2+pairs > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0	0	1	1	size		align		Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST2{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
pairs = 2;  inc = 2;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
```


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```
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d2+pairs > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d2+pairs > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VST2 (multiple 2-element structures)* on page K1-11237.

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F3-7035 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F4-7119 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1 and A2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8` when `size = 00`

`16` when `size = 01`

`32` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<list>` Is a list containing the 64-bit names of the SIMD&FP registers.

The list must be one of:

`{ <Dd>, <Dd+1> }` Two single-spaced registers. Selects the A1 and T1 encodings of the instruction, and encoded in the "itype" field as `0b1000`.

`{ <Dd>, <Dd+2> }` Two double-spaced registers. Selects the A1 and T1 encodings of the instruction, and encoded in the "itype" field as `0b1001`.

`{ <Dd>, <Dd+1>, <Dd+2>, <Dd+3> }` Three single-spaced registers. Selects the A2 and T2 encodings of the instruction.

The register `<Dd>` is encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<align>` Is the optional alignment.

Whenever `<align>` is omitted, the standard alignment is used, see *Unaligned data access* on page E2-6877, and is encoded in the "align" field as `0b00`.

Whenever `<align>` is present, the permitted values are:

`64` 64-bit alignment, encoded in the "align" field as `0b01`.

`128` 128-bit alignment, encoded in the "align" field as `0b10`.

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`256` 256-bit alignment, encoded in the "align" field as `0b11`. Available only if `<list>` contains four registers.

`:` is the preferred separator before the `<align>` value, but the alignment can be specified as `@<align>`, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register containing an offset applied after the access, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For more information about the variants of this instruction, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    address = R[n];  iswrite = TRUE;
    - = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, alignment, AccType_VEC, iswrite);
    for r = 0 to pairs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            MemU[address,       ebytes] = Elem[D[d+r], e];
            MemU[address+ebytes,ebytes] = Elem[D[d2+r],e];
            address = address + 2*ebytes;
    if wback then
        if register_index then
            R[n] = R[n] + R[m];
        else
            R[n] = R[n] + 16*pairs;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.240 VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)

Store single 3-element structure from one lane of three registers stores one 3-element structure to memory from corresponding elements of three registers. For details of the addressing mode, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0 0 (size)	1 0	index_align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if index_align<0> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 1;  index = UInt(index_align<3:1>);  inc = 1;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d3 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d3 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0 1 (size)	1 0	index_align	Rm

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Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if index_align<0> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 2;  index = UInt(index_align<3:2>);
inc = if index_align<1> == '0' then 1 else 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d3 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d3 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

A3

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	1 0	1 0	index_align	Rm
								size			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>], <Rm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if index_align<1:0> != '00' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 4;  index = UInt(index_align<3>);
inc = if index_align<2> == '0' then 1 else 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d3 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d3 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11 10	9 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0 0	1 0	index_align	Rm
								size			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if index_align<0> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 1;  index = UInt(index_align<3:1>);  inc = 1;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d3 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d3 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.

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- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0 1	1 0	index_align	Rm
								size			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if index_align<0> != '0' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 2;  index = UInt(index_align<3:2>);
inc = if index_align<1> == '0' then 1 else 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d3 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d3 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

T3

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	1 0	1 0	index_align	Rm
								size			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

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```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if index_align<1:0> != '00' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 4;  index = UInt(index_align<3>);
inc = if index_align<2> == '0' then 1 else 2;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d3 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d3 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)* on page K1-11238.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1, A2 and A3: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1, T2 and T3: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8`	when `size = 00`
`16`	when `size = 01`
`32`	when `size = 10`

`<list>` Is a list containing the 64-bit names of the three SIMD&FP registers holding the element.

The list must be one of:

`{ <Dd>[<index>], <Dd+1>[<index>], <Dd+2>[<index>] }` Single-spaced registers, encoded as "spacing" = `0`.

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`{ <Dd>[<index>], <Dd+2>[<index>], <Dd+4>[<index>] }`Double-spaced registers, encoded as "spacing" = 1. Not permitted when `<size>` == 8.

The encoding of "spacing" depends on `<size>`:

`<size> == 8`"spacing" is encoded in the "index_align<0>" field.

`<size> == 16`"spacing" is encoded in the "index_align<1>" field, and "index_align<0>" is set to `0`.

`<size> == 32`"spacing" is encoded in the "index_align<2>" field, and "index_align<1:0>" is set to `0b00`.

The register `<Dd>` is encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

The permitted values and encoding of `<index>` depend on `<size>`:

`<size> == 8<index>` is in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "index_align<3:1>" field.

`<size> == 16<index>` is in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "index_align<3:2>" field.

`<size> == 32<index>` is 0 or 1, encoded in the "index_align<3>" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register containing an offset applied after the access, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For more information about the variants of this instruction, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Alignment

Standard alignment rules apply, see *Alignment support* on page B2-186.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    address = R[n];
    MemU[address,         ebytes] = Elem[D[d], index];
    MemU[address+ebytes,  ebytes] = Elem[D[d2],index];
    MemU[address+2*ebytes,ebytes] = Elem[D[d3],index];
    if wback then
        if register_index then
            R[n] = R[n] + R[m];
        else
            R[n] = R[n] + 3*ebytes;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.241 VST3 (multiple 3-element structures)

Store multiple 3-element structures from three registers stores multiple 3-element structures to memory from three registers, with interleaving. For more information, see *Element and structure load/store instructions* on page F2-6962. Every element of each register is saved. For details of the addressing mode, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	0	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0 1 0 x (itype)	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' || align<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer inc;
case itype of
    when '0100'
        inc = 1;
    when '0101'
        inc = 2;
    otherwise
        SEE "Related encodings";
alignment = if align<0> == '0' then 1 else 8;
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d3 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d3 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	0	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0 1 0 x (itype)	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST3{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' || align<1> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer inc;
case itype of
    when '0100'
        inc = 1;
    when '0101'
        inc = 2;
    otherwise
        SEE "Related encodings";
alignment = if align<0> == '0' then 1 else 8;
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d3 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d3 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VST3 (multiple 3-element structures)* on page K1-11238.

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F3-7035 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F4-7119 for the A32 instruction set.

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Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8` when `size = 00`

`16` when `size = 01`

`32` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<list>` Is a list containing the 64-bit names of the SIMD&FP registers.

The list must be one of:

`{ <Dd>, <Dd+1>, <Dd+2> }`Single-spaced registers, encoded in the "itype" field as `0b0100`.

`{ <Dd>, <Dd+2>, <Dd+4> }`Double-spaced registers, encoded in the "itype" field as `0b0101`.

The register `<Dd>` is encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<align>` Is the optional alignment.

Whenever `<align>` is omitted, the standard alignment is used, see *Unaligned data access* on page E2-6877, and is encoded in the "align" field as `0b00`.

Whenever `<align>` is present, the only permitted values is 64, meaning 64-bit alignment, encoded in the "align" field as `0b01`.

`:` is the preferred separator before the `<align>` value, but the alignment can be specified as `@<align>`, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register containing an offset applied after the access, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For more information about the variants of this instruction, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    address = R[n];  iswrite = TRUE;
    - = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, alignment, AccType_VEC, iswrite);
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        MemU[address,         ebytes] = Elem[D[d], e];
        MemU[address+ebytes,  ebytes] = Elem[D[d2],e];
        MemU[address+2*ebytes,ebytes] = Elem[D[d3],e];
        address = address + 3*ebytes;
    if wback then
        if register_index then
            R[n] = R[n] + R[m];
        else
            R[n] = R[n] + 24;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.242 VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)

Store single 4-element structure from one lane of four registers stores one 4-element structure to memory from corresponding elements of four registers. For details of the addressing mode, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0 0 (size)	1 1	index_align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if size != '00' then SEE "Related encodings";
ebytes = 1;  index = UInt(index_align<3:1>);  inc = 1;
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  d4 = d3 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d4 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d4 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

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A2

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0 1	1 1	index_align	Rm
								size			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if size != '01' then SEE "Related encodings";
ebytes = 2;  index = UInt(index_align<3:2>);
inc = if index_align<1> == '0' then 1 else 2;
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 8;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  d4 = d3 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d4 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d4 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

A3

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	1 0	1 1	index_align	Rm
								size			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```


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Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if size != '10' then SEE "Related encodings";
if index_align<1:0> == '11' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 4;  index = UInt(index_align<3>);
inc = if index_align<2> == '0' then 1 else 2;
alignment = if index_align<1:0> == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(index_align<1:0>);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  d4 = d3 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d4 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d4 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0 0	1 1	index_align	Rm
								size			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if size != '00' then SEE "Related encodings";
ebytes = 1;  index = UInt(index_align<3:1>);  inc = 1;
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  d4 = d3 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d4 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d4 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7 … 4	3 … 0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0	1	1	1	index_align	Rm
														size					

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if size != '01' then SEE "Related encodings";
ebytes = 2;  index = UInt(index_align<3:2>);
inc = if index_align<1> == '0' then 1 else 2;
alignment = if index_align<0> == '0' then 1 else 8;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  d4 = d3 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d4 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d4 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.

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- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

T3

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	1	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	1 0	1 1	index_align	Rm
								size			

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if size != '10' then SEE "Related encodings";
if index_align<1:0> == '11' then UNDEFINED;
ebytes = 4;  index = UInt(index_align<3>);
inc = if index_align<2> == '0' then 1 else 2;
alignment = if index_align<1:0> == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(index_align<1:0>);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  d4 = d3 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d4 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d4 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as NOP.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)* on page K1-11238.

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Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1, A2 and A3: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1, T2 and T3: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` Is the data size, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8` when `size = 00`

`16` when `size = 01`

`32` when `size = 10`

`<list>` Is a list containing the 64-bit names of the four SIMD&FP registers holding the element.

The list must be one of:

`{ <Dd>[<index>], <Dd+1>[<index>], <Dd+2>[<index>], <Dd+3>[<index>] }`Single-spaced registers, encoded as "spacing" = `0`.

`{ <Dd>[<index>], <Dd+2>[<index>], <Dd+4>[<index>], <Dd+6>[<index>] }`Double-spaced registers, encoded as "spacing" = `1`. Not permitted when `<size>` == 8.

The encoding of "spacing" depends on `<size>`:

`<size> == 16`"spacing" is encoded in the "index_align<1>" field.

`<size> == 32`"spacing" is encoded in the "index_align<2>" field.

The register `<Dd>` is encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

The permitted values and encoding of `<index>` depend on `<size>`:

`<size> == 8``<index>` is in the range 0 to 7, encoded in the "index_align<3:1>" field.

`<size> == 16``<index>` is in the range 0 to 3, encoded in the "index_align<3:2>" field.

`<size> == 32``<index>` is 0 or 1, encoded in the "index_align<3>" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

`<align>` Is the optional alignment.

Whenever `<align>` is omitted, the standard alignment is used, see *Unaligned data access* on page E2-6877, and the encoding depends on `<size>`:

`<size> == 8`Encoded in the "index_align<0>" field as `0`.

`<size> == 16`Encoded in the "index_align<0>" field as `0`.

`<size> == 32`Encoded in the "index_align<1:0>" field as `0b00`.

Whenever `<align>` is present, the permitted values and encoding depend on `<size>`:

`<size> == 8``<align>` is 32, meaning 32-bit alignment, encoded in the "index_align<0>" field as `1`.

`<size> == 16``<align>` is 64, meaning 64-bit alignment, encoded in the "index_align<0>" field as `1`.

`<size> == 32``<align>` can be 64 or 128. 64-bit alignment is encoded in the "index_align<1:0>" field as `0b01`, and 128-bit alignment is encoded in the "index_align<1:0>" field as `0b10`.

`:` is the preferred separator before the `<align>` value, but the alignment can be specified as `@<align>`, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

`<Rm>` Is the general-purpose index register containing an offset applied after the access, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For more information about the variants of this instruction, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    address = R[n];  iswrite = TRUE;
    - = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, alignment, AccType_VEC, iswrite);
    MemU[address,         ebytes] = Elem[D[d], index];
    MemU[address+ebytes,  ebytes] = Elem[D[d2],index];
    MemU[address+2*ebytes,ebytes] = Elem[D[d3],index];
    MemU[address+3*ebytes,ebytes] = Elem[D[d4],index];
    if wback then
        if register_index then
            R[n] = R[n] + R[m];
        else
            R[n] = R[n] + 4*ebytes;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.243 VST4 (multiple 4-element structures)

Store multiple 4-element structures from four registers stores multiple 4-element structures to memory from four registers, with interleaving. For more information, see *Element and structure load/store instructions* on page F2-6962. Every element of each register is saved. For details of the addressing mode, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0	0	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0 0 0 x itype	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer inc;
case itype of
    when '0000'
        inc = 1;
    when '0001'
        inc = 2;
    otherwise
        SEE "Related encodings";
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  d4 = d3 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d4 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d4 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

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T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 8	7 6	5 4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1	0	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	0 0 0 x (itype)	size	align	Rm

Offset variant

Applies when `Rm == 1111`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm == 1101`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}]!
```

Post-indexed variant

Applies when `Rm != 11x1`.

```
VST4{<c>}{<q>}.<size> <list>, [<Rn>{:<align>}], <Rm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
integer inc;
case itype of
    when '0000'
        inc = 1;
    when '0001'
        inc = 2;
    otherwise
        SEE "Related encodings";
alignment = if align == '00' then 1 else 4 << UInt(align);
ebytes = 1 << UInt(size);  elements = 8 DIV ebytes;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  d2 = d + inc;  d3 = d2 + inc;  d4 = d3 + inc;  n = UInt(Rn);  m = UInt(Rm);
wback = (m != 15);  register_index = (m != 15 && m != 13);
if n == 15 || d4 > 31 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `d4 > 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VST4 (multiple 4-element structures)* on page K1-11238.

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F3-7035 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD element or structure load/store* on page F4-7119 for the A32 instruction set.

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Assembler symbols

<c>
For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q>
See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<size>
Is the data size, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

8 when size = 00

16 when size = 01

32 when size = 10

The encoding size = 11 is reserved.

<list>
Is a list containing the 64-bit names of the SIMD&FP registers.

The list must be one of:

{ <Dd>, <Dd+1>, <Dd+2>, <Dd+3> }Single-spaced registers, encoded in the "itype" field as 0b0000.

{ <Dd>, <Dd+2>, <Dd+4>, <Dd+6> }Double-spaced registers, encoded in the "itype" field as 0b0001.

The register <Dd> is encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Rn>
Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field.

<align>
Is the optional alignment.

Whenever <align> is omitted, the standard alignment is used, see *Unaligned data access* on page E2-6877, and is encoded in the "align" field as 0b00.

Whenever <align> is present, the permitted values are:

64 64-bit alignment, encoded in the "align" field as 0b01.

128 128-bit alignment, encoded in the "align" field as 0b10.

256 256-bit alignment, encoded in the "align" field as 0b11.

: is the preferred separator before the <align> value, but the alignment can be specified as @<align>, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

<Rm>
Is the general-purpose index register containing an offset applied after the access, encoded in the "Rm" field.

For more information about the variants of this instruction, see *The Advanced SIMD addressing mode* on page F1-6933.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    address = R[n];  iswrite = TRUE;
    - = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, alignment, AccType_VEC, iswrite);
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        MemU[address,         ebytes] = Elem[D[d], e];
        MemU[address+ebytes,  ebytes] = Elem[D[d2],e];
        MemU[address+2*ebytes,ebytes] = Elem[D[d3],e];
        MemU[address+3*ebytes,ebytes] = Elem[D[d4],e];
        address = address + 4*ebytes;
    if wback then
        if register_index then
            R[n] = R[n] + R[m];
        else
            R[n] = R[n] + 32;
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.244 VSTM, VSTMDB, VSTMIA

Store multiple SIMD&FP registers stores multiple registers from the Advanced SIMD and floating-point register file to consecutive memory locations using an address from a general-purpose register.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

This instruction is used by the alias VPUSH. See *Alias conditions* on page F6-8529 for details of when each alias is preferred.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7–1	0
!=1111	1	1	0	P	U	D	W	0	Rn	Vd	1	0	1	1	imm8<7:1>	0
cond																imm8<0>

Decrement Before variant

Applies when `P == 1 && U == 0 && W == 1`.

```
VSTMDB{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>!, <dreglist>
```

Increment After variant

Applies when `P == 0 && U == 1`.

```
VSTM{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>{!}, <dreglist>
VSTMIA{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>{!}, <dreglist>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && U == '0' && W == '0' then SEE "Related encodings";
if P == '1' && W == '0' then SEE "VSTR";
if P == U && W == '1' then UNDEFINED;
// Remaining combinations are PUW = 010 (IA without !), 011 (IA with !), 101 (DB with !)
single_regs = FALSE;  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
regs = UInt(imm8) DIV 2;  // If UInt(imm8) is odd, see "FSTDBMX, FSTMIAX".
if n == 15 && (wback || CurrentInstrSet() != InstrSet_A32) then UNPREDICTABLE;
if regs == 0 || regs > 16 || (d+regs) > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if imm8<0> == '1' && (d+regs) > 16 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `regs == 0`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as a `VSTM` with the same addressing mode but stores no registers.

If `regs > 16 || (d+regs) > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

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A2

31–28	27 26 25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11 10	9 8	7–0
!=1111 (cond)	1 1 0	P	U	D	W	0	Rn	Vd	1 0	1 0	imm8

Decrement Before variant

Applies when `P == 1 && U == 0 && W == 1`.

```
VSTMDB{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>!, <sreglist>
```

Increment After variant

Applies when `P == 0 && U == 1`.

```
VSTM{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>{!}, <sreglist>
VSTMIA{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>{!}, <sreglist>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && U == '0' && W == '0' then SEE "Related encodings";
if P == '1' && W == '0' then SEE "VSTR";
if P == U && W == '1' then UNDEFINED;
// Remaining combinations are PUW = 010 (IA without !), 011 (IA with !), 101 (DB with !)
single_regs = TRUE;  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');  d = UInt(Vd:D);  n = UInt(Rn);
imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);  regs = UInt(imm8);
if n == 15 && (wback || CurrentInstrSet() != InstrSet_A32) then UNPREDICTABLE;
if regs == 0 || (d+regs) > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `regs == 0`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as a `VSTM` with the same addressing mode but stores no registers.

If `(d+regs) > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11 10	9 8	7–1	0
1 1 1 0	1 1 0	P	U	D	W	0	Rn	Vd	1 0	1 1	imm8<7:1>	0 (imm8<0>)

Decrement Before variant

Applies when `P == 1 && U == 0 && W == 1`.

```
VSTMDB{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>!, <dreglist>
```


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Increment After variant

Applies when `P == 0 && U == 1`.

```
VSTM{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>{!}, <dreglist>
VSTMIA{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>{!}, <dreglist>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && U == '0' && W == '0' then SEE "Related encodings";
if P == '1' && W == '0' then SEE "VSTR";
if P == U && W == '1' then UNDEFINED;
// Remaining combinations are PUW = 010 (IA without !), 011 (IA with !), 101 (DB with !)
single_regs = FALSE;  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(Rn);  imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
regs = UInt(imm8) DIV 2;  // If UInt(imm8) is odd, see "FSTDBMX, FSTMIAX".
if n == 15 && (wback || CurrentInstrSet() != InstrSet_A32) then UNPREDICTABLE;
if regs == 0 || regs > 16 || (d+regs) > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
if imm8<0> == '1' && (d+regs) > 16 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `regs == 0`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as a `VSTM` with the same addressing mode but stores no registers.

If `regs > 16 || (d+regs) > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

T2

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10	9 8	7 0
1 1 1 0	1 1 0 P	U	D	W	0	Rn	Vd	1 0	1 0	imm8

Decrement Before variant

Applies when `P == 1 && U == 0 && W == 1`.

```
VSTMDB{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>!, <sreglist>
```

Increment After variant

Applies when `P == 0 && U == 1`.

```
VSTM{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>{!}, <sreglist>
VSTMIA{<c>}{<q>}{.<size>} <Rn>{!}, <sreglist>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if P == '0' && U == '0' && W == '0' then SEE "Related encodings";
if P == '1' && W == '0' then SEE "VSTR";
if P == U && W == '1' then UNDEFINED;
```


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```
// Remaining combinations are PUW = 010 (IA without !), 011 (IA with !), 101 (DB with !)
single_regs = TRUE;  add = (U == '1');  wback = (W == '1');  d = UInt(Vd:D);  n = UInt(Rn);
imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);  regs = UInt(imm8);
if n == 15 && (wback || CurrentInstrSet() != InstrSet_A32) then UNPREDICTABLE;
if regs == 0 || (d+regs) > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `regs == 0`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The instruction operates as a `VSTM` with the same addressing mode but stores no registers.

If `(d+regs) > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- The memory locations specified by the instruction and the number of registers specified by the instruction become UNKNOWN. If the instruction specifies writeback, then that register becomes UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any other memory locations.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*, and particularly *VSTM* on page K1-11238.

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD and floating-point 64-bit move* on page F3-7009 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD and floating-point 64-bit move* on page F4-7095 for the A32 instruction set.

Alias conditions

Alias	is preferred when
VPUSH	`P == '1' && U == '0' && W == '1' && Rn == '1101'`

Assembler symbols

`<c>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<size>` An optional data size specifier. If present, it must be equal to the size in bits, 32 or 64, of the registers being transferred.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. If writeback is not specified, the PC can be used. However, Arm deprecates use of the PC.

`!` Specifies base register writeback. Encoded in the "W" field as 1 if present, otherwise 0.

`<sreglist>` Is the list of consecutively numbered 32-bit SIMD&FP registers to be transferred. The first register in the list is encoded in "Vd:D", and "imm8" is set to the number of registers in the list. The list must contain at least one register.

`<dreglist>` Is the list of consecutively numbered 64-bit SIMD&FP registers to be transferred. The first register in the list is encoded in "D:Vd", and "imm8" is set to twice the number of registers in the list. The list must contain at least one register, and must not contain more than 16 registers.

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Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    address = if add then R[n] else R[n]-imm32;
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        if single_regs then
            MemA[address,4] = S[d+r];  address = address+4;
        else
            // Store as two word-aligned words in the correct order for current endianness.
            MemA[address,4] = if BigEndian(AccType_ATOMIC) then D[d+r]<63:32> else D[d+r]<31:0>;
            MemA[address+4,4] = if BigEndian(AccType_ATOMIC) then D[d+r]<31:0> else D[d+r]<63:32>;
            address = address+8;
    if wback then R[n] = if add then R[n]+imm32 else R[n]-imm32;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.245 VSTR

Store SIMD&FP register stores a single register from the Advanced SIMD and floating-point register file to memory, using an address from a general-purpose register, with an optional offset.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9–8	7–0
!=1111 (cond)	1	1	0	1	U	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	1	0	size	imm8

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VSTR{<c>}{<q>}.16 <Sd>, [<Rn>{, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VSTR{<c>}{<q>}{.32} <Sd>, [<Rn>{, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VSTR{<c>}{<q>}{.64} <Dd>, [<Rn>{, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  add = (U == '1');
imm32 = if esize == 16 then ZeroExtend(imm8:'0', 32) else ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
integer d;
case size of
    when '01' d = UInt(Vd:D);
    when '10' d = UInt(Vd:D);
    when '11' d = UInt(D:Vd);
n = UInt(Rn);
if n == 15 && CurrentInstrSet() != InstrSet_A32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

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T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	U	D	0	0	Rn	Vd	1	0	size		imm8

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VSTR{<c>}{<q>}.16 <Sd>, [<Rn>{, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VSTR{<c>}{<q>}{.32} <Sd>, [<Rn>{, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VSTR{<c>}{<q>}{.64} <Dd>, [<Rn>{, #{+/-}<imm>}]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  add = (U == '1');
imm32 = if esize == 16 then ZeroExtend(imm8:'0', 32) else ZeroExtend(imm8:'00', 32);
integer d;
case size of
    when '01' d = UInt(Vd:D);
    when '10' d = UInt(Vd:D);
    when '11' d = UInt(D:Vd);
n = UInt(Rn);
if n == 15 && CurrentInstrSet() != InstrSet_A32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`.64`	Is an optional data size specifier for 64-bit memory accesses that can be used in the assembler source code, but is otherwise ignored.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

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`.32` Is an optional data size specifier for 32-bit memory accesses that can be used in the assembler source code, but is otherwise ignored.

`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.

`<Rn>` Is the general-purpose base register, encoded in the "Rn" field. The PC can be used, but this is deprecated.

`+/-` Specifies the offset is added to or subtracted from the base register, defaulting to + if omitted and encoded in the "U" field. It can have the following values:

- `-` when `U = 0`
- `+` when `U = 1`

`<imm>` For the single-precision scalar or double-precision scalar variants: is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 4, in the range 0 to 1020, defaulting to 0, and encoded in the "imm8" field as <imm>/4.

For the half-precision scalar variant: is the optional unsigned immediate byte offset, a multiple of 2, in the range 0 to 510, defaulting to 0, and encoded in the "imm8" field as <imm>/2.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckVFPEnabled(TRUE);
    address = if add then (R[n] + imm32) else (R[n] - imm32);
    case esize of
        when 16
            MemA[address,2] = S[d]<15:0>;
        when 32
            MemA[address,4] = S[d];
        when 64
            // Store as two word-aligned words in the correct order for current endianness.
            MemA[address,4]   = if BigEndian(AccType_ATOMIC) then D[d]<63:32> else D[d]<31:0>;
            MemA[address+4,4] = if BigEndian(AccType_ATOMIC) then D[d]<31:0>  else D[d]<63:32>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1, the timing of this instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.

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F6.1.246 VSUB (floating-point)

Vector Subtract (floating-point) subtracts the elements of one vector from the corresponding elements of another vector, and places the results in the destination vector.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and FPEXC registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VSUB{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VSUB{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
advsimd = TRUE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

A2

31–28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
!=1111	1	1	1	0	0	D	1	1	Vn	Vd	1	0	size		N	1	M	0	Vm
cond																			

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VSUB{<c>}{<q>}.F16 {<Sd>,} <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VSUB{<c>}{<q>}.F32 {<Sd>,} <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

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```
VSUB{<c>}{<q>}.F64 {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && cond != '1110' then UNPREDICTABLE;
advsimd = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && cond != '1110'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	D	1	sz	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VSUB{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VSUB{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && !HaveFP16Ext() then UNDEFINED;
if sz == '1' && InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
advsimd = TRUE;
integer esize;
integer elements;
case sz of
    when '0' esize = 32; elements = 2;
    when '1' esize = 16; elements = 4;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `sz == '1' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.

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- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

T2

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0	15 … 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 … 0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	D	1	1	Vn	Vd	1	0	size		N	1	M	0	Vm

Half-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 01`.

```
VSUB{<c>}{<q>}.F16 {<Sd>,} <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Single-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 10`.

```
VSUB{<c>}{<q>}.F32 {<Sd>,} <Sn>, <Sm>
```

Double-precision scalar variant

Applies when `size == 11`.

```
VSUB{<c>}{<q>}.F64 {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if FPSCR.Len != '000' || FPSCR.Stride != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if size == '00' || (size == '01' && !HaveFP16Ext()) then UNDEFINED;
if size == '01' && InITBlock()  then UNPREDICTABLE;
advsimd = FALSE;
integer esize;
integer d;
integer n;
integer m;
case size of
    when '01' esize = 16; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '10' esize = 32; d = UInt(Vd:D); n = UInt(Vn:N); m = UInt(Vm:M);
    when '11' esize = 64; d = UInt(D:Vd); n = UInt(N:Vn); m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `size == '01' && InITBlock()`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as if it passes the Condition code check.
- The instruction executes as NOP. This means it behaves as if it fails the Condition code check.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding A2, T1 and T2: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "sz" field. It can have the following values:

`F32` when `sz = 0`

`F16` when `sz = 1`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

`<Sd>` Is the 32-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "Vd:D" field.

`<Sn>` Is the 32-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vn:N" field.

`<Sm>` Is the 32-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm:M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
 if ConditionPassed() then
     EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDOrVFPEnabled(TRUE, advsimd);
     if advsimd then  // Advanced SIMD instruction
         for r = 0 to regs-1
             for e = 0 to elements-1
                 Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = FPSub(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize], Elem[D[m+r],e,esize],
StandardFPSCRValue());
     else             // VFP instruction
         case esize of
             when 16
                 S[d] = Zeros(16) : FPSub(S[n]<15:0>, S[m]<15:0>, FPSCR[]);
             when 32
                 S[d] = FPSub(S[n], S[m], FPSCR[]);
             when 64
                 D[d] = FPSub(D[n], D[m], FPSCR[]);
```


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F6.1.247 VSUB (integer)

Vector Subtract (integer) subtracts the elements of one vector from the corresponding elements of another vector, and places the results in the destination vector.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	1 0 0 0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VSUB{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VSUB{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	1 0 0 0	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VSUB{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>, }<Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VSUB{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>, }<Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```


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Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<q> See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

<dt> Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

I8	when size = 00
I16	when size = 01
I32	when size = 10
I64	when size = 11

<Qd> Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

<Qn> Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

<Qm> Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

<Dd> Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

<Dn> Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

<Dm> Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = Elem[D[n+r],e,esize] - Elem[D[m+r],e,esize];
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.248 VSUBHN

Vector Subtract and Narrow, returning High Half subtracts the elements of one quadword vector from the corresponding elements of another quadword vector, takes the most significant half of each result, and places the final results in a doubleword vector. The results are truncated. For rounded results, see VRSUBHN.

There is no distinction between signed and unsigned integers.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0	1	D	!=11 (size)	Vn	Vd	0 1 1 0	N	0	M	0	Vm

A1 variant

```
VSUBHN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	0	1 1 1 1 1	D	!=11 (size)		Vn	Vd	0 1 1 0	N	0	M	0	Vm

T1 variant

```
VSUBHN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`I16` when `size = 00`

`I32` when `size = 01`

`I64` when `size = 10`

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        result = Elem[Qin[n>>1],e,2*esize] - Elem[Qin[m>>1],e,2*esize];
        Elem[D[d],e,esize] = result<2*esize-1:esize>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.249 VSUBL

Vector Subtract Long subtracts the elements of one doubleword vector from the corresponding elements of another doubleword vector, and places the results in a quadword vector. Before subtracting, it sign-extends or zero-extends the elements of both operands.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 U	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	0 0 1 0	N	0	M	0	Vm
				size			op					

A1 variant

```
VSUBL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vd<0> == '1' || (op == '1' && Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;  is_vsubw = (op == '1');
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 U	1 1 1 1	1	D	!=11		Vn	Vd	0 0 1 0	N	0	M	0	Vm
				size				op					

T1 variant

```
VSUBL{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vd<0> == '1' || (op == '1' && Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;  is_vsubw = (op == '1');
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the second operand vector, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `U = 0`, `size = 00`
`S16`	when `U = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `U = 0`, `size = 10`
`U8`	when `U = 1`, `size = 00`
`U16`	when `U = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `U = 1`, `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        integer op1;
        if is_vsubw then
            op1 = Int(Elem[Qin[n>>1],e,2*esize], unsigned);
        else
            op1 = Int(Elem[Din[n],e,esize], unsigned);
        result = op1 - Int(Elem[Din[m],e,esize], unsigned);
        Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = result<2*esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.250 VSUBW

Vector Subtract Wide subtracts the elements of a doubleword vector from the corresponding elements of a quadword vector, and places the results in another quadword vector. Before subtracting, it sign-extends or zero-extends the elements of the doubleword operand.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 U	1	D	!=11	Vn	Vd	0 0 1 1	N	0	M	0	Vm
				size			op					

A1 variant

```
VSUBW{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vd<0> == '1' || (op == '1' && Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;  is_vsubw = (op == '1');
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 U	1 1 1 1	1	D	!=11		Vn	Vd	0 0 1 1	N	0	M	0	Vm
				size				op					

T1 variant

```
VSUBW{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Dm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if size == '11' then SEE "Related encodings";
if Vd<0> == '1' || (op == '1' && Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
unsigned = (U == '1');
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;  is_vsubw = (op == '1');
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Notes for all encodings

Related encodings: See *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F3-6998 for the T32 instruction set, or *Advanced SIMD data-processing* on page F4-7106 for the A32 instruction set.

Assembler symbols

<c> For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

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`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the second operand vector, encoded in the "U:size" field. It can have the following values:

`S8`	when `U = 0`, `size = 00`
`S16`	when `U = 0`, `size = 01`
`S32`	when `U = 0`, `size = 10`
`U8`	when `U = 1`, `size = 00`
`U16`	when `U = 1`, `size = 01`
`U32`	when `U = 1`, `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        integer op1;
        if is_vsubw then
            op1 = Int(Elem[Qin[n>>1],e,2*esize], unsigned);
        else
            op1 = Int(Elem[Din[n],e,esize], unsigned);
        result = op1 - Int(Elem[Din[m],e,esize], unsigned);
        Elem[Q[d>>1],e,2*esize] = result<2*esize-1:0>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.251 VSUDOT (by element)

Dot Product index form with signed and unsigned integers. This instruction performs the dot product of the four signed 8-bit integer values in each 32-bit element of the first source register with the four unsigned 8-bit integer values in an indexed 32-bit element of the second source register, accumulating the result into the corresponding 32-bit element of the destination register.

From Armv8.2, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. ID_ISAR6.I8MM indicates whether this instruction is supported in the T32 and A32 instruction sets.

A1

(FEAT_AA32I8MM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	1	D	0 0	Vn	Vd	1 1 0	1	N	Q	M	1	Vm
												U	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VSUDOT{<q>}.U8 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VSUDOT{<q>}.U8 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAArch32Int8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
boolean op1_unsigned = (U == '0');
boolean op2_unsigned = (U == '1');
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(Vm);
integer i = UInt(M);
integer regs = if Q == '1' then 2 else 1;
```

T1

(FEAT_AA32I8MM)

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	1	D	0 0	Vn	Vd	1 1 0	1	N	Q	M	1	Vm
												U	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VSUDOT{<q>}.U8 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VSUDOT{<q>}.U8 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveAArch32Int8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
boolean op1_unsigned = (U == '0');
boolean op2_unsigned = (U == '1');
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(Vm);
integer i = UInt(M);
integer regs = if Q == '1' then 2 else 1;
```

Assembler symbols

`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Qd>`	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.
`<Qn>`	Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm" field.
`<index>`	Is the element index in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
bits(64) operand1;
bits(64) operand2;
bits(64) result;

operand2 = Din[m];
for r = 0 to regs-1
    operand1 = Din[n+r];
    result = Din[d+r];
    for e = 0 to 1
        bits(32) res = Elem[result, e, 32];
        for b = 0 to 3
            element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, 4 * e + b, 8], op1_unsigned);
            element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, 4 * i + b, 8], op2_unsigned);
            res = res + element1 * element2;
        Elem[result, e, 32] = res;
    D[d+r] = result;
```


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F6.1.252 VSWP

Vector Swap exchanges the contents of two vectors. The vectors can be either doubleword or quadword. There is no distinction between data types.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15 – 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	D	1	1	0	0	1	0	Vd	0	0	0	0	0	Q	M	0	Vm
												size													

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VSWP{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VSWP{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15 – 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 – 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	D	1	1	0	0	1	0	Vd	0	0	0	0	0	Q	M	0	Vm
												size													

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VSWP{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VSWP{<c>}{<q>}{.<dt>} <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size != '00' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```


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Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` An optional data type. It is ignored by assemblers, and does not affect the encoding.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        if d == m then
            D[d+r] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            D[d+r] = Din[m+r];
            D[m+r] = Din[d+r];
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.253 VTBL, VTBX

Vector Table Lookup uses byte indexes in a control vector to look up byte values in a table and generate a new vector. Indexes out of range return 0.

Vector Table Extension works in the same way, except that indexes out of range leave the destination element unchanged.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	Vn	Vd	1	0	len	N	op	M	0	Vm

VTBL variant

Applies when `op == 0`.

```
VTBL{<c>}{<q>}.8 <Dd>, <list>, <Dm>
```

VTBX variant

Applies when `op == 1`.

```
VTBX{<c>}{<q>}.8 <Dd>, <list>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
is_vtbl = (op == '0');  length = UInt(len)+1;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
if n+length > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `n + length > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11	10	9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	Vn	Vd	1	0	len	N	op	M	0	Vm

VTBL variant

Applies when `op == 0`.

```
VTBL{<c>}{<q>}.8 <Dd>, <list>, <Dm>
```


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VTBX variant

Applies when `op == 1`.

```
VTBX{<c>}{<q>}.8 <Dd>, <list>, <Dm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
is_vtbl = (op == '0');  length = UInt(len)+1;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
if n+length > 32 then UNPREDICTABLE;
```

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `n + length > 32`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as `NOP`.
- One or more of the SIMD and floating-point registers are UNKNOWN. This behavior does not affect any general-purpose registers.

Notes for all encodings

For more information about the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of this instruction, see Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<list>` The vectors containing the table. It must be one of:

`{<Dn>}` Encoded as len = `0b00`.

`{<Dn>, <Dn+1>}` Encoded as len = `0b01`.

`{<Dn>, <Dn+1>, <Dn+2>}` Encoded as len = `0b10`.

`{<Dn>, <Dn+1>, <Dn+2>, <Dn+3>}` Encoded as len = `0b11`.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register holding the indices, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();

    // Create 256-bit = 32-byte table variable, with zeros in entries that will not be used.
    table3 = if length == 4 then D[n+3] else Zeros(64);
    table2 = if length >= 3 then D[n+2] else Zeros(64);
    table1 = if length >= 2 then D[n+1] else Zeros(64);
    table = table3 : table2 : table1 : D[n];

    for i = 0 to 7
        index = UInt(Elem[D[m],i,8]);
        if index < 8*length then
```


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```
        Elem[D[d],i,8] = Elem[table,index,8];
    else
        if is_vtbl then
            Elem[D[d],i,8] = Zeros(8);
        // else Elem[D[d],i,8] unchanged
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.254 VTRN

Vector Transpose treats the elements of its operand vectors as elements of 2 x 2 matrices, and transposes the matrices.

The elements of the vectors can be 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit. There is no distinction between data types.

The following figure shows the operation of VTRN doubleword operations.

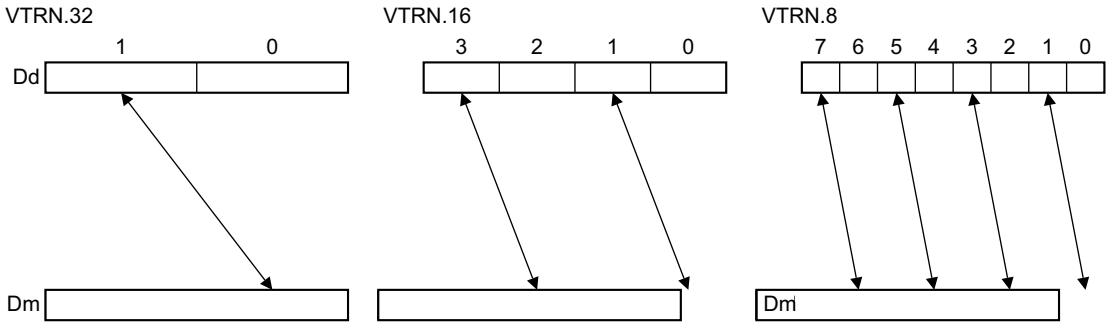

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

This instruction is used by the pseudo-instructions VUZP (alias) and VZIP (alias). The pseudo-instruction is never the preferred disassembly.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1	0	Vd	0	0	0	0	1	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VTRN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VTRN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1	0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1	0	Vd	0	0	0	0	1	Q	M	0	Vm

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64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VTRN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VTRN{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8`	when `size = 00`
`16`	when `size = 01`
`32`	when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    h = elements DIV 2;

    for r = 0 to regs-1
        if d == m then
            D[d+r] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            for e = 0 to h-1
                Elem[D[d+r],2*e+1,esize] = Elem[Din[m+r],2*e,esize];
                Elem[D[m+r],2*e,esize] = Elem[Din[d+r],2*e+1,esize];
```


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Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.255 VTST

Vector Test Bits takes each element in a vector, and bitwise ANDs it with the corresponding element of a second vector. If the result is not zero, the corresponding element in the destination vector is set to all ones. Otherwise, it is set to all zeros.

The operand vector elements can be any one of:

- 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit fields.

The result vector elements are fields the same size as the operand vector elements.

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	1 0 0 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VTST{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VTST{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1	0	1 1 1 1	0	D	size	Vn	Vd	1 0 0 0	N	Q	M	1	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VTST{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Dd>,} <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VTST{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> {<Qd>,} <Qn>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
if size == '11' then UNDEFINED;
esize = 8 << UInt(size);  elements = 64 DIV esize;
d = UInt(D:Vd);  n = UInt(N:Vn);  m = UInt(M:Vm);  regs = if Q == '0' then 1 else 2;
```

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` Is the data type for the elements of the operands, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8`	when `size = 00`
`16`	when `size = 01`
`32`	when `size = 10`

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dn>` Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    for r = 0 to regs-1
        for e = 0 to elements-1
            if !IsZero(Elem[D[n+r],e,esize] AND Elem[D[m+r],e,esize]) then
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = Ones(esize);
            else
                Elem[D[d+r],e,esize] = Zeros(esize);
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.256 VUDOT (by element)

Dot Product index form with unsigned integers. This instruction performs the dot product of the four 8-bit elements in each 32-bit element of the first source register with the four 8-bit elements of an indexed 32-bit element in the second source register, accumulating the result into the corresponding 32-bit element of the destination register.

In Armv8.2 and Armv8.3, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.4 it is mandatory for all implementations to support it.

Note

ID_ISAR6.DP indicates whether this instruction is supported.

A1

(FEAT_DotProd)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21 20	19 16	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	D	1 0	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm
											U	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VUDOT{<q>}.U8 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VUDOT{<q>}.U8 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveDOTPExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
boolean signed = (U=='0');
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(Vm<3:0>);
integer index = UInt(M);
integer esize = 32;
integer regs = if Q == '1' then 2 else 1;
```

T1

(FEAT_DotProd)

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5 4	3 0	15 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	D	1 0	Vn	Vd	1 1 0 1	N	Q	M	1	Vm
											U	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VUDOT{<q>}.U8 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```


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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VUDOT{<q>}.U8 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveDOTPExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
boolean signed = (U=='0');
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(Vm<3:0>);
integer index = UInt(M);
integer esize = 32;
integer regs = if Q == '1' then 2 else 1;
```

Assembler symbols

`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Qd>`	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.
`<Qn>`	Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm" field.
`<index>`	Is the element index in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) operand1;
bits(64) operand2 = D[m];
bits(64) result;
CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
for r = 0 to regs-1
    operand1 = D[n+r];
    result = D[d+r];
    integer element1, element2;
    for e = 0 to 1
        integer res = 0;
        for i = 0 to 3
            if signed then
                element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 4 * e + i, esize DIV 4]);
                element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 4 * index + i, esize DIV 4]);
            else
                element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 4 * e + i, esize DIV 4]);
                element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 4 * index + i, esize DIV 4]);
            res = res + element1 * element2;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + res;
    D[d+r] = result;
```


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F6.1.257 VUDOT (vector)

Dot Product vector form with unsigned integers. This instruction performs the dot product of the four 8-bit elements in each 32-bit element of the first source register with the four 8-bit elements of the corresponding 32-bit element in the second source register, accumulating the result into the corresponding 32-bit element of the destination register.

In Armv8.2 and Armv8.3, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. From Armv8.4 it is mandatory for all implementations to support it.

Note

ID_ISAR6.DP indicates whether this instruction is supported.

A1

(FEAT_DotProd)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	1	N	Q	M	1	Vm
																					U	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VUDOT{<q>}.U8 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VUDOT{<q>}.U8 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveDOTPExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
boolean signed = U=='0';
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(M:Vm);
integer esize = 32;
integer regs = if Q == '1' then 2 else 1;
```

T1

(FEAT_DotProd)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	1	N	Q	M	1	Vm
																					U	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VUDOT{<q>}.U8 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```


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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VUDOT{<q>}.U8 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveDOTPExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
boolean signed = U=='0';
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(M:Vm);
integer esize = 32;
integer regs = if Q == '1' then 2 else 1;
```

Assembler symbols

`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Qd>`	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.
`<Qn>`	Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.
`<Qm>`	Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
bits(64) operand1;
bits(64) operand2;
bits(64) result;
CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
for r = 0 to regs-1
    operand1 = D[n+r];
    operand2 = D[m+r];
    result = D[d+r];
    integer element1, element2;
    for e = 0 to 1
        integer res = 0;
        for i = 0 to 3
            if signed then
                element1 = SInt(Elem[operand1, 4 * e + i, esize DIV 4]);
                element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 4 * e + i, esize DIV 4]);
            else
                element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 4 * e + i, esize DIV 4]);
                element2 = UInt(Elem[operand2, 4 * e + i, esize DIV 4]);
            res = res + element1 * element2;
        Elem[result, e, esize] = Elem[result, e, esize] + res;
    D[d+r] = result;
```


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F6.1.258 VUMMLA

The widening integer matrix multiply-accumulate instruction multiplies the 2x8 matrix of unsigned 8-bit integer values held in the first source vector by the 8x2 matrix of unsigned 8-bit integer values in the second source vector. The resulting 2x2 32-bit integer matrix product is destructively added to the 32-bit integer matrix accumulator held in the destination vector. This is equivalent to performing an 8-way dot product per destination element.

From Armv8.2, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. ID_ISAR6.I8MM indicates whether this instruction is supported in the T32 and A32 instruction sets.

A1

(FEAT_AA32I8MM)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19–16	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	0	N	1	M	1	Vm
								B													U	

A1 variant

```
VUMMLA{<q>}.U8 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveAArch32Int8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
boolean op1_unsigned;
boolean op2_unsigned;
case B:U of
    when '00' op1_unsigned = FALSE; op2_unsigned = FALSE;
    when '01' op1_unsigned = TRUE;  op2_unsigned = TRUE;
    when '10' op1_unsigned = TRUE;  op2_unsigned = FALSE;
    when '11' UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

(FEAT_AA32I8MM)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0	15–12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3–0
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	0	N	1	M	1	Vm
								B													U	

T1 variant

```
VUMMLA{<q>}.U8 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveAArch32Int8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
boolean op1_unsigned;
boolean op2_unsigned;
case B:U of
    when '00' op1_unsigned = FALSE; op2_unsigned = FALSE;
    when '01' op1_unsigned = TRUE;  op2_unsigned = TRUE;
    when '10' op1_unsigned = TRUE;  op2_unsigned = FALSE;
    when '11' UNDEFINED;
```


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```
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP third source and destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
bits(128) operand1 = Q[n>>1];
bits(128) operand2 = Q[m>>1];
bits(128) addend   = Q[d>>1];

Q[d>>1] = MatMulAdd(addend, operand1, operand2, op1_unsigned, op2_unsigned);
```


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F6.1.259 VUSDOT (by element)

Dot Product index form with unsigned and signed integers. This instruction performs the dot product of the four unsigned 8-bit integer values in each 32-bit element of the first source register with the four signed 8-bit integer values in an indexed 32-bit element of the second source register, accumulating the result into the corresponding 32-bit element of the destination register.

From Armv8.2, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. ID_ISAR6.I8MM indicates whether this instruction is supported in the T32 and A32 instruction sets.

A1

(FEAT_AA32I8MM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	1	D	0	0	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	1	N	Q	M	0	Vm
															U	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VUSDOT{<q>}.S8 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VUSDOT{<q>}.S8 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAArch32Int8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
boolean op1_unsigned = (U == '0');
boolean op2_unsigned = (U == '1');
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(Vm);
integer i = UInt(M);
integer regs = if Q == '1' then 2 else 1;
```

T1

(FEAT_AA32I8MM)

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	1	D	0	0	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	1	N	Q	M	0	Vm
															U	

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VUSDOT{<q>}.S8 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VUSDOT{<q>}.S8 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Dm>[<index>]
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveAArch32Int8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
boolean op1_unsigned = (U == '0');
boolean op2_unsigned = (U == '1');
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(Vm);
integer i = UInt(M);
integer regs = if Q == '1' then 2 else 1;
```

Assembler symbols

`<q>`	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
`<Qd>`	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.
`<Qn>`	Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.
`<Dd>`	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
`<Dn>`	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.
`<Dm>`	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "Vm" field.
`<index>`	Is the element index in the range 0 to 1, encoded in the "M" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
bits(64) operand1;
bits(64) operand2;
bits(64) result;

operand2 = Din[m];
for r = 0 to regs-1
    operand1 = Din[n+r];
    result = Din[d+r];
    for e = 0 to 1
        bits(32) res = Elem[result, e, 32];
        for b = 0 to 3
            element1 = Int(Elem[operand1, 4 * e + b, 8], op1_unsigned);
            element2 = Int(Elem[operand2, 4 * i + b, 8], op2_unsigned);
            res = res + element1 * element2;
        Elem[result, e, 32] = res;
    D[d+r] = result;
```


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F6.1.260 VUSDOT (vector)

Dot Product vector form with mixed-sign integers. This instruction performs the dot product of the four unsigned 8-bit integer values in each 32-bit element of the first source register with the four signed 8-bit integer values in the corresponding 32-bit element of the second source register, accumulating the result into the corresponding 32-bit element of the destination register.

From Armv8.2, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. ID_ISAR6.I8MM indicates whether this instruction is supported in the T32 and A32 instruction sets.

A1

(FEAT_AA32I8MM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	1	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VUSDOT{<q>}.S8 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VUSDOT{<q>}.S8 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if !HaveAArch32Int8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(M:Vm);
integer regs = if Q == '1' then 2 else 1;
```

T1

(FEAT_AA32I8MM)

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	1	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	1	N	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VUSDOT{<q>}.S8 <Dd>, <Dn>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VUSDOT{<q>}.S8 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```


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Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveAArch32Int8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(M:Vm);
integer regs = if Q == '1' then 2 else 1;
```

Assembler symbols

<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Qd>	Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP third source and destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.
<Qn>	Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.
<Qm>	Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.
<Dd>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP third source and destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
<Dn>	Is the 64-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field.
<Dm>	Is the 64-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
bits(64) operand1;
bits(64) operand2;
bits(64) result;

for r = 0 to regs-1
    operand1 = Din[n+r];
    operand2 = Din[m+r];
    result = Din[d+r];
    for e = 0 to 1
        bits(32) res = Elem[result, e, 32];
        for b = 0 to 3
            element1 = UInt(Elem[operand1, 4 * e + b, 8]);
            element2 = SInt(Elem[operand2, 4 * e + b, 8]);
            res = res + element1 * element2;
        Elem[result, e, 32] = res;
    D[d+r] = result;
```


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F6.1.261 VUSMMLA

The widening integer matrix multiply-accumulate instruction multiplies the 2x8 matrix of unsigned 8-bit integer values held in the first source vector by the 8x2 matrix of signed 8-bit integer values in the second source vector. The resulting 2x2 32-bit integer matrix product is destructively added to the 32-bit integer matrix accumulator held in the destination vector. This is equivalent to performing an 8-way dot product per destination element.

From Armv8.2, this is an OPTIONAL instruction. ID_ISAR6.I8MM indicates whether this instruction is supported in the T32 and A32 instruction sets.

A1

(FEAT_AA32I8MM)

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	1	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	0	N	1	M	0	Vm
			B												U	

A1 variant

```
VUSMMLA{<q>}.S8 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if !HaveAArch32Int8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
boolean op1_unsigned;
boolean op2_unsigned;
case B:U of
    when '00' op1_unsigned = FALSE; op2_unsigned = FALSE;
    when '01' op1_unsigned = TRUE;  op2_unsigned = TRUE;
    when '10' op1_unsigned = TRUE;  op2_unsigned = FALSE;
    when '11' UNDEFINED;
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

(FEAT_AA32I8MM)

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	0	1	D	1	0	Vn	Vd	1	1	0	0	N	1	M	0	Vm
			B												U	

T1 variant

```
VUSMMLA{<q>}.S8 <Qd>, <Qn>, <Qm>
```

Decode for this encoding

```
if InITBlock() then UNPREDICTABLE;
if !HaveAArch32Int8MatMulExt() then UNDEFINED;
boolean op1_unsigned;
boolean op2_unsigned;
case B:U of
    when '00' op1_unsigned = FALSE; op2_unsigned = FALSE;
    when '01' op1_unsigned = TRUE;  op2_unsigned = TRUE;
    when '10' op1_unsigned = TRUE;  op2_unsigned = FALSE;
    when '11' UNDEFINED;
```


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```
if Vd<0> == '1' || Vn<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1' then UNDEFINED;
integer d = UInt(D:Vd);
integer n = UInt(N:Vn);
integer m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP third source and destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qn>` Is the 128-bit name of the first SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "N:Vn" field as <Qn>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the second SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

Operation for all encodings

```
CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
bits(128) operand1 = Q[n>>1];
bits(128) operand2 = Q[m>>1];
bits(128) addend   = Q[d>>1];

Q[d>>1] = MatMulAdd(addend, operand1, operand2, op1_unsigned, op2_unsigned);
```


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F6.1.262 VUZP

Vector Unzip de-interleaves the elements of two vectors.

The elements of the vectors can be 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit. There is no distinction between data types.

The following figure shows the operation of VUZP doubleword operation for data type 8.

VUZP.8, doubleword

	Register state before operation								Register state after operation							
	A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0	B6	B4	B2	B0	A6	A4	A2	A0
Dm																

The following figure shows the operation of VUZP quadword operation for data type 32.

VUZP.32, quadword

	Register state before operation				Register state after operation			
	A3	A2	A1	A0	B2	B0	A2	A0
Qm	3							

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 0	Vd	0	0	0	1	0	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VUZP{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VUZP{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' || (Q == '0' && size == '10') then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
quadword_operation = (Q == '1');  esize = 8 << UInt(size);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 0	Vd	0	0	0	1	0	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VUZP{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```


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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VUZP{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' || (Q == '0' && size == '10') then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
quadword_operation = (Q == '1');  esize = 8 << UInt(size);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` For the 64-bit SIMD vector variant: is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8` when `size = 00`

`16` when `size = 01`

The encoding `size = 1x` is reserved.

For the 128-bit SIMD vector variant: is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8` when `size = 00`

`16` when `size = 01`

`32` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    if quadword_operation then
        if d == m then
            Q[d>>1] = bits(128) UNKNOWN;
        else
            zipped_q = Q[m>>1]:Q[d>>1];
            for e = 0 to (128 DIV esize) - 1
                Elem[Q[d>>1],e,esize] = Elem[zipped_q,2*e,esize];
                Elem[Q[m>>1],e,esize] = Elem[zipped_q,2*e+1,esize];
    else
        if d == m then
            D[d] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            zipped_d = D[m]:D[d];
            for e = 0 to (64 DIV esize) - 1
```


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```
Elem[D[d],e,esize] = Elem[zipped_d,2*e,esize];
Elem[D[m],e,esize] = Elem[zipped_d,2*e+1,esize];
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.263 VUZP (alias)

Vector Unzip de-interleaves the elements of two vectors

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the VTRN instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of VTRN.
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of VTRN gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1	0	Vd	0	0	0	0	1	0	M	0	Vm
															Q			

64-bit SIMD vector variant

```
VUZP{<c>}{<q>}.32 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VTRN{<c>}{<q>}.32 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size		1	0	Vd	0	0	0	0	1	0	M	0	Vm
																Q			

64-bit SIMD vector variant

```
VUZP{<c>}{<q>}.32 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VTRN{<c>}{<q>}.32 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

<c>	For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional. For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<q>	See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.
<Dd>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.
<Dm>	Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

The description of VTRN gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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F6.1.264 VZIP

Vector Zip interleaves the elements of two vectors.

The elements of the vectors can be 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit. There is no distinction between data types.

The following figure shows the operation of VZIP doubleword operation for data type 8.

VZIP.8, doubleword

	Register state before operation								Register state after operation							
Dd	A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0	B3	A3	B2	A2	B1	A1	B0	A0
Dm	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0	B7	A7	B6	A6	B5	A5	B4	A4

The following figure shows the operation of VZIP quadword operation for data type 32.

VZIP.32, quadword

	Register state before operation				Register state after operation			
	A3	A2	A1	A0	B1	A1	B0	A0
Qm	3							

Depending on settings in the CPACR, NSACR, and HCPTR registers, and the Security state and PE mode in which the instruction is executed, an attempt to execute the instruction might be UNDEFINED, or trapped to Hyp mode. For more information see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

A1

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 0	Vd	0	0	0	1	1	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VZIP{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```

128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VZIP{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' || (Q == '0' && size == '10') then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
quadword_operation = (Q == '1');  esize = 8 << UInt(size);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

T1

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1	D	1	1	size	1 0	Vd	0	0	0	1	1	Q	M	0	Vm

64-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 0`.

```
VZIP{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Dd>, <Dm>
```


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128-bit SIMD vector variant

Applies when `Q == 1`.

```
VZIP{<c>}{<q>}.<dt> <Qd>, <Qm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
if size == '11' || (Q == '0' && size == '10') then UNDEFINED;
if Q == '1' && (Vd<0> == '1' || Vm<0> == '1') then UNDEFINED;
quadword_operation = (Q == '1');  esize = 8 << UInt(size);
d = UInt(D:Vd);  m = UInt(M:Vm);
```

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<dt>` For the 64-bit SIMD vector variant: is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8` when `size = 00`

`16` when `size = 01`

The encoding `size = 1x` is reserved.

For the 128-bit SIMD vector variant: is the data type for the elements of the vectors, encoded in the "size" field. It can have the following values:

`8` when `size = 00`

`16` when `size = 01`

`32` when `size = 10`

The encoding `size = 11` is reserved.

`<Qd>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field as <Qd>*2.

`<Qm>` Is the 128-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field as <Qm>*2.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

```
if ConditionPassed() then
    EncodingSpecificOperations();  CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    if quadword_operation then
        if d == m then
            Q[d>>1] = bits(128) UNKNOWN;
        else
            bits(256) zipped_q;
            for e = 0 to (128 DIV esize) - 1
                Elem[zipped_q,2*e,esize] = Elem[Q[d>>1],e,esize];
                Elem[zipped_q,2*e+1,esize] = Elem[Q[m>>1],e,esize];
            Q[d>>1] = zipped_q<127:0>;  Q[m>>1] = zipped_q<255:128>;
    else
        if d == m then
            D[d] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            bits(128) zipped_d;
            for e = 0 to (64 DIV esize) - 1
```


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```
        Elem[zipped_d,2*e,esize] = Elem[D[d],e,esize];
        Elem[zipped_d,2*e+1,esize] = Elem[D[m],e,esize];
    D[d] = zipped_d<63:0>;  D[m] = zipped_d<127:64>;
```

Operational information

If CPSR.DIT is 1 and this instruction passes its condition execution check:

- The execution time of this instruction is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- The response of this instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

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F6.1.265 VZIP (alias)

Vector Zip interleaves the elements of two vectors

This instruction is a pseudo-instruction of the VTRN instruction. This means that:

- The encodings in this description are named to match the encodings of VTRN.
- The assembler syntax is used only for assembly, and is not used on disassembly.
- The description of VTRN gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

A1

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19 18	17 16	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	D	1	1	size	1 0	Vd	0	0	0	0	1	0	M	0	Vm
																				Q			

64-bit SIMD vector variant

```
VZIP{<c>}{<q>}.32 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VTRN{<c>}{<q>}.32 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

T1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 2	1 0	15 12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3 0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	D	1	1	size	1 0	Vd	0	0	0	0	1	0	M	0	Vm
																				Q			

64-bit SIMD vector variant

```
VZIP{<c>}{<q>}.32 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

is equivalent to

```
VTRN{<c>}{<q>}.32 <Dd>, <Dm>
```

and is never the preferred disassembly.

Assembler symbols

`<c>` For encoding A1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912. This encoding must be unconditional.

For encoding T1: see *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<q>` See *Standard assembler syntax fields* on page F1-6912.

`<Dd>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register, encoded in the "D:Vd" field.

`<Dm>` Is the 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP source register, encoded in the "M:Vm" field.

Operation for all encodings

The description of VTRN gives the operational pseudocode for this instruction.

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Part G

The AArch32 System Level Architecture

Chapter G1
The AArch32 System Level Programmers' Model

This chapter gives a system level description of the programmers' model for execution in AArch32 state. It contains the following sections:

- *About the AArch32 System level programmers' model* on page G1-8582.
- *Exception levels* on page G1-8583.
- *Exception terminology* on page G1-8584.
- *Execution state* on page G1-8586.
- *Instruction Set state* on page G1-8588.
- *Security state* on page G1-8589.
- *Security state, Exception levels, and AArch32 execution privilege* on page G1-8592.
- *Virtualization* on page G1-8594.
- *AArch32 state PE modes, and general-purpose and Special-purpose registers* on page G1-8596.
- *Process state, PSTATE* on page G1-8605.
- *Instruction set states* on page G1-8611.
- *Handling exceptions that are taken to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8613.
- *Routing of aborts taken to AArch32 state* on page G1-8632.
- *Exception return to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8635.
- *Asynchronous exception behavior for exceptions taken from AArch32 state* on page G1-8640.
- *AArch32 state exception descriptions* on page G1-8648.
- *Reset into AArch32 state* on page G1-8670.
- *Mechanisms for entering a low-power state* on page G1-8672.
- *The AArch32 System register interface* on page G1-8677.
- *Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.
- *Configurable instruction enables and disables, and trap controls* on page G1-8685.

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G1.1 About the AArch32 System level programmers' model

An application programmer has only a restricted view of the system. The System level programmers' model supports this application level view of the system, and includes features that are required for one or both of an operating system (OS) and a hypervisor to provide the programming environment seen by an application. This chapter describes the System level programmers' model when executing at EL1 or higher in an Exception level that is using AArch32.

The system level programmers' model includes all of the system features required to support operating systems and to handle hardware events.

The following sections give a system level introduction to the basic concepts of the Arm architecture AArch32 state, and the terminology that is used for describing the architecture when executing in this state:

- *Exception levels* on page G1-8583.
- *Exception terminology* on page G1-8584.
- *Execution state* on page G1-8586.
- *Instruction Set state* on page G1-8588.
- *Security state* on page G1-8589.
- *Virtualization* on page G1-8594.

The rest of this chapter describes the system level programmers' model when executing in AArch32 state.

The other chapters in this part describe:

- The memory system architecture, as seen when executing in an Exception level that is using AArch32:
  - Chapter G4 *The AArch32 System Level Memory Model* describes the general features of the Armv8 memory model, when executing in AArch32 state, that are not visible at the application level.

    Note

    Chapter E2 *The AArch32 Application Level Memory Model* describes the application level view of the memory model.

  - Chapter G5 *The AArch32 Virtual Memory System Architecture* describes the *Virtual Memory System Architecture* (VMSA) used in AArch32 state.
- The AArch32 System registers, see Chapter G8 *AArch32 System Register Descriptions*.

Note

The T32 and A32 instruction sets include instructions that provide system level functionality, such as returning from an exception. See, for example, *ERET* on page F5-7256.

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G1.2 Exception levels

The architecture defines a set of Exception levels, EL0 to EL3, where:

- If ELn is the Exception level, increased values of *n* indicate increased software execution privilege.
- Execution at EL0 is called *unprivileged execution*.
- EL2 provides support for virtualization.
- EL3 provides support for switching between two Security states, Secure state and Non-secure state.

An implementation might not include all of the Exception levels. All implementations must include EL0 and EL1. EL2 and EL3 are optional.

Note

A PE is not required to implement a contiguous set of Exception levels. For example, it is permissible for an implementation to include only EL0, EL1, and EL3.

Effect of not implementing an Exception level on page D1-4595 provides information on implementations.

When executing in AArch32 state, execution can move between Exception levels only on taking an exception or on returning from an exception:

- On taking an exception, the Exception level can only increase or remain the same.
- On returning from an exception, the Exception level can only decrease or remain the same.

The Exception level that execution changes to or remains in on taking an exception is called the *target Exception level* of the exception.

Each exception type has a target Exception level that is either:

- Implicit in the nature of the exception.
- Defined by configuration bits in the System registers.

An exception cannot target EL0.

Exception levels exist within *Security states*. *The Armv8-A security model* on page G1-8589 describes this. When executing at an Exception level, the PE can access both of the following:

- The resources that are available for the combination of the current Exception level and the current Security state.
- The resources that are available at all lower Exception levels, provided that those resources are available to the current Security state.

This means that if the implementation includes EL3, then because EL3 is only implemented in Secure state, execution at EL3 can access all resources available at all Exception levels, for both Security states.

Each Exception level other than EL0 has its own translation regime and associated control registers. For information on the translation regimes, see Chapter G5 *The AArch32 Virtual Memory System Architecture*.

G1.2.1 Typical Exception level usage model

The architecture does not specify what software uses which Exception level. Such choices are outside the scope of the architecture. However, the following is a common usage model for the Exception levels:

EL0 Applications.

EL1 OS kernel and associated functions that are typically described as *privileged*.

EL2 Hypervisor.

EL3 Secure monitor.

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G1.3 Exception terminology

The following subsections define the terms that are used when describing exceptions:

- *Terminology for taking an exception*.
- *Terminology for returning from an exception*.
- *Exception levels*.
- *Definition of a precise exception*.
- *Definitions of synchronous and asynchronous exceptions* on page G1-8585.

G1.3.1 Terminology for taking an exception

An exception is *generated* when the PE first responds to an exceptional condition. The PE state at this time is the state that the exception is *taken from*. The PE state immediately after taking the exception is the state that the exception is *taken to*.

G1.3.2 Terminology for returning from an exception

To return from an exception, the PE must execute an exception return instruction. The PE state when an exception return instruction is committed for execution is the state the exception *returns from*. The PE state immediately after the execution of that instruction is the state that the exception *returns to*.

G1.3.3 Exception levels

An Exception level, EL*n*, with a larger value of *n* than another Exception level, is described as being a *higher* Exception level than the other Exception level. For example, EL3 is a higher Exception level than EL1.

An Exception level with a smaller value of *n* than another Exception level is described as being a *lower* Exception level than the other Exception level. For example, EL0 is a lower Exception level than EL1.

An Exception level is described as:

- *Using AArch64* when execution in that Exception level is in the AArch64 Execution state.
- *Using AArch32* when execution in that Exception level is in the AArch32 Execution state.

G1.3.4 Definition of a precise exception

An exception is described as *precise* when the exception handler receives the PE state and memory system state that is consistent with the PE having executed all of the instructions up to but not including the point in the instruction stream where the exception was taken, and none afterwards.

An exception is described as *imprecise* if it is not precise.

Other than the SError interrupt all exceptions that are taken to AArch32 state are required to be precise. For each occurrence of an SError interrupt, whether the interrupt is precise or imprecise is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The terms precise and imprecise can also apply to Debug entry state. See *Imprecise entry to Debug state* on page H2-9912.

Where a synchronous exception that is taken to AArch32 state is generated as part of an instruction that performs more than one single-copy atomic memory access, the definition of precise permits that the values in registers or memory affected by those instructions can be UNKNOWN, provided that:

- The accesses affecting those registers or memory locations do not, themselves, generate exceptions.
- The registers are not involved in the calculation of the memory address that is used by the instruction.

In AArch32 state, examples of instructions that perform more than one single-copy atomic memory access are the `LDM` and `STM` instructions.

Note

- For the definition of a single-copy atomic access, see *Properties of single-copy atomic accesses* on page E2-6849.

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- The SError interrupt replaces the Armv7 asynchronous abort.

G1.3.5 Definitions of synchronous and asynchronous exceptions

An exception is described as *synchronous* if all of the following apply:

- The exception is generated as a result of direct execution or attempted execution of an instruction.
- The return address presented to the exception handler is guaranteed to indicate the instruction that caused the exception.
- The exception is precise.

An exception is described as *asynchronous* if any of the following apply:

- The exception is not generated as a result of direct execution or attempted execution of the instruction stream.
- The return address presented to the exception handler is not guaranteed to indicate the instruction that caused the exception.
- The exception is imprecise.

For more information about exceptions, see *Handling exceptions that are taken to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8613.

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G1.4 Execution state

The Execution states are:

AArch64 The 64-bit Execution state.

AArch32 The 32-bit Execution state. Operation in this state is compatible with Armv7-A operation.

Execution state on page A1-39 gives more information about them.

Exception levels *use* Execution states. For example, EL0, EL1 and EL2 might all be using AArch32, under EL3 using AArch64.

This means that:

- Different software layers, such as an application, an operating system kernel, and a hypervisor, executing at different Exception levels, can execute in different Execution states.
- The PE can change Execution states only either:
  - At reset.
  - On a change of Exception level.

Note

- *Typical Exception level usage model* on page G1-8583 shows which Exception levels different software layers might typically use.
- *Effect of not implementing an Exception level* on page D1-4595 gives information on supported configurations of Exception levels and Execution states.

The interaction between the AArch64 and AArch32 Execution states is called *interprocessing*. *Interprocessing* on page D1-4647 describes this.

G1.4.1 About the AArch32 PE modes

AArch32 state provides a set of *PE modes* that support normal software execution and handle exceptions. The current mode determines the set of registers that are available, as described in *AArch32 general-purpose registers, the PC, and the Special-purpose registers* on page G1-8601.

The AArch32 modes are:

- Monitor mode. This mode always executes at Secure EL3.
- Hyp mode. This mode always executes at Non-secure EL2.
- System, Supervisor, Abort, Undefined, IRQ, and FIQ modes. The Exception level these modes execute at depends on the Security state, as described in *Security state* on page G1-8589.
- User mode. This mode always executes at EL0.

Note

AArch64 state does not support modes. Modes are a concept that is specific to AArch32 state. Modes that execute at a particular Exception level are only implemented if that Exception level supports using AArch32 state.

For more information on modes, see *AArch32 state PE mode descriptions* on page G1-8596.

The mode in use immediately before an exception is taken is described as the mode the exception is *taken from*. The mode that is used on taking the exception is described as the mode the exception is *taken to*.

All of the following define the mode that an exception is taken to:

- The type of exception.
- The mode the exception is taken from.
- Configuration settings defined at EL2 and EL3.

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Monitor mode and Hyp mode can create system traps that cause exceptions to EL3 or EL2 respectively. There is an architected hierarchy where EL2 and EL3 configuration settings affect a common condition, for example interrupt routing. When no traps are enabled for a particular condition, the AArch32 mode an exception is taken to is called the *default mode* for that exception.

In AArch32 state, a number of different modes can exist at the same Exception level. All modes at a particular Exception level have the same *execution privilege*, meaning they have the same access rights for accesses to memory and to System registers. However, the mapping of PE modes to Exception levels depends on the Security state, as described in *Security state* on page G1-8589. *Security state, Exception levels, and AArch32 execution privilege* on page G1-8592 gives more information about the PE modes, their associated execution privilege, and how this maps onto the Exception levels.

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G1.5 Instruction Set state

In AArch32 state, the *Instruction Set state* determines the instruction set that the PE is executing. In an implementation that follows the Arm recommendations, the available Instruction Set states are:

T32 state The PE is executing T32 instructions.

A32 state The PE is executing A32 instructions.

Note

In previous versions of the Arm architecture:

- The T32 instruction set was called the Thumb instruction set.
- The A32 instruction set was called the ARM instruction set.

For more information, see *Process state, PSTATE* on page E1-6817.

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G1.6 Security state

The architecture provides two Security states, each with an associated physical memory address space, as follows:

Secure state When in this state, the PE can access both the Secure physical address space and the Non-secure physical address space.

Non-secure state When in this state, the PE:
- Can access only the Non-secure physical address space.
- Cannot access the Secure system control resources.

For information on how virtual addresses translate onto Secure physical and Non-secure addresses, see *About VMSAv8-32* on page G5-8830.

G1.6.1 The Armv8-A security model

The principles of the Armv8-A security model are defined in *Security state* on page D1-4595.

The AArch32 security model, and execution privilege

The Exception level hierarchy of four Exception levels, EL0, EL1, EL2, and EL3, applies to execution in both Execution states. This section describes the mapping between Exception levels, AArch32 modes, and execution privilege.

The AArch32 modes Monitor, System, Supervisor, Abort, Undefined, IRQ, and FIQ all have the same execution privilege.

In Secure state:

- Monitor mode executes only at EL3, and is accessible only when EL3 is using AArch32.
- System mode, Supervisor mode, Abort mode, Undefined mode, IRQ mode, and FIQ mode all:
  - Execute at EL1 when EL3 is using AArch64.
  - Execute at EL3 when EL3 is using AArch32.

This means that there is a difference in the Secure state hierarchy that the PE is using, depending on which Execution state EL3 is using:

- If EL3 is using AArch64:
  - There is no support for Monitor mode.
  - If EL1 is using AArch32, System mode, Supervisor mode, Abort mode, Undefined mode, IRQ mode, and FIQ mode execute at Secure EL1.
- If EL3 is using AArch32:
  - Monitor mode is supported, and executes at Secure EL3.
  - System mode, Supervisor mode, Abort mode, Undefined mode, IRQ mode, and FIQ mode execute at Secure EL3.
  - There is no support for a Secure EL1 Exception level.

See *Security behavior in Exception levels using AArch32 when EL2 or EL3 are using AArch64* on page G1-8625 for more information about operation in a Secure EL1 mode when EL3 is using AArch64.

In Non-secure state, the PL1 modes System, Supervisor, Abort, Undefined, IRQ, and FIQ always execute at EL1.

User mode always executes at EL0 and has the lowest possible execution privilege.

Hyp mode always executes in Non-secure state at EL2 and has higher execution privilege than all of:
- User mode.
- System mode, Supervisor mode, Abort mode, Undefined mode, IRQ mode, and FIQ mode.

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Limited use of Privilege level in AArch32 state on page G1-8593 describes how, in some contexts, the concept of *Privilege levels* can be used to represent the execution privilege hierarchy.

For more information about the modes, see *About the AArch32 PE modes* on page G1-8586.

Figure G1-1 shows the security model when EL3 is using AArch32, and shows the expected use of the different Exception levels, and which modes execute at which Exception levels.

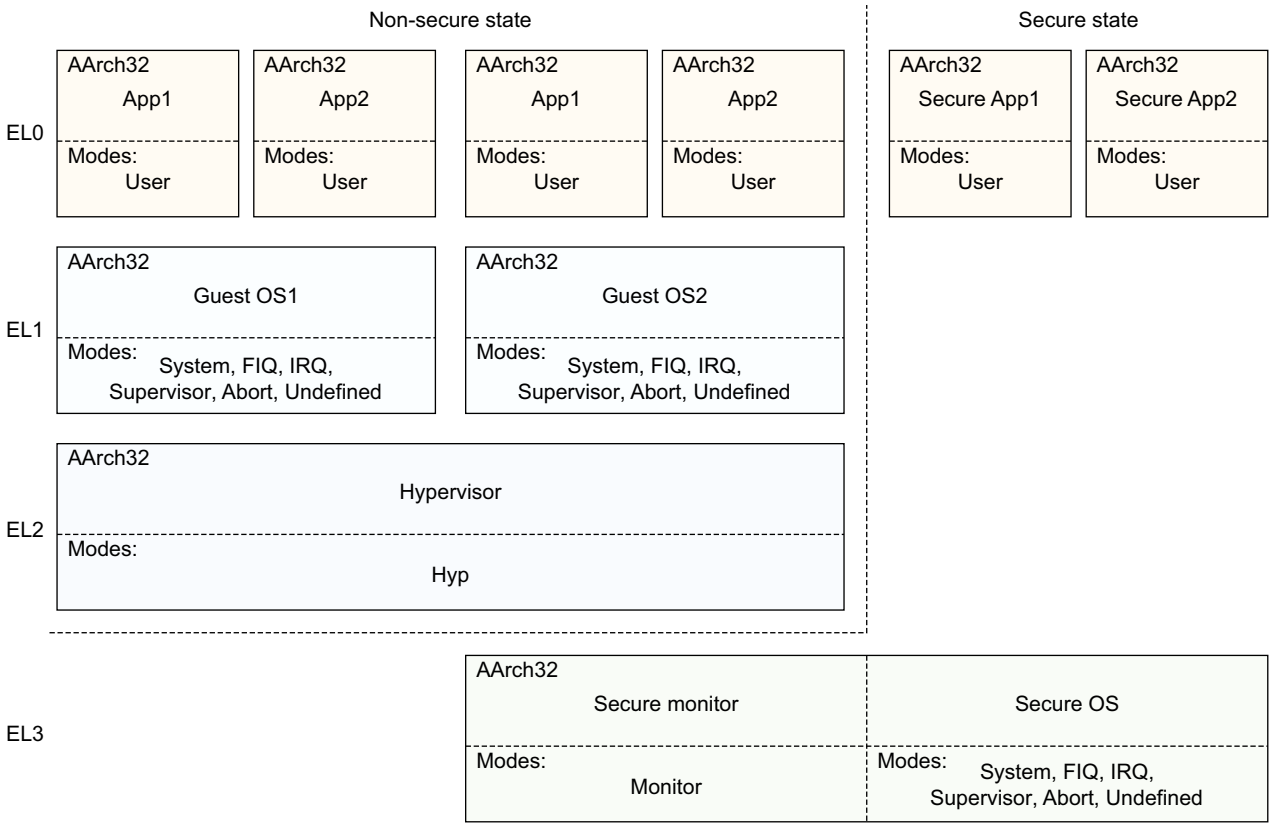

Figure G1-1 Armv8-A Security model when EL3 is using AArch32

Note

For an overview of the Security models when EL3 is using AArch64 and EL2, EL1, and EL0 are all using AArch32, see Figure G1-2 on page G1-8599.

Figure G1-1 shows that when EL3 is using AArch32, the Exception levels and modes available in each Security state are as follows:

Secure state

EL0 User mode.

EL3 Any mode that is available in Secure state, other than User mode.

Non-secure state

EL0 User mode.

EL1 Any mode that is available in Non-secure state, other than Hyp mode and User mode.

EL2 Hyp mode.

Execution at EL0 is described as *unprivileged execution*.

A mode associated with a particular Exception level, EL*n*, is described as an EL*n* mode.

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Note

The Exception level defines the ability to access resources in the current Security state, and does not imply anything about the ability to access resources in the other Security state.

When EL3 is using AArch32, many AArch32 System registers accessible at PL1 are *banked* between the Secure and Non-secure states.

When EL3 is using AArch64 and Secure EL1 is using AArch32, System registers accessible at PL1 are not banked between the Non-secure and Secure states. Software running at EL3 is expected to switch the content of the PL1-accessible System registers between the Secure and Non-secure context, in a similar manner to switching the contents of general purpose registers. For information on the relationship between AArch64 and AArch32 System registers in an interprocessing environment, see *Mapping of the System registers between the Execution states* on page D1-4650.

For more information on the System registers, see *The AArch32 System register interface* on page G1-8677.

The *Secure Monitor Call* (`SMC`) instruction provides software with a system call to EL3. When executing at a privileged Exception level, `SMC` instructions generates exceptions. For more information, see *Secure Monitor Call (SMC) exception* on page G1-8653 and *SMC* on page F5-7587.

Note

For more information about the Privilege level terminology, see *Security state, Exception levels, and AArch32 execution privilege* on page G1-8592.

Changing from Secure state to Non-secure state

Monitor mode is provided to support switching between Secure and Non-secure states. When executing in an Exception level that is using AArch32, except in Monitor mode and Hyp mode, the Security state is controlled:

- By the SCR.NS bit, when EL3 is using AArch32.
- By the SCR_EL3.NS bit, when EL3 is using AArch64.

The mapping of AArch32 privileged modes to the exception hierarchy means that it is possible when EL3 is using AArch32 to change from EL3 to Non-secure EL1 without an exception return. This can occur in one of the following ways:

- Using an `MSR` or `CPS` instruction to switch from Monitor mode to another privileged mode while SCR.NS is 1.
- Using an `MCR` instruction that writes SCR.NS to change from Secure to Non-secure state when in a privileged mode other than Monitor mode.

Arm strongly recommends that software executing at EL3 using AArch32 does not use either of these mechanisms to change from EL3 to Non-secure EL1 without an exception return. The use of both of these mechanisms is deprecated.

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G1.7 Security state, Exception levels, and AArch32 execution privilege

The hierarchy of software execution privilege, within a particular Security state, is defined by the Exception levels, with higher Exception level numbers indicating higher privilege. Table G1-1 on page G1-8592 shows this hierarchy for each Security state.

Table G1-1 Execution privilege and Exception levels, by Security state

Execution privilege	Secure state	Non-secure state	Typical use
Highest	EL3	-[a]	Secure monitor
-	EL2[b]	EL2	Hypervisor
-	EL1	EL1	Secure or Non-secure OS
Lowest, Unprivileged	EL0	EL0	Secure or Non-secure application

a. EL3 is never implemented in Non-secure state.
b. If FEAT_SEL2 is implemented in AArch64 state, EL2 can be enabled in Secure state.

When executing in AArch32 state, within a given Security state, the current PE state, including the execution privilege, is primarily indicated by the current *PE mode*. In Secure state, how the PE modes map onto the Exception levels depends on whether EL3 is using AArch32 or is using AArch64, and:

- Figure G1-1 on page G1-8590 shows this mapping when EL3 is using AArch32.
- Figure G1-2 on page G1-8599 shows this mapping when EL3 is using AArch64.

Table G1-2 on page G1-8592 shows this mapping. In interpreting this table:

- Monitor mode is implemented only in Secure state, and only if EL3 is using AArch32.
- Hyp mode is implemented only in Non-secure state, and only if EL2 is using AArch32.
- System, FIQ, IRQ, Supervisor, Abort, and Undefined modes are implemented:

  In Secure state If either:
  - EL3 is using AArch32.
  - EL3 is using AArch64 and EL1 is using AArch32.

  In Non-secure state If EL1 is using AArch32.
- User mode is implemented if EL0 is using AArch32.

Table G1-2 Mapping of AArch32 PE modes to Exception levels

Exception level	PE modes in the given Security state, and EL3 Execution state		
	Secure state, EL3 using AArch32	Secure state, EL3 using AArch64[a]	Non-secure state
EL3	Monitor, System, FIQ, IRQ, Supervisor, Abort, Undefined	-	-
EL2	-	-	Hyp
EL1	-	System, FIQ, IRQ, Supervisor, Abort, Undefined	System, FIQ, IRQ, Supervisor, Abort, Undefined
EL0	User	User	User

a. If FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and enabled in AArch64 State, this column can be applied to EL2.

Because AArch32 behavior is described in terms of the PE modes, and transitions between PE modes, the Exception levels are implicit in most of the description of operation in AArch32 state.

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G1.7.1 Limited use of Privilege level in AArch32 state

As described in *The VMSAv8-32 translation regimes* on page G5-8832, a *translation regime* maps a virtual address (VA) to the corresponding physical address (PA). The VMSAv8-64 translation regimes are defined by the Exception levels that use them. However, because the mapping between PE modes and Exception levels in Secure state depends on whether EL3 is using AArch32 or is using AArch64, as shown in Table G1-2 on page G1-8592, the VMSAv8-32 translation regimes cannot be described simply in terms of either the Exception levels or the PE modes that use them.

To provide a consistent description of address translation as seen from AArch32 state, the VMSAv8-32 translation regimes are described in terms of the *Privilege levels* originally defined in the Armv7 descriptions of AArch32 state. Table G1-3 on page G1-8593 shows how the PE modes map to these Privilege levels:

Table G1-3 Mapping of PE modes to AArch32 Privilege levels

Privilege level	Secure state	Non-secure state
PL2	-	Hyp[a]
PL1	Monitor[b], System, FIQ, IRQ, Supervisor, Abort, Undefined	System, FIQ, IRQ, Supervisor, Abort, Undefined
PL0	User	User

a. Implemented only in Non-secure state, and only if EL2 is using AArch32 state.
b. Implemented only in Secure state, and only if EL3 is using AArch32 state.

Comparing Table G1-3 on page G1-8593 with Table G1-2 on page G1-8592 shows that:

In Non-secure state

Each privilege level maps to the corresponding Exception level. For example, PL1 maps to EL1.

In Secure state

PL0 maps to EL0.

The mapping of PL1 depends on the Execution state being used by EL3, as follows:

EL3 using AArch64 Secure PL1 maps to Secure EL1. Monitor mode is not implemented.

EL3 using AArch32 Secure PL1 maps to Secure EL3. Monitor mode is implemented as one of the Secure PL1 modes.

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G1.8 Virtualization

The support for virtualization described in this section applies only to an implementation that includes EL2. A PE is in *Hyp mode* when it is executing at EL2 in the AArch32 state. An exception return from Hyp mode to software running at EL1 or EL0 is performed using the `ERET` instruction.

EL2 provides a set of features that support virtualizing the Non-secure state of an A-profile implementation. The basic model of a virtualized system involves:

- A hypervisor, running in EL2, that is responsible for switching between *virtual machines*. A virtual machine is comprised of Non-secure EL1 and Non-secure EL0.
- A number of Guest operating systems, that each run in Non-secure EL1, on a virtual machine.
- For each Guest operating system, applications, that usually run in Non-secure EL0, on a virtual machine.

Note

In some systems, a Guest OS is unaware that it is running on a virtual machine, and is unaware of any other Guest OS. In other systems, a hypervisor makes the Guest OS aware of these facts. The architecture supports both of these models.

The hypervisor assigns a VMID to each virtual machine.

In AArch32 state, EL2 is implemented only in Non-secure state, to support Guest OS management. EL2 provides controls to:

- Provide virtual values for the contents of a small number of identification registers. A read of one of these registers by a Guest OS or the applications for a Guest OS returns the virtual value.
- *Trap* various operations, including memory management operations and accesses to many other registers. A trapped operation generates an exception that is taken to EL2.
- Route interrupts to the appropriate one of:
  - The current Guest OS.
  - A Guest OS that is not currently running.
  - The hypervisor.

In Non-secure state:

- The implementation provides an independent *translation regime* for memory accesses from EL2.
- For the PL1&0 translation regime, address translation occurs in two stages:
  - Stage 1 maps the *virtual address* (VA) to an *intermediate physical address* (IPA). This is managed at EL1, usually by a Guest OS. The Guest OS believes that the IPA is the *physical address* (PA).
  - Stage 2 maps the IPA to the PA. This is managed at EL2. The Guest OS might be completely unaware of this stage.

For more information on the translation regimes, see Chapter G5 *The AArch32 Virtual Memory System Architecture*.

G1.8.1 The effect of implementing EL2 on the Exception model

An implementation that includes EL2 implements the following exceptions:

- Hypervisor Call (HVC) exception.
- Traps to EL2. *EL2 configurable controls* on page G1-8694, describes these.
- All of the virtual interrupts:
  - Virtual SError.
  - Virtual IRQ.
  - Virtual FIQ.

HVC exceptions are always taken to EL2. All virtual interrupts are always taken to EL1, and can only be taken from Non-secure EL1 or EL0.

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Each of the virtual interrupts can be independently enabled using controls at EL2.

Each of the virtual interrupts has a corresponding physical interrupt. See *Virtual interrupts*.

When a virtual interrupt is enabled, its corresponding physical exception is taken to EL2, unless EL3 has configured that physical exception to be taken to EL3. For more information, see *Asynchronous exception behavior for exceptions taken from AArch32 state* on page G1-8640.

An implementation that includes EL2 also:

- Provides controls that can be used to route some synchronous exceptions, taken from Non-secure state, to EL2. For more information, see:
  - *Routing exceptions from Non-secure EL0 to EL2* on page G1-8628.
  - *Routing debug exceptions to EL2 using AArch32* on page G1-8630.
  - *Routing of aborts taken to AArch32 state* on page G1-8632
- Provides mechanisms to trap PE operations to EL2. See *EL2 configurable controls* on page G1-8694.

  When an operation is trapped to EL2, the hypervisor typically either:
  - Emulates the required operation. The application running in the Guest OS is unaware of the trap.
  - Returns an error to the Guest OS.

Virtual interrupts

The virtual interrupts have names that correspond to the physical interrupts, as shown in Table G1-4.

Table G1-4 The virtual interrupts

Physical interrupt	Corresponding virtual interrupt
External SError	Virtual SError
IRQ	Virtual IRQ
FIQ	Virtual FIQ

Software executing at EL2 can use virtual interrupts to signal physical interrupts to Non-secure EL1 and Non-secure EL0. Example G1-1 shows a usage model for virtual interrupts.

Example G1-1 Virtual interrupt usage model

A usage model is as follows:

1. Software executing at EL2 routes a physical interrupt to EL2.
2. When a physical interrupt of that type occurs, the exception handler executing in EL2 determines whether the interrupt can be handled in EL2 or requires routing to a Guest OS in EL1. If the interrupt requires routing to a Guest OS:
   - If the Guest OS is currently running, the hypervisor uses the appropriate virtual interrupt type to signal the physical interrupt to the Guest OS.
   - If the Guest OS is not currently running, the physical interrupt is marked as pending for the guest OS. When the hypervisor next switches to the virtual machine that is running that Guest OS, the hypervisor uses the appropriate virtual interrupt type to signal the physical interrupt to the Guest OS.

Non-secure EL1 and Non-secure EL0 modes cannot distinguish a virtual interrupt from the corresponding physical interrupt.

For more information, see *Virtual exceptions when an implementation includes EL2* on page G1-8640.

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G1.9 AArch32 state PE modes, and general-purpose and Special-purpose registers

The following sections describe the AArch32 PE modes and the general-purpose registers and the PC:

- *AArch32 state PE mode descriptions*.
- *AArch32 general-purpose registers, the PC, and the Special-purpose registers* on page G1-8601.
- *Saved Program Status Registers (SPSRs)* on page G1-8603.
- *ELR_hyp* on page G1-8604.

Note

The PC is included in the scope of this section because, in AArch32 state, it is defined as being part of the same register file as the general-purpose registers. That is, the AArch32 register file R0-R15 comprises:

- The general-purpose registers R0-R14.
- The PC, which can be described as R15.

G1.9.1 AArch32 state PE mode descriptions

Table G1-5 on page G1-8596 shows the PE modes defined by the Arm architecture, for execution in AArch32 state. In this table:

- The *PE mode* column gives the name of each mode and the abbreviation used, for example, in the general-purpose register name suffixes used in *AArch32 general-purpose registers, the PC, and the Special-purpose registers* on page G1-8601.
- The *Encoding* column gives the corresponding PSTATE.M field.
- The *Exception level* column gives the Exception level at which the mode is implemented, including dependencies on the current Security state and on whether EL3 is using AArch32, see *Exception levels* on page G1-8583.

Table G1-5 AArch32 PE modes

PE mode		Encoding	Security state	Exception level	Implemented
User	usr	10000	Both	EL0	Always
FIQ	fiq	10001	Non-secure Secure	EL1 EL1 or EL3[a]	Always
IRQ	irq	10010	Non-secure Secure	EL1 EL1 or EL3[a]	Always
Supervisor	svc	10011	Non-secure Secure	EL1 EL1 or EL3[a]	Always
Monitor	mon	10110	Secure	EL3	If EL3 implemented and using AArch32
Abort	abt	10111	Non-secure Secure	EL1 EL1 or EL3[a]	Always
Hyp	hyp	11010	Non-secure	EL2	If EL2 implemented and using AArch32
Undefined	und	11011	Non-secure Secure	EL1 EL1 or EL3[a]	Always
System	sys	11111	Non-secure Secure	EL1 EL1 or EL3[a]	Always

a. EL3 if EL3 is using AArch32. EL1 if EL3 is using AArch64 and EL1 is using AArch32.

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Note

FEAT_SEL2 is not supported if EL2 is using AArch32.

Mode changes can be made under software control, or can be caused by an external or internal exception.

Notes on the AArch32 PE modes

PE modes are defined only in AArch32 state. Because each mode is implemented as part of a particular Exception level that is using AArch32, the set of available modes depends on which Exception levels are implemented and using AArch32, as described in *Effect of the EL3 Execution state on the PE modes and Exception levels* on page G1-8598.

This section gives more information about each of the modes, when it is implemented.

User mode Software executing in User mode executes at EL0. Execution in User mode is sometimes described as unprivileged execution. Application programs normally execute in User mode, and any program executed in User mode:

- Makes only unprivileged accesses to system resources, meaning it cannot access protected system resources.
- Makes only unprivileged access to memory.
- Cannot change mode except by causing an exception, see *Handling exceptions that are taken to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8613.

System mode System mode is implemented at EL1 or EL3, see *Effect of the EL3 Execution state on the PE modes and Exception levels* on page G1-8598.

System mode has the same registers available as User mode, and is not entered by any exception.

Supervisor mode

Supervisor mode is implemented at EL1 or EL3, see *Effect of the EL3 Execution state on the PE modes and Exception levels* on page G1-8598.

Supervisor mode is the default mode to which a Supervisor Call exception is taken. Executing an `SVC` (Supervisor Call) instruction generates a Supervisor Call exception.

In an implementation where the highest implemented Exception level is using AArch32, if that Exception level is EL3 or EL1, a PE enters Supervisor mode on reset.

Abort mode Abort mode is implemented at EL1 or EL3, see *Effect of the EL3 Execution state on the PE modes and Exception levels* on page G1-8598.

Abort mode is the default mode to which a Data Abort exception or Prefetch Abort exception is taken.

Undefined mode

Undefined mode is implemented at EL1 or EL3, see *Effect of the EL3 Execution state on the PE modes and Exception levels* on page G1-8598.

Undefined mode is the default mode to which an instruction-related exception, including any attempt to execute an `UNDEFINED` instruction, is taken.

FIQ mode FIQ mode is implemented at EL1 or EL3, see *Effect of the EL3 Execution state on the PE modes and Exception levels* on page G1-8598.

FIQ mode is the default mode to which an FIQ interrupt is taken.

IRQ mode IRQ mode is implemented at EL1 or EL3, see *Effect of the EL3 Execution state on the PE modes and Exception levels* on page G1-8598.

IRQ mode is the default mode to which an IRQ interrupt is taken.

Hyp mode Hyp mode is the Non-secure EL2 mode.

Hyp mode is entered on taking an exception from Non-secure state that must be taken to EL2.

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In an implementation where the highest implemented Exception level is EL2 and EL2 uses AArch32 on reset, a PE enters Hyp mode on reset.

The Hypervisor Call exception and Hyp Trap exception are implemented as part of EL2 and are always taken to Hyp mode when EL2 is using AArch32.

Executing an `HVC` (Hypervisor Call) instruction generates a Hypervisor Call exception. See *Hypervisor Call (HVC) exception* on page G1-8654.

For more information, see *Hyp mode* on page G1-8599.

Monitor mode

Monitor mode is the Secure EL3 mode. This means it is always in the Secure state, regardless of the value of the SCR.NS bit.

Monitor mode is the mode to which a Secure Monitor Call exception is taken. In a Non-secure EL1 mode, or a Secure EL3 mode, executing an `SMC` (Secure Monitor Call) instruction generates a Secure Monitor Call exception.

When EL3 is using AArch32, some exceptions that are taken to a different mode by default can be configured to be taken to EL3, see *PE mode for taking exceptions* on page G1-8623.

When EL3 is using AArch32, software executing in Monitor mode:

- Has access to both the Secure and Non-secure copies of System registers.
- Can perform an exception return to Secure state, or to Non-secure state.

This means that, when EL3 is using AArch32, Monitor mode provides the only recommended method of changing between the Secure and Non-secure Security states.

Secure and Non-secure modes

In an implementation that includes EL3, the names of most implemented modes can be qualified as Secure or Non-secure, to indicate whether the PE is also in Secure state or Non-secure state. For example:

- If a PE is in Supervisor mode and Secure state, it is in *Secure Supervisor mode*.
- If a PE is in User mode and Non-secure state, it is in *Non-secure User mode*.

Note

As indicated in the appropriate Mode descriptions:

- Monitor mode is a Secure mode, meaning it is always in the Secure state.
- Hyp mode is a Non-secure mode, meaning it is accessible only in Non-secure state.

Effect of the EL3 Execution state on the PE modes and Exception levels

Figure G1-1 on page G1-8590 shows the PE modes, Exception levels, and Security states, for an implementation that includes all of the Exception levels, when EL3 is using AArch32. Figure G1-2 on page G1-8599 shows how the implemented modes change when EL3 is using AArch64.

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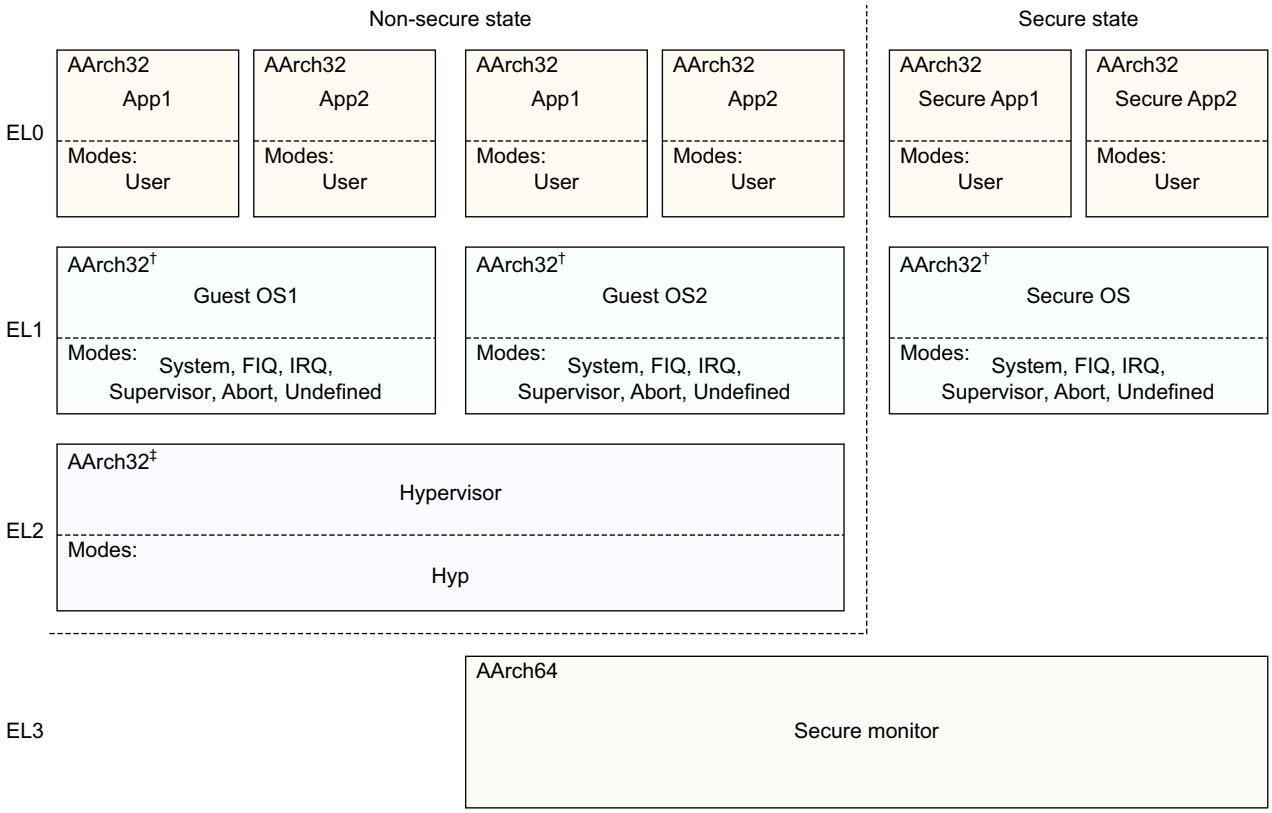

† When EL1 is using AArch64, System, FIQ, IRQ, Supervisor, Abort, and Undefined modes are not implemented
‡ When EL2 is using AArch64, Hyp mode is not implemented

Figure G1-2 Exception levels, and PE modes, when EL3 is using AArch64

Comparing Figure G1-1 on page G1-8590 and Figure G1-2 shows how, in Secure state only, the implementation of System, FIQ, IRQ, Supervisor, Abort, and Undefined mode depends on the Execution state that EL3 is using. That is, these modes are implemented as follows:

Non-secure state

If Non-secure EL1 is using AArch32, then System, FIQ, IRQ, Supervisor, Abort, and Undefined modes are implemented as part of EL1. Otherwise, these modes are not implemented in Non-secure state.

Secure state The implementation of these modes depends on the Execution state that EL3 is using, as follows:

EL3 using AArch64 If Secure EL1 is using AArch32, then System, FIQ, IRQ, Supervisor, Abort, and Undefined modes are implemented as part of EL1. Otherwise, these modes are not implemented in Secure state.

EL3 using AArch32 In Secure state, System, FIQ, IRQ, Supervisor, Abort, and Undefined modes are implemented as part of EL3, see Figure G1-1 on page G1-8590.

Hyp mode

Hyp mode is the Non-secure EL2 mode. When EL2 is using AArch32, it provides the usual method of controlling the virtualization of Non-secure execution at EL1 and EL0.

Note

The alternative method of controlling this functionality is by accessing the EL2 controls from EL3 with the SCR_EL3.NS or SCR.NS bit set to 1.

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This section summarizes how Hyp mode differs from the other modes, and references where this part of the manual describes the features of Hyp mode in more detail:

- Software executing in Hyp mode executes at EL2, see Figure G1-1 on page G1-8590.
- Hyp mode is accessible only in Non-secure state. In Secure state, an attempt by a `CPS` or an `MSR` instruction to change PSTATE.M to Hyp mode is an illegal change to PSTATE.M, as described in *Illegal changes to PSTATE.M* on page G1-8609.
- In Non-debug state, the only mechanisms for changing to Hyp mode are:
  - An exception taken from a Non-secure EL1 or EL0 mode.
  - When EL3 is using AArch32, an exception return from Secure Monitor mode.
  - When EL3 is using AArch64, an exception return from EL3.
- In Hyp mode, the only exception return is execution of an `ERET` instruction, see *ERET* on page F5-7256.
- In Hyp mode, the CPACR has no effect on the execution of;
  - System register access instructions.
  - Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions.

  The HCPTR controls execution of these instructions in Hyp mode.
- If software running in Hyp mode executes an `SVC` instruction, the Supervisor Call exception generated by the instruction is taken to Hyp mode, see *SVC* on page F5-7742.
- An exception return with restored PSTATE specifying Hyp mode is an *illegal return event*, as described in *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636, if any of the following applies:
  - EL3 is using AArch64 and the value of SCR_EL3.NS is 0.
  - EL3 is using AArch32 and the value of SCR.NS is 0.
  - The return is from a Non-secure EL1 mode.
- The instructions described in the following sections are UNDEFINED if executed in Hyp mode:
  - SRS. See *SRS, SRSDA, SRSDB, SRSIA, SRSIB* on page F5-7623.
  - RFE. See *RFE, RFEDA, RFEDB, RFEIA, RFEIB* on page F5-7517.
  - *LDM (exception return)* on page F5-7290.
  - *LDM (User registers)* on page F5-7292.
  - *STM (User registers)* on page F5-7663.
  - The `SUBS PC, LR` forms of the instructions described in *SUB, SUBS (immediate)* on page F5-7726.

    Note

    In T32 state, `ERET` is encoded as `SUBS PC, LR, #0`, and therefore this is a valid instruction.

  - The exception return form of the instructions described in *MOV, MOVS (register)* on page F5-7405.

  In addition, deprecated forms of the A32 `ADCS`, `ADDS`, `ANDS`, `BICS`, `EORS`, `MOVS`, `MVNS`, `ORRS`, `RSBS`, `RSCS`, `SBCS`, and `SUBS` instructions with the PC as the destination register are UNDEFINED if executed in Hyp mode. The instruction descriptions identify these UNDEFINED cases.
- The Load unprivileged and Store unprivileged instructions `LDRT`, `LDRSHT`, `LDRHT`, `LDRBT`, `STRT`, `STRHT`, and `STRBT`, are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if executed in Hyp mode.

To permit entry to Hyp mode using the Hypervisor Call exception, Secure software must enable use of the `HVC` instruction:

- By setting the SCR_EL3.HCE bit to 1, if EL3 is using AArch64.
- By setting the SCR.HCE bit to 1, if EL3 is using AArch32.

If EL3 is implemented and using AArch32, and SCR.HCE is set to 0, the `HVC` instruction is UNPREDICTABLE in Hyp mode. The instruction is either UNDEFINED or executes as a `NOP`.

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If EL3 is implemented and using AArch64, and SCR_EL3.HCE is set to 0, the `HVC` instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.

If EL3 is not implemented and HCR.HCD is set to 1, the `HVC` instruction is UNDEFINED in Hyp mode.

Pseudocode description of mode operations

The `BadMode()` function tests whether a 5-bit mode number corresponds to one of the permitted modes.

The `BadMode()` function is defined in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

G1.9.2 AArch32 general-purpose registers, the PC, and the Special-purpose registers

The general-purpose registers, and the PC, in AArch32 state on page E1-6815 describes the application level view of the general-purpose registers, and the PC. This view provides:

- The general-purpose registers R0-R14, of which:
  - The preferred name for R13 is SP (*stack pointer*).
  - The preferred name for R14 is LR (*link register*).
- The PC, which can be described as R15.

These registers are selected from a larger set of registers that includes *banked* copies of some registers, with the current register selected by the execution mode. The implementation and banking of the general-purpose registers depends on whether or not the implementation includes EL2 and EL3, and whether those Exception levels are using AArch32. Figure G1-3 on page G1-8602 shows the full set of banked general-purpose registers, and the Special-purpose registers:

- The Program Status Registers CPSR and SPSR.
- ELR_hyp.

Note

The architecture uses system level register names, such as R0_usr, R8_usr, and R8_fiq, when it must identify a specific register. The application level names refer to the registers for the current mode, and usually are sufficient to identify a register.

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Application level view	System level view								
	User	System	Hyp †	Supervisor	Abort	Undefined	Monitor ‡	IRQ	FIQ
R0	R0_usr								
R1	R1_usr								
R2	R2_usr								
R3	R3_usr								
R4	R4_usr								
R5	R5_usr								
R6	R6_usr								
R7	R7_usr								
R8	R8_usr								R8_fiq
R9	R9_usr								R9_fiq
R10	R10_usr								R10_fiq
R11	R11_usr								R11_fiq
R12	R12_usr								R12_fiq
SP	SP_usr		SP_hyp	SP_svc	SP_abt	SP_und	SP_mon	SP_irq	SP_fiq
LR	LR_usr			LR_svc	LR_abt	LR_und	LR_mon	LR_irq	LR_fiq
PC	PC								
APSR	CPSR								
			SPSR_hyp	SPSR_svc	SPSR_abt	SPSR_und	SPSR_mon	SPSR_irq	SPSR_fiq
			ELR_hyp						

‡ Part of EL3. Exists only in Secure state, and only when EL3 is using AArch32.
† Part of EL2. Exists only in Non-secure state, and only when EL2 is using AArch32.
Cells with no entry indicate that the User mode register is used.

Figure G1-3 AArch32 general-purpose registers, PC, and Special-purpose registers, showing banking

As described in *PE mode for taking exceptions* on page G1-8623, on taking an exception the PE changes mode, unless it is already in the mode to which it must take the exception. Each mode that the PE might enter in this way has:

- A banked copy of the stack pointer, for example SP_irq and SP_hyp.
- A register that holds a preferred return address for the exception. This is:
  - For the EL2 mode, Hyp mode, the Special-purpose register ELR_hyp.
  - For the other privileged modes to which exceptions can be taken, a banked copy of the link register, for example LR_und and LR_mon.
- A saved copy of PSTATE, made on exception entry, for example SPSR_irq and SPSR_hyp.

In addition, FIQ mode has banked copies of the general-purpose registers R8 to R12.

User mode and System mode share the same general-purpose registers.

User mode, System mode, and Hyp mode share the same LR.

For more information about the application level view of the SP, LR, and PC, and the alternative descriptions of them as R13, R14 and R15, see *The general-purpose registers, and the PC, in AArch32 state* on page E1-6815.

AArch32 Special-purpose registers

In AArch32 state, the Special-purpose registers are:

- The CPSR and its view as the APSR.
- The SPSR, including the banked copies SPSR_abt, SPSR_fiq, SPSR_hyp, SPSR_irq, SPSR_mon, SPSR_svc, and SPSR_und.
- The ELR_hyp.

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Pseudocode description of general-purpose register and PC operations

The following pseudocode gives access to the general-purpose registers and the PC. These registers are an array, `_R`, indexed by parameter `n`. This array is common to AArch32 and AArch64 operation and therefore contains 31 64-bit registers. `_PC` is the Program Counter, and its definition is common to AArch32 and AArch64 operation and therefore its size is 64-bit.

`LookUpRIndex()` looks up the index value, `n`, for the specified register number and PE mode, using `RBankSelect()` to evaluates the result.

`_R` accesses the specified general-purpose register in the current PE mode, using `Rmode[]` to access the register, accessing `_R` if necessary. `SP` accesses the stack pointer, `LR` accesses the link register, and `PC` accesses the Program Counter. Each function has a non-assignment form for register reads and an assignment form for register writes, other than `PC`, which has only a non-assignment form.

`BranchTo()` performs a branch to the specified address.

The `_R`, `_PC`, `LR`, `SP`, `LookUpRIndex()`, `RBankSelect()`, `Rmode[]`, and `BranchTo()` functions are defined in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

G1.9.3 Saved Program Status Registers (SPSRs)

The Saved Program Status Registers (SPSRs) are used to save PE state on taking exceptions. In AArch32 state, there is an SPSR for every mode that an exception can be taken to, as shown in Figure G1-3 on page G1-8602. For example, the SPSR for Monitor mode is called SPSR_mon.

Note

Exceptions cannot be taken to EL0.

When the PE takes an exception, PE state is saved from PSTATE in the SPSR for the mode the exception is taken to. For example, if the PE takes an exception to Monitor mode, PE state is saved in SPSR_mon. For more information on PSTATE, see *Process state, PSTATE* on page G1-8605.

Note

All PSTATE fields are saved, including those which have no direct read and write access.

Saving the PSTATE fields means the exception handler can:

- On return from the exception, restore the PE state to the values it had immediately before the exception was taken. When the PE returns from an exception, PE state is restored to the state stored in the SPSR of the mode the exception is returning from, if the exception return is made using one of:
  - ERET.
  - `LDM`.
  - The Exception return form of the instruction described in *MOV, MOVS (register)* on page F5-7405.
  - The Exception return form of the instruction described in *SUB, SUBS (immediate)* on page F5-7726.

  For example, on returning from Monitor mode, PE state is restored to the state stored in SPSR_mon. If the exception return is made using the RFE instruction, the PE restores the PE state from an SPSR valued read from memory.
- Examine the value that PSTATE had when the exception was taken, for example to determine the instruction set state and privilege level in which the instruction that caused an Undefined Instruction exception was executed.

The SPSRs are UNKNOWN on a Warm reset. Any operation in a Non-secure EL1 or EL0 mode makes SPSR_hyp unknown.

SPSR bits that are defined as RES0 on an exception taken from AArch32 state are ignored on any exception return to AArch32 state.

For more information on SPSR, see *SPSR, Saved Program Status Register* on page G8-9386.

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Pseudocode description of SPSR operations

The following pseudocode gives access to the SPSRs.

The `SPSR`[] function accesses the current SPSR and is common to AArch32 and AArch64 operation.

The `SPSRWriteByInstr()` function is used by the MSR (register) and MSR (immediate) instructions to update the current SPSR.

The `SPSR`[] and `SPSRWriteByInstr()` functions are defined in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

G1.9.4 ELR_hyp

Hyp mode does not provide its own banked copy of LR. Instead, on taking an exception to Hyp mode, the preferred return address is stored in ELR_hyp, a 32-bit Special-purpose register implemented for this purpose.

ELR_hyp can be accessed explicitly only by executing:

- An `MRS` or `MSR` instruction that targets ELR_hyp, see:
  - *MRS (Banked register)* on page F5-7423.
  - *MSR (Banked register)* on page F5-7427.

The `ERET` instruction uses the value in ELR_hyp as the return address for the exception. For more information, see *ERET* on page F5-7256.

Software execution in any Non-secure EL1 or EL0 mode makes ELR_hyp UNKNOWN.

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G1.10 Process state, PSTATE

Process state or PSTATE is an abstraction of process state information. All of the instruction sets provide instructions that operate on elements of PSTATE.

PSTATE includes all of the following:

- Fields that are meaningful only in AArch32 state.
- Fields that are meaningful only in AArch64 state.
- Fields that are meaningful in both Execution states.

PSTATE is defined in pseudocode as the `PSTATE` structure, of type `ProcState`. `ProcState` is defined in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

The PSTATE fields that are meaningful in AArch32 state are:

The Condition flags

N Negative Condition flag.

Z Zero Condition flag.

C Carry Condition flag.

V Overflow Condition flag.

Process state, PSTATE on page E1-6817 gives more information about these.

The overflow or saturation flag

Q See *Process state, PSTATE* on page E1-6817.

The greater than or equal flags

GE[3:0] See *Process state, PSTATE* on page E1-6817.

The PE state controls

J, T Instruction set state. See *Process state, PSTATE* on page E1-6817. J is RES0. On a Warm reset to AArch32 state, T is set to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value. On taking an exception to:

- A PL1 mode using AArch32, T is set to SCTLR.TE.
- EL2 using AArch32, T is set to HSCTLR.TE.

IT[7:0] IT block state bits. See *Process state, PSTATE* on page E1-6817. On a Warm reset or taking an exception to AArch32 state, these bits are set to 0.

E Endianness of data accesses. See *Process state, PSTATE* on page E1-6817. If an implementation provides both Big-endian and Little-endian support, then:

- On a Warm reset to AArch32 state this bit is set to the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED reset value of:
  - SCTLR.EE if the highest implemented Exception level is not EL2.
  - HSCTLR.EE if the highest implemented Exception level is EL2.
- On taking an exception to:
  - A PL1 mode using AArch32, this bit is set to SCTLR.EE.
  - EL2 using AArch32, this bit is set to HSCTLR.EE

IL Illegal Execution state bit. See *The Illegal Execution state exception* on page G1-8638. On a Warm reset or taking an exception to AArch32 state, this bit is set to 0.

For information on how the J, T, IT[7:0], E, and IL fields can be accessed, see *Accessing the PE state controls and the Execution state bit* on page G1-8608.

The asynchronous exception mask bits

A SError interrupt mask bit.

I IRQ interrupt mask bit.

F FIQ interrupt mask bit.

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For each bit, the values are:

0 Exception not masked.

1 Exception masked.

On a Warm reset to AArch32 state, these bits are set to 1.

On taking an exception to AArch32 state, one or more of these bits are set to 1.

For more information, see both:

- *Asynchronous exception masking controls* on page G1-8643.
- *PE state on exception entry* on page G1-8626.

The mode bits

M[4:0] Current mode of the PE. Table G1-5 on page G1-8596 lists the permitted values of this field. All other values are reserved. *Illegal changes to PSTATE.M* on page G1-8609 describes the effect of setting M[4:0] to a reserved value.

M[4] is:

M[4], Execution state

The current Execution state:

0 AArch64 state.

1 AArch32 state.

Note

This is consistent with the use of M[4:0] in previous versions of the architecture.

On a Warm reset to AArch32 state, M[4:0] is set to:

- `0b10011`, meaning Supervisor mode, if the highest implemented Exception level is not EL2.
- `0b11010`, meaning Hyp mode, if the highest implemented Exception level is EL2.

On taking an exception to AArch32 state, M[4:0] is set to the target mode for the exception type.

For more information about the PE modes, see:

- *AArch32 state PE mode descriptions* on page G1-8596.
- *PE state on exception entry* on page G1-8626.

Access control bits, from Armv8.1

PAN *Privileged Access Never* (PAN) state bit, see *About the PAN bit* on page G5-8879.

Timing control bits

DIT *Data Independent Timing* (DIT) bit. For more information, see *About the DIT bit* on page E1-6823.

This bit is implemented only when FEAT_DIT is implemented.

On a Warm reset to AArch32 state, this bit is set to 0.

Speculation control bits

SSBS *Speculative Store Bypass Safe* (SSBS) bit. For more information, see *Speculative Store Bypass Safe (SSBS)* on page E2-6863.

This bit is implemented only when FEAT_SSBS is implemented.

On a Warm reset to AArch32 state, this bit is set to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

G1.10.1 Accessing PSTATE fields

The PSTATE fields can be accessed as described in the following subsections:

- *The Current Program Status Register, CPSR* on page G1-8607.
- *Accessing the PE state controls and the Execution state bit* on page G1-8608.
- *The CPS instruction* on page G1-8608.

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- *The SETEND instruction* on page G1-8609.
- *The SETPAN instruction* on page G1-8609.

The Current Program Status Register, CPSR

Some PSTATE fields can be accessed using the Special-purpose *Current Program Status Register* (CPSR). The CPSR can be directly read using the MRS instruction, and directly written using the MSR (register) and MSR (immediate) instructions.

The CPSR bit assignments are:

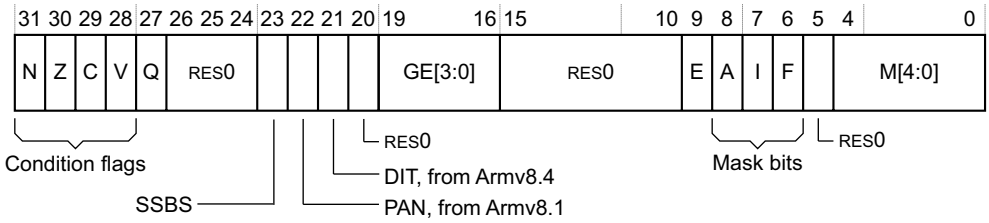

N, Z, C, V, bits [31:28]

The PSTATE Condition flags.

Q, bit [27] The PSTATE overflow or saturation flag.

Bits[26:23, 20, 15:10, 5]

Reserved, RES0.

SSBS, bit [23] Speculative Store Bypass Safe (SSBS) bit, see *Access permissions for instruction execution* on page G5-8880.

Bit[22] In Armv8.0, Reserved, RES0.

In Armv8.1, *Privileged Access Never* (PAN) state bit, see *About the PAN bit* on page G5-8879.

DIT, bit [21] Shows the value of CPSR.DIT immediately before the exception was taken.

GE[3:0], bits [19:16]

The PSTATE greater than or equal flags.

E, bit [9] The PSTATE endianness bit.

A, I, F, bits [8:6]

The PSTATE asynchronous exception mask bits.

M[4:0], bits [4:0]

The PSTATE mode bits.

The other PSTATE fields cannot be accessed by using the CPSR. For information on how to access them, see *Accessing the PE state controls and the Execution state bit* on page G1-8608.

The application level alias for the CPSR is the APSR. The APSR is a subset of the CPSR. See *The Application Program Status Register, APSR* on page E1-6819.

Writes to the CPSR have side-effects on various aspects of PE operation. All of these side-effects, except side-effects on memory accesses associated with fetching instructions, are synchronous to the CPSR write. This means that they are guaranteed:

- Not to be visible to earlier instructions in the execution stream.
- To be visible to later instructions in the execution stream.

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The privilege level and address space of memory accesses associated with fetching instructions depend on the current Exception level and Security state. Writes to PSTATE.M can change one or both of the Exception level and Security state. The effect, on memory accesses associated with fetching instructions, of a change of Exception level or Security state is:

- Synchronous to the change of Exception level or Security state, if that change is caused by an exception entry or exception return.
- Guaranteed not to be visible to any memory access caused by fetching an earlier instruction in the execution stream.
- Guaranteed to be visible to any memory access caused by fetching any instruction after the next *Context synchronization event* in the execution stream.
- Might or might not affect memory accesses caused by fetching instructions between the mode change instruction and the point where the mode change is guaranteed to be visible.

See *Exception return to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8635 for the definition of exception return instructions.

Accessing the PE state controls and the Execution state bit

The PE state controls are the PSTATE.{IL, IT[7:0], J, E, T} fields. Software can read or write these in an SPSR.

In the CPSR:

- The PE state controls, other than PSTATE.E, are RAZ when read by an MRS instruction.
- Writes to the PE state controls, other than PSTATE.E, by MSR (register) or MSR (immediate), are ignored in all modes.

Instructions other than MRS, MSR (register), or MSR (immediate) that access the PE state controls can read and write them in any mode.

Unlike the other PSTATE PE state controls, PSTATE.E can be read by an MRS instruction and might be written by MSR (register) or MSR (immediate). However, Arm deprecates PSTATE.E having a different value from the equivalent System register EE bit, see *Mixed-endian support* on page G4-8796.

Note

To determine the current endianness, software can use an `LDR` instruction to load a word from memory with a known value that differs if the endianness is reversed. For example, using an `LDR` instruction to load a word whose four bytes are `0x01`, `0x00`, `0x00`, and `0x00` in ascending order of memory address loads the destination register with:

- `0x00000001` if the current endianness is little-endian.
- `0x01000000` if the current endianness is big-endian.

The PSTATE.M[4] bit is the Execution state bit. When read by an MRS instruction in AArch32 state, this bit always reads as 1. When written by an MSR (register) instruction or MSR (immediate) instruction, writing a value other than 1 is an illegal change to the PSTATE.M field. See *Illegal changes to PSTATE.M* on page G1-8609.

The `CPS` instruction

The A32 and T32 instruction sets both include an instruction to manipulate PSTATE.{A, I, F} and PSTATE.M:

`CPSIE <iflags> {, #<mode>}`
Sets the specified PSTATE. {A, I, F} exception masks to 0, enabling the exception, and optionally changes to the specified mode.

`CPSID <iflags> {, #<mode>}`
Sets the specified PSTATE.{A, I, F} exception masks to 1, disabling the exception, and optionally changes to the specified mode.

`CPS #<mode>` Changes to the specified mode without affecting the PSTATE.{A, I, F} exception masks.

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The CPS instruction is unconditional. For more information, see *CPS, CPSID, CPSIE* on page F5-7221.

The SETEND instruction

The A32 and T32 instruction sets both include an instruction to manipulate PSTATE.E:

SETEND BE Sets PSTATE.E to 1, for big-endian operation.

SETEND LE Sets PSTATE.E to 0, for little-endian operation.

The SETEND instruction is unconditional. For more information, see *SETEND* on page F5-7569. Arm deprecates use of the SETEND instruction.

The SETPAN instruction

FEAT_PAN adds the SETPAN instruction to the A32 and T32 instruction sets, to manipulate PSTATE.PAN:

SETPAN #0 Sets PSTATE.PAN to 0, disabling Privileged access-never operation.

SETPAN #1 Sets PSTATE.PAN to 1, enabling Privileged access-never operation.

The SETPAN instruction is unconditional.

- *SETPAN* on page F5-7570.
- *About the PAN bit* on page G5-8879.

G1.10.2 The Saved Program Status Registers (SPSRs)

On taking an exception, PSTATE is preserved in the SPSR of the mode to which the exception is taken. The SPSRs are described in *Saved Program Status Registers (SPSRs)* on page G1-8603.

G1.10.3 Illegal changes to PSTATE.M

In AArch32 PE modes other than User mode, MSR and CPS instructions can explicitly change PSTATE.M. The following changes to PSTATE.M by MSR or CPS instructions are illegal:

- A change to an encoding that Table G1-5 on page G1-8596 does not show.
- A change to a mode that is not implemented.
- A change to a mode that is not accessible from the context the MRS or CPS instruction is executed in, as follows:
  - A change to a mode that would cause entry to a higher Exception level.
  - When executing in Non-secure state, a change to Monitor mode.
  - When executing in Secure EL1, a change to Monitor mode when EL3 is using AArch64.
  - A change to Hyp mode from any other mode.
  - A change from Hyp mode to any other mode.
  - When the value of HCR.TGE is 1, attempting to change from Monitor mode to a Non-secure PL1 mode, see *Trapping of general exceptions to Hyp mode* on page K1-11240.

On executing an instruction that attempts an illegal change to PSTATE.M:

- PSTATE.M is unchanged, and the current mode remains unchanged.
- PSTATE.IL is set to 1.
- All other PSTATE fields are written to as normal.

Note

For the PSTATE fields that MSR and CPS instructions update, see the instruction descriptions:

- *MSR (register)* on page F5-7433.
- *MSR (immediate)* on page F5-7431.
- *CPS, CPSID, CPSIE* on page F5-7221.

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When the value of PSTATE.IL is 1, any attempt to execute any instruction results in an Illegal Execution state exception. See *The Illegal Execution state exception* on page G1-8638.

Note

- The PE ignores writes to PSTATE.M when executing at PL0.
- In Armv7, an instruction that attempts to make an illegal change to PSTATE.M is UNPREDICTABLE.

G1.10.4 Pseudocode description of PSTATE operations

The `CPSRWriteByInstr()` function is used by the MSR (register) and MSR (immediate) instructions to update PSTATE.

The `SetPSTATEFromPSR()` function updates PSTATE from a CPSR or SPSR.

Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode* defines these functions.

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G1.11 Instruction set states

The instruction set states are described in Chapter E2 *The AArch32 Application Level Memory Model* and application level operations on them are described there. This section supplies more information about how they interact with system level functionality, in the sections:

- *Exceptions and instruction set state*.
- *Unimplemented instruction sets*.

G1.11.1 Exceptions and instruction set state

If an exception is taken to an EL1 mode, the SCTLR.TE bit for the Security state the exception is taken to determines the instruction set state that handles the exception, and if necessary, the PE changes to this instruction set state on exception entry.

If the exception is taken to Hyp mode, the HSCTLR.TE bit determines the instruction set state that handles the exception, and if necessary, the PE changes to this instruction set state on exception entry.

On coming out of reset, if the highest implemented Exception level is using AArch32:

- If the highest implemented Exception level is EL2, the PE starts execution in Hyp mode, in the instruction set state determined by the reset value of HSCTLR.TE.
- Otherwise, the PE starts execution in Supervisor mode, in the instruction set state determined by the reset value of SCTLR.TE. If the implementation includes EL3, this execution is in Secure Supervisor mode.

For more information about exception entry, see *Overview of exception entry* on page G1-8620.

G1.11.2 Unimplemented instruction sets

The PSTATE.T bit defines the current instruction set state, see *Process state, PSTATE* on page E1-6817.

From the introduction of the Armv8 architecture, there is no support for the hardware acceleration of Java bytecodes, and the Jazelle Instruction set state is obsolete. Every AArch32 implementation must support the Trivial Jazelle implementation described in *Trivial implementation of the Jazelle extension*.

Note

In previous versions of the Arm architecture, the PSTATE.{J, T} bits determined the Instruction set state. From the introduction of Armv8, PSTATE.J is RES0.

Trivial implementation of the Jazelle extension

The implementation of AArch32 state is required to include the trivial Jazelle implementation.

In a trivial implementation of the Jazelle extension:

- At EL1, EL2, or EL3, if the Exception level is using AArch32:
  - The JMCR and JOSCR are RAZ/WI.
  - The JIDR is a RAZ read-only register.
- At EL0 when EL0 is using AArch32:
  - It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the JMCR and JOSCR are RAZ/WI or UNDEFINED.
  - It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether JIDR is RAZ or UNDEFINED.
- The `BXJ` instruction behaves identically to the `BX` instruction in all circumstances.

  Note

  This is consistent with the JMCR.JE bit being RAZ, and means that the A32 and T32 instruction sets do not provide any mechanism for attempting to enter Jazelle state.

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- Jazelle state, as defined in previous versions of the Arm architecture, is an unimplemented instruction set state.

These requirements ensure that operating systems that support an EJVM execute correctly.

A trivial implementation is not required to extend the PC to 32 bits, that is, it can implement PC[0] as RAZ/WI.

Note

This is because the only way that PC[0] is visible in A32 or T32 state is as a result of an exception occurring during Jazelle state execution, and Jazelle state execution cannot occur on a trivial implementation.

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G1.12 Handling exceptions that are taken to an Exception level using AArch32

An exception causes the PE to suspend program execution to handle an event, such as an externally generated interrupt or an attempt to execute an undefined instruction. Exceptions can be generated by internal and external sources.

Normally, when an exception is taken the PE state is preserved immediately, before handling the exception. This means that, when the event has been handled, the original state can be restored and program execution resumed from the point where the exception was taken.

More than one exception might be generated at the same time, and a new exception can be generated while the PE is handling an exception.

The following sections describe exception handling:

- *Exception vectors and the exception base address*.
- *Exception prioritization for exceptions taken to AArch32 state* on page G1-8616.
- *Overview of exception entry* on page G1-8620.
- *PE mode for taking exceptions* on page G1-8623.
- *PE state on exception entry* on page G1-8626.
- *Routing exceptions from Non-secure EL0 to EL2* on page G1-8628.
- *Routing debug exceptions to EL2 using AArch32* on page G1-8630.

See also:

- *Routing of aborts taken to AArch32 state* on page G1-8632.
- *Exception return to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8635.
- *Asynchronous exception behavior for exceptions taken from AArch32 state* on page G1-8640.
- *AArch32 state exception descriptions* on page G1-8648.

G1.12.1 Exception vectors and the exception base address

When an exception is taken, PE execution is forced to an address that corresponds to the type of exception. This address is called the *exception vector* for that exception. The vectors for the different types of exception form a *vector table*.

Note

There are significant differences in the sets of exception vectors for exceptions taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32 and for exceptions taken to an Exception level that is using AArch64. This part of this manual describes only how exceptions are taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32.

When an exception is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch64, then the exception is taken as described in Chapter D1 *The AArch64 System Level Programmers' Model* using the exception vectors described in *Exception vectors* on page D1-4603.

AArch32 state defines exception vector tables for exceptions taken to EL2 and EL3 when those Exception levels are using AArch32. Those vector tables are not used when the corresponding Exception levels are using AArch64.

A set of exception vectors for an Exception level that is using AArch32 comprises eight consecutive word-aligned memory addresses, starting at an *exception base address*. These eight vectors form an AArch32 *vector table*.

The number of possible exception base addresses, and therefore the number of vector tables, depends on the implemented Exception levels, as follows:

Implementation that does not include EL3

Any implementation that does not include EL3 must include the following AArch32 vector table if EL1 can use AArch32:

- An exception table for exceptions taken to EL1 modes other than System mode. This is the EL1 vector table, and is in the address space of the PL1&0 translation regime.

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Note

Exceptions cannot be taken to System mode.

For this vector table:

— When SCTLR.V == 0, the VBAR holds the exception base address.

— When SCTLR.V == 1, the exception base address is `0xFFFF0000`.

Implementation that includes EL2

Any implementation that includes EL2 must include the following additional AArch32 vector table if EL2 can use AArch32:

- An exception table for exceptions taken to Hyp mode. This is the Hyp vector table, and is in the address space of the Non-secure PL2 translation regime.

  For this vector table, HVBAR holds the exception base address.

Implementation that includes EL3

Any implementation that includes EL3 must include the following AArch32 vector tables:

- If EL3 can use AArch32, a vector table for exceptions taken to Secure Monitor mode. This is the Monitor vector table, and is in the address space of the Secure PL1&0 translation regime.

  For this vector table, MVBAR holds the exception base address.
- If Secure EL1 can use AArch32, a vector table for exceptions taken to Secure privileged modes other than Monitor mode and System mode. This is the Secure vector table, and is in the address space of the Secure PL1&0 translation regime.

  — When the Secure instance of SCTLR.V == 0, the Secure instance of VBAR holds the exception base address.

  — When the Secure instance of SCTLR.V == 1, the exception base address is `0xFFFF0000`.
- If Non-secure EL1 can use AArch32, a vector table for exceptions taken to Non-secure PL1 modes. This is the Non-secure vector table, and is in the address space of the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.

  — When the Non-secure instance of SCTLR.V == 0, the Non-secure instance of VBAR holds the exception base address.

  — When the Non-secure instance of SCTLR.V == 1, the exception base address is `0xFFFF0000`.

The following subsections give more information:

- *The vector tables and exception offsets*.
- *Pseudocode determination of the exception base address* on page G1-8616.

The vector tables and exception offsets

Table G1-6 on page G1-8615 defines the AArch32 vector table entries. In this table:

- The *Hyp* column defines the vector table entries for exceptions taken to Hyp mode.
- The *Monitor* column defines the vector table entries for exceptions taken to Monitor mode.
- The *Secure* and *Non-secure* columns define the Secure and Non-secure vector table entries, that are used for exceptions taken to modes other than Monitor mode, Hyp mode, System mode, and User mode. Table G1-7 on page G1-8615 shows the mode to which each of these exceptions is taken. Each of these modes is described as the *default* mode for taking the corresponding exception.

  Note

  Exceptions cannot be taken to System mode or User mode.

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For more information about determining the mode to which an exception is taken, see *PE mode for taking exceptions* on page G1-8623.

When EL2 is using AArch32, it provides a number of additional exceptions, some of which are not shown explicitly in the vector tables. For more information, see *Offsets of AArch32 exceptions provided by EL2* on page G1-8616.

Table G1-6 The AArch32 vector tables

Offset	Vector tables			
	Hyp[a]	**Monitor**[b]	**Secure**[c]	**Non-secure**[c]
`0x00`	Not used	Not used	Not used[d]	Not used
`0x04`	Undefined Instruction, from Hyp mode	Monitor Trap	Undefined Instruction	Undefined Instruction
`0x08`	Hypervisor Call, from Hyp mode	Secure Monitor Call	Supervisor Call	Supervisor Call
`0x0C`	Prefetch Abort, from Hyp mode	Prefetch Abort	Prefetch Abort	Prefetch Abort
`0x10`	Data Abort, from Hyp mode	Data Abort	Data Abort	Data Abort
`0x14`	Hyp Trap, or Hyp mode entry[e]	Not used	Not used	Not used
`0x18`	IRQ interrupt	IRQ interrupt	IRQ interrupt	IRQ interrupt
`0x1C`	FIQ interrupt	FIQ interrupt	FIQ interrupt	FIQ interrupt

a. Non-secure state only. Implemented only if the implementation includes EL2 and EL2 can use AArch32.
b. Secure state only. Implemented only if the implementation includes EL3 and EL3 can use AArch32.
c. If the implementation does not include EL3 then there is a single vector table for exceptions taken to EL1 when EL1 is using AArch32. That table holds the vectors shown in the Secure column of this table
d. In previous versions of the architecture, this entry has been used for the Reset vector, meaning the address at which execution starts on coming out of reset. From the introduction of Armv8, the AArch32 Reset vector is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. An implementation might use this vector table entry to hold the Reset vector.
e. See *Use of offset 0x14 in the Hyp vector table* on page G1-8616.

Table G1-7 Modes for taking the exceptions shown in the Secure or Non-secure vector table

Exception	Mode taken to
Undefined Instruction	Undefined
Supervisor Call	Supervisor
Prefetch Abort	Abort
Data Abort	Abort
IRQ interrupt	IRQ
FIQ interrupt	FIQ

For more information about use of the vector tables, see *Overview of exception entry* on page G1-8620.

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Offsets of AArch32 exceptions provided by EL2

EL2 provides the following exceptions. When EL2 is using AArch32, these exceptions are taken to Hyp mode, and the PE enters the handlers for these exceptions using the following vector table entries shown in Table G1-6 on page G1-8615:

Hypervisor Call
: If taken from Hyp mode, shown explicitly in the Hyp mode vector table. Otherwise, see *Use of offset 0x14 in the Hyp vector table*.

Hyp Trap Shown explicitly in the Hyp mode vector table.

Virtual Abort Entered through the Data Abort vector in the Non-secure vector table.

Virtual IRQ Entered through the IRQ vector in the Non-secure vector table.

Virtual FIQ Entered through the FIQ vector in the Non-secure vector table.

Note

Virtual exceptions when an implementation includes EL2 on page G1-8640 gives more information about the virtual exceptions.

Use of offset `0x14` in the Hyp vector table

The vector at offset `0x14` in the Hyp vector table is used for all exceptions that cause entry to Hyp mode from Non-secure EL0 and EL1, except for IRQ and FIQ exceptions.

Note

Virtual exceptions are never taken to Hyp mode.

Pseudocode determination of the exception base address

For an exception taken to a PL1 mode, the `ExcVectorBase()` function determines the exception base address.

The `ExcVectorBase()` function is defined in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

Note

The PL1 modes to which exceptions can be taken are Supervisor mode, Undefined mode, Abort mode, IRQ mode, and FIQ mode. In Non-secure state, and in Secure state when EL3 is using AArch64, these are EL1 modes. However, in Secure state when EL3 is using AArch32, these are EL3 modes. For more information, see *Security state, Exception levels, and AArch32 execution privilege* on page G1-8592.

G1.12.2 Exception prioritization for exceptions taken to AArch32 state

The following sections describe the requirements for the prioritization of synchronous exceptions, and the limits on when asynchronous exceptions can be taken:

- *Synchronous exception prioritization for exceptions taken to AArch32 state* on page G1-8617.
- *Architectural requirements for taking asynchronous exceptions* on page G1-8619.

See also:

- *AArch32 state prioritization of synchronous aborts from a single stage of address translation* on page G5-8932, for information about:
  - The prioritization of aborts on a single memory access in a VMSA implementation.
  - The prioritization of exceptions generated during address translation.
- *Debug state entry and debug event prioritization* on page H2-9911 for information about the relative prioritization of exceptions and the debug events that cause entry to Debug state.

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Synchronous exception prioritization for exceptions taken to AArch32 state

In principle, any single instruction can generate a number of different synchronous exceptions, between the fetching of the instruction, its decode, and eventual execution. This section describes the prioritization of such exceptions when they are taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32.

Note

- An exception that is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32 must have been taken from an Exception level that is using AArch32.
- The priority numbering in this list correlates with the equivalent AArch64 list in *Prioritization of Synchronous exceptions taken to AArch64 state* on page D1-4613.

For an exception that is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32, exceptions are prioritized as follows, where 1 is the highest priority.

1-5 These priority numbers are used by AArch64 exceptions or debug events.

6 PC alignment fault exceptions. A PC alignment fault exception can only be taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32 as a result of:

- The CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE handling of a branch to an unaligned address, see *Branching to an unaligned PC* on page K1-11222.
- Exiting from Debug state to AArch32 specifying an unaligned PC value, see *Exiting Debug state* on page H2-9947.

A PC alignment fault exception that is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32 is reported as a Prefetch Abort exception, see *Prefetch Abort exception reporting a PC alignment fault exception* on page G1-8656.

7 Prefetch Abort exceptions. See *Prefetch Abort exception* on page G1-8655 and *AArch32 state prioritization of synchronous aborts from a single stage of address translation* on page G5-8932.

8 Breakpoint exceptions or Address Matching Vector Catch exceptions. See:

- *Breakpoint exceptions* on page G2-8738.
- *Vector Catch exceptions* on page G2-8777.

Note

An Exception Trapping Vector Catch exception is generated on exception entry for an exception that has been prioritized as described in this section. This means that it does not have its own entry in this list.

9 Illegal Execution state exceptions. See *The Illegal Execution state exception* on page G1-8638.

10 Software Breakpoint Exceptions caused by the execution of a `BKPT` Exception generating instruction.

11 This priority number is used by AArch64 exceptions.

12 Exceptions taken from EL1 to EL2 because of one of the following configuration settings:

- HSTR.T*n*.
- HCR.TIDCP.

13 Undefined Instruction exceptions that occur as a result of one or more of the following:

- An attempt to execute an unallocated instruction encoding, including an encoding for an instruction that is not implemented in the PE implementation.
- An attempt to execute an instruction that is defined never to be accessible at the current Exception level regardless of any enables or traps.
- Debug state execution of an instruction encoding that is not accessible in Debug state.
- Non-debug state execution of an instruction encoding that is not accessible in Non-debug state.

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- Execution of an HVC instruction when HVC instructions are disabled by SCR.HCE or HCR.HCD.
- Execution of an HLT instruction when HLT instructions are disabled by EDSCR.HDE or when halting is prohibited.
- When FEAT_FGT and FEAT_PMUv3 are implemented, executing an MSR or MRS instruction in AArch64 state, or an MCR or MRC instruction in AArch32 state, that accesses a register associated with an unimplemented event counter.
- In Debug state:
  - Execution of a DCPS1 instruction in Non-secure EL0 when HCR.TGE is 1.
  - Execution of a DCPS2 instruction in EL1 or EL0 when SCR.NS is 0 or when EL2 is disabled or not implemented in the current Security state.
  - Execution of a DCPS3 instruction when EDSCR.SDD is 1 or when EL3 is not implemented.
  - When the value of EDSCR.SDD is 1, execution in EL2, EL1, or EL0 of an instruction that is trapped to EL3.
- Execution of an instruction that is UNDEFINED as a result of any of:
  - Being in an IT block when SCTLR.ITD is 1, or when HSCTLR.ITD is 1.
  - Executing a SETEND instruction when SCTLR.SED is 1, or when HSCTLR.SED is 1.
  - Executing a CP15DMB, CP15DSB, or CP15ISB barrier instruction when SCTLR.CP15BEN is 0, or when HSCTLR.CP15BEN is 0.

  See *Disabling or enabling PL0 and PL1 use of AArch32 optional functionality* on page G1-8688 and *Disabling or enabling EL2 use of AArch32 optional functionality* on page G1-8697.
- Execution of an instruction that is UNDEFINED because at least one of FPSCR.{Stride, Len} is nonzero, when programming these bits to nonzero values is supported. See *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page E1-6832.

14 Exceptions taken to EL1, or taken to EL2 because the value of HCR.TGE is 1, that are generated because of configurable access to instructions, and that are not covered by any of priorities 6-13.

15 Exceptions taken from EL0 to EL2 because of one of the following configuration settings:
- HSTR.T*n*.
- HCR.TIDCP.

16 Exceptions taken to EL2 because of configuration settings in the HCPTR.

17 Exceptions taken to EL2 because of one of the following configuration settings:
- Any setting in HCR, other than the TIDCP bit.
- Any setting in CNTHCTL.
- Any setting in HDCR.
- If EL1 is using AArch64 state, any of the fine-grained traps in HAFGRTR_EL2, HDFGRTR_EL2, HDFGWTR_EL2, HFGITR_EL2, HFGRTR_EL2, HFGWTR_EL2.

18 Exceptions taken to EL2 because of configurable access to instructions, and that are not covered by any of priorities 6-17.

19 Exceptions caused by the SMC instruction being UNDEFINED because the value of SCR.SCD is 1.

20 Exceptions caused by the execution of an Exception generating instruction, SVC, HVC, or SMC.

21-22 These priority numbers are used by AArch64 exceptions.

23 Exceptions taken to EL3 from EL0, EL1, or EL2 because of configuration settings in SDCR.

24 Exceptions taken to EL3 because of configurable access to instructions, and that are not covered by any of priorities 6-23.

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25 This priority number is used by AArch64 exceptions.

26 Trapped floating-point exceptions, if supported. See *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page E1-6832.

27-30 These priority numbers are used by AArch64 exceptions and debug events.

31 Data Abort exceptions other than a Data Abort exception generated by a synchronous External abort that was not generated by a translation table walk. That is, any Data Abort exception that is not covered by priority 33. See *Data Abort exception* on page G1-8659 and *AArch32 state prioritization of synchronous aborts from a single stage of address translation* on page G5-8932. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether synchronous External aborts are prioritized here or as priority 33.

32 Watchpoint exceptions. See *Watchpoint exceptions* on page G2-8763.

33 Data Abort exception generated by a synchronous External abort that was not generated by a translation table walk, see *External aborts* on page G4-8823. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether synchronous External aborts are prioritized here or as priority 31.

For priorities 31-33, if an instruction results in more than one single-copy atomic memory access, the prioritization between synchronous exceptions generated on each of those different memory accesses is not defined by the architecture.

Note

Exceptions generated by a translation table walk are reported and prioritized as either a Prefetch Abort exception, priority 7 in this list, or a Data Abort exception, priority 31 in this list. See also *AArch32 state prioritization of synchronous aborts from a single stage of address translation* on page G5-8932.

Architectural requirements for taking asynchronous exceptions

The Arm architecture does not define when asynchronous exceptions are taken. The prioritization of asynchronous exceptions, including virtual asynchronous exceptions, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

An asynchronous exception that is pending before a *Context synchronization event* in the following list, is taken before the first instruction after the context synchronizing event, provided that the pending asynchronous event is not masked:

- Execution of an `ISB` instruction that does not fail its Condition code check.
- Exception entry.
- Exception return.
- Exit from Debug state.

Note

- If the first instruction after the context synchronizing event generates a synchronous exception, then the architecture does not define the order in which that synchronous exception and the asynchronous exception are taken.
- The ISR identifies any pending asynchronous exceptions.
- Interrupts are masked when the PE is in Debug state, and therefore this list of context synchronizing events does not include the `DCPS` and `DRPS` instructions.

In the absence of a specific requirement to take an asynchronous exception, the only requirement of the architecture is that an unmasked asynchronous exception is taken in finite time.

Note

The taking of an unmasked asynchronous exception in finite time must occur with all code sequences, including with a sequence that consists of unconditional loops.

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If an unmasked interrupt was pending but is changed to not pending before it is taken, then the architecture permits the interrupt to be taken, but does not require this to happen. If the interrupt is taken, then it must be taken before the first *Context synchronization event* after the interrupt was changed to not pending.

PSTATE includes a mask bit for each type of asynchronous exception. Setting one of these bits to 1 can prevent the corresponding asynchronous exception from being taken, although when the PE is in Non-secure state other controls can modify the effect of these bits. For more information, see *Asynchronous exception behavior for exceptions taken from AArch32 state* on page G1-8640.

Taking an exception sets an exception-dependent subset of these mask bits.

Note

In some contexts, the PSTATE.{A, I, F} bits mask the taking of asynchronous exceptions. The way these are set on exception entry, described in *PSTATE.{A, I, F, M} values on exception entry* on page G1-8627, can prevent an exception handler being interrupted by an asynchronous exception.

G1.12.3 Overview of exception entry

There are some significant differences between the handling of exceptions taken to Hyp mode and exceptions taken to other modes. Because Hyp mode is the EL2 mode, this means that the following descriptions sometimes distinguish between the *EL2 mode* and the *non-EL2 modes*.

On taking an exception to an Exception level that is using AArch32:

1. The hardware determines the mode to which the exception must be taken, see *PE mode for taking exceptions* on page G1-8623.

2. A link value, indicating the *preferred return address* for the exception, is saved. This is a possible return address for the exception handler, and depends on:
   - The exception type.
   - Whether the exception is taken to the EL2 mode or to a non-EL2 mode.
   - For some exceptions taken to non-EL2 modes, the instruction set state when the exception was taken.

   Where the link value is saved depends on whether the exception is taken to the EL2 mode.

   For more information, see *Link values saved on exception entry* on page G1-8621.

3. The value of PSTATE is saved in the SPSR for the mode to which the exception must be taken. The value saved in SPSR.IT[7:0] is always correct for the preferred return address.

4. In an implementation that includes EL3, when EL3 is using AArch32:
   - If the exception is taken from Monitor mode, SCR.NS is cleared to 0.
   - Otherwise, taking the exception leaves SCR.NS unchanged.

   When EL3 is using AArch64, Monitor mode is not available.

5. PSTATE is updated with new context information for the exception handler. This includes:
   - Setting PSTATE.M to the PE mode to which the exception is taken.
   - Setting the appropriate PSTATE mask bits. This can disable the corresponding exceptions, preventing uncontrolled nesting of exception handlers.
   - Setting the instruction set state to the state required for exception entry.
   - Setting the endianness to the required value for exception entry.
   - Clearing the PSTATE.IT[7:0] bits to 0.

   For more information, see *PE state on exception entry* on page G1-8626.

6. The appropriate exception vector is loaded into the PC, see *Exception vectors and the exception base address* on page G1-8613.

7. Execution continues from the address held in the PC.

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For an exception taken to a non-EL2 mode, on exception entry, the exception handler can use the SRS instruction to store the return state onto the stack of any mode at the same Exception level and in the same Security state, and can use the CPS instruction to change mode. For more information about the instructions, see *SRS, SRSDA, SRSDB, SRSIA, SRSIB* on page F5-7623 and *CPS, CPSID, CPSIE* on page F5-7221.

Later sections of this chapter describe each of the possible exceptions, and each of these descriptions includes a pseudocode description of the PE state changes on taking that exception. Table G1-8 on page G1-8621 gives an index to these descriptions:

Table G1-8 Pseudocode descriptions of exception entry for exceptions taken to AArch32 state

Exception	Description of exception entry
Reset	*Pseudocode descriptions of reset* on page G1-8671
Undefined Instruction	*Pseudocode description of taking the Undefined Instruction exception* on page G1-8650
Hyp Trap	*Pseudocode description of taking the Hyp Trap exception* on page G1-8652
Monitor Trap	*Pseudocode description of taking the Monitor Trap exception* on page G1-8651
Supervisor Call	*Pseudocode description of taking the Supervisor Call exception* on page G1-8653
Secure Monitor Call	*Pseudocode description of taking the Secure Monitor Call exception* on page G1-8654
Hypervisor Call	*Pseudocode description of taking the Hypervisor Call exception* on page G1-8655
Prefetch Abort	*Pseudocode description of taking the Prefetch Abort exception* on page G1-8659
Data Abort	*Pseudocode description of taking the Data Abort exception* on page G1-8662
Virtual Abort	*Pseudocode description of taking the Virtual SError interrupt exception* on page G1-8664
IRQ	*Pseudocode description of taking the physical IRQ exception* on page G1-8665
Virtual IRQ	*Pseudocode description of taking the Virtual IRQ exception* on page G1-8666
FIQ	*Pseudocode description of taking the FIQ exception* on page G1-8668
Virtual FIQ	*Pseudocode description of taking the Virtual FIQ exception* on page G1-8668

The following sections give more information about the PE state changes, for different architecture implementations. However, you must refer to the pseudocode for a full description of the state changes:

- *PE mode for taking exceptions* on page G1-8623.
- *PE state on exception entry* on page G1-8626.

Link values saved on exception entry

On exception entry, a link value for use on return from the exception, is saved. This link value is based on the *preferred return address for the exception*, as shown in Table G1-9 on page G1-8621:

Table G1-9 Exception return addresses for exceptions taken to AArch32 state

Exception	Preferred return address	Taken to a mode at
Undefined Instruction	Address of the UNDEFINED instruction	Non-EL2[a], or EL2[c]
Hyp Trap	Address of the trapped instruction	EL2 only[c]
Monitor Trap	Address of the trapped instruction	EL3 only
Supervisor Call	Address of the instruction after the SVC instruction	Non-EL2[a] or EL2[c]

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Table G1-9 Exception return addresses for exceptions taken to AArch32 state (continued)

Exception	Preferred return address	Taken to a mode at
Secure Monitor Call	Address of the instruction after the `SMC` instruction	EL3[b], and only in Secure state
Hypervisor Call	Address of the instruction after the `HVC` instruction	EL2 only[c]
Prefetch Abort	Address of aborted instruction fetch	Non-EL2[a] or EL2[c]
Data Abort	Address of instruction that generated the abort	Non-EL2[a] or EL2[c]
Virtual Abort	Address of next instruction to execute	EL1, and only in Non-secure state
IRQ or FIQ	Address of next instruction to execute	Non-EL2[a] or EL2[c]
Virtual IRQ or Virtual FIQ	Address of next instruction to execute	EL1, and only in Non-secure state

a. EL1 if the exception is taken to a Non-secure mode, or is taken to a Secure mode when EL3 is using AArch64. EL3 if the exception is taken to a Secure mode when EL3 is using AArch64.

b. A Secure Monitor Call exception is taken to EL3, and therefore is taken to AArch32 state only if EL3 is using AArch32, in which case it is taken to Monitor mode.

c. EL2 is implemented only in Non-secure state when using AArch32 state. Therefore, an exception can be taken to EL2 mode only if it is taken from Non-secure state when using AArch32 state.

Note

- Although Reset is described as an exception, it differs significantly from other exceptions. The architecture has no concept of a return from a Reset and therefore it is not listed in this section.
- For each exception, the preferred return address is not affected by the Exception level from which the exception was taken.

The link value saved, and where it is saved, depend on whether the exception is taken to a non-EL2 mode, or to an EL2 mode, as follows:

Exception taken to a non-EL2 mode

The link value is saved in the LR for the mode to which the exception is taken.

The saved link value is the preferred return address for the exception, plus an offset that depends on the instruction set state when the exception was taken, as Table G1-10 on page G1-8622 shows:

Table G1-10 Offsets applied to Link value for exceptions taken to non-EL2 modes

Exception	Offset, for PE state of:	
	A32	T32
Undefined Instruction	+4	+2
Monitor Trap	+4	+2
Supervisor Call	None	None
Secure Monitor Call	None	None
Prefetch Abort	+4	+4
Data Abort	+8	+8

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Table G1-10 Offsets applied to Link value for exceptions taken to non-EL2 modes (continued)

Exception	Offset, for PE state of:	
	A32	T32
Virtual Abort	+8	+8
IRQ or FIQ	+4	+4
Virtual IRQ or Virtual FIQ	+4	+4

Exception taken to an EL2 mode

The link value is saved in the ELR_hyp Special-purpose register.

The saved link value is the preferred return address for the exception, as shown in Table G1-9 on page G1-8621, with no offset.

G1.12.4 PE mode for taking exceptions

The following principles determine the Exception level to which an exception is taken, and if that Exception level is using AArch32, the PE mode to which the exception is taken:

- An exception cannot be taken to the EL0 mode.
- An exception is taken either:
  - To the Exception level at which the PE was executing when it took the exception.
  - To a higher Exception level.

  This means that, in Secure state:
  - When EL3 is using AArch32, an exception is always taken to an EL3 mode.
  - When EL3 is using AArch64, an exception that is taken to AArch32 state is taken to an EL1 mode.
- Configuration options and other features provided by EL2 and EL3 can determine the mode to which some exceptions are taken, as follows:

  In an implementation that does not include EL2 or EL3

  An exception is always taken to the default mode for that exception.

  In an implementation that includes EL3

  A Secure Monitor Call exception is always taken to EL3. This means:
  - If EL3 is using AArch32 the exception is taken to Secure Monitor mode.
  - If EL3 is using AArch64, then executing the instruction generates an exception that is taken to EL3, see *Execution of an SMC instruction from a privileged Exception level that is using AArch32* on page G1-8625.

  IRQ, FIQ, and External abort exceptions can be configured to be taken to EL3. Therefore, if EL3 is using AArch32 the exceptions are taken to Secure Monitor mode.

  When EL3 is using AArch32, a Monitor Trap exception is taken to Secure Monitor mode.

  Any exception taken from Secure state that is not taken to Secure Monitor mode is taken to Secure state in the default mode for that exception. As described in *Security state, Exception levels, and AArch32 execution privilege* on page G1-8592, this means it is taken to:
  - An EL3 mode other than Monitor mode if EL3 is using AArch32.
  - An EL1 mode if EL3 is using AArch64.

  If the implementation does not include EL2, any exception taken from Non-secure state that is not taken to Secure Monitor mode is taken to Non-secure state to the default mode for that exception. The default mode will be an EL1 mode.

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In an implementation that includes EL2

An exception taken from Non-secure state that is not taken to Secure Monitor mode is taken to Non-secure state and:

- If the exception is taken from Hyp mode, then it is taken to Hyp mode.
- Otherwise, the exception is either taken to Hyp mode, as described in *Exceptions taken to Hyp mode*, or taken to the default mode for the exception.

Note

- Hyp mode is the EL2 mode. The other modes to which an exception can be taken in Non-secure state are EL1 modes.
- Hyp mode has no effect on the handling of exceptions taken from Secure state.

Table G1-7 on page G1-8615 shows the default mode to which each exception is taken.

Asynchronous exception routing controls on page G1-8642 describes the exception routing controls provided by EL2 and EL3.

Routing of aborts taken to AArch32 state on page G1-8632 gives more information about the modes to which memory aborts are taken.

The possible modes for taking each exception on page G1-8625 shows all modes to which each exception might be taken, in any implementation. That is, it applies to implementations:

- That include neither EL2 nor EL3.
- That include EL2 but not EL3.
- That do not include EL2 but include EL3.
- That include both EL2 and EL3.

Exceptions taken to Hyp mode

In an implementation that includes EL2 and EL3, when EL2 is using AArch32:

- Any exception taken from Hyp mode that is not routed to EL3 by the controls described in *Asynchronous exception routing controls* on page G1-8642 is taken to Hyp mode.
- The following exceptions, if taken from Non-secure state, are taken to Hyp mode:
  - An abort that *Routing of aborts taken to AArch32 state* on page G1-8632 identifies as taken to Hyp mode.
  - A Hyp Trap exception, see *EL2 configurable controls* on page G1-8694.
  - A Hypervisor Call exception. This is generated by executing an `HVC` instruction in a Non-secure mode.
  - An SError interrupt exception, IRQ exception or FIQ exception that is not routed to EL3 but is explicitly routed to Hyp mode, as described in *Asynchronous exception routing controls* on page G1-8642.
  - A synchronous External abort, Alignment fault, Undefined Instruction exception, or Supervisor Call exception taken from the Non-secure EL0 mode and explicitly routed to Hyp mode, as described in *Routing exceptions from Non-secure EL0 to EL2* on page G1-8628.

    Note

    A synchronous External abort can be routed to Hyp mode only if it is not routed to EL3.

  - A debug exception that is explicitly routed to Hyp mode, as described in *Routing debug exceptions to EL2 using AArch32* on page G1-8630.

Note

The virtual exceptions cannot be taken to Hyp mode. They are always taken to a Non-secure EL1 mode.

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Security behavior in Exception levels using AArch32 when EL2 or EL3 are using AArch64

As described in *The Armv8-A security model* on page G1-8589, when EL3 is using AArch64, lower Exception levels, in either Security state, can be using AArch32. This means software executing in those Exception levels might try to access AArch32 security features that are not available. The following subsections describe the associated behaviors:

- *Execution of an SMC instruction from a privileged Exception level that is using AArch32*
- *Non-secure reads of the NSACR*
- *Secure EL1 operations when Secure EL1 is using AArch32 state*

Execution of an SMC instruction from a privileged Exception level that is using AArch32

When EL3 is using AArch64, an `SMC` instruction executed from Secure or Non-secure EL1 using AArch32, or from Non-secure EL2 using AArch32 when the value of HCR.TSC is 0, generates an exception that is taken to EL3. The exception syndrome is reported with an EC value of `0x13`, `SMC` instruction executed in AArch32 state.

Non-secure reads of the NSACR

The NSACR is defined as being RO from Non-secure PE modes other than User mode. When EL3 is using AArch64, a read of the NSACR returns a fixed value of `0x00000C00` in the following cases:

- If the read is from a Non-secure EL1 mode when EL1 is using AArch32.
- If the read is from Hyp mode when EL2 is using AArch32.

Secure EL1 operations when Secure EL1 is using AArch32 state

When Secure EL1 is using AArch32 and if FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and enabled or EL3 is using AArch64:

- Any of the following operations performed in a Secure EL1 mode is trapped to Secure EL3:
  - A read or write of any of the SCR, NSACR, MVBAR, and SDCR.
  - Executing any of the ATS12NSO** instructions.
  - Executing an `SRS` instruction that would use SP_mon, see *SRS, SRSDA, SRSDB, SRSIA, SRSIB* on page F5-7623.
  - Executing an `MRS` (banked register) or `MSR` (banked register) instruction that would access SPSR_mon, SP_mon, or LR_mon, see *MRS (Banked register)* on page F5-7423 and *MSR (Banked register)* on page F5-7427.

- Any attempt to move into Hypervisor mode, either by an exception return or by executing a `CPS` or `MSR` instruction, is treated as an illegal operation and is handled as described in *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.

- Any attempt to move into Monitor mode, either by an exception return or by executing a `CPS` or `MSR` instruction, is treated as an illegal operation and is handled as described in *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.

Note

This functionality supports a usage model where:

- EL3 uses AArch64.
- Secure software executed in Secure EL1 using AArch32 and Secure EL0 using AArch32.
- The Non-secure state uses AArch64.

The possible modes for taking each exception

Each of the exception descriptions in *AArch32 state exception descriptions* on page G1-8648 includes a subsection that describes the modes to which each exception can be taken. Those subsections are:

- *The PE mode to which the Undefined Instruction exception is taken* on page G1-8649.

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- *The PE mode to which the Hyp Trap exception is taken* on page G1-8652.
- *The PE mode to which the Monitor Trap exception is taken* on page G1-8651.
- *The PE mode to which the Supervisor Call exception is taken* on page G1-8652.
- *The PE mode to which the Secure Monitor Call exception is taken* on page G1-8654.
- *The PE mode to which the Hypervisor Call exception is taken* on page G1-8655.
- *The PE mode to which the Prefetch Abort exception is taken* on page G1-8657.
- *The PE mode to which the Data Abort exception is taken* on page G1-8660.
- *The PE mode to which the Virtual SError interrupt exception is taken* on page G1-8664.
- *The PE mode to which the physical IRQ exception is taken* on page G1-8665.
- *The PE mode to which the Virtual IRQ exception is taken* on page G1-8666.
- *The PE mode to which the physical FIQ exception is taken* on page G1-8667.
- *The PE mode to which the Virtual FIQ exception is taken* on page G1-8668.

These descriptions also show the vector offset for the exception entry for each mode. These descriptions assume that all Exception levels are using AArch32, meaning:

- HCR, rather than HCR_EL2, controls the routing of exceptions to EL2.
- SCR, rather than SCR_EL3, controls the routing of exceptions to EL3.

For more information about:

- Vector offsets, see *Exception vectors and the exception base address* on page G1-8613.
- The routing of synchronous External aborts or SError, IRQ, and FIQ interrupt exceptions, and the virtual exceptions, see *Asynchronous exception routing controls* on page G1-8642.

UNPREDICTABLE cases when the value of HCR.TGE is 1

When the value of HCR.TGE is 1, exceptions that would otherwise be taken to EL1 are, instead, routed to EL2, see *Routing exceptions from Non-secure EL0 to EL2* on page G1-8628. Related to this, when the value of HCR.TGE is 1, execution in a Non-secure EL1 mode is UNPREDICTABLE. The architecture does not constrain this UNPREDICTABLE behavior, but software that follows the Arm recommendations cannot get to this state. When following the Arm recommendations, any attempt to move to a Non-secure EL1 mode when the value of HCR.TGE is 1 is either:

- An illegal exception return, see *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
- An illegal PE mode change, see *Illegal changes to PSTATE.M* on page G1-8609.

G1.12.5 PE state on exception entry

The description of each exception includes a pseudocode description of entry to that exception, as Table G1-8 on page G1-8621 shows. The following sections describe the PE state changes on entering an exception, for different implementations and operating states. However, you must always see the exception entry pseudocode for a full description of the state changes on exception entry:

- *Instruction set state on exception entry* on page G1-8627.
- *PSTATE.E value on exception entry* on page G1-8627.
- *PSTATE.{A, I, F, M} values on exception entry* on page G1-8627.

Note

The descriptions in these sections assume that EL2 and EL3, which control some aspects of the routing of exceptions taken from EL1 or EL0, are both using AArch32. If this is not the case:

- If EL2 is using AArch64:
  - Controls shown as provided by the HSCTLR are provided by the SCTLR_EL2.
  - Controls shown as provided by the HCR are provided by the HCR_EL2.
- If EL3 is using AArch64, controls shown as provided by the SCR are provided by the SCR_EL3.

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Instruction set state on exception entry

Exception handlers can execute in either T32 state or A32 state. On exception entry, PSTATE.T is set to the required value, as determined by SCTLR.TE or HSCTLR.TE, depending on the mode the exception is taken to. Table G1-11 on page G1-8627 shows this:

Table G1-11 PSTATE.T bit value on exception entry

Mode to which exception is taken	HSCTLR.TE	SCTLR.TE	PSTATE.T	Exception handler state
Not Hyp mode	x	0	0	A32
		1	1	T32
Hyp mode	0	x	0	A32
	1	x	1	T32

When an implementation includes EL3 and EL3 is using AArch32, SCTLR is banked for Secure and Non-secure states, and therefore the TE bit value might be different for Secure and Non-secure states. For an exception taken to a PE mode other than Hyp mode, the SCTLR.TE bit for the Security state to which the exception is taken determines the instruction set state for the exception handler. This means the instruction set state in which an exception handler might execute depends on the Security state to which the exception is taken.

PSTATE.E value on exception entry

PSTATE.E controls the load and store endianness for data handling. Table G1-12 on page G1-8627 show the value to which this bit is set on exception entry:

Table G1-12 PSTATE.E value on exception entry

Exception mode	HSCTLR.EE	SCTLR.EE	Endianness for data loads and stores	PSTATE.E
Secure or Non-secure EL1	x	0	Little-endian	0
		1	Big-endian	1
Hyp	0	x	Little-endian	0
	1	x	Big-endian	1

For more information, see the bit description in *Saved Program Status Registers (SPSRs)* on page G1-8603.

PSTATE.{A, I, F, M} values on exception entry

On exception entry, PSTATE.M is set to the value for the mode to which the exception is taken, as described in *PE mode for taking exceptions* on page G1-8623.

Table G1-13 on page G1-8628 shows the cases where PSTATE.{A, I, F} bits are set to 1 on an exception entry, and how this depends on the mode and Security state to which an exception is taken. If the table entry for a particular mode and Security state does not define a value for a PSTATE.{A, I, F} bit then that bit is unchanged by the exception entry. In this table:

- The *PE mode exception is taken to* column is the mode to which the exception is taken.
- The *Non-secure* column applies to exceptions taken to Non-secure state in an implementation that includes EL3 but does not include EL2.
- The *Secure* column applies to:
  - Exceptions taken to Secure state.
  - Implementations that do not include the EL3.

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— Exceptions taken to Non-secure state in an implementation that includes EL2.

Table G1-13 PSTATE.{A, I, F} values on exception entry

PE mode exception is taken to	Security state	
	Non-secure	Secure
Hyp	If SCR.EA==0 then PSTATE.A is set to 1 If SCR.IRQ==0 then PSTATE.I is set to 1 If SCR.FIQ==0 then PSTATE.F is set to 1	-
Monitor	-	PSTATE.A is set to 1 PSTATE.I is set to 1 PSTATE.F is set to 1
FIQ	PSTATE.A is set to 1 PSTATE.I is set to 1 PSTATE.F is set to 1	PSTATE.A is set to 1 PSTATE.I is set to 1 PSTATE.F is set to 1
IRQ, Abort	PSTATE.A is set to 1 PSTATE.I is set to 1	PSTATE.A is set to 1 PSTATE.I is set to 1
Undefined, Supervisor	PSTATE.I is set to 1	PSTATE.I is set to 1

Asynchronous exception behavior for exceptions taken from AArch32 state on page G1-8640 describes how, in some situations, the PSTATE.{A, I, F} bits mask the taking of SError interrupts, IRQ interrupts, and FIQ interrupts.

G1.12.6 Routing exceptions from Non-secure EL0 to EL2

Note

The routing control described in this section permits a Non-secure state usage model where applications execute in User mode under a hypervisor, which executes in Hyp mode, without a Guest OS running at Non-secure EL1. This control applies when the PE is executing in Non-secure EL0 using AArch32 and EL2 is using AArch32 and the value of HCR.TGE is 1.

If the PE is in Non-secure User mode, any exception that would otherwise be taken to Non-secure EL1 is taken to EL2 if either:

- EL2 is using AArch32 and the value of HCR.TGE is 1.

  In this case the exception is taken to Hyp mode, instead of to the default Non-secure mode for handling the exception. For more information, see *Exception reporting when HCR.TGE routes an exception to EL2 using AArch32* on page G1-8629.

- EL2 is using AArch64 and the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1.

  In this case the exception is taken to EL2 using AArch64, see *Exception entry* on page D1-4604.

Any exception that is routed to Secure Monitor mode or to EL3 using AArch64 is unaffected by the value of HCR.TGE or HCR_EL2.TGE.

When the value of HCR.TGE is 1, meaning TGE routing from Non-secure EL0 using AArch32 to EL2 using AArch32 applies:

- The SCTLR.M bit is treated as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the SCTLR register.
- Each of the HCR.{FMO, IMO, AMO} bits is treated as 1 for all purposes other than a direct read of the HCR register

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- Each of the HDCR.{TDE, TDA, TDRA, TDOSA} bits is treated as 1 for all purposes other than a direct read of the HDCR register.
- An exception return to Non-secure EL1 is treated as an illegal exception return, see *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
- All virtual interrupts, including any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanisms for signaling virtual interrupts, are disabled.

Exception reporting when HCR.TGE routes an exception to EL2 using AArch32

The following sections give more information about the behavior of synchronous exceptions that are routed to Hyp mode because the value of HCR.TGE is 1:

- *Undefined Instruction exception, when the value of HCR.TGE is 1*.
- *Supervisor Call exception, when the value of HCR.TGE is 1*.
- *Abort exceptions, when the value of HCR.TGE is 1*.
- *Reporting of exceptions routed to EL2 using AArch32 because the value of HCR.TGE is 1* on page G1-8630.

Undefined Instruction exception, when the value of HCR.TGE is 1

When HCR.TGE is set to 1, if the PE is executing in Non-secure User mode and attempts to execute an UNDEFINED instruction, it takes the Hyp Trap exception, instead of an Undefined Instruction exception. On taking the Hyp Trap exception, the HSR reports an unknown reason for the exception, using the EC value `0x00`. For more information, see *Use of the HSR* on page G5-8949.

Supervisor Call exception, when the value of HCR.TGE is 1

When HCR.TGE is set to 1, if the PE executes an `SVC` instruction in Non-secure User mode, the Supervisor Call exception generated by the instruction is taken to Hyp mode.

The HSR reports that entry to Hyp mode was because of a Supervisor Call exception, and:

- If the `SVC` is unconditional, takes for the `imm16` value in the HSR:
  - A zero-extended 8-bit immediate value for the T32 `SVC` instruction.

    Note

    The only T32 encoding for `SVC` is a 16-bit instruction encoding.

  - The bottom16 bits of the immediate value for the A32 `SVC` instruction.
- If the `SVC` is conditional, the `imm16` value in the HSR is UNKNOWN.

If the `SVC` is conditional, the PE takes the exception only if the instruction passes its Condition code check.

The HSR reports the exception as a Supervisor Call exception taken to Hyp mode, using the EC value `0x11`. For more information, see *Use of the HSR* on page G5-8949.

Note

The effect of setting HCR.TGE to 1 is to route the Supervisor Call exception to Hyp mode, not to trap the execution of the `SVC` instruction. This means that the preferred return address for the exception, when routed to Hyp mode in this way, is the instruction after the `SVC` instruction.

Abort exceptions, when the value of HCR.TGE is 1

When the value of HCR.TGE is 1, if the PE is executing in Non-secure User mode then any abort exception that is not routed to Secure Monitor mode or to EL3 using AArch64 generates an exception that is taken as a Hyp Trap exception. Where an attempt to execute an instruction causes an abort, on taking the Hyp Trap exception, the HSR indicates whether a Data Abort exception or a Prefetch Abort exception caused the Hyp Trap exception entry, and presents a valid syndrome in the HSR.

When SCR.EA is set to 1, External aborts and SError interrupts are routed to EL3, and this routing takes priority over the HCR.TGE routing. For more information, see *Routing of aborts taken to AArch32 state* on page G1-8632.

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An SError interrupt that is routed to Hyp mode because the value of HCR.TGE is 1 is reported as a Data Abort exception routed to Hyp mode.

The HSR reports the exception either:

- As a Prefetch Abort exception routed to Hyp mode, using the EC value `0x20`.
- As a Data Abort exception routed to Hyp mode, using the EC value `0x24`.

For more information about the exception reporting, see *Use of the HSR* on page G5-8949.

Reporting of exceptions routed to EL2 using AArch32 because the value of HCR.TGE is 1

PL1 configurable controls on page G1-8686 describes controls that, when the value of HCR.TGE is 0, can generate exceptions that are taken from Non-secure EL0 to EL1. When EL2 is using AArch32 and the value of HCR.TGE is 1, the exceptions generated by these controls are routed to Hyp mode. Table G1-14 shows how these exceptions are then reported in the HSR.

Table G1-14 Syndrome reporting in HSR from HCR.TGE routing of traps, disables, and enables

Control provided by PL1	Control type[a]	Syndrome reporting in HSR
SCTLR.{nTWE, nTWI}	T	Uses EC value `0x00`, Exception for an unknown reason
SCTLR.{SED, ITD}	D	Uses EC value `0x00`, Exception for an unknown reason
SCTLR.CP15BEN	E	Uses EC value `0x00`, Exception for an unknown reason
CPACR.TRCDIS	T	Uses EC value `0x00`, Exception for an unknown reason
CPACR.{cp11, cp10}	E	Uses EC value `0x00`, Exception for an unknown reason
FPEXC.EN	E	Uses EC value `0x00`, Exception for an unknown reason
CPACR.ASEDIS	D	Uses EC value `0x00`, Exception for an unknown reason
DBGDSCRext.UDCCdis	T	Uses EC value `0x00`, Exception for an unknown reason
CNTKCTL.{PL0PTEN, PL0VTEN, PL0PCTEN, PL0VCTEN}	T	Uses EC value `0x00`, Exception for an unknown reason
PMUSERENR.{ER, CR, SW, EN}	T	Uses EC value `0x00`, Exception for an unknown reason

a. T indicates a trap control, E indicates an instruction enable, and D indicates an instruction disable. For the definition of these terms, see the list that begins with *Instruction enables and instruction disables* on page G1-8685.

G1.12.7 Routing debug exceptions to EL2 using AArch32

When the value of HDCR.TDE is 1, if the PE is executing in a Non-secure mode other than Hyp mode, any Debug exception is routed to Hyp mode. This means it generates a Hyp Trap exception. This applies to:

- Debug exceptions associated with an instruction fetch, that would otherwise generate a Prefetch Abort exception. These are the Breakpoint, Breakpoint Instruction, and Vector Catch exception, see Chapter G2 *AArch32 Self-hosted Debug*.
- Watchpoint exceptions associated with data accesses, that would otherwise generate a Data Abort exception. See *Watchpoint exceptions* on page G2-8763.

When the value of HDCR.TDE is 1, each of the HDCR.{TDRA, TDOSA, TDA} bits is treated as 1 for all purposes other than reading the HDCR register.

Note

- A Breakpoint or Watchpoint debug event that generates entry to Debug state cannot be trapped to Hyp mode. See *Breakpoint and Watchpoint debug events* on page H2-9910.

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- When HDCR.TDE is set to 1, the Hyp Trap exception is generated instead of the Prefetch Abort exception or Data Abort exception that is otherwise generated by the Debug exception.
- Debug exceptions, other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions, are never generated in Hyp mode.

When a Hyp Trap exception is generated because the value of HDCR.TDE is 1, The HSR reports the exception either:

- As a Prefetch Abort exception routed to Hyp mode, using the EC value `0x20`.
- As a Data Abort exception routed to Hyp mode, using the EC value `0x24`.

For more information, see *Use of the HSR* on page G5-8949.

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G1.13 Routing of aborts taken to AArch32 state

A memory abort is either a Data Abort exception or a Prefetch Abort exception. When executing in AArch32 state, depending on the cause of the abort, and possibly on configuration settings, an abort is taken either:

- To the Exception level of the PE mode from which the abort is taken. In this case the abort is taken to AArch32 state.
- To a higher Exception level. In this case the Exception level to which the abort is taken is either:
  - Using AArch32. In this case, this chapter describes how the abort is handled.
  - Using AArch64. In this case, Chapter D5 *The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture* describes how the abort is handled.

For an abort taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32, the mode to which a memory abort is taken depends on the reason for the exception, the mode the PE is in when it takes the exception, and configuration settings, as follows:

Memory aborts taken to Monitor mode

If an implementation includes EL3, when the value of SCR.EA is 1, all External aborts are taken to EL3, and if EL3 is using AArch32 they are taken to Monitor mode. This applies to aborts taken from Secure modes and from Non-secure modes.

Memory aborts taken to Secure Abort mode

If an implementation includes EL3, when the PE is executing in Secure state, all memory aborts that are not routed to EL3 are taken to Secure Abort mode.

Note

The only memory aborts that can be routed to Monitor mode are External aborts.

Memory aborts taken to Hyp mode

If an implementation includes EL2, when the PE is executing in Non-secure state, the following aborts are taken to EL2. If EL2 is using AArch32 this means they are taken to Hyp mode:

- Alignment faults taken:
  - When the PE is in Hyp mode.
  - When the PE is in a Non-secure PL1 or EL0 mode and the exception is generated because the Non-secure PL1&0 stage 2 translation identifies the target of an unaligned access as any type of Device memory.
  - When the PE is in Non-secure User mode and HCR.TGE is set to 1. For more information, see *Abort exceptions, when the value of HCR.TGE is 1* on page G1-8629.
- When the PE is using the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime:
  - MMU faults from stage 2 translations, for which the stage 1 translation did not cause an MMU fault.
  - Any abort taken during the stage 2 translation of an address accessed in a stage 1 translation table walk that is not routed to Secure Monitor mode, see *Stage 2 fault on a stage 1 translation table walk* on page G5-8930.
- When the PE is using the Non-secure EL2 translation regime, MMU faults from stage 1 translations.

  Note

  The Non-secure EL2 translation regime has only one stage of translation.

- External aborts, if SCR.EA is set to 0 and any of the following applies:
  - The PE was executing in Hyp mode when it took the exception.

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  - The PE was executing in a Non-secure PL1 or EL0 mode when it took the exception, the abort is asynchronous, and HCR.AMO is set to 1. For more information, see *Asynchronous exception routing controls* on page G1-8642.
  - The PE was executing in the Non-secure User mode when it took the exception, the abort is synchronous, and HCR.TGE is set to 1. For more information, see *Abort exceptions, when the value of HCR.TGE is 1* on page G1-8629.
  - The Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability Extension is implemented, the PE was executing in a Non-secure PL1 or EL0 mode when it took the exception, the abort is synchronous, and the value of HCR2.TEA is 1.
  - The abort occurred on a stage 2 translation table walk.
- Debug exceptions, if HDCR.TDE is set to 1. For more information, see *Routing debug exceptions to EL2 using AArch32* on page G1-8630.

Memory aborts taken to Non-secure Abort mode

In an implementation that does not include EL3, all memory aborts that are taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32 are taken to Abort mode.

Otherwise, when the PE is executing in Non-secure state, the following aborts are taken to Non-secure Abort mode:

- When the PE is in a Non-secure PL1 or EL0 mode, Alignment faults taken for any of the following reasons:
  - SCTLR.A is set to 1.
  - An instruction that does not support unaligned accesses is committed for execution, and the instruction accesses an unaligned address.
  - The PL1&0 stage 1 translation identifies the target of an unaligned access as any type of Device memory.

    Note

    In an implementation that does not include EL2, this case results in a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE memory access, see *Cases where unaligned accesses are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE* on page E2-6878 and *Loads and Stores to unaligned locations* on page K1-11222.

  If an implementation includes EL2 and the PE is in Non-secure User mode, these exceptions are taken to Abort mode only if the value of HCR.TGE is 0.
- When the PE is using the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime, an MMU fault from a stage 1 translation.
- External aborts, if the PE was executing in a Non-secure PL1 or EL0 mode when it took the exception and both:
  - The value of SCR.EA is 0, meaning the abort is not taken to EL3.
  - The abort is not taken to EL2 for one of the reasons defined in Memory aborts taken to Hyp mode.
- Virtual Aborts, see *Virtual exceptions when an implementation includes EL2* on page G1-8640.
- When the value of HDCR.TDE is 0, Debug exceptions. For more information, see *Routing debug exceptions to EL2 using AArch32* on page G1-8630.

Note

If EL0 is using AArch32 and EL1 is using AArch64, then any of these memory aborts taken from User mode are taken to EL1, as described in Chapter D5 *The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture*.

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Memory aborts with IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED behavior

In addition, a PE can generate an abort for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED reason associated with lockdown. In an implementation that includes EL2, whether such an abort is taken to Non-secure Abort mode or is taken to EL2 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, and an implementation might include a mechanism to select whether the abort is routed to Non-secure Abort mode or to EL2.

When the PE is in a Non-secure mode other than Hyp mode, if multiple factors cause an Alignment fault, the abort is taken to Non-secure Abort mode if any of the factors require the abort to be taken to Abort mode. For example, if the SCTLR.A bit is set to 1, and the access is an unaligned access to an address that the stage 2 translation tables mark as Device-nGnRnE, then the abort is taken to Non-secure Abort mode.

For more information, see *Handling exceptions that are taken to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8613.

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G1.14 Exception return to an Exception level using AArch32

In the Arm architecture, *exception return* to an Exception level that is using AArch32 requires the simultaneous restoration of the PC and PSTATE to values that are consistent with the desired state of execution on returning from the exception. Typically, exception return involves returning to one of:

- The instruction after the instruction boundary at which an asynchronous exception was taken.
- The instruction following an `SVC`, `SMC`, or `HMC` instruction, for an exception generated by one of those instructions.
- The instruction that caused the exception, after the reason for the exception has been removed.
- The subsequent instruction, if the instruction that caused the exception has been emulated in the exception handler.

The Arm architecture defines a *preferred return address* for each exception other than Reset, see *Link values saved on exception entry* on page G1-8621. The values of the SPSR.IT[7:0] bits generated on exception entry are always correct for this preferred return address, but might require adjustment by the exception handler if returning elsewhere.

In some cases, to calculate the appropriate preferred return address for a return to an Exception level that is using AArch32, a subtraction must be performed on the link value saved on taking the exception. The description of each exception includes any value that must be subtracted from the link value, and other information about the required exception return.

On an exception return, the PSTATE takes either:

- The value loaded by the `RFE` instruction.
- If the exception return is not performed by executing an `RFE` instruction, the value of the current SPSR at the time of the exception return.

If FEAT_MTE is implemented PSTATE.TCO is not updated on Exception return to AArch32 state.

Illegal return events from AArch32 state on page G1-8636 describes the behavior if the restored PE state would not be valid for the Exception level, PE mode, and Security state targeted by the exception return.

G1.14.1 Exception return instructions

The instructions that an exception handler can use to return from an exception depend on whether the exception was taken to an EL1 mode, or in an EL2 mode, see:

- *Return from an exception taken to a PE mode other than Hyp mode*.
- *Return from an exception taken to Hyp mode* on page G1-8636.

Return from an exception taken to a PE mode other than Hyp mode

For an exception taken to a PE mode other than Hyp mode, the Arm AArch32 architecture provides the following *exception return instructions*:

- From privileged modes other than System mode, the `ERET` instruction. After the exception return, execution resumes from the address held in the LR (R14) for the mode in which `ERET` is executed. See *ERET* on page F5-7256.
- Data-processing instructions with the S bit set and the PC as a destination, see *MOV, MOVS (register)* on page F5-7405 and *SUB, SUBS (immediate)* on page F5-7726.

Note

The A32 instruction set includes other instructions that can be used for an exception return, but Arm deprecates any use of those instructions.

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Typically:

— A return where no subtraction is required uses SUBS with an operand of 0, or the equivalent MOVS instruction.

— A return requiring subtraction uses SUBS with a nonzero operand.

- The RFE instruction, see *RFE, RFEDA, RFEDB, RFEIA, RFEIB* on page F5-7517. If a subtraction is required, typically it is performed before saving the LR value to memory. After the exception return, execution resumes from the address held in the memory location indicated by the base register specified by the RFE instruction.
- In A32 state, a form of the LDM instruction in which the PC is one of the registers loaded, see *LDM (exception return)* on page F5-7290. If a subtraction is required, typically it is performed before saving the LR value to memory.

Return from an exception taken to Hyp mode

For an exception taken to Hyp mode, the Arm architecture provides the ERET instruction, see *ERET* on page F5-7256. An exception handler executing in Hyp mode must return using the ERET instruction.

Hyp mode is implemented only as part of EL2.

G1.14.2 Alignment of exception returns

The T bit of the value transferred to the PSTATE by an exception return controls the target instruction set of that return. The behavior of the hardware for exception returns for different values of the T bit is as follows:

T == 0 The target instruction set state is A32 state. Bits[1:0] of the address transferred to the PC are ignored by the hardware.

T == 1 The target instruction set state is T32 state:
- Bit[0] of the address transferred to the PC is ignored by the hardware.
- Bit[1] of the address transferred to the PC is part of the instruction address.

Note

In previous versions of the Arm architecture, the PSTATE.{J, T} bits determined the Instruction set state. From the introduction of Armv8, PSTATE.J is RES0.

Arm deprecates any dependence on the requirements that the hardware ignores bits of the address. Arm recommends that the address transferred to the PC for an exception return is correctly aligned for the target instruction set.

After an exception entry other than Reset, the LR value has the correct alignment for the instruction set indicated by the SPSR.T bit. This means that if exception return instructions are used with the LR and SPSR values produced by such an exception entry, the only precaution software needs to take to ensure correct alignment is that any subtraction is of a multiple of four if returning to A32 state, or a multiple of two if returning to T32 state.

G1.14.3 Illegal return events from AArch32 state

Throughout this section:

Return In AArch32 state, refers to any of:
- Execution of any exception return instruction.
- Execution of a DRPS instruction in Debug state.
- Exit from Debug state.

If an exception or debug return from an Exception level using AArch32 triggers an illegal exception return, then bit[1] of the PC is either:
- Zero.
- The value of bit[1] of the return address for the exception or debug return.

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The choice between these two alternatives is made by the implementation, and might differ from instance to instance of an illegal exception return.

Note

This means software must support both alternatives.

Saved process state value
In AArch32 state, refers to any of:

- The value held in the SPSR for any exception return other than an exception return made by executing an `RFE` instruction.
- The value read from memory that is to be restored to PSTATE by the execution of an `RFE` instruction.
- The value held in the SPSR for the execution of a `DRPS` instruction in Debug state.
- The value held in the DSPSR for a Debug state exit.

Link address In AArch32 state, refers to any of:

- The address held in the link register for any exception return other than an exception return made by executing an `ERET`, `LDM`, or `RFE` instruction.
- The address held in ELR_hyp for any exception return made by executing an `ERET` instruction.
- The address read from memory that is to be restored to the PC by the execution of an `LDM` or `RFE` instruction.
- The address held in the DLR for Debug state exit.

Configured from reset
Indicates the state determined on powerup or reset by a configuration input signal, or by another IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanism.

The architecture has a generic mechanism for handling exception or debug returns to a mode or state that is illegal. In AArch32 state, this can occur as a result of any of the following situations:

- A return where the Exception level being returned to is higher than the current Exception level.
- A return where the mode being returned to is not implemented. For example:
  - A return to Hyp mode when EL2 is not implemented.
  - A return to Monitor mode, when EL3 is either not implemented or using AArch64 state.
- A return to EL2 when:
  - EL3 is implemented and using AArch64, and the values of SCR_EL3.{NS, EEL2} 0.
  - EL3 is implemented and using AArch32, and the value of the SCR.NS bit is 0.
- A return to Non-secure EL1 when:
  - EL2 is implemented and using AArch64, and the value of the HCR_EL2.TGE bit is 1.
  - EL2 is implemented and using AArch32, and the value of the HCR.TGE bit is 1.
- A return where the value of the saved process state M[4:0] field is not a valid AArch32 PE mode for the implementation. Table G1-5 on page G1-8596 shows the valid M[4:0] values for AArch32 PE modes.

In these cases:

- PSTATE.IL is set to 1, to indicate an illegal return.
- PSTATE.M is unchanged. This means the PE mode does not change.
- The SS bit is handled in the same way as any other exception or debug return, see *Software Step exceptions* on page D2-4706.

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- The following PSTATE bits are restored from the saved process state value:
  - The N, Z, C, V Condition flags.
  - The Q Overflow or saturation flag.
  - The GE Greater than or Equal flags.
  - The E Endianness mapping bit.
  - The A, I, F exception mask bits.
  - The DIT Data Independent Timing bit.
- The PSTATE.{IT, T} bits are each either:
  - Set to 0.
  - Copied from the saved process state in the SPSR for the PE mode in which the exception is handled.

  The choice between these two options is determined by an implementation, and might vary dynamically within an implementation. Correspondingly software must regard the value as being an UNKNOWN choice between the two values.
- The PC is restored from the link address, unless the illegal return is the execution of a DRPS instruction in Debug state.

When the value of the PSTATE.IL bit is 1, any attempt to execute any instruction results in an Illegal Execution state exception. See *The Illegal Execution state exception*.

All aspects of the illegal return, other than the effects described in this section, are the same as for a legal return.

G1.14.4 Legal returns that set PSTATE.IL to 1

In this section, return, saved process state value, and link address have the meaning that is defined in *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.

If the IL bit in the saved process state value is 1, then it is copied to PSTATE meaning that PSTATE.IL is set to 1. In this case, the PSTATE.{IT, T} bits are each either:

- Set to 0.
- Copied from the SPSR, or loaded from memory if the exception return was performed by executing an RFE instruction.

The choice between these two options is determined by an implementation, and might vary dynamically within the implementation. This means software must regard each value as being an UNKNOWN choice between the two permitted values.

Because the return sets the PSTATE.IL bit to 1, any attempt to execute any instruction results in an Illegal Execution state exception. See *The Illegal Execution state exception*.

G1.14.5 The Illegal Execution state exception

When the value of the PSTATE.IL bit is 1, any attempt to execute an instruction generates an Illegal Execution state exception. In AArch32 state, the PSTATE.IL bit can be set to 1 by one of the following:

- An illegal return, as described in *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
- An illegal change to PSTATE.M, as described in *Illegal changes to PSTATE.M* on page G1-8609.
- A legal return that sets PSTATE.IL to 1, as described in *Legal returns that set PSTATE.IL to 1*.

An Illegal Execution state exception is taken in the same way as an Undefined Instruction exception in the current Exception level. If the current Exception level is EL2 using AArch32 state, the HSR provides additional syndrome information for the exception, see *Use of the HSR* on page G5-8949.

An Illegal Execution state exception has priority over any other Undefined Instruction exception that might arise from instruction execution.

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Note

This section only describes the handling of an Illegal Execution state exception that is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32 state.

On taking any exception to an Exception level that is using AArch32 state:

1. The value of the PSTATE.IL bit is 1 and this is copied to the SPSR.IL bit for the PE mode to which the exception is taken.
2. The PSTATE.IL bit is cleared to 0.

Note

This means that it is not possible for software to observe the value of PSTATE.IL.

Pseudocode description of exception return

The `AArch32.ExceptionReturn()` function transfers the return address to the PC and restores PSTATE to its saved value.

This function uses the function `SetPSTATEFromPSR()`.

The `IllegalExceptionReturn()` function checks for an Illegal Execution state exception.

Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode* includes the definitions of these functions.

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G1.15 Asynchronous exception behavior for exceptions taken from AArch32 state

In an implementation that does not include EL2 or EL3, the asynchronous exceptions behave as follows when EL1 and EL0 are both using AArch32:

- An SError interrupt is taken to Abort mode.
- An IRQ exception is taken to IRQ mode.
- An FIQ exception is taken to FIQ mode.

These are the *default PE modes* for taking these exceptions.

Note

The SError interrupt replaces the Armv7 asynchronous abort. The new name better describes the nature of the exception.

However, the PSTATE.{A, I, F} bits *mask* the asynchronous exceptions, meaning that when the value of one of these PSTATE bits is 1, the corresponding exception is not taken.

If a masked asynchronous exception remains signaled, then the exception remains pending unless the value of the PSTATE bit is changed to 0.

EL2 and EL3 provide controls that affect:

- The routing of these exceptions, see *Asynchronous exception routing controls* on page G1-8642.
- Masking of these exceptions in Non-secure state, see *Asynchronous exception masking controls* on page G1-8643.

Similar register control bits are provided regardless of whether EL2 and EL3 are using AArch32 or AArch64:

- The EL2 controls are provided by the HCR when EL2 is using AArch32, and by the HCR_EL2 when EL2 is using AArch64.
- The EL3 controls are provided by the SCR when EL3 is using AArch32, and by the SCR_EL3 when EL3 is using AArch64.

Therefore, most references to the HCR or SCR in this section are to entries in Table K14-1 on page K14-11418, which disambiguates between AArch32 registers and AArch64 registers. However, the Execution states used by EL2 and EL3 do affect some aspects of the routing and masking of the asynchronous exceptions, see *Asynchronous exception routing and masking with higher Exception levels using AArch64* on page G1-8645.

G1.15.1 Virtual exceptions when an implementation includes EL2

When implemented, EL2 provides the following virtual exceptions, which correspond to the physical asynchronous exceptions:

- Virtual SError, which corresponds to a physical external SError interrupt.
- Virtual IRQ, which corresponds to a physical IRQ.
- Virtual FIQ, which corresponds to a physical FIQ.

When the value of HCR.TGE is 0 and the value of an HCR.{AMO, IMO, FMO} routing control bit is 1, the corresponding virtual interrupt is enabled and a virtual exception is generated either:

- By setting the corresponding virtual interrupt pending bit, HCR.{VA, VI, VF}, to 1.
- For a Virtual IRQ or Virtual FIQ, by an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanism. This might be a signal from an interrupt controller. See, for example, the *ARM Generic Interrupt Controller Architecture Specification*.

When the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1 all virtual interrupts are disabled.

When a virtual interrupt is disabled:

- It cannot be taken.
- It cannot be seen in the ISR.

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In AArch32 state, a virtual exception is taken only from a Non-secure EL1 or EL0 mode. In any other mode, if the exception is generated it is not taken.

A virtual exception is taken in Non-secure state to the default mode for the corresponding physical exception. This means:

- A Virtual SError is taken to Non-secure Abort mode.
- A Virtual IRQ is taken to Non-secure IRQ mode.
- A Virtual FIQ is taken to Non-secure FIQ mode.

Table G1-15 summarizes the HCR bits that route asynchronous exceptions to EL2, and the bits that generate the virtual exceptions.

Table G1-15 HCR bits controlling asynchronous exceptions

Exception	Routing the physical exception to EL2	Generating the virtual exception
SError	HCR.AMO	HCR.VA
IRQ	HCR.IMO	HCR.VI
FIQ	HCR.FMO	HCR.VF

The HCR.{VA, VI, VF} bits generate a virtual exception only if set to 1 when the value of the corresponding HCR.{AMO, IMO, FMO} is 1.

Similarly, if the implementation also includes EL3, the HCR.{AMO, IMO, FMO} bits route the corresponding physical exception to Hyp mode only if the physical exception is not routed to Monitor mode by the SCR.{EA, IRQ, FIQ} bit. For more information, see *Asynchronous exception routing controls* on page G1-8642.

When the value of an HCR.{AMO, IMO, FMO} control bit is 1, the corresponding mask bit in PSTATE:

- Does not mask the physical exception.
- Masks the virtual exception when the PE is executing in a Non-secure EL1 or EL0 mode.

Taking a Virtual Abort exception clears HCR.VA to zero. Taking a Virtual IRQ exception or a Virtual FIQ exception does not affect the value of HCR.VI or HCR.VF.

Note

This means that the exception handler for a Virtual IRQ exception or a Virtual FIQ exception must cause software that is executing at EL2 or EL3 to update the HCR to clear the appropriate virtual exception bit to 0.

See *WFE wake-up events* on page G1-8674 and *Wait For Interrupt* on page G1-8675 for information about how virtual exceptions affect wake up from power-saving states.

Note

A hypervisor can use virtual exceptions to signal exceptions to the current Guest OS. The Guest OS takes a virtual exception exactly as it would take the corresponding physical exception, and is unaware of any distinction between virtual exception and the corresponding physical exception.

Effects of the HCR.{AMO, IMO, FMO} bits

As described in this section, the HCR.{AMO, IMO, FMO} bits are part of the mechanism for enabling the virtual exceptions. In addition, for exceptions generated in Non-secure state:

- As mentioned in this section, affect the routing of the exceptions. See *Asynchronous exception routing controls* on page G1-8642.
- Affect the masking of the exceptions. See *Asynchronous exception masking controls* on page G1-8643.

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G1.15.2 Asynchronous exception routing controls

Note

This section describes the behavior when all Exception levels are using AArch32. For the differences when this is not the case see *Asynchronous exception routing and masking with higher Exception levels using AArch64* on page G1-8645.

In an implementation that includes EL3 the following bits in the SCR control the routing of asynchronous exceptions:

SCR.EA When the value of this bit is 1, any SError interrupt is taken to EL3.

Note

Although this section describes the asynchronous exception routing controls, SCR.EA also controls the routing of synchronous External aborts, see *Routing of aborts taken to AArch32 state* on page G1-8632.

SCR.FIQ When the value of this bit is 1, any FIQ exception is taken to EL3.

SCR.IRQ When the value of this bit is 1, any IRQ exception is taken to EL3.

When EL3 is using AArch32 and the value of one of the SCR.{EA, FIQ, IRQ} bits is 1, the exception is taken to Monitor mode.

Only Secure software can change the values of these bits.

In an implementation that includes EL2, the following bits in the HCR route asynchronous exceptions to EL2, for exceptions that are both:

- Taken from a Non-secure EL1 or EL0 mode.
- If the implementation also includes EL3, not configured, by the SCR.{EA, FIQ, IRQ} controls, to be taken to EL3.

HCR.AMO When the value of this bit is 1, an SError interrupt exception taken from a Non-secure EL1 or EL0 mode is taken to EL2, instead of to Non-secure Abort mode. If the implementation also includes EL3, this control applies only if the value of SCR.EA is 0. When the value of SCR.EA is 1, the value of the AMO bit is ignored.

HCR.FMO When the value of this bit is 1, an FIQ exception taken from a Non-secure EL1 or EL0 mode is taken to EL2, instead of to Non-secure FIQ mode. If the implementation also includes EL3, this control applies only if the value of SCR.FIQ is 0. When the value of SCR.FIQ is 1, the value of the FMO bit is ignored.

HCR.IMO When the value of this bit is 1, an IRQ exception taken from a Non-secure EL1 or EL0 mode is taken to EL2, instead of to Non-secure IRQ mode. If the implementation also includes EL3, this control applies only if the value of SCR.IRQ is 0. When the value of SCR.IRQ is 1, the value of the IMO bit is ignored.

When EL2 is using AArch32 and the value of one of the HCR.{AMO, FMO, IMO} bits is 1, the exception is taken to Hyp mode.

Only software executing in Hyp mode, or Secure software executing at EL3 with SCR.NS set to 1, can change the values of these bits. If EL3 is using AArch32, this requires the Secure software to be executing in Monitor mode.

The HCR.{AMO, FMO, IMO} bits also affect the masking of asynchronous exceptions in Non-secure state, as described in *Asynchronous exception masking controls* on page G1-8643.

The SCR.{EA, FIQ, IRQ} and HCR.{AMO, FMO, IMO} bits have no effect on the routing of Virtual Abort, Virtual FIQ, and Virtual IRQ exceptions.

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Note

When the PE is in Hyp mode:

- Physical asynchronous exceptions that are not routed to Monitor mode are taken to Hyp mode.
- Virtual exceptions are not signaled to the PE.

See also *Asynchronous exception behavior for exceptions taken from AArch32 state* on page G1-8640.

G1.15.3 Asynchronous exception masking controls

Note

This section describes the behavior when all Exception levels are using AArch32. For the differences when this is not the case see *Asynchronous exception routing and masking with higher Exception levels using AArch64* on page G1-8645.

The PSTATE.{A, I, F} bits can mask the taking of the corresponding exceptions from AArch32 state, as follows:

- PSTATE.A can mask SError interrupt exceptions.
- PSTATE.I can mask IRQ exceptions.
- PSTATE.F can mask FIQ exceptions.

In an implementation that does not include either of EL2 and EL3, setting one of these bits to 1 masks the corresponding exception, meaning the exception cannot be taken.

In an implementation that includes EL2, the HCR.{AMO, IMO, FMO} bits modify the masking of exceptions taken from Non-secure state.

Similarly, in an implementation that includes EL3, the SCR.{AW, FW} bits modify the masking of exceptions taken from Non-secure state by the PSTATE.{A, F} bits.

An implementation that includes only EL1 and EL0 does not provide any masking of the PSTATE.{A, I, F} bits. The following subsections describe the masking of these bits in other implementations:

- *Asynchronous exception masking in an implementation that includes EL2 but not EL3*.
- *Asynchronous exception masking in an implementation that includes EL3 but not EL2*.
- *Asynchronous exception masking in an implementation that includes both EL2 and EL3* on page G1-8644.
- *Summary of the asynchronous exception masking controls* on page G1-8644.

Asynchronous exception masking in an implementation that includes EL2 but not EL3

The HCR.{AMO, IMO, FMO} bits modify the effect of the PSTATE.{A, I, F} bits. When the value of an HCR.{AMO, IMO, FMO} mask override bit is 1, the value of the corresponding PSTATE.{A, I, F} bit is ignored when the exception is taken from a Non-secure mode other than Hyp mode.

Asynchronous exception masking in an implementation that includes EL3 but not EL2

The SCR.{AW, FW} bits modify the effect of the PSTATE.{A, F} bits. When the value of one of the SCR.{AW, FW} bits is 0, the corresponding PSTATE bit is ignored when both of the follow apply:

- The corresponding exception is taken from Non-secure state.
- The value of the corresponding SCR.{EA, FIQ} bit is 1, routing the exception to EL3. This means the exception is routed to Monitor mode if EL3 is using AArch32.

Note

Whenever the value of PSTATE.I is 1, IRQ exceptions are masked and cannot be taken.

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Asynchronous exception masking in an implementation that includes both EL2 and EL3

When the value of an HCR.{AMO, IMO, FMO} mask override bit is 1, the value of the corresponding PSTATE.{A, I, F} bit is ignored when both of the following apply:

- The exception is taken from Non-secure state.
- Either:
  - The corresponding SCR.{EA, IRQ, FIQ} bit routes the exception to Monitor mode.
  - The exception is taken from a Non-secure mode other than Hyp mode.

In addition, when the value of an SCR.{AW, FW} bit is 0, the value of the corresponding PSTATE.{A, F} bit is ignored when all of the following apply:

- The exception is taken from Non-secure state.
- The corresponding SCR.{EA, FIQ} bit routes the exception to Monitor mode.
- The corresponding HCR.{AMO, FMO} mask override bit is set to 0.

Summary of the asynchronous exception masking controls

The tables in this section show the masking controls for each of the PSTATE.{A, I, F} bits. For an implementation that does not include all of the Exception levels:

If the implementation includes only EL1 and EL0

The PSTATE bits cannot be masked. The behavior is as shown in the *Secure* row of the tables.

If the implementation includes EL2 but not EL3

The behavior is as shown in the *Non-secure* table rows when the control bits in the SCR are both 0.

If the implementation includes EL3 but not EL2

The behavior is as shown in the table rows where the control bit in the HCR is 0.

Table G1-16 shows the controls of the masking of SError interrupt exceptions by PSTATE.A.

Table G1-16 Control of masking by PSTATE.A

Security state	HCR.AMO	SCR.EA	SCR.AW	Mode	PSTATE.A
Secure	x	x	x	x	Masks SError interrupt, when set to 1
Non-secure	0	0	x	x	Masks SError interrupt, when set to 1
		1	0	x	Ignored
			1	x	Masks SError interrupt, when set to 1
	1	x	x	Not Hyp	Ignored
		0	x	Hyp	Masks SError interrupt, when set to 1
		1	x	x	Ignored

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Table G1-17 shows the controls of the masking of IRQ exceptions by PSTATE.I:

Table G1-17 Control of masking by PSTATE.I

Security state	HCR.IMO	SCR.IRQ	Mode	PSTATE.I
Secure	x	x	x	Masks IRQs, when set to 1
Non-secure	0	x	x	Masks IRQs, when set to 1
	1	x	Not Hyp	Ignored
		0	Hyp	Masks IRQs, when set to 1
		1	x	Ignored

Table G1-18 shows the controls of the masking of FIQ exceptions by PSTATE.F:

Table G1-18 Control of masking by PSTATE.F

Security state	HCR.FMO	SCR.FIQ	SCR.FW	Mode	PSTATE.F
Secure	x	x	x	x	Masks FIQs, when set to 1
Non-secure	0	0	x	x	Masks FIQs, when set to 1
		1	0	x	Ignored
			1	x	Masks FIQs, when set to 1
	1	x	x	Not Hyp	Ignored
		0	x	Hyp	Masks FIQs, when set to 1
		1	x	x	Ignored

G1.15.4 Asynchronous exception routing and masking with higher Exception levels using AArch64

Asynchronous exception routing controls on page G1-8642 and *Asynchronous exception masking controls* on page G1-8643 give full descriptions of the routing and masking of the asynchronous exceptions when all Exception levels are using AArch32. However, when EL0 and EL1 are using AArch32:

- As already described, the SCR and HCR controls might be from Exception levels that are using AArch64.
- If EL3 is using AArch64, or EL2 is using AArch64, there are some changes to the asynchronous exception behaviors.

Therefore, the following sections summarize the asynchronous exception behaviors, taking account of the Execution state being used at EL2 and EL3:

- *Summary of physical interrupt routing*.
- *Summary of physical interrupt masking* on page G1-8646.

Summary of physical interrupt routing

The Table G1-19 on page G1-8646 shows the routing of physical FIQ, IRQ and SError interrupts when the highest Exception level is using AArch32.

In this table:

SCR This is the *Effective value* of a field in SCR.

HCR This is the *Effective value* of a field in HCR.

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FIQ IRQ EA The *Effective value* of the field that handles the asynchronous exception type in SCR.

FMO IMO AMO The *Effective value* of the mask override field for the asynchronous exception type in HCR, if EL2 is using AArch32 or HCR_EL2 if EL2 is using AArch64.

FIQ IRQ Abt The exception is taken to the FIQ mode, the IRQ mode or the Abort mode according to the type of asynchronous exception.

Hyp The exception is taken to AArch32 Hyp mode.

Mon The exception is taken to AArch32 Monitor mode.

n/a This field does not exist, or the Exception level is not accessible in this configuration.

Table G1-19 Routing of physical asynchronous exceptions

Control bits							
SCR		HCR		Target when taken from	Target when taken from	Target when taken from	Target when taken from
NS	FIQ IRQ EA	TGE	FMO IMO AMO	EL0	EL1	EL2	EL3
0	x	x	x	FIQ IRQ Abt	n/a	n/a	FIQ IRQ Abt
1	0	0	0	FIQ IRQ Abt	FIQ IRQ Abt	Hyp	FIQ IRQ Abt
			1	Hyp	Hyp	Hyp	FIQ IRQ Abt
		1	x	Hyp	n/a	Hyp	FIQ IRQ Abt
	1	0	x	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon
		1	x	Mon	n/a	Mon	Mon

Summary of physical interrupt masking

Table G1-20 on page G1-8647 shows the masking of physical FIQ, IRQ and SError interrupts when the highest Exception level is using AArch32.

In this table:

SCR This is the *Effective value* of a field in SCR.

HCR This is the *Effective value* of a field in HCR.

FIQ IRQ EA The *Effective value* of the field that handles the asynchronous exception type in SCR.

FMO IMO AMO The *Effective value* of the mask override field for the asynchronous exception type in HCR.

FW AW For FIQ interrupts, the SCR.FW field, and for SError interrupts, the SCR.AW field. For IRQ interrupts, there is no equivalent field, so the *Effective value* is 0 and rows where this cell is 1 should be ignored.

A When the interrupt is asserted, it is taken regardless of the value of the PSTATE mask bit.

B When the interrupt is asserted, it is subject to the corresponding PSTATE mask bit. If the value of the mask is 1, the interrupt is not taken. If the value of the mask is 0, the interrupt is taken.

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n/a This field does not exist, or the Exception level is not accessible in this configuration.

Table G1-20 Masking of physical asynchronous exceptions

Control bits					Effect of the interrupt mask when executing at:			
SCR			HCR					
NS	FW AW	FIQ IRQ EA	TGE	FMO IMO AMO	EL0	EL1	EL2	EL3
0	x	x	x	x	B	n/a	n/a	B
1	x	0	0	0	B	B	B	B
				1	A	A	B	B
			1	x	A	n/a	B	B
	0	1	0	x	A	A	A	B
			1	x	A	n/a	A	B
	1	1	0	0	B	B	B	B
				1	A	A	A	B
			1	x	A	n/a	A	B

G1.15.5 Taking an interrupt or other exception during a multiple-register load or store

In AArch32 state, an interrupt cannot be taken during a sequence of memory accesses caused by a single load or store instruction, except that when FEAT_LSMAOC is implemented and the value of the applicable LSMAOE field is 0, an interrupt can be taken between two memory accesses made by a single AArch32 Load Multiple (`LDM`) or Store Multiple (`STM`) instruction.

The applicable LSMAOE field is the field in the SCTLR_EL1, SCTLR_EL2, HSCTLR, or SCTLR register that applies to the Exception level and Security state at which the `LDM` or `STM` instruction is executed.

When the value of the LSMAOE bit is 0 and an interrupt is taken between two memory accesses made by a single AArch32 `LDM` or `STM` instruction, then:

- For a load, any register being loaded by the instruction other than a register used in the generation of the address by the instruction or the PC, can contain an UNKNOWN value. Any register used in the generation of the address is restored to its initial value and the LR is set on the interrupt to a value consistent with returning to the instruction.
- For a store, any data location being stored to by the instruction can contain an UNKNOWN value.
- For either a load or store, if the instruction specifies writeback of the base address, then that register is restored to its initial value.

Armv8.2 deprecates software relying on interrupts not being taken during the sequence of memory accesses caused by a single load or store instruction.

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G1.16 AArch32 state exception descriptions

Handling exceptions that are taken to an Exception level using AArch32 on page G1-8613 gives general information about exception handling. This section describes each of the exceptions, in the following subsections:

- *Undefined Instruction exception*.
- *Monitor Trap exception* on page G1-8650.
- *Hyp Trap exception* on page G1-8651.
- *Supervisor Call (SVC) exception* on page G1-8652.
- *Secure Monitor Call (SMC) exception* on page G1-8653.
- *Hypervisor Call (HVC) exception* on page G1-8654.
- *Prefetch Abort exception* on page G1-8655.
- *Data Abort exception* on page G1-8659.
- *Virtual SError interrupt exception* on page G1-8663.
- *IRQ exception* on page G1-8664.
- *Virtual IRQ exception* on page G1-8666.
- *FIQ exception* on page G1-8666.
- *Virtual FIQ exception* on page G1-8668.

Additional pseudocode functions for exception handling on page G1-8668 gives additional pseudocode that is used in the pseudocode descriptions of a number of the exceptions.

G1.16.1 Undefined Instruction exception

An Undefined Instruction exception might be caused by:

- A System register access, floating-point, or Advanced SIMD instruction that is not accessible because of the settings in one or more of the CPACR, NSACR, HCPTR, and DBGDSCRext.
- A System register access, floating-point, or Advanced SIMD instruction that is not implemented.
- A System register access, floating-point, or Advanced SIMD instruction that causes an exception during execution. This includes:
  - Trapped floating-point exceptions that are taken to AArch32, if an implementation supports these traps. See *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page E1-6832.
  - Execution of certain floating-point instructions when one or both of the FPSCR.{Stride, Len} fields in nonzero, in an implementation in which those fields are RW. The description of FPEXC specifies the instructions to which this applies.
- An instruction that is UNDEFINED.

Note

The Undefined Instruction exception is taken using offset `0x04` in the Hyp, Secure, or Non-secure vector table. In the Monitor vector table this offset is used for the Monitor Trap exception. See *Monitor Trap exception* on page G1-8650 and *The vector tables and exception offsets* on page G1-8614.

By default, an Undefined Instruction exception is taken to Undefined mode, but an Undefined Instruction exception can be taken to EL2, meaning it is taken to Hyp mode if EL2 is using AArch32, see *The PE mode to which the Undefined Instruction exception is taken* on page G1-8649.

The Undefined Instruction exception can provide:

- Signaling of an illegal instruction execution.
- *Lazy context switching* of System registers.

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The preferred return address for an Undefined Instruction exception is the address of the instruction that generated the exception. For an exception taken to AArch32 state, this return is performed as follows:

- If returning from Secure or Non-secure Undefined mode, the exception return uses the SPSR and LR_und values generated by the exception entry, as follows:
  - If SPSR.T is 0, indicating that the exception occurred in A32 state, the return uses an exception return instruction with a subtraction of 4.
  - If SPSR.T is 1, indicating that the exception occurred in T32 state, the return uses an exception return instruction with a subtraction of 2.
- If returning from Hyp mode, the exception return is performed by an `ERET` instruction, using the SPSR and ELR_hyp values generated by the exception entry.

For more information, see *Exception return to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8635.

Note

If handling the Undefined Instruction exception requires instruction emulation, followed by return to the next instruction after the instruction that caused the exception, the instruction emulator must use the instruction length to calculate the correct return address, and to calculate the updated values of the IT bits if necessary.

The PE mode to which the Undefined Instruction exception is taken

Figure G1-4 shows how the implementation, state, and configuration options determine the PE mode to which an Undefined Instruction exception is taken, when the exception is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32.

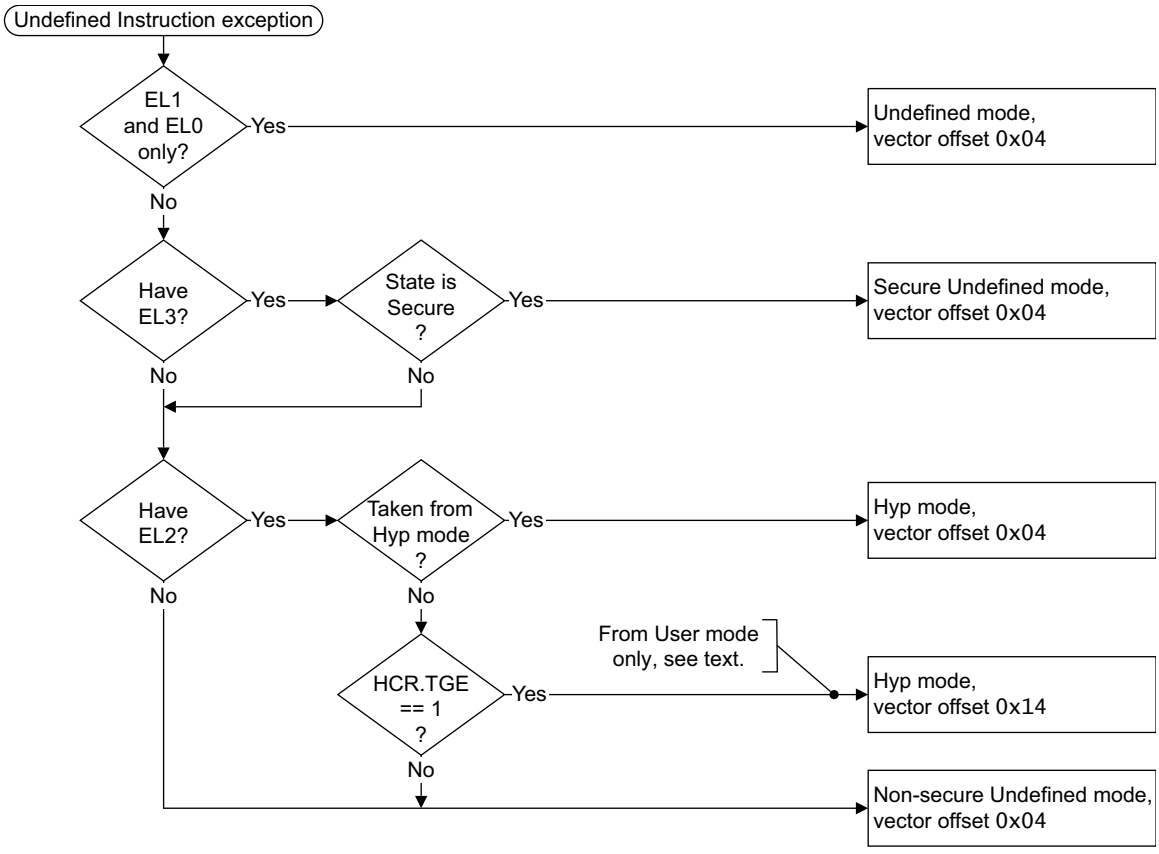

Figure G1-4 The PE mode an Undefined Instruction exception is taken to in AArch32 state

See also *UNPREDICTABLE cases when the value of HCR.TGE is 1* on page G1-8626.

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Pseudocode description of taking the Undefined Instruction exception

The `AArch32.UndefinedFault()` pseudocode procedure determines whether the Undefined Instruction exception is taken to AArch32 state. If it is taken to AArch32 state, the `AArch32.TakeUndefInstrException()` pseudocode procedure describes how the PE takes the exception.

An Undefined Instruction exception is taken to an Exception level using AArch64 if either:

- It is generated in User mode when EL1 is using AArch64.
- It is generated in User mode when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state and is using AArch64 and the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1.

Conditional execution of undefined instructions

The conditional execution rules described in *Conditional execution* on page F1-6913 apply to all instructions. This includes undefined instructions and other instructions that would cause entry to the Undefined Instruction exception.

If such an instruction fails its condition check, the behavior depends on the potential cause of entry to the Undefined Instruction exception, as follows:

- If the potential cause is the execution of the instruction itself and depends on data values used by the instruction, the instruction executes as a `NOP` and does not cause an Undefined Instruction exception.
- In the following cases, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the instruction executes as a `NOP` or causes an Undefined Instruction exception:
  - The potential cause is the execution of an earlier System register access instruction, floating-point instruction, or Advanced SIMD instruction.
  - The potential cause is the execution of the instruction itself without dependence on the data values used by the instruction.

  An implementation must handle all such cases in the same way.

Note

Before Armv7, all implementations executed any instruction that failed its condition check as a `NOP`, even if it would otherwise have caused an Undefined Instruction exception. An Undefined Instruction handler written for these implementations might assume without checking that the undefined instruction passed its condition check. Such an Undefined Instruction handler is likely to need rewriting, to check the condition is passed, before it functions correctly on all AArch32 implementations.

Interaction of UNDEFINED instruction behavior with UNPREDICTABLE or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE instruction behavior

If this manual describes an instruction as both:

- UNPREDICTABLE and UNDEFINED then the instruction is UNPREDICTABLE.
- CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and UNDEFINED then the instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

Note

An example of this is where both:

- An instruction, or instruction class, is made UNDEFINED by some general principle, or by a configuration field.
- A particular encoding of that instruction or instruction class is specified as CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

G1.16.2 Monitor Trap exception

The Monitor Trap exception is implemented only as part of EL3, and can be generated only if EL3 is using AArch32.

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Note

The Monitor Trap exception is taken using offset `0x04` in the Monitor vector table. In the other vector tables, this offset is used for the Undefined Instruction exception. See *Undefined Instruction exception* on page G1-8648 and *The vector tables and exception offsets* on page G1-8614.

A Monitor Trap exception is generated if the PE is running in a mode other than Monitor mode, and commits for execution a `WFI` or `WFE` instruction that would otherwise cause suspension of execution when:

- In the case of the `WFI` instruction, the value of the SCR.TWI bit is 1.
- In the case of the `WFE` instruction, the value of the SCR.TWE bit is 1.

Note

Since a `WFE` or `WFI` can complete at any time, even without a Wakeup event, the traps on `WFE` of `WFI` are not guaranteed to be taken, even if the `WFE` or `WFI` is executed when there is no Wakeup event. The only guarantee is that if the instruction does not complete in finite time in the absence of a Wakeup event, the trap will be taken.

The preferred return address for a Monitor Trap exception is the address of the instruction that generated the exception. The exception return uses the SPSR and LR_mon values generated by the exception entry, as follows:

- If SPSR.T is 0, indicating that the exception occurred in A32 state, the return uses an exception return instruction with a subtraction of 4.
- If SPSR.T is 1, indicating that the exception occurred in T32 state, the return uses an exception return instruction with a subtraction of 2.

For more information, see *Exception return to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8635.

The PE mode to which the Monitor Trap exception is taken

When EL3 is using AArch32, a Monitor Trap exception is taken to Monitor mode, using a vector offset of `0x04` from the Monitor exception base address.

Pseudocode description of taking the Monitor Trap exception

The `AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException()` pseudocode procedure describes how the PE takes the exception.

G1.16.3 Hyp Trap exception

The Hyp Trap exception provides the standard mechanism for trapping Guest OS functions to the hypervisor.

The Hyp Trap exception is implemented only as part of EL2 and can be generated only if EL2 is using AArch32.

A Hyp Trap exception is generated if the PE is running in a Non-secure mode other than Hyp mode, and commits for execution an instruction that is trapped to Hyp mode. Instruction traps are enabled by setting bits to 1 in the HCR, HCPTR, HDCR, or HSTR. For more information, see *EL2 configurable controls* on page G1-8694.

Traps to Hyp mode never apply in Secure state, regardless of the value of the SCR.NS bit.

The preferred return address for a Hyp Trap exception is the address of the trapped instruction. The exception return is performed by an `ERET` instruction, using the SPSR and ELR_hyp values generated by the exception entry.

Note

The SPSR and ELR_hyp values generated on exception entry can be used, without modification, for an exception return to re-execute the trapped instruction. If the exception handler emulates the trapped instruction, and must return to the following instruction, the emulation of the instruction must include modifying ELR_hyp, and possibly updating SPSR_hyp.

When the PE enters the handler for a Hyp Trap exception, the HSR holds syndrome information for the exception. For more information, see *Use of the HSR* on page G5-8949.

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The PE mode to which the Hyp Trap exception is taken

A Hyp Trap exception is taken to Hyp mode, using a vector offset of `0x14` from the Hyp exception base address.

Pseudocode description of taking the Hyp Trap exception

The `AArch32.TakeHypTrapException()` pseudocode procedure describes how the PE takes the exception.

G1.16.4 Supervisor Call (SVC) exception

The Supervisor Call instruction, `SVC`, requests a supervisor function, typically to request an operating system function. When EL1 is using AArch32, executing an `SVC` instruction causes the PE to enter Supervisor mode. For more information, see *SVC* on page F5-7742.

Note

In an implementation that includes EL2, when EL2 is using AArch32:

- When an `SVC` instruction is executed in Hyp mode, the Supervisor Call exception is taken to Hyp mode. For more information, see *SVC* on page F5-7742.
- When the HCR.TGE bit is set to 1, the Supervisor Call exception generated by execution of an `SVC` instruction in Non-secure User mode is routed to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Supervisor Call exception, when the value of HCR.TGE is 1* on page G1-8629.

By default, a Supervisor Call exception that is taken to AArch32 state is taken to Supervisor mode, but a Supervisor Call exception can be taken to EL2, meaning it is taken to Hyp mode if EL2 is using AArch32, see *The PE mode to which the Supervisor Call exception is taken*.

The preferred return address for a Supervisor Call exception is the address of the next instruction after the `SVC` instruction. For an exception taken to AArch32 state, this return is performed as follows:

- If returning from Secure or Non-secure Supervisor mode, the exception return uses the SPSR and LR_svc values generated by the exception entry, in an exception return instruction without subtraction.
- If returning from Hyp mode, the exception return is performed by an `ERET` instruction, using the SPSR and ELR_hyp values generated by the exception entry.

For more information, see *Exception return to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8635.

The PE mode to which the Supervisor Call exception is taken

Figure G1-5 on page G1-8653 shows how the implementation, state, and configuration options determine the PE mode to which a Supervisor Call exception is taken, when the exception is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32.

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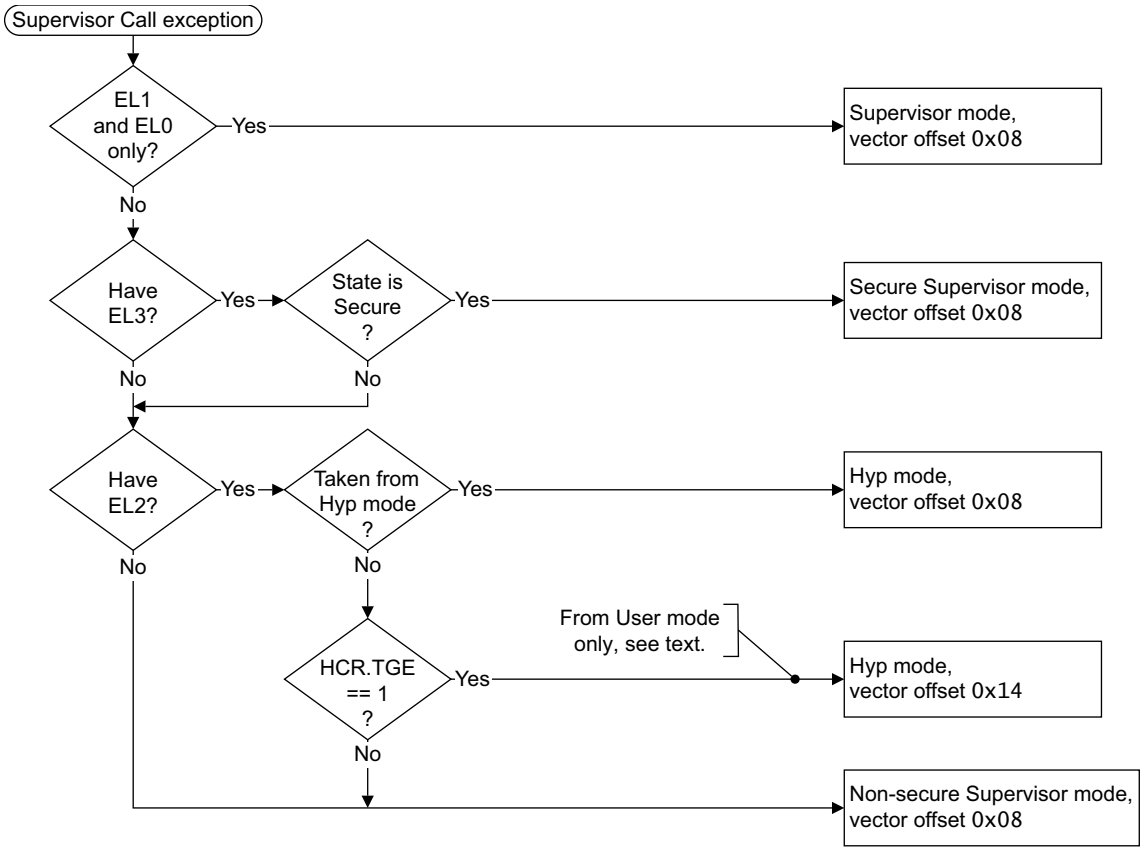

Figure G1-5 The PE mode the Supervisor Call exception is taken to in AArch32 state

See also *UNPREDICTABLE cases when the value of HCR.TGE is 1* on page G1-8626.

Pseudocode description of taking the Supervisor Call exception

The `AArch32.CallSupervisor()` pseudocode procedure determines whether the Supervisor Call exception is taken to AArch32 state. If it is taken to AArch32 state, the `AArch32.TakeSVCException()` pseudocode procedure describes how the PE takes the exception.

An Supervisor Call exception is taken to an Exception level using AArch64 if either:

- It is generated by executing an `SVC` instruction in User mode when EL1 is using AArch64.
- It is generated by executing an `SVC` instruction in Non-secure User mode when EL2 is using AArch64 and the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1.

G1.16.5 Secure Monitor Call (SMC) exception

The Secure Monitor Call exception is implemented only as part of EL3. When EL3 is using AArch32, the exception is taken to Monitor mode.

The Secure Monitor Call instruction, `SMC`, requests a Secure Monitor function. When EL3 is using AArch32, executing an `SMC` instruction causes the PE to enter Monitor mode. For more information, see *SMC* on page F5-7587.

Note

- In an implementation that includes EL2, execution of an `SMC` instruction in a Non-secure EL1 mode can be trapped to EL2. When EL2 is using AArch32, this means that when HCR.TSC 1, execution of an `SMC` instruction in a Non-secure EL1 mode generates a Hyp Trap Exception that is taken to Hyp mode. For more information, see *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 execution of SMC instructions* on page G1-8701.

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- The Operation pseudocode in the description of the AArch32 `SMC` instruction, in *SMC* on page F5-7587, identifies cases where execution of the instruction generates an exception that is taken to EL3 using AArch64.

The preferred return address for a Secure Monitor Call exception is the address of the next instruction after the `SMC` instruction. For an exception taken to AArch32 state, this return is performed using the SPSR and LR_mon values generated by the exception entry, using an exception return instruction without a subtraction.

For more information, see *Exception return to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8635.

Note

For an exception taken to AArch32 state, the exception handler can return to the `SMC` instruction itself by returning using a subtraction of 4, without any adjustment to the SPSR.IT[7:0] bits. If it does this, the return occurs, then asynchronous exceptions might occur and be handled, then the `SMC` instruction is re-executed and another Secure Monitor Call exception occurs.

This relies on:

- The `SMC` instruction being used correctly, either outside an IT block or as the last instruction in an IT block, so that the SPSR.IT[7:0] bits indicate unconditional execution.
- The Secure Monitor Call handler not changing the result of the original conditional execution test for the `SMC` instruction.

The PE mode to which the Secure Monitor Call exception is taken

The Secure Monitor Call exception is supported only as part of EL3. When EL3 is using AArch32, a Secure Monitor Call exception is taken to Monitor mode, using vector offset `0x08` from the Monitor exception base address.

Note

- An `SMC` instruction that is trapped to Hyp mode because HCR.TSC is set to 1 generates a Hyp Trap exception, see *The PE mode to which the Hyp Trap exception is taken* on page G1-8652.
- If EL3 is using AArch64 then *Security behavior in Exception levels using AArch32 when EL2 or EL3 are using AArch64* on page G1-8625 describes the effect of executing an `SMC` instruction at an Exception level that is using EL1.

Pseudocode description of taking the Secure Monitor Call exception

The `AArch32.TakeSMCException()` pseudocode procedure describes how the PE takes the exception when the exception is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32.

G1.16.6 Hypervisor Call (HVC) exception

The Hypervisor Call exception is implemented only as part of EL2.

The Hypervisor Call instruction, `HVC`, requests a hypervisor function. When EL2 is using AArch32, executing an `HVC` instruction generates a Hypervisor Call exception that is taken to Hyp mode. For more information, see *HVC* on page F5-7262.

Note

- Execution of `HVC` instructions is disabled when the value of SCR.HCE is 0. Descriptions of `HVC` instruction execution elsewhere in this section assume the *Effective value* of SCR.HCE is 1.
- When EL2 is using AArch64 an `HVC` instruction executed in a Non-secure EL1 mode generates an exception that is taken to EL2 using AArch64.

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The preferred return address for a Hypervisor Call exception is the address of the next instruction after the HVC instruction. The exception return is performed by an ERET instruction, using the SPSR and ELR_hyp values generated by the exception entry.

For more information, see *Exception return to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8635.

When EL2 is using AArch32, executing an HVC instruction transfers the immediate argument of the instruction to the HSR. The exception handler retrieves the argument from the HSR, and therefore does not have to access the original HVC instruction. For more information, see *Use of the HSR* on page G5-8949.

The PE mode to which the Hypervisor Call exception is taken

The Hypervisor Call exception is supported only as part of EL2. When EL2 is using AArch32, a Hypervisor Call exception is taken to Hyp mode, using a vector offset that depends on the mode from which the exception is taken, as Figure G1-6 shows. This offset is from the Hyp exception base address.

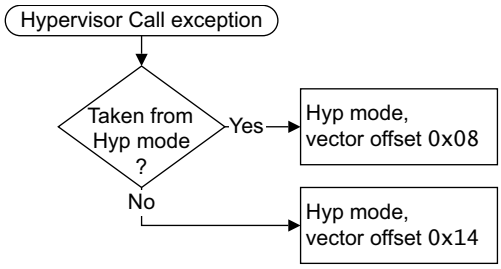

Figure G1-6 The PE mode the Hypervisor Call exception is taken to in AArch32 state

Pseudocode description of taking the Hypervisor Call exception

The `AArch32.CallHypervisor()` pseudocode procedure determines whether the valid execution of an HVC instruction in AArch32 state generates an exception that is taken to EL2 using AArch64, or generates a Hypervisor Call exception taken to Hyp mode. The `AArch32.TakeHVCException()` pseudocode procedure describes how the PE takes a Hypervisor Call exception.

G1.16.7 Prefetch Abort exception

A Prefetch Abort exception can be generated by:

- A synchronous memory abort on an instruction fetch.

  Note

  Asynchronous External aborts on instruction fetches are reported as SError interrupts using the Data Abort exception, see *Data Abort exception* on page G1-8659.

  A Prefetch Abort exception entry is synchronous to the instruction whose fetch aborted.

  For more information about memory aborts see *VMSAv8-32 memory aborts* on page G5-8922.

- A Breakpoint, Vector Catch or Breakpoint Instruction exception, see Chapter G2 *AArch32 Self-hosted Debug*.

Note

If an implementation fetches instructions speculatively, it must handle a synchronous abort on such an instruction fetch by:

- Generating a Prefetch Abort exception only if the instruction would be executed in a simple sequential execution of the program.
- Ignoring the abort if the instruction would not be executed in a simple sequential execution of the program.

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By default, when EL1 is using AArch32, a Prefetch Abort exception is taken to Abort mode, but a Prefetch Abort exception can be taken to:

- EL2, meaning it is taken to Hyp mode if EL2 is using AArch32.
- EL3, meaning it is taken to Monitor mode if EL3 is using AArch32.

For more information:

- About cases where the Prefetch Abort exception is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32, see *The PE mode to which the Prefetch Abort exception is taken* on page G1-8657.
- About cases where the Prefetch Abort generates an exception that is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch64, see *Pseudocode description of taking the Prefetch Abort exception* on page G1-8659.

The preferred return address for a Prefetch Abort exception is the address of the aborted instruction. For an exception taken to AArch32 state this return is performed as follows:

- If returning from a mode other than Hyp mode, using the SPSR and LR values generated by the exception entry, using an exception return instruction with a subtraction of 4. This means using:
  - SPSR_abt and LR_abt if returning from Abort mode.
  - SPSR_mon and LR_mon if returning from Monitor mode.
- If returning from Hyp mode, using the SPSR_hyp and ELR_hyp values generated by the exception entry, using an `ERET` instruction.

For more information about the handling of Prefetch Abort exceptions in AArch32 state see *Exception return to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8635.

Prefetch Abort exception reporting a PC alignment fault exception

A PC alignment fault exception that is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32 is reported as a Prefetch Abort exception, and:

If the exception is taken to EL1 using AArch32 or EL3 using AArch32

- The IFSR indicates the cause of the exception:
  - If the value of TTBCR.EAE is 0, IFSR.FS takes the value `0b00001`.
  - If the value of TTBCR.EAE is 1, IFSR.STATUS takes the value `0b100001`.
- IFAR holds the value of the address that faulted, including the misaligned low order bit or bits.
- R14_abt holds the address that faulted, including the misaligned low order bit or bits, with the standard offset for a Prefetch Abort exception.

If the exception is taken to EL2 using AArch32

- HSR.EC takes the value `0b100010`.
- HSR.IL is UNKNOWN.
- HSR.ISS is RES0.
- HIFAR and ELR_hyp each hold the value of the address that faulted, including the misaligned low order bit or bits.

For a PC alignment fault exception taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32:

- If the exception occurred because of the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of a branch to an unaligned PC value, as described in *Branching to an unaligned PC* on page K1-11222, then bit[0] of the faulting address is forced to zero, and therefore the misalignment is because the value of bit[1] of this address is 1.
- If the exception occurred on an exit from Debug state, as described in *Exiting Debug state* on page H2-9947, then it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether bit[0] of the faulting address is forced to zero.

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The PE mode to which the Prefetch Abort exception is taken

Figure G1-7 on page G1-8658 shows how the implementation, state, and configuration options determine the PE mode to which a Prefetch Abort exception is taken, when the exception is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32.

Note

In this figure, the Effective value of HCR2.TEA is 0 if The Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability Extension is not implemented.

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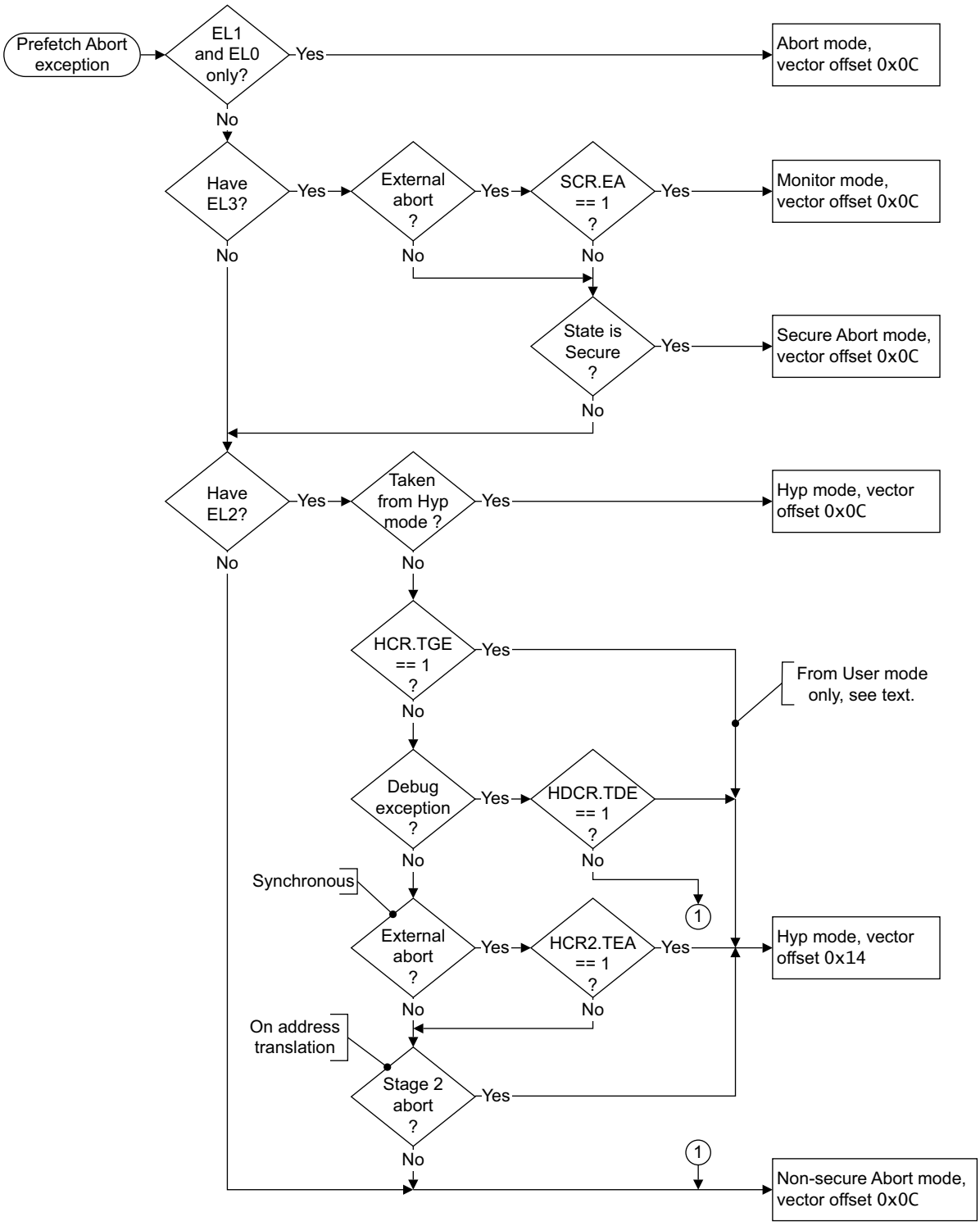

Figure G1-7 The PE mode the Prefetch Abort exception is taken to in AArch32 state

See also *UNPREDICTABLE cases when the value of HCR.TGE is 1* on page G1-8626.

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Pseudocode description of taking the Prefetch Abort exception

The `AArch32.Abort()` pseudocode function determines whether the Prefetch Abort condition generates an exception that is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch64, or generates a Prefetch Abort exception that is taken in AArch32 state. When the exception is taken in AArch32 state, the `AArch32.TakePrefetchAbortException()` pseudocode procedure describes how the PE takes the exception.

The exception is taken to an Exception level using AArch64 if one of the following applies:

- The exception is generated in User mode when EL1 is using AArch64.
- The implementation includes EL2, EL2 is using AArch64, and one of the following applies:
  - The value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1 and the exception is generated in Non-secure User mode.
  - The value of MDCR_EL2.TDE is 1 and the exception is generated by a Debug exception in a Non-secure EL1 or Non-secure EL0 mode.
  - The exception is generated by a stage 2 fault during a stage 1 translation table walk using the AArch32 Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- The implementation includes EL3, EL3 is using AArch64, the value of SCR_EL3.EA is 1. and the exception is generated by an External abort in AArch32 state.

G1.16.8 Data Abort exception

In AArch32 state, a Data Abort exception can be generated by:

- A synchronous abort on a data read or write memory access. Exception entry is synchronous to the instruction that generated the memory access.
- An SError interrupt. The SError interrupt might be caused by an External abort on a memory access, which can be any of:
  - A data read or write access.
  - An instruction fetch.
  - In a VMSA memory system, a translation table access.

  Exception entry occurs asynchronously.

  As described in *Asynchronous exception masking controls* on page G1-8643, SError interrupts can be masked. When this happens, a generated SError interrupt is not taken until it is not masked.
- A watchpoint, see *Watchpoint exceptions* on page G2-8763.

By default, when EL1 is using AArch32 a Data Abort exception is taken to Abort mode, but a Data Abort exception can be taken to:

- EL2, meaning it is taken to Hyp mode if EL2 is using AArch32.
- EL3, meaning it is taken to Monitor mode if EL3 is using AArch32.

For more information:

- About cases where the Data Abort exception is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32 see *The PE mode to which the Data Abort exception is taken* on page G1-8660.
- About memory aborts in AArch32 state see *VMSAv8-32 memory aborts* on page G5-8922.
- About cases where the Data Abort generates an exception that is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch64 see *Pseudocode description of taking the Data Abort exception* on page G1-8662.

The preferred return address for a Data Abort exception is the address of the instruction that generated the aborting memory access, or the address of the instruction following the instruction boundary at which an SError interrupt exception was taken. For an exception taken to AArch32 state, this return is performed as follows:

- If returning from a mode other than Hyp mode, using the SPSR and LR values generated by the exception entry, using an exception return instruction with a subtraction of 8. This means using:
  - SPSR_abt and LR_abt if returning from Abort mode.

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  — SPSR_mon and LR_mon if returning from Monitor mode.

- If returning from Hyp mode, using the SPSR_hyp and ELR_hyp values generated by the exception entry, using an ERET instruction.

For more information about the handling of Data Abort exceptions in AArch32 state see *Exception return to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8635.

The PE mode to which the Data Abort exception is taken

Figure G1-8 on page G1-8661 shows the determination of the mode to which a Data Abort exception is taken when the exception is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32.

Note

In this figure, the Effective value of HCR2.TEA is 0 if The Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability Extension is not implemented.

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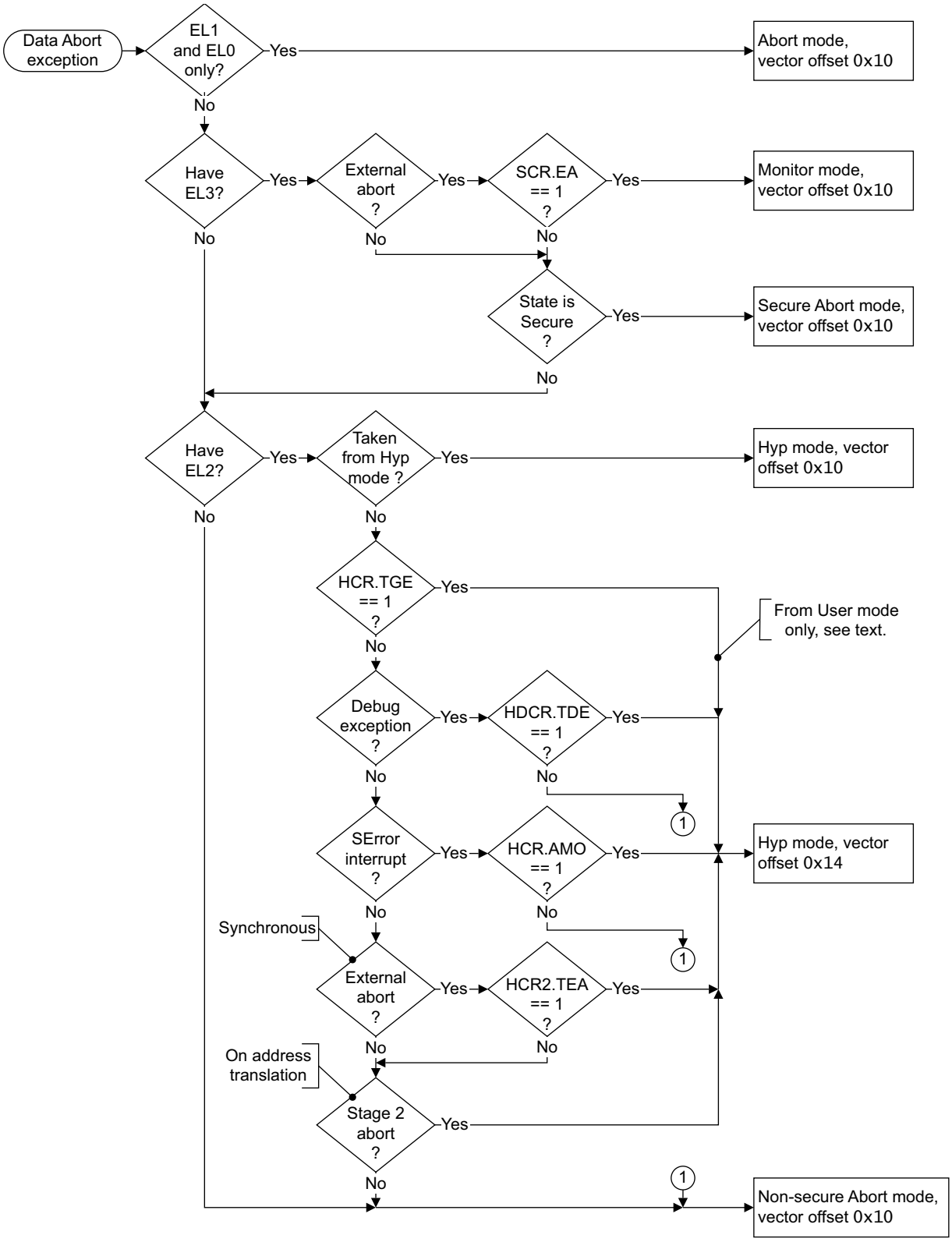

Figure G1-8 The PE mode the Data Abort exception is taken to in AArch32 state

See also *UNPREDICTABLE cases when the value of HCR.TGE is 1* on page G1-8626.

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Pseudocode description of taking the Data Abort exception

The `AArch32.Abort()` pseudocode function determines whether the Data Abort condition generates an exception that is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch64, or generates a Data Abort exception that is taken in AArch32 state. When the exception is taken in AArch32 state, the `AArch32.TakeDataAbortException()` pseudocode procedure describes how the PE takes the exception.

The exception is taken to an Exception level using AArch64 if one of the following applies:

- The exception is generated in User mode when EL1 is using AArch64.
- The implementation includes EL2, EL2 is using AArch64, and one of the following applies:
  - The value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1 and the exception is generated in Non-secure User mode.
  - The value of MDCR_EL2.TDE is 1 and the exception is generated by a Debug exception in a Non-secure EL1 or Non-secure EL0 mode.
  - The exception is generated by a stage 2 fault during a stage 1 translation table walk using the AArch32 Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- The implementation includes EL3, EL3 is using AArch64, the value of SCR_EL3.EA is 1. and the exception is generated by an External abort in AArch32 state.

Effects of data-aborted instructions

An instruction that accesses data memory can modify memory by storing one or more values. If the execution of such an instruction generates a Data Abort exception, or causes Debug state entry because of a watchpoint set on the location, the value of each memory location that the instruction stores to is:

- Unchanged for any location for which one of the following applies:
  - An Alignment fault is generated.
  - An MMU fault is generated.
  - A Watchpoint is generated.
  - An External abort is generated, if that External abort is taken synchronously.
- UNKNOWN for any location for which no exception and no debug event is generated.

If the access to a memory location generates an External abort that is taken asynchronously, it is outside the scope of the architecture to define the effect of the store on that memory location, because this depends on the system-specific nature of the External abort. However, in general, Arm recommends that such locations are unchanged.

For External aborts and Watchpoints, where in principle faulting could be identified at byte or halfword granularity, the size of a location in this definition is the size for which a memory access is single-copy atomic.

In AArch32 state, instructions that access data memory can modify registers in the following ways:

- By loading values into one or more of the general-purpose registers. The registers loaded can include the PC.
- By loading values into one or more of the registers in the Advanced SIMD and floating-point register file.
- By specifying *base register writeback*, in which the base register used in the address calculation has a modified value written to it. All instructions that support base register writeback have CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE results if base register writeback is specified with the PC as the base register. Only general-purpose registers can be modified reliably in this way.
- By a direct transfer to or from the Debug Communication Channel (DCC) register, using the LDC and STC instructions. For more information, see Chapter H4 *The Debug Communication Channel and Instruction Transfer Register*.

  If the instruction that accesses the DCC registers is an LDC or STC instruction, UNKNOWN values are left in the Data Transfer Register and DCC flow-control flags.
- By modifying PSTATE.

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If the execution of such an instruction generates a synchronous Data Abort exception, the following rules determine the values left in these registers:

- On entry to the Data Abort exception handler:
  - The PC value is the Data Abort vector address, see *Exception vectors and the exception base address* on page G1-8613.
  - The LR_abt value is determined from the address of the aborted instruction.

  Neither value is affected by the results of any load specified by the instruction.
- The base register is restored to its original value if either:
  - The aborted instruction is a load and the list of registers to be loaded includes the base register.
  - The base register is being written back.
- If the instruction only loads one general-purpose register the value in that register is unchanged.
- If the instruction loads more than one general-purpose register, UNKNOWN values are left in destination registers other than the PC and the base register of the instruction.
- If the instruction affects any registers in the Advanced SIMD and floating-point register file, UNKNOWN values are left in the registers that are affected.
- PSTATE bits that are not defined as updated on exception entry retain their current value.
- If the instruction is a `STREX`, `STREXB`, `STREXH`, or `STREXD`, `<Rd>` is not updated.

After taking a Data Abort exception, the state of the Exclusives monitors is UNKNOWN. Therefore, Arm strongly recommends that the abort handler performs a `CLREX` instruction, or a dummy `STREX` instruction, to clear the Exclusives monitor state.

An External abort might signal a data corruption to the PE. For example, a memory location might have been corrupted. The error that caused the External abort might have been propagated. The RAS Extension provides mechanisms for software to determine the extent of the corruption and contain propagation of the error. For more information, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, ARMv8, for the ARMv8-A architecture profile*.

The Arm abort model

The abort model used by an Arm PE is described as a *Base Restored Abort Model*. This means that if a synchronous Data Abort exception is generated by executing an instruction that specifies base register writeback, the value in the base register is unchanged.

The abort model applies uniformly across all instructions.

G1.16.9 Virtual SError interrupt exception

The Virtual SError interrupt exception is implemented only as part of EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

A Virtual SError interrupt exception is generated in AArch32 state if all of the following apply:

- The PE is in a mode other than Hyp mode.
- The value of PSTATE.A is 0.
- Either:
  - EL2 is using AArch32 and the values of the HCR.{TGE, AMO, VA} bits are {0, 1, 1}.
  - EL2 is using AArch64 and the values of the HCR_EL2.{TGE, AMO, VA} bits are {0, 1, 1}.

The preferred return address for a Virtual SError interrupt exception is the address of the instruction immediately after the instruction boundary where the exception was taken. For an exception taken to AArch32 state, this return is performed using the SPSR and LR_abt values generated by the exception entry, using an exception return instruction without subtraction.

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The PE mode to which the Virtual SError interrupt exception is taken

The Virtual SError interrupt exception is taken using a vector offset of `0x10` from the Non-secure exception base address.

The conditions for generating a Virtual SError interrupt exception in AArch32 state mean the exception is:

- Taken from a EL1 or EL0 mode.
- Taken to Abort mode if EL1 is using AArch32.
- Taken to EL1, when EL0 is using AArch32 and EL1 is using AArch64.

For more information, see *Virtual exceptions when an implementation includes EL2* on page G1-8640.

Note

Because a Virtual SError interrupt exception taken to AArch32 state is always taken to Abort mode, on exception entry the preferred return address is always saved to LR_abt.

Pseudocode description of taking the Virtual SError interrupt exception

The `AArch32.TakeVirtualSErrorException()` pseudocode procedure describes how the PE takes the exception.

G1.16.10 IRQ exception

The IRQ exception is generated by IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED means. Typically this is by asserting an IRQ interrupt request input to the PE.

When an IRQ exception is taken, exception entry is precise to an instruction boundary.

As described in *Asynchronous exception masking controls* on page G1-8643, IRQ exceptions can be masked. When this happens, a generated IRQ exception is not taken until it is not masked.

By default, when EL1 is using AArch32, an IRQ exception is taken to IRQ mode, but an IRQ exception can be taken to:

- EL2, meaning it is taken to Hyp mode if EL2 is using AArch32.
- EL3, meaning it is taken to Monitor mode if EL3 is using AArch32.

For more information:

- About cases where the exception is taken to an Exception level using AArch32 see *The PE mode to which the physical IRQ exception is taken* on page G1-8665.
- About cases where the exception is taken to an Exception level using AArch64 see *Pseudocode description of taking the physical IRQ exception* on page G1-8665.

The preferred return address for an IRQ exception is the address of the instruction following the instruction boundary at which the exception was taken. For an exception taken to AArch32 state this return is performed as follows:

- If returning from a mode other than Hyp mode, using the SPSR and LR values generated by the exception entry, using an exception return instruction with a subtraction of 4. This means using:
  - SPSR_irq and LR_irq if returning from IRQ mode.
  - SPSR_mon and LR_mon if returning from Monitor mode.
- If returning from Hyp mode, using the SPSR_hyp and ELR_hyp values generated by the exception entry, using an `ERET` instruction.

For more information, see *Exception return to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8635.

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The PE mode to which the physical IRQ exception is taken

Figure G1-9 shows how the implementation, state, and configuration options determine the mode to which an IRQ exception is taken when the exception is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32.

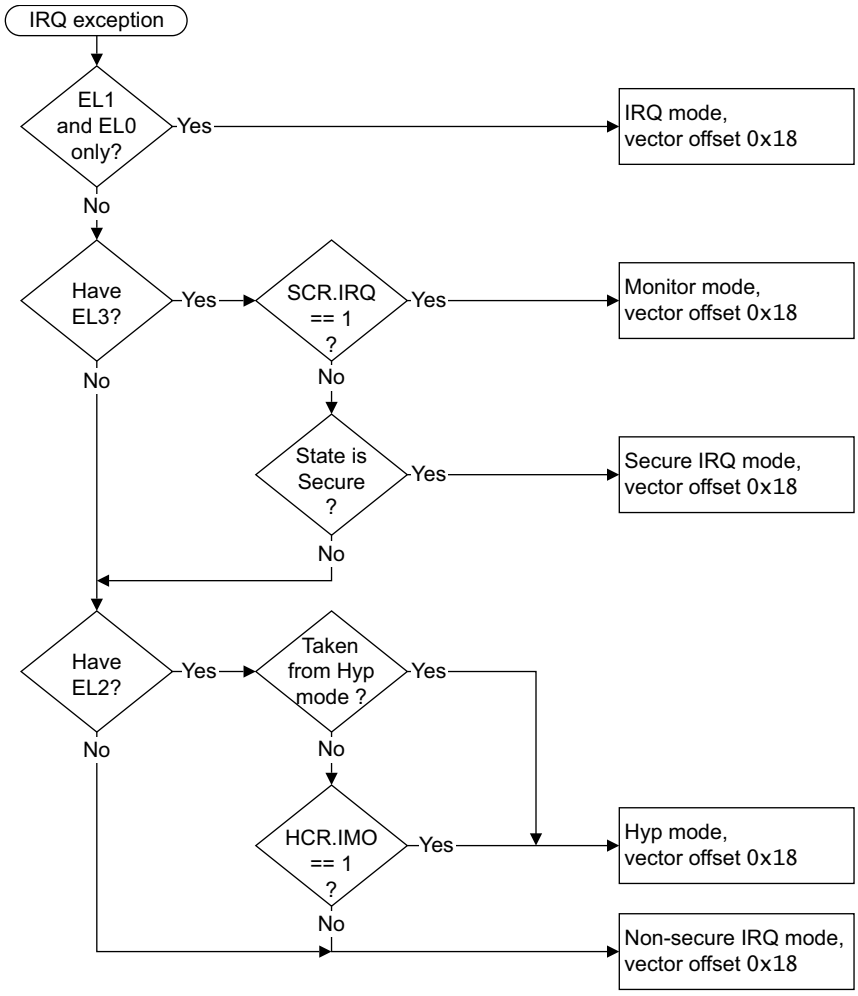

Figure G1-9 The PE mode the IRQ exception is taken to in AArch32 state

Pseudocode description of taking the physical IRQ exception

The `AArch32.TakePhysicalIRQException()` pseudocode procedure describes how the PE takes the exception. This procedure includes the case where the exception is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch64. This happens if one of the following applies:

- The exception is taken from User mode and EL1 is using AArch64. The Exception is taken to EL1 using AArch64.
- The exception is taken from User mode, EL2 is implemented in the current Security state and using AArch64, and the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1. The Exception is taken to EL2 using AArch64.
- The exception is taken from EL0 or EL1 mode, EL2 is implemented in the current Security state and using AArch64, and the value of HCR_EL2.IMO is 1. The Exception is taken to EL2 using AArch64.
- The exception is taken from a PE mode other than Monitor mode, EL3 is implemented and using AArch64, and the value of SCR_EL3.IRQ is 1. The Exception is taken to EL3 using AArch64.

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G1.16.11 Virtual IRQ exception

The Virtual IRQ exception is implemented only as part of EL2, if EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

A Virtual IRQ exception is generated in AArch32 state if all of the following apply:

- The PE is in a mode other than Hyp mode.
- The value of PSTATE.I is 0.
- Either:
  - EL2 is using AArch32 and the value of HCR.{TGE, IMO} is {0, 1}.
  - EL2 is using AArch64 and the value of HCR_EL2.{TGE, IMO} is {0, 1}.
- One of the following applies:
  - EL2 is using AArch32 and the value of HCR.VI is 1.
  - EL2 is using AArch64 and the value of HCR_EL2.VI is 1.
  - A Virtual IRQ exception is generated by an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanism.

The preferred return address for a Virtual IRQ exception is the address of the instruction immediately after the instruction boundary where the exception was taken. For an exception taken to AArch32 state this return is performed using the SPSR and LR_irq values generated by the exception entry, using an exception return instruction with a subtraction of 4.

The PE mode to which the Virtual IRQ exception is taken

The Virtual IRQ exception uses a vector offset of `0x18`.

The conditions for generating a Virtual IRQ exception in AArch32 state mean the exception is:

- Taken from an EL1 or EL0 mode.
- Taken to IRQ mode if EL1 is using AArch32.
- Taken to EL1 if EL0 is using AArch32 and EL1 is using AArch64.

For more information, see *Virtual exceptions when an implementation includes EL2* on page G1-8640.

Pseudocode description of taking the Virtual IRQ exception

The `AArch32.TakeVirtualIRQException()` pseudocode procedure describes how the PE takes the exception.

G1.16.12 FIQ exception

The FIQ exception is generated by IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED means. Typically this is by asserting an FIQ interrupt request input to the PE.

When an FIQ exception is taken, exception entry is precise to an instruction boundary.

As described in *Asynchronous exception masking controls* on page G1-8643, FIQ exceptions can be masked. When this happens, a generated FIQ exception is not taken until it is not masked.

By default, an FIQ exception is taken to FIQ mode, but an FIQ exception can be taken to:

- EL2, meaning it is taken to Hyp mode if EL2 is using AArch32.
- EL3, meaning it is taken to Monitor mode if EL3 is using AArch32.

For more information:

- About cases where the exception is taken to an Exception level using AArch32 see *The PE mode to which the physical FIQ exception is taken* on page G1-8667.
- About cases where the exception is taken to an Exception level using AArch64 see *Pseudocode description of taking the FIQ exception* on page G1-8668.

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The preferred return address for an FIQ exception is the address of the instruction following the instruction boundary at which the exception was taken. For an exception taken to AArch32 state this return is performed as follows:

- If returning from a mode other than Hyp mode, using the SPSR and LR values generated by the exception entry, using an exception return instruction with a subtraction of 4. This means using:
  - SPSR_fiq and LR_fiq if returning from FIQ mode.
  - SPSR_mon and LR_mon if returning from Monitor mode.
- If returning from Hyp mode, using the SPSR_hyp and ELR_hyp values generated by the exception entry, using an `ERET` instruction.

For more information, see *Exception return to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8635.

The PE mode to which the physical FIQ exception is taken

Figure G1-9 on page G1-8665 shows how the implementation, state, and configuration options determine the PE mode to which an FIQ exception is taken when the exception is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32.

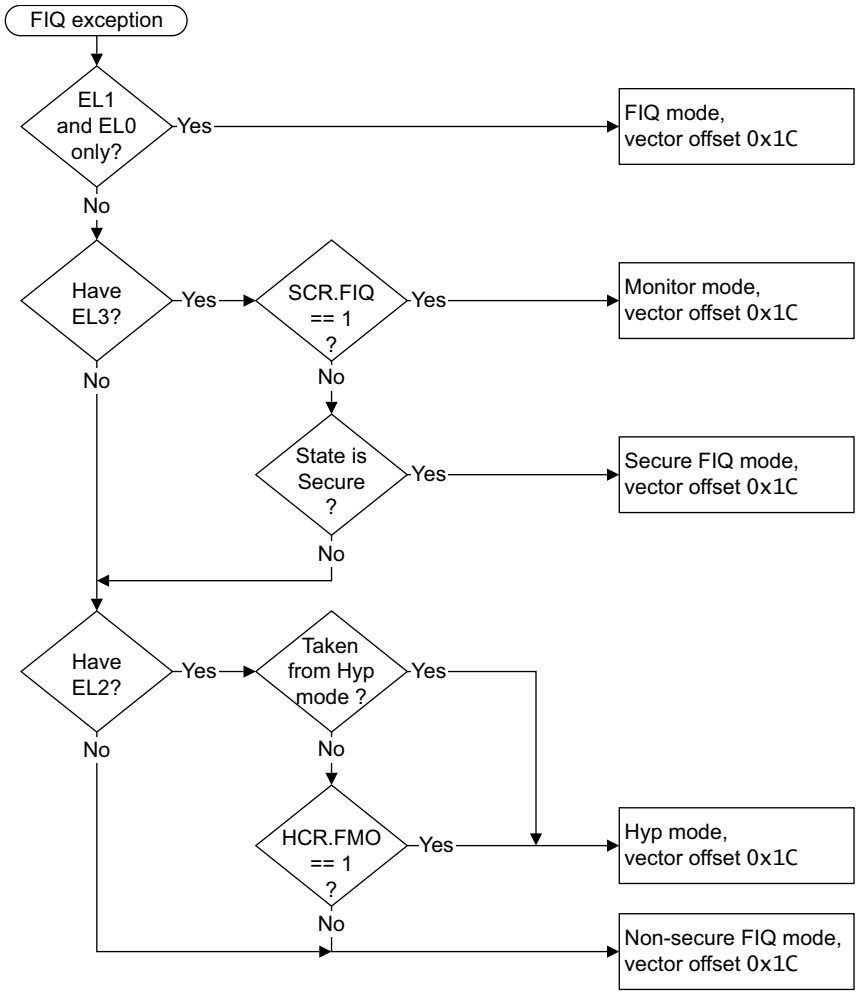

Figure G1-10 The PE mode the FIQ exception is taken to in AArch32 state

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Pseudocode description of taking the FIQ exception

The `AArch32.TakePhysicalFIQException()` pseudocode procedure describes how the PE takes the exception. This procedure includes the case where the exception is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch64. This happens if one of the following applies:

- The exception is taken from User mode and EL1 is using AArch64. The Exception is taken to EL1 using AArch64.
- The exception is taken from User mode, EL2 is implemented in the current Security state and using AArch64, and the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1. The Exception is taken to EL2 using AArch64.
- The exception is taken from an EL0 or EL1 mode, EL2 is implemented in the current Security state and using AArch64, and the value of HCR_EL2.FMO is 1. The Exception is taken to EL2 using AArch64.
- The exception is taken from a PE mode other than Monitor mode, EL3 is implemented and using AArch64, and the value of SCR_EL3.FIQ is 1. The Exception is taken to EL3 using AArch64.

G1.16.13 Virtual FIQ exception

The Virtual FIQ exception is implemented only as part of EL2, if EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

A Virtual FIQ exception is generated in AArch32 state if all of the following apply:

- The PE is in a mode other than Hyp mode.
- The value of PSTATE.F is 0.
- Either:
  - EL2 is using AArch32 and the value of HCR.{TGE, FMO} is {0, 1}.
  - EL2 is using AArch64 and the value of HCR_EL2.{TGE, FMO} is {0, 1}.
- One of the following applies:
  - EL2 is using AArch32 and the value of HCR.VF is 1.
  - EL2 is using AArch64 and the value of HCR_EL2.VF is 1.
  - A Virtual FIQ exception is generated by an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanism.

The preferred return address for a Virtual FIQ exception is the address of the instruction immediately after the instruction boundary where the exception was taken. For an exception taken to AArch32 state this return is performed using the SPSR and LR_irq values generated by the exception entry, using an exception return instruction with a subtraction of 4.

The PE mode to which the Virtual FIQ exception is taken

The Virtual FIQ exception is taken using a vector offset of `0x1C`.

The conditions for generating a Virtual FIQ exception in AArch32 state mean the exception is:

- Taken from EL1 or EL0.
- Taken to FIQ mode if EL1 is using AArch32.
- Taken to EL1 if EL0 is using AArch32 and EL1 is using AArch64.

For more information, see *Virtual exceptions when an implementation includes EL2* on page G1-8640.

Pseudocode description of taking the Virtual FIQ exception

The `AArch32.TakeVirtualFIQException()` pseudocode procedure describes how the PE takes the exception.

G1.16.14 Additional pseudocode functions for exception handling

The `AArch32.EnterMonitorMode()` pseudocode function changes the PE mode to Monitor mode, with the required state changes.

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The `AArch32.EnterHypMode()` pseudocode function changes the PE mode to Hyp mode, with the required state changes.

The `AArch32.EnterMode()` pseudocode function changes the PE mode to a PL1 mode, with the required state changes. It is used for all exceptions that are not routed to Hyp mode or Monitor mode.

The `AArch32.EnterMonitorMode()`, `AArch32.EnterHypMode()`, and `AArch32.EnterMode()` functions are described in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

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G1.17 Reset into AArch32 state

Resets and power domains on page D1-4636 describes the Armv8 reset model, including the defined levels of reset. When reset is deasserted, the PE starts executing instructions in the highest implemented Exception level. If that Exception level is using AArch32, then it starts execution:

- In Secure state, if the implementation includes EL3.
- With interrupts disabled:
  - In Hyp mode, if the highest implemented Exception level is EL2.
  - In Supervisor mode, otherwise.

Note

- This section describes the architectural requirements for a reset into AArch32 state. It takes no account of whether Arm licenses any particular combination of Exception levels and Execution state. For more information about the licensed combinations, see *Exception levels* on page D1-4594.
- The Execution state in which the highest implemented Execution level starts executing instructions on coming out of reset might be determined by a configuration input signal.

Reset returns some PE state to architecturally-defined or IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED values, and makes other state UNKNOWN, as described in *PE state on reset into AArch32 state*. For more information about behavior when resetting into an Exception level using AArch32, see:

- *Behavior of caches at reset* on page G4-8803.
- *Enabling stages of address translation* on page G5-8840.
- *TLB behavior at reset* on page G5-8901.
- *Reset and debug* on page H6-10024.

When reset is deasserted, if the PE resets into an Exception level that is using AArch32, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether execution starts:

- From an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED address.
- If reset is into EL3 or EL1, from the low or high reset vector address, as determined by the reset value of the SCTLR.V bit. This reset value can be determined by an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED configuration input signal.

  Note

  This option might be implemented for compatibility with earlier versions of the architecture.

Software might be able to identify the reset address:

- If reset is into EL3, by reading the reset value of MVBAR. That is, after coming out of reset, by reading MVBAR before the boot software has updated it. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this discovery mechanism is supported.
- If reset is into EL2 or EL1, by reading RVBAR. RVBAR can only be implemented at the highest implemented Exception level, and only if that Exception level is not EL3.

If RVBAR is not implemented, and at all Exception levels other than the highest implemented Exception level, the encoding for RVBAR is UNDEFINED.

The Arm architecture does not define any way of returning to a previous Execution state from a reset.

G1.17.1 PE state on reset into AArch32 state

Immediately after a reset, much of the PE state is architecturally UNKNOWN. However, some of the PE state is defined, see the individual register descriptions for more information. The state that is reset to known values is sufficient to permit predictable initial execution at the highest Exception level, such that this execution is then capable of initializing the remaining state of the system where necessary before use.

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If the PE resets to AArch32 state using either a Cold or a Warm reset, the PE state that is defined is as follows:

- The global exclusive monitor and local exclusive monitor for the PE are UNKNOWN.
- If reset is into EL2 using AArch32, then reset is into Hyp mode and PSTATE.M resets to `0b1010`, otherwise reset is into Supervisor mode and PSTATE.M resets to `0b0011`.
- PSTATE.IL resets to 0.

G1.17.2 Pseudocode descriptions of reset

The `AArch32.TakeReset()` pseudocode procedure describes how the PE behaves when reset is deasserted.

The `AArch32.ResetGeneralRegisters()` pseudocode function resets the general-purpose registers.

The `AArch32.ResetSIMDFPRegisters()` pseudocode function resets the SIMD and floating-point registers.

The `AArch32.ResetSpecialRegisters()` pseudocode function resets the Special-purpose registers, and the debug System registers DLR and DSPSR, which are used for handling Debug exceptions.

The `AArch32.ResetSystemRegisters()` pseudocode function resets all System registers in the (`coproc==0b111x`) encoding space to their reset state as defined in the register descriptions in Chapter G8 *AArch32 System Register Descriptions*.

Note

The `AArch32.ResetSystemRegisters`() function only resets the System registers. It has no effect on memory-mapped registers.

The `ResetExternalDebugRegisters()` pseudocode function resets all external debug registers to their reset state as defined in the register descriptions in Chapter H9 *External Debug Register Descriptions*.

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G1.18 Mechanisms for entering a low-power state

The following sections describe the architectural mechanisms that a PE can use to request entry to a low-power state:

- *Wait For Event and Send Event*.
- *Wait For Interrupt* on page G1-8675.

G1.18.1 Wait For Event and Send Event

The Wait For Event (WFE) mechanism permits a PE to request entry to a low-power state, and, if the request succeeds, to remain in that state until an event is generated by a Send Event operation, or another WFE wake-up event occurs. Example G1-2 describes how a spinlock implementation might use this mechanism to save energy.

Example G1-2 Spinlock as an example of using Wait For Event and Send Event

---

A multiprocessor operating system requires locking mechanisms to protect data structures from being accessed simultaneously by multiple PEs. These mechanisms prevent the data structures becoming inconsistent or corrupted if different PEs try to make conflicting changes. If a lock is busy, because a data structure is being used by one PE, it might not be practical for another PE to do anything except wait for the lock to be released. For example, if a PE is handling an interrupt from a device it might need to add data received from the device to a queue. If another PE is removing data from the queue, it will have locked the memory area that holds the queue. The first PE cannot add the new data until the queue is in a consistent state and the lock has been released. It cannot return from the interrupt handler until the data has been added to the queue, so it must wait.

Typically, a spin-lock mechanism is used in these circumstances:

- A PE requiring access to the protected data attempts to obtain the lock using single-copy atomic synchronization primitives such as the Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive operations described in *Synchronization and semaphores* on page E2-6895.
- If the PE obtains the lock, it performs its memory operation and releases the lock.
- If the PE cannot obtain the lock, it reads the lock value repeatedly in a tight loop until the lock becomes available. At this point, it again attempts to obtain the lock.

A spin-lock mechanism is not ideal for all situations:

- In a low-power system, the tight read loop is undesirable because it uses energy to no effect.
- In a multithreaded implementation, the execution of spin-locks by waiting threads can significantly degrade overall performance.

Using the Wait For Event and Send Event mechanism can improve the energy efficiency of a spinlock. In this situation, a PE that fails to obtain a lock can execute a Wait For Event instruction, `WFE`, to request entry to a low-power state. When a PE releases a lock, it must execute a Send Event instruction, `SEV`, causing any waiting PEs to wake up. Then, these PEs can attempt to gain the lock again.

The execution of a `WFE` instruction can cause suspension of execution only if all of the following are true:

- The instruction does not cause any other exception.
- When the instruction is executed:
  - The Event Register is not set.
  - There is not a pending WFE wakeup event.

For more information about the trap to EL2, see *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 execution of WFE and WFI instructions* on page G1-8704.

The architecture does not define the exact nature of the low power state entered as a result of executing a `WFE` instruction, but the execution of a `WFE` instruction must not cause a loss of memory coherency or architectural state.

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Note

Although a complex operating system can contain thousands of distinct locks, the event sent by this mechanism does not indicate which lock has been released. If the event relates to a different lock, or if another PE acquires the lock more quickly, the PE fails to acquire the lock and can reenter the low-power state waiting for the next event.

The Wait For Event system relies on hardware and software working together to achieve energy saving:

- The hardware provides the mechanism to enter the Wait For Event low-power state.
- The operating system software is responsible for issuing:
  - A Wait For Event instruction, to request entry to the low-power state, used in the example when waiting for a spin-lock.
  - A Send Event instruction, required in the example when releasing a spin-lock.

The mechanism depends on the interaction of:

- WFE wake-up events, see *WFE wake-up events* on page G1-8674.
- The Event Register, see *The Event Register*.
- The Send Event instructions, see *The Send Event instructions* on page G1-8674.
- The Wait For Event instruction, see *The Wait For Event instruction*.

The Event Register

The Event Register is a single bit register for each PE. When set, an event register indicates that an event has occurred, since the register was last cleared, that might require some action by the PE. Therefore, the PE must not suspend operation on issuing a `WFE` instruction.

The reset value of the Event Register is UNKNOWN.

The Event Register for a PE is set by:

- The execution of an `SEV` instruction on any PE in the multiprocessor system.
- The execution of an `SEVL` instruction by the PE.
- An exception return.
- An event from a Generic Timer event stream, see *Event streams* on page G6-8979.
- An event sent by some IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanism.

As shown in this list, the Event Register might be set by IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanisms.

The Event Register is cleared only by a Wait For Event instruction.

Software cannot read or write the value of the Event Register directly.

The Wait For Event instruction

The action of the Wait For Event instruction depends on the state of the Event Register:

- If the Event Register is set, the instruction clears the register and completes immediately. Normally, if this happens the software makes another attempt to claim the lock.
- If the Event Register is clear the PE can suspend execution, and hardware might enter a low-power state. The PE can remain suspended until a WFE wake-up event or a reset occurs. When a WFE wake-up event occurs, or earlier if the implementation chooses, the `WFE` instruction completes.

The execution in AArch32 state of a `WFE` instruction that would otherwise cause suspension of execution might be trapped, see:

- *Traps to Undefined mode of EL0 execution of WFE and WFI instructions* on page G1-8688.
- *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 execution of WFE and WFI instructions* on page G1-8704.
- *Traps to Monitor mode of the execution of WFE and WFI instructions in modes other than Monitor mode* on page G1-8716.

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The Wait For Event instruction, WFE, is available at all privilege levels, see *WFE* on page F5-7841.

Software using the Wait For Event mechanism must tolerate spurious wake-up events, including multiple wake ups.

WFE wake-up events

The following events are *WFE wake-up events*:

- The execution of an SEV instruction on any PE in the system.
- The execution of an SEVL instruction on the PE.
- A physical IRQ interrupt, unless masked by the PSTATE.I bit.
- A physical FIQ interrupt, unless masked by the PSTATE.F bit.
- A physical SError interrupt, unless masked by the PSTATE.A bit.
- In Non-secure state in any mode other than Hyp mode:
  - When HCR.IMO is set to 1, a virtual IRQ interrupt, unless masked by the PSTATE.I bit.
  - When HCR.FMO is set to 1, a virtual FIQ interrupt, unless masked by the PSTATE.F bit.
  - When HCR.AMO is set to 1, a virtual SError interrupt, unless masked by the PSTATE.A bit.
- An asynchronous External Debug Request debug event, if halting is allowed. For the definition of *halting is allowed*, see *Halting allowed and halting prohibited* on page H2-9909.

  See also *External Debug Request debug event* on page H3-9967.
- An event sent by the timer event stream, see *Event streams* on page D7-4953.
- An event sent by some IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanism.
- An event caused by the clearing of the global monitor associated with the PE.

In addition to the possible masking of WFE wake-up events shown in this list, when invasive debug is enabled and EDSCR.HDE is set to 1, EDSCR.INTdis can mask interrupts, including masking them acting as WFE wake-up events. See the register description for more information.

As shown in the list of wake-up events, an implementation can include IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware mechanisms to generate wake-up events.

Note

For more information about PSTATE masking, see *Asynchronous exception masking controls* on page G1-8643. If the configuration of the masking controls provided by EL2 and EL3 mean that a PSTATE mask bit cannot mask the corresponding exception, then the physical exception is a WFE wake-up event, regardless of the value of the PSTATE mask bit.

The Send Event instructions

The Send Event instructions are:

SEV, Send Event This causes an event to be signaled to all PEs in the multiprocessor system.

SEVL, Send Event Local

This must set the local Event Register. It might signal an event to other PEs, but is not required to do so.

The mechanism that signals an event to other PEs is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The PE is not required to guarantee the ordering of this event with respect to the completion of memory accesses by instructions before the SEV instruction. Therefore, Arm recommends that software includes a DSB instruction before any SEV instruction.

Note

A DSB instruction ensures that no instruction, including any SEV instruction, that appears in program order after the DSB instruction, can execute until the DSB instruction has completed. For more information, see *Data Synchronization Barrier (DSB)* on page E2-6866.

The SEVL instruction appears to execute in program order relative to any subsequent WFE instruction executed on the same PE, without the need for any explicit insertion of barrier instructions.

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Execution of the Send Event instruction sets the Event Register.

The Send Event instructions are available at all privilege levels.

Pseudocode description of the Wait For Event mechanism

This section defines pseudocode functions that describe the operation of the Wait For Event mechanism.

The `ClearEventRegister()` pseudocode procedure clears the Event Register of the current PE.

The `IsEventRegisterSet()` pseudocode function returns TRUE if the Event Register of the current PE is set and FALSE if it is clear.

The `WaitForEvent()` pseudocode procedure optionally suspends execution until a WFE wake-up event or reset occurs, or until some earlier time if the implementation chooses. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether restarting execution after the period of suspension causes a `ClearEventRegister()` to occur.

The `SendEvent()` pseudocode procedure sets the Event Register of every PE in the system.

G1.18.2 Wait For Interrupt

AArch32 state supports Wait For Interrupt through an instruction, `WFI`, which is provided in the A32 and T32 instruction sets. For more information, see *WFI* on page F5-7843.

When a PE issues a `WFI` instruction, its execution can be suspended, and a low-power state can be entered.

The execution in AArch32 state of a `WFI` instruction that would otherwise cause suspension of execution might be trapped, see:

- *Traps to Undefined mode of EL0 execution of WFE and WFI instructions* on page G1-8688.
- *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 execution of WFE and WFI instructions* on page G1-8704.
- *Traps to Monitor mode of the execution of WFE and WFI instructions in modes other than Monitor mode* on page G1-8716.

The execution of a `WFI` instruction can cause suspension of execution only if both:

- The instruction does not cause any other exception.
- When the instruction is executed, there is not a pending WFI wakeup event.

WFI wake-up events

The PE can remain suspended in its WFI state until it is reset, or one of the following *WFI wake-up events* occurs:

- A physical IRQ interrupt, regardless of the value of the PSTATE.I bit.
- A physical FIQ interrupt, regardless of the value of the PSTATE.F bit.
- A physical SError interrupt, regardless of the value of the PSTATE.A bit.
- In Non-secure state in any mode other than Hyp mode:
  - When HCR.IMO is set to 1, a virtual IRQ interrupt, regardless of the value of the PSTATE.I bit.
  - When HCR.FMO is set to 1, a virtual FIQ interrupt, regardless of the value of the PSTATE.F bit.
  - When HCR.AMO is set to 1, a virtual SError interrupt, regardless of the value of the PSTATE.A bit.
- An asynchronous External Debug Request debug event, if halting is allowed. For the definition of *halting is allowed*, see *Halting allowed and halting prohibited* on page H2-9909.

  See also *External Debug Request debug event* on page H3-9967.

An implementation can include other IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware mechanisms to generate WFI wake-up events.

When a WFI wake-up event is detected, or earlier if the implementation chooses, the `WFI` instruction completes.

WFI wake-up events cannot be masked by the mask bits in the PSTATE.

The architecture does not define the exact nature of the low power state, except that:

- The execution of a `WFI` instruction must not cause a loss of memory coherency.

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- If the system is configured such that the `WFI` instruction can be completed, then the `WFI` instruction must not cause a loss of architectural state.

Note

In some implementations, based on the configuration of system specific registers, WFI can be used as part of a powerdown sequence where no interrupts will cause WFI wake-up events, and restoration of power involves resetting of the PE. In those cases, the WFI is permitted to cause a loss of architectural state, as it is assumed that this state will have been saved by software as part of the powerdown sequence before the WFI.

Note

- Because debug events are WFI wake-up events, Arm strongly recommends that Wait For Interrupt is used as part of an idle loop rather than waiting for a single specific interrupt event to occur and then moving forward. This ensures the intervention of debug while waiting does not significantly change the function of the program being debugged.
- In some previous implementations of Wait For Interrupt, the idle loop is followed by exit functions that must be executed before taking the interrupt. The operation of Wait For Interrupt remains consistent with this model, and therefore differs from the operation of Wait For Event.
- Some implementations of Wait For Interrupt drain down any pending memory activity before suspending execution. The Arm architecture does not require this operation, and software must not rely on Wait For Interrupt operating in this way.

Using WFI to indicate an idle state on bus interfaces

A common implementation practice is to complete any entry into powerdown routines with a `WFI` instruction. Typically, the `WFI` instruction:

1. Forces the completion of execution of any instructions that are in progress, and of all associated bus activity.
2. Suspends the execution of instructions by the PE.

The control logic required to do this tracks the activity of the bus interfaces used by the PE. This means it can signal to an external power controller when there is no ongoing bus activity.

However, memory-mapped and external debug interface accesses to debug registers must continue to be processed while the PE is in the WFI state. The indication of idle state to the system normally only applies to the non-debug functional interfaces used by the PE, not the debug interfaces.

If FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented and the value of DBGOSDLR.DLK, the OS Double Lock status bit, is set to 1, this idle state must not be signaled to the PE unless the system can guarantee, also, that the debug interface is idle.

Note

When separate Core and Debug power domains are implemented, the debug interface referred to in this section is the interface between the Core and Debug power domains, since the signal to the power controller indicates that the Core power domain is idle. For more information about the power domains, see *Power domains and debug* on page H6-10011.

The exact nature of this interface is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, but the use of Wait For Interrupt as the only architecturally-defined mechanism that completely suspends execution makes it very suitable as the preferred powerdown entry mechanism.

Pseudocode description of Wait For Interrupt

The `WaitForInterrupt`() pseudocode function optionally suspends execution until a WFI wake-up event or reset occurs, or until some earlier time if the implementation chooses.

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G1.19 The AArch32 System register interface

Most System registers are accessed using the instructions described in *System register access instructions* on page F2-6961. The System register interface provides access to those instructions, and:

- These registers are encoded using the parameters {`coproc`, `opc1`, `CRn`, `CRm`, `opc2`}, with permitted `coproc` values of `0b1110` and `0b1111`.
- Some of these encodings provide the AArch32 System instructions.
- To maintain compatibility with previous versions of the Arm architecture, the access controls for the AArch32 System registers include the access controls for AArch32 Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality.

  Note

  See *Background to the System register interface* on page G1-8678 for more information.

The following sections give more information about the AArch32 System register interface:

- *System registers in the coproc == 0b111x encoding space*.
- *Access to System registers*.
- *Access controls for Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality*.
- *Background to the System register interface* on page G1-8678.

G1.19.1 System registers in the `coproc == 0b111x` encoding space

In AArch32 state:

- The `coproc == 0b1110` encoding space is reserved for the configuration and control of:
  - Debug features, see *Debug registers* on page G8-9511.
  - Trace features, see the *Embedded Trace Macrocell Architecture Specification*.
  - Identification registers for the Trivial Jazelle implementation, see *Trivial implementation of the Jazelle extension* on page G1-8611.
- The `coproc == 0b1111` encoding space is reserved for the control and configuration of the PE, including architecture and feature identification. This means these encodings provide access to the System registers that control and return status information for PE operation.

For more information, see Chapter G8 *AArch32 System Register Descriptions*.

G1.19.2 Access to System registers

Most System registers are accessible only from EL1 or higher. For possible accesses from EL0 the register descriptions in Chapter G8 *AArch32 System Register Descriptions* indicate whether a register is accessible from EL0.

G1.19.3 Access controls for Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality

The CPACR controls access to Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality from software executing at PL1 or EL0 in AArch32 state:

- The {cp10, cp11} fields control access to all Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, and can:
  - Disable EL0 and PL1 access to this functionality.
  - Enable access to this functionality at PL1 only.
  - Enable access to this functionality at EL0 and PL1.
- The ASEDIS field controls access to Advanced SIMD instructions that are not also floating-point instructions.

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Initially on powerup or reset into AArch32 state, all access to all Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality from PL1 and EL0 is disabled.

Note

The CPACR has no effect on accesses from Hyp mode.

If an implementation includes EL3, the NSACR determines whether Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality can be accessed from Non-secure state:

- The {cp10, cp11} fields control Non-secure access to all Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality.
- The NSASEDIS field controls Non-secure access to Advanced SIMD instructions that are not also floating-point instructions.

If an implementation includes EL2, the HCPTR provides additional controls on Non-secure accesses to Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality. For accesses that are otherwise permitted by the CPACR and NSACR settings, setting HCPTR bits to 1:

- Traps otherwise-permitted accesses from EL1 or EL0 to EL2. When EL2 is using AArch32, these accesses are trapped to Hyp mode.
- Makes accesses from EL2 mode UNDEFINED. When EL2 is using AArch32, this makes accesses from Hyp mode UNDEFINED.

In the HCPTR:

- The {TCP10, TCP11} fields control access to all Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality.
- The TASE field controls access to Advanced SIMD instructions that are not also floating-point instructions.
- The TCPAC field traps Non-secure EL1 accesses to the CPACR to Hyp mode.

For more information, see *General trapping to Hyp mode of Non-secure accesses to the SIMD and floating-point registers* on page G1-8705.

Note

Whenever a pair of fields control the access to the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, the values of each field of the pair must be identical. If these settings are not identical the behavior of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *Handling of System register control fields for Advanced SIMD and floating-point operation* on page K1-11226.

For more information about Advanced SIMD and floating-point support, see *Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

G1.19.4 Background to the System register interface

Note

This section is not part of the Architecture specification. It is included only to present the rationale of some aspects of the System register interface.

The interface to the System registers was originally defined as part of a generic *coprocessor* interface that gave access to 15 coprocessors, CP0 - CP15. Of these, CP8 - CP15 were reserved for use by Arm, while CP0 - CP7 were available for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED coprocessors.

The coprocessors were accessed using coprocessor instructions. These instructions remain part of the T32 and A32 instruction sets, see *System register access instructions* on page F2-6961.

In the Arm coprocessor model, a coprocessor included both:

- Primary and secondary coprocessor registers, which form part of the coprocessor interface.
- A number of internal registers.

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When accessing a 32-bit internal coprocessor register, using an `MCR` or `MRC` instruction, the instruction specified:

- The target coprocessor, specified by the `coproc` parameter and taking a value between `p0` for CP0 and `p15` for CP15.
- The primary coprocessor register, specified by the `CRn` parameter and taking a value between `c0` and `c15`.
- The secondary coprocessor register, specified by the `CRm` parameter and taking a value between `c0` and `c15`.
- Up to two additional parameters, `opc1` and `opc2`, taking values between 0 and 7.

Other instructions in the group described in *System register access instructions* on page F2-6961 take a subset of these parameters:

- In the Armv7 definitions, `LDC` and `STC` instructions take parameters {`coproc`, `CRd`}, where `CRd` is the primary coprocessor register.
- `MCRR` and `MRRC` instructions take parameters {`coproc`, `opc1`, `CRm`}, where `CRm` is the primary coprocessor register.

To maintain backwards compatibility, the arguments to an `MCR` or `MRC` instruction remain {`coproc`, `opc1`, `CRn`, `CRm`, `opc2`}. Correspondingly, the encoding of the AArch64 System registers is described using the parameters {`op0`, `op1`, `CRn`, `CRm`, `op2`}. However:

- The naming of these parameters no longer has any particular significance.
- While the `coproc` field is a 4-bit field, `op0` is a 2-bit field.

Of the coprocessors reserved for use by Arm, in Armv7 and earlier versions of the architecture:

- CP15 provided access to the System registers relating to non-debug operation, and was originally called the System control coprocessor. From the introduction of Armv8, these registers are described as being in the `coproc == 0b1111` encoding space.
- CP14 provided access to additional System registers, including those relating to debug and trace. From the introduction of Armv8, these registers are described as being in the `coproc == 0b1110` encoding space.
- CP10 and CP11 were used for Advanced SIMD and floating-point control, and many coprocessor instruction encodings targeting CP10 and CP11 were used as floating-point instruction encodings:
  - Generally from the introduction of Armv8 the architecture does not relate these instructions to the coprocessor encoding space, but the naming of registers and register fields for Advanced SIMD and floating-point control reflects the historic coprocessor model.
  - Because the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality used both CP10 and CP11, some System register controls of this functionality have a pair of fields, for example NSACR.{cp10, cp11}. In these cases, both fields must be set to the same value. For more information, see *Access controls for Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality* on page G1-8677.

From the introduction of Armv8:

- The AArch32 System registers include registers that were described as Special registers in Armv7 and earlier versions of the architecture. This means that the System registers include registers that are outside the earlier coprocessor model.
- The Armv7 AArch32 instruction encodings for `LDC`, `STC`, `MCR`, `MRC`, `MCRR`, and `MRRC` instructions with `coproc` field values other than {`1010`, `1011`, `1110`, `1111`} are available for reuse. Armv8.2 re-uses some encodings in this way.

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G1.20 Advanced SIMD and floating-point support

Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions on page E1-6824 introduces:

- The scalar floating-point instructions in the A32 and T32 instruction sets.
- The Advanced SIMD integer and floating-point vector instructions in the A32 and T32 instruction sets.
- The SIMD and floating-point register file, which can be viewed as:
  - Singleword registers S0 - S31.
  - Doubleword registers D0 - D31.
  - Quadword registers Q0 - Q15.
- The *Floating-Point Status and Control Register* (FPSCR).
- *Floating-point exceptions and exception traps* on page E1-6832

For more information about the System registers for the Advanced SIMD and floating-point operation, see *Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers* on page G1-8682. Software can interrogate these registers to discover the implemented Advanced SIMD and floating-point support.

AArch32 implications of not including support for Advanced SIMD and floating-point summarizes the effects of not supporting these instructions, and the following subsections give more information about the Advanced SIMD and Floating-point support:

- *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support*.
- *Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers* on page G1-8682.
- *Context switching when using Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality* on page G1-8683.

G1.20.1 AArch32 implications of not including support for Advanced SIMD and floating-point

The architecture generally requires the inclusion of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions in all instruction sets. However, for implementations targeting specialized markets, Arm might produce or license implementations that do not provide any support for Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions. In such an implementation, in AArch32 state:

- The CPACR.{ASEDIS, cp11, cp10} fields are RES0.
- The NSACR.{NSASEDIS, cp11, cp10} fields are RES0.
- The HCPTR.{TASE, TCP11, TCP10} fields are RES1.
- The FPEXC, FPSCR, FPSID, MVFR0, MVFR1, and MVFR2 registers are not implemented and their encodings are UNDEFINED.
- Attempted accesses to Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality are UNDEFINED. This means:
  - All Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions are UNDEFINED.
  - Attempts to access the Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers are UNDEFINED.

G1.20.2 Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support

Software must ensure that the required access to the Advanced SIMD and floating-point features is enabled. Most of those controls are described in *Configurable instruction enables and disables, and trap controls* on page G1-8685, and this section:

- Summarizes those controls.
- Provides additional information in the following subsections:
  - *FPEXC control of access to Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality* on page G1-8682.
  - *EL0 access to Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality* on page G1-8682.

Note

This section shows the controls when the controlling Exception levels are using AArch32. Similar controls are provided when the Exception levels are using AArch64, and then apply to lower Exception levels that are using AArch32.

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The controls of access to Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality are:

General {cp10, cp11} or {TCP10, TCP11} controls

This relates to the CPACR.{cp10, cp11}, NSACR.{cp10, cp11}, and HCPTR.{TCP10, TCP11} controls.

Note

Background to the System register interface on page G1-8678 explains the naming of these controls.

The {cp10, cp11} controls provide general control of the use of Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, as follows:

- CPACR.{cp10, cp11} control access from PE modes other than Hyp mode.

  These fields have no effect on accesses to Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality from Hyp mode.
- In an implementation that includes EL3, NSACR.{cp10, cp11} control access from Non-secure state.
- In an implementation that includes EL2, if NSACR.{cp10, cp11} permit Non-secure accesses, or if EL3 is not implemented, HCPTR.{TCP10, TCP11} provide an additional control on those accesses.

In each case, the {cp10, cp11} controls must be programmed to the same value, otherwise operation is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. The CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior is that, for all purposes other than reading the value of the register field, behavior is as if the cp11 field has the same value as the cp10 field. For more information, see *Handling of System register control fields for Advanced SIMD and floating-point operation* on page K1-11226.

For more information about these controls, see:

- *Enabling PL0 and PL1 accesses to the SIMD and floating-point registers* on page G1-8690.
- *General trapping to Hyp mode of Non-secure accesses to the SIMD and floating-point registers* on page G1-8705.
- *Enabling Non-secure access to SIMD and floating-point functionality* on page G1-8718.

Control of accesses to the CPACR from Non-secure PL1 modes

As stated in *General {cp10, cp11} or {TCP10, TCP11} controls*, the CPACR controls access to Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality from PE modes other than Hyp mode. Accesses to the CPACR from Non-secure PL1 modes can be trapped to EL2, see *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 accesses to the CPACR* on page G1-8707.

Additional controls of Advanced SIMD functionality

- If implemented as an RW field, CPACR.ASEDIS can make all Advanced SIMD instructions UNDEFINED in all modes other than Hyp mode.
- In an implementation that includes EL3, when CPACR.ASEDIS permits use of the Advanced SIMD instructions or if the CPACR.ASEDIS control is not implemented, NSACR.NSASEDIS can make all Advanced SIMD instructions UNDEFINED in Non-secure state.
- In an implementation that includes EL2, when the CPACR and NSACR settings permit Non-secure use of the Advanced SIMD instructions, if HCPTR.TASE is implemented as an RW field it can make these instructions UNDEFINED in Hyp mode, and trap to Hyp mode any use of these instructions in a Non-secure PL0 or PL1 mode.

For more information about these controls, see:

- *Disabling PL0 and PL1 execution of Advanced SIMD instructions* on page G1-8691.
- *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure accesses to Advanced SIMD functionality* on page G1-8706.
- *Disabling Non-secure access to Advanced SIMD functionality* on page G1-8718.

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Pseudocode description of enabling SIMD and floating-point functionality on page G1-8719 provides links to the pseudocode descriptions of all of these controls.

FPEXC control of access to Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality

In addition, FPEXC.EN is an enable bit for most Advanced SIMD and floating-point operations. When FPEXC.EN is 0, all Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions are treated as UNDEFINED except for:

- A `VMSR` to the FPEXC or FPSID register.
- A `VMRS` from the FPEXC, FPSID, MVFR0, MVFR1, or MVFR2 register.

These instructions can be executed only at EL1 or higher.

Note

- When the FPSID is accessible, any write access to the FPSID is ignored.
- When FPEXC.EN is 0, these operations are treated as UNDEFINED:
  - A `VMSR` to the FPSCR.
  - A `VMRS` from the FPSCR.

See *Enabling access to the SIMD and floating-point registers* on page G1-8691 for more information about the scope of the FPEXC.EN control.

When executing at EL0, the PE behaves as if the value of FPEXC.EN is 1 if either:

- EL1 is using AArch64.
- EL2 is enabled in the current Security state and is using AArch64. and the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1.

  Note

  In Non-secure state, if the value of HCR_EL2.RW is 0 then it is permitted for the value of FPEXC32_EL2.EN to control whether Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality is enabled. However, Arm deprecates using the value of FPEXC32_EL2.EN to determine behavior.

EL0 access to Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality

When the access controls summarized in this section permit EL0 access to the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, this applies only to the subset of functionality that is available at EL0. In particular:

- Only Advanced SIMD and Floating-point System register that is accessible is the FPSCR.
- The Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions are available.

Execution at EL0 corresponds to the application level view of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, as described in *Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers* on page E1-6826.

G1.20.3 Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers

AArch32 state provides a common set of System registers for the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality. This section gives general information about this set of registers, and indicates where each register is described in detail. It contains the following subsections:

- *Register map of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers* on page G1-8683.
- *Accessing the Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers* on page G1-8683.

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Register map of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers

Table G1-21 shows the register map of the Advanced SIMD and Floating-point registers. Each register is 32 bits wide.

Table G1-21 Floating-point registers

Name	Permitted access
FPEXC	RW
FPSCR	RW
FPSID	RW[a]
MVFR0	RO
MVFR1	RO
MVFR2	RO

a. When FPSID is accessible, VMSR accesses to FPSID are ignored.

In an implementation that includes EL3, the Advanced SIMD and Floating-point registers are common registers, see *Common System registers* on page G5-8968.

Accessing the Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers

Software accesses the Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers using the VMRS and VMSR instructions, see:

- *VMRS* on page F6-8250.
- *VMSR* on page F6-8253.

For example:

```
VMRS <Rt>, FPSID    ; Read  Floating-Point System ID Register
VMRS <Rt>, MVFR1    ; Read  Media and VFP Feature Register 1
VMSR FPSCR, <Rt>    ; Write Floating-Point System Control Register
```

Software can access the Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers only if the access controls permit the access, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

Note

All hardware ID information can be accessed only from EL1 or higher. This means:

The FPSID is accessible only from EL1 or higher.

This is a change introduced from VFPv3. Previously, the FPSID register can be accessed in all modes.

The MVFR registers are accessible only from EL1 or higher.

Unprivileged software must issue a system call to determine what features are supported.

G1.20.4 Context switching when using Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality

When the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality is used by only a subset of processes, the operating system might implement lazy context switching of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point register file and System registers.

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In the simplest lazy context switch implementation, the primary context switch software uses the CPACR.{cp10, cp11} controls to disable access to the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, see *Enabling Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680. Subsequently, when a process or thread attempts to use an Advanced SIMD or floating-point instruction, it triggers an Undefined Instruction exception. The operating system responds by saving and restoring the Advanced SIMD and floating-point register file and System registers. Typically, it then re-executes the Advanced SIMD or floating-point instruction that generated the Undefined Instruction exception.

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G1.21 Configurable instruction enables and disables, and trap controls

This section describes the controls provided by AArch32 state for enabling, disabling, and trapping particular instructions. Each control is categorized as an *instruction enable*, an *instruction disable*, or a *trap control*:

Instruction enables and instruction disables

Enable or disable the use of one or more particular instructions at a particular Privilege level and Security state.

When an instruction is disabled as a result of an instruction enable or disable, it is UNDEFINED.

The exception generated by attempting to execute an UNDEFINED instruction is:

- Taken to EL1 if the UNDEFINED instruction was executed at EL0, unless the instruction was executed at Non-secure EL0 and is routed to EL2 by the control described in *Routing exceptions from Non-secure EL0 to EL2* on page G1-8628.

  When the exception is taken to EL1, it is taken to Undefined mode.
- Otherwise, taken to the Exception level at which the UNDEFINED instruction was executed:
  - If the instruction was executed in Hyp mode the exception is taken to Hyp mode.
  - Otherwise, the exception is taken to Undefined mode.

Trap controls

Control whether one or more instructions, when executed at a particular Privilege level, are *trapped*.

Note

AArch32 trap controls are described in terms of Privilege levels, rather than Exception levels, because the PL1 traps apply at and are controlled from:

EL1 In Non-secure state, and in Secure state when EL3 is using AArch64.

EL3 In Secure state when EL3 is using AArch32.

For more information, see *Security state, Exception levels, and AArch32 execution privilege* on page G1-8592.

Trap controls are grouped as:

PL1, excluding Monitor mode

Trapped instructions generate Undefined Instruction exceptions that are taken to Undefined mode, unless the instruction was executed at Non-secure EL0 and is routed to EL2 by the control described in *Routing exceptions from Non-secure EL0 to EL2* on page G1-8628.

For more information about these traps, see *PL1 configurable controls* on page G1-8686.

Hyp mode (PL2)

These traps apply only to execution in Non-secure state. This section only describes the traps that apply when EL2 is using AArch32.

Trapped instructions generate:

- Hyp Trap exceptions, taken to Hyp mode, if trapped from a mode other than Hyp mode.
- Undefined Instruction exceptions taken to Hyp mode, if trapped from Hyp mode.

For more information about these traps, see *EL2 configurable controls* on page G1-8694.

See also *Routing exceptions from Non-secure EL0 to EL2* on page G1-8628.

Monitor mode (Secure PL1)

This section describes only the traps that apply when EL3 is using AArch32.

Trapped instructions generate Monitor Trap exceptions, which are taken to Monitor mode.

For more information about these traps, see *EL3 configurable controls* on page G1-8714.

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An exception generated as a result of an instruction enable or disable, or a trap control, is only taken if the instruction does not also generate a higher priority exception. *Exception prioritization for exceptions taken to AArch32 state* on page G1-8616 defines the prioritization of different exceptions on the same instruction.

Exceptions generated as a result of these controls are synchronous exceptions.

For exceptions taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32, only exceptions that are taken to Hyp mode are reported in a syndrome register, the HSR.

Note

- A particular control might have a mnemonic that suggests it is different type of control to the control type it is categorized as. For example, CPACR.TRCDIS is a trap control even though TRCDIS is a mnemonic for Trace Disable.
- An implementation might provide additional controls, in IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers, to provide control of trapping of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features.
- *Configurable instruction controls* on page D1-4628 describes controls provided by AArch64 state for enabling, disabling, and trapping instructions. Generally, where an AArch64 control applies to execution at lower Exception levels, it traps the equivalent functionality when that lower Exception level is using AArch32. See the AArch64 trap controls for more information.

This section is organized as follows:

- *Register access instructions*.
- *PL1 configurable controls*.
- *EL2 configurable controls* on page G1-8694.
- *EL3 configurable controls* on page G1-8714.
- *Pseudocode description of configurable instruction enables, disables, and traps* on page G1-8718.

G1.21.1 Register access instructions

When an instruction is disabled or trapped, the exception is taken before execution of the instruction. This means that if the instruction is a register access instruction:

- No access is made before the exception is taken.
- Side-effects that are normally associated with the access do not occur before the exception is taken.

G1.21.2 PL1 configurable controls

In AArch32 state, each control is associated with a particular System register field that is accessible:

- When EL3 is using AArch64, or when an implementation does not include EL3, from EL1.
- When EL3 is using AArch32:
  - In Non-secure state, from EL1.
  - In Secure state, from EL3.

This means that the controls are described as PL1 controls, because PL1 is defined as being the Privilege level of software that is executing:

- At EL3, if the PE is executing in EL3 and EL3 is using AArch32.
- At EL1 under all other conditions.

Where there is an AArch64 control that is equivalent to an AArch32 PL1 control, the AArch64 control is an EL1 control.

Any exception that is generated because of an AArch32 PL1 control is taken to a PL1 mode.

Note

Any exception generated because of an AArch32 PL1 control is taken to AArch32 state.

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Table G1-22 shows the AArch32 System registers that contain these controls.

Table G1-22 System registers that contain instruction enables and disables, and trap controls

Register name	Register description
SCTLR	System Control Register
FPEXC	Floating-point Exception Control Register
CPACR	Architectural Feature Access Control Register
DBGDSCRext	Monitor System Debug Control Register
PMUSERENR	Performance Monitors User Enable Register
AMUSERENR	Activity Monitors User Enable Register

Table G1-23 on page G1-8687 summarizes these controls.

Table G1-23 Instruction enables and disables, and trap controls, for exceptions taken to Undefined mode

Control	Control type[a]	Description
SCTLR.{nTWE, nTWI}	T	*Traps to Undefined mode of EL0 execution of WFE and WFI instructions* on page G1-8688
SCTLR.{SED, ITD} SCTLR.CP15BEN	D E	*Disabling or enabling PL0 and PL1 use of AArch32 optional functionality* on page G1-8688
CPACR.TRCDIS	T	*Traps to Undefined mode of PL0 and PL1 System register accesses to trace registers* on page G1-8689
CPACR.{cp11, cp10} FPEXC.EN CPACR.ASEDIS	E E D	*Enabling use of Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality* on page G1-8690
DBGDSCRext.UDCCdis	T	*Traps to Undefined mode of EL0 accesses to the Debug Communications Channel (DCC) registers* on page G1-8691
CNTKCTL.{PL0PTEN, PL0VTEN, PL0PCTEN, PL0VCTEN}	T	*Traps to Undefined mode of EL0 accesses to the Generic Timer registers* on page G1-8692
PMUSERENR.{ER, CR, SW, EN}	T	*Traps to Undefined mode of EL0 accesses to Performance Monitors registers* on page G1-8692
AMUSERENR.EN	T	*Traps to Undefined mode of EL0 accesses to Activity Monitors registers* on page G1-8693

a. See Table G1-24 on page G1-8687.

Table G1-24 Control types, for exceptions taken to Undefined mode

Abbreviation	Type	See
D	Disable	*Instruction enables and instruction disables* on page G1-8685
E	Enable	*Instruction enables and instruction disables* on page G1-8685
T	Trap	*Trap controls* on page G1-8685

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When generated in Non-secure User mode, exceptions generated by these controls can be routed to EL2, as described in *Routing exceptions from Non-secure EL0 to EL2* on page G1-8628.

Instructions that fail their Condition code check

See *Conditional execution of undefined instructions* on page G1-8650.

Trapping to PL1 of instructions that are UNPREDICTABLE

For an instruction that is UNPREDICTABLE or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, when the instruction is disabled or trapped then it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether execution of the instruction generates an Undefined Instruction exception.

Traps to Undefined mode of EL0 execution of `WFE` and `WFI` instructions

SCTLR.{nTWE, nTWI} trap EL0 execution of `WFE` and `WFI` instructions to Undefined mode:

SCTLR.nTWE

1 This control has no effect on the EL0 execution of `WFE` instructions.

0 Any attempt to execute a `WFE` instruction at EL0 is trapped to Undefined mode, if the instruction would otherwise have caused the PE to enter a low-power state.

SCTLR.nTWI

1 This control has no effect on the EL0 execution of `WFI` instructions.

0 Any attempt to execute a `WFI` instruction at EL0 is trapped to Undefined mode, if the instruction would otherwise have caused the PE to enter a low-power state.

The attempted execution of a conditional `WFE` or `WFI` instruction is only trapped if the instruction passes its Condition code check.

Note

Since a `WFE` or `WFI` can complete at any time, even without a Wakeup event, the traps on `WFE` of `WFI` are not guaranteed to be taken, even if the `WFE` or `WFI` is executed when there is no Wakeup event. The only guarantee is that if the instruction does not complete in finite time in the absence of a Wakeup event, the trap will be taken.

When generated in Non-secure User mode, exceptions generated by these controls can be routed to EL2, as described in *Routing exceptions from Non-secure EL0 to EL2* on page G1-8628.

For more information about these instructions, and when they can cause the PE to enter a low-power state, see:

- *Wait For Event and Send Event* on page G1-8672.
- *Wait For Interrupt* on page G1-8675.

Disabling or enabling PL0 and PL1 use of AArch32 optional functionality

Table G1-25 on page G1-8689 shows the optional AArch32 functionality that might have disable controls in the SCTLR:

- The SED control is implemented if the implementation supports mixed-endian operation at any Exception level.
- Whether the ITD control is implemented is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
- Whether the CP15BEN control is implemented is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
- If a control is not implemented, then the associated functionality cannot be disabled.

When an instruction is disabled by one of these controls, it is UNDEFINED at PL0 and PL1. This means an attempt to execute the instruction at PL0 or PL1 generates an Undefined Instruction exception that is taken to Undefined mode, unless both of the following apply, in which case the attempted execution generates an exception that is taken to EL2, as described in *Routing exceptions from Non-secure EL0 to EL2* on page G1-8628:

- The instruction is executed at Non-secure EL0 using AArch32.

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- Either:
  - EL2 is using AArch32 and the value of HCR.TGE is 1.
  - EL2 is using AArch64 and the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1.

Table G1-25 PL1 controls for disabling and enabling PL0 and PL1 use of AArch32 optional functionality

Optional AArch32 functionality	Instruction enable or disable in the SCTLR[a]	Disabled instructions
SETEND instructions	SED[b]	SETEND instructions
Some uses of IT instructions	ITD[c]	See the SCTLR.ITD description
Accesses to the CP15DMB, CP15DSB, and CP15ISB barrier instructions	CP15BEN[d]	MCR accesses to the CP15DMB, CP15DSB, and CP15ISB instructions

a. The controls that are implemented in SCTLR are also implemented in SCTLR_EL1, and apply when PL1 is using AArch64 and PL0 is using AArch32.
b. SETEND instruction disable. SETEND instructions are disabled when the value of this field is 1.
c. IT instruction disable. If this control is implemented, some uses of IT instructions are disabled when the value of this field is 1.
d. System register (coproc==0b1111) memory barrier enable. If this control is implemented, the specified register accesses are disabled when the value of CP15BEN is 0.

Note

The uses of the IT instruction, and use of the CP15DMB, CP15DSB, and CP15ISB barrier instructions, are deprecated for performance reasons.

Traps to Undefined mode of PL0 and PL1 System register accesses to trace registers

If implemented, the CPACR.TRCDIS control traps PL0 and PL1 System register accesses to the trace registers to Undefined mode, as follows:

1 PL0 and PL1 accesses to the System register interface to the PE Trace Unit are trapped to Undefined mode

0 This control has no effect on PL0 and PL1 accesses to the System register interface to the PE Trace Unit.

If the CPACR.TRCDIS control is not implemented, then the CPACR.TRCDIS field is RAZ/WI. This means the CPACR does not provide a trap to Undefined mode of PL1 and PL0 System register accesses to trace registers. See the register description for more information.

Note

- System register accesses to the PE Trace Unit use the (coproc==0b1110) encoding space.
- The ETMv4 architecture does not permit EL0 to access the trace registers. If the architecture is implemented with an ETMv4 implementation, EL0 accesses to the trace System registers are UNDEFINED.
- The architecture does not provide traps on trace register accesses through the optional memory-mapped external debug interface.

System register accesses to the trace System registers can have side-effects. When a System register access is trapped, no side-effects occur before the exception is taken, see *Register access instructions* on page G1-8686.

If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32, and NSACR.NSTRCDIS is 1, CPACR.TRCDIS behaves as RAO/WI in Non-secure state. This behavior also applies if the CPACR.TRCDIS control is not implemented.

When generated in Non-secure User mode, an exception generated by this control can be routed to EL2, as described in *Routing exceptions from Non-secure EL0 to EL2* on page G1-8628.

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Enabling use of Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality

Table G1-26 on page G1-8690 summarizes the controls of Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality.

Table G1-26 Controls of use of Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality

Control	Type	Description, see
CPACR.{cp11, cp10}	E	*Enabling PL0 and PL1 accesses to the SIMD and floating-point registers* on page G1-8690
FPEXC.EN	E	*Enabling access to the SIMD and floating-point registers* on page G1-8691
CPACR.ASEDIS	D	*Disabling PL0 and PL1 execution of Advanced SIMD instructions* on page G1-8691

If any of CPACR.{cp11, cp10}, FPEXC.EN, or for Advanced SIMD instructions, CPACR.ASEDIS, disable a floating-point or an Advanced SIMD instruction, the instruction is UNDEFINED. Support for the CPACR.ASEDIS control is optional, and if the control is not implemented behavior is as if the control permits the execution of Advanced SIMD instructions at PL1 and PL0.

When generated in Non-secure User mode, exceptions generated by these controls can be routed to EL2, as described in *Routing exceptions from Non-secure EL0 to EL2* on page G1-8628.

Enabling PL0 and PL1 accesses to the SIMD and floating-point registers

CPACR.{cp11, cp10} enable PL0 and PL1 accesses to the SIMD and floating-point registers.

When CPACR.cp10 is:

00 PL0 and PL1 accesses to Advanced SIMD and floating-point registers or instructions are UNDEFINED.

01 PL0 accesses to Advanced SIMD and floating-point registers or instructions are UNDEFINED.

10 Reserved. The effect of programming this field to this value is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

11 This control permits full access to the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality from PL0 and PL1.

The value of CPACR.cp11 is ignored. If CPACR.cp11 is programmed with a different value to CPACR.cp10 then CPACR.cp11 is UNKNOWN on a direct read of the CPACR.

Note

- Software must set CPACR.cp11 and CPACR.cp10 to the same value.

Table G1-27 on page G1-8690 shows the registers for which accesses are enabled.

Table G1-27 Register accesses enabled at PL0 and PL1 by CPACR.{cp11, cp10}

Enabled at	Registers
PL0 and PL1, or PL0 only[a]	FPSCR, FPEXC, FPSID, MVFR0, MVFR1, MVFR2, and any of the SIMD and floating-point registers Q0-Q15, including their views as D0-D31 registers or S0-S31 registers[b]

a. Depending on the value of CPACR.{cp11, cp10}. See the register description for details.

b. Permitted `VMSR` accesses to the FPSID are ignored, but for the purposes of the {cp10, cp11} controls the architecture defines a `VMSR` accesses to the FPSID from EL1 or higher is an access to a SIMD and floating-point register.

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If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32, and NSACR.{cp11, cp10} are both set to 0, the functionality described in this section is disabled in Non-secure state, and CPACR.{cp11, cp10} are RAZ/WI in Non-secure state. See *Enabling Non-secure access to SIMD and floating-point functionality* on page G1-8718.

For more information about SIMD and floating-point support, see *Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

Enabling access to the SIMD and floating-point registers

FPEXC.EN enables accesses to the SIMD and floating-point registers at all Exception levels, but does not control the following:

- `VMSR` accesses to the FPEXC or FPSID.
- `VMRS` accesses from the FPEXC, FPSID, MVFR0, MVFR1, or MVFR2.

When FPEXC.EN is:

1 Accesses to the registers shown in Table G1-28 on page G1-8691 are enabled at all Exception levels.

0 All accesses to the registers shown in Table G1-28 on page G1-8691 are UNDEFINED.

Table G1-28 on page G1-8691 shows the registers for which accesses are enabled, and for an exception taken to Hyp mode, how the exception is reported in HSR.

Table G1-28 Register accesses enabled when FPEXC.EN is 1

Enabled at	Registers	Syndrome reporting in HSR[a]
All Exception levels	FPSCR, and any of the SIMD and floating-point registers Q0-Q15, including their views as D0-D31 registers or S0-S31 registers.	Exception for an unknown reason, using EC value `0x00`

a. Only for exceptions that are taken to Hyp mode.

For more information, see *Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

Disabling PL0 and PL1 execution of Advanced SIMD instructions

If implemented as an RW field, CPACR.ASEDIS can disable PL0 and PL1 execution of Advanced SIMD instructions, as follows:

1 Advanced SIMD instructions are UNDEFINED at PL0 and PL1.

0 Advanced SIMD instruction execution is enabled at PL0 and PL1.

The instructions that CPACR.ASEDIS disables are those described in *Controls of Advanced SIMD operation that do not apply to floating-point operation* on page E1-6837.

When the control is not implemented, meaning the CPACR.ASEDIS field is RAZ/WI, behavior is as if the control permits execution of Advanced SIMD instructions at PL0 and PL1.

If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32, and NSACR.NSASEDIS is 1, CPACR.ASEDIS is RAO/WI in Non-secure state. This also applies when the CPACR.ASEDIS control is not implemented.

Traps to Undefined mode of EL0 accesses to the Debug Communications Channel (DCC) registers

DBGDSCRext.UDCCdis traps EL0 accesses to the DCC registers to Undefined mode:

1 EL0 accesses to the DCC registers are trapped to Undefined mode

0 This control has no effect on EL0 accesses to the DCC registers.

Traps of EL0 accesses to the DBGDTRRXint and DBGDTRTXint are ignored in Debug state.

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Table G1-29 shows the registers for which accesses are trapped.

Table G1-29 Register accesses trapped to Undefined mode when DBGDSCRext.UDCCdis is 1

Traps from	Registers
EL0	DBGDSCRint, DBGDTRRXint, DBGDTRTXint, DBGDIDR, DBGDSAR, DBGDRAR

Note

All accesses to these registers are trapped, including `LDC` and `STC` accesses to DBGDTRTXint and DBGDTRRXint, and `MRRC` accesses to DBGDSAR and DBGDRAR.

When generated in Non-secure User mode, an exception generated by this control can be routed to EL2, as described in *Routing exceptions from Non-secure EL0 to EL2* on page G1-8628.

Traps to Undefined mode of EL0 accesses to the Generic Timer registers

CNTKCTL.{PL0PTEN, PL0VTEN, PL0PCTEN, PL0VCTEN} trap EL0 accesses to the Generic Timer registers to Undefined mode, as follows:

- CNTKCTL.PL0PTEN traps EL0 accesses to the physical timer registers.
- CNTKCTL.PL0VTEN traps EL0 accesses to the virtual timer registers.
- CNTKCTL.PL0PCTEN traps EL0 accesses to the frequency register and physical counter register.
- CNTKCTL.PL0VCTEN traps EL0 accesses to the frequency register and virtual counter register.

For all of these controls:

1 This control has no effect on EL0 accesses to the corresponding registers.

0 EL0 accesses to the corresponding registers are trapped to Undefined mode.

Accesses to the frequency register, CNTFRQ, are only trapped if CNTKCTL.PL0PCTEN and CNTKCTL.PL0VCTEN are both 0.

Table G1-30 shows the registers for which accesses are trapped.

Table G1-30 Register accesses trapped to Undefined mode by CNTKCTL trap controls

Traps from	Trap control	Registers
EL0	PL0PTEN	CNTP_CTL, CNTP_CVAL, CNTP_TVAL
	PL0VTEN	CNTV_CTL, CNTV_CVAL, CNTV_TVAL
	PL0PCTEN	CNTFRQ, CNTPCT
	PL0VCTEN	CNTFRQ, CNTVCT

When generated in Non-secure User mode, an exception generated by this control can be routed to EL2, as described in *Routing exceptions from Non-secure EL0 to EL2* on page G1-8628.

Traps to Undefined mode of EL0 accesses to Performance Monitors registers

PMUSERENR.{ER, CR, SW, EN} trap EL0 accesses to the Performance Monitors registers to Undefined mode. For each of these controls:

1 This control has no effect on EL0 accesses to the corresponding registers.

0 EL0 accesses to the corresponding registers are trapped to Undefined mode.

For those Performance Monitors registers that more than one PMUSERENR.{ER, CR, SW, EN} control applies to, accesses are only trapped if all controls that apply are set to 0.

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The accesses that these trap controls trap might be reads, writes, or both.

Note

- The architecture does not provide traps on Performance Monitors register accesses through the memory-mapped external debug interface.
- If the Performance Monitors Extension is not implemented, the Performance Monitors registers, including PMUSERENR, are reserved.

Table G1-31 on page G1-8693 shows the registers for which EL0 accesses are trapped. For each register, the table shows the type of access trapped.

Table G1-31 Register accesses trapped to Undefined mode when disabled from EL0

Traps from	Trap control	Registers	Access type
EL0	ER	PMXEVCNTR, PMEVCNTR<n>	R
		PMSELR	RW
	CR	PMCCNTR, accessed using an `MRC`	R
	CR	PMCCNTR, accessed using an `MRRC`	R
	SW	PMSWINC	W
	EN	PMCNTENSET, PMCNTENCLR, PMCR, PMOVSR, PMSWINC, PMSELR, PMCEID0, PMCEID1, PMCEID2, PMCEID3, PMCCNTR, PMXEVTYPER, PMXEVCNTR, PMOVSSET, PMEVCNTR<n>, PMEVTYPER<n>, PMCCFILTR	RW[a]

a. The EL0 access is trapped only if the corresponding EL1 accesses is permitted. For example, the PMSWINC register is WO at EL1, and therefore, when the value of EN is 0:
- Write accesses to the register from EL0 are trapped.
- Read accesses to the register from EL0 are UNDEFINED, because read accesses to the register from EL1 are UNDEFINED.

When generated in Non-secure User mode, an exception generated by this control can be routed to EL2, as described in *Routing exceptions from Non-secure EL0 to EL2* on page G1-8628.

Traps to Undefined mode of EL0 accesses to Activity Monitors registers

AMUSERENR.EN traps EL0 accesses to the Activity Monitors System registers other than AMUSERENR to Undefined mode:

1 This control has no effect on EL0 accesses to the corresponding registers.

0 EL0 accesses to the corresponding registers are trapped to Undefined mode.

Note

- The architecture does not provide traps on Activity Monitors register accesses through the memory-mapped external interface.
- If the Activity Monitors Extension is not implemented, the Activity Monitors registers, including AMUSERENR, are reserved.

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Table G1-32 on page G1-8694 shows the registers for which EL0 accesses are trapped.

Table G1-32 Register accesses trapped to Undefined mode when disabled from EL0

Traps from	Registers
EL0	AMCFGR, AMCGCR, AMCNTENCLR0, AMCNTENCLR1, AMCNTENSET0, AMCNTENSET1, AMCR, AMEVTYPER0<n>, AMEVTYPER1<n>, AMEVCNTR0<n> or AMEVCNTR1<n>.

When generated in Non-secure User mode, an exception generated by this control can be routed to EL2, as described in *Routing exceptions from Non-secure EL0 to EL2* on page G1-8628.

G1.21.3 EL2 configurable controls

These controls are ignored in Secure state when using AArch32.

Table G1-33 on page G1-8694 shows the System registers that contain these controls.

Table G1-33 System registers that contain instruction enables and disables, and trap controls

Register name	Register description
FPEXC	Floating-point Exception Control Register
HCR	Hypervisor Configuration Register
HSTR	Hypervisor System Trap Register
HCPTR	Hyp Architectural Feature Trap Register
HDCR	Hyp Debug Control Register

Note

- FPEXC.EN is a control that is in a System register provided by PL1. However, some exceptions generated because the value of FPEXC.EN is 1 are taken to Hyp mode.
- For completeness, Table G1-34 on page G1-8694 includes the HCR.TGE routing control, which is described in *Routing exceptions from Non-secure EL0 to EL2* on page G1-8628.

Table G1-34 on page G1-8694 summarizes the controls.

Table G1-34 Instruction enables and disables, and trap controls, for exceptions taken to Hyp mode

Control	Control type[a]	Description
HSCTLR.{SED, ITD} HSCTLR.CP15BEN	D E	*Disabling or enabling EL2 use of AArch32 optional functionality* on page G1-8697
HCR.{TRVM, TVM}	T	*Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 accesses to virtual memory control registers* on page G1-8698
HCR.HCD	D	*Disabling Non-secure state execution of HVC instructions* on page G1-8698
HCR.TGE	R	*Routing exceptions from Non-secure EL0 to EL2* on page G1-8628
HCR.TTLB	T	*Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 execution of TLB maintenance instructions* on page G1-8699

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Table G1-34 Instruction enables and disables, and trap controls, for exceptions taken to Hyp mode (continued)

Control	Control type[a]	Description
HCR.{TSW, TPC, TPU}	T	*Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 execution of cache maintenance instructions* on page G1-8699
HCR.TAC	T	*Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 accesses to the Auxiliary Control Register* on page G1-8700
HCR.TIDCP	T	*Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to lockdown, DMA, and TCM operations* on page G1-8700
HCR.TSC	T	*Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 execution of SMC instructions* on page G1-8701
HCR.{TID0, TID1, TID2, TID3}	T	*Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to the ID registers* on page G1-8702
HCR.{TWI, TWE}	T	*Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 execution of WFE and WFI instructions* on page G1-8704
HCPTR.TAM	T	*Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to Activity Monitors registers* on page G1-8705
HCPTR.{TCP11, TCP10}	T	*General trapping to Hyp mode of Non-secure accesses to the SIMD and floating-point registers* on page G1-8705
FPEXC.EN	T	*Enabling access to the SIMD and floating-point registers* on page G1-8706
HCPTR.TASE	T	*Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure accesses to Advanced SIMD functionality* on page G1-8706
HCPTR.TCPAC	T	*Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 accesses to the CPACR* on page G1-8707
HCPTR.TTA	T	*Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure System register accesses to trace registers* on page G1-8707
HDCR.TTRF	T	*Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure System register accesses to trace filter control registers* on page G1-8708
HSTR.{T0-T3, T5-T13, T15}	T	*General trapping to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to System registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space* on page G1-8708
HDCR.{TDRA, TDOSA, TDA}	T	*Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure System register accesses to debug registers* on page G1-8710
CNTHCTL.{PL1PCEN, PL1PCTEN}	T	*Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to the Generic Timer registers* on page G1-8712
HDCR.{TPM, TPMCR}	T	*Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to Performance Monitors registers* on page G1-8713
HCR2.TERR	T	*Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 accesses to the RAS error record registers* on page G1-8714

a. See Table G1-35 on page G1-8696.

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Table G1-35 Control types, for exceptions taken to Hyp mode

Abbreviation	Type	See
D	Disable	*Instruction enables and instruction disables* on page G1-8685
E	Enable	*Instruction enables and instruction disables* on page G1-8685
R	Routing control	*Routing exceptions from Non-secure EL0 to EL2* on page G1-8628
T	Trap	*Trap controls* on page G1-8685

Also see the following:

- *Register access instructions* on page G1-8686.
- *Instructions that fail their Condition code check*.
- *Trapping to EL2 of instructions that are UNPREDICTABLE* on page G1-8697.

Instructions that fail their Condition code check

For UNDEFINED instructions that fail their Condition code check, see *Conditional execution of undefined instructions* on page G1-8650.

For an instruction that has a Hyp trap set that fails its Condition code check:

- Unless the trap description states otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the instruction:
  - Generates a Hyp Trap exception.
  - Executes as a `NOP`.

Any implementation must be consistent in its handling of instructions that fail their Condition code check. This means that:

- Whenever a Hyp trap is set on an instruction it must either:
  - Always generate a Hyp Trap exception.
  - Always treat the instruction as a `NOP`.
- The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED part of the requirements of *Conditional execution of undefined instructions* on page G1-8650 must be consistent with the handling of Hyp traps on instructions that fail their Condition code check. Table G1-36 on page G1-8696 shows this:

Table G1-36 Consistent handling of instructions that fail their Condition code check

Behavior of conditional UNDEFINED instruction[a]	Hyp trap on instruction that fails its Condition code check[b]
Executes as a `NOP`	Executes as a `NOP`
Generates an Undefined Instruction exception	Generates a Hyp Trap exception

a. As defined in *Conditional execution of undefined instructions* on page G1-8650. In Non-secure EL0 and EL1 modes, this applies only if no Hyp trap is set for the instruction, otherwise see the behavior in the other column of the table.

b. For a trapped instruction executed in a Non-secure EL1 or EL0 mode.

Note

Hyp traps on `WFE` and `WFI` instructions generate Hyp Trap exceptions only if the instruction passes its Condition code check. See *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 execution of WFE and WFI instructions* on page G1-8704.

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Trapping to EL2 of instructions that are UNPREDICTABLE

For an instruction that is UNPREDICTABLE or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, when the instruction is disabled or trapped then it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether execution of the instruction generates a Hyp Trap exception.

Note

UNPREDICTABLE and CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior must not perform any function that cannot be performed at the current or lower Exception level using instructions that are not UNPREDICTABLE and are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. This means that disabling or trapping an instruction changes the set of instructions that might be executed in Non-secure state at EL1 or EL0. This indirectly affects the permitted behavior of UNPREDICTABLE and CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE instructions.

If no instructions are trapped, the attempted execution of an UNPREDICTABLE instruction in a Non-secure EL1 or EL0 mode must not generate a Hyp Trap exception.

Disabling or enabling EL2 use of AArch32 optional functionality

Table G1-37 on page G1-8697 shows the optional AArch32 functionality that might have disable controls in the HSCTLR:

- The SED control is implemented if the implementation supports mixed-endian operation at EL2.
- Whether the ITD control is implemented is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
- Whether the CP15BEN control is implemented is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
- If a control is not implemented, then the associated functionality cannot be disabled.

These HSCTLR controls apply only to execution at EL2 using AArch32. When an instruction is disabled by one of these controls, it is UNDEFINED at EL2, meaning it is undefined in Hyp mode.

Table G1-37 EL2 controls for disabling and enabling EL2 use of AArch32 optional functionality

Optional AArch32 functionality	Instruction enable or disable in the HSCTLR	Disabled instructions
`SETEND` instructions	SED[a]	SETEND instructions
Some uses of `IT` instructions	ITD[b]	See the HSCTLR.IT description
Accesses to the System register (`coproc==0b1111`) DMB, DSB, and ISB barrier operations	CP15BEN[c]	`MCR` accesses to the CP15DMB, CP15DSB, and CP15ISB

a. `SETEND` instruction disable. `SETEND` instructions are disabled when the value of this field is 1.
b. `IT` instruction disable. If this control is implemented, some uses of `IT` instructions are disabled when the value of this field is 1.
c. System register (`coproc==0b1111`) memory barrier enable. If this control is implemented, the specified register accesses are disabled when the value of CP15BEN is 0.

Note

- These controls have no effect on instructions executed in any mode other than Hyp mode. The SCTLR provides similar controls that apply to execution in other modes.
- The uses of the `IT` instruction, and use of the CP15DMB, CP15DSB, and CP15ISB barrier instructions, are deprecated for performance reasons.

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Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 accesses to virtual memory control registers

HCR.{TRVM, TVM} trap Non-secure EL1 accesses to the virtual memory control registers to Hyp mode:

HCR.TRVM, for read accesses:

1 Non-secure EL1 reads of the virtual memory control registers are trapped to Hyp mode.

0 This control has no effect on Non-secure EL1 reads of the virtual memory control registers.

HCR.TVM, for write access:

1 Non-secure EL1 writes to the virtual memory control registers are trapped to Hyp mode.

0 This control has no effect on Non-secure EL1 writes to the virtual memory control registers.

Table G1-38 on page G1-8698 shows the registers for which:

- Reads are trapped to Hyp mode when HCR.TRVM is 1.
- Writes are trapped to Hyp mode when HCR.TVM is 1.

The table also shows how the exceptions are reported in HSR.

Table G1-38 Register read and write accesses trapped when HCR.{TRVM, TVM} are 1

Traps from	Registers	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure EL1	SCTLR, TTBR0, TTBR1, TTBCR, TTBCR2, DACR, DFSR, IFSR, DFAR, IFAR, ADFSR, AIFSR, PRRR, NMRR, MAIR0, MAIR1, AMAIR0, AMAIR1, CONTEXTIDR	Trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access (`coproc==0b1111`), using EC value `0x03` Trapped `MCRR` or `MRRC` access (`coproc==0b1111`), using EC value `0x04`

Note

These registers are not accessible at EL0.

Disabling Non-secure state execution of `HVC` instructions

HCR.HCD disables Non-secure state execution of `HVC` instructions:

1 `HVC` instructions are UNDEFINED at EL2 and Non-secure EL1. The Undefined Instruction exception is taken from the current Exception level to the current Exception level.

0 `HVC` instruction execution is enabled at EL2 and Non-secure EL1.

Note

`HVC` instructions are always UNDEFINED at EL0.

HCR.HCD is only implemented if EL3 is not implemented. Otherwise, it is RES0. See the HCR register description.

Table G1-39 on page G1-8698 shows how the exceptions are reported in HSR.

Table G1-39 Instruction that causes exceptions when HCR.HCD is 1

Attempted execution in	Disabled instruction	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Hyp mode	`HVC`	Exception for an unknown reason, using EC value `0x00`
Mode other than Hyp mode	`HVC`	Not applicable

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Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 execution of TLB maintenance instructions

The System instruction encoding space includes TLB maintenance instructions.

HCR.TTLB traps Non-secure EL1 execution of TLB maintenance instructions to Hyp mode:

1 Any attempt to execute a `TLBI` instruction at Non-secure EL1 is trapped to Hyp mode.

0 This control has no effect on the Non-secure EL1 execution of `TLBI` instructions.

Table G1-40 on page G1-8699 shows the instructions that are trapped, and how the exceptions are reported in HSR.

Table G1-40 Instructions trapped to Hyp mode when HCR.TTLB is 1

Traps from	Trapped instructions	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure EL1	TLBIALLIS, TLBIMVAIS, TLBIASIDIS, TLBIMVAAIS, TLBIMVALIS, TLBIMVAALIS, ITLBIALL, ITLBIMVA, ITLBIASID, DTLBIALL, DTLBIMVA, DTLBIASID, TLBIALL, TLBIMVA, TLBIASID, TLBIMVAA, TLBIMVAL, TLBIMVAAL.	Trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access (`coproc==0b1111`), using EC value `0x03`

Note

These instructions are always UNDEFINED at EL0.

For more information about these instructions, see *The scope of TLB maintenance instructions* on page G5-8914.

Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 execution of cache maintenance instructions

HCR.{TSW, TPC, TPU} trap cache maintenance instructions to Hyp mode:

0 The control has no effect on the execution of cache maintenance instructions.

1 Any attempt to execute one of the cache maintenance instructions shown in Table G1-42 on page G1-8699 at Non-secure EL1 is trapped to Hyp mode.

Table G1-41 Controls for trapping cache maintenance instructions to Hyp mode

Trap control	Trapped instructions
HCR.TSW	Data or unified cache maintenance by set/way
HCR.TPC	Data or unified cache maintenance to point of coherency
HCR.TPU	Cache maintenance to point of unification

Table G1-42 on page G1-8699 shows the instructions that are trapped to Hyp mode, and how the exceptions are reported in HSR.

Table G1-42 Instructions trapped to Hyp mode when HCR.{TSW, TPC, TPU} are 1

Traps from	Trap control	Trapped instructions	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure EL1	TSW	DCISW, DCCSW, DCCISW	Trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access (`coproc==0b1111`), using EC value `0x3`
	TPC	DCIMVAC, DCCIMVAC, DCCMVAC	
	TPU	ICIMVAU, ICIALLU, ICIALLUIS, DCCMVAU	

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Note

These instructions are always UNDEFINED at EL0.

For more information about these instructions, see *Cache maintenance system instructions* on page K14-11486.

Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 accesses to the Auxiliary Control Register

HCR.TAC traps Non-secure EL1 accesses to the Auxiliary Control Registers to Hyp mode:

1 Non-secure EL1 accesses to the Auxiliary Control Registers are trapped to Hyp mode.

0 This control has no effect on Non-secure EL1 accesses to the Auxiliary Control Registers.

Table G1-43 on page G1-8700 shows the registers for which accesses are trapped, and how the exceptions are reported in HSR:

Table G1-43 Register accesses trapped to Hyp mode when HCR.TAC is 1

Traps from	Registers	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure EL1	ACTLR and, if implemented, ACTLR2.	Trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access (`coproc==0b1111`) access, using EC value `0x03`

Note

The ACTLR and ACTLR2 are not accessible at EL0.

Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to lockdown, DMA, and TCM operations

The lockdown, DMA, and TCM features are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The architecture reserves the encodings of a number of System registers for control of these features.

HCR.TIDCP traps the execution of System register access instructions that access these registers, as follows:

1 At Non-secure EL1, any attempt to execute an `MCR` or `MRC` instruction with a reserved register encoding shown in Table G1-44 on page G1-8701 is trapped to Hyp mode.

At Non-secure EL0, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether attempts to execute `MCR` or `MRC` instructions with reserved register encodings are:

- Trapped to Hyp mode.
- UNDEFINED, and the PE takes the Undefined Instruction exception to Non-secure Undefined mode.

Any lockdown fault in the memory system caused by the use of these operations in Non-secure state generates a Data Abort exception that is taken to Hyp mode.

0 This control has no effect on Non-secure EL0 and EL1 System register access instructions with reserved register encodings shown in Table G1-44 on page G1-8701.

Note

This means that a Hyp Trap exception taken from Non-secure EL1 to Hyp mode, generated because of a configuration setting in HCR.TIDCP is a higher priority exception than an Undefined Instruction exception generated because either the System register encoding is unallocated or because the register is never accessible at EL1. As *Synchronous exception prioritization for exceptions taken to AArch32 state* on page G1-8617 shows, this is an exception to the general exception prioritization rules that prioritize most Undefined Instruction exceptions taken to Undefined mode above traps to EL2.

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Table G1-44 on page G1-8701 shows the register encodings for which accesses are trapped to Hyp mode, and how the exceptions are reported in HSR.

Table G1-44 Encodings trapped to Hyp mode when HCR.TIDCP is 1

Traps from	Register encodings	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure EL0 and EL1	An access to any of the following encodings: • CRn==c9, opc1==\{0-7\}, CRm==\{c0-c2, c5-c8\}, opc2==\{0-7\}. • CRn==c10, opc1==\{0-7\}, CRm==\{c0, c1, c4, c8\}, opc2==\{0-7\}. • CRn==c11, opc1==\{0-7\}, CRm==\{c0-c8, c15\}, opc2==\{0-7\}.	Trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access (`coproc==0b1111`), using EC value `0x03`

An implementation can also include IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers that provide additional controls, to give finer-grained control of the trapping of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features.

Note

Arm expects the trapping of Non-secure User mode accesses to these functions to Hyp mode to be unusual, and used only when the hypervisor is virtualizing User mode operation. Arm strongly recommends that unless the hypervisor must virtualize User mode operation, a Non-secure User mode access to any of these functions generates an Undefined Instruction exception, as it would if the implementation did not include EL2. The PE then takes this exception to Non-secure Undefined mode.

Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 execution of `SMC` instructions

HCR.TSC traps Non-secure EL1 execution of `SMC` instructions to Hyp mode:

1 Any attempt to execute an `SMC` instruction at Non-secure EL1 is trapped to Hyp mode, regardless of the value of SCR.SCD.

0 This control has no effect on Non-secure EL1 execution of `SMC` instructions.

Table G1-45 on page G1-8701 shows how the exceptions are reported in HSR:

Table G1-45 `SMC` Instruction trapped to Hyp mode when HCR.TSC is 1

Traps from	Trapped instruction	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure EL1	*SMC* on page F5-7587	Trapped `SMC` instruction execution in AArch32 state, using EC value `0x13`

The architecture permits, but does not require, this trap to apply to conditional SMC instructions that fail their Condition code check, in the same way as with traps on other conditional instructions.

Note

- This trap is implemented only if the implementation includes EL3.
- `SMC` instructions are always UNDEFINED at EL0.
- HCR.TSC traps execution of the `SMC` instruction. It is not a routing control for the SMC exception. Hyp Trap and SMC exceptions have different preferred return addresses.

For more information about `SMC` instructions, see *SMC* on page F5-7587.

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Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to the ID registers

Other than the MIDR, MPIDR, and PMCR.N, the ID registers are divided into groups, with a trap control in the HCR for each group.

Table G1-46 ID register groups

Trap control	Register group
HCR.TID0	*ID group 0, Primary device identification registers* on page G1-8703
HCR.TID1	*ID group 1, Implementation identification registers* on page G1-8703
HCR.TID2	*ID group 2, Cache identification registers* on page G1-8703
HCR.TID3	*ID group 3, Detailed feature identification registers* on page G1-8704

These controls trap register accesses from Non-secure EL0 or EL1 to Hyp mode, as follows:

HCR.TID0
- **0** This control has no effect on Non-secure EL1 reads of the ID group 0 registers.
- **1** Any attempt at Non-secure EL0 or EL1 to read any register in ID group 0 is trapped to Hyp mode.

HCR.TID1
- **0** This control has no effect on Non-secure EL1 reads of the ID group 1 registers.
- **1** Any attempt at Non-secure EL1 to read any register in ID group 1 is trapped to Hyp mode.

HCR.TID2
- **0** This control has no effect on Non-secure EL1 and EL0 accesses to the ID group 2 registers.
- **1** Any attempt at Non-secure EL0 or EL1 to read any register in ID group 2, and any attempt at Non-secure EL0 or EL1 to write to the CSSELR, is trapped to Hyp mode.

HCR.TID3
- **0** This control has no effect on Non-secure EL1 reads of the ID group 3 registers.
- **1** Any attempt at Non-secure EL1 to read any register in ID group 3 is trapped to Hyp mode.

For the MIDR and MPIDR, and for PMCR.N, the architecture provides read/write aliases. The original register becomes accessible only from Hyp mode and Secure state, and a Non-secure EL0 or EL1 read of the original register returns the value of the read/write alias. This substitution is invisible to the EL0 or EL1 software reading the register.

Table G1-47 ID register substitution

Register	Original	Alias, EL2 using AArch32
Main ID	MIDR	VPIDR
Multiprocessor Affinity	MPIDR	VMPIDR
Performance Monitors Control Register	PMCR.N	HDCR.HPMN

Reads of the MIDR, MPIDR, or PMCR.N from Hyp mode or Secure state are unchanged by the implementation of EL2, and access the physical registers.

Note

- If the optional Performance Monitors Extension is not implemented, HDCR.HPMN is RES0 and PMCR is reserved.
- HDCR.HPMN also affects whether a Performance Monitors counter can be accessed from Non-secure EL1 or EL0. See the register description of HDCR for more information.

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- PMCR contains other fields that identify the implementation. For more information about trapping accesses to the PMCR, see *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to Performance Monitors registers* on page G1-8713.

A reset into AArch32 state sets VPIDR to the MIDR value, VMPIDR to the MPIDR value, and HDCR.HPMN to the PMCR.N value.

ID group 0, Primary device identification registers

These registers identify some top-level implementation choices.

Table G1-48 on page G1-8703 shows the registers that are in ID group 0 for traps to Hyp mode, and how the exceptions are reported in HSR.

Table G1-48 ID group 0 registers

Traps from	Group 0 registers	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure EL1	FPSID	Trapped `VMRS` access, for ID group traps, using EC value `0x08`
Non-secure EL0 and EL1	JIDR	Trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access (`coproc==0b1110`), using EC value `0x05`

Note

The FPSID is not accessible at EL0.

If HCPTR.{TCP11, TCP10} traps accesses to SIMD and floating-point functionality, then for a read of FPSID, that trap has priority over this trap.

When the FPSID is accessible, a `VMSR FPSID, <Rt>` instruction is permitted but is ignored. The execution of this `VMSR` instruction is not trapped by the ID group 0 trap.

ID group 1, Implementation identification registers

These registers often provide coarse-grained identification mechanisms for implementation-specific features.

Table G1-49 on page G1-8703 shows the registers that are in ID group 1 for traps to Hyp mode, and how the exceptions are reported in HSR.

Table G1-49 ID group 1 registers

Traps from	Group 1 registers	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure EL1	TCMTR, TLBTR, REVIDR, AIDR	Trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access (`coproc==0b1111`), using EC value `0x03`

ID group 2, Cache identification registers

These registers describe and control the cache implementation.

Table G1-50 on page G1-8703 shows the registers that are in ID group 2 for traps to Hyp mode, and how the exceptions are reported in HSR.

Table G1-50 ID group 2 registers

Traps from	Group 2 registers	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure EL0 and EL1	CTR, CCSIDR, CLIDR, CSSELR, and, if implemented, CCSIDR2.	Trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access (`coproc==0b1111`), using EC value `0x03`

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ID group 3, Detailed feature identification registers

These registers provide detailed information about the features of the implementation.

Note

These registers are called the CPUID registers. There is no requirement for this trap to apply to those registers that the CPUID Identification Scheme defines as reserved. See The CPUID identification scheme on page G4-4993.

Table G1-51 on page G1-8704 shows the registers that are in ID group 3 for traps to Hyp mode, and how the exceptions are reported in HSR.

Table G1-51 ID group 3 registers

Traps from	Group 3 registers	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure EL1	MVFR0, MVFR1, MVFR2.	Trapped `VMRS` access for ID group traps, using EC value `0x08`
	ID_PFR0, ID_PFR1, ID_DFR0, ID_AFR0. ID_MMFR0, ID_MMFR1, ID_MMFR2, ID_MMFR3. ID_ISAR0, ID_ISAR1, ID_ISAR2, ID_ISAR3, ID_ISAR4, ID_ISAR5. ID_MMFR4, ID_ISAR6, ID_DFR1 are trapped, unless implemented as RAZ, when it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether HCR.TID3 traps accesses. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether HCR.TID3 traps `MRC` accesses to registers with `coproc`==`0b1111` to encodings in the following range that are not already mentioned in this table `CRn` == c0, `opc1` == 0, `CRm` == {c2-c7}, `opc2` == {0-7}.	Trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access (`coproc==0b1111`), using EC value `0x03`

If HCPTR traps accesses to SIMD and floating-point functionality, then for reads of MVFR0, MVFR1, and MVFR2, that trap has priority over this trap.

Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 execution of `WFE` and `WFI` instructions

HCR.{TWE, TWI} trap Non-secure EL0 and EL1 execution of `WFE` and `WFI` instructions to Hyp mode:

HCR.TWE:

1 Any attempt to execute a `WFE` instruction at Non-secure EL0 or EL1 is trapped to Hyp mode, if the instruction would otherwise have caused the PE to enter a low-power state.

0 This control has no effect on Non-secure EL0 or EL1 execution of `WFE` instructions.

HCR.TWI:

1 Any attempt to execute a `WFI` instruction at Non-secure EL0 or EL1 is trapped to Hyp mode, if the instruction would otherwise have caused the PE to enter a low-power state.

0 This control has no effect on Non-secure EL0 or EL1 execution of `WFI` instructions.

Table G1-52 on page G1-8704 shows how the exceptions are reported in HSR.

Table G1-52 Instructions trapped to Hyp mode when HCR.{TWE, TWI} are 1

Traps from	Trapped instructions	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure EL0 and EL1	`WFE`	Trapped `WFI` or `WFE` instruction, using EC value `0x01`
	`WFI`	

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The attempted execution of a conditional WFE or WFI instruction is only trapped if the instruction passes its Condition code check.

Note

Since a WFE or WFI can complete at any time, even without a Wakeup event, the traps on WFE of WFI are not guaranteed to be taken, even if the WFE or WFI is executed when there is no Wakeup event. The only guarantee is that if the instruction does not complete in finite time in the absence of a Wakeup event, the trap will be taken.

For more information about these instructions, and when they can cause the PE to enter a low-power state, see:

- *Wait For Event and Send Event* on page G1-8672.
- *Wait For Interrupt* on page G1-8675.

Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to Activity Monitors registers

If the Activity Monitors Extension is implemented, HCPTR.TAM traps Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to the Activity Monitors registers to Hyp mode:

1 Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to all Activity Monitors registers are trapped to Hyp mode.

0 This control has no effect on Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to the Activity Monitors registers.

Note

- EL2 does not provide traps on Activity Monitor register accesses through the optional memory-mapped external interface.
- If the Activity Monitors Extension is not implemented, HCPTR.TAM is RES0.

Table G1-53 on page G1-8705 shows the registers for which accesses are trapped, and how the exceptions are reported in HSR.

Table G1-53 Register accesses trapped to Hyp mode when HDCR.{TPM, TPMCR} are 1

Traps from	Trap control	Registers	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure EL0 and EL1	TPM	AMCFGR, AMCGCR, AMCNTENCLR0, AMCNTENCLR1, AMCNTENSET0, AMCNTENSET1, AMCR, AMEVTYPER0<n>, or AMEVTYPER1<n>.	Trapped MCR or MRC access (coproc==0b1111), using EC value 0x03.
		AMEVCNTR0<n>or AMEVCNTR1<n>.	Trapped MCRR or MRRC access (coproc==0b1111), using EC value 0x04.

General trapping to Hyp mode of Non-secure accesses to the SIMD and floating-point registers

HCPTR.{TCP11, TCP10} trap Non-secure accesses to the SIMD and floating-point registers to Hyp mode:

0b11 All Non-secure accesses to the SIMD and floating-point registers are trapped to Hyp mode. Trapped instructions generate:

- Hyp Trap exceptions, if the exception is taken from Non-secure EL0 or EL1.
- Undefined Instruction exceptions taken to Hyp mode, if the exception is taken from EL2.

0b00 This control has no effect on Non-secure accesses to the SIMD and floating-point registers.

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Note

Software must set HCPTR.TCP11 and HCPTR.TCP10 to the same value.

Table G1-54 on page G1-8706 shows the registers for which accesses are trapped, and how the exceptions are reported in HSR.

Table G1-54 Register accesses trapped to Hyp mode when HCPTR.{TCP11, TCP10} are both 0b11

Traps from	Registers	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure state	FPSID, MVFR0, MVFR1, MVFR2, FPSCR, FPEXC, and any of the SIMD and floating-point registers Q0-Q15, including their views as D0-D31 registers or S0-S31 registers. See *Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers* on page G1-8682.	Trapped access to SIMD and floating-point register, resulting from HCPTR, using EC value `0x07`[a]

a. `VMSR` accesses to the FPSID are ignored, but for the purposes of this trap the architecture defines a `VMSR` access to the FPSID from EL1 or higher as an access to a SIMD and floating-point register.

If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32, and NSACR.{cp11, cp10} are both set to 0, then HCPTR.{TCP11, TCP10} behave as RAO/WI, regardless of their actual value.

For more information about SIMD and floating-point support, see *Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

Enabling access to the SIMD and floating-point registers

FPEXC.EN is an instruction enable that enables access to the SIMD and floating-point registers from all Exception levels, but does not control the following:

- `VMSR` accesses to the FPEXC or FPSID.
- `VMRS` accesses from the FPEXC, FPSID, MVFR0, MVFR1, or MVFR2.

FPEXC.EN is a PL1 control that also applies at EL2. See *Enabling access to the SIMD and floating-point registers* on page G1-8691.

Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure accesses to Advanced SIMD functionality

If implemented as an RW field, HCPTR.TASE can trap Non-secure execution of Advanced SIMD instructions to Hyp mode, as follows. This trap applies only when HCPTR.{TCP11, TCP10} are both `0`:

1 Any attempt to execute an Advanced SIMD instruction in Non-secure state is trapped to Hyp mode. Trapped instructions generate:
- Hyp Trap exceptions, if the exception is taken from Non-secure EL0 or EL1.
- Undefined Instruction exceptions taken to Hyp mode, if the exception is taken from EL2.

0 This control has no effect on Non-secure execution of Advanced SIMD instructions.

When the control is not implemented, meaning the HCPTR.TASE field is RAZ/WI, the HCPTR does not provide a trap to Hyp mode of the Non-secure execution of Advanced SIMD instructions, other than the HCPTR.{TCP11, TCP10} trap that applies to Non-secure execution of both Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions.

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Table G1-27 on page G1-8690 shows the instructions that are trapped, and how the exceptions are reported in HSR.

Table G1-55 Instructions trapped to Hyp mode when HCPTR.TASE is set to 1

Traps from	Instructions	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure state	All Advanced SIMD instructions that are not also floating-point instructions. For more information, see *Controls of Advanced SIMD operation that do not apply to floating-point operation* on page E1-6837.	Trapped access to SIMD and floating-point register, resulting from HCPTR, using EC value `0x07`

If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32, and NSACR.NSASEDIS is 1, then HCPTR.TASE behaves as RAO/WI, regardless of its actual value. This behavior also applies when the HCPTR.TASE control is not implemented.

Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 accesses to the CPACR

HCPTR.TCPAC traps Non-secure EL1 accesses to the CPACR to Hyp mode:

1 Non-secure EL1 accesses to the CPACR are trapped to Hyp mode.

0 This control has no effect on Non-secure EL1 accesses to the CPACR.

Table G1-56 on page G1-8707 shows how the exceptions are reported in HSR:

Table G1-56 Register accesses trapped to Hyp mode when HCPTR.TCPAC is 1

Traps from	Register	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure EL1	CPACR	Trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access to System register with `coproc==0b1111`, using EC value `0x03`

Note

- The CPACR is not accessible at EL0.
- In Armv7 and earlier versions of the Arm architecture, one use of the CPACR is to identify what coprocessor, or conceptual coprocessor, functionality is implemented. Legacy software might use this identification mechanism. A hypervisor can use this trap to emulate this mechanism. See *Background to the System register interface* on page G1-8678 for more information about this functionality.

Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure System register accesses to trace registers

If implemented, the HCPTR.TTA control traps System register accesses to the trace registers from Non-secure state to Hyp mode, as follows:

1 Non-secure System register accesses to the trace registers are trapped to Hyp mode. Trapped instructions generate:
- Hyp Trap exceptions, if the exception is taken from Non-secure EL0 or EL1.
- Undefined Instruction exceptions taken to Hyp mode, if the exception is taken from EL2.

0 This control has no effect on Non-secure System register accesses to the trace registers.

If the HCPTR.TTA control is not implemented, then HCPTR.TTA is RAO/WI. See the register description for more information.

Note

- System register accesses to the trace registers use the System register (`coproc==0b1110`) encoding space.

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- The ETMv4 architecture does not permit EL0 to access the trace registers. If the architecture is implemented with an ETMv4 implementation, EL0 accesses to the trace registers are UNDEFINED. A resulting Undefined Instruction exception is higher priority than an HCPTR.TTA Hyp Trap exception.
- EL2 does not provide traps on trace register accesses through the optional memory-mapped external debug interface.

System register accesses to the trace registers can have side-effects. When a System register access is trapped, no side-effects occur before the exception is taken, see *Register access instructions* on page G1-8686.

Table G1-57 on page G1-8708 shows the registers for which accesses are trapped to Hyp mode when HCPTR.TTA is 1, and how the exceptions are reported in HSR.

Table G1-57 Register accesses trapped to Hyp mode when HCPTR.TTA is 1

Traps from	Registers	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure state	System register accesses to all implemented trace registers	For accesses using: • `MCR` or `MRC` instructions, trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access (`coproc==0b1110`), using EC value `0x05`. • `MCRR` or `MRRC` instructions, trapped `MCRR` or `MRRC` access (`coproc==0b1110`), using EC value `0x0C`.

If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32, and NSACR.NSTRCDIS is 1, then HCPTR.TTA behaves as RAO/WI, regardless of its actual value. This behavior applies, also, when the HCPTR.TTA control is not implemented.

Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure System register accesses to trace filter control registers

If implemented, the HDCR.TTRF control traps System register accesses to the trace filter control registers from Non-secure state to Hyp mode, as follows:

1 Non-secure System register accesses at EL1 to the trace filter control registers are trapped to Hyp mode. Trapped instructions generate Hyp Trap exceptions.

0 This control has no effect on Non-secure System register accesses to the trace registers.

Table G1-58 on page G1-8708 shows the registers for which accesses are trapped to Hyp mode when HDCR.TTRF is 1, and how the exceptions are reported in HSR.

Table G1-58 Register accesses trapped to Hyp mode when HDCR.TTRF is 1

Traps from	Registers	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure state	TRFCR	For accesses using `MCR` or `MRC` instructions, trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access (`coproc==0b1111`), using EC value `0x03`.

General trapping to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to System registers in the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space

HSTR.{T0-T3, T5-T13, T15} trap Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses, using `MCR`, `MRC`, `MCRR`, or `MRRC` instructions, to the System registers in the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space, by:

- The value of the `CRn` argument to the instruction, for `MCR` and `MRC` instructions.
- The value of the `CRm` argument to the instruction, for `MCRR` and `MRRC` instructions.

This applies for the set of `CRn`, or `CRm`, values {c0-c3, c5-c13, c15}.

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When an HSTR.Tn trap control is:

1 Non-secure EL1 accesses to the corresponding System registers in the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space are trapped to Hyp mode.

EL0 accesses to the corresponding System registers are trapped to Hyp mode if they would not be UNDEFINED if the bit was zero.

0 This control has no effect on Non-secure EL0 or EL1 accesses to System registers.

Note

This means that a Hyp Trap exception taken from EL1 to EL2, generated because of a configuration setting in HSTR.Tn, is a higher priority exception than an Undefined Instruction exception generated because either the System register encoding is unallocated or because a register is never accessible at Non-secure EL1. As *Synchronous exception prioritization for exceptions taken to AArch32 state* on page G1-8617 shows, this is an exception to the general exception prioritization rules that prioritize most Undefined Instruction exceptions taken to Undefined mode above traps to EL2. This prioritization includes any access from Non-secure EL1 to a register that is only accessible in Secure state. So, for example, an access to the SCR from Non-secure EL1:

- When the value of HSTR.T1 is 0, generates an Undefined Instruction exception.
- When the value of HSTR.T1 is 1, generates a Hyp Trap exception.

Table G1-59 on page G1-8709 shows the accesses that are trapped, and how the exceptions are reported in HSR.

Table G1-59 Accesses trapped to Hyp mode when an HSTR.Tn trap is enabled

Traps from	Trap control	Trapped accesses	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure EL0 and EL1[a]	Tn	`MCR` and `MRC` instructions, with `coproc` set to `0b1111` and `CRn` set to n	Trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access (`coproc==0b1111`), using EC value `0x03`
		`MCRR` and `MRRC` instructions, with `coproc` set to `0b1111` and `CRm` set to n	Trapped `MCRR` or `MRRC` access (`coproc==0b1111`), using EC value `0x04`

a. As described in this section, traps from EL1 apply whenever the value of HSTR.Tn is 1. Traps from EL0 apply only if the value of HSTR.Tn is 1 and the access would not be UNDEFINED if the value of HSTR.Tn was 0.

For example, when HSTR.T7 is 1, considering only accesses from Non-secure EL1:

- Any 32-bit access from a Non-secure PL1 mode using an `MRC` or `MCR` instruction with `coproc` set to `0b1111` and CRn set to c7, is trapped to Hyp mode.
- Any 64-bit access from a Non-secure PL1 mode using an `MRRC` or `MCRR` instructions with `coproc` set to `0b1111` and CRm set to c7, is trapped to Hyp mode.

Note

- Bits[4,14] of the HSTR are reserved, RES0. Although the Generic Timer control registers are implemented in the `coproc == 0b1111` encoding space with CRn==c14 for an `MRC` or `MCR` access, EL2 does not provide a trap on accesses to the Generic Timer System registers.
- An implementation might provide additional controls, in IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers, to provide finer-grained control of trapping of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features.

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System registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space with IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED access permission from EL0

For a System register in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space, that is accessed using a CRn or CRm value that can be trapped by a HSTR.Tn control, if an access to the register from User mode is UNDEFINED when the value of the corresponding HSTR.Tn trap control is 0, then when that HSTR.Tn trap control is 1, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an access from Non-secure User mode generates:

- A Hyp Trap exception.
- An Undefined Instruction exception taken to Non-secure Undefined mode.

Note

Arm expects that trapping to Hyp mode of Non-secure User mode accesses to System register in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space will be unusual, and used only when the hypervisor must virtualize User mode operation. Arm recommends that, whenever possible, Non-secure User mode accesses to System register in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space behave as they would if the processor did not implement EL2, generating an Undefined Instruction exception taken to Non-secure Undefined mode if the architecture does not support the User mode access.

Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure System register accesses to debug registers

HDCR.{TDRA, TDOSA, TDA} trap Non-secure System register accesses to debug registers to Hyp mode, as follows:

- HDCR.(TDRA, TDA} trap Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses.
- HDCR.TDOSA traps Non-secure EL1 accesses.

Note

EL2 does not provide traps of debug register accesses through the optional memory-mapped external debug interface.

System register accesses to the debug registers can have side-effects. When a System register access is trapped to Hyp mode, no side-effects occur before the exception is taken to Hyp mode. See *Register access instructions* on page G1-8686.

Table G1-60 on page G1-8710 shows the subsections that list the accesses trapped. The subsections describe how the traps are reported in HSR.

Table G1-60 Traps of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to debug registers

Trap control	Subsection
HDCR.TDRA	*Trapping Non-secure System register accesses to Debug ROM registers* on page G1-8710
HDCR.TDOSA	*Trapping Non-secure System register accesses to powerdown debug registers* on page G1-8711
HDCR.TDA	*Trapping general Non-secure System register accesses to debug registers* on page G1-8711

Note

System register accesses to debug registers use the (coproc==0b1110) encoding space.

Trapping Non-secure System register accesses to Debug ROM registers

HDCR.TDRA traps Non-secure EL0 and EL1 System register accesses to the Debug ROM registers to Hyp mode:

1 Non-secure EL0 or EL1 System register accesses to the Debug ROM registers are trapped to Hyp mode.

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0 This control has no effect on Non-secure EL0 and EL1 System register accesses to the Debug ROM registers.

Table G1-61 on page G1-8711 shows the register accesses that are trapped, and how the exceptions are reported in HSR:

Table G1-61 Register accesses trapped to Hyp mode when HDCR.TDRA is 1

Traps from	Registers	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure EL0 and EL1	DBGDRAR, DBGDSAR	For accesses using: • `MCR` or `MRC` instructions, trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access (`coproc==0b1110`), using EC value `0x05`. • `MRRC` instructions, trapped `MRRC` access (`coproc==0b1110`), using EC value `0x0C`.

If HDCR.TDE or HCR.TGE is 1, behavior is as if HDCR.TDRA is 1 other than for the purpose of a direct read.

Trapping Non-secure System register accesses to powerdown debug registers

HDCR.TDOSA traps Non-secure EL1 System register accesses to the powerdown debug registers to Hyp mode:

1 Non-secure EL1 System register accesses to the powerdown debug registers are trapped to Hyp mode.

0 This control has no effect on Non-secure EL1 System register accesses to the powerdown debug registers.

Table G1-62 on page G1-8711 shows the register accesses that are trapped, and how the exceptions are reported in HSR.

Table G1-62 Register accesses trapped to Hyp mode when HDCR.TDOSA is 1

Traps from	Registers	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure EL1	DBGOSLSR, DBGOSLAR, DBGOSDLR, DBGPRCR Any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED integration registers. Any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED register with similar functionality that the implementation specifies as trapped by HDCR.TDOSA.	Trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access (`coproc==0b1110`), using EC value `0x05`

Note

These registers are not accessible at EL0.

If HDCR.TDE or HCR.TGE is 1, behavior is as if HDCR.TDOSA is 1 other than for the purpose of a direct read.

Trapping general Non-secure System register accesses to debug registers

HDCR.TDA traps Non-secure EL0 and EL1 System register accesses to the debug registers that are not mentioned in either of the following:

- *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure System register accesses to debug registers* on page G1-8710.
- *Trapping Non-secure System register accesses to powerdown debug registers*.

This means that HDCR.TDA traps to Hyp mode Non-secure EL0 and EL1 System register accesses to all debug registers except the following:

- Non-secure System register accesses to DBGDRAR or DBGDSAR. The HDCR.TDRA trap traps these accesses.
- Non-secure System register access to DBGOSLSR, DBGOSLAR, DBGOSDLR, or DBGPRCR. The HDCR.TDOSA trap traps these accesses.

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HDCR.TDA does not trap accesses to DBGDTRTXint or DBGDTRRXint when the PE is in Debug state.

When HDCR.TDA is:

1 Non-secure EL0 or EL1 System register accesses to any of the registers shown in Table G1-63 on page G1-8712 are trapped to Hyp mode.

0 This control has no effect on Non-secure EL0 or EL1 System register accesses.

Table G1-63 on page G1-8712 shows how the exceptions are reported in HSR.

Table G1-63 Accesses trapped to Hyp mode when HDCR.TDA is 1

Traps from	Trapped accesses	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure EL0 and EL1	Accesses to the DBGDIDR, DBGDSCRint, DBGDCCINT, DBGDTRRXint, DBGDTRTXint, DBGWFAR, DBGVCR, DBGDSCRext, DBGDTRTXext, DBGDTRRXext, DBGBVR<n>, DBGBCR<n>, DBGBXVR<n>, DBGWCR<n>, DBGWVR<n>, DBGCLAIMSET, DBGCLAIMCLR, DBGAUTHSTATUS, DBGDEVID, DBGDEVID1, DBGDEVID2, and DBGOSECCR	For accesses using `MCR` or `MRC` instructions, trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access (`coproc==0b1110`), using EC value `0x05`
	`STC` accesses to DBGDTRRXint. `LDC` accesses to DBGDTRTXint.	Trapped `LDC` or `STC` access, using EC value `0x06`

If HDCR.TDE or HCR.TGE is 1, behavior is as if HDCR.TDA is 1 other than for the purpose of a direct read.

Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to the Generic Timer registers

CNTHCTL.{PL1PCEN, PL1PCTEN} trap Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to the Generic Timer registers to Hyp mode, as follows:

- CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN traps Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to the physical timer registers.
- CNTHCTL.PL1PCTEN traps Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to the physical counter register.

For each of these controls:

1 This control has no effect on Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to the registers shown in Table G1-64 on page G1-8712.

0 Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses are trapped to Hyp mode.

Table G1-64 on page G1-8712 shows the registers for which accesses are trapped, and how the exceptions are reported in HSR.

Table G1-64 Register accesses trapped to Hyp mode by CNTHCTL trap controls

Traps from	Trap control	Registers	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure EL0 and EL1	PL1PCEN	CNTP_CTL, CNTP_CVAL, CNTP_TVAL	For accesses using: • `MCR` or `MRC` instructions, trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access (`coproc==0b1111`), using EC value `0x03` • `MCRR` or `MRRC` instructions, trapped `MCRR` or `MRRC access` (`coproc==0b1111`), using EC value `0x04`
	PL1PCTEN	CNTPCT	Trapped `MCRR` or `MRRC` access (`coproc==0b1110`), using EC value `0x04`

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Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to Performance Monitors registers

If the Performance Monitors Extension is implemented, HDCR.{TPM, TPMCR} trap Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to the Performance Monitors registers to Hyp mode:

HDCR.TPM:

1 Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to all Performance Monitors registers are trapped to Hyp mode.

0 This control has no effect on Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to the Performance Monitors registers.

HDCR.TPMCR:

1 Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to the Performance Monitors Control Register are trapped to Hyp mode.

Note

The conditions for this trap are identical to those for the trap controlled by HDCR.TPM

0 This control has no effect on Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to the Performance Monitors Control Registers.

Note

- EL2 does not provide traps on Performance Monitor register accesses through the optional memory-mapped external debug interface.
- If the Performance Monitors Extension is not implemented, HDCR.{TPM, TPMCR} are RES0.

Table G1-65 on page G1-8713 shows the registers for which accesses are trapped, and how the exceptions are reported in HSR.

Table G1-65 Register accesses trapped to Hyp mode when HDCR.{TPM, TPMCR} are 1

Traps from	Trap control	Registers	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure EL0 and EL1	TPM	PMCR, PMCNTENSET, PMCNTENCLR, PMOVSR, PMSWINC, PMSELR, PMCEID0, PMCEID1, PMCCNTR, PMXEVTYPER, PMXEVCNTR, PMUSERENR, PMINTENSET, PMINTENCLR, PMOVSSET, PMEVCNTR<n>, PMEVTYPER<n>, PMCCFILTR	For accesses using: • `MCR` or `MRC` instructions, trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access (`coproc==0b1111`), using EC value `0x03`. • `MCRR` or `MRRC` instructions, trapped `MCRR` or `MRRC` access (`coproc==0b1111`), using EC value `0x04`.
	TPMCR	PMCR	Trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access (`coproc==0b1111`), using EC value `0x03`

Note

HDCR.HPMN affects whether a counter can be accessed from Non-secure EL1 or EL0. See the register description of HDCR for more information.

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Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 accesses to the RAS error record registers

HCR2.TERR traps Non-secure EL1 accesses to the RAS ER* registers to Hyp mode. For more information on the RAS ER* registers, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, ARMv8, for the ARMv8-A architecture profile*.

Table G1-66 Register accesses trapped to Hyp mode when HCR2.TERR is 1

Traps from	Trap control	Registers	Syndrome reporting in HSR
Non-secure EL0 and EL1	TERR	ERRIDR, ERRSELR, ERXADDR, ERXADDR2, ERXCTLR, ERXCTLR2, ERXFR, ERXFR2, ERXMISC0, ERXMISC1, ERXMISC2, ERXMISC3, ERXMISC4, ERXMISC5, ERXMISC6, ERXMISC7, ERXSTATUS.	For accesses using: • `MCR` or `MRC` instructions, trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access (`coproc==0b1111`), using EC value `0x03`. • `MCRR` or `MRRC` instructions, trapped `MCRR` or `MRRC` access (`coproc==0b1111`), using EC value `0x04`.

G1.21.4 EL3 configurable controls

Table G1-67 on page G1-8714 shows the System registers that contain these controls.

Table G1-67 System registers that contain instruction enables and disables, and trap controls

Register name	Register description
SCR	Secure Configuration Register
NSACR	Non-secure Access Control Register

Table G1-68 on page G1-8714 summarizes the controls.

Table G1-68 EL3 Instruction enables and disables, and trap controls

Control	Type of control [a]	Trap
SCR.{TWE, TWI}	T	*Traps to Monitor mode of the execution of WFE and WFI instructions in modes other than Monitor mode* on page G1-8716
SCR.HCE	E	*Enabling EL2 and Non-secure EL1 execution of HVC instructions* on page G1-8717
SCR.SCD	D	*Disabling SMC instructions* on page G1-8717
NSACR.NSTRCDIS	D	*Disabling Non-secure System register access to the trace registers* on page G1-8717
SDCR.TTRF	T	*Traps to Monitor mode of System register accesses to the trace filter control registers* on page G1-8718
NSACR.{cp11, cp10}	E	*Enabling Non-secure access to SIMD and floating-point functionality* on page G1-8718
NSACR.NSASEDIS	D	*Disabling Non-secure access to Advanced SIMD functionality* on page G1-8718
SCR.TERR	T	*Traps to Monitor mode of accesses to RAS error record registers* on page G1-8716

a. See Table G1-69 on page G1-8715.

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Table G1-69 Control types, for AArch32 EL3 controls

Abbreviation	Type	See
D	Disable	*Instruction enables and instruction disables* on page G1-8685
E	Enable	*Instruction enables and instruction disables* on page G1-8685
T	Trap	*Trap controls* on page G1-8685

Also see the following:

- *Register access instructions* on page G1-8686.
- *Instructions that fail their Condition code check*.
- *Trapping to EL3 of instructions that are UNPREDICTABLE* on page G1-8716.

Instructions that fail their Condition code check

For UNDEFINED instructions that fail their Condition code check, see *Conditional execution of undefined instructions* on page G1-8650.

For an instruction that has a Monitor trap set that fails its Condition code check:

- Unless the trap description states otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the instruction:
  - Generates a Monitor Trap exception.
  - Executes as a `NOP`.

Any implementation must be consistent in its handling of instructions that fail their Condition code check. This means that:

- Whenever a Monitor trap is set on such an instruction it must either:
  - Always generate a Monitor trap exception.
  - Always treat the instruction as a `NOP`.
- The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED part of the requirements of *Conditional execution of undefined instructions* on page G1-8650 must be consistent with the handling of Monitor traps on instructions that fail their Condition code check. Table G1-70 on page G1-8715 shows this:

Table G1-70 Consistent handling of instructions that fail their Condition code check

Behavior of conditional UNDEFINED instruction[a]	Monitor trap on instruction that fails its Condition code check[b]
Executes as a `NOP`	Executes as a `NOP`
Generates an Undefined Instruction exception	Generates a Monitor trap exception

a. As defined in *Conditional execution of undefined instructions* on page G1-8650. In Non-secure EL0 and EL1 modes, this applies only if no Monitor trap is set for the instruction, otherwise see the behavior in the other column of the table.

b. For a trapped instruction executed in a Non-secure EL1 or EL0 mode.

Note

When SCR{TWE, TWI} is set so that conditional `WFE` and `WFI` instructions are trapped to Monitor mode, the attempted execution of a conditional `WFE` or `WFI` instruction is only trapped if the instruction passes its Condition code check. See *Traps to Monitor mode of the execution of WFE and WFI instructions in modes other than Monitor mode* on page G1-8716.

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Trapping to EL3 of instructions that are UNPREDICTABLE

For an instruction that is UNPREDICTABLE, when the instruction is disabled or trapped then it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether execution of the instruction generates a Monitor Trap exception.

Note

UNPREDICTABLE and CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior must not perform any function that cannot be performed at the current or lower Exception level using instructions that are not UNPREDICTABLE and are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. This means that disabling or trapping an instruction changes the set of instructions that might be executed in modes other than Monitor mode. This affects, indirectly, the permitted behavior of UNPREDICTABLE and CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE instructions.

If no instructions are trapped, the attempted execution of an UNPREDICTABLE instruction in a mode other than Monitor mode must not generate a Monitor Trap exception.

Traps to Monitor mode of the execution of `WFE` and `WFI` instructions in modes other than Monitor mode

SCR{TWE, TWI} trap `WFE` and `WFI` instructions to Monitor mode:

SCR.TWE
- **1** Any attempt to execute a `WFE` instruction in any mode other than Monitor mode is trapped to Monitor mode, if the instruction would otherwise have caused the PE to enter a low-power state.
- **0** This control has no effect on the execution of `WFE` instructions.

SCR.TWI
- **1** Any attempt to execute a `WFI` instruction in any mode other than Monitor mode is trapped to Monitor mode, if the instruction would otherwise have caused the PE to enter a low-power state.
- **0** This control has no effect on the execution of `WFI` instructions.

For PL0 and PL1, these traps apply to `WFE` and `WFI` instruction execution in both Security states.

The attempted execution of a conditional `WFE` or `WFI` instruction is only trapped if the instruction passes its Condition code check.

Note

Since a `WFE` or `WFI` can complete at any time, even without a Wakeup event, the traps on `WFE` of `WFI` are not guaranteed to be taken, even if the `WFE` or `WFI` is executed when there is no Wakeup event. The only guarantee is that if the instruction does not complete in finite time in the absence of a Wakeup event, the trap will be taken.

For more information about these instructions, and when they can cause the PE to enter a low-power state, see:
- *Wait For Event and Send Event* on page G1-8672.
- *Wait For Interrupt* on page G1-8675.

Traps to Monitor mode of accesses to RAS error record registers

SCR.TERR traps accesses to the RAS ER* registers from modes other than Monitor mode to Monitor mode.

Table G1-71 Register accesses trapped to EL3 when SCR.TERR is 1

Traps from	Registers	Syndrome reporting in ESR_EL3
AArch32 state	ERRIDR, ERRSELR, ERXADDR, ERXADDR2, ERXCTLR, ERXCTLR2, ERXFR, ERXFR2, ERXMISC0, ERXMISC1, ERXMISC2, ERXMISC3, ERXMISC4, ERXMISC5, ERXMISC6, ERXMISC7, ERXSTATUS.	For accesses using: • `MCR` or `MRC` instructions, trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access (`coproc==0b1111`), using EC value `0x03` • `MCRR` or `MRRC` instructions, trapped `MCRR` or `MRRC` access, (`coproc==0b1111`) using EC value `0x04`

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This trap control applies to accesses from both Security states.

Enabling EL2 and Non-secure EL1 execution of HVC instructions

SCR.HCE enables EL2 and Non-secure EL1 execution of HVC instructions:

1 HVC instruction execution is enabled at EL2 and Non-secure EL1.

0 HVC instructions are:

- UNDEFINED at Non-secure EL1. The Undefined Instruction exception is taken to Undefined mode.
- CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE at EL2. The behavior must be one of the following:
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED.
  - The instruction executes as a NOP.

Note

- If EL2 is not implemented, SCR.HCE is RES0 and HVC is UNDEFINED.
- HVC instructions are always UNDEFINED at EL0 and in Secure state.

Disabling SMC instructions

SCR.SCD disables SMC instructions:

1 **In Non-secure state**

SMC instructions are UNDEFINED. The Undefined Instruction exception is taken from the current Exception level to the current Exception level.

In Secure state

Behavior is one of the following:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.

0 SMC instructions are enabled.

Note

- SMC instructions are always UNDEFINED at EL0.
- When the value of HCR.TSC is 1, any attempted execution of an SMC instruction at Non-secure EL1 is trapped to EL2, regardless of the value of SCR.SCD, see *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 execution of SMC instructions* on page G1-8701. As *Synchronous exception prioritization for exceptions taken to AArch32 state* on page G1-8617 shows, this is an exception to the general exception prioritization rules that prioritize most Undefined Instruction exceptions taken to Undefined mode above traps to a higher Exception level.

Disabling Non-secure System register access to the trace registers

NSACR.NSTRCDIS disables Non-secure System register accesses to the trace registers, from all Privilege levels:

1 Non-secure state accesses are disabled. Secure state accesses are enabled. If the PE is in Non-secure state:

- CPACR.TRCDIS behaves as RAO/WI, regardless of its actual value. See *Traps to Undefined mode of PL0 and PL1 System register accesses to trace registers* on page G1-8689.

  This behavior applies even if the CPACR.TRCDIS control is not implemented. See the referenced section for more information.
- HCPTR.TTA behaves as RAO/WI, regardless of its actual value. See *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure System register accesses to trace registers* on page G1-8707.

0 There is no effect on accesses to CPACR.TRCDIS and HCPTR.TTA.

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Note

- System register accesses to the trace registers use the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space.
- NSACR.NSTRCDIS might be implemented as RAZ/WI. See the NSACR register description for more information.
- The ETMv4 architecture does not permit EL0 to access the trace registers. If the ~~Armv8-A~~ architecture is implemented with an ETMv4 implementation, EL0 accesses to the trace registers are UNDEFINED.
- EL3 does not provide Non-secure access controls on trace register accesses through the optional memory-mapped external debug interface.

Traps to Monitor mode of System register accesses to the trace filter control registers

SDCR.TTRF traps any System register accesses to trace filter control registers to Monitor mode:

1 Any attempt to access a trace filter control register in any mode other than Monitor mode is trapped to Monitor mode.

0 This control has no effect.

Enabling Non-secure access to SIMD and floating-point functionality

NSACR.{cp11, cp10} enable Non-secure access to the SIMD and floating-point registers, from all Privilege levels:

0b11 All accesses, from both Security states, are enabled.

0b00 Non-secure state accesses are disabled. Secure state accesses are enabled. If the PE is in Non-secure state:

- CPACR.{cp11, cp10} behave as RAZ/WI. See *Enabling PL0 and PL1 accesses to the SIMD and floating-point registers* on page G1-8690.
- HCPTR.{TCP11, TCP10} behave as RAO/WI. See *General trapping to Hyp mode of Non-secure accesses to the SIMD and floating-point registers* on page G1-8705.

Note

Software must set NSACR.cp11 and NSACR.cp10 to the same value.

For more information about SIMD and floating-point support, see *Advanced SIMD and floating-point support* on page G1-8680.

Disabling Non-secure access to Advanced SIMD functionality

NSACR.NSASEDIS disables Non-secure accesses to the Advanced SIMD functionality, from all Privilege levels:

1 Non-secure state accesses are disabled. Secure accesses are enabled. If the PE is in Non-secure state:

- CPACR.ASEDIS behaves as RAO/WI. See *Disabling PL0 and PL1 execution of Advanced SIMD instructions* on page G1-8691.
- HCPTR.TASE behaves as RAO/WI. See *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure accesses to Advanced SIMD functionality* on page G1-8706.

These behaviors apply even if one or both of the CPACR.ASEDIS and HCPTR.TASE controls is not implemented. See the referenced sections for more information.

0 There is no effect on CPACR.ASEDIS and HCPTR.TASE.

G1.21.5 Pseudocode description of configurable instruction enables, disables, and traps

The pseudocode function `AArch32.CheckITEnabled()` checks whether the T32 IT instruction is enabled.

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The pseudocode function `AArch32.CheckSETENDEnabled()` checks whether the `SETEND` instruction is disabled.

The pseudocode function for `AArch32.CheckForSMCUndefOrTrap()` checks for traps on an `SMC` instruction.

The `AArch32.CheckForWFxTrap()` pseudocode function checks for traps on `WFE` and `WFI` instructions:

Pseudocode description of enabling SIMD and floating-point functionality

The `AArch32.CheckAdvSIMDOrFPEnabled()` and `AArch32.CheckFPAdvSIMDTrap()` pseudocode functions take appropriate action if an SIMD or floating-point instruction is used when the SIMD and floating-point functionality is not enabled or is trapped.

The `CheckAdvSIMDOrVFPEnabled()`, `CheckAdvSIMDEnabled()`, and `CheckVFPEnabled()` wrapper functions support the `AArch32.CheckAdvSIMDOrFPEnabled()` and `AArch32.CheckFPAdvSIMDTrap()` functions.

The `AArch32.CheckAdvSIMDOrFPEnabled()`, `AArch32.CheckFPAdvSIMDTrap()`, `CheckAdvSIMDOrVFPEnabled()`, `CheckAdvSIMDEnabled()`, and `CheckVFPEnabled()` functions are described in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

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Chapter G2
AArch32 Self-hosted Debug

When the PE is using self-hosted debug, it generates *debug exceptions*. This chapter describes the AArch32 self-hosted debug exception model. It is organized as follows:

Introductory information

- *About self-hosted debug* on page G2-8722.
- *The debug exception enable controls* on page G2-8726.

The debug Exception model

- *Routing debug exceptions* on page G2-8727.
- *Enabling debug exceptions from the current Privilege level and Security state* on page G2-8729.
- *The effect of powerdown on debug exceptions* on page G2-8731.
- *Summary of permitted routing and enabling of debug exceptions* on page G2-8732.
- *Pseudocode description of debug exceptions* on page G2-8734.

The debug exceptions

- *Breakpoint Instruction exceptions* on page G2-8735.
- *Breakpoint exceptions* on page G2-8738.
- *Watchpoint exceptions* on page G2-8763.
- *Vector Catch exceptions* on page G2-8777.

Synchronization requirements

The behavior of self-hosted debug after changes to System registers, or after changes to the authentication interface, but before a *Context synchronization event* guarantees the effects of the changes:

- *Synchronization and debug exceptions* on page G2-8784.

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G2.1 About self-hosted debug

Self-hosted debug supports debugging through the generation and handling of *debug exceptions*, that are taken using the exception model described in:

- Chapter D1 *The AArch64 System Level Programmers' Model*, if the exception is taken to AArch64 state.
- Chapter G1 *The AArch32 System Level Programmers' Model*, if the exception is taken to AArch32 state.

This section introduces some terms used in describing self-hosted debug, and then introduces the debug exceptions. See:

- *Definition of a debugger in the context of self-hosted debug*.
- *Context ID and Process ID*.

G2.1.1 Definition of a debugger in the context of self-hosted debug

Within this chapter, *debugger* means that part of an operating system, or higher level of system software, that handles debug exceptions and programs the debug System registers. An operating system with rich application environments might provide debug services that support a debugger user interface executing at EL0. From the architectural perspective, the debug services are the debugger.

G2.1.2 Context ID and Process ID

In AArch32 state, the CONTEXTIDR identifies the current *Context ID*, that is used by:

- The debug logic, for breakpoint and watchpoint matching.
- Implemented trace logic, to identify the current process.

When using the Long-descriptor translation table format, the CONTEXTIDR has a single field, PROCID, that is defined as the *Process Identifier* (Process ID). Therefore, in AArch64 state, the Context ID and Process ID are identical when using this translation table format.

When using the Short-descriptor translation table format:

- CONTEXTIDR[31:0] defines the Context ID, that is used for breakpoint and watchpoint matching.
- CONTEXTIDR[31:8] defines the Process ID.
- CONTEXTIDR[7:0] define the ASID. See *Global and process-specific translation table entries* on page G5-8900. This means that, when using the Short-descriptor translation table format, the ASID is always bits[7:0] of the Context ID.

G2.1.3 About debug exceptions

Debug exceptions occur during normal program flow if a debugger has programmed the PE to generate them. For example, a software developer might use a debugger contained in an operating system to debug an application. To do this, the debugger might enable one or more debug exceptions. The debug exceptions that can be generated in an AArch32 stage 1 translation regime are:

- *Breakpoint Instruction exceptions* on page G2-8723.
- *Breakpoint exceptions* on page G2-8723, generated by hardware breakpoints.
- *Watchpoint exceptions* on page G2-8724, generated by hardware watchpoints.
- *Vector Catch exceptions* on page G2-8724.

Note

In addition, *Software Step exceptions* can be generated in stage 1 of an AArch32 translation regime. However, these are always taken to AArch64 state. *Software Step exceptions* on page D2-4658 describes this.

The PE can only generate a particular debug exception when both:

1. Debug exceptions are enabled from the current Exception level and Security state.

   See *Enabling debug exceptions from the current Privilege level and Security state* on page G2-8729. Breakpoint Instruction exceptions are always enabled from the current Exception level and Security state.

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2. A debugger has enabled that particular debug exception.

   All of the debug exceptions except for Breakpoint Instruction exceptions have an enable control contained in the DBGDSCRext. See *The debug exception enable controls* on page G2-8726.

Note

If *halting is allowed* and EDSCR.HDE is 1, hardware breakpoints and watchpoints cause entry to Debug state instead of causing debug exceptions. In Debug state, the PE is halted.

For the definition of halting is allowed, see *Halting allowed and halting prohibited* on page H2-9909.

When a debug exception is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32:

- If the debug exception is a Watchpoint exception, it is taken as a Data Abort exception.
- Otherwise, it is taken as a Prefetch Abort exception.

The following list summarizes each of the debug exceptions:

Breakpoint Instruction exceptions

Breakpoint instructions generate these. Breakpoint instructions are instructions that software developers can use to cause exceptions at particular points in the program flow.

The breakpoint instruction in the A32 and T32 instruction sets is `BKPT #<immediate>`. Whenever one of these is committed for execution, the PE takes a Breakpoint Instruction exception.

PE behavior

Breakpoint Instruction exceptions cannot be masked. The PE takes Breakpoint Instruction exceptions regardless of both of the following:

- The current Privilege level and AArch32 mode.
- The current Security state.

For more information, see *Breakpoint Instruction exceptions* on page G2-8735.

Breakpoint exceptions

The architecture provides 2-16 hardware breakpoints. These can be programmed to generate Breakpoint exceptions based on particular instruction addresses, or based on particular PE contexts, or both.

For example, a software developer might program a hardware breakpoint to generate a Breakpoint exception whenever the instruction with address `0x1000` is committed for execution.

The architecture supports the following types of hardware breakpoint for use in stage 1 of an AArch32 translation regime:

- Address:
  - Address Match.
  - Address Mismatch.

  Comparisons are made with the virtual address of each instruction in the program flow.
- Context:
  - Context ID Match. Matches with the Context ID value held in the CONTEXTIDR.
  - VMID Match. Matches with the VMID value held in the VTTBR.
  - Context ID and VMID Match. Matches with both the Context ID and the VMID value.

An Address breakpoint can link to a Context breakpoint, so that the Address breakpoint only generates a Breakpoint exception if the PE is in a particular context when the address match or mismatch occurs.

A breakpoint generates a Breakpoint exception whenever an instruction that causes a match is committed for execution.

PE behavior

If halting is allowed and EDSCR.HDE is 1, hardware breakpoints cause entry to Debug state. That is, they halt the PE. See Chapter H2 *Debug State*.

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Otherwise:

- If debug exceptions are enabled, hardware breakpoints cause Breakpoint exceptions.
- If debug exceptions are disabled, hardware breakpoints are ignored.

For more information, see *Breakpoint exceptions* on page G2-8738.

Watchpoint exceptions

The architecture provides 2-16 hardware watchpoints. These can be programmed to generate Watchpoint exceptions based on accesses to particular data addresses, or based on accesses to any address in a data address range.

For example, a software developer might program a hardware watchpoint to generate a Watchpoint exception on an access to any address in the data address range `0x1000 - 0x101F`.

A hardware watchpoint can link to a hardware breakpoint if the hardware breakpoint is a *Linked Context* type. In this case, the watchpoint only generates a Watchpoint exception if the PE is in a particular context when the data address match occurs.

The smallest data address size that a watchpoint can be programmed to match on is a byte. A single watchpoint can be programmed to match on one or more bytes.

A watchpoint generates a Watchpoint exception whenever an instruction that initiates an access that causes a match is committed for execution.

PE behavior

If halting is allowed and EDSCR.HDE is 1, hardware watchpoints cause entry to Debug state. That is, they halt the PE. See Chapter H2 *Debug State*.

Otherwise:

- If debug exceptions are enabled, hardware watchpoints cause Watchpoint exceptions.
- If debug exceptions are disabled, hardware watchpoints are ignored.

For more information, see *Watchpoint exceptions* on page G2-8763.

Vector Catch exceptions

These are used to trap exceptions. The architecture provides two forms of vector catch, *address-matching* and *exception-trapping*. Only one form can be implemented.

Whichever form is implemented, a debugger must enable Vector Catch exceptions for one or more exception vectors by programming the DBGVCR. Generation of Vector Catch exceptions is then as follows:

- For the address-matching form, a Vector Catch exception is generated whenever the virtual address of an instruction matches a vector that Vector Catch exceptions are enabled for.
- For the Exception-trapping form, a Vector Catch exception is generated as part of exception entry for exception types that correspond to vectors that Vector Catch exceptions are enabled for.

PE behavior

If debug exceptions are:

- Enabled, Vector Catch exceptions can be generated.
- Disabled, vector catch is ignored.

For more information, see *Vector Catch exceptions* on page G2-8777.

Table G2-1 on page G2-8725 summarizes PE behavior and shows the location of the pseudocode for each of the debug exceptions.

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Table G2-1 PE behavior and pseudocode for each of the debug exceptions

Debug exception	PE behavior if debug exceptions are:		Pseudocode
	Enabled	Disabled	
Breakpoint Instruction exception	Takes Prefetch Abort exception	Takes Prefetch Abort exception	`AArch32.SoftwareBreakpoint()`
Breakpoint exception	Takes Prefetch Abort exception[a]	Ignored	See *Pseudocode description of Breakpoint exceptions taken from AArch32 state* on page G2-8762
Watchpoint exception	Takes Data Abort exception[a]	Ignored	See *Pseudocode description of Watchpoint exceptions taken from AArch32 state* on page G2-8775
Vector Catch exception	Takes Prefetch Abort exception	Ignored	See *Pseudocode description of Vector Catch exceptions* on page G2-8783

a. If halting is allowed and EDSCR.HDE is 1, hardware breakpoints and watchpoints cause the PE to enter Debug state instead of causing debug exceptions. See Chapter H2 *Debug State*.

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G2.2 The debug exception enable controls

The enable controls for each debug exception are as follows:

Breakpoint Instruction exceptions

None. Breakpoint Instruction exceptions are always enabled.

Breakpoint exceptions

DBGDSCRext.MDBGen, plus an enable control for each breakpoint, DBGBCR<n>.E.

Watchpoint exceptions

DBGDSCRext.MDBGen, plus an enable control for each watchpoint, DBGWCR<n>.E.

Vector Catch exceptions

DBGDSCRext.MDBGen.

In addition, for all debug exceptions other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions, software must configure the controls that enable debug exceptions from the current Exception level and Security state. See *Enabling debug exceptions from the current Privilege level and Security state* on page G2-8729.

The PE cannot take a debug exception if debug exceptions are disabled from either the current Exception level or the current Security state.

Breakpoint Instruction exceptions are always enabled from the current Exception level and Security state.

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G2.3 Routing debug exceptions

Debug exceptions are usually routed to Abort mode. However, if EL2 is implemented, the routing of debug exceptions depends on the *Effective values* of HDCR.TDE and HCR.TGE:

If the *Effective value* of {HDCR.TDE, HCR.TGE} is not {0, 0}

Debug exceptions taken from Non-secure state are routed to Hyp mode.

If EL2 is using AArch64 and FEAT_SEL2 is implemented, debug exceptions taken from Secure EL0 and Secure EL1 may be routed to Secure EL2. For more information, see *Routing debug exceptions* on page D2-4661.

Otherwise

In Non-secure state debug exceptions behave as follows:

- Debug exceptions taken from Non-secure EL1 and Non-secure EL0 are routed to Non-secure Abort mode.
- Breakpoint Instruction exceptions taken from Hyp mode are routed to Hyp mode.
- All other debug exceptions are disabled from Hyp mode.

Note

If EL2 is not implemented, the *Effective value* of HCR.TGE is 0 and the *Effective value* of HDCR.TDE is 0.

Table G2-2 on page G2-8727, Table G2-3 on page G2-8727, and Table G2-4 on page G2-8728 show the routing of debug exceptions taken from an Exception level that is using AArch32 to an Exception level that is using AArch32. In these tables:

TDE Means the logical OR of HDCR.TDE and HCR.TGE.

(Hyp mode) Means:

- All debug exceptions other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions are disabled from this Privilege level.
- Breakpoint Instruction exceptions taken from this Privilege level are taken to Hyp mode.

Table G2-2 Routing when both EL3 and EL2 are implemented

TDE	Target AArch32 mode when executing in:			
	Non-secure:			Secure state
	PL0	PL1	PL2	
0	Non-secure Abort mode	Non-secure Abort mode	(Hyp mode)	Secure Abort mode
1	Hyp mode	Hyp mode	(Hyp mode)	Secure Abort mode

Table G2-3 Routing when EL3 is implemented and EL2 is not implemented

Target AArch32 mode when executing in:	
Non-secure state	Secure state
Non-secure Abort mode	Secure Abort mode

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Table G2-4 Routing when EL3 is not implemented and EL2 is implemented

TDE	Target AArch32 mode when executing in Non-secure:		
	PL0	PL1	PL2
0	Non-secure Abort mode	Non-secure Abort mode	(Hyp mode)
1	Hyp mode	Hyp mode	(Hyp mode)

G2.3.1 Pseudocode description of routing debug exceptions

`DebugTarget()` returns the current debug target Exception level. `DebugTargetFrom()` returns the debug target Exception level for the specified Security state.

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G2.4 Enabling debug exceptions from the current Privilege level and Security state

A debug exception can only be taken if all of the following are true:

- The OS Lock is unlocked.
- `DoubleLockStatus()` == FALSE.
- The debug exception is enabled from the current Privilege level.
- The debug exception is enabled from the current Security state.

Table G2-5 on page G2-8729 shows when debug exceptions are enabled from the current Privilege level.

Table G2-5 Whether debug exceptions are enabled from the current Privilege level

Current Privilege level	Breakpoint Instruction exceptions	All other debug exceptions
PL2	Enabled	Disabled
PL1	Enabled	Enabled
PL0		

Table G2-6 on page G2-8729 shows when debug exceptions are enabled from the current Security state.

Table G2-6 Whether debug exceptions are enabled from the current Security state

Current Security state	Breakpoint Instruction exceptions	All other debug exceptions
Non-secure	Enabled	Enabled from PL1 and PL0 only.
Secure	Enabled	Depends on SDCR.SPD and SDER.SUIDEN. See *Disabling debug exceptions from Secure state* on page G2-8729.

G2.4.1 Disabling debug exceptions from Secure state

If EL3 is implemented, software executing at EL3 can enable or disable all debug exceptions taken from Secure PL1 other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions, by using one of:

- The *Secure Privileged Debug* field, SDCR.SPD, if EL3 is using AArch32.
- The *AArch32 Secure Privileged Debug* field, MDCR_EL3.SPD32, if EL3 is using AArch64.

If debug exceptions are disabled from Secure PL1, software executing at Secure PL1 can set the *Secure User Invasive Debug Enable* bit, SDER.SUIDEN, to 1 to enable all debug exceptions taken from Secure PL0 other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions.

Note

Breakpoint Instruction exceptions are always enabled.

The ~~Armv8-A~~ architecture does not support disabling debug in Non-secure state.

Note

If the boot software that is executed when reset is deasserted programs SUIDEN and SPD so that all debug exceptions are disabled from Secure state, software operating at EL3 never has to switch any of the debug registers between the Security states.

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G2.4.2 Pseudocode description of enabling debug exceptions

`AArch64.GenerateDebugException`s() determines whether debug exceptions are enabled from the current Exception level and Security state. `AArch64.GenerateDebugExceptionsFrom`() determines whether debug exceptions are enabled from the specified Exception level and Security state.

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G2.5 The effect of powerdown on debug exceptions

Debug OS Save and Restore sequences on page H6-10018 describes the *powerdown save routine* and the *restore routine*.

When executing either routine, software must use the OS Lock to disable generation of all of the following:

- Breakpoint exceptions.
- Watchpoint exceptions.
- Vector Catch exceptions.

This is because the generation of these exceptions depends on the state of the debug registers, and the state of the debug registers might be lost over these routines.

Debug exceptions other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions are enabled only if both the OS Lock is unlocked and `DoubleLockStatus()` == FALSE.

Breakpoint Instruction exceptions are enabled regardless of the state of the OS Lock and the OS Double Lock.

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G2.6 Summary of permitted routing and enabling of debug exceptions

Behavior is as follows:

Breakpoint Instruction exceptions

These are always enabled, regardless of the current Privilege level and Security state. Table G2-7 on page G2-8732 shows the routing of these. In the table, n/a means not applicable.

Table G2-7 Routing of Breakpoint Instruction exceptions

Current Security state	HDCR.TDE[a]:	Target when enabled from:		
		PL0	PL1	PL2
Secure	X	Secure Abort mode[b]	Secure Abort mode[b]	n/a
Non-secure	0	Non-secure Abort mode	Non-secure Abort mode	Hyp mode
	1	Hyp mode	Hyp mode	Hyp mode

a. If EL2 is not implemented, behavior is as if the value of this bit is 0. Otherwise, if the value of HCR.TGE is 1, HDCR.TDE is treated as being 1 other than for a direct read of HDCR.

b. If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32, Secure Abort mode is at EL3. Otherwise, Secure Abort mode is at EL1.

All other debug exceptions

The enabling and permitted routing is controlled by all of the following:

- SDCR.SPD.
- SDER.SUIDEN.
- HDCR.TDE.
- The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface.

Table G2-8 on page G2-8732 shows the valid combinations of the values of SDCR.SPD, SDER.SUIDEN, HDCR.TDE, and, in the *Auth* on page G2-8732 column, the input from the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface described by the pseudocode function `AArch32.SelfHostedSecurePrivilegedInvasiveDebugEnabled()`. For each combination, the table shows where debug exceptions are enabled from and where they are taken to.

In the table, n/a means not applicable and a dash, -, means that debug exceptions are disabled from that Exception level.

Table G2-8 Breakpoint, Watchpoint, and Vector Catch exceptions

Debug state	Lock[a]	Current Security state	SPD[b]	Auth[c]	SUIDEN	TDE[d]	Target AArch32 mode when enabled from:		
							PL0	PL1	PL2
Yes	X	X	`0bXX`	X	X	X	-	-	-
No	TRUE	X	`0bXX`	X	X	X	-	-	-
No	FALSE	Secure	`0b00`	FALSE	0	X	-	-	n/a
No	FALSE	Secure	`0b00`	FALSE	1	X	Secure Abort mode[e]	-	n/a
No	FALSE	Secure	`0b00`	TRUE	X	X	Secure Abort mode[e]	Secure Abort mode[e]	n/a
No	FALSE	Secure	`0b10`	X	0	X	-	-	n/a

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Table G2-8 Breakpoint, Watchpoint, and Vector Catch exceptions (continued)

Debug state	Lock[a]	Current Security state	SPD[b]	Auth[c]	SUIDEN	TDE[d]	Target AArch32 mode when enabled from:		
							PL0	PL1	PL2
No	FALSE	Secure	`0b10`	X	1	X	Secure Abort mode[e]	-	n/a
No	FALSE	Secure	`0b11`	X	X	X	Secure Abort mode[e]	Secure Abort mode[e]	n/a
No	FALSE	Non-secure	`0bXX`	X	X	0	Non-secure Abort mode	Non-secure Abort mode	-
No	FALSE	Non-secure	`0bXX`	X	X	1	Hyp mode	Hyp mode	-

a. The value of (OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1 || `DoubleLockStatus()`).

b. If EL3 is not implemented, behavior is as if this is `0b11`.

c. See the text that introduces this table for an explanation of the *Auth* on page G2-8732 column. An entry of TRUE indicates that the authentication mechanism permits the debug exceptions to be taken to their default target PE mode.

d. If HCR.TGE is 1, this bit is treated as being 1 other than for a direct read of HDCR. If EL2 is not implemented, behavior is as if TDE is 0.

e. If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32, Secure Abort mode is at EL3. Otherwise, Secure Abort mode is at EL1

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G2.7 Pseudocode description of debug exceptions

`AArch32.DebugFault()` returns a `FaultRecord()` that indicates that a memory access has generated a debug exception.

The `AArch32.Abort()` function processes `FaultRecord()`, as described in *Abort exceptions* on page G4-8828, and generates:

- Data Abort exceptions for watchpoints.
- Prefetch Abort exceptions for all other debug exceptions.

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G2.8 Breakpoint Instruction exceptions

This section describes Breakpoint Instruction exceptions in an AArch32 translation regime.

Note

When the PE is executing in EL0 using AArch32 and EL1 is using AArch64, it is using the AArch64 EL1&0 translation regime. A T32 or A32 `BKPT` instruction executed at EL0 can generate a Breakpoint Instruction exception that is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch64. For more information about the handling of these exceptions, see *Breakpoint Instruction exceptions* on page D2-4669.

It contains the following subsections:

- *About Breakpoint Instruction exceptions*.
- *Breakpoint instruction in the A32 and T32 instruction sets*.
- *BKPT instructions as the first instruction in an IT block* on page G2-8736.
- *Exception syndrome information and preferred return address for a BKPT instruction* on page G2-8736.
- *Pseudocode description of Breakpoint Instruction exceptions* on page G2-8737.

G2.8.1 About Breakpoint Instruction exceptions

A *breakpoint* is an event that results from the execution of an instruction, based on either:

- The instruction address, the PE context, or both. This type of breakpoint is called a *hardware breakpoint.*
- The instruction itself. That is, the instruction is a *breakpoint instruction*. These can be included in the program that the PE executes. This type of breakpoint is called a *software breakpoint*.

Breakpoint Instruction exceptions, that this section describes, are software breakpoints. *Breakpoint exceptions* on page G2-8738 describes hardware breakpoints.

There is no enable control for Breakpoint Instruction exceptions. They are always enabled, and cannot be masked.

A Breakpoint Instruction exception is generated whenever a breakpoint instruction is committed for execution, regardless of all of the following:

- The current Exception level.
- The current Security state.
- Whether the *debug target Exception level*, EL_D, is using AArch64 or AArch32.

Note

- EL_D is the Exception level that debug exceptions are targeting. See *Enabling debug exceptions from the current Privilege level and Security state* on page G2-8729.
- Debuggers using breakpoint instructions must be aware of the rules for concurrent modification and execution of instructions. See *Concurrent modification and execution of instructions* on page B2-154.

G2.8.2 Breakpoint instruction in the A32 and T32 instruction sets

The breakpoint instruction, in both instruction sets, is:

- `BKPT #<immediate>`

For details of the instruction encoding, see *BKPT* on page F5-7193.

About whether the BKPT instruction is conditional

In the T32 instruction set, `BKPT` instructions are always unconditional.

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In the A32 instruction set:

- If the Condition code field is AL, the BKPT instruction is unconditional.
- If the Condition code field is anything other than AL, behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and is one of the following:
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED.
  - The instruction is treated as a NOP instruction.
  - The instruction is executed unconditionally.
  - The instruction is executed conditionally.

G2.8.3 BKPT instructions as the first instruction in an IT block

If the first instruction in an IT block is a T32 BKPT instruction, then in an implementation that supports the ITD control, if ITD field that applies to the current Exception level is:

0 The BKPT instruction generates a Breakpoint Instruction exception.

1 The combination of IT instruction and BKPT instruction is UNDEFINED. Either the IT instruction or the BKPT instruction generates an Undefined Instruction exception.

In such an implementation, to ensure consistent behavior when making the first instruction in one or more IT blocks a BKPT instruction, the debugger must replace the IT instruction.

An implementation that does not support the ITD control behaves as if the value of the ITD field is 0.

The ITD control fields are:

HSCTLR.ITD Applies to execution at EL2 when EL2 is using AArch32.

SCTLR.ITD Applies to execution at EL0 or EL1 when EL1 is using AArch32.

SCTLR_EL1.ITD
Applies to execution at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64.

Note

T32 BKPT instructions are always unconditional, even when they are inside an IT block. See:

- *Disabling or enabling PL0 and PL1 use of AArch32 optional functionality* on page G1-8688.
- *Disabling or enabling EL2 use of AArch32 optional functionality* on page G1-8697.

G2.8.4 Exception syndrome information and preferred return address for a BKPT instruction

See the following:

- *Exception syndrome information for a Breakpoint Instruction exception*.
- *Preferred return address for a Breakpoint Instruction exception* on page G2-8737.

Note

Usually, the term *exception syndrome* is used only for exceptions taken to Hyp mode, or to AArch64 state. The referenced section uses the term more generally, to include exception information reported in the IFSR.

Exception syndrome information for a Breakpoint Instruction exception

The PE takes a Breakpoint Instruction exception as either:

- A Prefetch Abort exception if it is taken to PL1. In this case, it is taken to Abort mode.
- A Hyp Trap exception, if it is taken to PL2 because either HCR.TGE or HDCR.TDE is 1. In this case, it is taken to Hyp mode.

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If the exception is taken to:

PL1 Abort mode

The PE sets all of the following:

- DBGDSCRext.MOE to `0b0011`, to indicate a Breakpoint Instruction exception.
- IFSR.FS to the code for a debug, `0b00010`.
- The IFAR with an UNKNOWN value.

PL2 Hyp mode

The PE does all of the following:

- Records information about the exception in the *Hypervisor Syndrome Register*, HSR. See Table G2-9 on page G2-8737.
- Sets DBGDSCRext.MOE to `0b0011`, to indicate a Breakpoint Instruction exception.
- Sets the HIFAR to an unknown value.

Table G2-9 Information recorded in the HSR

HSR field	Information recorded
Exception Class, EC	The PE sets this to the code for a Prefetch Abort exception routed to Hyp mode, `0x20`.
Instruction Length, IL	The PE sets this to: • 0 for a T32 `BKPT` instruction. • 1 for an A32 `BKPT` instruction.
Instruction Specific Syndrome, ISS	**ISS[24:10]** RES0. **ISS[9]** *External Abort type* (EA). The PE sets this to 0. **ISS[8:6]** RES0. **ISS[5:0]** *Instruction Fault Status Code* (IFSC). The PE sets this to the code for a debug exception, `0b100010`.

Note

For information about how debug exceptions can be routed to PL2, see *Routing debug exceptions* on page G2-8727.

Preferred return address for a Breakpoint Instruction exception

The preferred return address is the address of the breakpoint instruction, not the next instruction. This is different to the behavior of other exception-generating instructions, like `SVC`.

G2.8.5 Pseudocode description of Breakpoint Instruction exceptions

`AArch32.SoftwareBreakpoint()` generates a Prefetch Abort exception that is taken from AArch32 state.

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G2.9 Breakpoint exceptions

This section describes Breakpoint exceptions in stage 1 of an AArch32 translation regime.

The PE is using an AArch32 translation regime when it is executing either:

- At EL1 or higher in an Exception level that is using AArch32.
- At EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch32.

This section contains the following subsections:

- *About Breakpoint exceptions*.
- *Breakpoint types and linking of breakpoints* on page G2-8739.
- *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page G2-8747.
- *Breakpoint instruction address comparisons* on page G2-8750.
- *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page G2-8755.
- *Using breakpoints* on page G2-8756.
- *Exception syndrome information and preferred return address for a Breakpoint exception* on page G2-8761.
- *Pseudocode description of Breakpoint exceptions taken from AArch32 state* on page G2-8762.

G2.9.1 About Breakpoint exceptions

A *breakpoint* is an event that results from the execution of an instruction, based on either:

- The instruction address, the PE context, or both. This type of breakpoint is called a *hardware breakpoint.*
- The instruction itself. That is, the instruction is a *breakpoint instruction*. These can be included in the program that the PE executes. This type of breakpoint is called a *software breakpoint*.

Breakpoint exceptions are generated by *Breakpoint debug events*. Breakpoint debug events are generated by hardware breakpoints. Software breakpoints are described in *Breakpoint Instruction exceptions* on page G2-8735.

An implementation can include between 2-16 hardware breakpoints. DBGDIDR.BRPs shows how many are implemented.

To use an implemented hardware breakpoint, a debugger programs the following registers for the breakpoint:

- The *Breakpoint Control Register*, DBGBCR<n>. This contains controls for the breakpoint, for example an enable control.
- The *Breakpoint Value Register*, DBGBVR<n>. This holds a value used for breakpoint matching, that is one of:
  - An instruction virtual address.
  - A Context ID.
- If EL2 is implemented, the *Breakpoint Extended Value Register*, DBGBXVR<n>, that holds a VMID value used for breakpoint matching.

These registers are numbered, so that:

- DBGBCR1, DBGBVR1, and DBGBXVR1 are for breakpoint number one.
- DBGBCR2, DBGBVR2, and DBGBXVR2 are for breakpoint number two.
- …
- …
- DBGBCR<n>, DBGBVR<n>, and DBGBXVR<n> are for breakpoint number <n>.

A debugger can link a breakpoint that is programmed with an address and a breakpoint that is programmed with anything other than an address together, so that a Breakpoint debug event is only generated if both breakpoints match.

For each instruction in the program flow, all of the breakpoints are tested. When a breakpoint is tested, it generates a Breakpoint debug event if all of the following are true:

- The breakpoint is enabled. That is, the breakpoint enable control for it, DBGBCR<n>.E, is 1.

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- The conditions specified in the DBGBCR<n> are met.
- The comparisons with the values held in one or both of the DBGBVR<n> and DBGBXVR<n>, as applicable, are successful.
- If the breakpoint is linked to another breakpoint, the comparisons made by that other breakpoint are also successful.
- The instruction is committed for execution.

If all of these conditions are met, the breakpoint generates the Breakpoint debug event regardless of the following:

- Whether the instruction passes its Condition code check.
- The instruction type.

If halting is allowed and EDSCR.HDE is 1, Breakpoint debug events cause entry to Debug state.

Otherwise, if debug exceptions are

- Enabled, Breakpoint debug events generate Breakpoint exceptions
- Disabled, Breakpoint debug events are ignored.

Note

The remainder of this Breakpoint exceptions section, including all subsections, describes breakpoints as generating Breakpoint exceptions. However, the behavior described also applies if breakpoints are causing entry to Debug state.

The debug exception enable controls on page G2-8726 describes the enable controls for Breakpoint debug events.

G2.9.2 Breakpoint types and linking of breakpoints

Each implemented breakpoint is one of the following:

- A *context-aware* breakpoint. This is a breakpoint that can be programmed to generate a Breakpoint exception on any one of the following:
  - An instruction address match.
  - An instruction address mismatch.
  - A Context ID match, with the value held in the CONTEXTIDR.
  - A VMID match, with the value held in the VTTBR.
  - Both a Context ID match and a VMID match.
- A breakpoint that is not context-aware. These can only be programmed to generate a Breakpoint exception on an instruction address match or an instruction address mismatch.

DBGDIDR.CTX_CMPs shows how many of the implemented breakpoints are context-aware breakpoints. At least one implemented breakpoint must be context-aware. The context-aware breakpoints are the highest numbered breakpoints.

Any breakpoint that is programmed to generate a Breakpoint exception on an instruction address match or mismatch is categorized as an *Address breakpoint*. Breakpoints that are programmed to match on anything else are categorized as *Context breakpoints*.

When a debugger programs a breakpoint to be an Address or a Context breakpoint, it must also program that breakpoint so that it is either:

- Used in isolation. In this case, the breakpoint is called an *Unlinked breakpoint*.
- Enabled for linking to another breakpoint. In this case, the breakpoint is called a *Linked breakpoint*.

By linking an Address breakpoint and a Context breakpoint together, the debugger can create a breakpoint pair that only generates a Breakpoint exception if the PE is in a particular context when an instruction address match or mismatch occurs. For example, a debugger might:

1. Program breakpoint number one to be a *Linked Address Match breakpoint*.
2. Program breakpoint number five to be a *Linked Context ID Match breakpoint*.

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3. Link these two breakpoints together. A Breakpoint exception is only generated if both the instruction address matches and the Context ID matches.

The *Breakpoint Type* field for a breakpoint, DBGBCR<n>.BT, controls the breakpoint type and whether the breakpoint is enabled for linking. If BT[0] is 1, the breakpoint is enabled for linking.

Address breakpoints can be programmed to generate Breakpoint exceptions on addresses that are halfword-aligned but not word-aligned. This makes it possible to breakpoint on T32 instructions. See *Specifying the halfword-aligned address that an Address breakpoint matches on* on page G2-8750.

Rules for linking breakpoints

The rules for breakpoint linking are as follows:

- Only Linked breakpoint types can be linked.
- Any type of Linked Address breakpoint can link to any type of Linked Context breakpoint. The *Linked Breakpoint Number* field, DBGBCR<n>.LBN, for the Linked Address breakpoint specifies the particular Linked Context breakpoint that the Linked Address breakpoint links to, and:
  - DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC} for the Linked Address breakpoint define the execution conditions that the breakpoint pair generates Breakpoint exceptions for. See *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page G2-8747.
  - DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC} for the Linked Context breakpoint are ignored.
- Linked Context breakpoint types can only be linked to. The LBN field for Context breakpoints is therefore ignored.
- Linked Address breakpoints cannot link to watchpoints. The LBN field can therefore only specify another breakpoint.
- If a Linked Address breakpoint links to a breakpoint that is not context-aware, the behavior of the Linked Address breakpoint is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. See *Other usage constraints for Address breakpoints* on page G2-8760.
- If a Linked Address breakpoint links to an Unlinked Context breakpoint, the Linked Address breakpoint never generates any Breakpoint exceptions.
- Multiple Linked Address breakpoints can link to a single Linked Context breakpoint.

  Note

  Multiple Linked watchpoints can also link to a single Linked Context breakpoint. *Watchpoint exceptions* on page G2-8763 describes watchpoints.

These rules mean that a single Linked Context breakpoint might be linked to by all, or any combination of, the following:

- Multiple Linked Address Match breakpoints.
- Multiple Linked Address Mismatch breakpoints.
- Multiple Linked watchpoints.

It is also possible that a Linked Context breakpoint might have no breakpoints or watchpoints linked to it.

Figure G2-1 on page G2-8741 shows an example of permitted breakpoint and watchpoint linking.

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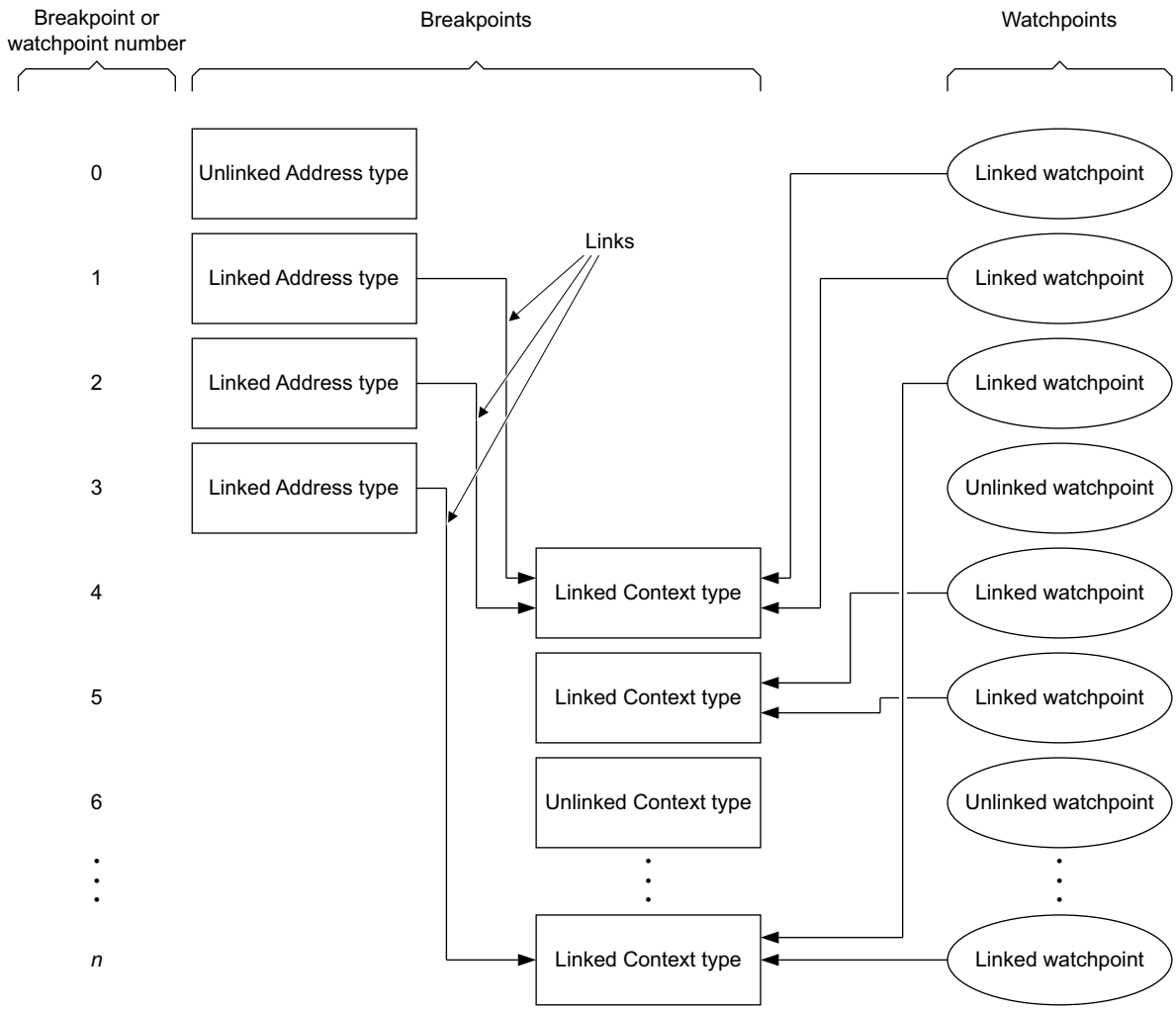

Figure G2-1 The role of linking in Breakpoint and Watchpoint exception generation

In Figure G2-1, each Linked Address breakpoint can only generate a Breakpoint exception if the comparisons made by both it, and the Linked Context breakpoint that it links to, are successful. Similarly, each Linked watchpoint can only generate a Watchpoint exception if the comparisons made by both it, and the Linked Context breakpoint that it links to, are successful.

Breakpoint types defined by DBGBCRn.BT

The following list provides more detail about each breakpoint type:

`0b0000`, Unlinked Address Match breakpoint

Generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:

- DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC}. These define the execution conditions that the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions for. See *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page G2-8747.
- A successful address match, as described in *Breakpoint instruction address comparisons* on page G2-8750.

DBGBCR<n>.LBN for this breakpoint is ignored.

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`0b0001`, Linked Address Match breakpoint

Generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on all of the following:

- DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC} for this breakpoint. These define the execution conditions that the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions for. See *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page G2-8747.
- A successful address match defined by this breakpoint, as described in *Breakpoint instruction address comparisons* on page G2-8750.
- A successful context match defined by the Linked Context breakpoint that this breakpoint links to.

DBGBCR<n>.LBN for this breakpoint selects the Linked Context breakpoint that this breakpoint links to.

`0b0010`, Unlinked Context ID Match breakpoint

BT == `0b0010` is a reserved value if the breakpoint is not a context-aware breakpoint.

For context-aware breakpoints, generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:

- DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC}. These define the execution conditions that the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions for. See *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page G2-8747.
- A successful Context ID match, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page G2-8755.

The value of DBGBVR<n>.ContextID is compared with the current Context ID.

CONTEXTIDR_EL2 holds the current Context ID when all of:

- The implementation includes FEAT_VHE.
- EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state.
- EL2 using AArch64 and the value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1.
- The PE is executing at EL0 and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, or the PE is executing at EL2.

Otherwise, CONTEXTIDR holds the current Context ID.

DBGBCR<n>.{LBN, BAS} for this breakpoint are ignored

`0b0011`, Linked Context ID Match breakpoint

BT == `0b0011` is a reserved value if the breakpoint is not a context-aware breakpoint.

For context-aware breakpoints, either:

- This breakpoint does not generate any Breakpoint exceptions, if no Linked breakpoints or Linked watchpoints link to it.
- Generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:
  - A successful instruction address match, defined by a Linked Address breakpoint that links to this breakpoint, see *Breakpoint instruction address comparisons* on page G2-8750.
  - A successful Context ID match defined by this breakpoint, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page G2-8755.
- Generation of a Watchpoint exception depends on both:
  - A successful data address match, defined by a Linked watchpoint that links to this breakpoint, see *Watchpoint data address comparisons* on page G2-8767.
  - A successful Context ID match defined by this breakpoint, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page G2-8755.

The value of DBGBVR<n>.ContextID is compared with the current Context ID.

CONTEXTIDR_EL2 holds the current Context ID when all of:

- The implementation includes FEAT_VHE.
- EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state.
- EL2 using AArch64 and the value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1.

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- The PE is executing at EL0 and HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, or the PE is executing at EL2.

Otherwise, CONTEXTIDR holds the current Context ID.

DBGBCR<n>.{LBN, SSC, HMC, BAS PMC} for this breakpoint are ignored.

`0b0100`, Unlinked Address Mismatch breakpoint

Generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:

- DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC}. These define the execution conditions that the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions for. See *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page G2-8747.
- A successful address mismatch, as described in *Breakpoint instruction address comparisons* on page G2-8750.

DBGBCR<n>.LBN for this breakpoint is ignored.

`0b0101`, Linked Address Mismatch breakpoint

Generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on all of the following:

- DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC}. These define the execution conditions that the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions for. See *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page G2-8747.
- A successful address mismatch defined by this breakpoint, as described in *Breakpoint instruction address comparisons* on page G2-8750.
- A successful context match defined by the Linked Context breakpoint that this breakpoint links to.

DBGBCR<n>.LBN for this breakpoint selects the Linked Context breakpoint that this breakpoint links to.

`0b0110`, Unlinked CONTEXTIDR_EL1 Match breakpoint

BT == `0b0110` is a reserved value if either:

- The breakpoint is not a context-aware breakpoint.
- The implementation does not include FEAT_VHE.

For context-aware breakpoints, generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:

- DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC}. These define the execution conditions for which the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions.
- A successful Context ID match defined by this breakpoint, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page G2-8755.

The Context ID check is made against the value in CONTEXTIDR, or CONTEXTIDR_EL1. The value of DBGBVR<n>.ContextID is compared with the Context ID value held in CONTEXTIDR or CONTEXTIDR_EL1.

DBGBCR<n>.{LBN, BAS} for this breakpoint are ignored.

`0b0111`, Linked CONTEXTIDR_EL1 Match breakpoint

BT == `0b0111` is a reserved value if either:

- The breakpoint is not a context-aware breakpoint.
- The implementation does not include FEAT_VHE.

For context-aware breakpoints, one of the following applies:

- If no Linked breakpoints or Linked watchpoints link to this breakpoint, then the breakpoint does not generate any Breakpoint exceptions.
- Generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:
  - A successful instruction address match, defined by a Linked Address match breakpoint that links to this breakpoint, see *Breakpoint instruction address comparisons* on page G2-8750.

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  - A successful Context ID match defined by this breakpoint, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page G2-8755.
- Generation of a Watchpoint exception depends on both:
  - A successful data address match, defined by a Linked watchpoint that links to this breakpoint, see *Watchpoint data address comparisons* on page G2-8767.
  - A successful Context ID match defined by this breakpoint, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page G2-8755.

The Context ID check is made against the value in CONTEXTIDR, or CONTEXTIDR_EL1. The value of DBGBVR<n>.ContextID is compared with the Context ID value held in CONTEXTIDR or CONTEXTIDR_EL1.

DBGBCR<n>.{LBN, SSC, HMC, BAS, PMC} for this breakpoint are ignored.

`0b1000`, Unlinked VMID Match breakpoint

BT == `0b1000` is a reserved value if either:

- The breakpoint is not a context-aware breakpoint.
- EL2 is not implemented.

For context-aware breakpoints, generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:

- DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC}. These define the execution conditions that the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions for. See *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page G2-8747.
- A successful VMID match, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page G2-8755.

DBGBCR<n>.{LBN, BAS} for this breakpoint are ignored.

`0b1001`, Linked VMID Match breakpoint

BT == `0b1000` is a reserved value if either:

- The breakpoint is not a context-matching breakpoint.
- EL2 is not implemented.

For context-aware breakpoints, either:

- This breakpoint does not generate any Breakpoint exceptions, if no Linked breakpoints or Linked watchpoints link to it.
- Generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:
  - A successful instruction address match, defined by a Linked Address Match breakpoint that links to this breakpoint. See *Breakpoint instruction address comparisons* on page G2-8750.
  - A successful VMID match defined by this breakpoint.
- Generation of a Watchpoint exception depends on both:
  - A successful data address match, defined by a Linked watchpoint that links to this breakpoint, see *Watchpoint data address comparisons* on page G2-8767.
  - A successful VMID match defined by this breakpoint, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page G2-8755.

DBGBCR<n>.{LBN, SSC, HMC, BAS, PMC} for this breakpoint are ignored.

`0b1010`, Unlinked Context ID and VMID Match breakpoint

BT == `0b1010` is a reserved value if either:

- The breakpoint is not a context-matching breakpoint.
- EL2 is not implemented.

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For context-matching breakpoints, generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on all of the following:

- DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC}. These define the execution conditions that the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions for. See *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page G2-8747.
- A successful Context ID match, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page G2-8755.
- A successful VMID match.

The value of DBGBVR<n>.ContextID is compared with CONTEXTIDR.

Breakpoint context comparisons on page G2-8755 describes the requirements for a successful Context ID match and a successful VMID match.

DBGBCR<n>.{LBN, BAS} for this breakpoint are ignored.

`0b1011`, Linked Context ID and VMID Match breakpoint

BT == `0b1011` is a reserved value if either:

- The breakpoint is not a context-matching breakpoint.
- EL2 is not implemented.

For context-matching breakpoints, either:

- This breakpoint does not generate any Breakpoint exceptions, if no Linked breakpoints or Linked watchpoints link to it.
- Generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on all of the following:
  - A successful instruction address match, defined by a Linked Address breakpoint that links to this breakpoint, see *Breakpoint instruction address comparisons* on page G2-8750.
  - A successful Context ID match defined by this breakpoint, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page G2-8755.
  - A successful VMID match defined by this breakpoint.
- Generation of a Watchpoint exception depends on all of the following:
  - A successful data address match, defined by a Linked watchpoint that links to this breakpoint, see *Watchpoint data address comparisons* on page G2-8767.
  - A successful Context ID match defined by this breakpoint, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page G2-8755.
  - A successful VMID match defined by this breakpoint.

The value of DBGBVR<n>.ContextID is compared with CONTEXTIDR.

Breakpoint context comparisons on page G2-8755 describes the requirements for a successful Context ID match and a successful VMID match by this breakpoint.

DBGBCR<n>.{LBN, SSC, HMC, BAS, PMC} for this breakpoint are ignored.

`0b1100`, Unlinked CONTEXTIDR_EL2 Match breakpoint

BT == `0b1100` is a reserved value if:

- The breakpoint is not a context-aware breakpoint.
- FEAT_VHE is not implemented and FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented, which means the implementation does not include CONTEXTIDR_EL2.
- EL2 is not implemented.

For context-aware breakpoints, generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:

- DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC}. These define the execution conditions for which the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions.
- A successful CONTEXTIDR_EL2 match.The value of DBGBVR<n>.ContextID2 is compared with the Context ID value held in CONTEXTIDR_EL2, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page G2-8755.

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The check against CONTEXTIDR_EL2 means this breakpoint can be generated only if EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state and EL2 is using AArch64.

Note

The operation of this breakpoint does not depend on the value of HCR_EL2.E2H.

DBGBCR<n>.{LBN, BAS} for this breakpoint are ignored.

`0b1101`, Linked CONTEXTIDR_EL2 Match

BT == `0b1101` is a reserved value if:

- The breakpoint is not a context-aware breakpoint.
- FEAT_VHE is not implemented and FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented, which means the implementation does not include CONTEXTIDR_EL2.
- EL2 is not implemented.

For context-aware breakpoints, either:

- If no Linked breakpoints or Linked watchpoints link to this breakpoint, then the breakpoint does not generate any Breakpoint exceptions.
- Generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:
  - A successful instruction address match, defined by a Linked Address match breakpoint that links to this breakpoint, see *Breakpoint instruction address comparisons* on page G2-8750.
  - A successful CONTEXTIDR_EL2 match, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page G2-8755.
- Generation of a Watchpoint exception depends on both:
  - A successful data address match, defined by a Linked watchpoint that links to this breakpoint, see *Watchpoint data address comparisons* on page G2-8767.
  - A successful CONTEXTIDR_EL2 match. The value of DBGBVR<n>.ContextID2 is compared with the Context ID value held in CONTEXTIDR_EL2, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page G2-8755.

The check against the CONTEXTIDR_EL2 means the breakpoint or watchpoint can be generated only if EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state and EL2 is using AArch64.

Note

The operation of this breakpoint does not depend on the value of HCR_EL2.E2H.

DBGBCR<n>.{LBN, SSC, HMC, BAS, PMC} for this breakpoint are ignored.

`0b1110`, Unlinked Full Context ID Match breakpoint

BT == `0b1110` is a reserved value if:

- The breakpoint is not a context-aware breakpoint.
- FEAT_VHE is not implemented and FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented, which means the implementation does not include CONTEXTIDR_EL2.
- EL2 is not implemented.

For context-aware breakpoints, generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:

- DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC}. These define the execution conditions for which the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions.
- A successful Context ID match, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page G2-8755.

The Context ID check is made by checking both:

- The value of DBGBVR<n>.ContextID against the value in CONTEXTIDR, or CONTEXTIDR_EL1.

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- The value of DBGBXVR<n>.ContextID2 against the value in CONTEXTIDR_EL2.

Both comparisons must match for the check to succeed.

The check against the CONTEXTIDR_EL2 means this breakpoint can be generated only if EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state and EL2 is using AArch64.

Note

The operation of this breakpoint does not depend on the value of HCR_EL2.E2H.

DBGBCR<n>.{LBN, BAS} for this breakpoint are ignored.

`0b1111`**, Linked Full Context ID Match breakpoint**

BT == `0b1111` is a reserved value if:

- The breakpoint is not a context-aware breakpoint.
- FEAT_VHE is not implemented and FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented, which means the implementation does not include CONTEXTIDR_EL2.
- EL2 is not implemented.

For context-aware breakpoints, one of the following applies:

- If no Linked breakpoints or Linked watchpoints link to this breakpoint, then the breakpoint does not generate any Breakpoint exceptions.
- Generation of a Breakpoint exception depends on both:
  - A successful instruction address match, defined by a Linked Address match breakpoint that links to this breakpoint, see *Breakpoint instruction address comparisons* on page G2-8750.
  - A successful Context ID match, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page G2-8755.
- Generation of a Watchpoint exception depends on both:
  - A successful data address match, defined by a Linked watchpoint that links to this breakpoint, see *Watchpoint data address comparisons* on page G2-8767.
  - A successful Context ID match, as described in *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page G2-8755.

The Context ID check is made by checking both:

- The value of DBGBVR<n>.ContextID against the value in CONTEXTIDR, or CONTEXTIDR_EL1.
- The value of DBGBXVR<n>.ContextID2 against the value in CONTEXTIDR_EL2.

Both comparisons must match for the check to succeed.

The check against the CONTEXTIDR_EL2 means the breakpoint or watchpoint can be generated only if EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state and EL2 is using AArch64.

Note

The operation of this breakpoint does not depend on the value of HCR_EL2.E2H.

DBGBCR<n>.{LBN, SSC, HMC, BAS, PMC} for this breakpoint are ignored.

Note

See *Reserved DBGBCR<n>.BT values* on page G2-8758 for the behavior of breakpoints programmed with reserved BT values.

G2.9.3 Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions

Each breakpoint can be programmed so that it only generates Breakpoint exceptions for certain execution conditions. For example, a breakpoint might be programmed to generate Breakpoint exceptions only when the PE is executing at PL0 in Secure state.

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DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC} define the execution conditions the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions for, as follows:

Security State Control, SSC

Controls whether the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions only in Secure state, only in Non-secure state, or in both Security states.

Note

This is determined by the Security state of the PE, not from the NS attribute returned by the translation of the virtual address on which the breakpoint is set.

Higher Mode Control, HMC, and Privileged Mode Control, PMC

HMC and PMC together control which AArch32 modes the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions in.

Table G2-10 shows the valid combinations of the values of HMC, SSC, and PMC, and for each combination shows which Privilege levels breakpoints generate Breakpoint exceptions in.

In the table:

Y Means that a breakpoint programmed with the values of HMC, SSC and PMC shown in that row can generate Breakpoint exceptions in AArch32 modes at that Privilege level.

- Means that a breakpoint programmed with the values of HMC, SSC and PMC shown in that row cannot generate Breakpoint exceptions in AArch32 modes at that Privilege level.

Res Means that the combination of HMC, SSC, and PMC is reserved. See *Reserved DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC} values* on page G2-8759.

Table G2-10 Summary of breakpoint HMC, SSC, and PMC encodings

HMC	SSC	PMC	Security state the breakpoint is programmed to match in	PL2[a]	PL1	PL0
0	00	00	Both	-	Y[b]	Y
0	00	01		-	Y	-
0	00	10		-	-	Y
0	00	11		-	Y	Y
0	01	00	Non-Secure	-	Y[b]	Y
0	01	01		-	Y	-
0	01	10		-	-	Y
0	01	11		-	Y	Y
0	10	00	Secure	-	Y[b]	Y
0	10	01		-	Y	-
0	10	10		-	-	Y
0	10	11		-	Y	Y

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Table G2-10 Summary of breakpoint HMC, SSC, and PMC encodings (continued)

HMC	SSC	PMC	Security state the breakpoint is programmed to match in	PL2[a]	PL1	PL0
0	11	01	Secure	Y	Y	-
0	11	11		Y	Y	Y
1	00	01	Both	Y	Y	-
1	00	11		Y	Y	Y
1	01	00	Non-secure	Y		-
1	01	01		Y	Y	-
1	01	11		Y	Y	Y
1	10	01	Secure	Y	Y	-
1	10	11		Y	Y	Y
1	11	00	Both	Y	-	-
1	11	01		Y	Y	-
1	11	11		Y	Y	Y

a. Debug exceptions are not generated at PL2 using AArch32. This means that these combinations of HMC, SSC, and PMC are only relevant if breakpoints cause entry to Debug state. Self-hosted debuggers must avoid combinations of HMC, SSC, and PMC that generate Breakpoint exceptions at PL2 using AArch32.

b. Only in User, System and Supervisor modes.

All combinations of HMC, SSC, and PMC that this table does not show are reserved. See *Reserved HMC, SSC, and PMC combinations* on page G2-8759.

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G2.9.4 Breakpoint instruction address comparisons

Address comparisons are made for each instruction in the program flow. The following subsections describe the criteria for a successful address comparison, for:

- *Address Match breakpoints*.
- *Address Mismatch breakpoints*.

Address Match breakpoints

An address match comparison is successful if both:

- Bits [31:2] of the current instruction virtual address are equal to DBGBVR<n>[31:2].
- The word or halfword selected by DBGBCR<n>.BAS matches. That is, either:
  - DBGBCR<n>.BAS is programmed with `0b0011` or `0b1111`, and the instruction is at a word-aligned address.
  - DBGBCR<n>.BAS is programmed with `0b1100`, and the instruction is not at a word-aligned address.

  See *Specifying the halfword-aligned address that an Address breakpoint matches on*.

Note

DBGBVR<n>[1:0] are RES0 and are ignored.

Address Mismatch breakpoints

An address mismatch comparison is successful if either:

- Bits [31:2] of the current instruction virtual address are not equal to DBGBVR<n>[31:2].
- The word or halfword selected by DBGBCR<n>.BAS does not match. That is, either:
  - DBGBCR<n>.BAS is programmed with `0b0011` or `0b1111`, and the instruction is not at a word-aligned address.
  - DBGBCR<n>.BAS is programmed with `0b1100`, and the instruction is at a word-aligned address.

  See *Specifying the halfword-aligned address that an Address breakpoint matches on*.

Note

- DBGBVR<n>[1:0] are RES0 and are ignored.
- Address Mismatch breakpoints can be used to single-step through code. See *Using an Address Mismatch breakpoint to single-step an instruction* on page G2-8756.

Specifying the halfword-aligned address that an Address breakpoint matches on

For an Address breakpoint, a debugger can use the *Byte Address Selection* field, DBGBCR<n>.BAS, so that the address comparison is successful on one of:

- The whole word starting at address DBGBVR<n>[31:2]:00.
- The halfword starting at address DBGBVR<n>[31:2]:00.
- The halfword starting at address ((DBGBVR<n>[31:2]:00) + 2).

Note

The address programmed into the DBGBVR<n> must be word-aligned.

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DBGBCR<n>.BAS can be used in both Address Match breakpoints and Address Mismatch breakpoints, as follows:

- For an Address Match breakpoint, DBGBCR<n>.BAS selects which halfword-aligned address the breakpoint must generate a Breakpoint exception for. This means that an address comparison is successful only if both of the following match:
  - The instruction address held in bits [31:2] of the DBGBVR<n>.
  - The halfword defined by the BAS field.

  That is, a successful address comparison = DBGBVR<n>[31:2] match AND BAS match.

- For an Address Mismatch breakpoint, DBGBCR<n>.BAS selects which halfword-aligned address the breakpoint must not generate a Breakpoint exception for. This means that an address comparison is successful if either or both of the following do not match:
  - The instruction address held in bits [31:2] of the DBGBVR<n>.
  - The halfword defined by the BAS field.

  That is, a successful address comparison = NOT (DBGBVR<n>[31:2] match AND BAS match).

The following subsections show the supported BAS values:

- *Using the BAS field in Address Match breakpoints*.
- *Using the BAS field in Address Mismatch breakpoints* on page G2-8753.

For Context breakpoints, DBGBCR<n>.BAS is RES1 and is ignored.

Using the BAS field in Address Match breakpoints

The supported BAS values are:

`0b0000` This value is reserved. Behavior is a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of:
- The breakpoint is disabled.
- The breakpoint behaves as if BAS is `0b0011`, `0b1100`, or `0b1111`.

`0b0011` The breakpoint generates a Breakpoint exception if an instruction with an address described as follows is committed for execution:
- Bits [31:2] of the address equals DBGBVR<n>[31:2].
- Bits [1:0] of the address are `0b00`.

This means that breakpoints programmed with this BAS value generate Breakpoint exceptions for all of the following:
- 32-bit T32 instructions at word-aligned addresses.
- 16-bit T32 instructions at word-aligned addresses.
- A32 instructions. These are always at word-aligned addresses.

However, Arm recommends that a debugger uses this BAS value only for T32 instructions.

It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether a breakpoint programmed with this BAS value generates a Breakpoint exception on the second halfword of a 32-bit T32 instruction starting at the halfword-aligned address ((DBGBVR<n>[31:2]:00) - 2).

`0b1100` The breakpoint generates a Breakpoint exception if an instruction with an address described as follows is committed for execution:
- Bits [31:2] of the address equals DBGBVR<n>[31:2].
- Bits [1:0] of the address are `0b10`.

This means that breakpoints programmed with this BAS value generate Breakpoint exceptions for both of the following:
- 32-bit T32 instructions at addresses that are halfword-aligned but not word-aligned.
- 16-bit T32 instructions at addresses that are halfword-aligned but not word-aligned.

It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether a breakpoint programmed with this BAS value generates a Breakpoint exception on the second halfword of a 32-bit T32 or A32 instruction starting at a word-aligned address.

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`0b1111` The breakpoint generates a Breakpoint exception if an instruction with an address described as follows is committed for execution:

- Bits [31:2] of the address equals DBGBVR<n>[31:2].
- Bits [1:0] of the address are `0b00`.

This means that breakpoints programmed with this BAS value generate Breakpoint exceptions for all of the following:

- 32-bit T32 instructions at word-aligned addresses.
- 16-bit T32 instructions at word-aligned addresses.
- A32 instructions. These are always at word-aligned addresses.

However, Arm recommends that a debugger uses this BAS value only for A32 instructions.

It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether a breakpoint programmed with this BAS value generates a Breakpoint exception on the second halfword of a 32-bit T32 instruction starting at the halfword-aligned address ((DBGBVR<n>[31:2]:00) - 2).

It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether a breakpoint programmed with this BAS value generates a Breakpoint exception on a 32-bit T32 instruction or a 16-bit T32 instruction at the halfword-aligned address ((DBGBVR<n>[31:2]:00) + 2).

All other BAS values are reserved. For these reserved other values, DBGBCR<n>.BAS[3,1] ignore writes and read the same values as DBGBCR<n>[2,0] respectively. This means that the smallest instruction size a debugger can program breakpoints to match on is a halfword.

Figure G2-2 on page G2-8753 shows a summary of when breakpoints programmed with particular BAS values generate Breakpoint exceptions.

The figure contains four parts:

- A column showing the row number, on the left.
- An instruction set and instruction size table.
- A location of instruction figure.
- A BAS field values table, on the right.

To use the figure, read across the rows. For example:

- Row 2 shows that a breakpoint with a BAS value of `0b1100` generates Breakpoint exceptions for 16-bit T32 instructions starting at the halfword-aligned address ((DBGBVR<n>[31:2]:00) + 2).
- Row 6 shows that a breakpoint with a BAS value of either `0b0011` or `0b1111` generates Breakpoint exceptions for A32 instructions. A32 instructions are always at word-aligned addresses.

In the figure:

Yes Means that the breakpoint generates a Breakpoint exception.

No Means that the breakpoint does not generate a Breakpoint exception.

UNP Means that it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the breakpoint generates a Breakpoint exception. See *Other usage constraints for Address breakpoints* on page G2-8760.

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	Instruction set	Size	Location of instruction[a] -2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	BAS[3:0] 0b0011	0b1100	0b1111
Row 1	T32	16-bit			■	■					Yes	No	Yes
Row 2		16-bit					■	■			No	Yes	UNP
Row 3	T32	32-bit	■	■	■	■					UNP	No	UNP
Row 4		32-bit			■	■	■	■			Yes	UNP	Yes
Row 5		32-bit					■	■	■	■	No	Yes	UNP
Row 6	A32	32-bit			■	■	■	■			Yes	UNP	Yes

a. 0 means the word-aligned address held in the DBGBVRn. The other locations are as follows:
- -2 means ((DBGBVRn[31:2]:00) - 2).
- -1 means ((DBGBVRn[31:2]:00) - 1).
- ...
- ...
- +5 means ((DBGBVRn[31:2]:00) + 5).

The solid areas show the location of the instruction.

Figure G2-2 Summary of BAS field meanings for Address Match breakpoints

Using the BAS field in Address Mismatch breakpoints

An Address Mismatch breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions for all instructions committed for execution, except the instruction whose address the breakpoint is programmed to match.

The supported BAS values are:

`0b0000` The breakpoint ignores the address held in the DBGBVR<n> and generates Breakpoint exceptions for all instruction addresses.

`0b0011` The breakpoint does not generate a Breakpoint exception if an instruction with an address described as follows is committed for execution:
- Bits [31:2] of the address equals DBGBVR<n>[31:2].
- Bits [1:0] of the address are `0b00`.

This means that breakpoints programmed with this BAS value do not generate Breakpoint exceptions for any of the following:
- 32-bit T32 instructions at word-aligned addresses.
- 16-bit T32 instructions at word-aligned addresses.
- A32 instructions. These are always at word-aligned addresses.

However, Arm recommends that a debugger uses this BAS value only for T32 instructions.

It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether a breakpoint programmed with this BAS value does not generate a Breakpoint exception on the second halfword of a 32-bit T32 instruction starting at the halfword-aligned address ((DBGBVR<n>[31:2]:00) - 2).

`0b1100` The breakpoint does not generate a Breakpoint exception if an instruction with an address described as follows is committed for execution:
- Bits [31:2] equals DBGBVR<n>[31:2].
- Bits [1:0] of the address are `0b10`.

This means that breakpoints programmed with this BAS value do not generate Breakpoint exceptions for either of the following:
- 32-bit T32 instructions at addresses that are halfword-aligned but not word-aligned.
- 16-bit T32 instructions at addresses that are halfword-aligned but not word-aligned.

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It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether a breakpoint programmed with this BAS value does not generate a Breakpoint exception on the second halfword of a 32-bit T32 or A32 instruction at a word-aligned address.

`0b1111` The breakpoint does not generate a Breakpoint exception if an instruction with an address described as follows is committed for execution:

- Bits [31:2] of the address equals DBGBVR<n>[31:2].
- Bits [1:0] of the address are `0b00`.

This means that breakpoints programmed with this BAS value do not generate Breakpoint exceptions for any of the following:

- 32-bit T32 instructions at word-aligned addresses.
- 16-bit T32 instructions at word-aligned addresses.
- A32 instructions. These are always at word-aligned addresses.

However, Arm recommends that a debugger uses this BAS value only for A32 instructions.

It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether a breakpoint programmed with this BAS value does not generate a Breakpoint exception on the second halfword of a 32-bit T32 instruction starting at the halfword-aligned address ((DBGBVR<n>[31:2]:00) - 2).

It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether a breakpoint programmed with this BAS value does not generate a Breakpoint exception on a 32-bit T32 instruction or a 16-bit T32 instruction at the halfword-aligned address ((DBGBVR<n>[31:2]:00) + 2).

All other BAS values are reserved. For these reserved other values, DBGBCR<n>.BAS[3,1] ignore writes and read the same values as DBGBCR<n>[2,0] respectively. This means that the smallest instruction size that a breakpoint can never generate a Breakpoint exception for is a halfword.

Figure G2-3 on page G2-8755 shows a summary of when breakpoints programmed with particular BAS values generate Breakpoint exceptions.

The figure contains four parts:

- A column showing the row number, on the left.
- An instruction set and instruction size table.
- A location of instruction figure.
- A BAS field values table, on the right.

To use the figure, read across the rows. For example:

- Row 1 shows that a breakpoint with a BAS value of `0b1100` generates Breakpoint exceptions for 16-bit T32 instructions starting at the word-aligned address held in the DBGBVR<n>.
- Row 5 shows that a breakpoint with a BAS value of `0b0011` generates Breakpoint exceptions for 32-bit T32 instructions starting at the halfword-aligned address immediately after the word aligned address held in the DBGBVR<n>.

In the figure:

Yes Means that the breakpoint does generate a Breakpoint exception.

No Means that the breakpoint does not generate a Breakpoint exception.

UNP Means that is it CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the breakpoint generates a Breakpoint exception. See *Other usage constraints for Address breakpoints* on page G2-8760.

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	Instruction set	Size	Location of instruction[a]								BAS[3:0]			
			-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	0b0000	0b0011	0b1100	0b1111
Row 1	T32	16-bit			■	■					Yes	No	Yes	No
Row 2		16-bit					■	■			Yes	Yes	No	UNP
Row 3	T32	32-bit	■	■	■	■					Yes	UNP	Yes	UNP
Row 4		32-bit			■	■	■	■			Yes	No	UNP	No
Row 5		32-bit					■	■	■	■	Yes	Yes	No	UNP
Row 6	A32	32-bit			■	■	■	■			Yes	No	UNP	No

a. 0 means the word-aligned address held in the DBGBVRn. The other locations are as follows:
- -2 means ((DBGBVRn[31:2]:00) - 2).
- -1 means ((DBGBVRn[31:2]:00) - 1).
- ...
- ...
- +5 means ((DBGBVRn[31:2]:00) + 5).

The solid areas show the location of the instruction.

Figure G2-3 Summary of BAS field meanings for Address Mismatch breakpoints

G2.9.5 Breakpoint context comparisons

The breakpoint type defined by DBGBCR<n>.BT determines what context comparison is required, if any. Table G2-11 on page G2-8755 shows the BT values that require a comparison, and the match required for the comparison to be successful.

Table G2-11 Breakpoint Context ID and VMID comparison tests

DBGBCR<n>.BT	Test required for successful context comparison
0b001x	• When FEAT_VHE is implemented, EL2 is using AArch64, the *Effective value* of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, and either the PE is executing at EL0 with HCR_EL2.TGE set to 1, or the PE is executing at EL2, CONTEXTIDR_EL2 must match the DBGBVR<n>. ContextID value. • Otherwise, CONTEXTIDR must match the DBGBVR<n>.ContextID value.
0b011x	CONTEXTIDR, or CONTEXTIDR_EL1, must match the DBGBVR<n>.ContextID value.
0b100x	VTTBR.VMID must match the DBGBXVR<n>.VMID value.
0b101x	CONTEXTIDR, or CONTEXTIDR_EL1, must match the DBGBVR<n>.ContextID value, and VTTBR.VMID must match the DBGBXVR<n>.VMID value.
0b110x	CONTEXTIDR_EL2 must match the DBGBXVR<n>.ContextID2 value.
0b111x	Both: • CONTEXTIDR, or CONTEXTIDR_EL1, must match the DBGBVR<n>.ContextID value. • CONTEXTIDR_EL2 must match the DBGBXVR<n>.ContextID2 value.

No context comparison is required for other valid DBGBCR<n>.BT values.

Context breakpoints do not generate Breakpoint exceptions when any of:

- The comparison uses the value of CONTEXTIDR, or CONTEXTIDR_EL1, and any of:
  - The PE is executing at EL3 using AArch64.
  - The PE is executing at EL2.
  - FEAT_VHE is implemented, EL2 is using AArch64, EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}.
- The comparison uses the value of CONTEXTIDR_EL2 and any of:
  - Neither FEAT_VHE is implemented, nor FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented.

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  - EL2 is either not implemented or not enabled in the current Security state.
  - EL2 is using AArch32.

- The comparison uses the current VMID value and any of:
  - EL2 is not implemented.
  - EL2 is either not implemented or not enabled in the current Security state.
  - The PE is executing at EL2.
  - FEAT_VHE is implemented, EL2 is using AArch64, EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 1}.

Note

- For all Context breakpoints, DBGBCR<n>.BAS is RES1 and is ignored.
- For Linked Context breakpoints, DBGBCR<n>.{LBN, SSC, HMC, PMC} are RES0 and are ignored.

G2.9.6 Using breakpoints

This section contains the following:

- *Using an Address Mismatch breakpoint to single-step an instruction*.
- *ITD control effects on address breakpoints on the first instruction in an IT block* on page G2-8757.
- *Breakpoint usage constraints* on page G2-8758.

Using an Address Mismatch breakpoint to single-step an instruction

In execution conditions that an Address Mismatch breakpoint matches, defined by DBGBCR<n>.{LBN, SSC, PMC}, the breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions for all instructions committed for execution, except the instruction whose address the breakpoint is programmed with. Figure G2-4 shows an example of Address Mismatch breakpoint operation, for an Address Mismatch breakpoint programmed with address `0x1014`.

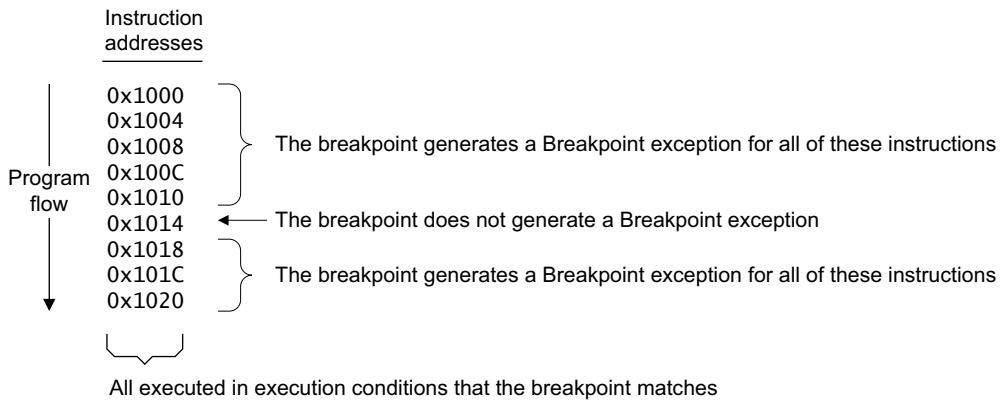

Figure G2-4 Operation of an Address Mismatch breakpoint

This means that an Address Mismatch breakpoint can be used to single-step an instruction.

In the example shown in Figure G2-4:

- If the target of a branch is an instruction other than the instruction at address `0x1014`, the breakpoint generates a Breakpoint exception when the instruction is committed for execution.

- If the target of a branch is the instruction at address `0x1014`, the PE executes the instruction at `0x1014` and the breakpoint does not generate a Breakpoint exception until the instruction at address `0x1018` is committed for execution. The instruction at address `0x1014` is therefore single-stepped.

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However, if the instruction at `0x1014` generates a synchronous exception, or if the PE takes an asynchronous exception while the instruction is being stepped, the breakpoint is evaluated again after taking the exception. This means that behavior is as follows:

— If the exception handler executes in execution conditions that the breakpoint matches, the breakpoint generates a Breakpoint exception for the exception vector, because the exception vector is not address `0x1014`. This means that software execution steps into the exception.

— If the exception handler executes in execution conditions that the breakpoint does not match, the breakpoint does not generate any Breakpoint exceptions after the PE has taken the exception, until the exception handler completes and executes an exception return instruction. The effect is to step over the exception. Whether the instruction is stepped again depends on whether the target of the exception return instruction is the instruction at `0x1014` or the instruction at `0x1018`.

If the instruction at `0x1014` is single-stepped and branches to itself, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the breakpoint generates a Breakpoint exception after the PE has executed the branch.

This means that an instruction is only single-stepped if it is the target of a branch instruction and its address matches the address the breakpoint is programmed for. In the example shown in Figure G2-4 on page G2-8756, this is `0x1014`.

Usually this branch instruction is an exception return instruction that changes PE mode, branching from a PE mode in which the breakpoint does not generate a Breakpoint exception. A branch instruction that does not change PE mode would itself generate a Breakpoint exception. However, it might be a branch-to-self instruction as described above.

Because Address Mismatch breakpoints can single-step instructions, the behavior of an address mismatch Breakpoint exception is similar to the behavior of an AArch64 Software Step exception.

Note

- The example shown in Figure G2-4 on page G2-8756 assumes an A32 instruction. The same behavior applies for both 32-bit and 16-bit T32 instructions.
- Software Step exceptions are the highest priority synchronous exception. Breakpoint exceptions are lower priority. See *Prioritization of Synchronous exceptions taken to AArch64 state* on page D1-4613.

ITD control effects on address breakpoints on the first instruction in an IT block

In an implementation that supports the ITD control, if the value of the ITD field that applies to the current Exception level is 1, all of the following are true:

- An `IT` instruction can only be used to apply to one 16-bit T32 instruction.
- Only certain combinations of an `IT` instruction and second single 16-bit T32 instruction are permitted.
- For a permitted combination, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the implementation treats the combination as:
  — A pair of 16-bit instructions.
  — One 32-bit instruction.

If the implementation treats the combination as one 32-bit instruction, then as described in *Other usage constraints for Address breakpoints* on page G2-8760, an Address breakpoint might not generate a Breakpoint exception for an address match only on the second halfword of the instruction.

For this reason, if the ITD bit associated with the current Exception level is 1, Arm recommends that a debugger that wants to program a breakpoint to match on the second T32 instruction programs it to match on the `IT` instruction instead.

However, if returning from an exception whose preferred return address is the address of the second T32 instruction, then because the debugger is aware that the implementation has treated the combination as a pair of 16-bit instructions, the debugger is permitted to program the breakpoint to match on the second T32 instruction.

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The ITD control fields are:

HSCTLR.ITD Applies to execution at EL2 when EL2 is using AArch32.

SCTLR.ITD Applies to execution at EL0 or EL1 when EL1 is using AArch32.

SCTLR_EL1.ITD
Applies to execution at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64.

An implementation that does not support the ITD control behaves as if the value of the ITD field is 0, and therefore the information in this section does not apply to such an implementation.

Note

Programming the breakpoint to match on the second T32 instruction might be necessary when using an Address Mismatch breakpoint for single stepping.

Breakpoint usage constraints

See the following sections:

- *Reserved DBGBCR<n>.BT values*.
- *Reserved DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC} values* on page G2-8759.
- *Reserved DBGBCR<n>.BAS values* on page G2-8759.
- *Reserved DBGBCR<n>.LBN values* on page G2-8760.
- *Other usage constraints for Address breakpoints* on page G2-8760.
- *Other usage constraints for Context breakpoints* on page G2-8761.

Reserved DBGBCR<n>.BT values

Table G2-12 on page G2-8758 shows when particular DBGBCR<n>.BT values are reserved.

Table G2-12 Reserved BT values

BT value	Breakpoint type	Reserved
`0b001x`	Context ID Match	If the breakpoint is not context-aware
`0b010x`	Address Mismatch	If EDSCR.HDE is 1 and halting is allowed
`0b011x`	CONTEXTIDR_EL1 Match	If FEAT_VHE is not implemented, or the breakpoint is not context-aware
`0b100x`	VMID Match	If EL2 is not implemented, or the breakpoint is not context-aware
`0b101x`	Context ID and VMID Match	
`0b110x`	CONTEXTIDR_EL2 Match	If FEAT_VHE is not implemented and FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented, or if the breakpoint is not context-aware **Note** For these BT values, breakpoints are not generated if EL2 is using AArch32.
`0b111x`	Full Context ID Match	

If a breakpoint is programmed with one of these reserved BT values:

- The breakpoint must behave as if it is either:
  - Disabled.
  - Programmed with a BT value that is not reserved, other than for a direct or external read of DBGBCR<n>.
- For a direct or external read of DBGBCR<n>, if the reserved BT value:
  - Has no function for any execution conditions, the value read back is UNKNOWN.

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— Has a function for execution conditions other than the current execution conditions, the value read back is the value written. This permits software to save and restore the BT value so that the breakpoint functions for the other execution conditions.

The behavior of breakpoints with reserved BT values might change in future revisions of the architecture. For this reason, software must not rely on the behavior described here.

Reserved DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC} values

Table G2-13 on page G2-8759 shows when particular combinations of DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC} are reserved.

Table G2-13 Reserved HMC, SSC, and PMC combinations

HMC, SSC, and PMC combination	Reserved
All combinations with SSC set to `0b01` or `0b10`.	When EL3 is not implemented and EL2 is implemented and EL2 is implemented.
Any combination where HMC or SSC is non-zero.	When both of EL2 and EL3 are not implemented.
The combinations with SSC set to `0b11` and the combination with HMC set to 1, SSC set to `0b01` and PMC set to `0b00`.	When EL2 is not implemented and EL3 is implemented.
Any combination where HMC or SSC is non-zero.	When RME is not implemented.
The combination with HMC set to 1, SSC set to `0b01` and PMC set to `0b00`, and the combinations with SSC set to 1, SSC set to `0b11` and PMC set to `0b00`.	When both of EL2 and EL3 are implemented, but Secure EL2 is not implemented.
Combinations not included in Table G2-10 on page G2-8748.	Always.

For all breakpoints except Linked Context breakpoints, if a breakpoint is programmed with one of these reserved combinations:

- If the reserved combination has a function for other execution conditions:
  - The breakpoint must behave as if it is disabled.
  - A direct or external read of DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC} returns the values written. This means that software can save and restore the combination so that the breakpoint can function for the other execution conditions.
- If the reserved combination does not have a function for other execution conditions:
  - It must behave either as if it is programmed with a combination that is not reserved or as if it is disabled.
  - A direct or external read of DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC} returns UNKNOWN values.

If the breakpoint is a Linked Context breakpoint, then:

- The values of HMC, SSC, and PMC are ignored.
- A direct or external read of DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC} returns UNKNOWN values

The behavior of breakpoints with reserved combinations of HMC, SSC, and PMC might change in future revisions of the architecture. For this reason, software must not rely on the behavior described here.

Reserved DBGBCR<n>.BAS values

For all Context breakpoints

DBGBCR<n>.BAS is RES1 and is ignored.

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For all Address breakpoints

The supported values of the BAS field for the Address Match and Address Mismatch breakpoints are shown in *Specifying the halfword-aligned address that an Address breakpoint matches on* on page G2-8750.

If a breakpoint is programmed with a reserved BAS value:

- The breakpoint must behave as if it is either:
  - Disabled.
  - Programmed with a BAS value that is not reserved, other than for a direct or external read of DBGBCR<n>.
- A direct or external read of DBGBCR<n>.BAS returns an UNKNOWN value.

Software must not rely on these properties as the behavior of reserved values might change in a future revision of the architecture.

Reserved DBGBCR<n>.LBN values

For all Context breakpoints

DBGBCR<n>.LBN reads UNKNOWN and its value is ignored.

For Linked Address breakpoints

A Linked Address breakpoint must link to a context-aware breakpoint. For a Linked Address breakpoint, any DBGBCR<n>.LBN value that is not for a context-aware breakpoint is reserved.

If a Linked Address breakpoint links to a breakpoint that is not implemented, or that is not context-aware, then reads of DBGBCR<n>.LBN return an unknown value and the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. The Linked Address breakpoint behaves as if it is either:

- Disabled.
- Linked to an UNKNOWN context-aware breakpoint.

If a Linked Address breakpoint that links to a breakpoint that is implemented and that is context-aware, but that is either not enabled or not programmed as a Linked Context breakpoint, it behaves as if it is disabled.

For Unlinked Address breakpoints

DBGBCR<n>.LBN reads UNKNOWN and its value is ignored.

Other usage constraints for Address breakpoints

For all Address breakpoints

- DBGBVR<n>[1:0] are RES0 and are ignored.
- The DBGBXVR<n> is ignored.

For Address Match breakpoints

- For 32-bit instructions, if a breakpoint matches on the address of the second halfword but not the address of the first halfword, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the breakpoint generates a Breakpoint exception.
- If DBGBCR<n>.BAS is `0b1111`, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the breakpoint generates a Breakpoint exception for a T32 instruction starting at address ((DBGBVR<n>[31:2]:00) + 2). For T32 instructions, Arm recommends that the debugger programs the BAS field with either `0b0011` or `0b1100`.

For Address Mismatch breakpoints

The constraints are the same as those described in *For Address Match breakpoints*, except that if two Address Mismatch breakpoints are programmed to match in the same Exception level and Security state, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether or not the instruction is stepped or a Breakpoint debug even is generated.

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Other usage constraints for Context breakpoints

For all Context breakpoints

Any bits of DBGBVR<n> and DBGBXVR<n> that are not used to specify Context ID or VMID are RES0 and are ignored.

Note

This means that for Context ID Match breakpoints, the DBGBXVR<n> is RES0 and is ignored, and for VMID Match breakpoints, the DBGBVR<n> is RES0 and is ignored.

For Linked Context breakpoints

If no Linked Address breakpoints or Linked Watchpoints link to a Linked Context breakpoint, the Linked Context breakpoint does not generate any Breakpoint exceptions.

G2.9.7 Exception syndrome information and preferred return address for a Breakpoint exception

See the following:

- *Exception syndrome information for a Breakpoint exception*.
- *Preferred return address for a Breakpoint exception* on page G2-8762.

Note

Usually, the term *exception syndrome* is used only for exceptions taken to Hyp mode, or to AArch64 state. The referenced section uses the term more generally, to include exception information reported in the IFSR.

Exception syndrome information for a Breakpoint exception

The PE takes a Breakpoint exception as either:

- A Prefetch Abort exception if it is taken to PL1. In this case, it is taken to Abort mode.
- A Hyp trap exception, if it is taken to PL2 because HCR.TGE or HDCR.TDE is 1. In this case, it is taken to Hyp mode.

If the exception is taken to:

Abort mode

The PE sets all of the following:

- DBGDSCRext.MOE to `0b0001`, to indicate a Breakpoint exception.
- IFSR.FS to the code for a debug exception, `0b00010`.
- The IFAR with an UNKNOWN value.

Hyp mode

The PE does all of the following:

- Records information about the exception in the *Hypervisor Syndrome Register*, HSR. See Table G2-14 on page G2-8762.
- Sets DBGDSCRext.MOE to `0b0001`, to indicate a Breakpoint exception.

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- Sets the HIFAR to an unknown value.

Table G2-14 Information recorded in the HSR

HSR field	Information recorded
Exception Class, EC	The PE sets this to the code for a Prefetch Abort exception routed to Hyp mode, `0x20`.
Instruction Length, IL	The PE sets this to 1.
Instruction Specific Syndrome, ISS	**ISS[24:10]** RES0. **ISS[9]** *External Abort type* (EA). The PE sets this to 0. **ISS[8:6]** RES0. **ISS[5:0]** *Instruction Fault Status Code* (IFSC). The PE sets this to the code for a debug exception, `0b100010`.

Note

For information about how debug exceptions can be routed to PL2, see *Routing debug exceptions* on page G2-8727.

Preferred return address for a Breakpoint exception

The preferred return address of a Breakpoint exception is the address of the instruction that was not executed because the PE took the Breakpoint exception instead.

This means that the preferred return address is the address of the instruction that caused the exception.

G2.9.8 Pseudocode description of Breakpoint exceptions taken from AArch32 state

`AArch32.BreakpointValueMatch()` returns a pair of results:

- A result for Address Match and Context breakpoints.
- A result for Address Mismatch breakpoints.

`AArch32.StateMatch()` tests the values in DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC} and, if the breakpoint links to a Linked Context breakpoint, also tests the Linked Context breakpoint.

`AArch32.BreakpointMatch()` tests a committed instruction against all breakpoints.

`AArch32.CheckBreakpoint()` generates a `FaultRecord`. A Breakpoint exception is taken if all of the following are true:

- DBGDSCRext.MDBGen is 1.
- Debug exceptions are enabled from the current Exception level and Security state. See *Enabling debug exceptions from the current Privilege level and Security state* on page G2-8729.
- All of the conditions required for Breakpoint exception generation are met. See *About Breakpoint exceptions* on page G2-8738.

Note

`AArch32.CheckBreakpoint()` might halt the PE and cause it to enter Debug state. External debug uses Debug state.

The `AArch32.Abort()` function processes the `FaultRecord` object returned by `AArch32.CheckBreakpoint()`, as described in *Abort exceptions* on page G4-8828. When a Breakpoint exception is taken to AArch32 state, the `AArch32.Abort()` function generates a Prefetch Abort exception.

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G2.10 Watchpoint exceptions

This section describes Watchpoint exceptions in stage 1 of an AArch32 translation regime.

The PE is using an AArch32 translation regime when it is executing either:

- At EL1 or higher in an Exception level that is using AArch32.
- At EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch32.

This section contains the following subsections:

- *About Watchpoint exceptions*.
- *Watchpoint types and linking of watchpoints* on page G2-8764.
- *Execution conditions for which a watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions* on page G2-8765.
- *Watchpoint data address comparisons* on page G2-8767.
- *Determining the memory location that caused a Watchpoint exception* on page G2-8770.
- *Watchpoint behavior on other instructions* on page G2-8771.
- *Usage constraints* on page G2-8772.
- *Exception syndrome information and preferred return address* on page G2-8774.
- *Pseudocode description of Watchpoint exceptions taken from AArch32 state* on page G2-8775.

G2.10.1 About Watchpoint exceptions

A *watchpoint* is an event that results from the execution of an instruction, based on a data address. Watchpoints are also known as *data breakpoints*.

A watchpoint operates as follows:

1. A debugger programs the watchpoint with a data address, or a data address range.
2. The watchpoint generates a *Watchpoint debug event* on an access to the address, or any address in the address range.

A watchpoint never generates a Watchpoint debug event on an instruction fetch.

An implementation can include between 2-16 watchpoints. In an implementation, DBGDIDR.WRPs shows how many are implemented.

To use an implemented watchpoint, a debugger programs the following registers for the watchpoint:

- The *Watchpoint Control Register*, DBGWCR<n>. This holds control information for the watchpoint, for example an enable control.
- The *Watchpoint Value Register*, DBGWVR<n>. This holds the data virtual address used for watchpoint matching.

The registers are numbered, so that:

- DBGWCR1 and DBGWVR1 are for watchpoint number one.
- DBGWCR2 and DBGWVR2 are for watchpoint number two.
- …
- …
- DBGWCRn and DBGWVRn are for watchpoint number n.

A watchpoint can:

- Be programmed to generate Watchpoint debug events on read accesses only, on write accesses only, or on both types of access.
- Link to a *Linked Context breakpoint*, so that a Watchpoint debug event is only generated if the PE is in a particular context when the address match occurs.

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A single watchpoint can be programmed to match on one or more address bytes. A watchpoint generates a Watchpoint debug event on an access to any byte that it is watching. The number of bytes a watchpoint is watching is either:

- One to eight bytes, provided that these bytes are contiguous and that they are all in the same naturally-aligned doubleword. A debugger uses the *Byte Address Select* field, DBGWCR<n>.BAS, to select the bytes. See *Programming a watchpoint with eight bytes or fewer* on page G2-8768.
- Eight bytes to 2GB, provided that both of the following are true:
  - The number of bytes is a power-of-two.
  - The range starts at an address that is aligned to the range size.

  A debugger uses the *MASK* field, DBGWCR<n>.MASK, to program a watchpoint with eight bytes to 2GB. See *Programming a watchpoint with eight or more bytes* on page G2-8769.

A debugger must use either the BAS field or the MASK field. If it uses both, whether the watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. See *Programming dependencies of the BAS and MASK fields* on page G2-8773.

For each memory access, all of the watchpoints are tested. When a watchpoint is tested, it generates a Watchpoint debug event if all of the following are true:

- The watchpoint is enabled. That is, the watchpoint enable control for it, DBGWCR<n>.E, is 1.
- The conditions specified in the DBGWCR<n> are met.
- The comparison with the address held in the DBGWVR<n> is successful.
- If the watchpoint links to a Linked Context breakpoint, the comparison or comparisons made by the Linked Context breakpoint are successful. See on page G2-8741 shows this. See also *Breakpoint context comparisons* on page G2-8755.
- The instruction that initiates the memory access is committed for execution.
- The instruction that initiates the memory access passes its Condition code check.

If halting is allowed and EDSCR.HDE is 1, Watchpoint debug events cause entry to Debug state.

Otherwise, if debug exceptions are:
- Enabled, Watchpoint debug events generate Watchpoint exceptions.
- Disabled, Watchpoint debug events are ignored.

Note

The remainder of this Watchpoint Exceptions section, including all subsections, describes watchpoints as generating Watchpoint exceptions. However, the behavior described also applies if watchpoints are causing entry to Debug state.

The debug exception enable controls on page G2-8726 describes the enable controls for Watchpoint debug events.

G2.10.2 Watchpoint types and linking of watchpoints

When a debugger programs a watchpoint, it must program that watchpoint so that it is either:
- Used in isolation. In this case, the watchpoint is called an *Unlinked watchpoint*.
- Enabled for linking to a Linked Context breakpoint. In this case, the watchpoint is called a *Linked watchpoint*.

When a Linked watchpoint links to a Linked Context breakpoint, the Linked watchpoint only generates a Watchpoint exception if the PE is in a particular context when the data address match occurs. For example, a debugger might:

1. Program watchpoint number one with a data address.
2. Program breakpoint number five to be a *Linked VMID Match breakpoint*.

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3. Link the watchpoint and the breakpoint together. A Watchpoint exception is only generated if both the data address matches and the VMID matches.

The *Watchpoint Type* field for a watchpoint, DBGWCR<n>.WT, controls whether the watchpoint is enabled for linking. If DBGWCR<n>.WT is 1, the watchpoint is enabled for linking.

Rules for linking watchpoints

The rules for watchpoint linking are as follows:

- Only Linked watchpoints can be linked.
- A Linked watchpoint can link to any type of Linked Context breakpoint. The *Linked Breakpoint Number* field, DBGWCR<n>.LBN, for the Linked watchpoint specifies the particular Linked Context breakpoint that the Linked watchpoint links to, and:
  - DBGWCR<n>.WT.{SSC, HMC, PAC} for the Linked watchpoint define the execution conditions that the watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions for. See *Execution conditions for which a watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions*.
  - DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC} for the Linked Context breakpoint are ignored.
- A Linked watchpoint cannot link to another watchpoint. The LBN field can therefore only specify a breakpoint.
- If a Linked watchpoint links to a breakpoint that is not context-aware, the behavior of the Linked watchpoint is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. See *Usage constraints* on page G2-8772.
- If a Linked watchpoint links to an Unlinked Context breakpoint, the Linked watchpoint never generates any Watchpoint exceptions.
- Multiple Linked watchpoints can link to a single Linked Context breakpoint.

  Note

  Multiple Address breakpoints can also link to a single Linked Context breakpoint. *Breakpoint exceptions* on page G2-8738 describes breakpoints.

Figure G2-1 on page G2-8741 shows an example of permitted watchpoint linking.

G2.10.3 Execution conditions for which a watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions

Each watchpoint can be programmed so that it only generates Watchpoint exceptions for certain execution conditions. For example, a watchpoint might be programmed to generate Watchpoint exceptions only when the PE is executing at EL2.

DBGWCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PAC} define the execution conditions a watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions for, as follows:

Security State Control, SSC

Controls whether the watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions only in Secure state, only in Non-secure state, or in both Security states.

Note

This is determined by the Security state of the PE, not from the NS attribute returned by the translation of the virtual address on which the watchpoint is set.

Higher Mode Control, HMC, and Privileged Access Control, PAC

HMC and PAC together control which Privilege level the watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions in.

The PAC control relates to the privilege of the memory access, not to the Exception level or Privilege level at which the access was made.

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Note

This means that, if the PE executes a Load unprivileged or Store unprivileged instruction at PL1, the resulting data access triggers a watchpoint only if both:

- PAC is programmed to a value that generates watchpoints on PL0 accesses.
- All other conditions for generating the watchpoint are met.

Example A32/T32 Load unprivileged and Store unprivileged instructions are `LDRT` and `STRT`.

Table G2-15 shows the valid combinations of HMC, SSC, and PAC, and for each combination shows which Privilege levels watchpoints generate Watchpoint exceptions in.

In the table:

Y or - Means that a watchpoint programmed with the values of HMC, SSC, and PAC shown in that row:

Y Can generate Watchpoint exceptions at that Privilege level.

- Cannot generate Watchpoint exceptions at that Privilege level.

Res Means that the combination of HMC, SSC, and PAC is reserved. See *Reserved DBGWCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PAC} values* on page G2-8772.

Table G2-15 Summary of watchpoint HMC, SSC, and PAC encodings

HMC	SSC	PAC	Security state the watchpoint is programmed to match in	PL2[a]	PL1	PL0	Implementation	
							No EL3	No EL2 and no EL3
0	00	01	Both	-	Y	-	-	-
0	00	10		-	-	Y	-	-
0	00	11		-	Y	Y	-	-
0	01	01	Non-secure	-	Y	-	Res	Res
0	01	10		-	-	Y	Res	Res
0	01	11		-	Y	Y	Res	Res
0	10	01	Secure	-	Y	-	Res	Res
0	10	10		-	-	Y	Res	Res
0	10	11		-	Y	Y	Res	Res
0	11	01	Secure	Y	Y	-	-	Res
0	11	11		Y	Y	Y	-	Res
1	00	01	Both	Y	Y	-	-	Res
1	00	11		Y	Y	Y	-	Res
1	01	00	Non-secure	Y	-	-		
1	01	01		Y	Y	-	Res	Res
1	01	11		Y	Y	Y	Res	Res

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Table G2-15 Summary of watchpoint HMC, SSC, and PAC encodings (continued)

HMC	SSC	PAC	Security state the watchpoint is programmed to match in	PL2[a]	PL1	PL0	Implementation	
							No EL3	No EL2 and no EL3
1	10	01	Secure	-	Y	-	Res	Res
1	10	11		-	Y	Y	Res	Res
1	11	00	Both	Y	-	-	-	Res if no EL2[b]
1	11	01		Y	Y	-		
1	11	11		Y	Y	Y		

a. Debug exceptions are not generated at PL2 using AArch32. This means that these combinations of HMC, SSC, and PAC are only relevant if watchpoints cause entry to Debug state. Self-hosted debuggers must avoid combinations of HMC, SSC, and PAC that generate Watchpoint exceptions at PL2 using AArch32.

b. This encoding is only reserved when EL2 is not implemented, regardless of whether EL3 is implemented.

All combinations of HMC, SSC, and PAC that this table does not show are reserved. See *Reserved DBGWCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PAC} values* on page G2-8772.

G2.10.4 Watchpoint data address comparisons

An address comparison is successful if bits [31:2] of the current data virtual address are equal to DBGWVR<n>[31:2], taking into account all of the following:

- The size of the access. See *Size of the data access*.
- The bytes selected by DBGWVR<n>.BAS. See *Programming a watchpoint with eight bytes or fewer* on page G2-8768.
- Any address ranges indicated by DBGWVR<n>.MASK. See *Programming a watchpoint with eight or more bytes* on page G2-8769.

Note

DBGWVR<n>[1:0] are RES0 and are ignored.

Size of the data access

Because watchpoints can be programmed to generate Watchpoint exceptions on individual bytes, the size of each access must be taken into account. See Example G2-1.

Example G2-1

1. A debugger programs a watchpoint to generate Watchpoint exceptions only when the byte at address `0x1009` is accessed.
2. The PE accesses the unaligned doubleword starting at address `0x1003`.

In this scenario, the watchpoint must generate a Watchpoint exception.

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The size of data accesses initiated by DCIMVAC instructions is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED size that is both:

- From the inclusive range between:
  - The size that CTR.DminLine defines.
  - 2KB.
- A power-of-two.

The lowest address accessed by a DCIMVAC instruction is the address supplied to the instruction, rounded down to the nearest multiple of the access size initiated by that instruction.

The highest address accessed is (size - 1) bytes above the lowest address accessed.

See also, *Watchpoint behavior on accesses by DCIMVAC instructions* on page G2-8772.

Programming a watchpoint with eight bytes or fewer

The Byte Address Select field, DBGWCR<n>.BAS, selects which bytes in the doubleword starting at the address contained in the DBGWVR<n> the watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions for.

If the address programmed into the DBGWVR<n> is:

- Doubleword-aligned:
  - All eight bits of DBGWCR<n>.BAS are used, and the descriptions given in Table G2-16 apply.
- Word-aligned but not doubleword-aligned:
  - Only DBGWCR<n>.BAS[3:0] are used, and the descriptions given in Table G2-17 apply. In this case, DBGWCR<n>.BAS[7:4] are RES0.

Table G2-16 Supported BAS values when the DBGWVRn address alignment is doubleword

BAS value	Description
0b00000000	Watchpoint never generates a Watchpoint exception
BAS[0] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if byte at address DBGWVR<n>[31:3]:000 is accessed
BAS[1] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if byte at address DBGWVR<n>[31:3]:001 is accessed
BAS[2] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if byte at address DBGWVR<n>[31:3]:010 is accessed
BAS[3] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if byte at address DBGWVR<n>[31:3]:011 is accessed
BAS[4] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if byte at address DBGWVR<n>[31:3]:100 is accessed
BAS[5] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if byte at address DBGWVR<n>[31:3]:101 is accessed
BAS[6] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if byte at address DBGWVR<n>[31:3]:110 is accessed
BAS[7] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if byte at address DBGWVR<n>[31:3]:111 is accessed

Table G2-17 Supported BAS values when the DBGWVRn address alignment is word

BAS value[a]	Description
0b00000000	Watchpoint never generates a Watchpoint exception
BAS[0] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if byte at address DBGWVR<n>[31:2]:00 is accessed

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Table G2-17 Supported BAS values when the DBGWVRn address alignment is word (continued)

BAS value[a]	Description
BAS[1] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if byte at address DBGWVR<n>[31:2]:01 is accessed
BAS[2] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if byte at address DBGWVR<n>[31:2]:10 is accessed
BAS[3] == 1	Generates a Watchpoint exception if byte at address DBGWVR<n>[31:2]:11 is accessed

a. DBGWCR<n>.BAS[7:4] are RES0.

If the BAS field is programmed with more than one byte, the bytes that it is programmed with must be contiguous. For watchpoint behavior when its BAS field is programmed with non-contiguous bytes, see *Other usage constraints* on page G2-8774.

When programming the BAS field with anything other than `0b11111111`, a debugger must also program DBGWCR<n>.MASK to be `0b00000`. See *Programming dependencies of the BAS and MASK fields* on page G2-8773.

A watchpoint generates a Watchpoint exception whenever a watched byte is accessed, even if:

- The access size is smaller or larger than the address region being watched.
- The access is misaligned, and the base address of the access is not in the doubleword or word of memory addressed by the DBGWVR<n>[31:3]. See Example G2-1 on page G2-8767.

The following are some example configurations of the BAS field:

- To program a watchpoint to generate a Watchpoint exception on the byte at address `0x1003`, program:
  - DBGWVR<n> with `0x1000`.
  - DBGWCR<n>_EL1.BAS to be `0b00001000`.
- To program a watchpoint to generate a Watchpoint exception on the bytes at addresses `0x2003`, `0x2004` and `0x2005`, program:
  - DBGWVR<n> with `0x2000`.
  - DBGWCR<n>_EL1.BAS to be `0b00111000`.
- If the address programmed into the DBGWVR<n> is doubleword-aligned:
  - To generate a Watchpoint exception when any byte in the word starting at the doubleword-aligned address is accessed, program DBGWCR<n>.BAS to be `0b00001111`.
  - To generate a Watchpoint exception when any byte in the word starting at address DBGWVR<n>[31:3]:100 is accessed, program DBGWCR<n>.BAS to be `0b11110000`.

Note

Arm deprecates programming a DBGWVR<n> with an address that is not doubleword-aligned.

Programming a watchpoint with eight or more bytes

A debugger can use the *MASK* field, DBGWCR<n>.MASK, to program a single watchpoint with a data address range. The data address range must meet all of the following criteria:

- It is a size that is both:
  - A power-of-two.
  - A minimum of eight bytes.
  - A maximum of 2GB.
- It starts at an address that is aligned to the size.

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The MASK field specifies the number of least significant data address bits that must be masked. Up to 31 least significant bits can be masked:

MASK	`0b00000`	No bits are masked.
	`0b00001`	Reserved.
	`0b00010`	Reserved.
	`0b00011`	Three least significant bits are masked.
	`0b00100`	Four least significant bits are masked.
	`0b00101`	Five least significant bits are masked.
	…	…
	`0b11111`	31 least significant bits are masked.

If *n* least significant address bits are masked, the watchpoint generates a Watchpoint exception on all of the following:

- Address DBGWVR<n>[31:*n*]:000…
- Address DBGWVR<n>[31:*n*]:111…
- Any address between these two addresses.

For example, if the four least significant address bits are masked, Watchpoint exceptions are generated for all addresses between DBGWVR<n>[31:4]:0000 and DBGWVR<n>[31:4]:1111, including these addresses.

Note

- The most significant bit cannot be masked. This means that the full address cannot be masked.
- For watchpoint behavior when its MASK field is programmed with a reserved value, see *Reserved DBGWCR<n>.MASK values* on page G2-8774.

When masking address bits, a debugger must both:

- Program DBGWCR<n>.BAS to be `0b11111111`. See *Programming dependencies of the BAS and MASK fields* on page G2-8773.
- In the DBGWVR<n>, set the masked address bits to 0. For watchpoint behavior when any of the masked address bits are not 0, see *Other usage constraints* on page G2-8774.

G2.10.5 Determining the memory location that caused a Watchpoint exception

On a Watchpoint exception, the PE records an address in a *Fault Address Register* that the debugger can use to determine the memory location that triggered the watchpoint.

The Fault Address Register (FAR) used is either:

- DFAR, if the exception is taken to PL1.
- HDFAR, if the exception is taken to PL2.

In cases where one instruction triggers multiple watchpoints, only one address is recorded.

On entering Debug state on a Watchpoint debug event, the PE records the address in the EDWAR.

Note

If Debug state was entered from AArch32 state, then EDWAR[63:32] is UNKNOWN and must be ignored by the debugger.

For more information, see the subsections that follow. These are:

- *Address recorded for Watchpoint exceptions generated by instructions other than data cache maintenance instructions* on page G2-8771.
- *Address recorded for Watchpoint exceptions generated by data cache maintenance instructions* on page G2-8771.

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Address recorded for Watchpoint exceptions generated by instructions other than data cache maintenance instructions

The address recorded must be both:

- From the inclusive range between:
  - The lowest address accessed by the memory access or set of contiguous memory accesses that triggered the watchpoint.
  - The highest *watchpointed address* accessed by the memory access or set of contiguous memory accesses that triggered the watchpoint. A watchpointed address is an address that the watchpoint is watching.
- Within a naturally-aligned block of memory that is all of the following:
  - A power-of-two size.
  - No larger than the DC ZVA block size.
  - Contains a watchpointed address accessed by the memory access or set of contiguous memory accesses that triggered the watchpoint.

  The size of the block is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. There is no architectural means of discovering the size.

Example G2-2 Address recorded for a watchpoint programmed on `0x8019`

A debugger programs a watchpoint to generate a Watchpoint exception on any access to the byte `0x8019`.

An A32 load multiple instruction then loads nine registers starting from address `0x8004` upwards. This triggers the watchpoint.

If the `DC ZVA` block size is:

- 32 bytes, the address that the PE records must be between `0x8004` and `0x8019` inclusive.
- 16 bytes, the address that the PE records must be between `0x8010` and `0x8019` inclusive.

Address recorded for Watchpoint exceptions generated by data cache maintenance instructions

The address recorded is the address passed to the instruction. This means that the address recorded might be higher than the address of the location that triggered the watchpoint.

G2.10.6 Watchpoint behavior on other instructions

Under normal operating conditions, the following do not generate Watchpoint exceptions:

- Instruction cache maintenance instructions.
- Address translation instructions.
- TLB maintenance instructions.
- Preload instructions.
- All data cache maintenance instructions except `DCIMVAC`.

However, the debug architecture allows for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED controls, such as those in ACTLR registers, to enable watchpoints on an implementation defined subset of these instructions. Whether a watchpoint treats the instruction as a load or a store, and the access size of instruction cache maintenance, address translation, and TLB maintenance instructions are implementation defined.

The access size of the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED instruction cache maintenance, address translation, and TLB maintenance instructions that generate Watchpoint exceptions are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

See also:

- *Watchpoint behavior on accesses by Store-Exclusive instructions* on page G2-8772.
- *Watchpoint behavior on accesses by DCIMVAC instructions* on page G2-8772.

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Watchpoint behavior on accesses by Store-Exclusive instructions

If a watchpoint matches on a data access caused by a Store-Exclusive instruction, then:

- If the store fails because an Exclusives monitor does not permit it, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the watchpoint generates a Watchpoint exception.
- Otherwise, the watchpoint generates a Watchpoint exception.

Watchpoint behavior on accesses by DCIMVAC instructions

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether `DCIMVAC` operations can generate Watchpoint exceptions. If they can, they are treated as data stores. This means that for a watchpoint to match on an access caused by a `DCIMVAC` instruction, the debugger must program DBGWCR<n>.LSC to be one of the following:

10 Match on data stores only.

11 Match on data stores and data loads.

Note

For the size of data accesses performed by `DCIMVAC` instructions, see *Watchpoint data address comparisons* on page G2-8767. The size of all data accesses must be considered because watchpoints can be programmed to match on individual bytes.

G2.10.7 Usage constraints

See the following:

- *Reserved DBGWCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PAC} values*.
- *Reserved DBGWCR<n>.LBN values* on page G2-8773.
- *Programming dependencies of the BAS and MASK fields* on page G2-8773.
- *Reserved DBGWCR<n>.BAS values* on page G2-8773.
- *Reserved DBGWCR<n>.MASK values* on page G2-8774.
- *Other usage constraints* on page G2-8774.

Reserved DBGWCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PAC} values

Table G2-18 on page G2-8772 shows when particular combinations of DBGWCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PAC} are reserved.

Table G2-18 Reserved SSC, HMC, and PAC combinations

HMC, SSC, and PAC combination	Reserved
All combinations with SSC set to `0b01` or `0b10`.	When EL3 is not implemented and EL2 is implemented.
Any combination where HMC or SSC is nonzero	When both of EL2 and EL3 are not implemented
The combination with HMC set to 1, SSC set to `0b11`, and PAC set to `0b00`	When EL2 is not implemented
The combinations with SSC set to `0b11` and PAC set to `0b01` or `0b11`	When Secure EL2 is not implemented
The combination with HMC set to 1, SSC set to `0b01` and PAC set to `0b00`	When Secure EL2 is not implemented
Combinations not included in Table G2-15 on page G2-8766.	Always

If a watchpoint is programmed with one of these reserved combinations:

- The watchpoint must behave as if it is either:
  - Disabled.

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  - Programmed with a combination that is not reserved, other than for a direct or external read of DBGWCR<n>.

- For a direct or external read of DBGWCR<n>, if the reserved combination:
  - Has no function for any execution conditions, the value read back for each of SSC, HMC, and PMC is UNKNOWN.
  - Has a function for execution conditions other than the current execution conditions, the value read back is the value written. This permits software to save and restore the combination so that the watchpoint functions for the other execution conditions.

The behavior of watchpoints with reserved combinations of SSC, HMC, and PAC might change in future revisions of the architecture. For this reason, software must not rely on the behavior described here.

Reserved DBGWCR<n>.LBN values

For Linked watchpoints

A Linked watchpoint must link to a context-aware breakpoint. For a Linked watchpoint, any DBGWCR<n>.LBN value that is not for a context-aware breakpoint is reserved.

If a Linked watchpoint links to a breakpoint that is not implemented, or that is not context-aware, then reads of DBGWCR<n>.LBN return an UNKNOWN value and the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. The Linked watchpoint behaves as if it is either:

- Disabled.
- Linked to an UNKNOWN context-aware breakpoint.

If a Linked watchpoint links to a breakpoint that is implemented and is context-aware, but that is either not enabled or not programmed as a Linked Context breakpoint, it behaves as if it is disabled.

For Unlinked watchpoints

For Unlinked watchpoints, DBGWCR<n>.LBN reads UNKNOWN and its value is ignored.

Programming dependencies of the BAS and MASK fields

When programming a watchpoint, a debugger must use either:

- The MASK field, to program the watchpoint with an address range that can be eight bytes to 2GB.
- The BAS field, to select which bytes in the doubleword or word starting at the address contained in the DBGWVR<n> the watchpoint must generate Watchpoint exceptions for.

If the debugger uses the:

- MASK field, it must program BAS to be `0b11111111`, so that all bytes in the doubleword or word are selected.
- BAS field, it must program MASK to be `0b00000`, so that the MASK field does not indicate any address ranges.

If an enabled watchpoint has a MASK field that is non-zero and a BAS field that is not set to 0b11111111, then for each byte in the address range, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether or not a Watchpoint exception is generated.

Reserved DBGWCR<n>.BAS values

The BAS field must be programmed with a value `Zeros(8-n-m):Ones(n):Zeros(m)`, where:

- `n` is a non-zero positive integer less-than-or-equal-to 8.
- `m` is a positive integer less-than 8.
- `n+m` is less-than-or-equal-to 8.

All other values are reserved.

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Note

If x is zero, then `Zeros(x)` is an empty bitstring.

If DBGWVR<n>[2] is 1, DBGWCR<n>.BAS[7:4] are RES0 and are ignored.

If a watchpoint is programmed with a reserved BAS value:

- It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the watchpoint generates a Watchpoint exception for each byte in the doubleword or word of memory addressed by the DBGWVR<n>.
- A direct or external read of DBGWCR<n>.BAS returns an UNKNOWN value.

Software must not rely on these properties as the behavior of reserved values might change in a future revision of the architecture.

Reserved DBGWCR<n>.MASK values

If a watchpoint is programmed with a reserved MASK value:

- The watchpoint must behave as if it is either:
  - Disabled.
  - Programmed with an UNKNOWN value that is not reserved, that might be `0b00000`, other than for a direct or external read of DBGWCR<n>.
- A direct or external read of DBGWCR<n>.MASK returns an UNKNOWN value.

Other usage constraints

For all watchpoints:

- DBGWVR<n>[1:0] are RES0 and are ignored.
- If DBGWCR<n>.MASK is nonzero, and any masked bits of DBGWVR<n> are not 0, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the watchpoint generates a Watchpoint exception when the unmasked bits match.
- A watchpoint never generates any Watchpoint exceptions if DBGWCR<n>.LSC is `0b00`.

G2.10.8 Exception syndrome information and preferred return address

See the following:

- *Exception syndrome information*.
- *Preferred return address* on page G2-8775.

Exception syndrome information

The PE takes a Watchpoint exception as either:

- A Data Abort exception, if it is taken to PL1. In this case, it is taken to Abort mode.
- A Hyp trap exception, if it is taken to PL2 because HCR.TGE or HDCR.TDE is 1. In this case, it is taken to Hyp mode.

If the exception is taken to:

Abort mode

The PE sets all of the following:

- DBGDSCRext.MOE to `0b1010`, to indicate a Watchpoint exception.
- DFSR.CM to indicate whether a cache maintenance instruction caused the exception.

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- DFSR.WnR to indicate whether the exception was generated on a read instruction or a write instruction.
- DFAR to an address that the debugger can use to determine the memory location that triggered the watchpoint. See *Determining the memory location that caused a Watchpoint exception* on page G2-8770.

In addition, if using the:

- Short-descriptor format, the PE sets DFSR.FS to the code for a debug exception, `0b00010`, and DFSR.Domain to an UNKNOWN value.
- Long-descriptor format, the PE sets DFSR.STATUS to the code for a debug exception, `0b100010`.

Hyp mode

The PE does all of the following:

- Records information about the exception in the *Hypervisor Syndrome Register*, HSR. See Table G2-19 on page G2-8775.
- Sets DBGDSCRext.MOE to `0b1001`, to indicate a Watchpoint exception.
- Sets the HDFAR to an address that the debugger can use to determine the memory location that triggered the watchpoint. See *Determining the memory location that caused a Watchpoint exception* on page G2-8770.

Table G2-19 Information recorded in the HSR

HSR field	Information recorded
Exception Class, EC	The PE sets this to the code for a Data Abort exception routed to Hyp mode, `0x24`.
Instruction Length, IL	The PE sets this to 1.
Instruction Specific Syndrome, ISS	**ISV[24]** *Instruction Syndrome Valid* (ISV). The PE sets this to 0. **ISS[23:10]** RES0. **ISS[9]** *External Abort type* (EA). The PE sets this to 0. **ISS[8]** *Cache Maintenance* (CM). The PE sets this to indicate whether a cache maintenance instruction caused the exception. **ISS[7]** RES0. **ISS[6]** *Write not Read* (WnR). The PE sets this to indicate whether the exception was generated on a read instruction or a write instruction. **ISS[5:0]** *Data Fault Status Code* (DFSC). The PE sets this to the code for a debug exception, `0b100010`.

Note

For information about how debug exceptions can be routed to PL2, see *Routing debug exceptions* on page G2-8727.

Preferred return address

The preferred return address of a Watchpoint exception is the address of the instruction that was not executed because the PE took the Watchpoint exception instead.

This means that the preferred return address is the address of the instruction that caused the exception.

G2.10.9 Pseudocode description of Watchpoint exceptions taken from AArch32 state

`AArch32.WatchpointByteMatch()` tests an individual byte accessed by an operation.

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`AArch32.StateMatch()` tests the values in DBGWCR<n>.{HMC, SSC, PAC}, and if the watchpoint is Linked, also tests the Linked Context breakpoint that the watchpoint links to.

`AArch32.WatchpointMatch()` tests the value in DBGWVR<n>.

`AArch32.CheckWatchpoint()` generates a `FaultRecord`. A Watchpoint exception is taken if all of the following are true:

- DBGDSCRext.MDBGen is 1.
- Debug exceptions are enabled from the current Exception level and Security state. See *Enabling debug exceptions from the current Privilege level and Security state* on page G2-8729.
- All of the conditions required for Watchpoint exception generation are met. See *About Watchpoint exceptions* on page G2-8763.

Note

`AArch32.CheckWatchpoint` might halt the PE and cause it to enter Debug state. External debug uses Debug state.

The `AArch32.Abort()` function processes the `FaultRecord` object returned by `AArch32.CheckWatchpoint()`, as described in *Abort exceptions* on page G4-8828. If a Watchpoint exception is taken to AArch32 state, the `AArch32.Abort()` function generates a Data Abort exception.

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G2.11 Vector Catch exceptions

Arm deprecates the use of vector catch.

This section describes Vector Catch exceptions in stage 1 of an AArch32 translation regime.

The PE is using an AArch32 translation regime when it is executing either:

- At EL1 or higher in an Exception level that is using AArch32.
- At EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch32.

Note

Vector Catch exceptions cannot be generated when the PE is using an AArch64 translation regime.

This section contains the following subsections:

- *About Vector Catch exceptions*.
- *Exception vectors that Vector Catch exceptions can be enabled for* on page G2-8779.
- *Generation of Vector Catch exceptions* on page G2-8780.
- *Usage constraints* on page G2-8782.
- *Exception syndrome information and preferred return address for a Vector Catch exception* on page G2-8782.
- *Pseudocode description of Vector Catch exceptions* on page G2-8783.

G2.11.1 About Vector Catch exceptions

Whenever the PE takes an exception, execution is forced to an address that is the *exception vector* for that exception. Vector catch permits a debugger to trap exceptions based on the exception vector, or based on the exception type associated with the exception vector, as follows:

- If the *address-matching* form of vector catch is implemented, the debugger can trap exceptions based on the exception vector.
- If the *exception-trapping* form of vector catch is implemented, the debugger can trap exceptions based on the exception type associated with the exception vector.

The architecture supports only these two forms of vector catch. Only one form can be implemented, and which is implemented is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The DBGDEVID indicates which form is implemented.

Regardless of the form of vector catch implemented, a debugger enables Vector Catch exceptions for exception vectors or types by programming the DBGVCR. This register contains *vector catch enable bits*. Each of these bits corresponds to a different vector. When a debugger sets a vector catch enable bit to 1, Vector Catch exceptions are enabled for the corresponding exception vector or type.

Note

EL2 using AArch64 or EL3 using AArch64 can enable Vector Catch exceptions for vectors by programming the DBGVCR32_EL2. The DBGVCR32_EL2 is architecturally mapped to the DBGVCR.

When Vector Catch exceptions are enabled for an exception vector, this is called an *enabled vector catch*. The set of exception vectors that Vector Catch exceptions are enabled for is called the *enabled vector catch set*.

If the form of vector catch implemented is the:

Address-matching form:

The PE compares the virtual address of each instruction in the program flow with a subset of the enabled vector catch set.

If an address match occurs, a Vector Catch exception is generated when the instruction that caused the match is committed for execution.

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Exception-trapping form

Whenever the PE takes an exception, if the vector the exception is taken to is included in a subset of the enabled vector catch set, a Vector Catch exception is generated.

The Vector Catch exception is generated as part of entry to the exception, and must be taken before the PE either executes any instructions or takes any further exceptions.

The addresses that comprise the subset depend on whether EL3 is implemented and, for the:

- Address-matching form, the current Security state.
- Exception-trapping form, the Security state that the exception is handled in.

See *Generation of Vector Catch exceptions* on page G2-8780.

Table G2-20 on page G2-8778 summarizes the differences between the address-matching and exception-trapping forms.

Table G2-20 Differences in behavior of the address-matching and exception-trapping forms of vector catch

Address-matching	Exception-trapping
An enabled vector catch generates a Vector Catch exception when an instruction that is fetched from the vector is committed for execution. This means that spurious Vector Catch exceptions might occur, where the Vector Catch exception does not result from an exception entry, but is instead caused by a branch to the vector. A branch to the vector might occur, for example, on a return from a nested exception or when simulating an exception entry.	An enabled vector catch generates a Vector Catch exception immediately after the PE takes the exception that is associated with the vector. This means that Vector Catch exceptions always result from exception entry, and not from branches to exception vectors.
A Vector Catch exception is generated as a result of an instruction fetch. This means that the Vector Catch exception has a priority relative to the other synchronous exceptions that result from an instruction fetch. *Prioritization of Synchronous exceptions taken to AArch64 state* on page D1-4613 describes this prioritization.	A Vector Catch exception is generated as a result of an exception entry. This means that the Vector Catch exception is part of the exception that caused the Vector Catch exception. Therefore, the Vector Catch exception has no priority associated with it. For this reason, Vector Catch exceptions are outside the scope of the prioritization that *Prioritization of Synchronous exceptions taken to AArch64 state* on page D1-4613 describes.
A Vector Catch exception can be preempted by another exception. If this happens, the Vector Catch exception is generated again when the exception handler branches back to the vector.	Vector Catch exceptions must be taken before other exceptions.
A Vector Catch exception can be generated as a result of an instruction fetch executed in any AArch32 mode except Hyp mode, including User mode.	Because a Vector Catch exception is generated as the result of an exception entry, the Vector Catch exception is only generated when the PE is in the AArch32 exception handling mode.
If HCR.TGE is 1, Vector Catch exceptions can be generated for User mode instruction fetches from Non-secure PL1 vectors.	If HCR.TGE is 1, Vector Catch exceptions are never generated in Non-secure state, because: • Exceptions are routed away from Non-secure PL1 vectors, to PL2. • The architecture does not provide vector catch enable bits for the Hyp exception vectors.

Depending on the implementation, some vector catch enable bits in the DBGVCR might be RES0. For example, if EL3 is not implemented or is implemented but is using AArch64, Monitor mode is not implemented, and so the enable bits for exception vectors for exceptions taken to Monitor mode are RES0. See *Exception vectors that Vector Catch exceptions can be enabled for* on page G2-8779 for the vector catch enable bits that exist for different implementations.

The debug exception enable controls on page G2-8726 describes the enable controls for Vector Catch exceptions.

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G2.11.2 Exception vectors that Vector Catch exceptions can be enabled for

When the PE takes an exception, the exception vector is contained in a *vector table* at the Privilege level the exception is taken to.

Depending on the Security state and AArch32 mode the exception is taken to, when the exception is taken, the vector table used is the table that contains one of:

- *Local exception vectors*.
- *Non-secure Local exception vectors*.
- *Secure Local exception vectors*.
- *Hyp exception vectors*.
- *Monitor exception vectors*.

Table G2-21 on page G2-8779 shows which vector tables are implemented for different implementations. In the table:

- A dash, -, means that the Exception level is not implemented.
- 64 means that the Exception level is using AArch64.
- 32 means that the Exception level is using AArch32.

Table G2-21 Vector tables implemented for different implementations

Implementation				Vector table or tables implemented
EL0	EL1	EL2	EL3	
32	32	-	-	Local exception vectors.
		64	-	Non-secure Local exception vectors.
		32	-	Non-secure Local exception vectors. Hyp exception vectors.
		-	64	Secure Local exception vectors. Non-secure Local exception vectors.
		-	32	Secure Local exception vectors. Non-secure Local exception vectors. Monitor exception vectors.
		64	64	Secure Local exception vectors. Non-secure Local exception vectors.
		32	64	Secure Local exception vectors. Non-secure Local exception vectors. Hyp exception vectors.
		32	32	Secure Local exception vectors. Non-secure Local exception vectors. Hyp exception vectors. Monitor exception vectors.

For example, in an AArch32-only implementation that includes EL0, EL1, and EL3, when the PE takes an exception to Monitor mode, it uses the vector table containing Monitor exception vectors.

The tables that follow show the vectors that Vector Catch exceptions can be enabled for, and their corresponding vector catch enable bits in the DBGVCR:

- Table G2-22 on page G2-8780 shows the Local exception vectors, Secure Local exception vectors, and Non-secure Local exception vectors that Vector Catch exceptions can be enabled for.

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- Table G2-23 on page G2-8780 shows the Monitor exception vectors that Vector Catch exceptions can be enabled for.

The architecture does not provide vector catch enable bits for the Hyp exception vectors.

Table G2-22 Local exception vectors, Secure Local exception vectors, and Non-secure Local exception vectors that Vector Catch exceptions can be enabled for

Vector catch enable bit		Exception type	Local exception vectors	
Local or Secure Local exception vectors	Non-secure Local exception vectors		Normal. SCTLR.V is 0.[a]	High. SCTLR.V is 1.
SF	NSF	FIQ interrupt	VBAR + `0x0000001C`	`0xFFFF001C`
SI	NSI	IRQ interrupt	VBAR + `0x00000018`	`0xFFFF0018`
SD	NSD	Data Abort	VBAR + `0x00000010`	`0xFFFF0010`
SP	NSP	Prefetch Abort	VBAR + `0x0000000C`	`0xFFFF000C`
SS	NSS	Supervisor Call	VBAR + `0x00000008`	`0xFFFF0008`
SU	NSU	Undefined Instruction	VBAR + `0x00000004`	`0xFFFF0004`

a. If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32, VBAR is banked. The Secure Local exception vectors use $VBAR_S$ and the Non-secure Local Exception vectors use $VBAR_{NS}$.

Table G2-23 Monitor exception vectors that Vector Catch exceptions can be enabled for

Vector catch enable bit	Exception type	Monitor exception vectors
MF	FIQ interrupt	MVBAR + `0x0000001C`
MI	IRQ interrupt	MVBAR + `0x00000018`
MD	Data Abort	MVBAR + `0x00000010`
MP	Prefetch Abort	MVBAR + `0x0000000C`
MS	Secure Monitor Call	MVBAR + `0x00000008`

Note

There is no vector catch enable bit for Monitor trap exceptions.

G2.11.3 Generation of Vector Catch exceptions

How Vector Catch exceptions are generated depends on which form is implemented:

- *Address-matching form*.
- *Exception-trapping form* on page G2-8781.

Address-matching form

The PE compares the virtual address of each instruction in the program flow is with some or all of the addresses in the enabled vector catch set, as follows:

- If EL3 is not implemented, the enabled vector catch set contains only Local exception vectors. The PE compares the virtual address of each instruction in the program flow, including those executed at EL0, with all addresses in the enabled vector catch set.

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- If EL3 is implemented, the enabled vector catch set might contain one or more of the following:
  - Monitor exception vectors, if EL3 is using AArch32.
  - Secure Local exception vectors.
  - Non-secure Local exception vectors.

  In this case, Table G2-24 on page G2-8781 shows which addresses, in the enabled vector catch set, the virtual address of each instruction in the program flow is compared with.

Table G2-24 Comparisons made if the implementation includes EL3

EL3 is using	For exceptions taken to:	
	Secure PL1 modes	Non-secure PL1 modes
AArch64	Secure Local exception vectors	Non-secure Local exception vectors
AArch32	Secure Local exception vectors and Monitor exception vectors	

For example, for exceptions taken to a Secure PL1 mode when EL3 is using AArch64, the virtual address of each instruction in the program flow is compared with each Secure Local exception vector in the enabled vector catch set.

For each instruction in the program flow, the PE tests for any possible Vector Catch exceptions before executing the instruction. If a match occurs, a Vector Catch exception is generated when the instruction is committed for execution, regardless of all of the following:

- Whether the instruction passes its Condition code check.
- Whether the instruction is executed as part of exception entry.
- If EL2 is implemented, what HCR.{IMO, FMO, AMO} are set to.
- If EL3 is implemented, what SCR.{IRQ, FIQ, EA} are set to.

Exception-trapping form

When the PE takes an exception, it tests whether the exception is by branching to an exception vector in a subset of the enabled vector catch set, as follows:

- If EL3 is not implemented, the enabled vector catch set contains only Local exception vectors. The PE tests whether the exception is by branching to any address in the enabled vector catch set.
- If EL3 is implemented, the enabled vector catch set might contain one or more of the following:
  - Monitor exception vectors, if EL3 is using AArch32.
  - Secure Local exception vectors.
  - Non-secure Local exception vectors.

  In this case, the PE tests whether the exception is by branching to a vector in one of the subsets that Table G2-25 on page G2-8781 shows. In the table, n/a means not applicable.

Table G2-25 Subsets that the PE tests within if EL3 is implemented

EL3 is using	For exceptions taken to:		
	Monitor mode	Other Secure PL1 modes	Non-secure PL1 modes
AArch64	n/a	Secure Local exception vectors	Non-secure Local exception vectors
AArch32	Monitor exception vectors		

For example, for an exception taken to a Secure PL1 mode when EL3 is using AArch64, the PE tests whether the exception is by branching to any of the Secure Local exception vectors in the enabled vector address set.

If the exception is by branching to a vector in the subset, a Vector Catch exception is generated as part of exception entry. That is, a Vector Catch exception is generated instead of the exception handler executing its first instruction.

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G2.11.4 Usage constraints

See the following subsections:

- *Usage constraints that apply to both forms of vector catch*.
- *Usage constraints that apply only to the address-matching form*.

Usage constraints that apply to both forms of vector catch

For Vector Catch exceptions enabled for either the Prefetch Abort exception vector or the Data Abort exception vector, if one of these exception types is taken to the Exception level that debug exceptions are targeting, behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. Either:

- Vector catch is ignored, therefore a Vector Catch exception is not generated.
- Vector catch generates a Prefetch Abort debug exception. For Vector Catch exceptions enabled for the Prefetch Abort exception vector, the PE might enter a recursive loop of Prefetch Abort exceptions causing Vector Catch exceptions and Vector Catch exceptions causing Prefetch Abort exceptions.

Note

The Exception level that debug exceptions are targeting is called the *debug target Exception level*, EL_D. *Routing debug exceptions* on page G2-8727 describes how EL_D is derived.

Usage constraints that apply only to the address-matching form

Exception vectors are at word-aligned addresses, and:

- It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether an enabled vector catch generates a Vector Catch exception for a 32-bit T32 instruction starting at the halfword-aligned address immediately prior to the vector address.
- T32 instructions that start at the halfword-aligned address immediately after the exception vector do not generate Vector Catch exceptions.

For the address-matching form, Vector Catch exceptions have the same priority as Breakpoint exceptions. If a single instruction causes both a Vector Catch exception and a Breakpoint exception, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE which of these debug exceptions the PE takes.

G2.11.5 Exception syndrome information and preferred return address for a Vector Catch exception

See the following:

- *Exception syndrome information for a Vector Catch exception*.
- *Preferred return address for a Vector Catch exception* on page G2-8783.

Note

Usually, the term *exception syndrome* is used only for exceptions taken to Hyp mode, or to AArch64 state. The referenced section uses the term more generally, to include exception information reported in the IFSR.

Exception syndrome information for a Vector Catch exception

The PE takes a Vector Catch exception as either:

- A Prefetch Abort exception if it is taken to PL1. In this case, it is taken to Abort mode.
- A Hyp trap exception, if it is taken to PL2 because HCR.TGE or HDCR.TDE is 1. In this case, it is taken to Hyp mode.

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If the exception is taken to:

PL1 Abort mode

The PE sets all of the following:

- IFSR.FS to the code for a debug exception, `0b00010`.
- DBGDSCRext.MOE to `0b0101`, to indicate a Vector Catch exception.
- The IFAR with an UNKNOWN value.

PL2 Hyp mode

The PE does all of the following:

- Records information about the exception in the *Hypervisor Syndrome Register*, HSR. See Table G2-26 on page G2-8783.
- Sets DBGDSCRext.MOE to `0b0101`, to indicate a Vector Catch exception.
- Sets the HIFAR to an unknown value.

Table G2-26 Information recorded in the HSR

HSR field	Information recorded
Exception Class, EC	The PE sets this to the code for a Prefetch Abort exception routed to Hyp mode, `0x20`.
Instruction Length, IL	The PE sets this to 1.
Instruction Specific Syndrome, ISS	**ISS[24:10]** RES0. **ISS[9]** *External Abort type* (EA). The PE sets this to 0. **ISS[8:6]** RES0. **ISS[5:0]** *Instruction Fault Status Code* (IFSC). The PE sets this to the code for a debug exception, `0b100010`.

Note

For information about how debug exceptions can be routed to PL2, see *Routing debug exceptions* on page G2-8727.

Preferred return address for a Vector Catch exception

The preferred return address of a Vector Catch exceptions is the address of the instruction that was not executed because the PE took the Vector Catch exception instead.

This means that the preferred return address is the exception vector. This is true regardless of whether the address-matching form or the exception trapping form is implemented.

G2.11.6 Pseudocode description of Vector Catch exceptions

The `AArch32.VCRMatch()` pseudocode function checks whether the instruction at `address` generates a Vector Catch exception. It therefore shows the address-matching form of vector catch.

The `AArch32.CheckVectorCatch()` pseudocode function uses `AArch32.VCRMatch()` to test whether the instruction generates a Vector Catch exception, and if `AArch32.VCRMatch()` returns TRUE it generates that event.

The `AArch32.Abort()` function processes the `FaultRecord` object returned by `AArch32.CheckVectorCatch()`, as described in *Abort exceptions* on page G4-8828. If there is a Vector Catch exception, the `AArch32.Abort()` function generates a Prefetch Abort exception.

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G2.12 Synchronization and debug exceptions

The behavior of debug depends on all of the following:

- The state of the external debug authentication interface.
- Indirect reads of:
  - External debug registers.
  - System registers, including system debug registers.
  - Special-purpose registers.

If a change is made to any of these, the effect of that change on debug exception generation cannot be relied on until after a *Context synchronization event* has occurred.

For any instructions executed between the time when the change is made and the time when the next *Context synchronization event* occurs, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether debug uses the state of the PE before the change, or the state of the PE after the change.

Example G2-3 Example of synchronization and Breakpoint exception generation

1. Software changes DBGDSCRext.MDBGen from 0 to 1.
2. An instruction is executed, that would cause a Breakpoint exception if self-hosted debug uses the state of the PE after the change.
3. A *Context synchronization event* occurs.

In this case, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the instruction generates a Breakpoint exception.

Example G2-4 Example of synchronization and debug exceptions generation

1. Software unlocks the OS Lock.
2. The PE executes some instructions.
3. A *Context synchronization event* occurs.

During the time when the PE is executing some instructions, step 2, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether debug exceptions other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions can be generated.

Note

Some register updates are self-synchronizing. Others require an explicit *Context synchronization event*. For more information, see:

- *Synchronization of changes to AArch32 System registers* on page G8-9010.
- *Accessing PSTATE fields* on page G1-8606.
- *Synchronization of changes to the external debug registers* on page H8-10034.

G2.12.1 State and mode changes without explicit context synchronization events

Most changes to the Exception level, and most changes to the Security state if EL3 is implemented, happen as a result of operations that are an explicit *Context synchronization event*. This is because taking an exception and returning from an exception are both explicit *Context synchronization event*s, and the Privilege level and Security state can only change as a result of taking or returning from an exception.

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However, some Security state and AArch32 mode changes can happen because of operations that are not an explicit *Context synchronization event*. These are:

- AArch32 mode changes caused by `MSR` and `CPS` instructions. A mode change might be to a mode at a lower Privilege level.
- If EL3 is using AArch32, a Security state change caused by a direct write to the SCR in a privileged mode other than Monitor mode, to set SCR.NS to 1.

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Chapter G3
AArch32 Self-hosted Trace

This chapter describes the AArch32 self-hosted trace:

Introductory information:

- *About self-hosted trace* on page G3-8788.
- *Trace Sinks* on page G3-8788.
- *Register controls to enable self-hosted trace* on page G3-8788.

Prohibited regions in trace:

- *Controls to prohibit trace at Exception levels* on page G3-8789.
- *Self-hosted trace and address translation* on page G3-8789.

Timestamps and Synchronization:

- *Self-hosted trace timestamps* on page G3-8790.
- *Synchronization in self-hosted trace* on page G3-8791.

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G3.1 About self-hosted trace

A PE Trace Unit generates trace data to describe the program flow of the PE.

The PE Trace Unit may be an implementation of a standard Arm Embedded Trace Macrocell (ETM), or another type of Arm Trace Architecture, or an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED trace function.

If an Armv8.4-compliant PE implements an ETM Architecture PE Trace Unit that includes the ETM System register interface, FEAT_TRF must be implemented.

If an Armv8.4-compliant PE implements a Trace Unit that is either not an ETM Architecture PE Trace Unit or does not implement the ETM System register interface, Arm recommends that FEAT_TRF is implemented, but this is not mandatory.

Self-hosted trace happens when the agent controlling the trace collection is part of the same software stack as the software being traced. The agent controls prohibited regions. The information collected by the agent is sent to a trace sink.

The PE Trace Unit and the PE must have the same view of the debug authentication interface. If FEAT_TRF is implemented, `ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled`() is always TRUE.

G3.1.1 Trace Sinks

The PE Trace Unit sends the trace data to a trace sink. A system might include multiple trace sinks, and allow software to configure which trace sink or sinks are used.

An example of an internal trace sink is an Embedded Trace Router (ETR), which allows software to define a buffer in memory. Trace data is written to this buffer.

Arm recommends that a system that includes FEAT_TRF incorporates an ETR, and follows the system architecture described by the *CoreSight Base System Architecture (CS-BSA)*.

The self-hosted trace extensions do not describe the programmers' model trace sinks.

G3.1.2 Register controls to enable self-hosted trace

For EL1 using AArch64, see Chapter D3 *AArch64 Self-hosted Trace*.

If FEAT_TRF is implemented, self-hosted trace is enabled if one of the following is true:

- EDSCR.TFO == 0.
- EDSCR.TFO == 1, EL3 is implemented, SDCR.STE == 1, and `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled`() == FALSE.
- EDSCR.TFO ==1, EL3 is not implemented, the PE executes in Secure state, and `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled`() = FALSE.

The pseudocode function `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() shows these rules.

If FEAT_TRF is not implemented, `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() returns FALSE.

While `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == FALSE, `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled`() and `ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled`() control whether tracing is prohibited or allowed in each Security state.

The self-hosted trace extensions do not provide any mechanism to control software access to the PE Trace Unit external debug interface.

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G3.2 Prohibited regions in self-hosted trace

Trace is not generated in prohibited regions. The pseudocode function `TraceAllowed`() indicates whether tracing is allowed in the current Security state and Exception level.

The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED debug authentication interface can allow an external agent to disable the self-hosted trace extension.

If `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == TRUE, tracing is prohibited in Secure state when SDCR.STE == 0. If FEAT_TRF is implemented but not enabled, tracing is prohibited in Secure state when `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled`() == FALSE.

G3.2.1 Controls to prohibit trace at Exception levels

If `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == TRUE, TRFCR, TRFCR_EL1, TRFCR_EL2 and HTRFCR control whether trace is prohibited at an Exception level. While `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == FALSE, these registers are ignored.

If `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == TRUE, tracing is prohibited at EL0 if one of the following is true:

- The Effective value of HCR_EL2.TGE == 0 and TRFCR_EL1.E0TRE == 0.
- The Effective value of HCR.TGE == 0 and TRFCR.E0TRE == 0.
- The Effective value of HCR_EL2.TGE == 1 and TRFCR_EL2.E0HTRE == 0.

If `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == TRUE, tracing is prohibited at EL1 if TRFCR.E1TRE == 0.

If `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == TRUE, tracing is prohibited at EL2 if HTRFCR.E2TRE == 0.

If `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == TRUE, tracing is prohibited at EL3 if one of the following is true:

- EL3 is in AArch64 state.
- EL3 is in AArch32 state and TRFCR.E1TRE == 0.

The pseudocode `TraceAllowed`() shows the preceding rules.

If `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == TRUE, no events are exported to the PE Trace Unit when tracing is prohibited.

If `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == FALSE, no events are exported to the PE Trace Unit when the PE is in Secure state and counting in Secure state is prohibited.

When PMCR_EL0.X==0 or PMCR.X==0, no PMU events are exported to the PE Trace Unit.

Otherwise, PMU events are exported to the PE Trace Unit.

G3.2.2 Self-hosted trace and address translation

A hypervisor can use HTRFCR.CX to control visibility of VTTBR.VMID.

If `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == TRUE, and HTRFCR.CX == 0, or if EL2 is not implemented:

- The value of VTTBR.VMID is not traced.
- Comparisons with VTTBR.VMID do not match and results of comparison are not exposed through the comparators.

The PE Trace Unit may either prohibit trace for these values, or may record a VTTBR.VMID value of zero in the trace.

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G3.3 Self-hosted trace timestamps

For EL1 using AArch64, see Chapter D3 *AArch64 Self-hosted Trace*.

The trace timestamp is a value that represents the passage of time in real-time. It is calculated from a counter which increments all the time, when the PE is generating trace and when the PE is in a prohibited region.

While `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == FALSE, the external trace provides the trace timestamp. If the external trace is a standard CoreSight system, the relationship between CoreSight time and the Generic Timer counter is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

When `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == TRUE, the trace time stamp is one of the following:

- The physical counter value CNTPCT_EL0 or CNTPCT.
- A virtual counter, which is calculated from the physical counter CNTPCT_EL0 minus an offset CNTVOFF_EL2, if EL2 is implemented and using AArch64.
- A virtual counter, which is calculated from the physical counter CNTPCT minus an offset CNTVOFF, if EL2 is implemented and using AArch32.
- If EL2 is implemented and using AArch64, FEAT_ECV is implemented and enabled, offset physical time, as defined by the value of (CNTPCT_EL0 - CNTPOFF_EL2). That is, the physical counter value minus a physical offset.
- If EL2 is not implemented, the value of the offset is zero.

The fields TRFCR_EL2.TS, TRFCR.TS and HTRFCR.TS control which counter is used for self-hosted trace.

The timestamp used for trace is shown in Table G3-1 on page G3-8790.

Table G3-1 Timestamp used for trace.

`SelfHostedTraceEnabled`()	TRFCR_EL2.TS or HTRFCR.TS	TRFCR_EL1.TS	Timestamp traced
FALSE	xx	xx	CoreSight time
TRUE	0b00	0b01	CNTPCT - CNTVOFF
	0b00	0b11	CNTPCT
	0b01	xx	CNTPCT - CNTVOFF or CNTPCT_EL0 - CNTVOFF_EL2
	0b11	xx	CNTPCT or CNTPCT_EL0

Note

The value of HCR_EL2.E2H does not affect the counter used for the trace timestamp.

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G3.4 Synchronization in self-hosted trace

The PE Trace Unit is an indirect observer of the trace control registers.

While `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == TRUE, indirect reads of the trace filter control fields, TRFCR.{E1TRE, E0TRE} and HTRFCR.{E2TRE, E0HTRE} are treated as indirect reads made by the instruction being traced, and are subject to the standard requirements for synchronization of System register accesses.

The `TSB CSYNC` operation is used to ensure that a trace operation, due to a PE Trace Unit generating trace for an instruction has completed. The `TSB CSYNC` operation may be reordered with respect to other instructions, so must be combined with at least one Context synchronization event to ensure the operations are executed in the required order. This means that a direct write to TRFCR or HTRFCR is guaranteed to be observed by the PE Trace Unit only after a subsequent Context synchronization event. For more information, see *Trace Synchronization Barrier (TSB CSYNC)* on page E2-6868.

While `SelfHostedTraceEnabled`() == FALSE, the PE Trace Unit might impose stronger synchronization requirements.

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Chapter G4
The AArch32 System Level Memory Model

This chapter provides a system level view of the general features of the memory system. It contains the following sections:

- *About the memory system architecture* on page G4-8794.
- *Address space* on page G4-8795.
- *Mixed-endian support* on page G4-8796.
- *AArch32 cache and branch predictor support* on page G4-8797.
- *System register support for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED memory features* on page G4-8822.
- *External aborts* on page G4-8823.
- *Memory barrier instructions* on page G4-8825.
- *Pseudocode description of general memory System instructions* on page G4-8826.

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G4.1 About the memory system architecture

The Arm architecture supports different implementation choices for the memory system microarchitecture and memory hierarchy, depending on the requirements of the system being implemented. In this respect, the memory system architecture describes a design space in which an implementation is made. The architecture does not prescribe a particular form for the memory systems. Key concepts are abstracted in a way that permits implementation choices to be made while enabling the development of common software routines that do not have to be specific to a particular microarchitectural form of the memory system. For more information about the concept of a hierarchical memory system, see *Memory hierarchy* on page E2-6872.

G4.1.1 Form of the memory system architecture

The A-profile architecture includes a *Virtual Memory System Architecture* (VMSA). Chapter G5 *The AArch32 Virtual Memory System Architecture* describes the AArch32 view of the VMSA.

G4.1.2 Memory attributes

Memory types and attributes on page E2-6882 describes the memory attributes, including how different memory types have different attributes. Each location in memory has a set of memory attributes, and the translation tables define the virtual memory locations, and the attributes for each location.

Table G4-1 on page G4-8794 shows the memory attributes that are visible at the system level.

Table G4-1 Memory attribute summary

Memory type	Shareability	Cacheability
Device[a]	Outer Shareable	Non-cacheable.
Normal	One of: • Non-shareable. • Inner Shareable. • Outer Shareable.	One of[b]: • Non-cacheable. • Write-Through Cacheable. • Write-Back Cacheable.

a. Takes additional attributes, see *Device memory* on page E2-6886.

b. See also *Cacheability, cache allocation hints, and cache transient hints* on page G4-8800.

For more information on Cacheability and Shareability, see *The Cacheability and Shareability memory attributes* on page E2-6873, *Non-shareable Normal memory* on page E2-6884, and *Caches and memory hierarchy* on page E2-6872.

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G4.2 Address space

The architecture is designed to support a wide range of applications with different memory requirements. It supports a range of *physical address* (PA) sizes, and provides associated control and identification mechanisms. For more information, see *About VMSAv8-32* on page G5-8830.

G4.2.1 Address space overflow or underflow

This subsection describes address space overflow or underflow:

Instruction address space overflow

When a PE performs a normal, sequential execution of instructions, it calculates:

```
(address_of_current_instruction) + (size_of_executed_instruction)
```

This calculation is performed after each instruction to determine which instruction to execute next.

If the address calculation performed after executing an A32 or T32 instruction overflows `0xFFFF FFFF`, the program counter becomes UNKNOWN.

If the PE executes an instruction for which the instruction address, size, and alignment mean that it contains the bytes `0xFFFFFFFF` and `0x00000000`, the bytes that apparently from `0x00000000` onwards come from an UNKNOWN address.

Data address space overflow and underflow

If the PE executes a load or store instruction for which the computed address, total access size, and alignment mean that it accesses bytes `0xFFFFFFFF` and `0x00000000`, then the bytes that apparently come from `0x00000000` onwards come from UNKNOWN addresses.

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G4.3 Mixed-endian support

Table G4-2 on page G4-8796 shows the endianness of explicit data accesses and translation table walks.

Table G4-2 Endianness support

Exception level	Explicit data accesses	Stage 1 translation table walks	Stage 2 translation table walks
EL0	PSTATE.E	SCTLR(S/NS).EE	HSCTLR.EE
EL1	PSTATE.E	SCTLR(S/NS).EE	HSCTLR.EE
EL2	PSTATE.E	HSCTLR.EE	n/a
EL3	PSTATE.E	SCTLR(S).EE	n/a

AArch32 state provides the following options for endianness support:

- All Exception levels support mixed-endianness:
  - SCTLR(S/NS).EE, HSCTLR.EE, and PSTATE.E are RW.
- Only EL0 supports mixed-endianness and EL1, EL2, and EL3 support only little-endianness:
  - SCTLR(S/NS).EE and HSCTLR.EE are RES0. PSTATE.E is RW when in EL0 and RES0 when in EL1, EL2, or EL3. SPSR.E is also RES0 when not returning to EL0.
- Only EL0 supports mixed-endianness and EL1, EL2, and EL3 support only big-endianness:
  - SCTLR(S/NS).EE and HSCTLR.EE are RES1. PSTATE.E is RW when in EL0 and RES1 when in EL1, EL2, or EL3. SPSR.E is also RES1 when not returning to EL0.
- All Exception levels support only little-endianness:
  - Each of SCTLR(S/NS).EE, HSCTLR.EE, PSTATE.E, and SPSR.E is RES0.
- All Exception levels support only big-endianness:
  - Each of SCTLR(S/NS).EE, HSCTLR.EE, PSTATE.E, and SPSR.E is RES1.

If mixed endian support is implemented for an Exception level using AArch32, endianness is controlled by PSTATE.E. For exception returns to AArch32 state, PSTATE.E is copied from SPSR_ELx.E. If the target Exception level supports only little-endian accesses, SPSR_ELx.E is RES0. If the target Exception level supports only big-endian accesses, SPSR_ELx.E is RES1.

Note

- When using AArch32, Arm deprecates PSTATE.E having a different value from the equivalent System register EE bit when in EL1, EL2 or EL3. The use of the `SETEND` instruction is also deprecated.
- If the higher Exception levels are using AArch64, the corresponding registers are:
  - SCTLR_EL1 for SCTLR(NS).
  - SCTLR_EL2 for HSCTLR.
  - SCTLR_EL3 for SCTLR(S).

The `BigEndian()` function determines whether the current Exception level and Execution state is using big-endian data.

For more information about endianness in the Arm architecture, see *Endian support* on page E2-6879.

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G4.4 AArch32 cache and branch predictor support

The following sections describe the support for caches and branch predictors in AArch32 state:

- *General behavior of the caches*.
- *Cache identification* on page G4-8798.
- *Cacheability, cache allocation hints, and cache transient hints* on page G4-8800.
- *Enabling and disabling the caching of memory accesses in AArch32 state* on page G4-8801.
- *Behavior of caches at reset* on page G4-8803.
- *About cache maintenance in AArch32 state* on page G4-8803.
- *AArch32 cache and branch predictor maintenance instructions* on page G4-8807.
- *Execution and data prediction restriction System instructions* on page G4-8818.
- *Cache lockdown* on page G4-8820.
- *System level caches* on page G4-8821.

See also Chapter G5 *The AArch32 Virtual Memory System Architecture*, and in particular *Caches in VMSAv8-32* on page G5-8919.

Note

- Branch predictors typically use a form of cache to hold branch target data. Therefore, they are included in this section.
- In the instruction mnemonics, MVA is a synonym for VA.

G4.4.1 General behavior of the caches

When a memory location is marked with a Normal Cacheable memory attribute, determining whether a copy of the memory location is held in a cache still depends on many aspects of the implementation. The following non-exhaustive list of factors might be involved:

- The size, line length, and associativity of the cache.
- The cache allocation algorithm.
- Activity by other elements of the system that can access the memory.
- Speculative instruction fetching algorithms.
- Speculative data fetching algorithms.
- Interrupt behaviors.

Given this range of factors, and the large variety of cache systems that might be implemented, the architecture cannot guarantee whether:

- A memory location present in the cache remains in the cache.
- A memory location not present in the cache is brought into the cache.

Instead, the following principles apply to the behavior of caches:

- The architecture has a concept of an entry locked down in the cache. How lockdown is achieved is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, and lockdown might not be supported by:
  - A particular implementation.
  - Some memory attributes.
- An unlocked entry in a cache might not remain in that cache. The architecture does not guarantee that an unlocked cache entry remains in the cache or remains incoherent with the rest of memory. Software must not assume that an unlocked item that remains in the cache remains dirty.
- A locked entry in a cache is guaranteed to remain in that cache. The architecture does not guarantee that a locked cache entry remains incoherent with the rest of memory, that is, it might not remain dirty.

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Note

For more information, see *The interaction of cache lockdown with cache maintenance instructions* on page G4-8820.

- Any memory location that has a Normal Cacheable attribute at either the current Exception level or at a higher Exception level can be allocated to a cache at any time.
- It is guaranteed that no memory location that does not have a Normal Cacheable attribute is allocated into the cache.
- It is guaranteed that no memory location is allocated to the cache if it has a Normal Non-cacheable attribute or any type of Device memory attribute in both:
  - The translation regime at the current Exception level.
  - The translation regime at any higher Exception level.
- For data accesses, any memory location with a Normal Inner Shareable or Normal Outer Shareable attribute is guaranteed to be coherent with all Requesters in its Shareability domain.
- Any memory location is not guaranteed to remain incoherent with the rest of memory.
- The eviction of a cache entry from a cache level can overwrite memory that has been written by another observer only if the entry contains a memory location that has been written to by an observer in the Shareability domain of that memory location. The maximum size of the memory that can be overwritten is called the *Cache Write-back Granule*. In some implementations the CTR identifies the Cache Write-back Granule.
- The allocation of a memory location into a cache cannot cause the most recent value of that memory location to become invisible to an observer, if it was previously visible to that observer.

Note

The Cacheability attribute of an address is determined by the applicable translation table entry for that address, as modified by any applicable System register Cacheability controls, such as the SCTLR.{I, C} controls.

For the purpose of these principles, a cache entry covers at least 16 bytes and no more than 2KB of contiguous address space, aligned to the size of the cache entry.

G4.4.2 Cache identification

The cache identification consists of a set of registers that describe the implemented caches that are affected by cache maintenance instructions executed on the PE. This includes cache maintenance instructions that:

- Affect the entire cache, for example ICIALLUIS.
- Operate by VA, for example ICIMVAU.
- Operate by set/way, for example DCISW.

The cache identification registers are:

- A single Cache Type Register, CTR, that defines:
  - The minimum line length of any of the instruction caches affected by the instruction cache maintenance instructions.
  - The minimum line length of any of the data or unified caches, affected by the data cache maintenance instructions.
  - The cache indexing and tagging policy of the Level 1 instruction cache.

Note

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether caches beyond the PoC will be reported by this mechanism, and because of the possible existence of system caches some caches before the PoC might not be reported. For more information about system caches, see *System level caches* on page G4-8821.

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- A single Cache Level ID Register, CLIDR, that defines:
  - The type of cache that is implemented and can be maintained using the architected cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way or operate on the entire cache at each cache level, up to the maximum of seven levels.
  - The *Level of Unification Inner Shareable* (LoUIS), *Level of Coherence* (LoC) and the *Level of Unification* (LoU) for the caches. See *Terms used in describing the cache maintenance instructions* on page G4-8804 for a definition of these terms.
  - An optional ICB field to indicate the boundary between the caches use for caching Inner Cacheable memory regions and those used only for caching Outer Cacheable regions.
- A single Cache Size Selection Register, CSSELR, that selects the cache level and sort of cache (Instruction, Data/Unified/Tag) of the current Cache Size Identification Register.
- For each implemented cache that is identifiable by this mechanism, across all the levels of caching, a Cache Size Identification Register, that defines:
  - Whether the cache supports Write-Through, Write-Back, Read-Allocate and Write-Allocate.
  - The number of sets, associativity, and line length of the cache. See *Terms used in describing the cache maintenance instructions* on page G4-8804 for a definition of these terms.

  Note

  From Armv8.3, it is possible to have multiple Cache Size Identification Registers. For more details, see *Possible formats of the Cache Size Identification Registers, CCSIDR and CCSIDR2*.

To determine the cache topology associated with a PE:

1. Read the Cache Type Register to find the indexing and tagging policy used for the Level 1 instruction cache. This register also provides the size of the smallest cache lines used for the instruction caches, and for the data and unified caches. These values are used in cache maintenance instructions.
2. Read the Cache Level ID Register to find what caches are implemented. The register includes seven Cache type fields, for cache levels 1 to 7. Scanning these fields, starting from Level 1, identifies the instruction, data or unified caches implemented at each level. This scan ends when it reaches a level at which no caches are defined. The Cache Level ID Register also specifies the Level of Unification (LoU) and the Level of Coherence (LoC) for the cache implementation.
3. For each cache identified at stage 2:
   - Write to the Cache Size Selection Register to select the required cache. A cache is identified by its level, and whether it is:
     - An instruction cache.
     - A data or unified cache.
   - Read the Cache Size Identification Register to find details of the cache.

Possible formats of the Cache Size Identification Registers, CCSIDR and CCSIDR2

From Armv8.3, two different formats are available for defining the number of sets and associativity of the currently selected cache. For a definition of these terms, see *Terms used in describing the cache maintenance instructions* on page G4-8804.

When FEAT_CCIDX is implemented:

- There are two Cache Size Identification Registers, CCSIDR and CCSIDR2.
- The length of the CCSIDR.Assoc field is 21 bits. This limits the associativity of the currently selected cache to 2^{21}.
- The length of the CCSIDR2.NumSets field is 24 bits. This limits the number of sets in the currently selected cache to 2^{24}.

This is the 64-bit format of the Cache Size Identification Register.

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When FEAT_CCIDX is not implemented:

- There is a single Cache Size Identification Register, CCSIDR.
- The length of the CCSIDR.Assoc field is 10 bits. This limits the associativity of the currently selected cache to 2^{10}.
- The length of the CCSIDR.NumSets field is 15 bits. This limits the number of sets in the currently selected cache to 2^{15}.

This is the 32-bit format of the Cache Size Identification Register.

When one of these formats is implemented, it is implemented across all the levels of caching.

G4.4.3 Cacheability, cache allocation hints, and cache transient hints

Cacheability applies only to Normal memory, and is defined independently for Inner and Outer cache locations. All types of Device memory are always treated as Non-cacheable.

As described in *Memory types and attributes* on page E2-6882, the memory attributes include a cacheability attribute that is one of:

- Non-cacheable.
- Write-Through cacheable.
- Write-Back cacheable.

Cacheability attributes other than Non-cacheable can be complemented by a *cache allocation hint*. This is an indication to the memory system of whether allocating a value to a cache is likely to improve performance. In addition, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a *cache transient hint* is supported, see *Transient cacheability hint*.

The cache allocation hints are assigned independently for read and write accesses, and therefore when the Transient hint is supported the following cache allocation hints can be used:

For read accesses: Read-Allocate, Transient Read-Allocate, or No Read-Allocate.

For write accesses: Write-Allocate, Transient Write-Allocate, or No Write-Allocate.

Note

- A Cacheable location with both No Read-Allocate and No Write-Allocate hints is not the same as a Non-cacheable location. A Non-cacheable location has coherency guarantees for all observers within the system that do not apply for a location that is Cacheable, No Read-Allocate, No Write-Allocate.
- Implementations can use the cache allocation hints to limit cache pollution to a part of a cache, such as to a subset of ways.
- For VMSAv8-32 translation table walks using the Long-descriptor translation table format, the appropriate TCR.{IRGN*n*, ORGN*n*} fields define the memory attributes of the translation tables, including the cacheability. However, this assignment supports only a subset of the cacheability attributes described in this section.

The architecture does not require an implementation to make any use of cache allocation hints. This means an implementation might not make any distinction between memory locations with attributes that differ only in their cache allocation hint.

Transient cacheability hint

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a Transient hint is supported for the VMSAv8-32 translation scheme when using the Long-descriptor translation table format. In an implementation that supports the Transient hint, the Transient hint is a qualifier of the cache allocation hints, and indicates that the benefit of caching is for a relatively short period. It indicates that it might be better to restrict allocation of transient entries, to avoid possibly casting-out other, less transient, entries.

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Note

The architecture does not specify what is meant by a *relatively short period*.

When using the Short-descriptor translation table format, VMSAv8-32 cannot support the Transient hint.

The description of the MAIR0, MAIR1, HMAIR0, and HMAIR1 registers includes the assignment of the Transient attribute in an implementation that supports this option. In this assignment:

- The Transient hint is defined independently for Inner Cacheable and Outer Cacheable memory regions.
- A single Transient hint applies to both read and write accesses to a memory region.

G4.4.4 Enabling and disabling the caching of memory accesses in AArch32 state

Cacheability control fields can force all memory locations with the Normal memory type to be treated as Non-cacheable, regardless of their assigned Cacheability attribute. Independent controls are provided for each stage of address translation, with separate controls for:

- Data accesses. These controls also apply to accesses to the translation tables.
- Instruction accesses.

Note

These Cacheability controls replace the cache enable controls provided in previous versions of the Arm architecture.

In AArch32 state, the Cacheability control fields and their effects are as follows:

For the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime

The Non-secure instance of SCTLR holds the EL1 controls that affect cacheability:

- When the value of SCTLR.C is 0:
  - All stage 1 translations for data accesses to Normal memory are Non-cacheable.
  - All accesses to the PL1&0 stage 1 translation tables are Non-cacheable.
- When the value of SCTLR.I is 0:
  - All stage 1 translations for instruction accesses to Normal memory are Non-cacheable.
- When the value of HCR2.CD is 1:
  - All stage 2 translations for data accesses to Normal memory are Non-cacheable.
  - All accesses to the PL1&0 stage 2 translation tables are Non-cacheable.
- When the value of HCR2.ID is 1:
  - All stage 2 translations for instruction accesses to Normal memory are Non-cacheable.
- When the value of HCR.DC is 1, all Non-secure stage 1 translations and all accesses to the Non-secure EL1&0 stage 1 translation tables, are treated as accesses to Normal Non-shareable Inner Write-Back Cacheable Read-Allocate Write-Allocate, Outer Write-Back Cacheable Read-Allocate Write-Allocate memory, regardless of the value of SCTLR.C. This applies to translations for both data and instruction accesses.

In addition, when the value of SCTLR.M is 0, indicating that the stage 1 translations are disabled for the translation regime, then if EL2 is using AArch32 and the value of HCR.DC is 0 or if EL2 is using AArch64 and the value of HCR_EL2.DC is 0, then:

- If the value of SCTLR.I is 0, instruction accesses to Normal memory from stage 1 of the translation regime are Outer Shareable, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.
- If the value of SCTLR.I is 1, instruction accesses to Normal memory from stage 1 of the translation regime are Outer Shareable, Inner Write-Through cacheable, Outer Write-Through cacheable.

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Note

- In Non-secure state, the stage 1 and stage 2 cacheability attributes are combined as described in *Combining the Cacheability attribute* on page G5-8898.
- The Non-secure SCTLR.{C, I} and HCR.DC fields have no effect on the Secure PL1&0 and EL2 translation regimes.
- The HCR2.{ID, CD} fields affect only stage 2 of the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.
- In Non-secure state, the PL1&0 translation regime can be described as the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime. This is consistent with the equivalent AArch64 descriptions.
- When FEAT_XS is implemented SCTLR.{C, I} and HCR2.{ID, CD} fields have no effect on the value of the XS attribute.

For the Secure PL1&0 translation regime

The Secure instance of SCTLR holds the controls that determine cacheability:

- When the value of SCTLR.C is 0:
  - All data accesses to Normal memory using the Secure PL1&0 translation regime are Non-cacheable.
  - All accesses to the Secure PL1&0 translation tables are Non-cacheable.
- When the value of SCTLR.I is 0:
  - All instruction accesses to Normal memory using the Secure PL1&0 translation regime are Non-cacheable.

In addition, when the value of SCTLR.M is 0, indicating that stage 1 translations are disabled, then:

- If the value of SCTLR.I is 0, instruction accesses to Normal memory from stage 1 of the translation regime are Outer Shareable, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.
- If the value of SCTLR.I is 1, instruction accesses to Normal memory from stage 1 of the translation regime are Outer Shareable, Inner Write-Through cacheable, Outer Write-Through cacheable.

Note

- The Secure SCTLR.{I, C, M} fields have no effect on the Non-secure PL1&0 and EL2 translation regimes.
- When FEAT_XS is implemented, the SCTLR.{I, C} fields have no effect on the value of the XS attribute.

For the EL2 translation regime

- When the value of HSCTLR.C is 0:
  - All data accesses to Normal memory using the EL2 translation regime are Non-cacheable.
  - All accesses to the EL2 translation tables are Non-cacheable.
- When the value of HSCTLR.I is 0:
  - All instruction accesses to Normal memory using the EL2 translation regime are Non-cacheable.

In addition, when the value of HSCTLR.M is 0, indicating that stage 1 translations are disabled, then:

- If the value of HSCTLR.I is 0, instruction accesses to Normal memory from stage 1 of the translation regime are Outer Shareable, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.
- If the value of HSCTLR.I is 1, instruction accesses to Normal memory from stage 1 of the translation regime are Outer Shareable, Inner Write-Through cacheable, Outer Write-Through cacheable.

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Note

- The HSCTLR.{I, C, M} fields have no effect on the PL1&0 and EL3 translation regimes.
- When FEAT_XS is implemented, the HSCTLR.{I, C} fields have no effect on the value of the XS attribute.

The effect of the SCTLR.C or HSCTLR.C and HCR2.CD bits is reflected in the result of the address translation instructions in the PAR.

Note

- The requirements in this section mean the architecturally required effects of SCTLR.I and HSCTLR.I are limited to their effects on caching instruction accesses in unified caches.
- This specification can give rise to different cacheability attributes between instruction and data accesses to the same location. Where this occurs, the measures for mismatch memory attributes described in *Mismatched memory attributes* on page E2-6892 must be followed to manage the corresponding loss of coherency.

G4.4.5 Behavior of caches at reset

The following rules apply to caches at reset:

- All caches reset to IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED states that might be UNKNOWN.
- The Cacheability control fields described in *Enabling and disabling the caching of memory accesses in AArch32 state* on page G4-8801 reset to values that force all memory locations to be treated as Non-cacheable.

  Note

  This applies only to the controls that apply to the Translation regime that is used by the Exception level, PE mode, and Security state entered on reset.

- An implementation can require the use of a specific cache initialization routine to invalidate its storage array before caching is enabled. The exact form of any required initialization routine is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, and the routine must be documented clearly as part of the documentation of the device.
- If an implementation permits cache hits when the Cacheability control fields force all memory locations to be treated as Non-cacheable then the cache initialization routine must:
  - Provide a mechanism to ensure the correct initialization of the caches.
  - Be documented clearly as part of the documentation of the device.

  In particular, if an implementation permits cache hits when the Cacheability controls force all memory locations to be treated as Non-cacheable, and the cache contents are not invalidated at reset, the initialization routine must avoid any possibility of running from an uninitialized cache. It is acceptable for an initialization routine to require a fixed instruction sequence to be placed in a restricted range of memory.
- Arm recommends that whenever an invalidation routine is required, it is based on the cache maintenance instructions.

Similar rules apply to:

- Branch predictor behavior, see *Behavior of the branch predictors at reset* on page G4-8811.
- TLB behavior, see *TLB behavior at reset* on page G5-8901.

G4.4.6 About cache maintenance in AArch32 state

The following sections give general information about cache maintenance:

- *Terms used in describing the cache maintenance instructions* on page G4-8804.
- *Abstraction of the cache hierarchy* on page G4-8806.

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The following sections describe the AArch32 state cache maintenance instructions:

- *AArch32 instruction cache maintenance instructions (IC*)* on page G4-8808.
- *AArch32 data cache maintenance instructions (DC*)* on page G4-8809.

Note

Some descriptions of the cache maintenance instructions refer to the Cacheability of the address on which the instruction operates. The Cacheability of an address is determined by the applicable translation table entry for that address, as modified by any applicable System register Cacheability controls, such as the SCTLR.{I, C} controls.

Terms used in describing the cache maintenance instructions

Cache maintenance instructions are defined to act on particular memory locations. Instructions can be defined:

- By the virtual address of the memory location to be maintained, referred to as operating *by VA*.
- By a mechanism that describes the location in the hardware of the cache, referred to as operating *by set/way*.

In addition, for instruction caches and branch predictors, there are instructions that invalidate all entries.

The following subsections define the terms used in the descriptions of the cache maintenance instructions:

- *Terminology for cache maintenance instructions operating by set/way*.
- *Terminology for Clean, Invalidate, and Clean and Invalidate instructions* on page G4-8805.

Note

There is no terminology specific to cache maintenance instructions that operate by VA. When all applicable stages of translation are disabled, the VA used is identical to the PA. For more information about memory system behavior when address translation is disabled, see *The effects of disabling address translation stages on VMSAv8-32 behavior* on page G5-8838.

Terminology for cache maintenance instructions operating by set/way

Cache maintenance instruction that operate by set/way refer to the particular structures in a cache. Three parameters describe the location in a cache hierarchy that an instruction works on. These parameters are:

Level The cache level of the hierarchy. The number of levels of cache is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The cache levels that can be managed using the architected cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way can be determined from the CLIDR.

In the Arm architecture, the lower numbered cache levels are those closest to the PE. See *Memory hierarchy* on page E2-6872.

Set Each level of a cache is split up into a number of *sets*. Each set is a set of locations in a cache level to which an address can be assigned. Usually, the set number is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED function of an address.

In the Arm architecture, sets are numbered from 0.

Way The associativity of a cache is the number of locations in a set to which a specific address can be assigned. The *way* number specifies one of these locations.

In the Arm architecture, ways are numbered from 0.

Note

Because the allocation of a memory address to a cache location is entirely IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, Arm expects that most portable software will use only the cache maintenance instructions by set/way as single steps in a routine to perform maintenance on the entire cache.

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Terminology for Clean, Invalidate, and Clean and Invalidate instructions

Caches introduce coherency problems in two possible directions:

1. An update to a memory location by a PE that accesses a cache might not be visible to other observers that can access memory. This can occur because new updates are still in the cache and are not visible yet to the other observers that do not access that cache.

2. Updates to memory locations by other observers that can access memory might not be visible to a PE that accesses a cache. This can occur when the cache contains an old, or *stale*, copy of the memory location that has been updated.

The *Clean* and *Invalidate* instructions address these two issues. The definitions of these instructions are:

Clean

A cache clean instruction ensures that updates made by an observer that controls the cache are made visible to other observers that can access memory at the point to which the instruction is performed. Once the Clean has completed, the new memory values are guaranteed to be visible to the point to which the instruction is performed, for example to the Point of Unification.

The cleaning of a cache entry from a cache can overwrite memory that has been written by another observer only if the entry contains a location that has been written to by an observer in the Shareability domain of that memory location.

Invalidate

A cache invalidate instruction ensures that updates made visible by observers that access memory at the point to which the invalidate is defined, are made visible to an observer that controls the cache. This might result in the loss of updates to the locations affected by the invalidate instruction that have been written by observers that access the cache, if those updates have not been cleaned from the cache since they were made.

If the address of an entry on which the invalidate instruction operates is Normal, Non-cacheable or any type of Device memory then an invalidate instruction also ensures that this address is not present in the cache.

Note

Entries for addresses that are Normal Cacheable can be allocated to the cache at any time, and so the cache invalidate instruction cannot ensure that the address is not present in a cache.

Clean and Invalidate

A cache *clean and invalidate* instruction behaves as the execution of a clean instruction followed immediately by an invalidate instruction. Both instructions are performed to the same location.

The points to which a cache maintenance instruction can be defined differ depending on whether the instruction operates by VA or by set/way:

- For instructions operating by set/way, the point is defined to be to the next level of caching. For the All operations, the point is defined as the Point of Unification for each location held in the cache.

- For instruction operating by VA, two conceptual points are defined:

  Point of Coherency (PoC)

  The point at which all agents that can access memory are guaranteed to see the same copy of a memory location for accesses of any memory type or cacheability attribute. In many cases this is effectively the main system memory, although the architecture does not prohibit the implementation of caches beyond the PoC that have no effect on the coherency between memory system agents.

  Note

  The presence of system caches can affect the determination of the point of coherency as described in *System level caches* on page G4-8821.

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Point of Unification (PoU)

The PoU for a PE is the point by which the instruction and data caches and the translation table walks of that PE are guaranteed to see the same copy of a memory location. In many cases, the Point of Unification is the point in a uniprocessor memory system by which the instruction and data caches and the translation table walks have merged.

The PoU for an Inner Shareable Shareability domain is the point by which the instruction and data caches and the translation table walks of all the PEs in that Inner Shareable Shareability domain are guaranteed to see the same copy of a memory location. Defining this point permits self-modifying software to ensure future instruction fetches are associated with the modified version of the software by using the standard correctness policy of:

1. Clean data cache entry by address.
2. Invalidate instruction cache entry by address.

The following fields in the CLIDR relate to these conceptual points:

LoC, Level of Coherence

This field defines the last level of cache that must be cleaned or invalidated when cleaning or invalidating to the Point of Coherency. The LoC value is a cache level, so, for example, if LoC contains the value 3:

- A clean to the Point of Coherency operation requires the level 1, level 2 and level 3 caches to be cleaned.
- Level 4 cache is the first level that does not have to be maintained.

If the LoC field value is `0x0`, this means that no levels of cache need to cleaned or invalidated when cleaning or invalidating to the Point of Coherency.

If the LoC field value is a nonzero value that corresponds to a level that is not implemented, this indicates that all implemented caches are before the Point of Coherency.

LoUU, Level of Unification, uniprocessor

This field defines the last level of cache that must be cleaned or invalidated when cleaning or invalidating to the Point of Unification for the PE. As with LoC, the LoUU value is a cache level.

If the LoUU field value is `0x0`, this means that no levels of cache need to cleaned or invalidated when cleaning or invalidating to the Point of Unification.

If the LoUU field value is a nonzero value that corresponds to a level that is not implemented, this indicates that all implemented caches are before the Point of Unification.

LoUIS, Level of Unification, Inner Shareable

In any implementation:

- This field defines the last level of cache that must be cleaned or invalidated when cleaning or invalidating to the Point of Unification for the Inner Shareable Shareability domain. As with LoC, the LoUIS value is a cache level.
- If the LoUIS field value is `0x0`, this means that no levels of cache need to cleaned or invalidated when cleaning or invalidating to the Point of Unification for the Inner Shareable Shareability domain.
- If the LoUIS field value is a nonzero value that corresponds to a level that is not implemented, this indicates that all implemented caches are before the Point of Unification.

For more information, see the CLIDR description.

Abstraction of the cache hierarchy

The following subsections describe the abstraction of the cache hierarchy:

- *Cache maintenance instructions that operate by VA* on page G4-8807.
- *Cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way* on page G4-8807.

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Cache maintenance instructions that operate by VA

The VA-based cache maintenance instructions are described as operating by VA. Each of these instructions is always qualified as being either:

- Performed to the Point of Coherency.
- Performed to the Point of Unification.

See *Terms used in describing the cache maintenance instructions* on page G4-8804 for definitions of Point of Coherency and Point of Unification, and more information about possible meanings of VA.

AArch32 cache and branch predictor maintenance instructions lists the VA-based maintenance instructions.

The CTR holds minimum line length values for:

- The instruction caches.
- The data and unified caches.

These values support efficient invalidation of a range of addresses, because this value is the most efficient address stride to use to apply a sequence of VA-based maintenance instructions to a range of VAs.

For the Invalidate data or unified cache line by VA instruction, the Cache Write-back Granule field of the CTR defines the maximum granule that a single invalidate instruction can invalidate. This meaning of the Cache Write-back Granule is in addition to its defining the maximum size that can be written back.

Cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way

AArch32 cache and branch predictor maintenance instructions lists the set/way-based maintenance instructions. Some encodings of these instructions include a required field that specifies the cache level for the instruction:

- A clean instruction cleans from the level of cache specified through to at least the next level of cache, moving further from the PE.
- An invalidate instruction invalidates only at the level specified.

G4.4.7 AArch32 cache and branch predictor maintenance instructions

The instruction and data cache maintenance instructions have the same functionality in AArch32 state and in AArch64 state. Table G4-3 on page G4-8807 shows the AArch32 System instructions. Instructions that take an argument include Rt in the instruction description.

AArch32 state also provides branch predictor maintenance instructions.

Note

- In Table G4-3 on page G4-8807 the Point of Unification is the Point of Unification of the PE executing the cache maintenance instruction.
- In AArch32 state, all of the maintenance instructions are available from EL1 or higher.
- In AArch64 state, branch predictors are always invisible to software, and therefore AArch64 state does not provide any branch predictor maintenance instructions.

Table G4-3 AArch32 System instructions for cache maintenance

Register	Instruction
Instruction cache maintenance instructions	
ICIALLUIS	Invalidate all to Point of Unification, Inner Shareable
ICIALLU	Invalidate all to Point of Unification
ICIMVAU, Rt	Invalidate by virtual address to Point of Unification

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Table G4-3 AArch32 System instructions for cache maintenance (continued)

Register	Instruction
Data cache maintenance instructions	
DCIMVAC, Rt	Invalidate by virtual address to Point of Coherency
DCISW, Rt	Invalidate by set/way
DCCMVAC, Rt	Clean by virtual address to Point of Coherency
DCCSW, Rt	Clean by set/way
DCCMVAU, Rt	Clean by virtual address to Point of Unification
DCCIMVAC, Rt	Clean and invalidate by virtual address to Point of Coherency
DCCISW, Rt	Clean and invalidate by set/way
Branch prediction maintenance instructions	
BPIMVA, Rt	Invalidate the virtual address from the branch predictors
BPIALLIS, Rt	Invalidate all entries from branch predictors, Inner Shareable
BPIALL, Rt	Invalidate all entries from branch predictors

A `DSB` instruction intended to ensure the completion of cache or branch predictor maintenance instructions must have an access type of both loads and stores.

In an implementation where the branch predictors are architecturally invisible, the BPIMVA, BPIALLIS, and BPIALL instructions can execute as `NOP`s.

The following subsections give more information about these instructions:

- *AArch32 instruction cache maintenance instructions (IC*)*.
- *AArch32 data cache maintenance instructions (DC*)* on page G4-8809.
- *Branch predictors* on page G4-8810.
- *General requirements for the scope of cache and branch predictor maintenance instructions* on page G4-8811.
- *Effects of instructions that operate by VA to the Point of Coherency* on page G4-8812.
- *Effects of instructions that operate by VA but not to the Point of Coherency* on page G4-8812.
- *Effects of All and set/way maintenance instructions* on page G4-8812.
- *Effects of virtualization and security on the AArch32 cache maintenance instructions* on page G4-8813.
- *Boundary conditions for cache maintenance instructions* on page G4-8815.
- *Ordering of cache and branch predictor maintenance instructions* on page G4-8816.
- *Performing cache maintenance instructions* on page G4-8817.

AArch32 instruction cache maintenance instructions (IC*)

Where an address argument for these instructions is required, it takes the form of a 32-bit register that holds the virtual address argument. No alignment restrictions apply for this address.

Any cache maintenance instruction operating by VA includes as part of any required VA to PA translation:

- For an instruction executed at EL1, the current system ASID.
- The current Security state.
- Whether the instruction was performed from Hyp mode, or at EL1.
- For an instruction executed at EL1, the VMID.

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That VA to PA translation might fault. However for an instruction cache maintenance instruction that operates by VA:

- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the operation can generate a Data Abort exception for a Translation fault or an Access flag fault.
- The operation cannot generate a Data Abort exception for a Domain fault or a Permission fault, except for the Permission fault case on a Stage 2 fault on a stage 1 translation table walk.

For more information about the possible faults on an instruction that operates by VA, see *Types of MMU faults* on page G5-8923.

An instruction cache maintenance instruction can complete at any time after it is executed, but is only guaranteed to be complete, and its effects visible to other observers, following a DSB instruction executed by the PE that executed the cache maintenance instruction. See also the completion requirements for cache and branch predictor maintenance instructions in *Completion and endpoint ordering* on page E2-6860.

See also *Ordering of cache and branch predictor maintenance instructions* on page G4-8816.

AArch32 data cache maintenance instructions (DC*)

Data cache maintenance instructions that take a set/way/level argument take a 32-bit register.

If a data cache maintenance by set/way instruction specifies a set, way, or level argument that is larger than the value supported by the implementation then the instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *Out of range values of the Set/Way/Index fields in cache maintenance instructions* on page K1-11232 or the instruction description.

DCISW instructions executed at EL1 perform a clean and invalidate, meaning it performs the same maintenance as a DCCISW instruction, if all of the following apply:

- EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state.
- Either:
  - EL2 is using AArch32 and the value of HCR.SWIO is 1.
  - EL2 is using AArch64 and the value of HCR_EL2.SWIO is 1.

Where an address argument for these instructions is required, it takes the form of a 32-bit register that holds the virtual address argument. No alignment restrictions apply for this address.

Any cache maintenance instruction operating by VA includes as part of any required VA to PA translation:

- For an instruction executed at EL1, the current system ASID.
- The current Security state.
- Whether the instruction was performed from Hyp mode, or from EL1.
- For an instruction executed from EL1, the VMID.

That VA to PA translation might fault. However a data or unified cache maintenance instruction that operates by VA cannot generate a Data Abort exception for a Domain fault, and cannot generate a Data Abort exception for a Permission fault, except for the Permission fault case on a Stage 2 fault on a stage 1 translation table walk.

For more information about the possible faults on an instruction that operates by VA, see *Types of MMU faults* on page G5-8923.

DCIMVAC and DCISW instructions executed at EL1 perform a clean and invalidate, meaning they perform the same maintenance as a DCCIMVAC or DCCISW instruction respectively, if all of the following apply:

- EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state.
- PL1&0 stage two address translation is enabled, meaning either:
  - EL2 is using AArch32 and the value of HCR.VM is 1.
  - EL2 is using AArch64 and the value of HCR_EL2.VM is 1.

If a memory fault that sets FAR for the translation regime applicable for the cache maintenance instruction is generated from a data cache maintenance instruction, the FAR holds the address specified in the register argument of the instruction.

See also *Ordering of cache and branch predictor maintenance instructions* on page G4-8816.

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Branch predictors

In AArch32 state it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether branch prediction is architecturally visible. This means that under some circumstances software must perform branch predictor maintenance to avoid incorrect execution caused by out-of-date entries in the branch predictor. For example, to ensure correct operation it might be necessary to invalidate branch predictor entries on a change to instruction memory, or a change of instruction address mapping. For more information, see *Specific requirements for branch predictor maintenance instructions*.

In an implementation where the branch predictors are architecturally invisible, the branch predictor maintenance instructions can execute as `NOP`s.

An invalidate all operation on the branch predictor ensures that any location held in the branch predictor has no functional effect on execution. An invalidate branch predictor by VA instruction operates on the address of the branch instruction, but can affect other branch predictor entries.

Note

The architecture does not make visible the range of addresses in a branch predictor to which the invalidate operation applies. This means the address used in the invalidate by VA operation must be the address of the branch to be invalidated.

If branch prediction is architecturally visible, an instruction cache invalidate all operation also invalidates all branch predictors.

See also *Ordering of cache and branch predictor maintenance instructions* on page G4-8816.

Specific requirements for branch predictor maintenance instructions

If, for a given translation regime and a given ASID and VMID as appropriate, the instructions at any virtual address change, then branch predictor maintenance instructions must be performed to invalidate entries in the branch predictor, to ensure that the change is visible to subsequent execution. This maintenance is required when writing new values to instruction locations. It can also be required as a result of any of the following situations that change the translation of a virtual address to a physical address, if, as a result of the change to the translation, the instructions at the virtual addresses change:

- For any translation regime other than the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime, enabling or disabling stage 1 translations.
- For the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime:
  - When stage 2 translations are enabled, enabling or disabling stage 1 translations unless accompanied by a change of VMID.
  - When stage 2 translations are disabled, enabling or disabling stage 1 translations.
  - Enabling or disabling stage 2 translations.
- Writing new mappings to the translation tables.
- Any change to the TTBR0, TTBR1, or TTBCR registers, unless:
  - For a change to the Secure PL1&0 translation regime, the change is accompanied by a change to the ASID.
  - For a change to the stage 1 translations of the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime, the change is accompanied by a change to the ASID or a change to the VMID.
- Any change to the VTTBR or VTCR registers, unless accompanied by a change to the VMID.

Note

Invalidation is not required if the changes to the translations are such that the instructions associated with the non-faulting translations of a virtual address, for a given translation regime and a given ASID and VMID, as appropriate, remain unchanged throughout the sequence of changes to the translations. Examples of translation changes to which this applies are:

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- Changing a valid translation to a translation that generates an MMU fault.
- Changing a translation that generates an MMU fault to a valid translation.

Failure to invalidate entries might give CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE results, caused by the execution of old branches. For more information, see *Ordering of cache and branch predictor maintenance instructions* on page G4-8816.

Note

- There is no requirement to use the branch predictor maintenance operations to invalidate the branch predictor after:
  - Changing the ContextID or VMID.
  - A cache maintenance instruction that is identified as also flushing the branch predictors, see *AArch32 cache and branch predictor maintenance instructions* on page G4-8807.

Cache maintenance system instructions on page K14-11486 shows the branch predictor maintenance operations in a VMSA implementation.

Behavior of the branch predictors at reset

In AArch32 state:

- If branch predictors are not architecturally invisible:
  - The branch predictors reset to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED state that might be UNKNOWN.
  - The branch predictors are disabled at reset.
- An implementation can require the use of a specific branch predictor initialization routine to invalidate the branch predictor storage array before it is enabled. The exact form of any required initialization routine is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, but the routine must be documented clearly as part of the documentation of the device.
- Arm recommends that whenever an invalidation routine is required, it is based on the AArch32 branch predictor maintenance operations.

Similar rules apply:

- To cache behavior, see *Behavior of caches at reset* on page G4-8803.
- To TLB behavior, see *TLB behavior at reset* on page G5-8901.

General requirements for the scope of cache and branch predictor maintenance instructions

The specification of the cache maintenance and branch predictor instructions describes what each instruction is guaranteed to do in a system. It does not limit other behaviors that might occur, provided they are consistent with the requirements described in *General behavior of the caches* on page G4-8797, *Behavior of caches at reset* on page G4-8803, and *Preloading caches* on page E2-6875.

This means that as a side-effect of a cache maintenance instruction:

- Any location in the cache might be cleaned.
- Any unlocked location in the cache might be cleaned and invalidated.

As a side-effect of a branch predictor maintenance instruction, any entry in the branch predictor might be invalidated.

Note

Arm recommends that, for best performance, such side-effects are kept to a minimum. Arm strongly recommends that the side-effects of operations performed in Non-secure state do not have a significant performance impact on execution in Secure state.

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Effects of instructions that operate by VA to the Point of Coherency

For Normal memory that is not Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable, these instructions must affect the caches of other PEs in the Shareability domain described by the Shareability attributes of the VA supplied with the instruction.

For Device memory and Normal memory that is Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable, these instructions must affect the caches of all PEs in the Outer Shareable Shareability domain of the PE on which the instruction is operating.

In all cases, for any affected PE, these instructions affect all data and unified caches to the Point of Coherency.

Table G4-4 PEs affected by cache maintenance instructions to the Point of Coherency

Shareability	PEs affected	Effective to
Non-shareable	The PE performing the operation	The Point of Coherency of the entire system
Inner Shareable	All PEs in the same Inner Shareable Shareability domain as the PE performing the operation	The Point of Coherency of the entire system
Outer Shareable	All PEs in the same Outer Shareable Shareability domain as the PE performing the operation	The Point of Coherency of the entire system

Effects of instructions that operate by VA but not to the Point of Coherency

The following instruction operate by VA but not to the Point of Coherency:

- Clean data or unified cache line by MVA to the Point of Unification, DCCMVAU.
- Invalidate instruction cache line by MVA to Point of Unification, ICIMVAU.
- Invalidate by MVA from branch predictors, BPIMVA.

For these instructions, Table G4-5 on page G4-8812 shows how, for a VA in a Normal or Device memory location, the Shareability attribute of the VA determines the minimum set of PEs affected, and the point to which the instruction must be effective.

Table G4-5 PEs affected by cache maintenance instructions to the Point of Unification

Shareability	PEs affected	Effective to
Non-shareable	The PE executing the instruction	The Point of Unification of instruction cache fills, data cache fills and write-backs, and translation table walks, on the PE executing the instruction
Inner Shareable or Outer Shareable	All PEs in the same Inner Shareable Shareability domain as the PE executing the instruction	The Point of Unification of instruction cache fills, data cache fills and write-backs, and translation table walks, of all PEs in the same Inner Shareable Shareability domain as the PE executing the instruction

Note

The set of PEs guaranteed to be affected is never greater than the PEs in the Inner Shareable Shareability domain containing the PE executing the instruction.

Effects of All and set/way maintenance instructions

The ICIALLU, BPIALL and `DC*` set/way instructions apply only to the caches and branch predictors of the PE that performs the instruction. If the branch predictors are architecturally-visible, ICIALLU also performs a BPIALL operation.

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The ICIALLUIS and BPIALLIS instructions can affect the caches and branch predictors of all PEs in the same Inner Shareable Shareability domain as the PE that performs the instruction. If the branch predictors are architecturally-visible, ICIALLUIS also performs a BPIALLIS operation. These instructions have an effect to the Point of Unification of instruction cache fills, data cache fills, and write-backs, and translation table walks, of all PEs in the same Inner Shareable Shareability domain.

Note

The possible presence of system caches, as described in *System level caches* on page G4-8821, means architecture does not guarantee that all levels of cache can be maintained using set/way instructions.

Effects of virtualization and security on the AArch32 cache maintenance instructions

Each Security state has its own physical address space, and therefore cache entries are associated with physical address space. In addition, cache maintenance and branch predictor instructions performed in Non-secure state have to take account of:

- Whether the instruction was performed at EL1 or at EL2.
- For instructions that operate by VA, the current VMID.

Table G4-6 on page G4-8813 shows the effects of virtualization and security on these maintenance instructions.

Table G4-6 Effects of virtualization and security on the AArch32 cache maintenance instructions

Cache maintenance instructions	Specified entry
Data or unified cache maintenance instructions	
Invalidate, Clean, or Clean and Invalidate by VA: DCIMVAC, DCCMVAC, DCCMVAU, DCCIMVAC	All lines that hold the PA that, in the current translation regime, are mapped to by the combination of all of: • The specified VA. • For an instruction executed at EL1, the current ASID if the location is mapped to by a non-global page. • For a Non-secure instruction executed at EL1, the current VMID[a]. • For a Non-secure instruction executed at EL0, when EL2 is using AArch32 or when EL2 is using AArch64 and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1,1}. the current VMID[a]. • For a Secure instruction executed at EL1, when EL3 is using AArch64 and SCR_EL3.EEL2 is 1, the current VMID[a]. • For a Secure instruction executed at EL0, when EL3 is using AArch64 and SCR_EL3EEL2 is 1, and HCR_EL2.E2H.{E2H. TGE} is not {1,1}, the current VMID[a].
Invalidate, Clean, or Clean and Invalidate by set/way: DCISW, DCCSW, DCCISW	For a Non-secure instruction, the line specified by set/way provided that the entry comes from the Non-secure PA space. For a Secure instruction, the line specified by set/way regardless of the PA space that the entry has come from.

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Table G4-6 Effects of virtualization and security on the AArch32 cache maintenance instructions (continued)

Cache maintenance instructions	Specified entry
Instruction cache maintenance instructions	
Invalidate by VA: ICIMVAU	All lines corresponding to the specified VA[b] in the current translation regime and: • For an instruction executed at EL1 or EL0, the current ASID. • For a Non-secure instruction executed at EL1 or EL0, the current VMID[a]. • For a Secure instruction executed at EL1 when EL3 is using AArch64 and SCR_EL3.EEL2 is 1, the current VMID[a]. • For a Secure instruction executed at EL0 when EL3 is using AArch64 and SCR_EL3.EEL2 is 1, and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1,1}, the current
Invalidate All: ICIALLU, ICIALLUIS	Can invalidate any unlocked entry in the instruction cache, and are required to invalidate: • For a Non-secure instruction executed at EL1, all instruction cache lines containing Non-secure entries associated with the current VMID. • For a Non-secure instruction executed at EL2, all instruction lines containing Non-secure entries. • For a Secure instruction executed at EL1 when EL3 is using AArch64 and SCR_EL3.EEL2 is 1, all instruction cache lines containing entries associated with the current VMID. • For a Secure instruction executed at EL1 when EL3 is using AArch64 and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.EEL2 is 0, all instruction cache lines. • For a Secure instruction executed at EL3 all instruction cache lines.
Branch predictor instructions[c]	
Invalidate by VA: BPIMVA	All lines that, in the current translation regime, are mapped to by the combination of: all of: • The specified VA. • For an instruction executed at EL1 or EL0, the current ASID. • For a Non-Secure instruction executed at EL1 or EL0, the current VMID[a]. • For a Secure instruction executed at EL1, when EL3 is using AArch64 and SCR_EL3.EEL2 is 1, the current VMID[a]. • For a Secure instruction executed at EL0, when EL3 is using AArch64, SCR_EL3.EEL2 is 1, and HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1,1}, the current VMID[a].
Invalidate all: BPIALL, BPIALLIS	Can invalidate any unlocked entry in the branch predictor, and are required to invalidate: • For a Non-secure instruction executed at EL1, all lines containing Non-secure entries associated with the current VMID. • For a Non-secure instruction executed at EL2, all lines containing Non-secure entries. • For a Secure instruction executed at EL1 when EL3 is using AArch64 and SCR_EL3.EEL2 is 1, all lines containing entries associated with the current VMID. • For a Secure instruction executed at EL1 when EL3 is using AArch64 and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.EEL2 is 0, all lines. • For a Secure instruction executed at EL3, all lines.

a. Dependencies on the VMID apply even when either EL2 is using AArch32 and the value of HCR.VM is 0 or EL2 is using AArch64 when enabled for the current Security state, and the value of HCR_EL2.VM is 0. If the PE resets into an Exception level that is using AArch32, VTTBR.VMID resets to zero, meaning there is a valid VMID from reset. However, if the PE resets into an Exception level that is using AArch64, VTTBR_EL2.VMID resets to a value that is architecturally UNKNOWN, and the VTTBR_EL2.VMID field must be set to a known value, that might be zero, as part of the PE initialization sequence.

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b. The type of instruction cache used affects the interpretation of the specified entries in this table such that:
 For a PIPT instruction cache, the cache maintenance applies to all entries whose physical address corresponds to the specified address.
 For a VIPT instruction cache, the cache maintenance applies to entries whose virtual index and physical tag corresponds to the specified address.

For information of types of instruction cache, see *Instruction caches* on page G5-8919.

c. In an implementation where the branch predictors are architecturally invisible, these instructions can execute as NOPs.

For locked entries and entries that might be locked, the behavior of cache maintenance instructions described in *The interaction of cache lockdown with cache maintenance instructions* on page G4-8820 applies.

With an implementation that generates aborts if entries are locked or might be locked in the cache, when the use of lockdown aborts is enabled, these aborts can occur on any cache maintenance instructions.

In an implementation that includes EL2:

- The architecture does not require cache cleaning when switching between virtual machines. Cache invalidation by set/way must not present an opportunity for one virtual machine to corrupt state associated with a second virtual machine. To ensure this requirement is met, EL1 invalidate by set/way instructions executed in at EL1 when HCR_EL2.VM or HCR.VM is 1 and EL2 is enabled can, instead, perform a clean and invalidate by set/way.
- The AArch32 Data cache invalidate instructions DCIMVAC and DCISW perform a cache clean as well as a cache invalidate, meaning DCIMVAC performs the same invalidation as a DCCIMVAC instruction, and DCISW performs the same invalidation as a DCCISW instruction, if both of the following apply:
  - EL2 is using AArch32, the value of HCR.VM is 1, and the instruction is executed at Non-secure EL1.
  - EL2 is using AArch64, the value of HCR_EL2.VM is 1, EL2 is enabled, and the instruction is executed at EL1.
- The AArch32 Data cache invalidate by set/way instruction DCISW performs a cache clean as well as a cache invalidate, meaning it performs the same invalidation as a DCCISW instruction, if either of the following apply:
  - EL2 is using AArch32, the value of HCR.SWIO is 1, and the instruction is executed at Non-secure EL1.
  - EL2 is using AArch64, the value of HCR_EL2.SWIO is 1, EL2 is enabled, and the instruction is executed at EL1.
- TLB and instruction cache invalidate instructions are broadcast across the Inner Shareable domain when either:
  - EL2 is using AArch32, the value of HCR.FB is 1, and execution is at Non-secure EL1.
  - EL2 is using AArch64, the value of HCR_EL2.FWB is 1, EL2 is enabled, and the instruction is executed at EL1.

  When EL1 is using AArch32, this applies to the TLBIMVA, TLBIASID, TLBIMVAA, TLBIMVAL, TLBIMVAAL, and ICIALLU instructions. This means the instruction performs the invalidation that would be performed by the corresponding Inner Shareable instruction, for example ICIALLU performs the invalidation that would be performed by ICIALLUIS, and BPIALL performs the invalidation that would be performed by BPIALLIS.

For more information about the cache maintenance instructions, see *About cache maintenance in AArch32 state* on page G4-8803, *AArch32 cache and branch predictor maintenance instructions* on page G4-8807, and Chapter G5 *The AArch32 Virtual Memory System Architecture*.

Boundary conditions for cache maintenance instructions

Cache maintenance instructions operate on the caches regardless of whether the System register Cacheability controls force all memory accesses to be Non-cacheable.

For VA-based cache maintenance instructions, the instructions operate on the caches regardless of the memory type and cacheability attributes marked for the memory address in the VMSA translation table entries. This means that the effects of the cache maintenance instructions can apply regardless of:

- Whether the address accessed:
  - Is Normal memory or Device memory.
  - Has the Cacheable attribute or the Non-cacheable attribute.

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- Any applicable domain control of the address accessed.
- The access permissions for the address accessed, other than the effect of the stage two write permission on data or unified cache invalidation instructions.

Ordering of cache and branch predictor maintenance instructions

The following rules describe the effect of the memory order model on the cache and branch predictor maintenance instructions:

- All cache and branch predictor maintenance instructions that do not specify an address execute, relative to each other, in program order.

  All cache and branch predictor instructions that specify an address:

  — Execute in program order relative to all cache and branch predictor operations that do not specify an address.

  — Execute in program order relative to all cache and branch predictor operations that specify the same address.

  — Can execute in any order relative to cache and branch predictor operations that specify a different address.
- Where a cache maintenance or branch predictor instruction appears in program order before a change to the translation tables, the architecture guarantees that the cache or branch predictor maintenance instruction uses the translations that were visible before the change to the translation tables.
- Where a change of the translation tables appears in program order before a cache maintenance or branch predictor instruction, software must execute the sequence outlined in *Ordering and completion of TLB maintenance instructions* on page G5-8907 before performing the cache or branch predictor maintenance instruction, to ensure that the maintenance operation uses the new translations.
- A `DMB` instruction causes the effect of all data or unified cache maintenance instructions appearing in program order before the `DMB` to be visible to all explicit memory read and write effects appearing in program order after the `DMB`.

  Also, a `DMB` instruction ensures that the effects of any data or unified cache maintenance instruction appearing in program order before the `DMB` are observable by any observer in the same required Shareability domain before any data or unified cache maintenance or explicit memory operations appearing in program order after the `DMB` are observed by the same observer. Completion of the `DMB` does not guarantee the visibility of all data to other observers. For example, all data might not be visible to a translation table walk, or to instruction fetches.
- A `DSB` is required to guarantee the completion of all cache maintenance instruction that appear in program order before the `DSB` instruction.
- A *Context synchronization event* is required to guarantee the effects of any branch predictor maintenance operation. This means a *Context synchronization event* causes the effect of all completed branch predictor maintenance operations appearing in program order before the *Context synchronization event* to be visible to all instructions after the *Context synchronization event*.

  This means that, if a branch instruction appears after an invalidate branch predictor operation and before any *Context synchronization event*, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the branch instruction is affected by the invalidate. Software must avoid this ordering of instructions, because it might cause CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior.
- Any data or unified cache maintenance instruction by VA must be executed in program order relative to any explicit memory read or write effect on the same PE to an address covered by the VA of the cache instruction if that load or store is to Normal Cacheable memory. The order of memory accesses that result from the cache maintenance instruction, relative to any other memory accesses to Normal Cacheable memory, are subject to the memory ordering rules. For more information, see *Definition of the memory model* on page E2-6852.

  Any data or unified cache maintenance instruction by VA can be executed in any order relative to any explicit memory read or write effect on the same PE to an address covered by the VA of the cache maintenance instruction if that load or store is not to Normal Cacheable memory.
- There is no restriction on the ordering of data or unified cache maintenance instruction by VA relative to any explicit memory read or write effect on the same PE where the address of the explicit memory read or write effect is not covered by the VA of the cache instruction. Where the ordering must be restricted, a `DMB` instruction must be inserted to enforce ordering.

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- There is no restriction on the ordering of a data or unified cache maintenance instruction by set/way relative to any explicit memory read or write effect on the same PE. Where the ordering must be restricted, a DMB instruction must be inserted to enforce ordering.
- Software must execute a *Context synchronization event* after the completion of an instruction cache maintenance instruction, to guarantee that the effect of the maintenance instruction is visible to any instruction fetch.

A DSB instruction intended to ensure the completion of cache maintenance instructions or branch predictor instructions must have an access type of both loads and stores.

See also the completion requirements for cache and branch predictor maintenance instructions in *Completion and endpoint ordering* on page E2-6860.

The scope of instruction cache maintenance depends on the type of the instruction cache. For more information, see *Instruction caches* on page G5-8919.

Example G4-1 Cache cleaning operations for self-modifying code

The sequence of cache cleaning operations for a line of self-modifying code on a uniprocessor system is:

```
; Coherency example for data and instruction accesses within the same Inner Shareable domain.
; Enter this code with <Rt> containing a new 32-bit instruction,
; to be held in Cacheable space at a location pointed to by Rn. Use STRH in the first line
; instead of STR for a 16-bit instruction.
        STR Rt, [Rn]
        DCCMVAU Rn          ; Clean data cache by MVA to point of unification (PoU)
        DSB                 ; Ensure visibility of the data cleaned from cache
        ICIMVAU Rn          ; Invalidate instruction cache by MVA to PoU
        BPIMVA  Rn          ; Invalidate branch predictor by MVA to PoU
        DSB                 ; Ensure completion of the invalidations
        ISB                 ; Synchronize the fetched instruction stream
```

Performing cache maintenance instructions

To ensure all cache lines in a block of address space are maintained through all levels of cache Arm strongly recommends that software:

- For data or unified cache maintenance, uses the CTR.DMinLine value to determine the loop increment size for a loop of data cache maintenance by VA instructions.
- For instruction cache maintenance, uses the CTR.IMinLine value to determine the loop increment size for a loop of instruction cache maintenance by VA instructions.

Example code for cache maintenance instructions

The cache maintenance instructions by set/way can be used to clean or invalidate, or both, the entirety of one or more levels of cache attached to a PE. However, unless all PEs attached to the caches regard all memory locations as Non-cacheable, it is not possible to prevent locations being allocated into the cache during such a sequence of the cache maintenance instructions.

Note

Because the set/way instructions operate only locally, there is no guarantee of the atomicity of cache maintenance between different PEs, even if those different PEs are each executing the same cache maintenance instructions at the same time. Because any cacheable line can be allocated into the cache at any time, it is possible for a cache line to migrate from an entry in the cache of one PE to the cache of a different PE in a way that means the cache line is not affected by set/way based cache maintenance. Therefore, Arm strongly discourages the use of set/way instructions to manage coherency in coherent systems. The expected use of the cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way is limited to the cache maintenance associated with the powerdown and powerup of caches, if this is required by the implementation.

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The limitations of cache maintenance by set/way mean maintenance by set/way does not happen on multiple PEs, and cannot be made to happen atomically for each address on each PE. Therefore in multiprocessor or multithreaded systems, the use of cache maintenance by set/way to clean, or clean and invalidate, the entire cache for coherency management with very large buffers or with buffers with unknown address can fail to provide the expected coherency results because of speculation by other PEs, or possibly by other threads. The only way that these instructions can be used in this way is to first ensure that all PEs that might cause speculative accesses to caches that need to be maintained are not capable of generating speculative accesses. This can be achieved by ensuring that those PEs have no memory locations with a Normal Cacheable attribute. Such an approach can have very large system performance effects, and Arm advises implementers to use hardware coherency mechanisms in systems where this will be an issue.

System level caches on page G4-8821 refers to other limitations of cache maintenance by set/way.

The following example code for cleaning a data or unified cache to the Point of Coherency illustrates a generic mechanism for cleaning the entire data or unified cache to the Point of Coherency. It assumes the current Cache Size Identification Register is in 32-bit format. For more information, see *Possible formats of the Cache Size Identification Registers, CCSIDR and CCSIDR2* on page G4-8799.

```
    MRC p15, 1, R0, c0, c0, 1   ; Read CLIDR into R0
    ANDS R3, R0, #0x07000000
    MOV R3, R3, LSR #23         ; Cache level value (naturally aligned)
    BEQ Finished
    MOV R10, #0
Loop1
    ADD R2, R10, R10, LSR #1    ; Work out 3 x cache level
    MOV R1, R0, LSR R2          ; bottom 3 bits are the Cache type for this level
    AND R1, R1, #7              ; get those 3 bits alone
    CMP R1, #2
    BLT Skip                    ; no cache or only instruction cache at this level
    MCR p15, 2, R10, c0, c0, 0  ; write CSSELR from R10
    ISB                         ; ISB to sync the change to the CCSIDR
    MRC p15, 1, R1, c0, c0, 0   ; read current CCSIDR to R1
    AND R2, R1, #7              ; extract the line length field
    ADD R2, R2, #4              ; add 4 for the line length offset (log2 16 bytes)
    MOV R4, #0x3FF
    ANDS R4, R4, R1, LSR #3     ; R4 is the max number on the way size (right aligned)
    CLZ R5, R4                  ; R5 is the bit position of the way size increment
    MOV R9, R4                  ; R9 working copy of the max way size (right aligned)
Loop2
    MOV R7, #0x00007FFF
    ANDS R7, R7, R1, LSR #13    ; R7 is the max number of the index size (right aligned)
Loop3
    ORR R11, R10, R9, LSL R5    ; factor in the way number and cache number into R11
    ORR R11, R11, R7, LSL R2    ; factor in the index number
    MCR p15, 0, R11, c7, c10, 2 ; DCCSW, clean by set/way
    SUBS R7, R7, #1             ; decrement the index
    BGE Loop3
    SUBS R9, R9, #1             ; decrement the way number
    BGE Loop2
Skip
    ADD R10, R10, #2            ; increment the cache number
    CMP R3, R10
    DSB                         ; ensure completion of previous cache maintenance instruction
    BGT Loop1
Finished
```

Similar approaches can be used for all cache maintenance instructions.

G4.4.8 Execution and data prediction restriction System instructions

When FEAT_SPECRES is implemented, the System instructions for prediction restriction listed in Table G4-7 on page G4-8819 prevent predictions based on information gathered from earlier execution within a particular execution context (CTX), from affecting the later speculative execution within that CTX, to the extent that the speculation execution is observable through side-channels.

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The prediction restriction System instructions being used by a particular CTX apply to:

- All control flow prediction resources that predict execution addresses.
- Data value prediction.
- Cache allocation prediction.

Table G4-7 Prediction restriction System instructions

Register	Instruction
CFPRCTX	Control Flow Prediction Restriction by Context
CPPRCTX	Cache Prefetch Prediction Restriction by Context
DVPRCTX	Data Value Prediction Restriction by Context

For these System instructions, the CTX is defined by:

- The Security state.
- The Exception level.
- When executing at EL1, the VMID.
- When executing at EL0 when using the PL1&0 translation regime, the ASID and VMID.

Note

- The data value prediction applies to all prediction resources that use some form of training to speculate data values as part of an execution.
- The cache allocation applies to all instruction and data caches, and TLB prefetching hardware used by the executing PE that applies to the supplied context.

The context information is passed as a register argument, and is restricted so that:

- Execution of the System instruction at EL0 applies only to the current hardware defined context.
- Execution of the System instruction at EL1 applies only to the current VMID and Security state, and does not apply to EL2 or EL3.
- Execution of the System instruction at EL2 can apply only to the current Security state, and does not apply to EL3.

If the System instruction is specified to apply to Exception levels that are not implemented, or which are higher than the Exception level that the System instruction is executed at, then the System instruction is treated as a `NOP`.

When the System instruction is complete and synchronized, no predictions of the restricted type for the affected context are influenced by the execution of the program before the System instruction in a manner that can be observed by the use of any side channels.

Note

- Prediction restriction System instructions do not require the invalidation of prediction structures so long as the behavior described for completion is met by an implementation.
- Prediction restriction System instructions are permitted to invalidate more prediction information than is defined by the supplied CTX.

These System instructions are guaranteed to be complete following a `DSB` that covers both read and write behavior on the same PE that executed the original instruction. A subsequent Context synchronization event is required to ensure that the effect of the completion of the instructions is synchronized to the current execution.

In AArch32 state, EL0 access to the System instructions is controlled by SCTLR.EnRCTX.

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G4.4.9 Cache lockdown

The concept of an entry locked in a cache is allowed, but not architecturally defined. How lockdown is achieved is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might not be supported by:

- An implementation.
- Some memory attributes.

An unlocked entry in a cache might not remain in that cache. The architecture does not guarantee that an unlocked cache entry remains in the cache or remains incoherent with the rest of memory. Software must not assume that an unlocked item that remains in the cache remains dirty.

A locked entry in a cache is guaranteed to remain in that cache. The architecture does not guarantee that a locked cache entry remains incoherent with the rest of memory, that is, it might not remain dirty.

The interaction of cache lockdown with cache maintenance instructions

The interaction of cache lockdown and cache maintenance instructions is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. However, an architecturally-defined cache maintenance instruction on a locked cache line must comply with the following general rules:

- The effect of the following instructions on locked cache entries is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED:
  - Cache clean by set/way, DCCSW.
  - Cache invalidate by set/way, DCISW.
  - Cache clean and invalidate by set/way, DCISW.
  - Instruction cache invalidate all, ICIALLU and ICIALLUIS.

  However, one of the following approaches must be adopted in all these cases:

  1. If the instruction specified an invalidation, a locked entry is not invalidated from the cache.
  2. If the instruction specified a clean it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether locked entries are cleaned.
  3. If an entry is locked down, or could be locked down, an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED Data Abort exception is generated, using the Fault status code defined for this purpose. See *Data Abort exception* on page G1-8659.

  This permits a usage model for cache invalidate routines to operate on a large range of addresses by performing the required operation on the entire cache, without having to consider whether any cache entries are locked.

The effect of the following instructions is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED:

- Cache clean by virtual address, DCCMVAC and DCCMVAU.
- Cache invalidate by virtual address, DCIMVAC.
- Cache clean and invalidate by virtual address, DCCIMVAC.

However, one of the following approaches must be adopted in all these cases:

1. If the instruction specified an invalidation, a locked entry is invalidated from the cache. For the clean and invalidate instructions, the entry must be cleaned before it is invalidated.
2. If the instruction specified an invalidation, a locked entry is not invalidated from the cache. If the instruction specified a clean it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether locked entries are cleaned.
3. If an entry is locked down, or could be locked down, an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED Data Abort exception is generated, using the Fault status code defined for this purpose. See DFSR or HSR.

In an implementation that includes EL2, if HCR.TIDCP is set to 1, any exception relating to lockdown of an entry associated with Non-secure memory is routed to EL2.

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Note

An implementation that uses an abort mechanism for entries that can be locked down but are not actually locked down must:

- Document the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED instruction sequences that perform the required operations on entries that are not locked down.
- Implement one of the other permitted alternatives for the locked entries.

Arm recommends that, when possible, such IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED instruction sequences use architecturally-defined instructions. This minimizes the number of customized instructions required.

In addition, an implementation that uses an abort to handle cache maintenance instructions for entries that might be locked must provide a mechanism that ensures that no entries are locked in the cache.

The reset setting of the cache must be that no cache entries are locked.

Additional cache functions for the implementation of lockdown

An implementation can add additional cache maintenance functions for the handling of lockdown in the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED space.

G4.4.10 System level caches

The Arm Architecture defines a *system cache* as a cache that is not described in the PE Cache Identification registers, CCSIDR, CCSIDR2, and CLIDR, and for which the set/way cache maintenance instructions do not apply.

Conceptually, three classes of system cache can be envisaged:

1. System caches which lie before the point of coherency and cannot be managed by cache maintenance instructions. Such systems fundamentally undermine the concept of cache maintenance instructions operating to the point of coherency, as they imply the use of non-architecture mechanisms to manage coherency. The use of such systems in the Arm architecture is explicitly prohibited.
2. System caches which lie before the point of coherency and can be managed by cache maintenance by address instructions that apply to the point of coherency, but cannot be managed by cache maintenance by set/way instructions. Where maintenance of the entire system cache must be performed, as is the case for power management, it must be performed using non-architectural mechanisms.
3. System caches which lie beyond the point of coherency and so are invisible to software. The management of such caches is outside the scope of architecture.

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G4.5 System register support for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED memory features

The VMSAv8-32 defines the following registers for describing IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features of the memory system:

- The TCM Type Register,TCMTR must be implemented on any implementation where EL1 or above supports AArch32. The format of this register is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
- The System register encoding space with {`coproc`==0b1111, `CRn`==`c9`, `CRm`=={`c0-c2`, `c5-c7`}} is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED for all values of `opc2` and `opc1`. This space is reserved for branch predictor, cache and TCM functionality, for example maintenance, override behaviors and lockdown.
- In a VMSAv8-32 implementation, part of the System register encoding space with {`coproc`==`0b1111`, `CRn`==`c10`} is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and reserved for TLB functionality, see *TLB lockdown* on page G5-8902.
- The System register encoding space with {`coproc`==0b1111, `CRn`==`c11`, `CRm`=={`c0-c8`, `c15`}} is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED for all values of `opc2` and `opc1`. This space is reserved for DMA operations to and from the TCMs.

In addition, the System register encoding space with {`coproc`==0b1111, `CRn`==`c15`}is reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers, and can provide additional registers for the memory system. For more information, see *AArch32 VMSA organization of registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space* on page G7-8988.

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G4.6 External aborts

The Arm architecture defines External aborts as errors that occur in the memory system, other than those that are detected by the MMU or Debug hardware. An External abort might signal a data corruption to the PE. For example, a memory location might have been corrupted, and this corruption is detected by hardware using a parity or error correction code (ECC). The error might have been propagated. The RAS Extension provides mechanisms for software to determine the extent of the corruption and contain propagation of the error. For more information, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, ARMv8, for the ARMv8-A architecture profile*.

An External abort is one of:

- Synchronous.
- Precise asynchronous.
- Imprecise asynchronous.

For more information, see *Exception terminology* on page G1-8584.

The RAS Extension provides an expanded taxonomy for describing aborts. When the RAS Extension is not implemented, the Arm architecture does not provide any method to distinguish between precise asynchronous and imprecise asynchronous External aborts.

VMSAv8-32 permits External aborts on data accesses, translation table walks, and instruction fetches to be either synchronous or asynchronous. The reported fault code identifies whether the External abort is synchronous or asynchronous.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which External aborts, if any, are supported. Asynchronous External aborts generate SError interrupt exceptions.

In AArch32 state:

- SError interrupts are taken as asynchronous Data Abort exceptions.
- Synchronous External aborts:
  - On data accesses are taken as synchronous Data Abort exceptions.
  - On instruction fetches, or prefetches, are taken as synchronous Prefetch Abort exceptions.

See also:

- *External abort on a translation table walk* on page G5-8931.
- *Handling exceptions that are taken to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8613.

Normally, External aborts are rare. An imprecise asynchronous External abort is likely to be fatal to the process that is running. Arm recommends that implementations make External aborts precise wherever possible.

The following subsections give more information about possible External aborts:

- *Provision for classification of External aborts*.
- *Parity or ECC error reporting, RAS Extension not implemented* on page G4-8824.

The section *Exception reporting in a VMSAv8-32 implementation* on page G5-8935 describes the reporting of External aborts.

G4.6.1 Provision for classification of External aborts

For an External abort taken to a privileged mode other than Hyp mode, an implementation can use the DFSR.ExT or IFSR.ExT bits to provide more information about the External abort:

- DFSR.ExT provides an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED classification of External aborts on data accesses.
- IFSR.ExT provides an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED classification of External aborts on instruction accesses.

For an External abort taken to Hyp mode, the HSR.EA bit, provides an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED classification of External aborts.

For all aborts other than External aborts these bits return a value of 0.

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If the RAS Extension is implemented:

- The HSR.AET field provides information about the state of the PE following an SError interrupt exception taken to Hyp mode.
- The DFSR.AET field provides information about the state of the PE following an asynchronous Data Abort exception.
- The implementation might define error record registers.

For more information on the RAS Extension, see *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, ARMv8, for the ARMv8-A architecture profile*.

G4.6.2 Parity or ECC error reporting, RAS Extension not implemented

The Arm architecture supports the reporting of both synchronous and asynchronous parity or ECC errors from the cache systems. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED what parity or ECC errors in the cache systems, if any, result in synchronous or asynchronous parity or ECC errors.

A fault code is defined for reporting parity or ECC errors, see *Exception reporting in a VMSAv8-32 implementation* on page G5-8935. However when parity or ECC error reporting is implemented it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a parity or ECC error is reported using the assigned fault code, or using another appropriate encoding.

For all purposes other than the Fault status encoding, parity or ECC errors are treated as External aborts.

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G4.7 Memory barrier instructions

Memory barriers on page E2-6865 describes the memory barrier instructions. This section describes the system level controls of those instructions.

G4.7.1 EL2 control of the Shareability of data barrier instructions executed at EL0 or EL1

In an implementation that includes EL2 and supports Shareability limitations on the data barrier instructions, the HCR.BSU field can modify the required Shareability of an instruction that is executed at EL0 or EL1 in Non-secure state. Table G4-8 on page G4-8825 shows the encoding of this field:

Table G4-8 EL2 control of Shareability of barrier instructions executed at EL0 or EL1

HCR.BSU	Minimum Shareability of barrier instructions
00	No effect, Shareability is as specified by the instruction
01	Inner Shareable
10	Outer Shareable
11	Full system

For an instruction executed at EL0 or EL1 in Non-secure state, Table G4-9 on page G4-8825 shows how the HCR.BSU is combined with the Shareability specified by the argument of the `DMB` or `DSB` instruction to give the scope of the instruction:

Table G4-9 Effect of the HCR_EL2.BSU on barrier instructions executed at Non-secure EL1 or EL1

Shareability specified by the `DMB` or `DSB` argument	HCR.BSU	Resultant Shareability
Full system	Any	Full system
Outer Shareable	`00`, `01`, or `10`	Outer Shareable
	`11`, Full system	Full system
Inner Shareable	`00` or `01`	Inner Shareable
	`10`, Outer Shareable	Outer Shareable
	`11`, Full system	Full system
Non-shareable	`00`, No effect	Non-shareable
	`01`, Inner Shareable	Inner Shareable
	`10`, Outer Shareable	Outer Shareable
	`11`, Full system	Full system

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G4.8 Pseudocode description of general memory System instructions

This section lists the pseudocode describing general memory operations:

- *Memory data type definitions*.
- *Basic memory access*.
- *Aligned memory access*.
- *Unaligned memory access*.
- *Exclusives monitors operations*.
- *Access permission checking* on page G4-8827.
- *Abort exceptions* on page G4-8828.
- *Memory barriers* on page G4-8828.

G4.8.1 Memory data type definitions

This section lists the memory data types.

The memory data types are:

- Address descriptor, defined by the `AddressDescriptor` type.
- Full address, defined by the `FullAddress` type.
- Memory attributes, defined by the `MemoryAttributes` type.
- Memory type, defined by the `MemType` enumeration.
- Device memory type, defined by the `DeviceType` enumeration.
- Normal memory attributes, defined by the `MemAttrHints` type.
- Cacheability attributes, defined by the `MemAttr_NC`, `MemAttr_WT`, and `MemAttr_WB` constants.
- Allocation hints, defined by the `MemHint_No`, `MemHint_WA`, `MemHint_RA`, and `MemHint_RWA` constants.
- Access permissions, defined by the `Permissions` type.

G4.8.2 Basic memory access

The `PhysMemRead()` and `PhysMemWrite()` functions perform single-copy atomic, aligned, little-endian memory accesses of `size` bytes to or from the underlying physical memory array of bytes.

The attributes in `memaddrdesc.memattrs` are used by the memory system to determine caching and ordering behaviors as described in *Memory types and attributes* on page E2-6882, *Definition of the memory model* on page E2-6852, and *Atomicity in the Arm architecture* on page E2-6848.

G4.8.3 Aligned memory access

The `AArch32.MemSingle[]` functions make atomic, little-endian accesses of `size` bytes.

G4.8.4 Unaligned memory access

See *Unaligned data access* on page E2-6877 for details of the SCTLR.A and HSCTLR.A controls on the generation of alignment faults. The HSCTLR control applies to Normal memory accesses from Hyp mode, and the SCTLR control applies to Normal memory accesses from all other modes.

The `Mem_with_type[]` functions make an access of the required type. If that access is naturally aligned, each form of the function performs an atomic access by making a single call to `AArch32.MemSingle[]`. If that access is not aligned but passes the `AArch32.CheckAlignment()` checks, each form of the function synthesizes the required access from multiple calls to `AArch32.MemSingle[]`. It also reverses the byte order if the access is big-endian.

G4.8.5 Exclusives monitors operations

The `AArch32.SetExclusiveMonitors()` function sets the Exclusives monitors for a Load-Exclusive instruction, for a block of bytes. The size of the blocks is determined by `size`, at the VA `address`. The `ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` function checks whether a Store-Exclusive instruction still has possession of the Exclusives monitors and therefore completes successfully.

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The `AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` function checks whether a Store-Exclusive instruction still has possession of the Exclusives monitors, by checking whether the Exclusives monitors are set to include the location of the memory block specified by `size`, at the virtual address defined by `address`. The atomic write that follows after the Exclusives monitors have been set must be to the same physical address. It is permitted, but not required, for this function to return FALSE if the virtual address is not the same as that used in the previous call to `AArch32.SetExclusiveMonitors()`.

The `ExclusiveMonitorsStatus()` function returns 0 if the previous atomic write was to the same physical memory locations selected by `ExclusiveMonitorsPass()` and therefore succeeded. Otherwise the function returns 1, indicating that the address translation delivered a different physical address.

The `MarkExclusiveGlobal()` procedure takes as arguments a `FullAddress.paddress`, the PE identifier `processorid` and the size of the transfer. The procedure records that the PE `processorid` has requested exclusive access covering at least `size` bytes from address `paddress`. The size of the location marked as exclusive is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, up to a limit of 2KB and no smaller than two words, and aligned in the address space to the size of the location. It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether this causes any previous request for exclusive access to any other address by the same PE to be cleared.

The `MarkExclusiveLocal()` procedure takes as arguments a FullAddress `paddress`, the PE identifier `processorid` and the size of the transfer. The procedure records in a local record that PE `processorid` has requested exclusive access to an address covering at least `size` bytes from address paddress. The size of the location marked as exclusive is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, and can at its largest cover the whole of memory but is no smaller than two words, and is aligned in the address space to the size of the location. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this procedure also performs a `MarkExclusiveGlobal()` using the same parameters.

The `IsExclusiveGlobal()` function takes as arguments a FullAddress `paddress`, the PE identifier `processorid` and the size of the transfer. The function returns TRUE if the PE `processorid` has marked in a global record an address range as exclusive access requested that covers at least `size` bytes from address `paddress`. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether it returns TRUE or FALSE if a global record has marked a different address as exclusive access requested. If no address is marked in a global record as exclusive access, `IsExclusiveGlobal()` returns FALSE.

The `IsExclusiveLocal()` function takes as arguments a FullAddress `paddress`, the PE identifier `processorid` and the size of the transfer. The function returns TRUE if the PE `processorid` has marked an address range as exclusive access requested that covers at least the `size` bytes from address `paddress`. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this function returns TRUE or FALSE if the address marked as exclusive access requested does not cover all of `size` bytes from address `paddress`. If no address is marked as exclusive access requested, then this function returns FALSE. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this result is ANDed with the result of `IsExclusiveGlobal()` with the same parameters.

The `ClearExclusiveByAddress()` procedure takes as arguments a `FullAddress` `paddress`, the PE identifier `processorid` and the size of the transfer. The procedure clears the global records of all PEs, other than `processorid`, for which an address region including any of `size` bytes starting from `paddress` has had a request for an exclusive access. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the equivalent global record of the PE `processorid` is also cleared if any of `size` bytes starting from `paddress` has had a request for an exclusive access, or if any other address has had a request for an exclusive access.

The `ClearExclusiveLocal()` procedure takes as arguments the PE identifier `processorid`. The procedure clears the local record of PE `processorid` for which an address has had a request for an exclusive access. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this operation also clears the global record of PE `processorid` that an address has had a request for an exclusive access.

G4.8.6 Access permission checking

The `AArch32.S1LDHasPermissionsFault()`, `AArch32.S1SDHasPermissionsFault()`, and `AArch32.S2HasPermissionsFault()` functions are used by the architecture to perform access permission checking based on attributes derived from the Translation Table descriptors.

The interpretation of access permission is shown in *Memory access control* on page G5-8876.

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G4.8.7 Abort exceptions

The function `AArch32.Abort()` generates a Data Abort exception or a Prefetch Abort exception by calling the `AArch32.TakeDataAbortException()` or `AArch32.TakePrefetchAbortException()` function.

The `FaultRecord` type describes a fault. Functions that check for faults return a record of this type appropriate to the type of fault. *Pseudocode description of VMSAv8-32 memory system operations* on page G5-8962 provides a number of wrappers to generate a FaultRecord.

The function `NoFault()` returns a null record that indicates no fault. The `IsFault()` function tests whether a FaultRecord contains a fault.

G4.8.8 Memory barriers

The definition for the memory barrier functions is given by the enumerations `MBReqDomain` and `MBReqTypes`.

These enumerations define the required Shareability domains and required access types used as arguments for `DMB` and `DSB` instructions.

The procedures `DataMemoryBarrier()`, `DataSynchronizationBarrier()`, and `InstructionSynchronizationBarrier()` perform the memory barriers.

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Chapter G5
The AArch32 Virtual Memory System Architecture

This chapter describes the A-profile AArch32 *Virtual Memory System Architecture* (VMSA). It includes the following sections:

- *About VMSAv8-32* on page G5-8830.
- *The effects of disabling address translation stages on VMSAv8-32 behavior* on page G5-8838.
- *Translation tables* on page G5-8842.
- *The VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8847.
- *The VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8856.
- *Memory access control* on page G5-8876.
- *Memory region attributes* on page G5-8887.
- *Translation Lookaside Buffers (TLBs)* on page G5-8900.
- *TLB maintenance requirements* on page G5-8904.
- *Caches in VMSAv8-32* on page G5-8919.
- *VMSAv8-32 memory aborts* on page G5-8922.
- *Exception reporting in a VMSAv8-32 implementation* on page G5-8935.
- *Address translation instructions* on page G5-8955.
- *Pseudocode description of VMSAv8-32 memory system operations* on page G5-8962.
- *About the System registers for VMSAv8-32* on page G5-8965.
- *Functional grouping of VMSAv8-32 System registers* on page G5-8970.

Note

This chapter must be read with Chapter G4 *The AArch32 System Level Memory Model*.

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G5.1 About VMSAv8-32

This chapter describes the A-profile VMSA for AArch32 state, VMSAv8-32.

This chapter describes the control of the VMSA by Exception levels that are using AArch32. *Security state, Exception levels, and AArch32 execution privilege* on page G1-8592 summarizes how the AArch32 PE modes map onto the Exception levels.

FEAT_SEL2, if implemented, is not available in AArch32 state and EL2 only executes in Non-secure state.

FEAT_S2FWB, if implemented, is not available in AArch32 state. If EL2 is executing in AArch64 state 2 stage translations might be affected. For more informations see Chapter D5 *The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture*.

Chapter D5 *The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture* describes the control of the VMSA by Exception levels that are using AArch64.

The main function of the VMSA is to perform address translation, and access permissions and memory attribute determination and checking, for memory accesses made by the PE. Address translation, and permissions and attribute determination and checking, is performed by a *stage* of address translation.

In VMSAv8-32, the *Memory Management Unit* (MMU) provides a number of stages of address translation. This chapter describes only the stages that are visible from Exception levels that are using AArch32, which are as follows:

For operation in Secure state

A single stage of address translation, for use when executing at PL1 or EL0. This is the *Secure PL1&0 stage 1* address translation stage.

For operation in Non-secure state

- A single stage of address translation for use when executing at EL2. This is the *Non-secure EL2 stage 1* address translation stage.
- Two stages of address translation for use when executing at PL1 or EL0. These are:
  - The *Non-secure PL1&0 stage 1* address translation stage.
  - The *Non-secure PL1&0 stage 2* address translation stage.

The System registers provide independent control of each supported stage of address translation, including a control to disable that stage of translation.

However, if the PE is executing at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64 then it is using the VMSAv8-64 EL1&0 translation regime, described in Chapter D5 *The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture*.

These features mean the VMSAv8-32 can support a hierarchy of software supervision, for example an Operating System and a hypervisor.

Each stage of address translation uses address translations and associated memory properties held in memory mapped tables called *translation tables*.

For information about how the MMU features differ if an implementation does not include all of the Exception levels, see *About address translation for VMSAv8-32* on page G5-8833.

The translation tables define the following properties:

Access to the Secure or Non-secure address map

The translation table entries determine whether an access from Secure state accesses the Secure or the Non-secure address map. Any access from Non-secure state accesses the Non-secure address map.

Memory access permission control

This controls whether a program is permitted to access a memory region. For instruction and data access, the possible settings are:

- No access.
- Read-only.
- Write-only. This is possible only in a translation regime with two stages of translation.

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- Read/write.

For instruction accesses, additional controls determine whether instructions can be fetched and executed from the memory region.

If a PE attempts an access that is not permitted, a memory fault is signaled to the PE.

Memory region attributes

These describe the properties of a memory region. The top-level attribute, the Memory type, is one of Normal, or a type of Device memory, as follows:

- Both translation table formats support the following Device memory types:
  - Device-nGnRnE
  - Device-nGnRE
- The Long-descriptor translation table format supports, in addition, the following Device memory types:
  - Device-nGRE
  - Device-GRE

Note

Armv8 added the Device-nGRE and Device-GRE memory types. Also, in versions of the Arm architecture before Armv8:

- Device-nGnRnE memory is described as Strongly-ordered memory.
- Device-nGnRE memory is described as Device memory.

Normal memory regions can have additional attributes.

For more information, see *Memory types and attributes* on page E2-6882.

Address translation mappings

An address translation maps an *input address* to an *output address*.

A stage 1 translation takes the address of an explicit data access or instruction fetch, a *virtual address* (VA), as the input address, and translates it to a different output address:

- If only one stage of translation is provided, this output address is the *physical address* (PA).
- If two stages of address translation are provided, the output address of the stage 1 translation is an *intermediate physical address* (IPA).

Note

In the Armv8-32 architecture, a software agent, such as an Operating System, that uses or defines stage 1 memory translations, might be unaware of the distinction between IPA and PA.

A stage 2 translation translates the IPA to a PA.

The possible Security states and privilege levels of memory accesses define a set of *translation regimes*, where a translation regime maps an input VA to the corresponding PA, using one or two stages of translation. See *The VMSAv8-32 translation regimes* on page G5-8832.

System registers control VMSAv8-32, including defining the location of the translation tables, and enabling and configuring the MMU, including enabling and disabling the different address translation stages. Also, they report any faults that occur on a memory access. For more information, see *Functional grouping of VMSAv8-32 System registers* on page G5-8970.

The following sections give an overview of VMSAv8-32, and of the implementation options for VMSAv8-32:

- *The VMSAv8-32 translation regimes* on page G5-8832.
- *Address types used in a VMSAv8-32 description* on page G5-8832.
- *Address spaces in VMSAv8-32* on page G5-8833.
- *About address translation for VMSAv8-32* on page G5-8833.

The remainder of the chapter fully describes the VMSA, including the different implementation options, as summarized in *Organization of the remainder of this chapter* on page G5-8837.

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G5.1.1 The VMSAv8-32 translation regimes

As introduced in *Address translation mappings* on page G5-8831, a translation regime maps an input VA to the corresponding PA, using one or two stages of translation. Figure G5-1 shows the VMSAv8-32 translation regimes, and their associated translation stages and the Exception levels from which they are controlled.

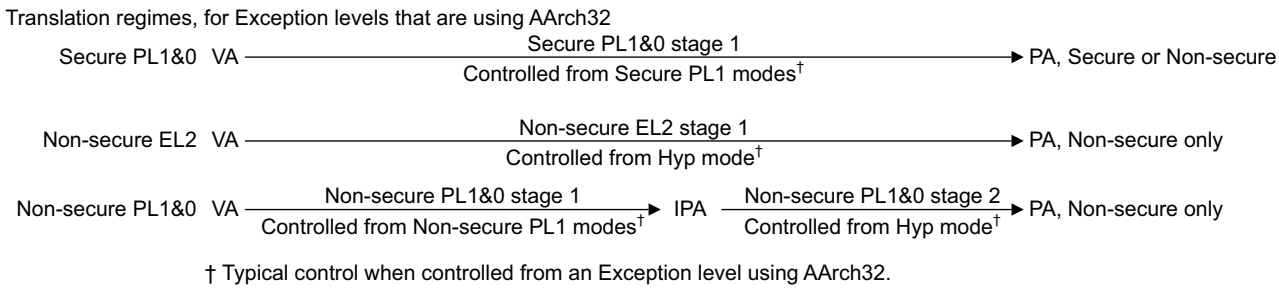

Figure G5-1 VMSAv8-32 translation regimes, and associated control

Note

Conceptually, a translation regime that has only a stage 1 address translation is equivalent to a regime with a fixed, flat stage 2 mapping from IPA to PA.

Limited use of Privilege level in AArch32 state on page G1-8593 describes the mapping between the PE modes and the Privilege levels (PLs).

Alternative descriptions of the PL1&0 translation regime

The PL1&0 is described in terms of Privilege level because of the way the AArch32 PE modes map onto the Exception levels, as described in *Limited use of Privilege level in AArch32 state* on page G1-8593. The description of this translation regime in terms of the Exception levels using depends on the current state of the PE, as follows:

- In Non-secure state, PL1 always maps to EL1, and therefore the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime could be described as the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- In Secure state:
  - When EL3 is using AArch32, PL1 maps to EL3, and therefore under these conditions the Secure PL1&0 translation regime could be described as the Secure EL3&0 translation regime,
  - When EL3 is using AArch64, Secure PL1 maps to Secure EL1, and therefore under these conditions the Secure PL1&0 translation regime could be described as the Secure EL1&0 translation regime,

However, these descriptions all refer to the same translation regime, with the same System registers associated with its stage 1 translations. Therefore, the regime is generally referred to as the PL1&0 translation regime.

Note

As Figure G5-1 shows, stage 2 translation is supported only in Non-secure state.

G5.1.2 Address types used in a VMSAv8-32 description

A description of VMSAv8-32 refers to the following address types.

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Note

These descriptions relate to a VMSAv8-32 description and therefore sometimes differ from the generic definitions given in the Glossary.

Virtual address (VA)

An address used in an instruction, as a data or instruction address, is a Virtual Address (VA).

An address held in the PC, LR, or SP, is a VA.

The VA map runs from zero to the size of the VA space. For AArch32 state, the maximum VA space is 4GB, giving a maximum VA range of `0x00000000-0xFFFFFFFF`.

Intermediate physical address (IPA)

In a translation regime that provides two stages of address translation, the IPA is the address after the stage 1 translation, and is the input address for the stage 2 translation.

In a translation regime that provides only one stage of address translation, the IPA is identical to the PA.

A VMSAv8-32 implementation provides only one stage of address translation:

- If the implementation does not include EL2.
- When executing in Secure state.
- When executing in Hyp mode.

Physical address (PA)

The address of a location in the Secure or Non-secure memory map. That is, an output address from the PE to the memory system.

G5.1.3 Address spaces in VMSAv8-32

For execution in AArch32 state, the architecture supports:

- A VA space of up to 32 bits. The actual width is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
- An IPA space of up to 40 bits. The translation tables and associated System registers define the width of the implemented address space.

Note

AArch32 defines two translation table formats. The *Long-descriptor* format gives access to the full 40-bit IPA or PA space at a granularity of 4KB. The *Short-descriptor* format:

- Gives access to a 32-bit PA space at 4KB granularity.
- Gives access to a 40-bit PA space, but only at 16MB granularity, by the use of Supersections.

If an implementation includes EL3, the address maps are defined independently for Secure and Non-secure operation, providing two independent 40-bit address spaces, where:

- A VA accessed from Non-secure state can only be translated to the Non-secure address map.
- A VA accessed from Secure state can be translated to either the Secure or the Non-secure address map.

G5.1.4 About address translation for VMSAv8-32

Address translation is the process of mapping one address type to another, for example, mapping VAs to IPAs, or mapping VAs to PAs. A *translation table* defines the mapping from one address type to another, and a *Translation table base register* (TTBR) indicates the start of a translation table. Each implemented stage of address translation shown in Figure G5-1 on page G5-8832 requires its own translation tables.

For PL1&0 stage 1 translations, the mapping can be split between two tables, one controlling the lower part of the VA space, and the other controlling the upper part of the VA space. This can be used, for example, so that:

- One table defines the mapping for operating system and I/O addresses, that do not change on a context switch.

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- A second table defines the mapping for application-specific addresses, and therefore might require updating on a context switch.

The VMSAv8-32 implementation options determine the supported address translation stages. The following descriptions apply when all implemented Exception levels are using AArch32:

VMSAv8-32 without EL2 or EL3

Supports only a single PL1&0 stage 1 address translation. Translation of this stage of address translation can be split between two sets of translation tables, with base addresses defined by TTBR0 and TTBR1, and controlled by TTBCR.

VMSAv8-32 with EL3 but without EL2

Supports only the Secure PL1&0 stage 1 address translation and the Non-secure PL1&0 stage 1 address translation. In each Security state, this stage of translation can be split between two sets of translation tables, with base addresses defined by the Secure and Non-secure copies of TTBR0 and TTBR1, and controlled by the Secure and Non-secure copies of TTBCR.

VMSAv8-32 with EL2 but without EL3

The implementation supports the following stages of address translation:

Non-secure EL2 stage 1 address translation

The HTTBR defines the base address of the translation table for this stage of address translation, controlled by HTCR.

Non-secure PL1&0 stage 1 address translation

Translation of this stage of address translation can be split between two sets of translation tables, with base addresses defined by the Non-secure copies of TTBR0 and TTBR1 and controlled by the Non-secure instance of TTBCR.

Non-secure PL1&0 stage 2 address translation

The VTTBR defines the base address of the translation table for this stage of address translation, controlled by VTCR.

VMSAv8-32 with EL2 and EL3

The implementation supports all of the stages of address translation, as follows:

Secure PL1&0 stage 1 address translation

Translation of this stage of address translation can be split between two sets of translation tables, with base addresses defined by the Secure copies of TTBR0 and TTBR1, and controlled by the Secure instance of TTBCR.

Non-secure EL2 stage 1 address translation

The HTTBR defines the base address of the translation table for this stage of address translation, controlled by HTCR.

Non-secure PL1&0 stage 1 address translation

Translation of this stage of address translation can be split between two sets of translation tables, with base addresses defined by the Non-secure copies of TTBR0 and TTBR1 and controlled by the Non-secure instance of TTBCR.

Non-secure PL1&0 stage 2 address translation

The VTTBR defines the base address of the translation table for this stage of address translation, controlled by VTCR.

Figure G5-2 on page G5-8835 shows the translation regimes and stages in a VMSAv8-32 implementation that includes all of the Exception levels, and indicates the PE mode that, typically, defines each set of translation tables, if that stage of address translation is controlled by a Privilege level that is using AArch32:

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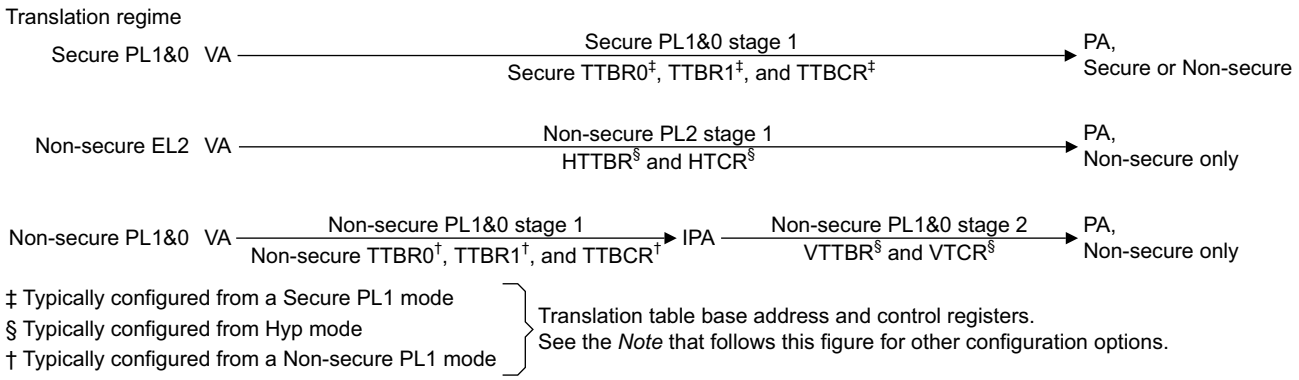

Figure G5-2 VMSAv8-32 address translation summary

Note

The term *Typically configured* is used in Figure G5-2 to indicate the expected software usage. However, stages of address translation used in AArch32 state can also be configured:

- From an Exception level higher than the Exception level of the configuring PE mode shown in Figure G5-2, regardless of whether that Exception level is using AArch32 or is using AArch64, except that a Non-secure Exception level can never configure a stage of address translation that is used in Secure state.
- From an Exception level that is using AArch64 and is higher than the level at which the translation stage is being used. For example, if Non-secure EL0 is the only Non-secure Exception level that is using AArch32, then the Non-secure PL1&0 stage of address translation is configured from Non-secure EL1, that is using AArch64.

In general:

- The translation from VA to PA can require multiple *stages* of address translation, as Figure G5-2 shows.
- A single stage of address translation takes an *input address* and translates it to an *output address.*

A full translation table lookup is called a *translation table walk*. It is performed automatically by hardware, and can have a significant cost in execution time. To support fine granularity of the VA to PA mapping, a single input address to output address translation can require multiple accesses to the translation tables, with each access giving finer granularity. Each access is described as a *level* of address lookup. The final level of the lookup defines:

- The required output address.
- The *attributes* and *access permissions* of the addressed memory.

Translation Lookaside Buffers (TLBs) reduce the average cost of a memory access by caching the results of translation table walks. TLBs behave as caches of the translation table information, and VMSAv8-32 provides TLB maintenance instructions for the management of TLB contents.

Note

The Arm architecture permits TLBs to hold any translation table entry that does not directly cause a Translation fault, an Address size fault, or an Access flag fault.

To reduce the software overhead of TLB maintenance, for the PL1&0 translation regimes VMSAv8-32 distinguishes between *Global pages* and *Process-specific pages*. The ASID identifies pages associated with a specific process and provides a mechanism for changing process-specific tables without having to maintain the TLB structures.

If an implementation includes EL2, the VMID identifies the current virtual machine, with its own independent ASID space. The TLB entries include this VMID information, meaning TLBs do not require explicit invalidation when changing from one virtual machine to another, if the virtual machines have different VMIDs. For stage 2 translations, all translations are associated with the current VMID. There is no mechanism to associate a particular stage 2 translation with multiple virtual machines.

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Atomicity of register changes on changing virtual machine

From the viewpoint of software executing at Non-secure PL1 or EL0, when there is a switch from one virtual machine to another, the registers that control or affect address translation must be changed atomically. This applies to the registers for the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime. This means that all of the following registers must change atomically:

- The registers associated with the stage 1 translations:
  - MAIR0, MAIR1, AMAIR0, and AMAIR1.
  - TTBR0, TTBR1, TTBCR, TTBCR2, and CONTEXTIDR.
  - SCTLR.
- The registers associated with the stage 2 translations:
  - VTTBR and VTCR.
  - HSCTLR.

Note

Only some fields of SCTLR affect the stage 1 translation, and only some fields of HSCTLR affect the stage 2 translation. However, in each case, changing these fields requires a write to the register, and that write must be atomic with the other register updates.

These registers apply to execution using the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime. However, when updated as part of a switch of virtual machines they are updated by software executing at EL2. This means the registers are out of context when they are updated, and no synchronization precautions are required.

Use of out-of-context translation regimes

The architecture requires that:

- When executing at EL3 or EL2, the PE must not use the registers associated with the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime for speculative memory accesses.
- When executing at EL3 the PE must not use the registers associated with the EL2 translation regime for speculative memory accesses.
- When executing at EL3, EL2, or Non-secure EL1, the PE must not use the registers associated with the Secure PL1&0 translation regime for speculative memory accesses.

If the Statistical Profiling Unit (SPU) is not in use for a lower Exception level when entering an Exception level on completion of a `DSB` instruction, then no new memory accesses using any translation table entries from a translation regime of an Exception level lower than the Exception level that has been entered will be observed by any observers to the extent that those accesses are required to be observed, as determined by the Shareability and Cacheability of those translation table entries.

If the SPU is in use for a lower Exception level when entering an Exception level on completion of a `PSB CSYNC` and a subsequent `DSB` instruction, then no new memory accesses using any translation table entries from a translation regime of an Exception level lower than the Exception level that has been entered will be observed by any observers, to the extent that those accesses are required to be observed, as determined by the Shareability and Cacheability of those translation table entries.

Note

- This does not require that speculative memory accesses cannot be performed using those entries if it is impossible to tell that those memory accesses have been observed by the observers.

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- This requirement does not imply that, on taking an exception to a higher Exception level, any translation table walks started before the exception was taken will be completed by the time the higher Exception level is entered, and therefore memory accesses required for such a translation table walk might, in effect, be performed speculatively. However, the execution of a `DSB` on entry to the higher Exception level ensures that these accesses are complete.

G5.1.5 Organization of the remainder of this chapter

The remainder of this chapter is organized as follows.

The next part of the chapter describes address translation and the associated memory properties held in the translation table entries, in the following sections:

- *The effects of disabling address translation stages on VMSAv8-32 behavior* on page G5-8838.
- *Translation tables* on page G5-8842.
- *Secure and Non-secure address spaces* on page G5-8845.
- *The VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8847.
- *The VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8856.
- *Memory access control* on page G5-8876.
- *Memory region attributes* on page G5-8887.
- *Translation Lookaside Buffers (TLBs)* on page G5-8900.
- *TLB maintenance requirements* on page G5-8904.

Caches in VMSAv8-32 on page G5-8919 describes VMSAv8-32-specific cache requirements.

The following sections then describe aborts on VMSAv8-32 memory accesses, and how these and other faults are reported:

- *VMSAv8-32 memory aborts* on page G5-8922.
- *Exception reporting in a VMSAv8-32 implementation* on page G5-8935.

Address translation instructions on page G5-8955 then describes these operations, and how they relate to address translation.

A number of sections then describe the System registers for VMSAv8-32. The following sections give general information about the System registers, and the organization of the registers in the primary encoding spaces, (`coproc==0b1110`) and (`coproc==0b1111`) for these registers:

- *About the System registers for VMSAv8-32* on page G5-8965.
- *Functional grouping of VMSAv8-32 System registers* on page G5-8970.

Note

The System registers in the (`coproc==0b1110`) encoding space provide the following functionality:

- Self-hosted debug. These registers are described in *Debug registers* on page G8-9511.
- The System register interface to a PE Trace Unit These registers are not described in this manual.
- Jazelle registers. These registers are summarized in *Legacy feature registers and system instructions* on page K14-11488.

Therefore, there is no summary of these registers by functional groups.

Pseudocode description of VMSAv8-32 memory system operations on page G5-8962 then summarizes the pseudocode functions that describe many features of VMSAv8-32 operation.

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G5.2 The effects of disabling address translation stages on VMSAv8-32 behavior

About VMSAv8-32 on page G5-8830 defines the translation regimes and the associated stages of address translation, each of which has its own System registers for control and configuration. VMSAv8-32 includes an enable bit for each stage of address translation, as follows:

- SCTLR.M, in the Secure instance of the register, controls Secure PL1&0 stage 1 address translation.
- SCTLR.M, in the Non-secure instance of the register, controls Non-secure PL1&0 stage 1 address translation.
- HCR.VM controls Non-secure PL1&0 stage 2 address translation.
- HSCTLR.M controls Non-secure EL2 stage 1 address translation.

Note

- The descriptions throughout this chapter describe address translation as seen by Exception levels that are using AArch32. However, for the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime, the stage 2 translation:
  - Is controlled by the HCR if EL2 is using AArch32.
  - Is controlled by the HCR_EL2 if EL2 is using AArch64.

  For this reason, links to the HCR link to a table that disambiguates between the AArch32 HCR and the AArch64 HCR_EL2.
- If EL2 is using AArch64, then the equivalent of the Non-secure EL2 translation regime is described in Chapter D5 *The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture*, not in this chapter.

The following sections describe the effect on VMSAv8-32 behavior of disabling each stage of translation:

- *VMSAv8-32 behavior when stage 1 address translation is disabled*.
- *VMSAv8-32 behavior when stage 2 address translation is disabled* on page G5-8840.
- *Behavior of instruction fetches when all associated address translations are disabled* on page G5-8840.

Enabling stages of address translation on page G5-8840 gives more information about each stage of address translation, in particular after a reset on an implementation that includes EL3.

G5.2.1 VMSAv8-32 behavior when stage 1 address translation is disabled

When stage 1 address translation is disabled, memory accesses that would otherwise be translated by that stage of address translation are treated as follows:

Non-secure PL1 and EL0 accesses when EL2 is implemented and HCR.DC is set to 1

In an implementation that includes EL2, for an access from a Non-secure PL1 or EL0 mode when HCR.DC is set to 1, the stage 1 translation assigns the Normal Non-shareable, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate memory attributes.

When FEAT_XS is implemented and HCR.DC is 1, the XS attribute is set to 0 at stage 1 of the translation. Otherwise, the XS attribute is set to 1 at stage 1 of the translation.

See also *Effect of the HCR.DC field* on page G5-8839.

All other accesses

For all other accesses, when a stage 1 address translation is disabled, the assigned attributes depend on whether the access is a data access or an instruction access, as follows:

Data access

The stage 1 translation assigns the Device-nGnRnE memory type.

Instruction access

The stage 1 translation assigns Normal memory attribute, with the Cacheability and Shareability attributes determined by the value of:

- The Secure instance of SCTLR.I for the Secure PL1&0 translation regime.

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- The Non-secure instance of SCTLR.I for the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.
- HSCTLR.I for the Non-secure EL2 translation regime.

In these cases, the meaning of the I field is as follows:

When I is set to 0

The stage 1 translation assigns the attributes Outer Shareable, Non-cacheable.

When I is set to 1

The stage 1 translation assigns the attributes Inner Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate, Outer Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

Note

On some implementations, if the SCTLR.TRE field is set to 0 then this behavior can be changed by the remap settings in the memory remap registers. The details of TEX remap when SCTLR.TRE is set to 0 are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, see *SCTLR.TRE, SCTLR.M, and the effect of the TEX remap registers* on page G5-8893.

For this stage of translation, no memory access permission checks are performed, and therefore no MMU Permission faults relating to this stage of translation can be generated.

Note

Alignment checking is performed, and therefore Alignment faults can occur.

For every access, when stage 1 translation is disabled, the output address of the stage 1 translation is equal to the input address. This is called a flat address mapping. If the implementation supports output addresses of more than 32 bits then the output address bits above bit[31] are zero. For example, for a VA to PA translation on an implementation that supports 40-bit PAs, PA[39:32] is `0x00`.

For a Non-secure PL1 or EL0 access, if the PL1&0 stage 2 address translation is enabled, the stage 1 memory attribute assignments and output address can be modified by the stage 2 translation.

See also *Behavior of instruction fetches when all associated address translations are disabled* on page G5-8840.

Effect of the HCR.DC field

The HCR.DC field determines the default memory attributes assigned for the first stage of the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime when that stage of translation is disabled.

When executing in a Non-secure PL1 or EL0 mode with HCR.DC set to 1:

- For all purposes other than reading the value of the SCTLR, the PE behaves as if the value of the SCTLR.M field is 0. This means Non-secure PL1&0 stage 1 address translation is disabled.
- For all purposes other than reading the value of the HCR, the PE behaves as if the value of the HCR.VM field is 1. This means Non-secure PL1&0 stage 2 address translation is enabled.

The effect of HCR.DC might be held in TLB entries associated with a particular VMID. Therefore, if software executing at EL2 changes the HCR.DC value without also changing the current VMID, it must also invalidate all TLB entries associated with the current VMID. Otherwise, the behavior of Non-secure software executing at EL1 or EL0 is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of System register control or data values* on page K1-11225.

Effect of disabling translation on maintenance and address translation instructions

Cache maintenance instructions act on the target cache whether address translation is enabled or not, and regardless of the values of the memory attributes. However, if a stage of translation is disabled, they use the flat address mapping for that stage, and all mappings are considered global.

TLB invalidate operations act on the target TLB whether address translation is enabled or not.

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When the Non-secure PL1&0 stage 1 address translation is disabled, any ATS1C** or ATS12NSO** address translation instruction that accesses the Non-secure state translation reflects the effect of the HCR.DC field.

G5.2.2 VMSAv8-32 behavior when stage 2 address translation is disabled

When stage 2 address translation is disabled:

- The IPA output from the stage 1 translation maps flat to the PA
- The memory attributes and permissions from the stage 1 translation apply to the PA.

If the stage 1 address translation and the stage 2 address translation are both disabled, see *Behavior of instruction fetches when all associated address translations are disabled*.

G5.2.3 Behavior of instruction fetches when all associated address translations are disabled

The information in this section applies to memory accesses:

- From Secure PL1 and EL0 modes, when the Secure PL1&0 stage 1 address translation is disabled
- From Hyp mode, when the Non-secure EL2 stage 1 address translation is disabled
- From Non-secure PL1 and EL0 modes, when all of the following apply:
  - The Non-secure PL1&0 stage 1 address translation is disabled.
  - The Non-secure PL1&0 stage 2 address translation is disabled.
  - HCR.DC is set to 0.

In these cases, when execution is in AArch32 state a memory location might be accessed as a result of an instruction fetch if either:

- The memory location is in the same 4KB block of memory, aligned to 4KB, as an instruction which a simple sequential execution of the program either requires to be fetched now or has required to be fetched since the last reset, or is in the 4KB block immediately following such a block.
- The memory location is the target of a direct branch that a simple sequential execution of the program would have taken since the most recent of:
  - The last reset.
  - If the branch predictor is architecturally invisible, the last synchronization of instruction cache maintenance targeting the address of the branch instruction.
  - If the branch predictor is not architecturally invisible, the last synchronization of branch predictor maintenance targeting the address of the branch instruction.

These accesses can be caused by speculative instruction fetches, regardless of whether the prefetched instruction is committed for execution.

Note

To ensure architectural compliance, software must ensure that both of the following apply:

- Instructions that will be executed when address translation is disabled are located in 4KB blocks of the address space that contain only memory that is tolerant to speculative accesses.
- Each 4KB block of the address space that immediately follows a 4KB block that holds instructions that will be executed when address translation is disabled also contains only memory that is tolerant to speculative accesses.

G5.2.4 Enabling stages of address translation

On powerup or Warm reset, only the SCTLR.M field for the Exception level and Security state entered on reset is reset to 0, disabling address translation for the initial state of the PE. All other SCTLR.M and HSCTLR.M fields that are implemented are UNKNOWN after the reset.

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This means, on powerup or reset:

- On an implementation that includes EL3, where EL3 is using AArch32:
  - The PL1&0 stage 1 address translation enable bit, SCTLR.M, is banked, meaning there are separate enables for operation in Secure and Non-secure state.
  - If EL3 is using AArch32, only the Secure instance of the SCTLR.M field resets to 0, disabling the Secure state PL1&0 stage 1 address translation. The reset value of the Non-secure instance of SCTLR.M is UNKNOWN.
- On an implementation that includes EL2, where EL2 is using AArch32, the HSCTLR.M field, that controls the Non-secure EL2 stage 1 address translation:
  - If the implementation does not include EL3, resets to 0.
  - Otherwise, is UNKNOWN.
- On an implementation that does not include either EL2 or EL3, there is a single stage of translation. This is controlled by SCTLR.M, that resets to 0.

Note

If, for the software that enables or disables a stage of address translation, the input address of a stage 1 translation differs from the output address of that stage 1 translation, and the software is running in translation regime that is affected by that stage of translation, then the requirement to synchronize changes to the System registers means it is uncertain where in the instruction stream the change of the translation takes place. For this reason, Arm strongly recommends that the input address and the output address are identical in this situation.

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G5.3 Translation tables

VMSAv8-32 defines two alternative translation table formats:

Short-descriptor format

It uses 32-bit descriptor entries in the translation tables, and provides:

- Up to two levels of address lookup.
- 32-bit input addresses.
- Output addresses of up to 40 bits.
- Support for PAs of more than 32 bits by use of supersections, with 16MB granularity.
- Support for No access, Client, and Manager domains.

Long-descriptor format

It uses 64-bit descriptor entries in the translation tables, and provides:

- Up to three levels of address lookup.
- Input addresses of up to 40 bits, when used for stage 2 translations.
- Output addresses of up to 40 bits.
- 4KB assignment granularity across the entire PA range.
- No support for domains, all memory regions are treated as in a Client domain.
- Fixed 4KB table size, unless truncated by the size of the input address space.

Note

— Translation with a 40-bit input address range requires two concatenated 4KB top-level tables, aligned to 8KB.

— The VMSAv8-64 Long-descriptor translation table format is generally similar to this format, but supports input and output addresses of up to 48 bits, and has an assignment granularity and table size defined by its *translation granule*. This can be 4KB, 16KB, or 64KB. See *The VMSAv8-64 translation table format* on page D5-4814.

In all implementations, of the possible address translations shown in Figure G5-2 on page G5-8835, for stages of address translation that are using AArch32:

- In a particular Security state, the translation tables for the PL1&0 stage 1 translations can use either translation table format, and the TTBCR.EAE field indicates the current translation table format.
- The translation tables for the Non-secure EL2 stage 1 translations, and for the Non-secure PL1&0 stage 2 translations, must use the Long-descriptor translation table format.

Many aspects of performing a translation table walk depend on the current translation table format. Therefore, the following sections describe the two formats, including how the MMU performs a translation table walk for each format:

- *The VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8847.
- *The VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8856.

The following subsections describe aspects of the translation tables and translation table walks, for memory accesses from AArch32 state, that are independent of the translation table format:

- *Translation table walks for memory accesses using VMSAv8-32 translation regimes* on page G5-8843.
- *Information returned by a translation table lookup* on page G5-8843.
- *Determining the translation table base address in the VMSAv8-32 translation regimes* on page G5-8844.
- *Control of translation table walks on a TLB miss* on page G5-8845.
- *Access to the Secure or Non-secure PA map* on page G5-8845.

See also *TLB maintenance requirements* on page G5-8904.

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G5.3.1 Translation table walks for memory accesses using VMSAv8-32 translation regimes

A translation table walk occurs as the result of a TLB miss, and starts with a read of the appropriate starting-level translation table. The result of that read determines whether additional translation table reads are required, for this stage of translation, as described in either:

- *Translation table walks, when using the VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8853.
- *Translation table walks, when using the VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8871.

Note

When using the Short-descriptor translation table format, the starting level for a translation table walk is always a level 1 lookup. However, with the Long-descriptor translation table format, the starting-level can be either a level 1or a level 2 lookup.

For the PL1&0 stage 1 translations, SCTLR.EE determines the endianness of the translation table lookups. SCTLR is banked, and therefore the endianness is determined independently for each Security state.

HSCTLR.EE defines the endianness for the Non-secure EL2 stage 1 and Non-secure PL1&0 stage 2 translations.

Note

Dynamically changing translation table endianness

Because any change to SCTLR.EE or HSCTLR.EE requires synchronization before it is visible to subsequent operations, Arm strongly recommends that:

- SCTLR.EE is changed only when either:
  - Executing in a mode that does not use the translation tables affected by SCTLR.EE.
  - Executing with SCTLR.M set to 0.
- HSCTLR.EE is changed only when either:
  - Executing in a mode that does not use the translation tables affected by HSCTLR.EE.
  - Executing with HSCTLR.M set to 0.

The PA of the base of the starting-level translation table is determined from the appropriate TTBR, see *Determining the translation table base address in the VMSAv8-32 translation regimes* on page G5-8844.

For more information, see *Ordering and completion of TLB maintenance instructions* on page G5-8907.

Translation table walks must access data or unified caches, or data and unified caches, of other agents participating in the coherency protocol, according to the Shareability attributes described in the TTBR. These Shareability attributes must be consistent with the Shareability attributes for the translation tables themselves.

G5.3.2 Information returned by a translation table lookup

When an associated stage of address translation is enabled, a memory access requires one or more translation table lookups. If the required Translation Table descriptor is not held in a TLB, a translation table walk is performed to obtain the descriptor. A lookup, whether from the TLB or as the result of a translation table walk, returns both:

- An output address that corresponds to the input address for the lookup.
- A set of properties that correspond to that output address.

The returned properties are classified as providing *address map control*, *access controls*, or *region attributes*. This classification determines how the descriptions of the properties are grouped. The classification is based on the following model:

Address map control

Memory accesses from Secure state can access either the Secure or the Non-secure address map, as summarized in *Access to the Secure or Non-secure PA map* on page G5-8845.

Memory accesses from Non-secure state can only access the Non-secure address map.

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Access controls

Determine whether the PE, in its current state, can access the output address that corresponds to the given input address. If not, an MMU fault is generated and there is no memory access.

Memory access control on page G5-8876 describes the properties in this group.

Attributes Are valid only for an output address that the PE, in its current state, can access. The attributes define aspects of the required behavior of accesses to the target memory region.

Memory region attributes on page G5-8887 describes the properties in this group.

G5.3.3 Determining the translation table base address in the VMSAv8-32 translation regimes

On a TLB miss, the VMSA must perform a translation table walk, and therefore must find the base address of the translation table to use for its lookup. A TTBR holds this address. As Figure G5-2 on page G5-8835 shows:

- For a Non-secure EL2 stage 1 translation, the HTTBR holds the required base address. The HTCR is the control register for these translations.
- For a Non-secure PL1&0 stage 2 translation, the VTTBR holds the required base address. The VTCR is the control register for these translations.
- For a PL1&0 stage 1 translation, either TTBR0 or TTBR1 holds the required base address. The TTBCR is the control register for these translations.

  The Non-secure copies of TTBR0, TTBR1, and TTBCR, relate to the Non-secure PL1&0 stage 1 translation. The Secure copies of TTBR0, TTBR1, and TTBCR, relate to the Secure PL1&0 stage 1 translation.

For the PL1&0 translation table walks:

- TTBR0 can be configured to describe the translation of VAs in the entire address map, or to describe only the translation of VAs in the lower part of the address map.
- If TTBR0 is configured to describe the translation of VAs in the lower part of the address map, TTBR1 is configured to describe the translation of VAs in the upper part of the address map.

The contents of the appropriate instance of the TTBCR determine whether the address map is separated into two parts, and where the separation occurs. The details of the separation depend on the current translation table format, see:

- *Selecting between TTBR0 and TTBR1, VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8852.
- *Selecting between TTBR0 and TTBR1, VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8865.

Example G5-1 shows a typical use of the two sets of translation tables:

Example G5-1 Example use of TTBR0 and TTBR1

An example of using the two TTBRs for PL1&0 stage 1 address translations is:

TTBR0 Used for process-specific addresses.

Each process maintains a separate level 1 translation table. On a context switch:

- TTBR0 is updated to point to the level 1 translation table for the new context.
- TTBCR is updated if this change changes the size of the translation table.
- The CONTEXTIDR is updated.

TTBCR can be programmed so that all translations use TTBR0 in a manner compatible with architecture versions before Armv6.

TTBR1 Used for operating system and I/O addresses, that do not change on a context switch.

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G5.3.4 Control of translation table walks on a TLB miss

Two fields in the TCR for the translation stage required by a memory access control whether a translation table walk is performed on a TLB miss. These two fields are the:

- PD0 and PD1 fields, on a PE using the Short-descriptor translation table format.
- EPD0 and EPD1 fields, on a PE using the Long-descriptor translation table format.

Note

For the VMSAv8-32 translation regimes, the different field names are because the fields are in different positions in TTBCR, depending on the translation table format.

The effect of these fields is:

{E}PDx == 0 If a TLB miss occurs based on TTBRx, a translation table walk is performed. The current Security state determines whether the memory access is Secure or Non-secure.

{E}PDx == 1 If a TLB miss occurs based on TTBRx, a level 1 Translation fault is returned, and no translation table walk is performed.

G5.3.5 Access to the Secure or Non-secure PA map

As stated in *Address spaces in VMSAv8-32* on page G5-8833, a PE can access independent Secure and Non-secure address maps. When the PL1 Exception level is using AArch32, these are defined by the translation tables identified by the Secure TTBR0 and TTBR1. In both translation table formats in the Secure translation tables, the NS field in a descriptor indicates whether the descriptor refers to the Secure or the Non-secure address map:

NS == 0 Access the Secure PA space.

NS == 1 Access the Non-secure PA space.

Note

In the Non-secure translation tables, the corresponding field is SBZ. Non-secure accesses always access the Non-secure PA space, regardless of the value of this field.

The Long-descriptor translation table format extends this control, adding an NSTable field to the Secure translation tables, as described in *Hierarchical control of Secure or Non-secure memory accesses, Long-descriptor format* on page G5-8864. In the Non-secure translation tables, the corresponding field is SBZ, and Non-secure accesses ignore the value of this field.

The following sections describe the address map controls in the two implementations:

- *Control of Secure or Non-secure memory access, VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor format* on page G5-8852.
- *Control of Secure or Non-secure memory access, VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor format* on page G5-8864.

The following subsection gives more information.

Secure and Non-secure address spaces

EL3 provides two PA spaces, a Secure PA space and a Non-secure PA space.

As described in *Access to the Secure or Non-secure PA map*, for the PL1&0 stage 1 translations when controlled from an Exception level using AArch32, the registers that control the stage of translation, TTBR0, TTBR1, TTBCR, and TTBCR2 are banked to provide independent Secure and Non-secure instances of the registers, and the Security state of the PE when it performs a memory access whether the Secure or Non-secure instances are used. This means that for stage 1 of the PL1&0 translation regime there are independent Secure and Non-secure translation tables, and translation table walks are made to the PA space corresponding to the Security state of the translation tables used.

For a translation table walk caused by a memory access from Non-secure state, all memory accesses are to the Non-secure address space.

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For a translation table walk caused by a memory access from Secure state:

- When address translation is using the Long-descriptor translation table format:
  - The initial lookup performed must access the Secure address space.
  - If a Table descriptor read from the Secure address space has the NSTable field set to 0, then the next level of lookup is from the Secure address space.
  - If a Table descriptor read from the Secure address space has the NSTable field set to 1, then the next level of lookup, and any subsequent level of lookup, is from the Non-secure address space.

  For more information, see *Control of Secure or Non-secure memory access, VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor format* on page G5-8864.

- Otherwise, all memory accesses are to the Secure address space.

Note

- When executing in Non-secure state, additional translations are supported. For memory accesses from AArch32 state, these are:
  - Non-secure EL2 stage 1 translation.
  - Non-secure PL1&0 stage 2 translation.

  These translations can access only the Non-secure address space.

- A system implementation can alias parts of the Secure PA space to the Non-secure PA space in an implementation-specific way. As with any other aliasing of physical memory, the use of aliases in this way can require the use of cache maintenance instructions to ensure that changes to memory made using one alias of the physical memory are visible to accesses to the other alias of the physical memory.

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G5.4 The VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor translation table format

The Short-descriptor translation table format supports a memory map based on memory sections or pages:

Supersections Consist of 16MB blocks of memory. Support for Supersections is optional, except that an implementation that supports more than 32 bits of PA must also support Supersections to provide access to the entire PA space.

Sections Consist of 1MB blocks of memory.

Large pages Consist of 64KB blocks of memory.

Small pages Consist of 4KB blocks of memory.

Supersections, Sections, and Large pages map large regions of memory using only a single TLB entry.

Note

- Whether a VMSAv8-32 implementation of the Short-descriptor format translation tables supports supersections is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
- The EL2 translation regime cannot use the Short-descriptor translation table format.

When using the Short-descriptor translation table format, two levels of translation tables are held in memory:

Level 1 table

Holds *level 1 descriptors* that contain the base address and

- Translation properties for a Section and Supersection.
- Translation properties and pointers to a level 2 table for a Large page or a Small page.

Level 2 tables

Hold *level 2 descriptors* that contain the base address and translation properties for a Small page or a Large page. With the Short-descriptor format, level 2 tables can be referred to as *translation tables*. A level 2 table requires 1KB of memory.

In the translation tables, in general, a descriptor is one of:

- An invalid or fault entry.
- A translation table entry, that points to a next-level translation table.
- A page or section entry, that defines the memory properties for the access.
- A reserved format.

Bits[1:0] of the descriptor give the primary indication of the descriptor type.

Figure G5-3 on page G5-8848 gives a general view of address translation when using the Short-descriptor translation table format.

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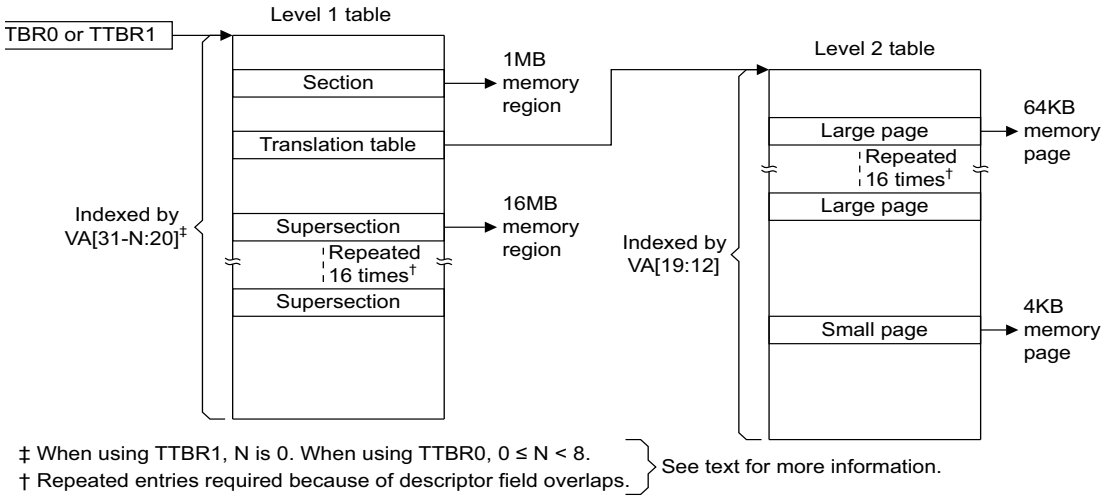

Figure G5-3 General view of address translation using VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor format translation tables

Additional requirements for Short-descriptor format translation tables on page G5-8851 describes why, when using the Short-descriptor format, Supersection and Large page entries must be repeated 16 times, as shown in Figure G5-3.

VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor Translation Table format descriptors, *Memory attributes in the VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor Translation Table format descriptors* on page G5-8851, and *Control of Secure or Non-secure memory access, VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor format* on page G5-8852 describe the format of the descriptors in the Short-descriptor format translation tables.

The following sections then describe the use of this translation table format:

- *Selecting between TTBR0 and TTBR1, VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8852.
- *Translation table walks, when using the VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8853.

G5.4.1 VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor Translation Table format descriptors

The following sections describe the formats of the entries in the Short-descriptor Translation Tables:

- *Short-descriptor Translation Table level 1 descriptor formats*.
- *Short-descriptor Translation Table level 2 descriptor formats* on page G5-8850.

For more information about level 2 translation tables, see *Additional requirements for Short-descriptor format translation tables* on page G5-8851.

Note

Previous versions of the *Arm Architecture Reference Manual*, and some other documentation, describes the AP[2] bit in the translation table entries as the APX bit.

Information returned by a translation table lookup on page G5-8843 describes the classification of the non-address fields in the descriptors as address map control, access control, or attribute fields.

Short-descriptor Translation Table level 1 descriptor formats

Each entry in the level 1 table describes the mapping of the associated 1MB VA range.

Figure G5-4 on page G5-8849 shows the possible level 1 descriptor formats.

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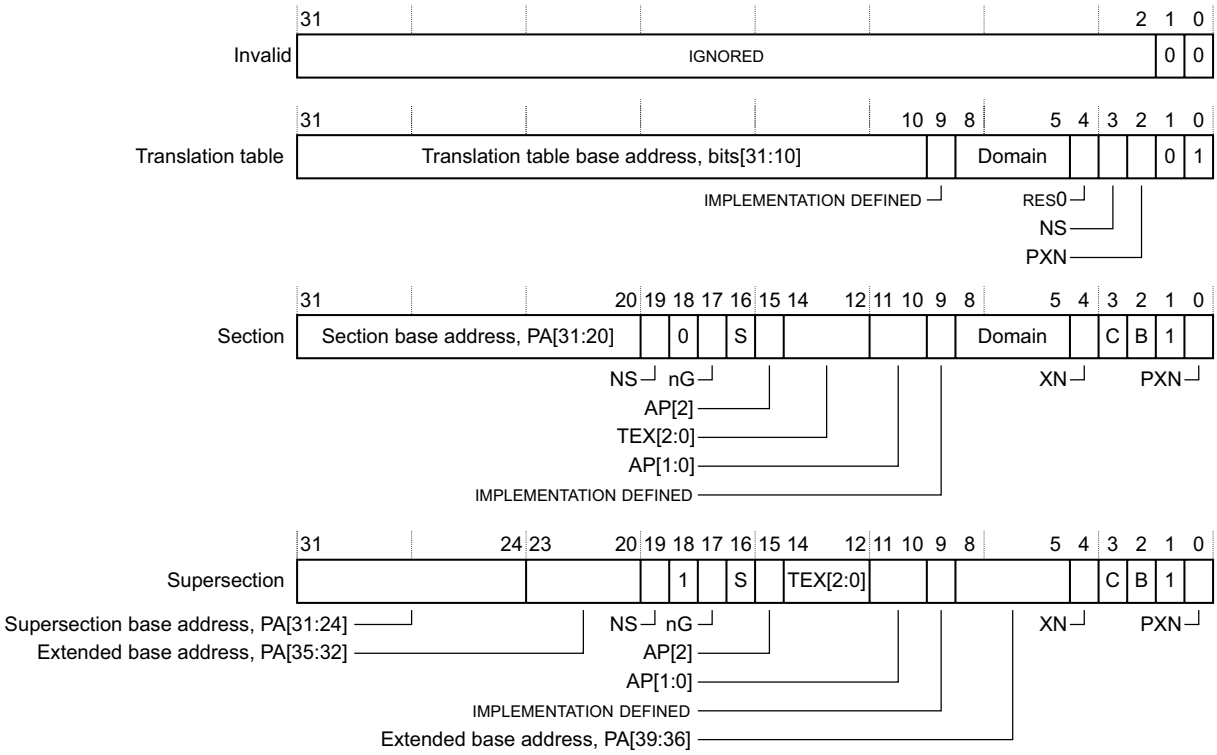

Figure G5-4 VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor level 1 descriptor formats

Descriptor bits[1:0] identify the descriptor type. The encoding of these bits is:

`0b00`**, Invalid entry**

The associated VA is unmapped, and any attempt to access it generates a Translation fault.

Bits[31:2] of the descriptor are IGNORED, see *IGNORED* on page Glossary-11514. This means software can use these bits for its own purposes.

`0b01`**, Translation table**

The descriptor gives the address of a level 2 translation table, that specifies the mapping of the associated 1MByte VA range.

`0b10`**, Section or Supersection**

The descriptor gives the base address of the Section or Supersection. Bit[18] determines whether the entry describes a Section or a Supersection.

This encoding also defines the PXN field as 0.

`0b11`**, Section or Supersection, if the implementation supports the PXN attribute**

This encoding is identical to `0b10`, except that it defines the PXN field as 1.

Note

A VMSAv8-32 implementation can use the Short-descriptor translation table format for the PL1&0 stage 1 translations, by setting TTBCR.EAE to 0.

The address information in the level 1 descriptors is:

Translation table Bits[31:10] of the descriptor are bits[31:10] of the address of a translation table.

Section Bits[31:20] of the descriptor are bits[31:20] of the address of the Section.

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Supersection Bits[31:24] of the descriptor are bits[31:24] of the address of the Supersection.
Optionally, bits[8:5, 23:20] of the descriptor are bits[39:32] of the extended Supersection address.

For the Non-secure PL1&0 translation tables, the address in the descriptor is the IPA of the translation table, Section, or Supersection. Otherwise, the address is the PA of the translation table, Section, or Supersection.

For descriptions of the other fields in the descriptors, see *Memory attributes in the VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor Translation Table format descriptors* on page G5-8851.

Short-descriptor Translation Table level 2 descriptor formats

Figure G5-5 shows the possible formats of a level 2 descriptor.

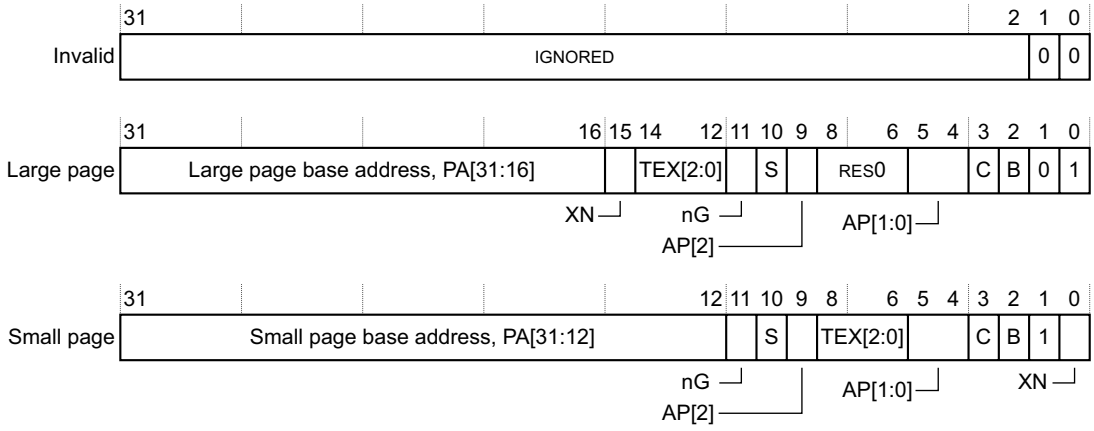

Figure G5-5 Short-descriptor level 2 descriptor formats

Descriptor bits[1:0] identify the descriptor type. The encoding of these bits is:

`0b00`**, Invalid entry**

The associated VA is unmapped, and attempting to access it generates a Translation fault.

Bits[31:2] of the descriptor are IGNORED, see *IGNORED* on page Glossary-11514. This means software can use these bits for its own purposes.

`0b01`**, Large page**

The descriptor gives the base address and properties of the Large page.

`0b1x`**, Small page**

The descriptor gives the base address and properties of the Small page.

In this descriptor format, bit[0] of the descriptor is the XN field.

The address information in the level 2 descriptors is:

Large page Bits[31:16] of the descriptor are bits[31:16] of the address of the Large page.

Small page Bits[31:12] of the descriptor are bits[31:12] of the address of the Small page.

For the Non-secure PL1&0 translation tables, the address in the descriptor is the IPA of the translation table, Section, or Supersection. Otherwise, the address is the PA of the translation table, Section, or Supersection.

For descriptions of the other fields in the descriptors, see *Memory attributes in the VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor Translation Table format descriptors* on page G5-8851.

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Additional requirements for Short-descriptor format translation tables

When using Supersection or Large Page descriptors in the Short-descriptor translation table format, the input address field that defines the Supersection or Large Page descriptor address overlaps the table address field. In each case, the size of the overlap is 4 bits. The following diagrams show these overlaps:

- Figure K6-14 on page K6-11309 for the level 1 translation table entry for a Supersection.
- Figure K6-16 on page K6-11311 for the level 2 translation table entry for a Large page.

Considering the case of using Large Page descriptors in a level 2 translation table, this overlap means that for any specific Large page, the bottom four bits of the level 2 translation table entry might take any value from `0b0000` to `0b1111`. Therefore, each of these 16 index values must point to a separate copy of the same descriptor.

This means that each Large page or Supersection descriptor must:

- Occur first on a sixteen-word boundary.
- Be repeated in 16 consecutive memory locations.

G5.4.2 Memory attributes in the VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor Translation Table format descriptors

This section describes the descriptor fields other than the descriptor type field and the address field:

TEX[2:0], C, B

Memory region attribute fields, see *Memory region attributes* on page G5-8887.

These fields are not present in a descriptor for a translation table.

XN bit

The Execute-never field, see *Access permissions for instruction execution* on page G5-8880.

This bit is not present in a descriptor for a translation table.

PXN bit

The Privileged execute-never field, see *Access permissions for instruction execution* on page G5-8880.

When this field is set to 1 in the descriptor for a translation table, it indicates that all memory pages described in the corresponding translation table are Privileged execute-never.

NS bit

Non-secure bit. Specifies whether the translated PA is in the Secure or Non-secure address map, see *Control of Secure or Non-secure memory access, VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor format* on page G5-8852.

This bit is not present in level 2 descriptors. The value of the NS bit in a level 1 descriptor for a translation table applies to all entries in the corresponding level 2 translation table.

Domain

Domain field, see *Domains, Short-descriptor format only* on page G5-8883.

This field is not present in a Supersection entry. Memory described by Supersections is in domain 0.

This bit is not present in level 2 descriptors. The value of the Domain field in the level 1 descriptor for a translation table applies to all entries in the corresponding level 2 translation table.

An IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED bit

This bit is not present in level 2 descriptors.

AP[2], AP[1:0]

Access Permissions bits, see *Memory access control* on page G5-8876.

AP[0] can be configured as the *Access flag*, see *The Access flag* on page G5-8884.

These bits are not present in a descriptor for a translation table.

S bit

Shareable bit. Used in determining the Shareability of the addressed region, see *Memory region attributes* on page G5-8887.

Note

The naming of this bit as the *Shareable* bit is carried forward from early versions of the Arm architecture. This name is no longer an adequate description of the interpretation of the bit.

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This bit is not present in a descriptor for a translation table.

nG bit The not global bit. If a lookup using this descriptor is cached in a TLB, determines whether the TLB entry applies to all ASID values, or only to the current ASID value. See *Global and process-specific translation table entries* on page G5-8900.

This bit is not present in a descriptor for a translation table.

Bit[18], when bits[1:0] indicate a *Section or Supersection* descriptor

0 Descriptor is for a Section.

1 Descriptor is for a Supersection.

G5.4.3 Control of Secure or Non-secure memory access, VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor format

Access to the Secure or Non-secure PA map on page G5-8845 describes how the NS bit in the translation table entries:

- For accesses from Secure state, determines whether the access is to Secure or Non-secure memory.
- Is ignored by accesses from Non-secure state.

In the Short-descriptor translation table format, the NS bit is defined only in the level 1 translation tables. This means that, in a level 1 descriptor for a translation table, the NS bit defines the PA map, Secure or Non-secure, for all of the Large pages and Small pages of memory described by that table.

The NS bit of a level 1 descriptor for a translation table has no effect on the PA map in which that translation table is held. As stated in *Secure and Non-secure address spaces* on page G5-8845, the PA of that translation table is in:

- The Secure address map if the translation table walk is in Secure state.
- The Non-secure address map if the translation table walk is in Non-secure state.

This means the granularity of the Secure and Non-secure memory maps is 1MB. However, in these memory maps, table entries can define physical memory regions with a granularity of 4KB.

G5.4.4 Selecting between TTBR0 and TTBR1, VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor translation table format

As described in *Determining the translation table base address in the VMSAv8-32 translation regimes* on page G5-8844, two sets of translation tables can be defined for each of the PL1&0 stage 1 translations, and TTBR0 and TTBR1 hold the base addresses for the two sets of tables. When using the Short-descriptor translation table format, the value of TTBCR.N indicates the number of most significant bits of the input VA that determine whether TTBR0 or TTBR1 holds the required translation table base address, as follows:

- If N == 0 then use TTBR0. Setting TTBCR.N to zero disables use of a second set of translation tables.
- If N > 0 then:
  - If bits[31:32-N] of the input VA are all zero, then use TTBR0.
  - Otherwise use TTBR1.

Table G5-1 on page G5-8852 shows how the value of N determines the lowest address translated using TTBR1, and the size of the level 1 translation table addressed by TTBR0.

Table G5-1 Effect of TTBCR.N on address translation, Short-descriptor format

TTBCR.N	First address translated with TTBR1	TTBR0 table	
		Size	Index range
`0b000`	TTBR1 not used	16KB	VA[31:20]
`0b001`	`0x80000000`	8KB	VA[30:20]
`0b010`	`0x40000000`	4KB	VA[29:20]
`0b011`	`0x20000000`	2KB	VA[28:20]
`0b100`	`0x10000000`	1KB	VA[27:20]

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Table G5-1 Effect of TTBCR.N on address translation, Short-descriptor format (continued)

TTBCR.N	First address translated with TTBR1	TTBR0 table	
		Size	Index range
0b101	0x08000000	512 bytes	VA[26:20]
0b110	0x04000000	256 bytes	VA[25:20]
0b111	0x02000000	128 bytes	VA[24:20]

Whenever TTBCR.N is nonzero, the size of the translation table addressed by TTBR1 is 16KB.

Figure G5-6 shows how the value of TTBCR.N controls the boundary between VAs that are translated using TTBR0, and VAs that are translated using TTBR1.

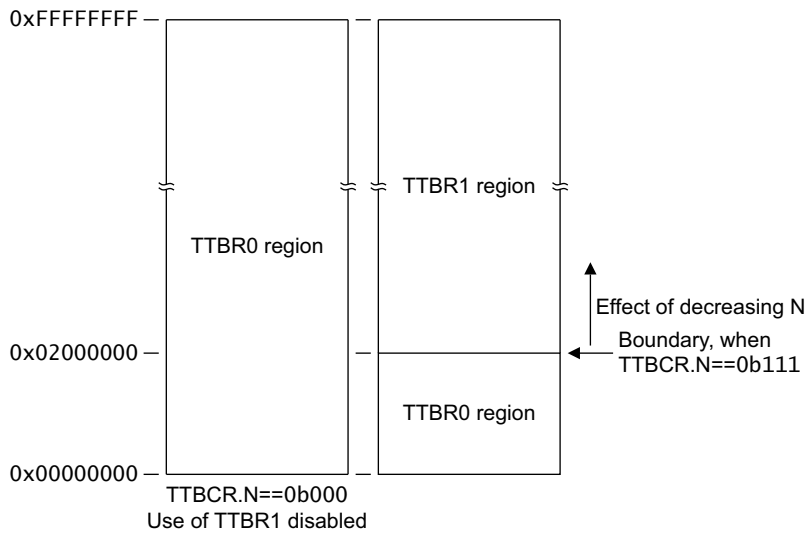

Figure G5-6 How TTBCR.N controls the boundary between the TTBRs, Short-descriptor format

In the selected TTBR, bits RGN, S, and IRGN[1:0] define the memory region attributes for the translation table walk.

Translation table walks, when using the VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor translation table format describes the translation.

G5.4.5 Translation table walks, when using the VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor translation table format

When using the Short-descriptor translation table format, and a memory access requires a translation table walk:

- A section-mapped access only requires a read of the level 1 translation table.
- A page-mapped access also requires a read of the level 2 translation table.

Reading a level 1 translation table on page G5-8854 describes how either TTBR1 or TTBR0 is used, with the accessed VA, to determine the address of the level 1 descriptor.

Reading a level 1 translation table on page G5-8854 shows the output address as A[39:0]:

- For a Non-secure PL1&0 stage 1 translation, this is the IPA of the required descriptor. A Non-secure PL1&0 stage 2 translation of this address is performed to obtain the PA of the descriptor.
- Otherwise, this address is the PA of the required descriptor.

The full translation flow for Sections, Supersections, Small pages and Large pages on page G5-8854 then shows the complete translation flow for each valid memory access.

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Reading a level 1 translation table

When performing a fetch based on TTBR0:

- The address bits taken from TTBR0 vary between bits[31:14] and bits[31:7].
- The address bits taken from the VA, that is the input address for the translation, vary between bits[31:20] and bits[24:20].

The width of the TTBR0 and VA fields depend on the value of TTBCR.N, as Figure G5-7 shows.

When performing a fetch based on TTBR1, Bits TTBR1[31:14] are concatenated with bits[31:20] of the VA. This makes the fetch equivalent to that shown in Figure G5-7, with N==0.

Note

See *The address and Properties fields shown in the translation flows* on page K6-11312 for more information about the *Properties* label used in this and other figures.

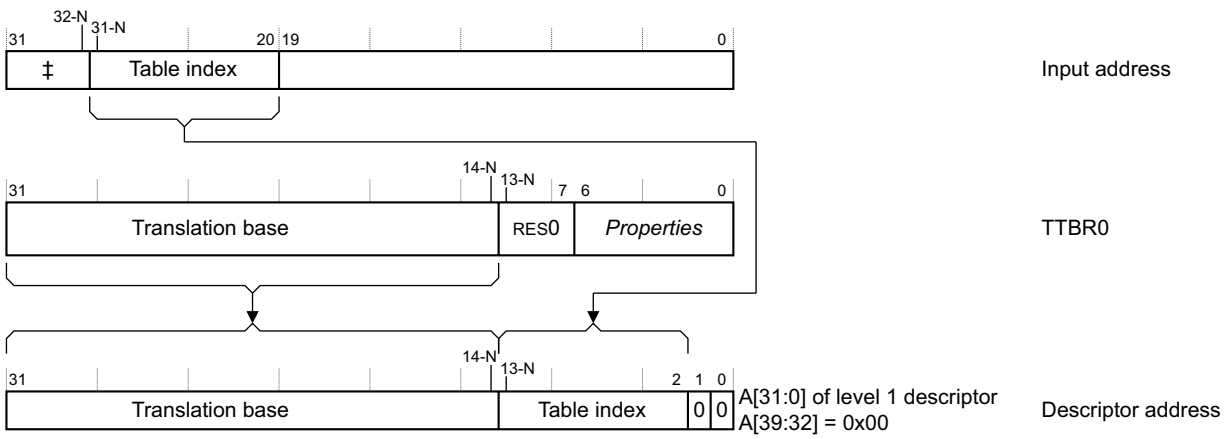

‡ This field is absent if N is 0
N is the value of TTBCR.N
For details of the *Properties* field, see the register description

Figure G5-7 Accessing level 1 translation table based on TTBR0, Short-descriptor format

Regardless of which register is used as the base for the fetch, the resulting output address selects a four-byte translation table entry that is one of:

- A level 1 descriptor for a Section or Supersection.
- A descriptor for a *translation table*, that points to a level 2 translation table. In this case:
  - A second fetch is performed to retrieve a level 2 descriptor.
  - The descriptor also contains some attributes for the access, see Figure G5-4 on page G5-8849.
- A faulting entry.

The full translation flow for Sections, Supersections, Small pages and Large pages

In a translation table walk, only the initial lookup uses the translation table base address from the appropriate TTBR. Subsequent lookups use a combination of address information from:

- The Table descriptor read in the previous lookup.
- The input address.

Address translation examples using the VMSAv8-32 Short descriptor translation table format on page K6-11308 shows the full translation flow for each of the memory section and page options. As described in *VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor Translation Table format descriptors* on page G5-8848, these options are:

Supersection A 16MB memory region, see *Translation flow for a Supersection* on page K6-11308.

Section A 1MB memory region, see *Translation flow for a Section* on page K6-11310.

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Large page A 64KB memory region, described by the combination of:

- A level 1 translation table entry that indicates the address of a level 2 translation table.
- A level 2 descriptor that indicates a Large page.

See *Translation flow for a Large page* on page K6-11311.

Small page A 4KB memory region, described by the combination of:

- A level 1 translation table entry that indicates the address of a level 2 translation table.
- A level 2 descriptor that indicates a Small page.

See *Translation flow for a Small page* on page K6-11312.

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G5.5 The VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format

The VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format supports the assignment of memory attributes to memory *Pages,* at a granularity of 4KB, across the complete input address range. It also supports the assignment of memory attributes to *blocks* of memory, where a block can be 2MB or 1GB.

Note

- Although the VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor format is limited to three levels of address lookup, its design and naming conventions support extension to additional levels, to support a larger input address range.
- Similarly, while the VMSAv8-32 implementation limits the output address range to 40 bits, its design supports extension to a larger output address range.

Figure G5-2 on page G5-8835 shows the different address translation stages. The Long-descriptor translation table format:

- Is used for:
  - The Non-secure EL2 stage 1 translation.
  - The Non-secure PL1&0 stage 2 translation.
- Can be used for the Secure and Non-secure PL1&0 translations.

When used for a stage 1 translation, the translation tables support an input address of up to 32 bits, corresponding to the VA address range of the PE.

When used for a stage 2 translation, the translation tables support an input address range of up to 40 bits, to support the translation from IPA to PA. If the input address for the stage 2 translation is a 32-bit address, then this address is zero-extended to 40 bits.

Note

When the Short-descriptor translation table format is used for the Non-secure stage 1 translations, this generates 32-bit IPAs. These are zero-extended to 40 bits to provide the input address for the stage 2 translation.

Overview of VMSAv8-32 address translation using Long-descriptor translation tables summarizes address translation from AArch32 state when using the Long-descriptor format translation tables.

The following sections then describe the format of the descriptors in the Long-descriptor format translation tables:

- *VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor Translation Table format descriptors* on page G5-8857.
- *Attribute fields in VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format descriptors* on page G5-8860.
- *Control of Secure or Non-secure memory access, VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor format* on page G5-8864.

The following sections then describe this translation table format:

- *Selecting between TTBR0 and TTBR1, VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8865.
- *VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format address lookup levels* on page G5-8868.
- *Translation table walks, when using the VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8871.
- *The algorithm for finding the translation table entries, VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor format* on page G5-8874.

G5.5.1 Overview of VMSAv8-32 address translation using Long-descriptor translation tables

Figure G5-8 on page G5-8857 gives a general view of VMSAv8-32 stage 1 address translation when using the Long-descriptor translation table format.

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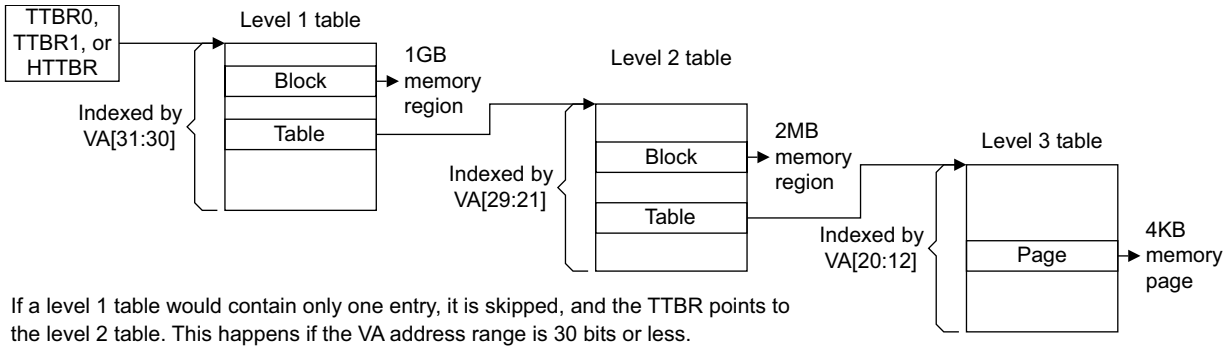

Figure G5-8 General view of VMSAv8-32 stage 1 address translation using Long-descriptor format

Figure G5-9 gives a general view of VMSAv8-32 stage 2 address translation. Stage 2 translation always uses the Long-descriptor translation table format.

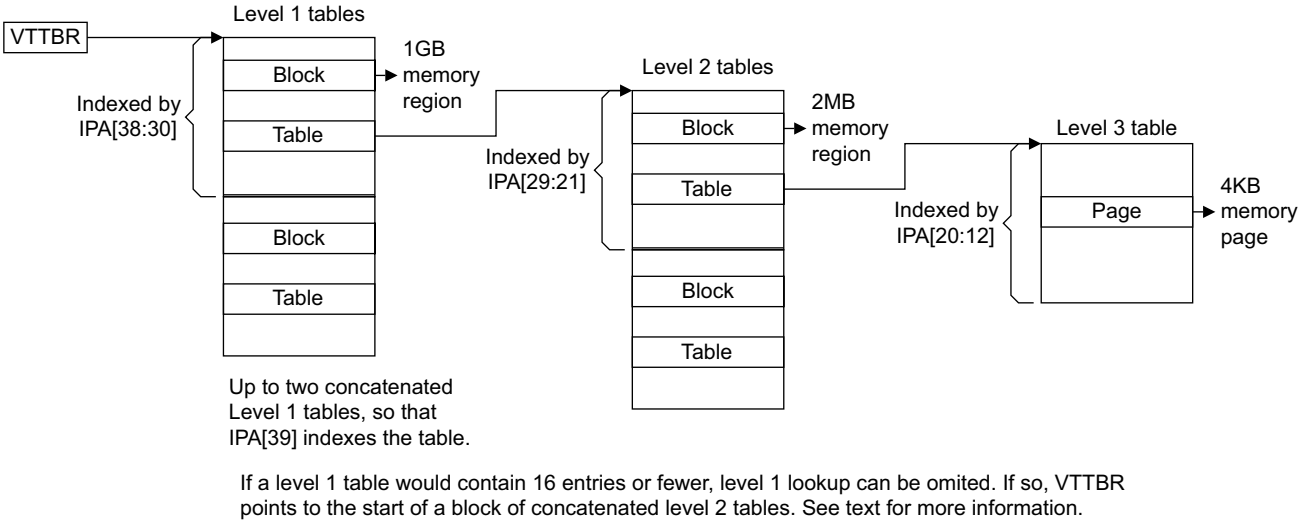

Figure G5-9 General view of VMSAv8-32 stage 2 address translation, Long-descriptor translation table format

Use of concatenated translation tables for the initial stage 2 lookup on page G5-8869 describes how using concatenated level 2 tables means lookup can start at level 2, as referred to in Figure G5-9.

G5.5.2 VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor Translation Table format descriptors

As described in *VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format address lookup levels* on page G5-8868, the Long-descriptor translation table format provides up to three levels of address lookup. A translation table walk starts either at level 1 or level 2 of the address lookup.

In general, a descriptor is one of:

- An invalid or fault entry.
- A table entry, that points to the next-level translation table.
- A block entry, that defines the memory properties for the access.
- A reserved format.

Bit[1] of the descriptor indicates the descriptor type, and bit[0] indicates whether the descriptor is valid.

The following sections describe the Long-descriptor Translation Table descriptor formats:

- *VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor level 1 and level 2 descriptor formats* on page G5-8858.
- *VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table level 3 descriptor formats* on page G5-8859.

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Information returned by a translation table lookup on page G5-8843 describes the classification of the non-address fields in the descriptors between *address map control*, *access controls*, and *region attributes*.

VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor level 1 and level 2 descriptor formats

In the Long-descriptor translation tables, the formats of the level 1 and level 2 descriptors differ only in the size of the block of memory addressed by the Block descriptor. A block entry:

- In a level 1 table describes the mapping of the associated 1GB input address range.
- In a level 2 table describes the mapping of the associated 2MB input address range.

Figure G5-10 shows the Long-descriptor level 1 and level 2 descriptor formats:

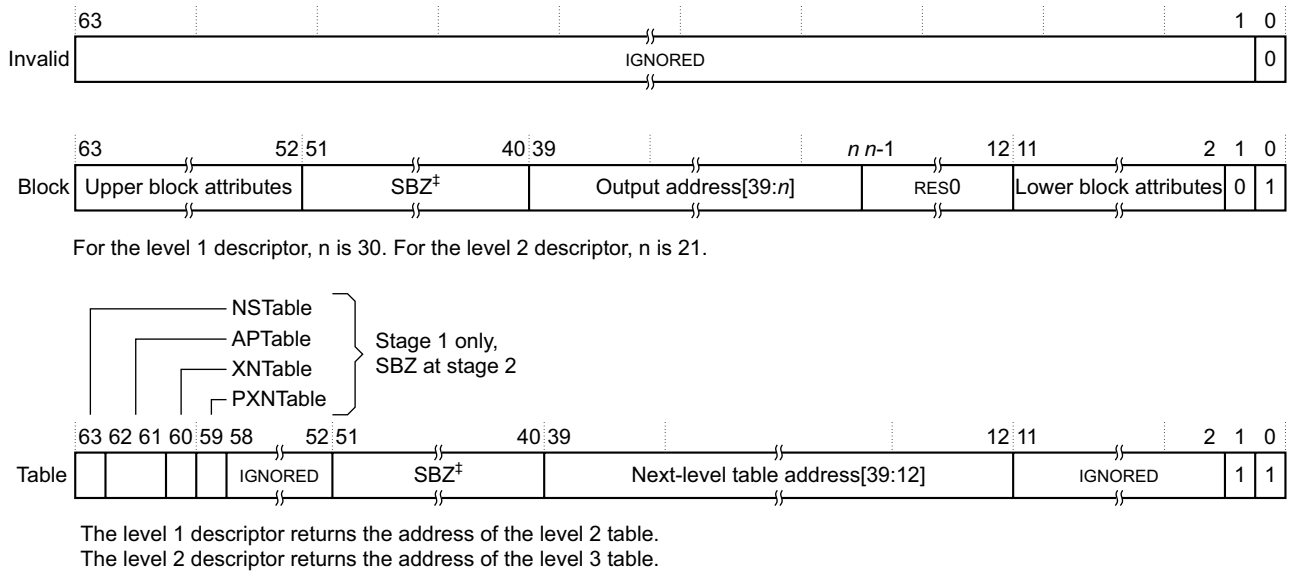

‡ See the descriptions of the address fields for more information about bits[47:40] of the Block and Table descriptors.

Figure G5-10 VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor level 1and level 2 descriptor formats

Descriptor encodings, Long-descriptor level 1 and level 2 formats

Descriptor bit[0] identifies whether the descriptor is valid, and is 1 for a valid descriptor. If a lookup returns an invalid descriptor, the associated input address is unmapped, and any attempt to access it generates a Translation fault.

Descriptor bit[1] identifies the descriptor type, and is encoded as:

0, Block The descriptor gives the base address of a block of memory, and the attributes for that memory region.

1, Table The descriptor gives the address of the next level of translation table, and for a stage 1 translation, some attributes for that translation.

The other fields in the valid descriptors are:

Block descriptor

Gives the base address and attributes of a block of memory:

- For a level 1 Block descriptor, bits[39:30] are bits[39:30] of the output address that specifies a 1GB block of memory.
- For a level 2 Block descriptor, bits[39:21] are bits[39:21] of the output address that specifies a 2MB block of memory.

In both cases, if bits[47:40] of the descriptor are not zero then a translation that uses the descriptor will generate an Address size fault, see *Address size fault* on page G5-8924.

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Bits[63:52, 11:2] provide attributes for the target memory block, see *Attribute fields in VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format descriptors* on page G5-8860. The position and contents of these bits is identical in the level 2 Block descriptor and in the level 3 Page descriptor.

Table descriptor

Bits[39:m] are bits[39:m] of the address of the required next-level table. Bits[m-1:0] of the table address are zero:

- For a level 1 Table descriptor, this is the address of a level 2 table.
- For a level 2 Table descriptor, this is the address of a level 3 table.

In both cases, if bits[47:40] of the descriptor are not zero then a translation that uses the descriptor will generate an Address size fault, see *Address size fault* on page G5-8924.

For a stage 1 translation only, bits[63:59] provide attributes for the next-level lookup, see *Attribute fields in VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format descriptors* on page G5-8860.

If the translation table defines the Non-secure PL1&0 stage 1 translations, then the output address in the descriptor is the IPA of the target block or table. Otherwise, it is the PA of the target block or table.

VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table level 3 descriptor formats

Each entry in a level 3 table describes the mapping of the associated 4KB input address range.

Figure G5-11 shows the Long-descriptor level 3 descriptor formats.

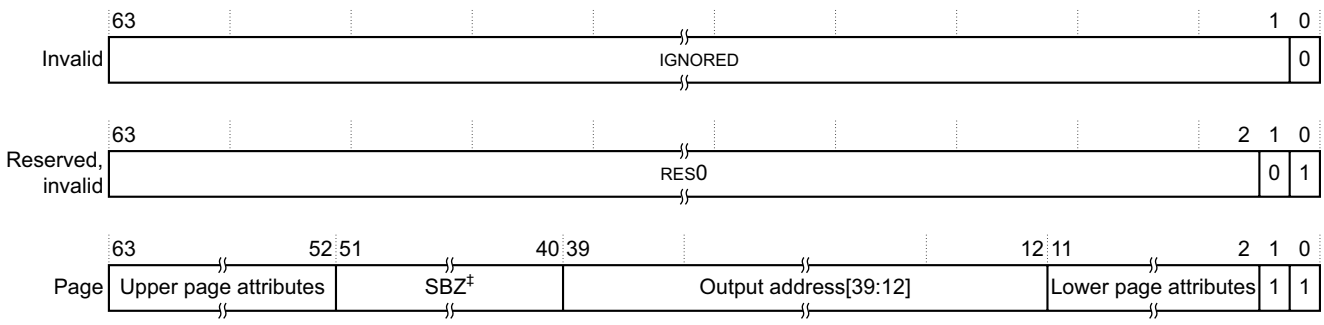

‡ See the description of the address field for more information about bits[47:40] of the Page descriptor.

Figure G5-11 VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor level 3 descriptor formats

Descriptor bit[0] identifies whether the descriptor is valid, and is 1 for a valid descriptor. If a lookup returns an invalid descriptor, the associated input address is unmapped, and any attempt to access it generates a Translation fault.

Descriptor bit[1] identifies the descriptor type, and is encoded as:

0, Reserved, invalid

Behaves identically to encodings with bit[0] set to 0.

This encoding must not be used in level 3 translation tables.

1, Page Gives the address and attributes of a 4KB page of memory.

At this level, the only valid format is the Page descriptor. The other fields in the Page descriptor are:

Page descriptor

Bits[39:12] are bits[39:12] of the output address for a page of memory.

If bits[47:40] of the descriptor are not zero, then a translation that uses the descriptor will generate an Address size fault, see *Address size fault* on page G5-8924.

Bits[63:52, 11:2] provide attributes for the target memory page, see *Attribute fields in VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format descriptors* on page G5-8860. The position and contents of these bits are identical in the level 1 Block descriptor and in the level 2 Block descriptor.

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If the translation table defines the Non-secure PL1&0 stage 1 translations, then the output address in the descriptor is the IPA of the target page. Otherwise, it is the PA of the target page.

G5.5.3 Attribute fields in VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format descriptors

The memory attributes in the VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation tables are based on those in the Short-descriptor translation table format, with some extensions. *Memory region attributes* on page G5-8887 describes these attributes. In the Long-descriptor translation table format:

- Table entries for stage 1 translations define attributes for the next level of lookup, see *Next-level attributes in VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor stage 1 Table descriptors*

  The hierarchical attributes in the translation tables, APTable, XNTable, and PXNTable, permit subtrees of the translation tables to be used by different agents. Not all operating systems use this functionality, and so FEAT_AA32HPD adds a facility to disable these bits.

  This ability to disable hierarchical attribute bits has no effect on the NSTable bit.

- Block and Page entries define memory attributes for the target block or page of memory. Stage 1 and stage 2 translations have some differences in these attributes, see:
  — *Attribute fields in VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor stage 1 Block and Page descriptors* on page G5-8861.
  — *Attribute fields in VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor stage 2 Block and Page descriptors* on page G5-8863.

Next-level attributes in VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor stage 1 Table descriptors

In a Table descriptor for a stage 1 translation, bits[63:59] of the descriptor define the following attributes for the next-level translation table access:

NSTable, bit[63] For memory accesses from Secure state, specifies the Security state for subsequent levels of lookup, see *Hierarchical control of Secure or Non-secure memory accesses, Long-descriptor format* on page G5-8864.

For memory accesses from Non-secure state, this bit is ignored.

APTable, bits[62:61] Access permissions limit for subsequent levels of lookup, see *Hierarchical control of access permissions, Long-descriptor format* on page G5-8877.

APTable[0] is reserved, SBZ, in the Non-secure EL2 stage 1 translation tables.

From Armv8.2, when FEAT_AA32HPD is implemented, this field can be disabled.

When the value of TTBCR2.HPD0 or TTBCR2.HPD1 is 1, and the value of TTBCR.T2E is also 1:

- The value of the corresponding APTable field is IGNORED by hardware, allowing the field to be used by software.
- The behavior of the system is as if the value of the corresponding APTable field is 0, that is to say, the APTable field has an *Effective value* of 0.

XNTable, bit[60] XN limit for subsequent levels of lookup, see *Hierarchical control of instruction fetching, Long-descriptor format* on page G5-8882.

From Armv8.2, when FEAT_AA32HPD is implemented, this field can be disabled.

When the value of TTBCR2.HPD0 or TTBCR2.HPD1 is 1, and the value of TTBCR.T2E is also 1:

- The value of the corresponding XNTable field is IGNORED by hardware, allowing the field to be used by software.
- The behavior of the system is as if the value of the corresponding XNTable field is 0, that is to say, the XNTable field has an *Effective value* of 0.

PXNTable, bit[59] PXN limit for subsequent levels of lookup, see *Hierarchical control of instruction fetching, Long-descriptor format* on page G5-8882.

This bit is RES0 in the Non-secure EL2 stage 1 translation tables.

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From Armv8.2, when FEAT_AA32HPD is implemented, this field can be disabled.

When the value of TTBCR2.HPD0 or TTBCR2.HPD1 is 1 and the value of TTBCR.T2E is also 1:

- The value of the corresponding PXNTable field is ignored by hardware, allowing the field to be used by software.
- The behavior of the system is as if the value of the corresponding PXNTable field is 0, that is to say, the PXNTable field has an *Effective value* of 0.

Attribute fields in VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor stage 1 Block and Page descriptors

In Block and Page descriptors, the memory attributes are split into an upper block and a lower block as shown for a stage 1 translation:

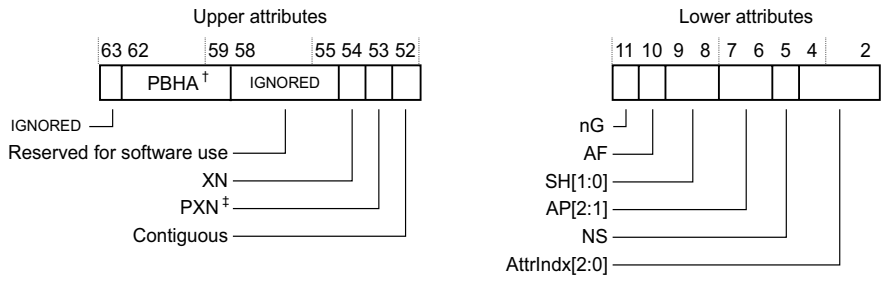

† IGNORED if FEAT_HPDS2 is not implemented.

‡ RES0 for a translation regime that cannot apply to execution at EL0.

For a stage 1 descriptor, the attributes are:

PBHA, bits[62:59]

Page-based hardware attributes bits.

These bits are IGNORED when FEAT_HPDS2 is not implemented.

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented, the HTCR and the TTBCR2 registers both contain a control bit for each PBHA bit in the translation tables that they control. When the value of that control bit is 1, and the value of the corresponding Hierarchical permission disables bit is 1, hardware can use that PBHA bit for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes. When the PBHA bit is used for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes, the value of 0 in the PBHA bit is a safe default setting that gives the same behavior as when the PBHA bit is not used for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes.

The control bits for this feature are:

For a Non-secure EL2 translation regime:

HTCR.HWUnn

Controls whether Block or Page descriptor bit[nn] can be used by hardware.

These controls apply only when the value of HTCR.HPD is 1.

For a PL1&0 translation regime:

TTBCR2.HWU1nn

For the translation tables indicated by TTBR1, controls whether Block or Page descriptor bit[nn] can be used by hardware.

These controls apply only when the value of TTBCR2.HPD1 is 1 and the value of TTBCR.T2E is 1.

TTBCR2.HWU0nn

For the translation tables indicated by TTBR0, controls whether Block or Page descriptor bit[nn] can be used by hardware.

These controls apply only when the value of TTBCR2.HPD0 is 1 and the value of TTBCR.T2E is 1.

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Implementation of FEAT_HPDS2 requires the implementation of FEAT_AA32HPD, which provides the Hierarchical permission disables bits. If FEAT_AA32HPD is implemented but FEAT_HPDS2 is not implemented, then the control bits are RAZ/WI but other aspects of FEAT_AA32HPD functionality are implemented. If neither feature is implemented, then:

- The control bits are RAZ/WI.
- The FEAT_AA32HPD identification registers indicate that the functionality is not supported, see *FEAT_AA32HPD* on page A2-89.
- The TTBCR2 register encoding is treated as unallocated.

XN, bit[54] The Execute-never field, see *Access permissions for instruction execution* on page G5-8880.

PXN, bit[53] The Privileged execute-never field, see *Access permissions for instruction execution* on page G5-8880.

This bit is RES0 in the Non-secure EL2 stage 1 translation tables.

Contiguous, bit[52]

Indicates that 16 adjacent translation table entries point to contiguous memory regions, see *Contiguous bit* on page G5-8895.

nG, bit[11] The not global bit. Determines how the translation is marked in the TLB, see *Global and process-specific translation table entries* on page G5-8900.

This bit is RES0 in the Non-secure EL2 stage 1 translation tables.

AF, bit[10] The Access flag, see *The Access flag* on page G5-8884.

SH, bits[9:8] Shareability field, see *Memory region attributes* on page G5-8887.

AP[2:1], bits[7:6]

Access Permissions bits, see *Memory access control* on page G5-8876.

Note

For consistency with the Short-descriptor translation table formats, the Long-descriptor format defines AP[2:1] as the Access Permissions bits, and does not define an AP[0] bit.

AP[1] is RES1 in the Non-secure EL2 stage 1 translation tables.

NS, bit[5] Non-secure bit. For memory accesses from Secure state, specifies whether the output address is in Secure or Non-secure memory, see *Control of Secure or Non-secure memory access, VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor format* on page G5-8864.

For memory accesses from Non-secure state, this bit is RES0 and is ignored by the PE.

AttrIndx[2:0], bits[4:2]

Stage 1 memory attributes index field, for the indicated Memory Attribute Indirection Register, see *VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor format memory region attributes* on page G5-8894.

The definition of IGNORED means the architecture guarantees that the PE makes no use of the field, see *IGNORED* on page Glossary-11514. For more information about these fields, see *Other fields in the Long-descriptor translation table format descriptors* on page G5-8895.

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Attribute fields in VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor stage 2 Block and Page descriptors

In Block and Page descriptors, the memory attributes are split into an upper block and a lower block as shown for a stage 2 translation:

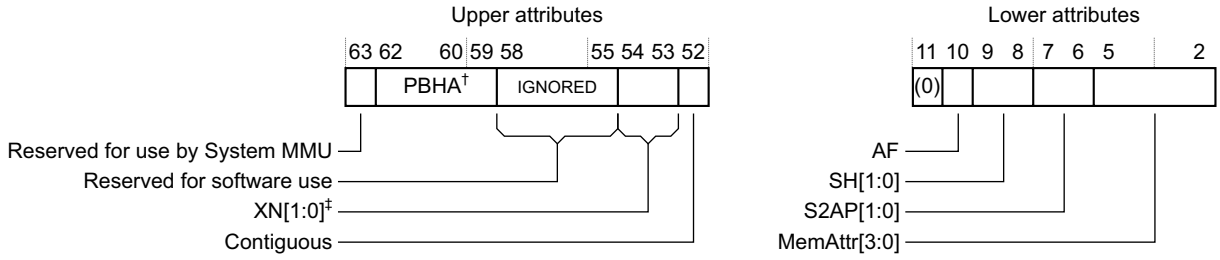

‡ Bit[53] is RES0 if FEAT_XNX is not implemented.

† Bits [62:60] are IGNORED and reserved for use by System MMU if FEAT_HPDS2 is not implemented.
Bits [59] is IGNORED if FEAT_HPDS2 is not implemented.

For a stage 2 descriptor, the attributes are:

PBHA[3:1], bits[62:60]

Page-based hardware attributes bits.

These bits are IGNORED and reserved for System MMU use when FEAT_HPDS2 is not implemented.

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented, VTCR_EL2 has a control bit for each PBHA bit in the EL1&0 stage 2 translation tables:

- When the value of that control bit is 1, hardware can use the corresponding PBHA bit for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes. When the PBHA bit is used for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes, the value of 0 in the PBHA bit is a safe default setting that gives the same behavior as when the PBHA bit is not used for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes.
- When the value of that control bit is 0, the corresponding PBHA bit is IGNORED and reserved for System MMU use.

PBHA[0], bit[59]

Page-based hardware attributes bit.

This bit is IGNORED when FEAT_HPDS2 is not implemented.

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented, VTCR_EL2 has a control bit for this bit in the EL1&0 stage 2 translation tables:

- When the value of that control bit is 1, hardware can use this bit for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes. When the PBHA bit is used for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes, the value of 0 in the PBHA bit is a safe default setting that gives the same behavior as when the PBHA bit is not used for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes.
- When the value of that control bit is 0, this bit is IGNORED.

XN[1:0], bits[54:53]

The stage 2 Execute-never field, see *Access permissions for instruction execution* on page G5-8880.

If FEAT_XNX is not implemented, bit[53] is RES0.

Contiguous, bit[52]

Indicates that 16 adjacent translation table entries point to contiguous memory regions, see *Contiguous bit* on page G5-8895.

AF, bit[10] The Access flag, see *The Access flag* on page G5-8884.

SH, bits[9:8] Shareability field, see *EL2 control of Non-secure memory region attributes* on page G5-8896.

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S2AP, bits[7:6]

Stage 2 Access Permissions bits, see *Hyp mode control of Non-secure access permissions* on page G5-8885.

Note

In the original VMSAv7-32 Long-descriptor attribute definition, this field was called HAP[2:1], for consistency with the AP[2:1] field in the stage 1 descriptors and despite there being no HAP[0] bit. VMSAv8-32 renames the field for greater clarity.

MemAttr, bits[5:2]

Stage 2 memory attributes, see *EL2 control of Non-secure memory region attributes* on page G5-8896.

The definition of IGNORED means the architecture guarantees that the PE makes no use of the field, see *IGNORED* on page Glossary-11514. For more information about these fields, see *Other fields in the Long-descriptor translation table format descriptors* on page G5-8895.

G5.5.4 Control of Secure or Non-secure memory access, VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor format

Access to the Secure or Non-secure PA map on page G5-8845 describes how the NS bit in the translation table entries:

- For accesses from Secure state, determines whether the access is to Secure or Non-secure memory.
- Is ignored by accesses from Non-secure state.

In the Long-descriptor format:

- The NS bit relates only to the memory block or page at the output address defined by the descriptor.
- The descriptors also include an NSTable bit, see *Hierarchical control of Secure or Non-secure memory accesses, Long-descriptor format*.

The NS and NSTable bits are valid only for memory accesses from Secure state. Memory accesses from Non-secure state ignore the values of these bits.

Hierarchical control of Secure or Non-secure memory accesses, Long-descriptor format

For Long-descriptor Format Table descriptors for stage 1 translations, the descriptor includes an NSTable bit, which indicates whether the table identified in the descriptor is in Secure or Non-secure memory. For accesses from Secure state, the meaning of the NSTable bit is:

NSTable == 0 The defined table address is in the Secure PA map. In the descriptors in that translation table, NS bits and NSTable bits have their defined meanings.

NSTable == 1 The defined table address is in the Non-secure PA map. Because this table is fetched from the Non-secure address map, the NS and NSTable bits in the descriptors in this table must be ignored. This means that, for this table:

- The value of the NS bit in any Block or Page descriptor is ignored. The block or page address refers to Non-secure memory.
- The value of the NSTable bit in any Table descriptor is ignored, and the table address refers to Non-secure memory. When this table is accessed, the NS bit in any Block or Page descriptor is ignored, and all descriptors in the table refer to Non-secure memory.

In addition, an entry fetched in Secure state is treated as non-global if it is read from Non-secure memory. That is, these entries must be treated as if nG==1, regardless of the value of the nG bit. For more information about the nG bit, see *Global and process-specific translation table entries* on page G5-8900.

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The effect of NSTable applies to later entries in the translation table walk, and so its effects can be held in one or more TLB entries. Therefore, a change to NSTable requires coarse-grained invalidation of the TLB to ensure that the effect of the change is visible to subsequent memory transactions.

Note

- When using the Long-descriptor Format, Table descriptors are defined only for the level 1 and level 2 of lookup.
- Stage 2 translations are performed only for operations in Non-secure state, that can access only the Non-secure address map. Therefore, the stage 2 descriptors do not include NS or NSTable bits.

G5.5.5 Selecting between TTBR0 and TTBR1, VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format

As described in *Determining the translation table base address in the VMSAv8-32 translation regimes* on page G5-8844, two sets of translation tables can be defined for each of the PL1&0 stage 1 translations, and TTBR0 and TTBR1 hold the base addresses for the two sets of tables. The Long-descriptor translation table format provides more flexibility in defining the boundary between using TTBR0 and using TTBR1. When a PL1&0 stage 1 address translation is enabled, TTBR0 is always used. If TTBR1 is also used then:

- TTBR1 is used for the top part of the input address range.
- TTBR0 is used for the bottom part of the input address range.

The TTBCR.T0SZ and TTBCR.T1SZ size fields control the use of TTBR0 and TTBR1, as Table G5-2 on page G5-8865 shows.

Table G5-2 Use of TTBR0 and TTBR1, Long-descriptor format

TTBCR		Input address range using:	
T0SZ	**T1SZ**	**TTBR0**	**TTBR1**
`0b000`	`0b000`	All addresses	Not used
M[a]	`0b000`	Zero to $(2^{(32-M)}-1)$	2^{32-M} to maximum input address
`0b000`	N[a]	Zero to $(2^{32}-2^{(32-N)}-1)$	$2^{32}-2^{(32-N)}$ to maximum input address
M[a]	N[a]	Zero to $(2^{(32-M)}-1)$	$2^{32}-2^{(32-N)}$ to maximum input address

a. M, N must be greater than 0.The maximum possible value for each of T0SZ and T1SZ is 7.

For stage 1 translations, the input address is always a VA, and the maximum possible VA is $(2^{32}-1)$.

When address translation is using the Long-descriptor translation table format:

- Figure G5-12 on page G5-8866 shows how, when TTBCR.T1SZ is zero, the value of TTBCR.T0SZ controls the boundary between VAs that are translated using TTBR0, and VAs that are translated using TTBR1.

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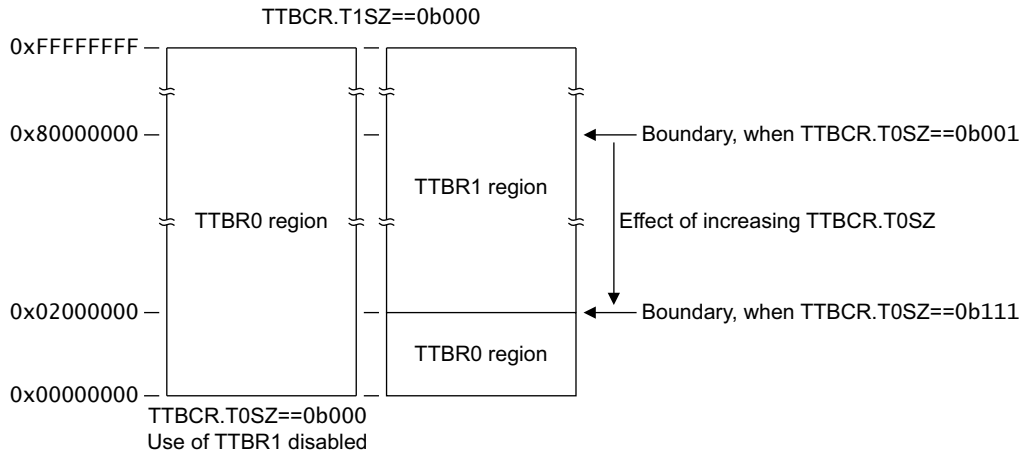

Figure G5-12 Control of TTBR boundary, when TTBCR.T1SZ is zero

- Figure G5-13 shows how, when TTBCR.T1SZ is nonzero, the values of TTBCR.T0SZ and TTBCR.T1SZ control the boundaries between VAs that are translated using TTBR0, and VAs that are translated using TTBR1.

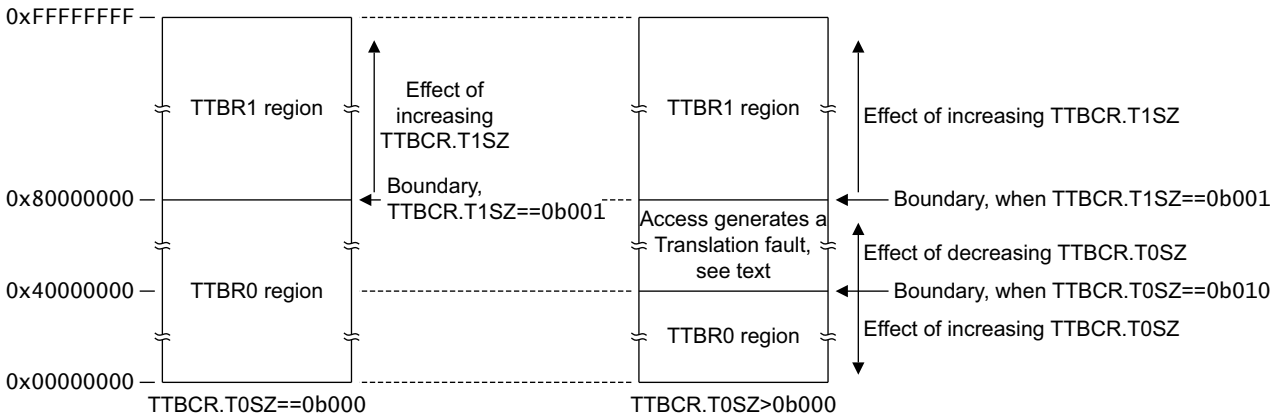

Figure G5-13 Control of TTBR boundaries, when TTBCR.T1SZ is nonzero

When T0SZ and T1SZ are both nonzero:

— If both fields are set to `0b001`, the boundary between the two regions is `0x80000000`. This is identical to having T0SZ set to `0b000` and T1SZ set to `0b001`.

— Otherwise, the TTBR0 and TTBR1 regions are non-contiguous. In this case, any attempt to access an address that is in that gap between the TTBR0 and TTBR1 regions generates a Translation fault.

Note

The handling of the Contiguous bit can mean that the boundary between the translation regions defined by the TCR_EL1.TnSZ values and the region for which an access generates a Translation fault is wider than shown in Figure G5-13. That is, if the descriptor for an access to the region shown as generating a fault has the Contiguous bit set to 1, the access might not generate a fault. *Possible errors in programming the translation table registers* on page G5-8867 describes this possibility.

When using the Long-descriptor translation table format:

- The TTBCR contains fields that define memory region attributes for the translation table walk, for each TTBR. These are the SH0, ORGN0, IRGN0, SH1, ORGN1, and IRGN1 bits.
- TTBR0 and TTBR1 each contain an ASID field, and the TTBCR.A1 field selects which ASID to use.

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For this translation table format, *VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format address lookup levels* on page G5-8868 summarizes the lookup levels, and *Translation table walks, when using the VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8871 describes the possible translations.

Possible errors in programming the translation table registers

In all the descriptions in this subsection, the *size of the input address* supported for a PL1&0 stage 1 translation refers to the size specified by a TTBCR.TxSZ field.

Note

For a PL1&0 stage 1 translation, the input address range can be split so that the lower addresses are translated by TTBR0 and the higher addresses are translated by TTBR1. In this case, each of input address sizes specified by TTBCR.{T0SZ, T1SZ} is smaller than the total address size supported by the stage of translation.

The following are possible errors in the programming of TTBR0, TTBR1, and TTBCR. For the translation of a particular address at a particular stage of translation, either:

- The block size being used to translate the address is larger than the size of the input address supported at a stage of translation used in performing the required translation. This can occur only for the PL1&0 stage 1 translations, and only when either TTBCR.T0SZ or TTBCR.T1SZ is zero, meaning there is no gap between the address range translated by TTBR0 and the range translated by TTBR1. In this case, this programming error occurs if a block translated from the region that has TxSZ set to zero straddles the boundary between the two address ranges. Example G5-2 shows an example of this mis-programming.
- The address range translated by a set of blocks marked as contiguous, by use of the contiguous bit, is larger than the size of the input address supported at a stage of translation used in performing the required translation.

Example G5-2 Error in programming the translation table registers

If TTBCR.T0SZ is programmed to 0 and TTBCR.T1SZ is programmed to 7, this means:

- TTBR0 translates addresses in the range `0x00000000-0xFDFFFFFF`.
- TTBR1 translates addresses in the range `0xFE000000-0xFFFFFFFF`.

The translation table indicated by TTBR0 might be programmed with a block entry for a 1GB region starting at `0xC0000000`. This covers the address range `0xC0000000-0xFFFFFFFF`, that overlaps the TTBR1 address range. This means this block size is larger than the input address size supported for translations using TTBR0, and therefore this is a programming error.

To understand why this must be a programming error, consider a memory access to address `0xFFFF0000`. According to the TTBCR.{T0SZ, T1SZ} values, this must be translated using TTBR1. However, the access matches a TLB entry for the translation, using TTBR0, of the block at `0xC0000000`. Hardware is not required to detect that the access to `0xFFFF0000` is being translated incorrectly.

In these cases, an implementation might use one of the following approaches:

- Treat such a block as causing a Translation fault, even though the block is valid, and the address accessed within that block is within the size of the input address supported at a stage of translation.

  The block might be a block within a contiguous set of blocks.
- Treat such a block as not causing a Translation fault, even though the address accessed within that block is outside the size of the input address supported at a stage of translation, provided that both of the following apply:
  - The block is valid.
  - At least one address within the block, or contiguous set of blocks, is within the size of the input address supported at a stage of translation.

  The block might be a block within a contiguous set of blocks.

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Additional constraints apply to programming the VTCR, see *Determining the required initial lookup level for stage 2 translations* on page G5-8873.

G5.5.6 VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format address lookup levels

As stated at the start of this section, because the Long-descriptor translation table format is used for the Non-secure PL1&0 stage 2 translations, the format must support input addresses of up to 40 bits.

Table G5-3 on page G5-8868 summarizes the properties of the different levels of address lookup when using this format.

Table G5-3 Properties of the three levels of address lookup with VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation tables

Level	Input address		Output address[a]		Number of entries
	Size	Address range[b]	Size	Address range	
First	Up to 512GB	Up to Address[38:0]	1GB	Address[39:30]	Up to 512
Second	Up to 1GB	Up to Address[29:0]	2MB	Address[39:21]	Up to 512
Third	2MB	Address[20:0]	4KB	Address[39:12]	512

a. Output address when an entry addresses a block of memory or a memory page. If an entry addresses the next level of address lookup it specifies Address[39:12] for the next-level translation table.

b. Input address range for the translation table. See *Use of concatenated level 1 translation tables* on page G5-8869 for details of support for additional bits of address at a given level, including possible support of a 40-bit input address range for stage 2 translations at level 1. For stage 1 translations at level 1 the input address range is limited to the VA size of [31:0].

For level 1 and level 2 tables, reducing the input address range reduces the number of addresses in the table and therefore reduces the table size. The appropriate Translation Table Control Register specifies the input address range.

Stage 1 translations require an input address range of up to 32 bits, corresponding to VA[31:0]. For these translations:

- For a memory access from a mode other than Hyp mode, the Secure or Non-secure TTBR0 or TTBR1 holds the translation table base address, and the Secure or Non-secure TTBCR is the control register.
- For a memory access from Hyp mode, HTTBR holds the translation table base address, and HTCR is the control register.

Note

For translations controlled by TTBR0 and TTBR1, if neither TTBR has an input address range larger than 1GB, then translation starts at level 2. Together, TTBR0 and TTBR1 can still cover the 32-bit VA input address range.

Stage 2 translations require an input address range of up to 40 bits, corresponding to IPA[39:0], and the supported input address size is configurable in the range 25-40 bits. Table G5-3 on page G5-8868 indicates a requirement for the translation mechanism to support a 39-bit input address range, Address[38:0]. *Use of concatenated translation tables for the initial stage 2 lookup* on page G5-8869 describes how a 40-bit IPA address range is supported. For stage 2 translations:

- VTTBR holds the translation table base address, and VTCR is the control register.
- If a supplied input address is larger than the configured input address size, a Translation fault is generated.

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Use of concatenated translation tables for the initial stage 2 lookup

If a stage 2 translation would require 16 entries or fewer in its top-level translation table, that stage of translation can, instead, be configured so that:

- It requires the corresponding number of concatenated translation tables at the next translation level, aligned to the size of the block of concatenated translation tables.
- The stage 2 translation starts at that next translation level.

Note

Stage 2 translations always use the Long-descriptor translation table format.

This use of concatenated translation tables is:

- Required when the stage 2 translation supports a 40-bit input address range, see *Use of concatenated level 1 translation tables*.
- Supported for a stage 2 translation with an input address range of 31-34 bits, see *Use of concatenated level 2 translation tables*.

The use of concatenated translation tables requires the software that is defining the translation to:

- Define the concatenated translation tables with the required overall alignment.
- Program VTTBR to hold the address of the first of the concatenated translation tables.
- Program VTCR to indicate the required input address range and initial lookup level.

Note

The use of concatenated translation tables avoids the overhead of an additional level of translation.

Use of concatenated level 1 translation tables

The Long-descriptor format translation tables provide 9 bits of address resolution at each level of lookup. However, a 40-bit input address range with a translation granularity of 4KB requires a total of 28 bits of address resolution. Therefore, a stage 2 translation that supports a 40-bit input address range requires two concatenated level 1 translation tables, together aligned to 8KB, where:

- The table at the address with PA[12:0]==`0b0_0000_0000_0000` defines the translations for input addresses with bit[39]==0.
- The table at the address with PA[12:0]==`0b1_0000_0000_0000` defines the translations for input addresses with bit[39]==1.
- The 8KB alignment requirement means that both tables have the same value for PA[39:13].

Use of concatenated level 2 translation tables

A stage 2 translation with an input address range of 31-34 bits can start the translation either:

- With a level 1 lookup, accessing a level 1 translation table with 2-16 entries.
- With a level 2 lookup, accessing a set of concatenated level 2 translation tables.

Table G5-4 on page G5-8870 shows these options, for each of the input address ranges that can use this scheme.

Note

Because these are stage 2 translations, the input address range is an IPA range.

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Table G5-4 Possible uses of concatenated translation tables for level 2 lookup

Input address range		Lookup starts at level 1	Lookup starts at level 2	
IPA range	**Size**	**Required level 1 entries**	**Number of concatenated tables**	**Required alignment[a]**
IPA[30:0]	2^{31} bytes	2	2	8KB
IPA[31:0]	2^{32} bytes	4	4	16KB
IPA[32:0]	2^{33} bytes	8	8	32KB
IPA[33:0]	2^{34} bytes	16	16	64KB

a. Required alignment of the set of concatenated level 2 tables.

See also *Determining the required initial lookup level for stage 2 translations* on page G5-8873.

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G5.5.7 Translation table walks, when using the VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format

Figure G5-2 on page G5-8835 shows the possible address translations. If a stage of translation is controlled from an Exception level that is using AArch32, the input and output address constraints and the registers that control the translation are as follows:

Stage 1 translations

For all stage 1 translations:

- The input address range is up to 32 bits, as determined by either:
  - TTBCR.T0SZ or TTBCR.T1SZ, for a PL1&0 stage 1 translation.
  - HTCR.T0SZ, for an EL2 stage 1 translation.
- The output address range is 40 bits.

The stage 1 translations are:

Non-secure PL1&0 stage 1 translation

The stage 1 translation for memory accesses from Non-secure modes other than Hyp mode. This translates a VA to an IPA. For this translation, when Non-secure EL1 is using AArch32:

- Non-secure TTBR0 or TTBR1 holds the translation table base address.
- Non-secure TTBCR determines which TTBR is used.

Non-secure EL2 stage 1 translation

The stage 1 translation for memory accesses from Hyp mode, translates a VA to a PA. For this translation, when EL2 is using AArch32, HTTBR holds the translation table base address.

Secure PL1&0 stage 1 translation

The stage 1 translation for memory accesses from Secure modes, translates a VA to a PA. For this translation, when the Secure PL1 modes are using AArch32:

- Secure TTBR0 or TTBR1 holds the translation table base address.
- Secure TTBCR determines which TTBR is used.

Stage 2 translation

Non-secure PL1&0 stage 2 translation

The stage 2 translation for memory accesses from Non-secure modes other than Hyp mode, and translates an IPA to a PA. For this translation, when EL2 is using AArch32:

- The input address range is 40 bits, and VTCR.T0SZ determines the input address size.
- The output address range depends on the implemented memory system, and is up to 40 bits.
- VTTBR holds the translation table base address.
- VTCR specifies the required input address range, and whether the initial lookup is at level 1 or at level 2.

The descriptions of the VMSAv8-32 translation stages state that the maximum output address size is 40 bits. However, the register and Long-descriptor Format descriptor fields that hold these addresses are 48 bits wide. If bits[47:40] of an output address are not all zero, then the address generates an Address size fault.

The Long-descriptor translation table format provides up to three levels of address lookup, as described in *VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format address lookup levels* on page G5-8868, and the initial lookup, in which the MMU reads the translation table base address, is at either level 1 or level 2. The following determines the level of the initial lookup:

- For a stage 1 translation, the required input address range. For more information, see *Determining the required initial lookup level for stage 1 translations* on page G5-8873.
- For a stage 2 translation, the level specified by the VTCR.SL0 field. For more information, see *Determining the required initial lookup level for stage 2 translations* on page G5-8873.

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Note

For a stage 2 translation, the size of the required input address range constrains the VTCR.SL0 value.

Figure G5-14 shows how the descriptor address for the initial lookup for a translation using the Long-descriptor translation table format is determined from the input address and the TTBR value. This figure shows the lookup for a translation that starts with a level 1 lookup, that translates bits[39:30] of the input address, zero extended if necessary.

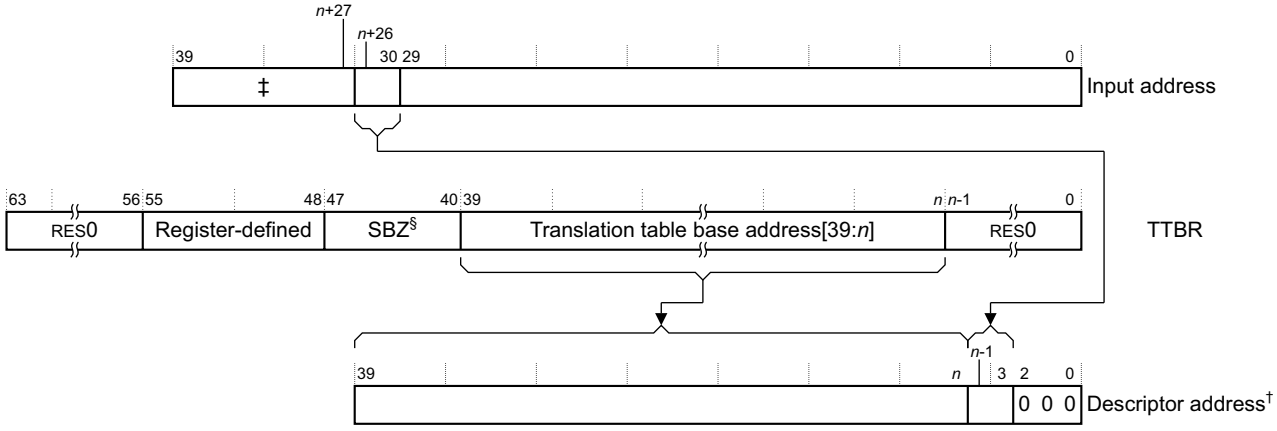

See text for more information about the translation table base register used, and the value of *n*.
‡ This field is absent if *n* is 13.
† For a Non-secure PL1&0 stage 1 translation, the IPA of the descriptor. Otherwise, the PA of the descriptor.
§ See the lookup description for more information about bits[40:47] of the TTBR

Figure G5-14 VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor initial lookup, starting at level 1

If bits[47:40] of the TTBR are not zero then the initial lookup will generate an Address size fault, see *Address size fault* on page G5-8924.

For a translation that starts with a level 1 lookup, as shown in Figure G5-14:

For a stage 1 translation

n is in the range 4-5 and:

- For a memory access from Hyp mode:
  - HTTBR is the TTBR.
  - *n*=5-(HTCR.T0SZ).
- For other accesses:
  - The Secure or Non-secure instance of TTBR0 or TTBR1 is the TTBR.
  - *n*=(5-TTBCR.T*x*SZ), where *x* is 0 when using TTBR0, and 1 when using TTBR1.

For a stage 2 translation

n is in the range 4-13 and:

- VTTBR is the TTBR.
- *n*=5-(VTCR.T0SZ).

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For a translation that starts with a level 2 lookup, the descriptor address is obtained in the same way, except that bits[(n+17):21] of the input address provide bits[(n-1):3] of the descriptor address, where:

For a stage 1 translation

n is in the range 7-12. As *Determining the required initial lookup level for stage 1 translations* shows, for a stage 1 translation to start with a level 2 lookup, the corresponding T0SZ or T1SZ field must be 2 or more. This means:

- For a memory access from Hyp mode, n=14-HTCR.T0SZ.
- For other memory accesses, n=14-(TTBCR.TxSZ), where x is 0 when using TTBR0, and 1 when using TTBR1.

For a stage 2 translation

n is in the range 7-16. For a stage 2 translation to start with a level 2 lookup, VTCR.SL0 is `0b00`, and n=14-(VTCR.T0SZ).

The following sections describe how the level of the initial lookup is determined:

- *Determining the required initial lookup level for stage 1 translations*.
- *Determining the required initial lookup level for stage 2 translations*.

Address translation examples using the VMSAv8-32 Long descriptor translation table format on page K6-11313 shows examples of full translation flows, to an entry for a 4KB memory page, for lookups starting at level 1 and lookups starting at level 2.

Determining the required initial lookup level for stage 1 translations

For a stage 1 translation, the required input address range, indicated by a T0SZ or T1SZ field in a translation table control register, determines the initial lookup level. The size of this input address region is $2^{(32-T\mathit{x}SZ)}$ bytes, and if this size is:

- Less than or equal to 2^{30} bytes, the required start is at level 2, and translation requires two levels of table to map to 4KB pages. This corresponds to a TxSZ value of 2 or more.
- More than 2^{30} bytes, the required start is at level 1, and translation requires three levels of table to map to 4KB pages. This corresponds to a TxSZ value that is less than 2.

For the PL1&0 stage 1 translations, the TTBCR:

- Splits the 32-bit VA input address range between TTBR0 and TTBR1, see *Selecting between TTBR0 and TTBR1, VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8865.
- Holds the input address range sizes for TTBR0 and TTBR1, in the TTBCR.T0SZ and TTBCR.T1SZ fields.

For the EL2 stage 1 translations, HTCR.T0SZ indicates the size of the required input address range. For example, if this field is `0b000`, it indicates a 32-bit VA input address range, and translation lookup must start at level 1.

Determining the required initial lookup level for stage 2 translations

For a PL1&0 stage 2 translation, the output address range from the PL1&0 stage 1 translations determines the required input address range for the stage 2 translation.

VTCR.SL0 indicates the starting level for the lookup. The permitted SL0 values are:

`0b00` Stage 2 translation lookup must start at level 2.

`0b01` Stage 2 translation lookup must start at level 1.

In addition, VTCR.T0SZ must indicate the required input address range. The size of the input address region is $2^{(32-T0SZ)}$ bytes.

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Note

VTCR.T0SZ holds a four-bit signed integer value, meaning it supports values from -8 to 7. This is different from the other translation control registers, where T*n*SZ holds a three-bit unsigned integer, supporting values from 0 to 7.

The programming of VTCR must follow the constraints shown in Table G5-5, otherwise any attempt to perform a translation table walk that uses the stage 2 address translation generates a stage 2 level 1 Translation Fault. The table also shows how the VTCR.SL0 and VTCR.T0SZ values determine the VTTBR.BADDR field width.

Note

If VTCR.SL0 is programmed to a reserved value then the constraints shown in Table G5-5 are not met, and a translation table walk that uses stage 2 translation generates a stage 2 level 1 Translation fault.

Table G5-5 Input address range constraints on programming VTCR

VTCR.SL0	VTCR.T0SZ	Input address range, R	Initial lookup level	BADDR[39:x] width[a]
0b00	2 to 7	$R \le 2^{30}$ bytes	Level 2	[39:12] to [39:7]
0b00	-2 to 1	$2^{30} < R \le 2^{34}$ bytes	Level 2	[39:16] to [39:13]
0b01	-2 to 1		Level 1	[39:7] to [39:4]
0b01	-8 to -3	$2^{34} < R$	Level 1	[39:13] to [39:8]

a. The first range corresponds to the first T0SZ value, the second range to the second T0SZ value.

In addition, VTCR.S must be programmed to the value of T0SZ[3], otherwise behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE with the resulting behavior being that VTCR.T0SZ is treated as an UNKNOWN value.

Note

VTCR.T0SZ being treated as an UNKNOWN value results in a stage 2 level 1 Translation Fault if that UNKNOWN value is not consistent with the programmed value of VTCR.SL0.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors associated with the VTCR on page K1-11239 describes these CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors.

Where necessary, the initial lookup level provides multiple concatenated translation tables, as described in *Use of concatenated level 2 translation tables* on page G5-8869. This section also gives more information about the alternatives, shown in Table G5-5, when R is in the range 2^{31}-2^{34}.

G5.5.8 The algorithm for finding the translation table entries, VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor format

This section gives the algorithm for finding the translation table entry that corresponds to a given IA, for each required level of lookup. The algorithm encodes the descriptions of address translation given earlier in this section. The VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor format uses a 4KB translation granule.

The description uses the following terms:

BaseAddr The base address for the level of lookup, as defined by:

- For the initial lookup level, the TTBR.BADDR base address field in the appropriate TTBR, see the description of *TnSZ* on page G5-8875.
- Otherwise, the translation table address returned by the previous level of lookup.

IA The supplied IA for this stage of translation.

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T*n*SZ The translation table size for this stage of translation:

For PL1&0 stage 1 Either:

- TTBCR.T0SZ if the translation is using TTBR0.
- TTBCR.T1SZ if the translation is using TTBR1.

For PL1&0 stage 2 VTCR.T0SZ. The translation uses VTTBR.

For EL2 stage 1 HTCR.T0SZ. The translation uses HTTBR.

SL0 VTCR.SL0. Applies to the Non-secure PL1&0 stage 2 translation only.

Table G5-6 on page G5-8875 shows the Translation Table descriptor address, for each level of lookup. The table shows only architecturally-valid programming of the TCR. See also *Possible errors in programming the translation table registers* on page G5-8867.

Table G5-6 Translation table entry addresses, VMSAv8-32 using Long-descriptor format

Lookup level	Entry address and conditions		General conditions
	Stage 1 translation	Stage 2 translation	
One	BaseAddr[39:*x*]:IA[*y*:30]:`0b000` if[a] 0 ≤ T*n*SZ ≤ 1 then *x* = (5 - T*n*SZ)	BaseAddr[39:*x*]:IA[*y*:30]:`0b000` if SL0[b] == 1 then if[a] -8 ≤ T0SZ ≤ 1 then *x* = (5 - T0SZ)	*y* = (*x* + 26)
Two	BaseAddr[39:*x*]:IA[*y*:21]:`0b000` if[a] 2 ≤ T*n*SZ ≤ 7 then *x* = (14 - T*n*SZ) else[c] *x* =12	BaseAddr[39:*x*]:IA[*y*:21]:`0b000` if SL0 == 0 then if[a] -2 ≤ T0SZ ≤ 7 then *x* = (14 - T0SZ) elsif[c] SL0[b] == 1 then *x* = 12	*y* = (*x* + 17)
Three	BaseAddr[39:12]:IA[20:12]:`0b000`	BaseAddr[39:12]:IA[20:12]:`0b000`	-

a. This line indicates the range of permitted values for T*n*SZ, for a lookup that starts at this level, see *Use of concatenated translation tables for the initial stage 2 lookup* on page G5-8869.

b. SL0 == 0 if the initial lookup is level 2, SL0 == 1 if the initial lookup is level 1.

c. This is the case where this level of lookup is not the initial level of lookup.

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G5.6 Memory access control

In addition to an output address, a translation table entry that refers to page or region of memory includes fields that define properties of the target memory region. *Information returned by a translation table lookup* on page G5-8843 describes the classification of those fields as address map control, access control, and memory attribute fields. The access control fields, described in this section, determine whether the PE, in its current state, is permitted to perform the required access to the output address given in the Translation Table descriptor. If a translation stage does not permit the access, then an MMU fault is generated for that translation stage, and no memory access is performed.

The following sections describe the memory access controls:

- *About access permissions*.
- *About the PAN bit* on page G5-8879.
- *Access permissions for instruction execution* on page G5-8880.
- *Domains, Short-descriptor format only* on page G5-8883.
- *The Access flag* on page G5-8884.
- *Hyp mode control of Non-secure access permissions* on page G5-8885.

G5.6.1 About access permissions

The Translation Table descriptors include fields that define access permissions for data accesses and for instruction fetches. This section introduces those fields. In addition:

- System register controls can prevent execution from writable locations, see *Preventing execution from writable locations* on page G5-8882.
- In Armv8.1, the PSTATE.PAN can affect the access permissions for privileged data accesses, see *About the PAN bit* on page G5-8879.

Note

This section gives a general description of memory access permissions. Software executing at PL1 in Non-secure state can see only the access permissions defined by the Non-secure PL1&0 stage 1 translations. However, software executing at EL2 can modify these permissions, as described in *Hyp mode control of Non-secure access permissions* on page G5-8885. This modification is invisible to Non-secure software executing at EL1 or EL0.

Access permission bits in a Translation Table descriptor control access to the corresponding memory region. The details of this control depend on the translation table format, as follows:

Short-descriptor format

This format supports two options for defining the access permissions:

- Three bits, AP[2:0], define the access permissions.
- Two bits, AP[2:1], define the access permissions, and AP[0] can be used as an Access flag.

SCTLR.AFE selects the access permissions option. Setting this bit to 1, to enable the Access flag, also selects use of AP[2:1] to define access permissions.

Arm deprecates any use of the AP[2:0] scheme for defining access permissions.

Long-descriptor format

AP[2:1] to control the access permissions, and the descriptors provide an AF bit for use as an Access flag. This means VMSAv8-32 behaves as if the value of SCTLR.AFE is 1, regardless of the value that software has written to this bit.

Note

When use of the Long-descriptor format is enabled, SCTLR.AFE is UNK/SBOP.

The Access flag on page G5-8884 describes the Access flag, for both translation table formats.

The XN and PXN bits provide additional access controls for instruction fetches, see *Access permissions for instruction execution* on page G5-8880.

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An attempt to perform a memory access that the translation table access permission bits do not permit generates a Permission fault, for the corresponding stage of translation. However, when using the Short-descriptor translation table format, it generates the fault only if the access is to memory in the Client domain, see *Domains, Short-descriptor format only* on page G5-8883.

Note

For the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime, memory accesses are subject to two stages of translation. Each stage of translation has its own, independent, fault checking. Fault handling is different for the two stages, see *Exception reporting in a VMSAv8-32 implementation* on page G5-8935.

The following sections describe the two access permissions models:

- *AP[2:1] access permissions model*.
- *AP[2:0] access permissions control, Short-descriptor format only* on page G5-8878. This section includes some information on access permission control in earlier versions of the Arm VMSA.

AP[2:1] access permissions model

Note

Arm recommends that this model is always used, even where the AP[2:0] model is permitted. Some documentation describes the AP[2:1] model as the *simplified access permissions* model.

This access permissions model is used if the translation is either:

- Using the Long-descriptor translation table format.
- Using Short-descriptor translation table format, and the SCTLR.AFE bit is set to 1.

In this model:

- One bit, AP[2], selects between read-only and read/write access.
- A second bit, AP[1], selects between Application level (EL0) and System level (PL1) control.
  For the Non-secure EL2 stage 1 translations, AP[1] is SBO.

This provides four access combinations:

- Read-only at all privilege levels.
- Read/write at all privilege levels.
- Read-only at PL1, no access by software executing at EL0.
- Read/write at PL1, no access by software executing at EL0.

Table G5-7 shows this access control model.

Table G5-7 VMSAv8-32 AP[2:1] access permissions model

AP[2], disable write access	AP[1], enable unprivileged access	Access
0	0[a]	Read/write, only at PL1
0	1	Read/write, at any privilege level
1	0[a]	Read-only, only at PL1
1	1	Read-only, at any privilege level

a. Not valid for Non-secure EL2 stage 1 translation tables. AP[1] is SBO in these tables.

Hierarchical control of access permissions, Long-descriptor format

The Long-descriptor translation table format introduces a mechanism that entries at one level of translation table lookup can use to set limits on the permitted entries at subsequent levels of lookup. This applies to the access permissions, and also to the restrictions on instruction fetching described in *Hierarchical control of instruction fetching, Long-descriptor format* on page G5-8882.

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The restrictions apply only to subsequent levels of lookup at the same stage of translation. The APTable[1:0] field restricts the access permissions, as Table G5-8 on page G5-8878 shows.

However, in an implementation that includes FEAT_AA32HPD, when hierarchical control of data access permissions is disabled for a translation regime, the information in this subsection does not apply. See *Attribute fields in VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format descriptors* on page G5-8860.

As stated in the table footnote, for the Non-secure EL2 stage 1 translation tables, APTable[0] is reserved, SBZ.

Table G5-8 Effect of APTable[1:0] on subsequent levels of lookup

APTable[1:0]	Effect
00	No effect on permissions in subsequent levels of lookup.
01 [a]	Access at EL0 not permitted, regardless of permissions in subsequent levels of lookup.
10	Write access not permitted, at any Exception level, regardless of permissions in subsequent levels of lookup.
11 [a]	Regardless of permissions in subsequent levels of lookup: • Write access not permitted, at any Exception level. • Read access not permitted at EL0.

a. Not valid for the Non-secure EL2 stage 1 translation tables. In those tables, APTable[0] is SBZ.

Note

The APTable[1:0] settings are combined with the translation table access permissions in the Translation Tables descriptors accessed in subsequent levels of lookup. They do not restrict or change the values entered in those descriptors.

The Long-descriptor format provides APTable[1:0] control only for the stage 1 translations. The corresponding bits are SBZ in the stage 2 Translation Table descriptors.

The effect of APTable applies to later entries in the translation table walk, and so its effects can be held in one or more TLB entries. Therefore, a change to APTable requires coarse-grained invalidation of the TLB to ensure that the effect of the change is visible to subsequent memory transactions.

AP[2:0] access permissions control, Short-descriptor format only

This access permissions model applies when using the Short-descriptor translation tables format, and the SCTLR.AFE bit is set to 0. Arm deprecates any use of this access permissions model.

When SCTLR.AFE is set to 0, ensuring that the AP[0] bit is always set to 1 effectively changes the access model to the simpler model described in *AP[2:1] access permissions model* on page G5-8877.

Table G5-9 on page G5-8878 shows the full AP[2:0] access permissions model:

Table G5-9 VMSAv8-32 MMU access permissions

AP[2]	AP[1:0]	PL1 access	Unprivileged access	Description
0	00	No access	No access	All accesses generate Permission faults
	01	Read/write	No access	Access only at PL1
	10	Read/write	Read-only	Writes at EL0 generate Permission faults
	11	Read/write	Read/write	Full access

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Table G5-9 VMSAv8-32 MMU access permissions (continued)

AP[2]	AP[1:0]	PL1 access	Unprivileged access	Description
1	00	-	-	Reserved
	01	Read-only	No access	Read-only, only at PL1
	10	Read-only	Read-only	Read-only at any Exception level, deprecated[a]
	11	Read-only	Read-only	Read-only at any Exception level[b]

a. From VMSAv7, Arm strongly recommends use of the `0b11` encoding for Read-only at any Exception level.
b. This mapping was introduced in VMSAv7, and is reserved in earlier versions of the VMSA.

Note

- VMSAv8-32 supports the full set of access permissions shown in Table G5-9 on page G5-8878 only when SCTLR.AFE is set to 0. When SCTLR.AFE is set to 1, the only supported access permissions are those described in *AP[2:1] access permissions model* on page G5-8877.
- Some old documentation describes the AP[2] bit in the translation table entries as the APX bit.

G5.6.2 About the PAN bit

When the value of PSTATE.PAN is 1, any privileged data access from PL1 or EL2 to a virtual memory address that is accessible at EL0 generates a Permission fault.

When the value of PSTATE.PAN is 0, the translation system is the same as in Armv8.0.

A corresponding PAN bit is added to CPSR and SPSR for exception returns, and DSPSR for entry to and exit from Debug state.

A new SPAN bit is added to SCTLR that controls whether the PAN state bit is set on taking an exception to EL1 from either Secure or Non-secure state, or to EL3 from Secure state when EL3 is using AArch32.

CPSR.PAN bit can be written using an `MSR` instruction at PL1 or higher. Data writes to CPSR.PAN using an `MSR` instruction at EL0 are ignored. The value that is returned for an `MRS` instruction of CPSR from EL0 is UNKNOWN. In keeping with all other writes to the CPSR, other than for instruction fetches, the effect of the PAN state bit does not need to be explicitly synchronized.

The PAN state bit has no effect on:

- Data Cache instructions.
- Address translation instructions, other than `ATS1CPRP` and `ATS1CPWP` when FEAT_PAN2 is implemented.
- Unprivileged instructions, `LDRBT`, `LDRHT`, `LDRT`, `LDRSBT`, `LDRSHT`, `STRBT`, `STRHT`, `STRT`, `STRSBT`, and `STRSHT`, unless HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} == {1, 0}.
- Instruction accesses.
- Manager domains.

The PAN bit has no effect when the first stage of translation is disabled for the current translation regime or when the first stage of translation for the current translation regime does not describe the permissions for access at EL0.

If access is disabled, then the access will give rise to a stage 1 Permission fault.

On an exception taken from AArch32:

- CPSR.PAN is copied to SPSR_ELx.PAN, when the target Exception level is AArch64.
- CPSR.PAN is copied to SPSR.PAN, when the target Exception level is AArch32.

On an exception return from AArch32 to AArch32, SPSR.PAN is copied to CPSR.PAN.

On entry to Debug state, CPSR.PAN is copied to DSPSR.PAN.

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On exit from Debug state, DSPSR.PAN is copied to CPSR.PAN.

The CPSR.PAN bit is not an Execution state bit.

Note

- In Non-debug state, in AArch32 state, software can use the `SETPAN #imm` instruction to modify PSTATE.PAN.
- In Debug state, in AArch32 state, a debugger can use the `ERET` instruction to perform a DRPS operation to modify PSTATE.PAN.

G5.6.3 Access permissions for instruction execution

Execute-never controls provide an additional level of control on memory accesses permitted by the access permissions settings. These controls are:

XN, Execute-never

Descriptor bit[54], defined as XN for:

- Stage 1 of any translation regime.
- Stage 2 translations when FEAT_XNX is not implemented.

Note

XN[1:0], Execute-never, stage 2 only describes the stage 2 control when FEAT_XNX is implemented.

This field applies to execution at any Exception level to which the stage of translation applies. A value of 0 indicates that this control permits execution.

PXN, Privileged execute-never, stage 1 only

Descriptor bit[53], used only for stage 1 of any translation regime for which the stage 1 translation can support two VA ranges:

- For stage 1 of a translation regime for which the stage 1 translation supports only a single VA range the stage 1 descriptors define a PXN field that is RES0, meaning it is ignored by hardware.

This field applies only to execution at an Exception level higher than EL0. A value of 0 indicates that this control permits execution.

XN[1:0], Execute-never, stage 2 only

Descriptor bits[54:53], defined as XN[1:0] for:

- Stage 2 translations when FEAT_XNX is implemented.

Table G5-10 on page G5-8880 shows the operation of this control.

Table G5-10 XN[1:0] stage 2 access permissions model

XN[1]	XN[0]	Access
0	0	The stage 2 control permits execution at EL1 and EL0 if read access is permitted
0	1	The stage 2 control does not permit execution at EL1, but permits execution at EL0 if read access is permitted
1	0	The stage 2 control does not permit execution at EL1 or at EL0
1	1	The stage 2 control permits execution at EL1 if read access is permitted, but does not permit execution at EL0

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Note

For stage 2 translations when FEAT_XNX is not implemented, descriptor bit[53] is RES0, meaning it is ignored by hardware, and bit[54] is the XN control, see *XN, Execute-never* on page G5-8880.

Executing an instruction at ELx in a particular Security state generates a Permission fault unless all of the following are true for the instruction address:

- Any stage 1 execute-never control that applies to execution at ELx in the current Security state permits execution.
- If the translation regime that applies to ELx in the current Security state has two stages of translations, the stage 2 execute-never control that applies to execution at ELx permits execution.
- Read access is permitted.

However, if a stage 1 translation is using the Short-descriptor translation table format and the address is in a Managers domain the stage 1 access permissions are not checked, and therefore the access cannot cause a stage 1 Permission fault, see *Domains, Short-descriptor format only* on page G5-8883.

See also *Hyp mode control of Non-secure access permissions* on page G5-8885.

In addition, System register controls can enforce execute-never restrictions, regardless of the settings in the translation table XN and PXN fields, see:

- *Restriction on Secure instruction fetch* on page G5-8883.
- *Preventing execution from writable locations* on page G5-8882.

The execute-never controls apply also to speculative instruction fetching. This means a speculative instruction fetch from a memory region that is execute-never at the current level of privilege is prohibited.

The execute-never controls means that, when the stage of address translation is enabled, the PE can fetch, or speculatively fetch, an instruction from a memory location only if all of the following apply:

- If using the Short-descriptor translation table format, the Translation Table descriptor for the location does not indicate that it is in a No access domain.
- If using the Long-descriptor translation table format, or using the Short descriptor format and the descriptor indicates that the location is in a Client domain, in the descriptor for the location the following apply:
  - The stage 1 execute-never control for the Exception level at which the instruction is executed permits execution.
  - For a translation regime with two stages of address translation, the stage 2 execute-never control that applies to the Exception level at which the instruction is executed permits execution.
  - The access permissions permit a read access from the current PE mode.
- No other Prefetch Abort condition exists.

Note

- The PXN control applies to the PE privilege when it attempts to execute the instruction. In an implementation that fetches instructions speculatively, this might not be the privilege when the instruction was prefetched. Therefore, the architecture does not require the PXN control to prevent instruction fetching.
- Although the XN control applies to speculative fetching, on a speculative instruction fetch from an XN location, no Permission fault is generated unless the PE attempts to execute the instruction that would have been fetched from that location. This means that, if a speculative fetch from an XN location is attempted, but there is no attempt to execute the corresponding instruction, a Permission fault is not generated.
- The software that defines a translation table must mark any region of memory that is read-sensitive as XN, to avoid the possibility of a speculative fetch accessing the memory region. This means it must mark any memory region that corresponds to a read-sensitive peripheral as XN. Hardware does not prevent speculative accesses to a region of any Device memory type unless that region is also marked as execute-never for all Exception levels from which it can be accessed.

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- When using the Short-descriptor translation table format, the XN attribute is not checked for domains marked as Manager. Therefore, the system must not include read-sensitive memory in domains marked as Manager, because the XN field does not prevent speculative fetches from a Manager domain.

When no stage of address translation for the translation regime is enabled, memory regions cannot have XN or PXN attributes assigned. *Behavior of instruction fetches when all associated address translations are disabled* on page G5-8840 describes how disabling all MMUs affects instruction fetching.

Hierarchical control of instruction fetching, Long-descriptor format

The Long-descriptor translation table format introduces a mechanism that means entries at one level of translation tables lookup can set limits on the permitted entries at subsequent levels of lookup. This applies to the restrictions on instruction fetching, and also to the access permissions described in *Hierarchical control of access permissions, Long-descriptor format* on page G5-8877.

Note

Similar hierarchical controls apply to data accesses, see *Hierarchical control of access permissions, Long-descriptor format* on page G5-8877.

However, in an implementation that includes FEAT_AA32HPD, when hierarchical control of instruction fetching is disabled for a translation regime, the information in this subsection does not apply. See *Attribute fields in VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format descriptors* on page G5-8860.

The restrictions apply only to subsequent levels of lookup at the same stage of translation, and:

- XNTable restricts the XN control:
  - When XNTable is set to 1, the XN field is treated as 1 in all subsequent levels of lookup, regardless of the actual value of the field.
  - When XNTable is set to 0 it has no effect.
- PXNTable restricts the PXN control:
  - When PXNTable is set to 1, the PXN field is treated as 1 in all subsequent levels of lookup, regardless of the actual value of the field.
  - When PXNTable is set to 0 it has no effect.

Note

The XNTable and PXNTable settings are combined with the XN and PXN fields in the Translation Table descriptors accessed at subsequent levels of lookup. They do not restrict or change the values entered in those descriptors.

The XNTable and PXNTable controls are provided only in the Long-descriptor translation table format, and only for stage 1 translations. The corresponding bits are SBZ in the stage 2 Translation Table descriptors.

The effect of XNTable or PXNTable applies to later entries in the translation table walk, and so its effects can be held in one or more TLB entries. Therefore, a change to XNTable or PXNTable requires coarse-grained invalidation of the TLB to ensure that the effect of the change is visible to subsequent memory transactions.

Preventing execution from writable locations

The architecture provides control bits that, when the corresponding stage 1 address translation is enabled, force writable memory to be treated as XN or PXN, regardless of the value of the XN or PXN field. When the translation stages are controlled by an Exception level that is using AArch32:

- For PL1&0 stage 1 translations, when SCTLR.WXN is set to 1, all regions that are writable at stage 1 of the address translation are treated as XN.
- For PL1&0 stage 1 translations, when SCTLR.UWXN is set to 1, an instruction fetch is treated as accessing a PXN region if it accesses a region that software executing at EL0 can write to.

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- For Non-secure EL2 stage 1 translations, when HSCTLR.WXN is set to 1, all regions that are writable at stage 1 of the address translation are treated as XN.

Note

- The SCTLR.WXN controls are intended to be used in systems with very high security requirements.
- Setting a WXN or UWXN bit to 1 changes the interpretation of the translation table entry, overriding a zero value of an XN or PXN field. It does not cause any change to the translation table entry.

For any given virtual machine, Arm expects WXN and UWXN to remain static in normal operation. In particular, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether TLB entries associated with a particular VMID reflect the effect of the values of these fields. A generic sequence to ensure synchronization of a change to these fields, when that change is made without a corresponding change of VMID, is:

```
Change the WXN or UWXN bit
ISB                     ; This ensures synchronization of the change
Invalidate entire TLB of associated entries
DSB                     ; This completes the TLB Invalidation
ISB                     ; This ensures instruction synchronization
```

As with all Permission fault checking, if the stage 1 translation is using the Short-descriptor translation table format, the permission checks are performed only for Client domains. For more information, see *About access permissions* on page G5-8876.

For more information about address translation, see *About address translation for VMSAv8-32* on page G5-8833.

Restriction on Secure instruction fetch

EL3 provides a Secure instruction fetch bit, SCR.SIF. When this bit is 1, any attempt in Secure state to execute an instruction fetched from Non-secure physical memory causes a Permission fault. As with all Permission fault checking, when using the Short-descriptor format translation tables the check applies only to Client domains, see *About access permissions* on page G5-8876.

Arm expects SCR.SIF to be static during normal operation. In particular, whether the TLB holds the effect of the SIF bit is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The generic sequence to ensure visibility of a change to the SIF bit is:

```
Change the SCR.SIF bit
ISB                     ; This ensures synchronization of the change
Invalidate entire TLB
DSB                     ; This completes the TLB Invalidation
ISB                     ; This ensures instruction synchronization
```

G5.6.4 Domains, Short-descriptor format only

A domain is a collection of memory regions. The Short-descriptor translation table format supports 16 domains, and requires the software that defines a translation table to assign each VMSAv8-32 memory region to a domain. When using the Short-descriptor format:

- Level 1 translation table entries for translation tables and Sections include a domain field.
- Translation table entries for Supersections do not include a domain field. The Short-descriptor format defines Supersections as being in domain 0.
- Level 2 translation table entries inherit a domain setting from the parent level 1 Translation Table descriptor.
- Each TLB entry includes a domain field.

The domain field specifies which of the 16 domains the entry is in, and a two-bit field in the DACR defines the permitted access for each domain. The possible settings for each domain are:

No access Any access using the Translation Table descriptor generates a Domain fault.

Clients On an access using the Translation Table descriptor, the access permission attributes are checked. Therefore, the access might generate a Permission fault.

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Managers On an access using the Translation Table descriptor, the access permission attributes are not checked. Therefore, the access cannot generate a Permission fault.

See *The MMU fault-checking sequence* on page G5-8926 for more information about how, when using the Short-descriptor translation table format, the Domain attribute affects the checking of the other attributes in the Translation Table descriptor.

Note

A single program might:

- Be a Client of some domains.
- Be a Manager of some other domains.
- Have no access to the remaining domains.

The Long-descriptor translation table format does not support domains. When a stage of translation is using this format, all memory is treated as being in a Client domain, and the settings in the DACR are ignored.

G5.6.5 The Access flag

The Access flag indicates when a page or section of memory is accessed for the first time since the Access flag in the corresponding Translation Table descriptor was set to 0:

- If address translation is using the Short-descriptor translation table format, it must set SCTLR.AFE to 1 to enable use of the Access flag. Setting this bit to 1 redefines the AP[0] bit in the Translation Table descriptors as an Access flag, and limits the access permissions information in the Translation Table descriptors to AP[2:1], as described in *AP[2:1] access permissions model* on page G5-8877.
- The Long-descriptor format always supports an Access flag bit in the Translation Table descriptors, and address translation using this format behaves as if SCTLR.AFE is set to 1, regardless of the value of that bit.

In Armv8.0, the Access flag is managed by software as described in *Software management of the Access flag*.

Note

Previous versions of the Arm architecture optionally supported hardware management of the Access flag. Armv8.0 obsolete this option. However, FEAT_HAFDBS provides a new mechanism for hardware management of the Access flag, that is supported only for the VMSAv8-64 translation regimes.

Software management of the Access flag

Armv8.0 requires that software manages the Access flag. This means an Access flag fault is generated whenever an attempt is made to read into the TLB a Translation Table descriptor entry for which the value of the Access flag is 0.

Note

When using the Short-descriptor translation table format, Access flag faults are generated only if SCTLR.AFE is set to 1, to enable use of a Translation Table descriptor bit as an Access flag.

The Access flag mechanism expects that, when an Access flag fault occurs, software resets the Access flag to 1 in the translation table entry that caused the fault. This prevents the fault occurring the next time that memory location is accessed. Entries with the Access flag set to 0 are never held in the TLB, meaning software does not have to flush the entry from the TLB after setting the flag.

Note

If a system incorporates components that can autonomously update translation table entries that are shared with the Arm PE, then the software must be aware of the possibility that such components can update the access flag autonomously.

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In such a system, system software should perform any changes of translation table entries with an Access flag of 0, other than changes to the Access flag value, by using an Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive loop, to allow for the possibility of simultaneous updates.

G5.6.6 Hyp mode control of Non-secure access permissions

When EL2 is using AArch32, Non-secure software executing in Hyp mode controls two sets of translation tables, both of which use the Long-descriptor translation table format:

- The translation tables that control the Non-secure EL2 stage 1 translations. These map VAs to PAs, for memory accesses made when executing in Non-secure state in Hyp mode, and are indicated and controlled by the HTTBR and HTCR.

  These translations have similar access controls to other Non-secure stage 1 translations using the Long-descriptor translation table format, as described in:
  - *AP[2:1] access permissions model* on page G5-8877.
  - *Access permissions for instruction execution* on page G5-8880.

  The differences from the Non-secure stage 1 translations are that:
  - The APTable[0], PXNTable, and PXN bits are reserved, SBZ.
  - AP[1] is reserved, SBO.

- The translation tables that control the Non-secure PL1&0 stage 2 translations. These map the IPAs from the stage 1 translation onto PAs, for memory accesses made when executing in Non-secure state at PL1 or EL0, and are indicated and controlled by the VTTBR and VTCR.

  The descriptors in the virtualization translation tables define stage 2 access permissions, that are combined with the permissions defined in the stage 1 translation. This section describes this combining of access permissions.

Note

The level 2 access permissions mean a hypervisor can define additional access restrictions to those defined by a Guest OS in the stage 1 translation tables. For a particular access, the actual access permission is the more restrictive of the permissions defined by:

- The Guest OS, in the stage 1 translation tables.
- The hypervisor, in the stage 2 translation tables.

The stage 2 access controls defined from Hyp mode:

- Affect only the Non-secure stage 1 access permissions settings.
- Take no account of whether the accesses are from a Non-secure PL1 mode or a Non-secure EL0 mode.
- Permit software executing in Hyp mode to assign a write-only attribute to a memory region.

The S2AP field in the stage 2 descriptors define the stage 2 access permissions, as Table G5-11 on page G5-8885 shows:

Table G5-11 Stage 2 control of access permissions

S2AP	Access permission
00	No access permitted
01	Read-only. Writes to the region are not permitted, regardless of the stage 1 permissions.
10	Write-only. Reads from the region are not permitted, regardless of the stage 1 permissions.
11	Read/write. The stage 1 permissions determine the access permissions for the region.

For more information about the S2AP field, see *Attribute fields in VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor stage 2 Block and Page descriptors* on page G5-8863.

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If the stage 2 permissions cause a Permission fault, this is a stage 2 MMU fault. Stage 2 MMU faults are taken to Hyp mode, and reported in the HSR using an EC code of `0x20` or `0x24`. For more information, see *Use of the HSR* on page G5-8949.

Note

In the HSR, the combination of the EC code and the DFSC or IFSC value in the ISS indicate that the fault is a stage 2 MMU fault.

The stage 2 permissions include an XN attribute. If this identifies the region as execute-never, execution from the region is not permitted, regardless of the value of the XN or UXN attribute in the stage 1 translation. If a Permission fault is generated because the stage 2 XN field identifies the region as execute-never, this is reported as a stage 2 MMU fault.

Note

The stage 2 XN attribute:

- Is a single bit if FEAT_XNX is not implemented, see *XN, Execute-never* on page G5-8880.
- Is a 2-bit field if FEAT_XNX is implemented, see *XN[1:0], Execute-never, stage 2 only* on page G5-8880.

AArch32 state prioritization of synchronous aborts from a single stage of address translation on page G5-8932 describes the abort prioritization if both stages of a translation generate a fault.

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G5.7 Memory region attributes

In addition to an output address, a translation table entry that refers to a page or region of memory includes fields that define properties of that target memory region. *Information returned by a translation table lookup* on page G5-8843 describes the classification of those fields as address map control, access control, and memory attribute fields. The memory region attribute fields control the memory type, Cacheability, and Shareability of the region.

The following sections describe the assignment of memory region attributes for stage 1 translations:

- *Overview of memory region attributes for stage 1 translations*.
- *Short-descriptor format memory region attributes, without TEX remap* on page G5-8888.
- *Short-descriptor format memory region attributes, with TEX remap* on page G5-8891.
- *VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor format memory region attributes* on page G5-8894.

For an implementation that is operating in Secure state, or in Hyp mode, these assignments define the memory attributes of the accessed region.

For an implementation that is operating in a Non-secure PL1 or EL0 mode, the Non-secure PL1&0 stage 2 translation can modify the memory attributes assigned by the stage 1 translation. *EL2 control of Non-secure memory region attributes* on page G5-8896 describes these stage 2 assignments.

G5.7.1 Overview of memory region attributes for stage 1 translations

The description of the memory region attributes in a Translation descriptor divides into:

Memory type and attributes

These are described either:

- Directly, by bits in the Translation Table descriptor.
- Indirectly, by registers referenced by bits in the Table descriptor. This is described as *remapping* the memory type and attribute description.

The Short-descriptor translation table format can use either of these approaches, selected by the SCTLR.TRE bit:

TRE == 0 Remap disabled. The TEX[2:0], C, and B bits in the Translation Table descriptor define the memory region attributes. *Short-descriptor format memory region attributes, without TEX remap* on page G5-8888 describes this encoding.

Note

With the Short-descriptor format, remapping is called *TEX remap*, and the SCTLR.TRE bit is the *TEX remap enabled* bit.

The description of the TRE == 0 encoding includes information about the encoding in previous versions of the architecture.

TRE == 1 Remap enabled. The TEX[0], C, and B bits in the Translation Table descriptor are index bits to the remap registers, that define the memory region attributes:

- The Primary Region Remap Register, PRRR.
- The Normal Memory Remap Register, NMRR.

Short-descriptor format memory region attributes, with TEX remap on page G5-8891 describes this encoding scheme.

This scheme reassigns Translation Table descriptor bits TEX[2:1] for use as bits managed by the operating system.

The Long-descriptor translation table format always uses remapping. This means that when the value of TTBCR.EAE is 1, enabling use of the Long-descriptor translation table format, SCTLR.TRE is RES1.

VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor format memory region attributes on page G5-8894 describes this encoding.

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Shareability In the Short-descriptor translation table format, the S bit in the Translation Table descriptor is used in determining the Shareability of the region. How the S bit is interpreted depends on whether TEX remap is enabled, see:

- *Shareability and the S bit, without TEX remap* on page G5-8890.
- *Determining the Shareability, with TEX remap* on page G5-8892.

In the Long-descriptor translation table format, the SH[1:0] field in the Translation Table descriptor encodes the Shareability of the region, see *Shareability, Long-descriptor format* on page G5-8894.

Note

Shareability is one of Non-shareable, Inner Shareable, and Outer Shareable. However, when using the Short-descriptor translation table format without TEX remap, VMSAv8-32 does not support any distinction between Inner Shareable and Outer Shareable memory, and a memory region is either Non-shareable or Outer Shareable.

Stage 1 definition of the XS attribute

When FEAT_XS is implemented, all stage 1 memory types defined in the MAIR0, MAIR1, HMAIR0, HMAIR1, PRRR, and NMRR registers, or the TTBCR or HTCR registers, or in the page tables, have the XS attribute set to 1, unless they are Inner Write-Back Cacheable, Outer Write-back Cacheable, which have the XS attribute set to 0. This includes any memory types that are treated as Write-Back Cacheable as a result of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choices in the architecture.

G5.7.2 Short-descriptor format memory region attributes, without TEX remap

When using the Short-descriptor translation table formats, TEX remap is disabled when the value of SCTLR.TRE is 0.

Note

- The Short-descriptor format scheme without TEX remap is the scheme used in VMSAv6.
- The B (Bufferable), C (Cacheable), and TEX (Type extension) bit names are inherited from earlier versions of the architecture. These names no longer adequately describe the function of the B, C, and TEX bits.

Table G5-12 on page G5-8888 shows the C, B, and TEX[2:0] encodings when TEX remap is disabled. In the *Page Shareability* on page G5-8888 column, an entry of *S bit* indicates that the S bit in the Translation Table descriptor determines the Shareability, see *Shareability and the S bit, without TEX remap* on page G5-8890.

Table G5-12 TEX, C, and B encodings when TRE == 0

TEX[2:0]	C	B	Description	Memory type	Page Shareability
000	0	0	Device-nGnRnE	Device-nGnRnE	Outer Shareable
		1	Device-nGnRE[a]	Device-nGnRE	Outer Shareable[a]
	1	0	Outer and Inner Write-Through, Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate	Normal	S bit
		1	Outer and Inner Write-Back, Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate	Normal	S bit

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Table G5-12 TEX, C, and B encodings when TRE == 0 (continued)

TEX[2:0]	C	B	Description	Memory type	Page Shareability
001	0	0	Outer and Inner Non-cacheable	Normal	Outer Shareable[b]
		1	Reserved	-	-
	1	0	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED
		1	Outer and Inner Write-Back, Read-Allocate Write-Allocate	Normal	S bit
010	0	0	Device-nGnRE[a]	Device-nGnRE	Outer Shareable[a]
		1	Reserved	-	-
	1	x	Reserved	-	-

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Table G5-12 TEX, C, and B encodings when TRE == 0 (continued)

TEX[2:0]	C	B	Description		Memory type	Page Shareability
011	x	x	Reserved		-	-
1BB	A	A	Cacheable memory:	AA = Inner attribute[c] BB = Outer attribute	Normal	S bit

a. In Armv8, all Device memory types are Outer Shareable. For the Device-nGnRE memory type this is a change from previous versions of the architecture. This is why Device-nGnRE memory has two entries in this table. For compatibility with Armv7 software should use the {TEX, C, B} values {000, 0, 1}.

b. In Armv8, Normal Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable memory is always Outer Shareable. This is a change from previous versions of the architecture, where the S bit determined the Shareability. For compatibility with Armv7 software should set S to 1.

c. For more information, see *Cacheability attributes, without TEX remap*.

See *Memory types and attributes* on page E2-6882 for an explanation of Normal memory, and the types of Device memory, and of the Shareability attribute.

Cacheability attributes, without TEX remap

When the value of TEX[2] is 0, the same Cacheability attribute applies to Inner Cacheable and Outer Cacheable memory regions, and the {TEX[1:0], C, B} values identify this attribute, as Table G5-12 on page G5-8888 shows.

When the value of TEX[2] is 1, the memory described by the translation table entry is cacheable, and the rest of the encoding defines the Inner Cacheability and Outer Cacheability attributes:

TEX[1:0] Define the Outer Cacheability attribute.

C, B Define the Inner Cacheability attribute.

The translation table entries use the same encoding for the Outer and Inner Cacheability attributes, as Table G5-13 on page G5-8890 shows.

Table G5-13 Inner and Outer Cacheability attribute encoding

Encoding	Cacheability attribute
00	Non-cacheable
01	Write-Back, Read-Allocate Write-Allocate
10	Write-Through, Read Allocate No Write-Allocate
11	Write-Back, Read Allocate No Write-Allocate

Shareability and the S bit, without TEX remap

The Short-descriptor format translation table entries include an S bit. This bit:

- Is ignored if the entry refers to any type of Device memory, or to Normal memory that is Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.
- For Normal memory that is not Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable, determines whether the memory region is Outer Shareable or Non-shareable:

  S == 0 Normal memory region is Non-shareable.

  S == 1 Normal memory region is Outer Shareable.

Without TEX remapping there is no distinction between Inner Shareable and Outer Shareable memory, meaning the S bit determines whether the region is Non-shareable or Outer Shareable.

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G5.7.3 Short-descriptor format memory region attributes, with TEX remap

When using the Short-descriptor translation table formats, TEX remap is enabled when the value of SCTLR.TRE is 1. In this configuration:

- The software that defines the translation tables must program the PRRR and NMRR to define seven possible memory region attributes.
- The TEX[0], C, and B bits of the Translation Table descriptors define the memory region attributes, by indexing PRRR and NMRR.
- Hardware makes no use of TEX[2:1], see *The OS managed translation table bits* on page G5-8893.

When TEX remap is enabled:

- For seven of the eight possible combinations of the TEX[0], C and B bits, fields in the PRRR and NMRR define the region attributes, as described in this section.
- The meaning of the eighth combination for the TEX[0], C and B bits is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
- If the TEX[0], C and B bits determine that the region is a Device memory type, or is Normal Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable, then the region is Outer Shareable. Otherwise, the Shareability is determined by the combination of:
  - The S bit from the Translation Table descriptor.
  - The value of the PRRR.NS0 or PRRR.NS1 bit.
  - The value of the appropriate PRRR.NOS*n* bit, as shown in Table G5-14 on page G5-8891.

  For more information, see *Determining the Shareability, with TEX remap* on page G5-8892.

For each of the possible encodings of the TEX[0], C, and B bits in a translation table entry, Table G5-14 on page G5-8891 shows which fields of the PRRR and NMRR registers describe the memory region attributes.

Table G5-14 TEX, C, and B encodings when TRE == 1

Encoding			Memory type[a]	Cache attributes[a, b]:		Outer Shareable attribute[a, c]
TEX[0]	C	B		Inner cacheability	Outer cacheability	
0	0	0	PRRR.TR0	NMRR.IR0	NMRR.OR0	NOT(PRRR.NOS0)
		1	PRRR.TR1	NMRR.IR1	NMRR.OR1	NOT(PRRR.NOS1)
	1	0	PRRR.TR2	NMRR.IR2	NMRR.OR2	NOT(PRRR.NOS2)
		1	PRRR.TR3	NMRR.IR3	NMRR.OR3	NOT(PRRR.NOS3)
1	0	0	PRRR.TR4	NMRR.IR4	NMRR.OR4	NOT(PRRR.NOS4)
		1	PRRR.TR5	NMRR.IR5	NMRR.OR5	NOT(PRRR.NOS5)
	1	0	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED			
		1	PRRR.TR7	NMRR.IR7	NMRR.OR7	NOT(PRRR.NOS7)

a. For details of the *Memory type* and *Outer Shareable* encodings see the description of the PRRR. For details of the *Cache attributes* encodings the description of the NMRR.

b. Applies only if the memory type for the region is mapped as Normal memory.

c. Applies only if both of the following apply:
The memory type for the region is mapped as Normal memory that is not Inner Non-cacheable and Outer Non-cacheable.
The region is not Non-shareable.
See *Determining the Shareability, with TEX remap* on page G5-8892.

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As Table G5-14 on page G5-8891 shows, when TEX remap is enabled, for a given set of {TEX[0], C, B} bits from a Translation Table descriptor:

1. The primary mapping, to memory type, is given by the PRRR.TR*n* field as shown in the Memory type column.
2. For any region that the PRRR.TR*n* maps as Normal memory, NMRR.IR*n* determines the Inner cacheability attribute, and NMRR.OR*n* determines the Outer cacheability attribute.
3. For a region that PRRR.TR*n* maps as Normal memory, if NMRR.{IR*n*, OR*n*} do not map the region as Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable, PRRR.{NS0, NS1} and PRRR.NOS*n* are used to determine the Shareability of the region, see *Determining the Shareability, with TEX remap*.

The TEX remap registers and the SCTLR.TRE bit are banked between the Secure and Non-secure Security states. For more information, see *The effect of EL3 on TEX remap* on page G5-8894.

The TEX remap registers must be static during normal operation. In particular, when the remap registers are changed:

- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED when the changes take effect.
- It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the TLB caches the effect of the TEX remap on translation tables, see *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of System register control or data values* on page K1-11225.

The software sequence to ensure the synchronization of changes to the TEX remap registers is:

1. Execute a `DSB` instruction. This ensures any memory accesses using the old mapping have completed.
2. Write the TEX remap registers or SCTLR.TRE bit.
3. Execute an `ISB` instruction. This ensures synchronization of the register updates.
4. Invalidate the entire TLB.
5. Execute a `DSB` instruction. This ensures completion of the entire TLB operation.
6. Clean and invalidate all caches. This removes any cached information associated with the old mapping.
7. Execute a `DSB` instruction. This ensures completion of the cache maintenance.
8. Execute an `ISB` instruction. This ensures instruction synchronization.

This extends the standard rules for the synchronization of changes to System registers described in *Synchronization of changes to AArch32 System registers* on page G8-9010, and provides implementation freedom as to whether or not the effect of the TEX remap is cached.

Determining the Shareability, with TEX remap

The memory type of a region, as indicated in the Memory type column of Table G5-14 on page G5-8891, provides the first level of control of the Shareability of the region:

- If the memory is any type of Device memory, then the region is Outer Shareable, and any Shareability attributes in the Translation Table descriptor and PRRR for that region are ignored.

  This applies also to a Normal memory region that the NMRR attributes identify as Inner Non-cacheable and Outer Non-cacheable,

- If using the Short descriptor translation table format then the Shareability of the region is determined using the value of the S bit in the Translation Table descriptor to index one of the PRRR.{NS1. NS0} bits, as described in this section.

Table G5-15 on page G5-8892 shows how the translation table S bit indexes into the PRRR:

Table G5-15 Determining the Shareability attribute, with TEX remap

Memory type	Remapping when S == 0	Remapping when S == 1
Device or Normal Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable	Outer Shareable	Outer Shareable
Normal, not Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable	PRRR.NS0	PRRR.NS1

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For a Normal memory region that is not Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable, the appropriate bit of the PRRR indicates whether the region is Non-shareable, as follows:

PRRR.NS*n*==0 Non-shareable.

PRRR.{NOS7:NOS0} are ignored.

PRRR.NS*n*==1 The appropriate PRRR.NOS*m* field, as shown in Table G5-14 on page G5-8891, indicates whether the region is Inner Shareable or Outer Shareable:

PRRR.NOS*m*==0 Region is Outer Shareable.

PRRR.NOS*m*==1 Region is Inner Shareable.

Note

This means that TEX remapping can map a translation table entry with S == 0 as shareable memory.

SCTLR.TRE, SCTLR.M, and the effect of the TEX remap registers

When TEX remap is disabled, because the value of the SCTLR.TRE bit is 0:

- The effect of the PRRR and NMRR registers can be IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
- The interpretation of the fields of the PRRR and NMRR registers can differ from the description given earlier in this section. One implication of this is that the implementation can provide an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanism to interpret the PRRR.{NOS7:NOS0} fields.

VMSAv8-32 requires that the effect of these registers is limited to remapping the attributes of memory locations. These registers must not change whether any cache hardware or stages of address translation are enabled. The mechanism by which the TEX remap registers have an effect when the value of the SCTLR.TRE bit is 0 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The AArch32 architecture requires that from reset, if the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanism has not been invoked:

- If the PL1&0 stage 1 address translation is enabled and is using the Short-descriptor format translation tables, the architecturally-defined behavior of the TEX[2:0], C, and B bits must apply, without reference to the TEX remap functionality. In other words, memory attribute assignment must comply with the scheme described in *Short-descriptor format memory region attributes, without TEX remap* on page G5-8888.
- If the PL1&0 stage 1 address translation is disabled, then the architecturally-defined behavior of VMSAv8-32 with address translation disabled must apply, without reference to the TEX remap functionality. See *The effects of disabling address translation stages on VMSAv8-32 behavior* on page G5-8838.

Possible mechanisms for enabling the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED effect of the TEX remap registers when the value of SCTLR.TRE is 0 include:

- A control bit in the ACTLR, or in an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED System register.
- Changing the behavior when the PRRR and NMRR registers are changed from their IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED reset values.

In addition, if the stage of address translation is disabled and the value of the SCTLR.TRE bit is 1, the architecturally-defined behavior of the VMSAv8-32 with the stage of address translation disabled must apply without reference to the TEX remap functionality.

In an implementation that includes EL3, the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED effect of these registers must only take effect in the Security state of the registers. See also *The effect of EL3 on TEX remap* on page G5-8894.

The OS managed translation table bits

When TEX remap is enabled, the TEX[2:1] bits in the Translation Table descriptors are available as two bits that can be managed by the operating system. In VMSAv8-32, as long as the SCTLR.TRE bit is set to 1, the values of the TEX[2:1] bits are IGNORED by the PE. Software can write any value to these bits in the translation tables.

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The effect of EL3 on TEX remap

In an implementation that includes EL3, when EL3 is using AArch32, the TEX remap registers are banked between the Secure and Non-secure Security states. When EL3 is using AArch32, write accesses to the Secure register for the current security state apply to all PL1&0 stage 1 translation table lookups in that state. The SCTLR.TRE bit is banked in the Secure and Non-secure copies of the register, and the appropriate version of this bit determines whether TEX remap is applied to translation table lookups in the current security state.

Write accesses to the Secure copies of the TEX remap registers are disabled when the **CP15SDISABLE** input is asserted HIGH, meaning the `MCR` operations to access these registers are UNDEFINED. For more information, see *The CP15SDISABLE and CP15SDISABLE2 input signals* on page G5-8969.

G5.7.4 VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor format memory region attributes

When a PE is using the VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format, the AttrIndx[2:0] field in a block or page Translation Table descriptor for a stage 1 translation indicates the 8-bit field, in the appropriate MAIR register, that specifies the attributes for the corresponding memory region, as follows:

- AttrIndx[2] indicates the MAIR register to be used:

  AttrIndx[2] == 0 Use MAIR0.

  AttrIndx[2] == 1 Use MAIR1.

- AttrIndx[2:0] indicates the required Attr field, Attr*n*, where *n* = AttrIndx[2:0].

Each AttrIndx field defines, for the corresponding memory region:

- The memory type, Normal or a type of Device memory.
- For Normal memory:
  - The Inner cacheability and Outer cacheability attributes, each of which is one of Non-cacheable, Write-Through Cacheable, or Write-Back Cacheable.
  - For Write-Through Cacheable and Write-Back Cacheable regions, the Read-Allocate and Write-Allocate policy hints, each of which is *Allocate* or *No allocate*.

For more information about the AttrIndx[2:0] descriptor field, see *Attribute fields in VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor stage 1 Block and Page descriptors* on page G5-8861.

Shareability, Long-descriptor format

When a PE is using the Long-descriptor translation table format, the SH[1:0] field in a Block or Page Translation Table descriptor specifies the Shareability attributes of the corresponding memory region, if the MAIR entry for that region identifies it as Normal memory that is not both Inner Non-cacheable and Outer Non-cacheable. Table G5-16 on page G5-8894 shows the encoding of this field.

Table G5-16 SH[1:0] field encoding for Normal memory, Long-descriptor format

SH[1:0]	Normal memory
00	Non-shareable
01	Reserved, CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *Reserved values in System and memory-mapped registers and translation table entries* on page K1-11241 for the permitted behavior.
10	Outer Shareable
11	Inner Shareable

See *Combining the Shareability attribute* on page G5-8899 for constraints on the Shareability attributes of a Normal memory region that is Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.

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For any type of Device memory, and for Normal Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable memory, the value of the SH[1:0] field of the Translation Table descriptor is ignored.

Other fields in the Long-descriptor translation table format descriptors

The following subsections describe the other fields in the Translation Table Block and Page descriptors when a PE is using the Long-descriptor translation table format:

- *Contiguous bit*
- *IGNORED fields*.
- *Field reserved for software use*

Contiguous bit

The Long-descriptor Translation Table Format descriptors contain a Contiguous bit. Setting this bit to 1 indicates that 16 adjacent translation table entries point to a *contiguous output address range*. These 16 entries must be aligned in the translation table so that the top five bits of their input addresses, that index their position in the translation table, are the same. For example, to use this bit for a block of 16 entries in the level 3 translation table, bits[20:16] of the input addresses for the 16 entries must be the same.

The contiguous output address range must be aligned to size of 16 translation table entries at the same translation table level.

Use of this bit means that the TLB can cache a single entry to cover the 16 translation table entries.

This bit acts as a hint. The architecture does not require a PE to cache TLB entries in this way. To avoid TLB coherency issues, any TLB maintenance by address must not assume any optimization of the TLB tables that might result from use of this bit.

Note

The use of the contiguous bit is similar to the approach used, in the Short-descriptor translation table format, for optimized caching of Large Pages and Supersections in the TLB. However, an important difference in the contiguous bit capability is that TLB maintenance must be performed based on the size of the underlying translation table entries, to avoid TLB coherency issues. That is, any use of the contiguous bit has no effect on the minimum size of entry that must be invalidated from the TLB.

IGNORED fields

In the VMSAv8-32 translation table long-descriptor format, the following fields are defined as IGNORED, meaning the architecture guarantees that a PE makes no use of these fields:

- In the stage 1 and stage 2 Table descriptors, bits[58:52] and bits[11:2].
- In the stage 1 and stage 2 Block and Page descriptors, bit[63] and bits[58:55].
- In the stage 1 and stage 2 Block and Page descriptors in an implementation that does not include FEAT_HPDS2, bits[62:59].

Of these fields:

- In the stage 1 and stage 2 Block and Page descriptors, bits[58:55] are reserved for software use, see *Field reserved for software use*.
- In the stage 2 Block and Page descriptors:
  - Bit[63] is reserved for use by a System MMU.
  - In an implementation that does not include FEAT_HPDS2, bits[62:59] are reserved for use by a System MMU.

Field reserved for software use

The architecture reserves a 4-bit IGNORED field in the Block and Translation Table descriptors, bits[58:55], for software use. In considering migration from using the Short-descriptor format to the Long-descriptor format, this field is an extension of the Short-descriptor field described in *The OS managed translation table bits* on page G5-8893.

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Note

The definition of IGNORED means there is no need to invalidate the TLB if these bits are changed.

G5.7.5 EL2 control of Non-secure memory region attributes

Software executing at EL2 controls two sets of translation tables, both of which use the Long-descriptor translation table format. These are:

- The translation tables that control Non-secure EL2 stage 1 translations. These map VAs to PAs, and when EL2 is using AArch32 they are indicated and controlled by the HTTBR and HTCR.

  These translations have exactly the same memory region attribute controls as any other stage 1 translations, as described in *VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor format memory region attributes* on page G5-8894.

- The translation tables that control Non-secure PL1&0 stage 2 translations. These map the IPAs from the stage 1 translation onto PAs, and are indicated and when EL2 is using AArch32 they are controlled by the VTTBR and VTCR.

  The descriptors in the virtualization translation tables define level 2 memory region attributes, that are combined with the attributes defined in the stage 1 translation. This section describes this combining of attributes.

VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor Translation Table format descriptors on page G5-8857 describes the format of the entries in these tables.

Note

In a virtualization implementation, a hypervisor might usefully:

- Reduce the permitted Cacheability of a region.
- Increase the required Shareability of a region.

The combining of attributes from stage 1 and stage 2 translations supports both of these options.

In the stage 2 Translation Table descriptors for memory regions and pages, the MemAttr[3:0] and SH[1:0] fields describe the stage 2 memory region attributes:

- The definition of the stage 2 SH[1:0] field is identical to the same field for a stage 1 translation, see *Shareability, Long-descriptor format* on page G5-8894.

- MemAttr[3:2] give a top-level definition of the memory type, and of the cacheability of a Normal memory region, as Table G5-17 on page G5-8896 shows:

Table G5-17 Long-descriptor MemAttr[3:2] encoding, stage 2 translation

MemAttr[3:2]	Memory type	Cacheability
00	Device, of type determined by MemAttr[1:0]	Not applicable
01	Normal, Inner cacheability determined by MemAttr[1:0]	Outer Non-cacheable
10		Outer Write-Through Cacheable
11		Outer Write-Back Cacheable

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The encoding of MemAttr[1:0] depends on the Memory type indicated by MemAttr[3:2]:

— When MemAttr[3:2]==`0b00`, indicating a type of Device memory, Table G5-18 shows the encoding of MemAttr[1:0]:

Table G5-18 MemAttr[1:0] encoding for the types of Device memory

MemAttr[1:0]	Meaning when MemAttr[3:2] == `0b00`
00	Region is Device-nGnRnE memory
01	Region is Device-nGnRE memory
10	Region is Device-nGRE memory
11	Region is Device-GRE memory

— When MemAttr[3:2]!=`0b00`, indicating Normal memory, Table G5-19 on page G5-8897 shows the encoding of MemAttr[1:0]:

Table G5-19 MemAttr[1:0] encoding for Normal memory

MemAttr[1:0]	Meaning when MemAttr[3:2] != `0b00`
00	Reserved, CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, See *Reserved values in System and memory-mapped registers and translation table entries* on page K1-11241 for the permitted behavior.
01	Inner Non-cacheable
10	Inner Write-Through Cacheable
11	Inner Write-Back Cacheable

Note

The stage 2 translation does not assign any allocation hints.

The following sections describe how the memory type attributes assigned at stage 2 of the translation are combined with those assigned at stage 1:

- *Combining the memory type attribute* on page G5-8898.
- *Combining the Cacheability attribute* on page G5-8898.
- *Combining the Shareability attribute* on page G5-8899.

Note

- The following stage 2 translation table attribute settings leave the stage 1 settings unchanged:
  — MemAttr[3:2] == `0b11`, Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Cacheable.
  — MemAttr[1:0] == `0b11`, Inner Write-Back Cacheable.
- In addition to the attribute combinations described in this section, *Access permissions for instruction execution* on page G5-8880 describes how the stage 1 and stage 2 execute-never permission fields are combined, so that a region is execute-never if it is defined as execute-never in at least one stage of translation.

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Combining the memory type attribute

Table G5-20 shows how the stage 1 and stage 2 memory type assignments are combined:

Table G5-20 Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 memory type assignments

Assignment in stage 1	Assignment in stage 2	Resultant type
Device-nGnRnE	Any	Device-nGnRnE
Device-nGnRE	Device-nGnRnE	Device-nGnRnE
	Not Device-nGnRnE	Device-nGnRE
Device-nGRE	Device-nGnRnE	Device-nGnRnE
	Device-nGnRE	Device-nGnRE
	Not (Device-nGnRnE or Device-nGnRE)	Device-nGRE
Device-GRE	Device-nGnRnE	Device-nGnRnE
	Device-nGnRE	Device-nGnRE
	Device-nGRE	Device-nGRE
	Device-GRE or Normal	Device-GRE
Normal	Any type of Device	Device type assigned at stage 2
	Normal	Normal

See *Combining the Shareability attribute* on page G5-8899 for information about the Shareability of:

- A region for which the resultant type is any Device type.
- A region with a resultant type of Normal for which the resultant cacheability, described in *Combining the Cacheability attribute*, is Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.

The combining of the memory type attribute means a translation table walk for a stage 1 translation can be made to a type of Device memory. If this occurs, then:

- If the value of HCR.PTW is 0, then the translation table walk occurs as if it is to Normal Non-cacheable memory. This means it can be done speculatively.
- If the value of HCR.PTW is 1, then the memory access generates a stage 2 Permission fault.

Combining the Cacheability attribute

For a Normal memory region, Table G5-21 on page G5-8898 shows how the stage 1 and stage 2 Cacheability assignments are combined. This combination applies, independently, for the Inner Cacheability and Outer Cacheability attributes:

Table G5-21 Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 cacheability assignments

Assignment in stage 1	Assignment in stage 2	Resultant cacheability
Non-cacheable	Any	Non-cacheable
Any	Non-cacheable	Non-cacheable

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Table G5-21 Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 cacheability assignments (continued)

Assignment in stage 1	Assignment in stage 2	Resultant cacheability
Write-Through Cacheable	Write-Through or Write-Back Cacheable	Write-Through Cacheable
Write-Through or Write-Back Cacheable	Write-Through Cacheable	Write-Through Cacheable
Write-Back Cacheable	Write-Back Cacheable	Write-Back Cacheable

Note

Only Normal memory has a Cacheability attribute.

Combining the Shareability attribute

In the following cases, a memory region is treated as Outer Shareable, regardless of any shareability assignments at either stage of translation:

- The resultant memory type attribute, described in *Combining the memory type attribute* on page G5-8898, is any type of Device memory.
- The resultant memory type attribute is Normal memory, and the resultant Cacheability, described in *Combining the Cacheability attribute* on page G5-8898, is Inner Non-cacheable Outer Non-cacheable.

For a memory region with a resultant memory type attribute of Normal that is not Inner Non-cacheable Outer Non-cacheable, Table G5-22 on page G5-8899 shows how the stage 1 and stage 2 shareability assignments are combined:

Table G5-22 Combining the stage 1 and stage 2 Shareability assignments

Assignment in stage 1	Assignment in stage 2	Resultant Shareability
Outer Shareable	Any	Outer Shareable
Inner Shareable	Outer Shareable	Outer Shareable
Inner Shareable	Inner Shareable	Inner Shareable
Inner Shareable	Non-shareable	Inner Shareable
Non-shareable	Outer Shareable	Outer Shareable
Non-shareable	Inner Shareable	Inner Shareable
Non-shareable	Non-shareable	Non-shareable

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G5.8 Translation Lookaside Buffers (TLBs)

Translation Lookaside Buffers (TLBs) are an implementation technique that caches translations or translation table entries. TLBs avoid the requirement to perform a translation table walk in memory for every memory access. The Arm architecture does not specify the exact form of the TLB structures for any design. In a similar way to the requirements for caches, the architecture only defines certain principles for TLBs:

- The architecture has a concept of an entry locked down in the TLB. The method by which lockdown is achieved is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, and an implementation might not support lockdown.
- The architecture does not guarantee that an unlocked TLB entry remains in the TLB.
- The architecture guarantees that a locked TLB entry remains in the TLB. However, a locked TLB entry might be updated by subsequent updates to the translation tables. Therefore, when a change is made to the translation tables, the architecture does not guarantee that a locked TLB entry remains incoherent with an entry in the translation table.
- The architecture guarantees that a translation table entry that generates a Translation fault, an Address size fault, or an Access flag fault is not held in the TLB. However a translation table entry that generates a Domain fault or a Permission fault might be held in the TLB.
- When address translation is enabled, any translation table entry that does not generate a Translation fault, an Address size fault, or an Access flag fault and is not from a translation regime for an Exception level that is lower than the current Exception level can be allocated to a TLB at any time. The only translation table entries guaranteed not to be held in the TLB are those that generate a Translation fault, an Address size fault, or an Access flag fault.

  Note

  A TLB can hold translation table entries that do not generate a Translation fault but point to subsequent tables in the translation table walk. This can be referred to as *intermediate caching* of TLB entries.

- Software can rely on the fact that between disabling and re-enabling a stage of address translation, entries in the TLB relating to that stage of translation have not been corrupted to give incorrect translations.

The following sections give more information about TLB implementation:

- *Global and process-specific translation table entries*.
- *TLB matching* on page G5-8901.
- *TLB behavior at reset* on page G5-8901.
- *TLB lockdown* on page G5-8902.
- *TLB conflict aborts* on page G5-8902.

See also *TLB maintenance requirements* on page G5-8904.

Note

In addition to the functions described in this section, the TLB might cache information from control registers that are described as being "permitted to be cached in a TLB", even when any or all of the stages of translation are disabled. This caching of information gives rise to the maintenance requirements described in *General TLB maintenance requirements* on page G5-8904

G5.8.1 Global and process-specific translation table entries

For VMSAv8-32, system software can divide a virtual memory map used by memory accesses at PL1 and EL0 into global and non-global regions, indicated by the nG bit in the Translation Table descriptors:

nG == 0 The translation is global, meaning the region is available for all processes.

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nG == 1 The translation is non-global, or process-specific, meaning it relates to the current ASID, as defined by:

- TTBR0.ASID or TTBR1.ASID, if using the Long-descriptor translation table format. In this case, TTBCR.A1 selects which ASID is current.
- CONTEXTIDR.ASID, if using the Short-descriptor translation table format.

Each non-global region has an associated ASID. These identifiers mean different translation table mappings can co-exist in a caching structure such as a TLB. This means that software can create a new mapping of a non-global memory region without removing previous mappings.

For a symmetric multiprocessor cluster where a single operating system is running on the set of PEs, the architecture requires all ASID values to be assigned uniquely within any single Inner Shareable domain. In other words, each ASID value must have the same meaning to all PEs in the system.

In AArch32 state, the translation regime used for accesses made at EL2 never supports ASIDs, and all pages are treated as global.

When a PE is using the Long-descriptor translation table format, and is in Secure state, a translation must be treated as non-global, regardless of the value of the nG bit, if NSTable is set to 1 at any level of the translation table walk.

For more information, see *Control of Secure or Non-secure memory access, VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor format* on page G5-8864.

G5.8.2 TLB matching

A TLB is a hardware caching structure for translation table information. Like other hardware caching structures, it is mostly invisible to software. However, there are some situations where it can become visible. These are associated with coherency problems caused by an update to the translation table that has not been reflected in the TLB. Use of the TLB maintenance instructions described in *TLB maintenance requirements* on page G5-8904 can prevent any TLB incoherency becoming a problem.

A particular case where the presence of the TLB can become visible is if the translation table entries that are in use under a particular ASID and VMID are changed without suitable invalidation of the TLB. This can occur only if the architecturally-required break-before-make sequence described in *Using break-before-make when updating translation table entries* on page G5-8905 is not used. If the break-before make sequence is not used, the TLB can hold two mappings for the same address, and this:

- Might generate an exception that is reported using the TLB Conflict fault code, see *TLB conflict aborts* on page G5-8902.
- Might lead to CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior. In this case, behavior will be consistent with one of the mappings held in the TLB, or with some amalgamation of the values held in the TLB, but cannot give access to regions of memory with permissions or attributes that could not be assigned by valid translation table entries in the translation regime being used for the access. See *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of System register control or data values* on page K1-11225.

G5.8.3 TLB behavior at reset

The Arm architecture does not require a reset to invalidate the TLBs, and recognizes that an implementation might require caches, including TLBs, to maintain context over a system reset. Possible reasons for doing so include power management and debug requirements.

Therefore:

- All TLBs reset to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED state that might be UNKNOWN.
- All TLBs are disabled from reset. All stages of address translation that are used from the PE state entered on coming out of reset are disabled from reset, and the contents of the TLBs have no effect on address translation. For more information, see *Enabling stages of address translation* on page G5-8840.

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- An implementation can require the use of a specific TLB invalidation routine, to invalidate the TLB arrays before they are enabled after a reset. The exact form of this routine is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, but if an invalidation routine is required it must be documented clearly as part of the documentation of the device.

  Arm recommends that if an invalidation routine is required for this purpose, and the PE resets into AArch32 state, the routine is based on the AArch32 TLB maintenance instructions described in *The scope of TLB maintenance instructions* on page G5-8914.

Similar rules apply:

- To cache behavior, see *Behavior of caches at reset* on page G4-8803.
- To branch predictor behavior, see *Behavior of the branch predictors at reset* on page G4-8811.

G5.8.4 TLB lockdown

The Arm architecture recognizes that any TLB lockdown scheme is heavily dependent on the microarchitecture, making it inappropriate to define a common mechanism across all implementations. This means that:

- The architecture does not require TLB lockdown support.
- If TLB lockdown support is implemented, the lockdown mechanism is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. However, key properties of the interaction of lockdown with the architecture must be documented as part of the implementation documentation.

This means that:

- The TLB Type Register, TLBTR, does not define the lockdown scheme in use.
- In AArch32 state, a region of the {`coproc`==`0b1111`, `CRn`==`c10`} encodings is reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED TLB functions, such as TLB lockdown functions. The reserved encodings are those with:
  - `<CRm>` == {c0, c1, c4, c8}.
  - All values of `<opc2>` and `<opc1>`.

An implementation might use some of the {`coproc`==`0b1111`, `CRn`==`c10`} encodings that are reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED TLB functions to implement additional TLB control functions. These functions might include:

- Unlock all locked TLB entries.
- Preload into a specific level of TLB. This is beyond the scope of the `PLI` and `PLD` hint instructions.

The inclusion of EL2 in an implementation does not affect the TLB lockdown requirements. However, in an implementation that includes EL2, exceptions generated as a result of TLB lockdown when executing in a Non-secure PL1 mode or in Non-secure User mode can be routed to either:

- Non-secure Abort mode, using the Non-secure Data Abort exception vector.
- Hyp mode, using the Hyp Trap exception vector.

For more information, see *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to lockdown, DMA, and TCM operations* on page G1-8700.

G5.8.5 TLB conflict aborts

If an address matches multiple entries in the TLB, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a TLB conflict abort is generated.

An implementation can generate TLB conflict aborts on either or both instruction fetches and data accesses. A TLB conflict abort is classified as an MMU fault, see *Types of MMU faults* on page G5-8923. This means:

- A TLB conflict abort on an instruction fetch is reported as a Prefetch Abort exception,
- A TLB conflict abort on a data access is reported as a Data Abort exception,

Fault status codes for TLB conflict aborts are defined for both the Short-descriptor and Long-descriptor translation table formats, see:

- *PL1 fault reporting with the Short-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8940
- *PL1 fault reporting with the Long-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8942.

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On a TLB conflict abort, the fault address register returns the address that generated the fault. That is, it returns the address that was being looked up in the TLB.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a TLB conflict abort is a stage 1 abort or a stage 2 abort.

Note

- An address can hit multiple entries in the TLB if the TLB has been invalidated inappropriately, for example if TLB invalidation required by this manual has not been performed.
- A stage 2 abort cannot be generated if the Non-secure PL1&0 stage 2 address translation is disabled.

The priority of the TLB conflict abort is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, because it depends on the form of any TLB that can generate the abort. However, the TLB conflict abort must have higher priority than any abort that depends on a value held in the TLB.

If an address matches multiple entries in the TLB and no TLB conflict abort not generated, the resulting behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of System register control or data values* on page K1-11225. The CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior must not permit access to regions of memory with permissions or attributes that mean they cannot be accessed in the current Security state at the current Privilege level.

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G5.9 TLB maintenance requirements

Translation Lookaside Buffers (TLBs) on page G5-8900 describes the Arm architectural provision for TLBs. Although the Arm architecture does not specify the form of any TLB structures, it does define the mechanisms by which TLBs can be maintained. The following sections describe the VMSAv8-32 TLB maintenance instructions:

- *General TLB maintenance requirements*.
- *Maintenance requirements on changing System register values* on page G5-8910.
- *Atomicity of register changes on changing virtual machine* on page G5-8911.
- *Synchronization of changes of ASID and TTBR* on page G5-8911.
- *The scope of TLB maintenance instructions* on page G5-8914.

G5.9.1 General TLB maintenance requirements

TLB maintenance instructions provide a mechanism to invalidate entries from a TLB. As *Translation Lookaside Buffers (TLBs)* on page G5-8900 describes, when address translation is enabled translation table entries can be allocated to a TLB at any time. This means that software must perform TLB maintenance between updating translation table entries that apply in a particular context and accessing memory locations whose translation is determined by those entries in that context.

Note

This requirement applies to any translation table entry at any level of the translation tables, including an entry that points to further levels of the tables, provided that the entry in that level of the tables does not cause a Translation fault, an Address size fault, or an Access flag fault.

The effects of certain System register control fields are permitted to be cached in a TLB. For more information, see *TLB invalidation and System register control fields* on page D5-4913.

Note

For AArch32, use of a single DTLBI or ITBLI instruction when invalidating TLB entries is insufficient, as both data and instruction TLBs must be invalidated. Arm provides a set of TBLI instructions that are intended for this purpose.

In addition to any TLB maintenance requirement, when changing the cacheability attributes of an area of memory, software must ensure that any cached copies of affected locations are removed from the caches. For more information, see *Cache maintenance requirement created by changing translation table attributes* on page G5-8921.

Because a TLB never holds any translation table entry that generates a Translation fault, an Address size fault, or an Access flag fault, a change from a translation table entry that causes a Translation, Address size, or Access flag fault to one that does not fault, does not require any TLB or branch predictor invalidation. However, a *Context synchronization event* is required to ensure that instruction fetches are affected by a completed change to translation table entries that, before the change, generated a Translation, Address size, or Access flag fault.

Special considerations apply to translation table updates that change the memory type, cacheability, or output address of an entry, see *Using break-before-make when updating translation table entries* on page G5-8905.

In addition, software must perform TLB maintenance after updating the System registers if the update means that the TLB might hold information that applies to a current translation context, but is no longer valid for that context. *Maintenance requirements on changing System register values* on page G5-8910 gives more information about this maintenance requirement.

Each of the translation regimes defined in Figure G5-1 on page G5-8832 is a different context, and:

- For the Non-secure PL1&0 regime, a change in the VMID or ASID value changes the context.
- For the Secure PL1&0 regime, a change in the ASID value changes the context.

For operation in Non-secure PL1 or EL0 modes, a change of HCR.VM, unless made at the same time as a change of VMID, requires the invalidation of all TLB entries for the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime that apply to the current VMID. Otherwise, there is no guarantee that the effect of the change of HCR.VM is visible to software executing in the Non-secure PL1 and EL0 modes.

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Any TLB maintenance instruction can affect any other TLB entries that are not locked down.

AArch32 state defines {`coproc==0b1111`, `CRn==c8`} System instructions for TLB maintenance instructions, and supports the following operations:

- Invalidate all unlocked entries in the TLB.
- Invalidate a single TLB entry, by VA, or VA and ASID for a non-global entry.
- Invalidate all TLB entries that match a specified ASID.
- Invalidate all TLB entries that match a specified VA, regardless of the ASID.
- Operations that apply across multiprocessors in the same Inner Shareable domain.

Note

An address-based TLB maintenance instruction that applies to the Inner Shareable domain does so regardless of the Shareability attributes of the address supplied as an argument to the instruction.

A TLB maintenance instruction that specifies a VA that would generate any MMU fault, including a VA that is not in the range of VAs that can be translated, does not generate an abort.

EL2 provides additional TLB maintenance instructions for use in AArch32 state at EL2, and has some implications for the effect of the other TLB maintenance instructions, see *The scope of TLB maintenance instructions* on page G5-8914.

In an implementation that includes EL3, the TLB maintenance instructions take account of the current Security state, as part of the address translation required for the TLB maintenance instruction.

Some TLB maintenance instructions are defined as operating only on instruction TLBs, or only on data TLBs. AArch32 state includes these instructions for backwards compatibility. However, more recent TLB maintenance instructions do not support this distinction. From the introduction of Armv7, Arm deprecates any use of Instruction TLB maintenance instructions, or of Data TLB maintenance instructions, and developers must not rely on this distinction being maintained in future revisions of the Arm architecture.

The Arm architecture does not dictate the form in which the TLB stores translation table entries. However, for TLB invalidate instructions, the minimum size of the table entry that is invalidated from the TLB must be at least the size that appears in the translation table entry.

The scope of TLB maintenance instructions on page G5-8914 describes the TLB maintenance instructions. The following subsections give more information about the general requirements for TLB maintenance:

- *Using break-before-make when updating translation table entries*.
- *The interaction of TLB lockdown with TLB maintenance instructions* on page G5-8906.
- *Ordering and completion of TLB maintenance instructions* on page G5-8907.
- *Use of ASIDs and VMIDs to reduce TLB maintenance requirements* on page G5-8909.

Using break-before-make when updating translation table entries

To avoid possibly creating multiple TLB entries for the same address, and to avoid the effects of TLB caching possibly breaking coherency, single-copy atomicity properties, ordering guarantees or uniprocessor semantics, or possibly failing to clear the Exclusives monitors, the architecture requires the use of a break-before-make sequence when changing translation table entries whenever multiple threads of execution can use the same translation tables and the change to the translation table entries involves any of:

- A change of the memory type, including shareability.
- A change of the cacheability attributes.
- A change of the output address (OA), if the OA of at least one of the old translation table entries and the new translation table entry is writable.
- A change to the size of block used by the translation system. This applies both:
  - When changing from a smaller size to a larger size, for example by replacing a table mapping with a block mapping in a stage 2 translation table.

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  — When changing from a larger size to a smaller size, for example by replacing a block mapping with a table mapping in a stage 2 translation table.

- A change of the output address (OA), if the contents of memory at the new OA do not match the contents of memory at the previous OA.
- Creating a global entry when there might be non-global entries in a TLB that overlap with that global entry.

Note

Changes to the output address (OA) include changing between Secure and Non-secure output addresses.

A break-before-make sequence on changing from an old translation table entry to a new translation table entry requires the following steps:

1. Replace the old translation table entry with an invalid entry, and execute a `DSB` instruction.
2. Invalidate the translation table entry with a broadcast TLB invalidation instruction, and execute a `DSB` instruction to ensure the completion of that invalidation.
3. Write the new translation table entry, and execute a `DSB` instruction to ensure that the new entry is visible.

This sequence ensures that at no time are both the old and new entries simultaneously visible to different threads of execution, and therefore the problems described at the start of this subsection cannot arise.

The interaction of TLB lockdown with TLB maintenance instructions

The precise interaction of TLB lockdown with the TLB maintenance instructions is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. However, the architecturally-defined TLB maintenance instructions must comply with these rules:

- The effect on locked entry of a TLB invalidate all unlocked entries instruction or a TLB invalidate by VA all ASID instruction that would invalidate that entry if the entry was not locked must be one of the following, and it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which behavior applies:
  - The instructions have no effect on entries that are locked down.
  - The instructions generate an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED Data Abort exception if an entry is locked down, or might be locked down. For an invalidate instruction performed in AArch32 state, the `{coproc==0b1111, CRn==c5}` fault status register definitions include a Fault status code for cache and TLB lockdown faults, see Table G5-26 on page G5-8940 for the codes used with the Short-descriptor translation table formats, or Table G5-27 on page G5-8942 for the codes used with the Long-descriptor translation table formats.

    In an implementation that includes EL2, if EL2 is using AArch32 and the value of HCR.TIDCP is 1, any such exceptions taken from a Non-secure PL1 mode are routed to Hyp mode, see *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to lockdown, DMA, and TCM operations* on page G1-8700.

  This permits a usage model for TLB invalidate routines, where the routine invalidates a large range of addresses, without considering whether any entries are locked in the TLB.

- The effect on a locked TLB entry of a TLB invalidate by VA instruction or a TLB invalidate by ASID match instruction that would invalidate that entry if the entry was not locked must be one of the following, and it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which behavior applies:
  - A locked entry is invalidated in the TLB.
  - The instruction has no effect on a locked entry in the TLB. In the case of the Invalidate single entry by VA, this means the PE treats the instruction as a NOP.
  - The instruction generates an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED Data Abort exception if it operates on an entry that is locked down, or might be locked down. For an invalidate instruction performed in AArch32 state, the `{coproc==0b1111, CRn==c5}` fault status register definitions include a Fault status code for cache and TLB lockdown faults, see Table G5-26 on page G5-8940 and Table G5-27 on page G5-8942.

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Note

Any implementation that uses an abort mechanism for entries that can be locked down but are not actually locked down must:

- Document the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED instruction sequences that perform the required invalidation on entries that are not locked down.
- Implement one of the other specified alternatives for the locked entries.

Arm recommends that, when possible, such IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED instruction sequences use the architecturally-defined maintenance instructions. This minimizes the number of customized maintenance operations required.

In addition, an implementation that uses an abort mechanism for handling TLB maintenance instructions on entries that can be locked down but are not actually locked down must also must provide a mechanism that ensures that no TLB entries are locked.

Similar rules apply to cache lockdown, see *The interaction of cache lockdown with cache maintenance instructions* on page G4-8820.

The architecture does not guarantee that any unlocked entry in the TLB remains in the TLB. This means that, as a side-effect of a TLB maintenance instruction, any unlocked entry in the TLB might be invalidated.

Ordering and completion of TLB maintenance instructions

The following rules describe the relations between the memory order model and the TLB maintenance instructions:

- A TLB maintenance instruction executed by a PE, PEe, causes a TLB maintenance operation to be generated on each PE within the shareability domain of PEe that is specified by the instruction.
  - At EL2 or EL3, or at EL1 when the *Effective value* of HCRX_EL2.FnXS is 0, the associated TLB maintenance operations do not have the nXS qualifier.
  - At EL1, when the *Effective value* of HCRX_EL2.FnXS is 1, the behavior of the associated TLB maintenance operations is the same as described for the AArch64 TLB maintenance instructions with the nXS qualifier. See *Ordering and completion of TLB maintenance instructions* on page D5-4927.

  Note

  When FEAT_XS is not implemented, all TLB maintenance instructions do not have the nXS qualifier and the *Effective value* of HCRX_EL2 is 0.

- A TLB maintenance operation generated by a TLB maintenance instruction is finished for a PE when:
  - All memory accesses generated by that PE using in-scope old translation information are complete.
  - All memory accesses RWx generated by that PE are complete.

  RWx is the set of all memory accesses generated by instructions for that PE that appear in program order before an instruction I_1 executed by that PE where all of the following apply:
  - I_1 uses the in-scope old translation information.
  - The use of the in-scope old translation information generates a synchronous Data Abort.
  - If I_1 did not generate an abort from use of the in-scope old translation information, I_1 would generate a memory access that RWx would be locally-ordered-before.

  In-scope old translation information is any translation information, for addresses that are in the scope of the TLB maintenance instruction, that is not consistent with either:
  - The architectural translation information held in the translation tables at the time that the TLB maintenance instruction is executed by PEe.
  - Any architecture translation information that is Coherence-after the information held in the translation tables at the time that the TLB maintenance instruction is executed by PEe.

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Note

Old translation information of this type might be held in TLBs or other non-coherent caching structures.

A TLB maintenance instruction is complete when the TLB maintenance operations specified by the TLB maintenance instruction are finished for all PEs.

After the TLB maintenance instruction is complete, no new memory accesses using the in-scope old translation information will be architecturally performed by any observer that is affected by the TLB maintenance instruction.

Note

Speculative memory accesses can be performed using those entries if it is impossible for software running on any observer to tell that those memory accesses have been performed.

- A TLB maintenance instruction is only guaranteed to be complete after the execution of a `DSB` instruction.
- An `ISB` instruction, or a return from an exception, causes the effect of all completed TLB maintenance instructions that appear in program order before the `ISB` or return from exception to be visible to all subsequent instructions, including the instruction fetches for those instructions.
- An exception causes all completed TLB maintenance instructions, that appear in the instruction stream before the point where the exception is taken, to be visible to all subsequent instructions, including the instruction fetches for those instructions.
- All TLB maintenance instructions are executed in program order relative to each other.
- The execution of a Data or Unified TLB maintenance instruction is only guaranteed to be visible to a subsequent explicit memory read or write effect instruction after both:
  - The execution of a `DSB` instruction to ensure the completion of the TLB maintenance instruction.
  - Execution of a subsequent *Context synchronization event*.
- The execution of an Instruction or Unified TLB maintenance instruction is only guaranteed to be visible to a subsequent instruction fetch after both:
  - The execution of a `DSB` instruction to ensure the completion of the TLB maintenance instruction.
  - Execution of a subsequent *Context synchronization event*.

In all cases in this section where a `DMB` or `DSB` is referred to, it refers to a `DMB` or `DSB` whose required access type is both loads and stores. A `DSB NSH` is sufficient to ensure completion of TLB maintenance instructions that apply to a single PE. A `DSB ISH` is sufficient to ensure completion of TLB maintenance instructions that apply to PEs in the same Inner Shareable domain.

The following rules apply when writing translation table entries. They ensure that the updated entries are visible to subsequent accesses and cache maintenance instructions.

For TLB maintenance, the translation table walk is treated as a separate observer. This means:

- A write to the translation tables is only guaranteed to be seen by a translation table walk caused by an explicit memory read or write effect after the execution of both a `DSB` and an `ISB`.

  However, the architecture guarantees that any writes to the translation tables are not seen by any explicit memory effect that occurs in program order before the write to the translation tables.
- A write to the translation tables is only guaranteed to be seen by a translation table walk caused by the instruction fetch of an instruction that follows the write to the translation tables after both a `DSB` and an `ISB`.

Therefore, in a uniprocessor system, an example instruction sequence for writing a translation table entry, covering changes to the instruction or data mappings is:

```
STR rx, [Translation table entry]          ; write new entry to the translation table
DSB            ; ensures visibility of the new entry
Invalidate TLB entry by VA (and ASID if non-global) [page address]
Invalidate BTC
DSB            ; ensure completion of the Invalidate TLB instruction
```


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```
ISB            ; ensure table changes visible to instruction fetch
```

Use of ASIDs and VMIDs to reduce TLB maintenance requirements

To reduce the need for TLB maintenance on context switches, the lookups from some translation regimes can be associated with an ASID, or with an ASID and a VMID.

Note

The use of ASIDs and VMIDs in VMSAv8-32 is generally similar to their use in VMSAv8-64, see *Use of ASIDs and VMIDs to reduce TLB maintenance requirements* on page D5-4905.

For more information about the use of ASIDs in VMSAv8-32 see *Global and process-specific translation table entries* on page G5-8900.

Common not private translations in VMSAv8-32

In an implementation that includes FEAT_TTCNP, multiple PEs in the same Inner Shareable domain can use the same translation table entries for a given stage of address translation in a particular translation regime. This sharing is enabled by the TTBR.CnP field for the stage of address translation.

When the value of a TTBR.CnP field is 1, translation table entries pointed to by that TTBR are shared with all other PEs in the Inner Shareable domain for which the following conditions are met:

- The corresponding TTBR.CnP field has the value 1.
- That TTBR is using the Long-descriptor translation table format.
- If an ASID applies to the stage of translation corresponding to that TTBR then the current ASID value must be the same for all of the PEs that are sharing entries for any translation table entry that is not global or not leaf level.
- If a VMID applies to the stage of translation corresponding to that TTBR then the current VMID value must be the same for all of the PEs that are sharing entries.

Note

In an implementation that includes EL3, the Secure instances of TTBR0 and TTBR1 relate to the Secure PL1&0 translation regime, and the Non-secure instances of TTBR0 and TTBR1 relate to the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.

For a translation regime with both stage 1 and stage 2 translations, where a TLB combines information from stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries into a single entry, this entry can be shared between different PEs only if the value of the TTBR.CnP bit is 1 for both stage 1 and stage 2 of the translation table walk.

The TTBR.CnP bit can be cached in a TLB.

For a given TTBR, if the value of TTBR.CnP is 1 on multiple PEs in the same Inner Shareable domain, and those PEs meet the other conditions for sharing translation table entries as defined in this section, but those TTBRs do not point to the same translation table entries, then the system is misconfigured, and performing an address translation using that TTBR:

- Might generate multiple hits in the TLB, and as a result generate an exception that is reported using the TLB conflict fault code, see *TLB conflict aborts* on page G5-8902.
- Otherwise, has a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE result, as described in *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of System register control or data values* on page K1-11225.

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G5.9.2 Maintenance requirements on changing System register values

The TLB contents can be influenced by control bits in a number of System registers. This means the TLB entries associated with a translation regime affected by these control bits must be invalidated after any changes to these bits, unless the changes are accompanied by a change to the VMID or ASID, if appropriate depending on the translation regime, that defines the context to which the bits apply. The general form of the required invalidation sequence is as follows:

```
; Change control bits in System registers
ISB        ; Synchronize changes to the control bits
; Perform TLB invalidation of all entries that might be affected by the changed control bits
```

The System register changes that this applies to are:

- Any change to the NMRR, PRRR, MAIR0,MAIR1, HMAIR0 or HMAIR1 registers.
- Any change to the SCTLR.AFE bit, see *Changing the Access flag enable*.
- Any change to any of the SCTLR.{TRE, WXN, UWXN} bits.
- Any change to the Translation table base 0 address in TTBR0.
- Any change to the Translation table base 1 address in TTBR1.
- Any change to HTTBR.BADDR.
- Any change to VTTBR.BADDR.
- Changing TTBCR.EAE, see *Changing the current Translation table format* on page G5-8911.
- In an implementation that includes EL3, any change to the SCR.SIF bit.
- In an implementation that includes EL2:
  - Any change to the HCR.VM bit.
  - Any change to HCR.PTW bit, see *Changing HCR.PTW*.
- When using the Short-descriptor translation table format:
  - Any change to the RGN, IRGN, S, or NOS fields in TTBR0 or TTBR1.
  - Any change to the N, EAE, PD0 or PD1 fields in TTBCR
- When using the Long-descriptor translation table format:
  - Any change to the EAE, T*n*SZ, ORGN*n*, IRGN*n*, SH*n*, or EPD*n* fields in the TTBCR, where *n* is 0 or 1.
  - Any change to the TTBCR2.
  - Any change to the T0SZ, ORGN0, IRGN0, or SH0 fields in the HTCR.
  - Any change to the T0SZ, ORGN0, IRGN0, or SH0 fields in the VTCR.

Changing the Access flag enable

In a PE that is using the Short-descriptor translation table format, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the TLB caches the effect of the SCTLR.AFE bit on translation tables. This means that, after changing the SCTLR.AFE bit software must invalidate the TLB before it relies on the effect of the new value of the SCTLR.AFE bit, otherwise behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of System register control or data values* on page K1-11225.

Note

There is no enable bit for use of the Access flag when using the Long-descriptor translation table format.

Changing HCR.PTW

When EL2 is using AArch32 and the value of the Protected table walk bit, HCR.PTW, is 1, a stage 1 translation table access in the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime, to an address that is mapped to any type of Device memory by its stage 2 translation, generates a stage 2 Permission fault. A TLB associated with a particular VMID might hold entries that depend on the effect of HCR.PTW. Therefore, if the value of HCR.PTW is changed without a change to the VMID value, all TLB entries associated with the current VMID must be invalidated before executing software in a Non-secure PL1 or EL0 mode. If this is not done, behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of System register control or data values* on page K1-11225.

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Changing the current Translation table format

The effect of changing TTBCR.EAE when executing in the translation regime affected by TTBCR.EAE with any stage of address translation for that translation regime enabled is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. This means that, when TTBCR.EAE is changed for a given context, the TLB must be invalidated before resuming execution in that context, otherwise the effect is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of System register control or data values* on page K1-11225.

G5.9.3 Atomicity of register changes on changing virtual machine

From the viewpoint of software executing in a Non-secure PL1 or EL0 mode, when there is a switch from one virtual machine to another, the registers that control or affect address translation must be changed atomically. This applies to the registers for:

- Non-secure PL1&0 stage 1 address translations. This means that all of the following registers must change atomically:
  - PRRR and NMRR, if using the Short-descriptor translation table format.
  - MAIR0 and MAIR1, if using the Long-descriptor translation table format.
  - TTBR0, TTBR1, TTBCR, TTBCR2, DACR, and CONTEXTIDR.
  - The SCTLR.
- Non-secure PL1&0 stage 2 address translations. When EL2 is using AArch32, this means that all of the following registers and register fields must change atomically:
  - VTTBR and VTCR.
  - HMAIR0 and HMAIR1.
  - The HSCTLR.

Note

Only some bits of SCTLR affect the stage 1 translation, and only some bits of HSCTLR affect the stage 2 translation. However, in each case, changing these bits requires a write to the register, and that write must be atomic with the other register updates.

These registers apply to execution in Non-secure PL1&0 modes. However, when updated as part of a switch of virtual machines they are updated by software executing in Hyp mode. This means the registers are *out of context* when they are updated, and no synchronization precautions are required.

Note

By contrast, a translation table change associated with a change of ASID, made by software executing at PL1, can require changes to registers that are *in context*. *Synchronization of changes of ASID and TTBR* describes appropriate precautions for such a change.

Software executing in Hyp mode, or in Secure state, must not use the registers associated with the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime for speculative memory accesses.

G5.9.4 Synchronization of changes of ASID and TTBR

A common virtual memory management requirement is to change the ASID and TTBR together to associate the new ASID with different translation tables, without any change to the current translation regime. When using the Short-descriptor translation table format, different registers hold the ASID and the translation table base address, meaning these two values cannot be updated atomically. Since a PE can perform a speculative memory access at any time, this lack of atomicity is a problem that software must address. Such a change is complicated by:

- The depth of speculative fetch being IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
- The use of branch prediction.

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When using the Short-descriptor translation table format, the virtual memory management operations must ensure the synchronization of changes of the ContextID and the translation table registers. For example, some or all of the TLBs, branch predictors, and other caching of ASID and translation information might become corrupt with invalid translations. Synchronization is required to avoid either:

- The old ASID being associated with translation table walks from the new translation tables.
- The new ASID being associated with translation table walks from the old translation tables.

There are a number of possible solutions to this problem, and the most appropriate approach depends on the system. Example G5-3, Example G5-4, and Example G5-5 on page G5-8913 describe three possible approaches.

Note

Another instance of the synchronization problem occurs if a branch is encountered between changing the ASID and performing the synchronization. In this case the value in the branch predictor might be associated with the incorrect ASID. Software can address this possibility using any of these approaches, but instead software might be written in a way that avoids such branches.

Example G5-3 Using a reserved ASID to synchronize ASID and TTBR changes

In this approach, a particular ASID value is reserved for use by the operating system, and is used only for the synchronization of the ASID and TTBR. This example uses the value of 0 for this purpose, but any value could be used.

This approach can be used only when the size of the mapping for any given VA is the same in the old and new translation tables.

The maintenance software uses the following sequence, which must be executed from memory marked as global:

```
Change ASID to 0
ISB
Change TTBR
ISB
Change ASID to new value
```

This approach ensures that any non-global pages fetched at a time when it is uncertain whether the old or new translation tables are being accessed are associated with the unused ASID value of 0. Since the ASID value of 0 is not used for any normal operations these entries cannot cause corruption of execution.

Example G5-4 Using translation tables containing only global mappings when changing the ASID

A second approach involves switching the translation tables to a set of translation tables that only contain global mappings while switching the ASID.

The maintenance software uses the following sequence, which must be executed from memory marked as global:

```
Change TTBR to the global-only mappings
ISB
Change ASID to new value
ISB
Change TTBR to new value
```

This approach ensures that no non-global pages can be fetched at a time when it is uncertain whether the old or new ASID value will be used.

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This approach works without the need for TLB invalidations in systems that have caching of intermediate levels of translation tables, as described in *General TLB maintenance requirements* on page G5-8904, provided that the translation tables containing only global mappings have only level 1 translation table entries of the following kinds:

- Entries that are global.
- Pointers to level 2 tables that hold only global entries, and that are the same level 2 tables that are used for accessing global entries by both:
  - The set of translation tables that were used under the old ASID value.
  - The set of translation tables that will be used with the new ASID value.
- Invalid level 1 entries.

In addition, all sets of translation tables in this example should have the same Shareability and Cacheability attributes, as held in the TTBR0.{ORGN, IRGN} or TTBR1.{ORGN, IRGN} fields.

If these rules are not followed, then the implementation might cache level 1 translation table entries that require explicit invalidation.

Example G5-5 Disabling non-global mappings when changing the ASID

In systems where only the translation tables indexed by TTBR0 hold non-global mappings, maintenance software can use the TTBCR.PD0 field to disable use of TTBR0 during the change of ASID. This means the system does not require a set of global-only mappings.

The maintenance software uses the following sequence, which must be executed from a memory region with a translation that is accessed using the base address in the TTBR1 register, and is marked as global:

```
Set TTBCR.PD0 = 1
ISB
Change ASID to new value
Change TTBR to new value
ISB
Set TTBCR.PD0 = 0
```

This approach ensures that no non-global pages can be fetched at a time when it is uncertain whether the old or new ASID value will be used.

When using the Long-descriptor translation table format, TTBCR.A1 holds the number, 0 or 1, of the TTBR that holds the current ASID. This means the current TTBR can also hold the current ASID, and the current translation table base address and ASID can be updated atomically when:

- TTBR0 is the only TTBR being used. TTBCR.A1 must be set to 0.
- TTBR0 points to the only translation tables that hold non-global entries, and TTBCR.A1 is set to 0.
- TTBR1 points to the only translation tables that hold non-global entries, and TTBCR.A1 is set to 1.

In these cases, software can update the current translation table base address and ASID atomically, by updating the appropriate TTBR, and does not require a specific routine to ensure synchronization of the change of ASID and base address.

However, in all other cases using the Long-descriptor format, the synchronization requirements are identical to those when using the Short-descriptor formats, and the examples in this section indicate how synchronization might be achieved.

Note

When using the Long-descriptor translation table format, CONTEXTIDR.ASID has no significance for address translation, and is only an extension of the Context ID value.

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G5.9.5 The scope of TLB maintenance instructions

TLB maintenance instructions provide a mechanism for invalidating entries from TLB caching structures, to ensure that changes to the translation tables are reflected correctly in the TLB caching structures. To support TLB maintenance in multiprocessor systems, there are maintenance operations that apply to the TLBs of all PEs in the same Inner Shareable domain.

The architecture permits the caching of any translation table entry that has been returned from memory without a fault and that does not, itself, cause a Translation Fault, an Address size fault, or an Access Flag fault. This means the TLB:

- Cannot hold an entry that, when used for a translation table lookup, causes a Translation fault, an Address size fault, or an Access Flag fault.
- Can hold an entry for a translation table lookup for a translation that causes a Translation Fault, an Address size fault, or an Access Flag fault at a subsequent level of translation table lookup. For example, it can hold an entry for the level 1 lookup of a translation that causes a Translation fault, an Address size fault, or an Access Flag fault at level 2 or level 3 of lookup.

This means that entries cached in the TLB can include:

- Translation table entries that point to a subsequent table to be used in the current stage of translation.
- In an implementation that includes EL2:
  - Stage 2 translation table entries that are used as part of a stage 1 translation table walk.
  - Stage 2 translation table entries for translating the output address of a stage 1 translation.

Such entries might be held in intermediate TLB caching structures that are used during a translation table walk and that are distinct from the data caches in that they are not required to be invalidated as the result of writes of the data. The architecture makes no restriction on the form of these intermediate TLB caching structures when these caches are indexed by their input address. The architecture does not restrict having either:

- Translation table entry caching that is indexed by the physical address of the location holding the translation table entry.
- Translation table entry caching that is used for stage 1 translations and is indexed by the intermediate physical address of the location holding the translation table entry. However, FEAT_nTLBPA allows software discoverability of whether such caches exist, such that if FEAT_nTLBPA is implemented, such caching is not implemented.

If all of the following are true, a TLB maintenance instruction will ensure that any physical address or intermediate physical address indexed cached copies of translation table entries are invalidated for a PE:

- The TLB maintenance instruction applies to that PE with the context information that is relevant to translation table entry caching that is either:
  - Indexed by the physical address of the location holding the translation table entry.
  - Stage 1 translation information that is indexed by the intermediate physical address of the location holding the translation table entry.
- FEAT_nTLBPA is not implemented.

Note

Any TLB caching based on the physical address or intermediate physical address obeys the other rules regarding the caching to TLB entries described in this manner, including restrictions on types of entries that cannot be held in a TLB, and a requirement that entries held in a TLB are distinguished by context information such as translation regime, VMID, and ASID.

The architecture does not intend to restrict the form of TLB caching structures used for holding translation table entries. In particular for translation regimes that involve two stages of translation, it recognizes that such caching structures might contain:

- At any level of the translation table walk, entries containing information from stage 1 translation table entries.

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- In an implementation that includes EL2:
  - At any level of the translation table walk, entries containing information from stage 2 translation table entries.
  - At any level of the translation table walk, entries combining information from both stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries.

Note

For the purpose of TLB maintenance, the term *TLB entry* denotes any structure, including temporary working registers in translation table walk hardware, that holds a translation table entry.

For the TLB maintenance instructions:

- If a TLB maintenance instruction is required to apply to stage 1 entries then it must apply to any cached entry in the caching structures that includes any stage 1 information that would be used to translate the address being invalidated, including any entry that combines information from both stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries.

  Note

  - Where stage 1 information has been cached in multiple TLB entries, as could occur from splintering a page when caching in the TLB, then the invalidation must apply to each cached entry containing stage 1 information from the page that is used to translate the address being invalidated, regardless of whether or not that cached entry would be used to translate the address being invalidated.
  - As stated in *Global and process-specific translation table entries* on page G5-8900, translation table entries from levels of translation other than the final level are treated as being non-global. Arm expects that, in at least some implementations, cached copies of levels of the translation table walk other than the last level are tagged with their ASID, regardless of whether the final level is global. This means that TLB invalidations that involve the ASID require the ASID to match such entries to perform the required invalidation.

- If a TLB maintenance instruction is required to apply to stage 2 entries only, then:
  - It is not required to apply to caching structures that combine stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries.
  - It must apply to caching structures that contain information only from stage 2 translation table entries.
- If a TLB maintenance instruction is required to apply to both stage 1 and stage 2 entries, then it must apply to any entry in the caching structures that includes information from either a stage 1 translation table entry or a stage 2 translation table entry, including any entry that combines information from both stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries.

Table G5-23 on page G5-8916 summarizes the required effect of the AArch32 TLB maintenance instructions, that operate only on TLBs on the PE that executes the instruction. Additional TLB maintenance instructions that:

- Apply across all PEs in the same Inner Shareable domain. Each instruction shown in the table has an Inner Shareable equivalent, identified by an `IS` suffix. For example, the Inner Shareable equivalent of TLBIALL is TLBIALLIS. See also *EL2 forced broadcasting of TLB maintenance instructions* on page G5-8918.
- Can apply to separate Instruction or Data TLBs. These instructions are indicated by a footnote to the table. Arm deprecates any use of these instructions.

Note

- The architecture permits a TLB invalidation instruction to affect any unlocked entry in the TLB. Table G5-23 on page G5-8916 defines only the entries that each instruction must invalidate.
- All TLB instructions, including those that operate on a VA match, operate as described regardless of the value of SCTLR.M.

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When interpreting the table:

Related operations Each instruction description applies also to any equivalent instruction that either:

- Applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable domain.
- Applies only to a data TLB, or only to an instruction TLB.

So, for example, the TLBIALL instruction description applies also to TLBIALLIS, ITLBIALL, and DTLBIALL.

TLB maintenance system instructions on page K14-11487 lists all of the TLB maintenance instructions.

Matches the VA Means the VA argument for the instruction must match the VA value in the TLB entry.

Matches the ASID Means the ASID argument for the instruction must match the ASID in use when the TLB entry was assigned.

Matches the current VMID

Means the current VMID must match the VMID in use when the TLB entry was assigned.

The dependency on the VMID applies even when the value of HCR.VM is 0, including situations where there is no use of virtualization. However, VTTBR.VMID resets to zero, meaning there is a valid VMID from reset.

Execution at EL2 Descriptions of operations at EL2 apply only to implementations that include EL2.

For the definitions of the translation regimes referred to in the table see *About VMSAv8-32* on page G5-8830.

Table G5-23 Effect of the TLB maintenance instructions

Instruction	Executed from		Effect, must invalidate any entry that matches all stated conditions[a]
	State	Mode	
TLBIALL[b]	Secure	PL1	All entries for the Secure PL1&0 translation regime. That is, all entries that were allocated in Secure state.
	Non-secure	PL1	All entries for stage 1 of the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime that match the current VMID.
		Hyp	All entries for stage 1 or stage 2 of the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime that match the current VMID.
TLBIMVA[b]	Secure	PL1	Any entry for the Secure PL1&0 translation regime that both: • Matches the VA argument. • Matches the ASID argument, or is global.
	Non-secure	PL1 or Hyp	Any entry for stage 1 of the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime to which all of the following apply. The entry: • Matches the VA argument. • Matches the ASID argument, or is global. • Matches the current VMID.

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Table G5-23 Effect of the TLB maintenance instructions (continued)

Instruction	Executed from State	Executed from Mode	Effect, must invalidate any entry that matches all stated conditions[a]
TLBIASID[b]	Secure	PL1	Any entry for the Secure PL1&0 translation regime that matches the specified ASID and either: • Is from a level of lookup above the final level. • Is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup.
	Non-secure	PL1 or Hyp	Any entry for stage 1 of the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime that both: • Matches the specified ASID and either: — Is from a level of lookup above the final level. — Is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup. • Matches the current VMID.
TLBIMVAA	Secure	PL1	Any entry for the Secure PL1&0 translation regime that matches the VA argument.
	Non-secure	PL1 or Hyp	Any entry for stage 1 of the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime that both: • Matches the VA argument. • Matches the current VMID.
TLBIALLNSNH[c]	Secure	Monitor	All entries for stage 1 or stage 2 of the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime, regardless of the associated VMID.
	Non-secure	Hyp	
TLBIALLH[c]	Secure	Monitor	All entries for the Non-secure EL2 translation regime. That is, any entry that was allocated in Non-secure state from Hyp mode.
	Non-secure	Hyp	
TLBIMVAL	Secure	PL1	Any entry for stage 1 of the Secure PL1&0 translation regime that is from the last level of the translation table walk and both: • Matches the VA argument. • Matches the ASID argument, or is global.
	Non-secure	PL1 or Hyp	Any entry for stage 1 of the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime that is from the last level of the translation table walk and to which all of the following apply. The entry: • Matches the VA argument. • Matches the ASID argument, or is global. • Matches the current VMID.
TLBIMVAAL	Secure	PL1	Any entry for stage 1 of the Secure PL1&0 translation regime that is from the last level of the translation table walk and matches the VA argument.
	Non-secure	PL1 or Hyp	Any entry for stage 1 of the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime that is from the last level of the translation table walk and both: • Matches the VA argument. • Matches the current VMID.
TLBIMVAH[c]	Secure	Monitor	Any entry for the Non-secure EL2 translation regime that matches the VA argument.
	Non-secure	Hyp	

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Table G5-23 Effect of the TLB maintenance instructions (continued)

Instruction	Executed from		Effect, must invalidate any entry that matches all stated conditions[a]
	State	Mode	
TLBIMVALH[c]	Secure	Monitor	Any entry for the Non-secure EL2 translation regime that is from the last level of the translation table walk and matches the VA argument.
	Non-secure	Hyp	
TLBIIPAS2[c, d]	Secure	Monitor[e]	Any entry for stage 2 of the PL1&0 translation regime that both: • Matches the IPA argument. • Matches the current VMID.
	Non-secure	Hyp	
TLBIIPAS2L[c, d]	Secure	Monitor[e]	Any entry for stage 2 of the PL1&0 translation regime that is from the last level of translation and both: • Matches the IPA argument. • Matches the current VMID.
	Non-secure	Hyp	

a. When a TLB maintenance instruction is executed at Secure EL1 in AArch32 state when EL3 is using AArch64, it only affects TLB entries related to the Secure EL1 translation regime.

b. The architecture defines variants of these instructions that apply only to instruction TLBs, and only to data TLBs. Arm deprecates any use of these variants. For more information, see the referenced description of the operation.

c. Available only in an implementation that includes EL2. See also *EL2 forced broadcasting of TLB maintenance instructions* on page G5-8918.

d. This instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if executed in any AArch32 Secure privileged mode.

e. This instruction executes as a NOP when SCR.NS == 0.

EL2 forced broadcasting of TLB maintenance instructions

In an implementation that includes EL2, when the value of HCR.FB is 1, the TLB maintenance instructions that are not broadcast across the Inner Shareable domain are forced to operate across the Inner Shareable domain when executed in a Non-secure PL1 mode. For example, when the value of HCR.FB is 1, a TLBIMVA instruction executed in a Non-secure PL1 mode performs the same invalidation as the invalidation performed by a TLBIMVAIS instruction.

TLB maintenance with different translation granule sizes

If a TLB maintenance instruction specifying a VA affecting the EL2 translation regime is broadcast from a PE using AArch32 to a PE using AArch64 using a translation granule size that is different from the AArch32 translation granule size for that same translation regime, the TLB maintenance instruction is not required to perform any invalidation on the recipient PE.

If a TLB maintenance instruction specifying a VA affecting the PL1 translation regime is broadcast from a PE using AArch32 using one translation granule size for that translation regime for a particular ASID, VMID (if applicable), and Security state, to a PE using AArch64 where EL1 for the same ASID, VMID (if applicable), and Security state, is using a translation granule size that is different from the AArch32 translation granule size, the TLB maintenance instruction is not required to perform any invalidation on the recipient PE.

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G5.10 Caches in VMSAv8-32

The Arm architecture describes the required behavior of an implementation of the architecture. As far as possible it does not restrict the implemented microarchitecture, or the implementation techniques that might achieve the required behavior.

Maintaining this level of abstraction is difficult when describing the relationship between memory address translation and caches, especially regarding the indexing and tagging policy of caches. This section:

- Summarizes the architectural requirements for the interaction between caches and memory translation.
- Gives some information about the likely implementation impact of the required behavior.

The following sections give this information:

- *Data and unified caches*.
- *Instruction caches*.

In addition *Cache maintenance requirement created by changing translation table attributes* on page G5-8921 describes the cache maintenance required after updating the translation tables to change the attributes of an area of memory.

For more information about cache maintenance see:

- *AArch32 cache and branch predictor support* on page G4-8797. This section describes the Arm cache maintenance instructions.
- *Cache maintenance system instructions* on page K14-11486. This section summarizes the System register encodings used for these operations when executing in AArch32 state.

G5.10.1 Data and unified caches

For data and unified caches, the use of memory address translation is entirely transparent to any data access other than as described in *Mismatched memory attributes* on page E2-6892.

This means that the behavior of accesses from the same observer to different VAs, that are translated to the same PA with the same memory attributes, is fully coherent. This means these accesses behave as follows, regardless of which VA is accessed:

- Two writes to the same PA occur in program order.
- A read of a PA returns the value of the last successful write to that PA.
- A write to a PA that occurs, in program order, after a read of that PA, has no effect on the value returned by that read.

The memory system behaves in this way without any requirement to use barrier or cache maintenance instructions.

In addition, if cache maintenance is performed on a memory location, the effect of that cache maintenance is visible to all aliases of that physical memory location.

These properties are consistent with implementing all caches that can handle data accesses as *Physically-indexed, physically-tagged* (PIPT) caches.

G5.10.2 Instruction caches

In the Arm architecture, an instruction cache is a cache that is accessed only as a result of an instruction fetch. Therefore, an instruction cache is never written to by any load or store instruction executed by the PE.

The Arm architecture permits different behaviors for instruction caches. These are identified by descriptions of the associated expected implementation. The following subsections describe the behavior associated with these cache types, including any occasions where explicit cache maintenance is required to make the use of memory address translation transparent to the instruction cache:

- *PIPT (Physically-indexed, physically-tagged) instruction caches* on page G5-8920.
- *VPIPT (VMID-aware PIPT) instruction caches* on page G5-8920.
- *VIPT (Virtually-indexed, physically-tagged) instruction caches* on page G5-8920.

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- *The IVIPT architecture Extension* on page G5-8921.

In AArch32 state, the CTR.L1Ip field identifies the form of the instruction caches.

Note

For software to be portable between implementations that might use any of PIPT instruction caches, VPIPT instruction caches, or VIPT instruction caches, software must invalidate the instruction cache whenever any condition occurs that would require instruction cache maintenance for at least one of the instruction cache types.

PIPT (*Physically-indexed, physically-tagged*) instruction caches

For a PIPT instruction cache:

- The use of memory address translation is entirely transparent to all instruction fetches other than as described in *Mismatched memory attributes* on page E2-6892.
- If cache maintenance is performed on a memory location, the effect of that cache maintenance is visible to all aliases of that physical memory location.

An implementation that provides PIPT instruction caches implements the IVIPT Extension, see *The IVIPT architecture Extension* on page G5-8921.

VPIPT (*VMID-aware PIPT*) instruction caches

An Armv8.2 implementation can implement VPIPT instruction caches. If it does so then it is described as implementing FEAT_VPIPT.

The CTR.L1Ip field identifies the implemented cache type, meaning it identifies whether FEAT_VPIPT is implemented.

For a VPIPT instruction cache:

- If VMIDs are being used for the current Security state, instruction fetches from EL1 and EL0 are only permitted to hit in the cache if the instruction fetch is made using the VMID that was used when the entry in the instruction cache was fetched.
- If VMIDs are being used for the current Security state, an instruction cache maintenance instruction executed at EL0 or at EL1 is required to have an effect on entries in the instruction cache only if those entries were fetched using the VMID that is current when the cache maintenance instruction is executed.

All other requirements for the use of cache maintenance instructions are the same as for *PIPT (Physically-indexed, physically-tagged) instruction caches*.

An implementation that provides VPIPT instruction caches implements the IVIPT Extension, see *The IVIPT architecture Extension* on page G5-8921.

VIPT (*Virtually-indexed, physically-tagged*) instruction caches

For a VIPT instruction cache:

- The use of memory address translation is transparent to all instruction fetches other than for the effect of memory address translation on instruction cache invalidate by address operations or as described in *Mismatched memory attributes* on page E2-6892.

  Note

  Cache invalidation is the only cache maintenance instruction that can be performed on an instruction cache.

- If instruction cache invalidation by address is performed on a memory location, the effect of that invalidation is visible only to the VA supplied with the operation. The effect of the invalidation might not be visible to any other VA aliases of that physical memory location.

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The only architecturally-guaranteed way to invalidate all aliases of a PA from a VIPT instruction cache is to invalidate the entire instruction cache.

An implementation that provides VIPT instruction caches implements the IVIPT Extension, see *The IVIPT architecture Extension*.

The IVIPT architecture Extension

Any permitted instruction cache implementation can be described as implementing the *IVIPT Extension* to the Arm architecture.

The formal definition of the Arm IVIPT Extension is that it reduces the instruction cache maintenance requirement to the following condition:

- Instruction cache maintenance is required only after writing new data to a PA that holds an instruction.

Note

Previous versions of the Arm architecture have permitted an instruction cache option that does not implement the Arm IVIPT Extension.

G5.10.3 Cache maintenance requirement created by changing translation table attributes

Any change to the translation tables to change the attributes of an area of memory can require maintenance of the translation tables, as described in *General TLB maintenance requirements* on page G5-8904. If the change affects the cacheability attributes of the area of memory, including any change between Write-Through and Write-Back attributes, software must ensure that any cached copies of affected locations are removed from the caches, typically by cleaning and invalidating the locations from the levels of cache that might hold copies of the locations affected by the attribute change. Any of the following changes to the inner cacheability or outer cacheability attribute creates this maintenance requirement:

- Write-Back to Write-Through.
- Write-Back to Non-cacheable.
- Write-Through to Non-cacheable.
- Write-Through to Write-Back.

The cache clean and invalidate avoids any possible coherency errors caused by mismatched memory attributes.

Similarly, to avoid possible coherency errors caused by mismatched memory attributes, the following sequence must be followed when changing the Shareability attributes of a cacheable memory location:

1. Make the memory location Non-cacheable, Outer Shareable.
2. Clean and invalidate the location from them cache.
3. Change the Shareability attributes to the required new values.

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G5.11 VMSAv8-32 memory aborts

In a VMSAv8-32 implementation, the following mechanisms cause a PE to take an exception on a failed memory access:

Debug exception An exception caused by the debug configuration, see Chapter G2 *AArch32 Self-hosted Debug*.

Alignment fault An Alignment fault is generated if the address used for a memory access does not have the required alignment for the operation. For more information, see *Unaligned data access* on page E2-6877 and *Alignment faults* on page G5-8931.

MMU fault An MMU fault is a fault generated by the fault checking sequence for the current translation regime. See *Types of MMU faults* on page G5-8923.

External abort Any memory system fault other than a Debug exception, an Alignment fault, or an MMU fault.

Collectively, these mechanisms are called *aborts*. Chapter G2 *AArch32 Self-hosted Debug* and Chapter H3 *Halting Debug Events* describe Debug exceptions, and the remainder of this section describes Alignment faults, MMU faults, and External aborts.

An access that causes an abort is said to be aborted, and uses the *Fault Address Registers* (FARs) and *Fault Status Registers* (FSRs) or *Exception Syndrome Registers* (ESRs) to record context information.

The exception generated on a synchronous memory abort:

- On an instruction fetch is called the Prefetch Abort exception.
- On a data access is called the Data Abort exception.

Note

The Prefetch Abort exception applies to any synchronous memory abort on an instruction fetch. It is not restricted to speculative instruction fetches.

The Exception level and PE mode that a VMSAv8-32 memory abort is taken to depends on the translation regime and stage that generate the abort. The fault context is dependent on whether:

- The abort is reported as a Prefetch Abort or as a Data Abort.
- The exception is taken from the same or a lower Exception level.

Note

A memory access from AArch32 state may be subject to one or more VMSAv8-64 translation stages. For example, a Non-secure EL0 access when EL1 is using AArch64 is subject to both stages of the VMSAv8-64 Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime. A memory abort generated on a VMSAv8-64 translation stage is handled as described in *VMSAv8-64 memory aborts* on page D5-4895.

For more information, see *Routing of aborts taken to AArch32 state* on page G1-8632.

External aborts can be reported synchronously or asynchronously. Asynchronous External aborts are reported using the SError interrupt. For more information, see *External aborts* on page G4-8823.

In AArch32 state, asynchronous memory aborts are a type of External abort, and are treated as a type of Data Abort exception.

The following sections describe the abort mechanisms:

- *Types of MMU faults* on page G5-8923.
- *VMSAv8-32 MMU fault terminology* on page G5-8925.
- *The MMU fault-checking sequence* on page G5-8926.
- *Alignment faults* on page G5-8931.
- *External abort on a translation table walk* on page G5-8931.
- *AArch32 state prioritization of synchronous aborts from a single stage of address translation* on page G5-8932.

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An access that causes an abort is said to be aborted. On an abort, System registers are used to record context information. For more information, see *Exception reporting in a VMSAv8-32 implementation* on page G5-8935.

G5.11.1 Types of MMU faults

This section describes the faults that might be detected during one of the fault-checking sequences described in *The MMU fault-checking sequence* on page G5-8926. Unless indicated otherwise, information in this section applies to the fault checking sequences for both the Short-descriptor translation table format and the Long-descriptor translation table format.

MMU faults are always synchronous.

When an MMU fault generates an abort for a region of memory, no memory access is made if that region is or could be marked as any type of Device memory.

The MMU faults that might be detected during a fault checking sequence are:

- Permission fault.
- Translation fault.
- Address size fault.
- Access flag fault.
- Domain fault, Short-descriptor translation tables only.
- TLB conflict abort.

See also *External abort on a translation table walk* on page G5-8931.

Note

- Although the TLB conflict abort is classified as an MMU fault, it is described in the section *Translation Lookaside Buffers (TLBs)* on page G5-8900.
- In VMSAv8-64 an External abort on a translation table walk is classified as an MMU fault. However, in VMSAv8-32, for consistency with earlier versions of the architecture these aborts are not classified as MMU faults.

Permission fault

A Permission fault can be generated at any level of lookup, and the reported fault code identifies the lookup level. See *About access permissions* on page G5-8876 for information about conditions that cause a Permission fault.

Note

When using the Short-descriptor translation table format, the Translation Table descriptors are checked for Permission faults only for accesses to memory regions in Client domains.

A TLB might hold a translation table entry that cause a Permission fault. Therefore, if the handling of a Permission fault results in an update to the associated translation tables, the software that updates the translation tables must invalidate the appropriate TLB entry, to prevent the stale information in the TLB being used on a subsequent memory access. For more information, see the translation table entry update examples in *Ordering and completion of TLB maintenance instructions* on page G5-8907.

In an implementation that includes EL2, this maintenance requirement applies to Permission faults in both stage 1 and stage 2 translations.

Cache or branch predictor maintenance operations cannot cause a Permission fault, except that:

- A stage 1 translation table walk performed as part of a cache or branch predictor maintenance operation can generate a stage 2 Permission fault as described in Stage 2 fault on a stage 1 translation table walk.
- When FEAT_CMOW is implemented and the *Effective value* of HCRX_EL2.CMOW is 1, the DCCIMVAC and ICIMVAU cache maintenance instructions can generate a stage 2 Permission fault if they do not have read and write permission at EL1 or EL0. See *Permission fault* on page D5-4896.

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Translation fault

A Translation fault can be generated at any level of lookup, and the reported fault code identifies the lookup level. A Translation fault is generated if bits[1:0] of a Translation Table descriptor identify the descriptor as either a Fault encoding or a reserved encoding. For more information, see:

- *VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor Translation Table format descriptors* on page G5-8848.
- *VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor Translation Table format descriptors* on page G5-8857.

In addition, a Translation fault is generated if the input address for a translation either does not map onto an address range of a TTBR, or the TTBR range that it maps onto is disabled. In these cases the fault is reported as a level 1 Translation fault on the translation stage at which the mapping to a region described by a TTBR failed.

The architecture guarantees that any translation table entry that causes a Translation fault is not cached, meaning the TLB never holds such an entry. Therefore, when a Translation fault occurs, the fault handler does not have to perform any TLB maintenance instructions to remove the faulting entry.

A data or unified cache maintenance by VA instruction can generate a Translation fault. However:

- If the Point of Coherency is before any level of cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a data or unified cache maintenance by VA to the Point of Coherency instruction can generate a Translation fault.
- If the Point of Unification is before any level of data cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a data or unified cache clean by VA to the Point of Unification instruction can generate a Translation fault.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an instruction cache invalidate by VA operation can generate a Translation fault.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a branch predictor maintenance operation can generate a Translation fault.

Address size fault

An Address size fault can be generated at any level of lookup, and the reported fault code identifies the lookup level.

An Address size fault is generated if the translation table entries or the TTBR for the stage of translation have nonzero address bits above the most significant bit of the maximum output address size. Because VMSAv8-32 supports a maximum PA and IPA size of 40 bits, this means any case where a translation table entry or the TTBR holds an address for which A[47:40] is nonzero generates an Address size fault.

A data or unified cache maintenance by VA instruction can generate an Address size fault. However:

- If the Point of Coherency is before any level of cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a data or unified cache maintenance by VA instruction can generate an Address size fault.
- If the Point of Unification is before any level of data cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a data or unified cache clean by VA to the Point of Unification instruction can generate an Address size fault.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an instruction cache invalidate by VA operation can generate an Address size fault.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a branch predictor maintenance operation can generate an Address size fault.

The architecture guarantees that any translation table entry that causes an Address size fault is not cached, meaning the TLB never holds such an entry. Therefore, when an Address size fault occurs, the fault handler does not have to perform any TLB maintenance instructions to remove the faulting entry.

Access flag fault

An Access flag fault can be generated at any level of lookup, and the reported fault code identifies the lookup level. An Access flag fault is generated only if all of the following apply:

- The translation tables support an Access flag bit:
  - The Short-descriptor format supports an Access flag only when SCTLR.AFE is set to 1.
  - The Long-descriptor format always supports an Access flag.

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- A Translation Table descriptor with the Access flag bit set to 0 is loaded.

For more information about the Access flag bit see:

- *VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor Translation Table format descriptors* on page G5-8848
- *VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor Translation Table format descriptors* on page G5-8857.

The architecture guarantees that any translation table entry that causes an Access flag fault is not cached, meaning the TLB never holds such an entry. Therefore, when an Access flag fault occurs, the fault handler does not have to perform any TLB maintenance instructions to remove the faulting entry.

Whether any cache maintenance instruction by VA can generate Access flag faults is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Whether branch predictor invalidate by VA operations can generate Access flag faults is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

For more information, see *The Access flag* on page G5-8884.

Domain fault, Short-descriptor format translation tables only

When using the Short-descriptor translation table format, a Domain fault can be generated at level 1or level 2 of lookup. The reported fault code identifies the lookup level. The conditions for generating a Domain fault are:

Level 1 When a level 1 descriptor fetch returns a valid Section level 1 descriptor, the domain field of that descriptor is checked against the DACR. A level 1 Domain fault is generated if this check fails.

Level 2 When a level 2 descriptor fetch returns a valid level 2 descriptor, the domain field of the level 1 descriptor that required the level 2 fetch is checked against the DACR, and a level 2 Domain fault is generated if this check fails.

For more information, see *Domains, Short-descriptor format only* on page G5-8883.

Domain faults cannot occur on cache or branch predictor maintenance operations.

A TLB might hold a translation table entry that cause a Domain fault. Therefore, if the handling of a Domain fault results in an update to the associated translation tables, the software that updates the translation tables must invalidate the appropriate TLB entry, to prevent the stale information in the TLB being used on a subsequent memory access. For more information, see the translation table entry update examples in *Ordering and completion of TLB maintenance instructions* on page G5-8907.

Any change to the DACR must be synchronized by a *Context synchronization event*. For more information, see *Synchronization of changes to AArch32 System registers* on page G8-9010.

G5.11.2 VMSAv8-32 MMU fault terminology

The Armv7 Large Physical Address Extension introduced new terminology for faults on a stage of address translation, to provide consistent terminology across all implementations. Table G5-24 on page G5-8925 shows the terminology used in this manual for an MMU faults, compared with older Arm documentation. The current terms are the same for faults that occur with the Short-descriptor translation table format and with the Long-descriptor format, and also apply to faults in a level 3 lookup when using the Long-descriptor translation table format.

Table G5-24 MMU fault terminology

Current term	Old term	Note
Level 1 Translation fault	Section Translation fault	-
Level 2 Translation fault	Page Translation fault	-
Level 3 Translation fault	-	Long-descriptor translation table format only.

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Table G5-24 MMU fault terminology (continued)

Current term	Old term	Note
Level 1 Access flag fault	Section Access flag fault	-
Level 2 Access flag fault	Page Access flag fault	-
Level 3 Access flag fault	-	Long-descriptor translation table format only.
Level 1 Domain fault	Section Domain fault	Short-descriptor translation table format only, except for reporting faults on address translation instructions in the 64-bit PAR, see *Determining the PAR format* on page G5-8959. Cannot occur at level 3.
Level 2 Domain fault	Page Domain fault	
Level 1 Permission fault	Section Permission fault	-
Level 2 Permission fault	Page Permission fault	-
Level 3 Permission fault	-	Long-descriptor translation table format only.

In an implementation that includes EL2, MMU faults are also classified by the translation stage at which the fault is generated. This means that a memory access from a Non-secure PL1 or EL0 mode can generate:

- A stage 1 MMU fault, for example, a stage 1 Translation fault.
- A stage 2 MMU fault, for example, a stage 2 Translation fault.

G5.11.3 The MMU fault-checking sequence

This section describes the MMU checks made for the memory accesses required for instruction fetches and for explicit memory effects:

- If an instruction fetch faults it generates a Prefetch Abort exception.
- If an data memory access faults it generates a Data Abort exception.

For more information about Prefetch Abort exceptions and Data Abort exceptions see *Handling exceptions that are taken to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8613.

In VMSAv8-32, all memory accesses require VA to PA translation. Therefore, when a corresponding stage of address translation is enabled, each access requires a lookup of the Translation Table descriptor for the accessed VA. For more information, see *Translation tables* on page G5-8842 and subsequent sections of this chapter. MMU fault checking is performed for each level of translation table lookup. If an implementation includes EL2 and is operating in Non-secure state, MMU fault checking is performed for each stage of address translation.

Note

In an implementation that includes EL2, if a PE is executing in Non-secure state, the operating system or similar Non-secure system software defines the stage 1 translation tables in the IPA address map, and typically is unaware of the stage 2 translation from IPA to PA. However, each Non-secure stage 1 translation table access is subject to stage 2 address translation, and might be faulted at that stage.

The MMU fault checking sequence is largely independent of the translation table format, as the figures in this section show. The differences are:

When using the Short-descriptor format

- There are one or two levels of lookup.
- Lookup always starts at level 1.

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- The final level of lookup checks the Domain field of the descriptor and:
  - Faults if there is no access to the Domain.
  - Checks the access permissions only for Client domains.

When using the Long-descriptor format

- There are one, two, or three levels of lookup.
- Lookup starts at either level 1 or level 2.
- Domains are not supported. All accesses are treated as Client domain accesses.

The fault-checking sequence shows a translation from an Input address to an Output address. For more information about this terminology, see *About address translation for VMSAv8-32* on page G5-8833.

Note

The descriptions in this section do not include the possibility that the attempted address translation generates a TLB conflict abort, as described in *TLB conflict aborts* on page G5-8902.

Types of MMU faults on page G5-8923 describes the faults that an MMU fault-checking sequence can report.

Figure G5-15 on page G5-8928 shows the process of fetching a descriptor from the translation table. For the top-level fetch for any translation, the descriptor is fetched only if the input address passes any required alignment check. As the figure shows, in an implementation that includes EL2, if the translation is stage 1 of the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime, then the descriptor address is in the IPA address map, and is subject to a stage 2 translation to obtain the required PA. This stage 2 translation requires a recursive entry to the fault checking sequence.

Note

Figure G5-15 on page G5-8928 and Figure G5-16 on page G5-8929 give an overview of the fault checking performed by the MMU. See *AArch32 state prioritization of synchronous aborts from a single stage of address translation* on page G5-8932 for the complete set of possible faults and their prioritization.

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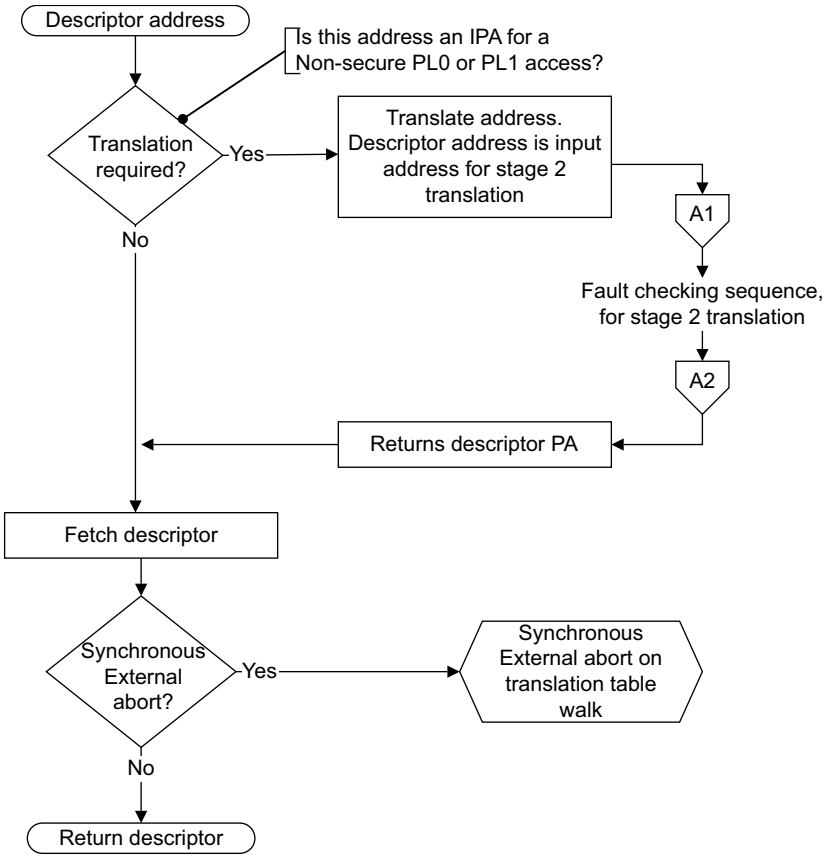

Figure G5-15 Fetching the descriptor in a VMSAv8-32 translation table walk

Figure G5-16 on page G5-8929 shows the full VMSAv8-32 fault checking sequence, including the alignment check on the initial access.

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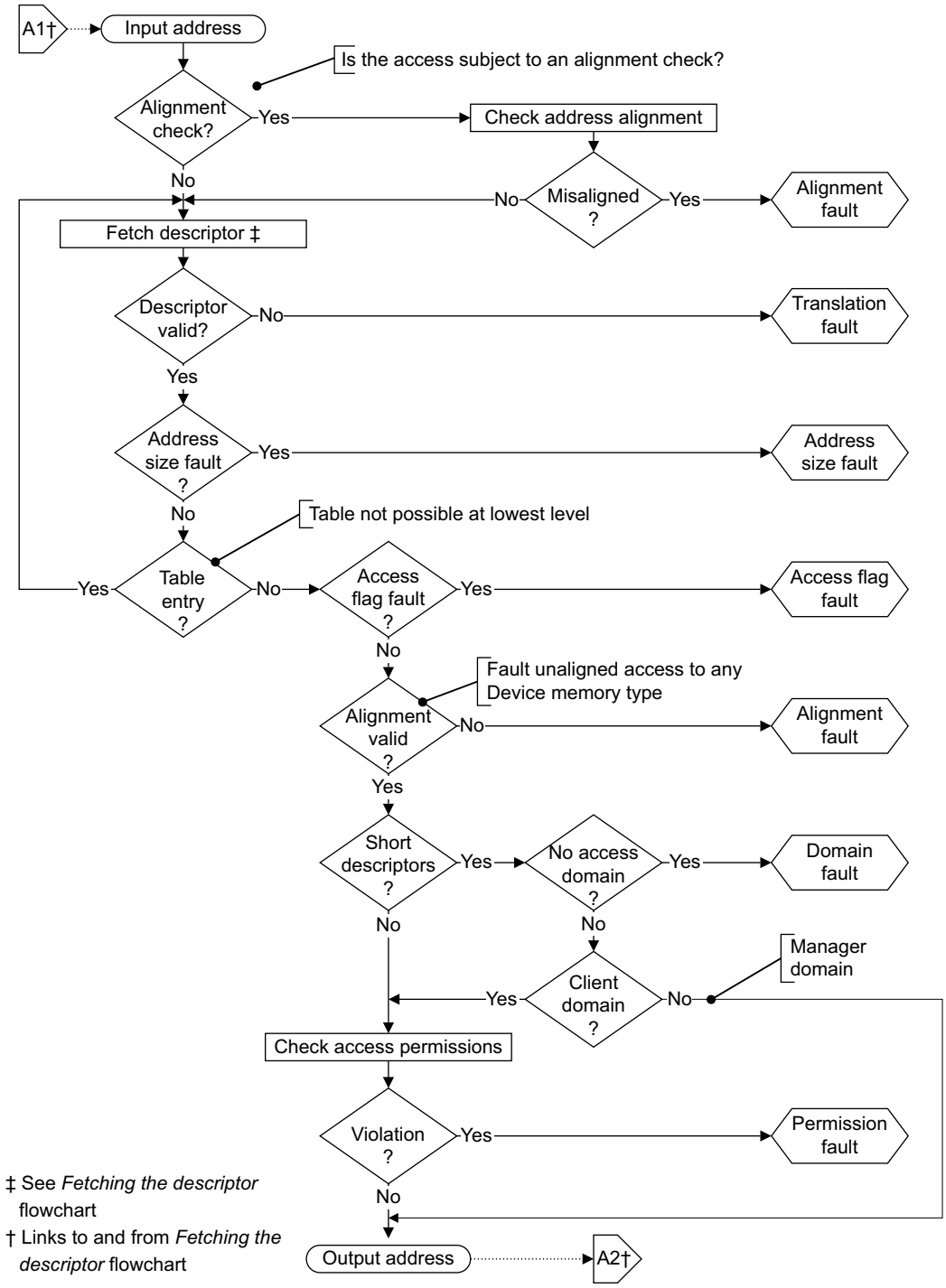

‡ See *Fetching the descriptor* flowchart

† Links to and from *Fetching the descriptor* flowchart

Figure G5-16 VMSAv8-32 fault checking sequence

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Stage 2 fault on a stage 1 translation table walk

When an implementation that includes EL2 is operating in a Non-secure PL1 or EL0 mode, any memory access goes through two stages of translation:

- Stage 1, from VA to IPA.
- Stage 2, from IPA to PA.

Note

In a virtualized system that is using AArch32, typically, a Guest OS operating in a Non-secure PL1 mode defines the translation tables and translation table register entries controlling the Non-secure PL1&0 stage 1 translations. A Guest OS has no awareness of the stage 2 address translation, and therefore believes it is specifying translation table addresses in the PA map. However, it actually specifies these addresses in its IPA map. Therefore, to support virtualization, translation table addresses for the Non-secure PL1&0 stage 1 translations are always defined in the IPA address map.

On performing a translation table walk for the stage 1 translations, the descriptor addresses must be translated from IPA to PA, using a stage 2 translation. This means that a memory access made as part of a stage 1 translation table lookup might generate, on a stage 2 translation:

- A Translation fault, Access flag fault, or Permission fault.
- A synchronous External abort on the memory access.

If SCR.EA is set to 1, a synchronous External abort is taken to EL3, and if EL3 is using AArch32 it is taken to Secure Monitor mode. Otherwise, these faults are reported as stage 2 memory aborts. When EL2 is using AArch32, HSR.ISS[7] is set to 1, to indicate a stage 2 fault during a stage 1 translation table walk, and the part of the ISS field that might contain details of the instruction is invalid. For more information, see *Use of the HSR* on page G5-8949.

Alternatively, a memory access made as part of a stage 1 translation table lookup might target an area of memory with the Device memory attribute assigned on the stage 2 translation of the address accessed. When the value of the HCR.PTW bit is 1, such an access generates a stage 2 Permission fault.

Note

- On most systems, such a mapping to a Device memory type on the stage 2 translation is likely to indicate a Guest OS error, where the stage 1 translation table is corrupted. Therefore, it is appropriate to trap this access to the hypervisor.

A TLB might hold entries that depend on the effect of HCR.PTW. Therefore, if HCR.PTW is changed without changing the current VMID, the TLBs must be invalidated before executing in a Non-secure PL1 or EL0 mode. For more information, see *Changing HCR.PTW* on page G5-8910.

A cache maintenance instruction executed at Non-secure PL1 can cause a stage 1 translation table walk that might generate a stage 2 Permission fault, as described in this section. However:

- If the Point of Coherency is before any level of cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a cache maintenance by VA instruction can generate a Permission fault in this way.
- If the Point of Unification is before any level of data cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a data or unified cache clean by VA to the Point of Unification instruction can generate a Permission fault in this way.

Note

This is an exception to the general rule that a cache maintenance instruction cannot generate a Permission fault.

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The level associated with MMU faults

When an MMU fault is from a stage of translation that is using Long-descriptor translation table format, Table G5-25 shows how the LL bits in the STATUS field of DFSR, IFSR, and HSR encode the lookup level associated with the fault.

Table G5-25 Use of LL bits to encode the lookup level at which the fault occurred

LL bits	Meaning
00	Level 0 of translation or translation table base register.
01	Level 1.
10	Level 2.
11	Level 3. When xFSR.STATUS indicates a Domain fault, this value is reserved.

The lookup level associated with a fault is:

- For a fault generated on a translation table walk, the lookup level of the walk being performed.
- For a Translation fault, the lookup level of the translation table that gave the fault. If a fault occurs because a stage of address translation is disabled, or because the input address is outside the range specified by the appropriate base address register or registers, the fault is reported as a level 1 fault.
- For an Access flag fault, the lookup level of the translation table that gave the fault.
- For a Permission fault, including a Permission fault caused by hierarchical permissions, the lookup level of the final level of translation table accessed for the translation. That is, the lookup level of the translation table that returned a Block or Page descriptor.

Also see *Synchronous External abort errors from address translation caching structures* on page G5-8934.

G5.11.4 Alignment faults

The Arm memory architecture requires support for strict alignment checking. This checking is controlled by:

- SCTLR.A, for accesses made from any PE mode other than Hyp mode.
- HSCTLR.A, for accesses made from Hyp mode.

In addition, some instructions do not support unaligned accesses, regardless of the value of SCTLR.A or HSCTLR.A.

Unaligned data access on page E2-6877:

- Defines when Alignment faults are generated, for both values of SCTLR.A or HSCTLR.A.
- Describes the possible generation of Alignment faults on accesses to Device memory by AArch32 Load Multiple or Store Multiple instructions when FEAT_LSMAOC is implemented.

An Alignment fault can occur on an access for which the stage of address translation is disabled.

Any unaligned access to memory region with any Device memory type attribute generates an Alignment fault.

Routing of aborts taken to AArch32 state on page G1-8632 defines the mode to which an Alignment fault is taken.

The prioritization of Alignment faults depends on whether the fault was generated because of an access to a Device memory type, or for another reason. For more information, see *AArch32 state prioritization of synchronous aborts from a single stage of address translation* on page G5-8932.

G5.11.5 External abort on a translation table walk

An External abort on a translation table walk can be either synchronous or asynchronous. For more information on External aborts, see *External aborts* on page G4-8823.

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An External abort on a translation table walk is reported:

- If the External abort is synchronous, using:
  - A synchronous Prefetch Abort exception if the translation table walk is for an instruction fetch.
  - A synchronous Data Abort exception if the translation table walk is for a data access.
- If the External abort is asynchronous, using an SError interrupt, which is taken as an asynchronous Data Abort exception.

If an implementation reports the error in the translation table walk asynchronously from executing the instruction whose instruction fetch or memory access caused the translation table walk, these aborts behave essentially as interrupts. The aborts are masked when PSTATE.A is set to 1, otherwise they are reported using the Data Abort exception.

Behavior of External aborts on a translation table walk caused by address translation instructions

The address translation instructions summarized in *Address translation system instructions* on page K14-11486 require translation table walks. An External abort can occur in the translation table walk. The abort generates a Data Abort exception, and can be synchronous or asynchronous. For more information, see *Handling of faults and aborts during an address translation instruction* on page G5-8959.

G5.11.6 AArch32 state prioritization of synchronous aborts from a single stage of address translation

Exception prioritization for exceptions taken to AArch32 state on page G1-8616 describes the prioritization of exceptions taken from an Exception level that is using AArch32. This section gives additional information about the prioritization of MMU faults from VMSAv8-32 translation regimes.

If a single instruction generates aborts on more than one memory access, the architecture does not define any prioritization between those aborts.

In general, the Arm architecture does not define when asynchronous events are taken, and therefore the prioritization of asynchronous events is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

The priority numbering in this list only shows the relative priorities of aborts from a single stage of address translation in a VMSAv8-32 translation regime. This numbering has no global significance and, for example, does not correlate with the equivalent AArch64 list in *AArch64 state prioritization of synchronous aborts from a single stage of address translation* on page D5-4902.

For a single stage of translation in a VMSAv8-32 translation regime, the following numbered list shows the priority of the possible memory management faults on a memory access. In this list:

- For memory accesses that undergo two stages of translation, the *italic entries show where the faults from the stage 2 translation can occur*. A stage 2 fault within a stage 1 translation table walk follows the same prioritization of faults.
- For synchronous External aborts from translation table walks see also *Synchronous External abort errors from address translation caching structures* on page G5-8934.

The priority order, from highest priority to lowest priority, is:

1. Alignment fault not caused by memory type. This is possible for a stage 1 translation only.
2. Translation fault due to the input address being out of the address range to be translated or requiring an AArch32 TTBR that is disabled. This includes VTCR.SL0 being inconsistent with VTCR.T0SZ or programmed to a reserved value.
3. Address size fault on an AArch32 TTBR caused by the PA being out of the range implemented.
4. *Second stage abort on a level 1 lookup of a a stage 1 table walk. When stage 2 address translation is enabled this includes an Address size fault caused by the PA being out of the range implemented*. This is second stage abort during a first stage translation table walk.

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5. Synchronous parity or ECC error on a level 1 lookup of a translation table walk.
6. Synchronous External abort on a level 1 lookup level of a translation table walk.
7. Translation fault on a level 1 translation table entry.
8. Address size fault on a level 1 lookup translation table entry caused by the output address being out of the range implemented.
9. *Second stage abort on a level 2 lookup of a a stage 1 table walk. When stage 2 address translation is enabled this includes an Address size fault caused by the PA being out of the range implemented*. This is second stage abort during a first stage translation table walk.
10. Synchronous parity or ECC error on a level 2 lookup of a translation table walk.
11. Synchronous External abort on a level 2 lookup level of a translation table walk.
12. Translation fault on a level 2 translation table entry.
13. Address size fault on a level 2 lookup translation table entry caused by the output address being out of the range implemented.
14. *Second stage abort on a level 3 lookup of a a stage 1 table walk. When stage 2 address translation is enabled this includes an Address size fault caused by the PA being out of the range implemented*. This is second stage abort during a first stage translation table walk.
15. Synchronous parity or ECC error on a level 3 lookup of a translation table walk.
16. Synchronous External abort on a level 3 lookup level of a translation table walk.
17. Translation fault on a level 3 translation table entry.
18. Address size fault on a level 3 lookup translation table entry caused by the output address being out of the range implemented.
19. Access Flag fault.
20. Alignment fault caused by the memory type.
21. Domain fault.

    Note

    Domain faults are possible only when using the VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor translation table format, see *Domain fault, Short-descriptor format translation tables only* on page G5-8925.

22. Permission fault.
23. *A fault from the stage 2 translation of the memory access. When stage 2 address translation is enabled this includes an Address size fault caused by the PA being out of the range implemented*.
24. Synchronous parity or ECC error on the memory access.
25. Synchronous External abort on the memory access.

Note

- The prioritization of TLB Conflict aborts is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, as the exact cause of these aborts depends on the form of TLBs implemented. However, the TLB conflict abort must have higher priority than any abort that depends on a value held in the TLB.
- The prioritization of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED MMU faults for a Load-Exclusive or Store-Exclusive to an unsupported memory type is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

See also *The MMU fault-checking sequence* on page G5-8926.

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Synchronous External abort errors from address translation caching structures

A caching structure used for caching translation table walks might support:

- An arbitrary number of levels of translation table lookup.
- One or more stages of translation, which might not correspond to the stages of an address translation lookup.

This might mean that, on a synchronous External abort arising from the caching structure, such as from a parity or ECC error, the PE cannot precisely determine one or both of the translation stage and level of lookup at which the error occurred. In this case:

- If the PE cannot determine precisely the translation stage at which the error occurred, it is reported and prioritized as a stage 1 error.
- If the PE cannot determine precisely the lookup level at which the error occurred, the level is reported and prioritized as either:
  - The lowest-numbered level that could have given rise to the error.
  - Level 1 if it the PE cannot determine any information about the level.

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G5.12 Exception reporting in a VMSAv8-32 implementation

This section describes exception reporting, in AArch32 state, in a VMSAv8-32 implementation. That is, it describes only the reporting of exceptions that are taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32. EL2 provides an enhanced reporting mechanism for exceptions taken to the Non-secure EL2 mode, Hyp mode. This means that, for VMSAv8-32, the exception reporting depends on the mode to which the exception is taken.

Note

The enhanced reporting mechanism for exceptions that are taken to Hyp mode is generally similar to the reporting of exceptions that are taken to an Exception level that is using AArch64.

About exception reporting introduces the general approach to exception reporting, and the following sections then describe exception reporting at different privilege levels:

- *Reporting exceptions taken to PL1 modes* on page G5-8936.
- *Fault reporting in PL1 modes* on page G5-8939.
- *Summary of register updates on faults taken to PL1 modes* on page G5-8944.
- *Reporting exceptions taken to Hyp mode* on page G5-8945.
- *Use of the HSR* on page G5-8949.
- *Summary of register updates on exceptions taken to Hyp mode* on page G5-8952.

Note

The registers used for exception reporting also report information about debug exceptions. For more information, see:

- *Data Abort exceptions, taken to a PL1 mode* on page G5-8937.
- *Prefetch Abort exceptions, taken to a PL1 mode* on page G5-8939.
- *Reporting exceptions taken to Hyp mode* on page G5-8945.

G5.12.1 About exception reporting

In an implementation that includes EL2 and EL3, exceptions can be taken to:

- Monitor mode, if EL3 is using AArch32.
- Hyp mode, if EL2 is using AArch32.
- A Secure or Non-secure PL1 mode.

Monitor mode is a PL1 mode, but:

- It is accessible only when EL3 is using AArch32.
- It is present only in Secure state.
- When EL3 is using AArch32, System register controls route some exceptions from Non-secure state to Monitor mode. These are the only cases where taking an exception to an Exception level that is using AArch32 changes the Security state of the PE.

Exception reporting in Hyp mode differs significantly from that in the other modes, but in general, exception reporting returns:

- Information about the exception:
  - On taking an exception to Hyp mode, the *Hyp Syndrome Register*, HSR, returns syndrome information.
  - On taking an exception to any other mode, a *Fault Status Register* (FSR) returns status information.
- For synchronous exceptions, one or more addresses associated with the exceptions, returned in *Fault Address Registers* (FARs). For a permitted exception to this requirement see *Fault address reporting on synchronous External aborts* on page G5-8936.

In all modes, additional IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers can provide additional information about exceptions.

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Note

- *PE mode for taking exceptions* on page G1-8623 describes how the mode to which an exception is taken is determined.
- EL2 provides:
  - Specific exception types, that can only be taken from Non-secure PL1 and EL0 modes, and are always taken to Hyp mode.
  - Routing controls that can route some exceptions from Non-secure PL1 and EL0 modes to Hyp mode.

  These exceptions are reported using the same mechanism as the Hyp mode reporting of VMSAv8-32 memory aborts, as described in this section.

Memory system faults generate either a Data Abort exception or a Prefetch Abort exception, as summarized in:

- *Reporting exceptions taken to PL1 modes*.
- *Memory fault reporting in Hyp mode* on page G5-8947.

On an access that might have multiple aborts, the MMU fault checking sequence and the prioritization of aborts determine which abort occurs. For more information, see *The MMU fault-checking sequence* on page G5-8926 and *AArch32 state prioritization of synchronous aborts from a single stage of address translation* on page G5-8932.

Fault address reporting on synchronous External aborts

The general architectural requirement is that, on a synchronous abort, the faulting address is recorded in a *Fault Address Register* (FAR). This requirement is relaxed for the case of a synchronous External abort that is not a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk. In this case only:

- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the faulting address is recorded in a FAR.
- A bit in a fault reporting register, the FnV bit, indicates whether a valid address is recorded.

For exceptions taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32, the details of this reporting depend on whether the exception is taken to:

- A PL1 mode, as described in *Reporting exceptions taken to PL1 modes*.
- Hyp mode, as described in *Reporting exceptions taken to Hyp mode* on page G5-8945.

G5.12.2 Reporting exceptions taken to PL1 modes

The following sections give general information about the reporting of exceptions when they are taken to a Secure or Non-secure PL1 mode:

- *Registers used for reporting exceptions taken to PL1 modes*.
- *Data Abort exceptions, taken to a PL1 mode* on page G5-8937.
- *Prefetch Abort exceptions, taken to a PL1 mode* on page G5-8939.

Fault reporting in PL1 modes on page G5-8939 then describes the fault reporting in these modes, including the encodings used for reporting the faults.

Note

Security state, Exception levels, and AArch32 execution privilege on page G1-8592 describes how the Secure and Non-secure PL1 modes map onto the Exception levels.

Registers used for reporting exceptions taken to PL1 modes

AArch32 state defines the following registers, and register encodings, for exceptions taken to PL1 modes:

- The DFSR holds information about a Data Abort exception.
- The DFAR holds the faulting address for some synchronous Data Abort exceptions.
- The IFSR holds information about a Prefetch Abort exception.
- The IFAR holds the faulting address for some synchronous Prefetch Abort exceptions.

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In addition, if implemented, the optional ADFSR and AIFSR can provide additional fault information, see *Auxiliary Fault Status Registers*.

Auxiliary Fault Status Registers

AArch32 state defines the following Auxiliary Fault Status Registers:

- The Auxiliary Data Fault Status Register, ADFSR.
- The Auxiliary Instruction Fault Status Register, AIFSR.

The position of these registers is architecturally-defined, but the content and use of the registers is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. An implementation can use these registers to return additional fault status information. An example use of these registers is to return more information for diagnosing parity or ECC errors.

An implementation that does not need to report additional fault information must implement these registers as RES0. This ensures that an attempt to access these registers from software executing at PL1 does not cause an Undefined Instruction exception.

Data Abort exceptions, taken to a PL1 mode

On taking a Data Abort exception to a PL1 mode:

- If the exception is on an instruction cache or branch predictor maintenance operation by VA, its reporting depends on the value of TTBCR.EAE. For more information about the registers used when reporting the exception, see *Data Abort on an instruction cache or branch predictor maintenance instruction by VA* on page G5-8938.

- Otherwise, the DFSR is updated with details of the fault, including the appropriate Fault status code. If the Data Abort exception is synchronous, DFSR.WnR is updated to indicate whether the faulted instruction was a read or a write. However, if the fault is on a cache maintenance instruction, or on an address translation instruction, WnR is set to 1, to indicate a fault on a write instruction, and the CM bit is set to 1.

  If the Data Abort is external, then DFSR provides fields for additional classification of the abort, see *Provision for classification of External aborts* on page G4-8823.

  If the RAS Extension is implemented, and the exception is a virtual SError interrupt exception, the classification reported in DFSR is taken from VDFSR or VSESR_EL2. For more information, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, ARMv8, for the ARMv8-A architecture profile*.

  See the register description for more information about the returned fault information. See also *Data Abort on a Watchpoint exception* on page G5-8938.

  If the Data Abort exception is

  — Synchronous, the DFAR is updated with the VA that caused the exception, but see *Fault address reporting on synchronous External aborts* on page G5-8936 for a permitted exception to this requirement.

  — Asynchronous, the DFAR becomes UNKNOWN.

DFSR.WnR and DFSR.CM are UNKNOWN on an asynchronous Data Abort exception.

For all Data Abort exceptions, if the implementation includes EL3, the Security state of the PE in the mode to which the Data Abort exception is taken determines whether the Secure or Non-secure DFSR and DFAR are updated.

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Data Abort on an instruction cache or branch predictor maintenance instruction by VA

If an instruction cache invalidation by VA or branch predictor invalidation by VA operation generates a Data Abort exception that is taken to a PL1 mode, the DFAR is updated to hold the faulting VA. However, the reporting of the fault depends on the value of TTBCR.EAE:

TTBCR.EAE == 0

When the value of TTBCR.EAE is 0, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which of the following is used when reporting the fault:

- The DFSR indicates an Instruction cache maintenance instruction fault, and the IFSR is valid and indicates the cause of the fault, a Translation fault or Access flag fault.
- The DFSR indicates the cause of the fault, a Translation fault or Access flag fault. The IFSR is UNKNOWN.

In either case:

- DFSR.WnR is set to 1.
- DFSR.CM is set to 1, to indicate a fault on a cache maintenance instruction.

TTBCR.EAE == 1

When the value of TTBCR.EAE is 1:

- DFSR.CM is set to 1, to indicate a fault on a cache maintenance instruction.
- DFSR.STATUS indicates the cause of the fault, a Translation or Access flag fault.
- DFSR.WnR is set to 1.
- The IFSR is UNKNOWN.

Data Abort on a Watchpoint exception

On taking a Data Abort exception caused by a watchpoint:

- DFSR.FS is updated to indicate a debug exception.
- DFSR.{WnR, Domain} are UNKNOWN.
- DFAR is set to the address that generated the watchpoint

Note

- LR_abt indicates the address of the instruction that triggered the watchpoint.
- In some Armv7 AArch32 implementations, the DBGWFAR is set to the address of the instruction that triggered the watchpoint. In Armv8 this register is RES0.

A watchpointed address can be any byte-aligned address. The address reported in DFAR might not be the watchpointed address, and:

- For a watchpoint due to an operation other than a Data Cache maintenance instruction, can be any address between and including:
  - The lowest address accessed by the instruction that triggered the watchpoint.
  - The highest watchpointed address accessed by that instruction.

  If multiple watchpoints are set in this range, there is no guarantee of which watchpoint is generated.

  The address must also be within a naturally-aligned block of memory of an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED power-of-two size, containing a watchpoint address accessed by that location.

  Note

  - In particular, there is no guarantee of generating the watchpoint with the lowest address in the range.
  - The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED power-of-two size must be no larger than the block size of the AArch64 DC ZVA operation.

- For a watchpoint due to a Data Cache operation, the address is the address passed to the instruction. This might be an address that is above the watchpointed location.

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Prefetch Abort exceptions, taken to a PL1 mode

For a Prefetch Abort exception generated by an instruction fetch, the Prefetch Abort exception is taken synchronously with the instruction that the abort is reported on. This means:

- If the PE attempts to execute the instruction a Prefetch Abort exception is generated.
- If an instruction fetch is issued but the PE does not attempt to execute the prefetched instruction, no Prefetch Abort exception is generated for that instruction. For example, if the execution flow branches round a prefetched instruction, no Prefetch Abort exception is generated.

In addition, Breakpoint Instruction, Breakpoint, and Vector Catch exceptions, generate a Prefetch Abort exception, see the following for more information:

- *Exception syndrome information and preferred return address for a BKPT instruction* on page G2-8736.
- *Exception syndrome information and preferred return address for a Breakpoint exception* on page G2-8761.
- *Exception syndrome information and preferred return address for a Vector Catch exception* on page G2-8782.

Note

Usually, the term *exception syndrome* is used only for exceptions taken to Hyp mode, or to AArch64 state. The referenced sections use the term more generally, to include exception information reported in the IFSR.

On taking a Prefetch Abort exception to a PL1 mode:

- The IFSR is updated with details of the fault, including the appropriate fault code. If appropriate, the fault code indicates that the exception was generated by a debug exception.

  See the register description for more information about the returned fault information.
- For a Prefetch Abort exception generated by an instruction fetch, the IFAR is updated with the VA that caused the exception, but see *Fault address reporting on synchronous External aborts* on page G5-8936 for a permitted exception to this requirement.
- For a Prefetch Abort exception generated by a debug exception, the IFAR is UNKNOWN.

If the implementation includes EL3, the security state of the PE in the mode to which it takes the Prefetch Abort exception determines whether the exception updates the Secure or Non-secure IFSR and IFAR.

G5.12.3 Fault reporting in PL1 modes

The FSRs provide fault information, including an indication of the fault that occurred. The following subsections describe fault reporting in PL1 modes for each of the translation table formats:

- *PL1 fault reporting with the Short-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8940.
- *PL1 fault reporting with the Long-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8942.

Reserved encoding in the IFSR and DFSR encodings tables on page G5-8943 gives some additional information about the encodings for both formats.

Summary of register updates on faults taken to PL1 modes on page G5-8944 shows which registers are updated on each of the reported faults.

Reporting of External aborts taken from Non-secure state to Monitor mode describes how the fault status register format is determined for those aborts. For all other aborts, the current translation table format determines the format of the fault status registers.

Reporting of External aborts taken from Non-secure state to Monitor mode

When an External abort is taken from Non-secure state to Monitor mode:

- For a Data Abort exception, the Secure DFSR and DFAR hold information about the abort.
- For a Prefetch Abort exception, the Secure IFSR and IFAR hold information about the abort.

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- The abort does not affect the contents of the Non-secure copies of the fault reporting registers.

Normally, the current translation table format determines the format of the DFSR and IFSR. However, when SCR.EA is set to 1, to route External aborts to Monitor mode, and an External abort is taken from Non-secure state, this section defines the DFSR and IFSR format.

For an External abort taken from Non-secure state to Monitor mode, the DFSR or IFSR uses the format associated with the Long-descriptor translation table format, as described in *PL1 fault reporting with the Long-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8942, if any of the following applies:

- The value of the Secure TTBCR.EAE field is 1.
- The External abort is synchronous and is taken from either:
  - Hyp mode.
  - A Non-secure PL1 or EL0 mode, and the value of the Non-secure TTBCR.EAE field is 1.

Otherwise:

- For a synchronous External abort from a stage 2 translation routed to Monitor mode when the value of the Secure TTBCR.EAE field is 0 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:
  - The format associated with the Long-descriptor translation table format is used, as described in *PL1 fault reporting with the Long-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8942.
  - The format associated with the Short-descriptor translation table format is used, as described in *PL1 fault reporting with the Short-descriptor translation table format*. Arm deprecates using this format.

    When this format is used, the value of DFSR.FS[1] or IFSR.FS[1] is UNKNOWN when reporting a synchronous External abort, or a synchronous parity or ECC error, on the stage 2 translation.
- In all other cases the DFSR or IFSR uses the format associated with the Short-descriptor translation table format, as described in *PL1 fault reporting with the Short-descriptor translation table format*.

PL1 fault reporting with the Short-descriptor translation table format

This subsection describes the fault reporting for a fault taken to a PL1 when address translation is using the Short-descriptor translation table format.

On taking an exception, bit[9] of the FSR is RAZ, or set to 0, if the PE is using this FSR format.

An FSR encodes the fault in a 5-bit FS field, that comprises FSR[10, 3:0]. Table G5-26 on page G5-8940 shows the encoding of that field. *Summary of register updates on faults taken to PL1 modes* on page G5-8944 shows:

- Whether the corresponding FAR is updated on the fault. That is:
  - For a fault reported in the IFSR, whether the IFAR holds a valid address.
  - For a fault reported in the DFSR, whether the DFAR holds a valid address.
- For faults that update DFSR, whether DFSR.Domain is valid

When reading Table G5-26 on page G5-8940:

- FS values not shown in the table are reserved.
- FS values shown as DFSR only are reserved for the IFSR.

Table G5-26 FSR encodings when using the Short-description translation table format

FS	Source		Notes
00001	Alignment fault		DFSR only. Fault on initial lookup
00100	Fault on instruction cache maintenance		DFSR only
01100 01110	Synchronous External abort on translation table walk[a, b]	Level 1 Level 2	-

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Table G5-26 FSR encodings when using the Short-description translation table format (continued)

FS	Source		Notes
11100 11110	Synchronous parity or ECC error on translation table walk[a, b]	Level 1 Level 2	-
00101 00111	Translation fault[a]	Level 1 Level 2	MMU fault
00011[c] 00110	Access flag fault[a]	Level 1 Level 2	MMU fault
01001 01011	Domain fault[a]	Level 1 Level 2	MMU fault
01101 01111	Permission fault[a]	Level 1 Level 2	MMU fault
00010	Debug exception		See Chapter G2 *AArch32 Self-hosted Debug*
01000	Synchronous External abort		-
10000	TLB conflict abort		See *TLB conflict aborts* on page G5-8902
10100	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED		Lockdown
10101	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED		Unsupported Exclusive access
11001	Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access		-
10110	SError interrupt[d]		DFSR only
11000	SError interrupt[d] from a parity or ECC error on memory access		DFSR only

a. See *The level associated with MMU faults on a Short-descriptor translation table lookup*.
b. FS[1] is UNKNOWN if the reported error is from a stage 2 translation.
c. Previously, this encoding was a deprecated encoding for Alignment fault. The extensive changes in the memory model in VMSAv8-32 mean there should be no possibility of confusing the new use of this encoding with its previous use
d. Including asynchronous External abort on a data access, a translation table walk, or an instruction fetch.

The level associated with MMU faults on a Short-descriptor translation table lookup

The lookup level associated with a fault is:

- For a fault generated on a translation table walk, the lookup level of the walk being performed.
- For a Translation fault, the lookup level of the translation table that gave the fault. If a fault occurs because a stage of address translation is disabled, or because the input address is outside the range specified by the appropriate base address register or registers, the fault is reported as a level 1 fault.
- For an Access flag fault, Permission fault, or Domain fault, the lookup level of the final level of translation table accessed for the translation. That is, the lookup level of the translation table that returned a Supersection, Section, or Page descriptor.

Also see *Synchronous External abort errors from address translation caching structures* on page G5-8934.

The Domain field in the DFSR

The DFSR includes a Domain field. This is inherited from previous versions of the VMSA. The IFSR does not include a Domain field. *Summary of register updates on faults taken to PL1 modes* on page G5-8944 describes when DFSR.Domain is valid.

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Arm deprecates any use of the Domain field in the DFSR. The Long-descriptor translation table format does not support a Domain field, and future versions of the Arm architecture might not support a Domain field in the Short-descriptor translation table format. Arm strongly recommends that new software does not use this field.

For both Data Abort exceptions and Prefetch Abort exceptions, software can find the domain information by performing a translation table read for the faulting address and extracting the Domain field from the translation table entry.

PL1 fault reporting with the Long-descriptor translation table format

This subsection describes the fault reporting for a fault taken to a PL1mode when address translation is using the Long-descriptor translation table format.

When the PE takes an exception, bit[9] of the FSR is set to 1 if the PE is using this FSR format.

The FSRs encode the fault in a 6-bit STATUS field, that comprises FSR[5:0]. Table G5-27 on page G5-8942 shows the encoding of that field. In addition:

- For a fault taken to a PL1 mode, *Summary of register updates on faults taken to PL1 modes* on page G5-8944 shows whether the corresponding FAR is updated on the fault. That is:
  - For a fault reported in the IFSR, whether the IFAR holds a valid address.
  - For a fault reported in the DFSR, whether the DFAR holds a valid address.
- For a fault taken to the Hyp mode, *Summary of register updates on exceptions taken to Hyp mode* on page G5-8952 shows what registers are updated on the fault.

Table G5-27 FSR encodings when using the Long-descriptor translation table format

STATUS[a]	Source	Notes
0000LL	Address size fault. LL bits indicate level[b].	MMU fault
0001LL	Translation fault. LL bits indicate level[b].	MMU fault
0010LL	Access flag fault. LL bits indicate level[b].	MMU fault
0011LL	Permission fault. LL bits indicate level[b].	MMU fault
010000	Synchronous External abort.	-
011000	Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access.	-
010001	SError interrupt[c].	DFSR only
011001	SError interrupt[c] from a parity or ECC error on memory access.	DFSR only
0101LL	Synchronous External abort on translation table walk. LL bits indicate level[b].	-
0111LL	Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk. LL bits indicate level[b].	-
100001	Alignment fault.	Fault on initial lookup
100010	Debug exception.	See Chapter G2 *AArch32 Self-hosted Debug*
110000	TLB conflict abort.	See *TLB conflict aborts* on page G5-8902

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Table G5-27 FSR encodings when using the Long-descriptor translation table format (continued)

STATUS[a]	Source	Notes
110100	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.	Lockdown, DFSR only
110101	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.	Unsupported Exclusive access
1111LL	Domain fault. LL bits indicate level[b].	MMU fault. 64-bit PAR only, level 1 or level 2 only. Never used in DFSR, IFSR, or HSR[d]

a. STATUS values not shown in this table are reserved. STATUS values not supported in the IFSR or DFSR are reserved for the register or registers in which they are not supported.

b. See *The level associated with MMU faults on a Long-descriptor translation table lookup*.

c. Including asynchronous External abort on a data access, a translation table walk, or an instruction fetch.

d. A Domain fault can be reported using the Long-descriptor STATUS encodings only as a result of a fault on an address translation instruction. For more information, see *MMU fault on an address translation instruction* on page G5-8959.

The level associated with MMU faults on a Long-descriptor translation table lookup

For MMU faults, Table G5-28 on page G5-8943 shows how the LL bits in the xFSR.STATUS field encode the lookup level associated with the fault.

Table G5-28 Use of LL bits to encode the lookup level at which the fault occurred

LL bits	Meaning	
00	**Address size fault**	Address size fault in TTBR0 or TTBR1.
	All other faults	Reserved.
01	Level 1.	
10	Level 2.	
11	Level 3. When xFSR.STATUS indicates a Domain fault, this value is reserved.	

The lookup level associated with a fault is:

- For a fault generated on a translation table walk, the lookup level of the walk being performed.
- For a Translation fault, the lookup level of the translation table that gave the fault. If a fault occurs because a stage of address translation is disabled, or because the input address is outside the range specified by the appropriate base address register or registers, the fault is reported as a level 1 fault.
- For an Access flag fault, the lookup level of the translation table that gave the fault.
- For a Permission fault, including a Permission fault caused by hierarchical permissions, the lookup level of the final level of translation table accessed for the translation. That is, the lookup level of the translation table that returned a Block or Page descriptor.

Also see *Synchronous External abort errors from address translation caching structures* on page G5-8934.

Reserved encoding in the IFSR and DFSR encodings tables

With both the Short-descriptor and the Long-descriptor FSR format, the fault encodings reserve a single encoding for Cache and TLB lockdown faults. The details of these faults and any associated subsidiary registers are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

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G5.12.4 Summary of register updates on faults taken to PL1 modes

For faults that generate exceptions that are taken to a PL1 mode, Table G5-29 on page G5-8944 shows the registers affected by each fault. In this table:

- Yes indicates that the register is updated.
- UNK indicates that the fault makes the register value UNKNOWN.
- A null entry, -, indicates that the fault does not affect the register.

For faults that update the DFSR using the Short-descriptor format FSR encodings, Table G5-30 on page G5-8945 shows whether DFSR.Domain is valid.

Table G5-29 Effect of a fault taken to a PL1 mode on the reporting registers

Fault		IFSR	IFAR	DFSR	DFAR
Faults reported as Prefetch Abort exceptions:					
MMU fault, always synchronous		Yes	Yes	-	-
Synchronous External abort on translation table walk		Yes	Yes	-	-
Synchronous parity or ECC error on translation table walk		Yes	Yes	-	-
Synchronous External abort		Yes	IMP DEF[a]	-	-
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access		Yes	Yes	-	-
TLB conflict abort		Yes	Yes	-	-
Fault reported as Data Abort exception:					
Alignment fault, always synchronous		-	-	Yes	Yes
MMU fault, always synchronous		-	-	Yes	Yes
Fault on instruction cache maintenance, when using Long-descriptor translation table format[b]		UNK	-	Yes	Yes
Fault on instruction cache maintenance, when using Short descriptor translation table format[c]	*either*	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
	or	UNK	-	Yes	Yes
Synchronous External abort on translation table walk		-	-	Yes	Yes
Synchronous parity or ECC error on translation table walk		-	-	Yes	Yes
Synchronous External abort		-	-	Yes	IMP DEF[a]
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access		-	-	Yes	Yes
SError interrupt		-	-	Yes	UNK
SError interrupt from a parity or ECC error on memory access		-	-	Yes	UNK
TLB conflict abort		-	-	Yes	Yes
Debug exceptions:					
Breakpoint, Breakpoint Instruction, or Vector Catch[d]		Yes	UNK	-	-
Watchpoint[e]		-	-	Yes	Yes

a. IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The IFSR.FnV or DFSR.FnV bit indicates whether the register holds a valid address. See *Fault address reporting on synchronous External aborts* on page G5-8936.

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b. When using the Long-descriptor translation table format, there is not a specific fault code for a fault on an instruction cache maintenance instruction. For more information, see *Data Abort on an instruction cache or branch predictor maintenance instruction by VA* on page G5-8938.
c. The two lines of this entry show the alternative ways of reporting the fault when using the Short-descriptor translation table format. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which methods is used, see *Data Abort on an instruction cache or branch predictor maintenance instruction by VA* on page G5-8938.
d. Generates a Prefetch Abort exception.
e. Generates a Data Abort exception.

For those faults for which Table G5-29 on page G5-8944 shows that the DFSR is updated, if the fault is reported using the Short-descriptor FSR encodings, Table G5-30 on page G5-8945 shows whether DFSR.Domain is valid. In this table, UNK indicates that the fault makes DFSR.Domain UNKNOWN.

Table G5-30 Validity of Domain field on faults that update the DFSR when using the Short-descriptor encodings

DFSR.FS	Source		DFSR.Domain	Notes
00001	Alignment fault		UNK	-
00100	Fault on instruction cache maintenance instruction		UNK	-
01100 01110	Synchronous External abort on translation table walk	Level 1 Level 2	UNK Valid	-
11100 11110	Synchronous parity or ECC error on translation table walk	Level 1 Level 2	UNK Valid	-
00101 00111	Translation fault	Level 1 Level 2	UNK Valid	MMU fault
00011[a] 00110	Access flag fault	Level 1 Level 2	UNK Valid	MMU fault
01001 01011	Domain fault	Level 1 Level 2	Valid Valid	MMU fault
01101 01111	Permission fault	Level 1 Level 2	UNK UNK	MMU fault
01000	Synchronous External abort		UNK	-
10000	TLB conflict abort		UNK	-
11001	Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access		UNK	-
10110	SError interrupt[b]		UNK	-
11000	SError interrupt[b] from a parity or ECC error on memory access		UNK	-
00010	Watchpoint		UNK	

a. Previously, this encoding was a deprecated encoding for Alignment fault. The extensive changes in the memory model in VMSAv8-32 mean there should be no possibility of confusing the new use of this encoding with its previous use
b. Including asynchronous External abort on a data access, a translation table walk, or an instruction fetch.

G5.12.5 Reporting exceptions taken to Hyp mode

Hyp mode is the Non-secure EL2 mode. It is entered by taking an exception to Hyp mode.

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Note

Software executing in Monitor mode, or at EL3 when EL3 is using AArch64, can perform an exception return to Hyp mode. This means Hyp mode can be entered either by taking an exception, or by a permitted exception return.

When EL2 is using AArch32, the following exceptions are taken to Hyp mode:

- SError interrupt exceptions, IRQ exceptions, and FIQ exceptions, from Non-secure PL1 and EL0 modes, if not routed to Secure Monitor mode, and if configured by the AMO, FMO or IMO bits. For more information, see *Asynchronous exception routing controls* on page G1-8642.
- When HCR.TGE is set to 1, all exceptions that would be routed to Non-secure PL1 modes.

  For more information, see *Routing exceptions from Non-secure EL0 to EL2* on page G1-8628.
- When HDCR.TDE is set to 1, any debug exception that would otherwise be taken to a Non-secure PL1 mode, see *Routing debug exceptions to EL2 using AArch32* on page G1-8630.
- The privilege rules for taking exceptions mean that any exception taken from Hyp mode, if not routed to EL3, must be taken to Hyp mode.
- An abort that *Routing of aborts taken to AArch32 state* on page G1-8632 identifies as taken to Hyp mode.
- Hypervisor Call exceptions, and Hyp Trap exceptions, are always taken to Hyp mode. These exceptions are supported only as part of EL2.

  When EL2 is implemented, various operations from Non-secure PL1 and EL0 modes can be *trapped* to Hyp mode, using the Hyp Trap exception. For more information, see *EL2 configurable controls* on page G1-8694.

Synchronous exceptions taken to Hyp mode provide syndrome information in the HSR.

On an abort exception taken to Hyp mode, the syndrome information in the HSR includes the Fault status code otherwise provided by the fault status register, and extends the fault reporting compared to that available for an exception taken to a PL1 mode.

In addition, for a Debug exception taken to Hyp mode, DBGDSCRint.MOE or DBGDSCRext.MOE shows what caused the Debug exception. This field is valid regardless of whether the Debug exception was taken from Hyp mode or from another Non-secure mode.

For more information, see the following subsections:

- *Registers used for reporting exceptions taken to Hyp mode*.
- *Memory fault reporting in Hyp mode* on page G5-8947.
- *Use of the HSR* on page G5-8949

Registers used for reporting exceptions taken to Hyp mode

The following registers are used for reporting exceptions taken to Hyp mode:

- The HSR holds syndrome information for the exception.
- The HDFAR holds the VA associated with a Data Abort exception.
- The HIFAR holds the VA associated with a Prefetch Abort exception.
- The HPFAR holds bits[39:12] of the IPA associated with some aborts on stage 2 address translations.

In addition, if implemented, the optional HADFSR and HAIFSR can provide additional fault information, see *Hyp Auxiliary Fault Syndrome Registers*.

Hyp Auxiliary Fault Syndrome Registers

EL2 also defines encodings for the following Hyp Auxiliary Fault Syndrome Registers:

- The Hyp Auxiliary Data Fault Syndrome Register, HADFSR.
- The Hyp Auxiliary Instruction Fault Syndrome Register, HAIFSR.

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An implementation can use these registers to return additional fault status information for aborts taken to Hyp mode. They are the Hyp mode equivalents of the registers described in *Auxiliary Fault Status Registers* on page G5-8937. An example use of these registers is to return more information for diagnosing parity or ECC errors.

The architectural requirements for the HADFSR and HAIFSR are:

- The position of these registers is architecturally-defined, but the content and use of the registers is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
- An implementation with no requirement for additional fault reporting can implement these registers as RES0, but the architecture does not require it to do so.

Memory fault reporting in Hyp mode

Prefetch Abort and Data Abort exceptions taken to Hyp mode report memory faults. For these aborts, the HSR contains the following fault status information:

- The HSR.EC field indicates the type of abort, as Table G5-31 on page G5-8947 shows.
- The HSR.ISS field holds more information about the abort. In particular:
  - Bits[5:0] of this field hold the STATUS field for the abort, using the encodings defined in *PL1 fault reporting with the Long-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8942.
  - Other subfields of the ISS give more information about the exception, equivalent to the information returned in the FSR for a memory fault reported at PL1.

  See the descriptions of the ISS fields for the memory faults, referenced from the *Syndrome description* column of Table G5-31 on page G5-8947, for information about the returned fault information.

Table G5-31 HSR.EC encodings for aborts taken to Hyp mode

HSR.EC	Abort	Syndrome description
`0x20`	Prefetch Abort taken from Non-secure PL1 or EL0 mode	*ISS encoding for exception from a Prefetch Abort* on page G8-9216
`0x21`	Prefetch Abort taken from Hyp mode	
`0x24`	Data Abort taken from Non-secure PL1 or EL0 mode	*ISS encoding for exception from a Data Abort* on page G8-9218
`0x25`	Data Abort taken from Hyp mode	

For more information, see *Use of the HSR* on page G5-8949.

A Prefetch Abort exception is taken synchronously with the instruction that the abort is reported on. This means:

- If the PE attempts to execute the instruction a Prefetch Abort exception is generated.
- If an instruction fetch is issued but the PE does not attempt to execute the prefetched instruction, no Prefetch Abort exception is generated for that instruction. For example, if the execution flow branches round a prefetched instruction that would abort if the PE attempted to execute it, no Prefetch Abort exception is generated.

Register updates on exception reporting in Hyp mode

The use of the HSR, and of the other registers listed in *Registers used for reporting exceptions taken to Hyp mode* on page G5-8946, depends on the cause of the Abort. In reporting these faults, in general:

- If the fault generates a synchronous Data Abort exception, the HDFAR holds the associated VA, but see *Fault address reporting on synchronous External aborts* on page G5-8936 for a permitted exception to this requirement.
- If the fault generates a Prefetch Abort exception, the HIFAR holds the associated VA, but see *Fault address reporting on synchronous External aborts* on page G5-8936 for a permitted exception to this requirement.

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- In the following cases, the HPFAR holds the faulting IPA:
  - A Translation or Access flag fault on a stage 2 translation.
  - A Translation, Access flag, or Permission fault on the stage 2 translation of an address accessed in a stage 1 translation table walk.
  - A stage 2 Address size fault.

  In all other cases, the HPFAR is UNKNOWN.
- On a Data Abort exception that is taken to Hyp mode, the HIFAR is UNKNOWN.
- On a Prefetch Abort exception that is taken to Hyp mode, the HDFAR is UNKNOWN.

In addition, the reporting of particular aborts is as follows:

Abort on the stage 1 translation for a memory access from Hyp mode

The HDFAR or HIFAR holds the VA that caused the fault. The STATUS subfield of HSR.ISS indicates the type of fault, Translation, Address size, Access flag, or Permission. The HPFAR is UNKNOWN.

Abort on the stage 2 translation for a memory access from a Non-secure PL1 or EL0 mode

This includes aborts on the stage 2 translation of a memory access made as part of a translation table walk for a stage 1 translation. The HDFAR or HIFAR holds the VA that caused the fault. The STATUS subfield of HSR.ISS indicates the type of fault, Translation, Address size, Access flag, or Permission.

For any Access flag fault or Translation fault, and also for any Permission fault on the stage 2 translation of a memory access made as part of a translation table walk for a stage 1 translation, the HPFAR holds the IPA that caused the fault. Otherwise, the HPFAR is UNKNOWN.

Abort caused by a synchronous External abort, or synchronous parity or ECC error, and taken to Hyp mode

The HDFAR or HIFAR holds the VA that caused the fault, but see *Fault address reporting on synchronous External aborts* on page G5-8936 for a permitted exception to this requirement. The HPFAR is UNKNOWN.

Data Abort caused by a Watchpoint exception and routed to Hyp mode because HDCR.TDE is set to 1

When HDCR.TDE is set to 1, a Watchpoint exception generated in a Non-secure PL1 or EL0 mode, that would otherwise generate a Data Abort exception, is routed to Hyp mode and generates a Hyp Trap exception.

HDFAR is set to the address that generated the watchpoint.

Note

ELR_hyp indicates the address of the instruction that triggered the watchpoint.

A watchpointed address can be any byte-aligned address. The address reported in HDFAR might not be the watchpointed address, and, for a watchpoint due to an operation other than a Data Cache maintenance instruction, can be any address between and including:

- The lowest address accessed by the instruction that triggered the watchpoint.
- The highest watchpointed address accessed by that instruction.

If multiple watchpoints are set in this range, there is no guarantee of which watchpoint is generated.

Note

In particular, there is no guarantee of generating the watchpoint with the lowest address in the range.

The address must also be within a naturally-aligned block of memory of an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED power-of-two size, containing a watchpoint address accessed by that location.

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Note

The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED power-of-two size must be no larger than the block size of the AArch64 DC ZVA operation.

See also *Watchpoint exceptions* on page G2-8763.

In all cases, HPFAR is UNKNOWN.

Prefetch Abort caused by a Breakpoint Instruction exception and taken to Hyp mode

This abort is generated if a `BKPT` instruction is executed in Hyp mode. The abort leaves the HIFAR and HPFAR UNKNOWN.

See also *Breakpoint Instruction exceptions* on page G2-8735.

Prefetch Abort caused by a Breakpoint Instruction, Breakpoint, or Vector Catch exception, and routed to Hyp mode because HDCR.TDE is set to 1

When HDCR.TDE is set to 1, a debug exception, generated in a Non-secure PL1 or EL0 mode, that would otherwise generate a Prefetch Abort exception, is routed to Hyp mode and generates a Hyp Trap exception.

The abort leaves the HIFAR and HPFAR UNKNOWN. This is identical to the reporting of a Prefetch Abort exception caused by a Debug exception on a `BKPT` instruction that is executed in Hyp mode.

Note

The difference between these two cases is:

- The Debug exception on a `BKPT` instruction executed in Hyp mode generates a Prefetch Abort exception, taken to Hyp mode, and reported in the HSR using EC value `0x21`.
- Aborts generated because HDCR.TDE is set to 1 generate a Hyp Trap exception, and are reported in the HSR using EC value `0x20`.

Use of the HSR

The HSR holds syndrome information for any synchronous exception taken to Hyp mode. Compared with the reporting of exceptions taken to PL1 modes, the HSR:

- Always provides details of the fault. The DFSR and IFSR are not used.
- Provides more extensive information, for a wider range of exceptions.

Note

IRQ and FIQ exceptions taken to Hyp mode do not report any syndrome information in the HSR.

This section summarizes the general form of the HSR register, to show how it encodes exception syndrome information, see the register description for more information. The register comprises:

- A 6-bit Exception class field, EC, that indicates the cause of the exception.
- An instruction length bit, IL. When an exception is caused by trapping an instruction to Hyp mode, this bit indicates the length of the trapped instruction, as follows:

  0 16-bit instruction trapped.

  1 32-bit instruction trapped.

  In other cases the IL field is not valid and is RES1.
- An instruction specific syndrome field, ISS. Architecturally, this field could be defined independently for each defined Exception class (EC), but in practice several ISS formats are common to more than one EC.

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The format of the HSR depends on the value of the EC field, as follows:

0b000000<EC≤0b001100

The ISS part of the returned value includes the CV and COND fields described in *Encoding of ISS[24:20] when 0b000000<EC≤0b001100*. Figure G5-17 shows the HSR format in this case.

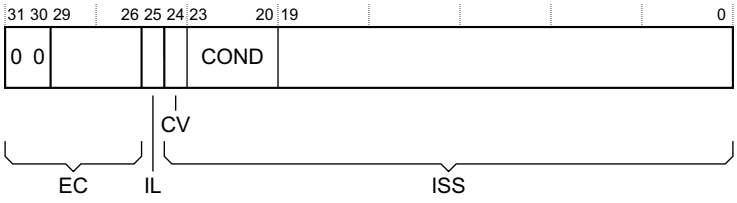

Figure G5-17 HSR format when the ISS includes CV and COND fields

EC==0b000000 or EC0b001110 There are no generic fields within the ISS. Figure G5-18 shows the HSR format in this case.

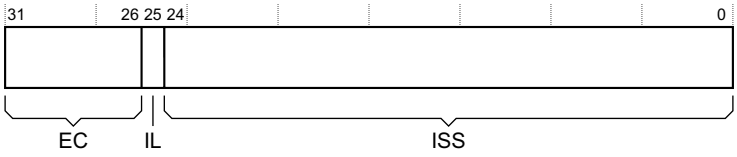

Figure G5-18 HSR format when the ISS does not include a COND field

Encoding of ISS[24:20] when 0b000000<EC≤0b001100

For EC values that are nonzero and less than or equal to `0b001100`, ISS[24:20] provides the Condition code field for the trapped instruction, together with a valid flag for this field. The encoding of this part of the ISS field is:

CV, ISS[24] Condition code valid. Possible values of this bit are:

0 The COND field is not valid.

1 The COND field is valid.

COND, ISS[23:20]

The Condition code for the trapped instruction. This field is valid only when CV is set to 1.

If CV is set to 0, this field is RES0.

The full descriptions of the HSR.ISS formats give more information about the CV field.

Note

In some circumstances, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a conditional instruction that fails its Condition code check generates an Undefined Instruction exception, see *Conditional execution of undefined instructions* on page G1-8650.

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HSR exception classes

Table G5-32 on page G5-8951 shows the encoding of the HSR exception class field, EC. Values of EC not shown in the table are reserved. For each EC value, the table references a subsection of the description of the HSR that describes the associated ISS format and gives information about the cause of the exception, for example the configuration required to enable the associated trap.

Table G5-32 HSR.EC field encoding

EC	Exception class	ISS description, or notes
0b00 0000	Unknown reason	*ISS encoding for exceptions with an unknown reason* on page G8-9205.
0b00 0001	Trapped `WFI` or `WFE` instruction	*ISS encoding for exception from a WFI or WFE instruction* on page G8-9206.
0b00 0011	Trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access with (`coproc==0b1111`)	*ISS encoding for exception from an MCR or MRC access* on page G8-9207.
0b00 0100	Trapped `MCRR` or `MRRC` access with (`coproc==0b1111`)	*ISS encoding for exception from an MCRR or MRRC access* on page G8-9209.
0b00 0101	Trapped `MCR` or `MRC` access with (`coproc==0b1110`)	*ISS encoding for exception from an MCR or MRC access* on page G8-9207.
0b00 0110	Trapped `LDC` or `STC` access	*ISS encoding for exception from an LDC or STC instruction* on page G8-9211.
0b00 0111	Advanced SIMD or floating-point functionality trapped by a HCPTR.{TASE, TCP10} control	*ISS encoding for exception from an access to SIMD or floating-point functionality, resulting from HCPTR* on page G8-9213.
0b00 1000	Trapped `VMRS` access, from ID group traps, that is not reported using EC `0b000111`	*ISS encoding for exception from an MCR or MRC access* on page G8-9207. This trap is not taken if the HCPTR settings trap the access.
0b00 1100	Trapped `MRRC` access with (`coproc==0b1110`)	*ISS encoding for exception from an MCRR or MRRC access* on page G8-9209.
0b00 1110	Illegal exception return to AArch32 state	*ISS encoding for exception from an Illegal state or PC alignment fault* on page G8-9218.
0b01 0001	Exception on `SVC` execution in AArch32 state routed to EL2	*ISS encoding for exception from HVC or SVC instruction execution* on page G8-9214.
0b01 0010	`HVC` instruction execution in AArch32 state, when `HVC` is not disabled	
0b01 0011	Trapped execution of `SMC` instruction in AArch32 state	*ISS encoding for exception from SMC instruction execution* on page G8-9215.
0b10 0000	Prefetch Abort from a lower Exception level	*ISS encoding for exception from a Prefetch Abort* on page G8-9216.
0b10 0001	Prefetch Abort taken without a change in Exception level	

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Table G5-32 HSR.EC field encoding (continued)

EC	Exception class	ISS description, or notes
0b10 0010	PC alignment exception.	*ISS encoding for exception from an Illegal state or PC alignment fault* on page G8-9218.
0b10 0100	Data Abort from a lower Exception level	*ISS encoding for exception from a Data Abort* on page G8-9218.
0b10 0101	Data Abort taken without a change in Exception level	

All EC encodings not shown in Table G5-31 on page G5-8947 are reserved by Arm.

G5.12.6 Summary of register updates on exceptions taken to Hyp mode

For memory system faults that generate exceptions that are taken to Hyp mode, Table G5-33 on page G5-8952 shows the registers affected by each fault. In this table:

- Yes indicates that the register is updated.
- UNK indicates that the fault makes the register value UNKNOWN.
- A null entry, -, indicates that the fault does not affect the register.

Note

For a list of the MMU faults see *Types of MMU faults* on page G5-8923.

Table G5-33 Effect of an exception taken to Hyp mode on the reporting registers

Fault	HSR	HIFAR	HDFAR	HPFAR
Faults reported as Prefetch Abort exceptions:				
MMU fault[a] at stage 1.	Yes	Yes	UNK	UNK
Translation or Access flag MMU fault[a] at stage 2.	Yes	Yes	UNK	Yes
Other[b] MMU fault[a] at stage 2.	Yes	Yes	UNK	UNK
Stage 2 MMU fault[a] on a stage 1 translation.	Yes	Yes	UNK	Yes
Synchronous External abort on translation table walk.	Yes	Yes	UNK	UNK
Synchronous parity or ECC error on translation table walk.	Yes	Yes	UNK	UNK
Synchronous External abort.	Yes	IMP DEF[c]	UNK	UNK
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access.	Yes	Yes	UNK	UNK
Fault reported as Data Abort exception:				
MMU fault[a] at stage 1.	Yes	UNK	Yes	UNK
Translation or Access flag MMU fault[a] at stage 2.	Yes	UNK	Yes	Yes
Other[b] MMU fault[a] at stage 2.	Yes	UNK	Yes	UNK
Stage 2 MMU fault[a] on a stage 1 translation.	Yes	UNK	Yes	Yes
Synchronous External abort on translation table walk.	Yes	UNK	Yes	UNK

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Table G5-33 Effect of an exception taken to Hyp mode on the reporting registers (continued)

Fault	HSR	HIFAR	HDFAR	HPFAR
Synchronous parity or ECC error on translation table walk.	Yes	UNK	Yes	UNK
Synchronous External abort.	Yes	UNK	IMP DEF[c]	UNK
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access.	Yes	UNK	Yes	UNK
SError interrupt	Yes	UNK	UNK	UNK
SError interrupt from a parity or ECC error on memory access.	Yes	UNK	UNK	UNK
Debug exception:				
Breakpoint Instruction[d], generates a Prefetch Abort exception.	Yes	UNK	-	UNK
Debug exception routed to Hyp mode because HDCR.TDE is set to 1. Generates a Hyp Trap exception.				
Breakpoint Instruction or Vector Catch	Yes	UNK	-	UNK
Watchpoint	Yes	-	Yes	UNK

a. For more information, see *Classification of MMU faults taken to Hyp mode*
b. MMU fault other than a Translation fault or an Access flag fault.
c. IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The FnV bit in the HSR.ISS field indicates whether the register holds a valid address. See *Fault address reporting on synchronous External aborts* on page G5-8936.
d. All other debug exceptions are not permitted in Hyp mode.

Note

Unlike Table G5-29 on page G5-8944, the Hyp mode fault reporting table does not include an entry for a fault on an instruction cache maintenance instruction. That is because, when the fault is taken to Hyp mode, the reporting indicates the cause of the fault, for example a Translation fault, and ISS.CM is set to 1 to indicate that the fault was on a cache maintenance instruction, see *ISS encoding for exception from a Data Abort* on page G8-9218.

Classification of MMU faults taken to Hyp mode

This subsection gives more information about the MMU faults shown in Table G5-33 on page G5-8952.

Note

All MMU faults are synchronous.

The table uses the following descriptions for MMU faults taken to Hyp mode:

MMU fault at stage 1

This is an MMU fault generated on a stage 1 translation performed in the Non-secure EL2 translation regime.

MMU fault at stage 2

This is an MMU fault generated on a stage 2 translation performed in the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.

As the table shows, for the faults in this group:

- Translation and Access flag faults update the HPFAR
- Permission faults leave the HPFAR UNKNOWN.

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MMU stage 2 fault on a stage 1 translation

This is an MMU fault generated on the stage 2 translation of an address accessed in a stage 1 translation table walk performed in the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime. For more information about these faults see *Stage 2 fault on a stage 1 translation table walk* on page G5-8930.

Figure G5-1 on page G5-8832 shows the different translation regimes and associated stages of translation.

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G5.13 Address translation instructions

The System register encoding space includes encodings for instructions that either:

- Translate a *virtual address* (VA) to a *physical address* (PA).
- Translate a *virtual address* (VA) to an *intermediate physical address* (IPA).

Address translation system instructions on page K14-11486 summarizes these instructions.

When using the Short-descriptor translation table format, all translations performed by these instructions take account of TEX remap when this is enabled, see *Short-descriptor format memory region attributes, with TEX remap* on page G5-8891.

An address translation instruction that executes successfully returns the output address, a PA or an IPA, in the PAR. This is a 64-bit register that can hold addresses of up to 40 bits.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the address translation instructions return the values held in a TLB or the result of a translation table walk. Therefore, Arm recommends that these instructions are not used at a time when the TLB entries might be different from the underlying translation tables held in memory.

The following sections give more information about these instructions:

- *Address translation instruction naming and operation summary*.
- *Encoding and availability of the address translation instructions* on page G5-8957.
- *Determining the PAR format* on page G5-8959.
- *Handling of faults and aborts during an address translation instruction* on page G5-8959.

G5.13.1 Address translation instruction naming and operation summary

Some older documentation uses the original names for the address translation instructions that were included in the original Armv7 documentation. Table G5-34 on page G5-8955 summarizes the instructions that are available in AArch32 state, and relates the old instruction names to the current names.

Table G5-34 Naming of address translation instructions

Name	Old name	Description
ATS1CPR, ATS1CPW, ATS1CUR, ATS1CUW	V2PCWPR, V2PCWPW, V2PCWUR, V2PCWUW	See *ATS1C**, Address translation stage 1, current security state* on page G5-8956
ATS1CPRP, ATS1CPWP	Not applicable[a]	
ATS12NSOPR, ATS12NSOPW, ATS12NSOUR, ATS12NSOUW	V2POWPR, V2POWPW, V2POWUR, V2POWUW	See *ATS12NSO**, Address translation stages 1 and 2, Non-secure state only* on page G5-8956
ATS1HR, ATS1HW	Not applicable[b]	See *ATS1H*, Address translation stage 1, Hyp mode* on page G5-8957

a. Instructions are added by FEAT_PAN2 and do not have a previous name.
b. Instructions are part of EL2 and have no equivalent in the older descriptions.

In an implementation that does not include EL2, there is no distinction between stage 1 translations and stage 1 and 2 combined translations.

For the *stage 1 current state* and *stages 1 and 2 Non-secure state only* instructions, the meanings of the final letters of the names are:

PR PL1 mode, read operation.
PRP PL1 mode, read operation, taking account of PSTATE.PAN.
PW PL1 mode, write operation.
PWP PL1 mode, write operation, taking account of PSTATE.PAN.
UR User mode, read operation.
UW User mode, write operation.

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Note

User mode can be described as the unprivileged mode. It is the only EL0 mode.

For the *stage 1 Hyp mode* instructions, the last letter of the instruction name is **R** for the read operation and **W** for the write operation.

See also *Encoding and availability of the address translation instructions* on page G5-8957.

ATS1C**, Address translation stage 1, current security state

Any VMSAv8-32 implementation supports the ATS1C** instructions. They can be executed by any software executing at PL1 or higher, in either Security state.

The ATS1C** instructions are ATS1CPR, ATS1CPW, ATS1CUR, and ATS1CUW and, when FEAT_PAN2 is implemented, ATS1CPRP and ATS1CPWP. These instructions perform the address translations of the PL1&0 translation regime.

In an implementation that includes EL2, when executed in Non-secure state, these instructions return the IPA that is the output address of the stage 1 translation. Figure G5-1 on page G5-8832 shows the different translation regimes.

Note

The Non-secure PL1 and EL0 modes have no visibility of the stage 2 address translations, that can be defined only at EL2, and translate IPAs to be PAs.

See *Determining the PAR format* on page G5-8959 for the format used when returning the result of these instructions.

ATS12NSO**, Address translation stages 1 and 2, Non-secure state only

A VMSAv8-32 implementation supports the ATS12NSO** instructions only if it includes EL2. In an implementation that includes EL2, in AArch32 state, they can be executed:

- By software executing in Non-secure state at EL2. This means by software executing in Hyp mode.
- If the implementation includes EL3, when EL3 is using AArch32, by software executing in Secure state at PL1.

The ATS12NSO** instructions are ATS12NSOPR, ATS12NSOPW, ATS12NSOUR, and ATS12NSOUW.

In an implementation that includes EL3, when EL3 is using AArch64 and EL1 is using AArch32, any execution of an ATS12NSO** instruction at Secure EL1 is trapped as an exception that is taken to EL3.

In an implementation that does not include EL2, but includes EL3, when EL3 is using AArch32 these instructions are not UNDEFINED but each instruction behaves in the same way as the equivalent ATS1C** instruction.

If an implementation does not include EL2 and does not include EL3 then these instructions are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, with the permitted behavior that the instructions are UNDEFINED, see *Unallocated System register access instructions* on page K1-11223.

Arm deprecates use of these instructions from any Secure PL1 mode other than Monitor mode.

In Secure state and in Non-secure Hyp mode these instructions perform the translations made by the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.

These instructions always return the PA and final attributes generated by the translation. That is, for an implementation that includes EL2, they return:

- The result of the two stages of address translation for the specified Non-secure input address.
- The memory attributes obtained by the combination of the stage 1 and stage 2 attributes.

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Note

From Hyp mode, the ATS1C** and ATS12NSO** instructions both return the results of address translations that would be performed in the Non-secure modes other than Hyp mode. The difference is:

- The ATS1C** instructions return the Non-secure PL1 view of the associated address translation. That is, they return the IPA output address corresponding to the VA input address.
- The ATS12NSO** instructions return the EL2, or Hyp mode, view of the associated address translation. That is, they return the PA output address corresponding to the VA input address, generated by two stages of translation.

See *Determining the PAR format* on page G5-8959 for the format used when returning the result of these instructions.

ATS1H*, Address translation stage 1, Hyp mode

A VMSAv8-32 implementation supports the ATS1H* instructions only if it includes EL2. They can be executed by:

- Software executing in Non-secure state at EL2. This means by software executing in Hyp mode.
- Software executing in Secure state in Monitor mode.

The ATS1H* instructions are ATS1HR and ATS1HW. In an implementation that includes EL3, these instructions are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if executed in a Secure PL1 mode other than Monitor mode.

If an implementation does not include EL2 then these instructions are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, with the permitted behavior that the instructions are UNDEFINED, see *Unallocated System register access instructions* on page K1-11223.

These instructions perform the translations made by the Non-secure EL2 translation regime. The instruction takes a VA input address and returns a PA output address.

These instructions always return a result in a 64-bit format PAR.

G5.13.2 Encoding and availability of the address translation instructions

Software executing at EL0 never has any visibility of the address translation instructions, but software executing at PL1 or higher can use the unprivileged address translation instructions to find the address translations used for memory accesses by software executing at PL1 and EL0.

Note

For information about translations when the stage of address translation is disabled see *The effects of disabling address translation stages on VMSAv8-32 behavior* on page G5-8838.

Table G5-35 on page G5-8957 shows the encodings for the address translation instructions, and their availability in different implementations in different PE modes and states.

Table G5-35 Address translation instructions in AArch32 state

opc1	CRm	opc2	Name	Type	Description
All VMSAv8-32 implementations, in all modes, at PL1 or higher, see *ATS1C**, Address translation stage 1, current security state* on page G5-8956					

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Table G5-35 Address translation instructions in AArch32 state (continued)

opc1	CRm	opc2	Name	Type	Description
0	c8	0	ATS1CPR	WO	PL1 stage 1 read translation, current state
		1	ATS1CPW	WO	PL1 stage 1 write translation, current state
		2	ATS1CUR	WO	Unprivileged stage 1 read translation, current state
		3	ATS1CUW	WO	Unprivileged stage 1 write translation, current state
	c9	0	ATS1CPRP[a]	WO	PL1 stage 1 read translation, current state, PSTATE.PAN[a]
		1	ATS1CPWP[a]	WO	PL1 stage 1 write translation, current state, PSTATE.PAN[a]
Implementation includes EL2, in Non-secure Hyp mode and Secure PL1 modes, see *ATS12NSO**, Address translation stages 1 and 2, Non-secure state only* on page G5-8956					
0	c8	4	ATS12NSOPR	WO	Non-secure PL1 stage 1 and 2 read translation
		5	ATS12NSOPW	WO	Non-secure PL1 stage 1 and 2 write translation
		6	ATS12NSOUR	WO	Non-secure unprivileged stage 1 and 2 read translation
		7	ATS12NSOUW	WO	Non-secure unprivileged stage 1 and 2 write translation
Implementation includes EL2, in Non-secure Hyp mode and Secure Monitor mode, see *ATS1H*, Address translation stage 1, Hyp mode* on page G5-8957					
4	c8	0	ATS1HR	WO	Hyp mode stage 1 read translation
		1	ATS1HW	WO	Hyp mode stage 1 write translation

a. Instruction only supported when FEAT_PAN2 is implemented.

The result of an instruction is always returned in the PAR. The PAR is a RW register and:

- In all implementations, the 32-bit format PAR is accessed using an `MCR` or `MRC` instruction with CRn set to c7, CRm set to c4, and opc1 and opc2 both set to 0.
- The 64-bit format PAR is accessed using an `MCRR` or `MRRC` instruction with CRm set to c7, and opc1 set to 0.

Address translation instructions that are not available in a particular implementation are reserved and CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. For example:

- In an implementation that does not include EL2, the encodings with an `opc1` value of 4 are reserved and CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. These are the ATS1H* instructions.
- In an implementation that does not include either EL2 or EL3, the encodings with `opc2` values of 4-7 are reserved and CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. These are the ATS12NSO** instructions.

The CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of these encodings is that they are UNDEFINED, see *Unallocated System register access instructions* on page K1-11223.

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G5.13.3 Determining the PAR format

The PAR is a 64-bit register that supports both 32-bit and 64-bit PAR formats. This section describes how the PAR format is determined, for returning a result from each of the groups of address translation instructions. The returned result might be the translated address, or might indicate a fault on the translation, see *Handling of faults and aborts during an address translation instruction*.

ATS1C instructions**

Address translations for the current state. From modes other than Hyp mode:

- TTBCR.EAE determines whether the result is returned using the 32-bit or the 64-bit PAR format.
- If the implementation includes EL3, the translation performed is for the current security state and, depending on that state:
  - The Secure or Non-secure TTBCR.EAE determines the PAR format.
  - The result is returned to the Secure or Non-secure instance of the PAR

Instructions executed in Hyp mode always return a result to the Non-secure PAR, using the 64-bit format.

ATS12NSO instructions**

Address translations for the Non-secure PL1 and EL0 modes. These instructions return a result using the 64-bit PAR format if at least one of the following is true:

- The Non-secure TTBCR.EAE bit is set to 1.
- The implementation includes EL2, and the value of HCR.VM is 1.

Otherwise, the instruction returns a result using the 32-bit PAR format.

Instructions executed in a Secure PL1 mode return a result to the Secure PAR. Instructions executed in Hyp mode return a result to the Non-secure PAR.

ATS1H* instructions

Address translations from Hyp mode. These instructions always return a result using the 64-bit PAR format.

Instructions executed in Secure Monitor mode return a result to the Secure PAR. Instructions executed in Non-secure Hyp mode return a result to the Non-secure PAR.

G5.13.4 Handling of faults and aborts during an address translation instruction

When a stage of address translation is enabled, any corresponding address translation instruction requires a translation table lookup, and this might require a translation table walk. However, the input address for the translation might be a faulting address, either because:

- The translation table entries used for the translation indicate a fault.
- A stage 2 fault or an External abort occurs on the required translation table walk.

VMSAv8-32 memory aborts on page G5-8922 describes the faults that might occur on a translation table walk in AArch32 state.

How the fault is handled, and whether it generates an exception, depends on the cause of the fault, as described in:

- *MMU fault on an address translation instruction*.
- *External abort during an address translation instruction* on page G5-8960.
- *Stage 2 fault on a current state address translation instruction* on page G5-8960.

MMU fault on an address translation instruction

In the following cases, an MMU fault on an address translation is reported in the PAR, and no abort is taken. This applies:

- For a faulting address translation instruction executed in Hyp mode, or in a Secure PL1 mode.

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- For a faulting address translation instruction executed in a Non-secure PL1 mode, for cases where the fault would generate a stage 1 abort if it occurred on the equivalent load or store operation.

Using the PAR to report a fault on an address translation instruction gives more information about how these faults are reported.

Note

- The Domain fault encodings shown in Table G5-27 on page G5-8942 are used only for reporting a fault on an address translation instruction that uses the 64-bit PAR format. That is, they are used only in an implementation that includes EL2, and are used for reporting a Domain fault on either:
  - An ATS1C** instruction executed in Hyp mode.
  - An ATS12NSO** instruction executed when the value of HCR.VM is 1.

  These encodings are never used for fault reporting in the DFSR, IFSR, or HSR.

- For an address translation instruction executed in a Non-secure PL1 mode, for a fault that would generate a stage 2 abort if it occurred on the equivalent load or store operation, the stage 2 abort is generated as described in *Stage 2 fault on a current state address translation instruction*.

Using the PAR to report a fault on an address translation instruction

For a fault on an address translation instruction for which no abort is taken, the PAR is updated with the following information, to indicate the fault:

- The fault code, that would normally be written to the Fault status register. The code used depends on the current translation table format, as described in either:
  - *PL1 fault reporting with the Short-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8940.
  - *PL1 fault reporting with the Long-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8942.

  See also the Note at the start of *Determining the PAR format* on page G5-8959 about the Domain fault encodings shown in Table G5-27 on page G5-8942.

- A status bit, that indicates that the translation operation failed.

The fault does not update any Fault Address Register.

External abort during an address translation instruction

As stated in *External abort on a translation table walk* on page G5-8931, an External abort on a translation table walk generates a Data Abort exception. The abort can be synchronous or asynchronous, and behaves as follows:

Synchronous External abort on a translation table walk

The fault status and fault address registers of the Security state to which the abort is taken are updated. The fault status register indicates the appropriate External abort on a Translation fault, and the fault address register indicates the input address for the translation.

The PAR is UNKNOWN.

Asynchronous External abort on a translation table walk

The fault status register of the Security state to which the abort is taken is updated, to indicate the asynchronous External abort. No fault address registers are updated.

The PAR is UNKNOWN.

Stage 2 fault on a current state address translation instruction

If the PE is in a Non-secure PL1 mode and executes one of the ATS1C** instructions, then a fault in the stage 2 translation of an address accessed in a stage 1 translation table lookup generates an exception. This is equivalent to the case described in *Stage 2 fault on a stage 1 translation table walk* on page G5-8930. When this fault occurs on an ATS1C** address translation instruction:

- A Hyp Trap exception is taken to Hyp mode.

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- The PAR is UNKNOWN.
- The HSR indicates that:
  - The fault occurred on a translation table walk.
  - The operation that faulted was a cache maintenance instruction.
- The HPFAR holds the IPA that faulted.
- The HDFAR holds the VA that the executing software supplied to the address translation instruction.

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G5.14 Pseudocode description of VMSAv8-32 memory system operations

This section contains a list of pseudocode functions describing VMSAv8-32 memory operations. The following subsections describe the pseudocode functions:

- *Full Physical Address*.
- *Translation regime*.
- *Address translation*.
- *Long-descriptor Translation table walk* on page G5-8963.
- *Short-descriptor Translation table walk* on page G5-8963.
- *Memory attribute decoding* on page G5-8963.
- *Fault detection* on page G5-8963.

See also the descriptions of pseudocode for general memory system operations in *Pseudocode description of general memory System instructions* on page G4-8826.

G5.14.1 Full Physical Address

A complete physical address necessary to identify a location in physical memory is captured by the type `FullAddress`. This is composed of:

- A bitstring address, which identifies the physical address.
- An enumeration `paspace`, which identifies the physical address space.

G5.14.2 Translation regime

The architecture specifies translation regimes in terms of Privilege Level (PL). An alternative approach is used in pseudocode where regimes are expressed in terms of ELs instead, mirroring regimes in AArch64. The pseudocode and ARM use a differently named but equivalent set of regimes:

Table G5-36 Pseudocode and equivalent ARM regimes

Pseudocode Regime	Equivalent ARM regime
Regime_EL10	Secure PL1&0 when EL3 is AArch64 or Non-Secure PL1&0
Regime_EL30	Secure PL1&0 when EL3 is AArch32
Regime_EL2	Non-Secure PL2

G5.14.3 Address translation

`AArch32.TranslateAddress()` acts as the entry point to VMSAv8-32 and performs the required address translation based on the provided parameters and system register configurations. The function returns an AddressDescriptor structure holding valid data for either of the following:

- Target memory address and attributes for a non-faulting translation.
- Fault details holding data to be populated in syndrome registers.

`AArch32.FullTranslate()` selects the translation regime and performs first and potentially second stage of translation returning the physical address (PA) and attributes of target memory. `AArch32.S1TranslateLD()` carries out the first stage of translation when stage 1 is not disabled and Long-descriptor format is used, mapping the virtual address (VA) to the intermediate physical address (IPA) and carrying out permission checks. Alternatively `AArch32.S1TranslateSD()` carries out the first stage of translation using the Short-descriptor format along with Domain checks and TEX memory attribute mapping. Otherwise, `AArch32.S1DisabledOutput()` assigns the appropriate memory attributes and flat maps the input address to the output address. `AArch32.S2Translate()` carries out stage 2 translation for Regime_EL10 when enabled, mapping the IPA to the PA. Otherwise, the IPA is the PA.

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G5.14.4 Long-descriptor Translation table walk

A separate walk function is dedicated for Stage 1 Long-descriptor format, `AArch32.S1WalkLD()`, and Stage 2, `AArch32.S2Walk()`, which supports only Long-descriptor format. Each use walk parameters extracted from related system registers and held in S1TTWParams for stage 1 and S2TTWParams for stage 2. Parameters are collected based on the active translation regime. For instance, stage 1 EL2 translation regime parameters are obtained and returned by the function `AArch32.S1TTWParamsEL2()`. Given these parameters, a walk initializes a walk state of the type TTWState, holding the base address of the first translation table.

The walk progressively fetches and decodes Translation Table descriptors, updating the walk state to the next base address as it descends through the levels of tables until a Block or Page descriptor is discovered or an invalid descriptor is fetched. Decoding the descriptor for both stage 1 and stage 2 walks is carried out by the function `AArch32.DecodeDescriptorTypeLD()`.

For a non-faulting walk, a valid final walk state is returned, otherwise a faulting walk could report one of the following at a specified level:

- Translation Fault.
- Address Size Fault.
- Access Flag Fault.

G5.14.5 Short-descriptor Translation table walk

Short-Descriptor format is only supported for Regime_EL10 and Regime_EL30 (PL1&0) Stage 1 and a separate walk function is dedicated for that, `AArch32.S1WalkSD()`. The limited number of parameters are collected in the walk function and would otherwise follow a similar flow to Long-descriptor formats of iteratively updating the walk state. The walk notably collects the domain and Short-descriptor format type which are unique to Short-descriptor formats. The descriptor type is decoded using `AArch32.DecodeDescriptorTypeSD()`.

For a non-faulting walk, a valid final walk state is returned, otherwise a faulting walk could report one of the following at a specified level:

- Translation Fault.
- Address Size Fault.
- Access Flag Fault (when SCTLR.AFE is configured to support Access flags).

G5.14.6 Memory attribute decoding

If a stage of translation is enabled, Fetched Leaf descriptors encode memory attributes assigned to the output of translation. Stage 1 Long-descriptor format memory attributes are decoded by the function `S1DecodeMemAttrs()`. Likewise, stage 2 memory attributes are decoded by the function `S2DecodeMemAttrs()` followed by combining stage 1 and stage 2 attributes by the function `S2CombineS1MemAttrs()`. A separate set of functions are used to assign memory attributes to the output of Short-descriptor format. `AArch32.DefaultTEXDecode()` is used when TEX remapping is disabled, otherwise `AArch32.RemappedTEXDecode()` defines output memory attributes.

G5.14.7 Fault detection

As soon as translation is invoked, a reserve FaultRecord accompanies the process, capturing the stage and level of translation as it proceeds. When a fault is detected, it is reflected in the FaultRecord and reported back as the result of translation with the most recent state to be reported already captured within. The following functions detect a certain type of fault, their outputs are all boolean with a TRUE value on detection:

- `AArch32.S1LDHasPermissionsFault()` and `AArch32.S2HasPermissionsFault()` detect a permissions fault for stage 1 and stage 2 respectively for Long-descriptor format. `AArch32.S1SDHasPermissionsFault()` detects a permissions fault for a translation in Short-descriptor format. Note that for atomic instructions introduced by FEAT_LSE, these functions are called twice, once to check for read permissions and another for write allowing the correct failure to be reported.

- `AArch32.S1HasAlignmentFault()` and `AArch32.S2HasAlignmentFault()` detect an alignment fault for stage 1 and stage 2 respectively.

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- `AArch32.S2InconsistentSL()` detects a stage 2 translation fault caused by erroneous configuration of the VTCR.SL0 field.
- `AArch32.VAIsOutOfRange()` detects a stage 1 translation fault caused by virtual addresses larger than the address input size configured. Similarly, `AArch64.IPAIsOutOfRange()` detects a stage 2 translation fault caused by the output of stage 1 being larger than the configured input size for stage 2. Both are solely part of Long-descriptor format translation.

Note

Domain faults are detected inline as part of `AArch32.S1TranslateSD()` since they are a simple equality check.

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G5.15 About the System registers for VMSAv8-32

The System registers and System instructions that are accessible in AArch32 state are almost all in the encoding space described in *The AArch32 System register interface* on page G1-8677. This section gives general information about these registers, which comprise:

- Registers in the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space, that provide control and status information for the PE in Non-debug state.
- Registers in the (`coproc==0b1110`) encoding space, including:
  - Debug registers.
  - Trace registers.
  - Legacy execution environment registers.

AArch32 VMSA organization of registers in the (coproc==0b1110) encoding space on page G7-8985 summarizes the registers in the (`coproc==0b1110`) encoding space, and indicates where these registers are described, either in this manual or in other architecture specifications.

AArch32 VMSA organization of registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space on page G7-8988 summarizes the registers in the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space, and indicates where in this manual these registers are described.

Note

Many implementations include other interfaces to some System registers, for example a memory-mapped interface to some debug System registers. These are described in the appropriate sections of this manual.

G5.15.1 Classification of System registers

Features provided by EL3 and EL2 integrate with many features of the architecture. Therefore, the descriptions of the individual System registers include information about how these Exception levels affect the register. This section:

- Summarizes how EL3 and EL2 affect the implementation of the System registers, and the classification of those registers.
- Summarizes how EL3 controls access to the System registers.
- Describes an EL3 signal that can control access to some registers in the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space.

It contains the following subsections:

- *Banked System registers*.
- *Restricted access System registers* on page G5-8966.
- *Configurable access System registers* on page G5-8966.
- *EL2-mode System registers* on page G5-8967.
- *Common System registers* on page G5-8968.
- *Access to registers from Monitor mode* on page G5-8968.
- *The CP15SDISABLE and CP15SDISABLE2 input signals* on page G5-8969.

Note

EL3 defines the register classifications of Banked, Restricted access, Configurable, and Common. EL2 defines the EL2-mode classification.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether each IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED register is Banked, Restricted access, Configurable, EL2-mode, or Common.

Banked System registers

In an implementation that includes EL3 using AArch32, some System registers are banked. Banked System registers have two copies, one Secure and one Non-secure. The SCR.NS bit selects the Secure or Non-secure instance of the register.

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A Banked System register can contain a mixture of:

- Fields that are banked.
- Fields that are read-only in Non-secure PL1 or EL2 modes but read/write in the Secure state.

The System Control Register SCTLR is an example of a register of that contains this mixture of fields.

The Secure copies of the Banked System registers are sometimes referred to as the Secure Banked System registers. The Non-secure copies of the Banked System registers are sometimes referred to as the Non-secure Banked System registers.

Restricted access System registers

In an implementation that includes EL3, some System registers are present only in Secure state. These are called *Restricted access* registers, and their read/write access permissions are:

- In Non-secure state, software cannot modify Restricted access registers.
- For the NSACR, in Non-secure state:
  - Software running at PL1 or higher can read the register.
  - Unprivileged software, meaning software running at EL0, cannot read the register.

  This means that Non-secure software running at PL1 or higher can read the access permissions for System registers that have Configurable access.

  If EL3 is using AArch64, then any read of the NSACR from Non-secure EL2 using AArch32, or Non-secure EL1 using AArch32, returns the value `0x00000C00`.
- For all other Restricted access registers, Non-secure software cannot read the register.

In an implementation that does not include EL3:

- SDER is implemented only in Secure state.
- Any read of the NSACR returns the value `0x00000C00`.
- All other accesses to Restricted access System registers are UNDEFINED.

Configurable access System registers

Secure software can configure the access to some System registers. These registers are called Configurable access registers, and the control can be:

- A bit in the control register determines whether the register is:
  - Accessible from Secure state only.
  - Accessible from both Secure and Non-secure states.
- A bit in the control register changes the accessibility of a register bit or field. For example, setting a bit in the control register might mean that an RW field behaves as RAZ/WI when accessed from Non-secure state.

Bits in the NSACR control access.

In an AArch32 implementation that includes EL3:

- There are no Configurable access System registers in the (`coproc==0b1110`) encoding space.
- The only required Configurable access register in the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space is the CPACR.

— Floating-point Status and Control Register, FPSCR
  - Floating-point Exception register, FPEXC.
  - Floating-point System ID register, FPSID.
  - Media and VFP Feature Register 0, MVFR0.
  - Media and VFP Feature Register 1, MVFR1.
  - Media and VFP Feature Register 2, MVFR2.

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EL2-mode System registers

In an implementation that includes EL2, if EL2 can use AArch32, the implementation provides a number of registers for use in the EL2 mode, Hyp mode. As with other System register encodings, some of these register encodings provide write-only operations. When the implementation includes EL3 and EL3 is using AArch32, these registers are also accessible from Monitor mode when the value of SCR.NS is 1.

The following subsections describe the EL2-mode registers:

- *Hyp mode read/write registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space*.
- *Hyp mode encodings for shared (coproc==0b1111) System registers*.
- *Hyp mode (coproc==0b1111) write-only System instructions* on page G5-8968.

There are no EL2-mode registers in the (`coproc==0b1110`) encoding space.

Hyp mode read/write registers in the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space

These registers are implemented only in Non-secure state, and in Non-secure state they are accessible only from Hyp mode.

Except for accesses to CNTVOFF in an implementation that includes EL3 but not EL2, the behavior of accesses to these registers is as follows:

- In Secure state, the registers can be accessed from EL3 when SCR.NS is set to 1, see *Access to registers from Monitor mode* on page G5-8968.
- The following accesses are UNDEFINED:
  - Accesses from Non-secure PL1 modes.
  - Accesses in Secure state when SCR.NS is set to 0.

In an implementation that includes EL3 but not EL2, the behavior of accesses to CNTVOFF is as follows:

- Any access from Secure Monitor mode is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, regardless of the value of SCR.NS. The CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior is that the access is UNDEFINED, see *Unallocated System register access instructions* on page K1-11223.
- All other accesses are UNDEFINED.

Note

Except for CNTVOFF, the Hyp mode registers are part of EL2, meaning they are implemented only if the implementation includes EL2. However, conceptually, CNTVOFF is part of any implementation of the Generic Timer, see *The virtual offset register* on page G6-8978. This means the behavior of CNTVOFF in an implementation that does not include EL2 is not covered by the general definition of the behavior of the Hyp mode (`coproc==0b1111`) read/write registers.

Hyp mode encodings for shared (`coproc==0b1111`) System registers

Some Hyp mode registers share the Secure instance of an existing banked register. In this case, the implementation includes an encoding for the register that is accessible only in Hyp mode, or in Monitor mode when SCR.NS is set to 1.

For these registers, the following accesses are UNDEFINED:

- Accesses from Non-secure PL1 modes.
- Accesses in Secure state when SCR.NS is set to 0.

In Monitor mode, the Secure copies of these registers can be accessed either:

- Using the DFAR or IFAR encoding with SCR.NS set to 0.
- Using the HDFAR or HIFAR encoding with SCR.NS set to 1.

However, between accessing a register using one alias and accessing the register using the other alias, a *Context synchronization event* is required to ensure the ordering of the accesses.

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Hyp mode (coproc==0b1111) write-only System instructions

Architecturally, these encodings are an extension of the banked register encodings described in *Banked System registers* on page G5-8965, where:

- The implementation does not implement the operation in Secure state.
- In Non-secure state, the operation is accessible only at EL2, that is, only from Hyp mode.

In Secure state:

- These instructions can be accessed from Monitor mode regardless of the value of SCR.NS, see *Access to registers from Monitor mode*.
- Accesses to these instructions are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if executed in a Secure mode other than Monitor mode.

Accesses to these instructions are UNDEFINED if accessed from a Non-secure PL1 mode.

Common System registers

Some System registers and operations are common to the Secure and Non-secure Security states. These are described as the *Common access* registers, or simply as the *Common* registers. These registers include:

- Read-only registers that hold configuration information.
- Register encodings used for various memory system operations, rather than to access registers.
- The ISR.
- All System registers in the (coproc==0b1110) encoding space.

Secure System registers for the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space

The Secure System registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space comprise:

- The Secure copies of the Banked System registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space.
- The Restricted access System registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space.
- The Configurable access System registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space that are configured to be accessible only from Secure state.

In an implementation that includes EL3, the Non-secure System registers are the System registers other than the Secure System registers.

Access to registers from Monitor mode

When the PE is in Monitor mode, the PE is in Secure state regardless of the value of the SCR.NS bit. In Monitor mode, the SCR.NS bit determines whether, for System registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space, valid uses of the MRC, MCR, MRRC, and MCRR instructions access the Secure Banked System registers or the Non-secure Banked System registers. That is, when:

NS == 0 Common, Restricted access, and Secure Banked System registers are accessed by MRC, MCR, MRRC, and MCRR instructions that target the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space.

If the implementation includes EL2, the registers listed in *Hyp mode read/write registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space* on page G5-8967 and *Hyp mode encodings for shared (coproc==0b1111) System registers* on page G5-8967 are not accessible, and any attempt to access them generates an Undefined Instruction exception.

Note

The operations listed in *Hyp mode (coproc==0b1111) write-only System instructions* are accessible in Monitor mode regardless of the value of SCR.NS.

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System instructions in the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space use the Security state to determine all resources used, that is, all operations performed by these instructions are performed in Secure state.

NS == 1 Common, Restricted access and Non-secure Banked System registers are accessed by `MRC`, `MCR`, `MRRC`, and `MCRR` instructions that target the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space.

If the implementation includes EL2, all the registers and operations listed in the subsections of *EL2-mode System registers* on page G5-8967 are accessible, using the `MRC`, `MCR`, `MRRC`, or `MCRR` instructions required to access them from Hyp mode.

System instructions in the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space use the Security state to determine all resources used, that is, all operations by these instructions are performed in Secure state.

The Security state determines whether the Secure or Non-secure banked registers determine the control state.

Note

Where the contents of a register select the value accessed by an `MRC` or `MCR` access to a different register, then the register that is used for selection is being used as control state. For example, CSSELR selects the current Cache Size Identification Register, and therefore CSSELR is used as control state. Therefore, in Monitor mode:

- SCR.NS determines whether the Secure or Non-secure CSSELR is accessible.
- Because the PE is in Secure state, the Secure CSSELR selects the current Cache Size Identification Register.

From Armv8.3, it is possible to have multiple Cache Size Identification Registers. For more details, see *Possible formats of the Cache Size Identification Registers, CCSIDR and CCSIDR2* on page G4-8799.

The CP15SDISABLE and CP15SDISABLE2 input signals

When EL3 is using AArch32, it provides an input signal, **CP15SDISABLE**, that disables write access to some of the Secure registers when asserted HIGH. The **CP15SDISABLE** signal has no effect on:

- Register accesses from AArch64 state.
- Register accesses from Secure EL1 when EL3 is using AArch64 and EL1 is using AArch32.

Note

When EL3 is using AArch32, the interaction between **CP15SDISABLE** and any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED register is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

On a Warm reset by the external system that resets the PE into EL3 using AArch32, the **CP15SDISABLE** input signal must be taken LOW. This permits the Reset code to set up the configuration of EL3 features. When the input is asserted HIGH, any attempt to write to the Secure registers that are affected by **CP15SDISABLE** results in an Undefined Instruction exception.

The **CP15SDISABLE** input does not affect reading Secure registers, or reading or writing Non-secure registers. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED how the input is changed and when changes to this input are reflected in the PE, and an implementation might not provide any mechanism for driving the **CP15SDISABLE** input HIGH. However, in an implementation in which the **CP15SDISABLE** input can be driven HIGH, changes in the state of **CP15SDISABLE** must be reflected as quickly as possible. Any change must occur before completion of an Instruction Synchronization Barrier operation, issued after the change, is visible to the PE with respect to instruction execution boundaries. Software must perform an Instruction Synchronization Barrier operation meeting the above conditions to ensure all subsequent instructions are affected by the change to **CP15SDISABLE**.

When EL3 is using AArch32, use of **CP15SDISABLE** means key Secure features that are accessible only at PL1 can be locked in a known state. This provides an additional level of overall system security. Arm expects control of **CP15SDISABLE** to reside in the system, in a block dedicated to security.

When FEAT_CP15SDISABLE2 is implemented and EL3 is using AArch32, EL3 provides a second input signal, **CP15SDISABLE2**. **CP15SDISABLE2** has all of the properties of **CP15SDISABLE** described above. The difference between **CP15SDISABLE** and **CP15SDISABLE2** is only in the set of registers each signal affects.

Information on whether a given register is affected by **CP15SDISABLE**, or **CP15SDISABLE2** when it is implemented, can be found in the access pseudocode for that register, as described in Chapter G8 *AArch32 System Register Descriptions*.

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G5.16 Functional grouping of VMSAv8-32 System registers

This section describes how the System registers in an VMSAv8-32 implementation divide into functional groups. The functional groups of AArch32 registers are:

- Special-purpose registers.
- VMSA-specific registers.
- ID registers.
- Performance monitors registers.
- Activity monitors registers.
- Debug registers.
- The Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability Extension registers.
- Generic timer registers.
- Cache maintenance System instructions.
- Address translation System instructions.
- TLB maintenance System instructions.
- Base system registers.
- Legacy feature registers and System instructions.

For a list of these functional groups and the registers in each group, see *Functional index of AArch32 registers and System instructions* on page K14-11479.

Chapter G8 *AArch32 System Register Descriptions* describes each of these registers.

Note

- Table G7-3 on page G7-8992 lists all of the VMSAv8-32 System registers in the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space, ordered by:
  1. The `CRn` primary register used when using a 32-bit access to the register.

     For 64-bit register accesses using an `MCRR` or `MRRC` instruction, the instruction arguments that identify the target register are {`coproc`, `Rm`, `opc1`} The value of `Rm` determines where these registers appear in Table G7-3 on page G7-8992, so that these registers appear with the 32-bit registers accessed using that value for `CRn`. So, for example, the 64-bit access to TTBR0, that uses (`CRm==c2`), appears with the 32-bit access to TTBR0, that uses (`CRn==c2`).
  2. The `opc1` value used when accessing the register.
  3. For 32-bit registers, the {`CRm`, `opc2`} values used when accessing the register.
- The functional groups defined in this section mainly consist of the VMSAv8-32 System registers, but include some additional System registers.
- Some registers belong to more than one functional group.

For other related information, see:

- *The AArch32 System register interface* on page G1-8677 for general information about the access to the AArch32 System registers, including the main register access instructions `MRC` and `MCR`.
- *About the System registers for VMSAv8-32* on page G5-8965.
- *AArch32 VMSA organization of registers in the (coproc==0b1110) encoding space* on page G7-8985.
- *AArch32 VMSA organization of registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space* on page G7-8988.
- *About the AArch32 System registers* on page G8-9006.

The register descriptions in Chapter G8 *AArch32 System Register Descriptions*, assume you are familiar with these functional groups, and use conventions and other information from them without any explanation.

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Chapter G6
The Generic Timer in AArch32 state

This chapter describes the implementation of the Arm Generic Timer as an extension to an Armv8 AArch32 implementation. It includes an overview of the AArch32 System register interface to an Arm Generic Timer.

It contains the following sections:

- *About the Generic Timer in AArch32 state* on page G6-8972.
- *The AArch32 view of the Generic Timer* on page G6-8976.

Chapter D7 *The Generic Timer in AArch64 state* describes the AArch64 view of the Generic Timer, including additional timers that can be implemented in AArch64 state, and Chapter I2 *System Level Implementation of the Generic Timer* describes the system level implementation of the Generic Timer.

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G6.1 About the Generic Timer in AArch32 state

Figure G6-1 shows an example system-on-chip that uses the Generic Timer as a system timer. In this figure:

- This manual defines the architecture of the individual PEs in the multiprocessor blocks.
- The *ARM Generic Interrupt Controller Architecture Specification* defines a possible architecture for the interrupt controllers.
- Generic Timer functionality is distributed across multiple components.

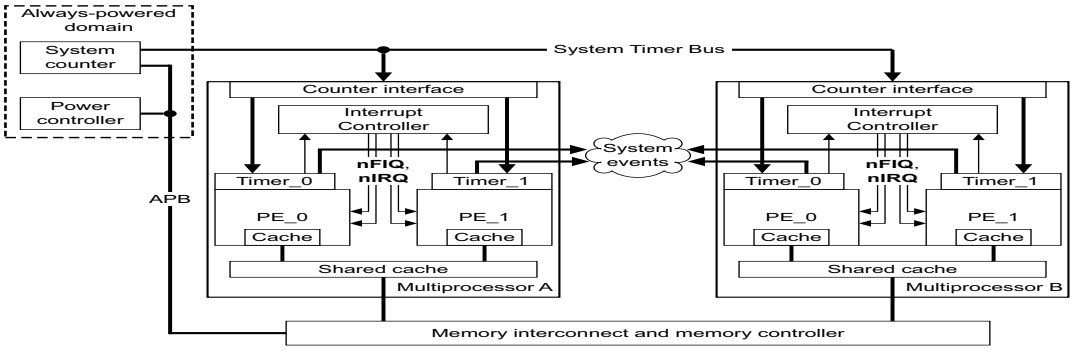

Figure G6-1 Generic Timer example

The Generic Timer:

- Provides a system counter, that measures the passing of time in real-time.

  Note

  The Generic Timer can also provide other components at a system level, but Figure G6-1 does not show any such components.

- Supports *virtual counters* that measure the passing of virtual-time. That is, a virtual counter can measure the passing of time on a particular virtual machine.
- Timers, that can trigger events after a period of time has passed. The timers:
  - Can be used as count-up or as count-down timers.
  - Can operate in real-time or in virtual-time.

This chapter describes an instance of the Generic Timer component that Figure G6-1 shows as Timer_0 or Timer_1 within the Multiprocessor A or Multiprocessor B block. This component can be accessed from AArch64 state or AArch32 state, and this chapter describes access from AArch32 state. Chapter D7 *The Generic Timer in AArch64 state* describes access to this component from AArch64 state.

Note

The reset requirements of Generic Timer registers are more strict when they are accessed from AArch32 state than when they are accessed from AArch64 state.

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A Generic Timer implementation must also include a memory-mapped system component. This component:

- Must provide the System counter shown in Figure G6-1 on page G6-8972.
- Optionally, can provide timer components for use at a system level.

Chapter I2 *System Level Implementation of the Generic Timer* describes this memory-mapped component.

G6.1.1 The full set of Generic Timer components

Within a system that might include multiple PEs, a full set of Generic Timer components is as follows:

The system counter

This provides a uniform view of system time, see *The system counter* on page G6-8974. Because this must be implemented at the system level, it is accessed through *The system level memory-mapped implementation of the Generic Timer*. However, during initialization, a status register in each implemented timer in the system must be programmed with the frequency of the system counter, so that software can read this frequency.

PE implementations of the Generic Timer

Each PE implementation of the Generic Timer provides the following components:

- A physical counter, that gives access to the count value of the system counter. When FEAT_ECV is implemented, EL2 is using AArch64, and EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the CNTPOFF_EL2 register allows offsetting of AArch32 physical timers and counters.
- A virtual counter, that gives access to virtual time. In AArch32 state, the CNTVOFF register defines the offset between physical time, as defined by the value of the system counter, and virtual time.
- A number of timers. In an implementation where all Exception levels are implemented and can use AArch32 state, the timers that are accessible from AArch32 state are:
  - A Secure PL1 physical timer.
  - A Non-secure EL1 physical timer.
  - A Non-secure EL2 physical timer.
  - An EL1 virtual timer.
  - A Non-secure EL2 virtual timer.
  - A Secure EL2 virtual timer.
  - A Secure EL2 physical timer.

  The Non-secure EL2 virtual timer is available when FEAT_VHE is implemented.

  The Secure EL2 timers are available when FEAT_SEL2 is implemented, but are only accessible in AArch32 state if using EL0, when EL0 is using AArch32, Secure EL2 is using AArch64, and HCR_EL2.{E2H,TGE} == {1, 1}.

  Note

  The Secure PL1 physical timer uses the Secure banked instances of the CNTP_CTL, CNTP_CVAL, and CNTP_TVAL registers, and the Non-secure EL1 physical timer uses the Non-secure instances of the same registers.

The AArch32 view of the Generic Timer on page G6-8976 describes these components.

The system level memory-mapped implementation of the Generic Timer

The memory-mapped registers that control the components of the system level implementation of the Generic Timer are grouped into *frames*. The Generic Timer architecture defines the offset of each register within its frame, but the base address of each frame is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, and defined by the system.

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Each system level component has one or two register frames. The possible system level components are:

The memory-mapped counter module, required

This module controls the system counter. It has two frames:

- A control frame, CNTControlBase.
- A status frame, CNTReadBase.

The memory-mapped timer control module, required

The system level implementation of the Generic Timer can provide up to eight timers, and the memory-mapped timer control module identifies:

- Which timers are implemented.
- The features of each implemented timer.

This module has a single frame, CNTCTLBase.

Memory-mapped timers, optional

An implemented memory-mapped timer:

- Must provide a privileged view of the timer, in the CNTBase*N* frame.
- Optionally. provides an unprivileged view of the timer in the CNTEL0Base*N* frame.

N is the timer number, and the corresponding frame number, in the range 0-7.

Chapter I2 *System Level Implementation of the Generic Timer* describes these components.

G6.1.2 The system counter

The Generic Timer provides a system counter with the following specification:

Width From Armv8.0 to Armv8.5 inclusive, at least 56 bits wide. The value returned by any 64-bit read of the counter is zero-extended to 64 bits.

From Armv8.6, must be 64 bits wide.

Frequency From Armv8.0 to Armv8.5 inclusive, increments at a fixed frequency, typically in the range 1-50MHz. It can support one or more alternative operating modes in which it increments by larger amounts at a lower frequency, typically for power-saving.

From Armv8.6, increments at a fixed frequency of 1GHz.

Roll-over Roll-over time of not less than 40 years.

Accuracy Arm does not specify a required accuracy, but recommends that the counter does not gain or lose more than ten seconds in a 24-hour period.

Use of lower-frequency modes must not affect the implemented accuracy.

Start-up Starts operating from zero.

The system counter, once configured and running, must provide a uniform view of system time. More precisely, it must be impossible for the following sequence of events to show system time going backwards:

1. Device A reads the time from the system counter.
2. Device A communicates with another agent in the system, Device B.
3. After recognizing the communication from Device A, Device B reads the time from the system counter.

The system counter must be implemented in an always-on power domain.

To support lower-power operating modes in architectures from Armv8.0 to Armv8.5, the counter can increment by larger amounts at a lower frequency. For example, a 10MHz system counter might either increment:

- By 1 at 10MHz.
- By 500 at 20kHz, when the system lowers the clock frequency, to reduce power consumption.

In this case, the counter must support transitions between high-frequency, high-precision operation, and lower-frequency, lower-precision operation, without any impact on the required accuracy of the counter.

From Armv8.6 the counter operates at a higher fixed frequency of 1GHz.

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Note

Though each unit of the counter is set to 1ns, this does not require that the counter is incremented every 1ns. A step in the counter might be more than a single bit increment. It is recommended that the count is not incremented at a rate that is less than 50MHz in normal running operation.

The CNTFRQ register is intended to hold a copy of the current clock frequency to allow fast reference to this frequency by software running on the PE. For more information see *Initializing and reading the system counter frequency*.

The mechanism by which the count from the system counter is distributed to system components is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, but each PE with a System register interface to the system counter must have a counter input that can capture each increment of the counter.

Note

So that the system counter can be clocked independently from the PE hardware, the count value might be distributed using a Gray code sequence. *Gray-count scheme for timer distribution scheme* on page K4-11286 gives more information about this possibility.

Initializing and reading the system counter frequency

The CNTFRQ register must be programmed to the clock frequency of the system counter. Typically, this is done only during the system boot process, by using the System register interface to write the system counter frequency to the CNTFRQ register. Only software executing at the highest implemented Exception level can write to CNTFRQ.

Note

The CNTFRQ register is UNKNOWN at reset, and therefore the counter frequency must be set as part of the system boot process.

Software can read the CNTFRQ register, to determine the current system counter frequency, in the following states and modes:

- Hyp mode.
- Secure PL1 modes and Non-secure EL1 modes.
- When CNTKCTL.{PL0PCTEN, PL0VCTEN} is not {0,0}, Secure and Non-secure EL0 modes.

Memory-mapped controls of the system counter

Some system counter controls are accessible only through the memory-mapped interface to the system counter. These controls are:

- Enabling and disabling the counter.
- Setting the counter value.
- Changing the operating mode, to change the update frequency and increment value.
- Enabling Halt-on-debug, that a debugger can then use to suspend counting.

For descriptions of these controls, see Chapter I2 *System Level Implementation of the Generic Timer*.

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G6.2 The AArch32 view of the Generic Timer

The following sections describe the components and features of a PE implementation of the Generic Timer, as seen from AArch32 state:

- *The physical counter*.
- *The virtual counter* on page G6-8977.
- *Event streams* on page G6-8979.
- *Timers* on page G6-8979.

G6.2.1 The physical counter

The PE includes a physical counter that contains the count value of the system counter. The CNTPCT register holds the current physical counter value. When FEAT_ECV is implemented and EL2 is executing in AArch64 state, the CNTPOFF_EL2 register holds the optional physical offset that can be applied to EL0 and EL1 whether EL0 and EL1 are using AArch64 state or AArch32 state. For more information, see *The physical offset register* on page D7-4951.

Reads of CNTPCT can occur speculatively and out of order relative to other instructions executed on the same PE.

The self-synchronized view of the physical counter

When FEAT_ECV is implemented, an alternative way to read the physical counter is supported. The CNTPCTSS register is a non-speculative view of the physical counter, as seen from the Exception level that CNTPCTSS is read from.

Access to the CNTPCTSS are subject to the same traps as accesses to the CNTPCT.

Reads of CNTPCT occur in program order relative to reads of CNTPCT or CNTPCTSS.

Reads of CNTPCTSS occur in program order relative to reads of CNTPCT or CNTPCTSS.

Example G6-1 Ensuring reads of the physical counter occur after signal read from memory

If a read from memory is used to obtain a signal from another agent that indicates that CNTPCT must be read, an ISB is used to ensure that the read of CNTPCT occurs after the signal has been read from memory, as shown in the following code sequence:

```
loop                ; polling for some communication to indicate a requirement to read the timer
    LDR R1, [R2]
    CMP R1, #1      ; has had the value 1 written to it
    BNE loop
    ISB             ; without this the CNTPCT could be read before the memory location in [R2]
    MRC R1, CNTPCT
```

When FEAT_ECV is implemented, an access to CNTPCTSS can be used in place of the CNTPCT which, because it cannot be accessed speculatively, allows the ISB to be removed. This means that the following code sequence can be used:

```
loop                    ; polling for some communication to indicate a requirement to read the timer
    LDR R1, [R2]
    CMP R1, #1          ; has had the value 1 written to it
    BNE loop
    MRC R1, CNTPCTSS
```

Similarly where a read of the physical counter is required to take place after the completion of all loads and stores appearing in program order before the read of the counter, then the following code sequences can be used:

```
    ...             ; earlier loads and stores
    DSB             ; completes earlier loads and stores
    ISB             ; without this the CNTPCT could be read before the completion of the earlier loads
                    ; and stores
    MRC R1, CNTPCT
```


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Or, if FEAT_ECV is implemented:

```
...                 ; earlier loads and stores
DSB                 ; completes earlier loads and stores
MRC R1, CNTPCTSS
```

Neither view of the physical counter ensures that:

- Context changes occurring in program order before the read of the counter have been synchronized.
- Accesses to memory appearing in program order after the read of the counter are executed before the counter has been read.

Example G6-2 Ensuring reads of the physical counter occur after previous memory accesses

---

To ensure that all previous memory accesses have completed and all previous context changes have been synchronized before the read of the counter, the following sequence should be used:

```
DSB
ISB
MRC Rn, CNTPCT{SS}  ; either view of the physical counter has the same effect in this example
```

To ensure that a memory access only occurs after a read of the counter, the following sequence should be used:

```
MRC Rn, CNTPCT{SS}  ; either view of the physical counter has the same effect in this example
ISB
LDR Ra, [Rb]        ; this load will be executed after the timer has been read
```

G6.2.2 The virtual counter

An implementation of the Generic Timer always includes a virtual counter, that indicates virtual time.

The virtual counter contains the value of the physical counter minus a 64-bit virtual offset. When executing in a Non-secure EL1 or EL0 mode, the virtual offset value relates to the current virtual machine.

The CNTVOFF register contains the virtual offset, see *The virtual offset register* on page G6-8978.

The CNTVCT register holds the current virtual counter value.

Reads of CNTVCT can occur speculatively and out of order relative to other instructions executed on the same PE.

The self-synchronized view of the virtual counter

When FEAT_ECV is implemented, an alternative way to read the virtual counter is supported. The CNTVCTSS register is a non-speculative view of the virtual counter, as seen from the Exception level that CNTVCTSS is read from.

Accesses to the CNTVCTSS are subject to the same traps as accesses to the CNTVCT.

Reads of CNTVCT occur in program order relative to reads of CNTVCT or CNTVCTSS.

Reads of CNTVCTSS occur in program order relative to reads of CNTVCT or CNTVCTSS.

Example G6-3 Ensuring reads of virtual counter occur after signal read from memory

---

If a read from memory is used to obtain a signal from another agent that indicates that CNTVCT must be read, an `ISB` is used to ensure that the read of CNTVCT occurs after the signal has been read from memory, as shown in the following code sequence:

```
loop                ; polling for some communication to indicate a requirement to read the timer
```


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```
    LDR R1, [R2]
    CMP R1, #1      ; has had the value 1 written to it
    BNE loop
    ISB             ; without this the CNTVCT could be read before the memory location in [R2]
    MRC R1, CNTVCT
```

When FEAT_ECV is implemented, an access to CNTVCTSS can be used in place of the CNTVCT, which, because it cannot be accessed speculatively, allows the ISB to be removed. This means that the following code sequence can be used:

```
loop                ; polling for some communication to indicate a requirement to read the timer
    LDR R1, [R2]
    CMP R1, #1      ; has had the value 1 written to it
    BNE loop
    MRC R1, CNTVCTSS
```

Similarly where a read of the virtual counter is required to take place after the completion of all loads and stores appearing in program order before the read of the counter, then the following two sequences can be used:

```
    ...             ; earlier loads and stores
    DSB             ; completes earlier loads and stores
    ISB             ; without this the CNTVCT could be read before the completion of the earlier loads
                    ; and stores
    MRC R1, CNTVCT
```

Or, if FEAT_ECV is implemented:

```
    ...                 ; earlier loads and stores
    DSB                 ; completes earlier loads and stores
    MRC R1, CNTVCTSS
```

Neither view of the virtual counter ensures that:

- Context changes occurring in program order before the read of the counter have been synchronized.
- Accesses to memory appearing in program order after the read of the counter are executed before the counter has been read.

Example G6-4 Ensuring reads of virtual counter occur after previous memory accesses

---

To ensure that all previous memory accesses have completed and all previous context changes have been synchronized before the read of the counter, the following sequence should be used:

```
    DSB
    ISB
    MRC Rn, CNTVCT{SS}  ; either view of the virtual counter has the same effect in this example
```

To ensure that a memory access only occurs after a read of the counter, the following sequence should be used:

```
    MRC Rn, CNTVCT{SS}  ; either view of the virtual counter has the same effect in this example
    ISB
    LDR Ra, [Rb]        ; this load will be executed after the timer has been read
```

The virtual offset register

The virtual counter is a counter that has a *virtual offset* relative to the physical counter as viewed from EL2 and EL3. This virtual offset is held in the register CNTVOFF. The virtual counter value is the count compared by the EL1 virtual timer.

If EL2 is not implemented and enabled, then the virtual counter uses a fixed virtual offset of zero.

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G6.2.3 Event streams

Any implementation of the Generic Timer can use the system counter to generate one or more *event streams*, to generate periodic wake-up events as part of the mechanism described in *Wait for Event* on page D1-4639.

Note

An event stream might be used:

- To impose a time-out on a Wait For Event polling loop.
- To safeguard against any programming error that means an expected event is not generated.

The CNTKCTL.{EVNTEN, EVNTDIR, EVNTI, EVNTIS} fields define an event stream that is generated from the virtual counter.

In all implementations the CNTHCTL.{EVNTEN, EVNTDIR, EVNTI, EVNTIS} fields define an event stream that is generated from the physical counter.

The event stream is configured as follows:

- EVNTI selects the counter bit that triggers the event.
- If FEAT_ECV is not implemented, EVNTI selects between bits[0:15].
- If FEAT_ECV is implemented, EVNTIS selects whether ENVTI selects between bits[0:15] or bits[8:23].
- EVNTDIR selects whether the event is generated on each 0 to 1 transition, or each 1 to 0 transition, of the selected counter bit.

Note

If the event stream is configured to produce events from the low order bits of the counter when the counter frequency is very high (for example 1GHz), then the practical update rate of the counter might mean that the event stream is not generated as the low order bit might not change. Software can rely on an event stream rate of at least 1MHz in normal operation.

The pseudocode descriptions of the operation of an event stream are `SetEventRegister`, `TestEventCNTV`, and `TestEventCNTP`.

G6.2.4 Timers

In an implementation of the Generic Timer that includes EL3 the following timers are accessible from AArch32 state, provided the appropriate Exception level can use AArch32:

- A Non-secure EL1 physical timer. A Non-secure EL1 control determines whether this register is accessible from Non-secure EL0.
- A Secure PL1 physical timer. This timer is accessible from EL3 when EL3 is using AArch32.

  Note

  When EL3 is using AArch64, the AArch32 EL1 timers are not banked between Secure and Non-secure state.

  A Secure PL1 control determines whether this register is accessible from Secure EL0.
- A Non-secure EL2 physical timer, accessible from Non-secure EL2, or EL3 when SCR.NS is set to 1.
- An EL1 virtual timer.
- When FEAT_VHE is implemented, a Non-secure EL2 virtual timer.
- When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented, a Secure EL2 physical timer.
- When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented, a Secure EL2 virtual timer.

Note

The Secure EL2 timers are accessible in AArch32 state if using EL0, when EL0 is using AArch32 state, Secure EL2 is using AArch64, and HCR_EL2.{E2H,TGE} == {1, 1}.

The output of each implemented timer:

- Provides an output signal to the system.

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- If the PE interfaces to a *Generic Interrupt Controller* (GIC), signals a *Private Peripheral Interrupt* (PPI) to that GIC. In a multiprocessor implementation, each PE must use the same interrupt number for each timer.

Each timer:

- Is based around a 64-bit CompareValue that provides a 64-bit unsigned upcounter.
- Provides an alternative view of the CompareValue, called the TimerValue, that appears to operate as a 32-bit downcounter.
- Has, in addition, a 32-bit Control register.

In all implementations, the AArch32 System registers for the EL1 (or PL1) physical timer are banked, to provide the Secure and Non-secure implementations of the timer. Table G6-1 on page G6-8980 shows the physical timer registers and Table G6-2 on page G6-8980 show the virtual timer registers.

Table G6-1 Physical timer registers summary for the Generic Timer

Timer register[a]	Secure PL1 or Non-secure EL1 physical timer	Non-secure EL2 physical timer	Secure EL2 physical timer[b]
CV	CNTP_CVAL[c]	CNTHP_CVAL	CNTHPS_CVAL
TV	CNTP_TVAL[c]	CNTHP_TVAL	CNTHPS_TVAL
Control	CNTP_CTL[c]	CNTHP_CTL	CNTHPS_CTL

a. In this column, CV indicates the CompareValue register, and TV indicates the TimerValue register.
b. Only present when the implementation implements FEAT_SEL2.
c. In AArch32 state, these registers are banked to provide the Non-secure EL1 physical timer and the Secure PL1 physical timer.

Table G6-2 Virtual timer register summary for the Generic Timer

Timer register[a]	EL1 virtual timer	Non-secure EL2 virtual timer[b]	Secure EL2 virtual timer[c]
CV	CNTV_CVAL	CNTHV_CVAL	CNTHVS_CVAL
TV	CNTV_TVAL	CNTHV_TVAL	CNTHVS_TVAL
Control	CNTV_CTL	CNTHV_CTL	CNTHVS_CTL

a. In this column, CV indicates the CompareValue register, and TV indicates the TimerValue register.
b. Only when the implementation includes FEAT_VHE.
c. Only present when the implementation includes FEAT_SEL2.

Operation of the CompareValue views of the timers

The CompareValue view of a timer operates as a 64-bit upcounter. The timer condition is met when the appropriate counter reaches the value programmed into its CompareValue register. When the timer condition is met an interrupt is generated if the interrupt is not masked in the corresponding timer control register, CNTP_CTL, CNTHP_CTL, CNTHPS_CTL, CNTV_CTL, CNTHV_CTL, or CNTHVS_CTL. For CNTP_CTL, the interrupt is the same as the interrupt asserted by the Non-secure instance of the AArch64 register CNTP_CTL_EL0.

The operation of this view of a timer is:

```
TimerConditionMet = (((Counter[63:0] - Offset[63:0])[63:0] - CompareValue[63:0]) >= 0)
```

Where:

`TimerConditionMet` Is TRUE if the timer condition for this counter is met, and FALSE otherwise.

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`Counter` The physical counter value, that can be read from the CNTPCT register.

`Offset` For the EL1 physical timer, if ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1.ECV is `0b10`, EL2 is using AArch64 and is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV is `0b1`, then the offset value is held in the CNTPOFF_EL2. Otherwise the offset value for the EL1 physical timer is zero.

For the EL1 virtual timer, the offset value is held in the CNTVOFF register.

For the EL2 physical and virtual timers, the offset value is zero.

`CompareValue` The value of the appropriate CompareValue register, CNTP_CVAL, CNTHP_CVAL, CNTHPS_CVAL, CNTV_CVAL, CNTHV_CVAL, or CNTHVS_CVAL.

In this view of a timer, `Counter`, `Offset`, and `CompareValue` are all 64-bit unsigned values.

Note

This means that a timer with a `CompareValue` of, or close to, `0xFFFF_FFFF_FFFF_FFFF` might never meet its timer condition. However, there is no practical requirement to use values close to the counter wrap value.

Software can observe the counter value by the offset in some situations by reading CNTVCT.

Operation of the TimerValue views of the timers

The TimerValue view of a timer appears to operate as a signed 32-bit downcounter. A TimerValue register is programmed with a count value. This value decrements on each increment of the appropriate counter, and the timer condition is met when the value reaches zero. When the timer condition is met, an interrupt is generated if the interrupt is not masked in the corresponding timer control register, CNTP_CTL, CNTHP_CTL, CNTHPS_CTL, CNTV_CTL, CNTHV_CTL, or CNTHVS_CTL.

This view of a timer depends on the following behavior of accesses to TimerValue registers:

Reads `TimerValue = (CompareValue - (Counter - Offset))[31:0]`

Writes `CompareValue = ((Counter - Offset)[63:0] + SignExtend(TimerValue))[63:0]`

Where the arguments other than `TimerValue` have the definitions used in *Operation of the CompareValue views of the timers* on page G6-8980, and in addition:

`TimerValue` The value of a TimerValue register, CNTP_TVAL, CNTHP_TVAL, CNTHPS_TVAL, CNTV_TVAL, CNTHV_TVAL, or CNTHVS_TVAL.

In this view of a timer, values are signed, in standard two's complement form.

A read of a TimerValue register after the timer condition has been met indicates the time since the timer condition was met.

Note

- *Operation of the CompareValue views of the timers* on page G6-8980 gives a strict definition of `TimerConditionMet`. However, provided that the TimerValue is not expected to wrap as a 32-bit signed value when decremented from `0x80000000`, the TimerValue view can be used as giving an effect equivalent to:

  `TimerConditionMet = (TimerValue ≤ 0)`

- Programming TimerValue to a negative number with magnitude greater than (Counter−Offset) can lead to an arithmetic overflow that causes the CompareValue to be an extremely large positive value. This potentially delays meeting the timer condition for an extremely long period of time.

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Chapter G7
AArch32 System Register Encoding

This chapter describes the AArch32 System register encoding space. It contains the following sections:

- *The AArch32 System register encoding space* on page G7-8984.
- *AArch32 VMSA organization of registers in the (coproc==0b1110) encoding space* on page G7-8985.
- *AArch32 VMSA organization of registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space* on page G7-8988.

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G7.1 The AArch32 System register encoding space

The T32 and A32 instruction sets includes instructions that access the System register encoding space. These instructions provide:

- Access to *System registers*, including the debug registers, that provide system control, and system status information.
- The cache, branch predictor, and TLB maintenance instructions, and address translation instructions.

The AArch32 System register interface on page G1-8677 describes the instructions that provide access to these registers and instructions. Chapter G8 *AArch32 System Register Descriptions* describes these registers and encodings.

When accessing 32-bit registers, or executing these instructions, entries in the encoding space are characterized by the parameter set {`coproc`, `CRn`, `opc1`, `CRm`, `opc2`}. This encoding space is defined only for the `coproc` values `0b1110` and `0b1111`.

Note

- When accessing 64-bit registers entries in the encoding space are characterized by the parameter set {`coproc`, `CRm`, `opc1`}, for the `coproc` values `0b1110` and `0b1111`. A `CRm` value in this parameter set is equivalent to a `CRn` value in the parameter set for accessing 32-bit registers.
- *Background to the System register interface* on page G1-8678 gives more information about this encoding model.

The following describe this encoding space:

- *AArch32 VMSA organization of registers in the (coproc==0b1110) encoding space* on page G7-8985.
- *AArch32 VMSA organization of registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space* on page G7-8988.

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G7.2 AArch32 VMSA organization of registers in the (coproc==0b1110) encoding space

The System registers in the (coproc==0b1110) encoding space provide a number of distinct control functions, covering:

- Debug.
- Trace.
- Execution environment control, for identification of the trivial Jazelle implementation.

Because these functions are distinct, the descriptions of these registers are distributed, as follows:

- In this manual, *Debug registers* on page G8-9511 describes the Debug registers.
- The *Embedded Trace Macrocell Architecture Specification* describes the Trace registers.

This section summarizes the allocation of the System registers in the (coproc==0b1110) encoding space between these different functions, and the register encodings in this space that are reserved.

The 32-bit System register encodings are classified by the {opc1, CRn, opc2, CRm} values required to access them using an MCR or an MRC instruction. The 64-bit System register encodings are classified by the {opc1, CRm} values required to access them using an MCRR or an MRRC instruction. For the registers in the (coproc==0b1110) encoding space, the opc1 value determines the primary allocation of these registers, as follows:

opc1==0 Debug registers.

opc1==1 Trace registers.

opc1==7 Jazelle registers. Jazelle registers are implemented as required for a trivial Jazelle implementation.

Other opc1 values
Reserved.

Note

Primary allocation of (coproc==0b1110) register function by opc1 value differs from the allocation of (coproc==0b1111) registers, where primary allocation is by CRn value for 32-bit register accesses, or CRm value for 64-bit register accesses.

For the Debug and Jazelle registers, Table G7-1 on page G7-8986 defines:

- The {opc1, CRn, opc2, CRm} values used for accessing the 32-bit registers using the MRC and MCR instructions.
- The {opc1, CRm} values used for accessing the 64-bit register using the MRRC instruction.

Some Debug registers can also be accessed using the LDC and STC instructions. Table G7-2 on page G7-8987 defines the CRn values used for accessing the registers using these instructions.

Note

The only permitted uses of the LDC and STC instructions are:

- An LDC access to load data from memory to DBGDTRTXint.
- An STC access to store data to memory from DBGDTRRXint.

In the LDC and STC syntax descriptions in this Manual, the required coproc value of p14 and CRn value of c5 are given explicitly.

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G7.2.1 Register access instruction arguments, (coproc==0b1110) registers

Table G7-1 on page G7-8986 shows the MCR, MRC, and MRRC instruction arguments required for accesses to each register that can be visible in the System register interface in the (coproc==0b1110) encoding.

Table G7-1 Mapping of (coproc==0b1110) MCR, MRC, and MRRC instruction arguments to System registers

Name	opc1	CRn	opc2	CRm
DBGDIDR[a]	0	c0	0	c0
DBGDSCRint				c1
DBGDCCINT				c2
DBGDTRRXint				c5
DBGDTRTXint				c5
-				c6
DBGVCR				c7
DBGDTRRXext			2	c0
DBGDSCRext				c2
DBGDTRTXext				c3
DBGOSECCR				c6
DBGBVR<n>			4	c0-15[b]
DBGBCR<n>			5	c0-15[b]
DBGWVR<n>			6	c0-15[b]
DBGWCR<n>			7	c0-15[b]
DBGDRAR 32 bits wide		c1	0	c0
DBGDRAR 64 bits wide		-	-	c1
DBGBXVR<n>		c1	1	c0-15[b]
DBGOSLAR			4	c0
DBGOSLSR				c1
DBGOSDLR				c3
DBGPRCR				c4
DBGDSAR 32 bits wide		c2	0	c0
DBGDSAR 64 bits wide		-	-	c2
-		c4	0-3	c0-15

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Table G7-1 Mapping of (coproc==0b1110) MCR, MRC, and MRRC instruction arguments to System registers (continued)

Name	opc1	CRn	opc2	CRm
DBGCLAIMSET	0	c7	6	c8
DBGCLAIMCLR				c9
DBGAUTHSTATUS				c14
DBGDEVID2			7	c0
DBGDEVID1				c1
DBGDEVID				c2
-	1	c0-c7	0-7	c0-c15
JIDR[c]	7	c0	0	c0
JOSCR[c]		c1	0	c0
JMCR[c]		c2	0	c0
-	All other encodings			

a. If EL1 cannot use AArch32, this register is OPTIONAL and deprecated. See the register description for details.

b. Accesses to not implemented breakpoint and watchpoint register access instructions are UNDEFINED. If EL2 is not implemented or breakpoint *n* is not context-aware, DBGBXVR<n> is unallocated. CRm encodes <*n*>, the breakpoint or watchpoint number.

c. Legacy register.

Table G7-2 shows the LDC and STC instruction arguments required for accesses to the Debug registers that can be accessed using these instructions.

Table G7-2 Mapping of LDC and STC instruction arguments to System registers

Name	CRn	Instruction	Description
DBGDTRTXint	c5	LDC	Debug Data Transfer Register, Transmit, Internal View
DBGDTRRXint	c5	STC	Debug Data Transfer Register, Receive, Internal View

Note

In the instruction syntax descriptions for the LDC and STC instructions, the required coproc and CRn values are given explicitly as coproc==p14, CRn==c5.

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G7.3 AArch32 VMSA organization of registers in the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space

For 32-bit accesses to the System registers in the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space, the ordered set of parameters {`CRn`, `opc1`, `CRm`, `opc2`} determine the register order. Within this ordering, the `CRn` value originally provided a functional grouping of these registers. As the number of System registers has increased this ordering has become less appropriate.

This document now:

- Groups the System registers in the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space by functional group, see *Functional index of AArch32 registers and System instructions* on page K14-11479.
- Describes all of the System registers for the AArch32 VMSA, in Chapter G8 *AArch32 System Register Descriptions*.
- Gives additional information about the organization of the AArch32 VMSA System registers in the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space, in the remainder of this section.

Note

Not all System registers introduced by architectural extensions are described in Chapter G8 *AArch32 System Register Descriptions*. For information about the System registers introduced by architectural extensions, see Chapter A2 *Armv8-A Architecture Extensions*.

This section presents information about the register ordering by {`CRn`, `opc1`, `CRm`, `opc2`}. It contains the following subsections:

- *System register summary for (coproc==0b1111) encodings by CRn value*.
- *Full list of AArch32 VMSA System registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space* on page G7-8991.

Note

The ordered listing of (`coproc==0b1111`) registers by the {`CRn`, `opc1`, `CRm`, `opc2`} encoding of the 32-bit registers is most likely to be useful to those implementing AArch32 state, and to those validating such implementations. However, otherwise, the grouping of registers by function is more logical.

In addition, the indexes in Appendix K14 *Registers Index* include all of the System registers.

G7.3.1 System register summary for (`coproc==0b1111`) encodings by CRn value

Figure G7-1 on page G7-8989 summarizes the grouping of the System registers in the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space, for anAArch32 VMSA implementation, by the value of `CRn` used for a 32-bit access to the register.

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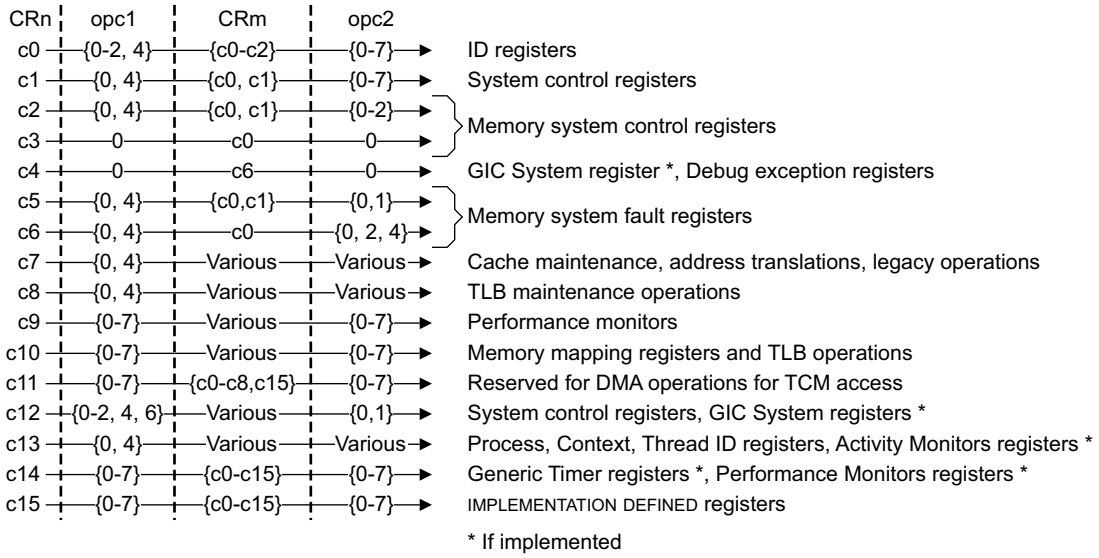

Figure G7-1 AArch32 System register groupings for (`coproc==0b1111`), for 32-bit registers

Note

For the System registers in the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space, Figure G7-1 gives only an overview of the assigned encodings for 32-bit registers for each of the `CRn` values `c0-c15`. For more information, see:

- The full list of registers in the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space, in *Full list of AArch32 VMSA System registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space* on page G7-8991, for the definition of the assigned and unassigned encodings for that register.
- The register definitions in Chapter G8 *AArch32 System Register Descriptions* for any dependencies on the implemented Exception levels.

In general, System register accesses using an unallocated set of {`CRn`, `opc1`, `CRm`, `opc2`} values are UNDEFINED. *Behavior of AArch32 VMSA System registers with (coproc==0b1111, CRn==c0)* described the only exceptions to this rule.

The 32-bit System registers with (`coproc==0b1111`, CRn==c15), and the corresponding 64-bit System registers, are reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers. For more information, see *Reserved encodings in the AArch32 VMSA System register (coproc==0b1111) space* on page G7-8990.

The HSTR.Tn trap on (`coproc==0b1111`) System registers

As *General trapping to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to System registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space* on page G1-8708 describes, when the value of HSTR.T*n* is 1, Non-secure PL1 accesses to System registers in the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space using a `CR`*n* or `CR`*m* value that corresponds to the value of T*n* are trapped to EL2, even if the encoding is UNDEFINED when the value of HSTR.T*n* is 0. This applies:

- For 32 bit register accesses when the value of `Rn` in the `MCR` or `MRC` instruction corresponds to T*n*.
- For 64 bit register accesses when the value of `Rm` in the `MCRR` or `MRRC` instruction corresponds to T*n*.

If there are matching System register encodings that are accessible from Non-secure EL0 then those accesses are also trapped to EL2 when the value of HSTR.T*n* is 1.

Behavior of AArch32 VMSA System registers with (`coproc==0b1111`, CRn==c0)

In the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space, the 32-bit System registers with (`CRn==c0`) provide device and feature identification.

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Table G7-3 on page G7-8992 shows all of the architecturally required System registers with {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c0}. The behavior of 32-bit System register encodings in this group that are not shown in the table, and encodings that are part of an unimplemented Exception level, depends on the value of opc1, and possibly on the value of CRm and opc2, as follows:

opc1 == 0 All write accesses to the encodings are UNDEFINED.

For read accesses:

- The following encodings return an UNKNOWN value:
  - CRm==3, opc2=={0, 1, 2}.
  - CRm==={4, 6, 7}, opc2==={0, 1}.
  - CRm==5, opc2==={0, 1, 4, 5}.
- All other encodings are RES0.

opc1 > 0 All accesses to the encodings are UNDEFINED.

See also *Accesses to unallocated encodings in the (coproc==0b111x) encoding space* on page G8-9008.

Note

Some of these registers were previously described as being part of the CPUID identification scheme, see *The CPUID identification scheme* on page G8-9007.

Reserved encodings in the AArch32 VMSA System register (coproc==0b1111) space

AArch32 state reserves a number of regions in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED System registers. These reservations are defined in terms of the encoding of 32-bit accesses to the System register encoding space. That is, they are defined by the reserved 32-bit {CRn, opc1, CRm, opc2} encodings.

Reserved encodings that do not have an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED function are UNDEFINED.

The following subsections give more information about these reserved encodings:

- *Reserved 32-bit encodings with {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c9}*.
- *Reserved 32-bit encodings with {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c10}*.
- *Reserved 32-bit encodings with {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c11}* on page G7-8991.
- *Reserved 32-bit encodings with {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c15}* on page G7-8991.

Reserved 32-bit encodings with {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c9}

In the AArch32 encoding space, for 32-bit encodings with {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c9}, the following encodings are reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes:

- Encodings with {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c9, opc1==={0-7}, opc2==={0-7}, CRm=={c0-c2, c5-c8}} are reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED branch predictor, cache, and TCM operations.
- Encodings with {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c9, opc1==={0-7}, opc2==={0-7}, CRm==c15} are reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED performance monitors.

  Note

  These are distinct from the OPTIONAL Arm Performance Monitors Extension, the registers for which use the encoding space {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c9, opc1==={0-7}, opc2==={0-7}, CRm=={c12-c14}}.

Reserved 32-bit encodings with {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c10}

In the AArch32 encoding space, for 32-bit encodings with {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c10}, the following encodings are reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes:

- Encodings with {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c10, opc==={0-7}, CRm=={c0, c1, c4, c8}} are reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED TLB lockdown operations.

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Reserved 32-bit encodings with {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c11}

In the AArch32 encoding space, for 32-bit encodings with {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c11}, the following encodings are reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes:

- Encodings with {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c11, opc=={0-7}, CRm=={c0-c8, c15}} are reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED DMA operations for TCM access.

The remainder of the AArch32 {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c11} encoding space is UNDEFINED.

Reserved 32-bit encodings with {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c15}

The AArch32 System register encodings are reserved with (coproc==0b1111, CRn==c15) for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes, and there are no restrictions on the use of these encodings. The documentation of the Arm implementation must describe fully any registers implemented in the {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c15} encoding space. Normally, for processor implementations by Arm, this information is included in the *Technical Reference Manual* for the processor.

Typically, an implementation uses the {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c15} encodings to provide test features, and any required configuration options that are not covered by this Manual.

This reservation means that the AArch32 64-bit encodings with {coproc==0b1111, CRm==c15} are also reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes, without any restrictions on the use of these encodings.

G7.3.2 Full list of AArch32 VMSA System registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space

Table G7-3 on page G7-8992 shows the System registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space in the AArch32 VMSA, in the order of the {CRn, opc1, CRm, opc2} parameter values used in MCR or MRC accesses to the 32-bit registers:

- For MCR or MRC accesses to the 32-bit registers, CRn is the primary identifier of the target System register for the access. This applies, also, to MCR or MRC instructions that provide 32-bit accesses to a single word of a 64-bit System register.
- For MCRR or MRRC accesses to the 64-bit registers, CRm is the primary identifier of the target System register for the access. Table G7-3 on page G7-8992 orders the 64-bit registers with the 32-bit registers accessed using the same primary register identifier. For example, the 64-bit encoding of TTBR0, that is accessed with (CRm==c2), is listed with the 32-bit registers that are accessed with (CRn==c2).

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Table G7-3 AArch32 VMSA (`coproc==0b1111`) register summary, in `MCR`/`MRC` parameter order

Name	CRn	opc1	CRm	opc2	Source
MIDR	c0	0	c0	0	v8.0
CTR				1	v8.0
TCMTR				2	v8.0
TLBTR				3	v8.0
MIDR				4, 6[a], 7	v8.0
MPIDR				5	v8.0
REVIDR				6[a]	v8.0
ID_PFR0			c1	0	v8.0
ID_PFR1				1	v8.0
ID_DFR0				2	v8.0
ID_AFR0				3	v8.0
ID_MMFR0				4	v8.0
ID_MMFR1				5	v8.0
ID_MMFR2				6	v8.0
ID_MMFR3				7	v8.0
ID_ISAR0			c2	0	v8.0
ID_ISAR1				1	v8.0
ID_ISAR2				2	v8.0
ID_ISAR3				3	v8.0
ID_ISAR4				4	v8.0
ID_ISAR5				5	v8.0
ID_MMFR4				6	v8.0
ID_ISAR6				7	v8.0
ID_PFR2			c3	4	v8.0
ID_DFR1				5	v8.6
ID_MMFR5				6	v8.6
CCSIDR		1	c0	0	v8.0
CLIDR				1	v8.0
CCSIDR2				2	v8.3[b]
AIDR				7	v8.0

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Table G7-3 AArch32 VMSA (`coproc==0b1111`) register summary, in `MCR`/`MRC` parameter order

Name	CRn	opc1	CRm	opc2	Source
CSSELR	c0	2	c0	0	v8.0
VPIDR[c]		4	c0	0	v8.0
VMPIDR[c]				5	v8.0
SCTLR	c1	0	c0	0	v8.0
ACTLR				1	v8.0
CPACR				2	v8.0
ACTLR2				3	v8.0
SCR[d]			c1	0	v8.0
SDER[d]				1	v8.0
NSACR[d]				2	v8.0
TRFCR			c2	1	v8.4
SDCR			c3	1	v8.0
HSCTLR[c]		4	c0	0	v8.0
HACTLR[c]				1	v8.0
HACTLR2[c]				3	v8.0
HCR[c]			c1	0	v8.0
HDCR[c]				1	v8.0
HCPTR[c]				2	v8.0
HSTR[c]				3	v8.0
HCR2[c]				4	v8.0
HACR[c]				7	v8.0
HTRFCR			c2	1	v8.4
TTBR0, 32 bits wide	c2	0	c0	0	v8.0
TTBR0, 64 bits wide	-	0	c2	-	v8.0
TTBR1, 32 bits wide	c2	0	c0	1	v8.0
TTBR1, 64 bits wide	-	1	c2	-	v8.0
TTBCR	c2	0	c0	2	v8.0
TTBCR2				3	v8.2
HTCR[c]		4	c0	2	v8.0
VTCR[c]			c1	2	v8.0
HTTBR[c], 64 bits wide	-	4	c2	-	v8.0

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Table G7-3 AArch32 VMSA (`coproc==0b1111`) register summary, in `MCR/MRC` parameter order

Name	CRn	opc1	CRm	opc2	Source
VTTBR[c]. 64 bits wide	-	6	c2	-	v8.0
DACR	c3	0	c0	0	v8.0
ICC_PMR ICV_PMR	c4	0	c6	0	GIC[e]
DSPSR[f]	c4	3	c5	0	v8.0
DLR				1	v8.0
DFSR	c5	0	c0	0	v8.0
IFSR				1	v8.0
ADFSR			c1	0	v8.0
AIFSR				1	v8.0
ERRIDR			c3	0	RAS[g]
ERRSELR				1	RAS[g]
ERXFR			c4	0	RAS[g]
ERXCTLR				1	RAS[g]
ERXSTATUS				2	RAS[g]
ERXADDR				3	RAS[g]
ERXFR2				4	RAS[g]
ERXCTLR2				5	RAS[g]
ERXADDR2				7	RAS[g]
ERXMISC0			c5	0	RAS[g]
ERXMISC1				1	RAS[g]
ERXMISC4				2	RAS[g]
ERXMISC5				3	RAS[g]
ERXMISC2				4	RAS[g]
ERXMISC3				5	RAS[g]
ERXMISC6				6	RAS[g]
ERXMISC7				7	RAS[g]
HADFSR[c]		4	c1	0	v8.0
HAIFSR				1	v8.0
HSR[c]			c2	0	v8.0
VDFSR				3	RAS[g]

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Table G7-3 AArch32 VMSA (`coproc==0b1111`) register summary, in `MCR`/`MRC` parameter order

Name	CRn	opc1	CRm	opc2	Source
DFAR	c6	0	c0	0	v8.0
IFAR				2	v8.0
HDFAR[c]		4	c0	0	v8.0
HIFAR[c]				2	v8.0
HPFAR[c]	c6	4	c0	4	v8.0
ICIALLUIS	c7	0	c1	0	v8.0
BPIALLIS				6	v8.0
CFPRCTX			c3	4	v8.0[h]
DVPRCTX				5	v8.0[h]
CPPRCTX				7	v8.0[h]
PAR, 32 bits wide			c4	0	v8.0
PAR, 64 bits wide	-	0	c7	-	v8.0
ICIALLU	c7	0	c5	0	v8.0
ICIMVAU				1	v8.0
CP15ISB[i]				4	v8.0
BPIALL				6	v8.0
BPIMVA				7	v8.0
DCIMVAC			c6	1	v8.0
DCISW				2	v8.0
ATS1CPR			c8	0	v8.0
ATS1CPW				1	v8.0
ATS1CUR				2	v8.0
ATS1CUW				3	v8.0
ATS12NSOPR[d]				4	v8.0
ATS12NSOPW[d]				5	v8.0
ATS12NSOUR[d]				6	v8.0
ATS12NSOUW[d]				7	v8.0
DCCMVAC			c10	1	v8.0
DCCSW				2	v8.0
CP15DSB[i]				4	v8.0
CP15DMB[i]				5	v8.0
DCCMVAU			c11	1	v8.0

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Table G7-3 AArch32 VMSA (`coproc==0b1111`) register summary, in `MCR`/`MRC` parameter order

Name	CRn	opc1	CRm	opc2	Source
DCCIMVAC	c7	0	c14	1	v8.0
DCCISW				2	v8.0
ATS1HR[c]		4	c8	0	v8.0
ATS1HW[c]				1	v8.0
TLBIALLIS	c8	0	c3	0	v8.0
TLBIMVAIS				1	v8.0
TLBIASIDIS				2	v8.0
TLBIMVAAIS				3	v8.0
TLBIMVALIS				5	v8.0
TLBIMVAALIS				7	v8.0
ITLBIALL			c5	0	v8.0
ITLBIMVA				1	v8.0
ITLBIASID				2	v8.0
DTLBIALL			c6	0	v8.0
DTLBIMVA				1	v8.0
DTLBIASID				2	v8.0
TLBIALL			c7	0	v8.0
TLBIMVA				1	v8.0
TLBIASID				2	v8.0
TLBIMVAA				3	v8.0
TLBIMVAL				5	v8.0
TLBIMVAAL				7	v8.0
TLBIIPAS2IS		4	c0	1	v8.0
TLBIIPAS2LIS				5	v8.0
TLBIALLHIS[c]			c3	0	v8.0
TLBIMVAHIS[c]				1	v8.0
TLBIALLNSNHIS[c]				4	v8.0
TLBIMVALHIS				5	v8.0
TLBIIPAS2			c4	1	v8.0
TLBIIPAS2L				5	v8.0
TLBIALLH[c]			c7	0	v8.0
TLBIMVAH[c]				1	v8.0

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Table G7-3 AArch32 VMSA (`coproc==0b1111`) register summary, in `MCR`/`MRC` parameter order

Name	CRn	opc1	CRm	opc2	Source
TLBIALLNSNH[c]	c8	4	c7	4	v8.0
TLBIMVALH				5	v8.0
Reserved[j]	c9	0-7	c0- c2	0-7	-
Reserved[j]			c5- c8	0-7	-
PMCR[k]		0	c12	0	v8.0
PMCNTENSET[k]				1	v8.0
PMCNTENCLR[k]				2	v8.0
PMOVSR[k]				3	v8.0
PMSWINC[k]				4	v8.0
PMSELR[k]				5	v8.0
PMCEID0[k]				6	v8.0
PMCEID1[k]				7	v8.0
PMCCNTR[k], 32 bits wide			c13	0	v8.0
PMCCNTR_EL0[k], 64 bits wide	-	0	c9	-	v8.0
PMXEVTYPER[k]	c9	0	c13	1	v8.0
PMXEVCNTR[k]				2	v8.0
PMUSERENR[k]			c14	0	v8.0
PMINTENSET[k]				1	v8.0
PMINTENCLR[k]				2	v8.0
PMOVSSET[c, k]				3	v8.0
PMCEID2[k]				4	v8.1
PMCEID3[k]				5	v8.1
PMMIR				6	v8.4
Reserved[l]		0-7	c15	0-7	-
Reserved[m]	c10	0	c0- c1	0-7	-
PRRR[n]			c2	0	v8.0
MAIR0[n]					v8.0
NMRR[n]				1	v8.0
MAIR1[n]					v8.0
AMAIR0			c3	0	v8.0
AMAIR1				1	v8.0

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Table G7-3 AArch32 VMSA (`coproc==0b1111`) register summary, in `MCR/MRC` parameter order

Name	CRn	opc1	CRm	opc2	Source
Reserved[m]	c10	0	c4, c8	0-7	-
Reserved[m]		1-3	c0, c1, c4, c8	0-7	-
Reserved[m]		4	c0, c1	0-7	-
HMAIR0[c]			c2	0	v8.0
HMAIR1[c]				1	v8.0
HAMAIR0[c]			c3	0	v8.0
HAMAIR1[c]				1	v8.0
Reserved[m]			c4, c8	0-7	-
Reserved[m]		5-7	c0, c1, c4, c8	0-7	-
Reserved[o]	c11	0-7	c0-c8	0-7	-
Reserved[o]			c15	0-7	-
ICC_SGI1R, 64 bits wide	-	0	c12	-	GIC[e]
VBAR	c12	0	c0	0	v8.0
MVBAR[d]				1	v8.0
RVBAR					v8.0
RMR[p]				2	v8.0
ISR[d]			c1	0	v8.0
DISR				1	RAS[g]
VDISR		4	c1	1	RAS[g]
ICC_IAR0 ICV_IAR0		0	c8	0	GIC[e]
ICC_EOIR0 ICV_EOIR0				1	GIC[e]
ICC_HPPIR0 ICV_HPPIR0				2	GIC[e]
ICC_BPR0 ICV_BPR0				3	GIC[e]
ICC_AP0R0 ICV_AP0R0				4	GIC[e]
ICC_AP0R1 ICV_AP0R1				5	GIC[e]
ICC_AP0R2 ICV_AP0R2				6	GIC[e]

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Table G7-3 AArch32 VMSA (`coproc==0b1111`) register summary, in `MCR`/`MRC` parameter order

Name	CRn	opc1	CRm	opc2	Source
ICC_AP0R3 ICV_AP0R3	c12	0	c8	7	GIC[e]
ICC_AP1R0 ICV_AP1R0			c9	0	GIC[e]
ICC_AP1R1 ICV_AP1R1				1	GIC[e]
ICC_AP1R2 ICV_AP1R2				2	GIC[e]
ICC_AP1R3 ICV_AP1R3				3	GIC[e]
ICC_DIR ICV_DIR			c11	1	GIC[e]
ICC_RPR ICV_RPR				3	GIC[e]
ICC_IAR1 ICV_IAR1			c12	0	GIC[e]
ICC_EOIR1 ICV_EOIR1				1	GIC[e]
ICC_HPPIR1 ICV_HPPIR1				2	GIC[e]
ICC_BPR1 ICV_BPR1				3	GIC[e]
ICC_CTLR ICV_CTLR				4	GIC[e]
ICC_SRE				5	GIC[e]
ICC_IGRPEN0 ICV_IGRPEN0				6	GIC[e]
ICC_IGRPEN1 ICV_IGRPEN1				7	GIC[e]
ICC_ASGI1R, 64 bits wide	-	1	c12	-	GIC[e]
ICC_SGI0R, 64 bits wide	-	2	c12	-	GIC[e]
HVBAR[c]	c12	4	c0	0	v8.0[e]
HRMR[p]				2	v8.0[e]
ICH_AP0R0			c8	0	GIC[e]
ICH_AP0R1				1	GIC[e]
ICH_AP0R2				2	GIC[e]

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Table G7-3 AArch32 VMSA (`coproc==0b1111`) register summary, in `MCR`/`MRC` parameter order

Name	CRn	opc1	CRm	opc2	Source
ICH_AP0R3	c12	4	c8	3	GIC[e]
ICH_AP1R0			c9	0	GIC[e]
ICH_AP1R1				1	GIC[e]
ICH_AP1R2				2	GIC[e]
ICH_AP1R3				3	GIC[e]
ICC_HSRE				5	GIC[e]
ICH_HCR			c11	0	GIC[e]
ICH_VTR				1	GIC[e]
ICH_MISR				2	GIC[e]
ICH_EISR				3	GIC[e]
ICH_ELRSR				5	GIC[e]
ICH_VMCR				7	GIC[e]
ICH_LR<n>, for n==0 to 7			c12	0-7	GIC[e]
ICH_LR<n>, for n==8 to 15			c13	0-7	GIC[e]
ICH_LRC<n>, for n==0 to 7			c14	0-7	GIC[e]
ICH_LRC<n>, for n==8 to 15			c15	0-7	GIC[e]
ICC_MCTLR		6	c12	4	GIC[e]
ICC_MSRE				5	GIC[e]
ICC_MGRPEN1				7	GIC[e]
FCSEIDR	c13	0	c0	0	v8.0
CONTEXTIDR				1	v8.0
TPIDRURW				2	v8.0
TPIDRURO				3	v8.0
TPIDRPRW				4	v8.0
AMCR			c2	0	AMU[q]
AMCFGR			c2	1	AMU[q]
AMCGCR			c2	2	AMU[q]
AMUSERENR			c2	3	AMU[q]
AMCNTENCLR0			c2	4	AMU[q]
AMCNTENSET0			c2	5	AMU[q]
AMCNTENCLR1			c3	0	AMU[q]

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Table G7-3 AArch32 VMSA (`coproc==0b1111`) register summary, in `MCR/MRC` parameter order

Name	CRn	opc1	CRm	opc2	Source
AMCNTENSET1			c3	1	AMU[q]
AMEVTYPER0<n>, for n==0 to 7	c13	0	c6	0-7	AMU[q]
AMEVTYPER0<n>, for n==8 to 15			c7		AMU[q]
AMEVTYPER1<n>, for n==0 to 7			c14		AMU[q]
AMEVTYPER1<n>, for n==8 to 15			c15		AMU[q]
AMEVCNTR0<n>, for n==0 to 7, 64 bits wide	-	0-7	c0	-	AMU[q]
AMEVCNTR0<n>, for n==8 to 15, 64 bits wide	-		c1		AMU[q]
AMEVCNTR1<n> for n==0 to 7, 64 bits wide	-		c4		AMU[q]
AMEVCNTR1<n>, for n==8 to 15, 64 bits wide	-		c5		AMU[q]
HTPIDR[c]	c13	4	c0	2	v8.0
CNTPCT[r], 64 bits wide	-	0	c14	-	v8.0
CNTFRQ[r]	c14	0	c0	0	v8.0
CNTKCTL[r]			c1	0	v8.0
CNTP_TVAL[r]			c2	0	v8.0
CNTP_CTL[r]				1	v8.0
CNTV_TVAL[r]			c3	0	v8.0
CNTV_CTL[r]				1	v8.0
PMEVCNTR<n>, for n==0 to 7[k]			c8	0-7	v8.0
PMEVCNTR<n>, for n==8 to 15[k]			c9	0-7	v8.0
PMEVCNTR<n>, for n==16 to 23[k]			c10	0-7	v8.0
PMEVCNTR<n>, for n==24 to 30[k]			c11	0-6	v8.0
PMEVTYPER<n>, for n==0 to 7[k]			c12	0-7	v8.0
PMEVTYPER<n>, for n==8 to 15[k]			c13	0-7	v8.0
PMEVTYPER<n>, for n==16 to 23[k]			c14	0-7	v8.0
PMEVTYPER<n>, for n==17 to 30[k]			c15	0-6	v8.0
PMCCFILTR[k]			c15	7	v8.0
CNTVCT[r], 64 bits wide	-	1	c14	-	v8.0
CNTP_CVAL[r], 64 bits wide	-	2	c14	-	v8.0
CNTV_CVAL[r], 64 bits wide	-	3	c14	-	v8.0
CNTVOFF[s], 64 bits wide	-	4	c14	-	v8.0
CNTHCTL[r]	c14	4	c1	0	v8.0

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Table G7-3 AArch32 VMSA (`coproc==0b1111`) register summary, in `MCR`/`MRC` parameter order

Name	CRn	opc1	CRm	opc2	Source
CNTHP_TVAL[r]	c14	4	c2	0	v8.0
CNTHP_CTL[r]				1	v8.0
CNTHP_CVAL[r], 64 bits wide	-	6	c14	-	v8.0
CNTPCTSS[r], 64 bits wide	-	8	c14	-	v8.6
CNTVCTSS[r], 64 bits wide	-	9	c14	-	v8.6
Reserved[t]	c15	0-7	c0-c15	0-7	-

a. REVIDR is an optional register. If it is not implemented, the encoding with opc2 set to 2 is an alias of MIDR.
b. When FEAT_CCIDX is implemented, CCSIDR2 is implemented.
c. Implemented only as part of EL2 when EL2 is using AArch32. Otherwise, encoding is unallocated and UNDEFINED.
d. Implemented only as part of EL3 when EL3 is using AArch32. Otherwise, encoding is unallocated and UNDEFINED.
e. GIC System register, see *About the GIC System registers* on page G7-9002. As that subsection describes, each ICV_* register uses the same encoding as the corresponding ICC_* register.
f. This register is accessible only in Debug state.
g. RAS Extension System registers, see *The Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability Extension* on page A2-120.
h. When FEAT_SPECRES is implemented, the execution and data prediction restriction instructions are implemented, see *Execution and data prediction restriction System instructions* on page G4-8818.
i. For performance reasons, Arm deprecates any use of these memory barrier operations.
j. Reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED branch predictor, cache, and TCM operations, see *Reserved 32-bit encodings with {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c9}* on page G7-8990.
k. Performance Monitors Extension System register, see *Performance Monitors registers* on page G8-9641.
l. Reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED performance monitors, see *Reserved 32-bit encodings with {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c9}* on page G7-8990.
m. Reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED TLB lockdown operations, see *Reserved 32-bit encodings with {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c10}* on page G7-8990.
n. When an implementation is using the Long descriptor translation table format, these encodings access the MAIR0 and MAIR1 registers. Otherwise, they use PRRR and NMRR.
o. Reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED DMA operations for TCM access, see *Reserved 32-bit encodings with {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c11}* on page G7-8991.
p. Only one of RMR and HRMR is implemented, corresponding to the highest implemented Exception level, and the register is implemented only if that Exception level is using AArch32.
q. Activity Monitors System register, see *Activity Monitors registers* on page G8-9722.
r. Generic Timer System register, see *Generic Timer registers* on page D13-6699.
s. Implemented as RW as part of the Generic Timer on an implementation that includes EL2 and when EL2 is using AArch32. For more information, see *The virtual offset register* on page G6-8978.
t. Reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purposes, see *Reserved 32-bit encodings with {coproc==0b1111, CRn==c15}* on page G7-8991.

About the GIC System registers

From version 3.0 of the GIC architecture specification, the specification defines three groups of System registers, identified by the prefix of the register name:

ICC_ GIC physical CPU interface System registers.

ICH_ GIC virtual interface control System registers.

ICV_ GIC Virtual CPU interface System registers.

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Note

These registers are in addition to the GIC memory-mapped register groups GICC_, GICD_, GICH_, GICR_, GICV_, and GITS_.

In AArch32, the GIC System registers are all in the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space with (`CRn==c12`). The ICV_* registers have the same {`CRn`, `opc1`, `CRm`, `op2`} encodings as the corresponding ICC_* registers. For these encodings, GIC register configuration fields determine which register is accessed.

When implemented, the GIC System registers form part of an Arm processor implementation, and therefore these registers are included in the register summaries. However, the registers are defined only in the GIC Architecture Specification.

For more information, see the *ARM® Generic Interrupt Controller Architecture Specification, GIC architecture version 3.0 and version 4.0* (ARM IHI 0069).

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Chapter G8
AArch32 System Register Descriptions

This chapter describes each of the AArch32 System registers.

It contains the following sections:

- *About the AArch32 System registers* on page G8-9006.
- *General system control registers* on page G8-9021.
- *Debug registers* on page G8-9511.
- *Performance Monitors registers* on page G8-9641.
- *Activity Monitors registers* on page G8-9722.
- *RAS registers* on page G8-9759.
- *Generic Timer registers* on page G8-9820.

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G8.1 About the AArch32 System registers

For general information about the AArch32 System registers, see:

In Chapter G5 *The AArch32 Virtual Memory System Architecture*:

- *About the System registers for VMSAv8-32* on page G5-8965.
- *Functional grouping of VMSAv8-32 System registers* on page G5-8970.

In Chapter G7 *AArch32 System Register Encoding*:

- *AArch32 VMSA organization of registers in the (coproc==0b1110) encoding space* on page G7-8985.
- *AArch32 VMSA organization of registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space* on page G7-8988.

In this chapter:

- *Fixed values in the System register descriptions*.
- *General behavior of System registers*.
- *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.
- *About AArch32 System register accesses* on page G8-9018.

The remainder of this chapter describes the AArch32 System registers, in the following sections:

- *General system control registers* on page G8-9021.
- *Debug registers* on page G8-9511.
- *Performance Monitors registers* on page G8-9641.
- *Generic Timer registers* on page G8-9820.

G8.1.1 Fixed values in the System register descriptions

See *Fixed values in AArch32 instruction and System register descriptions* on page F1-6919. This section defines how the glossary terms RAZ, RES0, RAO, and RES1 can be represented in the System register descriptions.

G8.1.2 General behavior of System registers

Except where indicated, System registers are 32-bits wide. As stated in *About the System registers for VMSAv8-32* on page G5-8965, there are some 64-bit registers, and these include cases where software can access either a 32-bit view or a 64-bit view of a register. The register summaries, and the individual register descriptions, identify the 64-bit registers and how they can be accessed.

The following sections give information about the general behavior of these registers:

- *Register names*.
- *Read-only bits in read/write registers* on page G8-9007.
- *The CPUID identification scheme* on page G8-9007.
- *IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED performance monitors* on page G8-9007.
- *UNPREDICTABLE, CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and UNDEFINED behavior for AArch32 System register accesses* on page G8-9007.
- *Read-only and write-only register encodings* on page G8-9009.
- *Reset behavior of AArch32 System registers* on page G8-9010.
- *Synchronization of changes to AArch32 System registers* on page G8-9010.

Unless otherwise indicated, information in the listed sections applies to all AArch32 System registers

See also *About AArch32 System register accesses* on page G8-9018.

Register names

The Arm architecture guarantees not to define any register name prefixed with *IMP_* as part of the standard Arm architecture.

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Note

Arm strongly recommends that any register names created in the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED register spaces be prefixed with *IMP_*, where appropriate.

Read-only bits in read/write registers

Some read/write registers include bits that are read-only. These bits ignore writes.

The CPUID identification scheme

The ID_* registers were originally called the CPUID identification scheme registers. However, functionally, there is no value in separating these registers from the slightly larger Identification registers functional group. See Table K14-29 on page K14-11480 for a list of the ID_ * registers.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED performance monitors

VMSAv8-32 reserves some additional System register encodings in the (`coproc==0b1111`) encoding space for optional additional IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED performance monitors. Table G8-1 on page G8-9007 shows the allocation of these encodings:

Table G8-1 Performance Monitors System register encoding allocations

CRn	opc1	CRm	opc2	Name	Type
c9	0-7	c12-c14	0-7	Performance Monitors Extension registers, see *Performance monitors registers* on page K14-11481	RW or RO[a]
		c15	0-7	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	[b]

a. The table referenced in the *Name* on page G8-9007 entry shows the type of each of the OPTIONAL Performance Monitors Extension registers.

b. Access depends on the register or operation, and is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

UNPREDICTABLE, CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and UNDEFINED behavior for AArch32 System register accesses

This section defines UNPREDICTABLE and UNDEFINED behaviors for accesses to System registers, including those cases where the Armv8 behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

In AArch32 state the following operations are UNDEFINED:

- All `LDC` and `STC` accesses, except for the `LDC` access to DBGDTRTXint and the `STC` access to DBGDTRRXint specified in Table G7-2 on page G7-8987.
- All `MCRR` and `MRRC` operations to the (`coproc==0b111x`) encoding space, except for those explicitly defined as accessing 64-bit System registers specified in Table G7-1 on page G7-8986 and Table G7-3 on page G7-8992.

Unless otherwise indicated in the individual register descriptions:

- Reserved fields in registers are RES0.
- Assigning a reserved value to a field has a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE effect, see *Reserved values in System and memory-mapped registers and translation table entries* on page K1-11241.

The following subsections give more information about UNPREDICTABLE, CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and UNDEFINED behavior for accesses to the (`coproc==0b111x`) encoding space:

- *Accesses to unallocated encodings in the (coproc==0b111x) encoding space* on page G8-9008.
- *Additional rules for MCR and MRC accesses to System registers* on page G8-9008.
- *Effects of EL3 and EL2 on System register accesses* on page G8-9008.

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Accesses to unallocated encodings in the (coproc==0b111x) encoding space

In Armv8-A, accesses to unallocated register encodings in the (coproc==0b111x) encoding space are UNDEFINED.

Note

In Armv7, except for 32-bit registers encoded with a CRn value of c12, accesses to unallocated 32-bit registers were UNPREDICTABLE. The Armv8 CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of these accesses is that they are UNDEFINED, see *Unallocated System register access instructions* on page K1-11223.

Additional rules for MCR and MRC accesses to System registers

The following operations are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE for all encodings in the (coproc==0b111x) encoding space:

- All MCR operations from the PC.
- All MRC operations to APSR_nzcv, except for the (coproc==0b1110) MRC operation to APSR_nzcv from DBGDSCRint.

The CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of these operations is described in *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.

For registers and operations that are accessible from a particular Privilege level, any attempt to access those registers from a lower Privilege level is UNDEFINED.

Some individual registers can be made inaccessible by setting configuration bits, possibly including IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED configuration bits, to disable access to the register. The effects of the architecturally-defined configuration bits are defined individually in this manual. Unless explicitly stated otherwise in this manual, setting a configuration bit to disable access to a register results in the register becoming UNDEFINED for MRC and MCR accesses.

See also *Read-only and write-only register encodings* on page G8-9009.

Effects of EL3 and EL2 on System register accesses

EL2 and EL3 introduce classes of System registers, described in *Classification of System registers* on page G5-8965. Some of these classes of register are either:

- Accessible only from certain modes or states.
- Accessible from certain modes or states only when configuration settings permit the access.

Accesses to these registers that are not permitted are UNDEFINED, meaning execution of the register access instruction generates an Undefined Instruction exception.

Note

This section applies only to registers that are accessible from some modes and states. That is, it applies only to register access instructions using an encoding that, under some circumstances, would perform a valid register access.

The following register classes restrict access in this way:

Restricted access System registers

This register class is defined in any implementation that includes EL3.

Restricted access registers other than the NSACR are accessible only from Secure EL3 modes. All other accesses to these registers are UNDEFINED.

The NSACR is a special case of a Restricted access register and:

- The NSACR is:
  - Read/write accessible from Secure PL1 modes.
  - Is Read-only accessible from Non-secure PL2 and PL1 modes.
- All other accesses to the NSACR are UNDEFINED.

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For more information, including behavior when EL3 is using AArch64 or is not implemented, see *Restricted access System registers* on page G5-8966.

Configurable access System registers

This register class is defined in any implementation that includes EL3.

Most Configurable access registers are accessible from Non-secure state only if control bits in the NSACR permit Non-secure access to the register. Otherwise, a Non-secure access to the register is UNDEFINED.

For other Configurable access registers, control bits in the NSACR control the behavior of bits or fields in the register when it is accessed from Non-secure state. That is, Non-secure accesses to the register are permitted, but the NSACR controls how they behave. The only architecturally-defined register of this type is the CPACR.

For more information, see *Configurable access System registers* on page G5-8966.

EL2-mode System registers

This register class is defined only in an implementation that includes EL2.

EL2-mode registers are accessible only from:

- The Non-secure EL2 mode, Hyp mode.
- Secure Monitor mode when SCR.NS is set to 1.

All other accesses to these registers are UNDEFINED.

For more information, see *Hyp mode read/write registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space* on page G5-8967 and *Hyp mode encodings for shared (coproc==0b1111) System registers* on page G5-8967.

EL2-mode write-only operations

This register class is defined only in an implementation that includes EL2.

EL2-mode write-only operations are accessible only from:

- The Non-secure EL2 mode, Hyp mode.
- Secure Monitor mode, regardless of the value of SCR.NS.

Write accesses to these operations are:

- CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in Secure EL3 modes other than Monitor mode.
- UNDEFINED in Non-secure modes other than Hyp mode.

For more information, see *Hyp mode (coproc==0b1111) write-only System instructions* on page G5-8968.

In addition, in any implementation that includes EL3, when EL3 is using AArch32, if write access to a register is disabled by the **CP15SDISABLE** signal then any `MCR` access to that register is UNDEFINED.

Read-only and write-only register encodings

Some System registers are *read-only* (RO) or *write-only* (WO). For example:

- Most identification registers are read-only.
- Most encodings that perform an operation, such as a cache maintenance instruction, are write-only.

If a particular Privilege level defines a register to be:

- RO, then any attempt to write to that register, at that Privilege level, is UNDEFINED. This means that any access to that register with L == 0 is UNDEFINED.
- WO, then any attempt to read from that register, at that Privilege level, is UNDEFINED. This means that any access to that register with L== 1 is UNDEFINED.

For IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED encoding spaces, the treatment of the encodings is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

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Note

This section applies only to registers that this manual defines as RO or WO. It does not apply to registers for which other access permissions are explicitly defined.

Reset behavior of AArch32 System registers

Reset values apply only to RW registers and fields, however:

- Some RO registers or fields, including feature ID registers and some status registers or register fields, always return a known value.
- Some RW and RO registers or register fields return status information about the PE. Unless the register description indicates that the value is UNKNOWN on reset, a read of the register immediately after a reset returns valid information.
- Some RW and RO registers and fields are aliases of other registers or fields. In these cases, the reset behavior of the aliased register or field determines the value returned by a read of the register immediately after a reset.
- WO registers that only have an effect on writes do not have meaningful reset values. However, an access to a WO register might affect underlying state, and that state might have a defined reset value.
- IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers have IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED reset behavior.

After a reset, only a limited subset of the PE state is guaranteed to be set to defined values. Also, for debug and trace System registers, reset requirements must take account of different levels of reset. For more information about the reset behavior of System registers when the PE resets into an Exception level that is using AArch32, see:

- *PE state on reset into AArch32 state* on page G1-8670.
- The appropriate Trace architecture specification, for the Trace System registers.

When the PE resets into an Exception level that is using AArch64, PE state that relates to execution in AArch32 state, including the System register values, is UNKNOWN. The only exception to this is state that applies to execution in both AArch64 state and AArch32 state and that has a defined reset value on the reset into AArch64 state. An example of such PE state is the EDPRSR.SR bit.

For a PE reset into an Exception level that is using AArch32, the architecture defines which AArch32 System registers have a defined reset value, and when that defined reset value applies. The register descriptions include this information, and *PE state on reset into AArch32 state* on page G1-8670 summarizes these architectural requirements. Otherwise, RW registers reset to an architecturally unknown value.

Note

In an implementation that includes EL3, unless this manual explicitly states otherwise, only the Secure instance of a banked register is reset to the defined value. This means that software must program the Non-secure instance of the register with the required values. Typically, this programming is part of the PE boot sequence.

Pseudocode description of resetting System registers

The `AArch32.ResetControlRegisters()` pseudocode function resets all System registers, and register fields, that have defined reset values, as described in this section and *PE state on reset into AArch32 state* on page G1-8670.

Note

For debug and trace System registers, this function resets registers as defined for the appropriate level of reset.

Synchronization of changes to AArch32 System registers

In this section, *this PE* means the PE on which accesses are being synchronized.

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Note

See *Definitions of direct and indirect reads and writes and their side-effects* on page G8-9015 for definitions of the terms *direct write*, *direct read*, *indirect write*, and *indirect read*.

A *direct write* to a System register might become visible at any point after the change to the register, but without a *Context synchronization event* there is no guarantee that the change becomes visible.

Any direct write to a System register is guaranteed not to affect any instruction that appears, in program order, before the instruction that performed the direct write, and any direct write to a System register must be synchronized before any instruction that appears after the direct write, in program order, can rely on the effect of that write. The only exceptions to this are:

- All direct writes to the same register, using the same encoding, are guaranteed to occur in program order.
- All direct writes to a register are guaranteed to occur in program order relative to all direct reads of the same register using the same encoding.
- Any System register access that an Arm *Architecture Specification* or equivalent specification defines as not requiring synchronization.
- If an instruction that appears in program order before the direct write performs a memory access, such as a memory-mapped register access, that causes an indirect read or write to a register, that memory access is subject to the memory order model. In this case, if permitted by the memory order model, the instruction that appears in program order before the direct write can be affected by the direct write. For information about the memory order model, see *Definition of the memory model* on page E2-6852.

These rules mean that an instruction that writes to one of the address translation instructions described in *Address translation instructions* on page G5-8955 must be explicitly synchronized to guarantee that the result of the address translation instruction is visible in the PAR.

Note

In this case, the direct write to the encoding of the address translation instruction causes an *indirect write* to the PAR. Without a *Context synchronization event* after the direct write, there is no guarantee that the indirect write to the PAR is visible.

Conceptually, the explicit synchronization occurs as the first step of any *Context synchronization event*. This means that if the operation uses the state that had been changed but not synchronized before the operation occurred, the operation is guaranteed to use the state as if it had been synchronized.

Note

- This explicit synchronization is applied as the first step of the execution of any instruction that causes the synchronization operation. This means it does not synchronize any effect of changes to the System registers that might affect the fetch and decode of the instructions that cause the operation, such as breakpoints or changes to translation tables.
- For a synchronous exception, the control state in use at the time the exception is generated determines the exception syndrome information, and this syndrome information is not changed by this synchronization at the start of taking the exception.

Except for the register reads listed in *Registers with some architectural guarantee of ordering or observability* on page G8-9013, if no *Context synchronization event* is performed, direct reads of System registers can occur in any order.

Table G8-2 on page G8-9012 shows the synchronization requirement between two reads or writes that access the same System register. In the column headings, *First* and *Second* refer to:

- Program order, for any read or write caused by the execution of an instruction by this PE, other than a read or write caused by a memory access made by that instruction.

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- The order of arrival of asynchronous reads or writes made by this PE relative to the execution of instructions by this PE.

In addition:

- For indirect reads or writes caused by an external agent, such as a debugger, the mechanism that determines the order of the reads or writes is defined by that external agent. The external agent can provide mechanisms that ensure that any read or write it makes arrives at the PE. These indirect reads and writes are asynchronous to software execution on the PE.
- For indirect reads or writes caused by memory-mapped reads or writes made by this PE, the ordering of the memory accesses is subject to the memory order model, including the effect of the memory type of the accessed memory address. This applies, for example, if this PE reads or writes one of its registers in a memory-mapped register interface.

  The mechanism for ensuring completion of these memory accesses, including ensuring the arrival of the asynchronous read or write at the PE, is defined by the system.

  Note

  Such accesses are likely to be given a Device memory attribute, but requiring this is outside the scope of the architecture.

- For indirect reads or writes caused by autonomous asynchronous events that are counted, for example events caused by the passage of time, the events are ordered so that:
  - Counts progress monotonically.
  - The events arrive at the PE in finite time and without undue delay.

Table G8-2 Synchronization requirements for updates to System registers

First read or write	Second read or write	*Context synchronization event* required
Direct read	Direct read	No
	Direct write	No
	Indirect read	No[a]
	Indirect write	No[a], but see text in this section for exceptions
Direct write	Direct read	No
	Direct write	No
	Indirect read	Yes[a]
	Indirect write	No, but see text in this section for exceptions
Indirect read	Direct read	No
	Direct write	No
	Indirect read	No
	Indirect write	No
Indirect write	Direct read	Yes, but see text in this section for exceptions
	Direct write	No, but see text in this section for exceptions
	Indirect read	Yes, but see text in this section for exceptions
	Indirect write	No, but see text in this section for exceptions

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a. Although no synchronization is required between a Direct write and a Direct read, or between a Direct read and an Indirect write, this does not imply that a Direct read causes synchronization of a previous Direct write. This means that the sequence Direct write followed by Direct read followed by Indirect read, with no intervening context synchronization, does not guarantee that the Indirect read observes the result of the Direct write.

If the indirect write is to a register that *Registers with some architectural guarantee of ordering or observability* shows as having some guarantee of the visibility of an indirect write, synchronization might not be required.

If a direct read or a direct write to a register is followed by an indirect write to that register that is caused by an external agent, or by an autonomous asynchronous event, or as a result of a memory-mapped write, then synchronization is required to guarantee the ordering of the indirect write relative to the direct read or direct write.

If an indirect write caused by a direct write is followed by an indirect write caused by an external agent, or by an autonomous asynchronous event, or as a result of a memory-mapped write, then synchronization is required to guarantee the ordering of the two indirect writes.

Where an indirect write occurs as a side-effect of an access, this happens atomically with the access, meaning no other accesses are allowed between the register access and its side-effect. For other information about indirect writes after a direct read or a direct write, see *Definitions of direct and indirect reads and writes and their side-effects* on page G8-9015

Note

Where a register has more that one encoding, a direct write to the register using a particular encoding is not an indirect write to the same register with a different encoding.

Where an indirect write is caused by the action of an external agent, such as a debugger, or by a memory-mapped read or write by the PE, then an indirect write by that agent to a register using a particular access mechanism, followed by an indirect read by that agent to the same register using the same access mechanism and address does not need synchronization.

Without explicit synchronization to guarantee the order of the accesses, where the same register is accessed by two or more of a System register access instruction, and external agent, and autonomous asynchronous event, or as a result of a memory-mapped access, the behavior must be as if the accesses occurred atomically and in any order. This applies even if the accesses occur simultaneously.

For information about the additional synchronization requirements for memory-mapped registers, see *Synchronization requirements for AArch64 System registers* on page D13-5235.

To guarantee the visibility of changes to some registers, additional operations might be required before the *Context synchronization event*. For such a register, the definition of the register identifies these additional requirements.

In this manual, unless the context indicates otherwise:

- *Accessing* a System register refers to a direct read or write of the register.
- *Using* a System register refers to an indirect read or write of the register.

Registers with some architectural guarantee of ordering or observability

For the registers for which Table G8-3 on page G8-9014 shows that the ordering of direct reads is guaranteed, multiple direct reads of a single register, using the same encoding, occur in program order without any explicit ordering.

For the registers for which Table G8-3 on page G8-9014 shows that some observability of indirect writes is guaranteed, an indirect write to the register caused by an external agent, an autonomous asynchronous event, or as a result of a memory-mapped write, is both:

- Observable to direct reads of the register, in finite time, without explicit synchronization.
- Observable to subsequent indirect reads of the register without explicit synchronization.

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These two sets of registers are similar, as Table G8-3 on page G8-9014 shows:

Table G8-3 Registers with a guarantee of ordering or observability, VMSAv8-32

Register	Ordering of direct reads	Observability of indirect writes	Notes
ISR	Guaranteed	Guaranteed	Interrupt Status Register
DBGCLAIMCLR	Guaranteed	Guaranteed	Debug CLAIM registers
DBGCLAIMSET	-	Guaranteed	
DBGDTRRXint	Guaranteed	Guaranteed	Debug Communication Channel registers
DBGDTRTXint	-	Guaranteed	
The DCC flags in DBGDSCRint	Guaranteed	Guaranteed	
CNTPCT	Guaranteed	Guaranteed	Generic Timer registers
CNTP_TVAL	Guaranteed	Guaranteed	
CNTVCT	Guaranteed	Guaranteed	
CNTV_TVAL	Guaranteed	Guaranteed	
CNTHP_TVAL	Guaranteed	Guaranteed	
PMCCNTR	Guaranteed	Guaranteed	Performance Monitors Extension registers, if the implementation includes the extension
PMEVCNTR<n>	Guaranteed	Guaranteed	
PMXEVCNTR	Guaranteed	Guaranteed	
PMOVSSET	Guaranteed	Guaranteed	
PMOVSR	Guaranteed	Guaranteed	
EDSCR.PipeAdv and the DCC flags in EDSCR	-	Guaranteed	Fields of the External Debug Status and Control Register

In addition to the requirements shown in Table G8-3 on page G8-9014:

- Indirect writes to the following registers as a result of memory-mapped writes, including accesses by external agents, are required to be observable to the indirect read made in determining the response to a subsequent memory-mapped access without explicit synchronization:
  - OSLAR_EL1. OSLAR_EL1 is indirectly read to determine whether the subsequent access is permitted.

    Note

    OSLAR_EL1 maps to the AArch32 System register DBGOSLAR.

  - EDLAR, if implemented. EDLAR is indirectly read to determine whether a subsequent write or side-effect of an access is ignored.

  Note

  This requirement is stricter than the general requirement for the observability of indirect writes.

- The requirement that an indirect write to the registers in Table G8-3 on page G8-9014 is observable to direct reads in finite time does not imply that all observers will observe the indirect write at the same time.

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For example, an increment of the system counter is an autonomous asynchronous event that performs an indirect write to the counter. This asynchronous event might generate a timer interrupt request, resulting in a *Context synchronization event*. When a GIC is used, the timer interrupt might arrive at the GIC after the PE has taken an interrupt request from another source, but before software reads the current interrupt ID from the GIC. This means that the GIC might identify the timer interrupt as the current interrupt. Software must not assume that a subsequent direct read of the counter register is guaranteed to observe the updated value of that register.

Although this example uses the counter-timer registers, it applies equally to other registers that might be linked to interrupt requests, including the PMU and Statistical Profiling status registers.

- When the PE is in Debug state, there are synchronization requirements for the Debug Communication Channel and Instruction Transfer registers. See *DCC and ITR access in Debug state* on page H4-9989.

The possibility that direct reads can occur *early*, in the absence of context synchronization, described in *Ordering of reads of System registers* on page G8-9018, still applies to the registers listed in Table G8-3 on page G8-9014.

Definitions of direct and indirect reads and writes and their side-effects

Direct and indirect reads and writes are defined as follows:

Direct read Is a read of a register, using an `MRC`, `MRRC`, or `STC` instruction, that the architecture permits for the current PE state.

If a direct read of a register has a side-effect of changing the value of a register, the effect of a direct read on that register is defined to be an *indirect write*, and has the synchronization requirements of an indirect write. This means the indirect write is guaranteed to have occurred, and to be visible to subsequent direct or indirect reads and writes only if synchronization is performed after the direct read.

Note

The indirect write described here can affect either the register written to by the direct write, or some other register. The synchronization requirement is the same in both cases.

Direct write Is a write to a register, using an `MCR`, `MCRR`, or `LDC` instruction, that the architecture permits for the current PE state.

In the following cases, the side-effect of the direct write is defined to be an indirect write of the affected register, and has the synchronization requirements of an indirect write:

- If the direct write has a side-effect of changing the value of a register other than the register accessed by the direct write.
- If the direct write has a side-effect of changing the value of the register accessed by the direct write, so that the value in that register might not be the value that the direct write wrote to the register.

In both cases, this means that the indirect write is not guaranteed to be visible to subsequent direct or indirect reads and writes unless synchronization is performed after the direct write.

Note

- As an example of a direct write to a register having an effect that is an indirect write of that register, writing 1 to a PMCNTENCLR.P*x* bit is also an indirect write, because if the P*x* bit had the value 1 before the direct write, the side-effect of the write changes the value of that bit to 0.
- The indirect write described here can affect either the register written to by the direct write, or some other register. The synchronization requirement is the same in both cases.

  For example, writing 1 to a PMCNTENCLR.P*x* bit that is set to 1 also changes the corresponding PMCNTENSET.P*x* bit from 1 to 0. This means that the direct write to the PMCNTENCLR defines indirect writes to both itself and to the PMCNTENSET.

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Indirect read Is a use of the register by an instruction to establish the operating conditions for the instruction. Examples of operating conditions that might be determined by an indirect read are the translation table base address, or whether memory accesses are forced to be Non-cacheable.

Indirect reads include situations where the value of one register determines what value is returned by a second register. This means that any read of the second register is an indirect read of the register that determines what value is returned.

Indirect reads also include:

- Reads of the System registers by external agents, such as debuggers, as described in *Debug registers* on page G8-9511.
- Memory-mapped reads of the System registers made by the PE on which the System registers are implemented.

Where an indirect read of a register has a side-effect of changing the value of a register, that change is defined to be an indirect write, and has the synchronization requirements of an indirect write.

Indirect write Is an update to the value of a register as a consequence of either:

- An exception, operation, or execution of an instruction that is not a direct write to that register.
- The asynchronous operation of an external agent.

This can include:

- The passage of time, as seen in counters or timers, including performance counters.
- The assertion of an interrupt.
- A write from an external agent, such as a debugger.

However, for some registers, the architecture gives some guarantee of visibility without any explicit synchronization, see *Registers with some architectural guarantee of ordering or observability* on page G8-9013.

Note

Taking an exception is a *Context synchronization event*. Any indirect write performed as part of an exception entry does not require additional synchronization. This includes the indirect writes to the registers that report the exception, as described in *Exception reporting in a VMSAv8-32 implementation* on page G5-8935.

G8.1.3 Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers

The Arm architecture specifies a number of *ID registers* that are characterized as comprising a set of 4-bit *ID fields,* Each ID field identifies the presence, and possibly the level of support for, a particular feature in an implementation of the architecture. These fields follow an architectural model that aids their use by software and provides future compatibility. This section describes that model. *AArch32 ID registers to which this scheme applies* on page G8-9017 identifies the set of ID registers that are accessible from AArch32 state.

A small number of ID fields do not follow the scheme described in this section. In these cases, the field description states that it does not follow this scheme.

Note

- The ID fields described here are distinct from register fields that enumerate the number of resources, such as the number of breakpoints, watchpoints, or performance monitors, or the amount of memory.
- ID fields that do not follow this scheme include the ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.PMUVer, ID_DFR0_EL1.PerfMon, ID_DFR0.PerfMon and EDDFR.PMUVer fields, see *Alternative ID scheme used for the Performance Monitors Extension version* on page G8-9018.
- The presence of an ID field for a feature does not imply that the feature is optional.

To provide forward compatibility, software can rely on the features of these fields that are described in this section.

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The ID fields, which are either signed or unsigned, use increasing numerical values to indicate increases in functionality. Therefore, if a value of `0x1` indicates the presence of some instructions, then the value `0x2` will indicate the presence of those instructions plus some additional instructions or functionality. This means software can be written in the form:

```
if (value >= number) {
    // do something that relies on the value of the feature
}
```

For ID fields where the value `0x0` defines that a feature is not present, the field holds an unsigned value. This covers the vast majority of such fields.

In a few cases, the architecture has been changed to permit implementations to exclude a feature that has previously been required and for which no ID field has been defined. In these cases, a new ID field is defined and:

- The field holds a signed value.
- The field value `0xF` indicates that the feature is not implemented.
- The field value `0x0` indicates that the feature is implemented.
- Software that depends on the feature can use the test:

```
if value >= 0 {
    // Software features that depend on the presence of the hardware feature
}
```

In some cases, it has been decided retrospectively that the increase in functionality between two consecutive numerical values is too great, and it is desirable to permit an intermediate degree of functionality, and the means to discover this. This is done by the introduction of a *fractional* field that both:

- Is referred to in the definition of the original field.
- Applies only when the original field is at the lower value of the step.

In principle, a fractional field can be used for two different fractional steps, with different meanings associated with each of these steps. For this reason, a fractional field must be interpreted in the context of the field to which it relates and the value of that field. Example G8-1 shows the use of such a field.

Example G8-1 Example of the use of a fractional field

For a field describing some class of functionality:

- The value `0x1` was defined as indicating that item A is present.
- The value `0x2` was defined as indicating that items B and C are present, in addition to item A.

Subsequently, it might be necessary to introduce a second ID field to indicate that A and B only are present. This new field is a fractional field, and might be defined as having the value `0x1` when A and B only are present. This fractional field is valid only when the original ID field has the value `0x1`.

This approach means that:

- Software that depends on the test if `(value >= 0x2)` can rely on features A, B, and C being present,
- Software that depends on the test `if (value >= 0x1)` can rely on feature A being present.
- If new software needs to check only that features A and B are present, then it can test:

```
if (value >= 0x2 || (value == 0x1 && fractional_value >= 0x1)) {
    // Software features that depend on A and B only
}
```

A fractional field uses the same approach of increasing numerical values indicating increasing functionality, and the fractional approach can also be applied recursively to fractional fields.

Unused ID fields, and fractional fields that are not applicable, are RES0 to allow their future use when features, or fractional implementation options, are added.

AArch32 ID registers to which this scheme applies

- The Auxiliary Feature register ID_AFR0.

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- The Processor Feature registers ID_PFR0 and ID_PFR1.
- The Debug Feature register ID_DFR0.
- The Memory Model Feature registers ID_MMFR0, ID_MMFR1, ID_MMFR2, ID_MMFR3, and ID_MMFR4.
- The Instruction Set Attribute registers ID_ISAR0, ID_ISAR1, ID_ISAR2, ID_ISAR3, ID_ISAR4, and ID_ISAR5.
- The Media and VFP Feature registers MVFR0, MVFR1, and MVFR2.

Note

Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers on page D13-5239 includes information about the AArch64 System registers and the memory-mapped registers to which this scheme applies.

Alternative ID scheme used for the Performance Monitors Extension version

The ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.PMUVer, ID_DFR0_EL1.PerfMon, ID_DFR0.PerfMon, and EDDFR.PMUVer fields, which identify the version of the Performance Monitors Extension, do not follow the standard ID scheme. Software must treat these fields as follows:

- The value `0xF` indicates that the Arm-architected Performance Monitors Extension is not implemented.
- If the field value is not `0xF` the field is treated as an unsigned value, as described for the standard ID scheme.

This means that software that depends on the implementation of a particular version of the Arm Performance Monitors Extension must be written in the form:

```
if (value != 0xF and value >= number) {
    // do something that relies on version 'number' of the feature
}
```

For these fields, Arm deprecates use of the value `0xF` in new implementations.

G8.1.4 About AArch32 System register accesses

The following subsections give more information about accesses to the AArch32 System registers:

- *Ordering of reads of System registers*.
- *Accessing 32-bit System registers* on page G8-9019.
- *Accessing 64-bit System registers* on page G8-9020.

Ordering of reads of System registers

Reads of the System registers can occur out of order with respect to earlier instructions executed on the same PE, provided that both:

- Any data dependencies between the instructions, as specified in *Synchronization of changes to AArch32 System registers* on page G8-9010, including read-after-read dependencies, are respected.
- The reads to the register do not occur earlier than the most recent *Context synchronization event* to its architectural position in the instruction stream.

Note

In particular, the values read from System registers that hold self-incrementing counts, such as the Performance Monitors counters or the Generic Timer counter or timers, could be accessed from any time after the previous *Context synchronization event*. For example, where a memory access is used to communicate a read of such a counter, an `ISB` must be inserted between the read of the memory location that is known to have returned its data, either as a result of a condition on that data or of the read having completed, and the read of the counter, if it is necessary that the counter returns a count value after the memory communication.

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Accessing 32-bit System registers

Software accesses most 32-bit System registers using the generic MCR and MRC System register access instructions, specifying some or all of the parameters {coproc, CRn, opc1, CRm, opc2}, where:

coproc
: Identifies the primary region of the System register encoding space. Takes one of the values:
  - p14 — Encoded as 0b1110.
  - p15 — Encoded as 0b1111.

CRn
: Takes a value in the range c0-c15, encoded the corresponding 4-bit binary value, 0b0000-0b1111.

  In the (coproc==0b1110) encoding space, the opc1 value identifies the System register functional group, and CRn is the most significant identifier for the required register within that group.

  In the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space, CRn is the most significant identifier for the required register.

opc1
: Takes a value in the range 0-7, encoded as its 3-bit binary value.

  In the (coproc==0b1110) encoding space, the opc1 value identifies the System register functional group, and can take the following values:
  - 0 — Debug System registers.
  - 1 — Trace System registers.
  - 7 — Legacy Jazelle System registers.

  In the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space, opc1 can take any value in the range 0-7.

CRm
: Takes a value in the range c0-c15, encoded the corresponding 4-bit binary value, 0b0000-0b1111.

opc2
: Takes a value in the range 0-7, encoded as its 3-bit binary value.

  opc2 is optional in the MCR and MRC instruction syntax, and if no value is specified the encoding defaults to 0b000.

Rt
: A general-purpose register to hold a 32-bit value to transfer to or from the System register. Takes a value in the range R0-R14, encoded as the corresponding 4-bit binary value, 0b0000-0b1110.

This means an MCR or MRC access to a specific 32-bit System register uses:

- A unique combination of coproc, CRn, opc1, CRm, and opc2, to specify the required System register.
- A general-purpose register, Rt, for the transferred 32-bit value.

See also:

- *MCR* on page F5-7393.
- *MRC* on page F5-7417.

A small number of AArch32 debug System registers are accessed using LDC or STC instructions. In these cases, the register to be accessed is identified in the instruction syntax by the use of p14, c5 where:

p14
: Identifies that the access is to the (coproc==0b1110) encoding space.

c5
: Identifies the target debug System register.

See the instruction descriptions:

- *LDC (immediate)* on page F5-7282.
- *LDC (literal)* on page F5-7284.
- *STC* on page F5-7639.

The only uses of LDC and STC permitted in Armv8-A are:

- An LDC access to load data from memory to DBGDTRTXint, see *LDC (immediate)* on page F5-7282 and *LDC (literal)* on page F5-7284.
- An STC access to store data to memory from DBGDTRRXint, see *STC* on page F5-7639.

A small number of AArch32 System registers are accessed using MRS, MSR, VMRS, or VMSR instructions, see the appropriate register and instruction description for more information, see:

- *MRS* on page F5-7421.
- *MSR (immediate)* on page F5-7431,
- *MSR (register)* on page F5-7433.
- *VMRS* on page F6-8250.

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- *VMSR* on page F6-8253.

Note

- For example:
  - The APSR, CPSR, and SPSR are accessed using MRS or MSR instructions.
  - The MVFR0, MVFR1, and MVFR2 are accessed using VMRS or VMSR instructions.
- In addition, the banked register forms of the MRS and MSR instructions can be used to access some System registers associated with PE modes other than the mode in which the PE is currently executing, see *MRS (Banked register)* on page F5-7423 and *MSR (Banked register)* on page F5-7427.

Accessing 64-bit System registers

Software accesses a 64-bit System register using the generic MCRR and MRRC System register access instructions, specifying the parameters {coproc, CRm, opc1}, where:

coproc
: Identifies the primary region of the System register encoding space. Takes one of the values:
  - p14 — Encoded as 0b1110.
  - p15 — Encoded as 0b1111.

CRm
: Takes a value in the range c0-c15, encoded the corresponding 4-bit binary value, 0b0000-0b1111.

  In the (coproc==0b1110) encoding space, the opc1 value identifies the System register functional group, and CRm is the most significant identifier for the required register within that group.

  In the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space, CRm is the most significant identifier for the required register.

opc1
: Takes a value in the range 0-15, encoded as its 3-bit binary value.

  In the (coproc==0b1110) encoding space, the opc1 value identifies the System register functional group, and can take the following values:
  - 0 — Debug System registers.
  - 1 — Trace System registers.

  In the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space, opc1 can take any value in the range 0-15.

Rt
: A general-purpose register to hold bits[31:0] of the value to transfer to or from the System register. Takes a value in the range R0-R14, encoded as the corresponding 4-bit binary value, 0b0000-0b1110.

Rt2
: A general-purpose register to hold bits[63:32] of the value to transfer to or from the System register. Takes a value in the range R0-R14, encoded as the corresponding 4-bit binary value, 0b0000-0b1110.

This means an MCRR or MRRC access to a specific 64-bit System register uses:

- A unique combination of coproc, CRm and opc1, to specify the required 64-bit System register.
- Two general-purpose registers, each holding 32 bits of the value to transfer.

This means a PE can access a 64-bit System register using:

- An MCRR instruction to write to a System register, see *MCRR* on page F5-7395.
- An MRRC instruction to read a System register, see *MRRC* on page F5-7419.

When using an MCRR or MRRC instruction the System register access is 64-bit atomic.

Some 64-bit registers also have an MCR and MRC encoding. The MCR and MRC encodings for these registers access the least significant 32 bits of the register. For example, to access the PAR, software can:

- Use the following instructions to access all 64 bits of the register:

```
MRRC p15, 0, <Rt>, <Rt2>, c7    ; Read 64-bit PAR into Rt (low word) and Rt2 (high word)
MCRR p15, 0, <Rt>, <Rt2>, c7    ; Write Rt (low word) and Rt2 (high word) to 64-bit PAR
```

- Use the following instructions to access the least-significant 32 bits of the register:

```
MRC p15, 0, <Rt>, c7, c4, 0    ; Read PAR[31:0] into Rt
MCR p15, 0, <Rt>, c7, c4, 0    ; Write Rt to PAR[31:0]
```


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G8.2 General system control registers

This section lists the System registers in AArch32 state that are not part of one of the other listed groups.

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G8.2.1 ACTLR, Auxiliary Control Register

The ACTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED configuration and control options for execution at EL1 and EL0.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ACTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ACTLR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ACTLR are UNDEFINED.

Some bits might define global configuration settings, and be common to the Secure and Non-secure instances of the register.

Attributes

ACTLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing ACTLR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TACR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TAC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = ACTLR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = ACTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = ACTLR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = ACTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = ACTLR_S;
    else
        R[t] = ACTLR_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TACR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TAC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        ACTLR_NS = R[t];
    else
        ACTLR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        ACTLR_NS = R[t];
    else
        ACTLR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        ACTLR_S = R[t];
    else
        ACTLR_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.2 ACTLR2, Auxiliary Control Register 2

The ACTLR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides additional space to the ACTLR register to hold IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED trap functionality for execution at EL1 and EL0.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ACTLR2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ACTLR_EL1[63:32].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ACTLR2 are UNDEFINED.

In Armv8.0 and Armv8.1, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this register is implemented, or whether it causes UNDEFINED exceptions when accessed. The implementation of this register can be detected by examining ID_MMFR4.AC2.

From Armv8.2 this register must be implemented.

Attributes

ACTLR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing ACTLR2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TACR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TAC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = ACTLR2_NS;
```


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```
    else
        R[t] = ACTLR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = ACTLR2_NS;
    else
        R[t] = ACTLR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = ACTLR2_S;
    else
        R[t] = ACTLR2_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TACR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TAC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        ACTLR2_NS = R[t];
    else
        ACTLR2 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        ACTLR2_NS = R[t];
    else
        ACTLR2 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        ACTLR2_S = R[t];
    else
        ACTLR2_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.3 ADFSR, Auxiliary Data Fault Status Register

The ADFSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides additional IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault status information for Data Abort exceptions taken to EL1 modes, and EL3 modes when EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ADFSR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AFSR0_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ADFSR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ADFSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing ADFSR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = ADFSR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = ADFSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = ADFSR_NS;
```


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```
    else
        R[t] = ADFSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = ADFSR_S;
    else
        R[t] = ADFSR_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        ADFSR_NS = R[t];
    else
        ADFSR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        ADFSR_NS = R[t];
    else
        ADFSR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        ADFSR_S = R[t];
    else
        ADFSR_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.4 AIDR, Auxiliary ID Register

The AIDR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED identification information.

The value of this register must be used in conjunction with the value of MIDR.

Configurations

AArch32 System register AIDR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AIDR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to AIDR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AIDR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Accessing AIDR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b001	0b0000	0b0000	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = AIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = AIDR;
```


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G8.2.5 AIFSR, Auxiliary Instruction Fault Status Register

The AIFSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides additional IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault status information for Prefetch Abort exceptions taken to EL1 modes, and EL3 modes when EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32.

Configurations

AArch32 System register AIFSR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AFSR1_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to AIFSR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AIFSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing AIFSR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = AIFSR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = AIFSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = AIFSR_NS;
```


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```
    else
        R[t] = AIFSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = AIFSR_S;
    else
        R[t] = AIFSR_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        AIFSR_NS = R[t];
    else
        AIFSR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        AIFSR_NS = R[t];
    else
        AIFSR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        AIFSR_S = R[t];
    else
        AIFSR_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.6 AMAIR0, Auxiliary Memory Attribute Indirection Register 0

The AMAIR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

When using the Long-descriptor format translation tables for stage 1 translations, provides IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED memory attributes for the memory regions specified by MAIR0.

Configurations

AArch32 System register AMAIR0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMAIR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMAIR0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMAIR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

This register is RES0 in the following cases:

- When an implementation does not provide any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED memory attributes.
- When the Long-descriptor translation table format is not used.

If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32:

- AMAIR0(S) gives the value for memory accesses from Secure state.
- AMAIR0(NS) gives the value for memory accesses from Non-secure states other than Hyp mode.

Any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED memory attributes are additional qualifiers for the memory locations and must not change the architected behavior specified by MAIR0 and MAIR1.

In a typical implementation, AMAIR0 and AMAIR1 split into eight one-byte fields, corresponding to the MAIRn.Attr<n> fields, but the architecture does not require them to do so.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing AMAIR0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1010	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T10 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T10 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = AMAIR0_NS;
    else
        R[t] = AMAIR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = AMAIR0_NS;
    else
        R[t] = AMAIR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = AMAIR0_S;
    else
        R[t] = AMAIR0_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1010	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T10 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T10 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        AMAIR0_NS = R[t];
    else
        AMAIR0 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        AMAIR0_NS = R[t];
    else
        AMAIR0 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE2 == HIGH then
    UNDEFINED;
else
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        AMAIR0_S = R[t];
    else
        AMAIR0_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.7 AMAIR1, Auxiliary Memory Attribute Indirection Register 1

The AMAIR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

When using the Long-descriptor format translation tables for stage 1 translations, provides IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED memory attributes for the memory regions specified by MAIR1.

Configurations

AArch32 System register AMAIR1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMAIR_EL1[63:32].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMAIR1 are UNDEFINED.

When EL3 is using AArch32, write access to AMAIR1(S) is disabled when the CP15SDISABLE signal is asserted HIGH.

Attributes

AMAIR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	

This register is RES0 in the following cases:

- When an implementation does not provide any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED memory attributes.
- When the Long-descriptor translation table format is not used.

If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32:

- AMAIR1(S) gives the value for memory accesses from Secure state.
- AMAIR1(NS) gives the value for memory accesses from Non-secure states other than Hyp mode.

Any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED memory attributes are additional qualifiers for the memory locations and must not change the architected behavior specified by MAIR0 and MAIR1.

In a typical implementation, AMAIR0 and AMAIR1 split into eight one-byte fields, corresponding to the MAIRn.Attr<n> fields, but the architecture does not require them to do so.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing AMAIR1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1010	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T10 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T10 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = AMAIR1_NS;
    else
        R[t] = AMAIR1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = AMAIR1_NS;
    else
        R[t] = AMAIR1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = AMAIR1_S;
    else
        R[t] = AMAIR1_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1010	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T10 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T10 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        AMAIR1_NS = R[t];
    else
        AMAIR1 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        AMAIR1_NS = R[t];
    else
        AMAIR1 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE2 == HIGH then
    UNDEFINED;
else
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        AMAIR1_S = R[t];
    else
        AMAIR1_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.8 APSR, Application Program Status Register

The APSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Hold program status and control information.

Note

Some of the fields in this register are permitted to return the value of the PSTATE field on a read. This is an exception to the general rule that an UNKNOWN field must not return information that cannot be obtained, at the current Privilege level, by an architected mechanism.

For more information see *The Application Program Status Register, APSR* on page E1-6819.

Configurations

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to APSR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

APSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

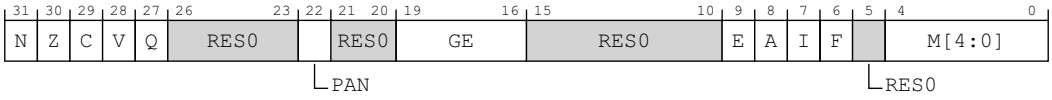

N, bit [31]

Negative condition flag. Set to bit[31] of the result of the last flag-setting instruction. If the result is regarded as a two's complement signed integer, then N is set to 1 if the result was negative, and N is set to 0 if the result was positive or zero.

Z, bit [30]

Zero condition flag. Set to 1 if the result of the last flag-setting instruction was zero, and to 0 otherwise. A result of zero often indicates an equal result from a comparison.

C, bit [29]

Carry condition flag. Set to 1 if the last flag-setting instruction resulted in a carry condition, for example an unsigned overflow on an addition.

V, bit [28]

Overflow condition flag. Set to 1 if the last flag-setting instruction resulted in an overflow condition, for example a signed overflow on an addition.

Q, bit [27]

Cumulative saturation bit. Set to 1 to indicate that overflow or saturation occurred in some instructions.

Bits [26:23]

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never. This field is UNKNOWN, but is permitted to return the value of PSTATE.PAN field. On writes, this field is treated as Do-Not-Modify.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [21:20]

Reserved, RES0.

GE, bits [19:16]

Greater than or Equal flags, for parallel addition and subtraction.

Bits [15:10]

Reserved, RES0.

E, bit [9]

Endianness. This field is UNKNOWN, but is permitted to return the value of PSTATE.E field. On writes, this field is treated as Do-Not-Modify.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask. This field is UNKNOWN, but is permitted to return the value of PSTATE.A field. On writes, this field is treated as Do-Not-Modify.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [7]

IRQ interrupt mask. This field is UNKNOWN, but is permitted to return the value of PSTATE.I field. On writes, this field is treated as Do-Not-Modify.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [6]

FIQ interrupt mask. This field is UNKNOWN, but is permitted to return the value of PSTATE.F field. On writes, this field is treated as Do-Not-Modify.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [5]

Reserved, RES0.

M[4:0], bits [4:0]

Mode. This field is UNKNOWN, but is permitted to return the value of PSTATE.M[4:0] field. On writes, this field is treated as Do-Not-Modify.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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G8.2.9 ATS12NSOPR, Address Translate Stages 1 and 2 Non-secure Only PL1 Read

The ATS12NSOPR characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs stage 1 and 2 address translations as defined for PL1 and the Non-secure state, with permissions as if reading from the given virtual address.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ATS12NSOPR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ATS12NSOPR is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Input address for translation

Bits [31:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR.

This System instruction takes a VA as input. The resulting address is the PA that is the output address of the stage 2 translation.

Executing ATS12NSOPR instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b1000	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.<NS,EEL2> == '01' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_12, EL1, ATAccess_Read);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_12, EL1, ATAccess_Read);
```


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G8.2.10 ATS12NSOPW, Address Translate Stages 1 and 2 Non-secure Only PL1 Write

The ATS12NSOPW characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs stage 1 and 2 address translations as defined for PL1 and the Non-secure state, with permissions as if writing to the given virtual address.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ATS12NSOPW are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ATS12NSOPW is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Input address for translation

Bits [31:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR.

This System instruction takes a VA as input. The resulting address is the PA that is the output address of the stage 2 translation.

Executing ATS12NSOPW instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b1000	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.<NS,EEL2> == '01' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_12, EL1, ATAccess_Write);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_12, EL1, ATAccess_Write);
```


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G8.2.11 ATS12NSOUR, Address Translate Stages 1 and 2 Non-secure Only Unprivileged Read

The ATS12NSOUR characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs stage 1 and 2 address translations as defined for PL0 and the Non-secure state, with permissions as if reading from the given virtual address.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ATS12NSOUR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ATS12NSOUR is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Input address for translation

Bits [31:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR.

This System instruction takes a VA as input. The resulting address is the PA that is the output address of the stage 2 translation.

Executing ATS12NSOUR instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b1000	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.<NS,EEL2> == '01' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_12, EL0, ATAccess_Read);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_12, EL0, ATAccess_Read);
```


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G8.2.12 ATS12NSOUW, Address Translate Stages 1 and 2 Non-secure Only Unprivileged Write

The ATS12NSOUW characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs stage 1 and 2 address translations as defined for PL0 and the Non-secure state, with permissions as if writing to the given virtual address.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ATS12NSOUW are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ATS12NSOUW is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Input address for translation

Bits [31:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR.

This System instruction takes a VA as input. The resulting address is the PA that is the output address of the stage 2 translation.

Executing ATS12NSOUW instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b1000	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.<NS,EEL2> == '01' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_12, EL0, ATAccess_Write);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_12, EL0, ATAccess_Write);
```


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G8.2.13 ATS1CPR, Address Translate Stage 1 Current state PL1 Read

The ATS1CPR characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs stage 1 address translation as defined for PL1 and the current Security state, with permissions as if reading from the given virtual address.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ATS1CPR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ATS1CPR is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Input address for translation

Bits [31:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR.

This System instruction takes a VA as input. If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the resulting address is the IPA that is the output address of the stage 1 translation. Otherwise, the resulting address is a PA.

Executing ATS1CPR instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b1000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_Read);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_Read);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL3, ATAccess_Read);
    else
        AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_Read);
```


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G8.2.14 ATS1CPRP, Address Translate Stage 1 Current state PL1 Read PAN

The ATS1CPRP characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs a stage 1 address translation at PL1 and in the current Security state, where the value of PSTATE.PAN determines if a read from a location will generate a Permission fault for a privileged access.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32 and FEAT_PAN2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ATS1CPRP are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ATS1CPRP is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31	0
Input address for translation	

Bits [31:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR.

This System instruction takes a VA as input. If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the resulting address is the IPA that is the output address of the stage 1 translation. Otherwise, the resulting address is a PA.

Executing ATS1CPRP instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b1001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_ReadPAN);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_ReadPAN);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL3, ATAccess_ReadPAN);
    else
        AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_ReadPAN);
```


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G8.2.15 ATS1CPW, Address Translate Stage 1 Current state PL1 Write

The ATS1CPW characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs stage 1 address translation as defined for PL1 and the current Security state, with permissions as if writing to the given virtual address.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ATS1CPW are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ATS1CPW is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Input address for translation

Bits [31:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR.

This System instruction takes a VA as input. If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the resulting address is the IPA that is the output address of the stage 1 translation. Otherwise, the resulting address is a PA.

Executing ATS1CPW instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b1000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_Write);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_Write);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL3, ATAccess_Write);
    else
        AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_Write);
```


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G8.2.16 ATS1CPWP, Address Translate Stage 1 Current state PL1 Write PAN

The ATS1CPWP characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs a stage 1 address translation at PL1 and in the current Security state, where the value of PSTATE.PAN determines if a write to the location will generate a Permission fault for a privileged access.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32 and FEAT_PAN2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ATS1CPWP are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ATS1CPWP is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Input address for translation

Bits [31:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR.

This System instruction takes a VA as input. If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the resulting address is the IPA that is the output address of the stage 1 translation. Otherwise, the resulting address is a PA.

Executing ATS1CPWP instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b1001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_WritePAN);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_WritePAN);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL3, ATAccess_WritePAN);
    else
        AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL1, ATAccess_WritePAN);
```


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G8.2.17 ATS1CUR, Address Translate Stage 1 Current state Unprivileged Read

The ATS1CUR characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs stage 1 address translation as defined for PL0 and the current Security state, with permissions as if reading from the given virtual address.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ATS1CUR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ATS1CUR is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Input address for translation

Bits [31:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR.

This System instruction takes a VA as input. If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the resulting address is the IPA that is the output address of the stage 1 translation. Otherwise, the resulting address is a PA.

Executing ATS1CUR instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b1000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL0, ATAccess_Read);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL0, ATAccess_Read);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL0, ATAccess_Read);
```


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G8.2.18 ATS1CUW, Address Translate Stage 1 Current state Unprivileged Write

The ATS1CUW characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs stage 1 address translation as defined for PL0 and the current Security state, with permissions as if writing to the given virtual address.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ATS1CUW are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ATS1CUW is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Input address for translation

Bits [31:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR.

This System instruction takes a VA as input. If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the resulting address is the IPA that is the output address of the stage 1 translation. Otherwise, the resulting address is a PA.

Executing ATS1CUW instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b1000	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL0, ATAccess_Write);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL0, ATAccess_Write);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL0, ATAccess_Write);
```


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G8.2.19 ATS1HR, Address Translate Stage 1 Hyp mode Read

The ATS1HR characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs stage 1 address translation as defined for PL2 and the Non-secure state, with permissions as if reading from the given virtual address.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ATS1HR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ATS1HR is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Input address for translation

Bits [31:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR.

This System instruction takes a VA as input. The resulting address is the PA that is the output address of the translation.

Executing ATS1HR instruction

If this instruction is executed in a Secure privileged mode other than Monitor mode, then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction executes as if it had been executed in Monitor mode.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0111	0b1000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL2, ATAccess_Read);
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL2, ATAccess_Read);
```


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G8.2.20 ATS1HW, Address Translate Stage 1 Hyp mode Write

The ATS1HW characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs stage 1 address translation as defined for PL2 and the Non-secure state, with permissions as if writing to the given virtual address.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ATS1HW are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ATS1HW is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Input address for translation

Bits [31:0]

Input address for translation. The resulting address can be read from the PAR.

This System instruction takes a VA as input. The resulting address is the PA that is the output address of the translation.

Executing ATS1HW instruction

If this instruction is executed in a Secure privileged mode other than Monitor mode, then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction executes as if it had been executed in Monitor mode.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0111	0b1000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL2, ATAccess_Write);
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.AT(R[t], TranslationStage_1, EL2, ATAccess_Write);
```


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G8.2.21 BPIALL, Branch Predictor Invalidate All

The BPIALL characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all entries from branch predictors.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to BPIALL are UNDEFINED.

In an implementation where the branch predictors are architecturally invisible, this instruction can execute as a NOP.

Attributes

BPIALL is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Rt> is ignored.

Executing BPIALL instruction

The PE ignores the value of <Rt>. Software does not have to write a value to this register before issuing this instruction.

When HCR.FB is 1, at Non-secure EL1 this instruction executes as a BPIALLIS.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b0101	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.FB == '1' then
        BPIALLIS();
    else
        BPIALL();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    BPIALL();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    BPIALL();
```


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G8.2.22 BPIALLIS, Branch Predictor Invalidate All, Inner Shareable

The BPIALLIS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all entries from branch predictors Inner Shareable.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to BPIALLIS are UNDEFINED.

In an implementation where the branch predictors are architecturally invisible, this instruction can execute as a NOP.

Attributes

BPIALLIS is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Rt> is ignored.

Executing BPIALLIS instruction

The PE ignores the value of <Rt>. Software does not have to write a value to this register before issuing this instruction.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b0001	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        BPIALLIS();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    BPIALLIS();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    BPIALLIS();
```


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G8.2.23 BPIMVA, Branch Predictor Invalidate by VA

The BPIMVA characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate virtual address from branch predictors.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to BPIMVA are UNDEFINED.

In an implementation where the branch predictors are architecturally invisible, this instruction can execute as a NOP.

Attributes

BPIMVA is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Virtual address to use

Bits [31:0]

Virtual address to use.

Executing BPIMVA instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b0101	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        BPIMVA(R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    BPIMVA(R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    BPIMVA(R[t]);
```


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G8.2.24 CCSIDR, Current Cache Size ID Register

The CCSIDR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the architecture of the currently selected cache.

When FEAT_CCIDX is implemented, this register is used in conjunction with CCSIDR2.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CCSIDR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CCSIDR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to CCSIDR are UNDEFINED.

The implementation includes one CCSIDR for each cache that it can access. CSSELR and the Security state select which Cache Size ID Register is accessible.

Attributes

CCSIDR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When FEAT_CCIDX is implemented:

Note

The parameters NumSets, Associativity, and LineSize in these registers define the architecturally visible parameters that are required for the cache maintenance by Set/Way instructions. They are not guaranteed to represent the actual microarchitectural features of a design. You cannot make any inference about the actual sizes of caches based on these parameters.

Bits [31:24]

Reserved, RES0.

Associativity, bits [23:3]

(Associativity of cache) - 1, therefore a value of 0 indicates an associativity of 1. The associativity does not have to be a power of 2.

LineSize, bits [2:0]

(Log_2(Number of bytes in cache line)) - 4. For example:

For a line length of 16 bytes: $Log_2(16) = 4$, LineSize entry = 0. This is the minimum line length.

For a line length of 32 bytes: $Log_2(32) = 5$, LineSize entry = 1.

Otherwise:

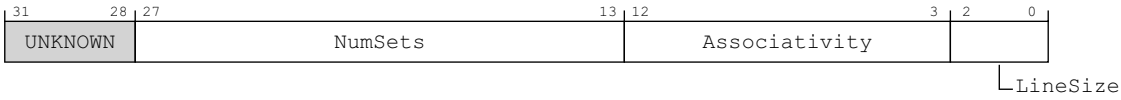

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Note

The parameters NumSets, Associativity, and LineSize in these registers define the architecturally visible parameters that are required for the cache maintenance by Set/Way instructions. They are not guaranteed to represent the actual microarchitectural features of a design. You cannot make any inference about the actual sizes of caches based on these parameters.

Bits [31:24]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

NumSets, bits [27:13]

(Number of sets in cache) - 1, therefore a value of 0 indicates 1 set in the cache. The number of sets does not have to be a power of 2.

Associativity, bits [23:3]

(Associativity of cache) - 1, therefore a value of 0 indicates an associativity of 1. The associativity does not have to be a power of 2.

LineSize, bits [2:0]

(Log_2(Number of bytes in cache line)) - 4. For example:

For a line length of 16 bytes: $Log_2(16) = 4$, LineSize entry = 0. This is the minimum line length.

For a line length of 32 bytes: $Log_2(32) = 5$, LineSize entry = 1.

Accessing CCSIDR

If CSSELR.{Level, InD} is programmed to a cache level that is not implemented, then on a read of the CCSIDR the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and can be one of the following:

- The CCSIDR read is treated as NOP.
- The CCSIDR read is UNDEFINED.
- The CCSIDR read returns an UNKNOWN value.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b001	0b0000	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID4 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TID4 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = CCSIDR;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = CCSIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = CCSIDR;
```


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G8.2.25 CCSIDR2, Current Cache Size ID Register 2

The CCSIDR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the architecture of the currently selected cache.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CCSIDR2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CCSIDR2_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32 and FEAT_CCIDX is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CCSIDR2 are UNDEFINED.

The implementation includes one CCSIDR2 for each cache that it can access. CSSELR and the Security state select which Cache Size ID Register is accessible.

Attributes

CCSIDR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 24	23 … 0
RES0	NumSets

Bits [31:24]

Reserved, RES0.

NumSets, bits [23:0]

(Number of sets in cache) - 1, therefore a value of 0 indicates 1 set in the cache. The number of sets does not have to be a power of 2.

Accessing CCSIDR2

If CSSELR.{Level, InD} is programmed to a cache level that is not implemented, then on a read of the CCSIDR2 the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and can be one of the following:

- The CCSIDR2 read is treated as NOP.
- The CCSIDR2 read is UNDEFINED.
- The CCSIDR2 read returns an UNKNOWN value.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b001	0b0000	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID4 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TID4 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = CCSIDR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = CCSIDR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = CCSIDR2;
```


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G8.2.26 CFPRCTX, Control Flow Prediction Restriction by Context

The CFPRCTX characteristics are:

Purpose

Control Flow Prediction Restriction by Context applies to all Control Flow Prediction Resources that predict execution based on information gathered within the target execution context or contexts.

Control flow predictions determined by the actions of code in the target execution context or contexts appearing in program order before the instruction cannot exploitatively control speculative execution occurring after the instruction is complete and synchronized.

This instruction is guaranteed to be complete following a DSB that covers both read and write behavior on the same PE as executed the original restriction instruction, and a subsequent context synchronization event is required to ensure that the effect of the completion of the instructions is synchronized to the current execution.

Note

This instruction does not require the invalidation of prediction structures so long as the behavior described for completion of this instruction is met by the implementation.

On some implementations the instruction is likely to take a significant number of cycles to execute. This instruction is expected to be used very rarely, such as on the roll-over of an ASID or VMID, but should not be used on every context switch.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_SPECRES is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CFPRCTX are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CFPRCTX is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

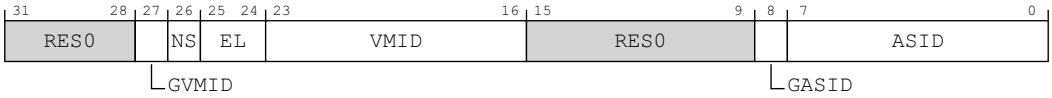

Bits [31:28]

Reserved, RES0.

GVMID, bit [27]

Execution of this instruction applies to all VMIDs or a specified VMID.

`0b0` Applies to specified VMID for an EL0 or EL1 target execution context.

`0b1` Applies to all VMIDs for an EL0 or EL1 target execution context.

For target execution contexts other than EL0 or EL1, this field is RES0.

If the instruction is executed at EL0 or EL1, this field has an Effective value of 0.

If EL2 is not implemented or not enabled for the target Security state, this field is RES0.

NS, bit [26]

Security State.

`0b0` Secure state.

`0b1` Non-secure state.

If the instruction is executed in Non-secure state, this field has an Effective value of 1.

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EL, bits [25:24]

Exception Level. Indicates the Exception level of the target execution context.

`0b00` EL0.

`0b01` EL1.

`0b10` EL2.

`0b11` EL3.

If the instruction is executed at an Exception level lower than the specified level, this instruction is treated as a NOP.

VMID, bits [23:16]

Only applies when bit[27] is 0 and the target execution context is either:

- EL1.
- EL0 when (HCR_EL2.E2H==0 or HCR_EL2.TGE==0) or EL2 is using AArch32 state.

Otherwise this field is RES0.

When the instruction is executed at EL1, this field is treated as the current VMID.

When the instruction is executed at EL0 and (HCR_EL2.E2H==0 or HCR_EL2.TGE==0 or ELUsingAArch32(EL2)), this field is treated as the current VMID.

When the instruction is executed at EL0 and (HCR_EL2.E2H==1 and HCR_EL2.TGE==1 and !ELUsingAArch32(EL2)), this field is ignored.

If EL2 is not implemented or not enabled for the target Security state, this field is RES0.

Bits [15:9]

Reserved, RES0.

GASID, bit [8]

Execution of this instruction applies to all ASIDs or a specified ASID.

`0b0` Applies to specified ASID for an EL0 target execution context.

`0b1` Applies to all ASIDs for an EL0 target execution context.

For target execution contexts other than EL0, this field is RES0.

If the instruction is executed at EL0, this field is treated as 0.

ASID, bits [7:0]

Only applies for an EL0 target execution context and when bit[8] is 0.

Otherwise, this field is RES0.

When the instruction is executed at EL0, this field is treated as the current ASID.

Executing CFPRCTX instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b0011	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.EnRCTX == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
```


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```
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && SCTLR.EnRCTX == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.CFPRCTX == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.EnRCTX == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    else
        AArch32.RestrictPrediction(R[t], RestrictType_ControlFlow);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    else
        AArch32.RestrictPrediction(R[t], RestrictType_ControlFlow);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.RestrictPrediction(R[t], RestrictType_ControlFlow);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.RestrictPrediction(R[t], RestrictType_ControlFlow);
```


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G8.2.27 CLIDR, Cache Level ID Register

The CLIDR characteristics are:

Purpose

Identifies the type of cache, or caches, that are implemented at each level and can be managed using the architected cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way, up to a maximum of seven levels. Also identifies the Level of Coherence (LoC) and Level of Unification (LoU) for the cache hierarchy.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CLIDR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CLIDR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to CLIDR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CLIDR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 30	29 27	26 24	23 21	20 18	17 15	14 12	11 9	8 6	5 3	2 0
ICB	LoUU	LoC	LoUIS	Ctype7	Ctype6	Ctype5	Ctype4	Ctype3	Ctype2	Ctype1

ICB, bits [31:30]

Inner cache boundary. This field indicates the boundary for caching Inner Cacheable memory regions.

`0b00` Not disclosed by this mechanism.

`0b01` L1 cache is the highest Inner Cacheable level.

`0b10` L2 cache is the highest Inner Cacheable level.

`0b11` L3 cache is the highest Inner Cacheable level.

LoUU, bits [29:27]

Level of Unification Uniprocessor for the cache hierarchy.

Note

When FEAT_S2FWB is implemented, the architecture requires that this field is zero so that no levels of data cache need to be cleaned in order to manage coherency with instruction fetches.

LoC, bits [26:24]

Level of Coherence for the cache hierarchy.

LoUIS, bits [23:21]

Level of Unification Inner Shareable for the cache hierarchy.

Note

When FEAT_S2FWB is implemented, the architecture requires that this field is zero so that no levels of data cache need to be cleaned in order to manage coherency with instruction fetches.

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Ctype<n>, bits [3(n-1)+2:3(n-1)], for n = 7 to 1

Cache Type fields. Indicate the type of cache that is implemented and can be managed using the architected cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way at each level, from Level 1 up to a maximum of seven levels of cache hierarchy.

`0b000` No cache.

`0b001` Instruction cache only.

`0b010` Data cache only.

`0b011` Separate instruction and data caches.

`0b100` Unified cache.

All other values are reserved.

If software reads the Cache Type fields from Ctype1 upwards, once it has seen a value of 000, no caches that can be managed using the architected cache maintenance instructions that operate by set/way exist at further-out levels of the hierarchy. So, for example, if Ctype3 is the first Cache Type field with a value of 000, the values of Ctype4 to Ctype7 must be ignored.

Accessing CLIDR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b001	0b0000	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID4 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TID4 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = CLIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = CLIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = CLIDR;
```


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G8.2.28 CONTEXTIDR, Context ID Register

The CONTEXTIDR characteristics are:

Purpose

Identifies the current Process Identifier and, when using the Short-descriptor translation table format, the Address Space Identifier.

The value of the whole of this register is called the Context ID and is used by:

- The debug logic, for Linked and Unlinked Context ID matching.
- The trace logic, to identify the current process.

The significance of this register is for debug and trace use only.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CONTEXTIDR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CONTEXTIDR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to CONTEXTIDR are UNDEFINED.

The register format depends on whether address translation is using the Long-descriptor or the Short-descriptor translation table format.

Attributes

CONTEXTIDR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When TTBCR.EAE == 0:

31 … 8	7 … 0
PROCID	ASID

PROCID, bits [31:8]

Process Identifier. This field must be programmed with a unique value that identifies the current process.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ASID, bits [7:0]

Address Space Identifier. This field is programmed with the value of the current ASID.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When TTBCR.EAE == 1:

31 … 0
PROCID

PROCID, bits [31:0]

Process Identifier. This field must be programmed with a unique value that identifies the current process.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CONTEXTIDR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = CONTEXTIDR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = CONTEXTIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = CONTEXTIDR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = CONTEXTIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = CONTEXTIDR_S;
    else
        R[t] = CONTEXTIDR_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        CONTEXTIDR_NS = R[t];
    else
```


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```
        CONTEXTIDR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        CONTEXTIDR_NS = R[t];
    else
        CONTEXTIDR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        CONTEXTIDR_S = R[t];
    else
        CONTEXTIDR_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.29 CP15DMB, Data Memory Barrier System instruction

The CP15DMB characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs a Data Memory Barrier.

Arm deprecates any use of this System instruction, and strongly recommends that software use the DMB instruction instead.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to CP15DMB are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CP15DMB is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Rt> is ignored.

Executing CP15DMB instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b1010	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.CP15BEN == '0'
then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.CP15BEN == '0'
then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && SCTLR.CP15BEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        CP15DMB();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif SCTLR.CP15BEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CP15DMB();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HSCTLR.CP15BEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CP15DMB();
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCTLR.CP15BEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CP15DMB();
```


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G8.2.30 CP15DSB, Data Synchronization Barrier System instruction

The CP15DSB characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs a Data Synchronization Barrier.

Arm deprecates any use of this System instruction, and strongly recommends that software use the DSB instruction instead.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to CP15DSB are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CP15DSB is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Rt> is ignored.

Executing CP15DSB instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b1010	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.CP15BEN == '0'
then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.CP15BEN == '0'
then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && SCTLR.CP15BEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        CP15DSB();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif SCTLR.CP15BEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CP15DSB();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HSCTLR.CP15BEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CP15DSB();
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCTLR.CP15BEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CP15DSB();
```


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G8.2.31 CP15ISB, Instruction Synchronization Barrier System instruction

The CP15ISB characteristics are:

Purpose

Performs an Instruction Synchronization Barrier.

Arm deprecates any use of this System instruction, and strongly recommends that software use the ISB instruction instead.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to CP15ISB are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CP15ISB is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Rt> is ignored.

Executing CP15ISB instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b0101	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.CP15BEN == '0'
then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.CP15BEN == '0'
then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && SCTLR.CP15BEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        CP15ISB();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif SCTLR.CP15BEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CP15ISB();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HSCTLR.CP15BEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CP15ISB();
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCTLR.CP15BEN == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CP15ISB();
```


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G8.2.32 CPACR, Architectural Feature Access Control Register

The CPACR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls access to trace, and to Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality from EL0, EL1, and EL3.

In an implementation that includes EL2, the CPACR has no effect on instructions executed at EL2.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CPACR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CPACR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to CPACR are UNDEFINED.

Bits in the NSACR control Non-secure access to the CPACR fields. See the field descriptions for more information.

Note

In the register field descriptions, controls are described as applying at specified Privilege levels. This is because, in Secure state, a PL1 control:

- Applies to execution in a Secure EL3 mode when EL3 is using AArch32.
- Applies to execution in a Secure EL1 mode when EL3 is using AArch64.

See *Security state, Exception levels, and AArch32 execution privilege* on page G1-8592.

Attributes

CPACR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

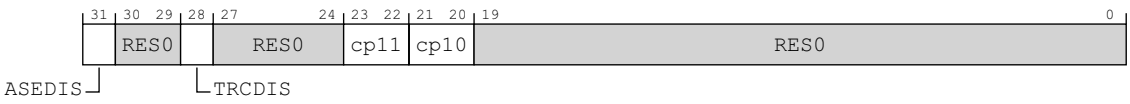

ASEDIS, bit [31]

Disables PL0 and PL1 execution of Advanced SIMD instructions.

`0b0` This control permits execution of Advanced SIMD instructions at PL0 and PL1.

`0b1` All instruction encodings that are Advanced SIMD instruction encodings, but are not also floating-point instruction encodings, are UNDEFINED at PL0 and PL1.

If the implementation does not include Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, this field is RES0. Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this field is implemented as a RW field. If it is not implemented as a RW field, it is RAZ/WI.

If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32, and the value of NSACR.NSASEDIS is 1, this field behaves as RAO/WI in Non-secure state, regardless of its actual value. This applies even if the field is implemented as RAZ/WI.

For the list of instructions affected by this field, see *Controls of Advanced SIMD operation that do not apply to floating-point operation* on page E1-6837.

See the description of CPACR.cp10 for a list of other controls that can disable or trap execution of Advanced SIMD instructions in AArch32 state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

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Bits [30:29]

Reserved, RES0.

TRCDIS, bit [28]

Traps PL0 and PL1 System register accesses to all implemented trace registers to Undefined mode.

`0b0` This control has no effect on PL0 and PL1 System register accesses to trace registers.

`0b1` PL0 and PL1 System register accesses to all implemented trace registers are trapped to Undefined mode.

If the implementation does not include a PE trace unit, or does not include a System register interface to the PE trace unit registers, this field is RES0. Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this field is implemented as a RW field. If it is not implemented as a RW field, it is RAZ/WI.

If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32, and the value of NSACR.NSTRCDIS is 1, this field behaves as RAO/WI in Non-secure state, regardless of its actual value. This applies even if the field is implemented as RAZ/WI.

Note

- The ETMv4 architecture and ETE do not permit EL0 to access the trace registers. If the PE trace unit implements FEAT_ETMv4 or FEAT_ETE, EL0 accesses to the trace registers are UNDEFINED.
- The Arm architecture does not provide traps on trace register accesses through the optional memory-mapped external debug interface.

System register accesses to the trace registers can have side-effects. When a System register access is trapped, any side-effects that are normally associated with the access do not occur before the exception is taken.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [27:24]

Reserved, RES0.

cp11, bits [23:22]

The value of this field is ignored. If this field is programmed with a different value to the cp10 field then this field is UNKNOWN on a direct read of the CPACR.

If the implementation does not include Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, this field is RES0.

In Non-secure state, if EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32, when the value of NSACR.cp10 is 0, this field behaves as RAZ/WI, regardless of its actual value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

cp10, bits [21:20]

Defines the access rights for the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality. Possible values of the field are:

`0b00` PL0 and PL1 accesses to Advanced SIMD and floating-point registers or instructions are UNDEFINED.

`0b01` PL0 accesses to Advanced SIMD and floating-point registers or instructions are UNDEFINED.

`0b10` Reserved. The effect of programming this field to this value is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. See *Handling of System register control fields for Advanced SIMD and floating-point operation* on page K1-11226.

`0b11` This control permits full access to the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality from PL0 and PL1.

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The Advanced SIMD and floating-point features controlled by these fields are:

- Execution of any floating-point or Advanced SIMD instruction.
- Any access to the Advanced SIMD and floating-point registers D0-D31 and their views as S0-S31 and Q0-Q15.
- Any access to the FPSCR, FPSID, MVFR0, MVFR1, MVFR2, or FPEXC System registers.

Note

The CPACR has no effect on Advanced SIMD and floating-point accesses from PL2. These can be disabled by the HCPTR.TCP10 field.

If the implementation does not include Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, this field is RES0.

In Non-secure state, if EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32, when the value of NSACR.cp10 is 0, this field behaves as RAZ/WI, regardless of its actual value.

Execution of Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions in AArch32 state can be disabled or trapped by the following controls:

- CPACR.cp10, or, if executing at EL0, CPACR_EL1.FPEN.
- FPEXC.EN.
- If executing in Non-secure state:
  - HCPTR.TCP10, or if EL2 is using AArch64, CPTR_EL2.TFP.
  - NSACR.cp10, or if EL3 is using AArch64, CPTR_EL3.TFP.
- For Advanced SIMD instructions only:
  - CPACR.ASEDIS.
  - If executing in Non-secure state, HCPTR.TASE and NSACR.NSTRCDIS.

See the descriptions of the controls for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Bits [19:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing CPACR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TCPAC == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TCPAC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = CPACR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = CPACR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = CPACR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TCPAC == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TCPAC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        CPACR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        CPACR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CPACR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.33 CPSR, Current Program Status Register

The CPSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds PE status and control information.

Configurations

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to CPSR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CPSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

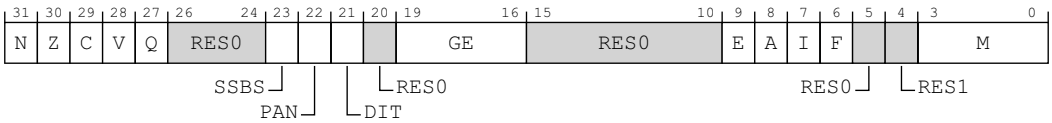

N, bit [31]

Negative condition flag. Set to bit[31] of the result of the last flag-setting instruction. If the result is regarded as a two's complement signed integer, then N is set to 1 if the result was negative, and N is set to 0 if the result was positive or zero.

Z, bit [30]

Zero condition flag. Set to 1 if the result of the last flag-setting instruction was zero, and to 0 otherwise. A result of zero often indicates an equal result from a comparison.

C, bit [29]

Carry condition flag. Set to 1 if the last flag-setting instruction resulted in a carry condition, for example an unsigned overflow on an addition.

V, bit [28]

Overflow condition flag. Set to 1 if the last flag-setting instruction resulted in an overflow condition, for example a signed overflow on an addition.

Q, bit [27]

Cumulative saturation bit. Set to 1 to indicate that overflow or saturation occurred in some instructions.

Bits [26:24]

Reserved, RES0.

SSBS, bit [23]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Speculative Store Bypass Safe.

Prohibits speculative loads or stores that might practically allow a cache timing side channel.

A cache timing side channel might be exploited where a load or store uses an address that is derived from a register that is being loaded from memory using a load instruction speculatively read from a memory location. If PSTATE.SSBS is enabled, the address derived from the load instruction might be from earlier in the coherence order than the latest store to that memory location with the same virtual address.

`0b0` Hardware is not permitted to load or store speculatively in the manner described.

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`0b1` Hardware is permitted to load or store speculatively in the manner described.

The value of this bit is usually set to the value described by the SCTLR.DSSBS bit on exceptions to any mode except Hyp mode, and the value described by HSCTLR.DSSBS on exceptions to Hyp mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset,this field resets to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never.

`0b0` The translation system is the same as Armv8.0.

`0b1` Disables privileged read and write accesses to addresses accessible at EL0.

The value of this bit is usually preserved on taking an exception, except in the following situations:

- When the target of the exception is EL1, and the value of the SCTLR.SPAN bit for the current Security state is 0, this bit is set to 1.
- When the target of the exception is EL3, from Secure state, and the value of the Secure SCTLR.SPAN is 0, this bit is set to 1.
- When the target of the exception is EL3, from Non-secure state, this bit is set to 0 regardless of the value of the Secure SCTLR.SPAN bit.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DIT, bit [21]

When FEAT_DIT is implemented:

Data Independent Timing.

`0b0` The architecture makes no statement about the timing properties of any instructions.

`0b1` The architecture requires that:

- The timing of every load and store instruction is insensitive to the value of the data being loaded or stored.
- For certain data processing instructions, the instruction takes a time that is independent of:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.
- For certain data processing instructions, the response of the instruction to asynchronous exceptions does not vary based on:
  - The values of the data supplied in any of its registers.
  - The values of the NZCV flags.

The data processing instructions affected by this bit are:

- All cryptographic instructions. These instructions are:
  - `AESD`, `AESE`, `AESIMC`, `AESMC`, `SHA1C`, `SHA1H`, `SHA1M`, `SHA1P`, `SHA1SU0`, `SHA1SU1`, `SHA256H`, `SHA256H2`, `SHA256SU0`, and `SHA256SU1`.
- A subset of the instructions that use the general-purpose register file. For these instructions, the effects of CPSR.DIT apply only if they do not use R15 as either their source or destination and pass their condition execution check. These instructions are:
  - `BFI`, `BFC`, `CLZ`, `CMN`, `CMP`, `MLA`, `MLAS`, `MLS`, `MOVT`, `MUL`, `MULS`, `NOP`, `PKHBT`, `PKHTB`, `RBIT`, `REV`, `REV16`, `REVSH`, `RRX`, `SADD16`, `SADD8`, `SASX`, `SBFX`, `SHADD16`, `SHADD8`, `SHASX`, `SHSAX`, `SHSUB16`, `SHSUB8`, `SMLAL**`, `SMLAW*`, `SMLSD*`, `SMMLA*`, `SMMLS*`, `SMMUL*`, `SMUAD*`, `SMUL*`, `SSAX`, `SSUB16`, `SSUB8`,

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SXTAB*, SXTAH, SXTB*, SXTH, TEQ, TST, UADD*, UASX, UBFX, UHADD*, UHASX, UHSAX, UHSUB*, UMAAL, UMLAL, UMLALS, UMULL, UMULLS, USADA8, USAX, USUB*, UXTAB*, UXTAH, UXTB*, UXTH, ADC (register-shifted register), ADCS (register-shifted register), ADD (register-shifted register), ADDS (register-shifted register), AND (register-shifted register), ANDS (register-shifted register), ASR (register-shifted register), ASRS (register-shifted register), BIC (register-shifted register), BICS (register-shifted register), EOR (register-shifted register), EORS (register-shifted register), LSL (register-shifted register), LSLS (register-shifted register), LSR (register-shifted register), LSRS (register-shifted register), MOV (register-shifted register), MOVS (register-shifted register), MVN (register-shifted register), MVNS (register-shifted register), ORR (register-shifted register), ORRS (register-shifted register), ROR (register-shifted register), RORS (register-shifted register), RSB (register-shifted register), RSBS (register-shifted register), RSC (register-shifted register), RSCS (register-shifted register), SBC (register-shifted register), SBCS (register-shifted register), SUB (register-shifted register), and SUBS (register-shifted register).

- A subset of the instructions that use the general-purpose register file. For these instructions, the effects of CPSR.DIT apply only if they do not use R15 as either their source or destination. The effects of CPSR.DIT do not depend on these instructions passing their condition execution check. These instructions are:
  - ADC (immediate), ADC (register), ADCS (immediate), ADCS (register), ADD (immediate), ADD (register), ADDS (immediate), ADDS (register), AND (immediate), AND (register), ANDS (immediate), ANDS (register), ASR (immediate), ASR (register), ASRS (immediate), ASRS (register), BIC (immediate), BIC (register), BICS (immediate), BICS (register), EOR (immediate), EOR (register), EORS (immediate), EORS (register), LSL (immediate), LSL (register), LSLS (immediate), LSLS (register), LSR (immediate), LSR (register), LSRS (immediate), LSRS (register), MOV (immediate), MOV (register), MOVS (immediate), MOVS (register), MVN (immediate), MVN (register), MVNS (immediate), MVNS (register), ORR (immediate), ORR (register), ORRS (immediate), ORRS (register), ROR (immediate), ROR (register), RORS (immediate), RORS (register), RSB (immediate), RSB (register), RSBS (immediate), RSBS (register), RSC (immediate), RSC (register), RSCS (immediate), RSCS (register), SBC (immediate), SBC (register), SBCS (immediate), SBCS (register), SUB (immediate), SUB (register), SUBS (immediate), and SUBS (register).
  - If FEAT_CRC32 is implemented, CRC32B, CRC32H, CRC32W, CRC32CB, CRC32CH, and CRC32CW.
- A subset of the instructions that use the SIMD&FP register file. For these instructions, the effects of CPSR.DIT apply only if they pass their condition execution check. These instructions are:
  - VABA*, VABD* (integer), VADD (integer), VADDHN, VADDL, VADDW, VAND, VBIC, VBIF, VBIT, VBSL, VCLS, VCLZ, VCNT, VDUP, VEOR, VEXT, VHADD, VHSUB, VMAX (integer), VMIN (integer), VMLA (integer), VMLAL, VMLS (integer), VMLSL, VMOV, VMOVL, VMOVN, VMUL (integer and polynomial), VMULL (integer and polynomial), VMVN, VORN, VORR, VPADAL, VPADD (integer), VPADDL, VPMAX (integer), VPMIN (integer), VRADDHN, VREV*, VRHADD, VRSHL, VRSHR, VRSHRN, VRSRA, VRSUBHN, VSHL, VSHLL, VSHR, VSLI, VSRA, VSRI, VSUB (integer), VSUBHN, VSUBL, VSUBW, VSWP, VTBL, VTBX, VTRN, VTST, VUZP, and VZIP.
- Another subset of the instructions that use the SIMD&FP register file. For these instructions, the effects of CPSR.DIT apply only if they pass their condition execution check and apply only when the instructions are operating on integer vector elements. These instructions are:
  - VABS, VCGE, VCGT, VCLE, VCLT, VMLA (by scalar), VMLS (by scalar), and VNEG.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [20]

Reserved, RES0.

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GE, bits [19:16]

Greater than or Equal flags, for parallel addition and subtraction.

Bits [15:10]

Reserved, RES0.

E, bit [9]

Endianness state bit. Controls the load and store endianness for data accesses:

`0b0` Little-endian operation

`0b1` Big-endian operation.

Instruction fetches ignore this bit.

If an implementation does not provide Big-endian support, this bit is RES0. If it does not provide Little-endian support, this bit is RES1.

If an implementation provides Big-endian support but only at EL0, this bit is RES0 for an exception return to any Exception level other than EL0.

Likewise, if it provides Little-endian support only at EL0, this bit is RES1 for an exception return to any Exception level other than EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- When the reset value of the SCTLR.EE bit is defined by a configuration input signal, that value also applies to the CPSR.E bit on reset, and therefore applies to software execution from reset.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask bit.

`0b0` Exception not masked.

`0b1` Exception masked.

I, bit [7]

IRQ mask bit.

`0b0` Exception not masked.

`0b1` Exception masked.

F, bit [6]

FIQ mask bit.

`0b0` Exception not masked.

`0b1` Exception masked.

Bit [5]

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [4]

Reserved, RES1.

M, bits [3:0]

Current PE mode.

`0b0000` User.

`0b0001` FIQ.

`0b0010` IRQ.

`0b0011` Supervisor.

`0b0110` Monitor.

`0b0111` Abort.

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`0b1010` Hyp.

`0b1011` Undefined.

`0b1111` System.

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G8.2.34 CPPRCTX, Cache Prefetch Prediction Restriction by Context

The CPPRCTX characteristics are:

Purpose

Cache Prefetch Prediction Restriction by Context applies to all Cache Allocation Resources that predict cache allocations based on information gathered within the target execution context or contexts.

Cache prefetch predictions determined by the actions of code in the target execution context or contexts appearing in program order before the instruction cannot influence speculative execution occurring after the instruction is complete and synchronized.

This instruction applies to all:

- Instruction caches.
- Data caches.
- TLB prefetching hardware used by the executing PE that applies to the supplied context or contexts.

This instruction is guaranteed to be complete following a DSB that covers both read and write behavior on the same PE as executed the original restriction instruction, and a subsequent context synchronization event is required to ensure that the effect of the completion of the instructions is synchronized to the current execution.

Note

This instruction does not require the invalidation of Cache Allocation Resources so long as the behavior described for completion of this instruction is met by the implementation.

On some implementations the instruction is likely to take a significant number of cycles to execute. This instruction is expected to be used very rarely, such as on the roll-over of an ASID or VMID, but should not be used on every context switch.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_SPECRES is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CPPRCTX are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CPPRCTX is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

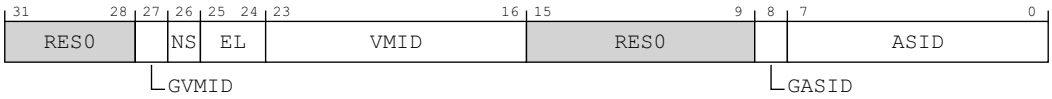

Bits [31:28]

Reserved, RES0.

GVMID, bit [27]

Execution of this instruction applies to all VMIDs or a specified VMID.

`0b0` Applies to specified VMID for an EL0 or EL1 target execution context.

`0b1` Applies to all VMIDs for an EL0 or EL1 target execution context.

For target execution contexts other than EL0 or EL1, this field is RES0.

If the instruction is executed at EL0 or EL1, then this field has an Effective value of 0.

If EL2 is not implemented or not enabled for the target Security state, this field is RES0.

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NS, bit [26]

Security State.

`0b0` Secure state.

`0b1` Non-secure state.

If the instruction is executed in Non-secure state, this field is treated as 1.

EL, bits [25:24]

Exception Level. Indicates the Exception level of the target execution context.

`0b00` EL0.

`0b01` EL1.

`0b10` EL2.

`0b11` EL3.

If the instruction is executed at an Exception level lower than the specified level, this instruction is treated as a NOP.

VMID, bits [23:16]

Only applies when bit[27] is 0 and the target execution context is either:

- EL1.
- EL0 when (HCR_EL2.E2H==0 or HCR_EL2.TGE==0) or EL2 is using AArch32 state.

Otherwise this field is RES0.

When the instruction is executed at EL1, this field is treated as the current VMID.

When the instruction is executed at EL0 and (HCR_EL2.E2H==0 or HCR_EL2.TGE==0 or ELUsingAArch32(EL2)), this field is treated as the current VMID.

When the instruction is executed at EL0 and (HCR_EL2.E2H==1 and HCR_EL2.TGE==1 and !ELUsingAArch32(EL2)), this field is ignored.

If EL2 is not implemented or not enabled for the target Security state, this field is RES0.

Bits [15:9]

Reserved, RES0.

GASID, bit [8]

Execution of this instruction applies to all ASIDs or a specified ASID.

`0b0` Applies to specified ASID for an EL0 target execution context.

`0b1` Applies to all ASIDs for an EL0 target execution context.

For target execution contexts other than EL0, this field is RES0.

If the instruction is executed at EL0, this field has an Effective value of 0.

ASID, bits [7:0]

Only applies for an EL0 target execution context and when bit[8] is 0.

Otherwise, this field is RES0.

When the instruction is executed at EL0, this field is treated as the current ASID.

Executing CPPRCTX instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b0011	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.EnRCTX == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && SCTLR.EnRCTX == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.CPPRCTX == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.EnRCTX == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    else
        AArch32.RestrictPrediction(R[t], RestrictType_CachePrefetch);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    else
        AArch32.RestrictPrediction(R[t], RestrictType_CachePrefetch);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.RestrictPrediction(R[t], RestrictType_CachePrefetch);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.RestrictPrediction(R[t], RestrictType_CachePrefetch);
```


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G8.2.35 CSSELR, Cache Size Selection Register

The CSSELR characteristics are:

Purpose

Selects the current Cache Size ID Register, CCSIDR, by specifying the required cache level and the cache type, which is either instruction cache or data cache.

If FEAT_CCIDX is implemented, CSSELR also selects the current CCSIDR2.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CSSELR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CSSELR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to CSSELR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CSSELR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

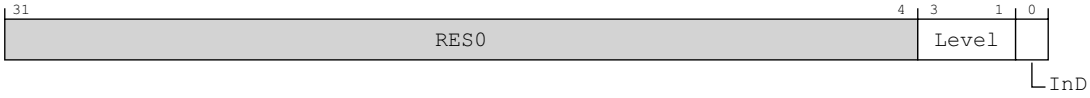

Bits [31:4]

Reserved, RES0.

Level, bits [3:1]

Cache level of required cache. Permitted values are:

`0b000` Level 1 cache.

`0b001` Level 2 cache.

`0b010` Level 3 cache.

`0b011` Level 4 cache.

`0b100` Level 5 cache.

`0b101` Level 6 cache.

`0b110` Level 7 cache.

All other values are reserved.

If CSSELR.{Level, InD} is programmed to a cache level that is not implemented, then the value for this field on a read of CSSELR is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

InD, bit [0]

Instruction not Data bit. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Data or unified cache.

`0b1` Instruction cache.

If CSSELR.{Level, InD} is programmed to a cache level that is not implemented, then the value for this field on a read of CSSELR is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing CSSELR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b010	0b0000	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID4 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TID4 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = CSSELR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = CSSELR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = CSSELR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = CSSELR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = CSSELR_S;
    else
        R[t] = CSSELR_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b010	0b0000	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID4 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TID4 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        CSSELR_NS = R[t];
    else
        CSSELR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        CSSELR_NS = R[t];
    else
        CSSELR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        CSSELR_S = R[t];
    else
        CSSELR_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.36 CTR, Cache Type Register

The CTR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the architecture of the caches.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CTR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CTR_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to CTR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CTR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

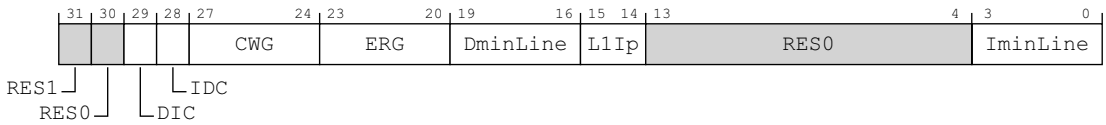

Bit [31]

Reserved, RES1.

Bit [30]

Reserved, RES0.

DIC, bit [29]

Instruction cache invalidation requirements for data to instruction coherence.

`0b0` Instruction cache invalidation to the Point of Unification is required for data to instruction coherence.

`0b1` Instruction cache invalidation to the Point of Unification is not required for data to instruction coherence.

IDC, bit [28]

Data cache clean requirements for instruction to data coherence. The meaning of this bit is:

`0b0` Data cache clean to the Point of Unification is required for instruction to data coherence, unless CLIDR.LoC == `0b000` or (CLIDR.LoUIS == `0b000` && CLIDR.LoUU == `0b000`).

`0b1` Data cache clean to the Point of Unification is not required for instruction to data coherence.

CWG, bits [27:24]

Cache writeback granule. Log_2 of the number of words of the maximum size of memory that can be overwritten as a result of the eviction of a cache entry that has had a memory location in it modified.

A value of `0b0000` indicates that this register does not provide Cache writeback granule information and either:

- The architectural maximum of 512 words (2KB) must be assumed.
- The Cache writeback granule can be determined from maximum cache line size encoded in the Cache Size ID Registers.

Values greater than `0b1001` are reserved.

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Arm recommends that an implementation that does not support cache write-back implements this field as `0b0001`. This applies, for example, to an implementation that supports only write-through caches.

ERG, bits [23:20]

Exclusives reservation granule. Log_2 of the number of words of the maximum size of the reservation granule that has been implemented for the Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instructions.

The use of the value `0b0000` is deprecated.

The value `0b0001` and values greater than `0b1001` are reserved.

DminLine, bits [19:16]

Log_2 of the number of words in the smallest cache line of all the data caches and unified caches that are controlled by the PE.

L1Ip, bits [15:14]

Level 1 instruction cache policy. Indicates the indexing and tagging policy for the L1 instruction cache. Possible values of this field are:

`0b00` *When FEAT_VPIPT is implemented:*
VMID aware Physical Index, Physical tag (VPIPT).

`0b01` ASID-tagged Virtual Index, Virtual Tag (AIVIVT).

`0b10` Virtual Index, Physical Tag (VIPT).

`0b11` Physical Index, Physical Tag (PIPT).

The value `0b00` is permitted only in an implementation that includes FEAT_VPIPT, otherwise the value is reserved.

The value `0b01` is not permitted in Armv8.

Bits [13:4]

Reserved, RES0.

IminLine, bits [3:0]

Log_2 of the number of words in the smallest cache line of all the instruction caches that are controlled by the PE.

Accessing CTR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
```


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```
        R[t] = CTR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = CTR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = CTR;
```


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G8.2.37 DACR, Domain Access Control Register

The DACR characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines the access permission for each of the sixteen memory domains.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DACR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DACR32_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DACR are UNDEFINED.

This register has no function when TTBCR.EAE is set to 1, to select the Long-descriptor translation table format.

Attributes

DACR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15 14	13 12	11 10	9 8	7 6	5 4	3 2	1 0
D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0

D<n>, bits [2n+1:2n], for n = 15 to 0

Domain n access permission, where n = 0 to 15. Permitted values are:

`0b00` No access. Any access to the domain generates a Domain fault.

`0b01` Client. Accesses are checked against the permission bits in the translation tables.

`0b11` Manager. Accesses are not checked against the permission bits in the translation tables.

The value `0b10` is reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing DACR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0011	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = DACR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = DACR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = DACR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = DACR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = DACR_S;
    else
        R[t] = DACR_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0011	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        DACR_NS = R[t];
    else
        DACR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        DACR_NS = R[t];
    else
        DACR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE2 == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        if SCR.NS == '0' then
            DACR_S = R[t];
        else
            DACR_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.38 DCCIMVAC, Data Cache line Clean and Invalidate by VA to PoC

The DCCIMVAC characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean and Invalidate data or unified cache line by virtual address to PoC.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DCCIMVAC performs the same function as AArch64 System register DC CIVAC.

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DCCIMVAC are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DCCIMVAC is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Virtual address to use

Bits [31:0]

Virtual address to use. No alignment restrictions apply to this VA.

Executing DCCIMVAC instruction

Execution of this instruction might require an address translation from VA to PA, and that translation might fault.

For more information about faults, see *Permission fault* on page G5-8923.

For more information about data cache maintenance instructions, see *AArch32 data cache maintenance instructions (DC*)* on page G4-8809.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b1110	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TPC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        AArch32.DC(R[t], CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.DC(R[t], CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.DC(R[t], CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
```


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G8.2.39 DCCISW, Data Cache line Clean and Invalidate by Set/Way

The DCCISW characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean and Invalidate data or unified cache line by set/way.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DCCISW performs the same function as AArch64 System register DC CISW.

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DCCISW are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DCCISW is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

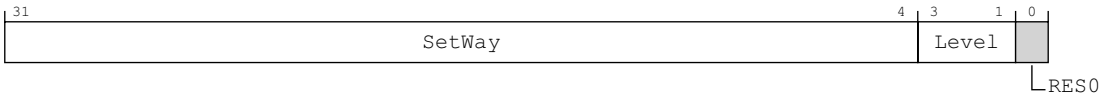

SetWay, bits [31:4]

Contains two fields:

- Way, bits[31:32-A], the number of the way to operate on.
- Set, bits[B-1:L], the number of the set to operate on.

Bits[L-1:4] are RES0.

A = Log_2(ASSOCIATIVITY), L = Log_2(LINELEN), B = (L + S), S = Log_2(NSETS).

ASSOCIATIVITY, LINELEN (line length, in bytes), and NSETS (number of sets) have their usual meanings and are the values for the cache level being operated on. The values of A and S are rounded up to the next integer.

Level, bits [3:1]

Cache level to operate on, minus 1. For example, this field is 0 for operations on L1 cache, or 1 for operations on L2 cache.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES0.

Executing DCCISW instruction

If this instruction is executed with a set, way or level argument that is larger than the value supported by the implementation then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following occurs:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED
- The instruction performs cache maintenance on one of:
  - No cache lines.
  - A single arbitrary cache line.
  - Multiple arbitrary cache lines.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b1110	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TSW == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TSW == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        AArch32.DC(R[t], CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.DC(R[t], CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.DC(R[t], CacheOp_CleanInvalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
```


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G8.2.40 DCCMVAC, Data Cache line Clean by VA to PoC

The DCCMVAC characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean data or unified cache line by virtual address to PoC.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DCCMVAC performs the same function as AArch64 System register DC CVAC.

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DCCMVAC are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DCCMVAC is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Virtual address to use

Bits [31:0]

Virtual address to use. No alignment restrictions apply to this VA.

Executing DCCMVAC instruction

Execution of this instruction might require an address translation from VA to PA, and that translation might fault. For more information, see *AArch32 data cache maintenance instructions (DC*)* on page G4-8809.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b1010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TPC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        AArch32.DC(R[t], CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.DC(R[t], CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.DC(R[t], CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoC);
```


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G8.2.41 DCCMVAU, Data Cache line Clean by VA to PoU

The DCCMVAU characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean data or unified cache line by virtual address to PoU.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DCCMVAU performs the same function as AArch64 System register DC CVAU.

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DCCMVAU are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DCCMVAU is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Virtual address to use

Bits [31:0]

Virtual address to use. No alignment restrictions apply to this VA.

Executing DCCMVAU instruction

Execution of this instruction might require an address translation from VA to PA, and that translation might fault. For more information, see *AArch32 data cache maintenance instructions (DC*)* on page G4-8809.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b1011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TPU == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TOCU == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TPU == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TOCU == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        AArch32.DC(R[t], CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoU);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.DC(R[t], CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoU);
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.DC(R[t], CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_PoU);
```


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G8.2.42 DCCSW, Data Cache line Clean by Set/Way

The DCCSW characteristics are:

Purpose

Clean data or unified cache line by set/way.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DCCSW performs the same function as AArch64 System register DC CSW.

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DCCSW are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DCCSW is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

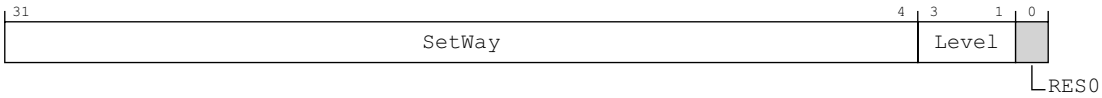

SetWay, bits [31:4]

Contains two fields:

- Way, bits[31:32-A], the number of the way to operate on.
- Set, bits[B-1:L], the number of the set to operate on.

Bits[L-1:4] are RES0.

A = Log_2(ASSOCIATIVITY), L = Log_2(LINELEN), B = (L + S), S = Log_2(NSETS).

ASSOCIATIVITY, LINELEN (line length, in bytes), and NSETS (number of sets) have their usual meanings and are the values for the cache level being operated on. The values of A and S are rounded up to the next integer.

Level, bits [3:1]

Cache level to operate on, minus 1. For example, this field is 0 for operations on L1 cache, or 1 for operations on L2 cache.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES0.

Executing DCCSW instruction

If this instruction is executed with a set, way or level argument that is larger than the value supported by the implementation then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following occurs:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED
- The instruction performs cache maintenance on one of:
  - No cache lines.
  - A single arbitrary cache line.
  - Multiple arbitrary cache lines.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b1010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TSW == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TSW == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        AArch32.DC(R[t], CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.DC(R[t], CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.DC(R[t], CacheOp_Clean, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
```


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G8.2.43 DCIMVAC, Data Cache line Invalidate by VA to PoC

The DCIMVAC characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate data or unified cache line by virtual address to PoC.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DCIMVAC performs the same function as AArch64 System register DC IVAC.

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DCIMVAC are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DCIMVAC is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31	0
Virtual address to use	

Bits [31:0]

Virtual address to use. No alignment restrictions apply to this VA.

Executing DCIMVAC instruction

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether, when this instruction is executed, it can generate a watchpoint. If this instruction can generate a watchpoint this is prioritized in the same way as other watchpoints.

Execution of this instruction might require an address translation from VA to PA, and that translation might fault. For more information, see *AArch32 data cache maintenance instructions (DC*)* on page G4-8809.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b0110	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TPCP == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TPC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        AArch32.DC(R[t], CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.DC(R[t], CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.DC(R[t], CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_PoC);
```


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G8.2.44 DCISW, Data Cache line Invalidate by Set/Way

The DCISW characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate data or unified cache line by set/way.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DCISW performs the same function as AArch64 System register DC ISW.

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DCISW are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DCISW is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

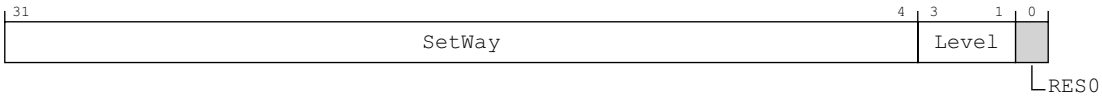

SetWay, bits [31:4]

Contains two fields:

- Way, bits[31:32-A], the number of the way to operate on.
- Set, bits[B-1:L], the number of the set to operate on.

Bits[L-1:4] are RES0.

A = Log_2(ASSOCIATIVITY), L = Log_2(LINELEN), B = (L + S), S = Log_2(NSETS).

ASSOCIATIVITY, LINELEN (line length, in bytes), and NSETS (number of sets) have their usual meanings and are the values for the cache level being operated on. The values of A and S are rounded up to the next integer.

Level, bits [3:1]

Cache level to operate on, minus 1. For example, this field is 0 for operations on L1 cache, or 1 for operations on L2 cache.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES0.

Executing DCISW instruction

If this instruction is executed with a set, way or level argument that is larger than the value supported by the implementation then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following occurs:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED
- The instruction performs cache maintenance on one of:
  - No cache lines.
  - A single arbitrary cache line.
  - Multiple arbitrary cache lines.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b0110	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TSW == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TSW == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        AArch32.DC(R[t], CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.DC(R[t], CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.DC(R[t], CacheOp_Invalidate, CacheOpScope_SetWay);
```


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G8.2.45 DFAR, Data Fault Address Register

The DFAR characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the virtual address of the faulting address that caused a synchronous Data Abort exception.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DFAR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register FAR_EL1[31:0].

AArch32 System register DFAR bits [31:0] (S) are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HDFAR[31:0] when EL2 is implemented, EL3 is implemented and the implementation only supports execution in AArch32 state.

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DFAR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DFAR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
VA of faulting address of synchronous Data Abort exception

Bits [31:0]

VA of faulting address of synchronous Data Abort exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing DFAR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0110	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T6 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T6 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = DFAR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = DFAR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = DFAR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = DFAR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = DFAR_S;
    else
        R[t] = DFAR_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0110	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T6 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T6 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        DFAR_NS = R[t];
    else
        DFAR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        DFAR_NS = R[t];
    else
        DFAR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        DFAR_S = R[t];
    else
        DFAR_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.46 DFSR, Data Fault Status Register

The DFSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds status information about the last data fault.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DFSR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ESR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DFSR are UNDEFINED.

The current translation table format determines which format of the register is used.

Attributes

DFSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When TTBCR.EAE == 0:

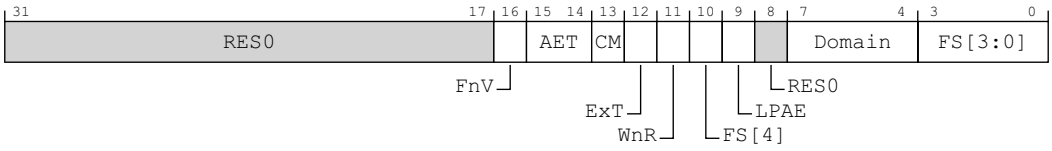

Bits [31:17]

Reserved, RES0.

FnV, bit [16]

FAR not Valid, for a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk.

`0b0` DFAR is valid.

`0b1` DFAR is not valid, and holds an UNKNOWN value.

This field is valid only for a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk. It is RES0 for all other Data Abort exceptions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

AET, bits [15:14]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Asynchronous Error Type. When DFSC is `0b010001`, describes the PE error state after taking the SError interrupt exception. Possible values are:

`0b00` Uncontainable (UC).

`0b01` Unrecoverable state (UEU).

`0b10` Restartable state (UEO).

`0b11` Recoverable state (UER).

This field is valid only if the DFSC code is `0b010001`. It is RES0 for all other aborts.

In the event of multiple errors taken as a single SError interrupt exception, the overall PE error state is reported.

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Note

Software can use this information to determine what recovery might be possible. The recovery software must also examine any implemented fault records to determine the location and extent of the error.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

CM, bit [13]

Cache maintenance fault. For synchronous faults, this bit indicates whether a cache maintenance instruction generated the fault.

`0b0` Abort not caused by execution of a cache maintenance instruction.

`0b1` Abort caused by execution of a cache maintenance instruction, or on an address translation.

On a synchronous Data Abort on a translation table walk, this bit is UNKNOWN.

On an asynchronous fault, this bit is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ExT, bit [12]

External abort type. This bit can be used to provide an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED classification of External aborts.

In an implementation that does not provide any classification of External aborts, this bit is RES0.

For aborts other than External aborts this bit always returns 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

WnR, bit [11]

Write not Read bit. Indicates whether the abort was caused by a write or a read instruction.

`0b0` Abort caused by a read instruction.

`0b1` Abort caused by a write instruction.

For faults on the cache maintenance and address translation System instructions in the (coproc==`0b1111`) encoding space this bit always returns a value of 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

FS, bits [10, 3:0]

Fault status bits. Possible values of FS[4:0] are:

`0b00001` Alignment fault.

`0b00010` Debug exception.

`0b00011` Access flag fault, level 1.

`0b00100` Fault on instruction cache maintenance.

`0b00101` Translation fault, level 1.

`0b00110` Access flag fault, level 2.

`0b00111` Translation fault, level 2.

`0b01000` Synchronous External abort, not on translation table walk.

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`0b01001` Domain fault, level 1.

`0b01011` Domain fault, level 2.

`0b01100` Synchronous External abort, on translation table walk, level 1.

`0b01101` Permission fault, level 1.

`0b01110` Synchronous External abort, on translation table walk, level 2.

`0b01111` Permission fault, level 2.

`0b10000` TLB conflict abort.

`0b10100` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault (Lockdown fault).

`0b10101` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault (Unsupported Exclusive access fault).

`0b10110` SError interrupt.

`0b11000` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
SError interrupt, from a parity or ECC error on memory access.

`0b11001` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access, not on translation table walk.

`0b11100` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on translation table walk, level 1.

`0b11110` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on translation table walk, level 2.

All other values are reserved.

For more information about the lookup level associated with a fault, see *The level associated with MMU faults on a Short-descriptor translation table lookup* on page G5-8941.

The FS field is split as follows:

- FS[4] is DFSR[10].
- FS[3:0] is DFSR[3:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

LPAE, bit [9]

On taking a Data Abort exception, this bit is set as follows:

`0b0` Using the Short-descriptor translation table formats.

`0b1` Using the Long-descriptor translation table formats.

Hardware does not interpret this bit to determine the behavior of the memory system, and therefore software can set this bit to 0 or 1 without affecting operation.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [8]

Reserved, RES0.

Domain, bits [7:4]

The domain of the fault address.

Arm deprecates any use of this field, see *The Domain field in the DFSR* on page G5-8941.

This field is UNKNOWN for certain faults where the DFSR is updated and reported using the Short-descriptor FSR encodings, see Table G5-30 on page G5-8945.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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When TTBCR.EAE == 1:

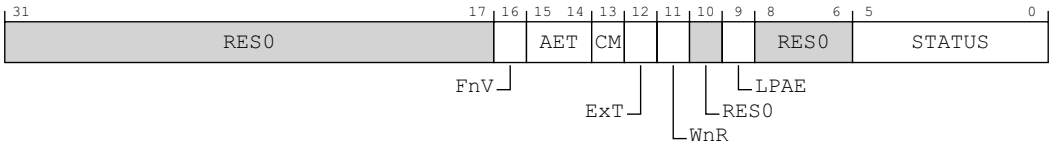

Bits [31:17]

Reserved, RES0.

FnV, bit [16]

FAR not Valid, for a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk.

`0b0` DFAR is valid.

`0b1` DFAR is not valid, and holds an UNKNOWN value.

This field is valid only for a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk. It is RES0 for all other Data Abort exceptions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

AET, bits [15:14]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Asynchronous Error Type. When DFSC is `0b010001`, describes the PE error state after taking the SError interrupt exception. Possible values are:

`0b00` Uncontainable (UC).

`0b01` Unrecoverable state (UEU).

`0b10` Restartable state (UEO).

`0b11` Recoverable state (UER).

This field is valid only if the DFSC code is `0b010001`. It is RES0 for all other aborts.

In the event of multiple errors taken as a single SError interrupt exception, the overall PE error state is reported.

Note

Software can use this information to determine what recovery might be possible. The recovery software must also examine any implemented fault records to determine the location and extent of the error.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

CM, bit [13]

Cache maintenance fault. For synchronous faults, this bit indicates whether a cache maintenance instruction generated the fault.

`0b0` Abort not caused by execution of a cache maintenance instruction.

`0b1` Abort caused by execution of a cache maintenance instruction.

On a synchronous Data Abort on a translation table walk, this bit is UNKNOWN.

On an asynchronous fault, this bit is UNKNOWN.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ExT, bit [12]

External abort type. This bit can be used to provide an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED classification of External aborts.

In an implementation that does not provide any classification of External aborts, this bit is RES0.

For aborts other than External aborts this bit always returns 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

WnR, bit [11]

Write not Read bit. Indicates whether the abort was caused by a write or a read instruction.

`0b0` Abort caused by a read instruction.

`0b1` Abort caused by a write instruction.

For faults on the cache maintenance and address translation System instructions in the (coproc==`0b1111`) encoding space this bit always returns a value of 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [10]

Reserved, RES0.

LPAE, bit [9]

On taking a Data Abort exception, this bit is set as follows:

`0b0` Using the Short-descriptor translation table formats.

`0b1` Using the Long-descriptor translation table formats.

Hardware does not interpret this bit to determine the behavior of the memory system, and therefore software can set this bit to 0 or 1 without affecting operation.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [8:6]

Reserved, RES0.

STATUS, bits [5:0]

Fault status bits. Possible values of this field are:

`0b000000` Address size fault in translation table base register.

`0b000001` Address size fault, level 1.

`0b000010` Address size fault, level 2.

`0b000011` Address size fault, level 3.

`0b000101` Translation fault, level 1.

`0b000110` Translation fault, level 2.

`0b000111` Translation fault, level 3.

`0b001001` Access flag fault, level 1.

`0b001010` Access flag fault, level 2.

`0b001011` Access flag fault, level 3.

`0b001101` Permission fault, level 1.

`0b001110` Permission fault, level 2.

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`0b001111` Permission fault, level 3.

`0b010000` Synchronous External abort, not on translation table walk.

`0b010001` Asynchronous SError interrupt.

`0b010101` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk, level 1.

`0b010110` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk, level 2.

`0b010111` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk, level 3.

`0b011000` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access, not on translation table walk.

`0b011001` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Asynchronous SError interrupt, from a parity or ECC error on memory access.

`0b011101` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk, level 1.

`0b011110` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk, level 2.

`0b011111` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk, level 3.

`0b100001` Alignment fault.

`0b100010` Debug exception.

`0b110000` TLB conflict abort.

`0b110100` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault (Lockdown).

`0b110101` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault (Unsupported Exclusive access).

All other values are reserved.

For more information about the lookup level associated with a fault, see *The level associated with MMU faults on a Long-descriptor translation table lookup* on page G5-8943.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing DFSR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = DFSR_NS;
    else
```


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```
        R[t] = DFSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = DFSR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = DFSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = DFSR_S;
    else
        R[t] = DFSR_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        DFSR_NS = R[t];
    else
        DFSR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        DFSR_NS = R[t];
    else
        DFSR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        DFSR_S = R[t];
    else
        DFSR_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.47 DTLBIALL, Data TLB Invalidate All

The DTLBIALL characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from data TLBs that are from any level of the translation table walk. The entries that are invalidated are as follows:

- If executed at EL1, all entries that:
  - Would be required for the EL1&0 translation regime.
  - Match the current VMID, if EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state.
- If executed in Secure state when EL3 is using AArch32, all entries that would be required for the Secure PL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed at EL2, and if EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, the stage 1 or stage 2 translation table entries that would be required for the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime and matches the current VMID.

The invalidation only applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Arm deprecates the use of this System instruction. It is only provided for backwards compatibility with earlier versions of the Arm architecture.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DTLBIALL are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DTLBIALL is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Rt> is ignored.

Executing DTLBIALL instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1000	0b0110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
```


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```
            AArch32.DTLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
        else
            AArch32.DTLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.DTLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.DTLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL30, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
```


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G8.2.48 DTLBIASID, Data TLB Invalidate by ASID match

The DTLBIASID characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from data TLBs that meet the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used for the specified ASID, and either:
  - — Is from a level of lookup above the final level.
  - — Is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the entry would be used with the current VMID.

From the entries that match these requirements, the entries that are invalidated are required for the following translation regime:

- If executed at Secure EL1 when EL3 is using AArch64, the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Secure state when EL3 is using AArch32, the Secure PL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Non-secure state, the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation only applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Arm deprecates the use of this System instruction. It is only provided for backwards compatibility with earlier versions of the Arm architecture.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DTLBIASID are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DTLBIASID is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 0
RES0	ASID

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

ASID, bits [7:0]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries for non-global pages that match the ASID values will be affected by this System instruction.

Executing DTLBIASID instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1000	0b0110	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch32.DTLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, R[t]);
        else
            AArch32.DTLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.DTLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr,
R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.DTLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL30, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr,
R[t]);
```


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G8.2.49 DTLBIMVA, Data TLB Invalidate by VA

The DTLBIMVA characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from data TLBs that meet the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified address, and one of the following applies:
  - The entry is from a level of lookup above the final level and matches the specified ASID.
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of lookup.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup that matches the specified ASID.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the entry would be used with the current VMID.

From the entries that match these requirements, the entries that are invalidated are required for the following translation regime:

- If executed at Secure EL1 when EL3 is using AArch64, the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Secure state when EL3 is using AArch32, the Secure PL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Non-secure state, the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation only applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Arm deprecates the use of this System instruction. It is only provided for backwards compatibility with earlier versions of the Arm architecture.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DTLBIMVA are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DTLBIMVA is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

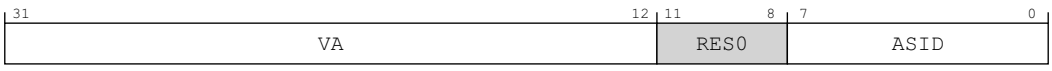

VA, bits [31:12]

Virtual address to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Bits [11:8]

Reserved, RES0.

ASID, bits [7:0]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

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Executing DTLBIMVA instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1000	0b0110	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch32.DTLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, R[t]);
        else
            AArch32.DTLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.DTLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.DTLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL30, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
```


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G8.2.50 DVPRCTX, Data Value Prediction Restriction by Context

The DVPRCTX characteristics are:

Purpose

Data Value Prediction Restriction by Context applies to all Data Value Prediction Resources that predict execution based on information gathered within the target execution context or contexts.

Data value predictions determined by the actions of code in the target execution context or contexts appearing in program order before the instruction cannot exploitatively control speculative execution occurring after the instruction is complete and synchronized.

This instruction is guaranteed to be complete following a DSB that covers both read and write behavior on the same PE as executed the original restriction instruction, and a subsequent context synchronization event is required to ensure that the effect of the completion of the instructions is synchronized to the current execution.

Note

This instruction does not require the invalidation of prediction structures so long as the behavior described for completion of this instruction is met by the implementation.

On some implementations the instruction is likely to take a significant number of cycles to execute. This instruction is expected to be used very rarely, such as on the roll-over of an ASID or VMID, but should not be used on every context switch.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_SPECRES is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DVPRCTX are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DVPRCTX is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

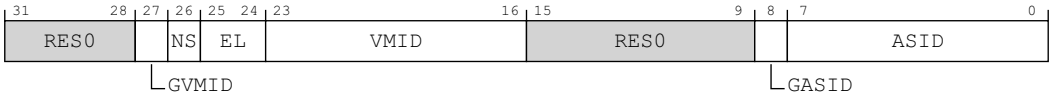

Bits [31:28]

Reserved, RES0.

GVMID, bit [27]

Execution of this instruction applies to all VMIDs or a specified VMID.

`0b0` Applies to specified VMID for an EL0 or EL1 target execution context.

`0b1` Applies to all VMIDs for an EL0 or EL1 target execution context.

For target execution contexts other than EL0 or EL1, this field is RES0.

If the instruction is executed at EL0 or EL1, this field has an Effective value of 0.

If EL2 is not implemented or not enabled for the target Security state, this field is RES0.

NS, bit [26]

Security State.

`0b0` Secure state.

`0b1` Non-secure state.

If the instruction is executed in Non-secure state, this field has an Effective value of 1.

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EL, bits [25:24]

Exception Level. Indicates the Exception level of the target execution context.

`0b00` EL0.

`0b01` EL1.

`0b10` EL2.

`0b11` EL3.

If the instruction is executed at an Exception level lower than the specified level, this instruction is treated as a NOP.

VMID, bits [23:16]

Only applies when bit[27] is 0 and the target execution context is either:

- EL1.
- EL0 when (HCR_EL2.E2H==0 or HCR_EL2.TGE==0) or EL2 is using AArch32 state.

Otherwise this field is RES0.

When the instruction is executed at EL1, this field is treated as the current VMID.

When the instruction is executed at EL0 and (HCR_EL2.E2H==0 or HCR_EL2.TGE==0 or ELUsingAArch32(EL2)), this field is treated as the current VMID.

When the instruction is executed at EL0 and (HCR_EL2.E2H==1 and HCR_EL2.TGE==1 and !ELUsingAArch32(EL2)), this field is ignored.

If EL2 is not implemented or not enabled for the target Security state, this field is RES0.

Bits [15:9]

Reserved, RES0.

GASID, bit [8]

Execution of this instruction applies to all ASIDs or a specified ASID.

`0b0` Applies to specified ASID for an EL0 target execution context.

`0b1` Applies to all ASIDs for an EL0 target execution context.

For target execution contexts other than EL0, this field is RES0.

If the instruction is executed at EL0, this field has an Effective value of 0.

ASID, bits [7:0]

Only applies for an EL0 target execution context and when bit[8] is 0.

Otherwise, this field is RES0.

When the instruction is executed at EL0, this field is treated as the current ASID.

Executing DVPRCTX instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b0011	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && SCTLR_EL1.EnRCTX == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
```


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```
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && SCTLR.EnRCTX == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.DVPRCTX == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCTLR_EL2.EnRCTX == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    else
        AArch32.RestrictPrediction(R[t], RestrictType_DataValue);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' then
        AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    else
        AArch32.RestrictPrediction(R[t], RestrictType_DataValue);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.RestrictPrediction(R[t], RestrictType_DataValue);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.RestrictPrediction(R[t], RestrictType_DataValue);
```


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G8.2.51 ELR_hyp, Exception Link Register (Hyp mode)

The ELR_hyp characteristics are:

Purpose

When taking an exception to Hyp mode, holds the address to return to.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ELR_hyp bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ELR_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to ELR_hyp are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ELR_hyp is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Return address

Bits [31:0]

Return address.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing ELR_hyp

ELR_hyp is accessible only at Hyp mode and Monitor mode.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, ELR_hyp

R	M	M1
0b0	0b1	0b1110

MSR{<c>}{<q>} ELR_hyp, <Rn>

R	M	M1
0b0	0b1	0b1110

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G8.2.52 FCSEIDR, FCSE Process ID register

The FCSEIDR characteristics are:

Purpose

Identifies whether the Fast Context Switch Extension (FCSE) is implemented.

From Armv8, the FCSE is not implemented, so this register is RAZ/WI. Software can access this register to determine that the implementation does not include the FCSE.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to FCSEIDR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

FCSEIDR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
RAZ/WI

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Accessing FCSEIDR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = FCSEIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = FCSEIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = FCSEIDR;
```


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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        FCSEIDR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    FCSEIDR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    FCSEIDR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.53 FPEXC, Floating-Point Exception Control register

The FPEXC characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides a global enable for the implemented Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, and reports floating-point status information.

Configurations

AArch32 System register FPEXC bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register FPEXC32_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to FPEXC are UNDEFINED.

Implemented only if the implementation includes the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality.

Attributes

FPEXC is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

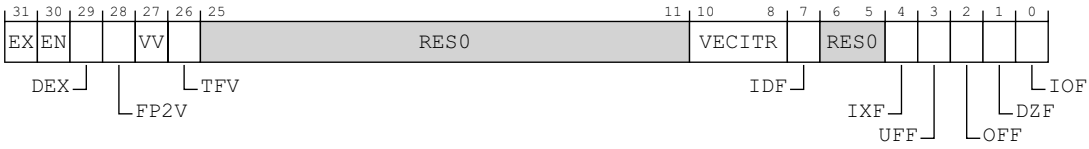

EX, bit [31]

Exception bit. From Armv8, this bit is RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EN, bit [30]

Enables access to the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality from all Exception levels, except that setting this field to 0 does not disable the following:

- VMSR accesses to the FPEXC or FPSID.
- VMRS accesses from the FPEXC, FPSID, MVFR0, MVFR1, or MVFR2.

`0b0` Accesses to the FPSCR, and any of the SIMD and floating-point registers Q0-Q15, including their views as D0-D31 registers or S0-S31 registers, are UNDEFINED at all Exception levels.

`0b1` This control permits access to the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality at all Exception levels.

Execution of Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions in AArch32 state can be disabled or trapped by the following controls:

- CPACR.cp10, or, if executing at EL0, CPACR_EL1.FPEN.
- FPEXC.EN.
- If executing in Non-secure state:
  - HCPTR.TCP10, or if EL2 is using AArch64, CPTR_EL2.TFP.
  - NSACR.cp10, or if EL3 is using AArch64, CPTR_EL3.TFP.
- For Advanced SIMD instructions only:
  - CPACR.ASEDIS.

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— If executing in Non-secure state, HCPTR.TASE and NSACR.NSTRCDIS.

See the descriptions of the controls for more information.

Note

When executing at EL0 using AArch32:

- If EL1 is using AArch64, then the Effective value of FPEXC.EN is 1. This includes when EL2 is using AArch64 and is enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, and the Effective value of HCR_EL2.RW is 1.
- If EL2 is using AArch64 and is enabled in the current Security state, HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, and the Effective value of HCR_EL2.RW is 0, then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the Effective value of FPEXC.EN is 1 or the value written to FPEXC.EN. However, Arm deprecates using the value of FPEXC.EN to determine behavior.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

DEX, bit [29]

Defined synchronous exception on floating-point execution.

This field identifies whether a synchronous exception generated by the attempted execution of an instruction was generated by an unallocated encoding. The instruction must be in the encoding space that is identified by the pseudocode function ExecutingCP10or11Instr() returning TRUE. This field also indicates whether the FPEXC.TFV field is valid.

The meaning of this bit is:

`0b0` The exception was generated by the attempted execution of an unallocated instruction in the encoding space that is identified by the pseudocode function ExecutingCP10or11Instr(). If FPEXC.TFV is RW then it is invalid and UNKNOWN. If FPEXC.{IDF, IXF, UFF, OFF, DZF, IOF} are RW then they are invalid and UNKNOWN.

`0b1` The exception was generated during the execution of an allocated encoding. FPEXC.TFV is valid and indicates the cause of the exception.

On an exception that sets this bit to 1 the exception-handling routine must clear this bit to 0.

On an implementation that both does not support trapping of floating-point exceptions and implements the FPSCR.{Stride, Len} fields as RAZ, this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

FP2V, bit [28]

FPINST2 instruction valid bit. From Armv8, this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

VV, bit [27]

VECITR valid bit. From Armv8, this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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TFV, bit [26]

Trapped Fault Valid bit. Valid only when the value of FPEXC.DEX is 1. When valid, it indicates the cause of the exception and therefore whether the FPEXC.{IDF, IXF, UFF, OFF, DZF, IOF} bits are valid.

`0b0` The exception was caused by the execution of a floating-point VABS, VADD, VDIV, VFMA, VFMS, VFNMA, VFNMS, VMLA, VMLS, VMOV, VMUL, VNEG, VNMLA, VNMLS, VNMUL, VSQRT, or VSUB instruction when one or both of FPSCR.{Stride, Len} was non-zero. If the FPEXC.{IDF, IXF, UFF, OFF, DZF, IOF} bits are RW then they are invalid and UNKNOWN.

`0b1` FPEXC.{IDF, IXF, UFF, OFF, DZF, IOF} indicate the presence of trapped floating-point exceptions that had occurred at the time of the exception. Bits are set for all trapped exceptions that had occurred at the time of the exception.

This bit returns a status value and ignores writes.

When the value of FPEXC.DEX is 0 and this bit is RW, this bit is invalid and UNKNOWN.

On an implementation that does not support the trapping of floating-point exceptions this bit is RAZ/WI.

On an implementation that supports the trapping of floating-point exceptions and implements FPSCR.{Stride, Len} as RAZ, this bit is RAO/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [25:11]

Reserved, RES0.

VECITR, bits [10:8]

Vector iteration count. From Armv8, this field is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IDF, bit [7]

Input Denormal trapped exception bit. Valid only when the value of FPEXC.TFV is 1. When valid, it indicates whether an Input Denormal exception occurred while FPSCR.IDE was 1:

`0b0` Input Denormal exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Input Denormal exception has occurred.

Input Denormal exceptions can occur only when FPSCR.FZ is 1.

Note

A half-precision floating-point value that is flushed to zero because the value of FPSCR.FZ16 is 1 does not generate an Input Denormal exception.

This bit must be cleared to 0 by the exception-handling routine.

When the value of FPEXC.TFV is 0 and this bit is RW, this bit is invalid and UNKNOWN.

On an implementation that does not support the trapping of floating-point exceptions this bit is RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [6:5]

Reserved, RES0.

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IXF, bit [4]

Inexact trapped exception bit. Valid only when the value of FPEXC.TFV is 1. When valid, it indicates whether an Inexact exception occurred while FPSCR.IXE was 1:

`0b0` Inexact exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Inexact exception has occurred.

This bit must be cleared to 0 by the exception-handling routine.

When the value of FPEXC.TFV is 0 and this bit is RW, this bit is invalid and UNKNOWN.

On an implementation that does not support the trapping of floating-point exceptions this bit is RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

UFF, bit [3]

Underflow trapped exception bit. Valid only when the value of FPEXC.TFV is 1. When valid, it indicates whether an Underflow exception occurred while FPSCR.UFE was 1:

`0b0` Underflow exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Underflow exception has occurred.

Underflow trapped exceptions can occur:

- On half-precision data-processing instructions only when FPSCR.FZ16 is 0.
- Otherwise only when FPSCR.FZ is 0.

This bit must be cleared to 0 by the exception-handling routine.

When the value of FPEXC.TFV is 0 and this bit is RW, this bit is invalid and UNKNOWN.

On an implementation that does not support the trapping of floating-point exceptions this bit is RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

OFF, bit [2]

Overflow trapped exception bit. Valid only when the value of FPEXC.TFV is 1. When valid, it indicates whether an Overflow exception occurred while FPSCR.OFE was 1:

`0b0` Overflow exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Overflow exception has occurred.

This bit must be cleared to 0 by the exception-handling routine.

When the value of FPEXC.TFV is 0 and this bit is RW, this bit is invalid and UNKNOWN.

On an implementation that does not support the trapping of floating-point exceptions this bit is RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DZF, bit [1]

Divide by Zero trapped exception bit. Valid only when the value of FPEXC.TFV is 1. When valid, it indicates whether a Divide by Zero exception occurred while FPSCR.DZE was 1:

`0b0` Divide by Zero exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Divide by Zero exception has occurred.

This bit must be cleared to 0 by the exception-handling routine.

When the value of FPEXC.TFV is 0 and this bit is RW, this bit is invalid and UNKNOWN.

On an implementation that does not support the trapping of floating-point exceptions this bit is RAZ/WI.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IOF, bit [0]

Invalid Operation trapped exception bit. Valid only when the value of FPEXC.TFV is 1. When valid, it indicates whether an Invalid Operation exception occurred while FPSCR.IOE was 1:

`0b0` Invalid Operation exception has not occurred.

`0b1` Invalid Operation exception has occurred.

This bit must be cleared to 0 by the exception-handling routine.

When the value of FPEXC.TFV is 0 and this bit is RW, this bit is invalid and UNKNOWN.

On an implementation that does not support the trapping of floating-point exceptions this bit is RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing FPEXC

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

VMRS{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <spec_reg>

reg
0b1000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif (ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 == '0') || CPACR.cp10 == '00' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H != '1' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && ((ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 ==
'0') || HCPTR.TCP10 == '1') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x08);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        R[t] = FPEXC;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ((ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 == '0') || HCPTR.TCP10 ==
'1') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
```


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```
    else
        R[t] = FPEXC;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPACR.cp10 == '00' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = FPEXC;
```

VMSR{<c>}{<q>} <spec_reg>, <Rt>

reg
0b1000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif (ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 == '0') || CPACR.cp10 == '00' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H != '1' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && ((ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 ==
'0') || HCPTR.TCP10 == '1') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x08);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        FPEXC = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ((ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 == '0') || HCPTR.TCP10 ==
'1') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        FPEXC = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPACR.cp10 == '00' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        FPEXC = R[t];
```


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G8.2.54 FPSCR, Floating-Point Status and Control Register

The FPSCR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides floating-point system status information and control.

Configurations

AArch32 System register FPSCR bits [31:27] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register FPSR[31:27].

AArch32 System register FPSCR bit [7] is architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register FPSR[7].

AArch32 System register FPSCR bits [4:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register FPSR[4:0].

AArch32 System register FPSCR bits [26:15] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register FPCR[26:15].

AArch32 System register FPSCR bits [12:8] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register FPCR[12:8].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to FPSCR are UNDEFINED.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the Len and Stride fields can be programmed to non-zero values, which will cause some AArch32 floating-point instruction encodings to be UNDEFINED, or whether these fields are RAZ.

Implemented only if the implementation includes the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality.

Attributes

FPSCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

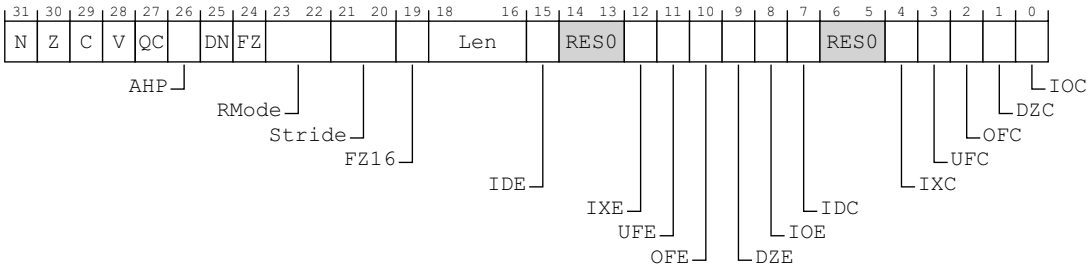

N, bit [31]

Negative condition flag. This is updated by floating-point comparison operations.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Z, bit [30]

Zero condition flag. This is updated by floating-point comparison operations.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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C, bit [29]

Carry condition flag. This is updated by floating-point comparison operations.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

V, bit [28]

Overflow condition flag. This is updated by floating-point comparison operations.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

QC, bit [27]

Cumulative saturation bit, Advanced SIMD only. This bit is set to 1 to indicate that an Advanced SIMD integer operation has saturated since 0 was last written to this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

AHP, bit [26]

Alternative half-precision control bit:

`0b0` IEEE half-precision format selected.

`0b1` Alternative half-precision format selected.

This bit is used only for conversions between half-precision floating-point and other floating-point formats.

The data-processing instructions added as part of the FEAT_FP16 extension always use the IEEE half-precision format, and ignore the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DN, bit [25]

Default NaN mode control bit:

`0b0` NaN operands propagate through to the output of a floating-point operation.

`0b1` Any operation involving one or more NaNs returns the Default NaN.

The value of this bit controls only scalar floating-point arithmetic. Advanced SIMD arithmetic always uses the Default NaN setting, regardless of the value of the DN bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

FZ, bit [24]

Flush-to-zero mode control bit:

`0b0` Flush-to-zero mode disabled. Behavior of the floating-point system is fully compliant with the IEEE 754 standard.

`0b1` Flush-to-zero mode enabled.

The value of this bit controls only scalar floating-point arithmetic. Advanced SIMD arithmetic always uses the Flush-to-zero setting, regardless of the value of the FZ bit.

This bit has no effect on half-precision calculations.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

RMode, bits [23:22]

Rounding Mode control field. The encoding of this field is:

`0b00` Round to Nearest (RN) mode.

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`0b01` Round towards Plus Infinity (RP) mode.

`0b10` Round towards Minus Infinity (RM) mode.

`0b11` Round towards Zero (RZ) mode.

The specified rounding mode is used by almost all scalar floating-point instructions. Advanced SIMD arithmetic always uses the Round to Nearest setting, regardless of the value of the RMode bits.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Stride, bits [21:20]

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this field is RW or RAZ.

If this field is RW and is set to a value other than zero, some floating-point instruction encodings are UNDEFINED. The instruction pseudocode identifies these instructions.

Arm strongly recommends that software never sets this field to a value other than zero.

The value of this field is ignored when processing Advanced SIMD instructions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

FZ16, bit [19]

When FEAT_FP16 is implemented:

Flush-to-zero mode control bit on half-precision data-processing instructions:

`0b0` Flush-to-zero mode disabled. Behavior of the floating-point system is fully compliant with the IEEE 754 standard.

`0b1` Flush-to-zero mode enabled.

The value of this bit applies to both scalar and Advanced SIMD floating-point half-precision calculations.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Len, bits [18:16]

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this field is RW or RAZ.

If this field is RW and is set to a value other than zero, some floating-point instruction encodings are UNDEFINED. The instruction pseudocode identifies these instructions.

Arm strongly recommends that software never sets this field to a value other than zero.

The value of this field is ignored when processing Advanced SIMD instructions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IDE, bit [15]

Input Denormal floating-point exception trap enable.

`0b0` Untrapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs, the IDC bit is set to 1.

`0b1` Trapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs, the PE does not update the IDC bit.

This bit is RW only if the implementation supports the trapping of floating-point exceptions. In an implementation that does not support floating-point exception trapping, this bit is RAZ/WI.

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When this bit is RW, it applies only to floating-point operations. Advanced SIMD operations always use untrapped floating-point exception handling in AArch32 state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [14:13]

Reserved, RES0.

IXE, bit [12]

Inexact floating-point exception trap enable.

`0b0` Untrapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs, the IXC bit is set to 1.

`0b1` Trapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs, the PE does not update the IXC bit.

This bit is RW only if the implementation supports the trapping of floating-point exceptions. In an implementation that does not support floating-point exception trapping, this bit is RAZ/WI.

When this bit is RW, it applies only to floating-point operations. Advanced SIMD operations always use untrapped floating-point exception handling in AArch32 state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

UFE, bit [11]

Underflow floating-point exception trap enable.

`0b0` Untrapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs, the UFC bit is set to 1.

`0b1` Trapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs and Flush-to-zero is not enabled, the PE does not update the UFC bit.

This bit is RW only if the implementation supports the trapping of floating-point exceptions. In an implementation that does not support floating-point exception trapping, this bit is RAZ/WI.

When this bit is RW, it applies only to floating-point operations. Advanced SIMD operations always use untrapped floating-point exception handling in AArch32 state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

OFE, bit [10]

Overflow floating-point exception trap enable.

`0b0` Untrapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs, the OFC bit is set to 1.

`0b1` Trapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs, the PE does not update the OFC bit.

This bit is RW only if the implementation supports the trapping of floating-point exceptions. In an implementation that does not support floating-point exception trapping, this bit is RAZ/WI.

When this bit is RW, it applies only to floating-point operations. Advanced SIMD operations always use untrapped floating-point exception handling in AArch32 state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DZE, bit [9]

Divide by Zero floating-point exception trap enable.

`0b0` Untrapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs, the DZC bit is set to 1.

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`0b1` Trapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs, the PE does not update the DZC bit.

This bit is RW only if the implementation supports the trapping of floating-point exceptions. In an implementation that does not support floating-point exception trapping, this bit is RAZ/WI.

When this bit is RW, it applies only to floating-point operations. Advanced SIMD operations always use untrapped floating-point exception handling in AArch32 state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IOE, bit [8]

Invalid Operation floating-point exception trap enable.

`0b0` Untrapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs, the IOC bit is set to 1.

`0b1` Trapped exception handling selected. If the floating-point exception occurs, the PE does not update the IOC bit.

This bit is RW only if the implementation supports the trapping of floating-point exceptions. In an implementation that does not support floating-point exception trapping, this bit is RAZ/WI.

When this bit is RW, it applies only to floating-point operations. Advanced SIMD operations always use untrapped floating-point exception handling in AArch32 state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IDC, bit [7]

Input Denormal cumulative floating-point exception bit. This bit is set to 1 to indicate that the Input Denormal floating-point exception has occurred since 0 was last written to this bit.

How VFP instructions update this bit depends on the value of the IDE bit.

Advanced SIMD instructions set this bit if the Input Denormal floating-point exception occurs in one or more of the floating-point calculations performed by the instruction, regardless of the value of the IDE bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [6:5]

Reserved, RES0.

IXC, bit [4]

Inexact cumulative floating-point exception bit. This bit is set to 1 to indicate that the Inexact floating-point exception has occurred since 0 was last written to this bit.

How VFP instructions update this bit depends on the value of the IXE bit.

Advanced SIMD instructions set this bit if the Inexact floating-point exception occurs in one or more of the floating-point calculations performed by the instruction, regardless of the value of the IXE bit.

The criteria for the Inexact floating-point exception to occur are different in Flush-to-zero mode. For more information, see *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page A1-59.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

UFC, bit [3]

Underflow cumulative floating-point exception bit. This bit is set to 1 to indicate that the Underflow floating-point exception has occurred since 0 was last written to this bit.

How VFP instructions update this bit depends on the value of the UFE bit.

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Advanced SIMD instructions set this bit if the Underflow floating-point exception occurs in one or more of the floating-point calculations performed by the instruction, if FPSCR.UFE is 0 or if Flush-to-zero is enabled.

The criteria for the Underflow floating-point exception to occur are different in Flush-to-zero mode. For more information, see *Flushing denormalized numbers to zero* on page A1-59.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

OFC, bit [2]

Overflow cumulative floating-point exception bit. This bit is set to 1 to indicate that the Overflow floating-point exception has occurred since 0 was last written to this bit.

How VFP instructions update this bit depends on the value of the OFE bit.

Advanced SIMD instructions set this bit if the Overflow floating-point exception occurs in one or more of the floating-point calculations performed by the instruction, regardless of the value of the OFE bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DZC, bit [1]

Divide by Zero cumulative floating-point exception bit. This bit is set to 1 to indicate that the Divide by Zero floating-point exception has occurred since 0 was last written to this bit.

How VFP instructions update this bit depends on the value of the DZE bit.

Advanced SIMD instructions set this bit if the Divide by Zero floating-point exception occurs in one or more of the floating-point calculations performed by the instruction, regardless of the value of the DZE bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IOC, bit [0]

Invalid Operation cumulative floating-point exception bit. This bit is set to 1 to indicate that the Invalid Operation floating-point exception has occurred since 0 was last written to this bit.

How VFP instructions update this bit depends on the value of the IOE bit.

Advanced SIMD instructions set this bit if the Invalid Operation floating-point exception occurs in one or more of the floating-point calculations performed by the instruction, regardless of the value of the IOE bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing FPSCR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

VMRS{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <spec_reg>

reg
0b0001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CPACR_EL1.FPEN != '11'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x00);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x07);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && ((ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 == '0') ||
CPACR.cp10 == '0x') then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN != '11' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H != '1' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && ((ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 ==
'0') || HCPTR.TCP10 == '1') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x08);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        R[t] = FPSCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x07);
    elsif (ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 == '0') || CPACR.cp10 == '00' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H != '1' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && ((ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 ==
'0') || HCPTR.TCP10 == '1') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x08);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        R[t] = FPSCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ((ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 == '0') || HCPTR.TCP10 ==
'1') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        R[t] = FPSCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPACR.cp10 == '00' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = FPSCR;
```


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VMSR{<c>}{<q>} <spec_reg>, <Rt>

reg
0b0001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CPACR_EL1.FPEN != '11'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x00);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x07);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && ((ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 == '0') ||
CPACR.cp10 == '0x') then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN != '11' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H != '1' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && ((ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 ==
'0') || HCPTR.TCP10 == '1') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x08);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        FPSCR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CPACR_EL1.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x07);
    elsif (ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 == '0') || CPACR.cp10 == '00' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H != '1' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && ((ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 ==
'0') || HCPTR.TCP10 == '1') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x08);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        FPSCR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ((ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 == '0') || HCPTR.TCP10 ==
'1') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
```


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```
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        FPSCR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPACR.cp10 == '00' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        FPSCR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.55 FPSID, Floating-Point System ID register

The FPSID characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides top-level information about the floating-point implementation.

This register largely duplicates information held in the MIDR. Arm deprecates use of it.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to FPSID are UNDEFINED.

Implemented only if the implementation includes the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality.

Attributes

FPSID is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 24	23	22 … 16	15 … 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
Implementer	SW	Subarchitecture	PartNum	Variant	Revision

Implementer, bits [31:24]

Implementer codes are the same as those used for the MIDR.

For an implementation by Arm this field is `0x41`, the ASCII code for A.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

SW, bit [23]

Software bit. Defined values are:

`0b0` The implementation provides a hardware implementation of the floating-point instructions.

`0b1` The implementation supports only software emulation of the floating-point instructions.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Subarchitecture, bits [22:16]

Subarchitecture version number. For an implementation by Arm, defined values are:

`0b0000000` VFPv1 architecture with an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED subarchitecture.

`0b0000001` VFPv2 architecture with Common VFP subarchitecture v1.

`0b0000010` VFPv3 architecture, or later, with Common VFP subarchitecture v2. The VFP architecture version is indicated by the MVFR0 and MVFR1 registers.

`0b0000011` VFPv3 architecture, or later, with Null subarchitecture. The entire floating-point implementation is in hardware, and no software support code is required. The VFP architecture version is indicated by the MVFR0 and MVFR1 registers. This value can be used only by an implementation that does not support the trap enable bits in the FPSCR.

`0b0000100` VFPv3 architecture, or later, with Common VFP subarchitecture v3, and support for trap enable bits in FPSCR. The VFP architecture version is indicated by the MVFR0 and MVFR1 registers.

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For a subarchitecture designed by Arm the most significant bit of this field, register bit[22], is 0. Values with a most significant bit of 0 that are not listed here are reserved.

When the subarchitecture designer is not Arm, the most significant bit of this field, register bit[22], must be 1. Each implementer must maintain its own list of subarchitectures it has designed, starting at subarchitecture version number `0x40`.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000011` and `0b0000100`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

PartNum, bits [15:8]

Part Number for the floating-point implementation, assigned by the implementer.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Variant, bits [7:4]

Variant number. Typically, this field distinguishes between different production variants of a single product.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Revision, bits [3:0]

Revision number for the floating-point implementation.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing FPSID

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

VMRS{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <spec_reg>

reg
0b0000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif (ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 == '0') || CPACR.cp10 == '00' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H != '1' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && ((ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 ==
'0') || HCPTR.TCP10 == '1') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x08);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x08);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x08);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        R[t] = FPSID;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ((ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 == '0') || HCPTR.TCP10 ==
'1') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        R[t] = FPSID;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPACR.cp10 == '00' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = FPSID;
```

VMSR{<c>}{<q>} <spec_reg>, <Rt>

reg
0b0000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif (ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 == '0') || CPACR.cp10 == '00' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H != '1' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && ((ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 ==
'0') || HCPTR.TCP10 == '1') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x08);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x08);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x08);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        return;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ((ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 == '0') || HCPTR.TCP10 ==
'1') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        return;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPACR.cp10 == '00' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        return;
```


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G8.2.56 HACR, Hyp Auxiliary Configuration Register

The HACR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls trapping to Hyp mode of IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED aspects of Non-secure EL1 or EL0 operation.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HACR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register HACR_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HACR are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

HACR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing HACR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = HACR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = HACR;
```


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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HACR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        HACR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.57 HACTLR, Hyp Auxiliary Control Register

The HACTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features of Hyp mode operation.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HACTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ACTLR_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HACTLR are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

HACTLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing HACTLR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0001	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = HACTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = HACTLR;
```


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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0001	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HACTLR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        HACTLR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.58 HACTLR2, Hyp Auxiliary Control Register 2

The HACTLR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides additional space to the HACTLR register to hold IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED trap functionality.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HACTLR2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ACTLR_EL2[63:32].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HACTLR2 are UNDEFINED.

In Armv8.0 and Armv8.1, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this register is implemented, or whether it causes UNDEFINED exceptions when accessed. The implementation of this register can be detected by examining ID_MMFR4.AC2.

From Armv8.2 this register must be implemented.

Attributes

HACTLR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing HACTLR2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0001	0b0000	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = HACTLR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = HACTLR2;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0001	0b0000	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HACTLR2 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        HACTLR2 = R[t];
```


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G8.2.59 HADFSR, Hyp Auxiliary Data Fault Status Register

The HADFSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides additional IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome information for Data Abort exceptions taken to Hyp mode.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HADFSR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AFSR0_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HADFSR are UNDEFINED.

This is an optional register. An implementation that does not require this register can implement it as RES0.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

HADFSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing HADFSR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0101	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = HADFSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    else
        R[t] = HADFSR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0101	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HADFSR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        HADFSR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.60 HAIFSR, Hyp Auxiliary Instruction Fault Status Register

The HAIFSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides additional IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome information for Prefetch Abort exceptions taken to Hyp mode.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HAIFSR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AFSR1_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HAIFSR are UNDEFINED.

This is an optional register. An implementation that does not require this register can implement it as RES0.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

HAIFSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing HAIFSR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0101	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = HAIFSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    else
        R[t] = HAIFSR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0101	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HAIFSR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        HAIFSR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.61 HAMAIR0, Hyp Auxiliary Memory Attribute Indirection Register 0

The HAMAIR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED memory attributes for the memory attribute encodings defined by HMAIR0. These IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED attributes can only provide additional qualifiers for the memory attribute encodings, and cannot change the memory attributes defined in HMAIR0.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HAMAIR0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMAIR_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HAMAIR0 are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

HAMAIR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

If an implementation does not provide any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED memory attributes, this register is RES0.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing HAMAIR0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1010	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T10 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T10 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = HAMAIR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    else
        R[t] = HAMAIR0;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1010	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T10 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T10 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HAMAIR0 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        HAMAIR0 = R[t];
```


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G8.2.62 HAMAIR1, Hyp Auxiliary Memory Attribute Indirection Register 1

The HAMAIR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED memory attributes for the memory attribute encodings defined by HMAIR1. These IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED attributes can only provide additional qualifiers for the memory attribute encodings, and cannot change the memory attributes defined in HMAIR1.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HAMAIR1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMAIR_EL2[63:32].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HAMAIR1 are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

HAMAIR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

If an implementation does not provide any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED memory attributes, this register is RES0.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing HAMAIR1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1010	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T10 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T10 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = HAMAIR1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    else
        R[t] = HAMAIR1;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1010	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T10 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T10 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HAMAIR1 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        HAMAIR1 = R[t];
```


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G8.2.63 HCPTR, Hyp Architectural Feature Trap Register

The HCPTR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls:

- Trapping to Hyp mode of Non-secure access, at EL1 or EL0, to trace, and to Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality.
- Hyp mode access to trace, and to Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality.

Note

Accesses to this functionality:

- From Non-secure modes other than Hyp mode are also affected by settings in the CPACR and NSACR.
- From Hyp mode are also affected by settings in the NSACR.

Exceptions generated by the CPACR and NSACR controls are higher priority than those generated by the HCPTR controls.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HCPTR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CPTR_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HCPTR are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

HCPTR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

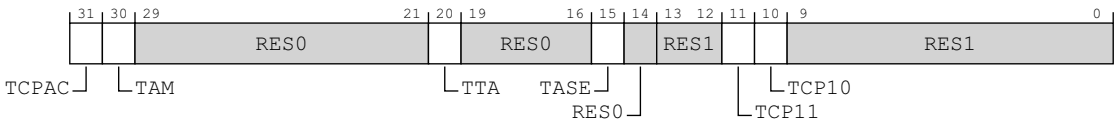

TCPAC, bit [31]

Traps Non-secure EL1 accesses to the CPACR to Hyp mode.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Non-secure EL1 accesses to the CPACR are trapped to Hyp mode.

Note

The CPACR is not accessible at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

TAM, bit [30]

When FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented:

Trap Activity Monitor access. Traps Non-secure EL1 and EL0 accesses to all Activity Monitor registers to EL2.

`0b0` Accesses from Non-secure EL1 and EL0 to Activity Monitor registers are not trapped.

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`0b1` Accesses from Non-secure EL1 and EL0 to Activity Monitor registers are trapped to Hyp mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [29:21]

Reserved, RES0.

TTA, bit [20]

Traps Non-secure System register accesses to all implemented trace registers to Hyp mode.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Any Non-secure System register access to an implemented trace register is trapped to Hyp mode, unless the access is trapped to EL1 by a CPACR or NSACR control, or the access is from Non-secure EL0 and the definition of the register in the appropriate trace architecture specification indicates that the register is not accessible from EL0. A trapped instruction generates:

- A Hyp Trap exception, if the exception is taken from Non-secure EL0 or EL1.
- An Undefined Instruction exception taken to Hyp mode, if the exception is taken from Hyp mode.

If the implementation does not include a PE trace unit, or does not include a System register interface to the PE trace unit registers, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this bit:

- Is RES0.
- Is RES1.
- Can be written from Hyp mode, and from Secure Monitor mode when SCR.NS is 1.

If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32, and the value of NSACR.NSTRCDIS is 1, in Non-secure state this field behaves as RAO/WI, regardless of its actual value.

Note

- The ETMv4 architecture and ETE do not permit EL0 to access the trace registers. If the PE trace unit implements FEAT_ETMv4 or FEAT_ETE, EL0 accesses to the trace registers are UNDEFINED, and a resulting Undefined Instruction exception is higher priority than a HCPTR.TTA Hyp Trap exception.
- The Arm architecture does not provide traps on trace register accesses through the optional memory-mapped debug interface.

System register accesses to the trace registers can have side-effects. When a System register access is trapped, any side-effects that are normally associated with the access do not occur before the exception is taken.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Bits [19:16]

Reserved, RES0.

TASE, bit [15]

Traps Non-secure execution of Advanced SIMD instructions to Hyp mode when the value of HCPTR.TCP10 is 0.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

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`0b1` When the value of HCPTR.TCP10 is 0, any attempt to execute an Advanced SIMD instruction in Non-secure state is trapped to Hyp mode, unless it is trapped to EL1 by a CPACR or NSACR control. A trapped instruction generates:

- A Hyp Trap exception, if the exception is taken from Non-secure EL0 or EL1.
- An Undefined Instruction exception taken to Hyp mode, if the exception is taken from Hyp mode.

When the value of HCPTR.TCP10 is 1, the value of this field is ignored.

If the implementation does not include Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, this field is RES1. Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this field is implemented as a RW field. If it is not implemented as a RW field, then it is RAZ/WI.

If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32, and the value of NSACR.NSASEDIS is 1, in Non-secure state this field behaves as RAO/WI, regardless of its actual value. This applies even if the field is implemented as RAZ/WI.

For the list of instructions affected by this field, see *Controls of Advanced SIMD operation that do not apply to floating-point operation* on page E1-6837.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Bit [14]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [13:12]

Reserved, RES1.

TCP11, bit [11]

The value of this field is ignored. If this field is programmed with a different value to the TCP10 bit then this field is UNKNOWN on a direct read of the HCPTR.

If the implementation does not include Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, this field is RES1.

If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32, and the value of NSACR.cp10 is 0, in Non-secure state this field behaves as RAO/WI, regardless of its actual value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

TCP10, bit [10]

Trap Non-secure accesses to Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality to Hyp mode:

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Any attempted access to Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality from Non-secure state is trapped to Hyp mode, unless it is trapped to EL1 by a CPACR or NSACR control. A trapped instruction generates:

- A Hyp Trap exception, if the exception is taken from Non-secure EL0 or EL1.
- An Undefined Instruction exception taken to Hyp mode, if the exception is taken from Hyp mode.

The Advanced SIMD and floating-point features controlled by these fields are:

- Execution of any floating-point or Advanced SIMD instruction.
- Any access to the Advanced SIMD and floating-point registers D0-D31 and their views as S0-S31 and Q0-Q15.
- Any access to the FPSCR, FPSID, MVFR0, MVFR1, MVFR2, or FPEXC System registers.

If the implementation does not include Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, this field is RES1.

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If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32, and the value of NSACR.cp10 is 0, in Non-secure state this field behaves as RAO/WI, regardless of its actual value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Bits [9:0]

Reserved, RES1.

Accessing HCPTR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = HCPTR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = HCPTR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TCPAC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        HCPTR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        HCPTR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.64 HCR, Hyp Configuration Register

The HCR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides configuration controls for virtualization, including defining whether various Non-secure operations are trapped to Hyp mode.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HCR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register HCR_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HCR are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

HCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

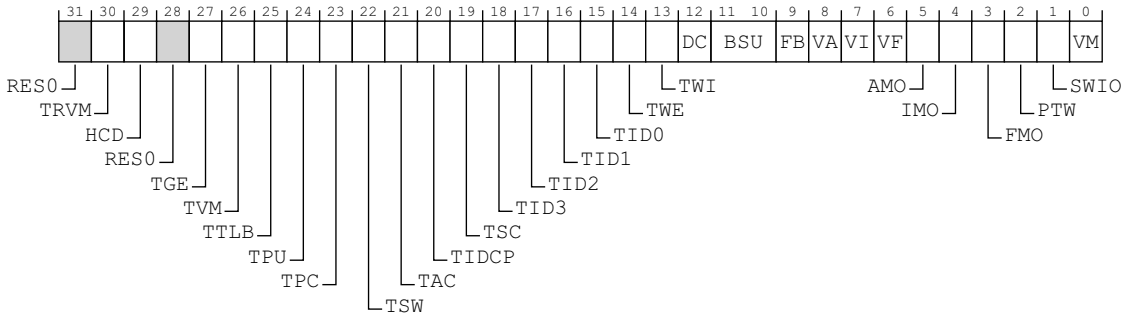

Bit [31]

Reserved, RES0.

TRVM, bit [30]

Trap Reads of Virtual Memory controls. Traps Non-secure EL1 reads of the virtual memory control registers to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

The registers for which read accesses are trapped are as follows:

SCTLR, TTBR0, TTBR1, TTBCR, TTBCR2, DACR, DFSR, IFSR, DFAR, IFAR, ADFSR, AIFSR, PRRR, NMRR, MAIR0, MAIR1, AMAIR0, AMAIR1, CONTEXTIDR.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Non-secure EL1 read accesses to the specified Virtual Memory controls are trapped to EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

HCD, bit [29]

When EL3 is not implemented:

HVC instruction disable. Disables Non-secure EL1 and EL2 execution of HVC instructions, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

`0b0` HVC instruction execution is enabled at EL2 and EL1.

`0b1` HVC instructions are UNDEFINED at EL2 and Non-secure EL1.

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The Undefined Instruction exception is taken to the Exception level at which the HVC instruction is executed.

Note

HVC instructions are always UNDEFINED at EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [28]

Reserved, RES0.

TGE, bit [27]

Trap General Exceptions, from Non-secure EL0.

`0b0` This control has no effect on execution at EL0.

`0b1` When EL2 is not enabled in the current Security state, this control has no effect on execution at EL0.

When EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, then:

- All exceptions that would be routed to EL1 are routed to EL2.
- The SCTLR.M bit is treated as being 0 for all purposes other than returning the result of a direct read of SCTLR.
- The HCR.{FMO, IMO, AMO} bits are treated as being 1 for all purposes other than returning the result of a direct read of HCR.
- All virtual interrupts are disabled.
- Any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanisms for signaling virtual interrupts are disabled.
- An exception return to EL1 is treated as an illegal exception return.
- Monitor mode execution of an MSR or CPS instruction that changes PSTATE.M to a Non-secure EL1 mode is an illegal change to PSTATE.M. For more information see *Illegal changes to PSTATE.M* on page G1-8609.

Also, when HCR.TGE is 1:

- If EL3 is using AArch32, an attempt to change from a Secure PL1 mode to a Non-secure EL1 mode by changing SCR.NS from 0 to 1 results in SCR.NS remaining as 0.
- The HDCR.{TDRA, TDOSA, TDA, TDE} bits are ignored and treated as being 1 other than for the purpose of a direct read of HDCR.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

TVM, bit [26]

Trap Virtual Memory controls. Traps Non-secure EL1 writes to the virtual memory control registers to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

The registers for which write accesses are trapped are as follows:

SCTLR, TTBR0, TTBR1, TTBCR, TTBCR2, DACR, DFSR, IFSR, DFAR, IFAR, ADFSR, AIFSR, PRRR, NMRR, MAIR0, MAIR1, AMAIR0, AMAIR1, CONTEXTIDR.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Non-secure EL1 write accesses to the specified virtual memory control registers are trapped to EL2.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

TTLB, bit [25]

Trap TLB maintenance instructions. Traps Non-secure EL1 execution of a TLBI instruction to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

This applies to the following instructions:

TLBIALLIS, TLBIMVAIS, TLBIASIDIS, TLBIMVAAIS, TLBIMVALIS, TLBIMVAALIS, ITLBIALL, ITLBIMVA, ITLBIASID, DTLBIALL, DTLBIMVA, DTLBIASID, TLBIALL, TLBIMVA, TLBIASID, TLBIMVAA, TLBIMVAL, TLBIMVAAL

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Non-secure EL1 accesses to the specified TLB maintenance instructions are trapped to EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

TPU, bit [24]

Trap cache maintenance instructions that operate to the Point of Unification. Traps Non-secure EL1 execution of those cache maintenance instructions to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

This applies to the following instructions:

- ICIMVAU, ICIALLU, ICIALLUIS, DCCMVAU.

Note

An Undefined Instruction exception generated at EL0 is higher priority than this trap to EL2, and these instructions are always UNDEFINED at EL0.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Non-secure EL1 execution of the specified cache maintenance instructions is trapped to EL2.

If the Point of Unification is before any level of data cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the execution of any data or unified cache clean by VA to the Point of Unification instruction can be trapped when the value of this control is 1.

If the Point of Unification is before any level of instruction cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the execution of any instruction cache invalidate to the Point of Unification instruction can be trapped when the value of this control is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

TPC, bit [23]

Trap data or unified cache maintenance instructions that operate to the Point of Coherency. Traps Non-secure EL1 execution of those cache maintenance instructions to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

This applies to the following instructions:

- DCIMVAC, DCCIMVAC, DCCMVAC.

Note

An Undefined Instruction exception generated at EL0 is higher priority than this trap to EL2, and these instructions are always UNDEFINED at EL0.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

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`0b1` Non-secure EL1 execution of the specified cache maintenance instructions is trapped to EL2.

If the Point of Coherency is before any level of data cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the execution of any data or unified cache clean, invalidate, or clean and invalidate instruction that operates by VA to the point of coherency can be trapped when the value of this control is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

TSW, bit [22]

Trap data or unified cache maintenance instructions that operate by Set/Way. Traps Non-secure EL1 execution of those cache maintenance instructions by set/way to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

This applies to the following instructions:

- DCISW, DCCSW, DCCISW.

Note

An Undefined Instruction exception generated at EL0 is higher priority than this trap to EL2, and these instructions are always UNDEFINED at EL0.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Non-secure EL1 execution of the specified cache maintenance instructions is trapped to EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

TAC, bit [21]

Trap Auxiliary Control Registers. Traps Non-secure EL1 accesses to the Auxiliary Control Registers to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, from both Execution states.

This applies to the following register accesses:

ACTLR and, if implemented, ACTLR2.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Non-secure EL1 accesses to the specified registers are trapped to EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

TIDCP, bit [20]

Trap IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality. Traps Non-secure EL1 accesses to the encodings for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED System Registers to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

MCR and MRC instructions accessing the following encodings:

- All coproc==p15, CRn==c9, Opcode1 = {0-7}, CRm == {c0-c2, c5-c8}, opcode2 == {0-7}.
- All coproc==p15, CRn==c10, Opcode1 ={0-7}, CRm == {c0, c1, c4, c8}, opcode2 == {0-7}.
- All coproc==p15, CRn==c11, Opcode1={0-7}, CRm == {c0-c8, c15}, opcode2 == {0-7}.

When HCR.TIDCP is set to 1, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether any of this functionality accessed from Non-secure EL0 is trapped to EL2. Otherwise, it is UNDEFINED and the PE takes an Undefined Instruction exception to Non-secure Undefined mode.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Non-secure EL1 accesses to the specified System register encodings for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality are trapped to EL2.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

TSC, bit [19]

Trap SMC instructions. Traps Non-secure EL1 execution of SMC instructions to Hyp mode.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Any attempt to execute an SMC instruction at Non-secure EL1 is trapped to Hyp mode, regardless of the value of SCR.SCD.

The Armv8-A architecture permits, but does not require, this trap to apply to conditional SMC instructions that fail their condition code check, in the same way as with traps on other conditional instructions.

Note

- This trap is only implemented if the implementation includes EL3.
- SMC instructions are always UNDEFINED at PL0.
- This bit traps execution of the SMC instruction. It is not a routing control for the SMC exception. Hyp Trap exceptions and SMC exceptions have different preferred return addresses.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

TID3, bit [18]

Trap ID group 3. Traps Non-secure EL1 reads of the following registers to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state as follows:

- VMRS access to MVFR0, MVFR1, and MVFR2, reported using EC syndrome value `0x08`, unless access is also trapped by HCPTR which takes priority.
- MRC access to the following registers are reported using EC syndrome value `0x03`:
  - ID_PFR0, ID_PFR1, ID_PFR2, ID_DFR0, ID_AFR0, ID_MMFR0, ID_MMFR1, ID_MMFR2, ID_MMFR3, ID_ISAR0, ID_ISAR1, ID_ISAR2, ID_ISAR3, ID_ISAR4, and ID_ISAR5.
  - If FEAT_FGT is implemented:
    - ID_MMFR4 and ID_MMFR5 are trapped to EL2.
    - ID_ISAR6 is trapped to EL2.
    - ID_DFR1 is trapped to EL2.
    - This field traps all MRC accesses to registers in the following range that are not already mentioned in this field description: coproc == p15, opc1 == 0, CRn == c0, CRm == {c2-c7}, opc2 == {0-7}.
  - If FEAT_FGT is not implemented:
    - ID_MMFR4 and ID_MMFR5 are trapped to EL2, unless implemented as RAZ, when it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to ID_MMFR4 or ID_MMFR5 are trapped.
    - ID_ISAR6 is trapped to EL2, unless implemented as RAZ, when it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to ID_ISAR6 are trapped to EL2.
    - ID_DFR1 is trapped to EL2, unless implemented as RAZ, when it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to ID_DFR1 are trapped to EL2.
    - Otherwise, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this bit traps MRC accesses to registers not already mentioned, with coproc == p15, opc1 == 0, CRn == c0, CRm == {c2-c7}, opc2 == {0-7}.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` The specified Non-secure EL1 read accesses to ID group 3 registers are trapped to EL2.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

TID2, bit [17]

Trap ID group 2. Traps the following register accesses to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state:

- Non-secure EL1 and EL0 reads of the CTR, CCSIDR, CCSIDR2, CLIDR, and CSSELR.
- Non-secure EL1 and EL0 writes to the CSSELR.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` The specified Non-secure EL1 and EL0 accesses to ID group 2 registers are trapped to EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

TID1, bit [16]

Trap ID group 1. Traps Non-secure EL1 reads of the following registers to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state:

TCMTR, TLBTR, REVIDR, AIDR.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` The specified Non-secure EL1 read accesses to ID group 1 registers are trapped to EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

TID0, bit [15]

Trap ID group 0. Traps the following register accesses to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state:

- Non-secure EL1 reads of the JIDR and FPSID.
- If the JIDR is RAZ from Non-secure EL0, Non-secure EL0 reads of the JIDR.

Note

- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the JIDR is RAZ or UNDEFINED at EL0. If it is UNDEFINED at EL0 then the Undefined Instruction exception takes precedence over this trap.
- The FPSID is not accessible at EL0.
- Writes to the FPSID are ignored, and not trapped by this control.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` The specified Non-secure EL1 read accesses to ID group 0 registers are trapped to EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

TWE, bit [14]

Traps Non-secure EL0 and EL1 execution of WFE instructions to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Any attempt to execute a WFE instruction at Non-secure EL0 or EL1 is trapped to EL2, if the instruction would otherwise have caused the PE to enter a low-power state and it is not trapped by SCTLR.nTWE.

The attempted execution of a conditional WFE instruction is only trapped if the instruction passes its condition code check.

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Note

Since a WFE can complete at any time, even without a Wakeup event, the traps on WFE are not guaranteed to be taken, even if the WFE is executed when there is no Wakeup event. The only guarantee is that if the instruction does not complete in finite time in the absence of a Wakeup event, the trap will be taken.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

TWI, bit [13]

Traps Non-secure EL0 and EL1 execution of WFI instructions to EL2, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Any attempt to execute a WFI instruction at Non-secure EL0 or EL1 is trapped to EL2, if the instruction would otherwise have caused the PE to enter a low-power state and it is not trapped by SCTLR.nTWI.

The attempted execution of a conditional WFI instruction is only trapped if the instruction passes its condition code check.

Note

Since a WFI can complete at any time, even without a Wakeup event, the traps on WFI are not guaranteed to be taken, even if the WFI is executed when there is no Wakeup event. The only guarantee is that if the instruction does not complete in finite time in the absence of a Wakeup event, the trap will be taken.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

DC, bit [12]

Default Cacheability.

`0b0` This control has no effect on the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.

`0b1` In Non-secure state:

- The SCTLR.M field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of the field.
- The HCR.VM field behaves as 1 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of the field.
- The memory type produced by the first stage of the EL1&0 translation regime is Normal Non-Shareable, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate.

This field has no effect on the EL2 and EL3 translation regimes.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

BSU, bits [11:10]

Barrier Shareability upgrade. This field determines the minimum shareability domain that is applied to any barrier instruction executed from Non-secure EL1 or Non-secure EL0:

`0b00` No effect.

`0b01` Inner Shareable.

`0b10` Outer Shareable.

`0b11` Full system.

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This value is combined with the specified level of the barrier held in its instruction, using the same principles as combining the shareability attributes from two stages of address translation.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

FB, bit [9]

Force broadcast. Causes the following instructions to be broadcast within the Inner Shareable domain when executed from Non-secure EL1:

BPIALL, TLBIALL, TLBIMVA, TLBIASID, DTLBIALL, DTLBIMVA, DTLBIASID, ITLBIALL, ITLBIMVA, ITLBIASID, TLBIMVAA, ICIALLU, TLBIMVAL, TLBIMVAAL.

`0b0` This field has no effect on the operation of the specified instructions.

`0b1` When one of the specified instruction is executed at Non-secure EL1, the instruction is broadcast within the Inner Shareable shareability domain.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

VA, bit [8]

Virtual SError interrupt exception.

`0b0` This mechanism is not making a virtual SError interrupt pending.

`0b1` A virtual SError interrupt is pending because of this mechanism.

The virtual SError interrupt is enabled only when the value of HCR.{TGE, AMO} is {0, 1}.

The Guest OS cannot distinguish the virtual exception from the corresponding physical exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

VI, bit [7]

Virtual IRQ exception.

`0b0` This mechanism is not making a virtual IRQ pending.

`0b1` A virtual IRQ is pending because of this mechanism.

The virtual IRQ is enabled only when the value of HCR.{TGE, IMO} is {0, 1}.

The Guest OS cannot distinguish the virtual exception from the corresponding physical exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

VF, bit [6]

Virtual FIQ exception.

`0b0` This mechanism is not making a virtual FIQ pending.

`0b1` A virtual FIQ is pending because of this mechanism.

The virtual FIQ is enabled only when the value of HCR.{TGE, FMO} is {0, 1}.

The Guest OS cannot distinguish the virtual exception from the corresponding physical exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

AMO, bit [5]

SError interrupt Mask Override. When this bit is set to 1, it overrides the effect of PSTATE.A, and enables virtual exception signaling by the VA bit.

If the value of HCR.TGE is 0, then virtual SError interrupts are enabled in Non-secure state.

If the value of HCR.TGE is 1, then in Non-secure state the HCR.AMO bit behaves as 1 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of the bit.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

IMO, bit [4]

IRQ Mask Override. When this bit is set to 1, it overrides the effect of PSTATE.I, and enables virtual exception signaling by the VI bit.

If the value of HCR.TGE is 0, then Virtual IRQ interrupts are enabled in the Non-secure state.

If the value of HCR.TGE is 1, then in Non-secure state the HCR.IMO bit behaves as 1 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of the bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

FMO, bit [3]

FIQ Mask Override. When this bit is set to 1, it overrides the effect of PSTATE.F, and enables virtual exception signaling by the VF bit.

If the value of HCR.TGE is 0, then Virtual FIQ interrupts are enabled in the Non-secure state.

If the value of HCR.TGE is 1, then in Non-secure state the HCR.FMO bit behaves as 1 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of the bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

PTW, bit [2]

Protected Table Walk. In the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime, a translation table access made as part of a stage 1 translation table walk is subject to a stage 2 translation. The combining of the memory type attributes from the two stages of translation means the access might be made to a type of Device memory. If this occurs then the value of this bit determines the behavior:

`0b0` The translation table walk occurs as if it is to Normal Non-cacheable memory. This means it can be made speculatively.

`0b1` The memory access generates a stage 2 Permission fault.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

SWIO, bit [1]

Set/Way Invalidation Override. Causes Non-secure EL1 execution of the data cache invalidate by set/way instructions to perform a data cache clean and invalidate by set/way.

`0b0` This control has no effect on the operation of data cache invalidate by set/way instructions.

`0b1` Data cache invalidate by set/way instructions perform a data cache clean and invalidate by set/way.

When this bit is set to 1, DCISW performs the same invalidation as a DCCISW instruction.

As a result of changes to the behavior of DCISW, this bit is redundant in Armv8. This bit can be implemented as RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

VM, bit [0]

Virtualization enable. Enables stage 2 address translation for the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime.

`0b0` Non-secure EL1&0 stage 2 address translation disabled.

`0b1` Non-secure EL1&0 stage 2 address translation enabled.

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If the HCR.DC bit is set to 1, then the behavior of the PE when executing in a Non-secure mode other than Hyp mode is consistent with HCR.VM being 1, regardless of the actual value of HCR.VM, other than the value returned by an explicit read of HCR.VM.

When the value of this bit is 1, data cache invalidate instructions executed at Non-secure EL1 perform a data cache clean and invalidate. For the invalidate by set/way instruction this behavior applies regardless of the value of the HCR.SWIO bit.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing HCR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = HCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = HCR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HCR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
else
    HCR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.65 HCR2, Hyp Configuration Register 2

The HCR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides additional configuration controls for virtualization.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HCR2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register HCR_EL2[63:32].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HCR2 are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

HCR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

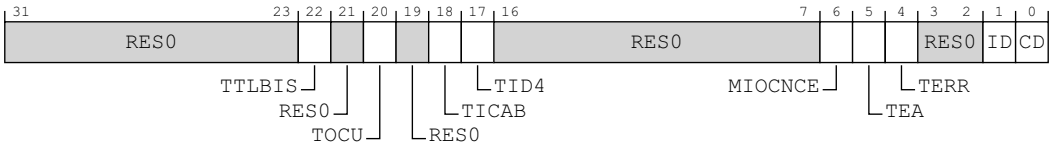

Bits [31:23]

Reserved, RES0.

TTLBIS, bit [22]

When FEAT_EVT is implemented:

Trap TLB maintenance instructions that operate on the Inner Shareable domain. Traps execution of the following TLB maintenance instructions at EL1 to EL2:

TLBIALLIS, TLBIMVAIS, TLBIASIDIS, TLBIMVAAIS, TLBIMVALIS, TLBIMVAALIS

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Non-secure EL1 execution of the specified TLB maintenance instructions is trapped to EL2.

When FEAT_VHE and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [21]

Reserved, RES0.

TOCU, bit [20]

When FEAT_EVT is implemented:

Trap cache maintenance instructions that operate to the Point of Unification. Traps execution of those cache maintenance instructions at EL1 or EL0 using AArch64, and at EL1 using AArch32, to EL2.

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This applies to the following instructions:

- When Non-secure EL0 is using AArch64, IC IVAU, DC CVAU. However, if the value of SCTLR_EL1.UCI is 0 these instructions are UNDEFINED at EL0 and any resulting exception is higher priority than this trap to EL2.
- When EL1 is using AArch64, IC IVAU, IC IALLU, DC CVAU.
- When Non-secure EL1 is using AArch32, ICIMVAU, ICIALLU, DCCMVAU.

Note

An exception generated because an instruction is UNDEFINED at EL0 is higher priority than this trap to EL2. In addition:

- IC IALLUIS and IC IALLU are always UNDEFINED at EL0 using AArch64.
- ICIMVAU, ICIALLU, ICIALLUIS, and DCCMVAU are always UNDEFINED at EL0 using AArch32.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Non-secure execution of the specified cache maintenance instructions is trapped to EL2.

If the Point of Unification is before any level of data cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the execution of any data or unified cache clean by VA to the Point of Unification instruction can be trapped when the value of this control is 1.

If the Point of Unification is before any level of instruction cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the execution of any instruction cache invalidate to the Point of Unification instruction can be trapped when the value of this control is 1.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented, and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [19]

Reserved, RES0.

TICAB, bit [18]

When FEAT_EVT is implemented:

Trap ICIALLUIS cache maintenance instructions. Traps execution of those cache maintenance instructions at EL1 to EL2.

This applies to the following instructions:

ICIALLUIS.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Non-secure EL1 execution of the specified cache maintenance instructions is trapped to EL2.

If the Point of Unification is before any level of instruction cache, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the execution of any instruction cache invalidate to the Point of Unification instruction can be trapped when the value of this control is 1.

When FEAT_VHE and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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TID4, bit [17]

When FEAT_EVT is implemented:

Trap ID group 4. Traps the following register accesses to EL2:

- EL1 reads of CCSIDR, CCSIDR2, CLIDR, and CSSELR.
- EL1 writes to CSSELR.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` The specified Non-secure EL1 and EL0 accesses to ID group 4 registers are trapped to EL2.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented and the value of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, this field behaves as 0 for all purposes other than a direct read of the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [16:7]

Reserved, RES0.

MIOCNCE, bit [6]

Mismatched Inner/Outer Cacheable Non-Coherency Enable, for the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.

`0b0` For the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime, for permitted accesses to a memory location that use a common definition of the Shareability and Cacheability of the location, there must be no loss of coherency if the Inner Cacheability attribute for those accesses differs from the Outer Cacheability attribute.

`0b1` For the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime, for permitted accesses to a memory location that use a common definition of the Shareability and Cacheability of the location, there might be a loss of coherency if the Inner Cacheability attribute for those accesses differs from the Outer Cacheability attribute.

For more information, see *Mismatched memory attributes* on page E2-6892.

This field can be implemented as RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TEA, bit [5]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Route synchronous External abort exceptions from EL0 and EL1 to EL2.

`0b0` Does not route synchronous External abort exceptions from Non-secure EL0 and EL1 to EL2.

`0b1` Route synchronous External abort exceptions from Non-secure EL0 and EL1 to EL2, if not routed to EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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TERR, bit [4]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Trap Error record accesses from EL1 to EL2. Trap accesses to the following registers from EL1 to EL2:

ERRIDR, ERRSELR, ERXADDR, ERXADDR2, ERXCTLR, ERXCTLR2, ERXFR, ERXFR2, ERXMISC0, ERXMISC1, ERXMISC2, ERXMISC3, and ERXSTATUS.

When FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented, ERXMISC4, ERXMISC5, ERXMISC6, and ERXMISC7.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Accesses to the specified registers from EL1 generate a Trap exception to EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [3:2]

Reserved, RES0.

ID, bit [1]

Stage 2 Instruction access cacheability disable. For the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime, when HCR.VM==1, this control forces all stage 2 translations for instruction accesses to Normal memory to be Non-cacheable.

`0b0` This control has no effect on stage 2 of the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.

`0b1` For the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime, forces all stage 2 translations for instruction accesses to Normal memory to be Non-cacheable.

This bit has no effect on the EL2 translation regime.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

CD, bit [0]

Stage 2 Data access cacheability disable. When HCR.VM==1, this forces all stage 2 translations for data accesses and translation table walks to Normal memory to be Non-cacheable for the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.

`0b0` This control has no effect on stage 2 of the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime for data accesses and translation table walks.

`0b1` For the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime, forces all stage 2 translations for data accesses and translation table walks to Normal memory to be Non-cacheable.

This bit has no effect on the EL2 translation regime.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing HCR2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = HCR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = HCR2;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HCR2 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        HCR2 = R[t];
```


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G8.2.66 HDFAR, Hyp Data Fault Address Register

The HDFAR characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the virtual address of the faulting address that caused a synchronous Data Abort exception that is taken to Hyp mode.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HDFAR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register FAR_EL2[31:0].

AArch32 System register HDFAR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DFAR[31:0] (S) when EL2 is implemented, EL3 is implemented and the implementation only supports execution in AArch32 state.

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HDFAR are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

HDFAR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

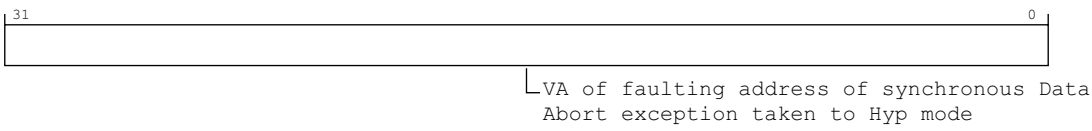

Bits [31:0]

VA of faulting address of synchronous Data Abort exception taken to Hyp mode.

On a Prefetch Abort exception, this register is UNKNOWN.

Any execution in a Non-secure EL1 or Non-secure EL0 mode makes this register UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing HDFAR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0110	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T6 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T6 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = HDFAR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = HDFAR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0110	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T6 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T6 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HDFAR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        HDFAR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.67 HIFAR, Hyp Instruction Fault Address Register

The HIFAR characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the virtual address of the faulting address that caused a synchronous Prefetch Abort exception that is taken to Hyp mode.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HIFAR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register FAR_EL2[63:32].

AArch32 System register HIFAR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register IFAR[31:0] (S) when EL2 is implemented, EL3 is implemented and the implementation only supports execution in AArch32 state.

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HIFAR are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

HIFAR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

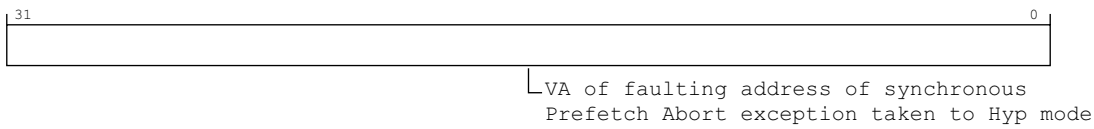

Bits [31:0]

VA of faulting address of synchronous Prefetch Abort exception taken to Hyp mode.

On a Data Abort exception, this register is UNKNOWN.

Any execution in a Non-secure EL1 or Non-secure EL0 mode makes this register UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing HIFAR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0110	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T6 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T6 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = HIFAR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = HIFAR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0110	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T6 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T6 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HIFAR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        HIFAR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.68 HMAIR0, Hyp Memory Attribute Indirection Register 0

The HMAIR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Along with HMAIR1, provides the memory attribute encodings corresponding to the possible AttrIndx values in a Long-descriptor format translation table entry for stage 1 translations for memory accesses from Hyp mode.

AttrIndx[2] indicates the HMAIR register to be used:

- When AttrIndx[2] is 0, HMAIR0 is used.
- When AttrIndx[2] is 1, HMAIR1 is used.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HMAIR0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register MAIR_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HMAIR0 are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

HMAIR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When TTBCR.EAE == 1:

31 – 24	23 – 16	15 – 8	7 – 0
Attr3	Attr2	Attr1	Attr0

Attr<n>, bits [8n+7:8n], for n = 3 to 0

The memory attribute encoding for an AttrIndx[2:0] entry in a Long descriptor format translation table entry, where:

- AttrIndx[2:0] gives the value of <n> in Attr<n>.
- AttrIndx[2] defines which MAIR to access. Attr7 to Attr4 are in MAIR1, and Attr3 to Attr0 are in MAIR0.

Bits [7:4] are encoded as follows:

Attr<n>[7:4]	Meaning
`0b0000`	Device memory. See encoding of Attr<n>[3:0] for the type of Device memory.
0b00RW, RW not `0b00`	Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Transient.
`0b0100`	Normal memory, Outer Non-cacheable.
0b01RW, RW not `0b00`	Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Transient.
0b10RW	Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Non-transient.
0b11RW	Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Non-transient.

R = Outer Read-Allocate policy, W = Outer Write-Allocate policy.

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The meaning of bits [3:0] depends on the value of bits [7:4]:

Attr<n>[3:0]	Meaning when Attr<n>[7:4] is 0b0000	Meaning when Attr<n>[7:4] is not 0b0000
0b0000	Device-nGnRnE memory	UNPREDICTABLE
0b00RW, RW not 0b00	UNPREDICTABLE	Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Transient
0b0100	Device-nGnRE memory	Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable
0b01RW, RW not 0b00	UNPREDICTABLE	Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Transient
0b1000	Device-nGRE memory	Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Non-transient (RW=0b00)
0b10RW, RW not 0b00	UNPREDICTABLE	Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Non-transient
0b1100	Device-GRE memory	Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Non-transient (RW=0b00)
0b11RW, RW not 0b00	UNPREDICTABLE	Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Non-transient

R = Inner Read-Allocate policy, W = Inner Write-Allocate policy.

The R and W bits in some Attr<n> fields have the following meanings:

R or W	Meaning
0b0	No Allocate
0b1	Allocate

When FEAT_XS is implemented, stage 1 Inner Write-Back Cacheable, Outer Write-Back Cacheable memory types have the XS attribute set to 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing HMAIR0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1010	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T10 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T10 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = HMAIR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
```


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```
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = HMAIR0;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1010	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T10 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T10 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HMAIR0 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        HMAIR0 = R[t];
```


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G8.2.69 HMAIR1, Hyp Memory Attribute Indirection Register 1

The HMAIR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Along with HMAIR0, provides the memory attribute encodings corresponding to the possible AttrIndx values in a Long-descriptor format translation table entry for stage 1 translations for memory accesses from Hyp mode.

AttrIndx[2] indicates the HMAIR register to be used:

- When AttrIndx[2] is 0, HMAIR0 is used.
- When AttrIndx[2] is 1, HMAIR1 is used.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HMAIR1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register MAIR_EL2[63:32].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HMAIR1 are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

HMAIR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When TTBCR.EAE == 1:

31 – 24	23 – 16	15 – 8	7 – 0
Attr7	Attr6	Attr5	Attr4

Attr<n>, bits [8(n-4)+7:8(n-4)], for n = 7 to 4

The memory attribute encoding for an AttrIndx[2:0] entry in a Long descriptor format translation table entry, where:

- AttrIndx[2:0] gives the value of <n> in Attr<n>.
- AttrIndx[2] defines which MAIR to access. Attr7 to Attr4 are in MAIR1, and Attr3 to Attr0 are in MAIR0.

Bits [7:4] are encoded as follows:

Attr<n>[7:4]	Meaning
`0b0000`	Device memory. See encoding of Attr<n>[3:0] for the type of Device memory.
0b00RW, RW not `0b00`	Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Transient.
`0b0100`	Normal memory, Outer Non-cacheable.
0b01RW, RW not `0b00`	Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Transient.
0b10RW	Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Non-transient.
0b11RW	Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Non-transient.

R = Outer Read-Allocate policy, W = Outer Write-Allocate policy.

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The meaning of bits [3:0] depends on the value of bits [7:4]:

Attr<n>[3:0]	Meaning when Attr<n>[7:4] is 0b0000	Meaning when Attr<n>[7:4] is not 0b0000
0b0000	Device-nGnRnE memory	UNPREDICTABLE
0b00RW, RW not 0b00	UNPREDICTABLE	Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Transient
0b0100	Device-nGnRE memory	Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable
0b01RW, RW not 0b00	UNPREDICTABLE	Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Transient
0b1000	Device-nGRE memory	Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Non-transient (RW=0b00)
0b10RW, RW not 0b00	UNPREDICTABLE	Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Non-transient
0b1100	Device-GRE memory	Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Non-transient (RW=0b00)
0b11RW, RW not 0b00	UNPREDICTABLE	Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Non-transient

R = Inner Read-Allocate policy, W = Inner Write-Allocate policy.

The R and W bits in some Attr<n> fields have the following meanings:

R or W	Meaning
0b0	No Allocate
0b1	Allocate

When FEAT_XS is implemented, stage 1 Inner Write-Back Cacheable, Outer Write-Back Cacheable memory types have the XS attribute set to 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing HMAIR1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1010	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T10 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T10 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    R[t] = HMAIR1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = HMAIR1;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1010	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T10 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T10 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HMAIR1 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        HMAIR1 = R[t];
```


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G8.2.70 HPFAR, Hyp IPA Fault Address Register

The HPFAR characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the faulting IPA for some aborts on a stage 2 translation taken to Hyp mode.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HPFAR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register HPFAR_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HPFAR are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

HPFAR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 4	3 … 0
FIPA[39:12]	RES0

Execution in any Non-secure mode other than Hyp mode makes this register UNKNOWN.

FIPA[39:12], bits [31:4]

Bits [39:12] of the faulting intermediate physical address.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [3:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing HPFAR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0110	0b0000	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T6 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T6 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = HPFAR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = HPFAR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0110	0b0000	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T6 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T6 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HPFAR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        HPFAR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.71 HRMR, Hyp Reset Management Register

The HRMR characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is the highest implemented Exception level and this register is implemented:

- A write to the register at EL2 can request a Warm reset.
- If EL2 can use AArch32 and AArch64, this register specifies the Execution state that the PE boots into on a Warm reset.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HRMR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register RMR_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to HRMR are UNDEFINED.

Only implemented if EL2 is the highest implemented Exception level. In this case:

- If EL2 can use AArch32 and AArch64 then this register must be implemented.
- If EL2 cannot use AArch64 then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the register is implemented.

Attributes

HRMR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

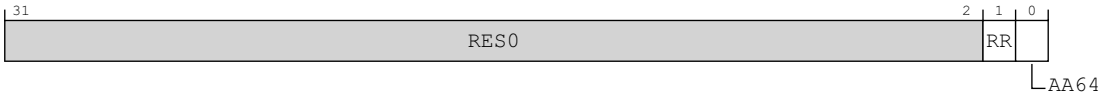

Bits [31:2]

Reserved, RES0.

RR, bit [1]

Reset Request. Setting this bit to 1 requests a Warm reset.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

AA64, bit [0]

When EL2 can use AArch64, determines which Execution state the PE boots into after a Warm reset:

`0b0` AArch32.

`0b1` AArch64.

On coming out of the Warm reset, execution starts at the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED reset vector address of the specified Execution state.

If EL2 cannot use AArch64 this bit is RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- When implemented as a RW field, this field resets to 0 on a Cold reset.

Accessing HRMR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1100	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && IsHighestEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T12 == '1'
then
    AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && IsHighestEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T12 == '1' then
    AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 && IsHighestEL(EL2) then
    R[t] = HRMR;
else
    UNDEFINED;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1100	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && IsHighestEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T12 == '1'
then
    AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && IsHighestEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T12 == '1' then
    AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 && IsHighestEL(EL2) then
    HRMR = R[t];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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G8.2.72 HSCTLR, Hyp System Control Register

The HSCTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides top level control of the system operation in Hyp mode.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HSCTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register SCTLR_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HSCTLR are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

HSCTLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

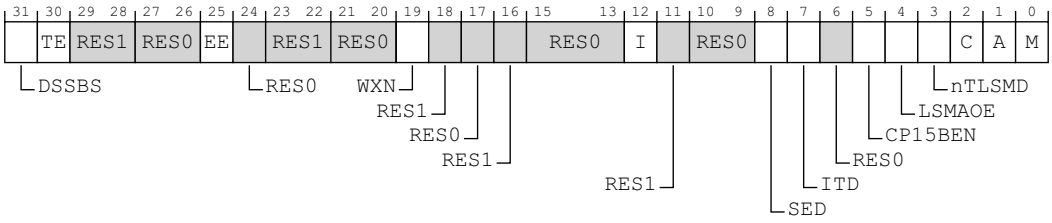

DSSBS, bit [31]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Default PSTATE.SSBS value on Exception Entry. The defined values are:

`0b0` PSTATE.SSBS is set to 0 on an exception to Hyp mode.

`0b1` PSTATE.SSBS is set to 1 on an exception to Hyp mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset,this field resets to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TE, bit [30]

T32 Exception Enable. This bit controls whether exceptions to EL2 are taken to A32 or T32 state:

`0b0` Exceptions, including reset, taken to A32 state.

`0b1` Exceptions, including reset, taken to T32 state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset,this field resets to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Bits [29:28]

Reserved, RES1.

Bits [27:26]

Reserved, RES0.

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EE, bit [25]

The value of the PSTATE.E bit on entry to Hyp mode, the endianness of stage 1 translation table walks in the EL2 translation regime, and the endianness of stage 2 translation table walks in the PL1&0 translation regime.

`0b0` Little-endian. PSTATE.E is cleared to 0 on entry to Hyp mode. Stage 1 translation table walks in the EL2 translation regime, and stage 2 translation table walks in the PL1&0 translation regime are little-endian.

`0b1` Big-endian. PSTATE.E is set to 1 on entry to Hyp mode. Stage 1 translation table walks in the EL2 translation regime, and stage 2 translation table walks in the PL1&0 translation regime are big-endian.

If an implementation does not provide Big-endian support at Exception levels higher than EL0, this bit is RES0.

If an implementation does not provide Little-endian support at Exception levels higher than EL0, this bit is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset,this field resets to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Bit [24]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [23:22]

Reserved, RES1.

Bits [21:20]

Reserved, RES0.

WXN, bit [19]

Write permission implies XN (Execute-never). For the EL2 translation regime, this bit can force all memory regions that are writable to be treated as XN.

`0b0` This control has no effect on memory access permissions.

`0b1` Any region that is writable in the EL2 translation regime is forced to XN for accesses from software executing at EL2.

This bit applies only when HSCTLR.M bit is set.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [18]

Reserved, RES1.

Bit [17]

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [16]

Reserved, RES1.

Bits [15:13]

Reserved, RES0.

I, bit [12]

Instruction access Cacheability control, for accesses at EL2:

`0b0` All instruction access to Normal memory from EL2 are Non-cacheable for all levels of instruction and unified cache.

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If the value of HSCTLR.M is 0, instruction accesses from stage 1 of the EL2 translation regime are to Normal, Outer Shareable, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable memory.

`0b1` All instruction access to Normal memory from EL2 can be cached at all levels of instruction and unified cache.

If the value of HSCTLR.M is 0, instruction accesses from stage 1 of the EL2 translation regime are to Normal, Outer Shareable, Inner Write-Through, Outer Write-Through memory.

This bit has no effect on the PL1&0 translation regime.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Bit [11]

Reserved, RES1.

Bits [10:9]

Reserved, RES0.

SED, bit [8]

SETEND instruction disable. Disables SETEND instructions at EL2.

`0b0` SETEND instruction execution is enabled at EL2.

`0b1` SETEND instructions are UNDEFINED at EL2.

If the implementation does not support mixed-endian operation at EL2, this bit is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ITD, bit [7]

IT Disable. Disables some uses of IT instructions at EL2.

`0b0` All IT instruction functionality is enabled at EL2.

`0b1` Any attempt at EL2 to execute any of the following is UNDEFINED:

- All encodings of the IT instruction with hw1[3:0]!=1000.
- All encodings of the subsequent instruction with the following values for hw1:
  - 11xxxxxxxxxxxxxx: All 32-bit instructions, and the 16-bit instructions B, UDF, SVC, LDM, and STM.
  - 1011xxxxxxxxxxxx: All instructions in *Miscellaneous 16-bit instructions* on page F3-6987.
  - 10100xxxxxxxxxxx: ADD Rd, PC, #imm
  - 01001xxxxxxxxxxx: LDR Rd, [PC, #imm]
  - 0100x1xxx1111xxx: ADD Rdn, PC; CMP Rn, PC; MOV Rd, PC; BX PC; BLX PC.
  - 010001xx1xxxx111: ADD PC, Rm; CMP PC, Rm; MOV PC, Rm. This pattern also covers unpredictable cases with BLX Rn.

These instructions are always UNDEFINED, regardless of whether they would pass or fail the condition code check that applies to them as a result of being in an IT block.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the IT instruction is treated as:

- A 16-bit instruction, that can only be followed by another 16-bit instruction.
- The first half of a 32-bit instruction.

This means that, for the situations that are UNDEFINED, either the second 16-bit instruction or the 32-bit instruction is UNDEFINED.

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An implementation might vary dynamically as to whether IT is treated as a 16-bit instruction or the first half of a 32-bit instruction.

If an instruction in an active IT block that would be disabled by this field sets this field to 1 then behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. For more information, see *Changes to an ITD control by an instruction in an IT block* on page E1-6822.

ITD is optional, but if it is implemented in the HSCTLR then it must also be implemented in the SCTLR_EL1, SCTLR_EL2, and SCTLR.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When an implementation does not implement ITD, access to this field is RAZ/WI.

Bit [6]

Reserved, RES0.

CP15BEN, bit [5]

System instruction memory barrier enable. Enables accesses to the DMB, DSB, and ISB System instructions in the (coproc==`0b1111`) encoding space from EL2:

`0b0` EL2 execution of the CP15DMB, CP15DSB, and CP15ISB instructions is UNDEFINED.

`0b1` EL2 execution of the CP15DMB, CP15DSB, and CP15ISB instructions is enabled.

CP15BEN is optional, but if it is implemented in the HSCTLR then it must also be implemented in the SCTLR_EL1, SCTLR_EL2, and SCTLR.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When an implementation does not implement CP15BEN, access to this field is RAO/WI.

LSMAOE, bit [4]

When FEAT_LSMAOC is implemented:

Load Multiple and Store Multiple Atomicity and Ordering Enable.

`0b0` For all memory accesses at EL2, A32 and T32 Load Multiple and Store Multiple can have an interrupt taken during the sequence memory accesses, and the memory accesses are not required to be ordered.

`0b1` The ordering and interrupt behavior of A32 and T32 Load Multiple and Store Multiple at EL2 is as defined for Armv8.0.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `1`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

nTLSMD, bit [3]

When FEAT_LSMAOC is implemented:

No Trap Load Multiple and Store Multiple to Device-nGRE/Device-nGnRE/Device-nGnRnE memory.

`0b0` All memory accesses by A32 and T32 Load Multiple and Store Multiple at EL2 that are marked at stage 1 as Device-nGRE/Device-nGnRE/Device-nGnRnE memory are trapped and generate a stage 1 Alignment fault.

`0b1` All memory accesses by A32 and T32 Load Multiple and Store Multiple at EL2 that are marked at stage 1 as Device-nGRE/Device-nGnRE/Device-nGnRnE memory are not trapped.

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This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `1`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

C, bit [2]

Cacheability control, for data accesses at EL2:

`0b0` All data access to Normal memory from EL2, and all accesses to the EL2 translation tables, are Non-cacheable for all levels of data and unified cache.

`0b1` All data access to Normal memory from EL2, and all accesses to the EL2 translation tables, can be cached at all levels of data and unified cache.

This bit has no effect on the PL1&0 translation regime.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

A, bit [1]

Alignment check enable. This is the enable bit for Alignment fault checking at EL2:

`0b0` Alignment fault checking disabled when executing at EL2.

Instructions that load or store one or more registers, other than load/store exclusive and load-acquire/store-release, do not check that the address being accessed is aligned to the size of the data element or data elements being accessed.

`0b1` Alignment fault checking enabled when executing at EL2.

All instructions that load or store one or more registers have an alignment check that the address being accessed is aligned to the size of the data element or data elements being accessed. If this check fails it causes an Alignment fault, which is taken as a Data Abort exception.

Load/store exclusive and load-acquire/store-release instructions have an alignment check regardless of the value of the A bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M, bit [0]

MMU enable for EL2 stage 1 address translation. Possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` EL2 stage 1 address translation disabled.

See the HSCTLR.I field for the behavior of instruction accesses to Normal memory.

`0b1` EL2 stage 1 address translation enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing HSCTLR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = HSCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = HSCTLR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HSCTLR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        HSCTLR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.73 HSR, Hyp Syndrome Register

The HSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds syndrome information for an exception taken to Hyp mode.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HSR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ESR_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HSR are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

HSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 – 26	25	24 – 0
EC	IL	ISS

Execution in any Non-secure PE mode other than Hyp mode makes this register UNKNOWN.

When an UNPREDICTABLE instruction is treated as UNDEFINED, and the exception is taken to EL2, the value of HSR is UNKNOWN. The value written to HSR must be consistent with a value that could be created as a result of an exception from the same Exception level that generated the exception as a result of a situation that is not UNPREDICTABLE at that Exception level, in order to avoid the possibility of a privilege violation.

EC, bits [31:26]

Exception Class. Indicates the reason for the exception that this register holds information about. Possible values of this field are:

EC == 0b000000

Unknown reason.

See ISS encoding for exceptions with an unknown reason.

EC == 0b000001

Trapped WFI or WFE instruction execution.

Conditional WFE and WFI instructions that fail their condition code check do not cause an exception.

See ISS encoding for exception from a WFI or WFE instruction.

EC == 0b000011

Trapped MCR or MRC access with (coproc==`0b1111`) that is not reported using EC `0b000000`.

See ISS encoding for exception from an MCR or MRC access.

EC == 0b000100

Trapped MCRR or MRRC access with (coproc==`0b1111`) that is not reported using EC `0b000000`.

See ISS encoding for exception from an MCRR or MRRC access.

EC == 0b000101

Trapped MCR or MRC access with (coproc==`0b1110`).

See ISS encoding for exception from an MCR or MRC access.

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EC == 0b000110

Trapped LDC or STC access.

The only architected uses of these instructions are:

- An STC to write data to memory from DBGDTRRXint.
- An LDC to read data from memory to DBGDTRTXint.

See ISS encoding for exception from an LDC or STC instruction.

EC == 0b000111

Access to Advanced SIMD or floating-point functionality trapped by a HCPTR.{TASE, TCP10} control.

Excludes exceptions generated because Advanced SIMD and floating-point are not implemented. These are reported with EC value `0b000000`.

See ISS encoding for exception from an access to SIMD or floating-point functionality, resulting from HCPTR.

EC == 0b001000

Trapped VMRS access, from ID group trap, that is not reported using EC `0b000111`.

See ISS encoding for exception from an MCR or MRC access.

EC == 0b001100

Trapped MRRC access with (coproc==`0b1110`).

See ISS encoding for exception from an MCRR or MRRC access.

EC == 0b001110

Illegal exception return to AArch32 state.

See ISS encoding for exception from an Illegal state or PC alignment fault.

EC == 0b010001

Exception on SVC instruction execution in AArch32 state routed to EL2.

See ISS encoding for exception from HVC or SVC instruction execution.

EC == 0b010010

HVC instruction execution in AArch32 state, when HVC is not disabled.

See ISS encoding for exception from HVC or SVC instruction execution.

EC == 0b010011

Trapped execution of SMC instruction in AArch32 state.

See ISS encoding for exception from SMC instruction execution.

EC == 0b100000

Prefetch Abort from a lower Exception level.

See ISS encoding for exception from a Prefetch Abort.

EC == 0b100001

Prefetch Abort taken without a change in Exception level.

See ISS encoding for exception from a Prefetch Abort.

EC == 0b100010

PC alignment fault exception.

See ISS encoding for exception from an Illegal state or PC alignment fault.

EC == 0b100100

Data Abort from a lower Exception level.

See ISS encoding for exception from a Data Abort.

EC == 0b100101

Data Abort taken without a change in Exception level.

See ISS encoding for exception from a Data Abort.

All other EC values are reserved by Arm, and:

- Unused values in the range `0b000000` - `0b101100` (`0x00` - `0x2C`) are reserved for future use for synchronous exceptions.

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- Unused values in the range `0b101101` - `0b111111` (`0x2D` - `0x3F`) are reserved for future use, and might be used for synchronous or asynchronous exceptions.

The effect of programming this field to a reserved value is that behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IL, bit [25]

Instruction length bit. Indicates the size of the instruction that has been trapped to Hyp mode. When this bit is valid, possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` 16-bit instruction trapped.

`0b1` 32-bit instruction trapped.

This field is RES1 and not valid for the following cases:

- When the EC field is `0b000000`, indicating an exception with an unknown reason.
- Prefetch Aborts.
- Data Aborts for which the HSR.ISS.ISV field is 0.
- When the EC value is `0b001110`, indicating an Illegal state exception.

The IL field is not valid and is UNKNOWN on an exception from a PC alignment fault.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ISS, bits [24:0]

Instruction Specific Syndrome. Architecturally, this field can be defined independently for each defined Exception class. However, in practice, some ISS encodings are used for more than one Exception class.

ISS encoding for exceptions with an unknown reason

24 … 0
RES0

Bits [24:0]

Reserved, RES0.

This EC code is used for all exceptions that are not covered by any other EC value. This includes exceptions that are generated in the following situations:

- The attempted execution of an instruction bit pattern that has no allocated instruction or is not accessible in the current PE mode in the current Security state, including:
  - A read access using a System register encoding pattern that is not allocated for reads or that does not permit reads in the current PE mode and Security state.
  - A write access using a System register encoding pattern that is not allocated for writes or that does not permit writes in the current PE mode and Security state.
  - Instruction encodings that are unallocated.
  - Instruction encodings for instructions not implemented in the implementation.
- In Debug state, the attempted execution of an instruction bit pattern that is not accessible in Debug state.
- In Non-debug state, the attempted execution of an instruction bit pattern that is not accessible in Non-debug state.
- The attempted execution of a short vector floating-point instruction.

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- In an implementation that does not include Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, an attempted access to Advanced SIMD or floating-point functionality under conditions where that access would be permitted if that functionality was present. This includes the attempted execution of an Advanced SIMD or floating-point instruction, and attempted accesses to Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers.
- An exception generated because of the value of one of the SCTLR.{ITD, SED, CP15BEN} control bits.
- Attempted execution of:
  - An HVC instruction when disabled by HCR.HCD, SCR.HCE, or SCR_EL3.HCE.
  - An SMC instruction when disabled by SCR.SCD or SCR_EL3.SMD.
  - An HLT instruction when disabled by EDSCR.HDE.
- An HVC instruction when disabled by HCR.HCD, SCR.HCE, or SCR_EL3.HCE.An SMC instruction when disabled by SCR.SCD or SCR_EL3.SMD.An HLT instruction when disabled by EDSCR.HDE.
- An exception generated because of the attempted execution of an MSR (Banked register) or MRS (Banked register) instruction that would access a Banked register that is not accessible from the Security state and PE mode at which the instruction was executed.

Note

An exception is generated only if the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of the instruction is that it is UNDEFINED, see *MSR (banked register) and MRS (banked register)* on page K1-11240.

- Attempted execution, in Debug state, of:
  - A DCPS1 instruction in Non-secure state from EL0 when EL2 is using AArch32 and the value of HCR.TGE is 1.
  - A DCPS2 instruction at EL1 or EL0 when EL2 is not implemented, or when EL3 is using AArch32 and the value of SCR.NS is 0, or when EL3 is using AArch64 and the value of SCR_EL3.NS is 0.
  - A DCPS3 instruction when EL3 is not implemented, or when the value of EDSCR.SDD is 1.
- In Debug state when the value of EDSCR.SDD is 1, the attempted execution at EL2, EL1, or EL0 of an instruction that is configured to trap to EL3.

Undefined Instruction exception, when the value of HCR.TGE is 1 on page G1-8629 describes the configuration settings for a trap that returns an HSR.EC value of `0b000000`.

ISS encoding for exception from a WFI or WFE instruction

24	23 20	19 1	0
CV	COND	RES0	TI

CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid. Possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.

When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. For more information, see the description of the COND field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COND, bits [23:20]

The condition code for the trapped instruction.

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When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:

- If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
- If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.

A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:

- With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
- With the COND value held in the instruction.

When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

- CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
- CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.

For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [19:1]

Reserved, RES0.

TI, bit [0]

Trapped instruction. Possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` WFI trapped.

`0b1` WFE trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 execution of WFE and WFI instructions on page G1-8704 describes the configuration settings for this trap.

ISS encoding for exception from an MCR or MRC access

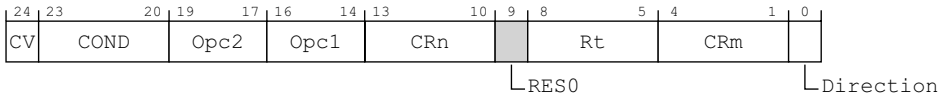

CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid. Possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.

When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. For more information, see the description of the COND field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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COND, bits [23:20]

The condition code for the trapped instruction.

When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:

- If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
- If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.

A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:

- With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
- With the COND value held in the instruction.

When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

- CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
- CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.

For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Opc2, bits [19:17]

The Opc2 value from the issued instruction.

For a trapped VMRS access, holds the value `0b000`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Opc1, bits [16:14]

The Opc1 value from the issued instruction.

For a trapped VMRS access, holds the value `0b111`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CRn, bits [13:10]

The CRn value from the issued instruction.

For a trapped VMRS access, holds the reg field from the VMRS instruction encoding.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [9]

Reserved, RES0.

Rt, bits [8:5]

The Rt value from the issued instruction, the general-purpose register used for the transfer.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CRm, bits [4:1]

The CRm value from the issued instruction.

For a trapped VMRS access, holds the value `0b0000`.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Direction, bit [0]

Indicates the direction of the trapped instruction.

`0b0` Write to System register space. MCR instruction.

`0b1` Read from System register space. MRC or VMRS instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

The following sections describe configuration settings for traps that are reported using EC value `0b000011`:

- *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to the ID registers* on page G1-8702.
- *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to lockdown, DMA, and TCM operations* on page G1-8700.
- *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 execution of cache maintenance instructions* on page G1-8699.
- *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 execution of TLB maintenance instructions* on page G1-8699.
- *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 accesses to the Auxiliary Control Register* on page G1-8700.
- *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to Performance Monitors registers* on page G1-8713.
- *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to Activity Monitors registers* on page G1-8705.
- *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 accesses to the CPACR* on page G1-8707.
- *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 accesses to virtual memory control registers* on page G1-8698.
- *General trapping to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to System registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space* on page G1-8708.

The following sections describe configuration settings for traps that are reported using EC value `0b000101`:

- *ID group 0, Primary device identification registers* on page G1-8703.
- *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure System register accesses to trace registers* on page G1-8707.
- *Trapping Non-secure System register accesses to Debug ROM registers* on page G1-8710.
- *Trapping Non-secure System register accesses to powerdown debug registers* on page G1-8711.
- *Trapping general Non-secure System register accesses to debug registers* on page G1-8711.

The following sections describes configuration settings for traps that are reported using EC value `0b001000`:

- *ID group 0, Primary device identification registers* on page G1-8703.
- *ID group 3, Detailed feature identification registers* on page G1-8704.

ISS encoding for exception from an MCRR or MRRC access

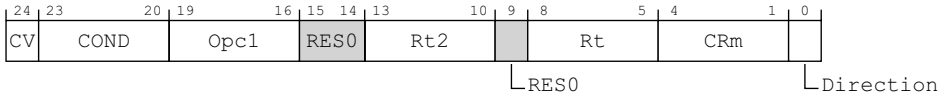

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CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid. Possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.

When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. For more information, see the description of the COND field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COND, bits [23:20]

The condition code for the trapped instruction.

When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:

- If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
- If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.

A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:

- With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
- With the COND value held in the instruction.

When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

- CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
- CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.

For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Opc1, bits [19:16]

The Opc1 value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [15:14]

Reserved, RES0.

Rt2, bits [13:10]

The Rt2 value from the issued instruction, the second general-purpose register used for the transfer.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [9]

Reserved, RES0.

Rt, bits [8:5]

The Rt value from the issued instruction, the first general-purpose register used for the transfer.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CRm, bits [4:1]

The CRm value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Direction, bit [0]

Indicates the direction of the trapped instruction.

`0b0` Write to System register space. MCRR instruction.

`0b1` Read from System register space. MRRC instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

The following sections describe configuration settings for traps that are reported using EC value `0b000100`:

- *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 accesses to virtual memory control registers* on page G1-8698.
- *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to Performance Monitors registers* on page G1-8713.
- *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to Activity Monitors registers* on page G1-8705.
- *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to the Generic Timer registers* on page G1-8712.
- *General trapping to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to System registers in the (coproc==0b1111) encoding space* on page G1-8708.

The following sections describe configuration settings for traps that are reported using EC value `0b001100`:

- *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure System register accesses to trace registers* on page G1-8707.
- *Trapping Non-secure System register accesses to Debug ROM registers* on page G1-8710.

ISS encoding for exception from an LDC or STC instruction

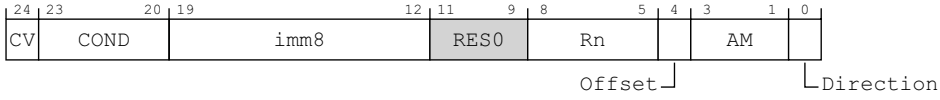

CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid. Possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.

When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. For more information, see the description of the COND field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COND, bits [23:20]

The condition code for the trapped instruction.

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When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:

- If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
- If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.

A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:

- With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
- With the COND value held in the instruction.

When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

- CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
- CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.

For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

imm8, bits [19:12]

The immediate value from the issued instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [11:9]

Reserved, RES0.

Rn, bits [8:5]

The Rn value from the issued instruction. Valid only when AM[2] is 0, indicating an immediate form of the LDC or STC instruction.

When AM[2] is 1, indicating a literal form of the LDC or STC instruction, this field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Offset, bit [4]

Indicates whether the offset is added or subtracted:

`0b0` Subtract offset.

`0b1` Add offset.

This bit corresponds to the U bit in the instruction encoding.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

AM, bits [3:1]

Addressing mode. The permitted values of this field are:

`0b000` Immediate unindexed.

`0b001` Immediate post-indexed.

`0b010` Immediate offset.

`0b011` Immediate pre-indexed.

`0b100` Literal unindexed.

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LDC instruction in A32 instruction set only.

For a trapped STC instruction or a trapped T32 LDC instruction this encoding is reserved.

`0b110` Literal offset.

LDC instruction only.

For a trapped STC instruction, this encoding is reserved.

The values `0b101` and `0b111` are reserved. The effect of programming this field to a reserved value is that behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

Bit [2] in this subfield indicates the instruction form, immediate or literal.

Bits [1:0] in this subfield correspond to the bits {P, W} in the instruction encoding.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Direction, bit [0]

Indicates the direction of the trapped instruction.

`0b0` Write to memory. STC instruction.

`0b1` Read from memory. LDC instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Trapping general Non-secure System register accesses to debug registers on page G1-8711 describes the configuration settings for the trap that is reported using EC value `0b000110`.

ISS encoding for exception from an access to SIMD or floating-point functionality, resulting from HCPTR

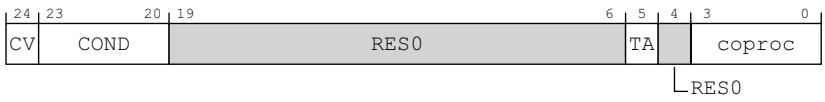

Excludes exceptions that occur because Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality is not implemented, or because the value of HCR.TGE or HCR_EL2.TGE is 1. These are reported with EC value `0b000000`.

CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid. Possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.

When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. For more information, see the description of the COND field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COND, bits [23:20]

The condition code for the trapped instruction.

When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:

- If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
- If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.

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A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:

- With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
- With the COND value held in the instruction.

When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

- CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
- CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.

For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [19:6]

Reserved, RES0.

TA, bit [5]

Indicates trapped use of Advanced SIMD functionality.

`0b0` Exception was not caused by trapped use of Advanced SIMD functionality.

`0b1` Exception was caused by trapped use of Advanced SIMD functionality.

Any use of an Advanced SIMD instruction that is not also a floating-point instruction that is trapped to Hyp mode because of a trap configured in the HCPTR sets this bit to 1.

For a list of these instructions, see *Controls of Advanced SIMD operation that do not apply to floating-point operation* on page E1-6837.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [4]

Reserved, RES0.

coproc, bits [3:0]

When the HSR.TA field returns the value 1, this field returns the value `0b1010`. Otherwise, this field is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

The following sections describe the configuration settings for the traps that are reported using EC value `0b000111`:

- *General trapping to Hyp mode of Non-secure accesses to the SIMD and floating-point registers* on page G1-8705.
- *Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure accesses to Advanced SIMD functionality* on page G1-8706.

ISS encoding for exception from HVC or SVC instruction execution

24 … 16	15 … 0
RES0	imm16

Bits [24:16]

Reserved, RES0.

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imm16, bits [15:0]

The value of the immediate field from the HVC or SVC instruction.

For an HVC instruction, this is the value of the imm16 field of the issued instruction.

For an SVC instruction:

- If the instruction is unconditional, then:
  - For the T32 instruction, this field is zero-extended from the imm8 field of the instruction.
  - For the A32 instruction, this field is the bottom 16 bits of the imm24 field of the instruction.
- For the T32 instruction, this field is zero-extended from the imm8 field of the instruction.For the A32 instruction, this field is the bottom 16 bits of the imm24 field of the instruction.
- If the instruction is conditional, this field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

The HVC instruction is unconditional, and a conditional SVC instruction generates an exception only if it passes its condition code check. Therefore, the syndrome information for these exceptions does not require conditionality information.

Supervisor Call exception, when the value of HCR.TGE is 1 on page G1-8629 describes the configuration settings for the trap reported with EC value `0b010001`.

ISS encoding for exception from SMC instruction execution

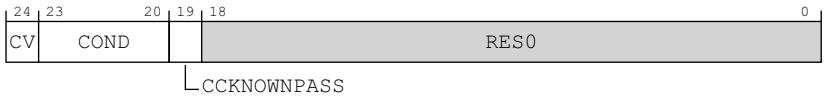

CV, bit [24]

Condition code valid. Possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` The COND field is not valid.

`0b1` The COND field is valid.

When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1.

When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CV is set to 1 or set to 0. For more information, see the description of the COND field.

This field is valid only if CCKNOWNPASS is 1, otherwise it is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COND, bits [23:20]

The condition code for the trapped instruction.

When an A32 instruction is trapped, CV is set to 1 and:

- If the instruction is conditional, COND is set to the condition code field value from the instruction.
- If the instruction is unconditional, COND is set to `0b1110`.

A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check can be presented either:

- With COND set to `0b1110`, the value for unconditional.
- With the COND value held in the instruction.

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When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

- CV is set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value. Software must examine the SPSR.IT field to determine the condition, if any, of the T32 instruction.
- CV is set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that applied to the instruction.

For an implementation that, for both A32 and T32 instructions, takes an exception on a trapped conditional instruction only if the instruction passes its condition code check, these definitions mean that when CV is set to 1 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the COND field is set to `0b1110`, or to the value of any condition that applied to the instruction.

This field is valid only if CCKNOWNPASS is 1, otherwise it is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CCKNOWNPASS, bit [19]

Indicates whether the instruction might have failed its condition code check.

`0b0` The instruction was unconditional, or was conditional and passed its condition code check.

`0b1` The instruction was conditional, and might have failed its condition code check.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [18:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Traps to Hyp mode of Non-secure EL1 execution of SMC instructions on page G1-8701 describes the configuration settings for this trap, for instructions executed in Non-secure EL1.

ISS encoding for exception from a Prefetch Abort

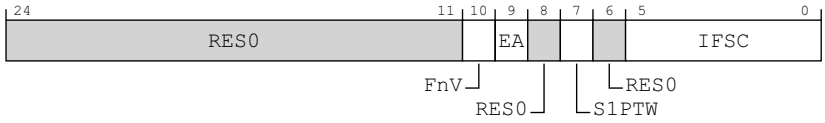

Bits [24:11]

Reserved, RES0.

FnV, bit [10]

FAR not Valid, for a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk.

`0b0` HIFAR is valid.

`0b1` HIFAR is not valid, and holds an UNKNOWN value.

This field is valid only if the IFSC code is `0b010000`. It is RES0 for all other aborts.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EA, bit [9]

External abort type. This bit can provide an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED classification of External aborts.

For any abort other than an External abort this bit returns a value of 0.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [8]

Reserved, RES0.

S1PTW, bit [7]

For a stage 2 fault, indicates whether the fault was a stage 2 fault on an access made for a stage 1 translation table walk:

`0b0` Fault not on a stage 2 translation for a stage 1 translation table walk.

`0b1` Fault on the stage 2 translation of an access for a stage 1 translation table walk.

For any abort other than a stage 2 fault this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [6]

Reserved, RES0.

IFSC, bits [5:0]

Instruction Fault Status Code. Possible values of this field are:

`0b000000` Address size fault in translation table base register.

`0b000001` Address size fault, level 1.

`0b000010` Address size fault, level 2.

`0b000011` Address size fault, level 3.

`0b000101` Translation fault, level 1.

`0b000110` Translation fault, level 2.

`0b000111` Translation fault, level 3.

`0b001001` Access flag fault, level 1.

`0b001010` Access flag fault, level 2.

`0b001011` Access flag fault, level 3.

`0b001101` Permission fault, level 1.

`0b001110` Permission fault, level 2.

`0b001111` Permission fault, level 3.

`0b010000` Synchronous External abort, not on translation table walk.

`0b010101` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk, level 1.

`0b010110` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk, level 2.

`0b010111` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk, level 3.

`0b011000` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access, not on translation table walk.

`0b011101` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk, level 1.

`0b011110` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk, level 2.

`0b011111` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk, level 3.

`0b100010` Debug exception.

`0b110000` TLB conflict abort.

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All other values are reserved.

For more information about the lookup level associated with a fault, see *The level associated with MMU faults on a Long-descriptor translation table lookup* on page G5-8943.

If the S1PTW bit is set, then the level refers the level of the stage2 translation that is translating a stage 1 translation walk.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

The following sections describe cases where Prefetch Abort exceptions can be routed to Hyp mode, generating exceptions that are reported in the HSR with EC value `0b100000`:

- *Abort exceptions, when the value of HCR.TGE is 1* on page G1-8629.
- *Routing debug exceptions to EL2 using AArch32* on page G1-8630.

ISS encoding for exception from an Illegal state or PC alignment fault

Bits [24:0]

Reserved, RES0.

For more information about the Illegal state exception, see:

- *Illegal changes to PSTATE.M* on page G1-8609.
- *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.
- *Legal returns that set PSTATE.IL to 1* on page G1-8638.
- *The Illegal Execution state exception* on page G1-8638.

For more information about the PC alignment fault exception, see *Branching to an unaligned PC* on page K1-11222.

ISS encoding for exception from a Data Abort

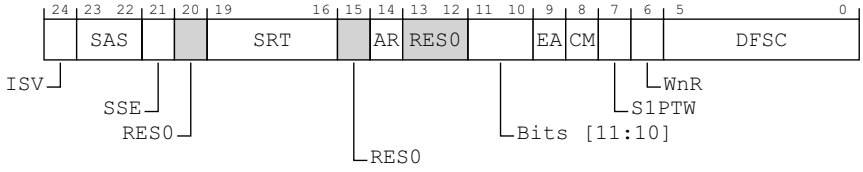

ISV, bit [24]

Instruction syndrome valid. Indicates whether the syndrome information in ISS[23:14] is valid.

`0b0` No valid instruction syndrome. ISS[23:14] are RES0.

`0b1` ISS[23:14] hold a valid instruction syndrome.

This bit is 0 for all faults except Data Aborts generated by stage 2 address translations for which all the following apply to the instruction that generated the Data Abort exception:

- The instruction is an LDR, LDA, LDRT, LDRSH, LDRSHT, LDRH, LDAH, LDRHT, LDRSB, LDRSBT, LDRB, LDAB, LDRBT, STR, STL, STRT, STRH, STLH, STRHT, STRB, STLB, or STRBT instruction.

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- The instruction is not performing register writeback.
- The instruction is not using the PC as a source or destination register.

For these cases, ISV is UNKNOWN if the exception was generated in Debug state in memory access mode, as described in *Data Aborts in Memory access mode* on page H4-9980, and otherwise indicates whether ISS[23:14] hold a valid syndrome.

Note

In the A32 instruction set, LDR*T and STR*T instructions always perform register writeback and therefore never return a valid instruction syndrome.

When FEAT_RAS is implemented, ISV is 0 for any synchronous External abort.

ISV is set to 0 on a stage 2 abort on a stage 1 translation table walk.

When FEAT_RAS is not implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether ISV is set to 1 or 0 on a synchronous External abort on a stage 2 translation table walk.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SAS, bits [23:22]

Syndrome Access Size. When ISV is 1, indicates the size of the access attempted by the faulting operation.

`0b00` Byte

`0b01` Halfword

`0b10` Word

`0b11` Doubleword

This field is UNKNOWN when the value of ISV is UNKNOWN.

This field is RES0 when the value of ISV is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SSE, bit [21]

Syndrome Sign Extend. When ISV is 1, for a byte, halfword, or word load operation, indicates whether the data item must be sign extended. For these cases, the possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Sign-extension not required.

`0b1` Data item must be sign-extended.

For all other operations this bit is 0.

This field is UNKNOWN when the value of ISV is UNKNOWN.

This field is RES0 when the value of ISV is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [20]

Reserved, RES0.

SRT, bits [19:16]

Syndrome Register transfer. When ISV is 1, the register number of the Rt operand of the faulting instruction.

This field is UNKNOWN when the value of ISV is UNKNOWN.

This field is RES0 when the value of ISV is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Bit [15]

Reserved, RES0.

AR, bit [14]

Acquire/Release. When ISV is 1, the possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Instruction did not have acquire/release semantics.

`0b1` Instruction did have acquire/release semantics.

This field is UNKNOWN when the value of ISV is UNKNOWN.

This field is RES0 when the value of ISV is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [13:12]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits[11:10]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

AET

Asynchronous Error Type. When DFSC is `0b010001`, describes the PE error state after taking the SError interrupt exception.

`0b00` Uncontainable (UC).

`0b01` Unrecoverable state (UEU).

`0b10` Restartable state (UEO).

`0b11` Recoverable state (UER).

On a synchronous Data Abort, this field is RES0.

In the event of multiple errors taken as a single SError interrupt exception, the overall PE error state is reported.

Note

Software can use this information to determine what recovery might be possible. The recovery software must also examine any implemented fault records to determine the location and extent of the error.

When FEAT_RAS is not implemented, or when DFSC is not `0b010001`:

- Bit[11] is RES0.
- Bit[10] forms the FnV field.

Note

Armv8.2 requires the implementation of FEAT_RAS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Bit[1] of bits [11:10]

Reserved, RES0.

FnV, bit[0] of bits [11:10]

FAR not Valid, for a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk.

`0b0` HDFAR is valid.

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`0b1` HDFAR is not valid, and holds an UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_RAS is not implemented, this field is valid only if DFSC is `0b010000`. It is RES0 for all other aborts.

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

- If DFSC is `0b010000`, this field is valid.
- If DFSC is `0b010001`, this bit forms part of the AET field, becoming AET[0].
- This field is RES0 for all other aborts.

Note

Armv8.2 requires the implementation of FEAT_RAS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EA, bit [9]

External abort type. This bit can provide an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED classification of External aborts.

For any abort other than an External abort this bit returns a value of 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CM, bit [8]

Cache maintenance. For a synchronous fault, identifies fault that comes from a cache maintenance or address translation instruction. For synchronous faults, the possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Fault not generated by a cache maintenance or address translation instruction.

`0b1` Fault generated by a cache maintenance or address translation instruction.

For an asynchronous Data Abort exception, this bit is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

S1PTW, bit [7]

For a stage 2 fault, indicates whether the fault was a stage 2 fault on an access made for a stage 1 translation table walk:

`0b0` Fault not on a stage 2 translation for a stage 1 translation table walk.

`0b1` Fault on the stage 2 translation of an access for a stage 1 translation table walk.

For any abort other than a stage 2 fault this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

WnR, bit [6]

Write not Read. Indicates whether a synchronous abort was caused by a write instruction or a read instruction.

`0b0` Abort caused by a read instruction.

`0b1` Abort caused by a write instruction.

For faults on cache maintenance and address translation instructions, this bit always returns a value of 1.

On an asynchronous Data Abort:

- When FEAT_RAS is not implemented, this bit is UNKNOWN.
- When FEAT_RAS is implemented, this bit is RES0.

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Note

Armv8.2 requires the implementation of FEAT_RAS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DFSC, bits [5:0]

Data Fault Status Code. Possible values of this field are:

`0b000000` Address size fault in translation table base register.

`0b000001` Address size fault, level 1.

`0b000010` Address size fault, level 2.

`0b000011` Address size fault, level 3.

`0b000101` Translation fault, level 1.

`0b000110` Translation fault, level 2.

`0b000111` Translation fault, level 3.

`0b001001` Access flag fault, level 1.

`0b001010` Access flag fault, level 2.

`0b001011` Access flag fault, level 3.

`0b001101` Permission fault, level 1.

`0b001110` Permission fault, level 2.

`0b001111` Permission fault, level 3.

`0b010000` Synchronous External abort, not on translation table walk.

`0b010001` Asynchronous SError interrupt.

`0b010101` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk, level 1.

`0b010110` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk, level 2.

`0b010111` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk, level 3.

`0b011000` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access, not on translation table walk.

`0b011001` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Asynchronous SError interrupt, from a parity or ECC error on memory access.

`0b011101` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk, level 1.

`0b011110` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk, level 2.

`0b011111` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk, level 3.

`0b100001` Alignment fault.

`0b100010` Debug exception.

`0b110000` TLB conflict abort.

`0b110100` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault (Lockdown).

`0b110101` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault (Unsupported Exclusive access).

All other values are reserved.

For more information about the lookup level associated with a fault, see *The level associated with MMU faults on a Long-descriptor translation table lookup* on page G5-8943.

If the S1PTW bit is set, then the level refers the level of the stage2 translation that is translating a stage 1 translation walk.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

The following describe cases where Data Abort exceptions can be routed to Hyp mode, generating exceptions that are reported in the HSR with EC value `0b100100`:

- *Abort exceptions, when the value of HCR.TGE is 1* on page G1-8629.
- *Routing debug exceptions to EL2 using AArch32* on page G1-8630.

The following describe cases that can cause a Data Abort exception that is taken to Hyp mode, and reported in the HSR with EC value of `0b100000` or `0b100100`:

- *Hyp mode control of Non-secure access permissions* on page G5-8885.
- *Memory fault reporting in Hyp mode* on page G5-8947.

Accessing HSR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0101	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = HSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = HSR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0101	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HSR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        HSR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.74 HSTR, Hyp System Trap Register

The HSTR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls trapping to Hyp mode of Non-secure accesses, at EL1 or lower, to System registers in the coproc == `0b1111` encoding space:

- By the CRn value used to access the register using MCR or MRC instruction.
- By the CRm value used to access the register using MCRR or MRRC instruction.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HSTR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register HSTR_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HSTR are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

HSTR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

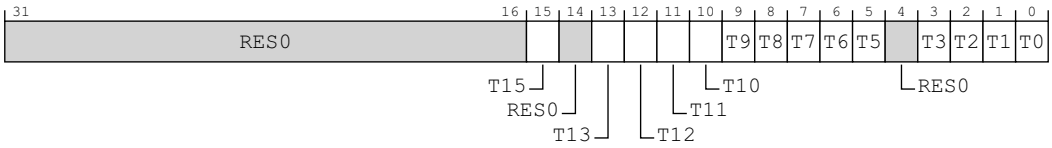

Bits [31:16, 14, 4]

Reserved, RES0.

T<n>, bit [n], for n = 15, 13 to 5, 3 to 0

The remaining fields control whether Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses, using MCR, MRC, MCRR, and MRRC instructions, to the System registers in the coproc == `0b1111` encoding space are trapped to Hyp mode:

`0b0` This control has no effect on Non-secure EL0 or EL1 accesses to System registers.

`0b1` Any Non-secure EL1 MCR or MRC access with coproc == `0b1111` and CRn == <n> is trapped to Hyp mode. A Non-secure EL0 MCR or MRC access with these values is trapped to Hyp mode only if the access is not UNDEFINED when the value of this field is 0.

Any Non-secure EL1 MCRR or MRRC access with coproc == `0b1111` and CRm == <n> is trapped to Hyp mode. A Non-secure EL0 MCRR or MRRC access with these values is trapped to Hyp mode only if the access is not UNDEFINED when the value of this field is 0.

For example, when HSTR.T7 is 1, for instructions executed at Non-secure EL1:

- An MCR or MRC instruction with coproc set to `0b1111` and `<CRn>` set to c7 is trapped to Hyp mode.
- An MCRR or MRRC instruction with coproc set to `0b1111` and `<CRm>` set to c7 is trapped to Hyp mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

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Accessing HSTR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = HSTR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = HSTR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HSTR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        HSTR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.75 HTCR, Hyp Translation Control Register

The HTCR characteristics are:

Purpose

The control register for stage 1 of the EL2 translation regime.

Note

This stage of translation always uses the Long-descriptor translation table format.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HTCR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TCR_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HTCR are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

HTCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

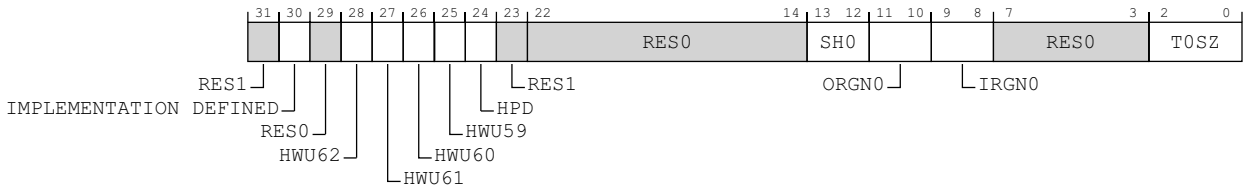

Bit [31]

Reserved, RES1.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bit [30]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [29]

Reserved, RES0.

HWU62, bit [28]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[62] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry.

`0b0` Bit[62] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` Bit[62] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of HTCR.HPD is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of HTCR.HPD is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU61, bit [27]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[61] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry.

`0b0` Bit[61] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` Bit[61] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of HTCR.HPD is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of HTCR.HPD is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU60, bit [26]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[60] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry.

`0b0` Bit[60] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` Bit[60] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of HTCR.HPD is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of HTCR.HPD is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU59, bit [25]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[59] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry.

`0b0` Bit[59] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` Bit[59] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of HTCR.HPD is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of HTCR.HPD is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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HPD, bit [24]

When FEAT_AA32HPD is implemented:

Hierarchical Permission Disables. This affects the hierarchical control bits, APTable, XNTable, and PXNTable, in the PL2 translation regime.

`0b0` Hierarchical permissions are enabled.

`0b1` Hierarchical permissions are disabled.

When disabled, the permissions are treated as if the bits are zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [23]

Reserved, RES1.

Bits [22:14]

Reserved, RES0.

SH0, bits [13:12]

Shareability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using HTTBR.

`0b00` Non-shareable.

`0b10` Outer Shareable.

`0b11` Inner Shareable.

Other values are reserved. The effect of programming this field to a Reserved value is that behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ORGN0, bits [11:10]

Outer cacheability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using HTTBR.

`0b00` Normal memory, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IRGN0, bits [9:8]

Inner cacheability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using HTTBR.

`0b00` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [7:3]

Reserved, RES0.

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T0SZ, bits [2:0]

The size offset of the memory region addressed by HTTBR. The region size is $2^{(32-T0SZ)}$ bytes.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing HTCR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0010	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = HTCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = HTCR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0010	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HTCR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        HTCR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.76 HTPIDR, Hyp Software Thread ID Register

The HTPIDR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides a location where software running in Hyp mode can store thread identifying information that is not visible to Non-secure software executing at EL0 or EL1, for hypervisor management purposes.

The PE makes no use of this register.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HTPIDR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TPIDR_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HTPIDR are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Note

The PE never updates this register.

Attributes

HTPIDR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Thread ID

Bits [31:0]

Thread ID. Thread identifying information stored by software running at this Exception level.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing HTPIDR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1101	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    R[t] = HTPIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = HTPIDR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1101	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HTPIDR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        HTPIDR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.77 HTTBR, Hyp Translation Table Base Register

The HTTBR characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the base address of the translation table for the initial lookup for stage 1 of an address translation in the EL2 translation regime, and other information for this translation regime.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HTTBR bits [47:1] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TTBR0_EL2[47:1].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HTTBR are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

HTTBR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

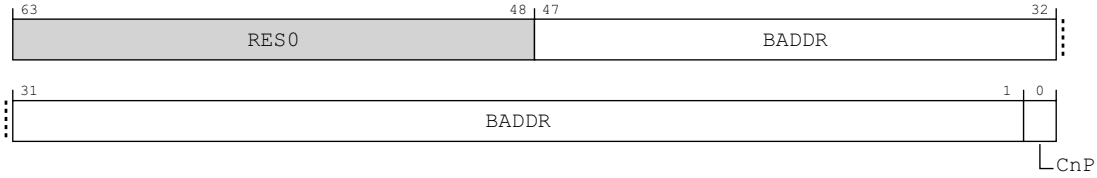

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

BADDR, bits [47:1]

Translation table base address, bits[47:x], Bits [x-1:1] are RES0, with the additional requirement that if bits[x-1:3] are not all zero, this is a misaligned translation table base address, with effects that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and must be one of the following:

- Register bits [x-1:3] are treated as if all the bits are zero. The value read back from these bits is either the value written or zero.
- The result of the calculation of an address for a translation table walk using this register can be corrupted in those bits that are nonzero.

x is determined from the value of HTCR.T0SZ as follows:

- If HTCR.T0SZ is 0 or 1, x = 5 - HTCR.T0SZ.
- If HTCR.T0SZ is greater than 1, x = 14 - HTCR.T0SZ.

If bits[47:40] of the translation table base address are not zero, an Address size fault is generated.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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CnP, bit [0]

When FEAT_TTCNP is implemented:

Common not Private. This bit indicates whether each entry that is pointed to by HTTBR is a member of a common set that can be used by every PE in the Inner Shareable domain for which the value of HTTBR.CnP is 1.

`0b0` The translation table entries pointed to by HTTBR are permitted to differ from corresponding entries for HTTBR for other PEs in the Inner Shareable domain. This is not affected by the value of HTTBR.CnP on those other PEs.

`0b1` The translation table entries pointed to by HTTBR are the same as the translation table entries pointed to by HTTBR on every other PE in the Inner Shareable domain for which the value of HTTBR.CnP is 1.

Note

If the value of the HTTBR.CnP bit is 1 on multiple PEs in the same Inner Shareable domain and those HTTBRs do not point to the same translation table entries when the other conditions specified for the case when the value of CnP is 1 apply, then the results of translations are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of System register control or data values* on page K1-11225.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing HTTBR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b0010	0b0100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    (R[t2], R[t]) = (HTTBR<63:32>, HTTBR<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (HTTBR<63:32>, HTTBR<31:0>);
```


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MCRR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b0010	0b0100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HTTBR = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        HTTBR = R[t2]:R[t];
```


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G8.2.78 HVBAR, Hyp Vector Base Address Register

The HVBAR characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the vector base address for any exception that is taken to Hyp mode.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HVBAR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register VBAR_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HVBAR are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

HVBAR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 5	4 … 0
Vector Base Address	RES0

Bits [31:5]

Vector Base Address. Bits[31:5] of the base address of the exception vectors for exceptions taken to this Exception level. Bits[4:0] of an exception vector are the exception offset.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [4:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing HVBAR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T12 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T12 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = HVBAR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = HVBAR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T12 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T12 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    HVBAR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        HVBAR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.79 ICIALLU, Instruction Cache Invalidate All to PoU

The ICIALLU characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all instruction caches of the PE executing the instruction to the Point of Unification. If branch predictors are architecturally visible, also flush branch predictors.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ICIALLU performs the same function as AArch64 System register IC IALLU.

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ICIALLU are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ICIALLU is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Rt> is ignored.

Executing ICIALLU instruction

The PE ignores the value of <Rt>. Software does not have to write a value to this register before issuing this instruction.

When HCR.FB is 1, at Non-secure EL1 this instruction executes as a ICIALLUIS.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b0101	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TPU == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TOCU == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TPU == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TOCU == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.FB == '1' then
        AArch32.IC(CacheOpScope_ALLUIS);
    else
        AArch32.IC(CacheOpScope_ALLU);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.IC(CacheOpScope_ALLU);
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.IC(CacheOpScope_ALLU);
```


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G8.2.80 ICIALLUIS, Instruction Cache Invalidate All to PoU, Inner Shareable

The ICIALLUIS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all instruction caches in the Inner Shareable domain of the PE executing the instruction to the Point of Unification. If branch predictors are architecturally visible, also flush branch predictors.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ICIALLUIS performs the same function as AArch64 System register ICIALLUIS.

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ICIALLUIS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ICIALLUIS is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Rt> is ignored.

Executing ICIALLUIS instruction

The PE ignores the value of <Rt>. Software does not have to write a value to this register before issuing this instruction.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TPU == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TICAB == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TPU == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TICAB == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        AArch32.IC(CacheOpScope_ALLUIS);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.IC(CacheOpScope_ALLUIS);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.IC(CacheOpScope_ALLUIS);
```


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G8.2.81 ICIMVAU, Instruction Cache line Invalidate by VA to PoU

The ICIMVAU characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate instruction cache line by virtual address to PoU.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ICIMVAU performs the same function as AArch64 System register IC IVAU.

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ICIMVAU are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ICIMVAU is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Virtual address to use

Bits [31:0]

Virtual address to use. No alignment restrictions apply to this VA.

Executing ICIMVAU instruction

Execution of this instruction might require an address translation from VA to PA, and that translation might fault.

For more information about faults, see *Permission fault* on page G5-8923.

For more information about data cache maintenance instructions, see *AArch32 instruction cache maintenance instructions (IC*)* on page G4-8808.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b0101	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TPU == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TOCU == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TPU == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TOCU == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
```


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```
        AArch32.IC(R[t], CacheOpScope_PoU);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.IC(R[t], CacheOpScope_PoU);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.IC(R[t], CacheOpScope_PoU);
```


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G8.2.82 ID_AFR0, Auxiliary Feature Register 0

The ID_AFR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features of the PE in AArch32 state.

Must be interpreted with the Main ID Register, MIDR.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ID_AFR0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ID_AFR0_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ID_AFR0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ID_AFR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

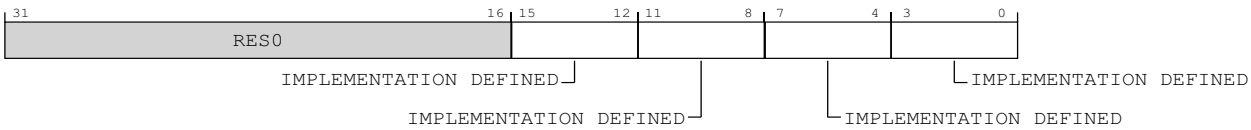

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [15:12]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [11:8]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [7:4]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [3:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Accessing ID_AFR0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0001	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = ID_AFR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = ID_AFR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = ID_AFR0;
```


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G8.2.83 ID_DFR0, Debug Feature Register 0

The ID_DFR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides top level information about the debug system in AArch32 state.

Must be interpreted with the Main ID Register, MIDR.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ID_DFR0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ID_DFR0_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ID_DFR0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ID_DFR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31–28	27–24	23–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
	PerfMon	MProfDbg	MMapTrc	CopTrc	MMapDbg	CopSDbg	CopDbg

TraceFilt

TraceFilt, bits [31:28]

Armv8.4 Self-hosted Trace Extension version. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Armv8.4 Self-hosted Trace Extension not implemented.

`0b0001` Armv8.4 Self-hosted Trace Extension implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_TRF implements the functionality added by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.3, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

PerfMon, bits [27:24]

Performance Monitors Extension version.

This field does not follow the standard ID scheme, but uses the alternative ID scheme described in *Alternative ID scheme used for the Performance Monitors Extension version* on page G8-9018.

Defined values are:

`0b0000` Performance Monitors Extension not implemented.

`0b0001` Performance Monitors Extension, PMUv1 implemented.

`0b0010` Performance Monitors Extension, PMUv2 implemented.

`0b0011` Performance Monitors Extension, PMUv3 implemented.

`0b0100` PMUv3 for Armv8.1. As `0b0011`, and adds support for:

- Extended 16-bit PMEVTYPER<n>.evtCount field.
- If EL2 is implemented, the HDCR.HPMD control.

`0b0101` PMUv3 for Armv8.4. As `0b0100`, and adds support for the PMMIR register.

`0b0110` PMUv3 for Armv8.5. As `0b0101`, and adds support for:

- 64-bit event counters.
- If EL2 is implemented, the HDCR.HCCD control.

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- If EL3 is implemented, the SDCR.SCCD control.

`0b0111` PMUv3 for Armv8.7. As `0b0110`, and adds support for:

- The PMCR.FZO and, if EL2 is implemented, HDCR.HPMFZO controls.
- If EL3 is implemented and using AArch64, the MDCR_EL3.{MPMX,MCCD} controls.

`0b1000` PMUv3 for Armv8.8. As `0b0111`, and:

- Extends the Common event number space to include `0x0040` to `0x00BF` and `0x4040` to `0x40BF`.
- Removes the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors if a reserved or unimplemented PMU event number is selected.

`0b1111` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED form of performance monitors supported, PMUv3 not supported. Arm does not recommend this value for new implementations.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_PMUv3 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0011`.

FEAT_PMUv3p1 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0100`.

FEAT_PMUv3p4 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0101`.

FEAT_PMUv3p5 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0110`.

FEAT_PMUv3p7 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0111`.

FEAT_PMUv3p8 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b1000`.

In any Armv8 implementation, the values `0b0001` and `0b0010` are not permitted.

From Armv8.1, if FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the value `0b0011` is not permitted.

From Armv8.4, if FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the value `0b0100` is not permitted.

From Armv8.5, if FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the value `0b0101` is not permitted.

From Armv8.7, if FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the value `0b0110` is not permitted.

From Armv8.8, if FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the value `0b0111` is not permitted.

Note

PMUv1 and PMUv2 are not permitted in an Armv8 implementation.

MProfDbg, bits [23:20]

M-profile Debug. Support for memory-mapped debug model for M-profile processors. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Support for M-profile Debug architecture, with memory-mapped access.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

MMapTrc, bits [19:16]

Memory-mapped Trace. Support for memory-mapped trace model. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Support for Arm trace architecture, with memory-mapped access.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

For more information, see the ARM® Embedded Trace Macrocell Architecture Specification, ETMv4 (ARM IHI 0064).

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CopTrc, bits [15:12]

Support for System registers-based trace model, using registers in the coproc == `0b1110` encoding space. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Support for Arm trace architecture, with System registers access.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

For more information, see the ARM® Embedded Trace Macrocell Architecture Specification, ETMv4 (ARM IHI 0064).

MMapDbg, bits [11:8]

Memory-mapped Debug. Support for Armv7 memory-mapped debug model for A and R-profile processors. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0100` Support for Armv7, v7 Debug architecture, with memory-mapped access.

`0b0101` Support for Armv7, v7.1 Debug architecture, with memory-mapped access.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

The optional memory map defined by Armv8 is not compatible with Armv7.

CopSDbg, bits [7:4]

Support for a System registers-based Secure debug model, using registers in the coproc = `0b1110` encoding space, for an A-profile processor that includes EL3.

If EL3 is not implemented and the implemented Security state is Non-secure state, this field is RES0. Otherwise, this field reads the same as bits [3:0].

CopDbg, bits [3:0]

Debug architecture version. Indicates presence of Armv8 debug architecture. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0010` Armv6, v6 Debug architecture, with System registers access.

`0b0011` Armv6, v6.1 Debug architecture, with System registers access.

`0b0100` Armv7, v7 Debug architecture, with System registers access.

`0b0101` Armv7, v7.1 Debug architecture, with System registers access.

`0b0110` Armv8 debug architecture.

`0b0111` Armv8 debug architecture with Virtualization Host Extensions.

`0b1000` Armv8.2 debug architecture, FEAT_Debugv8p2.

`0b1001` Armv8.4 debug architecture, FEAT_Debugv8p4.

`0b1010` Armv8.8 debug architecture, FEAT_Debugv8p8.

All other values are reserved.

The values `0b0000`, `0b0010`, `0b0011`, `0b0100`, and `0b0101` are not permitted in Armv8.

FEAT_VHE adds the functionality identified by the value `0b0111`.

FEAT_Debugv8p2 adds the functionality identified by the value `0b1000`.

FEAT_Debugv8p4 adds the functionality identified by the value `0b1001`.

FEAT_Debugv8p8 adds the functionality identified by the value `0b1010`.

From Armv8.1, when FEAT_VHE is implemented the value `0b0110` is not permitted.

From Armv8.2, the values `0b0110` and `0b0111` are not permitted.

From Armv8.4, the value `0b1000` is not permitted.

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From Armv8.8, the value `0b1001` is not permitted.

Accessing ID_DFR0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = ID_DFR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = ID_DFR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = ID_DFR0;
```


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G8.2.84 ID_DFR1, Debug Feature Register 1

The ID_DFR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides top level information about the debug system in AArch32.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ID_DFR1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ID_DFR1_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ID_DFR1 are UNDEFINED.

Note

Prior to the introduction of the features described by this register, this register was unnamed and reserved, RES0 from EL1, EL2, and EL3.

Attributes

ID_DFR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
RES0	HPMN0	MTPMU

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

HPMN0, bits [7:4]

Zero PMU event counters for a Guest operating system. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Setting HDCR.HPMN to zero has CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior.

`0b0001` Setting HDCR.HPMN to zero has defined behavior.

All other values are reserved.

If FEAT_PMUv3 is not implemented, FEAT_FGT is not implemented, or EL2 is not implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

FEAT_HPMN0 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.8, in an implementation that includes FEAT_PMUv3, FEAT_FGT, and EL2, the value `0b0000` is not permitted.

MTPMU, bits [3:0]

Multi-threaded PMU extension. Defined values are:

`0b0000` FEAT_MTPMU not implemented. If FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether PMEVTYPER<n>.MT are read/write or RES0.

`0b0001` FEAT_MTPMU and FEAT_PMUv3 implemented. PMEVTYPER<n>.MT are read/write. When FEAT_MTPMU is disabled, the Effective values of PMEVTYPER<n>.MT are 0.

`0b1111` FEAT_MTPMU not implemented. If FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, PMEVTYPER<n>.MT are RES0.

All other values are reserved.

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FEAT_MTPMU implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.6, in an implementation that includes FEAT_PMUv3, the value `0b0000` is not permitted.

In an implementation that does not include FEAT_PMUv3, the value `0b0001` is not permitted.

Accessing ID_DFR1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0011	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_FGT) || !IsZero(ID_DFR1) ||
boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "ID_DFR1 trapped by HCR_EL2.TID3") && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_FGT) || !IsZero(ID_DFR1) ||
boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "ID_DFR1 trapped by HCR.TID3") && HCR.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = ID_DFR1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = ID_DFR1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = ID_DFR1;
```


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G8.2.85 ID_ISAR0, Instruction Set Attribute Register 0

The ID_ISAR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the instruction sets implemented by the PE in AArch32 state.

Must be interpreted with ID_ISAR1, ID_ISAR2, ID_ISAR3, ID_ISAR4, and ID_ISAR5.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ID_ISAR0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ID_ISAR0_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ID_ISAR0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ID_ISAR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

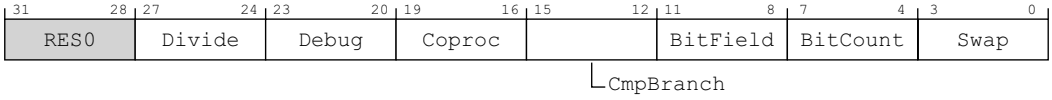

Bits [31:28]

Reserved, RES0.

Divide, bits [27:24]

Indicates the implemented Divide instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds SDIV and UDIV in the T32 instruction set.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds SDIV and UDIV in the A32 instruction set.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

Debug, bits [23:20]

Indicates the implemented Debug instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds BKPT.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Coproc, bits [19:16]

Indicates the implemented System register access instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented, except for instructions separately attributed by the architecture to provide access to AArch32 System registers and System instructions.

`0b0001` Adds generic CDP, LDC, MCR, MRC, and STC.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds generic CDP2, LDC2, MCR2, MRC2, and STC2.

`0b0011` As for `0b0010`, and adds generic MCRR and MRRC.

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`0b0100` As for `0b0011`, and adds generic MCRR2 and MRRC2.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

CmpBranch, bits [15:12]

Indicates the implemented combined Compare and Branch instructions in the T32 instruction set. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds CBNZ and CBZ.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

BitField, bits [11:8]

Indicates the implemented BitField instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds BFC, BFI, SBFX, and UBFX.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

BitCount, bits [7:4]

Indicates the implemented Bit Counting instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds CLZ.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Swap, bits [3:0]

Indicates the implemented Swap instructions in the A32 instruction set. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds SWP and SWPB.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

Accessing ID_ISAR0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = ID_ISAR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = ID_ISAR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = ID_ISAR0;
```


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G8.2.86 ID_ISAR1, Instruction Set Attribute Register 1

The ID_ISAR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the instruction sets implemented by the PE in AArch32 state.

Must be interpreted with ID_ISAR0, ID_ISAR2, ID_ISAR3, ID_ISAR4, and ID_ISAR5.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ID_ISAR1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ID_ISAR1_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ID_ISAR1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ID_ISAR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

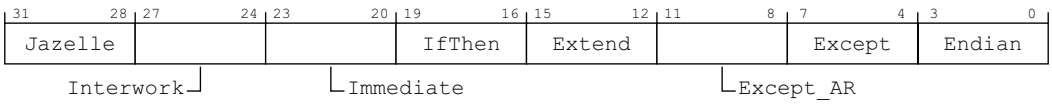

Jazelle, bits [31:28]

Indicates the implemented Jazelle extension instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No support for Jazelle.

`0b0001` Adds the BXJ instruction, and the J bit in the PSR. This setting might indicate a trivial implementation of the Jazelle extension.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Interwork, bits [27:24]

Indicates the implemented Interworking instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the BX instruction, and the T bit in the PSR.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds the BLX instruction. PC loads have BX-like behavior.

`0b0011` As for `0b0010`, and guarantees that data-processing instructions in the A32 instruction set with the PC as the destination and the S bit clear have BX-like behavior.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0011`.

Immediate, bits [23:20]

Indicates the implemented data-processing instructions with long immediates. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds:

- The MOVT instruction
- The MOV instruction encodings with zero-extended 16-bit immediates.

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- The T32 ADD and SUB instruction encodings with zero-extended 12-bit immediates, and the other ADD, ADR, and SUB encodings cross-referenced by the pseudocode for those encodings.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

IfThen, bits [19:16]

Indicates the implemented If-Then instructions in the T32 instruction set. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the IT instructions, and the IT bits in the PSRs.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Extend, bits [15:12]

Indicates the implemented Extend instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No scalar sign-extend or zero-extend instructions are implemented, where scalar instructions means non-Advanced SIMD instructions.

`0b0001` Adds the SXTB, SXTH, UXTB, and UXTH instructions.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds the SXTB16, SXTAB, SXTAB16, SXTAH, UXTB16, UXTAB, UXTAB16, and UXTAH instructions.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

Except_AR, bits [11:8]

Indicates the implemented A and R-profile exception-handling instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the SRS and RFE instructions, and the A and R-profile forms of the CPS instruction.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Except, bits [7:4]

Indicates the implemented exception-handling instructions in the A32 instruction set. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not implemented. This indicates that the User bank and Exception return forms of the LDM and STM instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the LDM (exception return), LDM (user registers), and STM (user registers) instruction versions.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Endian, bits [3:0]

Indicates the implemented Endian instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the SETEND instruction, and the E bit in the PSRs.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

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Accessing ID_ISAR1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = ID_ISAR1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = ID_ISAR1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = ID_ISAR1;
```


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G8.2.87 ID_ISAR2, Instruction Set Attribute Register 2

The ID_ISAR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the instruction sets implemented by the PE in AArch32 state.

Must be interpreted with ID_ISAR0, ID_ISAR1, ID_ISAR3, ID_ISAR4, and ID_ISAR5.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ID_ISAR2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ID_ISAR2_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ID_ISAR2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ID_ISAR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

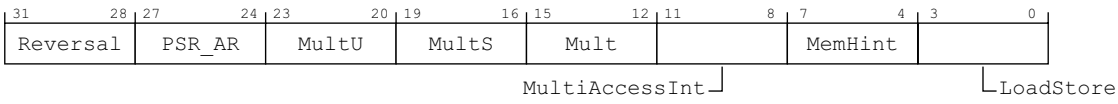

Reversal, bits [31:28]

Indicates the implemented Reversal instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the REV, REV16, and REVSH instructions.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds the RBIT instruction.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

PSR_AR, bits [27:24]

Indicates the implemented A and R-profile instructions to manipulate the PSR. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the MRS and MSR instructions, and the exception return forms of data-processing instructions.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

The exception return forms of the data-processing instructions are:

- In the A32 instruction set, data-processing instructions with the PC as the destination and the S bit set. These instructions might be affected by the WithShifts attribute.
- In the T32 instruction set, the SUBS PC,LR,#N instruction.

MultU, bits [23:20]

Indicates the implemented advanced unsigned Multiply instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the UMULL and UMLAL instructions.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds the UMAAL instruction.

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All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

MultS, bits [19:16]

Indicates the implemented advanced signed Multiply instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the SMULL and SMLAL instructions.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds the SMLABB, SMLABT, SMLALBB, SMLALBT, SMLALTB, SMLALTT, SMLATB, SMLATT, SMLAWB, SMLAWT, SMULBB, SMULBT, SMULTB, SMULTT, SMULWB, and SMULWT instructions. Also adds the Q bit in the PSRs.

`0b0011` As for `0b0010`, and adds the SMLAD, SMLADX, SMLALD, SMLALDX, SMLSD, SMLSDX, SMLSLD, SMLSLDX, SMMLA, SMMLAR, SMMLS, SMMLSR, SMMUL, SMMULR, SMUAD, SMUADX, SMUSD, and SMUSDX instructions.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0011`.

Mult, bits [15:12]

Indicates the implemented additional Multiply instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No additional instructions implemented. This means only MUL is implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the MLA instruction.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds the MLS instruction.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

MultiAccessInt, bits [11:8]

Indicates the support for interruptible multi-access instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No support. This means the LDM and STM instructions are not interruptible.

`0b0001` LDM and STM instructions are restartable.

`0b0010` LDM and STM instructions are continuable.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

MemHint, bits [7:4]

Indicates the implemented Memory Hint instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the PLD instruction.

`0b0010` Adds the PLD instruction. (`0b0001` and `0b0010` have identical effects.)

`0b0011` As for `0b0001` (or `0b0010`), and adds the PLI instruction.

`0b0100` As for `0b0011`, and adds the PLDW instruction.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0100`.

LoadStore, bits [3:0]

Indicates the implemented additional load/store instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No additional load/store instructions implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the LDRD and STRD instructions.

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`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds the Load Acquire (LDAB, LDAH, LDA, LDAEXB, LDAEXH, LDAEX, LDAEXD) and Store Release (STLB, STLH, STL, STLEXB, STLEXH, STLEX, STLEXD) instructions.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

Accessing ID_ISAR2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = ID_ISAR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = ID_ISAR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = ID_ISAR2;
```


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G8.2.88 ID_ISAR3, Instruction Set Attribute Register 3

The ID_ISAR3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the instruction sets implemented by the PE in AArch32 state.

Must be interpreted with ID_ISAR0, ID_ISAR1, ID_ISAR2, ID_ISAR4, and ID_ISAR5.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ID_ISAR3 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ID_ISAR3_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ID_ISAR3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ID_ISAR3 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

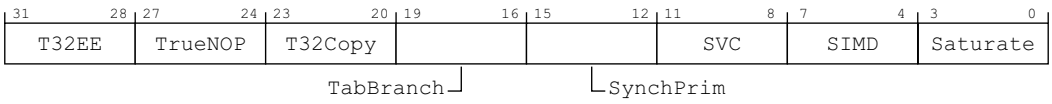

T32EE, bits [31:28]

Indicates the implemented T32EE instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the ENTERX and LEAVEX instructions, and modifies the load behavior to include null checking.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

TrueNOP, bits [27:24]

Indicates the implemented true NOP instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented. This means there are no NOP instructions that do not have any register dependencies.

`0b0001` Adds true NOP instructions in both the T32 and A32 instruction sets. This also permits additional NOP-compatible hints.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

T32Copy, bits [23:20]

Indicates the support for T32 non flag-setting MOV instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported. This means that in the T32 instruction set, encoding T1 of the MOV (register) instruction does not support a copy from a low register to a low register.

`0b0001` Adds support for T32 instruction set encoding T1 of the MOV (register) instruction, copying from a low register to a low register.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

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TabBranch, bits [19:16]

Indicates the implemented Table Branch instructions in the T32 instruction set. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the TBB and TBH instructions.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

SynchPrim, bits [15:12]

Used in conjunction with ID_ISAR4.SynchPrim_frac to indicate the implemented Synchronization Primitive instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` If SynchPrim_frac == `0b000`, no Synchronization Primitives implemented.

`0b0001` If SynchPrim_frac == `0b000`, adds the LDREX and STREX instructions.
If SynchPrim_frac == `0b011`, also adds the CLREX, LDREXB, STREXB, and STREXH instructions.

`0b0010` If SynchPrim_frac == `0b000`, as for [`0b001`, `0b011`] and also adds the LDREXD and STREXD instructions.

All other combinations of SynchPrim and SynchPrim_frac are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

SVC, bits [11:8]

Indicates the implemented SVC instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the SVC instruction.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

SIMD, bits [7:4]

Indicates the implemented SIMD instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the SSAT and USAT instructions, and the Q bit in the PSRs.

`0b0011` As for `0b0001`, and adds the PKHBT, PKHTB, QADD16, QADD8, QASX, QSUB16, QSUB8, QSAX, SADD16, SADD8, SASX, SEL, SHADD16, SHADD8, SHASX, SHSUB16, SHSUB8, SHSAX, SSAT16, SSUB16, SSUB8, SSAX, SXTAB16, SXTB16, UADD16, UADD8, UASX, UHADD16, UHADD8, UHASX, UHSUB16, UHSUB8, UHSAX, UQADD16, UQADD8, UQASX, UQSUB16, UQSUB8, UQSAX, USAD8, USADA8, USAT16, USUB16, USUB8, USAX, UXTAB16, and UXTB16 instructions. Also adds support for the GE[3:0] bits in the PSRs.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0011`.

The SIMD field relates only to implemented instructions that perform SIMD operations on the general-purpose registers. In an implementation that supports Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions, MVFR0, MVFR1, and MVFR2 give information about the implemented Advanced SIMD instructions.

Saturate, bits [3:0]

Indicates the implemented Saturate instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented. This means no non-Advanced SIMD saturate instructions are implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the QADD, QDADD, QDSUB, and QSUB instructions, and the Q bit in the PSRs.

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In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Accessing ID_ISAR3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = ID_ISAR3;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = ID_ISAR3;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = ID_ISAR3;
```


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G8.2.89 ID_ISAR4, Instruction Set Attribute Register 4

The ID_ISAR4 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the instruction sets implemented by the PE in AArch32 state.

Must be interpreted with ID_ISAR0, ID_ISAR1, ID_ISAR2, ID_ISAR3, and ID_ISAR5.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ID_ISAR4 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ID_ISAR4_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ID_ISAR4 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ID_ISAR4 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

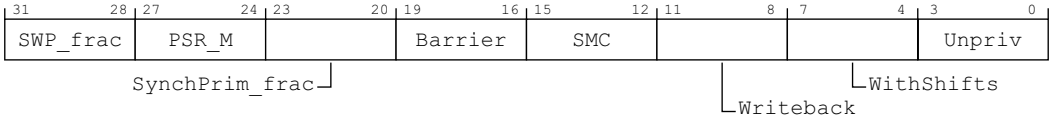

SWP_frac, bits [31:28]

Indicates support for the memory system locking the bus for SWP or SWPB instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` SWP or SWPB instructions not implemented.

`0b0001` SWP or SWPB implemented but only in a uniprocessor context. SWP and SWPB do not guarantee whether memory accesses from other Requesters can come between the load memory access and the store memory access of the SWP or SWPB.

All other values are reserved. This field is valid only if ID_ISAR0.Swap is `0b0000`.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

PSR_M, bits [27:24]

Indicates the implemented M-profile instructions to modify the PSRs. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the M-profile forms of the CPS, MRS, and MSR instructions.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

SynchPrim_frac, bits [23:20]

Used in conjunction with ID_ISAR3.SynchPrim to indicate the implemented Synchronization Primitive instructions. Possible values are:

`0b0000` If SynchPrim == `0b0000`, no Synchronization Primitives implemented. If SynchPrim == `0b0001`, adds the LDREX and STREX instructions. If SynchPrim == `0b0010`, also adds the CLREX, LDREXB, LDREXH, STREXB, STREXH, LDREXD, and STREXD instructions.

`0b0011` If SynchPrim == `0b0001`, adds the LDREX, STREX, CLREX, LDREXB, LDREXH, STREXB, and STREXH instructions.

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All other combinations of SynchPrim and SynchPrim_frac are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

Barrier, bits [19:16]

Indicates the implemented Barrier instructions in the A32 and T32 instruction sets. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented. Barrier operations are provided only as System instructions in the (coproc==`0b1111`) encoding space.

`0b0001` Adds the DMB, DSB, and ISB barrier instructions.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

SMC, bits [15:12]

Indicates the implemented SMC instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the SMC instruction.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are:

- If EL3 is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.
- If neither EL3 nor EL2 is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

Writeback, bits [11:8]

Indicates the support for Writeback addressing modes. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Basic support. Only the LDM, STM, PUSH, POP, SRS, and RFE instructions support writeback addressing modes. These instructions support all of their writeback addressing modes.

`0b0001` Adds support for all of the writeback addressing modes.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

WithShifts, bits [7:4]

Indicates the support for instructions with shifts. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Nonzero shifts supported only in MOV and shift instructions.

`0b0001` Adds support for shifts of loads and stores over the range LSL 0-3.

`0b0011` As for `0b0001`, and adds support for other constant shift options, both on load/store and other instructions.

`0b0100` As for `0b0011`, and adds support for register-controlled shift options.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0100`.

Unpriv, bits [3:0]

Indicates the implemented unprivileged instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None implemented. No T variant instructions are implemented.

`0b0001` Adds the LDRBT, LDRT, STRBT, and STRT instructions.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds the LDRHT, LDRSBT, LDRSHT, and STRHT instructions.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

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Accessing ID_ISAR4

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = ID_ISAR4;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = ID_ISAR4;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = ID_ISAR4;
```


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G8.2.90 ID_ISAR5, Instruction Set Attribute Register 5

The ID_ISAR5 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the instruction sets implemented by the PE in AArch32 state.

Must be interpreted with ID_ISAR0, ID_ISAR1, ID_ISAR2, ID_ISAR3, and ID_ISAR4.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ID_ISAR5 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ID_ISAR5_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ID_ISAR5 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ID_ISAR5 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31:28	27:24	23:20	19:16	15:12	11:8	7:4	3:0
VCMA	RDM	RES0	CRC32	SHA2	SHA1	AES	SEVL

VCMA, bits [31:28]

Indicates AArch32 support for complex number addition and multiplication where numbers are stored in vectors. Defined values are:

`0b0000` The VCMLA and VCADD instructions are not implemented in AArch32.

`0b0001` The VCMLA and VCADD instructions are implemented in AArch32.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_FCMA implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

From Armv8.3, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

RDM, bits [27:24]

Indicates support for the VQRDMLAH and VQRDMLSH instructions in AArch32 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No VQRDMLAH and VQRDMLSH instructions implemented.

`0b0001` VQRDMLAH and VQRDMLSH instructions implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_RDM implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.1, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Bits [23:20]

Reserved, RES0.

CRC32, bits [19:16]

Indicates support for the CRC32 instructions in AArch32 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No CRC32 instructions implemented.

`0b0001` CRC32B, CRC32H, CRC32W, CRC32CB, CRC32CH, and CRC32CW instructions implemented.

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All other values are reserved.

In Armv8.0, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.1, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

SHA2, bits [15:12]

Indicates support for the SHA2 instructions in AArch32 state.

`0b0000` No SHA2 instructions implemented.

`0b0001` SHA256H, SHA256H2, SHA256SU0, and SHA256SU1 implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

SHA1, bits [11:8]

Indicates support for the SHA1 instructions are implemented in AArch32 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No SHA1 instructions implemented.

`0b0001` SHA1C, SHA1P, SHA1M, SHA1H, SHA1SU0, and SHA1SU1 implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

AES, bits [7:4]

Indicates support for the AES instructions in AArch32 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No AES instructions implemented.

`0b0001` AESE, AESD, AESMC, and AESIMC implemented.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, plus VMULL (polynomial) instructions operating on 64-bit data quantities.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0010`.

SEVL, bits [3:0]

Indicates support for the SEVL instruction in AArch32 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` SEVL is implemented as a NOP.

`0b0001` SEVL is implemented as Send Event Local.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Accessing ID_ISAR5

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
```


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```
        elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID3 == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
        else
            R[t] = ID_ISAR5;
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
        R[t] = ID_ISAR5;
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        R[t] = ID_ISAR5;
```


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G8.2.91 ID_ISAR6, Instruction Set Attribute Register 6

The ID_ISAR6 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the instruction sets implemented by the PE in AArch32 state.

Must be interpreted with ID_ISAR0, ID_ISAR1, ID_ISAR2, ID_ISAR3, ID_ISAR4, and ID_ISAR5.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ID_ISAR6 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ID_ISAR6_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ID_ISAR6 are UNDEFINED.

Note

Prior to the introduction of the features described by this register, this register was unnamed and reserved, RES0 from EL1, EL2, and EL3.

Attributes

ID_ISAR6 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31:28	27:24	23:20	19:16	15:12	11:8	7:4	3:0
RES0	I8MM	BF16	SPECRES	SB	FHM	DP	JSCVT

Bits [31:28]

Reserved, RES0.

I8MM, bits [27:24]

Indicates support for Advanced SIMD and floating-point Int8 matrix multiplication instructions in AArch32 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Int8 matrix multiplication instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` VSMMLA, VSUDOT, VUMMLA, VUSMMLA, and VUSDOT instructions are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_AA32I8MM implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

From Armv8.2, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

BF16, bits [23:20]

Indicates support for Advanced SIMD and floating-point BFloat16 instructions in AArch32 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` BFloat16 instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` VCVT, VCVTB, VCVTT, VDOT, VFMAB, VFMAT, and VMMLA instructions with BF16 operand or result types are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_AA32BF16 implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

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From Armv8.2, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

SPECRES, bits [19:16]

Indicates support for Speculation invalidation instructions in AArch32 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` CFPRCTX, DVPRCTX, and CPPRCTX instructions are not implemented.

`0b0001` CFPRCTX, DVPRCTX, and CPPRCTX instructions are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

From Armv8.5, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

SB, bits [15:12]

Indicates support for SB instruction in AArch32 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` SB instruction is not implemented.

`0b0001` SB instruction is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

From Armv8.5, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

FHM, bits [11:8]

Indicates support for Advanced SIMD and floating-point VFMAL and VFMSL instructions in AArch32 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` VFMAL and VMFSL instructions not implemented.

`0b0001` VFMAL and VMFSL instructions implemented.

FEAT_FHM implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

DP, bits [7:4]

Indicates support for dot product instructions in AArch32 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No dot product instructions implemented.

`0b0001` VUDOT and VSDOT instructions implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_DotProd implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

JSCVT, bits [3:0]

Indicates support for the Javascript conversion instruction in AArch32 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` The VJCVT instruction is not implemented.

`0b0001` The VJCVT instruction is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8.0, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

FEAT_JSCVT implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

From Armv8.3, if Advanced SIMD or Floating-point is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

From Armv8.3, if Advanced SIMD or Floating-point is not implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

Accessing ID_ISAR6

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_FGT) || !IsZero(ID_ISAR6) ||
boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "ID_ISAR6 trapped by HCR_EL2.TID3") && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_FGT) || !IsZero(ID_ISAR6) ||
boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "ID_ISAR6 trapped by HCR.TID3") && HCR.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = ID_ISAR6;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = ID_ISAR6;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = ID_ISAR6;
```


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G8.2.92 ID_MMFR0, Memory Model Feature Register 0

The ID_MMFR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the implemented memory model and memory management support in AArch32 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ID_MMFR0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ID_MMFR0_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ID_MMFR0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ID_MMFR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31:28	27:24	23:20	19:16	15:12	11:8	7:4	3:0
InnerShr	FCSE	AuxReg	TCM	ShareLvl	OuterShr	PMSA	VMSA

InnerShr, bits [31:28]

Innermost Shareability. Indicates the innermost shareability domain implemented. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Implemented as Non-cacheable.

`0b0001` Implemented with hardware coherency support.

`0b1111` Shareability ignored.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001`, and `0b1111`.

This field is valid only if the implementation supports two levels of shareability, as indicated by ID_MMFR0.ShareLvl having the value `0b0001`.

When ID_MMFR0.ShareLvl is zero, this field is UNKNOWN.

FCSE, bits [27:24]

Indicates whether the implementation includes the FCSE. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Support for FCSE.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

AuxReg, bits [23:20]

Auxiliary Registers. Indicates support for Auxiliary registers. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Support for Auxiliary Control Register only.

`0b0010` Support for Auxiliary Fault Status Registers (AIFSR and ADFSR) and Auxiliary Control Register.

All other values are reserved.

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In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

Note

Accesses to unimplemented Auxiliary registers are UNDEFINED.

TCM, bits [19:16]

Indicates support for TCMs and associated DMAs. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Support is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b0010` Support for TCM only, Armv6 implementation.

`0b0011` Support for TCM and DMA, Armv6 implementation.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

ShareLvl, bits [15:12]

Shareability Levels. Indicates the number of shareability levels implemented. Defined values are:

`0b0000` One level of shareability implemented.

`0b0001` Two levels of shareability implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

OuterShr, bits [11:8]

Outermost Shareability. Indicates the outermost shareability domain implemented. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Implemented as Non-cacheable.

`0b0001` Implemented with hardware coherency support.

`0b1111` Shareability ignored.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001`, and `0b1111`.

PMSA, bits [7:4]

Indicates support for a PMSA. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Support for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED PMSA.

`0b0010` Support for PMSAv6, with a Cache Type Register implemented.

`0b0011` Support for PMSAv7, with support for memory subsections. Armv7-R profile.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

VMSA, bits [3:0]

Indicates support for a VMSA. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Support for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED VMSA.

`0b0010` Support for VMSAv6, with Cache and TLB Type Registers implemented.

`0b0011` Support for VMSAv7, with support for remapping and the Access flag. ARMv7-A profile.

`0b0100` As for `0b0011`, and adds support for the PXN bit in the Short-descriptor translation table format descriptors.

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`0b0101` As for `0b0100`, and adds support for the Long-descriptor translation table format.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0101`.

Accessing ID_MMFR0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0001	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = ID_MMFR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = ID_MMFR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = ID_MMFR0;
```


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G8.2.93 ID_MMFR1, Memory Model Feature Register 1

The ID_MMFR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the implemented memory model and memory management support in AArch32 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ID_MMFR1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ID_MMFR1_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ID_MMFR1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ID_MMFR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31:28	27:24	23:20	19:16	15:12	11:8	7:4	3:0
BPred	L1TstCln	L1Uni	L1Hvd	L1UniSW	L1HvdSW	L1UniVA	L1HvdVA

BPred, bits [31:28]

Branch Predictor. Indicates branch predictor management requirements. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No branch predictor, or no MMU present. Implies a fixed MPU configuration.

`0b0001` Branch predictor requires flushing on:

- Enabling or disabling a stage of address translation.
- Writing new data to instruction locations.
- Writing new mappings to the translation tables.
- Changes to the TTBR0, TTBR1, or TTBCR registers.
- Changes to the ContextID or ASID, or to the FCSE ProcessID if this is supported.

`0b0010` Branch predictor requires flushing on:

- Enabling or disabling a stage of address translation.
- Writing new data to instruction locations.
- Writing new mappings to the translation tables.
- Any change to the TTBR0, TTBR1, or TTBCR registers without a change to the corresponding ContextID or ASID, or FCSE ProcessID if this is supported.

`0b0011` Branch predictor requires flushing only on writing new data to instruction locations.

`0b0100` For execution correctness, branch predictor requires no flushing at any time.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0010`, `0b0011`, or `0b0100`. For values other than `0b0000` and `0b0100`, the Arm Architecture Reference Manual, or the product documentation, might give more information about the required maintenance.

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L1TstCln, bits [27:24]

Level 1 cache Test and Clean. Indicates the supported Level 1 data cache test and clean operations, for Harvard or unified cache implementations. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Supported Level 1 data cache test and clean operations are:

- Test and clean data cache.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds:

- Test, clean, and invalidate data cache.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

L1Uni, bits [23:20]

Level 1 Unified cache. Indicates the supported entire Level 1 cache maintenance operations for a unified cache implementation. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Supported entire Level 1 cache operations are:

- Invalidate cache, including branch predictor if appropriate.
- Invalidate branch predictor, if appropriate.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds:

- Clean cache, using a recursive model that uses the cache dirty status bit.
- Clean and invalidate cache, using a recursive model that uses the cache dirty status bit.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

L1Hvd, bits [19:16]

Level 1 Harvard cache. Indicates the supported entire Level 1 cache maintenance operations for a Harvard cache implementation. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Supported entire Level 1 cache operations are:

- Invalidate instruction cache, including branch predictor if appropriate.
- Invalidate branch predictor, if appropriate.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds:

- Invalidate data cache.
- Invalidate data cache and instruction cache, including branch predictor if appropriate.

`0b0011` As for `0b0010`, and adds:

- Clean data cache, using a recursive model that uses the cache dirty status bit.
- Clean and invalidate data cache, using a recursive model that uses the cache dirty status bit.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

L1UniSW, bits [15:12]

Level 1 Unified cache by Set/Way. Indicates the supported Level 1 cache line maintenance operations by set/way, for a unified cache implementation. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

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`0b0001` Supported Level 1 unified cache line maintenance operations by set/way are:

- Clean cache line by set/way.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds:

- Clean and invalidate cache line by set/way.

`0b0011` As for `0b0010`, and adds:

- Invalidate cache line by set/way.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

L1HvdSW, bits [11:8]

Level 1 Harvard cache by Set/Way. Indicates the supported Level 1 cache line maintenance operations by set/way, for a Harvard cache implementation. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Supported Level 1 Harvard cache line maintenance operations by set/way are:

- Clean data cache line by set/way.
- Clean and invalidate data cache line by set/way.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds:

- Invalidate data cache line by set/way.

`0b0011` As for `0b0010`, and adds:

- Invalidate instruction cache line by set/way.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

L1UniVA, bits [7:4]

Level 1 Unified cache by Virtual Address. Indicates the supported Level 1 cache line maintenance operations by VA, for a unified cache implementation. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Supported Level 1 unified cache line maintenance operations by VA are:

- Clean cache line by VA.
- Invalidate cache line by VA.
- Clean and invalidate cache line by VA.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds:

- Invalidate branch predictor by VA, if branch predictor is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

L1HvdVA, bits [3:0]

Level 1 Harvard cache by Virtual Address. Indicates the supported Level 1 cache line maintenance operations by VA, for a Harvard cache implementation. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Supported Level 1 Harvard cache line maintenance operations by VA are:

- Clean data cache line by VA.
- Invalidate data cache line by VA.
- Clean and invalidate data cache line by VA.
- Clean instruction cache line by VA.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds:

- Invalidate branch predictor by VA, if branch predictor is implemented.

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All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

Accessing ID_MMFR1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0001	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = ID_MMFR1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = ID_MMFR1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = ID_MMFR1;
```


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G8.2.94 ID_MMFR2, Memory Model Feature Register 2

The ID_MMFR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the implemented memory model and memory management support in AArch32 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ID_MMFR2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ID_MMFR2_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ID_MMFR2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ID_MMFR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31:28	27:24	23:20	19:16	15:12	11:8	7:4	3:0
HWAccFlg	WFIStall	MemBarr	UniTLB	HvdTLB	L1HvdRng	L1HvdBG	L1HvdFG

HWAccFlg, bits [31:28]

Hardware Access Flag. In earlier versions of the Arm Architecture, this field indicates support for a Hardware Access flag, as part of the VMSAv7 implementation. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Support for VMSAv7 Access flag, updated in hardware.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

WFIStall, bits [27:24]

Wait For Interrupt Stall. Indicates the support for Wait For Interrupt (WFI) stalling. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Support for WFI stalling.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

MemBarr, bits [23:20]

Memory Barrier. Indicates the supported memory barrier System instructions in the (coproc == 1111) encoding space. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Supported memory barrier System instructions are:

- Data Synchronization Barrier (DSB).

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds:

- Instruction Synchronization Barrier (ISB).
- Data Memory Barrier (DMB).

All other values are reserved.

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In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

Arm deprecates the use of these operations. ID_ISAR4.Barrier_instrs indicates the level of support for the preferred barrier instructions.

UniTLB, bits [19:16]

Unified TLB. Indicates the supported TLB maintenance operations, for a unified TLB implementation. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Supported unified TLB maintenance operations are:

- Invalidate all entries in the TLB.
- Invalidate TLB entry by VA.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds:

- Invalidate TLB entries by ASID match.

`0b0011` As for `0b0010`, and adds:

- Invalidate instruction TLB and data TLB entries by VA All ASID. This is a shared unified TLB operation

`0b0100` As for `0b0011`, and adds:

- Invalidate Hyp mode unified TLB entry by VA.
- Invalidate entire Non-secure PL1&0 unified TLB.
- Invalidate entire Hyp mode unified TLB.

`0b0101` As for `0b0100`, and adds the following operations: TLBIMVALIS, TLBIMVAALIS, TLBIMVALHIS, TLBIMVAL, TLBIMVAAL,TLBIMVALH.

`0b0110` As for `0b0101`, and adds the following operations: TLBIIPAS2IS, TLBIIPAS2LIS, TLBIIPAS2, TLBIIPAS2L.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0110`.

HvdTLB, bits [15:12]

If the value of ID_MMFR2.UniTLB is not `0b0000`, then the meaning of this field is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Arm deprecates the use of this field by software.

L1HvdRng, bits [11:8]

Level 1 Harvard cache Range. Indicates the supported Level 1 cache maintenance range operations, for a Harvard cache implementation. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Supported Level 1 Harvard cache maintenance range operations are:

- Invalidate data cache range by VA.
- Invalidate instruction cache range by VA.
- Clean data cache range by VA.
- Clean and invalidate data cache range by VA.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

L1HvdBG, bits [7:4]

Level 1 Harvard cache Background fetch. Indicates the supported Level 1 cache background fetch operations, for a Harvard cache implementation. When supported, background fetch operations are non-blocking operations. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

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`0b0001` Supported Level 1 Harvard cache background fetch operations are:

- Fetch instruction cache range by VA.
- Fetch data cache range by VA.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

L1HvdFG, bits [3:0]

Level 1 Harvard cache Foreground fetch. Indicates the supported Level 1 cache foreground fetch operations, for a Harvard cache implementation. When supported, foreground fetch operations are blocking operations. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Supported Level 1 Harvard cache foreground fetch operations are:

- Fetch instruction cache range by VA.
- Fetch data cache range by VA.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

Accessing ID_MMFR2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0001	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = ID_MMFR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = ID_MMFR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = ID_MMFR2;
```


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G8.2.95 ID_MMFR3, Memory Model Feature Register 3

The ID_MMFR3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the implemented memory model and memory management support in AArch32 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ID_MMFR3 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ID_MMFR3_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ID_MMFR3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ID_MMFR3 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31:28	27:24	23:20	19:16	15:12	11:8	7:4	3:0
Supersec	CMemSz	CohWalk	PAN	MaintBcst	BPMaint	CMaintSW	CMaintVA

Supersec, bits [31:28]

Supersections. On a VMSA implementation, indicates whether Supersections are supported. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Supersections supported.

`0b1111` Supersections not supported.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b1111`.

CMemSz, bits [27:24]

Cached Memory Size. Indicates the physical memory size supported by the caches. Defined values are:

`0b0000` 4GB, corresponding to a 32-bit physical address range.

`0b0001` 64GB, corresponding to a 36-bit physical address range.

`0b0010` 1TB or more, corresponding to a 40-bit or larger physical address range.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001`, and `0b0010`.

CohWalk, bits [23:20]

Coherent Walk. Indicates whether Translation table updates require a clean to the Point of Unification. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Updates to the translation tables require a clean to the Point of Unification to ensure visibility by subsequent translation table walks.

`0b0001` Updates to the translation tables do not require a clean to the Point of Unification to ensure visibility by subsequent translation table walks.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

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PAN, bits [19:16]

Privileged Access Never. Indicates support for the PAN bit in CPSR, SPSR, and DSPSR in AArch32 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` PAN not supported.

`0b0001` PAN supported.

`0b0010` PAN supported and ATS1CPRP and ATS1CPWP instructions supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_PAN implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_PAN2 implements the functionality added by the value `0b0010`.

In Armv8.1, the value `0b0000` is not permitted.

From Armv8.2, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

MaintBcst, bits [15:12]

Maintenance Broadcast. Indicates whether Cache, TLB, and branch predictor operations are broadcast. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Cache, TLB, and branch predictor operations only affect local structures.

`0b0001` Cache and branch predictor operations affect structures according to shareability and defined behavior of instructions. TLB operations only affect local structures.

`0b0010` Cache, TLB, and branch predictor operations affect structures according to shareability and defined behavior of instructions.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

BPMaint, bits [11:8]

Branch Predictor Maintenance. Indicates the supported branch predictor maintenance operations in an implementation with hierarchical cache maintenance operations. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Supported branch predictor maintenance operations are:

- Invalidate all branch predictors.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds:

- Invalidate branch predictors by VA.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

CMaintSW, bits [7:4]

Cache Maintenance by Set/Way. Indicates the supported cache maintenance operations by set/way, in an implementation with hierarchical caches. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Supported hierarchical cache maintenance instructions by set/way are:

- Invalidate data cache by set/way.
- Clean data cache by set/way.
- Clean and invalidate data cache by set/way.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

In a unified cache implementation, the data cache maintenance operations apply to the unified caches.

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CMaintVA, bits [3:0]

Cache Maintenance by Virtual Address. Indicates the supported cache maintenance operations by VA, in an implementation with hierarchical caches. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Supported hierarchical cache maintenance operations by VA are:

- Invalidate data cache by VA.
- Clean data cache by VA.
- Clean and invalidate data cache by VA.
- Invalidate instruction cache by VA.
- Invalidate all instruction cache entries.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

In a unified cache implementation, data cache maintenance operations apply to the unified caches, and the instruction cache maintenance instructions are not implemented.

Accessing ID_MMFR3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0001	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = ID_MMFR3;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = ID_MMFR3;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = ID_MMFR3;
```


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G8.2.96 ID_MMFR4, Memory Model Feature Register 4

The ID_MMFR4 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the implemented memory model and memory management support in AArch32 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ID_MMFR4 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ID_MMFR4_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ID_MMFR4 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ID_MMFR4 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31:28	27:24	23:20	19:16	15:12	11:8	7:4	3:0
EVT	CCIDX	LSM	HPDS	CnP	XNX	AC2	SpecSEI

EVT, bits [31:28]

Enhanced Virtualization Traps. If EL2 is implemented, indicates support for the HCR2.{TTLBIS, TOCU, TICAB, TID4} traps. Defined values are:

`0b0000` HCR2.{TTLBIS, TOCU, TICAB, TID4} traps are not supported.

`0b0001` HCR2.{TOCU, TICAB, TID4} traps are supported. HCR2.TTLBIS trap is not supported.

`0b0010` HCR2.{TTLBIS, TOCU, TICAB, TID4} traps are supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_EVT implements the functionality identified by the values `0b0001` and `0b0010`.

If EL2 is not implemented supporting AArch32, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

In Armv8.2, the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001`, and `0b0010`.

From Armv8.5, the permitted values are:

- `0b0000` when EL2 is not implemented or does not support AArch32.
- `0b0010` when EL2 is implemented and supports AArch32.

CCIDX, bits [27:24]

Support for use of the revised CCSIDR format and the presence of the CCSIDR2 is indicated. Defined values are:

`0b0000` 32-bit format implemented for all levels of the CCSIDR, and the CCSIDR2 register is not implemented.

`0b0001` 64-bit format implemented for all levels of the CCSIDR, and the CCSIDR2 register is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_CCIDX implements the functionality identified by `0b0001`.

From Armv8.3, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

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LSM, bits [23:20]

Indicates support for LSMAOE and nTLSMD bits in HSCTLR and SCTLR. Defined values are:

`0b0000` LSMAOE and nTLSMD bits not supported.

`0b0001` LSMAOE and nTLSMD bits supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_LSMAOC implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.2, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

HPDS, bits [19:16]

Hierarchical permission disables bits in translation tables. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Disabling of hierarchical controls not supported.

`0b0001` Supports disabling of hierarchical controls using the TTBCR2.HPD0, TTBCR2.HPD1, and HTCR.HPD bits.

`0b0010` As for value `0b0001`, and adds possible hardware allocation of bits[62:59] of the Translation table descriptors from the final lookup level for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED use.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_AA32HPD implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_HPDS2 implements the functionality added by the value `0b0010`.

Note

The value `0b0000` implies that the encoding for TTBCR2 is UNDEFINED.

CnP, bits [15:12]

Common not Private translations. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Common not Private translations not supported.

`0b0001` Common not Private translations supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_TTCNP implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.2, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

XNX, bits [11:8]

Support for execute-never control distinction by Exception level at stage 2. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Distinction between EL0 and EL1 execute-never control at stage 2 not supported.

`0b0001` Distinction between EL0 and EL1 execute-never control at stage 2 supported.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_XNX implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

When FEAT_XNX is implemented:

- If all of the following conditions are true, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the value of ID_MMFR4.XNX is `0b0000` or `0b0001`:
  - ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1.XNX ==1.
  - EL2 cannot use AArch32.
  - EL1 can use AArch32.
- If EL2 can use AArch32 then the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

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AC2, bits [7:4]

Indicates the extension of the ACTLR and HACTLR registers using ACTLR2 and HACTLR2. Defined values are:

`0b0000` ACTLR2 and HACTLR2 are not implemented.

`0b0001` ACTLR2 and HACTLR2 are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8.0, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.2, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

SpecSEI, bits [3:0]

Describes whether the PE can generate SError interrupt exceptions from speculative reads of memory, including speculative instruction fetches. The defined values of this field are:

`0b0000` The PE never generates an SError interrupt due to an External abort on a speculative read.

`0b0001` The PE might generate an SError interrupt due to an External abort on a speculative read.

All other values are reserved.

Accessing ID_MMFR4

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_FGT) || !IsZero(ID_MMFR4) ||
boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "ID_MMFR4 trapped by HCR_EL2.TID3") && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_FGT) || !IsZero(ID_MMFR4) ||
boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "ID_MMFR4 trapped by HCR.TID3") && HCR.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = ID_MMFR4;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = ID_MMFR4;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = ID_MMFR4;
```


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G8.2.97 ID_MMFR5, Memory Model Feature Register 5

The ID_MMFR5 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the implemented memory model and memory management support in AArch32 state.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ID_MMFR5 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ID_MMFR5_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ID_MMFR5 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ID_MMFR5 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
RES0	nTLBPA	ETS

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

nTLBPA, bits [7:4]

Indicates support for intermediate caching of translation table walks. Defined values are:

`0b0000` The intermediate caching of translation table walks might include non-coherent caches of previous valid translation table entries since the last completed relevant TLBI applicable to the PE where either:

- The caching is indexed by the physical address of the location holding the translation table entry.
- The caching is used for stage 1 translations and is indexed by the intermediate physical address of the location holding the translation table entry.

`0b0001` The intermediate caching of translation table walks does not include non-coherent caches of previous valid translation table entries since the last completed TLBI applicable to the PE where either:

- The caching is indexed by the physical address of the location holding the translation table entry.
- The caching is used for stage 1 translations and is indexed by the intermediate physical address of the location holding the translation table entry.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_nTLBPA implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.0, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

ETS, bits [3:0]

Indicates support for Enhanced Translation Synchronization. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Enhanced Translation Synchronization is not supported.

`0b0001` Enhanced Translation Synchronization is supported.

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All other values are reserved.

FEAT_ETS implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.0, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.7, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Accessing ID_MMFR5

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0011	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_FGT) || !IsZero(ID_MMFR5) ||
boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "ID_MMFR5 trapped by HCR_EL2.TID3") && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_FGT) || !IsZero(ID_MMFR5) ||
boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "ID_MMFR5 trapped by HCR.TID3") && HCR.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = ID_MMFR5;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = ID_MMFR5;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = ID_MMFR5;
```


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G8.2.98 ID_PFR0, Processor Feature Register 0

The ID_PFR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Gives top-level information about the instruction sets and other features supported by the PE in AArch32 state.

Must be interpreted with ID_PFR1.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ID_PFR0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ID_PFR0_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ID_PFR0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ID_PFR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31:28	27:24	23:20	19:16	15:12	11:8	7:4	3:0
RAS	DIT	AMU	CSV2	State3	State2	State1	State0

RAS, bits [31:28]

RAS Extension version. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No RAS Extension.

`0b0001` RAS Extension implemented.

`0b0010` FEAT_RASv1p1 implemented. As `0b0001`, and adds support for additional ERXMISC<m> System registers.

Error records accessed through System registers conform to RAS System Architecture v1.1, which includes simplifications to ERR<n>STATUS and support for the optional RAS Timestamp Extension.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_RAS implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_RASv1p1 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

In Armv8.0 and Armv8.1, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

In Armv8.2, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

From Armv8.4, if FEAT_DoubleFault is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

From Armv8.4, when FEAT_DoubleFault is not implemented, and ERRIDR.NUM is 0, the permitted values are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED `0b0001` or `0b0010`.

Note

When the value of this field is `0b0001`, ID_PFR2.RAS_frac indicates whether FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented.

DIT, bits [27:24]

Data Independent Timing. Defined values are:

`0b0000` AArch32 does not guarantee constant execution time of any instructions.

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`0b0001` AArch32 provides the PSTATE.DIT mechanism to guarantee constant execution time of certain instructions.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_DIT implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

From Armv8.4, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

AMU, bits [23:20]

Indicates support for Activity Monitors Extension. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Activity Monitors Extension is not implemented.

`0b0001` FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented.

`0b0010` FEAT_AMUv1p1 is implemented. As `0b0001` and adds support for virtualization of the activity monitor event counters.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_AMUv1 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_AMUv1p1 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

In Armv8.0, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

In Armv8.4, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.6, the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001`, and `0b0010`.

CSV2, bits [19:16]

Speculative use of out of context branch targets. Defined values are:

`0b0000` This PE does not disclose whether branch targets trained in one hardware-described context can exploitatively control speculative execution in a different hardware-described context.

`0b0001` Branch targets trained in one hardware-described context can exploitatively control speculative execution in a different hardware-described context only in a hard-to-determine way.

`0b0010` Branch targets trained in one hardware-described context can exploitatively control speculative execution in a different hardware-described context only in a hard-to-determine way. Within a hardware-described context, branch targets trained for branches situated at one address can control speculative execution of branches situated at different addresses only in a hard-to-determine way.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_CSV2 implements the functionality identified by the values `0b0001` and `0b0010`.

From Armv8.5, the permitted values are `0b0001` and `0b0010`.

State3, bits [15:12]

T32EE instruction set support. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not implemented.

`0b0001` T32EE instruction set implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

State2, bits [11:8]

Jazelle extension support. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not implemented.

`0b0001` Jazelle extension implemented, without clearing of JOSCR.CV on exception entry.

`0b0010` Jazelle extension implemented, with clearing of JOSCR.CV on exception entry.

All other values are reserved.

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In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

State1, bits [7:4]

T32 instruction set support. Defined values are:

`0b0000` T32 instruction set not implemented.

`0b0001` T32 encodings before the introduction of Thumb-2 technology implemented:

- All instructions are 16-bit.
- A BL or BLX is a pair of 16-bit instructions.
- 32-bit instructions other than BL and BLX cannot be encoded.

`0b0011` T32 encodings after the introduction of Thumb-2 technology implemented, for all 16-bit and 32-bit T32 basic instructions.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0011`.

State0, bits [3:0]

A32 instruction set support. Defined values are:

`0b0000` A32 instruction set not implemented.

`0b0001` A32 instruction set implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Accessing ID_PFR0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = ID_PFR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = ID_PFR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = ID_PFR0;
```


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G8.2.99 ID_PFR1, Processor Feature Register 1

The ID_PFR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Gives information about the AArch32 programmers' model.

Must be interpreted with ID_PFR0.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ID_PFR1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ID_PFR1_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ID_PFR1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ID_PFR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31:28	27:24	23:20	19:16	15:12	11:8	7:4	3:0
GIC		Sec_frac	GenTimer		MProgMod	Security	ProgMod
	Virt_frac			Virtualization			

GIC, bits [31:28]

System register GIC CPU interface. Defined values are:

`0b0000` GIC CPU interface system registers not implemented.

`0b0001` System register interface to versions 3.0 and 4.0 of the GIC CPU interface is supported.

`0b0011` System register interface to version 4.1 of the GIC CPU interface is supported.

All other values are reserved.

Virt_frac, bits [27:24]

Virtualization fractional field. When the Virtualization field is `0b0000`, determines the support for Virtualization Extensions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No Virtualization Extensions are implemented.

`0b0001` The following Virtualization Extensions are implemented:

- The SCR.SIF bit, if EL3 is implemented.
- The modifications to the SCR.AW and SCR.FW bits described in the Virtualization Extensions, if EL3 is implemented.
- The MSR (banked register) and MRS (banked register) instructions.
- The ERET instruction.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are:

- `0b0000` when EL2 is implemented.
- `0b0001` when EL2 is not implemented.

This field is valid only when the value of ID_PFR1.Virtualization is 0, otherwise it holds the value `0b0000`.

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Note

The ID_ISAR registers do not identify whether the instructions added by the Virtualization Extensions are implemented.

Sec_frac, bits [23:20]

Security fractional field. When the Security field is `0b0000`, determines the support for Security Extensions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` No Security Extensions are implemented.

`0b0001` The following Security Extensions are implemented:

- The VBAR register.
- The TTBCR.PD0 and TTBCR.PD1 bits.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, plus the ability to access Secure or Non-secure physical memory is supported.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are:

- `0b0000` when EL3 is implemented.
- `0b0001` or `0b0010` when EL3 is not implemented.

This field is valid only when the value of ID_PFR1.Security is 0, otherwise it holds the value `0b0000`.

GenTimer, bits [19:16]

Generic Timer support. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Generic Timer is not implemented.

`0b0001` Generic Timer is implemented.

`0b0010` Generic Timer is implemented, and also includes support for CNTHCTL.EVNTIS and CNTKCTL.EVNTIS fields, and CNTPCTSS and CNTVCTSS counter views.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_ECV implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

In Armv8.0, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

From Armv8.6, the only permitted value is `0b0010`.

Virtualization, bits [15:12]

Virtualization support. Defined values are:

`0b0000` EL2, Hyp mode, and the HVC instruction not implemented.

`0b0001` EL2, Hyp mode, the HVC instruction, and all the features described by Virt_frac == `0b0001` implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are:

- `0b0000` when EL2 is not implemented.
- `0b0001` when EL2 is implemented.

In an implementation that includes EL2, if EL2 cannot use AArch32 but EL1 can use AArch32 then this field has the value `0b0001`.

Note

The ID_ISARs do not identify whether the HVC instruction is implemented.

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MProgMod, bits [11:8]

M-profile programmers' model support. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0010` Support for two-stack programmers' model.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

Security, bits [7:4]

Security support. Defined values are:

`0b0000` EL3, Monitor mode, and the SMC instruction not implemented.

`0b0001` EL3, Monitor mode, the SMC instruction, and all the features described by Sec_frac == `0b0001` implemented.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds the ability to set the NSACR.RFR bit. Not permitted in Armv8 as the NSACR.RFR bit is RES0.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are:

- `0b0000` when EL3 is not implemented.
- `0b0001` when EL3 is implemented.

In an implementation that includes EL3, if EL3 cannot use AArch32 but EL1 can use AArch32 then this field has the value `0b0001`.

ProgMod, bits [3:0]

Support for the standard programmers' model for ARMv4 and later. Model must support User, FIQ, IRQ, Supervisor, Abort, Undefined, and System modes. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Supported.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

Accessing ID_PFR1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = ID_PFR1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
        R[t] = ID_PFR1;
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        R[t] = ID_PFR1;
```


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G8.2.100 ID_PFR2, Processor Feature Register 2

The ID_PFR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Gives information about the AArch32 programmers' model.

Must be interpreted with ID_PFR0 and ID_PFR1.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ID_PFR2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ID_PFR2_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ID_PFR2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ID_PFR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 12	11 … 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
RES0	RAS_frac	SSBS	CSV3

Bits [31:12]

Reserved, RES0.

RAS_frac, bits [11:8]

RAS Extension fractional field.

`0b0000` If ID_PFR0.RAS == `0b0001`, RAS Extension implemented.

`0b0001` If ID_PFR0.RAS == `0b0001`, as `0b0000` and adds support for additional ERXMISC<m> System registers.

Error records accessed through System registers conform to RAS System Architecture v1.1, which includes simplifications to ERR<n>STATUS and support for the optional RAS Timestamp Extension.

All other values are reserved.

This field is valid only if ID_PFR0.RAS == `0b0001`.

SSBS, bits [7:4]

Speculative Store Bypassing controls in AArch64 state. Defined values are:

`0b0000` AArch32 provides no mechanism to control the use of Speculative Store Bypassing.

`0b0001` AArch32 provides the PSTATE.SSBS mechanism to mark regions that are Speculative Store Bypass Safe.

In Armv8.0, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.5, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

All other values are reserved.

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CSV3, bits [3:0]

Speculative use of faulting data. Defined values are:

`0b0000` This PE does not disclose whether data loaded under speculation with a permission or domain fault can be used to form an address or generate condition codes or SVE predicate values to be used by other instructions in the speculative sequence.

`0b0001` Data loaded under speculation with a permission or domain fault cannot be used to form an address, generate condition codes, or generate SVE predicate values to be used by other instructions in the speculative sequence. The execution timing of any other instructions in the speculative sequence is not a function of the data loaded under speculation.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_CSV3 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

In Armv8.0, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.5, the only permitted value is `0b0001`.

If FEAT_E0PD is implemented, FEAT_CSV3 must be implemented.

Accessing ID_PFR2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0011	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = ID_PFR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = ID_PFR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = ID_PFR2;
```


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G8.2.101 IFAR, Instruction Fault Address Register

The IFAR characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the virtual address of the faulting address that caused a synchronous Prefetch Abort exception.

Configurations

AArch32 System register IFAR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register FAR_EL1[63:32].

AArch32 System register IFAR bits [31:0] (S) are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register HIFAR[31:0] when EL2 is implemented, EL3 is implemented and the implementation only supports execution in AArch32 state.

AArch32 System register IFAR bits [31:0] (S) are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register FAR_EL2[63:32] when EL2 is implemented.

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to IFAR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

IFAR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
VA of faulting address of synchronous Prefetch Abort exception

Bits [31:0]

VA of faulting address of synchronous Prefetch Abort exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing IFAR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0110	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T6 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T6 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
```


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```
        R[t] = IFAR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = IFAR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = IFAR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = IFAR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = IFAR_S;
    else
        R[t] = IFAR_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0110	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T6 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T6 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        IFAR_NS = R[t];
    else
        IFAR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        IFAR_NS = R[t];
    else
        IFAR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        IFAR_S = R[t];
    else
        IFAR_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.102 IFSR, Instruction Fault Status Register

The IFSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds status information about the last instruction fault.

Configurations

AArch32 System register IFSR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register IFSR32_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to IFSR are UNDEFINED.

The current translation table format determines which format of the register is used.

Attributes

IFSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When TTBCR.EAE == 0:

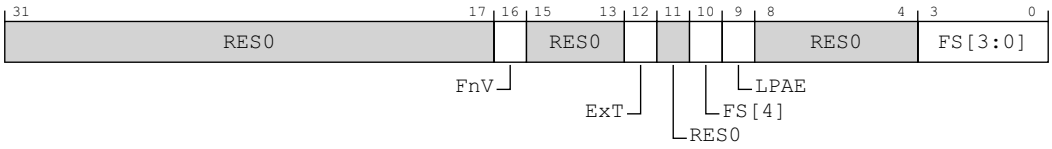

Bits [31:17]

Reserved, RES0.

FnV, bit [16]

FAR not Valid, for a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk.

`0b0` IFAR is valid.

`0b1` IFAR is not valid, and holds an UNKNOWN value.

This field is valid only for a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk. It is RES0 for all other Prefetch Abort exceptions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [15:13]

Reserved, RES0.

ExT, bit [12]

External abort type. This bit can be used to provide an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED classification of External aborts.

In an implementation that does not provide any classification of External aborts, this bit is RES0.

For aborts other than External aborts this bit always returns 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Bit [11]

Reserved, RES0.

FS, bits [10, 3:0]

Fault Status bits. Bits [10] and [3:0] are interpreted together.

`0b00001` PC alignment fault.

`0b00010` Debug exception.

`0b00011` Access flag fault, level 1.

`0b00101` Translation fault, level 1.

`0b00110` Access flag fault, level 2.

`0b00111` Translation fault, level 2.

`0b01000` Synchronous External abort, not on translation table walk.

`0b01001` Domain fault, level 1.

`0b01011` Domain fault, level 2.

`0b01100` Synchronous External abort, on translation table walk, level 1.

`0b01101` Permission fault, level 1.

`0b01110` Synchronous External abort, on translation table walk, level 2.

`0b01111` Permission fault, level 2.

`0b10000` TLB conflict abort.

`0b10100` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fault (Lockdown fault).

`0b11001` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access, not on translation table walk.

`0b11100` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on translation table walk, level 1.

`0b11110` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on translation table walk, level 2.

All other values are reserved.

For more information about the lookup level associated with a fault, see *The level associated with MMU faults on a Short-descriptor translation table lookup* on page G5-8941.

The FS field is split as follows:

- FS[4] is IFSR[10].
- FS[3:0] is IFSR[3:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

LPAE, bit [9]

On taking a Data Abort exception, this bit is set as follows:

`0b0` Using the Short-descriptor translation table formats.

`0b1` Using the Long-descriptor translation table formats.

Hardware does not interpret this bit to determine the behavior of the memory system, and therefore software can set this bit to 0 or 1 without affecting operation.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [8:4]

Reserved, RES0.

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When TTBCR.EAE == 1:

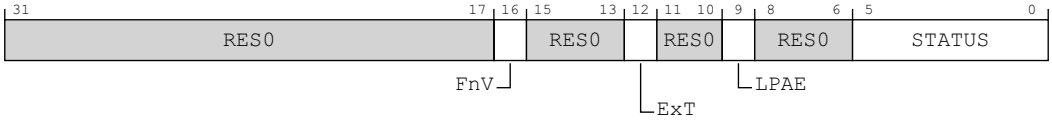

Bits [31:17]

Reserved, RES0.

FnV, bit [16]

FAR not Valid, for a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk.

`0b0` IFAR is valid.

`0b1` IFAR is not valid, and holds an UNKNOWN value.

This field is valid only for a synchronous External abort other than a synchronous External abort on a translation table walk. It is RES0 for all other Prefetch Abort exceptions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [15:13]

Reserved, RES0.

ExT, bit [12]

External abort type. This bit can be used to provide an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED classification of External aborts.

In an implementation that does not provide any classification of External aborts, this bit is RES0.

For aborts other than External aborts this bit always returns 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [11:10]

Reserved, RES0.

LPAE, bit [9]

On taking a Data Abort exception, this bit is set as follows:

`0b0` Using the Short-descriptor translation table formats.

`0b1` Using the Long-descriptor translation table formats.

Hardware does not interpret this bit to determine the behavior of the memory system, and therefore software can set this bit to 0 or 1 without affecting operation.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [8:6]

Reserved, RES0.

STATUS, bits [5:0]

Fault status bits. Possible values of this field are:

`0b000000` Address size fault in translation table base register.

`0b000001` Address size fault, level 1.

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`0b000010` Address size fault, level 2.

`0b000011` Address size fault, level 3.

`0b000101` Translation fault, level 1.

`0b000110` Translation fault, level 2.

`0b000111` Translation fault, level 3.

`0b001001` Access flag fault, level 1.

`0b001010` Access flag fault, level 2.

`0b001011` Access flag fault, level 3.

`0b001101` Permission fault, level 1.

`0b001110` Permission fault, level 2.

`0b001111` Permission fault, level 3.

`0b010000` Synchronous External abort, not on translation table walk.

`0b010101` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk, level 1.

`0b010110` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk, level 2.

`0b010111` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk, level 3.

`0b011000` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access, not on translation table walk.

`0b011101` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk, level 1.

`0b011110` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk, level 2.

`0b011111` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk, level 3.

`0b100001` PC alignment fault.

`0b100010` Debug exception.

`0b110000` TLB conflict abort.

All other values are reserved.

When FEAT_RAS is implemented, `0b011000`, `0b011101`, `0b011110`, and `0b011111` are reserved.

For more information about the lookup level associated with a fault, see *The level associated with MMU faults on a Long-descriptor translation table lookup* on page G5-8943.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing IFSR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = IFSR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = IFSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = IFSR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = IFSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = IFSR_S;
    else
        R[t] = IFSR_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        IFSR_NS = R[t];
    else
        IFSR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        IFSR_NS = R[t];
    else
        IFSR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        IFSR_S = R[t];
    else
        IFSR_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.103 ISR, Interrupt Status Register

The ISR characteristics are:

Purpose

Shows the pending status of the IRQ, FIQ, or SError.

When executing at EL2, EL3, or Secure EL1, when SCR_EL3.EEL2 == `0b0`, this shows the pending status of the physical interrupts.

When executing at Non-secure EL1, or at Secure EL1, when SCR_EL3.EEL2 == `0b01`:

- If the HCR.{IMO,FMO,AMO} bit has a value of 1, the corresponding ISR.{I,F,A} bit shows the pending status of the virtual IRQ, FIQ, or SError.
- If the HCR.{IMO,FMO,AMO} bit has a value of 0, the corresponding ISR.{I,F,A} bit shows the pending status of the physical IRQ, FIQ, or SError.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ISR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ISR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ISR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ISR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 9	8	7	6	5 … 0
RES0	A	I	F	RES0

Bits [31:9]

Reserved, RES0.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt pending bit:

`0b0` No pending SError interrupt.

`0b1` An SError interrupt is pending.

If the SError interrupt is edge-triggered, this field is cleared to zero when the physical SError interrupt is taken.

I, bit [7]

IRQ pending bit. Indicates whether an IRQ interrupt is pending:

`0b0` No pending IRQ.

`0b1` An IRQ interrupt is pending.

F, bit [6]

FIQ pending bit. Indicates whether an FIQ interrupt is pending.

`0b0` No pending FIQ.

`0b1` An FIQ interrupt is pending.

Bits [5:0]

Reserved, RES0.

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Accessing ISR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1100	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T12 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T12 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = ISR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = ISR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = ISR;
```


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G8.2.104 ITLBIALL, Instruction TLB Invalidate All

The ITLBIALL characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from instruction TLBs that are from any level of the translation table walk. The entries that are invalidated are as follows:

- If executed at EL1, all entries that:
  - Would be required for the EL1&0 translation regime.
  - Match the current VMID, if EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state.
- If executed in Secure state when EL3 is using AArch32, all entries that would be required for the Secure PL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed at EL2, and if EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, the stage 1 or stage 2 translation table entries that would be required for the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime and matches the current VMID.

The invalidation only applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Arm deprecates the use of this System instruction. It is only provided for backwards compatibility with earlier versions of the Arm architecture.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ITLBIALL are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ITLBIALL is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Rt> is ignored.

Executing ITLBIALL instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1000	0b0101	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
```


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```
            AArch32.ITLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
        else
            AArch32.ITLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.ITLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.ITLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL30, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
```


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G8.2.105 ITLBIASID, Instruction TLB Invalidate by ASID match

The ITLBIASID characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from instruction TLBs that meet the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used for the specified ASID, and either:
  - — Is from a level of lookup above the final level.
  - — Is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the entry would be used with the current VMID.

From the entries that match these requirements, the entries that are invalidated are required for the following translation regime:

- If executed at Secure EL1 when EL3 is using AArch64, the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Secure state when EL3 is using AArch32, the Secure PL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Non-secure state, the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation only applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Arm deprecates the use of this System instruction. It is only provided for backwards compatibility with earlier versions of the Arm architecture.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ITLBIASID are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ITLBIASID is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 0
RES0	ASID

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

ASID, bits [7:0]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries for non-global pages that match the ASID values will be affected by this System instruction.

Executing ITLBIASID instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1000	0b0101	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch32.ITLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, R[t]);
        else
            AArch32.ITLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.ITLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr,
R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.ITLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL30, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr,
R[t]);
```


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G8.2.106 ITLBIMVA, Instruction TLB Invalidate by VA

The ITLBIMVA characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from instruction TLBs that meet the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified address, and one of the following applies:
  - The entry is from a level of lookup above the final level and matches the specified ASID.
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of lookup.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup that matches the specified ASID.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the entry would be used with the current VMID.

From the entries that match these requirements, the entries that are invalidated are required for the following translation regime:

- If executed at Secure EL1 when EL3 is using AArch64, the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Secure state when EL3 is using AArch32, the Secure PL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Non-secure state, the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation only applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Arm deprecates the use of this System instruction. It is only provided for backwards compatibility with earlier versions of the Arm architecture.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to ITLBIMVA are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ITLBIMVA is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 12	11 … 8	7 … 0
VA	RES0	ASID

VA, bits [31:12]

Virtual address to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Bits [11:8]

Reserved, RES0.

ASID, bits [7:0]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this operation, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

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Executing ITLBIMVA instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1000	0b0101	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch32.ITLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, R[t]);
        else
            AArch32.ITLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.ITLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.ITLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL30, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
```


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G8.2.107 JIDR, Jazelle ID Register

The JIDR characteristics are:

Purpose

A Jazelle register, which identified the Jazelle architecture version.

Configurations

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to JIDR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

JIDR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
RAZ	

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RAZ.

Accessing JIDR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b111	0b0000	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "JIDR UNDEFINED at EL0" then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HCR_EL2.TID0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    else
        R[t] = JIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    else
        R[t] = JIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = JIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = JIDR;
```


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G8.2.108 JMCR, Jazelle Main Configuration Register

The JMCR characteristics are:

Purpose

A Jazelle register, which provides control of the Jazelle extension.

Configurations

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to JMCR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

JMCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
RAZ/WI	

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Accessing JMCR

For accesses from EL0 it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the register is RW or UNDEFINED.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b111	0b0010	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "JMCR UNDEFINED at EL0" then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = JMCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    R[t] = JMCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = JMCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = JMCR;
```


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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b111	0b0010	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "JMCR UNDEFINED at EL0" then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        return;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    return;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    return;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    return;
```


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G8.2.109 JOSCR, Jazelle OS Control Register

The JOSCR characteristics are:

Purpose

A Jazelle register, which provides operating system control of the Jazelle Extension.

Configurations

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to JOSCR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

JOSCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
RAZ/WI

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Accessing JOSCR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b111	0b0001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "JOSCR UNDEFINED at EL0" then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = JOSCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    R[t] = JOSCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = JOSCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = JOSCR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b111	0b0001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "JOSCR UNDEFINED at EL0" then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    else
        return;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    return;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    return;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    return;
```


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G8.2.110 MAIR0, Memory Attribute Indirection Register 0

The MAIR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Along with MAIR1, provides the memory attribute encodings corresponding to the possible AttrIndx values in a Long-descriptor format translation table entry for stage 1 translations.

AttrIndx[2] indicates the MAIR register to be used:

- When AttrIndx[2] is 0, MAIR0 is used.
- When AttrIndx[2] is 1, MAIR1 is used.

Configurations

AArch32 System register MAIR0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register MAIR_EL1[31:0] when EL3 is not implemented or EL3 is using AArch64.

AArch32 System register MAIR0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PRRR[31:0] when EL3 is not implemented or EL3 is using AArch64.

AArch32 System register MAIR0 bits [31:0] (MAIR0_NS) are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PRRR[31:0] (PRRR_NS) when EL3 is using AArch32.

AArch32 System register MAIR0 bits [31:0] (MAIR0_S) are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PRRR[31:0] (PRRR_S) when EL3 is using AArch32.

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to MAIR0 are UNDEFINED.

MAIR0 and PRRR are the same register, with a different view depending on the value of TTBCR.EAE:

- When it is set to 0, the register is as described in PRRR.
- When it is set to 1, the register is as described in MAIR0.

When EL3 is using AArch32, write access to MAIR0(S) is disabled when the CP15SDISABLE signal is asserted HIGH.

Attributes

MAIR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When TTBCR.EAE == 1:

31 – 24	23 – 16	15 – 8	7 – 0
Attr3	Attr2	Attr1	Attr0

Attr<n>, bits [8n+7:8n], for n = 3 to 0

The memory attribute encoding for an AttrIndx[2:0] entry in a Long descriptor format translation table entry, where:

- AttrIndx[2:0] gives the value of <n> in Attr<n>.
- AttrIndx[2] defines which MAIR to access. Attr7 to Attr4 are in MAIR1, and Attr3 to Attr0 are in MAIR0.

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Bits [7:4] are encoded as follows:

Attr<n>[7:4]	Meaning
0b0000	Device memory. See encoding of Attr<n>[3:0] for the type of Device memory.
0b00RW, RW not 0b00	Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Transient.
0b0100	Normal memory, Outer Non-cacheable.
0b01RW, RW not 0b00	Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Transient.
0b10RW	Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Non-transient.
0b11RW	Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Non-transient.

R = Outer Read-Allocate policy, W = Outer Write-Allocate policy.

The meaning of bits [3:0] depends on the value of bits [7:4]:

Attr<n>[3:0]	Meaning when Attr<n>[7:4] is 0b0000	Meaning when Attr<n>[7:4] is not 0b0000
0b0000	Device-nGnRnE memory	UNPREDICTABLE
0b00RW, RW not 0b00	UNPREDICTABLE	Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Transient
0b0100	Device-nGnRE memory	Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable
0b01RW, RW not 0b00	UNPREDICTABLE	Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Transient
0b1000	Device-nGRE memory	Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Non-transient (RW=0b00)
0b10RW, RW not 0b00	UNPREDICTABLE	Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Non-transient
0b1100	Device-GRE memory	Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Non-transient (RW=0b00)
0b11RW, RW not 0b00	UNPREDICTABLE	Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Non-transient

R = Inner Read-Allocate policy, W = Inner Write-Allocate policy.

The R and W bits in some Attr<n> fields have the following meanings:

R or W	Meaning
0b0	No Allocate
0b1	Allocate

When FEAT_XS is implemented, stage 1 Inner Write-Back Cacheable, Outer Write-Back Cacheable memory types have the XS attribute set to 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing MAIR0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1010	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T10 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T10 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            R[t] = MAIR0_NS;
        else
            R[t] = PRRR_NS;
    else
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            R[t] = MAIR0;
        else
            R[t] = PRRR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            R[t] = MAIR0_NS;
        else
            R[t] = PRRR_NS;
    else
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            R[t] = MAIR0;
        else
            R[t] = PRRR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
        if SCR.NS == '0' then
            R[t] = MAIR0_S;
        else
            R[t] = MAIR0_NS;
    else
        if SCR.NS == '0' then
            R[t] = PRRR_S;
        else
            R[t] = PRRR_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1010	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T10 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
```


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```
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T10 == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TVM == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
            if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
                MAIR0_NS = R[t];
            else
                PRRR_NS = R[t];
        else
            if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
                MAIR0 = R[t];
            else
                PRRR = R[t];
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
        if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
            if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
                MAIR0_NS = R[t];
            else
                PRRR_NS = R[t];
        else
            if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
                MAIR0 = R[t];
            else
                PRRR = R[t];
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        if SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE == HIGH then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE2 == HIGH then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
                if SCR.NS == '0' then
                    MAIR0_S = R[t];
                else
                    MAIR0_NS = R[t];
            else
                if SCR.NS == '0' then
                    PRRR_S = R[t];
                else
                    PRRR_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.111 MAIR1, Memory Attribute Indirection Register 1

The MAIR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Along with MAIR0, provides the memory attribute encodings corresponding to the possible AttrIndx values in a Long-descriptor format translation table entry for stage 1 translations.

AttrIndx[2] indicates the MAIR register to be used:

- When AttrIndx[2] is 0, MAIR0 is used.
- When AttrIndx[2] is 1, MAIR1 is used.

Configurations

AArch32 System register MAIR1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register MAIR_EL1[63:32] when EL3 is not implemented or EL3 is using AArch64.

AArch32 System register MAIR1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register NMRR[31:0] when EL3 is not implemented or EL3 is using AArch64.

AArch32 System register MAIR1 bits [31:0] (MAIR1_NS) are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register NMRR[31:0] (NMRR_NS) when EL3 is using AArch32.

AArch32 System register MAIR1 bits [31:0] (MAIR1_S) are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register NMRR[31:0] (NMRR_S) when EL3 is using AArch32.

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to MAIR1 are UNDEFINED.

MAIR1 and NMRR are the same register, with a different view depending on the value of TTBCR.EAE:

- When it is set to 0, the register is as described in NMRR.
- When it is set to 1, the register is as described in MAIR1.

When EL3 is using AArch32, write access to MAIR1(S) is disabled when the CP15SDISABLE signal is asserted HIGH.

Attributes

MAIR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When TTBCR.EAE == 1:

31 … 24	23 … 16	15 … 8	7 … 0
Attr7	Attr6	Attr5	Attr4

Attr<n>, bits [8(n-4)+7:8(n-4)], for n = 7 to 4

The memory attribute encoding for an AttrIndx[2:0] entry in a Long descriptor format translation table entry, where:

- AttrIndx[2:0] gives the value of <n> in Attr<n>.
- AttrIndx[2] defines which MAIR to access. Attr7 to Attr4 are in MAIR1, and Attr3 to Attr0 are in MAIR0.

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Bits [7:4] are encoded as follows:

Attr<n>[7:4]	Meaning
0b0000	Device memory. See encoding of Attr<n>[3:0] for the type of Device memory.
0b00RW, RW not 0b00	Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Transient.
0b0100	Normal memory, Outer Non-cacheable.
0b01RW, RW not 0b00	Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Transient.
0b10RW	Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Non-transient.
0b11RW	Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Non-transient.

R = Outer Read-Allocate policy, W = Outer Write-Allocate policy.

The meaning of bits [3:0] depends on the value of bits [7:4]:

Attr<n>[3:0]	Meaning when Attr<n>[7:4] is 0b0000	Meaning when Attr<n>[7:4] is not 0b0000
0b0000	Device-nGnRnE memory	UNPREDICTABLE
0b00RW, RW not 0b00	UNPREDICTABLE	Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Transient
0b0100	Device-nGnRE memory	Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable
0b01RW, RW not 0b00	UNPREDICTABLE	Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Transient
0b1000	Device-nGRE memory	Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Non-transient (RW=0b00)
0b10RW, RW not 0b00	UNPREDICTABLE	Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Non-transient
0b1100	Device-GRE memory	Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Non-transient (RW=0b00)
0b11RW, RW not 0b00	UNPREDICTABLE	Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Non-transient

R = Inner Read-Allocate policy, W = Inner Write-Allocate policy.

The R and W bits in some Attr<n> fields have the following meanings:

R or W	Meaning
0b0	No Allocate
0b1	Allocate

When FEAT_XS is implemented, stage 1 Inner Write-Back Cacheable, Outer Write-Back Cacheable memory types have the XS attribute set to 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing MAIR1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1010	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T10 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T10 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            R[t] = MAIR1_NS;
        else
            R[t] = NMRR_NS;
    else
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            R[t] = MAIR1;
        else
            R[t] = NMRR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            R[t] = MAIR1_NS;
        else
            R[t] = NMRR_NS;
    else
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            R[t] = MAIR1;
        else
            R[t] = NMRR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
        if SCR.NS == '0' then
            R[t] = MAIR1_S;
        else
            R[t] = MAIR1_NS;
    else
        if SCR.NS == '0' then
            R[t] = NMRR_S;
        else
            R[t] = NMRR_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1010	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T10 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
```


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```
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T10 == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TVM == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
            if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
                MAIR1_NS = R[t];
            else
                NMRR_NS = R[t];
        else
            if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
                MAIR1 = R[t];
            else
                NMRR = R[t];
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
        if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
            if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
                MAIR1_NS = R[t];
            else
                NMRR_NS = R[t];
        else
            if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
                MAIR1 = R[t];
            else
                NMRR = R[t];
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        if SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE == HIGH then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE2 == HIGH then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
                if SCR.NS == '0' then
                    MAIR1_S = R[t];
                else
                    MAIR1_NS = R[t];
            else
                if SCR.NS == '0' then
                    NMRR_S = R[t];
                else
                    NMRR_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.112 MIDR, Main ID Register

The MIDR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides identification information for the PE, including an implementer code for the device and a device ID number.

Configurations

AArch32 System register MIDR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register MIDR_EL1[31:0].

AArch32 System register MIDR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register MIDR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to MIDR are UNDEFINED.

Some fields of the MIDR are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. For more information about the values of these fields for a particular Armv8 implementation, and any implementation-specific significance of these values, see the product documentation.

Attributes

MIDR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

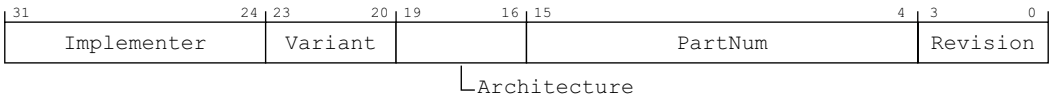

Implementer, bits [31:24]

The Implementer code. This field must hold an implementer code that has been assigned by Arm. Assigned codes include the following:

`0x00` Reserved for software use.

`0x41` Arm Limited.

`0x42` Broadcom Corporation.

`0x43` Cavium Inc.

`0x44` Digital Equipment Corporation.

`0x46` Fujitsu Ltd.

`0x49` Infineon Technologies AG.

`0x4D` Motorola or Freescale Semiconductor Inc.

`0x4E` NVIDIA Corporation.

`0x50` Applied Micro Circuits Corporation.

`0x51` Qualcomm Inc.

`0x56` Marvell International Ltd.

`0x69` Intel Corporation.

`0xC0` Ampere Computing.

Arm can assign codes that are not published in this manual. All values not assigned by Arm are reserved and must not be used.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

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Variant, bits [23:20]

Variant number. Typically, this field is used to distinguish between different product variants, or major revisions of a product.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Architecture, bits [19:16]

Architecture version. Defined values are:

`0b0001` Armv4.

`0b0010` Armv4T.

`0b0011` Armv5 (obsolete).

`0b0100` Armv5T.

`0b0101` Armv5TE.

`0b0110` Armv5TEJ.

`0b0111` Armv6.

`0b1111` Architectural features are individually identified in the ID_* registers.

All other values are reserved.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

PartNum, bits [15:4]

Primary Part Number for the device.

On processors implemented by Arm, if the top four bits of the primary part number are `0x0` or `0x7`, the variant and architecture are encoded differently.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Revision, bits [3:0]

Revision number for the device.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing MIDR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        R[t] = VPIDR_EL2<31:0>;
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        R[t] = VPIDR;
    else
        R[t] = MIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = MIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = MIDR;
```


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G8.2.113 MPIDR, Multiprocessor Affinity Register

The MPIDR characteristics are:

Purpose

In a multiprocessor system, provides an additional PE identification mechanism for scheduling purposes.

Configurations

AArch32 System register MPIDR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register MPIDR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to MPIDR are UNDEFINED.

In a uniprocessor system, Arm recommends that each Aff<n> field of this register returns a value of 0.

Attributes

MPIDR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	30	29 25	24	23 16	15 8	7 0
M	U	RES0	MT	Aff2	Aff1	Aff0

M, bit [31]

Indicates whether this implementation includes the functionality introduced by the Armv7 Multiprocessing Extensions.

`0b0` This implementation does not include the Armv7 Multiprocessing Extensions functionality.

`0b1` This implementation includes the Armv7 Multiprocessing Extensions functionality.

Access to this field is RAO/WI.

U, bit [30]

Indicates a Uniprocessor system, as distinct from PE 0 in a multiprocessor system.

`0b0` Processor is part of a multiprocessor system.

`0b1` Processor is part of a uniprocessor system.

Bits [29:25]

Reserved, RES0.

MT, bit [24]

Indicates whether the lowest level of affinity consists of logical PEs that are implemented using a multithreading type approach. See the description of Aff0 for more information about affinity levels.

`0b0` Performance of PEs with different affinity level 0 values, and the same values for affinity level 1 and higher, is largely independent.

`0b1` Performance of PEs with different affinity level 0 values, and the same values for affinity level 1 and higher, is very interdependent.

Aff2, bits [23:16]

Affinity level 2. See the description of Aff0 for more information.

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Aff1, bits [15:8]

Affinity level 1. See the description of Aff0 for more information.

Aff0, bits [7:0]

Affinity level 0. This is the affinity level that is most significant for determining PE behavior. Higher affinity levels are increasingly less significant in determining PE behavior. The assigned value of the MPIDR.{Aff2, Aff1, Aff0} or MPIDR_EL1.{Aff3, Aff2, Aff1, Aff0} set of fields of each PE must be unique within the system as a whole.

Accessing MPIDR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0000	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        R[t] = VMPIDR_EL2<31:0>;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        R[t] = VMPIDR;
    else
        R[t] = MPIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = MPIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = MPIDR;
```


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G8.2.114 MVBAR, Monitor Vector Base Address Register

The MVBAR characteristics are:

Purpose

When EL3 is implemented and can use AArch32, holds the vector base address for any exception that is taken to Monitor mode.

Secure software must program the MVBAR with the required initial value as part of the PE boot sequence.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to MVBAR are UNDEFINED.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether MVBAR[0] has a fixed value and ignored writes, or takes the last value written to it.

On a Warm reset into EL3 using AArch32, the reset value of MVBAR is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice between the following:

- MVBAR[31:5] = an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value, which might be UNKNOWN, MVBAR[4:1] = RES0, and MVBAR[0] = 0.
- MVBAR[31:1] = an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value that is bits[31:1] of the AArch32 reset address, and MVBAR[0] = 1.

Attributes

MVBAR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When programmed with a vector base address:

31 … 5	4 … 0
Vector Base Address	Reserved

Bits [31:5]

Vector Base Address. Bits[31:5] of the base address of the exception vectors for exceptions taken to this Exception level. Bits[4:0] of an exception vector are the exception offset.

Reserved, bits [4:0]

Reserved, see Configurations.

Accessing MVBAR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1100	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if IsHighestEL(EL1) then
```


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```
        R[t] = RVBAR;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T12 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T12 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.<NS,EEL2> == '01' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if IsHighestEL(EL2) then
        R[t] = RVBAR;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = MVBAR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1100	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T12 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T12 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.<NS,EEL2> == '01' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CP15SDISABLE == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CP15SDISABLE2 == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        MVBAR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.115 MVFR0, Media and VFP Feature Register 0

The MVFR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Describes the features provided by the AArch32 Advanced SIMD and Floating-point implementation.

Must be interpreted with MVFR1 and MVFR2.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.

Configurations

AArch32 System register MVFR0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register MVFR0_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to MVFR0 are UNDEFINED.

Implemented only if the implementation includes Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions.

Attributes

MVFR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31:28	27:24	23:20	19:16	15:12	11:8	7:4	3:0
FPRound	FPShVec	FPSqrt	FPDivide	FPTrap	FPDP	FPSP	SIMDReg

FPRound, bits [31:28]

Floating-Point Rounding modes. Indicates whether the floating-point implementation provides support for rounding modes. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not implemented, or only Round to Nearest mode supported, except that Round towards Zero mode is supported for VCVT instructions that always use that rounding mode regardless of the FPSCR setting.

`0b0001` All rounding modes supported.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

FPShVec, bits [27:24]

Short Vectors. Indicates whether the floating-point implementation provides support for the use of short vectors. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Short vectors not supported.

`0b0001` Short vector operation supported.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

FPSqrt, bits [23:20]

Square Root. Indicates whether the floating-point implementation provides support for the ARMv6 VFP square root operations. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported in hardware.

`0b0001` Supported.

All other values are reserved.

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In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

The VSQRT.F32 instruction also requires the single-precision floating-point attribute, bits [7:4], and the VSQRT.F64 instruction also requires the double-precision floating-point attribute, bits [11:8].

FPDivide, bits [19:16]

Indicates whether the floating-point implementation provides support for VFP divide operations. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported in hardware.

`0b0001` Supported.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

The VDIV.F32 instruction also requires the single-precision floating-point attribute, bits [7:4], and the VDIV.F64 instruction also requires the double-precision floating-point attribute, bits [11:8].

FPTrap, bits [15:12]

Floating Point Exception Trapping. Indicates whether the floating-point implementation provides support for exception trapping. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Supported.

All other values are reserved.

A value of `0b0001` indicates that, when the corresponding trap is enabled, a floating-point exception generates an exception.

FPDP, bits [11:8]

Double Precision. Indicates whether the floating-point implementation provides support for double-precision operations. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported in hardware.

`0b0001` Supported, VFPv2.

`0b0010` Supported, VFPv3, VFPv4, or Armv8. VFPv3 and Armv8 add an instruction to load a double-precision floating-point constant, and conversions between double-precision and fixed-point values.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0010`.

A value of `0b0001` or `0b0010` indicates support for all VFP double-precision instructions in the supported version of VFP, except that, in addition to this field being nonzero:

- VSQRT.F64 is only available if the Square root field is `0b0001`.
- VDIV.F64 is only available if the Divide field is `0b0001`.
- Conversion between double-precision and single-precision is only available if the single-precision field is nonzero.

FPSP, bits [7:4]

Single Precision. Indicates whether the floating-point implementation provides support for single-precision operations. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported in hardware.

`0b0001` Supported, VFPv2.

`0b0010` Supported, VFPv3 or VFPv4. VFPv3 adds an instruction to load a single-precision floating-point constant, and conversions between single-precision and fixed-point values.

All other values are reserved.

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In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0010`.

A value of `0b0001` or `0b0010` indicates support for all VFP single-precision instructions in the supported version of VFP, except that, in addition to this field being nonzero:

- VSQRT.F32 is only available if the Square root field is `0b0001`.
- VDIV.F32 is only available if the Divide field is `0b0001`.
- Conversion between double-precision and single-precision is only available if the double-precision field is nonzero.

SIMDReg, bits [3:0]

Advanced SIMD registers. Indicates whether the Advanced SIMD and floating-point implementation provides support for the Advanced SIMD and floating-point register bank. Defined values are:

`0b0000` The implementation has no Advanced SIMD and floating-point support.

`0b0001` The implementation includes floating-point support with 16 x 64-bit registers.

`0b0010` The implementation includes Advanced SIMD and floating-point support with 32 x 64-bit registers.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0010`.

Accessing MVFR0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

VMRS{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <spec_reg>

reg
0b0111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif (ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 == '0') || CPACR.cp10 == '00' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H != '1' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && ((ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 ==
'0') || HCPTR.TCP10 == '1') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x08);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x08);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x08);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        R[t] = MVFR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ((ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 == '0') || HCPTR.TCP10 ==
'1') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        R[t] = MVFR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPACR.cp10 == '00' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = MVFR0;
```


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G8.2.116 MVFR1, Media and VFP Feature Register 1

The MVFR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Describes the features provided by the AArch32 Advanced SIMD and Floating-point implementation.

Must be interpreted with MVFR0 and MVFR2.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.

Configurations

AArch32 System register MVFR1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register MVFR1_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to MVFR1 are UNDEFINED.

Implemented only if the implementation includes Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions.

Attributes

MVFR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31:28	27:24	23:20	19:16	15:12	11:8	7:4	3:0
SIMDFMAC	FPHP	SIMDHP	SIMDSP	SIMDInt	SIMDLS	FPDNaN	FPFtZ

SIMDFMAC, bits [31:28]

Advanced SIMD Fused Multiply-Accumulate. Indicates whether the Advanced SIMD implementation provides fused multiply accumulate instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not implemented.

`0b0001` Implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

The Advanced SIMD and floating-point implementations must provide the same level of support for these instructions.

FPHP, bits [27:24]

Floating Point Half Precision. Indicates the level of half-precision floating-point support. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Floating-point half-precision conversion instructions are supported for conversion between single-precision and half-precision.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds instructions for conversion between double-precision and half-precision.

`0b0011` As for `0b0010`, and adds support for half-precision floating-point arithmetic.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are:

- `0b0000` in an implementation without floating-point support.
- `0b0010` in an implementation with floating-point support that does not include the FEAT_FP16 extension.

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- `0b0011` in an implementation with floating-point support that includes the FEAT_FP16 extension.

The level of support indicated by this field must be equivalent to the level of support indicated by the SIMDHP field, meaning the permitted values are:

Half Precision instructions supported	FPHP	SIMDHP
No support	`0b0000`	`0b0000`
Conversions only	`0b0010`	`0b0001`
Conversions and arithmetic	`0b0011`	`0b0010`

SIMDHP, bits [23:20]

Advanced SIMD Half Precision. Indicates the level of half-precision floating-point support. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` SIMD half-precision conversion instructions are supported for conversion between single-precision and half-precision.

`0b0010` As for `0b0001`, and adds support for half-precision floating-point arithmetic.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are:

- `0b0000` in an implementation without SIMD floating-point support.
- `0b0001` in an implementation with SIMD floating-point support that does not include the FEAT_FP16 extension.
- `0b0010` in an implementation with SIMD floating-point support that includes the FEAT_FP16 extension.

The level of support indicated by this field must be equivalent to the level of support indicated by the FPHP field, meaning the permitted values are:

Half Precision instructions supported	FPHP	SIMDHP
No support	`0b0000`	`0b0000`
Conversions only	`0b0010`	`0b0001`
Conversions and arithmetic	`0b0011`	`0b0010`

SIMDSP, bits [19:16]

Advanced SIMD Single Precision. Indicates whether the Advanced SIMD and floating-point implementation provides single-precision floating-point instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not implemented.

`0b0001` Implemented. This value is permitted only if the SIMDInt field is `0b0001`.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

SIMDInt, bits [15:12]

Advanced SIMD Integer. Indicates whether the Advanced SIMD and floating-point implementation provides integer instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not implemented.

`0b0001` Implemented.

All other values are reserved.

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In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

SIMDLS, bits [11:8]

Advanced SIMD Load/Store. Indicates whether the Advanced SIMD and floating-point implementation provides load/store instructions. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not implemented.

`0b0001` Implemented.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

FPDNaN, bits [7:4]

Default NaN mode. Indicates whether the floating-point implementation provides support only for the Default NaN mode. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not implemented, or hardware supports only the Default NaN mode.

`0b0001` Hardware supports propagation of NaN values.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

FPFtZ, bits [3:0]

Flush to Zero mode. Indicates whether the floating-point implementation provides support only for the Flush-to-Zero mode of operation. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not implemented, or hardware supports only the Flush-to-Zero mode of operation.

`0b0001` Hardware supports full denormalized number arithmetic.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

Accessing MVFR1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

VMRS{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <spec_reg>

reg
0b0110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif (ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 == '0') || CPACR.cp10 == '00' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H != '1' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && ((ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 ==
'0') || HCPTR.TCP10 == '1') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x08);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x08);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x08);
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        R[t] = MVFR1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ((ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 == '0') || HCPTR.TCP10 ==
'1') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        R[t] = MVFR1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPACR.cp10 == '00' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = MVFR1;
```


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G8.2.117 MVFR2, Media and VFP Feature Register 2

The MVFR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Describes the features provided by the AArch32 Advanced SIMD and Floating-point implementation.

Must be interpreted with MVFR0 and MVFR1.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page G8-9016.

Configurations

AArch32 System register MVFR2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register MVFR2_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to MVFR2 are UNDEFINED.

Implemented only if the implementation includes Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions.

Attributes

MVFR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
RES0	FPMisc	SIMDMisc

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

FPMisc, bits [7:4]

Indicates whether the floating-point implementation provides support for miscellaneous VFP features.

`0b0000` Not implemented, or no support for miscellaneous features.

`0b0001` Support for Floating-point selection.

`0b0010` As `0b0001`, and Floating-point Conversion to Integer with Directed Rounding modes.

`0b0011` As `0b0010`, and Floating-point Round to Integer Floating-point.

`0b0100` As `0b0011`, and Floating-point MaxNum and MinNum.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0100`.

SIMDMisc, bits [3:0]

Indicates whether the Advanced SIMD implementation provides support for miscellaneous Advanced SIMD features.

`0b0000` Not implemented, or no support for miscellaneous features.

`0b0001` Floating-point Conversion to Integer with Directed Rounding modes.

`0b0010` As `0b0001`, and Floating-point Round to Integer Floating-point.

`0b0011` As `0b0010`, and Floating-point MaxNum and MinNum.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0011`.

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Accessing MVFR2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

VMRS{<c>}{<q>} <Rt>, <spec_reg>

reg
0b0101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif (ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 == '0') || CPACR.cp10 == '00' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H != '1' && CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CPTR_EL2.FPEN == 'x0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x07);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && ((ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 ==
'0') || HCPTR.TCP10 == '1') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x08);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x08);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID3 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x08);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        R[t] = MVFR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ((ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '1' && NSACR.cp10 == '0') || HCPTR.TCP10 ==
'1') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x07);
    else
        R[t] = MVFR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CPACR.cp10 == '00' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = MVFR2;
```


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G8.2.118 NMRR, Normal Memory Remap Register

The NMRR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides additional mapping controls for memory regions that are mapped as Normal memory by their entry in the PRRR.

Used in conjunction with the PRRR.

Configurations

AArch32 System register NMRR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register MAIR_EL1[63:32] when EL3 is not implemented or EL3 is using AArch64.

AArch32 System register NMRR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register MAIR1[31:0] when EL3 is not implemented or EL3 is using AArch64.

AArch32 System register NMRR bits [31:0] (NMRR_S) are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register MAIR1[31:0] (MAIR1_S) when EL3 is using AArch32.

AArch32 System register NMRR bits [31:0] (NMRR_NS) are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register MAIR1[31:0] (MAIR1_NS) when EL3 is using AArch32.

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to NMRR are UNDEFINED.

MAIR1 and NMRR are the same register, with a different view depending on the value of TTBCR.EAE:

- When it is set to 0, the register is as described in NMRR.
- When it is set to 1, the register is as described in MAIR1.

Attributes

NMRR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When TTBCR.EAE == 0:

31 30	29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22	21 20	19 18	17 16	15 14	13 12	11 10	9 8	7 6	5 4	3 2	1 0
OR7	OR6	OR5	OR4	OR3	OR2	OR1	OR0	IR7	IR6	IR5	IR4	IR3	IR2	IR1	IR0

OR<n>, bits [2n+17:2n+16], for n = 7 to 0

Outer Cacheable property mapping for memory attributes n, if the region is mapped as Normal memory by the PRRR.TR<n> entry. n is the value of the TEX[0], C, and B bits concatenated.

`0b00` Region is Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Region is Write-Back, Write-Allocate.

`0b10` Region is Write-Through, no Write-Allocate.

`0b11` Region is Write-Back, no Write-Allocate.

The meaning of the field with n = 6 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might differ from the meaning given here. This is because the meaning of the attribute combination {TEX[0] = 1, C = 1, B = 0} is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

When FEAT_XS is implemented, stage 1 Outer Write-Back Cacheable memory types have the XS attribute set to 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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IR<n>, bits [2n+1:2n], for n = 7 to 0

Inner Cacheable property mapping for memory attributes n, if the region is mapped as Normal memory by the PRRR.TR<n> entry. n is the value of the TEX[0], C, and B bits concatenated.

`0b00` Region is Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Region is Write-Back, Write-Allocate.

`0b10` Region is Write-Through, no Write-Allocate.

`0b11` Region is Write-Back, no Write-Allocate.

The meaning of the field with n = 6 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might differ from the meaning given here. This is because the meaning of the attribute combination {TEX[0] = 1, C = 1, B = 0} is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

When FEAT_XS is implemented, stage 1 Inner Write-Back Cacheable memory types have the XS attribute set to 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing NMRR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1010	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T10 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T10 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            R[t] = MAIR1_NS;
        else
            R[t] = NMRR_NS;
    else
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            R[t] = MAIR1;
        else
            R[t] = NMRR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            R[t] = MAIR1_NS;
        else
            R[t] = NMRR_NS;
    else
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            R[t] = MAIR1;
        else
            R[t] = NMRR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
```


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```
    if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
        if SCR.NS == '0' then
            R[t] = MAIR1_S;
        else
            R[t] = MAIR1_NS;
    else
        if SCR.NS == '0' then
            R[t] = NMRR_S;
        else
            R[t] = NMRR_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1010	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T10 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T10 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            MAIR1_NS = R[t];
        else
            NMRR_NS = R[t];
    else
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            MAIR1 = R[t];
        else
            NMRR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            MAIR1_NS = R[t];
        else
            NMRR_NS = R[t];
    else
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            MAIR1 = R[t];
        else
            NMRR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE2 == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            if SCR.NS == '0' then
                MAIR1_S = R[t];
            else
                MAIR1_NS = R[t];
        else
            if SCR.NS == '0' then
                NMRR_S = R[t];
```


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```
else
    NMRR_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.119 NSACR, Non-Secure Access Control Register

The NSACR characteristics are:

Purpose

When EL3 is implemented and can use AArch32, defines the Non-secure access permissions to Trace, Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality. Also includes IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED bits that can define Non-secure access permissions for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED functionality.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to NSACR are UNDEFINED.

Note

In AArch64 state, the NSACR controls are replaced by controls in CPTR_EL3.

Attributes

NSACR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

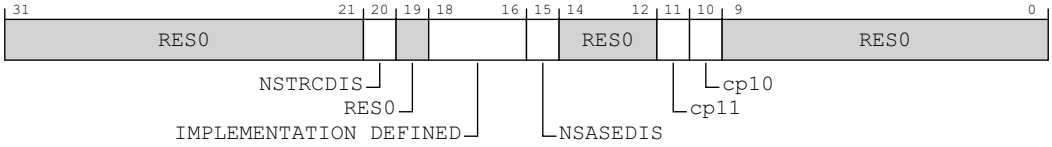

If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch64 then:

- Any read of the NSACR from Non-secure EL2 or Non-secure EL1 returns a value of `0x00000C00`.
- Any read or write to NSACR from Secure EL1 is trapped as an exception to EL3.

If EL3 is not implemented, then any read of the NSACR from EL2 or EL1 returns a value of `0x00000C00`.

Bits [31:21]

Reserved, RES0.

NSTRCDIS, bit [20]

Disables Non-secure System register accesses to all implemented trace registers.

`0b0` This control has no effect on:

- System register access to implemented trace registers.
- The behavior of CPACR.TRCDIS and HCPTR.TTA.

`0b1` Non-secure System register accesses to all implemented trace registers are disabled, meaning:

- CPACR.TRCDIS behaves as RAO/WI in Non-secure state, regardless of its actual value.
- HCPTR.TTA behaves as RAO/WI, regardless of its actual value.

The implementation of this field must correspond to the implementation of the CPACR.TRCDIS field:

- If CPACR.TRCDIS is RAZ/WI, this field is RAZ/WI.
- If CPACR.TRCDIS is RW, this field is RW.

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Note

- The ETMv4 architecture and ETE do not permit EL0 to access the trace registers. If the PE trace unit implements FEAT_ETMv4 or FEAT_ETE, EL0 accesses to the trace registers are UNDEFINED.
- The Arm architecture does not provide Non-secure access controls on trace register accesses through the optional memory-mapped external debug interface.

System register accesses to the trace registers can have side-effects. When a System register access is trapped, any side-effects that are normally associated with the access do not occur before the exception is taken.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Bit [19]

Reserved, RES0.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [18:16]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

NSASEDIS, bit [15]

Disables Non-secure access to the Advanced SIMD functionality.

`0b0` This control has no effect on:

- Non-secure access to Advanced SIMD functionality.
- The behavior of CPACR.ASEDIS and HCPTR.TASE.

`0b1` Non-secure access to the Advanced SIMD functionality is disabled, meaning:

- CPACR.ASEDIS behaves as RAO/WI in Non-secure state, regardless of its actual value.
- HCPTR.TASE behaves as RAO/WI, regardless of its actual value.

The implementation of this field must correspond to the implementation of the CPACR.ASEDIS field:

- If CPACR.ASEDIS is RES0, this field is RES0. If the implementation does not include Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, this field is RES0.
- If CPACR.ASEDIS is RAZ/WI, this field is RAZ/WI.
- If CPACR.ASEDIS is RW, this field is RW.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Bits [14:12]

Reserved, RES0.

cp11, bit [11]

The value of this field is ignored. If this field is programmed with a different value to the cp10 field then this field is UNKNOWN on a direct read of the NSACR.

If the implementation does not include Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, this field is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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cp10, bit [10]

Enable Non-secure access to the Advanced SIMD and floating-point features. Possible values of the fields are:

`0b0` Advanced SIMD and floating-point features can be accessed only from Secure state. Any attempt to access this functionality from Non-secure state is UNDEFINED.

When the PE is in Non-secure state:

- The CPACR.{cp11, cp10} fields ignore writes and read as `0b00`, access denied.
- The HCPTR.{TCP11, TCP10} fields behave as RAO/WI, regardless of their actual values.

`0b1` Advanced SIMD and floating-point features can be accessed from both Security states.

If Non-secure access to the Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality is enabled, the CPACR must be checked to determine the level of access that is permitted.

The Advanced SIMD and floating-point features controlled by these fields are:

- Execution of any floating-point or Advanced SIMD instruction.
- Any access to the Advanced SIMD and floating-point registers D0-D31 and their views as S0-S31 and Q0-Q15.
- Any access to the FPSCR, FPSID, MVFR0, MVFR1, MVFR2, or FPEXC System registers.

If the implementation does not include Advanced SIMD and floating-point functionality, this field is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [9:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing NSACR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0001	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.<NS,EEL2> == '01' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif !HaveEL(EL3) || (!ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.NS == '1') then
        R[t] = Zeros(20):'1100':Zeros(8);
    else
        R[t] = NSACR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if !HaveEL(EL3) || (!ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.NS == '1') then
        R[t] = Zeros(20):'1100':Zeros(8);
    else
```


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```
        R[t] = NSACR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = NSACR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0001	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.<NS,EEL2> == '01' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CP15SDISABLE2 == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        NSACR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.120 PAR, Physical Address Register

The PAR characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the output address (OA) from an Address translation instruction that executed successfully, or fault information if the instruction did not execute successfully.

Configurations

AArch32 System register PAR bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PAR_EL1[63:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to PAR are UNDEFINED.

PAR is a 64-bit register that can also be accessed as a 32-bit value. If it is accessed as a 32-bit register, accesses read and write bits[31:0] and do not modify bits[63:32].

The Configurations section specifies the cases where each PAR format is used.

PAR is accessed as a 32-bit value:

- When the PE is not in Hyp mode and is using the Short-descriptor translation table format.
- When the PE is in Hyp mode and executes an ATS12NSOPR, ATS12NSOPW, ATS12NSOUR, or ATS12NSOUW instruction and the value of HCR.VM is 0 and the value of TTBCR.EAE is 0.

In these cases, PAR[63:32] is RES0.

Otherwise, the PAR is accessed as a 64-bit value, if any of the following is true:

- When using the Long-descriptor translation table format.
- If the stage 1 address translation is disabled and TTBCR.EAE is set to 1.
- In an implementation that includes EL2, for the result of an ATS1Cxx instruction performed from Hyp mode.

For PL1&0 stage 1 translations, TTBCR.EAE selects the translation table format.

Attributes

PAR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When the instruction returned a 32-bit value to the PAR, PAR.F==0:

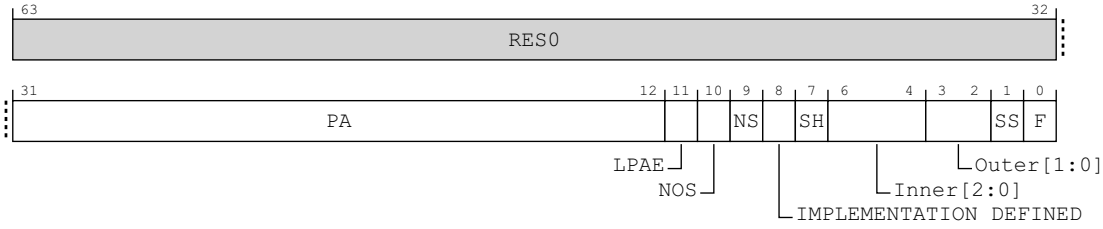

This section describes the register value returned by the successful execution of an Address translation instruction. Software might subsequently write a different value to the register, and that write does not affect the operation of the PE.

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On a successful conversion, the PAR can return a value that indicates the resulting attributes, rather than the values that appear in the Translation table descriptors. More precisely:

- Memory attribute fields are permitted to report the resulting attributes, as determined by any permitted implementation choices and any applicable configuration bits, instead of reporting the values that appear in the Translation table descriptors. This applies to the NOS, SH, Inner, and Outer fields.
- See the NS bit description for constraints on the value it returns.

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

PA, bits [31:12]

Output address. The output address (OA) corresponding to the supplied input address. This field returns address bits[31:12].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

LPAE, bit [11]

When updating the PAR with the result of the translation operation, this bit is set as follows:

`0b0` Short-descriptor translation table format used. This means the PAR returned a 32-bit value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NOS, bit [10]

Not Outer Shareable. When the returned value of PAR.SH is 1, indicates the Shareability attribute for the physical memory region:

`0b0` Memory region is Outer Shareable.

`0b1` Memory region is Inner Shareable.

When the returned value of PAR.SH is 0 the value returned to this field is UNKNOWN.

The value returned in this field can be the resulting attribute, as determined by any permitted implementation choices and any applicable configuration bits, instead of the value that appears in the Translation table descriptor.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NS, bit [9]

Non-secure. The NS attribute for a translation table entry from a Secure translation regime.

For a result from a Secure translation regime, this bit reflects the Security state of the physical address space of the translation. This means it reflects the effect of the NSTable bits of earlier levels of the translation table walk if those NSTable bits have an effect on the translation.

For a result from a Non-secure translation regime, this bit is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bit [8]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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SH, bit [7]

Shareability. Indicates whether the physical memory region is Non-shareable:

`0b0` Memory is Non-shareable.

`0b1` Memory is shareable, and PAR.NOS indicates whether the region is Outer Shareable or Inner Shareable.

The value returned in this field can be the resulting attribute, as determined by any permitted implementation choices and any applicable configuration bits, instead of the value that appears in the Translation table descriptor.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Inner[2:0], bits [6:4]

Inner cacheability attribute for the region. Permitted values are:

`0b000` Non-cacheable.

`0b001` Device-nGnRnE.

`0b011` Device-nGnRE.

`0b101` Write-Back, Write-Allocate.

`0b110` Write-Through.

`0b111` Write-Back, no Write-Allocate.

The values `0b010` and `0b100` are reserved.

The value returned in this field can be the resulting attribute, as determined by any permitted implementation choices and any applicable configuration bits, instead of the value that appears in the Translation table descriptor.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Outer[1:0], bits [3:2]

Outer cacheability attribute for the region. Permitted values are:

`0b00` Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Write-Back, Write-Allocate.

`0b10` Write-Through, no Write-Allocate.

`0b11` Write-Back, no Write-Allocate.

The value returned in this field can be the resulting attribute, as determined by any permitted implementation choices and any applicable configuration bits, instead of the value that appears in the Translation table descriptor.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SS, bit [1]

Supersection. Used to indicate if the result is a Supersection:

`0b0` Result is not a Supersection. PAR[31:12] contains OA[31:12].

`0b1` Result is a Supersection, and:

- PAR[31:24] contains OA[31:24].
- PAR[23:16] contains OA[39:32].
- PAR[15:12] contains `0b0000`.

If an implementation supports less than 40 bits of physical address, the bits in the PAR field that correspond to physical address bits that are not implemented are UNKNOWN.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [0]

Indicates whether the instruction performed a successful address translation.

`0b0` Address translation completed successfully.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When the instruction returned a 32-bit value to the PAR, PAR.F==1:

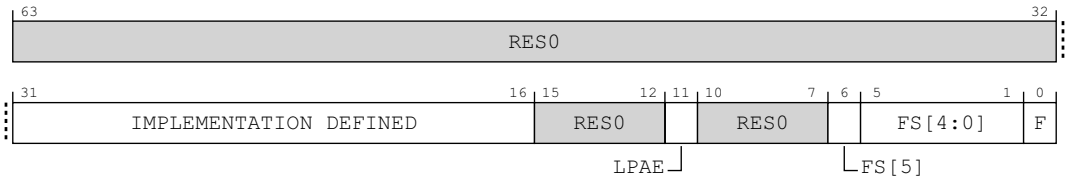

This section describes the register value returned by a fault on the execution of an Address translation instruction. Software might subsequently write a different value to the register, and that write does not affect the operation of the PE.

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:16]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [15:12]

Reserved, RES0.

LPAE, bit [11]

When updating the PAR with the result of the translation operation, this bit is set as follows:

`0b0` Short-descriptor translation table format used. This means the PAR returned a 32-bit value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [10:7]

Reserved, RES0.

FS[5], bit [6]

Fault status bits, External abort type. Provides an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED classification of an External abort. Values are as in the DFSR.ExT field when using the Short-descriptor translation table format.

In an implementation that does not provide any classification of External aborts, this bit is RES0.

For aborts other than External aborts this bit always returns 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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FS[4:0], bits [5:1]

Fault status bits. Values are as in the DFSR.FS field when using the Short-descriptor translation table format.

`0b00001` Alignment fault.

`0b00011` Access flag fault, level 1.

`0b00100` Fault on instruction cache maintenance.

`0b00101` Translation fault, level 1.

`0b00110` Access flag fault, level 2.

`0b00111` Translation fault, level 2.

`0b01001` Domain fault, level 1.

`0b01011` Domain fault, level 2.

`0b01100` Synchronous External abort, on translation table walk, level 1.

`0b01101` Permission fault, level 1.

`0b01110` Synchronous External abort, on translation table walk, level 2.

`0b01111` Permission fault, level 2.

`0b10000` TLB conflict abort.

`0b11001` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access, not on translation table walk.

`0b11100` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on translation table walk, level 1.

`0b11110` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on translation table walk, level 2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [0]

Indicates whether the instruction performed a successful address translation.

`0b1` Address translation aborted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When the instruction returned a 64-bit value to the PAR, PAR.F==0:

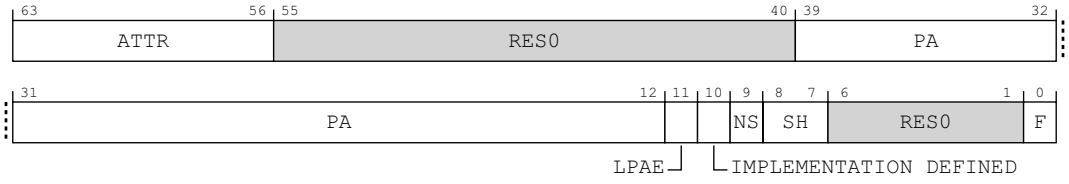

This section describes the register value returned by the successful execution of an Address translation instruction. Software might subsequently write a different value to the register, and that write does not affect the operation of the PE.

On a successful conversion, the PAR can return a value that indicates the resulting attributes, rather than the values that appear in the Translation table descriptors. More precisely:

- Memory attribute fields are permitted to report the resulting attributes, as determined by any permitted implementation choices and any applicable configuration bits, instead of reporting the values that appear in the Translation table descriptors. This applies to the ATTR and SH fields.

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- See the NS bit description for constraints on the value it returns.

ATTR, bits [63:56]

Memory attributes for the returned output address. This field uses the same encoding as the Attr<n> fields in MAIR0 and MAIR1.

The value returned in this field can be the resulting attribute, as determined by any permitted implementation choices and any applicable configuration bits, instead of the value that appears in the Translation table descriptor.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [55:40]

Reserved, RES0.

PA, bits [39:12]

Output address. The output address (OA) corresponding to the supplied input address. This field returns address bits[39:12].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

LPAE, bit [11]

When updating the PAR with the result of the translation operation, this bit is set as follows:

`0b1` Long-descriptor translation table format used. This means the PAR returned a 64-bit value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bit [10]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NS, bit [9]

Non-secure. The NS attribute for a translation table entry from a Secure translation regime.

For a result from a Secure translation regime, this bit reflects the Security state of the physical address space of the translation. This means it reflects the effect of the NSTable bits of earlier levels of the translation table walk if those NSTable bits have an effect on the translation.

For a result from a Non-secure translation regime, this bit is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SH, bits [8:7]

Shareability attribute, for the returned output address. Permitted values are:

`0b00` Non-shareable.

`0b10` Outer Shareable.

`0b11` Inner Shareable.

The value `0b01` is reserved.

Note

This field returns the value `0b10` for:

- Any type of Device memory.

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- Normal memory with both Inner Non-cacheable and Outer Non-cacheable attributes.

The value returned in this field can be the resulting attribute, as determined by any permitted implementation choices and any applicable configuration bits, instead of the value that appears in the Translation table descriptor.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [6:1]

Reserved, RES0.

F, bit [0]

Indicates whether the instruction performed a successful address translation.

`0b0` Address translation completed successfully.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When the instruction returned a 64-bit value to the PAR, PAR.F==1:

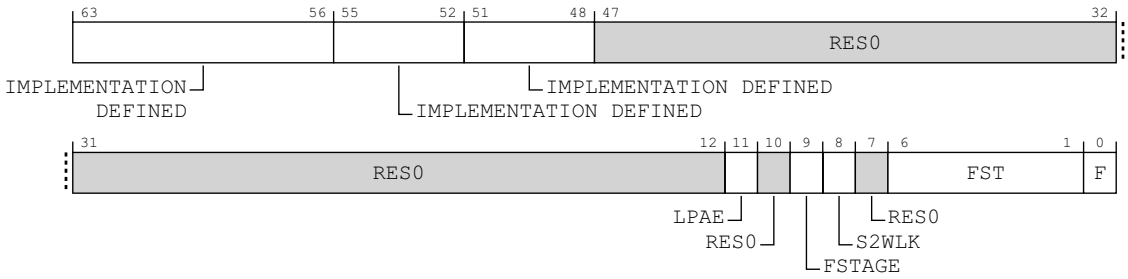

This section describes the register value returned by a fault on the execution of an Address translation instruction. Software might subsequently write a different value to the register, and that write does not affect the operation of the PE.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:56]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [55:52]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [51:48]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [47:12]

Reserved, RES0.

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LPAE, bit [11]

When updating the PAR with the result of the translation operation, this bit is set as follows:

`0b1` Long-descriptor translation table format used. This means the PAR returned a 64-bit value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [10]

Reserved, RES0.

FSTAGE, bit [9]

Indicates the translation stage at which the translation aborted:

`0b0` Translation aborted because of a fault in the stage 1 translation.

`0b1` Translation aborted because of a fault in the stage 2 translation.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

S2WLK, bit [8]

If this bit is set to 1, it indicates the translation aborted because of a stage 2 fault during a stage 1 translation table walk.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [7]

Reserved, RES0.

FST, bits [6:1]

Fault status field. Values are as in the DFSR.STATUS and IFSR.STATUS fields when using the Long-descriptor translation table format.

`0b000000` Address size fault in translation table base register.

`0b000001` Address size fault, level 1.

`0b000010` Address size fault, level 2.

`0b000011` Address size fault, level 3.

`0b000101` Translation fault, level 1.

`0b000110` Translation fault, level 2.

`0b000111` Translation fault, level 3.

`0b001001` Access flag fault, level 1.

`0b001010` Access flag fault, level 2.

`0b001011` Access flag fault, level 3.

`0b001101` Permission fault, level 1.

`0b001110` Permission fault, level 2.

`0b001111` Permission fault, level 3.

`0b010101` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk, level 1.

`0b010110` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk, level 2.

`0b010111` Synchronous External abort on translation table walk, level 3.

`0b011101` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk, level 1.

`0b011110` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*

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Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk, level 2.

`0b011111` *When FEAT_RAS is not implemented:*
Synchronous parity or ECC error on memory access on translation table walk, level 3.

`0b110000` TLB conflict abort.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [0]

Indicates whether the instruction performed a successful address translation.

`0b1` Address translation aborted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PAR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b0100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = PAR_NS<31:0>;
    else
        R[t] = PAR<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = PAR_NS<31:0>;
    else
        R[t] = PAR<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = PAR_S<31:0>;
    else
        R[t] = PAR_NS<31:0>;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0111	0b0100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        PAR_NS = ZeroExtend(R[t]);
    else
        PAR = ZeroExtend(R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        PAR_NS = ZeroExtend(R[t]);
    else
        PAR = ZeroExtend(R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        PAR_S = ZeroExtend(R[t]);
    else
        PAR_NS = ZeroExtend(R[t]);
```

MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b0111	0b0000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (PAR_NS<63:32>, PAR_NS<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (PAR<63:32>, PAR<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (PAR_NS<63:32>, PAR_NS<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (PAR<63:32>, PAR<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (PAR_S<63:32>, PAR_S<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (PAR_NS<63:32>, PAR_NS<31:0>);
```

MCRR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b0111	0b0000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T7 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T7 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
```


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```
        PAR_NS = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        PAR = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        PAR_NS = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        PAR = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        PAR_S = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        PAR_NS = R[t2]:R[t];
```


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G8.2.121 PRRR, Primary Region Remap Register

The PRRR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the top level mapping of the TEX[0], C, and B memory region attributes.

Configurations

AArch32 System register PRRR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register MAIR_EL1[31:0] when EL3 is not implemented or EL3 is using AArch64.

AArch32 System register PRRR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register MAIR0[31:0] when EL3 is not implemented or EL3 is using AArch64.

AArch32 System register PRRR bits [31:0] (PRRR_S) are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register MAIR0[31:0] (MAIR0_S) when EL3 is using AArch32.

AArch32 System register PRRR bits [31:0] (PRRR_NS) are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register MAIR0[31:0] (MAIR0_NS) when EL3 is using AArch32.

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to PRRR are UNDEFINED.

MAIR0 and PRRR are the same register, with a different view depending on the value of TTBCR.EAE:

- When it is set to 0, the register is as described in PRRR.
- When it is set to 1, the register is as described in MAIR0.

Attributes

PRRR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When TTBCR.EAE == 0:

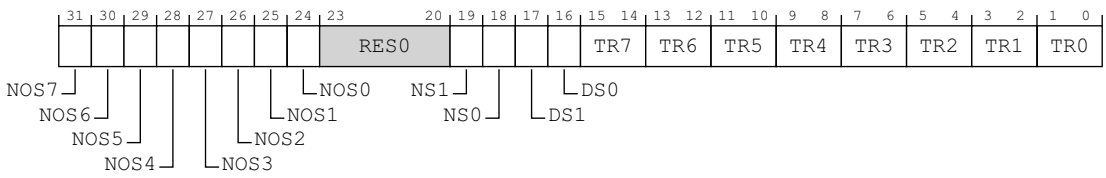

NOS<n>, bit [n+24], for n = 7 to 0

Not Outer Shareable. NOS<n> is the Outer Shareable property for memory attributes n, if the region is mapped as Normal memory that is not Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable, and the appropriate PRRR.{NS0, NS1} field identifies the region as shareable. n is the value of the concatenation of the {TEX[0], C, B} bits from the Translation table descriptor. The possible values of each NOS<n> field other than NOS6 are:

`0b0` Memory region is Outer Shareable.

`0b1` Memory region is Inner Shareable.

The value of this bit is ignored if the region is:

- Device memory
- Normal memory that is at least one of:
  - Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.
  - Identified by the appropriate PRRR.{NS0, NS1} field as Non-shareable.

The meaning of the NOS6 field is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [23:20]

Reserved, RES0.

NS1, bit [19]

Mapping of S = 1 attribute for Normal memory regions. This field is used in determining the Shareability of a memory region that is mapped to Normal memory and both:

- Is not Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.
- Has the S bit in the Translation table descriptor set to 1.

`0b0` Region is Non-shareable.

`0b1` Region is shareable. The value of the appropriate PRRR.NOS<n> field determines whether the region is Inner Shareable or Outer Shareable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NS0, bit [18]

Mapping of S = 0 attribute for Normal memory regions. This field is used in determining the Shareability of a memory region that is mapped to Normal memory and both:

- Is not Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.
- Has the S bit in the Translation table descriptor set to 0.

`0b0` Region is Non-shareable.

`0b1` Region is shareable. The value of the appropriate PRRR.NOS<n> field determines whether the region is Inner Shareable or Outer Shareable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DS1, bit [17]

Mapping of S = 1 attribute for Device memory. From Armv8, all types of Device memory are Outer Shareable, and therefore this bit is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DS0, bit [16]

Mapping of S = 0 attribute for Device memory. From Armv8, all types of Device memory are Outer Shareable, and therefore this bit is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

TR<n>, bits [2n+1:2n], for n = 7 to 0

TR<n> is the primary TEX mapping for memory attributes n, and defines the mapped memory type for a region with attributes n. n is the value of the concatenation of the {TEX[0], C, B} bits from the Translation table descriptor. The possible values for each field other than TR6 are:

`0b00` Device-nGnRnE memory

`0b01` Device-nGnRE memory

`0b10` Normal memory

The value `0b11` is reserved. The effect of programming a field to `0b11` is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

The meaning of the TR6 field is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

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When FEAT_XS is implemented, stage 1 Inner Write-Back Cacheable, Outer Write-Back Cacheable memory types have the XS attribute set to 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PRRR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1010	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T10 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T10 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            R[t] = MAIR0_NS;
        else
            R[t] = PRRR_NS;
    else
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            R[t] = MAIR0;
        else
            R[t] = PRRR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            R[t] = MAIR0_NS;
        else
            R[t] = PRRR_NS;
    else
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            R[t] = MAIR0;
        else
            R[t] = PRRR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
        if SCR.NS == '0' then
            R[t] = MAIR0_S;
        else
            R[t] = MAIR0_NS;
    else
        if SCR.NS == '0' then
            R[t] = PRRR_S;
        else
            R[t] = PRRR_NS;
```


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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1010	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T10 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T10 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            MAIR0_NS = R[t];
        else
            PRRR_NS = R[t];
    else
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            MAIR0 = R[t];
        else
            PRRR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            MAIR0_NS = R[t];
        else
            PRRR_NS = R[t];
    else
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            MAIR0 = R[t];
        else
            PRRR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE2 == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            if SCR.NS == '0' then
                MAIR0_S = R[t];
            else
                MAIR0_NS = R[t];
        else
            if SCR.NS == '0' then
                PRRR_S = R[t];
            else
                PRRR_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.122 REVIDR, Revision ID Register

The REVIDR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides implementation-specific minor revision information.

Configurations

AArch32 System register REVIDR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register REVIDR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to REVIDR are UNDEFINED.

If REVIDR has the same value as MIDR, then its contents have no significance.

Attributes

REVIDR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Accessing REVIDR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0000	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = REVIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = REVIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = REVIDR;
```


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G8.2.123 RMR, Reset Management Register

The RMR characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL1 or EL3 is the highest implemented Exception level and this register is implemented:

- A write to the register at the highest implemented Exception level can request a Warm reset.
- If the highest implemented Exception level can use AArch32 and AArch64, this register specifies the Execution state that the PE boots into on a Warm reset.

Configurations

AArch32 System register RMR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register RMR_EL1[31:0] when the highest implemented Exception level is EL1.

AArch32 System register RMR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register RMR_EL3[31:0] when EL3 is implemented.

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to RMR are UNDEFINED.

Only implemented if EL1 or EL3 is the highest implemented Exception level. In this case:

- If the highest implemented Exception level can use AArch32 and AArch64 then this register must be implemented.
- If the highest implemented Exception level cannot use AArch64 then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the register is implemented.

Attributes

RMR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

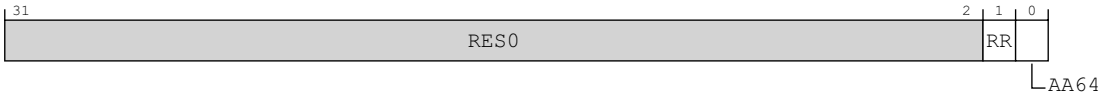

Bits [31:2]

Reserved, RES0.

RR, bit [1]

Reset Request. Setting this bit to 1 requests a Warm reset.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

AA64, bit [0]

When the highest implemented Exception level can use AArch64, determines which Execution state the PE boots into after a Warm reset:

`0b0` AArch32.

`0b1` AArch64.

On coming out of the Warm reset, execution starts at the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED reset vector address of the specified Execution state.

If the highest implemented Exception level cannot use AArch64 this bit is RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- When implemented as a RW field, this field resets to 0 on a Cold reset.

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Accessing RMR

When EL3 is implemented, Arm deprecates accessing this register from any PE mode other than Monitor mode.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1100	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL IN {EL1, EL3} && IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) then
    R[t] = RMR;
else
    UNDEFINED;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1100	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if IsHighestEL(EL1) then
        RMR = R[t];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CP15SDISABLE == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif CP15SDISABLE2 == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        RMR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.124 RVBAR, Reset Vector Base Address Register

The RVBAR characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL3 is not implemented, contains the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED address that execution starts from after reset when executing in AArch32 state.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to RVBAR are UNDEFINED.

This register is only implemented if the highest Exception level implemented is capable of using AArch32, and is not EL3.

Attributes

RVBAR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

ResetAddress, bits [31:1]

Bits [31:1] of the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED address that execution starts from after reset when executing in 32-bit state.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES1.

Accessing RVBAR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1100	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if IsHighestEL(EL1) then
        R[t] = RVBAR;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T12 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T12 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.<NS,EEL2> == '01' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
```


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```
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if IsHighestEL(EL2) then
        R[t] = RVBAR;
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = MVBAR;
```


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G8.2.125 SCR, Secure Configuration Register

The SCR characteristics are:

Purpose

When EL3 is implemented and can use AArch32, defines the configuration of the current Security state. It specifies:

- The Security state, either Secure or Non-secure.
- What mode the PE branches to if an IRQ, FIQ, or External abort occurs.
- Whether the PSTATE.F or PSTATE.A bits can be modified when SCR.NS==1.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to SCR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

SCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

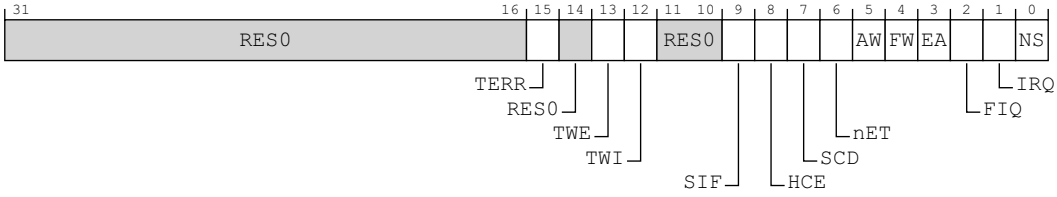

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

TERR, bit [15]

When FEAT_RAS is implemented:

Trap Error record accesses. Generate a Monitor Trap exception on accesses to the following registers from modes other than Monitor mode:

ERRIDR, ERRSELR, ERXADDR, ERXADDR2, ERXCTLR, ERXCTLR2, ERXFR, ERXFR2, ERXMISC0, ERXMISC1, ERXMISC2, ERXMISC3, and ERXSTATUS. When FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented, ERXMISC4, ERXMISC5, ERXMISC6, ERXMISC7.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Accesses to the specified registers from modes other than Monitor mode generate a Monitor Trap exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [14]

Reserved, RES0.

TWE, bit [13]

Traps WFE instructions to Monitor mode.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

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`0b1` Any attempt to execute a WFE instruction in any mode other than Monitor mode is trapped to Monitor mode, if the instruction would otherwise have caused the PE to enter a low-power state and the attempted execution does not generate an exception that is taken to EL1 or EL2 by SCTLR.nTWE or HCR.TWE.

Any exception that is taken to EL1 or to EL2 has priority over this trap.

The attempted execution of a conditional WFE instruction is only trapped if the instruction passes its condition code check.

Note

Since a WFE or WFI can complete at any time, even without a Wakeup event, the traps on WFE of WFI are not guaranteed to be taken, even if the WFE or WFI is executed when there is no Wakeup event. The only guarantee is that if the instruction does not complete in finite time in the absence of a Wakeup event, the trap will be taken.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

TWI, bit [12]

Traps WFI instructions to Monitor mode.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Any attempt to execute a WFI instruction in any mode other than Monitor mode is trapped to Monitor mode, if the instruction would otherwise have caused the PE to enter a low-power state and the attempted execution does not generate an exception that is taken to EL1 or EL2 by SCTLR.nTWI or HCR.TWI.

Any exception that is taken to EL1 or to EL2 has priority over this trap.

The attempted execution of a conditional WFI instruction is only trapped if the instruction passes its condition code check.

Note

Since a WFE or WFI can complete at any time, even without a Wakeup event, the traps on WFE of WFI are not guaranteed to be taken, even if the WFE or WFI is executed when there is no Wakeup event. The only guarantee is that if the instruction does not complete in finite time in the absence of a Wakeup event, the trap will be taken.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Bits [11:10]

Reserved, RES0.

SIF, bit [9]

Secure instruction fetch. When the PE is in Secure state, this bit disables instruction fetch from Non-secure memory.

`0b0` Secure state instruction fetches from Non-secure memory are permitted.

`0b1` Secure state instruction fetches from Non-secure memory are not permitted.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

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HCE, bit [8]

Hypervisor Call instruction enable. If EL2 is implemented, enables execution of HVC instructions at Non-secure EL1 and EL2.

`0b0` HVC instructions are:

- UNDEFINED at Non-secure EL1. The Undefined Instruction exception is taken from PL1 to PL1.
- UNPREDICTABLE at EL2. Behavior is one of the following:
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED.
  - The instruction executes as a NOP.

`0b1` HVC instructions are enabled at Non-secure EL1 and EL2.

Note

HVC instructions are always UNDEFINED at EL0 and in Secure state.

If EL2 is not implemented, this bit is RES0 and HVC is UNDEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

SCD, bit [7]

Secure Monitor Call disable. Disables SMC instructions.

`0b0` SMC instructions are enabled.

`0b1` In Non-secure state, SMC instructions are UNDEFINED. The Undefined Instruction exception is taken from the current Exception level to the current Exception level.

In Secure state, behavior is one of the following:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.

Note

SMC instructions are always UNDEFINED at PL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

nET, bit [6]

Not Early Termination. This bit disables early termination.

`0b0` Early termination permitted. Execution time of data operations can depend on the data values.

`0b1` Disable early termination. The number of cycles required for data operations is forced to be independent of the data values.

This IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanism can disable data dependent timing optimizations from multiplies and data operations. It can provide system support against information leakage that might be exploited by timing correlation types of attack.

On implementations that do not support early termination or do not support disabling early termination, this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

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AW, bit [5]

When the value of SCR.EA is 1 and the value of HCR.AMO is 0, this bit controls whether PSTATE.A masks an External abort taken from Non-secure state.

`0b0` External aborts taken from Non-secure state are not masked by PSTATE.A, and are taken to EL3.

External aborts taken from Secure state are masked by PSTATE.A.

`0b1` External aborts taken from either Security state are masked by PSTATE.A. When PSTATE.A is 0, the abort is taken to EL3.

When SCR.EA is 0 or HCR.AMO is 1, this bit has no effect.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

FW, bit [4]

When the value of SCR.FIQ is 1 and the value of HCR.FMO is 0, this bit controls whether PSTATE.F masks an FIQ interrupt taken from Non-secure state.

`0b0` An FIQ taken from Non-secure state is not masked by PSTATE.F, and is taken to EL3.

An FIQ taken from Secure state is masked by PSTATE.F.

`0b1` An FIQ taken from either Security state is masked by PSTATE.F. When PSTATE.F is 0, the FIQ is taken to EL3.

When SCR.FIQ is 0 or HCR.FMO is 1, this bit has no effect.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

EA, bit [3]

External Abort handler. This bit controls which mode takes External aborts and SError interrupt exceptions.

`0b0` External aborts taken to Abort mode.

`0b1` External aborts taken to Monitor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

FIQ, bit [2]

FIQ handler. This bit controls which mode takes FIQ exceptions.

`0b0` FIQs taken to FIQ mode.

`0b1` FIQs taken to Monitor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

IRQ, bit [1]

IRQ handler. This bit controls which mode takes IRQ exceptions.

`0b0` IRQs taken to IRQ mode.

`0b1` IRQs taken to Monitor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

NS, bit [0]

Non-secure bit. Except when the PE is in Monitor mode, this bit determines the Security state of the PE:

`0b0` PE is in Secure state.

`0b1` PE is in Non-secure state.

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If the HCR.TGE bit is set, an attempt to change from a Secure PL1 mode to a Non-secure EL1 mode by changing the SCR.NS bit from 0 to 1 results in the SCR.NS bit remaining as 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing SCR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0001	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.<NS,EEL2> == '01' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = SCR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0001	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.<NS,EEL2> == '01' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    SCR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.126 SCTLR, System Control Register

The SCTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides the top level control of the system, including its memory system.

Configurations

AArch32 System register SCTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register SCTLR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to SCTLR are UNDEFINED.

Some bits in the register are read-only. These bits relate to non-configurable features of an implementation, and are provided for compatibility with previous versions of the architecture.

Attributes

SCTLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

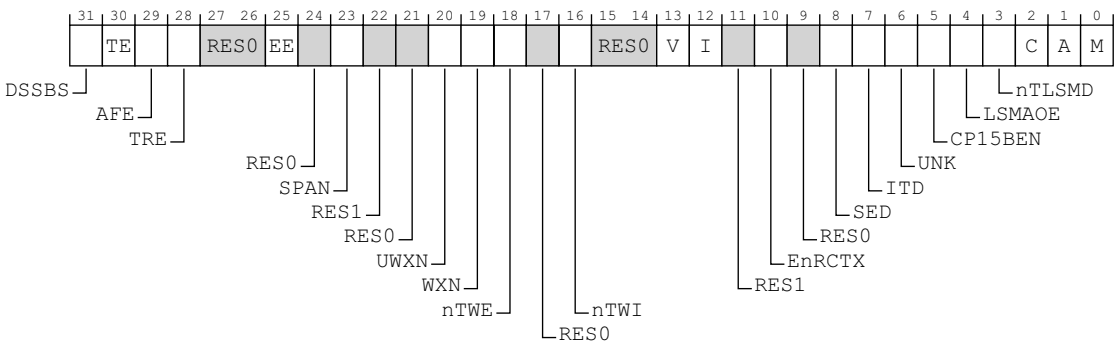

DSSBS, bit [31]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Default PSTATE.SSBS value on Exception Entry. The defined values are:

`0b0` PSTATE.SSBS is set to 0 on an exception to any mode in this security state except Hyp mode

`0b1` PSTATE.SSBS is set to 1 on an exception to any mode in this security state except Hyp mode

Note

When EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32, this bit is banked between the two Security states.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset,this field resets to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TE, bit [30]

T32 Exception Enable. This bit controls whether exceptions to an Exception level that is executing at PL1 are taken to A32 or T32 state:

`0b0` Exceptions, including reset, taken to A32 state.

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`0b1` Exceptions, including reset, taken to T32 state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset,this field resets to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

AFE, bit [29]

Access Flag Enable. When using the Short-descriptor translation table format for the PL1&0 translation regime, this bit enables use of the AP[0] bit in the translation descriptors as the Access flag, and restricts access permissions in the translation descriptors to the simplified model.

`0b0` In the Translation table descriptors, AP[0] is an access permissions bit. The full range of access permissions is supported. No Access flag is implemented.

`0b1` In the Translation table descriptors, AP[0] is the Access flag. Only the simplified model for access permissions is supported.

When using the Long-descriptor translation table format, the VMSA behaves as if this bit is set to 1, regardless of the value of this bit.

The AFE bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

TRE, bit [28]

TEX remap enable. This bit enables remapping of the TEX[2:1] bits in the PL1&0 translation regime for use as two translation table bits that can be managed by the operating system. Enabling this remapping also changes the scheme used to describe the memory region attributes in the VMSA.

`0b0` TEX remap disabled. TEX[2:0] are used, with the C and B bits, to describe the memory region attributes.

`0b1` TEX remap enabled. TEX[2:1] are reassigned for use as bits managed by the operating system. The TEX[0], C, and B bits are used to describe the memory region attributes, with the MMU remap registers.

When the value of TTBCR.EAE is 1, this bit is RES1.

The TRE bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Bits [27:26]

Reserved, RES0.

EE, bit [25]

The value of the PSTATE.E bit on branch to an exception vector or coming out of reset, and the endianness of stage 1 translation table walks in the PL1&0 translation regime.

`0b0` Little-endian. PSTATE.E is cleared to 0 on taking an exception or coming out of reset. Stage 1 translation table walks in the PL1&0 translation regime are little-endian.

`0b1` Big-endian. PSTATE.E is set to 1 on taking an exception or coming out of reset. Stage 1 translation table walks in the PL1&0 translation regime are big-endian.

If an implementation does not provide Big-endian support for data accesses at Exception levels higher than EL0, this bit is RES0.

If an implementation does not provide Little-endian support for data accesses at Exception levels higher than EL0, this bit is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset,this field resets to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Bit [24]

Reserved, RES0.

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SPAN, bit [23]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Set Privileged Access Never, on taking an exception to EL1 from either Secure or Non-secure state, or to EL3 from Secure state when EL3 is using AArch32.

`0b0` PSTATE.PAN is set to 1 in the following situations:

- In Non-secure state, on taking an exception to EL1.
- In Secure state, when EL3 is using AArch64, on taking an exception to EL1.
- In Secure state, when EL3 is using AArch32, on taking an exception to EL3.

`0b1` The value of PSTATE.PAN is left unchanged on taking an exception to EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

Bit [22]

Reserved, RES1.

Bit [21]

Reserved, RES0.

UWXN, bit [20]

Unprivileged write permission implies PL1 XN (Execute-never). This bit can force all memory regions that are writable at PL0 to be treated as XN for accesses from software executing at PL1.

`0b0` This control has no effect on memory access permissions.

`0b1` Any region that is writable at PL0 forced to XN for accesses from software executing at PL1.

The UWXN bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

WXN, bit [19]

Write permission implies XN (Execute-never). For the PL1&0 translation regime, this bit can force all memory regions that are writable to be treated as XN.

`0b0` This control has no effect on memory access permissions.

`0b1` Any region that is writable in the PL1&0 translation regime is forced to XN for accesses from software executing at PL1 or PL0.

This bit applies only when SCTLR.M bit is set.

The WXN bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

nTWE, bit [18]

Traps EL0 execution of WFE instructions to Undefined mode.

`0b0` Any attempt to execute a WFE instruction at EL0 is trapped to Undefined mode, if the instruction would otherwise have caused the PE to enter a low-power state.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

The attempted execution of a conditional WFE instruction is only trapped if the instruction passes its condition code check.

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Note

Since a WFE or WFI can complete at any time, even without a Wakeup event, the traps on WFE of WFI are not guaranteed to be taken, even if the WFE or WFI is executed when there is no Wakeup event. The only guarantee is that if the instruction does not complete in finite time in the absence of a Wakeup event, the trap will be taken.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to 1.

Bit [17]

Reserved, RES0.

nTWI, bit [16]

Traps EL0 execution of WFI instructions to Undefined mode.

`0b0` Any attempt to execute a WFI instruction at EL0 is trapped to Undefined mode, if the instruction would otherwise have caused the PE to enter a low-power state.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

The attempted execution of a conditional WFI instruction is only trapped if the instruction passes its condition code check.

Note

Since a WFE or WFI can complete at any time, even without a Wakeup event, the traps on WFE of WFI are not guaranteed to be taken, even if the WFE or WFI is executed when there is no Wakeup event. The only guarantee is that if the instruction does not complete in finite time in the absence of a Wakeup event, the trap will be taken.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to 1.

Bits [15:14]

Reserved, RES0.

V, bit [13]

Vectors bit. This bit selects the base address of the exception vectors for exceptions taken to a PE mode other than Monitor mode or Hyp mode:

`0b0` Normal exception vectors. Base address is held in VBAR.

`0b1` High exception vectors (Hivecs), base address `0xFFFF0000`. This base address cannot be remapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset,this field resets to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

I, bit [12]

Instruction access Cacheability control, for accesses at EL1 and EL0:

`0b0` All instruction access to Normal memory from PL1 and PL0 are Non-cacheable for all levels of instruction and unified cache.

If the value of SCTLR.M is 0, instruction accesses from stage 1 of the PL1&0 translation regime are to Normal, Outer Shareable, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable memory.

`0b1` All instruction access to Normal memory from PL1 and PL0 can be cached at all levels of instruction and unified cache.

If the value of SCTLR.M is 0, instruction accesses from stage 1 of the PL1&0 translation regime are to Normal, Outer Shareable, Inner Write-Through, Outer Write-Through memory.

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Instruction accesses to Normal memory from EL1 and EL0 are Cacheable regardless of the value of the SCTLR.I bit if either:

- EL2 is using AArch32 and the value of HCR.DC is 1.
- EL2 is using AArch64 and the value of HCR_EL2.DC is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Bit [11]

Reserved, RES1.

EnRCTX, bit [10]

When FEAT_SPECRES is implemented:

Enable EL0 access to the AArch32 CFPRCTX, DVPRCTX, and CPPRCTX instructions.

`0b0` EL0 access to these instructions is disabled, and these instructions are trapped to EL1.

`0b1` EL0 access to these instructions is enabled.

Note

When EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32, this bit is banked between the two Security states.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [9]

Reserved, RES0.

SED, bit [8]

SETEND instruction disable. Disables SETEND instructions at PL0 and PL1.

`0b0` SETEND instruction execution is enabled at PL0 and PL1.

`0b1` SETEND instructions are UNDEFINED at PL0 and PL1.

If the implementation does not support mixed-endian operation at any Exception level, this bit is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

ITD, bit [7]

IT Disable. Disables some uses of IT instructions at PL1 and PL0.

`0b0` All IT instruction functionality is enabled at PL1 and PL0.

`0b1` Any attempt at PL1 or PL0 to execute any of the following is UNDEFINED:

- All encodings of the IT instruction with hw1[3:0]!=1000.
- All encodings of the subsequent instruction with the following values for hw1:
  - 11xxxxxxxxxxxxxx: All 32-bit instructions, and the 16-bit instructions B, UDF, SVC, LDM, and STM.
  - 1011xxxxxxxxxxxx: All instructions in *Miscellaneous 16-bit instructions* on page F3-6987.
  - 10100xxxxxxxxxxx: ADD Rd, PC, #imm
  - 01001xxxxxxxxxxx: LDR Rd, [PC, #imm]
  - 0100x1xxx1111xxx: ADD Rdn, PC; CMP Rn, PC; MOV Rd, PC; BX PC; BLX PC.

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— 010001xx1xxxx111: ADD PC, Rm; CMP PC, Rm; MOV PC, Rm. This pattern also covers unpredictable cases with BLX Rn.

These instructions are always UNDEFINED, regardless of whether they would pass or fail the condition code check that applies to them as a result of being in an IT block.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the IT instruction is treated as:

- A 16-bit instruction, that can only be followed by another 16-bit instruction.
- The first half of a 32-bit instruction.

This means that, for the situations that are UNDEFINED, either the second 16-bit instruction or the 32-bit instruction is UNDEFINED.

An implementation might vary dynamically as to whether IT is treated as a 16-bit instruction or the first half of a 32-bit instruction.

If an instruction in an active IT block that would be disabled by this field sets this field to 1 then behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. For more information see *Changes to an ITD control by an instruction in an IT block* on page E1-6822.

ITD is optional, but if it is implemented in the SCTLR then it must also be implemented in the SCTLR_EL1, SCTLR_EL2, and HSCTLR.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

When an implementation does not implement ITD, access to this field is RAZ/WI.

UNK, bit [6]

Writes to this bit are IGNORED. Reads of this bit return an UNKNOWN value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CP15BEN, bit [5]

System instruction memory barrier enable. Enables accesses to the DMB, DSB, and ISB System instructions in the (coproc==`0b1111`) encoding space from PL1 and PL0:

`0b0` PL0 and PL1 execution of the CP15DMB, CP15DSB, and CP15ISB instructions is UNDEFINED.

`0b1` PL0 and PL1 execution of the CP15DMB, CP15DSB, and CP15ISB instructions is enabled.

CP15BEN is optional, but if it is implemented in the SCTLR then it must also be implemented in the SCTLR_EL1, SCTLR_EL2, and HSCTLR.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `1`.

When an implementation does not implement CP15BEN, access to this field is RAO/WI.

LSMAOE, bit [4]

When FEAT_LSMAOC is implemented:

Load Multiple and Store Multiple Atomicity and Ordering Enable.

`0b0` For all memory accesses at EL1 or EL0, A32 and T32 Load Multiple and Store Multiple can have an interrupt taken during the sequence memory accesses, and the memory accesses are not required to be ordered.

`0b1` The ordering and interrupt behavior of A32 and T32 Load Multiple and Store Multiple at EL1 or EL0 is as defined for Armv8.0.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `1`.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

nTLSMD, bit [3]

When FEAT_LSMAOC is implemented:

No Trap Load Multiple and Store Multiple to Device-nGRE/Device-nGnRE/Device-nGnRnE memory.

`0b0` All memory accesses by A32 and T32 Load Multiple and Store Multiple at EL1 or EL0 that are marked at stage 1 as Device-nGRE/Device-nGnRE/Device-nGnRnE memory are trapped and generate a stage 1 Alignment fault.

`0b1` All memory accesses by A32 and T32 Load Multiple and Store Multiple at EL1 or EL0 that are marked at stage 1 as Device-nGRE/Device-nGnRE/Device-nGnRnE memory are not trapped.

This bit is permitted to be cached in a TLB.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `1`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

C, bit [2]

Cacheability control, for data accesses at EL1 and EL0:

`0b0` All data access to Normal memory from PL1 and PL0, and all accesses to the PL1&0 stage 1 translation tables, are Non-cacheable for all levels of data and unified cache.

`0b1` All data access to Normal memory from PL1 and PL0, and all accesses to the PL1&0 stage 1 translation tables, can be cached at all levels of data and unified cache.

The PE ignores SCTLR.C for Non-secure state and data accesses to Normal memory from EL1 and EL0 are Cacheable if either:

- EL2 is using AArch32 and the value of HCR.DC is 1.
- EL2 is using AArch64 and the value of HCR_EL2.DC is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

A, bit [1]

Alignment check enable. This is the enable bit for Alignment fault checking at PL1 and PL0:

`0b0` Alignment fault checking disabled when executing at PL1 or PL0.

Instructions that load or store one or more registers, other than load/store exclusive and load-acquire/store-release, do not check that the address being accessed is aligned to the size of the data element(s) being accessed.

`0b1` Alignment fault checking enabled when executing at PL1 or PL0.

All instructions that load or store one or more registers have an alignment check that the address being accessed is aligned to the size of the data element(s) being accessed. If this check fails it causes an Alignment fault, which is taken as a Data Abort exception.

Load/store exclusive and load-acquire/store-release instructions have an alignment check regardless of the value of the A bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

M, bit [0]

MMU enable for EL1 and EL0 stage 1 address translation. Possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` EL1 and EL0 stage 1 address translation disabled.

See the SCTLR.I field for the behavior of instruction accesses to Normal memory.

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`0b1` EL1 and EL0 stage 1 address translation enabled.

In the Non-secure state the PE behaves as if the value of the SCTLR.M field is 0 for all purposes other than returning the value of a direct read of the field if either:

- EL2 is using AArch32 and the value of HCR.{DC, TGE} is not {0, 0}.
- EL2 is using AArch64 and the value of HCR_EL2.{DC, TGE} is not {0, 0}.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing SCTLR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = SCTLR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = SCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = SCTLR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = SCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = SCTLR_S;
    else
        R[t] = SCTLR_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        SCTLR_NS = R[t];
    else
        SCTLR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        SCTLR_NS = R[t];
    else
        SCTLR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE2 == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        if SCR.NS == '0' then
            SCTLR_S = R[t];
        else
            SCTLR_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.127 SPSR, Saved Program Status Register

The SPSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the saved process state for the current mode.

Configurations

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to SPSR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

SPSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

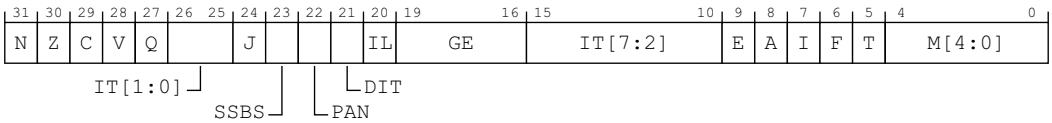

N, bit [31]

Negative Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.N on taking an exception to the current mode, and copied to PSTATE.N on executing an exception return operation in the current mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Z, bit [30]

Zero Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Z on taking an exception to the current mode, and copied to PSTATE.Z on executing an exception return operation in the current mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

C, bit [29]

Carry Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.C on taking an exception to the current mode, and copied to PSTATE.C on executing an exception return operation in the current mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

V, bit [28]

Overflow Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.V on taking an exception to the current mode, and copied to PSTATE.V on executing an exception return operation in the current mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Q, bit [27]

Overflow or saturation flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Q on taking an exception to the current mode, and copied to PSTATE.Q on executing an exception return operation in the current mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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IT, bits [15:10, 26:25]

If-Then. Set to the value of PSTATE.IT on taking an exception to the current mode, and copied to PSTATE.IT on executing an exception return operation in the current mode.

SPSR.IT must contain a value that is valid for the instruction being returned to.

The IT field is split as follows:

- IT[1:0] is SPSR[26:25].
- IT[7:2] is SPSR[15:10].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

J, bit [24]

RES0.

In previous versions of the architecture, the {J, T} bits determined the AArch32 Instruction set state.

Armv8 does not support either Jazelle state or T32EE state, and the T bit determines the Instruction set state.

SSBS, bit [23]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Speculative Store Bypass. Set to the value of PSTATE.SSBS on taking an exception to the current mode, and copied to PSTATE.SSBS on executing an exception return operation in the current mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never. Set to the value of PSTATE.PAN on taking an exception to the current mode, and copied to PSTATE.PAN on executing an exception return operation in the current mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DIT, bit [21]

When FEAT_DIT is implemented:

Data Independent Timing. Set to the value of PSTATE.DIT on taking an exception to the current mode, and copied to PSTATE.DIT on executing an exception return operation in the current mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

IL, bit [20]

Illegal Execution state. Set to the value of PSTATE.IL on taking an exception to the current mode, and copied to PSTATE.IL on executing an exception return operation in the current mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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GE, bits [19:16]

Greater than or Equal flags. Set to the value of PSTATE.GE on taking an exception to the current mode, and copied to PSTATE.GE on executing an exception return operation in the current mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [9]

Endianness. Set to the value of PSTATE.E on taking an exception to the current mode, and copied to PSTATE.E on executing an exception return operation in the current mode.

If the implementation does not support big-endian operation, SPSR.E is RES0. If the implementation does not support little-endian operation, SPSR.E is RES1. On executing an exception return operation in the current mode, if the implementation does not support big-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR.E is RES0, and if the implementation does not support little-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR.E is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.A on taking an exception to the current mode, and copied to PSTATE.A on executing an exception return operation in the current mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [7]

IRQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.I on taking an exception to the current mode, and copied to PSTATE.I on executing an exception return operation in the current mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [6]

FIQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.F on taking an exception to the current mode, and copied to PSTATE.F on executing an exception return operation in the current mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T, bit [5]

T32 Instruction set state. Set to the value of PSTATE.T on taking an exception to the current mode, and copied to PSTATE.T on executing an exception return operation in the current mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[4:0], bits [4:0]

Mode. Set to the value of PSTATE.M[4:0] on taking an exception to the current mode, and copied to PSTATE.M[4:0] on executing an exception return operation in the current mode.

`0b10000` User.

`0b10001` FIQ.

`0b10010` IRQ.

`0b10011` Supervisor.

`0b10110` Monitor.

`0b10111` Abort.

`0b11010` Hyp.

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`0b11011` Undefined.

`0b11111` System.

Other values are reserved. If SPSR.M[4:0] has a Reserved value, or a value for an unimplemented Exception level, executing an exception return operation in the current mode is an illegal return event, as described in *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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G8.2.128 SPSR_abt, Saved Program Status Register (Abort mode)

The SPSR_abt characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the saved process state when an exception is taken to Abort mode.

Configurations

AArch32 System register SPSR_abt bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register SPSR_abt[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to SPSR_abt are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

SPSR_abt is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

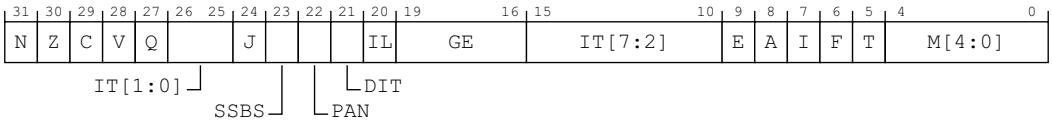

N, bit [31]

Negative Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.N on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.N on executing an exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Z, bit [30]

Zero Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Z on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.Z on executing an exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

C, bit [29]

Carry Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.C on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.C on executing an exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

V, bit [28]

Overflow Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.V on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.V on executing an exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Q, bit [27]

Overflow or saturation flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Q on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.Q on executing an exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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IT, bits [15:10, 26:25]

If-Then. Set to the value of PSTATE.IT on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.IT on executing an exception return operation in Abort mode.

SPSR_abt.IT must contain a value that is valid for the instruction being returned to.

The IT field is split as follows:

- IT[1:0] is SPSR_abt[26:25].
- IT[7:2] is SPSR_abt[15:10].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

J, bit [24]

RES0.

In previous versions of the architecture, the {J, T} bits determined the AArch32 Instruction set state.

Armv8 does not support either Jazelle state or T32EE state, and the T bit determines the Instruction set state.

SSBS, bit [23]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Speculative Store Bypass. Set to the value of PSTATE.SSBS on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.SSBS on executing an exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never. Set to the value of PSTATE.PAN on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.PAN on executing an exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DIT, bit [21]

When FEAT_DIT is implemented:

Data Independent Timing. Set to the value of PSTATE.DIT on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.DIT on executing an exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

IL, bit [20]

Illegal Execution state. Set to the value of PSTATE.IL on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.IL on executing an exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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GE, bits [19:16]

Greater than or Equal flags. Set to the value of PSTATE.GE on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.GE on executing an exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [9]

Endianness. Set to the value of PSTATE.E on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.E on executing an exception return operation in Abort mode.

If the implementation does not support big-endian operation, SPSR_abt.E is RES0. If the implementation does not support little-endian operation, SPSR_abt.E is RES1. On executing an exception return operation in Abort mode, if the implementation does not support big-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_abt.E is RES0, and if the implementation does not support little-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_abt.E is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.A on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.A on executing an exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [7]

IRQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.I on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.I on executing an exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [6]

FIQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.F on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.F on executing an exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T, bit [5]

T32 Instruction set state. Set to the value of PSTATE.T on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.T on executing an exception return operation in Abort mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[4:0], bits [4:0]

Mode. Set to the value of PSTATE.M[4:0] on taking an exception to Abort mode, and copied to PSTATE.M[4:0] on executing an exception return operation in Abort mode.

`0b10000` User.

`0b10001` FIQ.

`0b10010` IRQ.

`0b10011` Supervisor.

`0b10111` Abort.

`0b11011` Undefined.

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`0b11111` System.

Other values are reserved. If SPSR_abt.M[4:0] has a Reserved value, or a value for an unimplemented Exception level, executing an exception return operation in Abort mode is an illegal return event, as described in *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SPSR_abt

SPSR_abt is accessible in all modes other than User mode and Abort mode.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, SPSR_abt

R	M	M1
0b1	0b1	0b0100

MSR{<c>}{<q>} SPSR_abt, <Rn>

R	M	M1
0b1	0b1	0b0100

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G8.2.129 SPSR_fiq, Saved Program Status Register (FIQ mode)

The SPSR_fiq characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the saved process state when an exception is taken to FIQ mode.

Configurations

AArch32 System register SPSR_fiq bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register SPSR_fiq[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to SPSR_fiq are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

SPSR_fiq is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

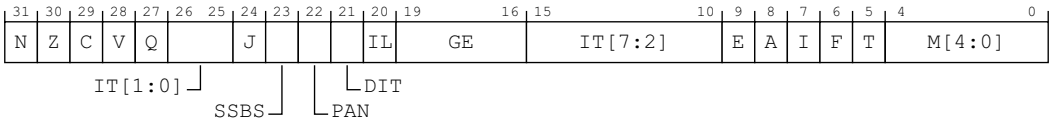

N, bit [31]

Negative Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.N on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.N on executing an exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Z, bit [30]

Zero Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Z on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.Z on executing an exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

C, bit [29]

Carry Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.C on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.C on executing an exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

V, bit [28]

Overflow Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.V on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.V on executing an exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Q, bit [27]

Overflow or saturation flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Q on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.Q on executing an exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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IT, bits[15:10, 26:25]

If-Then. Set to the value of PSTATE.IT on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.IT on executing an exception return operation in FIQ mode.

SPSR_fiq.IT must contain a value that is valid for the instruction being returned to.

The IT field is split as follows:

- IT[1:0] is SPSR_fiq[26:25].
- IT[7:2] is SPSR_fiq[15:10].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

J, bit [24]

RES0.

In previous versions of the architecture, the {J, T} bits determined the AArch32 Instruction set state.

Armv8 does not support either Jazelle state or T32EE state, and the T bit determines the Instruction set state.

SSBS, bit [23]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Speculative Store Bypass. Set to the value of PSTATE.SSBS on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.SSBS on executing an exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never. Set to the value of PSTATE.PAN on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.PAN on executing an exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DIT, bit [21]

When FEAT_DIT is implemented:

Data Independent Timing. Set to the value of PSTATE.DIT on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.DIT on executing an exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

IL, bit [20]

Illegal Execution state. Set to the value of PSTATE.IL on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.IL on executing an exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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GE, bits [19:16]

Greater than or Equal flags. Set to the value of PSTATE.GE on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.GE on executing an exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [9]

Endianness. Set to the value of PSTATE.E on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.E on executing an exception return operation in FIQ mode.

If the implementation does not support big-endian operation, SPSR_fiq.E is RES0. If the implementation does not support little-endian operation, SPSR_fiq.E is RES1. On executing an exception return operation in FIQ mode, if the implementation does not support big-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_fiq.E is RES0, and if the implementation does not support little-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_fiq.E is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.A on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.A on executing an exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [7]

IRQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.I on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.I on executing an exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [6]

FIQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.F on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.F on executing an exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T, bit [5]

T32 Instruction set state. Set to the value of PSTATE.T on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.T on executing an exception return operation in FIQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[4:0], bits [4:0]

Mode. Set to the value of PSTATE.M[4:0] on taking an exception to FIQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.M[4:0] on executing an exception return operation in FIQ mode.

`0b10000` User.

`0b10001` FIQ.

`0b10010` IRQ.

`0b10011` Supervisor.

`0b10111` Abort.

`0b11011` Undefined.

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`0b11111` System.

Other values are reserved. If SPSR_fiq.M[4:0] has a Reserved value, or a value for an unimplemented Exception level, executing an exception return operation in FIQ mode is an illegal return event, as described in *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SPSR_fiq

SPSR_fiq is accessible in all modes other than User mode and FIQ mode.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, SPSR_fiq

R	M	M1
0b1	0b0	0b1110

MSR{<c>}{<q>} SPSR_fiq, <Rn>

R	M	M1
0b1	0b0	0b1110

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G8.2.130 SPSR_hyp, Saved Program Status Register (Hyp mode)

The SPSR_hyp characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the saved process state when an exception is taken to Hyp mode.

Configurations

AArch32 System register SPSR_hyp bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register SPSR_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to SPSR_hyp are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

SPSR_hyp is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

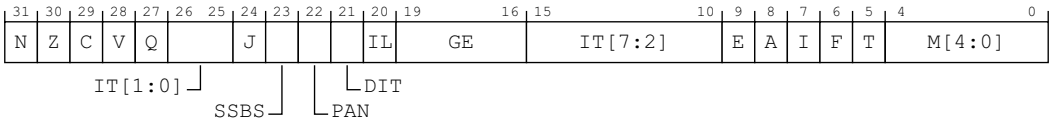

N, bit [31]

Negative Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.N on taking an exception to Hyp mode, and copied to PSTATE.N on executing an exception return operation in Hyp mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Z, bit [30]

Zero Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Z on taking an exception to Hyp mode, and copied to PSTATE.Z on executing an exception return operation in Hyp mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

C, bit [29]

Carry Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.C on taking an exception to Hyp mode, and copied to PSTATE.C on executing an exception return operation in Hyp mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

V, bit [28]

Overflow Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.V on taking an exception to Hyp mode, and copied to PSTATE.V on executing an exception return operation in Hyp mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Q, bit [27]

Overflow or saturation flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Q on taking an exception to Hyp mode, and copied to PSTATE.Q on executing an exception return operation in Hyp mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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IT, bits [15:10, 26:25]

If-Then. Set to the value of PSTATE.IT on taking an exception to Hyp mode, and copied to PSTATE.IT on executing an exception return operation in Hyp mode.

SPSR_hyp.IT must contain a value that is valid for the instruction being returned to.

The IT field is split as follows:

- IT[1:0] is SPSR_hyp[26:25].
- IT[7:2] is SPSR_hyp[15:10].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

J, bit [24]

RES0.

In previous versions of the architecture, the {J, T} bits determined the AArch32 Instruction set state.

Armv8 does not support either Jazelle state or T32EE state, and the T bit determines the Instruction set state.

SSBS, bit [23]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Speculative Store Bypass. Set to the value of PSTATE.SSBS on taking an exception to Hyp mode, and copied to PSTATE.SSBS on executing an exception return operation in Hyp mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never. Set to the value of PSTATE.PAN on taking an exception to Hyp mode, and copied to PSTATE.PAN on executing an exception return operation in Hyp mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DIT, bit [21]

When FEAT_DIT is implemented:

Data Independent Timing. Set to the value of PSTATE.DIT on taking an exception to Hyp mode, and copied to PSTATE.DIT on executing an exception return operation in Hyp mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

IL, bit [20]

Illegal Execution state. Set to the value of PSTATE.IL on taking an exception to Hyp mode, and copied to PSTATE.IL on executing an exception return operation in Hyp mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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GE, bits [19:16]

Greater than or Equal flags. Set to the value of PSTATE.GE on taking an exception to Hyp mode, and copied to PSTATE.GE on executing an exception return operation in Hyp mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [9]

Endianness. Set to the value of PSTATE.E on taking an exception to Hyp mode, and copied to PSTATE.E on executing an exception return operation in Hyp mode.

If the implementation does not support big-endian operation, SPSR_hyp.E is RES0. If the implementation does not support little-endian operation, SPSR_hyp.E is RES1. On executing an exception return operation in Hyp mode, if the implementation does not support big-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_hyp.E is RES0, and if the implementation does not support little-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_hyp.E is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.A on taking an exception to Hyp mode, and copied to PSTATE.A on executing an exception return operation in Hyp mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [7]

IRQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.I on taking an exception to Hyp mode, and copied to PSTATE.I on executing an exception return operation in Hyp mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [6]

FIQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.F on taking an exception to Hyp mode, and copied to PSTATE.F on executing an exception return operation in Hyp mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T, bit [5]

T32 Instruction set state. Set to the value of PSTATE.T on taking an exception to Hyp mode, and copied to PSTATE.T on executing an exception return operation in Hyp mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[4:0], bits [4:0]

Mode. Set to the value of PSTATE.M[4:0] on taking an exception to Hyp mode, and copied to PSTATE.M[4:0] on executing an exception return operation in Hyp mode.

`0b10000` User.

`0b10001` FIQ.

`0b10010` IRQ.

`0b10011` Supervisor.

`0b10111` Abort.

`0b11010` Hyp.

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`0b11011` Undefined.

`0b11111` System.

Other values are reserved. If SPSR_hyp.M[4:0] has a Reserved value, or a value for an unimplemented Exception level, executing an exception return operation in Hyp mode is an illegal return event, as described in *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SPSR_hyp

SPSR_hyp is accessible only in Monitor mode.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, SPSR_hyp

R	M	M1
0b1	0b1	0b1110

MSR{<c>}{<q>} SPSR_hyp, <Rn>

R	M	M1
0b1	0b1	0b1110

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G8.2.131 SPSR_irq, Saved Program Status Register (IRQ mode)

The SPSR_irq characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the saved process state when an exception is taken to IRQ mode.

Configurations

AArch32 System register SPSR_irq bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register SPSR_irq[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to SPSR_irq are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

SPSR_irq is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

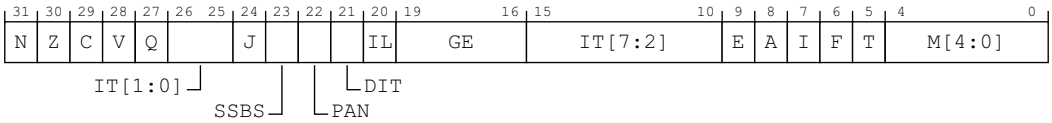

N, bit [31]

Negative Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.N on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.N on executing an exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Z, bit [30]

Zero Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Z on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.Z on executing an exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

C, bit [29]

Carry Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.C on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.C on executing an exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

V, bit [28]

Overflow Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.V on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.V on executing an exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Q, bit [27]

Overflow or saturation flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Q on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.Q on executing an exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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IT, bits[15:10, 26:25]

If-Then. Set to the value of PSTATE.IT on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.IT on executing an exception return operation in IRQ mode.

SPSR_irq.IT must contain a value that is valid for the instruction being returned to.

The IT field is split as follows:

- IT[1:0] is SPSR_irq[26:25].
- IT[7:2] is SPSR_irq[15:10].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

J, bit [24]

RES0.

In previous versions of the architecture, the {J, T} bits determined the AArch32 Instruction set state.

Armv8 does not support either Jazelle state or T32EE state, and the T bit determines the Instruction set state.

SSBS, bit [23]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Speculative Store Bypass. Set to the value of PSTATE.SSBS on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.SSBS on executing an exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never. Set to the value of PSTATE.PAN on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.PAN on executing an exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DIT, bit [21]

When FEAT_DIT is implemented:

Data Independent Timing. Set to the value of PSTATE.DIT on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.DIT on executing an exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

IL, bit [20]

Illegal Execution state. Set to the value of PSTATE.IL on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.IL on executing an exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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GE, bits [19:16]

Greater than or Equal flags. Set to the value of PSTATE.GE on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.GE on executing an exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [9]

Endianness. Set to the value of PSTATE.E on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.E on executing an exception return operation in IRQ mode.

If the implementation does not support big-endian operation, SPSR_irq.E is RES0. If the implementation does not support little-endian operation, SPSR_irq.E is RES1. On executing an exception return operation in IRQ mode, if the implementation does not support big-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_irq.E is RES0, and if the implementation does not support little-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_irq.E is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.A on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.A on executing an exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [7]

IRQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.I on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.I on executing an exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [6]

FIQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.F on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.F on executing an exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T, bit [5]

T32 Instruction set state. Set to the value of PSTATE.T on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.T on executing an exception return operation in IRQ mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[4:0], bits [4:0]

Mode. Set to the value of PSTATE.M[4:0] on taking an exception to IRQ mode, and copied to PSTATE.M[4:0] on executing an exception return operation in IRQ mode.

`0b10000` User.

`0b10001` FIQ.

`0b10010` IRQ.

`0b10011` Supervisor.

`0b10111` Abort.

`0b11011` Undefined.

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`0b11111` System.

Other values are reserved. If SPSR_irq.M[4:0] has a Reserved value, or a value for an unimplemented Exception level, executing an exception return operation in IRQ mode is an illegal return event, as described in *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SPSR_irq

SPSR_irq is accessible in all modes other than User mode and IRQ mode.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, SPSR_irq

R	M	M1
0b1	0b1	0b0000

MSR{<c>}{<q>} SPSR_irq, <Rn>

R	M	M1
0b1	0b1	0b0000

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G8.2.132 SPSR_mon, Saved Program Status Register (Monitor mode)

The SPSR_mon characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the saved process state when an exception is taken to Monitor mode.

Configurations

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to SPSR_mon are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

SPSR_mon is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

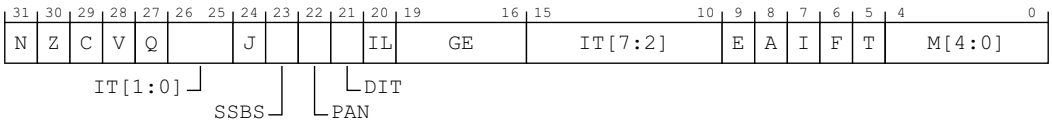

N, bit [31]

Negative Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.N on taking an exception to Monitor mode, and copied to PSTATE.N on executing an exception return operation in Monitor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Z, bit [30]

Zero Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Z on taking an exception to Monitor mode, and copied to PSTATE.Z on executing an exception return operation in Monitor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

C, bit [29]

Carry Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.C on taking an exception to Monitor mode, and copied to PSTATE.C on executing an exception return operation in Monitor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

V, bit [28]

Overflow Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.V on taking an exception to Monitor mode, and copied to PSTATE.V on executing an exception return operation in Monitor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Q, bit [27]

Overflow or saturation flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Q on taking an exception to Monitor mode, and copied to PSTATE.Q on executing an exception return operation in Monitor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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IT, bits[15:10, 26:25]

If-Then. Set to the value of PSTATE.IT on taking an exception to Monitor mode, and copied to PSTATE.IT on executing an exception return operation in Monitor mode.

SPSR_mon.IT must contain a value that is valid for the instruction being returned to.

The IT field is split as follows:

- IT[1:0] is SPSR_mon[26:25].
- IT[7:2] is SPSR_mon[15:10].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

J, bit [24]

RES0.

In previous versions of the architecture, the {J, T} bits determined the AArch32 Instruction set state.

Armv8 does not support either Jazelle state or T32EE state, and the T bit determines the Instruction set state.

SSBS, bit [23]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Speculative Store Bypass. Set to the value of PSTATE.SSBS on taking an exception to Monitor mode, and copied to PSTATE.SSBS on executing an exception return operation in Monitor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never. Set to the value of PSTATE.PAN on taking an exception to Monitor mode, and copied to PSTATE.PAN on executing an exception return operation in Monitor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DIT, bit [21]

When FEAT_DIT is implemented:

Data Independent Timing. Set to the value of PSTATE.DIT on taking an exception to Monitor mode, and copied to PSTATE.DIT on executing an exception return operation in Monitor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

IL, bit [20]

Illegal Execution state. Set to the value of PSTATE.IL on taking an exception to Monitor mode, and copied to PSTATE.IL on executing an exception return operation in Monitor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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GE, bits [19:16]

Greater than or Equal flags. Set to the value of PSTATE.GE on taking an exception to Monitor mode, and copied to PSTATE.GE on executing an exception return operation in Monitor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [9]

Endianness. Set to the value of PSTATE.E on taking an exception to Monitor mode, and copied to PSTATE.E on executing an exception return operation in Monitor mode.

If the implementation does not support big-endian operation, SPSR_mon.E is RES0. If the implementation does not support little-endian operation, SPSR_mon.E is RES1. On executing an exception return operation in Monitor mode, if the implementation does not support big-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_mon.E is RES0, and if the implementation does not support little-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_mon.E is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.A on taking an exception to Monitor mode, and copied to PSTATE.A on executing an exception return operation in Monitor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [7]

IRQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.I on taking an exception to Monitor mode, and copied to PSTATE.I on executing an exception return operation in Monitor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [6]

FIQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.F on taking an exception to Monitor mode, and copied to PSTATE.F on executing an exception return operation in Monitor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T, bit [5]

T32 Instruction set state. Set to the value of PSTATE.T on taking an exception to Monitor mode, and copied to PSTATE.T on executing an exception return operation in Monitor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[4:0], bits [4:0]

Mode. Set to the value of PSTATE.M[4:0] on taking an exception to Monitor mode, and copied to PSTATE.M[4:0] on executing an exception return operation in Monitor mode.

`0b10000` User.

`0b10001` FIQ.

`0b10010` IRQ.

`0b10011` Supervisor.

`0b10110` Monitor.

`0b10111` Abort.

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`0b11010` Hyp.

`0b11011` Undefined.

`0b11111` System.

Other values are reserved. If SPSR_mon.M[4:0] has a Reserved value, or a value for an unimplemented Exception level, executing an exception return operation in Monitor mode is an illegal return event, as described in *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SPSR_mon

SPSR_mon is only accessible in EL3 modes other than Monitor mode.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, SPSR_mon

R	M	M1
0b1	0b1	0b1100

MSR{<c>}{<q>} SPSR_mon, <Rn>

R	M	M1
0b1	0b1	0b1100

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G8.2.133 SPSR_svc, Saved Program Status Register (Supervisor mode)

The SPSR_svc characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the saved process state when an exception is taken to Supervisor mode.

Configurations

AArch32 System register SPSR_svc bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register SPSR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to SPSR_svc are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

SPSR_svc is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

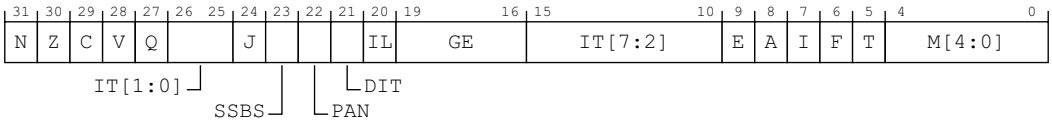

N, bit [31]

Negative Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.N on taking an exception to Supervisor mode, and copied to PSTATE.N on executing an exception return operation in Supervisor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Z, bit [30]

Zero Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Z on taking an exception to Supervisor mode, and copied to PSTATE.Z on executing an exception return operation in Supervisor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

C, bit [29]

Carry Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.C on taking an exception to Supervisor mode, and copied to PSTATE.C on executing an exception return operation in Supervisor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

V, bit [28]

Overflow Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.V on taking an exception to Supervisor mode, and copied to PSTATE.V on executing an exception return operation in Supervisor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Q, bit [27]

Overflow or saturation flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Q on taking an exception to Supervisor mode, and copied to PSTATE.Q on executing an exception return operation in Supervisor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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IT, bits[15:10, 26:25]

If-Then. Set to the value of PSTATE.IT on taking an exception to Supervisor mode, and copied to PSTATE.IT on executing an exception return operation in Supervisor mode.

SPSR_svc.IT must contain a value that is valid for the instruction being returned to.

The IT field is split as follows:

- IT[1:0] is SPSR_svc[26:25].
- IT[7:2] is SPSR_svc[15:10].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

J, bit [24]

RES0.

In previous versions of the architecture, the {J, T} bits determined the AArch32 Instruction set state.

Armv8 does not support either Jazelle state or T32EE state, and the T bit determines the Instruction set state.

SSBS, bit [23]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Speculative Store Bypass. Set to the value of PSTATE.SSBS on taking an exception to Supervisor mode, and copied to PSTATE.SSBS on executing an exception return operation in Supervisor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never. Set to the value of PSTATE.PAN on taking an exception to Supervisor mode, and copied to PSTATE.PAN on executing an exception return operation in Supervisor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DIT, bit [21]

When FEAT_DIT is implemented:

Data Independent Timing. Set to the value of PSTATE.DIT on taking an exception to Supervisor mode, and copied to PSTATE.DIT on executing an exception return operation in Supervisor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

IL, bit [20]

Illegal Execution state. Set to the value of PSTATE.IL on taking an exception to Supervisor mode, and copied to PSTATE.IL on executing an exception return operation in Supervisor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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GE, bits [19:16]

Greater than or Equal flags. Set to the value of PSTATE.GE on taking an exception to Supervisor mode, and copied to PSTATE.GE on executing an exception return operation in Supervisor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [9]

Endianness. Set to the value of PSTATE.E on taking an exception to Supervisor mode, and copied to PSTATE.E on executing an exception return operation in Supervisor mode.

If the implementation does not support big-endian operation, SPSR_svc.E is RES0. If the implementation does not support little-endian operation, SPSR_svc.E is RES1. On executing an exception return operation in Supervisor mode, if the implementation does not support big-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_svc.E is RES0, and if the implementation does not support little-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_svc.E is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.A on taking an exception to Supervisor mode, and copied to PSTATE.A on executing an exception return operation in Supervisor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [7]

IRQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.I on taking an exception to Supervisor mode, and copied to PSTATE.I on executing an exception return operation in Supervisor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [6]

FIQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.F on taking an exception to Supervisor mode, and copied to PSTATE.F on executing an exception return operation in Supervisor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T, bit [5]

T32 Instruction set state. Set to the value of PSTATE.T on taking an exception to Supervisor mode, and copied to PSTATE.T on executing an exception return operation in Supervisor mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[4:0], bits [4:0]

Mode. Set to the value of PSTATE.M[4:0] on taking an exception to Supervisor mode, and copied to PSTATE.M[4:0] on executing an exception return operation in Supervisor mode.

`0b10000` User.

`0b10001` FIQ.

`0b10010` IRQ.

`0b10011` Supervisor.

`0b10111` Abort.

`0b11011` Undefined.

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`0b11111` System.

Other values are reserved. If SPSR_svc.M[4:0] has a Reserved value, or a value for an unimplemented Exception level, executing an exception return operation in Supervisor mode is an illegal return event, as described in *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SPSR_svc

SPSR_svc is accessible in all modes other than User mode and Supervisor mode.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, SPSR_svc

R	M	M1
0b1	0b1	0b0010

MSR{<c>}{<q>} SPSR_svc, <Rn>

R	M	M1
0b1	0b1	0b0010

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G8.2.134 SPSR_und, Saved Program Status Register (Undefined mode)

The SPSR_und characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the saved process state when an exception is taken to Undefined mode.

Configurations

AArch32 System register SPSR_und bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register SPSR_und[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to SPSR_und are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

SPSR_und is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

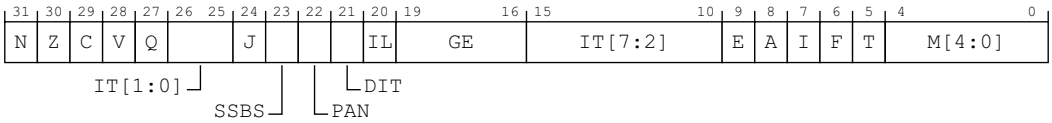

N, bit [31]

Negative Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.N on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.N on executing an exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Z, bit [30]

Zero Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Z on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.Z on executing an exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

C, bit [29]

Carry Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.C on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.C on executing an exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

V, bit [28]

Overflow Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.V on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.V on executing an exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Q, bit [27]

Overflow or saturation flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Q on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.Q on executing an exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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IT, bits[15:10, 26:25]

If-Then. Set to the value of PSTATE.IT on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.IT on executing an exception return operation in Undefined mode.

SPSR_und.IT must contain a value that is valid for the instruction being returned to.

The IT field is split as follows:

- IT[1:0] is SPSR_und[26:25].
- IT[7:2] is SPSR_und[15:10].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

J, bit [24]

RES0.

In previous versions of the architecture, the {J, T} bits determined the AArch32 Instruction set state.

Armv8 does not support either Jazelle state or T32EE state, and the T bit determines the Instruction set state.

SSBS, bit [23]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Speculative Store Bypass. Set to the value of PSTATE.SSBS on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.SSBS on executing an exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never. Set to the value of PSTATE.PAN on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.PAN on executing an exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DIT, bit [21]

When FEAT_DIT is implemented:

Data Independent Timing. Set to the value of PSTATE.DIT on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.DIT on executing an exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

IL, bit [20]

Illegal Execution state. Set to the value of PSTATE.IL on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.IL on executing an exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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GE, bits [19:16]

Greater than or Equal flags. Set to the value of PSTATE.GE on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.GE on executing an exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [9]

Endianness. Set to the value of PSTATE.E on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.E on executing an exception return operation in Undefined mode.

If the implementation does not support big-endian operation, SPSR_und.E is RES0. If the implementation does not support little-endian operation, SPSR_und.E is RES1. On executing an exception return operation in Undefined mode, if the implementation does not support big-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_und.E is RES0, and if the implementation does not support little-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, SPSR_und.E is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.A on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.A on executing an exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [7]

IRQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.I on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.I on executing an exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [6]

FIQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.F on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.F on executing an exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T, bit [5]

T32 Instruction set state. Set to the value of PSTATE.T on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.T on executing an exception return operation in Undefined mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[4:0], bits [4:0]

Mode. Set to the value of PSTATE.M[4:0] on taking an exception to Undefined mode, and copied to PSTATE.M[4:0] on executing an exception return operation in Undefined mode.

`0b10000` User.

`0b10001` FIQ.

`0b10010` IRQ.

`0b10011` Supervisor.

`0b10111` Abort.

`0b11011` Undefined.

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`0b11111` System.

Other values are reserved. If SPSR_und.M[4:0] has a Reserved value, or a value for an unimplemented Exception level, executing an exception return operation in Undefined mode is an illegal return event, as described in *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing SPSR_und

SPSR_und is accessible in all modes other than User mode and Undefined mode.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRS{<c>}{<q>} <Rd>, SPSR_und

R	M	M1
0b1	0b1	0b0110

MSR{<c>}{<q>} SPSR_und, <Rn>

R	M	M1
0b1	0b1	0b0110

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G8.2.135 TCMTR, TCM Type Register

The TCMTR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the implementation of the TCM.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TCMTR are UNDEFINED.

If EL1 or above can use AArch32 then this register must be implemented.

Attributes

TCMTR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Accessing TCMTR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = TCMTR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = TCMTR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = TCMTR;
```


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G8.2.136 TLBIALL, TLB Invalidate All

The TLBIALL characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that are from any level of the translation table walk. The entries that are invalidated are as follows:

- If executed at EL1, all entries that:
  - Would be required for the EL1&0 translation regime.
  - Match the current VMID, if EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state.
- If executed in Secure state when EL3 is using AArch32, all entries that would be required for the Secure PL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed at EL2, and if EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, the stage 1 or stage 2 translation table entries that would be required for the PL1&0 translation regime and matches the current VMID.

The invalidation only applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIALL are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBIALL is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Rt> is ignored.

Executing TLBIALL instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1000	0b0111	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch32.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
        else
```


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```
            AArch32.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_AllAttr);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.FB == '1' then
        AArch32.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch32.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
        else
            AArch32.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL30, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
```


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G8.2.137 TLBIALLH, TLB Invalidate All, Hyp mode

The TLBIALLH characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented, invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that are from any level of the translation table walk that would be required for the Non-secure EL2 translation regime.

The invalidation only applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIALLH are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBIALLH is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Rt> is ignored.

Executing TLBIALLH instruction

If this instruction is executed in a Secure privileged mode other than Monitor mode, then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction executes as if it had been executed in Monitor mode.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1000	0b0111	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !HaveEL(EL2) then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        AArch32.TLBI_ALL(SS_NonSecure, Regime_EL2, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
```


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G8.2.138 TLBIALLHIS, TLB Invalidate All, Hyp mode, Inner Shareable

The TLBIALLHIS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented, invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that are from any level of the translation table walk that would be required for the Non-secure EL2 translation regime.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIALLHIS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBIALLHIS is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Rt> is ignored.

Executing TLBIALLHIS instruction

If this instruction is executed in a Secure privileged mode other than Monitor mode, then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction executes as if it had been executed in Monitor mode.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1000	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !HaveEL(EL2) then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        AArch32.TLBI_ALL(SS_NonSecure, Regime_EL2, Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr);
```


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G8.2.139 TLBIALLIS, TLB Invalidate All, Inner Shareable

The TLBIALLIS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that are from any level of the translation table walk. The entries that are invalidated are as follows:

- If executed at EL1, all entries that:
  - Would be required for the EL1&0 translation regime.
  - Match the current VMID, if EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state.
- If executed in Secure state when EL3 is using AArch32, all entries that would be required for the Secure PL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed at EL2, and if EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, the stage 1 or stage 2 translation table entries that would be required for the PL1&0 translation regime and matches the current VMID.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIALLIS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBIALLIS is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Rt> is ignored.

Executing TLBIALLIS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1000	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
```


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```
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch32.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS);
        else
            AArch32.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL30, Shareability_ISH, TLBI_ExcludeXS);
```


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G8.2.140 TLBIALLNSNH, TLB Invalidate All, Non-Secure Non-Hyp

The TLBIALLNSNH characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented, invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that are from any level of the translation table walk that would be required for stage 1 or stage 2 of the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime, regardless of the associated VMID.

The invalidation only applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIALLNSNH are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBIALLNSNH is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Rt> is ignored.

Executing TLBIALLNSNH instruction

If this instruction is executed in a Secure privileged mode other than Monitor mode, then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction executes as if it had been executed in Monitor mode.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1000	0b0111	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !HaveEL(EL2) then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        AArch32.TLBI_ALL(SS_NonSecure, Regime_EL10, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr);
```


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G8.2.141 TLBIALLNSNHIS, TLB Invalidate All, Non-Secure Non-Hyp, Inner Shareable

The TLBIALLNSNHIS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented, invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that are from any level of the translation table walk that would be required for stage 1 or stage 2 of the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime, regardless of the associated VMID.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIALLNSNHIS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBIALLNSNHIS is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

This instruction has no applicable fields.

The value in the register specified by <Rt> is ignored.

Executing TLBIALLNSNHIS instruction

If this instruction is executed in a Secure privileged mode other than Monitor mode, then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction executes as if it had been executed in Monitor mode.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1000	0b0011	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_ALL(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !HaveEL(EL2) then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        AArch32.TLBI_ALL(SS_NonSecure, Regime_EL10, Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr);
```


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G8.2.142 TLBIASID, TLB Invalidate by ASID match

The TLBIASID characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used for the specified ASID, and either:
  - Is from a level of lookup above the final level.
  - Is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the entry would be used with the current VMID.

From the entries that match these requirements, the entries that are invalidated are required for the following translation regime:

- If executed at Secure EL1 when EL3 is using AArch64, the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Secure state when EL3 is using AArch32, the Secure PL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Non-secure state, the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation only applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIASID are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBIASID is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 0
RES0	ASID

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

ASID, bits [7:0]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries for non-global pages that match the ASID values will be affected by this System instruction.

Executing TLBIASID instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1000	0b0111	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch32.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, R[t]);
        else
            AArch32.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.FB == '1' then
        AArch32.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr,
R[t]);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch32.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, R[t]);
        else
            AArch32.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL30, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBI_AllAttr,
R[t]);
```


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G8.2.143 TLBIASIDIS, TLB Invalidate by ASID match, Inner Shareable

The TLBIASIDIS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used for the specified ASID, and either:
  - Is from a level of lookup above the final level.
  - Is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the entry would be used with the current VMID.

From the entries that match these requirements, the entries that are invalidated are required for the following translation regime:

- If executed at Secure EL1 when EL3 is using AArch64, the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Secure state when EL3 is using AArch32, the Secure PL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Non-secure state, the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIASIDIS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBIASIDIS is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

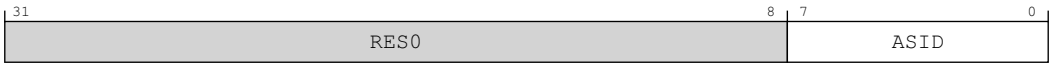

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

ASID, bits [7:0]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries for non-global pages that match the ASID values will be affected by this System instruction.

Executing TLBIASIDIS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1000	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch32.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, R[t]);
        else
            AArch32.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.TLBI_ASID(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL30, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBI_AllAttr,
R[t]);
```


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G8.2.144 TLBIIPAS2, TLB Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2

The TLBIIPAS2 characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented, invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 2 only translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- SCR.NS is 1.
- The entry would be used for the specified IPA.
- The entry would be used with the current VMID.
- The entry would be required for the PL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation is not required to apply to caching structures that combine stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries.

The invalidation only applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIIPAS2 are UNDEFINED.

Note

This System instruction is not implemented in architecture versions before Armv8.

Attributes

TLBIIPAS2 is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31–28	27–0
RES0	IPA[39:12]

Bits [31:28]

Reserved, RES0.

IPA[39:12], bits [27:0]

Bits[39:12] of the intermediate physical address to match.

Executing TLBIIPAS2 instruction

If this instruction is executed in a Secure privileged mode other than Monitor mode, then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction executes as if it had been executed in Monitor mode.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1000	0b0100	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !HaveEL(EL2) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif SCR.NS == '0' then
        return;
    else
        AArch32.TLBI_IPAS2(SS_NonSecure, Regime_EL10, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
```


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G8.2.145 TLBIIPAS2IS, TLB Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, Inner Shareable

The TLBIIPAS2IS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented, invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 2 only translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- SCR.NS is 1.
- The entry would be used for the specified IPA.
- The entry would be used with the current VMID.
- The entry would be required for the PL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation is not required to apply to caching structures that combine stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIIPAS2IS are UNDEFINED.

Note

This System instruction is not implemented in architecture versions before Armv8.

Attributes

TLBIIPAS2IS is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31:28	27:0
RES0	IPA[39:12]

Bits [31:28]

Reserved, RES0.

IPA[39:12], bits [27:0]

Bits[39:12] of the intermediate physical address to match.

Executing TLBIIPAS2IS instruction

If this instruction is executed in a Secure privileged mode other than Monitor mode, then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction executes as if it had been executed in Monitor mode.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1000	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !HaveEL(EL2) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif SCR.NS == '0' then
        return;
    else
        AArch32.TLBI_IPAS2(SS_NonSecure, Regime_EL10, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
```


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G8.2.146 TLBIIPAS2L, TLB Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, Last level

The TLBIIPAS2L characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented, invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 2 only translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk.
- SCR.NS is 1.
- The entry would be used for the specified IPA.
- The entry would be used with the current VMID.
- The entry would be required for the PL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation is not required to apply to caching structures that combine stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries.

The invalidation only applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIIPAS2L are UNDEFINED.

Note

This System instruction is not implemented in architecture versions before Armv8.

Attributes

TLBIIPAS2L is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31:28	27:0
RES0	IPA[39:12]

Bits [31:28]

Reserved, RES0.

IPA[39:12], bits [27:0]

Bits[39:12] of the intermediate physical address to match.

Executing TLBIIPAS2L instruction

If this instruction is executed in a Secure privileged mode other than Monitor mode, then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction executes as if it had been executed in Monitor mode.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1000	0b0100	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !HaveEL(EL2) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif SCR.NS == '0' then
        return;
    else
        AArch32.TLBI_IPAS2(SS_NonSecure, Regime_EL10, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
```


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G8.2.147 TLBIIPAS2LIS, TLB Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, Last level, Inner Shareable

The TLBIIPAS2LIS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented, invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 2 only translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk.
- SCR.NS is 1.
- The entry would be used for the specified IPA.
- The entry would be used with the current VMID.
- The entry would be required for the PL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation is not required to apply to caching structures that combine stage 1 and stage 2 translation table entries.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIIPAS2LIS are UNDEFINED.

Note

This System instruction is not implemented in architecture versions before Armv8.

Attributes

TLBIIPAS2LIS is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31–28	27–0
RES0	IPA[39:12]

Bits [31:28]

Reserved, RES0.

IPA[39:12], bits [27:0]

Bits[39:12] of the intermediate physical address to match.

Executing TLBIIPAS2LIS instruction

If this instruction is executed in a Secure privileged mode other than Monitor mode, then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction executes as if it had been executed in Monitor mode.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1000	0b0000	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !HaveEL(EL2) then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif SCR.NS == '0' then
        return;
    else
        AArch32.TLBI_IPAS2(SS_NonSecure, Regime_EL10, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
```


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G8.2.148 TLBIMVA, TLB Invalidate by VA

The TLBIMVA characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified address, and one of the following applies:
  - The entry is from a level of lookup above the final level and matches the specified ASID.
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of lookup.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup that matches the specified ASID.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the entry would be used with the current VMID.

From the entries that match these requirements, the entries that are invalidated are required for the following translation regime:

- If executed at Secure EL1 when EL3 is using AArch64, the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Secure state when EL3 is using AArch32, the Secure PL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Non-secure state, the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation only applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIMVA are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBIMVA is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

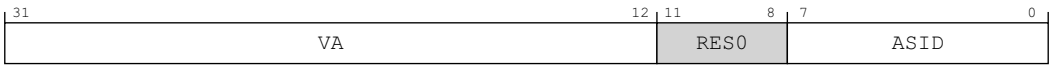

VA, bits [31:12]

Virtual address to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Bits [11:8]

Reserved, RES0.

ASID, bits [7:0]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

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Executing TLBIMVA instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1000	0b0111	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, R[t]);
        else
            AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.FB == '1' then
        AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, R[t]);
        else
            AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL30, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
```


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G8.2.149 TLBIMVAA, TLB Invalidate by VA, All ASID

The TLBIMVAA characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified address.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the entry would be used with the current VMID.

From the entries that match these requirements, the entries that are invalidated are required for the following translation regime:

- If executed at Secure EL1 when EL3 is using AArch64, the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Secure state when EL3 is using AArch32, the Secure PL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Non-secure state, the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation only applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIMVAA are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBIMVAA is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 12	11 … 0
VA	RES0

VA, bits [31:12]

Virtual address to match. Any unlocked TLB entries that match the VA will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the ASID.

Bits [11:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Executing TLBIMVAA instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1000	0b0111	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
```


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```
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, R[t]);
        else
            AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.FB == '1' then
        AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, R[t]);
        else
            AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL30, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
```


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G8.2.150 TLBIMVAAIS, TLB Invalidate by VA, All ASID, Inner Shareable

The TLBIMVAAIS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from any level of the translation table walk.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified address.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the entry would be used with the current VMID.

From the entries that match these requirements, the entries that are invalidated are required for the following translation regime:

- If executed at Secure EL1 when EL3 is using AArch64, the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Secure state when EL3 is using AArch32, the Secure PL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Non-secure state, the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIMVAAIS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBIMVAAIS is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 12	11 … 0
VA	RES0

VA, bits [31:12]

Virtual address to match. Any unlocked TLB entries that match the VA will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the ASID.

Bits [11:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Executing TLBIMVAAIS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1000	0b0011	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_ExcludeXS, R[t]);
        else
            AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL30, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
```


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G8.2.151 TLBIMVAAL, TLB Invalidate by VA, All ASID, Last level

The TLBIMVAAL characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified address.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the entry would be used with the current VMID.

From the entries that match these requirements, the entries that are invalidated are required for the following translation regime:

- If executed at Secure EL1 when EL3 is using AArch64, the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Secure state when EL3 is using AArch32, the Secure PL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Non-secure state, the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation only applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIMVAAL are UNDEFINED.

Note

This System instruction is not implemented in architecture versions before Armv8.

Attributes

TLBIMVAAL is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 12	11 … 0
VA	RES0

VA, bits [31:12]

Virtual address to match. Any unlocked TLB entries that match the VA will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the ASID.

Bits [11:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Executing TLBIMVAAL instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1000	0b0111	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, R[t]);
        else
            AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.FB == '1' then
        AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, R[t]);
        else
            AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL30, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
```


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G8.2.152 TLBIMVAALIS, TLB Invalidate by VA, All ASID, Last level, Inner Shareable

The TLBIMVAALIS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry, from the final level of the translation table walk.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified address.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the entry would be used with the current VMID.

From the entries that match these requirements, the entries that are invalidated are required for the following translation regime:

- If executed at Secure EL1 when EL3 is using AArch64, the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Secure state when EL3 is using AArch32, the Secure PL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Non-secure state, the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIMVAALIS are UNDEFINED.

Note

This System instruction is not implemented in architecture versions before Armv8.

Attributes

TLBIMVAALIS is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 12	11 … 0
VA	RES0

VA, bits [31:12]

Virtual address to match. Any unlocked TLB entries that match the VA will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the ASID.

Bits [11:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Executing TLBIMVAALIS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1000	0b0011	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, R[t]);
        else
            AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL30, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
```


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G8.2.153 TLBIMVAH, TLB Invalidate by VA, Hyp mode

The TLBIMVAH characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented, invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that are from any level of the translation table walk that would be required for the Non-secure EL2 translation regime and used to translate the specified address.

The invalidation only applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIMVAH are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBIMVAH is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

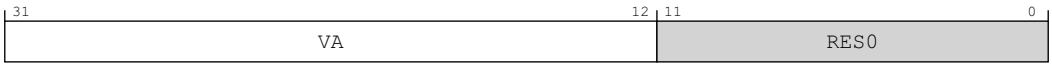

VA, bits [31:12]

Virtual address to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Bits [11:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Executing TLBIMVAH instruction

If this instruction is executed in a Secure privileged mode other than Monitor mode, then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction executes as if it had been executed in Monitor mode.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1000	0b0111	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !HaveEL(EL2) then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        AArch32.TLBI_VA(SS_NonSecure, Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr,
R[t]);
```


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G8.2.154 TLBIMVAHIS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Hyp mode, Inner Shareable

The TLBIMVAHIS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented, invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that are from any level of the translation table walk that would be required for the Non-secure EL2 translation regime and used to translate the specified address.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIMVAHIS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBIMVAHIS is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

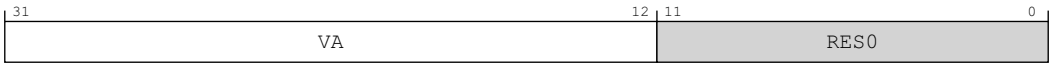

VA, bits [31:12]

Virtual address to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Bits [11:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Executing TLBIMVAHIS instruction

If this instruction is executed in a Secure privileged mode other than Monitor mode, then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction executes as if it had been executed in Monitor mode.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1000	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
```


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```
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !HaveEL(EL2) then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        AArch32.TLBI_VA(SS_NonSecure, Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any, TLBI_AllAttr,
R[t]);
```


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G8.2.155 TLBIMVAIS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Inner Shareable

The TLBIMVAIS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified address, and one of the following applies:
  - The entry is from a level of lookup above the final level and matches the specified ASID.
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of lookup.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup that matches the specified ASID.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the entry would be used with the current VMID.

From the entries that match these requirements, the entries that are invalidated are required for the following translation regime:

- If executed at Secure EL1 when EL3 is using AArch64, the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Secure state when EL3 is using AArch32, the Secure PL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Non-secure state, the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIMVAIS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBIMVAIS is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

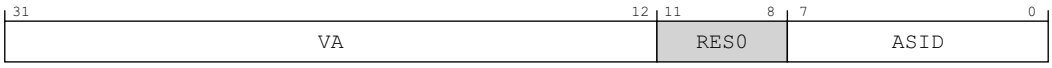

VA, bits [31:12]

Virtual address to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Bits [11:8]

Reserved, RES0.

ASID, bits [7:0]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

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Executing TLBIMVAIS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1000	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_ExcludeXS, R[t]);
        else
            AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL30, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Any,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
```


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G8.2.156 TLBIMVAL, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level

The TLBIMVAL characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified address, and one of the following applies:
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of lookup.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup that matches the specified ASID.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the entry would be used with the current VMID.

From the entries that match these requirements, the entries that are invalidated are required for the following translation regime:

- If executed at Secure EL1 when EL3 is using AArch64, the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Secure state when EL3 is using AArch32, the Secure PL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Non-secure state, the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation only applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIMVAL are UNDEFINED.

This System instruction is not implemented in architecture versions before Armv8.

Attributes

TLBIMVAL is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 12	11 … 8	7 … 0
VA	RES0	ASID

VA, bits [31:12]

Virtual address to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Bits [11:8]

Reserved, RES0.

ASID, bits [7:0]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

Executing TLBIMVAL instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1000	0b0111	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.FB == '1' then
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, R[t]);
        else
            AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.FB == '1' then
        AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, R[t]);
        else
            AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL30, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
```


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G8.2.157 TLBIMVALH, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, Hyp mode

The TLBIMVALH characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented, invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that are from the final level of the translation table walk that would be required for the Non-secure EL2 translation regime and used to translate the specified address.

The invalidation only applies to the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIMVALH are UNDEFINED.

This System instruction is not implemented in architecture versions before Armv8.

Attributes

TLBIMVALH is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

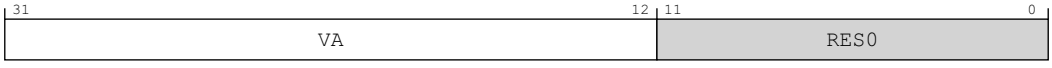

VA, bits [31:12]

Virtual address to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Bits [11:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Executing TLBIMVALH instruction

If this instruction is executed in a Secure privileged mode other than Monitor mode, then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction executes as if it had been executed in Monitor mode.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1000	0b0111	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID_NONE, Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !HaveEL(EL2) then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        AArch32.TLBI_VA(SS_NonSecure, Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_NSH, TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr,
R[t]);
```


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G8.2.158 TLBIMVALHIS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, Hyp mode, Inner Shareable

The TLBIMVALHIS characteristics are:

Purpose

If EL2 is implemented, invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that are from the final level of the translation table walk that would be required for the Non-secure EL2 translation regime and used to translate the specified address.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIMVALHIS are UNDEFINED.

This System instruction is not implemented in architecture versions before Armv8.

Attributes

TLBIMVALHIS is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

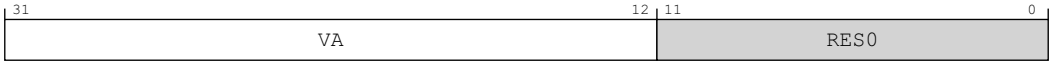

VA, bits [31:12]

Virtual address to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Bits [11:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Executing TLBIMVALHIS instruction

If this instruction is executed in a Secure privileged mode other than Monitor mode, then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction is treated as a NOP.
- The instruction executes as if it had been executed in Monitor mode.

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1000	0b0011	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL2), Regime_EL2, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !HaveEL(EL2) then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        AArch32.TLBI_VA(SS_NonSecure, Regime_EL2, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr,
R[t]);
```


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G8.2.159 TLBIMVALIS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, Inner Shareable

The TLBIMVALIS characteristics are:

Purpose

Invalidate all cached copies of translation table entries from TLBs that meet the following requirements:

- The entry is a stage 1 translation table entry.
- The entry would be used to translate the specified address, and one of the following applies:
  - The entry is a global entry from the final level of lookup.
  - The entry is a non-global entry from the final level of lookup that matches the specified ASID.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the entry would be used with the current VMID.

From the entries that match these requirements, the entries that are invalidated are required for the following translation regime:

- If executed at Secure EL1 when EL3 is using AArch64, the Secure EL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Secure state when EL3 is using AArch32, the Secure PL1&0 translation regime.
- If executed in Non-secure state, the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.

The invalidation applies to all PEs in the same Inner Shareable shareability domain as the PE that executes this System instruction.

Configurations

This instruction is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBIMVALIS are UNDEFINED.

This System instruction is not implemented in architecture versions before Armv8.

Attributes

TLBIMVALIS is a 32-bit System instruction.

Field descriptions

31 … 12	11 … 8	7 … 0
VA	RES0	ASID

VA, bits [31:12]

Virtual address to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Bits [11:8]

Reserved, RES0.

ASID, bits [7:0]

ASID value to match. Any TLB entries that match the ASID value and VA value will be affected by this System instruction.

Global TLB entries that match the VA value will be affected by this System instruction, regardless of the value of the ASID field.

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Executing TLBIMVALIS instruction

Accesses to this instruction use the following encodings in the System instruction encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1000	0b0011	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T8 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T8 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TTLB == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TTLBIS == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_XS) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_HCX) &&
IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.FnXS == '1' then
            AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_ExcludeXS, R[t]);
        else
            AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH,
TLBILevel_Last, TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL1), Regime_EL10, VMID[], Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityStateAtEL(EL3), Regime_EL30, VMID_NONE, Shareability_ISH, TLBILevel_Last,
TLBI_AllAttr, R[t]);
```


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G8.2.160 TLBTR, TLB Type Register

The TLBTR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the TLB implementation. The register must define whether the implementation provides separate instruction and data TLBs, or a unified TLB. Normally, the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED information in this register includes the number of lockable entries in the TLB.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TLBTR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TLBTR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 1	0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	nU

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:1]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

nU, bit [0]

Not Unified TLB. Indicates whether the implementation has a unified TLB:

`0b0` Unified TLB.

`0b1` Separate Instruction and Data TLBs.

Accessing TLBTR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0000	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TID1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TID1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        R[t] = TLBTR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = TLBTR;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = TLBTR;
```


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G8.2.161 TPIDRPRW, PL1 Software Thread ID Register

The TPIDRPRW characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides a location where software executing at EL1 or higher can store thread identifying information that is not visible to software executing at EL0, for OS management purposes.

The PE makes no use of this register.

Configurations

AArch32 System register TPIDRPRW bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TPIDR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TPIDRPRW are UNDEFINED.

Note

The PE never updates this register.

Attributes

TPIDRPRW is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Thread ID

Bits [31:0]

Thread ID. Thread identifying information stored by software running at this Exception level.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TPIDRPRW

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0000	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = TPIDRPRW_NS;
    else
        R[t] = TPIDRPRW;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = TPIDRPRW_NS;
    else
        R[t] = TPIDRPRW;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = TPIDRPRW_S;
    else
        R[t] = TPIDRPRW_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0000	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        TPIDRPRW_NS = R[t];
    else
        TPIDRPRW = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        TPIDRPRW_NS = R[t];
    else
        TPIDRPRW = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        TPIDRPRW_S = R[t];
    else
        TPIDRPRW_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.162 TPIDRURO, PL0 Read-Only Software Thread ID Register

The TPIDRURO characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides a location where software executing at EL1 or higher can store thread identifying information that is visible to software executing at EL0, for OS management purposes.

The PE makes no use of this register.

Configurations

AArch32 System register TPIDRURO bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TPIDRRO_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to TPIDRURO are UNDEFINED.

Note

The PE never updates this register.

Attributes

TPIDRURO is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Thread ID

Bits [31:0]

Thread ID. Thread identifying information stored by software running at this Exception level.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TPIDRURO

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0000	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.TPIDRRO_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = TPIDRURO;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = TPIDRURO_NS;
    else
        R[t] = TPIDRURO;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = TPIDRURO_NS;
    else
        R[t] = TPIDRURO;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = TPIDRURO_S;
    else
        R[t] = TPIDRURO_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0000	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        TPIDRURO_NS = R[t];
    else
        TPIDRURO = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        TPIDRURO_NS = R[t];
    else
        TPIDRURO = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        TPIDRURO_S = R[t];
    else
        TPIDRURO_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.163 TPIDRURW, PL0 Read/Write Software Thread ID Register

The TPIDRURW characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides a location where software executing at EL0 can store thread identifying information, for OS management purposes.

The PE makes no use of this register.

Configurations

AArch32 System register TPIDRURW bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TPIDR_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to TPIDRURW are UNDEFINED.

Note

The PE never updates this register.

Attributes

TPIDRURW is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Thread ID

Bits [31:0]

Thread ID. Thread identifying information stored by software running at this Exception level.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing TPIDRURW

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGRTR_EL2.TPIDR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = TPIDRURW;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = TPIDRURW_NS;
    else
        R[t] = TPIDRURW;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = TPIDRURW_NS;
    else
        R[t] = TPIDRURW;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = TPIDRURW_S;
    else
        R[t] = TPIDRURW_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGWTR_EL2.TPIDR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    else
        TPIDRURW = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        TPIDRURW_NS = R[t];
    else
        TPIDRURW = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        TPIDRURW_NS = R[t];
    else
        TPIDRURW = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        TPIDRURW_S = R[t];
    else
        TPIDRURW_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.164 TTBCR, Translation Table Base Control Register

The TTBCR characteristics are:

Purpose

The control register for stage 1 of the PL1&0 translation regime. Its controls include:

- Where the VA range is split between addresses translated using TTBR0 and addresses translated using TTBR1.
- The translation table format used by this stage of translation.

From Armv8.2, when the value of TTBCR.{EAE, T2E} is {1, 1}, TTBCR is used with TTBCR2.

Configurations

AArch32 System register TTBCR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TCR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TTBCR are UNDEFINED.

The current translation table format determines which format of the register is used.

Some RW fields of this register have defined reset values. These apply only if the PE resets into an Exception level that is using AArch32. If the PE resets into EL3 using AArch32 then:

- The EAE bit resets to 0 in both the Secure and the Non-secure instances of the register.
- Other reset values apply only to the Secure instance of the register.

Attributes

TTBCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When TTBCR.EAE == 0:

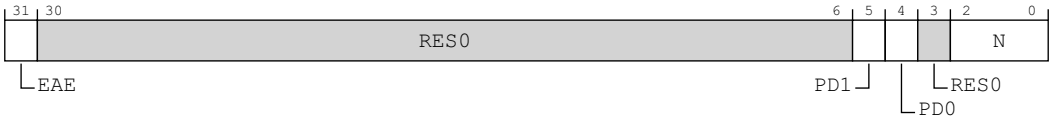

EAE, bit [31]

Extended Address Enable.

`0b0` Use the VMSAv8-32 translation system with the Short-descriptor translation table format.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Bits [30:6]

Reserved, RES0.

PD1, bit [5]

Translation table walk disable for translations using TTBR1. This bit controls whether a translation table walk is performed on a TLB miss, for an address that is translated using TTBR1.

`0b0` Perform translation table walks using TTBR1.

`0b1` A TLB miss on an address that is translated using TTBR1 generates a Translation fault. No translation table walk is performed.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

PD0, bit [4]

Translation table walk disable for translations using TTBR0. This bit controls whether a translation table walk is performed on a TLB miss for an address that is translated using TTBR0.

`0b0` Perform translation table walks using TTBR0.

`0b1` A TLB miss on an address that is translated using TTBR0 generates a Translation fault. No translation table walk is performed.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Bit [3]

Reserved, RES0.

N, bits [2:0]

Indicate the width of the base address held in TTBR0. In TTBR0, the base address field is bits[31:14-N]. The value of N also determines:

- Whether TTBR0 or TTBR1 is used as the base address for translation table walks.
- The size of the translation table pointed to by TTBR0.

N can take any value from 0 to 7, that is, from `0b000` to `0b111`.

When N has its reset value of 0, the translation table base is compatible with Armv5 and Armv6.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

When TTBCR.EAE == 1:

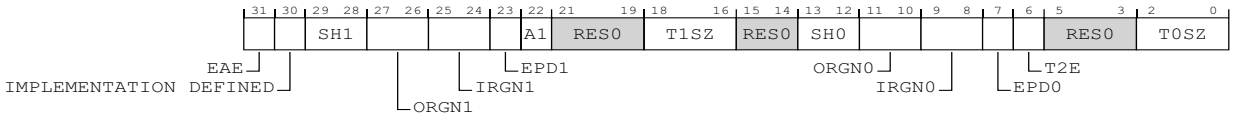

EAE, bit [31]

Extended Address Enable.

`0b1` Use the VMSAv8-32 translation system with the Long-descriptor translation table format.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bit [30]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

SH1, bits [29:28]

Shareability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR1.

`0b00` Non-shareable.

`0b10` Outer Shareable.

`0b11` Inner Shareable.

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Other values are reserved. The effect of programming this field to a Reserved value is that behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

ORGN1, bits [27:26]

Outer cacheability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR1.

`0b00` Normal memory, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

IRGN1, bits [25:24]

Inner cacheability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR1.

`0b00` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

EPD1, bit [23]

Translation table walk disable for translations using TTBR1. This bit controls whether a translation table walk is performed on a TLB miss, for an address that is translated using TTBR1.

`0b0` Perform translation table walks using TTBR1.

`0b1` A TLB miss on an address that is translated using TTBR1 generates a Translation fault. No translation table walk is performed.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

A1, bit [22]

Selects whether TTBR0 or TTBR1 defines the ASID.

`0b0` TTBR0.ASID defines the ASID.

`0b1` TTBR1.ASID defines the ASID.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Bits [21:19]

Reserved, RES0.

T1SZ, bits [18:16]

See *Selecting between TTBR0 and TTBR1, VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8865 for how TTBCR.{T1SZ, T0SZ} determine the input address ranges and memory region sizes translated using TTBR0 and TTBR1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

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Bits [15:14]

Reserved, RES0.

SH0, bits [13:12]

Shareability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR0.

`0b00` Non-shareable

`0b10` Outer Shareable

`0b11` Inner Shareable

Other values are reserved. The effect of programming this field to a Reserved value is that behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

ORGN0, bits [11:10]

Outer cacheability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR0.

`0b00` Normal memory, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

IRGN0, bits [9:8]

Inner cacheability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using TTBR0.

`0b00` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

EPD0, bit [7]

Translation table walk disable for translations using TTBR0. This bit controls whether a translation table walk is performed on a TLB miss, for an address that is translated using TTBR0.

`0b0` Perform translation table walks using TTBR0.

`0b1` A TLB miss on an address that is translated using TTBR0 generates a Translation fault. No translation table walk is performed.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

T2E, bit [6]

When FEAT_AA32HPD is implemented:

TTBCR2 Enable.

`0b0` TTBCR2 is disabled. The contents of TTBCR2 are treated as 0 for all purposes other than reading or writing the register.

`0b1` TTBCR2 is enabled.

If TTBCR.EAE==0, then the behavior is as if the bit is 0.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [5:3]

Reserved, RES0.

T0SZ, bits [2:0]

See *Selecting between TTBR0 and TTBR1, VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8865 for how TTBCR.{T1SZ, T0SZ} determine the input address ranges and memory region sizes translated using TTBR0 and TTBR1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to 0.

Accessing TTBCR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0010	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = TTBCR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = TTBCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = TTBCR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = TTBCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = TTBCR_S;
    else
        R[t] = TTBCR_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0010	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        TTBCR_NS = R[t];
    else
        TTBCR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        TTBCR_NS = R[t];
    else
        TTBCR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE2 == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        if SCR.NS == '0' then
            TTBCR_S = R[t];
        else
            TTBCR_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.165 TTBCR2, Translation Table Base Control Register 2

The TTBCR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

The second control register for stage 1 of the PL1&0 translation regime.

If FEAT_AA32HPD is not implemented then this register is not implemented and its encoding is UNDEFINED. Otherwise:

- When the value of TTBCR.{EAE, T2E} is not {1, 1} the contents of TTBCR2 are treated as zero for all purposes other than reading or writing the register.
- When the value of TTBCR.{EAE, T2E} is {1, 1} TTBCR2 is used with TTBCR.

Configurations

AArch32 System register TTBCR2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TCR_EL1[63:32].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32 and FEAT_AA32HPD is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TTBCR2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TTBCR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

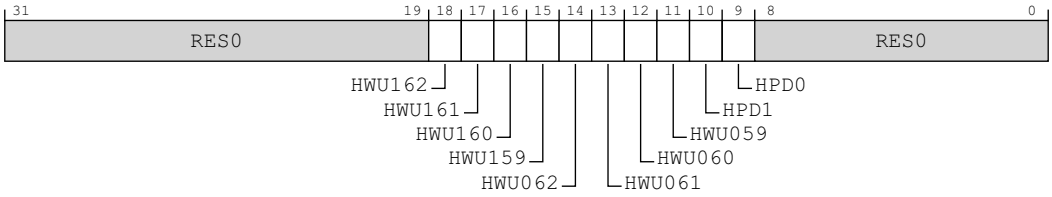

Bits [31:19]

Reserved, RES0.

HWU162, bit [18]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[62] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR1.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR1, bit[62] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR1, bit[62] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TTBCR2.HPD1 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TTBCR2.HPD1 is 0 or the value of TTBCR.T2E is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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HWU161, bit [17]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[61] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR1.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR1, bit[61] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR1, bit[61] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TTBCR2.HPD1 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TTBCR2.HPD1 is 0 or the value of TTBCR.T2E is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU160, bit [16]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[60] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR1.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR1, bit[60] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR1, bit[60] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TTBCR2.HPD1 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TTBCR2.HPD1 is 0 or the value of TTBCR.T2E is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU159, bit [15]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[59] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR1.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR1, bit[59] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR1, bit[59] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TTBCR2.HPD1 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TTBCR2.HPD1 is 0 or the value of TTBCR.T2E is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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HWU062, bit [14]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[62] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR0.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR0, bit[62] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR0, bit[62] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TTBCR2.HPD0 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TTBCR2.HPD0 is 0 or the value of TTBCR.T2E is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU061, bit [13]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[61] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR0.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR0, bit[61] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR0, bit[61] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TTBCR2.HPD0 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TTBCR2.HPD0 is 0 or the value of TTBCR.T2E is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU060, bit [12]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[60] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR0.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR0, bit[60] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR0, bit[60] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TTBCR2.HPD0 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TTBCR2.HPD0 is 0 or the value of TTBCR.T2E is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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HWU059, bit [11]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[59] of the stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry for translations using TTBR0.

`0b0` For translations using TTBR0, bit[59] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` For translations using TTBR0, bit[59] of each stage 1 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose if the value of TTBCR2.HPD0 is 1.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TTBCR2.HPD0 is 0 or the value of TTBCR.T2E is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HPD1, bit [10]

Hierarchical Permission Disables. This affects the hierarchical control bits, APTable, XNTable, and PXNTable, in the translation tables pointed to by TTBR1.

`0b0` Hierarchical permissions are enabled.

`0b1` Hierarchical permissions are disabled if TTBCR.T2E == 1.

When disabled, the permissions are treated as if the bits are 0.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TTBCR.T2E is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

HPD0, bit [9]

Hierarchical Permission Disables. This affects the hierarchical control bits, APTable, XNTable, and PXNTable, in the translation tables pointed to by TTBR0.

`0b0` Hierarchical permissions are enabled.

`0b1` Hierarchical permissions are disabled if TTBCR.T2E ==1.

When disabled, the permissions are treated is as if the bits are 0.

The Effective value of this field is 0 if the value of TTBCR.T2E is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [8:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing TTBCR2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0010	0b0000	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = TTBCR2_NS;
    else
        R[t] = TTBCR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = TTBCR2_NS;
    else
        R[t] = TTBCR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = TTBCR2_S;
    else
        R[t] = TTBCR2_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0010	0b0000	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        TTBCR2_NS = R[t];
    else
        TTBCR2 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        TTBCR2_NS = R[t];
    else
        TTBCR2 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE2 == HIGH then
    UNDEFINED;
else
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        TTBCR2_S = R[t];
    else
        TTBCR2_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.166 TTBR0, Translation Table Base Register 0

The TTBR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the base address of the translation table for the initial lookup for stage 1 of the translation of an address from the lower VA range in the PL1&0 translation regime, and other information for this translation regime.

Configurations

AArch32 System register TTBR0 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TTBR0_EL1[63:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TTBR0 are UNDEFINED.

TTBR0 is a 64-bit register that can also be accessed as a 32-bit value. If it is accessed as a 32-bit register, accesses read and write bits [31:0] and do not modify bits [63:32].

TTBCR.EAE determines which TTBR0 format is used:

- TTBCR.EAE == `0b0`: 32-bit format is used. TTBR0[63:32] are ignored.
- TTBCR.EAE == `0b1`: 64-bit format is used.

When EL3 is using AArch32, write access to TTBR0(S) is disabled when the CP15SDISABLE signal is asserted HIGH.

Used in conjunction with the TTBCR. When the 64-bit TTBR0 format is used, cacheability and shareability information is held in the TTBCR, not in TTBR0.

Attributes

TTBR0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When TTBCR.EAE == 0:

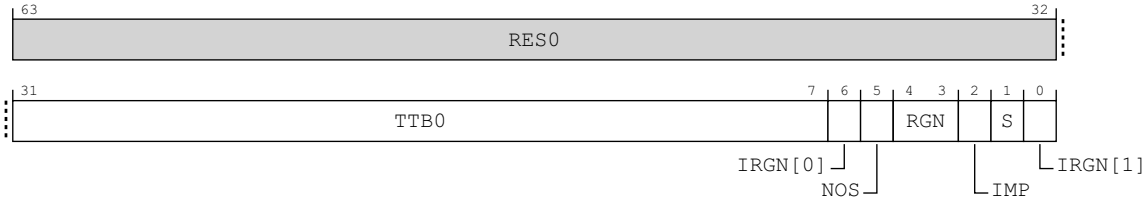

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

TTB0, bits [31:7]

Translation table base address, bits[31:x], where x is 14-(TTBCR.N). Register bits [x-1:7] are RES0, with the additional requirement that if these bits are not all zero, this is a misaligned translation table base address, with effects that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and must be one of the following:

- Register bits [x-1:7] are treated as if all the bits are zero. The value read back from these bits is either the value written or zero.
- The result of the calculation of an address for a translation table walk using this register can be corrupted in those bits that are nonzero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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IRGN, bits[0, 6]

Inner region bits. Bits [0,6] of this register together indicate the Inner Cacheability attributes for the memory associated with the translation table walks. The possible values of IRGN[1:0] are:

`0b00` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back no Write-Allocate Cacheable.

Note

The encoding of the IRGN bits is counter-intuitive, with register bit[6] being IRGN[0] and register bit[0] being IRGN[1]. This encoding is chosen to give a consistent encoding of memory region types and to ensure that software written for ARMv7 without the Multiprocessing Extensions can run unmodified on an implementation that includes the functionality introduced by the ARMv7 Multiprocessing Extensions.

The IRGN field is split as follows:

- IRGN[0] is TTBR0[6].
- IRGN[1] is TTBR0[0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NOS, bit [5]

Not Outer Shareable. When the value of TTBR0.S is 1, indicates whether the memory associated with a translation table walk is Inner Shareable or Outer Shareable:

`0b0` Memory is Outer Shareable.

`0b1` Memory is Inner Shareable.

This bit is ignored when the value of TTBR0.S is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

RGN, bits [4:3]

Region bits. Indicates the Outer cacheability attributes for the memory associated with the translation table walks:

`0b00` Normal memory, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back no Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IMP, bit [2]

The effect of this bit is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. If the translation table implementation does not include any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

S, bit [1]

Shareable. Indicates whether the memory associated with the translation table walks is Shareable:

`0b0` Memory is Non-shareable.

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`0b1` Memory is Shareable. The TTBR0.NOS field indicates whether the memory is Inner Shareable or Outer Shareable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When TTBCR.EAE == 1:

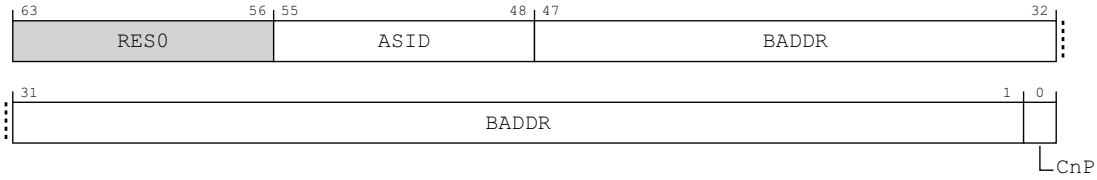

Bits [63:56]

Reserved, RES0.

ASID, bits [55:48]

An ASID for the translation table base address. The TTBCR.A1 field selects either TTBR0.ASID or TTBR1.ASID.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

BADDR, bits [47:1]

Translation table base address, bits[47:x], Bits [x-1:1] are RES0, with the additional requirement that if bits[x-1:3] are not all zero, this is a misaligned translation table base address, with effects that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and must be one of the following:

- Register bits [x-1:3] are treated as if all the bits are zero. The value read back from these bits is either the value written or zero.
- The result of the calculation of an address for a translation table walk using this register can be corrupted in those bits that are nonzero.

x is determined from the value of TTBCR.T0SZ as follows:

- If TTBCR.T0SZ is 0 or 1, x = 5 - TTBCR.T0SZ.
- If TTBCR.T0SZ is greater than 1, x = 14 - TTBCR.T0SZ.

If bits[47:40] of the translation table base address are not zero, an Address size fault is generated.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CnP, bit [0]

When FEAT_TTCNP is implemented:

Common not Private. When TTBCR.EAE ==1, this bit indicates whether each entry that is pointed to by TTBR0 is a member of a common set that can be used by every PE in the Inner Shareable domain for which the value of TTBR0.CnP is 1.

`0b0` The translation table entries pointed to by this instance of TTBR0, for the current ASID, are permitted to differ from corresponding entries for this instance of TTBR0 for other PEs in the Inner Shareable domain. This is not affected by:

- The value of TTBR0.CnP on those other PEs.
- The value of TTBCR.EAE on those other PEs.
- The value of the current ASID or, for the Non-secure instance of TTBR0, the value of the current VMID.

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`0b1` The translation table entries pointed to by this instance of TTBR0 are the same as the translation table entries for every other PE in the Inner Shareable domain for which the value of TTBR0.CnP is 1 for this instance of TTBR0 and all of the following apply:

- The translation table entries are pointed to by this instance of TTBR0.
- The value of the applicable TTBCR.EAE field is 1.
- The ASID is the same as the current ASID.
- For the Non-secure instance of TTBR0, the VMID is the same as the current VMID.

When a TLB combines entries from stage 1 translation and stage 2 translation into a single entry, that entry can only be shared between different PEs if the value of the CnP bit is 1 for both stage 1 and stage 2.

Note

If the value of the TTBR0.CnP bit is 1 on multiple PEs in the same Inner Shareable domain and those TTBR0s do not point to the same translation table entries when the other conditions specified for the case when the value of CnP is 1 apply, then the results of translations are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of System register control or data values* on page K1-11225.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing TTBR0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0010	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = TTBR0_NS<31:0>;
    else
        R[t] = TTBR0<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = TTBR0_NS<31:0>;
    else
        R[t] = TTBR0<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = TTBR0_S<31:0>;
```


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```
    else
        R[t] = TTBR0_NS<31:0>;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0010	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        TTBR0_NS = ZeroExtend(R[t]);
    else
        TTBR0 = ZeroExtend(R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        TTBR0_NS = ZeroExtend(R[t]);
    else
        TTBR0 = ZeroExtend(R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        if SCR.NS == '0' then
            TTBR0_S = ZeroExtend(R[t]);
        else
            TTBR0_NS = ZeroExtend(R[t]);
```

MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b0010	0b0000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (TTBR0_NS<63:32>, TTBR0_NS<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (TTBR0<63:32>, TTBR0<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (TTBR0_NS<63:32>, TTBR0_NS<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (TTBR0<63:32>, TTBR0<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (TTBR0_S<63:32>, TTBR0_S<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (TTBR0_NS<63:32>, TTBR0_NS<31:0>);
```

MCRR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b0010	0b0000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        TTBR0_NS = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        TTBR0 = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        TTBR0_NS = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        TTBR0 = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        if SCR.NS == '0' then
            TTBR0_S = R[t2]:R[t];
        else
            TTBR0_NS = R[t2]:R[t];
```


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G8.2.167 TTBR1, Translation Table Base Register 1

The TTBR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the base address of the translation table for the initial lookup for stage 1 of the translation of an address from the higher VA range in the PL1&0 translation regime, and other information for this translation regime.

Configurations

AArch32 System register TTBR1 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TTBR1_EL1[63:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to TTBR1 are UNDEFINED.

TTBR1 is a 64-bit register that can also be accessed as a 32-bit value. If it is accessed as a 32-bit register, accesses read and write bits [31:0] and do not modify bits [63:32].

TTBCR.EAE determines which TTBR1 format is used:

- TTBCR.EAE == `0b0`: 32-bit format is used. TTBR1[63:32] are ignored.
- TTBCR.EAE == `0b1`: 64-bit format is used.

Used in conjunction with the TTBCR. When the 64-bit TTBR1 format is used, cacheability and shareability information is held in the TTBCR, not in TTBR1.

Attributes

TTBR1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When TTBCR.EAE == 0:

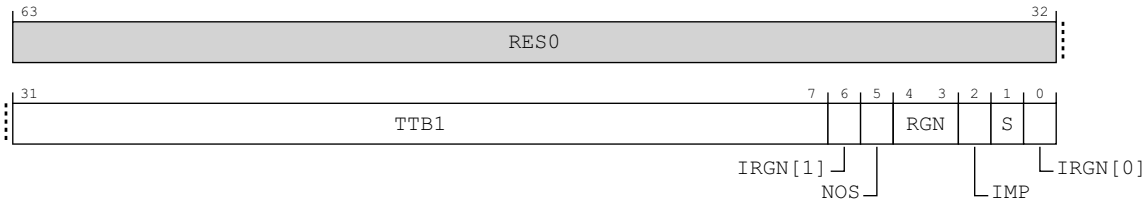

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

TTB1, bits [31:7]

Translation table base address, bits[31:14]. Register bits [13:7] are RES0, with the additional requirement that if these bits are not all zero, this is a misaligned translation table base address, with effects that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and must be one of the following:

- Register bits [13:7] are treated as if all the bits are zero. The value read back from these bits is either the value written or zero.
- The result of the calculation of an address for a translation table walk using this register can be corrupted in those bits that are nonzero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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IRGN, bits[6, 0]

Inner region bits. IRGN[1:0] indicate the Inner Cacheability attributes for the memory associated with the translation table walks. The possible values of IRGN[1:0] are:

`0b00` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back no Write-Allocate Cacheable.

Note

The encoding of the IRGN bits is counter-intuitive, with register bit[6] being IRGN[0] and register bit[0] being IRGN[1]. This encoding is chosen to give a consistent encoding of memory region types and to ensure that software written for Armv7 without the Multiprocessing Extensions can run unmodified on an implementation that includes the functionality introduced by the ARMv7 Multiprocessing Extensions.

The IRGN field is split as follows:

- IRGN[1] is TTBR1[6].
- IRGN[0] is TTBR1[0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NOS, bit [5]

Not Outer Shareable. When the value of TTBR1.S is 1, indicates whether the memory associated with a translation table walk is Inner Shareable or Outer Shareable:

`0b0` Memory is Outer Shareable.

`0b1` Memory is Inner Shareable.

This bit is ignored when the value of TTBR1.S is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

RGN, bits [4:3]

Region bits. Indicates the Outer cacheability attributes for the memory associated with the translation table walks:

`0b00` Normal memory, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back no Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IMP, bit [2]

The effect of this bit is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. If the translation table implementation does not include any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

S, bit [1]

Shareable. Indicates whether the memory associated with the translation table walks is Shareable:

`0b0` Memory is Non-shareable.

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`0b1` Memory is Shareable. The TTBR1.NOS field indicates whether the memory is Inner Shareable or Outer Shareable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When TTBCR.EAE == 1:

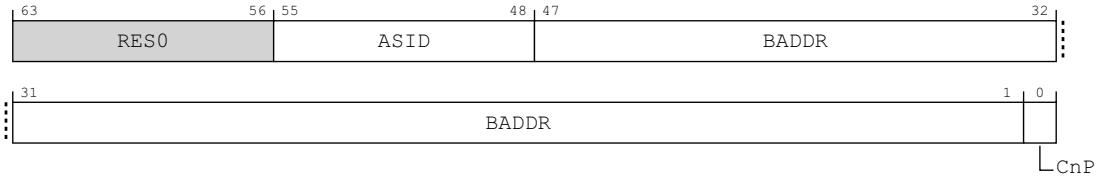

Bits [63:56]

Reserved, RES0.

ASID, bits [55:48]

An ASID for the translation table base address. The TTBCR.A1 field selects either TTBR0.ASID or TTBR1.ASID.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

BADDR, bits [47:1]

Translation table base address, bits[47:x], Bits [x-1:1] are RES0, with the additional requirement that if bits[x-1:3] are not all zero, this is a misaligned translation table base address, with effects that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and must be one of the following:

- Register bits [x-1:3] are treated as if all the bits are zero. The value read back from these bits is either the value written or zero.
- The result of the calculation of an address for a translation table walk using this register can be corrupted in those bits that are nonzero.

x is determined from the value of TTBCR.T1SZ as follows:

- If TTBCR.T1SZ is 0 or 1, x = 5 - TTBCR.T1SZ.
- If TTBCR.T1SZ is greater than 1, x = 14 - TTBCR.T1SZ.

If bits[47:40] of the translation table base address are not zero, an Address size fault is generated.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CnP, bit [0]

When FEAT_TTCNP is implemented:

Common not Private. When TTBCR.EAE ==1, this bit indicates whether each entry that is pointed to by TTBR1 is a member of a common set that can be used by every PE in the Inner Shareable domain for which the value of TTBR1.CnP is 1.

`0b0` The translation table entries pointed to by this instance of TTBR1, for the current ASID, are permitted to differ from corresponding entries for this instance of TTBR1 for other PEs in the Inner Shareable domain. This is not affected by:

- The value of TTBR1.CnP on those other PEs.
- The value of TTBCR.EAE on those other PEs.
- The value of the current ASID or, for the Non-secure instance of TTBR1, the value of the current VMID.

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`0b1` The translation table entries pointed to by this instance of TTBR1 are the same as the translation table entries for every other PE in the Inner Shareable domain for which the value of TTBR1.CnP is 1 for this instance of TTBR1 and all of the following apply:

- The translation table entries are pointed to by this instance of TTBR1.
- The value of the applicable TTBCR.EAE field is 1.
- The ASID is the same as the current ASID.
- For the Non-secure instance of TTBR1, the VMID is the same as the current VMID.

When a TLB combines entries from stage 1 translation and stage 2 translation into a single entry, that entry can only be shared between different PEs if the value of the CnP bit is 1 for both stage 1 and stage 2.

Note

If the value of the TTBR1.CnP bit is 1 on multiple PEs in the same Inner Shareable domain and those TTBR1s do not point to the same translation table entries when the other conditions specified for the case when the value of CnP is 1 apply, then the results of translations are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of System register control or data values* on page K1-11225.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing TTBR1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0010	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = TTBR1_NS<31:0>;
    else
        R[t] = TTBR1<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = TTBR1_NS<31:0>;
    else
        R[t] = TTBR1<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = TTBR1_S<31:0>;
```


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```
    else
        R[t] = TTBR1_NS<31:0>;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0010	0b0000	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        TTBR1_NS = ZeroExtend(R[t]);
    else
        TTBR1 = ZeroExtend(R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        TTBR1_NS = ZeroExtend(R[t]);
    else
        TTBR1 = ZeroExtend(R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE2 == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        if SCR.NS == '0' then
            TTBR1_S = ZeroExtend(R[t]);
        else
            TTBR1_NS = ZeroExtend(R[t]);
```

MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b0010	0b0001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TRVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (TTBR1_NS<63:32>, TTBR1_NS<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (TTBR1<63:32>, TTBR1<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (TTBR1_NS<63:32>, TTBR1_NS<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (TTBR1<63:32>, TTBR1<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (TTBR1_S<63:32>, TTBR1_S<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (TTBR1_NS<63:32>, TTBR1_NS<31:0>);
```

MCRR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b0010	0b0001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TVM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TVM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        TTBR1_NS = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        TTBR1 = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        TTBR1_NS = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        TTBR1 = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE2 == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        if SCR.NS == '0' then
            TTBR1_S = R[t2]:R[t];
        else
            TTBR1_NS = R[t2]:R[t];
```


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G8.2.168 VBAR, Vector Base Address Register

The VBAR characteristics are:

Purpose

When high exception vectors are not selected, holds the vector base address for exceptions that are not taken to Monitor mode or to Hyp mode.

Software must program VBAR(NS) with the required initial value as part of the PE boot sequence.

Configurations

AArch32 System register VBAR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register VBAR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to VBAR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

VBAR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 5	4 … 0
Vector Base Address	RES0

Bits [31:5]

Vector Base Address. Bits[31:5] of the base address of the exception vectors for exceptions taken to this Exception level. Bits[4:0] of an exception vector are the exception offset.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset,this field resets to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Bits [4:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing VBAR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T12 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T12 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = VBAR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = VBAR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = VBAR_NS;
    else
        R[t] = VBAR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = VBAR_S;
    else
        R[t] = VBAR_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1100	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T12 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T12 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        VBAR_NS = R[t];
    else
        VBAR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        VBAR_NS = R[t];
    else
        VBAR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif SCR.NS == '0' && CP15SDISABLE2 == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        if SCR.NS == '0' then
            VBAR_S = R[t];
        else
            VBAR_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.2.169 VMPIDR, Virtualization Multiprocessor ID Register

The VMPIDR characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the value of the Virtualization Multiprocessor ID. This is the value returned by Non-secure EL1 reads of MPIDR.

Configurations

AArch32 System register VMPIDR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register VMPIDR_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to VMPIDR are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented but EL3 is implemented, this register takes the value of the MPIDR.

Attributes

VMPIDR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	30	29 … 25	24	23 … 16	15 … 8	7 … 0
M	U	RES0	MT	Aff2	Aff1	Aff0

M, bit [31]

Indicates whether this implementation includes the functionality introduced by the Armv7 Multiprocessing Extensions.

`0b0` This implementation does not include the Armv7 Multiprocessing Extensions functionality.

`0b1` This implementation includes the Armv7 Multiprocessing Extensions functionality.

Access to this field is RES1.

U, bit [30]

Indicates a Uniprocessor system, as distinct from PE 0 in a multiprocessor system.

`0b0` Processor is part of a multiprocessor system.

`0b1` Processor is part of a uniprocessor system.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to the value in MPIDR.U.

Bits [29:25]

Reserved, RES0.

MT, bit [24]

Indicates whether the lowest level of affinity consists of logical PEs that are implemented using a multithreading type approach. See the description of Aff0 for more information about affinity levels.

`0b0` Performance of PEs at the lowest affinity level is largely independent.

`0b1` Performance of PEs at the lowest affinity level is very interdependent.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to the value in MPIDR.MT.

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Aff2, bits [23:16]

Affinity level 2. See the description of Aff0 for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to the value in MPIDR.Aff2.

Aff1, bits [15:8]

Affinity level 1. See the description of Aff0 for more information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to the value in MPIDR.Aff1.

Aff0, bits [7:0]

Affinity level 0. This is the affinity level that is most significant for determining PE behavior. Higher affinity levels are increasingly less significant in determining PE behavior. The assigned value of the MPIDR.{Aff2, Aff1, Aff0} or MPIDR_EL1.{Aff3, Aff2, Aff1, Aff0} set of fields of each PE must be unique within the system as a whole.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to the value in MPIDR.Aff0.

Accessing VMPIDR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0000	0b0000	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = VMPIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !HaveEL(EL2) then
        R[t] = MPIDR;
    elsif SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = VMPIDR;
```


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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0000	0b0000	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    VMPIDR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !HaveEL(EL2) then
        return;
    elsif SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        VMPIDR = R[t];
```

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0000	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        R[t] = VMPIDR_EL2<31:0>;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        R[t] = VMPIDR;
    else
        R[t] = MPIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = MPIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = MPIDR;
```


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G8.2.170 VPIDR, Virtualization Processor ID Register

The VPIDR characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the value of the Virtualization Processor ID. This is the value returned by Non-secure EL1 reads of MIDR.

Configurations

AArch32 System register VPIDR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register VPIDR_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to VPIDR are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented but EL3 is implemented, this register takes the value of the MIDR.

Attributes

VPIDR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

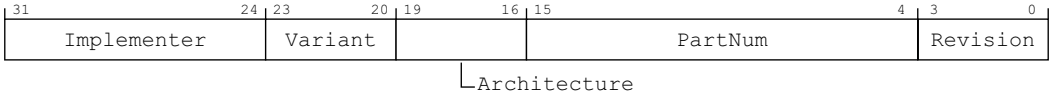

Implementer, bits [31:24]

The Implementer code. This field must hold an implementer code that has been assigned by Arm. Assigned codes include the following:

`0x00` Reserved for software use.

`0x41` Arm Limited.

`0x42` Broadcom Corporation.

`0x43` Cavium Inc.

`0x44` Digital Equipment Corporation.

`0x46` Fujitsu Ltd.

`0x49` Infineon Technologies AG.

`0x4D` Motorola or Freescale Semiconductor Inc.

`0x4E` NVIDIA Corporation.

`0x50` Applied Micro Circuits Corporation.

`0x51` Qualcomm Inc.

`0x56` Marvell International Ltd.

`0x69` Intel Corporation.

`0xC0` Ampere Computing.

Arm can assign codes that are not published in this manual. All values not assigned by Arm are reserved and must not be used.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to the value in MIDR.Implementer.

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Variant, bits [23:20]

An IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED variant number. Typically, this field is used to distinguish between different product variants, or major revisions of a product.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to the value in MIDR.Variant.

Architecture, bits [19:16]

Architecture version. Defined values are:

`0b0001` Armv4.

`0b0010` Armv4T.

`0b0011` Armv5 (obsolete).

`0b0100` Armv5T.

`0b0101` Armv5TE.

`0b0110` Armv5TEJ.

`0b0111` Armv6.

`0b1111` Architectural features are individually identified in the ID_* registers.

All other values are reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to the value in MIDR.Architecture.

PartNum, bits [15:4]

An IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED primary part number for the device.

On processors implemented by Arm, if the top four bits of the primary part number are `0x0` or `0x7`, the variant and architecture are encoded differently.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to the value in MIDR.PartNum.

Revision, bits [3:0]

An IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED revision number for the device.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to the value in MIDR.Revision.

Accessing VPIDR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0000	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = VPIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !HaveEL(EL2) then
        R[t] = MIDR;
    elsif SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = VPIDR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0000	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    VPIDR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if !HaveEL(EL2) then
        return;
    elsif SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        VPIDR = R[t];
```

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0000	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        R[t] = VPIDR_EL2<31:0>;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        R[t] = VPIDR;
    else
        R[t] = MIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = MIDR;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = MIDR;
```


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G8.2.171 VTCR, Virtualization Translation Control Register

The VTCR characteristics are:

Purpose

The control register for stage 2 of the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime.

Note

This stage of translation always uses the Long-descriptor translation table format.

Configurations

AArch32 System register VTCR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register VTCR_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to VTCR are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

VTCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

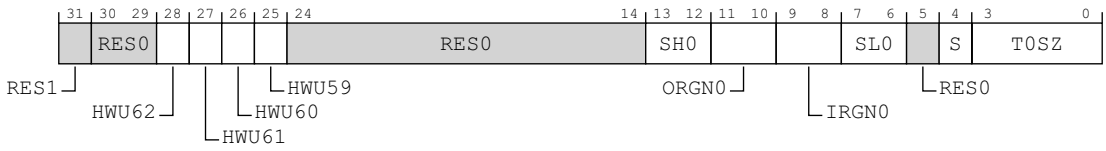

Bit [31]

Reserved, RES1.

Bits [30:29]

Reserved, RES0.

HWU62, bit [28]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[62] of the stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry.

`0b0` Bit[62] of each stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` Bit[62] of each stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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HWU61, bit [27]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[61] of the stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry.

`0b0` Bit[61] of each stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` Bit[61] of each stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU60, bit [26]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[60] of the stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry.

`0b0` Bit[60] of each stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` Bit[60] of each stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HWU59, bit [25]

When FEAT_HPDS2 is implemented:

Hardware Use. Indicates IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED hardware use of bit[59] of the stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry.

`0b0` Bit[59] of each stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry cannot be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

`0b1` Bit[59] of each stage 2 translation table Block or Page entry can be used by hardware for an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED purpose.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [24:14]

Reserved, RES0.

SH0, bits [13:12]

Shareability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using VTTBR.

`0b00` Non-shareable.

`0b10` Outer Shareable.

`0b11` Inner Shareable.

Other values are reserved. The effect of programming this field to a Reserved value is that behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ORGN0, bits [11:10]

Outer cacheability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using VTTBR.

`0b00` Normal memory, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Outer Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Outer Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IRGN0, bits [9:8]

Inner cacheability attribute for memory associated with translation table walks using VTTBR.

`0b00` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable.

`0b01` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b10` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

`0b11` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back Read-Allocate No Write-Allocate Cacheable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SL0, bits [7:6]

Starting level for translation table walks using VTTBR.

`0b00` Start at level 2

`0b01` Start at level 1

All other values are reserved. If this field is programmed to a reserved value, or to a value that is not consistent with the programming of T0SZ, then a stage 2 level 1 Translation fault is generated.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [5]

Reserved, RES0.

S, bit [4]

Sign extension bit. This bit must be programmed to the value of T0SZ[3]. If it is not, then the stage 2 T0SZ value is treated as an UNKNOWN value

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T0SZ, bits [3:0]

The size offset of the memory region addressed by VTTBR. The region size is $2^{(32-T0SZ)}$ bytes.

This field holds a four-bit signed integer value, meaning it supports values from -8 to 7.

Note

This is different from the other translation control registers, where TnSZ holds a three-bit unsigned integer, supporting values from 0 to 7.

If this field is programmed to a value that is not consistent with the programming of SL0 then a stage 2 level 1 Translation fault is generated.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing VTCR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0010	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = VTCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = VTCR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0010	0b0001	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    VTCR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        VTCR = R[t];
```


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G8.2.172 VTTBR, Virtualization Translation Table Base Register

The VTTBR characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the base address of the translation table for the initial lookup for stage 2 of an address translation in the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime, and other information for this translation regime.

Configurations

AArch32 System register VTTBR bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register VTTBR_EL2[63:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to VTTBR are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

VTTBR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

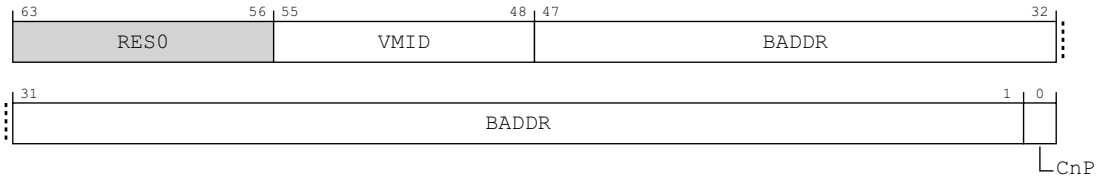

Bits [63:56]

Reserved, RES0.

VMID, bits [55:48]

The VMID for the translation table.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

BADDR, bits [47:1]

Translation table base address, bits[47:x], Bits [x-1:1] are RES0, with the additional requirement that if bits[x-1:3] are not all zero, this is a misaligned translation table base address, with effects that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and must be one of the following:

- Register bits [x-1:3] are treated as if all the bits are zero. The value read back from these bits is either the value written or zero.
- The result of the calculation of an address for a translation table walk using this register can be corrupted in those bits that are nonzero.

x is determined from the value of VTCR.SL0 and VTCR.T0SZ as follows:

- If VTCR.SL0 is `0b00`, meaning that lookup starts at level 2, then x is 14 - VTCR.T0SZ.
- If VTCR.SL0 is `0b01`, meaning that lookup starts at level 1, then x is 5 - VTCR.T0SZ.
- If VTCR.SL0 is either `0b10` or `0b11` then a stage 2 level 1 Translation fault is generated.

If bits[47:40] of the translation table base address are not zero, an Address size fault is generated.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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CnP, bit [0]

When FEAT_TTCNP is implemented:

Common not Private. This bit indicates whether each entry that is pointed to by VTTBR is a member of a common set that can be used by every PE in the Inner Shareable domain for which the value of VTTBR.CnP is 1.

`0b0` The translation table entries pointed to by VTTBR are permitted to differ from the entries for VTTBR for other PEs in the Inner Shareable domain. This is not affected by the value of the current VMID.

`0b1` The translation table entries pointed to by VTTBR are the same as the translation table entries for every other PE in the Inner Shareable domain for which the value of VTTBR.CnP is 1 and the VMID is the same as the current VMID.

When a TLB combines entries from stage 1 translation and stage 2 translation into a single entry, that entry can only be shared between different PEs if the value of the CnP bit is 1 for both stage 1 and stage 2.

Note

If the value of the VTTBR.CnP bit is 1 on multiple PEs in the same Inner Shareable domain and those VTTBRs do not point to the same translation table entries when the VMID value is the same as the current VMID, then the results of translations are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of System register control or data values* on page K1-11225.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing VTTBR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b0010	0b0110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    (R[t2], R[t]) = (VTTBR<63:32>, VTTBR<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (VTTBR<63:32>, VTTBR<31:0>);
```


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MCRR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b0010	0b0110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T2 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T2 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    VTTBR = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        VTTBR = R[t2]:R[t];
```


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G8.3 Debug registers

This section lists the Debug System registers in AArch32 state, in alphabetic order.

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G8.3.1 DBGAUTHSTATUS, Debug Authentication Status register

The DBGAUTHSTATUS characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the state of the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface for debug.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DBGAUTHSTATUS bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1[31:0].

AArch32 System register DBGAUTHSTATUS bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGAUTHSTATUS are UNDEFINED.

This register is required in all implementations.

Attributes

DBGAUTHSTATUS is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

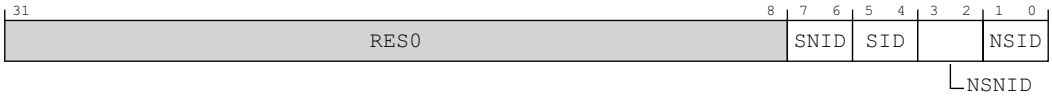

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

SNID, bits [7:6]

When FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented:

Secure Non-Invasive Debug.

This field has the same value as DBGAUTHSTATUS.SID.

Otherwise:

Secure Non-Invasive Debug.

`0b00` Not implemented. EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR.NS is 1.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled. ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled() == FALSE.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled. ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled() == TRUE.

All other values are reserved.

SID, bits [5:4]

Secure Invasive Debug.

`0b00` Not implemented. EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 1.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled. ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled() == FALSE.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled. ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled() == TRUE.

All other values are reserved.

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NSNID, bits [3:2]

When FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented:

Non-secure Non-invasive debug.

`0b00` Not implemented. EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR.NS is 0.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled. EL3 is implemented or the Effective value of SCR.NS is 1.

All other values are reserved.

Otherwise:

Non-secure Non-Invasive Debug.

`0b00` Not implemented. EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR.NS is 0

`0b10` Implemented and disabled. ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled() == FALSE.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled. ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled() == TRUE.

All other values are reserved.

NSID, bits [1:0]

Non-secure Invasive Debug.

`0b00` Not implemented. EL3 is not implemented or the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 0.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled. ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled() == FALSE.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled. ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled() == TRUE.

All other values are reserved.

Accessing DBGAUTHSTATUS

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0111	0b1110	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGAUTHSTATUS;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
```


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```
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGAUTHSTATUS;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = DBGAUTHSTATUS;
```


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G8.3.2 DBGBCR<n>, Debug Breakpoint Control Registers, n = 0 - 15

The DBGBCR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds control information for a breakpoint. Forms breakpoint n together with value register DBGBVR<n>. If EL2 is implemented and this breakpoint supports Context matching, DBGBVR<n> can be associated with a Breakpoint Extended Value Register DBGBXVR<n> for VMID matching.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DBGBCR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGBCR<n>_EL1[31:0].

AArch32 System register DBGBCR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGBCR<n>_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGBCR<n> are UNDEFINED.

If breakpoint n is not implemented then accesses to this register are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DBGBCR<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

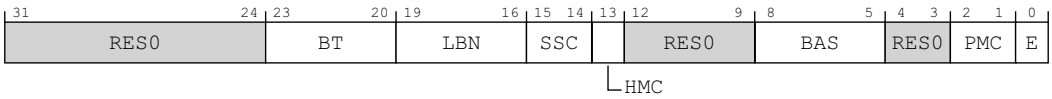

When the E field is zero, all the other fields in the register are ignored.

Bits [31:24]

Reserved, RES0.

BT, bits [23:20]

Breakpoint Type. Possible values are:

`0b0000` Unlinked instruction address match. DBGBVR<n> is the address of an instruction.

`0b0001` As `0b0000`, but linked to a Context matching breakpoint.

`0b0010` Unlinked Context ID match. When FEAT_VHE is implemented, EL2 is using AArch64, and the Effective value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, if either the PE is executing at EL0 with HCR_EL2.TGE set to 1 or the PE is executing at EL2, then DBGBVR<n>.ContextID must match the CONTEXTIDR_EL2 value. Otherwise, DBGBVR<n>.ContextID must match the CONTEXTIDR value.

`0b0011` As `0b0010` with linking enabled.

`0b0100` Unlinked instruction address mismatch. DBGBVR<n> is the address of an instruction to be stepped.

`0b0101` As `0b0100`, but linked to a Context matching breakpoint.

`0b0110` Unlinked CONTEXTIDR_EL1 match. DBGBVR<n>.ContextID is a Context ID compared against CONTEXTIDR.

`0b0111` As `0b0110` with linking enabled.

`0b1000` Unlinked VMID match. DBGBXVR<n>.VMID is a VMID compared against VTTBR.VMID.

`0b1001` As `0b1000` with linking enabled.

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`0b1010` Unlinked VMID and Context ID match. DBGBVR<n>.ContextID is a Context ID compared against CONTEXTIDR, and DBGBXVR<n>.VMID is a VMID compared against VTTBR.VMID.

`0b1011` As `0b1010` with linking enabled.

`0b1100` Unlinked CONTEXTIDR_EL2 match. DBGBXVR<n>.ContextID2 is a Context ID compared against CONTEXTIDR_EL2.

`0b1101` As `0b1100` with linking enabled.

`0b1110` Unlinked Full Context ID match. DBGBVR<n>.ContextID is compared against CONTEXTIDR, and DBGBXVR<n>.ContextID2 is compared against CONTEXTIDR_EL2.

`0b1111` As `0b1110` with linking enabled.

For more information on Breakpoints and their constraints, see *Breakpoint exceptions* on page G2-8738 and *Reserved DBGBCR<n>.BT values* on page G2-8758.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

LBN, bits [19:16]

Linked breakpoint number. For Linked address matching breakpoints, this specifies the index of the Context-matching breakpoint linked to.

For all other breakpoint types this field is ignored and reads of the register return an UNKNOWN value.

This field is ignored when the value of DBGBCR<n>.E is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SSC, bits [15:14]

Security state control. Determines the Security states under which a Breakpoint debug event for breakpoint n is generated. This field must be interpreted along with the HMC and PMC fields, and there are constraints on the permitted values of the {HMC, SSC, PMC} fields.

For more information, see *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page G2-8747 and *Reserved DBGBCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PMC} values* on page G2-8759.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

HMC, bit [13]

Higher mode control. Determines the debug perspective for deciding when a Breakpoint debug event for breakpoint n is generated. This field must be interpreted along with the SSC and PMC fields, and there are constraints on the permitted values of the {HMC, SSC, PMC} fields. For more information see the SSC, bits [15:14] description.

For more information on the operation of the SSC, HMC, and PMC fields, see *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page G2-8747.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [12:9]

Reserved, RES0.

BAS, bits [8:5]

Byte address select. Defines which half-words an address-matching breakpoint matches, regardless of the instruction set and Execution state.

The permitted values depend on the breakpoint type.

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For Address match breakpoints, the permitted values are:

BAS	Match instruction at	Constraint for debuggers
0b0011	DBGBVR<n>	Use for T32 instructions
0b1100	DBGBVR<n>+2	Use for T32 instructions
0b1111	DBGBVR<n>	Use for A32 instructions

All other values are reserved. For more information, see *Reserved DBGBCR<n>.BAS values* on page G2-8759.

For more information on using the BAS field in Address Match breakpoints, see *Using the BAS field in Address Match breakpoints* on page G2-8751.

For Address mismatch breakpoints in an AArch32 stage 1 translation regime, the permitted values are:

BAS	Step instruction at	Constraint for debuggers
0b0000	-	Use for a match anywhere breakpoint
0b0011	DBGBVR<n>	Use for T32 instructions
0b1100	DBGBVR<n>+2	Use for T32 instructions
0b1111	DBGBVR<n>	Use for A32 instructions

All other values are reserved. For more information, see *Reserved DBGBCR<n>.BAS values* on page G2-8759.

For more information on using the BAS field in address mismatch breakpoints, see *Using the BAS field in Address Match breakpoints* on page G2-8751.

For Context matching breakpoints, this field is RES1 and ignored.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [4:3]

Reserved, RES0.

PMC, bits [2:1]

Privilege mode control. Determines the Exception level or levels at which a Breakpoint debug event for breakpoint n is generated. This field must be interpreted along with the SSC and HMC fields, and there are constraints on the permitted values of the {HMC, SSC, PMC} fields. For more information see the DBGBCR<n>.SSC description.

For more information on the operation of the SSC, HMC, and PMC fields, see *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page G2-8747.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [0]

Enable breakpoint DBGBVR<n>. Possible values are:

0b0 Breakpoint disabled.

0b1 Breakpoint enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing DBGBCR<n>

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	m[3:0]	0b101

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        R[t] = DBGBCR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        R[t] = DBGBCR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        R[t] = DBGBCR[m];
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	m[3:0]	0b101

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGBCR[m] = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGBCR[m] = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGBCR[m] = R[t];
```


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G8.3.3 DBGBVR<n>, Debug Breakpoint Value Registers, n = 0 - 15

The DBGBVR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds a value for use in breakpoint matching, either the virtual address of an instruction or a context ID. Forms breakpoint n together with control register DBGBCR<n>. If EL2 is implemented and this breakpoint supports Context matching, DBGBVR<n> can be associated with a Breakpoint Extended Value Register DBGBXVR<n> for VMID matching.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DBGBVR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGBVR<n>_EL1[31:0].

AArch32 System register DBGBVR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGBVR<n>_EL1[31:0].

Note

Writes to DBGBVR<n> do not modify DBGBVR<n>_EL1[63:32].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGBVR<n> are UNDEFINED.

How this register is interpreted depends on the value of DBGBCR<n>.BT.

- When DBGBCR<n>.BT is `0b0x0x`, this register holds a virtual address.
- When DBGBCR<n>.BT is `0bxx1x`, this register holds a Context ID.

For other values of DBGBCR<n>.BT, this register is RES0.

Some breakpoints might not support Context ID comparison. For more information, see the description of the DBGDIDR.CTX_CMPs field.

If breakpoint n is not implemented then accesses to this register are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DBGBVR<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When DBGBCR<n>.BT == 0b0x0x:

31 … 2	1 0
VA[31:2]	RES0

VA[31:2], bits [31:2]

Bits[31:2] of the address value for comparison.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [1:0]

Reserved, RES0.

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When DBGBCR<n>.BT == 0b001x:

31	0
ContextID	

ContextID, bits [31:0]

Context ID value for comparison.

The value is compared against CONTEXTIDR_EL2 when all of the following are true:

- FEAT_VHE is implemented or FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented.
- HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1,1}.
- The PE is executing at EL0.
- EL2 is using AArch64 and is enabled in the current Security state.

Otherwise, the value is compared against CONTEXTIDR.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When DBGBCR<n>.BT == 0b101x and EL2 is implemented:

31	0
ContextID	

ContextID, bits [31:0]

Context ID value for comparison against CONTEXTIDR.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When DBGBCR<n>.BT == 0bx11x, EL2 is implemented and (FEAT_VHE is implemented or FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented):

31	0
ContextID	

ContextID, bits [31:0]

Context ID value for comparison against CONTEXTIDR.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing DBGBVR<n>

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	m[3:0]	0b100

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        R[t] = DBGBVR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        R[t] = DBGBVR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        R[t] = DBGBVR[m];
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	m[3:0]	0b100

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGBVR[m] = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGBVR[m] = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGBVR[m] = R[t];
```


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G8.3.4 DBGBXVR<n>, Debug Breakpoint Extended Value Registers, n = 0 - 15

The DBGBXVR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds a value for use in breakpoint matching, to support VMID matching. Used in conjunction with a control register DBGBCR<n> and a value register DBGBVR<n>, where EL2 is implemented and breakpoint n supports Context matching.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DBGBXVR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGBVR<n>_EL1[63:32].

AArch32 System register DBGBXVR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGBVR<n>_EL1[63:32].

Note

Writes to DBGBXVR<n> do not modify DBGBVR<n>_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGBXVR<n> are UNDEFINED.

How this register is interpreted depends on the value of DBGBCR<n>.BT.

- When DBGBCR<n>.BT is `0b10xx`, this register holds a VMID.
- When DBGBCR<n>.BT is `0b11xx`, this register holds a Context ID.

For other values of DBGBCR<n>.BT, this register is RES0.

Accesses to this register are UNDEFINED in any of the following cases:

- Breakpoint n is not implemented.
- Breakpoint n does not support Context matching.
- EL2 is not implemented.

For more information, see the description of the DBGDIDR.CTX_CMPs field.

Attributes

DBGBXVR<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When DBGBCR<n>.BT == 0b10xx and EL2 is implemented:

31 … 16	15 … 8	7 … 0
RES0	VMID[15:8]	VMID[7:0]

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

VMID[15:8], bits [15:8]

When FEAT_VMID16 is implemented and VTCR_EL2.VS == 1:

Extension to VMID[7:0]. For more information, see VMID[7:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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VMID[7:0], bits [7:0]

VMID value for comparison. The VMID is 8 bits when any of the following are true:

- EL2 is using AArch32.
- VTCR_EL2.VS is 0.
- FEAT_VMID16 is not implemented.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When DBGBCR<n>.BT == 0b11xx and EL2 is implemented:

31 … 0
ContextID2

ContextID2, bits [31:0]

When FEAT_VHE is implemented or FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented:

Context ID value for comparison against CONTEXTIDR_EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing DBGBXVR<n>

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0001	m[3:0]	0b001

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        R[t] = DBGBXVR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
```


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```
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        R[t] = DBGBXVR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        R[t] = DBGBXVR[m];
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0001	m[3:0]	0b001

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGBXVR[m] = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGBXVR[m] = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGBXVR[m] = R[t];
```


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G8.3.5 DBGCLAIMCLR, Debug CLAIM Tag Clear register

The DBGCLAIMCLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Used by software to read the values of the CLAIM tag bits, and to clear CLAIM tag bits to 0.

The architecture does not define any functionality for the CLAIM tag bits.

Note

CLAIM tags are typically used for communication between the debugger and target software.

Used in conjunction with the DBGCLAIMSET register.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DBGCLAIMCLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1[31:0].

AArch32 System register DBGCLAIMCLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGCLAIMCLR are UNDEFINED.

An implementation must include eight CLAIM tag bits.

Attributes

DBGCLAIMCLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 0
RAZ/WI	CLAIM

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

CLAIM, bits [7:0]

Read or clear CLAIM tag bits. Reading this field returns the current value of the CLAIM tag bits.

Writing a 1 to one of these bits clears the corresponding CLAIM tag bit to 0. This is an indirect write to the CLAIM tag bits. A single write operation can clear multiple CLAIM tag bits to 0.

Writing 0 to one of these bits has no effect.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing DBGCLAIMCLR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0111	0b1001	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGCLAIMCLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGCLAIMCLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = DBGCLAIMCLR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0111	0b1001	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        DBGCLAIMCLR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        DBGCLAIMCLR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    DBGCLAIMCLR = R[t];
```


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G8.3.6 DBGCLAIMSET, Debug CLAIM Tag Set register

The DBGCLAIMSET characteristics are:

Purpose

Used by software to set the CLAIM tag bits to 1.

The architecture does not define any functionality for the CLAIM tag bits.

Note

CLAIM tags are typically used for communication between the debugger and target software.

Used in conjunction with the DBGCLAIMCLR register.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DBGCLAIMSET bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGCLAIMSET_EL1[31:0].

AArch32 System register DBGCLAIMSET bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGCLAIMSET_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGCLAIMSET are UNDEFINED.

An implementation must include eight CLAIM tag bits.

Attributes

DBGCLAIMSET is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 0
RAZ/WI	CLAIM

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

CLAIM, bits [7:0]

Set CLAIM tag bits.

This field is RAO.

Writing a 1 to one of these bits sets the corresponding CLAIM tag bit to 1. This is an indirect write to the CLAIM tag bits. A single write operation can set multiple CLAIM tag bits to 1.

Writing 0 to one of these bits has no effect.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing DBGCLAIMSET

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0111	0b1000	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGCLAIMSET;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGCLAIMSET;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = DBGCLAIMSET;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0111	0b1000	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        DBGCLAIMSET = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        DBGCLAIMSET = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    DBGCLAIMSET = R[t];
```


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G8.3.7 DBGDCCINT, DCC Interrupt Enable Register

The DBGDCCINT characteristics are:

Purpose

Enables interrupt requests to be signaled based on the DCC status flags.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DBGDCCINT bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register MDCCINT_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGDCCINT are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DBGDCCINT is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

Bit [31]

Reserved, RES0.

RX, bit [30]

DCC interrupt request enable control for DTRRX. Enables a common **COMMIRQ** interrupt request to be signaled based on the DCC status flags.

`0b0` No interrupt request generated by DTRRX.

`0b1` Interrupt request will be generated on RXfull == 1.

If legacy **COMMRX** and **COMMTX** signals are implemented, then these are not affected by the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

TX, bit [29]

DCC interrupt request enable control for DTRTX. Enables a common **COMMIRQ** interrupt request to be signaled based on the DCC status flags.

`0b0` No interrupt request generated by DTRTX.

`0b1` Interrupt request will be generated on TXfull == 0.

If legacy **COMMRX** and **COMMTX** signals are implemented, then these are not affected by the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Bits [28:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing DBGDCCINT

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif Halted() && ConstrainUnpredictableBool(Unpredictable_IGNORETRAPINDEBUG) then
    R[t] = DBGDCCINT;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDCCINT;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDCCINT;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = DBGDCCINT;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif Halted() && ConstrainUnpredictableBool(Unpredictable_IGNORETRAPINDEBUG) then
    DBGDCCINT = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        DBGDCCINT = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        DBGDCCINT = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        DBGDCCINT = R[t];
```


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G8.3.8 DBGDEVID, Debug Device ID register 0

The DBGDEVID characteristics are:

Purpose

Adds to the information given by the DBGDIDR by describing other features of the debug implementation.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGDEVID are UNDEFINED.

This register is required in all implementations.

Attributes

DBGDEVID is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

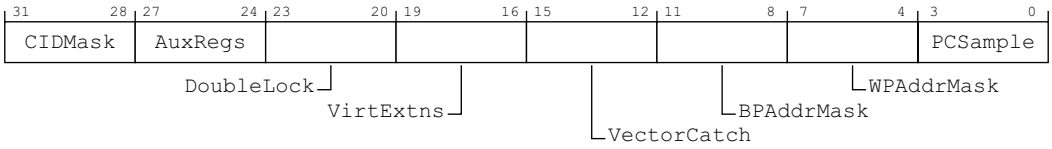

CIDMask, bits [31:28]

Indicates the level of support for the Context ID matching breakpoint masking capability. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Context ID masking is not implemented.

`0b0001` Context ID masking is implemented.

All other values are reserved. The value of this for Armv8 is `0b0000`.

AuxRegs, bits [27:24]

Indicates support for Auxiliary registers. Permitted values for this field are:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Support for External Debug Auxiliary Control Register, EDACR.

All other values are reserved.

DoubleLock, bits [23:20]

OS Double Lock implemented. Defined values are:

`0b0000` OS Double Lock is not implemented. DBGOSDLR is RAZ/WI.

`0b0001` OS Double Lock is implemented. DBGOSDLR is RW.

FEAT_DoubleLock implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

All other values are reserved.

VirtExtns, bits [19:16]

Indicates whether EL2 is implemented. Defined values are:

`0b0000` EL2 is not implemented.

`0b0001` EL2 is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

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VectorCatch, bits [15:12]

Defines the form of Vector Catch exception implemented. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Address matching Vector Catch exception implemented.

`0b0001` Exception matching Vector Catch exception implemented.

All other values are reserved.

BPAddrMask, bits [11:8]

Indicates the level of support for the instruction address matching breakpoint masking capability. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Breakpoint address masking might be implemented. If not implemented, DBGBCR<n>[28:24] is RAZ/WI.

`0b0001` Breakpoint address masking is implemented.

`0b1111` Breakpoint address masking is not implemented. DBGBCR<n>[28:24] is RES0.

All other values are reserved. The value of this for Armv8 is `0b1111`.

WPAddrMask, bits [7:4]

Indicates the level of support for the data address matching watchpoint masking capability. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Watchpoint address masking might be implemented. If not implemented, DBGWCR<n>.MASK (Address mask) is RAZ/WI.

`0b0001` Watchpoint address masking is implemented.

`0b1111` Watchpoint address masking is not implemented. DBGWCR<n>.MASK (Address mask) is RES0.

All other values are reserved. The value of this for Armv8 is `0b0001`.

PCSample, bits [3:0]

Indicates the level of PC Sample-based Profiling support using external debug registers. Defined values are:

`0b0000` PC Sample-based Profiling Extension is not implemented in the external debug registers space.

`0b0010` Only EDPCSR and EDCIDSR are implemented. This option is only permitted if EL3 and EL2 are not implemented.

`0b0011` EDPCSR, EDCIDSR, and EDVIDSR are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

When FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

Note

FEAT_PCSRv8p2 implements the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension in the Performance Monitors register space, as indicated by the value of PMDEVID.PCSample.

Accessing DBGDEVID

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0111	0b0010	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDEVID;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDEVID;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = DBGDEVID;
```


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G8.3.9 DBGDEVID1, Debug Device ID register 1

The DBGDEVID1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Adds to the information given by the DBGDIDR by describing other features of the debug implementation.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGDEVID1 are UNDEFINED.

This register is required in all implementations.

Attributes

DBGDEVID1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

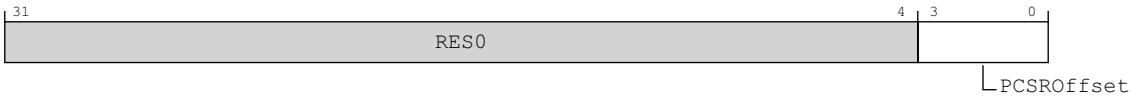

Bits [31:4]

Reserved, RES0.

PCSROffset, bits [3:0]

This field indicates the offset applied to PC samples returned by reads of EDPCSR. Permitted values of this field in Armv8 are:

`0b0000` EDPCSR is not implemented.

`0b0010` EDPCSR implemented. Samples have no offset applied and do not sample the instruction set state in AArch32 state.

When FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

Note

FEAT_PCSRv8p2 implements the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension in the Performance Monitors register space, as indicated by the value of PMDEVID.PCSample.

Accessing DBGDEVID1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0111	0b0001	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDEVID1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDEVID1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = DBGDEVID1;
```


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G8.3.10 DBGDEVID2, Debug Device ID register 2

The DBGDEVID2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Reserved for future descriptions of features of the debug implementation.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGDEVID2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DBGDEVID2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
RES0	

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing DBGDEVID2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0111	0b0000	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDEVID2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
```


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```
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDEVID2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = DBGDEVID2;
```


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G8.3.11 DBGDIDR, Debug ID Register

The DBGDIDR characteristics are:

Purpose

Specifies which version of the Debug architecture is implemented, and some features of the debug implementation.

Configurations

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGDIDR are UNDEFINED.

If EL1 cannot use AArch32 then the implementation of this register is OPTIONAL and deprecated.

Attributes

DBGDIDR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

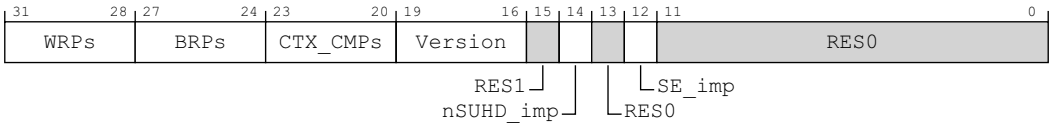

WRPs, bits [31:28]

The number of watchpoints implemented, minus 1.

Permitted values of this field are from `0b0001` for 2 implemented watchpoints, to `0b1111` for 16 implemented watchpoints.

The value of `0b0000` is reserved.

If AArch64 is implemented, this field has the same value as ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.WRPs.

BRPs, bits [27:24]

The number of breakpoints implemented, minus 1.

Permitted values of this field are from `0b0001` for 2 implemented breakpoint, to `0b1111` for 16 implemented breakpoints.

The value of `0b0000` is reserved.

If AArch64 is implemented, this field has the same value as ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.BRPs.

CTX_CMPs, bits [23:20]

The number of breakpoints that can be used for Context matching, minus 1.

Permitted values of this field are from `0b0000` for 1 Context matching breakpoint, to `0b1111` for 16 Context matching breakpoints.

The Context matching breakpoints must be the highest addressed breakpoints. For example, if six breakpoints are implemented and two are Context matching breakpoints, they must be breakpoints 4 and 5.

If AArch64 is implemented, this field has the same value as ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.CTX_CMPs.

Version, bits [19:16]

Debug architecture version. Indicates presence of Armv8 debug architecture. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Not supported.

`0b0001` Armv6, v6 Debug architecture, with System registers access.

`0b0010` Armv6, v6.1 Debug architecture, with System registers access.

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`0b0011` Armv7, v7 Debug architecture, with only baseline System registers.

`0b0100` Armv7, v7 Debug architecture, with all System registers implemented.

`0b0101` Armv7, v7.1 Debug architecture, with System registers access.

`0b0110` Armv8 debug architecture.

`0b0111` Armv8 debug architecture with Virtualization Host Extensions.

`0b1000` Armv8.2 debug architecture, FEAT_Debugv8p2.

`0b1001` Armv8.4 debug architecture, FEAT_Debugv8p4.

`0b1010` Armv8.8 debug architecture, FEAT_Debugv8p8.

All other values are reserved.

The values `0b0000`, `0b0001`, `0b0010`, `0b0011`, `0b0100`, and `0b0101` are not permitted in Armv8.

FEAT_VHE adds the functionality identified by the value `0b0111`.

FEAT_Debugv8p2 adds the functionality identified by the value `0b1000`.

FEAT_Debugv8p4 adds the functionality identified by the value `0b1001`.

FEAT_Debugv8p8 adds the functionality identified by the value `0b1010`.

From Armv8.1, when FEAT_VHE is implemented the value `0b0110` is not permitted.

From Armv8.2, the values `0b0110` and `0b0111` are not permitted.

From Armv8.4, the value `0b1000` is not permitted.

From Armv8.8, the value `0b1001` is not permitted.

Bit [15]

Reserved, RES1.

nSUHD_imp, bit [14]

Previously indicated that Secure User Halting Debug is not implemented.

The value of this bit must match the value of the SE_imp bit.

Bit [13]

Reserved, RES0.

SE_imp, bit [12]

EL3 implemented. The meanings of the values of this bit are:

`0b0` EL3 not implemented.

`0b1` EL3 implemented.

The value of this bit must match the value of the nSUHD_imp bit.

Bits [11:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing DBGDIDR

Arm deprecates any access to this register from EL0.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	0b0000	0b000

```
if Halted() && ConstrainUnpredictableBool(Unpredictable_IGNORETRAPINDEBUG) then
    R[t] = DBGDIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && MDSCR_EL1.TDCC == '1' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x05);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && DBGDSCRext.UDCCdis == '1' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00') then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (HCR.TGE == '1' || HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = DBGDIDR;
```


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G8.3.12 DBGDRAR, Debug ROM Address Register

The DBGDRAR characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines the base physical address of a 4KB-aligned memory-mapped debug component, usually a ROM table that locates and describes the memory-mapped debug components in the system. Armv8 deprecates any use of this register.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DBGDRAR bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register MDRAR_EL1[63:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGDRAR are UNDEFINED.

DBGDRAR is a 64-bit register that can also be accessed as a 32-bit value. If it is accessed as a 32-bit register, bits [31:0] are read.

If EL1 cannot use AArch32 then the implementation of this register is OPTIONAL and deprecated.

Attributes

DBGDRAR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

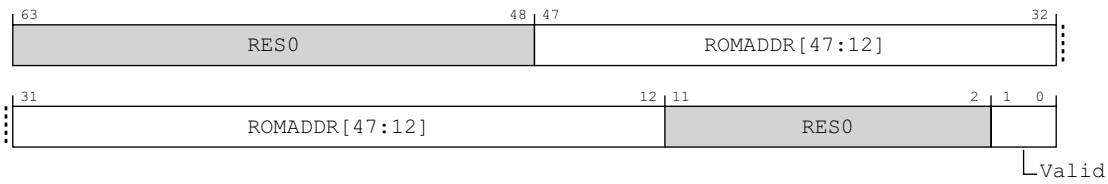

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

ROMADDR[47:12], bits [47:12]

Bits[47:12] of the ROM table physical address.

If the physical address size in bits (PAsize) is less than 48 then the register bits corresponding to ROMADDR [47:PAsize] are RES0.

Bits [11:0] of the ROM table physical address are zero.

Arm strongly recommends that bits ROMADDR[(PAsize-1):32] are zero in any system where the implementation only supports execution in AArch32 state.

In an implementation that includes EL3, ROMADDR is an address in Non-secure memory. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the ROM table is also accessible in Secure memory.

If DBGDRAR.Valid == `0b00`, then this field is UNKNOWN.

Bits [11:2]

Reserved, RES0.

Valid, bits [1:0]

This field indicates whether the ROM Table address is valid.

`0b00` ROM Table address is not valid. Software must ignore ROMADDR.

`0b11` ROM Table address is valid.

Other values are reserved.

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Arm recommends implementations set this field to zero.

Accessing DBGDRAR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b000

```
if Halted() && ConstrainUnpredictableBool(Unpredictable_IGNORETRAPINDEBUG) then
    R[t] = DBGDRAR<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && MDSCR_EL1.TDCC == '1' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x05);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && DBGDSCRext.UDCCdis == '1' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDRA> != '00')
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (HCR.TGE == '1' || HDCR.<TDE,TDRA> != '00') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDRAR<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDRA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDRA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDRAR<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
```


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```
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDRAR<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = DBGDRAR<31:0>;
```

MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1110	0b0001	0b0000

```
if Halted() && ConstrainUnpredictableBool(Unpredictable_IGNORETRAPINDEBUG) then
    (R[t2], R[t]) = (DBGDRAR<63:32>, DBGDRAR<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && MDSCR_EL1.TDCC == '1' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x0C);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x0C);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && DBGDSCRext.UDCCdis == '1' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x0C);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDRA> != '00')
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x0C);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (HCR.TGE == '1' || HDCR.<TDE,TDRA> != '00') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x0C);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x0C);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (DBGDRAR<63:32>, DBGDRAR<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDRA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x0C);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDRA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x0C);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x0C);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (DBGDRAR<63:32>, DBGDRAR<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x0C);
        else
            (R[t2], R[t]) = (DBGDRAR<63:32>, DBGDRAR<31:0>);
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (DBGDRAR<63:32>, DBGDRAR<31:0>);
```


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G8.3.13 DBGDSAR, Debug Self Address Register

The DBGDSAR characteristics are:

Purpose

In earlier versions of the Arm Architecture, this register defines the offset from the base address defined in DBGDRAR of the physical base address of the debug registers for the PE. Armv8 deprecates any use of this register.

Configurations

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGDSAR are UNDEFINED.

DBGDSAR is a 64-bit register that can also be accessed as a 32-bit value. If it is accessed as a 32-bit register, bits [31:0] are read.

If EL1 cannot use AArch32 then the implementation of this register is OPTIONAL and deprecated.

Attributes

DBGDSAR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

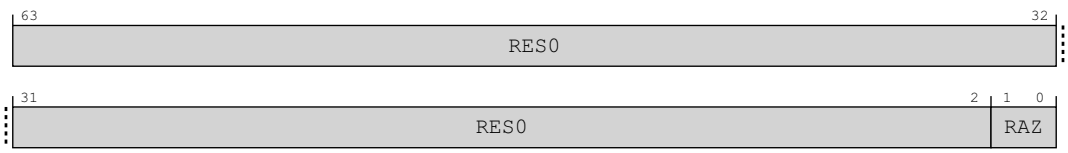

Bits [63:2]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [1:0]

Reserved, RAZ.

This field indicates whether the debug self address offset is valid. For ARMv8, this field is always `0b00`, the offset is not valid.

Accessing DBGDSAR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0010	0b0000	0b000

```
if Halted() && ConstrainUnpredictableBool(Unpredictable_IGNORETRAPINDEBUG) then
    R[t] = DBGDSAR<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && MDSCR_EL1.TDCC == '1' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
```


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```
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x05);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && DBGDSCRext.UDCCdis == '1' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDRA> != '00')
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (HCR.TGE == '1' || HDCR.<TDE,TDRA> != '00') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDSAR<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDRA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDRA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDSAR<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDSAR<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = DBGDSAR<31:0>;
```

MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1110	0b0010	0b0000

```
if Halted() && ConstrainUnpredictableBool(Unpredictable_IGNORETRAPINDEBUG) then
    (R[t2], R[t]) = (DBGDSAR<63:32>, DBGDSAR<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && MDSCR_EL1.TDCC == '1' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
```


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```
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x0C);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x0C);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && DBGDSCRext.UDCCdis == '1' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x0C);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDRA> != '00')
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x0C);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (HCR.TGE == '1' || HDCR.<TDE,TDRA> != '00') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x0C);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x0C);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (DBGDSAR<63:32>, DBGDSAR<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDRA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x0C);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDRA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x0C);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x0C);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (DBGDSAR<63:32>, DBGDSAR<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x0C);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (DBGDSAR<63:32>, DBGDSAR<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    (R[t2], R[t]) = (DBGDSAR<63:32>, DBGDSAR<31:0>);
```


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G8.3.14 DBGDSCRext, Debug Status and Control Register, External View

The DBGDSCRext characteristics are:

Purpose

Main control register for the debug implementation.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DBGDSCRext bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register MDSCR_EL1[31:0].

AArch32 System register DBGDSCRext bit [15] is architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDSCRint[15].

AArch32 System register DBGDSCRext bit [12] is architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDSCRint[12].

AArch32 System register DBGDSCRext bits [5:2] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDSCRint[5:2].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGDSCRext are UNDEFINED.

This register is required in all implementations.

Attributes

DBGDSCRext is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

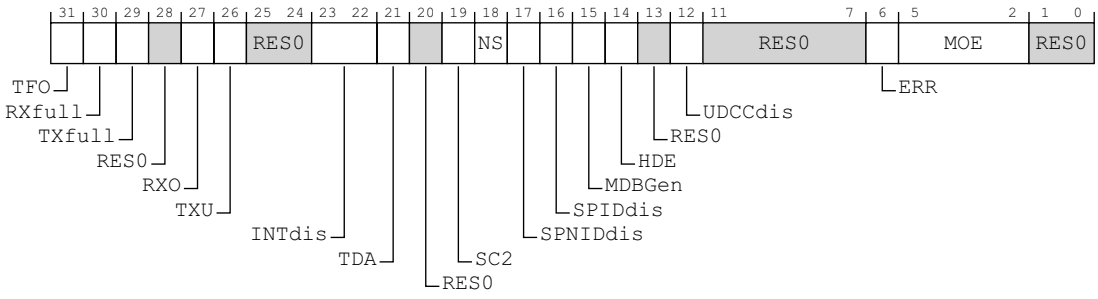

TFO, bit [31]

When FEAT_TRF is implemented:

Trace Filter override. Used for save/restore of EDSCR.TFO.

When the OS Lock is unlocked, DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0, software must treat this bit as UNK/SBZP.

When the OS Lock is locked, DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1, this bit holds the value of EDSCR.TFO. Reads and writes of this bit are indirect accesses to EDSCR.TFO.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1, access to this field is RW.
- When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0, access to this field is RO.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

RXfull, bit [30]

DTRRX full. Used for save/restore of EDSCR.RXfull.

When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0, software must treat this bit as UNK/SBZP.

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When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1, this bit holds the value of EDSCR.RXfull. Reads and writes of this bit are indirect accesses to EDSCR.RXfull.

Arm deprecates use of this bit other than for save/restore. Use DBGDSCRint to access the DTRRX full status.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- The architected behavior of this field determines the value it returns after a reset.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1, access to this field is RW.
- When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0, access to this field is RO.

TXfull, bit [29]

DTRTX full. Used for save/restore of EDSCR.TXfull.

When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0, software must treat this bit as UNK/SBZP.

When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1, this bit holds the value of EDSCR.TXfull. Reads and writes of this bit are indirect accesses to EDSCR.TXfull.

Arm deprecates use of this bit other than for save/restore. Use DBGDSCRint to access the DTRTX full status.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- The architected behavior of this field determines the value it returns after a reset.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1, access to this field is RW.
- When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0, access to this field is RO.

Bit [28]

Reserved, RES0.

RXO, bit [27]

Used for save/restore of EDSCR.RXO.

When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0, software must treat this bit as UNK/SBZP.

When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1, this bit holds the value of EDSCR.RXO. Reads and writes of this bit are indirect accesses to EDSCR.RXO.

When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1, if bits [27,6] of the value written to DBGDSCRext are {1,0}, that is, the RXO bit is 1 and the ERR bit is 0, the PE sets EDSCR.{RXO,ERR} to UNKNOWN values.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- The architected behavior of this field determines the value it returns after a reset.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1, access to this field is RW.
- When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0, access to this field is RO.

TXU, bit [26]

Used for save/restore of EDSCR.TXU.

When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0, software must treat this bit as UNK/SBZP.

When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1, this bit holds the value of EDSCR.TXU. Reads and writes of this bit are indirect accesses to EDSCR.TXU.

When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1, if bits [26,6] of the value written to DBGDSCRext are {1,0}, that is, the TXU bit is 1 and the ERR bit is 0, the PE sets EDSCR.{TXU,ERR} to UNKNOWN values.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- The architected behavior of this field determines the value it returns after a reset.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1, access to this field is RW.

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- When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0, access to this field is RO.

Bits [25:24]

Reserved, RES0.

INTdis, bits [23:22]

Used for save/restore of EDSCR.INTdis.

When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0, this field is RO, and software must treat it as UNK/SBZP.

When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1, this field is RW and holds the value of EDSCR.INTdis. Reads and writes of this field are indirect accesses to EDSCR.INTdis.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- The architected behavior of this field determines the value it returns after a reset.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1, access to this field is RW.
- When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0, access to this field is RO.

TDA, bit [21]

Used for save/restore of EDSCR.TDA.

When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0, software must treat this bit as UNK/SBZP.

When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1, this bit holds the value of EDSCR.TDA. Reads and writes of this bit are indirect accesses to EDSCR.TDA.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- The architected behavior of this field determines the value it returns after a reset.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1, access to this field is RW.
- When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0, access to this field is RO.

Bit [20]

Reserved, RES0.

SC2, bit [19]

When FEAT_PCSRv8 is implemented, FEAT_VHE is implemented and FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is not implemented:

Used for save/restore of EDSCR.SC2.

When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0, software must treat this bit as UNK/SBZP.

When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1, this bit holds the value of EDSCR.SC2. Reads and writes of this bit are indirect accesses to EDSCR.SC2.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1, access to this field is RW.
- When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0, access to this field is RO.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NS, bit [18]

Non-secure status.

Arm deprecates use of this field.

`0b0` Secure state.

`0b1` Non-secure state.

Access to this field is RO.

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SPNIDdis, bit [17]

When EL3 is implemented:

Secure privileged profiling disabled status bit.

`0b0` Profiling allowed in Secure privileged modes.

`0b1` Profiling prohibited in Secure privileged modes.

This field reads as 0 if any of the following applies, and reads as 1 otherwise:

- FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented and `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()` returns TRUE.
- EL3 is using AArch32 and the value of SDCR.SPME is 1.
- EL3 is using AArch64 and the value of MDCR_EL3.SPME is 1.

Arm deprecates use of this field.

Access to this field is RO.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SPIDdis, bit [16]

When EL3 is implemented:

Secure privileged AArch32 invasive self-hosted debug disabled status bit. The value of this bit depends on the value of SDCR.SPD and the pseudocode function `AArch32.SelfHostedSecurePrivilegedInvasiveDebugEnabled()`.

`0b0` Self-hosted debug enabled in Secure privileged AArch32 modes.

`0b1` Self-hosted debug disabled in Secure privileged AArch32 modes.

This bit reads as 1 if any of the following is true and reads as 0 otherwise:

- EL3 is using AArch32 and SDCR.SPD has the value `0b10`.
- EL3 is using AArch64 and MDCR_EL3.SPD32 has the value `0b10`.
- EL3 is using AArch32, SDCR.SPD has the value `0b00`, and `AArch32.SelfHostedSecurePrivilegedInvasiveDebugEnabled()` returns FALSE.
- EL3 is using AArch64, MDCR_EL3.SPD32 has the value `0b00`, and `AArch32.SelfHostedSecurePrivilegedInvasiveDebugEnabled()` returns FALSE.

Arm deprecates use of this field.

Access to this field is RO.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

MDBGen, bit [15]

Monitor debug events enable. Enable Breakpoint, Watchpoint, and Vector Catch exceptions.

`0b0` Breakpoint, Watchpoint, and Vector Catch exceptions disabled.

`0b1` Breakpoint, Watchpoint, and Vector Catch exceptions enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

HDE, bit [14]

Used for save/restore of EDSCR.HDE.

When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0, software must treat this bit as UNK/SBZP.

When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1, this bit holds the value of EDSCR.HDE. Reads and writes of this bit are indirect accesses to EDSCR.HDE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- The architected behavior of this field determines the value it returns after a reset.

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Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1, access to this field is RW.
- When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0, access to this field is RO.

Bit [13]

Reserved, RES0.

UDCCdis, bit [12]

Traps EL0 accesses to the DCC registers to Undefined mode.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` EL0 accesses to the DBGDSCRint, DBGDTRRXint, DBGDTRTXint, DBGDIDR, DBGDSAR, and DBGDRAR are trapped to Undefined mode.

Note

All accesses to these registers are trapped, including LDC and STC accesses to DBGDTRTXint and DBGDTRRXint, and MRRC accesses to DBGDSAR and DBGDRAR.

Traps of EL0 accesses to the DBGDTRRXint and DBGDTRTXint are ignored in Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Bits [11:7]

Reserved, RES0.

ERR, bit [6]

Used for save/restore of EDSCR.ERR.

When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0, software must treat this bit as UNK/SBZP.

When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1, this bit holds the value of EDSCR.ERR. Reads and writes of this bit are indirect accesses to EDSCR.ERR.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- The architected behavior of this field determines the value it returns after a reset.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1, access to this field is RW.
- When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0, access to this field is RO.

MOE, bits [5:2]

Method of Entry for debug exception. When a debug exception is taken to an Exception level using AArch32, this field is set to indicate the event that caused the exception:

`0b0001` Breakpoint.

`0b0011` Software breakpoint (BKPT) instruction.

`0b0101` Vector catch.

`0b1010` Watchpoint.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [1:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing DBGDSCRext

Individual fields within this register might have restricted accessibility when the OS Lock is unlocked, DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0. See the field descriptions for more detail.

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Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDSCRext;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDSCRext;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = DBGDSCRext;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
```


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```
    else
        DBGDSCRext = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        DBGDSCRext = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    DBGDSCRext = R[t];
```


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G8.3.15 DBGDSCRint, Debug Status and Control Register, Internal View

The DBGDSCRint characteristics are:

Purpose

Main control register for the debug implementation. This is an internal, read-only view.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DBGDSCRint bits [30:29] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register MDCCSR_EL0[30:29].

AArch32 System register DBGDSCRint bit [15] is architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register MDSCR_EL1[15].

AArch32 System register DBGDSCRint bit [12] is architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register MDSCR_EL1[12].

AArch32 System register DBGDSCRint bits [5:2] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register MDSCR_EL1[5:2].

AArch32 System register DBGDSCRint bit [15] is architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDSCRext[15].

AArch32 System register DBGDSCRint bit [12] is architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDSCRext[12].

AArch32 System register DBGDSCRint bits [5:2] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDSCRext[5:2].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGDSCRint are UNDEFINED.

This register is required in all implementations.

DBGDSCRint.{NS, SPNIDdis, SPIDdis, MDBGen, UDCCdis, MOE} are UNKNOWN when the register is accessed at EL0. However, although these values are not accessible at EL0 by instructions that are neither UNPREDICTABLE nor return UNKNOWN values, it is permissible for an implementation to return the values of DBGDSCRext.{NS, SPNIDdis, SPIDdis, MDBGen, UDCCdis, MOE} for these fields at EL0.

It is also permissible for an implementation to return the same values as defined for a read of DBGDSCRint at EL1 or above. (This is the case even if the implementation does not support AArch32 at EL1 or above.)

Attributes

DBGDSCRint is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

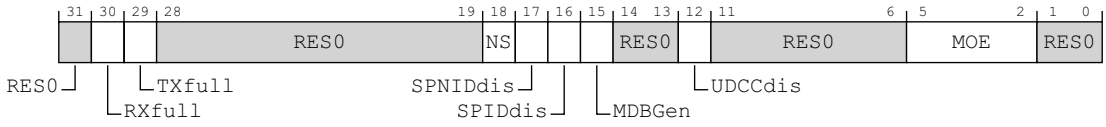

Bit [31]

Reserved, RES0.

RXfull, bit [30]

DTRRX full. Read-only view of the equivalent bit in the EDSCR.

TXfull, bit [29]

DTRTX full. Read-only view of the equivalent bit in the EDSCR.

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Bits [28:19]

Reserved, RES0.

NS, bit [18]

Non-secure status.

Read-only view of the equivalent bit in the DBGDSCRext. Arm deprecates use of this field.

SPNIDdis, bit [17]

Secure privileged non-invasive debug disable.

Read-only view of the equivalent bit in the DBGDSCRext. Arm deprecates use of this field.

SPIDdis, bit [16]

Secure privileged invasive debug disable.

Read-only view of the equivalent bit in the DBGDSCRext. Arm deprecates use of this field.

MDBGen, bit [15]

Monitor debug events enable.

Read-only view of the equivalent bit in the DBGDSCRext.

Bits [14:13]

Reserved, RES0.

UDCCdis, bit [12]

User mode access to Debug Communications Channel disable.

Read-only view of the equivalent bit in the DBGDSCRext. Arm deprecates use of this field.

Bits [11:6]

Reserved, RES0.

MOE, bits [5:2]

Method of Entry for debug exception. When a debug exception is taken to an Exception level using AArch32, this field is set to indicate the event that caused the exception:

`0b0001` Breakpoint

`0b0011` Software breakpoint (BKPT) instruction

`0b0101` Vector catch

`0b1010` Watchpoint

Read-only view of the equivalent bit in the DBGDSCRext.

Bits [1:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing DBGDSCRint

When <Rt> is APSR_nzcv, encoded as R15, then instead of reading the entire register, the access copies DBGDSCRint[31:28] into the PSTATE NZCV flags.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	0b0001	0b000

```
if Halted() && ConstrainUnpredictableBool(Unpredictable_IGNORETRAPINDEBUG) then
    if t == 15 then
        PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = DBGDSCRint<31:28>;
    else
        R[t] = DBGDSCRint;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && MDSCR_EL1.TDCC == '1' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x05);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && DBGDSCRext.UDCCdis == '1' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00') then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (HCR.TGE == '1' || HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00') then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        if t == 15 then
            PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = DBGDSCRint<31:28>;
        else
            R[t] = DBGDSCRint;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        if t == 15 then
            PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = DBGDSCRint<31:28>;
        else
            R[t] = DBGDSCRint;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        if t == 15 then
            PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = DBGDSCRint<31:28>;
        else
            R[t] = DBGDSCRint;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
```


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```
if t == 15 then
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = DBGDSCRint<31:28>;
else
    R[t] = DBGDSCRint;
```


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G8.3.16 DBGDTRRXext, Debug OS Lock Data Transfer Register, Receive, External View

The DBGDTRRXext characteristics are:

Purpose

Used for save/restore of DBGDTRRXint. It is a component of the Debug Communications Channel.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DBGDTRRXext bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register OSDTRRX_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGDTRRXext are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DBGDTRRXext is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Update DTRRX without side-effect

Bits [31:0]

Update DTRRX without side-effect.

Writes to this register update the value in DTRRX and do not change RXfull.

Reads of this register return the last value written to DTRRX and do not change RXfull.

For the full behavior of the Debug Communications Channel, see Chapter H4 *The Debug Communication Channel and Instruction Transfer Register*.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing DBGDTRRXext

Arm deprecates reads and writes of DBGDTRRXext through the System register interface when the OS Lock is unlocked, DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif Halted() && ConstrainUnpredictableBool(Unpredictable_IGNORETRAPINDEBUG) then
    R[t] = DBGDTRRXext;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDTRRXext;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDTRRXext;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = DBGDTRRXext;
```


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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	0b0000	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif Halted() && ConstrainUnpredictableBool(Unpredictable_IGNORETRAPINDEBUG) then
    DBGDTRRXext = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        DBGDTRRXext = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        DBGDTRRXext = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        DBGDTRRXext = R[t];
```


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G8.3.17 DBGDTRRXint, Debug Data Transfer Register, Receive

The DBGDTRRXint characteristics are:

Purpose

Transfers data from an external debugger to the PE. For example, it is used by a debugger transferring commands and data to a debug target. See DBGDTR_EL0 for additional architectural mappings. It is a component of the Debug Communications Channel.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DBGDTRRXint bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGDTRRX_EL0[31:0].

AArch32 System register DBGDTRRXint bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGDTRRX_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGDTRRXint are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DBGDTRRXint is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
Update DTRRX	

Bits [31:0]

Update DTRRX.

Reads of this register:

- If RXfull is set to 1, return the last value written to DTRRX.
- If RXfull is set to 0, return an UNKNOWN value.

After the read, RXfull is cleared to 0.

For the full behavior of the Debug Communications Channel, see Chapter H4 *The Debug Communication Channel and Instruction Transfer Register*.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing DBGDTRRXint

Data can be stored to memory from this register using STC.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	0b0101	0b000

```
if Halted() then
    R[t] = DBGDTRRXint;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && MDSCR_EL1.TDCC == '1' then
```


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```
            if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
            else
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x05);
        elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && DBGDSCRext.UDCCdis == '1' then
            if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
            elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
                AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
            else
                UNDEFINED;
        elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TDCC == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00') then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (HCR.TGE == '1' || HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00') then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
        else
            R[t] = DBGDTRRXint;
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TDCC == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
        else
            R[t] = DBGDTRRXint;
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
        if HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
        else
            R[t] = DBGDTRRXint;
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
        else
            R[t] = DBGDTRRXint;
```


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G8.3.18 DBGDTRTXext, Debug OS Lock Data Transfer Register, Transmit

The DBGDTRTXext characteristics are:

Purpose

Used for save/restore of DBGDTRTXint. It is a component of the Debug Communication Channel.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DBGDTRTXext bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register OSDTRTX_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGDTRTXext are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DBGDTRTXext is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
Return DTRTX without side-effect	

Bits [31:0]

Return DTRTX without side-effect.

Reads of this register return the value in DTRTX and do not change TXfull.

Writes of this register update the value in DTRTX and do not change TXfull.

For the full behavior of the Debug Communications Channel, see Chapter H4 *The Debug Communication Channel and Instruction Transfer Register*.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing DBGDTRTXext

Arm deprecates reads and writes of DBGDTRTXext through the System register interface when the OS Lock is unlocked, DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif Halted() && ConstrainUnpredictableBool(Unpredictable_IGNORETRAPINDEBUG) then
    R[t] = DBGDTRTXext;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDTRTXext;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGDTRTXext;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = DBGDTRTXext;
```


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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	0b0011	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif Halted() && ConstrainUnpredictableBool(Unpredictable_IGNORETRAPINDEBUG) then
    DBGDTRTXext = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        DBGDTRTXext = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        DBGDTRTXext = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        DBGDTRTXext = R[t];
```


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G8.3.19 DBGDTRTXint, Debug Data Transfer Register, Transmit

The DBGDTRTXint characteristics are:

Purpose

Transfers data from the PE to an external debugger. For example, it is used by a debug target to transfer data to the debugger. See DBGDTR_EL0 for additional architectural mappings. It is a component of the Debug Communication Channel.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DBGDTRTXint bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGDTRTX_EL0[31:0].

AArch32 System register DBGDTRTXint bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGDTRTX_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGDTRTXint are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DBGDTRTXint is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Return DTRTX

Bits [31:0]

Return DTRTX.

Writes to this register:

- If TXfull is set to 1, set DTRTX to UNKNOWN.
- If TXfull is set to 0, update the value in DTRTX.

After the write, TXfull is set to 1.

For the full behavior of the Debug Communications Channel, see Chapter H4 *The Debug Communication Channel and Instruction Transfer Register*.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing DBGDTRTXint

Data can be loaded from memory into this register using LDC (immediate) and LDC (literal).

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	0b0101	0b000

```
if Halted() then
    DBGDTRTXint = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && MDSCR_EL1.TDCC == '1' then
```


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```
            if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
            else
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x05);
        elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && DBGDSCRext.UDCCdis == '1' then
            if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
            elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
                AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
            else
                UNDEFINED;
        elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TDCC == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00') then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (HCR.TGE == '1' || HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00') then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
        else
            DBGDTRTXint = R[t];
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TDCC == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TDCC == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
        else
            DBGDTRTXint = R[t];
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
        if HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDCC == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
        else
            DBGDTRTXint = R[t];
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SDCR.TDCC == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
        else
            DBGDTRTXint = R[t];
```


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G8.3.20 DBGOSDLR, Debug OS Double Lock Register

The DBGOSDLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Locks out the external debug interface.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DBGOSDLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register OSDLR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGOSDLR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DBGOSDLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

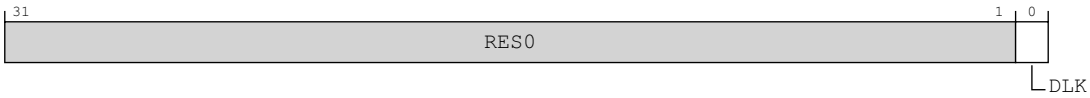

Bits [31:1]

Reserved, RES0.

DLK, bit [0]

When FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented:

OS Double Lock control bit.

`0b0` OS Double Lock unlocked.

`0b1` OS Double Lock locked, if DBGPRCR.CORENPDRQ (Core no powerdown request) bit is set to 0 and the PE is in Non-debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Accessing DBGOSDLR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0001	0b0011	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' &&
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock) || boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trapped by MDCR_EL3.TDOSA")
```


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```
then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDOSA> != '00' &&
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock) || boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trapped by MDCR_EL2.TDOSA")
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDOSA> != '00' &&
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock) || boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trapped by HDCR.TDOSA") then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' &&
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock) || boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trapped by MDCR_EL3.TDOSA")
then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGOSDLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' &&
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock) || boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trapped by MDCR_EL3.TDOSA")
then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' &&
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock) || boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trapped by MDCR_EL3.TDOSA")
then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGOSDLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = DBGOSDLR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0001	0b0011	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' &&
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock) || boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trapped by MDCR_EL3.TDOSA")
then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDOSA> != '00' &&
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock) || boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trapped by MDCR_EL2.TDOSA")
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDOSA> != '00' &&
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock) || boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trapped by HDCR.TDOSA") then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' &&
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock) || boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trapped by MDCR_EL3.TDOSA")
then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
```


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```
    else
        DBGOSDLR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' &&
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock) || boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trapped by MDCR_EL3.TDOSA")
then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' &&
(IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_DoubleLock) || boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trapped by MDCR_EL3.TDOSA")
then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        DBGOSDLR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    DBGOSDLR = R[t];
```


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G8.3.21 DBGOSECCR, Debug OS Lock Exception Catch Control Register

The DBGOSECCR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides a mechanism for an operating system to access the contents of EDECCR that are otherwise invisible to software, so it can save/restore the contents of EDECCR over powerdown on behalf of the external debugger.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DBGOSECCR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register OSECCR_EL1[31:0].

AArch32 System register DBGOSECCR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register EDECCR[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGOSECCR are UNDEFINED.

If DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 0 then DBGOSECCR returns an UNKNOWN value on reads and ignores writes.

Attributes

DBGOSECCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When DBGOSLSR.OSLK == 1:

31 … 0
EDECCR

EDECCR, bits [31:0]

Used for save/restore to EDECCR over powerdown.

Reads or writes to this field are indirect accesses to EDECCR.

Accessing DBGOSECCR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	0b0110	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
```


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```
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' then
        R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    else
        R[t] = DBGOSECCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' then
        R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    else
        R[t] = DBGOSECCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' then
        R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    else
        R[t] = DBGOSECCR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	0b0110	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' then
        return;
    else
        DBGOSECCR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' then
        return;
    else
```


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```
        DBGOSECCR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' then
        return;
    else
        DBGOSECCR = R[t];
```


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G8.3.22 DBGOSLAR, Debug OS Lock Access Register

The DBGOSLAR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides a lock for the debug registers. The OS Lock also disables some debug exceptions and debug events.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGOSLAR are UNDEFINED.

The OS Lock can also be locked or unlocked using the AArch64 System register OSLAR_EL1 and External register OSLAR_EL1.

Attributes

DBGOSLAR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
OSLA	

OSLA, bits [31:0]

OS Lock Access. Writing the value `0xC5ACCE55` to the DBGOSLAR sets the OS Lock to 1. Writing any other value sets the OS Lock to 0.

Use DBGOSLSR.OSLK to check the current status of the lock.

Accessing DBGOSLAR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0001	0b0000	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDOSA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDOSA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        DBGOSLAR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
```


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```
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        DBGOSLAR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    DBGOSLAR = R[t];
```


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G8.3.23 DBGOSLSR, Debug OS Lock Status Register

The DBGOSLSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides status information for the OS Lock.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DBGOSLSR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register OSLSR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGOSLSR are UNDEFINED.

The OS Lock status is also visible in the external debug interface through EDPRSR.

Attributes

DBGOSLSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

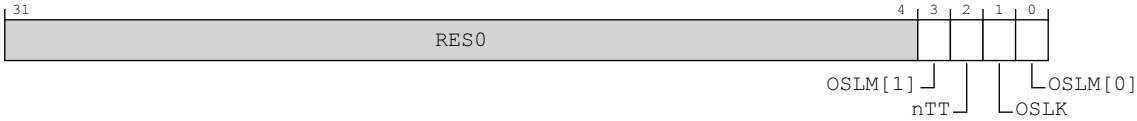

Bits [31:4]

Reserved, RES0.

OSLM, bits[3, 0]

OS Lock model implemented. Identifies the form of OS save and restore mechanism implemented.

`0b00` OS Lock not implemented.

`0b10` OS Lock implemented.

All other values are reserved. In an Armv8 implementation the value `0b00` is not permitted.

The OSLM field is split as follows:

- OSLM[1] is DBGOSLSR[3].
- OSLM[0] is DBGOSLSR[0].

nTT, bit [2]

Not 32-bit access. This bit is always RAZ. It indicates that a 32-bit access is needed to write the key to the OS Lock Access Register.

OSLK, bit [1]

OS Lock Status.

`0b0` OS Lock unlocked.

`0b1` OS Lock locked.

The OS Lock is locked and unlocked by writing to the OS Lock Access Register.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to 1.

Accessing DBGOSLSR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0001	0b0001	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDOSA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDOSA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGOSLSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGOSLSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = DBGOSLSR;
```


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G8.3.24 DBGPRCR, Debug Power Control Register

The DBGPRCR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls behavior of the PE on powerdown request.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DBGPRCR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGPRCR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGPRCR are UNDEFINED.

Bit [0] of this register is mapped to EDPRCR.CORENPDRQ, bit [0] of the external view of this register.

The other bits in these registers are not mapped to each other.

Attributes

DBGPRCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

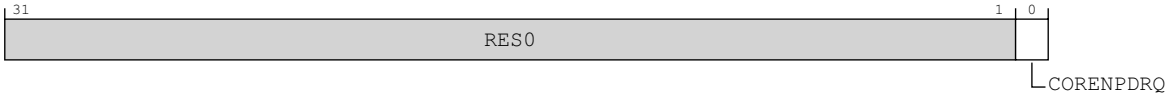

Bits [31:1]

Reserved, RES0.

CORENPDRQ, bit [0]

When FEAT_DoPD is implemented:

Core no powerdown request. Requests emulation of powerdown.

This request is typically passed to an external power controller. This means that whether a request causes power up is dependent on the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED nature of the system. The power controller must not allow the Core power domain to switch off while this bit is 1.

`0b0` If the system responds to a powerdown request, it powers down Core power domain.

`0b1` If the system responds to a powerdown request, it does not powerdown the Core power domain, but instead emulates a powerdown of that domain.

In an implementation that includes the recommended external debug interface, this bit drives the DBGNOPWRDWN signal.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this bit is reset to the Cold reset value on exit from an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED software-visible retention state. For more information about retention states see *Core power domain power states* on page H6-10012.

Note

Writes to this bit are not prohibited by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface. This means that a debugger can request emulation of powerdown regardless of whether invasive debug is permitted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, if the powerup request is implemented and the powerup request has been asserted, this field is set to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice of 0 or 1. If the powerup request is not asserted, this field is set to 0.

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Otherwise:

Core no powerdown request. Requests emulation of powerdown.

This request is typically passed to an external power controller. This means that whether a request causes power up is dependent on the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED nature of the system. The power controller must not allow the Core power domain to switch off while this bit is 1.

`0b0` If the system responds to a powerdown request, it powers down Core power domain.

`0b1` If the system responds to a powerdown request, it does not powerdown the Core power domain, but instead emulates a powerdown of that domain.

In an implementation that includes the recommended external debug interface, this bit drives the DBGNOPWRDWN signal.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this bit is reset to the value of EDPRCR.COREPURQ on exit from an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED software-visible retention state. For more information about retention states see *Core power domain power states* on page H6-10012.

Note

Writes to this bit are not prohibited by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface. This means that a debugger can request emulation of powerdown regardless of whether invasive debug is permitted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to the value in EDPRCR.COREPURQ.

Accessing DBGPRCR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0001	0b0100	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDOSA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDOSA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGPRCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
```


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```
    else
        R[t] = DBGPRCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = DBGPRCR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0001	0b0100	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDOSA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDOSA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        DBGPRCR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDOSA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        DBGPRCR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    DBGPRCR = R[t];
```


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G8.3.25 DBGVCR, Debug Vector Catch Register

The DBGVCR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls Vector Catch debug events.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DBGVCR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGVCR32_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGVCR are UNDEFINED.

This register is required in all implementations.

Attributes

DBGVCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When EL3 is implemented and EL3 is using AArch32:

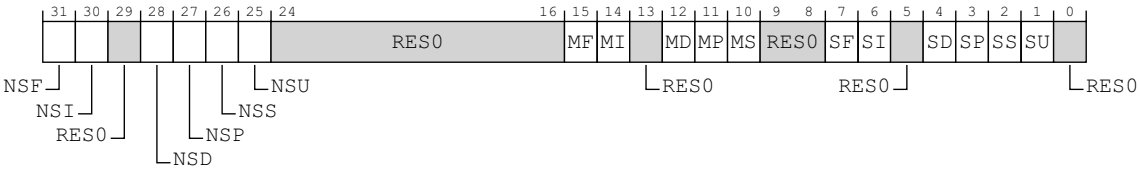

NSF, bit [31]

FIQ vector catch enable in Non-secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x1C`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NSI, bit [30]

IRQ vector catch enable in Non-secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x18`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [29]

Reserved, RES0.

NSD, bit [28]

Data Abort vector catch enable in Non-secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x10`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NSP, bit [27]

Prefetch Abort vector catch enable in Non-secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x0C`.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NSS, bit [26]

Supervisor Call (SVC) vector catch enable in Non-secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x08`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NSU, bit [25]

Undefined Instruction vector catch enable in Non-secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x04`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [24:16]

Reserved, RES0.

MF, bit [15]

FIQ vector catch enable in Monitor mode.

The exception vector offset is `0x1C`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

MI, bit [14]

IRQ vector catch enable in Monitor mode.

The exception vector offset is `0x18`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [13]

Reserved, RES0.

MD, bit [12]

Data Abort vector catch enable in Monitor mode.

The exception vector offset is `0x10`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

MP, bit [11]

Prefetch Abort vector catch enable in Monitor mode.

The exception vector offset is `0x0C`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

MS, bit [10]

Secure Monitor Call (SMC) vector catch enable in Monitor mode.

The exception vector offset is `0x08`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Bits [9:8]

Reserved, RES0.

SF, bit [7]

FIQ vector catch enable in Secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x1C`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SI, bit [6]

IRQ vector catch enable in Secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x18`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [5]

Reserved, RES0.

SD, bit [4]

Data Abort vector catch enable in Secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x10`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SP, bit [3]

Prefetch Abort vector catch enable in Secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x0C`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SS, bit [2]

Supervisor Call (SVC) vector catch enable in Secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x08`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SU, bit [1]

Undefined Instruction vector catch enable in Secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x04`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES0.

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When EL3 is implemented and EL3 is using AArch64:

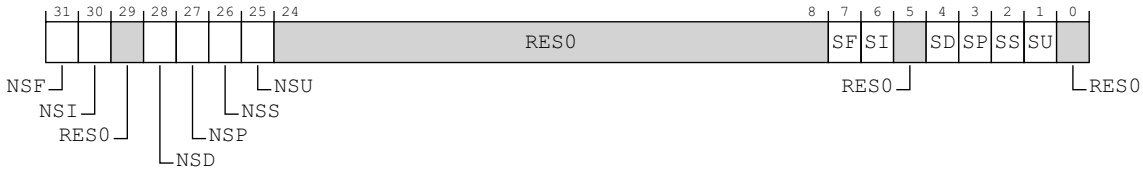

NSF, bit [31]

FIQ vector catch enable in Non-secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x1C`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NSI, bit [30]

IRQ vector catch enable in Non-secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x18`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [29]

Reserved, RES0.

NSD, bit [28]

Data Abort vector catch enable in Non-secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x10`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NSP, bit [27]

Prefetch Abort vector catch enable in Non-secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x0C`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NSS, bit [26]

Supervisor Call (SVC) vector catch enable in Non-secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x08`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NSU, bit [25]

Undefined Instruction vector catch enable in Non-secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x04`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [24:8]

Reserved, RES0.

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SF, bit [7]

FIQ vector catch enable in Secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x1C`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SI, bit [6]

IRQ vector catch enable in Secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x18`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [5]

Reserved, RES0.

SD, bit [4]

Data Abort vector catch enable in Secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x10`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SP, bit [3]

Prefetch Abort vector catch enable in Secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x0C`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SS, bit [2]

Supervisor Call (SVC) vector catch enable in Secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x08`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SU, bit [1]

Undefined Instruction vector catch enable in Secure state.

The exception vector offset is `0x04`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES0.

When EL3 is not implemented:

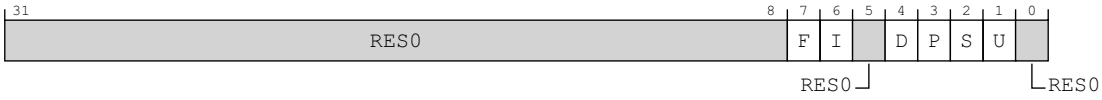

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Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

F, bit [7]

FIQ vector catch enable.

The exception vector offset is `0x1C`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [6]

IRQ vector catch enable.

The exception vector offset is `0x18`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [5]

Reserved, RES0.

D, bit [4]

Data Abort vector catch enable.

The exception vector offset is `0x10`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P, bit [3]

Prefetch Abort vector catch enable.

The exception vector offset `0x0C`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

S, bit [2]

Supervisor Call (SVC) vector catch enable.

The exception vector offset is `0x08`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

U, bit [1]

Undefined Instruction vector catch enable.

The exception vector offset is `0x04`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing DBGVCR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	0b0111	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGVCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGVCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = DBGVCR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	0b0111	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        DBGVCR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        DBGVCR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    DBGVCR = R[t];
```


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G8.3.26 DBGWCR<n>, Debug Watchpoint Control Registers, n = 0 - 15

The DBGWCR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds control information for a watchpoint. Forms watchpoint n together with value register DBGWVR<n>.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DBGWCR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGWCR<n>_EL1[31:0].

AArch32 System register DBGWCR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGWCR<n>_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGWCR<n> are UNDEFINED.

If watchpoint n is not implemented then accesses to this register are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DBGWCR<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

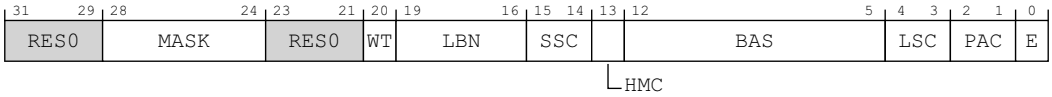

When the E field is zero, all the other fields in the register are ignored.

Bits [31:29]

Reserved, RES0.

MASK, bits [28:24]

Address mask. Only objects up to 2GB can be watched using a single mask.

`0b00000` No mask.

`0b00001` Reserved.

`0b00010` Reserved.

If programmed with a reserved value, a watchpoint must behave as if either:

- MASK has been programmed with a defined value, which might be 0 (no mask), other than for a direct read of DBGWCRn_EL1.
- The watchpoint is disabled.

Software must not rely on this property because the behavior of reserved values might change in a future revision of the architecture.

Other values mask the corresponding number of address bits, from `0b00011` masking 3 address bits (`0x00000007` mask for address) to `0b11111` masking 31 address bits (`0x7FFFFFFF` mask for address).

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [23:21]

Reserved, RES0.

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WT, bit [20]

Watchpoint type. Possible values are:

`0b0` Unlinked data address match.

`0b1` Linked data address match.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

LBN, bits [19:16]

Linked breakpoint number. For Linked data address watchpoints, this specifies the index of the Context-matching breakpoint linked to.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SSC, bits [15:14]

Security state control. Determines the Security states under which a Watchpoint debug event for watchpoint n is generated. This field must be interpreted along with the HMC and PAC fields.

For more information, see *Execution conditions for which a watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions* on page G2-8765, and *Reserved DBGWCR<n>.{SSC, HMC, PAC} values* on page G2-8772.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

HMC, bit [13]

Higher mode control. Determines the debug perspective for deciding when a Watchpoint debug event for watchpoint n is generated. This field must be interpreted along with the SSC and PAC fields.

For more information on the operation of the SSC, HMC, and PAC fields, see *Execution conditions for which a watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions* on page G2-8765.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

BAS, bits [12:5]

Byte address select. Each bit of this field selects whether a byte from within the word or double-word addressed by DBGWVR<n> is being watched.

BAS	Description
`0bxxxxxxx1`	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>
`0bxxxxxx1x`	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>+1
`0bxxxxx1xx`	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>+2
`0bxxxx1xxx`	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>+3

In cases where DBGWVR<n> addresses a double-word:

BAS	Description, if DBGWVR<n>[2] == 0
`0bxxx1xxxx`	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>+4

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BAS	Description, if DBGWVR<n>[2] == 0
0bxx1xxxxx	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>+5
0bx1xxxxxx	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>+6
0b1xxxxxxx	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>+7

If DBGWVR<n>[2] == 1, only BAS[3:0] are used and BAS[7:4] are ignored. Arm deprecates setting DBGWVR<n>[2] == 1.

The valid values for BAS are non-zero binary numbers all of whose set bits are contiguous. All other values are reserved and must not be used by software. See *Reserved DBGWCR<n>.BAS values* on page G2-8773.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

LSC, bits [4:3]

Load/store control. This field enables watchpoint matching on the type of access being made. Possible values of this field are:

`0b01` Match instructions that load from a watchpointed address.

`0b10` Match instructions that store to a watchpointed address.

`0b11` Match instructions that load from or store to a watchpointed address.

All other values are reserved, but must behave as if the watchpoint is disabled. Software must not rely on this property as the behavior of reserved values might change in a future revision of the architecture.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

PAC, bits [2:1]

Privilege of access control. Determines the Exception level or levels at which a Watchpoint debug event for watchpoint n is generated. This field must be interpreted along with the SSC and HMC fields.

For more information on the operation of the SSC, HMC, and PAC fields, see *Execution conditions for which a watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions* on page G2-8765.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [0]

Enable watchpoint n. Possible values are:

`0b0` Watchpoint disabled.

`0b1` Watchpoint enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing DBGWCR<n>

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	m[3:0]	0b111

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        R[t] = DBGWCR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        R[t] = DBGWCR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        R[t] = DBGWCR[m];
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	m[3:0]	0b111

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGWCR[m] = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGWCR[m] = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGWCR[m] = R[t];
```


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G8.3.27 DBGWFAR, Debug Watchpoint Fault Address Register

The DBGWFAR characteristics are:

Purpose

Previously returned information about the address of the instruction that accessed a watchpointed address. Is now deprecated and RES0.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGWFAR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DBGWFAR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
RES0

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing DBGWFAR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	0b0110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGWFAR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
```


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```
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        R[t] = DBGWFAR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = DBGWFAR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	0b0110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        DBGWFAR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    else
        DBGWFAR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    DBGWFAR = R[t];
```


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G8.3.28 DBGWVR<n>, Debug Watchpoint Value Registers, n = 0 - 15

The DBGWVR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds a data address value for use in watchpoint matching. Forms watchpoint n together with control register DBGWCR<n>.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DBGWVR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGWVR<n>_EL1[31:0].

AArch32 System register DBGWVR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register DBGWVR<n>_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to DBGWVR<n> are UNDEFINED.

If watchpoint n is not implemented then accesses to this register are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DBGWVR<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 2	1 0
VA	RES0

VA, bits [31:2]

Bits[31:2] of the address value for comparison.

Arm deprecates setting DBGWVR<n>[2] == 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [1:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing DBGWVR<n>

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	m[3:0]	0b110

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        R[t] = DBGWVR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        R[t] = DBGWVR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        R[t] = DBGWVR[m];
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1110	0b000	0b0000	m[3:0]	0b110

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<3:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x05);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x05);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
    elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
    else
        DBGWVR[m] = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x05);
        elsif DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
            Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
        else
            DBGWVR[m] = R[t];
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        if DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '0' && HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' then
            Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
        else
            DBGWVR[m] = R[t];
```


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G8.3.29 DLR, Debug Link Register

The DLR characteristics are:

Purpose

In Debug state, holds the address to restart from.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DLR_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to DLR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Restart address

Bits [31:0]

Restart address.

Accessing DLR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b011	0b0100	0b0101	0b001

```
if !Halted() then
    UNDEFINED;
else
    R[t] = DLR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b011	0b0100	0b0101	0b001

```
if !Halted() then
    UNDEFINED;
else
    DLR = R[t];
```


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G8.3.30 DSPSR, Debug Saved Program Status Register

The DSPSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the saved process state for Debug state. On entering Debug state, PSTATE information is written to this register. On exiting Debug state, values are copied from this register to PSTATE.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DSPSR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DSPSR_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to DSPSR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DSPSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

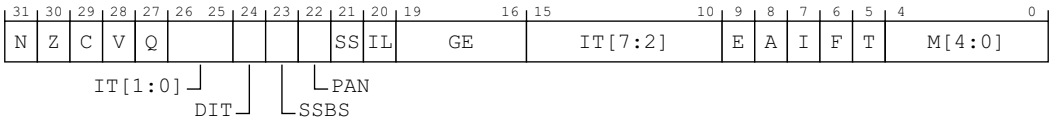

N, bit [31]

Negative Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.N on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.N on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Z, bit [30]

Zero Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Z on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.Z on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

C, bit [29]

Carry Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.C on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.C on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

V, bit [28]

Overflow Condition flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.V on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.V on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Q, bit [27]

Overflow or saturation flag. Set to the value of PSTATE.Q on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.Q on exiting Debug state.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IT, bits [15:10, 26:25]

If-Then. Set to the value of PSTATE.IT on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.IT on exiting Debug state.

DSPSR.IT must contain a value that is valid for the instruction being returned to.

The IT field is split as follows:

- IT[1:0] is DSPSR[26:25].
- IT[7:2] is DSPSR[15:10].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DIT, bit [24]

When FEAT_DIT is implemented:

Data Independent Timing. Set to the value of PSTATE.DIT on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.DIT on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SSBS, bit [23]

When FEAT_SSBS is implemented:

Speculative Store Bypass. Set to the value of PSTATE.SSBS on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.SSBS on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PAN, bit [22]

When FEAT_PAN is implemented:

Privileged Access Never. Set to the value of PSTATE.PAN on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.PAN on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SS, bit [21]

Software Step. Set to the value of PSTATE.SS on entering Debug state, and conditionally copied to PSTATE.SS on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IL, bit [20]

Illegal Execution state. Set to the value of PSTATE.IL on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.IL on exiting Debug state.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

GE, bits [19:16]

Greater than or Equal flags. Set to the value of PSTATE.GE on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.GE on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [9]

Endianness. Set to the value of PSTATE.E on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.E on exiting Debug state.

If the implementation does not support big-endian operation, DSPSR.E is RES0. If the implementation does not support little-endian operation, DSPSR.E is RES1. On exiting Debug state, if the implementation does not support big-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, DSPSR.E is RES0, and if the implementation does not support little-endian operation at the Exception level being returned to, DSPSR.E is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

A, bit [8]

SError interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.A on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.A on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

I, bit [7]

IRQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.I on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.I on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F, bit [6]

FIQ interrupt mask. Set to the value of PSTATE.F on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.F on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T, bit [5]

T32 Instruction set state. Set to the value of PSTATE.T on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.T on exiting Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

M[4:0], bits [4:0]

Mode. Set to the value of PSTATE.M[4:0] on entering Debug state, and copied to PSTATE.M[4:0] on exiting Debug state.

`0b10000` User.

`0b10001` FIQ.

`0b10010` IRQ.

`0b10011` Supervisor.

`0b10110` Monitor.

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`0b10111` Abort.

`0b11010` Hyp.

`0b11011` Undefined.

`0b11111` System.

Other values are reserved. If DSPSR.M[4:0] has a Reserved value, or a value for an unimplemented Exception level, exiting Debug state is an illegal return event, as described in *Illegal return events from AArch32 state* on page G1-8636.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing DSPSR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b011	0b0100	0b0101	0b000

```
if !Halted() then
    UNDEFINED;
else
    R[t] = DSPSR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b011	0b0100	0b0101	0b000

```
if !Halted() then
    UNDEFINED;
else
    DSPSR = R[t];
```


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G8.3.31 HDCR, Hyp Debug Control Register

The HDCR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the trapping to Hyp mode of Non-secure accesses, at EL1 or lower, to functions provided by the debug and trace architectures and the Performance Monitors Extension.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HDCR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register MDCR_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to HDCR are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3, and other than for a direct read of the register, the PE behaves as if HDCR.HPMN == PMCR.N.

Attributes

HDCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

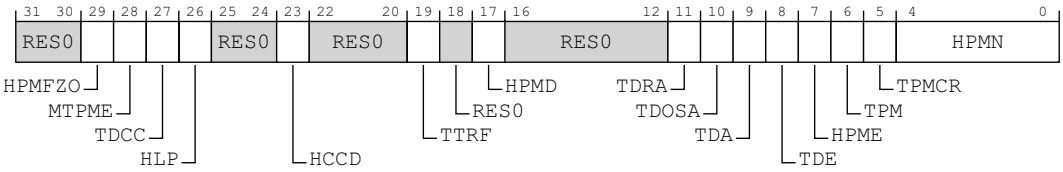

Bits [31:30]

Reserved, RES0.

HPMFZO, bit [29]

When FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented:

Hyp Performance Monitors Freeze-on-overflow. Stop event counters on overflow.

`0b0` Do not freeze on overflow.

`0b1` Event counters do not count when PMOVSR[(PMCR.N-1):HDCR.HPMN] is nonzero.

If HDCR.HPMN is less than PMCR.N, this field affects the operation of event counters in the range [HDCR.HPMN .. (PMCR.N-1)].

This field does not affect the operation of other event counters and PMCCNTR.

The operation of this field applies even when EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

MTPME, bit [28]

When FEAT_MTPMU is implemented and EL3 is not implemented:

Multi-threaded PMU Enable. Enables use of the PMEVTYPER<n>.MT bits.

`0b0` FEAT_MTPMU is disabled. The Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>.MT is zero.

`0b1` PMEVTYPER<n>.MT bits not affected by this bit.

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If FEAT_MTPMU is disabled for any other PE in the system that has the same level 1 Affinity as the PE, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the PE behaves as if this bit is `0b0`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `1`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TDCC, bit [27]

When FEAT_FGT is implemented:

Trap DCC. Traps use of the Debug Comms Channel at EL1 and EL0 to EL2.

`0b0` This control does not cause any register accesses to be trapped.

`0b1` If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, accesses to the DCC registers at EL1 and EL0 generate a Hyp Trap exception, unless the access also generates a higher priority exception.

Traps on the DCC data transfer registers are ignored when the PE is in Debug state.

The DCC registers trapped by this control are:

- DBGDTRRXext, DBGDTRTXext, DBGDSCRint, DBGDCCINT, and, when the PE is in Non-debug state, DBGDTRRXint and DBGDTRTXint.

The traps are reported with EC syndrome value:

- `0x05` for trapped `MRC` and `MCR` accesses with `coproc` == `0b1110`.
- `0x06` for trapped `LDC` to DBGDTRTXint and `STC` from DBGDTRRXint.

When the PE is in Debug state, HDCR.TDCC does not trap any accesses to:

- DBGDTRRXint and DBGDTRTXint.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HLP, bit [26]

When FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented:

Hypervisor Long event counter enable. Determines when unsigned overflow is recorded by an event counter overflow bit.

`0b0` Event counter overflow on increment that causes unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>[31:0].

`0b1` Event counter overflow on increment that causes unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>[63:0].

If the highest implemented Exception level is using AArch32, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this bit is read/write or RAZ/WI.

If HDCR.HPMN is less than PMCR.N, this bit affects the operation of event counters in the range [HDCR.HPMN..(PMCR.N-1)].

This field does not affect the operation of other event counters.

The operation of this field applies even when EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.

Note

PMEVCNTR<n>[63:32] cannot be accessed directly in AArch32 state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [25:24]

Reserved, RES0.

HCCD, bit [23]

When FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented:

Hypervisor Cycle Counter Disable. Prohibits PMCCNTR from counting at EL2.

`0b0` Cycle counting by PMCCNTR is not affected by this mechanism.

`0b1` Cycle counting by PMCCNTR is prohibited at EL2.

This field does not affect the CPU_CYCLES event or any other event that counts cycles.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [22:20]

Reserved, RES0.

TTRF, bit [19]

When FEAT_TRF is implemented:

Traps use of the Trace Filter Control registers at EL1 to EL2.

`0b0` Accesses to TRFCR at EL1 are not affected by this control bit.

`0b1` Accesses to TRFCR at EL1 generate a Hyp Trap exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [18]

Reserved, RES0.

HPMD, bit [17]

When FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented and FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented:

Guest Performance Monitors Disable. Controls event counting by some event counters at EL2.

`0b0` Event counting and PMCCNTR are not affected by this mechanism.

`0b1` Event counting by some event counters is prohibited in Hyp mode. If PMCR.DP is 1, PMCCNTR is disabled in Hyp mode. Otherwise, PMCCNTR is not affected by this mechanism.

If HDCR.HPMN is not 0, this field affects the operation of event counters in the range [0 .. (HDCR.HPMN-1)].

This field does not affect the operation of other event counters.

If PMCR.DP is 1, this field affects PMCCNTR.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

When FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented:

Guest Performance Monitors Disable. Controls event counting by some event counters at EL2.

`0b0` Event counting and PMCCNTR are not affected by this mechanism.

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`0b1` If `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()` is FALSE, event counting by some event counters is prohibited in Hyp mode, and if PMCR.DP is 1, PMCCNTR is disabled in Hyp mode.

If `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()` is TRUE, this field does not affect the event counters and does not affect PMCCNTR.

Otherwise:

- If HDCR.HPMN is not 0, this field affects the operation of event counters in the range [0 .. (HDCR.HPMN-1)].
- This field does not affect the operation of other event counters.
- If PMCR.DP is 1, this field affects PMCCNTR.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [16:12]

Reserved, RES0.

TDRA, bit [11]

Trap Debug ROM Address register access. Traps Non-secure EL0 and EL1 System register accesses to the Debug ROM registers to Hyp mode.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Non-secure EL0 and EL1 System register accesses to the DBGDRAR or DBGDSAR are trapped to Hyp mode, unless it is trapped by DBGDSCRext.UDCCdis.

If HCR.TGE or HDCR.TDE is 1, behavior is as if this bit is 1 other than for the purpose of a direct read.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

TDOSA, bit [10]

When FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented:

Trap debug OS-related register access. Traps Non-secure EL1 System register accesses to the powerdown debug registers to Hyp mode.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Non-secure EL1 System register accesses to the powerdown debug registers are trapped to Hyp mode.

The registers for which accesses are trapped are as follows:

- DBGOSLSR, DBGOSLAR, DBGOSDLR, and DBGPRCR.
- Any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED register with similar functionality that the implementation specifies as trapped by this bit.

Note

These registers are not accessible at EL0.

If HCR.TGE or HDCR.TDE is 1, behavior is as if this bit is 1 other than for the purpose of a direct read.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

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Otherwise:

Trap debug OS-related register access. Traps Non-secure EL1 System register accesses to the powerdown debug registers to Hyp mode.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Non-secure EL1 System register accesses to the powerdown debug registers are trapped to Hyp mode.

The registers for which accesses are trapped are as follows:

- DBGOSLSR, DBGOSLAR, and DBGPRCR.
- Any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED register with similar functionality that the implementation specifies as trapped by this bit.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to DBGOSDLR are trapped.

Note

These registers are not accessible at EL0.

If HCR.TGE or HDCR.TDE is 1, behavior is as if this bit is 1 other than for the purpose of a direct read.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

TDA, bit [9]

Trap debug access. Traps Non-secure EL0 and EL1 System register accesses to those debug System registers in the (coproc==`0b1110`) encoding space that are not trapped by either of the following:

- HDCR.TDRA.
- HDCR.TDOSA.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Non-secure EL0 or EL1 System register accesses to the debug registers, other than the registers trapped by HDCR.TDRA and HDCR.TDOSA, are trapped to Hyp mode, unless it is trapped by DBGDSCRext.UDCCdis.

Traps of AArch32 accesses to DBGDTRRXint and DBGDTRTXint are ignored in Debug state.

If HCR.TGE or HDCR.TDE is 1, behavior is as if this bit is 1 other than for the purpose of a direct read.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

TDE, bit [8]

Trap Debug exceptions. Controls routing of Debug exceptions, and defines the debug target Exception level, EL_D.

`0b0` The debug target Exception level is EL1.

`0b1` If EL2 is enabled for the current Effective value of SCR.NS, the debug target Exception level is EL2, otherwise the debug target Exception level is EL1.

The HDCR.{TDRA, TDOSA, TDA} fields are treated as being 1 for all purposes other than returning the result of a direct read of the register.

For more information, see *Routing debug exceptions* on page G2-8727.

When HCR.TGE == 1, the PE behaves as if the value of this field is 1 for all purposes other than returning the value of a direct read of the register.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

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HPME, bit [7]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

[HDCR.HPMN..(N-1)] event counters enable.

`0b0` Event counters in the range [HDCR.HPMN..(PMCR.N-1)] are disabled.

`0b1` Event counters in the range [HDCR.HPMN..(PMCR.N-1)] are enabled by PMCNTENSET.

If HDCR.HPMN is less than PMCR.N, this field affects the operation of event counters in the range [HDCR.HPMN..(PMCR.N-1)].

This field does not affect the operation of other event counters.

The operation of this field applies even when EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TPM, bit [6]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap Performance Monitors accesses. Traps Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to all Performance Monitors registers to Hyp mode.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to all Performance Monitors registers are trapped to Hyp mode.

Note

EL2 does not provide traps on Performance Monitor register accesses through the optional memory-mapped external debug interface.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TPMCR, bit [5]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Trap PMCR accesses. Traps Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to the PMCR to Hyp mode.

`0b0` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

`0b1` Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to the PMCR are trapped to Hyp mode, unless it is trapped by PMUSERENR.EN.

Note

EL2 does not provide traps on Performance Monitor register accesses through the optional memory-mapped external debug interface.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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HPMN, bits [4:0]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Defines the number of event counters that are accessible from Non-secure EL1 modes, and from Non-secure EL0 modes if unprivileged access is enabled.

If HPMN is not 0 and is less than PMCR.N, HPMN divides the event counters into a first range [0..(HPMN-1)], and a second range [HPMN..(PMCR.N-1)].

If FEAT_HPMN0 is implemented and this field is 0, all event counters are in the second range and none are in the first range.

If HPMN is equal to PMCR.N, all event counters are in the first range, and none are in the second range.

For an event counter <n> in the first range:

- The counter is accessible from EL1, EL2, EL3.
- The counter is accessible from EL0 if permitted by PMUSERENR.
- If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, PMCR.LP determines whether the counter overflows at PMEVCNTR<n>[31:0] or PMEVCNTR<n>[63:0].
- PMCR.E and PMCNTENSET[n] enable the operation of event counter n.

For an event counter <n> in the second range:

- The counter is accessible from EL2 and EL3.
- If EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, the event counter is also accessible from EL1, and from EL0 if permitted by PMUSERENR.
- If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, HDCR.HLP determines whether the counter overflows at PMEVCNTR<n>[31:0] or PMEVCNTR<n>[63:0].
- HDCR.HPME and PMCNTENSET[n] enable the operation of event counter n.

If HPMN is larger than PMCR.N, or if FEAT_HPMN0 is not implemented and HPMN is 0, the following CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors apply:

- The value returned by a direct read of HDCR.HPMN is UNKNOWN.
- Either:
  - An UNKNOWN number of counters are reserved for EL2 use. That is, the PE behaves as if HDCR.HPMN is set to an UNKNOWN non-zero value less than or equal to PMCR.N.
  - All counters are reserved for EL2 use, meaning no counters are accessible from Non-secure EL1 and Non-secure EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to the value in PMCR.N.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing HDCR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = HDCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = HDCR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0001	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        HDCR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
        else
            HDCR = R[t];
```


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G8.3.32 HTRFCR, Hyp Trace Filter Control Register

The HTRFCR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides EL2 controls for Trace.

Configurations

AArch32 System register HTRFCR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRFCR_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32 and FEAT_TRF is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to HTRFCR are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from Monitor mode when SCR.NS == 1.

Attributes

HTRFCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

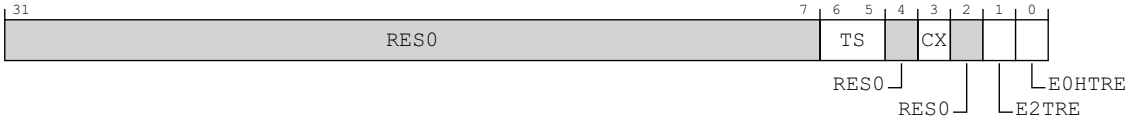

Bits [31:7]

Reserved, RES0.

TS, bits [6:5]

Timestamp Control. Controls which timebase is used for trace timestamps.

`0b00` The timestamp is controlled by TRFCR.TS.

`0b01` Virtual timestamp. The traced timestamp is the physical counter value minus the value of CNTVOFF.

`0b11` Physical timestamp. The traced timestamp is the physical counter value.

When SelfHostedTraceEnabled() == FALSE, this field is ignored.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Bit [4]

Reserved, RES0.

CX, bit [3]

VMID Trace Enable.

`0b0` VMID tracing is not allowed.

`0b1` VMID tracing is allowed.

When SelfHostedTraceEnabled() == FALSE, this field is ignored.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Bit [2]

Reserved, RES0.

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E2TRE, bit [1]

EL2 Trace Enable.

`0b0` Tracing is prohibited at EL2.

`0b1` Tracing is allowed at EL2.

When SelfHostedTraceEnabled() == FALSE, this field is ignored.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

E0HTRE, bit [0]

EL0 Trace Enable.

`0b0` Tracing is prohibited at EL0 when HCR.TGE == 1.

`0b1` Tracing is allowed at EL0 when HCR.TGE == 1.

This field is ignored if any of the following are true:

- The PE is in Secure state.
- SelfHostedTraceEnabled() == FALSE.
- HCR.TGE == 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing HTRFCR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0001	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TTRF == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TTRF == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
```


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```
        R[t] = HTRFCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = HTRFCR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0001	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TTRF == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TTRF == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        HTRFCR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        HTRFCR = R[t];
```


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G8.3.33 PMMIR, Performance Monitors Machine Identification Register

The PMMIR characteristics are:

Purpose

Describes Performance Monitors parameters specific to the implementation to software.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32 and FEAT_PMUv3p4 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMMIR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMMIR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

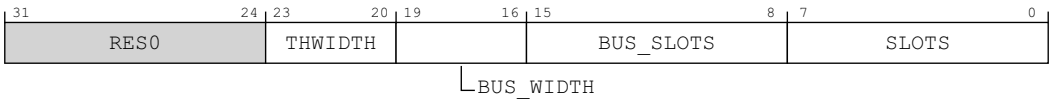

Bits [31:24]

Reserved, RES0.

THWIDTH, bits [23:20]

PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH width. Indicates implementation of the FEAT_PMUv3_TH feature, and, if implemented, the size of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH field.

`0b0000` FEAT_PMUv3_TH is not implemented.

`0b0001` 1 bit. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11:1] are RES0.

`0b0010` 2 bits. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11:2] are RES0.

`0b0011` 3 bits. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11:3] are RES0.

`0b0100` 4 bits. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11:4] are RES0.

`0b0101` 5 bits. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11:5] are RES0.

`0b0110` 6 bits. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11:6] are RES0.

`0b0111` 7 bits. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11:7] are RES0.

`0b1000` 8 bits. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11:8] are RES0.

`0b1001` 9 bits. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11:9] are RES0.

`0b1010` 10 bits. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11:10] are RES0.

`0b1011` 11 bits. PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH[11] is RES0.

`0b1100` 12 bits.

All other values are reserved.

If FEAT_PMUv3_TH is not implemented, this field is zero.

Otherwise, the largest value that can be written to PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH is $2^{(\text{PMMIR.THWIDTH})}$ minus one.

Note

PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.TH cannot be accessed through PMEVTYPER<n>.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

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BUS_WIDTH, bits [19:16]

Bus width. Indicates the number of bytes each BUS_ACCESS event relates to. Encoded as Log_2(number of bytes), plus one.

`0b0000` The information is not available.

`0b0011` Four bytes.

`0b0100` 8 bytes.

`0b0101` 16 bytes.

`0b0110` 32 bytes.

`0b0111` 64 bytes.

`0b1000` 128 bytes.

`0b1001` 256 bytes.

`0b1010` 512 bytes.

`0b1011` 1024 bytes.

`0b1100` 2048 bytes.

All other values are reserved.

Each transfer is up to this number of bytes. An access might be smaller than the bus width.

When this field is nonzero, each access counted by BUS_ACCESS is at most BUS_WIDTH bytes. An implementation might treat a wide bus as multiple narrower buses, such that a wide access on the bus increments the BUS_ACCESS counter by more than one.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

BUS_SLOTS, bits [15:8]

Bus count. The largest value by which the BUS_ACCESS event might increment in a single BUS_CYCLES cycle.

When this field is nonzero, the largest value by which the BUS_ACCESS event might increment in a single BUS_CYCLES cycle is BUS_SLOTS.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

SLOTS, bits [7:0]

Operation width. The largest value by which the STALL_SLOT event might increment by in a single cycle. If the STALL_SLOT event is not implemented, this field might read as zero.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing PMMIR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1110	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
```


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```
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMMIR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMMIR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = PMMIR;
```


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G8.3.34 SDCR, Secure Debug Control Register

The SDCR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides EL3 configuration options for self-hosted debug, trace, and the Performance Monitors Extension.

Configurations

This register is present only when EL3 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to SDCR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

SDCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

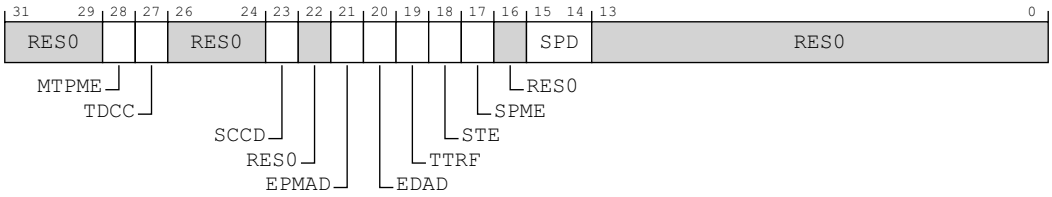

Bits [31:29]

Reserved, RES0.

MTPME, bit [28]

When FEAT_MTPMU is implemented:

Multi-threaded PMU Enable. Enables use of the PMEVTYPER<n>.MT bits.

`0b0` FEAT_MTPMU is disabled. The Effective value of PMEVTYPER<n>.MT is 0.

`0b1` PMEVTYPER<n>.MT bits not affected by this bit.

If FEAT_MTPMU is disabled for any other PE in the system that has the same level 1 Affinity as the PE, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the PE behaves as if this bit is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to 1.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TDCC, bit [27]

When FEAT_FGT is implemented:

Trap DCC. Traps use of the Debug Comms Channel in modes other than Monitor mode to Monitor mode.

`0b0` This control does not cause any register accesses to be trapped.

`0b1` Accesses to the DCC registers in modes other than Monitor mode generate a Monitor Trap exception, unless the access also generates a higher priority exception.

Traps on the DCC data transfer registers are ignored when the PE is in Debug state.

The DCC registers trapped by this control are:

- DBGDTRRXext, DBGDTRTXext, DBGDSCRint, DBGDCCINT, and, when the PE is in Non-debug state, DBGDTRRXint and DBGDTRTXint.

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When the PE is in Debug state, SDCR.TDCC does not trap any accesses to:

- DBGDTRRXint and DBGDTRTXint.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [26:24]

Reserved, RES0.

SCCD, bit [23]

When FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented:

Secure Cycle Counter Disable. Prohibits PMCCNTR from counting in Secure state.

`0b0` Cycle counting by PMCCNTR is not affected by this mechanism.

`0b1` Cycle counting by PMCCNTR is prohibited in Secure state.

This field does not affect the CPU_CYCLES event or any other event that counts cycles.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [22]

Reserved, RES0.

EPMAD, bit [21]

When FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented and FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

External Performance Monitors Non-secure access disable. Controls Non-secure access to Performance Monitors registers by an external debugger.

`0b0` Non-secure access to the Performance Monitors registers from an external debugger is permitted.

`0b1` Non-secure access to the Performance Monitors registers from an external debugger is not permitted.

If the Performance Monitors Extension does not support external debug interface accesses, this bit is RES0.

Otherwise, if EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR.NS is 0, then the Effective value of this field is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

External Performance Monitors access disable. Controls access to Performance Monitors registers by an external debugger.

`0b0` Access to Performance Monitors registers from an external debugger is permitted.

`0b1` Access to Performance Monitors registers from an external debugger is not permitted, unless overridden by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface.

If the Performance Monitors Extension does not support external debug interface accesses, this bit is RES0.

Otherwise, if EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR.NS is 0, then the Effective value of this field is 1.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EDAD, bit [20]

When FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented:

External debug Non-secure access disable. Controls Non-secure access to breakpoint, watchpoint, and OSLAR_EL1 registers by an external debugger.

`0b0` Non-secure access to debug registers from an external debugger is permitted.

`0b1` Non-secure access to breakpoint registers, watchpoint registers, and OSLAR_EL1 from an external debugger is not permitted.

If EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR.NS is 0, then the Effective value of this field is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented:

External debug access disable. Controls access to breakpoint, watchpoint, and OSLAR_EL1 registers by an external debugger.

`0b0` Access to debug registers from an external debugger is permitted.

`0b1` Access to breakpoint registers, watchpoint registers, and OSLAR_EL1 from an external debugger is not permitted, unless overridden by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface.

If EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR.NS is 0, then the Effective value of this field is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

External debug access disable. Controls access to breakpoint, watchpoint, and optionally OSLAR_EL1 registers by an external debugger.

`0b0` Access to debug registers from an external debugger is permitted.

`0b1` Access to breakpoint registers and watchpoint registers from an external debugger is not permitted, unless overridden by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether access to the OSLAR_EL1 register from an external debugger is permitted or not permitted.

If EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR.NS is 0, then the Effective value of this field is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

TTRF, bit [19]

When FEAT_TRF is implemented:

Trap Trace Filter controls. Controls whether accesses in modes other than Monitor mode to the trace filter control registers generate a Monitor Trap exception.

`0b0` Accesses to HTRFCR and TRFCR are not affected by this control bit.

`0b1` When not in Monitor mode, accesses to HTRFCR and TRFCR generate a Monitor Trap exception, unless the access generates a higher priority exception.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

STE, bit [18]

When FEAT_TRF is implemented:

Secure Trace Enable. This bit enables tracing in Secure state and controls the level of authentication required by an external debugger to enable external tracing.

`0b0` Trace is prohibited in Secure state unless overridden by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface.

`0b1` Trace in Secure state is not affected by this bit.

This bit also controls the level of authentication required by an external debugger to enable external tracing. See *Register controls to enable self-hosted trace* on page G3-8788.

If EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR.NS is 0, the PE behaves as if this bit is set to 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SPME, bit [17]

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented and FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented:

Secure Performance Monitors Enable. Controls event counting in Secure state.

`0b0` Event counting is prohibited in Secure state. If PMCR.DP is 1, PMCCNTR is disabled in Secure state. Otherwise, PMCCNTR is not affected by this mechanism.

`0b1` Event counting and PMCCNTR are not affected by this mechanism.

This field affects the operation of all event counters in Secure state, and if PMCR.DP is 1, the operation of PMCCNTR in Secure state. When PMCR.DP is 0, PMCCNTR is not affected by this field.

If EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR.NS is 0, then the Effective value of this field is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented:

Secure Performance Monitors Enable. Controls event counting in Secure state.

`0b0` If `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()` is FALSE, event counting is prohibited in Secure state, and if PMCR.DP is 1, PMCCNTR is disabled in Secure state.

`0b1` Event counting and PMCCNTR are not affected by this mechanism.

If `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()` is TRUE, the event counters and PMCCNTR are not affected by this field.

Otherwise, this field affects the operation of all event counters in Secure state, and if PMCR.DP is 1, the operation of PMCCNTR in Secure state. When PMCR.DP is 0, PMCCNTR is not affected by this field.

If EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR.NS is 0, then the Effective value of this field is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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Bit [16]

Reserved, RES0.

SPD, bits [15:14]

AArch32 Secure self-hosted Privileged Debug. Enables or disables debug exceptions from EL3, other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions.

`0b00` Legacy mode. Debug exceptions from EL3 are enabled by the authentication interface.

`0b10` Secure privileged debug disabled. Debug exceptions from EL3 are disabled.

`0b11` Secure privileged debug enabled. Debug exceptions from EL3 are enabled.

Other values are reserved, and have the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior that they must have the same behavior as `0b00`. Software must not rely on this property as the behavior of reserved values might change in a future revision of the architecture.

This field has no effect on Breakpoint Instruction exceptions. These are always enabled.

This field is ignored in Non-secure state.

If debug exceptions from EL3 are enabled, then debug exceptions from Secure EL0 are also enabled.

Otherwise, debug exceptions from Secure EL0 are enabled only if the value of SDER.SUIDEN is 1.

If EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR.NS is 0, then the Effective value of this field is `0b11`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, in a system where the PE resets into EL3, this field resets to `0`.

Bits [13:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing SDCR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0001	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.<NS,EEL2> == '01' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = SDCR;
```


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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0001	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.<NS,EEL2> == '01' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CP15SDISABLE2 == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        SDCR = R[t];
```


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G8.3.35 SDER, Secure Debug Enable Register

The SDER characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls invasive and non-invasive debug in the Secure EL0 mode.

Configurations

AArch32 System register SDER bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register SDER32_EL2[31:0] when EL2 is implemented and FEAT_SEL2 is implemented.

AArch32 System register SDER bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register SDER32_EL3[31:0] when EL3 is implemented.

This register is present only when (EL3 is implemented and EL3 is capable of using AArch32) or (EL1 is capable of using AArch32 and Secure EL1 is implemented). Otherwise, direct accesses to SDER are UNDEFINED.

This register is ignored by the PE when one or more of the following are true:

- The PE is in Non-secure state.
- EL1 is using AArch64.

Attributes

SDER is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

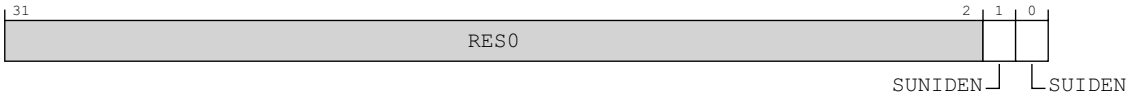

Bits [31:2]

Reserved, RES0.

SUNIDEN, bit [1]

Secure User Non-Invasive Debug Enable.

`0b0` This bit does not affect Performance Monitors event counting at Secure EL0

`0b1` If EL3 or EL1 is using AArch32, Performance Monitors event counting is allowed in Secure EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

SUIDEN, bit [0]

Secure User Invasive Debug Enable.

`0b0` This bit does not affect the generation of debug exceptions at Secure EL0.

`0b1` If EL3 or EL1 is using AArch32, debug exceptions from Secure EL0 are enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing SDER

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0001	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = SDER;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = SDER;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0001	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif !IsSecure() then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.<TDE,TDA> != '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TDA == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        SDER = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CP15SDISABLE2 == HIGH then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        SDER = R[t];
```


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G8.3.36 TRFCR, Trace Filter Control Register

The TRFCR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides EL1 controls for Trace.

Configurations

AArch32 System register TRFCR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRFCR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32 and FEAT_TRF is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRFCR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

TRFCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

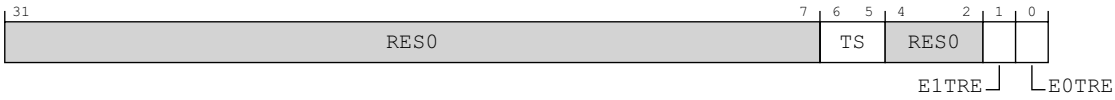

Bits [31:7]

Reserved, RES0.

TS, bits [6:5]

Timestamp Control. Controls which timebase is used for trace timestamps.

`0b01` Virtual timestamp. The traced timestamp is the physical counter value minus the value of CNTVOFF.

`0b10` *When FEAT_ECV is implemented:*

Guest physical timestamp. The traced timestamp is the physical counter value minus a physical offset. If any of the following are true, the physical offset is zero, otherwise the physical offset is the value of CNTPOFF_EL2:

- EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32.
- EL3 is implemented, using AArch64, and SCR_EL3.ECVEn == `0b0`.
- EL2 is using AArch32.
- EL2 is using AArch64 and CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == `0b0`.

`0b11` Physical timestamp. The traced timestamp is the physical counter value.

All other values are reserved.

This field is ignored by the PE when any of the following are true:

- EL2 is implemented and HTRFCR.TS != `0b00`.
- `SelfHostedTraceEnabled()` == FALSE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [4:2]

Reserved, RES0.

E1TRE, bit [1]

EL1 Trace Enable.

`0b0` Tracing is prohibited in PL1 modes.

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`0b1` Tracing is allowed in PL1 modes.

This field is ignored if `SelfHostedTraceEnabled()` == FALSE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

E0TRE, bit [0]

EL0 Trace Enable.

`0b0` Tracing is prohibited at EL0.

`0b1` Tracing is allowed at EL0.

This field is ignored if any of the following are true:

- `SelfHostedTraceEnabled()` == FALSE.
- EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current security state and HCR.TGE == 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing TRFCR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0001	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SDCR.TTRF == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TTRF == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TTRF == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SDCR.TTRF == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = TRFCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TTRF == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TTRF == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = TRFCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SDCR.TTRF == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = TRFCR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0001	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SDCR.TTRF == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T1 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TTRF == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TTRF == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SDCR.TTRF == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        TRFCR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TTRF == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TTRF == '1' then
```


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```
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SDCR.TTRF == '1' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
        else
            TRFCR = R[t];
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SDCR.TTRF == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
        else
            TRFCR = R[t];
```


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G8.4 Performance Monitors registers

This section lists the Performance Monitors registers in AArch32.

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G8.4.1 PMCCFILTR, Performance Monitors Cycle Count Filter Register

The PMCCFILTR characteristics are:

Purpose

Determines the modes in which the Cycle Counter, PMCCNTR, increments.

Configurations

AArch32 System register PMCCFILTR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMCCFILTR_EL0[31:0].

AArch32 System register PMCCFILTR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMCCFILTR_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMCCFILTR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMCCFILTR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

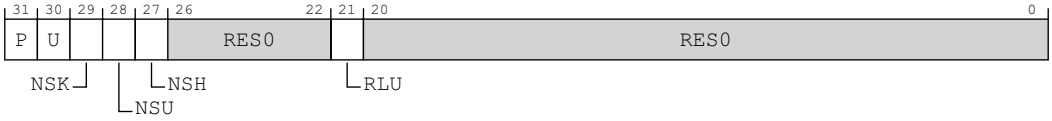

P, bit [31]

Privileged filtering bit. Controls counting in EL1.

If EL3 is implemented, then counting in Non-secure EL1 is further controlled by the PMCCFILTR.NSK bit.

`0b0` Count cycles in EL1.

`0b1` Do not count cycles in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

U, bit [30]

User filtering bit. Controls counting in EL0.

If EL3 is implemented, then counting in Non-secure EL0 is further controlled by the PMCCFILTR.NSU bit.

If FEAT_RME is implemented, then counting in Realm EL0 is further controlled by the PMCCFILTR.RLU bit.

`0b0` Count cycles in EL0.

`0b1` Do not count cycles in EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

NSK, bit [29]

When EL3 is implemented:

Non-secure EL1 (kernel) modes filtering bit. Controls counting in Non-secure EL1.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of PMCCFILTR.P, cycles in Non-secure EL1 are counted.

Otherwise, cycles in Non-secure EL1 are not counted.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NSU, bit [28]

When EL3 is implemented:

Non-secure EL0 (Unprivileged) filtering. Controls counting in Non-secure EL0.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of PMCCFILTR.U, cycles in Non-secure EL0 are counted.

Otherwise, cycles in Non-secure EL0 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NSH, bit [27]

When EL2 is implemented:

EL2 (Hyp mode) filtering bit. Controls counting in EL2.

`0b0` Do not count cycles in EL2.

`0b1` Count cycles in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [26:22]

Reserved, RES0.

RLU, bit [21]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Realm EL0 (unprivileged) filtering bit. Controls counting in Realm EL0.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of the PMCCFILTR.U bit, cycles in Realm EL0 are counted.

Otherwise, cycles in Realm EL0 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [20:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing PMCCFILTR

PMCCFILTR can also be accessed by using PMXEVTYPER with PMSELR.SEL set to `0b11111`.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b1111	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCCFILTR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCCFILTR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCCFILTR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCCFILTR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = PMCCFILTR;
```


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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b1111	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMCCFILTR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMCCFILTR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMCCFILTR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMCCFILTR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMCCFILTR = R[t];
```


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G8.4.2 PMCCNTR, Performance Monitors Cycle Count Register

The PMCCNTR characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the value of the processor Cycle Counter, CCNT, that counts processor clock cycles. See *Time as measured by the Performance Monitors cycle counter* on page D8-4960 for more information.

PMCCFILTR determines the modes and states in which the PMCCNTR can increment.

Configurations

AArch32 System register PMCCNTR bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMCCNTR_EL0[63:0].

AArch32 System register PMCCNTR bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMCCNTR_EL0[63:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMCCNTR are UNDEFINED.

PMCCNTR is a 64-bit register that can also be accessed as a 32-bit value. If it is accessed as a 32-bit register, accesses read and write bits [31:0] and do not modify bits [63:32].

All counters are subject to any changes in clock frequency, including clock stopping caused by the WFI and WFE instructions. This means that it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether or not PMCCNTR continues to increment when clocks are stopped by WFI and WFE instructions.

Attributes

PMCCNTR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

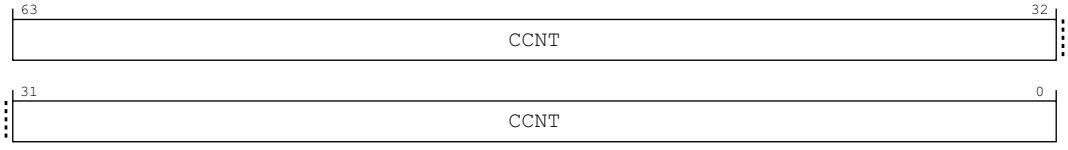

CCNT, bits [63:0]

Cycle count. Depending on the values of PMCR.{LC,D}, this field increments in one of the following ways:

- Every processor clock cycle.
- Every 64th processor clock cycle.

Writing 1 to PMCR.C sets this field to 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMCCNTR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1101	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.<CR,EN> == '00' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.<CR,EN> == '00' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCCNTR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCCNTR<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCCNTR<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCCNTR<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = PMCCNTR<31:0>;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1101	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMCCNTR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMCCNTR = ZeroExtend(R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
```


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```
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMCCNTR = ZeroExtend(R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMCCNTR = ZeroExtend(R[t]);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMCCNTR = ZeroExtend(R[t]);
```

MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b1001	0b0000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.<CR,EN> == '00' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x04);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.<CR,EN> == '00' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCCNTR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x04);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (PMCCNTR<63:32>, PMCCNTR<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x04);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (PMCCNTR<63:32>, PMCCNTR<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x04);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (PMCCNTR<63:32>, PMCCNTR<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    (R[t2], R[t]) = (PMCCNTR<63:32>, PMCCNTR<31:0>);
```

MCRR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b1001	0b0000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x04);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMCCNTR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x04);
```


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```
    else
        PMCCNTR = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x04);
    else
        PMCCNTR = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x04);
    else
        PMCCNTR = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMCCNTR = R[t2]:R[t];
```


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G8.4.3 PMCEID0, Performance Monitors Common Event Identification register 0

The PMCEID0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines which Common architectural events and Common microarchitectural events are implemented, or counted, using PMU events in the range `0x0000` to `0x001F`.

For more information about the Common events and the use of the PMCEIDn registers, see *The PMU event number space and common events* on page D8-4989.

Configurations

AArch32 System register PMCEID0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMCEID0_EL0[31:0].

AArch32 System register PMCEID0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMCEID0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMCEID0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMCEID0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

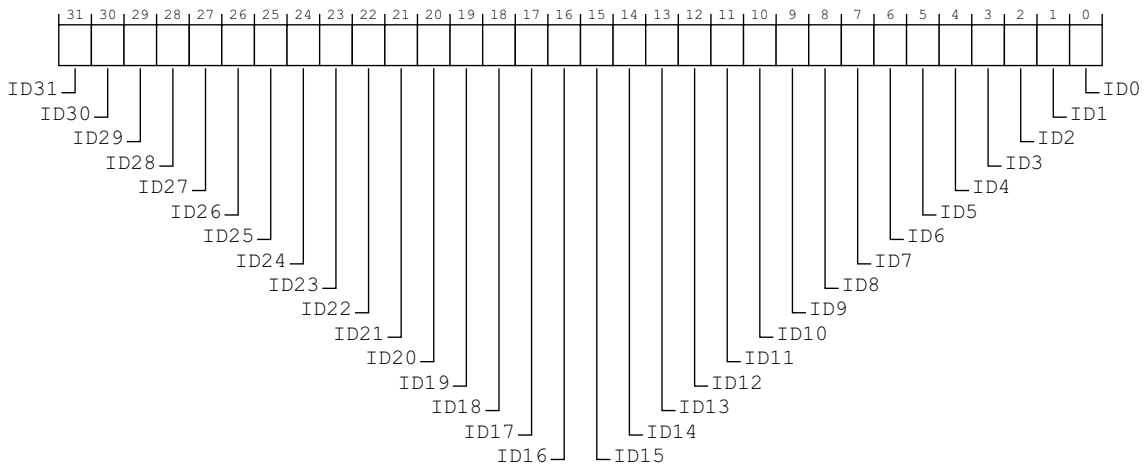

ID<n>, bit [n], for n = 31 to 0

ID[n] corresponds to Common event n.

For each bit:

`0b0` The Common event is not implemented, or not counted.

`0b1` The Common event is implemented.

When the value of a bit in the field is 1, the corresponding Common event is implemented and counted.

Note

Arm recommends that if a Common event is never counted, the value of the corresponding bit is 0.

A bit that corresponds to a reserved event number is reserved. The value might be used in a future revision of the architecture to identify an additional Common event.

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Note

Such an event might be added retrospectively to an earlier version of the PMU architecture, provided the event does not require any additional PMU features and has an event number that can be represented in the PMCEID<n> registers of that earlier version of the PMU architecture.

Accessing PMCEID0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1100	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCEIDn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCEID0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
```


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```
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCEID0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCEID0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = PMCEID0;
```


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G8.4.4 PMCEID1, Performance Monitors Common Event Identification register 1

The PMCEID1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines which Common architectural events and Common microarchitectural events are implemented, or counted, using PMU events in the range `0x0020` to `0x003F`.

For more information about the Common events and the use of the PMCEIDn registers see *The PMU event number space and common events* on page D8-4989.

Configurations

AArch32 System register PMCEID1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMCEID1_EL0[31:0].

AArch32 System register PMCEID1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMCEID1[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMCEID1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMCEID1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

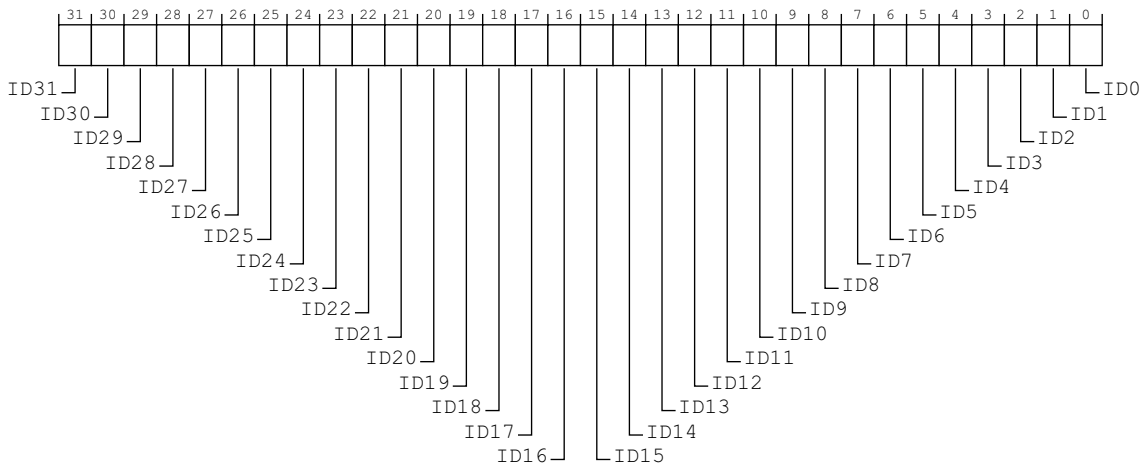

ID<n>, bit [n], for n = 31 to 0

ID[n] corresponds to Common event (`0x0020` + n).

For each bit:

`0b0` The Common event is not implemented, or not counted.

`0b1` The Common event is implemented.

When the value of a bit in the field is 1, the corresponding Common event is implemented and counted.

Note

Arm recommends that if a Common event is never counted, the value of the corresponding bit is 0.

A bit that corresponds to a reserved event number is reserved. The value might be used in a future revision of the architecture to identify an additional Common event.

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Note

Such an event might be added retrospectively to an earlier version of the PMU architecture, provided the event does not require any additional PMU features and has an event number that can be represented in the PMCEID<n> registers of that earlier version of the PMU architecture.

Accessing PMCEID1

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1100	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCEIDn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCEID1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
```


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```
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCEID1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCEID1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = PMCEID1;
```


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G8.4.5 PMCEID2, Performance Monitors Common Event Identification register 2

The PMCEID2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines which Common architectural events and Common microarchitectural events are implemented, or counted, using PMU events in the range `0x4000` to `0x401F`.

For more information about the Common events and the use of the PMCEIDn registers see *The PMU event number space and common events* on page D8-4989.

Configurations

AArch32 System register PMCEID2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMCEID0_EL0[63:32].

AArch32 System register PMCEID2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMCEID2[63:32].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMCEID2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMCEID2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

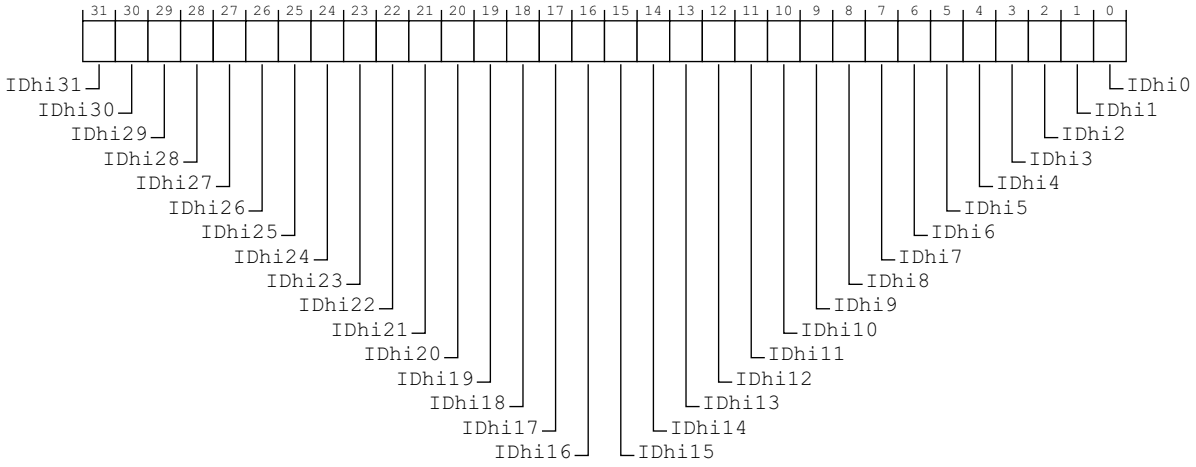

IDhi<n>, bit [n], for n = 31 to 0

IDhi[n] corresponds to Common event (`0x4000` + n).

For each bit:

`0b0` The Common event is not implemented, or not counted.

`0b1` The Common event is implemented.

When the value of a bit in the field is 1, the corresponding Common event is implemented and counted.

Note

Arm recommends that if a Common event is never counted, the value of the corresponding bit is 0.

A bit that corresponds to a reserved event number is reserved. The value might be used in a future revision of the architecture to identify an additional Common event.

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Note

Such an event might be added retrospectively to an earlier version of the PMU architecture, provided the event does not require any additional PMU features and has an event number that can be represented in the PMCEID<n> registers of that earlier version of the PMU architecture.

Accessing PMCEID2

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1110	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCEIDn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCEID2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
```


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```
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCEID2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCEID2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = PMCEID2;
```


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G8.4.6 PMCEID3, Performance Monitors Common Event Identification register 3

The PMCEID3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines which Common architectural events and Common microarchitectural events are implemented, or counted, using PMU events in the range `0x4020` to `0x403F`.

For more information about the Common events and the use of the PMCEIDn registers see *The PMU event number space and common events* on page D8-4989.

Configurations

AArch32 System register PMCEID3 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMCEID1_EL0[63:32].

AArch32 System register PMCEID3 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMCEID3[63:32].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMCEID3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMCEID3 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

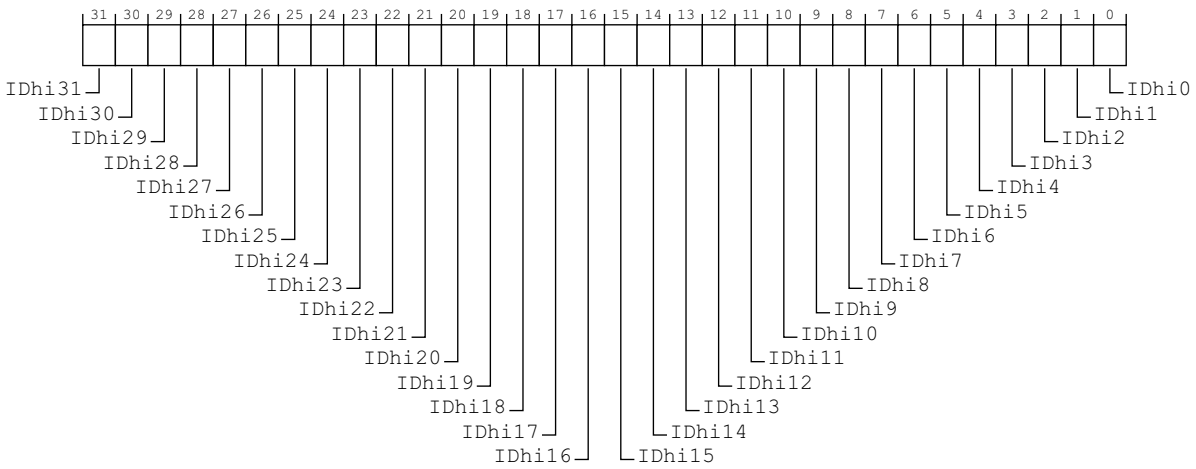

IDhi<n>, bit [n], for n = 31 to 0

IDhi[n] corresponds to Common event (`0x4020` + n).

For each bit:

`0b0` The Common event is not implemented, or not counted.

`0b1` The Common event is implemented.

When the value of a bit in the field is 1, the corresponding Common event is implemented and counted.

Note

Arm recommends that if a Common event is never counted, the value of the corresponding bit is 0.

A bit that corresponds to a reserved event number is reserved. The value might be used in a future revision of the architecture to identify an additional Common event.

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Note

Such an event might be added retrospectively to an earlier version of the PMU architecture, provided the event does not require any additional PMU features and has an event number that can be represented in the PMCEID<n> registers of that earlier version of the PMU architecture.

Accessing PMCEID3

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1110	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCEIDn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCEID3;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
```


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```
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCEID3;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCEID3;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = PMCEID3;
```


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G8.4.7 PMCNTENCLR, Performance Monitors Count Enable Clear register

The PMCNTENCLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Disables the Cycle Count Register, PMCCNTR, and any implemented event counters PMEVCNTR<n>. Reading this register shows which counters are enabled.

PMCNTENCLR is used in conjunction with the PMCNTENSET register.

Configurations

AArch32 System register PMCNTENCLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMCNTENCLR_EL0[31:0].

AArch32 System register PMCNTENCLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMCNTENCLR_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMCNTENCLR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMCNTENCLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

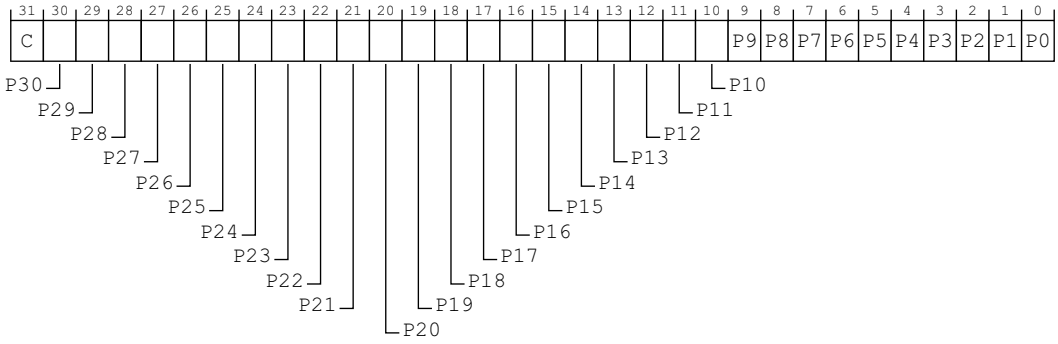

C, bit [31]

PMCCNTR disable bit. Disables the cycle counter register.

`0b0` When read, means the cycle counter is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means the cycle counter is enabled. When written, disables the cycle counter.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 30 to 0

Event counter disable bit for PMEVCNTR<n>.

If N is less than 31, then bits [30:N] are RAZ/WI. When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, in EL1 and EL0, N is the value in MDCR_EL2.HPMN if EL2 is using AArch64, or in HDCR.HPMN if EL2 is using AArch32. Otherwise, N is the value in PMCR.N.

`0b0` When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n> is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n> is enabled. When written, disables PMEVCNTR<n>.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing PMCNTENCLR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1100	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCNTEN == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCNTENCLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCNTENCLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
```


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```
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCNTENCLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = PMCNTENCLR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1100	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMCNTEN == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMCNTENCLR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMCNTENCLR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMCNTENCLR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMCNTENCLR = R[t];
```


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G8.4.8 PMCNTENSET, Performance Monitors Count Enable Set register

The PMCNTENSET characteristics are:

Purpose

Enables the Cycle Count Register, PMCCNTR, and any implemented event counters PMEVCNTR<n>. Reading this register shows which counters are enabled.

PMCNTENSET is used in conjunction with the PMCNTENCLR register.

Configurations

AArch32 System register PMCNTENSET bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMCNTENSET_EL0[31:0].

AArch32 System register PMCNTENSET bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMCNTENSET_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMCNTENSET are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMCNTENSET is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

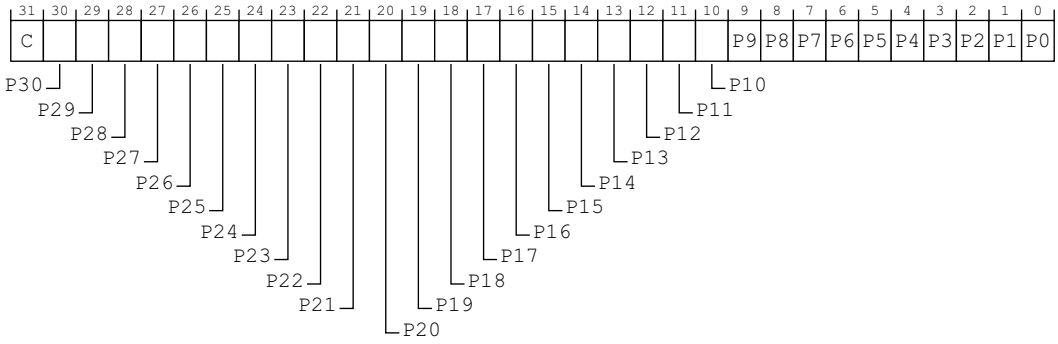

C, bit [31]

PMCCNTR enable bit. Enables the cycle counter register.

`0b0` When read, means the cycle counter is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means the cycle counter is enabled. When written, enables the cycle counter.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 30 to 0

Event counter enable bit for PMEVCNTR<n>.

If N is less than 31, then bits [30:N] are RAZ/WI. When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, in EL1 and EL0, N is the value in MDCR_EL2.HPMN if EL2 is using AArch64, or in HDCR.HPMN if EL2 is using AArch32. Otherwise, N is the value in PMCR.N.

`0b0` When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n> is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n> event counter is enabled. When written, enables PMEVCNTR<n>.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing PMCNTENSET

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1100	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMCNTEN == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCNTENSET;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCNTENSET;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
```


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```
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCNTENSET;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = PMCNTENSET;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1100	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMCNTEN == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMCNTENSET = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMCNTENSET = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMCNTENSET = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMCNTENSET = R[t];
```


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G8.4.9 PMCR, Performance Monitors Control Register

The PMCR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides details of the Performance Monitors implementation, including the number of counters implemented, and configures and controls the counters.

Configurations

AArch32 System register PMCR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMCR_EL0[31:0].

AArch32 System register PMCR bits [7:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMCR_EL0[7:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMCR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

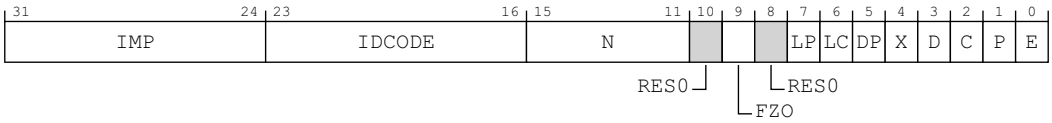

IMP, bits [31:24]

When FEAT_PMUv3p7 is not implemented:

Implementer code.

If this field is zero, then PMCR.IDCODE is RES0 and software must use MIDR to identify the PE.

Otherwise, this field and PMCR.IDCODE identify the PMU implementation to software. The implementer codes are allocated by Arm. A non-zero value has the same interpretation as MIDR.Implementer.

Use of this field is deprecated.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ.

IDCODE, bits [23:16]

When PMCR.IMP != 0b00000000:

Identification code. Use of this field is deprecated.

Each implementer must maintain a list of identification codes that are specific to the implementer. A specific implementation is identified by the combination of the implementer code and the identification code.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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N, bits [15:11]

Indicates the number of event counters implemented. This value is in the range of `0b00000`-`0b11111`. If the value is `0b00000`, then only PMCCNTR is implemented. If the value is `0b11111`, then PMCCNTR and 31 event counters are implemented.

In an implementation that includes EL2:

- If EL2 is using AArch32, reads of this field from Non-secure EL1 and Non-secure EL0 return the value of HDCR.HPMN.
- If EL2 is using AArch64 and is enabled in the current Security state, reads of this field from EL1 and EL0 return the value of MDCR_EL2.HPMN.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Bit [10]

Reserved, RES0.

FZO, bit [9]

When FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented:

Freeze-on-overflow. Stop event counters on overflow.

In the description of this field:

- If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch32, PMN is HDCR.HPMN.
- If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch64, PMN is MDCR_EL2.HPMN.
- If EL2 is not implemented, PMN is PMCR.N.

`0b0` Do not freeze on overflow.

`0b1` Event counter PMEVCNTR<n> does not count when PMOVSR[(PMN-1):0] is nonzero and n is in the range of affected event counters.

If PMN is not 0, this field affects the operation of event counters in the range [0 .. (PMN-1)].

This field does not affect the operation of other event counters and PMCCNTR.

The operation of this field applies even when EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [8]

Reserved, RES0.

LP, bit [7]

When FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented:

Long event counter enable. Determines when unsigned overflow is recorded by an event counter overflow bit.

In the description of this field:

- If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch32, PMN is HDCR.HPMN.
- If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch64, PMN is MDCR_EL2.HPMN.
- If EL2 is not implemented, PMN is PMCR.N.

`0b0` Event counter overflow on increment that causes unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>[31:0].

`0b1` Event counter overflow on increment that causes unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>[63:0].

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If the highest implemented Exception level is using AArch32, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this bit is RW or RAZ/WI.

If PMN is not 0, this bit affects the operation of event counters in the range [0 .. (PMN-1)].

This field does not affect the operation of other event counters and PMCCNTR.

PMEVCNTR<n>[63:32] cannot be accessed directly in AArch32 state.

The operation of this field applies even when EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

LC, bit [6]

Long cycle counter enable. Determines when unsigned overflow is recorded by the cycle counter overflow bit.

`0b0` Cycle counter overflow on increment that causes unsigned overflow of PMCCNTR[31:0].

`0b1` Cycle counter overflow on increment that causes unsigned overflow of PMCCNTR[63:0].

Arm deprecates use of PMCR.LC = 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

DP, bit [5]

When EL3 is implemented or (FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented and EL2 is implemented):

Disable cycle counter when event counting is prohibited.

`0b0` Cycle counting by PMCCNTR is not affected by this mechanism.

`0b1` Cycle counting by PMCCNTR is disabled in prohibited regions and when event counting is frozen:

- If FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented, EL2 is implemented, and HDCR.HPMD is 1, then cycle counting by PMCCNTR is disabled at EL2.
- If FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented, EL3 is implemented and using AArch64, and MDCR_EL3.MPMX is 1, then cycle counting by PMCCNTR is disabled at EL3.
- If FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented and event counting is frozen by PMCR.FZO, then cycle counting by PMCCNTR is disabled.
- If EL3 is implemented, MDCR_EL3.SPME or SDCR.SPME is 0, and either FEAT_PMUv3p7 is not implemented, EL3 is using AArch32, or MDCR_EL3.MPMX is 0, then cycle counting by PMCCNTR is disabled at EL3 and in Secure state.

If HDCR.HPMN is not 0, this is when event counting by event counters in the range [0..(HDCR.HPMN-1)] is prohibited or frozen.

For more information, see *Prohibiting event and cycle counting* on page D8-4970.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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X, bit [4]

When the implementation includes a PMU event export bus:

Enable export of events in an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED PMU event export bus.

`0b0` Do not export events.

`0b1` Export events where not prohibited.

This field enables the exporting of events over an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED PMU event export bus to another device, for example to an OPTIONAL PE trace unit.

No events are exported when counting is prohibited.

This field does not affect the generation of Performance Monitors overflow interrupt requests or signaling to a cross-trigger interface (CTI) that can be implemented as signals exported from the PE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

D, bit [3]

Clock divider.

`0b0` When enabled, PMCCNTR counts every clock cycle.

`0b1` When enabled, PMCCNTR counts once every 64 clock cycles.

If PMCR.LC == 1, this bit is ignored and the cycle counter counts every clock cycle.

Arm deprecates use of PMCR.D = 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

C, bit [2]

Cycle counter reset. The effects of writing to this bit are:

`0b0` No action.

`0b1` Reset PMCCNTR to zero.

Note

Resetting PMCCNTR does not change the cycle counter overflow bit. If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, the value of PMCR.LC is ignored, and bits [63:0] of the cycle counter are reset.

Access to this field is WO/RAZ.

P, bit [1]

Event counter reset.

In the description of this field:

- If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch32, PMN is HDCR.HPMN.
- If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch64, PMN is MDCR_EL2.HPMN.
- If EL2 is not implemented, PMN is PMCR.N.

`0b0` No action.

`0b1` If n is in the range of affected event counters, resets each event counter PMEVCNTR<n> to zero.

The effects of writing to this bit are:

- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, in EL0 and EL1, if PMN is not 0, a write of 1 to this bit resets event counters in the range [0 .. (PMN-1)].
- If EL2 is disabled in the current Security state, a write of 1 to this bit resets all the event counters.

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- In EL2 and EL3, a write of 1 to this bit resets all the event counters.
- This field does not affect the operation of other event counters and PMCCNTR.

Note

Resetting the event counters does not change the event counter overflow bits.

If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, the values of HDCR.HLP and PMCR.LP are ignored and bits [63:0] of all affected event counters are reset.

Access to this field is WO/RAZ.

E, bit [0]

Enable.

In the description of this field:

- If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch32, PMN is HDCR.HPMN.
- If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch64, PMN is MDCR_EL2.HPMN.
- If EL2 is not implemented, PMN is PMCR.N.

`0b0` PMCCNTR is disabled and event counters PMEVCNTR<n>, where n is in the range of affected event counters, are disabled.

`0b1` PMCCNTR and event counters PMEVCNTR<n> where n is in the range of affected event counters, are enabled by PMCNTENSET.

If PMN is not 0, this field affects the operation of event counters in the range [0 .. (PMN-1)].

This field does not affect the operation of other event counters.

The operation of this field applies even when EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing PMCR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPMCR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPMCR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPMCR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPMCR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = PMCR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
```


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```
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMCR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPMCR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPMCR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMCR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPMCR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPMCR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMCR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMCR = R[t];
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMCR = R[t];
```


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G8.4.10 PMEVCNTR<n>, Performance Monitors Event Count Registers, n = 0 - 30

The PMEVCNTR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds event counter n, which counts events, where n is 0 to 30.

Configurations

AArch32 System register PMEVCNTR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[31:0].

AArch32 System register PMEVCNTR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMEVCNTR<n> are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMEVCNTR<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
Event counter n	

Bits [31:0]

Event counter n. Value of event counter n, where n is the number of this register and is a number from 0 to 30.

If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, the event counter is 64 bits and only the least-significant part of the event counter is accessible in AArch32 state:

- Reads from PMEVCNTR<n> return bits [31:0] of the counter.
- Writes to PMEVCNTR<n> update bits [31:0] and leave bits [63:32] unchanged.
- There is no means to access bits [63:32] directly from AArch32 state.
- If the implementation does not support AArch64, bits [63:32] are not required to be implemented.

If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is not implemented, the event counter is 32 bits.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMEVCNTR<n>

PMEVCNTR<n> can also be accessed by using PMXEVCNTR with PMSELR.SEL set to n.

If FEAT_FGT is implemented and <n> is greater than or equal to the number of accessible event counters, then the behavior of permitted reads and writes of PMEVCNTR<n> is as follows:

- If <n> is an unimplemented event counter, the access is UNDEFINED.
- Otherwise, the access is trapped to EL2.

If FEAT_FGT is not implemented and <n> is greater than or equal to the number of accessible event counters, then reads and writes of PMEVCNTR<n> are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and the following behaviors are permitted:

- Accesses to the register are UNDEFINED.

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- Accesses to the register behave as RAZ/WI.
- Accesses to the register execute as a NOP.
- Accesses to the register behave as if <n> is an UNKNOWN value less-than-or-equal-to the index of the highest accessible event counter.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and <n> is less than the number of implemented event counters, accesses from EL1 or permitted accesses from EL0 are trapped to EL2.

Note

In EL0, an access is permitted if it is enabled by PMUSERENR.{ER,EN} or PMUSERENR_EL0.{ER,EN}.

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, at EL0 and EL1:

- If EL2 is using AArch32, HDCR.HPMN identifies the number of accessible event counters.
- If EL2 is using AArch64, MDCR_EL2.HPMN identifies the number of accessible event counters.

Otherwise, the number of accessible event counters is the number of implemented event counters. For more information, see HDCR.HPMN and MDCR_EL2.HPMN.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b10:m[4:3]	m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<1:0>:opc2<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.<ER,EN> == '00' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.<ER,EN> == '00' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMEVCNTRn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMEVCNTR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
```


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```
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMEVCNTR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMEVCNTR[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = PMEVCNTR[m];
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b10:m[4:3]	m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<1:0>:opc2<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMEVCNTRn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
```


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```
    else
        PMEVCNTR[m] = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMEVCNTR[m] = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMEVCNTR[m] = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMEVCNTR[m] = R[t];
```


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G8.4.11 PMEVTYPER<n>, Performance Monitors Event Type Registers, n = 0 - 30

The PMEVTYPER<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Configures event counter n, where n is 0 to 30.

Configurations

AArch32 System register PMEVTYPER<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0[31:0].

AArch32 System register PMEVTYPER<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMEVTYPER<n> are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMEVTYPER<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

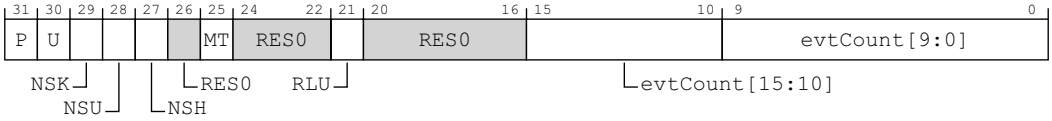

P, bit [31]

Privileged filtering bit. Controls counting in EL1.

If EL3 is implemented, then counting in Non-secure EL1 is further controlled by the PMEVTYPER<n>.NSK bit.

`0b0` Count events in EL1.

`0b1` Do not count events in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

U, bit [30]

User filtering bit. Controls counting in EL0.

If EL3 is implemented, then counting in Non-secure EL0 is further controlled by the PMEVTYPER<n>.NSU bit.

If FEAT_RME is implemented, then counting in Realm EL0 is further controlled by the PMEVTYPER<n>.RLU bit.

`0b0` Count events in EL0.

`0b1` Do not count events in EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NSK, bit [29]

When EL3 is implemented:

Non-secure EL1 (kernel) modes filtering bit. Controls counting in Non-secure EL1.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of PMEVTYPER<n>.P, events in Non-secure EL1 are counted.

Otherwise, events in Non-secure EL1 are not counted.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NSU, bit [28]

When EL3 is implemented:

Non-secure EL0 (Unprivileged) filtering. Controls counting in Non-secure EL0.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of PMEVTYPER<n>.U, events in Non-secure EL0 are counted.

Otherwise, events in Non-secure EL0 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NSH, bit [27]

When EL2 is implemented:

EL2 (Hyp mode) filtering bit. Controls counting in EL2.

`0b0` Do not count events in EL2.

`0b1` Count events in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [26]

Reserved, RES0.

MT, bit [25]

When FEAT_MTPMU is implemented or an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED multi-threaded PMU extension is implemented:

Multithreading.

`0b0` Count events only on controlling PE.

`0b1` Count events from any PE with the same affinity at level 1 and above as this PE.

From Armv8.6, the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED multi-threaded PMU extension is not permitted, meaning if FEAT_MTPMU is not implemented, this bit is RES0. See ID_DFR1.MTPMU.

This bit is ignored by the PE and treated as zero when FEAT_MTPMU is implemented and Disabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [24:22]

Reserved, RES0.

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RLU, bit [21]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Realm EL0 (unprivileged) filtering bit. Controls counting in Realm EL0.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of the PMEVTYPER<n>.U bit, events in Realm EL0 are counted.

Otherwise, events in Realm EL0 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [20:16]

Reserved, RES0.

evtCount[15:10], bits [15:10]

When FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented:

Extension to evtCount[9:0]. For more information, see evtCount[9:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

evtCount[9:0], bits [9:0]

Event to count.

The event number of the event that is counted by event counter PMEVCNTR<n>.

The ranges of event numbers allocated to each type of event are shown in Table D8-7 on page D8-4989.

If FEAT_PMUv3p8 is implemented and PMEVTYPER<n>.evtCount is programmed to an event that is reserved or not supported by the PE, no events are counted and the value returned by a direct or external read of the PMEVTYPER<n>.evtCount field is the value written to the field.

Note

Arm recommends this behavior for all implementations of FEAT_PMUv3.

Otherwise, if PMEVTYPER<n>.evtCount is programmed to an event that is reserved or not supported by the PE, the behavior depends on the value written:

- For the range `0x0000` to `0x003F`, no events are counted and the value returned by a direct or external read of the PMEVTYPER<n>.evtCount field is the value written to the field.
- If FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented, for the range `0x4000` to `0x403F`, no events are counted and the value returned by a direct or external read of the PMEVTYPER<n>.evtCount field is the value written to the field.
- For other values, it is UNPREDICTABLE what event, if any, is counted and the value returned by a direct or external read of the PMEVTYPER<n>.evtCount field is UNKNOWN.

Note

UNPREDICTABLE means the event must not expose privileged information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing PMEVTYPER<n>

PMEVTYPER<n> can also be accessed by using PMXEVTYPER with PMSELR.SEL set to n.

If FEAT_FGT is implemented and <n> is greater than or equal to the number of accessible event counters, then the behavior of permitted reads and writes of PMEVTYPER<n> is as follows:

- If <n> is an unimplemented event counter, the access is UNDEFINED.
- Otherwise, the access is trapped to EL2.

If FEAT_FGT is not implemented and <n> is greater than or equal to the number of accessible event counters, then reads and writes of PMEVTYPER<n> are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and the following behaviors are permitted:

- Accesses to the register are UNDEFINED.
- Accesses to the register behave as RAZ/WI.
- Accesses to the register execute as a NOP.
- Accesses to the register behave as if <n> is an UNKNOWN value less-than-or-equal-to the index of the highest accessible event counter.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and <n> is less than the number of implemented event counters, accesses from EL1 or permitted accesses from EL0 are trapped to EL2.

Note

In EL0, an access is permitted if it is enabled by PMUSERENR.EN or PMUSERENR_EL0.EN.

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, at EL0 and EL1:

- If EL2 is using AArch32, HDCR.HPMN identifies the number of accessible event counters.
- If EL2 is using AArch64, MDCR_EL2.HPMN identifies the number of accessible event counters.

Otherwise, the number of accessible event counters is the number of implemented event counters. For more information, see HDCR.HPMN and MDCR_EL2.HPMN.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b11:m[4:3]	m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<1:0>:opc2<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
```


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```
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMEVTYPERn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMEVTYPER[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMEVTYPER[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMEVTYPER[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = PMEVTYPER[m];
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b11:m[4:3]	m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<1:0>:opc2<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
```


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```
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMEVTYPERn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMEVTYPER[m] = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMEVTYPER[m] = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMEVTYPER[m] = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMEVTYPER[m] = R[t];
```


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G8.4.12 PMINTENCLR, Performance Monitors Interrupt Enable Clear register

The PMINTENCLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Disables the generation of interrupt requests on overflows from the Cycle Count Register, PMCCNTR, and the event counters PMEVCNTR<n>. Reading the register shows which overflow interrupt requests are enabled.

PMINTENCLR is used in conjunction with the PMINTENSET register.

Configurations

AArch32 System register PMINTENCLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMINTENCLR_EL1[31:0].

AArch32 System register PMINTENCLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMINTENCLR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32 and FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMINTENCLR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMINTENCLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

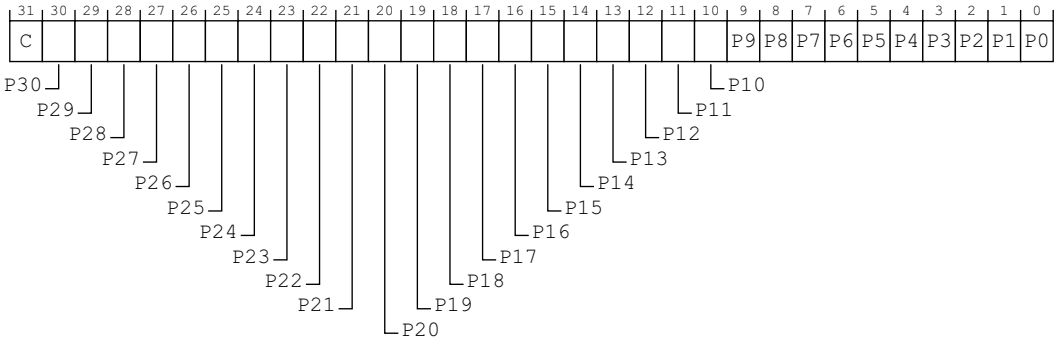

C, bit [31]

PMCCNTR overflow interrupt request disable bit.

`0b0` When read, means the cycle counter overflow interrupt request is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means the cycle counter overflow interrupt request is enabled. When written, disables the cycle count overflow interrupt request.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 30 to 0

Event counter overflow interrupt request disable bit for PMEVCNTR<n>.

If N is less than 31, then bits [30:N] are RAZ/WI. When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, in EL1, N is the value in MDCR_EL2.HPMN if EL2 is using AArch64, or in HDCR.HPMN if EL2 is using AArch32. Otherwise, N is the value in PMCR.N.

`0b0` When read, means that the PMEVCNTR<n> event counter interrupt request is disabled. When written, has no effect.

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`0b1` When read, means that the PMEVCNTR<n> event counter interrupt request is enabled. When written, disables the PMEVCNTR<n> interrupt request.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMINTENCLR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1110	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMINTENCLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMINTENCLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = PMINTENCLR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1110	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMINTENCLR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMINTENCLR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMINTENCLR = R[t];
```


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G8.4.13 PMINTENSET, Performance Monitors Interrupt Enable Set register

The PMINTENSET characteristics are:

Purpose

Enables the generation of interrupt requests on overflows from the Cycle Count Register, PMCCNTR, and the event counters PMEVCNTR<n>. Reading the register shows which overflow interrupt requests are enabled.

PMINTENSET is used in conjunction with the PMINTENCLR register.

Configurations

AArch32 System register PMINTENSET bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMINTENSET_EL1[31:0].

AArch32 System register PMINTENSET bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMINTENSET_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32 and FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMINTENSET are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMINTENSET is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

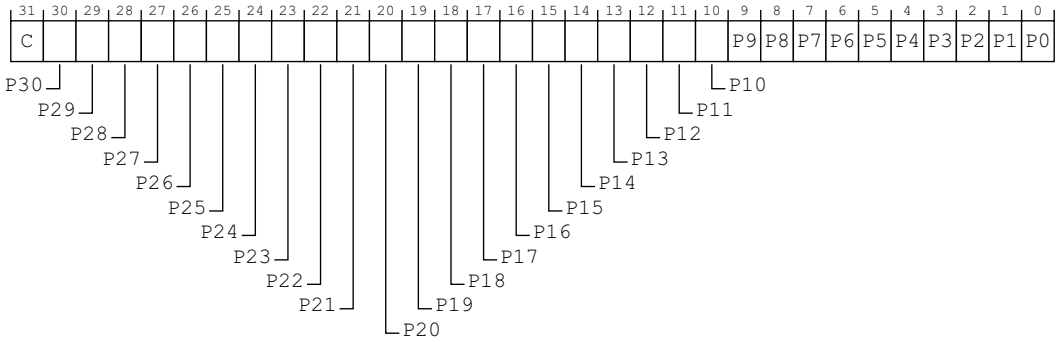

C, bit [31]

PMCCNTR overflow interrupt request enable bit.

`0b0` When read, means the cycle counter overflow interrupt request is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means the cycle counter overflow interrupt request is enabled. When written, enables the cycle count overflow interrupt request.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 30 to 0

Event counter overflow interrupt request enable bit for PMEVCNTR<n>.

If N is less than 31, then bits [30:N] are RAZ/WI. When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, in EL1, N is the value in MDCR_EL2.HPMN if EL2 is using AArch64, or in HDCR.HPMN if EL2 is using AArch32. Otherwise, N is the value in PMCR.N.

`0b0` When read, means that the PMEVCNTR<n> event counter interrupt request is disabled. When written, has no effect.

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`0b1` When read, means that the PMEVCNTR<n> event counter interrupt request is enabled. When written, enables the PMEVCNTR<n> interrupt request.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMINTENSET

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1110	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMINTENSET;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMINTENSET;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = PMINTENSET;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1110	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMINTENSET = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMINTENSET = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMINTENSET = R[t];
```


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G8.4.14 PMOVSR, Performance Monitors Overflow Flag Status Register

The PMOVSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Contains the state of the overflow bit for the Cycle Count Register, PMCCNTR, and each of the implemented event counters PMEVCNTR<n>. Writing to this register clears these bits.

Configurations

AArch32 System register PMOVSR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMOVSCLR_EL0[31:0].

AArch32 System register PMOVSR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMOVSCLR_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMOVSR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMOVSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

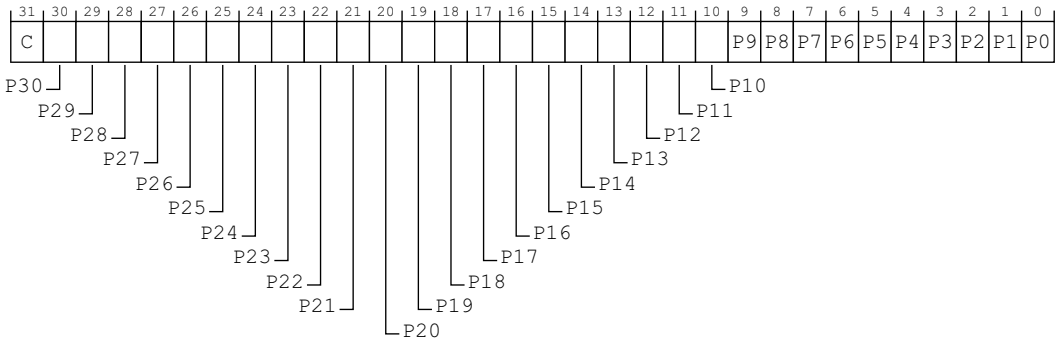

C, bit [31]

Cycle counter overflow clear bit. Possible values are:

`0b0` When read, means the cycle counter has not overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means the cycle counter has overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, clears the cycle counter overflow bit to 0.

PMCR.LC controls whether an overflow is detected from unsigned overflow of PMCCNTR[31:0] or unsigned overflow of PMCCNTR[63:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 30 to 0

Event counter overflow clear bit for PMEVCNTR<n>.

If N is less than 31, then bits [30:N] are RAZ/WI. When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, in EL1 and EL0, N is the value in MDCR_EL2.HPMN if EL2 is using AArch64, or in HDCR.HPMN if EL2 is using AArch32. Otherwise, N is the value in PMCR.N.

`0b0` When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n> has not overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, has no effect.

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0b1 When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n> has overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, clears the PMEVCNTR<n> overflow bit to 0.

If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, MDCR_EL2.HLP, HDCR.HLP, and PMCR.LP control whether an overflow is detected from unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>[31:0] or unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>[63:0]. PMEVCNTR<n>[63:32] cannot be accessed directly in AArch32 state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMOVSR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1100	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMOVS == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMOVSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMOVSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMOVSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = PMOVSR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1100	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMOVS == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMOVSR = R[t];
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMOVSR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMOVSR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMOVSR = R[t];
```


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G8.4.15 PMOVSSET, Performance Monitors Overflow Flag Status Set register

The PMOVSSET characteristics are:

Purpose

Sets the state of the overflow bit for the Cycle Count Register, PMCCNTR, and each of the implemented event counters PMEVCNTR<n>.

Configurations

AArch32 System register PMOVSSET bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMOVSSET_EL0[31:0].

AArch32 System register PMOVSSET bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMOVSSET_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMOVSSET are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMOVSSET is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

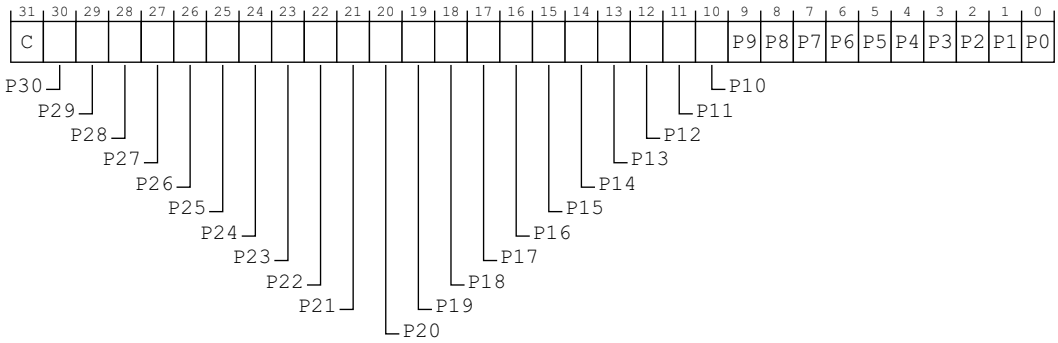

C, bit [31]

Cycle counter overflow set bit.

`0b0` When read, means the cycle counter has not overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means the cycle counter has overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, sets the cycle counter overflow bit to 1.

PMCR.LC controls whether an overflow is detected from unsigned overflow of PMCCNTR[31:0] or unsigned overflow of PMCCNTR[63:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 30 to 0

Event counter overflow set bit for PMEVCNTR<n>.

If N is less than 31, then bits [30:N] are RAZ/WI. When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, in EL1 and EL0, N is the value in MDCR_EL2.HPMN if EL2 is using AArch64, or in HDCR.HPMN if EL2 is using AArch32. Otherwise, N is the value in PMCR.N.

`0b0` When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n> has not overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, has no effect.

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0b1 When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n> has overflowed since this bit was last . When written, sets the PMEVCNTR<n> overflow bit to 1.

If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, MDCR_EL2.HLP, HDCR.HLP, and PMCR.LP control whether an overflow is detected from unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>[31:0] or unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>[63:0]. PMEVCNTR<n>[63:32] cannot be accessed directly in AArch32 state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMOVSSET

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1110	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMOVS == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMOVSSET;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMOVSSET;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMOVSSET;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = PMOVSSET;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1110	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMOVS == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMOVSSET = R[t];
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMOVSSET = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMOVSSET = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMOVSSET = R[t];
```


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G8.4.16 PMSELR, Performance Monitors Event Counter Selection Register

The PMSELR characteristics are:

Purpose

Selects the current event counter PMEVCNTR<n> or the cycle counter, CCNT.

PMSELR is used in conjunction with PMXEVTYPER to determine the event that increments a selected event counter, and the modes and states in which the selected counter increments.

It is also used in conjunction with PMXEVCNTR, to determine the value of a selected event counter.

Configurations

AArch32 System register PMSELR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMSELR_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMSELR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMSELR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 5	4 … 0
RES0	SEL

Bits [31:5]

Reserved, RES0.

SEL, bits [4:0]

Selects event counter, PMEVCNTR<n>, where n is the value held in this field. This value identifies which event counter is accessed when a subsequent access to PMXEVTYPER or PMXEVCNTR occurs.

This field can take any value from 0 (`0b00000`) to (PMCR.N)-1, or 31 (`0b11111`).

When PMSELR.SEL is `0b11111`, it selects the cycle counter and:

- A read of the PMXEVTYPER returns the value of PMCCFILTR.
- A write of the PMXEVTYPER writes to PMCCFILTR.
- A read or write of PMXEVCNTR has CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE effects. For more information, see PMXEVCNTR.

For more information about the results of accesses to event counters, see PMXEVTYPER and PMXEVCNTR.

For more information about the number of counters accessible at each Exception level, see HDCR.HPMN and MDCR_EL2.HPMN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMSELR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1100	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.<ER,EN> == '00' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.<ER,EN> == '00' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMSELR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMSELR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMSELR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMSELR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = PMSELR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1100	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.<ER,EN> == '00' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.<ER,EN> == '00' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMSELR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMSELR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
```


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```
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMSELR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMSELR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMSELR = R[t];
```


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G8.4.17 PMSWINC, Performance Monitors Software Increment register

The PMSWINC characteristics are:

Purpose

Increments a counter that is configured to count the Software increment event, event `0x00`. For more information, see SW_INCR.

Configurations

AArch32 System register PMSWINC bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMSWINC_EL0[31:0].

AArch32 System register PMSWINC bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register PMSWINC_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMSWINC are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMSWINC is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

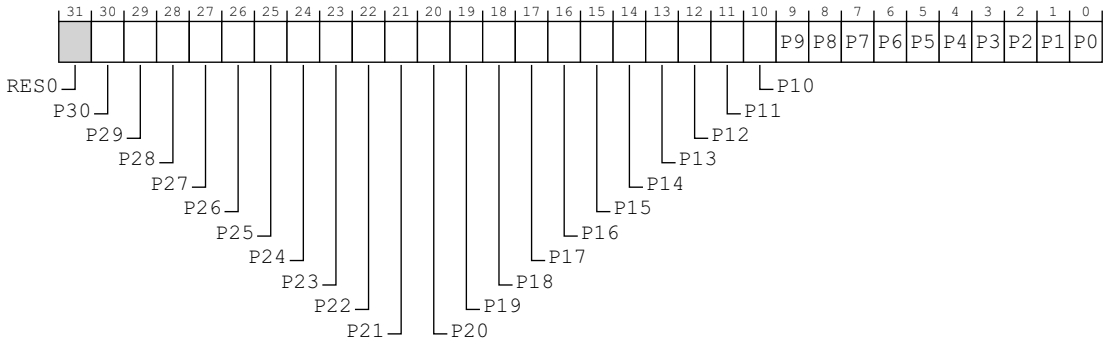

Bit [31]

Reserved, RES0.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 30 to 0

Event counter software increment bit for PMEVCNTR<n>.

If N is less than 31, then bits [30:N] are WI. When EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, in EL1 and EL0, N is the value in MDCR_EL2.HPMN if EL2 is using AArch64, or in HDCR.HPMN if EL2 is using AArch32. Otherwise, N is the value in PMCR.N.

`0b0` No action. The write to this bit is ignored.

`0b1` If PMEVCNTR<n> is enabled and configured to count the software increment event, increments PMEVCNTR<n> by 1. If PMEVCNTR<n> is disabled, or not configured to count the software increment event, the write to this bit is ignored.

Accessing PMSWINC

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1100	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.<SW,EN> == '00' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.<SW,EN> == '00' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMSWINC_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMSWINC = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMSWINC = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
        else
            PMSWINC = R[t];
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        PMSWINC = R[t];
```


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G8.4.18 PMUSERENR, Performance Monitors User Enable Register

The PMUSERENR characteristics are:

Purpose

Enables or disables User mode access to the Performance Monitors.

Configurations

AArch32 System register PMUSERENR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMUSERENR_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMUSERENR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMUSERENR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 4	3	2	1	0
RES0	ER	CR	SW	EN

Bits [31:4]

Reserved, RES0.

ER, bit [3]

Event counter read trap control:

`0b0` EL0 reads of the PMXEVCNTR and PMEVCNTR<n>, and EL0 RW access to the PMSELR, are trapped to Undefined mode if PMUSERENR.EN is also 0.

`0b1` Overrides PMUSERENR.EN and enables RO access to PMXEVCNTR and PMEVCNTR<n>, and RW access to PMSELR.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

CR, bit [2]

Cycle counter read trap control:

`0b0` EL0 reads of the PMCCNTR are trapped to Undefined mode if PMUSERENR.EN is also 0.

`0b1` Overrides PMUSERENR.EN and enables access to PMCCNTR.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

SW, bit [1]

Software increment write trap control:

`0b0` EL0 writes to the PMSWINC are trapped to Undefined mode if PMUSERENR.EN is also 0.

`0b1` Overrides PMUSERENR.EN and enables access to PMSWINC.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

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EN, bit [0]

Traps EL0 accesses to the Performance Monitors registers to Undefined mode, as follows:

- PMCR, PMOVSR, PMSELR, PMCEID0, PMCEID1, PMCCNTR, PMXEVTYPER, PMXEVCNTR, PMCNTENSET, PMCNTENCLR, PMOVSSET, PMEVCNTR<n>, PMEVTYPER<n>, PMCCFILTR, PMSWINC.
- If FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented, PMCEID2, and PMCEID3.
- If FEAT_PMUv3p4 is implemented, PMMIR.

`0b0` While at EL0, accesses to the specified registers at EL0 are trapped to Undefined mode, unless overridden by one of PMUSERENR.{ER, CR, SW}.

`0b1` While at EL0, software can access all of the specified registers.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing PMUSERENR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMUSERENR_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMUSERENR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMUSERENR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMUSERENR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = PMUSERENR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1110	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMUSERENR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMUSERENR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMUSERENR = R[t];
```


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G8.4.19 PMXEVCNTR, Performance Monitors Selected Event Count Register

The PMXEVCNTR characteristics are:

Purpose

Reads or writes the value of the selected event counter, PMEVCNTR<n>. PMSELR.SEL determines which event counter is selected.

Configurations

AArch32 System register PMXEVCNTR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMXEVCNTR_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMXEVCNTR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMXEVCNTR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
PMEVCNTR<n>	

PMEVCNTR<n>, bits [31:0]

Value of the selected event counter, PMEVCNTR<n>, where n is the value stored in PMSELR.SEL.

If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, the event counter is 64 bits and only the least-significant part of the event counter is accessible in AArch32 state:

- Reads from PMXEVCNTR return bits [31:0] of the counter.
- Writes to PMXEVCNTR update bits [31:0] and leave bits [63:32] unchanged.
- There is no means to access bits [63:32] directly from AArch32 state.
- If the implementation does not support AArch64, bits [63:32] are not required to be implemented.

If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is not implemented, the event counter is 32 bits.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing PMXEVCNTR

If FEAT_FGT is implemented and PMSELR.SEL is greater than or equal to the number of accessible event counters, then the behavior of permitted reads and writes of PMXEVCNTR is as follows:

- If PMSELR.SEL selects an unimplemented event counter, the access is UNDEFINED.
- Otherwise, the access is trapped to EL2.

If FEAT_FGT is not implemented and PMSELR.SEL is greater than or equal to the number of accessible event counters, then reads and writes of PMXEVCNTR are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and the following behaviors are permitted:

- Accesses to the register are UNDEFINED.
- Accesses to the register behave as RAZ/WI.
- Accesses to the register execute as a NOP

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- Accesses to the register behave as if PMSELR.SEL has an UNKNOWN value less than the number of event counters accessible at the current Exception level and Security state.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and PMSELR.SEL is less than the number of implemented event counters, accesses from EL1 or permitted accesses from EL0 are trapped to EL2.

Note

In EL0, an access is permitted if it is enabled by PMUSERENR.{ER,EN} or PMUSERENR_EL0.{ER,EN}.

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, at EL0 and EL1:

- If EL2 is using AArch32, HDCR.HPMN identifies the number of accessible event counters.
- If EL2 is using AArch64, MDCR_EL2.HPMN identifies the number of accessible event counters.

Otherwise, the number of accessible event counters is the number of implemented event counters. For more information, see HDCR.HPMN and MDCR_EL2.HPMN.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1101	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.<ER,EN> == '00' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.<ER,EN> == '00' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMEVCNTRn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMXEVCNTR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMXEVCNTR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMXEVCNTR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = PMXEVCNTR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1101	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMEVCNTRn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
```


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```
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMXEVCNTR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMXEVCNTR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMXEVCNTR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMXEVCNTR = R[t];
```


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G8.4.20 PMXEVTYPER, Performance Monitors Selected Event Type Register

The PMXEVTYPER characteristics are:

Purpose

When PMSELR.SEL selects an event counter, this accesses a PMEVTYPER<n> register. When PMSELR.SEL selects the cycle counter, this accesses PMCCFILTR.

Configurations

AArch32 System register PMXEVTYPER bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMXEVTYPER_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMXEVTYPER are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

PMXEVTYPER is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Event type register or PMCCFILTR

Bits [31:0]

Event type register or PMCCFILTR.

When PMSELR.SEL == 31, this register accesses PMCCFILTR.

Otherwise, this register accesses PMEVTYPER<n> where n is the value in PMSELR.SEL.

Accessing PMXEVTYPER

If FEAT_FGT is implemented, and PMSELR.SEL is not 31 and is greater than or equal to the number of accessible event counters, then the behavior of permitted reads and writes of PMXEVTYPER is as follows:

- If PMSELR.SEL selects an unimplemented event counter, the access is UNDEFINED.
- Otherwise, the access is trapped to EL2.

If FEAT_FGT is not implemented, and PMSELR.SEL is not 31 and is greater than or equal to the number of accessible event counters, then reads and writes of PMXEVTYPER are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and the following behaviors are permitted:

- Accesses to the register are UNDEFINED.
- Accesses to the register behave as RAZ/WI.
- Accesses to the register execute as a NOP
- Accesses to the register behave as if PMSELR.SEL has an UNKNOWN value less than the number of event counters accessible at the current Exception level and Security state.
- Accesses to the register behave as if PMSELR.SEL is 31.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and PMSELR.SEL is less than the number of implemented event counters, accesses from EL1 or permitted accesses from EL0 are trapped to EL2.

Note

In EL0, an access is permitted if it is enabled by PMUSERENR.EN or PMUSERENR_EL0.EN.

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If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, at EL0 and EL1:

- If EL2 is using AArch32, HDCR.HPMN identifies the number of accessible event counters.
- If EL2 is using AArch64, MDCR_EL2.HPMN identifies the number of accessible event counters.

Otherwise, the number of accessible event counters is the number of implemented event counters. For more information, see HDCR.HPMN and MDCR_EL2.HPMN.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1101	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGRTR_EL2.PMEVTYPERn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMXEVTYPER;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
```


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```
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMXEVTYPER;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = PMXEVTYPER;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = PMXEVTYPER;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1001	0b1101	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HDFGWTR_EL2.PMEVTYPERn_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMXEVTYPER = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T9 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T9 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && MDCR_EL2.TPM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HDCR.TPM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMXEVTYPER = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && MDCR_EL3.TPM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        PMXEVTYPER = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    PMXEVTYPER = R[t];
```


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G8.5 Activity Monitors registers

This section lists the Activity Monitoring registers in AArch32.

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G8.5.1 AMCFGR, Activity Monitors Configuration Register

The AMCFGR characteristics are:

Purpose

Global configuration register for the activity monitors.

Provides information on supported features, the number of counter groups implemented, the total number of activity monitor event counters implemented, and the size of the counters. AMCFGR is applicable to both the architected and the auxiliary counter groups.

Configurations

AArch32 System register AMCFGR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMCFGR_EL0[31:0].

AArch32 System register AMCFGR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register AMCFGR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMCFGR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMCFGR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

NCG, bits [31:28]

Defines the number of counter groups.

The number of implemented counter groups is [AMCFGR.NCG + 1].

If the number of implemented auxiliary activity monitor event counters is zero, this field has a value of `0b0000`. Otherwise, this field has a value of `0b0001`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Bits [27:25]

Reserved, RES0.

HDBG, bit [24]

Halt-on-debug supported.

This feature must be supported, and so this bit is `0b1`.

`0b0` AMCR.HDBG is RES0.

`0b1` AMCR.HDBG is read/write.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Bits [23:14]

Reserved, RAZ.

SIZE, bits [13:8]

Defines the size of activity monitor event counters.

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The size of the activity monitor event counters implemented by the Activity Monitors Extension is [AMCFGR.SIZE + 1].

The counters are 64-bit.

Note

Software also uses this field to determine the spacing of counters in the memory-map. The counters are at doubleword-aligned addresses.

Reads as `0b111111`.

Access to this field is RO.

N, bits [7:0]

Defines the number of activity monitor event counters.

The total number of counters implemented in all groups by the Activity Monitors Extension is [AMCFGR.N + 1].

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing AMCFGR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMCFGR;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMCFGR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMCFGR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = AMCFGR;
```


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G8.5.2 AMCGCR, Activity Monitors Counter Group Configuration Register

The AMCGCR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information on the number of activity monitor event counters implemented within each counter group.

Configurations

AArch32 System register AMCGCR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMCGCR_EL0[31:0].

AArch32 System register AMCGCR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register AMCGCR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMCGCR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMCGCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

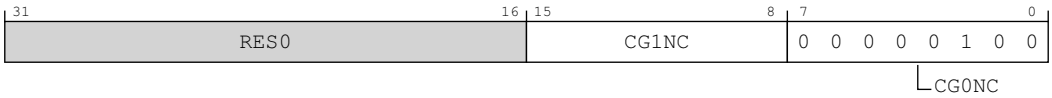

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

CG1NC, bits [15:8]

Counter Group 1 Number of Counters. The number of counters in the auxiliary counter group.

In an implementation that includes FEAT_AMUv1, the permitted range of values is 0 to 16.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

CG0NC, bits [7:0]

Counter Group 0 Number of Counters. The number of counters in the architected counter group.

Reads as `0x04`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing AMCGCR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0010	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
```


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```
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMCGCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMCGCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMCGCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = AMCGCR;
```


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G8.5.3 AMCNTENCLR0, Activity Monitors Count Enable Clear Register 0

The AMCNTENCLR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Disable control bits for the architected activity monitors event counters, AMEVCNTR0<n>.

Configurations

AArch32 System register AMCNTENCLR0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMCNTENCLR0_EL0[31:0].

AArch32 System register AMCNTENCLR0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register AMCNTENCLR0[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMCNTENCLR0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMCNTENCLR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 16	15 … 4	3	2	1	0
RES0	RAZ/WI	P3	P2	P1	P0

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [15:4]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

This field is reserved for additional architected activity monitor event counters, which Arm might define in a future version of the Activity Monitors architecture.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 3 to 0

Activity monitor event counter disable bit for AMEVCNTR0<n>.

Note

AMCGCR.CG0NC identifies the number of architected activity monitor event counters. In an implementation that includes FEAT_AMUv1, the number of architected activity monitor event counters is 4.

Possible values of each bit are:

`0b0` When read, means that AMEVCNTR0<n> is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means that AMEVCNTR0<n> is enabled. When written, disables AMEVCNTR0<n>.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an AMU reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing AMCNTENCLR0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0010	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HAFGRTR_EL2.AMCNTEN0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMCNTENCLR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMCNTENCLR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMCNTENCLR0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = AMCNTENCLR0;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0010	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
    AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
    AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
elsif IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) then
    AMCNTENCLR0 = R[t];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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G8.5.4 AMCNTENCLR1, Activity Monitors Count Enable Clear Register 1

The AMCNTENCLR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Disable control bits for the auxiliary activity monitors event counters, AMEVCNTR1<n>.

Configurations

AArch32 System register AMCNTENCLR1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMCNTENCLR1_EL0[31:0].

AArch32 System register AMCNTENCLR1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register AMCNTENCLR1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMCNTENCLR1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMCNTENCLR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

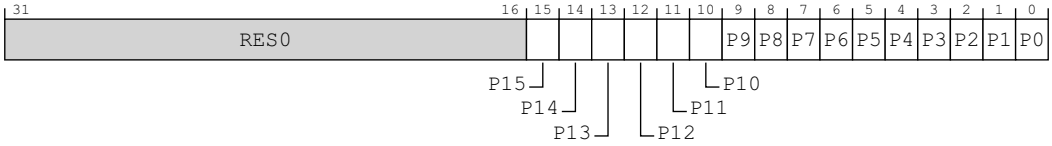

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 15 to 0

Activity monitor event counter disable bit for AMEVCNTR1<n>.

When N is less than 16, bits [15:N] are RAZ/WI, where N is the value in AMCGCR.CG1NC.

Possible values of each bit are:

`0b0` When read, means that AMEVCNTR1<n> is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means that AMEVCNTR1<n> is enabled. When written, disables AMEVCNTR1<n>.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an AMU reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing AMCNTENCLR1

If the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters implemented is zero, reads and writes of AMCNTENCLR1 are UNDEFINED.

Note

The number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters implemented is zero exactly when AMCFGR.NCG == `0b0000`.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HAFGRTR_EL2.AMCNTEN1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMCNTENCLR1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMCNTENCLR1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMCNTENCLR1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = AMCNTENCLR1;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
    AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
    AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
elsif IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) then
    AMCNTENCLR1 = R[t];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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G8.5.5 AMCNTENSET0, Activity Monitors Count Enable Set Register 0

The AMCNTENSET0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Enable control bits for the architected activity monitors event counters, AMEVCNTR0<n>.

Configurations

AArch32 System register AMCNTENSET0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMCNTENSET0_EL0[31:0].

AArch32 System register AMCNTENSET0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register AMCNTENSET0[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMCNTENSET0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMCNTENSET0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 16	15 … 4	3	2	1	0
RES0	RAZ/WI	P3	P2	P1	P0

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [15:4]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

This field is reserved for additional architected activity monitor event counters, which Arm might define in a future version of the Activity Monitors architecture.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 3 to 0

Activity monitor event counter enable bit for AMEVCNTR0<n>.

Note

AMCGCR.CG0NC identifies the number of architected activity monitor event counters. In an implementation that includes FEAT_AMUv1, the number of architected activity monitor event counters is 4.

Possible values of each bit are:

`0b0` When read, means that AMEVCNTR0<n> is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means that AMEVCNTR0<n> is enabled. When written, enables AMEVCNTR0<n>.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an AMU reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing AMCNTENSET0

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0010	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HAFGRTR_EL2.AMCNTEN0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMCNTENSET0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMCNTENSET0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMCNTENSET0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = AMCNTENSET0;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0010	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
    AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
    AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
elsif IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) then
    AMCNTENSET0 = R[t];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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G8.5.6 AMCNTENSET1, Activity Monitors Count Enable Set Register 1

The AMCNTENSET1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Enable control bits for the auxiliary activity monitors event counters, AMEVCNTR1<n>.

Configurations

AArch32 System register AMCNTENSET1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMCNTENSET1_EL0[31:0].

AArch32 System register AMCNTENSET1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register AMCNTENSET1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMCNTENSET1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMCNTENSET1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

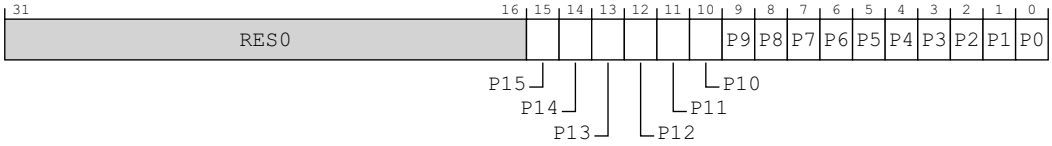

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 15 to 0

Activity monitor event counter enable bit for AMEVCNTR1<n>.

When N is less than 16, bits [15:N] are RAZ/WI, where N is the value in AMCGCR.CG1NC.

Possible values of each bit are:

`0b0` When read, means that AMEVCNTR1<n> is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means that AMEVCNTR1<n> is enabled. When written, enables AMEVCNTR1<n>.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an AMU reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing AMCNTENSET1

If the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters implemented is zero, reads and writes of AMCNTENSET1 are UNDEFINED.

Note

The number of auxiliary activity monitor counters implemented is zero when AMCFGR.NCG == `0b0000`.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HAFGRTR_EL2.AMCNTEN1 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMCNTENSET1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMCNTENSET1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMCNTENSET1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = AMCNTENSET1;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
    AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
    AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
elsif IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) then
    AMCNTENSET1 = R[t];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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G8.5.7 AMCR, Activity Monitors Control Register

The AMCR characteristics are:

Purpose

Global control register for the activity monitors implementation. AMCR is applicable to both the architected and the auxiliary counter groups.

Configurations

AArch32 System register AMCR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMCR_EL0[31:0].

AArch32 System register AMCR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register AMCR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMCR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

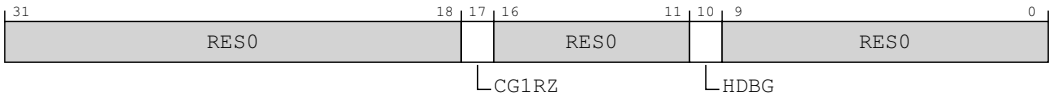

Bits [31:18]

Reserved, RES0.

CG1RZ, bit [17]

When FEAT_AMUv1p1 is implemented:

Counter Group 1 Read Zero.

`0b0` System register reads of AMEVCNTR1<n> return the event count at all implemented and enabled Exception levels.

`0b1` If the current Exception level is the highest implemented Exception level, system register reads of AMEVCNTR1<n> return the event count. Otherwise, reads of AMEVCNTR1<n> return a zero value.

Note

Reads from the memory-mapped view are unaffected by this field.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [16:11]

Reserved, RES0.

HDBG, bit [10]

This bit controls whether activity monitor counting is halted when the PE is halted in Debug state.

`0b0` Activity monitors do not halt counting when the PE is halted in Debug state.

`0b1` Activity monitors halt counting when the PE is halted in Debug state.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [9:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing AMCR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
```


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```
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMCR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = AMCR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
    AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
    AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
elsif IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) then
    AMCR = R[t];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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G8.5.8 AMEVCNTR0<n>, Activity Monitors Event Counter Registers 0, n = 0 - 3

The AMEVCNTR0<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides access to the architected activity monitor event counters.

Configurations

AArch32 System register AMEVCNTR0<n> bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0[63:0].

AArch32 System register AMEVCNTR0<n> bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to External register AMEVCNTR0<n>[63:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMEVCNTR0<n> are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMEVCNTR0<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

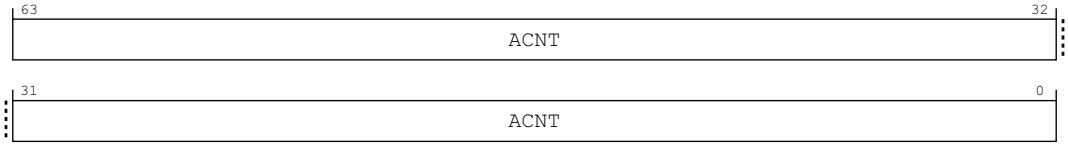

ACNT, bits [63:0]

Architected activity monitor event counter n.

Value of architected activity monitor event counter n, where n is the number of this register and is a number from 0 to 3.

If FEAT_AMUv1p1 is implemented, HCR_EL2.AMVOFFEN is 1, SCR_EL3.AMVOFFEN is 1, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1,1}, and EL2 is using AArch64 and is implemented in the current Security state, access to these registers at EL0 or EL1 return (PCount<63:0> - AMEVCNTVOFF0<n>_EL2<63:0>).

PCount is the physical count returned when AMEVCNTR0<n> is read from EL2 or EL3.

If the counter is enabled, writes to this register have UNPREDICTABLE results.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an AMU reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing AMEVCNTR0<n>

If <n> is greater than or equal to the number of architected activity monitor event counters, reads and writes of AMEVCNTR0<n> are UNDEFINED.

Note

AMCGCR.CG0NC identifies the number of architected activity monitor event counters.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b000:m[3]	0b0:m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<0>:opc1<2:0>);

if CRm == '0000' then
    if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
            if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
            else
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x04);
        elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
            if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
            elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
                AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
            else
                UNDEFINED;
        elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1'
then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HAFGRTR_EL2.AMEVCNTR0<m>_EL0 == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x04);
        else
            (R[t2], R[t]) = (AMEVCNTR0[m]<63:32>, AMEVCNTR0[m]<31:0>);
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x04);
        else
            (R[t2], R[t]) = (AMEVCNTR0[m]<63:32>, AMEVCNTR0[m]<31:0>);
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
```


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```
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x04);
        else
            (R[t2], R[t]) = (AMEVCNTR0[m]<63:32>, AMEVCNTR0[m]<31:0>);
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (AMEVCNTR0[m]<63:32>, AMEVCNTR0[m]<31:0>);
else
    UNDEFINED;
```

MCRR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b000:m[3]	0b0:m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<0>:opc1<2:0>);

if CRm == '0000' then
    if PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T0 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) then
        AMEVCNTR0[m] = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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G8.5.9 AMEVCNTR1<n>, Activity Monitors Event Counter Registers 1, n = 0 - 15

The AMEVCNTR1<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides access to the auxiliary activity monitor event counters.

Configurations

AArch32 System register AMEVCNTR1<n> bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0[63:0].

AArch32 System register AMEVCNTR1<n> bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to External register AMEVCNTR1<n>[63:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMEVCNTR1<n> are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMEVCNTR1<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

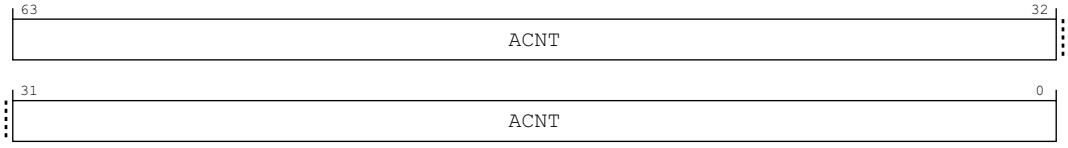

ACNT, bits [63:0]

Auxiliary activity monitor event counter n.

Value of auxiliary activity monitor event counter n, where n is the number of this register and is a number from 0 to 15.

If FEAT_AMUv1p1 is implemented, HCR_EL2.AMVOFFEN is 1, SCR_EL3.AMVOFFEN is 1, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is not {1,1}, EL2 is using AArch64 and is implemented in the current Security state, and AMCR_EL0.CG1RZ is 0, reads to these registers at EL0 or EL1 return (PCount<63:0> - AMEVCNTVOFF1<n>_EL2<63:0>).

PCount is the physical count returned when AMEVCNTR1<n> is read from EL2 or EL3.

If the counter is enabled, writes to this register have UNPREDICTABLE results.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an AMU reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing AMEVCNTR1<n>

If <n> is greater than or equal to the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters, reads and writes of AMEVCNTR1<n> are UNDEFINED.

Note

AMCGCR.CG1NC identifies the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b010:m[3]	0b0:m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<0>:opc1<2:0>);

if CRm == '0100' then
    if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
            if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
            else
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x04);
        elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
            if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
            elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
                AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
            else
                UNDEFINED;
        elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HAFGRTR_EL2.AMEVCNTR1<m>_EL0 == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x04);
        elsif HaveAArch64() && AMCR_EL0.CG1RZ == '1' then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = (Zeros(32), Zeros(32));
        elsif !HaveAArch64() && AMCR.CG1RZ == '1' then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = (Zeros(32), Zeros(32));
        else
            (R[t2], R[t]) = (AMEVCNTR1[m]<63:32>, AMEVCNTR1[m]<31:0>);
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x04);
        elsif !IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) && HaveAArch64() && AMCR_EL0.CG1RZ == '1' then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = (Zeros(32), Zeros(32));
        elsif !IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) && !HaveAArch64() && AMCR.CG1RZ == '1' then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = (Zeros(32), Zeros(32));
        else
            (R[t2], R[t]) = (AMEVCNTR1[m]<63:32>, AMEVCNTR1[m]<31:0>);
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
```


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```
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x04);
        elsif !IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) && HaveAArch64() && AMCR_EL0.CG1RZ == '1' then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = (Zeros(32), Zeros(32));
        elsif !IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) && !HaveAArch64() && AMCR.CG1RZ == '1' then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = (Zeros(32), Zeros(32));
        else
            (R[t2], R[t]) = (AMEVCNTR1[m]<63:32>, AMEVCNTR1[m]<31:0>);
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (AMEVCNTR1[m]<63:32>, AMEVCNTR1[m]<31:0>);
elsif CRm == '0101' then
    if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
            if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
            else
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x04);
        elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
            if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
            elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
                AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
            else
                UNDEFINED;
        elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1'
then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HAFGRTR_EL2.AMEVCNTR1<m>_EL0 == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x04);
        elsif HaveAArch64() && AMCR_EL0.CG1RZ == '1' then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = (Zeros(32), Zeros(32));
        elsif !HaveAArch64() && AMCR.CG1RZ == '1' then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = (Zeros(32), Zeros(32));
        else
            (R[t2], R[t]) = (AMEVCNTR1[m]<63:32>, AMEVCNTR1[m]<31:0>);
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
```


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```
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x04);
        elsif !IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) && HaveAArch64() && AMCR_EL0.CG1RZ == '1' then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = (Zeros(32), Zeros(32));
        elsif !IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) && !HaveAArch64() && AMCR.CG1RZ == '1' then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = (Zeros(32), Zeros(32));
        else
            (R[t2], R[t]) = (AMEVCNTR1[m]<63:32>, AMEVCNTR1[m]<31:0>);
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
        if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
            if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
                UNDEFINED;
            else
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x04);
        elsif !IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) && HaveAArch64() && AMCR_EL0.CG1RZ == '1' then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = (Zeros(32), Zeros(32));
        elsif !IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) && !HaveAArch64() && AMCR.CG1RZ == '1' then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = (Zeros(32), Zeros(32));
        else
            (R[t2], R[t]) = (AMEVCNTR1[m]<63:32>, AMEVCNTR1[m]<31:0>);
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (AMEVCNTR1[m]<63:32>, AMEVCNTR1[m]<31:0>);
else
    UNDEFINED;
```

MCRR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b010:m[3]	0b0:m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<0>:opc1<2:0>);

if CRm == '0100' then
    if IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) then
        AMEVCNTR1[m] = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif CRm == '0101' then
    if PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) then
        AMEVCNTR1[m] = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        UNDEFINED;
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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G8.5.10 AMEVTYPER0<n>, Activity Monitors Event Type Registers 0, n = 0 - 3

The AMEVTYPER0<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information on the events that an architected activity monitor event counter AMEVCNTR0<n> counts.

Configurations

AArch32 System register AMEVTYPER0<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMEVTYPER0<n>_EL0[31:0].

AArch32 System register AMEVTYPER0<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register AMEVTYPER0<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMEVTYPER0<n> are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMEVTYPER0<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 16	15 … 0
RES0	evtCount

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

evtCount, bits [15:0]

Event to count. The event number of the event that is counted by the architected activity monitor event counter AMEVCNTR0<n>. The value of this field is architecturally mandated for each architected counter.

The following table shows the mapping between required event numbers and the corresponding counters:

`0x0011` *When n == 0:*
Processor frequency cycles

`0x4004` *When n == 1:*
Constant frequency cycles

`0x0008` *When n == 2:*
Instructions retired

`0x4005` *When n == 3:*
Memory stall cycles

Accessing AMEVTYPER0<n>

If <n> is greater than or equal to the number of architected activity monitor event counters, reads and writes of AMEVTYPER0<n> are UNDEFINED.

Note

AMCGCR.CG0NC identifies the number of architected activity monitor event counters.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b011:m[3]	m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<0>:opc2<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMEVTYPER0[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMEVTYPER0[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
```


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```
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMEVTYPER0[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = AMEVTYPER0[m];
```


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G8.5.11 AMEVTYPER1<n>, Activity Monitors Event Type Registers 1, n = 0 - 15

The AMEVTYPER1<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information on the events that an auxiliary activity monitor event counter AMEVCNTR1<n> counts.

Configurations

AArch32 System register AMEVTYPER1<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0[31:0].

AArch32 System register AMEVTYPER1<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to External register AMEVTYPER1<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMEVTYPER1<n> are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMEVTYPER1<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 16	15 … 0
RES0	evtCount

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

evtCount, bits [15:0]

Event to count. The event number of the event that is counted by the auxiliary activity monitor event counter AMEVCNTR1<n>.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED what values are supported by each counter.

If software writes a value to this field which is not supported by the corresponding counter AMEVCNTR1<n>, then:

- It is UNPREDICTABLE which event will be counted.
- The value read back is UNKNOWN.

The event counted by AMEVCNTR1<n> might be fixed at implementation. In this case, the field is read-only and writes are UNDEFINED.

If the corresponding counter AMEVCNTR1<n> is enabled, writes to this register have UNPREDICTABLE results.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing AMEVTYPER1<n>

If <n> is greater than or equal to the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters, reads and writes of AMEVTYPER1<n> are UNDEFINED.

Note

AMCGCR.CG1NC identifies the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b111:m[3]	m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<0>:opc2<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR_EL0.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && AMUSERENR.EN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) ||
SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HAFGRTR_EL2.AMEVTYPER1<m>_EL0 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMEVTYPER1[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMEVTYPER1[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMEVTYPER1[m];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = AMEVTYPER1[m];
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b111:m[3]	m[2:0]

```
integer m = UInt(CRm<0>:opc2<2:0>);

if PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
    AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
    AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
elsif IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) && !boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "AMEVCNTR1[m] is fixed" then
    AMEVTYPER1[m] = R[t];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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G8.5.12 AMUSERENR, Activity Monitors User Enable Register

The AMUSERENR characteristics are:

Purpose

Global user enable register for the activity monitors. Enables or disables EL0 access to the activity monitors. AMUSERENR is applicable to both the architected and the auxiliary counter groups.

Configurations

AArch32 System register AMUSERENR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMUSERENR_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMUSERENR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

AMUSERENR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

Bits [31:1]

Reserved, RES0.

EN, bit [0]

Traps EL0 accesses to the activity monitors registers to EL1.

`0b0` EL0 accesses to the activity monitors registers are trapped to EL1.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped. Software can access all activity monitor registers at EL0.

Note

- AMUSERENR can always be read at EL0 and is not governed by this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing AMUSERENR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0010	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMUSERENR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMUSERENR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = AMUSERENR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = AMUSERENR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1101	0b0010	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T13 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T13 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CPTR_EL2.TAM == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCPTR.TAM == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        AMUSERENR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && CPTR_EL3.TAM == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    else
        AMUSERENR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    AMUSERENR = R[t];
```


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G8.6 RAS registers

This section lists The Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability Extension registers in AArch32.

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G8.6.1 DISR, Deferred Interrupt Status Register

The DISR characteristics are:

Purpose

Records that an SError interrupt has been consumed by an ESB instruction.

Configurations

AArch32 System register DISR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DISR_EL1[31:0] when the highest implemented Exception level is using AArch64.

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to DISR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

DISR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When the ESB instruction is executed at EL2:

31	30 … 12	11 10	9	8 … 6	5 … 0
A	RES0	AET	EA	RES0	DFSC

A, bit [31]

Set to 1 when an ESB instruction defers an asynchronous SError interrupt. If the implementation does not include any sources of SError interrupt that can be synchronized by an Error Synchronization Barrier, then this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [30:12]

Reserved, RES0.

AET, bits [11:10]

Asynchronous Error Type. See the description of HSR.AET for an SError interrupt.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EA, bit [9]

External abort Type. See the description of HSR.EA for an SError interrupt.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [8:6]

Reserved, RES0.

DFSC, bits [5:0]

Fault Status Code. See the description of HSR.DFSC for an SError interrupt.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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When the ESB instruction is executed at EL0 or EL1 and where TTBCR.EAE == 0:

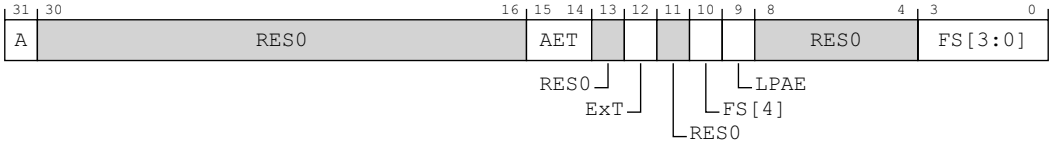

A, bit [31]

Set to 1 when an ESB instruction defers an asynchronous SError interrupt. If the implementation does not include any sources of SError interrupt that can be synchronized by an Error Synchronization Barrier, then this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [30:16]

Reserved, RES0.

AET, bits [15:14]

Asynchronous Error Type. See the description of DFSR.AET for an SError interrupt.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [13]

Reserved, RES0.

ExT, bit [12]

External abort Type. See the description of DFSR.ExT for an SError interrupt.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [11]

Reserved, RES0.

FS, bits [10, 3:0]

Fault Status Code. See the description of DFSR.FS for an SError interrupt.

The FS field is split as follows:

- FS[4] is DISR[10].
- FS[3:0] is DISR[3:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

LPAE, bit [9]

Format.

`0b0` Using the Short-descriptor translation table format.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [8:4]

Reserved, RES0.

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When the ESB instruction is executed at EL0 or EL1 and where TTBCR.EAE == 1:

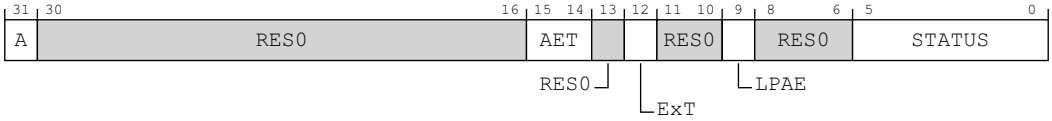

A, bit [31]

Set to 1 when an ESB instruction defers an asynchronous SError interrupt. If the implementation does not include any sources of SError interrupt that can be synchronized by an Error Synchronization Barrier, then this bit is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [30:16]

Reserved, RES0.

AET, bits [15:14]

Asynchronous Error Type. See the description of DFSR.AET for an SError interrupt.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [13]

Reserved, RES0.

ExT, bit [12]

External abort Type. See the description of DFSR.ExT for an SError interrupt.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [11:10]

Reserved, RES0.

LPAE, bit [9]

Format.

`0b1` Using the Long-descriptor translation table format.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [8:6]

Reserved, RES0.

STATUS, bits [5:0]

Fault Status Code. See the description of DFSR.FS for an SError interrupt.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing DISR

An indirect write to DISR made by an ESB instruction does not require an explicit synchronization operation for the value that is written to be observed by a direct read of DISR occurring in program order after the ESB instruction.

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DISR is RAZ/WI if EL3 is implemented, the PE is in Non-debug state, and any of the following apply:

- EL3 is using AArch64, SCR_EL3.EA == 1, and any of the following apply:
  - The PE is executing at EL2.
  - The PE is executing at EL1 and ((SCR_EL3.NS == 0 && SCR_EL3.EEL2 == 0) || HCR_EL2.AMO == 0).
- EL3 is using AArch32, SCR.EA == 1, and any of the following apply:
  - The PE is executing at EL2.
  - The PE is executing at EL1 and (SCR.NS == 0 || HCR.AMO == 0).

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1100	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T12 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T12 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.AMO == '1' then
        R[t] = VDISR_EL2<31:0>;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.AMO == '1' then
        R[t] = VDISR;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR_EL3.EA == '1' then
        R[t] = Zeros(32);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR.EA == '1' then
        R[t] = Zeros(32);
    else
        R[t] = DISR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR_EL3.EA == '1' then
        R[t] = Zeros(32);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR.EA == '1' then
        R[t] = Zeros(32);
    else
        R[t] = DISR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = DISR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1100	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T12 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T12 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.AMO == '1' then
        VDISR_EL2 = R[t];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.AMO == '1' then
        VDISR = R[t];
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR_EL3.EA == '1' then
        return;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR.EA == '1' then
        return;
    else
        DISR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR_EL3.EA == '1' then
        return;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR.EA == '1' then
        return;
    else
        DISR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    DISR = R[t];
```


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G8.6.2 ERRIDR, Error Record ID Register

The ERRIDR characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines the highest numbered index of the error records that can be accessed through the Error Record System registers.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ERRIDR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ERRIDR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERRIDR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERRIDR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

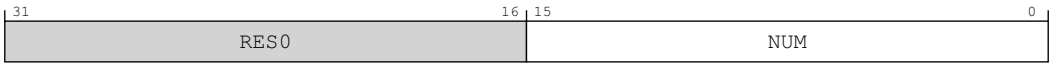

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

NUM, bits [15:0]

Highest numbered index of the records that can be accessed through the Error Record System registers plus one. Zero indicates that no records can be accessed through the Error Record System registers.

Each implemented record is owned by a node. A node might own multiple records.

Accessing ERRIDR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERRIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERRIDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERRIDR;
```


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G8.6.3 ERRSELR, Error Record Select Register

The ERRSELR characteristics are:

Purpose

Selects an error record to be accessed through the Error Record System registers.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ERRSELR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ERRSELR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERRSELR are UNDEFINED.

If ERRIDR indicates that zero error records are implemented, then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether ERRSELR is UNDEFINED or RES0.

Attributes

ERRSELR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 16	15 … 0
RES0	SEL

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

SEL, bits [15:0]

Selects the error record accessed through the ERX registers.

For example, if ERRSELR.SEL is `0x0004`, then direct reads and writes of ERXSTATUS access ERR4STATUS.

If ERRSELR.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR.NUM, then all of the following apply:

- The value read back from ERRSELR.SEL is UNKNOWN.
- One of the following occurs:
  - An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
  - The ERX* registers are RAZ/WI.
  - ERX* register reads and writes are NOPs.
  - ERX* register reads and writes are UNDEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing ERRSELR

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERRSELR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERRSELR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERRSELR;
```


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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERRSELR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERRSELR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERRSELR = R[t];
```


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G8.6.4 ERXADDR, Selected Error Record Address Register

The ERXADDR characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses bits [31:0] of ERR<n>ADDR for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ERXADDR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ERXADDR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXADDR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXADDR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Bits [31:0] of ERR<n>ADDR

Bits [31:0]

ERXADDR accesses bits [31:0] of ERR<n>ADDR, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR.SEL.

Accessing ERXADDR

If ERRIDR.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXADDR is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXADDR are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXADDR are UNDEFINED.

ERR<n>ADDR describes additional constraints that also apply when ERR<n>ADDR is accessed through ERXADDR.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXADDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXADDR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXADDR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXADDR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXADDR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXADDR = R[t];
```


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G8.6.5 ERXADDR2, Selected Error Record Address Register 2

The ERXADDR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses bits [63:32] of ERR<n>ADDR for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ERXADDR2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ERXADDR_EL1[63:32].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXADDR2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXADDR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Bits [63:32] of ERR<n>ADDR

Bits [31:0]

ERXADDR2 accesses bits [63:32] of ERR<n>ADDR, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR.SEL.

Accessing ERXADDR2

If ERRIDR.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXADDR2 is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXADDR2 are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXADDR2 are UNDEFINED.

ERR<n>ADDR describes additional constraints that also apply when ERR<n>ADDR is accessed through ERXADDR2.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXADDR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXADDR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXADDR2;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXADDR2 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXADDR2 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXADDR2 = R[t];
```


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G8.6.6 ERXCTLR, Selected Error Record Control Register

The ERXCTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses bits [31:0] of ERR<n>CTLR for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ERXCTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ERXCTLR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXCTLR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXCTLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Bits [31:0] of ERR<n>CTLR

Bits [31:0]

ERXCTLR accesses bits [31:0] of ERR<n>CTLR, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR.SEL.

Accessing ERXCTLR

If ERRIDR.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXCTLR is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXCTLR are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXCTLR are UNDEFINED.

If ERRSELR.SEL is not the index of the first error record owned by a node, then ERR<n>CTLR[31:0] is not present, meaning reads and writes of ERXCTLR are RES0.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXCTLR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXCTLR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXCTLR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXCTLR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXCTLR = R[t];
```


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G8.6.7 ERXCTLR2, Selected Error Record Control Register 2

The ERXCTLR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses bits [63:32] of ERR<n>CTLR for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ERXCTLR2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ERXCTLR_EL1[63:32].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXCTLR2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXCTLR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Bits [63:32] of ERR<n>CTLR

Bits [31:0]

ERXCTLR2 accesses bits [63:32] of ERR<n>CTLR, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR.SEL.

Accessing ERXCTLR2

If ERRIDR.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXCTLR2 is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXCTLR2 are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXCTLR2 are UNDEFINED.

If ERRSELR.SEL is not the index of the first error record owned by a node, then ERR<n>CTLR[63:32] is not present, meaning reads and writes of ERXCTLR2 are RES0.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXCTLR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXCTLR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXCTLR2;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXCTLR2 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXCTLR2 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXCTLR2 = R[t];
```


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G8.6.8 ERXFR, Selected Error Record Feature Register

The ERXFR characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses bits [31:0] of ERR<n>FR for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ERXFR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ERXFR_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXFR are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXFR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Bits [31:0] of ERR<n>FR

Bits [31:0]

ERXFR accesses bits [31:0] of ERR<n>FR, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR.SEL.

Accessing ERXFR

If ERRIDR.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXFR is RAZ.
- Direct reads of ERXFR are NOPs.
- Direct reads of ERXFR are UNDEFINED.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXFR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXFR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXFR;
```


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G8.6.9 ERXFR2, Selected Error Record Feature Register 2

The ERXFR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses bits [63:32] of ERR<n>FR for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ERXFR2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ERXFR_EL1[63:32].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXFR2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXFR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Bits [63:32] of ERR<n>FR

Bits [31:0]

ERXFR2 accesses bits [63:32] of ERR<n>FR, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR.SEL.

Accessing ERXFR2

If ERRIDR.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXFR2 is RAZ.
- Direct reads of ERXFR2 are NOPs.
- Direct reads of ERXFR2 are UNDEFINED.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXFR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXFR2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXFR2;
```


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G8.6.10 ERXMISC0, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 0

The ERXMISC0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses bits [31:0] of ERR<n>MISC0 for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ERXMISC0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ERXMISC0_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXMISC0 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXMISC0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Bits [31:0] of ERR<n>MISC0

Bits [31:0]

ERXMISC0 accesses bits [31:0] of ERR<n>MISC0, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR.SEL.

Accessing ERXMISC0

If ERRIDR.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXMISC0 is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC0 are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC0 are UNDEFINED.

ERR<n>MISC0 describes additional constraints that also apply when ERR<n>MISC0 is accessed through ERXMISC0.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC0;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC0;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC0 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC0 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC0 = R[t];
```


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G8.6.11 ERXMISC1, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 1

The ERXMISC1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses bits [63:32] of ERR<n>MISC0 for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ERXMISC1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ERXMISC0_EL1[63:32].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXMISC1 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXMISC1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Bits [63:32] of ERR<n>MISC0

Bits [31:0]

ERXMISC1 accesses bits [63:32] of ERR<n>MISC0, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR.SEL.

Accessing ERXMISC1

If ERRIDR.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXMISC1 is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC1 are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC1 are UNDEFINED.

ERR<n>MISC0 describes additional constraints that also apply when ERR<n>MISC0 is accessed through ERXMISC1.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC1;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC1;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC1 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC1 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC1 = R[t];
```


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G8.6.12 ERXMISC2, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 2

The ERXMISC2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses bits [31:0] of ERR<n>MISC1 for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ERXMISC2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ERXMISC1_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXMISC2 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXMISC2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Bits [31:0] of ERR<n>MISC1

Bits [31:0]

ERXMISC2 accesses bits [31:0] of ERR<n>MISC1, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR.SEL.

Accessing ERXMISC2

If ERRIDR.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXMISC2 is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC2 are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC2 are UNDEFINED.

ERR<n>MISC1 describes additional constraints that also apply when ERR<n>MISC1 is accessed through ERXMISC2.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC2;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC2;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC2 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC2 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC2 = R[t];
```


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G8.6.13 ERXMISC3, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 3

The ERXMISC3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses bits [63:32] of ERR<n>MISC1 for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ERXMISC3 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ERXMISC1_EL1[63:32].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXMISC3 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXMISC3 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Bits [63:32] of ERR<n>MISC1

Bits [31:0]

ERXMISC3 accesses bits [63:32] of ERR<n>MISC1, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR.SEL.

Accessing ERXMISC3

If ERRIDR.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXMISC3 is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC3 are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC3 are UNDEFINED.

ERR<n>MISC1 describes additional constraints that also apply when ERR<n>MISC1 is accessed through ERXMISC3.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC3;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC3;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC3;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b101

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC3 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC3 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC3 = R[t];
```


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G8.6.14 ERXMISC4, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 4

The ERXMISC4 characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses bits [31:0] of ERR<n>MISC2 for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ERXMISC4 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ERXMISC2_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXMISC4 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXMISC4 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Bits [31:0] of ERR<n>MISC2

Bits [31:0]

ERXMISC4 accesses bits [31:0] of ERR<n>MISC2, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR.SEL.

Accessing ERXMISC4

If ERRIDR.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXMISC4 is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC4 are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC4 are UNDEFINED.

ERR<n>MISC2 describes additional constraints that also apply when ERR<n>MISC2 is accessed through ERXMISC4.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC4;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC4;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC4;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC4 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC4 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC4 = R[t];
```


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G8.6.15 ERXMISC5, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 5

The ERXMISC5 characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses bits [63:32] of ERR<n>MISC2 for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ERXMISC5 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ERXMISC2_EL1[63:32].

This register is present only when FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXMISC5 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXMISC5 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Bits [63:32] of ERR<n>MISC2

Bits [31:0]

ERXMISC5 accesses bits [63:32] of ERR<n>MISC2, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR.SEL.

Accessing ERXMISC5

If ERRIDR.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXMISC5 is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC5 are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC5 are UNDEFINED.

ERR<n>MISC2 describes additional constraints that also apply when ERR<n>MISC2 is accessed through ERXMISC5.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC5;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC5;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC5;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC5 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC5 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC5 = R[t];
```


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G8.6.16 ERXMISC6, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 6

The ERXMISC6 characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses bits [31:0] of ERR<n>MISC3 for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ERXMISC6 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ERXMISC3_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXMISC6 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXMISC6 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Bits [31:0] of ERR<n>MISC3

Bits [31:0]

ERXMISC6 accesses bits [31:0] of ERR<n>MISC3, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR.SEL.

Accessing ERXMISC6

If ERRIDR.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXMISC6 is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC6 are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC6 are UNDEFINED.

ERR<n>MISC3 describes additional constraints that also apply when ERR<n>MISC3 is accessed through ERXMISC6.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC6;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC6;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC6;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC6 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC6 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC6 = R[t];
```


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G8.6.17 ERXMISC7, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 7

The ERXMISC7 characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses bits [63:32] of ERR<n>MISC3 for the error record <n> selected by ERRSELR.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ERXMISC7 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ERXMISC3_EL1[63:32].

This register is present only when FEAT_RASv1p1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXMISC7 are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXMISC7 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Bits [63:32] of ERR<n>MISC3

Bits [31:0]

ERXMISC7 accesses bits [63:32] of ERR<n>MISC3, where <n> is the value in ERRSELR.SEL.

Accessing ERXMISC7

If ERRIDR.NUM is `0x0000` or ERRSELR.SEL is greater than or equal to ERRIDR.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN error record is selected.
- ERXMISC7 is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC7 are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXMISC7 are UNDEFINED.

ERR<n>MISC3 describes additional constraints that also apply when ERR<n>MISC3 is accessed through ERXMISC7.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC7;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC7;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXMISC7;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0101	0b111

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC7 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC7 = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXMISC7 = R[t];
```


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G8.6.18 ERXSTATUS, Selected Error Record Primary Status Register

The ERXSTATUS characteristics are:

Purpose

Accesses bits [31:0] of ERR<n>STATUS for the error record selected by ERRSELR.SEL.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

AArch32 System register ERXSTATUS bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register ERXSTATUS_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERXSTATUS are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

ERXSTATUS is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
Bits [31:0] of ERR<n>STATUS	

Bits [31:0]

ERXSTATUS accesses bits [31:0] of ERR<n>STATUS, where n is the value in ERRSELR.SEL.

Accessing ERXSTATUS

If ERRIDR.NUM == 0 or ERRSELR.SEL is set to a value greater than or equal to ERRIDR.NUM, then one of the following occurs:

- An UNKNOWN record is selected.
- ERXSTATUS is RAZ/WI.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXSTATUS are NOPs.
- Direct reads and writes of ERXSTATUS are UNDEFINED.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXSTATUS;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXSTATUS;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        R[t] = ERXSTATUS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b0101	0b0100	0b010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR2.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXSTATUS = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap priority
when SDD == '1'" && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif Halted() && HaveEL(EL3) && EDSCR.SDD == '1' && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "EL3 trap
priority when SDD == '1'" && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL3, 0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        if Halted() && EDSCR.SDD == '1' then
            UNDEFINED;
        else
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXSTATUS = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if PSTATE.M != M32_Monitor && SCR.TERR == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
    else
        ERXSTATUS = R[t];
```


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G8.6.19 VDFSR, Virtual SError Exception Syndrome Register

The VDFSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides the syndrome value reported to software on taking a virtual SError interrupt exception to EL1, or on executing an ESB instruction at EL1.

When the virtual SError interrupt injected using HCR.VA is taken to EL1 using AArch32, then the syndrome value is reported in DFSR.{AET, ExT} and the remainder of DFSR is set as defined by VMSAv8-32. For more information, see Chapter G5 *The AArch32 Virtual Memory System Architecture*.

If the virtual SError interrupt injected using HCR.VA is deferred by an ESB instruction, then the syndrome value is written to VDISR.

Configurations

AArch32 System register VDFSR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register VSESR_EL2[31:0] when the highest implemented Exception level is using AArch64.

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to VDFSR are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, then VDFSR is RES0 from Monitor mode when SCR.NS == 1.

Attributes

VDFSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

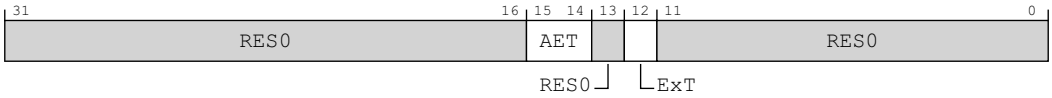

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

AET, bits [15:14]

When a virtual SError interrupt is taken to EL1 using AArch32, DFSR[15:4] is set to VDFSR.AET.

When a virtual SError interrupt is deferred by an ESB instruction, VDISR[15:4] is set to VDFSR.AET.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [13]

Reserved, RES0.

ExT, bit [12]

When a virtual SError interrupt is taken to EL1 using AArch32, DFSR[12] is set to VDFSR.ExT.

When a virtual SError interrupt is deferred by an ESB instruction, VDISR[12] is set to VDFSR.ExT.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [11:0]

Reserved, RES0.

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Accessing VDFSR

Direct reads and writes of VDFSR are UNDEFINED if EL3 is implemented and using AArch32 in all Secure privileged modes other than Monitor mode.

If EL2 is not implemented, then VDFSR is RES0 from Monitor mode when SCR.NS == 1.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0101	0b0010	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = VDFSR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = VDFSR;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b0101	0b0010	0b011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T5 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T5 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    VDFSR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        VDFSR = R[t];
```


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G8.6.20 VDISR, Virtual Deferred Interrupt Status Register

The VDISR characteristics are:

Purpose

Records that an SError interrupt has been consumed by an ESB instruction.

Configurations

AArch32 System register VDISR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register VDISR_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_RAS is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to VDISR are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, then VDISR is RES0 from Monitor mode when SCR.NS == 1.

Attributes

VDISR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When TTBCR.EAE == 0:

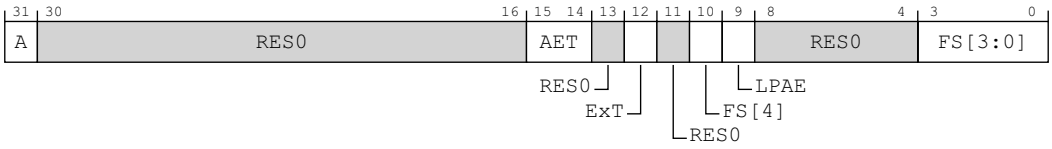

A, bit [31]

Set to 1 when an ESB instruction defers a virtual SError interrupt.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [30:16]

Reserved, RES0.

AET, bits [15:14]

The value copied from VDFSR.AET.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [13]

Reserved, RES0.

ExT, bit [12]

The value copied from VDFSR.ExT.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [11]

Reserved, RES0.

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FS, bits [10, 3:0]

Fault status code. Set to `0b10110` when an `ESB` instruction defers a virtual SError interrupt.

`0b10110` Asynchronous SError interrupt.

All other values are reserved.

The FS field is split as follows:

- FS[4] is VDISR[10].
- FS[3:0] is VDISR[3:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

LPAE, bit [9]

Format.

Set to TTBCR.EAE when an `ESB` instruction defers a virtual SError interrupt.

`0b0` Using the Short-descriptor translation table format.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [8:4]

Reserved, RES0.

When TTBCR.EAE == 1:

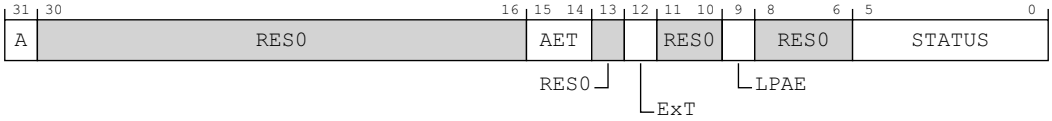

A, bit [31]

Set to 1 when an `ESB` instruction defers a virtual SError interrupt.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [30:16]

Reserved, RES0.

AET, bits [15:14]

The value copied from VDFSR.AET.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [13]

Reserved, RES0.

ExT, bit [12]

The value copied from VDFSR.ExT.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [11:10]

Reserved, RES0.

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LPAE, bit [9]

Format.

Set to TTBCR.EAE when an ESB instruction defers a virtual SError interrupt.

0b1 Using the Long-descriptor translation table format.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [8:6]

Reserved, RES0.

STATUS, bits [5:0]

Fault status code. Set to 0b010001 when an ESB instruction defers a virtual SError interrupt.

0b010001 Asynchronous SError interrupt.

All other values are reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing VDISR

Direct reads and writes of VDFSR are UNDEFINED if EL3 is implemented and using AArch32 in all Secure privileged modes other than Monitor mode.

An indirect write to VDISR made by an ESB instruction does not require an explicit synchronization operation for the value that is written to be observed by a direct read of DISR occurring in program order after the ESB instruction.

If EL2 is not implemented, then VDISR is RES0 from Monitor mode when SCR.NS == 1.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1100	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T12 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T12 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = VDISR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = VDISR;
```


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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1100	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T12 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T12 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    else
        UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    VDISR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        VDISR = R[t];
```

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1100	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T12 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T12 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.AMO == '1' then
        R[t] = VDISR_EL2<31:0>;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.AMO == '1' then
        R[t] = VDISR;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR_EL3.EA == '1' then
        R[t] = Zeros(32);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR.EA == '1' then
        R[t] = Zeros(32);
    else
        R[t] = DISR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR_EL3.EA == '1' then
        R[t] = Zeros(32);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR.EA == '1' then
        R[t] = Zeros(32);
    else
        R[t] = DISR;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = DISR;
```


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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1100	0b0001	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR_EL2.T12 == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HSTR.T12 == '1' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.AMO == '1' then
        VDISR_EL2 = R[t];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.AMO == '1' then
        VDISR = R[t];
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR_EL3.EA == '1' then
        return;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR.EA == '1' then
        return;
    else
        DISR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR_EL3.EA == '1' then
        return;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && !Halted() && SCR.EA == '1' then
        return;
    else
        DISR = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    DISR = R[t];
```


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G8.7 Generic Timer registers

This section lists the Generic Timer registers in AArch32.

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G8.7.1 CNTFRQ, Counter-timer Frequency register

The CNTFRQ characteristics are:

Purpose

This register is provided so that software can discover the frequency of the system counter. It must be programmed with this value as part of system initialization. The value of the register is not interpreted by hardware.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTFRQ bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTFRQ_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTFRQ are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTFRQ is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
Clock frequency	

Bits [31:0]

Clock frequency. Indicates the system counter clock frequency, in Hz.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTFRQ

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0000	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') &&
CNTKCTL_EL1.<EL0PCTEN,EL0VCTEN> == '00' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0PCTEN == '0' && CNTKCTL.PL0VCTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' &&
CNTHCTL_EL2.<EL0PCTEN,EL0VCTEN> == '00' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
```


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```
    else
        R[t] = CNTFRQ;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    R[t] = CNTFRQ;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = CNTFRQ;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = CNTFRQ;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0000	0b000

```
if IsHighestEL(PSTATE.EL) then
    CNTFRQ = R[t];
else
    UNDEFINED;
```


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G8.7.2 CNTHCTL, Counter-timer Hyp Control register

The CNTHCTL characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the generation of an event stream from the physical counter, and access from Non-secure EL1 modes to the physical counter and the Non-secure EL1 physical timer.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTHCTL bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTHCTL_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHCTL are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

CNTHCTL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

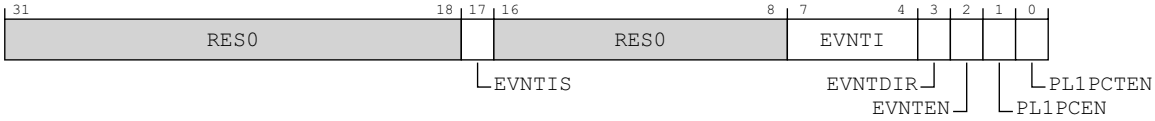

Bits [31:18]

Reserved, RES0.

EVNTIS, bit [17]

When FEAT_ECV is implemented:

Controls the scale of the generation of the event stream.

`0b0` The CNTHCTL.EVNTI field applies to CNTPCT[15:0].

`0b1` The CNTHCTL.EVNTI field applies to CNTPCT[23:8].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [16:8]

Reserved, RES0.

EVNTI, bits [7:4]

Selects which bit of CNTPCT, as seen from EL2, is the trigger for the event stream generated from that counter when that stream is enabled.

If FEAT_ECV is implemented, and CNTHCTL.EVNTIS is 1, this field selects a trigger bit in the range 8 to 23 of CNTPCT.

Otherwise, this field selects a trigger bit in the range 0 to 15 of CNTPCT.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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EVNTDIR, bit [3]

Controls which transition of the CNTPCT trigger bit, as seen from EL2 and defined by EVNTI, generates an event when the event stream is enabled.

`0b0` A 0 to 1 transition of the trigger bit triggers an event.

`0b1` A 1 to 0 transition of the trigger bit triggers an event.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EVNTEN, bit [2]

Enables the generation of an event stream from CNTPCT as seen from EL2.

`0b0` Disables the event stream.

`0b1` Enables the event stream.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

PL1PCEN, bit [1]

Traps Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to the physical timer registers to Hyp mode.

`0b0` Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to the CNTP_CTL, CNTP_CVAL, and CNTP_TVAL are trapped to Hyp mode, unless the it is trapped by CNTKCTL.PL0PTEN.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

If EL3 is implemented and EL2 is not implemented, behavior is as if this bit is 1 other than for the purpose of a direct read.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

PL1PCTEN, bit [0]

Traps Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to the physical counter register to Hyp mode.

`0b0` Non-secure EL0 and EL1 accesses to the CNTPCT are trapped to Hyp mode, unless it is trapped by CNTKCTL.PL0PCTEN.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

If EL3 is implemented and EL2 is not implemented, behavior is as if this bit is 1 other than for the purpose of a direct read.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTHCTL

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1110	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    R[t] = CNTHCTL;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = CNTHCTL;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1110	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTHCTL = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CNTHCTL = R[t];
```


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G8.7.3 CNTHP_CTL, Counter-timer Hyp Physical Timer Control register

The CNTHP_CTL characteristics are:

Purpose

Control register for the Hyp mode physical timer.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTHP_CTL bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTHP_CTL_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHP_CTL are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

CNTHP_CTL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

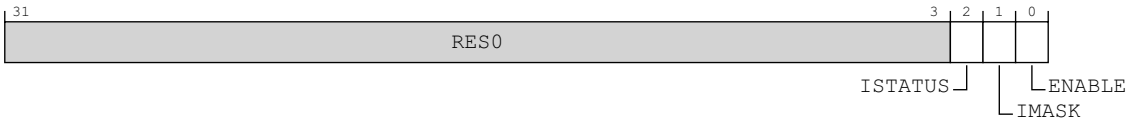

Bits [31:3]

Reserved, RES0.

ISTATUS, bit [2]

The status of the timer. This bit indicates whether the timer condition is met:

`0b0` Timer condition is not met.

`0b1` Timer condition is met.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 1, ISTATUS indicates whether the timer condition is met. ISTATUS takes no account of the value of the IMASK bit. If the value of ISTATUS is 1 and the value of IMASK is 0 then the timer interrupt is asserted.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 0, the ISTATUS field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Access to this field is RO.

IMASK, bit [1]

Timer interrupt mask bit. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer interrupt is not masked by the IMASK bit.

`0b1` Timer interrupt is masked by the IMASK bit.

For more information, see the description of the ISTATUS bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ENABLE, bit [0]

Enables the timer. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer disabled.

`0b1` Timer enabled.

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Setting this bit to 0 disables the timer output signal, but the timer value accessible from CNTHP_TVAL continues to count down.

Note

Disabling the output signal might be a power-saving option.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, when the PE resets into EL2 or EL3, On a Warm reset,this field resets to `0`.

Accessing CNTHP_CTL

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1110	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = CNTHP_CTL;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        R[t] = CNTHP_CTL;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1110	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTHP_CTL = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CNTHP_CTL = R[t];
```


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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        R[t] = CNTHPS_CTL_EL2<31:0>;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        R[t] = CNTHP_CTL_EL2<31:0>;
    else
        R[t] = CNTP_CTL;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = CNTP_CTL_NS;
    else
        R[t] = CNTP_CTL;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = CNTP_CTL_NS;
    else
        R[t] = CNTP_CTL;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = CNTP_CTL_S;
    else
        R[t] = CNTP_CTL_NS;
```


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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CTL_EL2 = R[t];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CTL_EL2 = R[t];
    else
        CNTP_CTL = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        CNTP_CTL_NS = R[t];
    else
        CNTP_CTL = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        CNTP_CTL_NS = R[t];
    else
        CNTP_CTL = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        CNTP_CTL_S = R[t];
    else
        CNTP_CTL_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.7.4 CNTHP_CVAL, Counter-timer Hyp Physical CompareValue register

The CNTHP_CVAL characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the compare value for the Hyp mode physical timer.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTHP_CVAL bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTHP_CVAL_EL2[63:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHP_CVAL are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

CNTHP_CVAL is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

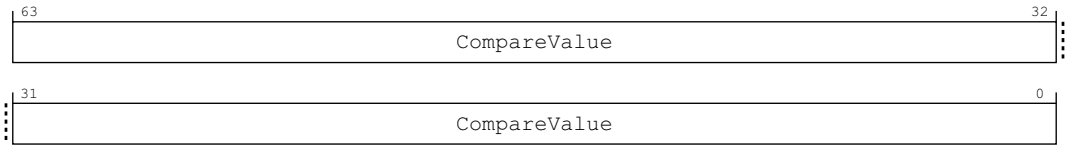

CompareValue, bits [63:0]

Holds the EL2 physical timer CompareValue.

When CNTHP_CTL.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTPCT - CompareValue) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that CompareValue acts like a 64-bit upcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTHP_CTL.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTHP_CTL.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTHP_CTL.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTPCT continues to count.

If the Generic counter is implemented at a size less than 64 bits, then this field is permitted to be implemented at the same width as the counter, and the upper bits are RES0.

The value of this field is treated as zero-extended in all counter calculations.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTHP_CVAL

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b1110	0b0110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTHP_CVAL<63:32>, CNTHP_CVAL<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTHP_CVAL<63:32>, CNTHP_CVAL<31:0>);
```

MCRR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b1110	0b0110

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTHP_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CNTHP_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
```

MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b1110	0b0010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x04);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
```


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```
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2<63:32>, CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2<31:0>);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTHP_CVAL_EL2<63:32>, CNTHP_CVAL_EL2<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTP_CVAL<63:32>, CNTP_CVAL<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTP_CVAL_NS<63:32>, CNTP_CVAL_NS<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTP_CVAL<63:32>, CNTP_CVAL<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTP_CVAL_NS<63:32>, CNTP_CVAL_NS<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTP_CVAL<63:32>, CNTP_CVAL<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTP_CVAL_S<63:32>, CNTP_CVAL_S<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTP_CVAL_NS<63:32>, CNTP_CVAL_NS<31:0>);
```

MCRR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b1110	0b0010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x04);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 = R[t2]:R[t];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        CNTP_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        CNTP_CVAL_NS = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        CNTP_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        CNTP_CVAL_NS = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        CNTP_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        CNTP_CVAL_S = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_NS = R[t2]:R[t];
```


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G8.7.5 CNTHP_TVAL, Counter-timer Hyp Physical Timer TimerValue register

The CNTHP_TVAL characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the timer value for the Hyp mode physical timer.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTHP_TVAL bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTHP_TVAL_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHP_TVAL are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3.

Attributes

CNTHP_TVAL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
TimerValue

TimerValue, bits [31:0]

The TimerValue view of the EL2 physical timer.

On a read of this register:

- If CNTHP_CTL.ENABLE is 0, the value returned is UNKNOWN.
- If CNTHP_CTL.ENABLE is 1, the value returned is (CNTHP_CVAL - CNTPCT).

On a write of this register, CNTHP_CVAL is set to (CNTPCT + TimerValue), where TimerValue is treated as a signed 32-bit integer.

When CNTHP_CTL.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTPCT - CNTHP_CVAL) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that TimerValue acts like a 32-bit downcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTHP_CTL.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTHP_CTL.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTHP_CTL.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTPCT continues to count, so the TimerValue view appears to continue to count down.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTHP_TVAL

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1110	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if CNTHP_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
        R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    else
        R[t] = (CNTHP_CVAL - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        if CNTHP_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTHP_CVAL - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b100	0b1110	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTHP_CVAL = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CNTHP_CVAL = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
```

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
```


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```
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        if CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if CNTHP_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1'
&& CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == '1' && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' then
        if CNTP_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTPOFF_EL2))<31:0>;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if SCR.NS == '1' then
            if CNTP_CTL_NS.ENABLE == '0' then
                R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
            else
                R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL_NS - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
        else
            if CNTP_CTL_S.ENABLE == '0' then
                R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
            else
                R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL_S - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    else
        if CNTP_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1'
&& CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == '1' then
        if CNTP_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTPOFF_EL2))<31:0>;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if CNTP_CTL_NS.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL_NS - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    else
        if CNTP_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
```


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```
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if CNTP_CTL_NS.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL_NS - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    else
        if CNTP_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        if CNTP_CTL_S.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL_S - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    else
        if CNTP_CTL_NS.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL_NS - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1'
&& CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == '1' && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' then
        CNTP_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTPOFF_EL2;
```


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```
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if SCR.NS == '1' then
            CNTP_CVAL_NS = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
        else
            CNTP_CVAL_S = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        CNTP_CVAL = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1'
&& CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == '1' then
        CNTP_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTPOFF_EL2;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        CNTP_CVAL_NS = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        CNTP_CVAL = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        CNTP_CVAL_NS = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        CNTP_CVAL = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        CNTP_CVAL_S = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_NS = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
```


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G8.7.6 CNTHPS_CTL, Counter-timer Secure Physical Timer Control Register (EL2)

The CNTHPS_CTL characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides AArch32 access from EL0 to the Secure EL2 physical timer.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTHPS_CTL bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTHPS_CTL_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_SEL2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHPS_CTL are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTHPS_CTL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

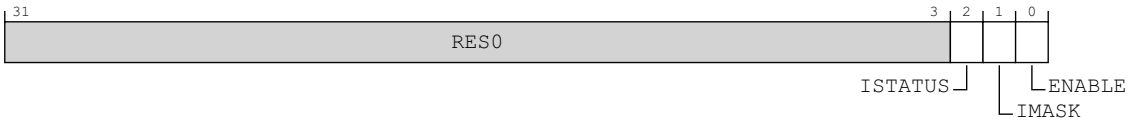

Bits [31:3]

Reserved, RES0.

ISTATUS, bit [2]

The status of the timer. This bit indicates whether the timer condition is met:

`0b0` Timer condition is not met.

`0b1` Timer condition is met.

When the value of the CNTHPS_CTL.ENABLE bit is 1, ISTATUS indicates whether the timer condition is met. ISTATUS takes no account of the value of the IMASK bit. If the value of ISTATUS is 1 and the value of IMASK is 0 then the timer interrupt is asserted.

When the value of the CNTHPS_CTL.ENABLE bit is 0, the ISTATUS field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Access to this field is RO.

IMASK, bit [1]

Timer interrupt mask bit. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer interrupt is not masked by the IMASK bit.

`0b1` Timer interrupt is masked by the IMASK bit.

For more information, see the description of the ISTATUS bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ENABLE, bit [0]

Enables the timer. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer disabled.

`0b1` Timer enabled.

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Setting this bit to 0 disables the timer output signal, but the timer value accessible from CNTHPS_TVAL_EL2 continues to count down.

Note

Disabling the output signal might be a power-saving option.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTHPS_CTL

This register is accessed using the encoding for CNTP_CTL.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        R[t] = CNTHPS_CTL_EL2<31:0>;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        R[t] = CNTHP_CTL_EL2<31:0>;
    else
        R[t] = CNTP_CTL;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = CNTP_CTL_NS;
    else
```


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```
        R[t] = CNTP_CTL;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = CNTP_CTL_NS;
    else
        R[t] = CNTP_CTL;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = CNTP_CTL_S;
    else
        R[t] = CNTP_CTL_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CTL_EL2 = R[t];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CTL_EL2 = R[t];
    else
        CNTP_CTL = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        CNTP_CTL_NS = R[t];
    else
        CNTP_CTL = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        CNTP_CTL_NS = R[t];
    else
```


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```
        CNTP_CTL = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        CNTP_CTL_S = R[t];
    else
        CNTP_CTL_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.7.7 CNTHPS_CVAL, Counter-timer Secure Physical Timer CompareValue Register (EL2)

The CNTHPS_CVAL characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides AArch32 access from EL0 to the compare value for the Secure EL2 physical timer.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTHPS_CVAL bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2[63:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_SEL2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHPS_CVAL are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTHPS_CVAL is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

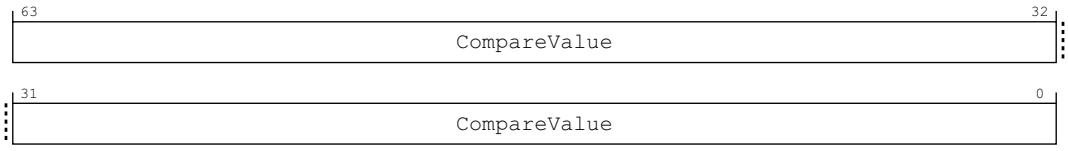

CompareValue, bits [63:0]

Holds the EL2 physical timer CompareValue.

When CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTPCT_EL0 - CompareValue) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that CompareValue acts like a 64-bit upcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTPCT_EL0 continues to count

If the Generic counter is implemented at a size less than 64 bits, then this field is permitted to be implemented at the same width as the counter, and the upper bits are RES0.

The value of this field is treated as zero-extended in all counter calculations.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTHPS_CVAL

This register is accessed using the encoding for CNTP_CVAL.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b1110	0b0010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x04);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2<63:32>, CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2<31:0>);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTHP_CVAL_EL2<63:32>, CNTHP_CVAL_EL2<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTP_CVAL<63:32>, CNTP_CVAL<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTP_CVAL_NS<63:32>, CNTP_CVAL_NS<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTP_CVAL<63:32>, CNTP_CVAL<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTP_CVAL_NS<63:32>, CNTP_CVAL_NS<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTP_CVAL<63:32>, CNTP_CVAL<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTP_CVAL_S<63:32>, CNTP_CVAL_S<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTP_CVAL_NS<63:32>, CNTP_CVAL_NS<31:0>);
```


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MCRR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b1110	0b0010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x04);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 = R[t2]:R[t];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        CNTP_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        CNTP_CVAL_NS = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        CNTP_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        CNTP_CVAL_NS = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        CNTP_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        CNTP_CVAL_S = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_NS = R[t2]:R[t];
```


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G8.7.8 CNTHPS_TVAL, Counter-timer Secure Physical Timer TimerValue Register (EL2)

The CNTHPS_TVAL characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides AArch32 access from EL0 to the timer value for the Secure EL2 physical timer.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTHPS_TVAL bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTHPS_TVAL_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_SEL2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHPS_TVAL are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTHPS_TVAL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
TimerValue

TimerValue, bits [31:0]

The TimerValue view of the EL2 physical timer.

On a read of this register:

- If CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 0, the value returned is UNKNOWN.
- If CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 1, the value returned is (CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 - CNTPCT_EL0).

On a write of this register, CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 is set to (CNTPCT_EL0 + TimerValue), where TimerValue is treated as a signed 32-bit integer.

When CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTPCT_EL0 - CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that TimerValue acts like a 32-bit downcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTPCT_EL0 continues to count, so the TimerValue view appears to continue to count down.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTHPS_TVAL

This register is accessed using the encoding for CNTP_TVAL.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

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MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        if CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if CNTHP_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1'
&& CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == '1' && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' then
        if CNTP_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTPOFF_EL2))<31:0>;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if SCR.NS == '1' then
            if CNTP_CTL_NS.ENABLE == '0' then
                R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
            else
                R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL_NS - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
        else
            if CNTP_CTL_S.ENABLE == '0' then
                R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
            else
                R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL_S - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    else
        if CNTP_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1'
&& CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == '1' then
        if CNTP_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTPOFF_EL2))<31:0>;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if CNTP_CTL_NS.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL_NS - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    else
        if CNTP_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if CNTP_CTL_NS.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL_NS - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    else
        if CNTP_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        if CNTP_CTL_S.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL_S - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    else
        if CNTP_CTL_NS.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL_NS - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1'
&& CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == '1' && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' then
        CNTP_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTPOFF_EL2;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if SCR.NS == '1' then
            CNTP_CVAL_NS = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
        else
            CNTP_CVAL_S = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        CNTP_CVAL = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1'
&& CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == '1' then
        CNTP_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTPOFF_EL2;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        CNTP_CVAL_NS = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        CNTP_CVAL = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        CNTP_CVAL_NS = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        CNTP_CVAL = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        CNTP_CVAL_S = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_NS = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
```


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G8.7.9 CNTHV_CTL, Counter-timer Virtual Timer Control register (EL2)

The CNTHV_CTL characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides AArch32 access to the control register for the EL2 virtual timer.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTHV_CTL bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTHV_CTL_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_VHE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHV_CTL are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTHV_CTL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

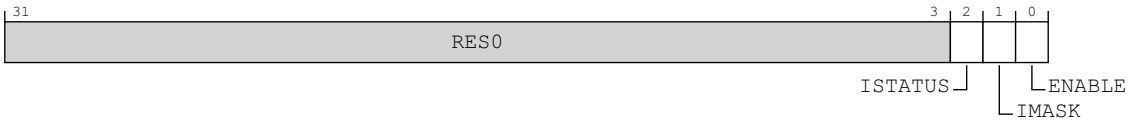

Bits [31:3]

Reserved, RES0.

ISTATUS, bit [2]

The status of the timer. This bit indicates whether the timer condition is met:

`0b0` Timer condition is not met.

`0b1` Timer condition is met.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 1, ISTATUS indicates whether the timer condition is met. ISTATUS takes no account of the value of the IMASK bit. If the value of ISTATUS is 1 and the value of IMASK is 0 then the timer interrupt is asserted.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 0, the ISTATUS field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Access to this field is RO.

IMASK, bit [1]

Timer interrupt mask bit. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer interrupt is not masked by the IMASK bit.

`0b1` Timer interrupt is masked by the IMASK bit.

For more information, see the description of the ISTATUS bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ENABLE, bit [0]

Enables the timer. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer disabled.

`0b1` Timer enabled.

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Setting this bit to 0 disables the timer output signal, but the timer value accessible from CNTHV_TVAL continues to count down.

Note

Disabling the output signal might be a power-saving option.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTHV_CTL

This register is accessed using the encoding for CNTV_CTL.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        R[t] = CNTHVS_CTL_EL2<31:0>;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        R[t] = CNTHV_CTL_EL2<31:0>;
    else
        R[t] = CNTV_CTL;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = CNTV_CTL;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = CNTV_CTL;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = CNTV_CTL;
```


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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CTL_EL2 = R[t];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CTL_EL2 = R[t];
    else
        CNTV_CTL = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    else
        CNTV_CTL = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTV_CTL = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTV_CTL = R[t];
```


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G8.7.10 CNTHV_CVAL, Counter-timer Virtual Timer CompareValue register (EL2)

The CNTHV_CVAL characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides AArch32 access to the compare value for the EL2 virtual timer.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTHV_CVAL bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTHV_CVAL_EL2[63:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_VHE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHV_CVAL are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTHV_CVAL is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

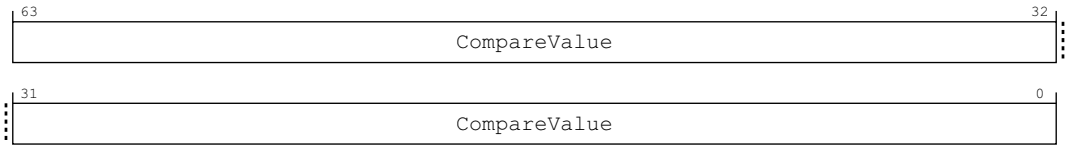

CompareValue, bits [63:0]

Holds the EL2 virtual timer CompareValue.

When CNTHV_CTL.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTVCT - CompareValue) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that CompareValue acts like a 64-bit upcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTHV_CTL.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTHV_CTL.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTHV_CTL.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTVCT continues to count.

If the Generic counter is implemented at a size less than 64 bits, then this field is permitted to be implemented at the same width as the counter, and the upper bits are RES0.

The value of this field is treated as zero-extended in all counter calculations.

Accessing CNTHV_CVAL

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b1110	0b0011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        else
```


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```
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x04);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2<63:32>, CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2<31:0>);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTHV_CVAL_EL2<63:32>, CNTHV_CVAL_EL2<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTV_CVAL<63:32>, CNTV_CVAL<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTV_CVAL<63:32>, CNTV_CVAL<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTV_CVAL<63:32>, CNTV_CVAL<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTV_CVAL<63:32>, CNTV_CVAL<31:0>);
```

MCRR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b1110	0b0011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x04);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 = R[t2]:R[t];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        CNTV_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
```


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```
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    else
        CNTV_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTV_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTV_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
```


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G8.7.11 CNTHV_TVAL, Counter-timer Virtual Timer TimerValue register (EL2)

The CNTHV_TVAL characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides AArch32 access to the timer value for the EL2 virtual timer.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTHV_TVAL bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTHV_TVAL_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_VHE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHV_TVAL are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTHV_TVAL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
TimerValue

TimerValue, bits [31:0]

The TimerValue view of the EL2 virtual timer.

On a read of this register:

- If CNTHV_CTL.ENABLE is 0, the value returned is UNKNOWN.
- If CNTHV_CTL.ENABLE is 1, the value returned is (CNTHV_CVAL - CNTVCT).

On a write of this register, CNTHV_CVAL is set to (CNTVCT + TimerValue), where TimerValue is treated as a signed 32-bit integer.

When CNTHV_CTL.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTVCT - CNTHV_CVAL) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that TimerValue acts like a 32-bit downcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTHV_CTL.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTHV_CTL.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTHV_CTL.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTVCT continues to count, so the TimerValue view appears to continue to count down.

Accessing CNTHV_TVAL

This register is accessed using the encoding for CNTV_TVAL.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
```


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```
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        if CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if CNTHV_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    else
        if CNTV_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2))<31:0>;
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF))<31:0>;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    else
        if CNTV_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2))<31:0>;
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF))<31:0>;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if CNTV_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
        R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    else
        R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF))<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CNTV_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
        R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) then
        R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF))<31:0>;
    else
        R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
```


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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        if HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            CNTV_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF_EL2;
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            CNTV_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF;
        else
            CNTV_CVAL = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    else
        if HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            CNTV_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF_EL2;
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            CNTV_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF;
        else
            CNTV_CVAL = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTV_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HaveEL(EL2) then
        CNTV_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF;
    else
        CNTV_CVAL = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
```


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G8.7.12 CNTHVS_CTL, Counter-timer Secure Virtual Timer Control Register (EL2)

The CNTHVS_CTL characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides AArch32 access from EL0 to the Secure EL2 virtual timer.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTHVS_CTL bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTHVS_CTL_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_SEL2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHVS_CTL are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTHVS_CTL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

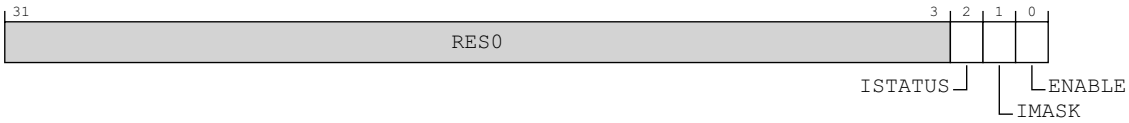

Bits [31:3]

Reserved, RES0.

ISTATUS, bit [2]

The status of the timer. This bit indicates whether the timer condition is met:

`0b0` Timer condition is not met.

`0b1` Timer condition is met.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 1, ISTATUS indicates whether the timer condition is met. ISTATUS takes no account of the value of the IMASK bit. If the value of ISTATUS is 1 and the value of IMASK is 0 then the timer interrupt is asserted.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 0, the ISTATUS field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Access to this field is RO.

IMASK, bit [1]

Timer interrupt mask bit. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer interrupt is not masked by the IMASK bit.

`0b1` Timer interrupt is masked by the IMASK bit.

For more information, see the description of the ISTATUS bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ENABLE, bit [0]

Enables the timer. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer disabled.

`0b1` Timer enabled.

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Setting this bit to 0 disables the timer output signal, but the timer value accessible from CNTHVS_TVAL continues to count down.

Note

Disabling the output signal might be a power-saving option.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTHVS_CTL

This register is accessed using the encoding for CNTV_CTL.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        R[t] = CNTHVS_CTL_EL2<31:0>;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        R[t] = CNTHV_CTL_EL2<31:0>;
    else
        R[t] = CNTV_CTL;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = CNTV_CTL;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = CNTV_CTL;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = CNTV_CTL;
```


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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CTL_EL2 = R[t];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CTL_EL2 = R[t];
    else
        CNTV_CTL = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    else
        CNTV_CTL = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTV_CTL = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTV_CTL = R[t];
```


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G8.7.13 CNTHVS_CVAL, Counter-timer Secure Virtual Timer CompareValue Register (EL2)

The CNTHVS_CVAL characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides AArch32 access to the compare value for the Secure EL2 virtual timer.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTHVS_CVAL bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2[63:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_SEL2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHVS_CVAL are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTHVS_CVAL is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

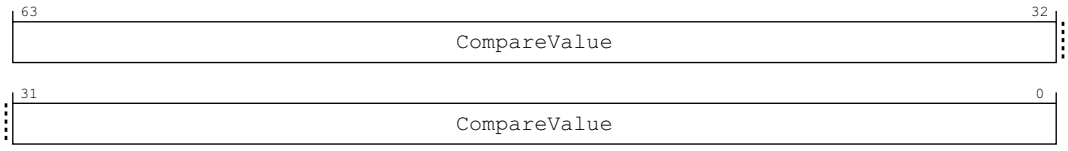

CompareValue, bits [63:0]

Holds the EL2 virtual timer CompareValue.

When CNTHVS_CTL.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTVCT - CompareValue) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that CompareValue acts like a 64-bit upcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTHVS_CTL.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTHVS_CTL.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTHVS_CTL.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTVCT continues to count.

If the Generic counter is implemented at a size less than 64 bits, then this field is permitted to be implemented at the same width as the counter, and the upper bits are RES0.

The value of this field is treated as zero-extended in all counter calculations.

Accessing CNTHVS_CVAL

This register is accessed using the encoding for CNTV_CVAL.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b1110	0b0011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
```


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```
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x04);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2<63:32>, CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2<31:0>);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTHV_CVAL_EL2<63:32>, CNTHV_CVAL_EL2<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTV_CVAL<63:32>, CNTV_CVAL<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTV_CVAL<63:32>, CNTV_CVAL<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTV_CVAL<63:32>, CNTV_CVAL<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTV_CVAL<63:32>, CNTV_CVAL<31:0>);
```

MCRR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b1110	0b0011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x04);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 = R[t2]:R[t];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 = R[t2]:R[t];
```


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```
    else
        CNTV_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    else
        CNTV_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTV_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTV_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
```


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G8.7.14 CNTHVS_TVAL, Counter-timer Secure Virtual Timer TimerValue Register (EL2)

The CNTHVS_TVAL characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides AArch32 access to the timer value for the Secure EL2 virtual timer.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTHVS_TVAL bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTHVS_TVAL_EL2[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_SEL2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTHVS_TVAL are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTHVS_TVAL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
TimerValue

TimerValue, bits [31:0]

The TimerValue view of the EL2 virtual timer.

On a read of this register:

- If CNTHVS_CTL.ENABLE is 0, the value returned is UNKNOWN.
- If CNTHVS_CTL.ENABLE is 1, the value returned is (CNTHVS_CVAL - CNTVCT).

On a write of this register, CNTHVS_CVAL is set to (CNTVCT + TimerValue), where TimerValue is treated as a signed 32-bit integer.

When CNTHVS_CTL.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTVCT - CNTHVS_CVAL) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that TimerValue acts like a 32-bit downcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTHVS_CTL.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTHVS_CTL.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTHVS_CTL.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTVCT continues to count, so the TimerValue view appears to continue to count down.

Accessing CNTHVS_TVAL

This register is accessed using the encoding for CNTV_TVAL.

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
```


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```
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        if CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if CNTHV_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    else
        if CNTV_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2))<31:0>;
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF))<31:0>;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    else
        if CNTV_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2))<31:0>;
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF))<31:0>;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if CNTV_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
        R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    else
        R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF))<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CNTV_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
        R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) then
        R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF))<31:0>;
    else
        R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
```


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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        if HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            CNTV_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF_EL2;
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            CNTV_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF;
        else
            CNTV_CVAL = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    else
        if HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            CNTV_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF_EL2;
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            CNTV_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF;
        else
            CNTV_CVAL = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTV_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HaveEL(EL2) then
        CNTV_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF;
    else
        CNTV_CVAL = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
```


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G8.7.15 CNTKCTL, Counter-timer Kernel Control register

The CNTKCTL characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the generation of an event stream from the virtual counter, and access from EL0 modes to the physical counter, virtual counter, EL1 physical timers, and the virtual timer.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTKCTL bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTKCTL_EL1[31:0].

This register is present only when EL1 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTKCTL are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTKCTL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

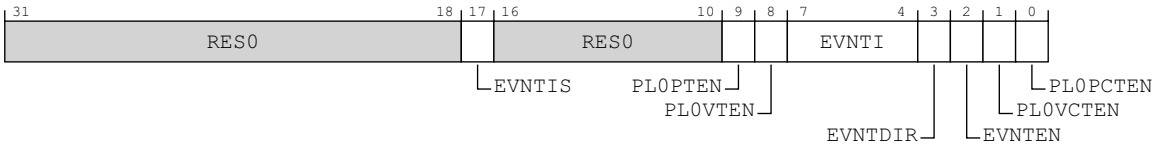

Bits [31:18]

Reserved, RES0.

EVNTIS, bit [17]

When FEAT_ECV is implemented:

Controls the scale of the generation of the event stream.

`0b0` The CNTKCTL.EVNTI field applies to CNTVCT[15:0].

`0b1` The CNTKCTL.EVNTI field applies to CNTVCT[23:8].

This control applies regardless of the value of the CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [16:10]

Reserved, RES0.

PL0PTEN, bit [9]

Traps PL0 accesses to the physical timer registers to Undefined mode.

`0b0` PL0 accesses to the CNTP_CTL, CNTP_CVAL, and CNTP_TVAL registers are trapped to Undefined mode.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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PL0VTEN, bit [8]

Traps PL0 accesses to the virtual timer registers to Undefined mode.

`0b0` PL0 accesses to the CNTV_CTL, CNTV_CVAL, and CNTV_TVAL registers are trapped to Undefined mode.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EVNTI, bits [7:4]

Selects which bit of CNTVCT, as seen from EL1, is the trigger for the event stream generated from that counter when that stream is enabled.

If FEAT_ECV is implemented, and CNTKCTL.EVNTIS is 1, this field selects a trigger bit in the range 8 to 23 of CNTVCT.

Otherwise, this field selects a trigger bit in the range 0 to 15 of CNTVCT.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EVNTDIR, bit [3]

Controls which transition of the CNTVCT trigger bit, as seen from EL1 and defined by EVNTI, generates an event when the event stream is enabled.

`0b0` A 0 to 1 transition of the trigger bit triggers an event.

`0b1` A 1 to 0 transition of the trigger bit triggers an event.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EVNTEN, bit [2]

Enables the generation of an event stream from CNTVCT as seen from EL1.

`0b0` Disables the event stream.

`0b1` Enables the event stream.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

PL0VCTEN, bit [1]

Traps PL0 accesses to the frequency register and virtual counter register to Undefined mode.

`0b0` PL0 accesses to the CNTVCT are trapped to Undefined mode.
PL0 accesses to the CNTFRQ register are trapped to Undefined mode, if CNTKCTL.PL0PCTEN is also 0.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

PL0PCTEN, bit [0]

Traps PL0 accesses to the frequency register and physical counter register to Undefined mode.

`0b0` PL0 accesses to the CNTPCT are trapped to Undefined mode.
PL0 accesses to the CNTFRQ register are trapped to Undefined mode, if CNTKCTL.PL0VCTEN is also 0.

`0b1` This control does not cause any instructions to be trapped.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing CNTKCTL

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    R[t] = CNTKCTL;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = CNTKCTL;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = CNTKCTL;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0001	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    CNTKCTL = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTKCTL = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTKCTL = R[t];
```


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G8.7.16 CNTP_CTL, Counter-timer Physical Timer Control register

The CNTP_CTL characteristics are:

Purpose

Control register for the EL1 physical timer.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTP_CTL bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTP_CTL_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTP_CTL are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTP_CTL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

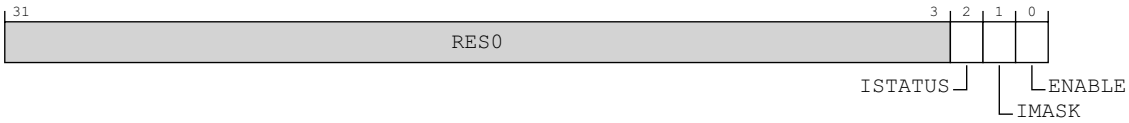

Bits [31:3]

Reserved, RES0.

ISTATUS, bit [2]

The status of the timer. This bit indicates whether the timer condition is met:

`0b0` Timer condition is not met.

`0b1` Timer condition is met.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 1, ISTATUS indicates whether the timer condition is met. ISTATUS takes no account of the value of the IMASK bit. If the value of ISTATUS is 1 and the value of IMASK is 0 then the timer interrupt is asserted.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 0, the ISTATUS field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Access to this field is RO.

IMASK, bit [1]

Timer interrupt mask bit. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer interrupt is not masked by the IMASK bit.

`0b1` Timer interrupt is masked by the IMASK bit.

For more information, see the description of the ISTATUS bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ENABLE, bit [0]

Enables the timer. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer disabled.

`0b1` Timer enabled.

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Setting this bit to 0 disables the timer output signal, but the timer value accessible from CNTP_TVAL continues to count down.

Note

Disabling the output signal might be a power-saving option.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to 0.

Accessing CNTP_CTL

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        R[t] = CNTHPS_CTL_EL2<31:0>;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        R[t] = CNTHP_CTL_EL2<31:0>;
    else
        R[t] = CNTP_CTL;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = CNTP_CTL_NS;
    else
        R[t] = CNTP_CTL;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
```


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```
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        R[t] = CNTP_CTL_NS;
    else
        R[t] = CNTP_CTL;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        R[t] = CNTP_CTL_S;
    else
        R[t] = CNTP_CTL_NS;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0010	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CTL_EL2 = R[t];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CTL_EL2 = R[t];
    else
        CNTP_CTL = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        CNTP_CTL_NS = R[t];
    else
        CNTP_CTL = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        CNTP_CTL_NS = R[t];
    else
        CNTP_CTL = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
```


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```
if SCR.NS == '0' then
    CNTP_CTL_S = R[t];
else
    CNTP_CTL_NS = R[t];
```


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G8.7.17 CNTP_CVAL, Counter-timer Physical Timer CompareValue register

The CNTP_CVAL characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the compare value for the EL1 physical timer.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTP_CVAL bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTP_CVAL_EL0[63:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTP_CVAL are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTP_CVAL is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

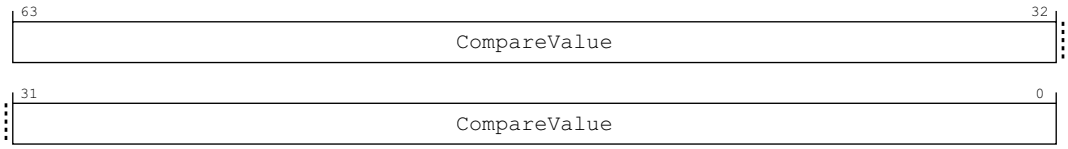

CompareValue, bits [63:0]

Holds the EL1 physical timer CompareValue.

When CNTP_CTL.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTPCT - CompareValue) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that CompareValue acts like a 64-bit upcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTP_CTL.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTP_CTL.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTP_CTL.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTPCT continues to count.

If the Generic counter is implemented at a size less than 64 bits, then this field is permitted to be implemented at the same width as the counter, and the upper bits are RES0.

The value of this field is treated as zero-extended in all counter calculations.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTP_CVAL

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b1110	0b0010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
```


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```
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x04);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2<63:32>, CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2<31:0>);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTHP_CVAL_EL2<63:32>, CNTHP_CVAL_EL2<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTP_CVAL<63:32>, CNTP_CVAL<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTP_CVAL_NS<63:32>, CNTP_CVAL_NS<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTP_CVAL<63:32>, CNTP_CVAL<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTP_CVAL_NS<63:32>, CNTP_CVAL_NS<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTP_CVAL<63:32>, CNTP_CVAL<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTP_CVAL_S<63:32>, CNTP_CVAL_S<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTP_CVAL_NS<63:32>, CNTP_CVAL_NS<31:0>);
```

MCRR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b1110	0b0010

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x04);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
```


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```
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 = R[t2]:R[t];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        CNTP_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        CNTP_CVAL_NS = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        CNTP_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        CNTP_CVAL_NS = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        CNTP_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        CNTP_CVAL_S = R[t2]:R[t];
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_NS = R[t2]:R[t];
```


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G8.7.18 CNTP_TVAL, Counter-timer Physical Timer TimerValue register

The CNTP_TVAL characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the timer value for the EL1 physical timer.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTP_TVAL bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTP_TVAL_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTP_TVAL are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTP_TVAL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
TimerValue

TimerValue, bits [31:0]

The TimerValue view of the EL1 physical timer.

On a read of this register:

- If CNTP_CTL.ENABLE is 0, the value returned is UNKNOWN.
- If CNTP_CTL.ENABLE is 1, the value returned is (CNTP_CVAL - CNTPCT).

On a write of this register, CNTP_CVAL is set to (CNTPCT + TimerValue), where TimerValue is treated as a signed 32-bit integer.

When CNTP_CTL.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTPCT - CNTP_CVAL) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that TimerValue acts like a 32-bit downcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTP_CTL.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTP_CTL.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTP_CTL.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTPCT continues to count, so the TimerValue view appears to continue to count down.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTP_TVAL

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
```


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```
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        if CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if CNTHP_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1'
&& CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == '1' && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' then
        if CNTP_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTPOFF_EL2))<31:0>;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if SCR.NS == '1' then
            if CNTP_CTL_NS.ENABLE == '0' then
                R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
            else
                R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL_NS - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
        else
            if CNTP_CTL_S.ENABLE == '0' then
                R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
            else
                R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL_S - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    else
        if CNTP_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1'
&& CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == '1' then
        if CNTP_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTPOFF_EL2))<31:0>;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
```


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```
        if CNTP_CTL_NS.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL_NS - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    else
        if CNTP_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if CNTP_CTL_NS.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL_NS - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    else
        if CNTP_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        if CNTP_CTL_S.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL_S - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    else
        if CNTP_CTL_NS.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTP_CVAL_NS - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
```

MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0010	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0PTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
```


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```
        CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHP_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1'
&& CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == '1' && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' then
        CNTP_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTPOFF_EL2;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        if SCR.NS == '1' then
            CNTP_CVAL_NS = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
        else
            CNTP_CVAL_S = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        CNTP_CVAL = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x03);
    elsif IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1'
&& CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == '1' then
        CNTP_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTPOFF_EL2;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        CNTP_CVAL_NS = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        CNTP_CVAL = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        CNTP_CVAL_NS = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        CNTP_CVAL = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        CNTP_CVAL_S = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        CNTP_CVAL_NS = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
```


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G8.7.19 CNTPCT, Counter-timer Physical Count register

The CNTPCT characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the 64-bit physical count value.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTPCT bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTPCT_EL0[63:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTPCT are UNDEFINED.

All reads to the CNTPCT occur in program order relative to reads to CNTPCTSS or CNTPCT.

Attributes

CNTPCT is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

63 … 32	31 … 0
Physical count value	Physical count value

Bits [63:0]

Physical count value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTPCT

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b1110	0b0000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PCTEN ==
'0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x04);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0PCTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCTEN == '0' then
```


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```
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCTEN ==
'0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PCTEN ==
'0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCTEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1'
&& CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == '1' && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt() - CNTPOFF_EL2);
        else
            (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt());
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCTEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1'
&& CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == '1' then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt() - CNTPOFF_EL2);
        else
            (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt());
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt());
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt());
```


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G8.7.20 CNTPCTSS, Counter-timer Self-Synchronized Physical Count register

The CNTPCTSS characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the 64-bit physical count value.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTPCTSS bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTPCTSS_EL0[63:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_ECV is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTPCTSS are UNDEFINED.

All reads to the CNTPCTSS occur in program order relative to reads to CNTPCT or CNTPCTSS.

This register is a self-synchronised view of the CNTPCT counter, and cannot be read speculatively.

Attributes

CNTPCTSS is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

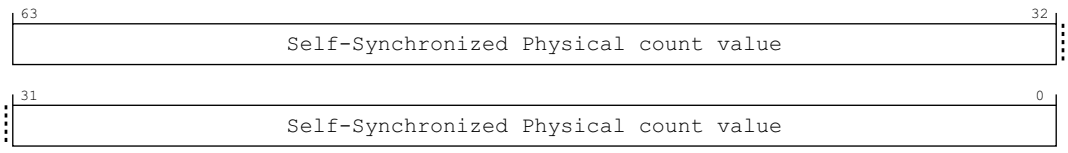

Bits [63:0]

Self-Synchronized Physical count value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTPCTSS

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b1110	0b1000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0PCTEN ==
'0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x04);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0PCTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
```


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```
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '10' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCTEN ==
'0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0PCTEN ==
'0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCTEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1'
&& CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == '1' && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt() - CNTPOFF_EL2);
        else
            (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt());
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1PCTEN == '0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL.PL1PCTEN == '0' then
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x04);
    else
        if IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_ECV) && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1'
&& CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == '1' then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt() - CNTPOFF_EL2);
        else
            (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt());
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt());
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt());
```


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G8.7.21 CNTV_CTL, Counter-timer Virtual Timer Control register

The CNTV_CTL characteristics are:

Purpose

Control register for the virtual timer.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTV_CTL bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTV_CTL_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTV_CTL are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTV_CTL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

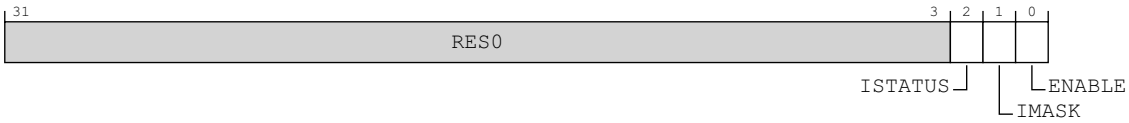

Bits [31:3]

Reserved, RES0.

ISTATUS, bit [2]

The status of the timer. This bit indicates whether the timer condition is met:

`0b0` Timer condition is not met.

`0b1` Timer condition is met.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 1, ISTATUS indicates whether the timer condition is met. ISTATUS takes no account of the value of the IMASK bit. If the value of ISTATUS is 1 and the value of IMASK is 0 then the timer interrupt is asserted.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 0, the ISTATUS field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Access to this field is RO.

IMASK, bit [1]

Timer interrupt mask bit. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer interrupt is not masked by the IMASK bit.

`0b1` Timer interrupt is masked by the IMASK bit.

For more information, see the description of the ISTATUS bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ENABLE, bit [0]

Enables the timer. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer disabled.

`0b1` Timer enabled.

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Setting this bit to 0 disables the timer output signal, but the timer value accessible from CNTV_TVAL continues to count down.

Note

Disabling the output signal might be a power-saving option.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to 0.

Accessing CNTV_CTL

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        R[t] = CNTHVS_CTL_EL2<31:0>;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        R[t] = CNTHV_CTL_EL2<31:0>;
    else
        R[t] = CNTV_CTL;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    else
        R[t] = CNTV_CTL;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    R[t] = CNTV_CTL;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    R[t] = CNTV_CTL;
```


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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0011	0b001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CTL_EL2 = R[t];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CTL_EL2 = R[t];
    else
        CNTV_CTL = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    else
        CNTV_CTL = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTV_CTL = R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTV_CTL = R[t];
```


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G8.7.22 CNTV_CVAL, Counter-timer Virtual Timer CompareValue register

The CNTV_CVAL characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the compare value for the virtual timer.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTV_CVAL bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTV_CVAL_EL0[63:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTV_CVAL are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTV_CVAL is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

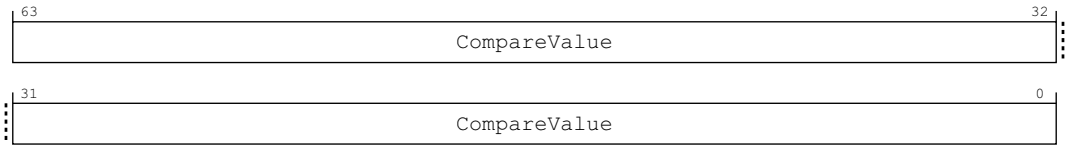

CompareValue, bits [63:0]

Holds the EL1 virtual timer CompareValue.

When CNTV_CTL.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTVCT - CompareValue) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that CompareValue acts like a 64-bit upcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTV_CTL.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTV_CTL.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTV_CTL.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTVCT continues to count.

If the Generic counter is implemented at a size less than 64 bits, then this field is permitted to be implemented at the same width as the counter, and the upper bits are RES0.

The value of this field is treated as zero-extended in all counter calculations.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTV_CVAL

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b1110	0b0011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
```


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```
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x04);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2<63:32>, CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2<31:0>);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTHV_CVAL_EL2<63:32>, CNTHV_CVAL_EL2<31:0>);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTV_CVAL<63:32>, CNTV_CVAL<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTV_CVAL<63:32>, CNTV_CVAL<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTV_CVAL<63:32>, CNTV_CVAL<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTV_CVAL<63:32>, CNTV_CVAL<31:0>);
```

MCRR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b1110	0b0011

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x04);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 = R[t2]:R[t];
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 = R[t2]:R[t];
```


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```
    else
        CNTV_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    else
        CNTV_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTV_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    CNTV_CVAL = R[t2]:R[t];
```


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G8.7.23 CNTV_TVAL, Counter-timer Virtual Timer TimerValue register

The CNTV_TVAL characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the timer value for the virtual timer.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTV_TVAL bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTV_TVAL_EL0[31:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTV_TVAL are UNDEFINED.

Attributes

CNTV_TVAL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
TimerValue

TimerValue, bits [31:0]

The TimerValue view of the virtual timer.

On a read of this register:

- If CNTV_CTL.ENABLE is 0, the value returned is UNKNOWN.
- If CNTV_CTL.ENABLE is 1, the value returned is (CNTV_CVAL - CNTVCT).

On a write of this register, CNTV_CVAL is set to (CNTVCT + TimerValue), where TimerValue is treated as a signed 32-bit integer.

When CNTP_CTL.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTVCT - CNTP_CVAL) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that TimerValue acts like a 32-bit downcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTV_CTL.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTV_CTL.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTV_CTL.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTVCT continues to count, so the TimerValue view appears to continue to count down.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTV_TVAL

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
```


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```
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        if CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        if CNTHV_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
    else
        if CNTV_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2))<31:0>;
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF))<31:0>;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    else
        if CNTV_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
            R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2))<31:0>;
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF))<31:0>;
        else
            R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    if CNTV_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
        R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    else
        R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF))<31:0>;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if CNTV_CTL.ENABLE == '0' then
        R[t] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) then
        R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - (PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF))<31:0>;
    else
        R[t] = (CNTV_CVAL - PhysicalCountInt())<31:0>;
```


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MCR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <CRn>, <CRm>{, {#}<opc2>}

coproc	opc1	CRn	CRm	opc2
0b1111	0b000	0b1110	0b0011	0b000

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x03);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0VTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VTEN == '0'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' &&
IsFeatureImplemented(FEAT_SEL2) then
        CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then
        CNTHV_CVAL_EL2 = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
    else
        if HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            CNTV_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF_EL2;
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            CNTV_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF;
        else
            CNTV_CVAL = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVT == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x03);
    else
        if HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            CNTV_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF_EL2;
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            CNTV_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF;
        else
            CNTV_CVAL = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTV_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HaveEL(EL2) then
        CNTV_CVAL = (SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt()) - CNTVOFF;
    else
        CNTV_CVAL = SignExtend(R[t], 64) + PhysicalCountInt();
```


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G8.7.24 CNTVCT, Counter-timer Virtual Count register

The CNTVCT characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the 64-bit virtual count value. The virtual count value is equal to the physical count value minus the virtual offset visible in CNTVOFF.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTVCT bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTVCT_EL0[63:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTVCT are UNDEFINED.

The value of this register is the same as the value of CNTPCT in the following conditions:

- When EL2 is not implemented.
- When EL2 is implemented and is using AArch64, HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, and this register is read from Non-secure EL0.

All reads to the CNTVCT occur in program order relative to reads to CNTVCTSS or CNTVCT.

Attributes

CNTVCT is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

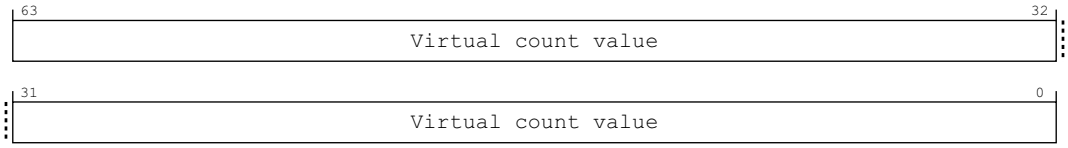

Bits [63:0]

Virtual count value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTVCT

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b1110	0b0001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VCTEN ==
'0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x04);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0VCTEN == '0' then
```


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```
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VCTEN ==
'0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVCT == '1'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    else
        if HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (!EL2Enabled() || HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11') then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2);
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF);
        else
            (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt());
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVCT == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    else
        if HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2);
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF);
        else
            (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt());
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HaveEL(EL2) then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt());
```


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G8.7.25 CNTVCTSS, Counter-timer Self-Synchronized Virtual Count register

The CNTVCTSS characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the 64-bit virtual count value. The virtual count value is equal to the physical count value visible in CNTPCT minus the virtual offset visible in CNTVOFF.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTVCTSS bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTVCTSS_EL0[63:0].

This register is present only when AArch32 is supported and FEAT_ECV is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTVCTSS are UNDEFINED.

All reads to the CNTVCTSS occur in program order relative to reads to CNTVCT or CNTVCTSS.

This register is a self-synchronised view of the CNTVCT counter, and cannot be read speculatively.

Attributes

CNTVCTSS is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

63 … 32
Self-Synchronized Virtual count value

31 … 0
Self-Synchronized Virtual count value

Bits [63:0]

Self-Synchronized Virtual count value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTVCTSS

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b1110	0b1001

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') && CNTKCTL_EL1.EL0VCTEN ==
'0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x04);
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && CNTKCTL.PL0VCTEN == '0' then
        if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
        elsif EL2Enabled() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR.TGE == '1' then
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(0x00);
```


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```
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL0VCTEN ==
'0' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    elsif EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVCT == '1'
then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    else
        if HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && (!EL2Enabled() || HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11') then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2);
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF);
        else
            (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt());
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && CNTHCTL_EL2.EL1TVCT == '1' then
        AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x04);
    else
        if HaveEL(EL2) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2);
        elsif HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF);
        else
            (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt());
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if HaveEL(EL2) then
        (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF);
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = Split64to32(PhysicalCountInt());
```


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G8.7.26 CNTVOFF, Counter-timer Virtual Offset register

The CNTVOFF characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the 64-bit virtual offset. This is the offset between the physical count value visible in CNTPCT and the virtual count value visible in CNTVCT.

Configurations

AArch32 System register CNTVOFF bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register CNTVOFF_EL2[63:0].

This register is present only when EL2 is capable of using AArch32. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTVOFF are UNDEFINED.

If EL2 is not implemented, this register is RES0 from EL3 and the virtual counter uses a fixed virtual offset of zero.

Note

When EL2 is implemented and is using AArch64, if HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}, the virtual counter uses a fixed virtual offset of zero when CNTVCT is read from Non-secure EL0.

Attributes

CNTVOFF is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

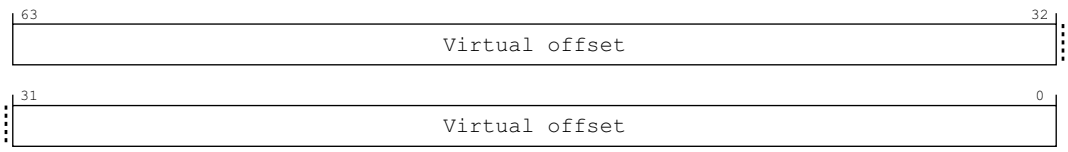

Bits [63:0]

Virtual offset.

If the Generic counter is implemented at a size less than 64 bits, then this field is permitted to be implemented at the same width as the counter, and the upper bits are RES0.

The value of this field is treated as zero-extended in all counter calculations.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing CNTVOFF

Accesses to this register use the following encodings in the System register encoding space:

MRRC{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b1110	0b0100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
```


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```
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTVOFF<63:32>, CNTVOFF<31:0>);
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        (R[t2], R[t]) = (CNTVOFF<63:32>, CNTVOFF<31:0>);
```

MCRR{<c>}{<q>} <coproc>, {#}<opc1>, <Rt>, <Rt2>, <CRm>

coproc	CRm	opc1
0b1111	0b1110	0b0100

```
if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
    UNDEFINED;
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
    CNTVOFF = R[t2]:R[t];
elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
    if SCR.NS == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
    else
        CNTVOFF = R[t2]:R[t];
```


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Part H

External Debug

Chapter H1
About External Debug

This chapter gives an overview of A-profile external debug and specifies the required debug authentication. It contains the following sections:

- *Introduction to external debug* on page H1-9904.
- *External debug* on page H1-9905.
- *Required debug authentication* on page H1-9906.

Note

For information about self-hosted debug, see Chapter D2 *AArch64 Self-hosted Debug* and Chapter G2 *AArch32 Self-hosted Debug*.

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H1.1 Introduction to external debug

The A-profile supports both:

Self-hosted debug

The PE itself hosts a debugger. That is, developers developing software to run on the PE use debugger software running on the same PE.

External debug

The debugger is external to the PE. The debugging might be either on-chip, for example in a second PE, or off-chip, for example a JTAG debugger that accesses the chip through a Debug Access Port.

External debug is particularly useful for:

- Hardware bring-up. That is, debugging during development when a system is first powered up and not all of the software functionality is available.
- PEs that are deeply embedded inside systems.

To support external debug, the Arm architecture defines required features that are called *external debug features.*

Note

An external debugger has a potentially high level of control over and visibility into the PE. The system sets this level using debug authentication. See *Required debug authentication* on page H1-9906.

If the debug authentication level is set too low, agents may be able to bypass elements of the security and privilege models. This includes both off-chip agents and on-chip agents such as unprivileged or Non-secure software.

H1.1.1 Definition and constraints of a debugger in the context of external debug

When the description of external debug in this Part of the manual describes a *debugger* as controlling external debug this debugger might be a second on-chip PE or an off-chip device such as a JTAG debugger using a Debug Access Port (DAP).

If a Debug Access Port is implemented:

- When debug is prohibited at the Debug Access Port, the port must not generate accesses to the external debug interface of the PE.
- When Secure debug is prohibited at the Debug Access Port, the port must not generate Secure accesses to the external debug interface of the PE.
- When Secure accesses are allowed at the Debug Access Port, the port must be able to generate Secure accesses.

If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is not implemented, accesses to the PE are controlled by the external authentication interface functions, `ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled()`, `ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()`, `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()` and `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()`. The external authentication interface functions override MDCR_EL3.{EPMAD, EDAD}.

If FEAT_TRF is implemented, the bus Requester, which may be the Debug Access Port, controls the accesses it makes to the PE and MDCR_EL3.{EPMAD, EDAD} control Non-secure access to registers.

The Debug Access Port is not required to use the same authentication interface as the PE.

Arm recommends the following authentication interface:

- When `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE at the PE, Secure debug is disabled at the DAP.
- When `ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE at the PE, all debug is prohibited at the DAP.

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H1.2 External debug

Debug events allow an external debugger to halt the PE. The A-profile provides the following debug events:

- *Halting Step debug events* on page H3-9952:
  - The debugger can use this resource to make the PE step through code one line at a time.
- *Halt Instruction debug event* on page H3-9962:
  - This might occur when software executes the Halting breakpoint instruction, `HLT`.
- *Exception Catch debug event* on page H3-9963:
  - This can be programmed to occur on all entries to a given Exception level.
- *External Debug Request debug event* on page H3-9967:
  - An embedded cross-trigger can signal this debug event.
- *OS Unlock Catch debug event* on page H3-9968:
  - This might occur when the state of the OS Lock changes from locked to unlocked.
- *Reset Catch debug events* on page H3-9969:
  - This might occur when the PE exits reset state.
- *Software Access debug event* on page H3-9970:
  - This can be programmed to occur when software tries to access the Breakpoint Value registers, the Breakpoint Control registers, the Watchpoint value registers, or the Watchpoint Control registers. It caused a trap to Debug state.

Breakpoints and watchpoints can also halt the PE.

When the PE is in Debug state:

- It stops executing instructions from the location indicated by the program counter, and is instead controlled through the external debug interface.
- The *Instruction Transfer Register,* ITR, passes instructions to the PE to execute in Debug state:
  - The ITR contains a single register, EDITR, and associated flow-control flags.
- The *Debug Communications Channel*, DCC, passes data between the PE and the debugger:
  - The DCC includes the data transfer registers, DTRRX and DTRTX, and associated flow-control flags.
  - Although the DCC is an essential part of Debug state operation, it can also be used in Non-debug state.
- The PE cannot service any interrupts in Debug state.

Chapter H2 *Debug State* describes Debug state in more detail.

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H1.3 Required debug authentication

Any implementation must provide the debug authentication defined in this section, which controls:

- Whether the PE can halt.
- Whether some aspects of non-invasive debug are permitted.
- Some legacy aspects of the AArch32 self-hosted debug model.

The pseudocode functions shown in Table H1-1 on page H1-9906, and the conditions that follow that table, define the architectural requirements for debug authentication.

Table H1-1 Debug authentication functions

Pseudocode function	Description
`ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()`	Returns TRUE if Secure non-invasive debug is enabled.
`AArch32.SelfHostedSecurePrivilegedInvasiveDebugEnabled()`	Returns TRUE if Secure invasive self-hosted debug is enabled in AArch32 state.
`ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()`	Returns TRUE if Secure invasive debug is enabled.
`ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()`	Returns TRUE if Non-secure non-invasive debug is enabled.
`ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled()`	Returns TRUE if Non-secure invasive debug is enabled.

The following conditions always apply:

- If `ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled()` is FALSE then `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` is FALSE.
- If`ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()` is FALSE then `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()` is FALSE.
- If `ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled()` is TRUE then `ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()` is TRUE.
- If `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` is TRUE then `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()` is TRUE.

If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented:

- `ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()` always returns TRUE.
- `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()`returns the same as `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()`.

Arm recommends the use of the interface described in *Recommended authentication interface* on page K2-11267 to provide this debug authentication. The pseudocode functions in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*, which are linked to by the entries in the *Pseudocode function* on page H1-9906 column of Table H1-1 on page H1-9906, assume that this interface is implemented.

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Chapter H2
Debug State

This chapter describes Debug state. It contains the following sections:

- *About Debug state* on page H2-9908.
- *Halting the PE on debug events* on page H2-9909.
- *Entering Debug state* on page H2-9915.
- *Behavior in Debug state* on page H2-9918.
- *Exiting Debug state* on page H2-9947.

Note

Table K14-1 on page K14-11418 disambiguates the general register references used in this chapter.

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H2.1 About Debug state

In external debug, debug events allow an external debugger to halt the PE. The PE then enters Debug state. When the PE is in Debug state:

- It stops executing instructions from the location indicated by the program counter, and is instead controlled through the external debug interface.
- The *Instruction Transfer Register,* ITR, passes instructions to the PE to execute in Debug state.
- The *Debug Communications Channel*, DCC, passes data between the PE and the debugger.

The PE cannot service any interrupts in Debug state.

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H2.2 Halting the PE on debug events

For details of debug events, see *Introduction to Halting debug events* on page H3-9950 and *Breakpoint and Watchpoint debug events* on page H2-9910.

On a debug event, the PE must do one of the following:

- Enter Debug state.
- Pend the debug event.
- Generate a debug exception.
- Ignore the debug event.

This behavior depends on both:

- Whether halting is allowed by the current state of the debug authentication interface. See *Halting allowed and halting prohibited*.
- The type of debug event and the programming of the debug control registers.
  - See *Halting debug events* for all Halting debug events.
  - See *Breakpoint and Watchpoint debug events* on page H2-9910 for Breakpoint and Watchpoint debug events.

See also *Other debug exceptions* on page H2-9910.

This means that behavior can be CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the conditions change. See *Synchronization and Halting debug events* on page H3-9971.

Summary of debug events and possible outcomes on page H3-9950 summarizes the possible outcomes of each type of debug event.

H2.2.1 Halting allowed and halting prohibited

Halting can be either allowed or prohibited:

- Halting is always prohibited in Debug state.
- Halting is always prohibited when `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE.
  - This means that FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented and OS Double lock is locked.
- Halting is also controlled by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface, and is prohibited when either:
  - The PE is in Non-secure state and `ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE.
  - The PE is in Secure state and `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE.

    Note

    See Appendix K2 *Recommended External Debug Interface* for more information on these functions.

- Otherwise, halting is allowed.

For more information, see:

- *Pseudocode description of Halting on debug events* on page H2-9914
- *Required debug authentication* on page H1-9906.

H2.2.2 Halting debug events

The Halting debug events are described in Chapter H3 *Halting Debug Events*.

When a Halting debug event is generated, it causes entry to Debug state if all of the following are true:

- Halting is allowed. See *Halting allowed and halting prohibited*.
- The Halting debug event is one of:
  - A Halt Instruction debug event and EDSCR.HDE == 1.
  - A Software Access debug event and OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 0, meaning that the OS Lock is unlocked.
  - Neither a Halt Instruction debug event nor a Software Access debug event.

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Note

— A Halt Instruction debug event is the only Halting debug event that relies on EDSCR.HDE == 1.

— Halting on Breakpoint and Watchpoint debug events is also controlled by EDSCR.HDE. See *Breakpoint and Watchpoint debug events*.

— EDSCR.HDE can be written by software when the OS Lock is locked. Privileged code can use MDCR_EL3.TDOSA and HDCR.TDOSA to trap writes to these registers.

If a Halting debug event does not generate entry to Debug state because the conditions listed in this section do not hold, then:

- If the Halting debug event is a Halt Instruction debug event, the instruction that generated the Halting debug event is treated as UNDEFINED.
- If the Halting debug event is a Software Access debug event, it is ignored.
- If the Halting debug event is an Exception Catch debug event, it is ignored except when FEAT_Debugv8p8 is implemented, in which case the event might be pended.

In all other cases the Halting debug event is pended, see *Pending Halting debug events* on page H3-9971.

Summary of actions from debug events on page H2-9913 summarizes the possible outcome for each type of Debug event.

Note

Halting debug events never generate debug exceptions.

H2.2.3 Breakpoint and Watchpoint debug events

A breakpoint or watchpoint generates an entry to Debug state if all of the following conditions hold:

- Halting debug is enabled, that is EDSCR.HDE == 1.
- Halting is allowed. See *Halting allowed and halting prohibited* on page H2-9909.
- The OS Lock is unlocked, that is OSLSR.OSLK == 0.

The Address Mismatch breakpoint type is reserved when all of these conditions are met.

MDSCR_EL1.MDE or DBGDSCRext.MDBGen is ignored when determining whether to enter Debug state. A breakpoint or watchpoint that generates entry to Debug state is a Breakpoint or Watchpoint debug event and does not generate a debug exception.

A breakpoint or watchpoint that does not generate an entry to Debug state either:

- Generates a Breakpoint or Watchpoint exception.
- Is ignored.

Note

EDSCR.HDE is ignored when determining whether to generate a debug exception. The debug exception is suppressed only if the PE enters Debug state. This means that the use of Halting debug mode in Non-secure state does not affect the Exception model in Secure state.

See Chapter D2 *AArch64 Self-hosted Debug*, Chapter G2 *AArch32 Self-hosted Debug*, and the Note in *Other debug exceptions*.

H2.2.4 Other debug exceptions

The following events never generate entry to Debug state:

- Breakpoint Instruction exceptions.
- Software Step exceptions.
- Vector Catch exceptions.

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The behavior of these events is unchanged when Halting debug mode is enabled, that is when EDSCR.HDE == 1. This means that these events can do one of the following:

- They can generate a debug exception.
- They can be ignored.

For additional information, see Chapter D2 *AArch64 Self-hosted Debug* and Chapter G2 *AArch32 Self-hosted Debug*.

H2.2.5 Debug state entry and debug event prioritization

The following are synchronous debug events:

- Breakpoint debug event.
- Watchpoint debug event.
- Halting Step debug event.
- Halt Instruction debug event.
- Exception Catch debug event.
- Software Access debug event.
- Reset Catch debug event.

Each of these synchronous debug events are treated as a synchronous exception generated by an instruction, or by the taking of an exception or reset. That is, if halting is allowed, the synchronous debug event must be taken before any subsequent instructions are executed. Reset Catch debug events must be taken before the PE executes the instruction at the reset vector.

Note

- Reset Catch and Exception Catch debug events might be generated asynchronously, because they can result from an asynchronous exception. However, if halting is allowed after the reset or asynchronous exception has been processed, the Reset Catch or Exception Catch debug event is taken synchronously.
- The Halting Step debug event is generated by the instruction after the stepped instruction. Therefore, if the stepped instruction generates any other synchronous exceptions or debug events these are taken first.

If halting is prohibited then Halting Step debug events and Reset Catch debug events might be pended and taken asynchronously. OS Unlock Catch debug events are always pended and taken asynchronously. See *Pending Halting debug events* on page H3-9971.

The architecture does not define when asynchronous debug events are taken, and therefore the prioritization of asynchronous debug events is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. See *Synchronization and Halting debug events* on page H3-9971.

The following list shows how the synchronous debug events are prioritized, with 1 being the highest priority.

Note

The priority numbering is the same as the numbering for AArch64 synchronous exception priorities listed in *Synchronous exception types* on page D1-4609, and in particular *Prioritization of interrupts* on page D1-4627. This numbering correlates with the equivalent AArch32 list in *Exception prioritization for exceptions taken to AArch32 state* on page G1-8616.

The priority for synchronous debug events is as follows:

1 Reset Catch debug event. See *Reset Catch debug events* on page H3-9969.
This debug event has a higher priority than the synchronous exceptions listed in *Synchronous exception types* on page D1-4609.

2 Exception Catch debug event. See *Exception Catch debug event* on page H3-9963.
This debug event can be assigned one of two priorities. When it has a priority of 2, it has a higher priority than the synchronous exceptions listed in the Exception model.

3 Halting Step debug event. See *Halting Step debug events* on page H3-9952.

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	This debug event has a higher priority than the synchronous exceptions listed in the Exception model.
4	This event is not a debug event.
5	Exception Catch debug event. See *Exception Catch debug event* on page H3-9963. This debug event can be assigned one of two priorities, 0 or 5.
6-7	These events are not debug events.
8	Breakpoint exception or debug event or Address Matching Vector Catch exception. See *Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4671, and *Vector Catch exceptions* on page G2-8777. These two debug events have the same priority.
9	This event is not a debug event.
10	Halt Instruction debug event. See *Halt Instruction debug event* on page H3-9962.
11-26	These events are not debug events.
27	Software Access debug event. See *Software Access debug event* on page H3-9970.
28-31	These events are not debug events.
32	Watchpoint exception or debug event. See *Watchpoint exceptions* on page D2-4690 for exceptions taken from AArch64 state, or *Watchpoint exceptions* on page G2-8763 for exceptions taken from AArch32 state.
33	This event is not a debug event.

For Reset Catch debug events and Halting Step debug events, the priorities listed in this section apply only when halting is allowed at the time the event is generated. This means that the event is taken synchronously and not pended.

For more information on the prioritization of exceptions, see:

- *Synchronous exception types* on page D1-4609.
- *Prioritization of interrupts* on page D1-4627.
- *Exception prioritization for exceptions taken to AArch32 state* on page G1-8616. This section covers synchronous and asynchronous exceptions.

Breakpoint debug events and Vector Catch exception

An Address Matching Vector Catch exception has the same priority as a Breakpoint debug event. See *Prioritization of Synchronous exceptions taken to AArch64 state* on page D1-4613.

The prioritization of these events is unchanged even if the breakpoint generates entry to Debug state instead of a Breakpoint exception. This means that if a single instruction generates both an Address Matching Vector Catch exception and a Breakpoint debug event, there is a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of:

- The PE entering Debug state due to the Breakpoint debug event.
- A Vector Catch exception.

This applies only if all of the following are true:

- Halting debug is enabled.
- Halting is allowed.
- The OS Lock is unlocked.

An Exception Trapping Vector Catch exception must be generated immediately following the exception that generated it. This means that it does not appear in the priority table.

H2.2.6 Imprecise entry to Debug state

Debug state entry is normally *precise*. This means that the PE cannot enter Debug state if it can neither complete nor abandon all currently executing instructions and leave the PE in a precise state. See *Definition of a precise exception and imprecise exception* on page D1-4601.

A debugger can write a value of 1 to EDRCR.CBRRQ to allow imprecise entry to Debug state. An External Debug Request debug event must be pending before writing 1 to this bit. Support for this feature is OPTIONAL and it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED when it is effective at forcing entry to Debug state.

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The PE ignores writes to this bit if either:

- External debugging is not enabled, meaning `ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE.
- Secure external debugging is not enabled, meaning `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE, and either:
  - — EL3 is not implemented and the implemented Security state is Secure state.
  - — EL3 is implemented.

Example H2-1 shows how entry to Debug state can be forced.

Example H2-1 Forcing entry to Debug state

The debugger pends an External Debug Request debug event through the CTI to halt a program that has stopped responding. However, the memory system is not responding and a memory access instruction cannot complete. This means that Debug state cannot be entered precisely. The debugger writes a value of 1 to EDRCR.CBRRQ. The PE cancels all outstanding memory accesses and enters Debug state. As some instructions might not have completed correctly, entry to Debug state is imprecise.

When Debug state is entered imprecisely, all memory access instructions executed through the ITR have CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior. The value of all registers is UNKNOWN, but might be useful for diagnostic purposes.

H2.2.7 Summary of actions from debug events

Table H2-1 on page H2-9914 shows the Software and Halting debug events. In Table H2-1 on page H2-9914, the columns have the following meaning:

Debug event type

This means the type of debug event where:

Other software Means one of:

- *Software Step exceptions* on page D2-4706.
- *Breakpoint Instruction exceptions* on page D2-4669.
- *Vector Catch exceptions* on page D2-4705 for AArch64 state or *Vector Catch exceptions* on page G2-8777 for AArch32 state.

Other Halting Means one of the following:

- *Halting Step debug events* on page H3-9952.
- *External Debug Request debug event* on page H3-9967.
- *Reset Catch debug events* on page H3-9969.
- *OS Unlock Catch debug event* on page H3-9968.

Other debug events are referred to explicitly.

Authentication

This means halting is allowed by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED external authentication interface. It is the result of one of the following pseudocode functions:

In Secure state `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()`.

In Non-secure state `ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled()`.

DLK This indicates whether FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented and locked, `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE.

OSLK This is the value of OSLSR.OSLK. It indicates whether the OS Lock is locked.

HDE This is the value of EDSCR.HDE. It indicates whether Halting debug is enabled.

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The letter X in Table H2-1 on page H2-9914 indicates that the value can be either 0 or 1.

Table H2-1 Debug authentication for external debug

Debug event type	Authentication	DLK	OSLK	HDE	Behavior
Other software	X	X	X	X	Handled by the Exception model
Breakpoint or Watchpoint debug event	X	TRUE	X	X	Handled by the Exception model (ignored)
	X	FALSE	1	X	Handled by the Exception model (ignored)
	FALSE	FALSE	0	X	Handled by the Exception model
	TRUE	FALSE	0	0	Handled by the Exception model
	TRUE	FALSE	0	1	Entry to Debug state
Halt Instruction debug event	FALSE	X	X	X	UNDEFINED
	TRUE	TRUE	X	X	UNDEFINED
	TRUE	FALSE	X	0	UNDEFINED
	TRUE	FALSE	X	1	Entry to Debug state
Exception Catch debug event	FALSE	X	X	X	Might be pended[a]
	TRUE	TRUE	X	X	Ignored
	TRUE	FALSE	X	X	Entry to Debug state
Software Access debug event	FALSE	X	X	X	Ignored
	TRUE	TRUE	X	X	Ignored
	TRUE	FALSE	1	X	Ignored
	TRUE	FALSE	0	X	Entry to Debug state
Other Halting	FALSE	X	X	X	Debug event is pended
	TRUE	TRUE	X	X	Debug event is pended
	TRUE	FALSE	X	X	Entry to Debug state

a. See *Exception Catch debug event* on page H3-9963.

H2.2.8 Pseudocode description of Halting on debug events

The `Halted()`, `Restarting()`, `HaltingAllowed()`, and `HaltOnBreakpointOrWatchpoint()` functions are described in the pseudocode.

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H2.3 Entering Debug state

On entry to Debug state, the preferred restart address and PSTATE are saved in DLR and DSPSR. The PE remains in the mode and security state from which it entered Debug state.

If EDRCR.CBRRQ has a value of 0, entry to Debug state is precise. If EDRCR.CBRRQ has a value of 1, then imprecise entry to Debug state is permitted.

If a Watchpoint debug event causes an entry to Debug state, the address of the access that generated the Watchpoint debug event is recorded in EDWAR.

For more information, see:

- *Determining the memory location that caused a Watchpoint exception* on page D2-4698 for a debug event taken from AArch64 state.
- *Determining the memory location that caused a Watchpoint exception* on page G2-8770 for a debug event taken from AArch32 state.

Other than the effect on PSTATE and EDSCR, entry to Debug state is not a *Context synchronization event*. The effects of entry to Debug state on PSTATE and EDSCR are synchronized.

H2.3.1 Entering Debug state from AArch32 state

When entering Debug state from AArch32 state, the PE remains in AArch32 state. In AArch32 Debug state the PE executes T32 instructions, regardless of the value of PSTATE.T before entering Debug state.

To allow the debugger to determine the state of the PE, the current Execution state for all four Exception levels can be read from EDSCR.RW, and the current Exception level can be read from EDSCR.EL.

The current endianness state, PSTATE.E, is unchanged on entry to Debug state.

Note

- If EL1 is using AArch32 state, the current endianness state can differ from that indicated by SCTLR.EE.
- If EL2 is using AArch32 state, the current endianness state can differ from that indicated by HSCTLR.EE.
- On entry to Debug state from AArch32 state, PSTATE.SS is copied to DSPSR.SS, even though the PE remains in AArch32 state.

See also *Effect of entering Debug state on PSTATE* on page H2-9916.

H2.3.2 Effect of Debug state entry on DLR and DSPSR

DLR is set to the preferred restart address for the debug event, which depends on the event type. The value of PSTATE is saved in DSPSR.

For entry to Debug state from AArch32 state, the values saved in DSPSR.IT are always correct for the preferred restart address.

For synchronous Halting debug events, the preferred restart address is the address of the instruction that generated the debug event. It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether DSPSR_EL0.BTYPE is set to the value of PSTATE.BTYPE or 0 for synchronous debug events other than the following debug events:

- A Halting Step debug event.
- A Breakpoint debug event.
- A Halt Instruction debug event.

For asynchronous Halting debug events, including pending Halting debug events taken asynchronously, the preferred restart address is the address of the first instruction that must be executed on exit from Debug state.

This means that:

- For Breakpoint and Watchpoint debug events, the preferred restart address is the same as the preferred return address for a debug exception, as described in Chapter D2 *AArch64 Self-hosted Debug* and Chapter G2 *AArch32 Self-hosted Debug*.

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- For Halt Instruction debug events, DLR is set to the address of the HLT instruction and DSPSR.IT is correct for the HLT instruction.
- For Software Access debug events, DLR is set to the address of the accessing instruction and DSPSR.IT is correct for this instruction.
- For Halting Step debug events taken synchronously, DLR and DSPSR are set as the ELR and SPSR would be set for a Software Step exception. This is usually the address of, and PSTATE for, the instruction after the one that was stepped.
- For Exception Catch debug events, DLR is set to the address of the first instruction that must be executed on exit from Debug state, and DSPSR is correct for this instruction. This is the exception vector or reset vector address.
  - If the debug event is generated on taking an exception to a trapped Exception level, the DLR is set to the address of the exception vector the PE would have started fetching from. This is UNKNOWN if the VBAR for the Exception level has never been initialized. The DSPSR records the value of PSTATE after taking the exception. The Exception Catch occurs after the SPSR and the Link register are set, and the debugger can use these registers to determine where in the application program the exception occurred.

    Note

    Depending on the target Exception level and Execution state for the exception, the Link register is one of ELR_EL1, ELR_EL2, ELR_EL3, ELR_hyp, or LR (R14).

  - If the debug event is generated on an exception return to a trapped Exception level, the DLR is set to the target address of the exception return and the DSPSR records the value of PSTATE after the exception return.
- Reset Catch debug events taken synchronously behave like Exception Catch debug events.
- For Reset Catch debug events and Exception Catch debug events generated on reset to a trapped Exception level, the DLR is set to is set to the reset address and the DSPSR records the reset value of PSTATE.
- For pending Halting debug events and External Debug Request debug events, DLR is set to the address of the first instruction that must be executed on exit from Debug state and DSPSR.IT is correct for this instruction. See *Pending Halting debug events* on page H3-9971.

Normally DLR is aligned according to the instruction set state indicated in DSPSR. However, a debug event might be taken at a point where the PC is not aligned.

H2.3.3 Effect of Debug state entry on System registers, the Event register, and Exclusives monitors

Entering Debug state has no effect on System registers other than DLR and DSPSR. In particular, ESRs, FARs, and FSRs are not updated on entering Debug state. SCR is unchanged, even when entering Debug state from EL3.

Entering Debug state has no architecturally-defined effect on the Event Register and Exclusives monitors.

Note

Entry to Debug state might set the Event Register or clear the Exclusives monitors, or both. However, this is not a requirement, and debuggers must not rely on any implementation specific behavior.

Unless otherwise described in this reference manual, instructions executed in Debug state have their architecturally-defined effects on the System registers, the Event register, and Exclusives monitors.

H2.3.4 Effect of entering Debug state on PSTATE

The effect of an entry to Debug state on PSTATE is described in *Entering Debug state* on page H2-9915 and *Entering Debug state from AArch32 state* on page H2-9915.

On entry to Debug state after PSTATE is saved in DSPSR:

- PSTATE.IL is cleared to 0.
- PSTATE.TCO is set to 1.
- PSTATE.BTYPE is set to 0.
- PSTATE.{IT, T, SS, D, A, I, F, SSBS, ALLINT} are set to UNKNOWN values

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PSTATE.{N, Z, C, V, Q, GE, E, M, nRW, EL, SP, PAN, UAO, DIT} are unchanged.

For more information, see *PSTATE in Debug state* on page H2-9918.

H2.3.5 Entering Debug state during loads and stores

The PE can enter Debug state during instructions that perform a sequence of memory accesses, as opposed to a single single-copy atomic access, because of a Watchpoint debug event. The effect of entering Debug state on such an instruction is the same as taking a Data Abort exception during such an instruction.

In addition, when executing in AArch64 state, the PE can enter Debug state during instructions that perform a sequence of memory accesses because of an External Debug Request debug event. The effect of entering Debug state on such an instruction is the same as taking an interrupt exception during such an instruction.

This applies to all memory types.

H2.3.6 Entering Debug state and Software Step

When Software Step is active, a debug event that causes entry to Debug state behaves like an exception taken to an Exception level above the debug target Exception level. That is:

- If the instruction that is stepped generates a synchronous debug event that causes entry to Debug state, or an asynchronous debug event is taken before the step completes, the PE enters Debug state with DSPSR.SS set to 1.
- A pending Halting debug event or an asynchronous debug event can be taken after the step has completed. In this case the PE enters Debug state with DSPSR.SS set to 0.

In addition:

- If the instruction that is stepped generates an exception trapped by an Exception Catch debug event, the PE enters Debug state at the exception vector with DSPSR.SS set to 0. This is because PSTATE.SS is set to 0 by taking the exception.
- If the PE is reset, PSTATE.SS is reset to 0. If the following debug events are enabled, and halting is allowed, the PE enters Debug state with DSPSR.SS set to 0:
  - Reset Catch debug event at the reset Exception level.
  - Exception Catch debug event at the reset Exception level.
  - Halting Step debug event.
- If Halting Step is also active, then Halting Step and Software Step operate in parallel and can both become active-pending. In this case Halting step has a higher priority than Software step. This means that the PE enters Debug state and DSPSR.SS is set to 0.

H2.3.7 Pseudocode description of entering Debug state

The `DebugHalt` constants are described in *shared/debug/halting/DebugHalt* on page J1-11032 in the pseudocode. The `UpdateEDSCRFields()` and `Halt()` functions are described in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

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H2.4 Behavior in Debug state

Instructions are executed in Debug state from the Instruction Transfer Register, ITR. The debugger controls which instructions are executed in Debug state by writing the instructions to the External Debug Instruction Transfer register, EDITR. The Execution state of the PE determines which instruction set is executed:

- If the PE is in AArch64 state it executes A64 instructions.
- If the PE is in AArch32 state it executes T32 instructions:
  - For a 32-bit T32 instruction, EDITR[15:0] specifies the first halfword and EDITR[31:16] specifies the second halfword.
  - For a 16-bit T32 instruction, EDITR[15:0] contains the instruction and EDITR[31:16] is ignored. All 16-bit T32 instructions are UNPREDICTABLE in Debug state.

The PE does not execute A32 instructions in Debug state.

Some instructions are available only in Debug state. See *Debug state operations, DCPS, DRPS, MRS, MSR* on page H2-9938. In Non-debug state these instructions are UNDEFINED.

The following sections describe behavior in Debug state:

- *PSTATE in Debug state*.
- *Executing instructions in Debug state* on page H2-9919.
- *Decode tables* on page H2-9932.
- *Security in Debug state* on page H2-9937.
- *Privilege in Debug state* on page H2-9938.
- *Debug state operations, DCPS, DRPS, MRS, MSR* on page H2-9938.
- *Exceptions in Debug state* on page H2-9941.
- *Accessing registers in Debug state* on page H2-9943.
- *Accessing memory in Debug state* on page H2-9946.

This section specifies the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors that apply in Debug state, but see *Changing the value of EDECR.SS when not in Debug state* on page H3-9959 for a change in Non-debug state that causes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior.

H2.4.1 PSTATE in Debug state

PSTATE.{N, Z, C, V, Q, GE, IT, T, SS, D, A, I, F, SSBS, ALLINT} are all ignored in Debug state:

- There are no conditional instructions in Debug state.
- In AArch32 state, the PE executes only T32 instructions and PSTATE.IT is ignored.
- Asynchronous exceptions and debug events are ignored.
- Software step is inactive.

Instructions executed in Debug state indirectly read PSTATE.{UAO, PAN, IL, E, M, nRW, EL, SP} as they would in Non-debug state.

Note

PSTATE.DIT is not guaranteed to have any effect in Debug state.

In Debug state:

- PSTATE.PAN is set to 1 by:
  - A `DCPS` instruction to EL1 using AArch64 if SCTLR_EL1.SPAN == 0.
  - A `DCPS` instruction to EL2 using AArch64 if SCTLR_EL2.SPAN == 0.
- PSTATE.UAO is set to 0 by a `DCPS` instruction to AArch64 state.
- PSTATE.TCO is set to 1 by a `DCPS` instruction to AArch64 state.
- PSTATE can also be changed by taking exceptions in Debug state, and by the execution of `DCPS` and `DRPS` instructions.

When in Debug state, if FEAT_SSBS is implemented, then hardware is permitted to load or store speculatively, regardless of the value of PSTATE.SSBS.

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When FEAT_MTE is implemented, if Memory-access mode is enabled and PSTATE.TCO is 0, reads and writes to the external debug interface DTR registers are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, with the following permitted behaviors:

- The PE behaves as if PSTATE.TCO is 0. That is, the load or store operation performs the tag check if required.
- The PE behaves as if PSTATE.TCO is 1. That is, the load or store operation does not perform the tag check.

For more information, see Chapter D6 *The Memory Tagging Extension*.

H2.4.2 Executing instructions in Debug state

The instructions executed in Debug state must be either A64 instructions or T32 instructions, depending on the current Execution state.

Each instruction falls into one of the following groups:

- Debug state instructions. These are instructions that are changed in Debug state. See *A64 instructions that are changed in Debug state* and *T32 instructions that are changed in Debug state* on page H2-9927.
- Instructions that are unchanged in Debug state. See *A64 instructions that are unchanged in Debug state* on page H2-9920 and *T32 instructions that are unchanged in Debug state* on page H2-9928.
- Instructions that are UNPREDICTABLE or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in Debug state. See *A64 instructions that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in Debug state* on page H2-9923 and *T32 instructions that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in Debug state* on page H2-9930.

All T32 instructions are treated as unconditional, regardless of PSTATE.IT. See *PSTATE in Debug state* on page H2-9918.

If EDSCR.SDD == 1 then an instruction executed in Non-secure state cannot cause entry into Secure state. See *Security in Debug state* on page H2-9937

Executing A64 instructions in Debug state

The following sections describe the behavior of the A64 instructions in Debug state:

- *A64 instructions that are changed in Debug state*.
- *A64 instructions that are unchanged in Debug state* on page H2-9920.
- *A64 instructions that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in Debug state* on page H2-9923.

A64 instructions that are changed in Debug state

The following A64 instructions are defined in Debug state, but are UNDEFINED in Non-debug state:

- `DCPS`.

  Note

  `DCPS` can be UNDEFINED in certain conditions in Debug state. See *DCPS<n>* on page H2-9938.

- `DRPS`.
- `MRS` (DLR_EL0), `MRS` (DSPSR_EL0), `MSR` (DLR_EL0), `MSR` (DSPSR_EL0)
- When FEAT_SVE is implemented, `CMPNE` (immediate) with byte element size.

  Note

  In Debug state, `CMPNE` (immediate) with byte element size sets DLR_EL0 and DSPSR_EL0 to UNKNOWN values. However, the instruction is unchanged with respect to the SVE vector and SVE predicate source and destination registers.

For more information, see *Debug state operations, DCPS, DRPS, MRS, MSR* on page H2-9938.

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A64 instructions that are unchanged in Debug state

The following list shows the instructions that are unchanged in Debug state:

Any instruction that is UNDEFINED in Non-debug state

This list of instructions excludes:

- Any instruction listed in *A64 instructions that are changed in Debug state* on page H2-9919.
- Any instruction listed in *A64 instructions that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in Debug state* on page H2-9923 that is UNDEFINED because an enable or disable bit is not RES0 or RES1

Instructions that move System or Special-purpose registers to or from a general-purpose register

This list of instructions:

- Includes the instructions to transfer a general-purpose register to or from the DTR, which can be executed at any Exception level.
- Excludes PSTATE access instructions.

These instructions are:

- `MRS <special_reg>`, `MSR <special_reg>`.

  Note

  This does not include NZCV, DAIF, DAIFSet, DAIFClr, SPSel, CurrentEL, PAN, UAO, DIT, and TCO.

- `MRS <system_reg>`, `MSR <system_reg>`.

Floating-point moves between a SIMD&FP register and a general-purpose register

These instructions are:

- `FMOV` (between a general-purpose register and a half-precision register).
- `FMOV` (between a general-purpose register and a single-precision register).
- `FMOV` (between a general-purpose register and a double-precision register).
- `FMOV` (between a general-purpose register and a SIMD element).

SIMD moves between a SIMD&FP register and a general-purpose register

These instructions are:

- `INS` (from a general-purpose register to a SIMD element).
- `UMOV` (from a SIMD element to a general-purpose register).

SVE instructions

When FEAT_SVE is implemented, these instructions are:

- `CPY`.
- `DUP` (scalar).
- `EXT`.
- `INSR` (scalar).
- `PTRUE` with ALL constraint and byte element size.
- `RDFFR` (unpredicated).
- `RDVL`.
- `WRFFR`.

Barriers These instructions are:

- `DMB`.
- `DSB`.
- `ISB`.
- `CSDB`.
- `SSBB`.
- `PSSBB`.

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- When FEAT_SB is implemented, `SB`.
- When FEAT_SPE is implemented, `PSB CSYNC`.
- When FEAT_TRF is implemented, `TSB CSYNC`.
- When FEAT_RAS is implemented, `ESB`.

Memory access instructions at various access sizes

The following constraints apply:

- General purpose-registers only.
- One of the following addressing modes:
  - Unscaled (9-bit signed) immediate offset.
  - Immediate (9-bit signed) post-indexed.
  - Immediate (9-bit signed) pre-indexed.
  - Unprivileged (9-bit signed).
- Not literal.
- One of the following types:
  - (Single) register.
  - Exclusive.
  - Exclusive pair.
  - Acquire/Release.
  - Acquire/Release Exclusive.
  - Acquire/Release Exclusive pair.
- 32-bit and 64-bit target register variants.

These instructions are:

- `LDR`, `LDRB`, `LDRH`, `LDRSB`, `LDRSH`, `LDRSW` (immediate, not literal).
- `LDUR`, `LDURB`, `LDURH`, `LDURSB`, `LDURSH`, `LDURSW` (immediate).
- `LDTR`, `LDTRB`, `LDTRH`, `LDTRSB`, `LDTRSH`, `LDTRSW` (immediate).
- `LDAR`, `LDARB`, `LDARH`, `LDXR`, `LDXRB`, `LDXRH`, `LDAXR`, `LDAXRB`, `LDAXRH`.
- `LDXP`, `LDAXP`.
- `STR`, `STRB`, `STRH` (immediate).
- `STUR`, `STURB`, `STURH` (immediate).
- `STTR`, `STTRB`, `STTRH` (immediate).
- `STLR`, `STLRB`, `STLRH`, `STXR`, `STXRB`, `STXRH`, `STLXR`, `STLXRB`, `STLXRH`.
- `STXP`, `STLXP`.
- When FEAT_LOR is implemented:
  - `LDLAR`, `LDLARB`, `LDLARH`.
  - `STLLR`, `STLLRBB`, `STLLRH`.
- When FEAT_LSE is implemented:
  - `CAS`, `CASB`, `CASH`, `CASP`.
  - `SWP`, `SWPB`, `SWPH`.
  - `LDADD`, `LDADDB`, `LDADDH`.
  - `LDCLR`, `LDCLB`, `LDCLRH`.
  - `LDEOR`, `LDEORB`, `LDEORH`.
  - `LDSET`, `LDSETB`, `LDSETH`.
  - `LDSMAX`, `LDSMAXB`, `LDSMAXH`.
  - `LDSMIN`, `LDSMINB`, `LDSMINH`.
  - `LDUMAX`, `LDUMAXB`, `LDUMAXH`.
  - `LDUMIN`, `LDUMINB`, `LDUMINH`.
  - `STADD`, `STADDB`, `STADDH`.
  - `STCLR`, `STCLB`, `STCLRH`.
  - `STEOR`, `STEORB`, `STEORH`.
  - `STSET`, `STSETB`, `STSETH`.

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  - STSMAX, STSMAXB, STSMAXH.
  - STSMIN, STSMINB, STSMINH.
  - STUMAX, STUMAXB, STUMAXH.
  - STUMIN, STUMINB, STUMINH.
- When FEAT_LRCPC is implemented, LDAPR, LDAPRB, LDAPRH.
- When FEAT_LRCPC2 is implemented:
  - LDAPURH, LDAPURSH, LDAPUR, LDAPURSW, LDAPURSB, LDAPURB.
  - STLUR, STLURH, STLURB.
- When FEAT_LS64 is implemented:
  - LD64B.
  - ST64B.
- When FEAT_LS64_V is implemented, ST64BV.
- When FEAT_LS64_ACCDATA is implemented, ST64BV0.

Move immediate to general-purpose register

These instructions are:

- MOVZ, MOVN, MOVK (immediate).
- MOV (between a general-purpose register and the stack pointer).

System instructions, Send Event, NOP, Clear Exclusive, and Prediction

In this context, the System instructions are the Cache maintenance instructions, TLB maintenance instructions, Address translation instructions, and the prediction restriction instructions.

These instructions are:

- IC.
- DC.
- TLBI.
- AT.
- SEV, SEVL.
- NOP.
- CLREX.
- CFP.
- CPP.
- DVP.

Basic pointer authentication instructions

When FEAT_PAuth is implemented, these instructions are:

- AUTIA, AUTIA1716, AUTIASP, AUTIAZ, AUTIZA.
- AUTIB, AUTIB1716, AUTIBSP, AUTIBZ, AUTIZB.
- AUTDA, AUTDZA.
- AUTDB, AUTDZB.
- PACIA, PACIA1716, PACIASP, PACIAZ, PACIZA.
- PACIB, PACIB1716, PACIBSP, PACIBZ, PACIZB.
- PACDA, PACDZA.
- PACDB, PACDZB.
- PACGA.
- XPACD, XPACI, XPACLRI.

Memory Tagging Extension instructions

These instructions are:

- When FEAT_MTE is implemented:
  - ADDG.
  - SUBG.

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  - STG.
  - STZG.
  - ST2G.
  - STZ2G.
  - LDG.
  - STGP.
- When FEAT_MTE2 is implemented:
  - LDGM.
  - STGM.
  - STZGM.

A64 instructions that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in Debug state

This subsection describes all instructions that are not listed in either:

- *A64 instructions that are changed in Debug state* on page H2-9919.
- *A64 instructions that are unchanged in Debug state* on page H2-9920.

These instructions are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in Debug state. In general, the permissible behaviors are:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- If the instruction reads the PC or PSTATE, it uses an UNKNOWN value.
- If the instruction modifies the PC or PSTATE, other than by advancing the PC to the sequentially next instruction, it sets DLR_EL0 and DSPSR_EL0 to UNKNOWN values.
- If the instruction is similar to a Debug state instruction, it executes as that Debug state instruction.
- The instruction has the same behavior as in Non-debug state.

The following list shows the permissible behaviors for A64 instruction in Debug state. An instruction might appear multiple times in the list, in which case the choice of permissible behaviors is any of those listed. An example of this is CCMP.

Exception-generating instructions

These instructions are:

- SVC.
- HVC.
- SMC.
- BRK.
- HLT.

These instructions behave in one of the following ways:

- They are UNDEFINED.
- They execute as a NOP.
- SVC behaves as DCPS1.
- HVC behaves as DCPS2.
- SMC behaves as DCPS3.
- They generate the exception that the instruction would generate in Non-debug state. The exception is taken as described in *Exceptions in Debug state* on page H2-9941.

  Note

  SMC must not generate a Secure Monitor Call exception from Non-secure state if EDSCR.SDD is set to 1.

Instructions that explicitly write to the PC (branches)

These instructions are:

- B, B.cond, BL, BLR, BR, CBZ, CBNZ, RET, TBZ, TBNZ.

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- When FEAT_HBC is implemented, `BC.cond`.

These instructions behave in one of the following ways:

- They are UNDEFINED.
- They execute as a NOP.
- They execute as in Non-debug state without branching and set DSPSR_EL0 and DLR_EL0 to UNKNOWN values.

Exception return and related instructions

This instruction is:

- `ERET`.

This instruction behaves in one of the following ways:

- It is UNDEFINED.
- It executes as a `NOP`.
- It executes as in Non-debug state without branching. It sets DSPSR_EL0 and DLR_EL0 to UNKNOWN values, and either:
  - Executes the DRPS operation instead of performing an exception return, using UNKNOWN SPSR values.
  - Does not change the Exception level.

Instructions that request entry to a low-power state

These instructions are:

- `WFE`, `WFI`.
- When FEAT_WFxT is implemented, `WFET`, `WFIT`.

These instructions behave in one of the following ways:

- They are UNDEFINED.
- They execute as a `NOP`.
- They generate a synchronous exception if the corresponding instruction would be trapped in Non-debug state. See *Configurable instruction controls* on page D1-4628.
- A `WFE` instruction clears the Event register if it is set.

Note

This means that these instructions must not suspend execution.

Instructions that read the PC

These instructions are:

- `LDR` (literal), `LDRSW` (literal).
- `ADR`, `ADRP`.
- `PRFM` (literal).

These instructions behave in one of the following ways:

- They are UNDEFINED.
- They execute as a `NOP`.
- They execute as in Non-debug state, using an UNKNOWN value for the PC operand.

Instructions that explicitly modify PSTATE, other than `DCPS` and `DRPS`

These instructions are:

- `ADDS`, `SUBS`, `ADCS`, `SBCS`, `ANDS`, `BICS`, `CCMN`, `CCMP`.
- `FCMP`, `FCMPE`, `FCCMP`, `FCCMPE`.
- `MSR DAIFSet` (immediate), `MSR DAIFClr` (immediate), `MSR SPSel` (immediate).
- `MSR NZCV` (register), `MSR DAIF` (register), `MSR SPSel` (register).
- When FEAT_PAN is implemented:
  - `MSR PAN` (immediate).

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  - MSR PAN (register).
- When FEAT_UAO is implemented:
  - MSR UAO (immediate).
  - MSR UAO (register).
- When FEAT_FlagM is implemented:
  - CFINV.
  - RMIF.
  - SETF8.
  - SETF16.
- When FEAT_DIT is implemented, MSR DIT.
- When FEAT_FlagM2 is implemented:
  - AXFLAG.
  - XAFLAG.
- When FEAT_MTE is implemented, MSR TCO.
- When FEAT_RNG is implemented:
  - MRS RNDR.
  - MRS RNDRRS.
- When FEAT_NMI is implemented:
  - MSR ALLINT (immediate).
  - MSR ALLINT (register).
- When FEAT_MOPS is implemented:
  - CPYFP, CPYFPN, CPYFPRN, CPYFPRT, CPYFPRTN, CPYFPRTRN, CPYFPRTWN, CPYFPT, CPYFPTN, CPYFPTRN, CPYFPTWN, CPYFPWN, CPYFPWT, CPYFPWTN, CPYFPWTRN, CPYFPWTWN.
  - CPYP, CPYPN, CPYPRN, CPYPRT, CPYPRTN, CPYPRTRN, CPYPRTWN, CPYPT, CPYPTN, CPYPTRN, CPYPTWN, CPYPWN, CPYPWT, CPYPWTN, CPYPWTRN, CPYPWTWN.
  - SETP, SETPN, SETPT, SETPTN.
  - SETGP, SETGPN, SETGPT, SETGPTN.
- When FEAT_SVE is implemented:
  - ANDS
  - BICS
  - BRKAS
  - BRKBS
  - BRKNS
  - BRKPAS
  - BRKPBS
  - CMPEQ
  - CMPGE
  - CMPGT
  - CMPHI
  - CMPHS
  - CMPLE
  - CMPLO
  - CMPLS
  - CMPLT
  - CMPNE
  - CTERMEQ
  - CTERMNE
  - EORS
  - MATCH
  - NANDS
  - NMATCH

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  - NORS
  - ORNS
  - ORRS
  - PFIRST
  - PNEXT
  - PTEST
  - PTRUES
  - RDFFRS
  - WHILEGE
  - WHILEGT
  - WHILEHI
  - WHILEHS
  - WHILELE
  - WHILELO
  - WHILELS
  - WHILELT
  - WHILERW
  - WHILEWR

These instructions behave in one of the following ways:

- They are UNDEFINED.
- They execute as a NOP.
- They execute as in Non-debug state, setting DSPSR_EL0 and DLR_EL0 to UNKNOWN values.

Instructions that read PSTATE.{N, Z, C, V} or other PSTATE fields

These instructions are:

- CSEL, CSINC, CSINV, CSNEG, CCMN, CCMP, FCSEL, FCCMP, FCCMPE.
- ADC, ADCS, SBC, SBCS.
- MRS NZCV, MRS DAIF, MRS SPSel, MRS CurrentEL.
- When FEAT_PAN is implemented, MRS PAN.
- When FEAT_UAO is implemented, MRS UAO.
- When FEAT_FlagM is implemented, CFINV.
- When FEAT_FlagM2 is implemented, AXFLAG, XAFLAG.
- When FEAT_DIT is implemented, MRS DIT.
- When FEAT_MTE is implemented, MRS TCO.
- When FEAT_NMI is implemented, MRS ALLINT.
- When FEAT_MOPS is implemented:
  - CPYFM, CPYFMN, CPYFMRN, CPYFMRT, CPYFMRTN, CPYFMRTRN, CPYFMRTWN, CPYFMT, CPYFMTN, CPYFMTRN, CPYFMTWN, CPYFMWN, CPYFMWT, CPYFMWTN, CPYFMWTRN, CPYFMWTWN.
  - CPYFE, CPYFEN, CPYFERN, CPYFERT, CPYFERTN, CPYFERTRN, CPYFERTWN, CPYFET, CPYFETN, CPYFETRN, CPYFETWN, CPYFEWN, CPYFEWT, CPYFEWTN, CPYFEWTRN, CPYFEWTWN.
  - CPYM, CPYMN, CPYMRN, CPYMRT, CPYMRTN, CPYMRTRN, CPYMRTWN, CPYMT, CPYMTN, CPYMTRN, CPYMTWN, CPYMWN, CPYMWT, CPYMWTN, CPYMWTRN, CPYMWTWN.
  - CPYE, CPYEN, CPYERN, CPYERT, CPYERTN, CPYERTRN, CPYERTWN, CPYET, CPYETN, CPYETRN, CPYETWN, CPYEWN, CPYEWT, CPYEWTN, CPYEWTRN, CPYEWTWN.
  - SETM, SETMN, SETMT, SETMTN.
  - SETE, SETEN, SETET, SETETN.
  - SETGM, SETGMN, SETGMT, SETGMTN.
  - SETGE, SETGEN, SETGET, SETGETN.
- When FEAT_SVE is implemented, all SVE instructions that use a predicate.

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These instructions behave in one of the following ways:

- They are UNDEFINED.
- They execute as a NOP.
- They execute as in Non-debug state:
  - For the conditional operations and those that use Condition flags as an input, these instructions use UNKNOWN values for the Condition flag.
  - For the MRS instruction, they return an UNKNOWN value.

Hint instructions

When FEAT_DGH is implemented, this instruction is:

- DGH.

This instruction behaves in one of the following ways:

- It executes as a NOP.
- It executes as in Non-debug state.

All other instructions

These instructions behave in one of the following ways:

- They are UNDEFINED.
- They execute as a NOP.
- They execute as in Non-debug state.

Note

This includes instructions defined as UNPREDICTABLE or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in Non-debug state. These instructions are UNPREDICTABLE or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in Debug state.

Executing T32 instructions in Debug state

The following sections describe the behavior of the T32 instructions in Debug state:

- *T32 instructions that are changed in Debug state*.
- *T32 instructions that are unchanged in Debug state* on page H2-9928.
- *T32 instructions that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in Debug state* on page H2-9930.

T32 instructions that are changed in Debug state

The following T32 instructions are defined in Debug state, but are UNDEFINED in Non-debug state:

- DCPS.

  Note

  DCPS can be UNDEFINED in certain conditions in Debug state. See *DCPS<n>* on page H2-9938.

- MRC p15,3,<Rt>,c4,c5,0 (DSPSR).
- MCR p15,3,<Rt>,c4,c5,0 (DSPSR).
- MRC p15,3,<Rt>,c4,c5,1 (DLR).
- MCR p15,3,<Rt>,c4,c5,1 (DLR).

In addition, ERET executes the DRPS operation in Debug state.

For more information, see *Debug state operations, DCPS, DRPS, MRS, MSR* on page H2-9938.

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T32 instructions that are unchanged in Debug state

The following list shows the instructions that are unchanged in Debug state. Any T32 instruction that uses the PC or APSR.{N, Z, C, V} as the source or destination register is not included in the list. Moreover, the list includes only the 32-bit T32 encodings.

Any instruction that is UNDEFINED in Non-debug state

The list of instructions:

- Excludes any instruction listed in *T32 instructions that are changed in Debug state* on page H2-9927.
- Excludes any instruction listed in *T32 instructions that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in Debug state* on page H2-9930 that is UNDEFINED because an enable or disable bit is not RES0 or RES1.

Instructions that move System or Special-purpose registers to or from a general-purpose register

The list of instructions:

- Includes the instructions to transfer a general-purpose register to or from the DTR, which can be executed at any Exception level.
- Excludes APSR and CPSR access instructions.
- Excludes instructions for accessing banked registers for the current mode.

These instructions are:

- `MRS <banked_reg>, MSR <banked_reg>`.

  Note

  This does not apply to cases which are UNPREDICTABLE or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in Non-debug state in the current mode.

- `MRC, MCR`.

  Note

  This includes all allocated System registers in the (`coproc==0b111x`) encoding space other than an `MRC` move to APSR_nzcv.

- `MRS SPSR`, `MSR SPSR_fsxc` (register).
- `VMRS <vfp_system_reg>, VMSR <vfp_system_reg>`.

  Note

  This includes all allocated Advanced SIMD and floating-point System registers, other than an a `VMRS` move to APSR_nzcv.

Floating-point moves between a SIMD&FP register and a general-purpose register

These instructions are:

- `VMOV` (between a general-purpose register and a single-precision register).
- `VMOV` (between a general-purpose register and a doubleword floating-point register).

SIMD moves between a SIMD&FP register and a general-purpose register

These instructions are:

- `VMOV` (between a general-purpose register and a scalar).

Barriers

These instructions are:

- `CSDB`.
- `DMB`.
- `DSB`.
- `ISB`.
- `PSSBB`.
- `SSBB`.

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- When FEAT_RAS is implemented, `ESB`.
- When FEAT_SB is implemented, `SB`.
- When FEAT_TRF is implemented, `TSB CSYNC`.

Memory access instructions at various access sizes

The following constraints apply:

- General purpose-registers only.
- One of the following addressing modes:
  - Immediate (8-bit or 12-bit) offset.
  - Immediate (8-bit) post-indexed.
  - Immediate (8-bit) pre-indexed.
  - Unprivileged (8-bit).
- Not literal.
- One of the following types:
  - (Single) register.
  - Dual.
  - Exclusive.
  - Exclusive doubleword.
  - Acquire/Release.
  - Acquire/Release Exclusive.
  - Acquire/Release Exclusive doubleword.

These instructions are:

- `LDR.W, LDRB.W, LDRH.W, LDRD, LDRSB.W, LDRSH.W` (immediate, not literal).
- `LDRT, LDRBT, LDRHT, LDRSBT, LDRSHT` (immediate).
- `LDREX, LDREXB, LDREXH, LDA, LDAB, LDAH, LDAEX, LDAEXB, LDAEXH`.
- `LDREXD, LDAEXD`.
- `STR.W, STRB.W, STRH.W, STRD` (immediate).
- `STRT, STRBT, STRHT` (immediate).
- `STREX, STREXB, STREXH, STL, STLB, STLH, STLEX, STLEXB, STLEXH`.
- `STREXD, STLEXD`.

Move to general-purpose register

These instructions are:

- `MOVW`, `MOVT` (immediate).

System instructions, Send Event, `NOP`, and Clear Exclusive

The System instructions are Cache maintenance instructions, TLB maintenance instructions, and Address translation instructions. These are encoded in the (`coproc==0b1111`) System register encoding space.

These instructions are:

- ICIALLU, ICIALLUIS, ICIMVAU.
- DCCIMVAC, DCCISW, DCCMVAC, DCCMVAU, DCCSW, DCIMVAC, DCISW.
- TLBIALL, TLBIALLH, TLBIALLHIS, TLBIALLIS, TLBIALLNSNH, TLBIALLNSNHIS, TLBIASID, TLBIASIDIS, TLBIIPAS2, TLBIIPAS2IS, TLBIIPAS2L, TLBIIPAS2LIS, TLBIMVA, TLBIMVAA, TLBIMVAAIS, TLBIMVAAL, TLBIMVAALIS, TLBIMVAH, TLBIMVAHIS, TLBIMVAIS, TLBIMVAL, TLBIMVALH, TLBIMVALHIS, TLBIMVALIS.
- ATS12NSOPR, ATS12NSOPW, ATS12NSOUR, ATS12NSOUW, ATS1CPR, ATS1CPW. ATS1CUR, ATS1CUW, ATS1HR, ATS1HW.
- BPIALL, BPIALLIS, BPIMVA.
- `SEV.W`, `SEVL.W`.
- `NOP.W`.

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- CLREX.

T32 instructions that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in Debug state

This subsection describes all instruction not listed in either:

- *T32 instructions that are changed in Debug state* on page H2-9927.
- *T32 instructions that are unchanged in Debug state* on page H2-9928.

These instructions are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in Debug state. In general, the permissible behaviors are:

- The instruction generates an Undefined Instruction exception.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- If the instruction reads the PC or PSTATE, it uses an UNKNOWN value.
- If the instruction modifies the PC or PSTATE, other than by advancing the PC to the sequentially next instruction, it sets DLR and DSPSR to UNKNOWN values.
- If the instruction is similar to a Debug state instruction, it executes as that Debug state instruction.
- The instruction has the same behavior as in Non-debug state.

The following list shows the permissible behaviors for T32 instruction in Debug state. An instruction might appear multiple times in the list, in which case the choice of permissible behaviors is any of those listed.

Exception-generating instructions

These instructions are:

- SVC.
- HVC.
- SMC.
- UDF.
- BKPT.
- HLT.

These instructions behave in one of the following ways:

- They are UNDEFINED.
- They execute as a NOP.
- SVC behaves as DCPS1.
- HVC behaves as DCPS2.
- SMC behaves as DCPS3.
- They generate the exception the instruction would generate in Non-debug state. The exception is taken as described in *Exceptions in Debug state* on page H2-9941

Note

SMC must not generate a Secure Monitor Call exception from Non-secure state if EDSCR.SDD is set to 1.

Instructions that explicitly write to the PC (branches)

These instructions are:

- B, B (conditional), CBZ, CBNZ BL.
- BX, BLX (register or immediate).
- BXJ, TBB, TBH.
- MOV pc and related instructions.
- LDR pc, LDM (with a register list includes the PC), POP (with a register list that includes the PC).

These instructions behave in one of the following ways:

- They are UNDEFINED.
- They execute as a NOP.
- They execute as in Non-debug state without branching and set DSPSR and DLR to UNKNOWN values.

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Exception return and related instructions, other than ERET

These instructions are:

- `SRS, RFE, SUBS pc, lr`, and related instructions.

These instructions behave in one of the following ways:

- They are UNDEFINED.
- They execute as a `NOP`.
- They execute as in Non-debug state without branching, setting DLR and DSPSR to UNKNOWN values, and either:
  - — Execute the `DRPS` operation instead of performing an exception return, using UNKNOWN SPSR values.
  - — Not changing Exception level or PE mode.

Instructions that request entry to a low-power state

These instructions are:

- `WFE, WFI, WFET, WFIT`

These instructions behave in one of the following ways:

- They are UNDEFINED.
- They execute as a `NOP`.
- They generate a synchronous exception if the corresponding instruction would be trapped in Non-debug state. See *Configurable instruction enables and disables, and trap controls* on page G1-8685.
- A `WFE` instruction is permitted to clear the Event register if it is set.

Note

This means that these instructions must not suspend execution.

Instructions that read the PC

These instructions are:

- `LDR` (literal), `LDRB` (literal), `LDRH` (literal), `LDRSB` (literal), `LDRSH` (literal).
- `ADR, ADRL, ADRH`.
- `PLD` (literal), `PLI` (literal).

These instructions behave in one of the following ways:

- They are UNDEFINED.
- They execute as a `NOP`.
- They execute as in Non-debug state using an UNKNOWN value for the PC operand.

Instructions that explicitly modify PSTATE, other than `DCPS` and `ERET`

These instructions are:

- `CMP, TST, TEQ, CMN.`
- `<opc>S`.
- `MRC p14,0,APSR_nzcv,c0,c1,0` (accessing DBGDSCRint).
- `CPS, SETEND, IT`.
- `MSR CPSR` (immediate), `MSR CPSR` (register), `MSR APSR` (immediate), `MSR APSR` (register).
- `VMRS APSR_nzcv,FPSCR`.
- `QADD, QDADD, QSUB, QDSUB`.
- `SMLABB, SMLABT, SMLATB, SMLATT, SMLAD, SMLAWB, SMLAWT, SMLSD, SMUAD`.
- `SSAT, SSAT16, USAT, USAT16`.
- `SADD, SADD8, SADD16, SASX, SSAX, SSUB, SSUB8, SSUB16`.
- `UADD, UADD8, UADD16, UASX, USAX, USAUB, USUN8, USUB16`.
- When FEAT_PAN is implemented, `SETPAN`.

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These instructions behave in one of the following ways:

- They are UNDEFINED.
- They execute as a NOP.
- They execute as in Non-debug state, setting DSPSR_EL0 and DLR_EL0 to UNKNOWN values.

Instructions that read PSTATE.{N, Z, C, V} or other PSTATE fields

These instructions are:

- SEL, VSEL.
- ADC, SBC, all instructions with an RRX shift.
- MRS CPSR.

These instructions behave in one of the following ways:

- They are UNDEFINED.
- They execute as a NOP.
- They execute as in Non-debug state:
  - For the conditional operations and those using the PSTATE.C flag as an input, these instructions use an UNKNOWN value for the Condition flag.
  - For the MRS instruction, they return an UNKNOWN value.

All other instructions

These instructions behave in one of the following ways:

- They are UNDEFINED.
- They execute as a NOP.
- They have the same behavior as in Non-debug state.

Note

This includes instructions defined as UNPREDICTABLE or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in Non-debug state. These instructions are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in Debug state. This includes some T32 instructions that specify R15 as a destination or source register.

Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors* describes the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior for these instructions. In Debug state these CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choices are further restricted:

- Instructions that specify R15 as a destination register:
  - Are not permitted to branch, because the architecture does not define a branch operation in Debug state.
  - Might set DLR and DSPSR to UNKNOWN values.
  - Might have any of the other permitted behaviors.
- Instructions that specify R15 as a source operand:
  - Cannot use PC + offset, because there is no architecturally-defined PC in Debug state.
  - Might have any of the other permitted behaviors, including using an UNKNOWN value.

H2.4.3 Decode tables

The syntax in the tables is defined as follows:

1 The bit has a fixed value of 1.

0 The bit has a fixed value of 0.

!= The field has any value other than the value or values specified. The field might be an encoding field in the instruction whose value is supplied by the debugger.

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Note

The instruction encodings in Chapter C6 *A64 Base Instruction Descriptions* and Chapter F5 *T32 and A32 Base Instruction Set Instruction Descriptions* might show these bits as (0) or (1). A debugger must set these bits to 0 or 1, as appropriate.

Any other value indicates an encoding field in the instruction whose value is supplied by the debugger. Some values might be reserved or UNDEFINED, in which case the instruction is UNDEFINED or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in Debug state, as it is in Non-debug state.

For more information about the instruction encodings, see:

- Chapter C6 *A64 Base Instruction Descriptions*.
- Chapter F5 *T32 and A32 Base Instruction Set Instruction Descriptions*.

For information about the syntax used in Table H2-2, Table H2-3, Table H2-4 on page H2-9933, and Table H2-5 on page H2-9935, see:

- *Common syntax terms* on page C1-224.
- *Assembler symbols* on page F1-6909.

Table H2-2 shows the A64 instructions that are modified in Debug state. For details of how these are packed in the EDITR, see the register description.

Table H2-2 Modified A64 instructions in Debug state

31 30 29 28	27 26 25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0	Description
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 0	1 0 1	imm16			000	!=00	DCPS<opt>
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0 L	1 1 0 1 1	0 1 0 0	0 1 01	000	Rt	MRS|MSR accessing DSPSR_EL0
1 1 0 1	0 1 0 1	0 0 L	1 1 0 1 1	0 1 0 0	0 1 01	001	Rt	MRS|MSR accessing DLR_EL0
1 1 0 1	0 1 1 0	1 0 1 1	1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 11	1110	000 0	DRPS
0 0 1 0	0 1 0 1	size	0	imm 5	1 0 0	Pg	Zn	1 Pd	CMPNE (immediate)

Table H2-3 shows the T32 instructions that are modified in Debug state, with the first halfword on the left side and the second halfword on the right side. For details of how these are packed in the EDITR, see the register description.

Table H2-3 Modified T32 instructions in Debug state

15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0	15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0	Description
1 1 1 0	1 1 10	011 L	0100	!=1111	1 1 11	0001	010 1	MRC|MCR accessing DSPSR
1 1 1 0	1 1 10	011 L	0100	!=1111	1 1 11	0011	010 1	MRC|MCR accessing DLR
1 1 1 1	0 0 11	1101	1110	1 0 0 0	1 1 11	0000	000 0	ERET
1 1 1 1	0 1 11	1000	1111	1 0 0 0	0 0 00	0000	00 !=00	DCPS<opt>

Table H2-4 on page H2-9933 lists the A64 instructions that are unchanged in Debug state, other than some unallocated and UNDEFINED instructions.

Table H2-4 A64 instructions that are unchanged in Debug state

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0	Description
0 0 0 0	0 1	0 0 1	0 1	1 1 1 1	1 0 1 0 1 0	imm6		Rd	RDVL
0 0 0 0	0 1	0 1 0 0	1	imm 8h	0 0 0	imm 8l	Zm	Zdn	EXT
0 0 0 0	0 1	0 1 0 0	0 1	Pg	0 0 0	imm 8		Zd	CPY (immediate, zeroing)
0 0 0 0	0 1	0 1 size	1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	1 1 1 0	Rn		Zd	DUP (scalar)
0 0 0 0	0 1	0 1 size	1 0 0 1	0 0 0 0	1 1 1 0	Rm		Zdn	INSR (scalar)
sf 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	1111 1		Rd	MOV <Rn>,SP
sf 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	Rn		11111	MOV SP,<Rn>

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Table H2-4 A64 instructions that are unchanged in Debug state (continued)

31 30 29 28	27 26	25 24	23 22 21 20	19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12	11 10 9 8 7	6 5	4 3 2 1 0	Description
0 0 1 0	0 1	0 1	0 0 1 1	0 0 1 1	1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 0		Pd	RDFFR (unpredicated)
0 0 1 0	0 1	0 1	0 0 1 0	1 0 0 0	1 0 0 1	0 0 Pn		0 0 0 0 0	WRFFR
0 0 1 0	0 1	0 1	0 0 0 1	1 0 0 0	1 1 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0		Pd	PTRUE
1 0 0 1	1 0	1 0	1 1 0 Rm		0 0 1 1	0 0 Rn		Rd	PACGA
sf !=01	1 0	0 1	0 1 hw	imm16				Rd	MOVN, MOVK, MOVZ
1 1 0 1	0 1	0 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1	1	0 0 1 0	0 0	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1	NOP
1 1 0 1	0 1	0 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1	1	0 0 1 0	0 0	0 0 1 0 L 1 1 1 1	SEV, SEVL
1 1 0 1	0 1	0 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1	1	0 0 1 0	0 0	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	XPACLRI
1 1 0 1	0 1	0 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1	1	0 0 1 0	0 0	0 1 op2 1 1 1 1 1	PAC(IA|IB)1716, AUT(IA|IB)1716
1 1 0 1	0 1	0 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1	1	0 0 1 0	0 0	1 0 != 010 1 1 1 1 1	CSDB, ESB, PSB
1 1 0 1	0 1	0 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1	1	0 0 1 0	0 0	1 1 op2 1 1 1 1 1	PAC(IA|IB)(Z|SP), AUT(IA|IB)(Z|SP)
1 1 0 1	0 1	0 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1	1	0 0 1 1	CRm	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	CLREX
1 1 0 1	0 1	0 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1	1	0 0 1 1	option	1 op2 1 1 1 1 1	DSB, DMB, ISB, SB, SSBB, PSSBB
1 1 0 1	0 1	0 1	0 0 0 0	1 op1	CRn	CRm	op2	Rt	IC, DC, TLBI, AT
1 1 0 1	0 1	0 1	0 0 L 1	0 op1	CRn	CRm	op2	Rt	MRS|MSR accessing System register
1 1 0 1	0 1	0 1	0 0 L 1	1 op1	!=0100	CRm	op2	Rt	MRS|MSR accessing System register
1 1 0 1	0 1	0 1	0 0 L 1	1 op1	0 1 0 0	!=0010	op2	Rt	MRS|MSR accessing Special-purpose register
1 1 0 1	1 0	1 0	1 1 0 0	0 0 0 1	0 0 0	opc	Rn	Rd	PAC(IA|IB|DA|DB), AUT(IA|IB|DA|DB)
1 1 0 1	1 0	1 0	1 1 0 0	0 0 0 1	0 0 1	opc	1 1 1 1	Rd	PAC(IZA|IZB|DZA|DZB), AUT(IZA|IZB|DZA|DZB)
1 1 0 1	1 0	1 0	1 1 0 0	0 0 0 1	0 1 0 0	0 op	1 1 1 1	Rd	XPAC(I|D)
size 0 0 1	0	0 0	o2 L 0	Rs	o0 Rt2		Rn	Rt	LD(A|LA|X|AX)R{B|H}, ST(L|LL|X|LX)R{B|H}, CAS{A|L|AL}{B|H}
size 0 0 1	0	0 0	o2 L 1	Rs	o0 Rt2		Rn	Rt	LD{A}XP, ST{L}XP, CASP{A|L|AL}
0 x 0 1 1	0	0 1	opc 0	imm9		0 0	Rn	Rt	LDAPUR(B|H|SB|SH), STLUR(B|H)
1 0 0 1 1	0	0 1	!=11 0	imm9		0 0	Rn	Rt	LDAPUR{SW}, STLUR
1 1 0 1 1	0	0 1	!=1x 0	imm9		0 0	Rn	Rt	LDAPUR, STLUR
0 x 1 1 1	0	0 0	opc 0	imm9		0 0	Rn	Rt	LDUR(B|H|SB|SH),STUR(B|H)
1 0 1 1 1	0	0 0	!=11 0	imm9		0 0	Rn	Rt	LDUR{SW},STUR
1 1 1 1 1	0	0 0	!=1x 0	imm9		0 0	Rn	Rt	LDUR,STUR
size 1 1 1	0	0 0	opc 0	imm9		1 0	Rn	Rt	LDTR{B|H|SB|SH|SW}, STTR{B|H}
size 1 1 1	0	0 0	opc 0	imm9		P 1	Rn	Rt	LDR{B|H|SB|SH|SW}, STR{B|H}
size 1 1 1	0	0 0	A R 1	Rs	0 opc	0 0	Rn	Rt	LD<op>{A|L|AL}{B|H}, ST<op>{A|L|AL}{B|H}
size 1 1 1	0	0 0	A R 1	Rs	1 0 0 0	0 0	Rn	Rt	SWP{A|L|AL}{B|H}
size 1 1 1	0	0 0	1 0 1	Rs	1 1 0 0	0 0	Rn	Rt	LDAPR{B|H}
0 1 0 0 1	1	1 0	0 0 0	imm5	0	0 0 1 1	1	Rn	Rd	INS <Vd>.<Ts>[<index>],<R><n>
0 Q 0 0 1	1	1 0	0 0 0	imm5	0	0 1 1 1	1	Rn	Rd	UMOV <R><d>,<Vn>.<Ts>[<index>]
0 0 0 1 1	1	1 0	0 0 1	0 0 1 1	op 0	0 0 0 0 0	0	Rn	Rd	FMOV <Sd>,<Wn>, FMOV <Wd>,<Sn>
0 0 0 1 1	1	1 0	1 1 1	0 0 1 1	op 0	0 0 0 0 0	0	Rn	Rd	FMOV <Hd>, <Wn>, FMOV <Wd>, <Hn>
1 0 0 1 1	1	1 0	ft 1 1	0 0 1 1	op 0	0 0 0 0 0	0	Rn	Rd	FMOV <Dd|Hd>,<Xn>, FMOV <Xd>,<Dn|Hn>

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Table H2-4 A64 instructions that are unchanged in Debug state (continued)

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Description
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	op		0	0	0	0	0	0	Rn						Rd				FMOV <Vd>.D[1],<Xn> FMOV <Xd>,<Vn>.D[1]
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	uimm6					(0)	(0)uimm4						Xn						Xd				ADDG <Xd|SP>, <XN|SP>, #<uimm6>, #<uimm4>
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	imm9									1	0	Xn						Xd				STG <Xt|SP>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm}]!, Signed offset
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Xn						Xd				STGM <Xt>, [<Xt|SP>]
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	imm9									1	1	Xn						Xd				ST2G <Xt|>, [Xt|SP>{, #<simm>}] Signed offset
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	imm9									1	1	Xn						Xd				STZG <XT|SP>, [<Xn|SP{. #<simm>}]! Signed offset
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	imm9									1	0	Xn						Xd				STZ2G <XT|SP>, [<Xn|SP{. #<simm>}]! Signed offset
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Xn						Xd				STZGM, <Xt>, [Xn|SP>]
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	simm7						Xt2						Xn						Xt				STGP <xt1>, <Xt2>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<imm>}] Signed offset
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	uimm6						op3		uimm4				Xn						Xd				SUBG <Xd|SP>, <Xn|SP>, #<uimm6>, #<uimm4>
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	imm9									0	0	Xn						Xd				LDG <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>{, #<simm>}]
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Xn						Xd				LDGM <Xt>,[<Xn|SP>]
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	Rn						Rt				ST64B <Xt>, [<Xn|SP> {,#0}]
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	Rs					1	0	1	0	0	0	Rn						Rt				ST64BV0 <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	Rs					1	0	1	1	0	0	Rn						Rt				ST64BV <Xs>, <Xt>, [<Xn|SP>]
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	Rn						Rt				LD64B <Xt>, [<Xn|SP> {,#0}]

Table H2-5 on page H2-9935 lists the T32 instructions that are unchanged in Debug state, other than some unallocated and UNDEFINED instructions. It shows the T32 instructions with the first halfword on the left side and the second halfword on the right side.

Table H2-5 T32 instructions that are unchanged in Debug state

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Description
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	op	!=1111				!=1111				1	0	1	1	0	0	M		1	Vm			VMOV <Dm>,<Rt>,<Rt2> VMOV <Rt>,<Rt2>,<Dm>
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	op	Vn				!=1111				1	0	1	0	N	0	0		1	0	0	0	VMOV <Sn>,<Rt>, VMOV <Rt>,<Sn>
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	opc			0	Vd			!=1111				1	0	1	1	D	opc2			1	0	0	0	VMOV.<size> <Dd>[<x>],<Rt>
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	U	opc			1	Vn			!=1111				1	0	1	1	D	opc2			1	0	0	0	VMOV.<dt> <Rt>,<Dd>[<x>]
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	op	reg				!=1111				1	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	VMRS, VMSR
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	op	!=1111				!=1111				1	1	1	cp	opc1					CRm			MCRR|MRRC accessing System registers
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	opc1			op	CRn				!=1111				1	1	1	cp	opc2			1		CRm			MCR|MRC accessing System registers
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	L	!=1111				!=1111				Rd				imm8								LDREX, STREX
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	L	!=1111				!=1111				Rt2				0	1		!=10		Rd			LDREX(B|H|D), STREX(B|H|D)
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	L	!=1111				!=1111				Rt2				1		op3			Rd			LDA{EX}{B|H|D}, STL{EX}{B|H|D}
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	!=0x10 !=xx0x				L	!=1111				!=1111				!=1111				imm8								LDRD, STRD
1	1	1	1	0	i	1	0	T	1	0	0	imm4				0	imm3			!=1111				imm8								MOVW, MOVT
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	R	!=1111				1	0	0	0	M1				0	0	1	M	0	0	0	0	MSR <spec_reg><mode>,<Rn>
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	!=1111				1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MSR SPSR, <Rn>
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NOP.W
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	L	SEV.W, SEVL.W
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	op	0	0	ESB, CSDB

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Table H2-5 T32 instructions that are unchanged in Debug state (continued)

15141312	111098	7 6 5 4	3 2 1 0	15141312	111098	7 6 5 4	32 10	Description
1 1 1 1	0 0 11	1 0 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0	1 1 11	0 0 1 0	11 11	`CLREX`
1 1 1 1	0 0 11	1 0 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0	1 1 11	0 1 op	option	`DSB`, `DMB`, `ISB`, `SSBB`, `PSSBB`, `SB`
1 1 1 1	0 0 11	1 1 1 R	M1	1 0 0 0	!=1111	0 0 1 M	00 00	`MRS <Rd>,<spec_reg><mode>`
1 1 1 1	0 0 11	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0	!=1111	0 0 0 0	00 00	`MRS <Rd>,SPSR`
1 1 1 1	1 0 00	1 !=11	0 !=1111	!=1111	imm12			`STR{B|H}.W` (12-bit immediate)
1 1 1 1	1 0 00	0 !=11	0 !=1111	!=1111	1 !=000	imm8		`STR{B|H|}{T}` (8-bit immediate)
1 1 1 1	1 0 0S	1 !=11	1 !=1111	!=1111	imm12			`LDR{SB|SH|B|H}.W` (12-bit immediate)
1 1 1 1	1 0 0S	0 !=11	1 !=1111	!=1111	1 !=000	imm8		`LDR{SB|SH|B|H}{T}` (8-bit immediate)

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H2.4.4 Security in Debug state

If EL3 is implemented or the implemented Security state is Secure state, security in Debug state is governed by the Secure debug disabled flag, EDSCR.SDD.

On entry to Debug state

If entering in Secure state, EDSCR.SDD is set to 0. Otherwise EDSCR.SDD is set to the inverse of `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()`. That is:

- If `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == TRUE, EDSCR.SDD is set to 0.
- If `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE, EDSCR.SDD is set to 1.

Note

Normally, if `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE then halting is prohibited and it is not possible to enter Debug state from Secure state. However, because changes to the authentication signals require a *Context synchronization event* to guarantee their effect, there is a period during which the PE might halt even though the authentication signals prohibit halting.

In Debug state

The value of EDSCR.SDD does not change, even if `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` changes.

Note

- DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1.{SNID, SID, NSNID, NSID} are not frozen in Debug state.
- If EDSCR.SDD set to 1 in Debug state, then there is no means to enter Secure state from Non-secure state. In this case it is impossible for the PE to be in Secure state. This is a general principle of behavior in Debug state.

In Non-debug state

EDSCR.SDD returns the inverse of `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()`. If the authentication signals that control `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` change, a *Context synchronization event* is required to guarantee their effect.

Note

- In Non-debug state, EDSCR.SDD is unaffected by the Security state of the PE.
- A *Context synchronization event* is also required to guarantee that changes in the authentication signals are visible in DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1.{SNID, SID, NSNID, NSID}.

If EL3 is not implemented and the implemented Security state is Non-Secure state, EDSCR.SDD is RES1.

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H2.4.5 Privilege in Debug state

The only additional privileges offered to Debug state are:

- The privilege to execute *Debug state operations, DCPS, DRPS, MRS, MSR*.
- The privilege to execute DTR access instructions regardless of the Exception level and traps.

The DTR access instructions can be executed at any Exception level, including EL0, regardless of any control register settings that might force these instructions to be UNDEFINED or trapped in Non-debug state. These instruction are:

- The MRS and MSR instructions that access DBGDTR_EL0, DBGDTRTX_EL0, and DBGDTRRX_EL0 in AArch64 state.
- The MRC and MCR instructions that access DBGDTRTXint and DBGDTRRXint in AArch32 state.

All other instructions operate with the privilege determined by the current Exception level and security state. This applies to all Special-purpose and System registers accesses, memory accesses, and UNDEFINED instructions, and includes generating exceptions when the System registers trap or disable an instruction.

H2.4.6 Debug state operations, DCPS, DRPS, MRS, MSR

The architecture defines operations to change between Exception levels in Debug state. These operations can also change the mode at the current Exception level.

DCPS<n>

Executing a DCPS<n> instruction in Debug state moves the PE to a higher Exception level or to a specific mode at the current Exception level.

If the DCPS<n> instruction is executed in AArch32 state and the target Exception level is using AArch64:

- The current instruction set switches from T32 to A64.
- The effect on registers that are not visible or only partially visible in AArch32 state is the same as for system calls in Non-debug state. See *Execution state* on page D1-4594.

Otherwise, the instruction set state does not change.

If the target Exception level is the same as the current Exception level, then the PE does not change Exception level. However, the PE might change mode.

The effect on endianness is the same as for exceptions and exception returns in Non-debug state:

- In AArch64 state the current endianness is determined by the value of SCTLR_ELx.EE for the target Exception level.
- In AArch32 state the current endianness is determined by the value of SCTLR.EE or HSCTLR.EE for the target Exception level.

The DCPS<n> instructions are:

In AArch64 state

- DCPS1
- DCPS2
- DCPS3

In AArch32 state, in the T32 instruction set only

- DCPS1
- DCPS2
- DCPS3

The DCPS instructions are UNDEFINED in Non-debug state.

Table H2-6 on page H2-9939 shows the target of the instruction. In Table H2-6 on page H2-9939, the entries have the following meaning:

EL1h/Svc This means that the target is:

- EL1h if EL1 is using AArch64.

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- EL1 and Supervisor mode if EL1 is using AArch32.

EL2h/Hyp This means that the target is:
- EL2h if EL2 is using AArch64.
- EL2 and Hyp mode if EL2 is using AArch32.

EL3h/Monitor This means that the target is:
- EL3h if EL3 is using AArch64.
- EL3 and Monitor mode if EL3 is using AArch32.

Svc Secure Supervisor mode, in EL3 using AArch32.

Monitor Secure Monitor mode, in EL3 using AArch32.

Table H2-6 Target for DCPS instructions in Debug state

Instruction	Target when DCPS instruction executed at stated Exception level:				
	EL0	EL1	EL2	EL3 (AArch64)	EL3 (AArch32)
DCPS1	EL1h/Svc	EL1h/Svc	EL2h/Hyp	EL3h	Svc, clears SCR.NS to 0
DCPS2	EL2h/Hyp	EL2h/Hyp	EL2h/Hyp	EL3h	UNDEFINED
DCPS3	EL3h/Monitor	EL3h/Monitor	EL3h/Monitor	EL3h	Monitor, clears SCR.NS to 0

In AArch32 Monitor mode, DCPS1 and DCPS3 clear SCR.NS to 0.

Note

In AArch64 state, at EL3, DCPS<n> does not change SCR_EL3.NS.

However:
- DCPS1 is UNDEFINED at EL0 if either:
  - EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and is using AArch64 and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1.
  - In Non-secure state, EL2 is implemented and using AArch32 and HCR.TGE == 1.
- DCPS2 is UNDEFINED at all Exception levels if EL2 is not implemented.
- DCPS2 is UNDEFINED at the following Exception levels if EL2 is implemented:
  - At EL0 and EL1 in Secure state if EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.
  - At EL3 if EL3 is using AArch32.
- DCPS3 is UNDEFINED at all Exception levels if either:
  - EDSCR.SDD == 1.
  - EL3 is not implemented.

Note

The references to DCPS1, DCPS2, and DCPS3 in this section link to the descriptions of the instructions in the A64 instruction set. The DCPS<n> instructions are also defined in the T32 instruction set, see DCPS1, DCPS2, DCPS3. These instructions are not defined in the A32 instruction set, because A32 instructions cannot be executed in Debug state.

On executing a DCPS instruction:
- If the target Exception level is using AArch64:
  - ELR_ELx of the target Exception level becomes UNKNOWN.
  - SPSR_ELx of the target Exception level becomes UNKNOWN.
  - ESR_ELx of the target Exception level becomes UNKNOWN.

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  - DLR_EL0 and DSPSR_EL0 become UNKNOWN.
- If the target Exception level is using AArch32 DLR and DSPSR become UNKNOWN and:
  - If the target Exception level is EL1 or EL3, the LR and SPSR of the target mode become UNKNOWN.
  - If the target Exception level is EL2, then ELR_hyp, SPSR_hyp, and HSR become UNKNOWN.

If the target Exception level is using AArch32, and the target Exception level is EL1 or EL3, the LR and SPSR of the target mode become UNKNOWN.

If FEAT_SSBS is implemented, the `DCPS<n>` instruction leaves the PSTATE.SSBS bit UNKNOWN.

The `DCPSInstruction()` function is described in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

DRPS

Executing the DRPS operation in Debug state moves the PE to a lower Exception level, or to another PE mode at the current Exception level, by copying the current SPSR to PSTATE.

If `DRPS` is executed in AArch64 state and the target Exception level is using AArch32:

- The current instruction set switches from A64 to T32.
- The effect on registers that are not visible or only partially visible in AArch32 state is the same as for exception returns in Non-debug state. See *Execution state* on page D1-4594.

Otherwise, the instruction set state does not change.

If the target Exception level is the same as the current Exception level, then the PE does not change Exception level. However, the PE might change mode.

The effect on endianness is the same as for exceptions and exception returns in Non-debug state:

- If targeting an Exception level using AArch64, current endianness is set according to SCTLR_ELx.EE, or SCTLR_EL1.E0E for the target Exception level.
- If targeting an Exception level using AArch32, current endianness is set by SPSR.E as appropriate.

The DRPS instructions are:

In AArch64 state

- `DRPS`

In AArch32 state, in the T32 instruction set only

- `ERET`

If the SPSR specifies an illegal exception return, then PSTATE.{M, nRW, EL, SP} are unchanged and PSTATE.IL is set to 1. For further information on illegal exception returns, see *Illegal exception returns from AArch64 state* on page D1-4608.

PSTATE.{N, Z, C, V, Q, GE, IT, T, SS, D, A, I, F} are ignored in Debug state. This means that the effect of the DRPS operation on these fields is to set them to an UNKNOWN value that might be the value from the SPSR. For more information, see *PSTATE in Debug state* on page H2-9918.

All other PSTATE fields are copied from SPSR.

`DRPS` is UNDEFINED at EL0 and in Non-debug state.

Note

Unlike an exception return, the DRPS operation has no architecturally-defined effect on the Event Register and Exclusives monitors. `DRPS` might set the Event Register or clear the Exclusives monitors, or both, but this is not a requirement and debuggers must not rely on any implementation specific behavior.

On executing a `DRPS` instruction:

- If the target Exception level is using AArch64:
  - DLR_EL0 and DSPSR_EL0 become UNKNOWN.
- If the target Exception level is using AArch32:
  - DLR and DSPSR become UNKNOWN.

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If FEAT_SSBS is implemented, the DRPS instruction leaves the PSTATE.SSBS bit UNKNOWN.

The DRPSInstruction() function is described in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

MRS and MSR

The other Debug state instructions are used to read or write DLR_EL0 and DSPSR_EL0.

These instructions are:

In AArch64 state

- MRS
- MSR (register)

In AArch32 state

- MRC
- MCR

```
MRS <Xt>, DLR_EL0      ; Copy DLR_EL0 to <Xt>
MRS <Xt>, DSPSR_EL0    ; Copy DSPSR_EL0 to <Xt>
MSR DLR_EL0, <Xt>      ; Copy <Xt> to DLR_EL0
MSR DSPSR_EL0, <Xt>    ; Copy <Xt> to DSPSR_EL0
```

These instructions can be executed at any Exception level when in Debug state, including EL0. They are UNDEFINED in Non-debug state.

H2.4.7 Exceptions in Debug state

The following sections describe how exceptions are handled in Debug state:

- *Generating exceptions when in Debug state*.
- *Taking exceptions when in Debug state* on page H2-9942.
- *Reset in Debug state* on page H2-9943.

Generating exceptions when in Debug state

In Debug state:

- Instruction Abort exceptions cannot happen because instructions are not fetched from memory.
- Interrupts, including SError and virtual interrupts are ignored and remain pending:
  - The pending interrupt remains visible in ISR.
- Debug exceptions and debug events are ignored.
- SCR.EA is treated as if it were set to 0, regardless of its actual state, other than for the purpose of reading the bit.
- Any attempt to execute an instruction bit pattern that is an allocated instruction at the current Exception level, but is listed in *Executing instructions in Debug state* on page H2-9919 as UNDEFINED in Debug state, generates an exception.

  Note

  If the exception is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32 then it is taken as an Undefined Instruction exception.

  The priority and syndrome for these exceptions is the same as for executing an encoding that does not have an allocated instruction.
- Instructions executed at EL2, EL1 and EL0 that are configured by EL3 control registers to trap to EL3:
  - When the value of EDSCR.SDD is 0, generate the appropriate trap exception that is taken to EL3.
  - When the value of EDSCR.SDD is 1, are treated as UNDEFINED and generate an exception.

    If the exception is taken to an Exception level using AArch64 or to AArch32 Hyp mode, then it is reported with an EC value of 0x00.

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Otherwise, synchronous exceptions are generated as they would be in Non-debug state and taken to the appropriate Exception level in Debug state.

Note

If EDSCR.SDD == 1 then an exception from Non-secure state is never taken to Secure state. See *Security in Debug state* on page H2-9937.

Taking exceptions when in Debug state

When the PE is in Debug state, all exceptions are synchronous. When an exception is generated, it is taken to Debug state. This means that:

- The target Exception level is as defined for the exception in Non-debug state.
- If the target Exception level is using AArch32 then the target PE mode is as defined for the exception in Non-debug state.
- The exception syndrome is reported as defined for the exception in Non-debug state, except for the case described in *Data Aborts in Memory access mode* on page H4-9980 for which the reporting requirements are relaxed.

  The exception syndrome is reported using the syndrome register or registers for the target Exception level. In AArch64 state, these are ESR_ELx, and FAR_ELx. In AArch32 state, these are DFSR, DFAR, HSR, HDFAR, and HPFAR. For example:

  — If a Data Abort exception is taken to Abort mode at EL1 or EL3 and the exception is taken from AArch32 state and using the Short-descriptor translation table format, the DFSR reports the exception using the Short-descriptor format fault encoding. For exceptions other than Data Abort exceptions taken to Abort mode, DFSR is not updated.

  — If an instruction is trapped to an Exception level using AArch64 due to a configurable trap, disable, or enable, the exception code reported is the same as it would be in Non-debug state.

  The effect on auxiliary syndrome registers, such as AFSR, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

  Note

  Generally, the AArch32 Fault Address Registers (FARs) and Fault Status Registers (FSRs) are not described as *syndrome registers*, although the term is appropriate to their function.

- The PE remains in Debug state and changes to the target mode.
- If EL3 is using AArch32 and the exception is taken from Monitor mode, SCR.NS is cleared to 0.
- If the exception is taken to an Exception level using AArch32, the PE continues to execute T32 instructions, regardless of the TE bit in the System register for the target Exception level.
- The endianness switches to that indicated by the EE bit of the System register for the target Exception level.
- The SPSR for the target Exception level or mode is corrupted and becomes UNKNOWN.
- If the target Exception level is using AArch64, ELR_ELx for the target Exception level becomes unknown.
- If the target Exception level is EL2 using AArch32, ELR_hyp becomes unknown.
- If the target Exception level is EL1 or EL3 using AArch32, LR_<mode> for the target mode becomes unknown.
- DLR and DSPSR become UNKNOWN.
- The cumulative error flag, EDSCR.ERR, is set to 1. See *Cumulative error flag* on page H4-9984.
- PSTATE.IL is cleared to 0.
- PSTATE.{IT, T, SS, D, A, I, F, ALLINT} are set to UNKNOWN values, and PSTATE.{N, Z, C, V, Q, GE} are unchanged. However, these fields are ignored and are not observable in Debug state. For more information, see *PSTATE in Debug state* on page H2-9918.

The debugger must save any state that can be corrupted by an exception before executing an instruction that might generate another exception.

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Pseudocode description of taking exceptions in Debug state

The pseudocode function `AArch64.TakeException()` shows the behavior when the PE takes an exception to an Exception level using AArch64 in Non-debug state. In Debug state, this is replaced with the function `AArch64.TakeExceptionInDebugState()`.

The pseudocode functions `AArch32.EnterMode()`, `AArch32.EnterHypMode()`, and `AArch32.EnterMonitorMode()` show the behavior when the PE takes an exception to an Exception level using AArch32 in Non-debug state. In Debug state:

- `AArch32.EnterMode()` is replaced with the function `AArch32.EnterModeInDebugState()`.
- `AArch32.EnterHypMode()` is replaced with the function `AArch32.EnterHypModeInDebugState()`.
- `AArch32.EnterMonitorMode()` is replaced with `AArch32.EnterMonitorModeInDebugState()`.

Reset in Debug state

If the PE is reset when in Debug state, it exits Debug state and enters Non-debug reset state. When the PE is in reset state, EDSCR.STATUS == `0b000010` and writes to EDITR are ignored.

Note

If EDECR.RCE == 1 or CTIDEVCTL.RCE ==1, meaning that a Reset Catch debug event is programmed, and if halting is allowed on exiting reset state, then on exiting reset state the PE halts and re-enters Debug state. See *Reset Catch debug events* on page H3-9969. All PE registers have taken their reset values, which might be UNKNOWN.

H2.4.8 Accessing registers in Debug state

Register accesses are unchanged in Debug state. The view of each register is determined by either the current Exception level or the mode, or both, and accesses might be disabled or trapped by controls at a higher Exception level.

General-purpose register access, other than AArch64 state SP access

A single general-purpose register can be read by issuing an `MSR` instruction through the ITR to write DBGDTR_EL0 in AArch64 state, or an `MCR` instruction through the ITR to write DBGDTRTXint in AArch32 state. The debugger can then read the DTR register or registers through the external debug interface. The reverse sequence writes to a general-purpose register.

Figure H2-1 on page H2-9944 shows the reading and writing of general-purpose registers, other than SP, in Debug state in AArch64 state.

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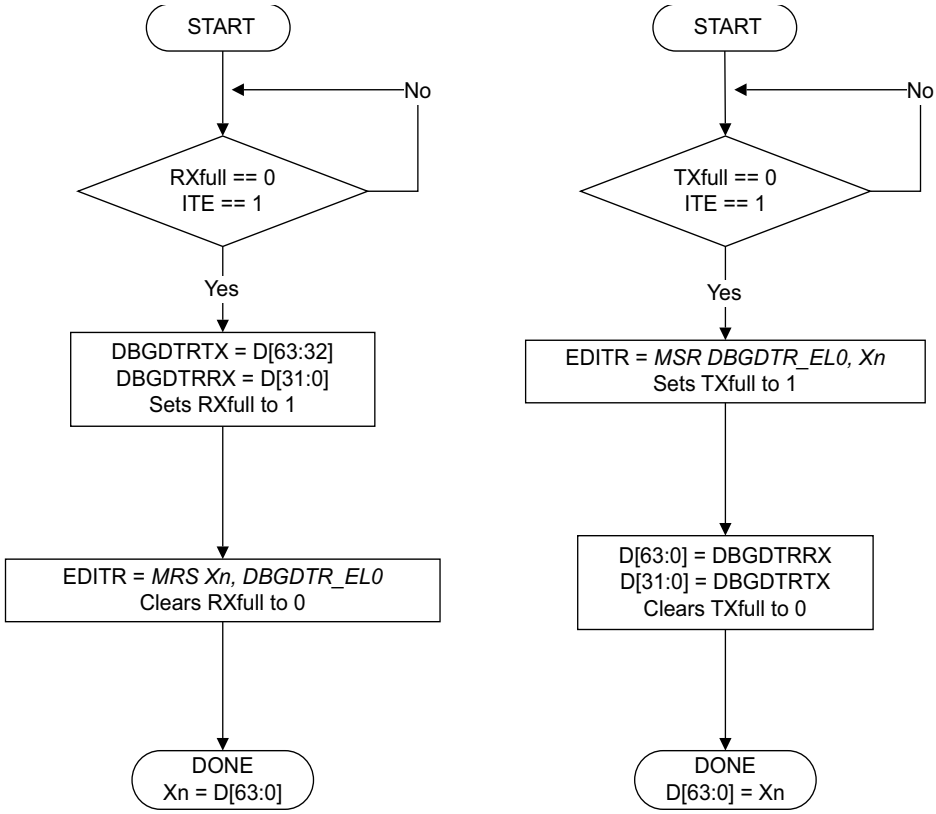

Figure H2-1 Reading and writing general-purpose registers, other than SP, in Debug state in AArch64 state

Figure H2-2 on page H2-9945 shows the reading and writing of general-purpose registers in Debug state in AArch32 state.

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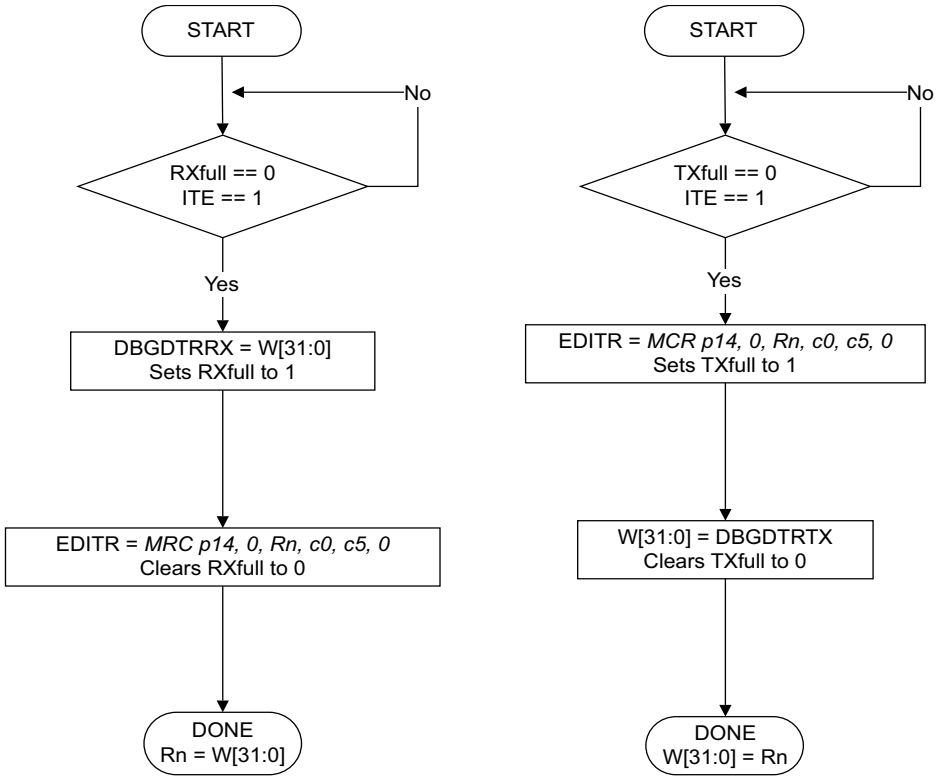

Figure H2-2 Reading and writing general-purpose registers in Debug state in AArch32 state

SIMD and floating-point register, System register, and AArch64 state SP accesses

To read a SIMD and floating-point register or a System register, the debugger must first copy the value into a general-purpose register using:

- An `FMOV` instruction in AArch64 state or a `VMOV` instruction in AArch32 state for floating-point transfers to SIMD and FP registers.
- A `UMOV` instruction in AArch64 state or a `VMOV` instruction in AArch32 state for SIMD transfers to SIMD and FP registers.
- An `MRS` instruction in AArch64 state or an `MRC` instruction in AArch32 state for System registers.
- A `MOV Xd,SP` instruction for the SP register in AArch64 state.

The debugger can then read out the particular general-purpose register. The reverse sequence writes a register.

PC and PSTATE access

The debugger reads the program counter and PSTATE of the process being debugged through the DLR_EL0 and DSPSR_EL0 System registers. The actual values of PC and PSTATE cannot be directly observed in Debug state:

- Instructions that are used for direct reads and writes of PC and PSTATE in Non-debug state are UNDEFINED in Debug state.
- On taking an exception, ELR_ELx and SPSR_ELx at the target Exception level are UNKNOWN. They do not record the PC and PSTATE.

PSTATE.{IL, E, M, nRW, EL, SP} are indirectly read by instructions executed in Debug state, but all other PSTATE fields are ignored and cannot be observed. See also:

- *PSTATE in Debug state* on page H2-9918.
- *Executing instructions in Debug state* on page H2-9919.
- *Exceptions in Debug state* on page H2-9941.

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H2.4.9 Accessing memory in Debug state

How the PE accesses memory is unchanged in Debug state. This includes:

- The operation of the MMU, including address translation, tagged address handling, access permissions, memory attribute determination, and the operation of any TLBs.
- The operation of any caches and coherency mechanisms.
- Alignment support.
- Endianness support.
- The Memory order model.

Simple memory transfers

Simple memory accesses can be performed in Debug state by issuing memory access instructions through the ITR and passing data through the DTR registers. *Executing instructions in Debug state* on page H2-9919 lists the memory access instructions that are supported in Debug state.

Bulk memory transfers

Memory access mode can accelerate bulk memory transfers in Debug state. See *DCC and ITR access modes* on page H4-9978.

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H2.5 Exiting Debug state

The PE exits Debug state when it receives a Restart request trigger event. If EDSCR.ITE == 0 the behavior of any instruction issued through the ITR in Normal access mode or an operation issued by a DTR access in memory access mode that has not completed execution is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and must do one of the following:

- It must complete execution in Debug state before the PE executes the restart sequence.
- It must complete execution in Non-debug state after the PE executes the restart sequence.
- It must be abandoned. This means that the instruction does not execute. Any registers or memory accessed by the instruction are left in an UNKNOWN state.

Note

- Implementations can set EDSCR.ITE to 1 to indicate that further instructions can be accepted by ITR before the previous instructions have completed. If any previous instruction has not completed and EDSCR.ITE == 1, then the PE must complete these instructions in Debug state before executing the restart sequence. EDSCR.ITE == 0 indicates that the PE is not ready to restart.
- A debugger must observe that any instructions issued through EDITR that might generate a synchronous exception, as complete, before issuing a restart request. It can do this by observing the completion of a later instruction, as synchronous exceptions must occur in program order. For example, a debugger can observe that an instruction that reads or writes a DTR register is complete because of its effect on the EDSCR.{TXfull, RXfull} flags.

On exiting Debug state, the PE sets the program counter to the address in DLR, where:

- If exiting to AArch32 state:
  - Bits[31:1] of the PC are set to the value of bits[31:1] of DLR.
  - Bit[0] of the PC is set to a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of 0 or the value of bit[0] in DLR.
- If exiting to AArch64 state:
  - Bits[63:56] of DLR_EL0 might be ignored as part of tagged address handling. See *Address tagging in AArch64 state* on page D5-4770.
  - Otherwise the PC is set from DLR_EL0.

Note

Bits[63:32] of DLR_EL0 are ignored when exiting to AArch32 state.

Exit from Debug state can give rise to a PC alignment fault exception when the program counter is used. Unlike an exception return, this might also happen when returning to AArch32 state. For more information, see *PC alignment checking* on page D1-4631.

On exiting Debug state, PSTATE is set from DSPSR in the same way that an exception return sets PSTATE from SPSR_ELx:

- The same illegal exception return checks that apply to an exception return also apply to exiting Debug state. If the return from Debug state is an illegal exception return then the effect on PSTATE and the PC is the same as for any other illegal exception return. See *Exception return* on page D1-4607 and *Exception return to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8635.
- The checks on the PSTATE.IT bits that apply to exiting Debug state into AArch32 state are the same as those that apply to an exception return. See Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.
- PSTATE.SS is copied from DSPSR.SS if all of the following hold:
  - MDSCR_EL1.SS == 1.
  - The debug target Exception level is using AArch64.
  - Software step exceptions from the restart Exception level are enabled.

  Otherwise PSTATE.SS is set to 0.

  Note

  Unlike a return using ERET, PSTATE.SS must be restored from DSPSR.SS because otherwise it is UNKNOWN.

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However, if OSDLR.DLK == 1 and DBGPRCR.CORENPDRQ == 0, meaning FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented and locked in Non-debug state and therefore Software Step exceptions are disabled, but otherwise Software Step exceptions would be enabled from the restart Exception level, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether PSTATE.SS is copied from DSPSR.SS.

- If FEAT_SSBS is implemented, on exit from Debug state to AArch64 state, DSPSR_EL0.SSBS is copied to PSTATE.SSBS.
- If FEAT_SSBS is implemented, on exit from Debug state to AArch32 state, DSPSR.SSBS is copied to CPSR.SSBS.
- If FEAT_PAN is implemented, DSPSR_EL0.PAN is copied to PSTATE.PAN.
- If FEAT_UAO is implemented, DSPSR_EL0.UAO is copied to PSTATE.UAO.
- If FEAT_DIT is implemented, on exit from Debug state to AArch64 state, DSPSR_EL0.DIT is copied to PSTATE.DIT.
- If FEAT_DIT is implemented, on exit from Debug state to AArch32 state, DSPSR.DIT is copied to CPSR.DIT.
- If FEAT_MTE is implemented, on exit from Debug state to AArch64 state, DSPSR_EL0.TCO is copied to PSTATE.TCO. On exit from Debug state to AArch32 state, PSTATE.TCO is not updated.
- If FEAT_BTI is implemented, DSPSR_EL0.BTYPE is copied to PSTATE.BTYPE.
- If FEAT_NMI is implemented, DSPSR_EL0.ALLINT is copied to PSTATE.ALLINT.

Note

- One important difference between Debug state exit and an exception return is that the PE can exit Debug state at EL0. Despite this, the behavior of an exit from Debug state is similar to an exception return. For example, PSTATE.{D, A, I, F} is updated regardless of the value of SCTLR_EL1.UMA.
- Exit from Debug state has no architecturally-defined effect on the Event Register and Exclusives monitors. An exit from Debug state might set the Event Register or clear the Exclusives monitors, or both, but this is not a requirement and debuggers must not rely on any implementation specific behavior.

The `ExitDebugState()` function is described in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

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Chapter H3
Halting Debug Events

This chapter describes a particular class of debug events. It contains the following sections:

- *Introduction to Halting debug events* on page H3-9950.
- *Halting Step debug events* on page H3-9952.
- *Halt Instruction debug event* on page H3-9962.
- *Exception Catch debug event* on page H3-9963.
- *External Debug Request debug event* on page H3-9967.
- *OS Unlock Catch debug event* on page H3-9968.
- *Reset Catch debug events* on page H3-9969.
- *Software Access debug event* on page H3-9970.
- *Synchronization and Halting debug events* on page H3-9971.

Note

Table K14-1 on page K14-11418 disambiguates the general register references used in this chapter.

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H3.1 Introduction to Halting debug events

External debug defines Halting debug events. The following Halting debug events are available from the introduction of Armv8:

- *Halting Step debug events* on page H3-9952.
- *Halt Instruction debug event* on page H3-9962.
- *Exception Catch debug event* on page H3-9963.
- *External Debug Request debug event* on page H3-9967.
- *OS Unlock Catch debug event* on page H3-9968.
- *Reset Catch debug events* on page H3-9969.
- *Software Access debug event* on page H3-9970.

If halting is allowed, a Halting debug event halts the PE. The PE enters Debug state.

In addition, breakpoints and watchpoints might halt the PE if halting is allowed. See *Breakpoint and Watchpoint debug events* on page H2-9910. Because breakpoints and watchpoints can generate an exception or halt the PE, Breakpoint and Watchpoint debug events are not classified as Halting debug events.

For a definition of Debug state, see Chapter H2 *Debug State*. For a definition of halting allowed, see *Halting allowed and halting prohibited* on page H2-9909.

Debug state entry and debug event prioritization on page H2-9911 describes the behavior when multiple debug events are generated by an instruction.

See also *Synchronization and Halting debug events* on page H3-9971.

Table H3-1 on page H3-9950 shows the behavior of Breakpoint, Watchpoint, and Halting debug events.

Table H3-1 Summary of debug events and possible outcomes

Debug event type	PE behavior when halting is:	
	Allowed	Prohibited
Breakpoint and Watchpoint debug events on page H2-9910	Halt	See Table D2-1 on page D2-4658 and Table G2-1 on page G2-8725
Halt Instruction debug event on page H3-9962	Halt	UNDEFINED
Software Access debug event on page H3-9970	Halt	Ignored
Exception Catch debug event on page H3-9963	Halt	Ignored or pended
Halting Step debug events on page H3-9952	Halt	Pended
External Debug Request debug event on page H3-9967	Halt	Pended
Reset Catch debug events on page H3-9969	Halt	Pended
OS Unlock Catch debug event on page H3-9968	Pended	Pended

Table H3-2 on page H3-9950 shows where the pseudocode for each Halting debug event type is located.

Table H3-2 Pseudocode description of Halting debug events

Halting debug event type	Pseudocode
Halt Instruction debug event on page H3-9962	*HLT* on page C6-1482 for AArch64 and *HLT* on page F5-7260 for AArch32
Software Access debug event on page H3-9970	*Pseudocode description of Software Access debug event* on page H3-9970
Exception Catch debug event on page H3-9963	*Pseudocode description of Exception Catch debug events* on page H3-9966

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Table H3-2 Pseudocode description of Halting debug events (continued)

Halting debug event type	Pseudocode
Halting Step debug events on page H3-9952	*Pseudocode description of Halting Step debug events* on page H3-9961
External Debug Request debug event on page H3-9967	*Pseudocode description of External Debug Request debug events* on page H3-9967
Reset Catch debug events on page H3-9969	*Pseudocode description of Reset Catch debug event* on page H3-9969
OS Unlock Catch debug event on page H3-9968	*Pseudocode description of OS Unlock Catch debug event* on page H3-9968

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H3.2 Halting Step debug events

Halting Step is a debug resource that a debugger can use to make the PE step through code one instruction at a time. This section describes the Halting Step debug events. It is divided into the following sections:

- *Overview of a Halting Step debug event*.
- *The Halting Step state machine*.
- *Using Halting Step* on page H3-9955.
- *Detailed Halting Step state machine behavior* on page H3-9955.
- *Synchronization and the Halting Step state machine* on page H3-9958.
- *Stepping T32 IT instructions* on page H3-9959.
- *Disabling interrupts while stepping* on page H3-9960.
- *Syndrome information on Halting Step* on page H3-9960.
- *Pseudocode description of Halting Step debug events* on page H3-9961.

The architecture describes the behavior as a simple Halting Step state machine. See *The Halting Step state machine*.

H3.2.1 Overview of a Halting Step debug event

The behavior of Halting Step is defined by a state machine, shown in Figure H3-1 on page H3-9954. A Halting Step debug event executes a single instruction and then returns control to the debugger. When the debugger software wants to execute a Halting Step:

1. With the PE in Debug state, the debugger activates Halting Step.
2. The debugger signals the PE to exit Debug state and return to the instruction that is to be stepped.
3. The PE executes that single instruction.
4. The PE enters Debug state before executing the next instruction.

However, an exception might be generated while the instruction is being stepped. That is either:

- A synchronous exception generated by the instruction being stepped.
- An asynchronous exception taken before or after the instruction being stepped.

Halting Step has its own enable control bit, EDECR.SS and EDESR.SS.

Note

Because the Halting Step state machine states occur as a result of normal PE operation, the states can be described as both:

- PE states.
- Halting Step states.

H3.2.2 The Halting Step state machine

The state machine states are:

Inactive

Halting Step is inactive. No Halting Step debug events can be generated, therefore execution is not affected by Halting Step. The PE is in this state whenever either of the following is true:

- Halting Step is disabled. That is, EDECR.SS is set to 0 and EDESR.SS is set to 0.
- Halting is prohibited. See *Halting the PE on debug events* on page H2-9909. In this state, if EDECR.SS is set to 1, then a Halting Step debug event is pending.

In Figure H3-1 on page H3-9954, this state is shown in red.

Active-not-pending

Halting Step is enabled and active. This is the state in which the PE steps an instruction. EDECR.SS == 1 and EDESR.SS == 0. Software must not set EDECR.SS to 1 unless the PE is in Debug state, otherwise behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, as described in *Changing the value of EDECR.SS when not in Debug state* on page H3-9959.

In Figure H3-1 on page H3-9954, this state is shown in green.

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Active-pending

Halting Step is enabled and active. The step has completed and the PE enters Debug state. EDESR.SS == 1.

In Figure H3-1 on page H3-9954, this state is shown in green.

Whenever Halting Step is enabled and active, whether the state machine is in the active-not-pending state or in the active-pending state depends on EDESR.SS. *Halting Step state machine states* on page H3-9955 shows this.

In the simple sequential execution of the program, the PE executes the Halting Step state machine as follows:

1. Initially, Halting Step is inactive.
2. After exiting Debug state, Halting Step is active-not-pending.
3. The PE executes an instruction and Halting Step is active-pending.
4. The pending Debug state entry is taken on the next instruction and the step is complete.

Exceptions and other changes to the PE context can interrupt this sequence.

Figure H3-1 on page H3-9954 shows a Halting Step state machine.

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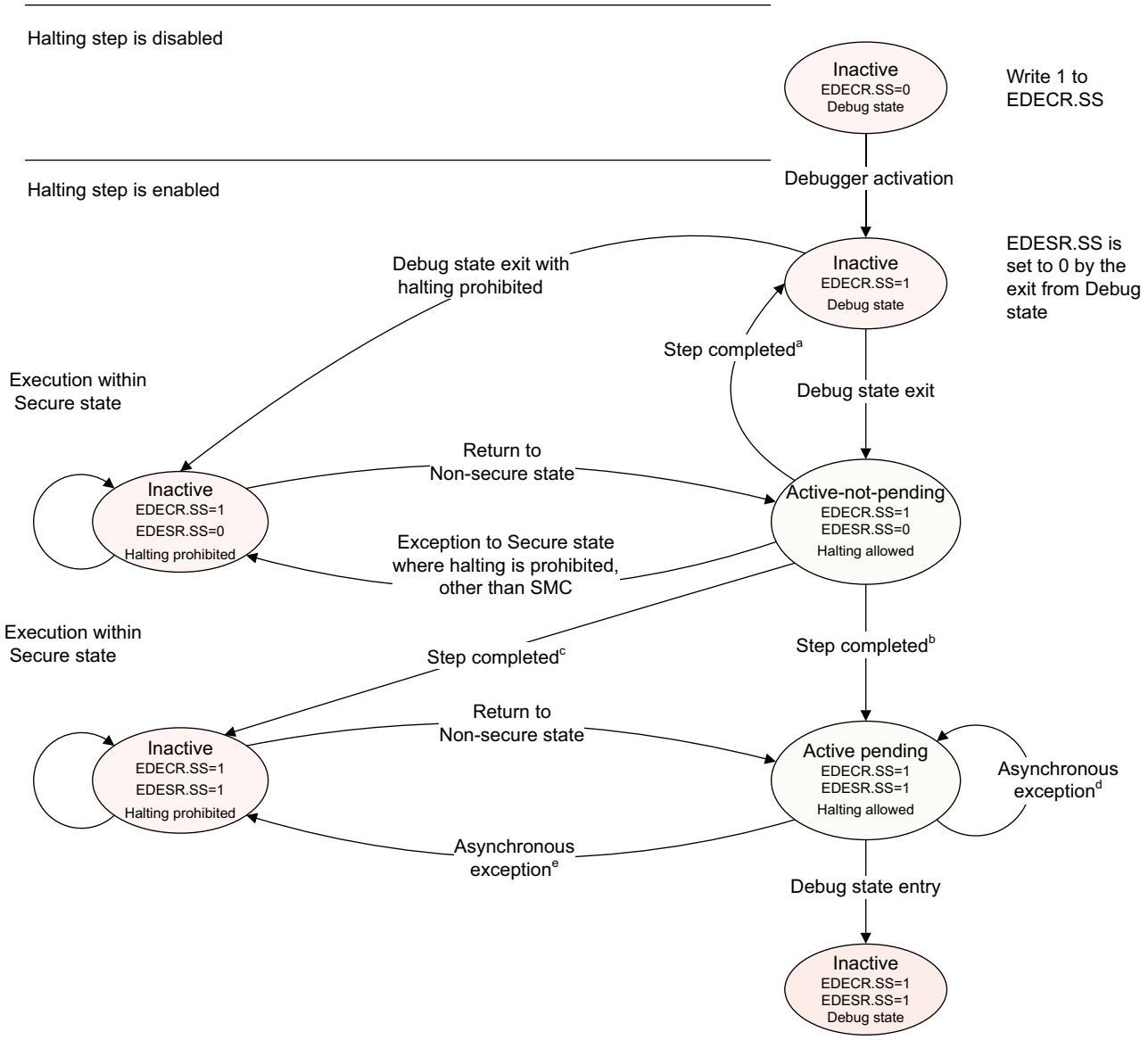

a. Step completed occurs when:
- A debug event, other than a Halting Step debug event, causes entry into Debug state.

b. Step completed occurs when:
- An instruction is executed without taking an exception.
- An exception is taken to a state where halting is allowed.
- A reset.

c. Step completed occurs when:
- An SMC exception is taken to Secure state where halting is prohibited.

d. An asynchronous exception taken to a state where halting is allowed.

e. An asynchronous exception taken to Secure state where halting is prohibited.

Figure H3-1 Halting Step state machine

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Note

Figure H3-1 on page H3-9954 describes only state transitions to and from the inactive state by exit from Debug state, executing an exception return, or taking an exception. Other changes to the PE context, including writes to registers such as EDECR and OSDLR and changes to the authentication interface can also cause changes to the Halting Step state machine. These can lead to UNPREDICTABLE or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior. See *Synchronization and the Halting Step state machine* on page H3-9958.

The following bits control the state machine, as shown in Table H3-3:

- EDECR.SS. This is the Halting Step enable bit.
- EDESR.SS. This is the Halting Step debug event pending bit.

Table H3-3 shows the Halting Step state machine states. The letter X in a register column means that the relevant bit can be set to either zero or one.

Table H3-3 Halting Step state machine states

Halting	EDECR.SS	EDESR.SS	Halting Step state
Prohibited	X	X	Inactive (Halting Step debug even not pending)
Prohibited	X	1	Inactive (Halting Step debug event pending)
Allowed	0	0	Inactive
Allowed	1	0	Active-not-pending
Allowed	X	1	Active-pending

H3.2.3 Using Halting Step

To step a single instruction the PE must be in Debug state:

1. The debugger sets EDECR.SS to 1 to enable Halting step.
2. The debugger signals the PE to exit Debug state with DLR set to the address of the instruction being stepped. The PE clears EDESR.SS to 0 and the Halting Step state machine enter the active-not-pending state.
3. The PE executes the instruction being stepped.

   If an exception is taken to a state where halting is prohibited, then EDESR.SS is always correct for the preferred return address of the exception.
4. The PE enters Debug state before executing the next instruction and the step is complete.

Note

- If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, EDECR.SS value is in the Debug power domain, meaning that the state machine is maintained over a powerdown of the Core power domain.
- If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, the values of EDECR.SS and EDESR.SS are set to 0 on a Cold reset, and, if the PE was stepping an instruction, EDESR.SS is effectively UNKNOWN after a Warm reset. A debugger must use a Reset Catch debug event to step over a powerdown state.
- A debugger must only change the value of EDECR.SS when the PE is in Debug state, otherwise behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE as described in *Changing the value of EDECR.SS when not in Debug state* on page H3-9959.

H3.2.4 Detailed Halting Step state machine behavior

The behavior of the Halting Step state machine is described in the following sections:

- *Entering the active-not-pending state* on page H3-9956.
- *PE behavior in the active-not-pending state* on page H3-9956.
- *Entering the active-pending state* on page H3-9957.

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- *PE behavior in the active-pending state* on page H3-9957.
- *PE behavior in the inactive state when in Non-debug state* on page H3-9958.
- *PE behavior in Debug state* on page H3-9958.

Entering the active-not-pending state

The PE enters the active-not-pending state:

- By exiting Debug state to a state where halting is allowed with EDECR.SS == 1.
- By an exception return from a state where halting is prohibited to a state where halting is allowed with EDECR.SS == 1 and EDESR.SS == 0.
- As described in *Synchronization and the Halting Step state machine* on page H3-9958.

PE behavior in the active-not-pending state

When the PE is in the active-not-pending state it does one of the following:

- It executes one instruction and does one of the following:
  - Completes it without taking a synchronous exception.
  - Takes a synchronous exception generated by the instruction.
  - Generates a debug event that causes entry to Debug state.
- It takes an asynchronous exception without executing any instruction.
- It takes an asynchronous debug event into Debug state.

If no exception or debug event is generated

If no exception or debug event is generated the PE sets EDESR.SS to 1. This means that the Halting Step state machine advances to the active-pending state.

If an exception or debug event is generated

The PE sets EDESR.SS according to all of the following:

- The type of exception.
- The target Exception level of the exception.
- If the exception is taken to Secure state, whether halting is prohibited in Secure state.
  - This is determined by the result of ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled().

If an exception or debug event is generated, the PE sets EDESR.SS to 1 if one of the following applies:

- A synchronous exception is generated by the instruction and one of the following applies:
  - The exception is taken to EL1 or EL2.
  - The exception is taken to EL3, it is not an SMC exception, and `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == TRUE.
  - The exception is an SMC exception.
- An asynchronous exception is generated before executing an instruction and this is either:
  - Taken to EL1 or EL2.
  - Taken to EL3 and `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == TRUE.
- A PE reset occurs.

Otherwise, EDESR.SS is unchanged. This happens when:

- No instruction is executed because either:
  - An asynchronous exception is taken to EL3 and `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE.
  - An asynchronous debug event causes entry to Debug state.
- An instruction is executed and either:
  - Generates a synchronous exception other than an SMC exception which is taken to EL3, and `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE.
  - Generates a synchronous debug event and causes entry to Debug state.

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It is UNPREDICTABLE whether EDESR.SS is set to 1 or unchanged when an SError interrupt is taken to EL3 without executing the instruction, and `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE.

If halting is prohibited after taking the exception or debug event, then the Halting Step state machine advances to the inactive state. Otherwise, the Halting Step state machine advances to the active-pending state.

Note

The underlying criteria for the value of EDESR.SS on an exception are:

- Whether halting is allowed at the target of the exception. If halting is allowed, the PE must step into the exception. If halting is prohibited, the PE must step over the exception.
- Whether the preferred return address of the exception is the instruction itself or the next instruction, if the PE steps over the exception.

Table H3-4 on page H3-9957 shows the behavior of the active-not-pending state. The letter X indicates that `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` can be either TRUE or FALSE.

Table H3-4 Summary of active-not-pending state behavior

Event	Target Exception level	`ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()`	Value written to EDESR.SS
No exception or debug event	Not applicable	X	1
SMC exception	EL3	X	1
Reset	Highest	X	1
Exception, other than SMC exception	EL1	X	1
	EL2	X	1
	EL3	TRUE	1
		FALSE	Unchanged
Debug event	Debug state	X	Unchanged

Entering the active-pending state

The PE enters the active-pending state by one of the following:

- From the active-not-pending state by:
  - Executing an instruction without taking an exception.
  - Taking an exception so that the PE remains in a state where halting is allowed.
- An exception return from a state where halting is prohibited when EDESR.SS == 1.

  Note

  That is, an exception return from Secure state with `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE to Non-secure state with `ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == TRUE.

- A reset when the value of EDECR.SS == 1, regardless of the state the PE was in before the reset occurred.
- From the active-pending state by taking an asynchronous exception to a state where halting is allowed.
- Following the description in *Synchronization and the Halting Step state machine* on page H3-9958.

PE behavior in the active-pending state

When the PE is in the active-pending state, it enters Debug state before executing an instruction.

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The entry into Debug state has higher priority than all other types of synchronous debug event and synchronous exception. However, the architecture does not define the prioritization of this Debug state entry with respect to any unmasked pending asynchronous exception. If an asynchronous exception is prioritized over the entry to Debug state, then EDESR.SS is unchanged.

For more information on the prioritization of debug events, see *Debug state entry and debug event prioritization* on page H2-9911.

PE behavior in the inactive state when in Non-debug state

EDESR.SS is not updated by the execution of an instruction or the taking of an exception when Halting Step is inactive. This means that EDESR.SS is not changed by an exception handled in a state where halting is prohibited.

On return to a state where halting is allowed, the Halting Step state machine is restored either to the active-pending state or the active-not-pending state, depending on the value of EDESR.SS. The return to a state where halting is allowed is normally by an exception return, which in some situations is a *Context synchronization event*.

See also *Synchronization and the Halting Step state machine*.

PE behavior in Debug state

Halting Step is inactive in Debug state because halting is prohibited, see *Halting allowed and halting prohibited* on page H2-9909.

Entry to Debug state does not change EDESR.SS.

EDESR.SS is cleared to 0 on exiting Debug state as the result of a restart request. If EDECR.SS == 1, Halting Step enters the active-not-pending state.

Note

This means that EDESR.SS is never cleared to 0 by the execution of an instruction in Debug state, or by taking an exception when in Debug state as described in *PE behavior in the active-not-pending state* on page H3-9956, because the Halting Step state machine is not in the active-not-pending state. EDESR.SS can be cleared by a write to EDESR, see the register description.

However, if the PE exits Debug state as the result of a PE reset and EDECR.SS == 1, then Halting Step immediately enters the active-pending state, as EDESR.SS is set to the value of EDECR.SS.

H3.2.5 Synchronization and the Halting Step state machine

The Halting Step state machine also changes state if:

- Halting becomes allowed or prohibited other than by exit from Debug state, an exception return, or taking an exception. This means that halting becomes allowed or prohibited because:
  - The Security state changes without an exception return. See *State and mode changes without explicit context synchronization events* on page G2-8784.
  - The external authentication interface changes.
  - FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented and the status, `DoubleLockStatus()`, changes.
- A write to EDECR when the PE is in Non-debug state changes the value of EDECR.SS.

  Note

  Behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the value of EDECR.SS is changed when the PE is in Non-debug state, see *Changing the value of EDECR.SS when not in Debug state* on page H3-9959.

- A write to EDESR when the PE is in Non-debug state clears EDESR.SS to 0.

These operations are guaranteed to take effect only after a *Context synchronization event*. If the instruction being stepped generates a *Context synchronization event*, then the PE might use the old or new state.

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The PE must perform the required behavior of the new state before or immediately following the next *Context synchronization event*, but it is not required to do so immediately. This means that the PE can perform the required behavior of the old state before the next *Context synchronization event*. This is illustrated in Example H3-1 and Example H3-2.

Example H3-1 Synchronization requirements 1

EDECR.SS is set to 1 in Debug state, requesting the active-not-pending state on exit from Debug state. On exit from Debug state the PE immediately takes an exception to Secure state. `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE, meaning that halting is prohibited in Secure state. The PE does not step any instructions but executes the software in Secure state as normal. EDESR.SS remains set to 0. If `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` subsequently becomes TRUE, meaning that halting is now allowed, the PE must perform the required behavior of the active-not-pending state before or immediately following the next *Context synchronization event*, but it is not required to do so immediately.

Example H3-2 Synchronization requirements 2

EDECR.SS is set to 1 in Debug state. On exit from Debug the PE executes an `MSR` instruction that sets OSDLR_EL1.DLK to 1 and `DoubleLockStatus()` becomes TRUE. This change requires a *Context synchronization event* to guarantee its effect, meaning it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- Halting is allowed:
  - The PE enters Debug state on the next instruction.
- Halting is prohibited:
  - The PE does not enter Debug state.

The value in EDESR.SS depends on whether halting was allowed or prohibited when the write to OSDLR_EL1.DLK completed, and so it might be 0 or 1. If a second `MSR` instruction clears OSDLR_EL1.DLK to 0, the PE must perform the required behavior of the state indicated by EDESR.SS before or immediately following the next *Context synchronization event*, but it is not required to do so immediately.

See also *Synchronization and Halting debug events* on page H3-9971.

Changing the value of EDECR.SS when not in Debug state

If software changes the value of EDECR.SS when the PE is not in Debug state then behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and one or more of the following behaviors occurs:

- The value of EDECR.SS becomes UNKNOWN.
- The state of the Halting Step state machine becomes UNKNOWN.
- On a reset of the PE, the value of EDECR.SS and the state of the Halting Step state machine are UNKNOWN.

H3.2.6 Stepping T32 `IT` instructions

In an implementation that supports the ITD control, the architecture permits a combination of one T32 `IT` instruction and another 16-bit T32 instruction to be treated as a single 32-bit instruction when the value of the ITD field that applies to the current Exception level is 1.

For the purpose of stepping an item, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

- The PE considers such a pair of instructions to be one instruction.
- The PE considers such a pair of instructions be two instructions.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this behavior depends on the value of the applicable ITD bit. For example:

- The debug logic might consider such a pair of instructions as one instruction, regardless of the state of the applicable ITD field.

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- The debug logic might consider such a pair of instructions as two instructions, regardless of the state of the applicable ITD field.
- The debug logic might consider such a pair of instructions as one instruction when the value of the applicable ITD field is 1, and as two instructions when the value of the ITD field is 0.

An implementation that does not support the ITD control behaves as if the value of the ITD field is 0.

The ITD control fields are:

HSCTLR.ITD
: Applies to execution at EL2 when EL2 is using AArch32.

SCTLR.ITD
: Applies to execution at EL0 or EL1 when EL1 is using AArch32.

SCTLR_EL1.ITD
: Applies to execution at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64.

H3.2.7 Disabling interrupts while stepping

When using Halting Step, the sequence of entering Debug state, interacting with the debugger, and then exiting Debug state for each instruction reduces the rate at which the PE executes instructions. However, the rate at which certain interrupts, such as timer interrupts, are generated might be fixed by the system. This means it might be necessary to disable interrupts while using Halting Step by setting EDSCR.INTdis, to allow the code being debugged to make forward progress.

H3.2.8 Syndrome information on Halting Step

Three EDSCR.STATUS encodings record different scenarios for entering Debug state on a Halting Step debug event:

Halting Step, normal
: An instruction other than a Load-Exclusive instruction was stepped.

Halting Step, exclusive
: A Load-Exclusive instruction was stepped.

Halting Step, no syndrome
: The syndrome data is not available.

If the PE enters Debug state due to a Halting Step debug event immediately after stepping an instruction in the active-not-pending state, EDSCR.STATUS is set to either:

- Halting Step, normal, if the stepped instruction was not a Load-Exclusive instruction.
- Halting Step, exclusive, if the stepped instruction was a Load-Exclusive instruction.

If the stepped instruction was a conditional Load-Exclusive instruction that failed its Condition code check, EDSCR.STATUS is set to a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of Halting Step, normal, or Halting Step, exclusive.

Otherwise, the PE enters Debug state without stepping an instruction. This means that the Halting Step state machine enters the active-pending state directly from the inactive state, without going through active-not-pending state. In this case, EDSCR.STATUS is set to Halting Step, no syndrome. This happens when:

- The PE enters directly into the active-pending state on an exception return to Non-secure state from EL3 when Halting is prohibited in Secure state.
- The active-pending state is entered for other reasons. See *Synchronization and the Halting Step state machine on page H3-9958*

In addition, EDSCR.STATUS is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE when:

- A different exception is taken before the Halting Step debug event.

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In this case EDSCR.STATUS is set to a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of:

— Halting Step, no syndrome, or Halting Step, normal, if the stepped instruction was not a Load-Exclusive instruction.

— Halting Step, no syndrome, or Halting Step, exclusive, if the stepped instruction was a Load-Exclusive instruction.

- The instruction that was stepped was an Exception Return instruction or an `ISB`. As these instructions are not in the Load-Exclusive instructions, EDSCR.STATUS is set to a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of Halting Step, no syndrome or Halting Step, normal.
- The PE enters directly into the active-pending state on a Warm reset because EDECR.SS is set to 1. EDSCR.STATUS is set to a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of Halting Step, no syndrome or Halting Step, normal.

In all cases, if EDSCR.STATUS is not set to Halting Step, no syndrome, then it must indicate whether the stepped instruction was a Load-Exclusive instruction by setting EDSCR.STATUS to Halting Step, normal or Halting Step, exclusive.

Note

In an implementation that always sets EDSCR.STATUS to Halting Step, no syndrome is not compliant.

H3.2.9 Pseudocode description of Halting Step debug events

There are two pseudocode functions for Halting Step debug events:

- `RunHaltingStep()`. This is called after an instruction has executed and any exception generated by the instruction is taken. It is also called after taking a reset before executing any instructions. That is, reset is treated like an asynchronous exception, even if EDECR.RCE == 1 or CTIDEVCTL.RCE == 1. `RunHaltingStep()` affects the next instruction.
- `CheckHaltingStep()`. This is called before the next instruction is executed. If a step is pending, it generates the debug event.

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H3.3 Halt Instruction debug event

A Halt Instruction debug event is generated when EDSCR.HDE == 1, halting is allowed, and the PE executes the Halt instruction, HLT.

The pseudocode for Halt Instruction debug events is described in *HLT* on page C6-1482 for A64 and *HLT* on page F5-7260 for A32 and T32.

HLT never generates a debug exception. It is treated as UNDEFINED if EDSCR.HDE == 0, or if halting is prohibited.

Note

A debugger can replace a program instruction with a Halt instruction to generate a Halt Instruction debug event. Debuggers that use the HLT instruction must be aware of the rules for concurrent modification of executable code, CMODX. The rules for concurrent modification and execution of instructions do not allow one thread of execution or an external debugger to replace an instruction with an HLT instruction when these same instructions are being executed by a different thread of execution. See *Concurrent modification and execution of instructions* on page B2-154.

The T32 HLT instruction is unconditionally executed inside an IT block, even when it is treated as undefined. The A32 HLT instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the Condition code field is not 0b1110, with the set of behaviors the same as for BKPT. See Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*.

Note

The HLT instruction is part of the external debug solution from the introduction of Armv8-A. As such, the presence of the HLT instruction is not indicated in the ID registers. In particular, the AArch32 System register ID_ISAR0. Debug does not indicate the presence of the HLT instruction.

H3.3.1 HLT instructions as the first instruction in a T32 IT block

In an implementation that supports the ITD control, the architecture permits a combination of one T32 IT instruction and certain other 16-bit T32 instruction to be treated as a single 32-bit instruction when the value of the ITD field that applies to the current Exception level is 1.

The T32 HLT instruction cannot be combined with an IT instruction in this way. In an implementation that supports the ITD control, if the first instruction in an IT block is an HLT instruction, then the behavior of the instruction depends on the value of the applicable ITD field:

- If the value of the ITD field is 1, then the combination is treated as undefined and an Undefined Instruction exception is generated either by the IT instruction or by the HLT instruction.
- If the value of the ITD field is 0, then the HLT instruction unconditionally executed.

An implementation that does not support the ITD control behaves as if the value of the ITD field is 0.

To set an Halt Instruction debug event on the first instruction of an IT block, debuggers must replace the IT instruction with an HLT instruction to ensure consistent behavior.

The ITD control fields are:

HSCTLR.ITD
: Applies to execution at EL2 when EL2 is using AArch32.

SCTLR.ITD
: Applies to execution at EL0 or EL1 when EL1 is using AArch32.

SCTLR_EL1.ITD
: Applies to execution at EL0 using AArch32 when EL1 is using AArch64.

Note

An HLT instruction is always unconditional, even within an IT block.

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H3.4 Exception Catch debug event

Exception Catch debug events:

- Are generated when the corresponding bit in the Exception Catch Control Register, EDECCR, is set to 1 on all entries to a given Exception level. This means:
  - Exceptions taken to the Exception level.
  - Exception returns to the Exception level.
  - It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a reset into an Exception level generates an Exception Catch debug event.
- Might be taken synchronously, after the exception or reset entry or the exception return has been processed by the PE.
- Ignore the Execution state of the target Exception level.
- Might be ignored if halting is prohibited.
- If FEAT_Debugv8p8 is implemented, might be pended.

The EDECCR register contains fields that control when Exception Catch debug events are generated.

See *Controlling Exception Catch debug events when FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented* on page H3-9965 and *Controlling Exception Catch debug events when FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented* on page H3-9965.

For exception returns, the final Exception level of the exception return determines whether an Exception Catch debug event is generated. On an illegal exception return, an Exception Catch debug event is generated only if EDECCR is programmed to generate an Exception Catch debug event for an exception return to the current Exception level.

H3.4.1 Prioritization of Exception Catch debug events

The following rules define the prioritization of Exception Catch debug events:

- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether Exception Catch debug events are higher or lower priority than each of Software Step exceptions and Halting Step debug events.
- Exception Catch debug events are higher priority than all synchronous exceptions other than Software Step exceptions and debug events other than Halting Step debug events.
- Exception Catch debug events are lower priority than Reset Catch debug events.
- When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented and FEAT_Debugv8p8 is not implemented, Exception Catch debug events are higher priority than pending asynchronous exceptions. Otherwise, the prioritization between asynchronous exceptions, asynchronous debug events, and an Exception Catch debug event, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

As described in *Prioritization of Synchronous exceptions taken to AArch64 state* on page D1-4613, an exception trapping form of a Vector Catch debug event might generate a second debug exception as part of the exception entry, before the Exception Catch debug event is taken. See *Vector Catch exceptions* on page D2-4705 or *Vector Catch exceptions* on page G2-8777.

H3.4.2 Generating Exception Catch debug events when FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented

When an Exception Catch debug event is generated after exception entry and halting is allowed at the target of the exception, the PE halts and enters Debug state:

- The PE halts and enters Debug state before the first instruction at the handler is executed, after the exception entry has updated the program counter, PSTATE, and syndrome registers for the exception.
- The PE does not fetch instructions from the vector address before entering Debug state, if address translation is disabled in the translation regime at the target Exception level.
- A second unmasked asynchronous exception can be taken before the PE enters Debug state. If this second exception does not generate an Exception Catch debug event, the exception handler executed at the higher Exception level later returns to the trapped Exception level, causing the Exception Catch debug event to be generated again.

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When an Exception Catch debug event is generated on exception return and halting is allowed at the target of the exception return:

- There is no prioritization between asynchronous exceptions, asynchronous debug events, and an Exception Catch debug event generated on an exception return.
- The PE halts and enters Debug state after the exception return has updated the program counter and PSTATE, and before the execution of the first instruction at the return address is completed.

Otherwise, when the PE is executing code at a given Exception level, and the corresponding EDECCR bit is 1, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether an Exception Catch debug event is generated.

Examples of this are:

- If the debugger writes to EDECCR so that the current Exception level is trapped.
- If the OS restore code writes to OSECCR so that the current Exception level is trapped.
- If the code executing in AArch32 state changes the Exception level or Security state other than by an exception return, and the target Exception level is trapped. See *State and mode changes without explicit context synchronization events* on page G2-8784.

See also *Debug state entry and debug event prioritization* on page H2-9911.

Note

It is possible to generate Exception Catch debug events:

- As a trap on all instruction fetches from the trapped Exception level as part of an instruction fetch.
- On entry to the Exception level, as described in *Detailed Halting Step state machine behavior* on page H3-9955.

This is similar to the implementation options allowed for Vector Catch debug events. The architecture does not require that the event is generated following an `ISB` operation executed at the Exception level.

H3.4.3 Generating Exception Catch debug events when FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented and FEAT_Debugv8p8 is not implemented

Exception Catch debug events are generated as described in *Generating Exception Catch debug events when FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented* on page H3-9963, except:

- An Exception Catch debug event is generated only on exception entry or return.
- When an Exception Catch debug event is generated after exception entry and halting is allowed at the target of the exception, the PE halts and enters Debug state before any other asynchronous exception or debug event.

H3.4.4 Generating Exception Catch debug events when FEAT_Debugv8p8 is implemented

Exception Catch debug events are generated as described in *Generating Exception Catch debug events when FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented* on page H3-9963, except:

- An Exception Catch debug event is generated only on exception entry or return.
- When an Exception Catch debug event is generated after exception entry and halting is allowed at the target of the exception, the PE sets EDESR.EC to 1, and one of the following occurs:
  - The PE halts immediately. On entry to Debug state, EDESR.EC might be 0 or 1.
  - The PE might take an unmasked asynchronous exception, changing Exception level. This means that the PE might enter a state where halting is prohibited before the PE halts and enters Debug state.
- When an Exception Catch debug event is generated on exception return and halting is allowed at the target of the exception, EDESR.EC is unchanged.
- When EDESR.EC is 1 and halting is allowed, the PE halts and enters Debug state before completing any instruction.
- When EDESR.EC is 1 and halting is prohibited, an Exception Catch debug event is pending.
- EDESR.EC is cleared to 0 upon:
  - A write of 1 to EDESR.EC.
  - Exit from Debug state.

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Note

If EDESR.EC is 1 and the PE executes a Context synchronizing exception return from a state where halting is prohibited to a state where halting is allowed, then the Exception Catch debug event is prioritized over any synchronous exception or synchronous debug event generated by the first instruction after the Context synchronization event, other than possibly a Halting Step debug event or a Software Step exception.

H3.4.5 Controlling Exception Catch debug events when FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented

When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented, the fields EDECCR.{NSR, SR, NSE, SE} control generation of Exception Catch debug events:

- On exception entry but not on exception return.
- On exception return but not on exception entry.
- On exception entry and exception return.

Exception entry, reset and exception return Exception Catch debug events are enabled as shown in Table H3-5 on page H3-9965.

Table H3-5 Summary of Exception Catch debug event control when FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented

(N)SR<n>	(N)SE<n>	Behavior on exception return to ELn	Behavior on exception taken to ELn, and if resets are Exception Catch debug events, reset into ELn
0	0	No action.	No action.
0	1	Halt if allowed.	Halt if allowed.
1	0	Halt if allowed.	No action.
1	1	No action.	Halt if allowed.

H3.4.6 Controlling Exception Catch debug events when FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented

When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented, all Exception Catch debug events are enabled by a combination of the fields NSE and SE in EDECCR, as shown in Table H3-6 on page H3-9965.

Table H3-6 Summary of Exception Catch debug event control when FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented

(N)SE<n>	Behavior on exception taken to ELn, return to ELn, and if resets are Exception Catch debug events, reset into ELn
0	No action.
1	Halt if allowed.

H3.4.7 Examples of Exception Catch debug events

If EDECCR == `0x0020`, meaning that the Exception Catch debug event is enabled for Non-secure EL1, then the following exceptions generate Exception Catch debug events:

- An exception taken from Non-secure EL0 to Non-secure EL1.
- An exception return from EL2 to Non-secure EL1.
- An exception return from EL3 to Non-secure EL1.

For example, on taking a Data Abort exception from Non-secure EL0 to Non-secure EL1, using AArch64:

- ELR_EL1 and SPSR_EL1 are written with the preferred return address and PE state for a return to EL0.
- ESR_EL1 and FAR_EL1 are written with the syndrome information for the exception.

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- DLR_EL0 is set to VBAR_EL1 + `0x400`, the synchronous exception vector.
- DSPSR_EL0 is written with the PE state for an exit to EL1.

The following do not generate Exception Catch debug events:

- An exception taken from EL0 to EL2, in either Security state, or EL3.
- An exception return from EL2, in either Security state, to EL0.
- An exception taken from Secure EL0 to Secure EL1.
- An exception return from EL3 to Secure EL1.

H3.4.8 Pseudocode description of Exception Catch debug events

The pseudocode function `CheckExceptionCatch()` is described in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

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H3.5 External Debug Request debug event

External Debug Request debug events are asynchronous debug events.

An External Debug Request debug event is generated when signaled by the embedded cross-trigger. See Chapter H5 *The Embedded Cross-Trigger Interface*.

Note

From the introduction of Armv8-A, the implementation of an embedded cross-trigger is required.

An implementation might also support IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED ways of generating an External Debug Request debug event.

H3.5.1 Synchronization and External Debug Request debug events

An External Debug Request debug event that is asserted before a *Context synchronization event* is taken and the PE enters Debug state before the first instruction following the *Context synchronization event* completes its execution, provided that halting is allowed after completion of the *Context synchronization event*.

An External Debug Request debug event that is being asserted when the PE comes out of reset is taken, and the PE enters Debug state before the first instruction after the reset completes its execution, provided that halting is allowed when the PE exits reset state.

If the first instruction after the *Context synchronization event* or after coming out of reset generates a synchronous exception then the architecture does not define the order in which the debug event and the exception or exceptions are taken.

Otherwise, when halting is allowed, External Debug Request debug events must be taken in finite time, without requiring the synchronization of any necessary change to the external authentication interface.

Note

These rules are based on the rules that apply when taking asynchronous exceptions. See *Asynchronous exception types* on page D1-4619.

If an unmasked External Debug Request debug event was pending but is changed to not pending before it is taken, then the architecture permits the External Debug Request debug event to be taken, but does not require this to happen. If the External Debug Request debug event is taken then it must be taken before the first *Context synchronization event* after the External Debug Request debug event was changed to not pending.

Example H3-3 shows an example of the synchronization requirements.

Example H3-3 Synchronization requirements

Secure software locks up in a tight loop, so it executes indefinitely without any synchronization operations. An External debug request must be able to break the PE out of that loop. This is a requirement even if **DBGEN** or **SPIDEN** or both are LOW on entry to the loop, meaning that halting is prohibited, and are only asserted HIGH later.

H3.5.2 Pseudocode description of External Debug Request debug events

The `ExternalDebugRequest()` function is described in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

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H3.6 OS Unlock Catch debug event

An OS Unlock Catch debug event is generated when enabled and the state of the OS Lock changes from locked to unlocked. When FEAT_DoPD is implemented, CTIDEVCTL.OSUCE enables an OS Unlock Catch debug event, otherwise EDECR.OSUCE enables an OS Unlock Catch debug event.

When the OS Lock is unlocked, the PE sets EDESR.OSUC to 1 if the OS Unlock Catch debug event is enabled, and the PE is in Non-debug state, meaning the OS Unlock Catch debug event becomes pending. However, this is an indirect write to EDESR.OSUC, meaning the OS Unlock Catch debug event is not guaranteed to be taken before a subsequent Context synchronization event. If the PE enters Debug state or the OS Unlock Catch debug event is disabled before EDESR.OSUC becomes set to 1, then EDESR.OSUC might not be set.

OS Unlock Catch debug events are not generated if the OS Lock is unlocked when the PE is in Debug state. See also *Synchronization and Halting debug events* on page H3-9971.

EDESR.OSUC is cleared to 0 on a Warm reset and on exiting Debug state.

H3.6.1 Using the OS Unlock Catch debug event

When the Core power domain is completely off or in a low-power state, a debugger is permitted to access a debug register that is implemented in the External debug power domain. However, if a debugger attempts to access a debug register that is implemented in the Core power domain when the Core power domain registers cannot be accessed, and that access returns an error, the debugger must retry the access.

Regularly powering down the Core power domain can result in unreliable debugger behavior.

The debugger can program a Reset Catch debug event to halt the PE when it has powered up, and can program the debug registers from Debug state. However, if the PE boot software restores the debug registers, as described in *Debug OS Save and Restore sequences* on page H6-10018, then newly written values are overwritten by the restore sequence.

The debugger can program an OS Unlock Catch debug event to halt the PE after the restore sequence has completed, and program the debug registers from Debug state.

H3.6.2 Pseudocode description of OS Unlock Catch debug event

The `CheckOSUnlockCatch()` function is called when the OS Lock is unlocked.

The `CheckPendingOSUnlockCatch()` function is called before an instruction is executed. If an OS Unlock Catch is pending, it generates the debug event.

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H3.7 Reset Catch debug events

A Reset Catch debug event is generated when enabled, and the PE exits reset state. When the Reset Catch debug event is generated, it is recorded by setting EDESR.RC to 1. When FEAT_DoPD is implemented, CTIDEVCTL.RCE enables a Reset Catch debug event, otherwise EDECR.RCE enables a Reset Catch debug event.

If halting is allowed when the event is generated, the Reset Catch debug event is taken immediately and synchronously. On entering Debug state, DLR has the address of the reset vector. The PE must not fetch any instructions from memory.

Otherwise, the Reset Catch debug event is pended and taken when halting is allowed. See *Synchronization and Halting debug events* on page H3-9971 for more information.

This means that EDESR.RC is set to the value of EDECR.RCE or CTIDEVCTL.RCE on a Warm reset. EDESR.RC is cleared to 0 on exiting Debug state.

H3.7.1 Pseudocode description of Reset Catch debug event

The `CheckResetCatch()` function is called after reset before executing any instruction.

The `CheckPendingResetCatch()` function is called before an instruction is executed. If a Reset Catch is pending, it generates the Reset Catch debug event.

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H3.8 Software Access debug event

When the value of EDSCR.TDA is 1, software access to the following AArch64 and AArch32 debug System registers generate a Software Access debug event:

- The Breakpoint Value Registers, DBGBVR.
- The Breakpoint Control Registers, DBGBCR.
- The Watchpoint Value Registers, DBGWVR.
- The Watchpoint Control Registers, DBGWCR.

However, EDSCR.TDA is ignored if any of the following applies:

- The value of OSLSR.OSLK == 1, meaning that the OS Lock is locked.
- Halting is prohibited. See *Halting allowed and halting prohibited* on page H2-9909.
- The register access generates an exception.

Note

- The only accesses to the specified registers that generate a Software Access debug event are:
  - Accesses to System registers in AArch64 state.
  - Accesses to System registers in the (`coproc==0b1110`) encoding space in AArch32 state.
- Accesses by a PE using the external debug interface never generate a Software Access debug event.

H3.8.1 Pseudocode description of Software Access debug event

The `CheckSoftwareAccessToDebugRegisters()` function is described in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

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H3.9 Synchronization and Halting debug events

The behavior of external debug depends on:

- Indirect reads of:
  - External debug registers.
  - System registers, including system debug registers.
  - Special-purpose registers.
- The state of the external authentication interface.

For some registers, all read and write accesses that update the register occur in program order, without any additional synchronization, but others require an explicit *Context synchronization event*. For more information on the synchronization of register updates, see:

- *Synchronization requirements for AArch64 System registers* on page D13-5235.
- *Synchronization of changes to the external debug registers* on page H8-10034.
- *State and mode changes without explicit context synchronization events* on page G2-8784.

Changes to the external authentication interface do not require explicit synchronization to affect External Debug Request debug events. See *Synchronization and External Debug Request debug events* on page H3-9967.

For changes that require explicit synchronization, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether instructions between the change and the *Context synchronization event* observe the old state or the new state.

This means that any change to these registers or the external authentication interface requires explicit synchronization by a *Context synchronization event* before the change takes effect. This ensures that for instructions appearing in program order after the change, the change affects the following:

- The generation and behavior of Breakpoint and Watchpoint debug events. See *Synchronization and debug exceptions* on page D2-4719 for exceptions taken from AArch64 state, or *Synchronization and debug exceptions* on page G2-8784 for exceptions taken from AArch32 state.
- The generation of all Halting debug events by instructions.
- Taking a pending Halting debug event or other asynchronous debug event. See:
  - *Pending Halting debug events*.
  - *Synchronization and External Debug Request debug events* on page H3-9967.
- The behavior of the Halting Step state machine. See *Synchronization and the Halting Step state machine* on page H3-9958.

H3.9.1 Pending Halting debug events

A Halting debug event might be pending:

1. If Halting Step of an instruction sets EDESR.SS is set to 1, and halting is prohibited following the step, then the Halting Step state machine is inactive but a Halting Step debug event is pending.
2. If a Reset Catch debug event sets EDESR.RC to 1, and halting is prohibited following reset, then a Reset Catch debug event is pending.
3. If an OS Unlock Catch debug event sets EDESR.OSUC to 1, then an OS Unlock Catch debug event is pending.
4. If FEAT_Debugv8p8 is implemented and an Exception Catch debug event sets EDESR.EC to 1, and before the PE takes the Exception Catch debug event, the PE takes an asynchronous exception, then an Exception Catch debug event is pending.

Pending Halting debug events are taken asynchronously when halting is allowed.

Pending Halting debug events are discarded by a Cold reset. The debugger can also force a pending event to be dropped by writing to EDESR.

Any Halting debug event that is observed as pending in the EDESR before a *Context synchronization event* is taken and the PE enters Debug state before the first instruction following the *Context synchronization event* completes its execution. This is possible only if halting is allowed after completion of the *Context synchronization event*.

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If the first instruction after the *Context synchronization event* generates a synchronous exception then the architecture does not define the order in which the debug event and the exception or exceptions are taken, unless both:

- A Halting Step debug event is pending. EDESR.SS == 1.
- The *Context synchronization event* is an exception return from a state where halting is prohibited to a state where halting is allowed.

  Note

  This applies to an exception return from Secure state with `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE to Non-secure state with `ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == TRUE.

In this case the order in which the debug events are handled is specified to avoid a double-step. See *Entering the active-pending state* on page H3-9957.

If FEAT_Debugv8p8 is implemented and EDESR.EC is 1, when a pending Exception Catch debug event is taken following a *Context synchronization event*, the PE enters Debug state before fetching any instruction:

- At ELn in Non-secure state, if EDECCR.NSE<n> is 1 and address translation is disabled at ELn.
- At ELn in Secure state, if EDECCR.SE<n> is 1 and address translation is disabled at ELn.

If an asynchronous exception is also pending after the *Context synchronization event* then the architecture does not define the order in which the debug event and the exception or exceptions are taken.

Note

These rules are based on the rules that apply to taking asynchronous exceptions. See *Asynchronous exception types* on page D1-4619.

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Chapter H4
The Debug Communication Channel and Instruction Transfer Register

This chapter describes communication between a debugger and the implemented debug logic, using the *Debug Communications Channel* (DCC) and the *Instruction Transfer Register* (ITR), and associated control flags. It contains the following sections:

- *Introduction* on page H4-9974.
- *DCC and ITR registers* on page H4-9975.
- *DCC and ITR access modes* on page H4-9978.
- *Flow control of the DCC and ITR registers* on page H4-9982.
- *Synchronization of DCC and ITR accesses* on page H4-9985.
- *Interrupt-driven use of the DCC* on page H4-9990.
- *Pseudocode description of the operation of the DCC and ITR registers* on page H4-9991.

Note

Where necessary, Table K14-1 on page K14-11418 disambiguates the general register references used in this chapter.

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H4.1 Introduction

The *Debug Communications Channe*l, DCC, is a channel for passing data between the PE and an external agent, such as a debugger. The DCC provides a communications channel between:

- An external debugger, described as the *debug host*.
- The debug implementation on the PE, described as the *debug target*.

The DCC can be used:

- As a 32-bit full-duplex channel.
- As a 64-bit half-duplex channel.

The DCC is an essential part of Debug state operation and can also be used in Non-debug state.

The *Instruction Transfer Register*, ITR, passes instructions to the PE to execute in Debug state.

The PE includes flow-control mechanisms for both the DCC and ITR.

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H4.2 DCC and ITR registers

The DCC comprises *data transfer registers*, the DTRs, and associated flow-control flags. The data transfer registers are DTRRX and DTRTX.

The ITR comprises a single register, EDITR, and associated flow-control flags.

In AArch64 state, software can access the data transfer registers as:

- A receive and transmit pair for 32-bit full duplex operation:
  - The write-only DBGDTRTX_EL0 register to transmit data.
  - The read-only DBGDTRRX_EL0 register to receive data.
- A single 64-bit read/write register, DBGDTR_EL0, for 64-bit half-duplex operation.
- The read/write OSDTRTX_EL1 and OSDTRRX_EL1 registers for save and restore.

In AArch32 state, software can access the data transfer registers only as:

- A receive and transmit pair, for 32-bit full duplex operation:
  - The write-only DBGDTRTXint register to transmit data.
  - The read-only DBGDTRRXint register to receive data.
- The read/write DBGDTRTXext and DBGDTRRXext registers for save and restore.

The data transfer registers are also accessible by the external debug interface as a pair of 32-bit registers, DBGDTRRX_EL0 and DBGDTRTX_EL0. Both registers are read/write, allowing both 32-bit full-duplex and 64-bit half-duplex operation.

The DCC flow-control flags are EDSCR.{RXfull, TXfull, RXO, TXU}:

- The RXfull and TXfull ready flags are used for flow-control and are visible to software in the Debug system registers in DCCSR.
- The RX overrun flag, RXO, and the TX underrun flag, TXU, report flow-control errors.
- The flow-control flags are also accessible by software as simple read/write bits for saving and restoring over a powerdown when the OS Lock is locked in DSCR.
- The flow-control flags are accessible from the external debug interface in EDSCR.

Figure H4-1 on page H4-9976 shows the System register and external debug interface views of the EDSCR and DTR registers in both AArch64 state and AArch32 state. These figures do not include the save and restore views.

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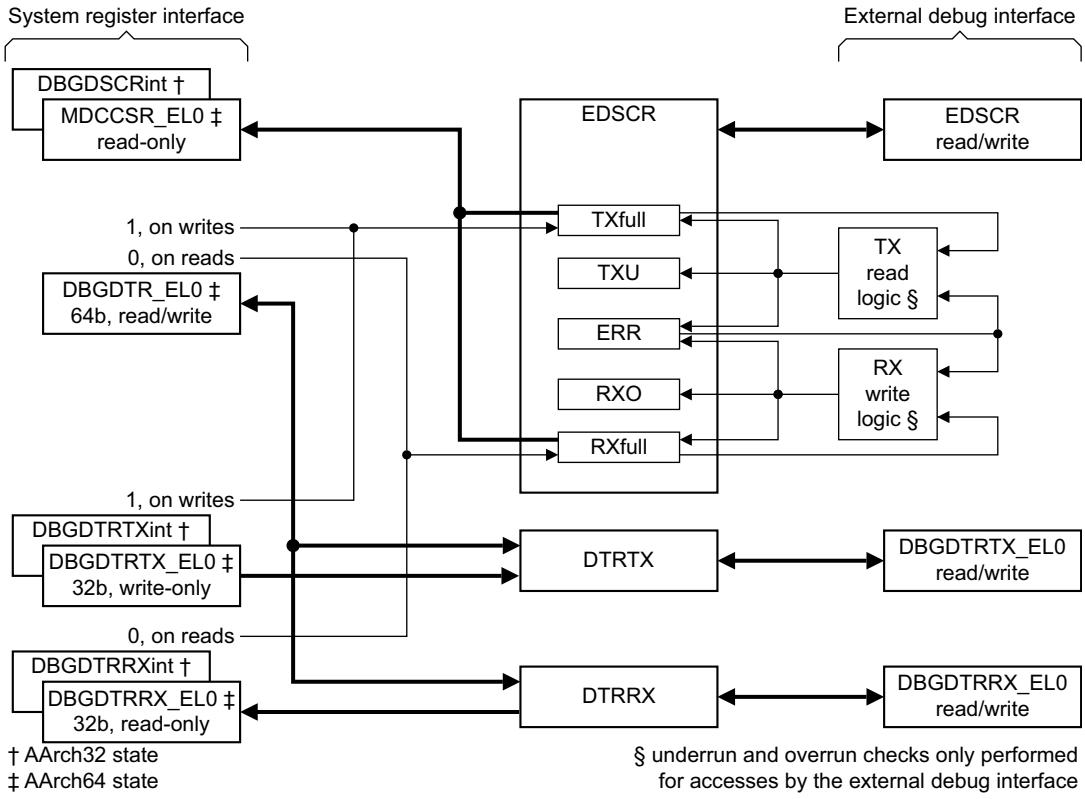

Figure H4-1 System register and external debug interface views of EDSCR and DTR registers, Normal access mode

EDITR and the ITR flow-control flags, EDSCR.{ITE, ITO} are accessible only by the external debug interface:

- The EDITR specifies an instruction to execute in Debug state.
- The ITR empty flag, ITE, is used for flow-control.
- The ITR overrun flag, ITO, reports flow-control errors.

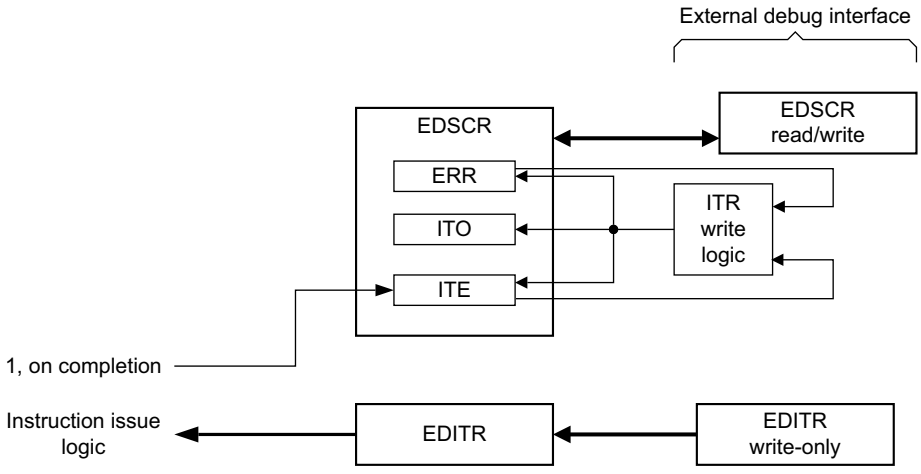

Figure H4-2 External debug interface views of EDSCR and EDITR registers, Normal access mode

The sticky overflow flag, EDSCR.ERR, is used by both the DCC and ITR to report flow-control errors.

To save and restore the DCC registers for an external debugger over powerdown, software uses:

- The MDSCR_EL1, OSDTRTX_EL1, and OSDTRRX_EL1 registers in AArch64 state.

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- The DBGDSCRext, DBGDTRTXext, and DBGDTRRXext registers in AArch32 state.

Note

There is no save and restore mechanism for the ITR registers as the ITR is used only in Debug state.

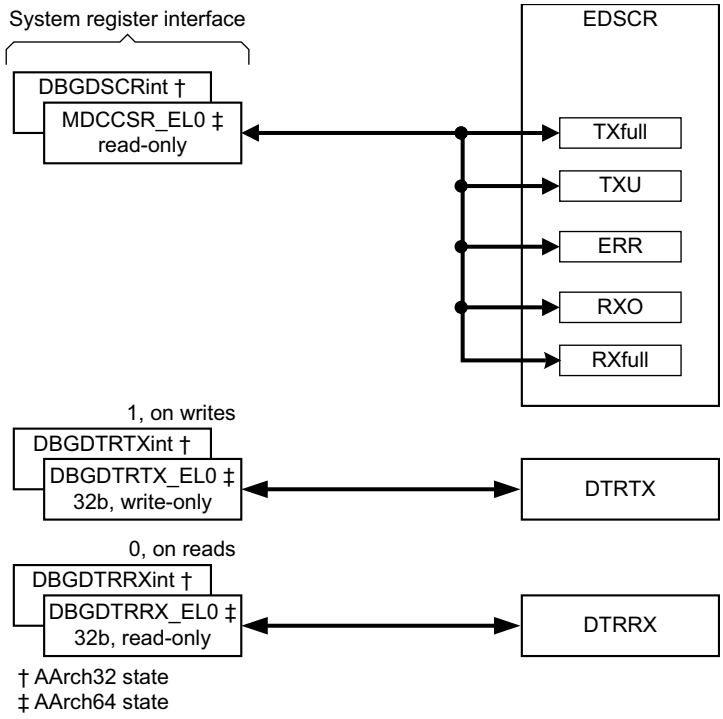

Figure H4-3 System register views of EDSCR and DTR registers for save and restore

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H4.3 DCC and ITR access modes

The DCC and ITR support two access modes:

DCC and ITR access mode, links to description	Applies when:
Normal access mode on page H4-9978	EDSCR.MA == 0 or the PE is in Non-debug state
Memory access mode on page H4-9979	EDSCR.MA == 1 and the PE is in Debug state

H4.3.1 Normal access mode

The Normal access mode allows use of the DCC as a communications channel between target and host. It also allows the use of the ITR for issuing instructions to the PE in Debug state.

In Normal access mode, if there is no overrun or underrun, the following occurs:

For accesses by software:

- Direct writes to DBGDTRTX update the value in DTRTX and indirectly write 1 to TXfull.
- Direct reads from DBGDTRRX return the value in DTRRX and indirectly write 0 to RXfull.
- In AArch64 state, direct writes to DBGDTR_EL0 update both DTRTX and DTRRX, indirectly write 1 to TXfull, and do not change RXfull:
  - DTRTX is set from bits[31:0] of the transfer register.
  - DTRRX is set from bits[63:32] of the transfer register.
- In AArch64 state, direct reads from DBGDTR_EL0 return the concatenation of DTRRX and DTRTX, indirectly write 0 to RXfull, and do not change TXfull:
  - Bits[31:0] of the transfer register are set from DTRRX.
  - Bits[63:32] of the transfer register are set from DTRTX.

Note

For DBGDTR_EL0, the word order is reversed for reads with respect to writes.

Software reads TXfull and RXfull using DCCSR.

For accesses by the external debug interface:

- Writes to EDITR trigger the instruction to be executed if the PE is in Debug state:
  - If the PE is in AArch64 state, this is an A64 instruction.
  - If the PE is in AArch32 state, this is a T32 instruction. The T32 instruction is a pair of halfwords where the first halfword is taken from the lower 16-bits, and the second halfword is taken from the upper 16-bits.
- Reads of DBGDTRTX_EL0 return the value in DTRTX and indirectly write 0 to TXfull.
- Writes to DBGDTRTX_EL0 update the value in DTRTX and do not change TXfull.
- Reads of DBGDTRRX_EL0 return the value in DTRRX and do not change RXfull.
- Writes to DBGDTRRX_EL0 update the value in DTRRX and indirectly write 1 to RXfull.

TXfull and RXfull are visible to the external debug interface in EDSCR.

The PE detects overrun and underrun by the external debug interface, and records errors in EDSCR.{TXU, RXO, ITO, ERR}. See *Flow control of the DCC and ITR registers* on page H4-9982.

See also *Synchronization of DCC and ITR accesses* on page H4-9985.

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H4.3.2 Memory access mode

When the PE is in Debug state, *Memory access mode* can be selected to accelerate word-aligned block reads or writes of memory by an external debugger. Memory access mode can be enabled only in Debug state, and no instructions can be issued directly by the debugger when in Memory access mode.

If there is no overrun or underrun when in Memory access mode, an access by the external debug interface results in the following:

- External reads from DBGDTRTX_EL0 cause:
  1. The existing value in DTRTX to be returned. This clears EDSCR.TXfull to 0.
  2. The equivalent of `LDR W1,[X0],#4`, if in AArch64 state, or `LDR R1,[R0],#4`, if in AArch32 state, to be executed.
  3. The equivalent of the `MSR DBGDTRTX_EL0,X1` instruction, if in AArch64 state, or the `MCR p14,0,R1,c0,c5,0` instruction, if in AArch32 state, to be executed.
  4. EDSCR.{TXfull, ITE} to be set to {1,1}, and X1 or R1 to be set to an UNKNOWN value.
- External writes to DBGDTRRX_EL0 cause:
  1. The value in DTRRX to be updated. This sets EDSCR.RXfull to 1.
  2. The equivalent of the instruction `MRS X1,DBGDTRRX_EL0`, if in AArch64 state, or `MRC p14,0,R1,c0,c5,0` if in AArch32 state, to be executed.
  3. The equivalent of the instruction `STR W1,[X0],#4`, if in AArch64 state, or `STR R1,[R0],#4`, if in AArch32 state, to be executed.
  4. EDSCR.{RXfull, ITE} to be set to {0,1}, and X1 or R1 to be set to an UNKNOWN value.
- External reads from DBGDTRRX_EL0 return the last value written to DTRRX.
- External writes to EDITR generate an overrun error.

During these accesses, EDSCR.{TXfull, RXfull, ITE} are used for flow control.

Note

An overrun or underrun might result in EDSCR.ERR being set to 1 asynchronously to the sequence of operations that are outlined in this section. As this is timing-dependent, it is UNPREDICTABLE when the EDSCR.ERR flag affects the instructions and therefore whether neither instruction, only the first instruction, or both instructions are executed. If the second instruction is executed, then the first instruction must have been executed. However, in each case X1 or R1 is set to an UNKNOWN value. This means that:

- In both cases, if the memory access instruction is not executed, then the base register X0 or R0 is not updated, meaning the debugger can determine the last accessed location.
- In the list describing External reads from DBGDTRTX_EL0, DTRTX and EDSCR.TXfull get set to UNKNOWN values. If the load was executed, then the value that was read by the PE is lost. This means the operation might need to be repeated by the debugger, and it is not advisable to use Memory access mode to read from read-sensitive locations using the underrun and overrun detection for flow control.
- In the list describing External writes to DBGDTRRX_EL0, EDSCR.RXfull is set to an UNKNOWN value.

A Data Abort from the memory access can also set EDSCR.ERR to 1. See *Data Aborts in Memory access mode* on page H4-9980.

The architecture does not require precisely when these flags are set or cleared by the sequence of operations outlined in this section. For example, in the case of an external write to DBGDTRRX_EL0, in AArch64 state, RXfull might be cleared after step 2, or it might not be cleared until after step 3, as an implementation is free to fuse these steps into a single operation. The architecture does require that the flags are set as at step 4 when the PE is ready to accept a further read or write without causing an overrun error or an underrun error.

The process outlined in this section represents a simple sequential execution model of Memory access mode. An implementation is free to pipeline, buffer, and re-order instructions and transactions, as long as the following remain true:

- Data items are transferred into and out of the DTR in order and without loss of data, other than as a result of an overrun or an underrun.
- Data Aborts occur in order.

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- The constraints of the memory type are met.
- In the list describing *External reads from DBGDTRTX_EL0* on page H4-9979:
  - The MSR equivalent operation at step 3 of the sequence reads the value loaded by step 2.
  - If the list is performed in a loop, for all but the first iteration of this list, the value read by step 1 returns the values written by the MSR equivalent operation at the previous iteration of step 3.
- In the list describing *External writes to DBGDTRRX_EL0* on page H4-9979:
  - The MRS equivalent operation at step 2 of the sequence returns the value written at step 1.
  - The STR equivalent at step 3 of the sequence writes the value read at step 2.
- If the PE cannot accept a read or write, as applicable, during the sequence, then the flags are updated to indicate an overrun or underrun.

See *Flow control of the DCC and ITR registers* on page H4-9982 for more information on overrun and underrun.

Ordering, access sizes and effect on Exclusives monitors

For the purposes of memory ordering, access sizes, and effect on the Exclusives monitor, accesses in Memory access mode are consistent with load/store word instructions executed by the PE.

The simple sequential access model of Memory-access mode, as stated in *Memory access mode* on page H4-9979, must also be ordered with respect to instructions executed as a result of External writes to EDITR in Normal mode both before and after accesses to the DTR registers in Memory-access mode.

Data Aborts in Memory access mode

If a memory access generates a Data Abort, then:

- The Data Abort exception is taken. See *Exceptions in Debug state* on page H2-9941:
  - This means EDSCR.ERR is set to 1, see *Cumulative error flag* on page H4-9984.
  - If the Data Abort occurs on stage 2 of an address translation, then the values returned in the ISV field and in bits[23:14] of the ISS are UNKNOWN.

    If this Data Abort is taken to EL2 using AArch64, the ISS is returned by ESR_EL2. *ISS encoding for an exception from a Data Abort* on page D13-5373 describes the usual encoding of this ISS.

    If EL2 is using AArch32 and this Data Abort is taken to Hyp mode, the ISS is returned by HSR. *ISS encoding for exception from a Data Abort* on page G8-9218 describes the usual encoding of this ISS.
- Register R0 retains the address that generated the abort.
- Register R1 is set to an UNKNOWN value.
- EDSCR.TXfull, for a load, or EDSCR.RXfull, for a store, is set to an UNKNOWN value.
- DTRTX, for a load, or DTRRX, for a store, is set to an UNKNOWN value.
- EDSCR.ITE is set to 1.

Illegal Execution state exception

If PSTATE.IL is set to 1 when EDSCR.MA == 1, then on an external write access to DBGDTRRX_EL0 or an external read from DBGDTRTX_EL0, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the PE:

- Takes an Illegal Execution state exception without performing any operations. In this case:
  - EDSCR.ERR is set to 1, see *Cumulative error flag* on page H4-9984.
  - Register R0 is unchanged.
  - Register R1 is set to an UNKNOWN value.
  - EDSCR.TXfull or EDSCR.RXfull, as applicable, is set to an UNKNOWN value.
  - DTRTX or DTRRX, as applicable, is set an UNKNOWN value.
  - EDSCR.ITE is set to 1.

  See also *Exceptions in Debug state* on page H2-9941.
- Ignores PSTATE.IL.

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Note

The typical usage model for Memory access mode involves executing instructions in Normal access mode to set up X0 before setting EDSCR.MA to 1. These instructions generate an Illegal state exception if PSTATE.IL is set to 1.

Alignment constraints

If the address in R0 is not aligned to a multiple of four, the behavior is as follows:

- For each external DTR access a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of:
  1. The PE makes an unaligned memory access to R0. If alignment checking is enabled for the memory access, this generates an Alignment fault.
  2. The PE makes a memory access to `Align(X[0],4)` in AArch64 state, or `Align(R[0],4)` in AArch32 state.
  3. The PE generates an Alignment fault, regardless of whether alignment checking is enabled.
  4. The PE does nothing.
- Following each memory access, if there is no Data Abort, R0 is updated with an UNKNOWN value.
- For external writes to DBGDTRRX_EL0, if the PE writes to memory, an UNKNOWN value is written.
- For external reads of DBGDTRTX_EL0 an UNKNOWN value is returned.
- The RXfull and TXfull flags are left in an UNKNOWN state, meaning that a DBGDTRTX_EL0 read can trigger a TX underrun, and a DBGDTRTX_EL0 write can trigger an RX overrun.

H4.3.3 Memory-mapped accesses to the DCC and ITR

Writes to the flags in EDSCR by external debug interface accesses to the DCC and the ITR registers are indirect writes, because they are a side-effect of the access. The indirect write might not occur for a memory-mapped access to the external debug interface. For more information, see *Register access permissions for memory-mapped accesses* on page H8-10038.

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H4.4 Flow control of the DCC and ITR registers

- *Ready flags*.
- *Buffering writes to EDITR*.
- *Overrun and underrun flags*.
- *Cumulative error flag* on page H4-9984.

H4.4.1 Ready flags

In Normal access mode:

- For the DTR registers there are two ready flags:
  - EDSCR.RXfull == 1 indicates that DBGDTRRX_EL0 contains a valid value that has been written by the external debugger and not yet read by software running on the target.
  - EDSCR.TXfull == 1 indicates that DBGDTRTX_EL0 contains a valid value that has been written by software running on the target and not yet read by an external debugger.
- For the ITR register there is a single ready flag:
  - EDSCR.ITE == 1 indicates that the PE is ready to accept an instruction to the ITR.

    Note

    The architecture permits a PE to continue to accept and buffer instructions when previous instructions have not completed their architecturally defined behavior, as long as those instructions are discarded if EDSCR.ERR is set, either by an underrun or overrun or by any of the other error conditions described in this architecture, such as an instruction generating an abort.

In Memory access mode:

- EDSCR.{RXfull, ITE} == {0,1} indicates that DBGDTRRX_EL0 is empty and the PE is ready to accept a word external write to DBGDTRRX_EL0.
- EDSCR.{TXfull, ITE} == {1,1} indicates that DBGDTRTX_EL0 is full and the PE is ready to accept a word external read from DBGDTRTX_EL0.

All other values indicate that the PE is not ready, and result in a DTR overrun or underrun error, an ITR overrun error, or both, as defined in *Overrun and underrun flags*.

EDSCR.{ITE, RXfull, TXfull} shows the status of the ITR and DCC registers. It ignores the question of whether a read or write cannot be accepted because, for example, EDSCR.ERR is set or the OPTIONAL Software Lock is locked for memory-mapped accesses (EDLSR.SLK == 1).

H4.4.2 Buffering writes to EDITR

The architecture permits a processor to continue to accept and buffer instructions when previous instructions have not completed their architecturally defined behavior, provided that:

- Those instructions are discarded if EDSCR.ERR is set to 1, either by an underrun or an overrun, or by any other error conditions described in this architecture, such as an instruction generating an abort.
- The PE maintains the simple sequential execution model with the order of instructions determined by the order in which the PE accepts the EDITR writes. In particular, the buffered instructions must be executed in the Execution state consistent with a simple sequential execution of the instructions, even if one of the previous instructions is a state changing operation, such as `DCPS` or `DRPS`.

H4.4.3 Overrun and underrun flags

Each of the ready flags has a corresponding overrun or a corresponding underrun flag. These are sticky status flags that are set if the register is accessed using the external debug interface when the corresponding ready flag is not in the ready state.

If the PE is in Debug state and Memory access mode, the corresponding error flag is also set if the PE is not ready to accept an operation because a previous load or store is still in progress. The sticky status flag remains set until cleared by writing 1 to EDRCR.CSE.

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Note

The architecture permits a PE to continue to accept and buffer data to write to memory in Memory access mode.

Table H4-1 on page H4-9983 shows DCC and ITR ready flags and the overrun and underrun flags associated with them.

Table H4-1 DCC and ITR ready flags and the associated overrun/underrun flags

External debug interface access	Overrun/Underrun condition	EDSCR flag
Write DBGDTRRX_EL0	`EDSCR.RXfull == '1' || (Halted() && EDSCR.MA == '1' && EDSCR.ITE == '0')`	RXO
Read DBGDTRTX_EL0	`EDSCR.TXfull == '0' || (Halted() && EDSCR.MA == '1' && EDSCR.ITE == '0')`	TXU
Write EDITR	`Halted() && (EDSCR.ITE == '0' || EDSCR.MA == '1')`	ITO

When an overrun or underrun flag is set to 1, the cumulative error flag, EDSCR.ERR, described in *Cumulative error flag* on page H4-9984, is also set to 1.

In the event of an external write to DBGDTRRX_EL0 or EDITR generating an overrun, or an external read from DBGDTRTX_EL0 generating an underrun:

- For a write, the written value is ignored.
- For a read, an UNKNOWN value is returned.
- EDSCR.TXfull, EDSCR.RXfull or EDSCR.ITE, as applicable, are not updated.

There is no overrun or underrun detection on external reads of DBGDTRRX_EL0 or external writes of DBGDTRTX_EL0.

There is no overrun or underrun detection of direct reads and direct writes of the DTR System registers by software:

- If RXfull == 0, a direct read of DBGDTRRX or DBGDTR_EL0 returns UNKNOWN.
- If TXfull == 1, a direct write of:
  - DBGDTRTX sets DTRTX to UNKNOWN.
  - DBGDTR_EL0 sets DTRRX and DTRTX to UNKNOWN.

See *DCC accesses in Non-debug state* on page H4-9986 for more information.

Accessing 64-bit data

In AArch64 state, a software access to the DBGDTR_EL0 register and an external debugger access to both DBGDTRRX_EL0 and DBGDTRTX_EL0 can perform a 64-bit half-duplex operation.

However, there is only overrun and underrun detection on one of the external debug registers. That is:

- If software directly writes a 64-bit value to DBGDTR_EL0, only TXfull is set to 1, meaning:
  - A subsequent external write to DBGDTRRX_EL0 would not be detected as an overrun.
  - If the external debugger reads DBGDTRTX_EL0 first, software might observe MDCCSR_EL0.TXfull == 0 and send a second value before the external debugger reads DBGDTRRX_EL0, leading to an undetected overrun.
- On external writes to both DBGDTRRX_EL0 and DBGDTRTX_EL0, only RXfull is set to 1, meaning:
  - A subsequent direct write of DBGDTRTX_EL0 would not be detected as an overrun.
  - If the external debugger writes to DBGDTRRX_EL0 first, software might observe MDCCSR_EL0.RXfull == 1 and read a full 64-bit value, before the external debugger writes to DBGDTRTX_EL0, leading to an undetected underrun.

To avoid this, debuggers need to be aware of the data size used by software for transfers and ensure that 64-bit data is read or written in the correct order. If the PE is in Non-debug state, this order is as follows:

- The external debugger must check EDSCR.{RXfull, TXfull} before each transfer.

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- To receive a 64-bit value from the target, the external debugger must read DBGDTRRX_EL0 before reading DBGDTRTX_EL0.
- To send a 64-bit value to the target, the external debugger must write to DBGDTRTX_EL0 before writing DBGDTRRX_EL0.

Because three accesses are required to transfer 64 bits of data, 64-bit transfers are not recommended for regular communication between host and target. The use of underrun and overrun detection means that only one access is required for 32 bits of data when using 32-bit transfers.

In Debug state, the debugger controls the instructions executed by the PE, so these limitations do not apply. 64-bit transfers provide a means to transfer a 64-bit general register between the host and the target in Debug state.

H4.4.4 Cumulative error flag

The cumulative error flag, EDSCR.ERR, is set to 1:

- On taking an exception from Debug state.
- On any signaled overrun or underrun in the DCC or ITR.

When EDSCR.ERR == 1:

- External reads of DBGDTRTX_EL0 do not have any side-effects.
- External writes to DBGDTRRX_EL0 are ignored.
- External writes to EDITR are ignored.
- No further instructions can be issued in Debug state. This includes any instructions previously accepted as external writes to EDITR that occur in program order after the instruction or access that caused the error.

This allows a debugger to stream data, or, in Debug state, instructions, to the target without having to:

- Check EDSCR.{RXfull, TXfull, ITE} before each access.
- Check EDSCR.{ITO, RXO, TXU} following each access, for overrun or underrun.
- Check PSTATE or other syndrome registers, or both, for an exception following each instruction executed in Debug state that might generate a synchronous exception.

The cumulative error flag remains set until cleared to 0 by writing 1 to EDRCR.CSE. However, the effect of writing 1 to EDRCR.CSE to clear EDSCR.ERR is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE when both of the following apply:

- The PE is in Debug state.
- The value of EDSCR.ITE is 0.

When these conditions apply and a value of 1 is written to EDRCR.CSE, either or both of the following might occur:

- EDSCR.ERR is not cleared to 0.
- Any instructions in EDITR that have not been executed might be executed subsequently, rather than being ignored.

Note

This means that a debugger must poll EDSCR.ITE until it has the value 1, indicating that EDITR is empty, before writing to EDRCR.CSE to clear the EDSCR.ERR flag to 0.

For overruns and underruns, EDSCR.{ITO, RXO, TXU} record the error type.

Pseudocode description of clearing the error flag

The `ClearStickyErrors()` pseudocode function is described in Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode*.

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H4.5 Synchronization of DCC and ITR accesses

In addition to the standard synchronization requirements for register accesses, the following subsections describe additional requirements that apply for the DCC and ITR registers:

- *Summary of System register accesses to the DCC*.
- *DCC accesses in Non-debug state* on page H4-9986.
- *Synchronization of DCC interrupt request signals* on page H4-9988.
- *DCC and ITR access in Debug state* on page H4-9989.

In these sections, accesses by the external debug interface are referred to as external reads and external writes. Accesses to System registers are referred to as direct reads, direct writes, indirect reads, and indirect writes.

Note

In *Synchronization requirements for AArch64 System registers* on page D13-5235 external reads and external writes are described as forms of indirect access. This whole section uses more explicit terminology.

The DTR registers and the DCC flags, TXfull and RXfull, form a communication channel, with one end operating asynchronously to the other. Implementations must respect the ordering of accesses to these registers in order to maintain the correct behavior of the channel.

External reads of, and external writes to DBGDTRRX_EL0 and DBGDTRTX_EL0 are asynchronous to direct reads of, and direct writes to, DBGDTRRX, DBGDTRTX, and in AArch64 state DBGDTR_EL0, made by software using System register access instructions. The direct reads and direct writes indirectly write to the DCC flags. The external reads and external writes indirectly read the DCC flags to check for underrun and overrun.

Throughout this section:

DCC flags Means any or all of the following:
- The EDSCR.{RXfull.TXfull} ready flags.
- The EDSCR.RXO overrun flag.
- The EDSCR.TXU underrun flag.
- The EDSCR.ERR cumulative error flag.

ITR flags Means any or all of the following:
- The EDSCR.ITE ready flag.
- The EDSCR.ITO overrun flag.
- The EDSCR.ERR cumulative error flag.

H4.5.1 Summary of System register accesses to the DCC

System register accesses to the DTR registers are direct reads and writes of those registers, as shown in Table H4-2 on page H4-9986. Several of these instructions access the same registers using different encodings.

DBGDTRRX_EL0 and DBGDTRTX_EL0 are encoded as MRS and MSR accesses respectively to the same System register, even though they access different underlying register values. DBGDTRRX and DBGDTRTX are similarly encoded as MRC and MCR accesses respectively to the same System register. The encoding means that direct reads and writes using these encodings must be ordered with respect to each other. For more information, see *Synchronization requirements for AArch64 System registers* on page D13-5235 and *Synchronization of changes to AArch32 System registers* on page G8-9010.

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Table H4-2 on page H4-9986 shows a summary of System register accesses to the DCC.

Table H4-2 Summary of System register accesses to the DCC

Operation	OS Lock	AArch64 (MRS/MSR)	AArch32 (MRC/MCR)	Description
Read	-	DBGDTRRX_EL0	DBGDTRRXint	Direct read of DTRRX. Indirect write to the DCC flags. An STC instruction that reads DBGDTRRXint makes an indirect write to DBGDSCRint.RXfull.
Write	-	DBGDTRTX_EL0	DBGDTRTXint	Direct read of DTRTX. Indirect write to the DCC flags. An LDC instruction that writes to DBGDTRTXint using a value read from memory is a direct write to DBGDTRTXint.
Read/write	-	DBGDTR_EL0	-	Direct read/write of both DTRRX and DTRTX. Indirect write to the DCC flags.
Read	-	MDCCSR_EL0	DBGDSCRint	Direct read of the DCC flags.
Read/write	-	OSDTRRX_EL1	DBGDTRRXext	Direct read/write of DTRRX.
Read/write	-	OSDTRTX_EL1	DBGDTRTXext	Direct read/write of DTRTX.
Read	Unlocked	MDSCR_EL1	DBGDSCRext	Direct read of DCC flags.
Read/write	Locked	MDSCR_EL1	DBGDSCRext	Direct read/write of DCC flags.

H4.5.2 DCC accesses in Non-debug state

In Non-debug state DCC accesses are as described in *Normal access mode* on page H4-9978:

- If a direct read of DCCSR returns RXfull == 1, then a following direct read of DBGDTRRX, or in AArch64 state of DBGDTR_EL0, returns valid data and indirectly writes 0 to DCCSR.RXfull as a side-effect.
- If a direct read of DCCSR returns TXfull == 0, then a following direct write to DBGDTRTX, or in AArch64 state to DBGDTR_EL0, writes the intended value, and indirectly writes 1 to DCCSR.TXfull as a side-effect.

No *Context synchronization event* is required between these two instructions. Overrun and underrun detection prevents intervening external reads and external writes affecting the outcome of the second instruction.

The indirect write to the DCC flags as part of the DTR access instruction is made atomically with the DTR access.

Because a direct read of DBGDTRRX is an indirect write to DCCSR.RXfull, it must occur in program order with respect to the direct read of DCCSR, meaning it must not return a speculative value for DTTRX that predates the RXfull flag returned by the read of DCCSR. The direct write to DBGDTRTX must not be executed speculatively.

Direct reads of DBGDTRRX, or in AArch64 state DBGDTR_EL0, and DCCSR, must occur in program order with respect to other direct reads of the same register using the same encoding.

The following accesses have an implied order within the atomic access:

- In the simple sequential execution of the program the indirect write of the DCC flags occurs immediately after the direct DTR access.

  Note

  For an access to DBGDTR_EL0, this means the indirect write happens after both DBGDTRRX_EL0 and DBGDTRTX_EL0 have been accessed.

- In the simple sequential execution model, for an external read of DBGDTRTX_EL0 or an external write of DBGDTRRX_EL0:
  - The check of the DCC flags for overrun or underrun occurs immediately before the access.

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- — If there is no underrun or overrun, the update of the DCC flags occurs immediately after the access.
- — If there is underrun or overrun, the update of the DCC underrun or overrun flags occurs immediately after the access.

All observers must observe the same order for accesses.

Note

These requirements do not create order where order does not otherwise exist. It applies only for ordered accesses.

Without explicit synchronization following external writes and external reads:

- The value written by the external write to DBGDTRRX_EL0 that does not overrun, must be observable to direct reads of DBGDTRRX and DBGDTR_EL0 in finite time.
- The DCC flags that are updated as a side-effect of the external write or external read must be observable:
  - — To subsequent external reads of EDSCR.
  - — To subsequent external reads of DBGDTRRX_EL0 when checking for underrun.
  - — To subsequent external writes to DBGDTRTX_EL0 when checking for overrun.
  - — To direct reads of DCCSR in finite time.

However, explicit synchronization is required to guarantee that a direct read of DCCSR returns up-to-date DCC flags. This means that if a signal is received from another agent that indicates that DCCSR must be read, an `ISB` is required to ensure that the direct read of DCCSR occurs after the signal has been received. This also synchronizes the value in DBGDTRRX, if applicable. However, if that signal is an interrupt exception triggered by **COMMIRQ**, **COMMTX**, or **COMMRX**, the exception entry is sufficient synchronization. See *Synchronization of DCC interrupt request signals* on page H4-9988.

Explicit synchronization is required following a direct read or direct write:

- To ensure that a value directly written to DBGDTRTX is observable to external reads of DBGDTRTX_EL0.
- To ensure that a value directly written to DBGDTR_EL0 is observable to external reads of DBGDTRTX_EL0 and DBGDTRRX_EL0.
- To guarantee that the indirect writes to the DCC flags that were a side-effect of the direct read or direct write have occurred, and therefore that the updated values are:
  - — Observable to external reads of EDSCR.
  - — Observable to external reads of DBGDTRRX_EL0 when checking for underrun.
  - — Observable to external writes of DBGDTRTX_EL0 when checking for overrun.
  - — Returned by a following direct read of DCCSR.

See also *Memory-mapped accesses to the DCC and ITR* on page H4-9981 and *Synchronization of changes to the external debug registers* on page H8-10034.

Note

These ordering rules mean that software:

- Must not read DBGDTRRX without first checking DCCSR.RXfull or if the previously-read value of DCCSR.RXfull is 0.

  It is not sufficient to read both registers and then later decide whether to discard the read value, as there might be an intervening write from the external debug interface.
- Must not write DBGDTRTX without first checking DCCSR.TXfull or if the previously-read value of DCCSR.TXfull is 1.

  The write to DBGDTRTX overwrites the value in DTRTX, and the external debugger might or might not have read this value.
- Must ensure there is an explicit *Context synchronization event* following a DTR access, even if not immediately returning to read DCCSR again. This synchronization operation can be an exception return.

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Derived requirements

The rules for DCC accesses in Non-debug state are as follows:

- Following a direct read of DBGDTRRX when RXfull is 1:
  - If an external write to DBGDTRRX checks the RXfull flag for overrun and observes that the value of RXfull is 0, the value returned by the previous direct read must not be affected by the external write.
  - If an external read of EDSCR returns a RXfull value of 0, then the value returned by the previous direct read must not be affected by a following external write to DBGDTRRX, and the following external write does not overrun.
- Following a direct read of DBGDTR_EL0, when RXfull is 1:
  - If an external write to DBGDTRRX checks the RXfull flag for overrun and observes that the value of RXfull is 0, the value returned by the previous direct read must not be affected by the external write nor by a following direct write to DBGDTRTX.
  - If an external read of EDSCR returns a RXfull value of 0, then the value returned by the previous direct read must not be affected by subsequent external writes to DBGDTRRX and DBGDTRTX in any order, and the following external write of DBGDTRRX will not overrun.
- Following a direct write to DBGDTRTX, when TXfull is 0:
  - If an external read of DBGDTRTX checks the TXfull flag for underrun and observes that the value of TXfull is 1, the value returned by the external read must be the value written by the previous direct write.
  - If an external read of EDSCR returns a TXfull value of 1, then the value returned by a following external read of DBGDTRRX must be the value written by the previous direct read, and the subsequent external read will not underrun.
- Following a direct write to DBGDTR_EL0, when TXfull is 0:
  - If an external read of DBGDTRTX checks the TXfull flag for underrun and observes that the value of TXfull is 1, the values returned by the external read and by a subsequent external read of DBGDTRRX must be the value written by the previous direct write.
  - If an external read of EDSCR returns a TXfull value of 1, then the value returned by subsequent external reads of DBGDTRRX and DBGDTRTX, in any order, must be the value written by the previous direct read, and the subsequent external read of DBGDTRTX does not underrun.
- Following an external read of DBGDTRTX that does not underrun, if a direct read of DCCSR returns a TXfull value of 0, then the value returned by the external read must not be affected by a following direct write to DBGDTRTX.
- Following a first external read DBGDTRRX and a following second external read of DBGDTRTX that does not underrun, if a direct read of DCCSR returns a TXfull value of 0, then the values returned by the external reads must not be affected by a following direct write to DBGDTR_EL0.
- Following an external write to DBGDTRRX that does not overrun, if a direct read of DCCSR returns an RXfull value of 1, then the value returned by a following direct read of DBGDTRRX or DBGDTR_EL0 must be the value written by the previous external write.
- Following a first external write to DBGDTRTX and a following second external write to DBGDTRRX that does not overrun, if a direct read of DCCSR returns an RXfull value of 1, then the value returned by a subsequent direct read of DBGDTR_EL0 must return the values written by the previous external writes.

H4.5.3 Synchronization of DCC interrupt request signals

Following an external read or external write access to the DTR registers, the interrupt request signals, **COMMIRQ**, **COMMTX**, and **COMMRX**, must be updated in finite time without explicit synchronization.

The updated values must be observable to a direct read of DCCSR or DBGDTRRX, or a direct write of DBGDTRTX executed after taking an interrupt exception generated by the interrupt request. The updated values must also be observable to a direct write of DBGDTRTX executed after taking an interrupt exception generated by the interrupt request.

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Note

The requirement that indirect writes to registers are observable to direct reads in finite time does not imply that all observers will observe the indirect write at the same time. For more information, see *Synchronization requirements for AArch64 System registers* on page D13-5235 and *Synchronization of changes to AArch32 System registers* on page G8-9010.

Following a direct read of DBGDTRRX or a direct write to DBGDTRRX, software must execute a *Context synchronization event* to guarantee the interrupt request signals have been updated in finite time. This synchronization operation can be an exception return.

H4.5.4 DCC and ITR access in Debug state

In Debug state, stricter observability rules apply for instructions issued through the ITR, to maintain communication between a debugger and the PE, without requiring excessive explicit synchronization.

In Normal access mode, without explicit synchronization:

- A direct read or direct write of the DTR registers by an instruction written to EDITR must be observable to an external write or an external read in finite time:
  - A direct read of DBGDTRRX must be observable to an external write of DBGDTRRX_EL0.
  - A direct read of DBGDTR_EL0 must be observable to an external write of DBGDTRRX_EL0 and DBGDTRTX_EL0.
  - A direct write of DBGDTRTX must be observable to an external read of DBGDTRTX_EL0.
  - A direct write of DBGDTR_EL0 must be observable to an external read of DBGDTRRX_EL0 and DBGDTRTX_EL0.

  This includes the indirect write to the DCC flags that occurs atomically with the access as described in *DCC accesses in Non-debug state* on page H4-9986.

  The subsequent external write or external read must observe either the old or the new values of both the DTR contents and DCC flags. If the old values are observed, this typically results in overrun or underrun, assuming the old values of the DCC flags indicate an overrun or underrun condition, as would normally be the case.

  This means the debugger can observe the direct read or direct write without explicit synchronization and without explicitly testing the DCC flags in EDSCR, because it can rely on overrun and underrun tests.
- External reads of DBGDTRTX_EL0 that do not underrun and external writes to DBGDTRRX_EL0 that do not overrun must be observable to an instruction subsequently written to EDITR on completion of the first external access. This includes the indirect write to the DCC flags.

  This means that without explicit synchronization and without the need to first check the DCC flags in DCCSR:
  - If the instruction is a direct read of DBGDTRRX, it observes the external write.
  - If the instruction is a direct write of DBGDTRTX, it observes the external read.
- Writes to EDITR that do not overrun commit an instruction for execution immediately. The instruction must complete execution in finite time without requiring any further operation by the debugger.
- After an external write to the EDITR, the ITR flags that are updated as a side effect of that write must be observable by:
  - An external read of the EDSCR that follows the external write to the EDITR.
  - When checking for overrun, another external write to the EDITR that follows the original external write to the EDITR.

In Memory access mode, these requirements shift to the instructions implicitly executed by external reads and external writes of the DTR registers, as described in *Memory access mode* on page H4-9979.

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H4.6 Interrupt-driven use of the DCC

Arm recommends implementations provide a level-sensitive DCC interrupt request through the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED interrupt controller as a private peripheral interrupt for the originating PE.

Note

- In addition to connection to the interrupt controller Arm also recommends **COMMIRQ**, **COMMTX**, and **COMMRX** signals that might be implemented for use by any legacy system peripherals.
- GICv3 reserves a private peripheral interrupt number for the **COMMIRQ** interrupt.

The DCCINT register provides a first level of interrupt masking within the PE, meaning only a single interrupt source, **COMMIRQ**, is needed at the interrupt controller.

See also *Synchronization of DCC interrupt request signals* on page H4-9988.

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H4.7 Pseudocode description of the operation of the DCC and ITR registers

The basic operation of the DCC and ITR registers is shown by the following pseudocode functions. These functions do not cover the behavior when OSLSR.OSLK == 1, meaning that the OS Lock is locked:

- `DBGDTR_EL0[]`.
- `DBGDTRRX_EL0[]`.
- `DBGDTRTX_EL0[]`.
- `EDITR[]`.
- `CheckForDCCInterrupts()`.

For the definition of the DTR Registers, see *shared/debug/dccanditr/DTR* on page J1-11030.

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Chapter H5
The Embedded Cross-Trigger Interface

This chapter describes the embedded cross-trigger interface. It contains the following sections:

- *About the Embedded Cross-Trigger (ECT)* on page H5-9994.
- *Basic operation on the ECT* on page H5-9996.
- *Cross-triggers on a PE in an Arm A-profile implementation* on page H5-10000.
- *Description and allocation of CTI triggers* on page H5-10001.
- *CTI registers programmers' model* on page H5-10005.
- *Examples* on page H5-10006.

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H5.1 About the Embedded Cross-Trigger (ECT)

The *Embedded Cross-Trigger*, ECT, allows a debugger to:

- Send trigger events to a PE. For example, this might be done to halt the PE.
- Send a trigger event to one or more PEs, or other system components, when a trigger event occurs on another PE or system component. For example, this might be done to halt all PEs when one individual PE halts.

Figure H5-1 shows the logical structure of an ECT.

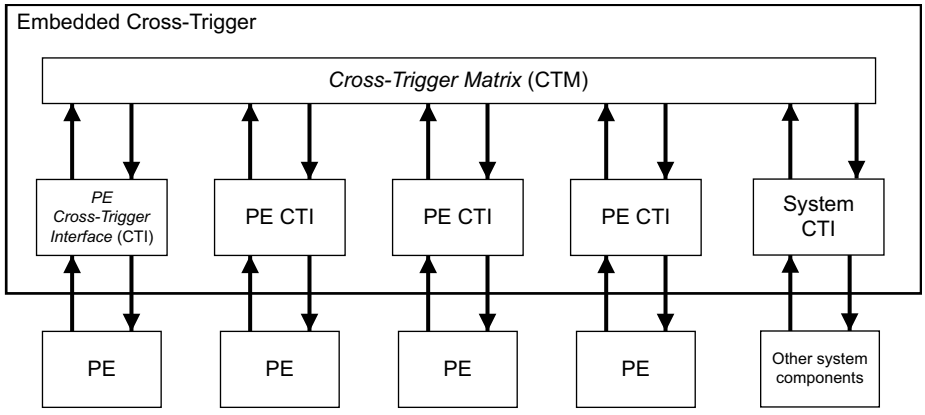

Figure H5-1 Structure of an embedded cross-trigger

The ECT can deliver many types of trigger events, which are described in the following sections:

- *Debug request trigger event* on page H5-10002.
- *Restart request trigger event* on page H5-10002.
- *Cross-halt trigger event* on page H5-10002.
- *Performance Monitors overflow trigger event* on page H5-10002.
- *Generic trace external input trigger events* on page H5-10003.
- *Generic trace external output trigger events* on page H5-10003.
- *Generic CTI interrupt trigger event* on page H5-10003.

From the introduction of Armv8, an A-profile implementation must:

- Include a cross-trigger interface, CTI.
- Implement at least the input and output triggers defined in this architecture.

In addition, see *Cross-triggers on a PE in an Arm A-profile implementation* on page H5-10000.

Arm recommends that this cross-trigger interface includes:

- The ability to route trigger events between Trace Units, which typically have advanced event triggering logic.
- An output trigger to the interrupt controller.

Also, Arm recommends that the Embedded Cross-Trigger includes the capability to send and receive IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED system trigger events to and from other system components, including a system counter, using a system CTI. See *Halt-on-debug* on page I2-10398.

Note

The ECT and CTI must only signal trigger events for external debugging. They must not route software events, such as interrupts. For example, the Performance Monitors overflow input trigger is provided to allow entry to Debug state on a counter overflow, and the output trigger to the interrupt controller is provided to generally allow events from the external debug sub-system to be routed to a software agent. However, the combination of the two must not be used as a mechanism to route Performance Monitors overflows to an interrupt controller.

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Note

CTI version 1 (CTIv1) is defined by the *CoreSight™ SoC Technical Reference Manual*. CTIv2 extends CTIv1 with the addition of the input channel gate. See *Implementation with CTIv2*

H5.1.1 Implementation with a CoreSight CTI

For details of the recommended connections for an A-profile implementation, see Appendix K2 *Recommended External Debug Interface*. See also *CoreSight™ SoC Technical Reference Manual.*

H5.1.2 Implementation with CTIv2

If the CTI implemented is CTIv2 then:

- The CTIDEVARCH, CTIDEVAFF0, and CTIDEVAFF1 registers must be implemented.
- If the channel gate function is implemented, it applies to both input and output channels.
- The input channel gate function must be implemented if either of the following is true:
  - The CTM is implemented and the architecture variant is Armv8.5 or higher.
  - The CTIDEVARCH.REVISION field reads as `0b0001` or higher.

Implementation of CTIv2 features in architecture variants below Armv8.5 is OPTIONAL, but Arm recommends that CTIv2 is implemented, CTIv2 must be implemented from Armv8.5.

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H5.2 Basic operation on the ECT

The ECT comprises a Cross-Trigger Matrix, CTM, and one Cross-Trigger Interface, CTI, for each PE. The ECT might also include other CTIs for other system components. The CTM passes events between the CTI blocks over channels. The CTM can have a maximum of 32 channels.

The main interfaces of the cross-trigger interface, CTI, are:

- The input triggers:
  - These are trigger event inputs from the PE to the CTI.
- The output triggers:
  - These are trigger event outputs from the CTI to the PE.
- The input channels:
  - These are channel event inputs from the cross-trigger matrix, CTM, to the CTI.
- The output channels:
  - These are channel event outputs from the CTI to the CTM.

Each CTI block has:

- Up to 32 input triggers that come from the PE:
  - The input triggers are numbered 0-31.
- Up to 32 output triggers that go to the PE:
  - The output triggers are numbered 0-31.

If the CTI is not powered up when the Core power domain is powered up, the CTI ignores all input triggers and input channel events, and does not generate any output triggers or output channel events.

Figure H5-2 on page H5-9997 shows the logical internal structure of a CTI.

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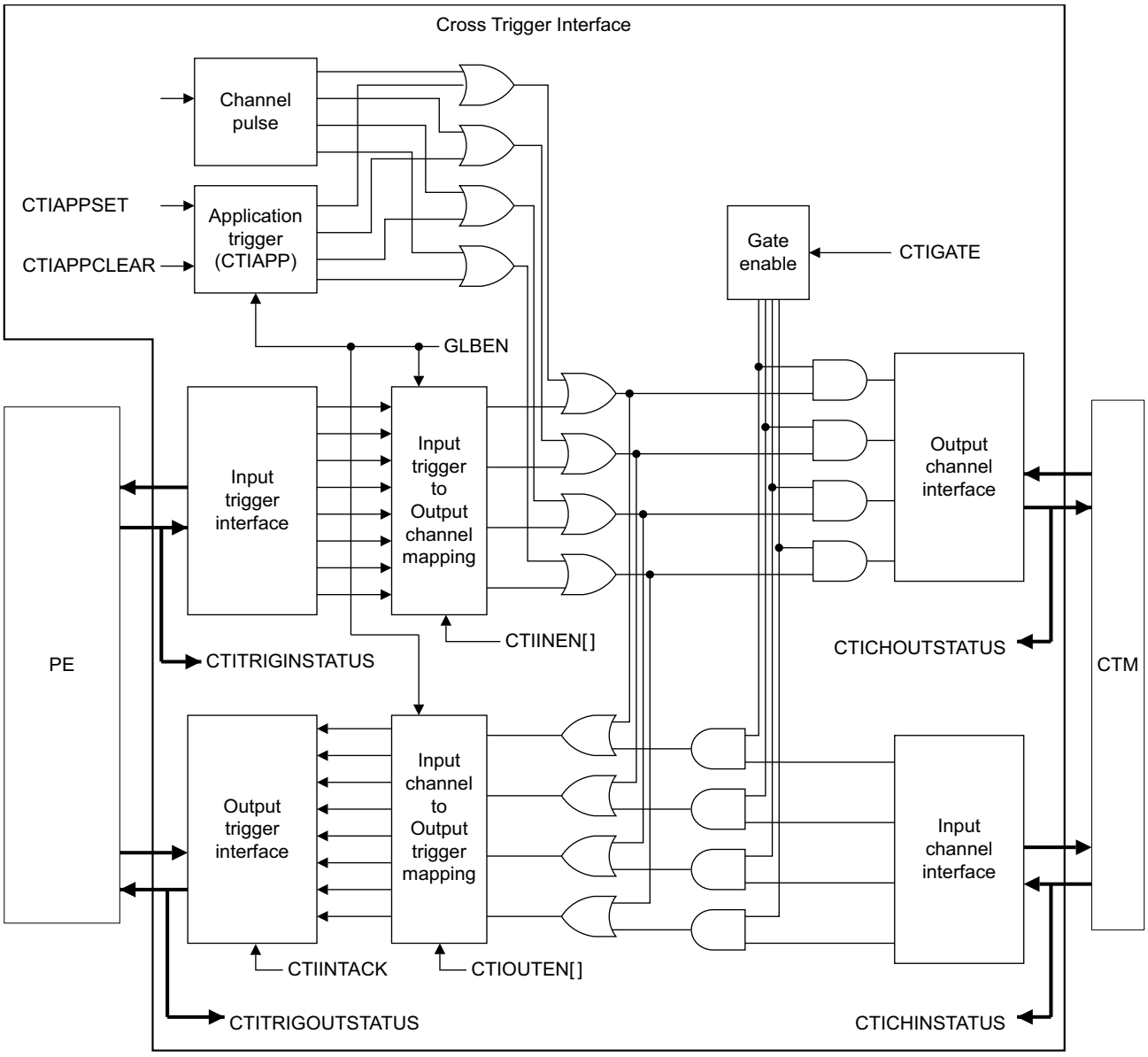

Figure H5-2 Structure of a cross-trigger interface

Note

- The number of triggers in IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Figure H5-2 shows eight input and eight output triggers.
- The number of channels is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Figure H5-2 shows four channels.
- In Figure H5-2 the input channel gate function is a CTIv2 feature.

When the CTI receives an input trigger event, this generates channel events on one or more internal channels, according to the *mapping function* defined by the *Input trigger→output channel mapping registers*, CTIINEN<n>.

The CTI also contains an *application trigger* and *channel pulse* to allow a debugger to create channel events directly on internal channels by writing to the CTI control registers.

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Channel events on each internal channel are passed to a corresponding output channel that is controlled by a *channel gate*. The channel gate can block propagation of channel events from an internal channel to an output channel.

Note

If the CTM is implemented:

- The gate function must be implemented.
- If the CTI is CTIv1, the gate function applies to output triggers only.

The output channels from a CTI are combined, using a logical OR function, with the output channels from all other CTIs to form the input channels on other CTIs. The input channels of this CTI are the logical OR of the output channels on all other CTIs. This is the *cross-trigger matrix*, CTM. Therefore, the number of input channels must equal the number of output channels.

Note

The number of input triggers and output triggers is not required to be the same.

The internal channels form an internal cross-trigger matrix within the CTI. This delivers events directly from the input triggers to the output triggers. Therefore the number of internal channels is the same as the number of input and output channels on the external CTM, and there is a direct mapping between the two.

Channel events received on each input channel are passed to the corresponding internal channel. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the cross-trigger gate also blocks propagation of channel events from input channels to internal channels.

Note

If CTIv2 is implemented, the cross-trigger gate also blocks propagation of channel events from input channels to internal channels.

When the CTI receives a channel event on an internal channel this generates trigger events on one or more output triggers, according to the mapping function defined by the *Input channel → output trigger mapping registers*, CTIOUTEN<n>.

The CTI contains the input and output trigger interfaces to the PE and the interface of the cross-trigger matrix. The architecture does not define the signal protocol used on the trigger interfaces, and:

- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the CTI supports multicycle input trigger events.
- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the CTM supports multicycle channel events.

See *Multicycle events*.

However, an output trigger is asserted until acknowledged. The output trigger can be:

- Self-acknowledging. This means that no further action is required from the debugger.
- Acknowledged by the debugger writing 1 to the corresponding bit of CTIINTACK.

The time taken to propagate a trigger event from the first PE, through its CTI, across the CTM to another CTI, and thereby to a second PE is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

Arm recommends that this path is not longer than the shortest software communication path between those PEs. This is because if the first PE halts, the Cross-halt trigger event can propagate through the ECT and halt the second PE without causing software on the second PE to malfunction because the first PE is in Debug state and is not responding.

H5.2.1 Multicycle events

A multicycle event is one with a continuous state that might persist over many cycles, as opposed to a discrete event. A typical implementation of a multicycle event is a level-based signal interface, whereas a discrete event might be implemented as a pulse signal or message.

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CTI support for multicycle trigger events is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Use of multicycle trigger events is deprecated. Of the architecturally defined input trigger events, the Performance Monitors overflow trigger event and Generic trace external output trigger events can be multicycle input triggers.

CTM support for multicycle channel events is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. A CTM that does not support multicycle channel events cannot propagate a multicycle trigger event between CTIs.

Note

A full ECT might comprise a mix of CTIs, some of which can support multicycle trigger events. In bridging these components, multicycle channel events become single channel events at the boundary between the CTIs.

An ECT that supports multicycle trigger events

When an ECT supports multicycle trigger events, an input trigger event to the CTI continuously asserts channel events on all output channels mapped to it until either:

- The input trigger event is removed.
- The channel mapping function is disabled.

This means that an input trigger that is asserted for multiple cycles causes any channels that are mapped to it to become active for multiple cycles. Consequently, any output triggers mapped from that channel are asserted for multiple cycles.

Note

The output trigger remains asserted for at least as long as the channel remains active. This means that even if the output trigger is acknowledged, it remains asserted until the channel deactivates.

The CTI does not guarantee that these events have precisely the same duration, as the triggers and channels can cross between clock domains.

CTIAPPSET and CTIAPPCLEAR can set a channel active for multiple cycles. CTIAPPPULSE generates a single channel event. CTICHINSTATUS and CTICHOUTSTATUS can report whether a channel is active.

An ECT that does not support multicycle trigger events

When an ECT does not support multicycle trigger events, an input trigger event to the CTI generates a single channel event on all output channels mapped to it, regardless of how long the input trigger event is asserted.

This means that an input trigger event that is asserted for multiple cycles generates a single channel event on any channels mapped to it. Consequently any self-acknowledging output triggers mapped from those channels are single trigger events.

Note

A single event is typically a single cycle, but there is no guarantee that this is always the case.

CTIAPPSET and CTIAPPCLEAR can only generate a single channel event. CTIAPPPULSE generates a single channel event. If the ECT does not support multicycle channel events, use of CTIAPPSET and CTIAPPCLEAR is deprecated, and the debugger must only use CTIAPPPULSE. CTICHINSTATUS and CTICHOUTSTATUS must be treated as UNKNOWN.

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H5.3 Cross-triggers on a PE in an Arm A-profile implementation

From the introduction of Armv8, an A-Profile PE must include a cross-trigger interface, and the implementation must include at least the input and output triggers defined in this architecture. The number of channels in the cross-trigger matrix is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, but there must be a minimum of three. Software can read CTIDEVID.NUMCHAN to discover the number of implemented channels.

The CTM must connect to all PEs in the same Inner Shareability domain as the PE that includes the cross-trigger interface, but can also connect to additional PEs. Arm strongly recommends that the CTM connects all PEs implementing a CTI in the system. This includes Armv7-A PEs and other PEs that can be connected using a CoreSight CTI module.

Note

In a uniprocessor system the CTM is OPTIONAL. In a multiprocessor system the CTM is required. The CTM might be connected other CTI modules for non-PEs, such as triggers for system visibility components. Arm recommends that the CTM is implemented.

Any CTI connected to a PE that is not an Armv8-A PE must implement at least:

- The Debug request trigger event.
- The Restart trigger event.
- The Cross-halt trigger event.

For more information about the CTI, see the *CoreSight ™ SoC Technical Reference Manual*. Armv8-A refines the generic CTI by defining roles for each of the implemented input and output triggers.

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H5.4 Description and allocation of CTI triggers

Table H5-1 on page H5-10001 shows the output trigger events defined by the architecture and the related trigger numbers.

Table H5-1 Allocation of CTI output trigger events

Number	Source	Destination	Event description
0	CTI	PE	*Debug request trigger event* on page H5-10002
1	CTI	PE	*Restart request trigger event* on page H5-10002
2	CTI	IRQ controller	*Generic CTI interrupt trigger event* on page H5-10003
3	-	-	Reserved
4 - 7	CTI	PE Trace Unit	OPTIONAL *Generic trace external input trigger events* on page H5-10003

Note

Output triggers from the CTI are inputs to other blocks.

Table H5-2 on page H5-10001 shows the input trigger events defined by the architecture and the related trigger numbers.

Table H5-2 Allocation of CTI input trigger events

Number	Source	Destination	Event description
0	PE	CTI	*Cross-halt trigger event* on page H5-10002
1	PE	CTI	*Performance Monitors overflow trigger event* on page H5-10002
2	PE	CTI	*Statistical Profiling Extension sample trigger event* on page H5-10003
3	-	-	Reserved
4 - 7	PE Trace Unit	CTI	OPTIONAL *Generic trace external output trigger events* on page H5-10003

Note

Input triggers to the CTI are outputs from other blocks.

Table H5-1 on page H5-10001 and Table H5-2 on page H5-10001 show the minimum set of trigger events defined by the architecture. However:

- The Generic trace external input and output trigger events are required only if the OPTIONAL PE Trace Unit is implemented. If the OPTIONAL PE Trace Unit is not implemented, these trigger events are reserved.
- Support for the generic CTI interrupt trigger event is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED because details of interrupt handling in the system, including any interrupt controllers, are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Details regarding how the CTI interrupt is connected to an interrupt controller and its allocated interrupt number lie outside the scope of the architecture. Arm strongly recommends that implementations provide a means to generate interrupts based on external debug events.
- The other trigger events are required by the architecture.

From the introduction of Armv8-A, an implementation can extend the CTI with additional triggers. These start with the number eight.

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H5.4.1 Debug request trigger event

This is an output trigger event from the CTI, and an input trigger event to the PE, asserted by the CTI to force the PE into Debug state. The trigger event is asserted until acknowledged by the debugger. The debugger acknowledges the trigger event by writing 1 to CTIINTACK[0].

Note

A debugger must poll CTITRIGOUTSTATUS[0] until it reads as 0, to confirm that the output trigger has been deasserted before generating any event that must be ordered after the write to CTIINTACK, such as a write to CTIAPPPULSE to activate another trigger.

If the PE is already in Debug state, the PE ignores the trigger event, but the CTI continues to assert it until it is removed by the debugger. See also *External Debug Request debug event* on page H3-9967.

H5.4.2 Restart request trigger event

This is an output trigger event from the CTI, and an input trigger event to the PE, asserted by the CTI to request the PE to exit Debug state. If the PE is in Non-debug state, the request is ignored by the PE.

If a Restart request trigger event is received at or about the same time as the PE enters Debug state, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The request is ignored by the PE. In this case the PE enters Debug state and remains in Debug state.
- The PE enters Debug state and then immediately restarts.

Debuggers must program the CTI to send Restart request trigger events only to PEs that are halted. To enable the PE to disambiguate discrete Restart request trigger events, after sending a Restart request trigger event, the debugger must confirm that the PE has restarted and halted before sending another Restart request trigger event. Debuggers can use EDPRSR.{SDR, HALTED} to determine the Execution state of the PE.

Note

Before generating a Restart request trigger event for a PE, a debugger must ensure any Debug request trigger event targeting that PE is cleared. *Debug request trigger event* describes how to do this.

The trigger event is self-acknowledging, meaning that the debugger requires no further action to remove the trigger event. The trigger event is acknowledged even if the request is ignored by the PE. See also *Exiting Debug state* on page H2-9947.

H5.4.3 Cross-halt trigger event

This is an input trigger event to the CTI, and an output trigger event from the PE, asserted by a PE when it is entering Debug state.

Note

To reduce the latency of halting, Arm recommends that an implementation issues the Cross-halt trigger event early in the committed process of entering Debug state. This means that there is no requirement to wait until all aspects of entry to Debug state have completed before issuing the trigger event. Speculative emission of Cross-halt trigger events is not allowed. The Cross-halt trigger event must not be issued early enough for a subsequent Debug request trigger event, which might be derived from the Cross-halt trigger event, to be recorded in the EDSCR.STATUS field. This applies to Debug request trigger events that are acting as inputs to the PE.

H5.4.4 Performance Monitors overflow trigger event

This is an input trigger event to the CTI, and an output trigger event from the PE, asserted each time the PE asserts a new Performance Monitors counter overflow interrupt request. See Chapter D8 *The Performance Monitors Extension*.

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If the CTI supports multicycle trigger events, then the trigger event remains asserted until the overflow is cleared by a write to PMOVSCLR_EL0. Otherwise, the trigger event is asserted when the value of PMOVSCLR_EL0 changes from zero to a non-zero value.

Note

- This does not replace the recommended connection of Performance Monitors overflow trigger event to an interrupt controller. Software must be able to program an interrupt on Performance Monitors overflow without programming the CTI.
- Events can be counted when `ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()`==FALSE, and, in Secure state, when `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()`==FALSE. Secure software must be aware that overflow trigger events are nevertheless visible to the CTI.

H5.4.5 Statistical Profiling Extension sample trigger event

If the Statistical Profiling Extension is implemented, and a sample record is written to memory, CTI input trigger 2 is asserted. This trigger might also be directly connected to other IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED debug features.

For more information, see Chapter D10 *The Statistical Profiling Extension*.

H5.4.6 Generic trace external input trigger events

These are output trigger events from the CTI, and input trigger events to the OPTIONAL PE Trace Unit, that are used in conjunction with the Generic trace external output trigger events to pass trigger events between:

- The PE and the OPTIONAL PE Trace Unit.
- The OPTIONAL PE Trace Unit and any other component attached to the CTM, including other Trace Units.

There are four Generic trace external input trigger events.

The trigger events are self-acknowledging. This means that the debugger does not have to take any further action to remove the events.

H5.4.7 Generic trace external output trigger events

These are input trigger events to the CTI, and output trigger events from the OPTIONAL PE Trace Unit, used in conjunction with the Generic trace external input trigger events to pass trigger events between:

- The PE and the OPTIONAL PE Trace Unit.
- The OPTIONAL PE Trace Unit and any other component attached to the CTM, including other Trace Units.

There are four Generic trace external output trigger events.

H5.4.8 Generic CTI interrupt trigger event

This is an output trigger event from the CTI, and an input to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED interrupt controller, and can transfer trigger events from the PE, PE Trace Units, or any other component attached to the CTI and CTM to software as an interrupt. The Generic CTI interrupt trigger event must be connected to the interrupt controller as an interrupt that can target the originating PE.

Note

- Arm recommends that the Generic CTI interrupt trigger event is a private peripheral interrupt, but implementations might instead make this trigger event available as a shared peripheral interrupt or a local peripheral interrupt.
- GICv3 reserves a private peripheral interrupt number for this interrupt.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this trigger event is:

- Self-acknowledging. This means that the debugger is not required to take any further action, and that the interrupt controller must treat the trigger event as a pulse or edge-sensitive interrupt.

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- Acknowledged by the debugger. The debugger acknowledges the trigger event by writing 1 to CTIINTACK[2]. This means that the interrupt controller must treat the trigger event as a level-sensitive interrupt.

Arm recommends that the Generic CTI interrupt trigger event is a self-acknowledging trigger event.

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H5.5 CTI registers programmers' model

The CTI registers programmers' model is described in Chapter H8 *About the External Debug Registers*. The following sections contain information specific to the CTI:

- *External debug register resets* on page H8-10053.
- *External debug interface register access permissions* on page H8-10040.
- *Cross-trigger interface registers* on page H8-10051.
- The individual register descriptions in *Cross-Trigger Interface registers* on page H9-10333.

See also *Memory-mapped accesses to the external debug interface* on page H8-10038.

H5.5.1 CTI reset

An External Debug reset resets the CTI. See *External debug register resets* on page H8-10053 for details of CTI register resets. All CTI output triggers and output channels are deasserted on an External Debug reset.

Note

An indirect read of an output trigger might not observe the deasserted state until the processor is Cold reset. For more information, see *Synchronization of changes to the external debug registers* on page H8-10034.

H5.5.2 CTI authentication

The CTI ignores the state of the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface. This means that:

- CTITRIGINSTATUS shows the status of the input triggers and CTICHINSTATUS shows the status of the input channels, regardless of the value of `ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()`.

  Note

  The PE does not generate the Cross-halt trigger event and the PE Trace Unit does not generate Generic trace external output trigger events when `ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()`==FALSE. However, the PE can generate Performance Monitors overflow trigger events.

- The CTI can generate external triggers regardless of the value of `ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled()`.

  Note

  The PE ignores Debug request and Restart request trigger events when `ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled()`==FALSE. The PE Trace Unit ignores Generic trace external input trigger events when `ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()`==FALSE. The behavior of Generic CTI interrupt requests is part of the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED handling of these interrupts, but it is permissible for an interrupt controller to receive these requests even when `ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled()`==FALSE.

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H5.6 Examples

The CTI is fully programmable and allows for flexible cross-triggering of events within a PE and between PEs in a multiprocessor system. For example:

- The Cross-halt trigger event and the Debug request trigger event can be used for cross-triggering in a multiprocessor system.
- The Cross-halt trigger event and the Generic interrupt trigger event can be used for event-driven debugging in a multiprocessor system.
- The Performance Monitors overflow trigger event and the Debug request trigger event can force entry to Debug state on overflow of a Performance Monitors event counter, for event-driven profiling.

  Note

  This does not replace the recommended connection of Performance Monitors overflow trigger events to an interrupt controller. Software must be able to program an interrupt on Performance Monitors overflow without programming the CTI. Arm recommends that the Performance Monitors overflow signal is directly available as a local interrupt source.

- The Generic trace external input and Generic trace external output trigger events can pass trace events into and out of the event logic of the PE Trace Unit. They can do this:
  - To pass trace events between Trace Units.
  - In conjunction with the Performance Monitors overflow trigger event, to couple the Performance Monitors to the PE Trace Unit.
  - In conjunction with the Debug request trigger event, to trigger entry to Debug state on a trace event.
  - In conjunction with other CTIs, to signal a trace trigger event onto a CoreSight trace interconnect.

The following sections describe some examples in more detail:

- *Halting a single PE*.
- *Halting all PEs in a group when any one PE halts*.
- *Synchronously restarting a group of PEs* on page H5-10007.
- *Halting a single PE on Performance Monitors overflow* on page H5-10007.

Example H5-1 Halting a single PE

To halt a single PE, set:

1. CTIGATE[0] to 0, so that the CTI does not pass channel events on internal channel 0 to the CTM.
2. CTIOUTEN0[0] to 1, so that the CTI generates a Debug request trigger event in response to a channel event on channel 0.

   Note

   The Cross-halt trigger event is input trigger 0, meaning it is controlled by the instance of CTIOUTEN<n> for which <n> is 0.

3. CTIAPPPULSE[0] to 1, to generate a channel event on channel 0.

When the PE has entered Debug state, clear the Debug request trigger event by writing 1 to CTIINTACK[0], before restarting the PE.

Example H5-2 Halting all PEs in a group when any one PE halts

To program a group of PEs so that when one PE in the group halts, all of the PEs in that group halt, set the following registers for each PE in the group:

1. CTIGATE[2] to 1, so that each CTI passes channel events on internal channel 2 to the CTM.
2. CTIINEN0[2] to 1, so that each CTI generates a channel event on channel 2 in response to a Cross-halt trigger event.

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3. CTIOUTEN0[2] to 1, so that each CTI generates a Debug request trigger event in response to a channel event on channel 2.

   Note

   The Cross-halt trigger event is input trigger 0, meaning it is controlled by the instances of CTIINEN<n> and CTIOUTEN<n> for which <n> is 0.

When a PE has halted, clear the Debug request trigger event by writing a value of 1to CTIINTACK[0], before restarting the PE.

Example H5-3 Synchronously restarting a group of PEs

To restart a group of PEs, for each PE in the group:

1. If the PE was halted because of a Debug request trigger event, the debugger must ensure the trigger event is deasserted. It can do this by:
   a. Writing 1 to CTIINTACK[0] to clear the Debug request trigger event.
   b. Polling CTITRIGOUTSTATUS[0], until it reads as 0, to confirm that the trigger event has been deasserted.
2. Set CTIGATE[1] to 1, so that each CTI passes channel events on internal channel 1 to the CTM.
3. Set CTIOUTEN1[1] to 1, so that each CTI generates a Restart request trigger event in response to a channel event on channel 1.

   Note

   This example must use the instance of CTIOUTEN<n> for which <n> is 1.

4. Set CTIAPPPULSE[1] to 1 on any one PE in the group, to generate a channel event on channel 1.

Example H5-4 Halting a single PE on Performance Monitors overflow

To halt a single PE on a Performance Monitors overflow set:

1. CTIGATE[3] to 0, so that the CTI does not pass channel events on internal channel 3 to the CTM.
2. CTIINEN1[3] to 1, so that the CTI generates a channel event on channel 3 in response to a Performance Monitors overflow trigger event.

   Note

   This step of this example must use the instance of CTIINEN<n> for which <n> is 1.

3. CTIOUTEN0[3] to 1, so that the CTI generates a Debug request trigger event in response to a channel event on channel 3.

   Note

   This step of this example must use the instance of CTIOUTEN<n> for which <n> is 0.

When the PE has entered Debug state, clear the Debug request trigger event by writing 1 to CTIINTACK[0], before restarting the PE. Clear the overflow status by writing to PMOVSCLR_EL0.

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Chapter H6
Debug Reset and Powerdown Support

This chapter describes the reset and powerdown support in the Debug architecture. It contains the following sections:

- *About Debug over powerdown* on page H6-10010.
- *Power domains and debug* on page H6-10011.
- *Core power domain power states* on page H6-10012.
- *Emulating low-power states* on page H6-10016.
- *Powerup request mechanism* on page H6-10014.
- *Debug OS Save and Restore sequences* on page H6-10018.
- *Reset and debug* on page H6-10024.

Note

Where necessary, Table K14-1 on page K14-11418 disambiguates the general register references used in this chapter.

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H6.1 About Debug over powerdown

Arm A-profile external debug defines a logical model for the hardware on which a PE executes. This hardware is logically split into the *Core power domain* and the *Debug power domain*, and the model contains descriptions of the states of those domains. See:

- *Power domains and debug* on page H6-10011.
- *Core power domain power states* on page H6-10012.

An implementation may allow power domains to be powered up and down independently. Debug over powerdown provides:

- A facility for software executing on the PE to save and restore the PE state on behalf of a self-hosted or external debugger or both. See *Debug OS Save and Restore sequences* on page H6-10018.
- A facility for an external debugger to request power up of the Core power domain. See *Powerup request mechanism* on page H6-10014.
- A facility for an external debugger, or software executing on the PE, to request emulation of powerdown of the Core power domain. See *Emulating low-power states* on page H6-10016.

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H6.2 Power domains and debug

Arm A-profile external debug has two logical power domains, each with its own reset:

- The Debug power domain contains the interface between the PE and the external debugger, and is powered up whenever an external debugger is connected to the SoC. It remains powered up while the external debugger is connected. When the Core power domain is completely off or in a low-power state, a debugger is permitted to access a register that is implemented in the Debug power domain. Registers in this domain are reset by an External Debug reset.
- The Core power domain contains the rest of the PE, and might be allowed to power up and power down independently of the Debug power domain.

Note

- The model of two logical power domains has an impact on the reset and access permission requirements of the debug programmers' model.
- The power domains are described as logical because the architecture defines the requirements but does not require two physical power domains. Any power domain split that meets the requirements of the programmers' model is a valid implementation.

The Core power domain contains several types of registers:

- Non-debug logic refers to all registers and logic that are not associated with debug.
- Self-hosted debug logic refers to registers and logic associated solely with the self-hosted debug aspects of the architecture.
- Shared debug logic refers to registers and logic associated with both the self-hosted and external debug aspects of the architecture.
- External debug logic refers to registers and logic associated solely with the external debug aspects of the architecture.

For information about which groups of registers and components are in each power domain, and which registers change power domain if FEAT_DoPD is implemented, see:

- *Access permissions for the External debug interface registers* on page H8-10046.
- *Cross-trigger interface registers* on page H8-10051.
- *Management register access permissions* on page K2-11269.
- *Access permissions for external views of the Performance Monitors* on page I3-10408.

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H6.3 Core power domain power states

The Arm architecture does not define the power states of the PE as these are not normally visible to software. However, they are visible to the external debugger. Arm A-profile external debug uses a four logical power states model for the Core power domain. The four logical power states are as follows:

Normal The Core power domain is fully powered up and the debug registers are accessible.

Standby The Core power domain is on, but there are measures to reduce energy consumption. In a typical implementation, the PE enters standby by executing a `WFI` or `WFE` instruction, and exits on a wake-up event. There can be other IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED measures the OS can take to enter standby.

The PE preserves the PE state, including the debug logic state. Changing from standby to normal operation does not involve a reset of the PE.

Standby is the least invasive OS energy saving state. Standby implies only that the PE is unavailable and does not clear any debug settings. For standby, the Debug architecture requires only the following:

- An External Debug Request debug event is a wake-up event when halting is allowed. This means that the PE must exit standby to handle the debug event. If the PE executed a `WFE` or a `WFI` instruction to enter standby, then it retires that instruction.
- If the external debug interface is accessed, the PE must respond to that access. Arm recommends that, if the PE executed a `WFI` or `WFE` instruction to enter standby, then it does not retire that instruction.

Note

When FEAT_WFxT is implemented, this also applies to the `WFET` and `WFIT` instructions.

Standby is transparent, meaning that to software and to an external debugger it is indistinguishable from normal operation.

Retention The OS takes some measures, including IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED code sequences and registers, to reduce energy consumption. The PE state, including debug settings, is preserved in low-power structures, allowing the Core power domain to be at least partially turned off.

Changing from low-power retention to normal operation does not involve a reset of the PE. The saved PE state is restored on changing from low-power retention state to normal operation. If software has to use an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED code sequence before entering, or after leaving, a retention state, this is referred to as a *software-visible retention state*. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the value of DBGPRCR.CORENPDRQ is set to its Cold reset value on leaving the software-visible retention state. See the description of DBGPRCR.CORENPDRQ for more information.

External Debug Request debug events stay pending and registers in the Core power domain cannot be accessed.

Note

- This model of retention does not include implementations where the PE exits the state in response to a debug register access. From the Debug architecture perspective, implementations like this are forms of standby.

Powerdown The OS takes some measures to reduce energy consumption by turning the Core power domain off. These measures must include the OS saving any PE state, including the debug settings, that must be preserved over powerdown.

If FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented, it is used during powerdown.

Changing from powerdown to normal operation must include:

- A Cold reset of the PE after the power level has been restored.
- The OS restoring the saved PE state.

External Debug Request debug events stay pending and debug registers in the Core power domain cannot be accessed.

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An implementation might support enabling and disabling threads, either dynamically or once at reset time. Threads that are disabled in this way must appear to the external debugger as either:

- Powered off, meaning they are either:
  - In a powerdown state.
  - In a retention state.
- Held in reset state.

Arm A-profile external debug uses a simpler two states model for the Debug power domain. The two states are:

Off The Debug power domain is turned off.

On The Debug power domain is turned on.

The available power states, including the cross-product of Core power domain and Debug power domain power states is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Implementations are not required to implement all of these states and might include additional states. These additional states must appear to the debugger as one of the logical power states defined by this model. The control of power states is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

As a result, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether it is possible for the Debug power domain to be on when the Core power domain is off.

If the Debug power domain is implemented but is not powered up when the Core power domain is powered up, the Reset Catch debug event and the OS Unlock Catch debug event are disabled.

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H6.4 Powerup request mechanism

If a powerup request mechanism is implemented, asserting the powerup request requests the power controller to power up the Core power domain, and to emulate any subsequent powerdown requests, until the powerup request mechanism is deasserted.

H6.4.1 Powerup request mechanism if FEAT_DoPD is implemented

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, the external debug component implements an OPTIONAL powerup request mechanism.

If the powerup request mechanism is implemented, Arm strongly recommends that the powerup request is a CoreSight Class 0x9 ROM table block that contains both:

- A parent entry for the debug registers of the PE.
- A parent entry for the PMU registers of the PE, if the OPTIONAL PMU with an external debug interface is implemented.

A parent entry of a component is an entry in a ROM table that either locates the component, or locates another ROM table that contains the parent entry for the component.

Note

The ROM table and any descendants might describe other debug components, including debug components for other PEs.

The ROM table might have a parent entry in a second ROM table and that parent entry might also have a powerup request mechanism in the second ROM table. This applies recursively.

The parent entries for the debug components have the following properties:

For the debug registers and Performance Monitors registers:

These components are in the Core power domain.

The POWERIDVALID bit is 1.

All parent entries must have the same IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED POWERID value.

Note

The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED POWERID value does not need to be unique for each PE.

For the CTI registers:

This component is in the Debug power domain.

The POWERIDVALID bit is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

If the POWERIDVALID bit is 1, the entries must have a valid POWERID value.

Note

If the Core power domain can be powered down independently of the Debug power domain, Arm recommends the system implements an external debug component with a powerup request mechanism which can request the Core power domain to be powered up.

For more information about Coresight Class 0x9 ROM Tables, see *ARM® CoreSight™ Architecture Specification*.

On reset, if FEAT_DoPD is implemented, DBGPRCR.CORENPDRQ is set to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice between 0 and 1 if the powerup request is implemented and asserted, and 0 otherwise

H6.4.2 Powerup request mechanism if FEAT_DoPD is not implemented

If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, the bit EDPRCR.COREPURQ is the powerup request mechanism.

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The control registers DBGPRCR.CORENPDRQ and EDPRCR.COREPURQ provide an interface between the power controller and the PE. They typically map directly to signals in the recommended external debug interface.

On reset, if FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, DBGPRCR.CORENPDRQ is set to the value of EDPRCR.COREPURQ.

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H6.5 Emulating low-power states

DBGPRCR.CORENPDRQ and the powerup request mechanism can request the power controller to emulate states where the Core power domain is completely off or in a low-power state where the Core power domain registers cannot be accessed. This simplifies the requirements on software by sacrificing entirely realistic behavior.

If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, EDPRSR.{SPD, PU} indicates the Core power domain power state. For more information, see:

- The DBGPRCR_EL1 and DBGPRCR System register descriptions.
- The EDPRCR and EDPRSR external debug register descriptions.
- Appendix K2 *Recommended External Debug Interface*.

The measures to emulate powerdown are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The ability of the debugger to access the state of the PE and the system might be limited as a result of the measures adopted.

In an emulated powerdown state, the debugger must be able to access all debug, PMU, CTI, and trace unit registers that are accessible on the external debug interface and are in one of:

- The Debug power domain.
- The Core power domain.
- When a trace unit with a separate trace unit Core power domain is implemented, and the trace unit Core power domain is powered on, the trace unit Core power domain.

That is, the debugger must be able to read and write to such registers without receiving errors. This allows an external debugger to debug the powerup sequence.

Arm recommends that any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers that are on the external debug interface and in either the Core power domain or the Debug power domain are also accessible in an emulated powerdown state.

If FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented, `DoubleLockStatus() == FALSE` when DBGPRCR.CORENPDRQ == 1.

Otherwise, the behavior of the PE in emulated powerdown must be similar to that in a real powerdown state. In particular, the PE must not respond to other system stimuli, such as interrupts.

Example H6-1 and Example H6-2 are examples of two approaches to emulating powerdown.

Example H6-1 An example of emulating powerdown

The PE is held in Standby state, isolated from any system stimuli. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the PE can respond to debug stimuli such as an External Debug Request debug event.

If the PE can enter Debug state, then the external debugger is able to use the ITR to execute instructions, such as loads and stores. This causes the external debugger to interact with the system. If the external debugger restarts the PE, the PE leaves Standby state and restarts fetching instructions from memory.

Example H6-2 Another example of emulating powerdown

The PE is held in Warm reset. This limits the ability of an external debugger to access the resources of the PE. For example, the PE cannot be put into Debug state.

On exit from emulated powerdown the PE is reset. However, the debug registers that are only reset by a Cold reset must not be reset. Typically this means that a Warm reset is substituted for the Cold reset. As such, the effect of accessing any register that is reset by a Warm reset while the PE is in the emulated powerdown state will have an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED effect on that register.

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Note

- Warm reset and Cold reset have different effects apart from resetting the debug registers. In particular, RMR_ELx is reset by a Cold reset and controls the reset state on a Warm reset. This means that if a Cold reset is substituted by a Warm reset, the behavior of the reset code might be different.
- The timing effects of powering down are typically not factored in the powerdown emulation. Examples of these timing effects are clock and voltage stabilization.
- Emulation does not model the state lost during powerdown, meaning that it might mask errors in the state storage and recovery routines.

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H6.6 Debug OS Save and Restore sequences

From the introduction of Armv8-A, the following registers provide the OS Save and Restore mechanism:

- The *OS Lock Access Register*, OSLAR, locks the OS Lock to restrict access to debug registers before starting an OS Save sequence, and unlocks the OS Lock after an OS Restore sequence.
- The *OS Lock Status Register*, OSLSR, shows the status of the OS Lock.
- The PE can be configured to generate an *OS Unlock Catch debug event* on page H3-9968 when the OS Lock is unlocked.
- If FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented, the OS Double Lock locks out an external debug interface entirely. This is only used immediately before a powerdown sequence.

See also:

- *FEAT_DoubleLock* on page A2-78
- *Reset and debug* on page H6-10024
- Appendix K7 *Example OS Save and Restore Sequences*

H6.6.1 EDPRSR.{DLK, SPD, PU} and the Core power domain

If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, a debugger uses EDPRSR.{DLK, SPD, PU} to determine whether registers in the Core power domain can be accessed, and whether their state has been lost since the last time the register was read.

Table H6-1 Interpretation of the EDPRSR.{DLK, SPD, PU} bits

EDPRSR			Core power domain			Notes
DLK	SPD	PU	Power	Accesses	State lost	
0	0	1	On	OK	No	-
0	1	1	On	OK	Yes	SPD is cleared to 0 following the read.
1	X	1	On	Error	Not known	FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE. Software locks the OS Double Lock before removing power.
X	1	0	Off	Error	Yes	A Cold reset will be asserted on exiting powerdown state, but not on exiting low-power retention state.
X	0	0	Not known	Error	Not known	

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, accesses to EDPRSR return an error when the Core power domain is off or in a retention state, meaning successful reads of EDPRSR always return 1 for EDPRSR.PU.

When FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, and whenever FEAT_DoubleLock is not implemented, EDPRSR.DLK is always 0.

If FEAT_DoubleLock is not implemented, `DoubleLockStatus()` always returns FALSE.

If the Core power domain is powered up and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE, then:

- When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented, EDPRSR.{DLK, SPD, PU} can read either {1, UNKNOWN, 1} or {UNKNOWN, 0, 0}.
- When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented, and FEAT_Debugv8p4 is not implemented, EDPRSR.{DLK, SPD, PU} can only read {UNKNOWN, 0, 0}.

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H6.6.2 EDPRSR.SPD when the Core domain is in either retention or powerdown state

If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, when the Core power domain is in either the retention or powerdown state, EDPRSR.SPD is not cleared following a read of EDPRSR and it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

- EDPRSR.SPD shows whether the state of the debug registers in the Core power domain has been lost since the last time that EDPRSR was read. This means that:
  - When the Core power domain is in the powerdown state, EDPRSR.SPD is RAO, this indicates that the state of the debug registers has been lost.
  - When the Core power domain is in the retention state, EDPRSR.SPD indicates whether the state of the debug registers was lost before the Core power domain entered retention state.
- EDPRSR.SPD is RAZ, and:
  - On leaving the powerdown state, EDPRSR.SPD is set to 1 which indicates that the state of the debug registers has been lost.
  - On leaving the retention state, EDPRSR.SPD reverts the value it had on entering the retention state.

Note

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, accesses to EDPRSR return an error when the Core power domain is off or in a retention state.

H6.6.3 EDPRSR.{DLK, R} and reset state

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, accesses to EDPRSR return an error when the Core power domain is off or in a retention state, meaning successful reads of EDPRSR always return 1 for EDPRSR.PU.

When FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, and whenever FEAT_DoubleLock is not implemented, EDPRSR.DLK is always 0.

If FEAT_DoubleLock is not implemented, `DoubleLockStatus()` always returns FALSE.

If FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented and enabled, the behavior of all registers and fields except EDPRSR.DLK is the same as their behavior if FEAT_Debugv8p4 is not implemented.

If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented EDPRSR.DLK is always 0 and does not give any information about the OS Double Lock.

EDPRSR.R is UNKNOWN when `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE. OSDLR_EL1.DLK is cleared to 0 by a reset. If the Core power domain is powered up and entered reset state with the OS Double Lock locked, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether a read of EDPRSR while the PE is in reset state returns:

- EDPRSR.{DLK, R, PU} == {1, UNKNOWN, 1} indicating that the OS Double Lock is locked. This is not permitted from Armv8.2.
- EDPRSR.{DLK, R, PU} == {0, 1, 1} indicating that the PE is in reset state.
- EDPRSR.{DLK, R, PU} == {UNKNOWN, UNKNOWN, 0} indicating that the registers in the Core power domain cannot be accessed because the OS Double Lock is locked.

If the PE was powered up and the OS Double Lock was unlocked when the PE was reset, then EDPRSR.{DLK, R, PU} reads as {0, 1, 1} while the PE is in reset state.

On leaving reset state, EDPRSR.{DLK, R} reads as {0, 0}.

H6.6.4 Debug registers to save over powerdown

Table H6-2 on page H6-10020 shows the different requirements for self-hosted debug over powerdown and external debug over powerdown:

- The column labeled Self-hosted lists registers that software must preserve over powerdown so that it can support self-hosted debug over powerdown. This does not require use of the OS Save and Restore mechanism.

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- The column labeled External lists registers that software must preserve over powerdown so that it can support external debug over powerdown. This requires use of the OS Save and Restore mechanism:
  - Some external debug registers are not normally accessible to software executing on the PE. Additional debug registers are provided that give software the required access to save and restore these external debug registers when OSLSR.OSLK is locked. These registers include OSECCR, OSDTRRX, and OSDTRTX.
- Some registers might only present in some implementations, or might not be accessible at all Exception levels or in Non-secure state. DBGVCR32_EL2 and SDER32_EL3 are only required to support AArch32.

Table H6-2 does not include registers for the OPTIONAL Trace and Performance Monitor extensions.

Table H6-2 Debug registers to save over powerdown

Register in AArch64 state	Register in AArch32 state	Self-hosted	External
MDSCR_EL1	DBGDSCRext	Yes	Yes[a]
DBGBVR<n>_EL1	DBGBVR<n>	Yes	Yes
DBGBCR<n>_EL1	DBGBCR<n>	Yes	Yes
DBGWVR<n>_EL1	DBGWVR<n>	Yes	Yes
DBGWCR<n>_EL1	DBGWCR<n>	Yes	Yes
DBGVCR32_EL2	DBGVCR	Yes	-
MDCR_EL2	HDCR	Yes	-
SDER32_EL3	SDER	Yes	-
MDCR_EL3	SDCR	Yes	-
MDCCINT_EL1	DBGDCCINT	-	Yes
DBGCLAIMSET_EL1 DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1	DBGCLAIMSET, DBGCLAIMCLR	-	Yes[b]
OSECCR_EL1	DBGOSECCR	-	Yes[a]
OSDTRRX_EL1 OSDTRTX_EL1	DBGDTRRXext DBGDTRTXext	-	Yes

a. The OS Lock must be locked to save and restore for external debug. When the OS Lock is locked, DSCR is part of the software save and restore mechanism for external debug. It provides a mechanism for an operating system to access some fields of EDSCR that are otherwise read-only or not visible to software. This allows the operating system to save and restore these settings over a powerdown for the external debugger.

b. Read DBGCLAIMCLR to save, write DBGCLAIMSET to restore.

H6.6.5 OS Save sequence

To preserve the debug logic state over a powerdown, the state must be saved to nonvolatile storage. This means the OS Save sequence must:

1. Lock the OS Lock by:
   - Writing the key value `0xC5ACCE55` to the DBGOSLAR in AArch32 state.
   - Writing 1 to OSLAR_EL1.OSLK in AArch64 state.
2. Execute an `ISB` instruction.
3. Walk through the debug registers listed in *Debug registers to save over powerdown* on page H6-10019 and save the values to the nonvolatile storage.

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If the FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented, before removing power from the Core power domain, software must:

1. Lock the OS Double Lock by:
   - Writing 1 to DBGOSDLR.DLK in AArch32 state.
   - Writing 1 to OSDLR_EL1.DLK in AArch64 state.

   If FEAT_DoubleLock is not implemented, OSDLR_EL1 and DBGOSDLR ignore writes.
2. Execute a *Context synchronization event*.

H6.6.6 OS Restore sequence

After a powerdown, the OS Restore sequence must perform the following steps to restore the debug logic state from the non-volatile storage:

1. Lock the OS Lock, as described in *OS Save sequence* on page H6-10020. The OS Lock is generally locked by the Cold reset, but this step ensures that it is locked.
2. Execute an `ISB` instruction.
3. To ensure that, if an external debugger clears the OS Lock before the end of this sequence, no debug exceptions are generated:
   - Write 0 to MDSCR_EL1 if executing in AArch64 state.
   - Write 0 to DBGDSCRext if executing in AArch32 state.
4. Walk through the debug registers listed in *Debug registers to save over powerdown* on page H6-10019, and restore the values from the nonvolatile storage. The last register to be restored must be:
   - MDSCR_EL1 if executing in AArch64 state.
   - DBGDSCRext if executing in AArch32 state.
5. Execute an `ISB` instruction.
6. Unlock the OS Lock by:
   - Writing any non-key value to DBGOSLAR if executing in AArch32 state.
   - Writing 0 to OSLAR_EL1.OSLK if executing in AArch64 state.
7. Execute a *Context synchronization event*.

Note

The OS Restore sequence overwrites the debug registers with the values that were saved. If there are valid values in these registers immediately before the restore sequence, then those values are lost.

H6.6.7 Debug behavior when the OS Lock is locked

The main purpose of the OS Lock is to prevent updates to debug registers during an OS Save or OS Restore operation. The OS Lock is locked on a Cold reset.

When the OS Lock is locked:

- Access to debug registers through the System register interface is mainly unchanged except that:
  - Certain registers are read and written without side-effects.
  - Fields in DSCR and OSECCR that are normally read-only become read/write.

  This allows the state to be saved or restored. For more information, see the relevant register description in Chapter H9 *External Debug Register Descriptions*.
- Access to debug registers by the external debug interface is restricted to prevent an external debugger modifying the registers that are being saved or restored. For more information, see *External debug interface register access permissions summary* on page H8-10041.
- Debug exceptions, other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions are not generated.
- Breakpoint and Watchpoint debug events are not generated. The OS Lock has no effect on Breakpoint Instruction exceptions and other debug events.

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H6.6.8 Debug behavior when the OS Lock is unlocked

When the OS Lock is unlocked, the PE sets EDESR.OSUC to 1 if the OS Unlock Catch debug event is enabled and the PE is in Non-debug state, meaning the OS Unlock Catch debug event becomes pending. See *OS Unlock Catch debug event* on page H3-9968.

H6.6.9 Debug behavior when the OS Double Lock is locked

If the FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented, software locks the OS Double Lock immediately before a powerdown sequence.

The OS Double Lock ensures that it is safe to remove core power by forcing the debug interfaces to be quiescent.

When `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE:

- The external debug interface has only restricted access to the debug registers, so that it is quiescent before removing power. See *External debug interface register access permissions summary* on page H8-10041.
- Debug exceptions, other than Breakpoint Instruction exceptions, are not generated.
- Halting is prohibited. See *Halting allowed and halting prohibited* on page H2-9909.

  Note

  Pending Halting debug events might be lost when core power is removed.

- No asynchronous debug events are `WF*` wake-up events.

If the FEAT_DoubleLock is not implemented, the PE ensures these conditions are met before allowing power to be removed.

Software must synchronize the update to OSDLR before it indicates to the system that core power can be removed. The interface between the PE and its power controller is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Typically software indicates that core power can be removed by entering the Wait For Interrupt state. This means that software must explicitly synchronize the OSDLR update before issuing the `WFI` instruction.

OSDLR.DLK is ignored and `DoubleLockStatus()` == FALSE if either:

- The PE is in Debug state.
- DBGPRCR.CORENPDRQ is set to 1.

Note

It is possible to enter Debug state with OSDLR.DLK set to 1. This is because a *Context synchronization event* is required to ensure the OS Double Lock is locked, meaning that Debug state might be entered before the OSDLR update is synchronized.

Because OSDLR.DLK is ignored when DBGPRCR.CORENPDRQ is set to 1, an external debugger can write to DBGPRCR.CORENPDRQ, and the FEAT_DoubleLock is not always implemented, software must not rely on using the OS Double Lock to disable debug exceptions or to prohibit halting, or both. Arm deprecates use of the OS Double Lock for these purposes, and instead recommends that software:

- Uses the OS Lock to disable debug exceptions during save or restore sequences.
- Uses the debug authentication interface to prohibit halting and external debug access to debug registers at times other than immediately prior to removing power.

As the purpose of the OS Double Lock is to ensure that it is safe to remove core power, if the FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented, it is important to avoid race conditions that defeat this purpose. Arm recommends that:

- Once the write to OSDLR.DLK has been synchronized by a *Context synchronization event* and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE, a PE must:
  - Not allow a debug event generated before the *Context synchronization event* to cause an entry to Debug state or act as a wake-up event for a `WFI` or `WFE` instruction after the *Context synchronization event* has completed.

    Note

    When FEAT_WFxT is implemented, this also applies to the `WFET` and `WFIT` instructions.

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— Complete any external debug access started before the *Context synchronization event* by the time the *Context synchronization event* completes.

Note

A debug register access might be in progress when software sets OSDLR.DLK to 1. An implementation must not permit the synchronization of locking the OS Double Lock to stall indefinitely while waiting for that access to complete. This means that any debug register access that is in progress when software sets OSDLR.DLK to 1 must complete or return an error in finite time.

- If a write to DBGPRCR or EDPRCR made when OSDLR.DLK == 1 changes DBGPRCR.CORENPDRQ or EDPRCR.CORENPDRQ from 1 to 0, meaning `DoubleLockStatus()` changes from FALSE to TRUE, then before signaling to the system that the CORENPDRQ field has been cleared and emulation of powerdown is no longer requested, meaning the system can remove core power, the PE must ensure that all the requirements for `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE listed in this section are met.

In a standard OS Save sequence, the OS Lock is locked before the OS Double Lock is locked. This means that writes to CORENPDRQ are ignored by the time the OS Double Lock is locked. However, if `DoubleLockStatus()` == FALSE, an external debugger can clear the OS Lock at any time, and then write to EDPRCR.

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H6.7 Reset and debug

All registers in the Core power domain are either:

- Reset by both a Cold and a Warm reset.
- Reset only by a Cold reset and are not changed by a Warm reset.

For more information, see *Resets and power domains* on page D1-4636.

All registers in the Debug power domain are reset by an External Debug reset.

Figure H6-1 shows this reset scheme. The following three reset signals are an example implementation of the reset scheme:

- **CORERESET**, which must be asserted for a Warm reset.
- **CPUPORESET**, which must be asserted for a Cold reset.
- **PRESETDBG**, which must be asserted for an External Debug reset.

As shown in the figure, the external debug logic is split between the Debug power domain and the Core power domain.

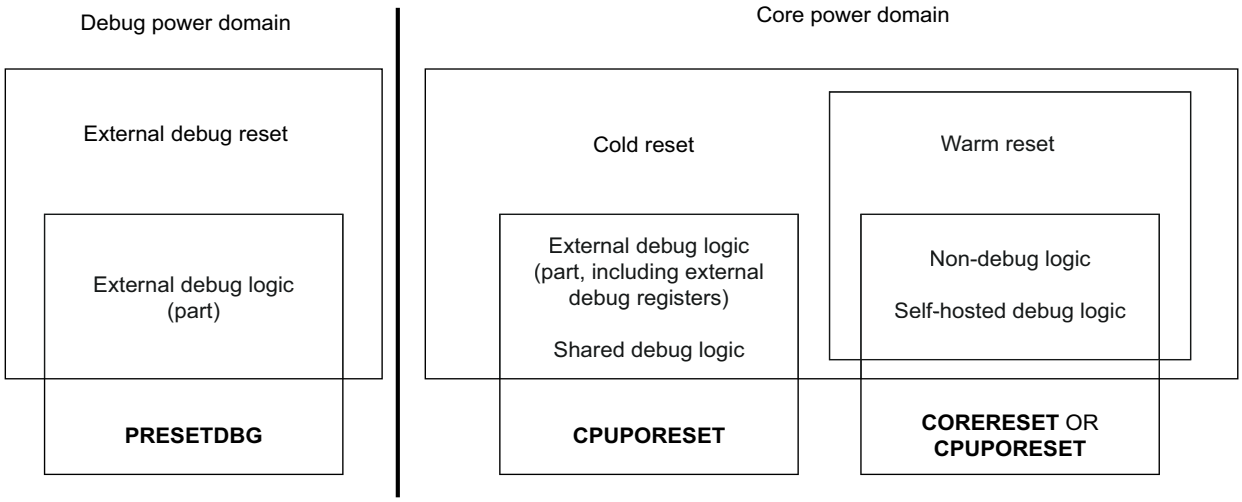

Figure H6-1 Power and reset domains

For more information about power domains and power states, see *Power domains and debug* on page H6-10011.

When power is first applied to the Debug power domain, **PRESETDBG** must be asserted.

When power is first applied to the Core power domain, **CPUPORESET** must be asserted.

Note

In this scheme, logic in the Warm reset domain is reset by asserting either **CORERESET** or **CPUPORESET**. This implies a particular implementation style that permits these approaches.

CPUPORESET is not normally asserted on moving from a low-power state, where power has not been removed, to a full-power state. This can occur, for example, on exiting a low-power retention state. See also *Emulating low-power states* on page H6-10016 and the EDPRSR register description.

H6.7.1 External debug interface accesses to registers in reset

If a reset signal is asserted and the external debug interface:

- Writes a register, or indirectly writes a register or register field as a side-effect of an access:
  - Then, if the register or register field is reset by that reset signal, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the register or register field takes the reset value or the value written. The reset value might be UNKNOWN.

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  - Otherwise, the register or register field takes the value that is written.
- Reads a register, or indirectly reads a register or register field, as part of an access:
  - Then, if the register or register field is reset by that reset signal, the value returned in UNKNOWN.
  - Otherwise, the value of the register or register field is returned.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether any register can be accessed when External Debug reset is being asserted. The result of these accesses is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

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Chapter H7
The PC Sample-based Profiling Extension

This chapter describes the OPTIONAL PC Sample-based Profiling Extension that provides a non-invasive external debug component.

It contains the following section:

- *About the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension* on page H7-10028.

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H7.1 About the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension

The PC Sample-based Profiling Extension is an OPTIONAL extension that provides coarse-grained, non-invasive profiling by an external debugger. See also *Non-invasive behavior* on page D8-4962.

PC Sample-based Profiling creates samples so that tools can populate a statistical model of the performance of software executing on the PE.

Note

Data returned by periodic sampling of PC Sample-based Profiling registers is sufficient to allow tools to estimate the distribution of time spent executing software on the PE.

The delay between an instruction being executed by the PE and its address appearing in the PC Sample Register is not defined, and the architecture does not require that the sampled instruction was recently executed. For example, if a piece of software executes a load instruction that reads the PC Sample Register of the PE it is running on, there is no guaranteed relationship between the address of the load instruction and the value read. The PC Sample Register is intended only for use by an external agent to provide statistical information for software profiling.

It must be possible to sample references to branch targets. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether references to other instructions can be sampled. The branch target for a conditional branch instruction that fails its condition check is the instruction that follows the conditional branch instruction. The branch target for an exception is the exception vector address.

To keep the implementation and validation cost low, a reasonable degree of inaccuracy in the sampled data is acceptable. Arm does not define *a reasonable degree of inaccuracy* but recommends the following guidelines:

- In exceptional circumstances, such as a change in Security state or other boundary condition, it is acceptable for the sample to represent an instruction that was not committed for execution.
- Under unusual non-repeating pathological cases, the sample can represent an instruction that was not committed for execution. These cases are likely to occur as a result of asynchronous exceptions, such as interrupts, where the chance of a systematic error in sampling is very unlikely.
- Under normal operating conditions, the sample must reference an instruction that was committed for execution, including its context, and must not reference instructions that are fetched but not committed for execution.

Note

In the Armv7 PC Sample-based Profiling Extension, an offset was applied to the sampled program counter value and this offset and the instruction set state indicated in bits [1:0] of the sampled value. From the introduction of the Armv8 PC Sample-based Profiling Extension, the sampled value is the address of an instruction that has executed, with no offset and no indication of the instruction set state.

- *Controlling the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension*.
- *Registers implemented by the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension* on page H7-10029.
- *Permitted behavior that might make the PC Sample-based profiling registers UNKNOWN* on page H7-10030.
- *Pseudocode description of PC Sample-based Profiling* on page H7-10030.

H7.1.1 Controlling the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension

PC Sample-based Profiling is controlled by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface `ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()`.

PC Sample-based Profiling is prohibited unless both:

- It is allowed by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface `ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()`.
- At least one of the following applies:
  - The PE is executing in Non-secure state.
  - EL3 is not implemented.
  - EL3 is implemented, the PE is executing in Secure state, and non-invasive debug is allowed by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()`.

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— EL3 is implemented, EL3 or EL1 is using AArch32, the PE is executing at EL0 in Secure state, and the value of SDER.SUNIDEN is 1.

The state of the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface is visible through DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1. See *Recommended authentication interface* on page K2-11267.

H7.1.2 Registers implemented by the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension

The options for implementing the PC Sample-based Profiling extension are:

- The extension is implemented in the external debug register space. EDDEVID.PCSample and identifies the implemented level of profiling, and EDDEVID1.PCSROffset also indicates that this option is implemented.

  From Armv8.2 this option is not permitted.
- FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is implemented, meaning the PC Sample-based Profiling extension is implemented in the Performance Monitors memory-mapped register space. PMDEVID.PCSample identifies the implemented level of profiling.

If PC Sample-based Profiling is implemented in the external debug register space:

- The following external debug registers can be implemented:
  - EDCIDSR.
  - EDPCSR.
  - EDVIDSR.

  See *External debug interface register map* on page H8-10044.
- If FEAT_VHE is implemented, EDSCR.SC2 controls what PC Sample-based Profiling samples.

If FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is implemented and the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is not implemented, the following registers can be implemented in the Performance Monitors memory-mapped register space:

- PMCID1SR and PMCID2SR.
- PMPCSR.
- PMVIDSR.

See *Performance Monitors external register views when the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is not implemented* on page I5-10422.

When the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is implemented, these registers are:

- PMCCIDSR.
- PMPCSR.
- PMVCIDSR.

See *Performance Monitors external register views when the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is implemented* on page I5-10420.

If the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension is implemented with FEAT_PCSRv8p2 but the Performance Monitors Extension is not implemented, then the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension is implemented in its own memory-mapped register space, within the area that is reserved for the Performance Monitors, see Table H7-1 on page H7-10030. If CoreSight compliance is required:

- The management registers are defined as in Table K2-3 on page K2-11268.
- The support for PC Sample-based profiling is defined in the following registers:
  - PMDEVTYPE.MAJOR has the value `0x0`.

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— PMDEVARCH.ARCHID has the value `0x0A10`.

Table H7-1 PC Sample-based Profiling register map without the Performance Monitors Extension

Offset	Description
`0x200`	PMPCSR[31:0]
`0x204`	PMPCSR[63:32]
`0x208`	PMCID1SR
`0x20C`	PMVIDSR
`0x220`	PMPCSR[31:0] (alias)
`0x224`	PMPCSR[63:32] (alias)
`0x228`	PMCID1SR (alias)
`0x22C`	PMCID2SR
`0x600-0x6FC`	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED
`0xE80-0xEFC`	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED for CoreSight compliance
`0xFF0-0xFFc`	Management and CoreSight compliance registers

H7.1.3 Permitted behavior that might make the PC Sample-based profiling registers UNKNOWN

The architecture permits IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED extensions to external debug to define mechanisms that make the values of the PC Sample-based profiling registers UNKNOWN. However, it requires that any such mechanism is disabled by default. This means that powerup or a hard reset of the PE must leave the PE in a state where the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension, if implemented, exhibits its architecturally-defined behavior.

Note

A mechanism that, when enabled, makes the PC Sample-based profiling registers UNKNOWN might use other sample-based profiling events that are appropriate for a use that is independent of PC Sample-based Profiling.

If no branch instruction has been retired since the PE left Debug state, reset state, or a state where PC Sample-based profiling is prohibited, the sampled value is UNKNOWN. If a branch instruction has been retired but this is the first time the PMPCSR or EDPCSR is read since the PE left reset state, the sampled value is permitted but not required to return the value `0xFFFFFFF`.

When FEAT_MOPS and FEAT_PCSRv8p2 are implemented, if no instruction has been retired since the last read of PMPCSR[31:0], then the value of PMPCSR[31:0] is unchanged.

H7.1.4 Pseudocode description of PC Sample-based Profiling

When PC Sample-based Profiling is implemented but not with FEAT_PCSRv8p2, the functionality is described by the pseudocode functions:

- `CreatePCSample()`, which populates a variable of type `PCSample`.
- `EDPCSRlo[]`, which writes a PC sample to the EDPCSR and associated registers.

When FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is implemented, the functionality is described by the pseudocode functions:

- `CreatePCSample()`, which populates a variable of type `PCSample`.
- `PMPCSR[]`, which writes a PC Sample to the PMPCSR and associated registers.

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Chapter H8
About the External Debug Registers

This chapter provides some additional information about the external debug registers. It contains the following sections:

- *Relationship between external debug and System registers* on page H8-10032.
- *Endianness and supported access sizes* on page H8-10033.
- *Synchronization of changes to the external debug registers* on page H8-10034.
- *Memory-mapped accesses to the external debug interface* on page H8-10038.
- *External debug interface register access permissions* on page H8-10040.
- *External debug interface registers* on page H8-10044.
- *Cross-trigger interface registers* on page H8-10051.
- *External debug register resets* on page H8-10053.

Note

Where necessary, Table K14-1 on page K14-11418 disambiguates the general register references used in this chapter.

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H8.1 Relationship between external debug and System registers

Table H8-1 on page H8-10032 shows the relationship between external debug registers and System registers. Where no relationship exists, the registers are not listed.

Table H8-1 Equivalence between external debug and System registers

	System register		
External debug register	**AArch64**	**AArch32**	**Notes**
DBGDTRRX_EL0	DBGDTRRX_EL0	DBGDTRRXint	See also *Summary of System register accesses to the DCC* on page H4-9985
DBGDTRTX_EL0	DBGDTRTX_EL0	DBGDTRTXint	
OSLAR_EL1	OSLAR_EL1	DBGOSLAR	-
DBGBVR<n>_EL1[31:0] DBGBVR<n>_EL1[63:32]	DBGBVR<n>_EL1[31:0] DBGBVR<n>_EL1[63:32]	DBGBVR<n> DBGBXVR<n>	-
DBGBCR<n>_EL1	DBGBCR<n>_EL1	DBGBCR<n>	-
DBGWVR<n>_EL1[31:0] DBGWVR<n>_EL1[63:32]	DBGWVR<n>_EL1[31:0] DBGWVR<n>_EL1[63:32]	DBGWVR<n>	-
DBGWCR<n>_EL1	DBGWCR<n>_EL1	DBGWCR<n>	-
DBGCLAIMSET_EL1	DBGCLAIMSET_EL1	DBGCLAIMSET	-
DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1	DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1	DBGCLAIMCLR	-
DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1	DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1	DBGAUTHSTATUS	Read-only
EDSCR	MDSCR_EL1	DBGDSCRext	Only some fields map
EDECCR	OSECCR_EL1	DBGOSECCR	Applies when the OS Lock is locked
MIDR_EL1	MIDR_EL1	MIDR	Read-only copies of Processor ID Registers
EDDEVAFF0 EDDEVAFF1	MPIDR_EL1[31:0][a] MPIDR_EL1[63:32][a]	MPIDR	Read-only copies of system ID registers

a. This is a word of a 64-bit register.

In addition:

- EDSCR.{TXfull, RXfull} are read-only aliases for DCCSR.{TXfull, RXfull}.
- EDPRCR.CORENPDRQ is a read/write alias for DBGPRCR.CORENPDRQ.
- EDPRSR.OSLK is a read-only alias for OSLSR.OSLK.
- If the FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented, EDPRSR.DLK is a read-only function of OSDLR.DLK.

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H8.2 Endianness and supported access sizes

The debug registers, Performance Monitors registers, and CTI registers are implemented as memory-mapped peripherals. The Arm architecture requires memory-mapped peripherals to be little-endian.

The memory access sizes supported by any peripheral is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED by the peripheral. For accesses to the debug registers, Performance Monitors registers, and CTI registers, implementations must:

- Comply with the requirements of *Supported access sizes* on page I1-10388.
- Support word-aligned 32-bit accesses to access 32-bit registers or either half of a 64-bit register mapped to a doubleword-aligned pair of adjacent 32-bit locations, even if no PE in the system implements AArch32.

Note

These requirements mean that a system implementing the debug registers using a 32-bit bus, such as a AMBA APB3, with a wider system interconnect must implement a bridge between the system and the debug bus that can split 64-bit accesses.

For accesses from the external debug interface, the size of an access is determined by the interface. For an access from an ADIv5-compliant Memory Access Port, MEM-AP, this is specified by the MEM-AP CSW register.

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H8.3 Synchronization of changes to the external debug registers

This section describes the synchronization requirements for the external debug interface.

For more information on how these requirements affect debug, see:

- *Synchronization and debug exceptions* on page D2-4719 for exceptions taken from AArch64 state.
- *Synchronization and debug exceptions* on page G2-8784 for exceptions taken from AArch32 state.
- *Synchronization and Halting debug events* on page H3-9971.
- *Synchronization of DCC and ITR accesses* on page H4-9985.

This section refers to accesses from the external debug interface as external reads and external writes. It refers to accesses to System registers as direct reads, direct writes, indirect reads, and indirect writes.

Note

Synchronization requirements for AArch64 System registers on page D13-5235 and *Synchronization of changes to AArch32 System registers* on page G8-9010 define direct read, direct write, indirect read, and indirect write, and classifies external reads as indirect reads, and external writes as indirect writes.

For general information about synchronization, access completion, ordering, and observability, see *Synchronization of memory-mapped registers* on page I1-10390.

Writes to the same register are serialized, meaning they are observed in the same order by all observers, although some observers might not observe all of the writes. With the exception of DBGBCR<n>_EL1, DBGBVR<n>_EL1, DBGWCR<n>_EL1, and DBGWVR<n>_EL1, external writes to different registers are not necessarily observed in the same order by all observers as the order in which they complete.

Synchronization of DCC and ITR accesses on page H4-9985 describes the synchronization requirements for the DCC and ITR.

Changes to the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface are external writes to the authentication status registers by the Requester of the authentication interface. See *Synchronization and the authentication interface* on page H8-10035.

The external agent must be able to guarantee completion of a write. For example by:

- Marking the memory as Device-nGnRnE and executing a `DSB` barrier, if the system supports this property.
- Reading back the value written.
- Some guaranteed property of the connection between the PE and the external agent.

Note

For an external Debug Access Port, access completion is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED property. For a CoreSight system using APB-AP to access a debug APB, accesses complete in order.

However, the external agent cannot force synchronization of completed writes without halting the PE. Executing an `ISB` instruction, either in Debug state or in Non-debug state, and exiting from Debug state forces synchronization. If the PE is in Debug state, executing an `ISB` instruction is guaranteed to explicitly synchronize any external reads, external writes, and changes to the authentication interface that are ordered before the external write to EDITR.

For any given observer, external writes to the following register groups are guaranteed to be observable in the same order in which they complete:

- The breakpoint registers, DBGBCR<n>_EL1 and DBGBVR<n>_EL1.
- The watchpoint registers, DBGWCR<n>_EL1 and DBGWVR<n>_EL1.

This guarantee applies only to external writes to registers within one of these groups. There is no guarantee regarding the ordering of the observability of external writes within these groups with respect to external writes to registers, for example EDSCR, or between breakpoints and watchpoints, including watchpoints linked to context matching breakpoints.

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Note

This means that a debugger can rely on the external writes to be observed in the same order in which they complete. It does not mean that a debugger can rely on the external writes being observed in finite time.

In a simple sequential execution an indirect write that occurs as a side-effect of an access happens atomically with the access, meaning no other accesses are allowed between the register access and its side-effect.

If two or more interfaces simultaneously access a register, the behavior must be as if the accesses occurred atomically and in any order. This is described in *Examples of the synchronization of changes to the external debug registers*.

Some registers have the property that for certain bits a write of 0 is ignored and a write of 1 has an effect. This means that simultaneous writes must be merged. Registers that have this property and support both external debug and System register access include DBGCLAIMSET_EL1, DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1, PMCR_EL0.{C,P}, PMOVSSET_EL0, PMOVSCLR_EL0, PMCNTENSET_EL0, PMCNTENCLR_EL0, PMINTENSET_EL1, PMINTENCLR_EL1, and PMSWINC_EL0. This last register is OPTIONAL and deprecated in the external debug interface.

H8.3.1 Synchronization and the authentication interface

Changes to the authentication interface are indirect writes to the state of the PE by the Requester of the authentication interface.

For an external debug interface read of any Authentication Status register, or an indirect read of the authentication interface made in determining the response to a subsequent external debug interface access, a change on the authentication interface must be observable following a subsequent explicit *Context synchronization event*, and:

- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a change is guaranteed to be observable in finite time.
- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a change is guaranteed to be observable following an entry to Debug state.

For a System register read of DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1, a change on the authentication interface is guaranteed to be observable only after a *Context synchronization event*.

Note

- In some systems, the authentication interface is fixed by configuration or is changed under the control of software. These systems can require explicit synchronization for any change to the authentication interface.
- In other systems, the authentication interface is controlled dynamically by an external agent. In these systems, it is desirable that changes to the authentication interface do not require explicit synchronization by software executing on the PE to be observable by subsequent external debug interface accesses, and are either observable in finite time or are synchronized by entry to Debug state. Otherwise, there are scenarios where a debugger is not able to halt and debug the system.

H8.3.2 Examples of the synchronization of changes to the external debug registers

Example H8-1, Example H8-2 on page H8-10036, and Example H8-3 on page H8-10036 show the synchronization of changes to the external debug registers.

Example H8-1 Order of synchronization of Breakpoint and Watchpoint register writes

Initially DBGBVR<n>_EL1 is `0x8000` and DBGBCR<n>_EL1 is `0x0181`. This means that a breakpoint is enabled on the halfword T32 instruction at address `0x8000`.

A sequence of external writes occurs in the following order:

1. `0x0000` is written to DBGBCR<n>_EL1, disabling the breakpoint.
2. `0x9000` is written to DBGBVR<n>_EL1[31:0].
3. `0x0061` is written to DBGBCR<n>_EL1, enabling a breakpoint on the halfword at address `0x9002`.

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The external writes must be observable to indirect reads in the same order as the external writes complete. This means that at no point is there a breakpoint enabled on either of the halfwords at address `0x8002` and `0x9000`.

Similarly a breakpoint or watchpoint must be disabled:

- If both halves of a 64-bit address have to be updated.
- If any of the DBGBCR<n>_EL1 or DBGWCR<n>_EL1 fields are modified at the same time as updating the address.

Example H8-2 Simultaneous accesses to DTR registers

Initially EDSCR.{TXfull, TXU, ERR} are 0. Then:

- `0x0DCCDA7A` is directly written to DBGDTRTX_EL0 by an `MSR` instruction.
- DBGDTRTX_EL0 is indirectly read by the external debug interface.

These accesses might happen at the same time and in any order.

If the direct write of `0x0DCCDA7A` to DBGDTRTX_EL0 is handled first, then:

- The external debug interface read of DBGDTRTX_EL0 clears EDSCR.TXfull to 0.
- EDSCR.{TXU, ERR} are unchanged.
- The external debug interface read returns `0x0DCCDA7A`.

If the indirect read of DBGDTRTX_EL0 by the external debug interface is handled first, then:

- The external debug interface read of DBGDTRTX_EL0 causes an underrun and as a result EDSCR.{TXU, ERR} are both set to 1.
- The external debug interface returns an UNKNOWN value.
- Writing `0x0DCCDA7A` to DBGDTRTX_EL0 sets DTRTX to `0x0DCCDA7A` and EDSCR.TXfull to 1.

Example H8-3 Simultaneous writes to CLAIM registers

Initially all CLAIM tag bits are 0. Then:

- `0x01` is written to DBGCLAIMSET_EL1 by a direct write, followed by an explicit *Context synchronization event*.
- `0x02` is written to DBGCLAIMSET_EL1 by an external write.

These events might happen at the same time and in either order.

After this:

- DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1 is read by a direct read.
- DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1 is read by an external read.

In this case, a direct read can return either `0x01` or `0x03`, and the external read can return either `0x02` or `0x03`.

The only permitted final result for the CLAIM tags is the value `0x03`, because this would be the result regardless of whether `0x01` or `0x02` is written first. This is because the external write is guaranteed to be observable to a direct read in finite time. See *Synchronization requirements for AArch64 System registers* on page D13-5235.

It is not possible for a direct read to return `0x01` and the external read to return `0x02`, because the writes to DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1 are serialized.

In the following scenario, there is only one permitted result. Both observers observe the value `0x03`, and then, at the same time, two writes occur:

- `0x04` is written to DBGCLAIMSET_EL1 by a direct write, followed by an explicit *Context synchronization event*.
- `0x01` is written to DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1 by an external write.

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In this case, the only permitted final result for the CLAIM tags is the value `0x06`.

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H8.4 Memory-mapped accesses to the external debug interface

Support for memory-mapped access to the external debug interface is OPTIONAL. When memory-mapped access to the external debug interface is supported, the external debug interface is accessed as a little-endian memory-mapped peripheral.

If the external debug interface is CoreSight compliant, then an OPTIONAL Software Lock can be implemented for memory-mapped accesses to each component.

The Software Lock is OPTIONAL and deprecated. If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, the Software Lock is not implemented. If it is not implemented, the behavior is as if it is unlocked. The Software Locks are controlled by EDLSR and EDLAR, PMLSR and PMLAR, and CTILSR and CTILAR. See *Management registers and CoreSight compliance* on page K2-11268.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, Software Lock is not implemented by the architecturally-defined debug components in the Core power domain.

With the exception of these registers and the effect of the Software Lock, the behavior of the memory-mapped accesses is the same as for other accesses to the external debug interface.

Note

The recommended memory-mapped accesses to the external debug interface are not compatible with the memory-mapped interface defined in Armv7. In particular:

- The memory map is different.
- Memory-mapped accesses do not behave differently to Debug Access Port accesses when OSLSR.OSLK == 1, meaning that the OS Lock is locked.

The following sections give more information about these memory-mapped accesses:

- *Register access permissions for memory-mapped accesses*.
- *Synchronization of memory-mapped accesses to external debug registers* on page H8-10039.

See also *Supported access sizes* on page I1-10388.

H8.4.1 Register access permissions for memory-mapped accesses

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether unprivileged memory-mapped accesses are allowed. Privileged software is responsible for controlling memory-mapped accesses using the MMU.

If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, the Secure view of a debug component is mapped into Secure physical memory and the Non-secure view is mapped into Non-secure physical memory.

If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, the access permissions are different in each Security state, but Secure and Non-secure views of the debug components are identical. Arm recommends the views are located at the same address in the Secure and Non-secure physical address maps.

If memory-mapped accesses are made through an ADIv5 interface, the Debug Access Port can block the access using **DBGSWENABLE**. This is outside the scope of the Arm architecture. See *Arm® Debug Interface Architecture Specification ADIv5.0 to ADIv5.2*.

Effect of the OPTIONAL Software Lock on memory-mapped access

For memory-mapped accesses, if other controls permit access to a register, the OPTIONAL Software Lock is implemented, and EDLSR.SLK, PMLSR.SLK, or CTILSR.SLK is set to 1, meaning the Software Lock is locked, then with the exception of the LAR itself:

- If other controls permit access to a register, then writes are ignored. That is:
  - Read/write (RW) registers become read-only, writes ignored (RO/WI).
  - Write-only (WO) registers become writes ignored (WI).
- Reads and writes have no side-effects. A side-effect is where a direct read or a direct write of a register creates an indirect write of the same or another register. When the Software Lock is locked, the indirect write does not occur.

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- Writes to EDLAR, PMLAR, and CTILAR are unaffected.

This behavior must also apply to all IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers.

For example, if EDLSR.SLK is set to 1:

- EDSCR.{TXfull, TXU, ERR} are unchanged by a memory-mapped read from DBGDTRTX_EL0.
- EDSCR.{RXfull, RXO, ERR} are unchanged by a memory-mapped write to DBGDTRRX_EL0 that is ignored.
- EDSCR.{ITE, ITO, ERR} are unchanged by a memory-mapped write to EDITR that is ignored.
- OSLSR.OSLK is unchanged by a memory-mapped write to OSLAR_EL1 that is ignored.
- EDPCSR[63:32], EDCIDSR, and EDVIDSR are unchanged by a memory-mapped read from EDPCSR[31:0].

  Note

  Updating EDVIDSR, EDCIDSR, and EDPCSRhi are side-effects of reading EDPCSRlo, such that these registers contain the matching context for EDPCSRlo. The process that updates EDPCSRlo with PC samples is not a side-effect of the access. Reads of EDPCSRlo made when the Software Lock is locked can be used to profile software.

- PMPCSR[63:32], PMCID1SR/PMCID2SR, and PMVIDSR are unchanged by a memory-mapped read from PMPCSR[31:0].

  Note

  Updating PMVIDSR, PMCID1SR/PMCID2SR, and PMPCSR[31:0] are side-effects of reading PMPCSR[63:32], such that these registers contain the matching context for PMPCSR[63:32]. The process that updates PMPCSR[63:32] with PC samples is not a side-effect of the access. Reads of PMPCSR[63:32] made when the Software Lock is locked can be used to profile software.

- EDPRSR.{SDR, SPMAD, SDAD, SR, SPD} are unchanged by a memory-mapped read from EDPRSR.
- EDPRSR.SDAD is not set if an error response is returned due to a memory-mapped read or write of any debug register as the result of the value of the EDAD field.
- The CLAIM tags are unchanged by memory-mapped writes to DBGCLAIMSET_EL1 and DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1 which are ignored.

Similarly, if PMLSR.SLK is set to 1, then EDPRSR.SPMAD is not set if an error response is returned to a memory-mapped read or write of any Performance Monitors register due to the value of the EPMAD field.

Behavior of a not permitted memory-mapped access

Where the architecture requires that an external debug interface access generates an error response, a memory-mapped access must also generate an error response. However, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED how the error response is handled, as this depends on the system.

Arm recommends that the error is returned as either:

- A synchronous external Data Abort.
- An SError interrupt.

H8.4.2 Synchronization of memory-mapped accesses to external debug registers

The synchronization requirements for memory-mapped accesses to the external debug interface is described in *Synchronization of changes to the external debug registers* on page H8-10034 and *Synchronization of memory-mapped registers* on page I1-10390.

The synchronization requirements between different routes to the external debug interface, that is, between Debug Access Port accesses and memory-mapped accesses are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

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H8.5 External debug interface register access permissions

Some external accesses to debug registers and Performance Monitor registers are not permitted and return an error response if:

- The Core power domain is powered down or is in low-power state where the registers cannot be accessed.
- OSLSR.OSLK == 1. The OS Lock is locked.
- FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE. The OS Double Lock is locked.
- The access is disabled by either the authentication interface or secure monitor.

Not all registers are affected in all of these cases. For more information, see *External debug interface register access permissions summary* on page H8-10041.

H8.5.1 External debug over powerdown and locks

Accessing registers using the external debug interface is not possible when the Debug power domain is off. In this case, all accesses return an error.

External accesses to debug and Performance Monitors registers in the Core power domain are not permitted and return an error response if:

- The Core power domain is off or in low-power state where the registers cannot be accessed.
- OSLSR.OSLK == 1, meaning that the OS Lock is locked. This allows software to prevent external debugger modification of the registers while it saves and restores them over powerdown.
- FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE. This means that the OS Double Lock is locked. The OS Double Lock ensures that it is safe to remove Core power by forcing the debug interface to be quiescent.

If FEAT_DoubleLock is not implemented, the hardware must provide another method to safely remove Core power.

The OS Lock condition does not apply to the following debug registers:

- OSLAR_EL1. This means that an external debugger can override this lock.
- EDESR. This means that an external debugger can program a debug event for when software unlocks the OS Lock. See *OS Unlock Catch debug event* on page H3-9968.
- The ID registers that describe the PE to the debugger.

See also *Debug registers to save over powerdown* on page H6-10019.

H8.5.2 External access disabled

Accesses are further controlled by the external authentication interface. An untrusted external debugger cannot program the breakpoint and watchpoint registers to generate spurious debug exceptions. If external invasive debugging is not enabled, these external accesses to the registers are disabled. If EL3 is implemented, then SDCR provides additional external access controls for those registers.

The disable applies to:

- The DBGBVR<n>_EL1, DBGBCR<n>_EL1, DBGWVR<n>_EL1, and DBGWCR<n>_EL1 registers.
- From Armv8.2, the OSLAR_EL1 register.

If FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the disable applies to OSLAR_EL1.

If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is not implemented, the external debug interface cannot access these registers if any of the following are true:

- `ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE.
- `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE, EL3 is not implemented, and the PE behaves as if the Security state is Secure.
- `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE, EL3 is implemented and SDCR.EDAD == 1.

If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, Non-secure accesses from the external debug interface to these registers are not permitted if any of the following are true:

- EL3 is not implemented and the PE behaves as if the Security state is Secure.

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- EL3 is implemented and SDCR.EDAD == 1.

The `AllowExternalDebugAccess()` pseudocode function describes these accessibility rules.

PEs might also provide an OPTIONAL external debug interface to the Performance Monitor registers. The authentication interface and SDCR provide similar external access disable controls for those registers.

If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is not implemented, the external debug interface cannot access the Performance Monitor registers if any of the following are true:

- `ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE.
- `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE, EL3 is not implemented and the PE behaves as if the Security state is Secure.
- `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE, EL3 is implemented and SDCR.EPMAD == 1.

Note

- Arm recommends that Secure software that is not making use of debug hardware does not lock out the external debug interface.
- The Arm architecture does not provide the equivalent control over access to Trace extension registers, which means if FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, the Non-secure and Secure views are identical.

If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, Non-secure accesses from the external debug interface to these registers are not permitted if any of the following are true:

- EL3 is not implemented and the PE behaves as if the Security state is Secure.
- EL3 is implemented and SDCR.EPMAD == 1.

The `AllowExternalPMUAccess()` pseudocode function describes these accessibility rules.

H8.5.3 Behavior of a not permitted access

For an external debug interface access by a Debug Access Port, the Debug Access Port receives the error response and must signal this to the external debugger. For an ADIv5 implementation of a Debug Access Port, the error sets a sticky error flag in the Debug Access Port that the debugger can poll, and that suppresses further accesses until it is explicitly cleared.

When an error is returned because external access is disabled, and this is the highest priority error condition, a sticky error flag in EDPRSR is indirectly written to 1 as a side-effect of the access:

- For a debug register access when `AllowExternalDebugAccess`() == FALSE, EDPRSR.SDAD is indirectly written to 1.
- For Performance Monitor register access when `AllowExternalPMUAccess`s() == FALSE, EDPRSR.SPMAD is indirectly written to 1.

The indirect write might not occur for a memory-mapped access to the external debug interface. For more information, see *Register access permissions for memory-mapped accesses* on page H8-10038.

If no error is returned, or the error is returned because of a higher priority error condition, the flag in EDPRSR is unchanged.

See also *Behavior of a not permitted memory-mapped access* on page H8-10039.

For more information, see *Arm® Debug Interface Architecture Specification*.

H8.5.4 External debug interface register access permissions summary

For accesses to:

- IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers, see *IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers* on page H8-10042.
- OPTIONAL registers for CoreSight compliance, see *Management registers and CoreSight compliance* on page K2-11268.
- Reserved, unallocated, or unimplemented registers, writes to read-only registers, and reads of write-only registers, see *Reserved and unallocated registers* on page H8-10042.

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For all other external debug interface, CTI, and Performance Monitor registers, Table H8-3 on page H8-10047, Table H8-4 on page H8-10048, Table H8-6 on page H8-10052 and Table I3-2 on page I3-10410, show the response of the PE to accesses by the external debug interface.

H8.5.5 IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers

For debug registers, Performance Monitors registers, CTI registers, register access permissions for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

If OPTIONAL memory-mapped access to the external debug interface is supported, there are additional constraints on memory-mapped accesses to registers. These constraints must also apply to IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers. For more information, see *Register access permissions for memory-mapped accesses* on page H8-10038.

If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, the power domain of these registers in which these registers are implemented is also IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The registers must apply the constraint that if the OPTIONAL Software Lock is locked, writes are ignored and accesses have no side-effects.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, then:

- For debug registers and Performance Monitors registers, IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers are implemented in the Core power domain. Accesses return an error when the Core power domain is off or in a low-power state.
- For CTI registers, IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers are implemented in the Debug power domain.

H8.5.6 Reserved and unallocated registers

The default access requirements for reserved and unallocated registers are described in *Access requirements for reserved and unallocated registers* on page I1-10392.

Note

Reads of WO and writes to RO refers to the default access permissions for a register. For example, when the SLK field is set, meaning that the relevant registers become RO, a memory-mapped write to a RW register is ignored, and not treated as a reserved access.

The following reserved registers are RES0 in all conditions, other than when debug power is off:

- All reserved CTI registers.
- For the debug registers, and Performance Monitors registers, if the implementation is CoreSight architecture compliant, and either FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or the Core power domain is on, all reserved registers in the range `0xF00 - 0xFFC`. See *Management register access permissions* on page K2-11269.

Otherwise, the architecture defines that:

1. If debug power is off, all register accesses, including reserved accesses, return an error.
2. For reserved debug registers and Performance Monitors registers, if FEAT_DoPD is implemented, and the Core power domain is off or in a low-power state, the response is an error. Otherwise, the response is a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of error or RES0, when any of the following hold:

   Off The Core power domain is either completely off or in a low-power state in which the Core power domain registers cannot be accessed.

   DLK FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE. The OS Double Lock is locked.

   OSLK OSLSR.OSLK == 1. The OS Lock is locked.
3. In addition, for reserved debug registers in the address ranges `0x400 - 0x4FC` and `0x800 - 0x8FC`, the response is a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of error or RES0 when conditions 1 or 2 do not apply and:

   EDAD `AllowExternalDebugAccess()` == FALSE. External debug is disabled.

   Note

   See also *Behavior of a not permitted access* on page H8-10041.

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4. In addition, for reserved Performance Monitors registers in the address ranges `0x000 - 0xEFC`, the response is a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of error or RES0 when conditions 1 or 2 do not apply and:

   EPMAD `AllowExternalPMUAccess()` == FALSE. External Performance Monitor access is disabled.

   Note

   See also *Behavior of a not permitted access* on page H8-10041.

5. For reads of WO locations, the response is a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of error or RES0 when the architecture permits or requires a write to the location to return an error.

6. For writes of RO locations, the response is a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of error or RES0 when the architecture permits or requires a read to the location to return an error.

7. For reads and writes of locations for features that are not implemented, the response is a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of error or RES0 when the architecture permits or requires an access to the location to return an error if the feature is implemented.

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H8.6 External debug interface registers

The external debug interface register map is described by:

- *Performance Monitors external register views* on page I5-10420.
- *Cross-trigger interface registers* on page H8-10051.
- *External debug interface register map* on page H8-10044.

Note

Table H8-2 on page H8-10044 only lists the Armv8 External debug registers. For offset information of the registers introduced by Armv9, see the register descriptions in Chapter H9 *External Debug Register Descriptions*.

Table H8-2 External debug interface register map

Offset	Mnemonic	Register, or additional information
0x020	EDESR	*EDESR, External Debug Event Status Register* on page H9-10120
0x024	EDECR	*EDECR, External Debug Execution Control Register* on page H9-10118
0x030 0x034	EDWAR[31:0] EDWAR[63:32]	*EDWAR, External Debug Watchpoint Address Register* on page H9-10173
0x080	DBGDTRRX_EL0	Chapter H4 *The Debug Communication Channel and Instruction Transfer Register*
0x084	EDITR	*EDITR, External Debug Instruction Transfer Register* on page H9-10124
0x088	EDSCR	*EDSCR, External Debug Status and Control Register* on page H9-10163
0x08C	DBGDTRTX_EL0	Chapter H4 *The Debug Communication Channel and Instruction Transfer Register*
0x090	EDRCR	*EDRCR, External Debug Reserve Control Register* on page H9-10161
0x094	EDACR	*EDACR, External Debug Auxiliary Control Register* on page H9-10089
0x098	EDECCR	*EDECCR, External Debug Exception Catch Control Register* on page H9-10110
0x0A0	EDPCSRlo[a]	*EDPCSR, External Debug Program Counter Sample Register* on page H9-10130
0x0A4	EDCIDSR	*EDCIDSR, External Debug Context ID Sample Register* on page H9-10095
0x0A8	EDVIDSR	*EDVIDSR, External Debug Virtual Context Sample Register* on page H9-10170
0x0AC	EDPCSRhi	*EDPCSR, External Debug Program Counter Sample Register* on page H9-10130
0x0300	OSLAR_EL1	*OSLAR_EL1, OS Lock Access Register* on page H9-10177
0x0310	EDPRCR	*EDPRCR, External Debug Power/Reset Control Register* on page H9-10143
0x0314	EDPRSR	*EDPRSR, External Debug Processor Status Register* on page H9-10149
0x0400+16×n 0x0404+16×n	DBGBVR<n>_EL1[31:0][bc] DBGBVR<n>_EL1[63:32][bc]	*DBGBVR<n>_EL1, Debug Breakpoint Value Registers, n = 0 - 15* on page H9-10067
0x0408+16×n	DBGBCR<n>_EL1	*DBGBCR<n>_EL1, Debug Breakpoint Control Registers, n = 0 - 15* on page H9-10063
0x800+16 0x804+16×n	DBGWVR<n>_EL1[31:0][bc] DBGWVR<n>_EL1[63:32][bc]	*DBGWVR<n>_EL1, Debug Watchpoint Value Registers, n = 0 - 15* on page H9-10084
0x808+16×n	DBGWCR<n>_EL1[c]	*DBGWCR<n>_EL1, Debug Watchpoint Control Registers, n = 0 - 15* on page H9-10080

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Table H8-2 External debug interface register map (continued)

Offset	Mnemonic	Register, or additional information
0xC00-0xCFC	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	-
0xD00	MIDR_EL1	Main ID register
0xD04-0xD1C	-	Reserved, RES0
0xD20	EDPFR[31:0]	External Debug Processor Feature Register 0
0xD24	EDPFR[63:32]	
0xD28	EDDFR[31:0]	External Debug Feature Register 0
0xD2C	EDDFR[63:32]	
0xD30	Reserved, see next column	Previously defined as Instruction Set Attribute Register 0 bits[31:0]. Behavior is: **Bits[31:20]** RES0. **Bits[19:4]** UNKNOWN. **Bits[3:0]** RES0.
0xD34	RES0	Previously defined as Instruction Set Attribute Register 0 bits[63:32]
0xD38	UNKNOWN	Previously defined as Memory Model Feature Register 0
0xD3C	RES0	
0xD40-0xDFC	RES0	Reserved, RES0
0xD60	EDAA32PFR[31:0]	External Debug AArch32 Processor Feature Register
0xD64	EDAA32PFR[63:32]	External Debug AArch32 Processor Feature Register
0xE80-EFC	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	-
0xF00-E8C	Management registers	*Management registers and CoreSight compliance* on page K2-11268
0xFA0	DBGCLAIMSET_EL1	*DBGCLAIMSET_EL1, Debug CLAIM Tag Set register* on page H9-10074
0xFA4	DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1	*DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1, Debug CLAIM Tag Clear register* on page H9-10072
0xFA8	EDDEVAFF0	*EDDEVAFF0, External Debug Device Affinity register 0* on page H9-10097
0xFAC	EDDEVAFF1	*EDDEVAFF1, External Debug Device Affinity register 1* on page H9-10098
0xFB0-FB4	Management registers	*Management registers and CoreSight compliance* on page K2-11268
0xFB8	DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1	*DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1, Debug Authentication Status register* on page H9-10060
0xFC0	EDDEVID2	*EDDEVID, External Debug Device ID register 0* on page H9-10101
0xFC4	EDDEVID1	*EDDEVID1, External Debug Device ID register 1* on page H9-10103
0xFC8	EDDEVID	*EDDEVID2, External Debug Device ID register 2* on page H9-10105
0xFD0-FFC	Management registers	*Management registers and CoreSight compliance* on page K2-11268

a. Supported only if the OPTIONAL PC Sample-Based Profiling is implemented but FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is not implemented. See Chapter H7 *The PC Sample-based Profiling Extension*.

Implemented only if the OPTIONAL PC Sample-based Profiling Extension is implemented.

b. A 64-bit register mapped to a pair of 32-bit locations. Doubleword accesses to this register are not guaranteed to be 64-bit single copy atomic. See *Endianness and supported access sizes* on page H8-10033. Software must ensure a breakpoint or watchpoint is disabled before altering the value register.

c. Implemented breakpoints and watchpoints only. *n* is the breakpoint or the watchpoint number.

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H8.6.1 Access permissions for the External debug interface registers

Table H8-3 on page H8-10047 and Table H8-4 on page H8-10048 show the access permissions for the external debug interface registers in an Arm A-profile Debug implementation. The terms are defined as follows:

Domain This describes the power domain in which the register is logically implemented. Registers described as implemented in the Core power domain might be implemented in the Debug power domain, as long as they exhibit the required behavior.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, most External debug interface registers are in the Core power domain, as shown in Table H8-3 on page H8-10047.

If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, most of the registers are in the Debug Power Domain, as shown in Table H8-4 on page H8-10048.

Conditions This lists the conditions under which the access is attempted.

To determine the access permissions for a register, read these columns from left to right, and stop at first column that lists the condition as being true.

The conditions are:

Off The Core power domain is completely off, or in low-power state. In these cases the Core power domain registers cannot be accessed, and if FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, EDPRSR.PU will read as 0.

Note

When the Core power domain is off, or in a low-power state, a debugger is permitted to access a debug register that is implemented in the external Debug power domain.

When the Debug power domain is off, all accesses to the registers in the external Debug power domain return an error.

DLK FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE. The OS Double Lock is locked. If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, FEAT_DoubleLock is not implemented and so Table H8-3 on page H8-10047 does not include this column.

OSLK OSLSR.OSLK == 1. The OS Lock is locked.

EDAD `AllowExternalDebugAccess()` == FALSE. External debug access is disabled for the access. If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, this applies only for Non-secure accesses to the register. See also *Behavior of a not permitted access* on page H8-10041.

EPMAD `AllowExternalPMUAccess()` == FALSE. Access to the external Performance Monitors is disabled for the access. If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, this applies only for Non-secure accesses to the register. See also *Behavior of a not permitted access* on page H8-10041.

SLK The Software Lock is implemented and `SoftwareLockStatus()` == TRUE. This provides the modified default access permissions for OPTIONAL memory-mapped accesses to the external debug interface if the OPTIONAL Software Lock is locked. See *Register access permissions for memory-mapped accesses* on page H8-10038. If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, the Software Lock is not locked or not implemented, this column is ignored.

Default This provides the default access permissions, if there are no conditions that prevent access to the register.

The access permissions are:

- This means that the default access permission applies. See the Default column, or the SLK column, if applicable.

RO This means that the register or field is read-only, and:

- Unless the register description states otherwise, a RO field in an RW register ignores writes.
- Where the **SLK** control makes a RW register RO, the register ignores writes.

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RW This means that the register or field is read/write. Individual fields within the register might be RO or WO. See the relevant register description for details.

RC This means that a read of the register bit clears the field to 0.

WO This means that the register or field is write-only. Unless the register description states otherwise, a WO field in a RW register returns an UNKNOWN value on a read of the register.

WI This means that the register or field ignores writes.

IMP DEF This means that the access permissions are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

If OPTIONAL memory-mapped access to the external debug interface is supported, there might be additional constraints on memory-mapped accesses. See *Register access permissions for memory-mapped accesses* on page H8-10038.

For the reset values for the external debug interface registers, see Table H8-7 on page H8-10053.

Table H8-3 Access permissions for the external debug interface registers if FEAT_DoPD is implemented

Offset	Register	Domain	Conditions (priority from left to right)				
			Off	DLK	OSLK	EDAD	Default
0x020	EDESR	Core	Error	-	-	-	RW
0x024	EDECR	Core	Error	-	-	-	RW
0x030 0x034	EDWAR[31:0] EDWAR[63:32]	Core	Error	-	Error	-	RO
0x080	DBGDTRRX_EL0	Core	Error	-	Error	-	RW
0x084	EDITR	Core	Error	-	Error	-	WO
0x088	EDSCR	Core	Error	-	Error	-	RW
0x08C	DBGDTRTX_EL0	Core	Error	-	Error	-	RW
0x090	EDRCR	Core	Error	-	Error	-	WO
0x094	EDACR	Core	Error	-	IMP DEF	-	RW
0x098	EDECCR	Core	Error	-	Error	-	RW
0x0A0	EDPCSR[31:0][a]	Core	Error	-	Error	-	RO
0x0A4	EDCIDSR[a]	Core	Error	-	Error	-	RO
0x0A8	EDVIDSR[a]	Core	Error	-	Error	-	RO
0x0AC	EDPCSR[63:32][a]	Core	Error	-	Error	-	RO
0x300	OSLAR_EL1	Core	Error	-	-	Error	WO
0x310	EDPRCR	Core	Error	-	-	-	RW
0x314	EDPRSR	Core	Error	-	-	-	RO
0x400+16×n 0x404+16×n	DBGBVR<n>_EL1[31:0][b] DBGBVR<n>_EL1[63:32][b]	Core Core	Error Error	-	Error Error	Error Error	RW RW
0x408+16×n	DBGBCR<n>_EL1[b]	Core	Error	-	Error	Error	RW

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Table H8-3 Access permissions for the external debug interface registers if FEAT_DoPD is implemented (continued)

Offset	Register	Domain	Conditions (priority from left to right)				
			Off	DLK	OSLK	EDAD	Default
0x800+16×n	DBGWVR<n>_EL1[31:0][b]	Core	Error	-	Error	Error	RW
0x804+16×n	DBGWVR<n>_EL1[63:32][b]	Core	Error		Error	Error	RW
0x808+16×n	DBGWCR<n>_EL1[b]	Core	Error	-	Error	Error	RW
0xD00	MIDR_EL1	Core	Error	-	-	-	RO
0xD20	EDPFR[31:0]	Core	Error	-	-	-	RO
0xD24	EDPFR[63:32]	Core	Error	-	-	-	RO
0xD28	EDDFR[31:0]	Core	Error	-	-	-	RO
0xD2C	EDDFR[63:32]	Core	Error	-	-	-	RO
0xD60	EDAA32PFR[31:0]	Core	Error	-	-	-	RO
0xD64	EDAA32PFR[63:32]	Core	Error	-	-	-	RO
0xFA0	DBGCLAIMSET_EL1	Core	Error	-	Error	-	RW
0xFA4	DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1	Core	Error	-	Error	-	RW
0xFA8	EDDEVAFF0	Core	Error	-	-	-	RO
0xFAC	EDDEVAFF1	Core	Error	-	-	-	RO
0xFB8	DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1	Core	Error	-	-	-	RO
0xFC0	EDDEVID2	Core	Error	-	-	-	RO
0xFC4	EDDEVID1	Core	Error	-	-	-	RO
0xFC8	EDDEVID	Core	Error	-	-	-	RO

a. Implemented only if the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension is implemented and FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is not implemented.

b. Implemented breakpoints and watchpoints only. *n* is the breakpoint or watchpoint number.

Table H8-4 Access permissions for the external debug interface registers if FEAT_DoPD is not implemented

Offset	Register	Domain	Conditions (priority from left to right)					
			Off	DLK	OSLK	EDAD	Default	SLK
0x020	EDESR	Core	Error	Error	-	-	RW	RO
0x024	EDECR	Debug	-	-	-	-	RW	RO
0x030 0x034	EDWAR[31:0] EDWAR[63:32]	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RO	-
0x080	DBGDTRRX_EL0	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RW	RO
0x084	EDITR	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	WO	WI

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Table H8-4 Access permissions for the external debug interface registers if FEAT_DoPD is not implemented

			Conditions (priority from left to right)					
Offset	**Register**	**Domain**	**Off**	**DLK**	**OSLK**	**EDAD**	**Default**	**SLK**
0x088	EDSCR	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RW	RO
0x08C	DBGDTRTX_EL0	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RW	RO
0x090	EDRCR	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	WO	WI
0x094	EDACR	IMP DEF	IMP DEF	IMP DEF	IMP DEF	-	RW	RO
0x098	EDECCR	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RW	RO
0x0A0	EDPCSR[31:0][a]	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RO	RO
0x0A4	EDCIDSR[a]	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RO	RO
0x0A8	EDVIDSR[a]	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RO	RO
0x0AC	EDPCSR[63:32]	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RO	RO
0x300	OSLAR_EL1	Core	Error	Error	-	IMP DEF[b]	WO	WI
0x310	EDPRCR	Core and Debug [c]	-	-	-	-	RW	RO
0x314	EDPRSR	Core and Debug [c]	-	-	-	-	RO	RO
0x400+16×n	DBGBVR<n>_EL1[31:0][d]	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW	RO
0x404+16×n	DBGBVR<n>_EL1[63:32][d]	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW	RO
0x408+16×n	DBGBCR<n>_EL1[d]	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW	RO
0x800+16×n	DBGWVR<n>_EL1[31:0][d]	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW	RO
0x804+16×n	DBGWVR<n>_EL1[63:32][d]	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW	RO
0x808+16×n	DBGWCR<n>_EL1[d]	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW	RO
0xD00	MIDR_EL1	IMP DEF	IMP DEF[e]	IMP DEF[e]	-	-	RO	RO
0xD20	EDPFR[31:0]	IMP DEF	IMP DEF[e]	IMP DEF[e]	-	-	RO	RO
0xD24	EDPFR[63:32]	IMP DEF	IMP DEF[e]	IMP DEF[e]	-	-	RO	RO
0xD28	EDDFR[31:0]	IMP DEF	IMP DEF[e]	IMP DEF[e]	-	-	RO	RO
0xD2C	EDDFR[63:32]	IMP DEF	IMP DEF[e]	IMP DEF[e]	-	-	RO	RO
0xD60	EDAA32PFR[31:0]	IMP DEF	IMP DEF[e]	IMP DEF[e]	-	-	RO	RO
0xD64	EDAA32PFR[63:32]	IMP DEF	IMP DEF[e]	IMP DEF[e]	-	-	RO	RO
0xFA0	DBGCLAIMSET_EL1	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RW	RO
0xFA4	DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RW	RO
0xFA8	EDDEVAFF0	Debug	-	-	-	-	RO	RO
0xFAC	EDDEVAFF1	Debug	-	-	-	-	RO	RO
0xFB8	DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1	Debug	-	-	-	-	RO	RO

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Table H8-4 Access permissions for the external debug interface registers if FEAT_DoPD is not implemented

			Conditions (priority from left to right)					
Offset	**Register**	**Domain**	**Off**	**DLK**	**OSLK**	**EDAD**	**Default**	**SLK**
`0xFC0`	EDDEVID2	Debug	-	-	-	-	RO	RO
`0xFC4`	EDDEVID1	Debug	-	-	-	-	RO	RO
`0xFC8`	EDDEVID	Debug	-	-	-	-	RO	RO

a. Implemented only if the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension is implemented.

b. If FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an error is returned. See *External access disabled* on page H8-10040. If no error is returned, the access is permitted.

c. Some bits are in the Debug power domain and some bits are in the Core power domain. See register field descriptions for information.

d. Implemented breakpoints and watchpoints only. *n* is the breakpoint or watchpoint number.

e. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an error is returned. See *External debug over powerdown and locks* on page H8-10040. If no error is returned, the access is permitted.

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H8.7 Cross-trigger interface registers

The Embedded Cross-Trigger Interface, CTI, is located within its own block of the external debug memory map. There must be one such block for each PE.

If the CTI of a PE does not implement the CTIDEVAFF0 or CTIDEVAFF1 registers it must be located 64KB above the debug registers in the external debug interface.

When FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, each debug component has a Secure and Non-secure view. The Secure view of a debug component is mapped into Secure physical memory and the Non-secure view of a debug component is mapped into Non-secure memory. Apart from access conditions, the Non-secure and Secure views of the debug components are identical.

Table H8-5 on page H8-10051 shows the CTI register map.

Table H8-5 Cross-trigger interface map

Offset	Mnemonic	Location of further details
0x000	CTICONTROL	*CTICONTROL, CTI Control register* on page H9-10354
0x010	CTIINTACK	*CTIINTACK, CTI Output Trigger Acknowledge register* on page H9-10369
0x014	CTIAPPSET	*CTIAPPSET, CTI Application Trigger Set register* on page H9-10339
0x018	CTIAPPCLEAR	*CTIAPPCLEAR, CTI Application Trigger Clear register* on page H9-10335
0x01C	CTIAPPPULSE	*CTIAPPPULSE, CTI Application Pulse register* on page H9-10337
0x020+4×n	CTIINEN<n>[a]	*CTIINEN<n>, CTI Input Trigger to Output Channel Enable registers, n = 0 - 31* on page H9-10367
0x0A0+4×n	CTIOUTEN<n>[a]	*CTIOUTEN<n>, CTI Input Channel to Output Trigger Enable registers, n = 0 - 31* on page H9-10376
0x130	CTITRIGINSTATUS	*CTITRIGINSTATUS, CTI Trigger In Status register* on page H9-10383
0x134	CTITRIGOUTSTATUS	*CTITRIGOUTSTATUS, CTI Trigger Out Status register* on page H9-10384
0x138	CTICHINSTATUS	*CTICHINSTATUS, CTI Channel In Status register* on page H9-10343
0x13C	CTICHOUTSTATUS	*CTICHOUTSTATUS, CTI Channel Out Status register* on page H9-10344
0x140	CTIGATE	*CTIGATE, CTI Channel Gate Enable register* on page H9-10365
0x144	ASICCTL	*ASICCTL, CTI External Multiplexer Control register* on page H9-10334
0xE80 - 0xEFC	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. See *Management registers and CoreSight compliance* on page K2-11268
0xF00 - 0xFBC	Management registers	*Management registers and CoreSight compliance* on page K2-11268
0xFC0	CTIDEVID2	*CTIDEVID2, CTI Device ID register 2* on page H9-10363
0xFC4	CTIDEVID1	*CTIDEVID1, CTI Device ID register 1* on page H9-10362
0xFC8	CTIDEVID	*CTIDEVID, CTI Device ID register 0* on page H9-10360
0xFD0 - 0xFFC	Management registers	*Management registers and CoreSight compliance* on page K2-11268

a. Implemented triggers, including triggers that are not connected, only. *n* is the trigger number.

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Table H8-6 on page H8-10052 shows the access permissions for the CTI registers in an Arm A-profile Debug implementation. For a definition of the terms used, see *External debug interface registers* on page H8-10044.

Table H8-6 Access permissions for the CTI registers

			Conditions (priority from left to right)					
Offset	**Register**	**Domain**	**Off**	**DLK**	**OSLK**	**EDAD**	**Default**	**SLK**
0x000	CTICONTROL	Debug	-	-	-	-	RW	RO
0x010	CTIINTACK	Debug	-	-	-	-	WO	WI
0x014	CTIAPPSET	Debug	-	-	-	-	RW	RO
0x018	CTIAPPCLEAR	Debug	-	-	-	-	WO	WI
0x01C	CTIAPPPULSE	Debug	-	-	-	-	WO	WI
0x020+4×n	CTIINEN<n>[a]	Debug	-	-	-	-	RW	RO
0x0A0+4×n	CTIOUTEN<n>	Debug	-	-	-	-	RW	RO
0x130	CTITRIGINSTATUS	Debug	-	-	-	-	RO	RO
0x134	CTITRIGOUTSTATUS	Debug	-	-	-	-	RO	RO
0x138	CTICHINSTATUS	Debug	-	-	-	-	RO	RO
0x13C	CTICHOUTSTATUS	Debug	-	-	-	-	RO	RO
0x140	CTIGATE	Debug	-	-	-	-	RW	RO
0xFC0	CTIDEVID2	Debug	-	-	-	-	RO	RO
0xFC4	CTIDEVID1	Debug	-	-	-	-	RO	RO
0xFC8	CTIDEVID	Debug	-	-	-	-	RO	RO

a. Implemented triggers only (including triggers that are not connected). *n* is the trigger number.

For the reset values of the CTI registers, see Table H8-8 on page H8-10055.

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H8.8 External debug register resets

Each register or field has a defined reset domain:

- Registers and fields in the Warm reset domain are also reset by a Cold reset and unchanged by an External Debug reset that is not coincident with a Cold reset or a Warm reset.
- Registers and fields in the Cold reset domain are unchanged by a Warm reset or an External Debug reset that is not coincident with a Cold reset.
- Registers and fields in the External Debug reset domain are unchanged by a Cold reset or a Warm reset that is not coincident with an External Debug reset.

A reset might change the value of a register. Specific rules apply to the observability of registers in the External Debug reset domain by indirect reads from the Core power domain when an External Debug reset is asserted without a coincident Cold reset. For more information, see *Synchronization of changes to the external debug registers* on page H8-10034.

Table H8-7 on page H8-10053 and Table H8-8 on page H8-10055 show the external debug register and CTI register resets. For other debug registers, see *Management register resets* on page K2-11275.

Note

By reference to Figure H6-1 on page H6-10024 the power domain can be deduced from the reset domain. Table K2-9 on page K2-11275 also shows reset power domains.

Table H8-7 on page H8-10053 and Table H8-8 on page H8-10055 do not include:

- Read-only identification registers, such as Processor ID Registers and PMCFGR, that have a fixed value from reset.
- Read-only status registers, such as EDSCR.RW, that are evaluated each time the register is read and that have no meaningful reset value.
- Write-only registers, such as EDRCR, that only have an effect on writes, and have no meaningful reset value.
- Read/write registers, such as breakpoint and watchpoint registers, and EDPRCR.CORENPDRQ, that alias other registers. The reset values are described by the descriptions of those other registers.
- IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers. The reset values and reset domains of these registers are also IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might be UNKNOWN.

All other fields in the registers are set to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value that can be UNKNOWN. The register is in the specified reset domain.

Note

An IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED reset value, which can be UNKNOWN, means that hardware is not required to reset the register on the specified reset, but software must not rely on the register being preserved over reset.

Table H8-7 Summary of external debug register resets, debug registers

Register	Reset domain	Field	Value	Description
DBGPRCR_EL1	Cold into AArch64 state	CORENPDRQ	The value of the powerup request [a]	Debug Power Control Register.
DBGPRCR	Cold into AArch32 state	CORENPDRQ	The value of the powerup request [a]	Debug Power Control Register.
EDESR	Warm	SS	EDECR.SS	Halting Step debug event pending
		RC	EDECR.RCE	Reset Catch debug event pending
		OSUC	0	OS Unlock Catch debug event pending

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Table H8-7 Summary of external debug register resets, debug registers (continued)

Register	Reset domain	Field	Value	Description
EDESR if FEAT_DoPD is implemented	Cold	SS	0	Halting Step debug event pending
	Warm	RC	CTIDEVCTL.RCE	Reset Catch debug event pending
EDECR if FEAT_DoPD is implemented	Cold	SS	0	Halting Step debug event enable
EDECR if FEAT_DoPD is not implemented	External debug	SS	0	Halting Step debug event enable
		RCE	0	Reset Catch debug event enable
		OSUCE	0	OS Unlock Catch debug event enable
EDWAR	Cold	-	-	All fields
EDSCR	Cold	RXfull	0	DTRRX register full
		TXfull	0	DTRTX register full
		RXO	0	DTRRX overrun
		TXU	0	DTRTX underrun
		INTdis	0	Interrupt disable
		TDA	0	Trap debug register accesses to Debug state
		MA	0	Memory access mode in Debug state
		HDE	0	Halting debug mode enable
		ERR	0	Cumulative error flag
EDECCR	Cold	NSE[2:1]	`0b00`	Coarse-grained Non-secure Exception Catch
		SE[3,1]	`0b00`	Coarse-grained Secure Exception Catch
EDPCSR	Cold	-	-	All fields
EDCIDSR	Cold	-	-	All fields
EDVIDSR	Cold	-	-	All fields
EDPRCR if FEAT_DoPD is implemented	Cold	-	-	-
EDPRCR if FEAT_DoPD is not implemented	External debug	COREPURQ[b]	-	Core powerup request

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Table H8-7 Summary of external debug register resets, debug registers (continued)

Register	Reset domain	Field	Value	Description
EDPRSR	Warm	SDR	-	Sticky debug restart
	Cold	SPMAD	0	Sticky EPMAD error
		SDAD	0	Sticky EDAD error
	Warm	SR	1	Sticky reset status
	Cold	SPD	1	Sticky powerdown status

a. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, the powerup request is the EDPRCR.COREPURQ control bit.

b. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, on a Cold reset into AArch64 state, DBGPRCR_EL1.CORENPDRQ resets to the value of EDPRCR.COREPURQ. On a Cold reset into AArch32 state, DBGPRCR.CORENPDRQ resets to the value of EDPRCR.COREPURQ. If an External Debug reset and a Cold reset coincide, both EDPRCR.COREPURQ and the CORENPDRQ field of the appropriate System register are reset to 0.

Table H8-8 on page H8-10055 shows the reset values for the CTI registers

Table H8-8 Summary of external debug register resets, CTI registers

Register	Reset domain	Field	Value	Description
CTICONTROL	External debug	GLBEN	0	CTI global enable
CTIDEVCTL	External debug	RCE	0	If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, Reset Catch debug event enable
		OSUCE	0	If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, OS Unlock Catch debug event enable
CTIAPPSET	External debug	-	-	All fields
CTIINEN<n>	External debug	-	-	All fields
CTIOUTEN<n>	External debug	-	-	All fields
CTIGATE	External debug	-	-	All fields
ASICCTL	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	-	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	All of register

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Chapter H9
External Debug Register Descriptions

This chapter provides a description of the external debug registers. It contains the following sections:

- *About the debug registers* on page H9-10058.
- *External debug registers* on page H9-10059.
- *Cross-Trigger Interface registers* on page H9-10333.

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H9.1 About the debug registers

The following sections describe the registers that are accessible through the external debug interface:

- *External debug registers* on page H9-10059.
- *Cross-Trigger Interface registers* on page H9-10333.

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H9.2 External debug registers

This section describes the debug registers that are accessible through the external debug interface and are used for external debug.

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H9.2.1 DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1, Debug Authentication Status register

The DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the state of the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface for debug.

Configurations

External register DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1[31:0].

External register DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGAUTHSTATUS[31:0].

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

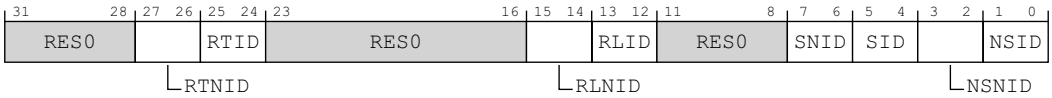

Bits [31:28]

Reserved, RES0.

RTNID, bits [27:26]

Root non-invasive debug.

This field has the same value as DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1.RTID.

RTID, bits [25:24]

Root invasive debug.

`0b00` Not implemented.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled.
`ExternalRootInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled.
`ExternalRootInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == TRUE.

All other values are reserved.

If FEAT_RME is not implemented, the only permitted value is 00.

Bits [23:16]

Reserved, RES0.

RLNID, bits [15:14]

Realm non-invasive debug.

This field has the same value as DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1.RLID.

RLID, bits [13:12]

Realm invasive debug.

`0b00` Not implemented.

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`0b10` Implemented and disabled.
`ExternalRealmInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == FALSE.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled.
`ExternalRealmInvasiveDebugEnabled()` == TRUE.

All other values are reserved.

If FEAT_RME is not implemented, the only permitted value is 00.

Bits [11:8]

Reserved, RES0.

SNID, bits [7:6]

When FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented:

Secure non-invasive debug.

This field has the same value as DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1.SID.

Otherwise:

Secure non-invasive debug.

`0b00` Not implemented. EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 1.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled. ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled() == FALSE.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled. ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled() == TRUE.

All other values are reserved.

SID, bits [5:4]

Secure invasive debug.

`0b00` Not implemented. EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 1.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled. ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled() == FALSE.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled. ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled() == TRUE.

All other values are reserved.

NSNID, bits [3:2]

When FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented:

Non-secure non-invasive debug.

`0b00` Not implemented. EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 0.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled. ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled() == TRUE.

If the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 1, or if EL3 is implemented and EL2 is not implemented, this field reads as `0b11`.

All other values are reserved.

Otherwise:

Non-secure non-invasive debug.

`0b00` Not implemented. EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 0.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled. ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled() == FALSE.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled. ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled() == TRUE.

All other values are reserved.

NSID, bits [1:0]

Non-secure invasive debug.

`0b00` Not implemented. EL3 is not implemented and the Effective value of SCR_EL3.NS is 0.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled. ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled() == FALSE.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled. ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled() == TRUE.

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All other values are reserved.

Accessing the DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1:

DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xFB8`	DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.2 DBGBCR<n>_EL1, Debug Breakpoint Control Registers, n = 0 - 15

The DBGBCR<n>_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds control information for a breakpoint. Forms breakpoint n together with value register DBGBVR<n>_EL1.

Configurations

External register DBGBCR<n>_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGBCR<n>_EL1[31:0].

External register DBGBCR<n>_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGBCR<n>[31:0].

DBGBCR<n>_EL1 is in the Core power domain.

If breakpoint n is not implemented then accesses to this register are:

- RES0 when IsCorePowered() && !DoubleLockStatus() && !OSLockStatus() && AllowExternalDebugAccess().
- A CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of RES0 or ERROR otherwise.

Attributes

DBGBCR<n>_EL1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

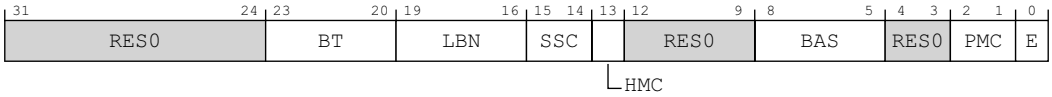

When the E field is zero, all the other fields in the register are ignored.

Bits [31:24]

Reserved, RES0.

BT, bits [23:20]

Breakpoint Type. Possible values are:

`0b0000` Unlinked instruction address match. DBGBVR<n>_EL1 is the address of an instruction.

`0b0001` As `0b0000` but linked to a Context matching breakpoint.

`0b0010` Unlinked Context ID match. When FEAT_VHE is implemented, EL2 is using AArch64, and the Effective value of HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, if either the PE is executing at EL0 with HCR_EL2.TGE set to 1 or the PE is executing at EL2, then DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID must match the CONTEXTIDR_EL2 value. Otherwise, DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID must match the CONTEXTIDR_EL1 value.

`0b0011` As `0b0010`, with linking enabled.

`0b0100` Unlinked instruction address mismatch. DBGBVR<n>_EL1 is the address of an instruction to be stepped.

`0b0101` As `0b0100`, but linked to a Context matching breakpoint.

`0b0110` Unlinked CONTEXTIDR_EL1 match. DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID is a Context ID compared against CONTEXTIDR_EL1.

`0b0111` As `0b0110`, with linking enabled.

`0b1000` Unlinked VMID match. DBGBVR<n>_EL1.VMID is a VMID compared against VTTBR_EL2.VMID.

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`0b1001` As `0b1000`, with linking enabled.

`0b1010` Unlinked VMID and Context ID match. DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID is a Context ID compared against CONTEXTIDR_EL1, and DBGBVR<n>_EL1.VMID is a VMID compared against VTTBR_EL2.VMID.

`0b1011` As `0b1010`, with linking enabled.

`0b1100` Unlinked CONTEXTIDR_EL2 match. DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID2 is a Context ID compared against CONTEXTIDR_EL2.

`0b1101` As `0b1100`, with linking enabled.

`0b1110` Unlinked Full Context ID match. DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID is compared against CONTEXTIDR_EL1, and DBGBVR<n>_EL1.ContextID2 is compared against CONTEXTIDR_EL2.

`0b1111` As `0b1110`, with linking enabled.

Constraints on breakpoint programming mean some values are reserved under certain conditions.

For more information on the operation of the SSC, HMC, and PMC fields, and on the effect of programming this field to a reserved value, see *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4681 and *Reserved DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT values* on page D2-4686.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

LBN, bits [19:16]

Linked breakpoint number. For Linked address matching breakpoints, this specifies the index of the Context-matching breakpoint linked to.

For all other breakpoint types this field is ignored and reads of the register return an UNKNOWN value.

This field is ignored when the value of DBGBCR<n>_EL1.E is 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SSC, bits [15:14]

Security state control. Determines the Security states under which a Breakpoint debug event for breakpoint n is generated. This field must be interpreted along with the HMC and PMC fields, and there are constraints on the permitted values of the {HMC, SSC, PMC} fields. For more information, including the effect of programming the fields to a reserved set of values, see *Reserved DBGBCR<n>_EL1.{SSC, HMC, PMC} values* on page D2-4686.

For more information on the operation of the SSC, HMC, and PMC fields, see *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4681.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

HMC, bit [13]

Higher mode control. Determines the debug perspective for deciding when a Breakpoint debug event for breakpoint n is generated. This field must be interpreted along with the SSC and PMC fields, and there are constraints on the permitted values of the {HMC, SSC, PMC} fields. For more information see DBGBCR<n>_EL1.SSC description.

For more information on the operation of the SSC, HMC, and PMC fields, see *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4681.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [12:9]

Reserved, RES0.

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BAS, bits [8:5]

When AArch32 is supported:

Byte address select. Defines which half-words an address-matching breakpoint matches, regardless of the instruction set and Execution state.

The permitted values depend on the breakpoint type.

For Address match breakpoints in either AArch32 or AArch64 state, the permitted values are:

BAS	Match instruction at	Constraint for debuggers
`0b0011`	DBGBVR<n>_EL1	Use for T32 instructions
`0b1100`	DBGBVR<n>_EL1 + 2	Use for T32 instructions
`0b1111`	DBGBVR<n>_EL1	Use for A64 and A32 instructions

All other values are reserved.

For more information, see *Using the BAS field in Address Match breakpoints* on page G2-8751.

For Address mismatch breakpoints in an AArch32 stage 1 translation regime, the permitted values are:

BAS	Match instruction at	Constraint for debuggers
`0b0000`	-	Use for a match anywhere breakpoint
`0b0011`	DBGBVR<n>_EL1	Use for stepping T32 instructions
`0b1100`	DBGBVR<n>_EL1 + 2	Use for stepping T32 instructions
`0b1111`	DBGBVR<n>_EL1	Use for stepping A64 and A32 instructions

For more information, see *Using the BAS field in Address Match breakpoints* on page G2-8751.

For Context matching breakpoints, this field is RES1 and ignored.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

Bits [4:3]

Reserved, RES0.

PMC, bits [2:1]

Privilege mode control. Determines the Exception level or levels at which a Breakpoint debug event for breakpoint n is generated. This field must be interpreted along with the SSC and HMC fields, and there are constraints on the permitted values of the {HMC, SSC, PMC} fields. For more information see the DBGBCR<n>_EL1.SSC description.

For more information on the operation of the SSC, HMC, and PMC fields, see *Execution conditions for which a breakpoint generates Breakpoint exceptions* on page D2-4681.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [0]

Enable breakpoint DBGBVR<n>_EL1. Possible values are:

`0b0` Breakpoint disabled.

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`0b1` Breakpoint enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the DBGBCR<n>_EL1:

Note

SoftwareLockStatus() depends on the type of access attempted and AllowExternalDebugAccess() has a new definition from Armv8.4. Refer to the Pseudocode definitions for more information.

DBGBCR<n>_EL1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0x408` + (16 * n)	DBGBCR<n>_EL1

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalDebugAccess() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalDebugAccess() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.3 DBGBVR<n>_EL1, Debug Breakpoint Value Registers, n = 0 - 15

The DBGBVR<n>_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds a virtual address, or a VMID and/or a context ID, for use in breakpoint matching. Forms breakpoint n together with control register DBGBCR<n>_EL1.

Configurations

External register DBGBVR<n>_EL1 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGBVR<n>_EL1[63:0].

External register DBGBVR<n>_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGBVR<n>[31:0].

If the breakpoint is context-aware and EL2 is implemented then External register DBGBVR<n>_EL1[63:32] is architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGBXVR<n>. Otherwise there is no External register access to DBGBVR<n>_EL1[63:32] from AArch32 state.

External register DBGBVR<n>_EL1 bits [63:32] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGBXVR<n>[31:0].

DBGBVR<n>_EL1 is in the Core power domain.

How this register is interpreted depends on the value of DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT.

- When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT is `0b0x0x`, this register holds a virtual address.
- When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT is `0b001x`, `0b011x`, or `0b110x`, this register holds a Context ID.
- When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT is `0b100x`, this register holds a VMID.
- When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT is `0b101x`, this register holds a VMID and a Context ID.
- When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT is `0b111x`, this register holds two Context ID values.

For other values of DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT, this register is RES0.

If breakpoint n is not implemented then accesses to this register are:

- RES0 when IsCorePowered() && !DoubleLockStatus() && !OSLockStatus() && AllowExternalDebugAccess().
- A CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of RES0 or ERROR otherwise.

Attributes

DBGBVR<n>_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT == 0b0x0x:

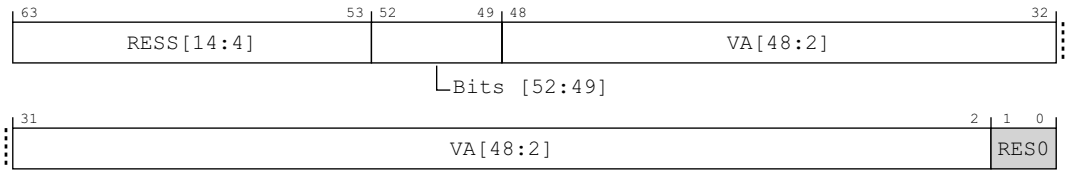

RESS[14:4], bits [63:53]

Reserved, Sign extended. Software must treat this field as RES0 if the most significant bit of VA is 0 or RES0, and as RES1 if the most significant bit of VA is 1.

Hardware always ignores the value of these bits and it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

- The bits are hardwired to a copy of the most significant bit of VA, meaning writes to these bits are ignored, and reads to the bits always return the hardwired value.

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- The value in those bits can be written, and reads will return the last value written. The value held in those bits is ignored by hardware.

Bits[52:49]

When FEAT_LVA is implemented:

VA[52:49]

Extension to VA[48:2]. For more information, see VA[48:2].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

RESS[3:0]

Extension to RESS[14:4]. For more information, see RESS[14:4].

VA[48:2], bits [48:2]

If the address is being matched in an AArch64 stage 1 translation regime:

- This field contains bits[48:2] of the address for comparison.
- When FEAT_LVA is implemented, VA[52:49] forms the upper part of the address value. Otherwise, VA[52:49] are RESS.

If the address is being matched in an AArch32 stage 1 translation regime, the first 20 bits of this field are RES0, and the rest of the field contains bits[31:2] of the address for comparison.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [1:0]

Reserved, RES0.

When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT == 0b001x:

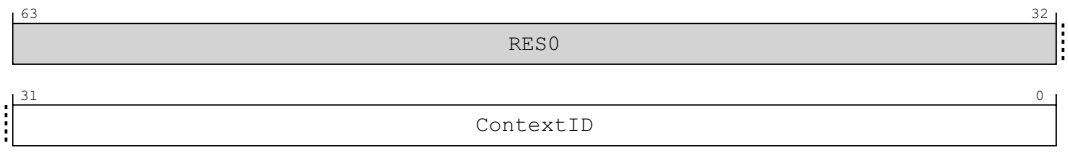

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

ContextID, bits [31:0]

Context ID value for comparison.

The value is compared against CONTEXTIDR_EL2 when (FEAT_VHE is implemented or FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented), EL2 is using AArch64, HCR_EL2.E2H is 1, and either:

- The PE is executing at EL2.
- HCR_EL2.TGE is 1, the PE is executing at EL0, and EL2 is enabled in the current Security state.

Otherwise, the value is compared against the following:

- CONTEXTIDR when the PE is executing at AArch32.
- CONTEXTIDR_EL1 when the PE is executing at AArch64.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT == 0b011x, EL2 is implemented and (FEAT_VHE is implemented or FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented):

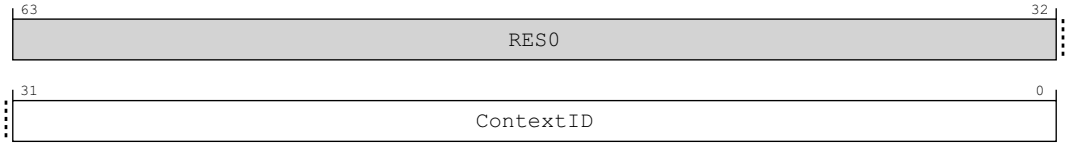

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

ContextID, bits [31:0]

Context ID value for comparison against CONTEXTIDR_EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT == 0b100x and EL2 is implemented:

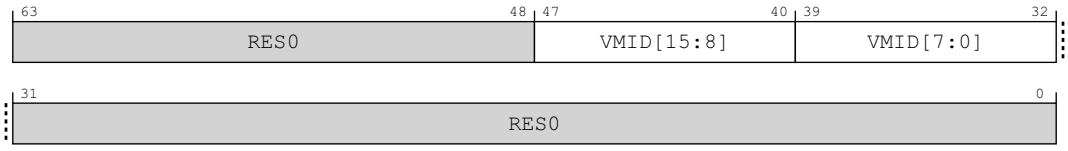

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

VMID[15:8], bits [47:40]

When FEAT_VHE is implemented and VTCR_EL2.VS == 1:

Extension to VMID[7:0]. For more information, see DBGBVR<n>_EL1.VMID[7:0].

If EL2 is using AArch32, this field is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VMID[7:0], bits [39:32]

VMID value for comparison.

The VMID is 8 bits when any of the following are true:

- EL2 is using AArch32.
- VTCR_EL2.VS is 0.
- FEAT_VMID16 is not implemented.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RES0.

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When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT == 0b101x and EL2 is implemented:

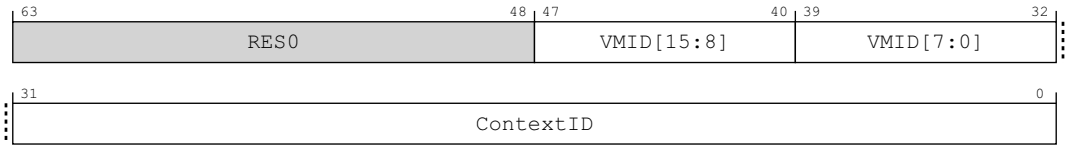

Bits [63:48]

Reserved, RES0.

VMID[15:8], bits [47:40]

When FEAT_VMID16 is implemented and VTCR_EL2.VS == 1:

Extension to VMID[7:0]. For more information, see DBGBVR<n>_EL1.VMID[7:0].

If EL2 is using AArch32, or if the implementation has an 8-bit VMID, this field is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VMID[7:0], bits [39:32]

VMID value for comparison.

The VMID is 8 bits when any of the following are true:

- EL2 is using AArch32.
- VTCR_EL2.VS is 0.
- FEAT_VMID16 is not implemented.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ContextID, bits [31:0]

Context ID value for comparison against CONTEXTIDR_EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT == 0b110x, EL2 is implemented and (FEAT_VHE is implemented or FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented):

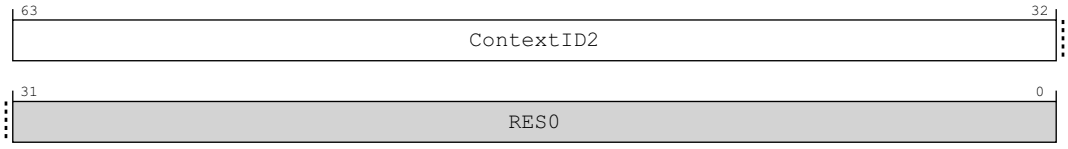

ContextID2, bits [63:32]

Context ID value for comparison against CONTEXTIDR_EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RES0.

When DBGBCR<n>_EL1.BT == 0b111x, EL2 is implemented and (FEAT_VHE is implemented or FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented):

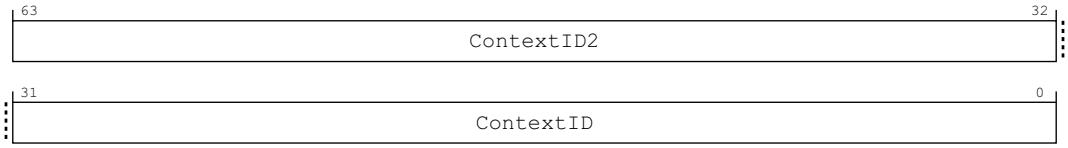

ContextID2, bits [63:32]

Context ID value for comparison against CONTEXTIDR_EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ContextID, bits [31:0]

Context ID value for comparison against CONTEXTIDR_EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the DBGBVR<n>_EL1:

Note

SoftwareLockStatus() depends on the type of access attempted and AllowExternalDebugAccess() has a new definition from Armv8.4. Refer to the Pseudocode definitions for more information.

DBGBVR<n>_EL1[63:0] can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance	Range
Debug	`0x400` + (16 * n)	DBGBVR<n>_EL1	63:0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalDebugAccess() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalDebugAccess() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.4 DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1, Debug CLAIM Tag Clear register

The DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Used by software to read the values of the CLAIM tag bits, and to clear CLAIM tag bits to 0.

The architecture does not define any functionality for the CLAIM tag bits.

Note

CLAIM tags are typically used for communication between the debugger and target software.

Used in conjunction with the DBGCLAIMSET_EL1 register.

Configurations

External register DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1[31:0].

External register DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGCLAIMCLR[31:0].

DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1 is in the Core power domain.

An implementation must include eight CLAIM tag bits.

Attributes

DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 0
RAZ/WI	CLAIM

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

CLAIM, bits [7:0]

Read or clear CLAIM tag bits. Reading this field returns the current value of the CLAIM tag bits.

Writing a 1 to one of these bits clears the corresponding CLAIM tag bit to 0. This is an indirect write to the CLAIM tag bits. A single write operation can clear multiple CLAIM tag bits to 0.

Writing 0 to one of these bits has no effect.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing the DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1:

DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xFA4`	DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.

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- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.5 DBGCLAIMSET_EL1, Debug CLAIM Tag Set register

The DBGCLAIMSET_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Used by software to set the CLAIM tag bits to 1.

The architecture does not define any functionality for the CLAIM tag bits.

Note

CLAIM tags are typically used for communication between the debugger and target software.

Used in conjunction with the DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1 register.

Configurations

External register DBGCLAIMSET_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGCLAIMSET_EL1[31:0].

External register DBGCLAIMSET_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGCLAIMSET[31:0].

DBGCLAIMSET_EL1 is in the Core power domain.

An implementation must include eight CLAIM tag bits.

Attributes

DBGCLAIMSET_EL1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 0
RAZ/WI	CLAIM

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

CLAIM, bits [7:0]

Set CLAIM tag bits.

This field is RAO.

Writing a 1 to one of these bits sets the corresponding CLAIM tag bit to 1. This is an indirect write to the CLAIM tag bits. A single write operation can set multiple CLAIM tag bits to 1.

Writing 0 to one of these bits has no effect.

Accessing the DBGCLAIMSET_EL1:

DBGCLAIMSET_EL1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xFA0`	DBGCLAIMSET_EL1

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.

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- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.6 DBGDTRRX_EL0, Debug Data Transfer Register, Receive

The DBGDTRRX_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Transfers data from an external debugger to the PE. For example, it is used by a debugger transferring commands and data to a debug target. See DBGDTR_EL0 for additional architectural mappings. It is a component of the Debug Communications Channel.

Configurations

External register DBGDTRRX_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGDTRRX_EL0[31:0].

External register DBGDTRRX_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDTRRXint[31:0].

DBGDTRRX_EL0 is in the Core power domain.

Attributes

DBGDTRRX_EL0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Update DTRRX

Bits [31:0]

Update DTRRX.

Writes to this register:

- If RXfull is set to 1, set DTRRX to UNKNOWN.
- If RXfull is set to 0, update the value in DTRRX.

After the write, RXfull is set to 1.

Reads of this register:

- If RXfull is set to 1, return the last value written to DTRRX.
- If RXfull is set to 0, return an UNKNOWN value.

After the read, RXfull remains unchanged.

For the full behavior of the Debug Communications Channel, see Chapter H4 *The Debug Communication Channel and Instruction Transfer Register*.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the DBGDTRRX_EL0:

If EDSCR.ITE == 0 when the PE exits Debug state on receiving a Restart request trigger event, the behavior of any operation issued by a DTR access in memory access mode that has not completed execution is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and must do one of the following:

- It must complete execution in Debug state before the PE executes the restart sequence.
- It must complete execution in Non-debug state before the PE executes the restart sequence.
- It must be abandoned. This means that the instruction does not execute. Any registers or memory accessed by the instruction are left in an UNKNOWN state.

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DBGDTRRX_EL0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0x080`	DBGDTRRX_EL0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.7 DBGDTRTX_EL0, Debug Data Transfer Register, Transmit

The DBGDTRTX_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Transfers data from the PE to an external debugger. For example, it is used by a debug target to transfer data to the debugger. See DBGDTR_EL0 for additional architectural mappings. It is a component of the Debug Communication Channel.

Configurations

External register DBGDTRTX_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGDTRTX_EL0[31:0].

External register DBGDTRTX_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGDTRTXint[31:0].

DBGDTRTX_EL0 is in the Core power domain.

Attributes

DBGDTRTX_EL0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Return DTRTX

Bits [31:0]

Return DTRTX.

Reads of this register:

- If TXfull is set to 1, return the last value written to DTRTX.
- If TXfull is set to 0, return an UNKNOWN value.

After the read, TXfull is cleared to 0.

Writes to this register:

- If TXfull is set to 1, set DTRTX to UNKNOWN.
- If TXfull is set to 0, update the value in DTRTX.

After the write, TXfull remains unchanged.

For the full behavior of the Debug Communications Channel, see Chapter H4 *The Debug Communication Channel and Instruction Transfer Register*.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the DBGDTRTX_EL0:

If EDSCR.ITE == 0 when the PE exits Debug state on receiving a Restart request trigger event, the behavior of any operation issued by a DTR access in memory access mode that has not completed execution is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and must do one of the following:

- It must complete execution in Debug state before the PE executes the restart sequence.
- It must complete execution in Non-debug state before the PE executes the restart sequence.
- It must be abandoned. This means that the instruction does not execute. Any registers or memory accessed by the instruction are left in an UNKNOWN state.

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DBGDTRTX_EL0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0x08C`	DBGDTRTX_EL0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.8 DBGWCR<n>_EL1, Debug Watchpoint Control Registers, n = 0 - 15

The DBGWCR<n>_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds control information for a watchpoint. Forms watchpoint n together with value register DBGWVR<n>_EL1.

Configurations

External register DBGWCR<n>_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGWCR<n>_EL1[31:0].

External register DBGWCR<n>_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGWCR<n>[31:0].

DBGWCR<n>_EL1 is in the Core power domain.

If watchpoint n is not implemented then accesses to this register are:

- When IsCorePowered() && !DoubleLockStatus() && !OSLockStatus() && AllowExternalDebugAccess(), RES0.
- Otherwise, a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of RES0 or ERROR.

Attributes

DBGWCR<n>_EL1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

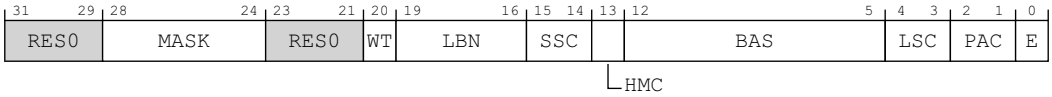

When the E field is zero, all the other fields in the register are ignored.

Bits [31:29]

Reserved, RES0.

MASK, bits [28:24]

Address mask. Only objects up to 2GB can be watched using a single mask.

`0b00000` No mask.

`0b00001` Reserved.

`0b00010` Reserved.

If programmed with a reserved value, a watchpoint must behave as if either:

- MASK has been programmed with a defined value, which might be 0 (no mask), other than for a direct read of DBGWCRn_EL1.
- The watchpoint is disabled.

Software must not rely on this property because the behavior of reserved values might change in a future revision of the architecture.

Other values mask the corresponding number of address bits, from `0b00011` masking 3 address bits (`0x00000007` mask for address) to `0b11111` masking 31 address bits (`0x7FFFFFFF` mask for address).

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [23:21]

Reserved, RES0.

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WT, bit [20]

Watchpoint type. Possible values are:

`0b0` Unlinked data address match.

`0b1` Linked data address match.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

LBN, bits [19:16]

Linked breakpoint number. For Linked data address watchpoints, this specifies the index of the Context-matching breakpoint linked to.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SSC, bits [15:14]

Security state control. Determines the Security states under which a Watchpoint debug event for watchpoint n is generated. This field must be interpreted along with the HMC and PAC fields.

For more information on the operation of the SSC, HMC, and PAC fields, see *Execution conditions for which a watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions* on page D2-4692.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

HMC, bit [13]

Higher mode control. Determines the debug perspective for deciding when a Watchpoint debug event for watchpoint n is generated. This field must be interpreted along with the SSC and PAC fields.

For more information on the operation of the SSC, HMC, and PAC fields, see *Execution conditions for which a watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions* on page D2-4692.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

BAS, bits [12:5]

Byte address select. Each bit of this field selects whether a byte from within the word or double-word addressed by DBGWVR<n>_EL1 is being watched.

BAS	Description
xxxxxxx1	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>_EL1
xxxxxx1x	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>_EL1 + 1
xxxxx1xx	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>_EL1 + 2
xxxx1xxx	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>_EL1 + 3

In cases where DBGWVR<n>_EL1 addresses a double-word:

BAS	Description, if DBGWVR<n>_EL1[2] == 0
xxx1xxxx	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>_EL1 + 4

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BAS	Description, if DBGWVR<n>_EL1[2] == 0
xx1xxxxx	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>_EL1 + 5
x1xxxxxx	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>_EL1 + 6
1xxxxxxx	Match byte at DBGWVR<n>_EL1 + 7

If DBGWVR<n>_EL1[2] == 1, only BAS[3:0] is used. Arm deprecates setting DBGWVR<n>_EL1[2] == 1.

The valid values for BAS are non-zero binary number all of whose set bits are contiguous. All other values are reserved and must not be used by software. See *Reserved DBGWCR<n>.BAS values* on page G2-8773.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

LSC, bits [4:3]

Load/store control. This field enables watchpoint matching on the type of access being made. Possible values of this field are:

`0b01` Match instructions that load from a watchpointed address.

`0b10` Match instructions that store to a watchpointed address.

`0b11` Match instructions that load from or store to a watchpointed address.

All other values are reserved, but must behave as if the watchpoint is disabled. Software must not rely on this property as the behavior of reserved values might change in a future revision of the architecture.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

PAC, bits [2:1]

Privilege of access control. Determines the Exception level or levels at which a Watchpoint debug event for watchpoint n is generated. This field must be interpreted along with the SSC and HMC fields.

For more information on the operation of the SSC, HMC, and PAC fields, see *Execution conditions for which a watchpoint generates Watchpoint exceptions* on page D2-4692.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E, bit [0]

Enable watchpoint n. Possible values are:

`0b0` Watchpoint disabled.

`0b1` Watchpoint enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the DBGWCR<n>_EL1:

Note

SoftwareLockStatus() depends on the type of access attempted and AllowExternalDebugAccess() has a new definition from Armv8.4. Refer to the Pseudocode definitions for more information.

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DBGWCR<n>_EL1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0x808` + (16 * n)	DBGWCR<n>_EL1

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalDebugAccess() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalDebugAccess() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.9 DBGWVR<n>_EL1, Debug Watchpoint Value Registers, n = 0 - 15

The DBGWVR<n>_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds a data address value for use in watchpoint matching. Forms watchpoint n together with control register DBGWCR<n>_EL1.

Configurations

External register DBGWVR<n>_EL1 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register DBGWVR<n>_EL1[63:0].

External register DBGWVR<n>_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGWVR<n>[31:0].

DBGWVR<n>_EL1 is in the Core power domain.

If watchpoint n is not implemented then accesses to this register are:

- When IsCorePowered() && !DoubleLockStatus() && !OSLockStatus() && AllowExternalDebugAccess(), RES0.
- Otherwise, a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE choice of RES0 or ERROR.

Attributes

DBGWVR<n>_EL1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

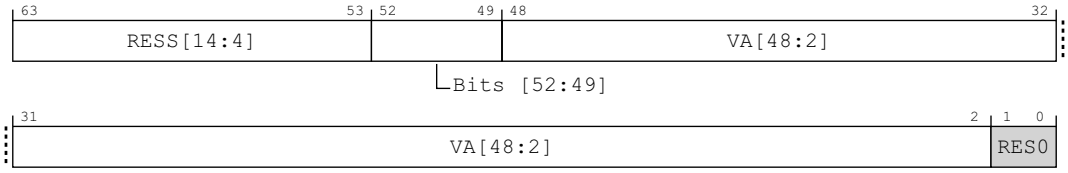

RESS[14:4], bits [63:53]

Reserved, Sign extended. Hardware and software must treat this field as RES0 if the most significant bit of VA is 0 or RES0, and as RES1 if the most significant bit of VA is 1.

Hardware always ignores the value of these bits and it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

- The bits are hardwired to a copy of the most significant bit of VA, meaning writes to these bits are ignored, and reads to the bits always return the hardwired value.
- The value in those bits can be written, and reads will return the last value written. The value held in those bits is ignored by hardware.

Bits[52:49]

When FEAT_LVA is implemented:

VA[52:49]

Extension to VA[48:2]. For more information, see VA[48:2].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

RESS[3:0]

Extension to RESS[14:4]. For more information, see RESS[14:4].

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VA[48:2], bits [48:2]

Bits[48:2] of the address value for comparison.

When FEAT_LVA is implemented, VA[52:49] forms the upper part of the address value. Otherwise, VA[52:49] are RESS.

Arm deprecates setting DBGWVR<n>_EL1[2] == 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [1:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the DBGWVR<n>_EL1:

Note

SoftwareLockStatus() depends on the type of access attempted and AllowExternalDebugAccess() has a new definition from Armv8.4. Refer to the Pseudocode definitions for more information.

DBGWVR<n>_EL1[63:0] can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance	Range
Debug	`0x800` + (16 * n)	DBGWVR<n>_EL1	63:0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalDebugAccess() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalDebugAccess() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.10 EDAA32PFR, External Debug Auxiliary Processor Feature Register

The EDAA32PFR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about implemented PE features.

Note

The register mnemonic, EDAA32PFR, is derived from previous definitions of this register that defined this register only when AArch64 was not supported.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether EDAA32PFR is implemented in the Core power domain or in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

EDAA32PFR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

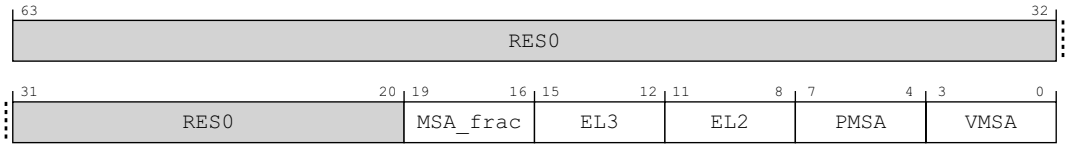

Bits [63:20]

Reserved, RES0.

MSA_frac, bits [19:16]

When EDAA32PFR.PMSA == 0b0000 and EDAA32PFR.VMSA == 0b1111:

Memory System Architecture fractional field. This holds the information on additional Memory System Architectures supported. Defined values are:

`0b0001` PMSAv8-64 supported in all translation regimes. VMSAv8-64 not supported.

`0b0010` PMSAv8-64 supported in all translation regimes. In addition to PMSAv8-64, stage 1 EL1&0 translation regime also supports VMSAv8-64.

All other values are reserved.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EL3, bits [15:12]

When EDPFR.EL3 == 0b0000:

AArch32 EL3 Exception level handling. Defined values are:

`0b0000` EL3 is not implemented or can be executed in AArch64 state.

`0b0001` EL3 can be executed in AArch32 state only.

All other values are reserved.

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Note

EDPFR.{EL1, EL0} indicate whether EL1 and EL0 can only be executed in AArch32 state.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ.

EL2, bits [11:8]

When EDPFR.EL2 == 0b0000:

AArch32 EL2 Exception level handling. Defined values are:

`0b0000` EL2 is not implemented or can be executed in AArch64 state.

`0b0001` EL2 can be executed in AArch32 state only.

All other values are reserved.

Note

EDPFR.{EL1, EL0} indicate whether EL1 and EL0 can only be executed in AArch32 state.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ.

PMSA, bits [7:4]

Indicates support for a 32-bit PMSA. Defined values are:

`0b0000` PMSA-32 not supported.

`0b0100` PMSAv8-32 supported.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

VMSA, bits [3:0]

When EDAA32PFR.PMSA != 0b0000:

Indicates support for a VMSA in addition to a 32-bit PMSA Defined values are:

`0b0000` VMSA not supported.

All other values are reserved.

When EDAA32PFR.PMSA == 0b0000:

Defined values are:

`0b0000` VMSAv8-64 supported.

`0b1111` Memory system architecture described by EDAA32PFR.MSA_frac.

All other values are reserved.

In Armv8-A, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ.

Accessing the EDAA32PFR:

EDAA32PFR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xD60`	EDAA32PFR

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This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered() and !DoubleLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are IMPDEF.

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H9.2.11 EDACR, External Debug Auxiliary Control Register

The EDACR characteristics are:

Purpose

Allows implementations to support IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED controls.

Configurations

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether EDACR is implemented in the Core power domain or in the Debug power domain.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is only implemented if DBGDEVID.AuxRegs == `0b0001`.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is implemented in the Core power domain.

If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, the power domain that this register is implemented in is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Changing this register from its reset value causes IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED behavior, including possible deviation from the architecturally-defined behavior.

If the EDACR contains any control bits that must be preserved over power down, then these bits must be accessible by the external debug interface when the OS Lock is locked, OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == 1, and when the Core is powered off.

Attributes

EDACR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- The following resets apply:
  - If the register is implemented in the Core power domain:
    - On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
    - On an External debug reset, the value of this field is unchanged.
    - On a Warm reset, the value of this field is unchanged.
  - If the register is implemented in the External debug power domain:
    - On a Cold reset, the value of this field is unchanged.
    - On an External debug reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.
    - On a Warm reset, the value of this field is unchanged.

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Accessing the EDACR:

EDACR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0x094`	EDACR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are IMPDEF.

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H9.2.12 EDCIDR0, External Debug Component Identification Register 0

The EDCIDR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify an external debug component.

For more information, see *About the Component Identification scheme* on page K2-11279.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

EDCIDR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

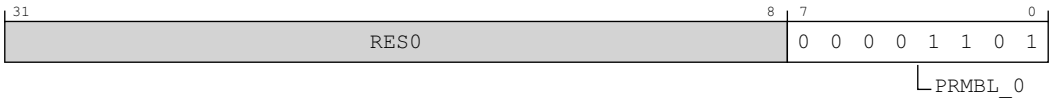

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PRMBL_0, bits [7:0]

Preamble.

Reads as `0x0D`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the EDCIDR0:

EDCIDR0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xFF0`	EDCIDR0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.13 EDCIDR1, External Debug Component Identification Register 1

The EDCIDR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify an external debug component.

For more information, see *About the Component Identification scheme* on page K2-11279.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

EDCIDR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

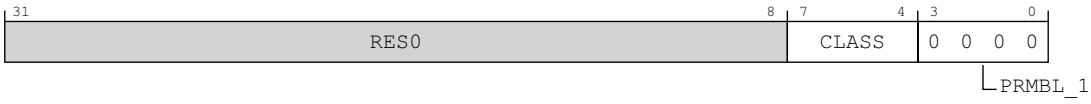

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

CLASS, bits [7:4]

Component class.

`0b1001` CoreSight component.

Other values are defined by the CoreSight Architecture.

This field reads as `0x9`.

PRMBL_1, bits [3:0]

Preamble.

Reads as `0b0000`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the EDCIDR1:

EDCIDR1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xFF4`	EDCIDR1

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.14 EDCIDR2, External Debug Component Identification Register 2

The EDCIDR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify an external debug component.

For more information, see *About the Component Identification scheme* on page K2-11279.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

EDCIDR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

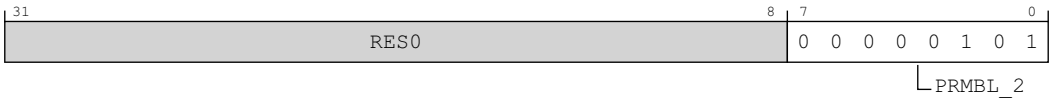

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PRMBL_2, bits [7:0]

Preamble.

Reads as `0x05`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the EDCIDR2:

EDCIDR2 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xFF8`	EDCIDR2

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.15 EDCIDR3, External Debug Component Identification Register 3

The EDCIDR3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify an external debug component.

For more information, see *About the Component Identification scheme* on page K2-11279.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

EDCIDR3 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

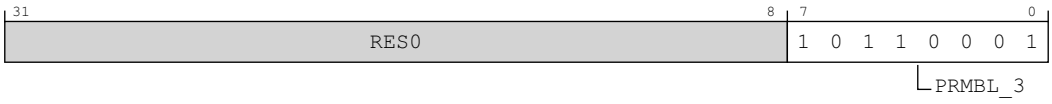

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PRMBL_3, bits [7:0]

Preamble.

Reads as `0xB1`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the EDCIDR3:

EDCIDR3 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xFFC`	EDCIDR3

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.16 EDCIDSR, External Debug Context ID Sample Register

The EDCIDSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Contains the sampled value of the Context ID, captured on reading EDPCSR[31:0].

Configurations

EDCIDSR is in the Core power domain.

This register is present only when FEAT_PCSRv8 is implemented and FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is not implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to EDCIDSR are RES0.

Implemented only if the OPTIONAL PC Sample-based Profiling Extension is implemented in the external debug registers space.

Note

FEAT_PCSRv8p2 implements the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension in the Performance Monitors registers space.

Attributes

EDCIDSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
CONTEXTIDR

CONTEXTIDR, bits [31:0]

Context ID. The value of CONTEXTIDR that is associated with the most recent EDPCSR sample. When the most recent EDPCSR sample is generated:

- If EL1 is using AArch64, then the Context ID is sampled from CONTEXTIDR_EL1.
- If EL1 is using AArch32, then the Context ID is sampled from CONTEXTIDR.
- If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32, then CONTEXTIDR is a banked register, and EDCIDSR samples the current banked copy of CONTEXTIDR for the Security state that is associated with the most recent EDPCSR sample.

Because the value written to EDCIDSR is an indirect read of CONTEXTIDR, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether EDCIDSR is set to the original or new value if EDPCSR samples:

- An instruction that writes to CONTEXTIDR.
- The next Context synchronization event.
- Any instruction executed between these two instructions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the EDCIDSR:

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED extensions to external debug might make the value of this register UNKNOWN, see *Permitted behavior that might make the PC Sample-based profiling registers UNKNOWN* on page H7-10030.

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EDCIDSR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0x0A4`	EDCIDSR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus() and !OSLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.17 EDDEVAFF0, External Debug Device Affinity register 0

The EDDEVAFF0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Copy of the low half of the PE MPIDR_EL1 register that allows a debugger to determine which PE in a multiprocessor system the external debug component relates to.

Configurations

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

EDDEVAFF0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
MPIDR_EL1lo	

MPIDR_EL1lo, bits [31:0]

MPIDR_EL1 low half. Read-only copy of the low half of MPIDR_EL1, as seen from the highest implemented Exception level.

Accessing the EDDEVAFF0:

EDDEVAFF0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xFA8`	EDDEVAFF0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.18 EDDEVAFF1, External Debug Device Affinity register 1

The EDDEVAFF1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Copy of the high half of the PE MPIDR_EL1 register that allows a debugger to determine which PE in a multiprocessor system the external debug component relates to.

Configurations

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

EDDEVAFF1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
MPIDR_EL1hi

MPIDR_EL1hi, bits [31:0]

MPIDR_EL1 high half. Read-only copy of the high half of MPIDR_EL1, as seen from the highest implemented Exception level.

Accessing the EDDEVAFF1:

EDDEVAFF1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xFAC`	EDDEVAFF1

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.19 EDDEVARCH, External Debug Device Architecture register

The EDDEVARCH characteristics are:

Purpose

Identifies the programmers' model architecture of the external debug component.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain.

If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

EDDEVARCH is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

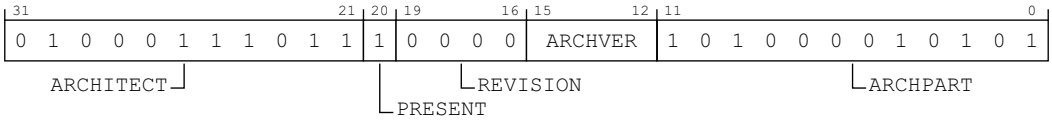

ARCHITECT, bits [31:21]

Defines the architecture of the component. For debug, this is Arm Limited.

Bits [31:28] are the JEP106 continuation code, `0x4`.

Bits [27:21] are the JEP106 ID code, `0x3B`.

Reads as `0b01000111011`.

Access to this field is RO.

PRESENT, bit [20]

Indicates that the DEVARCH is present.

Reads as `0b1`.

Access to this field is RO.

REVISION, bits [19:16]

Defines the architecture revision. For architectures defined by Arm this is the minor revision.

For debug, the revision defined by Armv8 is `0x0`.

All other values are reserved.

Reads as `0b0000`.

Access to this field is RO.

ARCHVER, bits [15:12]

Architecture Version. Defines the architecture version of the component. Defined values are:

`0b0110` Armv8 debug architecture.

`0b0111` Armv8 debug architecture with Virtualization Host Extensions.

`0b1000` Armv8.2 debug architecture, FEAT_Debugv8p2.

`0b1001` Armv8.4 debug architecture, FEAT_Debugv8p4.

`0b1010` Armv8.8 debug architecture, FEAT_Debugv8p8.

EDDEVARCH.ARCHVER and EDDEVARCH.ARCHPART are also defined as a single field, EDDEVARCH.ARCHID, so that EDDEVARCH.ARCHVER is EDDEVARCH.ARCHID[15:12].

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FEAT_VHE adds the functionality identified by the value `0b0111`.

FEAT_Debugv8p2 adds the functionality identified by the value `0b1000`.

FEAT_Debugv8p4 adds the functionality identified by the value `0b1001`.

FEAT_Debugv8p8 adds the functionality identified by the value `0b1010`.

From Armv8.1, when FEAT_VHE is implemented the value `0b0110` is not permitted.

From Armv8.2, the values `0b0110` and `0b0111` are not permitted.

From Armv8.4, the value `0b1000` is not permitted.

From Armv8.8, the value `0b1001` is not permitted.

ARCHPART, bits [11:0]

Architecture Part. Defines the architecture of the component.

`0xA15` Armv8-A debug architecture.

EDDEVARCH.ARCHVER and EDDEVARCH.ARCHPART are also defined as a single field, EDDEVARCH.ARCHID, so that EDDEVARCH.ARCHPART is EDDEVARCH.ARCHID[11:0].

Armv8-A debug architecture.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the EDDEVARCH:

EDDEVARCH can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xFBC`	EDDEVARCH

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.20 EDDEVID, External Debug Device ID register 0

The EDDEVID characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides extra information for external debuggers about features of the debug implementation.

Configurations

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain.

If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

EDDEVID is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

Bits [31:28]

Reserved, RES0.

AuxRegs, bits [27:24]

Indicates support for Auxiliary registers. Defined values are:

`0b0000` None supported.

`0b0001` Support for External Debug Auxiliary Control Register, EDACR.

All other values are reserved.

Bits [23:8]

Reserved, RES0.

DebugPower, bits [7:4]

Indicates support for the FEAT_DoPD feature. Defined values are:

`0b0000` FEAT_DoPD not implemented. Registers in the external debug interface register map are implemented in a mix of the Debug and Core power domains.

`0b0001` FEAT_DoPD implemented. All registers in the external debug interface register map are implemented in the Core power domain.

FEAT_DoPD implements the functionality added by the value `0b0001`.

All other values are reserved.

PCSample, bits [3:0]

Indicates the level of PC Sample-based Profiling support using external debug registers. Defined values are:

`0b0000` PC Sample-based Profiling Extension is not implemented in the external debug registers space.

`0b0010` Only EDPCSR and EDCIDSR are implemented. This option is only permitted if EL3 and EL2 are not implemented.

`0b0011` EDPCSR, EDCIDSR, and EDVIDSR are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

When FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

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Note

FEAT_PCSRv8p2 implements the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension in the Performance Monitors register space, as indicated by the value of PMDEVID.PCSample.

Accessing the EDDEVID:

EDDEVID can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xFC8`	EDDEVID

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.21 EDDEVID1, External Debug Device ID register 1

The EDDEVID1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides extra information for external debuggers about features of the debug implementation.

Configurations

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain.

If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

EDDEVID1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

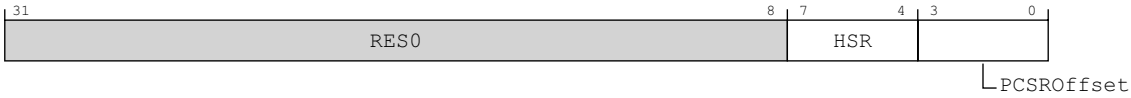

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

HSR, bits [7:4]

Indicates support for the External Debug Halt Status Register (EDHSR). Defined values are:

`0b0000` EDHSR is not implemented. The PE follows behaviors consistent with the EDHSR fields having a zero value.

`0b0001` EDHSR is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

If FEAT_SME is implemented, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

If FEAT_SME is not implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

PCSROffset, bits [3:0]

Indicates the offset applied to PC samples returned by reads of EDPCSR. Permitted values of this field in Armv8 are:

`0b0000` EDPCSR not implemented.

`0b0010` EDPCSR implemented, and samples have no offset applied and do not sample the instruction set state in AArch32 state.

When FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

Note

FEAT_PCSRv8p2 implements the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension in the Performance Monitors register space, as indicated by the value of PMDEVID.PCSample.

Accessing the EDDEVID1:

EDDEVID1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xFC4`	EDDEVID1

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This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.22 EDDEVID2, External Debug Device ID register 2

The EDDEVID2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Reserved for future descriptions of features of the debug implementation.

Configurations

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

EDDEVID2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
RES0	

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the EDDEVID2:

EDDEVID2 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xFC0`	EDDEVID2

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.23 EDDEVTYPE, External Debug Device Type register

The EDDEVTYPE characteristics are:

Purpose

Indicates to a debugger that this component is part of a PEs debug logic.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

EDDEVTYPE is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

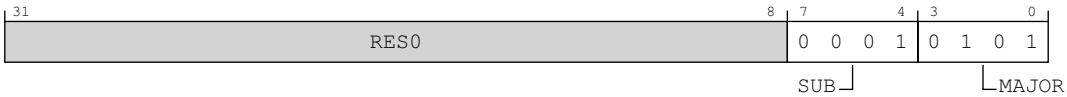

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

SUB, bits [7:4]

Subtype. Indicates this is a component within a PE.

Reads as `0b0001`.

Access to this field is RO.

MAJOR, bits [3:0]

Major type. Indicates this is a debug logic component.

Reads as `0b0101`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the EDDEVTYPE:

EDDEVTYPE can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xFCC`	EDDEVTYPE

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.24 EDDFR, External Debug Feature Register

The EDDFR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides top level information about the debug system.

Note

Debuggers must use EDDEVARCH to determine the Debug architecture version.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether EDDFR is implemented in the Core power domain or in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

EDDFR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

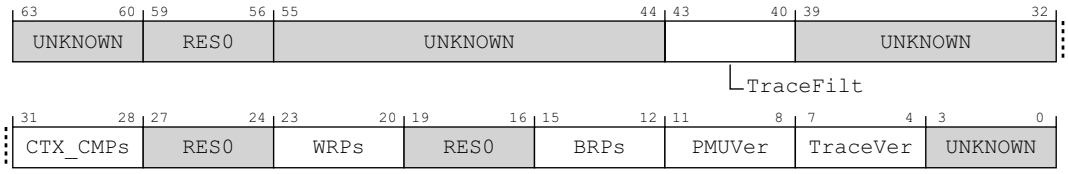

Bits [63:60]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Bits [59:56]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [55:44]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

TraceFilt, bits [43:40]

Armv8.4 Self-hosted Trace Extension version. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Armv8.4 Self-hosted Trace Extension is not implemented.

`0b0001` Armv8.4 Self-hosted Trace Extension is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_TRF implements the functionality added by `0b0001`.

From Armv8.4, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

Bits [39:32]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

CTX_CMPs, bits [31:28]

Number of breakpoints that are context-aware, minus 1. These are the highest numbered breakpoints.

In an Armv8-A implementation that supports AArch64, this field returns the value of ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.CTX_CMPs.

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This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Bits [27:24]

Reserved, RES0.

WRPs, bits [23:20]

Number of watchpoints, minus 1. The value of `0b0000` is reserved.

In an Armv8-A implementation that supports AArch64, this field returns the value of ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.WRPs.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Bits [19:16]

Reserved, RES0.

BRPs, bits [15:12]

Number of breakpoints, minus 1. The value of `0b0000` is reserved.

In an Armv8-A implementation that supports AArch64, this field returns the value of ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.BRPs.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

PMUVer, bits [11:8]

Performance Monitors Extension version.

This field does not follow the standard ID scheme, but uses the alternative ID scheme described in *Alternative ID scheme used for the Performance Monitors Extension version* on page D13-5241

Defined values are:

`0b0000` Performance Monitors Extension not implemented.

`0b0001` Performance Monitors Extension, PMUv3 implemented.

`0b0100` PMUv3 for Armv8.1. As `0b0001`, and adds support for:

- Extended 16-bit PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.evtCount field.
- If EL2 is implemented, the MDCR_EL2.HPMD control.

`0b0101` PMUv3 for Armv8.4. As `0b0100`, and adds support for the PMMIR_EL1 register.

`0b0110` PMUv3 for Armv8.5. As `0b0101`, and adds support for:

- 64-bit event counters.
- If EL2 is implemented, the MDCR_EL2.HCCD control.
- If EL3 is implemented, the MDCR_EL3.SCCD control.

`0b0111` PMUv3 for Armv8.7. As `0b0110`, and adds support for:

- The PMCR_EL0.FZO and, if EL2 is implemented, MDCR_EL2.HPMFZO controls.
- If EL3 is implemented, the MDCR_EL3.{MPMX,MCCD} controls.

`0b1000` PMUv3 for Armv8.8. As `0b0111`, and:

- Extends the Common event number space to include `0x0040` to `0x00BF` and `0x4040` to `0x40BF`.
- Removes the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors if a reserved or unimplemented PMU event number is selected.

`0b1111` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED form of performance monitors supported, PMUv3 not supported. Arm does not recommend this value for new implementations.

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All other values are reserved.

FEAT_PMUv3 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_PMUv3p1 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0100`.

FEAT_PMUv3p4 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0101`.

FEAT_PMUv3p5 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0110`.

FEAT_PMUv3p7 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0111`.

FEAT_PMUv3p8 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b1000`.

From Armv8.1, if FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the value `0b0001` is not permitted.

From Armv8.4, if FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the value `0b0100` is not permitted.

From Armv8.5, if FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the value `0b0101` is not permitted.

From Armv8.7, if FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the value `0b0110` is not permitted.

From Armv8.8, if FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the value `0b0111` is not permitted.

TraceVer, bits [7:4]

Trace support. Indicates whether System register interface to a PE trace unit is implemented. Defined values are:

`0b0000` PE trace unit System registers not implemented.

`0b0001` PE trace unit System registers implemented.

All other values are reserved.

A value of `0b0000` only indicates that no System register interface to a PE trace unit is implemented. A PE trace unit might nevertheless be implemented without a System register interface.

In an Armv8-A implementation that supports AArch64, this field returns the value of ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.TraceVer.

Bits [3:0]

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Accessing the EDDFR:

EDDFR[31:0] can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance	Range
Debug	`0xD28`	EDDFR	31:0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered() and !DoubleLockStatus() accesses to EDDFR[31:0] are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to EDDFR[31:0] are IMPDEF.

EDDFR[63:32] can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance	Range
Debug	`0xD2C`	EDDFR	63:32

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered() and !DoubleLockStatus() accesses to EDDFR[63:32] are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to EDDFR[63:32] are IMPDEF.

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H9.2.25 EDECCR, External Debug Exception Catch Control Register

The EDECCR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls Exception Catch debug events. For more information, see *Exception Catch debug event* on page H3-9963.

Configurations

External register EDECCR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register OSECCR_EL1[31:0].

External register EDECCR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register DBGOSECCR[31:0].

EDECCR is in the Core power domain.

Attributes

EDECCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

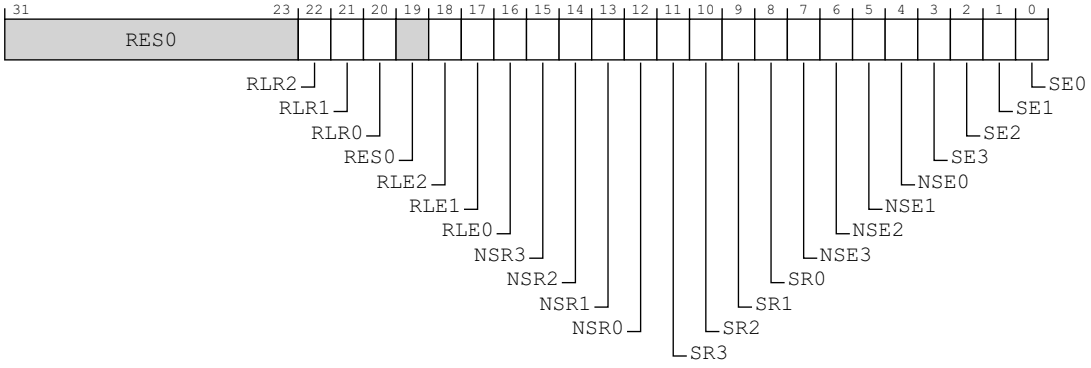

Bits [31:23]

Reserved, RES0.

RLR2, bit [22]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Controls exception catch on exception return to Realm EL2 in conjunction with EDECCR.RLE2.

`0b0` If EDECCR.RLE2 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are disabled for Realm EL2.

If EDECCR.RLE2 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry and exception return to Realm EL2.

`0b1` If EDECCR.RLE2 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception returns to Realm EL2.

If EDECCR.RLE2 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry to Realm EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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RLR1, bit [21]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Controls exception catch on exception return to Realm EL1 in conjunction with EDECCR.RLE1.

`0b0` If EDECCR.RLE1 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are disabled for Realm EL1.

If EDECCR.RLE1 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry and exception return to Realm EL1.

`0b1` If EDECCR.RLE1 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception returns to Realm EL1.

If EDECCR.RLE1 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry to Realm EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

RLR0, bit [20]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Controls exception catch on exception return to Realm EL0.

`0b0` Exception Catch debug events are disabled for Realm EL0.

`0b1` Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception returns to Realm EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [19]

Reserved, RES0.

RLE2, bit [18]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Controls exception catch on exception entry to Realm EL2. Also controls exception catch on exception return to Realm EL2 in conjunction with EDECCR.RLR2.

`0b0` If EDECCR.RLR2 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are disabled for Realm EL2.

If EDECCR.RLR2 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception returns to Realm EL2.

`0b1` If EDECCR.RLR2 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry and exception return to Realm EL2.

If EDECCR.RLR2 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry to Realm EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

RLE1, bit [17]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Controls exception catch on exception entry to Realm EL1. Also controls exception catch on exception return to Realm EL1 in conjunction with EDECCR.RLR1.

`0b0` If EDECCR.RLR1 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are disabled for Realm EL1.

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If EDECCR.RLR1 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception returns to Realm EL1.

`0b1` If EDECCR.RLR1 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry and exception return to Realm EL1.

If EDECCR.RLR1 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry to Realm EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

RLE0, bit [16]

Access to this field is RES0.

NSR3, bit [15]

Access to this field is RES0.

NSR2, bit [14]

When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented and Non-secure EL2 is implemented:

Controls exception catch on exception return to Non-secure EL2 in conjunction with EDECCR.NSE2.

`0b0` If EDECCR.NSE2 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are disabled for Non-secure EL2.

If EDECCR.NSE2 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry, reset entry, and exception return to Non-secure EL2.

`0b1` If EDECCR.NSE2 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception returns to Non-secure EL2.

If EDECCR.NSE2 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry and reset entry to Non-secure EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NSR1, bit [13]

When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented and Non-secure EL1 is implemented:

Controls exception catch on exception return to Non-secure EL1 in conjunction with EDECCR.NSE1.

`0b0` If EDECCR.NSE1 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are disabled for Non-secure EL1.

If EDECCR.NSE1 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry, reset entry, and exception return to Non-secure EL1.

`0b1` If EDECCR.NSE1 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception returns to Non-secure EL1.

If EDECCR.NSE1 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry and reset entry to Non-secure EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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NSR0, bit [12]

When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented and Non-secure EL0 is implemented:

Controls exception catch on exception return to Non-secure EL0.

`0b0` Exception Catch debug events are disabled for Non-secure EL0.

`0b1` Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception returns to Non-secure EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SR3, bit [11]

When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented and EL3 is implemented:

Controls exception catch on exception return to EL3 in conjunction with EDECCR.SE3.

`0b0` If EDECCR.SE3 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are disabled for EL3.
If EDECCR.SE3 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry, reset entry, and exception return to EL3.

`0b1` If EDECCR.SE3 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception returns to EL3.
If EDECCR.SE3 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry and reset entry to EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SR2, bit [10]

When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented and FEAT_SEL2 is implemented:

Controls exception catch on exception return to Secure EL2 in conjunction with EDECCR.SE2.

`0b0` If EDECCR.SE2 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are disabled for Secure EL2.
If EDECCR.SE2 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry, reset entry, and exception return to Secure EL2.

`0b1` If EDECCR.SE2 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception returns to Secure EL2.
If EDECCR.SE2 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry and reset entry to Secure EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SR1, bit [9]

When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented and Secure EL1 is implemented:

Controls exception catch on exception return to Secure EL1 in conjunction with EDECCR.SE1.

`0b0` If EDECCR.SE1 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are disabled for Secure EL1.
If EDECCR.SE1 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry, reset entry, and exception return to Secure EL1.

`0b1` If EDECCR.SE1 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception returns to Secure EL1.

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If EDECCR.SE1 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry and reset entry to Secure EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SR0, bit [8]

When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented and Secure EL0 is implemented:

Controls exception catch on exception return to Secure EL0.

`0b0` Exception Catch debug events are disabled for Secure EL0.

`0b1` Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception returns to Secure EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NSE3, bit [7]

Access to this field is RES0.

NSE2, bit [6]

When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented and Non-secure EL2 is implemented:

Controls exception catch on exception entry to Non-secure EL2. Also controls exception catch on exception return to Non-secure EL2 in conjunction with EDECCR.NSR2.

`0b0` If EDECCR.NSR2 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are disabled for Non-secure EL2.

If EDECCR.NSR2 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception returns to Non-secure EL2.

`0b1` If EDECCR.NSR2 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry, reset entry, and exception return to Non-secure EL2.

If EDECCR.NSR2 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry and reset entry to Non-secure EL2.

Note

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a reset entry to an Exception level will generate an Exception Catch debug event.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

When Non-secure EL2 is implemented:

Coarse-grained exception catch for Non-secure EL2. Controls Exception Catch debug events for Non-secure EL2.

`0b0` Exception Catch debug events are disabled for Non-secure EL2.

`0b1` Exception Catch debug events are enabled for Non-secure EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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NSE1, bit [5]

When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented and Non-secure EL1 is implemented:

Controls exception catch on exception entry to Non-secure EL1. Also controls exception catch on exception return to Non-secure EL1 in conjunction with EDECCR.NSR1.

`0b0` If EDECCR.NSR1 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are disabled for Non-secure EL1.

If EDECCR.NSR1 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception returns to Non-secure EL1.

`0b1` If EDECCR.NSR1 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry, reset entry, and exception return to Non-secure EL1.

If EDECCR.NSR1 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry and reset entry to Non-secure EL1.

Note

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a reset entry to an Exception level will generate an Exception Catch debug event.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

When Non-secure EL1 is implemented:

Coarse-grained exception catch for Non-secure EL1. Controls Exception Catch debug events for Non-secure EL1.

`0b0` Exception Catch debug events are disabled for Non-secure EL1.

`0b1` Exception Catch debug events are enabled for Non-secure EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NSE0, bit [4]

Access to this field is RES0.

SE3, bit [3]

When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented and EL3 is implemented:

Controls exception catch on exception entry to EL3. Also controls exception catch on exception return to EL3 in conjunction with EDECCR.SR3.

`0b0` If EDECCR.SR3 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are disabled for EL3.

If EDECCR.SR3 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception returns to EL3.

`0b1` If EDECCR.SR3 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry, reset entry, and exception return to EL3.

If EDECCR.SR3 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry and reset entry to EL3.

Note

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a reset entry to an Exception level will generate an Exception Catch debug event.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

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When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented and EL3 is implemented:

Coarse-grained exception catch for EL3. Controls Exception Catch debug events for EL3.

`0b0` Exception Catch debug events are disabled for EL3.

`0b1` Exception Catch debug events are enabled for EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SE2, bit [2]

When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented and FEAT_SEL2 is implemented:

Controls exception catch on exception entry to Secure EL2. Also controls exception catch on exception return to Secure EL2 in conjunction with EDECCR.SR2.

`0b0` If EDECCR.SR2 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are disabled for Secure EL2.

If EDECCR.SR2 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception returns to Secure EL2.

`0b1` If EDECCR.SR2 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry, reset entry, and exception return to Secure EL2.

If EDECCR.SR2 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry and reset entry to Secure EL2.

Note

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a reset entry to an Exception level will generate an Exception Catch debug event.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SE1, bit [1]

When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented and Secure EL1 is implemented:

Controls exception catch on exception entry to Secure EL1. Also controls exception catch on exception return to Secure EL1 in conjunction with EDECCR.SR1.

`0b0` If EDECCR.SR1 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are disabled for Secure EL1.

If EDECCR.SR1 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception returns to Secure EL1.

`0b1` If EDECCR.SR1 is 0, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry, reset entry, and exception return to Secure EL1.

If EDECCR.SR1 is 1, then Exception Catch debug events are enabled for exception entry and reset entry to Secure EL1.

Note

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether a reset entry to an Exception level will generate an Exception Catch debug event.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

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When Secure EL1 is implemented:

Coarse-grained exception catch for Secure EL1. Controls Exception Catch debug events for Secure EL1.

`0b0` Exception Catch debug events are disabled for Secure EL1.

`0b1` Exception Catch debug events are enabled for Secure EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SE0, bit [0]

Access to this field is RES0.

Accessing the EDECCR:

EDECCR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0x098`	EDECCR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.26 EDECR, External Debug Execution Control Register

The EDECR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls Halting debug events.

Configurations

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain.

If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

EDECR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

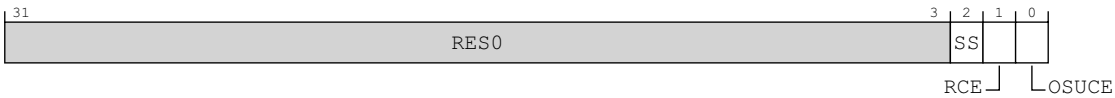

Bits [31:3]

Reserved, RES0.

SS, bit [2]

Halting step enable. Possible values of this field are:

`0b0` Halting step debug event disabled.

`0b1` Halting step debug event enabled.

If the value of EDECR.SS is changed when the PE is in Non-debug state, behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE as described in *Changing the value of EDECR.SS when not in Debug state* on page H3-9959.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_DoPD is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to `0`.
- On an External debug reset, when FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, On a External debug reset,this field resets to `0`.

RCE, bit [1]

When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented:

Reset Catch Enable.

`0b0` Reset Catch debug event disabled.

`0b1` Reset Catch debug event enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an External debug reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

OSUCE, bit [0]

When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented:

OS Unlock Catch Enable.

`0b0` OS Unlock Catch debug event disabled.

`0b1` OS Unlock Catch debug event enabled.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an External debug reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the EDECR:

EDECR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0x024`	EDECR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When (FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered()) and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When (FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered()) and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.27 EDESR, External Debug Event Status Register

The EDESR characteristics are:

Purpose

Indicates the status of internally pending Halting debug events.

Configurations

EDESR is in the Core power domain.

Attributes

EDESR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

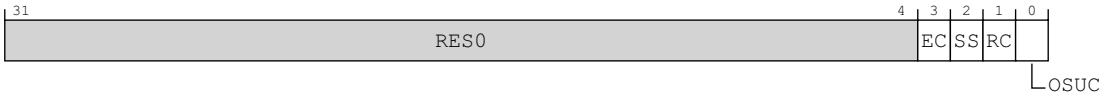

Bits [31:4]

Reserved, RES0.

EC, bit [3]

When FEAT_Debugv8p8 is implemented:

Exception Catch debug event pending.

`0b0` Exception Catch debug event is not pending.

`0b1` Exception Catch debug event is pending.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Access to this field is W1C.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SS, bit [2]

When FEAT_DoPD is implemented:

Halting step debug event pending. Possible values of this field are:

`0b0` Reading this means that a Halting step debug event is not pending. Writing this means no action.

`0b1` Reading this means that a Halting step debug event is pending. Writing this clears the pending Halting step debug event.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Halting step debug event pending. Possible values of this field are:

`0b0` Reading this means that a Halting step debug event is not pending. Writing this means no action.

`0b1` Reading this means that a Halting step debug event is pending. Writing this clears the pending Halting step debug event.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to the value in EDECR.SS.

RC, bit [1]

Reset Catch debug event pending. Possible values of this field are:

`0b0` Reading this means that a Reset Catch debug event is not pending. Writing this means no action.

`0b1` Reading this means that a Reset Catch debug event is pending. Writing this clears the pending Reset Catch debug event.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset:
  - When FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this field resets to the value in CTIDEVCTL.RCE.
  - When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this field resets to the value in EDECR.RCE.

OSUC, bit [0]

OS Unlock Catch debug event pending. Possible values of this field are:

`0b0` Reading this means that an OS Unlock Catch debug event is not pending. Writing this means no action.

`0b1` Reading this means that an OS Unlock Catch debug event is pending. Writing this clears the pending OS Unlock Catch debug event.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing the EDESR:

If a request to clear a pending Halting debug event is received at or about the time when halting becomes allowed, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the event is taken.

If Core power is removed while a Halting debug event is pending, it is lost. However, it might become pending again when the Core is powered back on and Cold reset.

EDESR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0x020`	EDESR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.28 EDITCTRL, External Debug Integration mode Control register

The EDITCTRL characteristics are:

Purpose

Enables the external debug to switch from its default mode into integration mode, where test software can control directly the inputs and outputs of the PE, for integration testing or topology detection.

Configurations

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether EDITCTRL is implemented in the Core power domain or in the Debug power domain.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

Attributes

EDITCTRL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

Bits [31:1]

Reserved, RES0.

IME, bit [0]

Integration mode enable. When IME == 1, the device reverts to an integration mode to enable integration testing or topology detection. The integration mode behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b0` Normal operation.

`0b1` Integration mode enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- The following resets apply:
  - Whichever power domain the register is implemented in, this field resets to 0.
  - Otherwise, the value of this field is unchanged.

Accessing the EDITCTRL:

EDITCTRL can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xF00`	EDITCTRL

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.

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- Otherwise accesses to this register are IMPDEF.

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H9.2.29 EDITR, External Debug Instruction Transfer Register

The EDITR characteristics are:

Purpose

Used in Debug state for passing instructions to the PE for execution.

Configurations

EDITR is in the Core power domain.

Attributes

EDITR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When AArch32 is supported and in AArch32 state:

31 … 16	15 … 0
hw2	hw1

hw2, bits [31:16]

Second halfword of the T32 instruction to be executed on the PE. When EDITR contains a 16-bit T32 instruction, this field is ignored. For more information, see *Behavior in Debug state* on page H2-9918.

Note

The hw2 field is displayed on the left. This is not the usual convention for display of T32 instruction halfwords.

hw1, bits [15:0]

First halfword of the T32 instruction to be executed on the PE.

Note

The hw1 field is displayed on the right. This is not the usual convention for display of T32 instruction halfwords.

When AArch64 is supported and in AArch64 state:

31 … 0
A64 instruction to be executed on the PE

Bits [31:0]

A64 instruction to be executed on the PE.

Accessing the EDITR:

If EDSCR.ITE == 0 when the PE exits Debug state on receiving a Restart request trigger event, the behavior of any instruction issued through the ITR in Normal access mode that has not completed execution is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and must do one of the following:

- It must complete execution in Debug state before the PE executes the restart sequence.

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- It must complete execution in Non-debug state before the PE executes the restart sequence.
- It must be abandoned. This means that the instruction does not execute. Any registers or memory accessed by the instruction are left in an UNKNOWN state.

EDITR ignores writes if the PE is in Non-debug state.

EDITR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0x084`	EDITR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are WI.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are WO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.30 EDLAR, External Debug Lock Access Register

The EDLAR characteristics are:

Purpose

Allows or disallows access to the external debug registers through a memory-mapped interface.

The optional Software Lock provides a lock to prevent memory-mapped writes to the debug registers. Use of this lock mechanism reduces the risk of accidental damage to the contents of the debug registers. It does not, and cannot, prevent all accidental or malicious damage.

Configurations

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, Software Lock is not implemented by the architecturally-defined debug components of the PE in the Core power domain.

If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

Software uses EDLAR to set or clear the lock, and EDLSR to check the current status of the lock.

Attributes

EDLAR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When Software Lock is implemented:

31	0
KEY	

KEY, bits [31:0]

Lock Access control. Writing the key value `0xC5ACCE55` to this field unlocks the lock, enabling write accesses to this component's registers through a memory-mapped interface.

Writing any other value to this register locks the lock, disabling write accesses to this component's registers through a memory mapped interface.

Otherwise:

31	0
RES0	

Otherwise

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the EDLAR:

EDLAR can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xFB0`	EDLAR

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This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are WO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.31 EDLSR, External Debug Lock Status Register

The EDLSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Indicates the current status of the software lock for external debug registers.

The optional Software Lock provides a lock to prevent memory-mapped writes to the debug registers. Use of this lock mechanism reduces the risk of accidental damage to the contents of the debug registers. It does not, and cannot, prevent all accidental or malicious damage.

Configurations

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, Software Lock is not implemented by the architecturally-defined debug components of the PE in the Core power domain.

If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

Software uses EDLAR to set or clear the lock, and EDLSR to check the current status of the lock.

Attributes

EDLSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

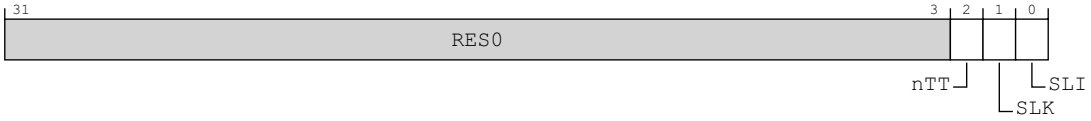

Bits [31:3]

Reserved, RES0.

nTT, bit [2]

Not thirty-two bit access required. RAZ.

SLK, bit [1]

When Software Lock is implemented:

Software Lock status for this component. For an access to LSR that is not a memory-mapped access, or when Software Lock is not implemented, this field is RES0.

For memory-mapped accesses when Software Lock is implemented, possible values of this field are:

`0b0` Lock clear. Writes are permitted to this component's registers.

`0b1` Lock set. Writes to this component's registers are ignored, and reads have no side effects.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, when FEAT_DoPD is implemented, On a Cold reset,this field resets to 1.
- On an External debug reset, when FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, On a External debug reset,this field resets to 1.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ.

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SLI, bit [0]

Software Lock implemented. For an access to LSR that is not a memory-mapped access, this field is RAZ. For memory-mapped accesses, the value of this field is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Software Lock not implemented or not memory-mapped access.

`0b1` Software Lock implemented and memory-mapped access.

Accessing the EDLSR:

EDLSR can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xFB4`	EDLSR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.32 EDPCSR, External Debug Program Counter Sample Register

The EDPCSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds a sampled instruction address value.

Configurations

EDPCSR is in the Core power domain.

This register is present only when FEAT_PCSRv8 is implemented and FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is not implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to EDPCSR are RES0.

EDPCSR[63:32] and EDPCSR[31:0] are accessed at 32-bit memory mapped addresses that are not contiguous.

If FEAT_VHE is implemented, the format of this register differs depending on the value of EDSCR.SC2.

Implemented only if the OPTIONAL PC Sample-based Profiling Extension is implemented in the external debug registers space.

Note

FEAT_PCSRv8p2 implements the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension in the Performance Monitors registers space.

Attributes

EDPCSR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When FEAT_VHE is not implemented or EDSCR.SC2 == 0:

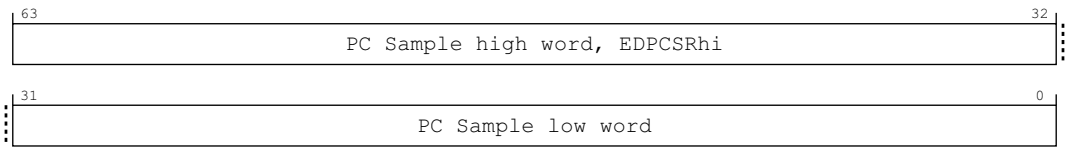

Bits [63:32]

PC Sample high word, EDPCSRhi. If EDVIDSR.HV == 0 then this field is RAZ, otherwise bits [63:32] of the sampled instruction address value. The translation regime that EDPCSR samples can be determined from EDVIDSR.{NS,E2,E3}.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [31:0]

PC Sample low word. EDPCSRlo, bits[31:0] of the sampled instruction address value.

EDPCSRlo reads as `0xFFFFFFFF` when any of the following are true:

- The PE is in Debug state.
- PC Sample-based profiling is prohibited.

If a branch instruction has retired since the PE left reset state, then the first read of EDPCSR[31:0] is permitted but not required to return `0xFFFFFFFF`.

EDPCSRlo reads as an UNKNOWN value when any of the following are true:

- The PE is in reset state.

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- No branch instruction has retired since the PE left reset state, Debug state, or a state where PC Sample-based Profiling is prohibited.
- No branch instruction has retired since the last read of EDPCSR[31:0].

For the cases where a read of EDPCSR[31:0] returns `0xFFFFFFFF` or an UNKNOWN value, the read has the side-effect of setting EDPCSRhi, EDCIDSR, and EDVIDSR to UNKNOWN values.

Otherwise, a read of EDPCSR[31:0] returns bits [31:0] of the sampled instruction address value and has the side-effect of indirectly writing to EDPCSRhi, EDCIDSR, and EDVIDSR. The translation regime that EDPCSR samples can be determined from EDVIDSR.{NS,E2,E3}.

For a read of EDPCSR[31:0] from the memory-mapped interface, if EDLSR.SLK == 1, meaning the OPTIONAL Software Lock is locked, then the side-effect of the access does not occur and EDPCSRhi, EDCIDSR, and EDVIDSR are unchanged.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_VHE is implemented and EDSCR.SC2 == 1:

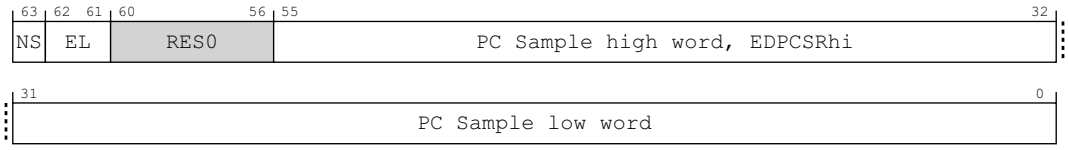

NS, bit [63]

Non-secure state sample. Indicates the Security state that is associated with the most recent EDPCSR sample or, when it is read as a single atomic 64-bit read, the current EDPCSR sample. The translation regime that EDPCSR samples can be determined from EDPCSR.{NS,EL}.

If EL3 is not implemented, this bit indicates the Effective value of SCR.NS.

`0b0` Sample is from Secure state.

`0b1` Sample is from Non-secure state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EL, bits [62:61]

Exception level status sample. Indicates the Exception level that is associated with the most recent EDPCSR sample or, when it is read as a single atomic 64-bit read, the current EDPCSR sample. The translation regime that EDPCSR samples can be determined from EDPCSR.{NS,EL}.

`0b00` Sample is from EL0.

`0b01` Sample is from EL1.

`0b10` Sample is from EL2.

`0b11` Sample is from EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [60:56]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [55:32]

PC Sample high word, EDPCSRhi. Bits [55:32] of the sampled instruction address value. The translation regime that EDPCSR samples can be determined from EDPCSR.{NS,EL}.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [31:0]

PC Sample low word. EDPCSRlo, bits[31:0] of the sampled instruction address value.

EDPCSRlo reads as `0xFFFFFFFF` when any of the following are true:

- The PE is in Debug state.
- PC Sample-based profiling is prohibited.

If a branch instruction has retired since the PE left reset state, then the first read of EDPCSR[31:0] is permitted but not required to return `0xFFFFFFFF`.

EDPCSRlo reads as an UNKNOWN value when any of the following are true:

- The PE is in reset state.
- No branch instruction has retired since the PE left reset state, Debug state, or a state where PC Sample-based Profiling is prohibited.
- No branch instruction has retired since the last read of EDPCSR[31:0].

For the cases where a read of EDPCSR[31:0] returns `0xFFFFFFFF` or an UNKNOWN value, the read has the side-effect of setting EDPCSRhi, EDCIDSR, and EDVIDSR to UNKNOWN values.

Otherwise, a read of EDPCSR[31:0] returns bits [31:0] of the sampled instruction address value and has the side-effect of indirectly writing to EDPCSRhi, EDCIDSR, and EDVIDSR. The translation regime that EDPCSR samples can be determined from EDPCSR.{NS,EL}.

For a read of EDPCSR[31:0] from the memory-mapped interface, if EDLSR.SLK == 1, meaning the OPTIONAL Software Lock is locked, then the side-effect of the access does not occur and EDPCSRhi, EDCIDSR, and EDVIDSR are unchanged.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the EDPCSR:

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED extensions to external debug might make the value of this register UNKNOWN, see *Permitted behavior that might make the PC Sample-based profiling registers UNKNOWN* on page H7-10030

EDPCSR[31:0] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance	Range
Debug	`0x0A0`	EDPCSR	31:0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus() and !OSLockStatus() accesses to EDPCSR[31:0] are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to EDPCSR[31:0] generate an error response.

EDPCSR[63:32] can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance	Range
Debug	`0x0AC`	EDPCSR	63:32

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus() and !OSLockStatus() accesses to EDPCSR[63:32] are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to EDPCSR[63:32] generate an error response.

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H9.2.33 EDPFR, External Debug Processor Feature Register

The EDPFR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about implemented PE features.

For general information about the interpretation of the ID registers, see *Principles of the ID scheme for fields in ID registers* on page D13-5239.

Configurations

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether EDPFR is implemented in the Core power domain or in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

EDPFR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

63:60	59:56	55:52	51:48	47:44	43:40	39:36	35:32
UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	RES0	UNKNOWN	AMU	UNKNOWN	SEL2	SVE

31:28	27:24	23:20	19:16	15:12	11:8	7:4	3:0
UNKNOWN	GIC	AdvSIMD	FP	EL3	EL2	EL1	EL0

Bits [63:60]

From Armv8.5:

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [59:56]

From Armv8.5:

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [55:52]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [51:48]

From Armv8.4:

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

AMU, bits [47:44]

Indicates support for Activity Monitors Extension. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Activity Monitors Extension is not implemented.

`0b0001` FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented.

`0b0010` FEAT_AMUv1p1 is implemented. As `0b0001` and adds support for virtualization of the activity monitor event counters.

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All other values are reserved.

FEAT_AMUv1 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

FEAT_AMUv1p1 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0010`.

In Armv8.0, the only permitted value is `0b0000`.

In Armv8.4, the permitted values are `0b0000` and `0b0001`.

From Armv8.6, the permitted values are `0b0000`, `0b0001`, and `0b0010`.

Bits [43:40]

From Armv8.2:

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SEL2, bits [39:36]

Secure EL2. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Secure EL2 is not implemented.

`0b0001` Secure EL2 is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

SVE, bits [35:32]

Scalable Vector Extension. Defined values are:

`0b0000` SVE is not implemented.

`0b0001` SVE is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

Bits [31:28]

From Armv8.2:

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

GIC, bits [27:24]

System register GIC interface support. Defined values are:

`0b0000` GIC CPU interface system registers not implemented.

`0b0001` System register interface to versions 3.0 and 4.0 of the GIC CPU interface is supported.

`0b0011` System register interface to version 4.1 of the GIC CPU interface is supported.

All other values are reserved.

In an Armv8-A implementation that supports AArch64, this field returns the value of ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.GIC.

AdvSIMD, bits [23:20]

Advanced SIMD. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Advanced SIMD is implemented, including support for the following SISD and SIMD operations:

- Integer byte, halfword, word and doubleword element operations.
- Single-precision and double-precision floating-point arithmetic.
- Conversions between single-precision and half-precision data types, and double-precision and half-precision data types.

`0b0001` As for `0b0000`, and also includes support for half-precision floating-point arithmetic.

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`0b1111` Advanced SIMD is not implemented.

All other values are reserved.

This field must have the same value as the FP field.

The permitted values are:

- `0b0000` in an implementation with Advanced SIMD support, that does not include the FEAT_FP16 extension.
- `0b0001` in an implementation with Advanced SIMD support, that includes the FEAT_FP16 extension.
- `0b1111` in an implementation without Advanced SIMD support.

In an Armv8-A implementation that supports AArch64, this field returns the value of ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.AdvSIMD.

FP, bits [19:16]

Floating-point. Defined values are:

`0b0000` Floating-point is implemented, and includes support for:

- Single-precision and double-precision floating-point types.
- Conversions between single-precision and half-precision data types, and double-precision and half-precision data types.

`0b0001` As for `0b0000`, and also includes support for half-precision floating-point arithmetic.

`0b1111` Floating-point is not implemented.

All other values are reserved.

This field must have the same value as the AdvSIMD field.

The permitted values are:

- `0b0000` in an implementation with floating-point support, that does not include the FEAT_FP16 extension.
- `0b0001` in an implementation with floating-point support, that includes the FEAT_FP16 extension.
- `0b1111` in an implementation without floating-point support.

In an Armv8-A implementation that supports AArch64, this field returns the value of ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.FP.

EL3, bits [15:12]

AArch64 EL3 Exception level handling. Defined values are:

`0b0000` EL3 is not implemented or cannot be executed in AArch64 state.

`0b0001` EL3 can be executed in AArch64 state only.

`0b0010` EL3 can be executed in both Execution states.

When the value of EDAA32PFR.EL3 is non-zero, this field must be `0b0000`.

All other values are reserved.

In an Armv8-A implementation that supports AArch64, this field returns the value of ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.EL3.

EL2, bits [11:8]

AArch64 EL2 Exception level handling. Defined values are:

`0b0000` EL2 is not implemented or cannot be executed in AArch64 state.

`0b0001` EL2 can be executed in AArch64 state only.

`0b0010` EL2 can be executed in both Execution states.

When the value of EDAA32PFR.EL2 is non-zero, this field must be `0b0000`.

All other values are reserved.

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In an Armv8-A implementation that supports AArch64, this field returns the value of ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.EL2.

EL1, bits [7:4]

AArch64 EL1 Exception level handling. Defined values are:

`0b0000` EL1 cannot be executed in AArch64 state.
EL1 can be executed in AArch32 state only.

`0b0001` EL1 can be executed in AArch64 state only.

`0b0010` EL1 can be executed in both Execution states.

All other values are reserved.

In an Armv8-A implementation that supports AArch64, this field returns the value of ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.EL1.

EL0, bits [3:0]

AArch64 EL0 Exception level handling. Defined values are:

`0b0000` EL0 cannot be executed in AArch64 state.
EL0 can be executed in AArch32 state only.

`0b0001` EL0 can be executed in AArch64 state only.

`0b0010` EL0 can be executed in both Execution states.

All other values are reserved.

In an Armv8-A implementation that supports AArch64, this field returns the value of ID_AA64PFR0_EL1.EL0.

Accessing the EDPFR:

EDPFR[31:0] can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance	Range
Debug	`0xD20`	EDPFR	31:0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered() and !DoubleLockStatus() accesses to EDPFR[31:0] are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to EDPFR[31:0] are IMPDEF.

EDPFR[63:32] can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance	Range
Debug	`0xD24`	EDPFR	63:32

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered() and !DoubleLockStatus() accesses to EDPFR[63:32] are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to EDPFR[63:32] are IMPDEF.

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H9.2.34 EDPIDR0, External Debug Peripheral Identification Register 0

The EDPIDR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify an external debug component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

EDPIDR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 0
RES0	PART_0

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PART_0, bits [7:0]

Part number, least significant byte.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the EDPIDR0:

EDPIDR0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xFE0`	EDPIDR0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.35 EDPIDR1, External Debug Peripheral Identification Register 1

The EDPIDR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify an external debug component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

EDPIDR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
RES0	DES_0	PART_1

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

DES_0, bits [7:4]

Designer, least significant nibble of JEP106 ID code. For Arm Limited, this field is `0b1011`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

PART_1, bits [3:0]

Part number, most significant nibble.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the EDPIDR1:

EDPIDR1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xFE4`	EDPIDR1

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.36 EDPIDR2, External Debug Peripheral Identification Register 2

The EDPIDR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify an external debug component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

EDPIDR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

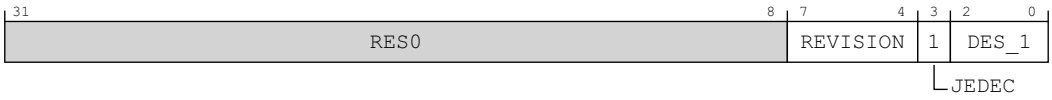

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

REVISION, bits [7:4]

Part major revision. Parts can also use this field to extend Part number to 16-bits.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

JEDEC, bit [3]

Indicates a JEP106 identity code is used.

Reads as `0b1`.

Access to this field is RO.

DES_1, bits [2:0]

Designer, most significant bits of JEP106 ID code. For Arm Limited, this field is `0b011`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the EDPIDR2:

EDPIDR2 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xFE8`	EDPIDR2

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.

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- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.37 EDPIDR3, External Debug Peripheral Identification Register 3

The EDPIDR3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify an external debug component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

EDPIDR3 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
RES0	REVAND	CMOD

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

REVAND, bits [7:4]

Part minor revision. Parts using EDPIDR2.REVISION as an extension to the Part number must use this field as a major revision number.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

CMOD, bits [3:0]

Customer modified. Indicates someone other than the Designer has modified the component.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the EDPIDR3:

EDPIDR3 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	0xFEC	EDPIDR3

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.38 EDPIDR4, External Debug Peripheral Identification Register 4

The EDPIDR4 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify an external debug component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

EDPIDR4 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

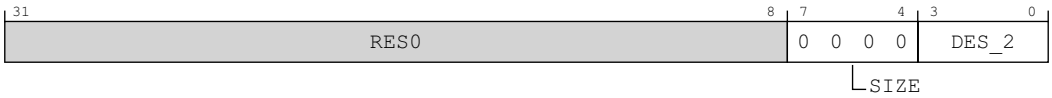

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

SIZE, bits [7:4]

Size of the component. Log_2 of the number of 4KB pages from the start of the component to the end of the component ID registers.

Reads as `0b0000`.

Access to this field is RO.

DES_2, bits [3:0]

Designer, JEP106 continuation code, least significant nibble. For Arm Limited, this field is `0b0100`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the EDPIDR4:

EDPIDR4 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xFD0`	EDPIDR4

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.39 EDPRCR, External Debug Power/Reset Control Register

The EDPRCR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the PE functionality related to powerup, reset, and powerdown.

Configurations

EDPRCR contains fields that are in the Core power domain and fields that are in the Debug power domain.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented then all fields in this register are in the Core power domain.

CORENPDRQ is the only field that is mapped between the EDPRCR and DBGPRCR and DBGPRCR_EL1.

Attributes

EDPRCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When FEAT_DoPD is implemented:

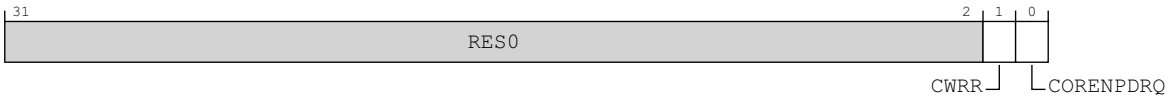

Bits [31:2]

Reserved, RES0.

CWRR, bit [1]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

The PE ignores all writes to this bit.

Otherwise:

Warm reset request.

The extent of the reset is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, but must be one of:

- The request is ignored.
- Only this PE is Warm reset.
- This PE and other components of the system, possibly including other PEs, are Warm reset.

Arm deprecates use of this bit, and recommends that implementations ignore the request.

`0b0` No action.

`0b1` Request Warm reset.

This field is in the Core power domain

The PE ignores writes to this bit if any of the following are true:

- ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled() == FALSE, EL3 is not implemented, and the implemented Security state is Non-secure state.
- ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled() == FALSE, EL3 is not implemented, and the implemented Security state is Secure state.
- ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled() == FALSE and EL3 is implemented.

In an implementation that includes the recommended external debug interface, this bit drives the DBGRSTREQ signal.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RAZ/WI if any of the following are true:
  - OSLockStatus()
  - SoftwareLockStatus()
- Otherwise, access to this field is WO/RAZ

CORENPDRQ, bit [0]

Core no powerdown request. Requests emulation of powerdown.

This request is typically passed to an external power controller. This means that whether a request causes power up is dependent on the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED nature of the system. The power controller must not allow the Core power domain to switch off while this bit is 1.

`0b0` If the system responds to a powerdown request, it powers down Core power domain.

`0b1` If the system responds to a powerdown request, it does not powerdown the Core power domain, but instead emulates a powerdown of that domain.

When this bit reads as UNKNOWN, the PE ignores writes to this bit.

This field is in the Core power domain, and permitted accesses to this field map to the DBGPRCR.CORENPDRQ and DBGPRCR_EL1.CORENPDRQ fields.

In an implementation that includes the recommended external debug interface, this bit drives the DBGNOPWRDWN signal.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this bit is reset to the Cold reset value on exit from an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED software-visible retention state. For more information about retention states, see *Core power domain power states* on page H6-10012.

Note

Writes to this bit are not prohibited by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface. This means that a debugger can request emulation of powerdown regardless of whether invasive debug is permitted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, if the powerup request is implemented and the powerup request has been asserted, this field is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED choice of 0 or 1. If the powerup request is not asserted, this field is set to 0.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When OSLockStatus(), access to this field is UNKNOWN/WI.
- When SoftwareLockStatus(), access to this field is RO.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RW

Otherwise:

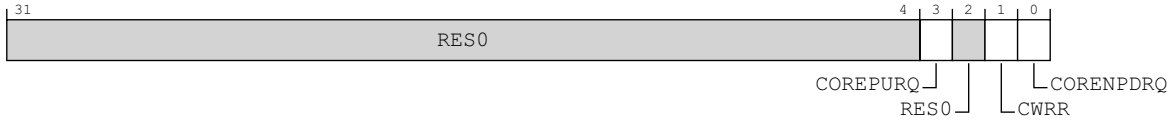

Bits [31:2]

Reserved, RES0.

Core powerup request. Allows a debugger to request that the power controller power up the core, enabling access to the debug register in the Core power domain, and that the power controller emulates powerdown.

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This request is typically passed to an external power controller. This means that whether a request causes power up is dependent on the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED nature of the system. The power controller must not allow the Core power domain to switch off while this bit is 1.

`0b0` Do not request power up of the Core power domain.

`0b1` Request power up of the Core power domain, and emulation of powerdown.

In an implementation that includes the recommended external debug interface, this bit drives the DBGPWRUPREQ signal.

This field is in the Debug power domain and can be read and written when the Core power domain is powered off.

Note

Writes to this bit are not prohibited by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface. This means that a debugger can request emulation of powerdown regardless of whether invasive debug is permitted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an External debug reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When SoftwareLockStatus(), access to this field is RO.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RW

Reserved, RES0.

COREPURQ, bits [31:2]

Reserved, RES0.

Core powerup request. Allows a debugger to request that the power controller power up the core, enabling access to the debug register in the Core power domain, and that the power controller emulates powerdown.

This request is typically passed to an external power controller. This means that whether a request causes power up is dependent on the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED nature of the system. The power controller must not allow the Core power domain to switch off while this bit is 1.

`0b0` Do not request power up of the Core power domain.

`0b1` Request power up of the Core power domain, and emulation of powerdown.

In an implementation that includes the recommended external debug interface, this bit drives the DBGPWRUPREQ signal.

This field is in the Debug power domain and can be read and written when the Core power domain is powered off.

Note

Writes to this bit are not prohibited by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface. This means that a debugger can request emulation of powerdown regardless of whether invasive debug is permitted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an External debug reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When SoftwareLockStatus(), access to this field is RO.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RW

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [31:2]

Reserved, RES0.

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Core powerup request. Allows a debugger to request that the power controller power up the core, enabling access to the debug register in the Core power domain, and that the power controller emulates powerdown.

This request is typically passed to an external power controller. This means that whether a request causes power up is dependent on the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED nature of the system. The power controller must not allow the Core power domain to switch off while this bit is 1.

`0b0` Do not request power up of the Core power domain.

`0b1` Request power up of the Core power domain, and emulation of powerdown.

In an implementation that includes the recommended external debug interface, this bit drives the DBGPWRUPREQ signal.

This field is in the Debug power domain and can be read and written when the Core power domain is powered off.

Note

Writes to this bit are not prohibited by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface. This means that a debugger can request emulation of powerdown regardless of whether invasive debug is permitted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an External debug reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When SoftwareLockStatus(), access to this field is RO.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RW

Reserved, RES0.

CWRR, bit [1]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

The PE ignores all writes to this bit.

Otherwise:

Warm reset request.

The extent of the reset is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, but must be one of:

- The request is ignored.
- Only this PE is Warm reset.
- This PE and other components of the system, possibly including other PEs, are Warm reset.

Arm deprecates use of this bit, and recommends that implementations ignore the request.

`0b0` No action.

`0b1` Request Warm reset.

This field is in the Core power domain

The PE ignores writes to this bit if any of the following are true:

- ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled() == FALSE, EL3 is not implemented, and the implemented Security state is Non-secure state.
- ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled() == FALSE, EL3 is not implemented, and the implemented Security state is Secure state.
- ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled() == FALSE and EL3 is implemented.

In an implementation that includes the recommended external debug interface, this bit drives the DBGRSTREQ signal.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

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Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RAZ/WI if any of the following are true:
  - !IsCorePowered()
  - DoubleLockStatus()
  - OSLockStatus()
  - SoftwareLockStatus()
- Otherwise, access to this field is WO/RAZ

CORENPDRQ, bit [0]

Core no powerdown request. Requests emulation of powerdown.

This request is typically passed to an external power controller. This means that whether a request causes power up is dependent on the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED nature of the system. The power controller must not allow the Core power domain to switch off while this bit is 1.

`0b0` If the system responds to a powerdown request, it powers down Core power domain.

`0b1` If the system responds to a powerdown request, it does not powerdown the Core power domain, but instead emulates a powerdown of that domain.

When this bit reads as UNKNOWN, the PE ignores writes to this bit.

This field is in the Core power domain, and permitted accesses to this field map to the DBGPRCR.CORENPDRQ and DBGPRCR_EL1.CORENPDRQ fields.

In an implementation that includes the recommended external debug interface, this bit drives the DBGNOPWRDWN signal.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this bit is reset to the value of EDPRCR.COREPURQ on exit from an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED software-visible retention state. For more information about retention states, see *Core power domain power states* on page H6-10012.

Note

Writes to this bit are not prohibited by the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface. This means that a debugger can request emulation of powerdown regardless of whether invasive debug is permitted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to the value in EDPRCR.COREPURQ.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if any of the following are true:
  - !IsCorePowered()
  - DoubleLockStatus()
  - OSLockStatus()
- When SoftwareLockStatus(), access to this field is RO.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RW

Accessing the EDPRCR:

On permitted accesses to the register, other access controls affect the behavior of some fields. See the field descriptions for more information.

EDPRCR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0x310`	EDPRCR

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This interface is accessible as follows:

- When (FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered()) and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When (FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered()) and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.40 EDPRSR, External Debug Processor Status Register

The EDPRSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds information about the reset and powerdown state of the PE.

Configurations

EDPRSR contains fields that are in the Core power domain and fields that are in the Debug power domain.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented then all fields in this register are in the Core power domain.

Attributes

EDPRSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

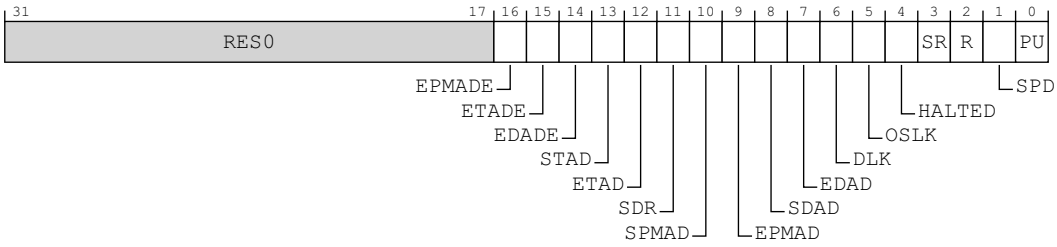

Bits [31:17]

Reserved, RES0.

EPMADE, bit [16]

When FEAT_RME is implemented, FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented and external debugger access to the Performance Monitors Extension registers is implemented:

External Performance Monitors Access Disable Extended Status. Together with EDPRSR.EPMAD, reports whether access to Performance Monitor registers by an external debugger is permitted.

For a description of the values derived by evaluating EPMAD and EPMADE together, see EDPRSR.EPMAD.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ETADE, bit [15]

When FEAT_RME is implemented, external debugger access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented and FEAT_TRBE is implemented:

External Trace Access Disable Extended Status. Together with EDPRSR.ETAD, reports whether access to PE Trace Unit registers by an external debugger is permitted.

For a description of the values derived by evaluating ETAD and ETADE together, see EDPRSR.ETAD.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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EDADE, bit [14]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

External Debug Access Disable Extended Status. Together with EDPRSR.EDAD, reports whether access to breakpoint registers, watchpoint registers, and OSLAR_EL1 by an external debugger is permitted.

For a description of the values derived by evaluating EDAD and EDADE together, see EDPRSR.EDAD.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

STAD, bit [13]

When external debugger access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented and FEAT_TRBE is implemented:

Sticky ETAD error. Set to 1 when a Non-secure external debug interface access to an external trace register returns an error because `AllowExternalTraceAccess()` == FALSE for the access.

`0b0` Since EDPRSR was last read, no external accesses to the PE Trace Unit registers have failed because `AllowExternalTraceAccess()` was FALSE for the access.

`0b1` Since EDPRSR was last read, at least one external access to the PE Trace Unit registers has failed because `AllowExternalTraceAccess()` was FALSE for the access.

If `IsCorePowered()` == TRUE, the Core power domain is powered up, then, following a read of EDPRSR:

- If FEAT_DoubleLock is not implemented or `DoubleLockStatus()` == FALSE then this bit clears to 0.
- If FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE then it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether this bit clears to 0 or is unchanged.

This bit is in the Core power domain.

Note

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, FEAT_DoubleLock is not implemented.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if any of the following are true:
  - DoubleLockStatus()
  - FEAT_DoPD is not implemented and !IsCorePowered()
  - EDPRSR.R == 1
- Otherwise, access to this field is RC/WI

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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ETAD, bit [12]

When FEAT_RME is implemented, external debugger access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented and FEAT_TRBE is implemented:

External Trace Access Disable Status. Together with EDPRSR.ETADE, reports whether access to PE Trace Unit registers by an external debugger is permitted.

ETADE	ETAD	Meaning
`0b0`	`0b0`	Access to PE Trace Unit registers by an external debugger is permitted.
`0b0`	`0b1`	Root and Secure access to PE Trace Unit registers by an external debugger is permitted. Realm and Non-secure access to PE Trace Unit registers by an external debugger is not permitted.
`0b1`	`0b0`	Root and Realm access to PE Trace Unit registers by an external debugger is permitted. Secure and Non-secure access to PE Trace Unit registers by an external debugger is not permitted.
`0b1`	`0b1`	Root access to PE Trace Unit registers by an external debugger is permitted. Secure, Non-secure, and Realm access to PE Trace Unit registers by an external debugger is not permitted.

When external debugger access to the PE Trace Unit registers is implemented and FEAT_TRBE is implemented:

External Trace Access Disable status.

`0b0` External Non-secure PE Trace Unit accesses enabled. `AllowExternalTraceAccess()` == TRUE for a Non-secure access.

`0b1` External Non-secure PE Trace Unit accesses disabled. `AllowExternalTraceAccess()` == FALSE for a Non-secure access.

This bit is in the Core power domain.

Note

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, FEAT_DoubleLock is not implemented.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if any of the following are true:
  - DoubleLockStatus()
  - FEAT_DoPD is not implemented and !IsCorePowered()
  - EDPRSR.R == 1
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SDR, bit [11]

Sticky Debug Restart. Set to 1 when the PE exits Debug state.

Permitted values are:

`0b0` The PE has not restarted since EDPRSR was last read.

`0b1` The PE has restarted since EDPRSR was last read.

Note

If a reset occurs when the PE is in Debug state, the PE exits Debug state. SDR is UNKNOWN on Warm reset, meaning a debugger must also use the SR bit to determine whether the PE has left Debug state.

If The Core power domain is powered up, then following a read of EDPRSR:

- If FEAT_DoubleLock is not implemented or `DoubleLockStatus()` == FALSE this bit clears to 0.

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- If FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether this bit clears to 0 or is unchanged.

This field is in the Core power domain.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if any of the following are true:
  - FEAT_DoPD is not implemented and !IsCorePowered()
  - DoubleLockStatus()
  - EDPRSR.R == 1
- When SoftwareLockStatus(), access to this field is RO.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RC/WI

SPMAD, bit [10]

When FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented and external debugger access to the Performance Monitors Extension registers is implemented:

Sticky EPMAD error. Set to 1 if an external debug interface access to a Performance Monitors register returns an error because `AllowExternalPMUAccess()` == FALSE.

Permitted values are:

`0b0` No Non-secure external debug interface accesses to the external Performance Monitors registers have failed because `AllowExternalPMUAccess()` == FALSE for the access since EDPRSR was last read.

`0b1` At least one Non-secure external debug interface access to the external Performance Monitors register has failed and returned an error because `AllowExternalPMUAccess()` == FALSE for the access since EDPRSR was last read.

If the Core power domain is powered up, then, following a read of EDPRSR:

- If FEAT_DoubleLock is not implemented or `DoubleLockStatus()` == FALSE, this bit clears to 0.
- If FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented, and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether this bit clears to 0 or is unchanged.

This field is in the Core power domain.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if any of the following are true:
  - FEAT_DoPD is not implemented and !IsCorePowered()
  - DoubleLockStatus()
  - EDPRSR.R == 1
- When SoftwareLockStatus(), access to this field is RO.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RC/WI

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented and external debugger access to the Performance Monitors Extension registers is implemented:

Sticky EPMAD error.

`0b0` No external debug interface accesses to the Performance Monitors registers have failed because `AllowExternalPMUAccess()` == FALSE since EDPRSR was last read.

`0b1` At least one external debug interface access to the Performance Monitors registers has failed and returned an error because `AllowExternalPMUAccess()` == FALSE since EDPRSR was last read.

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If the Core power domain is powered up, then, following a read of EDPRSR:

- If FEAT_DoubleLock is not implemented or `DoubleLockStatus()` == FALSE, this bit clears to 0.
- If FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented, and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether this bit clears to 0 or is unchanged.

This field is in the Core power domain.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if any of the following are true:
  - FEAT_DoPD is not implemented and !IsCorePowered()
  - OSLockStatus()
  - DoubleLockStatus()
  - EDPRSR.R == 1
- When SoftwareLockStatus(), access to this field is RO.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RC/WI

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EPMAD, bit [9]

When FEAT_RME is implemented, FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented and external debugger access to the Performance Monitors Extension registers is implemented:

External Performance Monitors Access Disable Status. Together with EDPRSR.EPMADE, reports whether access to Performance Monitor registers by an external debugger is permitted.

EPMADE	EPMAD	Meaning
`0b0`	`0b0`	Access to Performance Monitor registers by an external debugger is permitted.
`0b0`	`0b1`	Root and Secure access to Performance Monitor registers by an external debugger is permitted. Realm and Non-secure access to Performance Monitor registers by an external debugger is not permitted.
`0b1`	`0b0`	Root and Realm access to Performance Monitor registers by an external debugger is permitted. Secure and Non-secure access to Performance Monitor registers by an external debugger is not permitted.
`0b1`	`0b1`	Root access to Performance Monitor registers by an external debugger is permitted. Secure, Non-secure, and Realm access to Performance Monitor registers by an external debugger is not permitted.

When FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented and external debugger access to the Performance Monitors Extension registers is implemented:

External Performance Monitors Non-secure Access Disable status.

`0b0` External Non-secure Performance Monitors access enabled. `AllowExternalPMUAccess()` == TRUE for a Non-secure access.

`0b1` External Non-secure Performance Monitors access disabled. `AllowExternalPMUAccess()` == FALSE for a Non-secure access.

This field is in the Core power domain.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if any of the following are true:
  - FEAT_DoPD is not implemented and !IsCorePowered()

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  - DoubleLockStatus()
  - EDPRSR.R == 1
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

When FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, external debugger access to the Performance Monitors Extension registers is implemented and FEAT_Debugv8p4 is not implemented:

External Performance Monitors access disable status.

`0b0` External Performance Monitors access enabled. `AllowExternalPMUAccess()` == TRUE.

`0b1` External Performance Monitors access disabled. `AllowExternalPMUAccess()` == FALSE.

This field is in the Core power domain.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if any of the following are true:
  - FEAT_DoPD is not implemented and !IsCorePowered()
  - OSLockStatus()
  - DoubleLockStatus()
  - EDPRSR.R == 1
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SDAD, bit [8]

When FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented:

Sticky EDAD error. Set to 1 if an external debug interface access to a debug register returns an error because `AllowExternalDebugAccess()` == FALSE.

`0b0` No Non-secure external debug interface accesses to the debug registers have failed because `AllowExternalDebugAccess()` == FALSE for the access since EDPRSR was last read.

`0b1` At least one Non-secure external debug interface access to the debug registers has failed and returned an error because `AllowExternalDebugAccess()` == FALSE for the access since EDPRSR was last read.

If the Core power domain is powered up, then, following a read of EDPRSR:

- If FEAT_DoubleLock is not implemented or `DoubleLockStatus()` == FALSE this bit clears to 0.
- If FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether this bit clears to 0 or is unchanged.

This field is in the Core power domain.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if any of the following are true:
  - FEAT_DoPD is not implemented and !IsCorePowered()
  - DoubleLockStatus()
  - EDPRSR.R == 1
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

Otherwise:

Sticky EDAD error. Set to 1 if an external debug interface access to a debug register returns an error because `AllowExternalDebugAccess()` == FALSE.

`0b0` No external debug interface accesses to the debug registers have failed because `AllowExternalDebugAccess()` == FALSE since EDPRSR was last read.

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`0b1` At least one external debug interface access to the debug registers has failed and returned an error because `AllowExternalDebugAccess()` == FALSE since EDPRSR was last read.

If the Core power domain is powered up, then, following a read of EDPRSR:

- If FEAT_DoubleLock is not implemented or `DoubleLockStatus()` == FALSE this bit clears to 0.
- If FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether this bit clears to 0 or is unchanged.

This bit is UNKNOWN on reads if `OSLockStatus()` == TRUE and external debug writes to OSLAR_EL1 do not return an error when `AllowExternalDebugAccess()` == FALSE.

This field is in the Core power domain.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if any of the following are true:
  - FEAT_DoPD is not implemented and !IsCorePowered()
  - DoubleLockStatus()
  - EDPRSR.R == 1
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

EDAD, bit [7]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

External Debug Access Disable Status. Together with EDPRSR.EDADE, reports whether access to breakpoint registers, watchpoint registers, and OSLAR_EL1 by an external debugger is permitted.

EDADE	EDAD	Meaning
`0b0`	`0b0`	Access to Debug registers by an external debugger is permitted.
`0b0`	`0b1`	Root and Secure access to Debug registers by an external debugger is permitted. Realm and Non-secure access to Debug registers by an external debugger is not permitted.
`0b1`	`0b0`	Root and Realm access to Debug registers by an external debugger is permitted. Secure and Non-secure access to Debug registers by an external debugger is not permitted.
`0b1`	`0b1`	Root access to Debug registers by an external debugger is permitted. Secure, Non-secure, and Realm access to Debug registers by an external debugger is not permitted.

When FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented:

External Debug Access Disable status.

`0b0` External Non-secure access to breakpoint registers, watchpoint registers, and OSLAR_EL1 enabled. `AllowExternalDebugAccess()` == TRUE for a Non-secure access.

`0b1` External Non-secure access to breakpoint registers, watchpoint registers, and OSLAR_EL1 disabled. `AllowExternalDebugAccess()` == FALSE for a Non-secure access.

This field is in the Core power domain.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if any of the following are true:
  - FEAT_DoPD is not implemented and !IsCorePowered()
  - DoubleLockStatus()
  - EDPRSR.R == 1
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

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When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented:

External Debug Access Disable status.

`0b0` External access to breakpoint registers, watchpoint registers, and OSLAR_EL1 enabled. `AllowExternalDebugAccess()` == TRUE.

`0b1` External access to breakpoint registers, watchpoint registers, and OSLAR_EL1 disabled. `AllowExternalDebugAccess()` == FALSE.

This bit is not valid and reads UNKNOWN if `OSLockStatus()` == TRUE and external debug writes to OSLAR_EL1 do not return an error when `AllowExternalDebugAccess()` == FALSE.

This field is in the Core power domain.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if any of the following are true:
  - FEAT_DoPD is not implemented and !IsCorePowered()
  - DoubleLockStatus()
  - EDPRSR.R == 1
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

Otherwise:

External Debug Access Disable status.

`0b0` External access to breakpoint registers, watchpoint registers, and OSLAR_EL1 enabled. `AllowExternalDebugAccess()` == TRUE.

`0b1` External access to breakpoint registers, watchpoint registers disabled. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether accesses to OSLAR_EL1 are enabled or disabled. `AllowExternalDebugAccess()` == FALSE.

This field is in the Core power domain.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if any of the following are true:
  - FEAT_DoPD is not implemented and !IsCorePowered()
  - DoubleLockStatus()
  - EDPRSR.R == 1
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

DLK, bit [6]

When FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented:

This field is RES0.

When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented and FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented:

Double Lock.

From Armv8.2, this field is deprecated.

This field is in the Core power domain.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RAZ/WI if all of the following are true:
  - IsCorePowered()
  - !DoubleLockStatus()
- Otherwise, access to this field is UNKNOWN/WI

When FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented:

Double Lock.

This field returns the result of the pseudocode function `DoubleLockStatus()`.

If the Core power domain is powered up and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

- EDPRSR.PU reads as 1, EDPRSR.DLK reads as 1, and EDPRSR.SPD is UNKNOWN.

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- EDPRSR.PU reads as 0, EDPRSR.DLK is UNKNOWN, and EDPRSR.SPD reads as 0.

This field is in the Core power domain.

`0b0` `DoubleLockStatus()` returns FALSE.

`0b1` `DoubleLockStatus()` returns TRUE and the Core power domain is powered up.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if all of the following are true:
  - FEAT_DoPD is not implemented
  - !IsCorePowered()
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

OSLK, bit [5]

OS Lock status bit.

A read of this bit returns the value of OSLSR_EL1.OSLK.

This field is in the Core power domain.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if all of the following are true:
  - FEAT_DoPD is not implemented
  - !IsCorePowered()
  - DoubleLockStatus()
  - EDPRSR.R == 1
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

HALTED, bit [4]

Halted status bit.

`0b0` PE is in Non-debug state.

`0b1` PE is in Debug state.

This field is in the Core power domain.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if all of the following are true:
  - FEAT_DoPD is not implemented
  - !IsCorePowered()
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

SR, bit [3]

Sticky core Reset status bit.

Permitted values are:

`0b0` The non-debug logic of the PE is not in reset state and has not been reset since the last time EDPRSR was read.

`0b1` The non-debug logic of the PE is in reset state or has been reset since the last time EDPRSR was read.

If EDPRSR.PU reads as 1 and EDPRSR.R reads as 0, which means that the Core power domain is in a powerup state and that the non-debug logic of the PE is not in reset state, then following a read of EDPRSR:

- If FEAT_DoubleLock is not implemented or `DoubleLockStatus()` == FALSE this bit clears to 0.
- If FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE, it is UNPREDICTABLE whether this bit clears to 0 or is unchanged.

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This field is in the Core power domain.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to 1.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if any of the following are true:
  - FEAT_DoPD is not implemented and !IsCorePowered()
  - DoubleLockStatus()
- When SoftwareLockStatus(), access to this field is RO.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RC/WI

R, bit [2]

PE Reset status bit.

Permitted values are:

`0b0` The non-debug logic of the PE is not in reset state.

`0b1` The non-debug logic of the PE is in reset state.

If FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented, the PE is in reset state, and the PE entered reset state with the OS Double Lock locked this bit has a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE value. For more information, see *EDPRSR.{DLK, R} and reset state* on page H6-10019.

This field is in the Core power domain.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if any of the following are true:
  - FEAT_DoPD is not implemented and !IsCorePowered()
  - DoubleLockStatus()
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

SPD, bit [1]

Sticky core Powerdown status bit.

If FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE, then:

- If FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented, this bit reads as 0.
- If FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented, this bit might read as 0 or 1.

For more information, see *EDPRSR.{DLK, SPD, PU} and the Core power domain* on page H6-10018.

`0b0` If EDPRSR.PU is 0, it is not known whether the state of the debug registers in the Core power domain is lost.

If EDPRSR.PU is 1, the state of the debug registers in the Core power domain has not been lost.

`0b1` The state of the debug registers in the Core power domain has been lost.

If the Core power domain is powered up, then, following a read of EDPRSR:

- If FEAT_DoubleLock is not implemented or `DoubleLockStatus()` == FALSE this bit clears to 0.
- If FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether this bit clears to 0 or is unchanged.

When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented and the Core power domain is in either retention or powerdown state, the value of EDPRSR.SPD is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. For more information, see *EDPRSR.SPD when the Core domain is in either retention or powerdown state* on page H6-10019.

EDPRSR.{DLK, SPD, PU} describe whether registers in the Core power domain can be accessed, and whether their state has been lost since the last time the register was read. For more information, see *EDPRSR.{DLK, SPD, PU} and the Core power domain* on page H6-10018.

This field is in the Core power domain.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to 1.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RAZ/WI if all of the following are true:
  - FEAT_DoPD is not implemented
  - !IsCorePowered()
- UNKNOWN/WI if all of the following are true:
  - IsCorePowered()
  - DoubleLockStatus()
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

PU, bit [0]

When FEAT_DoPD is implemented:

Core powerup status bit.

Access to this field is RAO/WI.

When FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented:

Core Powerup status bit. Indicates whether the debug registers in the Core power domain can be accessed.

`0b0` Either the Core power domain is in a low-power or powerdown state, or FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE, meaning the debug registers in the Core power domain cannot be accessed.

`0b1` The Core power domain is in a powerup state, and either FEAT_DoubleLock is not implemented or `DoubleLockStatus()` == FALSE, meaning the debug registers in the Core power domain can be accessed.

If FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented, the PE is in reset state, and the PE entered reset state with the OS Double Lock locked this bit has a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE value. For more information, see *EDPRSR.{DLK, R} and reset state* on page H6-10019

EDPRSR.{DLK, SPD, PU} describe whether registers in the Core power domain can be accessed, and whether their state has been lost since the last time the register was read. For more information, see *EDPRSR.{DLK, SPD, PU} and the Core power domain* on page H6-10018

Access to this field is RO.

Otherwise:

Core Powerup status bit. Indicates whether the debug registers in the Core power domain can be accessed.

When the Core power domain is powered-up and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE, then the value of EDPRSR.PU is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. See the description of the DLK bit for more information.

Otherwise, permitted values are:

`0b0` Core power domain is in a low-power or powerdown state where the debug registers in the Core power domain cannot be accessed.

`0b1` Core power domain is in a powerup state where the debug registers in the Core power domain can be accessed.

If FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented, the Core power domain is powered up, and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this bit reads as 0 or 1.

If FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented, the PE is in reset state, and the PE entered reset state with the OS Double Lock locked this bit has a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE value. For more information see *EDPRSR.{DLK, R} and reset state* on page H6-10019

EDPRSR.{DLK, SPD, PU} describe whether registers in the Core power domain can be accessed, and whether their state has been lost since the last time the register was read. For more information, see *EDPRSR.{DLK, SPD, PU} and the Core power domain* on page H6-10018.

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Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the EDPRSR:

On permitted accesses to the register, other access controls affect the behavior of some fields. See the field descriptions for more information.

If the Core power domain is powered up (EDPRSR.PU == 1), then following a read of EDPRSR:

- If FEAT_DoubleLock is not implemented or `DoubleLockStatus()` == FALSE, then:
  - EDPRSR.{SDR, SPMAD, SDAD, SPD} are cleared to 0.
  - EDPRSR.SR is cleared to 0 if the non-debug logic of the PE is not in reset state (EDPRSR.R == 0).
- If FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether or not this clearing occurs.

If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented and the Core power domain is powered down (EDPRSR.PU == 0), then:

- EDPRSR.{SDR, SPMAD, SDAD, SR} are all UNKNOWN, and are either reset or restored on being powered up.
- EDPRSR.SPD is not cleared following a read of EDPRSR. See the SPD bit description for more information.

The clearing of bits is an indirect write to EDPRSR.

EDPRSR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0x314`	EDPRSR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.41 EDRCR, External Debug Reserve Control Register

The EDRCR characteristics are:

Purpose

This register is used to allow imprecise entry to Debug state and clear sticky bits in EDSCR.

Configurations

EDRCR is in the Core power domain.

Attributes

EDRCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

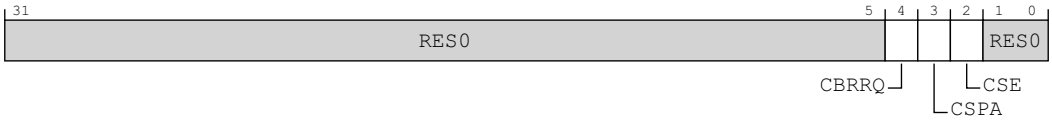

Bits [31:5]

Reserved, RES0.

CBRRQ, bit [4]

Allow imprecise entry to Debug state. The actions on writing to this bit are:

`0b0` No action.

`0b1` Allow imprecise entry to Debug state, for example by canceling pending bus accesses.

Setting this bit to 1 allows a debugger to request imprecise entry to Debug state. An External Debug Request debug event must be pending before the debugger sets this bit to 1.

This feature is optional. If this feature is not implemented, writes to this bit are ignored.

CSPA, bit [3]

Clear Sticky Pipeline Advance. This bit is used to clear the EDSCR.PipeAdv bit to 0. The actions on writing to this bit are:

`0b0` No action.

`0b1` Clear the EDSCR.PipeAdv bit to 0.

CSE, bit [2]

Clear Sticky Error. Used to clear the EDSCR cumulative error bits to 0. The actions on writing to this bit are:

`0b0` No action.

`0b1` Clear the EDSCR.{TXU, RXO, ERR} bits, and, if the PE is in Debug state, the EDSCR.ITO bit, to 0.

Bits [1:0]

Reserved, RES0.

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Accessing the EDRCR:

EDRCR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0x090`	EDRCR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are WI.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are WO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.42 EDSCR, External Debug Status and Control Register

The EDSCR characteristics are:

Purpose

Main control register for the debug implementation.

Configurations

External register EDSCR bits [30:29] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register MDCCSR_EL0[30:29].

EDSCR is in the Core power domain.

Attributes

EDSCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

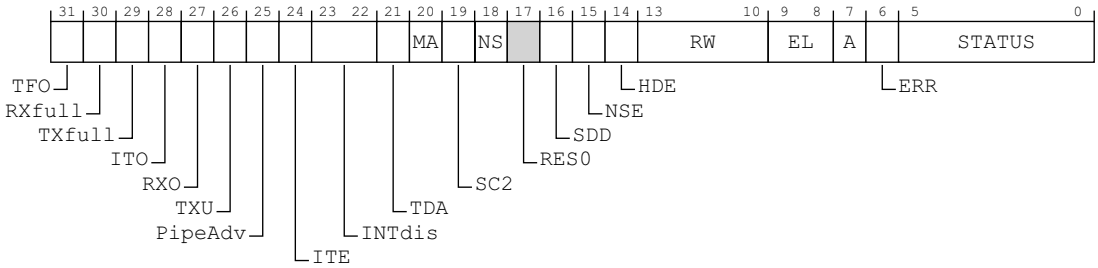

TFO, bit [31]

When FEAT_TRF is implemented:

Trace Filter Override. Overrides the Trace Filter controls allowing the external debugger to trace any visible Exception level.

`0b0` Trace Filter controls are not affected.

`0b1` Trace Filter controls in TRFCR_EL1 and TRFCR_EL2 are ignored.
Trace Filter controls TRFCR and HTRFCR are ignored.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK is 1, this bit can be indirectly read and written through the MDSCR_EL1 and DBGDSCRext System registers.

This bit is ignored by the PE when any of the following is true:

- ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled() is FALSE and the Effective value of MDCR_EL3.STE is 1.
- FEAT_RME is implemented, ExternalRealmNoninvasiveDebugEnabled() is FALSE, and the Effective value of MDCR_EL3.RLTE is 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

RXfull, bit [30]

DTRRX full.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Access to this field is RO.

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TXfull, bit [29]

DTRTX full.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Access to this field is RO.

ITO, bit [28]

ITR overrun. Set to 0 on entry to Debug state.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When the PE is in Non-debug state, access to this field is UNKNOWN/WI.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

RXO, bit [27]

DTRRX overrun.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Access to this field is RO.

TXU, bit [26]

DTRTX underrun.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Access to this field is RO.

PipeAdv, bit [25]

Pipeline Advance. Indicates that software execution is progressing.

`0b0` No progress has been made by the PE since the last time this field was cleared to zero by writing 1 to EDRCR.CSPA.

`0b1` Progress has been made by the PE since the last time this field was cleared to zero by writing 1 to EDRCR.CSPA.

The architecture does not define precisely when this field is set to 1. It requires only that this happen periodically in Non-debug state to indicate that software execution is progressing. For example, a PE might set this field to 1 each time the PE retires one or more instructions, or at periodic intervals during the progression of an instruction.

When FEAT_MOPS is implemented, `CPY`, `CPYF`, `SET`, and `SETG` are examples of instructions that periodically make forward progress.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Access to this field is RO.

ITE, bit [24]

ITR empty.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When the PE is in Non-debug state, access to this field is UNKNOWN/WI.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

INTdis, bits [23:22]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Interrupt disable. Disables taking interrupts in Non-debug state.

`0b00` This bit has no effect on the masking of interrupts.

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`0b01` If ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled() is TRUE, then all interrupts taken to Non-secure state are masked.

If ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled() is TRUE, then all interrupts taken to Secure state are masked.

If ExternalRootInvasiveDebugEnabled() is TRUE, then all interrupts taken to Root state are masked.

If ExternalRealmInvasiveDebugEnabled() is TRUE, then all interrupts taken to Realm state are masked.

Note

All interrupts includes virtual and SError interrupts.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK is 1, this field can be indirectly read and written through the MDSCR_EL1 and DBGDSCRext System registers.

The Effective value of this field is `0b00` when ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled() is FALSE.

When FEAT_RME is implemented, bit[23] of this register is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

When FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented:

Interrupt disable. Disables taking interrupts in Non-debug state.

`0b00` Masking of interrupts is controlled by PSTATE and interrupt routing controls.

`0b01` If ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled() is TRUE, then all interrupts taken to Non-secure state are masked.

If ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled() is TRUE, then all interrupts taken to Secure state are masked.

Note

All interrupts includes virtual and SError interrupts.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK is 1, this field can be indirectly read and written through the MDSCR_EL1 and DBGDSCRext System registers.

The Effective value of this field is `0b00` when ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled() is FALSE.

When FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, bit[23] of this register is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Interrupt disable. Disables taking interrupts in Non-debug state.

`0b00` Masking of interrupts is controlled by PSTATE and interrupt routing controls.

`0b01` If ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled() is TRUE, then all interrupts taken to Non-secure EL1 are masked.

`0b10` If ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled() is TRUE, then all interrupts taken to Non-secure state are masked.

If ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled() is TRUE, then all interrupts taken to Secure EL1 are masked.

`0b11` If ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled() is TRUE, then all interrupts taken to Non-secure state are masked.

If ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled() is TRUE, then all interrupts taken to Secure state are masked.

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Note

All interrupts includes virtual and SError interrupts.

When OSLSR_EL1.OSLK is 1, this field can be indirectly read and written through the MDSCR_EL1 and DBGDSCRext System registers.

The Effective value of this field is `0b00` when ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled() is FALSE.

Support for the values `0b01` and `0b10` is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. If these values are not supported, they are reserved. If programmed with a reserved value, the PE behaves as if INTdis has been programmed with a defined value, other than for a direct read of EDSCR, and the value returned by a read of EDSCR.INTdis is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

TDA, bit [21]

Traps accesses to the following debug System registers:

- AArch64: DBGBCR<n>_EL1, DBGBVR<n>_EL1, DBGWCR<n>_EL1, DBGWVR<n>_EL1.
- AArch32: DBGBCR<n>, DBGBVR<n>, DBGBXVR<n>, DBGWCR<n>, DBGWVR<n>.

`0b0` Accesses to debug System registers do not generate a Software Access Debug event.

`0b1` Accesses to debug System registers generate a Software Access Debug event, if OSLSR_EL1.OSLK is 0 and if halting is allowed.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

MA, bit [20]

Memory access mode. Controls the use of memory-access mode for accessing ITR and the DCC. This bit is ignored if in Non-debug state and set to zero on entry to Debug state.

Possible values of this field are:

`0b0` Normal access mode.

`0b1` Memory access mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

SC2, bit [19]

When FEAT_PCSRv8 is implemented, (FEAT_VHE is implemented or FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented) and FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is not implemented:

Sample CONTEXTIDR_EL2. Controls whether the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension samples CONTEXTIDR_EL2 or VTTBR_EL2.VMID.

`0b0` Sample VTTBR_EL2.VMID.

`0b1` Sample CONTEXTIDR_EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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NS, bit [18]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Non-secure status. Together with the NSE field, gives the current Security state:

NSE	NS	Meaning
`0b0`	`0b0`	Secure.
`0b0`	`0b1`	Non-secure.
`0b1`	`0b0`	Root.
`0b1`	`0b1`	Realm.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When the PE is in Non-debug state, access to this field is UNKNOWN/WI.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

Otherwise:

Non-secure status. In Debug state, gives the current Security state:

`0b0` Secure state.

`0b1` Non-secure state.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When the PE is in Non-debug state, access to this field is UNKNOWN/WI.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

Bit [17]

Reserved, RES0.

SDD, bit [16]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Secure debug disabled.

Reports the inverse of `ExternalRootInvasiveDebugEnabled()`.

Access to this field is RO.

Otherwise:

Secure debug disabled.

On entry to Debug state:

- If entering in Secure state, SDD is set to 0.
- If entering in Non-secure state, SDD is set to the inverse of `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()`.

In Debug state, the value of the SDD bit does not change, even if `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` changes.

In Non-debug state:

- SDD returns the inverse of `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()`. If the authentication signals that control `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()` change, a context synchronization event is required to guarantee their effect.
- This bit is unaffected by the Security state of the PE.

If EL3 is not implemented and the implementation is Non-secure, this bit is RES1.

Access to this field is RO.

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NSE, bit [15]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Together with the NS field, this field gives the current Security state.

For a description of the values derived by evaluating NS and NSE together, see EDSCR.NS.

In Non-debug state, this bit is UNKNOWN.

Access to this field is RO.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HDE, bit [14]

Halting debug enable.

`0b0` Halting disabled for Breakpoint, Watchpoint and Halt Instruction debug events.

`0b1` Halting enabled for Breakpoint, Watchpoint and Halt Instruction debug events.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

RW, bits [13:10]

Exception level Execution state status. In Debug state, each bit gives the current Execution state of each Exception level.

`0b1111` Any of the following:

- The PE is in Non-debug state.
- The PE is at EL0 using AArch64.
- The PE is not at EL0, and EL1, EL2, and EL3 are using AArch64.

`0b1110` *When AArch32 is supported:*

The PE is in Debug state at EL0. EL0 is using AArch32. EL1, EL2, and EL3 are using AArch64.

`0b110x` *When AArch32 is supported and EL2 is implemented:*

The PE is in Debug state. EL0 and EL1 are using AArch32. EL2 is enabled in the current Security state and is using AArch64. If implemented, EL3 is using AArch64.

`0b10xx` *When AArch32 is supported and EL3 is implemented:*

The PE is in Debug state. EL0 and EL1 are using AArch32. EL2 is not implemented, disabled in the current Security state, or using AArch32. EL3 is using AArch64.

`0b0xxx` *When AArch32 is supported:*

The PE is in Debug state. All Exception levels are using AArch32.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When the PE is in Non-debug state, access to this field is RAO/WI.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

EL, bits [9:8]

Exception level. In Debug state, gives the current Exception level of the PE.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When the PE is in Non-debug state, access to this field is RAZ/WI.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

A, bit [7]

SError interrupt pending. In Debug state, indicates whether an SError interrupt is pending:

- If HCR_EL2.{AMO, TGE} = {1, 0}, EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, and the PE is executing at EL0 or EL1, a virtual SError interrupt.

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- Otherwise, a physical SError interrupt.

`0b0` No SError interrupt pending.

`0b1` SError interrupt pending.

A debugger can read EDSCR to check whether an SError interrupt is pending without having to execute further instructions. A pending SError might indicate data from target memory is corrupted.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When the PE is in Non-debug state, access to this field is UNKNOWN/WI.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

ERR, bit [6]

Cumulative error flag. This bit is set to 1 following exceptions in Debug state and on any signaled overrun or underrun on the DTR or EDITR.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Access to this field is RO.

STATUS, bits [5:0]

Debug status flags.

`0b000001` PE is restarting, exiting Debug state.

`0b000010` PE is in Non-debug state.

`0b000111` Breakpoint.

`0b010011` External debug request.

`0b011011` Halting step, normal.

`0b011111` Halting step, exclusive.

`0b100011` OS Unlock Catch.

`0b100111` Reset Catch.

`0b101011` Watchpoint.

`0b101111` HLT instruction.

`0b110011` Software access to debug register.

`0b110111` Exception Catch.

`0b111011` Halting step, no syndrome.

All other values of STATUS are reserved.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the EDSCR:

EDSCR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0x088`	EDSCR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.43 EDVIDSR, External Debug Virtual Context Sample Register

The EDVIDSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Contains sampled values captured on reading EDPCSR[31:0].

Configurations

EDVIDSR is in the Core power domain.

This register is present only when FEAT_PCSRv8 is implemented and FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is not implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to EDVIDSR are RES0.

If FEAT_VHE is implemented, the format of this register differs depending on the value of EDSCR.SC2.

Implemented only if the OPTIONAL PC Sample-based Profiling Extension is implemented in the external debug registers space.

When the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension is implemented in the external debug registers space, if EL2 is not implemented and EL3 is not implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether EDVIDSR is implemented.

Note

FEAT_PCSRv8p2 implements the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension in the Performance Monitors registers space.

Attributes

EDVIDSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When FEAT_VHE is not implemented or EDSCR.SC2 == 0:

31	30	29	28	27 … 16	15 … 8	7 … 0
NS	E2	E3	HV	RES0	VMID[15:8]	VMID

This format applies in all Armv8.0 implementations.

NS, bit [31]

Non-secure state sample. Indicates the Security state associated with the most recent EDPCSR sample.

If EL3 is not implemented, this bit indicates the Effective value of SCR.NS.

`0b0` Sample is from Secure state.

`0b1` Sample is from Non-secure state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

E2, bit [30]

When EL2 is implemented:

Exception level 2 status sample. Indicates whether the most recent EDPCSR sample was associated with EL2.

`0b0` Sample is not from EL2.

`0b1` Sample is from EL2.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

E3, bit [29]

When EL3 is implemented and AArch64 is supported:

Exception level 3 status sample. Indicates whether the most recent EDPCSR sample was associated with EL3 using AArch64.

`0b0` Sample is not from EL3 using AArch64.

`0b1` Sample is from EL3 using AArch64.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HV, bit [28]

EDPCSRhi (EDPCSR[63:32]) valid. Indicates whether bits [63:32] of the most recent EDPCSR sample might be nonzero:

`0b0` Bits[63:32] of the most recent EDPCSR sample are zero.

`0b1` Bits[63:32] of the most recent EDPCSR sample might be nonzero.

An EDVIDSR.HV value of 1 does not mean that the value of EDPCSRhi is nonzero. An EDVIDSR.HV value of 0 is a hint that EDPCSRhi (EDPCSR[63:32]) does not need to be read.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [27:16]

Reserved, RES0.

VMID[15:8], bits [15:8]

When FEAT_VMID16 is implemented and EL2 is implemented:

Extension to VMID[7:0]. For more information, see VMID[7:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VMID, bits [7:0]

When EL2 is implemented:

VMID sample. The VMID associated with the most recent EDPCSRlo (EDPCSR[31:0]) sample. When the most recent EDPCSR sample was generated:

- This field is RES0 if any of the following apply:
  - The PE is executing in Secure state.
  - The PE is executing at EL2.
- Otherwise:
  - If EL2 is using AArch64 and either FEAT_VMID16 is not implemented or VTCR_EL2.VS is 1, this field is set to VTTBR_EL2.VMID.

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— If EL2 is using AArch64, FEAT_VMID16 is implemented, and VTCR_EL2.VS is 0, PMVIDSR.VMID[7:0] is set to VTTBR_EL2.VMID[7:0] and PMVIDSR.VMID[15:8] is RES0.

— If EL2 is using AArch32, this field is set to VTTBR.VMID.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

When (FEAT_VHE is implemented or FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented) and EDSCR.SC2 == 1:

31 … 0
CONTEXTIDR_EL2

CONTEXTIDR_EL2, bits [31:0]

Context ID. The value of CONTEXTIDR_EL2 that is associated with the most recent EDPCSR sample. When the most recent EDPCSR sample is generated:

- If the PE is not executing at EL3, EL2 is using AArch64, and EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, then this field is set to the Context ID sampled from CONTEXTIDR_EL2.
- Otherwise, this field is set to an UNKNOWN value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the EDVIDSR:

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED extensions to external debug might make the value of this register UNKNOWN, see *Permitted behavior that might make the PC Sample-based profiling registers UNKNOWN* on page H7-10030.

EDVIDSR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0x0A8`	EDVIDSR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus() and !OSLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.2.44 EDWAR, External Debug Watchpoint Address Register

The EDWAR characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the virtual data address being accessed when a Watchpoint Debug Event was triggered.

Configurations

EDWAR is in the Core power domain.

Attributes

EDWAR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

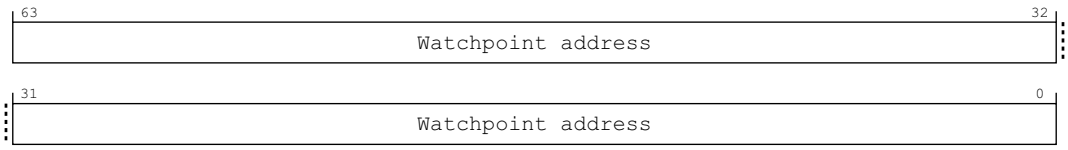

Bits [63:0]

Watchpoint address. The data virtual address being accessed when a Watchpoint Debug Event was triggered and caused entry to Debug state. This address must be within a naturally-aligned block of memory of power-of-two size no larger than the DC ZVA block size.

The value of this register is UNKNOWN if the PE is in Non-debug state, or if Debug state was entered other than for a Watchpoint debug event.

The value of EDWAR[63:32] is UNKNOWN if Debug state was entered for a Watchpoint debug event taken from AArch32 state.

The EDWAR is subject to the same alignment rules as the reporting of a watchpointed address in the FAR. See *Determining the memory location that caused a Watchpoint exception* on page D2-4698.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the EDWAR:

EDWAR[31:0] can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance	Range
Debug	`0x030`	EDWAR	31:0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus() and !OSLockStatus() accesses to EDWAR[31:0] are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to EDWAR[31:0] generate an error response.

EDWAR[63:32] can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance	Range
Debug	`0x034`	EDWAR	63:32

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This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus() and !OSLockStatus() accesses to EDWAR[63:32] are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to EDWAR[63:32] generate an error response.

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H9.2.45 MIDR_EL1, Main ID Register

The MIDR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides identification information for the PE, including an implementer code for the device and a device ID number.

Configurations

External register MIDR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register MIDR_EL1[31:0].

External register MIDR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register MIDR[31:0].

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether MIDR_EL1 is implemented in the Core power domain or in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

MIDR_EL1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

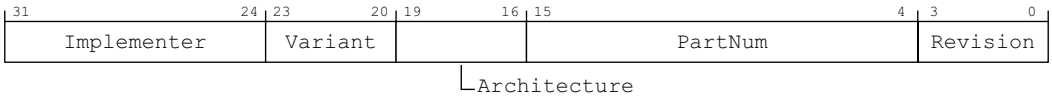

Implementer, bits [31:24]

The Implementer code. This field must hold an implementer code that has been assigned by Arm. Assigned codes include the following:

`0x00` Reserved for software use.

`0x41` Arm Limited.

`0x42` Broadcom Corporation.

`0x43` Cavium Inc.

`0x44` Digital Equipment Corporation.

`0x46` Fujitsu Ltd.

`0x49` Infineon Technologies AG.

`0x4D` Motorola or Freescale Semiconductor Inc.

`0x4E` NVIDIA Corporation.

`0x50` Applied Micro Circuits Corporation.

`0x51` Qualcomm Inc.

`0x56` Marvell International Ltd.

`0x69` Intel Corporation.

`0xC0` Ampere Computing.

Arm can assign codes that are not published in this manual. All values not assigned by Arm are reserved and must not be used.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

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Variant, bits [23:20]

Variant number. Typically, this field is used to distinguish between different product variants, or major revisions of a product.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Architecture, bits [19:16]

Architecture version. Defined values are:

`0b0001` Armv4.

`0b0010` Armv4T.

`0b0011` Armv5 (obsolete).

`0b0100` Armv5T.

`0b0101` Armv5TE.

`0b0110` Armv5TEJ.

`0b0111` Armv6.

`0b1111` Architectural features are individually identified in the ID_* registers.

All other values are reserved.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

PartNum, bits [15:4]

Primary Part Number for the device.

On processors implemented by Arm, if the top four bits of the primary part number are `0x0` or `0x7`, the variant and architecture are encoded differently.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Revision, bits [3:0]

Revision number for the device.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the MIDR_EL1:

MIDR_EL1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0xD00`	MIDR_EL1

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered() and !DoubleLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are IMPDEF.

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H9.2.46 OSLAR_EL1, OS Lock Access Register

The OSLAR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Used to lock or unlock the OS Lock.

Configurations

External register OSLAR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register OSLAR_EL1[31:0].

OSLAR_EL1 is in the Core power domain.

The OS Lock can also be locked or unlocked using DBGOSLAR.

If FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether external debug accesses to OSLAR_EL1 are ignored and return an error when AllowExternalDebugAccess() returns FALSE for the access.

If FEAT_Debugv8p2 is implemented, external debug accesses to OSLAR_EL1 are ignored and return an error when AllowExternalDebugAccess() returns FALSE for the access.

Attributes

OSLAR_EL1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

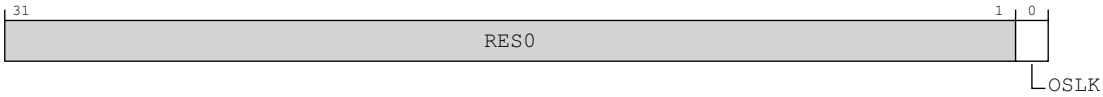

Bits [31:1]

Reserved, RES0.

OSLK, bit [0]

On writes to OSLAR_EL1, bit[0] is copied to the OS Lock.

Use EDPRSR.OSLK to check the current status of the lock.

Accessing the OSLAR_EL1:

Note

SoftwareLockStatus() depends on the type of access attempted and AllowExternalDebugAccess() has a new definition from Armv8.4. Refer to the Pseudocode definitions for more information.

OSLAR_EL1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
Debug	`0x300`	OSLAR_EL1

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), AllowExternalDebugAccess() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are WI.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), AllowExternalDebugAccess() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are WO.

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- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !AllowExternalDebugAccess() and FEAT_Debugv8p2 is not implemented accesses to this register are IMPDEF.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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H9.3 External trace registers

This section lists the external Trace unit registers.

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H9.3.1 TRCACATR<n>, Address Comparator Access Type Register <n>, n = 0 - 15

The TRCACATR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines the type of access for the corresponding TRCACVR<n> Register. This register configures the context type, Exception levels, alignment, masking that is applied by the Address Comparator, and how the Address Comparator behaves when it is one half of an Address Range Comparator.

Configurations

External register TRCACATR<n> bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCACATR<n>[63:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS) * 2 > n. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCACATR<n> are RES0.

Attributes

TRCACATR<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

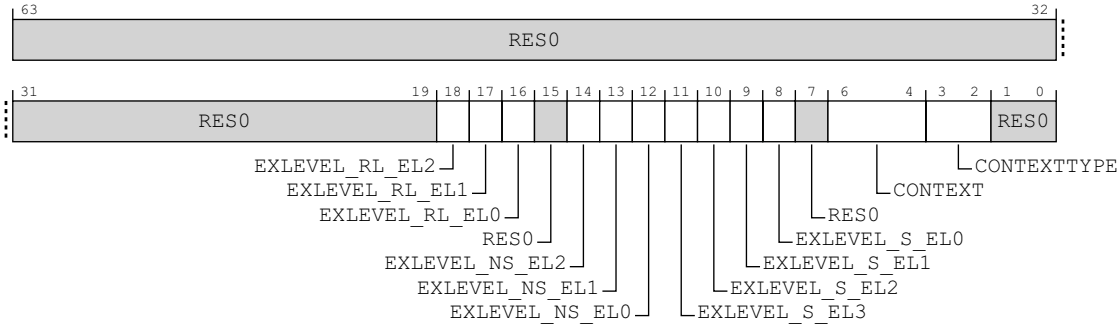

Bits [63:19]

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_RL_EL2, bit [18]

When TRCIDR6.EXLEVEL_RL_EL2 == 1:

Realm EL2 address comparison control. Controls whether a comparison can occur at EL2 in Realm state.

`0b0` When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL2 is 0 the Address Comparator performs comparisons in Realm EL2.

When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL2 is 1 the Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Realm EL2.

`0b1` When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL2 is 0 the Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Realm EL2.

When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL2 is 1 the Address Comparator performs comparisons in Realm EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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EXLEVEL_RL_EL1, bit [17]

When TRCIDR6.EXLEVEL_RL_EL1 == 1:

Realm EL1 address comparison control. Controls whether a comparison can occur at EL1 in Realm state.

`0b0` When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL1 is 0 the Address Comparator performs comparisons in Realm EL1.

When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL1 is 1 the Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Realm EL1.

`0b1` When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL1 is 0 the Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Realm EL1.

When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL1 is 1 the Address Comparator performs comparisons in Realm EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_RL_EL0, bit [16]

When TRCIDR6.EXLEVEL_RL_EL0 == 1:

Realm EL0 address comparison control. Controls whether a comparison can occur at EL0 in Realm state.

`0b0` When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL0 is 0 the Address Comparator performs comparisons in Realm EL0.

When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL0 is 1 the Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Realm EL0.

`0b1` When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL0 is 0 the Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Realm EL0.

When TRCACATR<n>.EXLEVEL_NS_EL0 is 1 the Address Comparator performs comparisons in Realm EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [15]

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_NS_EL2, bit [14]

When Non-secure EL2 is implemented:

Non-secure EL2 address comparison control. Controls whether a comparison can occur at EL2 in Non-secure state.

`0b0` The Address Comparator performs comparisons in Non-secure EL2.

`0b1` The Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Non-secure EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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EXLEVEL_NS_EL1, bit [13]

When Non-secure EL1 is implemented:

Non-secure EL1 address comparison control. Controls whether a comparison can occur at EL1 in Non-secure state.

`0b0` The Address Comparator performs comparisons in Non-secure EL1.

`0b1` The Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Non-secure EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_NS_EL0, bit [12]

When Non-secure EL0 is implemented:

Non-secure EL0 address comparison control. Controls whether a comparison can occur at EL0 in Non-secure state.

`0b0` The Address Comparator performs comparisons in Non-secure EL0.

`0b1` The Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Non-secure EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_S_EL3, bit [11]

When EL3 is implemented:

EL3 address comparison control. Controls whether a comparison can occur at EL3.

`0b0` The Address Comparator performs comparisons in EL3.

`0b1` The Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_S_EL2, bit [10]

When EL2 is implemented and FEAT_SEL2 is implemented:

Secure EL2 address comparison control. Controls whether a comparison can occur at EL2 in Secure state.

`0b0` The Address Comparator performs comparisons in Secure EL2.

`0b1` The Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Secure EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_S_EL1, bit [9]

When Secure EL1 is implemented:

Secure EL1 address comparison control. Controls whether a comparison can occur at EL1 in Secure state.

`0b0` The Address Comparator performs comparisons in Secure EL1.

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`0b1` The Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Secure EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_S_EL0, bit [8]

When Secure EL0 is implemented:

Secure EL0 address comparison control. Controls whether a comparison can occur at EL0 in Secure state.

`0b0` The Address Comparator performs comparisons in Secure EL0.

`0b1` The Address Comparator does not perform comparisons in Secure EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [7]

Reserved, RES0.

CONTEXT, bits [6:4]

When TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC != 0b0000 or TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC != 0b0000:

Selects a Context Identifier Comparator or Virtual Context Identifier Comparator:

`0b000` Comparator 0.

`0b001` *When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 1 or UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 1:* Comparator 1.

`0b010` *When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 2 or UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 2:* Comparator 2.

`0b011` *When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 3 or UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 3:* Comparator 3.

`0b100` *When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 4 or UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 4:* Comparator 4.

`0b101` *When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 5 or UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 5:* Comparator 5.

`0b110` *When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 6 or UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 6:* Comparator 6.

`0b111` *When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 7 or UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 7:* Comparator 7.

The width of this field is dependent on the maximum number of Context Identifier Comparators or Virtual Context Identifier Comparators implemented. Unimplemented bits are RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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CONTEXTTYPE, bits [3:2]

When TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC != 0b0000 or TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC != 0b0000:

Controls whether the Address Comparator is dependent on a Context Identifier Comparator, a Virtual Context Identifier Comparator, or both comparisons.

`0b00` The Address Comparator is not dependent on the Context Identifier Comparators or Virtual Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b01` *When TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC != 0b0000:*

The Address Comparator is dependent on the Context Identifier Comparator that TRCACATR<n>.CONTEXT specifies. The Address Comparator signals a match only if both the Context Identifier Comparator and the address comparison match.

`0b10` *When TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC != 0b0000:*

The Address Comparator is dependent on the Virtual Context Identifier Comparator that TRCACATR<n>.CONTEXT specifies. The Address Comparator signals a match only if both the Virtual Context Identifier Comparator and the address comparison match.

`0b11` *When TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC != 0b0000 and TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC != 0b0000:*

The Address Comparator is dependent on the Context Identifier Comparator and Virtual Context Identifier Comparator that TRCACATR<n>.CONTEXT specifies. The Address Comparator signals a match only if the Context Identifier Comparator, the Virtual Context Identifier Comparator, and address comparison all match.

If TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC == `0b0000`, then bit [2] is RES0.

If TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC == `0b0000`, then bit [3] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [1:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the TRCACATR<n>:

Must be programmed if any of the following are true:

- TRCBBCTLR.RANGE[n/2] == 1.
- TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0100` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.SAC[n] == 1.
- TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0101` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.ARC[n/2] == 1.
- TRCVIIECTLR.EXCLUDE[n/2] == 1.
- TRCVIIECTLR.INCLUDE[n/2] == 1.
- TRCVISSCTLR.START[n] == 1.
- TRCVISSCTLR.STOP[n] == 1.
- TRCSSCCR<>.ARC[n/2] == 1.
- TRCSSCCR<>.SAC[n] == 1.
- TRCQCTLR.RANGE[n/2] == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

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TRCACATR<n> can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x480` + (8 * n)	TRCACATR<n>

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.2 TRCACVR<n>, Address Comparator Value Register <n>, n = 0 - 15

The TRCACVR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Contains the address value.

Configurations

External register TRCACVR<n> bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCACVR<n>[63:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS) * 2 > n. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCACVR<n> are RES0.

Attributes

TRCACVR<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

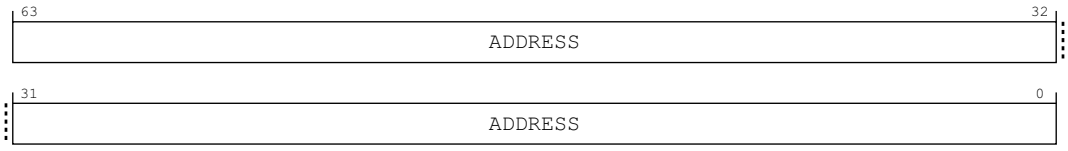

ADDRESS, bits [63:0]

Address Value.

The Address Comparators can support implementations that use multiple address widths. When the trace unit compares the ADDRESS field with an address that has a width less than this field, then the address must be zero-extended to the ADDRESS field width. The trace unit then compares all implemented bits. For example, in a system that supports both 32-bit and 64-bit addresses, when the PE is in AArch32 state the comparator must zero-extend the 32-bit address and compare against the full 64 bits that are stored in the TRCACVR<n>. This requires that the trace analyzer always programs all implemented bits of the TRCACVR<n>.

The result of writing a value other than all zeros or all ones to ADDRESS at bits[63:P] is an UNKNOWN value, where P is defined as the maximum virtual address size supported by the PE.

The result of writing a value of all zeros or all ones to ADDRESS at bits[63:P] is the written value, and a read of the register returns the written value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the TRCACVR<n>:

Must be programmed if any of the following are true:

- TRCBBCTLR.RANGE[n/2] == 1.
- TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0100` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.SAC[n] == 1.
- TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0101` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.ARC[n/2] == 1.
- TRCVIIECTLR.EXCLUDE[n/2] == 1.
- TRCVIIECTLR.INCLUDE[n/2] == 1.
- TRCVISSCTLR.START[n] == 1.

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- TRCVISSCTLR.STOP[n] == 1.
- TRCSSCCR<>.ARC[n/2] == 1.
- TRCSSCCR<>.SAC[n] == 1.
- TRCQCTLR.RANGE[n/2] == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCACVR<n> can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x400` + (8 * n)	TRCACVR<n>

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.3 TRCAUTHSTATUS, Authentication Status Register

The TRCAUTHSTATUS characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the state of the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface for debug.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

External register TRCAUTHSTATUS bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCAUTHSTATUS[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCAUTHSTATUS are RES0.

Attributes

TRCAUTHSTATUS is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

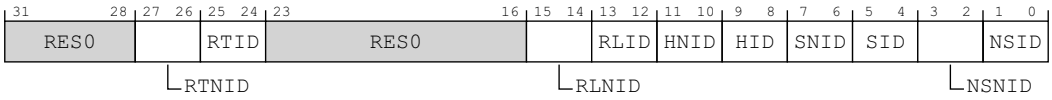

Bits [31:28]

Reserved, RES0.

RTNID, bits [27:26]

Root non-invasive debug.

This field has the same value as DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1.RTNID.

RTID, bits [25:24]

Root invasive debug.

`0b00` Not implemented.

Bits [23:16]

Reserved, RES0.

RLNID, bits [15:14]

Realm non-invasive debug.

This field has the same value as DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1.RLNID.

RLID, bits [13:12]

Realm invasive debug.

`0b00` Not implemented.

HNID, bits [11:10]

Hyp Non-invasive Debug. Indicates whether a separate enable control for EL2 non-invasive debug features is implemented and enabled.

`0b00` Separate Hyp non-invasive debug enable not implemented, or EL2 non-invasive debug features not implemented.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled.

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All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b00`.

HID, bits [9:8]

Hyp Invasive Debug. Indicates whether a separate enable control for EL2 invasive debug features is implemented and enabled.

`0b00` Separate Hyp invasive debug enable not implemented, or EL2 invasive debug features not implemented.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b00`.

SNID, bits [7:6]

Secure Non-invasive Debug. Indicates whether Secure non-invasive debug features are implemented and enabled.

`0b00` Secure non-invasive debug features not implemented.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled.

All other values are reserved.

When EL3 is implemented, this field takes the value `0b10` or `0b11` depending whether Secure non-invasive debug is enabled.

When EL3 is not implemented and the PE is Non-secure, this field reads as `0b00`.

When EL3 is not implemented and the PE is Secure, this field takes the value `0b10` or `0b11` depending whether Secure non-invasive debug is enabled.

SID, bits [5:4]

Secure Invasive Debug. Indicates whether Secure invasive debug features are implemented and enabled.

`0b00` Secure invasive debug features not implemented.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b00`.

NSNID, bits [3:2]

Non-secure Non-invasive Debug. Indicates whether Non-secure non-invasive debug features are implemented and enabled.

`0b00` Non-secure non-invasive debug features not implemented.

`0b10` Implemented and disabled.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled.

All other values are reserved.

When EL3 is implemented, this field reads as `0b11`.

When EL3 is not implemented and the PE is Non-secure, this field reads as `0b11`.

When EL3 is not implemented and the PE is Secure, this field reads as `0b00`.

NSID, bits [1:0]

Non-secure Invasive Debug. Indicates whether Non-secure invasive debug features are implemented and enabled.

`0b00` Non-secure invasive debug features not implemented.

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`0b10` Implemented and disabled.

`0b11` Implemented and enabled.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b00`.

Accessing the TRCAUTHSTATUS:

For implementations that support multiple access mechanisms, different access mechanisms can return different values for reads of TRCAUTHSTATUS if the authentication signals have changed and that change has not yet been synchronized by a Context synchronization event. This scenario can happen if, for example, the external debugger view is implemented separately from the system instruction view to allow for separate power domains, and so observes changes on the signals differently.

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

TRCAUTHSTATUS can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0xFB8`	TRCAUTHSTATUS

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.4 TRCAUXCTLR, Auxiliary Control Register

The TRCAUXCTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

The function of this register is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Configurations

External register TRCAUXCTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCAUXCTLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCAUXCTLR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCAUXCTLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

This field reads as an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value and writes to this field have IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED behavior.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing the TRCAUXCTLR:

If this register is nonzero then it might cause the behavior of a trace unit to contradict this architecture specification. See the documentation of the specific implementation for information about the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED support for this register.

TRCAUXCTLR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x018`	TRCAUXCTLR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.5 TRCBBCTLR, Branch Broadcast Control Register

The TRCBBCTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the regions in the memory map where branch broadcasting is active.

Configurations

External register TRCBBCTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCBBCTLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented, TRCIDR0.TRCBB == 1 and UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS) > 0. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCBBCTLR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCBBCTLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

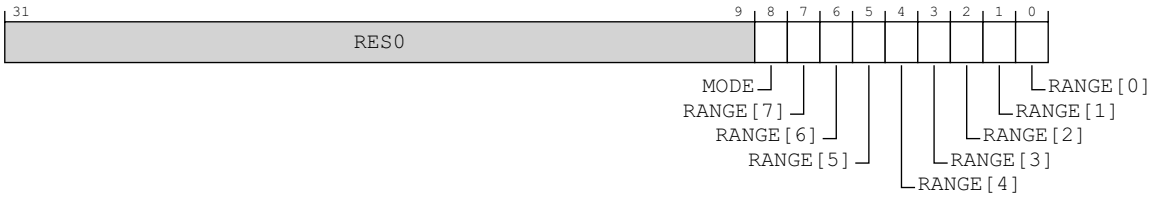

Bits [31:9]

Reserved, RES0.

MODE, bit [8]

Mode.

`0b0` Exclude Mode.

Branch broadcasting is not active for instructions in the address ranges defined by TRCBBCTLR.RANGE.

If TRCBBCTLR.RANGE == `0x00` then branch broadcasting is active for all instructions.

`0b1` Include Mode.

Branch broadcasting is active for instructions in the address ranges defined by TRCBBCTLR.RANGE.

If TRCBBCTLR.RANGE == `0x00` then the behavior of the trace unit is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. That is, the trace unit might or might not consider any instructions to be in a branch broadcasting region.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

RANGE[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

Address range field.

Selects whether Address Range Comparator <m> is used with branch broadcasting.

`0b0` The address range that Address Range Comparator <m> defines, is not selected.

`0b1` The address range that Address Range Comparator <m> defines, is selected.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the TRCBBCTLR:

Must be programmed if TRCCONFIGR.BB == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCBBCTLR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x03C`	TRCBBCTLR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.6 TRCCCCTLR, Cycle Count Control Register

The TRCCCCTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Set the threshold value for cycle counting.

Configurations

External register TRCCCCTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCCCCTLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR0.TRCCCI == 1. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCCCTLR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCCCCTLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 12	11 … 0
RES0	THRESHOLD

Bits [31:12]

Reserved, RES0.

THRESHOLD, bits [11:0]

Sets the threshold value for instruction trace cycle counting.

The minimum threshold value that can be programmed into THRESHOLD is given in TRCIDR3.CCITMIN. If the THRESHOLD value is smaller than the value in TRCIDR3.CCITMIN then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. That is, cycle counts might or might not be included in the trace and the cycle count threshold is not known.

Writing a value of zero when TRCCONFIGR.CCI enables instruction trace cycle counting results in CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior. That is, cycle counts might or might not be included in the trace and the cycle count threshold is not known.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the TRCCCCTLR:

Must be programmed if TRCCONFIGR.CCI == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCCCCTLR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	0x038	TRCCCCTLR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.7 TRCCIDCCTLR0, Context Identifier Comparator Control Register 0

The TRCCIDCCTLR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Contains Context identifier mask values for the TRCCIDCVR<n> registers, for n = 0 to 3.

Configurations

External register TRCCIDCCTLR0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCCIDCCTLR0[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented, UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 0x0 and UInt(TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE) > 0. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCIDCCTLR0 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCCIDCCTLR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 – 24	23 – 16	15 – 8	7 – 0
COMP3[<m>]	COMP2[<m>]	COMP1[<m>]	COMP0[<m>]

COMP3[<m>], bit [m+24], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 3:

TRCCIDCVR3 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCCIDCVR3. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCCIDCVR3.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCCIDCVR3[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCCIDCVR3[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COMP2[<m>], bit [m+16], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 2:

TRCCIDCVR2 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCCIDCVR2. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCCIDCVR2.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCCIDCVR2[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCCIDCVR2[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COMP1[<m>], bit [m+8], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 1:

TRCCIDCVR1 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCCIDCVR1. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCCIDCVR1.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCCIDCVR1[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

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`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCCIDCVR1[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COMP0[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 0:

TRCCIDCVR0 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCCIDCVR0. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCCIDCVR0.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCCIDCVR0[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCCIDCVR0[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the TRCCIDCCTLR0:

If software uses the TRCCIDCVR<n> registers, for n = 0 to 3, then it must program this register.

If software sets a mask bit to 1 then it must program the relevant byte in TRCCIDCVR<n> to `0x00`.

If any bit is 1 and the relevant byte in TRCCIDCVR<n> is not `0x00`, the behavior of the Context Identifier Comparator is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. In this scenario the comparator might match unexpectedly or might not match.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCCIDCCTLR0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x680`	TRCCIDCCTLR0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.8 TRCCIDCCTLR1, Context Identifier Comparator Control Register 1

The TRCCIDCCTLR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Contains Context identifier mask values for the TRCCIDCVR<n> registers, for n = 4 to 7.

Configurations

External register TRCCIDCCTLR1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCCIDCCTLR1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented, UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 0x4 and UInt(TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE) > 0. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCIDCCTLR1 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCCIDCCTLR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 – 24	23 – 16	15 – 8	7 – 0
COMP7[<m>]	COMP6[<m>]	COMP5[<m>]	COMP4[<m>]

COMP7[<m>], bit [m+24], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 7:

TRCCIDCVR7 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCCIDCVR7. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCCIDCVR7.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCCIDCVR7[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCCIDCVR7[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COMP6[<m>], bit [m+16], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 6:

TRCCIDCVR6 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCCIDCVR6. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCCIDCVR6.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCCIDCVR6[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCCIDCVR6[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COMP5[<m>], bit [m+8], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 5:

TRCCIDCVR5 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCCIDCVR5. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCCIDCVR5.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCCIDCVR5[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

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`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCCIDCVR5[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COMP4[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC) > 4:

TRCCIDCVR4 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCCIDCVR4. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCCIDCVR4.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCCIDCVR4[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCCIDCVR4[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the TRCCIDCCTLR1:

If software uses the TRCCIDCVR<n> registers, for n = 4 to 7, then it must program this register.

If software sets a mask bit to 1 then it must program the relevant byte in TRCCIDCVR<n> to `0x00`.

If any bit is 1 and the relevant byte in TRCCIDCVR<n> is not `0x00`, the behavior of the Context Identifier Comparator is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. In this scenario the comparator might match unexpectedly or might not match.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCCIDCCTLR1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x684`	TRCCIDCCTLR1

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.9 TRCCIDCVR<n>, Context Identifier Comparator Value Registers <n>, n = 0 - 7

The TRCCIDCVR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Contains a Context identifier value.

Configurations

External register TRCCIDCVR<n> bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCCIDCVR<n>[63:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC > n. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCIDCVR<n> are RES0.

Attributes

TRCCIDCVR<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

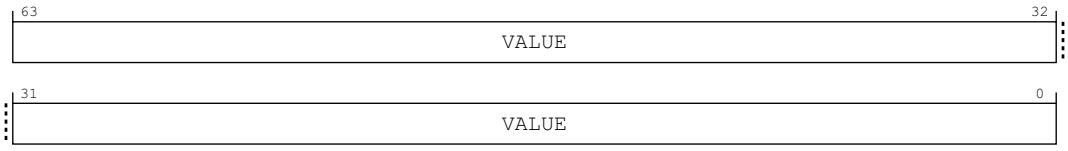

VALUE, bits [63:0]

Context identifier value. The width of this field is indicated by TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE. Unimplemented bits are RES0. After a PE Reset, the trace unit assumes that the Context identifier is zero until the PE updates the Context identifier.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the TRCCIDCVR<n>:

Must be programmed if any of the following are true:

- TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0110` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.CID[n] == 1.
- TRCACATR<n>.CONTEXTTYPE == `0b01` or `0b11` and TRCACATR<n>.CONTEXT == n.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCCIDCVR<n> can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x600` + (8 * n)	TRCCIDCVR<n>

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.10 TRCCIDR0, Component Identification Register 0

The TRCCIDR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information about the component.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCIDR0 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCCIDR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

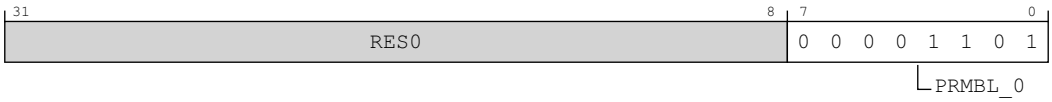

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PRMBL_0, bits [7:0]

Component identification preamble, segment 0.

Reads as `0x0D`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the TRCCIDR0:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

TRCCIDR0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0xFF0`	TRCCIDR0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.11 TRCCIDR1, Component Identification Register 1

The TRCCIDR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information about the component.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCIDR1 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCCIDR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

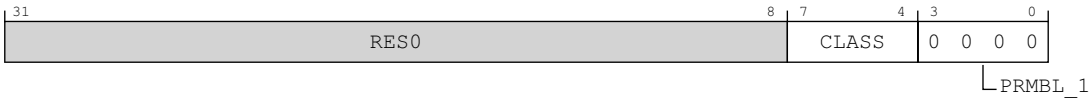

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

CLASS, bits [7:4]

Component class.

`0b1001` CoreSight peripheral.

Other values are defined by the CoreSight Architecture.

This field reads as `0x9`.

PRMBL_1, bits [3:0]

Component identification preamble, segment 1.

Reads as `0b0000`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the TRCCIDR1:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

TRCCIDR1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0xFF4`	TRCCIDR1

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.12 TRCCIDR2, Component Identification Register 2

The TRCCIDR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information about the component.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCIDR2 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCCIDR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

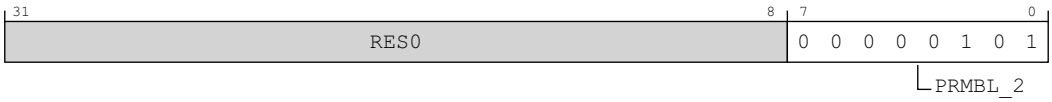

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PRMBL_2, bits [7:0]

Component identification preamble, segment 2.

Reads as `0x05`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the TRCCIDR2:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

TRCCIDR2 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0xFF8`	TRCCIDR2

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.13 TRCCIDR3, Component Identification Register 3

The TRCCIDR3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information about the component.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCIDR3 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCCIDR3 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

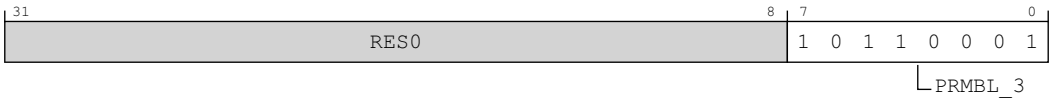

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PRMBL_3, bits [7:0]

Component identification preamble, segment 3.

Reads as `0xB1`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the TRCCIDR3:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

TRCCIDR3 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0xFFC`	TRCCIDR3

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.14 TRCCLAIMCLR, Claim Tag Clear Register

The TRCCLAIMCLR characteristics are:

Purpose

In conjunction with TRCCLAIMSET, provides Claim Tag bits that can be separately set and cleared to indicate whether functionality is in use by a debug agent.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

External register TRCCLAIMCLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCCLAIMCLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCLAIMCLR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCCLAIMCLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

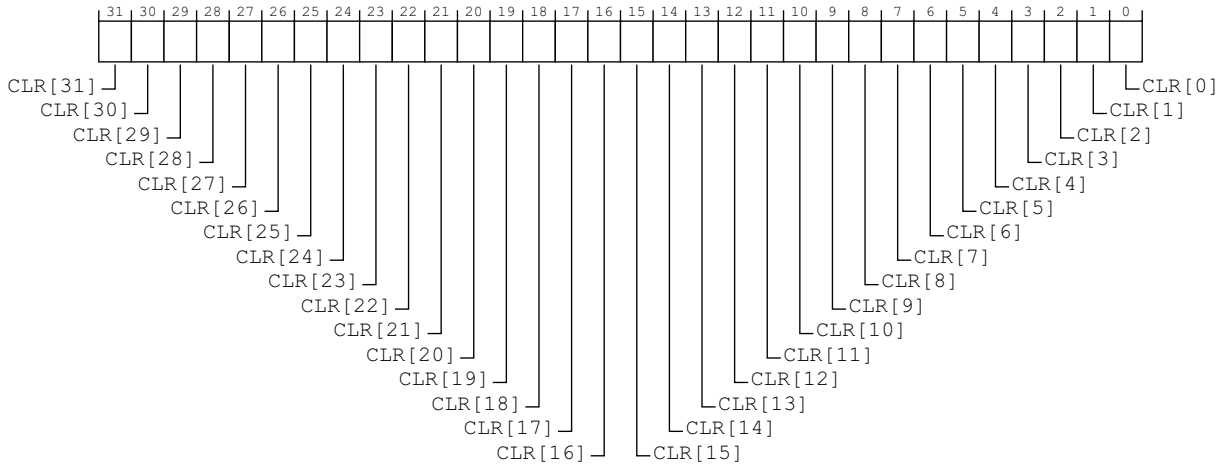

CLR[<m>], bit [m], for m = 31 to 0

Claim Tag Clear. Indicates the current status of Claim Tag bit <m>, and is used to clear Claim Tag bit <m> to 0.

`0b0` On a read: Claim Tag bit <m> is not set.
On a write: Ignored.

`0b1` On a read: Claim Tag bit <m> is set.
On a write: Clear Claim tag bit <m> to 0.

The number of Claim Tag bits implemented is indicated in TRCCLAIMSET.

This bit reads-as-zero and ignores writes if m > the number of Claim Tag bits.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to `0`.

Access to this field is W1C.

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Accessing the TRCCLAIMCLR:

TRCCLAIMCLR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0xFA4`	TRCCLAIMCLR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.15 TRCCLAIMSET, Claim Tag Set Register

The TRCCLAIMSET characteristics are:

Purpose

In conjunction with TRCCLAIMCLR, provides Claim Tag bits that can be separately set and cleared to indicate whether functionality is in use by a debug agent.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

External register TRCCLAIMSET bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCCLAIMSET[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCLAIMSET are RES0.

The number of claim tag bits implemented is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Arm recommends that implementations support a minimum of four claim tag bits, that is, SET[3:0] reads as `0b1111`.

Attributes

TRCCLAIMSET is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

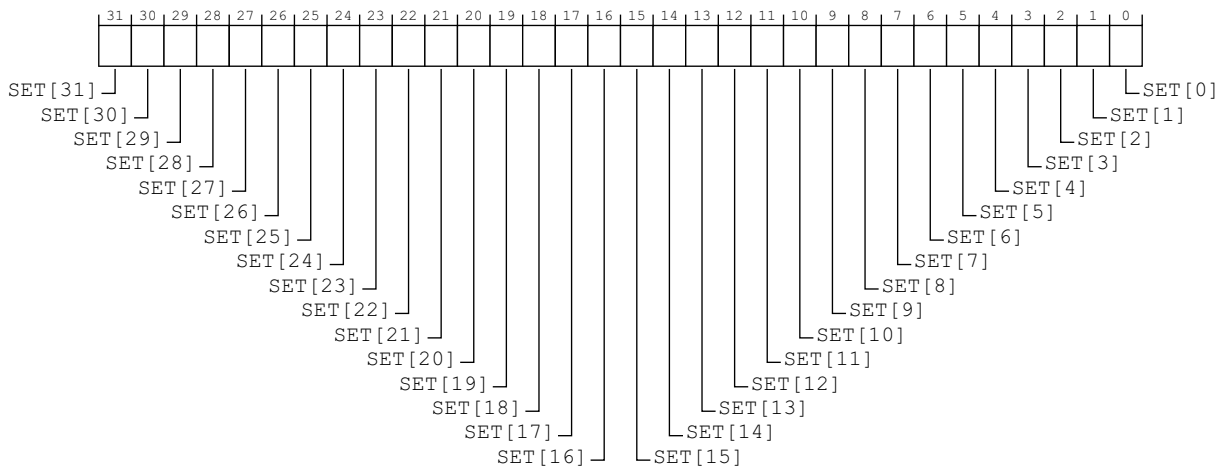

SET[<m>], bit [m], for m = 31 to 0

Claim Tag Set. Indicates whether Claim Tag bit <m> is implemented, and is used to set Claim Tag bit <m> to 1.

`0b0` On a read: Claim Tag bit <m> is not implemented.
On a write: Ignored.

`0b1` On a read: Claim Tag bit <m> is implemented.
On a write: Set Claim Tag bit <m> to 1.

This bit reads-as-zero and ignores writes if m > the number of Claim Tag bits.

Access to this field is RAO/W1S.

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Accessing the TRCCLAIMSET:

TRCCLAIMSET can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0xFA0`	TRCCLAIMSET

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.16 TRCCNTCTLR<n>, Counter Control Register <n>, n = 0 - 3

The TRCCNTCTLR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the operation of Counter <n>.

Configurations

External register TRCCNTCTLR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCCNTCTLR<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR5.NUMCNTR > n. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCNTCTLR<n> are RES0.

Attributes

TRCCNTCTLR<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

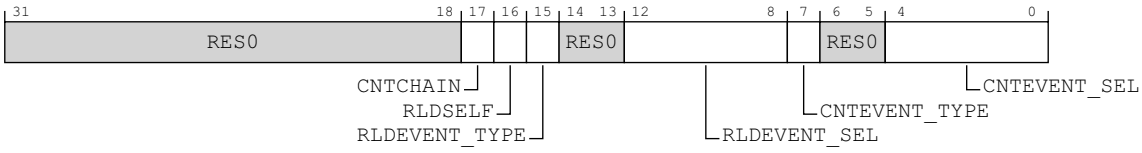

Bits [31:18]

Reserved, RES0.

CNTCHAIN, bit [17]

For TRCCNTCTLR3 and TRCCNTCTLR1, this field controls whether the Counter decrements when a reload event occurs for Counter <n-1>.

`0b0` The Counter does not decrement when a reload event for Counter <n-1> occurs.

`0b1` Counter <n> decrements when a reload event for Counter <n-1> occurs. This concatenates Counter <n> and Counter <n-1>, to provide a larger count value.

CNTCHAIN is not implemented for TRCCNTCTLR0 and TRCCNTCTLR2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

RLDSELF, bit [16]

Controls whether a reload event occurs for the Counter, when the Counter reaches zero.

`0b0` Normal mode.
The Counter is in Normal mode.

`0b1` Self-reload mode.
The Counter is in Self-reload mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

RLDEVENT_TYPE, bit [15]

Chooses the type of Resource Selector.

Selects an event, that when it occurs causes a reload event for Counter <n>.

`0b0` A single Resource Selector.
TRCCNTCTLR<n>.RLDEVENT.SEL[4:0] selects the single Resource Selector, from 0-31, used to activate the resource event.

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`0b1` A Boolean-combined pair of Resource Selectors.

TRCCNTCTLR<n>.RLDEVENT.SEL[3:0] selects the Resource Selector pair, from 0-15, that has a Boolean function that is applied to it whose output is used to activate the resource event. TRCCNTCTLR<n>.RLDEVENT.SEL[4] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [14:13]

Reserved, RES0.

RLDEVENT_SEL, bits [12:8]

Defines the selected Resource Selector or pair of Resource Selectors. TRCCNTCTLR<n>.RLDEVENT.TYPE controls whether TRCCNTCTLR<n>.RLDEVENT.SEL is the index of a single Resource Selector, or the index of a pair of Resource Selectors.

Selects an event, that when it occurs causes a reload event for Counter <n>.

If an unimplemented Resource Selector is selected using this field, the behavior of the resource event is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

Selecting Resource Selector pair 0 using this field is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CNTEVENT_TYPE, bit [7]

Chooses the type of Resource Selector.

Selects an event, that when it occurs causes Counter <n> to decrement.

`0b0` A single Resource Selector.

TRCCNTCTLR<n>.CNTEVENT.SEL[4:0] selects the single Resource Selector, from 0-31, used to activate the resource event.

`0b1` A Boolean-combined pair of Resource Selectors.

TRCCNTCTLR<n>.CNTEVENT.SEL[3:0] selects the Resource Selector pair, from 0-15, that has a Boolean function that is applied to it whose output is used to activate the resource event. TRCCNTCTLR<n>.CNTEVENT.SEL[4] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [6:5]

Reserved, RES0.

CNTEVENT_SEL, bits [4:0]

Defines the selected Resource Selector or pair of Resource Selectors. TRCCNTCTLR<n>.CNTEVENT.TYPE controls whether TRCCNTCTLR<n>.CNTEVENT.SEL is the index of a single Resource Selector, or the index of a pair of Resource Selectors.

Selects an event, that when it occurs causes Counter <n> to decrement.

If an unimplemented Resource Selector is selected using this field, the behavior of the resource event is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

Selecting Resource Selector pair 0 using this field is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing the TRCCNTCTLR<n>:

Must be programmed if TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0010` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.COUNTERS[n] == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCCNTCTLR<n> can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x150` + (4 * n)	TRCCNTCTLR<n>

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.17 TRCCNTRLDVR<n>, Counter Reload Value Register <n>, n = 0 - 3

The TRCCNTRLDVR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

This sets or returns the reload count value for Counter <n>.

Configurations

External register TRCCNTRLDVR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCCNTRLDVR<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR5.NUMCNTR > n. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCNTRLDVR<n> are RES0.

Attributes

TRCCNTRLDVR<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 16	15 … 0
RES0	VALUE

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

VALUE, bits [15:0]

Contains the reload value for Counter <n>. When a reload event occurs for Counter <n> then the trace unit copies the VALUE<n> field into Counter <n>.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the TRCCNTRLDVR<n>:

Must be programmed if TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0010` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.COUNTERS[n] == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCCNTRLDVR<n> can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x140` + (4 * n)	TRCCNTRLDVR<n>

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.18 TRCCNTVR<n>, Counter Value Register <n>, n = 0 - 3

The TRCCNTVR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

This sets or returns the value of Counter <n>.

Configurations

External register TRCCNTVR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCCNTVR<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR5.NUMCNTR > n. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCNTVR<n> are RES0.

Attributes

TRCCNTVR<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 16	15 … 0
RES0	VALUE

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

VALUE, bits [15:0]

Contains the count value of Counter.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the TRCCNTVR<n>:

Must be programmed if TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0010` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.COUNTERS[n] == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Reads from this register might return an UNKNOWN value if the trace unit is not in either of the Idle or Stable states.

TRCCNTVR<n> can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x160` + (4 * n)	TRCCNTVR<n>

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.19 TRCCONFIGR, Trace Configuration Register

The TRCCONFIGR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the tracing options.

Configurations

External register TRCCONFIGR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCCONFIGR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCCONFIGR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCCONFIGR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

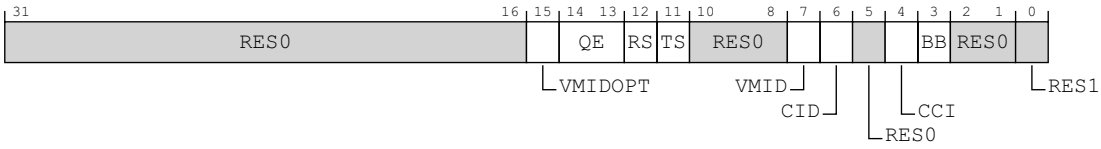

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

VMIDOPT, bit [15]

When TRCIDR2.VMIDOPT == 0b01:

Virtual context identifier selection control.

`0b0` VTTBR_EL2.VMID is used as the Virtual context identifier.

`0b1` CONTEXTIDR_EL2.PROCID is used as the Virtual context identifier.

When TRCIDR2.VMIDOPT == 0b00:

Reserved, RES0.

Virtual context identifier selection control.

VTTBR_EL2.VMID is used as the Virtual context identifier.

When TRCIDR2.VMIDOPT == 0b10:

Reserved, RES1.

Virtual context identifier selection control.

CONTEXTIDR_EL2.PROCID is used as the Virtual context identifier.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

QE, bits [14:13]

When TRCIDR0.QSUPP == 0b01:

Q element generation control.

`0b00` Q elements are disabled.

`0b01` Q elements with instruction counts are enabled.
Q elements without instruction counts are disabled.

All other values are reserved.

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When TRCIDR0.QSUPP == 0b10:

Q element generation control.

`0b00` Q elements are disabled.

`0b11` Q elements with instruction counts are enabled.
Q elements without instruction counts are enabled.

All other values are reserved.

When TRCIDR0.QSUPP == 0b11:

Q element generation control.

`0b00` Q elements are disabled.

`0b01` Q elements with instruction counts are enabled.
Q elements without instruction counts are disabled.

`0b11` Q elements with instruction counts are enabled.
Q elements without instruction counts are enabled.

All other values are reserved.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

RS, bit [12]

When TRCIDR0.RETSTACK == 1:

Return stack control.

`0b0` Return stack is disabled.

`0b1` Return stack is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TS, bit [11]

When TRCIDR0.TSSIZE != 0b00000:

Global timestamp tracing control.

`0b0` Global timestamp tracing is disabled.

`0b1` Global timestamp tracing is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [10:8]

Reserved, RES0.

VMID, bit [7]

When TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE != 0b00000:

Virtual context identifier tracing control.

`0b0` Virtual context identifier tracing is disabled.

`0b1` Virtual context identifier tracing is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

CID, bit [6]

When TRCIDR2.CIDSIZE != 0b00000:

Context identifier tracing control.

`0b0` Context identifier tracing is disabled.

`0b1` Context identifier tracing is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [5]

Reserved, RES0.

CCI, bit [4]

When TRCIDR0.TRCCCI == 1:

Cycle counting instruction tracing control.

`0b0` Cycle counting instruction tracing is disabled.

`0b1` Cycle counting instruction tracing is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

BB, bit [3]

When TRCIDR0.TRCBB == 1:

Branch broadcasting control.

`0b0` Branch broadcasting is disabled.

`0b1` Branch broadcasting is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [2:1]

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES1.

Accessing the TRCCONFIGR:

Must always be programmed.

TRCCONFIGR.QE must be set to `0b00` if TRCCONFIGR.BB is not 0.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

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TRCCONFIGR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x010`	TRCCONFIGR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !IsTraceCorePowered() or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.20 TRCDEVAFF, Device Affinity Register

The TRCDEVAFF characteristics are:

Purpose

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Reads the same value as the MPIDR_EL1 register for the PE that this trace unit has affinity with.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCDEVAFF are RES0.

Attributes

TRCDEVAFF is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

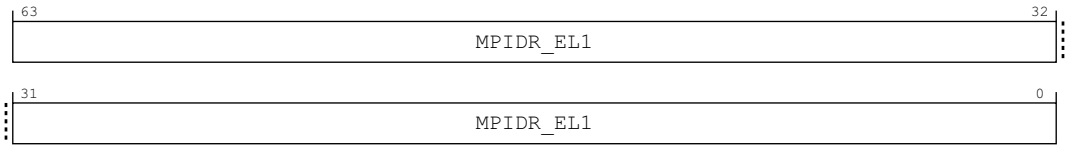

MPIDR_EL1, bits [63:0]

Read-only copy of MPIDR_EL1, as seen from the highest implemented Exception level.

Accessing the TRCDEVAFF:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

TRCDEVAFF can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0xFA8`	TRCDEVAFF

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.21 TRCDEVARCH, Device Architecture Register

The TRCDEVARCH characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information for the component.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

External register TRCDEVARCH bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCDEVARCH[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCDEVARCH are RES0.

Attributes

TRCDEVARCH is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

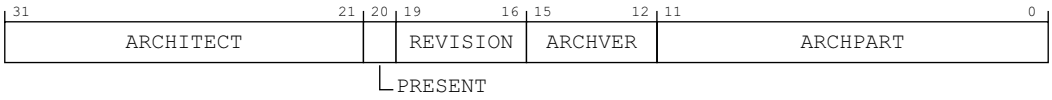

ARCHITECT, bits [31:21]

Architect. Defines the architect of the component. Bits [31:28] are the JEP106 continuation code (JEP106 bank ID, minus 1) and bits [27:21] are the JEP106 ID code.

`0b01000111011` JEP106 continuation code `0x4`, ID code `0x3B`. Arm Limited.

Other values are defined by the JEDEC JEP106 standard.

This field reads as `0x23B`.

PRESENT, bit [20]

DEVARCH Present. Defines that the DEVARCH register is present.

`0b0` Device Architecture information not present.

`0b1` Device Architecture information present.

This field reads as 1.

REVISION, bits [19:16]

Revision. Defines the architecture revision of the component.

`0b0000` ETEv1.0, FEAT_ETE.

`0b0001` ETEv1.1, FEAT_ETEv1p1.

`0b0010` ETEv1.2, FEAT_ETEv1p2.

All other values are reserved.

ARCHVER, bits [15:12]

Architecture Version. Defines the architecture version of the component.

`0b0101` ETEv1.

ARCHVER and ARCHPART are also defined as a single field, ARCHID, so that ARCHVER is ARCHID[15:12].

This field reads as `0x5`.

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ARCHPART, bits [11:0]

Architecture Part. Defines the architecture of the component.

`0xA13` Arm PE trace architecture.

ARCHVER and ARCHPART are also defined as a single field, ARCHID, so that ARCHPART is ARCHID[11:0].

This field reads as `0xA13`.

Accessing the TRCDEVARCH:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

TRCDEVARCH can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0xFBC`	TRCDEVARCH

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.22 TRCDEVID, Device Configuration Register

The TRCDEVID characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information for the component.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

External register TRCDEVID bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCDEVID[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCDEVID are RES0.

Attributes

TRCDEVID is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
RES0	

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the TRCDEVID:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

TRCDEVID can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0xFC8`	TRCDEVID

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.23 TRCDEVID1, Device Configuration Register 1

The TRCDEVID1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information for the component.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCDEVID1 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCDEVID1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
RES0

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the TRCDEVID1:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

TRCDEVID1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0xFC4`	TRCDEVID1

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.24 TRCDEVID2, Device Configuration Register 2

The TRCDEVID2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information for the component.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCDEVID2 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCDEVID2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
RES0

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the TRCDEVID2:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

TRCDEVID2 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0xFC0`	TRCDEVID2

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.25 TRCDEVTYPE, Device Type Register

The TRCDEVTYPE characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information for the component. If the part number field is not recognized, a debugger can report the information that is provided by TRCDEVTYPE about the component instead.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCDEVTYPE are RES0.

Attributes

TRCDEVTYPE is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

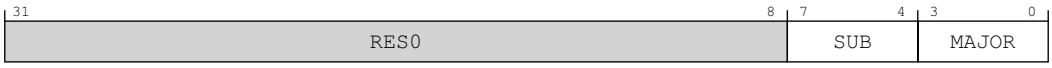

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

SUB, bits [7:4]

Component sub-type.

`0b0001` When MAJOR == `0x3` (Trace source): Associated with a PE.

This field reads as `0x1`.

MAJOR, bits [3:0]

Component major type.

`0b0011` Trace source.

Other values are defined by the CoreSight Architecture.

This field reads as `0x3`.

Accessing the TRCDEVTYPE:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

TRCDEVTYPE can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0xFCC`	TRCDEVTYPE

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.26 TRCEVENTCTL0R, Event Control 0 Register

The TRCEVENTCTL0R characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the generation of ETEEvents.

Configurations

External register TRCEVENTCTL0R bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCEVENTCTL0R[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCEVENTCTL0R are RES0.

Attributes

TRCEVENTCTL0R is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

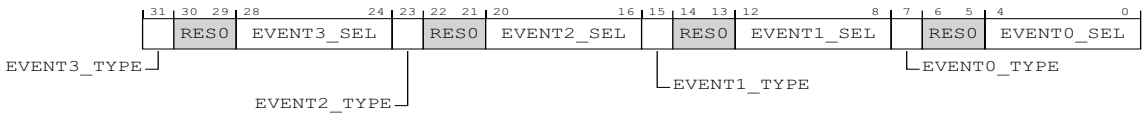

EVENT3_TYPE, bit [31]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000 and UInt(TRCIDR0.NUMEVENT) >= 3:

Chooses the type of Resource Selector.

`0b0` A single Resource Selector.

TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT3.SEL[4:0] selects the single Resource Selector, from 0-31, used to activate the resource event.

`0b1` A Boolean-combined pair of Resource Selectors.

TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT3.SEL[3:0] selects the Resource Selector pair, from 0-15, that has a Boolean function that is applied to it whose output is used to activate the resource event. TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT3.SEL[4] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [30:29]

Reserved, RES0.

EVENT3_SEL, bits [28:24]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000 and UInt(TRCIDR0.NUMEVENT) >= 3:

Defines the selected Resource Selector or pair of Resource Selectors. TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT3.TYPE controls whether TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT3.SEL is the index of a single Resource Selector, or the index of a pair of Resource Selectors.

If an unimplemented Resource Selector is selected using this field, the behavior of the resource event is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

Selecting Resource Selector pair 0 using this field is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

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When any of the selected resource events occurs and TRCEVENTCTL1R.INSTEN[3] == 1, then Event element 3 is generated in the instruction trace element stream.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EVENT2_TYPE, bit [23]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000 and UInt(TRCIDR0.NUMEVENT) >= 2:

Chooses the type of Resource Selector.

`0b0` A single Resource Selector.

TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT2.SEL[4:0] selects the single Resource Selector, from 0-31, used to activate the resource event.

`0b1` A Boolean-combined pair of Resource Selectors.

TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT2.SEL[3:0] selects the Resource Selector pair, from 0-15, that has a Boolean function that is applied to it whose output is used to activate the resource event. TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT2.SEL[4] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [22:21]

Reserved, RES0.

EVENT2_SEL, bits [20:16]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000 and UInt(TRCIDR0.NUMEVENT) >= 2:

Defines the selected Resource Selector or pair of Resource Selectors. TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT2.TYPE controls whether TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT2.SEL is the index of a single Resource Selector, or the index of a pair of Resource Selectors.

If an unimplemented Resource Selector is selected using this field, the behavior of the resource event is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

Selecting Resource Selector pair 0 using this field is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

When any of the selected resource events occurs and TRCEVENTCTL1R.INSTEN[2] == 1, then Event element 2 is generated in the instruction trace element stream.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EVENT1_TYPE, bit [15]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000 and UInt(TRCIDR0.NUMEVENT) >= 1:

Chooses the type of Resource Selector.

`0b0` A single Resource Selector.

TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT1.SEL[4:0] selects the single Resource Selector, from 0-31, used to activate the resource event.

`0b1` A Boolean-combined pair of Resource Selectors.

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TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT1.SEL[3:0] selects the Resource Selector pair, from 0-15, that has a Boolean function that is applied to it whose output is used to activate the resource event. TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT1.SEL[4] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [14:13]

Reserved, RES0.

EVENT1_SEL, bits [12:8]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000 and UInt(TRCIDR0.NUMEVENT) >= 1:

Defines the selected Resource Selector or pair of Resource Selectors. TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT1.TYPE controls whether TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT1.SEL is the index of a single Resource Selector, or the index of a pair of Resource Selectors.

If an unimplemented Resource Selector is selected using this field, the behavior of the resource event is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

Selecting Resource Selector pair 0 using this field is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

When any of the selected resource events occurs and TRCEVENTCTL1R.INSTEN[1] == 1, then Event element 1 is generated in the instruction trace element stream.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EVENT0_TYPE, bit [7]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000:

Chooses the type of Resource Selector.

`0b0` A single Resource Selector.

TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT0.SEL[4:0] selects the single Resource Selector, from 0-31, used to activate the resource event.

`0b1` A Boolean-combined pair of Resource Selectors.

TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT0.SEL[3:0] selects the Resource Selector pair, from 0-15, that has a Boolean function that is applied to it whose output is used to activate the resource event. TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT0.SEL[4] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [6:5]

Reserved, RES0.

EVENT0_SEL, bits [4:0]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000:

Defines the selected Resource Selector or pair of Resource Selectors. TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT0.TYPE controls whether TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT0.SEL is the index of a single Resource Selector, or the index of a pair of Resource Selectors.

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If an unimplemented Resource Selector is selected using this field, the behavior of the resource event is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

Selecting Resource Selector pair 0 using this field is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

When any of the selected resource events occurs and TRCEVENTCTL1R.INSTEN[0] == 1, then Event element 0 is generated in the instruction trace element stream.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the TRCEVENTCTL0R:

Must be programmed if implemented.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCEVENTCTL0R can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x020`	TRCEVENTCTL0R

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.27 TRCEVENTCTL1R, Event Control 1 Register

The TRCEVENTCTL1R characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the behavior of the ETEEvents that TRCEVENTCTL0R selects.

Configurations

External register TRCEVENTCTL1R bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCEVENTCTL1R[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCEVENTCTL1R are RES0.

Attributes

TRCEVENTCTL1R is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

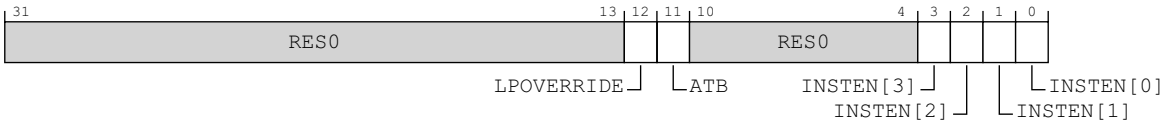

Bits [31:13]

Reserved, RES0.

LPOVERRIDE, bit [12]

When TRCIDR5.LPOVERRIDE == 1:

Low-power Override Mode select.

`0b0` Trace unit Low-power Override Mode is not enabled. That is, the trace unit is permitted to enter low-power state.

`0b1` Trace unit Low-power Override Mode is enabled. That is, entry to a low-power state does not affect the trace unit resources or trace generation.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ATB, bit [11]

When TRCIDR5.ATBTRIG == 1:

AMBA Trace Bus (ATB) trigger enable.

If a CoreSight ATB interface is implemented then when ETEEvent 0 occurs the trace unit sets:

- ATID == `0x7D`.
- ATDATA to the value of TRCTRACEIDR.

If the width of ATDATA is greater than the width of TRCTRACEIDR.TRACEID then the trace unit zeros the upper ATDATA bits.

If ETEEvent 0 is programmed to occur based on program execution, such as an Address Comparator, the ATB trigger might not be inserted into the ATB stream at the same time as any trace generated by that program execution is output by the trace unit. Typically, the generated trace might be buffered in a trace unit which means that the ATB trigger would be output before the associated trace is output.

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If ETEEvent 0 is asserted multiple times in close succession, the trace unit is required to generate an ATB trigger for the first assertion, but might ignore one or more of the subsequent assertions. Arm recommends that the window in which ETEEvent 0 is ignored is limited only by the time taken to output an ATB trigger.

`0b0` ATB trigger is disabled.

`0b1` ATB trigger is enabled.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [10:4]

Reserved, RES0.

INSTEN[<m>], bit [m], for m = 3 to 0

Event element control.

`0b0` The trace unit does not generate an Event element <m>.

`0b1` The trace unit generates an Event element <m>.

This bit is RES0 if m >= the number indicated by TRCIDR0.NUMEVENT.

Accessing the TRCEVENTCTL1R:

Must be programmed.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCEVENTCTL1R can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x024`	TRCEVENTCTL1R

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.28 TRCEXTINSELR<n>, External Input Select Register <n>, n = 0 - 3

The TRCEXTINSELR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Use this to set, or read, which External Inputs are resources to the trace unit.

The name TRCEXTINSELR is an alias of TRCEXTINSELR0.

Configurations

External register TRCEXTINSELR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCEXTINSELR<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR5.NUMEXTINSEL > n. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCEXTINSELR<n> are RES0.

Attributes

TRCEXTINSELR<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 16	15 … 0
RES0	evtCount

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

evtCount, bits [15:0]

PMU event to select.

The event number as defined by the Arm ARM.

Software must program this field with a PMU event that is supported by the PE being programmed.

There are three ranges of PMU event numbers:

- PMU event numbers in the range `0x0000` to `0x003F` are common architectural and microarchitectural events.
- PMU event numbers in the range `0x0040` to `0x00BF` are Arm recommended common architectural and microarchitectural PMU events.
- PMU event numbers in the range `0x00C0` to `0x03FF` are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED PMU events.

If evtCount is programmed to a PMU event that is reserved or not supported by the PE, the behavior depends on the PMU event type:

- For the range `0x0000` to `0x003F`, then the PMU event is not active, and the value returned by a direct or external read of the evtCount field is the value written to the field.
- For IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED PMU events, it is UNPREDICTABLE what PMU event, if any, is counted, and the value returned by a direct or external read of the evtCount field is UNKNOWN.

UNPREDICTABLE means the PMU event must not expose privileged information.

Arm recommends that the behavior across a family of implementations is defined such that if a given implementation does not include a PMU event from a set of common IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED PMU events, then no PMU event is counted and the value read back on evtCount is the value written.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing the TRCEXTINSELR<n>:

Must be programmed if any of the following is true: TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0000` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.EXTIN[n] == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCEXTINSELR<n> can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x120` + (4 * n)	TRCEXTINSELR<n>

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.29 TRCIDR0, ID Register 0

The TRCIDR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

External register TRCIDR0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCIDR0[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR0 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCIDR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

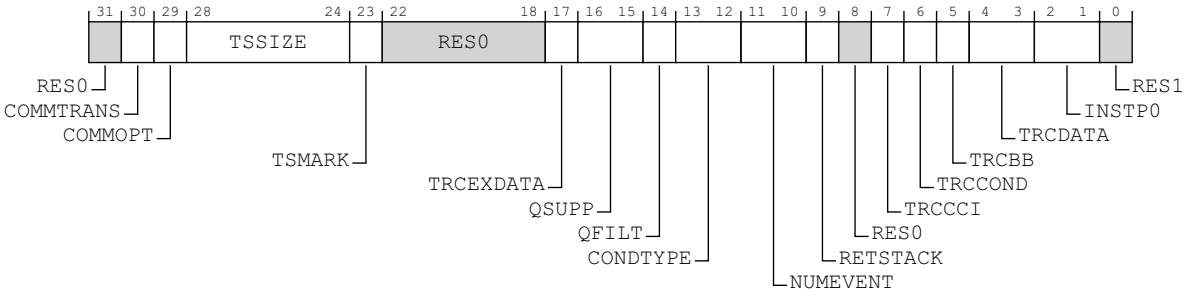

Bit [31]

Reserved, RES0.

COMMTRANS, bit [30]

Transaction Start element behavior.

`0b0` Transaction Start elements are P0 elements.

`0b1` Transaction Start elements are not P0 elements.

COMMOPT, bit [29]

Indicates the contents and encodings of Cycle count packets.

`0b0` Commit mode 0.

`0b1` Commit mode 1.

The Commit mode defines the contents and encodings of Cycle Count packets, in particular how Commit elements are indicated by these packets. See the descriptions of these packets for more details.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RAO/WI if all of the following are true:
  - TRCIDR0.TRCCCI == 1
  - UInt(TRCIDR8.MAXSPEC) == 0x0
- When TRCIDR0.TRCCCI == 0, access to this field is RAZ/WI.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

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TSSIZE, bits [28:24]

Indicates that the trace unit implements Global timestamping and the size of the timestamp value.

`0b00000` Global timestamping not implemented.

`0b01000` Global timestamping implemented with a 64-bit timestamp value.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b01000`.

TSMARK, bit [23]

When FEAT_ETEv1p1 is implemented:

Indicates whether Timestamp Marker elements are generated.

`0b0` Timestamp Marker elements are not generated.

`0b1` Timestamp Marker elements are generated.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [22:18]

Reserved, RES0.

TRCEXDATA, bit [17]

When TRCIDR0.TRCDATA != 0b00:

Indicates if the trace unit implements tracing of data transfers for exceptions and exception returns. Data tracing is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

`0b0` Tracing of data transfers for exceptions and exception returns not implemented.

`0b1` Tracing of data transfers for exceptions and exception returns implemented.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

QSUPP, bits [16:15]

Indicates that the trace unit implements Q element support.

`0b00` Q element support is not implemented.

`0b01` Q element support is implemented, and only supports Q elements with instruction counts.

`0b10` Q element support is implemented, and only supports Q elements without instruction counts.

`0b11` Q element support is implemented, and supports:

- Q elements with instruction counts.
- Q elements without instruction counts.

QFILT, bit [14]

Indicates if the trace unit implements Q element filtering.

`0b0` Q element filtering is not implemented.

`0b1` Q element filtering is implemented.

If TRCIDR0.QSUPP == `0b00` then this field is 0.

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CONDTYPE, bits [13:12]

When TRCIDR0.TRCCOND == 1:

Indicates how conditional instructions are traced. Conditional instruction tracing is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

`0b00` Conditional instructions are traced with an indication of whether they pass or fail their condition code check.

`0b01` Conditional instructions are traced with an indication of the APSR condition flags.

All other values are reserved.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NUMEVENT, bits [11:10]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR == 0b0000:

Indicates the number of ETEEvents implemented.

`0b00` The trace unit supports 0 ETEEvents.

All other values are reserved.

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000:

Indicates the number of ETEEvents implemented.

`0b00` The trace unit supports 1 ETEEvent.

`0b01` The trace unit supports 2 ETEEvents.

`0b10` The trace unit supports 3 ETEEvents.

`0b11` The trace unit supports 4 ETEEvents.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

RETSTACK, bit [9]

Indicates if the trace unit supports the return stack.

`0b0` Return stack not implemented.

`0b1` Return stack implemented.

Bit [8]

Reserved, RES0.

TRCCCI, bit [7]

Indicates if the trace unit implements cycle counting.

`0b0` Cycle counting not implemented.

`0b1` Cycle counting implemented.

This field reads as 1.

TRCCOND, bit [6]

Indicates if the trace unit implements conditional instruction tracing. Conditional instruction tracing is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures.

`0b0` Conditional instruction tracing not implemented.

`0b1` Conditional instruction tracing implemented.

This field reads as 0.

TRCBB, bit [5]

Indicates if the trace unit implements branch broadcasting.

`0b0` Branch broadcasting not implemented.

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`0b1` Branch broadcasting implemented.

This field reads as 1.

TRCDATA, bits [4:3]

Indicates if the trace unit implements data tracing. Data tracing is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures.

`0b00` Data tracing not implemented.

`0b11` Data tracing implemented.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b00`.

INSTP0, bits [2:1]

Indicates if load and store instructions are P0 instructions. Load and store instructions as P0 instructions is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures.

`0b00` Load and store instructions are not P0 instructions.

`0b11` Load and store instructions are P0 instructions.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b00`.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES1.

Accessing the TRCIDR0:

TRCIDR0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x1E0`	TRCIDR0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.30 TRCIDR1, ID Register 1

The TRCIDR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

External register TRCIDR1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCIDR1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR1 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCIDR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

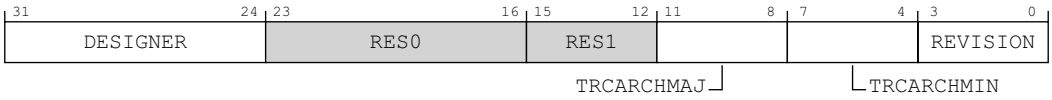

DESIGNER, bits [31:24]

Indicates which company designed the trace unit. The permitted values of this field are the same as MIDR_EL1.Implementer.

Bits [23:16]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [15:12]

Reserved, RES1.

TRCARCHMAJ, bits [11:8]

Major architecture version.

`0b1111` If both TRCARCHMAJ and TRCARCHMIN == `0xF` then refer to TRCDEVARCH.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b1111`.

TRCARCHMIN, bits [7:4]

Minor architecture version.

`0b1111` If both TRCARCHMAJ and TRCARCHMIN == `0xF` then refer to TRCDEVARCH.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b1111`.

REVISION, bits [3:0]

Implementation revision.

Returns an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value that identifies the revision of the trace unit.

Arm deprecates any use of this field and recommends that implementations set this field to zero.

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Accessing the TRCIDR1:

TRCIDR1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x1E4`	TRCIDR1

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.31 TRCIDR10, ID Register 10

The TRCIDR10 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

External register TRCIDR10 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCIDR10[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR10 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCIDR10 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
NUMP1KEY	

NUMP1KEY, bits [31:0]

When TRCIDR0.TRCDATA != 0b00:

Indicates the number of P1 right-hand keys. Data tracing is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the TRCIDR10:

TRCIDR10 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x188`	TRCIDR10

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.32 TRCIDR11, ID Register 11

The TRCIDR11 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

External register TRCIDR11 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCIDR11[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR11 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCIDR11 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
NUMP1SPC	

NUMP1SPC, bits [31:0]

When TRCIDR0.TRCDATA != 0b00:

Indicates the number of special P1 right-hand keys. Data tracing is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the TRCIDR11:

TRCIDR11 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x18C`	TRCIDR11

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.33 TRCIDR12, ID Register 12

The TRCIDR12 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

External register TRCIDR12 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCIDR12[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR12 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCIDR12 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
NUMCONDKEY	

NUMCONDKEY, bits [31:0]

When TRCIDR0.TRCCOND == 1:

Indicates the number of conditional instruction right-hand keys. Conditional instruction tracing is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the TRCIDR12:

TRCIDR12 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x190`	TRCIDR12

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.34 TRCIDR13, ID Register 13

The TRCIDR13 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

External register TRCIDR13 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCIDR13[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR13 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCIDR13 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
NUMCONDSPC	

NUMCONDSPC, bits [31:0]

When TRCIDR0.TRCCOND == 1:

Indicates the number of special conditional instruction right-hand keys. Conditional instruction tracing is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the TRCIDR13:

TRCIDR13 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x194`	TRCIDR13

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.35 TRCIDR2, ID Register 2

The TRCIDR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

External register TRCIDR2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCIDR2[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR2 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCIDR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

WFXMODE, bit [31]

Indicates whether WFI, WFIT, WFE, and WFET instructions are classified as P0 instructions:

0b0 WFI, WFIT, WFE, and WFET instructions are not classified as P0 instructions.

0b1 WFI, WFIT, WFE, and WFET instructions are classified as P0 instructions.

VMIDOPT, bits [30:29]

Indicates the options for Virtual context identifier selection.

0b00 Virtual context identifier selection not supported. TRCCONFIGR.VMIDOPT is RES0.

0b01 Virtual context identifier selection supported. TRCCONFIGR.VMIDOPT is implemented.

0b10 Virtual context identifier selection not supported. TRCCONFIGR.VMIDOPT is RES1.

All other values are reserved.

If TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE == 0b00000 then this field is 0b00.

If TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE != 0b00000 then this field is 0b10.

CCSIZE, bits [28:25]

When TRCIDR0.TRCCCI == 1:

Indicates the size of the cycle counter.

0b0000 The cycle counter is 12 bits in length.

0b0001 The cycle counter is 13 bits in length.

0b0010 The cycle counter is 14 bits in length.

0b0011 The cycle counter is 15 bits in length.

0b0100 The cycle counter is 16 bits in length.

0b0101 The cycle counter is 17 bits in length.

0b0110 The cycle counter is 18 bits in length.

0b0111 The cycle counter is 19 bits in length.

0b1000 The cycle counter is 20 bits in length.

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All other values are reserved.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DVSIZE, bits [24:20]

When TRCIDR0.TRCDATA != 0b00:

Indicates the data value size in bytes. Data tracing is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

`0b00000` Data value tracing not implemented.

`0b00100` Data value tracing has a maximum of 32-bit data values.

`0b01000` Data value tracing has a maximum of 64-bit data values.

All other values are reserved.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DASIZE, bits [19:15]

When TRCIDR0.TRCDATA != 0b00:

Indicates the data address size in bytes. Data tracing is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

`0b00000` Data address tracing not implemented.

`0b00100` Data address tracing has a maximum of 32-bit data addresses.

`0b01000` Data address tracing has a maximum of 64-bit data addresses.

All other values are reserved.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VMIDSIZE, bits [14:10]

Indicates the trace unit Virtual context identifier size.

`0b00000` Virtual context identifier tracing is not supported.

`0b00001` 8-bit Virtual context identifier size.

`0b00010` 16-bit Virtual context identifier size.

`0b00100` 32-bit Virtual context identifier size.

All other values are reserved.

If the PE does not implement EL2 then this field is `0b00000`.

If the PE implements EL2 then this field is `0b00100`.

CIDSIZE, bits [9:5]

Indicates the Context identifier size.

`0b00000` Context identifier tracing is not supported.

`0b00100` 32-bit Context identifier size.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b00100`.

IASIZE, bits [4:0]

Virtual instruction address size.

`0b00100` Maximum of 32-bit instruction address size.

`0b01000` Maximum of 64-bit instruction address size.

All other values are reserved.

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This field reads as `0b01000`.

Accessing the TRCIDR2:

TRCIDR2 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x1E8`	TRCIDR2

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.36 TRCIDR3, ID Register 3

The TRCIDR3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the base architecture of the trace unit.

Configurations

External register TRCIDR3 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCIDR3[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR3 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCIDR3 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

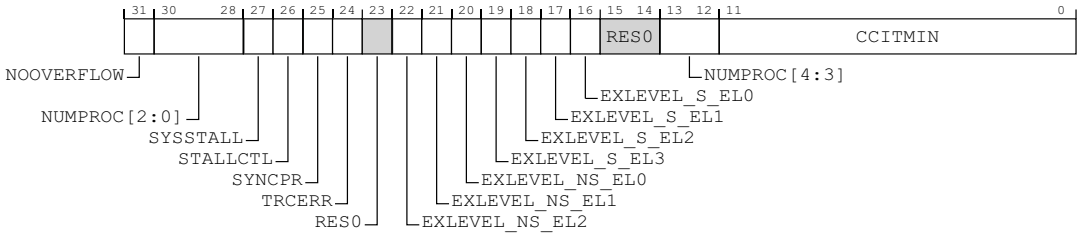

NOOVERFLOW, bit [31]

Indicates if overflow prevention is implemented.

`0b0` Overflow prevention is not implemented.

`0b1` Overflow prevention is implemented.

If TRCIDR3.STALLCTL == 0 then this field is 0.

NUMPROC, bits [13:12, 30:28]

Indicates the number of PEs available for tracing.

`0b00000` The trace unit can trace one PE.

This field reads as `0b00000`.

The NUMPROC field is split as follows:

- NUMPROC[2:0] is TRCIDR3[30:28].
- NUMPROC[4:3] is TRCIDR3[13:12].

SYSSTALL, bit [27]

Indicates if stalling of the PE is permitted.

`0b0` Stalling of the PE is not permitted.

`0b1` Stalling of the PE is permitted.

The value of this field might be dynamic and change based on system conditions.

If TRCIDR3.STALLCTL == 0 then this field is 0.

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STALLCTL, bit [26]

Indicates if trace unit implements stalling of the PE.

`0b0` Stalling of the PE is not implemented.

`0b1` Stalling of the PE is implemented.

SYNCPR, bit [25]

Indicates if an implementation has a fixed synchronization period.

`0b0` TRCSYNCPR is read-write so software can change the synchronization period.

`0b1` TRCSYNCPR is read-only so the synchronization period is fixed.

This field reads as 0.

TRCERR, bit [24]

Indicates forced tracing of System Error exceptions is implemented.

`0b0` Forced tracing of System Error exceptions is not implemented.

`0b1` Forced tracing of System Error exceptions is implemented.

This field reads as 1.

Bit [23]

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_NS_EL2, bit [22]

Indicates if Non-secure EL2 is implemented.

`0b0` Non-secure EL2 is not implemented.

`0b1` Non-secure EL2 is implemented.

EXLEVEL_NS_EL1, bit [21]

Indicates if Non-secure EL1 is implemented.

`0b0` Non-secure EL1 is not implemented.

`0b1` Non-secure EL1 is implemented.

EXLEVEL_NS_EL0, bit [20]

Indicates if Non-secure EL0 is implemented.

`0b0` Non-secure EL0 is not implemented.

`0b1` Non-secure EL0 is implemented.

EXLEVEL_S_EL3, bit [19]

Indicates if EL3 is implemented.

`0b0` EL3 is not implemented.

`0b1` EL3 is implemented.

EXLEVEL_S_EL2, bit [18]

Indicates if Secure EL2 is implemented.

`0b0` Secure EL2 is not implemented.

`0b1` Secure EL2 is implemented.

EXLEVEL_S_EL1, bit [17]

Indicates if Secure EL1 is implemented.

`0b0` Secure EL1 is not implemented.

`0b1` Secure EL1 is implemented.

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EXLEVEL_S_EL0, bit [16]

Indicates if Secure EL0 is implemented.

`0b0` Secure EL0 is not implemented.

`0b1` Secure EL0 is implemented.

Bits [15:14]

Reserved, RES0.

CCITMIN, bits [11:0]

Indicates the minimum value that can be programmed in TRCCCCTLR.THRESHOLD.

If TRCIDR0.TRCCCI == 1 then the minimum value of this field is `0x001`.

If TRCIDR0.TRCCCI == 0 then this field is zero.

Accessing the TRCIDR3:

TRCIDR3 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x1EC`	TRCIDR3

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.37 TRCIDR4, ID Register 4

The TRCIDR4 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

External register TRCIDR4 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCIDR4[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR4 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCIDR4 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

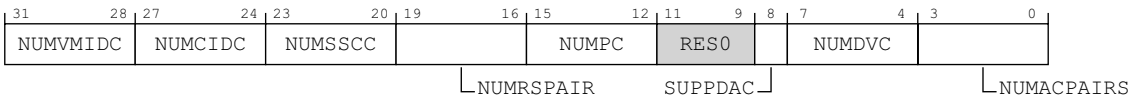

NUMVMIDC, bits [31:28]

Indicates the number of Virtual Context Identifier Comparators that are available for tracing.

`0b0000` No Virtual Context Identifier Comparators are available.

`0b0001` The implementation has one Virtual Context Identifier Comparator.

`0b0010` The implementation has two Virtual Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0011` The implementation has three Virtual Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0100` The implementation has four Virtual Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0101` The implementation has five Virtual Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0110` The implementation has six Virtual Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0111` The implementation has seven Virtual Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b1000` The implementation has eight Virtual Context Identifier Comparators.

All other values are reserved.

NUMCIDC, bits [27:24]

Indicates the number of Context Identifier Comparators that are available for tracing.

`0b0000` No Context Identifier Comparators are available.

`0b0001` The implementation has one Context Identifier Comparator.

`0b0010` The implementation has two Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0011` The implementation has three Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0100` The implementation has four Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0101` The implementation has five Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0110` The implementation has six Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0111` The implementation has seven Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b1000` The implementation has eight Context Identifier Comparators.

All other values are reserved.

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NUMSSCC, bits [23:20]

Indicates the number of Single-shot Comparator Controls that are available for tracing.

`0b0000` No Single-shot Comparator Controls are available.

`0b0001` The implementation has one Single-shot Comparator Control.

`0b0010` The implementation has two Single-shot Comparator Controls.

`0b0011` The implementation has three Single-shot Comparator Controls.

`0b0100` The implementation has four Single-shot Comparator Controls.

`0b0101` The implementation has five Single-shot Comparator Controls.

`0b0110` The implementation has six Single-shot Comparator Controls.

`0b0111` The implementation has seven Single-shot Comparator Controls.

`0b1000` The implementation has eight Single-shot Comparator Controls.

All other values are reserved.

NUMRSPAIR, bits [19:16]

Indicates the number of resource selector pairs that are available for tracing.

`0b0000` The implementation has zero resource selectors.

`0b0001` The implementation has two resource selector pairs.

`0b0010` The implementation has three resource selector pairs.

`0b0011` The implementation has four resource selector pairs.

`0b0100` The implementation has five resource selector pairs.

`0b0101` The implementation has six resource selector pairs.

`0b0110` The implementation has seven resource selector pairs.

`0b0111` The implementation has eight resource selector pairs.

`0b1000` The implementation has nine resource selector pairs.

`0b1001` The implementation has ten resource selector pairs.

`0b1010` The implementation has eleven resource selector pairs.

`0b1011` The implementation has twelve resource selector pairs.

`0b1100` The implementation has thirteen resource selector pairs.

`0b1101` The implementation has fourteen resource selector pairs.

`0b1110` The implementation has fifteen resource selector pairs.

`0b1111` The implementation has sixteen resource selector pairs.

All other values are reserved.

NUMPC, bits [15:12]

Indicates the number of PE Comparator Inputs that are available for tracing.

`0b0000` No PE Comparator Inputs are available.

`0b0001` The implementation has one PE Comparator Input.

`0b0010` The implementation has two PE Comparator Inputs.

`0b0011` The implementation has three PE Comparator Inputs.

`0b0100` The implementation has four PE Comparator Inputs.

`0b0101` The implementation has five PE Comparator Inputs.

`0b0110` The implementation has six PE Comparator Inputs.

`0b0111` The implementation has seven PE Comparator Inputs.

`0b1000` The implementation has eight PE Comparator Inputs.

All other values are reserved.

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Bits [11:9]

Reserved, RES0.

SUPPDAC, bit [8]

When TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS != 0b0000:

Indicates whether data address comparisons are implemented. Data address comparisons are not implemented in ETE and are reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

`0b0` Data address comparisons not implemented.

`0b1` Data address comparisons implemented.

This field reads as 0.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NUMDVC, bits [7:4]

Indicates the number of data value comparators. Data value comparators are not implemented in ETE and are reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

`0b0000` No data value comparators implemented.

`0b0001` One data value comparator implemented.

`0b0010` Two data value comparators implemented.

`0b0011` Three data value comparators implemented.

`0b0100` Four data value comparators implemented.

`0b0101` Five data value comparators implemented.

`0b0110` Six data value comparators implemented.

`0b0111` Seven data value comparators implemented.

`0b1000` Eight data value comparators implemented.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b0000`.

NUMACPAIRS, bits [3:0]

Indicates the number of Address Comparator pairs that are available for tracing.

`0b0000` No Address Comparator pairs are available.

`0b0001` The implementation has one Address Comparator pair.

`0b0010` The implementation has two Address Comparator pairs.

`0b0011` The implementation has three Address Comparator pairs.

`0b0100` The implementation has four Address Comparator pairs.

`0b0101` The implementation has five Address Comparator pairs.

`0b0110` The implementation has six Address Comparator pairs.

`0b0111` The implementation has seven Address Comparator pairs.

`0b1000` The implementation has eight Address Comparator pairs.

All other values are reserved.

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Accessing the TRCIDR4:

TRCIDR4 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x1F0`	TRCIDR4

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.38 TRCIDR5, ID Register 5

The TRCIDR5 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

External register TRCIDR5 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCIDR5[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR5 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCIDR5 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

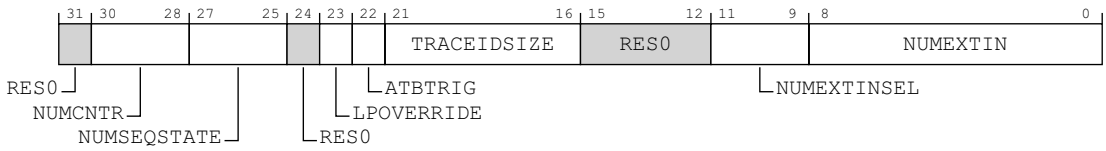

Bit [31]

Reserved, RES0.

NUMCNTR, bits [30:28]

Indicates the number of Counters that are available for tracing.

`0b000` No Counters are available.

`0b001` One Counter implemented.

`0b010` Two Counters implemented.

`0b011` Three Counters implemented.

`0b100` Four Counters implemented.

All other values are reserved.

If TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR == `0b0000` then this field is `0b000`.

NUMSEQSTATE, bits [27:25]

Indicates if the Sequencer is implemented and the number of Sequencer states that are implemented.

`0b000` The Sequencer is not implemented.

`0b100` Four Sequencer states are implemented.

All other values are reserved.

If TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR == `0b0000` then this field is `0b000`.

Bit [24]

Reserved, RES0.

LPOVERRIDE, bit [23]

Indicates support for Low-power Override Mode.

`0b0` The trace unit does not support Low-power Override Mode.

`0b1` The trace unit supports Low-power Override Mode.

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ATBTRIG, bit [22]

Indicates if the implementation can support ATB triggers.

`0b0` The implementation does not support ATB triggers.

`0b1` The implementation supports ATB triggers.

If TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR == `0b0000` then this field is 0.

TRACEIDSIZE, bits [21:16]

Indicates the trace ID width.

`0b000000` The external trace interface is not implemented.

`0b000111` The implementation supports a 7-bit trace ID.

All other values are reserved.

Note that AMBA ATB requires a 7-bit trace ID width.

Bits [15:12]

Reserved, RES0.

NUMEXTINSEL, bits [11:9]

Indicates how many External Input Selector resources are implemented.

`0b000` No External Input Selector resources are available.

`0b001` 1 External Input Selector resource is available.

`0b010` 2 External Input Selector resources are available.

`0b011` 3 External Input Selector resources are available.

`0b100` 4 External Input Selector resources are available.

All other values are reserved.

NUMEXTIN, bits [8:0]

Indicates how many External Inputs are implemented.

`0b111111111` Unified PMU event selection.

All other values are reserved.

Accessing the TRCIDR5:

TRCIDR5 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x1F4`	TRCIDR5

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.39 TRCIDR6, ID Register 6

The TRCIDR6 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

External register TRCIDR6 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCIDR6[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR6 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCIDR6 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

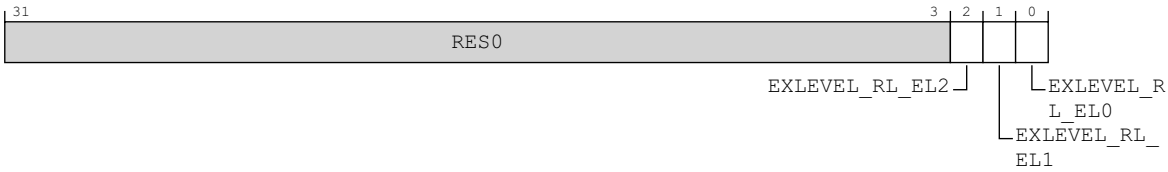

Bits [31:3]

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_RL_EL2, bit [2]

Indicates if Realm EL2 is implemented.

`0b0` Realm EL2 is not implemented.

`0b1` Realm EL2 is implemented.

EXLEVEL_RL_EL1, bit [1]

Indicates if Realm EL1 is implemented.

`0b0` Realm EL1 is not implemented.

`0b1` Realm EL1 is implemented.

EXLEVEL_RL_EL0, bit [0]

Indicates if Realm EL0 is implemented.

`0b0` Realm EL0 is not implemented.

`0b1` Realm EL0 is implemented.

Accessing the TRCIDR6:

TRCIDR6 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x1F8`	TRCIDR6

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This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.40 TRCIDR7, ID Register 7

The TRCIDR7 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

External register TRCIDR7 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCIDR7[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR7 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCIDR7 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
RES0	

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the TRCIDR7:

TRCIDR7 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x1FC`	TRCIDR7

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.41 TRCIDR8, ID Register 8

The TRCIDR8 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the maximum speculation depth of the instruction trace element stream.

Configurations

External register TRCIDR8 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCIDR8[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR8 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCIDR8 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
MAXSPEC	

MAXSPEC, bits [31:0]

Indicates the maximum speculation depth of the instruction trace element stream. This is the maximum number of P0 elements in the trace element stream that can be speculative at any time.

Accessing the TRCIDR8:

TRCIDR8 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x180`	TRCIDR8

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.42 TRCIDR9, ID Register 9

The TRCIDR9 characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the tracing capabilities of the trace unit.

Configurations

External register TRCIDR9 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCIDR9[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIDR9 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCIDR9 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
NUMP0KEY	

NUMP0KEY, bits [31:0]

When TRCIDR0.TRCDATA != 0b00:

Indicates the number of P0 right-hand keys. Data tracing is not implemented in ETE and this field is reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the TRCIDR9:

TRCIDR9 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x184`	TRCIDR9

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.43 TRCIMSPEC0, IMP DEF Register 0

The TRCIMSPEC0 characteristics are:

Purpose

TRCIMSPEC0 shows the presence of any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features, and provides an interface to enable the features that are provided.

Configurations

External register TRCIMSPEC0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCIMSPEC0[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIMSPEC0 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCIMSPEC0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
RES0	EN	SUPPORT

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

EN, bits [7:4]

When TRCIMSPEC0.SUPPORT != 0b0000:

Enable. Controls whether the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are enabled.

`0b0000` The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are not enabled. The trace unit must behave as if the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are not supported.

`0b0001` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b0010` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b0011` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b0100` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b0101` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b0110` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b0111` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b1000` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b1001` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b1010` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b1011` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b1100` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b1101` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b1110` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b1111` The trace unit behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to `0`.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SUPPORT, bits [3:0]

Indicates whether the implementation supports IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features.

`0b0000` No IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

`0b0001` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

`0b0010` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

`0b0011` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

`0b0100` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

`0b0101` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

`0b0110` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

`0b0111` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

`0b1000` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

`0b1001` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

`0b1010` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

`0b1011` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

`0b1100` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

`0b1101` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

`0b1110` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

`0b1111` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED features are supported.

Use of nonzero values requires written permission from Arm.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the TRCIMSPEC0:

TRCIMSPEC0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x1C0`	TRCIMSPEC0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.44 TRCIMSPEC<n>, IMP DEF Register <n>, n = 1 - 7

The TRCIMSPEC<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

These registers might return information that is specific to an implementation, or enable features specific to an implementation to be programmed. The product Technical Reference Manual describes these registers.

Configurations

External register TRCIMSPEC<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCIMSPEC<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when the trace unit implements this OPTIONAL register and FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCIMSPEC<n> are RES0.

Attributes

TRCIMSPEC<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

This field reads as an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value and writes to this field have IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED behavior.

Accessing the TRCIMSPEC<n>:

TRCIMSPEC<n> can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x1C0` + (4 * n)	TRCIMSPEC<n>

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.45 TRCITCTRL, Integration Mode Control Register

The TRCITCTRL characteristics are:

Purpose

A component can use TRCITCTRL to dynamically switch between functional mode and integration mode. In integration mode, topology detection is enabled. After switching to integration mode and performing integration tests or topology detection, reset the system to ensure correct behavior of CoreSight and other connected system components.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCITCTRL are RES0.

Attributes

TRCITCTRL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

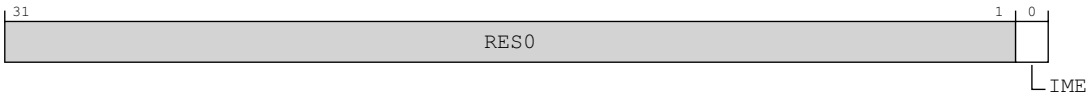

Bits [31:1]

Reserved, RES0.

IME, bit [0]

When topology detection or integration functionality is implemented:

Integration Mode Enable.

`0b0` Component functional mode.

`0b1` Component integration mode. Support for topology detection and integration testing is enabled.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the TRCITCTRL:

External debugger accesses to this register are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED when the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCITCTRL can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0xF00`	TRCITCTRL

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.46 TRCLAR, Lock Access Register

The TRCLAR characteristics are:

Purpose

Used to lock and unlock the Software Lock.

Note that ETE does not implement the Software Lock.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCLAR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCLAR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
KEY	

KEY, bits [31:0]

When Software Lock is implemented:

Software Lock Key.

A value of `0xC5ACCE55` unlocks the Software Lock.

Any other value locks the Software Lock.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the TRCLAR:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

TRCLAR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0xFB0`	TRCLAR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are WO.

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H9.3.47 TRCLSR, Lock Status Register

The TRCLSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Indicates whether the Software Lock is implemented, and the current status of the Software Lock.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCLSR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCLSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

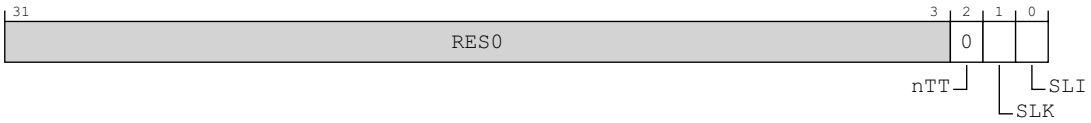

Bits [31:3]

Reserved, RES0.

nTT, bit [2]

Software lock size.

Reads as `0b0`.

Access to this field is RO.

SLK, bit [1]

The current Software Lock status.

`0b0` Software Lock is unlocked.

`0b1` Software Lock is locked. Writes to the other registers in this component, except for the TRCLAR, are ignored.

This field reads as 0.

SLI, bit [0]

Indicates whether the Software Lock is implemented.

`0b0` Software Lock is not implemented. Writes to the TRCLAR are ignored.

`0b1` Software Lock is implemented.

This field reads as 0.

Accessing the TRCLSR:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

TRCLSR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0xFB4`	TRCLSR

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This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.48 TRCOSLSR, Trace OS Lock Status Register

The TRCOSLSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the status of the Trace OS Lock.

Configurations

External register TRCOSLSR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCOSLSR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCOSLSR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCOSLSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

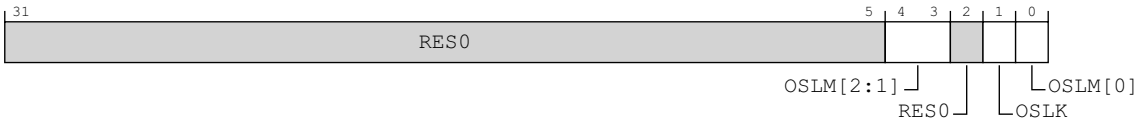

Bits [31:5]

Reserved, RES0.

OSLM, bits [4:3, 0]

OS Lock model.

`0b000` Trace OS Lock is not implemented.

`0b010` Trace OS Lock is implemented.

`0b100` Trace OS Lock is not implemented, and the trace unit is controlled by the PE OS Lock.

All other values are reserved.

This field reads as `0b100`.

The OSLM field is split as follows:

- OSLM[2:1] is TRCOSLSR[4:3].
- OSLM[0] is TRCOSLSR[0].

Bit [2]

Reserved, RES0.

OSLK, bit [1]

OS Lock status.

`0b0` The OS Lock is unlocked.

`0b1` The OS Lock is locked.

Note that this field indicates the state of the PE OS Lock.

Accessing the TRCOSLSR:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

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TRCOSLSR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x304`	TRCOSLSR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.49 TRCPDCR, PowerDown Control Register

The TRCPDCR characteristics are:

Purpose

Requests the system to provide power to the trace unit.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCPDCR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCPDCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

Bits [31:4]

Reserved, RES0.

PU, bit [3]

Power Up Request.

`0b0` The system can remove power from the trace unit core power domain, or requests for power to the trace unit core power domain are implemented outside of the trace unit.

`0b1` The system must provide power to the trace unit core power domain.

This field is RES0.

Bits [2:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the TRCPDCR:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

TRCPDCR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x310`	TRCPDCR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.50 TRCPDSR, PowerDown Status Register

The TRCPDSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Indicates the power status of the trace unit.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCPDSR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCPDSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

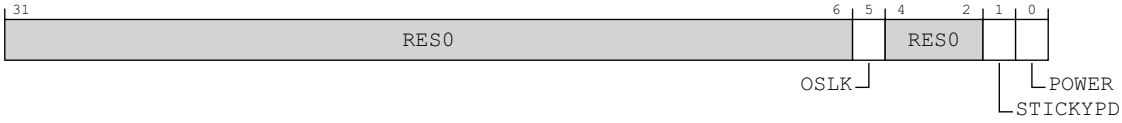

Bits [31:6]

Reserved, RES0.

OSLK, bit [5]

OS Lock Status.

`0b0` The OS Lock is unlocked.

`0b1` The OS Lock is locked.

Note that this field indicates the state of the PE OS Lock.

Bits [4:2]

Reserved, RES0.

STICKYPD, bit [1]

Sticky powerdown status. Indicates whether the trace register state is valid.

`0b0` The state of TRCOSLSR and the trace registers are valid.

`0b1` The state of TRCOSLSR and the trace registers might not be valid.

This field is set to 1 if the power to the trace unit core power domain is removed and the trace unit register state is not valid.

The STICKYPD field is read-sensitive. On a read of the TRCPDSR, this field is cleared to 0 after the register has been read.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to 1.

POWER, bit [0]

Power Status.

`0b0` The trace unit core power domain is not powered. All trace unit registers are not accessible and they all return an error response.

`0b1` The trace unit core power domain is powered. Trace unit registers are accessible.

Access to this field is RAO/WI.

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Accessing the TRCPDSR:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

TRCPDSR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x314`	TRCPDSR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.51 TRCPIDR0, Peripheral Identification Register 0

The TRCPIDR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information about the component.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCPIDR0 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCPIDR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PART_0, bits [7:0]

Part number, bits [7:0].

The part number is selected by the designer of the component, and is stored in TRCPIDR1.PART_1 and TRCPIDR0.PART_0.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the TRCPIDR0:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

TRCPIDR0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0xFE0`	TRCPIDR0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.52 TRCPIDR1, Peripheral Identification Register 1

The TRCPIDR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information about the component.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCPIDR1 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCPIDR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
RES0	DES_0	PART_1

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

DES_0, bits [7:4]

Designer, JEP106 identification code, bits [3:0]. TRCPIDR1.DES_0 and TRCPIDR2.DES_1 together form the JEDEC-assigned JEP106 identification code for the designer of the component. The parity bit in the JEP106 identification code is not included. The code identifies the designer of the component, which might not be not the same as the implementer of the device containing the component. To obtain a number, or to see the assignment of these codes, contact JEDEC http://www.jedec.org.

Note

For a component designed by Arm Limited, the JEP106 identification code is `0x3B`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

PART_1, bits [3:0]

Part number, bits [11:8].

The part number is selected by the designer of the component, and is stored in TRCPIDR1.PART_1 and TRCPIDR0.PART_0.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the TRCPIDR1:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

TRCPIDR1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0xFE4`	TRCPIDR1

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This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.53 TRCPIDR2, Peripheral Identification Register 2

The TRCPIDR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information about the component.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCPIDR2 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCPIDR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

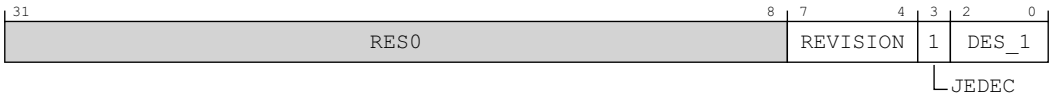

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

REVISION, bits [7:4]

Component major revision. TRCPIDR2.REVISION and TRCPIDR3.REVAND together form the revision number of the component, with TRCPIDR2.REVISION being the most significant part and TRCPIDR3.REVAND the least significant part. When a component is changed, TRCPIDR2.REVISION or TRCPIDR3.REVAND are increased to ensure that software can differentiate the different revisions of the component. TRCPIDR3.REVAND should be set to `0b0000` when TRCPIDR2.REVISION is increased.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

JEDEC, bit [3]

JEDEC-assigned JEP106 implementer code is used.

Reads as `0b1`.

Access to this field is RO.

DES_1, bits [2:0]

Designer, JEP106 identification code, bits [6:4]. TRCPIDR1.DES_0 and TRCPIDR2.DES_1 together form the JEDEC-assigned JEP106 identification code for the designer of the component. The parity bit in the JEP106 identification code is not included. The code identifies the designer of the component, which might not be not the same as the implementer of the device containing the component. To obtain a number, or to see the assignment of these codes, contact JEDEC http://www.jedec.org.

Note

For a component designed by Arm Limited, the JEP106 identification code is `0x3B`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

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Accessing the TRCPIDR2:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

TRCPIDR2 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0xFE8`	TRCPIDR2

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.54 TRCPIDR3, Peripheral Identification Register 3

The TRCPIDR3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information about the component.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCPIDR3 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCPIDR3 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
RES0	REVAND	CMOD

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

REVAND, bits [7:4]

Component minor revision. TRCPIDR2.REVISION and TRCPIDR3.REVAND together form the revision number of the component, with TRCPIDR2.REVISION being the most significant part and TRCPIDR3.REVAND the least significant part. When a component is changed, TRCPIDR2.REVISION or TRCPIDR3.REVAND are increased to ensure that software can differentiate the different revisions of the component. TRCPIDR3.REVAND should be set to `0b0000` when TRCPIDR2.REVISION is increased.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

CMOD, bits [3:0]

Customer Modified.

Indicates the component has been modified.

A value of `0b0000` means the component is not modified from the original design.

Any other value means the component has been modified in an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED way.

For any two components with the same Unique Component Identifier:

- If the value of the CMOD fields of both components equals zero, the components are identical.
- If the CMOD fields of both components have the same non-zero value, it does not necessarily mean that they have the same modifications.
- If the value of the CMOD field of either of the two components is non-zero, they might not be identical, even though they have the same Unique Component Identifier.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the TRCPIDR3:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

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TRCPIDR3 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0xFEC`	TRCPIDR3

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.55 TRCPIDR4, Peripheral Identification Register 4

The TRCPIDR4 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information about the component.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCPIDR4 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCPIDR4 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

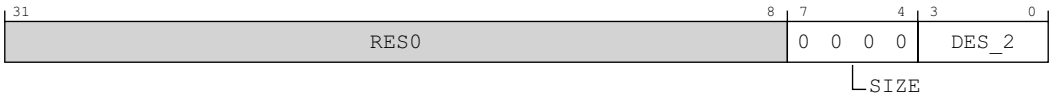

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

SIZE, bits [7:4]

Size of the component.

The distance from the start of the address space used by this component to the end of the component identification registers.

A value of `0b0000` means one of the following is true:

- The component uses a single 4KB block.
- The component uses an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of 4KB blocks.

Any other value means the component occupies $2^{\text{TRCPIDR4.SIZE}}$ 4KB blocks.

Using this field to indicate the size of the component is deprecated. This field might not correctly indicate the size of the component. Arm recommends that software determine the size of the component from the Unique Component Identifier fields, and other IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers in the component.

Reads as `0b0000`.

Access to this field is RO.

DES_2, bits [3:0]

Designer, JEP106 continuation code. This is the JEDEC-assigned JEP106 bank identifier for the designer of the component, minus 1. The code identifies the designer of the component, which might not be not the same as the implementer of the device containing the component. To obtain a number, or to see the assignment of these codes, contact JEDEC http://www.jedec.org.

Note

For a component designed by Arm Limited, the JEP106 bank is 5, meaning this field has the value `0x4`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

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Accessing the TRCPIDR4:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

TRCPIDR4 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0xFD0`	TRCPIDR4

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.56 TRCPIDR5, Peripheral Identification Register 5

The TRCPIDR5 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information about the component.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCPIDR5 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCPIDR5 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
RES0	

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the TRCPIDR5:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

TRCPIDR5 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	0xFD4	TRCPIDR5

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.57 TRCPIDR6, Peripheral Identification Register 6

The TRCPIDR6 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information about the component.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCPIDR6 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCPIDR6 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
RES0

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the TRCPIDR6:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

TRCPIDR6 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	0xFD8	TRCPIDR6

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.58 TRCPIDR7, Peripheral Identification Register 7

The TRCPIDR7 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information about the component.

For additional information, see the CoreSight Architecture Specification.

Configurations

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCPIDR7 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCPIDR7 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
RES0

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the TRCPIDR7:

External debugger accesses to this register are unaffected by the OS Lock.

TRCPIDR7 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	0xFDC	TRCPIDR7

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.59 TRCPRGCTLR, Programming Control Register

The TRCPRGCTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Enables the trace unit.

Configurations

External register TRCPRGCTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCPRGCTLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCPRGCTLR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCPRGCTLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 1	0
RES0	EN

Bits [31:1]

Reserved, RES0.

EN, bit [0]

Trace unit enable.

`0b0` The trace unit is disabled.

`0b1` The trace unit is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing the TRCPRGCTLR:

Must be programmed.

TRCPRGCTLR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x004`	TRCPRGCTLR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.60 TRCQCTLR, Q Element Control Register

The TRCQCTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls when Q elements are enabled.

Configurations

External register TRCQCTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCQCTLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR0.QFILT == 1. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCQCTLR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCQCTLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

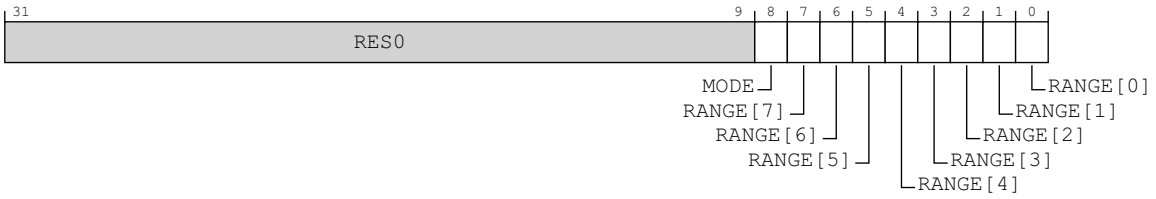

Bits [31:9]

Reserved, RES0.

MODE, bit [8]

Selects whether the Address Range Comparators selected by TRCQCTLR.RANGE indicate address ranges where the trace unit is permitted to generate Q elements or address ranges where the trace unit is not permitted to generate Q elements:

`0b0` Exclude mode.

The Address Range Comparators selected by TRCQCTLR.RANGE indicate address ranges where the trace unit must not generate Q elements. If no ranges are selected, Q elements are permitted across the entire memory map.

`0b1` Include Mode.

The Address Range Comparators selected by TRCQCTLR.RANGE indicate address ranges where the trace unit can generate Q elements. If all the implemented bits in RANGE are set to 0 then Q elements are disabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

RANGE[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

Specifies whether Address Range Comparator <m> controls Q elements.

`0b0` The address range that Address Range Comparator <m> defines, is not selected.

`0b1` The address range that Address Range Comparator <m> defines, is selected.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing the TRCQCTLR:

Must be programmed if TRCCONFIGR.QE != `0b00`.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCQCTLR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x044`	TRCQCTLR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.61 TRCRSCTLR<n>, Resource Selection Control Register <n>, n = 2 - 31

The TRCRSCTLR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the selection of the resources in the trace unit.

Configurations

External register TRCRSCTLR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCRSCTLR<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and (UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR) + 1) * 2 > n. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCRSCTLR<n> are RES0.

Resource selector 0 always returns FALSE.

Resource selector 1 always returns TRUE.

Resource selectors are implemented in pairs. Each odd numbered resource selector is part of a pair with the even numbered resource selector that is numbered as one less than it. For example, resource selectors 2 and 3 form a pair.

Attributes

TRCRSCTLR<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

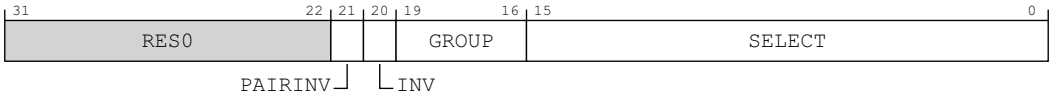

Bits [31:22]

Reserved, RES0.

PAIRINV, bit [21]

When n is even:

Controls whether the combined result from a resource selector pair is inverted.

`0b0` Do not invert the combined output of the 2 resource selectors.

`0b1` Invert the combined output of the 2 resource selectors.

If:

- A is the register TRCRSCTLR<n>.
- B is the register TRCRSCTLR<n+1>.

Then the combined output of the 2 resource selectors A and B depends on the value of (A.PAIRINV, A.INV, B.INV) as follows:

- `0b000` -> A and B.
- `0b001` -> Reserved.
- `0b010` -> not(A) and B.
- `0b011` -> not(A) and not(B).
- `0b100` -> not(A) or not(B).
- `0b101` -> not(A) or B.
- `0b110` -> Reserved.
- `0b111` -> A or B.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

INV, bit [20]

Controls whether the resource, that TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP and TRCRSCTLR<n>.SELECT selects, is inverted.

`0b0` Do not invert the output of this selector.

`0b1` Invert the output of this selector.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

GROUP, bits [19:16]

Selects a group of resources.

`0b0000` External Input Selectors.

`0b0001` PE Comparator Inputs.

`0b0010` Counters and Sequencer.

`0b0011` Single-shot Comparator Controls.

`0b0100` Single Address Comparators.

`0b0101` Address Range Comparators.

`0b0110` Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0111` Virtual Context Identifier Comparators.

All other values are reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SELECT, bits [15:0]

Resource Specific Controls. Contains the controls specific to the resource group selected by GROUP, described in the following sections.

SELECT encoding for External Input Selectors

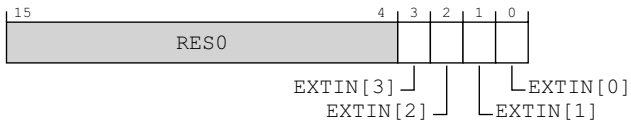

Bits [15:4]

Reserved, RES0.

EXTIN[<m>], bit [m], for m = 3 to 0

Selects one or more External Inputs.

`0b0` Ignore EXTIN <m>.

`0b1` Select EXTIN <m>.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR5.NUMEXTINSEL.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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SELECT encoding for PE Comparator Inputs

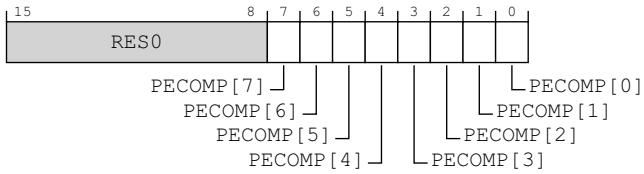

Bits [15:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PECOMP[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

Selects one or more PE Comparator Inputs.

`0b0` Ignore PE Comparator Input <m>.

`0b1` Select PE Comparator Input <m>.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMPC.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SELECT encoding for Counters and Sequencer

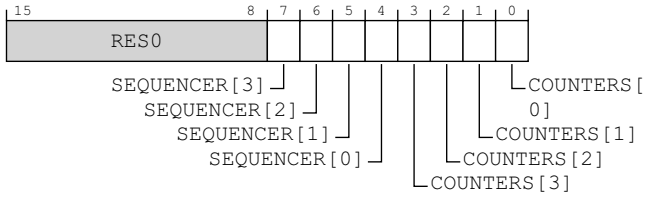

Bits [15:8]

Reserved, RES0.

SEQUENCER[<m>], bit [m+4], for m = 3 to 0

Sequencer states.

`0b0` Ignore Sequencer state <m>.

`0b1` Select Sequencer state <m>.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR5.NUMSEQSTATE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COUNTERS[<m>], bit [m], for m = 3 to 0

Counters resources at zero.

`0b0` Ignore Counter <m>.

`0b1` Select Counter <m> is zero.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR5.NUMCNTR.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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SELECT encoding for Single-shot Comparator Controls

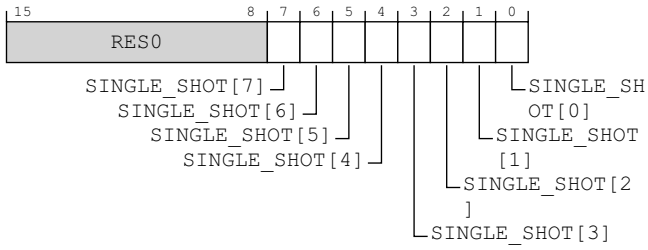

Bits [15:8]

Reserved, RES0.

SINGLE_SHOT[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

Selects one or more Single-shot Comparator Controls.

`0b0` Ignore Single-shot Comparator Control <m>.

`0b1` Select Single-shot Comparator Control <m>.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMSSCC.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SELECT encoding for Single Address Comparators

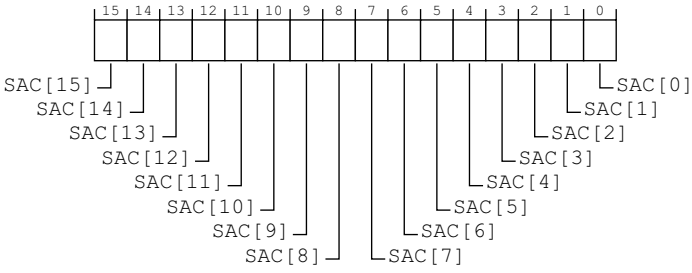

SAC[<m>], bit [m], for m = 15 to 0

Selects one or more Single Address Comparators.

`0b0` Ignore Single Address Comparator <m>.

`0b1` Select Single Address Comparator <m>.

This bit is RES0 if m >= 2 × TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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SELECT encoding for Address Range Comparators

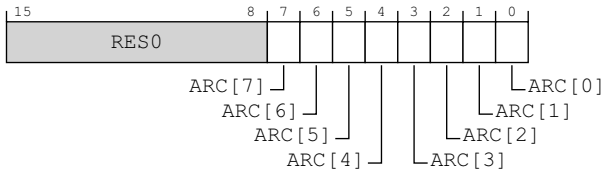

Bits [15:8]

Reserved, RES0.

ARC[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

Selects one or more Address Range Comparators.

`0b0` Ignore Address Range Comparator <m>.

`0b1` Select Address Range Comparator <m>.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SELECT encoding for Context Identifier Comparators

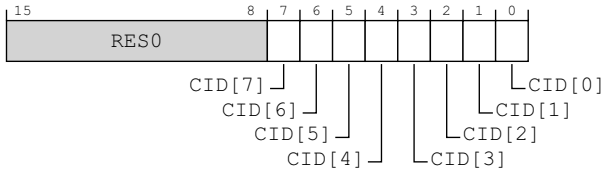

Bits [15:8]

Reserved, RES0.

CID[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

Selects one or more Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0` Ignore Context Identifier Comparator <m>.

`0b1` Select Context Identifier Comparator <m>.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMCIDC.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SELECT encoding for Virtual Context Identifier Comparators

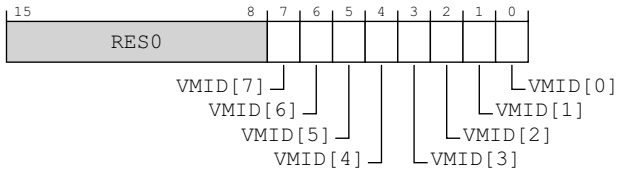

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Bits [15:8]

Reserved, RES0.

VMID[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

Selects one or more Virtual Context Identifier Comparators.

`0b0` Ignore Virtual Context Identifier Comparator <m>.

`0b1` Select Virtual Context Identifier Comparator <m>.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the TRCRSCTLR<n>:

Must be programmed if any of the following are true:

- TRCCNTCTLR<n>.RLDEVENT.TYPE == 0 and TRCCNTCTLR<n>.RLDEVENT.SEL == n.
- TRCCNTCTLR<n>.RLDEVENT.TYPE == 1 and TRCCNTCTLR<n>.RLDEVENT.SEL == n/2.
- TRCCNTCTLR<n>.CNTEVENT.TYPE == 0 and TRCCNTCTLR<n>.CNTEVENT.SEL == n.
- TRCCNTCTLR<n>.CNTEVENT.TYPE == 1 and TRCCNTCTLR<n>.CNTEVENT.SEL == n/2.
- TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT0.TYPE == 0 and TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT0.SEL == n.
- TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT0.TYPE == 1 and TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT0.SEL == n/2.
- TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT1.TYPE == 0 and TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT1.SEL == n.
- TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT1.TYPE == 1 and TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT1.SEL == n/2.
- TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT2.TYPE == 0 and TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT2.SEL == n.
- TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT2.TYPE == 1 and TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT2.SEL == n/2.
- TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT3.TYPE == 0 and TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT3.SEL == n.
- TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT3.TYPE == 1 and TRCEVENTCTL0R.EVENT3.SEL == n/2.
- TRCSEQEVR<n>.B.TYPE == 0 and TRCSEQEVR<n>.B.SEL = n.
- TRCSEQEVR<n>.B.TYPE == 1 and TRCSEQEVR<n>.B.SEL = n/2.
- TRCSEQEVR<n>.F.TYPE == 0 and TRCSEQEVR<n>.F.SEL = n.
- TRCSEQEVR<n>.F.TYPE == 1 and TRCSEQEVR<n>.F.SEL = n/2.
- TRCSEQRSTEVR.RST.TYPE == 0 and TRCSEQRSTEVR.RST.SEL == n.
- TRCSEQRSTEVR.RST.TYPE == 1 and TRCSEQRSTEVR.RST.SEL == n/2.
- TRCTSCTLR.EVENT.TYPE == 0 and TRCTSCTLR.EVENT.SEL == n.
- TRCTSCTLR.EVENT.TYPE == 1 and TRCTSCTLR.EVENT.SEL == n/2.
- TRCVICTLR.EVENT.TYPE == 0 and TRCVICTLR.EVENT.SEL == n.
- TRCVICTLR.EVENT.TYPE == 1 and TRCVICTLR.EVENT.SEL == n/2.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

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TRCRSCTLR<n> can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x200` + (4 * n)	TRCRSCTLR<n>

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.62 TRCRSR, Resources Status Register

The TRCRSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Use this to set, or read, the status of the resources.

Configurations

External register TRCRSR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCRSR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCRSR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCRSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

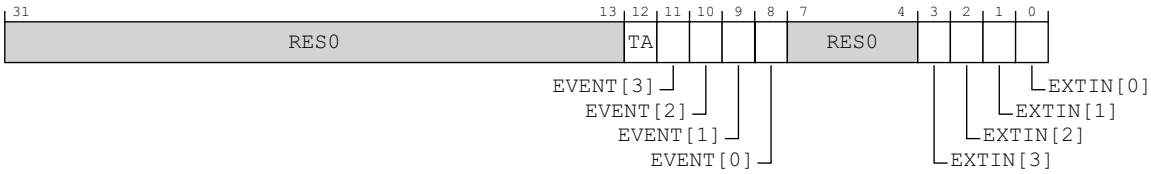

Bits [31:13]

Reserved, RES0.

TA, bit [12]

Tracing active.

`0b0` Tracing is not active.

`0b1` Tracing is active.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EVENT[<m>], bit [m+8], for m = 3 to 0

Untraced status of ETEEvents.

`0b0` An ETEEvent <m> has not occurred.

`0b1` An ETEEvent <m> has occurred while the resources were in the Paused state.

This bit is RES0 if TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR == 0 || m > TRCIDR0.NUMEVENT.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [7:4]

Reserved, RES0.

EXTIN[<m>], bit [m], for m = 3 to 0

The sticky status of the External Input Selectors.

`0b0` An event selected by External Input Selector <m> has not occurred.

`0b1` At least one event selected by External Input Selector <m> has occurred while the resources were in the Paused state.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR5.NUMEXTINSEL.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the TRCRSR:

Must always be programmed.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Reads from this register might return an UNKNOWN value if the trace unit is not in either of the Idle or Stable states.

TRCRSR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x028`	TRCRSR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.63 TRCSEQEVR<n>, Sequencer State Transition Control Register <n>, n = 0 - 2

The TRCSEQEVR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Moves the Sequencer state:

- Backwards, from state n+1 to state n when a programmed resource event occurs.
- Forwards, from state n to state n+1 when a programmed resource event occurs.

Configurations

External register TRCSEQEVR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCSEQEVR<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR5.NUMSEQSTATE != 0b000. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCSEQEVR<n> are RES0.

Attributes

TRCSEQEVR<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

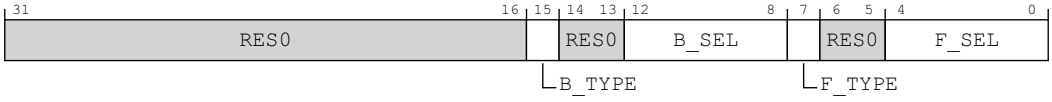

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

B_TYPE, bit [15]

Chooses the type of Resource Selector.

Backward field. Defines whether the backward resource event is a single Resource Selector or a Resource Selector pair. When the resource event occurs then the Sequencer state moves from state n+1 to state n. For example, if TRCSEQEVR2.B.SEL == `0x14` then when event `0x14` occurs, the Sequencer moves from state 3 to state 2.

`0b0` A single Resource Selector.

TRCSEQEVR<n>.B.SEL[4:0] selects the single Resource Selector, from 0-31, used to activate the resource event.

`0b1` A Boolean-combined pair of Resource Selectors.

TRCSEQEVR<n>.B.SEL[3:0] selects the Resource Selector pair, from 0-15, that has a Boolean function that is applied to it whose output is used to activate the resource event. TRCSEQEVR<n>.B.SEL[4] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [14:13]

Reserved, RES0.

B_SEL, bits [12:8]

Defines the selected Resource Selector or pair of Resource Selectors. TRCSEQEVR<n>.B.TYPE controls whether TRCSEQEVR<n>.B.SEL is the index of a single Resource Selector, or the index of a pair of Resource Selectors.

Backward field. Selects the single Resource Selector or Resource Selector pair.

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If an unimplemented Resource Selector is selected using this field, the behavior of the resource event is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

Selecting Resource Selector pair 0 using this field is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

F_TYPE, bit [7]

Chooses the type of Resource Selector.

Backward field. Defines whether the forward resource event is a single Resource Selector or a Resource Selector pair. When the resource event occurs then the Sequencer state moves from state n to state n+1. For example, if TRCSEQEVR1.F.SEL == `0x12` then when event `0x12` occurs, the Sequencer moves from state 1 to state 2.

`0b0` A single Resource Selector.

TRCSEQEVR<n>.F.SEL[4:0] selects the single Resource Selector, from 0-31, used to activate the resource event.

`0b1` A Boolean-combined pair of Resource Selectors.

TRCSEQEVR<n>.F.SEL[3:0] selects the Resource Selector pair, from 0-15, that has a Boolean function that is applied to it whose output is used to activate the resource event. TRCSEQEVR<n>.F.SEL[4] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [6:5]

Reserved, RES0.

F_SEL, bits [4:0]

Defines the selected Resource Selector or pair of Resource Selectors. TRCSEQEVR<n>.F.TYPE controls whether TRCSEQEVR<n>.F.SEL is the index of a single Resource Selector, or the index of a pair of Resource Selectors.

Forward field. Selects the single Resource Selector or Resource Selector pair.

If an unimplemented Resource Selector is selected using this field, the behavior of the resource event is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

Selecting Resource Selector pair 0 using this field is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the TRCSEQEVR<n>:

Must be programmed if TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0010` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.SEQUENCER != `0b0000`.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCSEQEVR<n> can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x100` + (4 * n)	TRCSEQEVR<n>

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This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.64 TRCSEQRSTEVR, Sequencer Reset Control Register

The TRCSEQRSTEVR characteristics are:

Purpose

Moves the Sequencer to state 0 when a programmed resource event occurs.

Configurations

External register TRCSEQRSTEVR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCSEQRSTEVR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR5.NUMSEQSTATE != 0b000. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCSEQRSTEVR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCSEQRSTEVR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

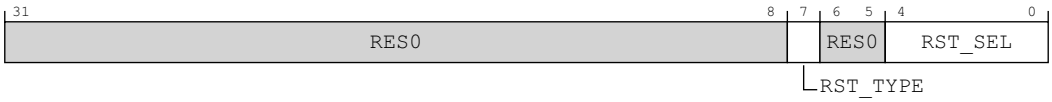

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

RST_TYPE, bit [7]

Chooses the type of Resource Selector.

`0b0` A single Resource Selector.

TRCSEQRSTEVR.RST.SEL[4:0] selects the single Resource Selector, from 0-31, used to activate the resource event.

`0b1` A Boolean-combined pair of Resource Selectors.

TRCSEQRSTEVR.RST.SEL[3:0] selects the Resource Selector pair, from 0-15, that has a Boolean function that is applied to it whose output is used to activate the resource event. TRCSEQRSTEVR.RST.SEL[4] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [6:5]

Reserved, RES0.

RST_SEL, bits [4:0]

Defines the selected Resource Selector or pair of Resource Selectors. TRCSEQRSTEVR.RST.TYPE controls whether TRCSEQRSTEVR.RST.SEL is the index of a single Resource Selector, or the index of a pair of Resource Selectors.

If an unimplemented Resource Selector is selected using this field, the behavior of the resource event is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

Selecting Resource Selector pair 0 using this field is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing the TRCSEQRSTEVR:

Must be programmed if TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0010` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.SEQUENCER != `0b0000`.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCSEQRSTEVR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x118`	TRCSEQRSTEVR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.65 TRCSEQSTR, Sequencer State Register

The TRCSEQSTR characteristics are:

Purpose

Use this to set, or read, the Sequencer state.

Configurations

External register TRCSEQSTR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCSEQSTR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR5.NUMSEQSTATE != 0b000. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCSEQSTR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCSEQSTR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

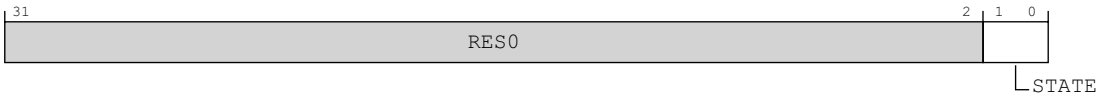

Bits [31:2]

Reserved, RES0.

STATE, bits [1:0]

Set or returns the state of the Sequencer.

`0b00` State 0.

`0b01` State 1.

`0b10` State 2.

`0b11` State 3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the TRCSEQSTR:

Must be programmed if TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0010` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.SEQUENCER != `0b0000`.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Reads from this register might return an UNKNOWN value if the trace unit is not in either of the Idle or Stable states.

TRCSEQSTR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x11C`	TRCSEQSTR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.66 TRCSSCCR<n>, Single-shot Comparator Control Register <n>, n = 0 - 7

The TRCSSCCR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the corresponding Single-shot Comparator Control resource.

Configurations

External register TRCSSCCR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCSSCCR<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR4.NUMSSCC > n. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCSSCCR<n> are RES0.

Attributes

TRCSSCCR<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

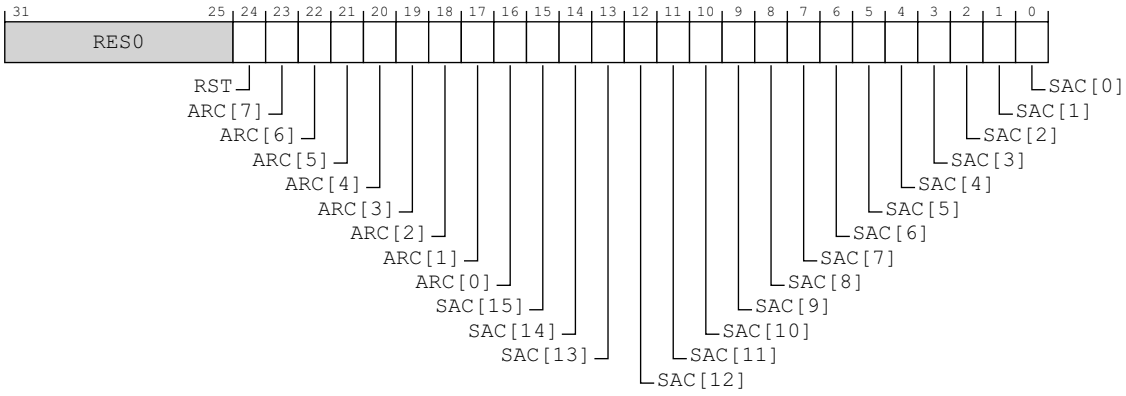

Bits [31:25]

Reserved, RES0.

RST, bit [24]

Selects the Single-shot Comparator Control mode.

`0b0` The Single-shot Comparator Control is in single-shot mode.

`0b1` The Single-shot Comparator Control is in multi-shot mode.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ARC[<m>], bit [m+16], for m = 7 to 0

Selects one or more Address Range Comparators for Single-shot control.

`0b0` The Address Range Comparator <m>, is not selected for Single-shot control.

`0b1` The Address Range Comparator <m>, is selected for Single-shot control.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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SAC[<m>], bit [m], for m = 15 to 0

Selects one or more Single Address Comparators for Single-shot control.

`0b0` The Single Address Comparator <m>, is not selected for Single-shot control.

`0b1` The Single Address Comparator <m>, is selected for Single-shot control.

This bit is RES0 if m >= 2 × TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the TRCSSCCR<n>:

Must be programmed if any TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0011` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.SINGLE_SHOT[n] == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCSSCCR<n> can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x280` + (4 * n)	TRCSSCCR<n>

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.67 TRCSSCSR<n>, Single-shot Comparator Control Status Register <n>, n = 0 - 7

The TRCSSCSR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the status of the corresponding Single-shot Comparator Control.

Configurations

External register TRCSSCSR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCSSCSR<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR4.NUMSSCC > n. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCSSCSR<n> are RES0.

Attributes

TRCSSCSR<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

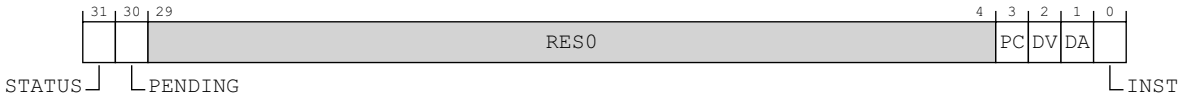

STATUS, bit [31]

Single-shot Comparator Control status. Indicates if any of the comparators selected by this Single-shot Comparator control have matched. The selected comparators are defined by TRCSSCCR<n>.ARC, TRCSSCCR<n>.SAC, and TRCSSPCICR<n>.PC.

`0b0` No match has occurred. When the first match occurs, this field takes a value of 1. It remains at 1 until explicitly modified by a write to this register.

`0b1` One or more matches has occurred. If TRCSSCCR<n>.RST == 0 then:

- There is only one match and no more matches are possible.
- Software must reset this field to 0 to re-enable the Single-shot Comparator Control.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

PENDING, bit [30]

Single-shot pending status. The Single-shot Comparator Control fired while the resources were in the Paused state.

`0b0` No match has occurred.

`0b1` One or more matches has occurred.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [29:4]

Reserved, RES0.

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PC, bit [3]

PE Comparator Input support. Indicates if the Single-shot Comparator Control supports PE Comparator Inputs.

`0b0` This Single-shot Comparator Control does not support PE Comparator Inputs. Selecting any PE Comparator Inputs using the associated TRCSSPCICR<n> results in CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of the Single-shot Comparator Control resource. The Single-shot Comparator Control might match unexpectedly or might not match.

`0b1` This Single-shot Comparator Control supports PE Comparator Inputs.

Access to this field is RO.

DV, bit [2]

Data value comparator support. Data value comparisons are not implemented in ETE and are reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

`0b0` This Single-shot Comparator Control does not support data value comparisons.

`0b1` This Single-shot Comparator Control supports data value comparisons.

This field reads as 0.

Access to this field is RO.

DA, bit [1]

Data Address Comparator support. Data address comparisons are not implemented in ETE and are reserved for other trace architectures. Allocated in other trace architectures.

`0b0` This Single-shot Comparator Control does not support data address comparisons.

`0b1` This Single-shot Comparator Control supports data address comparisons.

This field reads as 0.

Access to this field is RO.

INST, bit [0]

Instruction Address Comparator support. Indicates if the Single-shot Comparator Control supports instruction address comparisons.

`0b0` This Single-shot Comparator Control does not support instruction address comparisons.

`0b1` This Single-shot Comparator Control supports instruction address comparisons.

This field reads as 1.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the TRCSSCSR<n>:

Must be programmed if TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0011` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.SINGLE_SHOT[n] == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Reads from this register might return an UNKNOWN value if the trace unit is not in either of the Idle or Stable states.

TRCSSCSR<n> can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x2A0` + (4 * n)	TRCSSCSR<n>

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.

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- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.68 TRCSSPCICR<n>, Single-shot Processing Element Comparator Input Control Register <n>, n = 0 - 7

The TRCSSPCICR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the status of the corresponding Single-shot Comparator Control.

Configurations

External register TRCSSPCICR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCSSPCICR<n>[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented, TRCIDR4.NUMSSCC > n, UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMPC) > 0 and TRCSSCSR<n>.PC == 1. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCSSPCICR<n> are RES0.

Attributes

TRCSSPCICR<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

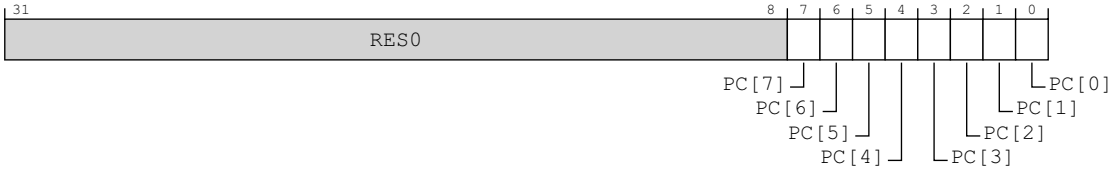

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PC[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

Selects one or more PE Comparator Inputs for Single-shot control.

`0b0` The single PE Comparator Input <m>, is not selected as for Single-shot control.

`0b1` The single PE Comparator Input <m>, is selected as for Single-shot control.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMPC.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the TRCSSPCICR<n>:

Must be programmed if implemented and any TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0011` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.SINGLE_SHOT[n] == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

Reads from this register might return an UNKNOWN value if the trace unit is not in either of the Idle or Stable states.

TRCSSPCICR<n> can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x2C0` + (4 * n)	TRCSSPCICR<n>

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This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.69 TRCSTALLCTLR, Stall Control Register

The TRCSTALLCTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Enables trace unit functionality that prevents trace unit buffer overflows.

Configurations

External register TRCSTALLCTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCSTALLCTLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR3.STALLCTL == 1. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCSTALLCTLR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCSTALLCTLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

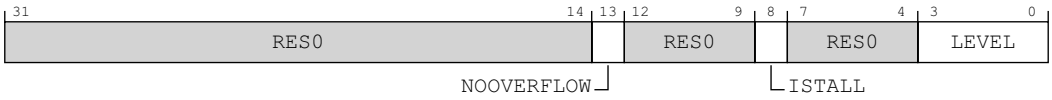

Bits [31:14]

Reserved, RES0.

NOOVERFLOW, bit [13]

When TRCIDR3.NOOVERFLOW == 1:

Trace overflow prevention.

`0b0` Trace unit buffer overflow prevention is disabled.

`0b1` Trace unit buffer overflow prevention is enabled.

Note that enabling this feature might cause a significant performance impact.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [12:9]

Reserved, RES0.

ISTALL, bit [8]

Instruction stall control. Controls if a trace unit can stall the PE when the trace buffer space is less than LEVEL.

`0b0` The trace unit must not stall the PE.

`0b1` The trace unit can stall the PE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [7:4]

Reserved, RES0.

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LEVEL, bits [3:0]

Threshold level field. The field can support 16 monotonic levels from `0b0000` to `0b1111`.

The value `0b0000` defines the Minimal invasion level. This setting has a greater risk of a trace unit buffer overflow.

The value `0b1111` defines the Maximum invasion level. This setting has a reduced risk of a trace unit buffer overflow.

Note that for some implementations, invasion might occur at the minimal invasion level.

One or more of the least significant bits of LEVEL are permitted to be RES0. Arm recommends that LEVEL[3:2] are fully implemented. Arm strongly recommends that LEVEL[3] is always implemented. If one or more bits are RES0 and are written with a non-zero value, the effective value of LEVEL is rounded down to the nearest power of 2 value which has the RES0 bits as zero. For example, if LEVEL[1:0] are RES0 and a value of `0b1110` is written to LEVEL, the effective value of LEVEL is `0b1100`.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the TRCSTALLCTLR:

Must be programmed if implemented.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCSTALLCTLR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x02C`	TRCSTALLCTLR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.70 TRCSTATR, Trace Status Register

The TRCSTATR characteristics are:

Purpose

Returns the trace unit status.

Configurations

External register TRCSTATR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCSTATR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCSTATR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCSTATR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

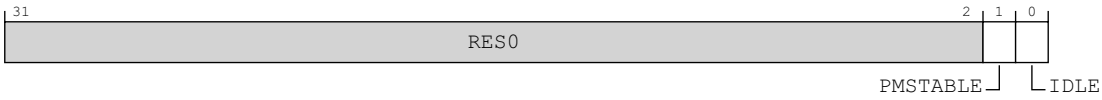

Bits [31:2]

Reserved, RES0.

PMSTABLE, bit [1]

Programmers' model stable.

`0b0` The programmers' model is not stable.

`0b1` The programmers' model is stable.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When the trace unit is enabled, access to this field is UNKNOWN/WI.
- Otherwise, access to this field is RO

IDLE, bit [0]

Idle status.

`0b0` The trace unit is not idle.

`0b1` The trace unit is idle.

Accessing the TRCSTATR:

TRCSTATR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x00C`	TRCSTATR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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H9.3.71 TRCSYNCPR, Synchronization Period Register

The TRCSYNCPR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls how often trace protocol synchronization requests occur.

Configurations

External register TRCSYNCPR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCSYNCPR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCSYNCPR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCSYNCPR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 5	4 … 0
RES0	PERIOD

Bits [31:5]

Reserved, RES0.

PERIOD, bits [4:0]

Defines the number of bytes of trace between each periodic trace protocol synchronization request.

`0b00000` Trace protocol synchronization is disabled.

`0b01000` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^8 bytes of trace.

`0b01001` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^9 bytes of trace.

`0b01010` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^{10} bytes of trace.

`0b01011` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^{11} bytes of trace.

`0b01100` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^{12} bytes of trace.

`0b01101` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^{13} bytes of trace.

`0b01110` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^{14} bytes of trace.

`0b01111` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^{15} bytes of trace.

`0b10000` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^{16} bytes of trace.

`0b10001` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^{17} bytes of trace.

`0b10010` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^{18} bytes of trace.

`0b10011` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^{19} bytes of trace.

`0b10100` Trace protocol synchronization request occurs after 2^{20} bytes of trace.

Other values are reserved. If a reserved value is programmed into PERIOD, then the behavior of the synchronization period counter is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following behaviors occurs:

- No trace protocol synchronization requests are generated by this counter.
- Trace protocol synchronization requests occur at the specified period.
- Trace protocol synchronization requests occur at some other UNKNOWN period which can vary.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing the TRCSYNCPR:

Must be programmed if TRCIDR3.SYNCPR == 0.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCSYNCPR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x034`	TRCSYNCPR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.72 TRCTRACEIDR, Trace ID Register

The TRCTRACEIDR characteristics are:

Purpose

Sets the trace ID for instruction trace.

Configurations

External register TRCTRACEIDR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCTRACEIDR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCTRACEIDR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCTRACEIDR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

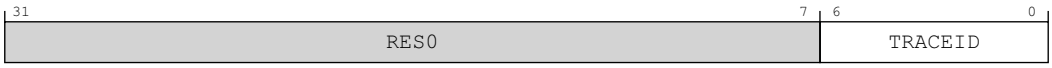

Bits [31:7]

Reserved, RES0.

TRACEID, bits [6:0]

Trace ID field. Sets the trace ID value for instruction trace. The width of the field is indicated by the value of TRCIDR5.TRACEIDSIZE. Unimplemented bits are RES0.

If an implementation supports AMBA ATB, then:

- The width of the field is 7 bits.
- Writing a reserved trace ID value does not affect behavior of the trace unit but it might cause UNPREDICTABLE behavior of the trace capture infrastructure.

See the AMBA ATB Protocol Specification for information about which ATID values are reserved.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the TRCTRACEIDR:

Must be programmed if implemented.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCTRACEIDR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	0x040	TRCTRACEIDR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !IsTraceCorePowered() or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.73 TRCTSCTLR, Timestamp Control Register

The TRCTSCTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls the insertion of global timestamps in the trace stream.

Configurations

External register TRCTSCTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCTSCTLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR0.TSSIZE != 0b00000. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCTSCTLR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCTSCTLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

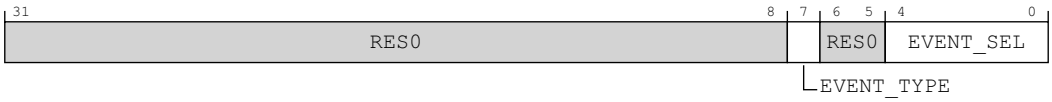

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

EVENT_TYPE, bit [7]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000:

Chooses the type of Resource Selector.

`0b0` A single Resource Selector.

TRCTSCTLR.EVENT.SEL[4:0] selects the single Resource Selector, from 0-31, used to activate the resource event.

`0b1` A Boolean-combined pair of Resource Selectors.

TRCTSCTLR.EVENT.SEL[3:0] selects the Resource Selector pair, from 0-15, that has a Boolean function that is applied to it whose output is used to activate the resource event. TRCTSCTLR.EVENT.SEL[4] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [6:5]

Reserved, RES0.

EVENT_SEL, bits [4:0]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000:

Defines the selected Resource Selector or pair of Resource Selectors. TRCTSCTLR.EVENT.TYPE controls whether TRCTSCTLR.EVENT.SEL is the index of a single Resource Selector, or the index of a pair of Resource Selectors.

If an unimplemented Resource Selector is selected using this field, the behavior of the resource event is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

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Selecting Resource Selector pair 0 using this field is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the TRCTSCTLR:

Must be programmed if TRCCONFIGR.TS == 1.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCTSCTLR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x030`	TRCTSCTLR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.74 TRCVICTLR, ViewInst Main Control Register

The TRCVICTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls instruction trace filtering.

Configurations

External register TRCVICTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCVICTLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCVICTLR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCVICTLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

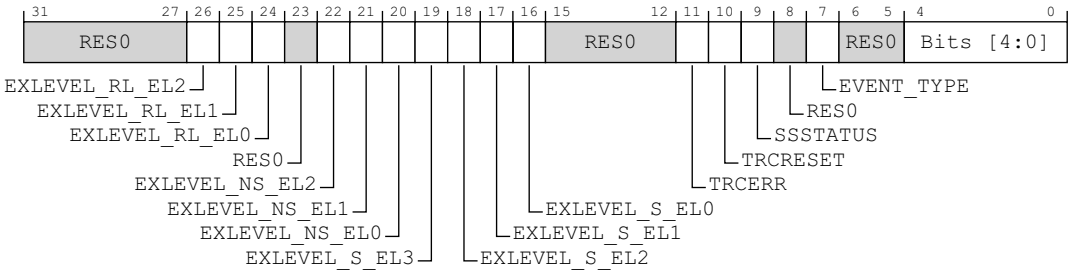

Bits [31:27]

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_RL_EL2, bit [26]

When TRCIDR6.EXLEVEL_RL_EL2 == 1:

Filter instruction trace for EL2 in Realm state.

`0b0` When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL2 is 0 the trace unit generates instruction trace for EL2 in Realm state.

When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL2 is 1 the trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL2 in Realm state.

`0b1` When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL2 is 0 the trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL2 in Realm state.

When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL2 is 1 the trace unit generates instruction trace for EL2 in Realm state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_RL_EL1, bit [25]

When TRCIDR6.EXLEVEL_RL_EL1 == 1:

Filter instruction trace for EL1 in Realm state.

`0b0` When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL1 is 0 the trace unit generates instruction trace for EL1 in Realm state.

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When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL1 is 1 the trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL1 in Realm state.

`0b1` When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL1 is 0 the trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL1 in Realm state.

When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL1 is 1 the trace unit generates instruction trace for EL1 in Realm state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_RL_EL0, bit [24]

When TRCIDR6.EXLEVEL_RL_EL0 == 1:

Filter instruction trace for EL0 in Realm state.

`0b0` When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL0 is 0 the trace unit generates instruction trace for EL0 in Realm state.

When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL0 is 1 the trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL0 in Realm state.

`0b1` When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL0 is 0 the trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL0 in Realm state.

When TRCVICTLR.EXLEVEL_NS_EL0 is 1 the trace unit generates instruction trace for EL0 in Realm state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [23]

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_NS_EL2, bit [22]

When Non-secure EL2 is implemented:

Filter instruction trace for EL2 in Non-secure state.

`0b0` The trace unit generates instruction trace for EL2 in Non-secure state.

`0b1` The trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL2 in Non-secure state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_NS_EL1, bit [21]

When Non-secure EL1 is implemented:

Filter instruction trace for EL1 in Non-secure state.

`0b0` The trace unit generates instruction trace for EL1 in Non-secure state.

`0b1` The trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL1 in Non-secure state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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EXLEVEL_NS_EL0, bit [20]

When Non-secure EL0 is implemented:

Filter instruction trace for EL0 in Non-secure state.

`0b0` The trace unit generates instruction trace for EL0 in Non-secure state.

`0b1` The trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL0 in Non-secure state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_S_EL3, bit [19]

When EL3 is implemented:

Filter instruction trace for EL3.

`0b0` The trace unit generates instruction trace for EL3.

`0b1` The trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_S_EL2, bit [18]

When EL2 is implemented and FEAT_SEL2 is implemented:

Filter instruction trace for EL2 in Secure state.

`0b0` The trace unit generates instruction trace for EL2 in Secure state.

`0b1` The trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL2 in Secure state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_S_EL1, bit [17]

When Secure EL1 is implemented:

Filter instruction trace for EL1 in Secure state.

`0b0` The trace unit generates instruction trace for EL1 in Secure state.

`0b1` The trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL1 in Secure state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

EXLEVEL_S_EL0, bit [16]

When Secure EL0 is implemented:

Filter instruction trace for EL0 in Secure state.

`0b0` The trace unit generates instruction trace for EL0 in Secure state.

`0b1` The trace unit does not generate instruction trace for EL0 in Secure state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [15:12]

Reserved, RES0.

TRCERR, bit [11]

When TRCIDR3.TRCERR == 1:

Controls the forced tracing of System Error exceptions.

`0b0` Forced tracing of System Error exceptions is disabled.

`0b1` Forced tracing of System Error exceptions is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

TRCRESET, bit [10]

Controls the forced tracing of PE Resets.

`0b0` Forced tracing of PE Resets is disabled.

`0b1` Forced tracing of PE Resets is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

SSSTATUS, bit [9]

ViewInst start/stop function status.

`0b0` Stopped State.
The ViewInst start/stop function is in the stopped state.

`0b1` Started State.
The ViewInst start/stop function is in the started state.

Before software enables the trace unit, it must write to this field to set the initial state of the ViewInst start/stop function. If the ViewInst start/stop function is not used then set this field to 1. Arm recommends that the value of this field is set before each trace session begins.

If the trace unit becomes disabled while a start point or stop point is still speculative, then the value of TRCVICTLR.SSSTATUS is UNKNOWN and might represent the result of a speculative start point or stop point.

If software which is running on the PE being traced disables the trace unit, either by clearing TRCPRGCTLR.EN or locking the OS Lock, Arm recommends that a DSB and an ISB instruction are executed before disabling the trace unit to prevent any start points or stop points being speculative at the point of disabling the trace unit. This procedure assumes that all start points or stop points occur before the barrier instructions are executed. The procedure does not guarantee that there are no speculative start points or stop points when disabling, although it helps minimize the probability.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RES1 if all of the following are true:
  - TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS == 0b0000
  - TRCIDR4.NUMPC == 0b0000
- Otherwise, access to this field is RW

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Bit [8]

Reserved, RES0.

EVENT_TYPE, bit [7]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000:

Chooses the type of Resource Selector.

`0b0` A single Resource Selector.

TRCVICTLR.EVENT.SEL[4:0] selects the single Resource Selector, from 0-31, used to activate the resource event.

`0b1` A Boolean-combined pair of Resource Selectors.

TRCVICTLR.EVENT.SEL[3:0] selects the Resource Selector pair, from 0-15, that has a Boolean function that is applied to it whose output is used to activate the resource event. TRCVICTLR.EVENT.SEL[4] is RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [6:5]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits[4:0]

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR != 0b0000:

EVENT_SEL

Defines the selected Resource Selector or pair of Resource Selectors. TRCVICTLR.EVENT.TYPE controls whether TRCVICTLR.EVENT.SEL is the index of a single Resource Selector, or the index of a pair of Resource Selectors.

If an unimplemented Resource Selector is selected using this field, the behavior of the resource event is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

Selecting Resource Selector pair 0 using this field is UNPREDICTABLE, and the resource event might fire or might not fire when the resources are not in the Paused state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When TRCIDR4.NUMRSPAIR == 0b0000:

Reserved

This field is reserved:

- Bits [4:1] are RES0.
- Bit [0] is RES1.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the TRCVICTLR:

Must be programmed.

Reads from this register might return an UNKNOWN value if the trace unit is not in either of the Idle or Stable states.

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TRCVICTLR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x080`	TRCVICTLR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.75 TRCVIIECTLR, ViewInst Include/Exclude Control Register

The TRCVIIECTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Use this to select, or read, the Address Range Comparators for the ViewInst include/exclude function.

Configurations

External register TRCVIIECTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCVIIECTLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS) > 0. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCVIIECTLR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCVIIECTLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

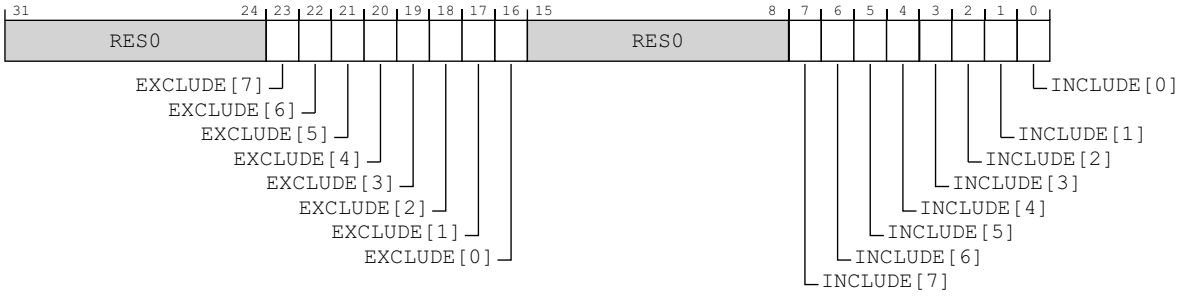

Bits [31:24]

Reserved, RES0.

EXCLUDE[<m>], bit [m+16], for m = 7 to 0

Exclude Address Range Comparator <m>. Selects whether Address Range Comparator <m> is in use with the ViewInst exclude function.

`0b0` The address range that Address Range Comparator <m> defines, is not selected for the ViewInst exclude function.

`0b1` The address range that Address Range Comparator <m> defines, is selected for the ViewInst exclude function.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [15:8]

Reserved, RES0.

INCLUDE[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

Include Address Range Comparator <m>.

Selects whether Address Range Comparator <m> is in use with the ViewInst include function.

Selecting no comparators for the ViewInst include function indicates that all instructions are included by default.

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The ViewInst exclude function then indicates which ranges are excluded.

`0b0` The address range that Address Range Comparator <m> defines, is not selected for the ViewInst include function.

`0b1` The address range that Address Range Comparator <m> defines, is selected for the ViewInst include function.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the TRCVIIECTLR:

Must be programmed if TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS > `0b0000`.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCVIIECTLR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x084`	TRCVIIECTLR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.76 TRCVIPCSSCTLR, ViewInst Start/Stop PE Comparator Control Register

The TRCVIPCSSCTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Use this to select, or read, which PE Comparator Inputs can control the ViewInst start/stop function.

Configurations

External register TRCVIPCSSCTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCVIPCSSCTLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMPC) > 0. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCVIPCSSCTLR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCVIPCSSCTLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

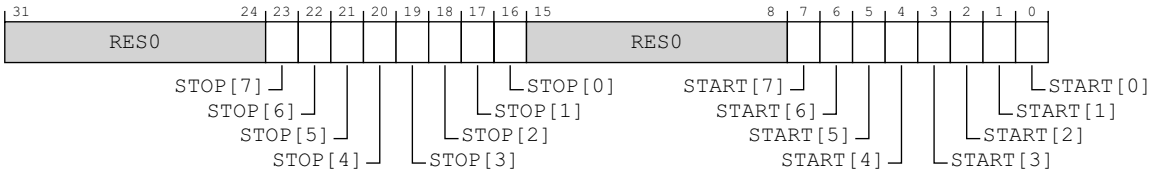

Bits [31:24]

Reserved, RES0.

STOP[<m>], bit [m+16], for m = 7 to 0

Selects whether PE Comparator Input <m> is in use with ViewInst start/stop function, for the purpose of stopping trace.

`0b0` The PE Comparator Input <m>, is not selected as a stop resource.

`0b1` The PE Comparator Input <m>, is selected as a stop resource.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMPC.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [15:8]

Reserved, RES0.

START[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

Selects whether PE Comparator Input <m> is in use with ViewInst start/stop function, for the purpose of starting trace.

`0b0` The PE Comparator Input <m>, is not selected as a start resource.

`0b1` The PE Comparator Input <m>, is selected as a start resource.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR4.NUMPC.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the TRCVIPCSSCTLR:

Must be programmed if TRCIDR4.NUMPC != `0b0000`.

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Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCVIPCSSCTLR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x08C`	TRCVIPCSSCTLR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.77 TRCVISSCTLR, ViewInst Start/Stop Control Register

The TRCVISSCTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Use this to select, or read, the Single Address Comparators for the ViewInst start/stop function.

Configurations

External register TRCVISSCTLR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCVISSCTLR[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS) > 0. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCVISSCTLR are RES0.

Attributes

TRCVISSCTLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

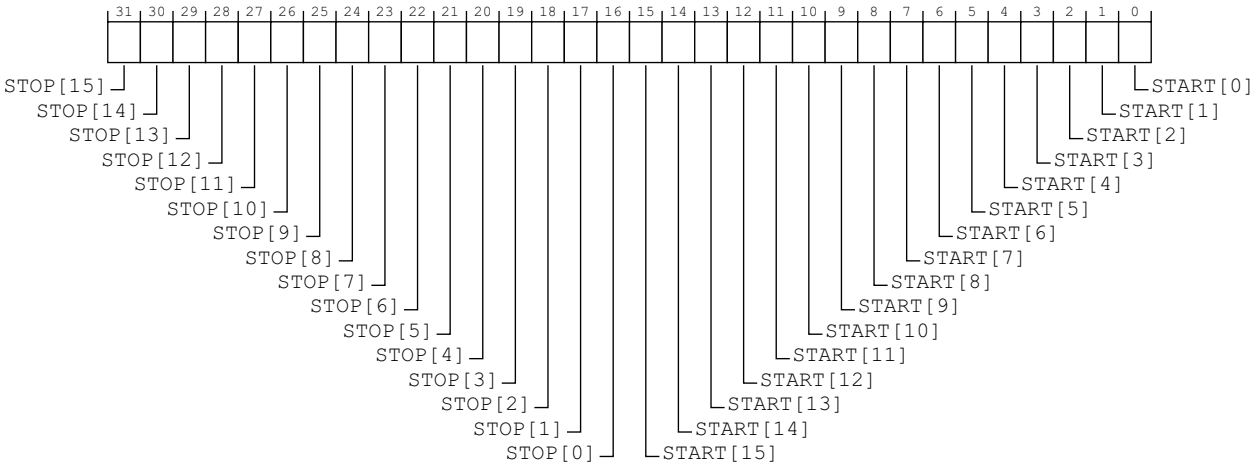

STOP[<m>], bit [m+16], for m = 15 to 0

Selects whether Single Address Comparator <m> is used with the ViewInst start/stop function, for the purpose of stopping trace.

`0b0` The Single Address Comparator <m>, is not selected as a stop resource.

`0b1` The Single Address Comparator <m>, is selected as a stop resource.

This bit is RES0 if m >= 2 × TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

START[<m>], bit [m], for m = 15 to 0

Selects whether Single Address Comparator <m> is used with the ViewInst start/stop function, for the purpose of starting trace.

`0b0` The Single Address Comparator <m>, is not selected as a start resource.

`0b1` The Single Address Comparator <m>, is selected as a start resource.

This bit is RES0 if m >= 2 × TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing the TRCVISSCTLR:

Must be programmed if TRCIDR4.NUMACPAIRS > `0b0000`.

For any 2 comparators selected for the ViewInst start/stop function, the comparator containing the lower address must be a lower numbered comparator.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCVISSCTLR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x088`	TRCVISSCTLR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.78 TRCVMIDCCTLR0, Virtual Context Identifier Comparator Control Register 0

The TRCVMIDCCTLR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Virtual Context Identifier Comparator mask values for the TRCVMIDCVR<n> registers, where n=0-3.

Configurations

External register TRCVMIDCCTLR0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCVMIDCCTLR0[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented, UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 0x0 and UInt(TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE) > 0. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCVMIDCCTLR0 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCVMIDCCTLR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 – 24	23 – 16	15 – 8	7 – 0
COMP3[<m>]	COMP2[<m>]	COMP1[<m>]	COMP0[<m>]

COMP3[<m>], bit [m+24], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 3:

TRCVMIDCVR3 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCVMIDCVR3. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCVMIDCVR3.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCVMIDCVR3[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCVMIDCVR3[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COMP2[<m>], bit [m+16], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 2:

TRCVMIDCVR2 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCVMIDCVR2. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCVMIDCVR2.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCVMIDCVR2[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCVMIDCVR2[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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COMP1[<m>], bit [m+8], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 1:

TRCVMIDCVR1 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCVMIDCVR1. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCVMIDCVR1.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCVMIDCVR1[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCVMIDCVR1[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COMP0[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 0:

TRCVMIDCVR0 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCVMIDCVR0. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCVMIDCVR0.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCVMIDCVR0[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCVMIDCVR0[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the TRCVMIDCCTLR0:

If software uses the TRCVMIDCVR<n> registers, where n=0-3, then it must program this register.

If software sets a mask bit to 1 then it must program the relevant byte in TRCVMIDCVR<n> to `0x00`.

If any bit is 1 and the relevant byte in TRCVMIDCVR<n> is not `0x00`, the behavior of the Virtual Context Identifier Comparator is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. In this scenario the comparator might match unexpectedly or might not match.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCVMIDCCTLR0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x688`	TRCVMIDCCTLR0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.79 TRCVMIDCCTLR1, Virtual Context Identifier Comparator Control Register 1

The TRCVMIDCCTLR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Virtual Context Identifier Comparator mask values for the TRCVMIDCVR<n> registers, where n=4-7.

Configurations

External register TRCVMIDCCTLR1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCVMIDCCTLR1[31:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented, UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 0x4 and UInt(TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE) > 0. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCVMIDCCTLR1 are RES0.

Attributes

TRCVMIDCCTLR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 24	23 16	15 8	7 0
COMP7[<m>]	COMP6[<m>]	COMP5[<m>]	COMP4[<m>]

COMP7[<m>], bit [m+24], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 7:

TRCVMIDCVR7 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCVMIDCVR7. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCVMIDCVR7.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCVMIDCVR7[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCVMIDCVR7[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COMP6[<m>], bit [m+16], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 6:

TRCVMIDCVR6 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCVMIDCVR6. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCVMIDCVR6.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCVMIDCVR6[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCVMIDCVR6[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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COMP5[<m>], bit [m+8], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 5:

TRCVMIDCVR5 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCVMIDCVR5. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCVMIDCVR5.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCVMIDCVR5[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCVMIDCVR5[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

COMP4[<m>], bit [m], for m = 7 to 0

When UInt(TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC) > 4:

TRCVMIDCVR4 mask control. Specifies the mask value that the trace unit applies to TRCVMIDCVR4. Each bit in this field corresponds to a byte in TRCVMIDCVR4.

`0b0` The trace unit includes TRCVMIDCVR4[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

`0b1` The trace unit ignores TRCVMIDCVR4[(m×8+7):(m×8)] when it performs the Virtual context identifier comparison.

This bit is RES0 if m >= TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the TRCVMIDCCTLR1:

If software uses the TRCVMIDCVR<n> registers, where n=4-7, then it must program this register.

If software sets a mask bit to 1 then it must program the relevant byte in TRCVMIDCVR<n> to `0x00`.

If any bit is 1 and the relevant byte in TRCVMIDCVR<n> is not `0x00`, the behavior of the Virtual Context Identifier Comparator is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. In this scenario the comparator might match unexpectedly or might not match.

Writes are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if the trace unit is not in the Idle state.

TRCVMIDCCTLR1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x68C`	TRCVMIDCCTLR1

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.3.80 TRCVMIDCVR<n>, Virtual Context Identifier Comparator Value Register <n>, n = 0 - 7

The TRCVMIDCVR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Contains the Virtual Context Identifier Comparator value.

Configurations

External register TRCVMIDCVR<n> bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register TRCVMIDCVR<n>[63:0].

This register is present only when FEAT_ETE is implemented and TRCIDR4.NUMVMIDC > n. Otherwise, direct accesses to TRCVMIDCVR<n> are RES0.

Attributes

TRCVMIDCVR<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

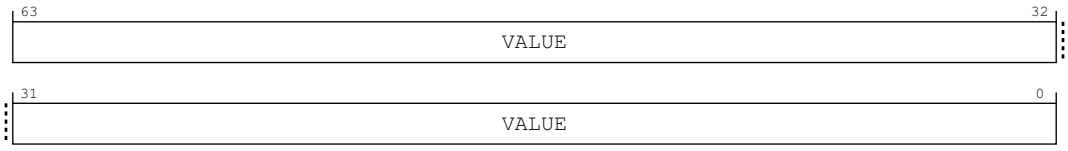

VALUE, bits [63:0]

Virtual context identifier value. The width of this field is indicated by TRCIDR2.VMIDSIZE. Unimplemented bits are RES0. After a PE Reset, the trace unit assumes that the Virtual context identifier is zero until the PE updates the Virtual context identifier .

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Trace unit reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the TRCVMIDCVR<n>:

Must be programmed if any of the following are true:

- TRCRSCTLR<n>.GROUP == `0b0111` and TRCRSCTLR<n>.VMID[n] == 1.
- TRCACATR<n>.CONTEXTTYPE == `0b10` or `0b11` and TRCACATR<n>.CONTEXT == n.

TRCVMIDCVR<n> can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
ETE	`0x640` + (8 * n)	TRCVMIDCVR<n>

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When OSLockStatus(), or !AllowExternalTraceAccess() or !IsTraceCorePowered() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.4 Cross-Trigger Interface registers

This section lists the Cross-Trigger Interface registers.

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H9.4.1 ASICCTL, CTI External Multiplexer Control register

The ASICCTL characteristics are:

Purpose

Can be used to provide IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED controls for the CTI. For example, the register might be used to control multiplexors for additional IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED triggers. The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED controls provided by this register might modify the architecturally defined behavior of the CTI.

Note

The architecturally-defined triggers must not be multiplexed.

Configurations

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether ASICCTL is implemented in the Core power domain or in the Debug power domain.

If it is implemented in the Core power domain then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether it is in the Cold reset domain or the Warm reset domain.

This register must reset to a value that supports the architecturally-defined behavior of the CTI. Changing the value of the register from its reset value causes IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED behavior that might differ from the architecturally-defined behavior of the CTI.

Other than the requirements listed in this register description, all aspects of the reset behavior of the ASICCTL are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Attributes

ASICCTL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Accessing the ASICCTL:

ASICCTL can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0x144`	ASICCTL

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalDebugAccess() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are IMPDEF.

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H9.4.2 CTIAPPCLEAR, CTI Application Trigger Clear register

The CTIAPPCLEAR characteristics are:

Purpose

Clears the application triggers.

Configurations

CTIAPPCLEAR is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

CTIAPPCLEAR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

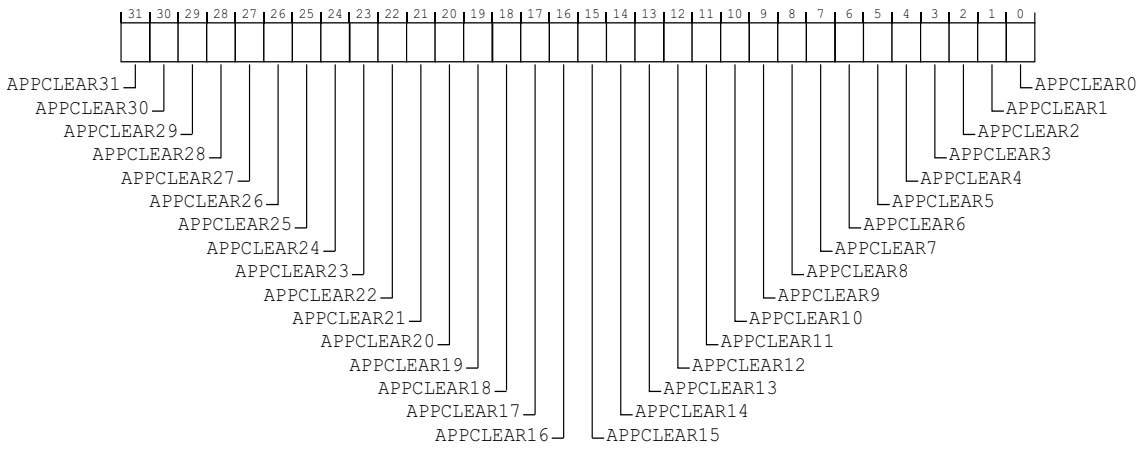

APPCLEAR<x>, bit [x], for x = 31 to 0

Application trigger <x> disable.

Bits [31:N] are RAZ/WI. N is the number of ECT channels implemented as defined by the CTIDEVID.NUMCHAN field.

Writing to this bit has the following effect:

`0b0` No effect.

`0b1` Clear corresponding application trigger to 0 and clear the corresponding channel event.

If the ECT does not support multicycle channel events, use of CTIAPPCLEAR is deprecated and the debugger must only use CTIAPPPULSE.

Accessing the CTIAPPCLEAR:

CTIAPPCLEAR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0x018`	CTIAPPCLEAR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are WI.

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- When !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are WO.

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H9.4.3 CTIAPPPULSE, CTI Application Pulse register

The CTIAPPPULSE characteristics are:

Purpose

Causes event pulses to be generated on ECT channels.

Configurations

CTIAPPPULSE is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

CTIAPPPULSE is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

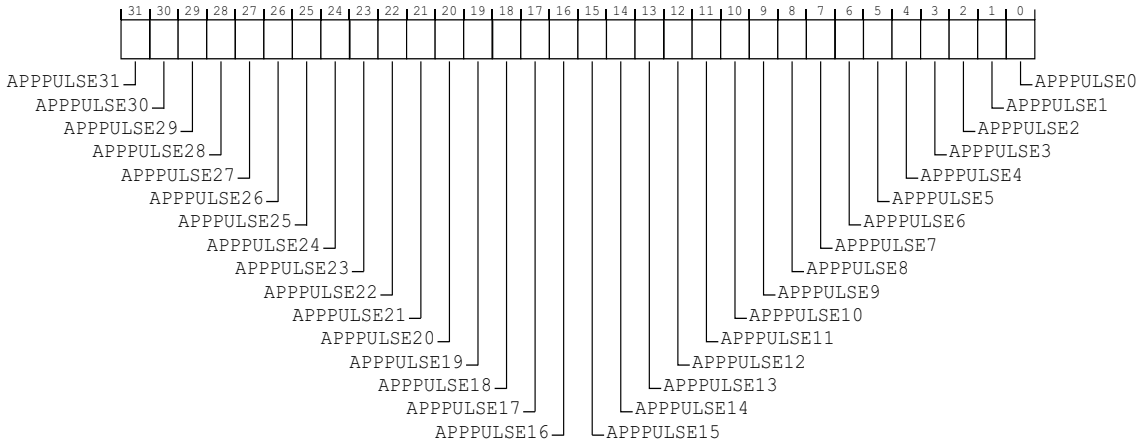

APPPULSE<x>, bit [x], for x = 31 to 0

Generate event pulse on ECT channel <x>.

Bits [31:N] are RAZ/WI. N is the number of ECT channels implemented as defined by the CTIDEVID.NUMCHAN field.

Writing to this bit has the following effect:

`0b0` No effect.

`0b1` Channel <x> event pulse generated.

Note

- The CTIAPPPULSE operation does not affect the state of the application trigger. If the channel is active, either because of an earlier event or from the application trigger, then the value written to CTIAPPPULSE might have no effect.
- Multiple pulse events that occur close together might be merged into a single pulse event.

Accessing the CTIAPPPULSE:

It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether a write to CTIAPPPULSE generates an event on a channel if CTICONTROL.GLBEN is 0.

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CTIAPPPULSE can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0x01C`	CTIAPPPULSE

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are WI.
- When !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are WO.

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H9.4.4 CTIAPPSET, CTI Application Trigger Set register

The CTIAPPSET characteristics are:

Purpose

Sets the application triggers.

Configurations

CTIAPPSET is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

CTIAPPSET is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

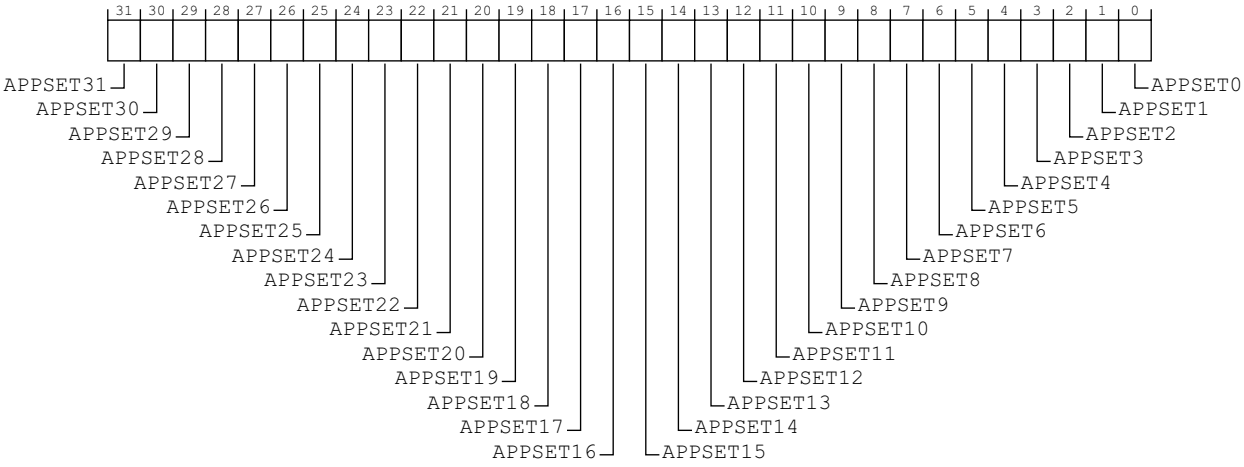

APPSET<x>, bit [x], for x = 31 to 0

Application trigger <x> enable.

Bits [31:N] are RAZ/WI. N is the number of ECT channels implemented as defined by the CTIDEVID.NUMCHAN field.

`0b0` Reading this means the application trigger is inactive. Writing this has no effect.

`0b1` Reading this means the application trigger is active. Writing this sets the corresponding application trigger to 1 and generates a channel event.

If the ECT does not support multicycle channel events, use of CTIAPPSET is deprecated and the debugger must only use CTIAPPPULSE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an External debug reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the CTIAPPSET:

CTIAPPSET can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0x014`	CTIAPPSET

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This interface is accessible as follows:

- When SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.4.5 CTIAUTHSTATUS, CTI Authentication Status register

The CTIAUTHSTATUS characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the state of the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface for CTI.

Configurations

CTIAUTHSTATUS is in the Debug power domain.

This register is OPTIONAL, and is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

CTIAUTHSTATUS is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

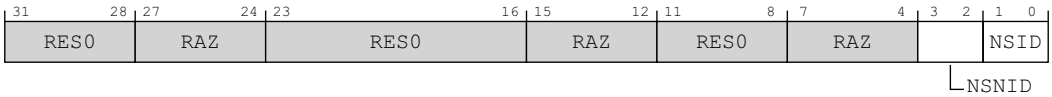

Bits [31:28]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [27:24]

Reserved, RAZ.

Bits [23:16]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [15:12]

Reserved, RAZ.

Bits [11:8]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [7:4]

Reserved, RAZ.

NSNID, bits [3:2]

If EL3 is implemented, this field holds the same value as DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1.NSNID.

If EL3 is not implemented and the implemented Security state is Secure state, this field holds the same value as DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1.SNID.

NSID, bits [1:0]

If EL3 is implemented, this field holds the same value as DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1.NSID.

If EL3 is not implemented and the implemented Security state is Secure state, this field holds the same value as DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1.SID.

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Accessing the CTIAUTHSTATUS:

CTIAUTHSTATUS can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0xFB8`	CTIAUTHSTATUS

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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H9.4.6 CTICHINSTATUS, CTI Channel In Status register

The CTICHINSTATUS characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides the raw status of the ECT channel inputs to the CTI.

Configurations

CTICHINSTATUS is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

CTICHINSTATUS is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

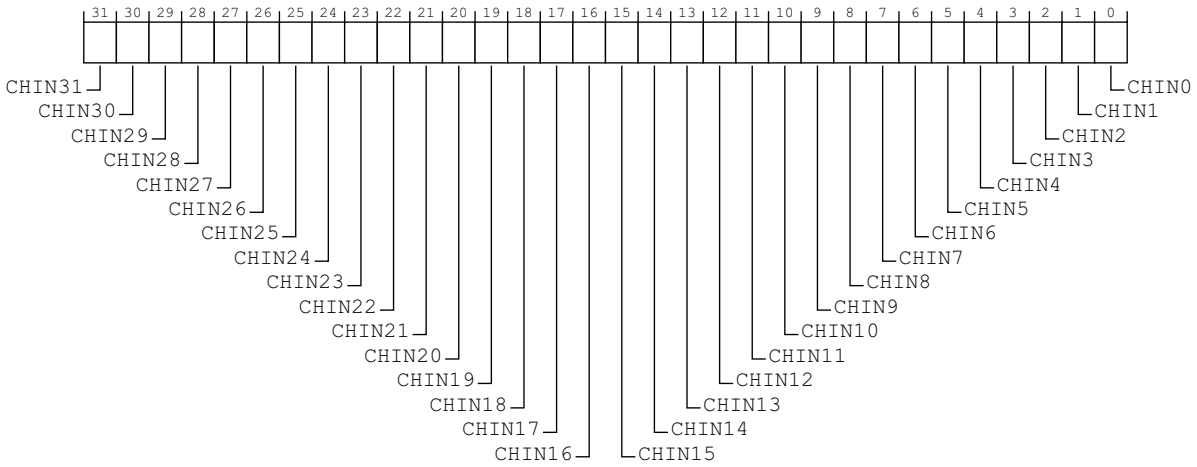

CHIN<n>, bit [n], for n = 31 to 0

Input channel <n> status.

Bits [31:N] are RAZ. N is the number of ECT channels implemented as defined by the CTIDEVID.NUMCHAN field.

`0b0` Input channel <n> is inactive.

`0b1` Input channel <n> is active.

If the ECT channels do not support multicycle events then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an input channel can be observed as active.

Accessing the CTICHINSTATUS:

CTICHINSTATUS can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0x138`	CTICHINSTATUS

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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H9.4.7 CTICHOUTSTATUS, CTI Channel Out Status register

The CTICHOUTSTATUS characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides the status of the ECT channel outputs from the CTI.

Configurations

CTICHOUTSTATUS is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

CTICHOUTSTATUS is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

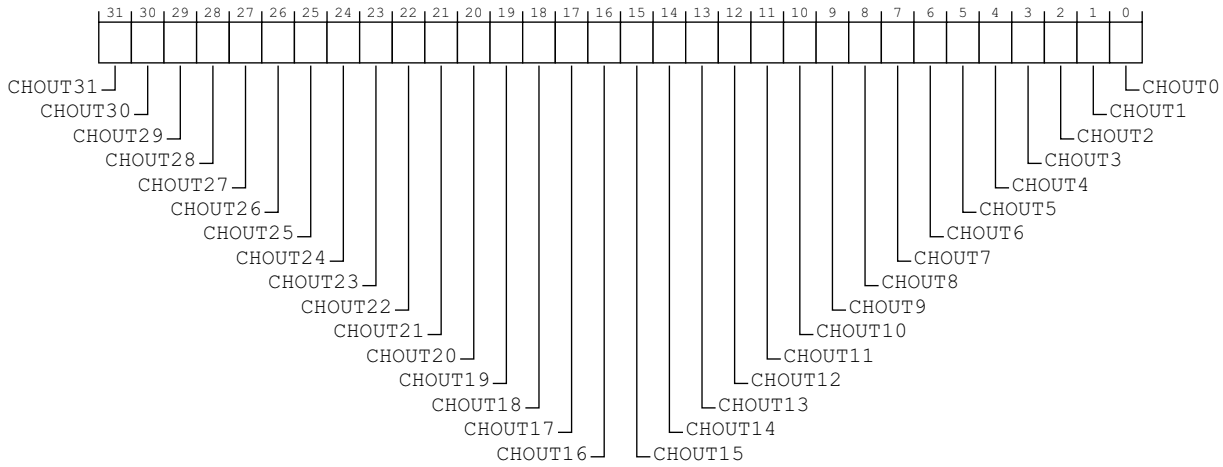

CHOUT<n>, bit [n], for n = 31 to 0

Output channel <n> status.

Bits [31:N] are RAZ. N is the number of ECT channels implemented as defined by the CTIDEVID.NUMCHAN field.

Possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Output channel <n> is inactive.

`0b1` Output channel <n> is active.

If the ECT channels do not support multicycle events then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an output channel can be observed as active.

Note

The value in CTICHOUTSTATUS is after gating by the channel gate. For more information, see CTIGATE.

Accessing the CTICHOUTSTATUS:

CTICHOUTSTATUS can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0x13C`	CTICHOUTSTATUS

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Accesses to this interface are RO.

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H9.4.8 CTICIDR0, CTI Component Identification Register 0

The CTICIDR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify a CTI component.

For more information, see *About the Component Identification scheme* on page K2-11279.

Configurations

CTICIDR0 is in the Debug power domain.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

CTICIDR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

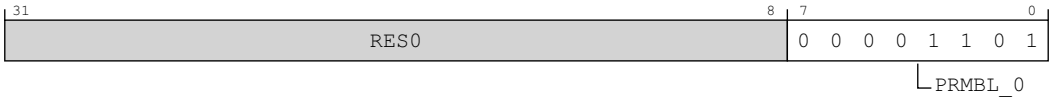

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PRMBL_0, bits [7:0]

Preamble.

Reads as `0x0D`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the CTICIDR0:

CTICIDR0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0xFF0`	CTICIDR0

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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H9.4.9 CTICIDR1, CTI Component Identification Register 1

The CTICIDR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify a CTI component.

For more information, see *About the Component Identification scheme* on page K2-11279.

Configurations

CTICIDR1 is in the Debug power domain.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

CTICIDR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

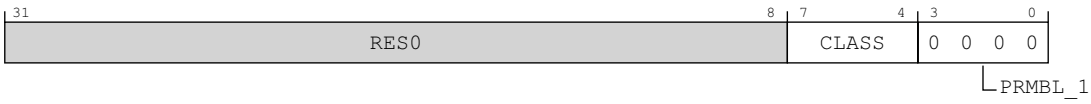

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

CLASS, bits [7:4]

Component class.

`0b1001` CoreSight component.

Other values are defined by the CoreSight Architecture.

This field reads as `0x9`.

PRMBL_1, bits [3:0]

Preamble. RAZ.

Reads as `0b0000`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the CTICIDR1:

CTICIDR1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0xFF4`	CTICIDR1

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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H9.4.10 CTICIDR2, CTI Component Identification Register 2

The CTICIDR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify a CTI component.

For more information, see *About the Component Identification scheme* on page K2-11279.

Configurations

CTICIDR2 is in the Debug power domain.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

CTICIDR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

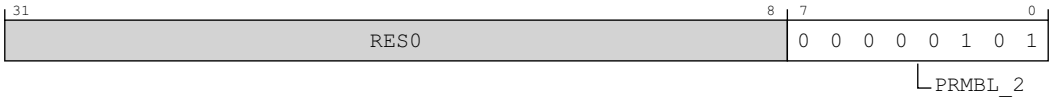

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PRMBL_2, bits [7:0]

Preamble.

Reads as `0x05`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the CTICIDR2:

CTICIDR2 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0xFF8`	CTICIDR2

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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H9.4.11 CTICIDR3, CTI Component Identification Register 3

The CTICIDR3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify a CTI component.

For more information, see *About the Component Identification scheme* on page K2-11279.

Configurations

CTICIDR3 is in the Debug power domain.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

CTICIDR3 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

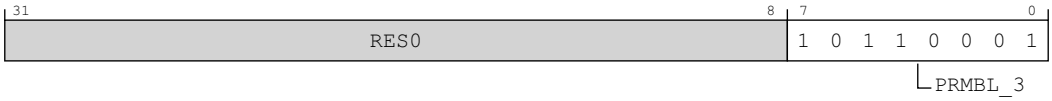

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PRMBL_3, bits [7:0]

Preamble.

Reads as `0xB1`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the CTICIDR3:

CTICIDR3 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0xFFC`	CTICIDR3

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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H9.4.12 CTICLAIMCLR, CTI CLAIM Tag Clear register

The CTICLAIMCLR characteristics are:

Purpose

Used by software to read the values of the CLAIM bits, and to clear CLAIM tag bits to 0.

Configurations

CTICLAIMCLR is in the Debug power domain.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

Attributes

CTICLAIMCLR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

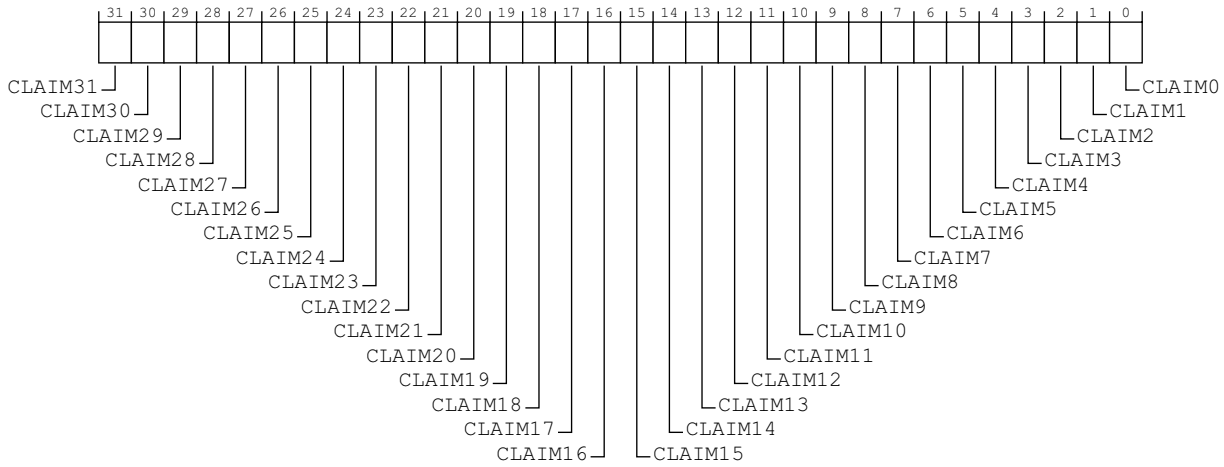

CLAIM<x>, bit [x], for x = 31 to 0

CLAIM tag clear bit.

Reads return the value of CLAIM<x>, writes have the following behavior:

`0b0` No action.

`0b1` Indirectly clear CLAIM<x> to 0.

A single write to CTICLAIMCLR can clear multiple tags to 0.

If x is greater than or equal to the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of CLAIM tags, this bit is RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- An External Debug reset clears the CLAIM tag bits to 0.

Accessing the CTICLAIMCLR:

CTICLAIMCLR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0xFA4`	CTICLAIMCLR

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This interface is accessible as follows:

- When SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.4.13 CTICLAIMSET, CTI CLAIM Tag Set register

The CTICLAIMSET characteristics are:

Purpose

Used by software to set CLAIM bits to 1.

Configurations

CTICLAIMSET is in the Debug power domain.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

Attributes

CTICLAIMSET is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

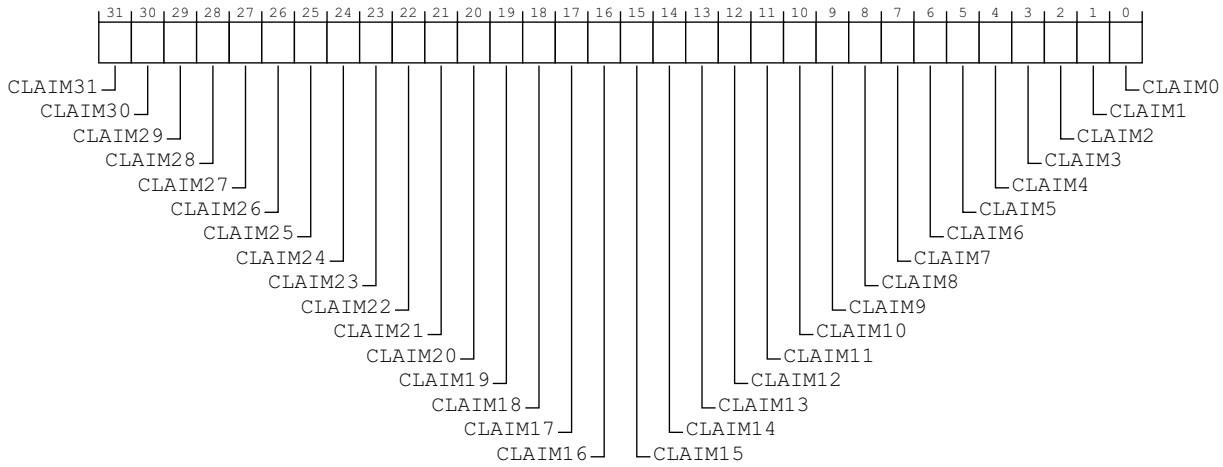

CLAIM<x>, bit [x], for x = 31 to 0

CLAIM tag set bit.

If x is less than the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of CLAIM tags, this field is RAO and the behavior on writes is:

`0b0` No action.

`0b1` Indirectly set CLAIM<x> tag to 1.

A single write to CTICLAIMSET can set multiple tags to 1.

If x is greater than or equal to the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of CLAIM tags, this bit is RAZ/WI.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- An External Debug reset clears the CLAIM tag bits to 0.

Accessing the CTICLAIMSET:

CTICLAIMSET can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0xFA0`	CTICLAIMSET

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This interface is accessible as follows:

- When SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.4.14 CTICONTROL, CTI Control register

The CTICONTROL characteristics are:

Purpose

Controls whether the CTI is enabled.

Configurations

CTICONTROL is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

CTICONTROL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

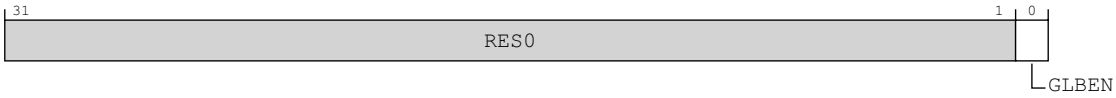

Bits [31:1]

Reserved, RES0.

GLBEN, bit [0]

Enables or disables the CTI mapping functions. Possible values of this field are:

`0b0` CTI mapping functions and application trigger disabled.

`0b1` CTI mapping functions and application trigger enabled.

When GLBEN is 0, the input channel to output trigger, input trigger to output channel, and application trigger functions are disabled and do not signal new events on either output triggers or output channels. If a previously asserted output trigger has not been acknowledged, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE which of the following occurs:

- The output trigger remains asserted after the mapping functions are disabled.
- The output trigger is deasserted after the mapping functions are disabled.

All output triggers are disabled by CTI reset.

If the ECT supports multicycle channel events any existing output channel events will be terminated.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an External debug reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing the CTICONTROL:

CTICONTROL can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0x000`	CTICONTROL

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.4.15 CTIDEVAFF0, CTI Device Affinity register 0

The CTIDEVAFF0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Copy of the low half of the PE MPIDR_EL1 register that allows a debugger to determine which PE in a multiprocessor system the CTI component relates to.

Configurations

CTIDEVAFF0 is in the Debug power domain.

If the CTI is CTIv1, this register is OPTIONAL. If the CTI is CTIv2, this register is mandatory.

Arm recommends that the CTI is CTIv2.

In an Armv8.5 compliant implementation, the CTI must be CTIv2.

If this register is implemented, then CTIDEVAFF1 must also be implemented. If the CTI of a PE does not implement the CTI Device Affinity registers, the CTI block of the external debug memory map must be located 64KB above the debug registers in the external debug interface.

Attributes

CTIDEVAFF0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
MPIDR_EL1lo	

MPIDR_EL1lo, bits [31:0]

MPIDR_EL1 low half. Read-only copy of the low half of MPIDR_EL1, as seen from the highest implemented Exception level.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the CTIDEVAFF0:

CTIDEVAFF0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0xFA8`	CTIDEVAFF0

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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H9.4.16 CTIDEVAFF1, CTI Device Affinity register 1

The CTIDEVAFF1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Copy of the high half of the PE MPIDR_EL1 register that allows a debugger to determine which PE in a multiprocessor system the CTI component relates to.

Configurations

CTIDEVAFF1 is in the Debug power domain.

If the CTI is CTIv1, this register is OPTIONAL. If the CTI is CTIv2, this register is mandatory.

Arm recommends that the CTI is CTIv2.

In an Armv8.5 compliant implementation, the CTI must be CTIv2.

If this register is implemented, then CTIDEVAFF0 must also be implemented. If the CTI of a PE does not implement the CTI Device Affinity registers, the CTI block of the external debug memory map must be located 64KB above the debug registers in the external debug interface.

Attributes

CTIDEVAFF1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
MPIDR_EL1hi

MPIDR_EL1hi, bits [31:0]

MPIDR_EL1 high half. Read-only copy of the high half of MPIDR_EL1, as seen from the highest implemented Exception level.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the CTIDEVAFF1:

CTIDEVAFF1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0xFAC`	CTIDEVAFF1

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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H9.4.17 CTIDEVARCH, CTI Device Architecture register

The CTIDEVARCH characteristics are:

Purpose

Identifies the programmers' model architecture of the CTI component.

Configurations

CTIDEVARCH is in the Debug power domain.

If the CTI is CTIv1, this register is OPTIONAL. If the CTI is CTIv2, this register is mandatory.

Arm recommends that the CTI is CTIv2.

In an Armv8.5 compliant implementation, the CTI must be CTIv2.

If this register is not implemented, CTIDEVAFF0 and CTIDEVAFF1 are also not implemented.

Attributes

CTIDEVARCH is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31										21	20	19			16	15															0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	REVISION				0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
ARCHITECT											PRESENT					ARCHID															

ARCHITECT, bits [31:21]

Defines the architecture of the component. For CTI, this is Arm Limited.

Bits [31:28] are the JEP106 continuation code, `0x4`.

Bits [27:21] are the JEP106 ID code, `0x3B`.

Reads as `0b01000111011`.

Access to this field is RO.

PRESENT, bit [20]

Indicates that the DEVARCH is present.

Reads as `0b1`.

Access to this field is RO.

REVISION, bits [19:16]

When FEAT_DoPD is implemented:

Revision.

Defines the architecture revision of the component.

`0b0000` First revision.

`0b0001` As `0b0000`, and also adds support for CTIDEVCTL.

All other values are reserved.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Otherwise:

Revision.

Defines the architecture revision of the component.

All other values are reserved.

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Reads as `0b0000`.

Access to this field is RO.

ARCHID, bits [15:0]

Defines this part to be an Armv8 debug component. For architectures defined by Arm this is further subdivided.

For CTI:

- Bits [15:12] are the architecture version, `0x1`.
- Bits [11:0] are the architecture part number, `0xA14`.

This corresponds to CTI architecture version CTIv2.

Reads as `0x1A14`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the CTIDEVARCH:

CTIDEVARCH can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0xFBC`	CTIDEVARCH

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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H9.4.18 CTIDEVCTL, CTI Device Control register

The CTIDEVCTL characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides target-specific device controls

Configurations

CTIDEVCTL is in the Debug power domain.

This register is present only when FEAT_DoPD is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CTIDEVCTL are RES0.

Attributes

CTIDEVCTL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

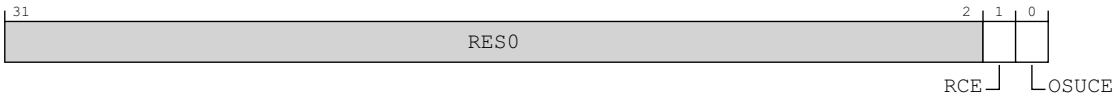

Bits [31:2]

Reserved, RES0.

RCE, bit [1]

Reset Catch Enable.

`0b0` Reset Catch debug event disabled.

`0b1` Reset Catch debug event enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an External debug reset, this field resets to `0`.

OSUCE, bit [0]

OS Unlock Catch Enable

`0b0` OS Unlock Catch debug event disabled.

`0b1` OS Unlock Catch debug event enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an External debug reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing the CTIDEVCTL:

CTIDEVCTL can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0x150`	CTIDEVCTL

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.4.19 CTIDEVID, CTI Device ID register 0

The CTIDEVID characteristics are:

Purpose

Describes the CTI component to the debugger.

Configurations

CTIDEVID is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

CTIDEVID is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

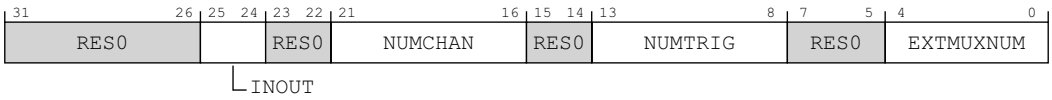

Bits [31:26]

Reserved, RES0.

INOUT, bits [25:24]

Input/output options. Indicates presence of the input gate. If the CTM is not implemented or CTIv2 is not implemented, this field is RAZ.

`0b00` CTIGATE does not mask propagation of input events from external channels.

`0b01` CTIGATE masks propagation of input events from external channels.

All other values are reserved.

Bits [23:22]

Reserved, RES0.

NUMCHAN, bits [21:16]

Number of ECT channels implemented. For Armv8, valid values are:

- `0b000011` 3 channels (0..2) implemented.
- `0b000100` 4 channels (0..3) implemented.
- `0b000101` 5 channels (0..4) implemented.
- `0b000110` 6 channels (0..5) implemented.

and so on up to `0b100000`, 32 channels (0..31) implemented.

All other values are reserved.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Bits [15:14]

Reserved, RES0.

NUMTRIG, bits [13:8]

Number of triggers implemented. This is one more than the index of the largest trigger, rather than the actual number of triggers. For Armv8, valid values are:

- `0b000011` Up to 3 triggers (0..2) implemented.
- `0b001000` Up to 8 triggers (0..7) implemented.

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- `0b001001` Up to 9 triggers (0..8) implemented.
- `0b001010` Up to 10 triggers (0..9) implemented.

and so on up to `0b100000`, 32 triggers (0..31) implemented.

All other values are reserved. If the PE contains a Trace extension, this field must be at least `0b001000`. There is no guarantee that any of the implemented triggers, including the highest numbered, are connected to any components.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Bits [7:5]

Reserved, RES0.

EXTMUXNUM, bits [4:0]

Number of multiplexors available on triggers. This value is used in conjunction with External Control register, ASICCTL.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the CTIDEVID:

CTIDEVID can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0xFC8`	CTIDEVID

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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H9.4.20 CTIDEVID1, CTI Device ID register 1

The CTIDEVID1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Reserved for future information about the CTI component to the debugger.

Configurations

CTIDEVID1 is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

CTIDEVID1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
RES0	

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the CTIDEVID1:

CTIDEVID1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0xFC4`	CTIDEVID1

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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H9.4.21 CTIDEVID2, CTI Device ID register 2

The CTIDEVID2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Reserved for future information about the CTI component to the debugger.

Configurations

CTIDEVID2 is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

CTIDEVID2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
RES0	

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the CTIDEVID2:

CTIDEVID2 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0xFC0`	CTIDEVID2

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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H9.4.22 CTIDEVTYPE, CTI Device Type register

The CTIDEVTYPE characteristics are:

Purpose

Indicates to a debugger that this component is part of a PEs cross-trigger interface.

Configurations

CTIDEVTYPE is in the Debug power domain.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

Attributes

CTIDEVTYPE is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

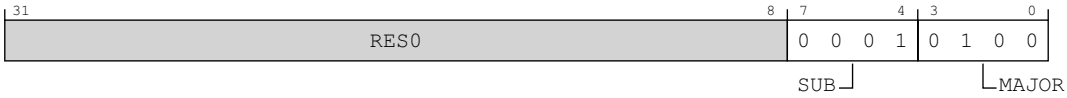

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

SUB, bits [7:4]

Subtype. Indicates this is a component within a PE.

Reads as `0b0001`.

Access to this field is RO.

MAJOR, bits [3:0]

Major type. Indicates this is a cross-trigger component.

Reads as `0b0100`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the CTIDEVTYPE:

CTIDEVTYPE can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0xFCC`	CTIDEVTYPE

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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H9.4.23 CTIGATE, CTI Channel Gate Enable register

The CTIGATE characteristics are:

Purpose

Determines whether events on channels propagate through the CTM to other ECT components, or from the CTM into the CTI.

Configurations

CTIGATE is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

CTIGATE is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

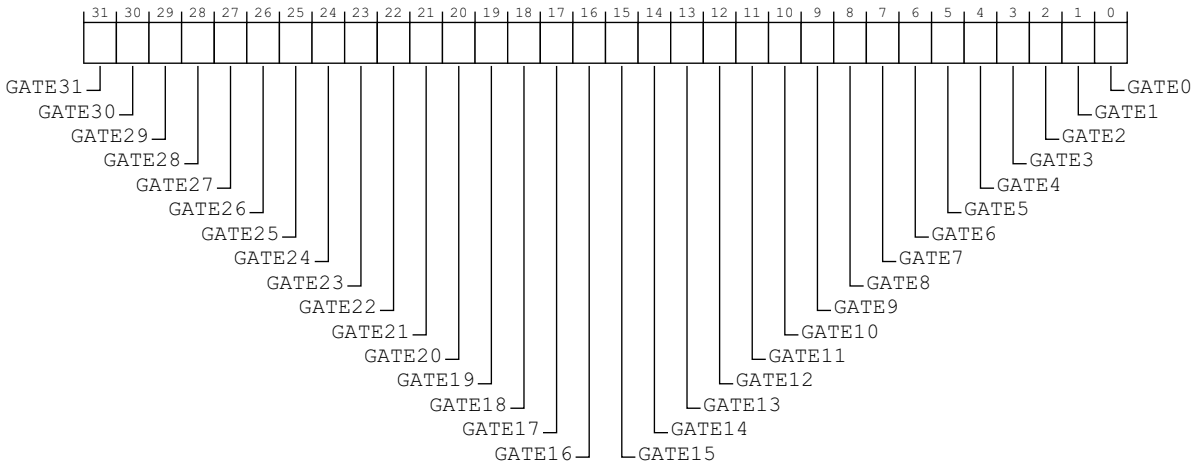

GATE<x>, bit [x], for x = 31 to 0

Channel <x> gate enable.

Bits [31:N] are RAZ/WI. N is the number of ECT channels implemented as defined by the CTIDEVID.NUMCHAN field.

`0b0` Disable output and, if CTIDEVID.INOUT == `0b01`, input channel <x> propagation.

`0b1` Enable output and, if CTIDEVID.INOUT == `0b01`, input channel <x> propagation.

If GATE<x> is set to 0, no new events will be propagated to the ECT, and if the ECT supports multicycle channel events any existing output channel events will be terminated.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an External debug reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the CTIGATE:

CTIGATE can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0x140`	CTIGATE

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This interface is accessible as follows:

- When SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.4.24 CTIINEN<n>, CTI Input Trigger to Output Channel Enable registers, n = 0 - 31

The CTIINEN<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Enables the signaling of an event on output channels when input trigger event n is received by the CTI.

Configurations

CTIINEN<n> is in the Debug power domain.

If input trigger n is not connected, the behavior of CTIINEN<n> is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Attributes

CTIINEN<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

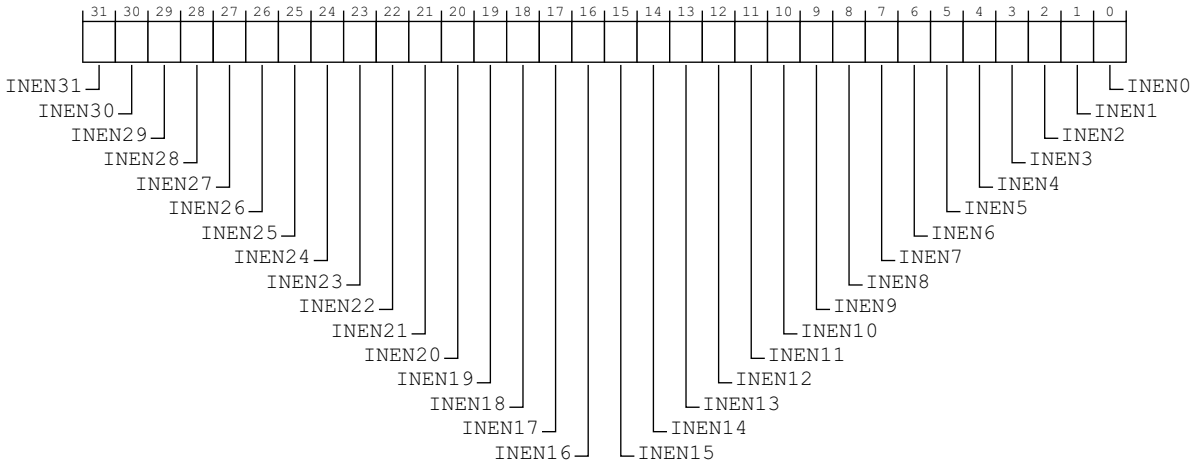

INEN<x>, bit [x], for x = 31 to 0

Input trigger <n> to output channel <x> enable.

Bits [31:N] are RAZ/WI. N is the number of ECT channels implemented as defined by the CTIDEVID.NUMCHAN field.

`0b0` Input trigger <n> will not generate an event on output channel <x>.

`0b1` Input trigger <n> will generate an event on output channel <x>.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an External debug reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the CTIINEN<n>:

CTIINEN<n> can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0x020` + (4 * n)	CTIINEN<n>

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.

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- When !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.4.25 CTIINTACK, CTI Output Trigger Acknowledge register

The CTIINTACK characteristics are:

Purpose

Can be used to deactivate the output triggers.

Configurations

CTIINTACK is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

CTIINTACK is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

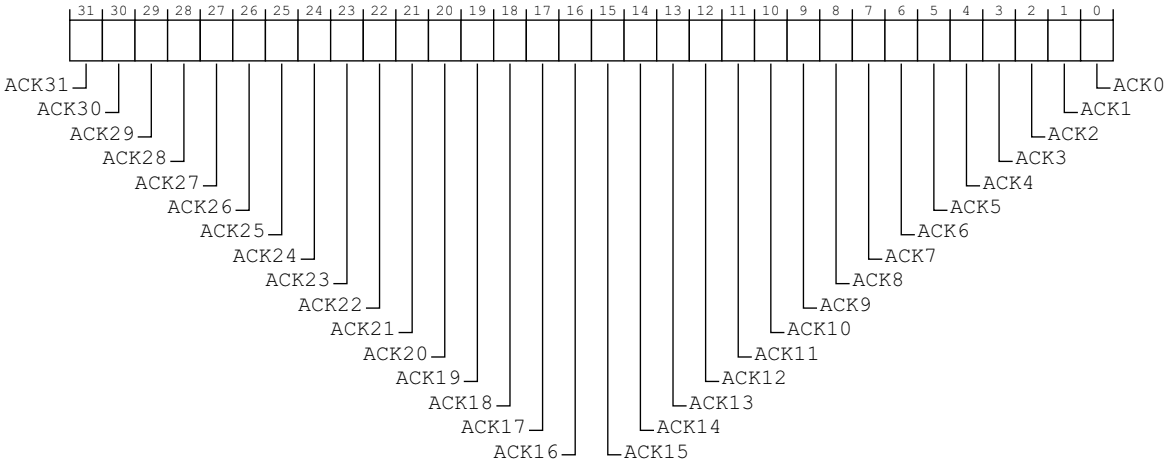

ACK<n>, bit [n], for n = 31 to 0

Acknowledge for output trigger <n>.

Bits [31:N] are RAZ/WI. N is the number of CTI triggers implemented as defined by the CTIDEVID.NUMTRIG field.

If any of the following is true, writes to ACK<n> are ignored:

- n >= CTIDEVID.NUMTRIG, the number of implemented triggers.
- Output trigger n is not active.
- The channel mapping function output, as controlled by CTIOUTEN<n>, is still active.

Otherwise, if any of the following are true, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether writes to ACK<n> are ignored:

- Output trigger n is not implemented.
- Output trigger n is not connected.
- Output trigger n is self-acknowledging and does not require software acknowledge.

Otherwise, the behavior on writes to ACK<n> is as follows:

`0b0` No effect

`0b1` Deactivate the trigger.

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Accessing the CTIINTACK:

A debugger must read CTITRIGOUTSTATUS to confirm that the output trigger has been acknowledged before generating any event that must be ordered after the write to CTIINTACK, such as a write to CTIAPPPULSE to activate another trigger.

CTIINTACK can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0x010`	CTIINTACK

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are WI.
- When !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are WO.

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H9.4.26 CTIITCTRL, CTI Integration mode Control register

The CTIITCTRL characteristics are:

Purpose

Enables the CTI to switch from its default mode into integration mode, where test software can control directly the inputs and outputs of the PE, for integration testing or topology detection.

Configurations

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether CTIITCTRL is implemented in the Core power domain or in the Debug power domain.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

Attributes

CTIITCTRL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

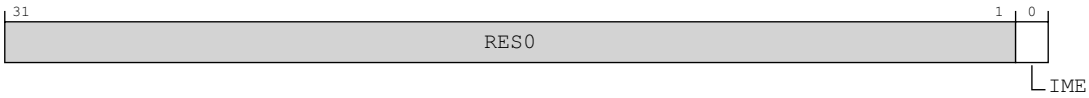

Bits [31:1]

Reserved, RES0.

IME, bit [0]

Integration mode enable. When IME == 1, the device reverts to an integration mode to enable integration testing or topology detection. The integration mode behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b0` Normal operation.

`0b1` Integration mode enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- The following resets apply:
  - If the register is implemented in the Core power domain:
    - On a Cold reset, this field resets to 0.
    - On an External debug reset, the value of this field is unchanged.
    - On a Warm reset, the value of this field is unchanged.
  - If the register is implemented in the External debug power domain:
    - On a Cold reset, the value of this field is unchanged.
    - On an External debug reset, this field resets to 0.
    - On a Warm reset, the value of this field is unchanged.

Accessing the CTIITCTRL:

CTIITCTRL can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0xF00`	CTIITCTRL

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This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are IMPDEF.

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H9.4.27 CTILAR, CTI Lock Access Register

The CTILAR characteristics are:

Purpose

Allows or disallows access to the CTI registers through a memory-mapped interface.

The optional Software Lock provides a lock to prevent memory-mapped writes to the Cross-Trigger Interface registers. Use of this lock mechanism reduces the risk of accidental damage to the contents of the Cross-Trigger Interface registers. It does not, and cannot, prevent all accidental or malicious damage.

Configurations

CTILAR is in the Debug power domain.

If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, the Software Lock is not implemented.

Software uses CTILAR to set or clear the lock, and CTILSR to check the current status of the lock.

Attributes

CTILAR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When Software Lock is implemented:

31	0
KEY	

KEY, bits [31:0]

Lock Access control. Writing the key value `0xC5ACCE55` to this field unlocks the lock, enabling write accesses to this component's registers through a memory-mapped interface.

Writing any other value to this register locks the lock, disabling write accesses to this component's registers through a memory mapped interface.

Otherwise:

31	0
RES0	

Otherwise

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the CTILAR:

CTILAR can be accessed through a memory-mapped interface access to the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0xFB0`	CTILAR

Accesses to this interface are WO.

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H9.4.28 CTILSR, CTI Lock Status Register

The CTILSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Indicates the current status of the Software Lock for CTI registers.

The optional Software Lock provides a lock to prevent memory-mapped writes to the Cross-Trigger Interface registers. Use of this lock mechanism reduces the risk of accidental damage to the contents of the Cross-Trigger Interface registers. It does not, and cannot, prevent all accidental or malicious damage.

Configurations

CTILSR is in the Debug power domain.

If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, the Software Lock is not implemented.

Software uses CTILAR to set or clear the lock, and CTILSR to check the current status of the lock.

Attributes

CTILSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

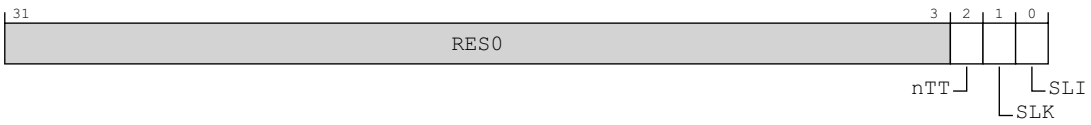

Bits [31:3]

Reserved, RES0.

nTT, bit [2]

Not thirty-two bit access required. RAZ.

SLK, bit [1]

When Software Lock is implemented:

Software Lock status for this component. For an access to LSR that is not a memory-mapped access, or when the Software Lock is not implemented, this field is RES0.

For memory-mapped accesses when the Software Lock is implemented, possible values of this field are:

`0b0` Lock clear. Writes are permitted to this component's registers.

`0b1` Lock set. Writes to this component's registers are ignored, and reads have no side effects.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an External debug reset, this field resets to 1.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ.

SLI, bit [0]

Software Lock implemented. For an access to LSR that is not a memory-mapped access, this field is RAZ. For memory-mapped accesses, the value of this field is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Software Lock not implemented or not memory-mapped access.

`0b1` Software Lock implemented and memory-mapped access.

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Accessing the CTILSR:

CTILSR can be accessed through a memory-mapped interface access to the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0xFB4`	CTILSR

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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H9.4.29 CTIOUTEN<n>, CTI Input Channel to Output Trigger Enable registers, n = 0 - 31

The CTIOUTEN<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines which input channels generate output trigger n.

Configurations

CTIOUTEN<n> is in the Debug power domain.

If output trigger n is not connected, the behavior of CTIOUTEN<n> is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Attributes

CTIOUTEN<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

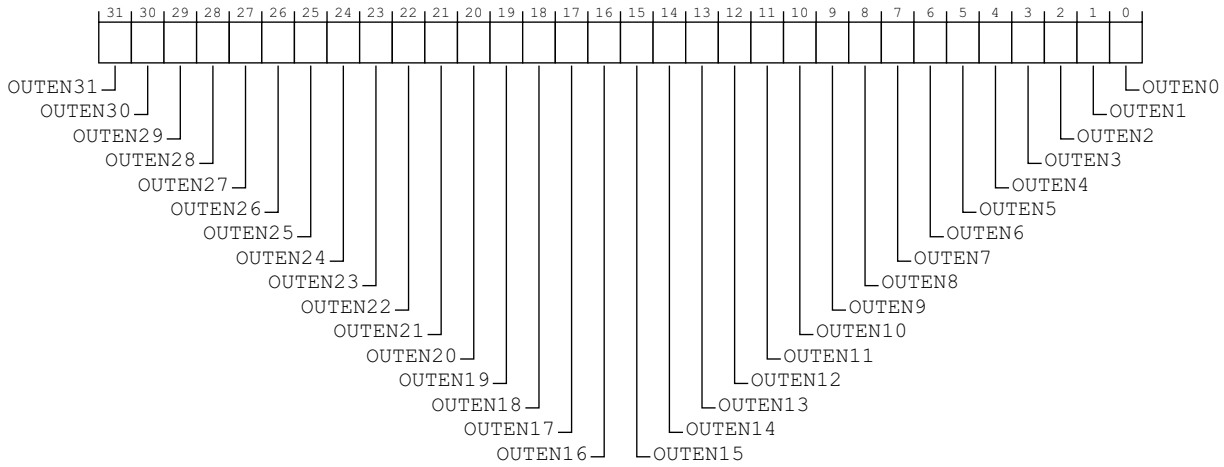

OUTEN<x>, bit [x], for x = 31 to 0

Input channel <x> to output trigger <n> enable.

Bits [31:N] are RAZ/WI. N is the number of ECT channels implemented as defined by the CTIDEVID.NUMCHAN field.

Possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` An event on input channel <x> will not cause output trigger <n> to be asserted.

`0b1` An event on input channel <x> will cause output trigger <n> to be asserted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an External debug reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the CTIOUTEN<n>:

CTIOUTEN<n> can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0x0A0` + (4 * n)	CTIOUTEN<n>

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This interface is accessible as follows:

- When SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.

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H9.4.30 CTIPIDR0, CTI Peripheral Identification Register 0

The CTIPIDR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify a CTI component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

CTIPIDR0 is in the Debug power domain.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

CTIPIDR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 0
RES0	PART_0

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PART_0, bits [7:0]

Part number, least significant byte.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the CTIPIDR0:

CTIPIDR0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0xFE0`	CTIPIDR0

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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H9.4.31 CTIPIDR1, CTI Peripheral Identification Register 1

The CTIPIDR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify a CTI component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

CTIPIDR1 is in the Debug power domain.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

CTIPIDR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
RES0	DES_0	PART_1

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

DES_0, bits [7:4]

Designer, least significant nibble of JEP106 ID code. For Arm Limited, this field is `0b1011`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

PART_1, bits [3:0]

Part number, most significant nibble.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the CTIPIDR1:

CTIPIDR1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0xFE4`	CTIPIDR1

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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H9.4.32 CTIPIDR2, CTI Peripheral Identification Register 2

The CTIPIDR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify a CTI component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

CTIPIDR2 is in the Debug power domain.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

CTIPIDR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

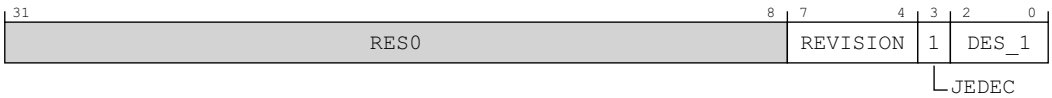

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

REVISION, bits [7:4]

Part major revision. Parts can also use this field to extend Part number to 16-bits.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

JEDEC, bit [3]

Indicates a JEP106 identity code is used.

Reads as `0b1`.

Access to this field is RO.

DES_1, bits [2:0]

Designer, most significant bits of JEP106 ID code. For Arm Limited, this field is `0b011`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the CTIPIDR2:

CTIPIDR2 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0xFE8`	CTIPIDR2

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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H9.4.33 CTIPIDR3, CTI Peripheral Identification Register 3

The CTIPIDR3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify a CTI component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

CTIPIDR3 is in the Debug power domain.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

CTIPIDR3 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
RES0	REVAND	CMOD

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

REVAND, bits [7:4]

Part minor revision. Parts using CTIPIDR2.REVISION as an extension to the Part number must use this field as a major revision number.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

CMOD, bits [3:0]

Customer modified. Indicates someone other than the Designer has modified the component.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the CTIPIDR3:

CTIPIDR3 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0xFEC`	CTIPIDR3

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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H9.4.34 CTIPIDR4, CTI Peripheral Identification Register 4

The CTIPIDR4 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify a CTI component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

CTIPIDR4 is in the Debug power domain.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

CTIPIDR4 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

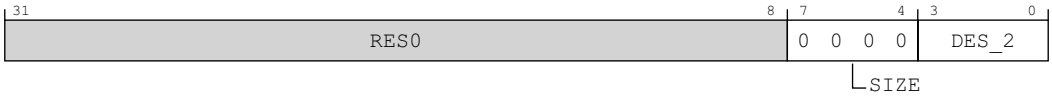

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

SIZE, bits [7:4]

Size of the component. Log_2 of the number of 4KB pages from the start of the component to the end of the component ID registers.

Reads as `0b0000`.

Access to this field is RO.

DES_2, bits [3:0]

Designer, JEP106 continuation code, least significant nibble. For Arm Limited, this field is `0b0100`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the CTIPIDR4:

CTIPIDR4 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0xFD0`	CTIPIDR4

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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H9.4.35 CTITRIGINSTATUS, CTI Trigger In Status register

The CTITRIGINSTATUS characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides the status of the trigger inputs.

Configurations

CTITRIGINSTATUS is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

CTITRIGINSTATUS is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

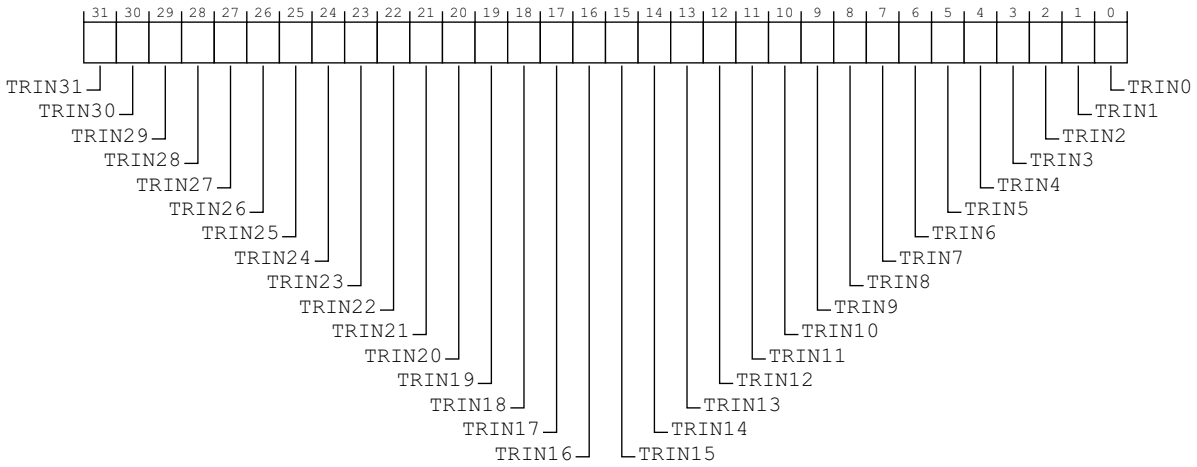

TRIN<n>, bit [n], for n = 31 to 0

Trigger input <n> status.

Bits [31:N] are RAZ. N is the number of CTI triggers implemented as defined by the CTIDEVID.NUMTRIG field.

`0b0` Input trigger n is inactive.

`0b1` Input trigger n is active.

Not implemented and not-connected input triggers are always inactive.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an input trigger that does not support multicycle events can be observed as active.

Accessing the CTITRIGINSTATUS:

CTITRIGINSTATUS can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0x130`	CTITRIGINSTATUS

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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H9.4.36 CTITRIGOUTSTATUS, CTI Trigger Out Status register

The CTITRIGOUTSTATUS characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides the raw status of the trigger outputs, after processing by any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED trigger interface logic. For output triggers that are self-acknowledging, this is only meaningful if the CTI implements multicycle channel events.

Configurations

CTITRIGOUTSTATUS is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

CTITRIGOUTSTATUS is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

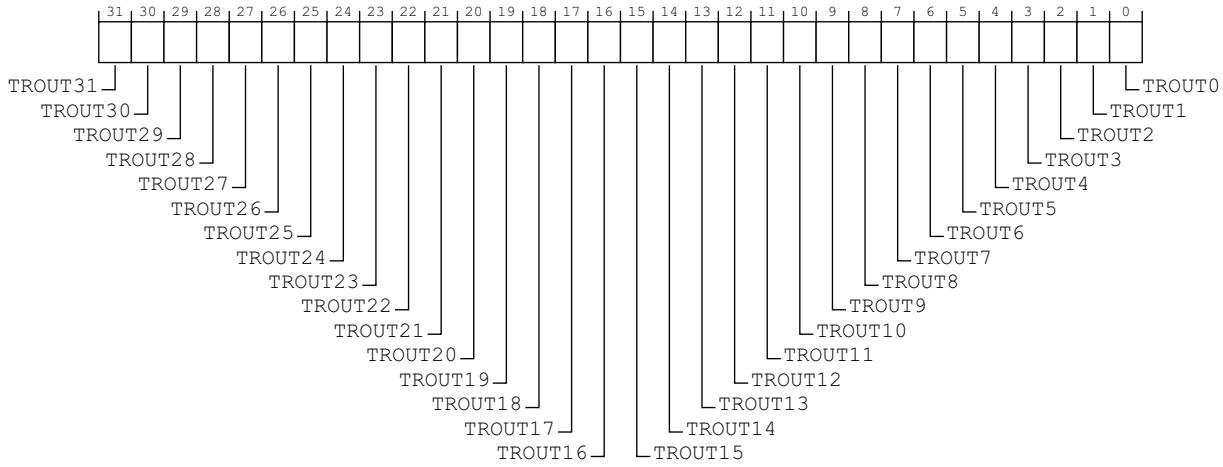

TROUT<n>, bit [n], for n = 31 to 0

Trigger output <n> status.

Bits [31:N] are RAZ. N is the value in CTIDEVID.NUMTRIG.

If n < N, and output trigger <n> is implemented and connected, and either the trigger is not self-acknowledging or the CTI implements multicycle channel events, then permitted values for TROUT<n> are:

`0b0` Output trigger n is inactive.

`0b1` Output trigger n is active.

Otherwise when n < N it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether TROUT<n> behaves as described here or is RAZ.

Accessing the CTITRIGOUTSTATUS:

CTITRIGOUTSTATUS can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
CTI	`0x134`	CTITRIGOUTSTATUS

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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Part I

Memory-mapped Components of the Arm Architecture

Chapter I1
Requirements for Memory-mapped Components

This chapter provides some additional information about memory-mapped components. It contains the following sections:

- *Supported access sizes* on page I1-10388.
- *Synchronization of memory-mapped registers* on page I1-10390.
- *Access requirements for reserved and unallocated registers* on page I1-10392.

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I1.1 Supported access sizes

The information in this section applies to all accesses to memory-mapped components of the Armv8 and later architectures, unless a register or component description explicitly states otherwise.

The memory access sizes that are supported by any peripheral are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED by the peripheral.

When `HaveSecureExtDebugView`() == TRUE, each debug component has a Secure and Non-secure view. The Secure view of a debug component is mapped into Secure physical memory and the Non-secure view of a debug component is mapped into Non-secure memory. Apart from access conditions, the Non-secure and Secure views of the debug components are identical.

An implementation of a memory-mapped component that is compatible with the Armv8 and later architectures must support the following:

- Word-aligned 32-bit accesses to access 32-bit registers.
- If the system includes any component with direct memory access to the memory-mapped component which needs to access the component but does not support making 64-bit accesses, word-aligned 32-bit accesses to either half of a 64-bit register that is mapped to a doubleword-aligned pair of adjacent 32-bit locations. This includes, but is not limited to:
  - A PE that supports AArch32 at any Exception level.
  - A PE that implements a 32-bit ISA that does not include 64-bit memory operations. For example, Armv8-M T32.
  - A Debug Access Port that cannot make 64-bit accesses.

  Arm deprecates support for 32-bit accesses to either half of 64-bit registers.

  Note

  Although AArch32 implementations might make 64-bit accesses for `LDP` and `STP` instructions, this is not architecturally required. To guarantee ordering of accesses, portable AArch32 software should use `LDR` and `STR`. For compatibility with such software, the memory-mapped component should treat the PE that supports AArch32 as not making 64-bit accesses using portable code.

  Note

  Some memory-mapped components of the Arm architecture require support for word-aligned 32-bit accesses to either half of a 64-bit memory mapped register regardless of whether any PE in the system implements AArch32. These include:
  - The memory-mapped interface to the external debug and CTI registers that are described in Chapter H9 *External Debug Register Descriptions*.
  - The memory-mapped interfaces to the Generic Timer registers that are described in Chapter I2 *System Level Implementation of the Generic Timer*.
  - When the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is not implemented, the memory-mapped interfaces to the Performance Monitors registers that are described in Chapter I3 *Recommended External Interface to the Performance Monitors*.
  - The memory-mapped interfaces to the Activity Monitors registers that are described in Chapter I4 *Recommended External Interface to the Activity Monitors*.
- Doubleword-aligned 64-bit accesses to access 64-bit registers that are mapped to a doubleword-aligned pair of adjacent 32-bit locations.

All registers are only single-copy atomic at word granularity. This means that for 64-bit accesses to a 64-bit register, the system might generate a pair of 32-bit accesses. The order in which the two halves are accessed is not specified.

The following accesses are not supported:

- Byte accesses.
- Halfword accesses.
- Unaligned word accesses. These accesses are not word single-copy atomic.
- Unaligned doubleword accesses. These accesses are not doubleword single-copy atomic.
- Doubleword accesses to a pair of 32-bit locations that are not a doubleword-aligned pair that forms a 64-bit register.

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- Quadword accesses or higher accesses.
- Exclusive accesses.

For unsupported accesses, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether:

- The access generates an External abort or not.
- The defined side-effects of a read occur or not. A read returns UNKNOWN values.
- A write is ignored or sets the accessed register or registers to UNKNOWN.
- The access generates a fault handling interrupt or not. A read returns UNKNOWN data.

For memory-mapped accesses from a PE that complies with an Arm architecture, the single-copy atomicity rules for the instruction, the type of instruction, and the type of memory that is accessed, determine the size of the access that is made by an instruction. Example I1-1 shows this.

Example I1-1 Access sizes for memory-mapped accesses

Two Load Doubleword instructions that are made to consecutive doubleword-aligned locations generate a pair of single-copy atomic doubleword reads. However, if the accesses are made to Normal memory or Device-GRE memory they might appear as a single quadword access that is not supported by the peripheral.

The Arm architecture does not require the size of each element that is accessed by a multi-register load or store instruction to be identifiable by the memory system beyond the PE. Unless otherwise specified by the component, any access to a memory-mapped component of the Arm architecture is defined to be beyond the PE.

Software must use a Device-nGRE or stronger memory type, and only single register load and store instructions, to create memory accesses that are supported by the peripheral. For more information, see *Memory types and attributes* on page B2-193.

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I1.2 Synchronization of memory-mapped registers

This section describes the synchronization requirements for the memory-mapped accesses to System registers.

This section refers to accesses to external system control registers as external reads and external writes. It refers to accesses to System registers as direct reads, direct writes, indirect reads, and indirect writes.

Note

Synchronization requirements for AArch64 System registers on page D13-5235 and *Synchronization of changes to AArch32 System registers* on page G8-9010 define direct read, direct write, indirect read, and indirect write, and classifies external reads as indirect reads and external writes as indirect writes.

Writes to the same register are serialized, meaning they are observed in the same order by all observers, although some observers might not observe all of the writes. Unless otherwise stated, external writes to different registers are not necessarily observed in the same order by all observers as the order in which they complete.

Explicit synchronization is not required for an external read or an external write by an external agent to be observable to a following external read or external write by that agent to the same register using the same address, and so is never required for registers that are accessible as external system control registers.

Unless required to be observable to all observers in finite time, without explicit synchronization, explicit synchronization is normally required following an external write to any register for that write to be observable by:

- A direct access.
- An indirect read by an instruction.
- An external read of the register using a different address.

This means that an external write by an external agent is guaranteed to have an effect on subsequent instructions executed by the PE only if all of the following are true:

- The write has completed.
- The PE has executed a Context synchronization event.
- The Context synchronization event was executed after the write completed.

The order and synchronization of direct reads and direct writes of System registers is defined by:

- *Synchronization requirements for AArch64 System registers* on page D13-5235
- *Synchronization of changes to AArch32 System registers* on page G8-9010

The external agent must be able to guarantee completion of a write. For example, the agent can:

- Mark the memory as Device-nGnRnE and executing a DSB barrier, if the system supports this property.
- If the register is read/write and reads are not destructive, read back the value written.
- Use some guaranteed property of the connection between the PE and the external agent.

The external agent and PE can guarantee ordering by, for example, passing messages in an ordered way with respect to the external write and the Context synchronization event, and relying on the memory ordering rules provided by the memory model.

External reads and external write complete in the order in which they arrive at the PE. For accesses to different register locations, the external agent must create this order. The agent can:

- Mark the memory as Device-nGnRnE or Device-nGnRE.
- Use the appropriate memory barriers.
- Rely on some guaranteed property of the connection between the PE and the external agent.

However, the external agent cannot force the synchronization of completed writes.

In a simple sequential execution, an indirect write that occurs as a side-effect of an access happens atomically with the access, meaning no other accesses are allowed between the register access and its side-effect.

Without explicit synchronization to guarantee the order of the accesses, where the same register is accessed by two or more of a System register access instruction, and external agent, and autonomous asynchronous event, or as a result of a memory-mapped access, the behavior must be as if the accesses occurred atomically and in any order. This applies even if the accesses occur simultaneously.

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For example, some registers have the property that for certain bits a write of 0 is ignored and a write of 1 has an effect. This means the simultaneous writes must be merged.

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I1.3 Access requirements for reserved and unallocated registers

This section describes the access requirements for reserved and unallocated memory-mapped components.

The following information relates to certain types of reserved accesses:

- Reads and writes of unallocated locations. These accesses are reserved for the architecture.
- Reads and writes of locations for features that are not implemented, including:
  - OPTIONAL features that are not implemented.
  - Breakpoints and watchpoints that are not implemented.
  - Performance Monitors counters that are not implemented.
  - CTI triggers that are not implemented.
  - Error records that are not implemented.

  These accesses are reserved.
- Reads of WO locations. These accesses are reserved for the architecture.
- Writes to RO locations. These accesses are reserved for the architecture.

Reserved accesses are normally RAZ/WI. However, software must not rely on this property as the behavior of reserved values might change in a future revision of the architecture. Software must treat reserved accesses as RES0.

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Chapter I2
System Level Implementation of the Generic Timer

This chapter defines the system level implementation of the Generic Timer. It contains the following sections:

- *About the Generic Timer specification* on page I2-10394.
- *Memory-mapped counter module* on page I2-10396.
- *Memory-mapped timer components* on page I2-10400.

Note

- *Generic Timer memory-mapped register descriptions* on page I5-10547 describes the System level Generic Timer registers. These registers are memory-mapped.
- Appendix K4 *Additional Information for Implementations of the Generic Timer* gives additional information, that does not form part of the architectural definition of a system level implementation of the Generic Timer.
- Chapter D7 *The Generic Timer in AArch64 state* gives a general description of the AArch64 state view of the Generic Timer, and describes the AArch64 System register interface to the Generic Timer.
- Chapter G6 *The Generic Timer in AArch32 state* gives a general description of the AArch32 state view of the Generic Timer, and describes the AArch32 System register interface to the Generic Timer.

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I2.1 About the Generic Timer specification

Chapter D7 *The Generic Timer in AArch64 state* describes the Arm Generic Timer and its implementation as seen from AArch64 state. Chapter G6 *The Generic Timer in AArch32 state* describes the Arm Generic Timer and its implementation as seen from AArch32 state. These chapters include the definition of the low-latency System register interface to the Generic Timer. However, the Arm Generic Timer architecture also defines a memory-mapped component, that comprises:

- A memory-mapped counter module, that controls the generation of the Count value used by the Generic Timer.

  This memory-mapped counter module is required in any Arm Generic Timer implementation that requires software control of the Count value of the Generic Timer.
- Optional memory-mapped timer modules. These give a standardized way of providing timers for programmable system components other than PEs that implement the Arm architecture.

The full set of Generic Timer components on page D7-4947 summarizes these components as seen from AArch64 state, and *The full set of Generic Timer components* on page G6-8973 summarizes them as seen from AArch32 state. *The system level components of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395 summarizes the system level components.

I2.1.1 Registers in the system level implementation of the Generic Timer

Registers that control components of the system level implementation of the Generic Timer are grouped into *frames*. This specification defines the registers in each frame, and their offsets within the frame. The system defines the position of each frame in the memory map. This means the base addresses for each frame are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

The final 12 words of the first or only 4KB block of a register memory frame is an ID block.

Each frame must be in its own memory page, or memory protection region, and must be aligned to the size of the translation granule or protection granule.

Note

When a system level implementation of the Generic Timer is accessed by a PE:

- Using a VMSA, each frame is in its own memory page, aligned to the size of the translation granule.
- Using a PMSA, each frame is in its own memory protection region, aligned to the size of the memory protection granule.

The following sections give more information about the requirements for the system level Generic Timer component:

- *Endianness and supported access sizes*.
- *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

Endianness and supported access sizes

All memory-mapped peripherals defined in the Arm architecture must be little-endian. This means the system-level Generic Timer registers, and the register frames, are little-endian.

The memory access sizes supported by any peripheral is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED by the peripheral. For accesses to the memory-mapped Generic Timer registers implementations must:

- Comply with the requirements of *Supported access sizes* on page I1-10388.
- Support word-aligned 32-bit accesses to access 32-bit registers or either half of a 64-bit register mapped to a doubleword-aligned pair of adjacent 32-bit locations, even if no PE in the system implements AArch32.

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Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer

The power and reset domains of the system level implementation of the Generic Timer are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED as part of the system implementation. In register descriptions, they are called Timer resets to indicate they can be outside the PE power and reset domains defined by the remainder of this manual.

The Arm architecture requires that the CNTCR.{FCREQ, EN} and CNTSR.FCACK fields reset to 0. These Timer reset values apply only on powerup of the power domain in which the registers are implemented or a reset of the reset domain in which they are implemented.

Every other register, or register field, of a system level implementation of the Generic Timer resets to a value that is architecturally UNKNOWN if it has a meaningful reset value. These Timer resets apply on powerup of the power domain in which the register is implemented, and on a reset of the reset domain in which it is implemented.

I2.1.2 The system level components of the Generic Timer

Each system level component has one or two register frames. The possible system level components are:

The memory-mapped counter module, required

This module controls the system counter. It has two frames:

- A control frame, CNTControlBase.
- A status frame, CNTReadBase.

Memory-mapped counter module on page I2-10396 describes this component.

The memory-mapped timer control module, required

The system level implementation of the Generic Timer can provide up to eight timers, and the memory-mapped timer control module identifies:

- Which timers are implemented.
- The features of each implemented timer.

This module has a single frame, CNTCTLBase.

The CNTCTLBase frame on page I2-10400 describes this frame.

Memory-mapped timers, optional

An implemented memory-mapped timer:

- Must provide a privileged view of the timer, in the CNTBase*N* frame.
- Optionally provides an unprivileged view of the timer in the CNTEL0Base*N* frame.

N is the timer number, and the corresponding frame number, in the range 0-7.

The CNTBaseN and CNTEL0BaseN frames on page I2-10401 describes these frames.

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I2.2 Memory-mapped counter module

The memory-mapped counter module provides top-level control of the system counter. The CNTControlBase frame holds the registers for the memory-mapped counter, and provides:

- An RW control register, CNTCR, that provides:
  - An enable bit for the system counter.
  - An enable bit for Halt-on-debug. For more information, see *Halt-on-debug* on page I2-10398.
  - A field that can be written to request a change to the update frequency of the system counter, with a corresponding change to the increment made at each update. This mechanism means that, for example, if the update frequency is halved, the increment at each update is doubled.

    For more information, see *Control of counter operating frequency and increment* on page I2-10397.

  Writes to this register are rare. In a system that supports two Security states, this register is writable only by Secure writes.
- A RO status register, CNTSR, that provides:
  - A bit that indicates whether the system counter is halted because of an asserted Halt-on-debug signal.
  - A field that indicates the current update frequency of the system counter. This field can be polled to determine when a requested change to the update frequency has been made.
- Two contiguous 32-bit RW registers that hold the current system counter value, CNTCV. If the system supports 64-bit atomic accesses, these two registers must be accessible by such accesses.

  The system counter must be disabled before writing to these registers, otherwise the effect of the write is UNPREDICTABLE.

  Writes to these registers are rare. In a system that supports two Security states, these registers are writable only by Secure writes.
- A *Frequency modes table* of one or more 32-bit entries, where:
  - The first entry in the table defines the *base frequency* of the system counter. This is the maximum frequency at which the counter updates.
  - Each subsequent entry in the table defines an alternative frequency of the system counter, that must be an exact divisor of the base frequency.

  A 32-bit zero entry immediately follows the last table entry.

  This table can be RO or RW. For more information, see *The Frequency modes table* on page I2-10397.

In addition, the CNTReadBase frame includes a read-only copy of the system counter value, CNTCV, as two contiguous 32-bit RO registers. If the system supports 64-bit atomic accesses, these two registers must be accessible by such accesses.

Counter module control and status register summary on page I2-10398 describes CNTReadBase and CNTControlBase memory maps, and the registers in each frame.

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I2.2.1 Control of counter operating frequency and increment

The system counter has a fixed *base frequency*, and must maintain the required counter accuracy, meaning Arm recommends that it does not gain or lose more than ten seconds in a 24-hour period, see *The system counter* on page D7-4948. However, the counter can increment at a lower frequency than the base frequency, using a correspondingly larger increment. For example, it can increment by four at a quarter of the base frequency. Any lower-frequency operation, and any switching between operating frequencies, must not reduce the accuracy of the counter.

Control of the system counter frequency and increment is provided only through the memory-mapped counter module. The following sections describe this control:

- *The Frequency modes table*.
- *Changing the system counter and increment*.

The Frequency modes table

The Frequency modes table starts at offset `0x20` in the CNTControlBase frame.

Table entries are 32-bits, and each entry specifies a system counter update frequency, in Hz.

The first entry in the table specifies the base frequency of the system counter.

When the system counter is operating at a lower frequency than the base frequency, the increment applied at each counter update is given by:

```
increment = (base_frequency) / (selected_frequency)
```

A 32-bit word of zero value marks the end of the table. That is, the word of memory immediately after the last entry in the table must be zero.

The only required entry in the table is the entry for the base frequency.

Typically, the Frequency modes table is in RO memory. However, a system implementation might use RW memory for the table, and initialize the table entries as part of its startup sequence. Therefore, the CNTControlBase memory map shows the table region as RO or RW.

Arm strongly recommends that the Frequency modes table is not updated once the system is running.

The architecture can support up to 1004 entries in the Frequency modes table, including the zero-word end marker, and the number of entries is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, up to this limit.

Note

- Arm considers it likely that implementations will require significantly fewer entries than the architectural limit.
- In the CNTControlBase frame, the offset range `0x0C0-0x0FC` can be used for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers. If any registers are defined in this space, then the Frequency modes table cannot extend beyond offset `0x0B8`, with a zero word at offset `0x0BC`. This means that if any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers are defined the maximum number of entries in the table is 40, including the zero-word end marker.

Changing the system counter and increment

The value of the CNTCR.FCREQ field specifies which entry in the Frequency modes table specifies the system counter update frequency.

Changing the value of CNTCR.FCREQ requests a change to the system counter update frequency. To ensure the frequency change does not affect the overall accuracy of the counter, a change is made as follows:

- When changing from a higher frequency to a lower frequency, the counter:
  1. Continues running at the higher frequency until the count reaches an integer multiple of the required lower frequency.
  2. Switches to operating at the lower frequency.

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- When changing from a lower frequency to a higher frequency, the counter:
  1. Waits until the end of the current lower-frequency cycle.
  2. Makes the counter increment required for operation at that lower frequency.
  3. Switches to operating at the higher frequency.

When the frequency has changed, CNTSR is updated to indicate the new frequency. Therefore, a system component that is waiting for a frequency change can poll CNTSR to detect the change.

I2.2.2 Halt-on-debug

The CNTCR register provides an enable bit for an OPTIONAL Halt-on-debug signal.

When the CNTCR.HDBG bit is set to 1, and the Halt-on-debug signal is implemented and asserted, the system counter is halted. Otherwise, the system counter ignores the state of this signal.

Arm recommends that a system counter implements a Halt-on-debug signal that can be controlled by a debugger using the Embedded Cross-Trigger (ECT) using a system-level cross-trigger interface that includes:

- A debug request output trigger event that asserts the Halt-on-debug signal.
- A restart request output trigger event that deasserts the Halt-on-debug signal.

For more information, see *About the Embedded Cross-Trigger (ECT)* on page H5-9994.

Note

Software must use the Halt-on-debug enable bit to ensure that the timers cannot be halted maliciously in an attempt to prohibit progress.

For more information about Halt-on-debug, contact Arm.

I2.2.3 Counter module control and status register summary

The Counter module control and status registers are memory-mapped registers in the following register memory *frames*:

- A control frame, with base address CNTControlBase.
- A status frame, with base address CNTReadBase.

Each of these register memory frames is in its own memory page or memory protection region, and the frame base address points to the start of this region. Each base address must be aligned to the size of the translation granule or protection granule.

Note

Each frame of a memory-mapped Generic Timer takes the name of its base address.

In each register memory frame, the memory at offset `0xFD0-0xFFF` is reserved for twelve 32-bit IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED ID registers, see the CounterID<n> register descriptions for more information.

Note

The Arm architecture requires memory-mapped peripherals to be little-endian, and therefore the counter is little-endian.

In an implementation that supports Secure and Non-secure memory maps, CNTControlBase is accessible only by Secure accesses.

Table I2-1 on page I2-10399 shows the CNTControlBase control registers, in order of their offsets from the CNTControlBase base address, for an implementation that includes registers in the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED register space `0x0C0-0x0FC`, and also has fewer than 39 CNTFID<n> registers. *The Frequency modes table* on page I2-10397 describes how this memory map differs if more CNTFID<n> registers are implemented.

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Generic Timer memory-mapped register descriptions on page I5-10547 describes each of these registers.

Table I2-1 CNTControlBase memory map

Offset	Name	Type	Description
0x000	CNTCR	RW	Counter Control Register.
0x004	CNTSR	RO	Counter Status Register.
0x008	CNTCV[31:0]	RW	Counter Count Value register.
0x00C	CNTCV[63:32]	RW	
0x010	CNTSCR[a]	RW	Counter Scale Register.
0x014-0x018	-	RES0	Reserved.
0x01C	CNTID[a]	RO	Counter Identification Register.
0x020	CNTFID0	RO or RW	Frequency modes table, and end marker. For more information, see *The Frequency modes table* on page I2-10397.
0x020+4*n*	CNTFID<n>	RO or RW	
0x024+4*n*	-	RO or RW, RAZ	
(0x028+4*n*)-0x0BC	-	RO, RES0	Reserved.
0x0C0-0x0FC	-	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	Reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers.
0x100-0xFCC	-	RO, RES0	Reserved.
0xFD0-0xFFC	CounterID<n>	RO	Counter ID registers 0-11.

a. Implemented only if FEAT_CNTSC is implemented.

Table I2-2 on page I2-10399 shows the CNTReadBase control registers, in order of their offsets from the CNTReadBase base address. *Generic Timer memory-mapped register descriptions* on page I5-10547 describes each of these registers.

Table I2-2 CNTReadBase memory map

Offset	Name	Type	Description
0x000	CNTCV[31:0]	RO	Counter Count Value register
0x004	CNTCV[63:32]	RO	
0x008-0xFCC	-	RES0	Reserved
0xFD0-0xFFC	CounterID<n>	RO	Counter ID registers 0-11

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I2.3 Memory-mapped timer components

This part of the Arm Generic Timer specification defines an optional memory-mapped timer component. This can be implemented as part of any programmable system component that does not incorporate a System register mapped Arm Generic Timer, to provide that system component with the timer functionality of an Arm Generic Timer.

The memory map consists of up to eight timer *frames*. The base address of a frame is CNTBaseN, where *N* numbers from 0 up to a maximum permitted value of 7.

Each CNTBaseN timer frame:

- Provides its own set of timers and associated interrupts.
- Is implemented in its own memory page or memory protection region.
- Is implemented at a base address, identified as CNTBaseN, that is aligned to the size of the translation granule or memory protection region.

For each implemented CNTBaseN frame the system can optionally provide an unprivileged view of the frame, described as the EL0 view of the frame. The base address of this second view of the CNTBaseN frame is CNTEL0BaseN.

Note

In the naming of the registers associated with a CNTBaseN or CNTEL0BaseN frame, the value of *N* is represented as <n>, for example CNTACR<n>.

If a CNTEL0BaseN frame is implemented:

- Is implemented in its own memory page or memory protection region and is aligned to the size of the translation granule or memory protection region.
- All registers visible in CNTBaseN, except for CNTVOFF and CNTEL0ACR, can be visible in CNTEL0BaseN.
  - Control fields in CNTEL0ACR determine whether each register is visible.
- The offsets of all visible registers are the same as their offsets in the CNTBaseN frame.

In addition to the implemented CNTBaseN and CNTEL0BaseN frames, the system must provide a single control frame at base address CNTCTLBase. CNTCTLBase must be implemented in its own memory page or memory protection region and is aligned to the size of the translation granule or memory protection region.

The system defines the position of each frame in the memory map. This means the values of each of the CNTBaseN, CNTEL0BaseN, and CNTCTLBase base addresses is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Note

The Arm architecture requires memory-mapped peripherals to be little-endian, and therefore the memory-mapped timers are little-endian.

The following sections describe the implementation of a memory-mapped view of the counter and timer:

- *The CNTCTLBase frame*.
- *The CNTBaseN and CNTEL0BaseN frames* on page I2-10401.

Note

Providing a complete set of features in a system level implementation on page K4-11284 gives an implementation example for a system level Generic Timer implementation that provides equivalent features to a System registers Generic Timer implementation in a PE that includes all of the Exception levels.

I2.3.1 The CNTCTLBase frame

The CNTCTLBase frame contains:

- An identification register for the features of the memory-mapped counter and timer implementation.
- Access controls for each CNTBaseN frame.
- A virtual offset register for frames that implement a virtual timer.

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Table I2-3 on page I2-10401 shows the CNTCTLBase registers, in order of their offsets from the CNTCTLBase base address.

Note

CNTFRQ and CNTVOFF registers are also implemented in a System register interface to the Generic Timer.

Generic Timer memory-mapped register descriptions on page I5-10547 describes each of these registers.

Table I2-3 CNTCTLBase memory map

Offset	Register	Type	Security[a]	Description
0x000	CNTFRQ[b]	RW	Secure only	Counter Frequency register.
0x004	CNTNSAR	RW	Secure only	Counter Non-Secure Access register.
0x008	CNTTIDR	RO	Both	Counter Timer ID register.
0x00C- 0x03F	-	RES0	-	Reserved.
0x040+4*N*[c]	CNTACR<n>	RW	Configurable[d]	Counter Access Control register *N*.
0x060- 0x07F	-	RES0	-	Reserved.
0x080+8*N*[c]	CNTVOFF<n>[31:0][b]	RW[e]	Configurable[d]	Virtual Offset register *N*. If the CNTBaseN frame has virtual timer capability then CNTVOFFis implemented as an RW register, otherwise its location is RAZ/WI.
0x084+8*N*[c]	CNTVOFF<n>[63:32][b]	RW[e]		
0x0C0-0x0FC	-	RES0	-	Reserved.
0x100-0x7FC	-	-	-	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
0x800-0xFBC	-	RES0	-	Reserved.
0xFC0-0xFCF	-	-	-	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
0xFD0- 0xFFC	CounterID<n>	RO	Both	Counter ID registers 0-11.

a. Access security requirement in an implementation that supports two Security states. In an implementation that does not support multiple Security states all registers are accessible as shown in the *Type* column.

b. These registers are also defined in the System register interface to the Generic Timer, and therefore are also described in *Generic Timer registers* on page D13-6699 and *Generic Timer registers* on page G8-9820. The bit assignments of the registers are identical in the System register interface and in the memory-mapped system level interface.

c. Implemented for each value of *N* from 0 to 7 for which a CNTBaseN frame is implemented.

d. The CNTNSAR determines the Non-secure accessibility of the CNTACR<n>s and the CNTVOFF<n> in the CNTCTLBase frame. For more information, see the register descriptions.

e. Address is reserved, RAZ/WI if register not implemented.

All implementations of the Generic Timer include the virtual counter. Therefore, conceptually, all implementations include the CNTVOFF register that defines the virtual offset between the physical count and the virtual count. If a memory-mapped Generic Timer component does not distinguish between real time and virtual time, then it can implement CNTVOFF as RAZ/WI. Otherwise CNTVOFF is an RW register, and Arm strongly recommends that the system only permits access to CNTVOFF from EL2 or higher.

I2.3.2 The CNTBaseN and CNTEL0BaseN frames

Each CNTBaseN frame, or {CNTBaseN, CNTEL0BaseN} pair of frames, provides a memory-mapped counter and timer, see:

- *The CNTBaseN frame* on page I2-10402.
- *The CNTEL0BaseN frame* on page I2-10402.
- *CNTCTLBase status and control fields for the CNTBaseN and CNTEL0BaseN frames* on page I2-10403.

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The CNTBase*N* frame

Table I2-4 on page I2-10402 shows the CNTBaseN registers, in order of their offsets from the CNTBaseN base address. Whether a frame includes a virtual timer is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. If it does not, then memory at offsets `0x030-0x03C` is RAZ/WI. Except for CNTEL0ACR and the CounterID<n> registers, equivalent registers are also implemented in a System register interface to the timer component of a Generic Timer.

Generic Timer memory-mapped register descriptions on page I5-10547 describes each of these registers.

Table I2-4 CNTBase*N* memory map

Offset	Register	Type	Description
`0x000`	CNTPCT[31:0][a]	RO	Physical Count register.
`0x004`	CNTPCT[63:32][a]	RO	
`0x008`	CNTVCT[31:0][a]	RO	Virtual Count register.
`0x00C`	CNTVCT[63:32][a]	RO	
`0x010`	CNTFRQ[a]	RO[c]	Counter Frequency register.
`0x014`	CNTEL0ACR	RW[b]	Counter EL0 Access Control Register, optional in the CNTBaseN memory map.
`0x018`	CNTVOFF[31:0][a]	RO[c]	Virtual Offset register. If CNTVOFFin the CNTCTLBase frame is an RW register, a read of this register returns the value of that register. Otherwise is RAZ.
`0x01C`	CNTVOFF[63:32][a]	RO[c]	
`0x020`	CNTP_CVAL[31:0][a]	RW	Physical Timer CompareValue register.
`0x024`	CNTP_CVAL[63:32][a]	RW	
`0x028`	CNTP_TVAL[a]	RW	Physical TimerValue register.
`0x02C`	CNTP_CTL[a]	RW	Physical Timer Control register.
`0x030`	CNTV_CVAL[31:0][a]	RW[b]	Virtual Timer CompareValue register, optional in the CNTBaseN memory map.
`0x034`	CNTV_CVAL[63:32][a]	RW[b]	
`0x038`	CNTV_TVAL[a]	RW[b]	Virtual TimerValue register, optional in the CNTBaseN memory map.
`0x03C`	CNTV_CTL[a]	RW[b]	Virtual Timer Control register, optional in the CNTBaseN memory map.
`0x040-0xFCF`	-	RES0	Reserved.
`0xFD0-0xFFC`	CounterID<n>	RO	Counter ID registers 0-11.

a. These registers are also defined in the System register interface to the Generic Timer, and therefore are also described in *Generic Timer registers* on page D13-6699 and *Generic Timer registers* on page G8-9820. The bit assignments of the registers are identical in the System register interface and in the memory-mapped system level interface.

b. Address is reserved, RAZ/WI if register not implemented.

c. The CNTCTLBase frame includes an RW view of this register.

The CNTEL0Base*N* frame

For any value of *N*, the layout of the registers in the CNTEL0Base*N* frame is identical to the CNTBaseN frame, except that, in the CNTEL0Base*N* frame:

- CNTVOFF is never visible, and the memory at `0x018-0x01C` is RAZ/WI.
- CNTEL0ACR is never visible, and the memory at `0x014` is RAZ/WI.

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- If implemented in the CNTBaseN frame, CNTEL0ACR controls whether CNTPCT, CNTVCT, CNTFRQ, the Physical Timer, and the Virtual Timer registers are visible in the CNTEL0BaseN frame.

  If CNTEL0ACR is not implemented then these registers are not visible in the CNTEL0BaseN frame, and their addresses in that frame are RAZ/WI.

If an implementation supports 64-bit atomic accesses, then CNTPCT, CNTVCT, CNTVOFF, CNTP_CVAL, and CNTV_CVAL must be accessible as atomic 64-bit values.

CNTCTLBase status and control fields for the CNTBase*N* and CNTEL0Base*N* frames

In the CNTCTLBase frame:

CNTTIDR controls:

- Whether each CNTBaseN frame is implemented.
- If a CNTBaseN frame is implemented, whether:
  - That CNTBaseN frame has virtual timer capability.
  - A corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame is implemented.

CNTNSAR controls:

In an implementation that recognizes two Security states, determines whether each implemented CNTBaseN frame, and any corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame, is accessible by Non-secure accesses.

This control also determines whether, in the CNTCTLBase frame, the CNTACR<n> and CNTVOFF<n> registers are accessible by Non-secure accesses.

The CNTACR<n> registers control:

For each implemented CNTBaseN frame, the accessibility of the following registers in that frame:

- CNTP_CTL, CNTP_CVAL, and CNTP_TVAL.
- CNTV_CTL, CNTV_CVAL, and CNTV_TVAL.
- CNTVOFF.
- CNTFRQ.
- CNTPCT.
- CNTVCT.

For CNTACR<n>, the value of <n> corresponds to the value of *N* for the controlled CNTBaseN frame.

The CNTVOFF<n> registers provide:

For each implemented CNTBaseN frame that has virtual capability, the RW copy of the CNTVOFF register for that frame.

Note

In a CNTBaseN frame that has virtual timer capability the CNTVOFF register is RO.

For CNTVOFF<n>, the value of <n> corresponds to the value of *N* for the controlled CNTBaseN frame.

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Chapter I3
Recommended External Interface to the Performance Monitors

This chapter describes the recommended external interface to the Performance Monitors. It contains the following section:

- *About the external interface to the Performance Monitors registers* on page I3-10406.

Note

Performance Monitors external register descriptions on page I5-10425 describes the external view of the Performance Monitors registers.

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I3.1 About the external interface to the Performance Monitors registers

Arm recommends that:

- An implementation provides the OPTIONAL external debug interface to the Performance Monitors registers.

  Note

  A debugger can use this interface to access counters in the Performance Monitors.

- The implementation includes the OPTIONAL support for memory-mapped access to the External debug interface.

  Note

  — Software running on any PE in a system can use this interface to access counters in the Performance Monitors.

  — Privileged software should use the MMU to control access to this interface.

- The external debug interface is implemented as defined in Appendix K2 *Recommended External Debug Interface*.

When the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is implemented, all Performance Monitors registers are 64-bit except the 32-bit CoreSight management registers.

Note

This means that register views in the external debug interface to the Performance Monitors registers are the same size as the register views in the System interface when the PE is using AArch64. The 32-bit external view is not accessible for Performance Monitors registers which are extended to 64 bits.

The following sections describe the memory-mapped views of the Performance Monitors registers:

- *Differences in the external views of the Performance Monitors registers* on page I3-10407.
- *Synchronization of changes to the memory-mapped views* on page I3-10408.
- *Access permissions for external views of the Performance Monitors* on page I3-10408.

In this section, unless the context explicitly indicates otherwise, any reference to *a memory-mapped view* applies equally to a register view using:

- An access through an external debug interface.
- A memory-mapped access.

I3.1.1 Endianness and supported access sizes

When an implementation supports memory-mapped access to the external debug interface the interface is accessed as a little-endian memory-mapped peripheral. *External Performance Monitors registers summary* on page I5-10420 gives the memory map of these registers.

The memory access sizes supported by any peripheral is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED by the peripheral. For accesses to the external interface to the Performance Monitors registers implementations must:

- Comply with the requirements of *Supported access sizes* on page I1-10388.
- When the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is not implemented, support word-aligned 32-bit accesses to access 32-bit registers or either half of a 64-bit register that is mapped to a doubleword-aligned pair of adjacent 32-bit locations, even if no PE in the system implements AArch32.

Permitted word-aligned 32-bit accesses are single-copy atomic at word granularity. When the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is implemented, permitted doubleword-aligned 64-bit accesses are single-copy atomic at doubleword granularity.

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I3.1.2 Differences in the external views of the Performance Monitors registers

An external view of the Performance Monitors registers accesses the same registers as the System registers interface described in *Performance Monitors Extension registers* on page D8-5142, except that:

- The PMSELR is accessible only in the System registers interface.
- The following registers are accessible only in external views:
  - PMPCSR.
  - PMCID1SR.
  - PMVIDSR.
  - PMCID2SR.
  - PMCFGR.
  - PMIIDR.
  - PMDEVAFF0.
  - PMDEVAFF1.
  - PMLAR.
  - PMLSR.
  - PMAUTHSTATUS.
  - PMDEVARCH.
  - PMDEVTYPE.
  - PMPIDR0.
  - PMPIDR1.
  - PMPIDR2.
  - PMPIDR3.
  - PMPIDR4.
  - PMCIDR0.
  - PMCIDR1.
  - PMCIDR2.
  - PMCIDR3.

  Performance Monitors external register descriptions on page I5-10425 describes these registers.
- The following controls do not affect the external views:
  - PMSELR.
  - PMUSERENR.
  - HDCR.{TPM, TPMCR, HPMN}.

  Instead, see the register descriptions in Chapter I5 *External System Control Register Descriptions*.
- The PMSWINC_EL0 register is OPTIONAL in the external views.

External views of the Performance Monitors registers when the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is implemented

When the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is implemented, the following registers are accessible only in external views:

- PMCEID01, provided as a concatenation of PMCEID0 and PMCEID1.
- PMCEID23, provided as a concatenation of PMCEID2 and PMCEID3.
- If FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is implemented:
  - PMCCIDSR, provided as a concatenation of PMCID1SR and PMCID2SR.
  - PMVCIDSR, provided as a concatenation of PMCID1SR and PMVIDSR.
- PMDEVAFF, provided as a concatenation of PMDEVAFF0 and PMDEVAFF1.

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- The following registers, which provide direct read/write access to the event counter control and status bits, and access the same registers as the corresponding SET and CLR pairs in the System register interface:
  - PMCNTEN.
  - PMINTEN.
  - PMOVS.

  Note

  - Writing 1 to a bit in one of these registers causes the corresponding SET and CLR register values to be 1.
  - Writing 0 to a bit in one of these registers causes the corresponding SET and CLR register values to be 0.
  - Bits [63:32] of these registers are RES0.

PMSWINC_EL0, otherwise OPTIONAL in the external views, is not accessible through the memory-mapped interface.

Performance Monitors external register descriptions on page I5-10425 describes these registers.

I3.1.3 Synchronization of changes to the memory-mapped views

Synchronization must comply with *Synchronization of memory-mapped registers* on page I1-10390.

In particular, if a Performance Monitor is visible in both System register and an external view, and is accessed simultaneously through these two mechanisms, the behavior must be as if the accesses occurred atomically and in any order. For more information, see *Synchronization of changes to the external debug registers* on page H8-10034.

I3.1.4 Access permissions for external views of the Performance Monitors

For more information, see *External debug interface register access permissions* on page H8-10040.

The following tables show the access permissions for the Performance Monitors registers in a Debug implementation for Armv8 or later architectures:

- Table I3-1 on page I3-10409 when the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is implemented.
- Table I3-2 on page I3-10410 when the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is not implemented.

These tables use the following terms:

DLK When FEAT_DoubleLock is implemented and locked, `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE, accesses to some registers produce an error. Applies to both interfaces.

EPMAD When `AllowExternalPMUAccess()` == FALSE, external debug access is disabled for the access. If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, this applies only for Non-secure access to the register. See also *Behavior of a not permitted memory-mapped access* on page H8-10039.

Error Indicates that the access gives an error response.

Default This shows the default access permissions, if none of the conditions in this list prevent access to the register.

Off The Core power domain is completely off, or in a low-power state where the Core power domain registers cannot be accessed, and EDPRSR.PU will read as zero.

Note

If debug power is off, then all external debug interface accesses return an error.

OSLK When the OS Lock is locked, OSLAR_EL1.OSLK == 1, accesses to some registers produces an error. This column shows the effect of this control on accesses using the external debug interface.

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SLK This indicates the modified default access permissions for OPTIONAL memory-mapped accesses to the external debug interface if the optional Software Lock is locked. See *Register access permissions for memory-mapped accesses* on page H8-10038.

For all other accesses, this column is ignored.

Note

When the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is implemented, the Software Lock is not implemented.

- Indicates that the control has no effect on the behavior of the access:

- If no other control affects the behavior, the Default access behavior applies.
- However, another control might determine the behavior.

Table I3-1 Access permissions for the Performance Monitors registers when the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is implemented

Offset	Register	Domain	Off	DLK	OSLK	EPMAD	Default
0x000+8xn	PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[a]	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW
0x0F8	PMCCNTR_EL0	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW
0x200	PMPCSR[b]	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RO
0x208	PMVCIDSR[b]	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RO
0x220	PMPCSR[b]	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RO
0x228	PMCCIDSR[b]	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RO
0x400+8xn	PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0[a]	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW
0x4F8	PMCCFILTR_EL0	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW
0x600-0x6FC	-	-	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers[d]				
0xA00+8xn	PMEVFILTR<n>[c]	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RES0
0xC00	PMCNTENSET_EL0	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW
0xC10	PMCNTEN	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW
0xC20	PMCNTENCLR_EL0	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW
0xC40	PMINTENSET_EL1	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW
0xC50	PMINTEN	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW
0xC60	PMINTENCLR_EL1	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW
0xC80	PMOVSCLR_EL0	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW
0xC90	PMOVS	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW
0xCC0	PMOVSSET_EL0	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW
0xD80-0xDFC	-	-	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers[d]				
0xE00	PMCFGR	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RO
0xE08	PMIIDR	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RO
0xE10	PMCR_EL0	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW

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Table I3-1 Access permissions for the Performance Monitors registers when the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is implemented (continued)

Offset	Register	Domain	Off	DLK	OSLK	EPMAD	Default
0xE20	PMCEID01	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RO
0xE28	PMCEID23	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RO
0xE40	PMMIR	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RO
0xE80-0xEFC	Integration registers	-	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers[d]				
0xF00-0xFFC	*Management registers and CoreSight compliance* on page K2-11268						

a. Implemented event counters only. *n* is the counter number.
b. Implemented only if FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is implemented. See Chapter H7 *The PC Sample-based Profiling Extension*.
c. Implemented only if FEAT_PMUv3p8 or FEAT_PMUv3_TH is implemented. Otherwise, IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
d. See *IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers* on page H8-10042.

Table I3-2 Access permissions for the Performance Monitors registers when the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model is not implemented

Offset	Register	Domain	Off	DLK	OSLK	EPMAD	Default	SLK
0x000+8xn	PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[a]	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW	RO
0x0F8	PMCCNTR_EL0[31:0]	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW	RO
0x0FC	PMCCNTR_EL0[63:32]	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW	RO
0x200	PMPCSR[31:0][b]	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RO	RO
0x204	PMPCSR[63:32][b]	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RO	RO
0x208	PMCID1SR[b]	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RO	RO
0x20C	PMVIDSR[b]	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RO	RO
0x220	PMPCSR[31:0][b]	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RO	RO
0x224	PMPCSR[63:32][b]	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RO	RO
0x228	PMCID1SR[b]	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RO	RO
0x22C	PMCID2SR[b]	Core	Error	Error	Error	-	RO	RO
0x400+4xn	PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0[a]	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW	RO
0x47C	PMCCFILTR_EL0	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW	RO
0x600-0x6FC	-	-	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers[e]					
0xA00+4xn	PMEVFILTR<n>[c]	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW	RO
0xA80-0xBFC	-	-	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers[e]					
0xC00	PMCNTENSET_EL0	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW	RO
0xC20	PMCNTENCLR_EL0	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW	RO
0xC40	PMINTENSET_EL1	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW	RO

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Table I3-2 Access permissions for the Performance Monitors registers when the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model is not implemented (continued)

Offset	Register	Domain	Off	DLK	OSLK	EPMAD	Default	SLK
0xC60	PMINTENCLR_EL1	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW	RO
0xC80	PMOVSCLR_EL0	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW	RO
0xCA0	PMSWINC_EL0[d]	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	WO	WI
0xCC0	PMOVSSET_EL0	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW	RO
0xD80-0xDFC	-	-	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers[e]					
0xE00	PMCFGR	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RO	RO
0xE04	PMCR_EL0	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RW	RO
0xE08	PMIIDR	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RO	RO
0xE20	PMCEID0	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RO	RO
0xE24	PMCEID1	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RO	RO
0xE28	PMCEID2	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RO	RO
0xE2C	PMCEID3	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RO	RO
0xE40	PMMIR	Core	Error	Error	Error	Error	RO	RO
0xE80-0xEFC	Integration registers	-	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers[e]					
0xF00-0xFFC	*Management registers and CoreSight compliance* on page K2-11268							

a. Implemented event counters only. *n* is the counter number.

b. Implemented only if FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is implemented. See Chapter H7 *The PC Sample-based Profiling Extension*.

c. Implemented only if FEAT_PMUv3p8 or FEAT_PMUv3_TH is implemented. Otherwise, IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

d. Only if the OPTIONAL PMSWINC_EL0 register is implemented in the external debug interface.

e. See *IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers* on page H8-10042.

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Chapter I4
Recommended External Interface to the Activity Monitors

This chapter describes the optional external interface to the Activity Monitors Extension registers. It contains the following section:

- *About the external interface to the Activity Monitors Extension registers* on page I4-10414

Note

Activity Monitors external register descriptions on page I5-10510 describes the external view of the Activity Monitors Extension registers.

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I4.1 About the external interface to the Activity Monitors Extension registers

If an implementation supports the Activity Monitors Extension, it may optionally support an external memory-mapped interface to the Activity Monitors Extension, and, if so, may further optionally support CoreSight device registers and ID registers.

The memory access sizes supported by the external interface to the Activity Monitors registers:

- Comply with the requirements of *Supported access sizes* on page I1-10388.
- Include word-aligned 32-bit accesses to access 32-bit registers or either half of a 64-bit register mapped to a doubleword-aligned pair of adjacent 32-bit locations, even if no PE in the system implements AArch32.

The base address of the memory-mapped view is aligned to a 4KB boundary, but is otherwise IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The address offsets for the memory-mapped view are given in Table I5-3 on page I5-10508.

I4.1.1 Differences in the external views of the Activity Monitors Extension registers

The external memory-mapped interface view of the Activity Monitors Extension registers accesses the same registers as the System registers interface to the registers, except that:

- The following are accessible only in the System registers interface:.
  - AMUSERENR_EL0
  - AMEVCNTVOFF0<n>_EL2
  - AMEVCNTVOFF1<n>_EL2
  - AMCG1IDR_EL0
- If implemented, the following registers are accessible only in the memory-mapped view:
  - AMIIDR
  - AMDEVAFF0
  - AMDEVAFF1
  - AMDEVARCH
  - AMDEVTYPE
  - AMPIDR0
  - AMPIDR1
  - AMPIDR2
  - AMPIDR3
  - AMPIDR4
  - AMCIDR0
  - AMCIDR1
  - AMCIDR2
  - AMCIDR3

  Activity Monitors external register descriptions on page I5-10510 describes these registers.
- If FEAT_AMUv1p1 virtualization of the activity monitors is enabled, the memory-mapped view of the registers presents the physical view of the counter without any offset. Virtualization of the Activity Monitors does not affect the memory-mapped view of the registers.

  Note

  The memory mapped view of the activity monitors is unaffected byAMCR_EL0.CG1RZ and AMCR.CG1RZ.

I4.1.2 Access during reset and power transitions

As described in *Power and reset domains* on page D9-5145, the power and reset domains of the activity monitoring unit are named the AMU domain and AMU reset, and when reset of the AMU power domain occurs, the activity monitoring unit is reset and the counters are reset to zero.

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If the AMU domain is an always-on power domain, while the PE is reset or powered down counter values may be preserved and might be accessible by memory-mapped access.

If the AMU domain is the Core power domain, while the PE is reset or powered down and when a memory-mapped access occurs, the access reads as zero and the bus access completes without an error.

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Chapter I5
External System Control Register Descriptions

This chapter describes the external system control registers. It excludes the External debug registers that are described in Chapter H9 *External Debug Register Descriptions*. It contains the following sections:

- *About the external system control register descriptions* on page I5-10418.
- *External Performance Monitors registers summary* on page I5-10420.
- *Performance Monitors external register descriptions* on page I5-10425.
- *External Activity Monitors Extension registers summary* on page I5-10508.
- *Activity Monitors external register descriptions* on page I5-10510.
- *Generic Timer memory-mapped registers overview* on page I5-10546.
- *Generic Timer memory-mapped register descriptions* on page I5-10547.
- *RAS register descriptions* on page I5-10591.

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I5.1 About the external system control register descriptions

This chapter describes the external system control registers other than the external debug registers. That is, it describes:

An external view of the Performance Monitors registers

Arm recommends that implementations provide access to the Performance Monitors registers through the OPTIONAL External debug interface, and provide the OPTIONAL memory-mapped interface to this interface:

- *External Performance Monitors registers summary* on page I5-10420 lists the registers that are accessible in this view of the Performance Monitors, and describes their memory map.
- *Performance Monitors external register descriptions* on page I5-10425 describes each of the memory-mapped registers.

Chapter I3 *Recommended External Interface to the Performance Monitors* describes the recommended interface to these registers.

Note

Chapter D8 *The Performance Monitors Extension* describes the Performance Monitors. The following sections describe the System register interfaces to the Performance Monitors:

- *Performance Monitors registers* on page D13-6428, for accesses from an Exception level that is using AArch64.
- *Performance Monitors registers* on page G8-9641, for accesses from an Exception level that is using AArch32.

An external view of the Activity Monitors Extension registers

An implementation which supports the Activity Monitors Extension may support an optional external memory-mapped interface to the Activity Monitors Extension registers.

- *External Activity Monitors Extension registers summary* on page I5-10508 lists the registers that are accessible in this view of the Performance Monitors, and describes their memory map.
- *Activity Monitors external register descriptions* on page I5-10510 describes each of the memory-mapped registers.

Chapter I3 *Recommended External Interface to the Performance Monitors* describes the recommended interface to these registers.

Note

Chapter D9 *The Activity Monitors Extension* describes the Activity Monitors. The following sections describe the System register interfaces to the Activity Monitors:

- *Activity Monitors registers* on page D13-6502, for accesses from an Exception level that is using AArch64.
- *Activity Monitors registers* on page G8-9722, for accesses from an Exception level that is using AArch32.

The registers for the system level Generic Timer component

Any implementation that includes the Generic Timer must include the memory-mapped system level component described in Chapter I2 *System Level Implementation of the Generic Timer*. In this chapter:

- *Generic Timer memory-mapped registers overview* on page I5-10546 gives an overview of the registers, referring to Chapter I2 for more information.
- *Generic Timer memory-mapped register descriptions* on page I5-10547 describes each of the memory-mapped registers.

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Note

Chapter D7 *The Generic Timer in AArch64 state* describes the Generic Timer component that is accessible using the System registers. The following sections describe the System register interfaces to that component:

- *Generic Timer registers* on page D13-6699, for accesses from an Exception level that is using AArch64.
- *Generic Timer registers* on page G8-9820, for accesses from an Exception level that is using AArch32.

Note

Chapter H9 *External Debug Register Descriptions* describes the external debug registers.

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I5.2 External Performance Monitors registers summary

When an implementation provides access to the Performance Monitors registers through the External debug interface, that interface provides access to:

- Performance Monitors System registers.
- A read-only configuration register, PMCFGR.
- The OPTIONAL CoreSight registers for the Performance Monitors, if they are implemented.

The locations of the registers are defined as offsets from a system-defined base address. *Performance Monitors external register views* defines this memory map.

I5.2.1 Performance Monitors external register views

The following tables show the external view of the Performance Monitors registers:

- Table I5-1 on page I5-10420 when the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is implemented.
- Table I5-2 on page I5-10422 when the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is not implemented.

All other entries are reserved.

Note

- Counters that are reserved because HDCR.HPMN has been changed from its reset value remain visible in any external view.
- The registers that relate to an implemented event counter, PMN*x*, are PMEVCNTR<n> and PMEVTYPER<n>.
- The mapping of the *Performance Monitors Event Counter Registers*, at offsets `0x000-0x0F4`, has changed compared to the mappings of the equivalent registers in Armv7.
- Tables in this section only list the Armv8 registers. For encoding information of the registers introduced by Armv9, see the individual register descriptions in this chapter.

Each entry in the Name column links to the register description in *Performance Monitors external register descriptions* on page I5-10425.

Table I5-1 Performance Monitors external register views when the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is implemented

Name	Type	Description	Offset
PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0	RW	Performance Monitors Event Counter Register	`0x000+8xn`
PMCCNTR_EL0	RW	Performance Monitors Cycle Counter Register	`0x0F8`
PMPCSR[a]	RW	Program Counter Sample Register	`0x200`
PMVCIDSR[a]	RW	CONTEXTIDR_EL1 and VMID Sample Register	`0x208`
PMPCSR[a]	RW	Program Counter Sample Register, alias	`0x220`
PMCCIDSR[a]	RW	CONTEXTIDR_ELx Sample Register	`0x228`
PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0	RW	Performance Monitors Event Type and Filter Register	`0x400+8xn`
PMCCFILTR_EL0	RW	Performance Monitors Cycle Counter Filter Register	`0x4F8`
-	-	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	`0x600-0x6FC`
PMEVFILTR<n>	RES0	Performance Monitors Event Type Select Register <n>	`0xA00+8xn`

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Table I5-1 Performance Monitors external register views when the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is implemented (continued)

Name	Type	Description	Offset
PMCNTENSET_EL0	RW	Performance Monitors Count Enable Set Register	0xC00
PMCNTEN	RW	Performance Monitors Count Enable Register	0xC10
PMCNTENCLR_EL0	RW	Performance Monitors Count Enable Clear Register	0xC20
PMINTENSET_EL1	RW	Performance Monitors Interrupt Enable Set Register	0xC40
PMINTEN	RW	Performance Monitors Interrupt Enable Register	0xC50
PMINTENCLR_EL1	RW	Performance Monitors Interrupt Enable Clear Register	0xC60
PMOVSCLR_EL0	RW	Performance Monitors Overflow Flag Status Clear Register	0xC80
PMOVS	RW	Performance Monitors Overflow Flag Status Register	0xC90
PMOVSSET_EL0	RW	Performance Monitors Overflow Flag Status Set Register	0xCC0
-	-	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	0xD80-0xDFC
PMCFGR	RO	Performance Monitors Configuration Register	0xE00
PMIIDR	RO	Performance Monitors Implementation Identification Register	0xE08
PMCR_EL0	RW	Performance Monitors Control Register	0xE10
PMCEID01	RO	Performance Monitors Common Event Identification Registers 0 and 1	0xE20
PMCEID23	RO	Performance Monitors Common Event Identification Registers 2 and 3	0xE28
PMMIR	RO	Performance Monitors Machine Identification Register	0xE40
-	-	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	0xE80-0xEFC
PMITCTRL[b]	RW	Integration Model Control registers	0xF00
PMDEVAFF[b]	RO	Device Affinity Register	0xFA8
PMLAR[b, c]	WO	Lock Access Register	0xFB0
PMLSR[b, c]	RO	Lock Status Register	0xFB4
PMAUTHSTATUS[b]	RO	Authentication Status Register	0XFB8
PMDEVARCH[b]	RO	Device Architecture Register	0xFBC
PMDEVID[a]	RO	Performance Monitors Device ID Register	0xFC8
PMDEVTYPE[b]	RO	Device Type Register	0xFCC
PMPIDR4[b]	RO	Peripheral ID registers	0xFD0
PMPIDR0[b]	RO		0xFE0
PMPIDR1[b]	RO		0xFE4
PMPIDR2[b]	RO		0xFE8
PMPIDR3[b]	RO		0xFEC

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Table I5-1 Performance Monitors external register views when the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is implemented (continued)

Name	Type	Description	Offset
PMCIDR0[b]	RO	Component ID registers	0xFF0
PMCIDR1[b]	RO		0xFF4
PMCIDR2[b]	RO		0xFF8
PMCIDR3[b]	RO		0xFFC

a. PC Sample-based Profiling Extension registers. Implemented only when FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is implemented, except that from Armv8.2 PMDEVIDt is required regardless of whether FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is implemented.

Before Armv8.2. the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension can, instead, be implemented in the memory-mapped debug registers space, see Chapter H7 *The PC Sample-based Profiling Extension*.

b. CoreSight interface registers, see *Management registers and CoreSight compliance* on page K2-11268.

c. The Software lock registers are defined as part of CoreSight compliance, but their contents depend on the type of access that is made and whether the OPTIONAL Software lock is implemented. See the register description for details.

Table I5-2 Performance Monitors external register views when the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is not implemented

Name	Type	Description	Offset
PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0	RW	Performance Monitors Event Counter Register	0x000+8xn
PMCCNTR_EL0[31:0] PMCCNTR_EL0[63:32]	RW	Performance Monitors Cycle Counter Register[a]	0x0F8 0x0FC
PMPCSR[31:0][b]	RW	Program Counter Sample Register, bits[31:0]	0x200
PMPCSR[63:32][b]	RW	Program Counter Sample Register, bits[63:32]	0x204
PMCID1SR[b]	RW	CONTEXTIDR_EL1 Sample Register	0x208
PMVIDSR[b]	RW	VMID Sample Register	0x20C
PMPCSR[31:0][b]	RW	Program Counter Sample Register, bits[31:0], alias	0x220
PMPCSR[63:32][b]	RW	Program Counter Sample Register, bits[63:32], alias	0x224
PMCID1SR[b]	RW	CONTEXTIDR_EL1 Sample Register (alias)	0x228
PMCID2SR[b]	RW	CONTEXTIDR_EL2 Sample Register	0x22C
PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0	RW	Performance Monitors Event Type and Filter Register	0x400+4xn
PMCCFILTR_EL0	RW	Performance Monitors Cycle Counter Filter Register	0x47C
-	-	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	0x600-0x6FC
PMEVFILTR<n>	RW	Performance Monitors Event Type Select Register	0xA00+4xn
-	-	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	0xA80-0xBFC
PMCNTENSET_EL0	RW	Performance Monitors Count Enable Set Register	0xC00
PMCNTENCLR_EL0	RW	Performance Monitors Count Enable Clear Register	0xC20
PMINTENSET_EL1	RW	Performance Monitors Interrupt Enable Set Register	0xC40
PMINTENCLR_EL1	RW	Performance Monitors Interrupt Enable Clear Register	0xC60

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Table I5-2 Performance Monitors external register views when the 64-bit external PMU programmers' model extension is not implemented (continued)

Name	Type	Description	Offset
PMOVSCLR_EL0	RW	Performance Monitors Overflow Flag Status Clear Register	0xC80
PMSWINC_EL0	WO	Performance Monitors Software Increment Register	0xCA0
PMOVSSET_EL0	RW	Performance Monitors Overflow Flag Status Set Register	0xCC0
-	-	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	0xD80-0xDFC
PMCFGR	RO	Performance Monitors Configuration Register	0xE00
PMCR_EL0	RW	Performance Monitors Control Register	0xE04
PMIIDR	RO	Performance Monitors Implementation Identification Register	0xE08
PMCEID0	RO	Performance Monitors Common Event Identification Register 0	0xE20
PMCEID1	RO	Performance Monitors Common Event Identification Register 1	0xE24
PMCEID2	RO	Performance Monitors Common Event Identification Register 2	0xE28
PMCEID3	RO	Performance Monitors Common Event Identification Register 3	0xE2C
PMMIR	RO	Performance Monitors Machine Identification Register	0xE40
-	-	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	0xE80-0xEFC
PMITCTRL[c]	RW	Integration Model Control registers	0xF00
PMDEVAFF0[c]	RO	Device Affinity registers	0xFA8
PMDEVAFF1[c]	RO		0xFAC
PMLAR[c, d]	WO	Lock Access Register	0xFB0
PMLSR[c, d]	RO	Lock Status Register	0xFB4
PMAUTHSTATUS[c]	RO	Authentication Status Register	0XFB8
PMDEVARCH[c]	RO	Device Architecture Register	0xFBC
PMDEVID[b]	RO	Performance Monitors Device ID Register	0xFC8
PMDEVTYPE[c]	RO	Device Type Register	0xFCC
PMPIDR4[c]	RO	Peripheral ID registers	0xFD0
PMPIDR0[c]	RO		0xFE0
PMPIDR1[c]	RO		0xFE4
PMPIDR2[c]	RO		0xFE8
PMPIDR3[c]	RO		0xFEC
PMCIDR0[c]	RO	Component ID registers	0xFF0
PMCIDR1[c]	RO		0xFF4
PMCIDR2[c]	RO		0xFF8
PMCIDR3[c]	RO		0xFFC

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a. The interface must support at least single-copy atomic 32-bit accesses. If single-copy atomic 64-bit access to the registers is not possible, software must use a high-low-high read access to read the counter value if the counter is enabled.

b. PC Sample-based Profiling Extension registers. Implemented only when FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is implemented, except that from Armv8.2 PMDEVIDt is required regardless of whether FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is implemented.

   Before Armv8.2. the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension can, instead, be implemented in the memory-mapped debug registers space, see Chapter H7 *The PC Sample-based Profiling Extension*.

c. CoreSight interface registers, see *Management registers and CoreSight compliance* on page K2-11268.

d. The Software lock registers are defined as part of CoreSight compliance, but their contents depend on the type of access that is made and whether the OPTIONAL Software lock is implemented. See the register description for details.

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I5.3 Performance Monitors external register descriptions

This section describes the external view of the Performance Monitors registers. *External Performance Monitors registers summary* on page I5-10420 lists these registers in offset order.

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I5.3.1 PMAUTHSTATUS, Performance Monitors Authentication Status register

The PMAUTHSTATUS characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about the state of the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface for Performance Monitors.

Configurations

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

This register is OPTIONAL, and is required for CoreSight compliance. Arm recommends that this register is implemented.

Attributes

PMAUTHSTATUS is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

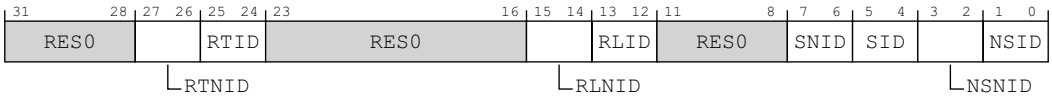

Bits [31:28]

Reserved, RES0.

RTNID, bits [27:26]

Root non-invasive debug.

This field has the same value as DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1.RTNID.

RTID, bits [25:24]

Root invasive debug.

`0b00` Not implemented.

Bits [23:16]

Reserved, RES0.

RLNID, bits [15:14]

Realm non-invasive debug.

This field has the same value as DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1.RLNID.

RLID, bits [13:12]

Realm invasive debug.

`0b00` Not implemented.

Bits [11:8]

Reserved, RES0.

SNID, bits [7:6]

Holds the same value as DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1.SNID.

SID, bits [5:4]

Secure invasive debug. Possible values of this field are:

`0b00` Not implemented.

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All other values are reserved.

NSNID, bits [3:2]

Holds the same value as DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1.NSNID.

NSID, bits [1:0]

Non-secure invasive debug. Possible values of this field are:

`0b00` Not implemented.

All other values are reserved.

Accessing the PMAUTHSTATUS:

PMAUTHSTATUS can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xFB8`	PMAUTHSTATUS

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.2 PMCCFILTR_EL0, Performance Monitors Cycle Counter Filter Register

The PMCCFILTR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Determines the modes in which the Cycle Counter, PMCCNTR_EL0, increments.

Configurations

External register PMCCFILTR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMCCFILTR_EL0[31:0].

External register PMCCFILTR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMCCFILTR[31:0].

PMCCFILTR_EL0 is in the Core power domain.

On a Warm or Cold reset, RW fields in this register reset to:

- Architecturally UNKNOWN values if the reset is to an Exception level that is using AArch64.
- 0 if the reset is to an Exception level that is using AArch32.

The register is not affected by an External debug reset.

Attributes

PMCCFILTR_EL0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

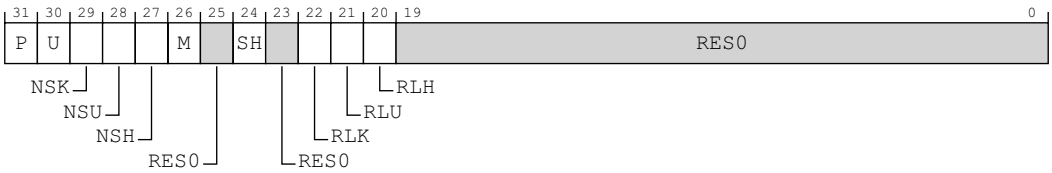

P, bit [31]

Privileged filtering bit. Controls counting in EL1.

If EL3 is implemented, then counting in Non-secure EL1 is further controlled by the PMCCFILTR_EL0.NSK bit.

If FEAT_RME is implemented, then counting in Realm EL1 is further controlled by the PMCCFILTR_EL0.RLK bit.

`0b0` Count cycles in EL1.

`0b1` Do not count cycles in EL1.

U, bit [30]

User filtering bit. Controls counting in EL0.

If EL3 is implemented, then counting in Non-secure EL0 is further controlled by the PMCCFILTR_EL0.NSU bit.

If FEAT_RME is implemented, then counting in Realm EL0 is further controlled by the PMCCFILTR_EL0.RLU bit.

`0b0` Count cycles in EL0.

`0b1` Do not count cycles in EL0.

NSK, bit [29]

When EL3 is implemented:

Non-secure EL1 (kernel) modes filtering bit. Controls counting in Non-secure EL1.

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If the value of this bit is equal to the value of the PMCCFILTR_EL0.P bit, cycles in Non-secure EL1 are counted.

Otherwise, cycles in Non-secure EL1 are not counted.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NSU, bit [28]

When EL3 is implemented:

Non-secure EL0 (Unprivileged) filtering bit. Controls counting in Non-secure EL0.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of the PMCCFILTR_EL0.U bit, cycles in Non-secure EL0 are counted.

Otherwise, cycles in Non-secure EL0 are not counted.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NSH, bit [27]

When EL2 is implemented:

EL2 (Hypervisor) filtering bit. Controls counting in EL2.

If FEAT_SEL2 and EL3 are implemented, counting in Secure EL2 is further controlled by the PMCCFILTR_EL0.SH bit.

If FEAT_RME is implemented, then counting in Realm EL2 is further controlled by the PMCCFILTR_EL0.RLH bit.

`0b0` Do not count cycles in EL2.

`0b1` Count cycles in EL2.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

M, bit [26]

When EL3 is implemented:

Secure EL3 filtering bit.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of the PMCCFILTR_EL0.P bit, cycles in Secure EL3 are counted.

Otherwise, cycles in Secure EL3 are not counted.

Most applications can ignore this field and set its value to 0.

Note

This field is not visible in the AArch32 PMCCFILTR System register.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [25]

Reserved, RES0.

SH, bit [24]

When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and EL3 is implemented:

Secure EL2 filtering.

If the value of this bit is not equal to the value of the PMCCFILTR_EL0.NSH bit, cycles in Secure EL2 are counted.

Otherwise, cycles in Secure EL2 are not counted.

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If Secure EL2 is disabled, this field is RES0.

Note

This field is not visible in the AArch32 PMCCFILTR System register.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [23]

Reserved, RES0.

RLK, bit [22]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Realm EL1 (kernel) filtering bit. Controls counting in Realm EL1.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of the PMCCFILTR_EL0.P bit, cycles in Realm EL1 are counted.

Otherwise, cycles in Realm EL1 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

RLU, bit [21]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Realm EL0 (unprivileged) filtering bit. Controls counting in Realm EL0.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of the PMCCFILTR_EL0.U bit, cycles in Realm EL0 are counted.

Otherwise, cycles in Realm EL0 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

RLH, bit [20]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Realm EL2 filtering bit. Controls counting in Realm EL2.

If the value of this bit is not equal to the value of the PMCCFILTR_EL0.NSH bit, cycles in Realm EL2 are counted.

Otherwise, cycles in Realm EL2 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [19:0]

Reserved, RES0.

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Accessing the PMCCFILTR_EL0:

Note

SoftwareLockStatus() depends on the type of access attempted and AllowExternalPMUAccess() has a new definition from Armv8.4. Refer to the Pseudocode definitions for more information.

PMCCFILTR_EL0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0x47C`	PMCCFILTR_EL0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.3 PMCCNTR_EL0, Performance Monitors Cycle Counter

The PMCCNTR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the value of the processor Cycle Counter, CCNT, that counts processor clock cycles. For more information, see *Time as measured by the Performance Monitors cycle counter* on page D8-4960.

PMCCFILTR_EL0 determines the modes and states in which the PMCCNTR_EL0 can increment.

Configurations

External register PMCCNTR_EL0 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMCCNTR_EL0[63:0].

External register PMCCNTR_EL0 bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMCCNTR[63:0].

PMCCNTR_EL0 is in the Core power domain.

Attributes

PMCCNTR_EL0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

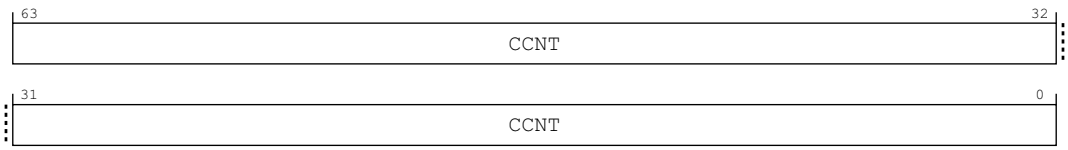

CCNT, bits [63:0]

Cycle count. Depending on the values of PMCR_EL0.{LC,D}, the cycle count increments in one of the following ways:

- Every processor clock cycle.
- Every 64th processor clock cycle.

Writing 1 to PMCR_EL0.C sets this field to 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the PMCCNTR_EL0:

Note

SoftwareLockStatus() depends on the type of access attempted and AllowExternalPMUAccess() has a new definition from Armv8.4. Refer to the Pseudocode definitions for more information.

PMCCNTR_EL0[31:0] can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance	Range
PMU	`0x0F8`	PMCCNTR_EL0	31:0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to PMCCNTR_EL0[31:0] are RO.

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- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to PMCCNTR_EL0[31:0] are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to PMCCNTR_EL0[31:0] generate an error response.

PMCCNTR_EL0[63:32] can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance	Range
PMU	`0x0FC`	PMCCNTR_EL0	63:32

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to PMCCNTR_EL0[63:32] are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to PMCCNTR_EL0[63:32] are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to PMCCNTR_EL0[63:32] generate an error response.

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I5.3.4 PMCEID0, Performance Monitors Common Event Identification register 0

The PMCEID0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines which Common architectural events and Common microarchitectural events are implemented, or counted, using PMU events in the range `0x0000` to `0x001F`.

For more information about the Common events and the use of the PMCEIDn registers, see *The PMU event number space and common events* on page D8-4989.

Note

This view of the register was previously called PMCEID0_EL0.

Configurations

External register PMCEID0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMCEID0_EL0[31:0].

External register PMCEID0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMCEID0[31:0].

PMCEID0 is in the Core power domain.

Attributes

PMCEID0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

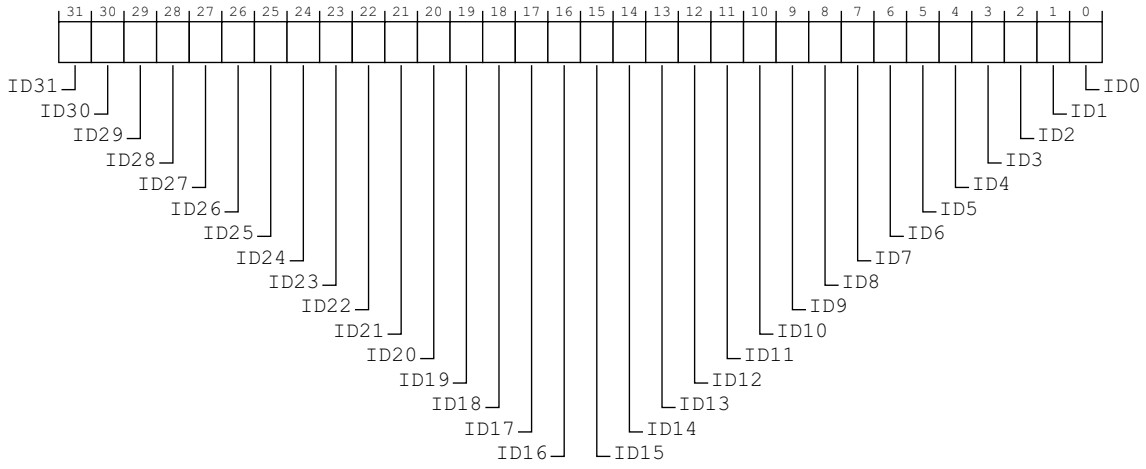

ID<n>, bit [n], for n = 31 to 0

ID[n] corresponds to Common event n.

For each bit:

`0b0` The Common event is not implemented, or not counted.

`0b1` The Common event is implemented.

When the value of a bit in the field is 1, the corresponding Common event is implemented and counted.

Note

Arm recommends that if a Common event is never counted, the value of the corresponding bit is 0.

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A bit that corresponds to a reserved event number is reserved. The value might be used in a future revision of the architecture to identify an additional Common event.

Note

Such an event might be added retrospectively to an earlier version of the PMU architecture, provided the event does not require any additional PMU features and has an event number that can be represented in the PMCEID<n> registers of that earlier version of the PMU architecture.

Accessing the PMCEID0:

Note

AllowExternalPMUAccess() has a new definition from Armv8.4. Refer to the Pseudocode definitions for more information.

PMCEID0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xE20`	PMCEID0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and AllowExternalPMUAccess() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.5 PMCEID1, Performance Monitors Common Event Identification register 1

The PMCEID1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines which Common architectural events and Common microarchitectural events are implemented, or counted, using PMU events in the range `0x020` to `0x03F`.

For more information about the Common events and the use of the PMCEIDn registers, see *The PMU event number space and common events* on page D8-4989.

Note

This view of the register was previously called PMCEID1_EL0.

Configurations

External register PMCEID1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMCEID1_EL0[31:0].

External register PMCEID1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMCEID1[31:0].

PMCEID1 is in the Core power domain.

Attributes

PMCEID1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

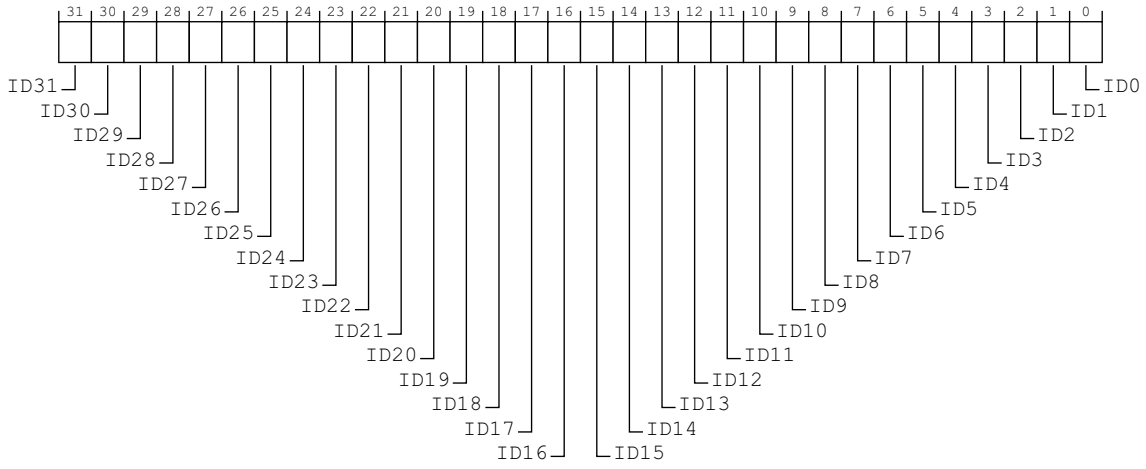

ID<n>, bit [n], for n = 31 to 0

ID[n] corresponds to Common event (`0x0020` + n).

For each bit:

`0b0` The Common event is not implemented, or not counted.

`0b1` The Common event is implemented.

When the value of a bit in the field is 1, the corresponding Common event is implemented and counted.

Note

Arm recommends that if a Common event is never counted, the value of the corresponding bit is 0.

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A bit that corresponds to a reserved event number is reserved. The value might be used in a future revision of the architecture to identify an additional Common event.

Note

Such an event might be added retrospectively to an earlier version of the PMU architecture, provided the event does not require any additional PMU features and has an event number that can be represented in the PMCEID<n> registers of that earlier version of the PMU architecture.

Accessing the PMCEID1:

Note

AllowExternalPMUAccess() has a new definition from Armv8.4. Refer to the Pseudocode definitions for more information.

PMCEID1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xE24`	PMCEID1

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and AllowExternalPMUAccess() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.6 PMCEID2, Performance Monitors Common Event Identification register 2

The PMCEID2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines which Common architectural events and Common microarchitectural events are implemented, or counted, using PMU events in the range `0x4000` to `0x401F`.

For more information about the Common events and the use of the PMCEIDn registers, see *The PMU event number space and common events* on page D8-4989.

Configurations

External register PMCEID2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMCEID0_EL0[63:32].

External register PMCEID2 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMCEID2[31:0].

PMCEID2 is in the Core power domain.

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMCEID2 are RES0.

Attributes

PMCEID2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

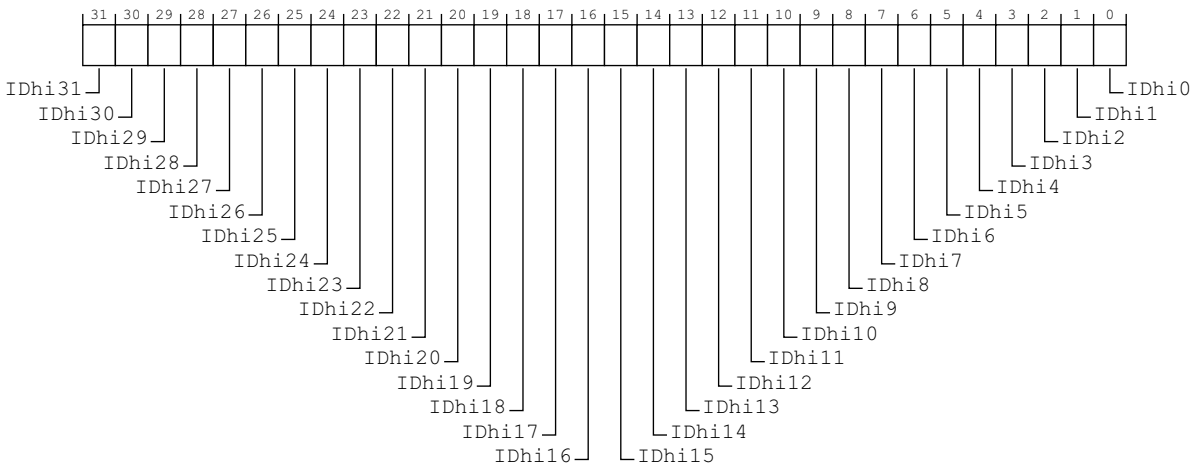

IDhi<n>, bit [n], for n = 31 to 0

IDhi[n] corresponds to Common event (`0x4000` + n).

For each bit:

`0b0` The Common event is not implemented, or not counted.

`0b1` The Common event is implemented.

When the value of a bit in the field is 1, the corresponding Common event is implemented and counted.

Note

Arm recommends that if a Common event is never counted, the value of the corresponding bit is 0.

A bit that corresponds to a reserved event number is reserved. The value might be used in a future revision of the architecture to identify an additional Common event.

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Note

Such an event might be added retrospectively to an earlier version of the PMU architecture, provided the event does not require any additional PMU features and has an event number that can be represented in the PMCEID<n> registers of that earlier version of the PMU architecture.

Accessing the PMCEID2:

Note

AllowExternalPMUAccess() has a new definition from Armv8.4. Refer to the Pseudocode definitions for more information.

PMCEID2 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xE28`	PMCEID2

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and AllowExternalPMUAccess() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.7 PMCEID3, Performance Monitors Common Event Identification register 3

The PMCEID3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines which Common architectural events and Common microarchitectural events are implemented, or counted, using PMU events in the range `0x4020` to `0x403F`.

For more information about the Common events and the use of the PMCEIDn registers, see *The PMU event number space and common events* on page D8-4989.

Configurations

External register PMCEID3 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMCEID1_EL0[63:32].

External register PMCEID3 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMCEID3[31:0].

PMCEID3 is in the Core power domain.

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMCEID3 are RES0.

Attributes

PMCEID3 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

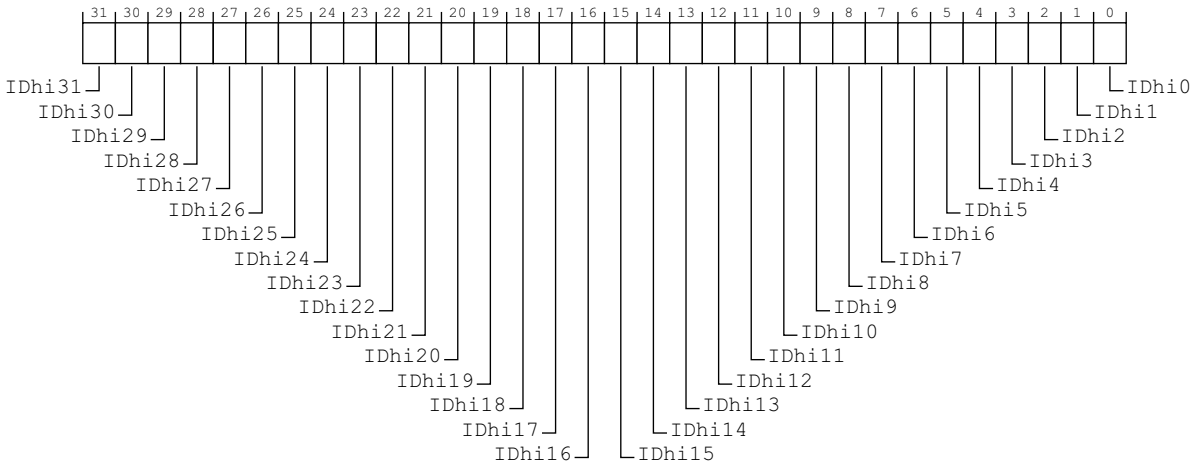

IDhi<n>, bit [n], for n = 31 to 0

IDhi[n] corresponds to Common event (`0x4020` + n).

For each bit:

`0b0` The Common event is not implemented, or not counted.

`0b1` The Common event is implemented.

When the value of a bit in the field is 1, the corresponding Common event is implemented and counted.

Note

Arm recommends that if a Common event is never counted, the value of the corresponding bit is 0.

A bit that corresponds to a reserved event number is reserved. The value might be used in a future revision of the architecture to identify an additional Common event.

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Note

Such an event might be added retrospectively to an earlier version of the PMU architecture, provided the event does not require any additional PMU features and has an event number that can be represented in the PMCEID<n> registers of that earlier version of the PMU architecture.

Accessing the PMCEID3:

Note

AllowExternalPMUAccess() has a new definition from Armv8.4. Refer to the Pseudocode definitions for more information.

PMCEID3 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xE2C`	PMCEID3

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and AllowExternalPMUAccess() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.8 PMCFGR, Performance Monitors Configuration Register

The PMCFGR characteristics are:

Purpose

Contains PMU-specific configuration data.

Configurations

PMCFGR is in the Core power domain.

Attributes

PMCFGR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

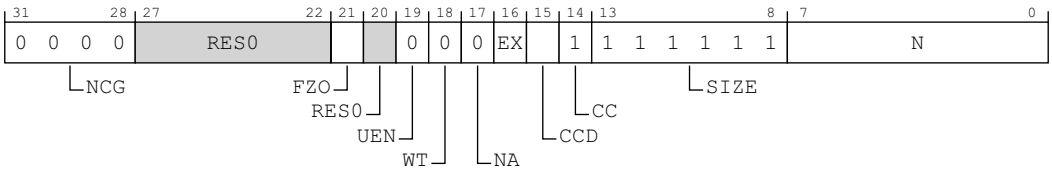

NCG, bits [31:28]

This feature is not supported, so this field is RAZ.

Reads as `0b0000`.

Access to this field is RO.

Bits [27:22]

Reserved, RES0.

FZO, bit [21]

Freeze-on-overflow supported. Defined values are:

`0b0` Freeze-on-overflow mechanism is not supported. PMCR_EL0.FZO is RES0.

`0b1` Freeze-on-overflow mechanism is supported. PMCR_EL0.FZO is RW.

FEAT_PMUv3p7 implements the functionality added by the value `0b1`.

From Armv8.7, if FEAT_PMUv3 is implemented, the only permitted value is `0b1`.

Bit [20]

Reserved, RES0.

UEN, bit [19]

User-mode Enable Register supported. PMUSERENR_EL0 is not visible in the external debug interface, so this bit is RAZ.

Reads as `0b0`.

Access to this field is RO.

WT, bit [18]

This feature is not supported, so this bit is RAZ.

Reads as `0b0`.

Access to this field is RO.

NA, bit [17]

This feature is not supported, so this bit is RAZ.

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Reads as `0b0`.

Access to this field is RO.

EX, bit [16]

Export supported. Value is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b0` PMCR_EL0.X is RES0.

`0b1` PMCR_EL0.X is read/write.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

CCD, bit [15]

Cycle counter has prescale.

This is RES1 if AArch32 is supported, and RAZ otherwise.

`0b0` PMCR_EL0.D is RES0.

`0b1` PMCR_EL0.D is read/write.

CC, bit [14]

Dedicated cycle counter (counter 31) supported.

Reads as `0b1`.

Access to this field is RO.

SIZE, bits [13:8]

Size of counters, minus one. This field defines the size of the largest counter implemented by the Performance Monitors Unit.

From Armv8, the largest counter is 64-bits, so the value of this field is `0b111111`.

This field is used by software to determine the spacing of the counters in the memory-map. From Armv8, the counters are a doubleword-aligned addresses.

Reads as `0b111111`.

Access to this field is RO.

N, bits [7:0]

Number of counters implemented in addition to the cycle counter, PMCCNTR_EL0. The maximum number of event counters is 31.

`0x00` Only PMCCNTR_EL0 implemented.

`0x01` PMCCNTR_EL0 plus one event counter implemented.

and so on up to `0b00011111`, which indicates PMCCNTR_EL0 and 31 event counters implemented.

Accessing the PMCFGR:

Note

AllowExternalPMUAccess() has a new definition from Armv8.4. Refer to the Pseudocode definitions for more information.

PMCFGR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xE00`	PMCFGR

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This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and AllowExternalPMUAccess() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.9 PMCIDR0, Performance Monitors Component Identification Register 0

The PMCIDR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify a Performance Monitor component.

For more information, see *About the Component Identification scheme* on page K2-11279.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

PMCIDR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

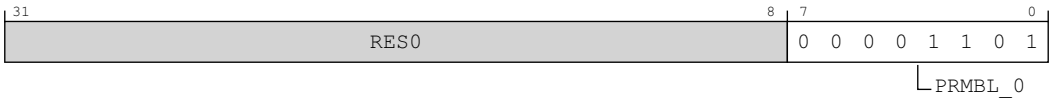

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PRMBL_0, bits [7:0]

Preamble.

Reads as `0x0D`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the PMCIDR0:

PMCIDR0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xFF0`	PMCIDR0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.10 PMCIDR1, Performance Monitors Component Identification Register 1

The PMCIDR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify a Performance Monitor component.

For more information, see *About the Component Identification scheme* on page K2-11279.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

PMCIDR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

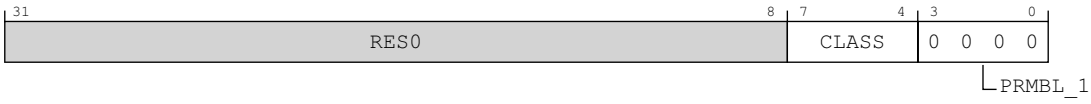

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

CLASS, bits [7:4]

Component class.

`0b1001` CoreSight component.

Other values are defined by the CoreSight Architecture.

This field reads as `0x9`.

PRMBL_1, bits [3:0]

Preamble. RAZ.

Reads as `0b0000`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the PMCIDR1:

PMCIDR1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xFF4`	PMCIDR1

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.11 PMCIDR2, Performance Monitors Component Identification Register 2

The PMCIDR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify a Performance Monitor component.

For more information, see *About the Component Identification scheme* on page K2-11279.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

PMCIDR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

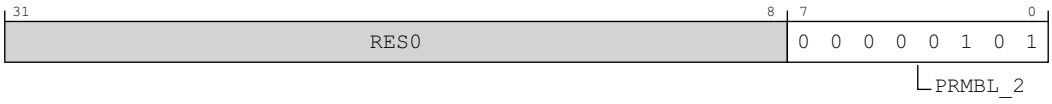

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PRMBL_2, bits [7:0]

Preamble.

Reads as `0x05`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the PMCIDR2:

PMCIDR2 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xFF8`	PMCIDR2

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.12 PMCIDR3, Performance Monitors Component Identification Register 3

The PMCIDR3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify a Performance Monitor component.

For more information, see *About the Component Identification scheme* on page K2-11279.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

PMCIDR3 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

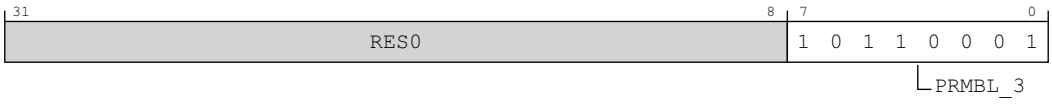

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PRMBL_3, bits [7:0]

Preamble.

Reads as `0xB1`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the PMCIDR3:

PMCIDR3 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xFFC`	PMCIDR3

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.13 PMCID1SR, CONTEXTIDR_EL1 Sample Register

The PMCID1SR characteristics are:

Purpose

Contains the sampled value of CONTEXTIDR_EL1, captured on reading PMPCSR[31:0].

Configurations

PMCID1SR is in the Core power domain.

This register is present only when FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMCID1SR are RES0.

Note

Before Armv8.2, the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension can be implemented in the external debug register space, as indicated by the value of EDDEVID.PCSample.

Attributes

PMCID1SR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
CONTEXTIDR_EL1	

CONTEXTIDR_EL1, bits [31:0]

Context ID. The value of CONTEXTIDR that is associated with the most recent PMPCSR sample. When the most recent PMPCSR sample is generated:

- If EL1 is using AArch64, then the Context ID is sampled from CONTEXTIDR_EL1.
- If EL1 is using AArch32, then the Context ID is sampled from CONTEXTIDR.
- If EL3 is implemented and is using AArch32, then CONTEXTIDR is a banked register and PMCID1SR samples the current banked copy of CONTEXTIDR for the Security state that is associated with the most recent PMPCSR sample.

Because the value written to PMCID1SR is an indirect read of CONTEXTIDR, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether PMCID1SR is set to the original or new value if PMPCSR samples:

- An instruction that writes to CONTEXTIDR.
- The next Context synchronization event.
- Any instruction executed between these two instructions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the PMCID1SR:

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED extensions to external debug might make the value of this register UNKNOWN, see *Permitted behavior that might make the PC Sample-based profiling registers UNKNOWN* on page H7-10030.

PMCID1SR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	0x208	PMCID1SR

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This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus() and !OSLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

PMCID1SR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0x228`	PMCID1SR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus() and !OSLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.14 PMCID2SR, CONTEXTIDR_EL2 Sample Register

The PMCID2SR characteristics are:

Purpose

Contains the sampled value of CONTEXTIDR_EL2, captured on reading PMPCSR[31:0].

Configurations

PMCID2SR is in the Core power domain.

This register is present only when FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is implemented and EL2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMCID2SR are RES0.

Note

If FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is not implemented, the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension can be implemented in the external debug register space, as indicated by the value of EDDEVID.PCSample.

Attributes

PMCID2SR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
CONTEXTIDR_EL2

CONTEXTIDR_EL2, bits [31:0]

Context ID. The value of CONTEXTIDR_EL2 that is associated with the most recent PMPCSR sample. When the most recent PMPCSR sample is generated:

- If the PE is not executing at EL3, EL2 is using AArch64, and EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, then this field is set to the Context ID sampled from CONTEXTIDR_EL2.
- Otherwise, this field is set to an UNKNOWN value.

Because the value written to PMCID2SR is an indirect read of CONTEXTIDR_EL2, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether PMCID2SR is set to the original or new value if PMPCSR samples:

- An instruction that writes to CONTEXTIDR_EL2.
- The next Context synchronization event.
- Any instruction executed between these two instructions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the PMCID2SR:

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED extensions to external debug might make the value of this register UNKNOWN, see *Permitted behavior that might make the PC Sample-based profiling registers UNKNOWN* on page H7-10030.

PMCID2SR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	0x22C	PMCID2SR

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This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus() and !OSLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.15 PMCNTENCLR_EL0, Performance Monitors Count Enable Clear register

The PMCNTENCLR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Disables the Cycle Count Register, PMCCNTR_EL0, and any implemented event counters PMEVCNTR<n>. Reading this register shows which counters are enabled.

Configurations

External register PMCNTENCLR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMCNTENCLR_EL0[31:0].

External register PMCNTENCLR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMCNTENCLR[31:0].

PMCNTENCLR_EL0 is in the Core power domain.

Attributes

PMCNTENCLR_EL0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

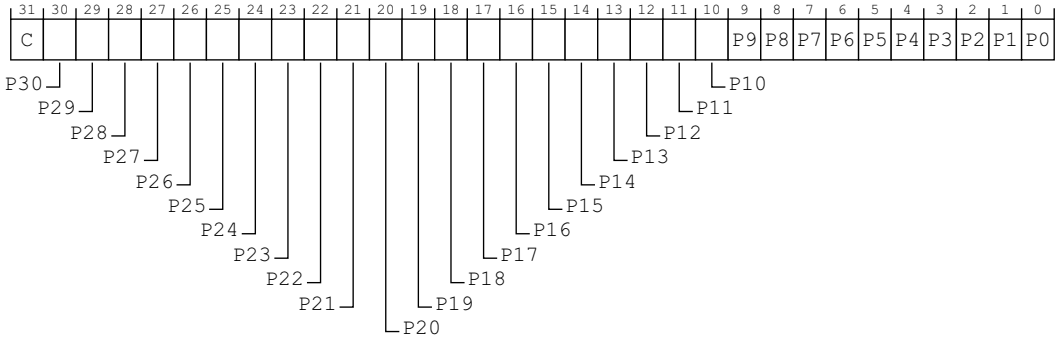

C, bit [31]

PMCCNTR_EL0 disable bit. Disables the cycle counter register. Possible values are:

`0b0` When read, means the cycle counter is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means the cycle counter is enabled. When written, disables the cycle counter.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 30 to 0

Event counter disable bit for PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0.

If PMCFGR.N is less than 31, bits [30:PMCFGR.N] are RAZ/WI.

`0b0` When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 is enabled. When written, disables PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing the PMCNTENCLR_EL0:

Note

SoftwareLockStatus() depends on the type of access attempted and AllowExternalPMUAccess() has a new definition from Armv8.4. Refer to the Pseudocode definitions for more information.

PMCNTENCLR_EL0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xC20`	PMCNTENCLR_EL0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.16 PMCNTENSET_EL0, Performance Monitors Count Enable Set register

The PMCNTENSET_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Enables the Cycle Count Register, PMCCNTR_EL0, and any implemented event counters PMEVCNTR<n>. Reading this register shows which counters are enabled.

Configurations

External register PMCNTENSET_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMCNTENSET_EL0[31:0].

External register PMCNTENSET_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMCNTENSET[31:0].

PMCNTENSET_EL0 is in the Core power domain.

Attributes

PMCNTENSET_EL0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

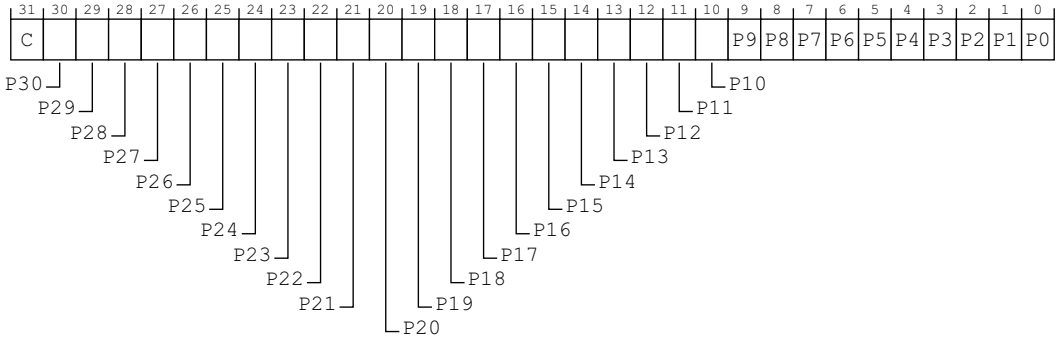

C, bit [31]

PMCCNTR_EL0 enable bit. Enables the cycle counter register. Possible values are:

`0b0` When read, means the cycle counter is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means the cycle counter is enabled. When written, enables the cycle counter.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 30 to 0

Event counter enable bit for PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0.

If PMCFGR.N is less than 31, bits [30:PMCFGR.N] are RAZ/WI.

`0b0` When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 event counter is enabled. When written, enables PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing the PMCNTENSET_EL0:

Note

SoftwareLockStatus() depends on the type of access attempted and AllowExternalPMUAccess() has a new definition from Armv8.4. Refer to the Pseudocode definitions for more information.

PMCNTENSET_EL0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xC00`	PMCNTENSET_EL0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.17 PMCR_EL0, Performance Monitors Control Register

The PMCR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides details of the Performance Monitors implementation, including the number of counters implemented, and configures and controls the counters.

Configurations

External register PMCR_EL0 bits [7:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMCR[7:0].

External register PMCR_EL0 bits [7:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMCR_EL0[7:0].

PMCR_EL0 is in the Core power domain.

This register is only partially mapped to the internal PMCR System register. An external agent must use other means to discover the information held in PMCR[31:11], such as accessing PMCFGR and the ID registers.

Attributes

PMCR_EL0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

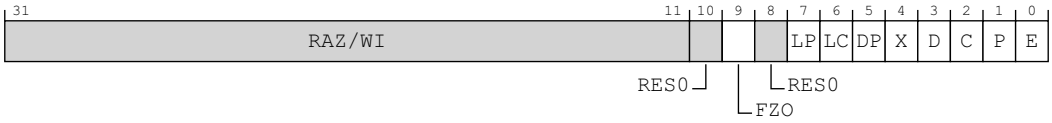

Bits [31:11]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

Hardware must implement this field as RAZ/WI. Software must not rely on the register reading as zero, and must use a read-modify-write sequence to write to the register.

Bit [10]

Reserved, RES0.

FZO, bit [9]

When FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented:

Freeze-on-overflow. Stop event counters on overflow.

In the description of this field:

- If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch32, PMN is HDCR.HPMN.
- If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch64, PMN is MDCR_EL2.HPMN.
- If EL2 is not implemented, PMN is PMCR_EL0.N.

`0b0` Do not freeze on overflow.

`0b1` Event counter PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 does not count when PMOVSCLR_EL0[(PMN-1):0] is nonzero and n is in the range of affected event counters.

If PMN is not 0, this field affects the operation of event counters in the range [0 .. (PMN-1)].

This field does not affect the operation of other event counters and PMCCNTR_EL0.

The operation of this field applies even when EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [8]

Reserved, RES0.

LP, bit [7]

When FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented:

Long event counter enable. Determines when unsigned overflow is recorded by an event counter overflow bit.

In the description of this field:

- If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch32, PMN is HDCR.HPMN.
- If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch64, PMN is MDCR_EL2.HPMN.
- If EL2 is not implemented, PMN is PMCR_EL0.N.

`0b0` Event counter overflow on increment that causes unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[31:0].

`0b1` Event counter overflow on increment that causes unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[63:0].

If PMN is not 0, this bit affects the operation of event counters in the range [0 .. (PMN-1)].

The field does not affect the operation of other event counters and PMCCNTR_EL0.

The operation of this field applies even when EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

LC, bit [6]

When AArch32 is supported:

Long cycle counter enable. Determines when unsigned overflow is recorded by the cycle counter overflow bit.

`0b0` Cycle counter overflow on increment that causes unsigned overflow of PMCCNTR_EL0[31:0].

`0b1` Cycle counter overflow on increment that causes unsigned overflow of PMCCNTR_EL0[63:0].

Arm deprecates use of PMCR_EL0.LC = 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES1.

DP, bit [5]

When EL3 is implemented or (FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented and EL2 is implemented):

Disable cycle counter when event counting is prohibited. The possible values of this bit are:

`0b0` Cycle counting by PMCCNTR_EL0 is not affected by this mechanism.

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`0b1` Cycle counting by PMCCNTR_EL0 is disabled in prohibited regions and when event counting is frozen:

- If FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented, EL2 is implemented, and MDCR_EL2.HPMD is 1, then cycle counting by PMCCNTR_EL0 is disabled at EL2.
- If FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented, EL3 is implemented and using AArch64, and MDCR_EL3.MPMX is 1, then cycle counting by PMCCNTR_EL0 is disabled at EL3.
- If FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented and event counting is frozen by PMCR_EL0.FZO, then cycle counting by PMCCNTR_EL0 is disabled.
- If EL3 is implemented, MDCR_EL3.SPME is 0, and either FEAT_PMUv3p7 is not implemented or MDCR_EL3.MPMX is 0, then cycle counting by PMCCNTR_EL0 is disabled at EL3 and in Secure state.

If MDCR_EL2.HPMN is not 0, this is when event counting by event counters in the range [0..(MDCR_EL2.HPMN-1)] is prohibited or frozen.

For more information, see *Prohibiting event and cycle counting* on page D8-4970.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset:
  - When the implementation only supports execution in AArch32 state, this field resets to `0`.
  - Otherwise,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

X, bit [4]

When the implementation includes a PMU event export bus:

Enable export of events in an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED PMU event export bus.

`0b0` Do not export events.

`0b1` Export events where not prohibited.

This field enables the exporting of events over an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED PMU event export bus to another device, for example to an OPTIONAL PE trace unit.

No events are exported when counting is prohibited.

This field does not affect the generation of Performance Monitors overflow interrupt requests or signaling to a cross-trigger interface (CTI) that can be implemented as signals exported from the PE.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- When this register has an architecturally-defined reset value, if this field is implemented as an RW field it resets to:
  - A value that is architecturally UNKNOWN if the reset is into an Exception level that is using AArch64.
  - 0 if the reset is into an Exception level that is using AArch32.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

D, bit [3]

When AArch32 is supported:

Clock divider.

`0b0` When enabled, PMCCNTR_EL0 counts every clock cycle.

`0b1` When enabled, PMCCNTR_EL0 counts once every 64 clock cycles.

If PMCR_EL0.LC == 1, this bit is ignored and the cycle counter counts every clock cycle.

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Arm deprecates use of PMCR_EL0.D = 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- When this register has an architecturally-defined reset value, if this field is implemented as an RW field it resets to:
  - A value that is architecturally UNKNOWN if the reset is into an Exception level that is using AArch64.
  - 0 if the reset is into an Exception level that is using AArch32.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

C, bit [2]

Cycle counter reset. The effects of writing to this bit are:

`0b0` No action.

`0b1` Reset PMCCNTR_EL0 to zero.

Note

Resetting PMCCNTR_EL0 does not change the cycle counter overflow bit. If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, the value of PMCR_EL0.LC is ignored, and bits [63:0] of the cycle counter are reset.

Access to this field is WO/RAZ.

P, bit [1]

Event counter reset. The effects of writing to this bit are:

`0b0` No action.

`0b1` Reset all event counters, not including PMCCNTR_EL0, to zero.

Note

Resetting the event counters does not change the event counter overflow bits. If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, the value of MDCR_EL2.HLP, or PMCR_EL0.LP is ignored and bits [63:0] of all affected event counters are reset.

Access to this field is WO/RAZ.

E, bit [0]

Enable.

In the description of this field:

- If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch32, PMN is HDCR.HPMN.
- If EL2 is implemented and is using AArch64, PMN is MDCR_EL2.HPMN.
- If EL2 is not implemented, PMN is PMCR_EL0.N.

`0b0` PMCCNTR_EL0 is disabled and event counters PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0, where n is in the range of affected event counters, are disabled.

`0b1` PMCCNTR_EL0 and event counters PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0, where n is in the range of affected event counters, are enabled by PMCNTENSET_EL0.

If PMN is not 0, this field affects the operation of event counters in the range [0 .. (PMN-1)].

This field does not affect the operation of other event counters.

The operation of this field applies even when EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to `0`.

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Accessing the PMCR_EL0:

Note

SoftwareLockStatus() depends on the type of access attempted and AllowExternalPMUAccess() has a new definition from Armv8.4. Refer to the Pseudocode definitions for more information.

PMCR_EL0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xE04`	PMCR_EL0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.18 PMDEVAFF0, Performance Monitors Device Affinity register 0

The PMDEVAFF0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Copy of the low half of the PE MPIDR_EL1 register that allows a debugger to determine which PE in a multiprocessor system the Performance Monitor component relates to.

Configurations

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

This register is required if the external interface to the PMU is implemented.

Attributes

PMDEVAFF0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
MPIDR_EL1lo

MPIDR_EL1lo, bits [31:0]

MPIDR_EL1 low half. Read-only copy of the low half of MPIDR_EL1, as seen from the highest implemented Exception level.

Accessing the PMDEVAFF0:

PMDEVAFF0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xFA8`	PMDEVAFF0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.19 PMDEVAFF1, Performance Monitors Device Affinity register 1

The PMDEVAFF1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Copy of the high half of the PE MPIDR_EL1 register that allows a debugger to determine which PE in a multiprocessor system the Performance Monitor component relates to.

Configurations

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

This register is required if the external interface to the PMU is implemented.

Attributes

PMDEVAFF1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
MPIDR_EL1hi

MPIDR_EL1hi, bits [31:0]

MPIDR_EL1 high half. Read-only copy of the high half of MPIDR_EL1, as seen from the highest implemented Exception level.

Accessing the PMDEVAFF1:

PMDEVAFF1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xFAC`	PMDEVAFF1

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.20 PMDEVARCH, Performance Monitors Device Architecture register

The PMDEVARCH characteristics are:

Purpose

Identifies the programmers' model architecture of the Performance Monitor component.

Configurations

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

PMDEVARCH is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

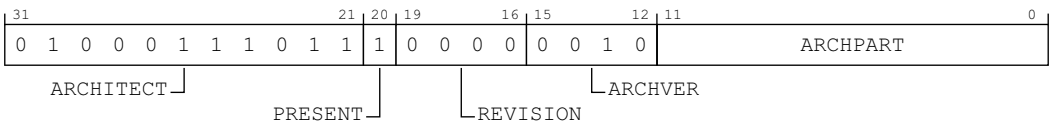

ARCHITECT, bits [31:21]

Defines the architecture of the component. For Performance Monitors, this is Arm Limited.

Bits [31:28] are the JEP106 continuation code, `0x4`.

Bits [27:21] are the JEP106 ID code, `0x3B`.

Reads as `0b01000111011`.

Access to this field is RO.

PRESENT, bit [20]

Indicates that the DEVARCH is present.

Reads as `0b1`.

Access to this field is RO.

REVISION, bits [19:16]

Defines the architecture revision. For architectures defined by Arm this is the minor revision.

For Performance Monitors, the revision defined by Armv8 is `0x0`.

All other values are reserved.

Reads as `0b0000`.

Access to this field is RO.

ARCHVER, bits [15:12]

Architecture Version. Defines the architecture version of the component.

`0b0010` Performance Monitors Extension version 3, PMUv3.

All other values are reserved.

PMDEVARCH.ARCHVER and PMDEVARCH.ARCHPART are also defined as a single field, PMDEVARCH.ARCHID, so that PMDEVARCH.ARCHVER is PMDEVARCH.ARCHID[15:12].

Access to this field is RO.

ARCHPART, bits [11:0]

Architecture Part. Defines the architecture of the component.

`0xA16` Armv8-A PE performance monitors.

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`0xA26` *From Armv8.8:*
Armv8-A PE performance monitors, including the 64-bit programmers' model extension.

PMDEVARCH.ARCHVER and PMDEVARCH.ARCHPART are also defined as a single field, PMDEVARCH.ARCHID, so that PMDEVARCH.ARCHPART is PMDEVARCH.ARCHID[11:0].

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the PMDEVARCH:

PMDEVARCH can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xFBC`	PMDEVARCH

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.21 PMDEVID, Performance Monitors Device ID register

The PMDEVID characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information about features of the Performance Monitors implementation.

Configurations

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain.

If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

This register is required from Armv8.2 and in any implementation that includes FEAT_PCSRv8p2. Otherwise, its location is RES0.

Note

Before Armv8.2, the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension can be implemented in the external debug register space, as indicated by the value of EDDEVID.PCSample.

Attributes

PMDEVID is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 4	3 … 0
RES0	PCSample

Bits [31:4]

Reserved, RES0.

PCSample, bits [3:0]

Indicates the level of PC Sample-based Profiling support using Performance Monitors registers.

`0b0000` PC Sample-based Profiling Extension is not implemented in the Performance Monitors register space.

`0b0001` PC Sample-based Profiling Extension is implemented in the Performance Monitors register space.

All other values are reserved.

FEAT_PCSRv8p2 implements the functionality identified by the value `0b0001`.

Accessing the PMDEVID:

PMDEVID can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xFC8`	PMDEVID

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.22 PMDEVTYPE, Performance Monitors Device Type register

The PMDEVTYPE characteristics are:

Purpose

Indicates to a debugger that this component is part of a PEs performance monitor interface.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

Attributes

PMDEVTYPE is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

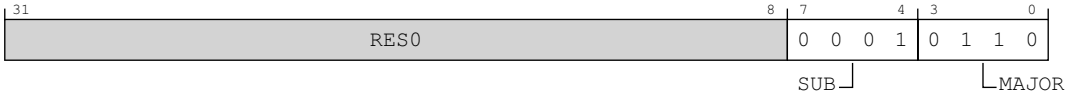

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

SUB, bits [7:4]

Subtype. Indicates this is a component within a PE.

Reads as `0b0001`.

Access to this field is RO.

MAJOR, bits [3:0]

Major type. Indicates this is a performance monitor component.

Reads as `0b0110`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the PMDEVTYPE:

PMDEVTYPE can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xFCC`	PMDEVTYPE

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.23 PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0, Performance Monitors Event Count Registers, n = 0 - 30

The PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds event counter n, which counts events, where n is 0 to 30.

Configurations

External register PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[31:0].

External register PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMEVCNTR<n>[31:0].

PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 is in the Core power domain.

Attributes

PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 is a:

- 64-bit register when FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented
- 32-bit register otherwise

Field descriptions

When FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented:

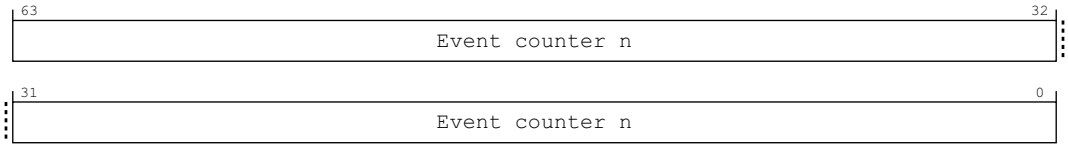

Bits [63:0]

Event counter n. Value of event counter n, where n is the number of this register and is a number from 0 to 30.

If the highest implemented Exception level is using AArch32, the optional external interface to the performance monitors is implemented, and the PMCR.LP and HDCR.HLP bits are RAZ/WI, then locations in the external interface to the performance monitors that map to PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[63:32] return UNKNOWN values on reads.

If the implementation does not support AArch64, bits [63:32] of the event counters are not required to be implemented.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

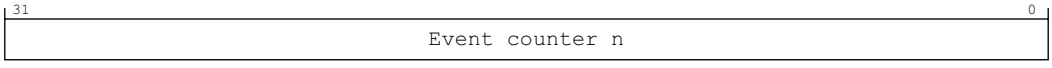

Bits [63:0]

Event counter n. Value of event counter n, where n is the number of this register and is a number from 0 to 30.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0:

External accesses to the performance monitors ignore PMUSERENR_EL0 and, if implemented, MDCR_EL2.{TPM, TPMCR, HPMN} and MDCR_EL3.TPM. This means that all counters are accessible regardless of the current Exception level or privilege of the access.

If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is not implemented, when IsCorePowered(), DoubleLockStatus(), OSLockStatus() or !AllowExternalPMUAccess(), 32-bit accesses to `0x004`+8×n have a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior.

Note

SoftwareLockStatus() depends on the type of access attempted and AllowExternalPMUAccess() has a new definition from Armv8.4. Refer to the Pseudocode definitions for more information.

PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0x000` + (8 * n)	PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.24 PMEVFILTR<n>, Performance Monitors Event Type Select Register <n>, n = 0 - 30

The PMEVFILTR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

External access to PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0[63:32].

Configurations

External register PMEVFILTR<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0[63:32] when AArch64 is supported.

PMEVFILTR<n> is in the Core power domain.

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3_TH is implemented or FEAT_PMUv3p8 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMEVFILTR<n> are RES0.

Note

If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, the OPTIONAL Software Lock is not implemented.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, FEAT_DoubleLock is not implemented.

Attributes

PMEVFILTR<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 29	28 12	11 0
TC	RES0	TH

TC, bits [31:29]

When FEAT_PMUv3_TH is implemented:

Threshold Control. Defines the threshold function. In the description of this field, the value V is the value the event specified by PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 would increment the counter by on a processor cycle if the threshold function is disabled. Comparisons treat V and PMEVFILTR<n>.TH as unsigned integer values.

`0b000` Not-equal. The counter increments by V on each processor cycle when V is not equal to PMEVFILTR<n>.TH. If PMEVFILTR<n>.TH is zero, the threshold function is disabled.

`0b001` Not-equal, count. The counter increments by 1 on each processor cycle when V is not equal to PMEVFILTR<n>.TH.

`0b010` Equals. The counter increments by V on each processor cycle when V is equal to PMEVFILTR<n>.TH.

`0b011` Equals, count. The counter increments by 1 on each processor cycle when V is equal to PMEVFILTR<n>.TH.

`0b100` Greater-than-or-equal. The counter increments by V on each processor cycle when V is PMEVFILTR<n>.TH or more.

`0b101` Greater-than-or-equal, count. The counter increments by 1 on each processor cycle when V is PMEVFILTR<n>.TH or more.

`0b110` Less-than. The counter increments by V on each processor cycle when V is less than PMEVFILTR<n>.TH.

`0b111` Less-than, count. The counter increments by 1 on each processor cycle when V is less than PMEVFILTR<n>.TH.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset:
  - When AArch32 is supported, this field resets to `0`.
  - Otherwise,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [28:12]

Reserved, RES0.

TH, bits [11:0]

When FEAT_PMUv3_TH is implemented:

Threshold value. Provides the unsigned value for the threshold function defined by PMEVFILTR<n>.TC.

If PMEVFILTR<n>.TC is `0b000` and PMEVFILTR<n>.TH is zero, then the threshold function is disabled.

If PMMIR.THWIDTH is less than 12, then bits PMEVFILTR<n>.TH[11:PMMIR.THWIDTH] are RES0. This accounts for the behavior when writing a value greater-than-or-equal-to $2^{(PMMIR.THWIDTH)}$.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset:
  - When AArch32 is supported, this field resets to `0`.
  - Otherwise,this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the PMEVFILTR<n>:

PMEVFILTR<n> can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xA00` + (4 * n)	PMEVFILTR<n>

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When DoubleLockStatus(), or !IsCorePowered(), or OSLockStatus() or !AllowExternalPMUAccess() accesses to this register generate an error response.
- When SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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I5.3.25 PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0, Performance Monitors Event Type Registers, n = 0 - 30

The PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Configures event counter n, where n is 0 to 30.

Configurations

External register PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0[31:0].

External register PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMEVTYPER<n>[31:0].

PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 is in the Core power domain.

If event counter n is not implemented:

- When IsCorePowered() && !DoubleLockStatus() && !OSLockStatus() && AllowExternalPMUAccess(), accesses are RES0.
- Otherwise, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether accesses to this register are RES0 or generate an error response.

Attributes

PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

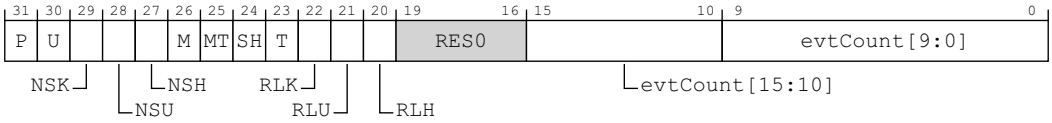

P, bit [31]

Privileged filtering bit. Controls counting in EL1.

If EL3 is implemented, then counting in Non-secure EL1 is further controlled by the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.NSK bit.

If FEAT_RME is implemented, then counting in Realm EL1 is further controlled by the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.RLK bit.

`0b0` Count events in EL1.

`0b1` Do not count events in EL1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

U, bit [30]

User filtering bit. Controls counting in EL0.

If EL3 is implemented, then counting in Non-secure EL0 is further controlled by the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.NSU bit.

If FEAT_RME is implemented, then counting in Realm EL0 is further controlled by the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.RLU bit.

`0b0` Count events in EL0.

`0b1` Do not count events in EL0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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NSK, bit [29]

When EL3 is implemented:

Non-secure EL1 (kernel) modes filtering bit. Controls counting in Non-secure EL1.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.P bit, events in Non-secure EL1 are counted.

Otherwise, events in Non-secure EL1 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NSU, bit [28]

When EL3 is implemented:

Non-secure EL0 (Unprivileged) filtering bit. Controls counting in Non-secure EL0.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.U bit, events in Non-secure EL0 are counted.

Otherwise, events in Non-secure EL0 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NSH, bit [27]

When EL2 is implemented:

EL2 (Hypervisor) filtering bit. Controls counting in EL2.

If FEAT_SEL2 and EL3 are implemented, counting in Secure EL2 is further controlled by the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.SH bit.

If FEAT_RME is implemented, then counting in Realm EL2 is further controlled by the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.RLH bit.

`0b0` Do not count events in EL2.

`0b1` Count events in EL2.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

M, bit [26]

When EL3 is implemented:

EL3 filtering bit.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.P bit, events in EL3 are counted.

Otherwise, events in EL3 are not counted.

Most applications can ignore this field and set its value to `0b0`.

Note

This field is not visible in the AArch32 PMEVTYPER<n> System register.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

MT, bit [25]

When (FEAT_MTPMU is implemented and enabled) or an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED multi-threaded PMU Extension is implemented:

Multithreading.

`0b0` Count events only on controlling PE.

`0b1` Count events from any PE with the same affinity at level 1 and above as this PE.

Note

- When the lowest level of affinity consists of logical PEs that are implemented using a multi-threading type approach, an implementation is described as multi-threaded. That is, the performance of PEs at the lowest affinity level is highly interdependent.
- Events from a different thread of a multithreaded implementation are not Attributable to the thread counting the event.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

SH, bit [24]

When FEAT_SEL2 is implemented and EL3 is implemented:

Secure EL2 filtering.

If the value of this bit is not equal to the value of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.NSH bit, events in Secure EL2 are counted.

Otherwise, events in Secure EL2 are not counted.

Note

This field is not visible in the AArch32 PMEVTYPER<n> System register.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

T, bit [23]

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Transactional state filtering bit. Controls counting in Transactional state.

`0b0` This bit has no effect on the filtering of events.

`0b1` Do not count events in Transactional state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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RLK, bit [22]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Realm EL1 (kernel) filtering bit. Controls counting in Realm EL1.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.P bit, events in Realm EL1 are counted.

Otherwise, events in Realm EL1 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

RLU, bit [21]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Realm EL0 (unprivileged) filtering bit. Controls counting in Realm EL0.

If the value of this bit is equal to the value of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.U bit, events in Realm EL0 are counted.

Otherwise, events in Realm EL0 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

RLH, bit [20]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Realm EL2 filtering bit. Controls counting in Realm EL2.

If the value of this bit is not equal to the value of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.NSH bit, events in Realm EL2 are counted.

Otherwise, events in Realm EL2 are not counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [19:16]

Reserved, RES0.

evtCount[15:10], bits [15:10]

When FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented:

Extension to evtCount[9:0]. For more information, see evtCount[9:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

evtCount[9:0], bits [9:0]

Event to count. The event number of the event that is counted by event counter PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0.

Software must program this field with an event that is supported by the PE being programmed.

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The ranges of event numbers allocated to each type of event are shown in Table D8-7 on page D8-4989.

If FEAT_PMUv3p8 is implemented and PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.evtCount is programmed to an event that is reserved or not supported by the PE, no events are counted and the value returned by a direct or external read of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.evtCount field is the value written to the field.

Note

Arm recommends this behavior for all implementations of FEAT_PMUv3.

Otherwise, if PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.evtCount is programmed to an event that is reserved or not supported by the PE, the behavior depends on the value written:

- For the range `0x0000` to `0x003F`, no events are counted and the value returned by a direct or external read of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.evtCount field is the value written to the field.
- If FEAT_PMUv3p1 is implemented, for the range `0x4000` to `0x403F`, no events are counted and the value returned by a direct or external read of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.evtCount field is the value written to the field.
- For other values, it is UNPREDICTABLE what event, if any, is counted, and the value returned by a direct or external read of the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0.evtCount field is UNKNOWN.

Note

UNPREDICTABLE means the event must not expose privileged information.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0:

Note

SoftwareLockStatus() depends on the type of access attempted and AllowExternalPMUAccess() has a new definition from Armv8.4. Refer to the Pseudocode definitions for more information.

PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0x400` + (4 * n)	PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.26 PMINTENCLR_EL1, Performance Monitors Interrupt Enable Clear register

The PMINTENCLR_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Disables the generation of interrupt requests on overflows from the Cycle Count Register, PMCCNTR_EL0, and the event counters PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0. Reading the register shows which overflow interrupt requests are enabled.

Configurations

External register PMINTENCLR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMINTENCLR_EL1[31:0].

External register PMINTENCLR_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMINTENCLR[31:0].

PMINTENCLR_EL1 is in the Core power domain.

Attributes

PMINTENCLR_EL1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

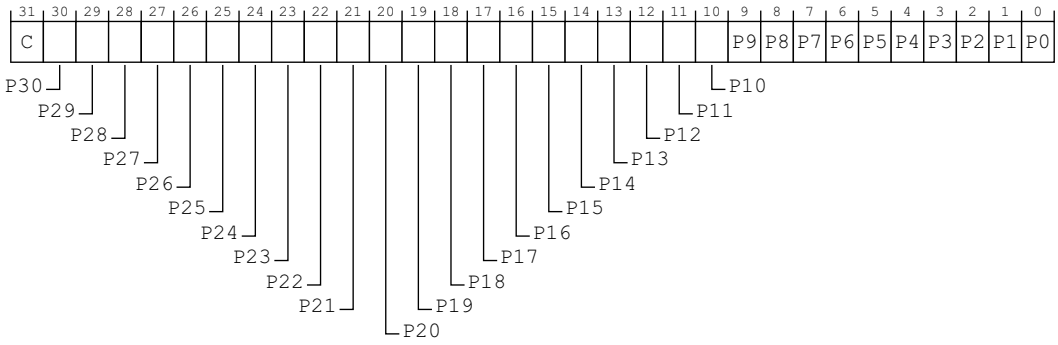

C, bit [31]

PMCCNTR_EL0 overflow interrupt request disable bit. Possible values are:

`0b0` When read, means the cycle counter overflow interrupt request is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means the cycle counter overflow interrupt request is enabled. When written, disables the cycle count overflow interrupt request.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 30 to 0

Event counter overflow interrupt request disable bit for PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0.

If PMCFGR.N is less than 31, bits [30:PMCFGR.N] are RAZ/WI.

`0b0` When read, means that the PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 event counter interrupt request is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means that the PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 event counter interrupt request is enabled. When written, disables the PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 interrupt request.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing the PMINTENCLR_EL1:

Note

SoftwareLockStatus() depends on the type of access attempted and AllowExternalPMUAccess() has a new definition from Armv8.4. Refer to the Pseudocode definitions for more information.

PMINTENCLR_EL1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xC60`	PMINTENCLR_EL1

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.27 PMINTENSET_EL1, Performance Monitors Interrupt Enable Set register

The PMINTENSET_EL1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Enables the generation of interrupt requests on overflows from the Cycle Count Register, PMCCNTR_EL0, and the event counters PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0. Reading the register shows which overflow interrupt requests are enabled.

Configurations

External register PMINTENSET_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMINTENSET_EL1[31:0].

External register PMINTENSET_EL1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMINTENSET[31:0].

PMINTENSET_EL1 is in the Core power domain.

Attributes

PMINTENSET_EL1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

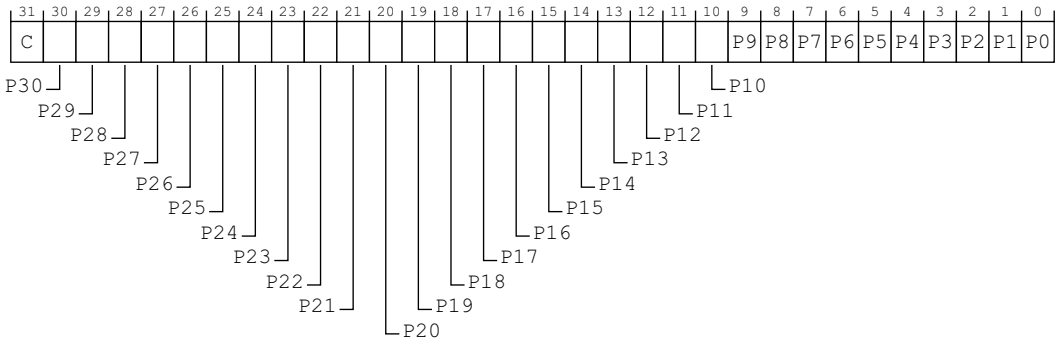

C, bit [31]

PMCCNTR_EL0 overflow interrupt request enable bit. Possible values are:

`0b0` When read, means the cycle counter overflow interrupt request is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means the cycle counter overflow interrupt request is enabled. When written, enables the cycle count overflow interrupt request.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 30 to 0

Event counter overflow interrupt request enable bit for PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0.

If PMCFGR.N is less than 31, bits [30:PMCFGR.N] are RAZ/WI.

`0b0` When read, means that the PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 event counter interrupt request is disabled. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means that the PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 event counter interrupt request is enabled. When written, enables the PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 interrupt request.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing the PMINTENSET_EL1:

Note

SoftwareLockStatus() depends on the type of access attempted and AllowExternalPMUAccess() has a new definition from Armv8.4. Refer to the Pseudocode definitions for more information.

PMINTENSET_EL1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xC40`	PMINTENSET_EL1

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.28 PMITCTRL, Performance Monitors Integration mode Control register

The PMITCTRL characteristics are:

Purpose

Enables the Performance Monitors to switch from default mode into integration mode, where test software can control directly the inputs and outputs of the PE, for integration testing or topology detection.

Configurations

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether PMITCTRL is implemented in the Core power domain or in the Debug power domain.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

Attributes

PMITCTRL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

Bits [31:1]

Reserved, RES0.

IME, bit [0]

Integration mode enable. When IME == 1, the device reverts to an integration mode to enable integration testing or topology detection. The integration mode behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b0` Normal operation.

`0b1` Integration mode enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- The following resets apply:
  - If the register is implemented in the Core power domain:
    - On a Cold reset, this field resets to 0.
    - On an External debug reset, the value of this field is unchanged.
    - On a Warm reset, the value of this field is unchanged.
  - If the register is implemented in the External debug power domain:
    - On a Cold reset, the value of this field is unchanged.
    - On an External debug reset, this field resets to 0.
    - On a Warm reset, the value of this field is unchanged.

Accessing the PMITCTRL:

PMITCTRL can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xF00`	PMITCTRL

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This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are IMPDEF.

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I5.3.29 PMLAR, Performance Monitors Lock Access Register

The PMLAR characteristics are:

Purpose

Allows or disallows access to the Performance Monitors registers through a memory-mapped interface.

The optional Software Lock provides a lock to prevent memory-mapped writes to the Performance Monitors registers. Use of this lock mechanism reduces the risk of accidental damage to the contents of the Performance Monitors registers. It does not, and cannot, prevent all accidental or malicious damage.

Configurations

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, Software Lock is not implemented by the architecturally-defined debug components of the PE in the Core power domain.

If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

Software uses PMLAR to set or clear the lock, and PMLSR to check the current status of the lock.

Attributes

PMLAR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When Software Lock is implemented:

31	0
KEY	

KEY, bits [31:0]

Lock Access control. Writing the key value `0xC5ACCE55` to this field unlocks the lock, enabling write accesses to this component's registers through a memory-mapped interface.

Writing any other value to this register locks the lock, disabling write accesses to this component's registers through a memory mapped interface.

Otherwise:

31	0
RES0	

Otherwise

Bits [31:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the PMLAR:

PMLAR can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xFB0`	PMLAR

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This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are WO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.30 PMLSR, Performance Monitors Lock Status Register

The PMLSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Indicates the current status of the software lock for Performance Monitors registers.

The optional Software Lock provides a lock to prevent memory-mapped writes to the Performance Monitors registers. Use of this lock mechanism reduces the risk of accidental damage to the contents of the Performance Monitors registers. It does not, and cannot, prevent all accidental or malicious damage.

Configurations

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, Software Lock is not implemented by the architecturally-defined debug components of the PE in the Core power domain.

If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

Software uses PMLAR to set or clear the lock, and PMLSR to check the current status of the lock.

Attributes

PMLSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

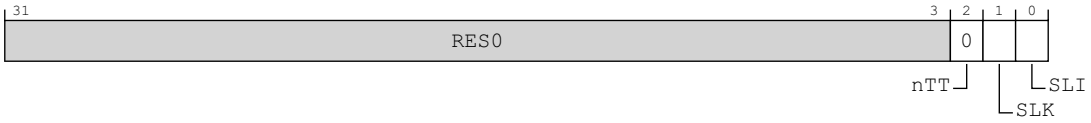

Bits [31:3]

Reserved, RES0.

nTT, bit [2]

Not thirty-two bit access required.

Reads as `0b0`.

Access to this field is RO.

SLK, bit [1]

When Software Lock is implemented and FEAT_DoPD is not implemented:

Software Lock status for this component. For an access to LSR that is not a memory-mapped access, or when Software Lock is not implemented, this field is RES0.

For memory-mapped accesses when Software Lock is implemented, possible values of this field are:

`0b0` Lock clear. Writes are permitted to this component's registers.

`0b1` Lock set. Writes to this component's registers are ignored, and reads have no side effects.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an External debug reset, this field resets to 1.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ.

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SLI, bit [0]

Software Lock implemented. For an access to LSR that is not a memory-mapped access, this field is RAZ. For memory-mapped accesses, the value of this field is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Software Lock not implemented or not memory-mapped access.

`0b1` Software Lock implemented and memory-mapped access.

Accessing the PMLSR:

PMLSR can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xFB4`	PMLSR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.31 PMMIR, Performance Monitors Machine Identification Register

The PMMIR characteristics are:

Purpose

Describes Performance Monitors parameters specific to the implementation.

Configurations

PMMIR is in the Core power domain.

This register is present only when FEAT_PMUv3p4 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMMIR are RES0.

Attributes

PMMIR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

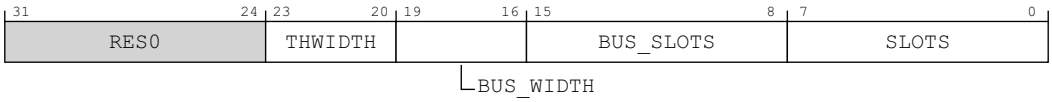

Bits [31:24]

Reserved, RES0.

THWIDTH, bits [23:20]

PMEVFILTR<n>.TH width. Indicates implementation of the FEAT_PMUv3_TH feature, and, if implemented, the size of the PMEVFILTR<n>.TH field.

`0b0000` FEAT_PMUv3_TH is not implemented.

`0b0001` 1 bit. PMEVFILTR<n>.TH[11:1] are RES0.

`0b0010` 2 bits. PMEVFILTR<n>.TH[11:2] are RES0.

`0b0011` 3 bits. PMEVFILTR<n>.TH[11:3] are RES0.

`0b0100` 4 bits. PMEVFILTR<n>.TH[11:4] are RES0.

`0b0101` 5 bits. PMEVFILTR<n>.TH[11:5] are RES0.

`0b0110` 6 bits. PMEVFILTR<n>.TH[11:6] are RES0.

`0b0111` 7 bits. PMEVFILTR<n>.TH[11:7] are RES0.

`0b1000` 8 bits. PMEVFILTR<n>.TH[11:8] are RES0.

`0b1001` 9 bits. PMEVFILTR<n>.TH[11:9] are RES0.

`0b1010` 10 bits. PMEVFILTR<n>.TH[11:10] are RES0.

`0b1011` 11 bits. PMEVFILTR<n>.TH[11] is RES0.

`0b1100` 12 bits.

All other values are reserved.

If FEAT_PMUv3_TH is not implemented, this field is zero.

Otherwise, the largest value that can be written to PMEVFILTR<n>.TH is $2^{(\text{PMMIR.THWIDTH})}$ minus one.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

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BUS_WIDTH, bits [19:16]

Bus width. Indicates the number of bytes each BUS_ACCESS event relates to. Encoded as Log_2(number of bytes), plus one.

`0b0000` The information is not available.

`0b0011` Four bytes.

`0b0100` 8 bytes.

`0b0101` 16 bytes.

`0b0110` 32 bytes.

`0b0111` 64 bytes.

`0b1000` 128 bytes.

`0b1001` 256 bytes.

`0b1010` 512 bytes.

`0b1011` 1024 bytes.

`0b1100` 2048 bytes.

All other values are reserved.

Each transfer is up to this number of bytes. An access might be smaller than the bus width.

When this field is nonzero, each access counted by BUS_ACCESS is at most BUS_WIDTH bytes. An implementation might treat a wide bus as multiple narrower buses, such that a wide access on the bus increments the BUS_ACCESS counter by more than one.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

BUS_SLOTS, bits [15:8]

Bus count. The largest value by which the BUS_ACCESS event might increment in a single BUS_CYCLES cycle.

When this field is nonzero, the largest value by which the BUS_ACCESS event might increment in a single BUS_CYCLES cycle is BUS_SLOTS.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

SLOTS, bits [7:0]

Operation width. The largest value by which the STALL_SLOT event might increment by in a single cycle. If the STALL_SLOT event is not implemented, this field might read as zero.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the PMMIR:

If the Core power domain is off or in a low-power state, access on this interface returns an Error.

PMMIR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xE40`	PMMIR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When !IsCorePowered(), or DoubleLockStatus(), or OSLockStatus() or !AllowExternalPMUAccess() accesses to this register generate an error response.

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- Otherwise accesses to this register are RO.

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I5.3.32 PMOVSCLR_EL0, Performance Monitors Overflow Flag Status Clear register

The PMOVSCLR_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Contains the state of the overflow bit for the Cycle Count Register, PMCCNTR_EL0, and each of the implemented event counters PMEVCNTR<n>. Writing to this register clears these bits.

Configurations

External register PMOVSCLR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMOVSCLR_EL0[31:0].

External register PMOVSCLR_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMOVSR[31:0].

PMOVSCLR_EL0 is in the Core power domain.

Attributes

PMOVSCLR_EL0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

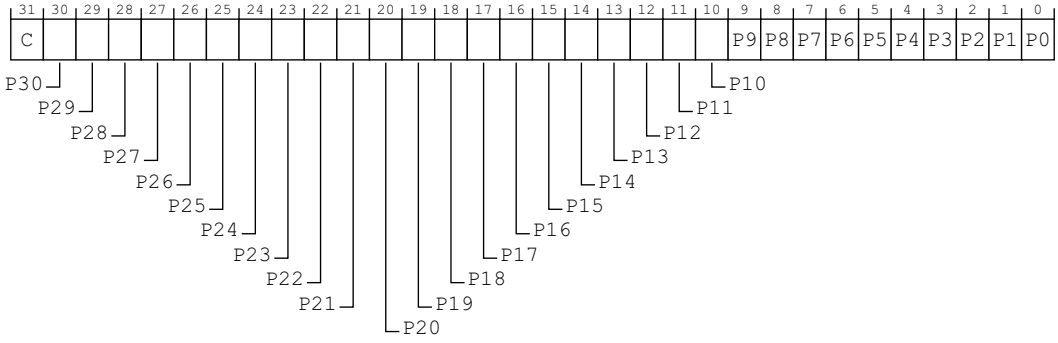

C, bit [31]

Cycle counter overflow clear bit.

`0b0` When read, means the cycle counter has not overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means the cycle counter has overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, clears the cycle counter overflow bit to 0.

PMCR_EL0.LC controls whether an overflow is detected from unsigned overflow of PMCCNTR_EL0[31:0] or unsigned overflow of PMCCNTR_EL0[63:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 30 to 0

Event counter overflow clear bit for PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0.

If PMCFGR.N is less than 31, bits [30:PMCFGR.N] are RAZ/WI.

`0b0` When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 has not overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 has overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, clears the PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 overflow bit to 0.

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If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, MDCR_EL2.HLP and PMCR_EL0.LP control whether an overflow is detected from unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[31:0] or unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[63:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the PMOVSCLR_EL0:

Note

SoftwareLockStatus() depends on the type of access attempted and AllowExternalPMUAccess() has a new definition from Armv8.4. Refer to the Pseudocode definitions for more information.

PMOVSCLR_EL0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xC80`	PMOVSCLR_EL0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.33 PMOVSSET_EL0, Performance Monitors Overflow Flag Status Set register

The PMOVSSET_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Sets the state of the overflow bit for the Cycle Count Register, PMCCNTR_EL0, and each of the implemented event counters PMEVCNTR<n>.

Configurations

External register PMOVSSET_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMOVSSET_EL0[31:0].

External register PMOVSSET_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMOVSSET[31:0].

PMOVSSET_EL0 is in the Core power domain.

Attributes

PMOVSSET_EL0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

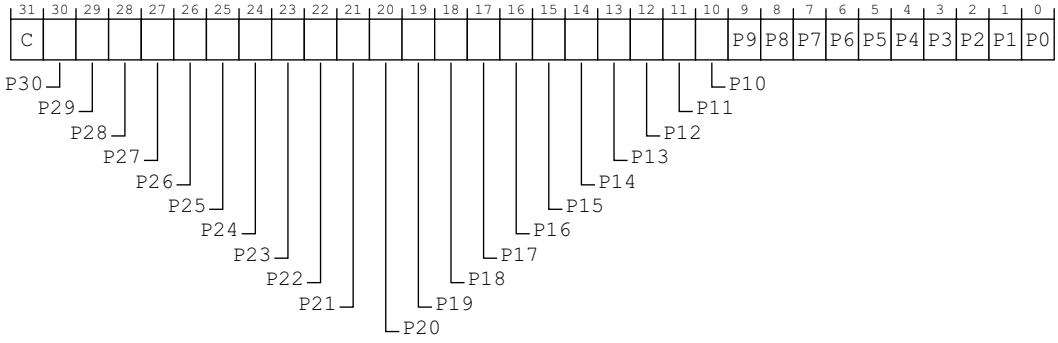

C, bit [31]

Cycle counter overflow set bit.

`0b0` When read, means the cycle counter has not overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means the cycle counter has overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, sets the cycle counter overflow bit to 1.

PMCR_EL0.LC controls whether an overflow is detected from unsigned overflow of PMCCNTR_EL0[31:0] or unsigned overflow of PMCCNTR_EL0[63:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 30 to 0

Event counter overflow set bit for PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0.

If PMCFGR.N is less than 31, bits [30:PMCFGR.N] are RAZ/WI.

`0b0` When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 has not overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, has no effect.

`0b1` When read, means that PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 has overflowed since this bit was last cleared. When written, sets the PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 overflow bit to 1.

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If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, MDCR_EL2.HLP and PMCR_EL0.LP control whether an overflow is detected from unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[31:0] or unsigned overflow of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[63:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the PMOVSSET_EL0:

Note

SoftwareLockStatus() depends on the type of access attempted and AllowExternalPMUAccess() has a new definition from Armv8.4. Refer to the Pseudocode definitions for more information.

PMOVSSET_EL0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xCC0`	PMOVSSET_EL0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are RW.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.34 PMPCSR, Program Counter Sample Register

The PMPCSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds a sampled instruction address value.

Configurations

PMPCSR is in the Core power domain.

This register is present only when FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMPCSR are RES0.

Note

Before Armv8.2, the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension can be implemented in the external debug register space, as indicated by the value of EDDEVID.PCSample.

Support for 64-bit atomic reads is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. If 64-bit atomic reads are implemented, a 64-bit read of PMPCSR has the same side-effect as a 32-bit read of PMCSR[31:0] followed by a 32-bit read of PMPCSR[63:32], returning the combined value. For example, if the PE is in Debug state then a 64-bit atomic read returns bits[31:0] == `0xFFFFFFFF` and bits[63:32] UNKNOWN.

Attributes

PMPCSR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

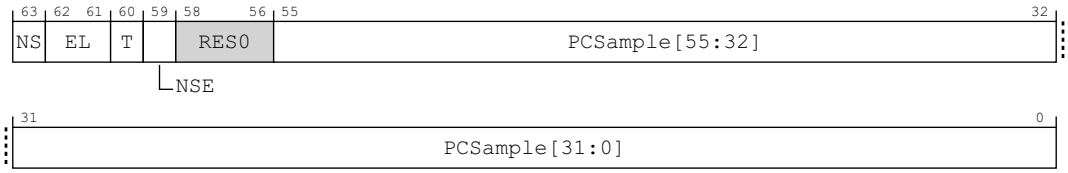

NS, bit [63]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Together with the NSE field, indicates the Security state that is associated with the most recent PMPCSR sample or, when it is read as a single atomic 64-bit read, the current PMPCSR sample.

NSE	NS	Meaning
`0b0`	`0b0`	Secure.
`0b0`	`0b1`	Non-secure.
`0b1`	`0b0`	Root.
`0b1`	`0b1`	Realm.

Otherwise:

Non-secure state sample. Indicates the Security state that is associated with the most recent PMPCSR sample or, when it is read as a single atomic 64-bit read, the current PMPCSR sample.

If EL3 is not implemented, this bit indicates the Effective value of SCR.NS.

`0b0` Sample is from Secure state.

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`0b1` Sample is from Non-secure state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EL, bits [62:61]

Exception level status sample. Indicates the Exception level that is associated with the most recent PMPCSR sample or, when it is read as a single atomic 64-bit read, the current PMPCSR sample.

`0b00` Sample is from EL0.

`0b01` Sample is from EL1.

`0b10` Sample is from EL2.

`0b11` Sample is from EL3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

T, bit [60]

When FEAT_TME is implemented:

Transactional state of the sample. Indicates the Transactional state that is associated with the most recent PMPCSR sample or, when it is read as a single atomic 64-bit read, the current PMPCSR sample.

`0b0` Sample is from Non-transactional state.

`0b1` Sample is from Transactional state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

NSE, bit [59]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Together with the NS field, indicates the Security state that is associated with the most recent PMPCSR sample or, when it is read as a single atomic 64-bit read, the current PMPCSR sample.

For a description of the values derived by evaluating NS and NSE together, see PMPCSR.NS.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [58:56]

Reserved, RES0.

PCSample[55:32], bits [55:32]

Bits[55:32] of the sampled instruction address value. The translation regime that PMPCSR samples can be determined from PMPCSR.{NS,EL}.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

PCSample[31:0], bits [31:0]

Bits[31:0] of the sampled instruction address value.

PMPCSR[31:0] reads as `0xFFFFFFFF` when any of the following are true:

- The PE is in Debug state.
- PC Sample-based profiling is prohibited.

If a branch instruction has retired since the PE left reset state, then the first read of PMPCSR[31:0] is permitted but not required to return `0xFFFFFFFF`.

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PMPCSR[31:0] reads as an UNKNOWN value when any of the following are true:

- The PE is in reset state.
- No branch instruction has retired since the PE left reset state, Debug state, or a state where PC Sample-based Profiling is prohibited.
- No branch instruction has retired since the last read of PMPCSR[31:0].

For the cases where a read of PMPCSR[31:0] returns `0xFFFFFFFF` or an UNKNOWN value, the read has the side-effect of setting PMPCSR[63:32], PMCID1SR, PMCID2SR, and PMVIDSR to UNKNOWN values.

Otherwise, a read of PMPCSR[31:0] returns bits [31:0] of the sampled instruction address value and has the side-effect of indirectly writing to PMPCSR[63:32], PMCID1SR, PMCID2SR, and PMVIDSR. The translation regime that PMPCSR samples can be determined from PMPCSR.{NS,EL}.

For a read of PMPCSR[31:0] from the memory-mapped interface, if PMLSR.SLK == 1, meaning the OPTIONAL Software Lock is locked, then the side-effect of the access does not occur and PMPCSR[63:32], PMCID1SR, PMCID2SR, and PMVIDSR are unchanged.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the PMPCSR:

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED extensions to external debug might make the value of this register UNKNOWN, see *Permitted behavior that might make the PC Sample-based profiling registers UNKNOWN* on page H7-10030.

PMPCSR[31:0] can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance	Range
PMU	`0x200`	PMPCSR	31:0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus() and !OSLockStatus() accesses to PMPCSR[31:0] are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to PMPCSR[31:0] generate an error response.

PMPCSR[31:0] can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance	Range
PMU	`0x220`	PMPCSR	31:0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus() and !OSLockStatus() accesses to PMPCSR[31:0] are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to PMPCSR[31:0] generate an error response.

PMPCSR[63:32] can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance	Range
PMU	`0x204`	PMPCSR	63:32

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus() and !OSLockStatus() accesses to PMPCSR[63:32] are RO.

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- Otherwise accesses to PMPCSR[63:32] generate an error response.

PMPCSR[63:32] can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance	Range
PMU	`0x224`	PMPCSR	63:32

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus() and !OSLockStatus() accesses to PMPCSR[63:32] are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to PMPCSR[63:32] generate an error response.

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I5.3.35 PMPIDR0, Performance Monitors Peripheral Identification Register 0

The PMPIDR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify a Performance Monitor component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

PMPIDR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 0
RES0	PART_0

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PART_0, bits [7:0]

Part number, least significant byte.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the PMPIDR0:

PMPIDR0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xFE0`	PMPIDR0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.36 PMPIDR1, Performance Monitors Peripheral Identification Register 1

The PMPIDR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify a Performance Monitor component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

PMPIDR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
RES0	DES_0	PART_1

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

DES_0, bits [7:4]

Designer, least significant nibble of JEP106 ID code. For Arm Limited, this field is `0b1011`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

PART_1, bits [3:0]

Part number, most significant nibble.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the PMPIDR1:

PMPIDR1 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xFE4`	PMPIDR1

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.37 PMPIDR2, Performance Monitors Peripheral Identification Register 2

The PMPIDR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify a Performance Monitor component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

PMPIDR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

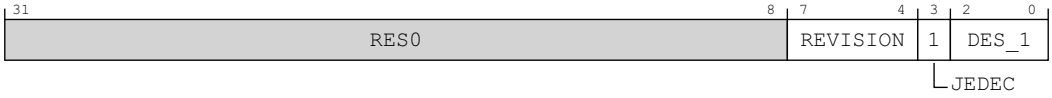

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

REVISION, bits [7:4]

Part major revision. Parts can also use this field to extend Part number to 16-bits.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

JEDEC, bit [3]

Indicates a JEP106 identity code is used.

Reads as `0b1`.

Access to this field is RO.

DES_1, bits [2:0]

Designer, most significant bits of JEP106 ID code. For Arm Limited, this field is `0b011`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the PMPIDR2:

PMPIDR2 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xFE8`	PMPIDR2

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.

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- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.38 PMPIDR3, Performance Monitors Peripheral Identification Register 3

The PMPIDR3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify a Performance Monitor component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

PMPIDR3 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
RES0	REVAND	CMOD

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

REVAND, bits [7:4]

Part minor revision. Parts using PMPIDR2.REVISION as an extension to the Part number must use this field as a major revision number.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

CMOD, bits [3:0]

Customer modified. Indicates someone other than the Designer has modified the component.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the PMPIDR3:

PMPIDR3 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	0xFEC	PMPIDR3

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.39 PMPIDR4, Performance Monitors Peripheral Identification Register 4

The PMPIDR4 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify a Performance Monitor component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, this register is in the Core power domain. If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, this register is in the Debug power domain.

This register is required for CoreSight compliance.

Attributes

PMPIDR4 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

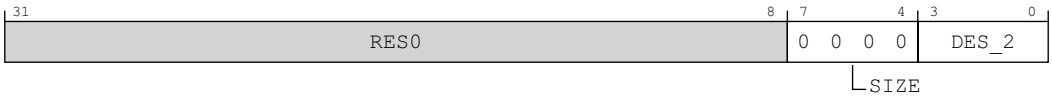

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

SIZE, bits [7:4]

Size of the component. Log_2 of the number of 4KB pages from the start of the component to the end of the component ID registers.

Reads as `0b0000`.

Access to this field is RO.

DES_2, bits [3:0]

Designer, JEP106 continuation code, least significant nibble. For Arm Limited, this field is `0b0100`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the PMPIDR4:

PMPIDR4 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xFD0`	PMPIDR4

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When FEAT_DoPD is not implemented or IsCorePowered() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.40 PMSWINC_EL0, Performance Monitors Software Increment register

The PMSWINC_EL0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Increments a counter that is configured to count the Software increment event, event `0x00`. For more information, see SW_INCR.

Configurations

External register PMSWINC_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register PMSWINC_EL0[31:0].

External register PMSWINC_EL0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register PMSWINC[31:0].

PMSWINC_EL0 is in the Core power domain.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

If this register is implemented, use of it is deprecated.

If 1 is written to bit [n] from the external debug interface, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether or not a SW_INCR event is created for counter n. This is consistent with not implementing the register in the external debug interface.

Attributes

PMSWINC_EL0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

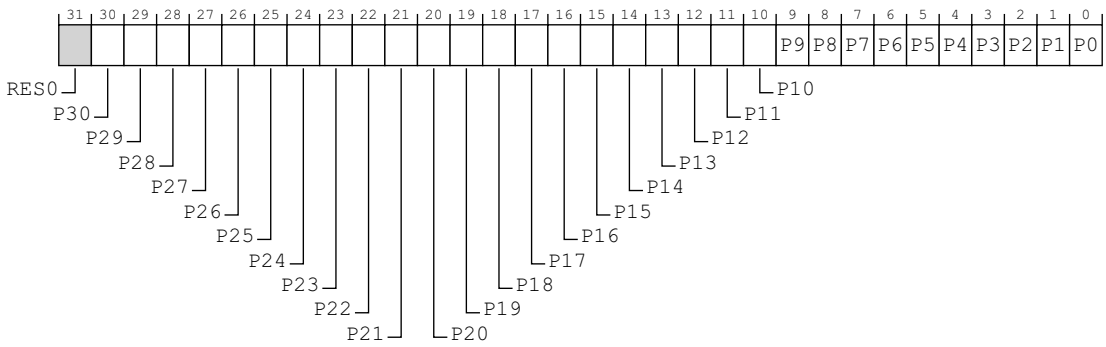

Bit [31]

Reserved, RES0.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 30 to 0

Event counter software increment bit for PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0.

If PMCFGR.N is less than 31, bits [30:PMCFGR.N] are WI.

`0b0` No action. The write to this bit is ignored.

`0b1` It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether a SW_INCR event is generated for event counter n.

Accessing the PMSWINC_EL0:

Note

SoftwareLockStatus() depends on the type of access attempted and AllowExternalPMUAccess() has a new definition from Armv8.4. Refer to the Pseudocode definitions for more information.

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PMSWINC_EL0 can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0xCA0`	PMSWINC_EL0

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are WI.
- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus(), !OSLockStatus(), AllowExternalPMUAccess() and !SoftwareLockStatus() accesses to this register are WO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.3.41 PMVIDSR, VMID Sample Register

The PMVIDSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Contains the sampled VMID value that is captured on reading PMPCSR[31:0].

Configurations

PMVIDSR is in the Core power domain.

This register is present only when FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is implemented and EL2 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to PMVIDSR are RES0.

Note

Before Armv8.2, the PC Sample-based Profiling Extension can be implemented in the external debug register space, as indicated by the value of EDDEVID.PCSample.

Attributes

PMVIDSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 16	15 … 8	7 … 0
RES0	VMID[15:8]	VMID

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

VMID[15:8], bits [15:8]

When FEAT_VMID16 is implemented:

Extension to VMID[7:0]. For more information, see VMID[7:0].

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

VMID, bits [7:0]

VMID sample. The VMID associated with the most recent PMPCSR sample. When the most recent PMPCSR sample was generated:

- This field is set to an UNKNOWN value if any of the following apply:
  - EL2 is disabled in the current Security state.
  - The PE is executing at EL2.
  - EL2 is enabled in the current Security state, the PE is executing at EL0, EL2 is using AArch64, HCR_EL2.E2H == 1, and HCR_EL2.TGE == 1.
- Otherwise:
  - If EL2 is using AArch64 and either FEAT_VMID16 is not implemented or VTCR_EL2.VS is 1, this field is set to VTTBR_EL2.VMID.
  - If EL2 is using AArch64, FEAT_VMID16 is implemented, and VTCR_EL2.VS is 0, PMVIDSR.VMID[7:0] is set to VTTBR_EL2.VMID[7:0] and PMVIDSR.VMID[15:8] is RES0.
  - If EL2 is using AArch32, this field is set to VTTBR.VMID.

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Because the value written to PMVIDR is an indirect read of the VMID value, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether PMVIDSR is set to the original or new value if PMPCSR samples:

- An instruction that writes to the VMID value.
- The next Context synchronization event.
- Any instruction executed between these two instructions.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the PMVIDSR:

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED extensions to external debug might make the value of this register UNKNOWN, see *Permitted behavior that might make the PC Sample-based profiling registers UNKNOWN* on page H7-10030.

PMVIDSR can be accessed through the external debug interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
PMU	`0x20C`	PMVIDSR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When IsCorePowered(), !DoubleLockStatus() and !OSLockStatus() accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register generate an error response.

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I5.4 External Activity Monitors Extension registers summary

The memory-mapped interface to the Activity Monitors Extension registers provides read-only access to:

- Read-only copies of the Activity Monitors Extension System registers, with the exception of AMUSERENR.
- An implementation identification register, AMIIDR.
- If they are implemented, the OPTIONAL Activity Monitors CoreSight and ID registers.

The locations of the registers are defined as offsets from a base address. The base address of the memory-mapped view must be aligned to a 4KB boundary, but is otherwise IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. *Activity Monitors external register views* defines this memory map.

I5.4.1 Activity Monitors external register views

Table I5-3 on page I5-10508 shows the external view of the Activity Monitors registers. All implemented registers are RO. Offsets within the 4KB region not defined in this table are *RAZ/WI*.

Each entry in the Name column links to the register description in *Activity Monitors external register descriptions* on page I5-10510, and:

- If the *System register?* on page I5-10508 column of the table shows that the register is a System register, the memory-mapped interface provides a view of the System register described in:
  - *Activity Monitors registers* on page D13-6502, for the AArch64 System register.
  - *Activity Monitors registers* on page G8-9722, for the AArch32 System register.
- Otherwise, the register is accessible only using the external memory-mapped interface.

Table I5-3 Activity Monitors external register views

Name	Description	System register?	Offset
AMEVCNTR0<n>[31:0] AMEVCNTR0<n>[63:32]	Activity Monitor Event Counter registers 0	Yes	`0x000+8n` `0x004+8n`
AMEVCNTR1<n>[31:0] AMEVCNTR1<n>[63:32]	Activity Monitor Event Counter registers 1	Yes	`0x100+8n` `0x104+8n`
AMEVTYPER0<n>	Activity Monitor Event Type registers 0	Yes	`0x400+4n`
AMEVTYPER1<n>	Activity Monitor Event Type registers 1	Yes	`0x480+4n`
AMCNTENSET0	Activity Monitors Counter Enable Set register 0	Yes	`0xC00`
AMCNTENSET1	Activity Monitors Counter Enable Set register 1	Yes	`0xC04`
AMCNTENCLR0	Activity Monitors Counter Enable Clear register 0	Yes	`0xC20`
AMCNTENCLR1	Activity Monitors Counter Enable Clear register 1	Yes	`0xC24`
AMCGCR	Activity Monitors Counter Group Configuration Register	Yes	`0xCE0`
AMCFGR	Activity Monitors Configuration Register	Yes	`0xE00`
AMCR	Activity Monitors Control Register	Yes	`0xE04`
AMIIDR	Activity Monitors Implementation Identification Register	No	`0xE08`
AMDEVAFF0[a]	Device Affinity registers	No	`0xFA8`
AMDEVAFF1[a]		No	`0xFAC`
AMDEVARCH[a]	Device Architecture register	No	`0xFBC`
AMDEVTYPE[a]	Device Type register	No	`0xFCC`

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Table I5-3 Activity Monitors external register views (continued)

Name	Description	System register?	Offset
AMPIDR4[a]	Peripheral ID registers	No	0xFD0
AMPIDR0[a]		No	0xFE0
AMPIDR1[a]		No	0xFE4
AMPIDR2[a]		No	0xFE8
AMPIDR3[a]		No	0xFEC
AMCIDR0[a]	Component ID registers	No	0xFF0
AMCIDR1[a]		No	0xFF4
AMCIDR2[a]		No	0xFF8
AMCIDR3[a]		No	0xFFC

a. CoreSight interface registers, see *Management registers and CoreSight compliance* on page K2-11268.

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I5.5 Activity Monitors external register descriptions

This section lists the external Activity Monitors registers.

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I5.5.1 AMCFGR, Activity Monitors Configuration Register

The AMCFGR characteristics are:

Purpose

Global configuration register for the activity monitors.

Provides information on supported features, the number of counter groups implemented, the total number of activity monitor event counters implemented, and the size of the counters. AMCFGR is applicable to both the architected and the auxiliary counter groups.

Configurations

External register AMCFGR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMCFGR_EL0[31:0].

External register AMCFGR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMCFGR[31:0].

The power domain of AMCFGR is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMCFGR are RES0.

Attributes

AMCFGR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

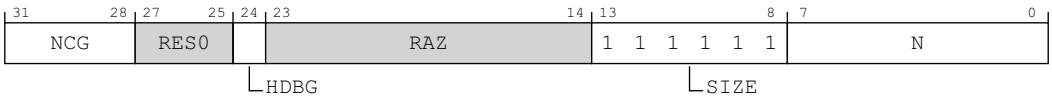

NCG, bits [31:28]

Defines the number of counter groups.

The number of implemented counter groups is [AMCFGR.NCG + 1].

If the number of implemented auxiliary activity monitor event counters is zero, this field has a value of `0b0000`. Otherwise, this field has a value of `0b0001`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Bits [27:25]

Reserved, RES0.

HDBG, bit [24]

Halt-on-debug supported.

This feature must be supported, and so this bit is `0b1`.

`0b0` AMCR.HDBG is RES0.

`0b1` AMCR.HDBG is read/write.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Bits [23:14]

Reserved, RAZ.

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SIZE, bits [13:8]

Defines the size of activity monitor event counters.

The size of the activity monitor event counters implemented by the Activity Monitors Extension is [AMCFGR.SIZE + 1].

The counters are 64-bit.

Note

Software also uses this field to determine the spacing of counters in the memory-map. The counters are at doubleword-aligned addresses.

Reads as `0b111111`.

Access to this field is RO.

N, bits [7:0]

Defines the number of activity monitor event counters.

The total number of counters implemented in all groups by the Activity Monitors Extension is [AMCFGR.N + 1].

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the AMCFGR:

AMCFGR can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0xE00`	AMCFGR

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.2 AMCGCR, Activity Monitors Counter Group Configuration Register

The AMCGCR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information on the number of activity monitor event counters implemented within each counter group.

Configurations

External register AMCGCR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMCGCR_EL0[31:0].

External register AMCGCR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMCGCR[31:0].

The power domain of AMCGCR is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMCGCR are RES0.

Attributes

AMCGCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

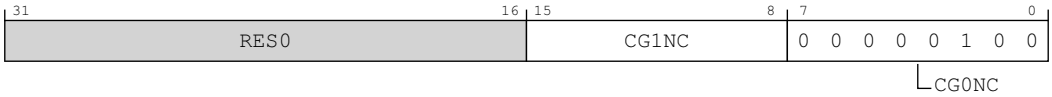

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

CG1NC, bits [15:8]

Counter Group 1 Number of Counters. The number of counters in the auxiliary counter group.

In an implementation that includes FEAT_AMUv1, the permitted range of values is 0 to 16.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

CG0NC, bits [7:0]

Counter Group 0 Number of Counters. The number of counters in the architected counter group.

Reads as `0x04`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the AMCGCR:

AMCGCR can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0xCE0`	AMCGCR

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.3 AMCIDR0, Activity Monitors Component Identification Register 0

The AMCIDR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify an activity monitors component.

For more information, see *About the Component Identification scheme* on page K2-11279.

Configurations

The power domain of AMCIDR0 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented.

Attributes

AMCIDR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

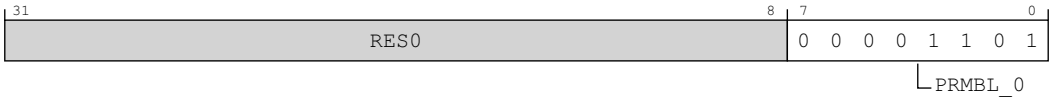

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PRMBL_0, bits [7:0]

Preamble.

Reads as `0x0D`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the AMCIDR0:

AMCIDR0 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0xFF0`	AMCIDR0

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.4 AMCIDR1, Activity Monitors Component Identification Register 1

The AMCIDR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify an activity monitors component.

For more information, see *About the Component Identification scheme* on page K2-11279.

Configurations

The power domain of AMCIDR1 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented.

Attributes

AMCIDR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

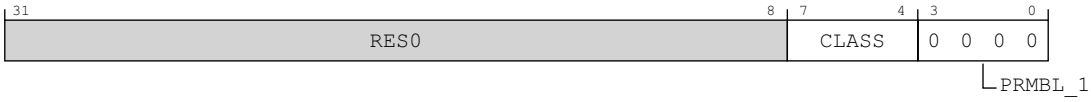

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

CLASS, bits [7:4]

Component class.

`0b1001` CoreSight component.

Other values are defined by the CoreSight Architecture.

This field reads as `0x9`.

PRMBL_1, bits [3:0]

Preamble.

Reads as `0b0000`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the AMCIDR1:

AMCIDR1 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0xFF4`	AMCIDR1

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.5 AMCIDR2, Activity Monitors Component Identification Register 2

The AMCIDR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify an activity monitors component.

For more information, see *About the Component Identification scheme* on page K2-11279.

Configurations

The power domain of AMCIDR2 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented.

Attributes

AMCIDR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

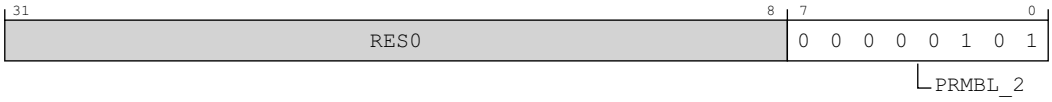

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PRMBL_2, bits [7:0]

Preamble.

Reads as `0x05`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the AMCIDR2:

AMCIDR2 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0xFF8`	AMCIDR2

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.6 AMCIDR3, Activity Monitors Component Identification Register 3

The AMCIDR3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify an activity monitors component.

For more information, see *About the Component Identification scheme* on page K2-11279.

Configurations

The power domain of AMCIDR3 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented.

Attributes

AMCIDR3 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

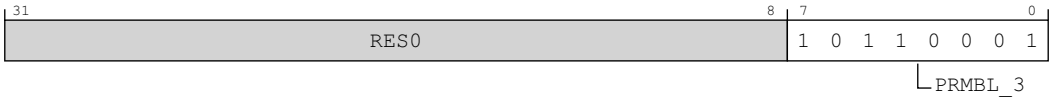

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PRMBL_3, bits [7:0]

Preamble.

Reads as `0xB1`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the AMCIDR3:

AMCIDR3 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0xFFC`	AMCIDR3

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.7 AMCNTENCLR0, Activity Monitors Count Enable Clear Register 0

The AMCNTENCLR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Disable control bits for the architected activity monitors event counters, AMEVCNTR0<n>.

Configurations

External register AMCNTENCLR0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMCNTENCLR0_EL0[31:0].

External register AMCNTENCLR0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMCNTENCLR0[31:0].

The power domain of AMCNTENCLR0 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMCNTENCLR0 are RES0.

Attributes

AMCNTENCLR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 16	15 … 4	3	2	1	0
RES0	RAZ/WI	P3	P2	P1	P0

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [15:4]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

This field is reserved for additional architected activity monitor event counters, which Arm might define in a future version of the Activity Monitors architecture.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 3 to 0

Activity monitor event counter disable bit for AMEVCNTR0<n>.

Note

AMCGCR.CG0NC identifies the number of architected activity monitor event counters. In an implementation that includes FEAT_AMUv1, the number of architected activity monitor event counters is 4.

Possible values of each bit are:

`0b0` When read, means that AMEVCNTR0<n> is disabled.

`0b1` When read, means that AMEVCNTR0<n> is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an AMU reset, this field resets to `0`.

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Accessing the AMCNTENCLR0:

AMCNTENCLR0 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0xC20`	AMCNTENCLR0

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.8 AMCNTENCLR1, Activity Monitors Count Enable Clear Register 1

The AMCNTENCLR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Disable control bits for the auxiliary activity monitors event counters, AMEVCNTR1<n>.

Configurations

External register AMCNTENCLR1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMCNTENCLR1_EL0[31:0].

External register AMCNTENCLR1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMCNTENCLR1[31:0].

The power domain of AMCNTENCLR1 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMCNTENCLR1 are RES0.

Attributes

AMCNTENCLR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

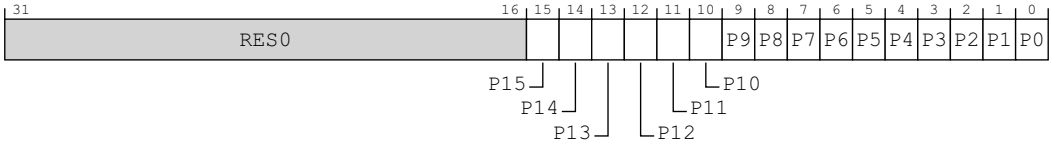

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 15 to 0

Activity monitor event counter disable bit for AMEVCNTR1<n>.

When N is less than 16, bits [15:N] are RAZ, where N is the value in AMCGCR.CG1NC.

Possible values of each bit are:

`0b0` When read, means that AMEVCNTR1<n> is disabled.

`0b1` When read, means that AMEVCNTR1<n> is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an AMU reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing the AMCNTENCLR1:

If the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters implemented is zero, reads of AMCNTENCLR1 are RAZ. Software must treat reserved accesses as RES0. See *Access requirements for reserved and unallocated registers* on page I1-10392.

Note

The number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters implemented is zero exactly when AMCFGR.NCG == `0b0000`.

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AMCNTENCLR1 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0xC24`	AMCNTENCLR1

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.9 AMCNTENSET0, Activity Monitors Count Enable Set Register 0

The AMCNTENSET0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Enable control bits for the architected activity monitors event counters, AMEVCNTR0<n>.

Configurations

External register AMCNTENSET0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMCNTENSET0_EL0[31:0].

External register AMCNTENSET0 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMCNTENSET0[31:0].

The power domain of AMCNTENSET0 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMCNTENSET0 are RES0.

Attributes

AMCNTENSET0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 16	15 … 4	3	2	1	0
RES0	RAZ/WI	P3	P2	P1	P0

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [15:4]

Reserved, RAZ/WI.

This field is reserved for additional architected activity monitor event counters, which Arm might define in a future version of the Activity Monitors architecture.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 3 to 0

Activity monitor event counter enable bit for AMEVCNTR0<n>.

Note

AMCGCR.CG0NC identifies the number of architected activity monitor event counters. In an implementation that includes FEAT_AMUv1, the number of architected activity monitor event counters is 4.

Possible values of each bit are:

`0b0` When read, means that AMEVCNTR0<n> is disabled.

`0b1` When read, means that AMEVCNTR0<n> is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an AMU reset, this field resets to `0`.

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Accessing the AMCNTENSET0:

AMCNTENSET0 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0xC00`	AMCNTENSET0

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.10 AMCNTENSET1, Activity Monitors Count Enable Set Register 1

The AMCNTENSET1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Enable control bits for the auxiliary activity monitors event counters, AMEVCNTR1<n>.

Configurations

External register AMCNTENSET1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMCNTENSET1_EL0[31:0].

External register AMCNTENSET1 bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMCNTENSET1[31:0].

The power domain of AMCNTENSET1 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMCNTENSET1 are RES0.

Attributes

AMCNTENSET1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

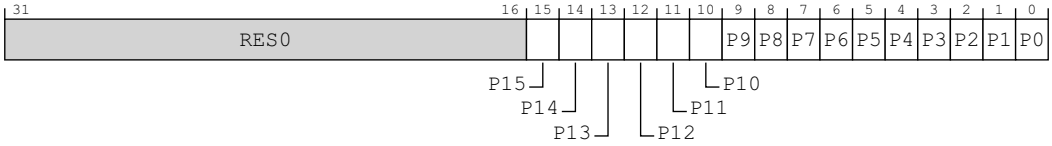

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

P<n>, bit [n], for n = 15 to 0

Activity monitor event counter enable bit for AMEVCNTR1<n>.

When N is less than 16, bits [15:N] are RAZ, where N is the value in AMCGCR.CG1NC.

Possible values of each bit are:

`0b0` When read, means that AMEVCNTR1<n> is disabled.

`0b1` When read, means that AMEVCNTR1<n> is enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an AMU reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing the AMCNTENSET1:

If the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters implemented is zero, reads of AMCNTENSET1 are RAZ. Software must treat reserved accesses as RES0. See *Access requirements for reserved and unallocated registers* on page I1-10392.

Note

The number of auxiliary activity monitor counters implemented is zero exactly when AMCFGR.NCG == `0b0000`.

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AMCNTENSET1 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0xC04`	AMCNTENSET1

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.11 AMCR, Activity Monitors Control Register

The AMCR characteristics are:

Purpose

Global control register for the activity monitors implementation. AMCR is applicable to both the architected and the auxiliary counter groups.

Configurations

External register AMCR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMCR_EL0[31:0].

External register AMCR bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMCR[31:0].

The power domain of AMCR is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMCR are RES0.

Attributes

AMCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

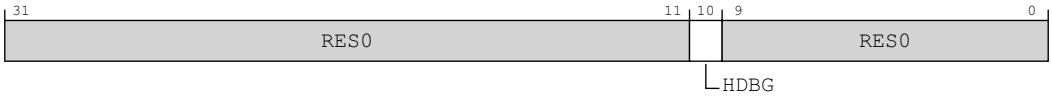

Bits [31:11]

Reserved, RES0.

HDBG, bit [10]

This bit controls whether activity monitor counting is halted when the PE is halted in Debug state.

`0b0` Activity monitors do not halt counting when the PE is halted in Debug state.

`0b1` Activity monitors halt counting when the PE is halted in Debug state.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [9:0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the AMCR:

AMCR can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0xE04`	AMCR

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.12 AMDEVAFF0, Activity Monitors Device Affinity Register 0

The AMDEVAFF0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Copy of the low half of the PE MPIDR_EL1 register that allows a debugger to determine which PE in a multiprocessor system the AMU component relates to.

Configurations

The power domain of AMDEVAFF0 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented.

Attributes

AMDEVAFF0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
MPIDR_EL1lo	

MPIDR_EL1lo, bits [31:0]

MPIDR_EL1 low half. Read-only copy of the low half of MPIDR_EL1, as seen from the highest implemented Exception level.

Accessing the AMDEVAFF0:

AMDEVAFF0 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0xFA8`	AMDEVAFF0

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.13 AMDEVAFF1, Activity Monitors Device Affinity Register 1

The AMDEVAFF1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Copy of the high half of the PE MPIDR_EL1 register that allows a debugger to determine which PE in a multiprocessor system the AMU component relates to.

Configurations

The power domain of AMDEVAFF1 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented.

Attributes

AMDEVAFF1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
MPIDR_EL1hi

MPIDR_EL1hi, bits [31:0]

MPIDR_EL1 high half. Read-only copy of the high half of MPIDR_EL1, as seen from the highest implemented Exception level.

Accessing the AMDEVAFF1:

AMDEVAFF1 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0xFAC`	AMDEVAFF1

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.14 AMDEVARCH, Activity Monitors Device Architecture Register

The AMDEVARCH characteristics are:

Purpose

Identifies the programmers' model architecture of the AMU component.

Configurations

The power domain of AMDEVARCH is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented.

Attributes

AMDEVARCH is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31										21	20	19			16	15															0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
ARCHITECT											PRESENT	REVISION				ARCHID															

ARCHITECT, bits [31:21]

Defines the architecture of the component. For AMU, this is Arm Limited.

Bits [31:28] are the JEP106 continuation code, `0x4`.

Bits [27:21] are the JEP106 ID code, `0x3B`.

Reads as `0b01000111011`.

Access to this field is RO.

PRESENT, bit [20]

Indicates that the DEVARCH is present.

Reads as `0b1`.

Access to this field is RO.

REVISION, bits [19:16]

Defines the architecture revision. For architectures defined by Arm this is the minor revision.

`0b0000` Architecture revision is AMUv1.

All other values are reserved.

Access to this field is RO.

ARCHID, bits [15:0]

Defines this part to be an AMU component. For architectures defined by Arm this is further subdivided.

For AMU:

- Bits [15:12] are the architecture version, `0x0`.
- Bits [11:0] are the architecture part number, `0xA66`.

This corresponds to AMU architecture version AMUv1.

Reads as `0x0A66`.

Access to this field is RO.

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Accessing the AMDEVARCH:

AMDEVARCH can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0xFBC`	AMDEVARCH

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.15 AMDEVTYPE, Activity Monitors Device Type Register

The AMDEVTYPE characteristics are:

Purpose

Indicates to a debugger that this component is part of a PE's performance monitor interface.

Configurations

The power domain of AMDEVTYPE is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented.

Attributes

AMDEVTYPE is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

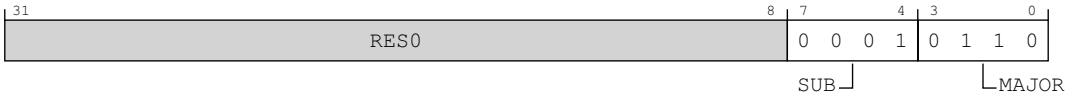

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

SUB, bits [7:4]

Subtype.

`0b0001` Component within a PE.

Access to this field is RO.

MAJOR, bits [3:0]

Major type.

`0b0110` Performance monitor component

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the AMDEVTYPE:

AMDEVTYPE can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0xFCC`	AMDEVTYPE

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.16 AMEVCNTR0<n>, Activity Monitors Event Counter Registers 0, n = 0 - 3

The AMEVCNTR0<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides access to the architected activity monitor event counters.

Configurations

External register AMEVCNTR0<n> bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0[63:0].

External register AMEVCNTR0<n> bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMEVCNTR0<n>[63:0].

The power domain of AMEVCNTR0<n> is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMEVCNTR0<n> are RES0.

Attributes

AMEVCNTR0<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

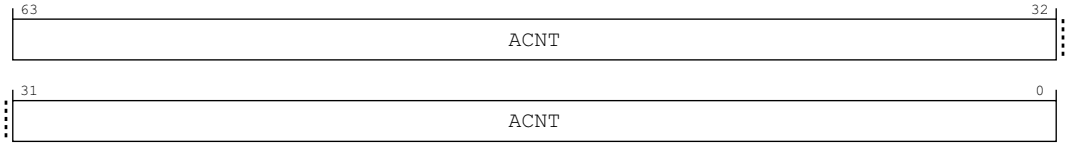

ACNT, bits [63:0]

Architected activity monitor event counter n.

Value of architected activity monitor event counter n, where n is the number of this register and is a number from 0 to 3.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an AMU reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing the AMEVCNTR0<n>:

If <n> is greater than or equal to the number of architected activity monitor event counters, reads of AMEVCNTR0<n> are RAZ. Software must treat reserved accesses as RES0. See *Access requirements for reserved and unallocated registers* on page I1-10392.

Note

AMCGCR.CG0NC identifies the number of architected activity monitor event counters.

AMEVCNTR0<n>[31:0] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance	Range
AMU	`0x000` + (8 * n)	AMEVCNTR0<n>	31:0

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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AMEVCNTR0<n>[63:32] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance	Range
AMU	`0x004` + (8 * n)	AMEVCNTR0<n>	63:32

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.17 AMEVCNTR1<n>, Activity Monitors Event Counter Registers 1, n = 0 - 15

The AMEVCNTR1<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides access to the auxiliary activity monitor event counters.

Configurations

External register AMEVCNTR1<n> bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0[63:0].

External register AMEVCNTR1<n> bits [63:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMEVCNTR1<n>[63:0].

The power domain of AMEVCNTR1<n> is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMEVCNTR1<n> are RES0.

Attributes

AMEVCNTR1<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

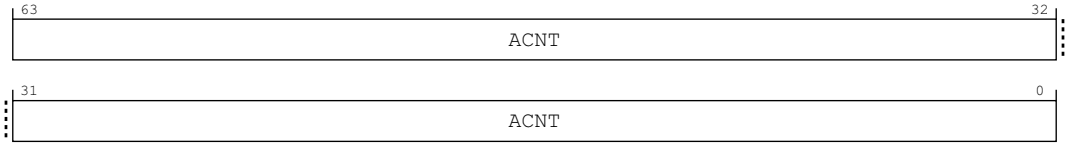

ACNT, bits [63:0]

Auxiliary activity monitor event counter n.

Value of auxiliary activity monitor event counter n, where n is the number of this register and is a number from 0 to 15.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an AMU reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing the AMEVCNTR1<n>:

If <n> is greater than or equal to the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters, reads of AMEVCNTR1<n> are RAZ. Software must treat reserved accesses as RES0. See *Access requirements for reserved and unallocated registers* on page I1-10392.

Note

AMCGCR.CG1NC identifies the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters.

AMEVCNTR1<n>[31:0] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance	Range
AMU	`0x100` + (8 * n)	AMEVCNTR1<n>	31:0

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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AMEVCNTR1<n>[63:32] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance	Range
AMU	`0x104` + (8 * n)	AMEVCNTR1<n>	63:32

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.18 AMEVTYPER0<n>, Activity Monitors Event Type Registers 0, n = 0 - 3

The AMEVTYPER0<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information on the events that an architected activity monitor event counter AMEVCNTR0<n> counts.

Configurations

External register AMEVTYPER0<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMEVTYPER0<n>_EL0[31:0].

External register AMEVTYPER0<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMEVTYPER0<n>[31:0].

The power domain of AMEVTYPER0<n> is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMEVTYPER0<n> are RES0.

Attributes

AMEVTYPER0<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 16	15 … 0
RES0	evtCount

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

evtCount, bits [15:0]

Event to count. The event number of the event that is counted by the architected activity monitor event counter AMEVCNTR0<n>. The value of this field is architecturally mandated for each architected counter.

The following table shows the mapping between required event numbers and the corresponding counters:

`0x0011` *When n == 0:*
Processor frequency cycles

`0x4004` *When n == 1:*
Constant frequency cycles

`0x0008` *When n == 2:*
Instructions retired

`0x4005` *When n == 3:*
Memory stall cycles

Accessing the AMEVTYPER0<n>:

If <n> is greater than or equal to the number of architected activity monitor event counters, reads of AMEVTYPER0<n> are RAZ. Software must treat reserved accesses as RES0. See *Access requirements for reserved and unallocated registers* on page I1-10392.

Note

AMCGCR.CG0NC identifies the number of architected activity monitor event counters.

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AMEVTYPER0<n> can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0x400` + (4 * n)	AMEVTYPER0<n>

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.19 AMEVTYPER1<n>, Activity Monitors Event Type Registers 1, n = 0 - 15

The AMEVTYPER1<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information on the events that an auxiliary activity monitor event counter AMEVCNTR1<n> counts.

Configurations

External register AMEVTYPER1<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch64 System register AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0[31:0].

External register AMEVTYPER1<n> bits [31:0] are architecturally mapped to AArch32 System register AMEVTYPER1<n>[31:0].

The power domain of AMEVTYPER1<n> is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMEVTYPER1<n> are RES0.

Attributes

AMEVTYPER1<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 16	15 … 0
RES0	evtCount

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

evtCount, bits [15:0]

Event to count. The event number of the event that is counted by the auxiliary activity monitor event counter AMEVCNTR1<n>.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED what values are supported by each counter.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Warm reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the AMEVTYPER1<n>:

If <n> is greater than or equal to the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters, reads of AMEVTYPER1<n> are RAZ. Software must treat reserved accesses as RES0. See *Access requirements for reserved and unallocated registers* on page I1-10392.

Note

AMCGCR.CG1NC identifies the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters.

AMEVTYPER1<n> can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0x480` + (4 * n)	AMEVTYPER1<n>

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.20 AMIIDR, Activity Monitors Implementation Identification Register

The AMIIDR characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines the implementer and revisions of the AMU.

Configurations

The power domain of AMIIDR is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to AMIIDR are RES0.

Attributes

AMIIDR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 20	19 … 16	15 … 12	11 … 0
ProductID	Variant	Revision	Implementer

ProductID, bits [31:20]

This field is an AMU part identifier.

If AMPIDR0 is implemented, AMPIDR0.PART_0 matches bits [27:20] of this field.

If AMPIDR1 is implemented, AMPIDR1.PART_1 matches bits [31:28] of this field.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Variant, bits [19:16]

This field distinguishes product variants or major revisions of the product.

If AMPIDR2 is implemented, AMPIDR2.REVISION matches AMIIDR.Variant.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Revision, bits [15:12]

This field distinguishes minor revisions of the product.

If AMPIDR3 is implemented, AMPIDR3.REVAND matches AMIIDR.Revision.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Implementer, bits [11:0]

Contains the JEP106 code of the company that implemented the AMU.

For an Arm implementation, this field reads as `0x43B`.

Bits [11:8] contain the JEP106 continuation code of the implementer.

Bit 7 is RES0

Bits [6:0] contain the JEP106 identity code of the implementer.

If AMPIDR4 is implemented, AMPIDR4.DES_2 matches bits [11:8] of this field.

If AMPIDR2 is implemented, AMPIDR2.DES_1 matches bits [6:4] of this field.

If AMPIDR1 is implemented, AMPIDR1.DES_0 matches bits [3:0] of this field.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

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Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the AMIIDR:

AMIIDR can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0xE08`	AMIIDR

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.21 AMPIDR0, Activity Monitors Peripheral Identification Register 0

The AMPIDR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify an activity monitors component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

The power domain of AMPIDR0 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented.

Attributes

AMPIDR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 0
RES0	PART_0

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PART_0, bits [7:0]

Part number, least significant byte.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the AMPIDR0:

AMPIDR0 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0xFE0`	AMPIDR0

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.22 AMPIDR1, Activity Monitors Peripheral Identification Register 1

The AMPIDR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify an activity monitors component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

The power domain of AMPIDR1 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented.

Attributes

AMPIDR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
RES0	DES_0	PART_1

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

DES_0, bits [7:4]

Designer, least significant nibble of JEP106 ID code.

For Arm Limited, this field is `0b1011`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

PART_1, bits [3:0]

Part number, most significant nibble.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the AMPIDR1:

AMPIDR1 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0xFE4`	AMPIDR1

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.23 AMPIDR2, Activity Monitors Peripheral Identification Register 2

The AMPIDR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify an activity monitors component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

The power domain of AMPIDR2 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented.

Attributes

AMPIDR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

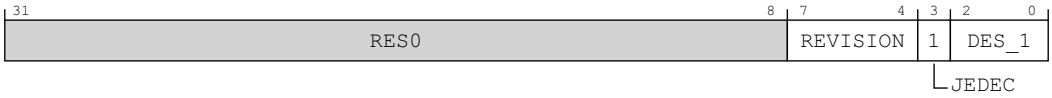

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

REVISION, bits [7:4]

Part major revision. Parts can also use this field to extend Part number to 16-bits.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

JEDEC, bit [3]

Indicates a JEP106 identity code is used.

Reads as `0b1`.

Access to this field is RO.

DES_1, bits [2:0]

Designer, most significant bits of JEP106 ID code.

For Arm Limited, this field is `0b011`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the AMPIDR2:

AMPIDR2 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0xFE8`	AMPIDR2

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.24 AMPIDR3, Activity Monitors Peripheral Identification Register 3

The AMPIDR3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify an activity monitors component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

The power domain of AMPIDR3 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented.

Attributes

AMPIDR3 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
RES0	REVAND	CMOD

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

REVAND, bits [7:4]

Part minor revision. Parts using AMPIDR2.REVISION as an extension to the Part number must use this field as a major revision number.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

CMOD, bits [3:0]

Customer modified. Indicates someone other than the Designer has modified the component.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the AMPIDR3:

AMPIDR3 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0xFEC`	AMPIDR3

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.5.25 AMPIDR4, Activity Monitors Peripheral Identification Register 4

The AMPIDR4 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides information to identify an activity monitors component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

The power domain of AMPIDR4 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is present only when FEAT_AMUv1 is implemented.

Attributes

AMPIDR4 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

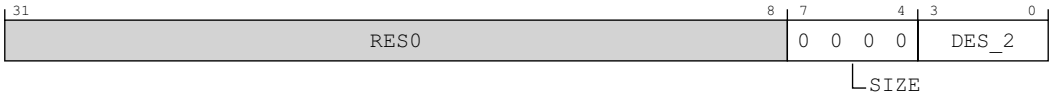

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

SIZE, bits [7:4]

Size of the component. Log_2 of the number of 4KB pages from the start of the component to the end of the component ID registers.

Reads as `0b0000`.

Access to this field is RO.

DES_2, bits [3:0]

Designer. JEP106 continuation code, least significant nibble.

For Arm Limited, this field is `0b0100`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the AMPIDR4:

AMPIDR4 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
AMU	`0xFD0`	AMPIDR4

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.6 Generic Timer memory-mapped registers overview

The Generic Timer memory-mapped registers are implemented as multiple register frames, with each register frame having its own base address, as follows:

- A single CNTCTLBase register frame, at base address CNTCTLBase.
- Between one and seven CNTBase*N* register frames, each with its own base address CNTBase*N*.
- For each CNTBase*N* register frame, if required, a CNTEL0Base*N* register frame, at base address CNTEL0Base*N*, that provides an EL0 view of the CNTBase*N* register frame.

For more information, see:

- *Memory-mapped timer components* on page I2-10400.
- *The CNTBaseN and CNTEL0BaseN frames* on page I2-10401. This section includes the memory map of the CNTBase*N* and CNTBase*N* register frames.
- *The CNTCTLBase frame* on page I2-10400. This section includes the memory map of the CNTCTLBase register frame.

Note

Providing a complete set of features in a system level implementation on page K4-11284 gives an implementation example for a system level implementation of the Generic Timer.

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I5.7 Generic Timer memory-mapped register descriptions

This section describes the Generic Timer registers. *Generic Timer memory-mapped registers overview* on page I5-10546 gives an overview of these registers, and includes links to their memory maps.

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I5.7.1 CNTACR<n>, Counter-timer Access Control Registers, n = 0 - 7

The CNTACR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides top-level access controls for the elements of a timer frame. CNTACR<n> provides the controls for frame CNTBaseN.

In addition to the CNTACR<n> control:

- CNTNSAR controls whether CNTACR<n> is accessible by Non-secure accesses.
- If frame CNTEL0BaseN is implemented, the CNTEL0ACR in frame CNTBaseN provides additional control of accesses to frame CNTEL0BaseN.

Configurations

The power domain of CNTACR<n> is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

For more information, see *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

Implemented only if the value of CNTTIDR.Frame<n> is 1.

An implementation of the counters might not provide configurable access to some or all of the features. In this case, the associated field in the CNTACR<n> register is:

- RAZ/WI if access is always denied.
- RAO/WI if access is always permitted.

Attributes

CNTACR<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

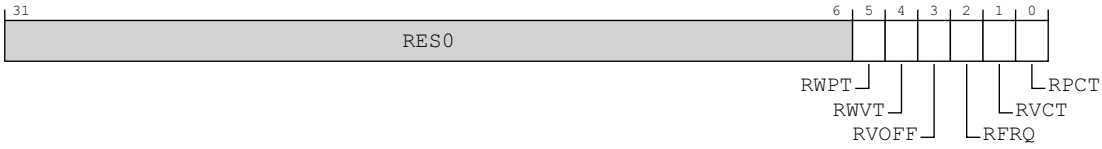

Bits [31:6]

Reserved, RES0.

RWPT, bit [5]

Read/write access to the EL1 Physical Timer registers CNTP_CVAL, CNTP_TVAL, and CNTP_CTL, in frame <n>.

`0b0` No access to the EL1 Physical Timer registers in frame <n>. The registers are RES0.

`0b1` Read/write access to the EL1 Physical Timer registers in frame <n>.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

RWVT, bit [4]

Read/write access to the Virtual Timer register CNTV_CVAL, CNTV_TVAL, and CNTV_CTL, in frame <n>.

`0b0` No access to the Virtual Timer registers in frame <n>. The registers are RES0.

`0b1` Read/write access to the Virtual Timer registers in frame <n>.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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RVOFF, bit [3]

Read-only access to CNTVOFF, in frame <n>.

`0b0` No access to CNTVOFF in frame <n>. The register is RES0.

`0b1` Read-only access to CNTVOFF in frame <n>.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

RFRQ, bit [2]

Read-only access to CNTFRQ, in frame <n>.

`0b0` No access to CNTFRQ in frame <n>. The register is RES0.

`0b1` Read-only access to CNTFRQ in frame <n>.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

RVCT, bit [1]

Read-only access to CNTVCT, in frame <n>.

`0b0` No access to CNTVCT in frame <n>. The register is RES0.

`0b1` Read-only access to CNTVCT in frame <n>.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

RPCT, bit [0]

Read-only access to CNTPCT, in frame <n>.

`0b0` No access to CNTPCT in frame <n>. The register is RES0.

`0b1` Read-only access to CNTPCT in frame <n>.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the CNTACR<n>:

In a system that recognizes two Security states:

- CNTACR<n> is always accessible by Secure accesses.
- CNTNSAR.NS<n> determines whether CNTACR<n> is accessible by Non-secure accesses.

CNTACR<n> can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTCTLBase	`0x040` + (4 * n)	CNTACR<n>

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.7.2 CNTCR, Counter Control Register

The CNTCR characteristics are:

Purpose

Enables the counter, controls the counter frequency setting, and controls counter behavior during debug.

Configurations

The power domain of CNTCR is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

For more information, see *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

Attributes

CNTCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

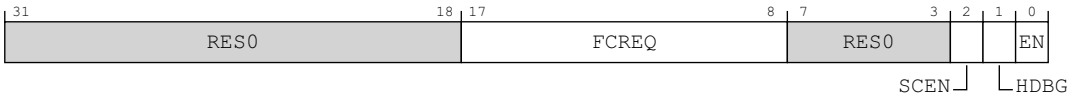

Bits [31:18]

Reserved, RES0.

FCREQ, bits [17:8]

Frequency change request. Indicates the number of the entry in the Frequency modes table to select.

Selecting an unimplemented entry, or an entry that contains 0, has no effect on the counter.

The maximum number of entries in the Frequency modes table is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED up to a maximum of 1004 entries, see *The Frequency modes table* on page I2-10397. An implementation is only required to implement an FCREQ field that can hold values from 0 to the highest supported Frequency modes table entry. Any unrequired most-significant bits of FCREQ can be implemented as RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to `0`.

Bits [7:3]

Reserved, RES0.

SCEN, bit [2]

When FEAT_CNTSC is implemented:

Scale Enable.

`0b0` Scaling is not enabled. The counter value is incremented by `0x1.0000000` for each counter tick.

`0b1` Scaling is enabled. The counter is incremented by CNTSCR.ScaleVal for each counter tick.

The SCEN bit can only be changed when the counter is disabled, when CNTCR.EN == 0.

If the value of CNTCR.SCEN changes when CNTCR.EN == 1 then:

- The counter value becomes UNKNOWN.
- The counter value remains UNKNOWN on future ticks of the clock.

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When the CNTCV register in the CNTControlBase frame of the memory mapped counter module is written to, the accumulated fraction information is reset to zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

HDBG, bit [1]

Halt-on-debug. Controls whether a Halt-on-debug signal halts the system counter:

`0b0` System counter ignores Halt-on-debug.

`0b1` Asserted Halt-on-debug signal halts system counter update.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EN, bit [0]

Enables the counter:

`0b0` System counter disabled.

`0b1` System counter enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing the CNTCR:

In a system that supports Secure and Non-secure memory maps the CNTControlBase frame, that includes this register, is implemented only in the Secure memory map.

CNTCR can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTControlBase	`0x000`	CNTCR

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.7.3 CNTCV, Counter Count Value register

The CNTCV characteristics are:

Purpose

Indicates the current count value.

Configurations

The power domain of CNTCV is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

For more information, see *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

Attributes

CNTCV is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

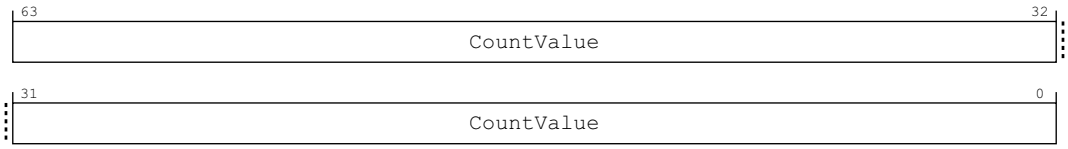

CountValue, bits [63:0]

Indicates the counter value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the CNTCV:

Frame	Accessibility
CNTControlBase	RW
CNTReadBase	RO

A write to CNTCV must be visible in the CNTPCT register of each running processor in a finite time.

For the instance of the register in the CNTControlBase frame:

- In a system that supports Secure and Non-secure memory maps, the CNTControlBase frame, and therefore this register instance, is implemented only in the Secure memory map.
- If the counter is enabled, the effect of writing to the register is UNKNOWN.

In an implementation that supports 64-bit atomic memory accesses, this register must be accessible using a 64-bit atomic access.

CNTCV[63:0] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance	Range
Timer	CNTControlBase	`0x008`	CNTCV	63:0

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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CNTCV[63:0] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance	Range
Timer	CNTReadBase	`0x000`	CNTCV	63:0

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.7.4 CNTEL0ACR, Counter-timer EL0 Access Control Register

The CNTEL0ACR characteristics are:

Purpose

An implementation of CNTEL0ACR in the frame at CNTBaseN controls whether the CNTPCT, CNTVCT, CNTFRQ, EL1 Physical Timer, and Virtual Timer registers are visible in the frame at CNTEL0BaseN.

Configurations

The power domain of CNTEL0ACR is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

For more information, see *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

Attributes

CNTEL0ACR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

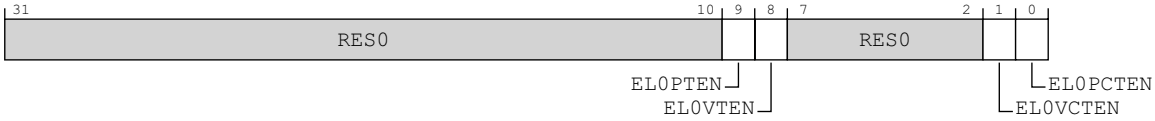

Bits [31:10]

Reserved, RES0.

EL0PTEN, bit [9]

Second view read/write access control for the EL1 Physical Timer registers. This bit controls whether the CNTP_CVAL, CNTP_TVAL, and CNTP_CTL registers in the current CNTBaseN frame are also accessible in the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame.

`0b0` No access. Registers are RES0 in the second view.

`0b1` Access permitted. If the registers are accessible in the current frame then they are accessible in the second view.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EL0VTEN, bit [8]

Second view read/write access control for the Virtual Timer registers. This bit controls whether the CNTV_CVAL, CNTV_TVAL, and CNTV_CTL registers in the current CNTBaseN frame are also accessible in the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame.

`0b0` No access. Registers are RES0 in the second view.

`0b1` Access permitted. If the registers are accessible in the current frame then they are accessible in the second view.

The definition of this bit means that, if the Virtual Timer registers are not implemented in the current CNTBaseN frame, then the Virtual Timer register addresses are RES0 in the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame, regardless of the value of this bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Bits [7:2]

Reserved, RES0.

EL0VCTEN, bit [1]

Second view read access control for CNTVCT and CNTFRQ.

`0b0` CNTVCT is not visible in the second view.

If EL0PCTEN is set to 0, CNTFRQ is not visible in the second view.

`0b1` Access permitted. If CNTVCT and CNTFRQ are visible in the current frame then they are visible in the second view.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

EL0PCTEN, bit [0]

Second view read access control for CNTPCT and CNTFRQ.

`0b0` CNTPCT is not visible in the second view.

If EL0VCTEN is set to 0, CNTFRQ is not visible in the second view.

`0b1` Access permitted. If CNTPCT and CNTFRQ are visible in the current frame then they are visible in the second view.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the CNTEL0ACR:

CNTEL0ACR can be implemented in any implemented CNTBaseN frame.

CNTCTLBase status and control fields for the CNTBaseN and CNTEL0BaseN frames on page I2-10403 describes the status fields that identify whether a CNTBaseN frame is implemented, and for an implemented frame:

- Whether the CNTBaseN frame has virtual timer capability.
- Whether the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame is implemented.
- For an implementation that recognizes two Security states, whether the CNTBaseN frame, and any corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame, is accessible by Non-secure accesses.

If CNTEL0ACR is not implemented in an implemented CNTBaseN frame:

- The register location in that frame is RAZ/WI.
- If the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame is implemented, the registers CNTFRQ, CNTP_CTL, CNTP_CVAL, CNTP_TVAL, CNTPCT, CNTV_CTL, CNTV_CVAL, CNTV_TVAL, and CNTVCT are not visible in that frame.

CNTEL0ACR can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTBaseN	`0x014`	CNTEL0ACR

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.7.5 CNTFID0, Counter Frequency ID

The CNTFID0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Indicates the base frequency of the system counter.

Configurations

The power domain of CNTFID0 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

For more information, see *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

The possible frequencies for the system counter are stored in the Frequency modes table as 32-bit words starting with the base frequency, CNTFID0. For more information, see *The Frequency modes table* on page I2-10397.

The final entry in the Frequency modes table must be followed by a 32-bit word of zero value, to mark the end of the table.

Typically, the Frequency modes table will be in read-only memory. However, a system implementation might use read/write memory for the table, and initialize the table entries as part of its start-up sequence.

If the Frequency modes table is in read/write memory, Arm strongly recommends that the table is not updated once the system is running.

Attributes

CNTFID0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31	0
Frequency	

Frequency, bits [31:0]

The base frequency of the system counter, in Hz.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the CNTFID0:

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this register is RO or RW

In a system that supports Secure and Non-secure memory maps the CNTControlBase frame, that includes this register, is implemented only in the Secure memory map.

CNTFID0 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTControlBase	`0x020`	CNTFID0

Accesses to this interface are RO or RW.

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I5.7.6 CNTFID<n>, Counter Frequency IDs, n > 0, n = 1 - 1003

The CNTFID<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Indicates alternative system counter update frequencies.

Configurations

The power domain of CNTFID<n> is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

For more information, see *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

The possible frequencies for the system counter are stored in the Frequency modes table as 32-bit words starting with the base frequency, CNTFID0, see *The Frequency modes table* on page I2-10397.

The number of CNTFID<n> registers is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, and the only required CNTFID<n> register is CNTFID0.

The final entry in the Frequency modes table must be followed by a 32-bit word of zero value, to mark the end of the table.

The architecture can support up to 1004 entries in the Frequency modes table, including the zero-word end marker, and the number of entries is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED up to this limit. For an implementation that includes registers in the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED register space `0x0C0-0x0FC`, the maximum number of entries in the Frequency modes table is 40, including the zero-word end marker.

Typically, the Frequency modes table will be in read-only memory. However, a system implementation might use read/write memory for the table, and initialize the table entries as part of its start-up sequence.

If the Frequency modes table is in read/write memory, Arm strongly recommends that the table is not updated once the system is running.

Attributes

CNTFID<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Frequency

Frequency, bits [31:0]

A system counter update frequency, in Hz. Must be an exact divisor of the base frequency. Arm strongly recommends that all frequency values in the Frequency modes table are integer power-of-two divisors of the base frequency.

When the system timer is operating at a lower frequency than the base frequency, the increment applied at each counter update is given by:

increment = (base frequency) / (selected frequency)

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the CNTFID<n>:

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this register is RO or RW

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In a system that supports Secure and Non-secure memory maps the CNTControlBase frame, that includes these registers, is implemented only in the Secure memory map.

CNTFID<n> can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTControlBase	`0x020` + (4 * n)	CNTFID<n>

Accesses to this interface are RO or RW.

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I5.7.7 CNTFRQ, Counter-timer Frequency

The CNTFRQ characteristics are:

Purpose

This register is provided so that software can discover the frequency of the system counter. The instance of the register in the CNTCTLBase frame must be programmed with this value as part of system initialization. The value of the register is not interpreted by hardware.

Configurations

The power domain of CNTFRQ is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

For more information see *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

Attributes

CNTFRQ is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
Clock frequency

Bits [31:0]

Clock frequency. Indicates the system counter clock frequency, in Hz.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the CNTFRQ:

CNTFRQ must be implemented as an RW register in the CNTCTLBase frame.

In a system that recognizes two Security states, the instance of the register in the CNTCTLBase frame is only accessible by Secure accesses.

CNTFRQ can be implemented as a RO register in any implemented CNTBaseN frame, and in the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame.

CNTCTLBase status and control fields for the CNTBaseN and CNTEL0BaseN frames on page I2-10403 describes the status fields that identify whether a CNTBaseN frame is implemented, and for an implemented frame:

- Whether the CNTBaseN frame has virtual timer capability.
- Whether the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame is implemented.
- For an implementation that recognizes two Security states, whether the CNTBaseN frame, and any corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame, is accessible by Non-secure accesses.

For an implemented CNTBaseN frame:

- CNTFRQ is accessible in that frame, as a RO register, if the value of CNTACR<n>.RFRQ is 1.
- Otherwise, the CNTFRQ address in that frame is RAZ/WI.

For an implemented CNTEL0BaseN frame:

- CNTFRQ is accessible as a RO register in that frame if both:
  - CNTFRQ is accessible in the corresponding CNTBaseN frame.
  - Either the value of CNTEL0ACR.EL0VCTEN is 1 or the value of CNTEL0ACR.EL0PCTEN is 1.

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- Otherwise, the CNTFRQ address in that frame is RAZ/WI.

CNTFRQ can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTBaseN	`0x010`	CNTFRQ

Accesses to this interface are RO.

CNTFRQ can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTEL0BaseN	`0x010`	CNTFRQ

Accesses to this interface are RO.

CNTFRQ can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTCTLBase	`0x000`	CNTFRQ

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.7.8 CNTID, Counter Identification Register

The CNTID characteristics are:

Purpose

Indicates whether counter scaling is implemented.

Configurations

The power domain of CNTID is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

This register is present only when FEAT_CNTSC is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTID are RES0.

Attributes

CNTID is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 4	3 … 0
RES0	CNTSC

Bits [31:4]

Reserved, RES0.

CNTSC, bits [3:0]

Indicates whether Counter Scaling is implemented

`0b0000` Counter scaling is not implemented.

`0b0001` Counter scaling is implemented.

All other values are reserved.

Accessing the CNTID:

In a system that supports Secure and Non-secure memory maps, the CNTControlBase frame, that includes this register, is implemented only in the Secure memory map.

CNTID can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTControlBase	`0x1C`	CNTID

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.7.9 CNTNSAR, Counter-timer Non-secure Access Register

The CNTNSAR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides the highest-level control of whether frames CNTBaseN and CNTEL0BaseN are accessible by Non-secure accesses.

Configurations

The power domain of CNTNSAR is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

For more information, see *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

Attributes

CNTNSAR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

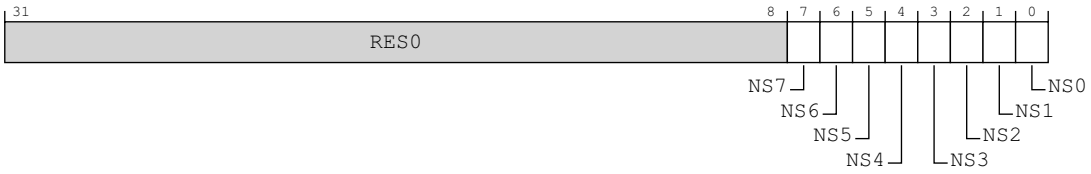

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

NS<n>, bit [n], for n = 7 to 0

Non-secure access to frame n.

`0b0` Secure access only. Behaves as RES0 to Non-secure accesses.

`0b1` Secure and Non-secure accesses permitted.

This bit also determines whether, in the CNTCTLBase frame, CNTACR<n> and CNTVOFF<n> are accessible to Non-secure accesses.

If frame CNTBase<n>:

- Is not implemented, then NS<n> is RES0.
- Is not Configurable access, and is accessible only by Secure accesses, then NS<n> is RES0.
- Is not Configurable access, and is accessible by both Secure and Non-secure accesses, then NS<n> is RES1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the CNTNSAR:

In a system that recognizes two Security states, this register is only accessible by Secure accesses.

CNTNSAR can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTCTLBase	`0x004`	CNTNSAR

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Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.7.10 CNTP_CTL, Counter-timer Physical Timer Control

The CNTP_CTL characteristics are:

Purpose

Control register for the EL1 physical timer.

Configurations

The power domain of CNTP_CTL is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

For more information, see *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

Attributes

CNTP_CTL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

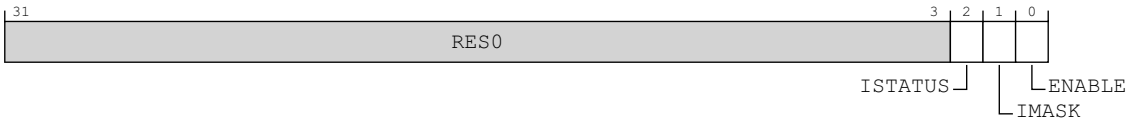

Bits [31:3]

Reserved, RES0.

ISTATUS, bit [2]

The status of the timer. This bit indicates whether the timer condition is met:

`0b0` Timer condition is not met.

`0b1` Timer condition is met.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 1, ISTATUS indicates whether the timer condition is met. ISTATUS takes no account of the value of the IMASK bit. If the value of ISTATUS is 1 and the value of IMASK is 0 then the timer interrupt is asserted.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 0, the ISTATUS field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Access to this field is RO.

IMASK, bit [1]

Timer interrupt mask bit. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer interrupt is not masked by the IMASK bit.

`0b1` Timer interrupt is masked by the IMASK bit.

For more information, see the description of the ISTATUS bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ENABLE, bit [0]

Enables the timer. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer disabled.

`0b1` Timer enabled.

Setting this bit to 0 disables the timer output signal, but the timer value accessible from CNTP_TVAL continues to count down.

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Note

Disabling the output signal might be a power-saving option.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the CNTP_CTL:

CNTP_CTL can be implemented in any implemented CNTBaseN frame, and in the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame.

CNTCTLBase status and control fields for the CNTBaseN and CNTEL0BaseN frames on page I2-10403 describes the status fields that identify whether a CNTBaseN frame is implemented, and for an implemented frame:

- Whether the CNTBaseN frame has virtual timer capability.
- Whether the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame is implemented.
- For an implementation that recognizes two Security states, whether the CNTBaseN frame, and any corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame, is accessible by Non-secure accesses.

For an implemented CNTBaseN frame:

- CNTP_CTL is accessible in that frame if the value of CNTACR<n>.RWPT is 1.
- Otherwise, the CNTP_CTL address in that frame is RAZ/WI.

For an implemented CNTEL0BaseN frame:

- CNTP_CTL is accessible in that frame if both:
  - CNTP_CTL is accessible in the corresponding CNTBaseN frame:
  - The value of CNTEL0ACR.EL0PTEN is 1.
- Otherwise, the CNTP_CTL address in that frame is RAZ/WI.

CNTP_CTL can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTBaseN	`0x02C`	CNTP_CTL

Accesses to this interface are RW.

CNTP_CTL can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTEL0BaseN	`0x02C`	CNTP_CTL

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.7.11 CNTP_CVAL, Counter-timer Physical Timer CompareValue

The CNTP_CVAL characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the 64-bit compare value for the EL1 physical timer.

Configurations

The power domain of CNTP_CVAL is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

For more information, see *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

Attributes

CNTP_CVAL is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

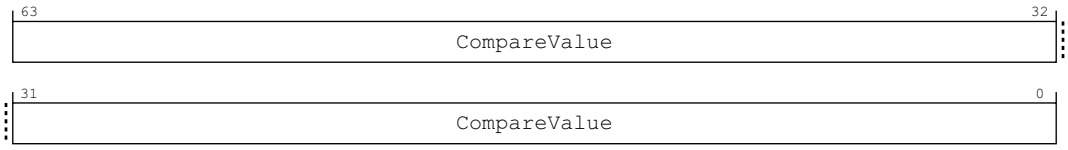

CompareValue, bits [63:0]

Holds the EL1 physical timer CompareValue.

When CNTP_CTL.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTPCT - CompareValue) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that CompareValue acts like a 64-bit upcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTP_CTL.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- An interrupt is generated if CNTP_CTL.IMASK is 0.

When CNTP_CTL.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTPCT continues to count.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the CNTP_CVAL:

CNTP_CVAL can be implemented in any implemented CNTBaseN frame, and in the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame.

CNTCTLBase status and control fields for the CNTBaseN and CNTEL0BaseN frames on page I2-10403 describes the status fields that identify whether a CNTBaseN frame is implemented, and for an implemented frame:

- Whether the CNTBaseN frame has virtual timer capability.
- Whether the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame is implemented.
- For an implementation that recognizes two Security states, whether the CNTBaseN frame, and any corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame, is accessible by Non-secure accesses.

For an implemented CNTBaseN frame:

- CNTP_CVAL is accessible in that frame if the value of CNTACR<n>.RWPT is 1.
- Otherwise, the CNTP_CVAL address in that frame is RAZ/WI.

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For an implemented CNTEL0BaseN frame:

- CNTP_CVAL is accessible in that frame if both:
  - CNTP_CVAL is accessible in the corresponding CNTBaseN frame:
  - The value of CNTEL0ACR.EL0PTEN is 1.
- Otherwise, the CNTP_CVAL address in that frame is RAZ/WI.

If the implementation supports 64-bit atomic accesses, then the CNTP_CVAL register must be accessible as an atomic 64-bit value.

CNTP_CVAL[31:0] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance	Range
Timer	CNTBaseN	`0x020`	CNTP_CVAL	31:0

Accesses to this interface are RW.

CNTP_CVAL[31:0] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance	Range
Timer	CNTEL0BaseN	`0x020`	CNTP_CVAL	31:0

Accesses to this interface are RW.

CNTP_CVAL[63:32] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance	Range
Timer	CNTBaseN	`0x024`	CNTP_CVAL	63:32

Accesses to this interface are RW.

CNTP_CVAL[63:32] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance	Range
Timer	CNTEL0BaseN	`0x024`	CNTP_CVAL	63:32

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.7.12 CNTP_TVAL, Counter-timer Physical Timer TimerValue

The CNTP_TVAL characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the timer value for the EL1 physical timer.

Configurations

The power domain of CNTP_TVAL is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

For more information, see *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

Attributes

CNTP_TVAL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
TimerValue

TimerValue, bits [31:0]

The TimerValue view of the EL1 physical timer.

On a read of this register:

- If CNTP_CTL.ENABLE is 0, the value returned is UNKNOWN.
- If CNTP_CTL.ENABLE is 1, the value returned is (CompareValue - CNTPCT).

On a write of this register, CompareValue is set to (CNTPCT + TimerValue), where TimerValue is treated as a signed 32-bit integer.

When CNTP_CTL.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTPCT - CompareValue) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that TimerValue acts like a 32-bit downcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTP_CTL.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTP_CTL.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTP_CTL.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTPCT continues to count, so the TimerValue view appears to continue to count down.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the CNTP_TVAL:

CNTP_TVAL can be implemented in any implemented CNTBaseN frame, and in the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame.

CNTCTLBase status and control fields for the CNTBaseN and CNTEL0BaseN frames on page I2-10403 describes the status fields that identify whether a CNTBaseN frame is implemented, and for an implemented frame:

- Whether the CNTBaseN frame has virtual timer capability.
- Whether the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame is implemented.
- For an implementation that recognizes two Security states, whether the CNTBaseN frame, and any corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame, is accessible by Non-secure accesses.

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For an implemented CNTBaseN frame:

- CNTP_TVAL is accessible in that frame if the value of CNTACR<n>.RWPT is 1.
- Otherwise, the CNTP_TVAL address in that frame is RAZ/WI.

For an implemented CNTEL0BaseN frame:

- CNTP_TVAL is accessible in that frame if both:
  - CNTP_TVAL is accessible in the corresponding CNTBaseN frame:
  - The value of CNTEL0ACR.EL0PTEN is 1.
- Otherwise, the CNTP_TVAL address in that frame is RAZ/WI.

CNTP_TVAL can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTBaseN	`0x028`	CNTP_TVAL

Accesses to this interface are RW.

CNTP_TVAL can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTEL0BaseN	`0x028`	CNTP_TVAL

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.7.13 CNTPCT, Counter-timer Physical Count

The CNTPCT characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the 64-bit physical count value.

Configurations

The power domain of CNTPCT is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

For more information, see *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

Attributes

CNTPCT is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

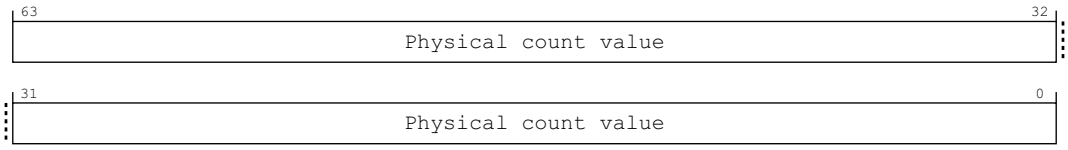

Bits [63:0]

Physical count value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the CNTPCT:

CNTPCT can be implemented in any implemented CNTBaseN frame, and in the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame, as a RO register.

CNTCTLBase status and control fields for the CNTBaseN and CNTEL0BaseN frames on page I2-10403 describes the status fields that identify whether a CNTBaseN frame is implemented, and for an implemented frame:

- Whether the CNTBaseN frame has virtual timer capability.
- Whether the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame is implemented.
- For an implementation that recognizes two Security states, whether the CNTBaseN frame, and any corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame, is accessible by Non-secure accesses.

For an implemented CNTBaseN frame:

- CNTPCT is accessible in that frame, as a RO register, if the value of CNTACR<n>.RPCT is 1.
- Otherwise, the CNTPCT address in that frame is RAZ/WI.

For an implemented CNTEL0BaseN frame:

- CNTPCT is accessible in that frame if both:
  - CNTPCT is accessible in the corresponding CNTBaseN frame.
  - The value of CNTEL0ACR.EL0PCTEN is 1.
- Otherwise, the CNTPCT address in that frame is RAZ/WI.

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If the implementation supports 64-bit atomic accesses, then the CNTPCT register must be accessible as an atomic 64-bit value.

CNTPCT[31:0] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance	Range
Timer	CNTBaseN	`0x000`	CNTPCT	31:0

Accesses to this interface are RO.

CNTPCT[31:0] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance	Range
Timer	CNTEL0BaseN	`0x000`	CNTPCT	31:0

Accesses to this interface are RO.

CNTPCT[63:32] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance	Range
Timer	CNTBaseN	`0x004`	CNTPCT	63:32

Accesses to this interface are RO.

CNTPCT[63:32] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance	Range
Timer	CNTEL0BaseN	`0x004`	CNTPCT	63:32

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.7.14 CNTSCR, Counter Scale Register

The CNTSCR characteristics are:

Purpose

Enables the counter, controls the counter frequency setting, and controls counter behavior during debug.

Configurations

The power domain of CNTSCR is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

This register is present only when FEAT_CNTSC is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to CNTSCR are RES0.

For more information, see *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

Attributes

CNTSCR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
ScaleVal

ScaleVal, bits [31:0]

Scale Value

When counter scaling is enabled, ScaleVal is the average amount added to the counter value for one period of the frequency of the Generic counter as described in the CNTFRQ register.

The actual rate of update of the counter value is determined by the counter update frequency.

ScaleVal is expressed as an unsigned fixed point number with an 8-bit integer value and a 24-bit fractional value.

CNTSCR.ScaleVal can only be changed when CNTCR.EN == 0. If the value of this field is changed when CNTCR.EN == 1:

- The counter value becomes UNKNOWN.
- The counter value remains UNKNOWN on future ticks of the clock.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the CNTSCR:

In a system that supports Secure and Non-secure memory maps the CNTControlBase frame, that includes this register, is implemented only in the Secure memory map.

CNTSCR can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTControlBase	`0x10`	CNTSCR

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.7.15 CNTSR, Counter Status Register

The CNTSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides counter frequency status information.

Configurations

The power domain of CNTSR is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

For more information, see *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

Attributes

CNTSR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

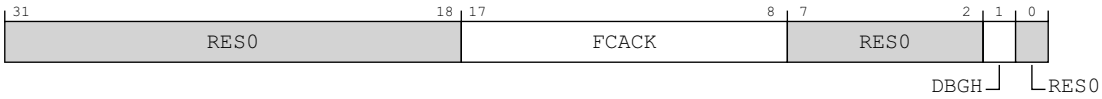

Bits [31:18]

Reserved, RES0.

FCACK, bits [17:8]

Frequency Change Acknowledge. Indicates the currently selected entry in the Frequency modes table, see *The Frequency modes table* on page I2-10397.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to `0`.

Bits [7:2]

Reserved, RES0.

DBGH, bit [1]

Indicates whether the counter is halted because the Halt-on-debug signal is asserted:

`0b0` Counter is not halted.

`0b1` Counter is halted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bit [0]

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the CNTSR:

In a system that supports Secure and Non-secure memory maps the CNTControlBase frame, that includes this register, is implemented only in the Secure memory map.

CNTSR can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTControlBase	`0x004`	CNTSR

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Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.7.16 CNTTIDR, Counter-timer Timer ID Register

The CNTTIDR characteristics are:

Purpose

Indicates the implemented timers in the memory map, and their features. For each value of N from 0 to 7 it indicates whether:

- Frame CNTBaseN is a view of an implemented timer.
- Frame CNTBaseN has a second view, CNTEL0BaseN.
- Frame CNTBaseN has a virtual timer capability.

Configurations

The power domain of CNTTIDR is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

For more information, see *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

Attributes

CNTTIDR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31:28	27:24	23:20	19:16	15:12	11:8	7:4	3:0
Frame7	Frame6	Frame5	Frame4	Frame3	Frame2	Frame1	Frame0

Frame<n>, bits [4n+3:4n], for n = 7 to 0

A 4-bit field indicating the features of frame CNTBase<n>.

Bit[3] of the field is RES0.

Bit[2], the FEL0 subfield, indicates whether frame CNTBase<n> has a second view, CNTEL0Base<n>. The possible values of this bit are:

Bit[2]	Meaning
0b0	Frame<n> does not have a second view. The CNTEL0ACR register in the first view of the frame is RES0.
0b1	Frame<n> has a second view, CNTEL0Base<n>.

If bit[0] is 0, bit[2] is RES0.

Bit[1], the FVI subfield, indicates whether both:

- Frame CNTBase<n> implements the virtual timer registers CNTV_CVAL, CNTV_TVAL, and CNTV_CTL.
- This CNTCTLBase frame implements the virtual timer offset register CNTVOFF<n>.

The possible values of bit[1] are:

Bit[1]	Meaning
0b0	Frame<n> does not have virtual capability. The virtual time and offset registers are RES0.
0b1	Frame<n> has virtual capability. The virtual time and offset registers are implemented.

If bit[0] is 0, bit[1] is RES0.

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Bit[0], the FI subfield, indicates whether frame CNTBase<n> is implemented. The possible values of this bit are:

Bit[0]	Meaning
`0b0`	Frame<n> is not implemented. All registers associated with the frame areRES0.
`0b1`	Frame<n> is implemented

Accessing the CNTTIDR:

In a system that recognizes two Security states this register is accessible by both Secure and Non-secure accesses.

CNTTIDR can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTCTLBase	`0x008`	CNTTIDR

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.7.17 CNTV_CTL, Counter-timer Virtual Timer Control

The CNTV_CTL characteristics are:

Purpose

Control register for the virtual timer.

Configurations

The power domain of CNTV_CTL is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

For more information, see *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

Attributes

CNTV_CTL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

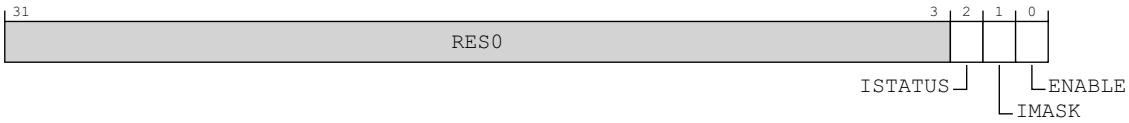

Bits [31:3]

Reserved, RES0.

ISTATUS, bit [2]

The status of the timer. This bit indicates whether the timer condition is met:

`0b0` Timer condition is not met.

`0b1` Timer condition is met.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 1, ISTATUS indicates whether the timer condition is met. ISTATUS takes no account of the value of the IMASK bit. If the value of ISTATUS is 1 and the value of IMASK is 0 then the timer interrupt is asserted.

When the value of the ENABLE bit is 0, the ISTATUS field is UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Access to this field is RO.

IMASK, bit [1]

Timer interrupt mask bit. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer interrupt is not masked by the IMASK bit.

`0b1` Timer interrupt is masked by the IMASK bit.

For more information, see the description of the ISTATUS bit.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

ENABLE, bit [0]

Enables the timer. Permitted values are:

`0b0` Timer disabled.

`0b1` Timer enabled.

Setting this bit to 0 disables the timer output signal, but the timer value accessible from CNTV_TVAL continues to count down.

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Note

Disabling the output signal might be a power-saving option.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the CNTV_CTL:

CNTV_CTL can be implemented in any implemented CNTBaseN frame that has virtual timer capability, and in the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame.

CNTCTLBase status and control fields for the CNTBaseN and CNTEL0BaseN frames on page I2-10403 describes the status fields that identify whether a CNTBaseN frame is implemented, and for an implemented frame:

- Whether the CNTBaseN frame has virtual timer capability.
- Whether the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame is implemented.
- For an implementation that recognizes two Security states, whether the CNTBaseN frame, and any corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame, is accessible by Non-secure accesses.

For an implemented CNTBaseN frame that has virtual timer capability:

- CNTV_CTL is accessible in that frame if the value of CNTACR<n>.RWVT is 1.
- Otherwise, the CNTV_CTL address in that frame is RAZ/WI.

For an implemented CNTEL0BaseN frame:

- CNTV_CTL is accessible in that frame if both:
  - CNTV_CTL is accessible in the corresponding CNTBaseN frame:
  - The value of CNTEL0ACR.EL0VTEN is 1.
- Otherwise, the CNTV_CTL address in that frame is RAZ/WI.

CNTV_CTL can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTBaseN	`0x03C`	CNTV_CTL

Accesses to this interface are RW.

CNTV_CTL can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTEL0BaseN	`0x03C`	CNTV_CTL

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.7.18 CNTV_CVAL, Counter-timer Virtual Timer CompareValue

The CNTV_CVAL characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the 64-bit compare value for the virtual timer.

Configurations

The power domain of CNTV_CVAL is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

For more information, see *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

Attributes

CNTV_CVAL is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

63 … 32	31 … 0
CompareValue	CompareValue

CompareValue, bits [63:0]

Holds the virtual timer CompareValue.

When CNTV_CTL.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTVCT - CompareValue) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that CompareValue acts like a 64-bit upcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTV_CTL.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- An interrupt is generated if CNTV_CTL.IMASK is 0.

When CNTV_CTL.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTVCT continues to count.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the CNTV_CVAL:

CNTV_CVAL can be implemented in any implemented CNTBaseN frame that has virtual timer capability, and in the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame.

CNTCTLBase status and control fields for the CNTBaseN and CNTEL0BaseN frames on page I2-10403 describes the status fields that identify whether a CNTBaseN frame is implemented, and for an implemented frame:

- Whether the CNTBaseN frame has virtual timer capability.
- Whether the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame is implemented.
- For an implementation that recognizes two Security states, whether the CNTBaseN frame, and any corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame, is accessible by Non-secure accesses.

For an implemented CNTBaseN frame that has virtual timer capability:

- CNTV_CVAL is accessible in that frame if the value of CNTACR<n>.RWVT is 1.
- Otherwise, the CNTV_CVAL address in that frame is RAZ/WI.

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For an implemented CNTEL0BaseN frame:

- CNTV_CVAL is accessible in that frame if both:
  - CNTV_CVAL is accessible in the corresponding CNTBaseN frame:
  - The value of CNTEL0ACR.EL0VTEN is 1.
- Otherwise, the CNTV_CVAL address in that frame is RAZ/WI.

If the implementation supports 64-bit atomic accesses, then the CNTV_CVAL register must be accessible as an atomic 64-bit value.

CNTV_CVAL[31:0] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance	Range
Timer	CNTBaseN	`0x030`	CNTV_CVAL	31:0

Accesses to this interface are RW.

CNTV_CVAL[31:0] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance	Range
Timer	CNTEL0BaseN	`0x030`	CNTV_CVAL	31:0

Accesses to this interface are RW.

CNTV_CVAL[63:32] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance	Range
Timer	CNTBaseN	`0x034`	CNTV_CVAL	63:32

Accesses to this interface are RW.

CNTV_CVAL[63:32] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance	Range
Timer	CNTEL0BaseN	`0x034`	CNTV_CVAL	63:32

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.7.19 CNTV_TVAL, Counter-timer Virtual Timer TimerValue

The CNTV_TVAL characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the timer value for the virtual timer.

Configurations

The power domain of CNTV_TVAL is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

For more information, see *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

Attributes

CNTV_TVAL is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
TimerValue

TimerValue, bits [31:0]

The TimerValue view of the virtual timer.

On a read of this register:

- If CNTV_CTL.ENABLE is 0, the value returned is UNKNOWN.
- If CNTV_CTL.ENABLE is 1, the value returned is (CompareValue - CNTVCT).

On a write of this register, CompareValue is set to (CNTVCT + TimerValue), where TimerValue is treated as a signed 32-bit integer.

When CNTV_CTL.ENABLE is 1, the timer condition is met when (CNTVCT - CompareValue) is greater than or equal to zero. This means that TimerValue acts like a 32-bit downcounter timer. When the timer condition is met:

- CNTV_CTL.ISTATUS is set to 1.
- If CNTV_CTL.IMASK is 0, an interrupt is generated.

When CNTV_CTL.ENABLE is 0, the timer condition is not met, but CNTVCT continues to count, so the TimerValue view appears to continue to count down.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the CNTV_TVAL:

CNTV_TVAL can be implemented in any implemented CNTBaseN frame that has virtual timer capability, and in the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame.

CNTCTLBase status and control fields for the CNTBaseN and CNTEL0BaseN frames on page I2-10403 describes the status fields that identify whether a CNTBaseN frame is implemented, and for an implemented frame:

- Whether the CNTBaseN frame has virtual timer capability.
- Whether the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame is implemented.
- For an implementation that recognizes two Security states, whether the CNTBaseN frame, and any corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame, is accessible by Non-secure accesses.

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For an implemented CNTBaseN frame that has virtual timer capability:

- CNTV_TVAL is accessible in that frame if the value of CNTACR<n>.RWVT is 1.
- Otherwise, the CNTV_TVAL address in that frame is RAZ/WI.

For an implemented CNTEL0BaseN frame:

- CNTV_TVAL is accessible in that frame if both:
  - CNTV_TVAL is accessible in the corresponding CNTBaseN frame:
  - The value of CNTEL0ACR.EL0VTEN is 1.
- Otherwise, the CNTV_TVAL address in that frame is RAZ/WI.

CNTV_TVAL can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTBaseN	`0x038`	CNTV_TVAL

Accesses to this interface are RW.

CNTV_TVAL can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTEL0BaseN	`0x038`	CNTV_TVAL

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.7.20 CNTVCT, Counter-timer Virtual Count

The CNTVCT characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the 64-bit virtual count value.

Configurations

The power domain of CNTVCT is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

For more information, see *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

Attributes

CNTVCT is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

63 … 32	31 … 0
Virtual count value	Virtual count value

Bits [63:0]

Virtual count value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the CNTVCT:

CNTVCT can be implemented in any implemented CNTBaseN frame, and in the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame, as a RO register.

CNTCTLBase status and control fields for the CNTBaseN and CNTEL0BaseN frames on page I2-10403 describes the status fields that identify whether a CNTBaseN frame is implemented, and for an implemented frame:

- Whether the CNTBaseN frame has virtual timer capability.
- Whether the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame is implemented.
- For an implementation that recognizes two Security states, whether the CNTBaseN frame, and any corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame, is accessible by Non-secure accesses.

For an implemented CNTBaseN frame:

- CNTVCT is accessible in that frame, as a RO register, if the value of CNTACR<n>.RVCT is 1.
- Otherwise, the CNTVCT address in that frame is RAZ/WI.

For an implemented CNTEL0BaseN frame:

- CNTVCT is accessible in that frame if both:
  - CNTVCT is accessible in the corresponding CNTBaseN frame.
  - The value of CNTEL0ACR.EL0VCTEN is 1.
- Otherwise, the CNTVCT address in that frame is RAZ/WI.

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If the implementation supports 64-bit atomic accesses, then the CNTVCT register must be accessible as an atomic 64-bit value.

CNTVCT[31:0] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance	Range
Timer	CNTBaseN	`0x008`	CNTVCT	31:0

Accesses to this interface are RO.

CNTVCT[31:0] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance	Range
Timer	CNTEL0BaseN	`0x008`	CNTVCT	31:0

Accesses to this interface are RO.

CNTVCT[63:32] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance	Range
Timer	CNTBaseN	`0x00C`	CNTVCT	63:32

Accesses to this interface are RO.

CNTVCT[63:32] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance	Range
Timer	CNTEL0BaseN	`0x00C`	CNTVCT	63:32

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.7.21 CNTVOFF, Counter-timer Virtual Offset

The CNTVOFF characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the 64-bit virtual offset for a CNTBaseN frame that has virtual timer capability. This is the offset between real time and virtual time.

Configurations

The power domain of CNTVOFF is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

For more information, see *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

Attributes

CNTVOFF is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

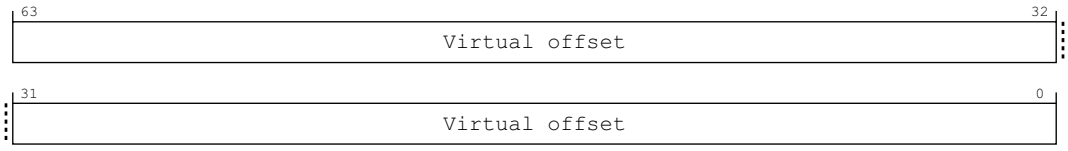

Bits [63:0]

Virtual offset.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the CNTVOFF:

CNTVOFF is implemented, as a RO register, in any implemented CNTBaseN frame that has virtual timer capability.

CNTCTLBase status and control fields for the CNTBaseN and CNTEL0BaseN frames on page I2-10403 describes the status fields that identify whether a CNTBaseN frame is implemented, and for an implemented frame:

- Whether the CNTBaseN frame has virtual timer capability.
- Whether the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame is implemented.
- For an implementation that recognizes two Security states, whether the CNTBaseN frame, and any corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame, is accessible by Non-secure accesses.

For an implemented CNTBaseN frame that has virtual timer capability:

- CNTVOFF is accessible in that frame, as a RO register, if the value of CNTACR<n>.RVOFF is 1.
- Otherwise, the CNTVOFF address in that frame is RAZ/WI.

Note

CNTVOFF is never visible in any CNTEL0BaseN frame. This means that the CNTVOFF address in any implemented CNTEL0BaseN frame is RAZ/WI.

In an implementation that supports 64-bit atomic accesses, a CNTVOFF{<n>} register must be accessible as an atomic 64-bit value.

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CNTVOFF[31:0] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Range
Timer	CNTBaseN	`0x018`	31:0

Accesses to this interface are RO.

CNTVOFF[63:32] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Range
Timer	CNTBaseN	`0x01C`	63:32

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.7.22 CNTVOFF<n>, Counter-timer Virtual Offsets, n = 0 - 7

The CNTVOFF<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

Holds the 64-bit virtual offset for frame CNTBase<n>. This is the offset between real time and virtual time.

Configurations

The power domain of CNTVOFF<n> is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

For more information, see *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

Attributes

CNTVOFF<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

63	32
Virtual offset	

31	0
Virtual offset	

Bits [63:0]

Virtual offset.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Timer reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the CNTVOFF<n>:

In the CNTCTLBase frame a CNTVOFF<n> register must be implemented, as a RW register, for each CNTBaseN frame that has virtual timer capability. For more information, see *CNTCTLBase status and control fields for the CNTBaseN and CNTEL0BaseN frames* on page I2-10403.

Note

The value of <n> in an instance of CNTVOFF<n> specifies the value of N for the associated CNTBaseN frame.

In a system that recognizes two Security states, for any CNTVOFF<n> register in the CNTCTLBase frame:

- CNTVOFF<n> is always accessible by Secure accesses.
- CNTNSAR.NS<n> determines whether CNTVOFF<n> is accessible by Non-secure accesses.

The register location of any unimplemented CNTVOFF<n> register in the CNTCTLBase frame is RAZ/WI.

The CNTVOFF<n> register is accessible in the CNTBaseN frame using CNTVOFF.

In an implementation that supports 64-bit atomic accesses, then the CNTVOFF<n> registers must be accessible as atomic 64-bit values.

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CNTVOFF<n>[31:0] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Range
Timer	CNTCTLBase	`0x080` + (8 * n)	31:0

Accesses to this interface are RW.

CNTVOFF<n>[63:32] can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Range
Timer	CNTCTLBase	`0x084` + (8 * n)	63:32

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.7.23 CounterID<n>, Counter ID registers, n = 0 - 11

The CounterID<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED identification registers 0 to 11 for the memory-mapped Generic Timer.

Configurations

The power domain of CounterID<n> is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

For more information, see *Power and reset domains for the system level implementation of the Generic Timer* on page I2-10395.

These registers are implemented independently in each of the implemented Generic Timer memory-mapped frames.

If the implementation of the Counter ID registers requires an architecture version, the value for this version of the Arm Generic Timer is version 0.

The Counter ID registers can be implemented as a set of CoreSight ID registers, comprising Peripheral ID Registers and Component ID Registers. An implementation of these registers for the Generic Timer must use a Component class value of `0xF`.

Attributes

CounterID<n> is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Accessing the CounterID<n>:

These registers must be implemented, as RO registers, in every implemented Generic Timer memory-mapped frame.

For the CNTCTLBase frame, in a system that recognizes two Security states these registers are accessible by both Secure and Non-secure accesses.

For the CNTControlBase frame, in a system that supports Secure and Non-secure memory maps the frame is implemented only in the Secure memory map, meaning these registers are implemented only in the Secure memory map.

For the CNTBaseN frames, *CNTCTLBase status and control fields for the CNTBaseN and CNTEL0BaseN frames* on page I2-10403 describes the status fields that identify whether a frame is implemented, and for an implemented frame:

- Whether the CNTBaseN frame has virtual timer capability.
- Whether the corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame is implemented.
- For an implementation that recognizes two Security states, whether the CNTBaseN frame, and any corresponding CNTEL0BaseN frame, is accessible by Non-secure accesses.

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CounterID<n> can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTControlBase	`0xFD0` + (4 * n)	CounterID<n>

Accesses to this interface are RO.

CounterID<n> can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTReadBase	`0xFD0` + (4 * n)	CounterID<n>

Accesses to this interface are RO.

CounterID<n> can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTBaseN	`0xFD0` + (4 * n)	CounterID<n>

Accesses to this interface are RO.

CounterID<n> can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTEL0BaseN	`0xFD0` + (4 * n)	CounterID<n>

Accesses to this interface are RO.

CounterID<n> can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Frame	Offset	Instance
Timer	CNTCTLBase	`0xFD0` + (4 * n)	CounterID<n>

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.8 RAS register descriptions

This section describes the RAS registers.

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I5.8.1 ERRCIDR0, Component Identification Register 0

The ERRCIDR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information about the component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

ERRCIDR0 is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRCIDR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

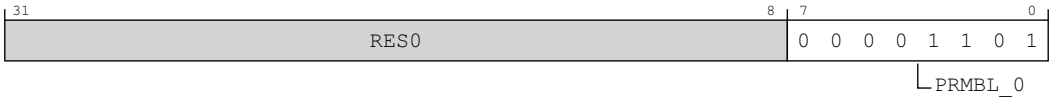

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PRMBL_0, bits [7:0]

Component identification preamble, segment 0.

Reads as `0x0D`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the ERRCIDR0:

ERRCIDR0 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0xFF0`	ERRCIDR0

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.8.2 ERRCIDR1, Component Identification Register 1

The ERRCIDR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information about the component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

ERRCIDR1 is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRCIDR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

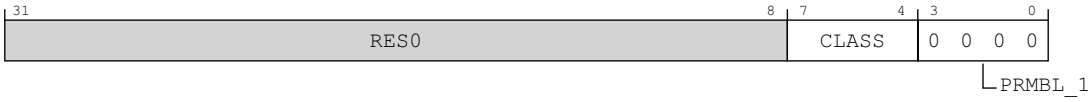

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

CLASS, bits [7:4]

Component class.

`0b1111` Generic peripheral with IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED register layout.

Other values are defined by the CoreSight Architecture.

This field reads as `0xF`.

PRMBL_1, bits [3:0]

Component identification preamble, segment 1.

Reads as `0b0000`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the ERRCIDR1:

ERRCIDR1 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0xFF4`	ERRCIDR1

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.8.3 ERRCIDR2, Component Identification Register 2

The ERRCIDR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information about the component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

ERRCIDR2 is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRCIDR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

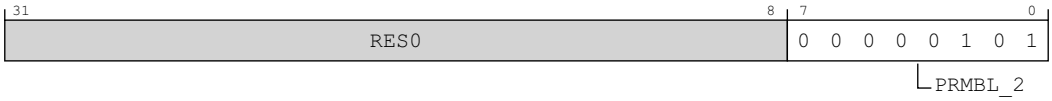

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PRMBL_2, bits [7:0]

Component identification preamble, segment 2.

Reads as `0x05`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the ERRCIDR2:

ERRCIDR2 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0xFF8`	ERRCIDR2

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.8.4 ERRCIDR3, Component Identification Register 3

The ERRCIDR3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information about the component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

ERRCIDR3 is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRCIDR3 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

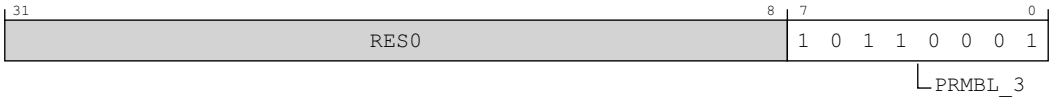

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PRMBL_3, bits [7:0]

Component identification preamble, segment 3.

Reads as `0xB1`.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the ERRCIDR3:

ERRCIDR3 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0xFFC`	ERRCIDR3

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.8.5 ERRCRICR0, Critical Error Interrupt Configuration Register 0

The ERRCRICR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Critical Error Interrupt configuration register.

Configurations

This register is present only when (the Critical Error Interrupt is implemented or the implementation does not use the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers) and interrupt configuration registers are implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERRCRICR0 are RES0.

ERRCRICR0 is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRCRICR0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When the Critical Error Interrupt is implemented and the implementation uses the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers:

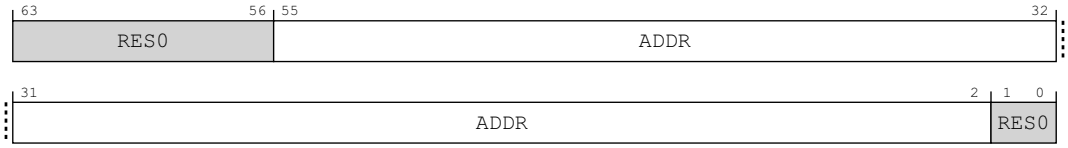

Bits [63:56]

Reserved, RES0.

ADDR, bits [55:2]

Message Signaled Interrupt address. (ERRCRICR0.ADDR << 2) is the address that the component writes to when signaling the Critical Error Interrupt. Bits [1:0] of the address are always zero.

The physical address size supported by the component is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Unimplemented high-order physical address bits are RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an Error recovery reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [1:0]

Reserved, RES0.

When the implementation does not use the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers:

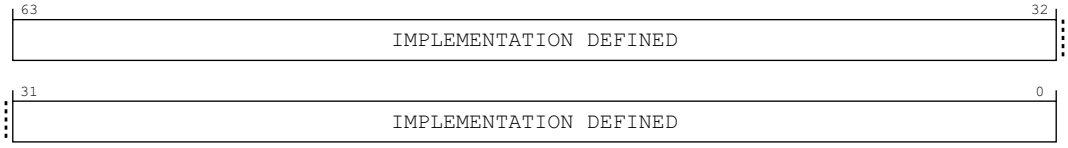

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

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Accessing the ERRCRICR0:

ERRCRICR0 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0xEA0`	ERRCRICR0

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.8.6 ERRCRICR1, Critical Error Interrupt Configuration Register 1

The ERRCRICR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Critical Error Interrupt configuration register.

Configurations

This register is present only when (the Critical Error Interrupt is implemented or the implementation does not use the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers) and interrupt configuration registers are implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERRCRICR1 are RES0.

ERRCRICR1 is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRCRICR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When the Critical Error Interrupt is implemented and the implementation uses the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers:

31	0
DATA	

DATA, bits [31:0]

Payload for the message signaled interrupt.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an Error recovery reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When the implementation does not use the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers:

31	0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Accessing the ERRCRICR1:

ERRCRICR1 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0xEA8`	ERRCRICR1

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.8.7 ERRCRICR2, Critical Error Interrupt Configuration Register 2

The ERRCRICR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Critical Error Interrupt control and configuration register.

Configurations

This register is present only when (the Critical Error Interrupt is implemented or the implementation does not use the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers) and interrupt configuration registers are implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERRCRICR2 are RES0.

ERRCRICR2 is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRCRICR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When the Critical Error Interrupt is implemented and the implementation uses the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers:

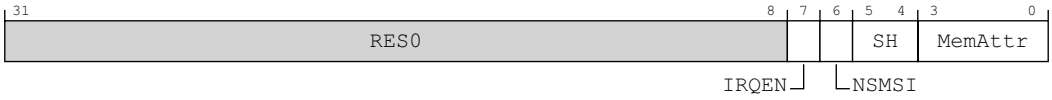

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

IRQEN, bit [7]

When the component supports disabling message signaled interrupts:

Message signaled interrupt enable. Enables generation of message signaled interrupts.

`0b0` Disabled.

`0b1` Enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an Error recovery reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Message signaled interrupt enable.

Message signaled interrupts are always enabled.

NSMSI, bit [6]

When the component supports configuring the Security attribute for message signaled interrupts and the component does not allow Non-secure writes to ERRCRICR2:

Security attribute. Defines the physical address space for message signaled interrupts.

`0b0` Secure.

`0b1` Non-secure.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Error recovery reset,this field resets to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

When the component allows Non-secure writes to ERRCRICR2:

Reserved, RES0.

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Security attribute. Defines the physical address space for message signaled interrupts.

The Security attribute used for message signaled interrupts is Non-secure.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Security attribute. Defines the physical address space for message signaled interrupts.

The Security attribute for message signaled interrupts is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

SH, bits [5:4]

When the component supports configuring the Shareability domain for message signaled interrupts:

Shareability. Defines the Shareability domain for message signaled interrupts.

`0b00` Not shared.

`0b10` Outer Shareable.

`0b11` Inner Shareable.

All other values are reserved.

This field is ignored when ERRCRICR2.MemAttr specifies any of the following memory types:

- Any Device memory type.
- Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.

All Device and Normal Inner Non-cacheable Outer Non-cacheable memory regions are always treated as Outer Shareable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an Error recovery reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Shareability.

The Shareability domain for message signaled interrupts is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

MemAttr, bits [3:0]

When the component supports configuring the memory type for message signaled interrupts:

Memory type. Defines the memory type and attributes for message signaled interrupts.

`0b0000` Device-nGnRnE memory.

`0b0001` Device-nGnRE memory.

`0b0010` Device-nGRE memory.

`0b0011` Device-GRE memory.

`0b0101` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b0110` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b0111` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b1001` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Write-Through.

`0b1010` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through, Outer Write-Through.

`0b1011` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Through.

`0b1101` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Write-Back.

`0b1110` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through, Outer Write-Back.

`0b1111` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back.

All other values are reserved.

Note

This is the same format as the VMSAv8-64 stage 2 memory region attributes.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an Error recovery reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Memory type.

The memory type used for message signaled interrupts is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

When the implementation does not use the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers:

31 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Accessing the ERRCRICR2:

ERRCRICR2 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0xEAC`	ERRCRICR2

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.8.8 ERRDEVAFF, Device Affinity Register

The ERRDEVAFF characteristics are:

Purpose

For a group of error records that has affinity with a single PE or a group of PEs, ERRDEVAFF is a copy of MPIDR_EL1 or part of MPIDR_EL1:

- If the group of error records has affinity with a single PE, the affinity level is 0, ERRDEVAFF reads the same value as MPIDR_EL1, and ERRDEVAFF.F0V reads-as-one to indicate affinity level 0.
- If the group of error records has affinity with a group of PEs, the affinity level is 1, 2, or 3, parts of ERRDEVAFF reads the same value as parts of MPIDR_EL1, and the rest of ERRDEVAFF indicates the level.

For example, if the group of PEs is a subset of the PEs at affinity level 1 then all of the following are true:

- All the PEs in the group have the same values in MPIDR_EL1.{Aff3,Aff2}, and these values are equal to ERRDEVAFF.{Aff3,Aff2}.
- ERRDEVAFF.Aff1 is nonzero and not `0x80`, and ERRDEVAFF.{Aff0,F0V} read-as-zero, to indicate at least affinity level 1. The subset of PEs at level 1 that the group of error records has affinity with is indicated by the least-significant set bit in ERRDEVAFF.Aff1. In this example, if ERRDEVAFF.Aff1[2:0] is `0b100`, then the group of error records has affinity with the up-to 8 PEs that have MPIDR_EL1.Aff1[7:3] == ERRDEVAFF.Aff1[7:3].

If RAS System Architecture v1.1 is not implemented, ERRDEVAFF can only describe a group of error records that is affine with a single PE or all the PEs at an affinity level.

Configurations

This register is present only when the group of error records has affinity with a PE or cluster of PEs. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERRDEVAFF are RES0.

ERRDEVAFF is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRDEVAFF is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

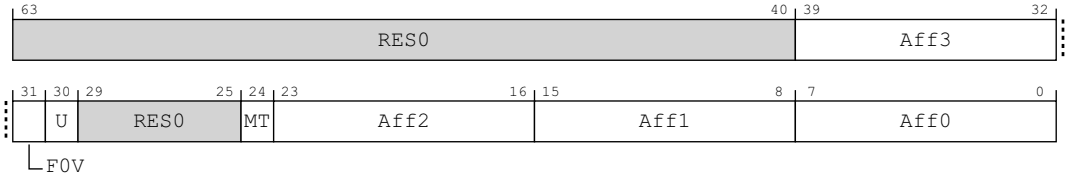

Bits [63:40]

Reserved, RES0.

Aff3, bits [39:32]

PE affinity level 3. The MPIDR_EL1.Aff3 field, viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PE or PEs.

F0V, bit [31]

Indicates that the ERRDEVAFF.Aff0 field is valid.

`0b0` ERRDEVAFF.Aff0 is not valid, and the PE affinity is above level 0 or a subset of level 0.

`0b1` ERRDEVAFF.Aff0 is valid, and the PE affinity is at level 0.

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U, bit [30]

When ERRDEVAFF.F0V == 1:

Uniprocessor. The MPIDR_EL1.U field, viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PE.

Otherwise:

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Bits [29:25]

Reserved, RES0.

MT, bit [24]

When ERRDEVAFF.F0V == 1:

Multithreaded. The MPIDR_EL1.MT field, viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PE.

Otherwise:

Reserved, UNKNOWN.

Aff2, bits [23:16]

When affine with a PE or PEs at affinity level 2 or below:

PE affinity level 2. The MPIDR_EL1.Aff2 field, viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PE or PEs.

When affine with a sub-set of PEs at affinity level 2:

PE affinity level 2. Defines part of the MPIDR_EL1.Aff2 field, viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

`0bxxxxxxx1` ERRDEVAFF.Aff2[7:1] is the value of MPIDR_EL1.Aff2[7:1], viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

`0bxxxxxx10` ERRDEVAFF.Aff2[7:2] is the value of MPIDR_EL1.Aff2[7:2], viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

`0bxxxxx100` ERRDEVAFF.Aff2[7:3] is the value of MPIDR_EL1.Aff2[7:3], viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

`0bxxxx1000` ERRDEVAFF.Aff2[7:4] is the value of MPIDR_EL1.Aff2[7:4], viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

`0bxxx10000` ERRDEVAFF.Aff2[7:5] is the value of MPIDR_EL1.Aff2[7:5], viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

`0bxx100000` ERRDEVAFF.Aff2[7:6] is the value of MPIDR_EL1.Aff2[7:6], viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

`0bx1000000` ERRDEVAFF.Aff2[7] is the value of MPIDR_EL1.Aff2[7], viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

Otherwise:

PE affinity level 2. Indicates whether the PE affinity is at level 3.

`0x80` PE affinity is at level 3.

All other values are reserved.

Aff1, bits [15:8]

When affine with a PE or PEs at affinity level 1 or below:

PE affinity level 1. The MPIDR_EL1.Aff1 field, viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PE or PEs.

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When affine with a sub-set of PEs at affinity level 1:

PE affinity level 1. Defines part of the MPIDR_EL1.Aff1 field, viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

`0bxxxxxxx1` ERRDEVAFF.Aff1[7:1] is the value of MPIDR_EL1.Aff1[7:1], viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

`0bxxxxxx10` ERRDEVAFF.Aff1[7:2] is the value of MPIDR_EL1.Aff1[7:2], viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

`0bxxxxx100` ERRDEVAFF.Aff1[7:3] is the value of MPIDR_EL1.Aff1[7:3], viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

`0bxxxx1000` ERRDEVAFF.Aff1[7:4] is the value of MPIDR_EL1.Aff1[7:4], viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

`0bxxx10000` ERRDEVAFF.Aff1[7:5] is the value of MPIDR_EL1.Aff1[7:5], viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

`0bxx100000` ERRDEVAFF.Aff1[7:6] is the value of MPIDR_EL1.Aff1[7:6], viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

`0bx1000000` ERRDEVAFF.Aff1[7] is the value of MPIDR_EL1.Aff1[7], viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

Otherwise:

PE affinity level 1. Indicates whether the PE affinity is at level 2.

`0x00` PE affinity is above level 2 or a subset of level 2.

`0x80` PE affinity is at level 2.

Aff0, bits [7:0]

When affine with a PE at affinity level 0:

PE affinity level 0. The MPIDR_EL1.Aff0 field, viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PE.

When affine with a sub-set of PEs at affinity level 0:

PE affinity level 0. Defines part of the MPIDR_EL1.Aff0 field, viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

`0bxxxxxxx1` ERRDEVAFF.Aff0[7:1] is the value of MPIDR_EL1.Aff0[7:1], viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

`0bxxxxxx10` ERRDEVAFF.Aff0[7:2] is the value of MPIDR_EL1.Aff0[7:2], viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

`0bxxxxx100` ERRDEVAFF.Aff0[7:3] is the value of MPIDR_EL1.Aff0[7:3], viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

`0bxxxx1000` ERRDEVAFF.Aff0[7:4] is the value of MPIDR_EL1.Aff0[7:4], viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

`0bxxx10000` ERRDEVAFF.Aff0[7:5] is the value of MPIDR_EL1.Aff0[7:5], viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

`0bxx100000` ERRDEVAFF.Aff0[7:6] is the value of MPIDR_EL1.Aff0[7:6], viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

`0bx1000000` ERRDEVAFF.Aff0[7] is the value of MPIDR_EL1.Aff0[7], viewed from the highest Exception level of the associated PEs.

Otherwise:

PE affinity level 0. Indicates whether the PE affinity is at level 1.

`0x00` PE affinity is above level 1 or a subset of level 1.

`0x80` PE affinity is at level 1.

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Accessing the ERRDEVAFF:

ERRDEVAFF can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0xFA8`	ERRDEVAFF

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.8.9 ERRDEVARCH, Device Architecture Register

The ERRDEVARCH characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information for the component.

Configurations

ERRDEVARCH is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRDEVARCH is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

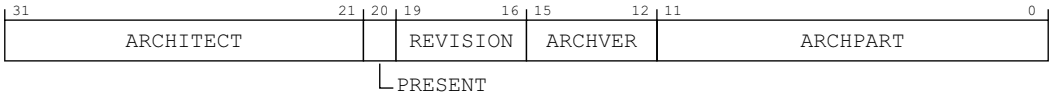

ARCHITECT, bits [31:21]

Architect. Defines the architect of the component. Bits [31:28] are the JEP106 continuation code (JEP106 bank ID, minus 1) and bits [27:21] are the JEP106 ID code.

`0b01000111011` JEP106 continuation code `0x4`, ID code `0x3B`. Arm Limited.

Other values are defined by the JEDEC JEP106 standard.

This field reads as `0x23B`.

PRESENT, bit [20]

DEVARCH Present. Defines that the DEVARCH register is present.

`0b0` Device Architecture information not present.

`0b1` Device Architecture information present.

This field reads as 1.

REVISION, bits [19:16]

Revision. Defines the architecture revision of the component.

`0b0000` RAS System Architecture v1.0.

`0b0001` RAS System Architecture v1.1. As `0b0000` and also:

- Simplifies ERR<n>STATUS.
- Adds support for additional ERR<n>MISC<m> registers.
- Adds support for the optional RAS Timestamp Extension.
- Adds support for the optional Common Fault Injection Model Extension.

All other values are reserved.

ARCHVER, bits [15:12]

Architecture Version. Defines the architecture version of the component.

`0b0000` RAS System Architecture v1.

All other values are reserved.

ARCHVER and ARCHPART are also defined as a single field, ARCHID, so that ARCHVER is ARCHID[15:12].

This field reads as `0b0000`.

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ARCHPART, bits [11:0]

Architecture Part. Defines the architecture of the component.

`0xA00` RAS System Architecture.

ARCHVER and ARCHPART are also defined as a single field, ARCHID, so that ARCHPART is ARCHID[11:0].

This field reads as `0xA00`.

Accessing the ERRDEVARCH:

ERRDEVARCH can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0xFBC`	ERRDEVARCH

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.8.10 ERRDEVID, Device Configuration Register

The ERRDEVID characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information for the component.

Configurations

ERRDEVID is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRDEVID is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

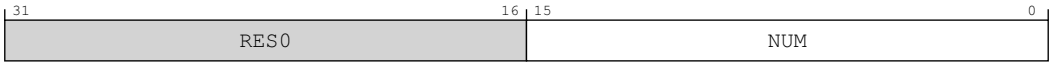

Bits [31:16]

Reserved, RES0.

NUM, bits [15:0]

Highest numbered index of the error records in this group, plus one. Each implemented record is owned by a node. A node might own multiple records.

This manual describes a group of error records accessed via a standard 4KB memory-mapped peripheral. For a 4KB peripheral, up to 24 error records can be accessed if the Common Fault Injection Model is implemented, and up to 56 otherwise.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the ERRDEVID:

ERRDEVID can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0xFC8`	ERRDEVID

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.8.11 ERRERICR0, Error Recovery Interrupt Configuration Register 0

The ERRERICR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Error Recovery Interrupt configuration register.

Configurations

This register is present only when (the Error Recovery Interrupt is implemented or the implementation does not use the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers) and interrupt configuration registers are implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERRERICR0 are RES0.

ERRERICR0 is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRERICR0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When the Error Recovery Interrupt is implemented and the implementation uses the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers:

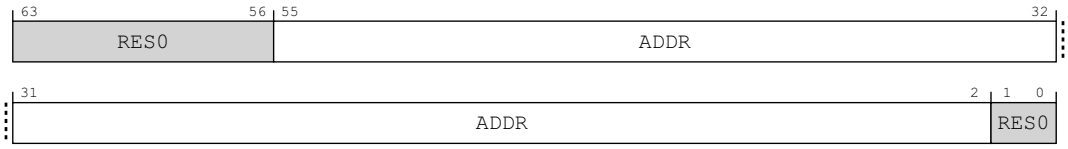

Bits [63:56]

Reserved, RES0.

ADDR, bits [55:2]

Message Signaled Interrupt address. (ERRERICR0.ADDR << 2) is the address that the component writes to when signaling the Error Recovery Interrupt. Bits [1:0] of the address are always zero.

The physical address size supported by the component is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Unimplemented high-order physical address bits are RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an Error recovery reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [1:0]

Reserved, RES0.

When the implementation does not use the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers:

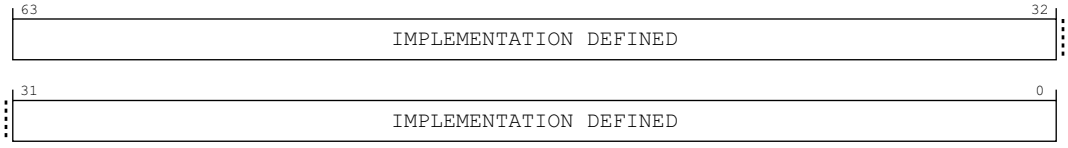

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

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Accessing the ERRERICR0:

ERRERICR0 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0xE90`	ERRERICR0

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.8.12 ERRERICR1, Error Recovery Interrupt Configuration Register 1

The ERRERICR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Error Recovery Interrupt configuration register.

Configurations

This register is present only when (the Error Recovery Interrupt is implemented or the implementation does not use the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers) and interrupt configuration registers are implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERRERICR1 are RES0.

ERRERICR1 is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRERICR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When the Error Recovery Interrupt is implemented and the implementation uses the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers:

31	0
DATA	

DATA, bits [31:0]

Payload for the message signaled interrupt.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an Error recovery reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When the implementation does not use the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers:

31	0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Accessing the ERRERICR1:

ERRERICR1 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	0xE98	ERRERICR1

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.8.13 ERRERICR2, Error Recovery Interrupt Configuration Register 2

The ERRERICR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Error Recovery Interrupt control and configuration register.

Configurations

This register is present only when (the Error Recovery Interrupt is implemented or the implementation does not use the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers) and interrupt configuration registers are implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERRERICR2 are RES0.

ERRERICR2 is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRERICR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When the Error Recovery Interrupt is implemented and the implementation uses the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers:

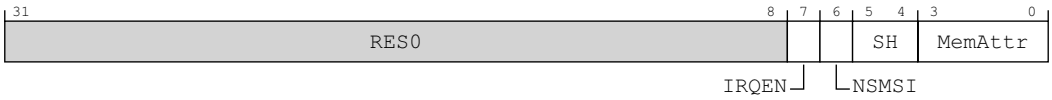

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

IRQEN, bit [7]

When the component supports disabling message signaled interrupts:

Message signaled interrupt enable. Enables generation of message signaled interrupts.

`0b0` Disabled.

`0b1` Enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an Error recovery reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Message signaled interrupt enable.

Message signaled interrupts are always enabled.

NSMSI, bit [6]

When the component supports configuring the Security attribute for message signaled interrupts and the component does not allow Non-secure writes to ERRERICR2:

Security attribute. Defines the physical address space for message signaled interrupts.

`0b0` Secure.

`0b1` Non-secure.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Error recovery reset,this field resets to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

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When the component allows Non-secure writes to ERRERICR2:

Reserved, RES0.

Security attribute. Defines the physical address space for message signaled interrupts.

The Security attribute used for message signaled interrupts is Non-secure.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Security attribute. Defines the physical address space for message signaled interrupts.

The Security attribute for message signaled interrupts is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

SH, bits [5:4]

When the component supports configuring the Shareability domain for message signaled interrupts:

Shareability. Defines the Shareability domain for message signaled interrupts.

`0b00` Not shared.

`0b10` Outer Shareable.

`0b11` Inner Shareable.

All other values are reserved.

This field is ignored when ERRERICR2.MemAttr specifies any of the following memory types:

- Any Device memory type.
- Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.

All Device and Normal Inner Non-cacheable Outer Non-cacheable memory regions are always treated as Outer Shareable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an Error recovery reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Shareability.

The Shareability domain for message signaled interrupts is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

MemAttr, bits [3:0]

When the component supports configuring the memory type for message signaled interrupts:

Memory type. Defines the memory type and attributes for message signaled interrupts.

`0b0000` Device-nGnRnE memory.

`0b0001` Device-nGnRE memory.

`0b0010` Device-nGRE memory.

`0b0011` Device-GRE memory.

`0b0101` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b0110` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b0111` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b1001` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Write-Through.

`0b1010` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through, Outer Write-Through.

`0b1011` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Through.

`0b1101` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Write-Back.

`0b1110` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through, Outer Write-Back.

`0b1111` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back.

All other values are reserved.

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Note

This is the same format as the VMSAv8-64 stage 2 memory region attributes.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an Error recovery reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Memory type.

The memory type used for message signaled interrupts is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

When the implementation does not use the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers:

31 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Accessing the ERRERICR2:

ERRERICR2 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0xE9C`	ERRERICR2

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.8.14 ERRFHICR0, Fault Handling Interrupt Configuration Register 0

The ERRFHICR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Fault Handling Interrupt configuration register.

Configurations

This register is present only when (the Fault Handling Interrupt is implemented or the implementation does not use the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers) and interrupt configuration registers are implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERRFHICR0 are RES0.

ERRFHICR0 is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRFHICR0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When the Fault Handling Interrupt is implemented and the implementation uses the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers:

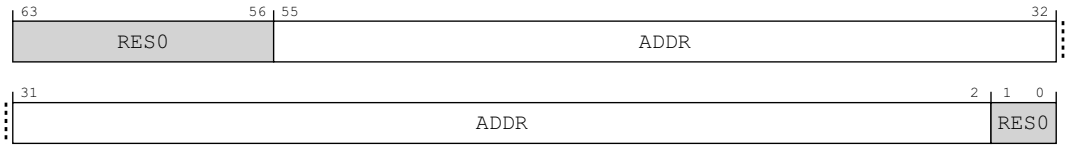

Bits [63:56]

Reserved, RES0.

ADDR, bits [55:2]

Message Signaled Interrupt address. (ERRFHICR0.ADDR << 2) is the address that the component writes to when signaling the Fault Handling Interrupt. Bits [1:0] of the address are always zero.

The physical address size supported by the component is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. Unimplemented high-order physical address bits are RES0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an Error recovery reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Bits [1:0]

Reserved, RES0.

When the implementation does not use the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers:

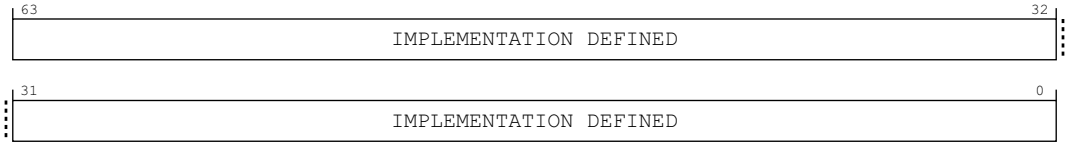

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

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Accessing the ERRFHICR0:

ERRFHICR0 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0xE80`	ERRFHICR0

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.8.15 ERRFHICR1, Fault Handling Interrupt Configuration Register 1

The ERRFHICR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Fault Handling Interrupt configuration register.

Configurations

This register is present only when (the Fault Handling Interrupt is implemented or the implementation does not use the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers) and interrupt configuration registers are implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERRFHICR1 are RES0.

ERRFHICR1 is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRFHICR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When the Fault Handling Interrupt is implemented and the implementation uses the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers:

31 … 0
DATA

DATA, bits [31:0]

Payload for the message signaled interrupt.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an Error recovery reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When the implementation does not use the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers:

31 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Accessing the ERRFHICR1:

ERRFHICR1 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	0xE88	ERRFHICR1

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.8.16 ERRFHICR2, Fault Handling Interrupt Configuration Register 2

The ERRFHICR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Fault Handling Interrupt control and configuration register.

Configurations

This register is present only when (the Fault Handling Interrupt is implemented or the implementation does not use the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers) and interrupt configuration registers are implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERRFHICR2 are RES0.

ERRFHICR2 is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRFHICR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When the Fault Handling Interrupt is implemented and the implementation uses the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers:

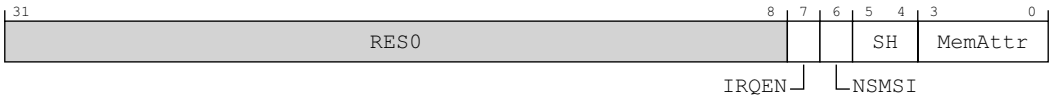

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

IRQEN, bit [7]

When the component supports disabling message signaled interrupts:

Message signaled interrupt enable. Enables generation of message signaled interrupts.

`0b0` Disabled.

`0b1` Enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an Error recovery reset, this field resets to `0`.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Message signaled interrupt enable.

Message signaled interrupts are always enabled.

NSMSI, bit [6]

When the component supports configuring the Security attribute for message signaled interrupts and the component does not allow Non-secure writes to ERRFHICR2:

Security attribute. Defines the physical address space for message signaled interrupts.

`0b0` Secure.

`0b1` Non-secure.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Error recovery reset,this field resets to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

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When the component allows Non-secure writes to ERRFHICR2:

Reserved, RES0.

Security attribute. Defines the physical address space for message signaled interrupts.

The Security attribute used for message signaled interrupts is Non-secure.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Security attribute. Defines the physical address space for message signaled interrupts.

The Security attribute for message signaled interrupts is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

SH, bits [5:4]

When the component supports configuring the Shareability domain for message signaled interrupts:

Shareability. Defines the Shareability domain for message signaled interrupts.

`0b00` Not shared.

`0b10` Outer Shareable.

`0b11` Inner Shareable.

All other values are reserved.

This field is ignored when ERRFHICR2.MemAttr specifies any of the following memory types:

- Any Device memory type.
- Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.

All Device and Normal Inner Non-cacheable Outer Non-cacheable memory regions are always treated as Outer Shareable.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an Error recovery reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Shareability.

The Shareability domain for message signaled interrupts is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

MemAttr, bits [3:0]

When the component supports configuring the memory type for message signaled interrupts:

Memory type. Defines the memory type and attributes for message signaled interrupts.

`0b0000` Device-nGnRnE memory.

`0b0001` Device-nGnRE memory.

`0b0010` Device-nGRE memory.

`0b0011` Device-GRE memory.

`0b0101` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b0110` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b0111` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back, Outer Non-cacheable.

`0b1001` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Write-Through.

`0b1010` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through, Outer Write-Through.

`0b1011` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Through.

`0b1101` Normal memory, Inner Non-cacheable, Outer Write-Back.

`0b1110` Normal memory, Inner Write-Through, Outer Write-Back.

`0b1111` Normal memory, Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back.

All other values are reserved.

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Note

This is the same format as the VMSAv8-64 stage 2 memory region attributes.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an Error recovery reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Memory type.

The memory type used for message signaled interrupts is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

When the implementation does not use the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers:

31 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Accessing the ERRFHICR2:

ERRFHICR2 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0xE8C`	ERRFHICR2

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.8.17 ERRGSR, Error Group Status Register

The ERRGSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Shows the status for the records in the group.

Configurations

ERRGSR is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

This manual describes a group of error records accessed via a standard 4KB memory-mapped peripheral. For a 4KB peripheral, up to 24 error records can be accessed if the Common Fault Injection Model is implemented, and up to 56 otherwise.

Attributes

ERRGSR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

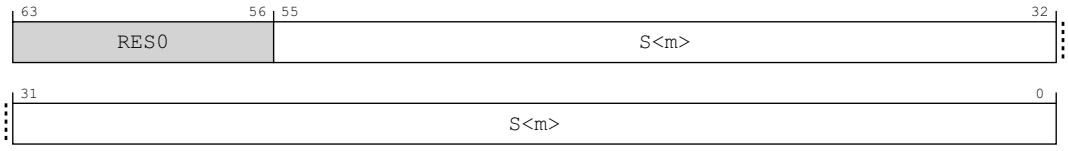

Bits [63:56]

Reserved, RES0.

S<m>, bit [m], for m = 55 to 0

When error record <m> is implemented and error record <m> supports this type of reporting:

The status for error record <m>. A read-only copy of ERR<n>STATUS.V.

`0b0` No error.

`0b1` One or more errors.

If the Common Fault Injection Model is implemented, up-to 24 records can be implemented meaning bits [55:24] are RES0.

Accessing the ERRGSR:

ERRGSR can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0xE00`	ERRGSR

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.8.18 ERRIIDR, Implementation Identification Register

The ERRIIDR characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines the implementer of the component.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

This register is present only when RAS System Architecture v1.1 is implemented.

Attributes

ERRIIDR is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 – 20	19 – 16	15 – 12	11 – 0
ProductID	Variant	Revision	Implementer

ProductID, bits [31:20]

Part number, bits [11:0]. The part number is selected by the designer of the component.

If ERRPIDR0 and ERRPIDR1 are implemented, ERRPIDR0.PART_0 matches bits [7:0] of ERRIIDR.ProductID and ERRPIDR1.PART_1 matches bits [11:8] of ERRIIDR.ProductID.

Variant, bits [19:16]

Component major revision.

This field distinguishes product variants or major revisions of the product.

If ERRPIDR2 is implemented, ERRPIDR2.REVISION matches ERRIIDR.Variant.

Revision, bits [15:12]

Component minor revision.

This field distinguishes minor revisions of the product.

If ERRPIDR3 is implemented, ERRPIDR3.REVAND matches ERRIIDR.Revision.

Implementer, bits [11:0]

Contains the JEP106 code of the company that implemented the RAS component. For an Arm implementation, this field has the value `0x43B`.

Bits [11:8] contain the JEP106 continuation code of the implementer, and bits [6:0] contain the JEP106 identity code of the implementer. Bit 7 is RES0.

If ERRPIDR4 is implemented, ERRPIDR2 is implemented, and ERRPIDR1 is implemented, ERRPIDR4.DES_2 matches bits [11:8] of ERRIIDR.Implementer, ERRPIDR2.DES_1 matches bits [6:4] of ERRIIDR.Implementer, and ERRPIDR1.DES_0 matches bits [3:0] of ERRIIDR.Implementer.

Accessing the ERRIIDR:

ERRIIDR can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset
RAS	`0xE10`

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Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.8.19 ERRIMPDEF<n>, IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED Register <n>, n = 0 - 191

The ERRIMPDEF<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED RAS extensions.

Configurations

This register is present only when the Common Fault Injection Model Extension is not implemented, UInt(ERRDEVID.NUM) <= 32 and an implementation implements ERRIMPDEF<n>. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERRIMPDEF<n> are RES0.

Attributes

ERRIMPDEF<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

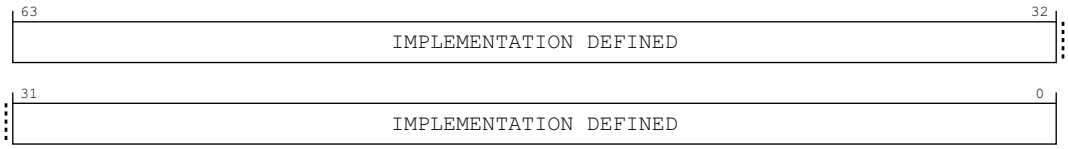

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Accessing the ERRIMPDEF<n>:

ERRIMPDEF<n> can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0x800` + (8 * n)	ERRIMPDEF<n>

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.8.20 ERRIRQCR<n>, Generic Error Interrupt Configuration Register <n>, n = 0 - 15

The ERRIRQCR<n> characteristics are:

Purpose

The ERRIRQCR<n> registers are reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED interrupt configuration registers.

The architecture provides a recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers. These registers are named:

- ERRFHICR0, ERRFHICR1, and ERRFHICR2 for the fault handling interrupt controls.
- ERRERICR0, ERRERICR1, and ERRERICR2 for the error recovery interrupt controls.
- ERRCRICR0, ERRCRICR1, and ERRCRICR2 for the critical error interrupt controls.
- ERRIRQSR for the status register.

This section describes the generic, IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, format.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

This register is present only when the interrupt configuration registers are implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERRIRQCR<n> are RES0.

ERRIRQCR<n> is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRIRQCR<n> is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

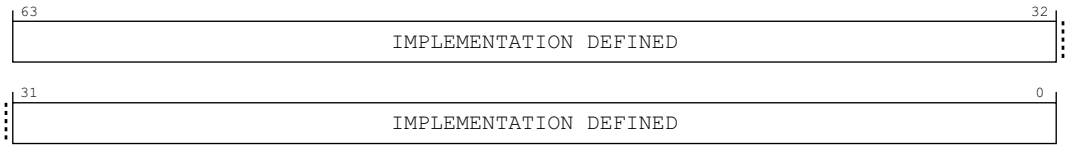

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED controls. The content of these registers is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Accessing the ERRIRQCR<n>:

ERRIRQCR<n> can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0xE80` + (8 * n)	ERRIRQCR<n>

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.8.21 ERRIRQSR, Error Interrupt Status Register

The ERRIRQSR characteristics are:

Purpose

Interrupt status register.

Configurations

This register is present only when interrupt configuration registers are implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERRIRQSR are RES0.

ERRIRQSR is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRIRQSR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When the implementation uses the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers:

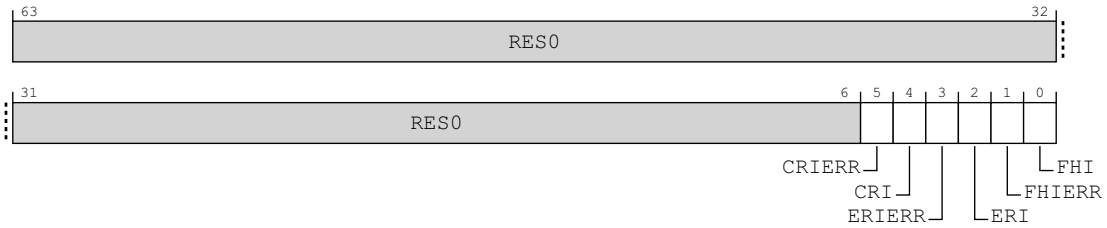

Bits [63:6]

Reserved, RES0.

CRIERR, bit [5]

When the Critical Error Interrupt is implemented:

Critical Error Interrupt Error.

`0b0` Critical Error Interrupt write has not returned an error since this field was last cleared to zero.

`0b1` Critical Error Interrupt write has returned an error since this field was last cleared to zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an Error recovery reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Access to this field is W1C.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

CRI, bit [4]

When the Critical Error Interrupt is implemented:

Critical Error Interrupt write in progress.

`0b0` Critical Error Interrupt write not in progress.

`0b1` Critical Error Interrupt write in progress.

Software must not disable an interrupt whilst the write is in progress.

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Note

This field does not indicate whether an interrupt is active, but rather whether a write triggered by the interrupt is in progress.

To determine whether an interrupt is active, software must examine the individual ERR<n>STATUS registers.

Access to this field is RO.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ERIERR, bit [3]

When the Error Recovery Interrupt is implemented:

Error Recovery Interrupt Error.

`0b0` Error Recovery Interrupt write has not returned an error since this field was last cleared to zero.

`0b1` Error Recovery Interrupt write has returned an error since this field was last cleared to zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an Error recovery reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Access to this field is W1C.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ERI, bit [2]

When the Error Recovery Interrupt is implemented:

Error Recovery Interrupt write in progress.

`0b0` Error Recovery Interrupt write not in progress.

`0b1` Error Recovery Interrupt write in progress.

Software must not disable an interrupt whilst the write is in progress.

Note

This field does not indicate whether an interrupt is active, but rather whether a write triggered by the interrupt is in progress.

To determine whether an interrupt is active, software must examine the individual ERR<n>STATUS registers.

Access to this field is RO.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

FHIERR, bit [1]

When the Fault Handling Interrupt is implemented:

Fault Handling Interrupt Error.

`0b0` Fault Handling Interrupt write has not returned an error since this field was last cleared to zero.

`0b1` Fault Handling Interrupt write has returned an error since this field was last cleared to zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an Error recovery reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Access to this field is W1C.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

FHI, bit [0]

When the Fault Handling Interrupt is implemented:

Fault Handling Interrupt write in progress.

`0b0` Fault Handling Interrupt write not in progress.

`0b1` Fault Handling Interrupt write in progress.

Software must not disable an interrupt whilst the write is in progress.

Note

This field does not indicate whether an interrupt is active, but rather whether a write triggered by the interrupt is in progress.

To determine whether an interrupt is active, software must examine the individual ERR<n>STATUS registers.

Access to this field is RO.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

When the implementation does not use the recommended layout for the ERRIRQCR<n> registers:

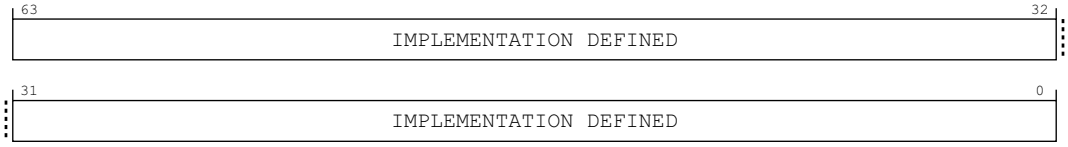

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Accessing the ERRIRQSR:

ERRIRQSR can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0xEF8`	ERRIRQSR

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.8.22 ERR<n>ADDR, Error Record <n> Address Register, n = 0 - 65534

The ERR<n>ADDR characteristics are:

Purpose

If an address is associated with a detected error, then it is written to ERR<n>ADDR when the error is recorded. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED how the recorded address maps to the software-visible physical address. Software might have to reconstruct the actual physical addresses using the identity of the node and knowledge of the system.

Configurations

This register is present only when error record <n> is implemented and error record <n> includes an address associated with an error. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERR<n>ADDR are RES0.

ERR<n>FR describes the features implemented by the node that owns error record <n>. <q> is the index of the first error record owned by the same node as error record <n>. If the node owns a single record, then q = n.

Attributes

ERR<n>ADDR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

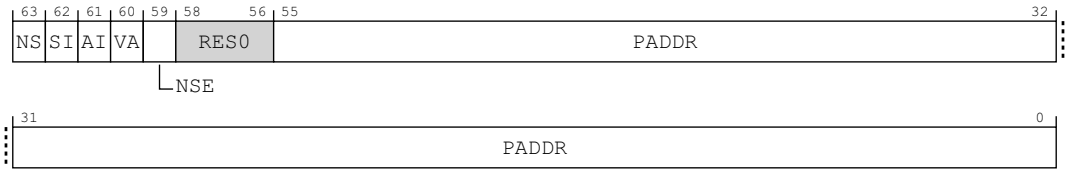

NS, bit [63]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Non-secure attribute. With ERR<n>ADDR.NSE, indicates the physical address space of the recorded location.

`0b0` When ERR<n>ADDR.NSE == 0: ERR<n>ADDR.PADDR is a Secure address.
When ERR<n>ADDR.NSE == 1: ERR<n>ADDR.PADDR is a Root address.

`0b1` When ERR<n>ADDR.NSE == 0: ERR<n>ADDR.PADDR is a Non-secure address.
When ERR<n>ADDR.NSE == 1: ERR<n>ADDR.PADDR is a Realm address.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_RME is not implemented:

Non-secure attribute.

`0b0` ERR<n>ADDR.PADDR is a Secure address.

`0b1` ERR<n>ADDR.PADDR is a Non-secure address.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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SI, bit [62]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Secure Incorrect. Indicates whether ERR<n>ADDR.{NS, NSE} are valid.

`0b0` ERR<n>ADDR.{NS, NSE} are correct. That is, they match the programmers' view of the physical address space for the recorded location.

`0b1` ERR<n>ADDR.{NS, NSE} might not be correct, and might not match the programmers' view of the physical address space for the recorded location.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this field is read-only or read/write.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_RME is not implemented:

Secure Incorrect. Indicates whether ERR<n>ADDR.NS is valid.

`0b0` ERR<n>ADDR.NS is correct. That is, it matches the programmers' view of the Non-secure attribute for the recorded location.

`0b1` ERR<n>ADDR.NS might not be correct, and might not match the programmers' view of the Non-secure attribute for the recorded location.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this field is read-only or read/write.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

AI, bit [61]

Address Incorrect. Indicates whether ERR<n>ADDR.PADDR is a valid physical address that is known to match the programmers' view of the physical address for the recorded location.

`0b0` ERR<n>ADDR.PADDR is a valid physical address. That is, it matches the programmers' view of the physical address for the recorded location.

`0b1` ERR<n>ADDR.PADDR might not be a valid physical address, and might not match the programmers' view of the physical address for the recorded location.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this field is read-only or read/write.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

VA, bit [60]

Virtual Address. Indicates whether ERR<n>ADDR.PADDR field is a virtual address.

`0b0` ERR<n>ADDR.PADDR is not a virtual address.

`0b1` ERR<n>ADDR.PADDR is a virtual address.

No context information is provided for the virtual address. When ERR<n>ADDR.VA is 1, ERR<n>ADDR.{NS, SI, AI} read as {0, 1, 1}.

Support for this field is optional. If this field is not implemented and ERR<n>ADDR.PADDR field is a virtual address, then ERR<n>ADDR.{NS, SI, AI} read as {0, 1, 1}.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this field is read-only or read/write.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

NSE, bit [59]

When FEAT_RME is implemented:

Physical Address Space. Together with ERR<n>ADDR.NS, indicates the address space for ERR<n>ADDR.PADDR.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [58:56]

Reserved, RES0.

PADDR, bits [55:0]

Physical Address. Address of the recorded location. If the physical address size implemented by this component is smaller than the size of this field, then high-order bits are unimplemented and either RES0 or have a fixed read-only IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value. Low-order address bits might also be unimplemented and RES0, for example, if the physical address is always aligned to the size of a protection granule.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the ERR<n>ADDR:

ERR<n>ADDR can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0x018` + (64 * n)	ERR<n>ADDR

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When the Common Fault Injection Model Extension is implemented by the node that owns this error record, ERR<q>PFGF.AV == 0 and ERR<n>STATUS.AV == 1 accesses to this register are RO.
- When the Common Fault Injection Model Extension is not implemented by the node that owns this error record and ERR<n>STATUS.AV == 1 accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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I5.8.23 ERR<n>CTLR, Error Record <n> Control Register, n = 0 - 65534

The ERR<n>CTLR characteristics are:

Purpose

The error control register contains enable bits for the node that writes to this record:

- Enabling error detection and correction.
- Enabling the critical error, error recovery, and fault handling interrupts.
- Enabling in-band error response for uncorrected errors.

For each bit, if the node does not support the feature, then the bit is RES0. The definition of each record is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Configurations

This register is present only when error record <n> is implemented and error record <n> is the first error record owned by a node. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERR<n>CTLR are RES0.

ERR<n>FR describes the features implemented by the node.

Attributes

ERR<n>CTLR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

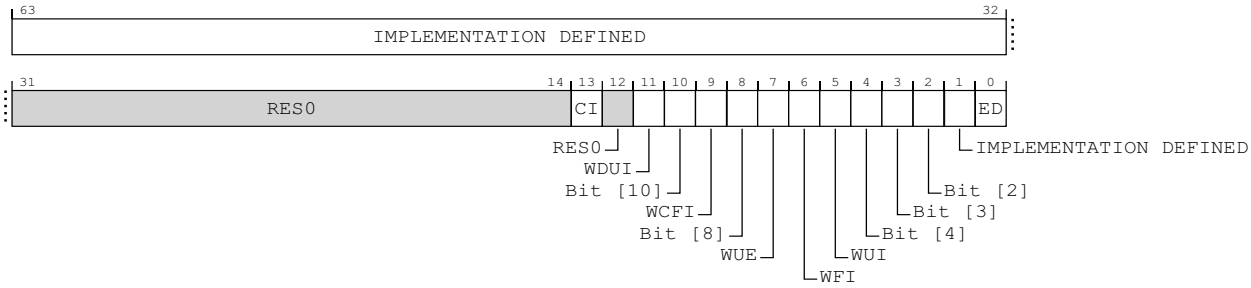

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:32]

Reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED controls. Must permit SBZP write policy for software.

Bits [31:14]

Reserved, RES0.

CI, bit [13]

When ERR<n>FR.CI == 0b10:

Critical error interrupt enable. When enabled, the critical error interrupt is generated for a critical error condition.

`0b0` Critical error interrupt not generated for critical errors. Critical errors are treated as Uncontained errors.

`0b1` Critical error interrupt generated for critical errors.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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Bit [12]

Reserved, RES0.

WDUI, bit [11]

When ERR<n>FR.DUI == 0b11:

Error recovery interrupt for Deferred errors on writes enable.

When enabled, the error recovery interrupt is generated for errors recorded as Deferred error on writes.

`0b0` Error recovery interrupt not generated for Deferred errors on writes.

`0b1` Error recovery interrupt generated for Deferred errors on writes.

The interrupt is generated even if the error syndrome is discarded because the error record already records a higher priority error.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit[10]

When ERR<n>FR.DUI == 0b10:

DUI

Error recovery interrupt for Deferred errors enable.

When ERR<n>FR.DUI == `0b10`, this control applies to errors arising from both reads and writes.

When enabled, the error recovery interrupt is generated for all errors recorded as Deferred error.

`0b0` Error recovery interrupt not generated for Deferred errors.

`0b1` Error recovery interrupt generated for Deferred errors.

The interrupt is generated even if the error syndrome is discarded because the error record already records a higher priority error.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When ERR<n>FR.DUI == 0b11:

RDUI

Error recovery interrupt for Deferred errors on reads enable.

When ERR<n>FR.DUI == `0b11`, this field is named RDUI.

When enabled, the error recovery interrupt is generated for errors recorded as Deferred error on reads.

`0b0` Error recovery interrupt not generated for Deferred errors on reads.

`0b1` Error recovery interrupt generated for Deferred errors on reads.

The interrupt is generated even if the error syndrome is discarded because the error record already records a higher priority error.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

WCFI, bit [9]

When ERR<n>FR.CFI == 0b11:

Fault handling interrupt for Corrected errors on writes enable.

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When enabled:

- If the node implements Corrected error counters for writes, then the fault handling interrupt is generated when a counter overflows and the overflow bit for the counter is set to 1. For more information, see ERR<n>MISC0.
- Otherwise, the fault handling interrupt is also generated for errors recorded as Corrected error on writes.

`0b0` Fault handling interrupt not generated for Corrected errors on writes.

`0b1` Fault handling interrupt generated for Corrected errors on writes.

The interrupt is generated even if the error syndrome is discarded because the error record already records a higher priority error.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit[8]

When ERR<n>FR.CFI == 0b10:

CFI

Fault handling interrupt for Corrected errors enable.

When ERR<n>FR.CFI == `0b10`, this control applies to errors arising from both reads and writes.

When enabled:

- If the node implements Corrected error counters, then the fault handling interrupt is generated when a counter overflows and the overflow bit for the counter is set to 1. For more information, see ERR<n>MISC0.
- Otherwise, the fault handling interrupt is also generated for all errors recorded as Corrected error.

`0b0` Fault handling interrupt not generated for Corrected errors.

`0b1` Fault handling interrupt generated for Corrected errors.

The interrupt is generated even if the error syndrome is discarded because the error record already records a higher priority error.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When ERR<n>FR.CFI == 0b11:

RCFI

Fault handling interrupt for Corrected errors on reads enable.

When ERR<n>FR.CFI == `0b11`, this field is named RCFI.

When enabled:

- If the node implements Corrected error counters for reads, then the fault handling interrupt is generated when a counter overflows and the overflow bit for the counter is set to 1. For more information, see ERR<n>MISC0.
- Otherwise, the fault handling interrupt is also generated for errors recorded as Corrected error on reads.

`0b0` Fault handling interrupt not generated for Corrected errors on reads.

`0b1` Fault handling interrupt generated for Corrected errors on reads.

The interrupt is generated even if the error syndrome is discarded because the error record already records a higher priority error.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

WUE, bit [7]

When ERR<n>FR.UE == 0b11:

In-band error response on writes enable.

When enabled, responses to writes that detect an error that is not corrected and is not deferred are signaled with an in-band error response (External Abort).

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an uncorrected error that is deferred and recorded as Deferred error, but is not deferred to the Requester, will signal an in-band error response to the Requester.

`0b0` In-band error response for uncorrected errors on writes disabled.

`0b1` In-band error response for uncorrected errors on writes enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

WFI, bit [6]

When ERR<n>FR.FI == 0b11:

Fault handling interrupt on writes enable.

When enabled:

- The fault handling interrupt is generated for errors recorded as either Deferred error or Uncorrected error on writes.
- If the corresponding fault handling interrupt for Corrected errors control is not implemented:
  - If the node implements Corrected error counters for writes, then the fault handling interrupt is also generated when a counter overflows and the overflow bit for the counter is set to 1.
  - Otherwise, the fault handling interrupt is also generated for errors recorded as Corrected error on writes.

`0b0` Fault handling interrupt on writes disabled.

`0b1` Fault handling interrupt on writes enabled.

The interrupt is generated even if the error syndrome is discarded because the error record already records a higher priority error.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

WUI, bit [5]

When ERR<n>FR.UI == 0b11:

Uncorrected error recovery interrupt on writes enable.

When enabled, the error recovery interrupt is generated for errors recorded as Uncorrected error on writes.

`0b0` Error recovery interrupt on writes disabled.

`0b1` Error recovery interrupt on writes enabled.

The interrupt is generated even if the error syndrome is discarded because the error record already records a higher priority error.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit[4]

When ERR<n>FR.UE == 0b10:

UE

In-band error response enable.

When ERR<n>FR.UE == `0b10`, this control applies to errors arising from both reads and writes.

When enabled, responses to transactions that detect an error that is not corrected and is not deferred are signaled with an in-band error response (External Abort).

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an uncorrected error that is deferred and recorded as Deferred error, but is not deferred to the Requester, will signal an in-band error response to the Requester.

`0b0` In-band error response for uncorrected errors disabled.

`0b1` In-band error response for uncorrected errors enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When ERR<n>FR.UE == 0b11:

RUE

In-band error response on reads enable.

When ERR<n>FR.UE == `0b11`, this field is named RUE.

When enabled, responses to reads that detect an error that is not corrected and is not deferred are signaled with an in-band error response (External Abort).

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an uncorrected error that is deferred and recorded as Deferred error, but is not deferred to the Requester, will signal an in-band error response to the Requester.

`0b0` In-band error response for uncorrected errors on reads disabled.

`0b1` In-band error response for uncorrected errors on reads enabled.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit[3]

When ERR<n>FR.FI == 0b10:

FI

Fault handling interrupt enable.

When ERR<n>FR.FI == `0b10`, this control applies to errors arising from both reads and writes.

When enabled:

- The fault handling interrupt is generated for all errors recorded as either Deferred error or Uncorrected error.
- If the fault handling interrupt for Corrected errors control is not implemented:
  - If the node implements Corrected error counters, then the fault handling interrupt is also generated when a counter overflows and the overflow bit for the counter is set to 1.

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— Otherwise, the fault handling interrupt is also generated for all errors recorded as Corrected error.

`0b0` Fault handling interrupt disabled.

`0b1` Fault handling interrupt enabled.

The interrupt is generated even if the error syndrome is discarded because the error record already records a higher priority error.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When ERR<n>FR.FI == 0b11:

RFI

Fault handling interrupt on reads enable.

When ERR<n>FR.FI == `0b11`, this field is named RFI.

When enabled:

- The fault handling interrupt is generated for errors recorded as either Deferred error or Uncorrected error on reads.
- If the corresponding fault handling interrupt for Corrected errors control is not implemented:
  - — If the node implements Corrected error counters for reads, then the fault handling interrupt is also generated when a counter overflows and the overflow bit for the counter is set to 1.
  - — Otherwise, the fault handling interrupt is also generated for errors recorded as Corrected error on reads.

`0b0` Fault handling interrupt on reads disabled.

`0b1` Fault handling interrupt on reads enabled.

The interrupt is generated even if the error syndrome is discarded because the error record already records a higher priority error.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit[2]

When ERR<n>FR.UI == 0b10:

UI

Uncorrected error recovery interrupt enable.

When ERR<n>FR.UI == `0b10`, this control applies to errors arising from both reads and writes.

When enabled, the error recovery interrupt is generated for all errors recorded as Uncorrected error.

`0b0` Error recovery interrupt disabled.

`0b1` Error recovery interrupt enabled.

The interrupt is generated even if the error syndrome is discarded because the error record already records a higher priority error.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When ERR<n>FR.UI == 0b11:

RUI

Uncorrected error recovery interrupt on reads enable.

When ERR<n>FR.UI == `0b11`, this field is named RUI.

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When enabled, the error recovery interrupt is generated for errors recorded as Uncorrected error on reads.

`0b0` Error recovery interrupt on reads disabled.

`0b1` Error recovery interrupt on reads enabled.

The interrupt is generated even if the error syndrome is discarded because the error record already records a higher priority error.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bit [1]

Reserved for IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED controls. Must permit SBZP write policy for software.

ED, bit [0]

When ERR<n>FR.ED == 0b10:

Error reporting and logging enable. When disabled, the node behaves as if error detection and correction are disabled, and no errors are recorded or signaled by the node. Arm recommends that, when disabled, correct error detection and correction codes are written for writes, unless disabled by an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED control for error injection.

`0b0` Error reporting disabled.

`0b1` Error reporting enabled.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the node fully disables error detection and correction when reporting is disabled. That is, even with error reporting disabled, the node might continue to silently correct errors. Uncorrected errors might result in corrupt data being silently propagated by the node.

Note

If this node requires initialization after Cold reset to prevent signaling false errors, then Arm recommends this field is set to 0 on Cold reset, meaning errors are not reported from Cold reset. This allows boot software to initialize a node without signaling errors. Software can enable error reporting after the node is initialized. Otherwise, the Cold reset value is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. If the Cold reset value is 1, the reset values of other controls in this register are also IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and should not be UNKNOWN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset,this field resets to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the ERR<n>CTLR:

ERR<n>CTLR can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0x008` + (64 * n)	ERR<n>CTLR

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.8.24 ERR<n>FR, Error Record <n> Feature Register, n = 0 - 65534

The ERR<n>FR characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines whether <n> is the first record owned by a node:

- If <n> is the first error record owned by a node, then ERR<n>FR.ED is not `0b00`.
- If <n> is not the first error record owned by a node, then ERR<n>FR.ED is `0b00`.

If <n> is the first record owned by the node, defines which of the common architecturally-defined features are implemented by the node and, of the implemented features, which are software programmable.

Configurations

This register is present only when error record <n> is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERR<n>FR are RES0.

Attributes

ERR<n>FR is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When error record <n> is not the first error record owned by the node:

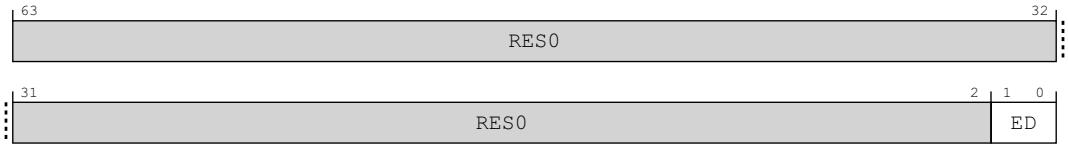

Bits [63:2]

Reserved, RES0.

ED, bits [1:0]

Error reporting and logging. Indicates error record <n> is not the first error record owned the node.

`0b00` Error record <n> is not the first error record owned by the node.

This field reads as `0b00`.

When error record <n> is the first error record owned by the node:

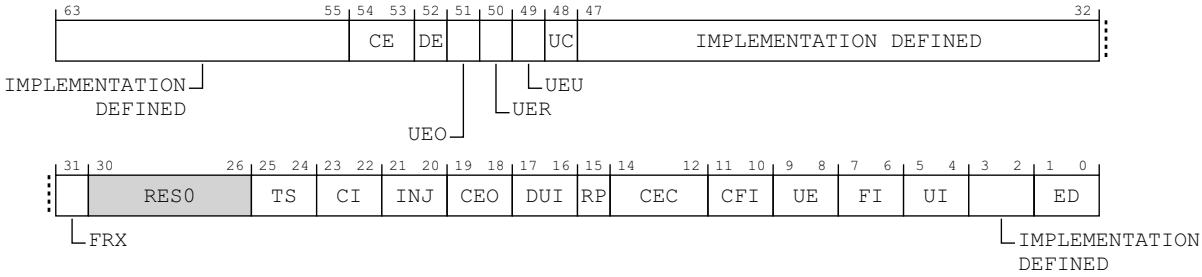

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:55]

When ERR<n>FR.FRX != 1:

Reserved for identifying IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED controls.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

CE, bits [54:53]

When ERR<n>FR.FRX == 1:

Corrected Error recording. Describes the types of Corrected errors the node can record, if any.

`0b00` Does not record Corrected errors.

`0b01` Records only transient or persistent Corrected errors. That is, Corrected errors recorded by setting ERR<n>STATUS.CE to either `0b01` or `0b11`.

`0b10` Records only non-specific Corrected errors. That is, Corrected errors recorded by setting ERR<n>STATUS.CE to `0b10`.

`0b11` Records all types of Corrected error.

Otherwise:

Reserved for identifying IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED controls.

DE, bit [52]

When ERR<n>FR.FRX == 1:

Deferred Error recording. Describes whether the node supports recording Deferred errors.

`0b0` Does not record Deferred errors.

`0b1` Records Deferred errors.

Otherwise:

Reserved for identifying IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED controls.

UEO, bit [51]

When ERR<n>FR.FRX == 1:

Latent or Restartable Error recording. Describes whether the node supports recording Latent or Restartable errors.

`0b0` Does not record Latent or Restartable errors.

`0b1` Records Latent or Restartable errors.

Otherwise:

Reserved for identifying IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED controls.

UER, bit [50]

When ERR<n>FR.FRX == 1:

Signaled or Recoverable Error recording. Describes whether the node supports recording Signaled or Recoverable errors.

`0b0` Does not record Signaled or Recoverable errors.

`0b1` Records Signaled or Recoverable errors.

Otherwise:

Reserved for identifying IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED controls.

UEU, bit [49]

When ERR<n>FR.FRX == 1:

Unrecoverable Error recording. Describes whether the node supports recording Unrecoverable errors.

`0b0` Does not record Unrecoverable errors.

`0b1` Records Unrecoverable errors.

Otherwise:

Reserved for identifying IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED controls.

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UC, bit [48]

When ERR<n>FR.FRX == 1:

Uncontainable Error recording. Describes whether the node supports recording Uncontainable errors.

`0b0` Does not record Uncontainable errors.

`0b1` Records Uncontainable errors.

Otherwise:

Reserved for identifying IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED controls.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [47:32]

Reserved for identifying IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED controls.

FRX, bit [31]

When RAS System Architecture v1.1 is implemented:

Feature Register extension. Defines whether ERR<n>FR[63:48] are architecturally defined.

`0b0` ERR<n>FR[63:48] are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

`0b1` ERR<n>FR[63:48] are defined by the architecture.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [30:26]

Reserved, RES0.

TS, bits [25:24]

Timestamp Extension. Indicates whether, for each error record <m> owned by this node, ERR<n>MISC3 is used as the timestamp register, and, if it is, the timebase used by the timestamp.

`0b00` Does not support a timestamp register.

`0b01` Implements a timestamp register in ERR<n>MISC3 for each error record <m> owned by the node. The timestamp uses the same timebase as the system Generic Timer.

Note

For an error record that has an affinity to a PE, this is the same timer that is visible through CNTPCT_EL0 at the highest Exception level on that PE.

`0b10` Implements a timestamp register in ERR<n>MISC3 for each error record <m> owned by the node. The timestamp uses an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED timebase.

All other values are reserved.

CI, bits [23:22]

Critical error interrupt. Indicates whether the critical error interrupt and associated controls are implemented by the node.

`0b00` Does not support the critical error interrupt. ERR<n>CTLR.CI is RES0.

`0b01` Critical error interrupt is supported and always enabled. ERR<n>CTLR.CI is RES0.

`0b10` Critical error interrupt is supported and controllable using ERR<n>CTLR.CI.

All other values are reserved.

INJ, bits [21:20]

Fault Injection Extension. Indicates whether the Common Fault Injection Model Extension is implemented by the node.

`0b00` Does not support the Common Fault Injection Model Extension.

`0b01` Supports the Common Fault Injection Model Extension. See ERR<n>PFGF for more information.

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All other values are reserved.

CEO, bits [19:18]

When ERR<n>FR.CEC != 0b000:

Corrected Error overwrite. Indicates the behavior of the node when a second or subsequent Corrected error is recorded and a first Corrected error has previously been recorded by an error record <m> owned by the node.

`0b00` Keeps the previous error syndrome.

`0b01` If ERR<n>STATUS.OF is 1 before the Corrected error is counted, then the error record keeps the previous syndrome. Otherwise the previous syndrome is overwritten.

All other values are reserved.

The second or subsequent Corrected error is counted by the Corrected error counter, regardless of the value of this field. If counting the error causes unsigned overflow of the counter, then ERR<n>STATUS.OF is set to 1.

This means that, if no other error is subsequently recorded that overwrites the syndrome:

- If ERR<n>FR.CEO is `0b00`, the error record holds the syndrome for the first recorded Corrected error.
- If ERR<n>FR.CEO is `0b01`, the error record holds the syndrome for the most recently recorded Corrected error before the counter overflows.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DUI, bits [17:16]

When ERR<n>FR.UI != 0b00:

Error recovery interrupt for deferred errors control. Indicates whether the enabling and disabling of error recovery interrupts on deferred errors is supported by the node.

`0b00` Does not support the enabling and disabling of error recovery interrupts on deferred errors. ERR<n>CTLR.DUI is RES0.

`0b10` Enabling and disabling of error recovery interrupts on deferred errors is supported and controllable using ERR<n>CTLR.DUI.

`0b11` Enabling and disabling of error recovery interrupts on deferred errors is supported, and controllable using ERR<n>CTLR.WDUI for writes and ERR<n>CTLR.RDUI for reads.

All other values are reserved.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

RP, bit [15]

When ERR<n>FR.CEC != 0b000:

Repeat counter. Indicates whether the node implements a second Corrected error counter in ERR<n>MISC0 for each error record <m> owned by the node that can record countable errors.

`0b0` Implements a single Corrected error counter in ERR<n>MISC0 for each error record <m> owned by the node that can record countable errors.

`0b1` Implements a first (repeat) counter and a second (other) counter in ERR<n>MISC0 for each error record <m> owned by the node that can record countable errors. The repeat counter is the same size as the primary error counter.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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CEC, bits [14:12]

Corrected Error Counter. Indicates whether the node implements the standard Corrected error counter mechanisms in ERR<n>MISC0 for each error record <m> owned by the node that can record countable errors.

`0b000` Does not implement the standard Corrected error counter model.

`0b010` Implements an 8-bit Corrected error counter in ERR<n>MISC0[39:32] for each error record <m> owned by the node that can record countable errors.

`0b100` Implements a 16-bit Corrected error counter in ERR<n>MISC0[47:32] for each error record <m> owned by the node that can record countable errors.

All other values are reserved.

Note

Implementations might include other error counter models, or might include the standard model and not indicate this in ERR<n>FR.

CFI, bits [11:10]

When ERR<n>FR.FI != 0b00:

Fault handling interrupt for corrected errors control. Indicates whether the enabling and disabling of fault handling interrupts on corrected errors is supported by the node.

`0b00` Does not support the enabling and disabling of fault handling interrupts on corrected errors. ERR<n>CTLR.CFI is RES0.

`0b10` Enabling and disabling of fault handling interrupts on corrected errors is supported and controllable using ERR<n>CTLR.CFI.

`0b11` Enabling and disabling of fault handling interrupts on corrected errors is supported, and controllable using ERR<n>CTLR.WCFI for writes and ERR<n>CTLR.RCFI for reads.

All other values are reserved.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

UE, bits [9:8]

In-band error reponse (External Abort). Indicates whether the in-band error response and associated controls are implemented by the node.

`0b00` Does not support the in-band error response. ERR<n>CTLR.UE is RES0.

`0b01` In-band error response is supported and always enabled. ERR<n>CTLR.UE is RES0.

`0b10` In-band error response is supported and controllable using ERR<n>CTLR.UE.

`0b11` In-band error response is supported, and controllable using ERR<n>CTLR.WUE for writes and ERR<n>CTLR.RUE for reads.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an uncorrected error that is deferred and recorded as Deferred error, but is not deferred to the Requester, will signal an in-band error response to the Requester.

FI, bits [7:6]

Fault handling interrupt. Indicates whether the fault handling interrupt and associated controls are implemented by the node.

`0b00` Does not support the fault handling interrupt. ERR<n>CTLR.FI is RES0.

`0b01` Fault handling interrupt is supported and always enabled. ERR<n>CTLR.FI is RES0.

`0b10` Fault handling interrupt is supported and controllable using ERR<n>CTLR.FI.

`0b11` Fault handling interrupt is supported, and controllable using ERR<n>CTLR.WFI for writes and ERR<n>CTLR.RFI for reads.

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UI, bits [5:4]

Error recovery interrupt for uncorrected errors. Indicates whether the error handling interrupt and associated controls are implemented by the node.

`0b00` Does not support the error handling interrupt. ERR<n>CTLR.UI is RES0.

`0b01` Error handling interrupt is supported and always enabled. ERR<n>CTLR.UI is RES0.

`0b10` Error handling interrupt is supported and controllable using ERR<n>CTLR.UI.

`0b11` Error handling interrupt is supported, and controllable using ERR<n>CTLR.WUI for writes and ERR<n>CTLR.RUI for reads.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [3:2]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

ED, bits [1:0]

Error reporting and logging. Indicates error record <n> is the first record owned the node, and whether the node implements the controls for enabling and disabling error reporting and logging.

`0b01` Error reporting and logging always enabled. ERR<n>CTLR.ED is RES0.

`0b10` Error reporting and logging is controllable using ERR<n>CTLR.ED.

All other values are reserved.

Accessing the ERR<n>FR:

ERR<n>FR can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0x000` + (64 * n)	ERR<n>FR

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.8.25 ERR<n>MISC0, Error Record <n> Miscellaneous Register 0, n = 0 - 65534

The ERR<n>MISC0 characteristics are:

Purpose

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED error syndrome register. The miscellaneous syndrome registers might contain:

- Information to locate where the error was detected.
- If the error was detected within a FRU, the identity of the FRU.
- A Corrected error counter or counters.
- Other state information not present in the corresponding status and address registers.

If the node that owns error record <n> implements architecturally-defined Corrected error counters (ERR<n>FR.CEC != `0b000`), and error record <n> can record countable errors, then ERR<n>MISC0 implements the architecturally-defined Corrected error counter or counters.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

This register is present only when error record <n> is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERR<n>MISC0 are RES0.

ERR<n>FR describes the features implemented by the node that owns error record <n>. <q> is the index of the first error record owned by the same node as error record <n>. If the node owns a single record, then q = n.

For IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fields in ERR<n>MISC0, writing zero returns the error record to an initial quiescent state.

In particular, if any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome fields might generate a Fault Handling or Error Recovery Interrupt request, writing zero is sufficient to deactivate the Interrupt request.

Fields that are read-only, non-zero, and ignore writes are compliant with this requirement.

Note

Arm recommends that any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome field that can generate a Fault Handling, Error Recovery, Critical, or IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, interrupt request is disabled at Cold reset and is enabled by software writing an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED nonzero value to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED field in ERR<n>CTLR.

Attributes

ERR<n>MISC0 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When ERR<q>FR.CEC == 0b000:

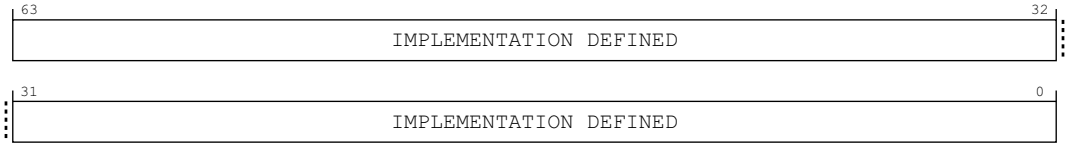

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome.

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When ERR<q>FR.CEC == 0b100 and ERR<q>FR.RP == 0:

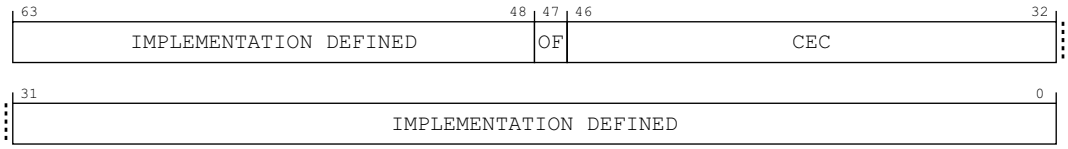

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:48]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome.

OF, bit [47]

Sticky overflow bit. Set to 1 when ERR<n>MISC0.CEC is incremented and wraps through zero.

`0b0` Counter has not overflowed.

`0b1` Counter has overflowed.

A direct write that modifies this field might indirectly set ERR<n>STATUS.OF to an UNKNOWN value and a direct write to ERR<n>STATUS.OF that clears it to zero might indirectly set this field to an UNKNOWN value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CEC, bits [46:32]

Corrected error count. Incremented for each Corrected error. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might be UNPREDICTABLE whether Deferred and Uncorrected errors are counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome.

When ERR<q>FR.CEC == 0b010 and ERR<q>FR.RP == 0:

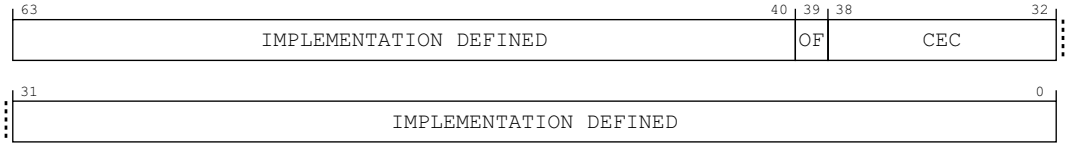

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:40]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome.

OF, bit [39]

Sticky overflow bit. Set to 1 when ERR<n>MISC0.CEC is incremented and wraps through zero.

`0b0` Counter has not overflowed.

`0b1` Counter has overflowed.

A direct write that modifies this field might indirectly set ERR<n>STATUS.OF to an UNKNOWN value and a direct write to ERR<n>STATUS.OF that clears it to zero might indirectly set this field to an UNKNOWN value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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CEC, bits [38:32]

Corrected error count. Incremented for each Corrected error. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might be UNPREDICTABLE whether Deferred and Uncorrected errors are counted.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome.

When ERR<q>FR.CEC == 0b100 and ERR<q>FR.RP == 1:

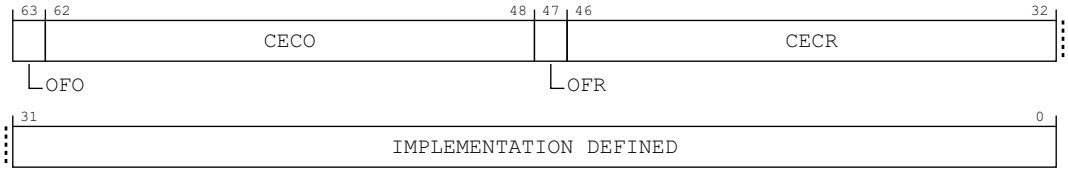

OFO, bit [63]

Sticky overflow bit, other. Set to 1 when ERR<n>MISC0.CECO is incremented and wraps through zero.

`0b0` Other counter has not overflowed.

`0b1` Other counter has overflowed.

A direct write that modifies this field might indirectly set ERR<n>STATUS.OF to an UNKNOWN value and a direct write to ERR<n>STATUS.OF that clears it to zero might indirectly set this field to an UNKNOWN value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CECO, bits [62:48]

Corrected error count, other. Incremented for each countable error that is not accounted for by incrementing ERR<n>MISC0.CECR.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

OFR, bit [47]

Sticky overflow bit, repeat. Set to 1 when ERR<n>MISC0.CECR is incremented and wraps through zero.

`0b0` Repeat counter has not overflowed.

`0b1` Repeat counter has overflowed.

A direct write that modifies this field might indirectly set ERR<n>STATUS.OF to an UNKNOWN value and a direct write to ERR<n>STATUS.OF that clears it to zero might indirectly set this field to an UNKNOWN value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CECR, bits [46:32]

Corrected error count, repeat. Incremented for the first countable error, which also records other syndrome for the error, and subsequently for each countable error that matches the recorded other syndrome. Corrected errors are countable errors. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might be UNPREDICTABLE whether Deferred and Uncorrected errors are countable errors.

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Note

For example, the other syndrome might include the set and way information for an error detected in a cache. This might be recorded in the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED ERR<n>MISC<m> fields on a first Corrected error. ERR<n>MISC0.CECR is then incremented for each subsequent Corrected Error in the same set and way.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome.

When ERR<q>FR.CEC == 0b010 and ERR<q>FR.RP == 1:

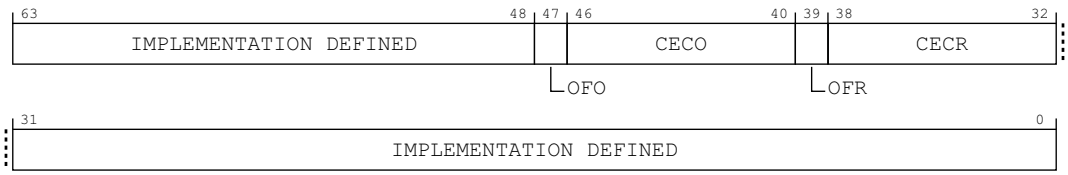

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:48]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome.

OFO, bit [47]

Sticky overflow bit, other. Set to 1 when ERR<n>MISC0.CECO is incremented and wraps through zero.

`0b0` Other counter has not overflowed.

`0b1` Other counter has overflowed.

A direct write that modifies this field might indirectly set ERR<n>STATUS.OF to an UNKNOWN value and a direct write to ERR<n>STATUS.OF that clears it to zero might indirectly set this field to an UNKNOWN value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

CECO, bits [46:40]

Corrected error count, other. Incremented for each countable error that is not accounted for by incrementing ERR<n>MISC0.CECR.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

OFR, bit [39]

Sticky overflow bit, repeat. Set to 1 when ERR<n>MISC0.CECR is incremented and wraps through zero.

`0b0` Repeat counter has not overflowed.

`0b1` Repeat counter has overflowed.

A direct write that modifies this field might indirectly set ERR<n>STATUS.OF to an UNKNOWN value and a direct write to ERR<n>STATUS.OF that clears it to zero might indirectly set this field to an UNKNOWN value.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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CECR, bits [38:32]

Corrected error count, repeat. Incremented for the first countable error, which also records other syndrome for the error, and subsequently for each countable error that matches the recorded other syndrome. Corrected errors are countable errors. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and might be UNPREDICTABLE whether Deferred and Uncorrected errors are countable errors.

Note

For example, the other syndrome might include the set and way information for an error detected in a cache. This might be recorded in the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED ERR<n>MISC<m> fields on a first Corrected error. ERR<n>MISC0.CECR is then incremented for each subsequent Corrected Error in the same set and way.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [31:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome.

Accessing the ERR<n>MISC0:

Reads from ERR<n>MISC0 return an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value and writes have IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED behavior.

If the Common Fault Injection Mechanism is implemented by the node that owns this error record, and ERR<n>PFGF.MV is 1, then some parts of this register are read/write when ERR<n>STATUS.MV is 0. See ERR<n>PFGF.MV for more information.

For other parts of this register, or if the Common Fault Injection Mechanism is not implemented, then Arm recommends that:

- Miscellaneous syndrome for multiple errors, such as a corrected error counter, is read/write.
- When ERR<n>STATUS.MV is 1, the miscellaneous syndrome specific to the most recently recorded error ignores writes.

Note

These recommendations allow a counter to be reset in the presence of a persistent error, while preventing specific information, such as that identifying a FRU, from being lost if an error is detected while the previous error is being logged.

ERR<n>MISC0 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0x020` + (64 * n)	ERR<n>MISC0

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.8.26 ERR<n>MISC1, Error Record <n> Miscellaneous Register 1, n = 0 - 65534

The ERR<n>MISC1 characteristics are:

Purpose

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED error syndrome register. The miscellaneous syndrome registers might contain:

- Information to locate where the error was detected.
- If the error was detected within a FRU, the identity of the FRU.
- A Corrected error counter or counters.
- Other state information not present in the corresponding status and address registers.

Configurations

This register is present only when error record <n> is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERR<n>MISC1 are RES0.

ERR<n>FR describes the features implemented by the node that owns error record <n>. <q> is the index of the first error record owned by the same node as error record <n>. If the node owns a single record, then q = n.

For IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fields in ERR<n>MISC1, writing zero returns the error record to an initial quiescent state.

In particular, if any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome fields might generate a Fault Handling or Error Recovery Interrupt request, writing zero is sufficient to deactivate the Interrupt request.

Fields that are read-only, non-zero, and ignore writes are compliant with this requirement.

Note

Arm recommends that any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome field that can generate a Fault Handling, Error Recovery, Critical, or IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, interrupt request is disabled at Cold reset and is enabled by software writing an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED nonzero value to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED field in ERR<n>CTLR.

Attributes

ERR<n>MISC1 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

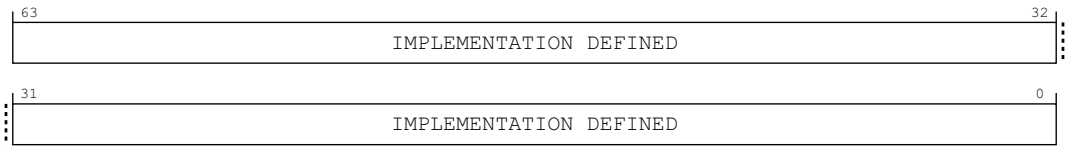

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome.

Accessing the ERR<n>MISC1:

Reads from ERR<n>MISC1 return an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value and writes have IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED behavior.

If the Common Fault Injection Mechanism is implemented by the node that owns this error record, and ERR<n>PFGF.MV is 1, then some parts of this register are read/write when ERR<n>STATUS.MV is 0. See ERR<n>PFGF.MV for more information.

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For other parts of this register, or if the Common Fault Injection Mechanism is not implemented, then Arm recommends that:

- Miscellaneous syndrome for multiple errors, such as a corrected error counter, is read/write.
- When ERR<n>STATUS.MV is 1, the miscellaneous syndrome specific to the most recently recorded error ignores writes.

Note

These recommendations allow a counter to be reset in the presence of a persistent error, while preventing specific information, such as that identifying a FRU, from being lost if an error is detected while the previous error is being logged.

ERR<n>MISC1 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0x028` + (64 * n)	ERR<n>MISC1

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.8.27 ERR<n>MISC2, Error Record <n> Miscellaneous Register 2, n = 0 - 65534

The ERR<n>MISC2 characteristics are:

Purpose

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED error syndrome register. The miscellaneous syndrome registers might contain:

- Information to locate where the error was detected.
- If the error was detected within a FRU, the identity of the FRU.
- A Corrected error counter or counters.
- Other state information not present in the corresponding status and address registers.

Configurations

This register is present only when (an implementation implements ERR<n>MISC2 or RAS System Architecture v1.1 is implemented) and error record <n> is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERR<n>MISC2 are RES0.

ERR<n>FR describes the features implemented by the node that owns error record <n>. <q> is the index of the first error record owned by the same node as error record <n>. If the node owns a single record, then q = n.

For IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fields in ERR<n>MISC2, writing zero returns the error record to an initial quiescent state.

In particular, if any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome fields might generate a Fault Handling or Error Recovery Interrupt request, writing zero is sufficient to deactivate the Interrupt request.

Fields that are read-only, non-zero, and ignore writes are compliant with this requirement.

If RAS System Architecture v1.1 is not implemented, Arm recommends that ERR<n>MISC2 does not require zeroing to return the record to a quiescent state.

Note

Arm recommends that any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome field that can generate a Fault Handling, Error Recovery, Critical, or IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, interrupt request is disabled at Cold reset and is enabled by software writing an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED nonzero value to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED field in ERR<n>CTLR.

Attributes

ERR<n>MISC2 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

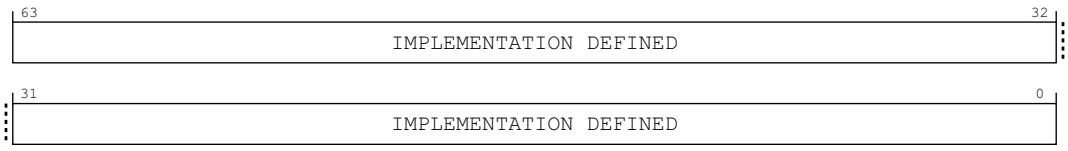

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome.

Accessing the ERR<n>MISC2:

Reads from ERR<n>MISC2 return an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value and writes have IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED behavior.

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If the Common Fault Injection Mechanism is implemented by the node that owns this error record, and ERR<n>PFGF.MV is 1, then some parts of this register are read/write when ERR<n>STATUS.MV is 0. See ERR<n>PFGF.MV for more information.

For other parts of this register, or if the Common Fault Injection Mechanism is not implemented, then Arm recommends that:

- Miscellaneous syndrome for multiple errors, such as a corrected error counter, is read/write.
- When ERR<n>STATUS.MV is 1, the miscellaneous syndrome specific to the most recently recorded error ignores writes.

Note

These recommendations allow a counter to be reset in the presence of a persistent error, while preventing specific information, such as that identifying a FRU, from being lost if an error is detected while the previous error is being logged.

ERR<n>MISC2 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0x030` + (64 * n)	ERR<n>MISC2

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.8.28 ERR<n>MISC3, Error Record <n> Miscellaneous Register 3, n = 0 - 65534

The ERR<n>MISC3 characteristics are:

Purpose

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED error syndrome register. The miscellaneous syndrome registers might contain:

- Information to locate where the error was detected.
- If the error was detected within a FRU, the identity of the FRU.
- A Corrected error counter or counters.
- Other state information not present in the corresponding status and address registers.

If the node that owns error record n supports the RAS Timestamp Extension (ERR<n>FR.TS != `0b00`), then ERR<n>MISC3 contains the timestamp value for error record n when the error was detected. Otherwise the contents of ERR<n>MISC3 are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

This register is present only when (an implementation implements ERR<n>MISC3 or RAS System Architecture v1.1 is implemented) and error record <n> is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERR<n>MISC3 are RES0.

ERR<n>FR describes the features implemented by the node that owns error record <n>. <q> is the index of the first error record owned by the same node as error record <n>. If the node owns a single record, then q = n.

For IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fields in ERR<n>MISC3, writing zero returns the error record to an initial quiescent state.

In particular, if any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome fields might generate a Fault Handling or Error Recovery Interrupt request, writing zero is sufficient to deactivate the Interrupt request.

Fields that are read-only, non-zero, and ignore writes are compliant with this requirement.

If RAS System Architecture v1.1 is not implemented, Arm recommends that ERR<n>MISC3 does not require zeroing to return the record to a quiescent state.

Note

Arm recommends that any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome field that can generate a Fault Handling, Error Recovery, Critical, or IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, interrupt request is disabled at Cold reset and is enabled by software writing an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED nonzero value to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED field in ERR<n>CTLR.

Attributes

ERR<n>MISC3 is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

When ERR<q>FR.TS != 0b00:

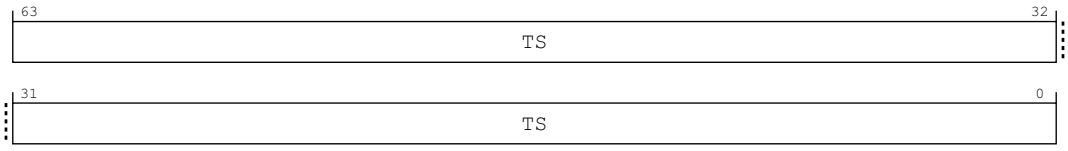

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TS, bits [63:0]

Timestamp. Timestamp value recorded when the error was detected. Valid only if ERR<n>STATUS.V == 1.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Access to this field is RO or RW.

When ERR<q>FR.TS == 0b00:

63 … 32	31 … 0
IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, bits [63:0]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome.

Accessing the ERR<n>MISC3:

Reads from ERR<n>MISC3 return an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value and writes have IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED behavior.

If the Common Fault Injection Mechanism is implemented by the node that owns this error record, and ERR<n>PFGF.MV is 1, then some parts of this register are read/write when ERR<n>STATUS.MV is 0. See ERR<n>PFGF.MV for more information.

For other parts of this register, or if the Common Fault Injection Mechanism is not implemented, then Arm recommends that:

- Miscellaneous syndrome for multiple errors, such as a corrected error counter, is read/write.
- When ERR<n>STATUS.MV is 1, the miscellaneous syndrome specific to the most recently recorded error ignores writes.

Note

These recommendations allow a counter to be reset in the presence of a persistent error, while preventing specific information, such as that identifying a FRU, from being lost if an error is detected while the previous error is being logged.

ERR<n>MISC3 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0x038` + (64 * n)	ERR<n>MISC3

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.8.29 ERR<n>PFGCDN, Error Record <n> Pseudo-fault Generation Countdown Register, n = 0 - 65534

The ERR<n>PFGCDN characteristics are:

Purpose

Generates one of the errors enabled in the corresponding ERR<n>PFGCTL register.

For details of this, see the *Arm® Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) Specification, Armv8, for the Armv8-A architecture profile*.

Configurations

This register is present only when error record <n> is implemented, the node implements the Common Fault Injection Model Extension (ERR<n>FR.INJ != 0b00) and error record <n> is the first error record owned by a node. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERR<n>PFGCDN are RES0.

ERR<n>FR describes the features implemented by the node.

Attributes

ERR<n>PFGCDN is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

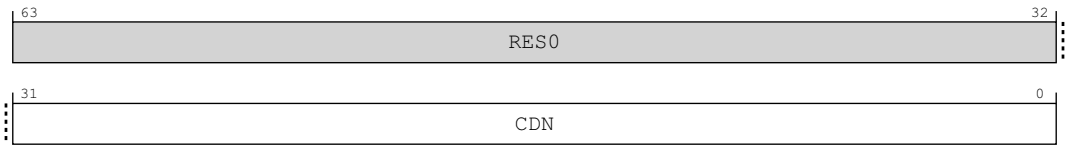

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

CDN, bits [31:0]

Countdown value.

This field is copied to Error Generation Counter when either:

- Software writes 1 to ERR<n>PFGCTL.CDNEN.
- The Error Generation Counter decrements to zero and ERR<n>PFGCTL.R is 1.

While ERR<n>PFGCTL.CDNEN is 1 and the Error Generation Counter is nonzero, the counter decrements by 1 for each cycle at an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED clock rate. When the counter reaches zero, one of the errors enabled in the ERR<n>PFGCTL register is generated.

Note

The current Error Generation Counter value is not visible to software.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing the ERR<n>PFGCDN:

ERR<n>PFGCDN can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0x810` + (64 * n)	ERR<n>PFGCDN

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Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.8.30 ERR<n>PFGCTL, Error Record <n> Pseudo-fault Generation Control Register, n = 0 - 65534

The ERR<n>PFGCTL characteristics are:

Purpose

Enables controlled fault generation.

Configurations

This register is present only when error record <n> is implemented, the node implements the Common Fault Injection Model Extension (ERR<n>FR.INJ != 0b00) and error record <n> is the first error record owned by a node. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERR<n>PFGCTL are RES0.

ERR<n>PFGF describes the Common Fault Injection features implemented by the node.

Attributes

ERR<n>PFGCTL is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

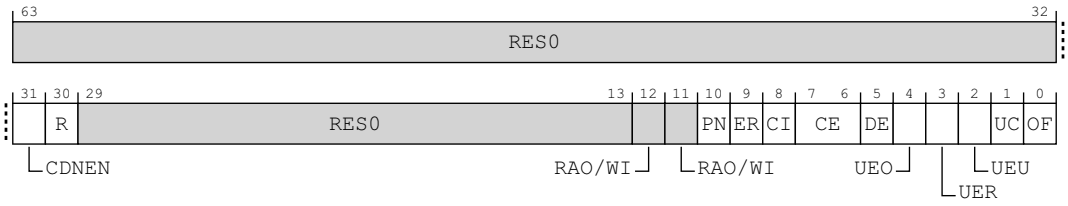

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

CDNEN, bit [31]

Countdown Enable. Controls transfers of the value held in ERR<n>PFGCDN to the Error Generation Counter and enables this counter.

`0b0` The Error Generation Counter is disabled.

`0b1` The Error Generation Counter is enabled. On a write of 1 to this field, the Error Generation Counter is set to ERR<n>PFGCDN.CDN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

R, bit [30]

When the node supports this control:

Restart. Controls whether the Error Generation Counter restarts or stops counting on reaching zero.

`0b0` On reaching zero, the Error Generation Counter will stop counting.

`0b1` On reaching zero, the Error Generation Counter is set to ERR<n>PFGCDN.CDN.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bits [29:13]

Reserved, RES0.

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Bit [12]

When the node supports this control, and the node always sets ERR<n>STATUS.MV to 0b1 when an injected error is recorded:

Reserved, RAO/WI.

When the node supports this control:

Miscellaneous syndrome. The value written to ERR<n>STATUS.MV when an injected error is recorded.

`0b0` ERR<n>STATUS.MV is set to 0 when an injected error is recorded.

`0b1` ERR<n>STATUS.MV is set to 1 when an injected error is recorded.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an Error recovery reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

When the node always sets ERR<n>STATUS.MV to 0b1 when an injected error is recorded and this field is RAO/WI:

Reserved, RAO/WI.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Bit [11]

When the node supports this control, and the node always sets ERR<n>STATUS.AV to 0b1 when an injected error is recorded:

Reserved, RAO/WI.

When the node supports this control:

Address syndrome. The value written to ERR<n>STATUS.AV when an injected error is recorded.

`0b0` ERR<n>STATUS.AV is set to 0 when an injected error is recorded.

`0b1` ERR<n>STATUS.AV is set to 1 when an injected error is recorded.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On an Error recovery reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

PN, bit [10]

When the node supports this control:

Poison flag. The value written to ERR<n>STATUS.PN when an injected error is recorded.

`0b0` ERR<n>STATUS.PN is set to 0 when an injected error is recorded.

`0b1` ERR<n>STATUS.PN is set to 1 when an injected error is recorded.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

ER, bit [9]

When the node supports this control:

Error Reported flag. The value written to ERR<n>STATUS.ER when an injected error is recorded.

`0b0` ERR<n>STATUS.ER is set to 0 when an injected error is recorded.

`0b1` ERR<n>STATUS.ER is set to 1 when an injected error is recorded.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

CI, bit [8]

When the node supports this control:

Critical Error flag. The value written to ERR<n>STATUS.CI when an injected error is recorded.

`0b0` ERR<n>STATUS.CI is set to 0 when an injected error is recorded.

`0b1` ERR<n>STATUS.CI is set to 1 when an injected error is recorded.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

CE, bits [7:6]

When the node supports this control:

Corrected Error generation enable. Controls the type of injected Corrected error generated by the fault injection feature of the node.

`0b00` An injected Corrected error will not be generated by the fault injection feature of the node.

`0b01` An injected non-specific Corrected error is generated in the fault injection state. ERR<n>STATUS.CE is set to `0b10` when the injected error is recorded.

`0b10` An injected transient Corrected error is generated in the fault injection state. ERR<n>STATUS.CE is set to `0b01` when the injected error is recorded.

`0b11` An injected persistent Corrected error is generated in the fault injection state. ERR<n>STATUS.CE is set to `0b11` when the injected error is recorded.

The set of permitted values for this field is defined by ERR<n>PFGF.CE.

The node enters the fault injection state when the Error Generation Counter decrements to zero. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the injected error is generated when the error is generated on an access to the component in the fault injection state and the data is not consumed.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

DE, bit [5]

When the node supports this control:

Deferred Error generation enable. Controls whether an injected Deferred error is generated by the fault injection feature of the node.

`0b0` An injected Deferred error will not be generated by the fault generation feature of the node.

`0b1` An injected Deferred error is generated in the fault injection state.

The node enters the fault injection state when the Error Generation Counter decrements to zero. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the injected error is generated when the error is generated on an access to the component in the fault injection state and the data is not consumed.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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UEO, bit [4]

When the node supports this control:

Latent or Restartable Error generation enable. Controls whether an injected Latent or Restartable error is generated by the fault injection feature of the node.

`0b0` An injected Latent or Restartable error will not be generated by the fault generation feature of the node.

`0b1` An injected Latent or Restartable error is generated in the fault injection state.

The node enters the fault injection state when the Error Generation Counter decrements to zero. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the injected error is generated when the error is generated on an access to the component in the fault injection state and the data is not consumed.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

UER, bit [3]

When the node supports this control:

Signaled or Recoverable Error generation enable. Controls whether an injected Signaled or Recoverable error is generated by the fault injection feature of the node.

`0b0` An injected Signaled or Recoverable error will not be generated by the fault generation feature of the node.

`0b1` An injected Signaled or Recoverable error is generated in the fault injection state.

The node enters the fault injection state when the Error Generation Counter decrements to zero. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the injected error is generated when the error is generated on an access to the component in the fault injection state and the data is not consumed.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

UEU, bit [2]

When the node supports this control:

Unrecoverable Error generation enable. Controls whether an injected Unrecoverable error is generated by the fault injection feature of the node.

`0b0` An injected Unrecoverable error will not be generated by the fault generation feature of the node.

`0b1` An injected Unrecoverable error is generated in the fault injection state.

The node enters the fault injection state when the Error Generation Counter decrements to zero. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the injected error is generated when the error is generated on an access to the component in the fault injection state and the data is not consumed.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

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UC, bit [1]

When the node supports this control:

Uncontainable Error generation enable. Controls whether an injected Uncontainable error is generated by the fault injection feature of the node.

`0b0` An injected Uncontainable error will not be generated by the fault generation feature of the node.

`0b1` An injected Uncontainable error is generated in the fault injection state.

The node enters the fault injection state when the Error Generation Counter decrements to zero. It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the injected error is generated when the error is generated on an access to the component in the fault injection state and the data is not consumed.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

OF, bit [0]

When the node supports this control:

Overflow flag. The value written to ERR<n>STATUS.OF when an injected error is recorded.

`0b0` ERR<n>STATUS.OF is set to 0 when an injected error is recorded.

`0b1` ERR<n>STATUS.OF is set to 1 when an injected error is recorded.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

Accessing the ERR<n>PFGCTL:

ERR<n>PFGCTL can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0x808` + (64 * n)	ERR<n>PFGCTL

Accesses to this interface are RW.

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I5.8.31 ERR<n>PFGF, Error Record <n> Pseudo-fault Generation Feature Register, n = 0 - 65534

The ERR<n>PFGF characteristics are:

Purpose

Defines which common architecturally-defined fault generation features are implemented.

Configurations

This register is present only when error record <n> is implemented, the node implements the Common Fault Injection Model Extension (ERR<n>FR.INJ != 0b00) and error record <n> is the first error record owned by a node. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERR<n>PFGF are RES0.

ERR<n>FR describes the features implemented by the node.

Attributes

ERR<n>PFGF is a 64-bit register.

Field descriptions

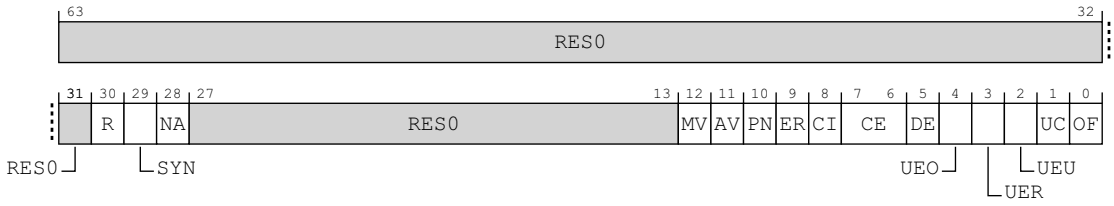

Bits [63:31]

Reserved, RES0.

R, bit [30]

Restartable. Support for Error Generation Counter restart mode.

`0b0` The node does not support this feature. ERR<n>PFGCTL.R is RES0.

`0b1` Error Generation Counter restart mode is implemented and is controlled by ERR<n>PFGCTL.R. ERR<n>PFGCTL.R is a read/write field.

SYN, bit [29]

Syndrome. Fault syndrome injection.

`0b0` When an injected error is recorded, the node sets ERR<n>STATUS.{IERR, SERR} to IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED values. ERR<n>STATUS.{IERR, SERR} are UNKNOWN when ERR<n>STATUS.V is 0.

`0b1` When an injected error is recorded, the node does not update the ERR<n>STATUS.{IERR, SERR} fields. ERR<n>STATUS.{IERR, SERR} are writable when ERR<n>STATUS.V is 0.

Note

If ERR<n>PFGF.SYN is 1, software can write specific values into the ERR<n>STATUS.{IERR, SERR} fields when setting up a fault injection event. The sets of values that can be written to these fields is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

NA, bit [28]

No access required. Defines whether this component fakes detection of the error on an access to the component or spontaneously in the fault injection state.

`0b0` The component fakes detection of the error on an access to the component.

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`0b1` The component fakes detection of the error spontaneously in the fault injection state.

Bits [27:13]

Reserved, RES0.

MV, bit [12]

Miscellaneous syndrome.

Defines whether software can control all or part of the syndrome recorded in the ERR<n>MISC<m> registers when an injected error is recorded.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which ERR<n>MISC<m> syndrome fields, if any, are updated by the node when an injected error is recorded. Some syndrome fields might always be updated by the node when an error, including an injected error, is recorded. For example, a corrected error counter might always be updated when any countable error, including a injected countable error, is recorded.

`0b0` When an injected error is recorded, the node might update the ERR<n>MISC<m> registers:

- If any syndrome is recorded by the node in the ERR<n>MISC<m> registers, then ERR<n>STATUS.MV is set to 1.
- Otherwise, ERR<n>STATUS.MV is unchanged.

If the node always sets ERR<n>STATUS.MV to 1 when recording an injected error then ERR<n>PFGCTL.MV might be RAO/WI. Otherwise ERR<n>PFGCTL.MV is RES0.

`0b1` When an injected error is recorded, the node might update some, but not all ERR<n>MISC<m> syndrome fields:

- If any syndrome is recorded by the node in the ERR<n>MISC<m> registers, then ERR<n>STATUS.MV is set to 1.
- Otherwise, ERR<n>STATUS.MV is set to ERR<n>PFGCTL.MV.

ERR<n>MISC<m> syndrome fields that are not updated by the node are writable when ERR<n>STATUS.MV is 0.

If the node always sets ERR<n>STATUS.MV to 1 when recording an injected error then ERR<n>PFGCTL.MV is RAO/WI. Otherwise ERR<n>PFGCTL.MV is a read/write field.

If ERR<n>PFGF.MV is 1, software can write specific additional syndrome values into the ERR<n>MISC<m> registers when setting up a fault injection event. The permitted values that can be written to these registers are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

AV, bit [11]

Address syndrome. Defines whether software can control the address recorded in ERR<n>ADDR when an injected error is recorded.

`0b0` When an injected error is recorded, the node might record an address in ERR<n>ADDR. If an address is recorded in ERR<n>ADDR, then ERR<n>STATUS.AV is set to 1. Otherwise, ERR<n>ADDR and ERR<n>STATUS.AV are unchanged.

If the node always records an address and sets ERR<n>STATUS.AV to 1 when recording an injected error then ERR<n>PFGCTL.AV might be RAO/WI. Otherwise ERR<n>PFGCTL.AV is RES0.

`0b1` When an injected error is recorded, the node does not update ERR<n>ADDR and does one of:

- Sets ERR<n>STATUS.AV to ERR<n>PFGCTL.AV. ERR<n>PFGCTL.AV is a read/write field.
- Sets ERR<n>STATUS.AV to 1. ERR<n>PFGCTL.AV is RAO/WI.

ERR<n>ADDR is writable when ERR<n>STATUS.AV is 0.

If ERR<n>PFGF.AV is 1, software can write a specific address value into ERR<n>ADDR when setting up a fault injection event.

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PN, bit [10]

When the node supports this flag:

Poison flag. Describes how the fault generation feature of the node sets the ERR<n>STATUS.PN status flag.

`0b0` When an injected error is recorded, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the node sets ERR<n>STATUS.PN to 1. ERR<n>PFGCTL.PN is RES0.

`0b1` When an injected error is recorded, ERR<n>STATUS.PN is set to ERR<n>PFGCTL.PN. ERR<n>PFGCTL.PN is a read/write field.

This behavior replaces the architecture-defined rules for setting the ERR<n>STATUS.PN bit.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ.

ER, bit [9]

When the node supports this flag:

Error Reported flag. Describes how the fault generation feature of the node sets the ERR<n>STATUS.ER status flag.

`0b0` When an injected error is recorded, the node sets ERR<n>STATUS.ER according to the architecture-defined rules for setting the ER field. ERR<n>PFGCTL.ER is RES0.

`0b1` When an injected error is recorded, ERR<n>STATUS.ER is set to ERR<n>PFGCTL.ER. This behavior replaces the architecture-defined rules for setting the ER bit. ERR<n>PFGCTL.ER is a read/write field.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ.

CI, bit [8]

When the node supports this flag:

Critical Error flag. Describes how the fault generation feature of the node sets the ERR<n>STATUS.CI status flag.

`0b0` When an injected error is recorded, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the node sets ERR<n>STATUS.CI to 1. ERR<n>PFGCTL.CI is RES0.

`0b1` When an injected error is recorded, ERR<n>STATUS.CI is set to ERR<n>PFGCTL.CI. ERR<n>PFGCTL.CI is a read/write field.

This behavior replaces the architecture-defined rules for setting the ERR<n>STATUS.CI bit.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ.

CE, bits [7:6]

When the node supports this type of error:

Corrected Error generation. Describes the types of Corrected error that the fault generation feature of the node can generate.

`0b00` The fault generation feature of the node does not generate Corrected errors. ERR<n>PFGCTL.CE is RES0.

`0b01` The fault generation feature of the node allows generation of a non-specific Corrected error, that is, a Corrected error that is recorded by setting ERR<n>STATUS.CE to `0b10`. ERR<n>PFGCTL.CE is a read/write field. The values `0b10` and `0b11` in ERR<n>PFGCTL.CE are reserved.

`0b11` The fault generation feature of the node allows generation of transient or persistent Corrected errors, that is, Corrected errors that are recorded by setting ERR<n>STATUS.CE to `0b01` or `0b11` respectively. ERR<n>PFGCTL.CE is a read/write field. The value `0b01` in ERR<n>PFGCTL.CE is reserved.

All other values are reserved.

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If ERR<n>FR.FRX is 1, then ERR<n>FR.CE indicates whether the node supports this type of error.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ.

DE, bit [5]

When the node supports this type of error:

Deferred Error generation. Describes whether the fault generation feature of the node can generate Deferred errors.

`0b0` The fault generation feature of the node does not generate Deferred errors. ERR<n>PFGCTL.DE is RES0.

`0b1` The fault generation feature of the node allows generation of Deferred errors. ERR<n>PFGCTL.DE is a read/write field.

If ERR<n>FR.FRX is 1, then ERR<n>FR.DE indicates whether the node supports this type of error.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ.

UEO, bit [4]

When the node supports this type of error:

Latent or Restartable Error generation. Describes whether the fault generation feature of the node can generate Latent or Restartable errors.

`0b0` The fault generation feature of the node does not generate Latent or Restartable errors. ERR<n>PFGCTL.UEO is RES0.

`0b1` The fault generation feature of the node allows generation of Latent or Restartable errors. ERR<n>PFGCTL.UEO is a read/write field.

If ERR<n>FR.FRX is 1, then ERR<n>FR.UEO indicates whether the node supports this type of error.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ.

UER, bit [3]

When the node supports this type of error:

Signaled or Recoverable Error generation. Describes whether the fault generation feature of the node can generate Signaled or Recoverable errors.

`0b0` The fault generation feature of the node does not generate Signaled or Recoverable errors. ERR<n>PFGCTL.UER is RES0.

`0b1` The fault generation feature of the node allows generation of Signaled or Recoverable errors. ERR<n>PFGCTL.UER is a read/write field.

If ERR<n>FR.FRX is 1, then ERR<n>FR.UER indicates whether the node supports this type of error.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ.

UEU, bit [2]

When the node supports this type of error:

Unrecoverable Error generation. Describes whether the fault generation feature of the node can generate Unrecoverable errors.

`0b0` The fault generation feature of the node does not generate Unrecoverable errors. ERR<n>PFGCTL.UEU is RES0.

`0b1` The fault generation feature of the node allows generation of Unrecoverable errors. ERR<n>PFGCTL.UEU is a read/write field.

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If ERR<n>FR.FRX is 1, then ERR<n>FR.UEU indicates whether the node supports this type of error.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ.

UC, bit [1]

When the node supports this type of error:

Uncontainable Error generation. Describes whether the fault generation feature of the node can generate Uncontainable errors.

`0b0` The fault generation feature of the node does not generate Uncontainable errors. ERR<n>PFGCTL.UC is RES0.

`0b1` The fault generation feature of the node allows generation of Uncontainable errors. ERR<n>PFGCTL.UC is a read/write field.

If ERR<n>FR.FRX is 1, then ERR<n>FR.UC indicates whether the node supports this type of error.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ.

OF, bit [0]

When the node supports this flag:

Overflow flag. Describes how the fault generation feature of the node sets the ERR<n>STATUS.OF status flag.

`0b0` When an injected error is recorded, the node sets ERR<n>STATUS.OF according to the architecture-defined rules for setting the OF field. ERR<n>PFGCTL.OF is RES0.

`0b1` When an injected error is recorded, ERR<n>STATUS.OF is set to ERR<n>PFGCTL.OF. This behavior replaces the architecture-defined rules for setting the OF bit. ERR<n>PFGCTL.OF is a read/write field.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RAZ.

Accessing the ERR<n>PFGF:

ERR<n>PFGF can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0x800` + (64 * n)	ERR<n>PFGF

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.8.32 ERR<n>STATUS, Error Record <n> Primary Status Register, n = 0 - 65534

The ERR<n>STATUS characteristics are:

Purpose

Contains status information for error record <n>, including:

- Whether any error has been detected (valid).
- Whether any detected error was not corrected, and returned to a Requester.
- Whether any detected error was not corrected and deferred.
- Whether an error record has been discarded because additional errors have been detected before the first error was handled by software (overflow).
- Whether any error has been reported.
- Whether the other error record registers contain valid information.
- Whether the error was reported because poison data was detected or because a corrupt value was detected by an error detection code.
- A primary error code.
- An IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED extended error code.

Within this register:

- ERR<n>STATUS.{AV, V, MV} are valid bits that define whether error record <n> registers are valid.
- ERR<n>STATUS.{UE, OF, CE, DE, UET} encode the types of error or errors recorded.
- ERR<n>STATUS.{CI, ER, PN, IERR, SERR} are syndrome fields.

Configurations

This register is present only when error record <n> is implemented. Otherwise, direct accesses to ERR<n>STATUS are RES0.

ERR<n>FR describes the features implemented by the node that owns error record <n>. <q> is the index of the first error record owned by the same node as error record <n>. If the node owns a single record, then q = n.

For IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED fields in ERR<n>STATUS, writing zero returns the error record to an initial quiescent state.

In particular, if any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome fields might generate a Fault Handling or Error Recovery Interrupt request, writing zero is sufficient to deactivate the Interrupt request.

Fields that are read-only, non-zero, and ignore writes are compliant with this requirement.

Note

Arm recommends that any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome field that can generate a Fault Handling, Error Recovery, Critical, or IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, interrupt request is disabled at Cold reset and is enabled by software writing an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED nonzero value to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED field in ERR<n>CTLR.

Attributes

ERR<n>STATUS is a 64-bit register.

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Field descriptions

When RAS System Architecture v1.1 is implemented:

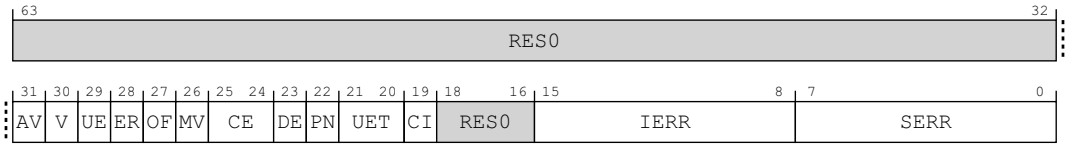

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

AV, bit [31]

When error record <n> includes an address associated with an error:

Address Valid.

`0b0` ERR<n>ADDR not valid.

`0b1` ERR<n>ADDR contains an address associated with the highest priority error recorded by this record.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Access to this field is W1C.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

V, bit [30]

Status Register Valid.

`0b0` ERR<n>STATUS not valid.

`0b1` ERR<n>STATUS valid. At least one error has been recorded.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Access to this field is W1C.

UE, bit [29]

Uncorrected Error.

`0b0` No errors have been detected, or all detected errors have been either corrected or deferred.

`0b1` At least one detected error was not corrected and not deferred.

When clearing ERR<n>STATUS.V to 0, if this field is nonzero, then Arm recommends that software write 1 to this field to clear this field to zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0, access to this field is UNKNOWN/WI.
- Otherwise, access to this field is W1C

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ER, bit [28]

Error Reported.

`0b0` No in-band error response (External Abort) signaled to the Requester making the access or other transaction.

`0b1` An in-band error response was signaled by the component to the Requester making the access or other transaction. This can be because any of the following are true:

- The applicable one of the ERR<n>CTLR.{WUE, RUE, UE} fields is implemented and was 1 when an error was detected and not corrected.
- The applicable one of the ERR<n>CTLR.{WUE, RUE, UE} fields is not implemented and the component always reports errors.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an uncorrected error that is deferred and recorded as a Deferred error, but is not deferred to the Requester, will signal an in-band error response to the Requester, causing this field to be set to 1. If no in-band error response to the Requester, this field is set to 0.

Note

An in-band error response signaled by the component might be masked and not generate any exception.

When clearing ERR<n>STATUS.V to 0, if this field is nonzero, then Arm recommends that software write 1 to this field to clear this field to zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE == 0
  - this field can be set to 0b1 by a Deferred error
- UNKNOWN/WI if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0
  - this field is never set to 0b1 by a Deferred error
- When ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0, access to this field is UNKNOWN/WI.
- Otherwise, access to this field is W1C

OF, bit [27]

Overflow.

Indicates that multiple errors have been detected. This field is set to 1 when one of the following occurs:

- A Corrected error counter is implemented, an error is counted, and the counter overflows.
- ERR<n>STATUS.V was previously 1, a Corrected error counter is not implemented, and a Corrected error is recorded.
- ERR<n>STATUS.V was previously 1, and a type of error other than a Corrected error is recorded.

Otherwise, this field is unchanged when an error is recorded.

If a Corrected error counter is implemented:

- A direct write that modifies the counter overflow flag indirectly might set this field to an UNKNOWN value.
- A direct write to this field that clears this field to zero might indirectly set the counter overflow flag to an UNKNOWN value.

`0b0` Since this field was last cleared to zero, no error syndrome has been discarded and, if a Corrected error counter is implemented, it has not overflowed.

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`0b1` Since this field was last cleared to zero, at least one error syndrome has been discarded or, if a Corrected error counter is implemented, it might have overflowed.

When clearing ERR<n>STATUS.V to 0, if this field is nonzero, then Arm recommends that software write 1 to this field to clear this field to zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0, access to this field is UNKNOWN/WI.
- Otherwise, access to this field is W1C

MV, bit [26]

When error record <n> includes an additional information for an error:

Miscellaneous Registers Valid.

`0b0` ERR<n>MISC<m> not valid.

`0b1` The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED contents of the ERR<n>MISC<m> registers contains additional information for an error recorded by this record.

Note

If the ERR<n>MISC<m> registers can contain additional information for a previously recorded error, then the contents must be self-describing to software or a user. For example, certain fields might relate only to Corrected errors, and other fields only to the most recent error that was not discarded.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Access to this field is W1C.

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

CE, bits [25:24]

Corrected Error.

`0b00` No errors were corrected.

`0b01` At least one transient error was corrected.

`0b10` At least one error was corrected.

`0b11` At least one persistent error was corrected.

The mechanism by which a component or node detects whether a Corrected error is transient or persistent is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. If no such mechanism is implemented, then the node sets this field to `0b10` when a corrected error is recorded.

When clearing ERR<n>STATUS.V to 0, if this field is nonzero, then Arm recommends that software write ones to this field to clear this field to zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0, access to this field is UNKNOWN/WI.
- Otherwise, access to this field is W1C

DE, bit [23]

Deferred Error.

`0b0` No errors were deferred.

`0b1` At least one error was not corrected and deferred.

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Support for deferring errors is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

When clearing ERR<n>STATUS.V to 0, if this field is nonzero, then Arm recommends that software write 1 to this field to clear this field to zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0, access to this field is UNKNOWN/WI.
- Otherwise, access to this field is W1C

PN, bit [22]

Poison.

`0b0` Uncorrected error or Deferred error recorded because a corrupt value was detected, for example, by an error detection code (EDC), or Corrected error recorded.

`0b1` Uncorrected error or Deferred error recorded because a poison value was detected.

When clearing ERR<n>STATUS.V to 0, if this field is nonzero, then Arm recommends that software write 1 to this field to clear this field to zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if any of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE == 0 and ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0
- Otherwise, access to this field is W1C

UET, bits [21:20]

Uncorrected Error Type. Describes the state of the component after detecting or consuming an Uncorrected error.

`0b00` Uncorrected error, Uncontainable error (UC).

`0b01` Uncorrected error, Unrecoverable error (UEU).

`0b10` Uncorrected error, Latent or Restartable error (UEO).

`0b11` Uncorrected error, Signaled or Recoverable error (UER).

Note

Software might use the information in the error record registers to determine what recovery is necessary.

When clearing ERR<n>STATUS.V to 0, if this field is nonzero, then Arm recommends that software write ones to this field to clear this field to zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if any of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0
- Otherwise, access to this field is W1C

CI, bit [19]

Critical Error. Indicates whether a critical error condition has been recorded.

`0b0` No critical error condition.

`0b1` Critical error condition.

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When clearing ERR<n>STATUS.V to 0, if this field is nonzero, then Arm recommends that software write 1 to this field to clear this field to zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0, access to this field is UNKNOWN/WI.
- Otherwise, access to this field is W1C

Bits [18:16]

Reserved, RES0.

IERR, bits [15:8]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED error code. Used with any primary error code ERR<n>STATUS.SERR value. Further IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED information can be placed in the ERR<n>MISC<m> registers.

The implemented set of valid values that this field can take is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. If any value not in this set is written to this register, then the value read back from this field is UNKNOWN.

Note

This means that one or more bits of this field might be implemented as fixed read-as-zero or read-as-one values.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if all of the following are true:
  - the Common Fault Injection Model Extension is not implemented by the node that owns this error record
  - ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0
- UNKNOWN/WI if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<q>PFGF.SYN == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0
- Otherwise, access to this field is RW

SERR, bits [7:0]

Architecturally-defined primary error code. The primary error code might be used by a fault handling agent to triage an error without requiring device-specific code. For example, to count and threshold corrected errors in software, or generate a short log entry.

`0x00` No error.

`0x01` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED error.

`0x02` Data value from (non-associative) internal memory. For example, ECC from on-chip SRAM or buffer.

`0x03` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED pin. For example, **nSEI** pin.

`0x04` Assertion failure. For example, consistency failure.

`0x05` Error detected on internal data path. For example, parity on ALU result.

`0x06` Data value from associative memory. For example, ECC error on cache data.

`0x07` Address/control value from associative memory. For example, ECC error on cache tag.

`0x08` Data value from a TLB. For example, ECC error on TLB data.

`0x09` Address/control value from a TLB. For example, ECC error on TLB tag.

`0x0A` Data value from producer. For example, parity error on write data bus.

`0x0B` Address/control value from producer. For example, parity error on address bus.

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`0x0C` Data value from (non-associative) external memory. For example, ECC error in SDRAM.

`0x0D` Illegal address (software fault). For example, access to unpopulated memory.

`0x0E` Illegal access (software fault). For example, byte write to word register.

`0x0F` Illegal state (software fault). For example, device not ready.

`0x10` Internal data register. For example, parity on a SIMD&FP register. For a PE, all general-purpose, stack pointer, SIMD&FP, and SVE registers are data registers.

`0x11` Internal control register. For example, Parity on a System register. For a PE, all registers other than general-purpose, stack pointer, SIMD&FP, and SVE registers are control registers.

`0x12` Error response from Completer of access. For example, error response from cache write-back.

`0x13` External timeout. For example, timeout on interaction with another component.

`0x14` Internal timeout. For example, timeout on interface within the component.

`0x15` Deferred error from Completer not supported at Requester. For example, poisoned data received from the Completer of an access by a Requester that cannot defer the error further.

`0x16` Deferred error from Requester not supported at Completer. For example, poisoned data received from the Requester of an access by a Completer that cannot defer the error further.

`0x17` Deferred error from Completer passed through. For example, poisoned data received from the Completer of an access and returned to the Requester.

`0x18` Deferred error from Requester passed through. For example, poisoned data received from the Requester of an access and deferred to the Completer.

`0x19` Error recorded by PCIe error logs. Indicates that the component has recorded an error in a PCIe error log. This might be the PCIe device status register, AER, DVSEC, or other mechanisms defined by PCIe.

`0x1A` Other internal error. For example, parity error on internal state of the component that is not covered by another primary error code.

All other values are reserved.

The implemented set of valid values that this field can take is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. If any value not in this set is written to this register, then the value read back from this field is UNKNOWN.

Note

This means that one or more bits of this field might be implemented as fixed read-as-zero or read-as-one values.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if all of the following are true:
  - the Common Fault Injection Model Extension is not implemented by the node that owns this error record
  - ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0
- UNKNOWN/WI if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<q>PFGF.SYN == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0
- Otherwise, access to this field is RW

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When RAS System Architecture v1.0 is implemented:

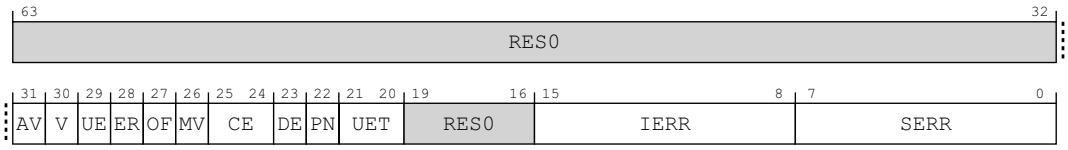

Bits [63:32]

Reserved, RES0.

AV, bit [31]

When error record <n> includes an address associated with an error:

Address Valid.

`0b0` ERR<n>ADDR not valid.

`0b1` ERR<n>ADDR contains an address associated with the highest priority error recorded by this record.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.CE != 0b00
  - ERR<n>STATUS.CE is not being cleared to 0b00 in the same write
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE != 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE != 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write
- Otherwise, access to this field is W1C

Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

V, bit [30]

Status Register Valid.

`0b0` ERR<n>STATUS not valid.

`0b1` ERR<n>STATUS valid. At least one error has been recorded.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.CE != 0b00
  - ERR<n>STATUS.CE is not being cleared to 0b00 in the same write
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE != 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write

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- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE != 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write
- Otherwise, access to this field is W1C

UE, bit [29]

Uncorrected Error.

`0b0` No errors have been detected, or all detected errors have been either corrected or deferred.

`0b1` At least one detected error was not corrected and not deferred.

When clearing ERR<n>STATUS.V to 0, if this field is nonzero, then Arm recommends that software write 1 to this field to clear this field to zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0, access to this field is UNKNOWN/WI.
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.OF == 1
  - ERR<n>STATUS.OF is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write
- Otherwise, access to this field is W1C

ER, bit [28]

Error Reported.

`0b0` No in-band error response (External Abort) signaled to the Requester making the access or other transaction.

`0b1` An in-band error response was signaled by the component to the Requester making the access or other transaction. This can be because any of the following are true:

- The applicable one of the ERR<n>CTLR.{WUE, RUE, UE} fields is implemented and was 1 when an error was detected and not corrected.
- The applicable one of the ERR<n>CTLR.{WUE, RUE, UE} fields is not implemented and the component always reports errors.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether an uncorrected error that is deferred and recorded as a Deferred error, but is not deferred to the Requester, will signal an in-band error response to the Requester, causing this field to be set to 1. If no in-band error response to the Requester, this field is set to 0.

Note

An in-band error response signaled by the component might be masked and not generate any exception.

If this field is nonzero, then Arm recommends that software write 1 to this field to clear this field to zero, when any of:

- Clearing ERR<n>STATUS.V to 0.
- Clearing ERR<n>STATUS.UE to 0, if this field is never set to 1 by a Deferred error.
- Clearing ERR<n>STATUS.{UE,DE} to {0,0}, if this field can be set to 1 by a Deferred error.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE == 0

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  - this field can be set to 0b1 by a Deferred error
- UNKNOWN/WI if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0
  - this field is never set to 0b1 by a Deferred error
- When ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0, access to this field is UNKNOWN/WI.
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.CE != 0b00
  - ERR<n>STATUS.CE is not being cleared to 0b00 in the same write
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE != 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE != 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write
- Otherwise, access to this field is W1C

OF, bit [27]

Overflow.

Indicates that multiple errors have been detected. This field is set to 1 when one of the following occurs:

- An Uncorrected error is detected and ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 1.
- A Deferred error is detected, ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0 and ERR<n>STATUS.DE == 1.
- A Corrected error is detected, no Corrected error counter is implemented, ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0, ERR<n>STATUS.DE == 0, and ERR<n>STATUS.CE != `0b00`. ERR<n>STATUS.CE might be updated for the new Corrected error.
- A Corrected error counter is implemented, ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0, ERR<n>STATUS.DE == 0, and the counter overflows.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this field is set to 1 when one of the following occurs:

- A Deferred error is detected and ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 1.
- A Corrected error is detected, no Corrected error counter is implemented, and ERR<n>STATUS.{UE, DE} != {0, 0}.
- A Corrected error counter is implemented, ERR<n>STATUS.{UE, DE} != {0, 0}, and the counter overflows.

It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether this field is cleared to 0 when one of the following occurs:

- An Uncorrected error is detected and ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0.
- A Deferred error is detected, ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0, and ERR<n>STATUS.DE == 0.
- A Corrected error is detected, ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0, ERR<n>STATUS.DE == 0, and ERR<n>STATUS.CE == `0b00`.

The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED clearing of this field might also depend on the value of the other error status fields.

If a Corrected error counter is implemented:

- A direct write that modifies the counter overflow flag indirectly might set this field to an UNKNOWN value.
- A direct write to this field that clears this field to 0 might indirectly set the counter overflow flag to an UNKNOWN value.

`0b0` If ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 1, then no error syndrome for an Uncorrected error has been discarded.

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If ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0 and ERR<n>STATUS.DE == 1, then no error syndrome for a Deferred error has been discarded.

If ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0, ERR<n>STATUS.DE == 0, and a Corrected error counter is implemented, then the counter has not overflowed.

If ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0, ERR<n>STATUS.DE == 0, ERR<n>STATUS.CE != `0b00`, and no Corrected error counter is implemented, then no error syndrome for a Corrected error has been discarded.

Note

This field might have been set to 1 when an error syndrome was discarded and later cleared to 0 when a higher priority syndrome was recorded.

`0b1` At least one error syndrome has been discarded or, if a Corrected error counter is implemented, it might have overflowed.

When clearing ERR<n>STATUS.V to 0, if this field is nonzero, then Arm recommends that software write 1 to this field to clear this field to zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0, access to this field is UNKNOWN/WI.
- Otherwise, access to this field is W1C

MV, bit [26]

When error record <n> includes an additional information for an error:

Miscellaneous Registers Valid.

`0b0` ERR<n>MISC<m> not valid.

`0b1` The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED contents of the ERR<n>MISC<m> registers contains additional information for an error recorded by this record.

Note

If the ERR<n>MISC<m> registers can contain additional information for a previously recorded error, then the contents must be self-describing to software or a user. For example, certain fields might relate only to Corrected errors, and other fields only to the most recent error that was not discarded.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to `0`.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.CE != 0b00
  - ERR<n>STATUS.CE is not being cleared to 0b00 in the same write
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE != 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE != 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write
- Otherwise, access to this field is W1C

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Otherwise:

Reserved, RES0.

CE, bits [25:24]

Corrected Error.

`0b00` No errors were corrected.

`0b01` At least one transient error was corrected.

`0b10` At least one error was corrected.

`0b11` At least one persistent error was corrected.

The mechanism by which a component or node detects whether a Corrected error is transient or persistent is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. If no such mechanism is implemented, then the node sets this field to `0b10` when a corrected error is recorded.

When clearing ERR<n>STATUS.V to 0, if this field is nonzero, then Arm recommends that software write ones to this field to clear this field to zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0, access to this field is UNKNOWN/WI.
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.OF == 1
  - ERR<n>STATUS.OF is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write
- Otherwise, access to this field is W1C

DE, bit [23]

Deferred Error.

`0b0` No errors were deferred.

`0b1` At least one error was not corrected and deferred.

Support for deferring errors is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

When clearing ERR<n>STATUS.V to 0, if this field is nonzero, then Arm recommends that software write 1 to this field to clear this field to zero.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- When ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0, access to this field is UNKNOWN/WI.
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.OF == 1
  - ERR<n>STATUS.OF is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write
- Otherwise, access to this field is W1C

PN, bit [22]

Poison.

`0b0` Uncorrected error or Deferred error recorded because a corrupt value was detected, for example, by an error detection code (EDC), or Corrected error recorded.

`0b1` Uncorrected error or Deferred error recorded because a poison value was detected.

If this field is nonzero, then Arm recommends that software write 1 to this field to clear this field to zero, when any of:

- Clearing ERR<n>STATUS.V to 0.
- Clearing both ERR<n>STATUS.{DE, UE} to 0.

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The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if any of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE == 0 and ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.CE != 0b00
  - ERR<n>STATUS.CE is not being cleared to 0b00 in the same write
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE != 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE != 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write
- Otherwise, access to this field is W1C

UET, bits [21:20]

Uncorrected Error Type. Describes the state of the component after detecting or consuming an Uncorrected error.

`0b00` Uncorrected error, Uncontainable error (UC).

`0b01` Uncorrected error, Unrecoverable error (UEU).

`0b10` Uncorrected error, Latent or Restartable error (UEO).

`0b11` Uncorrected error, Signaled or Recoverable error (UER).

Note

Software might use the information in the error record registers to determine what recovery is necessary.

If this field is nonzero, then Arm recommends that software write ones to this field to clear this field to zero, when any of:

- Clearing ERR<n>STATUS.V to 0.
- Clearing ERR<n>STATUS.UE to 0.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if any of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.CE != 0b00
  - ERR<n>STATUS.CE is not being cleared to 0b00 in the same write
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE != 0

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  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE != 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write
- Otherwise, access to this field is W1C

Bits [19:16]

Reserved, RES0.

IERR, bits [15:8]

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED error code. Used with any primary error code ERR<n>STATUS.SERR value. Further IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED information can be placed in the ERR<n>MISC<m> registers.

The implemented set of valid values that this field can take is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. If any value not in this set is written to this register, then the value read back from this field is UNKNOWN.

Note

This means that one or more bits of this field might be implemented as fixed read-as-zero or read-as-one values.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if all of the following are true:
  - the Common Fault Injection Model Extension is not implemented by the node that owns this error record
  - ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0
- UNKNOWN/WI if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<q>PFGF.SYN == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.CE != 0b00
  - ERR<n>STATUS.CE is not being cleared to 0b00 in the same write
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE != 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE != 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write
- Otherwise, access to this field is RW

SERR, bits [7:0]

Architecturally-defined primary error code. The primary error code might be used by a fault handling agent to triage an error without requiring device-specific code. For example, to count and threshold corrected errors in software, or generate a short log entry.

`0x00` No error.

`0x01` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED error.

`0x02` Data value from (non-associative) internal memory. For example, ECC from on-chip SRAM or buffer.

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`0x03` IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED pin. For example, **nSEI** pin.

`0x04` Assertion failure. For example, consistency failure.

`0x05` Error detected on internal data path. For example, parity on ALU result.

`0x06` Data value from associative memory. For example, ECC error on cache data.

`0x07` Address/control value from associative memory. For example, ECC error on cache tag.

`0x08` Data value from a TLB. For example, ECC error on TLB data.

`0x09` Address/control value from a TLB. For example, ECC error on TLB tag.

`0x0A` Data value from producer. For example, parity error on write data bus.

`0x0B` Address/control value from producer. For example, parity error on address bus.

`0x0C` Data value from (non-associative) external memory. For example, ECC error in SDRAM.

`0x0D` Illegal address (software fault). For example, access to unpopulated memory.

`0x0E` Illegal access (software fault). For example, byte write to word register.

`0x0F` Illegal state (software fault). For example, device not ready.

`0x10` Internal data register. For example, parity on a SIMD&FP register. For a PE, all general-purpose, stack pointer, SIMD&FP, and SVE registers are data registers.

`0x11` Internal control register. For example, Parity on a System register. For a PE, all registers other than general-purpose, stack pointer, SIMD&FP, and SVE registers are control registers.

`0x12` Error response from Completer of access. For example, error response from cache write-back.

`0x13` External timeout. For example, timeout on interaction with another component.

`0x14` Internal timeout. For example, timeout on interface within the component.

`0x15` Deferred error from Completer not supported at Requester. For example, poisoned data received from the Completer of an access by a Requester that cannot defer the error further.

`0x16` Deferred error from Requester not supported at Completer. For example, poisoned data received from the Requester of an access by a Completer that cannot defer the error further.

`0x17` Deferred error from Completer passed through. For example, poisoned data received from the Completer of an access and returned to the Requester.

`0x18` Deferred error from Requester passed through. For example, poisoned data received from the Requester of an access and deferred to the Completer.

`0x19` Error recorded by PCIe error logs. Indicates that the component has recorded an error in a PCIe error log. This might be the PCIe device status register, AER, DVSEC, or other mechanisms defined by PCIe.

`0x1A` Other internal error. For example, parity error on internal state of the component that is not covered by another primary error code.

All other values are reserved.

The implemented set of valid values that this field can take is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. If any value not in this set is written to this register, then the value read back from this field is UNKNOWN.

Note

This means that one or more bits of this field might be implemented as fixed read-as-zero or read-as-one values.

The reset behavior of this field is:

- On a Cold reset, this field resets to an architecturally UNKNOWN value.

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Accessing this field has the following behavior:

- UNKNOWN/WI if all of the following are true:
  - the Common Fault Injection Model Extension is not implemented by the node that owns this error record
  - ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0
- UNKNOWN/WI if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<q>PFGF.SYN == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.V == 0
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.CE != 0b00
  - ERR<n>STATUS.CE is not being cleared to 0b00 in the same write
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE == 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE != 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.DE is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write
- RO if all of the following are true:
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE != 0
  - ERR<n>STATUS.UE is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write
- Otherwise, access to this field is RW

Accessing the ERR<n>STATUS:

ERR<n>STATUS.{AV, V, UE, ER, OF, MV, CE, DE, PN, UET, CI} are write-one-to-clear (W1C) fields, meaning writes of zero are ignored, and a write of one or all-ones to the field clears the field to zero. ERR<n>STATUS.{IERR, SERR} are read/write (RW) fields, although the set of implemented valid values is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. See also ERR<n>PFGF.SYN.

After reading ERR<n>STATUS, software must clear the valid fields in the register to allow new errors to be recorded. However, between reading the register and clearing the valid fields, a new error might have overwritten the register. To prevent this error being lost by software, the register prevents updates to fields that might have been updated by a new error.

When RAS System Architecture v1.0 is implemented:

- Writes to ERR<n>STATUS.{UE, DE, CE} are ignored if ERR<n>STATUS.OF is 1 and is not being cleared to 0.
- Writes to ERR<n>STATUS.V are ignored if any of ERR<n>STATUS.{UE, DE, CE} are nonzero and are not being cleared to zero.
- Writes to ERR<n>STATUS.{AV, MV} and the ERR<n>STATUS.{ER, PN, UET, IERR, SERR} syndrome fields are ignored if the highest priority nonzero error status field is not being cleared to zero. The error status fields in priority order from highest to lowest, are ERR<n>STATUS.UE, ERR<n>STATUS.DE, and ERR<n>STATUS.CE.

When RAS System Architecture v1.1 is implemented, a write to the register is ignored if all of:

- Any of ERR<n>STATUS.{V, UE, OF, CE, DE} are nonzero before the write.
- The write does not clear the nonzero ERR<n>STATUS.{V, UE, OF, CE, DE} fields to zero by writing ones to the applicable field or fields.

Some of the fields in ERR<n>STATUS are also defined as UNKNOWN where certain combinations of ERR<n>STATUS.{V, DE, UE} are zero. The rules for writes to ERR<n>STATUS allow a node to implement such a field as a fixed read-only value.

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For example, when RAS System Architecture v1.1 is implemented, a write to ERR<n>STATUS when ERR<n>STATUS.V is 1 results in either ERR<n>STATUS.V field being cleared to zero, or ERR<n>STATUS.V not changing. Since all fields in ERR<n>STATUS, other than ERR<n>STATUS.{AV, V, MV}, usually read as UNKNOWN values when ERR<n>STATUS.V is zero, this means those fields can be implemented as read-only if applicable.

To ensure correct and portable operation, when software is clearing the valid fields in the register to allow new errors to be recorded, Arm recommends that software:

- Read ERR<n>STATUS and determine which fields need to be cleared to zero.
- Write ones to all the W1C fields that are nonzero in the read value.
- Write zero to all the W1C fields that are zero in the read value.
- Write zero to all the RW fields.

Otherwise, these fields might not have the correct value when a new fault is recorded.

An exception is when the node supports writing to these fields as part of fault injection. See also ERR<n>PFGF.SYN.

ERR<n>STATUS can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0x010` + (64 * n)	ERR<n>STATUS

This interface is accessible as follows:

- When ERR<n>STATUS.V != 0, ERR<n>STATUS.V is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write and RAS System Architecture v1.1 is implemented accesses to this register are RO.
- When ERR<n>STATUS.UE != 0, ERR<n>STATUS.UE is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write and RAS System Architecture v1.1 is implemented accesses to this register are RO.
- When ERR<n>STATUS.OF != 0, ERR<n>STATUS.OF is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write and RAS System Architecture v1.1 is implemented accesses to this register are RO.
- When ERR<n>STATUS.CE != 0b00, ERR<n>STATUS.CE is not being cleared to 0b00 in the same write and RAS System Architecture v1.1 is implemented accesses to this register are RO.
- When ERR<n>STATUS.DE != 0, ERR<n>STATUS.DE is not being cleared to 0b0 in the same write and RAS System Architecture v1.1 is implemented accesses to this register are RO.
- Otherwise accesses to this register are RW.

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I5.8.33 ERRPIDR0, Peripheral Identification Register 0

The ERRPIDR0 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information about the component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

ERRPIDR0 is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRPIDR0 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 0
RES0	PART_0

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PART_0, bits [7:0]

Part number, bits [7:0].

The part number is selected by the designer of the component. The designer chooses whether to use a 12-bit or a 16-bit part number:

- If a 12-bit part number is used, it is stored in ERRPIDR1.PART_1 and ERRPIDR0.PART_0. There are 8 bits, ERRPIDR2.REVISION and ERRPIDR3.REVAND, available to define the revision of the component.
- If a 16-bit part number is used, it is stored in ERRPIDR2.PART_2, ERRPIDR1.PART_1 and ERRPIDR0.PART_0. There are 4 bits, ERRPIDR3.REVISION, available to define the revision of the component.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the ERRPIDR0:

ERRPIDR0 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0xFE0`	ERRPIDR0

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.8.34 ERRPIDR1, Peripheral Identification Register 1

The ERRPIDR1 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information about the component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

ERRPIDR1 is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRPIDR1 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
RES0	DES_0	PART_1

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

DES_0, bits [7:4]

Designer, JEP106 identification code, bits [3:0]. ERRPIDR1.DES_0 and ERRPIDR2.DES_1 together form the JEDEC-assigned JEP106 identification code for the designer of the component. The parity bit in the JEP106 identification code is not included. The code identifies the designer of the component, which might not be not the same as the implementer of the device containing the component. To obtain a number, or to see the assignment of these codes, contact JEDEC http://www.jedec.org.

Note

For a component designed by Arm Limited, the JEP106 identification code is `0x3B`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

PART_1, bits [3:0]

Part number, bits [11:8].

The part number is selected by the designer of the component. The designer chooses whether to use a 12-bit or a 16-bit part number:

- If a 12-bit part number is used, it is stored in ERRPIDR1.PART_1 and ERRPIDR0.PART_0. There are 8 bits, ERRPIDR2.REVISION and ERRPIDR3.REVAND, available to define the revision of the component.
- If a 16-bit part number is used, it is stored in ERRPIDR2.PART_2, ERRPIDR1.PART_1 and ERRPIDR0.PART_0. There are 4 bits, ERRPIDR3.REVISION, available to define the revision of the component.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

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Accessing the ERRPIDR1:

ERRPIDR1 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0xFE4`	ERRPIDR1

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.8.35 ERRPIDR2, Peripheral Identification Register 2

The ERRPIDR2 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information about the component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

ERRPIDR2 is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRPIDR2 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When the component uses a 12-bit part number:

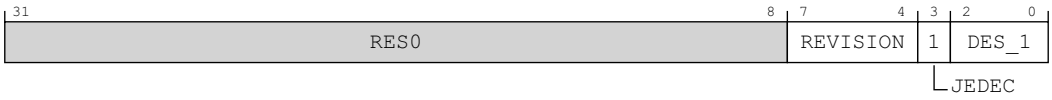

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

REVISION, bits [7:4]

Component major revision. ERRPIDR2.REVISION and ERRPIDR3.REVAND together form the revision number of the component, with ERRPIDR2.REVISION being the most significant part and ERRPIDR3.REVAND the least significant part. When a component is changed, ERRPIDR2.REVISION or ERRPIDR3.REVAND are increased to ensure that software can differentiate the different revisions of the component. ERRPIDR3.REVAND should be set to `0b0000` when ERRPIDR2.REVISION is increased.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

JEDEC, bit [3]

JEDEC-assigned JEP106 implementer code is used.

Reads as `0b1`.

Access to this field is RO.

DES_1, bits [2:0]

Designer, JEP106 identification code, bits [6:4]. ERRPIDR1.DES_0 and ERRPIDR2.DES_1 together form the JEDEC-assigned JEP106 identification code for the designer of the component. The parity bit in the JEP106 identification code is not included. The code identifies the designer of the component, which might not be not the same as the implementer of the device containing the component. To obtain a number, or to see the assignment of these codes, contact JEDEC http://www.jedec.org.

Note

For a component designed by Arm Limited, the JEP106 identification code is `0x3B`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

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Access to this field is RO.

When the component uses a 16-bit part number:

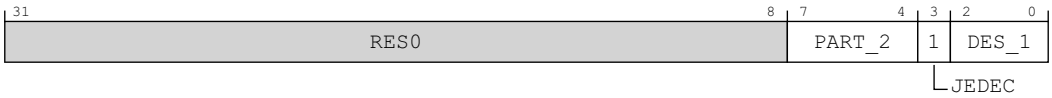

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

PART_2, bits [7:4]

Part number, bits [15:12].

The part number is selected by the designer of the component. The designer chooses whether to use a 12-bit or a 16-bit part number:

- If a 12-bit part number is used, it is stored in ERRPIDR1.PART_1 and ERRPIDR0.PART_0. There are 8 bits, ERRPIDR2.REVISION and ERRPIDR3.REVAND, available to define the revision of the component.
- If a 16-bit part number is used, it is stored in ERRPIDR2.PART_2, ERRPIDR1.PART_1 and ERRPIDR0.PART_0. There are 4 bits, ERRPIDR3.REVISION, available to define the revision of the component.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

JEDEC, bit [3]

JEDEC-assigned JEP106 implementer code is used.

Reads as `0b1`.

Access to this field is RO.

DES_1, bits [2:0]

Designer, JEP106 identification code, bits [6:4]. ERRPIDR1.DES_0 and ERRPIDR2.DES_1 together form the JEDEC-assigned JEP106 identification code for the designer of the component. The parity bit in the JEP106 identification code is not included. The code identifies the designer of the component, which might not be not the same as the implementer of the device containing the component. To obtain a number, or to see the assignment of these codes, contact JEDEC http://www.jedec.org.

Note

For a component designed by Arm Limited, the JEP106 identification code is `0x3B`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the ERRPIDR2:

ERRPIDR2 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0xFE8`	ERRPIDR2

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.8.36 ERRPIDR3, Peripheral Identification Register 3

The ERRPIDR3 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information about the component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

ERRPIDR3 is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRPIDR3 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

When the component uses a 12-bit part number:

31 … 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
RES0	REVAND	CMOD

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

REVAND, bits [7:4]

Component minor revision. ERRPIDR2.REVISION and ERRPIDR3.REVAND together form the revision number of the component, with ERRPIDR2.REVISION being the most significant part and ERRPIDR3.REVAND the least significant part. When a component is changed, ERRPIDR2.REVISION or ERRPIDR3.REVAND are increased to ensure that software can differentiate the different revisions of the component. ERRPIDR3.REVAND should be set to `0b0000` when ERRPIDR2.REVISION is increased.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

CMOD, bits [3:0]

Customer Modified.

Indicates the component has been modified.

A value of `0b0000` means the component is not modified from the original design.

Any other value means the component has been modified in an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED way.

For any two components with the same Unique Component Identifier:

- If the value of the CMOD fields of both components equals zero, the components are identical.
- If the CMOD fields of both components have the same non-zero value, it does not necessarily mean that they have the same modifications.
- If the value of the CMOD field of either of the two components is non-zero, they might not be identical, even though they have the same Unique Component Identifier.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

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When the component uses a 16-bit part number:

31 … 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
RES0	REVISION	CMOD

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

REVISION, bits [7:4]

Component revision. When a component is changed, ERRPIDR3.REVISION is increased to ensure that software can differentiate the different revisions of the component.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

CMOD, bits [3:0]

Customer Modified.

Indicates the component has been modified.

A value of `0b0000` means the component is not modified from the original design.

Any other value means the component has been modified in an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED way.

For any two components with the same Unique Component Identifier:

- If the value of the CMOD fields of both components equals zero, the components are identical.
- If the CMOD fields of both components have the same non-zero value, it does not necessarily mean that they have the same modifications.
- If the value of the CMOD field of either of the two components is non-zero, they might not be identical, even though they have the same Unique Component Identifier.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

Accessing the ERRPIDR3:

ERRPIDR3 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0xFEC`	ERRPIDR3

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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I5.8.37 ERRPIDR4, Peripheral Identification Register 4

The ERRPIDR4 characteristics are:

Purpose

Provides discovery information about the component.

For more information, see *About the Peripheral identification scheme* on page K2-11276.

Configurations

Implementation of this register is OPTIONAL.

ERRPIDR4 is implemented only as part of a memory-mapped group of error records.

Attributes

ERRPIDR4 is a 32-bit register.

Field descriptions

31 … 8	7 … 4	3 … 0
RES0	SIZE	DES_2

Bits [31:8]

Reserved, RES0.

SIZE, bits [7:4]

Size of the component.

The distance from the start of the address space used by this component to the end of the component identification registers.

A value of `0b0000` means one of the following is true:

- The component uses a single 4KB block.
- The component uses an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of 4KB blocks.

Any other value means the component occupies $2^{\text{ERRPIDR4.SIZE}}$ 4KB blocks.

Using this field to indicate the size of the component is deprecated. This field might not correctly indicate the size of the component. Arm recommends that software determine the size of the component from the Unique Component Identifier fields, and other IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers in the component.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

DES_2, bits [3:0]

Designer, JEP106 continuation code. This is the JEDEC-assigned JEP106 bank identifier for the designer of the component, minus 1. The code identifies the designer of the component, which might not be not the same as the implementer of the device containing the component. To obtain a number, or to see the assignment of these codes, contact JEDEC http://www.jedec.org.

Note

For a component designed by Arm Limited, the JEP106 bank is 5, meaning this field has the value `0x4`.

This field has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value.

Access to this field is RO.

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Accessing the ERRPIDR4:

ERRPIDR4 can be accessed through its memory-mapped interface:

Component	Offset	Instance
RAS	`0xFD0`	ERRPIDR4

Accesses to this interface are RO.

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Part J

Architectural Pseudocode

Chapter J1
Armv8 Pseudocode

This chapter contains pseudocode that describes many features of the Armv8 architecture. It contains the following sections:

- *Pseudocode for AArch64 operation* on page J1-10698.
- *Pseudocode for AArch32 operation* on page J1-10921.
- *Shared pseudocode* on page J1-11018.

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J1.1 Pseudocode for AArch64 operation

This section holds the pseudocode for execution in AArch64 state. Functions that are listed in this section are identified as `AArch64.FunctionName`. Some of these functions have an equivalent AArch32 function, `AArch32.FunctionName`. This section is organized by functional groups, with the functional groups being indicated by hierarchical path names, for example `aarch64/debug/breakpoint`.

The top-level sections of the AArch64 pseudocode hierarchy are:

- *aarch64/debug*.
- *aarch64/exceptions* on page J1-10722.
- *aarch64/functions* on page J1-10749.
- *aarch64/instrs* on page J1-10844.
- *aarch64/translation* on page J1-10878.

J1.1.1 aarch64/debug

This section includes the following pseudocode functions:

- *aarch64/debug/brbe/BRBCycleCountingEnabled* on page J1-10699.
- *aarch64/debug/brbe/BRBEBranch* on page J1-10699.
- *aarch64/debug/brbe/BRBEBranchOnISB* on page J1-10700.
- *aarch64/debug/brbe/BRBEDebugStateExit* on page J1-10700.
- *aarch64/debug/brbe/BRBEException* on page J1-10700.
- *aarch64/debug/brbe/BRBEExceptionReturn* on page J1-10702.
- *aarch64/debug/brbe/BRBEFreeze* on page J1-10702.
- *aarch64/debug/brbe/BRBEMispredictAllowed* on page J1-10702.
- *aarch64/debug/brbe/BRBETimeStamp* on page J1-10703.
- *aarch64/debug/brbe/BRB_IALL* on page J1-10703.
- *aarch64/debug/brbe/BRB_INJ* on page J1-10703.
- *aarch64/debug/brbe/Branch* on page J1-10704.
- *aarch64/debug/brbe/BranchEncCycleCount* on page J1-10704.
- *aarch64/debug/brbe/BranchMispredict* on page J1-10704.
- *aarch64/debug/brbe/BranchRawCycleCount* on page J1-10704.
- *aarch64/debug/brbe/BranchRecordAllowed* on page J1-10704.
- *aarch64/debug/brbe/Contents* on page J1-10705.
- *aarch64/debug/brbe/FilterBranchRecord* on page J1-10705.
- *aarch64/debug/brbe/FirstBranchAfterProhibited* on page J1-10705.
- *aarch64/debug/brbe/GetBRBENumRecords* on page J1-10705.
- *aarch64/debug/brbe/Getter* on page J1-10705.
- *aarch64/debug/brbe/ShouldBRBEFreeze* on page J1-10706.
- *aarch64/debug/brbe/UpdateBranchRecordBuffer* on page J1-10706.
- *aarch64/debug/breakpoint/AArch64.BreakpointMatch* on page J1-10707.
- *aarch64/debug/breakpoint/AArch64.BreakpointValueMatch* on page J1-10707.
- *aarch64/debug/breakpoint/AArch64.StateMatch* on page J1-10709.
- *aarch64/debug/enables/AArch64.GenerateDebugExceptions* on page J1-10710.
- *aarch64/debug/enables/AArch64.GenerateDebugExceptionsFrom* on page J1-10710.
- *aarch64/debug/pmu/AArch64.CheckForPMUOverflow* on page J1-10711.
- *aarch64/debug/pmu/AArch64.ClearEventCounters* on page J1-10711.
- *aarch64/debug/pmu/AArch64.CountPMUEvents* on page J1-10711.
- *aarch64/debug/pmu/AArch64.GetNumEventCountersAccessible* on page J1-10713.
- *aarch64/debug/pmu/AArch64.IncrementEventCounter* on page J1-10714.
- *aarch64/debug/pmu/AArch64.PMUCounterIsHyp* on page J1-10714.
- *aarch64/debug/pmu/AArch64.PMUCycle* on page J1-10714.

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- *aarch64/debug/pmu/AArch64.PMUSwIncrement* on page J1-10715.
- *aarch64/debug/statisticalprofiling/CollectContextIDR1* on page J1-10715.
- *aarch64/debug/statisticalprofiling/CollectContextIDR2* on page J1-10716.
- *aarch64/debug/statisticalprofiling/CollectPhysicalAddress* on page J1-10716.
- *aarch64/debug/statisticalprofiling/CollectTimeStamp* on page J1-10716.
- *aarch64/debug/statisticalprofiling/OpType* on page J1-10717.
- *aarch64/debug/statisticalprofiling/ProfilingBufferEnabled* on page J1-10717.
- *aarch64/debug/statisticalprofiling/ProfilingBufferOwner* on page J1-10717.
- *aarch64/debug/statisticalprofiling/ProfilingSynchronizationBarrier* on page J1-10718.
- *aarch64/debug/statisticalprofiling/SPECollectRecord* on page J1-10718.
- *aarch64/debug/statisticalprofiling/StatisticalProfilingEnabled* on page J1-10719.
- *aarch64/debug/statisticalprofiling/TimeStamp* on page J1-10719.
- *aarch64/debug/takeexceptiondbg/AArch64.TakeExceptionInDebugState* on page J1-10720.
- *aarch64/debug/watchpoint/AArch64.WatchpointByteMatch* on page J1-10721.
- *aarch64/debug/watchpoint/AArch64.WatchpointMatch* on page J1-10721.

aarch64/debug/brbe/BRBCycleCountingEnabled

```
// BRBCycleCountingEnabled()
// =========================
// Returns TRUE if the BRBINF<n>_EL1.{CCU, CC} fields are valid, FALSE otherwise.

boolean BRBCycleCountingEnabled()
    if EL2Enabled() && BRBCR_EL2.CC == '0' then return FALSE;
    if BRBCR_EL1.CC == '0' then return FALSE;
    return TRUE;
```

aarch64/debug/brbe/BRBEBranch

```
// BRBEBranch()
// ============
// Called to write branch record for the following branches when BRB is active:
// direct branches,
// indirect branches,
// direct branches with link,
// indirect branches with link,
// returns from subroutines.

BRBEBranch(BranchType br_type, boolean cond, bits(64) target_address)
    if BranchRecordAllowed(PSTATE.EL) && FilterBranchRecord(br_type, cond) then
        bits(6) branch_type;
        case br_type of
            when BranchType_DIR
                branch_type = if cond then '001000' else '000000';
            when BranchType_INDIR      branch_type = '000001';
            when BranchType_DIRCALL    branch_type = '000010';
            when BranchType_INDCALL    branch_type = '000011';
            when BranchType_RET        branch_type = '000101';
            otherwise                  Unreachable();

        bit ccu;
        bits(14) cc;
        (ccu, cc) = BranchEncCycleCount();
        bit lastfailed = if HaveTME() then BRBFCR_EL1.LASTFAILED else '0';
        bit transactional = if HaveTME() && TSTATE.depth > 0 then '1' else '0';
        bits(2) el = PSTATE.EL;
        bit mispredict = if BRBEMispredictAllowed() && BranchMispredict() then '1' else '0';

        UpdateBranchRecordBuffer(ccu, cc, lastfailed, transactional, branch_type, el, mispredict,
                                 '11', PC[], target_address);
```


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```
        BRBFCR_EL1.LASTFAILED = '0';

        PMUEvent(PMU_EVENT_BRB_FILTRATE);

    return;
```

aarch64/debug/brbe/BRBEBranchOnISB

```
// BRBEBranchOnISB()
// =================
// Returns TRUE if ISBs generate Branch records, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean BRBEBranchOnISB()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "ISB generates Branch records";
```

aarch64/debug/brbe/BRBEDebugStateExit

```
// BRBEDebugStateExit()
// ====================
// Called to write Debug state exit branch record when BRB is active.

BRBEDebugStateExit(bits(64) target_address)
    if BranchRecordAllowed(PSTATE.EL) then
        // Debug state is a prohibited region, therefore ccu=1, cc=0, source_address=0
        bits(6) branch_type = '111001';
        bit ccu = '1';
        bits(14) cc = Zeros(14);
        bit lastfailed = if HaveTME() then BRBFCR_EL1.LASTFAILED else '0';
        bit transactional = '0';
        bits(2) el = PSTATE.EL;
        bit mispredict = '0';

        UpdateBranchRecordBuffer(ccu, cc, lastfailed, transactional, branch_type, el, mispredict,
                                 '01', Zeros(64), target_address);

        BRBFCR_EL1.LASTFAILED = '0';

        PMUEvent(PMU_EVENT_BRB_FILTRATE);

    return;
```

aarch64/debug/brbe/BRBEException

```
// BRBEException()
// ===============
// Called to write exception branch record when BRB is active.

BRBEException(Exception exception, bits(64) preferred_exception_return,
              bits(64) target_address_in, bits(2) target_el, boolean trappedsyscallinst)
    bits(64) target_address = target_address_in;
    case target_el of
        when EL3  if !HaveBRBEv1p1() || (MDCR_EL3.E3BREC == MDCR_EL3.E3BREW) then return;
        when EL2  if BRBCR_EL2.EXCEPTION == '0' then return;
        when EL1  if BRBCR_EL1.EXCEPTION == '0' then return;

    boolean source_valid = BranchRecordAllowed(PSTATE.EL);
    boolean target_valid = BranchRecordAllowed(target_el);

    if source_valid || target_valid then
        bits(6) branch_type;
        case exception of
            when Exception_Uncategorized        branch_type = '100011'; // Trap
```


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```
        when Exception_WFxTrap              branch_type = '100011'; // Trap
        when Exception_CP15RTTrap           branch_type = '100011'; // Trap
        when Exception_CP15RRTTrap          branch_type = '100011'; // Trap
        when Exception_CP14RTTrap           branch_type = '100011'; // Trap
        when Exception_CP14DTTrap           branch_type = '100011'; // Trap
        when Exception_AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap  branch_type = '100011'; // Trap
        when Exception_FPIDTrap             branch_type = '100011'; // Trap
        when Exception_PACTrap              branch_type = '100011'; // Trap
        when Exception_TSTARTAccessTrap     branch_type = '100011'; // Trap
        when Exception_CP14RRTTrap          branch_type = '100011'; // Trap
        when Exception_BranchTarget         branch_type = '101011'; // Inst Fault
        when Exception_IllegalState         branch_type = '100011'; // Trap
        when Exception_SupervisorCall
            if !trappedsyscallinst then     branch_type = '100010'; // Call
            else                            branch_type = '100011'; // Trap
        when Exception_HypervisorCall       branch_type = '100010'; // Call
        when Exception_MonitorCall
            if !trappedsyscallinst then     branch_type = '100010'; // Call
            else                            branch_type = '100011'; // Trap
        when Exception_SystemRegisterTrap   branch_type = '100011'; // Trap
        when Exception_SVEAccessTrap        branch_type = '100011'; // Trap
        when Exception_SMEAccessTrap        branch_type = '100011'; // Trap
        when Exception_ERetTrap             branch_type = '100011'; // Trap
        when Exception_PACFail              branch_type = '101100'; // Data Fault
        when Exception_InstructionAbort     branch_type = '101011'; // Inst Fault
        when Exception_PCAlignment          branch_type = '101010'; // Alignment
        when Exception_DataAbort            branch_type = '101100'; // Data Fault
        when Exception_NV2DataAbort         branch_type = '101100'; // Data Fault
        when Exception_SPAlignment          branch_type = '101010'; // Alignment
        when Exception_FPTrappedException   branch_type = '100011'; // Trap
        when Exception_SError               branch_type = '100100'; // System Error
        when Exception_Breakpoint           branch_type = '100110'; // Inst debug
        when Exception_SoftwareStep         branch_type = '100110'; // Inst debug
        when Exception_Watchpoint           branch_type = '100111'; // Data debug
        when Exception_NV2Watchpoint        branch_type = '100111'; // Data debug
        when Exception_SoftwareBreakpoint   branch_type = '100110'; // Inst debug
        when Exception_IRQ                  branch_type = '101110'; // IRQ
        when Exception_FIQ                  branch_type = '101111'; // FIQ
        when Exception_MemCpyMemSet         branch_type = '100011'; // Trap
        otherwise                           Unreachable();

    bit ccu;
    bits(14) cc;
    (ccu, cc) = BranchEncCycleCount();
    bit lastfailed = if HaveTME() then BRBFCR_EL1.LASTFAILED else '0';
    bit transactional = if source_valid && HaveTME() && TSTATE.depth > 0 then '1' else '0';
    bits(2) el = if target_valid then target_el else '00';
    bit mispredict = '0';
    bit sv = if source_valid then '1' else '0';
    bit tv = if target_valid then '1' else '0';
    bits(64) source_address = if source_valid then preferred_exception_return else Zeros(64);
    if !target_valid then target_address = Zeros(64);

    UpdateBranchRecordBuffer(ccu, cc, lastfailed, transactional, branch_type, el, mispredict,
                             sv:tv, source_address, target_address);

    BRBFCR_EL1.LASTFAILED = '0';

    PMUEvent(PMU_EVENT_BRB_FILTRATE);

return;
```


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aarch64/debug/brbe/BRBEExceptionReturn

```
// BRBEExceptionReturn()
// =====================
// Called to write exception return branch record when BRB is active.

BRBEExceptionReturn(bits(64) target_address_in, bits(2) source_el)
    bits(64) target_address = target_address_in;
    case source_el of
        when EL3  if !HaveBRBEv1p1() || (MDCR_EL3.E3BREC == MDCR_EL3.E3BREW) then return;
        when EL2  if BRBCR_EL2.ERTN == '0' then return;
        when EL1  if BRBCR_EL1.ERTN == '0' then return;

    boolean source_valid = BranchRecordAllowed(source_el);
    boolean target_valid = BranchRecordAllowed(PSTATE.EL);

    if source_valid || target_valid then
        bits(6) branch_type = '000111';
        bit ccu;
        bits(14) cc;
        (ccu, cc) = BranchEncCycleCount();
        bit lastfailed = if HaveTME() then BRBFCR_EL1.LASTFAILED else '0';
        bit transactional = if source_valid && HaveTME() && TSTATE.depth > 0 then '1' else '0';
        bits(2) el = if target_valid then PSTATE.EL else '00';
        bit mispredict = if source_valid && BRBEMispredictAllowed() && BranchMispredict() then '1' else
'0';
        bit sv = if source_valid then '1' else '0';
        bit tv = if target_valid then '1' else '0';
        bits(64) source_address = if source_valid then PC[] else Zeros(64);
        if !target_valid then
            target_address = Zeros(64);

        UpdateBranchRecordBuffer(ccu, cc, lastfailed, transactional, branch_type, el, mispredict,
                                 sv:tv, source_address, target_address);

        BRBFCR_EL1.LASTFAILED = '0';

        PMUEvent(PMU_EVENT_BRB_FILTRATE);

    return;
```

aarch64/debug/brbe/BRBEFreeze

```
// BRBEFreeze()
// ============
// Generates BRBE freeze event.

BRBEFreeze()
    BRBFCR_EL1.PAUSED = '1';
    BRBTS_EL1 = GetTimestamp(BRBETimeStamp());
```

aarch64/debug/brbe/BRBEMispredictAllowed

```
// BRBEMispredictAllowed()
// =======================
// Returns TRUE if the recording of branch misprediction is allowed, FALSE otherwise.

boolean BRBEMispredictAllowed()
    if EL2Enabled() && BRBCR_EL2.MPRED == '0' then return FALSE;
    if BRBCR_EL1.MPRED == '0' then return FALSE;
    return TRUE;
```


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aarch64/debug/brbe/BRBETimeStamp

```
// BRBETimeStamp()
// ===============
// Returns captured timestamp.

TimeStamp BRBETimeStamp()
    if HaveEL(EL2) then
        TS_el2 = BRBCR_EL2.TS;
        if !HaveECVExt() && TS_el2 == '10' then
            // Reserved value
            (-, TS_el2) = ConstrainUnpredictableBits();
        case TS_el2 of
            when '00'
                // Falls out to check BRBCR_EL1.TS
            when '01'
                return TimeStamp_Virtual;
            when '10'
                assert HaveECVExt(); // Otherwise ConstrainUnpredictableBits removes this case
                return TimeStamp_OffsetPhysical;
            when '11'
                return TimeStamp_Physical;

    TS_el1 = BRBCR_EL1.TS;
    if TS_el1 == '00' || (!HaveECVExt() && TS_el1 == '10') then
        // Reserved value
        (-, TS_el1) = ConstrainUnpredictableBits();
    case TS_el1 of
        when '01'
            return TimeStamp_Virtual;
        when '10'
            return TimeStamp_OffsetPhysical;
        when '11'
            return TimeStamp_Physical;
        otherwise
            Unreachable();           // ConstrainUnpredictableBits removes this case
```

aarch64/debug/brbe/BRB_IALL

```
// BRB_IALL()
// ==========
// Called to perform invalidation of branch records

BRB_IALL()
    for i = 0 to GetBRBENumRecords() - 1
        Records_SRC[i] = Zeros(64);
        Records_TGT[i] = Zeros(64);
        Records_INF[i] = Zeros(64);
```

aarch64/debug/brbe/BRB_INJ

```
// BRB_INJ()
// =========
// Called to perform manual injection of branch records.

BRB_INJ()
    UpdateBranchRecordBuffer(BRBINFINJ_EL1.CCU, BRBINFINJ_EL1.CC, BRBINFINJ_EL1.LASTFAILED,
                             BRBINFINJ_EL1.T, BRBINFINJ_EL1.TYPE, BRBINFINJ_EL1.EL,
                             BRBINFINJ_EL1.MPRED, BRBINFINJ_EL1.VALID, BRBSRCINJ_EL1.ADDRESS,
                             BRBTGTINJ_EL1.ADDRESS);
    BRBINFINJ_EL1 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    BRBSRCINJ_EL1 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    BRBTGTINJ_EL1 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
```


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```
    if ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then PMUEvent(PMU_EVENT_BRB_FILTRATE);
```

aarch64/debug/brbe/Branch

```
type BRBSRCType;
type BRBTGTType;
type BRBINFType;
```

aarch64/debug/brbe/BranchEncCycleCount

```
// The first return result is '1' if either of the following is true, and '0' otherwise:
// - This is the first Branch record after the PE exited a Prohibited Region.
// - This is the first Branch record after cycle counting has been enabled.
// If the first return return is '0', the second return result is the encoded cycle count
// since the last branch.
// The format of this field uses a mantissa and exponent to express the cycle count value.
//  - bits[7:0] indicate the mantissa M.
//  - bits[13:8] indicate the exponent E.
// The cycle count is expressed using the following function:
//   cycle_count = (if IsZero(E) then UInt(M) else UInt('1':M:Zeros(UInt(E)-1)))
// A value of all ones in both the mantissa and exponent indicates the cycle count value
// exceeded the size of the cycle counter.
// If the cycle count is not known, the second return result is zero.
(bit, bits(14)) BranchEncCycleCount();
```

aarch64/debug/brbe/BranchMispredict

```
// Returns TRUE if the branch being executed was mispredicted, FALSE otherwise.
boolean BranchMispredict();
```

aarch64/debug/brbe/BranchRawCycleCount

```
// If the cycle count is known, the return result is the cycle count since the last branch.
integer BranchRawCycleCount();
```

aarch64/debug/brbe/BranchRecordAllowed

```
// BranchRecordAllowed()
// ====================
// Returns TRUE if branch recording is allowed, FALSE otherwise.

boolean BranchRecordAllowed(bits(2) el)
    if BRBFCR_EL1.PAUSED == '1' then
        return FALSE;

    if el == EL3 && HaveBRBEv1p1() then
        return (MDCR_EL3.E3BREC != MDCR_EL3.E3BREW);

    if HaveEL(EL3) && (MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == '00' || (IsSecure() && MDCR_EL3.SBRBE == '01')) then
        return FALSE;

    case el of
        when EL3  return FALSE;                // FEAT_BRBEv1p1 not implemented
        when EL2  return BRBCR_EL2.E2BRE == '1';
        when EL1  return BRBCR_EL1.E1BRE == '1';
        when EL0
            if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
                return BRBCR_EL2.E0HBRE == '1';
```


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```
        else
            return BRBCR_EL1.E0BRE == '1';
```

aarch64/debug/brbe/Contents

```
array [0..63] of BRBSRCType Records_SRC;

array [0..63] of BRBTGTType Records_TGT;

array [0..63] of BRBINFType Records_INF;
```

aarch64/debug/brbe/FilterBranchRecord

```
// FilterBranchRecord()
// ====================
// Returns TRUE if the branch record is not filtered out, FALSE otherwise.

boolean FilterBranchRecord(BranchType br, boolean cond)
    case br of
        when BranchType_DIRCALL
            return BRBFCR_EL1.DIRCALL != BRBFCR_EL1.EnI;
        when BranchType_INDCALL
            return BRBFCR_EL1.INDCALL != BRBFCR_EL1.EnI;
        when BranchType_RET
            return BRBFCR_EL1.RTN != BRBFCR_EL1.EnI;
        when BranchType_DIR
            if cond then
                return BRBFCR_EL1.CONDDIR != BRBFCR_EL1.EnI;
            else
                return BRBFCR_EL1.DIRECT != BRBFCR_EL1.EnI;
        when BranchType_INDIR
            return BRBFCR_EL1.INDIRECT != BRBFCR_EL1.EnI;
        otherwise  Unreachable();
    return FALSE;
```

aarch64/debug/brbe/FirstBranchAfterProhibited

```
// Returns TRUE if branch recorded is the first branch after a prohibited region,
// FALSE otherwise.
FirstBranchAfterProhibited();
```

aarch64/debug/brbe/GetBRBENumRecords

```
// GetBRBENumRecords()
// ===================
// Returns the number of branch records implemented.

integer GetBRBENumRecords()
    assert UInt(BRBIDR0_EL1.NUMREC) IN {0x08, 0x10, 0x20, 0x40};
    return integer IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Number of BRB records";
```

aarch64/debug/brbe/Getter

```
// Getter functions for branch records
// ===================================
// Functions used by MRS instructions that access branch records

BRBSRCType BRBSRC_EL1[integer n]
    assert n IN {0..31};
```


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```
    integer record = UInt(BRBFCR_EL1.BANK:n<4:0>);
    if record < GetBRBENumRecords() then
        return Records_SRC[record];
    else
        return Zeros(64);

BRBTGTType BRBTGT_EL1[integer n]
    assert n IN {0..31};
    integer record = UInt(BRBFCR_EL1.BANK:n<4:0>);
    if record < GetBRBENumRecords() then
        return Records_TGT[record];
    else
        return Zeros(64);

BRBINFType BRBINF_EL1[integer n]
    assert n IN {0..31};
    integer record = UInt(BRBFCR_EL1.BANK:n<4:0>);
    if record < GetBRBENumRecords() then
        return Records_INF[record];
    else
        return Zeros(64);
```

aarch64/debug/brbe/ShouldBRBEFreeze

```
// ShouldBRBEFreeze()
// ==================
// Returns TRUE if the BRBE freeze event conditions have been met, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean ShouldBRBEFreeze()
    if !BranchRecordAllowed(PSTATE.EL) then return FALSE;
    integer cntrs = GetNumEventCounters();
    if HaveEL(EL2) then
        integer hpmn = UInt(MDCR_EL2.HPMN);
        if BRBCR_EL1.FZP == '1' && hpmn != 0 && !IsZero(PMOVSCLR_EL0<hpmn-1:0>) then
            return TRUE;
        if BRBCR_EL2.FZP == '1' && cntrs != hpmn && !IsZero(PMOVSCLR_EL0<cntrs-1:hpmn>) then
            return TRUE;
    else
        if BRBCR_EL1.FZP == '1' && !IsZero(PMOVSCLR_EL0<cntrs-1:0>) then
            return TRUE;
    return FALSE;
```

aarch64/debug/brbe/UpdateBranchRecordBuffer

```
// UpdateBranchRecordBuffer()
// ==========================
// Updates branch record buffer on valid records.

UpdateBranchRecordBuffer(bit ccu, bits(14) cc, bit lastfailed, bit transactional, bits(6) branch_type,
bits(2) el,
                         bit mispredict, bits(2) valid, bits(64) source_address, bits(64)
target_address)
    // Shift the Branch Records in the buffer
    for i = GetBRBENumRecords() - 1 downto 1
        Records_SRC[i] = Records_SRC[i - 1];
        Records_TGT[i] = Records_TGT[i - 1];
        Records_INF[i] = Records_INF[i - 1];

    Records_INF[0].CCU        = ccu;
    Records_INF[0].CC         = cc;

    Records_INF[0].EL         = el;
    Records_INF[0].VALID      = valid;
    Records_INF[0].T          = transactional;
```


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```
    Records_INF[0].LASTFAILED = lastfailed;
    Records_INF[0].MPRED      = mispredict;
    Records_INF[0].TYPE       = branch_type;

    Records_SRC[0] = source_address;
    Records_TGT[0] = target_address;

    return;
```

aarch64/debug/breakpoint/AArch64.BreakpointMatch

```
// AArch64.BreakpointMatch()
// =========================
// Breakpoint matching in an AArch64 translation regime.

boolean AArch64.BreakpointMatch(integer n, bits(64) vaddress,
                                AccType acctype, integer size)
    assert !ELUsingAArch32(S1TranslationRegime());
    assert n < NumBreakpointsImplemented();

    enabled = DBGBCR_EL1[n].E == '1';
    ispriv = PSTATE.EL != EL0;
    linked = DBGBCR_EL1[n].BT == '0x01';
    isbreakpnt = TRUE;
    linked_to = FALSE;

    ssce = if HaveRME() then DBGBCR_EL1[n].SSCE else '0';
    state_match = AArch64.StateMatch(DBGBCR_EL1[n].SSC, ssce, DBGBCR_EL1[n].HMC, DBGBCR_EL1[n].PMC,
                                     linked, DBGBCR_EL1[n].LBN, isbreakpnt, acctype, ispriv);
    value_match = AArch64.BreakpointValueMatch(n, vaddress, linked_to);

    if HaveAArch32() && size == 4 then                    // Check second halfword
        // If the breakpoint address and BAS of an Address breakpoint match the address of the
        // second halfword of an instruction, but not the address of the first halfword, it is
        // CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether or not this breakpoint generates a Breakpoint debug
        // event.
        match_i = AArch64.BreakpointValueMatch(n, vaddress + 2, linked_to);
        if !value_match && match_i then
            value_match = ConstrainUnpredictableBool();
    if vaddress<1> == '1' && DBGBCR_EL1[n].BAS == '1111' then
        // The above notwithstanding, if DBGBCR_EL1[n].BAS == '1111', then it is CONSTRAINED
        // UNPREDICTABLE whether or not a Breakpoint debug event is generated for an instruction
        // at the address DBGBVR_EL1[n]+2.
        if value_match then value_match = ConstrainUnpredictableBool();

    match = value_match && state_match && enabled;

    return match;
```

aarch64/debug/breakpoint/AArch64.BreakpointValueMatch

```
// AArch64.BreakpointValueMatch()
// ==============================

boolean AArch64.BreakpointValueMatch(integer n_in, bits(64) vaddress, boolean linked_to)

    // "n" is the identity of the breakpoint unit to match against.
    // "vaddress" is the current instruction address, ignored if linked_to is TRUE and for Context
    //   matching breakpoints.
    // "linked_to" is TRUE if this is a call from StateMatch for linking.
    integer n = n_in;

    // If a non-existent breakpoint then it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether this gives
    // no match or the breakpoint is mapped to another UNKNOWN implemented breakpoint.
```


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```
if n >= NumBreakpointsImplemented() then
    Constraint c;
    (c, n) = ConstrainUnpredictableInteger(0, NumBreakpointsImplemented() - 1);
    assert c IN {Constraint_DISABLED, Constraint_UNKNOWN};
    if c == Constraint_DISABLED then return FALSE;

// If this breakpoint is not enabled, it cannot generate a match. (This could also happen on a
// call from StateMatch for linking).
if DBGBCR_EL1[n].E == '0' then return FALSE;

context_aware = (n >= (NumBreakpointsImplemented() - NumContextAwareBreakpointsImplemented()));

// If BT is set to a reserved type, behaves either as disabled or as a not-reserved type.
dbgtype = DBGBCR_EL1[n].BT;

if ((dbgtype IN {'011x','11xx'} && !HaveVirtHostExt() && !HaveV82Debug()) ||    // Context matching
      dbgtype == '010x' ||                                                      // Reserved
      (dbgtype != '0x0x' && !context_aware) ||                                  // Context matching
      (dbgtype == '1xxx' && !HaveEL(EL2))) then                                 // EL2 extension
    (c, dbgtype) = ConstrainUnpredictableBits();
    assert c IN {Constraint_DISABLED, Constraint_UNKNOWN};
    if c == Constraint_DISABLED then return FALSE;
    // Otherwise the value returned by ConstrainUnpredictableBits must be a not-reserved value

// Determine what to compare against.
match_addr = (dbgtype == '0x0x');
match_vmid = (dbgtype == '10xx');
match_cid  = (dbgtype == '001x');
match_cid1 = (dbgtype IN { '101x', 'x11x'});
match_cid2 = (dbgtype == '11xx');
linked     = (dbgtype == 'xxx1');

// If this is a call from StateMatch, return FALSE if the breakpoint is not programmed for a
// VMID and/or context ID match, of if not context-aware. The above assertions mean that the
// code can just test for match_addr == TRUE to confirm all these things.
if linked_to && (!linked || match_addr) then return FALSE;

// If called from BreakpointMatch return FALSE for Linked context ID and/or VMID matches.
if !linked_to && linked && !match_addr then return FALSE;

// Do the comparison.
boolean BVR_match;
if match_addr then
    boolean byte_select_match;
    byte = UInt(vaddress<1:0>);
    if HaveAArch32() then
        // T32 instructions can be executed at EL0 in an AArch64 translation regime.
        assert byte IN {0,2};                 // "vaddress" is halfword aligned
        byte_select_match = (DBGBCR_EL1[n].BAS<byte> == '1');
    else
        assert byte == 0;                     // "vaddress" is word aligned
        byte_select_match = TRUE;             // DBGBCR_EL1[n].BAS<byte> is RES1
    // If the DBGxVR<n>_EL1.RESS field bits are not a sign extension of the MSB
    // of DBGBVR<n>_EL1.VA, it is UNPREDICTABLE whether they appear to be
    // included in the match.
    // If 'vaddress' is outside of the current virtual address space, then the access
    // generates a Translation fault.
    integer top = AArch64.VAMax();
    if !IsOnes(DBGBVR_EL1[n]<63:top>) && !IsZero(DBGBVR_EL1[n]<63:top>) then
        if ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            top = 63;
    BVR_match = (vaddress<top:2> == DBGBVR_EL1[n]<top:2>) && byte_select_match;

elsif match_cid then
    if IsInHost() then
        BVR_match = (CONTEXTIDR_EL2<31:0> == DBGBVR_EL1[n]<31:0>);
    else
        BVR_match = (PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && CONTEXTIDR_EL1<31:0> == DBGBVR_EL1[n]<31:0>);
```


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```
    elsif match_cid1 then
        BVR_match = (PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && !IsInHost() && CONTEXTIDR_EL1<31:0> ==
DBGBVR_EL1[n]<31:0>);
    boolean BXVR_match;
    if match_vmid then
        bits(16) vmid;
        bits(16) bvr_vmid;
        if !Have16bitVMID() || VTCR_EL2.VS == '0' then
            vmid = ZeroExtend(VTTBR_EL2.VMID<7:0>, 16);
            bvr_vmid = ZeroExtend(DBGBVR_EL1[n]<39:32>, 16);
        else
            vmid = VTTBR_EL2.VMID;
            bvr_vmid = DBGBVR_EL1[n]<47:32>;
        BXVR_match = (PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() &&
                      !IsInHost() &&
                      vmid == bvr_vmid);
    elsif match_cid2 then
        BXVR_match = (PSTATE.EL != EL3 && (HaveVirtHostExt() || HaveV82Debug()) &&
                      EL2Enabled() &&
                      DBGBVR_EL1[n]<63:32> == CONTEXTIDR_EL2<31:0>);

    bvr_match_valid = (match_addr || match_cid || match_cid1);
    bxvr_match_valid = (match_vmid || match_cid2);

    match = (!bxvr_match_valid || BXVR_match) && (!bvr_match_valid || BVR_match);

    return match;
```

aarch64/debug/breakpoint/AArch64.StateMatch

```
// AArch64.StateMatch()
// ====================
// Determine whether a breakpoint or watchpoint is enabled in the current mode and state.

boolean AArch64.StateMatch(bits(2) SSC_in, bit SSCE_in, bit HMC_in,
                           bits(2) PxC_in, boolean linked_in, bits(4) LBN,
                           boolean isbreakpnt, AccType acctype, boolean ispriv)
    if !HaveRME() then assert SSCE_in == '0';

    // "SSC_in","SSCE_in","HMC_in","PxC_in" are the control fields from the DBGBCR[n] or DBGWCR[n]
register.
    // "linked_in" is TRUE if this is a linked breakpoint/watchpoint type.
    // "LBN" is the linked breakpoint number from the DBGBCR[n] or DBGWCR[n] register.
    // "isbreakpnt" is TRUE for breakpoints, FALSE for watchpoints.
    // "ispriv" is valid for watchpoints, and selects between privileged and unprivileged accesses.
    bits(2) SSC = SSC_in;
    bit SSCE = SSCE_in;
    bit HMC = HMC_in;
    bits(2) PxC = PxC_in;
    boolean linked = linked_in;

    // If parameters are set to a reserved type, behaves as either disabled or a defined type
    Constraint c;
    (c, SSC, SSCE, HMC, PxC) = CheckValidStateMatch(SSC, SSCE, HMC, PxC, isbreakpnt);
    if c == Constraint_DISABLED then return FALSE;
    // Otherwise the HMC,SSC,SSCE,PxC values are either valid or the values returned by
    // CheckValidStateMatch are valid.

    EL3_match = HaveEL(EL3) && HMC == '1' && SSC<0> == '0';
    EL2_match = HaveEL(EL2) && ((HMC == '1' && (SSC:PxC != '1000')) || SSC == '11');
    EL1_match = PxC<0> == '1';
    EL0_match = PxC<1> == '1';

    boolean priv_match;
    if HaveNV2Ext() && acctype == AccType_NV2REGISTER && !isbreakpnt then
        priv_match = EL2_match;
```


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```
    elsif !ispriv && !isbreakpnt then
        priv_match = EL0_match;
    else
        case PSTATE.EL of
            when EL3  priv_match = EL3_match;
            when EL2  priv_match = EL2_match;
            when EL1  priv_match = EL1_match;
            when EL0  priv_match = EL0_match;

    boolean security_state_match;
    ss = CurrentSecurityState();
    case SSCE:SSC of
        when '000' security_state_match = HMC == '1' || ss != SS_Root;
        when '001' security_state_match = ss == SS_NonSecure;
        when '010' security_state_match = (HMC == '1' && ss == SS_Root) || ss == SS_Secure;
        when '011' security_state_match = (HMC == '1' && ss != SS_Root) || ss == SS_Secure;
        when '101' security_state_match = ss == SS_Realm;
    integer lbn;
    if linked then
        // "LBN" must be an enabled context-aware breakpoint unit. If it is not context-aware then
        // it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether this gives no match, or LBN is mapped to some
        // UNKNOWN breakpoint that is context-aware.
        lbn = UInt(LBN);
        first_ctx_cmp = NumBreakpointsImplemented() - NumContextAwareBreakpointsImplemented();
        last_ctx_cmp = NumBreakpointsImplemented() - 1;
        if (lbn < first_ctx_cmp || lbn > last_ctx_cmp) then
            (c, lbn) = ConstrainUnpredictableInteger(first_ctx_cmp, last_ctx_cmp);
            assert c IN {Constraint_DISABLED, Constraint_NONE, Constraint_UNKNOWN};
            case c of
                when Constraint_DISABLED  return FALSE;      // Disabled
                when Constraint_NONE      linked = FALSE;    // No linking
                // Otherwise ConstrainUnpredictableInteger returned a context-aware breakpoint

    boolean linked_match;
    if linked then
        vaddress = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        linked_to = TRUE;
        linked_match = AArch64.BreakpointValueMatch(lbn, vaddress, linked_to);

    return priv_match && security_state_match && (!linked || linked_match);
```

aarch64/debug/enables/AArch64.GenerateDebugExceptions

```
// AArch64.GenerateDebugExceptions()
// =================================

boolean AArch64.GenerateDebugExceptions()
    return AArch64.GenerateDebugExceptionsFrom(PSTATE.EL, IsSecure(), PSTATE.D);
```

aarch64/debug/enables/AArch64.GenerateDebugExceptionsFrom

```
// AArch64.GenerateDebugExceptionsFrom()
// =====================================

boolean AArch64.GenerateDebugExceptionsFrom(bits(2) from, boolean secure, bit mask)

    if OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '1' || DoubleLockStatus() || Halted() then
        return FALSE;

    route_to_el2 = HaveEL(EL2) && (!secure || IsSecureEL2Enabled()) && (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' ||
MDCR_EL2.TDE == '1');
    target = (if route_to_el2 then EL2 else EL1);
    boolean enabled;
    if HaveEL(EL3) && secure then
```


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```
        enabled = MDCR_EL3.SDD == '0';
        if from == EL0 && ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then
            enabled = enabled || SDER32_EL3.SUIDEN == '1';
    else
        enabled = TRUE;

    if from == target then
        enabled = enabled && MDSCR_EL1.KDE == '1' && mask == '0';
    else
        enabled = enabled && UInt(target) > UInt(from);

    return enabled;
```

aarch64/debug/pmu/AArch64.CheckForPMUOverflow

```
// AArch64.CheckForPMUOverflow()
// ============================
// Signal Performance Monitors overflow IRQ and CTI overflow events

AArch64.CheckForPMUOverflow()
    boolean pmuirq;
    bit E;
    if ShouldBRBEFreeze() then
        BRBEFreeze();
    pmuirq = PMCR_EL0.E == '1' && PMINTENSET_EL1.C == '1' && PMOVSSET_EL0.C == '1';
    integer counters = GetNumEventCounters();
    if counters != 0 then
        for idx = 0 to counters - 1
            E = if AArch64.PMUCounterIsHyp(idx) then MDCR_EL2.HPME else PMCR_EL0.E;
            if E == '1' && PMINTENSET_EL1<idx> == '1' && PMOVSSET_EL0<idx> == '1' then pmuirq = TRUE;

    SetInterruptRequestLevel(InterruptID_PMUIRQ, if pmuirq then HIGH else LOW);

    CTI_SetEventLevel(CrossTriggerIn_PMUOverflow, if pmuirq then HIGH else LOW);

    // The request remains set until the condition is cleared. (For example, an interrupt handler
    // or cross-triggered event handler clears the overflow status flag by writing to PMOVSCLR_EL0.)
```

aarch64/debug/pmu/AArch64.ClearEventCounters

```
// AArch64.ClearEventCounters()
// ============================
// Zero all the event counters.

AArch64.ClearEventCounters()
    integer counters = AArch64.GetNumEventCountersAccessible();
    if counters != 0 then
        for idx = 0 to counters - 1
            PMEVCNTR_EL0[idx] = Zeros();
```

aarch64/debug/pmu/AArch64.CountPMUEvents

```
// AArch64.CountPMUEvents()
// ========================
// Return TRUE if counter "idx" should count its event. For the cycle counter, idx == CYCLE_COUNTER_ID.

boolean AArch64.CountPMUEvents(integer idx)
    assert idx == CYCLE_COUNTER_ID || idx < GetNumEventCounters();
    boolean debug;
    boolean enabled;
    boolean prohibited;
    boolean filtered;
    boolean frozen;
```


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```
boolean resvd_for_el2;
bit E;
bit spme;
bits(32) ovflws;
// Event counting is disabled in Debug state
debug = Halted();

// Software can reserve some counters for EL2
resvd_for_el2 = AArch64.PMUCounterIsHyp(idx);

// Main enable controls
if idx == CYCLE_COUNTER_ID then
    enabled = PMCR_EL0.E == '1' && PMCNTENSET_EL0.C == '1';
else
    E = if resvd_for_el2 then MDCR_EL2.HPME else PMCR_EL0.E;
    enabled = E == '1' && PMCNTENSET_EL0<idx> == '1';

// Event counting is allowed unless it is prohibited by any rule below
prohibited = FALSE;

// Event counting in Secure state is prohibited if all of:
// * EL3 is implemented
// * MDCR_EL3.SPME == 0, and either:
//   - FEAT_PMUv3p7 is not implemented
//   - MDCR_EL3.MPMX == 0
if HaveEL(EL3) && IsSecure() then
    if HavePMUv3p7() then
        prohibited = MDCR_EL3.<SPME,MPMX> == '00';
    else
        prohibited = MDCR_EL3.SPME == '0';

// Event counting at EL3 is prohibited if all of:
// * FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented
// * One of the following is true:
//   - MDCR_EL3.SPME == 0
//   - PMNx is not reserved for EL2
// * MDCR_EL3.MPMX == 1
if !prohibited && PSTATE.EL == EL3 && HavePMUv3p7() then
    prohibited = MDCR_EL3.MPMX == '1' && (MDCR_EL3.SPME == '0' || !resvd_for_el2);

// Event counting at EL2 is prohibited if all of:
// * The HPMD Extension is implemented
// * PMNx is not reserved for EL2
// * MDCR_EL2.HPMD == 1
if !prohibited && PSTATE.EL == EL2 && HaveHPMDExt() && !resvd_for_el2 then
    prohibited = MDCR_EL2.HPMD == '1';

// The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface might override software
if prohibited && !HaveNoSecurePMUDisableOverride() then
    prohibited = !ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled();

// Event counting might be frozen
frozen = FALSE;

// If FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented, event counting can be frozen
if HavePMUv3p7() then
    ovflws = ZeroExtend(PMOVSSET_EL0<GetNumEventCounters()-1:0>);
    if resvd_for_el2 then
        FZ = MDCR_EL2.HPMFZO;
        ovflws<UInt(MDCR_EL2.HPMN)-1:0> = Zeros();
    else
        FZ = PMCR_EL0.FZO;
        if HaveEL(EL2) && UInt(MDCR_EL2.HPMN) < GetNumEventCounters() then
            ovflws<GetNumEventCounters()-1:UInt(MDCR_EL2.HPMN)> = Zeros();
    frozen = (FZ == '1') && !IsZero(ovflws);

// PMCR_EL0.DP disables the cycle counter when event counting is prohibited
if (prohibited || frozen) && idx == CYCLE_COUNTER_ID then
```


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```
        enabled = enabled && (PMCR_EL0.DP == '0');
        // Otherwise whether event counting is prohibited does not affect the cycle counter
        prohibited = FALSE;
        frozen = FALSE;

    // If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, cycle counting can be prohibited.
    // This is not overridden by PMCR_EL0.DP.
    if HavePMUv3p5() && idx == CYCLE_COUNTER_ID then
        if HaveEL(EL3) && IsSecure() && MDCR_EL3.SCCD == '1' then
            prohibited = TRUE;
        if PSTATE.EL == EL2 && MDCR_EL2.HCCD == '1' then
            prohibited = TRUE;

    // If FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented, cycle counting an be prohibited at EL3.
    // This is not overriden by PMCR_EL0.DP.
    if HavePMUv3p7() && idx == CYCLE_COUNTER_ID then
        if PSTATE.EL == EL3 && MDCR_EL3.MCCD == '1' then
            prohibited = TRUE;

    // Event counting can be filtered by the {P, U, NSK, NSU, NSH, M, SH, RLK, RLU, RLH} bits
    filter = if idx == CYCLE_COUNTER_ID then PMCCFILTR_EL0<31:0> else PMEVTYPER_EL0[idx]<31:0>;

    P   = filter<31>;
    U   = filter<30>;
    NSK = if HaveEL(EL3) then filter<29> else '0';
    NSU = if HaveEL(EL3) then filter<28> else '0';
    NSH = if HaveEL(EL2) then filter<27> else '0';
    M   = if HaveEL(EL3) then filter<26> else '0';
    SH  = if HaveEL(EL3) && HaveSecureEL2Ext() then filter<24> else '0';
    RLK = if HaveRME() then filter<22> else '0';
    RLU = if HaveRME() then filter<21> else '0';
    RLH = if HaveRME() then filter<20> else '0';

    ss = CurrentSecurityState();
    case PSTATE.EL of
        when EL0
            case ss of
                when SS_NonSecure filtered = U != NSU;
                when SS_Secure    filtered = U == '1';
                when SS_Realm     filtered = U != RLU;
        when EL1
            case ss of
                when SS_NonSecure filtered = P != NSK;
                when SS_Secure    filtered = P == '1';
                when SS_Realm     filtered = P != RLK;
        when EL2
            case ss of
                when SS_NonSecure filtered = NSH == '0';
                when SS_Secure    filtered = NSH == SH;
                when SS_Realm     filtered = NSH == RLH;
        when EL3
            filtered = M != P;

    return !debug && enabled && !prohibited && !filtered && !frozen;
```

aarch64/debug/pmu/AArch64.GetNumEventCountersAccessible

```
// AArch64.GetNumEventCountersAccessible()
// =======================================
// Return the number of event counters that can be accessed at the current Exception level.

integer AArch64.GetNumEventCountersAccessible()
    integer n;
    integer total_counters = GetNumEventCounters();
    // Software can reserve some counters for EL2
    if PSTATE.EL IN {EL1, EL0} && EL2Enabled() then
```


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```
        n = UInt(MDCR_EL2.HPMN);
        if n > total_counters || (!HaveFeatHPMN0() && n == 0) then
            (-, n) = ConstrainUnpredictableInteger(0, total_counters);
    else
        n = total_counters;

    return n;
```

aarch64/debug/pmu/AArch64.IncrementEventCounter

```
// AArch64.IncrementEventCounter()
// ==============================
// Increment the specified event counter by the specified amount.

AArch64.IncrementEventCounter(integer idx, integer increment)
    integer old_value;
    integer new_value;
    integer ovflw;
    bit lp;
    old_value = UInt(PMEVCNTR_EL0[idx]);
    new_value = old_value + PMUCountValue(idx, increment);

    if HavePMUv3p5() then
        PMEVCNTR_EL0[idx] = new_value<63:0>;
        lp = if AArch64.PMUCounterIsHyp(idx) then MDCR_EL2.HLP else PMCR_EL0.LP;
        ovflw = if lp == '1' then 64 else 32;
    else
        PMEVCNTR_EL0[idx] = ZeroExtend(new_value<31:0>);
        ovflw = 32;

    if old_value<64:ovflw> != new_value<64:ovflw> then
        PMOVSSET_EL0<idx> = '1';
        PMOVSCLR_EL0<idx> = '1';
        // Check for the CHAIN event from an even counter
        if idx<0> == '0' && idx + 1 < GetNumEventCounters() && (!HavePMUv3p5() || lp == '0') then
            PMUEvent(PMU_EVENT_CHAIN, 1, idx + 1);
```

aarch64/debug/pmu/AArch64.PMUCounterIsHyp

```
// AArch64.PMUCounterIsHyp
// =======================
// Returns TRUE if a counter is reserved for use by EL2, FALSE otherwise.

boolean AArch64.PMUCounterIsHyp(integer n)
    boolean resvd_for_el2;
    // Software can reserve some event counters for EL2
    if n != CYCLE_COUNTER_ID && HaveEL(EL2) then
        resvd_for_el2 = n >= UInt(MDCR_EL2.HPMN);
        if UInt(MDCR_EL2.HPMN) > GetNumEventCounters() || (!HaveFeatHPMN0() && IsZero(MDCR_EL2.HPMN))
then
            resvd_for_el2 = boolean UNKNOWN;
    else
        resvd_for_el2 = FALSE;

    return resvd_for_el2;
```

aarch64/debug/pmu/AArch64.PMUCycle

```
// AArch64.PMUCycle()
// ==================
// Called at the end of each cycle to increment event counters and
// check for PMU overflow. In pseudocode, a cycle ends after the
// execution of the operational pseudocode.
```


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```
AArch64.PMUCycle()
    if !HavePMUv3() then
        return;

    PMUEvent(PMU_EVENT_CPU_CYCLES);

    integer counters = GetNumEventCounters();
    if counters != 0 then
        for idx = 0 to counters - 1
            if AArch64.CountPMUEvents(idx) then
                accumulated = PMUEventAccumulator[idx];
                AArch64.IncrementEventCounter(idx, accumulated);
            PMUEventAccumulator[idx] = 0;

    integer old_value;
    integer new_value;
    integer ovflw;
    if (AArch64.CountPMUEvents(CYCLE_COUNTER_ID) &&
        (!HaveAArch32() || PMCR_EL0.LC == '1' || PMCR_EL0.D == '0' || HasElapsed64Cycles())) then
        old_value = UInt(PMCCNTR_EL0);
        new_value = old_value + 1;
        PMCCNTR_EL0 = new_value<63:0>;

        if HaveAArch32() then
            ovflw = if PMCR_EL0.LC == '1' then 64 else 32;
        else
            ovflw = 64;

        if old_value<64:ovflw> != new_value<64:ovflw> then
            PMOVSSET_EL0.C = '1';
            PMOVSCLR_EL0.C = '1';

    AArch64.CheckForPMUOverflow();
```

aarch64/debug/pmu/AArch64.PMUSwIncrement

```
// AArch64.PMUSwIncrement()
// ========================
// Generate PMU Events on a write to PMSWINC_EL0.

AArch64.PMUSwIncrement(bits(32) sw_incr)
    integer counters = AArch64.GetNumEventCountersAccessible();
    if counters != 0 then
        for idx = 0 to counters - 1
            if sw_incr<idx> == '1' then
                PMUEvent(PMU_EVENT_SW_INCR, 1, idx);
```

aarch64/debug/statisticalprofiling/CollectContextIDR1

```
// CollectContextIDR1()
// ====================

boolean CollectContextIDR1()
    if !StatisticalProfilingEnabled() then return FALSE;
    if  PSTATE.EL == EL2 then return FALSE;
    if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then return FALSE;
    return PMSCR_EL1.CX == '1';
```


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aarch64/debug/statisticalprofiling/CollectContextIDR2

```
// CollectContextIDR2()
// ====================

boolean CollectContextIDR2()
    if !StatisticalProfilingEnabled() then return FALSE;
    if !EL2Enabled() then return FALSE;
    return PMSCR_EL2.CX == '1';
```

aarch64/debug/statisticalprofiling/CollectPhysicalAddress

```
// CollectPhysicalAddress()
// ========================

boolean CollectPhysicalAddress()
    if !StatisticalProfilingEnabled() then return FALSE;
    (owning_ss, owning_el) = ProfilingBufferOwner();
    if HaveEL(EL2) && (owning_ss != SS_Secure || IsSecureEL2Enabled()) then
        return PMSCR_EL2.PA == '1' && (owning_el == EL2 || PMSCR_EL1.PA == '1');
    else
        return PMSCR_EL1.PA == '1';
```

aarch64/debug/statisticalprofiling/CollectTimeStamp

```
// CollectTimeStamp()
// ==================

TimeStamp CollectTimeStamp()

    if !StatisticalProfilingEnabled() then return TimeStamp_None;
    (-, owning_el) = ProfilingBufferOwner();

    if owning_el == EL2 then
        if PMSCR_EL2.TS == '0' then return TimeStamp_None;
    else
        if PMSCR_EL1.TS == '0' then return TimeStamp_None;

    bits(2) PCT_el1;
    if !HaveECVExt() then
        PCT_el1 = '0':PMSCR_EL1.PCT<0>;       // PCT<1> is RES0
    else
        PCT_el1 = PMSCR_EL1.PCT;
        if PCT_el1 == '10' then
            // Reserved value
            (-, PCT_el1) = ConstrainUnpredictableBits();
    if EL2Enabled() then
        bits(2) PCT_el2;
        if !HaveECVExt() then
            PCT_el2 = '0':PMSCR_EL2.PCT<0>;   // PCT<1> is RES0
        else
            PCT_el2 = PMSCR_EL2.PCT;
            if PCT_el2 == '10' then
                // Reserved value
                (-, PCT_el2) = ConstrainUnpredictableBits();
        case PCT_el2 of
            when '00'
                return TimeStamp_Virtual;
            when '01'
                if owning_el == EL2 then return TimeStamp_Physical;
            when '11'
                assert HaveECVExt();          // FEAT_ECV must be implemented
                if owning_el == EL1 && PCT_el1 == '00' then
                    return TimeStamp_Virtual;
```


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```
                else
                    return TimeStamp_OffsetPhysical;
            otherwise
                Unreachable();

    case PCT_el1 of
        when '00' return TimeStamp_Virtual;
        when '01' return TimeStamp_Physical;
        when '11'
            assert HaveECVExt();              // FEAT_ECV must be implemented
            return TimeStamp_OffsetPhysical;
        otherwise Unreachable();
```

aarch64/debug/statisticalprofiling/OpType

```
enumeration OpType {
    OpType_Load,           // Any memory-read operation other than atomics, compare-and-swap, and swap
    OpType_Store,          // Any memory-write operation, including atomics without return
    OpType_LoadAtomic,     // Atomics with return, compare-and-swap and swap
    OpType_Branch,         // Software write to the PC
    OpType_Other           // Any other class of operation
};
```

aarch64/debug/statisticalprofiling/ProfilingBufferEnabled

```
// ProfilingBufferEnabled()
// ========================

boolean ProfilingBufferEnabled()
    if !HaveStatisticalProfiling() then return FALSE;
    (owning_ss, owning_el) = ProfilingBufferOwner();
    bits(2) state_bits;
    if HaveRME() then
        state_bits = SCR_EL3.<NSE,NS>;
    else
        state_bits = '0' : SCR_EL3.NS;

    boolean state_match;
    case owning_ss of
        when SS_Secure    state_match = state_bits == '00';
        when SS_NonSecure state_match = state_bits == '01';
        when SS_Realm     state_match = state_bits == '11';
    return (!ELUsingAArch32(owning_el) && state_match &&
            PMBLIMITR_EL1.E == '1' && PMBSR_EL1.S == '0');
```

aarch64/debug/statisticalprofiling/ProfilingBufferOwner

```
// ProfilingBufferOwner()
// ======================

(SecurityState, bits(2)) ProfilingBufferOwner()
    SecurityState owning_ss;

    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        bits(3) state_bits;
        if HaveRME() then
            state_bits = MDCR_EL3.<NSPBE,NSPB>;
            if state_bits == '10x' then
                // Reserved value
                (-, state_bits) = ConstrainUnpredictableBits();
        else
            state_bits = '0' : MDCR_EL3.NSPB;
```


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```
        case state_bits of
            when '00x' owning_ss = SS_Secure;
            when '01x' owning_ss = SS_NonSecure;
            when '11x' owning_ss = SS_Realm;
    else
        owning_ss = if SecureOnlyImplementation() then SS_Secure else SS_NonSecure;

    bits(2) owning_el;
    if HaveEL(EL2) && (owning_ss != SS_Secure || IsSecureEL2Enabled()) then
        owning_el = if MDCR_EL2.E2PB == '00' then EL2 else EL1;
    else
        owning_el = EL1;

    return (owning_ss, owning_el);
```

aarch64/debug/statisticalprofiling/ProfilingSynchronizationBarrier

```
// Barrier to ensure that all existing profiling data has been formatted, and profiling buffer
// addresses have been translated such that writes to the profiling buffer have been initiated.
// A following DSB completes when writes to the profiling buffer have completed.
ProfilingSynchronizationBarrier();
```

aarch64/debug/statisticalprofiling/SPECollectRecord

```
// SPECollectRecord()
// ==================
// Returns TRUE if the sampled class of instructions or operations, as
// determined by PMSFCR_EL1, are recorded and FALSE otherwise.

boolean SPECollectRecord(bits(64) events, integer total_latency, OpType optype)
    assert StatisticalProfilingEnabled();

    bits(64) mask = 0xAA<63:0>;                             // Bits [7,5,3,1]
    if HaveSVE() then mask<18:17> = Ones();                 // Predicate flags
    if HaveTME() then mask<16> = '1';
    if HaveStatisticalProfilingv1p1() then mask<11> = '1';  // Alignment Flag
    if HaveStatisticalProfilingv1p2() then mask<6> = '1';   // Not taken flag

    mask<63:48> = bits(16) IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "SPE mask 63:48";
    mask<31:24> = bits(8) IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "SPE mask 31:24";
    mask<15:12> = bits(4) IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "SPE mask 15:12";

    // Check for UNPREDICTABLE case
    if (HaveStatisticalProfilingv1p2() && PMSFCR_EL1.<FnE,FE> == '11' &&
        !IsZero(PMSEVFR_EL1 AND PMSNEVFR_EL1 AND mask)) then
        if ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            return FALSE;
    else
        // Filtering by event
        if PMSFCR_EL1.FE == '1' && !IsZero(PMSEVFR_EL1) then
            e = events AND mask;
            m = PMSEVFR_EL1 AND mask;
            if !IsZero(NOT(e) AND m) then return FALSE;

        // Filtering by inverse event
        if (HaveStatisticalProfilingv1p2() && PMSFCR_EL1.FnE == '1' &&
            !IsZero(PMSNEVFR_EL1)) then
            e = events AND mask;
            m = PMSNEVFR_EL1 AND mask;
            if !IsZero(e AND m) then return FALSE;

    // Filtering by type
    if PMSFCR_EL1.FT == '1' && !IsZero(PMSFCR_EL1.<B,LD,ST>) then
        case optype of
```


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```
            when OpType_Branch
                if PMSFCR_EL1.B == '0' then return FALSE;
            when OpType_Load
                if PMSFCR_EL1.LD == '0' then return FALSE;
            when OpType_Store
                if PMSFCR_EL1.ST == '0' then return FALSE;
            when OpType_LoadAtomic
                if PMSFCR_EL1.<LD,ST> == '00' then return FALSE;
            otherwise
                return FALSE;

    // Filtering by latency
    if PMSFCR_EL1.FL == '1' && !IsZero(PMSLATFR_EL1.MINLAT) then
        if total_latency < UInt(PMSLATFR_EL1.MINLAT) then
            return FALSE;

    // Check for UNPREDICTABLE cases
    if ((PMSFCR_EL1.FE == '1' && IsZero(PMSEVFR_EL1 AND mask)) ||
        (PMSFCR_EL1.FT == '1' && IsZero(PMSFCR_EL1.<B,LD,ST>)) ||
        (PMSFCR_EL1.FL == '1' && IsZero(PMSLATFR_EL1.MINLAT))) then
        return ConstrainUnpredictableBool();

    if (HaveStatisticalProfilingv1p2() &&
        ((PMSFCR_EL1.FnE == '1' && IsZero(PMSNEVFR_EL1 AND mask)) ||
        (PMSFCR_EL1.<FnE,FE> == '11' &&
            !IsZero(PMSEVFR_EL1 AND PMSNEVFR_EL1 AND mask)))) then
        return ConstrainUnpredictableBool();

    return TRUE;
```

aarch64/debug/statisticalprofiling/StatisticalProfilingEnabled

```
// StatisticalProfilingEnabled()
// ============================

boolean StatisticalProfilingEnabled()
    if !HaveStatisticalProfiling() || UsingAArch32() || !ProfilingBufferEnabled() then
        return FALSE;

    tge_set = EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1';
    (owning_ss, owning_el) = ProfilingBufferOwner();
    if (UInt(owning_el) <  UInt(PSTATE.EL) || (tge_set && owning_el == EL1) ||
        owning_ss != CurrentSecurityState())  then
        return FALSE;
    bit spe_bit;
    case PSTATE.EL of
        when EL3  Unreachable();
        when EL2  spe_bit = PMSCR_EL2.E2SPE;
        when EL1  spe_bit = PMSCR_EL1.E1SPE;
        when EL0  spe_bit = (if tge_set then PMSCR_EL2.E0HSPE else PMSCR_EL1.E0SPE);

    return spe_bit == '1';
```

aarch64/debug/statisticalprofiling/TimeStamp

```
enumeration TimeStamp {
    TimeStamp_None,              // No timestamp
    TimeStamp_CoreSight,         // CoreSight time (IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED)
    TimeStamp_Physical,          // Physical counter value with no offset
    TimeStamp_OffsetPhysical,    // Physical counter value minus CNTPOFF_EL2
    TimeStamp_Virtual  };        // Physical counter value minus CNTVOFF_EL2
```


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aarch64/debug/takeexceptiondbg/AArch64.TakeExceptionInDebugState

```
// AArch64.TakeExceptionInDebugState()
// ===================================
// Take an exception in Debug state to an Exception level using AArch64.

AArch64.TakeExceptionInDebugState(bits(2) target_el, ExceptionRecord exception_in)
    assert HaveEL(target_el) && !ELUsingAArch32(target_el) && UInt(target_el) >= UInt(PSTATE.EL);
    ExceptionRecord exception = exception_in;
    boolean sync_errors;
    if HaveIESB() then
        sync_errors = SCTLR[target_el].IESB == '1';
        if HaveDoubleFaultExt() then
            sync_errors = sync_errors || (SCR_EL3.<EA,NMEA> == '11' && target_el == EL3);
        // SCTLR[].IESB and/or SCR_EL3.NMEA (if applicable) might be ignored in Debug state.
        if !ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            sync_errors = FALSE;
    else
        sync_errors = FALSE;

    if HaveTME() && TSTATE.depth > 0 then
        TMFailure cause;
        case exception.exceptype of
            when Exception_SoftwareBreakpoint cause = TMFailure_DBG;
            when Exception_Breakpoint         cause = TMFailure_DBG;
            when Exception_Watchpoint         cause = TMFailure_DBG;
            when Exception_SoftwareStep       cause = TMFailure_DBG;
            otherwise                         cause = TMFailure_ERR;
        FailTransaction(cause, FALSE);

    SynchronizeContext();

    // If coming from AArch32 state, the top parts of the X[] registers might be set to zero
    from_32 = UsingAArch32();
    if from_32 then AArch64.MaybeZeroRegisterUppers();
    if from_32 && HaveSME() && PSTATE.SM == '1' then
        ResetSVEState();
    else
        MaybeZeroSVEUppers(target_el);

    AArch64.ReportException(exception, target_el);

    PSTATE.EL = target_el;
    PSTATE.nRW = '0';
    PSTATE.SP = '1';

    SPSR[] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    ELR[] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;

    // PSTATE.{SS,D,A,I,F} are not observable and ignored in Debug state, so behave as if UNKNOWN.
    PSTATE.<SS,D,A,I,F> = bits(5) UNKNOWN;
    PSTATE.IL = '0';
    if from_32 then                             // Coming from AArch32
        PSTATE.IT = '00000000';
        PSTATE.T = '0';                         // PSTATE.J is RES0
    if (HavePANExt() && (PSTATE.EL == EL1 || (PSTATE.EL == EL2 && ELIsInHost(EL0))) &&
        SCTLR[].SPAN == '0') then
        PSTATE.PAN = '1';
    if HaveUAOExt() then PSTATE.UAO = '0';
    if HaveBTIExt() then PSTATE.BTYPE = '00';
    if HaveSSBSExt() then PSTATE.SSBS = bit UNKNOWN;
    if HaveMTEExt() then PSTATE.TCO = '1';

    DLR_EL0 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    DSPSR_EL0 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;

    EDSCR.ERR = '1';
    UpdateEDSCRFields();                        // Update EDSCR processor state flags.
```


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```
    if sync_errors then
        SynchronizeErrors();

    EndOfInstruction();
```

aarch64/debug/watchpoint/AArch64.WatchpointByteMatch

```
// AArch64.WatchpointByteMatch()
// =============================

boolean AArch64.WatchpointByteMatch(integer n, AccType acctype, bits(64) vaddress)

    integer top = AArch64.VAMax();
    bottom = if DBGWVR_EL1[n]<2> == '1' then 2 else 3;            // Word or doubleword
    byte_select_match = (DBGWCR_EL1[n].BAS<UInt(vaddress<bottom-1:0>)> != '0');
    mask = UInt(DBGWCR_EL1[n].MASK);

    // If DBGWCR_EL1[n].MASK is non-zero value and DBGWCR_EL1[n].BAS is not set to '11111111', or
    // DBGWCR_EL1[n].BAS specifies a non-contiguous set of bytes behavior is CONSTRAINED
    // UNPREDICTABLE.
    if mask > 0 && !IsOnes(DBGWCR_EL1[n].BAS) then
        byte_select_match = ConstrainUnpredictableBool();
    else
        LSB = (DBGWCR_EL1[n].BAS AND NOT(DBGWCR_EL1[n].BAS - 1));  MSB = (DBGWCR_EL1[n].BAS + LSB);
        if !IsZero(MSB AND (MSB - 1)) then                     // Not contiguous
            byte_select_match = ConstrainUnpredictableBool();
            bottom = 3;                                        // For the whole doubleword

    // If the address mask is set to a reserved value, the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.
    if mask > 0 && mask <= 2 then
        Constraint c;
        (c, mask) = ConstrainUnpredictableInteger(3, 31);
        assert c IN {Constraint_DISABLED, Constraint_NONE, Constraint_UNKNOWN};
        case c of
            when Constraint_DISABLED  return FALSE;            // Disabled
            when Constraint_NONE      mask = 0;                // No masking
            // Otherwise the value returned by ConstrainUnpredictableInteger is a not-reserved value

    boolean WVR_match;
    if mask > bottom then
        // If the DBGxVR<n>_EL1.RESS field bits are not a sign extension of the MSB
        // of DBGBVR<n>_EL1.VA, it is UNPREDICTABLE whether they appear to be
        // included in the match.
        if !IsOnes(DBGBVR_EL1[n]<63:top>) && !IsZero(DBGBVR_EL1[n]<63:top>) then
            if ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
                top = 63;
        WVR_match = (vaddress<top:mask> == DBGWVR_EL1[n]<top:mask>);
        // If masked bits of DBGWVR_EL1[n] are not zero, the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.
        if WVR_match && !IsZero(DBGWVR_EL1[n]<mask-1:bottom>) then
            WVR_match = ConstrainUnpredictableBool();
    else
        WVR_match = vaddress<top:bottom> == DBGWVR_EL1[n]<top:bottom>;

    return WVR_match && byte_select_match;
```

aarch64/debug/watchpoint/AArch64.WatchpointMatch

```
// AArch64.WatchpointMatch()
// =========================
// Watchpoint matching in an AArch64 translation regime.

boolean AArch64.WatchpointMatch(integer n, bits(64) vaddress, integer size, boolean ispriv,
                                AccType acctype, boolean iswrite)
```


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```
assert !ELUsingAArch32(S1TranslationRegime());
assert n < NumWatchpointsImplemented();

// "ispriv" is:
//  * FALSE for all loads, stores, and atomic operations executed at EL0.
//  * FALSE if the access is unprivileged.
//  * TRUE for all other loads, stores, and atomic operations.

enabled = DBGWCR_EL1[n].E == '1';
linked = DBGWCR_EL1[n].WT == '1';
isbreakpnt = FALSE;

ssce = if HaveRME() then DBGWCR_EL1[n].SSCE else '0';
state_match = AArch64.StateMatch(DBGWCR_EL1[n].SSC, ssce, DBGWCR_EL1[n].HMC, DBGWCR_EL1[n].PAC,
                                 linked, DBGWCR_EL1[n].LBN, isbreakpnt, acctype, ispriv);
ls_match = FALSE;
if acctype == AccType_ATOMICRW then
    ls_match = (DBGWCR_EL1[n].LSC != '00');
else
    ls_match = (DBGWCR_EL1[n].LSC<(if iswrite then 1 else 0)> == '1');

value_match = FALSE;
for byte = 0 to size - 1
    value_match = value_match || AArch64.WatchpointByteMatch(n, acctype, vaddress + byte);

return value_match && state_match && ls_match && enabled;
```

J1.1.2 aarch64/exceptions

This section includes the following pseudocode functions:

- *aarch64/exceptions/aborts/AArch64.Abort* on page J1-10723.
- *aarch64/exceptions/aborts/AArch64.AbortSyndrome* on page J1-10724.
- *aarch64/exceptions/aborts/AArch64.CheckPCAlignment* on page J1-10724.
- *aarch64/exceptions/aborts/AArch64.DataAbort* on page J1-10724.
- *aarch64/exceptions/aborts/AArch64.EffectiveTCF* on page J1-10725.
- *aarch64/exceptions/aborts/AArch64.InstructionAbort* on page J1-10725.
- *aarch64/exceptions/aborts/AArch64.PCAlignmentFault* on page J1-10726.
- *aarch64/exceptions/aborts/AArch64.RaiseTagCheckFault* on page J1-10726.
- *aarch64/exceptions/aborts/AArch64.ReportTagCheckFault* on page J1-10726.
- *aarch64/exceptions/aborts/AArch64.SPAlignmentFault* on page J1-10727.
- *aarch64/exceptions/aborts/AArch64.TagCheckFault* on page J1-10727.
- *aarch64/exceptions/aborts/BranchTargetException* on page J1-10728.
- *aarch64/exceptions/aborts/TakeGPCException* on page J1-10728.
- *aarch64/exceptions/async/AArch64.TakePhysicalFIQException* on page J1-10729.
- *aarch64/exceptions/async/AArch64.TakePhysicalIRQException* on page J1-10729.
- *aarch64/exceptions/async/AArch64.TakePhysicalSErrorException* on page J1-10730.
- *aarch64/exceptions/async/AArch64.TakeVirtualFIQException* on page J1-10730.
- *aarch64/exceptions/async/AArch64.TakeVirtualIRQException* on page J1-10730.
- *aarch64/exceptions/async/AArch64.TakeVirtualSErrorException* on page J1-10731.
- *aarch64/exceptions/debug/AArch64.BreakpointException* on page J1-10731.
- *aarch64/exceptions/debug/AArch64.SoftwareBreakpoint* on page J1-10731.
- *aarch64/exceptions/debug/AArch64.SoftwareStepException* on page J1-10732.
- *aarch64/exceptions/debug/AArch64.VectorCatchException* on page J1-10732.
- *aarch64/exceptions/debug/AArch64.WatchpointException* on page J1-10732.
- *aarch64/exceptions/exceptions/AArch64.ExceptionClass* on page J1-10733.
- *aarch64/exceptions/exceptions/AArch64.ReportException* on page J1-10734.
- *aarch64/exceptions/exceptions/AArch64.ResetControlRegisters* on page J1-10735.

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- *aarch64/exceptions/exceptions/AArch64.TakeReset* on page J1-10735.
- *aarch64/exceptions/ieeefp/AArch64.FPTrappedException* on page J1-10736.
- *aarch64/exceptions/syscalls/AArch64.CallHypervisor* on page J1-10736.
- *aarch64/exceptions/syscalls/AArch64.CallSecureMonitor* on page J1-10736.
- *aarch64/exceptions/syscalls/AArch64.CallSupervisor* on page J1-10737.
- *aarch64/exceptions/takeexception/AArch64.TakeException* on page J1-10737.
- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap* on page J1-10739.
- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrapSyndrome* on page J1-10739.
- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap* on page J1-10740.
- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.CheckCP15InstrCoarseTraps* on page J1-10741.
- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled* on page J1-10741.
- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDTrap* on page J1-10742.
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- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.CheckForERetTrap* on page J1-10742.
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- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.CheckForSVCTrap* on page J1-10743.
- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.CheckForWFxTrap* on page J1-10744.
- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.CheckIllegalState* on page J1-10744.
- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.MonitorModeTrap* on page J1-10744.
- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.SystemAccessTrap* on page J1-10745.
- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.SystemAccessTrapSyndrome* on page J1-10745.
- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.UndefinedFault* on page J1-10745.
- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.WFxTrap* on page J1-10746.
- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64* on page J1-10746.
- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/CheckFPEnabled64* on page J1-10747.
- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/CheckLDST64BEnabled* on page J1-10747.
- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/CheckST64BV0Enabled* on page J1-10747.
- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/CheckST64BVEnabled* on page J1-10748.
- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/LDST64BTrap* on page J1-10748.
- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/WFETrapDelay* on page J1-10748.
- *aarch64/exceptions/traps/WaitForEventUntilDelay* on page J1-10749.

aarch64/exceptions/aborts/AArch64.Abort

```
// AArch64.Abort()
// ===============
// Abort and Debug exception handling in an AArch64 translation regime.

AArch64.Abort(bits(64) vaddress, FaultRecord fault)

    if IsDebugException(fault) then
        if fault.acctype == AccType_IFETCH then
            if UsingAArch32() && fault.debugmoe == DebugException_VectorCatch then
                AArch64.VectorCatchException(fault);
            else
                AArch64.BreakpointException(fault);
        else
            AArch64.WatchpointException(vaddress, fault);
    elsif fault.gpcf.gpf != GPCF_None && ReportAsGPCException(fault) then
        TakeGPCException(vaddress, fault);
    elsif fault.acctype == AccType_IFETCH then
        AArch64.InstructionAbort(vaddress, fault);
    else
        AArch64.DataAbort(vaddress, fault);
```


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aarch64/exceptions/aborts/AArch64.AbortSyndrome

```
// AArch64.AbortSyndrome()
// =======================
// Creates an exception syndrome record for Abort and Watchpoint exceptions
// from an AArch64 translation regime.

ExceptionRecord AArch64.AbortSyndrome(Exception exceptype, FaultRecord fault, bits(64) vaddress)
    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(exceptype);

    d_side = exceptype IN {Exception_DataAbort, Exception_NV2DataAbort, Exception_Watchpoint,
Exception_NV2Watchpoint};

    (exception.syndrome, exception.syndrome2) = AArch64.FaultSyndrome(d_side, fault);
    exception.vaddress = ZeroExtend(vaddress);
    if IPAValid(fault) then
        exception.ipavalid = TRUE;
        exception.NS = if fault.ipaddress.paspace == PAS_NonSecure then '1' else '0';
        exception.ipaddress = fault.ipaddress.address;
    else
        exception.ipavalid = FALSE;

    return exception;
```

aarch64/exceptions/aborts/AArch64.CheckPCAlignment

```
// AArch64.CheckPCAlignment()
// ==========================

AArch64.CheckPCAlignment()

    bits(64) pc = ThisInstrAddr();
    if pc<1:0> != '00' then
        AArch64.PCAlignmentFault();
```

aarch64/exceptions/aborts/AArch64.DataAbort

```
// AArch64.DataAbort()
// ===================

AArch64.DataAbort(bits(64) vaddress, FaultRecord fault)
    route_to_el3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EA == '1' && IsExternalAbort(fault);
    route_to_el2 = (EL2Enabled() && PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} &&
                    (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' ||
                     (HaveRASExt() && HCR_EL2.TEA == '1' && IsExternalAbort(fault)) ||
                     (HaveRME() && fault.gpcf.gpf == GPCF_Fail && HCR_EL2.GPF == '1') ||
                     (HaveNV2Ext() && fault.acctype == AccType_NV2REGISTER) ||
                     IsSecondStage(fault)));

    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    integer vect_offset;
    if (HaveDoubleFaultExt() && (PSTATE.EL == EL3 || route_to_el3) &&
        IsExternalAbort(fault) && SCR_EL3.EASE == '1') then
        vect_offset = 0x180;
    else
        vect_offset = 0x0;
    ExceptionRecord exception;
    if HaveNV2Ext() && fault.acctype == AccType_NV2REGISTER then
        exception = AArch64.AbortSyndrome(Exception_NV2DataAbort, fault, vaddress);
    else
        exception = AArch64.AbortSyndrome(Exception_DataAbort, fault, vaddress);
    bits(2) target_el = EL1;
    if PSTATE.EL == EL3 || route_to_el3 then
        target_el = EL3;
```


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```
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 || route_to_el2 then
        target_el = EL2;
    AArch64.TakeException(target_el, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/aborts/AArch64.EffectiveTCF

```
// AArch64.EffectiveTCF()
// ======================
// Returns the TCF field applied to tag check faults in the given Exception level.

bits(2) AArch64.EffectiveTCF(AccType acctype)
    bits(2) tcf, el;
    el = S1TranslationRegime();

    if el == EL3 then
        tcf = SCTLR_EL3.TCF;
    elsif el == EL2 then
        if AArch64.AccessUsesEL(acctype) == EL0 then
            tcf = SCTLR_EL2.TCF0;
        else
            tcf = SCTLR_EL2.TCF;
    elsif el == EL1 then
        if AArch64.AccessUsesEL(acctype) == EL0 then
            tcf = SCTLR_EL1.TCF0;
        else
            tcf = SCTLR_EL1.TCF;

    if tcf == '11' then        //reserved value
        if !HaveMTE3Ext() then
            (-,tcf) = ConstrainUnpredictableBits();

    return tcf;
```

aarch64/exceptions/aborts/AArch64.InstructionAbort

```
// AArch64.InstructionAbort()
// ==========================

AArch64.InstructionAbort(bits(64) vaddress, FaultRecord fault)
    // External aborts on instruction fetch must be taken synchronously
    if HaveDoubleFaultExt() then assert fault.statuscode != Fault_AsyncExternal;
    route_to_el3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EA == '1' && IsExternalAbort(fault);
    route_to_el2 = (EL2Enabled() && PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} &&
                    (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' ||
                     (HaveRASExt() && HCR_EL2.TEA == '1' && IsExternalAbort(fault)) ||
                     (HaveRME() && fault.gpcf.gpf == GPCF_Fail && HCR_EL2.GPF == '1') ||
                     IsSecondStage(fault)));

    ExceptionRecord exception;
    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    integer vect_offset;
    if (HaveDoubleFaultExt() && (PSTATE.EL == EL3 || route_to_el3) &&
        IsExternalAbort(fault) && SCR_EL3.EASE == '1') then
        vect_offset = 0x180;
    else
        vect_offset = 0x0;

    exception = AArch64.AbortSyndrome(Exception_InstructionAbort, fault, vaddress);

    bits(2) target_el = EL1;
    if PSTATE.EL == EL3 || route_to_el3 then
        target_el = EL3;
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 || route_to_el2 then
```


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```
        target_el = EL2;
    AArch64.TakeException(target_el, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/aborts/AArch64.PCAlignmentFault

```
// AArch64.PCAlignmentFault()
// ==========================
// Called on unaligned program counter in AArch64 state.

AArch64.PCAlignmentFault()

    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x0;

    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_PCAlignment);
    exception.vaddress = ThisInstrAddr();

    bits(2) target_el = EL1;
    if UInt(PSTATE.EL) > UInt(EL1) then
        target_el = PSTATE.EL;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
        target_el = EL2;
    AArch64.TakeException(target_el, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/aborts/AArch64.RaiseTagCheckFault

```
// AArch64.RaiseTagCheckFault()
// ============================
// Raise a tag check fault exception.

AArch64.RaiseTagCheckFault(bits(64) va, boolean write)
    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    integer vect_offset = 0x0;

    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_DataAbort);
    exception.syndrome<5:0> = '010001';
    if write then
        exception.syndrome<6> = '1';
    exception.vaddress = bits(4) UNKNOWN : va<59:0>;

    bits(2) target_el = EL1;
    if UInt(PSTATE.EL) > UInt(EL1) then
        target_el = PSTATE.EL;
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 && EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
        target_el = EL2;
    AArch64.TakeException(target_el, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/aborts/AArch64.ReportTagCheckFault

```
// AArch64.ReportTagCheckFault()
// =============================
// Records a tag check fault exception into the appropriate TCFR_ELx.

AArch64.ReportTagCheckFault(bits(2) el, bit ttbr)
    if el == EL3 then
        assert ttbr == '0';
        TFSR_EL3.TF0 = '1';
    elsif el == EL2 then
        if ttbr == '0' then
            TFSR_EL2.TF0 = '1';
        else
            TFSR_EL2.TF1 = '1';
    elsif el == EL1 then
```


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```
        if ttbr == '0' then
            TFSR_EL1.TF0 = '1';
        else
            TFSR_EL1.TF1 = '1';
    elsif el == EL0 then
        if ttbr == '0' then
            TFSRE0_EL1.TF0 = '1';
        else
            TFSRE0_EL1.TF1 = '1';
```

aarch64/exceptions/aborts/AArch64.SPAlignmentFault

```
// AArch64.SPAlignmentFault()
// ==========================
// Called on an unaligned stack pointer in AArch64 state.

AArch64.SPAlignmentFault()

    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x0;

    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_SPAlignment);

    bits(2) target_el = EL1;
    if UInt(PSTATE.EL) > UInt(EL1) then
        target_el = PSTATE.EL;
    elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
        target_el = EL2;
    AArch64.TakeException(target_el, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/aborts/AArch64.TagCheckFault

```
// AArch64.TagCheckFault()
// =======================
// Handle a tag check fault condition.

AArch64.TagCheckFault(bits(64) vaddress, AccType acctype, boolean iswrite)
    bits(2) tcf, el;
    el = AArch64.AccessUsesEL(acctype);
    tcf = AArch64.EffectiveTCF(acctype);
    case tcf of
        when '00'       // Tag Check Faults have no effect on the PE
            return;
        when '01'       // Tag Check Faults cause a synchronous exception
            AArch64.RaiseTagCheckFault(vaddress, iswrite);
        when '10'       // Tag Check Faults are asynchronously accumulated
            AArch64.ReportTagCheckFault(el, vaddress<55>);
        when '11'       // Tag Check Faults cause a synchronous exception on reads or on
                        // a read-write access, and are asynchronously accumulated on writes
            // Check for access performing both a read and a write.
            readwrite = acctype IN {AccType_ATOMICRW,
                                    AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW,
                                    AccType_ORDEREDRW};

            if !iswrite || readwrite then
                AArch64.RaiseTagCheckFault(vaddress, iswrite);
            else
                AArch64.ReportTagCheckFault(PSTATE.EL, vaddress<55>);
```


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aarch64/exceptions/aborts/BranchTargetException

```
// BranchTargetException()
// =======================
// Raise branch target exception.

AArch64.BranchTargetException(bits(52) vaddress)
    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x0;

    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_BranchTarget);
    exception.syndrome<1:0>   = PSTATE.BTYPE;
    exception.syndrome<24:2>  = Zeros();         // RES0

    bits(2) target_el = EL1;
    if UInt(PSTATE.EL) > UInt(EL1) then
        target_el = PSTATE.EL;
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 && EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
        target_el = EL2;
    AArch64.TakeException(target_el, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/aborts/TakeGPCException

```
// TakeGPCException()
// ==================
// Report Granule Protection Exception faults

TakeGPCException(bits(64) vaddress, FaultRecord fault)
    assert HaveRME();
    assert HavePrivATExt();
    assert HaveAtomicExt();
    assert HaveAccessFlagUpdateExt();
    assert HaveDirtyBitModifierExt();
    assert HaveDoubleFaultExt();

    ExceptionRecord exception;

    exception.exceptype = Exception_GPC;
    exception.vaddress  = ZeroExtend(vaddress);
    exception.paddress  = fault.paddress;

    if IPAValid(fault) then
        exception.ipavalid  = TRUE;
        exception.NS        = if fault.ipaddress.paspace == PAS_NonSecure then '1' else '0';
        exception.ipaddress = fault.ipaddress.address;
    else
        exception.ipavalid = FALSE;

    // Populate the fields grouped in ISS
    exception.syndrome<24:22> = Zeros(); // RES0
    exception.syndrome<21>    = if fault.gpcfs2walk then '1' else '0';  // S2PTW
    exception.syndrome<20>    = if fault.acctype == AccType_IFETCH then '1' else '0'; // InD
    exception.syndrome<19:14> = EncodeGPCSC(fault.gpcf); // GPCSC
    if HaveNV2Ext() && fault.acctype == AccType_NV2REGISTER then
        exception.syndrome<13> = '1'; // VNCR
    else
        exception.syndrome<13> = '0'; // VNCR
    exception.syndrome<12:11> = Zeros(); // RES0
    exception.syndrome<10:9>  = Zeros(); // RES0

    if fault.acctype IN {AccType_DC, AccType_IC, AccType_AT, AccType_ATPAN} then
        exception.syndrome<8> = '1'; // CM
    else
        exception.syndrome<8> = '0'; // CM

    exception.syndrome<7> = if fault.s2fs1walk then '1' else '0'; // S1PTW
```


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```
    if fault.acctype IN {AccType_DC, AccType_IC, AccType_AT, AccType_ATPAN} then
        exception.syndrome<6> = '1';                                  // WnR
    elsif fault.statuscode IN {Fault_HWUpdateAccessFlag, Fault_Exclusive} then
        exception.syndrome<6> = bit UNKNOWN;                          // WnR
    elsif IsAtomicRW(fault.acctype) && IsExternalAbort(fault) then
        exception.syndrome<6> = bit UNKNOWN;                          // WnR
    else
        exception.syndrome<6> = if fault.write then '1' else '0'; // WnR

    exception.syndrome<5:0> = EncodeLDFSC(fault.statuscode, fault.level); // xFSC

    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();

    integer vect_offset;
    if IsExternalAbort(fault) && SCR_EL3.EASE == '1' then
        vect_offset = 0x180;
    else
        vect_offset = 0x0;

    AArch64.TakeException(EL3, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/async/AArch64.TakePhysicalFIQException

```
// AArch64.TakePhysicalFIQException()
// ==================================

AArch64.TakePhysicalFIQException()

    route_to_el3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.FIQ == '1';
    route_to_el2 = (PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() &&
                    (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || HCR_EL2.FMO == '1'));
    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x100;
    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_FIQ);

    if route_to_el3 then
        AArch64.TakeException(EL3, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 || route_to_el2 then
        assert PSTATE.EL != EL3;
        AArch64.TakeException(EL2, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    else
        assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1};
        AArch64.TakeException(EL1, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/async/AArch64.TakePhysicalIRQException

```
// AArch64.TakePhysicalIRQException()
// ==================================
// Take an enabled physical IRQ exception.

AArch64.TakePhysicalIRQException()

    route_to_el3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.IRQ == '1';
    route_to_el2 = (PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() &&
                    (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || HCR_EL2.IMO == '1'));
    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x80;

    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_IRQ);

    if route_to_el3 then
        AArch64.TakeException(EL3, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 || route_to_el2 then
```


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```
        assert PSTATE.EL != EL3;
        AArch64.TakeException(EL2, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    else
        assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1};
        AArch64.TakeException(EL1, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/async/AArch64.TakePhysicalSErrorException

```
// AArch64.TakePhysicalSErrorException()
// =====================================

AArch64.TakePhysicalSErrorException(bits(25) syndrome)

    route_to_el3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EA == '1';
    route_to_el2 = (PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() &&
                    (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || (!IsInHost() && HCR_EL2.AMO == '1')));
    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x180;

    bits(2) target_el;
    if PSTATE.EL == EL3 || route_to_el3 then
        target_el = EL3;
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 || route_to_el2 then
        target_el = EL2;
    else
        target_el = EL1;

    if IsSErrorEdgeTriggered(target_el, syndrome) then
        ClearPendingPhysicalSError();

    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_SError);
    exception.syndrome = syndrome;
    AArch64.TakeException(target_el, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/async/AArch64.TakeVirtualFIQException

```
// AArch64.TakeVirtualFIQException()
// =================================

AArch64.TakeVirtualFIQException()
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled();
    assert HCR_EL2.TGE == '0' && HCR_EL2.FMO == '1';  // Virtual IRQ enabled if TGE==0 and FMO==1

    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x100;

    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_FIQ);

    AArch64.TakeException(EL1, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/async/AArch64.TakeVirtualIRQException

```
// AArch64.TakeVirtualIRQException()
// =================================

AArch64.TakeVirtualIRQException()
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled();
    assert HCR_EL2.TGE == '0' && HCR_EL2.IMO == '1';  // Virtual IRQ enabled if TGE==0 and IMO==1

    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x80;

    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_IRQ);
```


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```
    AArch64.TakeException(EL1, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/async/AArch64.TakeVirtualSErrorException

```
// AArch64.TakeVirtualSErrorException()
// ====================================

AArch64.TakeVirtualSErrorException(bits(25) syndrome)

    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled();
    assert HCR_EL2.TGE == '0' && HCR_EL2.AMO == '1';  // Virtual SError enabled if TGE==0 and AMO==1

    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x180;
    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_SError);

    if HaveRASExt() then
        exception.syndrome<24>   = VSESR_EL2.IDS;
        exception.syndrome<23:0> = VSESR_EL2.ISS;
    else
        impdef_syndrome = syndrome<24> == '1';
        if impdef_syndrome then exception.syndrome = syndrome;

    ClearPendingVirtualSError();
    AArch64.TakeException(EL1, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/debug/AArch64.BreakpointException

```
// AArch64.BreakpointException()
// =============================

AArch64.BreakpointException(FaultRecord fault)
    assert PSTATE.EL != EL3;

    route_to_el2 = (PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() &&
                    (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || MDCR_EL2.TDE == '1'));

    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x0;

    vaddress = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    exception = AArch64.AbortSyndrome(Exception_Breakpoint, fault, vaddress);

    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 || route_to_el2 then
        AArch64.TakeException(EL2, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    else
        AArch64.TakeException(EL1, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/debug/AArch64.SoftwareBreakpoint

```
// AArch64.SoftwareBreakpoint()
// ============================

AArch64.SoftwareBreakpoint(bits(16) immediate)

    route_to_el2 = (PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} &&
                    EL2Enabled() && (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || MDCR_EL2.TDE == '1'));

    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x0;

    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_SoftwareBreakpoint);
```


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```
    exception.syndrome<15:0> = immediate;

    if UInt(PSTATE.EL) > UInt(EL1) then
        AArch64.TakeException(PSTATE.EL, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    elsif route_to_el2 then
        AArch64.TakeException(EL2, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    else
        AArch64.TakeException(EL1, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/debug/AArch64.SoftwareStepException

```
// AArch64.SoftwareStepException()
// ==============================

AArch64.SoftwareStepException()
    assert PSTATE.EL != EL3;

    route_to_el2 = (PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() &&
                    (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || MDCR_EL2.TDE == '1'));

    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x0;

    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_SoftwareStep);
    if SoftwareStep_DidNotStep() then
        exception.syndrome<24> = '0';
    else
        exception.syndrome<24> = '1';
        exception.syndrome<6> = if SoftwareStep_SteppedEX() then '1' else '0';
    exception.syndrome<5:0> = '100010';                // IFSC = Debug Exception

    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 || route_to_el2 then
        AArch64.TakeException(EL2, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    else
        AArch64.TakeException(EL1, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/debug/AArch64.VectorCatchException

```
// AArch64.VectorCatchException()
// ==============================
// Vector Catch taken from EL0 or EL1 to EL2. This can only be called when debug exceptions are
// being routed to EL2, as Vector Catch is a legacy debug event.

AArch64.VectorCatchException(FaultRecord fault)
    assert PSTATE.EL != EL2;
    assert EL2Enabled() && (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || MDCR_EL2.TDE == '1');

    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x0;

    vaddress = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    exception = AArch64.AbortSyndrome(Exception_VectorCatch, fault, vaddress);

    AArch64.TakeException(EL2, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/debug/AArch64.WatchpointException

```
// AArch64.WatchpointException()
// =============================

AArch64.WatchpointException(bits(64) vaddress, FaultRecord fault)
    assert PSTATE.EL != EL3;
```


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```
route_to_el2 = (PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() &&
                (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || MDCR_EL2.TDE == '1'));

bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
vect_offset = 0x0;

ExceptionRecord exception;
if HaveNV2Ext() && fault.acctype == AccType_NV2REGISTER then
    exception = AArch64.AbortSyndrome(Exception_NV2Watchpoint, fault, vaddress);
else
    exception = AArch64.AbortSyndrome(Exception_Watchpoint, fault, vaddress);

if PSTATE.EL == EL2 || route_to_el2 then
    AArch64.TakeException(EL2, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
else
    AArch64.TakeException(EL1, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/exceptions/AArch64.ExceptionClass

```
// AArch64.ExceptionClass()
// ========================
// Returns the Exception Class and Instruction Length fields to be reported in ESR

(integer,bit) AArch64.ExceptionClass(Exception exceptype, bits(2) target_el)

    il_is_valid = TRUE;
    from_32 = UsingAArch32();
    integer ec;
    case exceptype of
        when Exception_Uncategorized        ec = 0x00; il_is_valid = FALSE;
        when Exception_WFxTrap              ec = 0x01;
        when Exception_CP15RTTrap           ec = 0x03; assert from_32;
        when Exception_CP15RRTTrap          ec = 0x04; assert from_32;
        when Exception_CP14RTTrap           ec = 0x05; assert from_32;
        when Exception_CP14DTTrap           ec = 0x06; assert from_32;
        when Exception_AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap  ec = 0x07;
        when Exception_FPIDTrap             ec = 0x08;
        when Exception_PACTrap              ec = 0x09;
        when Exception_LDST64BTrap          ec = 0x0A;
        when Exception_TSTARTAccessTrap     ec = 0x1B;
        when Exception_GPC                  ec = 0x1E;
        when Exception_CP14RRTTrap          ec = 0x0C; assert from_32;
        when Exception_BranchTarget         ec = 0x0D;
        when Exception_IllegalState         ec = 0x0E; il_is_valid = FALSE;
        when Exception_SupervisorCall       ec = 0x11;
        when Exception_HypervisorCall       ec = 0x12;
        when Exception_MonitorCall          ec = 0x13;
        when Exception_SystemRegisterTrap   ec = 0x18; assert !from_32;
        when Exception_SVEAccessTrap        ec = 0x19; assert !from_32;
        when Exception_ERetTrap             ec = 0x1A; assert !from_32;
        when Exception_PACFail              ec = 0x1C; assert !from_32;
        when Exception_SMEAccessTrap        ec = 0x1D; assert !from_32;
        when Exception_InstructionAbort     ec = 0x20; il_is_valid = FALSE;
        when Exception_PCAlignment          ec = 0x22; il_is_valid = FALSE;
        when Exception_DataAbort            ec = 0x24;
        when Exception_NV2DataAbort         ec = 0x25;
        when Exception_SPAlignment          ec = 0x26; il_is_valid = FALSE; assert !from_32;
        when Exception_MemCpyMemSet         ec = 0x27;
        when Exception_FPTrappedException   ec = 0x28;
        when Exception_SError               ec = 0x2F; il_is_valid = FALSE;
        when Exception_Breakpoint           ec = 0x30; il_is_valid = FALSE;
        when Exception_SoftwareStep         ec = 0x32; il_is_valid = FALSE;
        when Exception_Watchpoint           ec = 0x34; il_is_valid = FALSE;
        when Exception_NV2Watchpoint        ec = 0x35; il_is_valid = FALSE;
        when Exception_SoftwareBreakpoint   ec = 0x38;
        when Exception_VectorCatch          ec = 0x3A; il_is_valid = FALSE; assert from_32;
```


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```
        otherwise                           Unreachable();

    if ec IN {0x20,0x24,0x30,0x32,0x34} && target_el == PSTATE.EL then
        ec = ec + 1;

    if ec IN {0x11,0x12,0x13,0x28,0x38} && !from_32 then
        ec = ec + 4;
    bit il;
    if il_is_valid then
        il = if ThisInstrLength() == 32 then '1' else '0';
    else
        il = '1';
    assert from_32 || il == '1';            // AArch64 instructions always 32-bit

    return (ec,il);
```

aarch64/exceptions/exceptions/AArch64.ReportException

```
// AArch64.ReportException()
// =========================
// Report syndrome information for exception taken to AArch64 state.

AArch64.ReportException(ExceptionRecord exception, bits(2) target_el)

    Exception exceptype = exception.exceptype;

    (ec,il) = AArch64.ExceptionClass(exceptype, target_el);
    iss = exception.syndrome;
    iss2 = exception.syndrome2;

    // IL is not valid for Data Abort exceptions without valid instruction syndrome information
    if ec IN {0x24,0x25} && iss<24> == '0' then
        il = '1';

    ESR[target_el] = (Zeros(27) :   // <63:37>
                      iss2      :   // <36:32>
                      ec<5:0>   :   // <31:26>
                      il        :   // <25>
                      iss);         // <24:0>

    if exceptype IN {
        Exception_InstructionAbort,
        Exception_PCAlignment,
        Exception_DataAbort,
        Exception_NV2DataAbort,
        Exception_NV2Watchpoint,
        Exception_GPC,
        Exception_Watchpoint
    } then
        FAR[target_el] = exception.vaddress;
    else
        FAR[target_el] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;

    if exception.ipavalid then
        HPFAR_EL2<43:4> = exception.ipaddress<51:12>;
        if IsSecureEL2Enabled() && IsSecure() then
            HPFAR_EL2.NS = exception.NS;
        else
            HPFAR_EL2.NS = '0';
    elsif target_el == EL2 then
        HPFAR_EL2<43:4> = bits(40) UNKNOWN;

    if exception.exceptype == Exception_GPC then
        MFAR_EL3.FPA = ZeroExtend(exception.paddress.address<AArch64.PAMax()-1:12>);
        case exception.paddress.paspace of
            when PAS_Secure     MFAR_EL3.<NSE,NS> = '00';
```


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```
            when PAS_NonSecure  MFAR_EL3.<NSE,NS> = '01';
            when PAS_Root       MFAR_EL3.<NSE,NS> = '10';
            when PAS_Realm      MFAR_EL3.<NSE,NS> = '11';
    return;
```

aarch64/exceptions/exceptions/AArch64.ResetControlRegisters

```
// Resets System registers and memory-mapped control registers that have architecturally-defined
// reset values to those values.
AArch64.ResetControlRegisters(boolean cold_reset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/exceptions/AArch64.TakeReset

```
// AArch64.TakeReset()
// ===================
// Reset into AArch64 state

AArch64.TakeReset(boolean cold_reset)
    assert HaveAArch64();

    // Enter the highest implemented Exception level in AArch64 state
    PSTATE.nRW = '0';
    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        PSTATE.EL = EL3;
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) then
        PSTATE.EL = EL2;
    else
        PSTATE.EL = EL1;

    // Reset System registers and other system components
    AArch64.ResetControlRegisters(cold_reset);

    // Reset all other PSTATE fields
    PSTATE.SP = '1';             // Select stack pointer
    PSTATE.<D,A,I,F>  = '1111';  // All asynchronous exceptions masked
    PSTATE.SS = '0';             // Clear software step bit
    PSTATE.DIT = '0';            // PSTATE.DIT is reset to 0 when resetting into AArch64
    PSTATE.IL = '0';             // Clear Illegal Execution state bit

    TSTATE.depth = 0;            // Non-transactional state

    // All registers, bits and fields not reset by the above pseudocode or by the BranchTo() call
    // below are UNKNOWN bitstrings after reset. In particular, the return information registers
    // ELR_ELx and SPSR_ELx have UNKNOWN values, so that it
    // is impossible to return from a reset in an architecturally defined way.
    AArch64.ResetGeneralRegisters();
    AArch64.ResetSIMDFPRegisters();
    AArch64.ResetSpecialRegisters();
    ResetExternalDebugRegisters(cold_reset);

    bits(64) rv;                     // IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED reset vector

    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        rv = RVBAR_EL3;
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) then
        rv = RVBAR_EL2;
    else
        rv = RVBAR_EL1;

    // The reset vector must be correctly aligned
    assert IsZero(rv<63:AArch64.PAMax()>) && IsZero(rv<1:0>);
```


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```
    boolean branch_conditional = FALSE;
    BranchTo(rv, BranchType_RESET, branch_conditional);
```

aarch64/exceptions/ieeefp/AArch64.FPTrappedException

```
// AArch64.FPTrappedException()
// ============================

AArch64.FPTrappedException(boolean is_ase, bits(8) accumulated_exceptions)
    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_FPTrappedException);
    if is_ase then
        if boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "vector instructions set TFV to 1" then
            exception.syndrome<23> = '1';                          // TFV
        else
            exception.syndrome<23> = '0';                          // TFV
    else
        exception.syndrome<23> = '1';                              // TFV
    exception.syndrome<10:8> = bits(3) UNKNOWN;                    // VECITR
    if exception.syndrome<23> == '1' then
        exception.syndrome<7,4:0> = accumulated_exceptions<7,4:0>; // IDF,IXF,UFF,OFF,DZF,IOF
    else
        exception.syndrome<7,4:0> = bits(6) UNKNOWN;

    route_to_el2 = EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1';

    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x0;

    if UInt(PSTATE.EL) > UInt(EL1) then
        AArch64.TakeException(PSTATE.EL, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    elsif route_to_el2 then
        AArch64.TakeException(EL2, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    else
        AArch64.TakeException(EL1, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/syscalls/AArch64.CallHypervisor

```
// AArch64.CallHypervisor()
// ========================
// Performs a HVC call

AArch64.CallHypervisor(bits(16) immediate)
    assert HaveEL(EL2);

    if UsingAArch32() then AArch32.ITAdvance();
    SSAdvance();
    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = NextInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x0;

    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_HypervisorCall);
    exception.syndrome<15:0> = immediate;

    if PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        AArch64.TakeException(EL3, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    else
        AArch64.TakeException(EL2, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/syscalls/AArch64.CallSecureMonitor

```
// AArch64.CallSecureMonitor()
// ===========================

AArch64.CallSecureMonitor(bits(16) immediate)
```


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```
    assert HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3);
    if UsingAArch32() then AArch32.ITAdvance();
    SSAdvance();
    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = NextInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x0;

    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_MonitorCall);
    exception.syndrome<15:0> = immediate;

    AArch64.TakeException(EL3, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/syscalls/AArch64.CallSupervisor

```
// AArch64.CallSupervisor()
// ========================
// Calls the Supervisor

AArch64.CallSupervisor(bits(16) immediate_in)
    bits(16) immediate = immediate_in;
    if UsingAArch32() then AArch32.ITAdvance();
    SSAdvance();
    route_to_el2 = PSTATE.EL == EL0 && EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1';

    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = NextInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x0;

    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_SupervisorCall);
    exception.syndrome<15:0> = immediate;

    if UInt(PSTATE.EL) > UInt(EL1) then
        AArch64.TakeException(PSTATE.EL, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    elsif route_to_el2 then
        AArch64.TakeException(EL2, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    else
        AArch64.TakeException(EL1, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/takeexception/AArch64.TakeException

```
// AArch64.TakeException()
// =======================
// Take an exception to an Exception level using AArch64.

AArch64.TakeException(bits(2) target_el, ExceptionRecord exception_in,
                      bits(64) preferred_exception_return, integer vect_offset_in)
    assert HaveEL(target_el) && !ELUsingAArch32(target_el) && UInt(target_el) >= UInt(PSTATE.EL);
    ExceptionRecord exception = exception_in;
    boolean sync_errors;
    if HaveIESB() then
        sync_errors = SCTLR[target_el].IESB == '1';
        if HaveDoubleFaultExt() then
            sync_errors = sync_errors || (SCR_EL3.<EA,NMEA> == '11' && target_el == EL3);
        if sync_errors && InsertIESBBeforeException(target_el) then
            SynchronizeErrors();
            iesb_req = FALSE;
            sync_errors = FALSE;
            TakeUnmaskedPhysicalSErrorInterrupts(iesb_req);
    else
        sync_errors = FALSE;

    if HaveTME() && TSTATE.depth > 0 then
        TMFailure cause;
        case exception.exceptype of
            when Exception_SoftwareBreakpoint cause = TMFailure_DBG;
            when Exception_Breakpoint         cause = TMFailure_DBG;
```


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```
        when Exception_Watchpoint         cause = TMFailure_DBG;
        when Exception_SoftwareStep       cause = TMFailure_DBG;
        otherwise                         cause = TMFailure_ERR;
    FailTransaction(cause, FALSE);

SynchronizeContext();

// If coming from AArch32 state, the top parts of the X[] registers might be set to zero
from_32 = UsingAArch32();
if from_32 then AArch64.MaybeZeroRegisterUppers();
if from_32 && HaveSME() && PSTATE.SM == '1' then
    ResetSVEState();
else
    MaybeZeroSVEUppers(target_el);

integer vect_offset = vect_offset_in;
if UInt(target_el) > UInt(PSTATE.EL) then
    boolean lower_32;
    if target_el == EL3 then
        if EL2Enabled() then
            lower_32 = ELUsingAArch32(EL2);
        else
            lower_32 = ELUsingAArch32(EL1);
    elsif IsInHost() && PSTATE.EL == EL0 && target_el == EL2 then
        lower_32 = ELUsingAArch32(EL0);
    else
        lower_32 = ELUsingAArch32(target_el - 1);
    vect_offset = vect_offset + (if lower_32 then 0x600 else 0x400);

elsif PSTATE.SP == '1' then
    vect_offset = vect_offset + 0x200;

bits(64) spsr = GetPSRFromPSTATE(AArch64_NonDebugState);

if PSTATE.EL == EL1 && target_el == EL1 && EL2Enabled() then
    if HaveNV2Ext() && (HCR_EL2.<NV,NV1,NV2> == '100' || HCR_EL2.<NV,NV1,NV2> == '111') then
        spsr<3:2> = '10';
    else
        if HaveNVExt() && HCR_EL2.<NV,NV1> == '10' then
            spsr<3:2> = '10';

if HaveBTIExt() && !UsingAArch32() then
    boolean zero_btype;
    // SPSR[].BTYPE is only guaranteed valid for these exception types
    if exception.exceptype IN {Exception_SError, Exception_IRQ, Exception_FIQ,
                               Exception_SoftwareStep, Exception_PCAlignment,
                               Exception_InstructionAbort, Exception_Breakpoint,
                               Exception_VectorCatch, Exception_SoftwareBreakpoint,
                               Exception_IllegalState, Exception_BranchTarget} then
        zero_btype = FALSE;
    else
        zero_btype = ConstrainUnpredictableBool();
    if zero_btype then spsr<11:10> = '00';

if HaveNV2Ext() && exception.exceptype == Exception_NV2DataAbort && target_el == EL3 then
    // External aborts are configured to be taken to EL3
    exception.exceptype = Exception_DataAbort;
if !(exception.exceptype IN {Exception_IRQ, Exception_FIQ}) then
    AArch64.ReportException(exception, target_el);

if HaveBRBExt() then
    BRBEException(exception.exceptype, preferred_exception_return,
                  VBAR[target_el]<63:11>:vect_offset<10:0>, target_el,
                  exception.trappedsyscallinst);

PSTATE.EL = target_el;
PSTATE.nRW = '0';
PSTATE.SP = '1';
```


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```
    SPSR[] = spsr;
    ELR[] = preferred_exception_return;

    PSTATE.SS = '0';
    if HaveFeatNMI() && !ELUsingAArch32(target_el) then PSTATE.ALLINT = NOT SCTLR[].SPINTMASK;
    PSTATE.<D,A,I,F> = '1111';
    PSTATE.IL = '0';
    if from_32 then                             // Coming from AArch32
        PSTATE.IT = '00000000';
        PSTATE.T = '0';                         // PSTATE.J is RES0
    if (HavePANExt() && (PSTATE.EL == EL1 || (PSTATE.EL == EL2 && ELIsInHost(EL0))) &&
        SCTLR[].SPAN == '0') then
        PSTATE.PAN = '1';
    if HaveUAOExt() then PSTATE.UAO = '0';
    if HaveBTIExt() then PSTATE.BTYPE = '00';
    if HaveSSBSExt() then PSTATE.SSBS = SCTLR[].DSSBS;
    if HaveMTEExt() then PSTATE.TCO = '1';

    boolean branch_conditional = FALSE;
    BranchTo(VBAR[]<63:11>:vect_offset<10:0>, BranchType_EXCEPTION, branch_conditional);

    CheckExceptionCatch(TRUE);                  // Check for debug event on exception entry

    if sync_errors then
        SynchronizeErrors();
        iesb_req = TRUE;
        TakeUnmaskedPhysicalSErrorInterrupts(iesb_req);

    EndOfInstruction();
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap

```
// AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap()
// ================================
// Trapped AARCH32 system register access.

AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(bits(2) target_el, integer ec)
    assert HaveEL(target_el) && target_el != EL0 && UInt(target_el) >= UInt(PSTATE.EL);

    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x0;

    exception = AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrapSyndrome(ThisInstr(), ec);
    AArch64.TakeException(target_el, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrapSyndrome

```
// AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrapSyndrome()
// =========================================
// Returns the syndrome information for traps on AArch32 MCR, MCRR, MRC, MRRC, and VMRS, VMSR
instructions,
// other than traps that are due to HCPTR or CPACR.

ExceptionRecord AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrapSyndrome(bits(32) instr, integer ec)
    ExceptionRecord exception;

    case ec of
        when 0x0    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_Uncategorized);
        when 0x3    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_CP15RTTrap);
        when 0x4    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_CP15RRTTrap);
        when 0x5    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_CP14RTTrap);
        when 0x6    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_CP14DTTrap);
        when 0x7    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap);
```


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```
            when 0x8    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_FPIDTrap);
            when 0xC    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_CP14RRTTrap);
            otherwise   Unreachable();

        bits(20) iss = Zeros();

        if exception.exceptype == Exception_Uncategorized then
            return exception;
        elsif exception.exceptype IN {Exception_FPIDTrap, Exception_CP14RTTrap, Exception_CP15RTTrap} then
            // Trapped MRC/MCR, VMRS on FPSID
            if exception.exceptype != Exception_FPIDTrap then    // When trap is not for VMRS
                iss<19:17> = instr<7:5>;           // opc2
                iss<16:14> = instr<23:21>;         // opc1
                iss<13:10> = instr<19:16>;         // CRn
                iss<4:1>   = instr<3:0>;           // CRm
            else
                iss<19:17> = '000';
                iss<16:14> = '111';
                iss<13:10> = instr<19:16>;         // reg
                iss<4:1>   = '0000';

            if instr<20> == '1' && instr<15:12> == '1111' then    // MRC, Rt==15
                iss<9:5> = '11111';
            elsif instr<20> == '0' && instr<15:12> == '1111' then // MCR, Rt==15
                iss<9:5> = bits(5) UNKNOWN;
            else
                iss<9:5> = LookUpRIndex(UInt(instr<15:12>), PSTATE.M)<4:0>;
        elsif exception.exceptype IN {Exception_CP14RRTTrap, Exception_AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap,
    Exception_CP15RRTTrap} then
            // Trapped MRRC/MCRR, VMRS/VMSR
            iss<19:16> = instr<7:4>;          // opc1
            if instr<19:16> == '1111' then    // Rt2==15
                iss<14:10> = bits(5) UNKNOWN;
            else
                iss<14:10> = LookUpRIndex(UInt(instr<19:16>), PSTATE.M)<4:0>;

            if instr<15:12> == '1111' then    // Rt==15
                iss<9:5> = bits(5) UNKNOWN;
            else
                iss<9:5> = LookUpRIndex(UInt(instr<15:12>), PSTATE.M)<4:0>;
            iss<4:1>   = instr<3:0>;         // CRm
        elsif exception.exceptype == Exception_CP14DTTrap then
            // Trapped LDC/STC
            iss<19:12> = instr<7:0>;         // imm8
            iss<4>     = instr<23>;          // U
            iss<2:1>   = instr<24,21>;       // P,W
            if instr<19:16> == '1111' then   // Rn==15, LDC(Literal addressing)/STC
                iss<9:5> = bits(5) UNKNOWN;
                iss<3>   = '1';
        iss<0> = instr<20>;                  // Direction

        exception.syndrome<24:20> = ConditionSyndrome();
        exception.syndrome<19:0>  = iss;

        return exception;
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap

```
// AArch64.AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap()
// ============================
// Trapped access to Advanced SIMD or FP registers due to CPACR[].

AArch64.AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap(bits(2) target_el)
    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x0;
```


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```
    route_to_el2 = (target_el == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1');

    if route_to_el2 then
        exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_Uncategorized);
        AArch64.TakeException(EL2, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    else
        exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap);
        exception.syndrome<24:20> = ConditionSyndrome();
        AArch64.TakeException(target_el, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);

    return;
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.CheckCP15InstrCoarseTraps

```
// AArch64.CheckCP15InstrCoarseTraps()
// ===================================
// Check for coarse-grained AArch32  traps to System registers in the
// coproc=0b1111 encoding space by HSTR_EL2, HCR_EL2, and SCTLR_ELx.

AArch64.CheckCP15InstrCoarseTraps(integer CRn, integer nreg, integer CRm)
    trapped_encoding = ((CRn == 9  && CRm IN {0,1,2,    5,6,7,8   }) ||
                        (CRn == 10 && CRm IN {0,1,    4,      8   }) ||
                        (CRn == 11 && CRm IN {0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,15}));

    // Check for MRC and MCR disabled by SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP.
    if (HaveFeatTIDCP1() && PSTATE.EL == EL0 && !IsInHost() &&
            !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP == '1' && trapped_encoding) then
        if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x3);
        else
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL1, 0x3);

    // Check for coarse-grained Hyp traps
    if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() then
        // Check for MRC and MCR disabled by SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP.
        if (HaveFeatTIDCP1() && PSTATE.EL == EL0 && IsInHost() &&
                SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP == '1' && trapped_encoding) then
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x3);

        major = if nreg == 1 then CRn else CRm;
        // Check for MCR, MRC, MCRR, and MRRC disabled by HSTR_EL2<CRn/CRm>
        // and MRC and MCR disabled by HCR_EL2.TIDCP.
        if ((!IsInHost() && !(major IN {4,14}) && HSTR_EL2<major> == '1') ||
                (HCR_EL2.TIDCP == '1' && nreg == 1 && trapped_encoding)) then
            if (PSTATE.EL == EL0 &&
                    boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "UNDEF unallocated CP15 access at EL0") then
                UNDEFINED;
            AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x3);
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled

```
// AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled()
// ===============================

AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled()
    AArch64.CheckFPEnabled();
    // Check for illegal use of Advanced
    // SIMD in Streaming SVE Mode
    if HaveSME() && PSTATE.SM == '1' && !IsFullA64Enabled() then
        SMEAccessTrap(SMEExceptionType_Streaming, PSTATE.EL);
```


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aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDTrap

```
// AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDTrap()
// ============================
// Check against CPTR_EL2 and CPTR_EL3.

AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDTrap()
    if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1, EL2} && EL2Enabled() then
        // Check if access disabled in CPTR_EL2
        if HaveVirtHostExt() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
            boolean disabled;
            case CPTR_EL2.FPEN of
                when 'x0' disabled = TRUE;
                when '01' disabled = PSTATE.EL == EL0 && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1';
                when '11' disabled = FALSE;
            if disabled then AArch64.AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap(EL2);
        else
            if CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then AArch64.AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap(EL2);

    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        // Check if access disabled in CPTR_EL3
        if CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then AArch64.AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap(EL3);

    return;
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.CheckFPEnabled

```
// AArch64.CheckFPEnabled()
// ========================
// Check against CPACR[]

AArch64.CheckFPEnabled()
    if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && !IsInHost() then
        // Check if access disabled in CPACR_EL1
        boolean disabled;
        case CPACR_EL1.FPEN of
            when 'x0' disabled = TRUE;
            when '01' disabled = PSTATE.EL == EL0;
            when '11' disabled = FALSE;
        if disabled then AArch64.AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap(EL1);

    AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDTrap();               // Also check against CPTR_EL2 and CPTR_EL3
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.CheckForERetTrap

```
// AArch64.CheckForERetTrap()
// ==========================
// Check for trap on ERET, ERETAA, ERETAB instruction

AArch64.CheckForERetTrap(boolean eret_with_pac, boolean pac_uses_key_a)

    route_to_el2 = FALSE;
    // Non-secure EL1 execution of ERET, ERETAA, ERETAB when either HCR_EL2.NV or HFGITR_EL2.ERET is
set,
    // is trapped to EL2
    route_to_el2 = (PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() &&
                    ((HaveNVExt() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1') ||
                    (HaveFGTExt() && HCR_EL2.<E2H, TGE> != '11' &&
                    (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1') && HFGITR_EL2.ERET == '1')));
    if route_to_el2 then
        ExceptionRecord exception;
        bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
        vect_offset = 0x0;
        exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_ERetTrap);
```


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```
        if !eret_with_pac then                          // ERET
            exception.syndrome<1> = '0';
            exception.syndrome<0> = '0';                // RES0
        else
            exception.syndrome<1> = '1';
            if pac_uses_key_a then                      // ERETAA
                exception.syndrome<0> = '0';
            else    // ERETAB
                exception.syndrome<0> = '1';
        AArch64.TakeException(EL2, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.CheckForSMCUndefOrTrap

```
// AArch64.CheckForSMCUndefOrTrap()
// ================================
// Check for UNDEFINED or trap on SMC instruction

AArch64.CheckForSMCUndefOrTrap(bits(16) imm)
    if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then UNDEFINED;
    if (!(PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TSC == '1') &&
        HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.SMD == '1') then
        UNDEFINED;
    route_to_el2 = FALSE;
    if !HaveEL(EL3) then
        if PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() then
            if HaveNVExt() && HCR_EL2.NV == '1' && HCR_EL2.TSC == '1' then
                route_to_el2 = TRUE;
            else
                UNDEFINED;
        else
            UNDEFINED;
    else
        route_to_el2 = PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TSC == '1';
    if route_to_el2 then
        bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
        vect_offset = 0x0;
        exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_MonitorCall);
        exception.syndrome<15:0> = imm;
        exception.trappedsyscallinst = TRUE;
        AArch64.TakeException(EL2, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.CheckForSVCTrap

```
// AArch64.CheckForSVCTrap()
// =========================
// Check for trap on SVC instruction

AArch64.CheckForSVCTrap(bits(16) immediate)
    if HaveFGTExt() then
        route_to_el2 = FALSE;
        if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
            route_to_el2 = (!ELUsingAArch32(EL0) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1)  && EL2Enabled() &&
HFGITR_EL2.SVC_EL0 == '1' &&
                            (HCR_EL2.<E2H, TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1')));

        elsif PSTATE.EL == EL1 then
            route_to_el2 = (!ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && EL2Enabled() && HFGITR_EL2.SVC_EL1 == '1' &&
                            (HCR_EL2.<E2H, TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1')));

        if route_to_el2 then
            exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_SupervisorCall);
            exception.syndrome<15:0> = immediate;
            exception.trappedsyscallinst = TRUE;
            bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
```


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```
        vect_offset = 0x0;

        AArch64.TakeException(EL2, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.CheckForWFxTrap

```
// AArch64.CheckForWFxTrap()
// =========================
// Check for trap on WFE or WFI instruction

AArch64.CheckForWFxTrap(bits(2) target_el, WFxType wfxtype)
    assert HaveEL(target_el);

    boolean is_wfe = wfxtype IN {WFxType_WFE, WFxType_WFET};
    boolean trap;
    case target_el of
        when EL1
            trap = (if is_wfe then SCTLR[].nTWE else SCTLR[].nTWI) == '0';
        when EL2
            trap = (if is_wfe then HCR_EL2.TWE else HCR_EL2.TWI) == '1';
        when EL3
            trap = (if is_wfe then SCR_EL3.TWE else SCR_EL3.TWI) == '1';

    if trap then
        AArch64.WFxTrap(wfxtype, target_el);
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.CheckIllegalState

```
// AArch64.CheckIllegalState()
// ===========================
// Check PSTATE.IL bit and generate Illegal Execution state exception if set.

AArch64.CheckIllegalState()
    if PSTATE.IL == '1' then
        route_to_el2 = PSTATE.EL == EL0 && EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1';

        bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
        vect_offset = 0x0;

        exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_IllegalState);

        if UInt(PSTATE.EL) > UInt(EL1) then
            AArch64.TakeException(PSTATE.EL, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
        elsif route_to_el2 then
            AArch64.TakeException(EL2, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
        else
            AArch64.TakeException(EL1, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.MonitorModeTrap

```
// AArch64.MonitorModeTrap()
// =========================
// Trapped use of Monitor mode features in a Secure EL1 AArch32 mode

AArch64.MonitorModeTrap()
    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x0;

    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_Uncategorized);

    if IsSecureEL2Enabled() then
```


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```
        AArch64.TakeException(EL2, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    AArch64.TakeException(EL3, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.SystemAccessTrap

```
// AArch64.SystemAccessTrap()
// ==========================
// Trapped access to AArch64 system register or system instruction.

AArch64.SystemAccessTrap(bits(2) target_el, integer ec)
    assert HaveEL(target_el) && target_el != EL0 && UInt(target_el) >= UInt(PSTATE.EL);

    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x0;

    exception = AArch64.SystemAccessTrapSyndrome(ThisInstr(), ec);
    AArch64.TakeException(target_el, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.SystemAccessTrapSyndrome

```
// AArch64.SystemAccessTrapSyndrome()
// ==================================
// Returns the syndrome information for traps on AArch64 MSR/MRS instructions.

ExceptionRecord AArch64.SystemAccessTrapSyndrome(bits(32) instr_in, integer ec)
    ExceptionRecord exception;
    bits(32) instr = instr_in;
    case ec of
        when 0x0                                                    // Trapped access due to unknown
reason.
            exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_Uncategorized);
        when 0x7                                                    // Trapped access to SVE, Advance
SIMD&FP system register.
            exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap);
            exception.syndrome<24:20> = ConditionSyndrome();
        when 0x18                                                   // Trapped access to system
register or system instruction.
            exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_SystemRegisterTrap);
            instr = ThisInstr();
            exception.syndrome<21:20> = instr<20:19>;          // Op0
            exception.syndrome<19:17> = instr<7:5>;            // Op2
            exception.syndrome<16:14> = instr<18:16>;          // Op1
            exception.syndrome<13:10> = instr<15:12>;          // CRn
            exception.syndrome<9:5>   = instr<4:0>;            // Rt
            exception.syndrome<4:1>   = instr<11:8>;           // CRm
            exception.syndrome<0>     = instr<21>;             // Direction
        when 0x19                                                   // Trapped access to SVE System
register
            exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_SVEAccessTrap);
        when 0x1D                                                   // Trapped access to SME System
register
            exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_SMEAccessTrap);
        otherwise
            Unreachable();

    return exception;
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.UndefinedFault

```
// AArch64.UndefinedFault()
// ========================

AArch64.UndefinedFault()
```


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```
    route_to_el2 = PSTATE.EL == EL0 && EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1';
    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x0;

    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_Uncategorized);

    if UInt(PSTATE.EL) > UInt(EL1) then
        AArch64.TakeException(PSTATE.EL, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    elsif route_to_el2 then
        AArch64.TakeException(EL2, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    else
        AArch64.TakeException(EL1, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/AArch64.WFxTrap

```
// AArch64.WFxTrap()
// =================

AArch64.WFxTrap(WFxType wfxtype, bits(2) target_el)
    assert UInt(target_el) > UInt(PSTATE.EL);

    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x0;

    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_WFxTrap);
    exception.syndrome<24:20> = ConditionSyndrome();

    case wfxtype of
        when WFxType_WFI
            exception.syndrome<1:0> = '00';
        when WFxType_WFE
            exception.syndrome<1:0> = '01';
        when WFxType_WFIT
            exception.syndrome<1:0> = '10';
            if HaveFeatWFxT2() then
                exception.syndrome<2>   = '1';   // Register field is valid
                exception.syndrome<9:5> = ThisInstr()<4:0>;
            else
                exception.syndrome<2> = '0';     // Register field is invalid
        when WFxType_WFET
            exception.syndrome<1:0> = '11';
            if HaveFeatWFxT2() then
                exception.syndrome<2>   = '1';   // Register field is valid
                exception.syndrome<9:5> = ThisInstr()<4:0>;
            else
                exception.syndrome<2> = '0';     // Register field is invalid

    if target_el == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
        AArch64.TakeException(EL2, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    else
        AArch64.TakeException(target_el, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64

```
// CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64()
// =========================
// AArch64 instruction wrapper

CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled64()
    AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();
```


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aarch64/exceptions/traps/CheckFPEnabled64

```
// CheckFPEnabled64()
// ==================
// AArch64 instruction wrapper

CheckFPEnabled64()
    AArch64.CheckFPEnabled();
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/CheckLDST64BEnabled

```
// CheckLDST64BEnabled()
// =====================
// Checks for trap on ST64B and LD64B instructions

CheckLDST64BEnabled()
    boolean trap = FALSE;
    bits(25) iss = ZeroExtend('10');  // 0x2
    bits(2) target_el;

    if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
        if !IsInHost() then
            trap = SCTLR_EL1.EnALS == '0';
            target_el = if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then EL2 else EL1;
        else
            trap = SCTLR_EL2.EnALS == '0';
            target_el = EL2;
    else
        target_el = EL1;

    if (!trap && EL2Enabled() && HaveFeatHCX() &&
        ((PSTATE.EL == EL0 && !IsInHost()) || PSTATE.EL == EL1)) then
        trap = !IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.EnALS == '0';
        target_el = EL2;

    if trap then LDST64BTrap(target_el, iss);
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/CheckST64BV0Enabled

```
// CheckST64BV0Enabled()
// =====================
// Checks for trap on ST64BV0 instruction

CheckST64BV0Enabled()
    boolean trap = FALSE;
    bits(25) iss = ZeroExtend('1');  // 0x1
    bits(2) target_el;

    if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
        if !IsInHost() then
            trap = SCTLR_EL1.EnAS0 == '0';
            target_el = if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then EL2 else EL1;
        else
            trap = SCTLR_EL2.EnAS0 == '0';
            target_el = EL2;

    if (!trap && EL2Enabled() && HaveFeatHCX() &&
        ((PSTATE.EL == EL0 && !IsInHost()) || PSTATE.EL == EL1)) then
        trap = !IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.EnAS0 == '0';
        target_el = EL2;

    if !trap && PSTATE.EL != EL3 then
        trap = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EnAS0 == '0';
        target_el = EL3;
```


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```
    if trap then LDST64BTrap(target_el, iss);
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/CheckST64BVEnabled

```
// CheckST64BVEnabled()
// ====================
// Checks for trap on ST64BV instruction

CheckST64BVEnabled()
    boolean trap = FALSE;
    bits(25) iss = Zeros();
    bits(2) target_el;

    if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
        if !IsInHost() then
            trap = SCTLR_EL1.EnASR == '0';
            target_el = if EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then EL2 else EL1;
        else
            trap = SCTLR_EL2.EnASR == '0';
            target_el = EL2;

    if (!trap && EL2Enabled() && HaveFeatHCX() &&
        ((PSTATE.EL == EL0 && !IsInHost()) || PSTATE.EL == EL1)) then
        trap = !IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.EnASR == '0';
        target_el = EL2;

    if trap then LDST64BTrap(target_el, iss);
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/LDST64BTrap

```
// LDST64BTrap()
// =============
// Trapped access to LD64B, ST64B, ST64BV and ST64BV0 instructions

LDST64BTrap(bits(2) target_el, bits(25) iss)
    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x0;

    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_LDST64BTrap);
    exception.syndrome = iss;
    AArch64.TakeException(target_el, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);

    return;
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/WFETrapDelay

```
// WFETrapDelay()
// ==============
// Returns TRUE when delay in trap to WFE is enabled with value to amount of delay,
// FALSE otherwise.

(boolean, integer) WFETrapDelay(bits(2) target_el)
    boolean delay_enabled;
    integer delay;
    case target_el of
        when EL1
            if !IsInHost() then
                delay_enabled = SCTLR_EL1.TWEDEn == '1';
                delay         = 1 << (UInt(SCTLR_EL1.TWEDEL) + 8);
            else
                delay_enabled = SCTLR_EL2.TWEDEn == '1';
                delay         = 1 << (UInt(SCTLR_EL2.TWEDEL) + 8);
```


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```
        when EL2
            assert EL2Enabled();
            delay_enabled = HCR_EL2.TWEDEn == '1';
            delay         = 1 << (UInt(HCR_EL2.TWEDEL) + 8);
        when EL3
            delay_enabled = SCR_EL3.TWEDEn == '1';
            delay         = 1 << (UInt(SCR_EL3.TWEDEL) + 8);

    return (delay_enabled, delay);
```

aarch64/exceptions/traps/WaitForEventUntilDelay

```
// Returns TRUE if WaitForEvent() returns before WFE trap delay expires,
// FALSE otherwise.
boolean WaitForEventUntilDelay(boolean delay_enabled, integer delay);
```

J1.1.3 aarch64/functions

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aarch64/functions/aborts/AArch64.FaultSyndrome

```
// AArch64.FaultSyndrome()
// =======================
// Creates an exception syndrome value for Abort and Watchpoint exceptions taken to
// an Exception level using AArch64.

(bits(25), bits(5)) AArch64.FaultSyndrome(boolean d_side, FaultRecord fault)
    assert fault.statuscode != Fault_None;

    bits(25) iss = Zeros();
    bits(5) iss2 = Zeros();

    if !HaveFeatLS64() && HaveRASExt() && IsAsyncAbort(fault) then
        iss<12:11> = fault.errortype; // SET

    if d_side then
        if HaveFeatLS64() && fault.acctype == AccType_ATOMICLS64 then
            if (fault.statuscode IN {Fault_AccessFlag,
                Fault_Translation, Fault_Permission}) then
                (iss2, iss<24:14>, iss<12:11>) = LS64InstructionSyndrome();
        else
            if (IsSecondStage(fault) && !fault.s2fs1walk &&
                (!IsExternalSyncAbort(fault) ||
                (!HaveRASExt() && fault.acctype == AccType_TTW &&
                boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "ISV on second stage translation table walk"))) then
                iss<24:14> = LSInstructionSyndrome();

        if HaveNV2Ext() && fault.acctype == AccType_NV2REGISTER then
            iss<13> = '1';   // Fault is generated by use of VNCR_EL2
```


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```
        if fault.acctype IN {AccType_DC, AccType_IC, AccType_AT, AccType_ATPAN} then
            iss<8> = '1';  iss<6> = '1';
        else
            iss<6> = if fault.write then '1' else '0';

    if IsExternalAbort(fault) then iss<9> = fault.extflag;
    iss<7> = if fault.s2fs1walk then '1' else '0';
    iss<5:0> = EncodeLDFSC(fault.statuscode, fault.level);

    return (iss, iss2);

bits(6) EncodeGPCSC(GPCFRecord gpcf)
    assert gpcf.level IN {0,1};

    case gpcf.gpf of
        when GPCF_AddressSize return '00000':gpcf.level<0>;
        when GPCF_Walk        return '00010':gpcf.level<0>;
        when GPCF_Fail        return '00110':gpcf.level<0>;
        when GPCF_EABT        return '01010':gpcf.level<0>;
```

aarch64/functions/aborts/LS64InstructionSyndrome

```
// Returns the syndrome information and LST for a Data Abort by a
// ST64B, ST64BV, ST64BV0, or LD64B instruction. The syndrome information
// includes the ISS2, extended syndrome field, and LST.
(bits(5), bits(11), bits(2)) LS64InstructionSyndrome();
```

aarch64/functions/cache/AArch64.DataMemZero

```
// AArch64.DataMemZero()
// ====================
// Write Zero to data memory

AArch64.DataMemZero(bits(64) regval, bits(64) vaddress, AddressDescriptor memaddrdesc_in, integer size)
    iswrite = TRUE;
    AddressDescriptor memaddrdesc = memaddrdesc_in;
    for i = 0 to size-1
        accdesc = CreateAccessDescriptor(AccType_DCZVA);
        if HaveMTEExt() then
            if AArch64.AccessIsTagChecked(vaddress, AccType_DCZVA) then
                bits(4) ptag = AArch64.PhysicalTag(vaddress);
                if !AArch64.CheckTag(memaddrdesc, accdesc, ptag, iswrite) then
                    if boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "DC_ZVA tag fault reported with lowest faulting
address" then
                        AArch64.TagCheckFault(vaddress, AccType_DCZVA, iswrite);
                    else
                        AArch64.TagCheckFault(regval, AccType_DCZVA, iswrite);
        memstatus = PhysMemWrite(memaddrdesc, 1, accdesc, Zeros());
        if IsFault(memstatus) then
            HandleExternalWriteAbort(memstatus, memaddrdesc, 1, accdesc);
        memaddrdesc.paddress.address = memaddrdesc.paddress.address + 1;
    return;
```

aarch64/functions/cache/AArch64.TagMemZero

```
// AArch64.TagMemZero()
// ====================
// Write Zero to tag memory

AArch64.TagMemZero(bits(64) vaddress_in, integer size)
    bits(64) vaddress = vaddress_in;
    integer count = size >> LOG2_TAG_GRANULE;
```


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```
    bits(4) tag = AArch64.AllocationTagFromAddress(vaddress);
    for i = 0 to count-1
        AArch64.MemTag[vaddress, AccType_NORMAL] = tag;
        vaddress = vaddress + TAG_GRANULE;
    return;
```

aarch64/functions/exclusive/AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass

```
// AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()
// ==============================
// Return TRUE if the Exclusives monitors for the current PE include all of the addresses
// associated with the virtual address region of size bytes starting at address.
// The immediately following memory write must be to the same addresses.

boolean AArch64.ExclusiveMonitorsPass(bits(64) address, integer size)

    // It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the detection of memory aborts happens
    // before or after the check on the local Exclusives monitor. As a result a failure
    // of the local monitor can occur on some implementations even if the memory
    // access would give an memory abort.

    acctype = AccType_ATOMIC;
    iswrite = TRUE;

    aligned = AArch64.CheckAlignment(address, size, acctype, iswrite);

    passed = AArch64.IsExclusiveVA(address, ProcessorID(), size);
    if !passed then
        return FALSE;

    memaddrdesc = AArch64.TranslateAddress(address, acctype, iswrite, aligned, size);
    // Check for aborts or debug exceptions
    if IsFault(memaddrdesc) then
        AArch64.Abort(address, memaddrdesc.fault);

    passed = IsExclusiveLocal(memaddrdesc.paddress, ProcessorID(), size);
    ClearExclusiveLocal(ProcessorID());

    if passed then
        if memaddrdesc.memattrs.shareability != Shareability_NSH then
            passed = IsExclusiveGlobal(memaddrdesc.paddress, ProcessorID(), size);

    return passed;
```

aarch64/functions/exclusive/AArch64.IsExclusiveVA

```
// An optional IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED test for an exclusive access to a virtual
// address region of size bytes starting at address.
//
// It is permitted (but not required) for this function to return FALSE and
// cause a store exclusive to fail if the virtual address region is not
// totally included within the region recorded by MarkExclusiveVA().
//
// It is always safe to return TRUE which will check the physical address only.
boolean AArch64.IsExclusiveVA(bits(64) address, integer processorid, integer size);
```

aarch64/functions/exclusive/AArch64.MarkExclusiveVA

```
// Optionally record an exclusive access to the virtual address region of size bytes
// starting at address for processorid.
AArch64.MarkExclusiveVA(bits(64) address, integer processorid, integer size);
```


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aarch64/functions/exclusive/AArch64.SetExclusiveMonitors

```
// AArch64.SetExclusiveMonitors()
// ==============================
// Sets the Exclusives monitors for the current PE to record the addresses associated
// with the virtual address region of size bytes starting at address.

AArch64.SetExclusiveMonitors(bits(64) address, integer size)
    acctype = AccType_ATOMIC;
    iswrite = FALSE;

    aligned = AArch64.CheckAlignment(address, size, acctype, iswrite);

    memaddrdesc = AArch64.TranslateAddress(address, acctype, iswrite, aligned, size);
    // Check for aborts or debug exceptions
    if IsFault(memaddrdesc) then
        return;

    if memaddrdesc.memattrs.shareability != Shareability_NSH then
        MarkExclusiveGlobal(memaddrdesc.paddress, ProcessorID(), size);

    MarkExclusiveLocal(memaddrdesc.paddress, ProcessorID(), size);

    AArch64.MarkExclusiveVA(address, ProcessorID(), size);
```

aarch64/functions/fusedrstep/FPRSqrtStepFused

```
// FPRSqrtStepFused()
// ==================

bits(N) FPRSqrtStepFused(bits(N) op1_in, bits(N) op2)
    assert N IN {16, 32, 64};
    bits(N) result;
    bits(N) op1 = op1_in;
    boolean done;
    FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
    op1 = FPNeg(op1);
    boolean altfp = HaveAltFP() && fpcr.AH == '1';
    boolean fpexc = !altfp;                         // Generate no floating-point exceptions
    if altfp then fpcr.<FIZ,FZ> = '11';             // Flush denormal input and output to zero
    if altfp then fpcr.RMode = '00';                // Use RNE rounding mode

    (type1,sign1,value1) = FPUnpack(op1, fpcr, fpexc);
    (type2,sign2,value2) = FPUnpack(op2, fpcr, fpexc);
    (done,result) = FPProcessNaNs(type1, type2, op1, op2, fpcr, FALSE, fpexc);
    FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(fpcr);

    if !done then
        inf1 = (type1 == FPType_Infinity);
        inf2 = (type2 == FPType_Infinity);
        zero1 = (type1 == FPType_Zero);
        zero2 = (type2 == FPType_Zero);

        if (inf1 && zero2) || (zero1 && inf2) then
            result = FPOnePointFive('0');
        elsif inf1 || inf2 then
            result = FPInfinity(sign1 EOR sign2);
        else
            // Fully fused multiply-add and halve
            result_value = (3.0 + (value1 * value2)) / 2.0;
            if result_value == 0.0 then
                // Sign of exact zero result depends on rounding mode
                sign = if rounding == FPRounding_NEGINF then '1' else '0';
                result = FPZero(sign);
            else
                result = FPRound(result_value, fpcr, rounding, fpexc);
```


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```
    return result;
```

aarch64/functions/fusedrstep/FPRecipStepFused

```
// FPRecipStepFused()
// ==================

bits(N) FPRecipStepFused(bits(N) op1_in, bits(N) op2)
    assert N IN {16, 32, 64};
    bits(N) op1 = op1_in;
    bits(N) result;
    boolean done;
    FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
    op1 = FPNeg(op1);

    boolean altfp = HaveAltFP() && fpcr.AH == '1';
    boolean fpexc = !altfp;                         // Generate no floating-point exceptions
    if altfp then fpcr.<FIZ,FZ> = '11';             // Flush denormal input and output to zero
    if altfp then fpcr.RMode    = '00';             // Use RNE rounding mode

    (type1,sign1,value1) = FPUnpack(op1, fpcr, fpexc);
    (type2,sign2,value2) = FPUnpack(op2, fpcr, fpexc);
    (done,result) = FPProcessNaNs(type1, type2, op1, op2, fpcr, FALSE, fpexc);
    FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(fpcr);

    if !done then
        inf1  = (type1 == FPType_Infinity);
        inf2  = (type2 == FPType_Infinity);
        zero1 = (type1 == FPType_Zero);
        zero2 = (type2 == FPType_Zero);

        if (inf1 && zero2) || (zero1 && inf2) then
            result = FPTwo('0');
        elsif inf1 || inf2 then
            result = FPInfinity(sign1 EOR sign2);
        else
            // Fully fused multiply-add
            result_value = 2.0 + (value1 * value2);
            if result_value == 0.0 then
                // Sign of exact zero result depends on rounding mode
                sign = if rounding == FPRounding_NEGINF then '1' else '0';
                result = FPZero(sign);
            else
                result = FPRound(result_value, fpcr, rounding, fpexc);

    return result;
```

aarch64/functions/memory/AArch64.AccessIsTagChecked

```
// AArch64.AccessIsTagChecked()
// ============================
// TRUE if a given access is tag-checked, FALSE otherwise.

boolean AArch64.AccessIsTagChecked(bits(64) vaddr, AccType acctype)
    if PSTATE.M<4> == '1' then return FALSE;

    if EffectiveTBI(vaddr, FALSE, PSTATE.EL) == '0' then
        return FALSE;

    if EffectiveTCMA(vaddr, PSTATE.EL) == '1' && (vaddr<59:55> == '00000' || vaddr<59:55> == '11111')
then
        return FALSE;
```


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```
    if !AArch64.AllocationTagAccessIsEnabled(acctype) then
        return FALSE;

    if acctype IN {AccType_IFETCH, AccType_TTW, AccType_DC, AccType_IC} then
        return FALSE;

    if acctype == AccType_NV2REGISTER then
        return FALSE;

    if PSTATE.TCO=='1' then
        return FALSE;

    if (HaveSME() && PSTATE.SM == '1' && IsSIMDFPLoadStore() &&
        boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "No tag checking of SIMD&FP loads and stores in Streaming SVE
mode") then
        return FALSE;

    if (HaveSME() && IsSMESaveRestore() &&
        boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "No tag checking of SME LDR & STR instructions") then
        return FALSE;

    if !IsTagCheckedInstruction() then
        return FALSE;

    return TRUE;
```

aarch64/functions/memory/AArch64.AddressWithAllocationTag

```
// AArch64.AddressWithAllocationTag()
// ==================================
// Generate a 64-bit value containing a Logical Address Tag from a 64-bit
// virtual address and an Allocation Tag.
// If the extension is disabled, treats the Allocation Tag as '0000'.

bits(64) AArch64.AddressWithAllocationTag(bits(64) address, AccType acctype, bits(4) allocation_tag)
    bits(64) result = address;
    bits(4) tag;
    if AArch64.AllocationTagAccessIsEnabled(acctype) then
        tag = allocation_tag;
    else
        tag = '0000';
    result<59:56> = tag;
    return result;
```

aarch64/functions/memory/AArch64.AllocationTagFromAddress

```
// AArch64.AllocationTagFromAddress()
// ==================================
// Generate an Allocation Tag from a 64-bit value containing a Logical Address Tag.

bits(4) AArch64.AllocationTagFromAddress(bits(64) tagged_address)
    return tagged_address<59:56>;
```

aarch64/functions/memory/AArch64.CheckAlignment

```
// AArch64.CheckAlignment()
// ========================

boolean AArch64.CheckAlignment(bits(64) address, integer alignment, AccType acctype,
                               boolean iswrite)

    aligned = (address == Align(address, alignment));
    atomic  = acctype IN { AccType_ATOMIC, AccType_ATOMICRW, AccType_ORDEREDATOMIC,
```


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```
                                AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW, AccType_ATOMICLS64, AccType_A32LSMD};
    ordered = acctype IN { AccType_ORDERED, AccType_ORDEREDRW, AccType_LIMITEDORDERED,
                                AccType_ORDEREDATOMIC, AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW };
    vector  = acctype == AccType_VEC;
    boolean check;
    if SCTLR[].A == '1' then check = TRUE;
    elsif HaveLSE2Ext() then
        check = (UInt(address<3:0>) + alignment > 16) && ((ordered && SCTLR[].nAA == '0') || atomic);
    else check = atomic || ordered;

    if check && !aligned then
        secondstage = FALSE;
        AArch64.Abort(address, AlignmentFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage));

    return aligned;
```

aarch64/functions/memory/AArch64.CheckTag

```
// AArch64.CheckTag()
// ==================
// Performs a Tag Check operation for a memory access and returns
// whether the check passed

boolean AArch64.CheckTag(AddressDescriptor memaddrdesc, AccessDescriptor accdesc, bits(4) ptag, boolean
write)
    if memaddrdesc.memattrs.tagged then
        (memstatus, readtag) = PhysMemTagRead(memaddrdesc, accdesc);
        if IsFault(memstatus) then
            HandleExternalReadAbort(memstatus, memaddrdesc, 1, accdesc);
        return ptag == readtag;
    else
        return TRUE;
```

aarch64/functions/memory/AArch64.MemSingle

```
// AArch64.MemSingle[] - non-assignment (read) form
// ================================================
// Perform an atomic, little-endian read of 'size' bytes.

bits(size*8) AArch64.MemSingle[bits(64) address, integer size, AccType acctype, boolean aligned]
    boolean ispair = FALSE;
    return AArch64.MemSingle[address, size, acctype, aligned, ispair];

// AArch64.MemSingle[] - non-assignment (read) form
// ================================================
// Perform an atomic, little-endian read of 'size' bytes.

bits(size*8) AArch64.MemSingle[bits(64) address, integer size, AccType acctype, boolean aligned, boolean
ispair]
    assert size IN {1, 2, 4, 8, 16};
    constant halfsize = size DIV 2;
    if HaveLSE2Ext() then
        assert CheckAllInAlignedQuantity(address, size, 16);
    else
        assert address == Align(address, size);

    AddressDescriptor memaddrdesc;
    bits(size*8) value;
    iswrite = FALSE;

    memaddrdesc = AArch64.TranslateAddress(address, acctype, iswrite, aligned, size);
    // Check for aborts or debug exceptions
    if IsFault(memaddrdesc) then
        AArch64.Abort(address, memaddrdesc.fault);
```


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```
    // Memory array access
    AccessDescriptor accdesc;
    if HaveTME() then
        accdesc = CreateAccessDescriptor(acctype);
        accdesc.transactional = TSTATE.depth > 0 && !(acctype IN {AccType_IFETCH,AccType_TTW});
        if accdesc.transactional && !MemHasTransactionalAccess(memaddrdesc.memattrs) then
            FailTransaction(TMFailure_IMP, FALSE);
    else
        accdesc = CreateAccessDescriptor(acctype);
    if HaveRME() then
        fault = NoFault();
        fault.gpcf = GranuleProtectionCheck(memaddrdesc, accdesc);
        if fault.gpcf.gpf != GPCF_None then
            fault.statuscode = Fault_GPCFOnOutput;
            fault.paddress   = memaddrdesc.paddress;
            fault.acctype    = acctype;
            fault.write      = FALSE;
            AArch64.Abort(address, fault);

    if HaveMTE2Ext() then
        if AArch64.AccessIsTagChecked(ZeroExtend(address, 64), acctype) then
            bits(4) ptag = AArch64.PhysicalTag(ZeroExtend(address, 64));
            if !AArch64.CheckTag(memaddrdesc, accdesc, ptag, iswrite) then
                AArch64.TagCheckFault(ZeroExtend(address, 64), acctype, iswrite);

    (atomic, splitpair) = CheckSingleAccessAttributes(address, memaddrdesc.memattrs, size, acctype,
iswrite, aligned, ispair);
    PhysMemRetStatus memstatus;
    if atomic then
        (memstatus, value) = PhysMemRead(memaddrdesc, size, accdesc);
        if IsFault(memstatus) then
            HandleExternalReadAbort(memstatus, memaddrdesc, size, accdesc);
    elsif splitpair then
        assert ispair;
        bits(halfsize * 8) lowhalf, highhalf;
        (memstatus, lowhalf) = PhysMemRead(memaddrdesc, halfsize, accdesc);
        if IsFault(memstatus) then
            HandleExternalReadAbort(memstatus, memaddrdesc, halfsize, accdesc);
        memaddrdesc.paddress.address = memaddrdesc.paddress.address + halfsize;
        (memstatus, highhalf) = PhysMemRead(memaddrdesc, halfsize, accdesc);
        if IsFault(memstatus) then
            HandleExternalReadAbort(memstatus, memaddrdesc, halfsize, accdesc);

        value = highhalf:lowhalf;
    else
        for i = 0 to size-1
            (memstatus, value<8*i+7:8*i>) = PhysMemRead(memaddrdesc, 1, accdesc);
            if IsFault(memstatus) then
                HandleExternalReadAbort(memstatus, memaddrdesc, 1, accdesc);
            memaddrdesc.paddress.address = memaddrdesc.paddress.address + 1;
    return value;

// AArch64.MemSingle[] - assignment (write) form
// ==============================================

AArch64.MemSingle[bits(64) address, integer size, AccType acctype, boolean aligned] = bits(size*8) value
    boolean ispair = FALSE;
    AArch64.MemSingle[address, size, acctype, aligned, ispair] = value;
    return;

// AArch64.MemSingle[] - assignment (write) form
// ==============================================
// Perform an atomic, little-endian write of 'size' bytes.

AArch64.MemSingle[bits(64) address, integer size, AccType acctype, boolean aligned, boolean ispair] =
bits(size*8) value
    assert size IN {1, 2, 4, 8, 16};
```


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```
    constant halfsize = size DIV 2;
    if HaveLSE2Ext() then
        assert CheckAllInAlignedQuantity(address, size, 16);
    else
        assert address == Align(address, size);

    AddressDescriptor memaddrdesc;
    iswrite = TRUE;

    memaddrdesc = AArch64.TranslateAddress(address, acctype, iswrite, aligned, size);
    // Check for aborts or debug exceptions
    if IsFault(memaddrdesc) then
        AArch64.Abort(address, memaddrdesc.fault);

    // Effect on exclusives
    if memaddrdesc.memattrs.shareability != Shareability_NSH then
        ClearExclusiveByAddress(memaddrdesc.paddress, ProcessorID(), size);

    // Memory array access
    AccessDescriptor accdesc;
    if HaveTME() then
        accdesc = CreateAccessDescriptor(acctype);
        accdesc.transactional = TSTATE.depth > 0;
        if accdesc.transactional && !MemHasTransactionalAccess(memaddrdesc.memattrs) then
            FailTransaction(TMFailure_IMP, FALSE);
    else
        accdesc = CreateAccessDescriptor(acctype);
    if HaveRME() then
        fault = NoFault();
        fault.gpcf = GranuleProtectionCheck(memaddrdesc, accdesc);
        if fault.gpcf.gpf != GPCF_None then
            fault.statuscode = Fault_GPCFOnOutput;
            fault.paddress   = memaddrdesc.paddress;
            fault.acctype    = acctype;
            fault.write      = TRUE;
            AArch64.Abort(address, fault);

    if HaveMTE2Ext() then
        if AArch64.AccessIsTagChecked(ZeroExtend(address, 64), acctype) then
            bits(4) ptag = AArch64.PhysicalTag(ZeroExtend(address, 64));
            if !AArch64.CheckTag(memaddrdesc, accdesc, ptag, iswrite) then
                AArch64.TagCheckFault(ZeroExtend(address, 64), acctype, iswrite);

    (atomic, splitpair) = CheckSingleAccessAttributes(address, memaddrdesc.memattrs, size, acctype,
iswrite, aligned, ispair);
    if atomic then
        memstatus = PhysMemWrite(memaddrdesc, size, accdesc, value);
        if IsFault(memstatus) then
            HandleExternalWriteAbort(memstatus, memaddrdesc, size, accdesc);
    elsif splitpair then
        assert ispair;
        bits(halfsize*8) lowhalf, highhalf;
        <highhalf, lowhalf> = value;

        memstatus = PhysMemWrite(memaddrdesc, halfsize, accdesc, lowhalf);
        if IsFault(memstatus) then
            HandleExternalWriteAbort(memstatus, memaddrdesc, halfsize, accdesc);
        memaddrdesc.paddress.address = memaddrdesc.paddress.address + halfsize;
        memstatus = PhysMemWrite(memaddrdesc, halfsize, accdesc, highhalf);
        if IsFault(memstatus) then
            HandleExternalWriteAbort(memstatus, memaddrdesc, halfsize, accdesc);
    else
        for i = 0 to size-1
            memstatus = PhysMemWrite(memaddrdesc, 1, accdesc, value<8*i+7:8*i>);
            if IsFault(memstatus) then
                HandleExternalWriteAbort(memstatus, memaddrdesc, 1, accdesc);
```


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```
            memaddrdesc.paddress.address = memaddrdesc.paddress.address + 1;
    return;
```

aarch64/functions/memory/AArch64.MemTag

```
// AArch64.MemTag[] - non-assignment (read) form
// ==============================================
// Load an Allocation Tag from memory.

bits(4) AArch64.MemTag[bits(64) address, AccType acctype]
    AddressDescriptor memaddrdesc;
    bits(4) value;

    iswrite = FALSE;
    aligned = TRUE;
    memaddrdesc = AArch64.TranslateAddress(address, acctype, iswrite, aligned,
                                           TAG_GRANULE);
    accdesc = CreateAccessDescriptor(acctype);
    // Check for aborts or debug exceptions
    if IsFault(memaddrdesc) then
        AArch64.Abort(address, memaddrdesc.fault);

    // Return the granule tag if tagging is enabled...
    if AArch64.AllocationTagAccessIsEnabled(acctype) && memaddrdesc.memattrs.tagged then
        if HaveRME() then
            fault = NoFault();
            accdesc = CreateAccessDescriptor(acctype);
            fault.gpcf = GranuleProtectionCheck(memaddrdesc, accdesc);
            if fault.gpcf.gpf != GPCF_None then
                fault.statuscode = Fault_GPCFOnOutput;
                fault.paddress   = memaddrdesc.paddress;
                fault.acctype    = acctype;
                fault.write      = FALSE;
                AArch64.Abort(address, fault);

        (memstatus, tag) = PhysMemTagRead(memaddrdesc, accdesc);
        if IsFault(memstatus) then
            HandleExternalReadAbort(memstatus, memaddrdesc, 1, accdesc);
        return tag;
    else
        // ...otherwise read tag as zero.
        return '0000';

// AArch64.MemTag[] - assignment (write) form
// ==========================================
// Store an Allocation Tag to memory.

AArch64.MemTag[bits(64) address, AccType acctype] = bits(4) value
    AddressDescriptor memaddrdesc;
    iswrite = TRUE;

    // Stores of allocation tags must be aligned
    if address != Align(address, TAG_GRANULE) then
        boolean secondstage = FALSE;
        AArch64.Abort(address, AlignmentFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage));

    aligned = TRUE;
    memaddrdesc = AArch64.TranslateAddress(address, acctype, iswrite, aligned,
                                           TAG_GRANULE);

    // It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE if tags stored to memory locations marked as Device
    // generate an Alignment Fault or store the data to locations.
    if memaddrdesc.memattrs.memtype == MemType_Device then
        c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
        assert c IN {Constraint_NONE, Constraint_FAULT};
        if c == Constraint_FAULT then
```


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```
            boolean secondstage = FALSE;
            AArch64.Abort(address, AlignmentFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage));

    // Check for aborts or debug exceptions
    if IsFault(memaddrdesc) then
        AArch64.Abort(address, memaddrdesc.fault);

    accdesc = CreateAccessDescriptor(acctype);
    // Memory array access
    if AArch64.AllocationTagAccessIsEnabled(acctype) && memaddrdesc.memattrs.tagged then
        if HaveRME() then
            fault = NoFault();
            fault.gpcf = GranuleProtectionCheck(memaddrdesc, accdesc);
            if fault.gpcf.gpf != GPCF_None then
                fault.statuscode = Fault_GPCFOnOutput;
                fault.paddress   = memaddrdesc.paddress;
                fault.acctype    = acctype;
                fault.write      = TRUE;
                AArch64.Abort(address, fault);

        memstatus = PhysMemTagWrite(memaddrdesc, accdesc, value);
        if IsFault(memstatus) then
            HandleExternalWriteAbort(memstatus, memaddrdesc, 1, accdesc);
```

aarch64/functions/memory/AArch64.PhysicalTag

```
// AArch64.PhysicalTag()
// ====================
// Generate a Physical Tag from a Logical Tag in an address

bits(4) AArch64.PhysicalTag(bits(64) vaddr)
    return vaddr<59:56>;
```

aarch64/functions/memory/AArch64.TranslateAddressForAtomicAccess

```
// AArch64.TranslateAddressForAtomicAccess()
// =========================================
// Performs an alignment check for atomic memory operations.
// Also translates 64-bit Virtual Address into Physical Address.

AddressDescriptor AArch64.TranslateAddressForAtomicAccess(bits(64) address, integer sizeinbits)
    boolean iswrite = FALSE;
    size = sizeinbits DIV 8;

    assert size IN {1, 2, 4, 8, 16};

    aligned = AArch64.CheckAlignment(address, size, AccType_ATOMICRW, iswrite);

    // MMU or MPU lookup
    memaddrdesc = AArch64.TranslateAddress(address, AccType_ATOMICRW, iswrite,
                                           aligned, size);

    // Check for aborts or debug exceptions
    if IsFault(memaddrdesc) then
        AArch64.Abort(address, memaddrdesc.fault);

    // Effect on exclusives
    if memaddrdesc.memattrs.shareability != Shareability_NSH then
        ClearExclusiveByAddress(memaddrdesc.paddress, ProcessorID(), size);

    if HaveMTE2Ext() && AArch64.AccessIsTagChecked(address, AccType_ATOMICRW) then
        bits(4) ptag = AArch64.PhysicalTag(address);
        accdesc = CreateAccessDescriptor(AccType_ATOMICRW);
        if !AArch64.CheckTag(memaddrdesc, accdesc, ptag, iswrite) then
```


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```
            AArch64.TagCheckFault(address, AccType_ATOMICRW, iswrite);

    return memaddrdesc;
```

aarch64/functions/memory/AddressSupportsLS64

```
// Returns TRUE if the 64-byte block following the given address supports the
// LD64B and ST64B instructions, and FALSE otherwise.
boolean AddressSupportsLS64(bits(64) address);
```

aarch64/functions/memory/CheckAllInAlignedQuantity

```
// CheckAllInAlignedQuantity()
// ===========================
// Returns TRUE if all accessed bytes are within one aligned quantity, FALSE otherwise.

boolean CheckAllInAlignedQuantity(bits(64) address, integer size, integer alignment)
    assert(size <= alignment);
    return Align(address+size-1, alignment) == Align(address, alignment);
```

aarch64/functions/memory/CheckSPAlignment

```
// CheckSPAlignment()
// ==================
// Check correct stack pointer alignment for AArch64 state.

CheckSPAlignment()
    bits(64) sp = SP[];
    boolean stack_align_check;
    if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
        stack_align_check = (SCTLR[].SA0 != '0');
    else
        stack_align_check = (SCTLR[].SA != '0');

    if stack_align_check && sp != Align(sp, 16) then
        AArch64.SPAlignmentFault();

    return;
```

aarch64/functions/memory/CheckSingleAccessAttributes

```
// CheckSingleAccessAttributes()
// =============================
//
// When FEAT_LSE2 is implemented, a MemSingle[] access needs to be further assessed once the memory
// attributes are determined.
// If it was aligned to access size or targets Normal Inner Write-Back, Outer Write-Back Cacheable
// memory then it is single copy atomic and there is no alignment fault.
// If not, for exclusives, atomics and non atomic acquire release instructions - it is CONSTRAINED
UNPREDICTABLE
// if they generate an alignment fault.  If they do not generate an alignement fault - they are
// single copy atomic.
// Otherwise it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED - if they are single copy atomic.
//
// The function returns (atomic, splitpair), where
//     atomic indicates if the access is single copy atomic.
//     splitpair indicates that a load/store pair is split into 2 single copy atomic accesses.
//     when atomic and splitpair are both FALSE - the access is not single copy atomic and may be
treated
//        as byte accesses.
```


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```
 (boolean, boolean) CheckSingleAccessAttributes(bits(64) address, MemoryAttributes memattrs, integer
size,
                        AccType acctype, boolean iswrite, boolean aligned, boolean ispair)
     isnormalwb = (memattrs.memtype     == MemType_Normal &&
                   memattrs.inner.attrs == MemAttr_WB &&
                   memattrs.outer.attrs == MemAttr_WB);

     atomic    = TRUE;
     splitpair = FALSE;
     if isnormalwb then return (atomic, splitpair);

     accatomic  = acctype IN { AccType_ATOMIC, AccType_ATOMICRW, AccType_ORDEREDATOMIC,
                 AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW, AccType_ATOMICLS64, AccType_A32LSMD};
     ordered = acctype IN { AccType_ORDERED, AccType_ORDEREDRW, AccType_LIMITEDORDERED,
AccType_ORDEREDATOMIC, AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW };

     if !aligned && (accatomic || ordered) then
         atomic = ConstrainUnpredictableBool();
         if !atomic then
             secondstage = FALSE;
             AArch64.Abort(address, AlignmentFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage));
         else
             return (atomic, splitpair);

     if ispair && aligned then
         // load / store pair requests that are aligned to each register access are split into 2 single
copy atomic accesses
         atomic    = FALSE;
         splitpair = TRUE;
         return (atomic, splitpair);

     if aligned then
         return (atomic, splitpair);

     atomic = boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Misaligned accesses within 16 byte aligned memory but not
Normal Cacheable Writeback are Atomic";

     return (atomic, splitpair);
```

aarch64/functions/memory/IsSIMDFPLoadStore

```
// Returns True if the current instruction is an SME, SVE or SIMD&FP load/store,
// False otherwise.
boolean IsSIMDFPLoadStore();
```

aarch64/functions/memory/IsSMESaveRestore

```
// Returns True if the current instruction is an SME LDR/STR instruction,
// False otherwise.
boolean IsSMESaveRestore();
```

aarch64/functions/memory/IsTagCheckedInstruction

```
// Returns True if the current instruction uses tag-checked memory access,
// False otherwise.
boolean IsTagCheckedInstruction();
```


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aarch64/functions/memory/Mem

```
// Mem[] - non-assignment (read) form
// ==================================
// Perform a read of 'size' bytes. The access byte order is reversed for a big-endian access.
// Instruction fetches would call AArch64.MemSingle directly.

bits(size*8) Mem[bits(64) address, integer size, AccType acctype]
    boolean ispair = FALSE;
    return Mem[address, size, acctype, ispair];

bits(size*8) Mem[bits(64) address, integer size, AccType acctype, boolean ispair]
    assert size IN {1, 2, 4, 8, 16};
    constant halfsize = size DIV 2;
    bits(size * 8) value;
    bits(halfsize * 8) lowhalf, highhalf;
    boolean iswrite = FALSE;
    boolean aligned;
    if ispair then
        // check alignment on size of element accessed, not overall access size
        aligned = AArch64.CheckAlignment(address, halfsize, acctype, iswrite);
    else
        aligned = AArch64.CheckAlignment(address, size, acctype, iswrite);
    boolean atomic;
    if size != 16 || !(acctype IN {AccType_VEC, AccType_VECSTREAM}) then
        if !HaveLSE2Ext() then
            atomic = aligned;
        else
            atomic = CheckAllInAlignedQuantity(address, size, 16);
    elsif acctype IN {AccType_VEC, AccType_VECSTREAM} then
        // 128-bit SIMD&FP loads are treated as a pair of 64-bit single-copy atomic accesses
        // 64-bit aligned.
        atomic = address == Align(address, 8);
    else
        // 16-byte integer access
        atomic = address == Align(address, 16);

    if !atomic && ispair && address == Align(address, halfsize) then
        single_is_pair = FALSE;
        single_is_aligned = TRUE;
        lowhalf = AArch64.MemSingle[address, halfsize, acctype, single_is_aligned, single_is_pair];
        highhalf = AArch64.MemSingle[address + halfsize, halfsize, acctype, single_is_aligned,
single_is_pair];
        value = highhalf:lowhalf;
    elsif atomic && ispair then
        value = AArch64.MemSingle[address, size, acctype, aligned, ispair];
    elsif !atomic then

        assert size > 1;
        value<7:0> = AArch64.MemSingle[address, 1, acctype, aligned];

        // For subsequent bytes it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether an unaligned Device memory
        // access will generate an Alignment Fault, as to get this far means the first byte did
        // not, so we must be changing to a new translation page.
        if !aligned then
            c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
            assert c IN {Constraint_FAULT, Constraint_NONE};
            if c == Constraint_NONE then aligned = TRUE;

        for i = 1 to size-1
            value<8*i+7:8*i> = AArch64.MemSingle[address+i, 1, acctype, aligned];
    elsif size == 16 && acctype IN {AccType_VEC, AccType_VECSTREAM} then
        lowhalf = AArch64.MemSingle[address, halfsize, acctype, aligned, ispair];
        highhalf = AArch64.MemSingle[address + halfsize, halfsize, acctype, aligned, ispair];
        value = highhalf:lowhalf;
    else
        value = AArch64.MemSingle[address, size, acctype, aligned, ispair];
```


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```
    if BigEndian(acctype) then
        value = BigEndianReverse(value);

    return value;

// Mem[] - assignment (write) form
// ==============================
// Perform a write of 'size' bytes. The byte order is reversed for a big-endian access.

Mem[bits(64) address, integer size, AccType acctype] = bits(size*8) value_in
    boolean ispair = FALSE;
    Mem[address, size, acctype, ispair] = value_in;

Mem[bits(64) address, integer size, AccType acctype, boolean ispair] = bits(size*8) value_in
    boolean iswrite = TRUE;
    constant halfsize = size DIV 2;
    bits(size*8) value = value_in;
    bits(halfsize*8) lowhalf, highhalf;
    boolean atomic;
    boolean aligned;
    if BigEndian(acctype) then
        value = BigEndianReverse(value);

    if ispair then
        // check alignment on size of element accessed, not overall access size
        aligned = AArch64.CheckAlignment(address, halfsize, acctype, iswrite);
    else
        aligned = AArch64.CheckAlignment(address, size, acctype, iswrite);
    if ispair then
        atomic = CheckAllInAlignedQuantity(address, size, 16);
    elsif size != 16 || !(acctype IN {AccType_VEC, AccType_VECSTREAM}) then
        if !HaveLSE2Ext() then
            atomic = aligned;
        else
            atomic = CheckAllInAlignedQuantity(address, size, 16);
    elsif (acctype IN {AccType_VEC, AccType_VECSTREAM}) then
        // 128-bit SIMD&FP stores are treated as a pair of 64-bit single-copy atomic accesses
        // 64-bit aligned.
        atomic = address == Align(address, 8);
    else
        // 16-byte integer access
        atomic = address == Align(address, 16);

    if !atomic && ispair && address == Align(address, halfsize) then
        single_is_aligned = TRUE;
        <highhalf, lowhalf> = value;
        AArch64.MemSingle[address, halfsize, acctype, single_is_aligned, ispair] = lowhalf;
        AArch64.MemSingle[address + halfsize, halfsize, acctype, single_is_aligned, ispair] = highhalf;
    elsif atomic && ispair then
        AArch64.MemSingle[address, size, acctype, aligned, ispair] = value;
    elsif !atomic then
        assert size > 1;
        AArch64.MemSingle[address, 1, acctype, aligned] = value<7:0>;

        // For subsequent bytes it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether an unaligned Device memory
        // access will generate an Alignment Fault, as to get this far means the first byte did
        // not, so we must be changing to a new translation page.
        if !aligned then
            c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
            assert c IN {Constraint_FAULT, Constraint_NONE};
            if c == Constraint_NONE then aligned = TRUE;

        for i = 1 to size-1
            AArch64.MemSingle[address+i, 1, acctype, aligned] = value<8*i+7:8*i>;
    elsif size == 16 && acctype IN {AccType_VEC, AccType_VECSTREAM} then
        <highhalf, lowhalf> = value;
        AArch64.MemSingle[address, halfsize, acctype, aligned, ispair] = lowhalf;
        AArch64.MemSingle[address + halfsize, halfsize, acctype, aligned, ispair] = highhalf;
```


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```
    else
        AArch64.MemSingle[address, size, acctype, aligned, ispair] = value;
    return;
```

aarch64/functions/memory/MemAtomic

```
// MemAtomic()
// ===========
// Performs load and store memory operations for a given virtual address.

bits(size) MemAtomic(bits(64) address, MemAtomicOp op, bits(size) value, AccType ldacctype, AccType
stacctype)
    bits(size) newvalue;
    memaddrdesc = AArch64.TranslateAddressForAtomicAccess(address, size);
    ldaccdesc = CreateAccessDescriptor(ldacctype);
    staccdesc = CreateAccessDescriptor(stacctype);

    if HaveRME() then
        fault = NoFault();
        fault.gpcf = GranuleProtectionCheck(memaddrdesc, ldaccdesc);
        if fault.gpcf.gpf != GPCF_None then
            fault.statuscode = Fault_GPCFOnOutput;
            fault.paddress   = memaddrdesc.paddress;
            fault.acctype    = ldacctype;
            fault.write      = boolean UNKNOWN;
            AArch64.Abort(address, fault);

    // All observers in the shareability domain observe the
    // following load and store atomically.
    (memstatus, oldvalue) = PhysMemRead(memaddrdesc, size DIV 8, ldaccdesc);
    if IsFault(memstatus) then
        HandleExternalReadAbort(memstatus, memaddrdesc, size DIV 8, ldaccdesc);
    if BigEndian(ldacctype) then
        oldvalue = BigEndianReverse(oldvalue);

    case op of
        when MemAtomicOp_ADD   newvalue = oldvalue + value;
        when MemAtomicOp_BIC   newvalue = oldvalue AND NOT(value);
        when MemAtomicOp_EOR   newvalue = oldvalue EOR value;
        when MemAtomicOp_ORR   newvalue = oldvalue OR value;
        when MemAtomicOp_SMAX  newvalue = if SInt(oldvalue) > SInt(value) then oldvalue else value;
        when MemAtomicOp_SMIN  newvalue = if SInt(oldvalue) > SInt(value) then value else oldvalue;
        when MemAtomicOp_UMAX  newvalue = if UInt(oldvalue) > UInt(value) then oldvalue else value;
        when MemAtomicOp_UMIN  newvalue = if UInt(oldvalue) > UInt(value) then value else oldvalue;
        when MemAtomicOp_SWP   newvalue = value;

    if BigEndian(stacctype) then
        newvalue = BigEndianReverse(newvalue);
    memstatus = PhysMemWrite(memaddrdesc, size DIV 8, staccdesc, newvalue);
    if IsFault(memstatus) then
        HandleExternalWriteAbort(memstatus, memaddrdesc, size DIV 8, staccdesc);

    // Load operations return the old (pre-operation) value
    return oldvalue;
```

aarch64/functions/memory/MemAtomicCompareAndSwap

```
// MemAtomicCompareAndSwap()
// =========================
// Compares the value stored at the passed-in memory address against the passed-in expected
// value. If the comparison is successful, the value at the passed-in memory address is swapped
// with the passed-in new_value.

bits(size) MemAtomicCompareAndSwap(bits(64) address, bits(size) expectedvalue,
```


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```
                                bits(size) newvalue_in, AccType ldacctype, AccType stacctype)
    bits(size) newvalue = newvalue_in;
    memaddrdesc = AArch64.TranslateAddressForAtomicAccess(address, size);
    ldaccdesc = CreateAccessDescriptor(ldacctype);
    staccdesc = CreateAccessDescriptor(stacctype);

    if HaveRME() then
        fault = NoFault();
        fault.gpcf = GranuleProtectionCheck(memaddrdesc, ldaccdesc);
        if fault.gpcf.gpf != GPCF_None then
            fault.statuscode = Fault_GPCFOnOutput;
            fault.paddress   = memaddrdesc.paddress;
            fault.acctype    = ldacctype;
            fault.write      = boolean UNKNOWN;
            AArch64.Abort(address, fault);

    // All observers in the shareability domain observe the
    // following load and store atomically.
    (memstatus, oldvalue) = PhysMemRead(memaddrdesc, size DIV 8, ldaccdesc);
    if IsFault(memstatus) then
        HandleExternalReadAbort(memstatus, memaddrdesc, size DIV 8, ldaccdesc);
    if BigEndian(ldacctype) then
        oldvalue = BigEndianReverse(oldvalue);

    if oldvalue == expectedvalue then
        if BigEndian(stacctype) then
            newvalue = BigEndianReverse(newvalue);
        memstatus = PhysMemWrite(memaddrdesc, size DIV 8, staccdesc, newvalue);
        if IsFault(memstatus) then
            HandleExternalWriteAbort(memstatus, memaddrdesc, size DIV 8, staccdesc);
    return oldvalue;
```

aarch64/functions/memory/MemLoad64B

```
// MemLoad64B()
// ============
// Performs an atomic 64-byte read from a given virtual address.

bits(512) MemLoad64B(bits(64) address, AccType acctype)
    bits(512) data;
    boolean iswrite = FALSE;
    constant integer size = 64;

    aligned = AArch64.CheckAlignment(address, size, acctype, iswrite);

    if !AddressSupportsLS64(address) then
        c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
        assert c IN {Constraint_LIMITED_ATOMICITY, Constraint_FAULT};

        if c == Constraint_FAULT then
            // Generate a stage 1 Data Abort reported using the DFSC code of 110101.
            boolean secondstage = FALSE;
            boolean s2fs1walk = FALSE;
            fault = AArch64.ExclusiveFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage, s2fs1walk);
            AArch64.Abort(address, fault);
        else
            // Accesses are not single-copy atomic above the byte level
            for i = 0 to 63
                data<7+8*i : 8*i> = AArch64.MemSingle[address+8*i, 1, acctype, aligned];
            return data;

    AddressDescriptor memaddrdesc;
    memaddrdesc = AArch64.TranslateAddress(address, acctype, iswrite, aligned, size);

    // Check for aborts or debug exceptions
    if IsFault(memaddrdesc) then
```


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```
        AArch64.Abort(address, memaddrdesc.fault);

    // Effect on exclusives
    if memaddrdesc.memattrs.shareability != Shareability_NSH then
        ClearExclusiveByAddress(memaddrdesc.paddress, ProcessorID(), size);

    // Memory array access
    accdesc = CreateAccessDescriptor(acctype);
    if HaveTME() then
        accdesc.transactional = TSTATE.depth > 0;
    if HaveRME() then
        fault = NoFault();
        fault.gpcf = GranuleProtectionCheck(memaddrdesc, accdesc);
        if fault.gpcf.gpf != GPCF_None then
            fault.statuscode = Fault_GPCFOnOutput;
            fault.paddress   = memaddrdesc.paddress;
            fault.acctype    = acctype;
            fault.write      = iswrite;
            AArch64.Abort(address, fault);

    if HaveMTE2Ext() then
        if AArch64.AccessIsTagChecked(ZeroExtend(address, 64), acctype) then
            bits(4) ptag = AArch64.PhysicalTag(ZeroExtend(address, 64));
            if !AArch64.CheckTag(memaddrdesc, accdesc, ptag, iswrite) then
                AArch64.TagCheckFault(address, acctype, iswrite);

    PhysMemRetStatus memstatus;
    (memstatus, data) = PhysMemRead(memaddrdesc, size, accdesc);
    if IsFault(memstatus) then
        HandleExternalReadAbort(memstatus, memaddrdesc, size, accdesc);
    return data;
```

aarch64/functions/memory/MemStore64B

```
// MemStore64B()
// =============
// Performs an atomic 64-byte store to a given virtual address. Function does
// not return the status of the store.

MemStore64B(bits(64) address, bits(512) value, AccType acctype)
    boolean iswrite = TRUE;
    constant integer size = 64;
    aligned = AArch64.CheckAlignment(address, size, acctype, iswrite);

    if !AddressSupportsLS64(address) then
        c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
        assert c IN {Constraint_LIMITED_ATOMICITY, Constraint_FAULT};

        if c == Constraint_FAULT then
            // Generate a Data Abort reported using the DFSC code of 110101.
            boolean secondstage = FALSE;
            boolean s2fs1walk = FALSE;
            fault = AArch64.ExclusiveFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage, s2fs1walk);
            AArch64.Abort(address, fault);
        else
            // Accesses are not single-copy atomic above the byte level.
            for i = 0 to 63
                AArch64.MemSingle[address+8*i, 1, acctype, aligned] = value<7+8*i : 8*i>;
    else
        -= MemStore64BWithRet(address, value, acctype);  // Return status is ignored by ST64B
    return;
```


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aarch64/functions/memory/MemStore64BWithRet

```
// MemStore64BWithRet()
// ====================
// Performs an atomic 64-byte store to a given virtual address returning
// the status value of the operation.

bits(64) MemStore64BWithRet(bits(64) address, bits(512) value, AccType acctype)
    AddressDescriptor memaddrdesc;
    boolean iswrite = TRUE;
    constant integer size = 64;

    aligned     = AArch64.CheckAlignment(address, size, acctype, iswrite);
    memaddrdesc = AArch64.TranslateAddress(address, acctype, iswrite, aligned, size);

    // Check for aborts or debug exceptions
    if IsFault(memaddrdesc) then
        AArch64.Abort(address, memaddrdesc.fault);
        return ZeroExtend('1');

    // Effect on exclusives
    if memaddrdesc.memattrs.shareability != Shareability_NSH then
        ClearExclusiveByAddress(memaddrdesc.paddress, ProcessorID(), 64);

    // Memory array access
    accdesc = CreateAccessDescriptor(acctype);
    if HaveTME() then
        accdesc.transactional = TSTATE.depth > 0;
    if HaveRME() then
        fault = NoFault();
        fault.gpcf = GranuleProtectionCheck(memaddrdesc, accdesc);
        if fault.gpcf.gpf != GPCF_None then
            fault.statuscode = Fault_GPCFOnOutput;
            fault.paddress   = memaddrdesc.paddress;
            fault.acctype    = acctype;
            fault.write      = iswrite;
            AArch64.Abort(address, fault);

    if HaveMTE2Ext() then
        if AArch64.AccessIsTagChecked(ZeroExtend(address, 64), acctype) then
            bits(4) ptag = AArch64.PhysicalTag(ZeroExtend(address, 64));
            if !AArch64.CheckTag(memaddrdesc, accdesc, ptag, iswrite) then
                AArch64.TagCheckFault(address, acctype, iswrite);
                return ZeroExtend('1');

    memstatus = PhysMemWrite(memaddrdesc, size, accdesc, value);
    if IsFault(memstatus) then
        HandleExternalWriteAbort(memstatus, memaddrdesc, size, accdesc);
    return memstatus.store64bstatus;
```

aarch64/functions/memory/MemStore64BWithRetStatus

```
// Generates the return status of memory write with ST64BV or ST64BV0
// instructions. The status indicates if the operation succeeded, failed,
// or was not supported at this memory location.
bits(64) MemStore64BWithRetStatus();
```

aarch64/functions/memory/NVMem

```
// NVMem[] - non-assignment form
// =============================
// This function is the load memory access for the transformed System register read access
// when Enhanced Nested Virtualisation is enabled with HCR_EL2.NV2 = 1.
// The address for the load memory access is calculated using
```


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```
// the formula SignExtend(VNCR_EL2.BADDR : Offset<11:0>, 64) where,
//  * VNCR_EL2.BADDR holds the base address of the memory location, and
//  * Offset is the unique offset value defined architecturally for each System register that
//    supports transformation of register access to memory access.

bits(64) NVMem[integer offset]
    assert offset > 0;
    bits(64) address = SignExtend(VNCR_EL2.BADDR:offset<11:0>, 64);
    return Mem[address, 8, AccType_NV2REGISTER];

// NVMem[] - assignment form
// =========================
// This function is the store memory access for the transformed System register write access
// when Enhanced Nested Virtualisation is enabled with HCR_EL2.NV2 = 1.
// The address for the store memory access is calculated using
// the formula SignExtend(VNCR_EL2.BADDR : Offset<11:0>, 64) where,
//  * VNCR_EL2.BADDR holds the base address of the memory location, and
//  * Offset is the unique offset value defined architecturally for each System register that
//    supports transformation of register access to memory access.

NVMem[integer offset] = bits(64) value
    assert offset > 0;
    bits(64) address = SignExtend(VNCR_EL2.BADDR:offset<11:0>, 64);
    Mem[address, 8, AccType_NV2REGISTER] = value;
    return;
```

aarch64/functions/memory/PhysMemTagRead

```
// This is the hardware operation which perform a single-copy atomic,
// Allocation Tag granule aligned, memory access from the tag in PA space.
//
// The function address the array using desc.paddress which supplies:
// * A 52-bit physical address
// * A single NS bit to select between Secure and Non-secure parts of the array.
//
// The accdesc descriptor describes the access type: normal, exclusive, ordered, streaming,
// etc and other parameters required to access the physical memory or for setting syndrome
// register in the event of an External abort.
(PhysMemRetStatus, bits(4)) PhysMemTagRead(AddressDescriptor desc, AccessDescriptor accdesc);
```

aarch64/functions/memory/PhysMemTagWrite

```
// This is the hardware operation which perform a single-copy atomic,
// Allocation Tag granule aligned, memory access to the tag in PA space.
//
// The function address the array using desc.paddress which supplies:
// * A 52-bit physical address
// * A single NS bit to select between Secure and Non-secure parts of the array.
//
// The accdesc descriptor describes the access type: normal, exclusive, ordered, streaming,
// etc and other parameters required to access the physical memory or for setting syndrome
// register in the event of an External abort.
PhysMemRetStatus PhysMemTagWrite(AddressDescriptor desc, AccessDescriptor accdesc, bits (4) value);
```

aarch64/functions/memory/SetTagCheckedInstruction

```
// Flag the current instruction as using/not using memory tag checking.
SetTagCheckedInstruction(boolean checked);
```


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aarch64/functions/mops/CPYPostSizeChoice

```
// Returns the size of the copy that is performed by the CPYE* instructions for this
// implementation given the parameters of the destination, source and size of the copy.
// Postsize is encoded as -1*size for an option A implementation if cpysize is negative.
bits(64) CPYPostSizeChoice(bits(64) toaddress, bits(64) fromaddress, bits(64) cpysize);
```

aarch64/functions/mops/CPYPreSizeChoice

```
// Returns the size of the copy that is performed by the CPYP* instructions for this
// implementation given the parameters of the destination, source and size of the copy.
// Presize is encoded as -1*size for an option A implementation if cpysize is negative.
bits(64) CPYPreSizeChoice(bits(64) toaddress, bits(64) fromaddress, bits(64) cpysize);
```

aarch64/functions/mops/CPYSizeChoice

```
// Returns the size of the block this performed for an iteration of the copy given the
// parameters of the destination, source and size of the copy.
integer CPYSizeChoice(bits(64) toaddress, bits(64) fromaddress, bits(64) cpysize);
```

aarch64/functions/mops/CheckMOPSEnabled

```
// CheckMOPSEnabled()
// ==================
// Check for EL0 and EL1 access to the CPY* and SET* instructions.

CheckMOPSEnabled()
    if (PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() &&
        (HCR_EL2.TGE == '0' || HCR_EL2.E2H == '0') &&
        (!IsHCRXEL2Enabled() || HCRX_EL2.MSCEn == '0')) then
        UNDEFINED;

    if (PSTATE.EL == EL0 && SCTLR_EL1.MSCEn == '0' &&
        (!EL2Enabled() || HCR_EL2.TGE == '0' || HCR_EL2.E2H == '0')) then
        UNDEFINED;

    if PSTATE.EL == EL0 && IsInHost() && SCTLR_EL2.MSCEn == '0' then
        UNDEFINED;
```

aarch64/functions/mops/MOPSStage

```
enumeration MOPSStage { MOPSStage_Prologue, MOPSStage_Main, MOPSStage_Epilogue };
```

aarch64/functions/mops/MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes

```
// MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes()
// =========================
// Returns the maximum number of bytes that can used in a single block of the copy.

integer MaxBlockSizeCopiedBytes()
    return integer IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Maximum bytes used in a single block of a copy";
```

aarch64/functions/mops/MemCpyAccessTypes

```
// MemCpyAccessTypes()
// ===================
// Return the read and write access types for a CPY* instruction.
```


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```
(AccType, AccType) MemCpyAccessTypes(bits(4) options)
    unpriv_at_el1 = PSTATE.EL == EL1 && !(EL2Enabled() &&
        HaveNVExt() && HCR_EL2.<NV,NV1> == '11');
    unpriv_at_el2 = PSTATE.EL == EL2 && HaveVirtHostExt() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11';

    runpriv_at_el1 = options<1> == '1' && unpriv_at_el1;
    runpriv_at_el2 = options<1> == '1' && unpriv_at_el2;
    wunpriv_at_el1 = options<0> == '1' && unpriv_at_el1;
    wunpriv_at_el2 = options<0> == '1' && unpriv_at_el2;

    user_access_override = HaveUAOExt() && PSTATE.UAO == '1';

    AccType racctype;
    if !user_access_override && (runpriv_at_el1 || runpriv_at_el2) then
        racctype = if options<3> == '0' then AccType_UNPRIV else AccType_UNPRIVSTREAM;
    else
        racctype = if options<3> == '0' then AccType_NORMAL else AccType_STREAM;

    AccType wacctype;
    if !user_access_override && (wunpriv_at_el1 || wunpriv_at_el2) then
        wacctype = if options<2> == '0' then AccType_UNPRIV else AccType_UNPRIVSTREAM;
    else
        wacctype = if options<2> == '0' then AccType_NORMAL else AccType_STREAM;

    return (racctype, wacctype);
```

aarch64/functions/mops/MemCpyDirectionChoice

```
// Returns true if in the non-overlapping case of a memcpy of size cpysize bytes
// from the source address fromaddress to destination address toaddress is done
// in the forward direction on this implementation.
boolean MemCpyDirectionChoice(bits(64) fromaddress, bits(64) toaddress, bits(64) cpysize);
```

aarch64/functions/mops/MemCpyOptionA

```
// MemCpyOptionA()
// ===============
// Returns TRUE if the implementation uses Option A for the
// CPY*/SET* instructions, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean MemCpyOptionA()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "CPY*/SET* instructions use Option A";
```

aarch64/functions/mops/MemCpyParametersIllformedE

```
// Returns TRUE if the inputs are not well formed (in terms of their size and/or alignment)
// for a CPYE* instruction for this implementation given the parameters of the destination,
// source and size of the copy.
boolean MemCpyParametersIllformedE(bits(64) toaddress, bits(64) fromaddress,
                                   bits(64) cpysize);
```

aarch64/functions/mops/MemCpyParametersIllformedM

```
// Returns TRUE if the inputs are not well formed (in terms of their size and/or alignment)
// for a CPYM* instruction for this implementation given the parameters of the destination,
// source and size of the copy.
boolean MemCpyParametersIllformedM(bits(64) toaddress, bits(64) fromaddress,
                                   bits(64) cpysize);
```


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aarch64/functions/mops/MemCpyZeroSizeCheck

```
// Returns TRUE if the implementation option is checked on a copy of size zero remaining.
boolean MemCpyZeroSizeCheck();
```

aarch64/functions/mops/MemSetAccessType

```
// MemSetAccessType()
// ==================
// Return the access type for a SET* instruction.

AccType MemSetAccessType(bits(2) options)
    unpriv_at_el1 = options<0> == '1' && PSTATE.EL == EL1 && !(EL2Enabled() &&
        HaveNVExt() && HCR_EL2.<NV,NV1> == '11');
    unpriv_at_el2 = (options<0> == '1' && PSTATE.EL == EL2 &&
        HaveVirtHostExt() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11');

    user_access_override = HaveUAOExt() && PSTATE.UAO == '1';

    AccType acctype;
    if !user_access_override && (unpriv_at_el1 || unpriv_at_el2) then
        acctype = if options<1> == '0' then AccType_UNPRIV else AccType_UNPRIVSTREAM;
    else
        acctype = if options<1> == '0' then AccType_NORMAL else AccType_STREAM;

    return acctype;
```

aarch64/functions/mops/MemSetParametersIllformedE

```
// Returns TRUE if the inputs are not well formed (in terms of their size and/or
// alignment) for a SETE* or SETGE* instruction for this implementation given the
// parameters of the destination and size of the set.
boolean MemSetParametersIllformedE(bits(64) toaddress, bits(64) setsize,
                                   boolean IsSETGE);
```

aarch64/functions/mops/MemSetParametersIllformedM

```
// Returns TRUE if the inputs are not well formed (in terms of their size and/or
// alignment) for a SETM* or SETGM* instruction for this implementation given the
// parameters of the destination and size of the copy.
boolean MemSetParametersIllformedM(bits(64) toaddress, bits(64) setsize,
                                   boolean IsSETGM);
```

aarch64/functions/mops/MemSetZeroSizeCheck

```
// Returns TRUE if the implementation option is checked on a copy of size zero remaining.
boolean MemSetZeroSizeCheck();
```

aarch64/functions/mops/MismatchedCpySetTargetEL

```
// MismatchedCpySetTargetEL()
// ==========================
// Return the target exception level for an Exception_MemCpyMemSet.

bits(2) MismatchedCpySetTargetEL()
    bits(2) target_el;

    if UInt(PSTATE.EL) > UInt(EL1) then
        target_el = PSTATE.EL;
```


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```
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 && EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
        target_el = EL2;
    elsif (PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() &&
        IsHCRXEL2Enabled() && HCRX_EL2.MCE2 == '1') then
        target_el = EL2;
    else
        target_el = EL1;

    return target_el;
```

aarch64/functions/mops/MismatchedMemCpyException

```
// MismatchedMemCpyException()
// ===========================
// Generates an exception for a CPY* instruction if the version
// is inconsistent with the state of the call.

MismatchedMemCpyException(boolean option_a, integer destreg, integer srcreg, integer sizereg,
                          boolean wrong_option, boolean from_epilogue, bits(4) options)
    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    integer vect_offset = 0x0;
    bits(2) target_el = MismatchedCpySetTargetEL();

    ExceptionRecord exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_MemCpyMemSet);
    exception.syndrome<24>    = '0';
    exception.syndrome<23>    = '0';
    exception.syndrome<22:19> = options;
    exception.syndrome<18>    = if from_epilogue then '1' else '0';
    exception.syndrome<17>    = if wrong_option then '1' else '0';
    exception.syndrome<16>    = if option_a then '1' else '0';
    // exception.syndrome<15> is RES0
    exception.syndrome<14:10> = destreg<4:0>;
    exception.syndrome<9:5>   = srcreg<4:0>;
    exception.syndrome<4:0>   = sizereg<4:0>;

    AArch64.TakeException(target_el, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/functions/mops/MismatchedMemSetException

```
// MismatchedMemSetException()
// ===========================
// Generates an exception for a SET* instruction if the version
// is inconsistent with the state of the call.

MismatchedMemSetException(boolean option_a, integer destreg, integer datareg, integer sizereg,
                          boolean wrong_option, boolean from_epilogue, bits(2) options,
                          boolean is_SETG)
    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    integer vect_offset = 0x0;
    bits(2) target_el = MismatchedCpySetTargetEL();

    ExceptionRecord exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_MemCpyMemSet);
    exception.syndrome<24>    = '1';
    exception.syndrome<23>    = if is_SETG then '1' else '0';
    // exception.syndrome<22:21> is RES0
    exception.syndrome<20:19> = options;
    exception.syndrome<18>    = if from_epilogue then '1' else '0';
    exception.syndrome<17>    = if wrong_option then '1' else '0';
    exception.syndrome<16>    = if option_a then '1' else '0';
    // exception.syndrome<15> is RES0
    exception.syndrome<14:10> = destreg<4:0>;
    exception.syndrome<9:5>   = datareg<4:0>;
    exception.syndrome<4:0>   = sizereg<4:0>;
```


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```
    AArch64.TakeException(target_el, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/functions/mops/SETPostSizeChoice

```
// Returns the size of the set that is performed by the SETE* or SETGE* instructions
// for this implementation, given the parameters of the destination and size of the set.
// Postsize is encoded as -1*size for an option A implementation if setsize is negative.
bits(64) SETPostSizeChoice(bits(64) toaddress, bits(64) setsize, boolean IsSETGE);
```

aarch64/functions/mops/SETPreSizeChoice

```
// Returns the size of the set that is performed by the SETP* or SETGP* instructions
// for this implementation, given the parameters of the destination and size of the set.
// Presize is encoded as -1*size for an option A implementation if setsize is negative.
bits(64) SETPreSizeChoice(bits(64) toaddress, bits(64) setsize, boolean IsSETGP);
```

aarch64/functions/mops/SETSizeChoice

```
// Returns the size of the block thisperformed for an iteration of the set given
// the parameters of the destination and size of the set. The size of the block
// is an integer multiple of AlignSize.
integer SETSizeChoice(bits(64) toaddress, bits(64) setsize, integer AlignSize);
```

aarch64/functions/pac/addpac/AddPAC

```
// AddPAC()
// ========
// Calculates the pointer authentication code for a 64-bit quantity and then
// inserts that into pointer authentication code field of that 64-bit quantity.

bits(64) AddPAC(bits(64) ptr, bits(64) modifier, bits(128) K, boolean data)
    bits(64) PAC;
    bits(64) result;
    bits(64) ext_ptr;
    bits(64) extfield;
    bit selbit;
    boolean tbi = EffectiveTBI(ptr, !data, PSTATE.EL) == '1';
    integer top_bit = if tbi then 55 else 63;

    // If tagged pointers are in use for a regime with two TTBRs, use bit<55> of
    // the pointer to select between upper and lower ranges, and preserve this.
    // This handles the awkward case where there is apparently no correct choice between
    // the upper and lower address range - ie an addr of 1xxxxxxx0... with TBI0=0 and TBI1=1
    // and 0xxxxxxx1 with TBI1=0 and TBI0=1:
    if PtrHasUpperAndLowerAddRanges() then
        assert S1TranslationRegime() IN {EL1, EL2};
        if S1TranslationRegime() == EL1 then
            // EL1 translation regime registers
            if data then
                if TCR_EL1.TBI1 == '1' || TCR_EL1.TBI0 == '1' then
                    selbit = ptr<55>;
                else
                    selbit = ptr<63>;
            else
                if ((TCR_EL1.TBI1 == '1' && TCR_EL1.TBID1 == '0') ||
                    (TCR_EL1.TBI0 == '1' && TCR_EL1.TBID0 == '0')) then
                    selbit = ptr<55>;
                else
                    selbit = ptr<63>;
        else
```


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```
            // EL2 translation regime registers
            if data then
                if TCR_EL2.TBI1 == '1' || TCR_EL2.TBI0 == '1' then
                    selbit = ptr<55>;
                else
                    selbit = ptr<63>;
            else
                if ((TCR_EL2.TBI1 == '1' && TCR_EL2.TBID1 == '0') ||
                    (TCR_EL2.TBI0 == '1' && TCR_EL2.TBID0 == '0')) then
                    selbit = ptr<55>;
                else
                    selbit = ptr<63>;
    else selbit = if tbi then ptr<55> else ptr<63>;

    if HaveEnhancedPAC2() && ConstPACField() then selbit = ptr<55>;
    integer bottom_PAC_bit = CalculateBottomPACBit(selbit);

    // The pointer authentication code field takes all the available bits in between
    extfield = Replicate(selbit, 64);

    // Compute the pointer authentication code for a ptr with good extension bits
    if tbi then
        ext_ptr = ptr<63:56>:extfield<(56-bottom_PAC_bit)-1:0>:ptr<bottom_PAC_bit-1:0>;
    else
        ext_ptr = extfield<(64-bottom_PAC_bit)-1:0>:ptr<bottom_PAC_bit-1:0>;

    PAC = ComputePAC(ext_ptr, modifier, K<127:64>, K<63:0>);

    // Check if the ptr has good extension bits and corrupt the pointer authentication code if not
    if !IsZero(ptr<top_bit:bottom_PAC_bit>) && !IsOnes(ptr<top_bit:bottom_PAC_bit>) then
        if HaveEnhancedPAC() then
            PAC = 0x0000000000000000<63:0>;
        elsif !HaveEnhancedPAC2() then
            PAC<top_bit-1> = NOT(PAC<top_bit-1>);

    // preserve the determination between upper and lower address at bit<55> and insert PAC
    if !HaveEnhancedPAC2() then
        if tbi then
            result = ptr<63:56>:selbit:PAC<54:bottom_PAC_bit>:ptr<bottom_PAC_bit-1:0>;
        else
            result = PAC<63:56>:selbit:PAC<54:bottom_PAC_bit>:ptr<bottom_PAC_bit-1:0>;
    else
        if tbi then
            result = ptr<63:56>:selbit:(ptr<54:bottom_PAC_bit> EOR
PAC<54:bottom_PAC_bit>):ptr<bottom_PAC_bit-1:0>;
        else
            result = (ptr<63:56> EOR PAC<63:56>):selbit:(ptr<54:bottom_PAC_bit> EOR
                        PAC<54:bottom_PAC_bit>):ptr<bottom_PAC_bit-1:0>;
    return result;
```

aarch64/functions/pac/addpacda/AddPACDA

```
// AddPACDA()
// ==========
// Returns a 64-bit value containing X, but replacing the pointer authentication code
// field bits with a pointer authentication code, where the pointer authentication
// code is derived using a cryptographic algorithm as a combination of X, Y and the
// APDAKey_EL1.

bits(64) AddPACDA(bits(64) X, bits(64) Y)
    boolean TrapEL2;
    boolean TrapEL3;
    bits(1)  Enable;
    bits(128) APDAKey_EL1;

    APDAKey_EL1 = APDAKeyHi_EL1<63:0> : APDAKeyLo_EL1<63:0>;
```


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```
    case PSTATE.EL of
        when EL0
            boolean IsEL1Regime = S1TranslationRegime() == EL1;
            Enable = if IsEL1Regime then SCTLR_EL1.EnDA else SCTLR_EL2.EnDA;
            TrapEL2 = (EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.API == '0' &&
                        (HCR_EL2.TGE == '0' || HCR_EL2.E2H == '0'));
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL1
            Enable = SCTLR_EL1.EnDA;
            TrapEL2 = EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.API == '0';
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL2
            Enable = SCTLR_EL2.EnDA;
            TrapEL2 = FALSE;
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL3
            Enable = SCTLR_EL3.EnDA;
            TrapEL2 = FALSE;
            TrapEL3 = FALSE;

    if Enable == '0' then return X;
    elsif TrapEL2 then TrapPACUse(EL2);
    elsif TrapEL3 then TrapPACUse(EL3);
    else return AddPAC(X, Y, APDAKey_EL1, TRUE);
```

aarch64/functions/pac/addpacdb/AddPACDB

```
// AddPACDB()
// ==========
// Returns a 64-bit value containing X, but replacing the pointer authentication code
// field bits with a pointer authentication code, where the pointer authentication
// code is derived using a cryptographic algorithm as a combination of X, Y and the
// APDBKey_EL1.

bits(64) AddPACDB(bits(64) X, bits(64) Y)
    boolean TrapEL2;
    boolean TrapEL3;
    bits(1)  Enable;
    bits(128) APDBKey_EL1;

    APDBKey_EL1 = APDBKeyHi_EL1<63:0> : APDBKeyLo_EL1<63:0>;
    case PSTATE.EL of
        when EL0
            boolean IsEL1Regime = S1TranslationRegime() == EL1;
            Enable = if IsEL1Regime then SCTLR_EL1.EnDB else SCTLR_EL2.EnDB;
            TrapEL2 = (EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.API == '0' &&
                        (HCR_EL2.TGE == '0' || HCR_EL2.E2H == '0'));
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL1
            Enable = SCTLR_EL1.EnDB;
            TrapEL2 = EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.API == '0';
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL2
            Enable = SCTLR_EL2.EnDB;
            TrapEL2 = FALSE;
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL3
            Enable = SCTLR_EL3.EnDB;
            TrapEL2 = FALSE;
            TrapEL3 = FALSE;

    if Enable == '0' then return X;
    elsif TrapEL2 then TrapPACUse(EL2);
    elsif TrapEL3 then TrapPACUse(EL3);
    else return AddPAC(X, Y, APDBKey_EL1, TRUE);
```


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aarch64/functions/pac/addpacga/AddPACGA

```
// AddPACGA()
// ==========
// Returns a 64-bit value where the lower 32 bits are 0, and the upper 32 bits contain
// a 32-bit pointer authentication code which is derived using a cryptographic
// algorithm as a combination of X, Y and the APGAKey_EL1.

bits(64) AddPACGA(bits(64) X, bits(64) Y)
    boolean TrapEL2;
    boolean TrapEL3;
    bits(128) APGAKey_EL1;

    APGAKey_EL1 = APGAKeyHi_EL1<63:0> : APGAKeyLo_EL1<63:0>;
    case PSTATE.EL of
        when EL0
            TrapEL2 = (EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.API == '0' &&
                        (HCR_EL2.TGE == '0' || HCR_EL2.E2H == '0'));
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL1
            TrapEL2 = EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.API == '0';
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL2
            TrapEL2 = FALSE;
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL3
            TrapEL2 = FALSE;
            TrapEL3 = FALSE;

    if TrapEL2 then TrapPACUse(EL2);
    elsif TrapEL3 then TrapPACUse(EL3);
    else return ComputePAC(X, Y, APGAKey_EL1<127:64>, APGAKey_EL1<63:0>)<63:32>:Zeros(32);
```

aarch64/functions/pac/addpacia/AddPACIA

```
// AddPACIA()
// ==========
// Returns a 64-bit value containing X, but replacing the pointer authentication code
// field bits with a pointer authentication code, where the pointer authentication
// code is derived using a cryptographic algorithm as a combination of X, Y, and the
// APIAKey_EL1.

bits(64) AddPACIA(bits(64) X, bits(64) Y)
    boolean TrapEL2;
    boolean TrapEL3;
    bits(1)  Enable;
    bits(128) APIAKey_EL1;

    APIAKey_EL1 = APIAKeyHi_EL1<63:0>:APIAKeyLo_EL1<63:0>;
    case PSTATE.EL of
        when EL0
            boolean IsEL1Regime = S1TranslationRegime() == EL1;
            Enable = if IsEL1Regime then SCTLR_EL1.EnIA else SCTLR_EL2.EnIA;
            TrapEL2 = (EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.API == '0' &&
                       (HCR_EL2.TGE == '0' || HCR_EL2.E2H == '0'));
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL1
            Enable = SCTLR_EL1.EnIA;
            TrapEL2 = EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.API == '0';
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL2
            Enable = SCTLR_EL2.EnIA;
            TrapEL2 = FALSE;
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL3
            Enable = SCTLR_EL3.EnIA;
```


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```
            TrapEL2 = FALSE;
            TrapEL3 = FALSE;

    if Enable == '0' then return X;
    elsif TrapEL2 then TrapPACUse(EL2);
    elsif TrapEL3 then TrapPACUse(EL3);
    else return AddPAC(X, Y, APIAKey_EL1, FALSE);
```

aarch64/functions/pac/addpacib/AddPACIB

```
// AddPACIB()
// ==========
// Returns a 64-bit value containing X, but replacing the pointer authentication code
// field bits with a pointer authentication code, where the pointer authentication
// code is derived using a cryptographic algorithm as a combination of X, Y and the
// APIBKey_EL1.

bits(64) AddPACIB(bits(64) X, bits(64) Y)
    boolean TrapEL2;
    boolean TrapEL3;
    bits(1)  Enable;
    bits(128) APIBKey_EL1;

    APIBKey_EL1 = APIBKeyHi_EL1<63:0> : APIBKeyLo_EL1<63:0>;
    case PSTATE.EL of
        when EL0
            boolean IsEL1Regime = S1TranslationRegime() == EL1;
            Enable = if IsEL1Regime then SCTLR_EL1.EnIB else SCTLR_EL2.EnIB;
            TrapEL2 = (EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.API == '0' &&
                       (HCR_EL2.TGE == '0' || HCR_EL2.E2H == '0'));
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL1
            Enable = SCTLR_EL1.EnIB;
            TrapEL2 = EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.API == '0';
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL2
            Enable = SCTLR_EL2.EnIB;
            TrapEL2 = FALSE;
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL3
            Enable = SCTLR_EL3.EnIB;
            TrapEL2 = FALSE;
            TrapEL3 = FALSE;

    if Enable == '0' then return X;
    elsif TrapEL2 then TrapPACUse(EL2);
    elsif TrapEL3 then TrapPACUse(EL3);
    else return AddPAC(X, Y, APIBKey_EL1, FALSE);
```

aarch64/functions/pac/auth/AArch64.PACFailException

```
// AArch64.PACFailException()
// ==========================
// Generates a PAC Fail Exception

AArch64.PACFailException(bits(2) syndrome)
    route_to_el2 = PSTATE.EL == EL0 && EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1';
    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x0;

    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_PACFail);
    exception.syndrome<1:0>   = syndrome;
    exception.syndrome<24:2>  = Zeros();                // RES0
```


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```
    if UInt(PSTATE.EL) > UInt(EL0) then
        AArch64.TakeException(PSTATE.EL, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    elsif route_to_el2 then
        AArch64.TakeException(EL2, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    else
        AArch64.TakeException(EL1, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/functions/pac/auth/Auth

```
// Auth()
// ======
// Restores the upper bits of the address to be all zeros or all ones (based on the
// value of bit[55]) and computes and checks the pointer authentication code. If the
// check passes, then the restored address is returned. If the check fails, the
// second-top and third-top bits of the extension bits in the pointer authentication code
// field are corrupted to ensure that accessing the address will give a translation fault.

bits(64) Auth(bits(64) ptr, bits(64) modifier, bits(128) K, boolean data, bit key_number,
              boolean is_combined)
    bits(64) PAC;
    bits(64) result;
    bits(64) original_ptr;
    bits(2) error_code;
    bits(64) extfield;

    // Reconstruct the extension field used of adding the PAC to the pointer
    boolean tbi = EffectiveTBI(ptr, !data, PSTATE.EL) == '1';
    integer bottom_PAC_bit = CalculateBottomPACBit(ptr<55>);
    extfield = Replicate(ptr<55>, 64);

    if tbi then
        original_ptr = ptr<63:56>:extfield<(56-bottom_PAC_bit)-1:0>:ptr<bottom_PAC_bit-1:0>;
    else
        original_ptr = extfield<(64-bottom_PAC_bit)-1:0>:ptr<bottom_PAC_bit-1:0>;

    PAC = ComputePAC(original_ptr, modifier, K<127:64>, K<63:0>);
    // Check pointer authentication code
    if tbi then
        if !HaveEnhancedPAC2() then
            if PAC<54:bottom_PAC_bit> == ptr<54:bottom_PAC_bit> then
                result = original_ptr;
            else
                error_code = key_number:NOT(key_number);
                result = original_ptr<63:55>:error_code:original_ptr<52:0>;
        else
            result = ptr;
            result<54:bottom_PAC_bit> = result<54:bottom_PAC_bit> EOR PAC<54:bottom_PAC_bit>;
            if HaveFPACCombined() || (HaveFPAC() && !is_combined) then
                if result<54:bottom_PAC_bit> != Replicate(result<55>, (55-bottom_PAC_bit)) then
                    error_code = (if data then '1' else '0'):key_number;
                    AArch64.PACFailException(error_code);
    else
        if !HaveEnhancedPAC2() then
            if PAC<54:bottom_PAC_bit> == ptr<54:bottom_PAC_bit> && PAC<63:56> == ptr<63:56> then
                result = original_ptr;
            else
                error_code = key_number:NOT(key_number);
                result = original_ptr<63>:error_code:original_ptr<60:0>;
        else
            result = ptr;
            result<54:bottom_PAC_bit> = result<54:bottom_PAC_bit> EOR PAC<54:bottom_PAC_bit>;
            result<63:56> = result<63:56> EOR PAC<63:56>;
            if HaveFPACCombined() || (HaveFPAC() && !is_combined) then
                if result<63:bottom_PAC_bit> != Replicate(result<55>, (64-bottom_PAC_bit)) then
                    error_code = (if data then '1' else '0'):key_number;
```


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```
                    AArch64.PACFailException(error_code);
    return result;
```

aarch64/functions/pac/authda/AuthDA

```
// AuthDA()
// ========
// Returns a 64-bit value containing X, but replacing the pointer authentication code
// field bits with the extension of the address bits. The instruction checks a pointer
// authentication code in the pointer authentication code field bits of X, using the same
// algorithm and key as AddPACDA().

bits(64) AuthDA(bits(64) X, bits(64) Y, boolean is_combined)
    boolean TrapEL2;
    boolean TrapEL3;
    bits(1)  Enable;
    bits(128) APDAKey_EL1;

    APDAKey_EL1 = APDAKeyHi_EL1<63:0> : APDAKeyLo_EL1<63:0>;
    case PSTATE.EL of
        when EL0
            boolean IsEL1Regime = S1TranslationRegime() == EL1;
            Enable = if IsEL1Regime then SCTLR_EL1.EnDA else SCTLR_EL2.EnDA;
            TrapEL2 = (EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.API == '0' &&
                       (HCR_EL2.TGE == '0' || HCR_EL2.E2H == '0'));
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL1
            Enable = SCTLR_EL1.EnDA;
            TrapEL2 = EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.API == '0';
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL2
            Enable = SCTLR_EL2.EnDA;
            TrapEL2 = FALSE;
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL3
            Enable = SCTLR_EL3.EnDA;
            TrapEL2 = FALSE;
            TrapEL3 = FALSE;

    if Enable == '0' then return X;
    elsif TrapEL2 then TrapPACUse(EL2);
    elsif TrapEL3 then TrapPACUse(EL3);
    else  return Auth(X, Y, APDAKey_EL1, TRUE, '0', is_combined);
```

aarch64/functions/pac/authdb/AuthDB

```
// AuthDB()
// ========
// Returns a 64-bit value containing X, but replacing the pointer authentication code
// field bits with the extension of the address bits. The instruction checks a
// pointer authentication code in the pointer authentication code field bits of X, using
// the same algorithm and key as AddPACDB().

bits(64) AuthDB(bits(64) X, bits(64) Y, boolean is_combined)
    boolean TrapEL2;
    boolean TrapEL3;
    bits(1)  Enable;
    bits(128) APDBKey_EL1;

    APDBKey_EL1 = APDBKeyHi_EL1<63:0> : APDBKeyLo_EL1<63:0>;
    case PSTATE.EL of
        when EL0
            boolean IsEL1Regime = S1TranslationRegime() == EL1;
            Enable = if IsEL1Regime then SCTLR_EL1.EnDB else SCTLR_EL2.EnDB;
```


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```
            TrapEL2 = (EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.API == '0' &&
                       (HCR_EL2.TGE == '0' || HCR_EL2.E2H == '0'));
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL1
            Enable = SCTLR_EL1.EnDB;
            TrapEL2 = EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.API == '0';
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL2
            Enable = SCTLR_EL2.EnDB;
            TrapEL2 = FALSE;
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL3
            Enable = SCTLR_EL3.EnDB;
            TrapEL2 = FALSE;
            TrapEL3 = FALSE;

    if Enable == '0' then return X;
    elsif TrapEL2 then TrapPACUse(EL2);
    elsif TrapEL3 then TrapPACUse(EL3);
    else  return Auth(X, Y, APDBKey_EL1, TRUE, '1', is_combined);
```

aarch64/functions/pac/authia/AuthIA

```
// AuthIA()
// ========
// Returns a 64-bit value containing X, but replacing the pointer authentication code
// field bits with the extension of the address bits. The instruction checks a pointer
// authentication code in the pointer authentication code field bits of X, using the same
// algorithm and key as AddPACIA().

bits(64) AuthIA(bits(64) X, bits(64) Y, boolean is_combined)
    boolean TrapEL2;
    boolean TrapEL3;
    bits(1)  Enable;
    bits(128) APIAKey_EL1;

    APIAKey_EL1 = APIAKeyHi_EL1<63:0> : APIAKeyLo_EL1<63:0>;
    case PSTATE.EL of
        when EL0
            boolean IsEL1Regime = S1TranslationRegime() == EL1;
            Enable = if IsEL1Regime then SCTLR_EL1.EnIA else SCTLR_EL2.EnIA;
            TrapEL2 = (EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.API == '0' &&
                       (HCR_EL2.TGE == '0' || HCR_EL2.E2H == '0'));
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL1
            Enable = SCTLR_EL1.EnIA;
            TrapEL2 = EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.API == '0';
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL2
            Enable = SCTLR_EL2.EnIA;
            TrapEL2 = FALSE;
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL3
            Enable = SCTLR_EL3.EnIA;
            TrapEL2 = FALSE;
            TrapEL3 = FALSE;

    if Enable == '0' then return X;
    elsif TrapEL2 then TrapPACUse(EL2);
    elsif TrapEL3 then TrapPACUse(EL3);
    else  return Auth(X, Y, APIAKey_EL1, FALSE, '0', is_combined);
```


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aarch64/functions/pac/authib/AuthIB

```
// AuthIB()
// ========
// Returns a 64-bit value containing X, but replacing the pointer authentication code
// field bits with the extension of the address bits. The instruction checks a pointer
// authentication code in the pointer authentication code field bits of X, using the same
// algorithm and key as AddPACIB().

bits(64) AuthIB(bits(64) X, bits(64) Y, boolean is_combined)
    boolean TrapEL2;
    boolean TrapEL3;
    bits(1)  Enable;
    bits(128) APIBKey_EL1;

    APIBKey_EL1 = APIBKeyHi_EL1<63:0> : APIBKeyLo_EL1<63:0>;
    case PSTATE.EL of
        when EL0
            boolean IsEL1Regime = S1TranslationRegime() == EL1;
            Enable = if IsEL1Regime then SCTLR_EL1.EnIB else SCTLR_EL2.EnIB;
            TrapEL2 = (EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.API == '0' &&
                       (HCR_EL2.TGE == '0' || HCR_EL2.E2H == '0'));
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL1
            Enable = SCTLR_EL1.EnIB;
            TrapEL2 = EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.API == '0';
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL2
            Enable = SCTLR_EL2.EnIB;
            TrapEL2 = FALSE;
            TrapEL3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.API == '0';
        when EL3
            Enable = SCTLR_EL3.EnIB;
            TrapEL2 = FALSE;
            TrapEL3 = FALSE;

    if Enable == '0' then return X;
    elsif TrapEL2 then TrapPACUse(EL2);
    elsif TrapEL3 then TrapPACUse(EL3);
    else  return Auth(X, Y, APIBKey_EL1, FALSE, '1', is_combined);
```

aarch64/functions/pac/calcbottompacbit/CalculateBottomPACBit

```
// CalculateBottomPACBit()
// =======================

integer CalculateBottomPACBit(bit top_bit)
    integer tsz_field;
    boolean using64k;

    if PtrHasUpperAndLowerAddRanges() then
        assert S1TranslationRegime() IN {EL1, EL2};
        if S1TranslationRegime() == EL1 then
            // EL1 translation regime registers
            tsz_field = if top_bit == '1' then UInt(TCR_EL1.T1SZ) else UInt(TCR_EL1.T0SZ);
            using64k = if top_bit == '1' then TCR_EL1.TG1 == '11' else TCR_EL1.TG0 == '01';
        else
            // EL2 translation regime registers
            assert HaveEL(EL2);
            tsz_field = if top_bit == '1' then UInt(TCR_EL2.T1SZ) else UInt(TCR_EL2.T0SZ);
            using64k = if top_bit == '1' then TCR_EL2.TG1 == '11' else TCR_EL2.TG0 == '01';
    else
        tsz_field = if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then UInt(TCR_EL2.T0SZ) else UInt(TCR_EL3.T0SZ);
        using64k = if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then TCR_EL2.TG0 == '01' else TCR_EL3.TG0 == '01';

    max_limit_tsz_field = (if !HaveSmallTranslationTableExt() then 39 else if using64k then 47 else 48);
```


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```
    if tsz_field > max_limit_tsz_field then
        // TCR_ELx.TySZ is out of range
        c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
        assert c IN {Constraint_FORCE, Constraint_NONE};
        if c == Constraint_FORCE then tsz_field = max_limit_tsz_field;
    tszmin = if using64k && AArch64.VAMax() == 52 then 12 else 16;
    if tsz_field < tszmin then
        c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
        assert c IN {Constraint_FORCE, Constraint_NONE};
        if c == Constraint_FORCE then tsz_field = tszmin;
    return (64-tsz_field);
```

aarch64/functions/pac/computepac/ComputePAC

```
// ComputePAC()
// ============

bits(64) ComputePAC(bits(64) data, bits(64) modifier, bits(64) key0, bits(64) key1)
    bits(64)  workingval;
    bits(64)  runningmod;
    bits(64)  roundkey;
    bits(64)  modk0;
    constant bits(64) Alpha = 0xC0AC29B7C97C50DD<63:0>;

    integer iterations;
    if HavePACQARMA3() then
        iterations = 2;
        RC[0] = 0x0000000000000000<63:0>;
        RC[1] = 0x13198A2E03707344<63:0>;
        RC[2] = 0xA4093822299F31D0<63:0>;
    else
        iterations = 4;
        RC[0] = 0x0000000000000000<63:0>;
        RC[1] = 0x13198A2E03707344<63:0>;
        RC[2] = 0xA4093822299F31D0<63:0>;
        RC[3] = 0x082EFA98EC4E6C89<63:0>;
        RC[4] = 0x452821E638D01377<63:0>;

    modk0 = key0<0>:key0<63:2>:(key0<63> EOR key0<1>);
    runningmod = modifier;
    workingval = data EOR key0;
    for i = 0 to iterations
        roundkey = key1 EOR runningmod;
        workingval  = workingval EOR roundkey;
        workingval = workingval EOR RC[i];
        if i > 0 then
            workingval = PACCellShuffle(workingval);
            workingval = PACMult(workingval);
        if HavePACQARMA3() then
            workingval = PACSub1(workingval);
        else
            workingval = PACSub(workingval);
        runningmod = TweakShuffle(runningmod<63:0>);
    roundkey = modk0 EOR runningmod;
    workingval = workingval EOR roundkey;
    workingval = PACCellShuffle(workingval);
    workingval = PACMult(workingval);
    if HavePACQARMA3() then
        workingval = PACSub1(workingval);
    else
        workingval = PACSub(workingval);
    workingval = PACCellShuffle(workingval);
    workingval = PACMult(workingval);
    workingval = key1 EOR workingval;
    workingval = PACCellInvShuffle(workingval);
    if HavePACQARMA3() then
```


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```
        workingval = PACSub1(workingval);
    else
        workingval = PACInvSub(workingval);
    workingval = PACMult(workingval);
    workingval = PACCellInvShuffle(workingval);
    workingval = workingval EOR key0;
    workingval = workingval EOR runningmod;
    for i = 0 to iterations
        if HavePACQARMA3() then
            workingval = PACSub1(workingval);
        else
            workingval = PACInvSub(workingval);
        if i < iterations then
            workingval = PACMult(workingval);
            workingval = PACCellInvShuffle(workingval);
        runningmod = TweakInvShuffle(runningmod<63:0>);
        roundkey = key1 EOR runningmod;
        workingval = workingval EOR RC[iterations-i];
        workingval = workingval EOR roundkey;
        workingval = workingval EOR Alpha;
    workingval = workingval EOR modk0;

    return workingval;
```

aarch64/functions/pac/computepac/PACCellInvShuffle

```
// PACCellInvShuffle()
// ===================

bits(64) PACCellInvShuffle(bits(64) indata)
    bits(64) outdata;
    outdata<3:0> = indata<15:12>;
    outdata<7:4> = indata<27:24>;
    outdata<11:8> = indata<51:48>;
    outdata<15:12> = indata<39:36>;
    outdata<19:16> = indata<59:56>;
    outdata<23:20> = indata<47:44>;
    outdata<27:24> = indata<7:4>;
    outdata<31:28> = indata<19:16>;
    outdata<35:32> = indata<35:32>;
    outdata<39:36> = indata<55:52>;
    outdata<43:40> = indata<31:28>;
    outdata<47:44> = indata<11:8>;
    outdata<51:48> = indata<23:20>;
    outdata<55:52> = indata<3:0>;
    outdata<59:56> = indata<43:40>;
    outdata<63:60> = indata<63:60>;
    return outdata;
```

aarch64/functions/pac/computepac/PACCellShuffle

```
// PACCellShuffle()
// ================

bits(64) PACCellShuffle(bits(64) indata)
    bits(64) outdata;
    outdata<3:0> = indata<55:52>;
    outdata<7:4> = indata<27:24>;
    outdata<11:8> = indata<47:44>;
    outdata<15:12> = indata<3:0>;
    outdata<19:16> = indata<31:28>;
    outdata<23:20> = indata<51:48>;
    outdata<27:24> = indata<7:4>;
    outdata<31:28> = indata<43:40>;
```


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```
    outdata<35:32> = indata<35:32>;
    outdata<39:36> = indata<15:12>;
    outdata<43:40> = indata<59:56>;
    outdata<47:44> = indata<23:20>;
    outdata<51:48> = indata<11:8>;
    outdata<55:52> = indata<39:36>;
    outdata<59:56> = indata<19:16>;
    outdata<63:60> = indata<63:60>;
    return outdata;
```

aarch64/functions/pac/computepac/PACInvSub

```
// PACInvSub()
// ===========

bits(64) PACInvSub(bits(64) Tinput)
    // This is a 4-bit substitution from the PRINCE-family cipher
    bits(64) Toutput;
    for i = 0 to 15
        case Tinput<4*i+3:4*i> of
            when '0000'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0101';
            when '0001'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1110';
            when '0010'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1101';
            when '0011'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1000';
            when '0100'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1010';
            when '0101'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1011';
            when '0110'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0001';
            when '0111'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1001';
            when '1000'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0010';
            when '1001'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0110';
            when '1010'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1111';
            when '1011'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0000';
            when '1100'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0100';
            when '1101'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1100';
            when '1110'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0111';
            when '1111'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0011';
    return Toutput;
```

aarch64/functions/pac/computepac/PACMult

```
// PACMult()
// =========

bits(64) PACMult(bits(64) Sinput)
    bits(4)  t0;
    bits(4)  t1;
    bits(4)  t2;
    bits(4)  t3;
    bits(64) Soutput;

    for i = 0 to 3
        t0<3:0> = RotCell(Sinput<4*(i+8)+3:4*(i+8)>, 1) EOR RotCell(Sinput<4*(i+4)+3:4*(i+4)>, 2);
        t0<3:0> = t0<3:0> EOR RotCell(Sinput<4*(i)+3:4*(i)>, 1);
        t1<3:0> = RotCell(Sinput<4*(i+12)+3:4*(i+12)>, 1) EOR RotCell(Sinput<4*(i+4)+3:4*(i+4)>, 1);
        t1<3:0> = t1<3:0> EOR RotCell(Sinput<4*(i)+3:4*(i)>, 2);
        t2<3:0> = RotCell(Sinput<4*(i+12)+3:4*(i+12)>, 2) EOR RotCell(Sinput<4*(i+8)+3:4*(i+8)>, 1);
        t2<3:0> = t2<3:0> EOR RotCell(Sinput<4*(i)+3:4*(i)>, 1);
        t3<3:0> = RotCell(Sinput<4*(i+12)+3:4*(i+12)>, 1) EOR RotCell(Sinput<4*(i+8)+3:4*(i+8)>, 2);
        t3<3:0> = t3<3:0> EOR RotCell(Sinput<4*(i+4)+3:4*(i+4)>, 1);
        Soutput<4*i+3:4*i> = t3<3:0>;
        Soutput<4*(i+4)+3:4*(i+4)> = t2<3:0>;
        Soutput<4*(i+8)+3:4*(i+8)> = t1<3:0>;
```


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```
        Soutput<4*(i+12)+3:4*(i+12)> = t0<3:0>;
    return Soutput;
```

aarch64/functions/pac/computepac/PACSub

```
// PACSub()
// ========

bits(64) PACSub(bits(64) Tinput)
    // This is a 4-bit substitution from the PRINCE-family cipher
    bits(64) Toutput;
    for i = 0 to 15
        case Tinput<4*i+3:4*i> of
            when '0000'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1011';
            when '0001'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0110';
            when '0010'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1000';
            when '0011'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1111';
            when '0100'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1100';
            when '0101'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0000';
            when '0110'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1001';
            when '0111'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1110';
            when '1000'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0011';
            when '1001'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0111';
            when '1010'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0100';
            when '1011'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0101';
            when '1100'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1101';
            when '1101'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0010';
            when '1110'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0001';
            when '1111'  Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1010';
    return Toutput;
```

aarch64/functions/pac/computepac/PacSub1

```
// PacSub1()
// =========

bits(64) PACSub1(bits(64) Tinput)
    // This is a 4-bit substitution from Qarma sigma1
    bits(64) Toutput;
    for i = 0 to 15
        case Tinput<4*i+3:4*i> of
            when '0000' Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1010';
            when '0001' Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1101';
            when '0010' Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1110';
            when '0011' Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0110';
            when '0100' Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1111';
            when '0101' Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0111';
            when '0110' Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0011';
            when '0111' Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0101';
            when '1000' Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1001';
            when '1001' Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1000';
            when '1010' Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0000';
            when '1011' Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1100';
            when '1100' Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '1011';
            when '1101' Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0001';
            when '1110' Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0010';
            when '1111' Toutput<4*i+3:4*i> = '0100';
    return Toutput;
```

aarch64/functions/pac/computepac/RC

```
array bits(64) RC[0..4];
```


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aarch64/functions/pac/computepac/RotCell

```
// RotCell()
// =========

bits(4) RotCell(bits(4) incell, integer amount)
    bits(8) tmp;
    bits(4) outcell;

    // assert amount>3 || amount<1;
    tmp<7:0> = incell<3:0>:incell<3:0>;
    outcell = tmp<7-amount:4-amount>;
    return outcell;
```

aarch64/functions/pac/computepac/TweakCellInvRot

```
// TweakCellInvRot()
// =================

bits(4) TweakCellInvRot(bits(4) incell)
    bits(4) outcell;
    outcell<3> = incell<2>;
    outcell<2> = incell<1>;
    outcell<1> = incell<0>;
    outcell<0> = incell<0> EOR incell<3>;
    return outcell;
```

aarch64/functions/pac/computepac/TweakCellRot

```
// TweakCellRot()
// ==============

bits(4) TweakCellRot(bits(4) incell)
    bits(4) outcell;
    outcell<3> = incell<0> EOR incell<1>;
    outcell<2> = incell<3>;
    outcell<1> = incell<2>;
    outcell<0> = incell<1>;
    return outcell;
```

aarch64/functions/pac/computepac/TweakInvShuffle

```
// TweakInvShuffle()
// =================

bits(64) TweakInvShuffle(bits(64) indata)
    bits(64) outdata;
    outdata<3:0> = TweakCellInvRot(indata<51:48>);
    outdata<7:4> = indata<55:52>;
    outdata<11:8> = indata<23:20>;
    outdata<15:12> = indata<27:24>;
    outdata<19:16> = indata<3:0>;
    outdata<23:20> = indata<7:4>;
    outdata<27:24> = TweakCellInvRot(indata<11:8>);
    outdata<31:28> = indata<15:12>;
    outdata<35:32> = TweakCellInvRot(indata<31:28>);
    outdata<39:36> = TweakCellInvRot(indata<63:60>);
    outdata<43:40> = TweakCellInvRot(indata<59:56>);
    outdata<47:44> = TweakCellInvRot(indata<19:16>);
    outdata<51:48> = indata<35:32>;
    outdata<55:52> = indata<39:36>;
    outdata<59:56> = indata<43:40>;
```


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```
    outdata<63:60> = TweakCellInvRot(indata<47:44>);
    return outdata;
```

aarch64/functions/pac/computepac/TweakShuffle

```
// TweakShuffle()
// ==============

bits(64) TweakShuffle(bits(64) indata)
    bits(64) outdata;
    outdata<3:0> = indata<19:16>;
    outdata<7:4> = indata<23:20>;
    outdata<11:8> = TweakCellRot(indata<27:24>);
    outdata<15:12> = indata<31:28>;
    outdata<19:16> = TweakCellRot(indata<47:44>);
    outdata<23:20> = indata<11:8>;
    outdata<27:24> = indata<15:12>;
    outdata<31:28> = TweakCellRot(indata<35:32>);
    outdata<35:32> = indata<51:48>;
    outdata<39:36> = indata<55:52>;
    outdata<43:40> = indata<59:56>;
    outdata<47:44> = TweakCellRot(indata<63:60>);
    outdata<51:48> = TweakCellRot(indata<3:0>);
    outdata<55:52> = indata<7:4>;
    outdata<59:56> = TweakCellRot(indata<43:40>);
    outdata<63:60> = TweakCellRot(indata<39:36>);
    return outdata;
```

aarch64/functions/pac/pac/ConstPACField

```
// ConstPACField()
// ===============
// Returns TRUE if bit<55> can be used to determine the size of the PAC field, FALSE otherwise.

boolean ConstPACField()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Bit 55 determines the size of the PAC field";
```

aarch64/functions/pac/pac/HaveEnhancedPAC

```
// HaveEnhancedPAC()
// =================
// Returns TRUE if support for EnhancedPAC is implemented, FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveEnhancedPAC()
    return ( HavePACExt()
        && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has enhanced PAC functionality" );
```

aarch64/functions/pac/pac/HaveEnhancedPAC2

```
// HaveEnhancedPAC2()
// ==================
// Returns TRUE if support for EnhancedPAC2 is implemented, FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveEnhancedPAC2()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p6) || (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p3) && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has
enhanced PAC 2 functionality");
```


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aarch64/functions/pac/pac/HaveFPAC

```
// HaveFPAC()
// ==========
// Returns TRUE if support for FPAC is implemented, FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveFPAC()
    return HaveEnhancedPAC2() && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has FPAC functionality";
```

aarch64/functions/pac/pac/HaveFPACCombined

```
// HaveFPACCombined()
// ==================
// Returns TRUE if support for FPACCombined is implemented, FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveFPACCombined()
    return HaveFPAC() && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has FPAC Combined functionality";
```

aarch64/functions/pac/pac/HavePACExt

```
// HavePACExt()
// ============
// Returns TRUE if support for the PAC extension is implemented, FALSE otherwise.

boolean HavePACExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p3);
```

aarch64/functions/pac/pac/HavePACIMP

```
// HavePACIMP()
// ============
// Returns TRUE if support for PAC IMP is implemented, FALSE otherwise.

boolean HavePACIMP()
    return HavePACExt() && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has PAC IMP functionality";
```

aarch64/functions/pac/pac/HavePACQARMA3

```
// HavePACQARMA3()
// ===============
// Returns TRUE if support for PAC QARMA3 is implemented, FALSE otherwise.

boolean HavePACQARMA3()
    return HavePACExt() && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has PAC QARMA3 functionality";
```

aarch64/functions/pac/pac/HavePACQARMA5

```
// HavePACQARMA5()
// ===============
// Returns TRUE if support for PAC QARMA5 is implemented, FALSE otherwise.

boolean HavePACQARMA5()
    return HavePACExt() && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has PAC QARMA5 functionality";
```


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aarch64/functions/pac/pac/PtrHasUpperAndLowerAddRanges

```
// PtrHasUpperAndLowerAddRanges()
// ==============================
// Returns TRUE if the pointer has upper and lower address ranges, FALSE otherwise.

boolean PtrHasUpperAndLowerAddRanges()
    regime = TranslationRegime(PSTATE.EL, AccType_NORMAL);
    return HasUnprivileged(regime);
```

aarch64/functions/pac/strip/Strip

```
// Strip()
// =======
// Strip() returns a 64-bit value containing A, but replacing the pointer authentication
// code field bits with the extension of the address bits. This can apply to either
// instructions or data, where, as the use of tagged pointers is distinct, it might be
// handled differently.

bits(64) Strip(bits(64) A, boolean data)
    bits(64) original_ptr;
    bits(64) extfield;
    boolean tbi = EffectiveTBI(A, !data, PSTATE.EL) == '1';
    integer bottom_PAC_bit = CalculateBottomPACBit(A<55>);
    extfield = Replicate(A<55>, 64);

    if tbi then
        original_ptr = A<63:56>:extfield<(56-bottom_PAC_bit)-1:0>:A<bottom_PAC_bit-1:0>;
    else
        original_ptr = extfield<(64-bottom_PAC_bit)-1:0>:A<bottom_PAC_bit-1:0>;

    return original_ptr;
```

aarch64/functions/pac/trappacuse/TrapPACUse

```
// TrapPACUse()
// ============
// Used for the trapping of the pointer authentication functions by higher exception
// levels.

TrapPACUse(bits(2) target_el)
    assert HaveEL(target_el) && target_el !=  EL0 && UInt(target_el) >= UInt(PSTATE.EL);

    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    ExceptionRecord exception;
    vect_offset = 0;
    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_PACTrap);
    AArch64.TakeException(target_el, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/functions/ras/AArch64.ESBOperation

```
// AArch64.ESBOperation()
// ======================
// Perform the AArch64 ESB operation, either for ESB executed in AArch64 state, or for
// ESB in AArch32 state when SError interrupts are routed to an Exception level using
// AArch64

AArch64.ESBOperation()
    boolean mask_active;

    route_to_el3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EA == '1';
    route_to_el2 = (EL2Enabled() &&
                    (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || HCR_EL2.AMO == '1'));
```


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```
    target = if route_to_el3 then EL3 elsif route_to_el2 then EL2 else EL1;

    if target == EL1 then
        mask_active = PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1};
    elsif HaveVirtHostExt() && target == EL2 && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        mask_active = PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL2};
    else
        mask_active = PSTATE.EL == target;

    mask_set = (PSTATE.A == '1' && (!HaveDoubleFaultExt() || SCR_EL3.EA == '0' ||
                                    PSTATE.EL != EL3 || SCR_EL3.NMEA == '0'));
    intdis = Halted() || ExternalDebugInterruptsDisabled(target);
    masked = (UInt(target) < UInt(PSTATE.EL)) || intdis || (mask_active && mask_set);

    // Check for a masked Physical SError pending that can be synchronized
    // by an Error synchronization event.
    if masked && IsSynchronizablePhysicalSErrorPending() then
        // This function might be called for an interworking case, and INTdis is masking
        // the SError interrupt.
        if ELUsingAArch32(S1TranslationRegime()) then
            syndrome32 = AArch32.PhysicalSErrorSyndrome();
            DISR = AArch32.ReportDeferredSError(syndrome32.AET, syndrome32.ExT);
        else
            implicit_esb = FALSE;
            syndrome64 = AArch64.PhysicalSErrorSyndrome(implicit_esb);
            DISR_EL1 = AArch64.ReportDeferredSError(syndrome64);
        ClearPendingPhysicalSError();               // Set ISR_EL1.A to 0

    return;
```

aarch64/functions/ras/AArch64.PhysicalSErrorSyndrome

```
// Return the SError syndrome
bits(25) AArch64.PhysicalSErrorSyndrome(boolean implicit_esb);
```

aarch64/functions/ras/AArch64.ReportDeferredSError

```
// AArch64.ReportDeferredSError()
// ==============================
// Generate deferred SError syndrome

bits(64) AArch64.ReportDeferredSError(bits(25) syndrome)
    bits(64) target;
    target<31>   = '1';              // A
    target<24>   = syndrome<24>;     // IDS
    target<23:0> = syndrome<23:0>;   // ISS
    return target;
```

aarch64/functions/ras/AArch64.vESBOperation

```
// AArch64.vESBOperation()
// =======================
// Perform the AArch64 ESB operation for virtual SError interrupts, either for ESB
// executed in AArch64 state, or for ESB in AArch32 state with EL2 using AArch64 state

AArch64.vESBOperation()
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled();

    // If physical SError interrupts are routed to EL2, and TGE is not set, then a virtual
    // SError interrupt might be pending
    vSEI_enabled = HCR_EL2.TGE == '0' && HCR_EL2.AMO == '1';
    vSEI_pending = vSEI_enabled && HCR_EL2.VSE == '1';
```


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```
    vintdis      = Halted() || ExternalDebugInterruptsDisabled(EL1);
    vmasked      = vintdis || PSTATE.A == '1';

    // Check for a masked virtual SError pending
    if vSEI_pending && vmasked then
        // This function might be called for the interworking case, and INTdis is masking
        // the virtual SError interrupt.
        if ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then
            VDISR = AArch32.ReportDeferredSError(VDFSR<15:14>, VDFSR<12>);
        else
            VDISR_EL2 = AArch64.ReportDeferredSError(VSESR_EL2<24:0>);
        HCR_EL2.VSE = '0';                        // Clear pending virtual SError

    return;
```

aarch64/functions/registers/AArch64.MaybeZeroRegisterUppers

```
// AArch64.MaybeZeroRegisterUppers()
// ================================
// On taking an exception to  AArch64 from AArch32, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the top
// 32 bits of registers visible at any lower Exception level using AArch32 are set to zero.

AArch64.MaybeZeroRegisterUppers()
    assert UsingAArch32();         // Always called from AArch32 state before entering AArch64 state

    integer first;
    integer last;
    boolean include_R15;
    if PSTATE.EL == EL0 && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then
        first = 0;  last = 14;  include_R15 = FALSE;
    elsif PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        first = 0;  last = 30;  include_R15 = FALSE;
    else
        first = 0;  last = 30;  include_R15 = TRUE;

    for n = first to last
        if (n != 15 || include_R15) && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            _R[n]<63:32> = Zeros();

    return;
```

aarch64/functions/registers/AArch64.ResetGeneralRegisters

```
// AArch64.ResetGeneralRegisters()
// ==============================

AArch64.ResetGeneralRegisters()

    for i = 0 to 30
        X[i] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;

    return;
```

aarch64/functions/registers/AArch64.ResetSIMDFPRegisters

```
// AArch64.ResetSIMDFPRegisters()
// =============================

AArch64.ResetSIMDFPRegisters()

    for i = 0 to 31
        V[i] = bits(128) UNKNOWN;
```


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```
    return;
```

aarch64/functions/registers/AArch64.ResetSpecialRegisters

```
// AArch64.ResetSpecialRegisters()
// ==============================

AArch64.ResetSpecialRegisters()

    // AArch64 special registers
    SP_EL0 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    SP_EL1 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    SPSR_EL1 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    ELR_EL1  = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    if HaveEL(EL2) then
        SP_EL2 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        SPSR_EL2 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        ELR_EL2  = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        SP_EL3 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        SPSR_EL3 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        ELR_EL3  = bits(64) UNKNOWN;

    // AArch32 special registers that are not architecturally mapped to AArch64 registers
    if HaveAArch32EL(EL1) then
        SPSR_fiq<31:0> = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        SPSR_irq<31:0> = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        SPSR_abt<31:0> = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        SPSR_und<31:0> = bits(32) UNKNOWN;

    // External debug special registers
    DLR_EL0 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    DSPSR_EL0 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;

    return;
```

aarch64/functions/registers/AArch64.ResetSystemRegisters

```
AArch64.ResetSystemRegisters(boolean cold_reset);
```

aarch64/functions/registers/PC

```
// PC - non-assignment form
// ========================
// Read program counter.

bits(64) PC[]
    return _PC;
```

aarch64/functions/registers/SP

```
// SP[] - assignment form
// ======================
// Write to stack pointer from either a 32-bit or a 64-bit value.

SP[] = bits(width) value
    assert width IN {32,64};
    if PSTATE.SP == '0' then
        SP_EL0 = ZeroExtend(value);
    else
```


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```
        case PSTATE.EL of
            when EL0  SP_EL0 = ZeroExtend(value);
            when EL1  SP_EL1 = ZeroExtend(value);
            when EL2  SP_EL2 = ZeroExtend(value);
            when EL3  SP_EL3 = ZeroExtend(value);
    return;

// SP[] - non-assignment form
// ==========================
// Read stack pointer with implicit slice of 8, 16, 32 or 64 bits.

bits(width) SP[]
    assert width IN {8,16,32,64};
    if PSTATE.SP == '0' then
        return SP_EL0<width-1:0>;
    else
        case PSTATE.EL of
            when EL0  return SP_EL0<width-1:0>;
            when EL1  return SP_EL1<width-1:0>;
            when EL2  return SP_EL2<width-1:0>;
            when EL3  return SP_EL3<width-1:0>;
```

aarch64/functions/registers/V

```
// V[] - assignment form
// =====================
// Write to SIMD&FP register with implicit extension from
// 8, 16, 32, 64 or 128 bits.

V[integer n] = bits(width) value
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 31;
    assert width IN {8,16,32,64,128};
    integer vlen = if IsSVEEnabled(PSTATE.EL) then VL else 128;
    if ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        _Z[n] = ZeroExtend(value);
    else
        _Z[n]<vlen-1:0> = ZeroExtend(value);

// V[] - non-assignment form
// =========================
// Read from SIMD&FP register with implicit slice of 8, 16
// 32, 64 or 128 bits.

bits(width) V[integer n]
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 31;
    assert width IN {8,16,32,64,128};
    return _Z[n]<width-1:0>;
```

aarch64/functions/registers/Vpart

```
// Vpart[] - non-assignment form
// =============================
// Reads a 128-bit SIMD&FP register in up to two parts:
//  part 0 returns the bottom 8, 16, 32 or 64 bits of a value held in the register;
//  part 1 returns the top half of the bottom 64 bits or the top half of the 128-bit
//  value held in the register.

bits(width) Vpart[integer n, integer part]
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 31;
    assert part IN {0, 1};
    if part == 0 then
        assert width < 128;
        return V[n];
    else
```


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```
        assert width IN {32,64};
        bits(128) vreg = V[n];
        return vreg<(width * 2)-1:width>;

// Vpart[] - assignment form
// =========================
// Writes a 128-bit SIMD&FP register in up to two parts:
//  part 0 zero extends a 8, 16, 32, or 64-bit value to fill the whole register;
//  part 1 inserts a 64-bit value into the top half of the register.

Vpart[integer n, integer part] = bits(width) value
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 31;
    assert part IN {0, 1};
    if part == 0 then
        assert width < 128;
        V[n] = value;
    else
        assert width == 64;
        bits(64) vreg = V[n];
        V[n] = value<63:0> : vreg;
```

aarch64/functions/registers/X

```
// X[] - assignment form
// =====================
// Write to general-purpose register from either a 32-bit or a 64-bit value.

X[integer n] = bits(width) value
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 31;
    assert width IN {32,64};
    if n != 31 then
        _R[n] = ZeroExtend(value);
    return;

// X[] - assignment form
// =====================
// Write to general-purpose register from either a 32-bit or a 64-bit value,
// where the size of the value is passed as an argument.

X[integer n, integer width] = bits(width) value
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 31;
    assert width IN {32,64};
    if n != 31 then
        _R[n] = ZeroExtend(value, 64);
    return;

// X[] - non-assignment form
// =========================
// Read from general-purpose register with implicit slice of 8, 16, 32 or 64 bits.

bits(width) X[integer n]
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 31;
    assert width IN {8,16,32,64};
    if n != 31 then
        return _R[n]<width-1:0>;
    else
        return Zeros(width);

// X[] - non-assignment form
// =========================
// Read from general-purpose register with an explicit slice of 8, 16, 32 or 64 bits.

bits(width) X[integer n, integer width]
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 31;
    assert width IN {8,16,32,64};
    if n != 31 then
```


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```
        return _R[n]<width-1:0>;
    else
        return Zeros(width);
```

aarch64/functions/sme/HaveEBF16

```
// HaveEBF16()
// ===========
// Returns TRUE if the EBF16 extension is implemented, FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveEBF16()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Have EBF16 extension";
```

aarch64/functions/sme/HaveSME

```
// HaveSME()
// =========
// Returns TRUE if the SME extension is implemented, FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveSME()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Have SME extension";
```

aarch64/functions/sme/HaveSMEF64F64

```
// HaveSMEF64F64()
// ===============
// Returns TRUE if the SMEF64F64 extension is implemented, FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveSMEF64F64()
    return HaveSME() && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Have SMEF64F64 extension";
```

aarch64/functions/sme/HaveSMEI16I64

```
// HaveSMEI16I64()
// ===============
// Returns TRUE if the SMEI16I64 extension is implemented, FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveSMEI16I64()
    return HaveSME() && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Have SMEI16I64 extension";
```

aarch64/functions/sme/System

```
array bits(MAX_VL) _ZA[0..255];
```

aarch64/functions/sme/ZAhslice

```
// ZAhslice[] - non-assignment form
// ================================

bits(width) ZAhslice[integer tile, integer esize, integer slice]
    assert esize IN {8, 16, 32, 64, 128};
    integer tiles = esize DIV 8;
    assert tile >= 0 && tile < tiles;
    integer slices = SVL DIV esize;
    assert slice >= 0 && slice < slices;

    return ZAvector[tile + slice * tiles];
```


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```
// ZAhslice[] - assignment form
// ============================

ZAhslice[integer tile, integer esize, integer slice] = bits(width) value
    assert esize IN {8, 16, 32, 64, 128};
    integer tiles = esize DIV 8;
    assert tile >= 0 && tile < tiles;
    integer slices = SVL DIV esize;
    assert slice >= 0 && slice < slices;

    ZAvector[tile + slice * tiles] = value;
```

aarch64/functions/sme/ZAslice

```
// ZAslice[] - non-assignment form
// ===============================

bits(width) ZAslice[integer tile, integer esize, boolean vertical, integer slice]
    bits(width) result;

    if vertical then
        result = ZAvslice[tile, esize, slice];
    else
        result = ZAhslice[tile, esize, slice];

    return result;

// ZAslice[] - assignment form
// ===========================

ZAslice[integer tile, integer esize, boolean vertical, integer slice] = bits(width) value
    if vertical then
        ZAvslice[tile, esize, slice] = value;
    else
        ZAhslice[tile, esize, slice] = value;
```

aarch64/functions/sme/ZAtile

```
// ZAtile[] - non-assignment form
// ==============================

bits(width) ZAtile[integer tile, integer esize]
    integer slices = SVL DIV esize;
    assert width == SVL * slices;
    bits(width) result;

    for slice = 0 to slices-1
        Elem[result, slice, SVL] = ZAhslice[tile, esize, slice];

    return result;

// ZAtile[] - assignment form
// ==========================

ZAtile[integer tile, integer esize] = bits(width) value
    integer slices = SVL DIV esize;
    assert width == SVL * slices;

    for slice = 0 to slices-1
        ZAhslice[tile, esize, slice] = Elem[value, slice, SVL];
```


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aarch64/functions/sme/ZAvector

```
// ZAvector[] - non-assignment form
// ================================

bits(width) ZAvector[integer index]
    assert width == SVL;
    assert index >= 0 && index < (width DIV 8);

    return _ZA[index]<width-1:0>;

// ZAvector[] - assignment form
// ============================

ZAvector[integer index] = bits(width) value
    assert width == SVL;
    assert index >= 0 && index < (width DIV 8);

    if ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        _ZA[index] = ZeroExtend(value);
    else
        _ZA[index]<width-1:0> = value;
```

aarch64/functions/sme/ZAvslice

```
// ZAvslice[] - non-assignment form
// ================================

bits(width) ZAvslice[integer tile, integer esize, integer slice]
    integer slices = SVL DIV esize;
    bits(width) result;

    for s = 0 to slices-1
        bits(width) hslice = ZAhslice[tile, esize, s];
        Elem[result, s, esize] = Elem[hslice, slice, esize];

    return result;

// ZAvslice[] - assignment form
// ============================

ZAvslice[integer tile, integer esize, integer slice] = bits(width) value
    integer slices = SVL DIV esize;

    for s = 0 to slices-1
        bits(width) hslice = ZAhslice[tile, esize, s];
        Elem[hslice, slice, esize] = Elem[value, s, esize];
        ZAhslice[tile, esize, s] = hslice;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/AArch32.IsFPEnabled

```
// AArch32.IsFPEnabled()
// =====================
// Returns TRUE if access to the SIMD&FP instructions or System registers are
// enabled at the target exception level in AArch32 state and FALSE otherwise.

boolean AArch32.IsFPEnabled(bits(2) el)
    if el == EL0 && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then
        return AArch64.IsFPEnabled(el);

    if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && !IsSecure() then
        // Check if access disabled in NSACR
        if NSACR.cp10 == '0' then return FALSE;
```


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```
    if el IN {EL0, EL1} then
        // Check if access disabled in CPACR
        boolean disabled;
        case CPACR.cp10 of
            when '00' disabled = TRUE;
            when '01' disabled = el == EL0;
            when '10' disabled = ConstrainUnpredictableBool();
            when '11' disabled = FALSE;
        if disabled then return FALSE;

    if el IN {EL0, EL1, EL2} && EL2Enabled() then
        if !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            return AArch64.IsFPEnabled(EL2);
        if HCPTR.TCP10 == '1' then return FALSE;

    if HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        // Check if access disabled in CPTR_EL3
        if CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then return FALSE;

    return TRUE;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/AArch64.IsFPEnabled

```
// AArch64.IsFPEnabled()
// =====================
// Returns TRUE if access to the SIMD&FP instructions or System registers are
// enabled at the target exception level in AArch64 state and FALSE otherwise.

boolean AArch64.IsFPEnabled(bits(2) el)
    // Check if access disabled in CPACR_EL1
    if el IN {EL0, EL1} && !IsInHost() then
        // Check FP&SIMD at EL0/EL1
        boolean disabled;
        case CPACR_EL1.FPEN of
            when 'x0' disabled = TRUE;
            when '01' disabled = el == EL0;
            when '11' disabled = FALSE;
        if disabled then return FALSE;

    // Check if access disabled in CPTR_EL2
    if el IN {EL0, EL1, EL2} && EL2Enabled() then
        if HaveVirtHostExt() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
            boolean disabled;
            case CPTR_EL2.FPEN of
                when 'x0' disabled = TRUE;
                when '01' disabled = el == EL0 && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1';
                when '11' disabled = FALSE;
            if disabled then return FALSE;
        else
            if CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then return FALSE;

    // Check if access disabled in CPTR_EL3
    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        if CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then return FALSE;

    return TRUE;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/AnyActiveElement

```
// AnyActiveElement()
// ==================
// Return TRUE if there is at least one active element in mask. Otherwise,
// return FALSE.
```


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```
boolean AnyActiveElement(bits(N) mask, integer esize)
    return LastActiveElement(mask, esize) >= 0;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/BitDeposit

```
// BitDeposit()
// ============
// Deposit the least significant bits from DATA into result positions
// selected by non-zero bits in MASK, setting other result bits to zero.

bits(N) BitDeposit (bits(N) data, bits(N) mask)
    bits(N) res = Zeros();
    integer db = 0;
    for rb = 0 to N-1
        if mask<rb> == '1' then
            res<rb> = data<db>;
            db = db + 1;
    return res;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/BitExtract

```
// BitExtract()
// ============
// Extract and pack DATA bits selected by the non-zero bits in MASK into
// the least significant result bits, setting other result bits to zero.

bits(N) BitExtract (bits(N) data, bits(N) mask)
    bits(N) res = Zeros();
    integer rb = 0;
    for db = 0 to N-1
        if mask<db> == '1' then
            res<rb> = data<db>;
            rb = rb + 1;
    return res;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/BitGroup

```
// BitGroup()
// ==========
// Extract and pack DATA bits selected by the non-zero bits in MASK into
// the least significant result bits, and pack unselected bits into the
// most significant result bits.

bits(N) BitGroup (bits(N) data, bits(N) mask)
    bits(N) res;
    integer rb = 0;

    // compress masked bits to right
    for db = 0 to N-1
        if mask<db> == '1' then
            res<rb> = data<db>;
            rb = rb + 1;
    // compress unmasked bits to left
    for db = 0 to N-1
        if mask<db> == '0' then
            res<rb> = data<db>;
            rb = rb + 1;
    return res;
```


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aarch64/functions/sve/CeilPow2

```
// CeilPow2()
// ==========
// For a positive integer X, return the smallest power of 2 >= X

integer CeilPow2(integer x)
    if x == 0 then return 0;
    if x == 1 then return 2;
    return FloorPow2(x - 1) * 2;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled

```
// CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled()
// =============================
// Checks for traps on SVE instructions that are not legal in streaming mode.

CheckNonStreamingSVEEnabled()
    CheckSVEEnabled();

    if HaveSME() && PSTATE.SM == '1' && !IsFullA64Enabled() then
        SMEAccessTrap(SMEExceptionType_Streaming, PSTATE.EL);
```

aarch64/functions/sve/CheckNormalSVEEnabled

```
// CheckNormalSVEEnabled()
// =======================
// Checks for traps on normal SVE instructions and instructions that
// access SVE System registers.

CheckNormalSVEEnabled()
    boolean disabled;
    // Check if access disabled in CPACR_EL1
    if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && !IsInHost() then
        // Check SVE at EL0/EL1
        case CPACR_EL1.ZEN of
            when 'x0' disabled = TRUE;
            when '01' disabled = PSTATE.EL == EL0;
            when '11' disabled = FALSE;
        if disabled then SVEAccessTrap(EL1);

        // Check SIMD&FP at EL0/EL1
        case CPACR_EL1.FPEN of
            when 'x0' disabled = TRUE;
            when '01' disabled = PSTATE.EL == EL0;
            when '11' disabled = FALSE;
        if disabled then AArch64.AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap(EL1);

    // Check if access disabled in CPTR_EL2
    if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1, EL2} && EL2Enabled() then
        if HaveVirtHostExt() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
            // Check SVE at EL2
            case CPTR_EL2.ZEN of
                when 'x0' disabled = TRUE;
                when '01' disabled = PSTATE.EL == EL0 && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1';
                when '11' disabled = FALSE;
            if disabled then SVEAccessTrap(EL2);

            // Check SIMD&FP at EL2
            case CPTR_EL2.FPEN of
                when 'x0' disabled = TRUE;
                when '01' disabled = PSTATE.EL == EL0 && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1';
                when '11' disabled = FALSE;
            if disabled then AArch64.AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap(EL2);
```


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```
        else
            if CPTR_EL2.TZ == '1' then SVEAccessTrap(EL2);
            if CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then AArch64.AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap(EL2);

    // Check if access disabled in CPTR_EL3
    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        if CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then SVEAccessTrap(EL3);
        if CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then AArch64.AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap(EL3);
```

aarch64/functions/sve/CheckSMEAccess

```
// CheckSMEAccess()
// ================
// Check that access to SME System registers is enabled.

CheckSMEAccess()
    boolean disabled;
    // Check if access disabled in CPACR_EL1
    if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && !IsInHost() then
        // Check SME at EL0/EL1
        case CPACR_EL1.SMEN of
            when 'x0' disabled = TRUE;
            when '01' disabled = PSTATE.EL == EL0;
            when '11' disabled = FALSE;
        if disabled then SMEAccessTrap(SMEExceptionType_AccessTrap, EL1);

    if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1, EL2} && EL2Enabled() then
        if HaveVirtHostExt() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
            // Check SME at EL2
            case CPTR_EL2.SMEN of
                when 'x0' disabled = TRUE;
                when '01' disabled = PSTATE.EL == EL0 && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1';
                when '11' disabled = FALSE;
            if disabled then SMEAccessTrap(SMEExceptionType_AccessTrap, EL2);
        else
            if CPTR_EL2.TSM == '1' then SMEAccessTrap(SMEExceptionType_AccessTrap, EL2);

    // Check if access disabled in CPTR_EL3
    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        if CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then SMEAccessTrap(SMEExceptionType_AccessTrap, EL3);
```

aarch64/functions/sve/CheckSMEAndZAEnabled

```
// CheckSMEAndZAEnabled()
// ======================

CheckSMEAndZAEnabled()
    CheckSMEEnabled();

    if PSTATE.ZA == '0' then
        SMEAccessTrap(SMEExceptionType_InactiveZA, PSTATE.EL);
```

aarch64/functions/sve/CheckSMEEnabled

```
// CheckSMEEnabled()
// =================

CheckSMEEnabled()
    boolean disabled;
    // Check if access disabled in CPACR_EL1
    if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && !IsInHost() then
        // Check SME at EL0/EL1
        case CPACR_EL1.SMEN of
```


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```
            when 'x0' disabled = TRUE;
            when '01' disabled = PSTATE.EL == EL0;
            when '11' disabled = FALSE;
        if disabled then SMEAccessTrap(SMEExceptionType_AccessTrap, EL1);

        // Check SIMD&FP at EL0/EL1
        case CPACR_EL1.FPEN of
            when 'x0' disabled = TRUE;
            when '01' disabled = PSTATE.EL == EL0;
            when '11' disabled = FALSE;
        if disabled then AArch64.AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap(EL1);

    if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1, EL2} && EL2Enabled() then
        if HaveVirtHostExt() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
            // Check SME at EL2
            case CPTR_EL2.SMEN of
                when 'x0' disabled = TRUE;
                when '01' disabled = PSTATE.EL == EL0 && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1';
                when '11' disabled = FALSE;
            if disabled then SMEAccessTrap(SMEExceptionType_AccessTrap, EL2);

            // Check SIMD&FP at EL2
            case CPTR_EL2.FPEN of
                when 'x0' disabled = TRUE;
                when '01' disabled = PSTATE.EL == EL0 && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1';
                when '11' disabled = FALSE;
            if disabled then AArch64.AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap(EL2);
        else
            if CPTR_EL2.TSM == '1' then SMEAccessTrap(SMEExceptionType_AccessTrap, EL2);
            if CPTR_EL2.TFP == '1' then AArch64.AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap(EL2);

    // Check if access disabled in CPTR_EL3
    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        if CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then SMEAccessTrap(SMEExceptionType_AccessTrap, EL3);
        if CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then AArch64.AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap(EL3);
```

aarch64/functions/sve/CheckSVEEnabled

```
// CheckSVEEnabled()
// =================
// Checks for traps on SVE instructions and instructions that
// access SVE System registers.

CheckSVEEnabled()
    if HaveSME() && (PSTATE.SM == '1' || !HaveSVE()) then
        CheckStreamingSVEEnabled();
    else
        CheckNormalSVEEnabled();
```

aarch64/functions/sve/CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled

```
// CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled()
// ===============================

CheckStreamingSVEAndZAEnabled()
    CheckStreamingSVEEnabled();

    if PSTATE.ZA == '0' then
        SMEAccessTrap(SMEExceptionType_InactiveZA, PSTATE.EL);
```


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aarch64/functions/sve/CheckStreamingSVEEnabled

```
// CheckStreamingSVEEnabled()
// ==========================

CheckStreamingSVEEnabled()
    CheckSMEEnabled();

    if PSTATE.SM == '0' then
        SMEAccessTrap(SMEExceptionType_NotStreaming, PSTATE.EL);
```

aarch64/functions/sve/DecodePredCount

```
// DecodePredCount()
// =================

integer DecodePredCount(bits(5) pattern, integer esize)
    integer elements = VL DIV esize;
    integer numElem;
    case pattern of
        when '00000' numElem = FloorPow2(elements);
        when '00001' numElem = if elements >= 1 then 1 else 0;
        when '00010' numElem = if elements >= 2 then 2 else 0;
        when '00011' numElem = if elements >= 3 then 3 else 0;
        when '00100' numElem = if elements >= 4 then 4 else 0;
        when '00101' numElem = if elements >= 5 then 5 else 0;
        when '00110' numElem = if elements >= 6 then 6 else 0;
        when '00111' numElem = if elements >= 7 then 7 else 0;
        when '01000' numElem = if elements >= 8 then 8 else 0;
        when '01001' numElem = if elements >= 16 then 16 else 0;
        when '01010' numElem = if elements >= 32 then 32 else 0;
        when '01011' numElem = if elements >= 64 then 64 else 0;
        when '01100' numElem = if elements >= 128 then 128 else 0;
        when '01101' numElem = if elements >= 256 then 256 else 0;
        when '11101' numElem = elements - (elements MOD 4);
        when '11110' numElem = elements - (elements MOD 3);
        when '11111' numElem = elements;
        otherwise    numElem = 0;
    return numElem;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/ElemFFR

```
// ElemFFR[] - non-assignment form
// ===============================

bit ElemFFR[integer e, integer esize]
    return ElemP[_FFR, e, esize];

// ElemFFR[] - assignment form
// ===========================

ElemFFR[integer e, integer esize] = bit value
    integer psize = esize DIV 8;
    integer n = e * psize;
    assert n >= 0 && (n + psize) <= PL;
    _FFR<n+psize-1:n> = ZeroExtend(value, psize);
    return;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/ElemP

```
// ElemP[] - non-assignment form
// =============================
```


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```
bit ElemP[bits(N) pred, integer e, integer esize]
    assert esize IN {8, 16, 32, 64, 128};
    integer n = e * (esize DIV 8);
    assert n >= 0 && n < N;
    return pred<n>;

// ElemP[] - assignment form
// =========================

ElemP[bits(N) &pred, integer e, integer esize] = bit value
    assert esize IN {8, 16, 32, 64, 128};
    integer psize = esize DIV 8;
    integer n = e * psize;
    assert n >= 0 && (n + psize) <= N;
    pred<n+psize-1:n> = ZeroExtend(value, psize);
    return;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/FFR

```
// FFR[] - non-assignment form
// ===========================

bits(width) FFR[]
    assert width == PL;
    return _FFR<width-1:0>;

// FFR[] - assignment form
// =======================

FFR[] = bits(width) value
    assert width == PL;
    if ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        _FFR = ZeroExtend(value);
    else
        _FFR<width-1:0> = value;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/FPCompareNE

```
// FPCompareNE()
// =============

boolean FPCompareNE(bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, FPCRType fpcr)
    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    boolean result;
    (type1,sign1,value1) = FPUnpack(op1, fpcr);
    (type2,sign2,value2) = FPUnpack(op2, fpcr);
    op1_nan = type1 IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN};
    op2_nan = type2 IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN};

    if op1_nan || op2_nan then
        result = TRUE;
        if type1 == FPType_SNaN || type2 == FPType_SNaN then
            FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
    else // All non-NaN cases can be evaluated on the values produced by FPUnpack()
        result = (value1 != value2);

        FPProcessDenorms(type1, type2, N, fpcr);

    return result;
```


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aarch64/functions/sve/FPCompareUN

```
// FPCompareUN()
// =============

boolean FPCompareUN(bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, FPCRType fpcr)
    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    (type1,sign1,value1) = FPUnpack(op1, fpcr);
    (type2,sign2,value2) = FPUnpack(op2, fpcr);

    if type1 == FPType_SNaN || type2 == FPType_SNaN then
        FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);

    result = type1 IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN} || type2 IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN};

    if !result then
        FPProcessDenorms(type1, type2, N, fpcr);

    return result;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/FPConvertSVE

```
// FPConvertSVE()
// ==============

bits(M) FPConvertSVE(bits(N) op, FPCRType fpcr_in, FPRounding rounding)
    FPCRType fpcr = fpcr_in;
    fpcr.AHP = '0';
    return FPConvert(op, fpcr, rounding);

// FPConvertSVE()
// ==============

bits(M) FPConvertSVE(bits(N) op, FPCRType fpcr_in)
    FPCRType fpcr = fpcr_in;
    fpcr.AHP = '0';
    return FPConvert(op, fpcr, FPRoundingMode(fpcr));
```

aarch64/functions/sve/FPExpA

```
// FPExpA()
// ========

bits(N) FPExpA(bits(N) op)
    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    bits(N) result;
    bits(N) coeff;
    integer idx = if N == 16 then UInt(op<4:0>) else UInt(op<5:0>);
    coeff = FPExpCoefficient[idx];
    if N == 16 then
        result<15:0> = '0':op<9:5>:coeff<9:0>;
    elsif N == 32 then
        result<31:0> = '0':op<13:6>:coeff<22:0>;
    else // N == 64
        result<63:0> = '0':op<16:6>:coeff<51:0>;

    return result;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/FPExpCoefficient

```
// FPExpCoefficient()
// ==================
```


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```
bits(N) FPExpCoefficient[integer index]
    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    integer result;

    if N == 16 then
        case index of
            when  0 result = 0x0000;
            when  1 result = 0x0016;
            when  2 result = 0x002d;
            when  3 result = 0x0045;
            when  4 result = 0x005d;
            when  5 result = 0x0075;
            when  6 result = 0x008e;
            when  7 result = 0x00a8;
            when  8 result = 0x00c2;
            when  9 result = 0x00dc;
            when 10 result = 0x00f8;
            when 11 result = 0x0114;
            when 12 result = 0x0130;
            when 13 result = 0x014d;
            when 14 result = 0x016b;
            when 15 result = 0x0189;
            when 16 result = 0x01a8;
            when 17 result = 0x01c8;
            when 18 result = 0x01e8;
            when 19 result = 0x0209;
            when 20 result = 0x022b;
            when 21 result = 0x024e;
            when 22 result = 0x0271;
            when 23 result = 0x0295;
            when 24 result = 0x02ba;
            when 25 result = 0x02e0;
            when 26 result = 0x0306;
            when 27 result = 0x032e;
            when 28 result = 0x0356;
            when 29 result = 0x037f;
            when 30 result = 0x03a9;
            when 31 result = 0x03d4;

    elsif N == 32 then
        case index of
            when  0 result = 0x000000;
            when  1 result = 0x0164d2;
            when  2 result = 0x02cd87;
            when  3 result = 0x043a29;
            when  4 result = 0x05aac3;
            when  5 result = 0x071f62;
            when  6 result = 0x08980f;
            when  7 result = 0x0a14d5;
            when  8 result = 0x0b95c2;
            when  9 result = 0x0d1adf;
            when 10 result = 0x0ea43a;
            when 11 result = 0x1031dc;
            when 12 result = 0x11c3d3;
            when 13 result = 0x135a2b;
            when 14 result = 0x14f4f0;
            when 15 result = 0x16942d;
            when 16 result = 0x1837f0;
            when 17 result = 0x19e046;
            when 18 result = 0x1b8d3a;
            when 19 result = 0x1d3eda;
            when 20 result = 0x1ef532;
            when 21 result = 0x20b051;
            when 22 result = 0x227043;
            when 23 result = 0x243516;
            when 24 result = 0x25fed7;
            when 25 result = 0x27cd94;
            when 26 result = 0x29a15b;
```


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```
        when 27 result = 0x2b7a3a;
        when 28 result = 0x2d583f;
        when 29 result = 0x2f3b79;
        when 30 result = 0x3123f6;
        when 31 result = 0x3311c4;
        when 32 result = 0x3504f3;
        when 33 result = 0x36fd92;
        when 34 result = 0x38fbaf;
        when 35 result = 0x3aff5b;
        when 36 result = 0x3d08a4;
        when 37 result = 0x3f179a;
        when 38 result = 0x412c4d;
        when 39 result = 0x4346cd;
        when 40 result = 0x45672a;
        when 41 result = 0x478d75;
        when 42 result = 0x49b9be;
        when 43 result = 0x4bec15;
        when 44 result = 0x4e248c;
        when 45 result = 0x506334;
        when 46 result = 0x52a81e;
        when 47 result = 0x54f35b;
        when 48 result = 0x5744fd;
        when 49 result = 0x599d16;
        when 50 result = 0x5bfbb8;
        when 51 result = 0x5e60f5;
        when 52 result = 0x60ccdf;
        when 53 result = 0x633f89;
        when 54 result = 0x65b907;
        when 55 result = 0x68396a;
        when 56 result = 0x6ac0c7;
        when 57 result = 0x6d4f30;
        when 58 result = 0x6fe4ba;
        when 59 result = 0x728177;
        when 60 result = 0x75257d;
        when 61 result = 0x77d0df;
        when 62 result = 0x7a83b3;
        when 63 result = 0x7d3e0c;

else // N == 64
    case index of
        when  0 result = 0x0000000000000;
        when  1 result = 0x02C9A3E778061;
        when  2 result = 0x059B0D3158574;
        when  3 result = 0x0874518759BC8;
        when  4 result = 0x0B5586CF9890F;
        when  5 result = 0x0E3EC32D3D1A2;
        when  6 result = 0x11301D0125B51;
        when  7 result = 0x1429AAEA92DE0;
        when  8 result = 0x172B83C7D517B;
        when  9 result = 0x1A35BEB6FCB75;
        when 10 result = 0x1D4873168B9AA;
        when 11 result = 0x2063B88628CD6;
        when 12 result = 0x2387A6E756238;
        when 13 result = 0x26B4565E27CDD;
        when 14 result = 0x29E9DF51FDEE1;
        when 15 result = 0x2D285A6E4030B;
        when 16 result = 0x306FE0A31B715;
        when 17 result = 0x33C08B26416FF;
        when 18 result = 0x371A7373AA9CB;
        when 19 result = 0x3A7DB34E59FF7;
        when 20 result = 0x3DEA64C123422;
        when 21 result = 0x4160A21F72E2A;
        when 22 result = 0x44E086061892D;
        when 23 result = 0x486A2B5C13CD0;
        when 24 result = 0x4BFDAD5362A27;
        when 25 result = 0x4F9B2769D2CA7;
        when 26 result = 0x5342B569D4F82;
        when 27 result = 0x56F4736B527DA;
```


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```
            when 28 result = 0x5AB07DD485429;
            when 29 result = 0x5E76F15AD2148;
            when 30 result = 0x6247EB03A5585;
            when 31 result = 0x6623882552225;
            when 32 result = 0x6A09E667F3BCD;
            when 33 result = 0x6DFB23C651A2F;
            when 34 result = 0x71F75E8EC5F74;
            when 35 result = 0x75FEB564267C9;
            when 36 result = 0x7A11473EB0187;
            when 37 result = 0x7E2F336CF4E62;
            when 38 result = 0x82589994CCE13;
            when 39 result = 0x868D99B4492ED;
            when 40 result = 0x8ACE5422AA0DB;
            when 41 result = 0x8F1AE99157736;
            when 42 result = 0x93737B0CDC5E5;
            when 43 result = 0x97D829FDE4E50;
            when 44 result = 0x9C49182A3F090;
            when 45 result = 0xA0C667B5DE565;
            when 46 result = 0xA5503B23E255D;
            when 47 result = 0xA9E6B5579FDBF;
            when 48 result = 0xAE89F995AD3AD;
            when 49 result = 0xB33A2B84F15FB;
            when 50 result = 0xB7F76F2FB5E47;
            when 51 result = 0xBCC1E904BC1D2;
            when 52 result = 0xC199BDD85529C;
            when 53 result = 0xC67F12E57D14B;
            when 54 result = 0xCB720DCEF9069;
            when 55 result = 0xD072D4A07897C;
            when 56 result = 0xD5818DCFBA487;
            when 57 result = 0xDA9E603DB3285;
            when 58 result = 0xDFC97337B9B5F;
            when 59 result = 0xE502EE78B3FF6;
            when 60 result = 0xEA4AFA2A490DA;
            when 61 result = 0xEFA1BEE615A27;
            when 62 result = 0xF50765B6E4540;
            when 63 result = 0xFA7C1819E90D8;

    return result<N-1:0>;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/FPLogB

```
// FPLogB()
// ========

bits(N) FPLogB(bits(N) op, FPCRType fpcr)
    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    integer result;
    (fptype,sign,value) = FPUnpack(op, fpcr);

    if fptype == FPType_SNaN || fptype == FPType_QNaN || fptype == FPType_Zero then
        FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
        result = -(2^(N-1));            // MinInt, 100..00
    elsif fptype == FPType_Infinity then
        result = 2^(N-1) - 1;           // MaxInt, 011..11
    else
        // FPUnpack has already scaled a subnormal input
        value = Abs(value);
        result = 0;
        while value < 1.0 do
            value = value * 2.0;
            result = result - 1;
        while value >= 2.0 do
            value = value / 2.0;
            result = result + 1;

        FPProcessDenorm(fptype, N, fpcr);
```


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```
    return result<N-1:0>;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/FPMinNormal

```
// FPMinNormal()
// =============

bits(N) FPMinNormal(bit sign)
    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    constant integer E = (if N == 16 then 5 elsif N == 32 then 8 else 11);
    constant integer F = N - (E + 1);
    exp = Zeros(E-1):'1';
    frac = Zeros(F);
    return sign : exp : frac;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/FPOne

```
// FPOne()
// =======

bits(N) FPOne(bit sign)
    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    constant integer E = (if N == 16 then 5 elsif N == 32 then 8 else 11);
    constant integer F = N - (E + 1);
    exp = '0':Ones(E-1);
    frac = Zeros(F);
    return sign : exp : frac;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/FPPointFive

```
// FPPointFive()
// =============

bits(N) FPPointFive(bit sign)
    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    constant integer E = (if N == 16 then 5 elsif N == 32 then 8 else 11);
    constant integer F = N - (E + 1);
    exp = '0':Ones(E-2):'0';
    frac = Zeros(F);
    return sign : exp : frac;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/FPProcess

```
// FPProcess()
// ===========

bits(N) FPProcess(bits(N) input)
    bits(N) result;
    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
    (fptype,sign,value) = FPUnpack(input, fpcr);

    if fptype == FPType_SNaN || fptype == FPType_QNaN then
        result = FPProcessNaN(fptype, input, fpcr);
    elsif fptype == FPType_Infinity then
        result = FPInfinity(sign);
    elsif fptype == FPType_Zero then
        result = FPZero(sign);
    else
        result = FPRound(value, fpcr);
```


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```
        FPProcessDenorm(fptype, N, fpcr);

    return result;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/FPScale

```
// FPScale()
// =========

bits(N) FPScale(bits (N) op, integer scale, FPCRType fpcr)
    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    bits(N) result;
    (fptype,sign,value) = FPUnpack(op, fpcr);

    if fptype == FPType_SNaN || fptype == FPType_QNaN then
        result = FPProcessNaN(fptype, op, fpcr);
    elsif fptype == FPType_Zero then
        result = FPZero(sign);
    elsif fptype == FPType_Infinity then
        result = FPInfinity(sign);
    else
        result = FPRound(value * (2.0^scale), fpcr);

        FPProcessDenorm(fptype, N, fpcr);

    return result;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/FPTrigMAdd

```
// FPTrigMAdd()
// ============

bits(N) FPTrigMAdd(integer x_in, bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2_in, FPCRType fpcr)
    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    bits(N) coeff;
    bits(N) op2 = op2_in;
    integer x = x_in;
    assert x >= 0;
    assert x < 8;

    if op2<N-1> == '1' then
        x = x + 8;

    coeff    = FPTrigMAddCoefficient[x];
    op2      = FPAbs(op2);
    result   = FPMulAdd(coeff, op1, op2, fpcr);
    return result;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/FPTrigMAddCoefficient

```
// FPTrigMAddCoefficient()
// =======================

bits(N) FPTrigMAddCoefficient[integer index]
    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    integer result;

    if N == 16 then
        case index of
            when  0 result = 0x3c00;
            when  1 result = 0xb155;
            when  2 result = 0x2030;
```


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```
            when  3 result = 0x0000;
            when  4 result = 0x0000;
            when  5 result = 0x0000;
            when  6 result = 0x0000;
            when  7 result = 0x0000;
            when  8 result = 0x3c00;
            when  9 result = 0xb800;
            when 10 result = 0x293a;
            when 11 result = 0x0000;
            when 12 result = 0x0000;
            when 13 result = 0x0000;
            when 14 result = 0x0000;
            when 15 result = 0x0000;
    elsif N == 32 then
        case index of
            when  0 result = 0x3f800000;
            when  1 result = 0xbe2aaaab;
            when  2 result = 0x3c088886;
            when  3 result = 0xb95008b9;
            when  4 result = 0x36369d6d;
            when  5 result = 0x00000000;
            when  6 result = 0x00000000;
            when  7 result = 0x00000000;
            when  8 result = 0x3f800000;
            when  9 result = 0xbf000000;
            when 10 result = 0x3d2aaaa6;
            when 11 result = 0xbab60705;
            when 12 result = 0x37cd37cc;
            when 13 result = 0x00000000;
            when 14 result = 0x00000000;
            when 15 result = 0x00000000;
    else // N == 64
        case index of
            when  0 result = 0x3ff0000000000000;
            when  1 result = 0xbfc5555555555543;
            when  2 result = 0x3f8111111110f30c;
            when  3 result = 0xbf2a01a019b92fc6;
            when  4 result = 0x3ec71de351f3d22b;
            when  5 result = 0xbe5ae5e2b60f7b91;
            when  6 result = 0x3de5d8408868552f;
            when  7 result = 0x0000000000000000;
            when  8 result = 0x3ff0000000000000;
            when  9 result = 0xbfe0000000000000;
            when 10 result = 0x3fa5555555555536;
            when 11 result = 0xbf56c16c16c13a0b;
            when 12 result = 0x3efa01a019b1e8d8;
            when 13 result = 0xbe927e4f7282f468;
            when 14 result = 0x3e21ee96d2641b13;
            when 15 result = 0xbda8f76380fbb401;

    return result<N-1:0>;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/FPTrigSMul

```
// FPTrigSMul()
// ============

bits(N) FPTrigSMul(bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, FPCRType fpcr)
    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    result = FPMul(op1, op1, fpcr);
    fpexc = FALSE;
    (fptype, sign, value) = FPUnpack(result, fpcr, fpexc);

    if !(fptype IN {FPType_QNaN, FPType_SNaN}) then
        result<N-1> = op2<0>;
```


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```
    return result;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/FPTrigSSel

```
// FPTrigSSel()
// ============

bits(N) FPTrigSSel(bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2)
    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    bits(N) result;

    if op2<0> == '1' then
        result = FPOne(op2<1>);
    elsif op2<1> == '1' then
        result = FPNeg(op1);
    else
        result = op1;

    return result;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/FirstActive

```
// FirstActive()
// =============

bit FirstActive(bits(N) mask, bits(N) x, integer esize)
    integer elements = N DIV (esize DIV 8);
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then return ElemP[x, e, esize];
    return '0';
```

aarch64/functions/sve/FloorPow2

```
// FloorPow2()
// ===========
// For a positive integer X, return the largest power of 2 <= X

integer FloorPow2(integer x)
    assert x >= 0;
    integer n = 1;
    if x == 0 then return 0;
    while x >= 2^n do
        n = n + 1;
    return 2^(n - 1);
```

aarch64/functions/sve/HaveSMEFullA64

```
// HaveSMEFullA64()
// ================
// Returns TRUE if the SME FA64 extension is implemented, FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveSMEFullA64()
    return HaveSME() && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Have SME FA64 extension";
```


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aarch64/functions/sve/HaveSVE

```
// HaveSVE()
// =========

boolean HaveSVE()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2) && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Have SVE ISA";
```

aarch64/functions/sve/HaveSVE2

```
// HaveSVE2()
// ==========
// Returns TRUE if the SVE2 extension is implemented, FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveSVE2()
    return HaveSVE() && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Have SVE2 extension";
```

aarch64/functions/sve/HaveSVE2AES

```
// HaveSVE2AES()
// =============
// Returns TRUE if the SVE2 AES extension is implemented, FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveSVE2AES()
    return HaveSVE2() && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Have SVE2 AES extension";
```

aarch64/functions/sve/HaveSVE2BitPerm

```
// HaveSVE2BitPerm()
// =================
// Returns TRUE if the SVE2 Bit Permissions extension is implemented, FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveSVE2BitPerm()
    return HaveSVE2() && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Have SVE2 BitPerm extension";
```

aarch64/functions/sve/HaveSVE2PMULL128

```
// HaveSVE2PMULL128()
// ==================
// Returns TRUE if the SVE2 128 bit PMULL extension is implemented, FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveSVE2PMULL128()
    return HaveSVE2() && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Have SVE2 128 bit PMULL extension";
```

aarch64/functions/sve/HaveSVE2SHA3

```
// HaveSVE2SHA3()
// ==============
// Returns TRUE if the SVE2 SHA3 extension is implemented, FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveSVE2SHA3()
    return HaveSVE2() && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Have SVE2 SHA3 extension";
```


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aarch64/functions/sve/HaveSVE2SM4

```
// HaveSVE2SM4()
// =============
// Returns TRUE if the SVE2 SM4 extension is implemented, FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveSVE2SM4()
    return HaveSVE2() && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Have SVE2 SM4 extension";
```

aarch64/functions/sve/HaveSVEFP32MatMulExt

```
// HaveSVEFP32MatMulExt()
// ======================
// Returns TRUE if single-precision floating-point matrix multiply instruction support implemented and
FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveSVEFP32MatMulExt()
    return HaveSVE() && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Have SVE FP32 Matrix Multiply extension";
```

aarch64/functions/sve/HaveSVEFP64MatMulExt

```
// HaveSVEFP64MatMulExt()
// ======================
// Returns TRUE if double-precision floating-point matrix multiply instruction support implemented and
FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveSVEFP64MatMulExt()
    return HaveSVE() && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Have SVE FP64 Matrix Multiply extension";
```

aarch64/functions/sve/ImplementedSMEVectorLength

```
// ImplementedSMEVectorLength()
// ============================
// Reduce SVE/SME vector length to a supported value (power of two)

integer ImplementedSMEVectorLength(integer nbits_in)
    integer maxbits = MaxImplementedSVL();
    assert 128 <= maxbits && maxbits <= 2048 && IsPow2(maxbits);
    integer nbits = Min(nbits_in, maxbits);
    assert 128 <= nbits && nbits <= 2048 && Align(nbits, 128) == nbits;

    // Search for a supported power-of-two VL less than or equal to nbits
    while nbits > 128 do
        if IsPow2(nbits) && SupportedPowerTwoSVL(nbits) then return nbits;
        nbits = nbits - 128;

    // Return the smallest supported power-of-two VL
    nbits = 128;
    while nbits < maxbits do
        if SupportedPowerTwoSVL(nbits) then return nbits;
        nbits = nbits * 2;

    // The only option is maxbits
    return maxbits;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/ImplementedSVEVectorLength

```
// ImplementedSVEVectorLength()
// ============================
// Reduce SVE vector length to a supported value (e.g. power of two)
```


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```
integer ImplementedSVEVectorLength(integer nbits_in)
    integer nbits = Min(nbits_in, MaxImplementedVL());
    assert 128 <= nbits && nbits <= 2048 && Align(nbits, 128) == nbits;

    while nbits > 128 do
        if IsPow2(nbits) || SupportedNonPowerTwoVL(nbits) then return nbits;
        nbits = nbits - 128;
    return nbits;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/InStreamingMode

```
// InStreamingMode()
// =================

boolean InStreamingMode()
    return HaveSME() && PSTATE.SM == '1';
```

aarch64/functions/sve/IsEven

```
// IsEven()
// ========

boolean IsEven(integer val)
    return val MOD 2 == 0;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/IsFPEnabled

```
// IsFPEnabled()
// =============
// Returns TRUE if accesses to the Advanced SIMD and floating-point
// registers are enabled at the target exception level in the current
// execution state and FALSE otherwise.

boolean IsFPEnabled(bits(2) el)
    if ELUsingAArch32(el) then
        return AArch32.IsFPEnabled(el);
    else
        return AArch64.IsFPEnabled(el);
```

aarch64/functions/sve/IsFullA64Enabled

```
// IsFullA64Enabled()
// ==================
// Returns TRUE is full A64 is enabled in Streaming mode and FALSE othersise.

boolean IsFullA64Enabled()
    if !HaveSMEFullA64() then return FALSE;

    // Check if full SVE disabled in SMCR_EL1
    if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && !IsInHost() then
        // Check full SVE at EL0/EL1
        if SMCR_EL1.FA64 == '0' then return FALSE;

    // Check if full SVE disabled in SMCR_EL2
    if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1, EL2} && EL2Enabled() then
        if SMCR_EL2.FA64 == '0' then return FALSE;

    // Check if full SVE disabled in SMCR_EL3
    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        if SMCR_EL3.FA64 == '0' then return FALSE;
```


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```
    return TRUE;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/IsNormalSVEEnabled

```
// IsNormalSVEEnabled()
// ====================
// Returns TRUE if access to normal SVE is enabled at the target
// exception level and FALSE otherwise.

boolean IsNormalSVEEnabled(bits(2) el)
    boolean disabled;
    if ELUsingAArch32(el) then
        return FALSE;

    // Check if access disabled in CPACR_EL1
    if el IN {EL0, EL1} && !IsInHost() then
        // Check SVE at EL0/EL1
        case CPACR_EL1.ZEN of
            when 'x0' disabled = TRUE;
            when '01' disabled = el == EL0;
            when '11' disabled = FALSE;
        if disabled then return FALSE;

    // Check if access disabled in CPTR_EL2
    if el IN {EL0, EL1, EL2} && EL2Enabled() then
        if HaveVirtHostExt() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
            case CPTR_EL2.ZEN of
                when 'x0' disabled = TRUE;
                when '01' disabled = el == EL0 && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1';
                when '11' disabled = FALSE;
            if disabled then return FALSE;
        else
            if CPTR_EL2.TZ == '1' then return FALSE;

    // Check if access disabled in CPTR_EL3
    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        if CPTR_EL3.EZ == '0' then return FALSE;

    return TRUE;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/IsOdd

```
// IsOdd()
// =======

boolean IsOdd(integer val)
    return val MOD 2 == 1;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/IsPow2

```
// IsPow2()
// ========
// Return TRUE if positive integer X is a power of 2. Otherwise,
// return FALSE.

boolean IsPow2(integer x)
    if x <= 0 then return FALSE;
    return FloorPow2(x) == CeilPow2(x);
```


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aarch64/functions/sve/IsSVEEnabled

```
// IsSVEEnabled()
// ==============
// Returns TRUE if access to SVE instructions and System registers is
// enabled at the target exception level and FALSE otherwise.

boolean IsSVEEnabled(bits(2) el)
    if HaveSME() && PSTATE.SM == '1' then
        return IsStreamingSVEEnabled(el);
    elsif HaveSVE() then
        return IsNormalSVEEnabled(el);
    else
        return FALSE;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/IsStreamingSVEEnabled

```
// IsStreamingSVEEnabled()
// =======================
// Returns TRUE if access to streaming SVE is enabled at the
// target exception level and FALSE otherwise.

boolean IsStreamingSVEEnabled(bits(2) el)
    boolean disabled;
    if ELUsingAArch32(el) then
        return FALSE;

    // Check if access disabled in CPACR_EL1
    if el IN {EL0, EL1} && !IsInHost() then
        // Check SME at EL0/EL1
        case CPACR_EL1.SMEN of
            when 'x0' disabled = TRUE;
            when '01' disabled = el == EL0;
            when '11' disabled = FALSE;
        if disabled then return FALSE;

    // Check if access disabled in CPTR_EL2
    if el IN {EL0, EL1, EL2} && EL2Enabled() then
        if HaveVirtHostExt() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' then
            case CPTR_EL2.SMEN of
                when 'x0' disabled = TRUE;
                when '01' disabled = el == EL0 && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1';
                when '11' disabled = FALSE;
            if disabled then return FALSE;
        else
            if CPTR_EL2.TSM == '1' then return FALSE;

    // Check if access disabled in CPTR_EL3
    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        if CPTR_EL3.ESM == '0' then return FALSE;

    return TRUE;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/LastActive

```
// LastActive()
// ============

bit LastActive(bits(N) mask, bits(N) x, integer esize)
    integer elements = N DIV (esize DIV 8);
    for e = elements-1 downto 0
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then return ElemP[x, e, esize];
    return '0';
```


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aarch64/functions/sve/LastActiveElement

```
// LastActiveElement()
// ===================

integer LastActiveElement(bits(N) mask, integer esize)
    integer elements = N DIV (esize DIV 8);
    for e = elements-1 downto 0
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then return e;
    return -1;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/MaxImplementedSVL

```
// MaxImplementedSVL()
// ===================

integer MaxImplementedSVL()
    return integer IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/MaxImplementedVL

```
// MaxImplementedVL()
// ==================

integer MaxImplementedVL()
    return integer IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/MaybeZeroSVEUppers

```
// MaybeZeroSVEUppers()
// ====================

MaybeZeroSVEUppers(bits(2) target_el)
    boolean lower_enabled;

    if UInt(target_el) <= UInt(PSTATE.EL) || !IsSVEEnabled(target_el) then
        return;

    if target_el == EL3 then
        if EL2Enabled() then
            lower_enabled = IsFPEnabled(EL2);
        else
            lower_enabled = IsFPEnabled(EL1);
    elsif target_el == EL2 then
        assert !ELUsingAArch32(EL2);
        if HCR_EL2.TGE == '0' then
            lower_enabled = IsFPEnabled(EL1);
        else
            lower_enabled = IsFPEnabled(EL0);
    else
        assert target_el == EL1 && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1);
        lower_enabled = IsFPEnabled(EL0);

    if lower_enabled then
        integer vl = if IsSVEEnabled(PSTATE.EL) then VL else 128;
        integer pl = vl DIV 8;
        for n = 0 to 31
            if ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
                _Z[n] = ZeroExtend(_Z[n]<vl-1:0>);
        for n = 0 to 15
            if ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
                _P[n] = ZeroExtend(_P[n]<pl-1:0>);
        if ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
```


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```
        _FFR = ZeroExtend(_FFR<pl-1:0>);
    if HaveSME() && PSTATE.ZA == '1' then
        integer accessiblerows = VL DIV 8;
        integer allrows = MAX_VL DIV 8;

        for n = 0 to accessiblerows - 1
            if ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
                _ZA[n] = ZeroExtend(_ZA[n]<VL-1:0>);
        for n = accessiblerows to allrows - 1
            if ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
                _ZA[n] = Zeros();
```

aarch64/functions/sve/MemNF

```
// MemNF[] - non-assignment form
// ============================

(bits(8*size), boolean) MemNF[bits(64) address, integer size, AccType acctype]
    assert size IN {1, 2, 4, 8, 16};
    bits(8*size) value;

    aligned = (address == Align(address, size));
    A = SCTLR[].A;

    if !aligned && (A == '1') then
        return (bits(8*size) UNKNOWN, TRUE);

    atomic = aligned || size == 1;

    if !atomic then
        (value<7:0>, bad) = MemSingleNF[address, 1, acctype, aligned];

        if bad then
            return (bits(8*size) UNKNOWN, TRUE);

        // For subsequent bytes it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether an unaligned Device memory
        // access will generate an Alignment Fault, as to get this far means the first byte did
        // not, so we must be changing to a new translation page.
        if !aligned then
            c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
            assert c IN {Constraint_FAULT, Constraint_NONE};
            if c == Constraint_NONE then aligned = TRUE;

        for i = 1 to size-1
            (value<8*i+7:8*i>, bad) = MemSingleNF[address+i, 1, acctype, aligned];

            if bad then
                return (bits(8*size) UNKNOWN, TRUE);
    else
        (value, bad) = MemSingleNF[address, size, acctype, aligned];
        if bad then
            return (bits(8*size) UNKNOWN, TRUE);

    if BigEndian(acctype) then
        value = BigEndianReverse(value);

    return (value, FALSE);
```

aarch64/functions/sve/MemSingleNF

```
// MemSingleNF[] - non-assignment form
// ===================================

(bits(8*size), boolean) MemSingleNF[bits(64) address, integer size, AccType acctype, boolean aligned]
```


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```
    assert acctype IN {AccType_CNOTFIRST, AccType_NONFAULT};
    bits(8*size) value;
    boolean iswrite = FALSE;
    AddressDescriptor memaddrdesc;

    // Implementation may suppress NF load for any reason
    if ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        return (bits(8*size) UNKNOWN, TRUE);

    // MMU or MPU
    memaddrdesc = AArch64.TranslateAddress(address, acctype, iswrite, aligned, size);

    // Non-fault load from Device memory must not be performed externally
    if memaddrdesc.memattrs.memtype == MemType_Device then
        return (bits(8*size) UNKNOWN, TRUE);

    // Check for aborts or debug exceptions
    if IsFault(memaddrdesc) then
        return (bits(8*size) UNKNOWN, TRUE);

    // Memory array access
    accdesc = CreateAccessDescriptor(acctype);
    if HaveTME() then
        accdesc.transactional = TSTATE.depth > 0;
    if HaveRME() then
        fault = NoFault();
        fault.gpcf = GranuleProtectionCheck(memaddrdesc, accdesc);
        if fault.gpcf.gpf != GPCF_None then
            return (bits(8*size) UNKNOWN, TRUE);

    if HaveMTE2Ext() then
        if AArch64.AccessIsTagChecked(address, acctype) then
            bits(4) ptag = AArch64.PhysicalTag(address);
            if !AArch64.CheckTag(memaddrdesc, accdesc, ptag, iswrite) then
                return (bits(8*size) UNKNOWN, TRUE);

    (memstatus, value) = PhysMemRead(memaddrdesc, size, accdesc);
    if IsFault(memstatus) then
        if IsExternalAbortTakenSynchronously(memstatus, iswrite, memaddrdesc,
                                             size, accdesc) then
            return (bits(8*size) UNKNOWN, TRUE);
        fault = NoFault();
        fault.errortype = memstatus.errortype;
        fault.acctype = memstatus.acctype;
        fault.extflag = memstatus.extflag;
        fault.statuscode = memstatus.statuscode;
        PendSErrorInterrupt(fault);

    return (value, FALSE);
```

aarch64/functions/sve/NVL

```
// NVL - non-assignment form
// =========================
// Normal VL

integer NVL
    integer vl;

    if PSTATE.EL == EL1 || (PSTATE.EL == EL0 && !IsInHost()) then
        vl = UInt(ZCR_EL1.LEN);

    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 || (PSTATE.EL == EL0 && IsInHost()) then
        vl = UInt(ZCR_EL2.LEN);
    elsif PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() then
        vl = Min(vl, UInt(ZCR_EL2.LEN));
```


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```
    if PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        vl = UInt(ZCR_EL3.LEN);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) then
        vl = Min(vl, UInt(ZCR_EL3.LEN));

    vl = (vl + 1) * 128;
    vl = ImplementedSVEVectorLength(vl);

    return vl;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/NoneActive

```
// NoneActive()
// ============

bit NoneActive(bits(N) mask, bits(N) x, integer esize)
    integer elements = N DIV (esize DIV 8);
    for e = 0 to elements-1
        if ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' && ElemP[x, e, esize] == '1' then return '0';
    return '1';
```

aarch64/functions/sve/P

```
// P[] - non-assignment form
// =========================

bits(width) P[integer n]
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 31;
    assert width == PL;
    return _P[n]<width-1:0>;

// P[] - assignment form
// =====================

P[integer n] = bits(width) value
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 31;
    assert width == PL;
    if ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        _P[n] = ZeroExtend(value);
    else
        _P[n]<width-1:0> = value;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/PL

```
// PL - non-assignment form
// ========================

integer PL
    return VL DIV 8;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/PredTest

```
// PredTest()
// ==========

bits(4) PredTest(bits(N) mask, bits(N) result, integer esize)
    bit n = FirstActive(mask, result, esize);
    bit z = NoneActive(mask, result, esize);
    bit c = NOT LastActive(mask, result, esize);
```


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```
    bit v = '0';
    return n:z:c:v;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/ReducePredicated

```
// ReducePredicated()
// ==================

bits(esize) ReducePredicated(ReduceOp op, bits(N) input, bits(M) mask, bits(esize) identity)
    assert(N == M * 8);
    integer p2bits = CeilPow2(N);
    bits(p2bits) operand;
    integer elements = p2bits DIV esize;

    for e = 0 to elements-1
        if e * esize < N && ElemP[mask, e, esize] == '1' then
            Elem[operand, e, esize] = Elem[input, e, esize];
        else
            Elem[operand, e, esize] = identity;

    return Reduce(op, operand, esize);
```

aarch64/functions/sve/ResetSMEState

```
// ResetSMEState()
// ===============

ResetSMEState()
    integer vectors = MAX_VL DIV 8;
    for n = 0 to vectors - 1
        _ZA[n] = Zeros();
```

aarch64/functions/sve/ResetSVEState

```
// ResetSVEState()
// ===============

ResetSVEState()
    for n = 0 to 31
        _Z[n] = Zeros();
    for n = 0 to 15
        _P[n] = Zeros();
    _FFR = Zeros();
    FPSR = ZeroExtend(0x0800009f<31:0>);
```

aarch64/functions/sve/Reverse

```
// Reverse()
// =========
// Reverse subwords of M bits in an N-bit word

bits(N) Reverse(bits(N) word, integer M)
    bits(N) result;
    integer sw = N DIV M;
    assert N == sw * M;
    for s = 0 to sw-1
        Elem[result, (sw - 1) - s, M] = Elem[word, s, M];
    return result;
```


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aarch64/functions/sve/SMEAccessTrap

```
// SMEAccessTrap()
// ===============
// Trapped access to SME registers due to CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, or CPTR_EL3.

SMEAccessTrap(SMEExceptionType etype, bits(2) target_el_in)
    bits(2) target_el = target_el_in;
    assert UInt(target_el) >= UInt(PSTATE.EL);
    if target_el == EL0 then
        target_el = EL1;
    boolean route_to_el2 = PSTATE.EL == EL0 && target_el == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1';

    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_SMEAccessTrap);
    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x0;

    case etype of
        when SMEExceptionType_AccessTrap
            exception.syndrome<1:0> = '00';
        when SMEExceptionType_Streaming
            exception.syndrome<1:0> = '01';
        when SMEExceptionType_NotStreaming
            exception.syndrome<1:0> = '10';
        when SMEExceptionType_InactiveZA
            exception.syndrome<1:0> = '11';

    if route_to_el2 then
        AArch64.TakeException(EL2, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    else
        AArch64.TakeException(target_el, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch64/functions/sve/SMEExceptionType

```
enumeration SMEExceptionType {
    SMEExceptionType_AccessTrap,        // SME functionality trapped or disabled
    SMEExceptionType_Streaming,         // Illegal instruction in Streaming SVE mode
    SMEExceptionType_NotStreaming,      // Illegal instruction not in Streaming SVE mode
    SMEExceptionType_InactiveZA,        // Illegal instruction when ZA is inactive
};
```

aarch64/functions/sve/SVEAccessTrap

```
// SVEAccessTrap()
// ===============
// Trapped access to SVE registers due to CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, or CPTR_EL3.

SVEAccessTrap(bits(2) target_el)
    assert UInt(target_el) >= UInt(PSTATE.EL) && target_el != EL0 && HaveEL(target_el);
    route_to_el2 = target_el == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1';

    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_SVEAccessTrap);
    bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x0;

    if route_to_el2 then
        AArch64.TakeException(EL2, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    else
        AArch64.TakeException(target_el, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```


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aarch64/functions/sve/SVECmp

```
enumeration SVECmp { Cmp_EQ, Cmp_NE, Cmp_GE, Cmp_GT, Cmp_LT, Cmp_LE, Cmp_UN };
```

aarch64/functions/sve/SVEMoveMaskPreferred

```
// SVEMoveMaskPreferred()
// ======================
// Return FALSE if a bitmask immediate encoding would generate an immediate
// value that could also be represented by a single DUP instruction.
// Used as a condition for the preferred MOV<-DUPM alias.

boolean SVEMoveMaskPreferred(bits(13) imm13)
    bits(64) imm;
    (imm, -) = DecodeBitMasks(imm13<12>, imm13<5:0>, imm13<11:6>, TRUE);

    // Check for 8 bit immediates
    if !IsZero(imm<7:0>) then
        // Check for 'ffffffffffffffxy' or '00000000000000xy'
        if IsZero(imm<63:7>) || IsOnes(imm<63:7>) then
            return FALSE;

        // Check for 'ffffffxyffffffxy' or '000000xy000000xy'
        if imm<63:32> == imm<31:0> && (IsZero(imm<31:7>) || IsOnes(imm<31:7>)) then
            return FALSE;

        // Check for 'ffxyffxyffxyffxy' or '00xy00xy00xy00xy'
        if imm<63:32> == imm<31:0> && imm<31:16> == imm<15:0> && (IsZero(imm<15:7>) ||
IsOnes(imm<15:7>)) then
            return FALSE;

        // Check for 'xyxyxyxyxyxyxyxy'
        if imm<63:32> == imm<31:0> && imm<31:16> == imm<15:0> && (imm<15:8> == imm<7:0>) then
            return FALSE;

    // Check for 16 bit immediates
    else
        // Check for 'ffffffffffffxy00' or '000000000000xy00'
        if IsZero(imm<63:15>) || IsOnes(imm<63:15>) then
            return FALSE;

        // Check for 'ffffxy00ffffxy00' or '0000xy000000xy00'
        if imm<63:32> == imm<31:0> && (IsZero(imm<31:7>) || IsOnes(imm<31:7>)) then
            return FALSE;

        // Check for 'xy00xy00xy00xy00'
        if imm<63:32> == imm<31:0> && imm<31:16> == imm<15:0> then
            return FALSE;

    return TRUE;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/SVL

```
// SVL - non-assignment form
// =========================
// Streaming SVL

integer SVL
    integer vl;

    if PSTATE.EL == EL1 || (PSTATE.EL == EL0 && !IsInHost()) then
        vl = UInt(SMCR_EL1.LEN);

    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 || (PSTATE.EL == EL0 && IsInHost()) then
```


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```
        vl = UInt(SMCR_EL2.LEN);
    elsif PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() then
        vl = Min(vl, UInt(SMCR_EL2.LEN));

    if PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        vl = UInt(SMCR_EL3.LEN);
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) then
        vl = Min(vl, UInt(SMCR_EL3.LEN));

    vl = (vl + 1) * 128;
    vl = ImplementedSMEVectorLength(vl);

    return vl;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/SetPSTATE_SM

```
// SetPSTATE_SM()
// ==============

SetPSTATE_SM(bit value)
    if PSTATE.SM != value then
        ResetSVEState();
        PSTATE.SM = value;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/SetPSTATE_SVCR

```
// SetPSTATE_SVCR
// ==============

SetPSTATE_SVCR(bits(32) svcr)
    SetPSTATE_SM(svcr<0>);
    SetPSTATE_ZA(svcr<1>);
```

aarch64/functions/sve/SetPSTATE_ZA

```
// SetPSTATE_ZA()
// ==============

SetPSTATE_ZA(bit value)
    if PSTATE.ZA != value then
        ResetSMEState();
        PSTATE.ZA = value;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/ShiftSat

```
// ShiftSat()
// ==========

integer ShiftSat(integer shift, integer esize)
    if shift > esize+1 then return esize+1;
    elsif shift < -(esize+1) then return -(esize+1);
    return shift;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/SupportedNonPowerTwoVL

```
// SupportedNonPowerTwoVL()
// ========================
```


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```
boolean SupportedNonPowerTwoVL(integer nbits)
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/SupportedPowerTwoSVL

```
// SupportedPowerTwoSVL()
// ======================

boolean SupportedPowerTwoSVL(integer nbits)
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/System

```
constant integer MAX_VL = 2048;
constant integer MAX_PL = 256;
array bits(MAX_VL) _Z[0..31];
array bits(MAX_PL) _P[0..15];
bits(MAX_PL) _FFR;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/VL

```
// VL - non-assignment form
// ========================

integer VL
    return if HaveSME() && PSTATE.SM == '1' then SVL else NVL;
```

aarch64/functions/sve/Z

```
// Z[] - non-assignment form
// =========================

bits(width) Z[integer n]
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 31;
    assert width == VL;
    return _Z[n]<width-1:0>;

// Z[] - assignment form
// =====================

Z[integer n] = bits(width) value
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 31;
    assert width == VL;
    if ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        _Z[n] = ZeroExtend(value);
    else
        _Z[n]<width-1:0> = value;
```

aarch64/functions/sysregisters/CNTKCTL

```
// CNTKCTL[] - non-assignment form
// ===============================

CNTKCTLType CNTKCTL[]
    bits(64) r;
    if IsInHost() then
        r = CNTHCTL_EL2;
        return r;
```


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```
    r = CNTKCTL_EL1;
    return r;
```

aarch64/functions/sysregisters/CNTKCTLType

```
type CNTKCTLType;
```

aarch64/functions/sysregisters/CPACR

```
// CPACR[] - non-assignment form
// ============================

CPACRType CPACR[]
    bits(64) r;
    if IsInHost() then
        r = CPTR_EL2;
        return r;
    r = CPACR_EL1;
    return r;
```

aarch64/functions/sysregisters/CPACRType

```
type CPACRType;
```

aarch64/functions/sysregisters/ELR

```
// ELR[] - non-assignment form
// ==========================

bits(64) ELR[bits(2) el]
    bits(64) r;
    case el of
        when EL1  r = ELR_EL1;
        when EL2  r = ELR_EL2;
        when EL3  r = ELR_EL3;
        otherwise Unreachable();
    return r;

// ELR[] - non-assignment form
// ==========================

bits(64) ELR[]
    assert PSTATE.EL != EL0;
    return ELR[PSTATE.EL];

// ELR[] - assignment form
// =======================

ELR[bits(2) el] = bits(64) value
    bits(64) r = value;
    case el of
        when EL1  ELR_EL1 = r;
        when EL2  ELR_EL2 = r;
        when EL3  ELR_EL3 = r;
        otherwise Unreachable();
    return;

// ELR[] - assignment form
// =======================

ELR[] = bits(64) value
```


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```
    assert PSTATE.EL != EL0;
    ELR[PSTATE.EL] = value;
    return;
```

aarch64/functions/sysregisters/ESR

```
// ESR[] - non-assignment form
// ==========================

ESRType ESR[bits(2) regime]
    bits(64) r;
    case regime of
        when EL1  r = ESR_EL1;
        when EL2  r = ESR_EL2;
        when EL3  r = ESR_EL3;
        otherwise Unreachable();
    return r;

// ESR[] - non-assignment form
// ==========================

ESRType ESR[]
    return ESR[S1TranslationRegime()];

// ESR[] - assignment form
// =======================

ESR[bits(2) regime] = ESRType value
    bits(64) r = value;
    case regime of
        when EL1  ESR_EL1 = r;
        when EL2  ESR_EL2 = r;
        when EL3  ESR_EL3 = r;
        otherwise Unreachable();
    return;

// ESR[] - assignment form
// =======================

ESR[] = ESRType value
    ESR[S1TranslationRegime()] = value;
```

aarch64/functions/sysregisters/ESRType

```
type ESRType;
```

aarch64/functions/sysregisters/FAR

```
// FAR[] - non-assignment form
// ==========================

bits(64) FAR[bits(2) regime]
    bits(64) r;
    case regime of
        when EL1  r = FAR_EL1;
        when EL2  r = FAR_EL2;
        when EL3  r = FAR_EL3;
        otherwise Unreachable();
    return r;

// FAR[] - non-assignment form
// ==========================
```


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```
bits(64) FAR[]
    return FAR[S1TranslationRegime()];

// FAR[] - assignment form
// =======================

FAR[bits(2) regime] = bits(64) value
    bits(64) r = value;
    case regime of
        when EL1  FAR_EL1 = r;
        when EL2  FAR_EL2 = r;
        when EL3  FAR_EL3 = r;
        otherwise Unreachable();
    return;

// FAR[] - assignment form
// =======================

FAR[] = bits(64) value
    FAR[S1TranslationRegime()] = value;
    return;
```

aarch64/functions/sysregisters/MAIR

```
// MAIR[] - non-assignment form
// ============================

MAIRType MAIR[bits(2) regime]
    bits(64) r;
    case regime of
        when EL1  r = MAIR_EL1;
        when EL2  r = MAIR_EL2;
        when EL3  r = MAIR_EL3;
        otherwise Unreachable();
    return r;

// MAIR[] - non-assignment form
// ============================

MAIRType MAIR[]
    return MAIR[S1TranslationRegime()];
```

aarch64/functions/sysregisters/MAIRType

```
type MAIRType;
```

aarch64/functions/sysregisters/SCTLR

```
// SCTLR[] - non-assignment form
// =============================

SCTLRType SCTLR[bits(2) regime]
    bits(64) r;
    case regime of
        when EL1  r = SCTLR_EL1;
        when EL2  r = SCTLR_EL2;
        when EL3  r = SCTLR_EL3;
        otherwise Unreachable();
    return r;

// SCTLR[] - non-assignment form
// =============================
```


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```
SCTLRType SCTLR[]
    return SCTLR[S1TranslationRegime()];
```

aarch64/functions/sysregisters/SCTLRType

```
type SCTLRType;
```

aarch64/functions/sysregisters/VBAR

```
// VBAR[] - non-assignment form
// ============================

bits(64) VBAR[bits(2) regime]
    bits(64) r;
    case regime of
        when EL1  r = VBAR_EL1;
        when EL2  r = VBAR_EL2;
        when EL3  r = VBAR_EL3;
        otherwise Unreachable();
    return r;

// VBAR[] - non-assignment form
// ============================

bits(64) VBAR[]
    return VBAR[S1TranslationRegime()];
```

aarch64/functions/system/AArch64.AllocationTagAccessIsEnabled

```
// AArch64.AllocationTagAccessIsEnabled()
// ======================================
// Check whether access to Allocation Tags is enabled.

boolean AArch64.AllocationTagAccessIsEnabled(AccType acctype)
    bits(2) el = AArch64.AccessUsesEL(acctype);

    if SCR_EL3.ATA == '0' && el IN {EL0, EL1, EL2} then
        return FALSE;
    elsif HCR_EL2.ATA == '0' && el IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11' then
        return FALSE;
    elsif SCTLR_EL3.ATA == '0' && el == EL3 then
        return FALSE;
    elsif SCTLR_EL2.ATA == '0' && el == EL2 then
        return FALSE;
    elsif SCTLR_EL1.ATA == '0' && el == EL1 then
        return FALSE;
    elsif SCTLR_EL2.ATA0 == '0' && el == EL0 && EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11' then
        return FALSE;
    elsif SCTLR_EL1.ATA0 == '0' && el == EL0 && !(EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') then
        return FALSE;
    else
        return TRUE;
```

aarch64/functions/system/AArch64.CheckSystemAccess

```
// AArch64.CheckSystemAccess()
// ===========================

AArch64.CheckSystemAccess(bits(2) op0, bits(3) op1, bits(4) crn,
                          bits(4) crm, bits(3) op2, bits(5) rt, bit read)
    if (TSTATE.depth > 0 &&
```


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```
            !CheckTransactionalSystemAccess(op0, op1, crn, crm, op2, read)) then
        FailTransaction(TMFailure_ERR, FALSE);

    return;
```

aarch64/functions/system/AArch64.ChooseNonExcludedTag

```
// AArch64.ChooseNonExcludedTag()
// ==============================
// Return a tag derived from the start and the offset values, excluding
// any tags in the given mask.

bits(4) AArch64.ChooseNonExcludedTag(bits(4) tag_in, bits(4) offset_in, bits(16) exclude)
    bits(4) tag = tag_in;
    bits(4) offset = offset_in;

    if IsOnes(exclude) then
        return '0000';

    if offset == '0000' then
        while exclude<UInt(tag)> == '1' do
            tag = tag + '0001';

    while offset != '0000' do
        offset = offset - '0001';
        tag = tag + '0001';
        while exclude<UInt(tag)> == '1' do
            tag = tag + '0001';

    return tag;
```

aarch64/functions/system/AArch64.ExecutingBROrBLROrRetInstr

```
// AArch64.ExecutingBROrBLROrRetInstr()
// ====================================
// Returns TRUE if current instruction is a BR, BLR, RET, B[L]RA[B][Z], or RETA[B].

boolean AArch64.ExecutingBROrBLROrRetInstr()
    if !HaveBTIExt() then return FALSE;

    instr = ThisInstr();
    if instr<31:25> == '1101011' && instr<20:16> == '11111' then
        opc = instr<24:21>;
        return opc != '0101';
    else
        return FALSE;
```

aarch64/functions/system/AArch64.ExecutingBTIInstr

```
// AArch64.ExecutingBTIInstr()
// ===========================
// Returns TRUE if current instruction is a BTI.

boolean AArch64.ExecutingBTIInstr()
    if !HaveBTIExt() then return FALSE;

    instr = ThisInstr();
    if instr<31:22> == '1101010100' && instr<21:12> == '0000110010' && instr<4:0> == '11111' then
        CRm  = instr<11:8>;
        op2  = instr<7:5>;
        return (CRm == '0100' && op2<0> == '0');
```


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```
    else
        return FALSE;
```

aarch64/functions/system/AArch64.ExecutingERETInstr

```
// AArch64.ExecutingERETInstr()
// ============================
// Returns TRUE if current instruction is ERET.

boolean AArch64.ExecutingERETInstr()
    instr = ThisInstr();
    return instr<31:12> == '11010110100111110000';
```

aarch64/functions/system/AArch64.ImpDefSysInstr

```
// Execute an implementation-defined system instruction with write (source operand).
AArch64.ImpDefSysInstr(integer el, bits(3) op1, bits(4) CRn, bits(4) CRm, bits(3) op2, integer t);
```

aarch64/functions/system/AArch64.ImpDefSysInstrWithResult

```
// Execute an implementation-defined system instruction with read (result operand).
AArch64.ImpDefSysInstrWithResult(integer el, bits(3) op1, bits(4) CRn, bits(4) CRm, bits(3) op2);
```

aarch64/functions/system/AArch64.ImpDefSysRegRead

```
// Read from an implementation-defined system register and write the contents of the register to X[t].
AArch64.ImpDefSysRegRead(bits(2) op0, bits(3) op1, bits(4) CRn, bits(4) CRm, bits(3) op2, integer t);
```

aarch64/functions/system/AArch64.ImpDefSysRegWrite

```
// Write to an implementation-defined system register.
AArch64.ImpDefSysRegWrite(bits(2) op0, bits(3) op1, bits(4) CRn, bits(4) CRm, bits(3) op2, integer t);
```

aarch64/functions/system/AArch64.NextRandomTagBit

```
// AArch64.NextRandomTagBit()
// ==========================
// Generate a random bit suitable for generating a random Allocation Tag.

bit AArch64.NextRandomTagBit()
    bits(16) lfsr = RGSR_EL1.SEED;
    bit top = lfsr<5> EOR lfsr<3> EOR lfsr<2> EOR lfsr<0>;
    RGSR_EL1.SEED = top:lfsr<15:1>;
    return top;
```

aarch64/functions/system/AArch64.RandomTag

```
// AArch64.RandomTag()
// ===================
// Generate a random Allocation Tag.

bits(4) AArch64.RandomTag()
    bits(4) tag;
    for i = 0 to 3
```


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```
        tag<i> = AArch64.NextRandomTagBit();
    return tag;
```

aarch64/functions/system/AArch64.SysInstr

```
// Execute a system instruction with write (source operand).
AArch64.SysInstr(integer op0, integer op1, integer crn, integer crm, integer op2, integer t);
```

aarch64/functions/system/AArch64.SysInstrWithResult

```
// Execute a system instruction with read (result operand).
// Writes the result of the instruction to X[t].
AArch64.SysInstrWithResult(integer op0, integer op1, integer crn, integer crm, integer op2, integer t);
```

aarch64/functions/system/AArch64.SysRegRead

```
// Read from a system register and write the contents of the register to X[t].
AArch64.SysRegRead(integer op0, integer op1, integer crn, integer crm, integer op2, integer t);
```

aarch64/functions/system/AArch64.SysRegWrite

```
// Write to a system register.
AArch64.SysRegWrite(integer op0, integer op1, integer crn, integer crm, integer op2, integer t);
```

aarch64/functions/system/BTypeCompatible

```
boolean BTypeCompatible;
```

aarch64/functions/system/BTypeCompatible_BTI

```
// BTypeCompatible_BTI
// ===================
// This function determines whether a given hint encoding is compatible with the current value of
// PSTATE.BTYPE. A value of TRUE here indicates a valid Branch Target Identification instruction.

boolean BTypeCompatible_BTI(bits(2) hintcode)
    case hintcode of
        when '00'
            return FALSE;
        when '01'
            return PSTATE.BTYPE != '11';
        when '10'
            return PSTATE.BTYPE != '10';
        when '11'
            return TRUE;
```

aarch64/functions/system/BTypeCompatible_PACIXSP

```
// BTypeCompatible_PACIXSP()
// =========================
// Returns TRUE if PACIASP, PACIBSP instruction is implicit compatible with PSTATE.BTYPE,
// FALSE otherwise.

boolean BTypeCompatible_PACIXSP()
    if PSTATE.BTYPE IN {'01', '10'} then
        return TRUE;
```


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```
    elsif PSTATE.BTYPE == '11' then
        index = if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then 35 else 36;
        return SCTLR[]<index> == '0';
    else
        return FALSE;
```

aarch64/functions/system/BTypeNext

```
bits(2) BTypeNext;
```

aarch64/functions/system/ChooseRandomNonExcludedTag

```
// The ChooseRandomNonExcludedTag function is used when GCR_EL1.RRND == '1' to generate random
// Allocation Tags.
//
// The resulting Allocation Tag is selected from the set [0,15], excluding any Allocation Tag where
// exclude[tag_value] == 1. If 'exclude' is all Ones, the returned Allocation Tag is '0000'.
//
// This function is permitted to generate a non-deterministic selection from the set of non-excluded
// Allocation Tags. A reasonable implementation is described by the Pseudocode used when
// GCR_EL1.RRND is 0, but with a non-deterministic implementation of NextRandomTagBit(). Implementations
// may choose to behave the same as GCR_EL1.RRND=0.
bits(4) ChooseRandomNonExcludedTag(bits(16) exclude_in);
```

aarch64/functions/system/InGuardedPage

```
boolean InGuardedPage;
```

aarch64/functions/system/IsHCRXEL2Enabled

```
// IsHCRXEL2Enabled()
// ==================
// Returns TRUE if access to HCRX_EL2 register is enabled, and FALSE otherwise.
// Indirect read of HCRX_EL2 returns 0 when access is not enabled.

boolean IsHCRXEL2Enabled()
    assert(HaveFeatHCX());
    if HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.HXEn == '0' then
        return FALSE;

    return EL2Enabled();
```

aarch64/functions/system/SetBTypeCompatible

```
// SetBTypeCompatible()
// ====================
// Sets the value of BTypeCompatible global variable used by BTI

SetBTypeCompatible(boolean x)
    BTypeCompatible = x;
```

aarch64/functions/system/SetBTypeNext

```
// SetBTypeNext()
// ==============
// Set the value of BTypeNext global variable used by BTI
```


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```
SetBTypeNext(bits(2) x)
    BTypeNext = x;
```

aarch64/functions/system/SetInGuardedPage

```
// SetInGuardedPage()
// ==================
// Global state updated to denote if memory access is from a guarded page.

SetInGuardedPage(boolean guardedpage)
    InGuardedPage = guardedpage;
```

aarch64/functions/tme/CheckTMEEnabled

```
// CheckTMEEnabled()
// =================
// Returns TRUE if access to TME instruction is enabled, FALSE otherwise.

CheckTMEEnabled()
    if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1, EL2} && HaveEL(EL3) then
        if SCR_EL3.TME == '0' then UNDEFINED;
    if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() then
        if HCR_EL2.TME == '0' then UNDEFINED;
    return;
```

aarch64/functions/tme/CheckTransactionalSystemAccess

```
// CheckTransactionalSystemAccess()
// ================================
// Returns TRUE if an AArch64 MSR, MRS, or SYS instruction is permitted in
// Transactional state, based on the opcode's encoding, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean CheckTransactionalSystemAccess(bits(2) op0, bits(3) op1, bits(4) crn, bits(4) crm, bits(3) op2,
bit read)
    case read:op0:op1:crn:crm:op2 of
        when '0 00 011 0100 xxxx 11x' return TRUE;      // MSR (imm): DAIFSet, DAIFClr
        when '0 01 011 0111 0100 001' return TRUE;      // DC ZVA
        when '0 11 011 0100 0010 00x' return TRUE;      // MSR: NZCV, DAIF
        when '0 11 011 0100 0100 00x' return TRUE;      // MSR: FPCR, FPSR
        when '0 11 000 0100 0110 000' return TRUE;      // MSR: ICC_PMR_EL1
        when '0 11 011 1001 1100 100' return TRUE;      // MRS: PMSWINC_EL0
        when '1 11 xxx 0xxx xxxx xxx' return TRUE;      // MRS: op1=3, CRn=0..7
        when '1 11 xxx 100x xxxx xxx' return TRUE;      // MRS: op1=3, CRn=8..9
        when '1 11 xxx 1010 xxxx xxx' return TRUE;      // MRS: op1=3, CRn=10
        when '1 11 000 1100 1x00 010' return TRUE;      // MRS: op1=3, CRn=12 - ICC_HPPIRx_EL1
        when '1 11 000 1100 1011 011' return TRUE;      // MRS: op1=3, CRn=12 - ICC_RPR_EL1
        when '1 11 xxx 1101 xxxx xxx' return TRUE;      // MRS: op1=3, CRn=13
        when '1 11 xxx 1110 xxxx xxx' return TRUE;      // MRS: op1=3, CRn=14
        when '0 01 011 0111 0011 111' return TRUE;      // CPP RCTX
        when '0 01 011 0111 0011 10x' return TRUE;      // CFP RCTX, DVP RCTX
        when 'x 11 xxx 1x11 xxxx xxx' return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED; // MRS: op1=3, CRn=11,15
        otherwise return FALSE;                         // all other SYS, SYSL, MRS, MSR
```

aarch64/functions/tme/CommitTransactionalWrites

```
// Makes all transactional writes to memory observable by other PEs and reset
// the transactional read and write sets.
CommitTransactionalWrites();
```


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aarch64/functions/tme/DiscardTransactionalWrites

```
// Discards all transactional writes to memory and reset the transactional
// read and write sets.
DiscardTransactionalWrites();
```

aarch64/functions/tme/FailTransaction

```
// FailTransaction()
// =================

FailTransaction(TMFailure cause, boolean retry)
    FailTransaction(cause, retry, FALSE, Zeros(15));
    return;

// FailTransaction()
// =================
// Exits Transactional state and discards transactional updates to registers
// and memory.

FailTransaction(TMFailure cause, boolean retry, boolean interrupt, bits(15) reason)
    assert !retry || !interrupt;

    if HaveBRBExt() && BranchRecordAllowed(PSTATE.EL) then BRBFCR_EL1.LASTFAILED = '1';

    DiscardTransactionalWrites();
    // For trivial implementation no transaction checkpoint was taken
    if cause != TMFailure_TRIVIAL then
        RestoreTransactionCheckpoint();
    ClearExclusiveLocal(ProcessorID());

    bits(64) result = Zeros();

    result<23> = if interrupt then '1' else '0';
    result<15> = if retry && !interrupt then '1' else '0';
    case cause of
        when TMFailure_TRIVIAL result<24> = '1';
        when TMFailure_DBG     result<22> = '1';
        when TMFailure_NEST    result<21> = '1';
        when TMFailure_SIZE    result<20> = '1';
        when TMFailure_ERR     result<19> = '1';
        when TMFailure_IMP     result<18> = '1';
        when TMFailure_MEM     result<17> = '1';
        when TMFailure_CNCL    result<16> = '1'; result<14:0> = reason;

    TSTATE.depth = 0;
    X[TSTATE.Rt] = result;
    boolean branch_conditional = FALSE;
    BranchTo(TSTATE.nPC, BranchType_TMFAIL, branch_conditional);
    EndOfInstruction();
    return;
```

aarch64/functions/tme/MemHasTransactionalAccess

```
// MemHasTransactionalAccess()
// ===========================
// Function checks if transactional accesses are not supported for an address
// range or memory type.

boolean MemHasTransactionalAccess(MemoryAttributes memattrs)
    if ((memattrs.shareability == Shareability_ISH ||
            memattrs.shareability == Shareability_OSH) &&
            memattrs.memtype == MemType_Normal &&
            memattrs.inner.attrs == MemAttr_WB &&
```


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```
            memattrs.inner.hints == MemHint_RWA &&
            memattrs.inner.transient == FALSE &&
            memattrs.outer.hints == MemHint_RWA &&
            memattrs.outer.attrs == MemAttr_WB &&
            memattrs.outer.transient == FALSE) then
        return TRUE;
    else
        return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Memory Region does not support Transactional access";
```

aarch64/functions/tme/RestoreTransactionCheckpoint

```
// RestoreTransactionCheckpoint()
// ==============================
// Restores part of the PE registers from the transaction checkpoint.

RestoreTransactionCheckpoint()
    SP[]             = TSTATE.SP;
    ICC_PMR_EL1      = TSTATE.ICC_PMR_EL1;
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = TSTATE.nzcv;
    PSTATE.<D,A,I,F> = TSTATE.<D,A,I,F>;

    for n = 0 to 30
        X[n] = TSTATE.X[n];

    if IsFPEnabled(PSTATE.EL) then
        if IsSVEEnabled(PSTATE.EL) then
            for n = 0 to 31
                Z[n] = TSTATE.Z[n]<VL-1:0>;
            for n = 0 to 15
                P[n] = TSTATE.P[n]<PL-1:0>;
            FFR[] = TSTATE.FFR<PL-1:0>;
        else
            for n = 0 to 31
                V[n] = TSTATE.Z[n]<127:0>;
        FPCR = TSTATE.FPCR;
        FPSR = TSTATE.FPSR;

    return;
```

aarch64/functions/tme/StartTrackingTransactionalReadsWrites

```
// Starts tracking transactional reads and writes to memory.
StartTrackingTransactionalReadsWrites();
```

aarch64/functions/tme/TMFailure

```
enumeration TMFailure {
    TMFailure_CNCL,    // Executed a TCANCEL instruction
    TMFailure_DBG,     // A debug event was generated
    TMFailure_ERR,     // A non-permissible operation was attempted
    TMFailure_NEST,    // The maximum transactional nesting level was exceeded
    TMFailure_SIZE,    // The transactional read or write set limit was exceeded
    TMFailure_MEM,     // A transactional conflict occurred
    TMFailure_TRIVIAL, // Only a TRIVIAL version of TM is available
    TMFailure_IMP      // Any other failure cause
};
```


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aarch64/functions/tme/TMState

```
type TMState is (
    integer       depth,              // Transaction nesting depth
    integer       Rt,                 // TSTART destination register
    bits(64)      nPC,                // Fallback instruction address
    array[0..30] of bits(64)     X,   // General purpose registers
    array[0..31] of bits(MAX_VL) Z,   // Vector registers
    array[0..15] of bits(MAX_PL) P,   // Predicate registers
    bits(MAX_PL)  FFR,                // First Fault Register
    bits(64)      SP,                 // Stack Pointer at current EL
    bits(64)      FPCR,               // Floating-point Control Register
    bits(64)      FPSR,               // Floating-point Status Register
    bits(64)      ICC_PMR_EL1,        // Interrupt Controller Interrupt Priority Mask Register
    bits(4)       nzcv,               // Condition flags
    bits(1)       D,                  // Debug mask bit
    bits(1)       A,                  // SError interrupt mask bit
    bits(1)       I,                  // IRQ mask bit
    bits(1)       F,                  // FIQ mask bit
)
```

aarch64/functions/tme/TSTATE

```
TMState TSTATE;
```

aarch64/functions/tme/TakeTransactionCheckpoint

```
// TakeTransactionCheckpoint()
// ===========================
// Captures part of the PE registers into the transaction checkpoint.

TakeTransactionCheckpoint()
    TSTATE.SP             = SP[];
    TSTATE.ICC_PMR_EL1    = ICC_PMR_EL1;
    TSTATE.nzcv           = PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V>;
    TSTATE.<D,A,I,F>      = PSTATE.<D,A,I,F>;

    for n = 0 to 30
        TSTATE.X[n] = X[n];

    if IsFPEnabled(PSTATE.EL) then
        if IsSVEEnabled(PSTATE.EL) then
            for n = 0 to 31
                TSTATE.Z[n]<VL-1:0> = Z[n];
            for n = 0 to 15
                TSTATE.P[n]<PL-1:0> = P[n];
            TSTATE.FFR<PL-1:0> = FFR[];
        else
            for n = 0 to 31
                TSTATE.Z[n]<127:0> = V[n];
        TSTATE.FPCR = FPCR;
        TSTATE.FPSR = FPSR;

    return;
```

aarch64/functions/tme/TransactionStartTrap

```
// TransactionStartTrap()
// ======================
// Traps the execution of TSTART instruction.

TransactionStartTrap(integer dreg)
    bits(2) targetEL;
```


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```
bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
vect_offset = 0x0;

exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_TSTARTAccessTrap);
exception.syndrome<9:5> = dreg<4:0>;

if UInt(PSTATE.EL) > UInt(EL1) then
    targetEL = PSTATE.EL;
elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
    targetEL = EL2;
else
    targetEL = EL1;
AArch64.TakeException(targetEL, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

J1.1.4 aarch64/instrs

This section includes the following pseudocode functions:

- *aarch64/instrs/branch/eret/AArch64.ExceptionReturn* on page J1-10845.
- *aarch64/instrs/countop/CountOp* on page J1-10846.
- *aarch64/instrs/extendreg/DecodeRegExtend* on page J1-10846.
- *aarch64/instrs/extendreg/ExtendReg* on page J1-10847.
- *aarch64/instrs/extendreg/ExtendType* on page J1-10847.
- *aarch64/instrs/float/arithmetic/max-min/fpmaxminop/FPMaxMinOp* on page J1-10847.
- *aarch64/instrs/float/arithmetic/unary/fpunaryop/FPUnaryOp* on page J1-10847.
- *aarch64/instrs/float/convert/fpconvop/FPConvOp* on page J1-10847.
- *aarch64/instrs/integer/bitfield/bfxpreferred/BFXPreferred* on page J1-10847.
- *aarch64/instrs/integer/bitmasks/DecodeBitMasks* on page J1-10848.
- *aarch64/instrs/integer/ins-ext/insert/movewide/movewideop/MoveWideOp* on page J1-10849.
- *aarch64/instrs/integer/logical/movwpreferred/MoveWidePreferred* on page J1-10849.
- *aarch64/instrs/integer/shiftreg/DecodeShift* on page J1-10849.
- *aarch64/instrs/integer/shiftreg/ShiftReg* on page J1-10849.
- *aarch64/instrs/integer/shiftreg/ShiftType* on page J1-10850.
- *aarch64/instrs/logicalop/LogicalOp* on page J1-10850.
- *aarch64/instrs/memory/memop/MemAtomicOp* on page J1-10850.
- *aarch64/instrs/memory/memop/MemOp* on page J1-10850.
- *aarch64/instrs/memory/prefetch/Prefetch* on page J1-10850.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/barriers/barrierop/MemBarrierOp* on page J1-10850.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/hints/syshintop/SystemHintOp* on page J1-10851.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/register/cpsr/pstatefield/PSTATEField* on page J1-10851.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/at/AArch64.AT* on page J1-10851.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/at/AArch64.EncodePAR* on page J1-10852.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/at/AArch64.PARFaultStatus* on page J1-10853.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/dc/AArch64.DC* on page J1-10853.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/dc/AArch64.MemZero* on page J1-10855.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/ic/AArch64.IC* on page J1-10855.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/predictionrestrict/RestrictPrediction* on page J1-10857.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/sysop/SysOp* on page J1-10857.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/sysop/SystemOp* on page J1-10858.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.DTLBI_ALL* on page J1-10858.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.DTLBI_ASID* on page J1-10859.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.DTLBI_VA* on page J1-10859.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.ITLBI_ALL* on page J1-10860.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.ITLBI_ASID* on page J1-10860.

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- *aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.ITLBI_VA* on page J1-10861.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.TLBI_ALL* on page J1-10861.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.TLBI_ASID* on page J1-10862.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.TLBI_IPAS2* on page J1-10862.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.TLBI_VA* on page J1-10863.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.TLBI_VAA* on page J1-10863.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.TLBI_VMALL* on page J1-10864.
- *aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.TLBI_VMALLS12* on page J1-10864.
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aarch64/instrs/branch/eret/AArch64.ExceptionReturn

```
// AArch64.ExceptionReturn()
// =========================

AArch64.ExceptionReturn(bits(64) new_pc_in, bits(64) spsr)
    bits(64) new_pc = new_pc_in;
    if HaveTME() && TSTATE.depth > 0 then
        FailTransaction(TMFailure_ERR, FALSE);

    if HaveIESB() then
        sync_errors = SCTLR[].IESB == '1';
        if HaveDoubleFaultExt() then
            sync_errors = sync_errors || (SCR_EL3.<EA,NMEA> == '11' && PSTATE.EL == EL3);
        if sync_errors then
```


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```
            SynchronizeErrors();
            iesb_req = TRUE;
            TakeUnmaskedPhysicalSErrorInterrupts(iesb_req);
    SynchronizeContext();

    // Attempts to change to an illegal state will invoke the Illegal Execution state mechanism
    bits(2) source_el = PSTATE.EL;
    boolean illegal_psr_state = IllegalExceptionReturn(spsr);
    SetPSTATEFromPSR(spsr, illegal_psr_state);
    ClearExclusiveLocal(ProcessorID());
    SendEventLocal();

    if illegal_psr_state && spsr<4> == '1' then
        // If the exception return is illegal, PC[63:32,1:0] are UNKNOWN
        new_pc<63:32> = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        new_pc<1:0> = bits(2) UNKNOWN;
    elsif UsingAArch32() then                // Return to AArch32
        // ELR_ELx[1:0] or ELR_ELx[0] are treated as being 0, depending on the
        // target instruction set state
        if PSTATE.T == '1' then
            new_pc<0> = '0';                 // T32
        else
            new_pc<1:0> = '00';              // A32
    else                                     // Return to AArch64
        // ELR_ELx[63:56] might include a tag
        new_pc = AArch64.BranchAddr(new_pc);

    if HaveBRBExt() then
        BRBEExceptionReturn(new_pc, source_el);

    if UsingAArch32() then
        if HaveSME() && PSTATE.SM == '1' then ResetSVEState();

        // 32 most significant bits are ignored.
        boolean branch_conditional = FALSE;
        BranchTo(new_pc<31:0>, BranchType_ERET, branch_conditional);
    else
        BranchToAddr(new_pc, BranchType_ERET);

    CheckExceptionCatch(FALSE);              // Check for debug event on exception return
```

aarch64/instrs/countop/CountOp

```
enumeration CountOp     {CountOp_CLZ, CountOp_CLS, CountOp_CNT};
```

aarch64/instrs/extendreg/DecodeRegExtend

```
// DecodeRegExtend()
// =================
// Decode a register extension option

ExtendType DecodeRegExtend(bits(3) op)
    case op of
        when '000' return ExtendType_UXTB;
        when '001' return ExtendType_UXTH;
        when '010' return ExtendType_UXTW;
        when '011' return ExtendType_UXTX;
        when '100' return ExtendType_SXTB;
        when '101' return ExtendType_SXTH;
        when '110' return ExtendType_SXTW;
        when '111' return ExtendType_SXTX;
```


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aarch64/instrs/extendreg/ExtendReg

```
// ExtendReg()
// ===========
// Perform a register extension and shift

bits(N) ExtendReg(integer reg, ExtendType exttype, integer shift)
    assert shift >= 0 && shift <= 4;
    bits(N) val = X[reg];
    boolean unsigned;
    integer len;

    case exttype of
        when ExtendType_SXTB unsigned = FALSE; len = 8;
        when ExtendType_SXTH unsigned = FALSE; len = 16;
        when ExtendType_SXTW unsigned = FALSE; len = 32;
        when ExtendType_SXTX unsigned = FALSE; len = 64;
        when ExtendType_UXTB unsigned = TRUE;  len = 8;
        when ExtendType_UXTH unsigned = TRUE;  len = 16;
        when ExtendType_UXTW unsigned = TRUE;  len = 32;
        when ExtendType_UXTX unsigned = TRUE;  len = 64;

    // Note the extended width of the intermediate value and
    // that sign extension occurs from bit <len+shift-1>, not
    // from bit <len-1>. This is equivalent to the instruction
    //   [SU]BFIZ Rtmp, Rreg, #shift, #len
    // It may also be seen as a sign/zero extend followed by a shift:
    //   LSL(Extend(val<len-1:0>, N, unsigned), shift);

    len = Min(len, N - shift);
    return Extend(val<len-1:0> : Zeros(shift), N, unsigned);
```

aarch64/instrs/extendreg/ExtendType

```
enumeration ExtendType  {ExtendType_SXTB, ExtendType_SXTH, ExtendType_SXTW, ExtendType_SXTX,
                         ExtendType_UXTB, ExtendType_UXTH, ExtendType_UXTW, ExtendType_UXTX};
```

aarch64/instrs/float/arithmetic/max-min/fpmaxminop/FPMaxMinOp

```
enumeration FPMaxMinOp  {FPMaxMinOp_MAX, FPMaxMinOp_MIN,
                         FPMaxMinOp_MAXNUM, FPMaxMinOp_MINNUM};
```

aarch64/instrs/float/arithmetic/unary/fpunaryop/FPUnaryOp

```
enumeration FPUnaryOp   {FPUnaryOp_ABS, FPUnaryOp_MOV,
                         FPUnaryOp_NEG, FPUnaryOp_SQRT};
```

aarch64/instrs/float/convert/fpconvop/FPConvOp

```
enumeration FPConvOp    {FPConvOp_CVT_FtoI, FPConvOp_CVT_ItoF,
                         FPConvOp_MOV_FtoI, FPConvOp_MOV_ItoF
                         , FPConvOp_CVT_FtoI_JS
};
```

aarch64/instrs/integer/bitfield/bfxpreferred/BFXPreferred

```
// BFXPreferred()
// ==============
//
```


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```
// Return TRUE if UBFX or SBFX is the preferred disassembly of a
// UBFM or SBFM bitfield instruction. Must exclude more specific
// aliases UBFIZ, SBFIZ, UXT[BH], SXT[BHW], LSL, LSR and ASR.

boolean BFXPreferred(bit sf, bit uns, bits(6) imms, bits(6) immr)
    integer S = UInt(imms);
    integer R = UInt(immr);

    // must not match UBFIZ/SBFIX alias
    if UInt(imms) < UInt(immr) then
        return FALSE;

    // must not match LSR/ASR/LSL alias (imms == 31 or 63)
    if imms == sf:'11111' then
        return FALSE;

    // must not match UXTx/SXTx alias
    if immr == '000000' then
        // must not match 32-bit UXT[BH] or SXT[BH]
        if sf == '0' && imms IN {'000111', '001111'} then
            return FALSE;
        // must not match 64-bit SXT[BHW]
        if sf:uns == '10' && imms IN {'000111', '001111', '011111'} then
            return FALSE;

    // must be UBFX/SBFX alias
    return TRUE;
```

aarch64/instrs/integer/bitmasks/DecodeBitMasks

```
// DecodeBitMasks()
// ================

// Decode AArch64 bitfield and logical immediate masks which use a similar encoding structure

(bits(M), bits(M)) DecodeBitMasks(bit immN, bits(6) imms, bits(6) immr, boolean immediate)
    bits(M) tmask, wmask;
    bits(6) levels;

    // Compute log2 of element size
    // 2^len must be in range [2, M]
    len = HighestSetBit(immN:NOT(imms));
    if len < 1 then UNDEFINED;
    assert M >= (1 << len);

    // Determine S, R and S - R parameters
    levels = ZeroExtend(Ones(len), 6);

    // For logical immediates an all-ones value of S is reserved
    // since it would generate a useless all-ones result (many times)
    if immediate && (imms AND levels) == levels then
        UNDEFINED;

    S = UInt(imms AND levels);
    R = UInt(immr AND levels);
    diff = S - R;    // 6-bit subtract with borrow

    esize = 1 << len;
    d = UInt(diff<len-1:0>);
    welem = ZeroExtend(Ones(S + 1), esize);
    telem = ZeroExtend(Ones(d + 1), esize);
    wmask = Replicate(ROR(welem, R));
    tmask = Replicate(telem);
    return (wmask, tmask);
```


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aarch64/instrs/integer/ins-ext/insert/movewide/movewideop/MoveWideOp

```
enumeration MoveWideOp  {MoveWideOp_N, MoveWideOp_Z, MoveWideOp_K};
```

aarch64/instrs/integer/logical/movwpreferred/MoveWidePreferred

```
// MoveWidePreferred()
// ===================
//
// Return TRUE if a bitmask immediate encoding would generate an immediate
// value that could also be represented by a single MOVZ or MOVN instruction.
// Used as a condition for the preferred MOV<-ORR alias.

boolean MoveWidePreferred(bit sf, bit immN, bits(6) imms, bits(6) immr)
    integer S = UInt(imms);
    integer R = UInt(immr);
    integer width = if sf == '1' then 64 else 32;

    // element size must equal total immediate size
    if sf == '1' && immN:imms != '1xxxxxx' then
        return FALSE;
    if sf == '0' && immN:imms != '00xxxxx' then
        return FALSE;

    // for MOVZ must contain no more than 16 ones
    if S < 16 then
        // ones must not span halfword boundary when rotated
        return (-R MOD 16) <= (15 - S);

    // for MOVN must contain no more than 16 zeros
    if S >= width - 15 then
        // zeros must not span halfword boundary when rotated
        return (R MOD 16) <= (S - (width - 15));

    return FALSE;
```

aarch64/instrs/integer/shiftreg/DecodeShift

```
// DecodeShift()
// =============
// Decode shift encodings

ShiftType DecodeShift(bits(2) op)
    case op of
        when '00'  return ShiftType_LSL;
        when '01'  return ShiftType_LSR;
        when '10'  return ShiftType_ASR;
        when '11'  return ShiftType_ROR;
```

aarch64/instrs/integer/shiftreg/ShiftReg

```
// ShiftReg()
// ==========
// Perform shift of a register operand

bits(N) ShiftReg(integer reg, ShiftType shiftype, integer amount)
    bits(N) result = X[reg];
    case shiftype of
        when ShiftType_LSL result = LSL(result, amount);
        when ShiftType_LSR result = LSR(result, amount);
        when ShiftType_ASR result = ASR(result, amount);
```


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```
        when ShiftType_ROR result = ROR(result, amount);
    return result;
```

aarch64/instrs/integer/shiftreg/ShiftType

```
enumeration ShiftType   {ShiftType_LSL, ShiftType_LSR, ShiftType_ASR, ShiftType_ROR};
```

aarch64/instrs/logicalop/LogicalOp

```
enumeration LogicalOp   {LogicalOp_AND, LogicalOp_EOR, LogicalOp_ORR};
```

aarch64/instrs/memory/memop/MemAtomicOp

```
enumeration MemAtomicOp {MemAtomicOp_ADD,
                         MemAtomicOp_BIC,
                         MemAtomicOp_EOR,
                         MemAtomicOp_ORR,
                         MemAtomicOp_SMAX,
                         MemAtomicOp_SMIN,
                         MemAtomicOp_UMAX,
                         MemAtomicOp_UMIN,
                         MemAtomicOp_SWP};
```

aarch64/instrs/memory/memop/MemOp

```
enumeration MemOp {MemOp_LOAD, MemOp_STORE, MemOp_PREFETCH};
```

aarch64/instrs/memory/prefetch/Prefetch

```
// Prefetch()
// ==========

// Decode and execute the prefetch hint on ADDRESS specified by PRFOP

Prefetch(bits(64) address, bits(5) prfop)
    PrefetchHint hint;
    integer target;
    boolean stream;

    case prfop<4:3> of
        when '00' hint = Prefetch_READ;         // PLD: prefetch for load
        when '01' hint = Prefetch_EXEC;         // PLI: preload instructions
        when '10' hint = Prefetch_WRITE;        // PST: prepare for store
        when '11' return;                       // unallocated hint
    target = UInt(prfop<2:1>);                  // target cache level
    stream = (prfop<0> != '0');                 // streaming (non-temporal)
    Hint_Prefetch(address, hint, target, stream);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/barriers/barrierop/MemBarrierOp

```
enumeration MemBarrierOp   {  MemBarrierOp_DSB         // Data Synchronization Barrier
                            , MemBarrierOp_DMB         // Data Memory Barrier
                            , MemBarrierOp_ISB         // Instruction Synchronization Barrier
                            , MemBarrierOp_SSBB        // Speculative Synchronization Barrier to VA
                            , MemBarrierOp_PSSBB       // Speculative Synchronization Barrier to PA
```


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```
                                , MemBarrierOp_SB          // Speculation Barrier
                              };
```

aarch64/instrs/system/hints/syshintop/SystemHintOp

```
enumeration SystemHintOp {
    SystemHintOp_NOP,
    SystemHintOp_YIELD,
    SystemHintOp_WFE,
    SystemHintOp_WFI,
    SystemHintOp_SEV,
    SystemHintOp_SEVL,
    SystemHintOp_DGH,
    SystemHintOp_ESB,
    SystemHintOp_PSB,
    SystemHintOp_TSB,
    SystemHintOp_BTI,
    SystemHintOp_WFET,
    SystemHintOp_WFIT,
    SystemHintOp_CSDB
};
```

aarch64/instrs/system/register/cpsr/pstatefield/PSTATEField

```
enumeration PSTATEField {PSTATEField_DAIFSet, PSTATEField_DAIFClr,
                         PSTATEField_PAN, // Armv8.1
                         PSTATEField_UAO, // Armv8.2
                         PSTATEField_DIT, // Armv8.4
                         PSTATEField_SSBS,
                         PSTATEField_TCO, // Armv8.5
                         PSTATEField_SVCRSM,
                         PSTATEField_SVCRZA,
                         PSTATEField_SVCRSMZA,
                         PSTATEField_ALLINT,
                         PSTATEField_SP
                         };
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/at/AArch64.AT

```
// AArch64.AT()
// ============
// Perform address translation as per AT instructions.

AArch64.AT(bits(64) address, TranslationStage stage_in, bits(2) el_in, ATAccess ataccess)
    TranslationStage stage = stage_in;
    bits(2) el = el_in;
    if HaveRME() && PSTATE.EL == EL3 && SCR_EL3.<NSE,NS> == '10' && el != EL3 then UNDEFINED;
    // For stage 1 translation, when HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1,1} and requested EL is EL1,
    // the EL2&0 translation regime is used.
    if HCR_EL2.<E2H, TGE> == '11' && el == EL1 && stage == TranslationStage_1 then
        el = EL2;
    if HaveEL(EL3) && stage == TranslationStage_12 && !EL2Enabled() then
        stage = TranslationStage_1;

    acctype = if ataccess IN {ATAccess_Read, ATAccess_Write} then AccType_AT else AccType_ATPAN;
    iswrite = ataccess IN {ATAccess_WritePAN, ATAccess_Write};
    aligned = TRUE;
    ispriv  = el != EL0;

    fault = NoFault();
    fault.acctype = acctype;
    fault.write = iswrite;
```


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```
    Regime regime;
    if stage == TranslationStage_12 then
        regime = Regime_EL10;
    else
        regime = TranslationRegime(el, acctype);

    AddressDescriptor addrdesc;
    ss = SecurityStateAtEL(el);
    if (el == EL0 && ELUsingAArch32(EL1)) || (el != EL0 && ELUsingAArch32(el)) then
        if regime == Regime_EL2 || TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
            (fault, addrdesc) = AArch32.S1TranslateLD(fault, regime, ss, address<31:0>, acctype,
                                                      aligned, iswrite, ispriv);
        else
            (fault, addrdesc, -) = AArch32.S1TranslateSD(fault, regime, ss, address<31:0>, acctype,
                                                         aligned, iswrite, ispriv);
    else
        (fault, addrdesc) = AArch64.S1Translate(fault, regime, ss, address, acctype, aligned,
                                                iswrite, ispriv);

    if stage == TranslationStage_12 && fault.statuscode == Fault_None then
        if ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && regime == Regime_EL10 && EL2Enabled() then
            addrdesc.vaddress = ZeroExtend(address);
            s2fs1walk = FALSE;
            (fault, addrdesc) = AArch32.S2Translate(fault, addrdesc, ss, s2fs1walk, acctype,
                                                    aligned, iswrite, ispriv);
        elsif regime == Regime_EL10 && EL2Enabled() then
            s1aarch64 = TRUE;
            s2fs1walk = FALSE;
            (fault, addrdesc) = AArch64.S2Translate(fault, addrdesc, s1aarch64, ss, s2fs1walk,
                                                    acctype, aligned, iswrite, ispriv);

    is_ATS1Ex = stage != TranslationStage_12;
    if fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
        addrdesc = CreateFaultyAddressDescriptor(address, fault);
        // Take an exception on:
        // * A Synchronous external abort occurs on translation table walk
        // * A stage 2 fault occurs on a stage 1 walk
        // * A GPC Exception (FEAT_RME)
        // * A GPF from ATS1E{1,0}* when executed from EL1 and HCR_EL2.GPF == '1' (FEAT_RME)
        if (IsExternalAbort(fault) ||
                (PSTATE.EL == EL1 && fault.s2fs1walk) ||
                (HaveRME() && fault.gpcf.gpf != GPCF_None && (
                    ReportAsGPCException(fault) ||
                    (HCR_EL2.GPF == '1' && PSTATE.EL == EL1 && el IN {EL1, EL0} && is_ATS1Ex)
                ))) then
            PAR_EL1 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
            AArch64.Abort(address, addrdesc.fault);

    AArch64.EncodePAR(regime, is_ATS1Ex, addrdesc);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/at/AArch64.EncodePAR

```
// AArch64.EncodePAR()
// ===================
// Encode PAR register with result of translation.

AArch64.EncodePAR(Regime regime, boolean is_ATS1Ex, AddressDescriptor addrdesc)
    PAR_EL1 = Zeros();
    paspace = addrdesc.paddress.paspace;

    if !IsFault(addrdesc) then
        PAR_EL1.F = '0';
        if HaveRME() then
            if regime == Regime_EL3 then
                case paspace of
```


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```
                when PAS_Secure     PAR_EL1.<NSE,NS> = '00';
                when PAS_NonSecure  PAR_EL1.<NSE,NS> = '01';
                when PAS_Root       PAR_EL1.<NSE,NS> = '10';
                when PAS_Realm      PAR_EL1.<NSE,NS> = '11';

            elsif SecurityStateForRegime(regime) == SS_Secure  then
                PAR_EL1.NSE = bit UNKNOWN;
                PAR_EL1.NS = if paspace == PAS_Secure then '0' else '1';

            elsif SecurityStateForRegime(regime) == SS_Realm then
                if regime == Regime_EL10 && is_ATS1Ex then
                    PAR_EL1.NSE = bit UNKNOWN;
                    PAR_EL1.NS  = bit UNKNOWN;
                else
                    PAR_EL1.NSE = bit UNKNOWN;
                    PAR_EL1.NS  = if paspace == PAS_Realm then '0' else '1';

            else
                PAR_EL1.NSE = bit UNKNOWN;
                PAR_EL1.NS  = bit UNKNOWN;
        else
            PAR_EL1<11> = '1'; // RES1
            if SecurityStateForRegime(regime) == SS_Secure then
                PAR_EL1.NS = if paspace == PAS_Secure then '0' else '1';
            else
                PAR_EL1.NS = bit UNKNOWN;
        PAR_EL1.SH   = ReportedPARShareability(PAREncodeShareability(addrdesc.memattrs));
        PAR_EL1.PA   = addrdesc.paddress.address<52-1:12>;
        PAR_EL1.ATTR = ReportedPARAttrs(EncodePARAttrs(addrdesc.memattrs));
        PAR_EL1<10> = bit IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Non-Faulting PAR";
    else
        PAR_EL1.F   = '1';
        PAR_EL1.FST = AArch64.PARFaultStatus(addrdesc.fault);
        PAR_EL1.PTW = if addrdesc.fault.s2fs1walk then '1' else '0';
        PAR_EL1.S   = if addrdesc.fault.secondstage then '1' else '0';
        PAR_EL1<11> = '1'; // RES1
        PAR_EL1<63:48> = bits(16) IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Faulting PAR";
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/at/AArch64.PARFaultStatus

```
// AArch64.PARFaultStatus()
// ========================
// Fault status field decoding of 64-bit PAR.

bits(6) AArch64.PARFaultStatus(FaultRecord fault)
    bits(6) fst;

    if fault.statuscode == Fault_Domain then
        // Report Domain fault
        assert fault.level IN {1,2};
        fst<1:0> = if fault.level == 1 then '01' else '10';
        fst<5:2> = '1111';
    else
        fst = EncodeLDFSC(fault.statuscode, fault.level);
    return fst;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/dc/AArch64.DC

```
// AArch64.DC()
// ============
// Perform Data Cache Operation.

AArch64.DC(bits(64) regval, CacheType cachetype, CacheOp cacheop, CacheOpScope opscope_in)
```


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```
    CacheOpScope opscope = opscope_in;
    AccType acctype = AccType_DC;
    CacheRecord cache;

    cache.acctype = acctype;
    cache.cachetype = cachetype;
    cache.cacheop = cacheop;
    cache.opscope = opscope;

    if opscope == CacheOpScope_SetWay then
        ss = SecurityStateAtEL(PSTATE.EL);
        cache.cpas = CPASAtSecurityState(ss);
        cache.shareability = Shareability_NSH;
        (cache.set, cache.way, cache.level) = DecodeSW(regval, cachetype);
        if (cacheop == CacheOp_Invalidate && PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() &&
          (HCR_EL2.SWIO == '1' || HCR_EL2.<DC,VM> != '00')) then
            cache.cacheop = CacheOp_CleanInvalidate;

        CACHE_OP(cache);
        return;

    if EL2Enabled() && !IsInHost() then
        if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} then
            cache.is_vmid_valid = TRUE;
            cache.vmid          = VMID[];
        else
            cache.is_vmid_valid = FALSE;
    else
        cache.is_vmid_valid = FALSE;

    if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
        cache.is_asid_valid = TRUE;
        cache.asid          = ASID[];
    else
        cache.is_asid_valid = FALSE;

    if opscope == CacheOpScope_PoDP && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Memory system does not supports
PoDP" then
        opscope = CacheOpScope_PoP;
    if opscope == CacheOpScope_PoP && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Memory system does not supports
PoP" then
        opscope = CacheOpScope_PoC;
    need_translate = DCInstNeedsTranslation(opscope);
    iswrite = cacheop == CacheOp_Invalidate;
    vaddress = regval;

    size = 0;        // by default no watchpoint address
    if iswrite then
        size = integer IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Data Cache Invalidate Watchpoint Size";
        assert size >= 4*(2^(UInt(CTR_EL0.DminLine))) && size <= 2048;
        assert UInt(size<32:0> AND (size-1)<32:0>) == 0; // size is power of 2
        vaddress = Align(regval, size);

    cache.translated = need_translate;
    cache.vaddress = vaddress;

    if need_translate then
        wasaligned = TRUE;
        memaddrdesc = AArch64.TranslateAddress(vaddress, acctype, iswrite, wasaligned, size);
        if IsFault(memaddrdesc) then
            AArch64.Abort(regval, memaddrdesc.fault);

        if HaveRME() && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "GPC Fault on DC operations" then
            memaddrdesc.fault.gpcf =  GranuleProtectionCheck(memaddrdesc,
                                          CreateAccessDescriptor(AccType_DC));
            if memaddrdesc.fault.gpcf.gpf != GPCF_None then
                memaddrdesc.fault.statuscode = Fault_GPCFOnOutput;
                memaddrdesc.fault.paddress   = memaddrdesc.paddress;
```


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```
                memaddrdesc.fault.acctype = AccType_DC;
                memaddrdesc.fault.write = TRUE;
                AArch64.Abort(regval, memaddrdesc.fault);
        memattrs = memaddrdesc.memattrs;
        cache.paddress = memaddrdesc.paddress;
        cache.cpas = CPASAtPAS(memaddrdesc.paddress.paspace);
        if opscope IN {CacheOpScope_PoC, CacheOpScope_PoP, CacheOpScope_PoDP} then
            cache.shareability = memattrs.shareability;
        else
            cache.shareability = Shareability_NSH;
    else
        cache.shareability = Shareability UNKNOWN;
        cache.paddress = FullAddress UNKNOWN;

    if cacheop == CacheOp_Invalidate && PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<DC,VM> != '00' then
        cache.cacheop = CacheOp_CleanInvalidate;

    CACHE_OP(cache);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/dc/AArch64.MemZero

```
// AArch64.MemZero()
// =================

AArch64.MemZero(bits(64) regval, CacheType cachetype)

    AccType acctype = AccType_DCZVA;
    boolean iswrite = TRUE;
    boolean wasaligned = TRUE;

    integer size = 4*(2^(UInt(DCZID_EL0.BS)));
    bits(64) vaddress = Align(regval, size);

    memaddrdesc = AArch64.TranslateAddress(vaddress, acctype, iswrite, wasaligned, size);

    if IsFault(memaddrdesc) then
        if IsDebugException(memaddrdesc.fault) then
            AArch64.Abort(vaddress, memaddrdesc.fault);
        else
            AArch64.Abort(regval, memaddrdesc.fault);
    else
        if cachetype == CacheType_Data then
            AArch64.DataMemZero(regval, vaddress, memaddrdesc, size);
        elsif cachetype == CacheType_Tag then
            if HaveMTEExt() then AArch64.TagMemZero(vaddress, size);
        elsif cachetype == CacheType_Data_Tag then
            if HaveMTEExt() then AArch64.TagMemZero(vaddress, size);
            AArch64.DataMemZero(regval, vaddress, memaddrdesc, size);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/ic/AArch64.IC

```
// AArch64.IC()
// ============
// Perform Instruction Cache Operation.

AArch64.IC(CacheOpScope opscope)
    regval = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    AArch64.IC(regval, opscope);

// AArch64.IC()
// ============
// Perform Instruction Cache Operation.
```


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```
AArch64.IC(bits(64) regval, CacheOpScope opscope)
    CacheRecord cache;
    AccType acctype = AccType_IC;

    cache.acctype = acctype;
    cache.cachetype = CacheType_Instruction;
    cache.cacheop = CacheOp_Invalidate;
    cache.opscope = opscope;

    if opscope IN {CacheOpScope_ALLU, CacheOpScope_ALLUIS} then
        ss = SecurityStateAtEL(PSTATE.EL);
        cache.cpas = CPASAtSecurityState(ss);
        if (opscope == CacheOpScope_ALLUIS || (opscope == CacheOpScope_ALLU && PSTATE.EL == EL1
            && EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.FB == '1')) then
            cache.shareability = Shareability_ISH;
        else
            cache.shareability = Shareability_NSH;
        cache.regval = regval;
        CACHE_OP(cache);
    else
        assert opscope == CacheOpScope_PoU;

        if EL2Enabled() && !IsInHost() then
            if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} then
                cache.is_vmid_valid = TRUE;
                cache.vmid          = VMID[];
            else
                cache.is_vmid_valid = FALSE;
        else
            cache.is_vmid_valid = FALSE;

        if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
            cache.is_asid_valid = TRUE;
            cache.asid          = ASID[];
        else
            cache.is_asid_valid = FALSE;

        bits(64) vaddress = regval;
        need_translate = ICInstNeedsTranslation(opscope);

        cache.vaddress = regval;
        cache.shareability = Shareability_NSH;
        cache.translated = need_translate;

        if !need_translate then
            cache.paddress = FullAddress UNKNOWN;
            CACHE_OP(cache);
            return;
        iswrite = FALSE;
        wasaligned = TRUE;
        size = 0;
        memaddrdesc = AArch64.TranslateAddress(vaddress, acctype, iswrite, wasaligned, size);

        if IsFault(memaddrdesc) then
            AArch64.Abort(regval, memaddrdesc.fault);

        cache.cpas = CPASAtPAS(memaddrdesc.paddress.paspace);
        cache.paddress = memaddrdesc.paddress;
        CACHE_OP(cache);
    return;
```


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aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/predictionrestrict/RestrictPrediction

```
// RestrictPrediction()
// ====================
// Clear all predictions in the context.

AArch64.RestrictPrediction(bits(64) val, RestrictType restriction)

    ExecutionCntxt c;
    target_el    = val<25:24>;

    // If the instruction is executed at an EL lower than the specified
    // level, it is treated as a NOP.
    if UInt(target_el) > UInt(PSTATE.EL) then return;

    bit ns  = val<26>;
    bit nse = val<27>;
    ss = TargetSecurityState(ns, nse);
    if ss == SS_Root && target_el != EL3 then return;

    c.security  = ss;
    c.target_el = target_el;

    if EL2Enabled() && !IsInHost() then
        if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} then
            c.is_vmid_valid = TRUE;
            c.all_vmid      = FALSE;
            c.vmid          = VMID[];

        elsif target_el IN {EL0, EL1} then
            c.is_vmid_valid = TRUE;
            c.all_vmid      = val<48> == '1';
            c.vmid          = val<47:32>;           // Only valid if  val<48> == '0';
        else
            c.is_vmid_valid = FALSE;
    else
        c.is_vmid_valid = FALSE;

    if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
        c.is_asid_valid = TRUE;
        c.all_asid      = FALSE;
        c.asid          = ASID[];

    elsif target_el == EL0 then
        c.is_asid_valid = TRUE;
        c.all_asid      = val<16> == '1';
        c.asid          = val<15:0>;                  // Only valid if  val<16> == '0';

    else
        c.is_asid_valid = FALSE;

    c.restriction = restriction;
    RESTRICT_PREDICTIONS(c);
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/sysop/SysOp

```
// SysOp()
// =======

SystemOp SysOp(bits(3) op1, bits(4) CRn, bits(4) CRm, bits(3) op2)
    case op1:CRn:CRm:op2 of
        when '000 0111 1000 000' return Sys_AT;   // S1E1R
        when '100 0111 1000 000' return Sys_AT;   // S1E2R
        when '110 0111 1000 000' return Sys_AT;   // S1E3R
        when '000 0111 1000 001' return Sys_AT;   // S1E1W
        when '100 0111 1000 001' return Sys_AT;   // S1E2W
```


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```
        when '110 0111 1000 001' return Sys_AT;   // S1E3W
        when '000 0111 1000 010' return Sys_AT;   // S1E0R
        when '000 0111 1000 011' return Sys_AT;   // S1E0W
        when '100 0111 1000 100' return Sys_AT;   // S12E1R
        when '100 0111 1000 101' return Sys_AT;   // S12E1W
        when '100 0111 1000 110' return Sys_AT;   // S12E0R
        when '100 0111 1000 111' return Sys_AT;   // S12E0W
        when '011 0111 0100 001' return Sys_DC;   // ZVA
        when '000 0111 0110 001' return Sys_DC;   // IVAC
        when '000 0111 0110 010' return Sys_DC;   // ISW
        when '011 0111 1010 001' return Sys_DC;   // CVAC
        when '000 0111 1010 010' return Sys_DC;   // CSW
        when '011 0111 1011 001' return Sys_DC;   // CVAU
        when '011 0111 1110 001' return Sys_DC;   // CIVAC
        when '000 0111 1110 010' return Sys_DC;   // CISW
        when '011 0111 1101 001' return Sys_DC;   // CVADP
        when '000 0111 0001 000' return Sys_IC;   // IALLUIS
        when '000 0111 0101 000' return Sys_IC;   // IALLU
        when '011 0111 0101 001' return Sys_IC;   // IVAU
        when '100 1000 0000 001' return Sys_TLBI; // IPAS2E1IS
        when '100 1000 0000 101' return Sys_TLBI; // IPAS2LE1IS
        when '000 1000 0011 000' return Sys_TLBI; // VMALLE1IS
        when '100 1000 0011 000' return Sys_TLBI; // ALLE2IS
        when '110 1000 0011 000' return Sys_TLBI; // ALLE3IS
        when '000 1000 0011 001' return Sys_TLBI; // VAE1IS
        when '100 1000 0011 001' return Sys_TLBI; // VAE2IS
        when '110 1000 0011 001' return Sys_TLBI; // VAE3IS
        when '000 1000 0011 010' return Sys_TLBI; // ASIDE1IS
        when '000 1000 0011 011' return Sys_TLBI; // VAAE1IS
        when '100 1000 0011 100' return Sys_TLBI; // ALLE1IS
        when '000 1000 0011 101' return Sys_TLBI; // VALE1IS
        when '100 1000 0011 101' return Sys_TLBI; // VALE2IS
        when '110 1000 0011 101' return Sys_TLBI; // VALE3IS
        when '100 1000 0011 110' return Sys_TLBI; // VMALLS12E1IS
        when '000 1000 0011 111' return Sys_TLBI; // VAALE1IS
        when '100 1000 0100 001' return Sys_TLBI; // IPAS2E1
        when '100 1000 0100 101' return Sys_TLBI; // IPAS2LE1
        when '000 1000 0111 000' return Sys_TLBI; // VMALLE1
        when '100 1000 0111 000' return Sys_TLBI; // ALLE2
        when '110 1000 0111 000' return Sys_TLBI; // ALLE3
        when '000 1000 0111 001' return Sys_TLBI; // VAE1
        when '100 1000 0111 001' return Sys_TLBI; // VAE2
        when '110 1000 0111 001' return Sys_TLBI; // VAE3
        when '000 1000 0111 010' return Sys_TLBI; // ASIDE1
        when '000 1000 0111 011' return Sys_TLBI; // VAAE1
        when '100 1000 0111 100' return Sys_TLBI; // ALLE1
        when '000 1000 0111 101' return Sys_TLBI; // VALE1
        when '100 1000 0111 101' return Sys_TLBI; // VALE2
        when '110 1000 0111 101' return Sys_TLBI; // VALE3
        when '100 1000 0111 110' return Sys_TLBI; // VMALLS12E1
        when '000 1000 0111 111' return Sys_TLBI; // VAALE1
    return Sys_SYS;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/sysop/SystemOp

```
enumeration SystemOp {Sys_AT, Sys_DC, Sys_IC, Sys_TLBI, Sys_SYS};
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.DTLBI_ALL

```
// AArch32.DTLBI_ALL()
// ===================
// Invalidate all data TLB entries for the indicated translation regime with the
// the indicated security state for all TLBs within the indicated shareability domain.
// Invalidation applies to all applicable stage 1 and stage 2 entries.
```


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```
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
// order to deem this operation to be completed.

AArch32.DTLBI_ALL(SecurityState security, Regime regime, Shareability shareability, TLBIMemAttr attr)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2, EL1};

    TLBIRecord r;
    r.op           = TLBIOp_DALL;
    r.from_aarch64 = FALSE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.level        = TLBILevel_Any;
    r.attr         = attr;

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.DTLBI_ASID

```
// AArch32.DTLBI_ASID()
// ====================
// Invalidate all data TLB stage 1 entries matching the indicated VMID (where regime supports)
// and ASID in the parameter Rt in the indicated translation regime with the
// indicated security state for all TLBs within the indicated shareability domain.
// Note: stage 1 and stage 2 combined entries are in the scope of this operation.
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
// order to deem this operation to be completed.
// When attr is TLBI_ExcludeXS, only operations with XS=0 within the scope of this TLB operation
// are required to complete.

AArch32.DTLBI_ASID(SecurityState security, Regime regime, bits(16) vmid, Shareability shareability,
                   TLBIMemAttr attr, bits(32) Rt)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2, EL1};

    TLBIRecord r;
    r.op           = TLBIOp_DASID;
    r.from_aarch64 = FALSE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.vmid         = vmid;
    r.level        = TLBILevel_Any;
    r.attr         = attr;
    r.asid         = Zeros(8) : Rt<7:0>;

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.DTLBI_VA

```
// AArch32.DTLBI_VA()
// ==================
// Invalidate by VA all stage 1 data TLB entries in the indicated shareability domain
// matching the indicated VMID and ASID (where regime supports VMID, ASID) in the indicated regime
// with the indicated security state.
// ASID, VA and related parameters are derived from Rt.
// Note: stage 1 and stage 2 combined entries are in the scope of this operation.
// When the indicated level is
//     TLBILevel_Any  : this applies to TLB entries at all levels
//     TLBILevel_Last : this applies to TLB entries at last level only
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
// order to deem this operation to be completed.
// When attr is TLBI_ExcludeXS, only operations with XS=0 within the scope of this TLB operation
```


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```
// are required to complete.

AArch32.DTLBI_VA(SecurityState security, Regime regime, bits(16) vmid,
                 Shareability shareability, TLBILevel level,  TLBIMemAttr attr, bits(32) Rt)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2, EL1};

    TLBIRecord r;
    r.op           = TLBIOp_DVA;
    r.from_aarch64 = FALSE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.vmid         = vmid;
    r.level        = level;
    r.attr         = attr;
    r.asid         = Zeros(8) : Rt<7:0>;
    r.address      = Zeros(32) : Rt<31:12> : Zeros(12);

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.ITLBI_ALL

```
// AArch32.ITLBI_ALL()
// ===================
// Invalidate all instruction TLB entries for the indicated translation regime with the
// the indicated security state for all TLBs within the indicated shareability domain.
// Invalidation applies to all applicable stage 1 and stage 2 entries.
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
// order to deem this operation to be completed.

AArch32.ITLBI_ALL(SecurityState security, Regime regime, Shareability shareability, TLBIMemAttr attr)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2, EL1};

    TLBIRecord r;
    r.op           = TLBIOp_IALL;
    r.from_aarch64 = FALSE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.level        = TLBILevel_Any;
    r.attr         = attr;

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.ITLBI_ASID

```
// AArch32.ITLBI_ASID()
// ====================
// Invalidate all instruction TLB stage 1 entries matching the indicated VMID (where regime supports)
// and ASID in the parameter Rt in the indicated translation regime with the
// indicated security state for all TLBs within the indicated shareability domain.
// Note: stage 1 and stage 2 combined entries are in the scope of this operation.
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
// order to deem this operation to be completed.
// When attr is TLBI_ExcludeXS, only operations with XS=0 within the scope of this TLB operation
// are required to complete.

AArch32.ITLBI_ASID(SecurityState security, Regime regime, bits(16) vmid, Shareability shareability,
                   TLBIMemAttr attr, bits(32) Rt)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2, EL1};

    TLBIRecord r;
```


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```
    r.op           = TLBIOp_IASID;
    r.from_aarch64 = FALSE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.vmid         = vmid;
    r.level        = TLBILevel_Any;
    r.attr         = attr;
    r.asid         = Zeros(8) : Rt<7:0>;

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.ITLBI_VA

```
// AArch32.ITLBI_VA()
// ==================
// Invalidate by VA all stage 1 instruction TLB entries in the indicated shareability domain
// matching the indicated VMID and ASID (where regime supports VMID, ASID) in the indicated regime
// with the indicated security state.
// ASID, VA and related parameters are derived from Rt.
// Note: stage 1 and stage 2 combined entries are in the scope of this operation.
// When the indicated level is
//     TLBILevel_Any  : this applies to TLB entries at all levels
//     TLBILevel_Last : this applies to TLB entries at last level only
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
// order to deem this operation to be completed.
// When attr is TLBI_ExcludeXS, only operations with XS=0 within the scope of this TLB operation
// are required to complete.

AArch32.ITLBI_VA(SecurityState security, Regime regime, bits(16) vmid,
                 Shareability shareability, TLBILevel level,  TLBIMemAttr attr, bits(32) Rt)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2, EL1};

    TLBIRecord r;
    r.op           = TLBIOp_IVA;
    r.from_aarch64 = FALSE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.vmid         = vmid;
    r.level        = level;
    r.attr         = attr;
    r.asid         = Zeros(8) : Rt<7:0>;
    r.address      = Zeros(32) : Rt<31:12> : Zeros(12);

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.TLBI_ALL

```
// AArch32.TLBI_ALL()
// ==================
// Invalidate all entries for the indicated translation regime with the
// the indicated security state for all TLBs within the indicated shareability domain.
// Invalidation applies to all applicable stage 1 and stage 2 entries.
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
// order to deem this operation to be completed.
// When attr is TLBI_ExcludeXS, only operations with XS=0 within the scope of this TLB operation
// are required to complete.

AArch32.TLBI_ALL(SecurityState security, Regime regime, Shareability shareability, TLBIMemAttr attr)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2};
```


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```
    TLBIRecord r;
    r.op           = TLBIOp_ALL;
    r.from_aarch64 = FALSE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.level        = TLBILevel_Any;
    r.attr         = attr;

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.TLBI_ASID

```
// AArch32.TLBI_ASID()
// ===================
// Invalidate all stage 1 entries matching the indicated VMID (where regime supports)
// and ASID in the parameter Rt in the indicated translation regime with the
// indicated security state for all TLBs within the indicated shareability domain.
// Note: stage 1 and stage 2 combined entries are in the scope of this operation.
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
// order to deem this operation to be completed.
// When attr is TLBI_ExcludeXS, only operations with XS=0 within the scope of this TLB operation
// are required to complete.

AArch32.TLBI_ASID(SecurityState security, Regime regime, bits(16) vmid, Shareability shareability,
                  TLBIMemAttr attr, bits(32) Rt)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2, EL1};

    TLBIRecord r;
    r.op           = TLBIOp_ASID;
    r.from_aarch64 = FALSE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.vmid         = vmid;
    r.level        = TLBILevel_Any;
    r.attr         = attr;
    r.asid         = Zeros(8) : Rt<7:0>;

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.TLBI_IPAS2

```
// AArch32.TLBI_IPAS2()
// ====================
// Invalidate by IPA all stage 2 only TLB entries in the indicated shareability
// domain matching the indicated VMID in the indicated regime with the indicated security state.
// Note: stage 1 and stage 2 combined entries are not in the scope of this operation.
// IPA and related parameters of the are derived from Rt.
// When the indicated level is
//     TLBILevel_Any  : this applies to TLB entries at all levels
//     TLBILevel_Last : this applies to TLB entries at last level only
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
// order to deem this operation to be completed.
// When attr is TLBI_ExcludeXS, only operations with XS=0 within the scope of this TLB operation
// are required to complete.

AArch32.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityState security, Regime regime, bits(16) vmid,
                   Shareability shareability, TLBILevel level, TLBIMemAttr attr, bits(32) Rt)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2};
    assert security == SS_NonSecure;
```


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```
    TLBIRecord r;
    r.op           = TLBIOp_IPAS2;
    r.from_aarch64 = FALSE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.vmid         = vmid;
    r.level        = level;
    r.attr         = attr;
    r.address      = Zeros(24) : Rt<27:0> : Zeros(12);
    r.ipaspace     = PAS_NonSecure;

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.TLBI_VA

```
// AArch32.TLBI_VA()
// =================
// Invalidate by VA all stage 1 TLB entries in the indicated shareability domain
// matching the indicated VMID and ASID (where regime supports VMID, ASID) in the indicated regime
// with the indicated security state.
// ASID, VA and related parameters are derived from Rt.
// Note: stage 1 and stage 2 combined entries are in the scope of this operation.
// When the indicated level is
//     TLBILevel_Any  : this applies to TLB entries at all levels
//     TLBILevel_Last : this applies to TLB entries at last level only
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
// order to deem this operation to be completed.
// When attr is TLBI_ExcludeXS, only operations with XS=0 within the scope of this TLB operation
// are required to complete.

AArch32.TLBI_VA(SecurityState security, Regime regime, bits(16) vmid,
                Shareability shareability, TLBILevel level,  TLBIMemAttr attr, bits(32) Rt)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2, EL1};

    TLBIRecord r;
    r.op           = TLBIOp_VA;
    r.from_aarch64 = FALSE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.vmid         = vmid;
    r.level        = level;
    r.attr         = attr;
    r.asid         = Zeros(8) : Rt<7:0>;
    r.address      = Zeros(32) : Rt<31:12> : Zeros(12);

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.TLBI_VAA

```
// AArch32.TLBI_VAA()
// ==================
// Invalidate by VA all stage 1 TLB entries in the indicated shareability domain
// matching the indicated VMID (where regime supports VMID) and all ASID in the indicated regime
// with the indicated security state.
// VA and related parameters are derived from Rt.
// Note: stage 1 and stage 2 combined entries are in the scope of this operation.
// When the indicated level is
//     TLBILevel_Any  : this applies to TLB entries at all levels
//     TLBILevel_Last : this applies to TLB entries at last level only
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
```


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```
// order to deem this operation to be completed.
// When attr is TLBI_ExcludeXS, only operations with XS=0 within the scope of this TLB operation
// are required to complete.

AArch32.TLBI_VAA(SecurityState security, Regime regime, bits(16) vmid,
                 Shareability shareability, TLBILevel level, TLBIMemAttr attr,  bits(32) Rt)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2, EL1};

    TLBIRecord r;
    r.op           = TLBIOp_VAA;
    r.from_aarch64 = FALSE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.vmid         = vmid;
    r.level        = level;
    r.attr         = attr;
    r.address      = Zeros(32) : Rt<31:12> : Zeros(12);

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.TLBI_VMALL

```
// AArch32.TLBI_VMALL()
// ====================
// Invalidate all stage 1 entries for the indicated translation regime with the
// the indicated security state for all TLBs within the indicated shareability
// domain that match the indicated VMID (where applicable).
// Note: stage 1 and stage 2 combined entries are in the scope of this operation.
// Note: stage 2 only entries are not in the scope of this operation.
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
// order to deem this operation to be completed.
// When attr is TLBI_ExcludeXS, only operations with XS=0 within the scope of this TLB operation
// are required to complete.

AArch32.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityState security, Regime regime, bits(16) vmid,
                   Shareability shareability, TLBIMemAttr attr)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2, EL1};

    TLBIRecord r;
    r.op           = TLBIOp_VMALL;
    r.from_aarch64 = FALSE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.level        = TLBILevel_Any;
    r.vmid         = vmid;
    r.attr         = attr;

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch32.TLBI_VMALLS12

```
// AArch32.TLBI_VMALLS12()
// =======================
// Invalidate all stage 1 and stage 2 entries for the indicated translation
// regime with the indicated security state for all TLBs within the indicated
// shareability domain that match the indicated VMID.
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
// order to deem this operation to be completed.
// When attr is TLBI_ExcludeXS, only operations with XS=0 within the scope of this TLB operation
// are required to complete.
```


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```
AArch32.TLBI_VMALLS12(SecurityState security, Regime regime, bits(16) vmid,
                      Shareability shareability, TLBIMemAttr attr)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2};

    TLBIRecord r;
    r.op           = TLBIOp_VMALLS12;
    r.from_aarch64 = FALSE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.level        = TLBILevel_Any;
    r.vmid         = vmid;
    r.attr         = attr;

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch64.TLBI_ALL

```
// AArch64.TLBI_ALL()
// ==================
// Invalidate all entries for the indicated translation regime with the
// the indicated security state for all TLBs within the indicated shareability domain.
// Invalidation applies to all applicable stage 1 and stage 2 entries.
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
// order to deem this operation to be completed.
// When attr is TLBI_ExcludeXS, only operations with XS=0 within the scope of this TLB operation
// are required to complete.

AArch64.TLBI_ALL(SecurityState security, Regime regime, Shareability shareability, TLBIMemAttr attr)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2};

    TLBIRecord r;
    r.op           = TLBIOp_ALL;
    r.from_aarch64 = TRUE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.level        = TLBILevel_Any;
    r.attr         = attr;

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch64.TLBI_ASID

```
// AArch64.TLBI_ASID()
// ===================
// Invalidate all stage 1 entries matching the indicated VMID (where regime supports)
// and ASID in the parameter Xt in the indicated translation regime with the
// indicated security state for all TLBs within the indicated shareability domain.
// Note: stage 1 and stage 2 combined entries are in the scope of this operation.
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
// order to deem this operation to be completed.
// When attr is TLBI_ExcludeXS, only operations with XS=0 within the scope of this TLB operation
// are required to complete.

AArch64.TLBI_ASID(SecurityState security, Regime regime, bits(16) vmid, Shareability shareability,
                  TLBIMemAttr attr, bits(64) Xt)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2, EL1};

    TLBIRecord r;
    r.op           = TLBIOp_ASID;
```


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```
    r.from_aarch64 = TRUE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.vmid         = vmid;
    r.level        = TLBILevel_Any;
    r.attr         = attr;
    r.asid         = Xt<63:48>;

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2

```
// AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2()
// ====================
// Invalidate by IPA all stage 2 only TLB entries in the indicated shareability
// domain matching the indicated VMID in the indicated regime with the indicated security state.
// Note: stage 1 and stage 2 combined entries are not in the scope of this operation.
// IPA and related parameters of the are derived from Xt.
// When the indicated level is
//     TLBILevel_Any  : this applies to TLB entries at all levels
//     TLBILevel_Last : this applies to TLB entries at last level only
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
// order to deem this operation to be completed.
// When attr is TLBI_ExcludeXS, only operations with XS=0 within the scope of this TLB operation
// are required to complete.

AArch64.TLBI_IPAS2(SecurityState security, Regime regime, bits(16) vmid,
                   Shareability shareability, TLBILevel level, TLBIMemAttr attr, bits(64) Xt)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2};

    TLBIRecord r;
    r.op           = TLBIOp_IPAS2;
    r.from_aarch64 = TRUE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.vmid         = vmid;
    r.level        = level;
    r.attr         = attr;
    r.address      = ZeroExtend(Xt<39:0> : Zeros(12));

    case security of
        when SS_NonSecure
            r.ipaspace = PAS_NonSecure;
        when SS_Secure
            r.ipaspace = if Xt<63> == '1' then PAS_NonSecure else PAS_Secure;
        when SS_Realm
            r.ipaspace = PAS_Realm;
        otherwise
            // Root security state does not have stage 2 translation
            Unreachable();

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch64.TLBI_PAALL

```
// AArch64.TLBI_PAALL()
// ====================
// TLB Invalidate ALL GPT Information.
// Invalidates cached copies of GPT entries from TLBs in the indicated
// Shareabilty domain.
```


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```
// The invalidation applies to all TLB entries containing GPT information.

AArch64.TLBI_PAALL(Shareability shareability)
    assert HaveRME() && PSTATE.EL == EL3;

    TLBIRecord r;

    // r.security and r.regime do not apply for TLBI by PA operations
    r.op    = TLBIOp_PAALL;
    r.level = TLBILevel_Any;
    r.attr  = TLBI_AllAttr;

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);

    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2

```
// AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2()
// =====================
// Range invalidate by IPA all stage 2 only TLB entries in the indicated
// shareability domain matching the indicated VMID in the indicated regime with the indicated
// security state.
// Note: stage 1 and stage 2 combined entries are not in the scope of this operation.
// The range of IPA and related parameters of the are derived from Xt.
// When the indicated level is
//     TLBILevel_Any  : this applies to TLB entries at all levels
//     TLBILevel_Last : this applies to TLB entries at last level only
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
// order to deem this operation to be completed.
// When attr is TLBI_ExcludeXS, only operations with XS=0 within the scope of this TLB operation
// are required to complete.

AArch64.TLBI_RIPAS2(SecurityState security, Regime regime, bits(16) vmid,
                    Shareability shareability, TLBILevel level, TLBIMemAttr attr, bits(64) Xt)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2, EL1};

    TLBIRecord r;
    r.op           = TLBIOp_RIPAS2;
    r.from_aarch64 = TRUE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.vmid         = vmid;
    r.level        = level;
    r.attr         = attr;

    bits(2) tg        = Xt<47:46>;
    integer scale     = UInt(Xt<45:44>);
    integer num       = UInt(Xt<43:39>);
    integer baseaddr  = SInt(Xt<36:0>);

    boolean valid;

    (valid, r.tg, r.address, r.end_address) = TLBIRange(regime, Xt);

    if !valid then return;

    case security of
        when SS_NonSecure
            r.ipaspace = PAS_NonSecure;
        when SS_Secure
            r.ipaspace = if Xt<63> == '1' then PAS_NonSecure else PAS_Secure;
        when SS_Realm
            r.ipaspace = PAS_Realm;
        otherwise
```


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```
            // Root security state does not have stage 2 translation
            Unreachable();

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch64.TLBI_RPA

```
// AArch64.TLBI_RPA()
// ==================
// TLB Range Invalidate GPT Information by PA.
// Invalidates cached copies of GPT entries from TLBs in the indicated
// Shareabilty domain.
// The invalidation applies to TLB entries containing GPT information relating
// to the indicated physical address range.
// When the indicated level is
//     TLBILevel_Any  : this applies to TLB entries containing GPT information
//                      from all levels of the GPT walk
//     TLBILevel_Last : this applies to TLB entries containing GPT information
//                      from the last level of the GPT walk

AArch64.TLBI_RPA(TLBILevel level, bits(64) Xt, Shareability shareability)
    assert HaveRME() && PSTATE.EL == EL3;

    TLBIRecord r;
    integer range_bits;
    integer p;

    // r.security and r.regime do not apply for TLBI by PA operations
    r.op    = TLBIOp_RPA;
    r.level = level;
    r.attr  = TLBI_AllAttr;

    // SIZE field
    case Xt<47:44> of
        when '0000' range_bits = 12; // 4KB
        when '0001' range_bits = 14; // 16KB
        when '0010' range_bits = 16; // 64KB
        when '0011' range_bits = 21; // 2MB
        when '0100' range_bits = 25; // 32MB
        when '0101' range_bits = 29; // 512MB
        when '0110' range_bits = 30; // 1GB
        when '0111' range_bits = 34; // 16GB
        when '1000' range_bits = 36; // 64GB
        when '1001' range_bits = 39; // 512GB
        otherwise   range_bits = 0;  // Reserved encoding

    // If SIZE selects a range smaller than PGS, then PGS is used instead
    case DecodePGS(GPCCR_EL3.PGS) of
        when PGS_4KB  p = 12;
        when PGS_16KB p = 14;
        when PGS_64KB p = 16;

    if range_bits < p then
        range_bits = p;

    bits(52) BaseADDR = Zeros(52);
    case GPCCR_EL3.PGS of
        when '00' BaseADDR<51:12> = Xt<39:0>;   // 4KB
        when '10' BaseADDR<51:14> = Xt<39:2>;   // 16KB
        when '01' BaseADDR<51:16> = Xt<39:4>;   // 64KB

    // The calculation here automatically aligns BaseADDR to the size of
    // the region specififed in SIZE. However, the architecture does not
    // require this alignment and if BaseADDR is not aligned to the region
```


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```
    // specified by SIZE then no entries are required to be invalidated.
    bits(52) start_addr = BaseADDR AND NOT ZeroExtend(Ones(range_bits), 52);
    bits(52) end_addr   = start_addr + ZeroExtend(Ones(range_bits), 52);

    // PASpace is not considered in TLBI by PA operations
    r.address     = ZeroExtend(start_addr, 64);
    r.end_address = ZeroExtend(end_addr, 64);

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch64.TLBI_RVA

```
// AArch64.TLBI_RVA()
// ==================
// Range invalidate by VA range all stage 1 TLB entries in the indicated
// shareability domain matching the indicated VMID and ASID (where regime
// supports VMID, ASID) in the indicated regime with the indicated security state.
// ASID, and range related parameters are derived from Xt.
// Note: stage 1 and stage 2 combined entries are in the scope of this operation.
// When the indicated level is
//     TLBILevel_Any  : this applies to TLB entries at all levels
//     TLBILevel_Last : this applies to TLB entries at last level only
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
// order to deem this operation to be completed.
// When attr is TLBI_ExcludeXS, only operations with XS=0 within the scope of this TLB operation
// are required to complete.

AArch64.TLBI_RVA(SecurityState security, Regime regime, bits(16) vmid,
                 Shareability shareability, TLBILevel level, TLBIMemAttr attr, bits(64)  Xt)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2, EL1};

    TLBIRecord r;
    r.op           = TLBIOp_RVA;
    r.from_aarch64 = TRUE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.vmid         = vmid;
    r.level        = level;
    r.attr         = attr;
    r.asid         = Xt<63:48>;

    boolean valid;

    (valid, r.tg, r.address, r.end_address) = TLBIRange(regime, Xt);

    if !valid then return;

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch64.TLBI_RVAA

```
// AArch64.TLBI_RVAA()
// ===================
// Range invalidate by VA range all stage 1 TLB entries in the indicated
// shareability domain matching the indicated VMID (where regimesupports VMID)
// and all ASID in the indicated regime with the indicated security state.
// VA range related parameters are derived from Xt.
// Note: stage 1 and stage 2 combined entries are in the scope of this operation.
// When the indicated level is
//     TLBILevel_Any  : this applies to TLB entries at all levels
//     TLBILevel_Last : this applies to TLB entries at last level only
```


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```
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
// order to deem this operation to be completed.
// When attr is TLBI_ExcludeXS, only operations with XS=0 within the scope of this TLB operation
// are required to complete.

AArch64.TLBI_RVAA(SecurityState security, Regime  regime, bits(16) vmid,
                  Shareability shareability, TLBILevel level, TLBIMemAttr attr, bits(64) Xt)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2, EL1};

    TLBIRecord r;
    r.op          = TLBIOp_RVAA;
    r.from_aarch64 = TRUE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.vmid         = vmid;
    r.level        = level;
    r.attr         = attr;

    bits(2) tg        = Xt<47:46>;
    integer scale     = UInt(Xt<45:44>);
    integer num       = UInt(Xt<43:39>);
    integer baseaddr  = SInt(Xt<36:0>);

    boolean valid;

    (valid, r.tg, r.address, r.end_address) = TLBIRange(regime, Xt);

    if !valid then return;

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch64.TLBI_VA

```
// AArch64.TLBI_VA()
// =================
// Invalidate by VA all stage 1 TLB entries in the indicated shareability domain
// matching the indicated VMID and ASID (where regime supports VMID, ASID) in the indicated regime
// with the indicated security state.
// ASID, VA and related parameters are derived from Xt.
// Note: stage 1 and stage 2 combined entries are in the scope of this operation.
// When the indicated level is
//     TLBILevel_Any  : this applies to TLB entries at all levels
//     TLBILevel_Last : this applies to TLB entries at last level only
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
// order to deem this operation to be completed.
// When attr is TLBI_ExcludeXS, only operations with XS=0 within the scope of this TLB operation
// are required to complete.

AArch64.TLBI_VA(SecurityState security, Regime regime, bits(16) vmid,
                Shareability shareability, TLBILevel level,  TLBIMemAttr attr, bits(64) Xt)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2, EL1};

    TLBIRecord r;
    r.op          = TLBIOp_VA;
    r.from_aarch64 = TRUE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.vmid         = vmid;
    r.level        = level;
    r.attr         = attr;
    r.asid         = Xt<63:48>;
    r.address      = ZeroExtend(Xt<43:0> : Zeros(12));

    TLBI(r);
```


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```
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch64.TLBI_VAA

```
// AArch64.TLBI_VAA()
// ==================
// Invalidate by VA all stage 1 TLB entries in the indicated shareability domain
// matching the indicated VMID (where regime supports VMID) and all ASID in the indicated regime
// with the indicated security state.
// VA and related parameters are derived from Xt.
// Note: stage 1 and stage 2 combined entries are in the scope of this operation.
// When the indicated level is
//     TLBILevel_Any  : this applies to TLB entries at all levels
//     TLBILevel_Last : this applies to TLB entries at last level only
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
// order to deem this operation to be completed.
// When attr is TLBI_ExcludeXS, only operations with XS=0 within the scope of this TLB operation
// are required to complete.

AArch64.TLBI_VAA(SecurityState security, Regime regime, bits(16) vmid,
                 Shareability shareability, TLBILevel level, TLBIMemAttr attr,  bits(64) Xt)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2, EL1};

    TLBIRecord r;
    r.op           = TLBIOp_VAA;
    r.from_aarch64 = TRUE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.vmid         = vmid;
    r.level        = level;
    r.attr         = attr;
    r.address      = ZeroExtend(Xt<43:0> : Zeros(12));

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch64.TLBI_VMALL

```
// AArch64.TLBI_VMALL()
// ====================
// Invalidate all stage 1 entries for the indicated translation regime with the
// the indicated security state for all TLBs within the indicated shareability
// domain that match the indicated VMID (where applicable).
// Note: stage 1 and stage 2 combined entries are in the scope of this operation.
// Note: stage 2 only entries are not in the scope of this operation.
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
// order to deem this operation to be completed.
// When attr is TLBI_ExcludeXS, only operations with XS=0 within the scope of this TLB operation
// are required to complete.

AArch64.TLBI_VMALL(SecurityState security, Regime regime, bits(16) vmid,
                   Shareability shareability, TLBIMemAttr attr)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2, EL1};

    TLBIRecord r;
    r.op           = TLBIOp_VMALL;
    r.from_aarch64 = TRUE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.level        = TLBILevel_Any;
    r.vmid         = vmid;
    r.attr         = attr;
```


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```
    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/AArch64.TLBI_VMALLS12

```
// AArch64.TLBI_VMALLS12()
// =======================
// Invalidate all stage 1 and stage 2 entries for the indicated translation
// regime with the indicated security state for all TLBs within the indicated
// shareability domain that match the indicated VMID.
// The indicated attr defines the attributes of the memory operations that must be completed in
// order to deem this operation to be completed.
// When attr is TLBI_ExcludeXS, only operations with XS=0 within the scope of this TLB operation
// are required to complete.

AArch64.TLBI_VMALLS12(SecurityState security, Regime regime, bits(16) vmid,
                      Shareability shareability, TLBIMemAttr attr)
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL3, EL2};

    TLBIRecord r;
    r.op           = TLBIOp_VMALLS12;
    r.from_aarch64 = TRUE;
    r.security     = security;
    r.regime       = regime;
    r.level        = TLBILevel_Any;
    r.vmid         = vmid;
    r.attr         = attr;

    TLBI(r);
    if shareability != Shareability_NSH then Broadcast(shareability, r);
    return;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/ASID_NONE

```
constant bits(16) ASID_NONE = Zeros();
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/Broadcast

```
// Broadcast()
// ===========
// IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED function to broadcast TLBI operation within the indicated shareability
// domain.

Broadcast(Shareability shareability, TLBIRecord r)
    IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/DecodeTLBITG

```
// DecodeTLBITG()
// ==============
// Decode translation granule size in TLBI range instructions

TGx DecodeTLBITG(bits(2) tg)
    case tg of
        when '01'   return TGx_4KB;
        when '10'   return TGx_16KB;
        when '11'   return TGx_64KB;
```


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aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/HasLargeAddress

```
// HasLargeAddress()
// =================
// Returns TRUE if the regime is configured for 52 bit addresses, FALSE otherwise.

boolean HasLargeAddress(Regime regime)
    if !Have52BitIPAAndPASpaceExt() then
        return FALSE;
    case regime of
        when Regime_EL3
            return TCR_EL3<32> == '1';
        when Regime_EL2
            return TCR_EL2<32> == '1';
        when Regime_EL20
            return TCR_EL2<59> == '1';
        when Regime_EL10
            return TCR_EL1<59> == '1';
        otherwise
            Unreachable();
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/TLBI

```
// TLBI()
// ======
// Performs TLB maintenance of operation on TLB to invalidate the matching transition table entries.

TLBI(TLBIRecord r)
    IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/TLBILevel

```
enumeration TLBILevel {
    TLBILevel_Any,
    TLBILevel_Last
};
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/TLBIMatch

```
// TLBIMatch()
// ===========
// Determine whether the TLB entry lies within the scope of inavlidation

boolean TLBIMatch(TLBIRecord tlbi, TLBRecord entry)
    boolean match;
    case tlbi.op of
        when TLBIOp_DALL, TLBIOp_IALL
            match = (tlbi.security == entry.context.ss &&
                     tlbi.regime   == entry.context.regime);
        when TLBIOp_DASID, TLBIOp_IASID
            match = (entry.context.includes_s1 &&
                     tlbi.security == entry.context.ss &&
                     tlbi.regime   == entry.context.regime &&
                     (!UseVMID(entry.context) || tlbi.vmid == entry.context.vmid) &&
                     (UseASID(entry.context) && entry.context.nG == '1' &&
                        tlbi.asid  == entry.context.asid));
        when TLBIOp_DVA, TLBIOp_IVA
            match = (entry.context.includes_s1 &&
                     tlbi.security == entry.context.ss &&
                     tlbi.regime   == entry.context.regime &&
                     (!UseVMID(entry.context) || tlbi.vmid == entry.context.vmid) &&
                     (!UseASID(entry.context) || tlbi.asid == entry.context.asid ||
                        entry.context.nG == '0') &&
```


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```
                tlbi.address<55:entry.blocksize> == entry.context.ia<55:entry.blocksize> &&
                (tlbi.level == TLBILevel_Any || !entry.walkstate.istable));
when TLBIOp_ALL
    relax_regime = (tlbi.from_aarch64 &&
                    tlbi.regime IN {Regime_EL20, Regime_EL2} &&
                    entry.context.regime IN {Regime_EL20, Regime_EL2});
    match = (tlbi.security == entry.context.ss &&
                (tlbi.regime  == entry.context.regime || relax_regime));
when TLBIOp_ASID
    match = (entry.context.includes_s1 &&
                tlbi.security == entry.context.ss &&
                tlbi.regime   == entry.context.regime &&
                (!UseVMID(entry.context) || tlbi.vmid == entry.context.vmid) &&
                (UseASID(entry.context) && entry.context.nG == '1' &&
                   tlbi.asid  == entry.context.asid));
when TLBIOp_IPAS2
    match = (!entry.context.includes_s1 && entry.context.includes_s2 &&
                tlbi.security == entry.context.ss &&
                tlbi.regime   == entry.context.regime &&
                (!UseVMID(entry.context) || tlbi.vmid == entry.context.vmid) &&
                tlbi.ipaspace == entry.context.ipaspace &&
                tlbi.address<51:entry.blocksize> == entry.context.ia<51:entry.blocksize> &&
                (tlbi.level == TLBILevel_Any || !entry.walkstate.istable));
when TLBIOp_VAA
    match = (entry.context.includes_s1 &&
                tlbi.security == entry.context.ss &&
                tlbi.regime   == entry.context.regime &&
                (!UseVMID(entry.context) || tlbi.vmid == entry.context.vmid) &&
                tlbi.address<55:entry.blocksize> == entry.context.ia<55:entry.blocksize> &&
                (tlbi.level == TLBILevel_Any || !entry.walkstate.istable));
when TLBIOp_VA
    match = (entry.context.includes_s1 &&
                tlbi.security == entry.context.ss &&
                tlbi.regime   == entry.context.regime &&
                (!UseVMID(entry.context) || tlbi.vmid == entry.context.vmid) &&
                (!UseASID(entry.context) || tlbi.asid == entry.context.asid ||
                   entry.context.nG == '0') &&
                tlbi.address<55:entry.blocksize> == entry.context.ia<55:entry.blocksize> &&
                (tlbi.level == TLBILevel_Any || !entry.walkstate.istable));
when TLBIOp_VMALL
    match = (entry.context.includes_s1 &&
                tlbi.security == entry.context.ss &&
                tlbi.regime   == entry.context.regime &&
                (!UseVMID(entry.context) || tlbi.vmid == entry.context.vmid));
when TLBIOp_VMALLS12
    match = (tlbi.security == entry.context.ss &&
                tlbi.regime   == entry.context.regime &&
                (!UseVMID(entry.context) || tlbi.vmid == entry.context.vmid));
when TLBIOp_RIPAS2
    match = (!entry.context.includes_s1 && entry.context.includes_s2 &&
                tlbi.security == entry.context.ss &&
                tlbi.regime   == entry.context.regime &&
                (!UseVMID(entry.context) || tlbi.vmid == entry.context.vmid) &&
                tlbi.ipaspace == entry.context.ipaspace &&
                (tlbi.tg != '00' && DecodeTLBITG(tlbi.tg) == entry.context.tg) &&
                UInt(tlbi.address)     <= UInt(entry.context.ia) &&
                UInt(tlbi.end_address) >  UInt(entry.context.ia));
when TLBIOp_RVAA
    match = (entry.context.includes_s1 &&
                tlbi.security == entry.context.ss &&
                tlbi.regime   == entry.context.regime &&
                (!UseVMID(entry.context) || tlbi.vmid == entry.context.vmid) &&
                (tlbi.tg != '00' && DecodeTLBITG(tlbi.tg) == entry.context.tg) &&
                UInt(tlbi.address)     <= UInt(entry.context.ia) &&
                UInt(tlbi.end_address) >  UInt(entry.context.ia));
when TLBIOp_RVA
    match = (entry.context.includes_s1 &&
                tlbi.security == entry.context.ss &&
```


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```
                    tlbi.regime   == entry.context.regime &&
                    (!UseVMID(entry.context) || tlbi.vmid == entry.context.vmid) &&
                    (!UseASID(entry.context) || tlbi.asid == entry.context.asid ||
                       entry.context.nG == '0') &&
                    (tlbi.tg != '00' && DecodeTLBITG(tlbi.tg) == entry.context.tg) &&
                    UInt(tlbi.address)     <= UInt(entry.context.ia) &&
                    UInt(tlbi.end_address) >  UInt(entry.context.ia));
        when TLBIOp_RPA
            match = (entry.context.includes_gpt &&
                    UInt(tlbi.address)     <= UInt(entry.walkstate.baseaddress.address) &&
                    UInt(tlbi.end_address) >  UInt(entry.walkstate.baseaddress.address));
        when TLBIOp_PAALL
            match = entry.context.includes_gpt;

    if tlbi.attr == TLBI_ExcludeXS && entry.context.xs == '1' then
        match = FALSE;

    return match;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/TLBIMemAttr

```
enumeration TLBIMemAttr {
    TLBI_AllAttr,
    TLBI_ExcludeXS
};
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/TLBIOp

```
enumeration TLBIOp {
    TLBIOp_DALL,          // AArch32 Data TLBI operations - deprecated
    TLBIOp_DASID,
    TLBIOp_DVA,
    TLBIOp_IALL,          // AArch32 Instruction TLBI operations - deprecated
    TLBIOp_IASID,
    TLBIOp_IVA,
    TLBIOp_ALL,
    TLBIOp_ASID,
    TLBIOp_IPAS2,
    TLBIOp_VAA,
    TLBIOp_VA,
    TLBIOp_VMALL,
    TLBIOp_VMALLS12,
    TLBIOp_RIPAS2,
    TLBIOp_RVAA,
    TLBIOp_RVA,
    TLBIOp_RPA,
    TLBIOp_PAALL,
};
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/TLBIRange

```
// TLBIRange()
// ===========
// Extract the input address range information from encoded Xt.

(boolean, bits(2), bits(64), bits(64)) TLBIRange(Regime regime, bits(64) Xt)
    boolean  valid = TRUE;
    bits(64) start = Zeros(64);
    bits(64) end   = Zeros(64);

    bits(2) tg        = Xt<47:46>;
    integer scale     = UInt(Xt<45:44>);
    integer num       = UInt(Xt<43:39>);
```


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```
    integer tg_bits;

    if tg == '00' then
        return (FALSE, tg, start, end);

    case tg of
        when '01' // 4KB
            tg_bits = 12;
            if HasLargeAddress(regime) then
                start<52:16> = Xt<36:0>;
                start<63:53> = Replicate(Xt<36>, 11);
            else
                start<48:12> = Xt<36:0>;
                start<63:49> = Replicate(Xt<36>, 15);
        when '10' // 16KB
            tg_bits = 14;
            if HasLargeAddress(regime) then
                start<52:16> = Xt<36:0>;
                start<63:53> = Replicate(Xt<36>, 11);
            else
                start<50:14> = Xt<36:0>;
                start<63:51> = Replicate(Xt<36>, 13);
        when '11' // 64KB
            tg_bits = 16;
            start<52:16> = Xt<36:0>;
            start<63:53> = Replicate(Xt<36>, 11);
        otherwise
            Unreachable();

    integer range = (num+1) << (5*scale + 1 + tg_bits);
    end   = start + range<63:0>;

    if end<52> != start<52> then
        // overflow, saturate it
        end = Replicate(start<52>, 64-52) : Ones(52);

    return (valid, tg, start, end);
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/TLBIRecord

```
type TLBIRecord is (
    TLBIOp          op,
    boolean         from_aarch64, // originated as an AArch64 operation
    SecurityState   security,
    Regime          regime,
    bits(16)        vmid,
    bits(16)        asid,
    TLBILevel       level,
    TLBIMemAttr     attr,
    PASpace         ipaspace,     // For operations that take IPA as input address
    bits(64)        address,      // input address, for range operations, start address
    bits(64)        end_address,  // for range operations, end address
    bits(2)         tg,           // for range operations, translation granule
)
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/VMID

```
// VMID[]
// ======
// Effective VMID.

bits(16) VMID[]
    if EL2Enabled() then
        if !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
```


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```
            if Have16bitVMID() && VTCR_EL2.VS == '1' then
                return VTTBR_EL2.VMID;
            else
                return ZeroExtend(VTTBR_EL2.VMID<7:0>, 16);
        else
            return ZeroExtend(VTTBR.VMID, 16);
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) && HaveSecureEL2Ext() then
        return Zeros(16);
    else
        return VMID_NONE;
```

aarch64/instrs/system/sysops/tlbi/VMID_NONE

```
constant bits(16) VMID_NONE = Zeros();
```

aarch64/instrs/vector/arithmetic/binary/uniform/logical/bsl-eor/vbitop/VBitOp

```
enumeration VBitOp      {VBitOp_VBIF, VBitOp_VBIT, VBitOp_VBSL, VBitOp_VEOR};
```

aarch64/instrs/vector/arithmetic/unary/cmp/compareop/CompareOp

```
enumeration CompareOp   {CompareOp_GT, CompareOp_GE, CompareOp_EQ,
                         CompareOp_LE, CompareOp_LT};
```

aarch64/instrs/vector/logical/immediateop/ImmediateOp

```
enumeration ImmediateOp {ImmediateOp_MOVI, ImmediateOp_MVNI,
                         ImmediateOp_ORR, ImmediateOp_BIC};
```

aarch64/instrs/vector/reduce/reduceop/Reduce

```
// Reduce()
// ========

bits(esize) Reduce(ReduceOp op, bits(N) input, integer esize)
    boolean altfp = HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && FPCR.AH == '1';
    return Reduce(op, input, esize, altfp);

// Reduce()
// ========
// Perform the operation 'op' on pairs of elements from the input vector,
// reducing the vector to a scalar result. The 'altfp' argument controls
// alternative floating-point behaviour.

bits(esize) Reduce(ReduceOp op, bits(N) input, integer esize, boolean altfp)
    integer half;
    bits(esize) hi;
    bits(esize) lo;
    bits(esize) result;

    if N == esize then
        return input<esize-1:0>;

    half = N DIV 2;
    hi = Reduce(op, input<N-1:half>, esize, altfp);
    lo = Reduce(op, input<half-1:0>, esize, altfp);

    case op of
        when ReduceOp_FMINNUM
```


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```
            result = FPMinNum(lo, hi, FPCR[]);
        when ReduceOp_FMAXNUM
            result = FPMaxNum(lo, hi, FPCR[]);
        when ReduceOp_FMIN
            result = FPMin(lo, hi, FPCR[], altfp);
        when ReduceOp_FMAX
            result = FPMax(lo, hi, FPCR[], altfp);
        when ReduceOp_FADD
            result = FPAdd(lo, hi, FPCR[]);
        when ReduceOp_ADD
            result = lo + hi;

    return result;
```

aarch64/instrs/vector/reduce/reduceop/ReduceOp

```
enumeration ReduceOp {ReduceOp_FMINNUM, ReduceOp_FMAXNUM,
                      ReduceOp_FMIN, ReduceOp_FMAX,
                      ReduceOp_FADD, ReduceOp_ADD};
```

J1.1.5 aarch64/translation

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aarch64/translation/debug/AArch64.CheckBreakpoint

```
// AArch64.CheckBreakpoint()
// =========================
// Called before executing the instruction of length "size" bytes at "vaddress" in an AArch64
// translation regime, when either debug exceptions are enabled, or halting debug is enabled
// and halting is allowed.

FaultRecord AArch64.CheckBreakpoint(bits(64) vaddress, AccType acctype_in, integer size)
    assert !ELUsingAArch32(S1TranslationRegime());
    assert (UsingAArch32() && size IN {2,4}) || size == 4;
    AccType acctype = acctype_in;

    match = FALSE;

    for i = 0 to NumBreakpointsImplemented() - 1
        match_i = AArch64.BreakpointMatch(i, vaddress, acctype, size);
        match = match || match_i;

    if match && HaltOnBreakpointOrWatchpoint() then
        reason = DebugHalt_Breakpoint;
        Halt(reason);
    elsif match then
        acctype = AccType_IFETCH;
        iswrite = FALSE;
        return AArch64.DebugFault(acctype, iswrite);
    else
        return NoFault();
```

aarch64/translation/debug/AArch64.CheckDebug

```
// AArch64.CheckDebug()
// ====================
// Called on each access to check for a debug exception or entry to Debug state.

FaultRecord AArch64.CheckDebug(bits(64) vaddress, AccType acctype, boolean iswrite, integer size)

    FaultRecord fault = NoFault();
    boolean generate_exception;

    d_side = (acctype != AccType_IFETCH);
    if HaveNV2Ext() && acctype == AccType_NV2REGISTER then
        mask = '0';
        generate_exception = AArch64.GenerateDebugExceptionsFrom(EL2, IsSecure(), mask) && MDSCR_EL1.MDE
== '1';
    else
        generate_exception = AArch64.GenerateDebugExceptions() && MDSCR_EL1.MDE == '1';
    halt = HaltOnBreakpointOrWatchpoint();

    if generate_exception || halt then
        if d_side then
            fault = AArch64.CheckWatchpoint(vaddress, acctype, iswrite, size);
        else
            fault = AArch64.CheckBreakpoint(vaddress, acctype, size);

    return fault;
```


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aarch64/translation/debug/AArch64.CheckWatchpoint

```
// AArch64.CheckWatchpoint()
// =========================
// Called before accessing the memory location of "size" bytes at "address",
// when either debug exceptions are enabled for the access, or halting debug
// is enabled and halting is allowed.

FaultRecord AArch64.CheckWatchpoint(bits(64) vaddress, AccType acctype,
                                    boolean iswrite_in, integer size)
    assert !ELUsingAArch32(S1TranslationRegime());
    boolean iswrite = iswrite_in;

    if acctype IN {AccType_TTW, AccType_IC, AccType_AT, AccType_ATPAN} then
        return NoFault();
    if acctype == AccType_DC then
        if !iswrite then
            return NoFault();

    match = FALSE;
    match_on_read = FALSE;
    ispriv = AArch64.AccessUsesEL(acctype) != EL0;

    for i = 0 to NumWatchpointsImplemented() - 1
        if AArch64.WatchpointMatch(i, vaddress, size, ispriv, acctype, iswrite) then
            match = TRUE;
            if DBGWCR_EL1[i].LSC<0> == '1' then
                match_on_read = TRUE;

    if match && acctype == AccType_ATOMICRW then
        iswrite = !match_on_read;

    if match && HaltOnBreakpointOrWatchpoint() then
        if acctype != AccType_NONFAULT && acctype != AccType_CNOTFIRST then
            reason = DebugHalt_Watchpoint;
            EDWAR = vaddress;
            Halt(reason);
        else
            // Fault will be reported and cancelled
            return AArch64.DebugFault(acctype, iswrite);
    elsif match then
        return AArch64.DebugFault(acctype, iswrite);
    else
        return NoFault();
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_addrcalc/AArch64.BlockBase

```
// AArch64.BlockBase()
// ===================
// Extract the address embedded in a block descriptor pointing to the base of
// a memory block

bits(52) AArch64.BlockBase(bits(64) descriptor, bit ds, TGx tgx, integer level)
    bits(52) blockbase = Zeros();

    if tgx == TGx_4KB && level == 2 then
        blockbase<47:21> = descriptor<47:21>;
    elsif tgx == TGx_4KB && level == 1 then
        blockbase<47:30> = descriptor<47:30>;
    elsif tgx == TGx_4KB && level == 0 then
        blockbase<47:39> = descriptor<47:39>;
    elsif tgx == TGx_16KB && level == 2 then
        blockbase<47:25> = descriptor<47:25>;
    elsif tgx == TGx_16KB && level == 1 then
        blockbase<47:36> = descriptor<47:36>;
    elsif tgx == TGx_64KB && level == 2 then
```


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```
        blockbase<47:29> = descriptor<47:29>;
    elsif tgx == TGx_64KB && level == 1 then
        blockbase<47:42> = descriptor<47:42>;
    else
        Unreachable();

    if Have52BitPAExt() && tgx == TGx_64KB then
        blockbase<51:48> = descriptor<15:12>;
    elsif ds == '1' then
        blockbase<51:48> = descriptor<9:8>:descriptor<49:48>;

    return blockbase;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_addrcalc/AArch64.IASize

```
// AArch64.IASize()
// ================
// Retrieve the number of bits containing the input address

integer AArch64.IASize(bits(6) txsz)
    return 64 - UInt(txsz);
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_addrcalc/AArch64.NextTableBase

```
// AArch64.NextTableBase()
// =======================
// Extract the address embedded in a table descriptor pointing to the base of
// the next level table of descriptors

bits(52) AArch64.NextTableBase(bits(64) descriptor, bit ds, TGx tgx)
    bits(52) tablebase = Zeros();

    case tgx of
        when TGx_4KB  tablebase<47:12> = descriptor<47:12>;
        when TGx_16KB tablebase<47:14> = descriptor<47:14>;
        when TGx_64KB tablebase<47:16> = descriptor<47:16>;

    if Have52BitPAExt() && tgx == TGx_64KB then
        tablebase<51:48> = descriptor<15:12>;
    elsif ds == '1' then
        tablebase<51:48> = descriptor<9:8>:descriptor<49:48>;

    return tablebase;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_addrcalc/AArch64.PageBase

```
// AArch64.PageBase()
// ==================
// Extract the address embedded in a page descriptor pointing to the base of
// a memory page

bits(52) AArch64.PageBase(bits(64) descriptor, bit ds, TGx tgx)
    bits(52) pagebase = Zeros();

    case tgx of
        when TGx_4KB  pagebase<47:12> = descriptor<47:12>;
        when TGx_16KB pagebase<47:14> = descriptor<47:14>;
        when TGx_64KB pagebase<47:16> = descriptor<47:16>;

    if Have52BitPAExt() && tgx == TGx_64KB then
        pagebase<51:48> = descriptor<15:12>;
    elsif ds == '1' then
        pagebase<51:48> = descriptor<9:8>:descriptor<49:48>;
```


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```
    return pagebase;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_addrcalc/AArch64.PhysicalAddressSize

```
// AArch64.PhysicalAddressSize()
// ============================
// Retrieve the number of bits bounding the physical address

integer AArch64.PhysicalAddressSize(bits(3) encoded_ps, TGx tgx)
    integer ps;
    integer max_ps;

    case encoded_ps of
        when '000'  ps = 32;
        when '001'  ps = 36;
        when '010'  ps = 40;
        when '011'  ps = 42;
        when '100'  ps = 44;
        when '101'  ps = 48;
        when '110'  ps = 52;
        otherwise
            ps = integer IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Reserved Intermediate Physical Address size value";

    if tgx != TGx_64KB && !Have52BitIPAAndPASpaceExt() then
        max_ps = Min(48, AArch64.PAMax());
    else
        max_ps = AArch64.PAMax();

    return Min(ps, max_ps);
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_addrcalc/AArch64.S1StartLevel

```
// AArch64.S1StartLevel()
// ======================
// Compute the initial lookup level when performing a stage 1 translation
// table walk

integer AArch64.S1StartLevel(S1TTWParams walkparams)
    // Input Address size
    iasize   = AArch64.IASize(walkparams.txsz);
    granulebits = TGxGranuleBits(walkparams.tgx);
    stride      = granulebits - 3;

    return FINAL_LEVEL - (((iasize-1) - granulebits) DIV stride);
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_addrcalc/AArch64.S2SLTTEntryAddress

```
// AArch64.S2SLTTEntryAddress()
// ============================
// Compute the first stage 2 translation table descriptor address within the
// table pointed to by the base at the start level

FullAddress AArch64.S2SLTTEntryAddress(S2TTWParams walkparams, bits(52) ipa,
                                       FullAddress tablebase)
    startlevel  = AArch64.S2StartLevel(walkparams);
    iasize      = AArch64.IASize(walkparams.txsz);
    granulebits = TGxGranuleBits(walkparams.tgx);
    stride      = granulebits - 3;
    levels      = FINAL_LEVEL - startlevel;

    bits(52) index;
    lsb   = levels*stride + granulebits;
```


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```
    msb   = iasize - 1;
    index = ZeroExtend(ipa<msb:lsb>:Zeros(3));

    FullAddress descaddress;
    descaddress.address = tablebase.address OR index;
    descaddress.paspace = tablebase.paspace;

    return descaddress;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_addrcalc/AArch64.S2StartLevel

```
// AArch64.S2StartLevel()
// ======================
// Determine the initial lookup level when performing a stage 2 translation
// table walk

integer AArch64.S2StartLevel(S2TTWParams walkparams)
    case walkparams.tgx of
        when TGx_4KB
            case walkparams.sl2:walkparams.sl0 of
                when '000' return 2;
                when '001' return 1;
                when '010' return 0;
                when '011' return 3;
                when '100' return -1;
        when TGx_16KB
            case walkparams.sl0 of
                when '00' return 3;
                when '01' return 2;
                when '10' return 1;
                when '11' return 0;
        when TGx_64KB
            case walkparams.sl0 of
                when '00' return 3;
                when '01' return 2;
                when '10' return 1;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_addrcalc/AArch64.TTBaseAddress

```
// AArch64.TTBaseAddress()
// =======================
// Retrieve the PA/IPA pointing to the base of the initial translation table

bits(52) AArch64.TTBaseAddress(bits(64) ttb, bits(6) txsz, bits(3) ps,
                               bit ds, TGx tgx, integer startlevel)
    bits(52) tablebase = Zeros();

    // Input Address size
    iasize      = AArch64.IASize(txsz);
    granulebits = TGxGranuleBits(tgx);
    stride      = granulebits - 3;
    levels      = FINAL_LEVEL - startlevel;

    // Base address is aligned to size of the initial translation table in bytes
    tsize = (iasize - (levels*stride + granulebits)) + 3;

    if (Have52BitPAExt() && tgx == TGx_64KB && ps == '110') || (ds == '1') then
        tsize = Max(tsize, 6);
        tablebase<51:6> = ttb<5:2>:ttb<47:6>;
    else
        tablebase<47:1> = ttb<47:1>;
```


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```
    tablebase = Align(tablebase, 1 << tsize);
    return tablebase;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_addrcalc/AArch64.TTEntryAddress

```
// AArch64.TTEntryAddress()
// ========================
// Compute translation table descriptor address within the table pointed to by
// the table base

FullAddress AArch64.TTEntryAddress(integer level, TGx tgx, bits(6) txsz,
                                   bits(64) ia, FullAddress tablebase)
    // Input Address size
    iasize      = AArch64.IASize(txsz);
    granulebits = TGxGranuleBits(tgx);
    stride      = granulebits - 3;
    levels      = FINAL_LEVEL - level;

    bits(52) index;
    lsb   = levels*stride + granulebits;
    msb   = Min(iasize - 1, (lsb + stride) - 1);
    index = ZeroExtend(ia<msb:lsb>:Zeros(3));

    FullAddress descaddress;
    descaddress.address = tablebase.address OR index;
    descaddress.paspace = tablebase.paspace;

    return descaddress;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_faults/AArch64.AddrTop

```
// AArch64.AddrTop()
// =================
// Get the top bit position of the virtual address.
// Bits above are not accounted as part of the translation process.

integer AArch64.AddrTop(bit tbid, AccType acctype, bit tbi)
    if tbid == '1' && acctype == AccType_IFETCH then
        return 63;

    if tbi == '1' then
        return 55;
    else
        return 63;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_faults/AArch64.ContiguousBitFaults

```
// AArch64.ContiguousBitFaults()
// =============================
// If contiguous bit is set, returns whether the translation size exceeds the
// input address size and if the implementation generates a fault

boolean AArch64.ContiguousBitFaults(bits(6) txsz, TGx tgx, integer level)
    // Input Address size
    iasize = AArch64.IASize(txsz);
    // Translation size
    tsize  = TranslationSize(tgx, level) + ContiguousSize(tgx, level);

    fault = boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Translation fault on misprogrammed contiguous bit";

    return tsize > iasize && fault;
```


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aarch64/translation/vmsa_faults/AArch64.DebugFault

```
// AArch64.DebugFault()
// ====================
// Return a fault record indicating a hardware watchpoint/breakpoint

FaultRecord AArch64.DebugFault(AccType acctype, boolean iswrite)
    FaultRecord fault;

    fault.statuscode  = Fault_Debug;
    fault.acctype     = acctype;
    fault.write       = iswrite;
    fault.secondstage = FALSE;
    fault.s2fs1walk   = FALSE;

    return fault;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_faults/AArch64.ExclusiveFault

```
// AArch64.ExclusiveFault()
// ========================

FaultRecord AArch64.ExclusiveFault(AccType acctype, boolean iswrite,
                                   boolean secondstage, boolean s2fs1walk)
    FaultRecord fault;

    fault.statuscode  = Fault_Exclusive;
    fault.acctype     = acctype;
    fault.write       = iswrite;
    fault.secondstage = secondstage;
    fault.s2fs1walk   = s2fs1walk;

    return fault;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_faults/AArch64.IPAIsOutOfRange

```
// AArch64.IPAIsOutOfRange()
// =========================
// Check bits not resolved by translation are ZERO

boolean AArch64.IPAIsOutOfRange(bits(52) ipa, S2TTWParams walkparams)
    //Input Address size
    iasize = AArch64.IASize(walkparams.txsz);

    if iasize < 52 then
        return !IsZero(ipa<51:iasize>);
    else
        return FALSE;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_faults/AArch64.OAOutOfRange

```
// AArch64.OAOutOfRange()
// ======================
// Returns whether output address is expressed in the configured size number of bits

boolean AArch64.OAOutOfRange(TTWState walkstate, bits(3) ps, TGx tgx, bits(64) ia)
    // Output Address size
    oasize = AArch64.PhysicalAddressSize(ps, tgx);

    if oasize < 52 then
        if walkstate.istable then
            baseaddress = walkstate.baseaddress.address;
            return !IsZero(baseaddress<51:oasize>);
```


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```
        else
            // Output address
            oa = StageOA(ia, tgx, walkstate);
            return !IsZero(oa.address<51:oasize>);
    else
        return FALSE;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_faults/AArch64.S1HasAlignmentFault

```
// AArch64.S1HasAlignmentFault()
// ============================
// Returns whether stage 1 output fails alignment requirement on data accesses
// to Device memory

boolean AArch64.S1HasAlignmentFault(AccType acctype, boolean aligned,
                                    bit ntlsmd, MemoryAttributes memattrs)
    if acctype == AccType_IFETCH || memattrs.memtype != MemType_Device then
        return FALSE;

    if acctype == AccType_A32LSMD && ntlsmd == '0' && memattrs.device != DeviceType_GRE then
        return TRUE;

    return !aligned || acctype == AccType_DCZVA;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_faults/AArch64.S1HasPermissionsFault

```
// AArch64.S1HasPermissionsFault()
// ==============================
// Returns whether stage 1 access violates permissions of target memory

boolean AArch64.S1HasPermissionsFault(Regime regime, SecurityState ss, TTWState walkstate,
                                      S1TTWParams walkparams, boolean ispriv, AccType acctype,
                                      boolean iswrite)
    bit r;
    bit w;
    bit x;
    permissions = walkstate.permissions;

    if HasUnprivileged(regime) then
        bit pr;
        bit pw;
        bit ur;
        bit uw;
        // Apply leaf permissions
        case permissions.ap<2:1> of
            when '00' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ('1','1','0','0'); // Privileged access
            when '01' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ('1','1','1','1'); // No effect
            when '10' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ('1','0','0','0'); // Read-only, privileged access
            when '11' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ('1','0','1','0'); // Read-only

        // Apply hierarchical permissions
        case permissions.ap_table of
            when '00' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ( pr, pw, ur, uw); // No effect
            when '01' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ( pr, pw,'0','0'); // Privileged access
            when '10' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ( pr,'0', ur,'0'); // Read-only
            when '11' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ( pr,'0','0','0'); // Read-only, privileged access

        // Locations writable by unprivileged cannot be executed by privileged
        px = NOT(permissions.pxn OR permissions.pxn_table OR uw);
        ux = NOT(permissions.uxn OR permissions.uxn_table);

        pan_access = !(acctype IN {AccType_DC, AccType_IFETCH, AccType_AT, AccType_NV2REGISTER});
        if HavePANExt() && pan_access && !(regime == Regime_EL10 && walkparams.nv1 == '1') then
            bit pan;
```


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```
        if (boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "SCR_EL3.SIF affects EPAN" &&
                CurrentSecurityState() == SS_Secure &&
                walkstate.baseaddress.paspace == PAS_NonSecure &&
                walkparams.sif == '1') then
            ux = '0';

        if (boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Realm EL2&0 regime affects EPAN" &&
                CurrentSecurityState() == SS_Realm && regime == Regime_EL20 &&
                walkstate.baseaddress.paspace != PAS_Realm) then
            ux = '0';
        pan = PSTATE.PAN AND (ur OR uw OR (walkparams.epan AND ux));
        pr = pr AND NOT(pan);
        pw = pw AND NOT(pan);

    (r,w,x) = if ispriv then (pr,pw,px) else (ur,uw,ux);
else
    // Apply leaf permissions
    case permissions.ap<2> of
        when '0' (r,w) = ('1','1'); // No effect
        when '1' (r,w) = ('1','0'); // Read-only

    // Apply hierarchical permissions
    case permissions.ap_table<1> of
        when '0' (r,w) = ( r , w ); // No effect
        when '1' (r,w) = ( r ,'0'); // Read-only

    x = NOT(permissions.xn OR permissions.xn_table);

// Prevent execution from writable locations if WXN is set
x = x AND NOT(walkparams.wxn AND w);
// Prevent execution from Non-secure space by PE in secure state if SIF is set
if ss == SS_Secure && walkstate.baseaddress.paspace == PAS_NonSecure then
    x = x AND NOT(walkparams.sif);
// Prevent execution from non-Root space by Root
if ss == SS_Root && walkstate.baseaddress.paspace != PAS_Root then
    x = '0';
// Prevent execution from non-Realm space by Realm EL2 and Realm EL2&0
if (ss == SS_Realm && regime IN {Regime_EL2, Regime_EL20} &&
        walkstate.baseaddress.paspace != PAS_Realm) then
    x = '0';

if acctype == AccType_IFETCH then
    if (ConstrainUnpredictable() == Constraint_FAULT &&
            walkstate.memattrs.memtype == MemType_Device) then
        return TRUE;

    return x == '0';
elsif acctype == AccType_DC then
    if iswrite then
        return w == '0';
    else
        // DC from privileged context which do no write cannot permission fault
        return !ispriv && (r == '0' ||
            (IsCMOWControlledInstruction() && walkparams.cmow == '1' && w == '0'));
elsif acctype == AccType_IC then
    // IC instructions do not write
    assert !iswrite;
    impdef_ic_fault = boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Permission fault on EL0 IC_IVAU execution";

    // IC from privileged context cannot permission fault
    return !ispriv && ((r == '0' && impdef_ic_fault) ||
        (IsCMOWControlledInstruction() && walkparams.cmow == '1' && w == '0'));
elsif iswrite then
    return w == '0';
else
    return r == '0';
```


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aarch64/translation/vmsa_faults/AArch64.S1InvalidTxSZ

```
// AArch64.S1InvalidTxSZ()
// =======================
// Detect erroneous configuration of stage 1 TxSZ field if the implementation
// does not constrain the value of TxSZ

boolean AArch64.S1InvalidTxSZ(S1TTWParams walkparams)
    mintxsz = AArch64.S1MinTxSZ(walkparams.ds, walkparams.tgx);
    maxtxsz = AArch64.MaxTxSZ(walkparams.tgx);

    return UInt(walkparams.txsz) < mintxsz || UInt(walkparams.txsz) > maxtxsz;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_faults/AArch64.S2HasAlignmentFault

```
// AArch64.S2HasAlignmentFault()
// =============================
// Returns whether stage 2 output fails alignment requirement on data accesses
// to Device memory

boolean AArch64.S2HasAlignmentFault(AccType acctype, boolean aligned, MemoryAttributes memattrs)
    if acctype == AccType_IFETCH || memattrs.memtype != MemType_Device then
        return FALSE;

    return !aligned || acctype == AccType_DCZVA;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_faults/AArch64.S2HasPermissionsFault

```
// AArch64.S2HasPermissionsFault()
// ===============================
// Returns whether stage 2 access violates permissions of target memory

boolean AArch64.S2HasPermissionsFault(boolean s2fs1walk, TTWState walkstate, SecurityState ss,
                                      S2TTWParams walkparams, boolean ispriv, AccType acctype,
                                      boolean iswrite)
    permissions = walkstate.permissions;
    memtype = walkstate.memattrs.memtype;

    r = permissions.s2ap<0>;
    w = permissions.s2ap<1>;

    bit px;
    bit ux;
    case (permissions.s2xn:permissions.s2xnx) of
        when '00' (px,ux) = ('1','1');
        when '01' (px,ux) = ('0','1');
        when '10' (px,ux) = ('0','0');
        when '11' (px,ux) = ('1','0');

    x = if ispriv then px else ux;

    if s2fs1walk && walkparams.ptw == '1' && memtype == MemType_Device then
        return TRUE;
    // Prevent translation table walks in Non-secure space by Realm state
    elsif s2fs1walk && ss == SS_Realm && walkstate.baseaddress.paspace != PAS_Realm then
        return TRUE;
    elsif acctype == AccType_IFETCH then
        constraint = ConstrainUnpredictable();
        if constraint == Constraint_FAULT && memtype == MemType_Device then
            return TRUE;
        // Prevent execution from Non-secure space by Realm state
        if ss == SS_Realm && walkstate.baseaddress.paspace != PAS_Realm then
            return TRUE;
        return x == '0';
```


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```
    elsif acctype == AccType_DC then
        // AArch32 DC maintenance instructions operating by VA cannot fault.
        if iswrite then
            return !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && w == '0';
        else
            return ((!ispriv && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && r == '0') ||
                (IsCMOWControlledInstruction() && walkparams.cmow == '1' && w == '0'));
    elsif acctype == AccType_IC then
        // IC instructions do not write
        assert !iswrite;
        impdef_ic_fault = boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Permission fault on EL0 IC_IVAU execution";

        return ((!ispriv && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && r == '0' && impdef_ic_fault) ||
            (IsCMOWControlledInstruction() && walkparams.cmow == '1' && w == '0'));
    elsif iswrite then
        return w == '0';
    else
        return r == '0';
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_faults/AArch64.S2InconsistentSL

```
// AArch64.S2InconsistentSL()
// ==========================
// Detect inconsistent configuration of stage 2 TxSZ and SL fields

boolean AArch64.S2InconsistentSL(S2TTWParams walkparams)
    startlevel  = AArch64.S2StartLevel(walkparams);
    levels      = FINAL_LEVEL - startlevel;
    granulebits = TGxGranuleBits(walkparams.tgx);
    stride      = granulebits - 3;

    // Input address size must at least be large enough to be resolved from the start level
    sl_min_iasize = (
        levels * stride // Bits resolved by table walk, except initial level
        + granulebits   // Bits directly mapped to output address
        + 1);           // At least 1 more bit to be decoded by initial level

    // Can accomodate 1 more stride in the level + concatenation of up to 2^4 tables
    sl_max_iasize = sl_min_iasize + (stride-1) + 4;
    // Configured Input Address size
    iasize        = AArch64.IASize(walkparams.txsz);

    return iasize < sl_min_iasize || iasize > sl_max_iasize;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_faults/AArch64.S2InvalidSL

```
// AArch64.S2InvalidSL()
// =====================
// Detect invalid configuration of SL field

boolean AArch64.S2InvalidSL(S2TTWParams walkparams)
    case walkparams.tgx of
        when TGx_4KB
            case walkparams.sl2:walkparams.sl0 of
                when '1x1' return TRUE;
                when '11x' return TRUE;
                when '010' return AArch64.PAMax() < 44;
                when '011' return !HaveSmallTranslationTableExt();
                otherwise  return FALSE;
        when TGx_16KB
            case walkparams.ds:walkparams.sl0 of
                when '011' return TRUE;
                when '010' return AArch64.PAMax() < 42;
                otherwise  return FALSE;
```


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```
        when TGx_64KB
            case walkparams.sl0 of
                when '11'  return TRUE;
                when '10'  return AArch64.PAMax() < 44;
                otherwise  return FALSE;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_faults/AArch64.S2InvalidTxSZ

```
// AArch64.S2InvalidTxSZ()
// =======================
// Detect erroneous configuration of stage 2 TxSZ field if the implementation
// does not constrain the value of TxSZ

boolean AArch64.S2InvalidTxSZ(S2TTWParams walkparams, boolean s1aarch64)
    mintxsz = AArch64.S2MinTxSZ(walkparams.ds, walkparams.tgx, s1aarch64);
    maxtxsz = AArch64.MaxTxSZ(walkparams.tgx);

    return UInt(walkparams.txsz) < mintxsz || UInt(walkparams.txsz) > maxtxsz;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_faults/AArch64.VAIsOutOfRange

```
// AArch64.VAIsOutOfRange()
// ========================
// Check bits not resolved by translation are identical and of accepted value

boolean AArch64.VAIsOutOfRange(bits(64) va, AccType acctype, Regime regime, S1TTWParams walkparams)
    addrtop = AArch64.AddrTop(walkparams.tbid, acctype, walkparams.tbi);
    // Input Address size
    iasize  = AArch64.IASize(walkparams.txsz);

    if HasUnprivileged(regime) then
        if AArch64.GetVARange(va) == VARange_LOWER then
            return !IsZero(va<addrtop:iasize>);
        else
            return !IsOnes(va<addrtop:iasize>);
    else
        return !IsZero(va<addrtop:iasize>);
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_memattr/AArch64.IsS2ResultTagged

```
// AArch64.IsS2ResultTagged()
// ==========================
// Determine whether the combined output memory attributes of stage 1 and
// stage 2 indicate tagged memory

boolean AArch64.IsS2ResultTagged(MemoryAttributes s2_memattrs, boolean s1_tagged)
    return (
        s1_tagged                                &&
        (s2_memattrs.memtype == MemType_Normal)  &&
        (s2_memattrs.inner.attrs == MemAttr_WB)  &&
        (s2_memattrs.inner.hints == MemHint_RWA) &&
        (!s2_memattrs.inner.transient)           &&
        (s2_memattrs.outer.attrs == MemAttr_WB)  &&
        (s2_memattrs.outer.hints == MemHint_RWA) &&
        (!s2_memattrs.outer.transient)
    );
```


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aarch64/translation/vmsa_memattr/AArch64.S2ApplyFWBMemAttrs

```
// AArch64.S2ApplyFWBMemAttrs()
// ============================
// Apply stage 2 forced Write-Back on stage 1 memory attributes.

MemoryAttributes AArch64.S2ApplyFWBMemAttrs(MemoryAttributes s1_memattrs,
                                            bits(4) s2_attr, bits(2) s2_sh)
    MemoryAttributes memattrs;

    if s2_attr<2> == '0' then          // S2 Device, S1 any
        s2_device = DecodeDevice(s2_attr<1:0>);
        memattrs.memtype = MemType_Device;
        if s1_memattrs.memtype == MemType_Device then
            memattrs.device = S2CombineS1Device(s1_memattrs.device, s2_device);
        else
            memattrs.device = s2_device;

    elsif s2_attr<1:0> == '11' then    // S2 attr = S1 attr
        memattrs = s1_memattrs;

    elsif s2_attr<1:0> == '10' then    // Force writeback
        memattrs.memtype = MemType_Normal;
        memattrs.inner.attrs = MemAttr_WB;
        memattrs.outer.attrs = MemAttr_WB;

        if (s1_memattrs.memtype == MemType_Normal &&
                s1_memattrs.inner.attrs != MemAttr_NC) then
            memattrs.inner.hints     = s1_memattrs.inner.hints;
            memattrs.inner.transient = s1_memattrs.inner.transient;
        else
            memattrs.inner.hints     = MemHint_RWA;
            memattrs.inner.transient = FALSE;

        if (s1_memattrs.memtype == MemType_Normal &&
                s1_memattrs.outer.attrs != MemAttr_NC) then
            memattrs.outer.hints     = s1_memattrs.outer.hints;
            memattrs.outer.transient = s1_memattrs.outer.transient;
        else
            memattrs.outer.hints     = MemHint_RWA;
            memattrs.outer.transient = FALSE;

    else                               // Non-cacheable unless S1 is device
        if s1_memattrs.memtype == MemType_Device then
            memattrs = s1_memattrs;
        else
            MemAttrHints cacheability_attr;
            cacheability_attr.attrs = MemAttr_NC;

            memattrs.memtype = MemType_Normal;
            memattrs.inner   = cacheability_attr;
            memattrs.outer   = cacheability_attr;

    s2_shareability = DecodeShareability(s2_sh);
    memattrs.shareability = S2CombineS1Shareability(s1_memattrs.shareability, s2_shareability);
    memattrs.tagged       = AArch64.IsS2ResultTagged(memattrs, s1_memattrs.tagged);

    memattrs.shareability = EffectiveShareability(memattrs);
    return memattrs;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_tlbcontext/AArch64.GetS1TLBContext

```
// AArch64.GetS1TLBContext()
// =========================
// Gather translation context for accesses with VA to match against TLB entries
```


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```
TLBContext AArch64.GetS1TLBContext(Regime regime, SecurityState ss, bits(64) va, TGx tg)
    TLBContext tlbcontext;

    case regime of
        when Regime_EL3  tlbcontext = AArch64.TLBContextEL3(ss, va, tg);
        when Regime_EL2  tlbcontext = AArch64.TLBContextEL2(ss, va, tg);
        when Regime_EL20 tlbcontext = AArch64.TLBContextEL20(ss, va, tg);
        when Regime_EL10 tlbcontext = AArch64.TLBContextEL10(ss, va, tg);

    tlbcontext.includes_s1  = TRUE;
    // The following may be amended for EL1&0 Regime if caching of stage 2 is successful
    tlbcontext.includes_s2  = FALSE;
    // The following may be amended if Granule Protection Check passes
    tlbcontext.includes_gpt = FALSE;
    return tlbcontext;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_tlbcontext/AArch64.GetS2TLBContext

```
// AArch64.GetS2TLBContext()
// =========================
// Gather translation context for accesses with IPA to match against TLB entries

TLBContext AArch64.GetS2TLBContext(SecurityState ss, FullAddress ipa, TGx tg)
    assert EL2Enabled();

    TLBContext tlbcontext;

    tlbcontext.ss       = ss;
    tlbcontext.regime   = Regime_EL10;
    tlbcontext.ipaspace = ipa.paspace;
    tlbcontext.vmid     = VMID[];
    tlbcontext.tg       = tg;
    tlbcontext.ia       = ZeroExtend(ipa.address);
    if HaveCommonNotPrivateTransExt() then
        tlbcontext.cnp = if ipa.paspace == PAS_Secure then VSTTBR_EL2.CnP else VTTBR_EL2.CnP;
    else
        tlbcontext.cnp = '0';

    tlbcontext.includes_s1  = FALSE;
    tlbcontext.includes_s2  = TRUE;
    // This amy be amended if Granule Protection Check passes
    tlbcontext.includes_gpt = FALSE;
    return tlbcontext;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_tlbcontext/AArch64.TLBContextEL10

```
// AArch64.TLBContextEL10()
// ========================
// Gather translation context for accesses under EL10 regime to match against TLB entries

TLBContext AArch64.TLBContextEL10(SecurityState ss, bits(64) va, TGx tg)
    TLBContext tlbcontext;

    tlbcontext.ss     = ss;
    tlbcontext.regime = Regime_EL10;
    tlbcontext.vmid   = VMID[];
    tlbcontext.asid   = if TCR_EL1.A1 == '0' then TTBR0_EL1.ASID else TTBR1_EL1.ASID;
    tlbcontext.tg     = tg;
    tlbcontext.ia     = va;

    if HaveCommonNotPrivateTransExt() then
        if AArch64.GetVARange(va) == VARange_LOWER then
            tlbcontext.cnp = TTBR0_EL1.CnP;
        else
```


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```
            tlbcontext.cnp = TTBR1_EL1.CnP;
    else
        tlbcontext.cnp = '0';

    return tlbcontext;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_tlbcontext/AArch64.TLBContextEL2

```
// AArch64.TLBContextEL2()
// =======================
// Gather translation context for accesses under EL2 regime to match against TLB entries

TLBContext AArch64.TLBContextEL2(SecurityState ss, bits(64) va, TGx tg)
    TLBContext tlbcontext;

    tlbcontext.ss     = ss;
    tlbcontext.regime = Regime_EL2;
    tlbcontext.tg     = tg;
    tlbcontext.ia     = va;
    tlbcontext.cnp    = if HaveCommonNotPrivateTransExt() then TTBR0_EL2.CnP else '0';

    return tlbcontext;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_tlbcontext/AArch64.TLBContextEL20

```
// AArch64.TLBContextEL20()
// ========================
// Gather translation context for accesses under EL20 regime to match against TLB entries

TLBContext AArch64.TLBContextEL20(SecurityState ss, bits(64) va, TGx tg)
    TLBContext tlbcontext;

    tlbcontext.ss     = ss;
    tlbcontext.regime = Regime_EL20;
    tlbcontext.asid   = if TCR_EL2.A1 == '0' then TTBR0_EL2.ASID else TTBR1_EL2.ASID;
    tlbcontext.tg     = tg;
    tlbcontext.ia     = va;

    if HaveCommonNotPrivateTransExt() then
        if AArch64.GetVARange(va) == VARange_LOWER then
            tlbcontext.cnp = TTBR0_EL2.CnP;
        else
            tlbcontext.cnp = TTBR1_EL2.CnP;
    else
        tlbcontext.cnp = '0';

    return tlbcontext;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_tlbcontext/AArch64.TLBContextEL3

```
// AArch64.TLBContextEL3()
// =======================
// Gather translation context for accesses under EL3 regime to match against TLB entries

TLBContext AArch64.TLBContextEL3(SecurityState ss, bits(64) va, TGx tg)
    TLBContext tlbcontext;

    tlbcontext.ss     = ss;
    tlbcontext.regime = Regime_EL3;
    tlbcontext.tg     = tg;
    tlbcontext.ia     = va;
    tlbcontext.cnp    = if HaveCommonNotPrivateTransExt() then TTBR0_EL3.CnP else '0';
```


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```
    return tlbcontext;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_translation/AArch64.AccessUsesEL

```
// AArch64.AccessUsesEL()
// ======================
// Returns the Exception Level of the regime that will manage the translation for a given access type.

bits(2) AArch64.AccessUsesEL(AccType acctype)
    if acctype IN {AccType_UNPRIV, AccType_UNPRIVSTREAM} then
        return EL0;
    elsif acctype == AccType_NV2REGISTER then
        return EL2;
    else
        return PSTATE.EL;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_translation/AArch64.FaultAllowsSetAccessFlag

```
// AArch64.FaultAllowsSetAccessFlag()
// ==================================
// Determine whether the access flag could be set by HW given the fault status

boolean AArch64.FaultAllowsSetAccessFlag(FaultRecord fault)
    if fault.statuscode == Fault_None then
        return TRUE;
    elsif fault.statuscode IN {Fault_Alignment, Fault_Permission} then
        return ConstrainUnpredictable() == Constraint_TRUE;
    else
        return FALSE;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_translation/AArch64.FullTranslate

```
// AArch64.FullTranslate()
// =======================
// Address translation as specified by VMSA
// Alignment check NOT due to memory type is expected to be done before translation

AddressDescriptor AArch64.FullTranslate(bits(64) va, AccType acctype,
                                        boolean iswrite, boolean aligned)

    fault = NoFault();
    fault.acctype = acctype;
    fault.write   = iswrite;

    ispriv = PSTATE.EL != EL0 && !(acctype IN {AccType_UNPRIV, AccType_UNPRIVSTREAM});
    regime = TranslationRegime(PSTATE.EL, acctype);
    ss = SecurityStateAtEL(PSTATE.EL);

    AddressDescriptor ipa;
    (fault, ipa) = AArch64.S1Translate(fault, regime, ss, va, acctype, aligned, iswrite, ispriv);

    if fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
        return CreateFaultyAddressDescriptor(va, fault);

    assert (ss == SS_Realm) IMPLIES EL2Enabled();
    if regime == Regime_EL10 && EL2Enabled() then
        s1aarch64 = TRUE;
        s2fs1walk = FALSE;
        AddressDescriptor pa;
        (fault, pa) = AArch64.S2Translate(fault, ipa, s1aarch64, ss, s2fs1walk,
                                          acctype, aligned, iswrite, ispriv);
```


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```
        if fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
            return CreateFaultyAddressDescriptor(va, fault);
        else
            return pa;
    else
        return ipa;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_translation/AArch64.MemSwapTableDesc

```
// AArch64.MemSwapTableDesc()
// ==========================
// Perform HW update of table descriptor as an atomic operation

(FaultRecord, bits(64)) AArch64.MemSwapTableDesc(FaultRecord fault_in, bits(64) prev_desc,
                                                 bits(64) new_desc, bit ee,
                                                 AddressDescriptor descupdateaddress)
    descupdateaccess = CreateAccessDescriptor(AccType_ATOMICRW);
    FaultRecord fault = fault_in;

    if HaveRME() then
        fault.gpcf = GranuleProtectionCheck(descupdateaddress, descupdateaccess);
        if fault.gpcf.gpf != GPCF_None then
            fault.statuscode = Fault_GPCFOnWalk;
            fault.paddress   = descupdateaddress.paddress;
            fault.gpcfs2walk = fault.secondstage;
            return (fault, bits(64) UNKNOWN);

    // All observers in the shareability domain observe the
    // following memory read and write accesses atomically.
    (memstatus, mem_desc) = PhysMemRead(descupdateaddress, 8, descupdateaccess);
    if ee == '1' then
        mem_desc = BigEndianReverse(mem_desc);

    if IsFault(memstatus) then
        iswrite = FALSE;
        fault = HandleExternalTTWAbort(memstatus, iswrite, descupdateaddress, descupdateaccess,
                                       8, fault);
        if IsFault(fault.statuscode) then
            fault.acctype = AccType_ATOMICRW;
            return (fault, bits(64) UNKNOWN);

    if mem_desc == prev_desc  then
        ordered_new_desc = if ee == '1' then BigEndianReverse(new_desc) else new_desc;
        memstatus = PhysMemWrite(descupdateaddress, 8, descupdateaccess, ordered_new_desc);

        if IsFault(memstatus) then
            iswrite = TRUE;
            fault = HandleExternalTTWAbort(memstatus, iswrite, descupdateaddress, descupdateaccess,
                                           8, fault);
            fault.acctype = memstatus.acctype;
            if IsFault(fault.statuscode) then
                fault.acctype = AccType_ATOMICRW;
                return (fault, bits(64) UNKNOWN);

        // Reflect what is now in memory (in little endian format)
        mem_desc = new_desc;

    return (fault, mem_desc);
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_translation/AArch64.S1DisabledOutput

```
// AArch64.S1DisabledOutput()
// ==========================
// Map the the VA to IPA/PA and assign default memory attributes
```


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```
(FaultRecord, AddressDescriptor) AArch64.S1DisabledOutput(FaultRecord fault_in, Regime regime,
                                                          SecurityState ss, bits(64) va,
                                                          AccType acctype, boolean aligned)

    walkparams = AArch64.GetS1TTWParams(regime, va);
    FaultRecord fault = fault_in;

    // No memory page is guarded when stage 1 address translation is disabled
    SetInGuardedPage(FALSE);

    // Output Address
    FullAddress oa;
    oa.address = va<51:0>;
    case ss of
        when SS_Secure    oa.paspace = PAS_Secure;
        when SS_NonSecure oa.paspace = PAS_NonSecure;
        when SS_Root      oa.paspace = PAS_Root;
        when SS_Realm     oa.paspace = PAS_Realm;

    MemoryAttributes memattrs;
    if regime == Regime_EL10 && EL2Enabled() && walkparams.dc == '1' then
        MemAttrHints default_cacheability;
        default_cacheability.attrs     = MemAttr_WB;
        default_cacheability.hints     = MemHint_RWA;
        default_cacheability.transient = FALSE;

        memattrs.memtype      = MemType_Normal;
        memattrs.outer        = default_cacheability;
        memattrs.inner        = default_cacheability;
        memattrs.shareability = Shareability_NSH;
        memattrs.tagged       = walkparams.dct == '1';
        memattrs.xs           = '0';
    elsif acctype == AccType_IFETCH then
        MemAttrHints i_cache_attr;
        if AArch64.S1ICacheEnabled(regime) then
            i_cache_attr.attrs     = MemAttr_WT;
            i_cache_attr.hints     = MemHint_RA;
            i_cache_attr.transient = FALSE;
        else
            i_cache_attr.attrs     = MemAttr_NC;

        memattrs.memtype      = MemType_Normal;
        memattrs.outer        = i_cache_attr;
        memattrs.inner        = i_cache_attr;
        memattrs.shareability = Shareability_OSH;
        memattrs.tagged       = FALSE;
        memattrs.xs           = '1';
    else
        memattrs.memtype      = MemType_Device;
        memattrs.device       = DeviceType_nGnRnE;
        memattrs.shareability = Shareability_OSH;
        memattrs.xs           = '1';

    fault.level = 0;
    addrtop     = AArch64.AddrTop(walkparams.tbid, acctype, walkparams.tbi);
    if !IsZero(va<addrtop:AArch64.PAMax()>) then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_AddressSize;
    elsif AArch64.S1HasAlignmentFault(acctype, aligned, walkparams.ntlsmd, memattrs) then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_Alignment;

    if fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
        return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN);
    else
        ipa = CreateAddressDescriptor(va, oa, memattrs);
        return (fault, ipa);
```


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aarch64/translation/vmsa_translation/AArch64.S1Translate

```
// AArch64.S1Translate()
// =====================
// Translate VA to IPA/PA depending on the regime

(FaultRecord, AddressDescriptor) AArch64.S1Translate(FaultRecord fault_in, Regime regime,
                                                     SecurityState ss, bits(64) va,
                                                     AccType acctype, boolean aligned_in,
                                                     boolean iswrite_in, boolean ispriv)
    FaultRecord fault = fault_in;
    boolean aligned = aligned_in;
    boolean iswrite = iswrite_in;
    // Prepare fault fields in case a fault is detected
    fault.secondstage = FALSE;
    fault.s2fs1walk   = FALSE;

    if !AArch64.S1Enabled(regime) then
        return AArch64.S1DisabledOutput(fault, regime, ss, va, acctype, aligned);

    walkparams = AArch64.GetS1TTWParams(regime, va);

    if (AArch64.S1InvalidTxSZ(walkparams) ||
            (!ispriv && walkparams.e0pd == '1') ||
            (!ispriv && walkparams.nfd == '1' && IsDataAccess(acctype) && TSTATE.depth > 0) ||
            (!ispriv && walkparams.nfd == '1' && acctype == AccType_NONFAULT) ||
            AArch64.VAIsOutOfRange(va, acctype, regime, walkparams)) then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_Translation;
        fault.level      = 0;
        return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN);

    AddressDescriptor descaddress;
    TTWState walkstate;
    bits(64) descriptor;
    bits(64) new_desc;
    bits(64) mem_desc;
    repeat
        (fault, descaddress, walkstate, descriptor) = AArch64.S1Walk(fault, walkparams, va, regime,
                                                                     ss, acctype, iswrite, ispriv);

        if fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
            return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN);

        if acctype == AccType_IFETCH then
            // Flag the fetched instruction is from a guarded page
            SetInGuardedPage(walkstate.guardedpage == '1');

        if AArch64.S1HasAlignmentFault(acctype, aligned, walkparams.ntlsmd,
                                       walkstate.memattrs) then
            fault.statuscode = Fault_Alignment;
        elsif IsAtomicRW(acctype) then
            if AArch64.S1HasPermissionsFault(regime, ss, walkstate, walkparams,
                                             ispriv, acctype, FALSE) then
                // The permission fault was not caused by lack of write permissions
                fault.statuscode = Fault_Permission;
                fault.write      = FALSE;
            elsif AArch64.S1HasPermissionsFault(regime, ss, walkstate, walkparams,
                                                ispriv, acctype, TRUE) then
                // The permission fault _was_ caused by lack of write permissions
                fault.statuscode = Fault_Permission;
                fault.write      = TRUE;
        elsif AArch64.S1HasPermissionsFault(regime, ss, walkstate, walkparams,
                                            ispriv, acctype, iswrite) then
            fault.statuscode = Fault_Permission;

        new_desc = descriptor;
        if walkparams.ha == '1' && AArch64.FaultAllowsSetAccessFlag(fault) then
            // Set descriptor AF bit
```


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```
            new_desc<10> = '1';

        // If HW update of dirty bit is enabled, the walk state permissions
        // will already reflect a configuration permitting writes.
        // The update of the descriptor occurs only if the descriptor bits in
        // memory do not reflect that and the access instigates a write.
        if (fault.statuscode == Fault_None &&
                walkparams.ha  == '1' &&
                walkparams.hd  == '1' &&
                descriptor<51> == '1' && // Descriptor DBM bit
                (IsAtomicRW(acctype) || iswrite) &&
                !(acctype IN {AccType_AT, AccType_ATPAN, AccType_IC, AccType_DC})) then
            // Clear descriptor AP[2] bit permitting stage 1 writes
            new_desc<7> = '0';

        AddressDescriptor descupdateaddress;
        FaultRecord s2fault;
        // Either the access flag was clear or AP<2> is set
        if new_desc != descriptor then
            if regime == Regime_EL10 && EL2Enabled() then
                s1aarch64 = TRUE;
                s2fs1walk = TRUE;
                aligned   = TRUE;
                iswrite   = TRUE;
                (s2fault, descupdateaddress) = AArch64.S2Translate(fault, descaddress, s1aarch64,
                                                                   ss, s2fs1walk, AccType_ATOMICRW,
                                                                   aligned, iswrite, ispriv);

                if s2fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
                    return (s2fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN);
            else
                descupdateaddress = descaddress;

            (fault, mem_desc) = AArch64.MemSwapTableDesc(fault, descriptor, new_desc,
                                                         walkparams.ee, descupdateaddress);

    until new_desc == descriptor || mem_desc == new_desc;

    if fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
        return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN);

    // Output Address
    oa = StageOA(va, walkparams.tgx, walkstate);
    MemoryAttributes memattrs;
    if (acctype == AccType_IFETCH &&
        (walkstate.memattrs.memtype == MemType_Device || !AArch64.S1ICacheEnabled(regime))) then
        // Treat memory attributes as Normal Non-Cacheable
        memattrs = NormalNCMemAttr();
        memattrs.xs = walkstate.memattrs.xs;
    elsif (acctype != AccType_IFETCH && !AArch64.S1DCacheEnabled(regime) &&
              walkstate.memattrs.memtype == MemType_Normal) then
        // Treat memory attributes as Normal Non-Cacheable
        memattrs = NormalNCMemAttr();
        memattrs.xs = walkstate.memattrs.xs;

        // The effect of SCTLR_ELx.C when '0' is Constrained UNPREDICTABLE
        // on the Tagged attribute
        if HaveMTE2Ext() && walkstate.memattrs.tagged then
            memattrs.tagged = ConstrainUnpredictableBool();
    else
        memattrs = walkstate.memattrs;

    // Shareability value of stage 1 translation subject to stage 2 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED
    // to be either effective value or descriptor value
    if (regime == Regime_EL10 && EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.VM == '1' &&
            !(boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Apply effective shareability at stage 1")) then
        memattrs.shareability = walkstate.memattrs.shareability;
    else
```


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```
        memattrs.shareability = EffectiveShareability(memattrs);

    if acctype == AccType_ATOMICLS64 && memattrs.memtype == MemType_Normal then
        if memattrs.inner.attrs != MemAttr_NC || memattrs.outer.attrs != MemAttr_NC then
            fault.statuscode = Fault_Exclusive;
            return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN);

    ipa = CreateAddressDescriptor(va, oa, memattrs);
    return (fault, ipa);
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_translation/AArch64.S2Translate

```
// AArch64.S2Translate()
// =====================
// Translate stage 1 IPA to PA and combine memory attributes

(FaultRecord, AddressDescriptor) AArch64.S2Translate(FaultRecord fault_in, AddressDescriptor ipa,
                                                     boolean s1aarch64, SecurityState ss,
                                                     boolean s2fs1walk, AccType acctype,
                                                     boolean aligned, boolean iswrite,
                                                     boolean ispriv)
    walkparams = AArch64.GetS2TTWParams(ss, ipa.paddress.paspace, s1aarch64);
    FaultRecord fault = fault_in;

    // Prepare fault fields in case a fault is detected
    fault.statuscode  = Fault_None; // Ignore any faults from stage 1
    fault.secondstage = TRUE;
    fault.s2fs1walk   = s2fs1walk;
    fault.ipaddress   = ipa.paddress;

    if walkparams.vm != '1' then
        // Stage 2 translation is disabled
        return (fault, ipa);

    if (AArch64.S2InvalidTxSZ(walkparams, s1aarch64) ||
            AArch64.S2InvalidSL(walkparams) ||
            AArch64.S2InconsistentSL(walkparams) ||
            AArch64.IPAIsOutOfRange(ipa.paddress.address, walkparams)) then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_Translation;
        fault.level      = 0;
        return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN);

    AddressDescriptor descaddress;
    TTWState walkstate;
    bits(64) descriptor;
    bits(64) new_desc;
    bits(64) mem_desc;
    repeat
        (fault, descaddress, walkstate, descriptor) = AArch64.S2Walk(fault, ipa, walkparams, ss,
                                                                     acctype, iswrite, s1aarch64);

        if fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
            return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN);

        if AArch64.S2HasAlignmentFault(acctype, aligned, walkstate.memattrs) then
            fault.statuscode = Fault_Alignment;
        elsif IsAtomicRW(acctype) then
            if AArch64.S2HasPermissionsFault(s2fs1walk, walkstate, ss, walkparams,
                                             ispriv, acctype, FALSE) then
                // The permission fault was not caused by lack of write permissions
                fault.statuscode = Fault_Permission;
                fault.write      = FALSE;
            elsif AArch64.S2HasPermissionsFault(s2fs1walk, walkstate, ss, walkparams,
                                                ispriv, acctype, TRUE) then
                // The permission fault _was_ caused by lack of write permissions.
                // However, HW updates, which are atomic writes for stage 1
```


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```
            // descriptors, permissions fault reflect the original access.
            fault.statuscode = Fault_Permission;
            if !fault.s2fs1walk then
                fault.write  = TRUE;
    elsif AArch64.S2HasPermissionsFault(s2fs1walk, walkstate, ss, walkparams,
                                        ispriv, acctype, iswrite) then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_Permission;

    new_desc = descriptor;
    if walkparams.ha == '1' && AArch64.FaultAllowsSetAccessFlag(fault) then
        // Set descriptor AF bit
        new_desc<10> = '1';

    // If HW update of dirty bit is enabled, the walk state permissions
    // will already reflect a configuration permitting writes.
    // The update of the descriptor occurs only if the descriptor bits in
    // memory do not reflect that and the access instigates a write.
    if (fault.statuscode == Fault_None &&
            walkparams.ha  == '1' &&
            walkparams.hd  == '1' &&
            descriptor<51> == '1' && // Descriptor DBM bit
            (IsAtomicRW(acctype) || iswrite) &&
            !(acctype IN {AccType_AT, AccType_ATPAN, AccType_IC, AccType_DC})) then
        // Set descriptor S2AP[1] bit permitting stage 2 writes
        new_desc<7> = '1';

    // Either the access flag was clear or S2AP<1> is clear
    if new_desc != descriptor then
        (fault, mem_desc) = AArch64.MemSwapTableDesc(fault, descriptor, new_desc,
                                                     walkparams.ee, descaddress);

until new_desc == descriptor || mem_desc == new_desc;

if fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
    return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN);

ipa_64 = ZeroExtend(ipa.paddress.address, 64);
// Output Address
oa = StageOA(ipa_64, walkparams.tgx, walkstate);
MemoryAttributes s2_memattrs;
if ((s2fs1walk &&
        walkstate.memattrs.memtype == MemType_Device && walkparams.ptw == '0') ||
    (acctype == AccType_IFETCH &&
        (walkstate.memattrs.memtype == MemType_Device || HCR_EL2.ID == '1')) ||
    (acctype != AccType_IFETCH &&
         walkstate.memattrs.memtype == MemType_Normal && HCR_EL2.CD == '1')) then
    // Treat memory attributes as Normal Non-Cacheable
    s2_memattrs = NormalNCMemAttr();
    s2_memattrs.xs = walkstate.memattrs.xs;
else
    s2_memattrs = walkstate.memattrs;

if !s2fs1walk && acctype == AccType_ATOMICLS64 && s2_memattrs.memtype == MemType_Normal then
    if s2_memattrs.inner.attrs != MemAttr_NC || s2_memattrs.outer.attrs != MemAttr_NC then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_Exclusive;
        return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN);

MemoryAttributes memattrs;
if walkparams.fwb == '0' then
    memattrs = S2CombineS1MemAttrs(ipa.memattrs, s2_memattrs);
else
    memattrs = s2_memattrs;

pa = CreateAddressDescriptor(ipa.vaddress, oa, memattrs);
return (fault, pa);
```


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aarch64/translation/vmsa_translation/AArch64.TranslateAddress

```
// AArch64.TranslateAddress()
// ==========================
// Main entry point for translating an address

AddressDescriptor AArch64.TranslateAddress(bits(64) va, AccType acctype, boolean iswrite,
                                           boolean aligned, integer size)

    result = AArch64.FullTranslate(va, acctype, iswrite, aligned);

    if !IsFault(result) then
        result.fault = AArch64.CheckDebug(va, acctype, iswrite, size);

    // Update virtual address for abort functions
    result.vaddress = ZeroExtend(va);

    return result;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_ttentry/AArch64.BlockDescSupported

```
// AArch64.BlockDescSupported()
// ============================
// Determine whether a block descriptor is valid for the given granule size
// and level

boolean AArch64.BlockDescSupported(bit ds, TGx tgx, integer level)
    case tgx of
        when TGx_4KB  return level == 2 || level == 1 || (level == 0 && ds == '1');
        when TGx_16KB return level == 2 || (level == 1 && ds == '1');
        when TGx_64KB return level == 2 || (level == 1 && AArch64.PAMax() == 52);

    return FALSE;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_ttentry/AArch64.BlocknTFaults

```
// AArch64.BlocknTFaults()
// =======================
// Identify whether the nT bit in a block descriptor is effectively set
// causing a translation fault

boolean AArch64.BlocknTFaults(bits(64) descriptor)
    if !HaveBlockBBM() then
        return FALSE;

    bbm_level = AArch64.BlockBBMSupportLevel();
    nT_faults = boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "BBM level 1 or 2 support nT bit causes Translation
Fault";

    return bbm_level IN {1, 2} && descriptor<16> == '1' && nT_faults;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_ttentry/AArch64.ContiguousBit

```
// AArch64.ContiguousBit()
// =======================
// Get the value of the contiguous bit

bit AArch64.ContiguousBit(TGx tgx, integer level, bits(64) descriptor)
    if tgx == TGx_64KB && level == 1 && !Have52BitVAExt() then
        return '0'; // RES0
    if tgx == TGx_16KB && level == 1 then
        return '0'; // RES0
    if tgx == TGx_4KB  && level == 0 then
```


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```
        return '0'; // RES0

    return descriptor<52>;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_ttentry/AArch64.DecodeDescriptorType

```
// AArch64.DecodeDescriptorType()
// ==============================
// Determine whether the descriptor is a page, block or table

DescriptorType AArch64.DecodeDescriptorType(bits(64) descriptor, bit ds,
                                            TGx tgx, integer level)
    if descriptor<1:0> == '11' && level == FINAL_LEVEL then
        return DescriptorType_Page;
    elsif descriptor<1:0> == '11' then
        return DescriptorType_Table;
    elsif descriptor<1:0> == '01' then
        if AArch64.BlockDescSupported(ds, tgx, level) then
            return DescriptorType_Block;
        else
            return DescriptorType_Invalid;
    else
        return DescriptorType_Invalid;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_ttentry/AArch64.S1ApplyOutputPerms

```
// AArch64.S1ApplyOutputPerms()
// ============================
// Apply output permissions encoded in stage 1 page/block descriptors

Permissions AArch64.S1ApplyOutputPerms(Permissions permissions_in, bits(64) descriptor,
                                       Regime regime, S1TTWParams walkparams)
    Permissions permissions = permissions_in;
    if regime == Regime_EL10 && EL2Enabled() && walkparams.nv1 == '1' then
        permissions.ap<2:1> = descriptor<7>:'0';
        permissions.pxn     = descriptor<54>;
    elsif HasUnprivileged(regime) then
        permissions.ap<2:1> = descriptor<7:6>;
        permissions.uxn     = descriptor<54>;
        permissions.pxn     = descriptor<53>;
    else
        permissions.ap<2:1> = descriptor<7>:'1';
        permissions.xn      = descriptor<54>;

    // Descriptors marked with DBM set have the effective value of AP[2] cleared.
    // This implies no permission faults caused by lack of write permissions are
    // reported, and the Dirty bit can be set.
    if walkparams.ha == '1' && walkparams.hd == '1' && descriptor<51> == '1' then
        permissions.ap<2> = '0';

    return permissions;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_ttentry/AArch64.S1ApplyTablePerms

```
// AArch64.S1ApplyTablePerms()
// ===========================
// Apply hierarchical permissions encoded in stage 1 table descriptors

Permissions AArch64.S1ApplyTablePerms(Permissions permissions_in, bits(64) descriptor,
                                      Regime regime, S1TTWParams walkparams)
    Permissions permissions = permissions_in;
    if regime == Regime_EL10 && EL2Enabled() && walkparams.nv1 == '1' then
        ap_table  = descriptor<62>:'0';
```


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```
        pxn_table = descriptor<60>;
        permissions.ap_table  = permissions.ap_table  OR ap_table;
        permissions.pxn_table = permissions.pxn_table OR pxn_table;

    elsif HasUnprivileged(regime) then
        ap_table  = descriptor<62:61>;
        uxn_table = descriptor<60>;
        pxn_table = descriptor<59>;
        permissions.ap_table  = permissions.ap_table  OR ap_table;
        permissions.uxn_table = permissions.uxn_table OR uxn_table;
        permissions.pxn_table = permissions.pxn_table OR pxn_table;
    else
        ap_table = descriptor<62>:'0';
        xn_table = descriptor<60>;
        permissions.ap_table = permissions.ap_table OR ap_table;
        permissions.xn_table = permissions.xn_table OR xn_table;

    return permissions;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_ttentry/AArch64.S2ApplyOutputPerms

```
// AArch64.S2ApplyOutputPerms()
// ============================
// Apply output permissions encoded in stage 2 page/block descriptors

Permissions AArch64.S2ApplyOutputPerms(bits(64) descriptor, S2TTWParams walkparams)
    Permissions permissions;

    permissions.s2ap = descriptor<7:6>;
    permissions.s2xn = descriptor<54>;

    if HaveExtendedExecuteNeverExt() then
        permissions.s2xnx = descriptor<53>;
    else
        permissions.s2xnx = '0';

    // Descriptors marked with DBM set have the effective value of S2AP[1] set.
    // This implies no permission faults caused by lack of write permissions are
    // reported, and the Dirty bit can be set.
    if walkparams.ha == '1' && walkparams.hd == '1' && descriptor<51> == '1' then
        permissions.s2ap<1> = '1';

    return permissions;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walk/AArch64.S1InitialTTWState

```
// AArch64.S1InitialTTWState()
// ===========================
// Set properties of first access to translation tables in stage 1

TTWState AArch64.S1InitialTTWState(S1TTWParams walkparams, bits(64) va, Regime regime,
                                   SecurityState ss)
    TTWState    walkstate;
    FullAddress tablebase;
    Permissions permissions;

    startlevel  = AArch64.S1StartLevel(walkparams);
    ttbr        = AArch64.S1TTBR(regime, va);
    case ss of
        when SS_Secure    tablebase.paspace = PAS_Secure;
        when SS_NonSecure tablebase.paspace = PAS_NonSecure;
        when SS_Root      tablebase.paspace = PAS_Root;
        when SS_Realm     tablebase.paspace = PAS_Realm;
```


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```
    tablebase.address = AArch64.TTBaseAddress(ttbr, walkparams.txsz, walkparams.ps, walkparams.ds,
                                              walkparams.tgx, startlevel);

    permissions.ap_table = Zeros();
    if HasUnprivileged(regime) then
        permissions.uxn_table = Zeros();
        permissions.pxn_table = Zeros();
    else
        permissions.xn_table  = Zeros();

    walkstate.baseaddress = tablebase;
    walkstate.level       = startlevel;
    walkstate.istable     = TRUE;
    // In regimes that support global and non-global translations, translation
    // table entries from lookup levels other than the final level of lookup
    // are treated as being non-global
    walkstate.nG          = if HasUnprivileged(regime) then '1' else '0';
    walkstate.memattrs    = WalkMemAttrs(walkparams.sh, walkparams.irgn, walkparams.orgn);
    walkstate.permissions = permissions;

    return walkstate;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walk/AArch64.S1NextWalkStateLast

```
// AArch64.S1NextWalkStateLast()
// ============================
// Decode stage 1 page or block descriptor as output to this stage of translation

TTWState AArch64.S1NextWalkStateLast(TTWState currentstate, Regime regime, SecurityState ss,
                                     S1TTWParams walkparams, bits(64) descriptor)
    TTWState    nextstate;
    FullAddress baseaddress;

    if currentstate.level == FINAL_LEVEL then
        baseaddress.address = AArch64.PageBase(descriptor, walkparams.ds, walkparams.tgx);
    else
        baseaddress.address = AArch64.BlockBase(descriptor, walkparams.ds, walkparams.tgx,
                                                currentstate.level);

    if currentstate.baseaddress.paspace == PAS_Secure then
        // Determine PA space of the block from NS bit
        baseaddress.paspace = if descriptor<5> == '0' then PAS_Secure else PAS_NonSecure;
    elsif currentstate.baseaddress.paspace == PAS_Root then
        // Determine PA space of the block from NSE and NS bits
        case descriptor<11,5> of
            when '00' baseaddress.paspace = PAS_Secure;
            when '01' baseaddress.paspace = PAS_NonSecure;
            when '10' baseaddress.paspace = PAS_Root;
            when '11' baseaddress.paspace = PAS_Realm;
    elsif (currentstate.baseaddress.paspace == PAS_Realm &&
            regime IN {Regime_EL2, Regime_EL20}) then
        // Realm EL2 and EL2&0 regimes have a stage 1 NS bit
        baseaddress.paspace = if descriptor<5> == '0' then PAS_Realm else PAS_NonSecure;
    elsif currentstate.baseaddress.paspace == PAS_Realm then
        // Realm EL1&0 regime does not have a stage 1 NS bit
        baseaddress.paspace = PAS_Realm;
    else
        baseaddress.paspace = PAS_NonSecure;

    nextstate.istable     = FALSE;
    nextstate.level       = currentstate.level;
    nextstate.baseaddress = baseaddress;

    attrindx = descriptor<4:2>;
    sh = if walkparams.ds == '1' then walkparams.sh else descriptor<9:8>;
    attr = MAIRAttr(UInt(attrindx), walkparams.mair);
```


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```
    s1aarch64 = TRUE;

    nextstate.memattrs    = S1DecodeMemAttrs(attr, sh, s1aarch64);
    nextstate.permissions = AArch64.S1ApplyOutputPerms(currentstate.permissions, descriptor,
                                                       regime, walkparams);
    nextstate.contiguous  = AArch64.ContiguousBit(walkparams.tgx, currentstate.level, descriptor);

    if !HasUnprivileged(regime) then
        nextstate.nG = '0';
    elsif ss == SS_Secure && currentstate.baseaddress.paspace == PAS_NonSecure then
        // In Secure state, a translation must be treated as non-global,
        // regardless of the value of the nG bit,
        // if NSTable is set to 1 at any level of the translation table walk
        nextstate.nG = '1';
    else
        nextstate.nG = descriptor<11>;

    nextstate.guardedpage = descriptor<50>;

    return nextstate;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walk/AArch64.S1NextWalkStateTable

```
// AArch64.S1NextWalkStateTable()
// ==============================
// Decode stage 1 table descriptor to transition to the next level

TTWState AArch64.S1NextWalkStateTable(TTWState currentstate, Regime regime, S1TTWParams walkparams,
                                      bits(64) descriptor)
    TTWState    nextstate;
    FullAddress tablebase;

    tablebase.address = AArch64.NextTableBase(descriptor, walkparams.ds, walkparams.tgx);
    if currentstate.baseaddress.paspace == PAS_Secure then
        // Determine PA space of the next table from NSTable bit
        tablebase.paspace = if descriptor<63> == '0' then PAS_Secure else PAS_NonSecure;
    else
        // Otherwise bit 63 is RES0 and there is no NSTable bit
        tablebase.paspace = currentstate.baseaddress.paspace;

    nextstate.istable     = TRUE;
    nextstate.nG          = currentstate.nG;
    nextstate.level       = currentstate.level + 1;
    nextstate.baseaddress = tablebase;
    nextstate.memattrs    = currentstate.memattrs;

    if walkparams.hpd == '0' then
        nextstate.permissions = AArch64.S1ApplyTablePerms(currentstate.permissions, descriptor,
                                                          regime, walkparams);
    else
        nextstate.permissions = currentstate.permissions;

    return nextstate;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walk/AArch64.S1Walk

```
// AArch64.S1Walk()
// ================
// Traverse stage 1 translation tables obtaining the final descriptor
// as well as the address leading to that descriptor

(FaultRecord, AddressDescriptor, TTWState, bits(64)) AArch64.S1Walk(FaultRecord fault_in,
        S1TTWParams walkparams, bits(64) va, Regime regime, SecurityState ss,
        AccType acctype, boolean iswrite_in, boolean ispriv)
```


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```
FaultRecord fault = fault_in;
boolean iswrite = iswrite_in;
if HasUnprivileged(regime) && AArch64.S1EPD(regime, va) == '1' then
    fault.statuscode = Fault_Translation;
    fault.level      = 0;
    return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN, TTWState UNKNOWN, bits(64) UNKNOWN);

walkstate = AArch64.S1InitialTTWState(walkparams, va, regime, ss);

// Detect Address Size Fault by TTB
if AArch64.OAOutOfRange(walkstate, walkparams.ps, walkparams.tgx, va) then
    fault.statuscode = Fault_AddressSize;
    fault.level      = 0;
    return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN, TTWState UNKNOWN, bits(64) UNKNOWN);

bits(64) descriptor;
AddressDescriptor walkaddress;

walkaddress.vaddress = va;
if !AArch64.S1DCacheEnabled(regime) then
    walkaddress.memattrs = NormalNCMemAttr();
    walkaddress.memattrs.xs = walkstate.memattrs.xs;
else
    walkaddress.memattrs = walkstate.memattrs;

// Shareability value of stage 1 translation subject to stage 2 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED
// to be either effective value or descriptor value
if (regime == Regime_EL10 && EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.VM == '1' &&
        !(boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Apply effective shareability at stage 1")) then
    walkaddress.memattrs.shareability = walkstate.memattrs.shareability;
else
    walkaddress.memattrs.shareability = EffectiveShareability(walkaddress.memattrs);

DescriptorType desctype;
repeat
    fault.level = walkstate.level;
    FullAddress descaddress = AArch64.TTEntryAddress(walkstate.level, walkparams.tgx,
                                                     walkparams.txsz, va,
                                                     walkstate.baseaddress);

    walkaddress.paddress = descaddress;

    if regime == Regime_EL10 && EL2Enabled() then
        s1aarch64 = TRUE;
        s2fs1walk = TRUE;
        aligned   = TRUE;
        iswrite   = FALSE;
        (s2fault, s2walkaddress) = AArch64.S2Translate(fault, walkaddress, s1aarch64, ss,
                                                       s2fs1walk, AccType_TTW, aligned,
                                                       iswrite, ispriv);

        if s2fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
            return (s2fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN, TTWState UNKNOWN, bits(64) UNKNOWN);

        (fault, descriptor) = FetchDescriptor(walkparams.ee, s2walkaddress, fault);
    else
        (fault, descriptor) = FetchDescriptor(walkparams.ee, walkaddress, fault);

    if fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
        return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN, TTWState UNKNOWN, bits(64) UNKNOWN);

    desctype = AArch64.DecodeDescriptorType(descriptor, walkparams.ds, walkparams.tgx,
                                            walkstate.level);

    case desctype of
        when DescriptorType_Table
            walkstate = AArch64.S1NextWalkStateTable(walkstate, regime, walkparams,
                                                     descriptor);
```


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```
                // Detect Address Size Fault by table descriptor
                if AArch64.OAOutOfRange(walkstate, walkparams.ps, walkparams.tgx, va) then
                    fault.statuscode = Fault_AddressSize;
                    return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN, TTWState UNKNOWN, bits(64) UNKNOWN);

            when DescriptorType_Page, DescriptorType_Block
                walkstate = AArch64.S1NextWalkStateLast(walkstate, regime, ss,
                                                        walkparams, descriptor);

            when DescriptorType_Invalid
                fault.statuscode = Fault_Translation;
                return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN, TTWState UNKNOWN, bits(64) UNKNOWN);

            otherwise
                Unreachable();

    until desctype IN {DescriptorType_Page, DescriptorType_Block};

    if (walkstate.contiguous == '1' &&
            AArch64.ContiguousBitFaults(walkparams.txsz, walkparams.tgx, walkstate.level)) then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_Translation;
    elsif desctype == DescriptorType_Block && AArch64.BlocknTFaults(descriptor) then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_Translation;
    // Detect Address Size Fault by final output
    elsif AArch64.OAOutOfRange(walkstate, walkparams.ps, walkparams.tgx, va) then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_AddressSize;
    // Check descriptor AF bit
    elsif (descriptor<10> == '0' && walkparams.ha == '0' &&
            !(acctype IN {AccType_DC, AccType_IC} &&
            !boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Generate access flag fault on IC/DC operations")) then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_AccessFlag;

    return (fault, walkaddress, walkstate, descriptor);
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walk/AArch64.S2InitialTTWState

```
// AArch64.S2InitialTTWState()
// ==========================
// Set properties of first access to translation tables in stage 2

TTWState AArch64.S2InitialTTWState(SecurityState ss, S2TTWParams walkparams)
    TTWState    walkstate;
    FullAddress tablebase;

    ttbr              = VTTBR_EL2;
    startlevel        = AArch64.S2StartLevel(walkparams);
    case ss of
        when SS_NonSecure tablebase.paspace = PAS_NonSecure;
        when SS_Realm     tablebase.paspace = PAS_Realm;
    tablebase.address = AArch64.TTBaseAddress(ttbr, walkparams.txsz, walkparams.ps, walkparams.ds,
                                              walkparams.tgx, startlevel);

    walkstate.baseaddress = tablebase;
    walkstate.level       = startlevel;
    walkstate.istable     = TRUE;
    walkstate.memattrs    = WalkMemAttrs(walkparams.sh, walkparams.irgn, walkparams.orgn);

    return walkstate;
```


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aarch64/translation/vmsa_walk/AArch64.S2NextWalkStateLast

```
// AArch64.S2NextWalkStateLast()
// ============================
// Decode stage 2 page or block descriptor as output to this stage of translation

TTWState AArch64.S2NextWalkStateLast(TTWState currentstate, SecurityState ss,
                                     S2TTWParams walkparams, AddressDescriptor ipa,
                                     bits(64) descriptor)
    TTWState    nextstate;
    FullAddress baseaddress;

    if ss == SS_Secure then
        baseaddress.paspace = AArch64.SS2OutputPASpace(walkparams, ipa.paddress.paspace);
    elsif ss == SS_Realm then
        if descriptor<55> == '1' then
            baseaddress.paspace = PAS_NonSecure;
        else
            baseaddress.paspace = PAS_Realm;
    else
        baseaddress.paspace = PAS_NonSecure;

    if currentstate.level == FINAL_LEVEL then
        baseaddress.address = AArch64.PageBase(descriptor, walkparams.ds, walkparams.tgx);
    else
        baseaddress.address = AArch64.BlockBase(descriptor, walkparams.ds, walkparams.tgx,
                                                currentstate.level);

    nextstate.istable     = FALSE;
    nextstate.level       = currentstate.level;
    nextstate.baseaddress = baseaddress;
    nextstate.permissions = AArch64.S2ApplyOutputPerms(descriptor, walkparams);

    s2_attr = descriptor<5:2>;
    s2_sh   = if walkparams.ds == '1' then walkparams.sh else descriptor<9:8>;
    s2_fnxs = descriptor<11>;
    if walkparams.fwb == '1' then
        nextstate.memattrs = AArch64.S2ApplyFWBMemAttrs(ipa.memattrs, s2_attr, s2_sh);
        if s2_attr<1:0> == '10' then    // Force writeback
            nextstate.memattrs.xs = '0';
        else
            nextstate.memattrs.xs = if s2_fnxs == '1' then '0' else ipa.memattrs.xs;
    else
        nextstate.memattrs = S2DecodeMemAttrs(s2_attr, s2_sh);
        nextstate.memattrs.xs = if s2_fnxs == '1' then '0' else ipa.memattrs.xs;
    nextstate.contiguous = AArch64.ContiguousBit(walkparams.tgx, currentstate.level, descriptor);

    return nextstate;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walk/AArch64.S2NextWalkStateTable

```
// AArch64.S2NextWalkStateTable()
// ==============================
// Decode stage 2 table descriptor to transition to the next level

TTWState AArch64.S2NextWalkStateTable(TTWState currentstate, S2TTWParams walkparams,
                                      bits(64) descriptor)
    TTWState    nextstate;
    FullAddress tablebase;

    tablebase.address = AArch64.NextTableBase(descriptor, walkparams.ds, walkparams.tgx);
    tablebase.paspace = currentstate.baseaddress.paspace;

    nextstate.istable     = TRUE;
    nextstate.level       = currentstate.level + 1;
    nextstate.baseaddress = tablebase;
```


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```
    nextstate.memattrs    = currentstate.memattrs;

    return nextstate;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walk/AArch64.S2Walk

```
// AArch64.S2Walk()
// ================
// Traverse stage 2 translation tables obtaining the final descriptor
// as well as the address leading to that descriptor

(FaultRecord, AddressDescriptor, TTWState, bits(64)) AArch64.S2Walk(
        FaultRecord fault_in, AddressDescriptor ipa, S2TTWParams walkparams, SecurityState ss,
        AccType acctype, boolean iswrite, boolean s1aarch64)

    FaultRecord fault = fault_in;
    ipa_64 = ZeroExtend(ipa.paddress.address, 64);

    TTWState walkstate;
    if ss == SS_Secure then
        walkstate = AArch64.SS2InitialTTWState(walkparams, ipa.paddress.paspace);
    else
        walkstate = AArch64.S2InitialTTWState(ss, walkparams);

    // Detect Address Size Fault by TTB
    if AArch64.OAOutOfRange(walkstate, walkparams.ps, walkparams.tgx, ipa_64) then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_AddressSize;
        fault.level      = 0;
        return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN, TTWState UNKNOWN, bits(64) UNKNOWN);

    bits(64) descriptor;
    AddressDescriptor walkaddress;

    walkaddress.vaddress = ipa.vaddress;
    if HCR_EL2.CD == '1' then
        walkaddress.memattrs = NormalNCMemAttr();
        walkaddress.memattrs.xs = walkstate.memattrs.xs;
    else
        walkaddress.memattrs = walkstate.memattrs;

    walkaddress.memattrs.shareability = EffectiveShareability(walkaddress.memattrs);

    DescriptorType desctype;
    repeat
        fault.level = walkstate.level;

        FullAddress descaddress;
        if walkstate.level == AArch64.S2StartLevel(walkparams) then
            // Initial lookup might index into concatenated tables
            descaddress = AArch64.S2SLTTEntryAddress(walkparams, ipa.paddress.address,
                                                     walkstate.baseaddress);
        else
            ipa_64 = ZeroExtend(ipa.paddress.address, 64);
            descaddress = AArch64.TTEntryAddress(walkstate.level, walkparams.tgx, walkparams.txsz,
                                                 ipa_64, walkstate.baseaddress);

        walkaddress.paddress = descaddress;
        (fault, descriptor) = FetchDescriptor(walkparams.ee, walkaddress, fault);

        if fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
            return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN, TTWState UNKNOWN, bits(64) UNKNOWN);

        desctype = AArch64.DecodeDescriptorType(descriptor, walkparams.ds, walkparams.tgx,
                                                walkstate.level);

        case desctype of
```


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```
            when DescriptorType_Table
                walkstate = AArch64.S2NextWalkStateTable(walkstate, walkparams, descriptor);

                // Detect Address Size Fault by table descriptor
                if AArch64.OAOutOfRange(walkstate, walkparams.ps, walkparams.tgx, ipa_64) then
                    fault.statuscode = Fault_AddressSize;
                    return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN, TTWState UNKNOWN, bits(64) UNKNOWN);

            when DescriptorType_Page, DescriptorType_Block
                walkstate = AArch64.S2NextWalkStateLast(walkstate, ss, walkparams, ipa,
                                                        descriptor);

            when DescriptorType_Invalid
                fault.statuscode = Fault_Translation;
                return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN, TTWState UNKNOWN, bits(64) UNKNOWN);

            otherwise
                Unreachable();

    until desctype IN {DescriptorType_Page, DescriptorType_Block};

    if (walkstate.contiguous == '1' &&
            AArch64.ContiguousBitFaults(walkparams.txsz, walkparams.tgx, walkstate.level)) then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_Translation;
    elsif desctype == DescriptorType_Block && AArch64.BlocknTFaults(descriptor) then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_Translation;
    // Detect Address Size Fault by final output
    elsif AArch64.OAOutOfRange(walkstate, walkparams.ps, walkparams.tgx, ipa_64) then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_AddressSize;
    // Check descriptor AF bit
    elsif (descriptor<10> == '0' && walkparams.ha == '0' &&
            !(acctype IN {AccType_DC, AccType_IC} &&
            !boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Generate access flag fault on IC/DC operations")) then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_AccessFlag;

    return (fault, walkaddress, walkstate, descriptor);
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walk/AArch64.SS2InitialTTWState

```
// AArch64.SS2InitialTTWState()
// ============================
// Set properties of first access to translation tables in Secure stage 2

TTWState AArch64.SS2InitialTTWState(S2TTWParams walkparams, PASpace ipaspace)
    TTWState    walkstate;
    FullAddress tablebase;

    bits(64) ttbr;
    if ipaspace == PAS_Secure then
        ttbr = VSTTBR_EL2;
    else
        ttbr = VTTBR_EL2;

    if ipaspace == PAS_Secure then
        if walkparams.sw == '0' then
            tablebase.paspace = PAS_Secure;
        else
            tablebase.paspace = PAS_NonSecure;
    else
        if walkparams.nsw == '0' then
            tablebase.paspace = PAS_Secure;
        else
            tablebase.paspace = PAS_NonSecure;

    startlevel        = AArch64.S2StartLevel(walkparams);
    tablebase.address = AArch64.TTBaseAddress(ttbr, walkparams.txsz, walkparams.ps, walkparams.ds,
```


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```
                                                walkparams.tgx, startlevel);

    walkstate.baseaddress = tablebase;
    walkstate.level       = startlevel;
    walkstate.istable     = TRUE;
    walkstate.memattrs    = WalkMemAttrs(walkparams.sh, walkparams.irgn, walkparams.orgn);

    return walkstate;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walk/AArch64.SS2OutputPASpace

```
// AArch64.SS2OutputPASpace()
// ==========================
// Assign PA Space to output of Secure stage 2 translation

PASpace AArch64.SS2OutputPASpace(S2TTWParams walkparams, PASpace ipaspace)
    if ipaspace == PAS_Secure then
        if walkparams.<sw,sa> == '00' then
            return PAS_Secure;
        else
            return PAS_NonSecure;
    else
        if walkparams.<sw,sa,nsw,nsa> == '0000' then
            return PAS_Secure;
        else
            return PAS_NonSecure;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walkparams/AArch64.BBMSupportLevel

```
// AArch64.BBMSupportLevel()
// =========================
// Returns the level of FEAT_BBM supported

integer AArch64.BlockBBMSupportLevel()
    if !HaveBlockBBM() then
        return integer UNKNOWN;
    else
        return integer IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Block BBM support level";
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walkparams/AArch64.DecodeTG0

```
// AArch64.DecodeTG0()
// ===================
// Decode granule size configuration bits TG0

TGx AArch64.DecodeTG0(bits(2) tg0_in)
    bits(2) tg0 = tg0_in;
    if tg0 == '11' then
        tg0 = bits(2) IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Reserved TG0 encoding granule size";

    case tg0 of
        when '00'   return TGx_4KB;
        when '01'   return TGx_64KB;
        when '10'   return TGx_16KB;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walkparams/AArch64.DecodeTG1

```
// AArch64.DecodeTG1()
// ===================
// Decode granule size configuration bits TG1
```


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```
TGx AArch64.DecodeTG1(bits(2) tg1_in)
    bits(2) tg1 = tg1_in;
    if tg1 == '00' then
        tg1 = bits(2) IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Reserved TG1 encoding granule size";

    case tg1 of
        when '10'   return TGx_4KB;
        when '11'   return TGx_64KB;
        when '01'   return TGx_16KB;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walkparams/AArch64.GetS1TTWParams

```
// AArch64.GetS1TTWParams()
// ========================
// Returns stage 1 translation table walk parameters from respective controlling
// system registers.

S1TTWParams AArch64.GetS1TTWParams(Regime regime, bits(64) va)
    S1TTWParams walkparams;

    varange = AArch64.GetVARange(va);

    case regime of
        when Regime_EL3  walkparams = AArch64.S1TTWParamsEL3();
        when Regime_EL2  walkparams = AArch64.S1TTWParamsEL2();
        when Regime_EL20 walkparams = AArch64.S1TTWParamsEL20(varange);
        when Regime_EL10 walkparams = AArch64.S1TTWParamsEL10(varange);

    maxtxsz = AArch64.MaxTxSZ(walkparams.tgx);
    mintxsz = AArch64.S1MinTxSZ(walkparams.ds, walkparams.tgx);
    if UInt(walkparams.txsz) > maxtxsz then
        if !(boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Fault on TxSZ value above maximum") then
            walkparams.txsz = maxtxsz<5:0>;
    elsif !Have52BitVAExt() && UInt(walkparams.txsz) < mintxsz then
        if !(boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Fault on TxSZ value below minimum") then
            walkparams.txsz = mintxsz<5:0>;

    return walkparams;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walkparams/AArch64.GetS2TTWParams

```
// AArch64.GetS2TTWParams()
// ========================
// Gather walk parameters for stage 2 translation

S2TTWParams AArch64.GetS2TTWParams(SecurityState ss, PASpace ipaspace, boolean s1aarch64)
    S2TTWParams walkparams;

    if ss == SS_NonSecure then
        walkparams = AArch64.NSS2TTWParams(s1aarch64);
    elsif HaveSecureEL2Ext() && ss == SS_Secure then
        walkparams = AArch64.SS2TTWParams(ipaspace, s1aarch64);
    elsif ss == SS_Realm then
        // Realm stage 2 walk parameters are the same as for Non-secure
        walkparams = AArch64.NSS2TTWParams(s1aarch64);
    else
        Unreachable();

    maxtxsz = AArch64.MaxTxSZ(walkparams.tgx);
    mintxsz = AArch64.S2MinTxSZ(walkparams.ds, walkparams.tgx, s1aarch64);
    if UInt(walkparams.txsz) > maxtxsz then
        if !(boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Fault on TxSZ value above maximum") then
            walkparams.txsz = maxtxsz<5:0>;
    elsif !Have52BitPAExt() && UInt(walkparams.txsz) < mintxsz then
```


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```
        if !(boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Fault on TxSZ value below minimum") then
            walkparams.txsz = mintxsz<5:0>;

    return walkparams;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walkparams/AArch64.GetVARange

```
// AArch64.GetVARange()
// ====================
// Determines if the VA that is to be translated lies in LOWER or UPPER address range.

VARange AArch64.GetVARange(bits(64) va)
    if va<55> == '0' then
        return VARange_LOWER;
    else
        return VARange_UPPER;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walkparams/AArch64.MaxTxSZ

```
// AArch64.MaxTxSZ()
// =================
// Retrieve the maximum value of TxSZ indicating minimum input address size for both
// stages of translation

integer AArch64.MaxTxSZ(TGx tgx)
    if HaveSmallTranslationTableExt() && !UsingAArch32() then
        case tgx of
            when TGx_4KB   return 48;
            when TGx_16KB  return 48;
            when TGx_64KB  return 47;
    return 39;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walkparams/AArch64.NSS2TTWParams

```
// AArch64.NSS2TTWParams()
// =======================
// Gather walk parameters specific for Non-secure stage 2 translation

S2TTWParams AArch64.NSS2TTWParams(boolean s1aarch64)
    S2TTWParams walkparams;

    walkparams.vm   = HCR_EL2.VM OR HCR_EL2.DC;
    walkparams.tgx  = AArch64.DecodeTG0(VTCR_EL2.TG0);
    walkparams.txsz = VTCR_EL2.T0SZ;
    walkparams.sl0  = VTCR_EL2.SL0;
    walkparams.ps   = VTCR_EL2.PS;
    walkparams.irgn = VTCR_EL2.IRGN0;
    walkparams.orgn = VTCR_EL2.ORGN0;
    walkparams.sh   = VTCR_EL2.SH0;
    walkparams.ee   = SCTLR_EL2.EE;

    walkparams.ptw = if HCR_EL2.TGE == '0'         then HCR_EL2.PTW else '0';
    walkparams.fwb = if HaveStage2MemAttrControl() then HCR_EL2.FWB else '0';
    walkparams.ha  = if HaveAccessFlagUpdateExt()  then VTCR_EL2.HA else '0';
    walkparams.hd  = if HaveDirtyBitModifierExt()  then VTCR_EL2.HD else '0';
    if walkparams.tgx IN {TGx_4KB, TGx_16KB} && Have52BitIPAAndPASpaceExt() then
        walkparams.ds = VTCR_EL2.DS;
    else
        walkparams.ds = '0';
    if walkparams.tgx == TGx_4KB && Have52BitIPAAndPASpaceExt() then
        walkparams.sl2 = VTCR_EL2.SL2 AND VTCR_EL2.DS;
    else
        walkparams.sl2 = '0';
```


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```
    walkparams.cmow = if HaveFeatCMOW() && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() then HCRX_EL2.CMOW else '0';

    return walkparams;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walkparams/AArch64.PAMax

```
// AArch64.PAMax()
// ===============
// Returns the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED maximum number of bits capable of representing
// physical address for this processor

integer AArch64.PAMax()
    return integer IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Maximum Physical Address Size";
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walkparams/AArch64.S1DCacheEnabled

```
// AArch64.S1DCacheEnabled()
// =========================
// Determine cacheability of stage 1 data accesses

boolean AArch64.S1DCacheEnabled(Regime regime)
    case regime of
        when Regime_EL3  return SCTLR_EL3.C == '1';
        when Regime_EL2  return SCTLR_EL2.C == '1';
        when Regime_EL20 return SCTLR_EL2.C == '1';
        when Regime_EL10 return SCTLR_EL1.C == '1';
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walkparams/AArch64.S1EPD

```
// AArch64.S1EPD()
// ===============
// Determine whether stage 1 translation table walk is allowed for the VA range

bit AArch64.S1EPD(Regime regime, bits(64) va)
    assert HasUnprivileged(regime);
    varange = AArch64.GetVARange(va);

    case regime of
        when Regime_EL20 return if varange == VARange_LOWER then TCR_EL2.EPD0 else TCR_EL2.EPD1;
        when Regime_EL10 return if varange == VARange_LOWER then TCR_EL1.EPD0 else TCR_EL1.EPD1;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walkparams/AArch64.S1Enabled

```
// AArch64.S1Enabled()
// ===================
// Determine if stage 1 for the acting translation regime is enabled

boolean AArch64.S1Enabled(Regime regime)
    case regime of
        when Regime_EL3  return SCTLR_EL3.M == '1';
        when Regime_EL2  return SCTLR_EL2.M == '1';
        when Regime_EL20 return SCTLR_EL2.M == '1';
        when Regime_EL10 return (!EL2Enabled() || HCR_EL2.<DC,TGE> == '00') && SCTLR_EL1.M == '1';
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walkparams/AArch64.S1ICacheEnabled

```
// AArch64.S1ICacheEnabled()
// =========================
// Determine cacheability of stage 1 instruction fetches
```


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```
boolean AArch64.S1ICacheEnabled(Regime regime)
    case regime of
        when Regime_EL3  return SCTLR_EL3.I == '1';
        when Regime_EL2  return SCTLR_EL2.I == '1';
        when Regime_EL20 return SCTLR_EL2.I == '1';
        when Regime_EL10 return SCTLR_EL1.I == '1';
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walkparams/AArch64.S1MinTxSZ

```
// AArch64.S1MinTxSZ()
// ===================
// Retrieve the minimum value of TxSZ indicating maximum input address size for stage 1

integer AArch64.S1MinTxSZ(bit ds, TGx tgx)
    if (Have52BitVAExt() && tgx == TGx_64KB) || ds == '1' then
        return 12;

    return 16;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walkparams/AArch64.S1TTBR

```
// AArch64.S1TTBR()
// ================
// Identify stage 1 table base register for the acting translation regime

bits(64) AArch64.S1TTBR(Regime regime, bits(64) va)
    varange = AArch64.GetVARange(va);

    case regime of
        when Regime_EL3  return TTBR0_EL3;
        when Regime_EL2  return TTBR0_EL2;
        when Regime_EL20 return if varange == VARange_LOWER then TTBR0_EL2 else TTBR1_EL2;
        when Regime_EL10 return if varange == VARange_LOWER then TTBR0_EL1 else TTBR1_EL1;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walkparams/AArch64.S1TTWParamsEL10

```
// AArch64.S1TTWParamsEL10()
// =========================
// Gather stage 1 translation table walk parameters for EL1&0 regime
// (with EL2 enabled or disabled)

S1TTWParams AArch64.S1TTWParamsEL10(VARange varange)
    S1TTWParams walkparams;

    if varange == VARange_LOWER then
        walkparams.tgx  = AArch64.DecodeTG0(TCR_EL1.TG0);
        walkparams.txsz = TCR_EL1.T0SZ;
        walkparams.irgn = TCR_EL1.IRGN0;
        walkparams.orgn = TCR_EL1.ORGN0;
        walkparams.sh   = TCR_EL1.SH0;
        walkparams.tbi  = TCR_EL1.TBI0;

        walkparams.nfd  = if HaveSVE() || HaveTME() then TCR_EL1.NFD0  else '0';
        walkparams.tbid = if HavePACExt()           then TCR_EL1.TBID0 else '0';
        walkparams.e0pd = if HaveE0PDExt()          then TCR_EL1.E0PD0 else '0';
        walkparams.hpd  = if AArch64.HaveHPDExt()   then TCR_EL1.HPD0  else '0';
    else
        walkparams.tgx  = AArch64.DecodeTG1(TCR_EL1.TG1);
        walkparams.txsz = TCR_EL1.T1SZ;
        walkparams.irgn = TCR_EL1.IRGN1;
        walkparams.orgn = TCR_EL1.ORGN1;
        walkparams.sh   = TCR_EL1.SH1;
```


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```
        walkparams.tbi  = TCR_EL1.TBI1;

        walkparams.nfd  = if HaveSVE() || HaveTME() then TCR_EL1.NFD1  else '0';
        walkparams.tbid = if HavePACExt()           then TCR_EL1.TBID1 else '0';
        walkparams.e0pd = if HaveE0PDExt()          then TCR_EL1.E0PD1 else '0';
        walkparams.hpd  = if AArch64.HaveHPDExt()   then TCR_EL1.HPD1  else '0';

    walkparams.mair = MAIR_EL1;
    walkparams.wxn  = SCTLR_EL1.WXN;
    walkparams.ps   = TCR_EL1.IPS;
    walkparams.ee   = SCTLR_EL1.EE;
    walkparams.sif  = SCR_EL3.SIF;

    if EL2Enabled() then
        walkparams.dc  = HCR_EL2.DC;
        walkparams.dct = if HaveMTE2Ext() then HCR_EL2.DCT else '0';

    if HaveTrapLoadStoreMultipleDeviceExt() then
        walkparams.ntlsmd = SCTLR_EL1.nTLSMD;
    else
        walkparams.ntlsmd = '1';

    if EL2Enabled() then
        if HCR_EL2.<NV,NV1> == '01' then
            case ConstrainUnpredictable() of
                when Constraint_NVNV1_00 walkparams.nv1 = '0';
                when Constraint_NVNV1_01 walkparams.nv1 = '1';
                when Constraint_NVNV1_11 walkparams.nv1 = '1';
        else
            walkparams.nv1 = HCR_EL2.NV1;
    else
        walkparams.nv1 = '0';

    walkparams.epan = if HavePAN3Ext()             then SCTLR_EL1.EPAN else '0';
    walkparams.cmow = if HaveFeatCMOW()            then SCTLR_EL1.CMOW else '0';
    walkparams.ha   = if HaveAccessFlagUpdateExt() then TCR_EL1.HA else '0';
    walkparams.hd   = if HaveDirtyBitModifierExt() then TCR_EL1.HD else '0';
    if walkparams.tgx IN {TGx_4KB, TGx_16KB} && Have52BitIPAAndPASpaceExt() then
        walkparams.ds = TCR_EL1.DS;
    else
        walkparams.ds = '0';

    return walkparams;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walkparams/AArch64.S1TTWParamsEL2

```
// AArch64.S1TTWParamsEL2()
// ========================
// Gather stage 1 translation table walk parameters for EL2 regime

S1TTWParams AArch64.S1TTWParamsEL2()
    S1TTWParams walkparams;

    walkparams.tgx  = AArch64.DecodeTG0(TCR_EL2.TG0);
    walkparams.txsz = TCR_EL2.T0SZ;
    walkparams.ps   = TCR_EL2.PS;
    walkparams.irgn = TCR_EL2.IRGN0;
    walkparams.orgn = TCR_EL2.ORGN0;
    walkparams.sh   = TCR_EL2.SH0;
    walkparams.tbi  = TCR_EL2.TBI;
    walkparams.mair = MAIR_EL2;
    walkparams.wxn  = SCTLR_EL2.WXN;
    walkparams.ee   = SCTLR_EL2.EE;
    walkparams.sif  = SCR_EL3.SIF;

    walkparams.tbid = if HavePACExt()              then TCR_EL2.TBID else '0';
```


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```
    walkparams.hpd  = if AArch64.HaveHPDExt()      then TCR_EL2.HPD  else '0';
    walkparams.ha   = if HaveAccessFlagUpdateExt() then TCR_EL2.HA   else '0';
    walkparams.hd   = if HaveDirtyBitModifierExt() then TCR_EL2.HD   else '0';
    if walkparams.tgx IN {TGx_4KB, TGx_16KB} && Have52BitIPAAndPASpaceExt() then
        walkparams.ds = TCR_EL2.DS;
    else
        walkparams.ds = '0';

    return walkparams;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walkparams/AArch64.S1TTWParamsEL20

```
// AArch64.S1TTWParamsEL20()
// =========================
// Gather stage 1 translation table walk parameters for EL2&0 regime

S1TTWParams AArch64.S1TTWParamsEL20(VARange varange)
    S1TTWParams walkparams;

    if varange == VARange_LOWER then
        walkparams.tgx  = AArch64.DecodeTG0(TCR_EL2.TG0);
        walkparams.txsz = TCR_EL2.T0SZ;
        walkparams.irgn = TCR_EL2.IRGN0;
        walkparams.orgn = TCR_EL2.ORGN0;
        walkparams.sh   = TCR_EL2.SH0;
        walkparams.tbi  = TCR_EL2.TBI0;

        walkparams.nfd  = if HaveSVE() || HaveTME() then TCR_EL2.NFD0  else '0';
        walkparams.tbid = if HavePACExt()           then TCR_EL2.TBID0 else '0';
        walkparams.e0pd = if HaveE0PDExt()          then TCR_EL2.E0PD0 else '0';
        walkparams.hpd  = if AArch64.HaveHPDExt()   then TCR_EL2.HPD0  else '0';
    else
        walkparams.tgx  = AArch64.DecodeTG1(TCR_EL2.TG1);
        walkparams.txsz = TCR_EL2.T1SZ;
        walkparams.irgn = TCR_EL2.IRGN1;
        walkparams.orgn = TCR_EL2.ORGN1;
        walkparams.sh   = TCR_EL2.SH1;
        walkparams.tbi  = TCR_EL2.TBI1;

        walkparams.nfd  = if HaveSVE() || HaveTME() then TCR_EL2.NFD1  else '0';
        walkparams.tbid = if HavePACExt()           then TCR_EL2.TBID1 else '0';
        walkparams.e0pd = if HaveE0PDExt()          then TCR_EL2.E0PD1 else '0';
        walkparams.hpd  = if AArch64.HaveHPDExt()   then TCR_EL2.HPD1  else '0';

    walkparams.mair = MAIR_EL2;
    walkparams.wxn  = SCTLR_EL2.WXN;
    walkparams.ps   = TCR_EL2.IPS;
    walkparams.ee   = SCTLR_EL2.EE;
    walkparams.sif  = SCR_EL3.SIF;

    if HaveTrapLoadStoreMultipleDeviceExt() then
        walkparams.ntlsmd = SCTLR_EL2.nTLSMD;
    else
        walkparams.ntlsmd = '1';

    walkparams.epan = if HavePAN3Ext()             then SCTLR_EL2.EPAN else '0';
    walkparams.cmow = if HaveFeatCMOW()            then SCTLR_EL2.CMOW else '0';
    walkparams.ha   = if HaveAccessFlagUpdateExt() then TCR_EL2.HA else '0';
    walkparams.hd   = if HaveDirtyBitModifierExt() then TCR_EL2.HD else '0';
    if walkparams.tgx IN {TGx_4KB, TGx_16KB} && Have52BitIPAAndPASpaceExt() then
        walkparams.ds = TCR_EL2.DS;
    else
        walkparams.ds = '0';

    return walkparams;
```


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aarch64/translation/vmsa_walkparams/AArch64.S1TTWParamsEL3

```
// AArch64.S1TTWParamsEL3()
// ========================
// Gather stage 1 translation table walk parameters for EL3 regime

S1TTWParams AArch64.S1TTWParamsEL3()
    S1TTWParams walkparams;

    walkparams.tgx  = AArch64.DecodeTG0(TCR_EL3.TG0);
    walkparams.txsz = TCR_EL3.T0SZ;
    walkparams.ps   = TCR_EL3.PS;
    walkparams.irgn = TCR_EL3.IRGN0;
    walkparams.orgn = TCR_EL3.ORGN0;
    walkparams.sh   = TCR_EL3.SH0;
    walkparams.tbi  = TCR_EL3.TBI;
    walkparams.mair = MAIR_EL3;
    walkparams.wxn  = SCTLR_EL3.WXN;
    walkparams.ee   = SCTLR_EL3.EE;
    walkparams.sif  = SCR_EL3.SIF;

    walkparams.tbid = if HavePACExt()              then TCR_EL3.TBID else '0';
    walkparams.hpd  = if AArch64.HaveHPDExt()      then TCR_EL3.HPD  else '0';
    walkparams.ha   = if HaveAccessFlagUpdateExt() then TCR_EL3.HA   else '0';
    walkparams.hd   = if HaveDirtyBitModifierExt() then TCR_EL3.HD   else '0';
    if walkparams.tgx IN {TGx_4KB, TGx_16KB} && Have52BitIPAAndPASpaceExt() then
        walkparams.ds = TCR_EL3.DS;
    else
        walkparams.ds = '0';

    return walkparams;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walkparams/AArch64.S2MinTxSZ

```
// AArch64.S2MinTxSZ()
// ===================
// Retrieve the minimum value of TxSZ indicating maximum input address size for stage 2

integer AArch64.S2MinTxSZ(bit ds, TGx tgx, boolean s1aarch64)
    ips = AArch64.PAMax();

    if Have52BitPAExt() && tgx != TGx_64KB && ds == '0' then
        ips = Min(48, AArch64.PAMax());

    min_txsz = 64 - ips;
    if !s1aarch64 then
        // EL1 is AArch32
        min_txsz = Min(min_txsz, 24);

    return min_txsz;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walkparams/AArch64.SS2TTWParams

```
// AArch64.SS2TTWParams()
// ======================
// Gather walk parameters specific for secure stage 2 translation

S2TTWParams AArch64.SS2TTWParams(PASpace ipaspace, boolean s1aarch64)
    S2TTWParams walkparams;

    if ipaspace == PAS_Secure then
        walkparams.tgx  = AArch64.DecodeTG0(VSTCR_EL2.TG0);
        walkparams.txsz = VSTCR_EL2.T0SZ;
        walkparams.sl0  = VSTCR_EL2.SL0;
```


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```
        if walkparams.tgx == TGx_4KB && Have52BitIPAAndPASpaceExt() then
            walkparams.sl2 = VSTCR_EL2.SL2 AND VTCR_EL2.DS;
        else
            walkparams.sl2 = '0';
    elsif ipaspace == PAS_NonSecure then
        walkparams.tgx  = AArch64.DecodeTG0(VTCR_EL2.TG0);
        walkparams.txsz = VTCR_EL2.T0SZ;
        walkparams.sl0  = VTCR_EL2.SL0;
        if walkparams.tgx == TGx_4KB && Have52BitIPAAndPASpaceExt() then
            walkparams.sl2 = VTCR_EL2.SL2 AND VTCR_EL2.DS;
        else
            walkparams.sl2 = '0';
    else
        Unreachable();

    walkparams.sw   = VSTCR_EL2.SW;
    walkparams.nsw  = VTCR_EL2.NSW;
    walkparams.sa   = VSTCR_EL2.SA;
    walkparams.nsa  = VTCR_EL2.NSA;
    walkparams.vm   = HCR_EL2.VM OR HCR_EL2.DC;
    walkparams.ps   = VTCR_EL2.PS;
    walkparams.irgn = VTCR_EL2.IRGN0;
    walkparams.orgn = VTCR_EL2.ORGN0;
    walkparams.sh   = VTCR_EL2.SH0;
    walkparams.ee   = SCTLR_EL2.EE;

    walkparams.ptw = if HCR_EL2.TGE == '0'         then HCR_EL2.PTW else '0';
    walkparams.fwb = if HaveStage2MemAttrControl() then HCR_EL2.FWB else '0';
    walkparams.ha  = if HaveAccessFlagUpdateExt()  then VTCR_EL2.HA else '0';
    walkparams.hd  = if HaveDirtyBitModifierExt()  then VTCR_EL2.HD else '0';
    if walkparams.tgx IN {TGx_4KB, TGx_16KB} && Have52BitIPAAndPASpaceExt() then
        walkparams.ds = VTCR_EL2.DS;
    else
        walkparams.ds = '0';
    walkparams.cmow = if HaveFeatCMOW() && IsHCRXEL2Enabled() then HCRX_EL2.CMOW else '0';

    return walkparams;
```

aarch64/translation/vmsa_walkparams/AArch64.VAMax

```
// AArch64.VAMax()
// ===============
// Returns the IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED maximum number of bits capable of representing
// the virtual address for this processor

integer AArch64.VAMax()
    return integer IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Maximum Virtual Address Size";
```


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J1.2 Pseudocode for AArch32 operation

This section holds the pseudocode for execution in AArch32 state. Functions that are listed in this section are identified as `AArch32.FunctionName`. Some of these functions have an equivalent AArch64 function, `AArch64.FunctionName`. This section is organized by functional groups, with the functional groups being indicated by hierarchical path names, for example `aarch32/debug/breakpoint`.

Note

Many AArch32 pseudocode functions have not been updated to show the constraints on the Armv7 UNPREDICTABLE behaviors that are described in Appendix K1 *Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors*. Where AArch32 pseudocode shows something to be UNPREDICTABLE, check Appendix K1 for possible constraints on the permitted behavior.

The top-level sections of the AArch32 pseudocode hierarchy are:

- *aarch32/debug*.
- *aarch32/exceptions* on page J1-10933.
- *aarch32/functions* on page J1-10953.
- *aarch32/translation* on page J1-10984.

J1.2.1 aarch32/debug

This section includes the following pseudocode functions:

- *aarch32/debug/VCRMatch/AArch32.VCRMatch*.
- *aarch32/debug/authentication/AArch32.SelfHostedSecurePrivilegedInvasiveDebugEnabled* on page J1-10922.
- *aarch32/debug/breakpoint/AArch32.BreakpointMatch* on page J1-10922.
- *aarch32/debug/breakpoint/AArch32.BreakpointValueMatch* on page J1-10923.
- *aarch32/debug/breakpoint/AArch32.StateMatch* on page J1-10924.
- *aarch32/debug/enables/AArch32.GenerateDebugExceptions* on page J1-10926.
- *aarch32/debug/enables/AArch32.GenerateDebugExceptionsFrom* on page J1-10926.
- *aarch32/debug/pmu/AArch32.CheckForPMUOverflow* on page J1-10926.
- *aarch32/debug/pmu/AArch32.ClearEventCounters* on page J1-10927.
- *aarch32/debug/pmu/AArch32.CountPMUEvents* on page J1-10927.
- *aarch32/debug/pmu/AArch32.GetNumEventCountersAccessible* on page J1-10929.
- *aarch32/debug/pmu/AArch32.IncrementEventCounter* on page J1-10929.
- *aarch32/debug/pmu/AArch32.PMUCounterIsHyp* on page J1-10929.
- *aarch32/debug/pmu/AArch32.PMUCycle* on page J1-10930.
- *aarch32/debug/pmu/AArch32.PMUSwIncrement* on page J1-10930.
- *aarch32/debug/takeexceptiondbg/AArch32.EnterHypModeInDebugState* on page J1-10931.
- *aarch32/debug/takeexceptiondbg/AArch32.EnterModeInDebugState* on page J1-10931.
- *aarch32/debug/takeexceptiondbg/AArch32.EnterMonitorModeInDebugState* on page J1-10932.
- *aarch32/debug/watchpoint/AArch32.WatchpointByteMatch* on page J1-10932.
- *aarch32/debug/watchpoint/AArch32.WatchpointMatch* on page J1-10933.

aarch32/debug/VCRMatch/AArch32.VCRMatch

```
// AArch32.VCRMatch()
// ==================

boolean AArch32.VCRMatch(bits(32) vaddress)

    boolean match;
    if UsingAArch32() && ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PSTATE.EL != EL2 then
        // Each bit position in this string corresponds to a bit in DBGVCR and an exception vector.
        match_word = Zeros(32);
```


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```
        if vaddress<31:5> == ExcVectorBase()<31:5> then
            if HaveEL(EL3) && !IsSecure() then
                match_word<UInt(vaddress<4:2>) + 24> = '1';     // Non-secure vectors
            else
                match_word<UInt(vaddress<4:2>) + 0> = '1';      // Secure vectors (or no EL3)

        if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && IsSecure() && vaddress<31:5> == MVBAR<31:5> then
            match_word<UInt(vaddress<4:2>) + 8> = '1';          // Monitor vectors

        // Mask out bits not corresponding to vectors.
        bits(32) mask;
        if !HaveEL(EL3) then
            mask = '00000000':'00000000':'00000000':'11011110'; // DBGVCR[31:8] are RES0
        elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
            mask = '11011110':'00000000':'00000000':'11011110'; // DBGVCR[15:8] are RES0
        else
            mask = '11011110':'00000000':'11011100':'11011110';

        match_word = match_word AND DBGVCR AND mask;
        match = !IsZero(match_word);

        // Check for UNPREDICTABLE case - match on Prefetch Abort and Data Abort vectors
        if !IsZero(match_word<28:27,12:11,4:3>) && DebugTarget() == PSTATE.EL then
            match = ConstrainUnpredictableBool();

        if !IsZero(vaddress<1:0>) && match then
            match = ConstrainUnpredictableBool();
    else
        match = FALSE;

    return match;
```

aarch32/debug/authentication/AArch32.SelfHostedSecurePrivilegedInvasiveDebugEnabled

```
// AArch32.SelfHostedSecurePrivilegedInvasiveDebugEnabled()
// ========================================================

boolean AArch32.SelfHostedSecurePrivilegedInvasiveDebugEnabled()
    // The definition of this function is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
    // In the recommended interface, AArch32.SelfHostedSecurePrivilegedInvasiveDebugEnabled returns
    // the state of the (DBGEN AND SPIDEN) signal.
    if !HaveEL(EL3) && !IsSecure() then return FALSE;
    return DBGEN == HIGH && SPIDEN == HIGH;
```

aarch32/debug/breakpoint/AArch32.BreakpointMatch

```
// AArch32.BreakpointMatch()
// =========================
// Breakpoint matching in an AArch32 translation regime.

(boolean,boolean) AArch32.BreakpointMatch(integer n, bits(32) vaddress,
                                          integer size)
    assert ELUsingAArch32(S1TranslationRegime());
    assert n < NumBreakpointsImplemented();

    enabled = DBGBCR[n].E == '1';
    ispriv = PSTATE.EL != EL0;
    linked = DBGBCR[n].BT == '0x01';
    isbreakpnt = TRUE;
    linked_to = FALSE;

    state_match = AArch32.StateMatch(DBGBCR[n].SSC, DBGBCR[n].HMC, DBGBCR[n].PMC,
```


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```
                                linked, DBGBCR[n].LBN, isbreakpnt,  ispriv);
    (value_match, value_mismatch) = AArch32.BreakpointValueMatch(n, vaddress, linked_to);

    if size == 4 then                    // Check second halfword
        // If the breakpoint address and BAS of an Address breakpoint match the address of the
        // second halfword of an instruction, but not the address of the first halfword, it is
        // CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether or not this breakpoint generates a Breakpoint debug
        // event.
        (match_i, mismatch_i) = AArch32.BreakpointValueMatch(n, vaddress + 2, linked_to);
        if !value_match && match_i then
            value_match = ConstrainUnpredictableBool();
        if value_mismatch && !mismatch_i then
            value_mismatch = ConstrainUnpredictableBool();
    if vaddress<1> == '1' && DBGBCR[n].BAS == '1111' then
        // The above notwithstanding, if DBGBCR[n].BAS == '1111', then it is CONSTRAINED
        // UNPREDICTABLE whether or not a Breakpoint debug event is generated for an instruction
        // at the address DBGBVR[n]+2.
        if value_match then value_match = ConstrainUnpredictableBool();
        if !value_mismatch then value_mismatch = ConstrainUnpredictableBool();

    match = value_match && state_match && enabled;
    mismatch = value_mismatch && state_match && enabled;

    return (match, mismatch);
```

aarch32/debug/breakpoint/AArch32.BreakpointValueMatch

```
// AArch32.BreakpointValueMatch()
// ==============================
// The first result is whether an Address Match or Context breakpoint is programmed on the
// instruction at "address". The second result is whether an Address Mismatch breakpoint is
// programmed on the instruction, that is, whether the instruction should be stepped.

(boolean,boolean) AArch32.BreakpointValueMatch(integer n_in, bits(32) vaddress, boolean linked_to)

    // "n" is the identity of the breakpoint unit to match against.
    // "vaddress" is the current instruction address, ignored if linked_to is TRUE and for Context
    //   matching breakpoints.
    // "linked_to" is TRUE if this is a call from StateMatch for linking.
    integer n = n_in;

    // If a non-existent breakpoint then it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether this gives
    // no match or the breakpoint is mapped to another UNKNOWN implemented breakpoint.
    if n >= NumBreakpointsImplemented() then
        Constraint c;
        (c, n) = ConstrainUnpredictableInteger(0, NumBreakpointsImplemented() - 1);
        assert c IN {Constraint_DISABLED, Constraint_UNKNOWN};
        if c == Constraint_DISABLED then return (FALSE,FALSE);

    // If this breakpoint is not enabled, it cannot generate a match. (This could also happen on a
    // call from StateMatch for linking).
    if DBGBCR[n].E == '0' then return (FALSE,FALSE);

    context_aware = (n >= (NumBreakpointsImplemented() - NumContextAwareBreakpointsImplemented()));

    // If BT is set to a reserved type, behaves either as disabled or as a not-reserved type.
    dbgtype = DBGBCR[n].BT;

    if ((dbgtype IN {'011x','11xx'} && !HaveVirtHostExt() && !HaveV82Debug()) ||    // Context matching
          (dbgtype == '010x' && HaltOnBreakpointOrWatchpoint()) ||                  // Address mismatch
          (dbgtype != '0x0x' && !context_aware) ||                                  // Context matching
          (dbgtype == '1xxx' && !HaveEL(EL2))) then                                 // EL2 extension
        (c, dbgtype) = ConstrainUnpredictableBits();
        assert c IN {Constraint_DISABLED, Constraint_UNKNOWN};
        if c == Constraint_DISABLED then return (FALSE,FALSE);
        // Otherwise the value returned by ConstrainUnpredictableBits must be a not-reserved value
```


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```
// Determine what to compare against.
match_addr = (dbgtype == '0x0x');
mismatch   = (dbgtype == '010x');
match_vmid = (dbgtype == '10xx');
match_cid1 = (dbgtype == 'xx1x');
match_cid2 = (dbgtype == '11xx');
linked     = (dbgtype == 'xxx1');

// If this is a call from StateMatch, return FALSE if the breakpoint is not programmed for a
// VMID and/or context ID match, of if not context-aware. The above assertions mean that the
// code can just test for match_addr == TRUE to confirm all these things.
if linked_to && (!linked || match_addr) then return (FALSE,FALSE);

// If called from BreakpointMatch return FALSE for Linked context ID and/or VMID matches.
if !linked_to && linked && !match_addr then return (FALSE,FALSE);

// Do the comparison.
boolean BVR_match;
if match_addr then
    boolean byte_select_match;
    byte = UInt(vaddress<1:0>);
    assert byte IN {0,2};                     // "vaddress" is halfword aligned
    byte_select_match = (DBGBCR[n].BAS<byte> == '1');
    integer top = 31;
    BVR_match = (vaddress<top:2> == DBGBVR[n]<top:2>) && byte_select_match;

elsif match_cid1 then
    BVR_match = (PSTATE.EL != EL2 && CONTEXTIDR == DBGBVR[n]<31:0>);
boolean BXVR_match;
if match_vmid then
    bits(16) vmid;
    bits(16) bvr_vmid;
    if ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        vmid = ZeroExtend(VTTBR.VMID, 16);
        bvr_vmid = ZeroExtend(DBGBXVR[n]<7:0>, 16);
    elsif !Have16bitVMID() || VTCR_EL2.VS == '0' then
        vmid = ZeroExtend(VTTBR_EL2.VMID<7:0>, 16);
        bvr_vmid = ZeroExtend(DBGBXVR[n]<7:0>, 16);
    else
        vmid = VTTBR_EL2.VMID;
        bvr_vmid = DBGBXVR[n]<15:0>;
    BXVR_match = (PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() &&
                  vmid == bvr_vmid);
elsif match_cid2 then
    BXVR_match = (PSTATE.EL != EL3 && (HaveVirtHostExt() || HaveV82Debug()) &&
                  EL2Enabled() &&
                  !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) &&
                  DBGBXVR[n]<31:0> == CONTEXTIDR_EL2<31:0>);

bvr_match_valid = (match_addr || match_cid1);
bxvr_match_valid = (match_vmid || match_cid2);

match = (!bxvr_match_valid || BXVR_match) && (!bvr_match_valid || BVR_match);

return (match && !mismatch, !match && mismatch);
```

aarch32/debug/breakpoint/AArch32.StateMatch

```
// AArch32.StateMatch()
// ====================
// Determine whether a breakpoint or watchpoint is enabled in the current mode and state.

boolean AArch32.StateMatch(bits(2) SSC_in,  bit HMC_in,
                           bits(2) PxC_in, boolean linked_in, bits(4) LBN,
                           boolean isbreakpnt,  boolean ispriv)
```


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```
    // "SSC_in","HMC_in","PxC_in" are the control fields from the DBGBCR[n] or DBGWCR[n] register.
    // "linked_in" is TRUE if this is a linked breakpoint/watchpoint type.
    // "LBN" is the linked breakpoint number from the DBGBCR[n] or DBGWCR[n] register.
    // "isbreakpnt" is TRUE for breakpoints, FALSE for watchpoints.
    // "ispriv" is valid for watchpoints, and selects between privileged and unprivileged accesses.
    bits(2) SSC = SSC_in;
    bit HMC = HMC_in;
    bits(2) PxC = PxC_in;
    boolean linked = linked_in;

    // If parameters are set to a reserved type, behaves as either disabled or a defined type
    Constraint c;
    // SSCE value discarded as there is no SSCE bit in AArch32.
    (c, SSC, -, HMC, PxC) = CheckValidStateMatch(SSC, '0', HMC, PxC, isbreakpnt);
    if c == Constraint_DISABLED then return FALSE;
    // Otherwise the HMC,SSC,PxC values are either valid or the values returned by
    // CheckValidStateMatch are valid.

    PL2_match = HaveEL(EL2) && ((HMC == '1' && (SSC:PxC != '1000')) || SSC == '11');
    PL1_match = PxC<0> == '1';
    PL0_match = PxC<1> == '1';
    SSU_match = isbreakpnt && HMC == '0' && PxC == '00' && SSC != '11';

    boolean priv_match;
    if !ispriv && !isbreakpnt then
        priv_match = PL0_match;
    elsif SSU_match then
        priv_match = PSTATE.M IN {M32_User,M32_Svc,M32_System};
    else
        case PSTATE.EL of
            when EL3  priv_match = PL1_match;           // EL3 and EL1 are both PL1
            when EL2  priv_match = PL2_match;
            when EL1  priv_match = PL1_match;
            when EL0  priv_match = PL0_match;

    boolean security_state_match;
    ss = CurrentSecurityState();
    case SSC of
        when '00' security_state_match = TRUE;                            // Both
        when '01' security_state_match = ss == SS_NonSecure;              // Non-secure only
        when '10' security_state_match = ss == SS_Secure;                 // Secure only
        when '11' security_state_match = (HMC == '1' || ss == SS_Secure);  // HMC=1 -> Both, 0 -> Secure
only
    integer lbn;
    if linked then
        // "LBN" must be an enabled context-aware breakpoint unit. If it is not context-aware then
        // it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether this gives no match, or LBN is mapped to some
        // UNKNOWN breakpoint that is context-aware.
        lbn = UInt(LBN);
        first_ctx_cmp = NumBreakpointsImplemented() - NumContextAwareBreakpointsImplemented();
        last_ctx_cmp = NumBreakpointsImplemented() - 1;
        if (lbn < first_ctx_cmp || lbn > last_ctx_cmp) then
            (c, lbn) = ConstrainUnpredictableInteger(first_ctx_cmp, last_ctx_cmp);
            assert c IN {Constraint_DISABLED, Constraint_NONE, Constraint_UNKNOWN};
            case c of
                when Constraint_DISABLED  return FALSE;      // Disabled
                when Constraint_NONE      linked = FALSE;    // No linking
                // Otherwise ConstrainUnpredictableInteger returned a context-aware breakpoint

    boolean linked_match;
    if linked then
        vaddress = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        linked_to = TRUE;
        (linked_match,-) = AArch32.BreakpointValueMatch(lbn, vaddress, linked_to);

    return priv_match && security_state_match && (!linked || linked_match);
```


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aarch32/debug/enables/AArch32.GenerateDebugExceptions

```
// AArch32.GenerateDebugExceptions()
// =================================

boolean AArch32.GenerateDebugExceptions()
    return AArch32.GenerateDebugExceptionsFrom(PSTATE.EL, IsSecure());
```

aarch32/debug/enables/AArch32.GenerateDebugExceptionsFrom

```
// AArch32.GenerateDebugExceptionsFrom()
// =====================================

boolean AArch32.GenerateDebugExceptionsFrom(bits(2) from, boolean secure)

    if !ELUsingAArch32(DebugTargetFrom(secure)) then
        mask = '0';    // No PSTATE.D in AArch32 state
        return AArch64.GenerateDebugExceptionsFrom(from, secure, mask);

    if DBGOSLSR.OSLK == '1' || DoubleLockStatus() || Halted() then
        return FALSE;

    boolean enabled;
    if HaveEL(EL3) && secure then
        assert from != EL2;    // Secure EL2 always uses AArch64
        if IsSecureEL2Enabled() then
            // Implies that EL3 and EL2 both using AArch64
            enabled = MDCR_EL3.SDD == '0';
        else
            spd = if ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then SDCR.SPD else MDCR_EL3.SPD32;
            if spd<1> == '1' then
                enabled = spd<0> == '1';
            else
                // SPD == 0b01 is reserved, but behaves the same as 0b00.
                enabled = AArch32.SelfHostedSecurePrivilegedInvasiveDebugEnabled();
        if from == EL0 then enabled = enabled || SDER.SUIDEN == '1';
    else
        enabled = from != EL2;

    return enabled;
```

aarch32/debug/pmu/AArch32.CheckForPMUOverflow

```
// AArch32.CheckForPMUOverflow()
// =============================
// Signal Performance Monitors overflow IRQ and CTI overflow events

AArch32.CheckForPMUOverflow()
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then
        AArch64.CheckForPMUOverflow();
        return;
    bit hpme;
    if HaveEL(EL2) then
        hpme = if !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then MDCR_EL2.HPME else HDCR.HPME;
    boolean pmuirq;
    bit E;
    pmuirq = PMCR.E == '1' && PMINTENSET.C == '1' && PMOVSSET.C == '1';
    integer counters = GetNumEventCounters();
    if counters != 0 then
        for idx = 0 to counters - 1
            E = if AArch32.PMUCounterIsHyp(idx) then hpme else PMCR.E;
            if E == '1' && PMINTENSET<idx> == '1' && PMOVSSET<idx> == '1' then pmuirq = TRUE;

    SetInterruptRequestLevel(InterruptID_PMUIRQ, if pmuirq then HIGH else LOW);
```


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```
    CTI_SetEventLevel(CrossTriggerIn_PMUOverflow, if pmuirq then HIGH else LOW);

    // The request remains set until the condition is cleared. (For example, an interrupt handler
    // or cross-triggered event handler clears the overflow status flag by writing to PMOVSCLR.)
```

aarch32/debug/pmu/AArch32.ClearEventCounters

```
// AArch32.ClearEventCounters()
// ============================
// Zero all the event counters.

AArch32.ClearEventCounters()
    if HaveAArch64() then
        // Force the counter to be cleared as a 64-bit counter.
        AArch64.ClearEventCounters();
        return;

    integer counters = AArch32.GetNumEventCountersAccessible();
    if counters != 0 then
        for idx = 0 to counters - 1
            PMEVCNTR[idx] = Zeros();
```

aarch32/debug/pmu/AArch32.CountPMUEvents

```
// AArch32.CountPMUEvents()
// ========================
// Return TRUE if counter "idx" should count its event. For the cycle counter, idx == CYCLE_COUNTER_ID.

boolean AArch32.CountPMUEvents(integer idx)
    assert idx == CYCLE_COUNTER_ID || idx < GetNumEventCounters();
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then return AArch64.CountPMUEvents(idx);
    boolean debug;
    boolean enabled;
    boolean prohibited;
    boolean filtered;
    boolean frozen;
    boolean resvd_for_el2;
    bit E;
    bit spme;
    bits(32) ovflws;
    // Event counting is disabled in Debug state
    debug = Halted();

    // Software can reserve some counters for EL2
    resvd_for_el2 = AArch32.PMUCounterIsHyp(idx);

    // Main enable controls
    if idx == CYCLE_COUNTER_ID then
        enabled = PMCR.E == '1' && PMCNTENSET.C == '1';
    else
        if resvd_for_el2 then
            E = if ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then HDCR.HPME else MDCR_EL2.HPME;
        else
            E = PMCR.E;
        enabled = E == '1' && PMCNTENSET<idx> == '1';

    // Event counting is allowed unless it is prohibited by any rule below
    prohibited = FALSE;

    // Event counting in Secure state is prohibited if all of:
    // * EL3 is implemented
    // * One of the following is true:
    //   - EL3 is using AArch64, MDCR_EL3.SPME == 0, and either:
```


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```
//     - FEAT_PMUv3p7 is not implemented
//     - MDCR_EL3.MPMX == 0
//   - EL3 is using AArch32 and SDCR.SPME == 0
// * Not executing at EL0, or SDER.SUNIDEN == 0
if HaveEL(EL3) && IsSecure() then
    spme = if ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then SDCR.SPME else MDCR_EL3.SPME;
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && HavePMUv3p7() then
        prohibited = spme == '0' && MDCR_EL3.MPMX == '0';
    else
        prohibited = spme == '0';
    if prohibited && PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
        prohibited = SDER.SUNIDEN == '0';

// Event counting at EL2 is prohibited if all of:
// * The HPMD Extension is implemented
// * PMNx is not reserved for EL2
// * HDCR.HPMD == 1
if !prohibited && PSTATE.EL == EL2 && HaveHPMDExt() && !resvd_for_el2 then
    prohibited = HDCR.HPMD == '1';

// The IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED authentication interface might override software
if prohibited && !HaveNoSecurePMUDisableOverride() then
    prohibited = !ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled();

// Event counting might be frozen
frozen = FALSE;

// If FEAT_PMUv3p7 is implemented, event counting can be frozen
if HavePMUv3p7() then
    if HaveEL(EL2) then
        hpmn = if !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then MDCR_EL2.HPMN else HDCR.HPMN;
    ovflws = ZeroExtend(PMOVSSET<GetNumEventCounters()-1:0>);
    if resvd_for_el2 then
        FZ = if ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then HDCR.HPMFZO else MDCR_EL2.HPMFZO;
        ovflws<UInt(hpmn)-1:0> = Zeros();
    else
        FZ = PMCR.FZO;
        if HaveEL(EL2) && UInt(hpmn) < GetNumEventCounters() then
            ovflws<GetNumEventCounters()-1:UInt(hpmn)> = Zeros();
    frozen = (FZ == '1') && !IsZero(ovflws);

// PMCR.DP disables the cycle counter when event counting is prohibited
if (prohibited || frozen) && idx == CYCLE_COUNTER_ID then
    enabled = enabled && (PMCR.DP == '0');
    // Otherwise whether event counting is prohibited does not affect the cycle counter
    prohibited = FALSE;
    frozen = FALSE;

// If FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented, cycle counting can be prohibited.
// This is not overridden by PMCR.DP.
if HavePMUv3p5() && idx == CYCLE_COUNTER_ID then
    if HaveEL(EL3) && IsSecure() then
        sccd = if ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then SDCR.SCCD else MDCR_EL3.SCCD;
        if sccd == '1' then prohibited = TRUE;
    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 && HDCR.HCCD == '1' then
        prohibited = TRUE;

// Event counting can be filtered by the {P, U, NSK, NSU, NSH} bits
filter = if idx == CYCLE_COUNTER_ID then PMCCFILTR else PMEVTYPER[idx];

P   = filter<31>;
U   = filter<30>;
NSK = if HaveEL(EL3) then filter<29> else '0';
NSU = if HaveEL(EL3) then filter<28> else '0';
NSH = if HaveEL(EL2) then filter<27> else '0';

ss = CurrentSecurityState();
case PSTATE.EL of
```


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```
        when EL0 filtered = if ss == SS_Secure then U == '1' else U != NSU;
        when EL1 filtered = if ss == SS_Secure then P == '1' else P != NSK;
        when EL2 filtered = NSH == '0';
        when EL3 filtered = P == '1';

    return !debug && enabled && !prohibited && !filtered && !frozen;
```

aarch32/debug/pmu/AArch32.GetNumEventCountersAccessible

```
// AArch32.GetNumEventCountersAccessible()
// =======================================
// Return the number of event counters that can be accessed at the current Exception level.

integer AArch32.GetNumEventCountersAccessible()
    integer n;
    integer total_counters = GetNumEventCounters();
    // Software can reserve some counters for EL2
    if PSTATE.EL IN {EL1, EL0} && EL2Enabled() then
        n = UInt(if !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then MDCR_EL2.HPMN else HDCR.HPMN);
        if n > total_counters || (!HaveFeatHPMN0() && n == 0) then
            (-, n) = ConstrainUnpredictableInteger(0, total_counters);
    else
        n = total_counters;

    return n;
```

aarch32/debug/pmu/AArch32.IncrementEventCounter

```
// AArch32.IncrementEventCounter()
// ===============================
// Increment the specified event counter by the specified amount.

AArch32.IncrementEventCounter(integer idx, integer increment)
    if HaveAArch64() then
        // Force the counter to be incremented as a 64-bit counter.
        AArch64.IncrementEventCounter(idx, increment);
        return;

    // In this model, event counters in an AArch32-only implementation are 32 bits and
    // the LP bits are RES0 in this model, even if FEAT_PMUv3p5 is implemented.
    integer old_value;
    integer new_value;
    integer ovflw;
    bit lp;
    old_value = UInt(PMEVCNTR[idx]);
    new_value = old_value + PMUCountValue(idx, increment);

    PMEVCNTR[idx] = new_value<31:0>;
    ovflw = 32;

    if old_value<64:ovflw> != new_value<64:ovflw> then
        PMOVSSET<idx> = '1';
        PMOVSR<idx> = '1';
        // Check for the CHAIN event from an even counter
        if idx<0> == '0' && idx + 1 < GetNumEventCounters() then
            PMUEvent(PMU_EVENT_CHAIN, 1, idx + 1);
```

aarch32/debug/pmu/AArch32.PMUCounterIsHyp

```
// AArch32.PMUCounterIsHyp
// =======================
// Returns TRUE if a counter is reserved for use by EL2, FALSE otherwise.
```


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```
boolean AArch32.PMUCounterIsHyp(integer n)
    boolean resvd_for_el2;
    // Software can reserve some event counters for EL2
    if n != CYCLE_COUNTER_ID && HaveEL(EL2) then
        hpmn = if !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then MDCR_EL2.HPMN else HDCR.HPMN;
        resvd_for_el2 = n >= UInt(hpmn);
        if UInt(hpmn) > GetNumEventCounters() || (!HaveFeatHPMN0() && IsZero(hpmn)) then
            resvd_for_el2 = boolean UNKNOWN;
    else
        resvd_for_el2 = FALSE;

    return resvd_for_el2;
```

aarch32/debug/pmu/AArch32.PMUCycle

```
// AArch32.PMUCycle()
// ==================
// Called at the end of each cycle to increment event counters and
// check for PMU overflow. In pseudocode, a cycle ends after the
// execution of the operational pseudocode.

AArch32.PMUCycle()
    if !HavePMUv3() then
        return;

    PMUEvent(PMU_EVENT_CPU_CYCLES);

    integer counters = GetNumEventCounters();
    if counters != 0 then
        for idx = 0 to counters - 1
            if AArch32.CountPMUEvents(idx) then
                accumulated = PMUEventAccumulator[idx];
                AArch32.IncrementEventCounter(idx, accumulated);
            PMUEventAccumulator[idx] = 0;

    integer old_value;
    integer new_value;
    integer ovflw;
    if (AArch32.CountPMUEvents(CYCLE_COUNTER_ID) &&
        (PMCR.LC == '1' || PMCR.D == '0' || HasElapsed64Cycles())) then
        old_value = UInt(PMCCNTR);
        new_value = old_value + 1;
        PMCCNTR = new_value<63:0>;

        ovflw = if PMCR.LC == '1' then 64 else 32;

        if old_value<64:ovflw> != new_value<64:ovflw> then
            PMOVSSET.C = '1';
            PMOVSR.C = '1';

    AArch32.CheckForPMUOverflow();
```

aarch32/debug/pmu/AArch32.PMUSwIncrement

```
// AArch32.PMUSwIncrement()
// ========================
// Generate PMU Events on a write to PMSWINC.

AArch32.PMUSwIncrement(bits(32) sw_incr)
    integer counters = AArch32.GetNumEventCountersAccessible();
    if counters != 0 then
        for idx = 0 to counters - 1
```


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```
        if sw_incr<idx> == '1' then
            PMUEvent(PMU_EVENT_SW_INCR, 1, idx);
```

aarch32/debug/takeexceptiondbg/AArch32.EnterHypModeInDebugState

```
// AArch32.EnterHypModeInDebugState()
// ==================================
// Take an exception in Debug state to Hyp mode.

AArch32.EnterHypModeInDebugState(ExceptionRecord exception)
    SynchronizeContext();
    assert HaveEL(EL2) && !IsSecure() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2);

    AArch32.ReportHypEntry(exception);
    AArch32.WriteMode(M32_Hyp);
    SPSR[] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    ELR_hyp = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    // In Debug state, the PE always execute T32 instructions when in AArch32 state, and
    // PSTATE.{SS,A,I,F} are not observable so behave as UNKNOWN.
    PSTATE.T = '1';                             // PSTATE.J is RES0
    PSTATE.<SS,A,I,F> = bits(4) UNKNOWN;
    DLR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    DSPSR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    PSTATE.E = HSCTLR.EE;
    PSTATE.IL = '0';
    PSTATE.IT = '00000000';
    if HaveSSBSExt() then PSTATE.SSBS = bit UNKNOWN;
    EDSCR.ERR = '1';
    UpdateEDSCRFields();

    EndOfInstruction();
```

aarch32/debug/takeexceptiondbg/AArch32.EnterModeInDebugState

```
// AArch32.EnterModeInDebugState()
// ===============================
// Take an exception in Debug state to a mode other than Monitor and Hyp mode.

AArch32.EnterModeInDebugState(bits(5) target_mode)
    SynchronizeContext();
    assert ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PSTATE.EL != EL2;

    if PSTATE.M == M32_Monitor then SCR.NS = '0';
    AArch32.WriteMode(target_mode);
    SPSR[] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    R[14] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    // In Debug state, the PE always execute T32 instructions when in AArch32 state, and
    // PSTATE.{SS,A,I,F} are not observable so behave as UNKNOWN.
    PSTATE.T = '1';                             // PSTATE.J is RES0
    PSTATE.<SS,A,I,F> = bits(4) UNKNOWN;
    DLR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    DSPSR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    PSTATE.E = SCTLR.EE;
    PSTATE.IL = '0';
    PSTATE.IT = '00000000';
    if HavePANExt() && SCTLR.SPAN == '0' then PSTATE.PAN = '1';
    if HaveSSBSExt() then PSTATE.SSBS = bit UNKNOWN;
    EDSCR.ERR = '1';
    UpdateEDSCRFields();                        // Update EDSCR processor state flags.

    EndOfInstruction();
```


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aarch32/debug/takeexceptiondbg/AArch32.EnterMonitorModeInDebugState

```
// AArch32.EnterMonitorModeInDebugState()
// ======================================
// Take an exception in Debug state to Monitor mode.

AArch32.EnterMonitorModeInDebugState()
    SynchronizeContext();
    assert HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3);
    from_secure = IsSecure();
    if PSTATE.M == M32_Monitor then SCR.NS = '0';
    AArch32.WriteMode(M32_Monitor);
    SPSR[] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    R[14] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    // In Debug state, the PE always execute T32 instructions when in AArch32 state, and
    // PSTATE.{SS,A,I,F} are not observable so behave as UNKNOWN.
    PSTATE.T = '1';                             // PSTATE.J is RES0
    PSTATE.<SS,A,I,F> = bits(4) UNKNOWN;
    PSTATE.E = SCTLR.EE;
    PSTATE.IL = '0';
    PSTATE.IT = '00000000';
    if HavePANExt() then
        if !from_secure then
            PSTATE.PAN = '0';
        elsif SCTLR.SPAN == '0' then
            PSTATE.PAN = '1';
    if HaveSSBSExt() then PSTATE.SSBS = bit UNKNOWN;
    DLR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    DSPSR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    EDSCR.ERR = '1';
    UpdateEDSCRFields();                        // Update EDSCR processor state flags.

    EndOfInstruction();
```

aarch32/debug/watchpoint/AArch32.WatchpointByteMatch

```
// AArch32.WatchpointByteMatch()
// =============================

boolean AArch32.WatchpointByteMatch(integer n,  bits(32) vaddress)

    integer top = 31;
    bottom = if DBGWVR[n]<2> == '1' then 2 else 3;            // Word or doubleword
    byte_select_match = (DBGWCR[n].BAS<UInt(vaddress<bottom-1:0>)> != '0');
    mask = UInt(DBGWCR[n].MASK);

    // If DBGWCR[n].MASK is non-zero value and DBGWCR[n].BAS is not set to '11111111', or
    // DBGWCR[n].BAS specifies a non-contiguous set of bytes behavior is CONSTRAINED
    // UNPREDICTABLE.
    if mask > 0 && !IsOnes(DBGWCR[n].BAS) then
        byte_select_match = ConstrainUnpredictableBool();
    else
        LSB = (DBGWCR[n].BAS AND NOT(DBGWCR[n].BAS - 1));  MSB = (DBGWCR[n].BAS + LSB);
        if !IsZero(MSB AND (MSB - 1)) then                    // Not contiguous
            byte_select_match = ConstrainUnpredictableBool();
            bottom = 3;                                       // For the whole doubleword

    // If the address mask is set to a reserved value, the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.
    if mask > 0 && mask <= 2 then
        Constraint c;
        (c, mask) = ConstrainUnpredictableInteger(3, 31);
        assert c IN {Constraint_DISABLED, Constraint_NONE, Constraint_UNKNOWN};
        case c of
            when Constraint_DISABLED  return FALSE;           // Disabled
            when Constraint_NONE      mask = 0;               // No masking
            // Otherwise the value returned by ConstrainUnpredictableInteger is a not-reserved value
```


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```
    boolean WVR_match;
    if mask > bottom then
        // If the DBGxVR<n>_EL1.RESS field bits are not a sign extension of the MSB
        // of DBGBVR<n>_EL1.VA, it is UNPREDICTABLE whether they appear to be
        // included in the match.
        if !IsOnes(DBGBVR_EL1[n]<63:top>) && !IsZero(DBGBVR_EL1[n]<63:top>) then
            if ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
                top = 63;
        WVR_match = (vaddress<top:mask> == DBGWVR[n]<top:mask>);
        // If masked bits of DBGWVR_EL1[n] are not zero, the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.
        if WVR_match && !IsZero(DBGWVR[n]<mask-1:bottom>) then
            WVR_match = ConstrainUnpredictableBool();
    else
        WVR_match = vaddress<top:bottom> == DBGWVR[n]<top:bottom>;

    return WVR_match && byte_select_match;
```

aarch32/debug/watchpoint/AArch32.WatchpointMatch

```
// AArch32.WatchpointMatch()
// =========================
// Watchpoint matching in an AArch32 translation regime.

boolean AArch32.WatchpointMatch(integer n, bits(32) vaddress, integer size, boolean ispriv,
                                AccType acctype, boolean iswrite)
    assert ELUsingAArch32(S1TranslationRegime());
    assert n < NumWatchpointsImplemented();

    // "ispriv" is:
    //  * FALSE for all loads, stores, and atomic operations executed at EL0.
    //  * FALSE if the access is unprivileged.
    //  * TRUE for all other loads, stores, and atomic operations.

    enabled = DBGWCR[n].E == '1';
    linked = DBGWCR[n].WT == '1';
    isbreakpnt = FALSE;

    state_match = AArch32.StateMatch(DBGWCR[n].SSC, DBGWCR[n].HMC, DBGWCR[n].PAC,
                                     linked, DBGWCR[n].LBN, isbreakpnt,  ispriv);
    ls_match = FALSE;
    ls_match = (DBGWCR[n].LSC<(if iswrite then 1 else 0)> == '1');

    value_match = FALSE;
    for byte = 0 to size - 1
        value_match = value_match || AArch32.WatchpointByteMatch(n,  vaddress + byte);

    return value_match && state_match && ls_match && enabled;
```

J1.2.2 aarch32/exceptions

This section includes the following pseudocode functions:

- *aarch32/exceptions/aborts/AArch32.Abort* on page J1-10934.
- *aarch32/exceptions/aborts/AArch32.AbortSyndrome* on page J1-10935.
- *aarch32/exceptions/aborts/AArch32.CheckPCAlignment* on page J1-10935.
- *aarch32/exceptions/aborts/AArch32.ReportDataAbort* on page J1-10935.
- *aarch32/exceptions/aborts/AArch32.ReportPrefetchAbort* on page J1-10936.
- *aarch32/exceptions/aborts/AArch32.TakeDataAbortException* on page J1-10937.
- *aarch32/exceptions/aborts/AArch32.TakePrefetchAbortException* on page J1-10937.
- *aarch32/exceptions/async/AArch32.TakePhysicalFIQException* on page J1-10938.
- *aarch32/exceptions/async/AArch32.TakePhysicalIRQException* on page J1-10938.

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- *aarch32/exceptions/async/AArch32.TakePhysicalSErrorException* on page J1-10939.
- *aarch32/exceptions/async/AArch32.TakeVirtualFIQException* on page J1-10939.
- *aarch32/exceptions/async/AArch32.TakeVirtualIRQException* on page J1-10940.
- *aarch32/exceptions/async/AArch32.TakeVirtualSErrorException* on page J1-10940.
- *aarch32/exceptions/debug/AArch32.SoftwareBreakpoint* on page J1-10941.
- *aarch32/exceptions/debug/DebugException* on page J1-10941.
- *aarch32/exceptions/exceptions/AArch32.CheckAdvSIMDOrFPRegisterTraps* on page J1-10941.
- *aarch32/exceptions/exceptions/AArch32.ExceptionClass* on page J1-10941.
- *aarch32/exceptions/exceptions/AArch32.GeneralExceptionsToAArch64* on page J1-10942.
- *aarch32/exceptions/exceptions/AArch32.ReportHypEntry* on page J1-10942.
- *aarch32/exceptions/exceptions/AArch32.ResetControlRegisters* on page J1-10943.
- *aarch32/exceptions/exceptions/AArch32.TakeReset* on page J1-10943.
- *aarch32/exceptions/exceptions/ExcVectorBase* on page J1-10944.
- *aarch32/exceptions/ieeefp/AArch32.FPTrappedException* on page J1-10944.
- *aarch32/exceptions/syscalls/AArch32.CallHypervisor* on page J1-10944.
- *aarch32/exceptions/syscalls/AArch32.CallSupervisor* on page J1-10945.
- *aarch32/exceptions/syscalls/AArch32.TakeHVCException* on page J1-10945.
- *aarch32/exceptions/syscalls/AArch32.TakeSMCException* on page J1-10945.
- *aarch32/exceptions/syscalls/AArch32.TakeSVCException* on page J1-10945.
- *aarch32/exceptions/takeexception/AArch32.EnterHypMode* on page J1-10946.
- *aarch32/exceptions/takeexception/AArch32.EnterMode* on page J1-10946.
- *aarch32/exceptions/takeexception/AArch32.EnterMonitorMode* on page J1-10947.
- *aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.CheckAdvSIMDOrFPEnabled* on page J1-10947.
- *aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.CheckFPAdvSIMDTrap* on page J1-10948.
- *aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.CheckForSMCUndefOrTrap* on page J1-10949.
- *aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.CheckForSVCTrap* on page J1-10949.
- *aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.CheckForWFxTrap* on page J1-10949.
- *aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.CheckITEnabled* on page J1-10950.
- *aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.CheckIllegalState* on page J1-10950.
- *aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.CheckSETENDEnabled* on page J1-10951.
- *aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.SystemAccessTrap* on page J1-10951.
- *aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.SystemAccessTrapSyndrome* on page J1-10951.
- *aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.TakeHypTrapException* on page J1-10952.
- *aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException* on page J1-10953.
- *aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.TakeUndefInstrException* on page J1-10953.
- *aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.UndefinedFault* on page J1-10953.

aarch32/exceptions/aborts/AArch32.Abort

```
// AArch32.Abort()
// ===============
// Abort and Debug exception handling in an AArch32 translation regime.

AArch32.Abort(bits(32) vaddress, FaultRecord fault)

    // Check if routed to AArch64 state
    route_to_aarch64 = PSTATE.EL == EL0 && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1);

    if !route_to_aarch64 && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        route_to_aarch64 = (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || IsSecondStage(fault) ||
                            (HaveRASExt() && HCR_EL2.TEA == '1' && IsExternalAbort(fault)) ||
                            (IsDebugException(fault) && MDCR_EL2.TDE == '1'));

    if !route_to_aarch64 && HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        route_to_aarch64 = SCR_EL3.EA == '1' && IsExternalAbort(fault);
```


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```
    if route_to_aarch64 then
        AArch64.Abort(ZeroExtend(vaddress), fault);
    elsif fault.acctype == AccType_IFETCH then
        AArch32.TakePrefetchAbortException(vaddress, fault);
    else
        AArch32.TakeDataAbortException(vaddress, fault);
```

aarch32/exceptions/aborts/AArch32.AbortSyndrome

```
// AArch32.AbortSyndrome()
// =======================
// Creates an exception syndrome record for Abort  exceptions taken to Hyp mode
// from an AArch32 translation regime.

ExceptionRecord AArch32.AbortSyndrome(Exception exceptype, FaultRecord fault, bits(32) vaddress)
    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(exceptype);

    d_side = exceptype == Exception_DataAbort;

    exception.syndrome = AArch32.FaultSyndrome(d_side, fault);
    exception.vaddress = ZeroExtend(vaddress);
    if IPAValid(fault) then
        exception.ipavalid = TRUE;
        exception.NS = if fault.ipaddress.paspace == PAS_NonSecure then '1' else '0';
        exception.ipaddress = ZeroExtend(fault.ipaddress.address);
    else
        exception.ipavalid = FALSE;

    return exception;
```

aarch32/exceptions/aborts/AArch32.CheckPCAlignment

```
// AArch32.CheckPCAlignment()
// ==========================

AArch32.CheckPCAlignment()

    bits(32) pc = ThisInstrAddr();
    if (CurrentInstrSet() == InstrSet_A32 && pc<1> == '1') || pc<0> == '1' then
        if AArch32.GeneralExceptionsToAArch64() then AArch64.PCAlignmentFault();

        // Generate an Alignment fault Prefetch Abort exception
        vaddress = pc;
        acctype = AccType_IFETCH;
        iswrite = FALSE;
        secondstage = FALSE;
        AArch32.Abort(vaddress, AlignmentFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage));
```

aarch32/exceptions/aborts/AArch32.ReportDataAbort

```
// AArch32.ReportDataAbort()
// =========================
// Report syndrome information for aborts taken to modes other than Hyp mode.

AArch32.ReportDataAbort(boolean route_to_monitor, FaultRecord fault, bits(32) vaddress)
    long_format = FALSE;
    if route_to_monitor && !IsSecure() then
        long_format = ((TTBCR_S.EAE == '1') ||
                       (IsExternalSyncAbort(fault) && ((PSTATE.EL == EL2 || TTBCR.EAE == '1') ||
                        (fault.secondstage && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Stage 2 synchronous
external abort reports using Long-descriptor format when TTBCR_S.EAE is 0b0"))));
    else
```


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```
        long_format = TTBCR.EAE == '1';
    d_side = TRUE;
    bits(32) syndrome;
    if long_format then
        syndrome = AArch32.FaultStatusLD(d_side, fault);
    else
        syndrome = AArch32.FaultStatusSD(d_side, fault);

    if fault.acctype == AccType_IC then
        bits(32) i_syndrome;
        if (!long_format &&
            boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Report I-cache maintenance fault in IFSR") then
            i_syndrome = syndrome;
            syndrome<10,3:0> = EncodeSDFSC(Fault_ICacheMaint, 1);
        else
            i_syndrome = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        if route_to_monitor then
            IFSR_S = i_syndrome;
        else
            IFSR = i_syndrome;

    if route_to_monitor then
        DFSR_S = syndrome;
        DFAR_S = vaddress;
    else
        DFSR = syndrome;
        DFAR = vaddress;

    return;
```

aarch32/exceptions/aborts/AArch32.ReportPrefetchAbort

```
// AArch32.ReportPrefetchAbort()
// ============================
// Report syndrome information for aborts taken to modes other than Hyp mode.

AArch32.ReportPrefetchAbort(boolean route_to_monitor, FaultRecord fault, bits(32) vaddress)
    // The encoding used in the IFSR can be Long-descriptor format or Short-descriptor format.
    // Normally, the current translation table format determines the format. For an abort from
    // Non-secure state to Monitor mode, the IFSR uses the Long-descriptor format if any of the
    // following applies:
    // * The Secure TTBCR.EAE is set to 1.
    // * It is taken from Hyp mode.
    // * It is taken from EL1 or EL0, and the Non-secure TTBCR.EAE is set to 1.
    long_format = FALSE;
    if route_to_monitor && !IsSecure() then
        long_format = TTBCR_S.EAE == '1' || PSTATE.EL == EL2 || TTBCR.EAE == '1';
    else
        long_format = TTBCR.EAE == '1';

    d_side = FALSE;
    bits(32) fsr;
    if long_format then
        fsr = AArch32.FaultStatusLD(d_side, fault);
    else
        fsr = AArch32.FaultStatusSD(d_side, fault);

    if route_to_monitor then
        IFSR_S = fsr;
        IFAR_S = vaddress;
    else
        IFSR = fsr;
        IFAR = vaddress;

    return;
```


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aarch32/exceptions/aborts/AArch32.TakeDataAbortException

```
// AArch32.TakeDataAbortException()
// ================================

AArch32.TakeDataAbortException(bits(32) vaddress, FaultRecord fault)
    route_to_monitor = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR.EA == '1' && IsExternalAbort(fault);
    route_to_hyp = (EL2Enabled() && PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} &&
                    (HCR.TGE == '1' ||
                     (HaveRASExt() && HCR2.TEA == '1' && IsExternalAbort(fault)) ||
                     (IsDebugException(fault) && HDCR.TDE == '1') ||
                     IsSecondStage(fault)));

    bits(32) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x10;
    lr_offset = 8;

    if IsDebugException(fault) then DBGDSCRext.MOE = fault.debugmoe;
    if route_to_monitor then
        AArch32.ReportDataAbort(route_to_monitor, fault, vaddress);
        AArch32.EnterMonitorMode(preferred_exception_return, lr_offset, vect_offset);
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 || route_to_hyp then
        exception = AArch32.AbortSyndrome(Exception_DataAbort, fault, vaddress);
        if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
            AArch32.EnterHypMode(exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
        else
            AArch32.EnterHypMode(exception, preferred_exception_return, 0x14);
    else
        AArch32.ReportDataAbort(route_to_monitor, fault, vaddress);
        AArch32.EnterMode(M32_Abort, preferred_exception_return, lr_offset, vect_offset);
```

aarch32/exceptions/aborts/AArch32.TakePrefetchAbortException

```
// AArch32.TakePrefetchAbortException()
// ====================================

AArch32.TakePrefetchAbortException(bits(32) vaddress, FaultRecord fault)
    route_to_monitor = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR.EA == '1' && IsExternalAbort(fault);
    route_to_hyp = (EL2Enabled() && PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} &&
                    (HCR.TGE == '1' ||
                     (HaveRASExt() && HCR2.TEA == '1' && IsExternalAbort(fault)) ||
                     (IsDebugException(fault) && HDCR.TDE == '1') ||
                     IsSecondStage(fault)));

    ExceptionRecord exception;
    bits(32) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x0C;

    lr_offset = 4;

    if IsDebugException(fault) then DBGDSCRext.MOE = fault.debugmoe;
    if route_to_monitor then
        AArch32.ReportPrefetchAbort(route_to_monitor, fault, vaddress);
        AArch32.EnterMonitorMode(preferred_exception_return, lr_offset, vect_offset);
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 || route_to_hyp then
        if fault.statuscode == Fault_Alignment then             // PC Alignment fault
            exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_PCAlignment);
            exception.vaddress = ThisInstrAddr();
        else
            exception = AArch32.AbortSyndrome(Exception_InstructionAbort, fault, vaddress);
        if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
            AArch32.EnterHypMode(exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
        else
            AArch32.EnterHypMode(exception, preferred_exception_return, 0x14);
    else
```


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```
        AArch32.ReportPrefetchAbort(route_to_monitor, fault, vaddress);
        AArch32.EnterMode(M32_Abort, preferred_exception_return, lr_offset, vect_offset);
```

aarch32/exceptions/async/AArch32.TakePhysicalFIQException

```
// AArch32.TakePhysicalFIQException()
// ==================================

AArch32.TakePhysicalFIQException()

    // Check if routed to AArch64 state
    route_to_aarch64 = PSTATE.EL == EL0 && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1);
    if !route_to_aarch64 && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        route_to_aarch64 = HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || (HCR_EL2.FMO == '1' && !IsInHost());

    if !route_to_aarch64 && HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        route_to_aarch64 = SCR_EL3.FIQ == '1';

    if route_to_aarch64 then AArch64.TakePhysicalFIQException();
    route_to_monitor = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR.FIQ == '1';
    route_to_hyp = (PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() &&
                    (HCR.TGE == '1' || HCR.FMO == '1'));
    bits(32) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x1C;
    lr_offset = 4;
    if route_to_monitor then
        AArch32.EnterMonitorMode(preferred_exception_return, lr_offset, vect_offset);
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 || route_to_hyp then
        exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_FIQ);
        AArch32.EnterHypMode(exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    else
        AArch32.EnterMode(M32_FIQ, preferred_exception_return, lr_offset, vect_offset);
```

aarch32/exceptions/async/AArch32.TakePhysicalIRQException

```
// AArch32.TakePhysicalIRQException()
// ==================================
// Take an enabled physical IRQ exception.

AArch32.TakePhysicalIRQException()

    // Check if routed to AArch64 state
    route_to_aarch64 = PSTATE.EL == EL0 && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1);
    if !route_to_aarch64 && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        route_to_aarch64 = HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || (HCR_EL2.IMO == '1' && !IsInHost());
    if !route_to_aarch64 && HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        route_to_aarch64 = SCR_EL3.IRQ == '1';

    if route_to_aarch64 then AArch64.TakePhysicalIRQException();

    route_to_monitor = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR.IRQ == '1';
    route_to_hyp = (PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() &&
                    (HCR.TGE == '1' || HCR.IMO == '1'));
    bits(32) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x18;
    lr_offset = 4;
    if route_to_monitor then
        AArch32.EnterMonitorMode(preferred_exception_return, lr_offset, vect_offset);
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 || route_to_hyp then
        exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_IRQ);
        AArch32.EnterHypMode(exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    else
        AArch32.EnterMode(M32_IRQ, preferred_exception_return, lr_offset, vect_offset);
```


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aarch32/exceptions/async/AArch32.TakePhysicalSErrorException

```
// AArch32.TakePhysicalSErrorException()
// =====================================

AArch32.TakePhysicalSErrorException(boolean parity, bit extflag, bits(2) pe_error_state,
                                    bits(25) full_syndrome)
    // Check if routed to AArch64 state
    route_to_aarch64 = PSTATE.EL == EL0 && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1);

    if !route_to_aarch64 && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        route_to_aarch64 = (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || (!IsInHost() && HCR_EL2.AMO == '1'));
    if !route_to_aarch64 && HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        route_to_aarch64 = SCR_EL3.EA == '1';

    if route_to_aarch64 then
        AArch64.TakePhysicalSErrorException(full_syndrome);

    route_to_monitor = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR.EA == '1';
    route_to_hyp = (PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() &&
                    (HCR.TGE == '1' || HCR.AMO == '1'));
    bits(32) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x10;
    lr_offset = 8;

    bits(2) target_el;
    if route_to_monitor then
        target_el = EL3;
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 || route_to_hyp then
        target_el = EL2;
    else
        target_el = EL1;

    if IsSErrorEdgeTriggered(target_el, full_syndrome) then
        ClearPendingPhysicalSError();

    fault = AsyncExternalAbort(parity, pe_error_state, extflag);
    vaddress = bits(32) UNKNOWN;

    case target_el of
        when EL3
            AArch32.ReportDataAbort(route_to_monitor, fault, vaddress);
            AArch32.EnterMonitorMode(preferred_exception_return, lr_offset, vect_offset);
        when EL2
            exception = AArch32.AbortSyndrome(Exception_DataAbort, fault, vaddress);
            if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
                AArch32.EnterHypMode(exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
            else
                AArch32.EnterHypMode(exception, preferred_exception_return, 0x14);
        when EL1
            AArch32.ReportDataAbort(route_to_monitor, fault, vaddress);
            AArch32.EnterMode(M32_Abort, preferred_exception_return, lr_offset, vect_offset);
        otherwise
            Unreachable();
```

aarch32/exceptions/async/AArch32.TakeVirtualFIQException

```
// AArch32.TakeVirtualFIQException()
// =================================

AArch32.TakeVirtualFIQException()
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled();
    if ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then  // Virtual IRQ enabled if TGE==0 and FMO==1
        assert HCR.TGE == '0' && HCR.FMO == '1';
    else
        assert HCR_EL2.TGE == '0' && HCR_EL2.FMO == '1';
```


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```
    // Check if routed to AArch64 state
    if PSTATE.EL == EL0 && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then AArch64.TakeVirtualFIQException();

    bits(32) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x1C;
    lr_offset = 4;

    AArch32.EnterMode(M32_FIQ, preferred_exception_return, lr_offset, vect_offset);
```

aarch32/exceptions/async/AArch32.TakeVirtualIRQException

```
// AArch32.TakeVirtualIRQException()
// ================================

AArch32.TakeVirtualIRQException()
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled();

    if ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then   // Virtual IRQs enabled if TGE==0 and IMO==1
        assert HCR.TGE == '0' && HCR.IMO == '1';
    else
        assert HCR_EL2.TGE == '0' && HCR_EL2.IMO == '1';

    // Check if routed to AArch64 state
    if PSTATE.EL == EL0 && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then AArch64.TakeVirtualIRQException();

    bits(32) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x18;
    lr_offset = 4;

    AArch32.EnterMode(M32_IRQ, preferred_exception_return, lr_offset, vect_offset);
```

aarch32/exceptions/async/AArch32.TakeVirtualSErrorException

```
// AArch32.TakeVirtualSErrorException()
// ====================================

AArch32.TakeVirtualSErrorException(bit extflag, bits(2) pe_error_state, bits(25) full_syndrome)

    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled();
    if ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then   // Virtual SError enabled if TGE==0 and AMO==1
        assert HCR.TGE == '0' && HCR.AMO == '1';
    else
        assert HCR_EL2.TGE == '0' && HCR_EL2.AMO == '1';
    // Check if routed to AArch64 state
    if PSTATE.EL == EL0 && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then AArch64.TakeVirtualSErrorException(full_syndrome);

    route_to_monitor = FALSE;

    bits(32) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x10;
    lr_offset = 8;

    vaddress = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    parity = FALSE;
    FaultRecord fault;
    if HaveRASExt() then
        if ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            fault = AsyncExternalAbort(FALSE, VDFSR.AET, VDFSR.ExT);
        else
            fault = AsyncExternalAbort(FALSE, VSESR_EL2.AET, VSESR_EL2.ExT);
    else
        fault = AsyncExternalAbort(parity, pe_error_state, extflag);

    ClearPendingVirtualSError();
```


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```
    AArch32.ReportDataAbort(route_to_monitor, fault, vaddress);
    AArch32.EnterMode(M32_Abort, preferred_exception_return, lr_offset, vect_offset);
```

aarch32/exceptions/debug/AArch32.SoftwareBreakpoint

```
// AArch32.SoftwareBreakpoint()
// ============================

AArch32.SoftwareBreakpoint(bits(16) immediate)

    if (EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) &&
        (HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || MDCR_EL2.TDE == '1')) || !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then
        AArch64.SoftwareBreakpoint(immediate);
    vaddress = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    acctype = AccType_IFETCH;           // Take as a Prefetch Abort
    iswrite = FALSE;
    entry = DebugException_BKPT;

    fault = AArch32.DebugFault(acctype, iswrite, entry);
    AArch32.Abort(vaddress, fault);
```

aarch32/exceptions/debug/DebugException

```
constant bits(4) DebugException_Breakpoint  = '0001';
constant bits(4) DebugException_BKPT        = '0011';
constant bits(4) DebugException_VectorCatch = '0101';
constant bits(4) DebugException_Watchpoint  = '1010';
```

aarch32/exceptions/exceptions/AArch32.CheckAdvSIMDOrFPRegisterTraps

```
// AArch32.CheckAdvSIMDOrFPRegisterTraps()
// =======================================
// Check if an instruction that accesses an Advanced SIMD and
// floating-point System register is trapped by an appropriate HCR.TIDx
// ID group trap control.

AArch32.CheckAdvSIMDOrFPRegisterTraps(bits(4) reg)

    if PSTATE.EL == EL1 && EL2Enabled() then
        tid0 = if ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then HCR.TID0 else HCR_EL2.TID0;
        tid3 = if ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then HCR.TID3 else HCR_EL2.TID3;

        if (tid0 == '1' && reg == '0000')                           // FPSID
          || (tid3 == '1' && reg IN {'0101', '0110', '0111'}) then    // MVFRx
            if ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
                AArch32.SystemAccessTrap(M32_Hyp, 0x8);             // Exception_AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap
            else
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x8);          // Exception_AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap
```

aarch32/exceptions/exceptions/AArch32.ExceptionClass

```
// AArch32.ExceptionClass()
// ========================
// Returns the Exception Class and Instruction Length fields to be reported in HSR

(integer,bit) AArch32.ExceptionClass(Exception exceptype)

    il_is_valid = TRUE;
    integer ec;
    case exceptype of
        when Exception_Uncategorized        ec = 0x00; il_is_valid = FALSE;
```


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```
        when Exception_WFxTrap              ec = 0x01;
        when Exception_CP15RTTrap           ec = 0x03;
        when Exception_CP15RRTTrap          ec = 0x04;
        when Exception_CP14RTTrap           ec = 0x05;
        when Exception_CP14DTTrap           ec = 0x06;
        when Exception_AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap  ec = 0x07;
        when Exception_FPIDTrap             ec = 0x08;
        when Exception_PACTrap              ec = 0x09;
        when Exception_TSTARTAccessTrap     ec = 0x1B;
        when Exception_GPC                  ec = 0x1E;
        when Exception_CP14RRTTrap          ec = 0x0C;
        when Exception_BranchTarget         ec = 0x0D;
        when Exception_IllegalState         ec = 0x0E; il_is_valid = FALSE;
        when Exception_SupervisorCall       ec = 0x11;
        when Exception_HypervisorCall       ec = 0x12;
        when Exception_MonitorCall          ec = 0x13;
        when Exception_InstructionAbort     ec = 0x20; il_is_valid = FALSE;
        when Exception_PCAlignment          ec = 0x22; il_is_valid = FALSE;
        when Exception_DataAbort            ec = 0x24;
        when Exception_NV2DataAbort         ec = 0x25;
        when Exception_FPTrappedException   ec = 0x28;
        otherwise                           Unreachable();

    if ec IN {0x20,0x24} && PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
        ec = ec + 1;
    bit il;
    if il_is_valid then
        il = if ThisInstrLength() == 32 then '1' else '0';
    else
        il = '1';

    return (ec,il);
```

aarch32/exceptions/exceptions/AArch32.GeneralExceptionsToAArch64

```
// AArch32.GeneralExceptionsToAArch64()
// ====================================
// Returns TRUE if exceptions normally routed to EL1 are being handled at an Exception
// level using AArch64, because either EL1 is using AArch64 or TGE is in force and EL2
// is using AArch64.

boolean AArch32.GeneralExceptionsToAArch64()
    return ((PSTATE.EL == EL0 && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1)) ||
            (EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1'));
```

aarch32/exceptions/exceptions/AArch32.ReportHypEntry

```
// AArch32.ReportHypEntry()
// ========================
// Report syndrome information to Hyp mode registers.

AArch32.ReportHypEntry(ExceptionRecord exception)

    Exception exceptype = exception.exceptype;

    (ec,il) = AArch32.ExceptionClass(exceptype);
    iss = exception.syndrome;

    // IL is not valid for Data Abort exceptions without valid instruction syndrome information
    if ec IN {0x24,0x25} && iss<24> == '0' then
        il = '1';

    HSR = ec<5:0>:il:iss;
```


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```
    if exceptype IN {Exception_InstructionAbort, Exception_PCAlignment} then
        HIFAR = exception.vaddress<31:0>;
        HDFAR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    elsif exceptype == Exception_DataAbort then
        HIFAR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        HDFAR = exception.vaddress<31:0>;

    if exception.ipavalid then
        HPFAR<31:4> = exception.ipaddress<39:12>;
    else
        HPFAR<31:4> = bits(28) UNKNOWN;

    return;
```

aarch32/exceptions/exceptions/AArch32.ResetControlRegisters

```
// Resets System registers and memory-mapped control registers that have architecturally-defined
// reset values to those values.
AArch32.ResetControlRegisters(boolean cold_reset);
```

aarch32/exceptions/exceptions/AArch32.TakeReset

```
// AArch32.TakeReset()
// ===================
// Reset into AArch32 state

AArch32.TakeReset(boolean cold_reset)
    assert !HaveAArch64();

    // Enter the highest implemented Exception level in AArch32 state
    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        AArch32.WriteMode(M32_Svc);
        SCR.NS = '0';                     // Secure state
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) then
        AArch32.WriteMode(M32_Hyp);
    else
        AArch32.WriteMode(M32_Svc);

    // Reset System registers in the coproc=0b111x encoding space and other system components
    AArch32.ResetControlRegisters(cold_reset);
    FPEXC.EN = '0';

    // Reset all other PSTATE fields, including instruction set and endianness according to the
    // SCTLR values produced by the above call to ResetControlRegisters()
    PSTATE.<A,I,F> = '111';       // All asynchronous exceptions masked
    PSTATE.IT = '00000000';       // IT block state reset
    if HaveEL(EL2) && !HaveEL(EL3) then
        PSTATE.T = HSCTLR.TE;     // Instruction set: TE=0: A32, TE=1: T32. PSTATE.J is RES0.
        PSTATE.E = HSCTLR.EE;     // Endianness: EE=0: little-endian, EE=1: big-endian
    else
        PSTATE.T = SCTLR.TE;      // Instruction set: TE=0: A32, TE=1: T32. PSTATE.J is RES0.
        PSTATE.E = SCTLR.EE;      // Endianness: EE=0: little-endian, EE=1: big-endian
    PSTATE.IL = '0';              // Clear Illegal Execution state bit

    // All registers, bits and fields not reset by the above pseudocode or by the BranchTo() call
    // below are UNKNOWN bitstrings after reset. In particular, the return information registers
    // R14 or ELR_hyp and SPSR have UNKNOWN values, so that it
    // is impossible to return from a reset in an architecturally defined way.
    AArch32.ResetGeneralRegisters();
    AArch32.ResetSIMDFPRegisters();
    AArch32.ResetSpecialRegisters();
    ResetExternalDebugRegisters(cold_reset);

    bits(32) rv;                      // IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED reset vector
```


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```
    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        if MVBAR<0> == '1' then           // Reset vector in MVBAR
            rv = MVBAR<31:1>:'0';
        else
            rv = bits(32) IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "reset vector address";
    else
        rv = RVBAR<31:1>:'0';

    // The reset vector must be correctly aligned
    assert rv<0> == '0' && (PSTATE.T == '1' || rv<1> == '0');

    boolean branch_conditional = FALSE;
    BranchTo(rv, BranchType_RESET, branch_conditional);
```

aarch32/exceptions/exceptions/ExcVectorBase

```
// ExcVectorBase()
// ===============

bits(32) ExcVectorBase()
    if SCTLR.V == '1' then  // Hivecs selected, base = 0xFFFF0000
        return Ones(16):Zeros(16);
    else
        return VBAR<31:5>:Zeros(5);
```

aarch32/exceptions/ieeefp/AArch32.FPTrappedException

```
// AArch32.FPTrappedException()
// ============================

AArch32.FPTrappedException(bits(8) accumulated_exceptions)
    if AArch32.GeneralExceptionsToAArch64() then
        is_ase = FALSE;
        element = 0;
        AArch64.FPTrappedException(is_ase, accumulated_exceptions);
    FPEXC.DEX    = '1';
    FPEXC.TFV    = '1';
    FPEXC<7,4:0> = accumulated_exceptions<7,4:0>;                  // IDF,IXF,UFF,OFF,DZF,IOF
    FPEXC<10:8>  = '111';                                          // VECITR is RES1

    AArch32.TakeUndefInstrException();
```

aarch32/exceptions/syscalls/AArch32.CallHypervisor

```
// AArch32.CallHypervisor()
// ========================
// Performs a HVC call

AArch32.CallHypervisor(bits(16) immediate)
    assert HaveEL(EL2);

    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        AArch64.CallHypervisor(immediate);
    else
        AArch32.TakeHVCException(immediate);
```


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aarch32/exceptions/syscalls/AArch32.CallSupervisor

```
// AArch32.CallSupervisor()
// ========================
// Calls the Supervisor

AArch32.CallSupervisor(bits(16) immediate_in)
    bits(16) immediate = immediate_in;
    if AArch32.CurrentCond() != '1110' then
        immediate = bits(16) UNKNOWN;
    if AArch32.GeneralExceptionsToAArch64() then
        AArch64.CallSupervisor(immediate);
    else
        AArch32.TakeSVCException(immediate);
```

aarch32/exceptions/syscalls/AArch32.TakeHVCException

```
// AArch32.TakeHVCException()
// ==========================

AArch32.TakeHVCException(bits(16) immediate)
    assert HaveEL(EL2) && ELUsingAArch32(EL2);

    AArch32.ITAdvance();
    SSAdvance();
    bits(32) preferred_exception_return = NextInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x08;

    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_HypervisorCall);
    exception.syndrome<15:0> = immediate;

    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
        AArch32.EnterHypMode(exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    else
        AArch32.EnterHypMode(exception, preferred_exception_return, 0x14);
```

aarch32/exceptions/syscalls/AArch32.TakeSMCException

```
// AArch32.TakeSMCException()
// ==========================

AArch32.TakeSMCException()
    assert HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3);
    AArch32.ITAdvance();
    SSAdvance();
    bits(32) preferred_exception_return = NextInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x08;
    lr_offset = 0;

    AArch32.EnterMonitorMode(preferred_exception_return, lr_offset, vect_offset);
```

aarch32/exceptions/syscalls/AArch32.TakeSVCException

```
// AArch32.TakeSVCException()
// ==========================

AArch32.TakeSVCException(bits(16) immediate)

    AArch32.ITAdvance();
    SSAdvance();
    route_to_hyp = PSTATE.EL == EL0 && EL2Enabled() && HCR.TGE == '1';

    bits(32) preferred_exception_return = NextInstrAddr();
```


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```
    vect_offset = 0x08;
    lr_offset = 0;

    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 || route_to_hyp then
        exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_SupervisorCall);
        exception.syndrome<15:0> = immediate;
        if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
            AArch32.EnterHypMode(exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
        else
            AArch32.EnterHypMode(exception, preferred_exception_return, 0x14);
    else
        AArch32.EnterMode(M32_Svc, preferred_exception_return, lr_offset, vect_offset);
```

aarch32/exceptions/takeexception/AArch32.EnterHypMode

```
// AArch32.EnterHypMode()
// ======================
// Take an exception to Hyp mode.

AArch32.EnterHypMode(ExceptionRecord exception, bits(32) preferred_exception_return,
                     integer vect_offset)
    SynchronizeContext();
    assert HaveEL(EL2) && !IsSecure() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2);

    bits(32) spsr = GetPSRFromPSTATE(AArch32_NonDebugState);
    if !(exception.exceptype IN {Exception_IRQ, Exception_FIQ}) then
        AArch32.ReportHypEntry(exception);
    AArch32.WriteMode(M32_Hyp);
    SPSR[] = spsr;
    ELR_hyp = preferred_exception_return;
    PSTATE.T = HSCTLR.TE;                       // PSTATE.J is RES0
    PSTATE.SS = '0';
    if !HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_GEN[].EA == '0' then PSTATE.A = '1';
    if !HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_GEN[].IRQ == '0' then PSTATE.I = '1';
    if !HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_GEN[].FIQ == '0' then PSTATE.F = '1';
    PSTATE.E = HSCTLR.EE;
    PSTATE.IL = '0';
    PSTATE.IT = '00000000';
    if HaveSSBSExt() then PSTATE.SSBS = HSCTLR.DSSBS;
    boolean branch_conditional = FALSE;
    BranchTo(HVBAR<31:5>:vect_offset<4:0>, BranchType_EXCEPTION, branch_conditional);

    CheckExceptionCatch(TRUE);                  // Check for debug event on exception entry

    EndOfInstruction();
```

aarch32/exceptions/takeexception/AArch32.EnterMode

```
// AArch32.EnterMode()
// ===================
// Take an exception to a mode other than Monitor and Hyp mode.

AArch32.EnterMode(bits(5) target_mode, bits(32) preferred_exception_return, integer lr_offset,
                  integer vect_offset)
    SynchronizeContext();
    assert ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PSTATE.EL != EL2;

    bits(32) spsr = GetPSRFromPSTATE(AArch32_NonDebugState);
    if PSTATE.M == M32_Monitor then SCR.NS = '0';
    AArch32.WriteMode(target_mode);
    SPSR[] = spsr;
    R[14] = preferred_exception_return + lr_offset;
    PSTATE.T = SCTLR.TE;                        // PSTATE.J is RES0
    PSTATE.SS = '0';
```


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```
    if target_mode == M32_FIQ then
        PSTATE.<A,I,F> = '111';
    elsif target_mode IN {M32_Abort, M32_IRQ} then
        PSTATE.<A,I> = '11';
    else
        PSTATE.I = '1';
    PSTATE.E = SCTLR.EE;
    PSTATE.IL = '0';
    PSTATE.IT = '00000000';
    if HavePANExt() && SCTLR.SPAN == '0' then PSTATE.PAN = '1';
    if HaveSSBSExt() then PSTATE.SSBS = SCTLR.DSSBS;
    boolean branch_conditional = FALSE;
    BranchTo(ExcVectorBase()<31:5>:vect_offset<4:0>, BranchType_EXCEPTION, branch_conditional);

    CheckExceptionCatch(TRUE);                  // Check for debug event on exception entry

    EndOfInstruction();
```

aarch32/exceptions/takeexception/AArch32.EnterMonitorMode

```
// AArch32.EnterMonitorMode()
// ==========================
// Take an exception to Monitor mode.

AArch32.EnterMonitorMode(bits(32) preferred_exception_return, integer lr_offset,
                         integer vect_offset)
    SynchronizeContext();
    assert HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3);
    from_secure = IsSecure();
    bits(32) spsr = GetPSRFromPSTATE(AArch32_NonDebugState);
    if PSTATE.M == M32_Monitor then SCR.NS = '0';
    AArch32.WriteMode(M32_Monitor);
    SPSR[] = spsr;
    R[14] = preferred_exception_return + lr_offset;
    PSTATE.T = SCTLR.TE;                        // PSTATE.J is RES0
    PSTATE.SS = '0';
    PSTATE.<A,I,F> = '111';
    PSTATE.E = SCTLR.EE;
    PSTATE.IL = '0';
    PSTATE.IT = '00000000';
    if HavePANExt() then
        if !from_secure then
            PSTATE.PAN = '0';
        elsif SCTLR.SPAN == '0' then
            PSTATE.PAN = '1';
    if HaveSSBSExt() then PSTATE.SSBS = SCTLR.DSSBS;
    boolean branch_conditional = FALSE;
    BranchTo(MVBAR<31:5>:vect_offset<4:0>, BranchType_EXCEPTION, branch_conditional);

    CheckExceptionCatch(TRUE);                  // Check for debug event on exception entry

    EndOfInstruction();
```

aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.CheckAdvSIMDOrFPEnabled

```
// AArch32.CheckAdvSIMDOrFPEnabled()
// =================================
// Check against CPACR, FPEXC, HCPTR, NSACR, and CPTR_EL3.

AArch32.CheckAdvSIMDOrFPEnabled(boolean fpexc_check, boolean advsimd)
    if PSTATE.EL == EL0 && (!EL2Enabled() || (!ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '0')) &&
!ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then
        // The PE behaves as if FPEXC.EN is 1
        AArch64.CheckFPEnabled();
```


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```
        AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDEnabled();
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' &&
!ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then
        if fpexc_check && HCR_EL2.RW == '0' then
            fpexc_en = bits(1) IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "FPEXC.EN value when TGE==1 and RW==0";
            if fpexc_en == '0' then UNDEFINED;
        AArch64.CheckFPEnabled();
    else
        cpacr_asedis = CPACR.ASEDIS;
        cpacr_cp10 = CPACR.cp10;

        if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && !IsSecure() then
            // Check if access disabled in NSACR
            if NSACR.NSASEDIS == '1' then cpacr_asedis = '1';
            if NSACR.cp10 == '0' then cpacr_cp10 = '00';

        if PSTATE.EL != EL2 then
            // Check if Advanced SIMD disabled in CPACR
            if advsimd && cpacr_asedis == '1' then UNDEFINED;

            // Check if access disabled in CPACR
            boolean disabled;
            case cpacr_cp10 of
                when '00' disabled = TRUE;
                when '01' disabled = PSTATE.EL == EL0;
                when '10' disabled = ConstrainUnpredictableBool();
                when '11' disabled = FALSE;
            if disabled then UNDEFINED;

        // If required, check FPEXC enabled bit.
        if fpexc_check && FPEXC.EN == '0' then UNDEFINED;

        AArch32.CheckFPAdvSIMDTrap(advsimd);    // Also check against HCPTR and CPTR_EL3
```

aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.CheckFPAdvSIMDTrap

```
// AArch32.CheckFPAdvSIMDTrap()
// ============================
// Check against CPTR_EL2 and CPTR_EL3.

AArch32.CheckFPAdvSIMDTrap(boolean advsimd)
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        AArch64.CheckFPAdvSIMDTrap();
    else
        if HaveEL(EL2) && !IsSecure() then
            hcptr_tase = HCPTR.TASE;
            hcptr_cp10 = HCPTR.TCP10;

            if HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && !IsSecure() then
                // Check if access disabled in NSACR
                if NSACR.NSASEDIS == '1' then hcptr_tase = '1';
                if NSACR.cp10 == '0' then hcptr_cp10 = '1';

            // Check if access disabled in HCPTR
            if (advsimd && hcptr_tase == '1') || hcptr_cp10 == '1' then
                exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap);
                exception.syndrome<24:20> = ConditionSyndrome();

                if advsimd then
                    exception.syndrome<5> = '1';
                else
                    exception.syndrome<5> = '0';
                    exception.syndrome<3:0> = '1010';         // coproc field, always 0xA

                if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
                    AArch32.TakeUndefInstrException(exception);
```


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```
            else
                AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(exception);

        if HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
            // Check if access disabled in CPTR_EL3
            if CPTR_EL3.TFP == '1' then AArch64.AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap(EL3);
    return;
```

aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.CheckForSMCUndefOrTrap

```
// AArch32.CheckForSMCUndefOrTrap()
// ================================
// Check for UNDEFINED or trap on SMC instruction

AArch32.CheckForSMCUndefOrTrap()
    if !HaveEL(EL3) || PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
        UNDEFINED;

    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        AArch64.CheckForSMCUndefOrTrap(Zeros(16));
    else
        route_to_hyp = EL2Enabled() && PSTATE.EL == EL1 && HCR.TSC == '1';
        if route_to_hyp then
            exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_MonitorCall);
            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(exception);
```

aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.CheckForSVCTrap

```
// AArch32.CheckForSVCTrap()
// =========================
// Check for trap on SVC instruction

AArch32.CheckForSVCTrap(bits(16) immediate)
    if HaveFGTExt() then
        route_to_el2 = FALSE;
        if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
            route_to_el2 = (!ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && EL2Enabled() && HFGITR_EL2.SVC_EL0 == '1' &&
                            (HCR_EL2.<E2H, TGE> != '11' && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_EL3.FGTEn == '1')));

        if route_to_el2 then
            exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_SupervisorCall);
            exception.syndrome<15:0> = immediate;
            exception.trappedsyscallinst = TRUE;
            bits(64) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
            vect_offset = 0x0;

            AArch64.TakeException(EL2, exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.CheckForWFxTrap

```
// AArch32.CheckForWFxTrap()
// =========================
// Check for trap on WFE or WFI instruction

AArch32.CheckForWFxTrap(bits(2) target_el, WFxType wfxtype)
    assert HaveEL(target_el);

    // Check for routing to AArch64
    if !ELUsingAArch32(target_el) then
        AArch64.CheckForWFxTrap(target_el, wfxtype);
        return;

    boolean is_wfe = wfxtype == WFxType_WFE;
```


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```
    boolean trap;
    case target_el of
        when EL1
            trap = (if is_wfe then SCTLR.nTWE else SCTLR.nTWI) == '0';
        when EL2
            trap = (if is_wfe then HCR.TWE else HCR.TWI) == '1';
        when EL3
            trap = (if is_wfe then SCR.TWE else SCR.TWI) == '1';

    if trap then
        if target_el == EL1 && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
            AArch64.WFxTrap(wfxtype, target_el);

        if target_el == EL3 then
            AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException();
        elsif target_el == EL2 then
            exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_WFxTrap);
            exception.syndrome<24:20> = ConditionSyndrome();

            case wfxtype of
                when WFxType_WFI
                    exception.syndrome<0> = '0';
                when WFxType_WFE
                    exception.syndrome<0> = '1';

            AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(exception);
        else
            AArch32.TakeUndefInstrException();
```

aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.CheckITEnabled

```
// AArch32.CheckITEnabled()
// ========================
// Check whether the T32 IT instruction is disabled.

AArch32.CheckITEnabled(bits(4) mask)
    bit it_disabled;
    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
        it_disabled = HSCTLR.ITD;
    else
        it_disabled = (if ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then SCTLR.ITD else SCTLR[].ITD);
    if it_disabled == '1' then
        if mask != '1000' then UNDEFINED;

        // Otherwise whether the IT block is allowed depends on hw1 of the next instruction.
        next_instr = AArch32.MemSingle[NextInstrAddr(), 2, AccType_IFETCH, TRUE];

        if next_instr IN {'11xxxxxxxxxxxxxx', '1011xxxxxxxxxxxx', '10100xxxxxxxxxxx',
                          '01001xxxxxxxxxxx', '010001xxx1111xxx', '010001xx1xxxx111'} then
            // It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the Undefined Instruction exception is
            // taken on the IT instruction or the next instruction. This is not reflected in
            // the pseudocode, which always takes the exception on the IT instruction. This
            // also does not take into account cases where the next instruction is UNPREDICTABLE.
            UNDEFINED;

    return;
```

aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.CheckIllegalState

```
// AArch32.CheckIllegalState()
// ===========================
// Check PSTATE.IL bit and generate Illegal Execution state exception if set.

AArch32.CheckIllegalState()
```


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```
    if AArch32.GeneralExceptionsToAArch64() then
        AArch64.CheckIllegalState();
    elsif PSTATE.IL == '1' then
        route_to_hyp = PSTATE.EL == EL0 && EL2Enabled() && HCR.TGE == '1';

        bits(32) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
        vect_offset = 0x04;

        if PSTATE.EL == EL2 || route_to_hyp then
            exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_IllegalState);
            if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
                AArch32.EnterHypMode(exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
            else
                AArch32.EnterHypMode(exception, preferred_exception_return, 0x14);
        else
            AArch32.TakeUndefInstrException();
```

aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.CheckSETENDEnabled

```
// AArch32.CheckSETENDEnabled()
// ============================
// Check whether the AArch32 SETEND instruction is disabled.

AArch32.CheckSETENDEnabled()
    bit setend_disabled;
    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
        setend_disabled = HSCTLR.SED;
    else
        setend_disabled = (if ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then SCTLR.SED else SCTLR[].SED);
    if setend_disabled == '1' then
        UNDEFINED;

    return;
```

aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.SystemAccessTrap

```
// AArch32.SystemAccessTrap()
// ==========================
// Trapped  system register access.

AArch32.SystemAccessTrap(bits(5) mode, integer ec)
    (valid, target_el) = ELFromM32(mode);
    assert valid && HaveEL(target_el) && target_el != EL0 && UInt(target_el) >= UInt(PSTATE.EL);

    if target_el == EL2 then
        exception = AArch32.SystemAccessTrapSyndrome(ThisInstr(), ec);
        AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(exception);
    else
        AArch32.TakeUndefInstrException();
```

aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.SystemAccessTrapSyndrome

```
// AArch32.SystemAccessTrapSyndrome()
// ==================================
// Returns the syndrome information for traps on AArch32 MCR, MCRR, MRC, MRRC, and VMRS, VMSR
instructions,
// other than traps that are due to HCPTR or CPACR.

ExceptionRecord AArch32.SystemAccessTrapSyndrome(bits(32) instr, integer ec)
    ExceptionRecord exception;

    case ec of
        when 0x0    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_Uncategorized);
```


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```
        when 0x3    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_CP15RTTrap);
        when 0x4    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_CP15RRTTrap);
        when 0x5    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_CP14RTTrap);
        when 0x6    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_CP14DTTrap);
        when 0x7    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap);
        when 0x8    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_FPIDTrap);
        when 0xC    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_CP14RRTTrap);
        otherwise   Unreachable();

    bits(20) iss = Zeros();

    if exception.exceptype == Exception_Uncategorized then
        return exception;
    elsif exception.exceptype IN {Exception_FPIDTrap, Exception_CP14RTTrap, Exception_CP15RTTrap} then
        // Trapped MRC/MCR, VMRS on FPSID
        iss<13:10> = instr<19:16>;        // CRn, Reg in case of VMRS
        iss<8:5>   = instr<15:12>;        // Rt
        iss<9>     = '0';                 // RES0

        if exception.exceptype != Exception_FPIDTrap then    // When trap is not for VMRS
            iss<19:17> = instr<7:5>;          // opc2
            iss<16:14> = instr<23:21>;        // opc1
            iss<4:1>   = instr<3:0>;          //CRm
        else //VMRS Access
            iss<19:17> = '000';               //opc2 - Hardcoded for VMRS
            iss<16:14> = '111';               //opc1 - Hardcoded for VMRS
            iss<4:1>   = '0000';              //CRm  - Hardcoded for VMRS
    elsif exception.exceptype IN {Exception_CP14RRTTrap, Exception_AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap,
Exception_CP15RRTTrap} then
        // Trapped MRRC/MCRR, VMRS/VMSR
        iss<19:16> = instr<7:4>;          // opc1
        iss<13:10> = instr<19:16>;        // Rt2
        iss<8:5> = instr<15:12>;          // Rt
        iss<4:1>   = instr<3:0>;         // CRm
    elsif exception.exceptype == Exception_CP14DTTrap then
        // Trapped LDC/STC
        iss<19:12> = instr<7:0>;         // imm8
        iss<4>     = instr<23>;          // U
        iss<2:1>   = instr<24,21>;       // P,W
        if instr<19:16> == '1111' then   // Rn==15, LDC(Literal addressing)/STC
            iss<8:5> = bits(4) UNKNOWN;
            iss<3>   = '1';
    iss<0> = instr<20>;                  // Direction

    exception.syndrome<24:20> = ConditionSyndrome();
    exception.syndrome<19:0>  = iss;

    return exception;
```

aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.TakeHypTrapException

```
// AArch32.TakeHypTrapException()
// ==============================
// Exceptions routed to Hyp mode as a Hyp Trap exception.

AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(integer ec)
    exception = AArch32.SystemAccessTrapSyndrome(ThisInstr(), ec);
    AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(exception);

// AArch32.TakeHypTrapException()
// ==============================
// Exceptions routed to Hyp mode as a Hyp Trap exception.

AArch32.TakeHypTrapException(ExceptionRecord exception)
    assert HaveEL(EL2) && !IsSecure() && ELUsingAArch32(EL2);
```


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```
    bits(32) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x14;

    AArch32.EnterHypMode(exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
```

aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException

```
// AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException()
// ==================================
// Exceptions routed to Monitor mode as a Monitor Trap exception.

AArch32.TakeMonitorTrapException()
    assert HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3);

    bits(32) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x04;
    lr_offset = if CurrentInstrSet() == InstrSet_A32 then 4 else 2;

    AArch32.EnterMonitorMode(preferred_exception_return, lr_offset, vect_offset);
```

aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.TakeUndefInstrException

```
// AArch32.TakeUndefInstrException()
// =================================

AArch32.TakeUndefInstrException()
    exception = ExceptionSyndrome(Exception_Uncategorized);
    AArch32.TakeUndefInstrException(exception);

// AArch32.TakeUndefInstrException()
// =================================

AArch32.TakeUndefInstrException(ExceptionRecord exception)

    route_to_hyp = PSTATE.EL == EL0 && EL2Enabled() && HCR.TGE == '1';
    bits(32) preferred_exception_return = ThisInstrAddr();
    vect_offset = 0x04;
    lr_offset = if CurrentInstrSet() == InstrSet_A32 then 4 else 2;

    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
        AArch32.EnterHypMode(exception, preferred_exception_return, vect_offset);
    elsif route_to_hyp then
        AArch32.EnterHypMode(exception, preferred_exception_return, 0x14);
    else
        AArch32.EnterMode(M32_Undef, preferred_exception_return, lr_offset, vect_offset);
```

aarch32/exceptions/traps/AArch32.UndefinedFault

```
// AArch32.UndefinedFault()
// ========================

AArch32.UndefinedFault()

    if AArch32.GeneralExceptionsToAArch64() then AArch64.UndefinedFault();
    AArch32.TakeUndefInstrException();
```

J1.2.3 aarch32/functions

This section includes the following pseudocode functions:

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aarch32/functions/aborts/AArch32.DomainValid

```
// AArch32.DomainValid()
// =====================
// Returns TRUE if the Domain is valid for a Short-descriptor translation scheme.

boolean AArch32.DomainValid(Fault statuscode, integer level)
    assert statuscode != Fault_None;

    case statuscode of
        when Fault_Domain
            return TRUE;
        when Fault_Translation, Fault_AccessFlag, Fault_SyncExternalOnWalk, Fault_SyncParityOnWalk
            return level == 2;
        otherwise
            return FALSE;
```

aarch32/functions/aborts/AArch32.FaultStatusLD

```
// AArch32.FaultStatusLD()
// =======================
// Creates an exception fault status value for Abort and Watchpoint exceptions taken
// to Abort mode using AArch32 and Long-descriptor format.

bits(32) AArch32.FaultStatusLD(boolean d_side, FaultRecord fault)
    assert fault.statuscode != Fault_None;

    bits(32) fsr = Zeros();
    if HaveRASExt() && IsAsyncAbort(fault) then fsr<15:14> = fault.errortype;
    if d_side then
        if fault.acctype IN {AccType_DC, AccType_IC,
            AccType_AT, AccType_ATPAN} then
            fsr<13> = '1'; fsr<11> = '1';
        else
            fsr<11> = if fault.write then '1' else '0';
    if IsExternalAbort(fault) then fsr<12> = fault.extflag;
    fsr<9> = '1';
    fsr<5:0> = EncodeLDFSC(fault.statuscode, fault.level);

    return fsr;
```

aarch32/functions/aborts/AArch32.FaultStatusSD

```
// AArch32.FaultStatusSD()
// =======================
// Creates an exception fault status value for Abort and Watchpoint exceptions taken
// to Abort mode using AArch32 and Short-descriptor format.

bits(32) AArch32.FaultStatusSD(boolean d_side, FaultRecord fault)
    assert fault.statuscode != Fault_None;

    bits(32) fsr = Zeros();
    if HaveRASExt() && IsAsyncAbort(fault) then fsr<15:14> = fault.errortype;
    if d_side then
        if fault.acctype IN {AccType_DC, AccType_IC,
            AccType_AT, AccType_ATPAN} then
            fsr<13> = '1'; fsr<11> = '1';
        else
            fsr<11> = if fault.write then '1' else '0';
    if IsExternalAbort(fault) then fsr<12> = fault.extflag;
    fsr<9> = '0';
    fsr<10,3:0> = EncodeSDFSC(fault.statuscode, fault.level);
    if d_side then
        fsr<7:4> = fault.domain;               // Domain field (data fault only)
```


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```
    return fsr;
```

aarch32/functions/aborts/AArch32.FaultSyndrome

```
// AArch32.FaultSyndrome()
// =======================
// Creates an exception syndrome value for Abort and Watchpoint exceptions taken to
// AArch32 Hyp mode.

bits(25) AArch32.FaultSyndrome(boolean d_side, FaultRecord fault)
    assert fault.statuscode != Fault_None;

    bits(25) iss = Zeros();

    if HaveRASExt() && IsAsyncAbort(fault) then
        iss<11:10> = fault.errortype; // AET

    if d_side then
        if (IsSecondStage(fault) && !fault.s2fs1walk &&
            (!IsExternalSyncAbort(fault) ||
            (!HaveRASExt() && fault.acctype == AccType_TTW &&
            boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "ISV on second stage translation table walk"))) then
            iss<24:14> = LSInstructionSyndrome();

        if fault.acctype IN {AccType_DC, AccType_IC, AccType_AT, AccType_ATPAN} then
            iss<8> = '1';  iss<6> = '1';
        else
            iss<6> = if fault.write then '1' else '0';

    if IsExternalAbort(fault) then iss<9> = fault.extflag;
    iss<7> = if fault.s2fs1walk then '1' else '0';
    iss<5:0> = EncodeLDFSC(fault.statuscode, fault.level);

    return iss;
```

aarch32/functions/aborts/EncodeSDFSC

```
// EncodeSDFSC()
// =============
// Function that gives the Short-descriptor FSR code for different types of Fault

bits(5) EncodeSDFSC(Fault statuscode, integer level)

    bits(5) result;
    case statuscode of
        when Fault_AccessFlag
            assert level IN {1,2};
            result = if level == 1 then '00011' else '00110';
        when Fault_Alignment
            result = '00001';
        when Fault_Permission
            assert level IN {1,2};
            result = if level == 1 then '01101' else '01111';
        when Fault_Domain
            assert level IN {1,2};
            result = if level == 1 then '01001' else '01011';
        when Fault_Translation
            assert level IN {1,2};
            result = if level == 1 then '00101' else '00111';
        when Fault_SyncExternal
            result = '01000';
        when Fault_SyncExternalOnWalk
            assert level IN {1,2};
```


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```
            result = if level == 1 then '01100' else '01110';
        when Fault_SyncParity
            result = '11001';
        when Fault_SyncParityOnWalk
            assert level IN {1,2};
            result = if level == 1 then '11100' else '11110';
        when Fault_AsyncParity
            result = '11000';
        when Fault_AsyncExternal
            result = '10110';
        when Fault_Debug
            result = '00010';
        when Fault_TLBConflict
            result = '10000';
        when Fault_Lockdown
            result = '10100';   // IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED
        when Fault_Exclusive
            result = '10101';   // IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED
        when Fault_ICacheMaint
            result = '00100';
        otherwise
            Unreachable();

    return result;
```

aarch32/functions/common/A32ExpandImm

```
// A32ExpandImm()
// ==============

bits(32) A32ExpandImm(bits(12) imm12)

    // PSTATE.C argument to following function call does not affect the imm32 result.
    (imm32, -) = A32ExpandImm_C(imm12, PSTATE.C);

    return imm32;
```

aarch32/functions/common/A32ExpandImm_C

```
// A32ExpandImm_C()
// ================

(bits(32), bit) A32ExpandImm_C(bits(12) imm12, bit carry_in)

    unrotated_value = ZeroExtend(imm12<7:0>, 32);
    (imm32, carry_out) = Shift_C(unrotated_value, SRType_ROR, 2*UInt(imm12<11:8>), carry_in);

    return (imm32, carry_out);
```

aarch32/functions/common/DecodeImmShift

```
// DecodeImmShift()
// ================

(SRType, integer) DecodeImmShift(bits(2) srtype, bits(5) imm5)

    SRType shift_t;
    integer shift_n;
    case srtype of
        when '00'
            shift_t = SRType_LSL;  shift_n = UInt(imm5);
        when '01'
            shift_t = SRType_LSR;  shift_n = if imm5 == '00000' then 32 else UInt(imm5);
```


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```
        when '10'
            shift_t = SRType_ASR;  shift_n = if imm5 == '00000' then 32 else UInt(imm5);
        when '11'
            if imm5 == '00000' then
                shift_t = SRType_RRX;  shift_n = 1;
            else
                shift_t = SRType_ROR;  shift_n = UInt(imm5);

    return (shift_t, shift_n);
```

aarch32/functions/common/DecodeRegShift

```
// DecodeRegShift()
// ================

SRType DecodeRegShift(bits(2) srtype)
    SRType shift_t;
    case srtype of
        when '00'  shift_t = SRType_LSL;
        when '01'  shift_t = SRType_LSR;
        when '10'  shift_t = SRType_ASR;
        when '11'  shift_t = SRType_ROR;
    return shift_t;
```

aarch32/functions/common/RRX

```
// RRX()
// =====

bits(N) RRX(bits(N) x, bit carry_in)
    (result, -) = RRX_C(x, carry_in);
    return result;
```

aarch32/functions/common/RRX_C

```
// RRX_C()
// =======

(bits(N), bit) RRX_C(bits(N) x, bit carry_in)
    result = carry_in : x<N-1:1>;
    carry_out = x<0>;
    return (result, carry_out);
```

aarch32/functions/common/SRType

```
enumeration SRType {SRType_LSL, SRType_LSR, SRType_ASR, SRType_ROR, SRType_RRX};
```

aarch32/functions/common/Shift

```
// Shift()
// =======

bits(N) Shift(bits(N) value, SRType srtype, integer amount, bit carry_in)
    (result, -) = Shift_C(value, srtype, amount, carry_in);
    return result;
```


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aarch32/functions/common/Shift_C

```
// Shift_C()
// =========

(bits(N), bit) Shift_C(bits(N) value, SRType srtype, integer amount, bit carry_in)
    assert !(srtype == SRType_RRX && amount != 1);

    bits(N) result;
    bit carry_out;
    if amount == 0 then
        (result, carry_out) = (value, carry_in);
    else
        case srtype of
            when SRType_LSL
                (result, carry_out) = LSL_C(value, amount);
            when SRType_LSR
                (result, carry_out) = LSR_C(value, amount);
            when SRType_ASR
                (result, carry_out) = ASR_C(value, amount);
            when SRType_ROR
                (result, carry_out) = ROR_C(value, amount);
            when SRType_RRX
                (result, carry_out) = RRX_C(value, carry_in);

    return (result, carry_out);
```

aarch32/functions/common/T32ExpandImm

```
// T32ExpandImm()
// ==============

bits(32) T32ExpandImm(bits(12) imm12)

    // PSTATE.C argument to following function call does not affect the imm32 result.
    (imm32, -) = T32ExpandImm_C(imm12, PSTATE.C);

    return imm32;
```

aarch32/functions/common/T32ExpandImm_C

```
// T32ExpandImm_C()
// ================

(bits(32), bit) T32ExpandImm_C(bits(12) imm12, bit carry_in)
    bits(32) imm32;
    bit carry_out;
    if imm12<11:10> == '00' then
        case imm12<9:8> of
            when '00'
                imm32 = ZeroExtend(imm12<7:0>, 32);
            when '01'
                imm32 = '00000000' : imm12<7:0> : '00000000' : imm12<7:0>;
            when '10'
                imm32 = imm12<7:0> : '00000000' : imm12<7:0> : '00000000';
            when '11'
                imm32 = imm12<7:0> : imm12<7:0> : imm12<7:0> : imm12<7:0>;
        carry_out = carry_in;
    else
        unrotated_value = ZeroExtend('1':imm12<6:0>, 32);
        (imm32, carry_out) = ROR_C(unrotated_value, UInt(imm12<11:7>));

    return (imm32, carry_out);
```


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aarch32/functions/common/VBitOps

```
enumeration VBitOps {VBitOps_VBIF, VBitOps_VBIT, VBitOps_VBSL};
```

aarch32/functions/common/VCGEType

```
enumeration VCGEType {VCGEType_signed, VCGEType_unsigned, VCGEType_fp};
```

aarch32/functions/common/VCGTtype

```
enumeration VCGTtype {VCGTtype_signed, VCGTtype_unsigned, VCGTtype_fp};
```

aarch32/functions/common/VFPNegMul

```
enumeration VFPNegMul {VFPNegMul_VNMLA, VFPNegMul_VNMLS, VFPNegMul_VNMUL};
```

aarch32/functions/coproc/AArch32.CheckCP15InstrCoarseTraps

```
// AArch32.CheckCP15InstrCoarseTraps()
// ===================================
// Check for coarse-grained  traps to System registers in the
// coproc=0b1111 encoding space by HSTR and HCR.

AArch32.CheckCP15InstrCoarseTraps(integer CRn, integer nreg, integer CRm)
    if PSTATE.EL == EL0 && (!ELUsingAArch32(EL1) ||
            (EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2))) then
        AArch64.CheckCP15InstrCoarseTraps(CRn, nreg, CRm);

    trapped_encoding = ((CRn == 9  && CRm IN {0,1,2,    5,6,7,8   }) ||
                        (CRn == 10 && CRm IN {0,1,    4,      8   }) ||
                        (CRn == 11 && CRm IN {0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,15}));

    // Check for coarse-grained Hyp traps
    if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() then
        major = if nreg == 1 then CRn else CRm;
        // Check for MCR, MRC, MCRR, and MRRC disabled by HSTR<CRn/CRm>
        // and MRC and MCR disabled by HCR.TIDCP.
        if ((!(major IN {4,14}) && HSTR<major> == '1') ||
                (HCR.TIDCP == '1' && nreg == 1 && trapped_encoding)) then
            if (PSTATE.EL == EL0 &&
                    boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "UNDEF unallocated CP15 access at EL0") then
                UNDEFINED;
            if ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
                AArch32.SystemAccessTrap(M32_Hyp, 0x3);
            else
                AArch64.AArch32SystemAccessTrap(EL2, 0x3);
```

aarch32/functions/exclusive/AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass

```
// AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass()
// ===============================
// Return TRUE if the Exclusives monitors for the current PE include all of the addresses
// associated with the virtual address region of size bytes starting at address.
// The immediately following memory write must be to the same addresses.

boolean AArch32.ExclusiveMonitorsPass(bits(32) address, integer size)

    // It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the detection of memory aborts happens
    // before or after the check on the local Exclusives monitor. As a result a failure
```


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```
    // of the local monitor can occur on some implementations even if the memory
    // access would give an memory abort.

    acctype = AccType_ATOMIC;
    iswrite = TRUE;

    aligned = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, size, acctype, iswrite);

    passed = AArch32.IsExclusiveVA(address, ProcessorID(), size);
    if !passed then
        return FALSE;

    memaddrdesc = AArch32.TranslateAddress(address, acctype, iswrite, aligned, size);
    // Check for aborts or debug exceptions
    if IsFault(memaddrdesc) then
        AArch32.Abort(address, memaddrdesc.fault);

    passed = IsExclusiveLocal(memaddrdesc.paddress, ProcessorID(), size);
    ClearExclusiveLocal(ProcessorID());

    if passed then
        if memaddrdesc.memattrs.shareability != Shareability_NSH then
            passed = IsExclusiveGlobal(memaddrdesc.paddress, ProcessorID(), size);

    return passed;
```

aarch32/functions/exclusive/AArch32.IsExclusiveVA

```
// An optional IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED test for an exclusive access to a virtual
// address region of size bytes starting at address.
//
// It is permitted (but not required) for this function to return FALSE and
// cause a store exclusive to fail if the virtual address region is not
// totally included within the region recorded by MarkExclusiveVA().
//
// It is always safe to return TRUE which will check the physical address only.
boolean AArch32.IsExclusiveVA(bits(32) address, integer processorid, integer size);
```

aarch32/functions/exclusive/AArch32.MarkExclusiveVA

```
// Optionally record an exclusive access to the virtual address region of size bytes
// starting at address for processorid.
AArch32.MarkExclusiveVA(bits(32) address, integer processorid, integer size);
```

aarch32/functions/exclusive/AArch32.SetExclusiveMonitors

```
// AArch32.SetExclusiveMonitors()
// ==============================
// Sets the Exclusives monitors for the current PE to record the addresses associated
// with the virtual address region of size bytes starting at address.

AArch32.SetExclusiveMonitors(bits(32) address, integer size)
    acctype = AccType_ATOMIC;
    iswrite = FALSE;

    aligned = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, size, acctype, iswrite);

    memaddrdesc = AArch32.TranslateAddress(address, acctype, iswrite, aligned, size);
    // Check for aborts or debug exceptions
    if IsFault(memaddrdesc) then
        return;

    if memaddrdesc.memattrs.shareability != Shareability_NSH then
```


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```
        MarkExclusiveGlobal(memaddrdesc.paddress, ProcessorID(), size);

    MarkExclusiveLocal(memaddrdesc.paddress, ProcessorID(), size);

    AArch32.MarkExclusiveVA(address, ProcessorID(), size);
```

aarch32/functions/float/CheckAdvSIMDEnabled

```
// CheckAdvSIMDEnabled()
// =====================

CheckAdvSIMDEnabled()

    fpexc_check = TRUE;
    advsimd = TRUE;

    AArch32.CheckAdvSIMDOrFPEnabled(fpexc_check, advsimd);
    // Return from CheckAdvSIMDOrFPEnabled() occurs only if Advanced SIMD access is permitted

    // Make temporary copy of D registers
    // _Dclone[] is used as input data for instruction pseudocode
    for i = 0 to 31
        _Dclone[i] = D[i];

    return;
```

aarch32/functions/float/CheckAdvSIMDOrVFPEnabled

```
// CheckAdvSIMDOrVFPEnabled()
// ==========================

CheckAdvSIMDOrVFPEnabled(boolean include_fpexc_check, boolean advsimd)
    AArch32.CheckAdvSIMDOrFPEnabled(include_fpexc_check, advsimd);
    // Return from CheckAdvSIMDOrFPEnabled() occurs only if VFP access is permitted
    return;
```

aarch32/functions/float/CheckCryptoEnabled32

```
// CheckCryptoEnabled32()
// ======================

CheckCryptoEnabled32()
    CheckAdvSIMDEnabled();
    // Return from CheckAdvSIMDEnabled() occurs only if access is permitted
    return;
```

aarch32/functions/float/CheckVFPEnabled

```
// CheckVFPEnabled()
// =================

CheckVFPEnabled(boolean include_fpexc_check)
    advsimd = FALSE;
    AArch32.CheckAdvSIMDOrFPEnabled(include_fpexc_check, advsimd);
    // Return from CheckAdvSIMDOrFPEnabled() occurs only if VFP access is permitted
    return;
```


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aarch32/functions/float/FPHalvedSub

```
// FPHalvedSub()
// =============

bits(N) FPHalvedSub(bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, FPCRType fpcr)
    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    rounding = FPRoundingMode(fpcr);
    (type1,sign1,value1) = FPUnpack(op1, fpcr);
    (type2,sign2,value2) = FPUnpack(op2, fpcr);
    (done,result) = FPProcessNaNs(type1, type2, op1, op2, fpcr);
    if !done then
        inf1 = (type1 == FPType_Infinity);  inf2 = (type2 == FPType_Infinity);
        zero1 = (type1 == FPType_Zero);     zero2 = (type2 == FPType_Zero);
        if inf1 && inf2 && sign1 == sign2 then
            result = FPDefaultNaN(fpcr);
            FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
        elsif (inf1 && sign1 == '0') || (inf2 && sign2 == '1') then
            result = FPInfinity('0');
        elsif (inf1 && sign1 == '1') || (inf2 && sign2 == '0') then
            result = FPInfinity('1');
        elsif zero1 && zero2 && sign1 != sign2 then
            result = FPZero(sign1);
        else
            result_value = (value1 - value2) / 2.0;
            if result_value == 0.0 then  // Sign of exact zero result depends on rounding mode
                result_sign = if rounding == FPRounding_NEGINF then '1' else '0';
                result = FPZero(result_sign);
            else
                result = FPRound(result_value, fpcr);
    return result;
```

aarch32/functions/float/FPRSqrtStep

```
// FPRSqrtStep()
// =============

bits(N) FPRSqrtStep(bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2)
    assert N IN {16,32};
    FPCRType fpcr = StandardFPSCRValue();
    (type1,sign1,value1) = FPUnpack(op1, fpcr);
    (type2,sign2,value2) = FPUnpack(op2, fpcr);
    (done,result) = FPProcessNaNs(type1, type2, op1, op2, fpcr);
    if !done then
        inf1 = (type1 == FPType_Infinity);  inf2 = (type2 == FPType_Infinity);
        zero1 = (type1 == FPType_Zero);     zero2 = (type2 == FPType_Zero);
        bits(N) product;
        if (inf1 && zero2) || (zero1 && inf2) then
            product = FPZero('0');
        else
            product = FPMul(op1, op2, fpcr);
        bits(N) three = FPThree('0');
        result = FPHalvedSub(three, product, fpcr);
    return result;
```

aarch32/functions/float/FPRecipStep

```
// FPRecipStep()
// =============

bits(N) FPRecipStep(bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2)
    assert N IN {16,32};
    FPCRType fpcr = StandardFPSCRValue();
    (type1,sign1,value1) = FPUnpack(op1, fpcr);
```


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```
    (type2,sign2,value2) = FPUnpack(op2, fpcr);
    (done,result) = FPProcessNaNs(type1, type2, op1, op2, fpcr);
    if !done then
        inf1 = (type1 == FPType_Infinity);  inf2 = (type2 == FPType_Infinity);
        zero1 = (type1 == FPType_Zero);     zero2 = (type2 == FPType_Zero);
        bits(N) product;
        if (inf1 && zero2) || (zero1 && inf2) then
            product = FPZero('0');
        else
            product = FPMul(op1, op2, fpcr);
        bits(N) two = FPTwo('0');
        result = FPSub(two, product, fpcr);
    return result;
```

aarch32/functions/float/StandardFPSCRValue

```
// StandardFPSCRValue()
// ====================

FPCRType StandardFPSCRValue()
    return '00000' : FPSCR.AHP : '110000' : FPSCR.FZ16 : '0000000000000000000';
```

aarch32/functions/memory/AArch32.CheckAlignment

```
// AArch32.CheckAlignment()
// ========================

boolean AArch32.CheckAlignment(bits(32) address, integer alignment, AccType acctype,
                               boolean iswrite)

    bit A;
    if PSTATE.EL == EL0 && !ELUsingAArch32(S1TranslationRegime()) then
        A = SCTLR[].A; //use AArch64 register, when higher Exception level is using AArch64
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
        A = HSCTLR.A;
    else
        A = SCTLR.A;
    aligned = (address == Align(address, alignment));
    atomic  = acctype IN { AccType_ATOMIC, AccType_ATOMICRW, AccType_ORDEREDATOMIC,
                           AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW, AccType_ATOMICLS64, AccType_A32LSMD};
    ordered = acctype IN { AccType_ORDERED, AccType_ORDEREDRW, AccType_LIMITEDORDERED,
                           AccType_ORDEREDATOMIC, AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW };
    vector  = acctype == AccType_VEC;

    // AccType_VEC is used for SIMD element alignment checks only
    check = (atomic || ordered || vector || A == '1');

    if check && !aligned then
        secondstage = FALSE;
        AArch32.Abort(address, AlignmentFault(acctype, iswrite, secondstage));

    return aligned;
```

aarch32/functions/memory/AArch32.MemSingle

```
// AArch32.MemSingle[] - non-assignment (read) form
// ================================================
// Perform an atomic, little-endian read of 'size' bytes.

bits(size*8) AArch32.MemSingle[bits(32) address, integer size, AccType acctype, boolean aligned]
    boolean ispair = FALSE;
    return AArch32.MemSingle[address, size, acctype, aligned, ispair];
```


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```
// AArch32.MemSingle[] - non-assignment (read) form
// ================================================
// Perform an atomic, little-endian read of 'size' bytes.

bits(size*8) AArch32.MemSingle[bits(32) address, integer size, AccType acctype, boolean aligned, boolean
ispair]
    assert size IN {1, 2, 4, 8, 16};
    assert address == Align(address, size);

    AddressDescriptor memaddrdesc;
    bits(size*8) value;
    iswrite = FALSE;

    memaddrdesc = AArch32.TranslateAddress(address, acctype, iswrite, aligned, size);
    // Check for aborts or debug exceptions
    if IsFault(memaddrdesc) then
        AArch32.Abort(address, memaddrdesc.fault);

    // Memory array access
    accdesc = CreateAccessDescriptor(acctype);

    PhysMemRetStatus memstatus;
    (memstatus, value) = PhysMemRead(memaddrdesc, size, accdesc);
    if IsFault(memstatus) then
        HandleExternalReadAbort(memstatus, memaddrdesc, size, accdesc);
    return value;

// AArch32.MemSingle[] - assignment (write) form
// =============================================

AArch32.MemSingle[bits(32) address, integer size, AccType acctype, boolean aligned] = bits(size*8) value
    boolean ispair = FALSE;
    AArch32.MemSingle[address, size, acctype, aligned, ispair] = value;
    return;

// AArch32.MemSingle[] - assignment (write) form
// ================================================
// Perform an atomic, little-endian write of 'size' bytes.

AArch32.MemSingle[bits(32) address, integer size, AccType acctype, boolean aligned, boolean ispair] =
bits(size*8) value
    assert size IN {1, 2, 4, 8, 16};
    assert address == Align(address, size);

    AddressDescriptor memaddrdesc;
    iswrite = TRUE;

    memaddrdesc = AArch32.TranslateAddress(address, acctype, iswrite, aligned, size);
    // Check for aborts or debug exceptions
    if IsFault(memaddrdesc) then
        AArch32.Abort(address, memaddrdesc.fault);

    // Effect on exclusives
    if memaddrdesc.memattrs.shareability != Shareability_NSH then
        ClearExclusiveByAddress(memaddrdesc.paddress, ProcessorID(), size);

    // Memory array access
    accdesc = CreateAccessDescriptor(acctype);

    memstatus = PhysMemWrite(memaddrdesc, size, accdesc, value);
    if IsFault(memstatus) then
        HandleExternalWriteAbort(memstatus, memaddrdesc, size, accdesc);
    return;
```


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aarch32/functions/memory/Hint_PreloadData

```
Hint_PreloadData(bits(32) address);
```

aarch32/functions/memory/Hint_PreloadDataForWrite

```
Hint_PreloadDataForWrite(bits(32) address);
```

aarch32/functions/memory/Hint_PreloadInstr

```
Hint_PreloadInstr(bits(32) address);
```

aarch32/functions/memory/MemA

```
// MemA[] - non-assignment form
// ============================

bits(8*size) MemA[bits(32) address, integer size]
    acctype = AccType_ATOMIC;
    return Mem_with_type[address, size, acctype];

// MemA[] - assignment form
// ========================

MemA[bits(32) address, integer size] = bits(8*size) value
    acctype = AccType_ATOMIC;
    Mem_with_type[address, size, acctype] = value;
    return;
```

aarch32/functions/memory/MemO

```
// MemO[] - non-assignment form
// ============================

bits(8*size) MemO[bits(32) address, integer size]
    acctype = AccType_ORDERED;
    return Mem_with_type[address, size, acctype];

// MemO[] - assignment form
// ========================

MemO[bits(32) address, integer size] = bits(8*size) value
    acctype = AccType_ORDERED;
    Mem_with_type[address, size, acctype] = value;
    return;
```

aarch32/functions/memory/MemS

```
// MemS[] - non-assignment form
// ============================
// Memory accessor for streaming load multiple instructions

bits(8*size) MemS[bits(32) address, integer size]
    acctype = AccType_A32LSMD;
    return Mem_with_type[address, size, acctype];

// MemS[] - assignment form
// ========================
// Memory accessor for streaming store multiple instructions
```


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```
MemS[bits(32) address, integer size] = bits(8*size) value
    acctype = AccType_A32LSMD;
    Mem_with_type[address, size, acctype] = value;
    return;
```

aarch32/functions/memory/MemU

```
// MemU[] - non-assignment form
// ============================

bits(8*size) MemU[bits(32) address, integer size]
    acctype = AccType_NORMAL;
    return Mem_with_type[address, size, acctype];

// MemU[] - assignment form
// ========================

MemU[bits(32) address, integer size] = bits(8*size) value
    acctype = AccType_NORMAL;
    Mem_with_type[address, size, acctype] = value;
    return;
```

aarch32/functions/memory/MemU_unpriv

```
// MemU_unpriv[] - non-assignment form
// ===================================

bits(8*size) MemU_unpriv[bits(32) address, integer size]
    acctype = AccType_UNPRIV;
    return Mem_with_type[address, size, acctype];

// MemU_unpriv[] - assignment form
// ===============================

MemU_unpriv[bits(32) address, integer size] = bits(8*size) value
    acctype = AccType_UNPRIV;
    Mem_with_type[address, size, acctype] = value;
    return;
```

aarch32/functions/memory/Mem_with_type

```
// Mem_with_type[] - non-assignment (read) form
// ============================================
// Perform a read of 'size' bytes. The access byte order is reversed for a big-endian access.
// Instruction fetches would call AArch32.MemSingle directly.

bits(size*8) Mem_with_type[bits(32) address, integer size, AccType acctype]
    boolean ispair = FALSE;
    return Mem_with_type[address, size, acctype, ispair];

bits(size*8) Mem_with_type[bits(32) address, integer size, AccType acctype, boolean ispair]
    assert size IN {1, 2, 4, 8, 16};
    constant halfsize = size DIV 2;
    bits(size * 8) value;
    boolean iswrite = FALSE;
    boolean aligned;
    if ispair then
        // check alignment on size of element accessed, not overall access size
        aligned = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, halfsize, acctype, iswrite);
    else
        aligned = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, size, acctype, iswrite);
```


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```
    if !aligned then

        assert size > 1;
        value<7:0> = AArch32.MemSingle[address, 1, acctype, aligned];

        // For subsequent bytes it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether an unaligned Device memory
        // access will generate an Alignment Fault, as to get this far means the first byte did
        // not, so we must be changing to a new translation page.
        c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
        assert c IN {Constraint_FAULT, Constraint_NONE};
        if c == Constraint_NONE then aligned = TRUE;

        for i = 1 to size-1
            value<8*i+7:8*i> = AArch32.MemSingle[address+i, 1, acctype, aligned];
    else
        value = AArch32.MemSingle[address, size, acctype, aligned, ispair];

    if BigEndian(acctype) then
        value = BigEndianReverse(value);

    return value;

// Mem_with_type[] - assignment (write) form
// =========================================
// Perform a write of 'size' bytes. The byte order is reversed for a big-endian access.

Mem_with_type[bits(32) address, integer size, AccType acctype] = bits(size*8) value_in
    boolean ispair = FALSE;
    Mem_with_type[address, size, acctype, ispair] = value_in;

Mem_with_type[bits(32) address, integer size, AccType acctype, boolean ispair] = bits(size*8) value_in
    boolean iswrite = TRUE;
    constant halfsize = size DIV 2;
    bits(size*8) value = value_in;
    boolean aligned;
    if BigEndian(acctype) then
        value = BigEndianReverse(value);

    if ispair then
        // check alignment on size of element accessed, not overall access size
        aligned = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, halfsize, acctype, iswrite);
    else
        aligned = AArch32.CheckAlignment(address, size, acctype, iswrite);

    if !aligned then
        assert size > 1;
        AArch32.MemSingle[address, 1, acctype, aligned] = value<7:0>;

        // For subsequent bytes it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether an unaligned Device memory
        // access will generate an Alignment Fault, as to get this far means the first byte did
        // not, so we must be changing to a new translation page.
        c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
        assert c IN {Constraint_FAULT, Constraint_NONE};
        if c == Constraint_NONE then aligned = TRUE;

        for i = 1 to size-1
            AArch32.MemSingle[address+i, 1, acctype, aligned] = value<8*i+7:8*i>;
    else
        AArch32.MemSingle[address, size, acctype, aligned, ispair] = value;
    return;
```

aarch32/functions/ras/AArch32.ESBOperation

```
// AArch32.ESBOperation()
// ======================
// Perform the AArch32 ESB operation for ESB executed in AArch32 state
```


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```
AArch32.ESBOperation()

    // Check if routed to AArch64 state
    route_to_aarch64 = PSTATE.EL == EL0 && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1);
    if !route_to_aarch64 && EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        route_to_aarch64 = HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' || HCR_EL2.AMO == '1';
    if !route_to_aarch64 && HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
        route_to_aarch64 = SCR_EL3.EA == '1';

    if route_to_aarch64 then
        AArch64.ESBOperation();
        return;

    route_to_monitor = HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.EA == '1';
    route_to_hyp = PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() && (HCR.TGE == '1' || HCR.AMO == '1');

    bits(5) target;
    if route_to_monitor then
        target = M32_Monitor;
    elsif route_to_hyp || PSTATE.M == M32_Hyp then
        target = M32_Hyp;
    else
        target = M32_Abort;

    boolean mask_active;
    if IsSecure() then
        mask_active = TRUE;
    elsif target == M32_Monitor then
        mask_active = SCR.AW == '1' && (!HaveEL(EL2) || (HCR.TGE == '0' && HCR.AMO == '0'));
    else
        mask_active = target == M32_Abort || PSTATE.M == M32_Hyp;

    mask_set = PSTATE.A == '1';
    (-, el)  = ELFromM32(target);
    intdis   = Halted() || ExternalDebugInterruptsDisabled(el);
    masked   = intdis || (mask_active && mask_set);

    // Check for a masked Physical SError pending that can be synchronized
    // by an Error synchronization event.
    if masked && IsSynchronizablePhysicalSErrorPending() then
        syndrome32 = AArch32.PhysicalSErrorSyndrome();
        DISR = AArch32.ReportDeferredSError(syndrome32.AET, syndrome32.ExT);
        ClearPendingPhysicalSError();

    return;
```

aarch32/functions/ras/AArch32.PhysicalSErrorSyndrome

```
// Return the SError syndrome
AArch32.SErrorSyndrome AArch32.PhysicalSErrorSyndrome();
```

aarch32/functions/ras/AArch32.ReportDeferredSError

```
// AArch32.ReportDeferredSError()
// ==============================
// Return deferred SError syndrome

bits(32) AArch32.ReportDeferredSError(bits(2) AET, bit ExT)
    bits(32) target;
    target<31> = '1';                       // A
    syndrome = Zeros(16);
    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
        syndrome<11:10> = AET;              // AET
```


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```
        syndrome<9>     = ExT;              // EA
        syndrome<5:0>   = '010001';         // DFSC
    else
        syndrome<15:14> = AET;              // AET
        syndrome<12>    = ExT;              // ExT
        syndrome<9>     = TTBCR.EAE;        // LPAE
        if TTBCR.EAE == '1' then            // Long-descriptor format
            syndrome<5:0>    = '010001';    // STATUS
        else                                // Short-descriptor format
            syndrome<10,3:0> = '10110';     // FS
    if HaveAArch64() then
        target<24:0> = ZeroExtend(syndrome);// Any RES0 fields must be set to zero
    else
        target<15:0> = syndrome;
    return target;
```

aarch32/functions/ras/AArch32.SErrorSyndrome

```
type AArch32.SErrorSyndrome is (
    bits(2) AET,
    bit ExT
)
```

aarch32/functions/ras/AArch32.vESBOperation

```
// AArch32.vESBOperation()
// =======================
// Perform the ESB operation for virtual SError interrupts executed in AArch32 state

AArch32.vESBOperation()
    assert PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled();

    // Check for EL2 using AArch64 state
    if !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        AArch64.vESBOperation();
        return;

    // If physical SError interrupts are routed to Hyp mode, and TGE is not set, then a
    // virtual SError interrupt might be pending
    vSEI_enabled = HCR.TGE == '0' && HCR.AMO == '1';
    vSEI_pending = vSEI_enabled && HCR.VA == '1';
    vintdis      = Halted() || ExternalDebugInterruptsDisabled(EL1);
    vmasked      = vintdis || PSTATE.A == '1';

    // Check for a masked virtual SError pending
    if vSEI_pending && vmasked then
        VDISR = AArch32.ReportDeferredSError(VDFSR<15:14>, VDFSR<12>);
        HCR.VA = '0';                       // Clear pending virtual SError

    return;
```

aarch32/functions/registers/AArch32.ResetGeneralRegisters

```
// AArch32.ResetGeneralRegisters()
// ===============================

AArch32.ResetGeneralRegisters()

    for i = 0 to 7
        R[i] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    for i = 8 to 12
        Rmode[i, M32_User] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        Rmode[i, M32_FIQ] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
```


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```
    if HaveEL(EL2) then Rmode[13, M32_Hyp] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;   // No R14_hyp
    for i = 13 to 14
        Rmode[i, M32_User] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        Rmode[i, M32_FIQ] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        Rmode[i, M32_IRQ] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        Rmode[i, M32_Svc] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        Rmode[i, M32_Abort] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        Rmode[i, M32_Undef] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        if HaveEL(EL3) then Rmode[i, M32_Monitor] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;

    return;
```

aarch32/functions/registers/AArch32.ResetSIMDFPRegisters

```
// AArch32.ResetSIMDFPRegisters()
// ==============================

AArch32.ResetSIMDFPRegisters()

    for i = 0 to 15
        Q[i] = bits(128) UNKNOWN;

    return;
```

aarch32/functions/registers/AArch32.ResetSpecialRegisters

```
// AArch32.ResetSpecialRegisters()
// ===============================

AArch32.ResetSpecialRegisters()

    // AArch32 special registers
    SPSR_fiq<31:0> = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    SPSR_irq<31:0> = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    SPSR_svc<31:0> = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    SPSR_abt<31:0> = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    SPSR_und<31:0> = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    if HaveEL(EL2) then
        SPSR_hyp = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        ELR_hyp = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        SPSR_mon = bits(32) UNKNOWN;

    // External debug special registers
    DLR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    DSPSR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;

    return;
```

aarch32/functions/registers/AArch32.ResetSystemRegisters

```
AArch32.ResetSystemRegisters(boolean cold_reset);
```

aarch32/functions/registers/ALUExceptionReturn

```
// ALUExceptionReturn()
// ====================

ALUExceptionReturn(bits(32) address)
    if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then
        UNDEFINED;
```


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```
    elsif PSTATE.M IN {M32_User,M32_System} then
        Constraint c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
        assert c IN {Constraint_UNDEF, Constraint_NOP};
        case c of
            when Constraint_UNDEF
                UNDEFINED;
            when Constraint_NOP
                EndOfInstruction();
    else
        AArch32.ExceptionReturn(address, SPSR[]);
```

aarch32/functions/registers/ALUWritePC

```
// ALUWritePC()
// ============

ALUWritePC(bits(32) address)
    if CurrentInstrSet() == InstrSet_A32 then
        BXWritePC(address, BranchType_INDIR);
    else
        BranchWritePC(address, BranchType_INDIR);
```

aarch32/functions/registers/BXWritePC

```
// BXWritePC()
// ===========

BXWritePC(bits(32) address_in, BranchType branch_type)
    bits(32) address = address_in;
    if address<0> == '1' then
        SelectInstrSet(InstrSet_T32);
        address<0> = '0';
    else
        SelectInstrSet(InstrSet_A32);
        // For branches to an unaligned PC counter in A32 state, the processor takes the branch
        // and does one of:
        // * Forces the address to be aligned
        // * Leaves the PC unaligned, meaning the target generates a PC Alignment fault.
        if address<1> == '1' && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            address<1> = '0';
    boolean branch_conditional = AArch32.CurrentCond() != '111x';
    BranchTo(address, branch_type, branch_conditional);
```

aarch32/functions/registers/BranchWritePC

```
// BranchWritePC()
// ===============

BranchWritePC(bits(32) address_in, BranchType branch_type)
    bits(32) address = address_in;
    if CurrentInstrSet() == InstrSet_A32 then
        address<1:0> = '00';
    else
        address<0> = '0';
    boolean branch_conditional = AArch32.CurrentCond() != '111x';
    BranchTo(address, branch_type, branch_conditional);
```


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aarch32/functions/registers/CBWritePC

```
// CBWritePC()
// ===========
// Takes a branch from a CBNZ/CBZ instruction.

CBWritePC(bits(32) address_in)
    bits(32) address = address_in;
    assert CurrentInstrSet() == InstrSet_T32;
    address<0> = '0';
    boolean branch_conditional = TRUE;
    BranchTo(address, BranchType_DIR, branch_conditional);
```

aarch32/functions/registers/D

```
// D[] - non-assignment form
// =========================

bits(64) D[integer n]
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 31;
    base = (n MOD 2) * 64;
    bits(128) vreg = V[n DIV 2];
    return vreg<base+63:base>;

// D[] - assignment form
// =====================

D[integer n] = bits(64) value
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 31;
    base = (n MOD 2) * 64;
    bits(128) vreg = V[n DIV 2];
    vreg<base+63:base> = value;
    V[n DIV 2] = vreg;
    return;
```

aarch32/functions/registers/Din

```
// Din[] - non-assignment form
// ===========================

bits(64) Din[integer n]
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 31;
    return _Dclone[n];
```

aarch32/functions/registers/LR

```
// LR - assignment form
// ====================

LR = bits(32) value
    R[14] = value;
    return;

// LR - non-assignment form
// ========================

bits(32) LR
    return R[14];
```


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aarch32/functions/registers/LoadWritePC

```
// LoadWritePC()
// =============

LoadWritePC(bits(32) address)
    BXWritePC(address, BranchType_INDIR);
```

aarch32/functions/registers/LookUpRIndex

```
// LookUpRIndex()
// ==============

integer LookUpRIndex(integer n, bits(5) mode)
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 14;

    integer result;
    case n of  // Select  index by mode:     usr fiq irq svc abt und hyp
        when 8     result = RBankSelect(mode,  8, 24,  8,  8,  8,  8,  8);
        when 9     result = RBankSelect(mode,  9, 25,  9,  9,  9,  9,  9);
        when 10    result = RBankSelect(mode, 10, 26, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10);
        when 11    result = RBankSelect(mode, 11, 27, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11);
        when 12    result = RBankSelect(mode, 12, 28, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12);
        when 13    result = RBankSelect(mode, 13, 29, 17, 19, 21, 23, 15);
        when 14    result = RBankSelect(mode, 14, 30, 16, 18, 20, 22, 14);
        otherwise  result = n;

    return result;
```

aarch32/functions/registers/Monitor_mode_registers

```
bits(32) SP_mon;
bits(32) LR_mon;
```

aarch32/functions/registers/PC

```
// PC - non-assignment form
// ========================

bits(32) PC
    return R[15];               // This includes the offset from AArch32 state
```

aarch32/functions/registers/PCStoreValue

```
// PCStoreValue()
// ==============

bits(32) PCStoreValue()
    // This function returns the PC value. On architecture versions before Armv7, it
    // is permitted to instead return PC+4, provided it does so consistently. It is
    // used only to describe A32 instructions, so it returns the address of the current
    // instruction plus 8 (normally) or 12 (when the alternative is permitted).
    return PC;
```

aarch32/functions/registers/Q

```
// Q[] - non-assignment form
// =========================
```


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```
bits(128) Q[integer n]
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 15;
    return V[n];

// Q[] - assignment form
// ====================

Q[integer n] = bits(128) value
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 15;
    V[n] = value;
    return;
```

aarch32/functions/registers/Qin

```
// Qin[] - non-assignment form
// ==========================

bits(128) Qin[integer n]
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 15;
    return Din[2*n+1]:Din[2*n];
```

aarch32/functions/registers/R

```
// R[] - assignment form
// ====================

R[integer n] = bits(32) value
    Rmode[n, PSTATE.M] = value;
    return;

// R[] - non-assignment form
// =========================

bits(32) R[integer n]
    if n == 15 then
        offset = (if CurrentInstrSet() == InstrSet_A32 then 8 else 4);
        return _PC<31:0> + offset;
    else
        return Rmode[n, PSTATE.M];
```

aarch32/functions/registers/RBankSelect

```
// RBankSelect()
// =============

integer RBankSelect(bits(5) mode, integer usr, integer fiq, integer irq,
                    integer svc, integer abt, integer und, integer hyp)

    integer result;
    case mode of
        when M32_User    result = usr;  // User mode
        when M32_FIQ     result = fiq;  // FIQ mode
        when M32_IRQ     result = irq;  // IRQ mode
        when M32_Svc     result = svc;  // Supervisor mode
        when M32_Abort   result = abt;  // Abort mode
        when M32_Hyp     result = hyp;  // Hyp mode
        when M32_Undef   result = und;  // Undefined mode
        when M32_System  result = usr;  // System mode uses User mode registers
        otherwise        Unreachable(); // Monitor mode

    return result;
```


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aarch32/functions/registers/Rmode

```
// Rmode[] - non-assignment form
// ============================

bits(32) Rmode[integer n, bits(5) mode]
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 14;

    // Check for attempted use of Monitor mode in Non-secure state.
    if !IsSecure() then assert mode != M32_Monitor;
    assert !BadMode(mode);

    if mode == M32_Monitor then
        if n == 13 then return SP_mon;
        elsif n == 14 then return LR_mon;
        else return _R[n]<31:0>;
    else
        return _R[LookUpRIndex(n, mode)]<31:0>;

// Rmode[] - assignment form
// =========================

Rmode[integer n, bits(5) mode] = bits(32) value
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 14;

    // Check for attempted use of Monitor mode in Non-secure state.
    if !IsSecure() then assert mode != M32_Monitor;
    assert !BadMode(mode);

    if mode == M32_Monitor then
        if n == 13 then SP_mon = value;
        elsif n == 14 then LR_mon = value;
        else _R[n]<31:0> = value;
    else
        // It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the upper 32 bits of the X
        // register are unchanged or set to zero. This is also tested for on
        // exception entry, as this applies to all AArch32 registers.
        if HaveAArch64() && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            _R[LookUpRIndex(n, mode)] = ZeroExtend(value);
        else
            _R[LookUpRIndex(n, mode)]<31:0> = value;

    return;
```

aarch32/functions/registers/S

```
// S[] - non-assignment form
// =========================

bits(32) S[integer n]
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 31;
    base = (n MOD 4) * 32;
    bits(128) vreg = V[n DIV 4];
    return vreg<base+31:base>;

// S[] - assignment form
// =====================

S[integer n] = bits(32) value
    assert n >= 0 && n <= 31;
    base = (n MOD 4) * 32;
    bits(128) vreg = V[n DIV 4];
    vreg<base+31:base> = value;
    V[n DIV 4] = vreg;
    return;
```


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aarch32/functions/registers/SP

```
// SP - assignment form
// ====================

SP = bits(32) value
    R[13] = value;
    return;

// SP - non-assignment form
// ========================

bits(32) SP
    return R[13];
```

aarch32/functions/registers/_Dclone

```
array bits(64) _Dclone[0..31];
```

aarch32/functions/system/AArch32.ExceptionReturn

```
// AArch32.ExceptionReturn()
// =========================

AArch32.ExceptionReturn(bits(32) new_pc_in, bits(32) spsr)
    bits(32) new_pc = new_pc_in;
    SynchronizeContext();
    // Attempts to change to an illegal mode or state will invoke the Illegal Execution state
    // mechanism
    SetPSTATEFromPSR(spsr);
    ClearExclusiveLocal(ProcessorID());
    SendEventLocal();

    if PSTATE.IL == '1' then
        // If the exception return is illegal, PC[1:0] are UNKNOWN
        new_pc<1:0> = bits(2) UNKNOWN;
    else
        // LR[1:0] or LR[0] are treated as being 0, depending on the target instruction set state
        if PSTATE.T == '1' then
            new_pc<0> = '0';                // T32
        else
            new_pc<1:0> = '00';             // A32

    boolean branch_conditional = AArch32.CurrentCond() != '111x';
    BranchTo(new_pc, BranchType_ERET, branch_conditional);

    CheckExceptionCatch(FALSE);             // Check for debug event on exception return
```

aarch32/functions/system/AArch32.ExecutingCP10or11Instr

```
// AArch32.ExecutingCP10or11Instr()
// ================================

boolean AArch32.ExecutingCP10or11Instr()
    instr =  ThisInstr();
    instr_set = CurrentInstrSet();
    assert instr_set IN {InstrSet_A32, InstrSet_T32};

    if instr_set == InstrSet_A32 then
        return ((instr<27:24> == '1110' || instr<27:25> == '110') && instr<11:8> == '101x');
    else // InstrSet_T32
```


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```
        return (instr<31:28> == '111x' && (instr<27:24> == '1110' || instr<27:25> == '110') &&
instr<11:8> == '101x');
```

aarch32/functions/system/AArch32.ITAdvance

```
// AArch32.ITAdvance()
// ===================

AArch32.ITAdvance()
    if PSTATE.IT<2:0> == '000' then
        PSTATE.IT = '00000000';
    else
        PSTATE.IT<4:0> = LSL(PSTATE.IT<4:0>, 1);
    return;
```

aarch32/functions/system/AArch32.SysRegRead

```
// Read from a 32-bit AArch32 System register and write the register's contents to R[t].
AArch32.SysRegRead(integer cp_num, bits(32) instr, integer t);
```

aarch32/functions/system/AArch32.SysRegRead64

```
// Read from a 64-bit AArch32 System register and write the register's contents to R[t] and R[t2].
AArch32.SysRegRead64(integer cp_num, bits(32) instr, integer t, integer t2);
```

aarch32/functions/system/AArch32.SysRegReadCanWriteAPSR

```
// AArch32.SysRegReadCanWriteAPSR()
// ================================
// Determines whether the AArch32 System register read instruction can write to APSR flags.

boolean AArch32.SysRegReadCanWriteAPSR(integer cp_num, bits(32) instr)
    assert UsingAArch32();
    assert (cp_num IN {14,15});
    assert cp_num == UInt(instr<11:8>);

    opc1 = UInt(instr<23:21>);
    opc2 = UInt(instr<7:5>);
    CRn  = UInt(instr<19:16>);
    CRm  = UInt(instr<3:0>);

    if cp_num == 14 && opc1 == 0 && CRn == 0 && CRm == 1 && opc2 == 0 then // DBGDSCRint
        return TRUE;

    return FALSE;
```

aarch32/functions/system/AArch32.SysRegWrite

```
// Read the contents of R[t] and write to a 32-bit AArch32 System register.
AArch32.SysRegWrite(integer cp_num, bits(32) instr, integer t);
```

aarch32/functions/system/AArch32.SysRegWrite64

```
// Read the contents of R[t] and R[t2] and write to a 64-bit AArch32 System register.
AArch32.SysRegWrite64(integer cp_num, bits(32) instr, integer t, integer t2);
```


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aarch32/functions/system/AArch32.SysRegWriteM

```
// Read a value from a virtual address and write it to an AArch32 System register.
AArch32.SysRegWriteM(integer cp_num, bits(32) instr, bits(32) address);
```

aarch32/functions/system/AArch32.WriteMode

```
// AArch32.WriteMode()
// ===================
// Function for dealing with writes to PSTATE.M from AArch32 state only.
// This ensures that PSTATE.EL and PSTATE.SP are always valid.

AArch32.WriteMode(bits(5) mode)
    (valid,el) = ELFromM32(mode);
    assert valid;
    PSTATE.M   = mode;
    PSTATE.EL  = el;
    PSTATE.nRW = '1';
    PSTATE.SP  = (if mode IN {M32_User,M32_System} then '0' else '1');
    return;
```

aarch32/functions/system/AArch32.WriteModeByInstr

```
// AArch32.WriteModeByInstr()
// ==========================
// Function for dealing with writes to PSTATE.M from an AArch32 instruction, and ensuring that
// illegal state changes are correctly flagged in PSTATE.IL.

AArch32.WriteModeByInstr(bits(5) mode)
    (valid,el) = ELFromM32(mode);

    // 'valid' is set to FALSE if' mode' is invalid for this implementation or the current value
    // of SCR.NS/SCR_EL3.NS. Additionally, it is illegal for an instruction to write 'mode' to
    // PSTATE.EL if it would result in any of:
    // * A change to a mode that would cause entry to a higher Exception level.
    if UInt(el) > UInt(PSTATE.EL) then
        valid = FALSE;

    // * A change to or from Hyp mode.
    if (PSTATE.M == M32_Hyp || mode == M32_Hyp) && PSTATE.M != mode then
        valid = FALSE;

    // * When EL2 is implemented, the value of HCR.TGE is '1', a change to a Non-secure EL1 mode.
    if PSTATE.M == M32_Monitor && HaveEL(EL2) && el == EL1 && SCR.NS == '1' && HCR.TGE == '1' then
        valid = FALSE;

    if !valid then
        PSTATE.IL = '1';
    else
        AArch32.WriteMode(mode);
```

aarch32/functions/system/BadMode

```
// BadMode()
// =========

boolean BadMode(bits(5) mode)
    // Return TRUE if 'mode' encodes a mode that is not valid for this implementation
    boolean valid;
    case mode of
        when M32_Monitor
            valid = HaveAArch32EL(EL3);
        when M32_Hyp
```


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```
            valid = HaveAArch32EL(EL2);
        when M32_FIQ, M32_IRQ, M32_Svc, M32_Abort, M32_Undef, M32_System
            // If EL3 is implemented and using AArch32, then these modes are EL3 modes in Secure
            // state, and EL1 modes in Non-secure state. If EL3 is not implemented or is using
            // AArch64, then these modes are EL1 modes.
            // Therefore it is sufficient to test this implementation supports EL1 using AArch32.
            valid = HaveAArch32EL(EL1);
        when M32_User
            valid = HaveAArch32EL(EL0);
        otherwise
            valid = FALSE;           // Passed an illegal mode value
    return !valid;
```

aarch32/functions/system/BankedRegisterAccessValid

```
// BankedRegisterAccessValid()
// ===========================
// Checks for MRS (Banked register) or MSR (Banked register) accesses to registers
// other than the SPSRs that are invalid. This includes ELR_hyp accesses.

BankedRegisterAccessValid(bits(5) SYSm, bits(5) mode)

    case SYSm of
        when '000xx', '00100'                        // R8_usr to R12_usr
            if mode != M32_FIQ then UNPREDICTABLE;
        when '00101'                                 // SP_usr
            if mode == M32_System then UNPREDICTABLE;
        when '00110'                                 // LR_usr
            if mode IN {M32_Hyp,M32_System} then UNPREDICTABLE;
        when '010xx', '0110x', '01110'               // R8_fiq to R12_fiq, SP_fiq, LR_fiq
            if mode == M32_FIQ then UNPREDICTABLE;
        when '1000x'                                 // LR_irq, SP_irq
            if mode == M32_IRQ then UNPREDICTABLE;
        when '1001x'                                 // LR_svc, SP_svc
            if mode == M32_Svc then UNPREDICTABLE;
        when '1010x'                                 // LR_abt, SP_abt
            if mode == M32_Abort then UNPREDICTABLE;
        when '1011x'                                 // LR_und, SP_und
            if mode == M32_Undef then UNPREDICTABLE;
        when '1110x'                                 // LR_mon, SP_mon
            if !HaveEL(EL3) || !IsSecure() || mode == M32_Monitor then UNPREDICTABLE;
        when '11110'                                 // ELR_hyp, only from Monitor or Hyp mode
            if !HaveEL(EL2) || !(mode IN {M32_Monitor,M32_Hyp}) then UNPREDICTABLE;
        when '11111'                                 // SP_hyp, only from Monitor mode
            if !HaveEL(EL2) || mode != M32_Monitor then UNPREDICTABLE;
        otherwise
            UNPREDICTABLE;

    return;
```

aarch32/functions/system/CPSRWriteByInstr

```
// CPSRWriteByInstr()
// ==================
// Update PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V,Q,GE,E,A,I,F,M> from a CPSR value written by an MSR instruction.

CPSRWriteByInstr(bits(32) value, bits(4) bytemask)
    privileged = PSTATE.EL != EL0;              // PSTATE.<A,I,F,M> are not writable at EL0

    // Write PSTATE from 'value', ignoring bytes masked by 'bytemask'
    if bytemask<3> == '1' then
        PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V,Q> = value<31:27>;
        // Bits <26:24> are ignored
```


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```
    if bytemask<2> == '1' then
        if HaveSSBSExt() then
            PSTATE.SSBS = value<23>;
        if privileged then
            PSTATE.PAN = value<22>;
        if HaveDITExt() then
            PSTATE.DIT = value<21>;
        // Bit <20> is RES0
        PSTATE.GE = value<19:16>;

    if bytemask<1> == '1' then
        // Bits <15:10> are RES0
        PSTATE.E = value<9>;                    // PSTATE.E is writable at EL0
        if privileged then
            PSTATE.A = value<8>;

    if bytemask<0> == '1' then
        if privileged then
            PSTATE.<I,F> = value<7:6>;
            // Bit <5> is RES0
            // AArch32.WriteModeByInstr() sets PSTATE.IL to 1 if this is an illegal mode change.
            AArch32.WriteModeByInstr(value<4:0>);
    return;
```

aarch32/functions/system/ConditionPassed

```
// ConditionPassed()
// =================

boolean ConditionPassed()
    return ConditionHolds(AArch32.CurrentCond());
```

aarch32/functions/system/CurrentCond

```
bits(4) AArch32.CurrentCond();
```

aarch32/functions/system/InITBlock

```
// InITBlock()
// ===========

boolean InITBlock()
    if CurrentInstrSet() == InstrSet_T32 then
        return PSTATE.IT<3:0> != '0000';
    else
        return FALSE;
```

aarch32/functions/system/LastInITBlock

```
// LastInITBlock()
// ===============

boolean LastInITBlock()
    return (PSTATE.IT<3:0> == '1000');
```


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aarch32/functions/system/SPSRWriteByInstr

```
// SPSRWriteByInstr()
// ==================

SPSRWriteByInstr(bits(32) value, bits(4) bytemask)

    bits(32) new_spsr = SPSR[];

    if bytemask<3> == '1' then
        new_spsr<31:24> = value<31:24>;  // N,Z,C,V,Q flags, IT[1:0],J bits

    if bytemask<2> == '1' then
        new_spsr<23:16> = value<23:16>;  // IL bit, GE[3:0] flags

    if bytemask<1> == '1' then
        new_spsr<15:8> = value<15:8>;    // IT[7:2] bits, E bit, A interrupt mask

    if bytemask<0> == '1' then
        new_spsr<7:0> = value<7:0>;      // I,F interrupt masks, T bit, Mode bits

    SPSR[] = new_spsr;                   // UNPREDICTABLE if User or System mode

    return;
```

aarch32/functions/system/SPSRaccessValid

```
// SPSRaccessValid()
// =================
// Checks for MRS (Banked register) or MSR (Banked register) accesses to the SPSRs
// that are UNPREDICTABLE

SPSRaccessValid(bits(5) SYSm, bits(5) mode)
    case SYSm of
        when '01110'                                                  // SPSR_fiq
            if mode == M32_FIQ   then UNPREDICTABLE;
        when '10000'                                                  // SPSR_irq
            if mode == M32_IRQ   then UNPREDICTABLE;
        when '10010'                                                  // SPSR_svc
            if mode == M32_Svc   then UNPREDICTABLE;
        when '10100'                                                  // SPSR_abt
            if mode == M32_Abort then UNPREDICTABLE;
        when '10110'                                                  // SPSR_und
            if mode == M32_Undef then UNPREDICTABLE;
        when '11100'                                                  // SPSR_mon
            if !HaveEL(EL3) || mode == M32_Monitor || !IsSecure() then UNPREDICTABLE;
        when '11110'                                                  // SPSR_hyp
            if !HaveEL(EL2) || mode != M32_Monitor then UNPREDICTABLE;
        otherwise
            UNPREDICTABLE;

    return;
```

aarch32/functions/system/SelectInstrSet

```
// SelectInstrSet()
// ================

SelectInstrSet(InstrSet iset)
    assert CurrentInstrSet() IN {InstrSet_A32, InstrSet_T32};
    assert iset IN {InstrSet_A32, InstrSet_T32};

    PSTATE.T = if iset == InstrSet_A32 then '0' else '1';
```


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```
    return;
```

aarch32/functions/v6simd/Sat

```
// Sat()
// =====

bits(N) Sat(integer i, integer N, boolean unsigned)
    result = if unsigned then UnsignedSat(i, N) else SignedSat(i, N);
    return result;
```

aarch32/functions/v6simd/SignedSat

```
// SignedSat()
// ===========

bits(N) SignedSat(integer i, integer N)
    (result, -) = SignedSatQ(i, N);
    return result;
```

aarch32/functions/v6simd/UnsignedSat

```
// UnsignedSat()
// =============

bits(N) UnsignedSat(integer i, integer N)
    (result, -) = UnsignedSatQ(i, N);
    return result;
```

J1.2.4 aarch32/translation

This section includes the following pseudocode functions:

- *aarch32/translation/attrs/AArch32.DefaultTEXDecode* on page J1-10985.
- *aarch32/translation/attrs/AArch32.RemappedTEXDecode* on page J1-10986.
- *aarch32/translation/debug/AArch32.CheckBreakpoint* on page J1-10988.
- *aarch32/translation/debug/AArch32.CheckDebug* on page J1-10988.
- *aarch32/translation/debug/AArch32.CheckVectorCatch* on page J1-10989.
- *aarch32/translation/debug/AArch32.CheckWatchpoint* on page J1-10989.
- *aarch32/translation/faults/AArch32.DebugFault* on page J1-10989.
- *aarch32/translation/faults/AArch32.IPAIsOutOfRange* on page J1-10990.
- *aarch32/translation/faults/AArch32.S1HasAlignmentFault* on page J1-10990.
- *aarch32/translation/faults/AArch32.S1LDHasPermissionsFault* on page J1-10990.
- *aarch32/translation/faults/AArch32.S1SDHasPermissionsFault* on page J1-10991.
- *aarch32/translation/faults/AArch32.S2HasAlignmentFault* on page J1-10992.
- *aarch32/translation/faults/AArch32.S2HasPermissionsFault* on page J1-10993.
- *aarch32/translation/faults/AArch32.S2InconsistentSL* on page J1-10993.
- *aarch32/translation/faults/AArch32.VAIsOutOfRange* on page J1-10994.
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aarch32/translation/attrs/AArch32.DefaultTEXDecode

```
// AArch32.DefaultTEXDecode()
// ==========================
// Apply short-descriptor format memory region attributes, without TEX remap

MemoryAttributes AArch32.DefaultTEXDecode(bits(3) TEX_in, bit C_in, bit B_in, bit S)
    MemoryAttributes memattrs;
    bits(3) TEX = TEX_in;
    bit C = C_in;
    bit B = B_in;

    // Reserved values map to allocated values
    if (TEX == '001' && C:B == '01') || (TEX == '010' && C:B != '00') || TEX == '011' then
        bits(5) texcb;
        (-, texcb) = ConstrainUnpredictableBits();
        TEX = texcb<4:2>;  C = texcb<1>;  B = texcb<0>;

    // Distinction between Inner Shareable and Outer Shareable is not supported in this format
    // A memory region is either Non-shareable or Outer Shareable
    case TEX:C:B of
        when '00000'
            // Device-nGnRnE
            memattrs.memtype      = MemType_Device;
            memattrs.device       = DeviceType_nGnRnE;
            memattrs.shareability = Shareability_OSH;
        when '00001', '01000'
            // Device-nGnRE
            memattrs.memtype      = MemType_Device;
```


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```
            memattrs.device       = DeviceType_nGnRE;
            memattrs.shareability = Shareability_OSH;
        when '00010'
            // Write-through Read allocate
            memattrs.memtype      = MemType_Normal;
            memattrs.inner.attrs  = MemAttr_WT;
            memattrs.inner.hints  = MemHint_RA;
            memattrs.outer.attrs  = MemAttr_WT;
            memattrs.outer.hints  = MemHint_RA;
            memattrs.shareability = if S == '1' then Shareability_OSH else Shareability_NSH;
        when '00011'
            // Write-back Read allocate
            memattrs.memtype      = MemType_Normal;
            memattrs.inner.attrs  = MemAttr_WB;
            memattrs.inner.hints  = MemHint_RA;
            memattrs.outer.attrs  = MemAttr_WB;
            memattrs.outer.hints  = MemHint_RA;
            memattrs.shareability = if S == '1' then Shareability_OSH else Shareability_NSH;
        when '00100'
            // Non-cacheable
            memattrs.memtype      = MemType_Normal;
            memattrs.inner.attrs  = MemAttr_NC;
            memattrs.outer.attrs  = MemAttr_NC;
            memattrs.shareability = Shareability_OSH;
        when '00110'
            memattrs = MemoryAttributes IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED;
        when '00111'
            // Write-back Read and Write allocate
            memattrs.memtype      = MemType_Normal;
            memattrs.inner.attrs  = MemAttr_WB;
            memattrs.inner.hints  = MemHint_RWA;
            memattrs.outer.attrs  = MemAttr_WB;
            memattrs.outer.hints  = MemHint_RWA;
            memattrs.shareability = if S == '1' then Shareability_OSH else Shareability_NSH;
        when '1xxxx'
            // Cacheable, TEX<1:0> = Outer attrs, {C,B} = Inner attrs
            memattrs.memtype = MemType_Normal;
            memattrs.inner   = DecodeSDFAttr(C:B);
            memattrs.outer   = DecodeSDFAttr(TEX<1:0>);

            if memattrs.inner.attrs == MemAttr_NC && memattrs.outer.attrs == MemAttr_NC then
                memattrs.shareability = Shareability_OSH;
            else
                memattrs.shareability = if S == '1' then Shareability_OSH else Shareability_NSH;
        otherwise
            // Reserved, handled above
            Unreachable();

    // The Transient hint is not supported in this format
    memattrs.inner.transient = FALSE;
    memattrs.outer.transient = FALSE;
    memattrs.tagged          = FALSE;

    if memattrs.inner.attrs == MemAttr_WB && memattrs.outer.attrs == MemAttr_WB then
        memattrs.xs = '0';
    else
        memattrs.xs = '1';

    return memattrs;
```

aarch32/translation/attrs/AArch32.RemappedTEXDecode

```
// AArch32.RemappedTEXDecode()
// ===========================
// Apply short-descriptor format memory region attributes, with TEX remap
```


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```
MemoryAttributes AArch32.RemappedTEXDecode(Regime regime, bits(3) TEX, bit C, bit B, bit S)

    MemoryAttributes mematrs;
    PRRR_Type prrr;
    NMRR_Type nmrr;

    region = UInt(TEX<0>:C:B);         // TEX<2:1> are ignored in this mapping scheme
    if region == 6 then
        return MemoryAttributes IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED;

    if regime == Regime_EL30 then
        prrr = PRRR_S;
        nmrr = NMRR_S;
    elsif HaveAArch32EL(EL3) then
        prrr = PRRR_NS;
        nmrr = NMRR_NS;
    else
        prrr = PRRR;
        nmrr = NMRR;

    base = 2 * region;
    attrfield = prrr<base+1:base>;

    if attrfield == '11' then      // Reserved, maps to allocated value
        (-, attrfield) = ConstrainUnpredictableBits();

    case attrfield of
        when '00'                  // Device-nGnRnE
            mematrs.memtype      = MemType_Device;
            mematrs.device       = DeviceType_nGnRnE;
            mematrs.shareability = Shareability_OSH;
        when '01'                  // Device-nGnRE
            mematrs.memtype      = MemType_Device;
            mematrs.device       = DeviceType_nGnRE;
            mematrs.shareability = Shareability_OSH;
        when '10'
            NSn  = if S == '0' then prrr.NS0 else prrr.NS1;
            NOSm = prrr<region+24> AND NSn;
            IRn  = nmrr<base+1:base>;
            ORn  = nmrr<base+17:base+16>;

            mematrs.memtype = MemType_Normal;
            mematrs.inner   = DecodeSDFAttr(IRn);
            mematrs.outer   = DecodeSDFAttr(ORn);
            if mematrs.inner.attrs == MemAttr_NC && mematrs.outer.attrs == MemAttr_NC then
                mematrs.shareability = Shareability_OSH;
            else
                bits(2) sh = NSn:NOSm;
                mematrs.shareability = DecodeShareability(sh);
        when '11'
            Unreachable();

    // The Transient hint is not supported in this format
    mematrs.inner.transient = FALSE;
    mematrs.outer.transient = FALSE;
    mematrs.tagged          = FALSE;

    if mematrs.inner.attrs == MemAttr_WB && mematrs.outer.attrs == MemAttr_WB then
        mematrs.xs = '0';
    else
        mematrs.xs = '1';

    return mematrs;
```


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aarch32/translation/debug/AArch32.CheckBreakpoint

```
// AArch32.CheckBreakpoint()
// =========================
// Called before executing the instruction of length "size" bytes at "vaddress" in an AArch32
// translation regime, when either debug exceptions are enabled, or halting debug is enabled
// and halting is allowed.

FaultRecord AArch32.CheckBreakpoint(bits(32) vaddress,  integer size)
    assert ELUsingAArch32(S1TranslationRegime());
    assert size IN {2,4};

    match = FALSE;
    mismatch = FALSE;

    for i = 0 to NumBreakpointsImplemented() - 1
        (match_i, mismatch_i) = AArch32.BreakpointMatch(i, vaddress, size);
        match = match || match_i;
        mismatch = mismatch || mismatch_i;

    if match && HaltOnBreakpointOrWatchpoint() then
        reason = DebugHalt_Breakpoint;
        Halt(reason);
    elsif (match || mismatch) then
        acctype = AccType_IFETCH;
        iswrite = FALSE;
        debugmoe = DebugException_Breakpoint;
        return AArch32.DebugFault(acctype, iswrite, debugmoe);
    else
        return NoFault();
```

aarch32/translation/debug/AArch32.CheckDebug

```
// AArch32.CheckDebug()
// ====================
// Called on each access to check for a debug exception or entry to Debug state.

FaultRecord AArch32.CheckDebug(bits(32) vaddress, AccType acctype, boolean iswrite, integer size)

    FaultRecord fault = NoFault();

    d_side = (acctype != AccType_IFETCH);
    generate_exception = AArch32.GenerateDebugExceptions() && DBGDSCRext.MDBGen == '1';
    halt = HaltOnBreakpointOrWatchpoint();
    // Relative priority of Vector Catch and Breakpoint exceptions not defined in the architecture
    vector_catch_first = ConstrainUnpredictableBool();

    if !d_side && vector_catch_first && generate_exception then
        fault = AArch32.CheckVectorCatch(vaddress, size);

    if fault.statuscode == Fault_None && (generate_exception || halt) then
        if d_side then
            fault = AArch32.CheckWatchpoint(vaddress, acctype, iswrite, size);
        else
            fault = AArch32.CheckBreakpoint(vaddress, size);

    if fault.statuscode == Fault_None && !d_side && !vector_catch_first && generate_exception then
        return AArch32.CheckVectorCatch(vaddress, size);

    return fault;
```


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aarch32/translation/debug/AArch32.CheckVectorCatch

```
// AArch32.CheckVectorCatch()
// ==========================
// Called before executing the instruction of length "size" bytes at "vaddress" in an AArch32
// translation regime, when debug exceptions are enabled.

FaultRecord AArch32.CheckVectorCatch(bits(32) vaddress, integer size)
    assert ELUsingAArch32(S1TranslationRegime());

    match = AArch32.VCRMatch(vaddress);
    if size == 4 && !match && AArch32.VCRMatch(vaddress + 2) then
        match = ConstrainUnpredictableBool();

    if match then
        acctype = AccType_IFETCH;
        iswrite = FALSE;
        debugmoe = DebugException_VectorCatch;
        return AArch32.DebugFault(acctype, iswrite, debugmoe);
    else
        return NoFault();
```

aarch32/translation/debug/AArch32.CheckWatchpoint

```
// AArch32.CheckWatchpoint()
// =========================
// Called before accessing the memory location of "size" bytes at "address",
// when either debug exceptions are enabled for the access, or halting debug
// is enabled and halting is allowed.

FaultRecord AArch32.CheckWatchpoint(bits(32) vaddress, AccType acctype,
                                    boolean iswrite, integer size)
    assert ELUsingAArch32(S1TranslationRegime());

    if acctype IN {AccType_TTW, AccType_IC, AccType_AT, AccType_ATPAN} then
        return NoFault();
    if acctype == AccType_DC then
        if !iswrite then
            return NoFault();
        elsif !(boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "DCIMVAC generates watchpoint") then
            return NoFault();

    match = FALSE;
    ispriv = AArch32.AccessUsesEL(acctype) != EL0;

    for i = 0 to NumWatchpointsImplemented() - 1
        if AArch32.WatchpointMatch(i, vaddress, size, ispriv, acctype, iswrite) then
            match = TRUE;

    if match && HaltOnBreakpointOrWatchpoint() then
        reason = DebugHalt_Watchpoint;
        EDWAR = ZeroExtend(vaddress);
        Halt(reason);
    elsif match then
        debugmoe = DebugException_Watchpoint;
        return AArch32.DebugFault(acctype, iswrite, debugmoe);
    else
        return NoFault();
```

aarch32/translation/faults/AArch32.DebugFault

```
// AArch32.DebugFault()
// ====================
// Return a fault record indicating a hardware watchpoint/breakpoint
```


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```
FaultRecord AArch32.DebugFault(AccType acctype, boolean iswrite, bits(4) debugmoe)
    FaultRecord fault;

    fault.statuscode  = Fault_Debug;
    fault.acctype     = acctype;
    fault.write       = iswrite;
    fault.debugmoe    = debugmoe;
    fault.secondstage = FALSE;
    fault.s2fs1walk   = FALSE;

    return fault;
```

aarch32/translation/faults/AArch32.IPAIsOutOfRange

```
// AArch32.IPAIsOutOfRange()
// =========================
// Check intermediate physical address bits not resolved by translation are ZERO

boolean AArch32.IPAIsOutOfRange(S2TTWParams walkparams, bits(40) ipa)
    // Input Address size
    iasize = AArch32.S2IASize(walkparams.t0sz);

    return iasize < 40 && !IsZero(ipa<39:iasize>);
```

aarch32/translation/faults/AArch32.S1HasAlignmentFault

```
// AArch32.S1HasAlignmentFault()
// =============================
// Returns whether stage 1 output fails alignment requirement on data accesses
// to Device memory

boolean AArch32.S1HasAlignmentFault(AccType acctype, boolean aligned,
                                    bit ntlsmd, MemoryAttributes memattrs)
    if acctype == AccType_IFETCH || memattrs.memtype != MemType_Device then
        return FALSE;

    if acctype == AccType_A32LSMD && ntlsmd == '0' && memattrs.device != DeviceType_GRE then
        return TRUE;

    return !aligned || acctype == AccType_DCZVA;
```

aarch32/translation/faults/AArch32.S1LDHasPermissionsFault

```
// AArch32.S1LDHasPermissionsFault()
// =================================
// Returns whether an access using stage 1 long-descriptor translation
// violates permissions of target memory

boolean AArch32.S1LDHasPermissionsFault(Regime regime, SecurityState ss, S1TTWParams walkparams,
                                        Permissions perms, MemType memtype, PASpace paspace,
                                        boolean ispriv, AccType acctype, boolean iswrite)
    bit r;
    bit w;
    bit x;
    bit pr;
    bit pw;
    bit ur;
    bit uw;
    if HasUnprivileged(regime) then
        // Apply leaf permissions
        case perms.ap<2:1> of
            when '00' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ('1','1','0','0'); // R/W at PL1 only
```


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```
            when '01' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ('1','1','1','1'); // R/W at any PL
            when '10' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ('1','0','0','0'); // RO at PL1 only
            when '11' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ('1','0','1','0'); // RO at any PL

        // Apply hierarchical permissions
        case perms.ap_table of
            when '00' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ( pr, pw, ur, uw); // No effect
            when '01' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ( pr, pw,'0','0'); // Privileged access
            when '10' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ( pr,'0', ur,'0'); // Read-only
            when '11' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ( pr,'0','0','0'); // Read-only, privileged access

        xn   = perms.xn OR perms.xn_table;
        pxn  = perms.pxn OR perms.pxn_table;

        ux = ur AND NOT(xn OR (uw AND walkparams.wxn));
        px = pr AND NOT(xn OR pxn OR (pw AND walkparams.wxn) OR (uw AND walkparams.uwxn));

        pan_access = !(acctype IN {AccType_DC, AccType_IFETCH, AccType_AT});
        if HavePANExt() && pan_access then
            pan = PSTATE.PAN AND (ur OR uw);
            pr  = pr AND NOT(pan);
            pw  = pw AND NOT(pan);

        (r,w,x) = if ispriv then (pr,pw,px) else (ur,uw,ux);

        // Prevent execution from Non-secure space by PE in Secure state if SIF is set
        if ss == SS_Secure && paspace == PAS_NonSecure then
            x = x AND NOT(walkparams.sif);
    else
        // Apply leaf permissions
        case perms.ap<2> of
            when '0' (r,w) = ('1','1'); // No effect
            when '1' (r,w) = ('1','0'); // Read-only

        // Apply hierarchical permissions
        case perms.ap_table<1> of
            when '0' (r,w) = ( r , w ); // No effect
            when '1' (r,w) = ( r ,'0'); // Read-only

        xn = perms.xn OR perms.xn_table;
        x  = NOT(xn OR (w AND walkparams.wxn));

    if acctype == AccType_IFETCH then
        constraint = ConstrainUnpredictable();
        if constraint == Constraint_FAULT && memtype == MemType_Device then
            return TRUE;
        else
            return x == '0';
    elsif acctype IN {AccType_IC, AccType_DC} then
        return FALSE;
    elsif iswrite then
        return w == '0';
    else
        return r == '0';
```

aarch32/translation/faults/AArch32.S1SDHasPermissionsFault

```
// AArch32.S1SDHasPermissionsFault()
// ================================
// Returns whether an access using stage 1 short-descriptor translation
// violates permissions of target memory

boolean AArch32.S1SDHasPermissionsFault(Regime regime, SecurityState ss, Permissions perms_in,
                                        MemType memtype, PASpace paspace, boolean ispriv,
                                        AccType acctype, boolean iswrite)
    Permissions perms = perms_in;
```


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```
    bit pr;
    bit pw;
    bit ur;
    bit uw;
    SCTLR_Type sctlr;
    if regime == Regime_EL30 then
        sctlr = SCTLR_S;
    elsif HaveAArch32EL(EL3) then
        sctlr = SCTLR_NS;
    else
        sctlr = SCTLR;

    if sctlr.AFE == '0' then
        // Map Reserved encoding '100'
        if perms.ap == '100' then
            perms.ap = bits(3) IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Reserved short descriptor AP encoding";

        case perms.ap of
            when '000' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ('0','0','0','0'); // No access
            when '001' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ('1','1','0','0'); // R/W at PL1 only
            when '010' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ('1','1','1','0'); // R/W at PL1, RO at PL0
            when '011' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ('1','1','1','1'); // R/W at any PL
            //   '100' is reserved
            when '101' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ('1','0','0','0'); // RO at PL1 only
            when '110' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ('1','0','1','0'); // RO at any PL (deprecated)
            when '111' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ('1','0','1','0'); // RO at any PL
    else // Simplified access permissions model
        case perms.ap<2:1> of
            when '00' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ('1','1','0','0'); // R/W at PL1 only
            when '01' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ('1','1','1','1'); // R/W at any PL
            when '10' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ('1','0','0','0'); // RO at PL1 only
            when '11' (pr,pw,ur,uw) = ('1','0','1','0'); // RO at any PL

    ux = ur AND NOT(perms.xn OR (uw AND sctlr.WXN));
    px = pr AND NOT(perms.xn OR perms.pxn OR (pw AND sctlr.WXN) OR (uw AND sctlr.UWXN));

    pan_access = !(acctype IN {AccType_DC, AccType_IFETCH, AccType_AT});
    if HavePANExt() && pan_access then
        pan = PSTATE.PAN AND (ur OR uw);
        pr  = pr AND NOT(pan);
        pw  = pw AND NOT(pan);

    (r,w,x) = if ispriv then (pr,pw,px) else (ur,uw,ux);

    // Prevent execution from Non-secure space by PE in Secure state if SIF is set
    if ss == SS_Secure && paspace == PAS_NonSecure then
        x = x AND NOT(if ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then SCR.SIF else SCR_EL3.SIF);

    if acctype == AccType_IFETCH then
        constraint = ConstrainUnpredictable();
        if constraint == Constraint_FAULT && memtype == MemType_Device then
            return TRUE;
        else
            return x == '0';
    elsif acctype IN {AccType_IC, AccType_DC} then
        return FALSE;
    elsif iswrite then
        return w == '0';
    else
        return r == '0';
```

aarch32/translation/faults/AArch32.S2HasAlignmentFault

```
// AArch32.S2HasAlignmentFault()
// ============================
// Returns whether stage 2 output fails alignment requirement on data accesses
```


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```
// to Device memory

boolean AArch32.S2HasAlignmentFault(AccType acctype, boolean aligned,
                                    MemoryAttributes memattrs)
    if acctype == AccType_IFETCH || memattrs.memtype != MemType_Device then
        return FALSE;

    return !aligned || acctype == AccType_DCZVA;
```

aarch32/translation/faults/AArch32.S2HasPermissionsFault

```
// AArch32.S2HasPermissionsFault()
// ==============================
// Returns whether stage 2 access violates permissions of target memory

boolean AArch32.S2HasPermissionsFault(boolean s2fs1walk, S2TTWParams walkparams,
                                      Permissions perms, MemType memtype,
                                      boolean ispriv, AccType acctype,
                                      boolean iswrite)
    bit px;
    bit ux;
    r = perms.s2ap<0>;
    w = perms.s2ap<1>;
    bit x;
    if HaveExtendedExecuteNeverExt() then
        case perms.s2xn:perms.s2xnx of
            when '00'  (px, ux) = ( r , r );
            when '01'  (px, ux) = ('0', r );
            when '10'  (px, ux) = ('0','0');
            when '11'  (px, ux) = ( r ,'0');

        x = if ispriv then px else ux;
    else
        x = r AND NOT(perms.s2xn);

    if s2fs1walk && walkparams.ptw == '1' && memtype == MemType_Device then
        return TRUE;
    elsif acctype == AccType_IFETCH then
        constraint = ConstrainUnpredictable();
        if constraint == Constraint_FAULT && memtype == MemType_Device then
            return TRUE;
        else
            return x == '0';
    elsif acctype IN {AccType_IC, AccType_DC} then
        return FALSE;
    elsif iswrite then
        return w == '0';
    else
        return r == '0';
```

aarch32/translation/faults/AArch32.S2InconsistentSL

```
// AArch32.S2InconsistentSL()
// ==========================
// Detect inconsistent configuration of stage 2 T0SZ and SL fields

boolean AArch32.S2InconsistentSL(S2TTWParams walkparams)
    startlevel  = AArch32.S2StartLevel(walkparams.sl0);
    levels      = FINAL_LEVEL - startlevel;
    granulebits = TGxGranuleBits(walkparams.tgx);
    stride      = granulebits - 3;

    // Input address size must at least be large enough to be resolved from the start level
    sl_min_iasize = (
```


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```
        levels * stride // Bits resolved by table walk, except initial level
        + granulebits   // Bits directly mapped to output address
        + 1);           // At least 1 more bit to be decoded by initial level

    // Can accomodate 1 more stride in the level + concatenation of up to 2^4 tables
    sl_max_iasize = sl_min_iasize + (stride-1) + 4;
    // Configured Input Address size
    iasize        = AArch32.S2IASize(walkparams.t0sz);

    return iasize < sl_min_iasize || iasize > sl_max_iasize;
```

aarch32/translation/faults/AArch32.VAIsOutOfRange

```
// AArch32.VAIsOutOfRange()
// ========================
// Check virtual address bits not resolved by translation are identical
// and of accepted value

boolean AArch32.VAIsOutOfRange(Regime regime, S1TTWParams walkparams, bits(32) va)
    if regime == Regime_EL2 then
        // Input Address size
        iasize = AArch32.S1IASize(walkparams.t0sz);
        return walkparams.t0sz != '000' && !IsZero(va<31:iasize>);
    elsif walkparams.t1sz != '000' && walkparams.t0sz != '000' then
        // Lower range Input Address size
        lo_iasize = AArch32.S1IASize(walkparams.t0sz);
        // Upper range Input Address size
        up_iasize = AArch32.S1IASize(walkparams.t1sz);
        return !IsZero(va<31:lo_iasize>) && !IsOnes(va<31:up_iasize>);
    else
        return FALSE;
```

aarch32/translation/tlbcontext/AArch32.GetS1TLBContext

```
// AArch32.GetS1TLBContext()
// =========================
// Gather translation context for accesses with VA to match against TLB entries

TLBContext AArch32.GetS1TLBContext(Regime regime, SecurityState ss, bits(32) va)
    TLBContext tlbcontext;

    case regime of
        when Regime_EL2  tlbcontext = AArch32.TLBContextEL2(va);
        when Regime_EL10 tlbcontext = AArch32.TLBContextEL10(ss, va);
        when Regime_EL30 tlbcontext = AArch32.TLBContextEL30(va);

    tlbcontext.includes_s1 = TRUE;
    // The following may be amended for EL1&0 Regime if caching of stage 2 is successful
    tlbcontext.includes_s2 = FALSE;
    return tlbcontext;
```

aarch32/translation/tlbcontext/AArch32.GetS2TLBContext

```
// AArch32.GetS2TLBContext()
// =========================
// Gather translation context for accesses with IPA to match against TLB entries

TLBContext AArch32.GetS2TLBContext(FullAddress ipa)
    assert ipa.paspace == PAS_NonSecure;

    TLBContext tlbcontext;

    tlbcontext.ss          = SS_NonSecure;
```


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```
    tlbcontext.regime      = Regime_EL10;
    tlbcontext.ipaspace    = ipa.paspace;
    tlbcontext.vmid        = ZeroExtend(VTTBR.VMID);
    tlbcontext.tg          = TGx_4KB;
    tlbcontext.includes_s1 = FALSE;
    tlbcontext.includes_s2 = TRUE;
    tlbcontext.ia          = ZeroExtend(ipa.address);
    tlbcontext.cnp         = if HaveCommonNotPrivateTransExt() then VTTBR.CnP else '0';

    return tlbcontext;
```

aarch32/translation/tlbcontext/AArch32.TLBContextEL10

```
// AArch32.TLBContextEL10()
// ========================
// Gather translation context for accesses under EL10 regime
// (PL10 when EL3 is A64) to match against TLB entries

TLBContext AArch32.TLBContextEL10(SecurityState ss, bits(32) va)
    TLBContext tlbcontext;
    TTBCR_Type ttbcr;
    TTBR0_Type ttbr0;
    TTBR1_Type ttbr1;

    if HaveAArch32EL(EL3) then
        ttbcr      = TTBCR_NS;
        ttbr0      = TTBR0_NS;
        ttbr1      = TTBR1_NS;
        contextidr = CONTEXTIDR_NS;
    else
        ttbcr      = TTBCR;
        ttbr0      = TTBR0;
        ttbr1      = TTBR1;
        contextidr = CONTEXTIDR;

    tlbcontext.ss     = ss;
    tlbcontext.regime = Regime_EL10;

    if AArch32.EL2Enabled(ss) then
        tlbcontext.vmid = ZeroExtend(VTTBR.VMID);

    if ttbcr.EAE == '1' then
        tlbcontext.asid = ZeroExtend(if ttbcr.A1 == '0' then ttbr0.ASID else ttbr1.ASID);
    else
        tlbcontext.asid = ZeroExtend(contextidr.ASID);

    tlbcontext.tg = TGx_4KB;
    tlbcontext.ia = ZeroExtend(va);

    if HaveCommonNotPrivateTransExt() && ttbcr.EAE == '1' then
        if AArch32.GetVARange(va, ttbcr.T0SZ, ttbcr.T1SZ) == VARange_LOWER then
            tlbcontext.cnp = ttbr0.CnP;
        else
            tlbcontext.cnp = ttbr1.CnP;
    else
        tlbcontext.cnp = '0';

    return tlbcontext;
```

aarch32/translation/tlbcontext/AArch32.TLBContextEL2

```
// AArch32.TLBContextEL2()
// =======================
// Gather translation context for accesses under EL2 regime to match against TLB entries
```


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```
TLBContext AArch32.TLBContextEL2(bits(32) va)
    TLBContext tlbcontext;

    tlbcontext.ss     = SS_NonSecure;
    tlbcontext.regime = Regime_EL2;
    tlbcontext.ia     = ZeroExtend(va);
    tlbcontext.tg     = TGx_4KB;
    tlbcontext.cnp    = if HaveCommonNotPrivateTransExt() then HTTBR.CnP else '0';

    return tlbcontext;
```

aarch32/translation/tlbcontext/AArch32.TLBContextEL30

```
// AArch32.TLBContextEL30()
// ========================
// Gather translation context for accesses under EL30 regime
// (PL10 in Secure state and EL3 is A32) to match against TLB entries

TLBContext AArch32.TLBContextEL30(bits(32) va)
    TLBContext tlbcontext;

    tlbcontext.ss     = SS_Secure;
    tlbcontext.regime = Regime_EL30;

    if TTBCR_S.EAE == '1' then
        tlbcontext.asid = ZeroExtend(if TTBCR_S.A1 == '0' then TTBR0_S.ASID else TTBR1_S.ASID);
    else
        tlbcontext.asid = ZeroExtend(CONTEXTIDR_S.ASID);

    tlbcontext.tg = TGx_4KB;
    tlbcontext.ia = ZeroExtend(va);

    if HaveCommonNotPrivateTransExt() && TTBCR_S.EAE == '1' then
        if AArch32.GetVARange(va, TTBCR_S.T0SZ, TTBCR_S.T1SZ) == VARange_LOWER then
            tlbcontext.cnp = TTBR0_S.CnP;
        else
            tlbcontext.cnp = TTBR1_S.CnP;
    else
        tlbcontext.cnp = '0';

    return tlbcontext;
```

aarch32/translation/translation/AArch32.AccessUsesEL

```
// AArch32.AccessUsesEL()
// ======================
// Determine the privilege associated with the access

bits(2) AArch32.AccessUsesEL(AccType acctype)
    if acctype == AccType_UNPRIV then
        return EL0;
    else
        return PSTATE.EL;
```

aarch32/translation/translation/AArch32.EL2Enabled

```
// AArch32.EL2Enabled()
// ====================
// Returns whether EL2 is enabled for the given Security State

boolean AArch32.EL2Enabled(SecurityState ss)
    if ss == SS_Secure then
```


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```
        if !(HaveEL(EL2) && HaveSecureEL2Ext()) then
            return FALSE;
        elsif HaveEL(EL3) then
            return SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '1';
        else
            return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Secure-only implementation";
    else
        return HaveEL(EL2);
```

aarch32/translation/translation/AArch32.FullTranslate

```
// AArch32.FullTranslate()
// =======================
// Perform address translation as specified by VMSA-A32

AddressDescriptor AArch32.FullTranslate(bits(32) va, AccType acctype,
                                        boolean iswrite, boolean aligned)

    // Prepare fault fields in case a fault is detected
    fault = NoFault();
    fault.acctype = acctype;
    fault.write   = iswrite;

    regime = TranslationRegime(PSTATE.EL, acctype);
    ispriv = PSTATE.EL != EL0 && acctype != AccType_UNPRIV;
    ss = SecurityStateForRegime(regime);

    // First Stage Translation
    AddressDescriptor ipa;
    if regime == Regime_EL2 || TTBCR.EAE == '1' then
        (fault, ipa) = AArch32.S1TranslateLD(fault, regime, ss, va, acctype,
                                             aligned, iswrite, ispriv);
    else
        (fault, ipa, -) = AArch32.S1TranslateSD(fault, regime, ss, va, acctype,
                                                aligned, iswrite, ispriv);

    if fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
        return CreateFaultyAddressDescriptor(ZeroExtend(va), fault);

    if regime == Regime_EL10 && EL2Enabled() then
        ipa.vaddress = ZeroExtend(va);
        s2fs1walk = FALSE;
        AddressDescriptor pa;
        (fault, pa) = AArch32.S2Translate(fault, ipa, ss, s2fs1walk, acctype,
                                          aligned, iswrite, ispriv);

        if fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
            return CreateFaultyAddressDescriptor(ZeroExtend(va), fault);
        else
            return pa;
    else
        return ipa;
```

aarch32/translation/translation/AArch32.OutputDomain

```
// AArch32.OutputDomain()
// ======================
// Determine the domain the translated output address

bits(2) AArch32.OutputDomain(Regime regime, bits(4) domain)
    bits(2) Dn;
    index = 2 * UInt(domain);
    if regime == Regime_EL30 then
        Dn = DACR_S<index+1:index>;
```


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```
    elsif HaveAArch32EL(EL3) then
        Dn = DACR_NS<index+1:index>;
    else
        Dn = DACR<index+1:index>;

    if Dn == '10' then
        // Reserved value maps to an allocated value
        (-, Dn) = ConstrainUnpredictableBits();

    return Dn;
```

aarch32/translation/translation/AArch32.S1DisabledOutput

```
// AArch32.S1DisabledOutput()
// ==========================
// Flat map the VA to IPA/PA, depending on the regime, assigning default memory attributes

(FaultRecord, AddressDescriptor) AArch32.S1DisabledOutput(FaultRecord fault_in, Regime regime,
                                                          SecurityState ss, bits(32) va,
                                                          AccType acctype, boolean aligned)

    FaultRecord fault = fault_in;
    // No memory page is guarded when stage 1 address translation is disabled
    SetInGuardedPage(FALSE);

    MemoryAttributes mematrs;
    bit default_cacheable;
    if regime == Regime_EL10 && AArch32.EL2Enabled(ss) then
        if ELStateUsingAArch32(EL2, ss == SS_Secure) then
            default_cacheable = HCR.DC;
        else
            default_cacheable = HCR_EL2.DC;
    else
        default_cacheable = '0';

    if default_cacheable == '1' then
        // Use default cacheable settings
        mematrs.memtype      = MemType_Normal;
        mematrs.inner.attrs  = MemAttr_WB;
        mematrs.inner.hints  = MemHint_RWA;
        mematrs.outer.attrs  = MemAttr_WB;
        mematrs.outer.hints  = MemHint_RWA;
        mematrs.shareability = Shareability_NSH;
        if !ELStateUsingAArch32(EL2, ss == SS_Secure) && HaveMTE2Ext() then
            mematrs.tagged = HCR_EL2.DCT == '1';
        else
            mematrs.tagged = FALSE;
    elsif acctype == AccType_IFETCH then
        mematrs.memtype      = MemType_Normal;
        mematrs.shareability = Shareability_OSH;
        mematrs.tagged       = FALSE;
        if AArch32.S1ICacheEnabled(regime) then
            mematrs.inner.attrs = MemAttr_WT;
            mematrs.inner.hints = MemHint_RA;
            mematrs.outer.attrs = MemAttr_WT;
            mematrs.outer.hints = MemHint_RA;
        else
            mematrs.inner.attrs = MemAttr_NC;
            mematrs.outer.attrs = MemAttr_NC;
    else
        // Treat memory region as Device
        mematrs.memtype      = MemType_Device;
        mematrs.device       = DeviceType_nGnRnE;
        mematrs.shareability = Shareability_OSH;
        mematrs.tagged       = FALSE;
```


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```
    bit ntlsmd;
    if HaveTrapLoadStoreMultipleDeviceExt() then
        case regime of
            when Regime_EL30 ntlsmd = SCTLR_S.nTLSMD;
            when Regime_EL2  ntlsmd = HSCTLR.nTLSMD;
            when Regime_EL10 ntlsmd = if HaveAArch32EL(EL3) then SCTLR_NS.nTLSMD else SCTLR.nTLSMD;
    else
        ntlsmd = '1';

    if AArch32.S1HasAlignmentFault(acctype, aligned, ntlsmd, memattrs) then
        fault.statuscode  = Fault_Alignment;
        return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN);

    FullAddress oa;
    oa.address = ZeroExtend(va);
    oa.paspace = if ss == SS_Secure then PAS_Secure else PAS_NonSecure;
    ipa = CreateAddressDescriptor(ZeroExtend(va), oa, memattrs);

    return (fault, ipa);
```

aarch32/translation/translation/AArch32.S1Enabled

```
// AArch32.S1Enabled()
// ===================
// Returns whether stage 1 translation is enabled for the active translation regime

boolean AArch32.S1Enabled(Regime regime, SecurityState ss)
    if regime == Regime_EL2 then
        return HSCTLR.M == '1';
    elsif regime == Regime_EL30 then
        return SCTLR_S.M == '1';
    elsif !AArch32.EL2Enabled(ss) then
        return (if HaveAArch32EL(EL3) then SCTLR_NS.M else SCTLR.M) == '1';
    elsif ELStateUsingAArch32(EL2, ss == SS_Secure) then
        return HCR.<TGE,DC> == '00' && (if HaveAArch32EL(EL3) then SCTLR_NS.M else SCTLR.M) == '1';
    else
        return HCR_EL2.<TGE,DC> == '00' && SCTLR.M == '1';
```

aarch32/translation/translation/AArch32.S1TranslateLD

```
// AArch32.S1TranslateLD()
// =======================
// Perform a stage 1 translation using long-descriptor format mapping VA to IPA/PA
// depending on the regime

(FaultRecord, AddressDescriptor) AArch32.S1TranslateLD(FaultRecord fault_in, Regime regime,
                                                       SecurityState ss, bits(32) va,
                                                       AccType acctype, boolean aligned,
                                                       boolean iswrite, boolean ispriv)
    FaultRecord fault = fault_in;
    fault.secondstage = FALSE;
    fault.s2fs1walk   = FALSE;

    if !AArch32.S1Enabled(regime, ss) then
        return AArch32.S1DisabledOutput(fault, regime, ss, va, acctype, aligned);

    walkparams = AArch32.GetS1TTWParams(regime, va);

    if AArch32.VAIsOutOfRange(regime, walkparams, va) then
        fault.level      = 1;
        fault.statuscode = Fault_Translation;
        return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN);

    TTWState walkstate;
```


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```
(fault, walkstate) = AArch32.S1WalkLD(fault, regime, ss, walkparams, va, ispriv);

if fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
    return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN);

SetInGuardedPage(FALSE);  // AArch32-VMSA does not guard any pages

if AArch32.S1HasAlignmentFault(acctype, aligned, walkparams.ntlsmd, walkstate.memattrs) then
    fault.statuscode = Fault_Alignment;
elsif IsAtomicRW(acctype) then
    if AArch32.S1LDHasPermissionsFault(regime, ss, walkparams,
                                       walkstate.permissions,
                                       walkstate.memattrs.memtype,
                                       walkstate.baseaddress.paspace,
                                       ispriv, acctype, FALSE) then
        // The permission fault was not caused by lack of write permissions
        fault.statuscode = Fault_Permission;
        fault.write      = FALSE;
    elsif AArch32.S1LDHasPermissionsFault(regime, ss, walkparams,
                                          walkstate.permissions,
                                          walkstate.memattrs.memtype,
                                          walkstate.baseaddress.paspace,
                                          ispriv, acctype, TRUE) then
        // The permission fault _was_ caused by lack of write permissions
        fault.statuscode = Fault_Permission;
        fault.write      = TRUE;
elsif AArch32.S1LDHasPermissionsFault(regime, ss, walkparams,
                                      walkstate.permissions,
                                      walkstate.memattrs.memtype,
                                      walkstate.baseaddress.paspace,
                                      ispriv, acctype, iswrite) then
    fault.statuscode = Fault_Permission;

if fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
    return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN);

MemoryAttributes memattrs;
if ((acctype == AccType_IFETCH &&
        (walkstate.memattrs.memtype == MemType_Device || !AArch32.S1ICacheEnabled(regime))) ||
    (acctype != AccType_IFETCH &&
         walkstate.memattrs.memtype == MemType_Normal && !AArch32.S1DCacheEnabled(regime))) then
    // Treat memory attributes as Normal Non-Cacheable
    memattrs = NormalNCMemAttr();
    memattrs.xs = walkstate.memattrs.xs;
else
    memattrs = walkstate.memattrs;

// Shareability value of stage 1 translation subject to stage 2 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED
// to be either effective value or descriptor value
if (regime == Regime_EL10 && AArch32.EL2Enabled(ss) &&
        (if ELStateUsingAArch32(EL2, ss == SS_Secure) then HCR.VM else HCR_EL2.VM) == '1' &&
        !(boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Apply effective shareability at stage 1")) then
    memattrs.shareability = walkstate.memattrs.shareability;
else
    memattrs.shareability = EffectiveShareability(memattrs);

// Output Address
oa = StageOA(ZeroExtend(va), walkparams.tgx, walkstate);
ipa = CreateAddressDescriptor(ZeroExtend(va), oa, memattrs);

return (fault, ipa);
```


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aarch32/translation/translation/AArch32.S1TranslateSD

```
// AArch32.S1TranslateSD()
// =======================
// Perform a stage 1 translation using short-descriptor format mapping VA to IPA/PA
// depending on the regime

(FaultRecord, AddressDescriptor, SDFType) AArch32.S1TranslateSD(FaultRecord fault_in, Regime regime,
                                                                SecurityState ss, bits(32) va,
                                                                AccType acctype, boolean aligned,
                                                                boolean iswrite, boolean ispriv)

    FaultRecord fault = fault_in;
    fault.secondstage = FALSE;
    fault.s2fs1walk   = FALSE;

    if !AArch32.S1Enabled(regime, ss) then
        AddressDescriptor ipa;
        (fault, ipa) = AArch32.S1DisabledOutput(fault, regime, ss, va, acctype, aligned);
        return (fault, ipa, SDFType UNKNOWN);

    TTWState walkstate;
    (fault, walkstate) = AArch32.S1WalkSD(fault, regime, ss, va, ispriv);

    if fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
        return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN, SDFType UNKNOWN);

    domain = AArch32.OutputDomain(regime, walkstate.domain);
    SetInGuardedPage(FALSE);  // AArch32-VMSA does not guard any pages

    bit ntlsmd;
    if HaveTrapLoadStoreMultipleDeviceExt() then
        case regime of
            when Regime_EL30 ntlsmd = SCTLR_S.nTLSMD;
            when Regime_EL10 ntlsmd = if HaveAArch32EL(EL3) then SCTLR_NS.nTLSMD else SCTLR.nTLSMD;
    else
        ntlsmd = '1';

    if AArch32.S1HasAlignmentFault(acctype, aligned, ntlsmd, walkstate.memattrs) then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_Alignment;
    elsif !(acctype IN {AccType_IC, AccType_DC}) && domain == Domain_NoAccess then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_Domain;
    elsif domain == Domain_Client then
        if IsAtomicRW(acctype) then
            if AArch32.S1SDHasPermissionsFault(regime, ss, walkstate.permissions,
                                               walkstate.memattrs.memtype,
                                               walkstate.baseaddress.paspace,
                                               ispriv, acctype, FALSE) then
                // The permission fault was not caused by lack of write permissions
                fault.statuscode = Fault_Permission;
                fault.write      = FALSE;
            elsif AArch32.S1SDHasPermissionsFault(regime, ss, walkstate.permissions,
                                                  walkstate.memattrs.memtype,
                                                  walkstate.baseaddress.paspace,
                                                  ispriv, acctype, TRUE) then
                // The permission fault _was_ caused by lack of write permissions
                fault.statuscode = Fault_Permission;
                fault.write      = TRUE;
        elsif AArch32.S1SDHasPermissionsFault(regime, ss, walkstate.permissions,
                                              walkstate.memattrs.memtype,
                                              walkstate.baseaddress.paspace,
                                              ispriv, acctype, iswrite) then
            fault.statuscode = Fault_Permission;

    if fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
        fault.domain = walkstate.domain;
        return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN, walkstate.sdftype);
```


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```
    MemoryAttributes memattrs;
    if ((acctype == AccType_IFETCH &&
            (walkstate.memattrs.memtype == MemType_Device || !AArch32.S1ICacheEnabled(regime))) ||
        (acctype != AccType_IFETCH &&
             walkstate.memattrs.memtype == MemType_Normal && !AArch32.S1DCacheEnabled(regime))) then
        // Treat memory attributes as Normal Non-Cacheable
        memattrs = NormalNCMemAttr();
        memattrs.xs = walkstate.memattrs.xs;
    else
        memattrs = walkstate.memattrs;

    // Shareability value of stage 1 translation subject to stage 2 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED
    // to be either effective value or descriptor value
    if (regime == Regime_EL10 && AArch32.EL2Enabled(ss) &&
            (if ELStateUsingAArch32(EL2, ss == SS_Secure) then HCR.VM else HCR_EL2.VM) == '1' &&
            !(boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Apply effective shareability at stage 1")) then
        memattrs.shareability = walkstate.memattrs.shareability;
    else
        memattrs.shareability = EffectiveShareability(memattrs);

    // Output Address
    oa = AArch32.SDStageOA(walkstate.baseaddress, va, walkstate.sdftype);
    ipa = CreateAddressDescriptor(ZeroExtend(va), oa, memattrs);

    return (fault, ipa, walkstate.sdftype);
```

aarch32/translation/translation/AArch32.S2Translate

```
// AArch32.S2Translate()
// ====================
// Perform a stage 2 translation mapping an IPA to a PA

(FaultRecord, AddressDescriptor) AArch32.S2Translate(FaultRecord fault_in, AddressDescriptor ipa,
                                                     SecurityState ss, boolean s2fs1walk,
                                                     AccType acctype, boolean aligned,
                                                     boolean iswrite, boolean ispriv)

    FaultRecord fault = fault_in;
    assert IsZero(ipa.paddress.address<51:40>);

    if !ELStateUsingAArch32(EL2, ss == SS_Secure) then
        s1aarch64 = FALSE;
        return AArch64.S2Translate(fault, ipa, s1aarch64, ss, s2fs1walk, acctype,
                                   aligned, iswrite, ispriv);

    // Prepare fault fields in case a fault is detected
    fault.statuscode  = Fault_None;
    fault.secondstage = TRUE;
    fault.s2fs1walk   = s2fs1walk;
    fault.ipaddress   = ipa.paddress;

    walkparams = AArch32.GetS2TTWParams();

    if walkparams.vm == '0' then
        // Stage 2 is disabled
        return (fault, ipa);

    if AArch32.IPAIsOutOfRange(walkparams, ipa.paddress.address<39:0>) then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_Translation;
        fault.level      = 1;
        return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN);

    TTWState walkstate;
    (fault, walkstate) = AArch32.S2Walk(fault, walkparams, ipa);

    if fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
```


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```
        return (fault, AddressDescriptor UNKNOWN);

    if AArch32.S2HasAlignmentFault(acctype, aligned, walkstate.memattrs) then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_Alignment;
    elsif IsAtomicRW(acctype) then
        assert !s2fs1walk; // AArch32 does not support HW update of TT
        if AArch32.S2HasPermissionsFault(s2fs1walk, walkparams,
                                         walkstate.permissions,
                                         walkstate.memattrs.memtype,
                                         ispriv, acctype, FALSE) then
            // The permission fault was not caused by lack of write permissions
            fault.statuscode = Fault_Permission;
            fault.write      = FALSE;
        elsif AArch32.S2HasPermissionsFault(s2fs1walk, walkparams,
                                            walkstate.permissions,
                                            walkstate.memattrs.memtype,
                                            ispriv, acctype, TRUE) then
            // The permission fault _was_ caused by lack of write permissions
            fault.statuscode = Fault_Permission;
            fault.write      = TRUE;
    elsif AArch32.S2HasPermissionsFault(s2fs1walk, walkparams,
                                        walkstate.permissions,
                                        walkstate.memattrs.memtype,
                                        ispriv, acctype, iswrite) then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_Permission;
    MemoryAttributes s2_memattrs;
    if ((s2fs1walk &&
             walkstate.memattrs.memtype == MemType_Device) ||
        (acctype == AccType_IFETCH &&
            (walkstate.memattrs.memtype == MemType_Device || HCR2.ID == '1')) ||
        (acctype != AccType_IFETCH &&
             walkstate.memattrs.memtype == MemType_Normal && HCR2.CD == '1')) then
        // Treat memory attributes as Normal Non-Cacheable
        s2_memattrs = NormalNCMemAttr();
        s2_memattrs.xs = walkstate.memattrs.xs;
    else
        s2_memattrs = walkstate.memattrs;

    memattrs = S2CombineS1MemAttrs(ipa.memattrs, s2_memattrs);
    ipa_64 = ZeroExtend(ipa.paddress.address<39:0>, 64);
    // Output Address
    oa = StageOA(ipa_64, walkparams.tgx, walkstate);
    pa = CreateAddressDescriptor(ipa.vaddress, oa, memattrs);

    return (fault, pa);
```

aarch32/translation/translation/AArch32.SDStageOA

```
// AArch32.SDStageOA()
// ===================
// Given the final walk state of a short-descriptor translation walk,
// map the untranslated input address bits to the base output address

FullAddress AArch32.SDStageOA(FullAddress baseaddress, bits(32) va, SDFType sdftype)
    integer tsize;
    case sdftype of
        when SDFType_SmallPage      tsize = 12;
        when SDFType_LargePage      tsize = 16;
        when SDFType_Section        tsize = 20;
        when SDFType_Supersection   tsize = 24;

    // Output Address
    FullAddress oa;
    oa.address = baseaddress.address<51:tsize>:va<tsize-1:0>;
```


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```
    oa.paspace = baseaddress.paspace;
    return oa;
```

aarch32/translation/translation/AArch32.TranslateAddress

```
// AArch32.TranslateAddress()
// ==========================
// Main entry point for translating an address

AddressDescriptor AArch32.TranslateAddress(bits(32) va, AccType acctype,
                                           boolean iswrite, boolean aligned,
                                           integer size)

    regime = TranslationRegime(PSTATE.EL, acctype);
    if !RegimeUsingAArch32(regime) then
        return AArch64.TranslateAddress(ZeroExtend(va, 64), acctype, iswrite,
                                        aligned, size);
    result = AArch32.FullTranslate(va, acctype, iswrite, aligned);
    if !IsFault(result) then
        result.fault = AArch32.CheckDebug(va, acctype, iswrite, size);

    // Update virtual address for abort functions
    result.vaddress = ZeroExtend(va);

    return result;
```

aarch32/translation/walk/AArch32.DecodeDescriptorTypeLD

```
// AArch32.DecodeDescriptorTypeLD()
// ================================
// Determine whether the long-descriptor is a page, block or table

DescriptorType AArch32.DecodeDescriptorTypeLD(bits(64) descriptor, integer level)
    if descriptor<1:0> == '11' && level == FINAL_LEVEL then
        return DescriptorType_Page;
    elsif descriptor<1:0> == '11' then
        return DescriptorType_Table;
    elsif descriptor<1:0> == '01' && level != FINAL_LEVEL then
        return DescriptorType_Block;
    else
        return DescriptorType_Invalid;
```

aarch32/translation/walk/AArch32.DecodeDescriptorTypeSD

```
// AArch32.DecodeDescriptorTypeSD()
// ================================
// Determine the type of the short-descriptor

SDFType AArch32.DecodeDescriptorTypeSD(bits(32) descriptor, integer level)
    if level == 1 && descriptor<1:0> == '01' then
        return SDFType_Table;
    elsif level == 1 && descriptor<18,1> == '01' then
        return SDFType_Section;
    elsif level == 1 && descriptor<18,1> == '11' then
        return SDFType_Supersection;
    elsif level == 2 && descriptor<1:0> == '01' then
        return SDFType_LargePage;
    elsif level == 2 && descriptor<1:0> == '1x' then
        return SDFType_SmallPage;
    else
        return SDFType_Invalid;
```


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aarch32/translation/walk/AArch32.S1IASize

```
// AArch32.S1IASize()
// ==================
// Retrieve the number of bits containing the input address for stage 1 translation

integer AArch32.S1IASize(bits(3) txsz)
    return 32 - UInt(txsz);
```

aarch32/translation/walk/AArch32.S1WalkLD

```
// AArch32.S1WalkLD()
// ==================
// Traverse stage 1 translation tables in long format to obtain the final descriptor

(FaultRecord, TTWState) AArch32.S1WalkLD(FaultRecord fault_in, Regime regime, SecurityState ss,
                                         S1TTWParams walkparams, bits(32) va, boolean ispriv)
    FaultRecord fault = fault_in;
    bits(3) txsz;
    bits(64) ttbr;
    bit epd;
    if regime == Regime_EL2 then
        ttbr = HTTBR;
        txsz = walkparams.t0sz;
    else
        varange = AArch32.GetVARange(va, walkparams.t0sz, walkparams.t1sz);
        bits(64) ttbr0;
        bits(64) ttbr1;
        TTBCR_Type ttbcr;
        if regime == Regime_EL30 then
            ttbcr = TTBCR_S;
            ttbr0 = TTBR0_S;
            ttbr1 = TTBR1_S;
        elsif HaveAArch32EL(EL3) then
            ttbcr = TTBCR_NS;
            ttbr0 = TTBR0_NS;
            ttbr1 = TTBR1_NS;
        else
            ttbcr = TTBCR;
            ttbr0 = TTBR0;
            ttbr1 = TTBR1;

        assert ttbcr.EAE == '1';
        if varange == VARange_LOWER then
            txsz = walkparams.t0sz;
            ttbr = ttbr0;
            epd  = ttbcr.EPD0;
        else
            txsz = walkparams.t1sz;
            ttbr = ttbr1;
            epd  = ttbcr.EPD1;

    if regime != Regime_EL2 && epd == '1' then
        fault.level      = 1;
        fault.statuscode = Fault_Translation;
        return (fault, TTWState UNKNOWN);

    // Input Address size
    iasize      = AArch32.S1IASize(txsz);
    granulebits = TGxGranuleBits(walkparams.tgx);
    stride      = granulebits - 3;
    startlevel  = FINAL_LEVEL - (((iasize-1) - granulebits) DIV stride);
    levels      = FINAL_LEVEL - startlevel;

    if !IsZero(ttbr<47:40>) then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_AddressSize;
```


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```
    fault.level      = 0;
    return (fault, TTWState UNKNOWN);

FullAddress baseaddress;
baselsb = (iasize - (levels*stride + granulebits)) + 3;
baseaddress.paspace = if ss == SS_Secure then PAS_Secure else PAS_NonSecure;
baseaddress.address = ZeroExtend(ttbr<39:baselsb>:Zeros(baselsb));

TTWState walkstate;
walkstate.baseaddress = baseaddress;
walkstate.level       = startlevel;
walkstate.istable     = TRUE;
// In regimes that support global and non-global translations, translation
// table entries from lookup levels other than the final level of lookup
// are treated as being non-global
walkstate.nG          = if HasUnprivileged(regime) then '1' else '0';
walkstate.memattrs    = WalkMemAttrs(walkparams.sh, walkparams.irgn, walkparams.orgn);
walkstate.permissions.ap_table  = '00';
walkstate.permissions.xn_table  = '0';
walkstate.permissions.pxn_table = '0';

indexmsb = iasize - 1;
bits(64) descriptor;
AddressDescriptor walkaddress;

walkaddress.vaddress = ZeroExtend(va);

if !AArch32.S1DCacheEnabled(regime) then
    walkaddress.memattrs = NormalNCMemAttr();
    walkaddress.memattrs.xs = walkstate.memattrs.xs;
else
    walkaddress.memattrs = walkstate.memattrs;

// Shareability value of stage 1 translation subject to stage 2 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED
// to be either effective value or descriptor value
if (regime == Regime_EL10 && AArch32.EL2Enabled(ss) &&
    (if ELStateUsingAArch32(EL2, ss == SS_Secure) then HCR.VM else HCR_EL2.VM) == '1' &&
        !(boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Apply effective shareability at stage 1")) then
    walkaddress.memattrs.shareability = walkstate.memattrs.shareability;
else
    walkaddress.memattrs.shareability = EffectiveShareability(walkaddress.memattrs);

integer indexlsb;
DescriptorType desctype;
repeat
    fault.level = walkstate.level;
    indexlsb = (FINAL_LEVEL - walkstate.level)*stride + granulebits;
    bits(40) index = ZeroExtend(va<indexmsb:indexlsb>:'000');

    walkaddress.paddress.address = walkstate.baseaddress.address OR ZeroExtend(index);
    walkaddress.paddress.paspace = walkstate.baseaddress.paspace;

    // If there are two stages of translation, then the first stage table walk addresses
    // are themselves subject to translation
    if regime == Regime_EL10 && AArch32.EL2Enabled(ss) then
        s2fs1walk = TRUE;
        s2acctype = AccType_TTW;
        s2aligned = TRUE;
        s2write   = FALSE;
        (s2fault, s2walkaddress) = AArch32.S2Translate(fault, walkaddress, ss, s2fs1walk,
                                                       s2acctype, s2aligned, s2write, ispriv);
        // Check for a fault on the stage 2 walk
        if s2fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
            return (s2fault, TTWState UNKNOWN);

        (fault, descriptor) = FetchDescriptor(walkparams.ee, s2walkaddress, fault);
    else
        (fault, descriptor) = FetchDescriptor(walkparams.ee, walkaddress, fault);
```


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```
    if fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
        return (fault, TTWState UNKNOWN);

    desctype = AArch32.DecodeDescriptorTypeLD(descriptor, walkstate.level);

    case desctype of
        when DescriptorType_Table
            if !IsZero(descriptor<47:40>) then
                fault.statuscode = Fault_AddressSize;
                return (fault, TTWState UNKNOWN);

            walkstate.baseaddress.address = ZeroExtend(descriptor<39:12>:Zeros(12));
            if walkstate.baseaddress.paspace == PAS_Secure && descriptor<63> == '1' then
                walkstate.baseaddress.paspace = PAS_NonSecure;

            if walkparams.hpd == '0' then
                walkstate.permissions.xn_table  = (walkstate.permissions.xn_table  OR
                                                   descriptor<60>);
                walkstate.permissions.ap_table  = (walkstate.permissions.ap_table  OR
                                                   descriptor<62:61>);
                walkstate.permissions.pxn_table = (walkstate.permissions.pxn_table OR
                                                   descriptor<59>);

            walkstate.level = walkstate.level + 1;
            indexmsb = indexlsb - 1;

        when DescriptorType_Invalid
            fault.statuscode = Fault_Translation;
            return (fault, TTWState UNKNOWN);

        when DescriptorType_Page, DescriptorType_Block
            walkstate.istable = FALSE;

until desctype IN {DescriptorType_Page, DescriptorType_Block};

// Check the output address is inside the supported range
if !IsZero(descriptor<47:40>) then
    fault.statuscode = Fault_AddressSize;
    return (fault, TTWState UNKNOWN);

// Check the access flag
if descriptor<10> == '0' then
    fault.statuscode = Fault_AccessFlag;
    return (fault, TTWState UNKNOWN);

walkstate.permissions.xn  = descriptor<54>;
walkstate.permissions.pxn = descriptor<53>;
walkstate.permissions.ap  = descriptor<7:6>:'1';
walkstate.contiguous      = descriptor<52>;
if regime == Regime_EL2 then
    // All EL2 regime accesses are treated as Global
    walkstate.nG = '0';
elsif ss == SS_Secure && walkstate.baseaddress.paspace == PAS_NonSecure then
    // When a PE is using the Long-descriptor translation table format,
    // and is in Secure state, a translation must be treated as non-global,
    // regardless of the value of the nG bit,
    // if NSTable is set to 1 at any level of the translation table walk.
    walkstate.nG = '1';
else
    walkstate.nG = descriptor<11>;

walkstate.baseaddress.address = ZeroExtend(descriptor<39:indexlsb>:Zeros(indexlsb));
if walkstate.baseaddress.paspace == PAS_Secure && descriptor<5> == '1' then
    walkstate.baseaddress.paspace = PAS_NonSecure;

memattr = descriptor<4:2>;
sh      = descriptor<9:8>;
```


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```
    attr    = MAIRAttr(UInt(memattr), walkparams.mair);
    s1aarch64 = FALSE;
    walkstate.memattrs = S1DecodeMemAttrs(attr, sh, s1aarch64);

    return (fault, walkstate);
```

aarch32/translation/walk/AArch32.S1WalkSD

```
// AArch32.S1WalkSD()
// ==================
// Traverse stage 1 translation tables in short format to obtain the final descriptor

(FaultRecord, TTWState) AArch32.S1WalkSD(FaultRecord fault_in, Regime regime, SecurityState ss,
                                         bits(32) va, boolean ispriv)
    FaultRecord fault = fault_in;
    SCTLR_Type sctlr;
    TTBCR_Type ttbcr;
    TTBR0_Type ttbr0;
    TTBR1_Type ttbr1;
    // Determine correct translation control registers to use.
    if regime == Regime_EL30 then
        sctlr = SCTLR_S;
        ttbcr = TTBCR_S;
        ttbr0 = TTBR0_S;
        ttbr1 = TTBR1_S;
    elsif HaveAArch32EL(EL3) then
        sctlr = SCTLR_NS;
        ttbcr = TTBCR_NS;
        ttbr0 = TTBR0_NS;
        ttbr1 = TTBR1_NS;
    else
        sctlr = SCTLR;
        ttbcr = TTBCR;
        ttbr0 = TTBR0;
        ttbr1 = TTBR1;

    assert ttbcr.EAE == '0';
    ee  = sctlr.EE;
    afe = sctlr.AFE;
    tre = sctlr.TRE;
    n = UInt(ttbcr.N);
    bits(32) ttb;
    bits(1) pd;
    bits(2) irgn;
    bits(2) rgn;
    bits(1) s;
    bits(1) nos;
    if n == 0 || IsZero(va<31:(32-n)>) then
        ttb  = ttbr0.TTB0:Zeros(7);
        pd   = ttbcr.PD0;
        irgn = ttbr0.IRGN;
        rgn  = ttbr0.RGN;
        s    = ttbr0.S;
        nos  = ttbr0.NOS;
    else
        n    = 0;  // TTBR1 translation always treats N as 0
        ttb  = ttbr1.TTB1:Zeros(7);
        pd   = ttbcr.PD1;
        irgn = ttbr1.IRGN;
        rgn  = ttbr1.RGN;
        s    = ttbr1.S;
        nos  = ttbr1.NOS;

    // Check if Translation table walk disabled for translations with this Base register.
    if pd == '1' then
        fault.level      = 1;
```


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```
    fault.statuscode = Fault_Translation;
    return (fault, TTWState UNKNOWN);

FullAddress baseaddress;
baseaddress.paspace = if ss == SS_Secure then PAS_Secure else PAS_NonSecure;
baseaddress.address = ZeroExtend(ttb<31:14-n>:Zeros(14-n));

TTWState walkstate;
walkstate.baseaddress = baseaddress;
// In regimes that support global and non-global translations, translation
// table entries from lookup levels other than the final level of lookup
// are treated as being non-global. Translations in Short-Descriptor Format
// always support global & non-global translations.
walkstate.nG          = '1';
walkstate.mematrs     = WalkMemAttrs(s:nos, irgn, rgn);
walkstate.level       = 1;
walkstate.istable     = TRUE;

bits(4) domain;
bits(32) descriptor;
AddressDescriptor walkaddress;

walkaddress.vaddress = ZeroExtend(va);

if !AArch32.S1DCacheEnabled(regime) then
    walkaddress.mematrs = NormalNCMemAttr();
    walkaddress.mematrs.xs = walkstate.mematrs.xs;
else
    walkaddress.mematrs = walkstate.mematrs;

// Shareability value of stage 1 translation subject to stage 2 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED
// to be either effective value or descriptor value
if (regime == Regime_EL10 && AArch32.EL2Enabled(ss) &&
    (if ELStateUsingAArch32(EL2, ss == SS_Secure) then HCR.VM else HCR_EL2.VM) == '1' &&
        !(boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Apply effective shareability at stage 1")) then
    walkaddress.mematrs.shareability = walkstate.mematrs.shareability;
else
    walkaddress.mematrs.shareability = EffectiveShareability(walkaddress.mematrs);

bit nG;
bit ns;
bit pxn;
bits(3) ap;
bits(3) tex;
bit c;
bit b;
bit xn;
repeat
    fault.level = walkstate.level;

    bits(32) index;
    if walkstate.level == 1 then
        index = ZeroExtend(va<31-n:20>:'00');
    else
        index = ZeroExtend(va<19:12>:'00');

    walkaddress.paddress.address = walkstate.baseaddress.address OR ZeroExtend(index);
    walkaddress.paddress.paspace = walkstate.baseaddress.paspace;

    if regime == Regime_EL10 && AArch32.EL2Enabled(ss) then
        s2fs1walk = TRUE;
        s2acctype = AccType_TTW;
        s2aligned = TRUE;
        s2write   = FALSE;
        (s2fault, s2walkaddress) = AArch32.S2Translate(fault, walkaddress, ss, s2fs1walk,
                                                       s2acctype, s2aligned, s2write, ispriv);

        if s2fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
```


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```
            return (s2fault, TTWState UNKNOWN);

        (fault, descriptor) = FetchDescriptor(ee, s2walkaddress, fault);
    else
        (fault, descriptor) = FetchDescriptor(ee, walkaddress, fault);

    if fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
        return (fault, TTWState UNKNOWN);

    walkstate.sdftype = AArch32.DecodeDescriptorTypeSD(descriptor, walkstate.level);

    case walkstate.sdftype of
        when SDFType_Invalid
            fault.domain     = domain;
            fault.statuscode = Fault_Translation;
            return (fault, TTWState UNKNOWN);

        when SDFType_Table
            domain = descriptor<8:5>;
            ns     = descriptor<3>;
            pxn    = descriptor<2>;

            walkstate.baseaddress.address = ZeroExtend(descriptor<31:10>:Zeros(10));
            walkstate.level = 2;

        when SDFType_SmallPage
            nG  = descriptor<11>;
            s   = descriptor<10>;
            ap  = descriptor<9,5:4>;
            tex = descriptor<8:6>;
            c   = descriptor<3>;
            b   = descriptor<2>;
            xn  = descriptor<0>;

            walkstate.baseaddress.address = ZeroExtend(descriptor<31:12>:Zeros(12));
            walkstate.istable = FALSE;

        when SDFType_LargePage
            xn  = descriptor<15>;
            tex = descriptor<14:12>;
            nG  = descriptor<11>;
            s   = descriptor<10>;
            ap  = descriptor<9,5:4>;
            c   = descriptor<3>;
            b   = descriptor<2>;

            walkstate.baseaddress.address = ZeroExtend(descriptor<31:16>:Zeros(16));
            walkstate.istable = FALSE;

        when SDFType_Section
            ns     = descriptor<19>;
            nG     = descriptor<17>;
            s      = descriptor<16>;
            ap     = descriptor<15,11:10>;
            tex    = descriptor<14:12>;
            domain = descriptor<8:5>;
            xn     = descriptor<4>;
            c      = descriptor<3>;
            b      = descriptor<2>;
            pxn    = descriptor<0>;

            walkstate.baseaddress.address = ZeroExtend(descriptor<31:20>:Zeros(20));
            walkstate.istable = FALSE;

        when SDFType_Supersection
            ns     = descriptor<19>;
            nG     = descriptor<17>;
            s      = descriptor<16>;
```


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```
                ap     = descriptor<15,11:10>;
                tex    = descriptor<14:12>;
                xn     = descriptor<4>;
                c      = descriptor<3>;
                b      = descriptor<2>;
                pxn    = descriptor<0>;
                domain = '0000';

                walkstate.baseaddress.address = ZeroExtend(descriptor<8:5,23:20,31:24>:Zeros(24));
                walkstate.istable = FALSE;

    until walkstate.sdftype != SDFType_Table;

    if afe == '1' && ap<0> == '0' then
        fault.domain     = domain;
        fault.statuscode = Fault_AccessFlag;
        return (fault, TTWState UNKNOWN);

    // Decode the TEX, C, B and S bits to produce target memory attributes
    if tre == '1' then
        walkstate.memattrs = AArch32.RemappedTEXDecode(regime, tex, c, b, s);
    elsif RemapRegsHaveResetValues() then
        walkstate.memattrs = AArch32.DefaultTEXDecode(tex, c, b, s);
    else
        walkstate.memattrs = MemoryAttributes IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED;

    walkstate.permissions.ap  = ap;
    walkstate.permissions.xn  = xn;
    walkstate.permissions.pxn = pxn;
    walkstate.domain = domain;
    walkstate.nG     = nG;

    if ss == SS_Secure && ns == '0' then
        walkstate.baseaddress.paspace = PAS_Secure;
    else
        walkstate.baseaddress.paspace = PAS_NonSecure;

    return (fault, walkstate);
```

aarch32/translation/walk/AArch32.S2IASize

```
// AArch32.S2IASize()
// ==================
// Retrieve the number of bits containing the input address for stage 2 translation

integer AArch32.S2IASize(bits(4) t0sz)
    return 32 - SInt(t0sz);
```

aarch32/translation/walk/AArch32.S2StartLevel

```
// AArch32.S2StartLevel()
// ======================
// Determine the initial lookup level when performing a stage 2 translation
// table walk

integer AArch32.S2StartLevel(bits(2) sl0)
    return 2 - UInt(sl0);
```

aarch32/translation/walk/AArch32.S2Walk

```
// AArch32.S2Walk()
// ================
// Traverse stage 2 translation tables in long format to obtain the final descriptor
```


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```
(FaultRecord, TTWState) AArch32.S2Walk(FaultRecord fault_in, S2TTWParams walkparams,
                                       AddressDescriptor ipa)
    FaultRecord fault = fault_in;

    if walkparams.sl0 == '1x' || AArch32.S2InconsistentSL(walkparams) then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_Translation;
        fault.level      = 1;
        return (fault, TTWState UNKNOWN);

    // Input Address size
    iasize      = AArch32.S2IASize(walkparams.t0sz);
    startlevel  = AArch32.S2StartLevel(walkparams.sl0);
    levels      = FINAL_LEVEL - startlevel;
    granulebits = TGxGranuleBits(walkparams.tgx);
    stride      = granulebits - 3;

    if !IsZero(VTTBR<47:40>) then
        fault.statuscode = Fault_AddressSize;
        fault.level      = 0;
        return (fault, TTWState UNKNOWN);

    FullAddress baseaddress;
    baselsb = (iasize - (levels*stride + granulebits)) + 3;
    baseaddress.paspace = PAS_NonSecure;
    baseaddress.address = ZeroExtend(VTTBR<39:baselsb>:Zeros(baselsb));

    TTWState walkstate;
    walkstate.baseaddress = baseaddress;
    walkstate.level       = startlevel;
    walkstate.istable     = TRUE;
    walkstate.memattrs    = WalkMemAttrs(walkparams.sh, walkparams.irgn,
                                         walkparams.orgn);

    indexmsb = iasize - 1;
    bits(64) descriptor;
    AddressDescriptor walkaddress;

    walkaddress.vaddress = ipa.vaddress;
    if HCR2.CD == '1' then
        walkaddress.memattrs = NormalNCMemAttr();
        walkaddress.memattrs.xs = walkstate.memattrs.xs;
    else
        walkaddress.memattrs = walkstate.memattrs;

    walkaddress.memattrs.shareability = EffectiveShareability(walkaddress.memattrs);

    integer indexlsb;
    DescriptorType desctype;
    repeat
        fault.level = walkstate.level;

        indexlsb = (FINAL_LEVEL - walkstate.level)*stride + granulebits;
        bits(40) index = ZeroExtend(ipa.paddress.address<indexmsb:indexlsb>:'000');

        walkaddress.paddress.address = walkstate.baseaddress.address OR ZeroExtend(index);
        walkaddress.paddress.paspace = walkstate.baseaddress.paspace;

        (fault, descriptor) = FetchDescriptor(walkparams.ee, walkaddress, fault);

        if fault.statuscode != Fault_None then
            return (fault, TTWState UNKNOWN);

        desctype = AArch32.DecodeDescriptorTypeLD(descriptor, walkstate.level);

        case desctype of
            when DescriptorType_Table
                if !IsZero(descriptor<47:40>) then
```


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```
                fault.statuscode = Fault_AddressSize;
                return (fault, TTWState UNKNOWN);

            walkstate.baseaddress.address = ZeroExtend(descriptor<39:12>:Zeros(12));
            walkstate.level = walkstate.level + 1;
            indexmsb = indexlsb - 1;

        when DescriptorType_Invalid
            fault.statuscode = Fault_Translation;
            return (fault, TTWState UNKNOWN);

        when DescriptorType_Page, DescriptorType_Block
            walkstate.istable = FALSE;

until desctype IN {DescriptorType_Page, DescriptorType_Block};

// Check the output address is inside the supported range
if !IsZero(descriptor<47:40>) then
    fault.statuscode = Fault_AddressSize;
    return (fault, TTWState UNKNOWN);

// Check the access flag
if descriptor<10> == '0' then
    fault.statuscode = Fault_AccessFlag;
    return (fault, TTWState UNKNOWN);

// Unpack the descriptor into address and upper and lower block attributes
walkstate.baseaddress.address = ZeroExtend(descriptor<39:indexlsb>:Zeros(indexlsb));

walkstate.permissions.s2ap = descriptor<7:6>;
walkstate.permissions.s2xn = descriptor<54>;
if HaveExtendedExecuteNeverExt() then
    walkstate.permissions.s2xnx = descriptor<53>;
else
    walkstate.permissions.s2xnx = '0';

memattr = descriptor<5:2>;
sh      = descriptor<9:8>;
walkstate.memattrs   = S2DecodeMemAttrs(memattr, sh);
walkstate.contiguous = descriptor<52>;

return (fault, walkstate);
```

aarch32/translation/walk/AArch32.TranslationSizeSD

```
// AArch32.TranslationSizeSD()
// ==========================
// Determine the size of the translation

integer AArch32.TranslationSizeSD(SDFType sdftype)
    integer tsize;
    case sdftype of
        when SDFType_SmallPage      tsize = 12;
        when SDFType_LargePage      tsize = 16;
        when SDFType_Section        tsize = 20;
        when SDFType_Supersection   tsize = 24;

    return tsize;
```

aarch32/translation/walk/RemapRegsHaveResetValues

```
boolean RemapRegsHaveResetValues();
```


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aarch32/translation/walkparams/AArch32.GetS1TTWParams

```
// AArch32.GetS1TTWParams()
// ========================
// Returns stage 1 translation table walk parameters from respective controlling
// system registers.

S1TTWParams AArch32.GetS1TTWParams(Regime regime, bits(32) va)
    S1TTWParams walkparams;

    case regime of
        when Regime_EL2  walkparams = AArch32.S1TTWParamsEL2();
        when Regime_EL10 walkparams = AArch32.S1TTWParamsEL10(va);
        when Regime_EL30 walkparams = AArch32.S1TTWParamsEL30(va);

    return walkparams;
```

aarch32/translation/walkparams/AArch32.GetS2TTWParams

```
// AArch32.GetS2TTWParams()
// ========================
// Gather walk parameters for stage 2 translation

S2TTWParams AArch32.GetS2TTWParams()
    S2TTWParams walkparams;

    walkparams.tgx  = TGx_4KB;
    walkparams.s    = VTCR.S;
    walkparams.t0sz = VTCR.T0SZ;
    walkparams.sl0  = VTCR.SL0;
    walkparams.irgn = VTCR.IRGN0;
    walkparams.orgn = VTCR.ORGN0;
    walkparams.sh   = VTCR.SH0;
    walkparams.ee   = HSCTLR.EE;
    walkparams.ptw  = HCR.PTW;
    walkparams.vm   = HCR.VM OR HCR.DC;

    // VTCR.S must match VTCR.T0SZ[3]
    if walkparams.s != walkparams.t0sz<3> then
        (-, walkparams.t0sz) = ConstrainUnpredictableBits();

    return walkparams;
```

aarch32/translation/walkparams/AArch32.GetVARange

```
// AArch32.GetVARange()
// ====================
// Select the translation base address for stage 1 long-descriptor walks

VARange AArch32.GetVARange(bits(32) va, bits(3) t0sz, bits(3) t1sz)
    // Lower range Input Address size
    lo_iasize = AArch32.S1IASize(t0sz);
    // Upper range Input Address size
    up_iasize = AArch32.S1IASize(t1sz);

    if t1sz == '000' && t0sz == '000' then
        return VARange_LOWER;
    elsif t1sz == '000' then
        return if IsZero(va<31:lo_iasize>) then VARange_LOWER else VARange_UPPER;
    elsif t0sz == '000' then
        return if IsOnes(va<31:up_iasize>) then VARange_UPPER else VARange_LOWER;
    elsif IsZero(va<31:lo_iasize>) then
        return VARange_LOWER;
    elsif IsOnes(va<31:up_iasize>) then
```


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```
        return VARange_UPPER;
    else
        // Will be reported as a Translation Fault
        return VARange UNKNOWN;
```

aarch32/translation/walkparams/AArch32.S1DCacheEnabled

```
// AArch32.S1DCacheEnabled()
// =========================
// Determine cacheability of stage 1 data accesses

boolean AArch32.S1DCacheEnabled(Regime regime)
    case regime of
        when Regime_EL30 return SCTLR_S.C == '1';
        when Regime_EL2  return HSCTLR.C == '1';
        when Regime_EL10 return (if HaveAArch32EL(EL3) then SCTLR_NS.C else SCTLR.C) == '1';
```

aarch32/translation/walkparams/AArch32.S1ICacheEnabled

```
// AArch32.S1ICacheEnabled()
// =========================
// Determine cacheability of stage 1 instruction fetches

boolean AArch32.S1ICacheEnabled(Regime regime)
    case regime of
        when Regime_EL30 return SCTLR_S.I == '1';
        when Regime_EL2  return HSCTLR.I == '1';
        when Regime_EL10 return (if HaveAArch32EL(EL3) then SCTLR_NS.I else SCTLR.I) == '1';
```

aarch32/translation/walkparams/AArch32.S1TTWParamsEL10

```
// AArch32.S1TTWParamsEL10()
// =========================
// Gather stage 1 translation table walk parameters for EL1&0 regime
// (with EL2 enabled or disabled).

S1TTWParams AArch32.S1TTWParamsEL10(bits(32) va)
    bits(64) mair;
    bit sif;
    TTBCR_Type ttbcr;
    TTBCR2_Type ttbcr2;
    SCTLR_Type sctlr;

    if HaveAArch32EL(EL3) then
        ttbcr  = TTBCR_NS;
        ttbcr2 = TTBCR2_NS;
        sctlr  = SCTLR_NS;
        mair   = MAIR1_NS:MAIR0_NS;
        sif    = SCR.SIF;
    else
        ttbcr  = TTBCR;
        ttbcr2 = TTBCR2;
        sctlr  = SCTLR;
        mair   = MAIR1:MAIR0;
        sif    = SCR_EL3.SIF;

    assert ttbcr.EAE == '1';
    S1TTWParams walkparams;

    walkparams.t0sz   = ttbcr.T0SZ;
    walkparams.t1sz   = ttbcr.T1SZ;
    walkparams.ee     = sctlr.EE;
    walkparams.wxn    = sctlr.WXN;
```


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```
    walkparams.uwxn   = sctlr.UWXN;
    walkparams.ntlsmd = if HaveTrapLoadStoreMultipleDeviceExt() then sctlr.nTLSMD else '1';
    walkparams.mair   = mair;
    walkparams.sif    = sif;

    varange = AArch32.GetVARange(va, walkparams.t0sz, walkparams.t1sz);
    if varange == VARange_LOWER then
        walkparams.sh   = ttbcr.SH0;
        walkparams.irgn = ttbcr.IRGN0;
        walkparams.orgn = ttbcr.ORGN0;
        walkparams.hpd  = if AArch32.HaveHPDExt() then ttbcr.T2E AND ttbcr2.HPD0 else '0';
    else
        walkparams.sh   = ttbcr.SH1;
        walkparams.irgn = ttbcr.IRGN1;
        walkparams.orgn = ttbcr.ORGN1;
        walkparams.hpd  = if AArch32.HaveHPDExt() then ttbcr.T2E AND ttbcr2.HPD1 else '0';

    return walkparams;
```

aarch32/translation/walkparams/AArch32.S1TTWParamsEL2

```
// AArch32.S1TTWParamsEL2()
// ========================
// Gather stage 1 translation table walk parameters for EL2 regime

S1TTWParams AArch32.S1TTWParamsEL2()
    S1TTWParams walkparams;

    walkparams.tgx  = TGx_4KB;
    walkparams.t0sz = HTCR.T0SZ;
    walkparams.irgn = HTCR.SH0;
    walkparams.orgn = HTCR.IRGN0;
    walkparams.sh   = HTCR.ORGN0;
    walkparams.hpd  = if AArch32.HaveHPDExt() then HTCR.HPD else '0';
    walkparams.ee   = HSCTLR.EE;
    walkparams.wxn  = HSCTLR.WXN;
    if HaveTrapLoadStoreMultipleDeviceExt() then
        walkparams.ntlsmd = HSCTLR.nTLSMD;
    else
        walkparams.ntlsmd = '1';

    walkparams.mair = HMAIR1:HMAIR0;

    return walkparams;
```

aarch32/translation/walkparams/AArch32.S1TTWParamsEL30

```
// AArch32.S1TTWParamsEL30()
// =========================
// Gather stage 1 translation table walk parameters for EL3&0 regime

S1TTWParams AArch32.S1TTWParamsEL30(bits(32) va)
    assert TTBCR_S.EAE == '1';
    S1TTWParams walkparams;

    walkparams.t0sz   = TTBCR_S.T0SZ;
    walkparams.t1sz   = TTBCR_S.T1SZ;
    walkparams.ee     = SCTLR_S.EE;
    walkparams.wxn    = SCTLR_S.WXN;
    walkparams.uwxn   = SCTLR_S.UWXN;
    walkparams.ntlsmd = if HaveTrapLoadStoreMultipleDeviceExt() then SCTLR_S.nTLSMD else '1';
    walkparams.mair   = MAIR1_S:MAIR0_S;
    walkparams.sif    = SCR.SIF;
```


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```
varange = AArch32.GetVARange(va, walkparams.t0sz, walkparams.t1sz);
if varange == VARange_LOWER then
    walkparams.sh   = TTBCR_S.SH0;
    walkparams.irgn = TTBCR_S.IRGN0;
    walkparams.orgn = TTBCR_S.ORGN0;
    walkparams.hpd  = if AArch32.HaveHPDExt() then TTBCR_S.T2E AND TTBCR2_S.HPD0 else '0';
else
    walkparams.sh   = TTBCR_S.SH1;
    walkparams.irgn = TTBCR_S.IRGN1;
    walkparams.orgn = TTBCR_S.ORGN1;
    walkparams.hpd  = if AArch32.HaveHPDExt() then TTBCR_S.T2E AND TTBCR2_S.HPD1 else '0';

return walkparams;
```


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J1.3 Shared pseudocode

This section holds the pseudocode that is common to execution in AArch64 state and in AArch32 state. Functions listed in this section are identified only by a `FunctionName`, without an `AArch64.` or `AArch32.` prefix. This section is organized by functional groups, with the functional groups being indicated by hierarchical path names, for example `shared/debug/DebugTarget`.

The top-level sections of the shared pseudocode hierarchy are:

- *shared/debug*.
- *shared/exceptions* on page J1-11045.
- *shared/functions* on page J1-11047.
- *shared/trace* on page J1-11188.
- *shared/translation* on page J1-11192.

J1.3.1 shared/debug

This section includes the following pseudocode functions:

- *shared/debug/ClearStickyErrors/ClearStickyErrors* on page J1-11019.
- *shared/debug/DebugTarget/DebugTarget* on page J1-11020.
- *shared/debug/DebugTarget/DebugTargetFrom* on page J1-11020.
- *shared/debug/DoubleLockStatus/DoubleLockStatus* on page J1-11020.
- *shared/debug/OSLockStatus/OSLockStatus* on page J1-11021.
- *shared/debug/SoftwareLockStatus/Component* on page J1-11021.
- *shared/debug/SoftwareLockStatus/GetAccessComponent* on page J1-11021.
- *shared/debug/SoftwareLockStatus/SoftwareLockStatus* on page J1-11021.
- *shared/debug/authentication/AccessState* on page J1-11021.
- *shared/debug/authentication/AllowExternalDebugAccess* on page J1-11021.
- *shared/debug/authentication/AllowExternalPMUAccess* on page J1-11022.
- *shared/debug/authentication/AllowExternalTraceAccess* on page J1-11023.
- *shared/debug/authentication/Debug_authentication* on page J1-11023.
- *shared/debug/authentication/ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled* on page J1-11023.
- *shared/debug/authentication/ExternalNoninvasiveDebugAllowed* on page J1-11024.
- *shared/debug/authentication/ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled* on page J1-11024.
- *shared/debug/authentication/ExternalRealmInvasiveDebugEnabled* on page J1-11024.
- *shared/debug/authentication/ExternalRealmNoninvasiveDebugEnabled* on page J1-11024.
- *shared/debug/authentication/ExternalRootInvasiveDebugEnabled* on page J1-11024.
- *shared/debug/authentication/ExternalRootNoninvasiveDebugEnabled* on page J1-11025.
- *shared/debug/authentication/ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled* on page J1-11025.
- *shared/debug/authentication/ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled* on page J1-11025.
- *shared/debug/authentication/IsAccessSecure* on page J1-11025.
- *shared/debug/authentication/IsCorePowered* on page J1-11025.
- *shared/debug/breakpoint/CheckValidStateMatch* on page J1-11026.
- *shared/debug/breakpoint/NumBreakpointsImplemented* on page J1-11026.
- *shared/debug/breakpoint/NumContextAwareBreakpointsImplemented* on page J1-11027.
- *shared/debug/breakpoint/NumWatchpointsImplemented* on page J1-11027.
- *shared/debug/cti/CTI_SetEventLevel* on page J1-11027.
- *shared/debug/cti/CTI_SignalEvent* on page J1-11027.
- *shared/debug/cti/CrossTrigger* on page J1-11027.
- *shared/debug/dccanditr/CheckForDCCInterrupts* on page J1-11027.
- *shared/debug/dccanditr/DBGDTRRX_EL0* on page J1-11028.
- *shared/debug/dccanditr/DBGDTRTX_EL0* on page J1-11029.
- *shared/debug/dccanditr/DBGDTR_EL0* on page J1-11029.

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- *shared/debug/dccanditr/DTR* on page J1-11030.
- *shared/debug/dccanditr/EDITR* on page J1-11030.
- *shared/debug/halting/DCPSInstruction* on page J1-11031.
- *shared/debug/halting/DRPSInstruction* on page J1-11032.
- *shared/debug/halting/DebugHalt* on page J1-11032.
- *shared/debug/halting/DebugRestorePSR* on page J1-11033.
- *shared/debug/halting/DisableITRAndResumeInstructionPrefetch* on page J1-11033.
- *shared/debug/halting/ExecuteA64* on page J1-11033.
- *shared/debug/halting/ExecuteT32* on page J1-11033.
- *shared/debug/halting/ExitDebugState* on page J1-11033.
- *shared/debug/halting/Halt* on page J1-11034.
- *shared/debug/halting/HaltOnBreakpointOrWatchpoint* on page J1-11035.
- *shared/debug/halting/Halted* on page J1-11035.
- *shared/debug/halting/HaltingAllowed* on page J1-11035.
- *shared/debug/halting/Restarting* on page J1-11036.
- *shared/debug/halting/StopInstructionPrefetchAndEnableITR* on page J1-11036.
- *shared/debug/halting/UpdateEDSCRFields* on page J1-11036.
- *shared/debug/haltingevents/CheckExceptionCatch* on page J1-11037.
- *shared/debug/haltingevents/CheckHaltingStep* on page J1-11037.
- *shared/debug/haltingevents/CheckOSUnlockCatch* on page J1-11037.
- *shared/debug/haltingevents/CheckPendingOSUnlockCatch* on page J1-11038.
- *shared/debug/haltingevents/CheckPendingResetCatch* on page J1-11038.
- *shared/debug/haltingevents/CheckResetCatch* on page J1-11038.
- *shared/debug/haltingevents/CheckSoftwareAccessToDebugRegisters* on page J1-11038.
- *shared/debug/haltingevents/ExternalDebugRequest* on page J1-11038.
- *shared/debug/haltingevents/HaltingStep_DidNotStep* on page J1-11038.
- *shared/debug/haltingevents/HaltingStep_SteppedEX* on page J1-11039.
- *shared/debug/haltingevents/RunHaltingStep* on page J1-11039.
- *shared/debug/interrupts/ExternalDebugInterruptsDisabled* on page J1-11039.
- *shared/debug/pmu/GetNumEventCounters* on page J1-11040.
- *shared/debug/pmu/HasElapsed64Cycles* on page J1-11040.
- *shared/debug/pmu/PMUCountValue* on page J1-11040.
- *shared/debug/pmu/PMUCounterMask* on page J1-11040.
- *shared/debug/pmu/PMUEvent* on page J1-11041.
- *shared/debug/pmu/integer* on page J1-11041.
- *shared/debug/samplebasedprofiling/CreatePCSample* on page J1-11041.
- *shared/debug/samplebasedprofiling/EDPCSRlo* on page J1-11042.
- *shared/debug/samplebasedprofiling/PCSample* on page J1-11043.
- *shared/debug/samplebasedprofiling/PMPCSR* on page J1-11043.
- *shared/debug/softwarestep/CheckSoftwareStep* on page J1-11043.
- *shared/debug/softwarestep/DebugExceptionReturnSS* on page J1-11044.
- *shared/debug/softwarestep/SSAdvance* on page J1-11044.
- *shared/debug/softwarestep/SoftwareStep_DidNotStep* on page J1-11045.
- *shared/debug/softwarestep/SoftwareStep_SteppedEX* on page J1-11045.

shared/debug/ClearStickyErrors/ClearStickyErrors

```
// ClearStickyErrors()
// ===================

ClearStickyErrors()
    EDSCR.TXU = '0';            // Clear TX underrun flag
```


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```
    EDSCR.RXO = '0';            // Clear RX overrun flag

    if Halted() then            // in Debug state
        EDSCR.ITO = '0';        // Clear ITR overrun flag

    // If halted and the ITR is not empty then it is UNPREDICTABLE whether the EDSCR.ERR is cleared.
    // The UNPREDICTABLE behavior also affects the instructions in flight, but this is not described
    // in the pseudocode.
    if Halted() && EDSCR.ITE == '0' && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        return;
    EDSCR.ERR = '0';            // Clear cumulative error flag

    return;
```

shared/debug/DebugTarget/DebugTarget

```
// DebugTarget()
// =============
// Returns the debug exception target Exception level

bits(2) DebugTarget()
    secure = IsSecure();
    return DebugTargetFrom(secure);
```

shared/debug/DebugTarget/DebugTargetFrom

```
// DebugTargetFrom()
// =================

bits(2) DebugTargetFrom(boolean secure)
    boolean route_to_el2;
    if HaveEL(EL2) && (!secure || (HaveSecureEL2Ext() &&
            (!HaveEL(EL3) ||SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '1'))) then
        if ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            route_to_el2 = (HDCR.TDE == '1' || HCR.TGE == '1');
        else
            route_to_el2 = (MDCR_EL2.TDE == '1' || HCR_EL2.TGE == '1');
    else
        route_to_el2 = FALSE;

    bits(2) target;
    if route_to_el2 then
        target = EL2;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && !HaveAArch64() && secure then
        target = EL3;
    else
        target = EL1;

    return target;
```

shared/debug/DoubleLockStatus/DoubleLockStatus

```
// DoubleLockStatus()
// ==================
// Returns the state of the OS Double Lock.
//    FALSE if OSDLR_EL1.DLK == 0 or DBGPRCR_EL1.CORENPDRQ == 1 or the PE is in Debug state.
//    TRUE if OSDLR_EL1.DLK == 1 and DBGPRCR_EL1.CORENPDRQ == 0 and the PE is in Non-debug state.

boolean DoubleLockStatus()
    if !HaveDoubleLock() then
        return FALSE;
    elsif ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then
        return DBGOSDLR.DLK == '1' && DBGPRCR.CORENPDRQ == '0' && !Halted();
```


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```
    else
        return OSDLR_EL1.DLK == '1' && DBGPRCR_EL1.CORENPDRQ == '0' && !Halted();
```

shared/debug/OSLockStatus/OSLockStatus

```
// OSLockStatus()
// ==============
// Returns the state of the OS Lock.

boolean OSLockStatus()
    return (if ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then DBGOSLSR.OSLK else OSLSR_EL1.OSLK) == '1';
```

shared/debug/SoftwareLockStatus/Component

```
enumeration Component {
        Component_PMU,
        Component_Debug,
        Component_CTI
};
```

shared/debug/SoftwareLockStatus/GetAccessComponent

```
// Returns the accessed component.
Component GetAccessComponent();
```

shared/debug/SoftwareLockStatus/SoftwareLockStatus

```
// SoftwareLockStatus()
// ====================
// Returns the state of the Software Lock.

boolean SoftwareLockStatus()
    Component component = GetAccessComponent();
    if !HaveSoftwareLock(component) then
        return FALSE;
    case component of
        when Component_Debug
            return EDLSR.SLK == '1';
        when Component_PMU
            return PMLSR.SLK == '1';
        when Component_CTI
            return CTILSR.SLK == '1';
        otherwise
            Unreachable();
```

shared/debug/authentication/AccessState

```
// Returns the Security state of the access.
SecurityState AccessState();
```

shared/debug/authentication/AllowExternalDebugAccess

```
// AllowExternalDebugAccess()
// ==========================
// Returns TRUE if an external debug interface access to the External debug registers
// is allowed, FALSE otherwise.
```


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```
boolean AllowExternalDebugAccess()
    // The access may also be subject to OS Lock, power-down, etc.
    return AllowExternalDebugAccess(AccessState());

// AllowExternalDebugAccess()
// ==========================
// Returns TRUE if an external debug interface access to the External debug registers
// is allowed for the given Security state, FALSE otherwise.

boolean AllowExternalDebugAccess(SecurityState access_state)
    // The access may also be subject to OS Lock, power-down, etc.
    if HaveRME() then
        case MDCR_EL3.<EDADE,EDAD> of
            when '00' return TRUE;
            when '01' return access_state IN {SS_Root, SS_Secure};
            when '10' return access_state IN {SS_Root, SS_Realm};
            when '11' return access_state == SS_Root;

    if HaveSecureExtDebugView() then
        if access_state == SS_Secure then return TRUE;
    else
        if !ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled() then return FALSE;
        if ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled() then return TRUE;

    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        EDAD_bit = if ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then SDCR.EDAD else MDCR_EL3.EDAD;
        return EDAD_bit == '0';
    else
        return NonSecureOnlyImplementation();
```

shared/debug/authentication/AllowExternalPMUAccess

```
// AllowExternalPMUAccess()
// ========================
// Returns TRUE if an external debug interface access to the PMU registers is
// allowed, FALSE otherwise.

boolean AllowExternalPMUAccess()
    // The access may also be subject to OS Lock, power-down, etc.
    return AllowExternalPMUAccess(AccessState());

// AllowExternalPMUAccess()
// ========================
// Returns TRUE if an external debug interface access to the PMU registers is
// allowed for the given Security state, FALSE otherwise.

boolean AllowExternalPMUAccess(SecurityState access_state)
    // The access may also be subject to OS Lock, power-down, etc.
    if HaveRME() then
        case MDCR_EL3.<EPMADE,EPMAD> of
            when '00' return TRUE;
            when '01' return access_state IN {SS_Root, SS_Secure};
            when '10' return access_state IN {SS_Root, SS_Realm};
            when '11' return access_state == SS_Root;

    if HaveSecureExtDebugView() then
        if access_state == SS_Secure then return TRUE;
    else
        if !ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled() then return FALSE;
        if ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled() then return TRUE;

    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        EPMAD_bit = if ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then SDCR.EPMAD else MDCR_EL3.EPMAD;
        return EPMAD_bit == '0';
```


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```
    else
        return NonSecureOnlyImplementation();
```

shared/debug/authentication/AllowExternalTraceAccess

```
// AllowExternalTraceAccess()
// ==========================
// Returns TRUE if an external Trace access to the Trace registers is allowed, FALSE otherwise.

boolean AllowExternalTraceAccess()
    if !HaveTraceBufferExtension() then
        return TRUE;
    else
        return AllowExternalTraceAccess(AccessState());

// AllowExternalTraceAccess()
// ==========================
// Returns TRUE if an external Trace access to the Trace registers is allowed for the
// given Security state, FALSE otherwise.

boolean AllowExternalTraceAccess(SecurityState access_state)
    // The access may also be subject to OS lock, power-down, etc.
    if !HaveTraceBufferExtension() then return TRUE;
    assert HaveSecureExtDebugView();
    if HaveRME() then
        case MDCR_EL3.<ETADE,ETAD> of
            when '00' return TRUE;
            when '01' return access_state IN {SS_Root, SS_Secure};
            when '10' return access_state IN {SS_Root, SS_Realm};
            when '11' return access_state == SS_Root;

    if access_state == SS_Secure then return TRUE;
    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        // External Trace access is not supported for EL3 using AArch32
        assert !ELUsingAArch32(EL3);
        return MDCR_EL3.ETAD == '0';
    else
        return NonSecureOnlyImplementation();
```

shared/debug/authentication/Debug_authentication

```
signal DBGEN;
signal NIDEN;
signal SPIDEN;
signal SPNIDEN;
signal RLPIDEN;
signal RTPIDEN;
```

shared/debug/authentication/ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled

```
// ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled()
// ==============================
// The definition of this function is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
// In the recommended interface, this function returns the state of the DBGEN signal.

boolean ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled()
    return DBGEN == HIGH;
```


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shared/debug/authentication/ExternalNoninvasiveDebugAllowed

```
// ExternalNoninvasiveDebugAllowed()
// =================================
// Returns TRUE if Trace and PC Sample-based Profiling are allowed

boolean ExternalNoninvasiveDebugAllowed()
    if !ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled() then return FALSE;
    ss = SecurityStateAtEL(PSTATE.EL);
    if (ELUsingAArch32(EL1) && PSTATE.EL == EL0 &&
        ss == SS_Secure && SDER.SUNIDEN == '1') then
        return TRUE;
    case ss of
        when SS_NonSecure return TRUE;
        when SS_Secure    return ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled();
        when SS_Realm     return ExternalRealmNoninvasiveDebugEnabled();
        when SS_Root      return ExternalRootNoninvasiveDebugEnabled();
```

shared/debug/authentication/ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled

```
// ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()
// =================================
// This function returns TRUE if the FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented.
// Otherwise, this function is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, and, in the
// recommended interface, ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled returns
// the state of the (DBGEN OR NIDEN) signal.

boolean ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()
    return !HaveNoninvasiveDebugAuth() || ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled() || NIDEN == HIGH;
```

shared/debug/authentication/ExternalRealmInvasiveDebugEnabled

```
// ExternalRealmInvasiveDebugEnabled()
// ===================================
// The definition of this function is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
// In the recommended interface, this function returns the state of the
// (DBGEN AND RLPIDEN) signal.

boolean ExternalRealmInvasiveDebugEnabled()
    if !HaveRME() then return FALSE;
    return ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled() && RLPIDEN == HIGH;
```

shared/debug/authentication/ExternalRealmNoninvasiveDebugEnabled

```
// ExternalRealmNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()
// ======================================
// The definition of this function is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
// In the recommended interface, this function returns the state of the
// (DBGEN AND RLPIDEN) signal.

boolean ExternalRealmNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()
    if !HaveRME() then return FALSE;
    return ExternalRealmInvasiveDebugEnabled();
```

shared/debug/authentication/ExternalRootInvasiveDebugEnabled

```
// ExternalRootInvasiveDebugEnabled()
// ==================================
// The definition of this function is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
// In the recommended interface, this function returns the state of the
// (DBGEN AND RLPIDEN AND SPIDEN AND RTPIDEN) signal.
```


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```
boolean ExternalRootInvasiveDebugEnabled()
    if !HaveRME() then return FALSE;
    return (ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled() &&
            ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled() &&
            ExternalRealmInvasiveDebugEnabled() &&
            RTPIDEN == HIGH);
```

shared/debug/authentication/ExternalRootNoninvasiveDebugEnabled

```
// ExternalRootNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()
// =====================================
// The definition of this function is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
// In the recommended interface, this function returns the state of the
// (DBGEN AND RLPIDEN AND SPIDEN AND RTPIDEN) signal.

boolean ExternalRootNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()
    if !HaveRME() then return FALSE;
    return ExternalRootInvasiveDebugEnabled();
```

shared/debug/authentication/ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled

```
// ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()
// ====================================
// The definition of this function is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
// In the recommended interface, this function returns the state of the (DBGEN AND SPIDEN) signal.
// CoreSight allows asserting SPIDEN without also asserting DBGEN, but this is not recommended.

boolean ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()
    if !HaveEL(EL3) && !SecureOnlyImplementation() then return FALSE;
    return ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled() && SPIDEN == HIGH;
```

shared/debug/authentication/ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled

```
// ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()
// =======================================
// This function returns the value of ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled() when FEAT_Debugv8p4
// is implemented. Otherwise, the definition of this function is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
// In the recommended interface, this function returns the state of the (DBGEN OR NIDEN) AND
// (SPIDEN OR SPNIDEN) signal.

boolean ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()
    if !HaveEL(EL3) && !SecureOnlyImplementation() then return FALSE;
    if HaveNoninvasiveDebugAuth() then
        return ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled() && (SPIDEN == HIGH || SPNIDEN == HIGH);
    else
        return ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled();
```

shared/debug/authentication/IsAccessSecure

```
// Returns TRUE when an access is Secure
boolean IsAccessSecure();
```

shared/debug/authentication/IsCorePowered

```
// Returns TRUE if the Core power domain is powered on, FALSE otherwise.
boolean IsCorePowered();
```


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shared/debug/breakpoint/CheckValidStateMatch

```
// CheckValidStateMatch()
// ======================
// Checks for an invalid state match that will generate Constrained
// Unpredictable behaviour, otherwise returns Constraint_NONE.

(Constraint, bits(2), bit, bit, bits(2)) CheckValidStateMatch(bits(2) SSC_in, bit SSCE_in, bit HMC_in,
                                                              bits(2) PxC_in, boolean isbreakpnt)
    if !HaveRME() then assert SSCE_in == '0';
    boolean reserved = FALSE;
    bits(2) SSC = SSC_in;
    bit SSCE = SSCE_in;
    bit HMC = HMC_in;
    bits(2) PxC = PxC_in;

    // Values that are not allocated in any architecture version
    case HMC:SSCE:SSC:PxC of
        when '0 0 11 10' reserved = TRUE;
        when '1 0 00 x0' reserved = TRUE;
        when '1 0 01 10' reserved = TRUE;
        when '1 0 1x 10' reserved = TRUE;
        when 'x 1 xx xx' reserved = SSC != '01' || (HMC:PxC) IN {'000','110'};
        otherwise        reserved = FALSE;

    // Match 'Usr/Sys/Svc' only valid for AArch32 breakpoints
    if (!isbreakpnt || !HaveAArch32EL(EL1)) && HMC:PxC == '000' && SSC != '11' then
        reserved = TRUE;

    // Both EL3 and EL2 are not implemented
    if !HaveEL(EL3) && !HaveEL(EL2) && (HMC != '0' || SSC != '00') then
        reserved = TRUE;

    // EL3 is not implemented
    if !HaveEL(EL3) && SSC IN {'01','10'} && HMC:SSC:PxC != '10100' then
        reserved = TRUE;

    // EL3 using AArch64 only
    if (!HaveEL(EL3) || !HaveAArch64()) && HMC:SSC:PxC == '11000' then
        reserved = TRUE;

    // EL2 is not implemented
    if !HaveEL(EL2) && HMC:SSC:PxC == '11100' then
        reserved = TRUE;

    // Secure EL2 is not implemented
    if !HaveSecureEL2Ext() && (HMC:SSC:PxC)  IN {'01100','10100','x11x1'} then
        reserved = TRUE;

    if reserved then
        // If parameters are set to a reserved type, behaves as either disabled or a defined type
        Constraint c;
        (c, <HMC,SSC,SSCE,PxC>) = ConstrainUnpredictableBits();
        assert c IN {Constraint_DISABLED, Constraint_UNKNOWN};
        if c == Constraint_DISABLED then
            return (c, bits(2) UNKNOWN, bit UNKNOWN, bit UNKNOWN, bits(2) UNKNOWN);
        // Otherwise the value returned by ConstrainUnpredictableBits must be a not-reserved value

    return (Constraint_NONE, SSC, SSCE, HMC, PxC);
```

shared/debug/breakpoint/NumBreakpointsImplemented

```
// NumBreakpointsImplemented()
// ===========================
// Returns the number of breakpoints implemented. This is indicated to software by
// DBGDIDR.BRPs in AArch32 state, and ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.BRPs in AArch64 state.
```


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```
integer NumBreakpointsImplemented()
    return integer IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Number of breakpoints";
```

shared/debug/breakpoint/NumContextAwareBreakpointsImplemented

```
// NumContextAwareBreakpointsImplemented()
// =======================================
// Returns the number of context-aware breakpoints implemented. This is indicated to software by
// DBGDIDR.CTX_CMPs in AArch32 state, and ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.CTX_CMPs in AArch64 state.

integer NumContextAwareBreakpointsImplemented()
    return integer IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Number of context-aware breakpoints";
```

shared/debug/breakpoint/NumWatchpointsImplemented

```
// NumWatchpointsImplemented()
// ===========================
// Returns the number of watchpoints implemented. This is indicated to software by
// DBGDIDR.WRPs in AArch32 state, and ID_AA64DFR0_EL1.WRPs in AArch64 state.

integer NumWatchpointsImplemented()
    return integer IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Number of watchpoints";
```

shared/debug/cti/CTI_SetEventLevel

```
// Set a Cross Trigger multi-cycle input event trigger to the specified level.
CTI_SetEventLevel(CrossTriggerIn id, signal level);
```

shared/debug/cti/CTI_SignalEvent

```
// Signal a discrete event on a Cross Trigger input event trigger.
CTI_SignalEvent(CrossTriggerIn id);
```

shared/debug/cti/CrossTrigger

```
enumeration CrossTriggerOut {CrossTriggerOut_DebugRequest, CrossTriggerOut_RestartRequest,
                             CrossTriggerOut_IRQ,          CrossTriggerOut_RSVD3,
                             CrossTriggerOut_TraceExtIn0,  CrossTriggerOut_TraceExtIn1,
                             CrossTriggerOut_TraceExtIn2,  CrossTriggerOut_TraceExtIn3};

enumeration CrossTriggerIn  {CrossTriggerIn_CrossHalt,     CrossTriggerIn_PMUOverflow,
                             CrossTriggerIn_RSVD2,         CrossTriggerIn_RSVD3,
                             CrossTriggerIn_TraceExtOut0,  CrossTriggerIn_TraceExtOut1,
                             CrossTriggerIn_TraceExtOut2,  CrossTriggerIn_TraceExtOut3};
```

shared/debug/dccanditr/CheckForDCCInterrupts

```
// CheckForDCCInterrupts()
// =======================

CheckForDCCInterrupts()
    commrx = (EDSCR.RXfull == '1');
    commtx = (EDSCR.TXfull == '0');

    // COMMRX and COMMTX support is optional and not recommended for new designs.
    // SetInterruptRequestLevel(InterruptID_COMMRX, if commrx then HIGH else LOW);
```


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```
    // SetInterruptRequestLevel(InterruptID_COMMTX, if commtx then HIGH else LOW);

    // The value to be driven onto the common COMMIRQ signal.
    boolean commirq;
    if ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then
        commirq = ((commrx && DBGDCCINT.RX == '1') ||
                   (commtx && DBGDCCINT.TX == '1'));
    else
        commirq = ((commrx && MDCCINT_EL1.RX == '1') ||
                   (commtx && MDCCINT_EL1.TX == '1'));
    SetInterruptRequestLevel(InterruptID_COMMIRQ, if commirq then HIGH else LOW);

    return;
```

shared/debug/dccanditr/DBGDTRRX_EL0

```
// DBGDTRRX_EL0[] (external write)
// ==============================
// Called on writes to debug register 0x08C.

DBGDTRRX_EL0[boolean memory_mapped] = bits(32) value

    if EDPRSR<6:5,0> != '001' then                      // Check DLK, OSLK and PU bits
        IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "generate error response";
        return;

    if EDSCR.ERR == '1' then return;                    // Error flag set: ignore write

    // The Software lock is OPTIONAL.
    if memory_mapped && EDLSR.SLK == '1' then return;   // Software lock locked: ignore write

    if EDSCR.RXfull == '1' || (Halted() && EDSCR.MA == '1' && EDSCR.ITE == '0') then
        EDSCR.RXO = '1';  EDSCR.ERR = '1';              // Overrun condition: ignore write
        return;

    EDSCR.RXfull = '1';
    DTRRX = value;

    if Halted() && EDSCR.MA == '1' then
        EDSCR.ITE = '0';                            // See comments in EDITR[] (external write)
        if !UsingAArch32() then
            ExecuteA64(0xD5330501<31:0>);               // A64 "MRS X1,DBGDTRRX_EL0"
            ExecuteA64(0xB8004401<31:0>);               // A64 "STR W1,[X0],#4"
            X[1] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            ExecuteT32(0xEE10<15:0> /*hw1*/, 0x1E15<15:0> /*hw2*/);  // T32 "MRS R1,DBGDTRRXint"
            ExecuteT32(0xF840<15:0> /*hw1*/, 0x1B04<15:0> /*hw2*/);  // T32 "STR R1,[R0],#4"
            R[1] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        // If the store aborts, the Data Abort exception is taken and EDSCR.ERR is set to 1
        if EDSCR.ERR == '1' then
            EDSCR.RXfull = bit UNKNOWN;
            DBGDTRRX_EL0 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            // "MRS X1,DBGDTRRX_EL0" calls DBGDTR_EL0[] (read) which clears RXfull.
            assert EDSCR.RXfull == '0';

        EDSCR.ITE = '1';                                // See comments in EDITR[] (external write)
    return;

// DBGDTRRX_EL0[] (external read)
// ==============================

bits(32) DBGDTRRX_EL0[boolean memory_mapped]
    return DTRRX;
```


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shared/debug/dccanditr/DBGDTRTX_EL0

```
// DBGDTRTX_EL0[] (external read)
// ==============================
// Called on reads of debug register 0x080.

bits(32) DBGDTRTX_EL0[boolean memory_mapped]

    if EDPRSR<6:5,0> != '001' then                      // Check DLK, OSLK and PU bits
        IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "generate error response";
        return bits(32) UNKNOWN;

    underrun = EDSCR.TXfull == '0' || (Halted() && EDSCR.MA == '1' && EDSCR.ITE == '0');
    value = if underrun then bits(32) UNKNOWN else DTRTX;

    if EDSCR.ERR == '1' then return value;              // Error flag set: no side-effects

    // The Software lock is OPTIONAL.
    if memory_mapped && EDLSR.SLK == '1' then           // Software lock locked: no side-effects
        return value;

    if underrun then
        EDSCR.TXU = '1';  EDSCR.ERR = '1';              // Underrun condition: block side-effects
        return value;                                   // Return UNKNOWN

    EDSCR.TXfull = '0';
    if Halted() && EDSCR.MA == '1' then
        EDSCR.ITE = '0';                                // See comments in EDITR[] (external write)

        if !UsingAArch32() then
            ExecuteA64(0xB8404401<31:0>);               // A64 "LDR W1,[X0],#4"
        else
            ExecuteT32(0xF850<15:0> /*hw1*/, 0x1B04<15:0> /*hw2*/);      // T32 "LDR R1,[R0],#4"
        // If the load aborts, the Data Abort exception is taken and EDSCR.ERR is set to 1
        if EDSCR.ERR == '1' then
            EDSCR.TXfull = bit UNKNOWN;
            DBGDTRTX_EL0 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            if !UsingAArch32() then
                ExecuteA64(0xD5130501<31:0>);           // A64 "MSR DBGDTRTX_EL0,X1"
            else
                ExecuteT32(0xEE00<15:0> /*hw1*/, 0x1E15<15:0> /*hw2*/);  // T32 "MSR DBGDTRTXint,R1"
            // "MSR DBGDTRTX_EL0,X1" calls DBGDTR_EL0[] (write) which sets TXfull.
            assert EDSCR.TXfull == '1';
        if !UsingAArch32() then
            X[1] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        else
            R[1] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        EDSCR.ITE = '1';                                // See comments in EDITR[] (external write)

    return value;

// DBGDTRTX_EL0[] (external write)
// ===============================

DBGDTRTX_EL0[boolean memory_mapped] = bits(32) value
    // The Software lock is OPTIONAL.
    if memory_mapped && EDLSR.SLK == '1' then return;   // Software lock locked: ignore write
    DTRTX = value;
    return;
```

shared/debug/dccanditr/DBGDTR_EL0

```
// DBGDTR_EL0[] (write)
// ====================
// System register writes to DBGDTR_EL0, DBGDTRTX_EL0 (AArch64) and DBGDTRTXint (AArch32)
```


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```
DBGDTR_EL0[] = bits(N) value_in
    bits(N) value = value_in;
    // For MSR DBGDTRTX_EL0,<Rt>  N=32, value=X[t]<31:0>, X[t]<63:32> is ignored
    // For MSR DBGDTR_EL0,<Xt>    N=64, value=X[t]<63:0>
    assert N IN {32,64};
    if EDSCR.TXfull == '1' then
        value = bits(N) UNKNOWN;
    // On a 64-bit write, implement a half-duplex channel
    if N == 64 then DTRRX = value<63:32>;
    DTRTX = value<31:0>;        // 32-bit or 64-bit write
    EDSCR.TXfull = '1';
    return;

// DBGDTR_EL0[] (read)
// ===================
// System register reads of DBGDTR_EL0, DBGDTRRX_EL0 (AArch64) and DBGDTRRXint (AArch32)

bits(N) DBGDTR_EL0[]
    // For MRS <Rt>,DBGDTRTX_EL0  N=32, X[t]=Zeros(32):result
    // For MRS <Xt>,DBGDTR_EL0    N=64, X[t]=result
    assert N IN {32,64};
    bits(N) result;
    if EDSCR.RXfull == '0' then
        result = bits(N) UNKNOWN;
    else
        // On a 64-bit read, implement a half-duplex channel
        // NOTE: the word order is reversed on reads with regards to writes
        if N == 64 then result<63:32> = DTRTX;
        result<31:0> = DTRRX;
    EDSCR.RXfull = '0';
    return result;
```

shared/debug/dccanditr/DTR

```
bits(32) DTRRX;
bits(32) DTRTX;
```

shared/debug/dccanditr/EDITR

```
// EDITR[] (external write)
// ========================
// Called on writes to debug register 0x084.

EDITR[boolean memory_mapped] = bits(32) value
    if EDPRSR<6:5,0> != '001' then                      // Check DLK, OSLK and PU bits
        IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "generate error response";
        return;

    if EDSCR.ERR == '1' then return;                    // Error flag set: ignore write

    // The Software lock is OPTIONAL.
    if memory_mapped && EDLSR.SLK == '1' then return;   // Software lock locked: ignore write

    if !Halted() then return;                           // Non-debug state: ignore write

    if EDSCR.ITE == '0' || EDSCR.MA == '1' then
        EDSCR.ITO = '1';  EDSCR.ERR = '1';              // Overrun condition: block write
        return;

    // ITE indicates whether the processor is ready to accept another instruction; the processor
    // may support multiple outstanding instructions. Unlike the "InstrCompl" flag in [v7A] there
    // is no indication that the pipeline is empty (all instructions have completed). In this
    // pseudocode, the assumption is that only one instruction can be executed at a time,
```


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```
    // meaning ITE acts like "InstrCompl".
    EDSCR.ITE = '0';

    if !UsingAArch32() then
        ExecuteA64(value);
    else
        ExecuteT32(value<15:0>/*hw1*/, value<31:16> /*hw2*/);

    EDSCR.ITE = '1';

    return;
```

shared/debug/halting/DCPSInstruction

```
// DCPSInstruction()
// =================
// Operation of the DCPS instruction in Debug state

DCPSInstruction(bits(2) target_el)

    SynchronizeContext();

    bits(2) handle_el;
    case target_el of
        when EL1
            if PSTATE.EL == EL2 || (PSTATE.EL == EL3 && !UsingAArch32()) then handle_el = PSTATE.EL;
            elsif EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then UNDEFINED;
            else handle_el = EL1;

        when EL2
            if !HaveEL(EL2) then UNDEFINED;
            elsif PSTATE.EL == EL3 && !UsingAArch32() then handle_el = EL3;
            elsif !IsSecureEL2Enabled() && IsSecure() then UNDEFINED;
            else handle_el = EL2;
        when EL3
            if EDSCR.SDD == '1' || !HaveEL(EL3) then UNDEFINED;
            handle_el = EL3;
        otherwise
            Unreachable();

    from_secure = IsSecure();
    if ELUsingAArch32(handle_el) then
        if PSTATE.M == M32_Monitor then SCR.NS = '0';
        assert UsingAArch32();                  // Cannot move from AArch64 to AArch32
        case handle_el of
            when EL1
                AArch32.WriteMode(M32_Svc);
                if HavePANExt() && SCTLR.SPAN == '0' then
                    PSTATE.PAN = '1';
            when EL2  AArch32.WriteMode(M32_Hyp);
            when EL3
                AArch32.WriteMode(M32_Monitor);
                if HavePANExt() then
                    if !from_secure then
                        PSTATE.PAN = '0';
                    elsif SCTLR.SPAN == '0' then
                        PSTATE.PAN = '1';
        if handle_el == EL2 then
            ELR_hyp = bits(32) UNKNOWN;  HSR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        else
            LR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        SPSR[] = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        PSTATE.E = SCTLR[].EE;
        DLR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;  DSPSR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;

    else                                        // Targeting AArch64
```


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```
        from_32 = UsingAArch32();
        if from_32 then AArch64.MaybeZeroRegisterUppers();
        if from_32 && HaveSME() && PSTATE.SM == '1' then
            ResetSVEState();
        else
            MaybeZeroSVEUppers(target_el);
        PSTATE.nRW = '0';  PSTATE.SP = '1';  PSTATE.EL = handle_el;
        if HavePANExt() && ((handle_el == EL1 && SCTLR_EL1.SPAN == '0') ||
                            (handle_el == EL2 && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' &&
                             HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' && SCTLR_EL2.SPAN == '0')) then
            PSTATE.PAN = '1';
        ELR[] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;  SPSR[] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;  ESR[] = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        DLR_EL0 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;  DSPSR_EL0 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
        if HaveUAOExt() then PSTATE.UAO = '0';
        if HaveMTEExt() then PSTATE.TCO = '1';

    UpdateEDSCRFields();                        // Update EDSCR PE state flags
    sync_errors = HaveIESB() && SCTLR[].IESB == '1';
    if HaveDoubleFaultExt() && !UsingAArch32() then
        sync_errors = sync_errors || (SCR_EL3.EA == '1' && SCR_EL3.NMEA == '1' && PSTATE.EL == EL3);
    // SCTLR[].IESB might be ignored in Debug state.
    if !ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        sync_errors = FALSE;
    if sync_errors then
        SynchronizeErrors();
    return;
```

shared/debug/halting/DRPSInstruction

```
// DRPSInstruction()
// =================
// Operation of the A64 DRPS and T32 ERET instructions in Debug state

DRPSInstruction()

    SynchronizeContext();

    sync_errors = HaveIESB() && SCTLR[].IESB == '1';
    if HaveDoubleFaultExt() && !UsingAArch32() then
        sync_errors = sync_errors || (SCR_EL3.EA == '1' && SCR_EL3.NMEA == '1' && PSTATE.EL == EL3);
    // SCTLR[].IESB might be ignored in Debug state.
    if !ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
        sync_errors = FALSE;
    if sync_errors then
        SynchronizeErrors();

    DebugRestorePSR();

    return;
```

shared/debug/halting/DebugHalt

```
constant bits(6) DebugHalt_Breakpoint      = '000111';
constant bits(6) DebugHalt_EDBGRQ          = '010011';
constant bits(6) DebugHalt_Step_Normal     = '011011';
constant bits(6) DebugHalt_Step_Exclusive  = '011111';
constant bits(6) DebugHalt_OSUnlockCatch   = '100011';
constant bits(6) DebugHalt_ResetCatch      = '100111';
constant bits(6) DebugHalt_Watchpoint      = '101011';
constant bits(6) DebugHalt_HaltInstruction = '101111';
constant bits(6) DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess  = '110011';
constant bits(6) DebugHalt_ExceptionCatch  = '110111';
constant bits(6) DebugHalt_Step_NoSyndrome = '111011';
```


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shared/debug/halting/DebugRestorePSR

```
// DebugRestorePSR()
// =================

DebugRestorePSR()
    // PSTATE.{N,Z,C,V,Q,GE,SS,D,A,I,F} are not observable and ignored in Debug state, so
    // behave as if UNKNOWN.
    if UsingAArch32() then
        bits(32) spsr = SPSR[];
        SetPSTATEFromPSR(spsr);
        PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V,Q,GE,SS,A,I,F> = bits(13) UNKNOWN;
        //  In AArch32, all instructions are T32 and unconditional.
        PSTATE.IT = '00000000';  PSTATE.T = '1';        // PSTATE.J is RES0
        DLR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;  DSPSR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
    else
        bits(64) spsr = SPSR[];
        SetPSTATEFromPSR(spsr);
        PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V,SS,D,A,I,F> = bits(9) UNKNOWN;
        DLR_EL0 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;  DSPSR_EL0 = bits(64) UNKNOWN;
    UpdateEDSCRFields();                                // Update EDSCR PE state flags
```

shared/debug/halting/DisableITRAndResumeInstructionPrefetch

```
DisableITRAndResumeInstructionPrefetch();
```

shared/debug/halting/ExecuteA64

```
// Execute an A64 instruction in Debug state.
ExecuteA64(bits(32) instr);
```

shared/debug/halting/ExecuteT32

```
// Execute a T32 instruction in Debug state.
ExecuteT32(bits(16) hw1, bits(16) hw2);
```

shared/debug/halting/ExitDebugState

```
// ExitDebugState()
// ================

ExitDebugState()
    assert Halted();
    SynchronizeContext();

    // Although EDSCR.STATUS signals that the PE is restarting, debuggers must use EDPRSR.SDR to
    // detect that the PE has restarted.
    EDSCR.STATUS = '000001';                          // Signal restarting
    EDESR<2:0> = '000';                               // Clear any pending Halting debug events

    bits(64) new_pc;
    bits(64) spsr;

    if UsingAArch32() then
        new_pc = ZeroExtend(DLR);
        spsr = ZeroExtend(DSPSR);
    else
        new_pc = DLR_EL0;
        spsr = DSPSR_EL0;
    // If this is an illegal return, SetPSTATEFromPSR() will set PSTATE.IL.
    if UsingAArch32() then
```


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```
        SetPSTATEFromPSR(spsr<31:0>);                   // Can update privileged bits, even at EL0
    else
        SetPSTATEFromPSR(spsr);                         // Can update privileged bits, even at EL0

    boolean branch_conditional = FALSE;
    if UsingAArch32() then
        if ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then new_pc<0> = '0';
        // AArch32 branch
        BranchTo(new_pc<31:0>, BranchType_DBGEXIT, branch_conditional);
    else
        // If targeting AArch32 then possibly zero the 32 most significant bits of the target PC
        if spsr<4> == '1' && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
            new_pc<63:32> = Zeros();
        if HaveBRBExt() then
            BRBEDebugStateExit(new_pc);
        // A type of branch that is never predicted
        BranchTo(new_pc, BranchType_DBGEXIT, branch_conditional);

    (EDSCR.STATUS,EDPRSR.SDR) = ('000010','1');         // Atomically signal restarted
    UpdateEDSCRFields();                                // Stop signalling PE state
    DisableITRAndResumeInstructionPrefetch();

    return;
```

shared/debug/halting/Halt

```
// Halt()
// ======

Halt(bits(6) reason)

    CTI_SignalEvent(CrossTriggerIn_CrossHalt);  // Trigger other cores to halt

    bits(64) preferred_restart_address = ThisInstrAddr();
    bits(32) spsr_32;
    bits(64) spsr_64;
    if UsingAArch32() then
        spsr_32 = GetPSRFromPSTATE(DebugState);
    else
        spsr_64 = GetPSRFromPSTATE(DebugState);

    if (HaveBTIExt() &&
        !(reason IN {DebugHalt_Step_Normal, DebugHalt_Step_Exclusive, DebugHalt_Step_NoSyndrome,
                     DebugHalt_Breakpoint, DebugHalt_HaltInstruction}) &&
        ConstrainUnpredictableBool()) then
        if UsingAArch32() then
            spsr_32<11:10> = '00';
        else
            spsr_64<11:10> = '00';

    if UsingAArch32() then
        DLR = preferred_restart_address<31:0>;
        DSPSR = spsr_32;
    else
        DLR_EL0 = preferred_restart_address;
        DSPSR_EL0 = spsr_64;

    EDSCR.ITE = '1';
    EDSCR.ITO = '0';
    if IsSecure() then
        EDSCR.SDD = '0';                        // If entered in Secure state, allow debug
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) then
        EDSCR.SDD = if ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled() then '0' else '1';
    else
        assert EDSCR.SDD == '1';                // Otherwise EDSCR.SDD is RES1
    EDSCR.MA = '0';
```


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```
    // In Debug state:
    // * PSTATE.{SS,SSBS,D,A,I,F} are not observable and ignored so behave-as-if UNKNOWN.
    // * PSTATE.{N,Z,C,V,Q,GE,E,M,nRW,EL,SP,DIT} are also not observable, but since these
    //     are not changed on exception entry, this function also leaves them unchanged.
    // * PSTATE.{IT,T} are ignored.
    // * PSTATE.IL is ignored and behave-as-if 0.
    // * PSTATE.BTYPE is ignored and behave-as-if 0.
    // * PSTATE.TCO is set 1.
    // * PSTATE.{UAO,PAN} are observable and not changed on entry into Debug state.
    if UsingAArch32() then
        PSTATE.<IT,SS,SSBS,A,I,F,T> = bits(14) UNKNOWN;
    else
        PSTATE.<SS,SSBS,D,A,I,F>    = bits(6)  UNKNOWN;
        PSTATE.TCO = '1';
        PSTATE.BTYPE = '00';
    PSTATE.IL = '0';

    StopInstructionPrefetchAndEnableITR();
    EDSCR.STATUS = reason;                      // Signal entered Debug state
    UpdateEDSCRFields();                        // Update EDSCR PE state flags.

    return;
```

shared/debug/halting/HaltOnBreakpointOrWatchpoint

```
// HaltOnBreakpointOrWatchpoint()
// ==============================
// Returns TRUE if the Breakpoint and Watchpoint debug events should be considered for Debug
// state entry, FALSE if they should be considered for a debug exception.

boolean HaltOnBreakpointOrWatchpoint()
    return HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.HDE == '1' && OSLSR_EL1.OSLK == '0';
```

shared/debug/halting/Halted

```
// Halted()
// ========

boolean Halted()
    return !(EDSCR.STATUS IN {'000001', '000010'});                    // Halted
```

shared/debug/halting/HaltingAllowed

```
// HaltingAllowed()
// ================
// Returns TRUE if halting is currently allowed, FALSE if halting is prohibited.

boolean HaltingAllowed()
    if Halted() || DoubleLockStatus() then
        return FALSE;
    ss = SecurityStateAtEL(PSTATE.EL);
    case ss of
        when SS_NonSecure return ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled();
        when SS_Secure    return ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled();
        when SS_Root      return ExternalRootInvasiveDebugEnabled();
        when SS_Realm     return ExternalRealmInvasiveDebugEnabled();
```


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shared/debug/halting/Restarting

```
// Restarting()
// ============

boolean Restarting()
    return EDSCR.STATUS == '000001';                                    // Restarting
```

shared/debug/halting/StopInstructionPrefetchAndEnableITR

```
StopInstructionPrefetchAndEnableITR();
```

shared/debug/halting/UpdateEDSCRFields

```
// UpdateEDSCRFields()
// ===================
// Update EDSCR PE state fields

UpdateEDSCRFields()

    if !Halted() then
        EDSCR.EL = '00';
        if HaveRME() then
            EDSCR.<NSE,NS> = bits(2) UNKNOWN;
        else
            EDSCR.NS = bit UNKNOWN;

        EDSCR.RW = '1111';
    else
        EDSCR.EL = PSTATE.EL;
        ss = SecurityStateAtEL(PSTATE.EL);
        if HaveRME() then
            case ss of
                when SS_Secure    EDSCR.<NSE,NS> = '00';
                when SS_NonSecure EDSCR.<NSE,NS> = '01';
                when SS_Root      EDSCR.<NSE,NS> = '10';
                when SS_Realm     EDSCR.<NSE,NS> = '11';
        else
            EDSCR.NS = if ss == SS_Secure then '0' else '1';

        bits(4) RW;
        RW<1> = if ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then '0' else '1';
        if PSTATE.EL != EL0 then
            RW<0> = RW<1>;
        else
            RW<0> = if UsingAArch32() then '0' else '1';
        if !HaveEL(EL2) || (HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_GEN[].NS == '0' && !IsSecureEL2Enabled()) then
            RW<2> = RW<1>;
        else
            RW<2> = if ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then '0' else '1';
        if !HaveEL(EL3) then
            RW<3> = RW<2>;
        else
            RW<3> = if ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then '0' else '1';

        // The least-significant bits of EDSCR.RW are UNKNOWN if any higher EL is using AArch32.
        if RW<3> == '0' then RW<2:0> = bits(3) UNKNOWN;
        elsif RW<2> == '0' then RW<1:0> = bits(2) UNKNOWN;
        elsif RW<1> == '0' then RW<0> = bit UNKNOWN;
        EDSCR.RW = RW;
    return;
```


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shared/debug/haltingevents/CheckExceptionCatch

```
// CheckExceptionCatch()
// ====================
// Check whether an Exception Catch debug event is set on the current Exception level

CheckExceptionCatch(boolean exception_entry)
    // Called after an exception entry or exit, that is, such that the Security state
    // and PSTATE.EL are correct for the exception target. When FEAT_Debugv8p2
    // is not implemented, this function might also be called at any time.
    ss = SecurityStateAtEL(PSTATE.EL);
    integer base;

    case ss of
        when SS_Secure    base = 0;
        when SS_NonSecure base = 4;
        when SS_Realm     base = 16;
        when SS_Root      base = 0;
    if HaltingAllowed() then
        boolean halt;
        if HaveExtendedECDebugEvents() then
            exception_exit = !exception_entry;
            increment = if ss == SS_Realm then 4 else 8;
            ctrl = EDECCR<UInt(PSTATE.EL) + base + increment>:EDECCR<UInt(PSTATE.EL) + base>;
            case ctrl of
                when '00'  halt = FALSE;
                when '01'  halt = TRUE;
                when '10'  halt = (exception_exit == TRUE);
                when '11'  halt = (exception_entry == TRUE);
        else
            halt = (EDECCR<UInt(PSTATE.EL) + base> == '1');
        if halt then Halt(DebugHalt_ExceptionCatch);
```

shared/debug/haltingevents/CheckHaltingStep

```
// CheckHaltingStep()
// ==================
// Check whether EDESR.SS has been set by Halting Step

CheckHaltingStep()
    if HaltingAllowed() && EDESR.SS == '1' then
        // The STATUS code depends on how we arrived at the state where EDESR.SS == 1.
        if HaltingStep_DidNotStep() then
            Halt(DebugHalt_Step_NoSyndrome);
        elsif HaltingStep_SteppedEX() then
            Halt(DebugHalt_Step_Exclusive);
        else
            Halt(DebugHalt_Step_Normal);
```

shared/debug/haltingevents/CheckOSUnlockCatch

```
// CheckOSUnlockCatch()
// ====================
// Called on unlocking the OS Lock to pend an OS Unlock Catch debug event

CheckOSUnlockCatch()
    if ((HaveDoPD() && CTIDEVCTL.OSUCE == '1') ||
        (!HaveDoPD() && EDECR.OSUCE == '1')) then
        if !Halted() then EDESR.OSUC = '1';
```


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shared/debug/haltingevents/CheckPendingOSUnlockCatch

```
// CheckPendingOSUnlockCatch()
// ===========================
// Check whether EDESR.OSUC has been set by an OS Unlock Catch debug event

CheckPendingOSUnlockCatch()
    if HaltingAllowed() && EDESR.OSUC == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_OSUnlockCatch);
```

shared/debug/haltingevents/CheckPendingResetCatch

```
// CheckPendingResetCatch()
// ========================
// Check whether EDESR.RC has been set by a Reset Catch debug event

CheckPendingResetCatch()
    if HaltingAllowed() && EDESR.RC == '1' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_ResetCatch);
```

shared/debug/haltingevents/CheckResetCatch

```
// CheckResetCatch()
// =================
// Called after reset

CheckResetCatch()
    if (HaveDoPD() && CTIDEVCTL.RCE == '1') || (!HaveDoPD() && EDECR.RCE == '1') then
        EDESR.RC = '1';
        // If halting is allowed then halt immediately
        if HaltingAllowed() then Halt(DebugHalt_ResetCatch);
```

shared/debug/haltingevents/CheckSoftwareAccessToDebugRegisters

```
// CheckSoftwareAccessToDebugRegisters()
// =====================================
// Check for access to Breakpoint and Watchpoint registers.

CheckSoftwareAccessToDebugRegisters()
    os_lock = (if ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then DBGOSLSR.OSLK else OSLSR_EL1.OSLK);
    if HaltingAllowed() && EDSCR.TDA == '1' && os_lock == '0' then
        Halt(DebugHalt_SoftwareAccess);
```

shared/debug/haltingevents/ExternalDebugRequest

```
// ExternalDebugRequest()
// ======================

ExternalDebugRequest()
    if HaltingAllowed() then
        Halt(DebugHalt_EDBGRQ);
    // Otherwise the CTI continues to assert the debug request until it is taken.
```

shared/debug/haltingevents/HaltingStep_DidNotStep

```
// Returns TRUE if the previously executed instruction was executed in the inactive state, that is,
// if it was not itself stepped.
boolean HaltingStep_DidNotStep();
```


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shared/debug/haltingevents/HaltingStep_SteppedEX

```
// Returns TRUE if the previously executed instruction was a Load-Exclusive class instruction
// executed in the active-not-pending state.
boolean HaltingStep_SteppedEX();
```

shared/debug/haltingevents/RunHaltingStep

```
// RunHaltingStep()
// ================

RunHaltingStep(boolean exception_generated, bits(2) exception_target, boolean syscall,
               boolean reset)
    // "exception_generated" is TRUE if the previous instruction generated a synchronous exception
    // or was cancelled by an asynchronous exception.
    //
    // if "exception_generated" is TRUE then "exception_target" is the target of the exception, and
    // "syscall" is TRUE if the exception is a synchronous exception where the preferred return
    // address is the instruction following that which generated the exception.
    //
    // "reset" is TRUE if exiting reset state into the highest EL.

    if reset then assert !Halted();             // Cannot come out of reset halted
    active = EDECR.SS == '1' && !Halted();

    if active && reset then                     // Coming out of reset with EDECR.SS set
        EDESR.SS = '1';
    elsif active && HaltingAllowed() then
        boolean advance;
        if exception_generated && exception_target == EL3 then
            advance = syscall || ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled();
        else
            advance = TRUE;
        if advance then EDESR.SS = '1';

    return;
```

shared/debug/interrupts/ExternalDebugInterruptsDisabled

```
// ExternalDebugInterruptsDisabled()
// =================================
// Determine whether EDSCR disables interrupts routed to 'target'.

boolean ExternalDebugInterruptsDisabled(bits(2) target)
    boolean int_dis;
    SecurityState ss = SecurityStateAtEL(target);
    if Havev8p4Debug() then
        if EDSCR.INTdis[0] == '1' then
            case ss of
                when SS_NonSecure int_dis = ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled();
                when SS_Secure    int_dis = ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled();
                when SS_Realm     int_dis = ExternalRealmInvasiveDebugEnabled();
                when SS_Root      int_dis = ExternalRootInvasiveDebugEnabled();
        else
            int_dis = FALSE;
    else
        case target of
            when EL3
                int_dis = (EDSCR.INTdis == '11' && ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled());
            when EL2
                int_dis = (EDSCR.INTdis == '1x' && ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled());
            when EL1
                if ss == SS_Secure then
                    int_dis = (EDSCR.INTdis == '1x' && ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled());
```


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```
            else
                int_dis = (EDSCR.INTdis != '00' && ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled());
    return int_dis;
```

shared/debug/pmu/GetNumEventCounters

```
// GetNumEventCounters()
// =====================
// Returns the number of event counters implemented. This is indicated to software at the
// highest Exception level by PMCR.N in AArch32 state, and PMCR_EL0.N in AArch64 state.

integer GetNumEventCounters()
    return integer IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Number of event counters";
```

shared/debug/pmu/HasElapsed64Cycles

```
// Returns TRUE if 64 cycles have elapsed between the last count, and FALSE otherwise.
boolean HasElapsed64Cycles();
```

shared/debug/pmu/PMUCountValue

```
// PMUCountValue()
// ===============
// Implements the PMU threshold function, if implemented.
// Returns the value to increment event counter 'n' by, if the event it is
// configured to count yields the value 'V' on this cycle.

integer PMUCountValue(integer n, integer V)
    if !HavePMUv3TH() then
        return V;

    integer T = UInt(PMEVTYPER_EL0[n].TH);

    case PMEVTYPER_EL0[n].TC of
        when '000' return (if V != T then V else 0);    // Disabled or not-equal
        when '001' return (if V != T then 1 else 0);    // Not-equal, count
        when '010' return (if V == T then V else 0);    // Equals
        when '011' return (if V == T then 1 else 0);    // Equals, count
        when '100' return (if V >= T then V else 0);    // Greater-than-or-equal
        when '101' return (if V >= T then 1 else 0);    // Greater-than-or-equal, count
        when '110' return (if V <  T then V else 0);    // Less-than
        when '111' return (if V <  T then 1 else 0);    // Less-than, count
```

shared/debug/pmu/PMUCounterMask

```
constant integer CYCLE_COUNTER_ID = 31;

// PMUCounterMask()
// ================
// Return bitmask of accessible PMU counters.

bits(32) PMUCounterMask()
    integer n;
    if UsingAArch32() then
        n = AArch32.GetNumEventCountersAccessible();
    else
        n = AArch64.GetNumEventCountersAccessible();
    return '1' : ZeroExtend(Ones(n), 31);
```


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shared/debug/pmu/PMUEvent

```
constant bits(16) PMU_EVENT_SW_INCR                    = 0x0000<15:0>;
constant bits(16) PMU_EVENT_INST_RETIRED               = 0x0008<15:0>;
constant bits(16) PMU_EVENT_EXC_TAKEN                  = 0x0009<15:0>;
constant bits(16) PMU_EVENT_CPU_CYCLES                 = 0x0011<15:0>;
constant bits(16) PMU_EVENT_INST_SPEC                  = 0x001B<15:0>;
constant bits(16) PMU_EVENT_CHAIN                      = 0x001E<15:0>;
constant bits(16) PMU_EVENT_BRB_FILTRATE               = 0x811F<15:0>;

// PMUEvent()
// ==========
// Generate a PMU event. By default, increment by 1.

PMUEvent(bits(16) event)
    PMUEvent(event, 1);

// PMUEvent()
// ==========
// Accumulate a PMU Event.

PMUEvent(bits(16) event, integer increment)
    integer counters = GetNumEventCounters();
    if counters != 0 then
        for idx = 0 to counters - 1
            PMUEvent(event, increment, idx);

// PMUEvent()
// ==========
// Accumulate a PMU Event for a specific event counter.

PMUEvent(bits(16) event, integer increment, integer idx)
    if !HavePMUv3() then
        return;

    if UsingAArch32() then
        if PMEVTYPER[idx].evtCount == event then
            PMUEventAccumulator[idx] = PMUEventAccumulator[idx] + increment;
    else
        if PMEVTYPER_EL0[idx].evtCount == event then
            PMUEventAccumulator[idx] = PMUEventAccumulator[idx] + increment;
```

shared/debug/pmu/integer

```
array integer PMUEventAccumulator[0..30];   // Accumulates PMU events for a cycle
```

shared/debug/samplebasedprofiling/CreatePCSample

```
// CreatePCSample()
// ================

CreatePCSample()
    // In a simple sequential execution of the program, CreatePCSample is executed each time the PE
    // executes an instruction that can be sampled. An implementation is not constrained such that
    // reads of EDPCSRlo return the current values of PC, etc.

    pc_sample.valid = ExternalNoninvasiveDebugAllowed() && !Halted();
    pc_sample.pc = ThisInstrAddr();
    pc_sample.el = PSTATE.EL;
    pc_sample.rw = if UsingAArch32() then '0' else '1';
    pc_sample.ns = if IsSecure() then '0' else '1';
    pc_sample.contextidr = if ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then CONTEXTIDR else CONTEXTIDR_EL1<31:0>;
    pc_sample.has_el2 = PSTATE.EL != EL3 && EL2Enabled();
```


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```
    if pc_sample.has_el2 then
        if ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            pc_sample.vmid = ZeroExtend(VTTBR.VMID, 16);
        elsif !Have16bitVMID() || VTCR_EL2.VS == '0' then
            pc_sample.vmid = ZeroExtend(VTTBR_EL2.VMID<7:0>, 16);
        else
            pc_sample.vmid = VTTBR_EL2.VMID;
        if (HaveVirtHostExt() || HaveV82Debug()) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
            pc_sample.contextidr_el2 = CONTEXTIDR_EL2<31:0>;
        else
            pc_sample.contextidr_el2 = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
        pc_sample.el0h = PSTATE.EL == EL0 && IsInHost();
    return;
```

shared/debug/samplebasedprofiling/EDPCSRlo

```
// EDPCSRlo[] (read)
// =================

bits(32) EDPCSRlo[boolean memory_mapped]

    if EDPRSR<6:5,0> != '001' then                      // Check DLK, OSLK and PU bits
        IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "generate error response";
        return bits(32) UNKNOWN;

    // The Software lock is OPTIONAL.
    update = !memory_mapped || EDLSR.SLK == '0';        // Software locked: no side-effects

    bits(32) sample;
    if pc_sample.valid then
        sample = pc_sample.pc<31:0>;
        if update then
            if HaveVirtHostExt() && EDSCR.SC2 == '1' then
                EDPCSRhi.PC = (if pc_sample.rw == '0' then Zeros(24) else pc_sample.pc<55:32>);
                EDPCSRhi.EL = pc_sample.el;
                EDPCSRhi.NS = pc_sample.ns;
            else
                EDPCSRhi = (if pc_sample.rw == '0' then Zeros(32) else pc_sample.pc<63:32>);
            EDCIDSR = pc_sample.contextidr;
            if (HaveVirtHostExt() || HaveV82Debug()) && EDSCR.SC2 == '1' then
                EDVIDSR = (if pc_sample.has_el2 then pc_sample.contextidr_el2
                           else bits(32) UNKNOWN);
            else
                EDVIDSR.VMID = (if pc_sample.has_el2 && pc_sample.el IN {EL1,EL0}
                                then pc_sample.vmid else Zeros());
                EDVIDSR.NS = pc_sample.ns;
                EDVIDSR.E2 = (if pc_sample.el == EL2 then '1' else '0');
                EDVIDSR.E3 = (if pc_sample.el == EL3 then '1' else '0') AND pc_sample.rw;
                // The conditions for setting HV are not specified if PCSRhi is zero.
                // An example implementation may be "pc_sample.rw".
                EDVIDSR.HV = (if !IsZero(EDPCSRhi) then '1' else bit IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "0 or 1");
    else
        sample = Ones(32);
        if update then
            EDPCSRhi = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
            EDCIDSR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
            EDVIDSR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;

    return sample;
```


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shared/debug/samplebasedprofiling/PCSample

```
type PCSample is (
    boolean valid,
    bits(64) pc,
    bits(2) el,
    bit rw,
    bit ns,
    boolean has_el2,
    bits(32) contextidr,
    bits(32) contextidr_el2,
    boolean el0h,
    bits(16) vmid
)

PCSample pc_sample;
```

shared/debug/samplebasedprofiling/PMPCSR

```
// PMPCSR[] (read)
// ===============

bits(32) PMPCSR[boolean memory_mapped]

    if EDPRSR<6:5,0> != '001' then                      // Check DLK, OSLK and PU bits
        IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "generate error response";
        return bits(32) UNKNOWN;

    // The Software lock is OPTIONAL.
    update = !memory_mapped || PMLSR.SLK == '0';        // Software locked: no side-effects

    bits(32) sample;
    if pc_sample.valid then
        sample = pc_sample.pc<31:0>;
        if update then
            PMPCSR<55:32> = (if pc_sample.rw == '0' then Zeros(24) else pc_sample.pc<55:32>);
            PMPCSR.EL = pc_sample.el;
            PMPCSR.NS = pc_sample.ns;

            PMCID1SR = pc_sample.contextidr;
            PMCID2SR = if pc_sample.has_el2 then pc_sample.contextidr_el2 else bits(32) UNKNOWN;

            PMVIDSR.VMID = (if pc_sample.has_el2 && pc_sample.el IN {EL1,EL0} && !pc_sample.el0h
                            then pc_sample.vmid else bits(16) UNKNOWN);
    else
        sample = Ones(32);
        if update then
            PMPCSR<55:32>  = bits(24) UNKNOWN;
            PMPCSR.EL = bits(2) UNKNOWN;
            PMPCSR.NS = bit UNKNOWN;

            PMCID1SR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;
            PMCID2SR = bits(32) UNKNOWN;

            PMVIDSR.VMID = bits(16) UNKNOWN;

    return sample;
```

shared/debug/softwarestep/CheckSoftwareStep

```
// CheckSoftwareStep()
// ===================
// Take a Software Step exception if in the active-pending state
```


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```
CheckSoftwareStep()

    // Other self-hosted debug functions will call AArch32.GenerateDebugExceptions() if called from
    // AArch32 state. However, because Software Step is only active when the debug target Exception
    // level is using AArch64, CheckSoftwareStep only calls AArch64.GenerateDebugExceptions().
    step_enabled = !ELUsingAArch32(DebugTarget()) && AArch64.GenerateDebugExceptions() && MDSCR_EL1.SS
== '1';
    if step_enabled && PSTATE.SS == '0' then
        AArch64.SoftwareStepException();
```

shared/debug/softwarestep/DebugExceptionReturnSS

```
// DebugExceptionReturnSS()
// ========================
// Returns value to write to PSTATE.SS on an exception return or Debug state exit.

bit DebugExceptionReturnSS(bits(N) spsr)
    if UsingAArch32() then
        assert N == 32;
    else
        assert N == 64;

    assert Halted() || Restarting() ||  PSTATE.EL != EL0;

    boolean enabled_at_source;
    if Restarting() then
        enabled_at_source = FALSE;
    elsif UsingAArch32() then
        enabled_at_source = AArch32.GenerateDebugExceptions();
    else
        enabled_at_source = AArch64.GenerateDebugExceptions();

    boolean valid;
    bits(2) dest;
    if IllegalExceptionReturn(spsr) then
        dest = PSTATE.EL;
    else
        (valid, dest) = ELFromSPSR(spsr);  assert valid;

    dest_is_secure = IsSecureBelowEL3() || dest == EL3;
    bit mask;
    boolean enabled_at_dest;
    dest_using_32 = (if dest == EL0 then spsr<4> == '1' else ELUsingAArch32(dest));
    if dest_using_32 then
        enabled_at_dest = AArch32.GenerateDebugExceptionsFrom(dest, dest_is_secure);
    else
        mask = spsr<9>;
        enabled_at_dest = AArch64.GenerateDebugExceptionsFrom(dest, dest_is_secure, mask);

    ELd = DebugTargetFrom(dest_is_secure);
    bit SS_bit;
    if !ELUsingAArch32(ELd) && MDSCR_EL1.SS == '1' && !enabled_at_source && enabled_at_dest then
        SS_bit = spsr<21>;
    else
        SS_bit = '0';

    return SS_bit;
```

shared/debug/softwarestep/SSAdvance

```
// SSAdvance()
// ===========
// Advance the Software Step state machine.
```


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```
SSAdvance()

    // A simpler implementation of this function just clears PSTATE.SS to zero regardless of the
    // current Software Step state machine. However, this check is made to illustrate that the
    // processor only needs to consider advancing the state machine from the active-not-pending
    // state.
    target = DebugTarget();
    step_enabled = !ELUsingAArch32(target) && MDSCR_EL1.SS == '1';
    active_not_pending = step_enabled && PSTATE.SS == '1';

    if active_not_pending then PSTATE.SS = '0';

    return;
```

shared/debug/softwarestep/SoftwareStep_DidNotStep

```
// Returns TRUE if the previously executed instruction was executed in the
// inactive state, that is, if it was not itself stepped.
// Might return TRUE or FALSE if the previously executed instruction was an ISB
// or ERET executed in the active-not-pending state, or if another exception
// was taken before the Software Step exception.  Returns FALSE otherwise,
// indicating that the previously executed instruction was executed in the
// active-not-pending state, that is, the instruction was stepped.
boolean SoftwareStep_DidNotStep();
```

shared/debug/softwarestep/SoftwareStep_SteppedEX

```
// Returns a value that describes the previously executed instruction. The
// result is valid only if SoftwareStep_DidNotStep() returns FALSE.
// Might return TRUE or FALSE if the instruction was an AArch32 LDREX or LDAEX
// that failed its condition code test.  Otherwise returns TRUE if the
// instruction was a Load-Exclusive class instruction, and FALSE if the
// instruction was not a Load-Exclusive class instruction.
boolean SoftwareStep_SteppedEX();
```

J1.3.2 shared/exceptions

This section includes the following pseudocode functions:

- *shared/exceptions/exceptions/ConditionSyndrome*.
- *shared/exceptions/exceptions/Exception* on page J1-11046.
- *shared/exceptions/exceptions/ExceptionRecord* on page J1-11047.
- *shared/exceptions/exceptions/ExceptionSyndrome* on page J1-11047.

shared/exceptions/exceptions/ConditionSyndrome

```
// ConditionSyndrome()
// ===================
// Return CV and COND fields of instruction syndrome

bits(5) ConditionSyndrome()

    bits(5) syndrome;

    if UsingAArch32() then
        cond = AArch32.CurrentCond();
        if PSTATE.T == '0' then             // A32
            syndrome<4> = '1';
            // A conditional A32 instruction that is known to pass its condition code check
            // can be presented either with COND set to 0xE, the value for unconditional, or
            // the COND value held in the instruction.
```


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```
            if ConditionHolds(cond) && ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then
                syndrome<3:0> = '1110';
            else
                syndrome<3:0> = cond;
        else                                // T32
            // When a T32 instruction is trapped, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:
            //  * CV set to 0 and COND is set to an UNKNOWN value
            //  * CV set to 1 and COND is set to the condition code for the condition that
            //    applied to the instruction.
            if boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Condition valid for trapped T32" then
                syndrome<4> = '1';
                syndrome<3:0> = cond;
            else
                syndrome<4> = '0';
                syndrome<3:0> = bits(4) UNKNOWN;
    else
        syndrome<4> = '1';
        syndrome<3:0> = '1110';

    return syndrome;
```

shared/exceptions/exceptions/Exception

```
 enumeration Exception {Exception_Uncategorized,       // Uncategorized or unknown reason
                        Exception_WFxTrap,             // Trapped WFI or WFE instruction
                        Exception_CP15RTTrap,          // Trapped AArch32 MCR or MRC access,
coproc=0b1111
                        Exception_CP15RRTTrap,         // Trapped AArch32 MCRR or MRRC access,
coproc=0b1111
                        Exception_CP14RTTrap,          // Trapped AArch32 MCR or MRC access,
coproc=0b1110
                        Exception_CP14DTTrap,          // Trapped AArch32 LDC or STC access,
coproc=0b1110
                        Exception_CP14RRTTrap,         // Trapped AArch32 MRRC access, coproc=0b1110
                        Exception_AdvSIMDFPAccessTrap, // HCPTR-trapped access to SIMD or FP
                        Exception_FPIDTrap,            // Trapped access to SIMD or FP ID register
                        Exception_LDST64BTrap,         // Trapped access to ST64BV, ST64BV0, ST64B and
LD64B
                        // Trapped BXJ instruction not supported in Armv8
                        Exception_PACTrap,             // Trapped invalid PAC use
                        Exception_IllegalState,        // Illegal Execution state
                        Exception_SupervisorCall,      // Supervisor Call
                        Exception_HypervisorCall,      // Hypervisor Call
                        Exception_MonitorCall,         // Monitor Call or Trapped SMC instruction
                        Exception_SystemRegisterTrap,  // Trapped MRS or MSR system register access
                        Exception_ERetTrap,            // Trapped invalid ERET use
                        Exception_InstructionAbort,    // Instruction Abort or Prefetch Abort
                        Exception_PCAlignment,         // PC alignment fault
                        Exception_DataAbort,           // Data Abort
                        Exception_NV2DataAbort,        // Data abort at EL1 reported as being from EL2
                        Exception_PACFail,             // PAC Authentication failure
                        Exception_SPAlignment,         // SP alignment fault
                        Exception_FPTrappedException,  // IEEE trapped FP exception
                        Exception_SError,              // SError interrupt
                        Exception_Breakpoint,          // (Hardware) Breakpoint
                        Exception_SoftwareStep,        // Software Step
                        Exception_Watchpoint,          // Watchpoint
                        Exception_NV2Watchpoint,       // Watchpoint at EL1 reported as being from EL2
                        Exception_SoftwareBreakpoint,  // Software Breakpoint Instruction
                        Exception_VectorCatch,         // AArch32 Vector Catch
                        Exception_IRQ,                 // IRQ interrupt
                        Exception_SVEAccessTrap,       // HCPTR trapped access to SVE
                        Exception_SMEAccessTrap,       // HCPTR trapped access to SME
                        Exception_TSTARTAccessTrap,    // Trapped TSTART access
                        Exception_GPC,                 // Granule protection check
                        Exception_BranchTarget,        // Branch Target Identification
```


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```
                        Exception_MemCpyMemSet,        // Exception from a CPY* or SET* instruction
                        Exception_FIQ};                // FIQ interrupt
```

shared/exceptions/exceptions/ExceptionRecord

```
type ExceptionRecord is (
    Exception   exceptype,           // Exception class
    bits(25)    syndrome,            // Syndrome record
    bits(5)     syndrome2,           // ST64BV(0) return value register specifier
    FullAddress paddress,            // Physical fault address
    bits(64)    vaddress,            // Virtual fault address
    boolean     ipavalid,            // Validity of Intermediate Physical fault address
    bit         NS,                  // Intermediate Physical fault address space
    bits(52)    ipaddress,           // Intermediate Physical fault address
    boolean     trappedsyscallinst)  // Trapped SVC or SMC instruction
```

shared/exceptions/exceptions/ExceptionSyndrome

```
// ExceptionSyndrome()
// ===================
// Return a blank exception syndrome record for an exception of the given type.

ExceptionRecord ExceptionSyndrome(Exception exceptype)

    ExceptionRecord r;

    r.exceptype = exceptype;

    // Initialize all other fields
    r.syndrome  = Zeros();
    r.syndrome2 = Zeros();
    r.vaddress  = Zeros();
    r.ipavalid  = FALSE;
    r.NS        = '0';
    r.ipaddress = Zeros();
    r.paddress.paspace = PASpace UNKNOWN;
    r.paddress.address = bits(52) UNKNOWN;
    r.trappedsyscallinst = FALSE;
    return r;
```

J1.3.3 shared/functions

This section includes the following pseudocode functions:

- *shared/functions/aborts/EncodeLDFSC* on page J1-11057.
- *shared/functions/aborts/IPAValid* on page J1-11057.
- *shared/functions/aborts/IsAsyncAbort* on page J1-11058.
- *shared/functions/aborts/IsDebugException* on page J1-11058.
- *shared/functions/aborts/IsExternalAbort* on page J1-11058.
- *shared/functions/aborts/IsExternalSyncAbort* on page J1-11059.
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shared/functions/aborts/EncodeLDFSC

```
// EncodeLDFSC()
// =============
// Function that gives the Long-descriptor FSC code for types of Fault

bits(6) EncodeLDFSC(Fault statuscode, integer level)
    bits(6) result;

    if level == -1 then
        assert Have52BitIPAAndPASpaceExt();
        case statuscode of
            when Fault_AddressSize          result = '101001';
            when Fault_Translation          result = '101011';
            when Fault_SyncExternalOnWalk   result = '010011';
            when Fault_SyncParityOnWalk     result = '011011'; assert !HaveRASExt();
            when Fault_GPCFOnWalk           result = '100011';
            otherwise                       Unreachable();

        return result;
    case statuscode of
        when Fault_AddressSize         result = '0000':level<1:0>; assert level IN {0,1,2,3};
        when Fault_AccessFlag          result = '0010':level<1:0>; assert level IN {0,1,2,3};
        when Fault_Permission          result = '0011':level<1:0>; assert level IN {0,1,2,3};
        when Fault_Translation         result = '0001':level<1:0>; assert level IN {0,1,2,3};
        when Fault_SyncExternal        result = '010000';
        when Fault_SyncExternalOnWalk  result = '0101':level<1:0>; assert level IN {0,1,2,3};
        when Fault_SyncParity          result = '011000';
        when Fault_SyncParityOnWalk    result = '0111':level<1:0>; assert level IN {0,1,2,3};
        when Fault_AsyncParity         result = '011001';
        when Fault_AsyncExternal       result = '010001';
        when Fault_Alignment           result = '100001';
        when Fault_Debug               result = '100010';
        when Fault_GPCFOnWalk          result = '1001':level<1:0>; assert level IN {0,1,2,3};
        when Fault_GPCFOnOutput        result = '101000';
        when Fault_TLBConflict         result = '110000';
        when Fault_HWUpdateAccessFlag  result = '110001';
        when Fault_Lockdown            result = '110100';  // IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED
        when Fault_Exclusive           result = '110101';  // IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED
        otherwise                      Unreachable();

    return result;
```

shared/functions/aborts/IPAValid

```
// IPAValid()
// ==========
// Return TRUE if the IPA is reported for the abort

boolean IPAValid(FaultRecord fault)
    assert fault.statuscode != Fault_None;

    if fault.gpcf.gpf != GPCF_None then
        return fault.secondstage;
    elsif fault.s2fs1walk then
        return fault.statuscode IN {
            Fault_AccessFlag,
            Fault_Permission,
            Fault_Translation,
            Fault_AddressSize
        };
```


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```
    elsif fault.secondstage then
        return fault.statuscode IN {
            Fault_AccessFlag,
            Fault_Translation,
            Fault_AddressSize
        };
    else
        return FALSE;
```

shared/functions/aborts/IsAsyncAbort

```
// IsAsyncAbort()
// ==============
// Returns TRUE if the abort currently being processed is an asynchronous abort, and FALSE
// otherwise.

boolean IsAsyncAbort(Fault statuscode)
    assert statuscode != Fault_None;

    return (statuscode IN {Fault_AsyncExternal, Fault_AsyncParity});

// IsAsyncAbort()
// ==============

boolean IsAsyncAbort(FaultRecord fault)
    return IsAsyncAbort(fault.statuscode);
```

shared/functions/aborts/IsDebugException

```
// IsDebugException()
// ==================

boolean IsDebugException(FaultRecord fault)
    assert fault.statuscode != Fault_None;
    return fault.statuscode == Fault_Debug;
```

shared/functions/aborts/IsExternalAbort

```
// IsExternalAbort()
// =================
// Returns TRUE if the abort currently being processed is an External abort and FALSE otherwise.

boolean IsExternalAbort(Fault statuscode)
    assert statuscode != Fault_None;

    return (statuscode IN {
        Fault_SyncExternal,
        Fault_SyncParity,
        Fault_SyncExternalOnWalk,
        Fault_SyncParityOnWalk,
        Fault_AsyncExternal,
        Fault_AsyncParity
    });

// IsExternalAbort()
// =================

boolean IsExternalAbort(FaultRecord fault)
    return IsExternalAbort(fault.statuscode) || fault.gpcf.gpf == GPCF_EABT;
```


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shared/functions/aborts/IsExternalSyncAbort

```
// IsExternalSyncAbort()
// =====================
// Returns TRUE if the abort currently being processed is an external
// synchronous abort and FALSE otherwise.

boolean IsExternalSyncAbort(Fault statuscode)
    assert statuscode != Fault_None;

    return (statuscode IN {
        Fault_SyncExternal,
        Fault_SyncParity,
        Fault_SyncExternalOnWalk,
        Fault_SyncParityOnWalk
    });

// IsExternalSyncAbort()
// =====================

boolean IsExternalSyncAbort(FaultRecord fault)
    return IsExternalSyncAbort(fault.statuscode) || fault.gpcf.gpf == GPCF_EABT;
```

shared/functions/aborts/IsFault

```
// IsFault()
// =========
// Return TRUE if a fault is associated with an address descriptor

boolean IsFault(AddressDescriptor addrdesc)
    return addrdesc.fault.statuscode != Fault_None;

// IsFault()
// =========
// Return TRUE if a fault is associated with a memory access.

boolean IsFault(Fault fault)
    return fault != Fault_None;

// IsFault()
// =========
// Return TRUE if a fault is associated with status returned by memory.

boolean IsFault(PhysMemRetStatus retstatus)
    return retstatus.statuscode != Fault_None;
```

shared/functions/aborts/IsSErrorInterrupt

```
// IsSErrorInterrupt()
// ===================
// Returns TRUE if the abort currently being processed is an SError interrupt, and FALSE
// otherwise.

boolean IsSErrorInterrupt(Fault statuscode)
    assert statuscode != Fault_None;

    return (statuscode IN {Fault_AsyncExternal, Fault_AsyncParity});

// IsSErrorInterrupt()
// ===================

boolean IsSErrorInterrupt(FaultRecord fault)
    return IsSErrorInterrupt(fault.statuscode);
```


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shared/functions/aborts/IsSecondStage

```
// IsSecondStage()
// ===============

boolean IsSecondStage(FaultRecord fault)
    assert fault.statuscode != Fault_None;

    return fault.secondstage;
```

shared/functions/aborts/LSInstructionSyndrome

```
// Returns the extended syndrome information for a second stage fault.
//  <10>  - Syndrome valid bit. The syndrome is only valid for certain types of access instruction.
//  <9:8> - Access size.
//  <7>   - Sign extended (for loads).
//  <6:2> - Transfer register.
//  <1>   - Transfer register is 64-bit.
//  <0>   - Instruction has acquire/release semantics.
bits(11) LSInstructionSyndrome();
```

shared/functions/aborts/ReportAsGPCException

```
// ReportAsGPCException()
// ======================
// Determine whether the given GPCF is reported as a Granule Protection Check Exception
// rather than a Data or Instruction Abort

boolean ReportAsGPCException(FaultRecord fault)
    assert HaveRME();
    assert fault.statuscode IN {Fault_GPCFOnWalk, Fault_GPCFOnOutput};
    assert fault.gpcf.gpf != GPCF_None;

    case fault.gpcf.gpf of
        when GPCF_Walk        return TRUE;
        when GPCF_AddressSize return TRUE;
        when GPCF_EABT        return TRUE;
        when GPCF_Fail        return SCR_EL3.GPF == '1' && PSTATE.EL != EL3;
```

shared/functions/cache/CACHE_OP

```
// CACHE_OP()
// ==========
// Performs Cache maintenance operations as per CacheRecord.

CACHE_OP(CacheRecord cache)
    IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED;
```

shared/functions/cache/CPASAtPAS

```
// CPASAtPAS()
// ===========
// Get cache PA space for given PA space.

CachePASpace CPASAtPAS(PASpace pas)
    case pas of
        when PAS_NonSecure
            return CPAS_NonSecure;
        when PAS_Secure
            return CPAS_Secure;
        when PAS_Root
```


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```
            return CPAS_Root;
        when PAS_Realm
            return CPAS_Realm;
```

shared/functions/cache/CPASAtSecurityState

```
// CPASAtSecurityState()
// ====================
// Get cache PA space for given security state.

CachePASpace CPASAtSecurityState(SecurityState ss)
    case ss of
        when SS_NonSecure
            return CPAS_NonSecure;
        when SS_Secure
            return CPAS_SecureNonSecure;
        when SS_Root
            return CPAS_Any;
        when SS_Realm
            return CPAS_RealmNonSecure;
```

shared/functions/cache/CacheOp

```
enumeration CacheOp {
    CacheOp_Clean,
    CacheOp_Invalidate,
    CacheOp_CleanInvalidate
};
```

shared/functions/cache/CacheOpScope

```
enumeration CacheOpScope {
    CacheOpScope_SetWay,
    CacheOpScope_PoU,
    CacheOpScope_PoC,
    CacheOpScope_PoP,
    CacheOpScope_PoDP,
    CacheOpScope_ALLU,
    CacheOpScope_ALLUIS
};
```

shared/functions/cache/CachePASpace

```
enumeration CachePASpace {
    CPAS_NonSecure,
    CPAS_Any,               // match entries from any PA Space - possible from Root only
    CPAS_RealmNonSecure,    // match entries from Realm or Non-Secure PAS
    CPAS_Realm,
    CPAS_Root,
    CPAS_SecureNonSecure,   // match entries from Secure or Non-Secure PAS
    CPAS_Secure
};
```

shared/functions/cache/CacheRecord

```
type CacheRecord is (
    AccType         acctype,        // Access type
    CacheOp         cacheop,        // Cache operation
    CacheOpScope    opscope,        // Cache operation type
```


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```
    CacheType        cachetype,         // Cache type
    bits(64)         regval,
    FullAddress      paddress,
    bits(64)         vaddress,          // For VA operations
    integer          set,               // For SW operations
    integer          way,               // For SW operations
    integer          level,             // For SW operations
    Shareability     shareability,
    boolean          translated,
    boolean          is_vmid_valid,     // is vmid valid for current context
    bits(16)         vmid,
    boolean          is_asid_valid,     // is asid valid for current context
    bits(16)         asid,
    SecurityState    security,
    // For cache operations to full cache or by set/way
    // For operations by address, PA space in paddress
    CachePASpace     cpas
)
```

shared/functions/cache/CacheType

```
enumeration CacheType {
    CacheType_Data,
    CacheType_Tag,
    CacheType_Data_Tag,
    CacheType_Instruction
};
```

shared/functions/cache/DCInstNeedsTranslation

```
// DCInstNeedsTranslation()
// ========================
// Check whether Data Cache operation needs translation.

boolean DCInstNeedsTranslation(CacheOpScope opscope)
    if CLIDR_EL1.LoC == '000' then
        return !boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "No fault generated for DC operations if PoC is before
any level of cache";

    if CLIDR_EL1.LoUU == '000' && opscope == CacheOpScope_PoU then
        return !boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "No fault generated for DC operations if PoU is before
any level of cache";

    return TRUE;
```

shared/functions/cache/DecodeSW

```
// DecodeSW()
// ==========
// Decode input value into set, way and level for SW instructions.

(integer, integer, integer) DecodeSW(bits(64) regval, CacheType cachetype)
    level = UInt(regval[3:1]);
    (set, way, linesize) = GetCacheInfo(level, cachetype);
    return (set, way, level);
```

shared/functions/cache/GetCacheInfo

```
// Returns numsets, assosciativity & linesize.
(integer, integer, integer) GetCacheInfo(integer level, CacheType cachetype);
```


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shared/functions/cache/ICInstNeedsTranslation

```
// ICInstNeedsTranslation()
// ========================
// Check whether Instruction Cache operation needs translation.

boolean ICInstNeedsTranslation(CacheOpScope opscope)
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Instruction Cache needs translation";
```

shared/functions/common/ASR

```
// ASR()
// =====

bits(N) ASR(bits(N) x, integer shift)
    assert shift >= 0;
    bits(N) result;
    if shift == 0 then
        result = x;
    else
        (result, -) = ASR_C(x, shift);
    return result;
```

shared/functions/common/ASR_C

```
// ASR_C()
// =======

(bits(N), bit) ASR_C(bits(N) x, integer shift)
    assert shift > 0;
    extended_x = SignExtend(x, shift+N);
    result = extended_x<shift+N-1:shift>;
    carry_out = extended_x<shift-1>;
    return (result, carry_out);
```

shared/functions/common/Abs

```
// Abs()
// =====

integer Abs(integer x)
    return if x >= 0 then x else -x;

// Abs()
// =====

real Abs(real x)
    return if x >= 0.0 then x else -x;
```

shared/functions/common/Align

```
// Align()
// =======

integer Align(integer x, integer y)
    return y * (x DIV y);

// Align()
// =======
```


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```
bits(N) Align(bits(N) x, integer y)
    return Align(UInt(x), y)<N-1:0>;
```

shared/functions/common/BitCount

```
// BitCount()
// ==========

integer BitCount(bits(N) x)
    integer result = 0;
    for i = 0 to N-1
        if x<i> == '1' then
            result = result + 1;
    return result;
```

shared/functions/common/CountLeadingSignBits

```
// CountLeadingSignBits()
// ======================

integer CountLeadingSignBits(bits(N) x)
    return CountLeadingZeroBits(x<N-1:1> EOR x<N-2:0>);
```

shared/functions/common/CountLeadingZeroBits

```
// CountLeadingZeroBits()
// ======================

integer CountLeadingZeroBits(bits(N) x)
    return N - (HighestSetBit(x) + 1);
```

shared/functions/common/Elem

```
// Elem[] - non-assignment form
// ============================

bits(size) Elem[bits(N) vector, integer e, integer size]
    assert e >= 0 && (e+1)*size <= N;
    return vector<e*size+size-1 : e*size>;

// Elem[] - non-assignment form
// ============================

bits(size) Elem[bits(N) vector, integer e]
    return Elem[vector, e, size];

// Elem[] - assignment form
// ========================

Elem[bits(N) &vector, integer e, integer size] = bits(size) value
    assert e >= 0 && (e+1)*size <= N;
    vector<(e+1)*size-1:e*size> = value;
    return;

// Elem[] - assignment form
// ========================

Elem[bits(N) &vector, integer e] = bits(size) value
    Elem[vector, e, size] = value;
    return;
```


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shared/functions/common/Extend

```
// Extend()
// ========

bits(N) Extend(bits(M) x, integer N, boolean unsigned)
    return if unsigned then ZeroExtend(x, N) else SignExtend(x, N);

// Extend()
// ========

bits(N) Extend(bits(M) x, boolean unsigned)
    return Extend(x, N, unsigned);
```

shared/functions/common/HighestSetBit

```
// HighestSetBit()
// ===============

integer HighestSetBit(bits(N) x)
    for i = N-1 downto 0
        if x<i> == '1' then return i;
    return -1;
```

shared/functions/common/Int

```
// Int()
// =====

integer Int(bits(N) x, boolean unsigned)
    result = if unsigned then UInt(x) else SInt(x);
    return result;
```

shared/functions/common/IsOnes

```
// IsOnes()
// ========

boolean IsOnes(bits(N) x)
    return x == Ones(N);
```

shared/functions/common/IsZero

```
// IsZero()
// ========

boolean IsZero(bits(N) x)
    return x == Zeros(N);
```

shared/functions/common/IsZeroBit

```
// IsZeroBit()
// ===========

bit IsZeroBit(bits(N) x)
    return if IsZero(x) then '1' else '0';
```


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shared/functions/common/LSL

```
// LSL()
// =====

bits(N) LSL(bits(N) x, integer shift)
    assert shift >= 0;
    bits(N) result;
    if shift == 0 then
        result = x;
    else
        (result, -) = LSL_C(x, shift);
    return result;
```

shared/functions/common/LSL_C

```
// LSL_C()
// =======

(bits(N), bit) LSL_C(bits(N) x, integer shift)
    assert shift > 0;
    extended_x = x : Zeros(shift);
    result = extended_x<N-1:0>;
    carry_out = extended_x<N>;
    return (result, carry_out);
```

shared/functions/common/LSR

```
// LSR()
// =====

bits(N) LSR(bits(N) x, integer shift)
    assert shift >= 0;
    bits(N) result;
    if shift == 0 then
        result = x;
    else
        (result, -) = LSR_C(x, shift);
    return result;
```

shared/functions/common/LSR_C

```
// LSR_C()
// =======

(bits(N), bit) LSR_C(bits(N) x, integer shift)
    assert shift > 0;
    extended_x = ZeroExtend(x, shift+N);
    result = extended_x<shift+N-1:shift>;
    carry_out = extended_x<shift-1>;
    return (result, carry_out);
```

shared/functions/common/LowestSetBit

```
// LowestSetBit()
// ==============

integer LowestSetBit(bits(N) x)
    for i = 0 to N-1
```


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```
        if x<i> == '1' then return i;
    return N;
```

shared/functions/common/Max

```
// Max()
// =====

integer Max(integer a, integer b)
    return if a >= b then a else b;

// Max()
// =====

real Max(real a, real b)
    return if a >= b then a else b;
```

shared/functions/common/Min

```
// Min()
// =====

integer Min(integer a, integer b)
    return if a <= b then a else b;

// Min()
// =====

real Min(real a, real b)
    return if a <= b then a else b;
```

shared/functions/common/Ones

```
// Ones()
// ======

bits(N) Ones(integer N)
    return Replicate('1',N);

// Ones()
// ======

bits(N) Ones()
    return Ones(N);
```

shared/functions/common/ROR

```
// ROR()
// =====

bits(N) ROR(bits(N) x, integer shift)
    assert shift >= 0;
    bits(N) result;
    if shift == 0 then
        result = x;
    else
        (result, -) = ROR_C(x, shift);
    return result;
```


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shared/functions/common/ROR_C

```
// ROR_C()
// =======

(bits(N), bit) ROR_C(bits(N) x, integer shift)
    assert shift != 0;
    m = shift MOD N;
    result = LSR(x,m) OR LSL(x,N-m);
    carry_out = result<N-1>;
    return (result, carry_out);
```

shared/functions/common/Replicate

```
// Replicate()
// ===========

bits(N) Replicate(bits(M) x)
    assert N MOD M == 0;
    return Replicate(x, N DIV M);

bits(M*N) Replicate(bits(M) x, integer N);
```

shared/functions/common/RoundDown

```
integer RoundDown(real x);
```

shared/functions/common/RoundTowardsZero

```
// RoundTowardsZero()
// ==================

integer RoundTowardsZero(real x)
    return if x == 0.0 then 0 else if x >= 0.0 then RoundDown(x) else RoundUp(x);
```

shared/functions/common/RoundUp

```
integer RoundUp(real x);
```

shared/functions/common/SInt

```
// SInt()
// ======

integer SInt(bits(N) x)
    result = 0;
    for i = 0 to N-1
        if x<i> == '1' then result = result + 2^i;
    if x<N-1> == '1' then result = result - 2^N;
    return result;
```

shared/functions/common/SignExtend

```
// SignExtend()
// ============

bits(N) SignExtend(bits(M) x, integer N)
```


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```
    assert N >= M;
    return Replicate(x<M-1>, N-M) : x;

// SignExtend()
// ============

bits(N) SignExtend(bits(M) x)
    return SignExtend(x, N);
```

shared/functions/common/Split64to32

```
// Split64to32()
// =============

(bits(32), bits(32)) Split64to32(bits(64) value)
    return (value<63:32>, value<31:0>);
```

shared/functions/common/UInt

```
// UInt()
// ======

integer UInt(bits(N) x)
    result = 0;
    for i = 0 to N-1
        if x<i> == '1' then result = result + 2^i;
    return result;
```

shared/functions/common/ZeroExtend

```
// ZeroExtend()
// ============

bits(N) ZeroExtend(bits(M) x, integer N)
    assert N >= M;
    return Zeros(N-M) : x;

// ZeroExtend()
// ============

bits(N) ZeroExtend(bits(M) x)
    return ZeroExtend(x, N);
```

shared/functions/common/Zeros

```
// Zeros()
// =======

bits(N) Zeros(integer N)
    return Replicate('0',N);

// Zeros()
// =======

bits(N) Zeros()
    return Zeros(N);
```


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shared/functions/counters/AArch32.CheckTimerConditions

```
// AArch32.CheckTimerConditions()
// ==============================
// Checking timer conditions for all A32 timer registers

AArch32.CheckTimerConditions()
    boolean status;
    bits(64) offset;
    offset = Zeros(64);
    assert !HaveAArch64();

    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        if CNTP_CTL_S.ENABLE == '1' then
            status = IsTimerConditionMet(offset, CNTP_CVAL_S,
                                         CNTP_CTL_S.IMASK, InterruptID_CNTPS);
            CNTP_CTL_S.ISTATUS = if status then '1' else '0';

        if CNTP_CTL_NS.ENABLE == '1' then
            status = IsTimerConditionMet(offset, CNTP_CVAL_NS,
                                         CNTP_CTL_NS.IMASK, InterruptID_CNTP);
            CNTP_CTL_NS.ISTATUS = if status then '1' else '0';
    else
        if CNTP_CTL.ENABLE == '1' then
            status = IsTimerConditionMet(offset, CNTP_CVAL,
                                         CNTP_CTL.IMASK, InterruptID_CNTP);
            CNTP_CTL.ISTATUS = if status then '1' else '0';

    if HaveEL(EL2) && CNTHP_CTL.ENABLE == '1' then
        status = IsTimerConditionMet(offset, CNTHP_CVAL,
                                     CNTHP_CTL.IMASK, InterruptID_CNTHP);
        CNTHP_CTL.ISTATUS = if status then '1' else '0';

    if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '1' then
        status = IsTimerConditionMet(CNTVOFF_EL2, CNTV_CVAL_EL0,
                                     CNTV_CTL_EL0.IMASK, InterruptID_CNTV);
        CNTV_CTL_EL0.ISTATUS = if status then '1' else '0';

    return;
```

shared/functions/counters/AArch64.CheckTimerConditions

```
// AArch64.CheckTimerConditions()
// ==============================
// Checking timer conditions for all A64 timer registers

AArch64.CheckTimerConditions()
    boolean status;
    bits(64) offset;
    boolean ecv = FALSE;
    if HaveECVExt() then
        ecv = CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == '1' && SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1' && EL2Enabled();
    if ecv then
        offset = CNTPOFF_EL2;
    else
        offset = Zeros(64);

    if CNTP_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '1' then
        status = IsTimerConditionMet(offset, CNTP_CVAL_EL0,
                                     CNTP_CTL_EL0.IMASK, InterruptID_CNTP);
        CNTP_CTL_EL0.ISTATUS = if status then '1' else '0';
    if ((HaveEL(EL3) || (HaveEL(EL2) && !HaveSecureEL2Ext())) &&
       CNTHP_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '1') then
        status = IsTimerConditionMet(Zeros(64), CNTHP_CVAL_EL2,
                                     CNTHP_CTL_EL2.IMASK, InterruptID_CNTHP);
        CNTHP_CTL_EL2.ISTATUS = if status then '1' else '0';
```


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```
    if HaveEL(EL2) && HaveSecureEL2Ext() && CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '1' then
        status = IsTimerConditionMet(Zeros(64), CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2,
                                     CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.IMASK, InterruptID_CNTHPS);
        CNTHPS_CTL_EL2.ISTATUS = if status then '1' else '0';

    if CNTPS_CTL_EL1.ENABLE == '1' then
        status = IsTimerConditionMet(offset, CNTPS_CVAL_EL1,
                                     CNTPS_CTL_EL1.IMASK, InterruptID_CNTPS);
        CNTPS_CTL_EL1.ISTATUS = if status then '1' else '0';

    if CNTV_CTL_EL0.ENABLE == '1' then
        status = IsTimerConditionMet(CNTVOFF_EL2, CNTV_CVAL_EL0,
                                     CNTV_CTL_EL0.IMASK, InterruptID_CNTV);
        CNTV_CTL_EL0.ISTATUS = if status then '1' else '0';

    if ((HaveVirtHostExt() && (HaveEL(EL3) || !HaveSecureEL2Ext())) &&
        CNTHV_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '1') then
        status = IsTimerConditionMet(Zeros(64), CNTHV_CVAL_EL2,
                                     CNTHV_CTL_EL2.IMASK, InterruptID_CNTHV);
        CNTHV_CTL_EL2.ISTATUS = if status then '1' else '0';

    if ((HaveSecureEL2Ext() && HaveVirtHostExt()) &&
        CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ENABLE == '1') then
        status = IsTimerConditionMet(Zeros(64), CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2,
                                     CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.IMASK, InterruptID_CNTHVS);
        CNTHVS_CTL_EL2.ISTATUS = if status then '1' else '0';
    return;
```

shared/functions/counters/GenericCounterTick

```
// GenericCounterTick()
// ====================
// Increments PhysicalCount value for every clock tick.

GenericCounterTick()
    bits(64) prev_physical_count;
    if CNTCR.EN == '0' then
        if !HaveAArch64() then
            AArch32.CheckTimerConditions();
        else
            AArch64.CheckTimerConditions();
        return;
    prev_physical_count = PhysicalCountInt();
    if HaveCNTSCExt() && CNTCR.SCEN == '1' then
        PhysicalCount = PhysicalCount + ZeroExtend(CNTSCR);
    else
        PhysicalCount<87:24> = PhysicalCount<87:24> + 1;
    if !HaveAArch64() then
        AArch32.CheckTimerConditions();
    else
        AArch64.CheckTimerConditions();
    TestEventCNTP(prev_physical_count, PhysicalCountInt());
    TestEventCNTV(prev_physical_count, PhysicalCountInt());
    return;
```

shared/functions/counters/IsTimerConditionMet

```
// IsTimerConditionMet()
// =====================

boolean IsTimerConditionMet(bits(64) offset, bits(64) compare_value,
                            bits(1) imask, InterruptID intid)
    boolean conditon_met;
    signal level;
```


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```
    condition_met = (UInt(PhysicalCountInt() - offset) -
                                        UInt(compare_value)) >= 0;
    level = if condition_met && imask == '0' then HIGH else LOW;
    SetInterruptRequestLevel(intid, level);
    return condition_met;
```

shared/functions/counters/PhysicalCount

```
bits(88) PhysicalCount;
```

shared/functions/counters/SetEventRegister

```
// SetEventRegister()
// ==================
// Sets the Event Register of this PE

SetEventRegister()
    EventRegister = '1';
    return;
```

shared/functions/counters/TestEventCNTP

```
// TestEventCNTP()
// ===============
// Generate Event stream from the physical counter

TestEventCNTP(bits(64) prev_physical_count, bits(64) current_physical_count)
    bits(64) offset;
    bits(1) samplebit, previousbit;
    if CNTHCTL_EL2.EVNTEN == '1' then
        n = UInt(CNTHCTL_EL2.EVNTI);
        if HaveECVExt() && CNTHCTL_EL2.EVNTIS == '1' then
            n = n + 8;
        boolean ecv = FALSE;
        if HaveECVExt() then
            ecv = (EL2Enabled() && CNTHCTL_EL2.ECV == '1' &&
                   SCR_EL3.ECVEn == '1');
            offset = if ecv then CNTPOFF_EL2 else Zeros(64);
        samplebit   = (current_physical_count - offset)<n>;
        previousbit = (prev_physical_count - offset)<n>;
        if CNTHCTL_EL2.EVNTDIR == '0' then
            if previousbit == '0' && samplebit == '1' then SetEventRegister();
        else
            if previousbit == '1' && samplebit == '0' then SetEventRegister();
    return;
```

shared/functions/counters/TestEventCNTV

```
// TestEventCNTV()
// ===============
// Generate Event stream from the virtual counter

TestEventCNTV(bits(64) prev_physical_count, bits(64) current_physical_count)
    bits(64) offset;
    bits(1) samplebit, previousbit;
    if (!(HaveVirtHostExt() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11') &&
        CNTKCTL_EL1.EVNTEN == '1') then
        n = UInt(CNTKCTL_EL1.EVNTI);
        if HaveECVExt() && CNTKCTL_EL1.EVNTIS == '1' then
            n = n + 8;
        if HaveEL(EL2) && (!EL2Enabled() || HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> != '11') then
```


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```
            offset = CNTVOFF_EL2;
        else
            offset = Zeros(64);
        samplebit   = (current_physical_count - offset)<n>;
        previousbit = (prev_physical_count - offset)<n>;
        if CNTKCTL_EL1.EVNTDIR == '0' then
            if previousbit == '0' && samplebit == '1' then SetEventRegister();
        else
            if previousbit == '1' && samplebit == '0' then SetEventRegister();
    return;
```

shared/functions/crc/BitReverse

```
// BitReverse()
// ============

bits(N) BitReverse(bits(N) data)
    bits(N) result;
    for i = 0 to N-1
        result<(N-i)-1> = data<i>;
    return result;
```

shared/functions/crc/HaveCRCExt

```
// HaveCRCExt()
// ============

boolean HaveCRCExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p1) || boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Have CRC extension";
```

shared/functions/crc/Poly32Mod2

```
// Poly32Mod2()
// ============

// Poly32Mod2 on a bitstring does a polynomial Modulus over {0,1} operation

bits(32) Poly32Mod2(bits(N) data_in, bits(32) poly)
    assert N > 32;
    bits(N) data = data_in;
    for i = N-1 downto 32
        if data<i> == '1' then
            data<i-1:0> = data<i-1:0> EOR (poly:Zeros(i-32));
    return data<31:0>;
```

shared/functions/crypto/AESInvMixColumns

```
// AESInvMixColumns()
// ==================
// Transformation in the Inverse Cipher that is the inverse of AESMixColumns.

bits(128) AESInvMixColumns(bits (128) op)
    bits(4*8) in0 = op< 96+:8> : op< 64+:8> : op< 32+:8> : op<  0+:8>;
    bits(4*8) in1 = op<104+:8> : op< 72+:8> : op< 40+:8> : op<  8+:8>;
    bits(4*8) in2 = op<112+:8> : op< 80+:8> : op< 48+:8> : op< 16+:8>;
    bits(4*8) in3 = op<120+:8> : op< 88+:8> : op< 56+:8> : op< 24+:8>;

    bits(4*8) out0;
    bits(4*8) out1;
    bits(4*8) out2;
    bits(4*8) out3;
```


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```
    for c = 0 to 3
        out0<c*8+:8> =  FFmul0E(in0<c*8+:8>) EOR FFmul0B(in1<c*8+:8>) EOR FFmul0D(in2<c*8+:8>) EOR
FFmul09(in3<c*8+:8>);
        out1<c*8+:8> =  FFmul09(in0<c*8+:8>) EOR FFmul0E(in1<c*8+:8>) EOR FFmul0B(in2<c*8+:8>) EOR
FFmul0D(in3<c*8+:8>);
        out2<c*8+:8> =  FFmul0D(in0<c*8+:8>) EOR FFmul09(in1<c*8+:8>) EOR FFmul0E(in2<c*8+:8>) EOR
FFmul0B(in3<c*8+:8>);
        out3<c*8+:8> =  FFmul0B(in0<c*8+:8>) EOR FFmul0D(in1<c*8+:8>) EOR FFmul09(in2<c*8+:8>) EOR
FFmul0E(in3<c*8+:8>);

    return (
        out3<3*8+:8> : out2<3*8+:8> : out1<3*8+:8> : out0<3*8+:8> :
        out3<2*8+:8> : out2<2*8+:8> : out1<2*8+:8> : out0<2*8+:8> :
        out3<1*8+:8> : out2<1*8+:8> : out1<1*8+:8> : out0<1*8+:8> :
        out3<0*8+:8> : out2<0*8+:8> : out1<0*8+:8> : out0<0*8+:8>
    );
```

shared/functions/crypto/AESInvShiftRows

```
// AESInvShiftRows()
// =================
// Transformation in the Inverse Cipher that is inverse of AESShiftRows.

bits(128) AESInvShiftRows(bits(128) op)
    return (
        op< 31: 24> : op< 55: 48> : op< 79: 72> : op<103: 96> :
        op<127:120> : op< 23: 16> : op< 47: 40> : op< 71: 64> :
        op< 95: 88> : op<119:112> : op< 15:  8> : op< 39: 32> :
        op< 63: 56> : op< 87: 80> : op<111:104> : op<  7:  0>
    );
```

shared/functions/crypto/AESInvSubBytes

```
// AESInvSubBytes()
// ================
// Transformation in the Inverse Cipher that is the inverse of AESSubBytes.

bits(128) AESInvSubBytes(bits(128) op)
    // Inverse S-box values
    bits(16*16*8) GF2_inv = (
        /*       F E D C B A 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0       */
        /*F*/ 0x7d0c2155631469e126d677ba7e042b17<127:0> :
        /*E*/ 0x619953833cbbebc8b0f52aae4d3be0a0<127:0> :
        /*D*/ 0xef9cc9939f7ae52d0d4ab519a97f5160<127:0> :
        /*C*/ 0x5fec8027591012b131c7078833a8dd1f<127:0> :
        /*B*/ 0xf45acd78fec0db9a2079d2c64b3e56fc<127:0> :
        /*A*/ 0x1bbe18aa0e62b76f89c5291d711af147<127:0> :
        /*9*/ 0x6edf751ce837f9e28535ade72274ac96<127:0> :
        /*8*/ 0x73e6b4f0cecff297eadc674f4111913a<127:0> :
        /*7*/ 0x6b8a130103bdafc1020f3fca8f1e2cd0<127:0> :
        /*6*/ 0x0645b3b80558e4f70ad3bc8c00abd890<127:0> :
        /*5*/ 0x849d8da75746155edab9edfd5048706c<127:0> :
        /*4*/ 0x92b6655dcc5ca4d41698688664f6f872<127:0> :
        /*3*/ 0x25d18b6d49a25b76b224d92866a12e08<127:0> :
        /*2*/ 0x4ec3fa420b954cee3d23c2a632947b54<127:0> :
        /*1*/ 0xcbe9dec444438e3487ff2f9b8239e37c<127:0> :
        /*0*/ 0xfbd7f3819ea340bf38a53630d56a0952<127:0>
    );
    bits(128) out;
    for i = 0 to 15
        out<i*8+:8> = GF2_inv<UInt(op<i*8+:8>)*8+:8>;
    return out;
```


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shared/functions/crypto/AESMixColumns

```
// AESMixColumns()
// ===============
// Transformation in the Cipher that takes all of the columns of the
// State and mixes their data (independently of one another) to
// produce new columns.

bits(128) AESMixColumns(bits (128) op)
    bits(4*8) in0 = op< 96+:8> : op< 64+:8> : op< 32+:8> : op<  0+:8>;
    bits(4*8) in1 = op<104+:8> : op< 72+:8> : op< 40+:8> : op<  8+:8>;
    bits(4*8) in2 = op<112+:8> : op< 80+:8> : op< 48+:8> : op< 16+:8>;
    bits(4*8) in3 = op<120+:8> : op< 88+:8> : op< 56+:8> : op< 24+:8>;

    bits(4*8) out0;
    bits(4*8) out1;
    bits(4*8) out2;
    bits(4*8) out3;

    for c = 0 to 3
        out0<c*8+:8> =  FFmul02(in0<c*8+:8>) EOR FFmul03(in1<c*8+:8>) EOR        in2<c*8+:8>  EOR
in3<c*8+:8>;
        out1<c*8+:8> =         in0<c*8+:8>  EOR FFmul02(in1<c*8+:8>) EOR FFmul03(in2<c*8+:8>) EOR
in3<c*8+:8>;
         out2<c*8+:8> =          in0<c*8+:8>  EOR         in1<c*8+:8>  EOR FFmul02(in2<c*8+:8>) EOR
FFmul03(in3<c*8+:8>);
         out3<c*8+:8> =  FFmul03(in0<c*8+:8>) EOR         in1<c*8+:8>  EOR         in2<c*8+:8>  EOR
FFmul02(in3<c*8+:8>);

    return (
        out3<3*8+:8> : out2<3*8+:8> : out1<3*8+:8> : out0<3*8+:8> :
        out3<2*8+:8> : out2<2*8+:8> : out1<2*8+:8> : out0<2*8+:8> :
        out3<1*8+:8> : out2<1*8+:8> : out1<1*8+:8> : out0<1*8+:8> :
        out3<0*8+:8> : out2<0*8+:8> : out1<0*8+:8> : out0<0*8+:8>
    );
```

shared/functions/crypto/AESShiftRows

```
// AESShiftRows()
// ==============
// Transformation in the Cipher that processes the State by cyclically
// shifting the last three rows of the State by different offsets.

bits(128) AESShiftRows(bits(128) op)
    return (
        op< 95: 88> : op< 55: 48> : op< 15:  8> : op<103: 96> :
        op< 63: 56> : op< 23: 16> : op<111:104> : op< 71: 64> :
        op< 31: 24> : op<119:112> : op< 79: 72> : op< 39: 32> :
        op<127:120> : op< 87: 80> : op< 47: 40> : op<  7:  0>
    );
```

shared/functions/crypto/AESSubBytes

```
// AESSubBytes()
// =============
// Transformation in the Cipher that processes the State using a nonlinear
// byte substitution table (S-box) that operates on each of the State bytes
// independently.

bits(128) AESSubBytes(bits(128) op)
    // S-box values
    bits(16*16*8) GF2 = (
        /*       F E D C B A 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0       */
        /*F*/ 0x16bb54b00f2d99416842e6bf0d89a18c<127:0> :
```


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```
        /*E*/ 0xdf2855cee9871e9b948ed9691198f8e1<127:0> :
        /*D*/ 0x9e1dc186b95735610ef6034866b53e70<127:0> :
        /*C*/ 0x8a8bbd4b1f74dde8c6b4a61c2e2578ba<127:0> :
        /*B*/ 0x08ae7a65eaf4566ca94ed58d6d37c8e7<127:0> :
        /*A*/ 0x79e4959162acd3c25c2406490a3a32e0<127:0> :
        /*9*/ 0xdb0b5ede14b8ee4688902a22dc4f8160<127:0> :
        /*8*/ 0x73195d643d7ea7c41744975fec130ccd<127:0> :
        /*7*/ 0xd2f3ff1021dab6bcf5389d928f40a351<127:0> :
        /*6*/ 0xa89f3c507f02f94585334d43fbaaefd0<127:0> :
        /*5*/ 0xcf584c4a39becb6a5bb1fc20ed00d153<127:0> :
        /*4*/ 0x842fe329b3d63b52a05a6e1b1a2c8309<127:0> :
        /*3*/ 0x75b227ebe28012079a059618c323c704<127:0> :
        /*2*/ 0x1531d871f1e5a534ccf73f362693fdb7<127:0> :
        /*1*/ 0xc072a49cafa2d4adf04759fa7dc982ca<127:0> :
        /*0*/ 0x76abd7fe2b670130c56f6bf27b777c63<127:0>
    );
    bits(128) out;
    for i = 0 to 15
        out<i*8+:8> = GF2<UInt(op<i*8+:8>)*8+:8>;
    return out;
```

shared/functions/crypto/FFmul02

```
// FFmul02()
// =========

bits(8) FFmul02(bits(8) b)
    bits(256*8) FFmul_02 = (
        /*      F E D C B A 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0      */
        /*F*/ 0xE5E7E1E3EDEFE9EBF5F7F1F3FDFFF9FB<127:0> :
        /*E*/ 0xC5C7C1C3CDCFC9CBD5D7D1D3DDDFD9DB<127:0> :
        /*D*/ 0xA5A7A1A3ADAFA9ABB5B7B1B3BDBFB9BB<127:0> :
        /*C*/ 0x858781838D8F898B959791939D9F999B<127:0> :
        /*B*/ 0x656761636D6F696B757771737D7F797B<127:0> :
        /*A*/ 0x454741434D4F494B555751535D5F595B<127:0> :
        /*9*/ 0x252721232D2F292B353731333D3F393B<127:0> :
        /*8*/ 0x050701030D0F090B151711131D1F191B<127:0> :
        /*7*/ 0xFEFCFAF8F6F4F2F0EEECEAE8E6E4E2E0<127:0> :
        /*6*/ 0xDEDCDAD8D6D4D2D0CECCCAC8C6C4C2C0<127:0> :
        /*5*/ 0xBEBCBAB8B6B4B2B0AEACAAA8A6A4A2A0<127:0> :
        /*4*/ 0x9E9C9A98969492908E8C8A8886848280<127:0> :
        /*3*/ 0x7E7C7A78767472706E6C6A6866646260<127:0> :
        /*2*/ 0x5E5C5A58565452504E4C4A4846444240<127:0> :
        /*1*/ 0x3E3C3A38363432302E2C2A2826242220<127:0> :
        /*0*/ 0x1E1C1A18161412100E0C0A0806040200<127:0>
    );
    return FFmul_02<UInt(b)*8+:8>;
```

shared/functions/crypto/FFmul03

```
// FFmul03()
// =========

bits(8) FFmul03(bits(8) b)
    bits(256*8) FFmul_03 = (
        /*      F E D C B A 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0      */
        /*F*/ 0x1A191C1F16151013020104070E0D080B<127:0> :
        /*E*/ 0x2A292C2F26252023323134373E3D383B<127:0> :
        /*D*/ 0x7A797C7F76757073626164676E6D686B<127:0> :
        /*C*/ 0x4A494C4F46454043525154575E5D585B<127:0> :
        /*B*/ 0xDAD9DCDFD6D5D0D3C2C1C4C7CECDC8CB<127:0> :
        /*A*/ 0xEAE9ECEFE6E5E0E3F2F1F4F7FEFDF8FB<127:0> :
        /*9*/ 0xBAB9BCBFB6B5B0B3A2A1A4A7AEADA8AB<127:0> :
        /*8*/ 0x8A898C8F86858083929194979E9D989B<127:0> :
```


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```
        /*7*/ 0x818287848D8E8B88999A9F9C95969390<127:0> :
        /*6*/ 0xB1B2B7B4BDBEBBB8A9AAAFACA5A6A3A0<127:0> :
        /*5*/ 0xE1E2E7E4EDEEEBE8F9FAFFFCF5F6F3F0<127:0> :
        /*4*/ 0xD1D2D7D4DDDEDBD8C9CACFCCC5C6C3C0<127:0> :
        /*3*/ 0x414247444D4E4B48595A5F5C55565350<127:0> :
        /*2*/ 0x717277747D7E7B78696A6F6C65666360<127:0> :
        /*1*/ 0x212227242D2E2B28393A3F3C35363330<127:0> :
        /*0*/ 0x111217141D1E1B18090A0F0C05060300<127:0>
    );
    return FFmul_03<UInt(b)*8+:8>;
```

shared/functions/crypto/FFmul09

```
// FFmul09()
// =========

bits(8) FFmul09(bits(8) b)
    bits(256*8) FFmul_09 = (
        /*      F E D C B A 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0      */
        /*F*/ 0x464F545D626B70790E071C152A233831<127:0> :
        /*E*/ 0xD6DFC4CDF2FBE0E99E978C85BAB3A8A1<127:0> :
        /*D*/ 0x7D746F6659504B42353C272E1118030A<127:0> :
        /*C*/ 0xEDE4FFF6C9C0DBD2A5ACB7BE8188939A<127:0> :
        /*B*/ 0x3039222B141D060F78716A635C554E47<127:0> :
        /*A*/ 0xA0A9B2BB848D969FE8E1FAF3CCC5DED7<127:0> :
        /*9*/ 0x0B0219102F263D34434A5158676E757C<127:0> :
        /*8*/ 0x9B928980BFB6ADA4D3DAC1C8F7FEE5EC<127:0> :
        /*7*/ 0xAAA3B8B18E879C95E2EBF0F9C6CFD4DD<127:0> :
        /*6*/ 0x3A3328211E170C05727B6069565F444D<127:0> :
        /*5*/ 0x9198838AB5BCA7AED9D0CBC2FDF4EFE6<127:0> :
        /*4*/ 0x0108131A252C373E49405B526D647F76<127:0> :
        /*3*/ 0xDCD5CEC7F8F1EAE3949D868FB0B9A2AB<127:0> :
        /*2*/ 0x4C455E5768617A73040D161F2029323B<127:0> :
        /*1*/ 0xE7EEF5FCC3CAD1D8AFA6BDB48B829990<127:0> :
        /*0*/ 0x777E656C535A41483F362D241B120900<127:0>
    );
    return FFmul_09<UInt(b)*8+:8>;
```

shared/functions/crypto/FFmul0B

```
// FFmul0B()
// =========

bits(8) FFmul0B(bits(8) b)
    bits(256*8) FFmul_0B = (
        /*      F E D C B A 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0      */
        /*F*/ 0xA3A8B5BE8F849992FBF0EDE6D7DCC1CA<127:0> :
        /*E*/ 0x1318050E3F3429224B405D56676C717A<127:0> :
        /*D*/ 0xD8D3CEC5F4FFE2E9808B969DACA7BAB1<127:0> :
        /*C*/ 0x68637E75444F5259303B262D1C170A01<127:0> :
        /*B*/ 0x555E434879726F640D061B10212A373C<127:0> :
        /*A*/ 0xE5EEF3F8C9C2DFD4BDB6ABA0919A878C<127:0> :
        /*9*/ 0x2E2538330209141F767D606B5A514C47<127:0> :
        /*8*/ 0x9E958883B2B9A4AFC6CDD0DBEAE1FCF7<127:0> :
        /*7*/ 0x545F424978736E650C071A11202B363D<127:0> :
        /*6*/ 0xE4EFF2F9C8C3DED5BCB7AAA1909B868D<127:0> :
        /*5*/ 0x2F2439320308151E777C616A5B504D46<127:0> :
        /*4*/ 0x9F948982B3B8A5AEC7CCD1DAEBE0FDF6<127:0> :
        /*3*/ 0xA2A9B4BF8E859893FAF1ECE7D6DDC0CB<127:0> :
        /*2*/ 0x1219040F3E3528234A415C57666D707B<127:0> :
        /*1*/ 0xD9D2CFC4F5FEE3E8818A979CADA6BBB0<127:0> :
        /*0*/ 0x69627F74454E5358313A272C1D160B00<127:0>
```


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```
    );
    return FFmul_0B<UInt(b)*8+:8>;
```

shared/functions/crypto/FFmul0D

```
// FFmul0D()
// =========

bits(8) FFmul0D(bits(8) b)
    bits(256*8) FFmul_0D = (
        /*       F E D C B A 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0       */
        /*F*/ 0x979A8D80A3AEB9B4FFF2E5E8CBC6D1DC<127:0> :
        /*E*/ 0x474A5D50737E69642F2235381B16010C<127:0> :
        /*D*/ 0x2C21363B1815020F44495E53707D6A67<127:0> :
        /*C*/ 0xFCF1E6EBC8C5D2DF94998E83A0ADBAB7<127:0> :
        /*B*/ 0xFAF7E0EDCEC3D4D9929F8885A6ABBCB1<127:0> :
        /*A*/ 0x2A27303D1E130409424F5855767B6C61<127:0> :
        /*9*/ 0x414C5B5675786F622924333E1D10070A<127:0> :
        /*8*/ 0x919C8B86A5A8BFB2F9F4E3EECDC0D7DA<127:0> :
        /*7*/ 0x4D40575A7974636E25283F32111C0B06<127:0> :
        /*6*/ 0x9D90878AA9A4B3BEF5F8EFE2C1CCDBD6<127:0> :
        /*5*/ 0xF6FBECE1C2CFD8D59E938489AAA7B0BD<127:0> :
        /*4*/ 0x262B3C31121F08054E4354597A77606D<127:0> :
        /*3*/ 0x202D3A3714190E034845525F7C71666B<127:0> :
        /*2*/ 0xF0FDEAE7C4C9DED39895828FACA1B6BB<127:0> :
        /*1*/ 0x9B96818CAFA2B5B8F3FEE9E4C7CADDD0<127:0> :
        /*0*/ 0x4B46515C7F726568232E3934171A0D00<127:0>
    );
    return FFmul_0D<UInt(b)*8+:8>;
```

shared/functions/crypto/FFmul0E

```
// FFmul0E()
// =========

bits(8) FFmul0E(bits(8) b)
    bits(256*8) FFmul_0E = (
        /*       F E D C B A 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0       */
        /*F*/ 0x8D83919FB5BBA9A7FDF3E1EFC5CBD9D7<127:0> :
        /*E*/ 0x6D63717F555B49471D13010F252B3937<127:0> :
        /*D*/ 0x56584A446E60727C26283A341E10020C<127:0> :
        /*C*/ 0xB6B8AAA48E80929CC6C8DAD4FEF0E2EC<127:0> :
        /*B*/ 0x202E3C321816040A505E4C426866747A<127:0> :
        /*A*/ 0xC0CEDCD2F8F6E4EAB0BEACA28886949A<127:0> :
        /*9*/ 0xFBF5E7E9C3CDDFD18B859799B3BDAFA1<127:0> :
        /*8*/ 0x1B150709232D3F316B657779535D4F41<127:0> :
        /*7*/ 0xCCC2D0DEF4FAE8E6BCB2A0AE848A9896<127:0> :
        /*6*/ 0x2C22303E141A08065C52404E646A7876<127:0> :
        /*5*/ 0x17190B052F21333D67697B755F51434D<127:0> :
        /*4*/ 0xF7F9EBE5CFC1D3DD87899B95BFB1A3AD<127:0> :
        /*3*/ 0x616F7D735957454B111F0D032927353B<127:0> :
        /*2*/ 0x818F9D93B9B7A5ABF1FFEDE3C9C7D5DB<127:0> :
        /*1*/ 0xBAB4A6A8828C9E90CAC4D6D8F2FCEEE0<127:0> :
        /*0*/ 0x5A544648626C7E702A243638121C0E00<127:0>
    );
    return FFmul_0E<UInt(b)*8+:8>;
```

shared/functions/crypto/HaveAESExt

```
// HaveAESExt()
// ============
// TRUE if AES cryptographic instructions support is implemented,
// FALSE otherwise.
```


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```
boolean HaveAESExt()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has AES Crypto instructions";
```

shared/functions/crypto/HaveBit128PMULLExt

```
// HaveBit128PMULLExt()
// ====================
// TRUE if 128 bit form of PMULL instructions support is implemented,
// FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveBit128PMULLExt()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has 128-bit form of PMULL instructions";
```

shared/functions/crypto/HaveSHA1Ext

```
// HaveSHA1Ext()
// =============
// TRUE if SHA1 cryptographic instructions support is implemented,
// FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveSHA1Ext()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has SHA1 Crypto instructions";
```

shared/functions/crypto/HaveSHA256Ext

```
// HaveSHA256Ext()
// ===============
// TRUE if SHA256 cryptographic instructions support is implemented,
// FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveSHA256Ext()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has SHA256 Crypto instructions";
```

shared/functions/crypto/HaveSHA3Ext

```
// HaveSHA3Ext()
// =============
// TRUE if SHA3 cryptographic instructions support is implemented,
// and when SHA1 and SHA2 basic cryptographic instructions support is implemented,
// FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveSHA3Ext()
    if !HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2) || !(HaveSHA1Ext() && HaveSHA256Ext()) then
        return FALSE;
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has SHA3 Crypto instructions";
```

shared/functions/crypto/HaveSHA512Ext

```
// HaveSHA512Ext()
// ===============
// TRUE if SHA512 cryptographic instructions support is implemented,
// and when SHA1 and SHA2 basic cryptographic instructions support is implemented,
// FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveSHA512Ext()
    if !HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2) || !(HaveSHA1Ext() && HaveSHA256Ext()) then
```


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```
        return FALSE;
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has SHA512 Crypto instructions";
```

shared/functions/crypto/HaveSM3Ext

```
// HaveSM3Ext()
// ============
// TRUE if SM3 cryptographic instructions support is implemented,
// FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveSM3Ext()
    if !HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2) then
        return FALSE;
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has SM3 Crypto instructions";
```

shared/functions/crypto/HaveSM4Ext

```
// HaveSM4Ext()
// ============
// TRUE if SM4 cryptographic instructions support is implemented,
// FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveSM4Ext()
    if !HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2) then
        return FALSE;
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has SM4 Crypto instructions";
```

shared/functions/crypto/ROL

```
// ROL()
// =====

bits(N) ROL(bits(N) x, integer shift)
    assert shift >= 0 && shift <= N;
    if (shift == 0) then
        return x;
    return ROR(x, N-shift);
```

shared/functions/crypto/SHA256hash

```
// SHA256hash()
// ============

bits(128) SHA256hash(bits (128) x_in, bits(128) y_in, bits(128) w, boolean part1)
    bits(32) chs, maj, t;
    bits(128) x = x_in;
    bits(128) y = y_in;

    for e = 0 to 3
        chs = SHAchoose(y<31:0>, y<63:32>, y<95:64>);
        maj = SHAmajority(x<31:0>, x<63:32>, x<95:64>);
        t = y<127:96> + SHAhashSIGMA1(y<31:0>) + chs + Elem[w, e, 32];
        x<127:96> = t + x<127:96>;
        y<127:96> = t + SHAhashSIGMA0(x<31:0>) + maj;
        <y, x> = ROL(y : x, 32);
    return (if part1 then x else y);
```


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shared/functions/crypto/SHAchoose

```
// SHAchoose()
// ===========

bits(32) SHAchoose(bits(32) x, bits(32) y, bits(32) z)
    return (((y EOR z) AND x) EOR z);
```

shared/functions/crypto/SHAhashSIGMA0

```
// SHAhashSIGMA0()
// ===============

bits(32) SHAhashSIGMA0(bits(32) x)
    return ROR(x, 2) EOR ROR(x, 13) EOR ROR(x, 22);
```

shared/functions/crypto/SHAhashSIGMA1

```
// SHAhashSIGMA1()
// ===============

bits(32) SHAhashSIGMA1(bits(32) x)
    return ROR(x, 6) EOR ROR(x, 11) EOR ROR(x, 25);
```

shared/functions/crypto/SHAmajority

```
// SHAmajority()
// =============

bits(32) SHAmajority(bits(32) x, bits(32) y, bits(32) z)
    return ((x AND y) OR ((x OR y) AND z));
```

shared/functions/crypto/SHAparity

```
// SHAparity()
// ===========

bits(32) SHAparity(bits(32) x, bits(32) y, bits(32) z)
    return (x EOR y EOR z);
```

shared/functions/crypto/Sbox

```
// Sbox()
// ======
// Used in SM4E crypto instruction

bits(8) Sbox(bits(8) sboxin)
    bits(8) sboxout;
    bits(2048) sboxstring =
0xd690e9fecce13db716b614c228fb2c052b679a762abe04c3aa441326498606999c4250f491ef987a33540b43edcfac62e4b31ca
9c908e89580df94fa758f3fa64707a7fcf37317ba83593c19e6854fa8686b81b27164da8bf8eb0f4b70569d351e240e5e6358d1a2
25227c3b01217887d40046579fd327524c3602e7a0c4c89eeabf8ad240c738b5a3f7f2cef96115a1e0ae5da49b341a55ad933230f
58cb1e31df6e22e8266ca60c02923ab0d534e6fd5db3745defd8e2f03ff6a726d6c5b518d1baf92bbddbc7f11d95c411f105ad80a
c13188a5cd7bbd2d74d012b8e5b4b08969974a0c96777e65b9f109c56ec68418f07dec3adc4d2079ee5f3ed7cb3948<2047:0>;

    sboxout = sboxstring<(255-UInt(sboxin))*8+7:(255-UInt(sboxin))*8>;
    return sboxout;
```


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shared/functions/exclusive/ClearExclusiveByAddress

```
// Clear the global Exclusives monitors for all PEs EXCEPT processorid if they
// record any part of the physical address region of size bytes starting at paddress.
// It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the global Exclusives monitor for processorid
// is also cleared if it records any part of the address region.
ClearExclusiveByAddress(FullAddress paddress, integer processorid, integer size);
```

shared/functions/exclusive/ClearExclusiveLocal

```
// Clear the local Exclusives monitor for the specified processorid.
ClearExclusiveLocal(integer processorid);
```

shared/functions/exclusive/ClearExclusiveMonitors

```
// ClearExclusiveMonitors()
// ========================
// Clear the local Exclusives monitor for the executing PE.

ClearExclusiveMonitors()
    ClearExclusiveLocal(ProcessorID());
```

shared/functions/exclusive/ExclusiveMonitorsStatus

```
// Returns '0' to indicate success if the last memory write by this PE was to
// the same physical address region endorsed by ExclusiveMonitorsPass().
// Returns '1' to indicate failure if address translation resulted in a different
// physical address.
bit ExclusiveMonitorsStatus();
```

shared/functions/exclusive/IsExclusiveGlobal

```
// Return TRUE if the global Exclusives monitor for processorid includes all of
// the physical address region of size bytes starting at paddress.
boolean IsExclusiveGlobal(FullAddress paddress, integer processorid, integer size);
```

shared/functions/exclusive/IsExclusiveLocal

```
// Return TRUE if the local Exclusives monitor for processorid includes all of
// the physical address region of size bytes starting at paddress.
boolean IsExclusiveLocal(FullAddress paddress, integer processorid, integer size);
```

shared/functions/exclusive/MarkExclusiveGlobal

```
// Record the physical address region of size bytes starting at paddress in
// the global Exclusives monitor for processorid.
MarkExclusiveGlobal(FullAddress paddress, integer processorid, integer size);
```

shared/functions/exclusive/MarkExclusiveLocal

```
// Record the physical address region of size bytes starting at paddress in
// the local Exclusives monitor for processorid.
MarkExclusiveLocal(FullAddress paddress, integer processorid, integer size);
```


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shared/functions/exclusive/ProcessorID

```
// Return the ID of the currently executing PE.
integer ProcessorID();
```

shared/functions/extension/AArch32.HaveHPDExt

```
// AArch32.HaveHPDExt()
// ====================

boolean AArch32.HaveHPDExt()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2) &&
            boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has AArch32 hierarchical permission disables");
```

shared/functions/extension/AArch64.HaveHPDExt

```
// AArch64.HaveHPDExt()
// ====================

boolean AArch64.HaveHPDExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p1);
```

shared/functions/extension/Have16bitVMID

```
// Have16bitVMID()
// ===============
// Returns TRUE if EL2 and support for a 16-bit VMID are implemented.

boolean Have16bitVMID()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p1) && HaveEL(EL2) &&
        boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has 16-bit VMID");
```

shared/functions/extension/Have52BitIPAAndPASpaceExt

```
// Have52BitIPAAndPASpaceExt()
// ===========================
// Returns TRUE if 52-bit IPA and PA extension support
// is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean Have52BitIPAAndPASpaceExt()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p7) &&
            boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has 52-bit IPA and PA support" &&
            Have52BitVAExt() && Have52BitPAExt());
```

shared/functions/extension/Have52BitPAExt

```
// Have52BitPAExt()
// ================
// Returns TRUE if Large Physical Address extension
// support is implemented and FALSE otherwise.

boolean Have52BitPAExt()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2) &&
           boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has large 52-bit PA/IPA support");
```


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shared/functions/extension/Have52BitVAExt

```
// Have52BitVAExt()
// ================
// Returns TRUE if Large Virtual Address extension
// support is implemented and FALSE otherwise.

boolean Have52BitVAExt()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2) &&
            boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has large 52-bit VA support");
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveAArch32BF16Ext

```
// HaveAArch32BF16Ext()
// ====================
// Returns TRUE if AArch32 BFloat16 instruction support is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveAArch32BF16Ext()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2) &&
            boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has AArch32 BFloat16 extension");
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveAArch32Int8MatMulExt

```
// HaveAArch32Int8MatMulExt()
// ==========================
// Returns TRUE if AArch32 8-bit integer matrix multiply instruction support
// implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveAArch32Int8MatMulExt()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2) &&
            boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has AArch32 Int8 Mat Mul extension");
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveAltFP

```
// HaveAltFP()
// ===========
// Returns TRUE if alternative Floating-point extension support
// is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveAltFP()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p7);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveAtomicExt

```
// HaveAtomicExt()
// ===============

boolean HaveAtomicExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p1);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveBF16Ext

```
// HaveBF16Ext()
// =============
// Returns TRUE if AArch64 BFloat16 instruction support is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveBF16Ext()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p6) ||
```


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```
            (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2) &&
             boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has AArch64 BFloat16 extension"));
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveBRBEv1p1

```
// HaveBRBEv1p1()
// ==============
// Returns TRUE if BRBEv1p1 extension is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveBRBEv1p1()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv9p3) &&
        boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has BRBEv1p1 extension");
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveBRBExt

```
// HaveBRBExt()
// ============
// Returns TRUE if Branch Record Buffer Extension is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveBRBExt()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has Branch Record Buffer Extension";
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveBTIExt

```
// HaveBTIExt()
// ============
// Returns TRUE if support for Branch Target Indentification is implemented.

boolean HaveBTIExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p5);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveBlockBBM

```
// HaveBlockBBM()
// ==============
// Returns TRUE if support for changing block size without requiring
// break-before-make is implemented.

boolean HaveBlockBBM()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p4);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveCNTSCExt

```
// HaveCNTSCExt()
// ==============
// Returns TRUE if the Generic Counter Scaling is implemented, and FALSE
// otherwise.

boolean HaveCNTSCExt()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p4) &&
            boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has Generic Counter Scaling support");
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveCommonNotPrivateTransExt

```
// HaveCommonNotPrivateTransExt()
// ==============================
```


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```
boolean HaveCommonNotPrivateTransExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveDGHExt

```
// HaveDGHExt()
// ============
// Returns TRUE if Data Gathering Hint instruction support is implemented, and
// FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveDGHExt()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has AArch64 DGH extension";
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveDITExt

```
// HaveDITExt()
// ============

boolean HaveDITExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p4);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveDOTPExt

```
// HaveDOTPExt()
// =============
// Returns TRUE if Dot Product feature support is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveDOTPExt()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p4) ||
            (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2) &&
            boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has Dot Product extension"));
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveDoPD

```
// HaveDoPD()
// ==========
// Returns TRUE if Debug Over Power Down extension
// support is implemented and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveDoPD()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2) && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has DoPD extension";
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveDoubleFaultExt

```
// HaveDoubleFaultExt()
// ====================

boolean HaveDoubleFaultExt()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p4) && HaveEL(EL3) && !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && HaveIESB());
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveDoubleLock

```
// HaveDoubleLock()
// ================
// Returns TRUE if support for the OS Double Lock is implemented.

boolean HaveDoubleLock()
```


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```
    return (!HasArchVersion(ARMv8p4) ||
            boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "OS Double Lock is implemented");
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveE0PDExt

```
// HaveE0PDExt()
// =============
// Returns TRUE if support for constant fault times for unprivileged accesses
// to the memory map is implemented.

boolean HaveE0PDExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p5);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveECVExt

```
// HaveECVExt()
// ============
// Returns TRUE if Enhanced Counter Virtualization extension
// support is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveECVExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p6);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveEMPAMExt

```
// HaveEMPAMExt()
// ==============
// Returns TRUE if Enhanced MPAM is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveEMPAMExt()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p6) &&
            HaveMPAMExt() &&
            boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has enhanced MPAM extension");
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveETExt

```
// HaveETExt()
// ===========
// Returns TRUE if Embedded Trace Extension is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveETExt()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has Embedded Trace Extension";
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveExtendedCacheSets

```
// HaveExtendedCacheSets()
// =======================

boolean HaveExtendedCacheSets()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p3);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveExtendedECDebugEvents

```
// HaveExtendedECDebugEvents()
// ===========================
```


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```
boolean HaveExtendedECDebugEvents()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveExtendedExecuteNeverExt

```
// HaveExtendedExecuteNeverExt()
// ============================

boolean HaveExtendedExecuteNeverExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveFCADDExt

```
// HaveFCADDExt()
// ==============

boolean HaveFCADDExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p3);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveFGTExt

```
// HaveFGTExt()
// ============
// Returns TRUE if Fine Grained Trap is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveFGTExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p6);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveFJCVTZSExt

```
// HaveFJCVTZSExt()
// ================

boolean HaveFJCVTZSExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p3);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveFP16MulNoRoundingToFP32Ext

```
// HaveFP16MulNoRoundingToFP32Ext()
// ================================
// Returns TRUE if has FP16 multiply with no intermediate rounding accumulate
// to FP32 instructions, and FALSE otherwise

boolean HaveFP16MulNoRoundingToFP32Ext()
    if !HaveFP16Ext() then return FALSE;
    if HasArchVersion(ARMv8p4) then return TRUE;
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2) &&
            boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has accumulate FP16 product into FP32 extension");
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveFeatCMOW

```
// HaveFeatCMOW()
// ==============
// Returns TRUE if the SCTLR_EL1.CMOW bit is implemented and the SCTLR_EL2.CMOW and
// HCRX_EL2.CMOW bits are implemented if EL2 is implemented.
```


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```
boolean HaveFeatCMOW()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p8);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveFeatHBC

```
// HaveFeatHBC()
// =============
// Returns TRUE if the BC instruction is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveFeatHBC()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p8);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveFeatHCX

```
// HaveFeatHCX()
// =============
// Returns TRUE if HCRX_EL2 Trap Control register is implemented,
// and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveFeatHCX()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p7);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveFeatHPMN0

```
// HaveFeatHPMN0()
// ===============
// Returns TRUE if HDCR.HPMN or MDCR_EL2.HPMN is permitted to be 0 without
// generating UNPREDICTABLE behavior, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveFeatHPMN0()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p8) && HavePMUv3() && HaveFGTExt() && HaveEL(EL2);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveFeatLS64

```
// HaveFeatLS64()
// ==============
// Returns TRUE if the LD64B, ST64B instructions are
// supported, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveFeatLS64()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p7) &&
            boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has Load Store 64-Byte instruction support");
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveFeatLS64_ACCDATA

```
// HaveFeatLS64_ACCDATA()
// ======================
// Returns TRUE if the ST64BV0 instruction is
// supported, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveFeatLS64_ACCDATA()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p7) && HaveFeatLS64_V() &&
            boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has Store 64-Byte EL0 with return instruction support");
```


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shared/functions/extension/HaveFeatLS64_V

```
// HaveFeatLS64_V()
// ================
// Returns TRUE if the ST64BV instruction is
// supported, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveFeatLS64_V()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p7) && HaveFeatLS64() &&
            boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has Store 64-Byte with return instruction support");
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveFeatMOPS

```
// HaveFeatMOPS()
// ==============
// Returns TRUE if the CPY* and SET* instructions are supported, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveFeatMOPS()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p8);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveFeatNMI

```
// HaveFeatNMI()
// =============
// Returns TRUE if the Non-Maskable Interrupt extension is
// implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveFeatNMI()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p8);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveFeatRPRES

```
// HaveFeatRPRES()
// ===============
// Returns TRUE if reciprocal estimate implements 12-bit precision
// when FPCR.AH=1, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveFeatRPRES()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p7) &&
        (boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has increased Reciprocal Estimate and Square Root Estimate
precision support") &&
        HaveAltFP());
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveFeatTIDCP1

```
// HaveFeatTIDCP1()
// ================
// Returns TRUE if the SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP bit is implemented and the SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP bit
// is implemented if EL2 is implemented.

boolean HaveFeatTIDCP1()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p8);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveFeatWFxT

```
// HaveFeatWFxT()
// ==============
// Returns TRUE if WFET and WFIT instruction support is implemented,
// and FALSE otherwise.
```


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```
boolean HaveFeatWFxT()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p7);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveFeatWFxT2

```
// HaveFeatWFxT2()
// ===============
// Returns TRUE if the register number is reported in the ESR_ELx
// on exceptions to WFIT and WFET.

boolean HaveFeatWFxT2()
    return HaveFeatWFxT() && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has feature WFxT2";
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveFeatXS

```
// HaveFeatXS()
// ============
// Returns TRUE if XS attribute and the TLBI and DSB instructions with nXS qualifier
// are supported, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveFeatXS()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p7);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveFlagFormatExt

```
// HaveFlagFormatExt()
// ===================
// Returns TRUE if flag format conversion instructions implemented.

boolean HaveFlagFormatExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p5);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveFlagManipulateExt

```
// HaveFlagManipulateExt()
// =======================
// Returns TRUE if flag manipulate instructions are implemented.

boolean HaveFlagManipulateExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p4);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveFrintExt

```
// HaveFrintExt()
// ==============
// Returns TRUE if FRINT instructions are implemented.

boolean HaveFrintExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p5);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveHPMDExt

```
// HaveHPMDExt()
// =============
```


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```
boolean HaveHPMDExt()
    return HavePMUv3p1();
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveIDSExt

```
// HaveIDSExt()
// ============
// Returns TRUE if ID register handling feature is implemented.

boolean HaveIDSExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p4);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveIESB

```
// HaveIESB()
// ==========

boolean HaveIESB()
    return (HaveRASExt() &&
            boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has Implicit Error Synchronization Barrier");
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveInt8MatMulExt

```
// HaveInt8MatMulExt()
// ===================
// Returns TRUE if AArch64 8-bit integer matrix multiply instruction support
// implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveInt8MatMulExt()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p6) ||
            (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2) &&
             boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has AArch64 Int8 Mat Mul extension"));
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveLSE2Ext

```
// HaveLSE2Ext()
// =============
// Returns TRUE if LSE2 is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveLSE2Ext()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p4);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveMPAMExt

```
// HaveMPAMExt()
// =============
// Returns TRUE if MPAM is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveMPAMExt()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2) &&
            boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has MPAM extension");
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveMTE2Ext

```
// HaveMTE2Ext()
// =============
// Returns TRUE if MTE support is beyond EL0, and FALSE otherwise.
```


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```
boolean HaveMTE2Ext()
    if !HasArchVersion(ARMv8p5) then
        return FALSE;
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has MTE2 extension";
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveMTE3Ext

```
// HaveMTE3Ext()
// =============
// Returns TRUE if MTE Asymmetric Fault Handling support is
// implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveMTE3Ext()
    return ((HasArchVersion(ARMv8p7) && HaveMTE2Ext()) || (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p5) &&
            boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has MTE3 extension"));
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveMTEExt

```
// HaveMTEExt()
// ============
// Returns TRUE if MTE implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveMTEExt()
    if !HasArchVersion(ARMv8p5) then
        return FALSE;
    if HaveMTE2Ext() then
        return TRUE;
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has MTE extension";
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveNV2Ext

```
// HaveNV2Ext()
// ============
// Returns TRUE if Enhanced Nested Virtualization is implemented.

boolean HaveNV2Ext()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p4) && HaveNVExt()
            && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has support for Enhanced Nested Virtualization");
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveNVExt

```
// HaveNVExt()
// ===========
// Returns TRUE if Nested Virtualization is implemented.

boolean HaveNVExt()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p3) &&
            boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has Nested Virtualization");
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveNoSecurePMUDisableOverride

```
// HaveNoSecurePMUDisableOverride()
// ================================

boolean HaveNoSecurePMUDisableOverride()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2);
```


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shared/functions/extension/HaveNoninvasiveDebugAuth

```
// HaveNoninvasiveDebugAuth()
// ==========================
// Returns TRUE if the Non-invasive debug controls are implemented.

boolean HaveNoninvasiveDebugAuth()
    return !HasArchVersion(ARMv8p4);
```

shared/functions/extension/HavePAN3Ext

```
// HavePAN3Ext()
// =============
// Returns TRUE if SCTLR_EL1.EPAN and SCTLR_EL2.EPAN support is implemented,
// and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HavePAN3Ext()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p7) || (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p1) &&
           boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has PAN3 extension");
```

shared/functions/extension/HavePANExt

```
// HavePANExt()
// ============

boolean HavePANExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p1);
```

shared/functions/extension/HavePMUv3

```
// HavePMUv3()
// ===========
// Returns TRUE if the Performance Monitors extension is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HavePMUv3()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has Performance Monitors extension";
```

shared/functions/extension/HavePMUv3TH

```
// HavePMUv3TH()
// =============
// Returns TRUE if the PMUv3 threshold extension is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HavePMUv3TH()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p8) && HavePMUv3() &&
        boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has PMUv3 threshold extension");
```

shared/functions/extension/HavePMUv3p1

```
// HavePMUv3p1()
// =============
// Returns TRUE if the Performance Monitors extension is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HavePMUv3p1()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p1) && HavePMUv3();
```


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shared/functions/extension/HavePMUv3p4

```
// HavePMUv3p4()
// =============
// Returns TRUE if the PMUv3.4 extension is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HavePMUv3p4()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p4) && HavePMUv3();
```

shared/functions/extension/HavePMUv3p5

```
// HavePMUv3p5()
// =============
// Returns TRUE if the PMUv3.5 extension is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HavePMUv3p5()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p5) && HavePMUv3();
```

shared/functions/extension/HavePMUv3p7

```
// HavePMUv3p7()
// =============
// Returns TRUE if the PMUv3.7 extension is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HavePMUv3p7()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p7) && HavePMUv3();
```

shared/functions/extension/HavePageBasedHardwareAttributes

```
// HavePageBasedHardwareAttributes()
// =================================

boolean HavePageBasedHardwareAttributes()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2);
```

shared/functions/extension/HavePrivATExt

```
// HavePrivATExt()
// ===============

boolean HavePrivATExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveQRDMLAHExt

```
// HaveQRDMLAHExt()
// ================

boolean HaveQRDMLAHExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p1);

boolean HaveAccessFlagUpdateExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p1);

boolean HaveDirtyBitModifierExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p1);
```


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shared/functions/extension/HaveRASExt

```
// HaveRASExt()
// ============

boolean HaveRASExt()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2) ||
            boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has RAS extension");
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveRME

```
// HaveRME()
// =========
// Returns TRUE if the Realm Management Extension is implemented, and FALSE
// otherwise.

boolean HaveRME()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has RME extension";
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveRNG

```
// HaveRNG()
// =========
// Returns TRUE if Random Number Generator extension
// support is implemented and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveRNG()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p5) && boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has RNG extension";
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveSBExt

```
// HaveSBExt()
// ===========
// Returns TRUE if support for SB is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveSBExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p5) || boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has SB extension";
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveSSBSExt

```
// HaveSSBSExt()
// =============
// Returns TRUE if support for SSBS is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveSSBSExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p5) || boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has SSBS extension";
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveSecureEL2Ext

```
// HaveSecureEL2Ext()
// ==================
// Returns TRUE if Secure EL2 is implemented.

boolean HaveSecureEL2Ext()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p4);
```


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shared/functions/extension/HaveSecureExtDebugView

```
// HaveSecureExtDebugView()
// ========================
// Returns TRUE if support for Secure and Non-secure views of debug peripherals
// is implemented.

boolean HaveSecureExtDebugView()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p4);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveSelfHostedTrace

```
// HaveSelfHostedTrace()
// =====================

boolean HaveSelfHostedTrace()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p4);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveSmallTranslationTblExt

```
// HaveSmallTranslationTblExt()
// ============================
// Returns TRUE if Small Translation Table Support is implemented.

boolean HaveSmallTranslationTableExt()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p4) &&
            boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has Small Translation Table extension");
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveSoftwareLock

```
// HaveSoftwareLock()
// ==================
// Returns TRUE if Software Lock is implemented.

boolean HaveSoftwareLock(Component component)
    if Havev8p4Debug() then
        return FALSE;
    if HaveDoPD() && component != Component_CTI then
        return FALSE;
    case component of
        when Component_Debug
            return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Debug has Software Lock";
        when Component_PMU
            return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "PMU has Software Lock";
        when Component_CTI
            return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "CTI has Software Lock";
        otherwise
            Unreachable();
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveStage2MemAttrControl

```
// HaveStage2MemAttrControl()
// ==========================
// Returns TRUE if support for Stage2 control of memory types and cacheability
// attributes is implemented.

boolean HaveStage2MemAttrControl()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p4);
```


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shared/functions/extension/HaveStatisticalProfiling

```
// HaveStatisticalProfiling()
// ==========================
// Returns TRUE if Statistical Profiling Extension is implemented,
// and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveStatisticalProfiling()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveStatisticalProfilingv1p1

```
// HaveStatisticalProfilingv1p1()
// ==============================
// Returns TRUE if the SPEv1p1 extension is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveStatisticalProfilingv1p1()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p3) &&
        boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has SPEv1p1 extension");
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveStatisticalProfilingv1p2

```
// HaveStatisticalProfilingv1p2()
// ==============================
// Returns TRUE if the SPEv1p2 extension is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveStatisticalProfilingv1p2()
    return (HasArchVersion(ARMv8p7) && HaveStatisticalProfiling() &&
        boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has SPEv1p2 extension");
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveTME

```
// HaveTME()
// =========

boolean HaveTME()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has Transactional Memory extension";
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveTWEDExt

```
// HaveTWEDExt()
// =============
// Returns TRUE if Delayed Trapping of WFE instruction support is implemented,
// and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveTWEDExt()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has TWED extension";
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveTraceBufferExtension

```
// HaveTraceBufferExtension()
// ==========================
// Returns TRUE if support for the Trace Buffer Extension is implemented. This
// feature depends upon the Secure External Debug view feature being
// implemented. Returns FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveTraceBufferExtension()
    return (HaveSecureExtDebugView() &&
            boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trace Buffer Extension implemented");
```


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```
// HaveTraceBufferExtension()
// ==========================
// Returns TRUE if Trace Buffer Extension is implemented, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveTraceBufferExtension()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Trace Buffer Extension implemented";
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveTraceExt

```
// HaveTraceExt()
// ==============
// Returns TRUE if Trace functionality as described by the Trace Architecture
// is implemented.

boolean HaveTraceExt()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Has Trace Architecture functionality";
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveTrapLoadStoreMultipleDeviceExt

```
// HaveTrapLoadStoreMultipleDeviceExt()
// ====================================

boolean HaveTrapLoadStoreMultipleDeviceExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveUAOExt

```
// HaveUAOExt()
// ============

boolean HaveUAOExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveV82Debug

```
// HaveV82Debug()
// ==============

boolean HaveV82Debug()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p2);
```

shared/functions/extension/HaveVirtHostExt

```
// HaveVirtHostExt()
// =================

boolean HaveVirtHostExt()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p1);
```

shared/functions/extension/Havev8p4Debug

```
// Havev8p4Debug()
// ===============
// Returns TRUE if support for the Debugv8p4 feature is implemented and FALSE otherwise.
```


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```
boolean Havev8p4Debug()
    return HasArchVersion(ARMv8p4);
```

shared/functions/extension/InsertIESBBeforeException

```
// If SCTLR_ELx.IESB is 1 when an exception is generated to ELx, any pending Unrecoverable
// SError interrupt must be taken before executing any instructions in the exception handler.
// However, this can be before the branch to the exception handler is made.
boolean InsertIESBBeforeException(bits(2) el);
```

shared/functions/externalaborts/HandleExternalAbort

```
// HandleExternalAbort()
// =====================
// Takes a Synchronous/Asynchronous abort based on fault.

HandleExternalAbort(PhysMemRetStatus memretstatus, boolean iswrite,
                    AddressDescriptor memaddrdesc, integer size,
                    AccessDescriptor accdesc)
    assert (memretstatus.statuscode IN {Fault_SyncExternal, Fault_AsyncExternal} ||
           (!HaveRASExt() && memretstatus.statuscode IN {Fault_SyncParity,
                                                         Fault_AsyncParity}));

    fault = NoFault();
    fault.statuscode = memretstatus.statuscode;
    fault.write = iswrite;
    fault.extflag = memretstatus.extflag;
    fault.acctype = memretstatus.acctype;
    // It is implementation specific whether external aborts signaled
    // in-band synchronously are taken synchronously or asynchronously
    if (IsExternalSyncAbort(fault) &&
            !IsExternalAbortTakenSynchronously(memretstatus, iswrite, memaddrdesc,
                                               size, accdesc)) then
        if fault.statuscode == Fault_SyncParity then
            fault.statuscode = Fault_AsyncParity;
        else
            fault.statuscode = Fault_AsyncExternal;

    if HaveRASExt() then
        fault.errortype = PEErrorState(memretstatus);
    else
        fault.errortype = bits(2) UNKNOWN;

    if IsExternalSyncAbort(fault) then
        if UsingAArch32() then
            AArch32.Abort(memaddrdesc.vaddress<31:0>, fault);
        else
            AArch64.Abort(memaddrdesc.vaddress, fault);

    else
        PendSErrorInterrupt(fault);
```

shared/functions/externalaborts/HandleExternalReadAbort

```
// HandleExternalReadAbort()
// =========================
// Wrapper function for HandleExternalAbort function in case of an External
// Abort on memory read.

HandleExternalReadAbort(PhysMemRetStatus memstatus, AddressDescriptor memaddrdesc,
                        integer size, AccessDescriptor accdesc)
```


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```
    iswrite = FALSE;
    HandleExternalAbort(memstatus, iswrite, memaddrdesc, size, accdesc);
```

shared/functions/externalaborts/HandleExternalTTWAbort

```
// HandleExternalTTWAbort()
// ========================
// Take Asynchronous abort or update FaultRecord for Translation Table Walk
// based on PhysMemRetStatus.

FaultRecord HandleExternalTTWAbort(PhysMemRetStatus memretstatus, boolean iswrite,
                                   AddressDescriptor memaddrdesc,
                                   AccessDescriptor accdesc, integer size,
                                   FaultRecord input_fault)
    output_fault = input_fault;
    output_fault.extflag = memretstatus.extflag;
    output_fault.statuscode = memretstatus.statuscode;
    if (IsExternalSyncAbort(output_fault) &&
            !IsExternalAbortTakenSynchronously(memretstatus, iswrite,
                                               memaddrdesc,
                                               size, accdesc)) then
        if output_fault.statuscode == Fault_SyncParity then
            output_fault.statuscode = Fault_AsyncParity;
        else
            output_fault.statuscode = Fault_AsyncExternal;

    // If a synchronous fault is on a translation table walk, then update
    // the fault type
    if IsExternalSyncAbort(output_fault) then
        if output_fault.statuscode == Fault_SyncParity then
            output_fault.statuscode = Fault_SyncParityOnWalk;
        else
            output_fault.statuscode = Fault_SyncExternalOnWalk;
    if HaveRASExt() then
        output_fault.errortype = PEErrorState(memretstatus);
    else
        output_fault.errortype = bits(2) UNKNOWN;
    if !IsExternalSyncAbort(output_fault) then
        PendSErrorInterrupt(output_fault);
        output_fault.statuscode = Fault_None;
    return output_fault;
```

shared/functions/externalaborts/HandleExternalWriteAbort

```
// HandleExternalWriteAbort()
// ==========================
// Wrapper function for HandleExternalAbort function in case of an External
// Abort on memory write.

HandleExternalWriteAbort(PhysMemRetStatus memstatus, AddressDescriptor memaddrdesc,
                         integer size, AccessDescriptor accdesc)
    iswrite = TRUE;
    HandleExternalAbort(memstatus, iswrite, memaddrdesc, size, accdesc);
```

shared/functions/externalaborts/IsExternalAbortTakenSynchronously

```
// Return an implementation specific value:
// TRUE if the fault returned for the access can be taken synchronously,
// FALSE otherwise.
//
// This might vary between accesses, for example depending on the error type
// or memory type being accessed.
// External aborts on data accesses and translation table walks on data accesses
```


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```
// can be either synchronous or asynchronous.
//
// When FEAT_DoubleFault is not implemented, External aborts on instruction
// fetches and translation table walks on instruction fetches can be either
// synchronous or asynchronous.
// When FEAT_DoubleFault is implemented, all External abort exceptions on
// instruction fetches and translation table walks on instruction fetches
// must be synchronous.
boolean IsExternalAbortTakenSynchronously(PhysMemRetStatus memstatus,
                                          boolean iswrite,
                                          AddressDescriptor desc,
                                          integer size,
                                          AccessDescriptor accdesc);
```

shared/functions/externalaborts/PEErrorState

```
constant bits(2) Sync_UC   = '10'; // Synchronous Uncontainable
constant bits(2) Sync_UER  = '00'; // Synchronous Recoverable
constant bits(2) Sync_UEO  = '11'; // Synchronous Restartable
constant bits(2) ASync_UC  = '00'; // ASynchronous Uncontainable
constant bits(2) ASync_UEU = '01'; // ASynchronous Unrecoverable
constant bits(2) ASync_UER = '11'; // ASynchronous Recoverable
constant bits(2) ASync_UEO = '10'; // ASynchronous Restartable

bits(2) PEErrorState(PhysMemRetStatus memstatus);
```

shared/functions/externalaborts/PendSErrorInterrupt

```
// Pend the SError.
PendSErrorInterrupt(FaultRecord fault);
```

shared/functions/float/bfloat/BFAdd

```
// BFAdd()
// =======
// Single-precision add following BFloat16 computation behaviors.

bits(32) BFAdd(bits(32) op1, bits(32) op2)

    bits(32) result;

    FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
    (type1,sign1,value1) = BFUnpack(op1);
    (type2,sign2,value2) = BFUnpack(op2);
    if type1 == FPType_QNaN || type2 == FPType_QNaN then
        result = FPDefaultNaN(fpcr);
    else
        inf1 = (type1 == FPType_Infinity);
        inf2 = (type2 == FPType_Infinity);
        zero1 = (type1 == FPType_Zero);
        zero2 = (type2 == FPType_Zero);
        if inf1 && inf2 && sign1 == NOT(sign2) then
            result = FPDefaultNaN(fpcr);
        elsif (inf1 && sign1 == '0') || (inf2 && sign2 == '0') then
            result = FPInfinity('0');
        elsif (inf1 && sign1 == '1') || (inf2 && sign2 == '1') then
            result = FPInfinity('1');
        elsif zero1 && zero2 && sign1 == sign2 then
            result = FPZero(sign1);
        else
            result_value = value1 + value2;
            if result_value == 0.0 then
                result = FPZero('0');    // Positive sign when Round to Odd
```


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```
            else
                result = BFRound(result_value);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/bfloat/BFDotAdd

```
// BFDotAdd()
// ==========
// BFloat16 2-way dot-product and add to single-precision
// result = addend + op1_a*op2_a + op1_b*op2_b

bits(32) BFDotAdd(bits(32) addend, bits(16) op1_a, bits(16) op1_b,
                  bits(16) op2_a, bits(16) op2_b, FPCRType fpcr_in)
    FPCRType fpcr = fpcr_in;

    bits(32) prod;

    bits(32) result;
    if !HaveEBF16() || fpcr.EBF == '0' then   // Standard BFloat16 behaviors
        prod = BFAdd(BFMul(op1_a, op2_a), BFMul(op1_b, op2_b));
        result = BFAdd(addend, prod);
    else                                      // Extended BFloat16 behaviors
        boolean isbfloat16 = TRUE;
        boolean fpexc = FALSE;  // Do not generate floating-point exceptions
        fpcr.DN = '1';          // Generate default NaN values
        prod = FPDot(op1_a, op1_b, op2_a, op2_b, fpcr, isbfloat16, fpexc);
        result = FPAdd(addend, prod, fpcr, fpexc);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/bfloat/BFMatMulAdd

```
// BFMatMulAdd()
// =============
// BFloat16 matrix multiply and add to single-precision matrix
// result[2, 2] = addend[2, 2] + (op1[2, 4] * op2[4, 2])

bits(N) BFMatMulAdd(bits(N) addend, bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2)

    assert N == 128;

    bits(N) result;
    bits(32) sum;

    for i = 0 to 1
        for j = 0 to 1
            sum = Elem[addend, 2*i + j, 32];
            for k = 0 to 1
                bits(16) elt1_a = Elem[op1, 4*i + 2*k + 0, 16];
                bits(16) elt1_b = Elem[op1, 4*i + 2*k + 1, 16];
                bits(16) elt2_a = Elem[op2, 4*j + 2*k + 0, 16];
                bits(16) elt2_b = Elem[op2, 4*j + 2*k + 1, 16];
                sum = BFDotAdd(sum, elt1_a, elt1_b, elt2_a, elt2_b, FPCR[]);
            Elem[result, 2*i + j, 32] = sum;

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/bfloat/BFMul

```
// BFMul()
// =======
// BFloat16 widening multiply to single-precision following BFloat16
```


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```
// computation behaviors.

bits(32) BFMul(bits(16) op1, bits(16) op2)

    bits(32) result;

    FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
    (type1,sign1,value1) = BFUnpack(op1);
    (type2,sign2,value2) = BFUnpack(op2);
    if type1 == FPType_QNaN || type2 == FPType_QNaN then
        result = FPDefaultNaN(fpcr);
    else
        inf1 = (type1 == FPType_Infinity);
        inf2 = (type2 == FPType_Infinity);
        zero1 = (type1 == FPType_Zero);
        zero2 = (type2 == FPType_Zero);
        if (inf1 && zero2) || (zero1 && inf2) then
            result = FPDefaultNaN(fpcr);
        elsif inf1 || inf2 then
            result = FPInfinity(sign1 EOR sign2);
        elsif zero1 || zero2 then
            result = FPZero(sign1 EOR sign2);
        else
            result = BFRound(value1*value2);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/bfloat/BFMulAdd

```
// BFMulAdd()
// ==========
// Used by BFMLALB and BFMLALT instructions.

bits(N) BFMulAdd(bits(N) addend, bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, FPCRType fpcr_in)
    FPCRType fpcr = fpcr_in;
    boolean altfp = HaveAltFP() && fpcr.AH == '1';  // When TRUE:
    boolean fpexc = !altfp;                         //     Do not generate floating point exceptions
    if altfp then fpcr.<FIZ,FZ> = '11';             //     Flush denormal input and output to zero
    if altfp then fpcr.RMode    = '00';             //     Use RNE rounding mode
    return FPMulAdd(addend, op1, op2, fpcr, fpexc);
```

shared/functions/float/bfloat/BFNeg

```
// BFNeg()
// =======

bits(16) BFNeg(bits(16) op)
    return NOT(op<15>) : op<14:0>;
```

shared/functions/float/bfloat/BFRound

```
// BFRound()
// =========
// Converts a real number OP into a single-precision value using the
// Round to Odd rounding mode and following BFloat16 computation behaviors.

bits(32) BFRound(real op)

    assert op != 0.0;
    bits(32) result;

    // Format parameters - minimum exponent, numbers of exponent and fraction bits.
    minimum_exp = -126;  E = 8;  F = 23;
```


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```
    // Split value into sign, unrounded mantissa and exponent.
    bit sign;
    real mantissa;
    if op < 0.0 then
        sign = '1';  mantissa = -op;
    else
        sign = '0';  mantissa = op;
    exponent = 0;
    while mantissa < 1.0 do
        mantissa = mantissa * 2.0;  exponent = exponent - 1;
    while mantissa >= 2.0 do
        mantissa = mantissa / 2.0;  exponent = exponent + 1;

    // Fixed Flush-to-zero.
    if exponent < minimum_exp then
        return FPZero(sign);

    // Start creating the exponent value for the result. Start by biasing the actual exponent
    // so that the minimum exponent becomes 1, lower values 0 (indicating possible underflow).
    biased_exp = Max((exponent - minimum_exp) + 1, 0);
    if biased_exp == 0 then mantissa = mantissa / 2.0^(minimum_exp - exponent);

    // Get the unrounded mantissa as an integer, and the "units in last place" rounding error.
    int_mant = RoundDown(mantissa * 2.0^F);  // < 2.0^F if biased_exp == 0, >= 2.0^F if not
    error = mantissa * 2.0^F - Real(int_mant);

    // Round to Odd
    if error != 0.0 then
        int_mant<0> = '1';

    // Deal with overflow and generate result.
    if biased_exp >= 2^E - 1 then
        result = FPInfinity(sign);      // Overflows generate appropriately-signed Infinity
    else
        result = sign : biased_exp<30-F:0> : int_mant<F-1:0>;

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/bfloat/BFUnpack

```
// BFUnpack()
// ==========
// Unpacks a BFloat16 or single-precision value into its type,
// sign bit and real number that it represents.
// The real number result has the correct sign for numbers and infinities,
// is very large in magnitude for infinities, and is 0.0 for NaNs.
// (These values are chosen to simplify the description of
// comparisons and conversions.)

(FPType, bit, real) BFUnpack(bits(N) fpval)

    assert N IN {16,32};

    bit sign;
    bits(8) exp;
    bits(23) frac;
    if N == 16 then
        sign   = fpval<15>;
        exp    = fpval<14:7>;
        frac   = fpval<6:0> : Zeros(16);
    else  // N == 32
        sign   = fpval<31>;
        exp    = fpval<30:23>;
        frac   = fpval<22:0>;
```


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```
    FPType fptype;
    real value;
    if IsZero(exp) then
        fptype = FPType_Zero;  value = 0.0;    // Fixed Flush to Zero
    elsif IsOnes(exp) then
        if IsZero(frac) then
            fptype = FPType_Infinity;  value = 2.0^1000000;
        else    // no SNaN for BF16 arithmetic
            fptype = FPType_QNaN; value = 0.0;
    else
        fptype = FPType_Nonzero;
        value = 2.0^(UInt(exp)-127) * (1.0 + Real(UInt(frac)) * 2.0^-23);

    if sign == '1' then value = -value;

    return (fptype, sign, value);
```

shared/functions/float/bfloat/FPConvertBF

```
// FPConvertBF()
// =============
// Converts a single-precision OP to BFloat16 value with using rounding mode of
// Round to Nearest Even when executed from AArch64 state and
// FPCR.AH == '1', otherwise rounding is controlled by FPCR/FPSCR.

bits(16) FPConvertBF(bits(32) op, FPCRType fpcr_in, FPRounding rounding_in)

    FPCRType fpcr = fpcr_in;
    FPRounding rounding = rounding_in;
    bits(32) result;                                // BF16 value in top 16 bits
    boolean altfp = HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && fpcr.AH == '1';
    boolean fpexc = !altfp;                         // Generate no floating-point exceptions
    if altfp then fpcr.<FIZ,FZ> = '11';             // Flush denormal input and output to zero
    if altfp then rounding = FPRounding_TIEEVEN;    // Use RNE rounding mode

    // Unpack floating-point operand, with always flush-to-zero if fpcr.AH == '1'.
    (fptype,sign,value) = FPUnpack(op, fpcr, fpexc);

    if fptype == FPType_SNaN || fptype == FPType_QNaN then
        if fpcr.DN == '1' then
            result = FPDefaultNaN(fpcr);
        else
            result = FPConvertNaN(op);
        if fptype == FPType_SNaN then
            if fpexc then FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
    elsif fptype == FPType_Infinity then
        result = FPInfinity(sign);
    elsif fptype == FPType_Zero then
        result = FPZero(sign);
    else
        result = FPRoundCVBF(value, fpcr, rounding, fpexc);

    // Returns correctly rounded BF16 value from top 16 bits
    return result<31:16>;

// FPConvertBF()
// =============
// Converts a single-precision operand to BFloat16 value.

bits(16) FPConvertBF(bits(32) op, FPCRType fpcr)
    return FPConvertBF(op, fpcr, FPRoundingMode(fpcr));
```


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shared/functions/float/bfloat/FPRoundCVBF

```
// FPRoundCVBF()
// =============
// Converts a real number OP into a BFloat16 value using the supplied
// rounding mode RMODE. The 'fpexc' argument controls the generation of
// floating-point exceptions.

bits(32) FPRoundCVBF(real op, FPCRType fpcr, FPRounding rounding, boolean fpexc)
    boolean isbfloat16 = TRUE;
    return FPRoundBase(op, fpcr, rounding, isbfloat16, fpexc);
```

shared/functions/float/fixedtofp/FixedToFP

```
// FixedToFP()
// ===========

// Convert M-bit fixed point OP with FBITS fractional bits to
// N-bit precision floating point, controlled by UNSIGNED and ROUNDING.

bits(N) FixedToFP(bits(M) op, integer fbits, boolean unsigned, FPCRType fpcr, FPRounding rounding)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    assert M IN {16,32,64};
    bits(N) result;
    assert fbits >= 0;
    assert rounding != FPRounding_ODD;

    // Correct signed-ness
    int_operand = Int(op, unsigned);

    // Scale by fractional bits and generate a real value
    real_operand = Real(int_operand) / 2.0^fbits;

    if real_operand == 0.0 then
        result = FPZero('0');
    else
        result = FPRound(real_operand, fpcr, rounding);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpabs/FPAbs

```
// FPAbs()
// =======

bits(N) FPAbs(bits(N) op)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    if !UsingAArch32() && HaveAltFP() then
        FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
        if fpcr.AH == '1' then
            (fptype, -, -) = FPUnpack(op, fpcr, FALSE);
            if fptype IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN} then
                return op;        // When fpcr.AH=1, sign of NaN has no consequence

    return '0' : op<N-2:0>;
```

shared/functions/float/fpadd/FPAdd

```
// FPAdd()
// =======
```


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```
bits(N) FPAdd(bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, FPCRType fpcr)
    boolean fpexc = TRUE;       // Generate floating-point exceptions
    return FPAdd(op1, op2, fpcr, fpexc);

// FPAdd()
// =======

bits(N) FPAdd(bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, FPCRType fpcr, boolean fpexc)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    rounding = FPRoundingMode(fpcr);

    (type1,sign1,value1) = FPUnpack(op1, fpcr, fpexc);
    (type2,sign2,value2) = FPUnpack(op2, fpcr, fpexc);

    boolean altfmaxfmin = FALSE;    // Do not use altfp mode for FMIN, FMAX and variants
    (done,result) = FPProcessNaNs(type1, type2, op1, op2, fpcr, altfmaxfmin, fpexc);
    if !done then
        inf1  = (type1 == FPType_Infinity);  inf2  = (type2 == FPType_Infinity);
        zero1 = (type1 == FPType_Zero);      zero2 = (type2 == FPType_Zero);
        if inf1 && inf2 && sign1 == NOT(sign2) then
            result = FPDefaultNaN(fpcr);
            if fpexc then FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
        elsif (inf1 && sign1 == '0') || (inf2 && sign2 == '0') then
            result = FPInfinity('0');
        elsif (inf1 && sign1 == '1') || (inf2 && sign2 == '1') then
            result = FPInfinity('1');
        elsif zero1 && zero2 && sign1 == sign2 then
            result = FPZero(sign1);
        else
            result_value = value1 + value2;
            if result_value == 0.0 then  // Sign of exact zero result depends on rounding mode
                result_sign = if rounding == FPRounding_NEGINF then '1' else '0';
                result = FPZero(result_sign);
            else
                result = FPRound(result_value, fpcr, rounding, fpexc);

        if fpexc then FPProcessDenorms(type1, type2, N, fpcr);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpcompare/FPCompare

```
// FPCompare()
// ===========

bits(4) FPCompare(bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, boolean signal_nans, FPCRType fpcr)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    (type1,sign1,value1) = FPUnpack(op1, fpcr);
    (type2,sign2,value2) = FPUnpack(op2, fpcr);

    bits(4) result;
    if type1 IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN} || type2 IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN} then
        result = '0011';
        if type1 == FPType_SNaN || type2 == FPType_SNaN || signal_nans then
            FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
    else
        // All non-NaN cases can be evaluated on the values produced by FPUnpack()
        if value1 == value2 then
            result = '0110';
        elsif value1 < value2 then
            result = '1000';
        else  // value1 > value2
            result = '0010';
```


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```
        FPProcessDenorms(type1, type2, N, fpcr);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpcompareeq/FPCompareEQ

```
// FPCompareEQ()
// =============

boolean FPCompareEQ(bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, FPCRType fpcr)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    (type1,sign1,value1) = FPUnpack(op1, fpcr);
    (type2,sign2,value2) = FPUnpack(op2, fpcr);

    boolean result;
    if type1 IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN} || type2 IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN} then
        result = FALSE;
        if type1 == FPType_SNaN || type2 == FPType_SNaN then
            FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
    else
        // All non-NaN cases can be evaluated on the values produced by FPUnpack()
        result = (value1 == value2);

        FPProcessDenorms(type1, type2, N, fpcr);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpcomparege/FPCompareGE

```
// FPCompareGE()
// =============

boolean FPCompareGE(bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, FPCRType fpcr)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    (type1,sign1,value1) = FPUnpack(op1, fpcr);
    (type2,sign2,value2) = FPUnpack(op2, fpcr);

    boolean result;
    if type1 IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN} || type2 IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN} then
        result = FALSE;
        FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
    else
        // All non-NaN cases can be evaluated on the values produced by FPUnpack()
        result = (value1 >= value2);
        FPProcessDenorms(type1, type2, N, fpcr);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpcomparegt/FPCompareGT

```
// FPCompareGT()
// =============

boolean FPCompareGT(bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, FPCRType fpcr)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    (type1,sign1,value1) = FPUnpack(op1, fpcr);
    (type2,sign2,value2) = FPUnpack(op2, fpcr);

    boolean result;
    if type1 IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN} || type2 IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN} then
```


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```
        result = FALSE;
        FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
    else
        // All non-NaN cases can be evaluated on the values produced by FPUnpack()
        result = (value1 > value2);

        FPProcessDenorms(type1, type2, N, fpcr);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpconvert/FPConvert

```
// FPConvert()
// ===========

// Convert floating point OP with N-bit precision to M-bit precision,
// with rounding controlled by ROUNDING.
// This is used by the FP-to-FP conversion instructions and so for
// half-precision data ignores FZ16, but observes AHP.

bits(M) FPConvert(bits(N) op, FPCRType fpcr, FPRounding rounding)

    assert M IN {16,32,64};
    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    bits(M) result;

    // Unpack floating-point operand optionally with flush-to-zero.
    (fptype,sign,value) = FPUnpackCV(op, fpcr);

    alt_hp = (M == 16) && (fpcr.AHP == '1');

    if fptype == FPType_SNaN || fptype == FPType_QNaN then
        if alt_hp then
            result = FPZero(sign);
        elsif fpcr.DN == '1' then
            result = FPDefaultNaN(fpcr);
        else
            result = FPConvertNaN(op);
        if fptype == FPType_SNaN || alt_hp then
            FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp,fpcr);
    elsif fptype == FPType_Infinity then
        if alt_hp then
            result = sign:Ones(M-1);
            FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
        else
            result = FPInfinity(sign);
    elsif fptype == FPType_Zero then
        result = FPZero(sign);
    else
        result = FPRoundCV(value, fpcr, rounding);

        FPProcessDenorm(fptype, N, fpcr);

    return result;

// FPConvert()
// ===========

bits(M) FPConvert(bits(N) op, FPCRType fpcr)
    return FPConvert(op, fpcr, FPRoundingMode(fpcr));
```


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shared/functions/float/fpconvertnan/FPConvertNaN

```
// FPConvertNaN()
// ==============
// Converts a NaN of one floating-point type to another

bits(M) FPConvertNaN(bits(N) op)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    assert M IN {16,32,64};
    bits(M) result;
    bits(51) frac;

    sign = op<N-1>;

    // Unpack payload from input NaN
    case N of
        when 64 frac = op<50:0>;
        when 32 frac = op<21:0>:Zeros(29);
        when 16 frac = op<8:0>:Zeros(42);

    // Repack payload into output NaN, while
    // converting an SNaN to a QNaN.
    case M of
        when 64 result = sign:Ones(M-52):frac;
        when 32 result = sign:Ones(M-23):frac<50:29>;
        when 16 result = sign:Ones(M-10):frac<50:42>;

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpcrtype/FPCRType

```
type FPCRType;
```

shared/functions/float/fpdecoderm/FPDecodeRM

```
// FPDecodeRM()
// ============

// Decode most common AArch32 floating-point rounding encoding.

FPRounding FPDecodeRM(bits(2) rm)

    FPRounding result;
    case rm of
        when '00' result = FPRounding_TIEAWAY; // A
        when '01' result = FPRounding_TIEEVEN; // N
        when '10' result = FPRounding_POSINF;  // P
        when '11' result = FPRounding_NEGINF;  // M

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpdecoderounding/FPDecodeRounding

```
// FPDecodeRounding()
// ==================

// Decode floating-point rounding mode and common AArch64 encoding.

FPRounding FPDecodeRounding(bits(2) rmode)
    case rmode of
        when '00' return FPRounding_TIEEVEN; // N
        when '01' return FPRounding_POSINF;  // P
```


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```
        when '10' return FPRounding_NEGINF;  // M
        when '11' return FPRounding_ZERO;    // Z
```

shared/functions/float/fpdefaultnan/FPDefaultNaN

```
// FPDefaultNaN()
// ==============

bits(N) FPDefaultNaN()
    FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
    return FPDefaultNaN(fpcr);

bits(N) FPDefaultNaN(FPCRType fpcr)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    constant integer E = (if N == 16 then 5 elsif N == 32 then 8 else 11);
    constant integer F = N - (E + 1);
    bit sign = if HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() then fpcr.AH else '0';

    bits(E) exp  = Ones(E);
    bits(F) frac = '1':Zeros(F-1);

    return sign : exp : frac;
```

shared/functions/float/fpdiv/FPDiv

```
// FPDiv()
// =======

bits(N) FPDiv(bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, FPCRType fpcr)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    (type1,sign1,value1) = FPUnpack(op1, fpcr);
    (type2,sign2,value2) = FPUnpack(op2, fpcr);
    (done,result) = FPProcessNaNs(type1, type2, op1, op2, fpcr);

    if !done then
        inf1  = type1 == FPType_Infinity;
        inf2  = type2 == FPType_Infinity;
        zero1 = type1 == FPType_Zero;
        zero2 = type2 == FPType_Zero;

        if (inf1 && inf2) || (zero1 && zero2) then
            result = FPDefaultNaN(fpcr);
            FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
        elsif inf1 || zero2 then
            result = FPInfinity(sign1 EOR sign2);
            if !inf1 then FPProcessException(FPExc_DivideByZero, fpcr);
        elsif zero1 || inf2 then
            result = FPZero(sign1 EOR sign2);
        else
            result = FPRound(value1/value2, fpcr);

        if !zero2 then
            FPProcessDenorms(type1, type2, N, fpcr);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpdot/FPDot

```
// FPDot()
// =======
// Calculates single-precision result of 2-way 16-bit floating-point dot-product
```


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```
// with a single rounding.
// The 'fpcr' argument supplies the FPCR control bits and 'isbfloat16'
// determines whether input operands are BFloat16 or half-precision type.
// and 'fpexc' controls the generation of floating-point exceptions.

bits(N) FPDot(bits(N DIV 2) op1_a, bits(N DIV 2) op1_b, bits(N DIV 2) op2_a,
              bits(N DIV 2) op2_b, FPCRType fpcr, boolean isbfloat16)
    boolean fpexc = TRUE;       // Generate floating-point exceptions
    return FPDot(op1_a, op1_b, op2_a, op2_b, fpcr, isbfloat16, fpexc);

bits(N) FPDot(bits(N DIV 2) op1_a, bits(N DIV 2) op1_b, bits(N DIV 2) op2_a,
              bits(N DIV 2) op2_b, FPCRType fpcr_in, boolean isbfloat16, boolean fpexc)
    FPCRType fpcr = fpcr_in;

    assert N == 32;
    bits(N) result;
    fpcr.AHP = '0';           // Ignore alternative half-precision option
    rounding = FPRoundingMode(fpcr);

    (type1_a,sign1_a,value1_a) = FPUnpackBase(op1_a, fpcr, fpexc, isbfloat16);
    (type1_b,sign1_b,value1_b) = FPUnpackBase(op1_b, fpcr, fpexc, isbfloat16);
    (type2_a,sign2_a,value2_a) = FPUnpackBase(op2_a, fpcr, fpexc, isbfloat16);
    (type2_b,sign2_b,value2_b) = FPUnpackBase(op2_b, fpcr, fpexc, isbfloat16);

    inf1_a = (type1_a == FPType_Infinity); zero1_a = (type1_a == FPType_Zero);
    inf1_b = (type1_b == FPType_Infinity); zero1_b = (type1_b == FPType_Zero);
    inf2_a = (type2_a == FPType_Infinity); zero2_a = (type2_a == FPType_Zero);
    inf2_b = (type2_b == FPType_Infinity); zero2_b = (type2_b == FPType_Zero);

    (done,result) = FPProcessNaNs4(type1_a, type1_b, type2_a, type2_b,
                                   op1_a, op1_b, op2_a, op2_b, fpcr, fpexc);

    if (((inf1_a && zero2_a) || (zero1_a && inf2_a)) &&
        ((inf1_b && zero2_b) || (zero1_b && inf2_b))) then
        result = FPDefaultNaN(fpcr);
        if fpexc then FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);

    if !done then
        // Determine sign and type products will have if it does not cause an Invalid
        // Operation.
        signPa = sign1_a EOR sign2_a;
        signPb = sign1_b EOR sign2_b;
        infPa = inf1_a || inf2_a;
        infPb = inf1_b || inf2_b;
        zeroPa = zero1_a || zero2_a;
        zeroPb = zero1_b || zero2_b;

        // Non SNaN-generated Invalid Operation cases are multiplies of zero
        // by infinity and additions of opposite-signed infinities.
        invalidop = ((inf1_a && zero2_a) || (zero1_a && inf2_a) ||
            (inf1_b && zero2_b) || (zero1_b && inf2_b) || (infPa && infPb && signPa != signPb));

        if invalidop then
            result = FPDefaultNaN(fpcr);
            if fpexc then FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);

       // Other cases involving infinities produce an infinity of the same sign.
        elsif (infPa && signPa == '0') || (infPb && signPb == '0') then
            result = FPInfinity('0');
        elsif (infPa && signPa == '1') || (infPb && signPb == '1') then
            result = FPInfinity('1');

        // Cases where the result is exactly zero and its sign is not determined by the
        // rounding mode are additions of same-signed zeros.
        elsif zeroPa && zeroPb && signPa == signPb then
            result = FPZero(signPa);

        // Otherwise calculate fused sum of products and round it.
```


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```
        else
            result_value = (value1_a * value2_a) + (value1_b * value2_b);
            if result_value == 0.0 then  // Sign of exact zero result depends on rounding mode
                result_sign = if rounding == FPRounding_NEGINF then '1' else '0';
                result = FPZero(result_sign);
            else
                result = FPRound(result_value, fpcr, rounding, fpexc);

        if !invalidop && fpexc then
            FPProcessDenorms4(type1_a, type1_b, type2_a, type2_b, N, fpcr);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpdot/FPDotAdd

```
// FPDotAdd()
// ==========
// Half-precision 2-way dot-product and add to single-precision.

bits(N) FPDotAdd(bits(N) addend, bits(N DIV 2) op1_a, bits(N DIV 2) op1_b,
                 bits(N DIV 2) op2_a, bits(N DIV 2) op2_b, FPCRType fpcr)
    assert N == 32;

    bits(N) prod;
    boolean isbfloat16 = FALSE;
    boolean fpexc = TRUE;     // Generate floating-point exceptions
    prod = FPDot(op1_a, op1_b, op2_a, op2_b, fpcr, isbfloat16, fpexc);
    result = FPAdd(addend, prod, fpcr, fpexc);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpdot/FPDotAdd_ZA

```
// FPDotAdd_ZA()
// =============
// Half-precision 2-way dot-product and add to single-precision
// for SME ZA-targeting instructions.

bits(N) FPDotAdd_ZA(bits(N) addend, bits(N DIV 2) op1_a, bits(N DIV 2) op1_b,
                    bits(N DIV 2) op2_a, bits(N DIV 2) op2_b, FPCRType fpcr_in)
    FPCRType fpcr = fpcr_in;
    assert N == 32;

    bits(N) prod;
    boolean isbfloat16 = FALSE;
    boolean fpexc = FALSE;    // Do not generate floating-point exceptions
    fpcr.DN = '1';            // Generate default NaN values
    prod = FPDot(op1_a, op1_b, op2_a, op2_b, fpcr, isbfloat16, fpexc);
    result = FPAdd(addend, prod, fpcr, fpexc);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpexc/FPExc

```
enumeration FPExc       {FPExc_InvalidOp, FPExc_DivideByZero, FPExc_Overflow,
                         FPExc_Underflow, FPExc_Inexact, FPExc_InputDenorm};
```


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shared/functions/float/fpinfinity/FPInfinity

```
// FPInfinity()
// ============

bits(N) FPInfinity(bit sign)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    constant integer E = (if N == 16 then 5 elsif N == 32 then 8 else 11);
    constant integer F = N - (E + 1);
    bits(E) exp  = Ones(E);
    bits(F) frac = Zeros(F);

    return sign : exp : frac;
```

shared/functions/float/fpmatmul/FPMatMulAdd

```
// FPMatMulAdd()
// =============
//
// Floating point matrix multiply and add to same precision matrix
// result[2, 2] = addend[2, 2] + (op1[2, 2] * op2[2, 2])

bits(N) FPMatMulAdd(bits(N) addend, bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, integer esize, FPCRType fpcr)

    assert N == esize * 2 * 2;
    bits(N)  result;
    bits(esize) prod0, prod1, sum;

    for i = 0 to 1
        for j = 0 to 1
            sum   = Elem[addend, 2*i + j, esize];
            prod0 = FPMul(Elem[op1, 2*i + 0, esize],
                          Elem[op2, 2*j + 0, esize], fpcr);
            prod1 = FPMul(Elem[op1, 2*i + 1, esize],
                          Elem[op2, 2*j + 1, esize], fpcr);
            sum   = FPAdd(sum, FPAdd(prod0, prod1, fpcr), fpcr);
            Elem[result, 2*i + j, esize] = sum;

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpmax/FPMax

```
// FPMax()
// =======

bits(N) FPMax(bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, FPCRType fpcr)
    boolean altfp = HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && fpcr.AH == '1';
    return FPMax(op1, op2, fpcr, altfp);

// FPMax()
// =======
// Compare two inputs and return the larger value after rounding. The
// 'fpcr' argument supplies the FPCR control bits and 'altfp' determines
// if the function should use alternative floating-point behaviour.

bits(N) FPMax(bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, FPCRType fpcr_in, boolean altfp)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    FPCRType fpcr = fpcr_in;
    (type1,sign1,value1) = FPUnpack(op1, fpcr);
    (type2,sign2,value2) = FPUnpack(op2, fpcr);

    if (altfp && type1 == FPType_Zero && type2 == FPType_Zero &&
```


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```
        ((sign1 == '0' && sign2 == '1') || (sign1 == '1' && sign2 == '0'))) then
        return FPZero(sign2);

    (done,result) = FPProcessNaNs(type1, type2, op1, op2, fpcr, altfp, TRUE);

    if !done then
        FPType fptype;
        bit sign;
        real value;
        if value1 > value2 then
            (fptype,sign,value) = (type1,sign1,value1);
        else
            (fptype,sign,value) = (type2,sign2,value2);
        if fptype == FPType_Infinity then
            result = FPInfinity(sign);
        elsif fptype == FPType_Zero then
            sign = sign1 AND sign2;         // Use most positive sign
            result = FPZero(sign);
        else
            // The use of FPRound() covers the case where there is a trapped underflow exception
            // for a denormalized number even though the result is exact.
            rounding = FPRoundingMode(fpcr);
            if altfp then    // Denormal output is not flushed to zero
                fpcr.FZ = '0';
                fpcr.FZ16 = '0';

            result = FPRound(value, fpcr, rounding, TRUE);

        FPProcessDenorms(type1, type2, N, fpcr);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpmaxnormal/FPMaxNormal

```
// FPMaxNormal()
// =============

bits(N) FPMaxNormal(bit sign)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    constant integer E = (if N == 16 then 5 elsif N == 32 then 8 else 11);
    constant integer F = N - (E + 1);
    exp  = Ones(E-1):'0';
    frac = Ones(F);

    return sign : exp : frac;
```

shared/functions/float/fpmaxnum/FPMaxNum

```
// FPMaxNum()
// ==========

bits(N) FPMaxNum(bits(N) op1_in, bits(N) op2_in, FPCRType fpcr)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    bits(N) op1 = op1_in;
    bits(N) op2 = op2_in;
    (type1,-,-) = FPUnpack(op1, fpcr);
    (type2,-,-) = FPUnpack(op2, fpcr);

    boolean type1_nan = type1 IN {FPType_QNaN, FPType_SNaN};
    boolean type2_nan = type2 IN {FPType_QNaN, FPType_SNaN};
    boolean altfp = HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && fpcr.AH == '1';
```


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```
    if !(altfp && type1_nan && type2_nan) then
        // Treat a single quiet-NaN as -Infinity.
        if type1 == FPType_QNaN && type2 != FPType_QNaN then
            op1 = FPInfinity('1');
        elsif type1 != FPType_QNaN && type2 == FPType_QNaN then
            op2 = FPInfinity('1');

    altfmaxfmin = FALSE;    // Restrict use of FMAX/FMIN NaN propagation rules
    result = FPMax(op1, op2, fpcr, altfmaxfmin);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpmerge/IsMerging

```
// IsMerging()
// ===========
// Returns TRUE if the output elements other than the lowest are taken from
// the destination register.

boolean IsMerging(FPCRType fpcr)
    bit nep = if HaveSME() && PSTATE.SM == '1' && !IsFullA64Enabled() then '0' else fpcr.NEP;
    return HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && nep == '1';
```

shared/functions/float/fpmin/FPMin

```
// FPMin()
// =======

bits(N) FPMin(bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, FPCRType fpcr)
    boolean altfp = HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && fpcr.AH == '1';
    return FPMin(op1, op2, fpcr, altfp);

// FPMin()
// =======
// Compare two operands and return the smaller operand after rounding. The
// 'fpcr' argument supplies the FPCR control bits and 'altfp' determines
// if the function should use alternative behaviour.

bits(N) FPMin(bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, FPCRType fpcr_in, boolean altfp)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    FPCRType fpcr = fpcr_in;
    (type1,sign1,value1) = FPUnpack(op1, fpcr);
    (type2,sign2,value2) = FPUnpack(op2, fpcr);

    if (altfp && type1 == FPType_Zero && type2 == FPType_Zero &&
        ((sign1 == '0' && sign2 == '1') || (sign1 == '1' && sign2 == '0'))) then
        return FPZero(sign2);

    (done,result) = FPProcessNaNs(type1, type2, op1, op2, fpcr, altfp, TRUE);

    if !done then
        FPType fptype;
        bit sign;
        real value;
        FPRounding rounding;
        if value1 < value2 then
            (fptype,sign,value) = (type1,sign1,value1);
        else
            (fptype,sign,value) = (type2,sign2,value2);
        if fptype == FPType_Infinity then
            result = FPInfinity(sign);
        elsif fptype == FPType_Zero then
            sign = sign1 OR sign2;              // Use most negative sign
```


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```
            result = FPZero(sign);
        else
            // The use of FPRound() covers the case where there is a trapped underflow exception
            // for a denormalized number even though the result is exact.
            rounding = FPRoundingMode(fpcr);
            if altfp then    // Denormal output is not flushed to zero
                fpcr.FZ = '0';
                fpcr.FZ16 = '0';

            result = FPRound(value, fpcr, rounding, TRUE);

        FPProcessDenorms(type1, type2, N, fpcr);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpminnum/FPMinNum

```
// FPMinNum()
// ==========

bits(N) FPMinNum(bits(N) op1_in, bits(N) op2_in, FPCRType fpcr)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    bits(N) op1 = op1_in;
    bits(N) op2 = op2_in;
    (type1,-,-) = FPUnpack(op1, fpcr);
    (type2,-,-) = FPUnpack(op2, fpcr);

    boolean type1_nan = type1 IN {FPType_QNaN, FPType_SNaN};
    boolean type2_nan = type2 IN {FPType_QNaN, FPType_SNaN};
    boolean altfp = HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && fpcr.AH == '1';

    if !(altfp && type1_nan && type2_nan) then
        // Treat a single quiet-NaN as +Infinity.
        if type1 == FPType_QNaN && type2 != FPType_QNaN then
            op1 = FPInfinity('0');
        elsif type1 != FPType_QNaN && type2 == FPType_QNaN then
            op2 = FPInfinity('0');

    altfmaxfmin = FALSE;    // Restrict use of FMAX/FMIN NaN propagation rules
    result = FPMin(op1, op2, fpcr, altfmaxfmin);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpmul/FPMul

```
// FPMul()
// =======

bits(N) FPMul(bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, FPCRType fpcr)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    (type1,sign1,value1) = FPUnpack(op1, fpcr);
    (type2,sign2,value2) = FPUnpack(op2, fpcr);
    (done,result) = FPProcessNaNs(type1, type2, op1, op2, fpcr);
    if !done then
        inf1 = (type1 == FPType_Infinity);
        inf2 = (type2 == FPType_Infinity);
        zero1 = (type1 == FPType_Zero);
        zero2 = (type2 == FPType_Zero);

        if (inf1 && zero2) || (zero1 && inf2) then
            result = FPDefaultNaN(fpcr);
            FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
```


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```
        elsif inf1 || inf2 then
            result = FPInfinity(sign1 EOR sign2);
        elsif zero1 || zero2 then
            result = FPZero(sign1 EOR sign2);
        else
            result = FPRound(value1*value2, fpcr);

        FPProcessDenorms(type1, type2, N, fpcr);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpmuladd/FPMulAdd

```
// FPMulAdd()
// ==========

bits(N) FPMulAdd(bits(N) addend, bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, FPCRType fpcr)
    boolean fpexc = TRUE;       // Generate floating-point exceptions
    return FPMulAdd(addend, op1, op2, fpcr, fpexc);

// FPMulAdd()
// ==========
//
// Calculates addend + op1*op2 with a single rounding. The 'fpcr' argument
// supplies the FPCR control bits, and 'fpexc' controls the generation of
// floating-point exceptions.

bits(N) FPMulAdd(bits(N) addend, bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2,
                 FPCRType fpcr, boolean fpexc)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};

    (typeA,signA,valueA) = FPUnpack(addend, fpcr, fpexc);
    (type1,sign1,value1) = FPUnpack(op1, fpcr, fpexc);
    (type2,sign2,value2) = FPUnpack(op2, fpcr, fpexc);
    rounding = FPRoundingMode(fpcr);
    inf1 = (type1 == FPType_Infinity); zero1 = (type1 == FPType_Zero);
    inf2 = (type2 == FPType_Infinity); zero2 = (type2 == FPType_Zero);

    (done,result) = FPProcessNaNs3(typeA, type1, type2, addend, op1, op2, fpcr, fpexc);

    if !(HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && fpcr.AH == '1') then
        if typeA == FPType_QNaN && ((inf1 && zero2) || (zero1 && inf2)) then
            result = FPDefaultNaN(fpcr);
            if fpexc then FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);

    if !done then
        infA = (typeA == FPType_Infinity); zeroA = (typeA == FPType_Zero);

        // Determine sign and type product will have if it does not cause an
        // Invalid Operation.
        signP = sign1 EOR sign2;
        infP  = inf1 || inf2;
        zeroP = zero1 || zero2;

        // Non SNaN-generated Invalid Operation cases are multiplies of zero
        // by infinity and additions of opposite-signed infinities.
        invalidop = (inf1 && zero2) || (zero1 && inf2) || (infA && infP && signA != signP);

        if invalidop then
            result = FPDefaultNaN(fpcr);
            if fpexc then FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
        // Other cases involving infinities produce an infinity of the same sign.
        elsif (infA && signA == '0') || (infP && signP == '0') then
            result = FPInfinity('0');
        elsif (infA && signA == '1') || (infP && signP == '1') then
```


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```
            result = FPInfinity('1');

        // Cases where the result is exactly zero and its sign is not determined by the
        // rounding mode are additions of same-signed zeros.
        elsif zeroA && zeroP && signA == signP then
            result = FPZero(signA);

        // Otherwise calculate numerical result and round it.
        else
            result_value = valueA + (value1 * value2);
            if result_value == 0.0 then  // Sign of exact zero result depends on rounding mode
                result_sign = if rounding == FPRounding_NEGINF then '1' else '0';
                result = FPZero(result_sign);
            else
                result = FPRound(result_value, fpcr, rounding, fpexc);

        if !invalidop && fpexc then
            FPProcessDenorms3(typeA, type1, type2, N, fpcr);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpmuladd/FPMulAdd_ZA

```
// FPMulAdd_ZA()
// =============
// Calculates addend + op1*op2 with a single rounding for SME ZA-targeting
// instructions.

bits(N) FPMulAdd_ZA(bits(N) addend, bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, FPCRType fpcr_in)
    FPCRType fpcr = fpcr_in;
    boolean fpexc = FALSE;      // Do not generate floating-point exceptions
    fpcr.DN = '1';              // Generate default NaN values
    return FPMulAdd(addend, op1, op2, fpcr, fpexc);
```

shared/functions/float/fpmuladdh/FPMulAddH

```
// FPMulAddH()
// ===========
// Calculates addend + op1*op2.

bits(N) FPMulAddH(bits(N) addend, bits(N DIV 2) op1, bits(N DIV 2) op2, FPCRType fpcr)
    boolean fpexc = TRUE;       // Generate floating-point exceptions
    return FPMulAddH(addend, op1, op2, fpcr, fpexc);

// FPMulAddH()
// ===========
// Calculates addend + op1*op2.

bits(N) FPMulAddH(bits(N) addend, bits(N DIV 2) op1, bits(N DIV 2) op2,
                  FPCRType fpcr, boolean fpexc)

    assert N == 32;
    rounding = FPRoundingMode(fpcr);
    (typeA,signA,valueA) = FPUnpack(addend, fpcr, fpexc);
    (type1,sign1,value1) = FPUnpack(op1, fpcr, fpexc);
    (type2,sign2,value2) = FPUnpack(op2, fpcr, fpexc);
    inf1 = (type1 == FPType_Infinity); zero1 = (type1 == FPType_Zero);
    inf2 = (type2 == FPType_Infinity); zero2 = (type2 == FPType_Zero);

    (done,result) = FPProcessNaNs3H(typeA, type1, type2, addend, op1, op2, fpcr, fpexc);

    if !(HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && fpcr.AH == '1') then
        if typeA == FPType_QNaN && ((inf1 && zero2) || (zero1 && inf2)) then
            result = FPDefaultNaN(fpcr);
```


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```
            if fpexc then FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);

    if !done then
        infA = (typeA == FPType_Infinity); zeroA = (typeA == FPType_Zero);

        // Determine sign and type product will have if it does not cause an
        // Invalid Operation.
        signP = sign1 EOR sign2;
        infP = inf1 || inf2;
        zeroP = zero1 || zero2;

        // Non SNaN-generated Invalid Operation cases are multiplies of zero by infinity and
        // additions of opposite-signed infinities.
        invalidop = (inf1 && zero2) || (zero1 && inf2) || (infA && infP && signA != signP);

        if invalidop then
            result = FPDefaultNaN(fpcr);
            if fpexc then FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);

        // Other cases involving infinities produce an infinity of the same sign.
        elsif (infA && signA == '0') || (infP && signP == '0') then
            result = FPInfinity('0');
        elsif (infA && signA == '1') || (infP && signP == '1') then
            result = FPInfinity('1');

        // Cases where the result is exactly zero and its sign is not determined by the
        // rounding mode are additions of same-signed zeros.
        elsif zeroA && zeroP && signA == signP then
            result = FPZero(signA);

        // Otherwise calculate numerical result and round it.
        else
            result_value = valueA + (value1 * value2);
            if result_value == 0.0 then // Sign of exact zero result depends on rounding mode
                result_sign = if rounding == FPRounding_NEGINF then '1' else '0';
                result = FPZero(result_sign);
            else
                result = FPRound(result_value, fpcr, rounding, fpexc);

        if !invalidop && fpexc then
            FPProcessDenorm(typeA, N, fpcr);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpmuladdh/FPProcessNaNs3H

```
// FPProcessNaNs3H()
// =================

(boolean, bits(N)) FPProcessNaNs3H(FPType type1, FPType type2, FPType type3,
                                   bits(N) op1, bits(N DIV 2) op2, bits(N DIV 2) op3,
                                   FPCRType fpcr, boolean fpexc)

    assert N IN {32,64};

    bits(N) result;
    FPType type_nan;
    // When TRUE, use alternative NaN propagation rules.
    boolean altfp   = HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && fpcr.AH == '1';
    boolean op1_nan = type1 IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN};
    boolean op2_nan = type2 IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN};
    boolean op3_nan = type3 IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN};
    if altfp then
        if (type1 == FPType_SNaN || type2 == FPType_SNaN || type3 == FPType_SNaN) then
            type_nan = FPType_SNaN;
        else
```


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```
            type_nan = FPType_QNaN;

    boolean done;
    if altfp && op1_nan && op2_nan && op3_nan then          // <n> register NaN selected
        done = TRUE;  result = FPConvertNaN(FPProcessNaN(type_nan, op2, fpcr, fpexc));
    elsif altfp && op2_nan && (op1_nan || op3_nan) then     // <n> register NaN selected
        done = TRUE;  result = FPConvertNaN(FPProcessNaN(type_nan, op2, fpcr, fpexc));
    elsif altfp && op3_nan && op1_nan then                  // <m> register NaN selected
        done = TRUE;  result = FPConvertNaN(FPProcessNaN(type_nan, op3, fpcr, fpexc));
    elsif type1 == FPType_SNaN then
        done = TRUE; result = FPProcessNaN(type1, op1, fpcr, fpexc);
    elsif type2 == FPType_SNaN then
        done = TRUE; result = FPConvertNaN(FPProcessNaN(type2, op2, fpcr, fpexc));
    elsif type3 == FPType_SNaN then
        done = TRUE; result = FPConvertNaN(FPProcessNaN(type3, op3, fpcr, fpexc));
    elsif type1 == FPType_QNaN then
        done = TRUE; result = FPProcessNaN(type1, op1, fpcr, fpexc);
    elsif type2 == FPType_QNaN then
        done = TRUE; result = FPConvertNaN(FPProcessNaN(type2, op2, fpcr, fpexc));
    elsif type3 == FPType_QNaN then
        done = TRUE; result = FPConvertNaN(FPProcessNaN(type3, op3, fpcr, fpexc));
    else
        done = FALSE; result = Zeros(); // 'Don't care' result
    return (done, result);
```

shared/functions/float/fpmulx/FPMulX

```
// FPMulX()
// ========

bits(N) FPMulX(bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, FPCRType fpcr)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    bits(N) result;
    boolean done;
    (type1,sign1,value1) = FPUnpack(op1, fpcr);
    (type2,sign2,value2) = FPUnpack(op2, fpcr);

    (done,result) = FPProcessNaNs(type1, type2, op1, op2, fpcr);
    if !done then
        inf1 = (type1 == FPType_Infinity);
        inf2 = (type2 == FPType_Infinity);
        zero1 = (type1 == FPType_Zero);
        zero2 = (type2 == FPType_Zero);

        if (inf1 && zero2) || (zero1 && inf2) then
            result = FPTwo(sign1 EOR sign2);
        elsif inf1 || inf2 then
            result = FPInfinity(sign1 EOR sign2);
        elsif zero1 || zero2 then
            result = FPZero(sign1 EOR sign2);
        else
            result = FPRound(value1*value2, fpcr);

        FPProcessDenorms(type1, type2, N, fpcr);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpneg/FPNeg

```
// FPNeg()
// =======

bits(N) FPNeg(bits(N) op)
```


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```
    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    if !UsingAArch32() && HaveAltFP() then
        FPCRType fpcr = FPCR[];
        if fpcr.AH == '1' then
            (fptype, -, -) = FPUnpack(op, fpcr, FALSE);
            if fptype IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN} then

                return op;        // When fpcr.AH=1, sign of NaN has no consequence

    return NOT(op<N-1>) : op<N-2:0>;
```

shared/functions/float/fponepointfive/FPOnePointFive

```
// FPOnePointFive()
// ================

bits(N) FPOnePointFive(bit sign)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    constant integer E = (if N == 16 then 5 elsif N == 32 then 8 else 11);
    constant integer F = N - (E + 1);
    exp  = '0':Ones(E-1);
    frac = '1':Zeros(F-1);
    result = sign : exp : frac;

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpprocessdenorms/FPProcessDenorm

```
// FPProcessDenorm()
// =================
// Handles denormal input in case of single-precision or double-precision
// when using alternative floating-point mode.

FPProcessDenorm(FPType fptype, integer N, FPCRType fpcr)
    boolean altfp = HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && fpcr.AH == '1';
    if altfp && N != 16 && fptype == FPType_Denormal then
        FPProcessException(FPExc_InputDenorm, fpcr);
```

shared/functions/float/fpprocessdenorms/FPProcessDenorms

```
// FPProcessDenorms()
// ==================
// Handles denormal input in case of single-precision or double-precision
// when using alternative floating-point mode.

FPProcessDenorms(FPType type1, FPType type2, integer N, FPCRType fpcr)
    boolean altfp = HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && fpcr.AH == '1';
    if altfp && N != 16 && (type1 == FPType_Denormal || type2 == FPType_Denormal) then
        FPProcessException(FPExc_InputDenorm, fpcr);
```

shared/functions/float/fpprocessdenorms/FPProcessDenorms3

```
// FPProcessDenorms3()
// ===================
// Handles denormal input in case of single-precision or double-precision
// when using alternative floating-point mode.

FPProcessDenorms3(FPType type1, FPType type2, FPType type3, integer N, FPCRType fpcr)
    boolean altfp = HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && fpcr.AH == '1';
```


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```
    if altfp && N != 16 && (type1 == FPType_Denormal || type2 == FPType_Denormal ||
        type3 == FPType_Denormal) then
        FPProcessException(FPExc_InputDenorm, fpcr);
```

shared/functions/float/fpprocessdenorms/FPProcessDenorms4

```
// FPProcessDenorms4()
// ===================
// Handles denormal input in case of single-precision or double-precision
// when using alternative floating-point mode.

FPProcessDenorms4(FPType type1, FPType type2, FPType type3, FPType type4, integer N, FPCRType fpcr)
    boolean altfp = HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && fpcr.AH == '1';
    if altfp && N != 16 && (type1 == FPType_Denormal || type2 == FPType_Denormal ||
        type3 == FPType_Denormal || type4 == FPType_Denormal) then
        FPProcessException(FPExc_InputDenorm, fpcr);
```

shared/functions/float/fpprocessexception/FPProcessException

```
// FPProcessException()
// ====================
//
// The 'fpcr' argument supplies FPCR control bits. Status information is
// updated directly in the FPSR where appropriate.

FPProcessException(FPExc exception, FPCRType fpcr)

    integer cumul;
    // Determine the cumulative exception bit number
    case exception of
        when FPExc_InvalidOp     cumul = 0;
        when FPExc_DivideByZero  cumul = 1;
        when FPExc_Overflow      cumul = 2;
        when FPExc_Underflow     cumul = 3;
        when FPExc_Inexact       cumul = 4;
        when FPExc_InputDenorm   cumul = 7;
    enable = cumul + 8;
    if fpcr<enable> == '1' && (!HaveSME() || PSTATE.SM == '0' || IsFullA64Enabled()) then
        // Trapping of the exception enabled.
        // It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether the enable bit may be set at all,
        // and if so then how exceptions and in what order that they may be
        // accumulated before calling FPTrappedException().
        bits(8) accumulated_exceptions = GetAccumulatedFPExceptions();
        accumulated_exceptions<cumul> = '1';
        if boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Process floating-point exception" then
            if UsingAArch32() then
                AArch32.FPTrappedException(accumulated_exceptions);
            else
                is_ase = IsASEInstruction();
                AArch64.FPTrappedException(is_ase, accumulated_exceptions);
        else
            // The exceptions generated by this instruction are accumulated by the PE and
            // FPTrappedException is called later during its execution, before the next
            // instruction is executed. This field is cleared at the start of each FP instruction.
            SetAccumulatedFPExceptions(accumulated_exceptions);
    elsif UsingAArch32() then
        // Set the cumulative exception bit
        FPSCR<cumul> = '1';
    else
        // Set the cumulative exception bit
        FPSR<cumul> = '1';

    return;
```


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shared/functions/float/fpprocessnan/FPProcessNaN

```
// FPProcessNaN()
// ==============

bits(N) FPProcessNaN(FPType fptype, bits(N) op, FPCRType fpcr)
    boolean fpexc = TRUE;   // Generate floating-point exceptions
    return FPProcessNaN(fptype, op, fpcr, fpexc);

// FPProcessNaN()
// ==============
// Handle NaN input operands, returning the operand or default NaN value
// if fpcr.DN is selected. The 'fpcr' argument supplies the FPCR control bits.
// The 'fpexc' argument controls the generation of exceptions, regardless of
// whether 'fptype' is a signalling NaN or a quiet NaN.

bits(N) FPProcessNaN(FPType fptype, bits(N) op, FPCRType fpcr, boolean fpexc)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    assert fptype IN {FPType_QNaN, FPType_SNaN};
    integer topfrac;

    case N of
        when 16 topfrac =  9;
        when 32 topfrac = 22;
        when 64 topfrac = 51;

    result = op;
    if fptype == FPType_SNaN then
        result<topfrac> = '1';
        if fpexc then FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
    if fpcr.DN == '1' then  // DefaultNaN requested
        result = FPDefaultNaN(fpcr);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpprocessnans/FPProcessNaNs

```
// FPProcessNaNs()
// ===============

(boolean, bits(N)) FPProcessNaNs(FPType type1, FPType type2, bits(N) op1,
                                 bits(N) op2, FPCRType fpcr)
    boolean altfmaxfmin = FALSE;    // Do not use alfp mode for FMIN, FMAX and variants
    boolean fpexc       = TRUE;     // Generate floating-point exceptions
    return FPProcessNaNs(type1, type2, op1, op2, fpcr, altfmaxfmin, fpexc);

// FPProcessNaNs()
// ===============
//
// The boolean part of the return value says whether a NaN has been found and
// processed. The bits(N) part is only relevant if it has and supplies the
// result of the operation.
//
// The 'fpcr' argument supplies FPCR control bits and 'altfmaxfmin' controls
// alternative floating-point behaviour for FMAX, FMIN and variants. 'fpexc'
// controls the generation of floating-point exceptions. Status information
// is updated directly in the FPSR where appropriate.

(boolean, bits(N)) FPProcessNaNs(FPType type1, FPType type2, bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2,
                                 FPCRType fpcr, boolean altfmaxfmin, boolean fpexc)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    bit sign2;
    boolean done;
    bits(N) result;
```


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```
    boolean altfp    = HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && fpcr.AH == '1';
    boolean op1_nan  = type1 IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN};
    boolean op2_nan  = type2 IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN};
    boolean any_snan = type1 == FPType_SNaN || type2 == FPType_SNaN;
    FPType  type_nan = if any_snan then FPType_SNaN else FPType_QNaN;

    if altfmaxfmin && (op1_nan || op2_nan) then
        FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
        done = TRUE; sign2 = op2<N-1>;
        result = if type2 == FPType_Zero then FPZero(sign2) else op2;
    elsif altfp && op1_nan && op2_nan then
        // <n> register NaN selected
        done = TRUE;  result = FPProcessNaN(type_nan, op1, fpcr, fpexc);
    elsif type1 == FPType_SNaN then
        done = TRUE;  result = FPProcessNaN(type1, op1, fpcr, fpexc);
    elsif type2 == FPType_SNaN then
        done = TRUE;  result = FPProcessNaN(type2, op2, fpcr, fpexc);
    elsif type1 == FPType_QNaN then
        done = TRUE;  result = FPProcessNaN(type1, op1, fpcr, fpexc);
    elsif type2 == FPType_QNaN then
        done = TRUE;  result = FPProcessNaN(type2, op2, fpcr, fpexc);
    else
        done = FALSE;  result = Zeros();  // 'Don't care' result

    return (done, result);
```

shared/functions/float/fpprocessnans3/FPProcessNaNs3

```
// FPProcessNaNs3()
// ================

(boolean, bits(N)) FPProcessNaNs3(FPType type1, FPType type2, FPType type3,
                                  bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, bits(N) op3,
                                  FPCRType fpcr)
    boolean fpexc = TRUE;   // Generate floating-point exceptions
    return FPProcessNaNs3(type1, type2, type3, op1, op2, op3, fpcr, fpexc);

// FPProcessNaNs3()
// ================
// The boolean part of the return value says whether a NaN has been found and
// processed. The bits(N) part is only relevant if it has and supplies the
// result of the operation.
//
// The 'fpcr' argument supplies FPCR control bits and 'fpexc' controls the
// generation of floating-point exceptions. Status information is updated
// directly in the FPSR where appropriate.

(boolean, bits(N)) FPProcessNaNs3(FPType type1, FPType type2, FPType type3,
                                  bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, bits(N) op3,
                                  FPCRType fpcr, boolean fpexc)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    bits(N) result;
    boolean op1_nan = type1 IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN};
    boolean op2_nan = type2 IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN};
    boolean op3_nan = type3 IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN};

    boolean altfp = HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && fpcr.AH == '1';
    FPType type_nan;
    if altfp then
        if type1 == FPType_SNaN || type2 == FPType_SNaN || type3 == FPType_SNaN then
            type_nan = FPType_SNaN;
        else
            type_nan = FPType_QNaN;

    boolean done;
```


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```
    if altfp && op1_nan && op2_nan && op3_nan then
        // <n> register NaN selected
        done = TRUE;  result = FPProcessNaN(type_nan, op2, fpcr, fpexc);
    elsif altfp && op2_nan && (op1_nan || op3_nan) then
        // <n> register NaN selected
        done = TRUE;  result = FPProcessNaN(type_nan, op2, fpcr, fpexc);
    elsif altfp && op3_nan && op1_nan then
        // <m> register NaN selected
        done = TRUE;  result = FPProcessNaN(type_nan, op3, fpcr, fpexc);
    elsif type1 == FPType_SNaN then
        done = TRUE;  result = FPProcessNaN(type1, op1, fpcr, fpexc);
    elsif type2 == FPType_SNaN then
        done = TRUE;  result = FPProcessNaN(type2, op2, fpcr, fpexc);
    elsif type3 == FPType_SNaN then
        done = TRUE;  result = FPProcessNaN(type3, op3, fpcr, fpexc);
    elsif type1 == FPType_QNaN then
        done = TRUE;  result = FPProcessNaN(type1, op1, fpcr, fpexc);
    elsif type2 == FPType_QNaN then
        done = TRUE;  result = FPProcessNaN(type2, op2, fpcr, fpexc);
    elsif type3 == FPType_QNaN then
        done = TRUE;  result = FPProcessNaN(type3, op3, fpcr, fpexc);
    else
        done = FALSE;  result = Zeros();  // 'Don't care' result

    return (done, result);
```

shared/functions/float/fpprocessnans4/FPProcessNaNs4

```
// FPProcessNaNs4()
// ================
// The boolean part of the return value says whether a NaN has been found and
// processed. The bits(N) part is only relevant if it has and supplies the
// result of the operation.
//
// The 'fpcr' argument supplies FPCR control bits.
// Status information is updated directly in the FPSR where appropriate.
// The 'fpexc' controls the generation of floating-point exceptions.

(boolean, bits(N)) FPProcessNaNs4(FPType type1, FPType type2, FPType type3, FPType type4,
                                  bits(N DIV 2) op1, bits(N DIV 2) op2, bits(N DIV 2) op3,
                                  bits(N DIV 2) op4, FPCRType fpcr, boolean fpexc)

    assert N == 32;

    bits(N) result;
    boolean done;
    // The FPCR.AH control does not affect these checks
    if type1 == FPType_SNaN then
        done = TRUE;  result = FPConvertNaN(FPProcessNaN(type1, op1, fpcr, fpexc));
    elsif type2 == FPType_SNaN then
        done = TRUE;  result = FPConvertNaN(FPProcessNaN(type2, op2, fpcr, fpexc));
    elsif type3 == FPType_SNaN then
        done = TRUE;  result = FPConvertNaN(FPProcessNaN(type3, op3, fpcr, fpexc));
    elsif type4 == FPType_SNaN then
        done = TRUE;  result = FPConvertNaN(FPProcessNaN(type4, op4, fpcr, fpexc));
    elsif type1 == FPType_QNaN then
        done = TRUE;  result = FPConvertNaN(FPProcessNaN(type1, op1, fpcr, fpexc));
    elsif type2 == FPType_QNaN then
        done = TRUE;  result = FPConvertNaN(FPProcessNaN(type2, op2, fpcr, fpexc));
    elsif type3 == FPType_QNaN then
        done = TRUE;  result = FPConvertNaN(FPProcessNaN(type3, op3, fpcr, fpexc));
    elsif type4 == FPType_QNaN then
        done = TRUE;  result = FPConvertNaN(FPProcessNaN(type4, op4, fpcr, fpexc));
    else
        done = FALSE;  result = Zeros();  // 'Don't care' result
```


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```
    return (done, result);
```

shared/functions/float/fprecipestimate/FPRecipEstimate

```
// FPRecipEstimate()
// =================

bits(N) FPRecipEstimate(bits(N) operand, FPCRType fpcr_in)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    FPCRType fpcr = fpcr_in;
    bits(N) result;
    boolean overflow_to_inf;
    // When using alternative floating-point behaviour, do not generate
    // floating-point exceptions, flush denormal input and output to zero,
    // and use RNE rounding mode.
    boolean altfp = HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && fpcr.AH == '1';
    boolean fpexc = !altfp;
    if altfp then fpcr.<FIZ,FZ> = '11';
    if altfp then fpcr.RMode    = '00';

    (fptype,sign,value) = FPUnpack(operand, fpcr, fpexc);

    FPRounding rounding = FPRoundingMode(fpcr);
    if fptype == FPType_SNaN || fptype == FPType_QNaN then
        result = FPProcessNaN(fptype, operand, fpcr, fpexc);
    elsif fptype == FPType_Infinity then
        result = FPZero(sign);
    elsif fptype == FPType_Zero then
        result = FPInfinity(sign);
        if fpexc then FPProcessException(FPExc_DivideByZero, fpcr);
    elsif (
            (N == 16 && Abs(value) < 2.0^-16) ||
            (N == 32 && Abs(value) < 2.0^-128) ||
            (N == 64 && Abs(value) < 2.0^-1024)
          ) then
        case rounding of
            when FPRounding_TIEEVEN
                overflow_to_inf = TRUE;
            when FPRounding_POSINF
                overflow_to_inf = (sign == '0');
            when FPRounding_NEGINF
                overflow_to_inf = (sign == '1');
            when FPRounding_ZERO
                overflow_to_inf = FALSE;
        result = if overflow_to_inf then FPInfinity(sign) else FPMaxNormal(sign);
        if fpexc then
            FPProcessException(FPExc_Overflow, fpcr);
            FPProcessException(FPExc_Inexact, fpcr);
    elsif ((fpcr.FZ == '1' && N != 16) || (fpcr.FZ16 == '1' && N == 16))
          && (
                (N == 16 && Abs(value) >= 2.0^14) ||
                (N == 32 && Abs(value) >= 2.0^126) ||
                (N == 64 && Abs(value) >= 2.0^1022)
             ) then
        // Result flushed to zero of correct sign
        result = FPZero(sign);

        // Flush-to-zero never generates a trapped exception.
        if UsingAArch32() then
            FPSCR.UFC = '1';
        else
            if fpexc then FPSR.UFC = '1';
    else
        // Scale to a fixed point value in the range 0.5 <= x < 1.0 in steps of 1/512, and
```


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```
    // calculate result exponent. Scaled value has copied sign bit,
    // exponent = 1022 = double-precision biased version of -1,
    // fraction = original fraction
    bits(52) fraction;
    integer exp;
    case N of
        when 16
            fraction = operand<9:0> : Zeros(42);
            exp = UInt(operand<14:10>);
        when 32
            fraction = operand<22:0> : Zeros(29);
            exp = UInt(operand<30:23>);
        when 64
            fraction = operand<51:0>;
            exp = UInt(operand<62:52>);

    if exp == 0 then
        if fraction<51> == '0' then
            exp = -1;
            fraction = fraction<49:0>:'00';
        else
            fraction = fraction<50:0>:'0';

    integer scaled;
    boolean increasedprecision = N==32 && HaveFeatRPRES() && altfp;

    if !increasedprecision then
        scaled = UInt('1':fraction<51:44>);
    else
        scaled = UInt('1':fraction<51:41>);

    integer result_exp;
    case N of
        when 16 result_exp =   29 - exp; // In range 29-30 = -1 to 29+1 = 30
        when 32 result_exp =  253 - exp; // In range 253-254 = -1 to 253+1 = 254
        when 64 result_exp = 2045 - exp; // In range 2045-2046 = -1 to 2045+1 = 2046

    // Scaled is in range 256 .. 511 or 2048 .. 4095 range representing a
    // fixed-point number in range [0.5 .. 1.0].
    estimate = RecipEstimate(scaled, increasedprecision);

    // Estimate is in the range 256 .. 511 or 4096 .. 8191 representing a
    // fixed-point result in the range [1.0 .. 2.0].
    // Convert to scaled floating point result with copied sign bit,
    // high-order bits from estimate, and exponent calculated above.
    if !increasedprecision then
        fraction = estimate<7:0> : Zeros(44);
    else
        fraction = estimate<11:0> : Zeros(40);

    if result_exp == 0 then
        fraction = '1' : fraction<51:1>;
    elsif result_exp == -1 then
        fraction = '01' : fraction<51:2>;
        result_exp = 0;

    case N of
        when 16 result = sign : result_exp<N-12:0> : fraction<51:42>;
        when 32 result = sign : result_exp<N-25:0> : fraction<51:29>;
        when 64 result = sign : result_exp<N-54:0> : fraction<51:0>;

return result;
```


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shared/functions/float/fprecipestimate/RecipEstimate

```
// RecipEstimate()
// ===============
// Compute estimate of reciprocal of 9-bit fixed-point number.
//
// a is in range 256 .. 511 or 2048 .. 4096 representing a number in
// the range 0.5 <= x < 1.0.
// increasedprecision determines if the mantissa is 8-bit or 12-bit.
// result is in the range 256 .. 511 or 4096 .. 8191 representing a
// number in the range 1.0 to 511/256 or 1.00 to 8191/4096.

integer RecipEstimate(integer a_in, boolean increasedprecision)

    integer a = a_in;
    integer r;
    if !increasedprecision then
        assert 256 <= a && a < 512;
        a = a*2+1;                      // Round to nearest
        integer b = (2 ^ 19) DIV a;
        r = (b+1) DIV 2;                // Round to nearest
        assert 256 <= r && r < 512;
    else
        assert 2048 <= a && a < 4096;
        a = a*2+1;                      // Round to nearest
        real real_val = Real(2^25)/Real(a);
        r = RoundDown(real_val);
        real error = real_val - Real(r);
        boolean round_up = error > 0.5;  // Error cannot be exactly 0.5 so do not need tie case
        if round_up then r = r+1;
        assert 4096 <= r && r < 8192;

    return r;
```

shared/functions/float/fprecpx/FPRecpX

```
// FPRecpX()
// =========

bits(N) FPRecpX(bits(N) op, FPCRType fpcr_in)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    FPCRType fpcr = fpcr_in;
    integer esize;
    case N of
        when 16 esize =  5;
        when 32 esize =  8;
        when 64 esize = 11;

    bits(N)           result;
    bits(esize)       exp;
    bits(esize)       max_exp;
    bits(N-(esize+1)) frac = Zeros();

    boolean altfp = HaveAltFP() && fpcr.AH == '1';
    boolean fpexc = !altfp;                 // Generate no floating-point exceptions
    if altfp then fpcr.<FIZ,FZ> = '11';     // Flush denormal input and output to zero
    (fptype,sign,value) = FPUnpack(op, fpcr, fpexc);

    case N of
        when 16 exp = op<10+esize-1:10>;
        when 32 exp = op<23+esize-1:23>;
        when 64 exp = op<52+esize-1:52>;

    max_exp = Ones(esize) - 1;
```


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```
    if fptype == FPType_SNaN || fptype == FPType_QNaN then
        result = FPProcessNaN(fptype, op, fpcr, fpexc);
    else
        if IsZero(exp) then                 // Zero and denormals
            result = sign:max_exp:frac;
        else                                // Infinities and normals
            result = sign:NOT(exp):frac;

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpround/FPRound

```
// FPRound()
// =========
// Used by data processing and int/fixed <-> FP conversion instructions.
// For half-precision data it ignores AHP, and observes FZ16.

bits(N) FPRound(real op, FPCRType fpcr_in, FPRounding rounding)
    FPCRType fpcr = fpcr_in;
    fpcr.AHP = '0';
    boolean fpexc = TRUE;    // Generate floating-point exceptions
    boolean isbfloat16  = FALSE;
    return FPRoundBase(op, fpcr, rounding, isbfloat16, fpexc);

// FPRound()
// =========
// Used by data processing and int/fixed <-> FP conversion instructions.
// For half-precision data it ignores AHP, and observes FZ16.
//
// The 'fpcr' argument supplies FPCR control bits and 'fpexc' controls the
// generation of floating-point exceptions. Status information is updated
// directly in the FPSR where appropriate.

bits(N) FPRound(real op, FPCRType fpcr_in, FPRounding rounding, boolean fpexc)
    FPCRType fpcr = fpcr_in;
    fpcr.AHP = '0';
    boolean isbfloat16 = FALSE;
    return FPRoundBase(op, fpcr, rounding, isbfloat16, fpexc);

// FPRound()
// =========

bits(N) FPRound(real op, FPCRType fpcr)
    return FPRound(op, fpcr, FPRoundingMode(fpcr));
```

shared/functions/float/fpround/FPRoundBase

```
// FPRoundBase()
// =============

bits(N) FPRoundBase(real op, FPCRType fpcr, FPRounding rounding, boolean isbfloat16)
    boolean fpexc = TRUE;    // Generate floating-point exceptions
    return FPRoundBase(op, fpcr, rounding, isbfloat16, fpexc);

// FPRoundBase()
// =============
// Convert a real number OP into an N-bit floating-point value using the
// supplied rounding mode RMODE.
//
// The 'fpcr' argument supplies FPCR control bits and 'fpexc' controls the
// generation of floating-point exceptions. Status information is updated
// directly in the FPSR where appropriate.

bits(N) FPRoundBase(real op, FPCRType fpcr, FPRounding rounding,
```


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```
                boolean isbfloat16, boolean fpexc)

assert N IN {16,32,64};
assert op != 0.0;
assert rounding != FPRounding_TIEAWAY;
bits(N) result;

// Obtain format parameters - minimum exponent, numbers of exponent and fraction bits.
integer minimum_exp;
integer F;
integer E;
if N == 16 then
    minimum_exp = -14;  E = 5;  F = 10;
elsif N == 32 && isbfloat16 then
    minimum_exp = -126;  E = 8;  F = 7;
elsif N == 32 then
    minimum_exp = -126;  E = 8;  F = 23;
else  // N == 64
    minimum_exp = -1022;  E = 11;  F = 52;

// Split value into sign, unrounded mantissa and exponent.
bit sign;
real mantissa;
if op < 0.0 then
    sign = '1';  mantissa = -op;
else
    sign = '0';  mantissa = op;
exponent = 0;
while mantissa < 1.0 do
    mantissa = mantissa * 2.0;  exponent = exponent - 1;
while mantissa >= 2.0 do
    mantissa = mantissa / 2.0;  exponent = exponent + 1;

// When TRUE, detection of underflow occurs after rounding and the test for a
// denormalized number for single and double precision values occurs after rounding.
altfp = HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && fpcr.AH == '1';

// Deal with flush-to-zero before rounding if FPCR.AH != '1'.
if (!altfp && ((fpcr.FZ == '1' && N != 16) || (fpcr.FZ16 == '1' && N == 16)) &&
    exponent < minimum_exp) then
    // Flush-to-zero never generates a trapped exception.
    if UsingAArch32() then
        FPSCR.UFC = '1';
    else
        if fpexc then FPSR.UFC = '1';
    return FPZero(sign);

biased_exp_unconstrained = (exponent - minimum_exp) + 1;
int_mant_unconstrained = RoundDown(mantissa * 2.0^F);
error_unconstrained = mantissa * 2.0^F - Real(int_mant_unconstrained);

// Start creating the exponent value for the result. Start by biasing the actual exponent
// so that the minimum exponent becomes 1, lower values 0 (indicating possible underflow).
biased_exp = Max((exponent - minimum_exp) + 1, 0);
if biased_exp == 0 then mantissa = mantissa / 2.0^(minimum_exp - exponent);

// Get the unrounded mantissa as an integer, and the "units in last place" rounding error.
int_mant = RoundDown(mantissa * 2.0^F);  // < 2.0^F if biased_exp == 0, >= 2.0^F if not
error = mantissa * 2.0^F - Real(int_mant);

// Underflow occurs if exponent is too small before rounding, and result is inexact or
// the Underflow exception is trapped. This applies before rounding if FPCR.AH != '1'.
if !altfp && biased_exp == 0 && (error != 0.0 || fpcr.UFE == '1') then
    if fpexc then FPProcessException(FPExc_Underflow, fpcr);

// Round result according to rounding mode.
boolean round_up_unconstrained;
boolean round_up;
```


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```
boolean overflow_to_inf;
if altfp then

    case rounding of
        when FPRounding_TIEEVEN
            round_up_unconstrained = (error_unconstrained > 0.5 ||
               (error_unconstrained == 0.5 && int_mant_unconstrained<0> == '1'));
            round_up = (error > 0.5 || (error == 0.5 && int_mant<0> == '1'));
            overflow_to_inf = TRUE;
        when FPRounding_POSINF
            round_up_unconstrained = (error_unconstrained != 0.0 && sign == '0');
            round_up = (error != 0.0 && sign == '0');
            overflow_to_inf = (sign == '0');
        when FPRounding_NEGINF
            round_up_unconstrained = (error_unconstrained != 0.0 && sign == '1');
            round_up = (error != 0.0 && sign == '1');
            overflow_to_inf = (sign == '1');
        when FPRounding_ZERO, FPRounding_ODD
            round_up_unconstrained = FALSE;
            round_up = FALSE;
            overflow_to_inf = FALSE;

    if round_up_unconstrained then
        int_mant_unconstrained = int_mant_unconstrained + 1;
        if int_mant_unconstrained == 2^(F+1) then    // Rounded up to next exponent
            biased_exp_unconstrained = biased_exp_unconstrained + 1;
            int_mant_unconstrained   = int_mant_unconstrained DIV 2;

    // Deal with flush-to-zero and underflow after rounding if FPCR.AH == '1'.
    if biased_exp_unconstrained < 1 && int_mant_unconstrained != 0 then
        // the result of unconstrained rounding is less than the minimum normalized number
        if (fpcr.FZ == '1' && N != 16) || (fpcr.FZ16 == '1' && N == 16) then   // Flush-to-zero
            if fpexc then
                FPSR.UFC = '1';
                FPProcessException(FPExc_Inexact, fpcr);
            return FPZero(sign);
        elsif error != 0.0 || fpcr.UFE == '1' then
            if fpexc then FPProcessException(FPExc_Underflow, fpcr);
else    // altfp == FALSE
    case rounding of
        when FPRounding_TIEEVEN
            round_up = (error > 0.5 || (error == 0.5 && int_mant<0> == '1'));
            overflow_to_inf = TRUE;
        when FPRounding_POSINF
            round_up = (error != 0.0 && sign == '0');
            overflow_to_inf = (sign == '0');
        when FPRounding_NEGINF
            round_up = (error != 0.0 && sign == '1');
            overflow_to_inf = (sign == '1');
        when FPRounding_ZERO, FPRounding_ODD
            round_up = FALSE;
            overflow_to_inf = FALSE;

if round_up then
    int_mant = int_mant + 1;
    if int_mant == 2^F then      // Rounded up from denormalized to normalized
        biased_exp = 1;
    if int_mant == 2^(F+1) then  // Rounded up to next exponent
        biased_exp = biased_exp + 1;
        int_mant = int_mant DIV 2;

// Handle rounding to odd
if error != 0.0 && rounding == FPRounding_ODD then
    int_mant<0> = '1';

// Deal with overflow and generate result.
if N != 16 || fpcr.AHP == '0' then  // Single, double or IEEE half precision
    if biased_exp >= 2^E - 1 then
```


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```
            result = if overflow_to_inf then FPInfinity(sign) else FPMaxNormal(sign);
            if fpexc then FPProcessException(FPExc_Overflow, fpcr);
            error = 1.0;  // Ensure that an Inexact exception occurs
        else
            result = sign : biased_exp<E-1:0> : int_mant<F-1:0> : Zeros(N-(E+F+1));
    else                                    // Alternative half precision
        if biased_exp >= 2^E then
            result = sign : Ones(N-1);
            if fpexc then FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
            error = 0.0;  // Ensure that an Inexact exception does not occur
        else
            result = sign : biased_exp<E-1:0> : int_mant<F-1:0> : Zeros(N-(E+F+1));

    // Deal with Inexact exception.
    if error != 0.0 then
        if fpexc then FPProcessException(FPExc_Inexact, fpcr);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpround/FPRoundCV

```
// FPRoundCV()
// ===========
// Used for FP <-> FP conversion instructions.
// For half-precision data ignores FZ16 and observes AHP.

bits(N) FPRoundCV(real op, FPCRType fpcr_in, FPRounding rounding)
    FPCRType fpcr = fpcr_in;
    fpcr.FZ16 = '0';
    boolean fpexc = TRUE;    // Generate floating-point exceptions
    boolean isbfloat16 = FALSE;
    return FPRoundBase(op, fpcr, rounding, isbfloat16, fpexc);
```

shared/functions/float/fprounding/FPRounding

```
enumeration FPRounding  {FPRounding_TIEEVEN, FPRounding_POSINF,
                         FPRounding_NEGINF,  FPRounding_ZERO,
                         FPRounding_TIEAWAY, FPRounding_ODD};
```

shared/functions/float/fproundingmode/FPRoundingMode

```
// FPRoundingMode()
// ================
// Return the current floating-point rounding mode.

FPRounding FPRoundingMode(FPCRType fpcr)
    return FPDecodeRounding(fpcr.RMode);
```

shared/functions/float/fproundint/FPRoundInt

```
// FPRoundInt()
// ============

// Round op to nearest integral floating point value using rounding mode in FPCR/FPSCR.
// If EXACT is TRUE, set FPSR.IXC if result is not numerically equal to op.

bits(N) FPRoundInt(bits(N) op, FPCRType fpcr, FPRounding rounding, boolean exact)

    assert rounding != FPRounding_ODD;
    assert N IN {16,32,64};
```


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```
    // When alternative floating-point support is TRUE, do not generate
    // Input Denormal floating-point exceptions.
    altfp = HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && fpcr.AH == '1';
    fpexc = !altfp;

    // Unpack using FPCR to determine if subnormals are flushed-to-zero.
    (fptype,sign,value) = FPUnpack(op, fpcr, fpexc);

    bits(N) result;
    if fptype == FPType_SNaN || fptype == FPType_QNaN then
        result = FPProcessNaN(fptype, op, fpcr);
    elsif fptype == FPType_Infinity then
        result = FPInfinity(sign);
    elsif fptype == FPType_Zero then
        result = FPZero(sign);
    else
        // Extract integer component.
        int_result = RoundDown(value);
        error = value - Real(int_result);

        // Determine whether supplied rounding mode requires an increment.
        boolean round_up;
        case rounding of
            when FPRounding_TIEEVEN
                round_up = (error > 0.5 || (error == 0.5 && int_result<0> == '1'));
            when FPRounding_POSINF
                round_up = (error != 0.0);
            when FPRounding_NEGINF
                round_up = FALSE;
            when FPRounding_ZERO
                round_up = (error != 0.0 && int_result < 0);
            when FPRounding_TIEAWAY
                round_up = (error > 0.5 || (error == 0.5 && int_result >= 0));

        if round_up then int_result = int_result + 1;

        // Convert integer value into an equivalent real value.
        real_result = Real(int_result);

        // Re-encode as a floating-point value, result is always exact.
        if real_result == 0.0 then
            result = FPZero(sign);
        else
            result = FPRound(real_result, fpcr, FPRounding_ZERO);

        // Generate inexact exceptions.
        if error != 0.0 && exact then
            FPProcessException(FPExc_Inexact, fpcr);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fproundintn/FPRoundIntN

```
// FPRoundIntN()
// =============

bits(N) FPRoundIntN(bits(N) op, FPCRType fpcr, FPRounding rounding, integer intsize)
    assert rounding != FPRounding_ODD;
    assert N IN {32,64};
    assert intsize IN {32, 64};
    integer exp;
    bits(N) result;
    boolean round_up;
    constant integer E = (if N == 32 then 8 else 11);
    constant integer F = N - (E + 1);
```


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```
// When alternative floating-point support is TRUE, do not generate
// Input Denormal floating-point exceptions.
altfp = HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && fpcr.AH == '1';
fpexc = !altfp;

// Unpack using FPCR to determine if subnormals are flushed-to-zero.
(fptype,sign,value) = FPUnpack(op, fpcr, fpexc);

if fptype IN {FPType_SNaN, FPType_QNaN, FPType_Infinity} then
    if N == 32 then
        exp = 126 + intsize;
        result = '1':exp<(E-1):0>:Zeros(F);
    else
        exp = 1022+intsize;
        result = '1':exp<(E-1):0>:Zeros(F);
    FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
elsif fptype == FPType_Zero then
    result = FPZero(sign);
else
    // Extract integer component.
    int_result = RoundDown(value);
    error = value - Real(int_result);

    // Determine whether supplied rounding mode requires an increment.
    case rounding of
        when FPRounding_TIEEVEN
            round_up = error > 0.5 || (error == 0.5 && int_result<0> == '1');
        when FPRounding_POSINF
            round_up = error != 0.0;
        when FPRounding_NEGINF
            round_up = FALSE;
        when FPRounding_ZERO
            round_up = error != 0.0 && int_result < 0;
        when FPRounding_TIEAWAY
            round_up = error > 0.5 || (error == 0.5 && int_result >= 0);

    if round_up then int_result = int_result + 1;
    overflow = int_result > 2^(intsize-1)-1 || int_result < -1*2^(intsize-1);

    if overflow then
        if N == 32 then
            exp = 126 + intsize;
            result = '1':exp<(E-1):0>:Zeros(F);
        else
            exp = 1022 + intsize;
            result = '1':exp<(E-1):0>:Zeros(F);
        FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
        // This case shouldn't set Inexact.
        error = 0.0;

    else
        // Convert integer value into an equivalent real value.
        real_result = Real(int_result);

        // Re-encode as a floating-point value, result is always exact.
        if real_result == 0.0 then
            result = FPZero(sign);
        else
            result = FPRound(real_result, fpcr, FPRounding_ZERO);

    // Generate inexact exceptions.
    if error != 0.0 then
        FPProcessException(FPExc_Inexact, fpcr);

return result;
```


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shared/functions/float/fprsqrtestimate/FPRSqrtEstimate

```
// FPRSqrtEstimate()
// =================

bits(N) FPRSqrtEstimate(bits(N) operand, FPCRType fpcr_in)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    FPCRType fpcr = fpcr_in;

    // When using alternative floating-point behaviour, do not generate
    // floating-point exceptions and flush denormal input to zero.
    boolean altfp = HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && fpcr.AH == '1';
    boolean fpexc = !altfp;
    if altfp then fpcr.<FIZ,FZ> = '11';

    (fptype,sign,value) = FPUnpack(operand, fpcr, fpexc);

    bits(N) result;
    if fptype == FPType_SNaN || fptype == FPType_QNaN then
        result = FPProcessNaN(fptype, operand, fpcr, fpexc);
    elsif fptype == FPType_Zero then
        result = FPInfinity(sign);
        if fpexc then FPProcessException(FPExc_DivideByZero, fpcr);
    elsif sign == '1' then
        result = FPDefaultNaN(fpcr);
        if fpexc then FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
    elsif fptype == FPType_Infinity then
        result = FPZero('0');
    else
        // Scale to a fixed-point value in the range 0.25 <= x < 1.0 in steps of 512, with the
        // evenness or oddness of the exponent unchanged, and calculate result exponent.
        // Scaled value has copied sign bit, exponent = 1022 or 1021 = double-precision
        // biased version of -1 or -2, fraction = original fraction extended with zeros.

        bits(52) fraction;
        integer exp;
        case N of
            when 16
                fraction = operand<9:0> : Zeros(42);
                exp = UInt(operand<14:10>);
            when 32
                fraction = operand<22:0> : Zeros(29);
                exp = UInt(operand<30:23>);
            when 64
                fraction = operand<51:0>;
                exp = UInt(operand<62:52>);

        if exp == 0 then
            while fraction<51> == '0' do
                fraction = fraction<50:0> : '0';
                exp = exp - 1;
            fraction = fraction<50:0> : '0';

        integer scaled;
        boolean increasedprecision = N==32 && HaveFeatRPRES() && altfp;

        if !increasedprecision then
            if exp<0> == '0' then
                scaled = UInt('1':fraction<51:44>);
            else
                scaled = UInt('01':fraction<51:45>);
        else
            if exp<0> == '0' then
                scaled = UInt('1':fraction<51:41>);
            else
                scaled = UInt('01':fraction<51:42>);
```


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```
        integer result_exp;
        case N of
            when 16 result_exp = (  44 - exp) DIV 2;
            when 32 result_exp = ( 380 - exp) DIV 2;
            when 64 result_exp = (3068 - exp) DIV 2;

        estimate = RecipSqrtEstimate(scaled, increasedprecision);

        // Estimate is in the range 256 .. 511 or 4096 .. 8191 representing a
        // fixed-point result in the range [1.0 .. 2.0].
        // Convert to scaled floating point result with copied sign bit and high-order
        // fraction bits, and exponent calculated above.
        case N of
            when 16 result = '0' : result_exp<N-12:0> : estimate<7:0>:Zeros(2);
            when 32
                if !increasedprecision then
                    result = '0' : result_exp<N-25:0> : estimate<7:0>:Zeros(15);
                else
                    result = '0' : result_exp<N-25:0> : estimate<11:0>:Zeros(11);
            when 64 result = '0' : result_exp<N-54:0> : estimate<7:0>:Zeros(44);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fprsqrtestimate/RecipSqrtEstimate

```
// RecipSqrtEstimate()
// ===================
// Compute estimate of reciprocal square root of 9-bit fixed-point number.
//
// a_in is in range 128 .. 511 or 1024 .. 4095, with increased precision,
// representing a number in the range 0.25 <= x < 1.0.
// increasedprecision determines if the mantissa is 8-bit or 12-bit.
// result is in the range 256 .. 511 or 4096 .. 8191, with increased precision,
// representing a number in the range 1.0 to 511/256 or 8191/4096.

integer RecipSqrtEstimate(integer a_in, boolean increasedprecision)

    integer a = a_in;
    integer r;
    if !increasedprecision then
        assert 128 <= a && a < 512;
        if a < 256 then                     // 0.25 .. 0.5
            a = a*2+1;                      // a in units of 1/512 rounded to nearest
        else                                // 0.5 .. 1.0
            a = (a >> 1) << 1;              // Discard bottom bit
            a = (a+1)*2;                    // a in units of 1/256 rounded to nearest
        integer b = 512;
        while a*(b+1)*(b+1) < 2^28 do
            b = b+1;
        // b = largest b such that b < 2^14 / sqrt(a)
        r = (b+1) DIV 2;                    // Round to nearest
        assert 256 <= r && r < 512;
    else
        assert 1024 <= a && a < 4096;
        real real_val;
        real error;
        integer int_val;

        if a < 2048 then                    // 0.25... 0.5
            a = a*2 + 1;                    // Take 10 bits of fraction and force a 1 at the bottom
            real_val = Real(a)/2.0;
        else                                // 0.5..1.0
            a = (a >> 1) << 1;              // Discard bottom bit
            a = a+1;                        // Take 10 bits of fraction and force a 1 at the bottom
            real_val = Real(a);
```


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```
        real_val = Sqrt(real_val);           // This number will lie in the range of 32 to 64
                                             // Round to nearest even for a DP float number
        real_val = real_val * Real(2^47);    // The integer is the size of the whole DP mantissa
        int_val  = RoundDown(real_val);      // Calculate rounding value
        error    = real_val - Real(int_val);
        round_up = error > 0.5;              // Error cannot be exactly 0.5 so do not need tie case
        if round_up then int_val = int_val+1;

        real_val = Real(2^65)/Real(int_val); // Lies in the range 4096 <= real_val < 8192
        int_val  = RoundDown(real_val);      // Round that (to nearest even) to give integer
        error    = real_val - Real(int_val);
        round_up = (error > 0.5 || (error == 0.5 && int_val<0> == '1'));
        if round_up then int_val = int_val+1;

        r = int_val;
        assert 4096 <= r && r < 8192;

    return r;
```

shared/functions/float/fpsqrt/FPSqrt

```
// FPSqrt()
// ========

bits(N) FPSqrt(bits(N) op, FPCRType fpcr)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    (fptype,sign,value) = FPUnpack(op, fpcr);

    bits(N) result;
    if fptype == FPType_SNaN || fptype == FPType_QNaN then
        result = FPProcessNaN(fptype, op, fpcr);
    elsif fptype == FPType_Zero then
        result = FPZero(sign);
    elsif fptype == FPType_Infinity && sign == '0' then
        result = FPInfinity(sign);
    elsif sign == '1' then
        result = FPDefaultNaN(fpcr);
        FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
    else
        result = FPRound(Sqrt(value), fpcr);

        FPProcessDenorm(fptype, N, fpcr);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpsub/FPSub

```
// FPSub()
// =======

bits(N) FPSub(bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, FPCRType fpcr)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    rounding = FPRoundingMode(fpcr);

    (type1,sign1,value1) = FPUnpack(op1, fpcr);
    (type2,sign2,value2) = FPUnpack(op2, fpcr);

    (done,result) = FPProcessNaNs(type1, type2, op1, op2, fpcr);
    if !done then
        inf1 = (type1 == FPType_Infinity);
        inf2 = (type2 == FPType_Infinity);
        zero1 = (type1 == FPType_Zero);
```


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```
        zero2 = (type2 == FPType_Zero);

        if inf1 && inf2 && sign1 == sign2 then
            result = FPDefaultNaN(fpcr);
            FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
        elsif (inf1 && sign1 == '0') || (inf2 && sign2 == '1') then
            result = FPInfinity('0');
        elsif (inf1 && sign1 == '1') || (inf2 && sign2 == '0') then
            result = FPInfinity('1');
        elsif zero1 && zero2 && sign1 == NOT(sign2) then
            result = FPZero(sign1);
        else
            result_value = value1 - value2;
            if result_value == 0.0 then  // Sign of exact zero result depends on rounding mode
                result_sign = if rounding == FPRounding_NEGINF then '1' else '0';
                result = FPZero(result_sign);
            else
                result = FPRound(result_value, fpcr, rounding);

        FPProcessDenorms(type1, type2, N, fpcr);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fpthree/FPThree

```
// FPThree()
// =========

bits(N) FPThree(bit sign)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    constant integer E = (if N == 16 then 5 elsif N == 32 then 8 else 11);
    constant integer F = N - (E + 1);
    exp  = '1':Zeros(E-1);
    frac = '1':Zeros(F-1);
    result = sign : exp : frac;

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fptofixed/FPToFixed

```
// FPToFixed()
// ===========

// Convert N-bit precision floating point OP to M-bit fixed point with
// FBITS fractional bits, controlled by UNSIGNED and ROUNDING.

bits(M) FPToFixed(bits(N) op, integer fbits, boolean unsigned, FPCRType fpcr, FPRounding rounding)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    assert M IN {16,32,64};
    assert fbits >= 0;
    assert rounding != FPRounding_ODD;

    // When alternative floating-point support is TRUE, do not generate
    // Input Denormal floating-point exceptions.
    altfp = HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && fpcr.AH == '1';
    fpexc = !altfp;

    // Unpack using fpcr to determine if subnormals are flushed-to-zero.
    (fptype,sign,value) = FPUnpack(op, fpcr, fpexc);

    // If NaN, set cumulative flag or take exception.
    if fptype == FPType_SNaN || fptype == FPType_QNaN then
```


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```
        FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);

    // Scale by fractional bits and produce integer rounded towards minus-infinity.
    value = value * 2.0^fbits;
    int_result = RoundDown(value);
    error = value - Real(int_result);

    // Determine whether supplied rounding mode requires an increment.
    boolean round_up;
    case rounding of
        when FPRounding_TIEEVEN
            round_up = (error > 0.5 || (error == 0.5 && int_result<0> == '1'));
        when FPRounding_POSINF
            round_up = (error != 0.0);
        when FPRounding_NEGINF
            round_up = FALSE;
        when FPRounding_ZERO
            round_up = (error != 0.0 && int_result < 0);
        when FPRounding_TIEAWAY
            round_up = (error > 0.5 || (error == 0.5 && int_result >= 0));

    if round_up then int_result = int_result + 1;

    // Generate saturated result and exceptions.
    (result, overflow) = SatQ(int_result, M, unsigned);
    if overflow then
        FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
    elsif error != 0.0 then
        FPProcessException(FPExc_Inexact, fpcr);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fptofixedjs/FPToFixedJS

```
// FPToFixedJS()
// =============

// Converts a double precision floating point input value
// to a signed integer, with rounding to zero.

(bits(N), bit) FPToFixedJS(bits(M) op, FPCRType fpcr, boolean Is64)

    assert M == 64 && N == 32;

    // If FALSE, never generate Input Denormal floating-point exceptions.
    fpexc_idenorm = !(HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32() && fpcr.AH == '1');

    // Unpack using fpcr to determine if subnormals are flushed-to-zero.
    (fptype,sign,value) = FPUnpack(op, fpcr, fpexc_idenorm);

    Z = '1';
    // If NaN, set cumulative flag or take exception.
    if fptype == FPType_SNaN || fptype == FPType_QNaN then
        FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
        Z = '0';

    int_result = RoundDown(value);
    error = value - Real(int_result);

    // Determine whether supplied rounding mode requires an increment.

    round_it_up = (error != 0.0 && int_result < 0);
    if round_it_up then int_result = int_result + 1;

    integer result;
    if int_result < 0 then
```


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```
        result = int_result - 2^32*RoundUp(Real(int_result)/Real(2^32));
    else
        result = int_result - 2^32*RoundDown(Real(int_result)/Real(2^32));

    // Generate exceptions.
    if int_result < -(2^31) || int_result > (2^31)-1 then
        FPProcessException(FPExc_InvalidOp, fpcr);
        Z = '0';
    elsif error != 0.0 then
        FPProcessException(FPExc_Inexact, fpcr);
        Z = '0';
    elsif sign == '1' && value == 0.0 then
        Z = '0';
    elsif sign == '0' && value == 0.0 && !IsZero(op<51:0>) then
        Z = '0';

    if fptype == FPType_Infinity then result = 0;

    return (result<N-1:0>, Z);
```

shared/functions/float/fptwo/FPTwo

```
// FPTwo()
// =======

bits(N) FPTwo(bit sign)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    constant integer E = (if N == 16 then 5 elsif N == 32 then 8 else 11);
    constant integer F = N - (E + 1);
    exp  = '1':Zeros(E-1);
    frac = Zeros(F);
    result = sign : exp : frac;

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/fptype/FPType

```
enumeration FPType {FPType_Zero,
                    FPType_Denormal,
                    FPType_Nonzero,
                    FPType_Infinity,
                    FPType_QNaN,
                    FPType_SNaN};
```

shared/functions/float/fpunpack/FPUnpack

```
// FPUnpack()
// ==========

(FPType, bit, real) FPUnpack(bits(N) fpval, FPCRType fpcr_in)
    FPCRType fpcr = fpcr_in;
    fpcr.AHP = '0';
    boolean fpexc = TRUE;   // Generate floating-point exceptions
    (fp_type, sign, value) = FPUnpackBase(fpval, fpcr, fpexc);
    return (fp_type, sign, value);

// FPUnpack()
// ==========
//
// Used by data processing and int/fixed <-> FP conversion instructions.
// For half-precision data it ignores AHP, and observes FZ16.
```


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```
(FPType, bit, real) FPUnpack(bits(N) fpval, FPCRType fpcr_in, boolean fpexc)
    FPCRType fpcr = fpcr_in;
    fpcr.AHP = '0';
    (fp_type, sign, value) = FPUnpackBase(fpval, fpcr, fpexc);
    return (fp_type, sign, value);
```

shared/functions/float/fpunpack/FPUnpackBase

```
// FPUnpackBase()
// ==============

(FPType, bit, real) FPUnpackBase(bits(N) fpval, FPCRType fpcr, boolean fpexc)
    boolean isbfloat16 = FALSE;
    (fp_type, sign, value) = FPUnpackBase(fpval, fpcr, fpexc, isbfloat16);
    return (fp_type, sign, value);

// FPUnpackBase()
// ==============
//
// Unpack a floating-point number into its type, sign bit and the real number
// that it represents. The real number result has the correct sign for numbers
// and infinities, is very large in magnitude for infinities, and is 0.0 for
// NaNs. (These values are chosen to simplify the description of comparisons
// and conversions.)
//
// The 'fpcr_in' argument supplies FPCR control bits, 'fpexc' controls the
// generation of floating-point exceptions and 'isbfloat16' determines whether
// N=16 signifies BFloat16 or half-precision type. Status information is updated
// directly in the FPSR where appropriate.

(FPType, bit, real) FPUnpackBase(bits(N) fpval, FPCRType fpcr_in, boolean fpexc,
                                 boolean isbfloat16)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};

    FPCRType fpcr = fpcr_in;

    boolean altfp = HaveAltFP() && !UsingAArch32();
    boolean fiz   = altfp && fpcr.FIZ == '1';
    boolean fz    = fpcr.FZ == '1' && !(altfp && fpcr.AH == '1');
    real value;
    bit sign;
    FPType fptype;

    if N == 16 && !isbfloat16 then
        sign   = fpval<15>;
        exp16  = fpval<14:10>;
        frac16 = fpval<9:0>;
        if IsZero(exp16) then
            if IsZero(frac16) || fpcr.FZ16 == '1' then
                fptype = FPType_Zero;  value = 0.0;
            else
                fptype = FPType_Denormal;  value = 2.0^-14 * (Real(UInt(frac16)) * 2.0^-10);
        elsif IsOnes(exp16) && fpcr.AHP == '0' then  // Infinity or NaN in IEEE format
            if IsZero(frac16) then
                fptype = FPType_Infinity;  value = 2.0^1000000;
            else
                fptype = if frac16<9> == '1' then FPType_QNaN else FPType_SNaN;
                value = 0.0;
        else
            fptype = FPType_Nonzero;
            value = 2.0^(UInt(exp16)-15) * (1.0 + Real(UInt(frac16)) * 2.0^-10);

    elsif N == 32 || isbfloat16 then
        bits(8) exp32;
        bits(23) frac32;
```


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```
    if isbfloat16 then
        sign   = fpval<15>;
        exp32  = fpval<14:7>;
        frac32 = fpval<6:0> : Zeros(16);
    else
        sign   = fpval<31>;
        exp32  = fpval<30:23>;
        frac32 = fpval<22:0>;

    if IsZero(exp32) then
        if IsZero(frac32) then
            // Produce zero if value is zero.
            fptype = FPType_Zero;  value = 0.0;
        elsif fz || fiz then        // Flush-to-zero if FIZ==1 or AH,FZ==01
            fptype = FPType_Zero;  value = 0.0;
            // Check whether to raise Input Denormal floating-point exception.
            // fpcr.FIZ==1 does not raise Input Denormal exception.
            if fz then
                // Denormalized input flushed to zero
                if fpexc then FPProcessException(FPExc_InputDenorm, fpcr);
        else
            fptype = FPType_Denormal;  value = 2.0^-126 * (Real(UInt(frac32)) * 2.0^-23);
    elsif IsOnes(exp32) then
        if IsZero(frac32) then
            fptype = FPType_Infinity;  value = 2.0^1000000;
        else
            fptype = if frac32<22> == '1' then FPType_QNaN else FPType_SNaN;
            value = 0.0;
    else
        fptype = FPType_Nonzero;
        value = 2.0^(UInt(exp32)-127) * (1.0 + Real(UInt(frac32)) * 2.0^-23);

else // N == 64
    sign   = fpval<63>;
    exp64  = fpval<62:52>;
    frac64 = fpval<51:0>;

    if IsZero(exp64) then
        if IsZero(frac64) then
            // Produce zero if value is zero.
            fptype = FPType_Zero;  value = 0.0;
        elsif fz || fiz then        // Flush-to-zero if FIZ==1 or AH,FZ==01
            fptype = FPType_Zero;  value = 0.0;
            // Check whether to raise Input Denormal floating-point exception.
            // fpcr.FIZ==1 does not raise Input Denormal exception.
            if fz then
                // Denormalized input flushed to zero
                if fpexc then FPProcessException(FPExc_InputDenorm, fpcr);
        else
            fptype = FPType_Denormal;  value = 2.0^-1022 * (Real(UInt(frac64)) * 2.0^-52);
    elsif IsOnes(exp64) then
        if IsZero(frac64) then
            fptype = FPType_Infinity;  value = 2.0^1000000;
        else
            fptype = if frac64<51> == '1' then FPType_QNaN else FPType_SNaN;
            value = 0.0;
    else
        fptype = FPType_Nonzero;
        value = 2.0^(UInt(exp64)-1023) * (1.0 + Real(UInt(frac64)) * 2.0^-52);

if sign == '1' then value = -value;

return (fptype, sign, value);
```


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shared/functions/float/fpunpack/FPUnpackCV

```
// FPUnpackCV()
// ============
//
// Used for FP <-> FP conversion instructions.
// For half-precision data ignores FZ16 and observes AHP.

(FPType, bit, real) FPUnpackCV(bits(N) fpval, FPCRType fpcr_in)
    FPCRType fpcr = fpcr_in;
    fpcr.FZ16 = '0';
    boolean fpexc = TRUE;   // Generate floating-point exceptions
    (fp_type, sign, value) = FPUnpackBase(fpval, fpcr, fpexc);
    return (fp_type, sign, value);
```

shared/functions/float/fpzero/FPZero

```
// FPZero()
// ========

bits(N) FPZero(bit sign)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    constant integer E = (if N == 16 then 5 elsif N == 32 then 8 else 11);
    constant integer F = N - (E + 1);
    exp  = Zeros(E);
    frac = Zeros(F);
    result = sign : exp : frac;

    return result;
```

shared/functions/float/vfpexpandimm/VFPExpandImm

```
// VFPExpandImm()
// ==============

bits(N) VFPExpandImm(bits(8) imm8)

    assert N IN {16,32,64};
    constant integer E = (if N == 16 then 5 elsif N == 32 then 8 else 11);
    constant integer F = (N - E) - 1;
    sign = imm8<7>;
    exp  = NOT(imm8<6>):Replicate(imm8<6>,E-3):imm8<5:4>;
    frac = imm8<3:0>:Zeros(F-4);
    result = sign : exp : frac;

    return result;
```

shared/functions/integer/AddWithCarry

```
// AddWithCarry()
// ==============
// Integer addition with carry input, returning result and NZCV flags

(bits(N), bits(4)) AddWithCarry(bits(N) x, bits(N) y, bit carry_in)
    integer unsigned_sum = UInt(x) + UInt(y) + UInt(carry_in);
    integer signed_sum = SInt(x) + SInt(y) + UInt(carry_in);
    bits(N) result = unsigned_sum<N-1:0>; // same value as signed_sum<N-1:0>
    bit n = result<N-1>;
    bit z = if IsZero(result) then '1' else '0';
    bit c = if UInt(result) == unsigned_sum then '0' else '1';
```


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```
    bit v = if SInt(result) == signed_sum then '0' else '1';
    return (result, n:z:c:v);
```

shared/functions/interrupts/InterruptID

```
enumeration InterruptID {
    InterruptID_PMUIRQ,
    InterruptID_COMMIRQ,
    InterruptID_CTIIRQ,
    InterruptID_COMMRX,
    InterruptID_COMMTX,
    InterruptID_CNTP,
    InterruptID_CNTHP,
    InterruptID_CNTHPS,
    InterruptID_CNTPS,
    InterruptID_CNTV,
    InterruptID_CNTHV,
    InterruptID_CNTHVS,
};
```

shared/functions/interrupts/SetInterruptRequestLevel

```
// Set a level-sensitive interrupt to the specified level.
SetInterruptRequestLevel(InterruptID id, signal level);
```

shared/functions/memory/AArch64.BranchAddr

```
// AArch64.BranchAddr()
// ====================
// Return the virtual address with tag bits removed for storing to the program counter.

bits(64) AArch64.BranchAddr(bits(64) vaddress)
    assert !UsingAArch32();
    msbit = AddrTop(vaddress, TRUE, PSTATE.EL);
    if msbit == 63 then
        return vaddress;
    elsif (PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} || IsInHost()) && vaddress<msbit> == '1' then
        return SignExtend(vaddress<msbit:0>);
    else
        return ZeroExtend(vaddress<msbit:0>);
```

shared/functions/memory/AccType

```
enumeration AccType {AccType_NORMAL,            // Normal loads and stores
                     AccType_STREAM,            // Streaming loads and stores
                     AccType_VEC,               // Vector loads and stores
                     AccType_VECSTREAM,         // Streaming vector loads and stores
                     AccType_SVE,               // Scalable vector loads and stores
                     AccType_SVESTREAM,         // Scalable vector streaming loads and stores
                     AccType_SME,               // Scalable matrix loads and stores
                     AccType_SMESTREAM,         // Scalable matrix streaming loads and stores
                     AccType_UNPRIVSTREAM,      // Streaming unprivileged loads and stores
                     AccType_A32LSMD,           // Load and store multiple
                     AccType_ATOMIC,            // Atomic loads and stores
                     AccType_ATOMICRW,
                     AccType_ORDERED,           // Load-Acquire and Store-Release
                     AccType_ORDEREDRW,
                     AccType_ORDEREDATOMIC,     // Load-Acquire and Store-Release with atomic access
                     AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW,
                     AccType_ATOMICLS64,        // Atomic 64-byte loads and stores
                     AccType_LIMITEDORDERED,    // Load-LOAcquire and Store-LORelease
```


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```
                    AccType_UNPRIV,           // Load and store unprivileged
                    AccType_IFETCH,           // Instruction fetch
                    AccType_TTW,              // Translation table walk
                    AccType_NONFAULT,         // Non-faulting loads
                    AccType_CNOTFIRST,        // Contiguous FF load, not first element
                    AccType_NV2REGISTER,      // MRS/MSR instruction used at EL1 and which is
                                              // converted to a memory access that uses the
                                              // EL2 translation regime
                    AccType_TRBE,             // TRBE memory access
                    // Other operations
                    AccType_DC,               // Data cache maintenance
                    AccType_IC,               // Instruction cache maintenance
                    AccType_DCZVA,            // DC ZVA instructions
                    AccType_ATPAN,            // Address translation with PAN permission checks
                    AccType_AT};              // Address translation
```

shared/functions/memory/AccessDescriptor

```
type AccessDescriptor is (
    boolean transactional,
    MPAMinfo mpam,
    AccType acctype)
```

shared/functions/memory/AddrTop

```
// AddrTop()
// =========
// Return the MSB number of a virtual address in the stage 1 translation regime for "el".
// If EL1 is using AArch64 then addresses from EL0 using AArch32 are zero-extended to 64 bits.

integer AddrTop(bits(64) address, boolean IsInstr, bits(2) el)
    assert HaveEL(el);
    regime = S1TranslationRegime(el);
    if ELUsingAArch32(regime) then
        // AArch32 translation regime.
        return 31;
    else
        if EffectiveTBI(address, IsInstr, el) == '1' then
            return 55;
        else
            return 63;
```

shared/functions/memory/Allocation

```
constant bits(2) MemHint_No = '00';     // No Read-Allocate, No Write-Allocate
constant bits(2) MemHint_WA = '01';     // No Read-Allocate, Write-Allocate
constant bits(2) MemHint_RA = '10';     // Read-Allocate, No Write-Allocate
constant bits(2) MemHint_RWA = '11';    // Read-Allocate, Write-Allocate
```

shared/functions/memory/BigEndian

```
// BigEndian()
// ===========

boolean BigEndian(AccType acctype)
    boolean bigend;
    if HaveNV2Ext() && acctype == AccType_NV2REGISTER then
        return SCTLR_EL2.EE == '1';

    if UsingAArch32() then
        bigend = (PSTATE.E != '0');
```


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```
    elsif PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
        bigend = (SCTLR[].E0E != '0');
    else
        bigend = (SCTLR[].EE != '0');
    return bigend;
```

shared/functions/memory/BigEndianReverse

```
// BigEndianReverse()
// ==================

bits(width) BigEndianReverse (bits(width) value)
    assert width IN {8, 16, 32, 64, 128};
    integer half = width DIV 2;
    if width == 8 then return value;
    return BigEndianReverse(value<half-1:0>) : BigEndianReverse(value<width-1:half>);
```

shared/functions/memory/Cacheability

```
constant bits(2) MemAttr_NC = '00';     // Non-cacheable
constant bits(2) MemAttr_WT = '10';     // Write-through
constant bits(2) MemAttr_WB = '11';     // Write-back
```

shared/functions/memory/CreateAccessDescriptor

```
// CreateAccessDescriptor()
// ========================

AccessDescriptor CreateAccessDescriptor(AccType acctype)
    AccessDescriptor accdesc;
    accdesc.acctype = acctype;
    accdesc.transactional = FALSE;
    accdesc.mpam = GenMPAMcurEL(acctype);
    return accdesc;
```

shared/functions/memory/DataMemoryBarrier

```
DataMemoryBarrier(MBReqDomain domain, MBReqTypes types);
```

shared/functions/memory/DataSynchronizationBarrier

```
DataSynchronizationBarrier(MBReqDomain domain, MBReqTypes types, boolean nXS);
```

shared/functions/memory/DeviceType

```
enumeration DeviceType {DeviceType_GRE, DeviceType_nGRE, DeviceType_nGnRE, DeviceType_nGnRnE};
```

shared/functions/memory/EffectiveTBI

```
// EffectiveTBI()
// ==============
// Returns the effective TBI in the AArch64 stage 1 translation regime for "el".

bit EffectiveTBI(bits(64) address, boolean IsInstr, bits(2) el)
    bit tbi;
    bit tbid;
```


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```
    assert HaveEL(el);
    regime = S1TranslationRegime(el);
    assert(!ELUsingAArch32(regime));

    case regime of
        when EL1
            tbi = if address<55> == '1' then TCR_EL1.TBI1 else TCR_EL1.TBI0;
            if HavePACExt() then
                tbid = if address<55> == '1' then TCR_EL1.TBID1 else TCR_EL1.TBID0;
        when EL2
            if HaveVirtHostExt() && ELIsInHost(el) then
                tbi = if address<55> == '1' then TCR_EL2.TBI1 else TCR_EL2.TBI0;
                if HavePACExt() then
                    tbid = if address<55> == '1' then TCR_EL2.TBID1 else TCR_EL2.TBID0;
            else
                tbi = TCR_EL2.TBI;
                if HavePACExt() then tbid = TCR_EL2.TBID;
        when EL3
            tbi = TCR_EL3.TBI;
            if HavePACExt() then tbid = TCR_EL3.TBID;

    return (if tbi == '1' && (!HavePACExt() || tbid == '0' || !IsInstr) then '1' else '0');
```

shared/functions/memory/EffectiveTCMA

```
// EffectiveTCMA()
// ===============
// Returns the effective TCMA of a virtual address in the stage 1 translation regime for "el".

bit EffectiveTCMA(bits(64) address, bits(2) el)
    bit tcma;
    assert HaveEL(el);
    regime = S1TranslationRegime(el);
    assert(!ELUsingAArch32(regime));

    case regime of
        when EL1
            tcma = if address<55> == '1' then TCR_EL1.TCMA1 else TCR_EL1.TCMA0;
        when EL2
            if HaveVirtHostExt() && ELIsInHost(el) then
                tcma = if address<55> == '1' then TCR_EL2.TCMA1 else TCR_EL2.TCMA0;
            else
                tcma = TCR_EL2.TCMA;
        when EL3
            tcma = TCR_EL3.TCMA;

    return tcma;
```

shared/functions/memory/Fault

```
enumeration Fault {Fault_None,
                   Fault_AccessFlag,
                   Fault_Alignment,
                   Fault_Background,
                   Fault_Domain,
                   Fault_Permission,
                   Fault_Translation,
                   Fault_AddressSize,
                   Fault_SyncExternal,
                   Fault_SyncExternalOnWalk,
                   Fault_SyncParity,
                   Fault_SyncParityOnWalk,
                   Fault_GPCFOnWalk,
                   Fault_GPCFOnOutput,
```


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```
                    Fault_AsyncParity,
                    Fault_AsyncExternal,
                    Fault_Debug,
                    Fault_TLBConflict,
                    Fault_BranchTarget,
                    Fault_HWUpdateAccessFlag,
                    Fault_Lockdown,
                    Fault_Exclusive,
                    Fault_ICacheMaint};
```

shared/functions/memory/FaultRecord

```
type FaultRecord is (Fault    statuscode,  // Fault Status
                     AccType  acctype,     // Type of access that faulted
                     FullAddress ipaddress, // Intermediate physical address
                     GPCFRecord gpcf,      // Granule Protection Check Fault record
                     FullAddress paddress, // Physical address
                     boolean  gpcfs2walk,  // GPC for a stage 2 translation table walk
                     boolean  s2fs1walk,   // Is on a Stage 1 translation table walk
                     boolean  write,       // TRUE for a write, FALSE for a read
                     integer  level,       // For translation, access flag and permission faults
                     bit      extflag,     // IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome for External aborts
                     boolean  secondstage, // Is a Stage 2 abort
                     bits(4)  domain,      // Domain number, AArch32 only
                     bits(2)  errortype,   // [Armv8.2 RAS] AArch32 AET or AArch64 SET
                     bits(4)  debugmoe)    // Debug method of entry, from AArch32 only
```

shared/functions/memory/FullAddress

```
type FullAddress is (
    PASpace  paspace,
    bits(52) address
)
```

shared/functions/memory/GPCF

```
enumeration GPCF {
    GPCF_None,        // No fault
    GPCF_AddressSize, // GPT address size fault
    GPCF_Walk,        // GPT walk fault
    GPCF_EABT,        // Synchronous External abort on GPT fetch
    GPCF_Fail         // Granule protection fault
};
```

shared/functions/memory/GPCFRecord

```
type GPCFRecord is (
    GPCF    gpf,
    integer level
)
```

shared/functions/memory/Hint_Prefetch

```
// Signals the memory system that memory accesses of type HINT to or from the specified address are
// likely in the near future. The memory system may take some action to speed up the memory
// accesses when they do occur, such as pre-loading the the specified address into one or more
// caches as indicated by the innermost cache level target (0=L1, 1=L2, etc) and non-temporal hint
// stream. Any or all prefetch hints may be treated as a NOP. A prefetch hint must not cause a
// synchronous abort due to Alignment or Translation faults and the like. Its only effect on
```


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```
// software-visible state should be on caches and TLBs associated with address, which must be
// accessible by reads, writes or execution, as defined in the translation regime of the current
// Exception level. It is guaranteed not to access Device memory.
// A Prefetch_EXEC hint must not result in an access that could not be performed by a speculative
// instruction fetch, therefore if all associated MMUs are disabled, then it cannot access any
// memory location that cannot be accessed by instruction fetches.
Hint_Prefetch(bits(64) address, PrefetchHint hint, integer target, boolean stream);
```

shared/functions/memory/IsDataAccess

```
// IsDataAccess()
// ==============
// Return TRUE if access is to data memory.

boolean IsDataAccess(AccType acctype)
    return !(acctype IN {AccType_IFETCH, AccType_TTW,
                         AccType_DC, AccType_IC,
                         AccType_AT, AccType_ATPAN
                        });
```

shared/functions/memory/MBReqDomain

```
enumeration MBReqDomain    {MBReqDomain_Nonshareable, MBReqDomain_InnerShareable,
                            MBReqDomain_OuterShareable, MBReqDomain_FullSystem};
```

shared/functions/memory/MBReqTypes

```
enumeration MBReqTypes     {MBReqTypes_Reads, MBReqTypes_Writes, MBReqTypes_All};
```

shared/functions/memory/MPAM

```
type PARTIDtype = bits(16);
type PMGtype = bits(8);
type PARTIDspaceType = bits(2);
constant PARTIDspaceType PIdSpace_Secure    = '00';
constant PARTIDspaceType PIdSpace_NonSecure = '01';
constant PARTIDspaceType PIdSpace_Root      = '10';
constant PARTIDspaceType PIdSpace_Realm     = '11';

type MPAMinfo is (
     PARTIDspaceType mpam_sp,
     PARTIDtype partid,
     PMGtype pmg
)
```

shared/functions/memory/MemAttrHints

```
type MemAttrHints is (
    bits(2) attrs,  // See MemAttr_*, Cacheability attributes
    bits(2) hints,  // See MemHint_*, Allocation hints
    boolean transient
)
```

shared/functions/memory/MemType

```
enumeration MemType {MemType_Normal, MemType_Device};
```


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shared/functions/memory/MemoryAttributes

```
type MemoryAttributes is (
    MemType      memtype,
    DeviceType   device,       // For Device memory types
    MemAttrHints inner,        // Inner hints and attributes
    MemAttrHints outer,        // Outer hints and attributes
    Shareability shareability, // Shareability attribute
    boolean      tagged,       // Tagged access
    bit          xs            // XS attribute
)
```

shared/functions/memory/PASpace

```
enumeration PASpace {
    PAS_NonSecure,
    PAS_Secure,
    PAS_Root,
    PAS_Realm
};
```

shared/functions/memory/Permissions

```
type Permissions is (
    bits(2) ap_table,   // Stage 1 hierarchical access permissions
    bit     xn_table,   // Stage 1 hierarchical execute-never for single EL regimes
    bit     pxn_table,  // Stage 1 hierarchical privileged execute-never
    bit     uxn_table,  // Stage 1 hierarchical unprivileged execute-never
    bits(3) ap,         // Stage 1 access permissions
    bit     xn,         // Stage 1 execute-never for single EL regimes
    bit     uxn,        // Stage 1 unprivileged execute-never
    bit     pxn,        // Stage 1 privileged execute-never
    bits(2) s2ap,       // Stage 2 access permissions
    bit     s2xnx,      // Stage 2 extended execute-never
    bit     s2xn        // Stage 2 execute-never
)
```

shared/functions/memory/PhysMemRead

```
// Returns the value read from memory, and a status.
// Returned value is UNKNOWN if an external abort occurred while reading the
// memory.
// Otherwise the PhysMemRetStatus statuscode is Fault_None.
(PhysMemRetStatus, bits(8*size)) PhysMemRead(AddressDescriptor desc, integer size,
                                             AccessDescriptor accdesc);
```

shared/functions/memory/PhysMemRetStatus

```
type PhysMemRetStatus is (Fault    statuscode,     // Fault Status
                          bit      extflag,        // IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED
                                                   // syndrome for External aborts
                          bits(2)  errortype,      // optional error state
                                                   // returned on a physical
                                                   // memory access
                          bits(64) store64bstatus, // status of 64B store
                          AccType  acctype)        // Type of access that faulted
```


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shared/functions/memory/PhysMemWrite

```
// Writes the value to memory, and returns the status of the write.
// If there is an external abort on the write, the PhysMemRetStatus indicates this.
// Otherwise the statuscode of PhysMemRetStatus is Fault_None.
PhysMemRetStatus PhysMemWrite(AddressDescriptor desc, integer size, AccessDescriptor accdesc,
                              bits(8*size) value);
```

shared/functions/memory/PrefetchHint

```
enumeration PrefetchHint {Prefetch_READ, Prefetch_WRITE, Prefetch_EXEC};
```

shared/functions/memory/Shareability

```
enumeration Shareability {
    Shareability_NSH,
    Shareability_ISH,
    Shareability_OSH
};
```

shared/functions/memory/SpeculativeStoreBypassBarrierToPA

```
SpeculativeStoreBypassBarrierToPA();
```

shared/functions/memory/SpeculativeStoreBypassBarrierToVA

```
SpeculativeStoreBypassBarrierToVA();
```

shared/functions/memory/Tag

```
constant integer LOG2_TAG_GRANULE = 4;

constant integer TAG_GRANULE = 1 << LOG2_TAG_GRANULE;
```

shared/functions/mpam/AltPARTIDspace

```
// AltPARTIDspace()
// ================
// From the Security state, EL and ALTSP configuration, determine
// whether to primary space or the alt space is selected and which
// PARTID space is the alternative space. Return that alternative
// PARTID space if selected or the primary space if not.

PARTIDspaceType AltPARTIDspace(bits(2) el, SecurityState security,
                               PARTIDspaceType primaryPIdSpace)
    case security of
        when SS_NonSecure
            assert el != EL3;
            return primaryPIdSpace; // there is no ALTSP for Non_secure
        when SS_Secure
            assert el != EL3;
            if primaryPIdSpace == PIdSpace_NonSecure then
                return primaryPIdSpace;
            return AltPIdSecure(el, primaryPIdSpace);
        when SS_Root
            assert el == EL3;
            if MPAM3_EL3.ALTSP_EL3 == '1' then
```


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```
                if MPAM3_EL3.RT_ALTSP_NS == '1' then
                    return PIdSpace_NonSecure;
                else
                    return PIdSpace_Secure;
            else
                return primaryPIdSpace;
        when SS_Realm
            assert el != EL3;
            return AltPIdRealm(el, primaryPIdSpace);
        otherwise
            Unreachable();
```

shared/functions/mpam/AltPIdRealm

```
// AltPIdRealm()
// =============
// Compute PARTID space as either the primary PARTID space or
// alternative PARTID space in the Realm Security state.
// Helper for AltPARTIDspace.

PARTIDspaceType AltPIdRealm(bits(2) el, PARTIDspaceType primaryPIdSpace)
    PARTIDspaceType PIdSpace = primaryPIdSpace;
    case el of
        when EL0
            if ELIsInHost(EL0) then
                if !UsePrimarySpaceEL2() then
                    PIdSpace = PIdSpace_NonSecure;
            elsif !UsePrimarySpaceEL10() then
                PIdSpace = PIdSpace_NonSecure;
        when EL1
            if !UsePrimarySpaceEL10() then
                PIdSpace = PIdSpace_NonSecure;
        when EL2
            if !UsePrimarySpaceEL2() then
                PIdSpace = PIdSpace_NonSecure;
        otherwise
            Unreachable();
    return PIdSpace;
```

shared/functions/mpam/AltPIdSecure

```
// AltPIdSecure()
// ==============
// Compute PARTID space as either the primary PARTID space or
// alternative PARTID space in the Secure Security state.
// Helper for AltPARTIDspace.

PARTIDspaceType AltPIdSecure(bits(2) el, PARTIDspaceType primaryPIdSpace)
    PARTIDspaceType PIdSpace = primaryPIdSpace;
    boolean el2en = EL2Enabled();
    case el of
        when EL0
            if el2en then
                if ELIsInHost(EL0) then
                    if !UsePrimarySpaceEL2() then
                        PIdSpace = PIdSpace_NonSecure;
                elsif !UsePrimarySpaceEL10() then
                    PIdSpace = PIdSpace_NonSecure;
            elsif MPAM3_EL3.ALTSP_HEN == '0' && MPAM3_EL3.ALTSP_HFC == '1' then
                PIdSpace = PIdSpace_NonSecure;
        when EL1
            if el2en then
                if !UsePrimarySpaceEL10() then
                    PIdSpace = PIdSpace_NonSecure;
```


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```
            elsif MPAM3_EL3.ALTSP_HEN == '0' && MPAM3_EL3.ALTSP_HFC == '1' then
                PIdSpace = PIdSpace_NonSecure;
        when EL2
            if !UsePrimarySpaceEL2() then
                PIdSpace = PIdSpace_NonSecure;
        otherwise
            Unreachable();
    return PIdSpace;
```

shared/functions/mpam/DefaultMPAMinfo

```
// DefaultMPAMinfo()
// =================
// Returns default MPAM info.  The partidspace argument sets
// the PARTID space of the default MPAM information returned.

MPAMinfo DefaultMPAMinfo(PARTIDspaceType partidspace)
    MPAMinfo DefaultInfo;
    DefaultInfo.mpam_sp = partidspace;
    DefaultInfo.partid  = DefaultPARTID;
    DefaultInfo.pmg     = DefaultPMG;
    return DefaultInfo;
```

shared/functions/mpam/DefaultPARTID

```
constant PARTIDtype DefaultPARTID = 0<15:0>;
```

shared/functions/mpam/DefaultPMG

```
constant PMGtype    DefaultPMG = 0<7:0>;
```

shared/functions/mpam/GenMPAMcurEL

```
// GenMPAMcurEL()
// ==============
// Returns MPAMinfo for the current EL and security state.
// May be called if MPAM is not implemented (but in an version that supports
// MPAM), MPAM is disabled, or in AArch32.  In AArch32, convert the mode to
// EL if can and use that to drive MPAM information generation.  If mode
// cannot be converted, MPAM is not implemented, or MPAM is disabled return
// default MPAM information for the current security state.

MPAMinfo GenMPAMcurEL(AccType acctype)
    bits(2) mpamEL;
    boolean validEL = FALSE;
    SecurityState security = CurrentSecurityState();
    boolean InD = FALSE;
    boolean InSM = FALSE;
    PARTIDspaceType pspace = PARTIDspaceFromSS(security);
    if pspace == PIdSpace_NonSecure && !MPAMisEnabled() then
        return DefaultMPAMinfo(pspace);
    if UsingAArch32() then
        (validEL, mpamEL) = ELFromM32(PSTATE.M);
    else
        mpamEL = if acctype == AccType_NV2REGISTER then EL2 else PSTATE.EL;
        validEL = TRUE;
    case acctype of
        when AccType_IFETCH, AccType_IC
            InD = TRUE;
        when AccType_SME, AccType_SMESTREAM
            InSM = (boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Shared SMCU" ||
```


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```
                boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "MPAMSM_EL1 label precedence");
        when AccType_VEC, AccType_VECSTREAM
            InSM = (HaveSME() && PSTATE.SM == '1' &&
                    (boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Shared SMCU" ||
                    boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "MPAMSM_EL1 label precedence"));
        when AccType_SVE, AccType_SVESTREAM, AccType_NONFAULT, AccType_CNOTFIRST
            InSM = (HaveSME() && PSTATE.SM == '1' &&
                    (boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Shared SMCU" ||
                    boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "MPAMSM_EL1 label precedence"));
        otherwise
            // Other access types are DATA accesses
            InD = FALSE;
    if !validEL then
        return DefaultMPAMinfo(pspace);
    elsif MPAMIDR_EL1.HAS_ALTSP == '1' then
        // Substitute alternative PARTID space if selected
        pspace = AltPARTIDspace(mpamEL, security, pspace);
    if HaveEMPAMExt() && security == SS_Secure then
        if MPAM3_EL3.FORCE_NS == '1' then
            pspace = PIdSpace_NonSecure;
        if MPAM3_EL3.SDEFLT == '1' then
            return DefaultMPAMinfo(pspace);
    if !MPAMisEnabled() then
        return DefaultMPAMinfo(pspace);
    else
        return genMPAM(mpamEL, InD, InSM, pspace);
```

shared/functions/mpam/MAP_vPARTID

```
// MAP_vPARTID()
// =============
// Performs conversion of virtual PARTID into physical PARTID
// Contains all of the error checking and implementation
// choices for the conversion.

(PARTIDtype, boolean) MAP_vPARTID(PARTIDtype vpartid)
    // should not ever be called if EL2 is not implemented
    // or is implemented but not enabled in the current
    // security state.
    PARTIDtype ret;
    boolean err;
    integer virt    = UInt(vpartid);
    integer vpmrmax = UInt(MPAMIDR_EL1.VPMR_MAX);

    // vpartid_max is largest vpartid supported
    integer vpartid_max = (vpmrmax << 2) + 3;

    // One of many ways to reduce vpartid to value less than vpartid_max.
    if UInt(vpartid) > vpartid_max then
        virt = virt MOD (vpartid_max+1);

    // Check for valid mapping entry.
    if MPAMVPMV_EL2<virt> == '1' then
        // vpartid has a valid mapping so access the map.
        ret = mapvpmw(virt);
        err = FALSE;

    // Is the default virtual PARTID valid?
    elsif MPAMVPMV_EL2<0> == '1' then
        // Yes, so use default mapping for vpartid == 0.
        ret = MPAMVPM0_EL2<0 +: 16>;
        err = FALSE;

    // Neither is valid so use default physical PARTID.
    else
        ret = DefaultPARTID;
```


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```
        err = TRUE;

    // Check that the physical PARTID is in-range.
    // This physical PARTID came from a virtual mapping entry.
    integer partid_max = UInt(MPAMIDR_EL1.PARTID_MAX);
    if UInt(ret) > partid_max then
        // Out of range, so return default physical PARTID
        ret = DefaultPARTID;
        err = TRUE;
    return (ret, err);
```

shared/functions/mpam/MPAMisEnabled

```
// MPAMisEnabled()
// ===============
// Returns TRUE if MPAMisEnabled.

boolean MPAMisEnabled()
    el = HighestEL();
    case el of
        when EL3 return MPAM3_EL3.MPAMEN == '1';
        when EL2 return MPAM2_EL2.MPAMEN == '1';
        when EL1 return MPAM1_EL1.MPAMEN == '1';
```

shared/functions/mpam/MPAMisVirtual

```
// MPAMisVirtual()
// ===============
// Returns TRUE if MPAM is configured to be virtual at EL.

boolean MPAMisVirtual(bits(2) el)
    return (MPAMIDR_EL1.HAS_HCR == '1' && EL2Enabled() &&
            ((el == EL0 && MPAMHCR_EL2.EL0_VPMEN == '1' &&
               (HCR_EL2.E2H == '0' || HCR_EL2.TGE == '0')) ||
             (el == EL1 && MPAMHCR_EL2.EL1_VPMEN == '1')));
```

shared/functions/mpam/PARTIDspaceFromSS

```
// PARTIDspaceFromSS()
// ===================
// Returns the primary PARTID space from the Security State.

PARTIDspaceType PARTIDspaceFromSS(SecurityState security)
    case security of
        when SS_NonSecure
            return PIdSpace_NonSecure;
        when SS_Root
            return PIdSpace_Root;
        when SS_Realm
            return PIdSpace_Realm;
        when SS_Secure
            return PIdSpace_Secure;
        otherwise
            Unreachable();
```

shared/functions/mpam/UsePrimarySpaceEL10

```
// UsePrimarySpaceEL10()
// =====================
// Checks whether Primary space is configured in the
// MPAM3_EL3 and MPAM2_EL2 ALTSP control bits that affect
```


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```
// MPAM ALTSP use at EL1 and EL0.

boolean UsePrimarySpaceEL10()
    boolean hen3 = MPAM3_EL3.ALTSP_HEN == '1';
    return ((!hen3 && MPAM3_EL3.ALTSP_HFC == '0') ||
            ( hen3 && MPAM2_EL2.ALTSP_HFC == '0'));
```

shared/functions/mpam/UsePrimarySpaceEL2

```
// UsePrimarySpaceEL2()
// ====================
// Checks whether Primary space is configured in the
// MPAM3_EL3 and MPAM2_EL2 ALTSP control bits that affect
// MPAM ALTSP use at EL2.

boolean UsePrimarySpaceEL2()
    boolean hen3 = MPAM3_EL3.ALTSP_HEN == '1';
    return ((!hen3 && MPAM3_EL3.ALTSP_HFC == '0') ||
            ( hen3 && MPAM2_EL2.ALTSP_EL2 == '0'));
```

shared/functions/mpam/genMPAM

```
// genMPAM()
// =========
// Returns MPAMinfo for exception level el.
// If InD is TRUE returns MPAM information using PARTID_I and PMG_I fields
// of MPAMel_ELx register and otherwise using PARTID_D and PMG_D fields.
// If InSM is TRUE returns MPAM information using PARTID_D and PMG_D fields
// of MPAMSM_EL1 register.
// Produces a PARTID in PARTID space pspace.

MPAMinfo genMPAM(bits(2) el, boolean InD, boolean InSM, PARTIDspaceType pspace)
    MPAMinfo returninfo;
    PARTIDtype partidel;
    boolean perr;
    // gstplk is guest OS application locked by the EL2 hypervisor to
    // only use EL1 the virtual machine's PARTIDs.
    boolean gstplk = (el == EL0 && EL2Enabled() &&
                      MPAMHCR_EL2.GSTAPP_PLK == '1' &&
                      HCR_EL2.TGE == '0');
    bits(2) eff_el = if gstplk then EL1 else el;
    (partidel, perr) = genPARTID(eff_el, InD, InSM);
    PMGtype groupel  = genPMG(eff_el, InD, InSM, perr);
    returninfo.mpam_sp = pspace;
    returninfo.partid  = partidel;
    returninfo.pmg     = groupel;
    return returninfo;
```

shared/functions/mpam/genMPAMel

```
// genMPAMel()
// ===========
// Returns MPAMinfo for specified EL in the current security state.
// InD is TRUE for instruction access and FALSE otherwise.
// InSM is TRUE for SME, SVE, and SIMD&FP access, and SVE
// prefetch instructions, when the PE is in Streaming mode
// and FALSE otherwise.

MPAMinfo genMPAMel(bits(2) el, boolean InD)
    boolean InSM = FALSE;
    return genMPAMel(el, InD, InSM);

MPAMinfo genMPAMel(bits(2) el, boolean InD, boolean InSM)
```


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```
    SecurityState security = SecurityStateAtEL(el);
    PARTIDspaceType space = PARTIDspaceFromSS(security);
    boolean use_default = !(HaveMPAMExt() && MPAMisEnabled());
    PARTIDspaceType altspace = AltPARTIDspace(el, security, space);
    space = altspace;
    if HaveEMPAMExt() && security == SS_Secure then
        if MPAM3_EL3.FORCE_NS == '1' then
            space = PIdSpace_NonSecure;
        if MPAM3_EL3.SDEFLT == '1' then
            use_default = TRUE;
    if !use_default then
        return genMPAM(el, InD, InSM, space);
    else
        return DefaultMPAMinfo(space);
```

shared/functions/mpam/genPARTID

```
// genPARTID()
// ===========
// Returns physical PARTID and error boolean for exception level el.
// If InD is TRUE then PARTID is from MPAMel_ELx.PARTID_I and
// otherwise from MPAMel_ELx.PARTID_D.
// If InSM is TRUE then PARTID is from MPAMSM_EL1.PARTID_D.

(PARTIDtype, boolean) genPARTID(bits(2) el, boolean InD, boolean InSM)
    PARTIDtype partidel = getMPAM_PARTID(el, InD, InSM);
    PARTIDtype partid_max = MPAMIDR_EL1.PARTID_MAX;
    if UInt(partidel) > UInt(partid_max) then
        return (DefaultPARTID, TRUE);
    if MPAMisVirtual(el) then
        return MAP_vPARTID(partidel);
    else
        return (partidel, FALSE);
```

shared/functions/mpam/genPMG

```
// genPMG()
// ========
// Returns PMG for exception level el and I- or D-side (InD).
// If PARTID generation (genPARTID) encountered an error, genPMG() should be
// called with partid_err as TRUE.

PMGtype genPMG(bits(2) el, boolean InD, boolean InSM, boolean partid_err)
    integer pmg_max = UInt(MPAMIDR_EL1.PMG_MAX);
    // It is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether partid_err forces PMG to
    // use the default or if it uses the PMG from getMPAM_PMG.
    if partid_err then
        return DefaultPMG;
    PMGtype groupel = getMPAM_PMG(el, InD, InSM);
    if UInt(groupel) <= pmg_max then
        return groupel;
    return DefaultPMG;
```

shared/functions/mpam/getMPAM_PARTID

```
// getMPAM_PARTID()
// ================
// Returns a PARTID from one of the MPAMn_ELx or MPAMSM_EL1 registers.
// If InSM is TRUE, the MPAMSM_EL1 register is used. Otherwise,
// MPAMn selects the MPAMn_ELx register used.
// If InD is TRUE, selects the PARTID_I field of that
// register.  Otherwise, selects the PARTID_D field.
```


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```
PARTIDtype getMPAM_PARTID(bits(2) MPAMn, boolean InD, boolean InSM)
    PARTIDtype partid;
    boolean el2avail = EL2Enabled();

    if InSM then
        partid = MPAMSM_EL1.PARTID_D;
        return partid;

    if InD then
        case MPAMn of
            when '11' partid = MPAM3_EL3.PARTID_I;
            when '10' partid = if el2avail then MPAM2_EL2.PARTID_I else Zeros();
            when '01' partid = MPAM1_EL1.PARTID_I;
            when '00' partid = MPAM0_EL1.PARTID_I;
            otherwise partid = PARTIDtype UNKNOWN;
    else
        case MPAMn of
            when '11' partid = MPAM3_EL3.PARTID_D;
            when '10' partid = if el2avail then MPAM2_EL2.PARTID_D else Zeros();
            when '01' partid = MPAM1_EL1.PARTID_D;
            when '00' partid = MPAM0_EL1.PARTID_D;
            otherwise partid = PARTIDtype UNKNOWN;
    return partid;
```

shared/functions/mpam/getMPAM_PMG

```
// getMPAM_PMG()
// =============
// Returns a PMG from one of the MPAMn_ELx or MPAMSM_EL1 registers.
// If InSM is TRUE, the MPAMSM_EL1 register is used. Otherwise,
// MPAMn selects the MPAMn_ELx register used.
// If InD is TRUE, selects the PMG_I field of that
// register.  Otherwise, selects the PMG_D field.

PMGtype getMPAM_PMG(bits(2) MPAMn, boolean InD, boolean InSM)
    PMGtype pmg;
    boolean el2avail = EL2Enabled();

    if InSM then
        pmg = MPAMSM_EL1.PMG_D;
        return pmg;

    if InD then
        case MPAMn of
            when '11' pmg = MPAM3_EL3.PMG_I;
            when '10' pmg = if el2avail then MPAM2_EL2.PMG_I else Zeros();
            when '01' pmg = MPAM1_EL1.PMG_I;
            when '00' pmg = MPAM0_EL1.PMG_I;
            otherwise pmg = PMGtype UNKNOWN;
    else
        case MPAMn of
            when '11' pmg = MPAM3_EL3.PMG_D;
            when '10' pmg = if el2avail then MPAM2_EL2.PMG_D else Zeros();
            when '01' pmg = MPAM1_EL1.PMG_D;
            when '00' pmg = MPAM0_EL1.PMG_D;
            otherwise pmg = PMGtype UNKNOWN;
    return pmg;
```

shared/functions/mpam/mapvpmw

```
// mapvpmw()
// =========
// Map a virtual PARTID into a physical PARTID using
// the MPAMVPMn_EL2 registers.
```


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```
// vpartid is now assumed in-range and valid (checked by caller)
// returns physical PARTID from mapping entry.

PARTIDtype mapvpmw(integer vpartid)
    bits(64) vpmw;
    integer  wd = vpartid DIV 4;
    case wd of
        when 0 vpmw = MPAMVPM0_EL2;
        when 1 vpmw = MPAMVPM1_EL2;
        when 2 vpmw = MPAMVPM2_EL2;
        when 3 vpmw = MPAMVPM3_EL2;
        when 4 vpmw = MPAMVPM4_EL2;
        when 5 vpmw = MPAMVPM5_EL2;
        when 6 vpmw = MPAMVPM6_EL2;
        when 7 vpmw = MPAMVPM7_EL2;
        otherwise vpmw = Zeros(64);
    // vpme_lsb selects LSB of field within register
    integer vpme_lsb = (vpartid MOD 4) * 16;
    return vpmw<vpme_lsb +: 16>;
```

shared/functions/predictionrestrict/ASID

```
// ASID[]
// ======
// Effective ASID.

bits(16) ASID[]
    if EL2Enabled() && !ELUsingAArch32(EL2) && HCR_EL2.<E2H, TGE> == '11' then
        if TCR_EL2.A1 == '1' then
            return TTBR1_EL2.ASID;
        else
            return TTBR0_EL2.ASID;

    elsif !ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then
        if TCR_EL1.A1 == '1' then
            return TTBR1_EL1.ASID;
        else
            return TTBR0_EL1.ASID;

    else
        if TTBCR.EAE == '0' then
            return ZeroExtend(CONTEXTIDR.ASID, 16);
        else
            if TTBCR.A1 == '1' then
                return ZeroExtend(TTBR1.ASID, 16);
            else
                return ZeroExtend(TTBR0.ASID, 16);
```

shared/functions/predictionrestrict/ExecutionCntxt

```
type ExecutionCntxt is (
    boolean          is_vmid_valid, // is vmid valid for current context
    boolean          all_vmid,      // should the operation be applied for all vmids
    bits(16)         vmid,          // if all_vmid = FALSE, vmid to which operation is applied
    boolean          is_asid_valid, // is asid valid for current context
    boolean          all_asid,      // should the operation be applied for all asids
    bits(16)         asid,          // if all_asid = FALSE, ASID to which operation is applied
    bits(2)          target_el,     // target EL at which operation is performed
    SecurityState    security,
    RestrictType     restriction    // type of restriction operation
)
```


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shared/functions/predictionrestrict/RESTRICT_PREDICTIONS

```
// RESTRICT_PREDICTIONS()
// ======================
// Clear all speculated values.

RESTRICT_PREDICTIONS(ExecutionCntxt c)
    IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED;
```

shared/functions/predictionrestrict/RestrictType

```
enumeration RestrictType {
    RestrictType_DataValue,
    RestrictType_ControlFlow,
    RestrictType_CachePrefetch
};
```

shared/functions/predictionrestrict/TargetSecurityState

```
// TargetSecurityState()
// =====================
// Decode the target security state for the prediction context.

SecurityState TargetSecurityState(bit NS, bit NSE)
    curr_ss =  SecurityStateAtEL(PSTATE.EL);
    if curr_ss == SS_NonSecure then
        return SS_NonSecure;
    elsif curr_ss == SS_Secure then
        case NS of
            when '0' return SS_Secure;
            when '1' return SS_NonSecure;
    elsif HaveRME() then
        if curr_ss == SS_Root then
            case NSE:NS of
                when '00' return SS_Secure;
                when '01' return SS_NonSecure;
                when '11' return SS_Realm;
                when '10' return SS_Root;
        elsif curr_ss == SS_Realm then
            return SS_Realm;
```

shared/functions/registers/BranchTo

```
// BranchTo()
// ==========
// Set program counter to a new address, with a branch type.
// Parameter branch_conditional indicates whether the executed branch has a conditional encoding.
// In AArch64 state the address might include a tag in the top eight bits.

BranchTo(bits(N) target, BranchType branch_type, boolean branch_conditional)
    Hint_Branch(branch_type);
    if N == 32 then
        assert UsingAArch32();
        _PC = ZeroExtend(target);
    else
        assert N == 64 && !UsingAArch32();
        bits(64) target_vaddress = AArch64.BranchAddr(target<63:0>);
        if (HaveBRBExt() &&
            branch_type IN {BranchType_DIR, BranchType_INDIR,
                            BranchType_DIRCALL, BranchType_INDCALL,
                            BranchType_RET}) then
            BRBEBranch(branch_type, branch_conditional, target_vaddress);
```


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```
        _PC = target_vaddress;
    return;
```

shared/functions/registers/BranchToAddr

```
// BranchToAddr()
// ==============
// Set program counter to a new address, with a branch type.
// In AArch64 state the address does not include a tag in the top eight bits.

BranchToAddr(bits(N) target, BranchType branch_type)
    Hint_Branch(branch_type);
    if N == 32 then
        assert UsingAArch32();
        _PC = ZeroExtend(target);
    else
        assert N == 64 && !UsingAArch32();
        _PC = target<63:0>;
    return;
```

shared/functions/registers/BranchType

```
enumeration BranchType {
    BranchType_DIRCALL,     // Direct Branch with link
    BranchType_INDCALL,     // Indirect Branch with link
    BranchType_ERET,        // Exception return (indirect)
    BranchType_DBGEXIT,     // Exit from Debug state
    BranchType_RET,         // Indirect branch with function return hint
    BranchType_DIR,         // Direct branch
    BranchType_INDIR,       // Indirect branch
    BranchType_EXCEPTION,   // Exception entry
    BranchType_TMFAIL,      // Transaction failure
    BranchType_RESET,       // Reset
    BranchType_UNKNOWN};    // Other
```

shared/functions/registers/Hint_Branch

```
// Report the hint passed to BranchTo() and BranchToAddr(), for consideration when processing
// the next instruction.
Hint_Branch(BranchType hint);
```

shared/functions/registers/NextInstrAddr

```
// Return address of the sequentially next instruction.
bits(N) NextInstrAddr();
```

shared/functions/registers/ResetExternalDebugRegisters

```
// Reset the External Debug registers in the Core power domain.
ResetExternalDebugRegisters(boolean cold_reset);
```

shared/functions/registers/ThisInstrAddr

```
// ThisInstrAddr()
// ===============
// Return address of the current instruction.
```


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```
bits(N) ThisInstrAddr()
    assert N == 64 || (N == 32 && UsingAArch32());
    return _PC<N-1:0>;
```

shared/functions/registers/_PC

```
bits(64) _PC;
```

shared/functions/registers/_R

```
array bits(64) _R[0..30];
```

shared/functions/sysregisters/SPSR

```
// SPSR[] - non-assignment form
// ============================

bits(N) SPSR[]
    bits(N) result;
    if UsingAArch32() then
        assert N == 32;
        case PSTATE.M of
            when M32_FIQ      result = SPSR_fiq<N-1:0>;
            when M32_IRQ      result = SPSR_irq<N-1:0>;
            when M32_Svc      result = SPSR_svc<N-1:0>;
            when M32_Monitor  result = SPSR_mon<N-1:0>;
            when M32_Abort    result = SPSR_abt<N-1:0>;
            when M32_Hyp      result = SPSR_hyp<N-1:0>;
            when M32_Undef    result = SPSR_und<N-1:0>;
            otherwise         Unreachable();
    else
        assert N == 64;
        case PSTATE.EL of
            when EL1          result = SPSR_EL1<N-1:0>;
            when EL2          result = SPSR_EL2<N-1:0>;
            when EL3          result = SPSR_EL3<N-1:0>;
            otherwise         Unreachable();
    return result;

// SPSR[] - assignment form
// ========================

SPSR[] = bits(N) value
    if UsingAArch32() then
        assert N == 32;
        case PSTATE.M of
            when M32_FIQ      SPSR_fiq = ZeroExtend(value);
            when M32_IRQ      SPSR_irq = ZeroExtend(value);
            when M32_Svc      SPSR_svc = ZeroExtend(value);
            when M32_Monitor  SPSR_mon = ZeroExtend(value);
            when M32_Abort    SPSR_abt = ZeroExtend(value);
            when M32_Hyp      SPSR_hyp = ZeroExtend(value);
            when M32_Undef    SPSR_und = ZeroExtend(value);
            otherwise         Unreachable();
    else
        assert N == 64;
        case PSTATE.EL of
            when EL1          SPSR_EL1 = ZeroExtend(value);
            when EL2          SPSR_EL2 = ZeroExtend(value);
            when EL3          SPSR_EL3 = ZeroExtend(value);
            otherwise         Unreachable();
    return;
```


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shared/functions/system/ArchVersion

```
enumeration ArchVersion {
    ARMv8p0
    , ARMv8p1
    , ARMv8p2
    , ARMv8p3
    , ARMv8p4
    , ARMv8p5
    , ARMv8p6
    , ARMv8p7
    , ARMv8p8
};
```

shared/functions/system/BranchTargetCheck

```
// BranchTargetCheck()
// ===================
// This function is executed checks if the current instruction is a valid target for a branch
// taken into, or inside, a guarded page. It is executed on every cycle once the current
// instruction has been decoded and the values of InGuardedPage and BTypeCompatible have been
// determined for the current instruction.

BranchTargetCheck()
    assert HaveBTIExt() && !UsingAArch32();

    // The branch target check considers two state variables:
    // * InGuardedPage, which is evaluated during instruction fetch.
    // * BTypeCompatible, which is evaluated during instruction decode.
    if InGuardedPage && PSTATE.BTYPE != '00' && !BTypeCompatible && !Halted() then
        bits(64) pc = ThisInstrAddr();
        AArch64.BranchTargetException(pc<51:0>);

    boolean branch_instr = AArch64.ExecutingBROrBLROrRetInstr();
    boolean bti_instr    = AArch64.ExecutingBTIInstr();

    // PSTATE.BTYPE defaults to 00 for instructions that do not explictly set BTYPE.
    if !(branch_instr || bti_instr) then
        BTypeNext = '00';
```

shared/functions/system/ClearEventRegister

```
// ClearEventRegister()
// ====================
// Clear the Event Register of this PE.

ClearEventRegister()
    EventRegister = '0';
    return;
```

shared/functions/system/ClearPendingPhysicalSError

```
// Clear a pending physical SError interrupt.
ClearPendingPhysicalSError();
```

shared/functions/system/ClearPendingVirtualSError

```
// Clear a pending virtual SError interrupt.
ClearPendingVirtualSError();
```


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shared/functions/system/ConditionHolds

```
// ConditionHolds()
// ================
// Return TRUE iff COND currently holds

boolean ConditionHolds(bits(4) cond)
    // Evaluate base condition.
    boolean result;
    case cond<3:1> of
        when '000' result = (PSTATE.Z == '1');                          // EQ or NE
        when '001' result = (PSTATE.C == '1');                          // CS or CC
        when '010' result = (PSTATE.N == '1');                          // MI or PL
        when '011' result = (PSTATE.V == '1');                          // VS or VC
        when '100' result = (PSTATE.C == '1' && PSTATE.Z == '0');       // HI or LS
        when '101' result = (PSTATE.N == PSTATE.V);                     // GE or LT
        when '110' result = (PSTATE.N == PSTATE.V && PSTATE.Z == '0');  // GT or LE
        when '111' result = TRUE;                                       // AL

    // Condition flag values in the set '111x' indicate always true
    // Otherwise, invert condition if necessary.
    if cond<0> == '1' && cond != '1111' then
        result = !result;

    return result;
```

shared/functions/system/ConsumptionOfSpeculativeDataBarrier

```
ConsumptionOfSpeculativeDataBarrier();
```

shared/functions/system/CurrentInstrSet

```
// CurrentInstrSet()
// =================

InstrSet CurrentInstrSet()
    InstrSet result;
    if UsingAArch32() then
        result = if PSTATE.T == '0' then InstrSet_A32 else InstrSet_T32;
        // PSTATE.J is RES0. Implementation of T32EE or Jazelle state not permitted.
    else
        result = InstrSet_A64;
    return result;
```

shared/functions/system/CurrentPL

```
// CurrentPL()
// ===========

PrivilegeLevel CurrentPL()
    return PLOfEL(PSTATE.EL);
```

shared/functions/system/CurrentSecurityState

```
// CurrentSecurityState()
// ======================
// Returns the effective security state at the exception level based off current settings.

SecurityState CurrentSecurityState()
    return SecurityStateAtEL(PSTATE.EL);
```


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shared/functions/system/DSBAlias

```
enumeration DSBAlias {DSBAlias_SSBB, DSBAlias_PSSBB, DSBAlias_DSB};
```

shared/functions/system/EL0

```
constant bits(2) EL3 = '11';
constant bits(2) EL2 = '10';
constant bits(2) EL1 = '01';
constant bits(2) EL0 = '00';
```

shared/functions/system/EL2Enabled

```
// EL2Enabled()
// ============
// Returns TRUE if EL2 is present and executing
// - with the PE in Non-secure state when Non-secure EL2 is implemented, or
// - with the PE in Realm state when Realm EL2 is implemented, or
// - with the PE in Secure state when Secure EL2 is implemented and enabled, or
// - when EL3 is not implemented.

boolean EL2Enabled()
    return HaveEL(EL2) && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_GEN[].NS == '1' || IsSecureEL2Enabled());
```

shared/functions/system/ELFromM32

```
// ELFromM32()
// ===========

(boolean,bits(2)) ELFromM32(bits(5) mode)
    // Convert an AArch32 mode encoding to an Exception level.
    // Returns (valid,EL):
    //   'valid' is TRUE if 'mode<4:0>' encodes a mode that is both valid for this implementation
    //           and the current value of SCR.NS/SCR_EL3.NS.
    //   'EL'    is the Exception level decoded from 'mode'.
    bits(2) el;
    boolean valid = !BadMode(mode);  // Check for modes that are not valid for this implementation
    case mode of
        when M32_Monitor
            el = EL3;
        when M32_Hyp
            el = EL2;
            valid = valid && (!HaveEL(EL3) || SCR_GEN[].NS == '1');
        when M32_FIQ, M32_IRQ, M32_Svc, M32_Abort, M32_Undef, M32_System
            // If EL3 is implemented and using AArch32, then these modes are EL3 modes in Secure
            // state, and EL1 modes in Non-secure state. If EL3 is not implemented or is using
            // AArch64, then these modes are EL1 modes.
            el = (if HaveEL(EL3) && !HaveAArch64() && SCR.NS == '0' then EL3 else EL1);
        when M32_User
            el = EL0;
        otherwise
            valid = FALSE;           // Passed an illegal mode value
    if !valid then el = bits(2) UNKNOWN;
    return (valid, el);
```

shared/functions/system/ELFromSPSR

```
// ELFromSPSR()
// ============

// Convert an SPSR value encoding to an Exception level.
```


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```
// Returns (valid,EL):
//   'valid' is TRUE if 'spsr<4:0>' encodes a valid mode for the current state.
//   'EL'    is the Exception level decoded from 'spsr'.

(boolean,bits(2)) ELFromSPSR(bits(N) spsr)
    bits(2) el;
    boolean valid;
    if spsr<4> == '0' then                      // AArch64 state
        el = spsr<3:2>;
        if !HaveAArch64() then                  // No AArch64 support
            valid = FALSE;
        elsif !HaveEL(el) then                  // Exception level not implemented
            valid = FALSE;
        elsif spsr<1> == '1' then               // M[1] must be 0
            valid = FALSE;
        elsif el == EL0 && spsr<0> == '1' then  // for EL0, M[0] must be 0
            valid = FALSE;
        elsif HaveRME() && (el IN {EL0, EL1, EL2}) && SCR_EL3.<NSE,NS> == '10' then
            valid = FALSE;
        elsif el == EL2 && HaveEL(EL3) && !IsSecureEL2Enabled() && SCR_EL3.NS == '0' then
            valid = FALSE;                      // Unless Secure EL2 is enabled, EL2 only valid in
Non-secure state
        else
            valid = TRUE;
    elsif HaveAArch32() then                    // AArch32 state
        (valid, el) = ELFromM32(spsr<4:0>);
    else
        valid = FALSE;

    if !valid then el = bits(2) UNKNOWN;
    return (valid,el);
```

shared/functions/system/ELIsInHost

```
// ELIsInHost()
// ============

boolean ELIsInHost(bits(2) el)
    if !HaveVirtHostExt() || ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then
        return FALSE;
    case el of
        when EL3
            return FALSE;
        when EL2
            return EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.E2H == '1';
        when EL1
            return FALSE;
        when EL0
            return EL2Enabled() && HCR_EL2.<E2H,TGE> == '11';
        otherwise
            Unreachable();
```

shared/functions/system/ELStateUsingAArch32

```
// ELStateUsingAArch32()
// =====================

boolean ELStateUsingAArch32(bits(2) el, boolean secure)
    // See ELStateUsingAArch32K() for description. Must only be called in circumstances where
    // result is valid (typically, that means 'el IN {EL1,EL2,EL3}').
    (known, aarch32) = ELStateUsingAArch32K(el, secure);
    assert known;
    return aarch32;
```


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shared/functions/system/ELStateUsingAArch32K

```
// ELStateUsingAArch32K()
// ======================

(boolean,boolean) ELStateUsingAArch32K(bits(2) el, boolean secure)
    // Returns (known, aarch32):
    //   'known'   is FALSE for EL0 if the current Exception level is not EL0 and EL1 is
    //             using AArch64, since it cannot determine the state of EL0; TRUE otherwise.
    //   'aarch32' is TRUE if the specified Exception level is using AArch32; FALSE otherwise.
    if !HaveAArch32EL(el) then
        return (TRUE, FALSE);                       // Exception level is using AArch64
    elsif secure && el == EL2 then
        return (TRUE, FALSE);                       // Secure EL2 is using AArch64
    elsif !HaveAArch64() then
        return (TRUE, TRUE);                        // Highest Exception level, and therefore all levels
are using AArch32

    // Remainder of function deals with the interprocessing cases when highest Exception level is using
AArch64

    boolean aarch32 = boolean UNKNOWN;
    boolean known = TRUE;

    aarch32_below_el3 = HaveEL(EL3) && SCR_EL3.RW == '0' && (!secure || !HaveSecureEL2Ext() ||
SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '0');
    aarch32_at_el1 = (aarch32_below_el3 || (HaveEL(EL2) &&
                                            ((HaveSecureEL2Ext() && SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '1') || !secure) &&
HCR_EL2.RW == '0' &&
                                            !(HCR_EL2.E2H == '1' && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' &&
HaveVirtHostExt())));
    if el == EL0 && !aarch32_at_el1 then       // Only know if EL0 using AArch32 from PSTATE
        if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
            aarch32 = PSTATE.nRW == '1';       // EL0 controlled by PSTATE
        else
            known = FALSE;                     // EL0 state is UNKNOWN
    else
        aarch32 = (aarch32_below_el3 && el != EL3) || (aarch32_at_el1 && el IN {EL1,EL0});

    if !known then aarch32 = boolean UNKNOWN;
    return (known, aarch32);
```

shared/functions/system/ELUsingAArch32

```
// ELUsingAArch32()
// ================

boolean ELUsingAArch32(bits(2) el)
    return ELStateUsingAArch32(el, IsSecureBelowEL3());
```

shared/functions/system/ELUsingAArch32K

```
// ELUsingAArch32K()
// =================

(boolean,boolean) ELUsingAArch32K(bits(2) el)
    return ELStateUsingAArch32K(el, IsSecureBelowEL3());
```

shared/functions/system/EffectiveTGE

```
// EffectiveTGE()
// ==============
// Returns effective TGE value
```


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```
bit EffectiveTGE()
    if EL2Enabled() then
        return if ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then HCR.TGE else HCR_EL2.TGE;
    else
        return '0';        // Effective value of TGE is zero
```

shared/functions/system/EndOfInstruction

```
// Terminate processing of the current instruction.
EndOfInstruction();
```

shared/functions/system/EnterLowPowerState

```
// PE enters a low-power state.
EnterLowPowerState();
```

shared/functions/system/EventRegister

```
bits(1) EventRegister;
```

shared/functions/system/ExceptionalOccurrenceTargetState

```
enumeration ExceptionalOccurrenceTargetState {
    AArch32_NonDebugState,
    AArch64_NonDebugState,
    DebugState
};
```

shared/functions/system/FIQPending

```
// Returns a tuple indicating if there is any pending physical FIQ
// and if the pending FIQ has superpriority.
(boolean, boolean) FIQPending();
```

shared/functions/system/GetAccumulatedFPExceptions

```
// Returns FP exceptions accumulated by the PE.
bits(8) GetAccumulatedFPExceptions();
```

shared/functions/system/GetPSRFromPSTATE

```
// GetPSRFromPSTATE()
// ==================
// Return a PSR value which represents the current PSTATE

bits(N) GetPSRFromPSTATE(ExceptionalOccurrenceTargetState targetELState)
    if UsingAArch32() && (targetELState IN {AArch32_NonDebugState, DebugState}) then
        assert N == 32;
    else
        assert N == 64;
    bits(N) spsr = Zeros();
    spsr<31:28> = PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V>;
    if HavePANExt() then spsr<22> = PSTATE.PAN;
    spsr<20>    = PSTATE.IL;
    if PSTATE.nRW == '1' then                           // AArch32 state
```


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```
        spsr<27>    = PSTATE.Q;
        spsr<26:25> = PSTATE.IT<1:0>;
        if HaveSSBSExt() then spsr<23> = PSTATE.SSBS;
        if HaveDITExt() then
            if targetELState == AArch32_NonDebugState then
                spsr<21> = PSTATE.DIT;
            else                                        //AArch64_NonDebugState or DebugState
                spsr<24> = PSTATE.DIT;
        if targetELState IN {AArch64_NonDebugState, DebugState} then
            spsr<21> = PSTATE.SS;
        spsr<19:16> = PSTATE.GE;
        spsr<15:10> = PSTATE.IT<7:2>;
        spsr<9>     = PSTATE.E;
        spsr<8:6>   = PSTATE.<A,I,F>;                   // No PSTATE.D in AArch32 state
        spsr<5>     = PSTATE.T;
        assert PSTATE.M<4> == PSTATE.nRW;               // bit [4] is the discriminator
        spsr<4:0>   = PSTATE.M;
    else                                                // AArch64 state
        if HaveMTEExt() then spsr<25> = PSTATE.TCO;
        if HaveDITExt() then spsr<24> = PSTATE.DIT;
        if HaveUAOExt() then spsr<23> = PSTATE.UAO;
        spsr<21>    = PSTATE.SS;
        if HaveFeatNMI() then spsr<13> = PSTATE.ALLINT;
        if HaveSSBSExt() then spsr<12> = PSTATE.SSBS;
        if HaveBTIExt() then spsr<11:10> = PSTATE.BTYPE;
        spsr<9:6>   = PSTATE.<D,A,I,F>;
        spsr<4>     = PSTATE.nRW;
        spsr<3:2>   = PSTATE.EL;
        spsr<0>     = PSTATE.SP;
    return spsr;
```

shared/functions/system/HasArchVersion

```
// HasArchVersion()
// ================
// Returns TRUE if the implemented architecture includes the extensions defined in the specified
// architecture version.

boolean HasArchVersion(ArchVersion version)
    return version == ARMv8p0 || boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED;
```

shared/functions/system/HaveAArch32

```
// HaveAArch32()
// =============
// Return TRUE if AArch32 state is supported at at least EL0.

boolean HaveAArch32()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "AArch32 state is supported at at least EL0";
```

shared/functions/system/HaveAArch32EL

```
// HaveAArch32EL()
// ===============

boolean HaveAArch32EL(bits(2) el)
    // Return TRUE if Exception level 'el' supports AArch32 in this implementation
    if !HaveEL(el) then
        return FALSE;                   // The Exception level is not implemented
    elsif !HaveAArch32() then
        return FALSE;                   // No Exception level can use AArch32
    elsif !HaveAArch64() then
        return TRUE;                    // All Exception levels are using AArch32
```


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```
    elsif el == HighestEL() then
        return FALSE;                   // The highest Exception level is using AArch64
    elsif el == EL0 then
        return TRUE;                    // EL0 must support using AArch32 if any AArch32
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED;
```

shared/functions/system/HaveAArch64

```
// HaveAArch64()
// =============
// Return TRUE if the highest Exception level is using AArch64 state.

boolean HaveAArch64()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Highest EL using AArch64";
```

shared/functions/system/HaveEL

```
// HaveEL()
// ========
// Return TRUE if Exception level 'el' is supported

boolean HaveEL(bits(2) el)
    if el IN {EL1,EL0} then
        return TRUE;                            // EL1 and EL0 must exist
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED;
```

shared/functions/system/HaveELUsingSecurityState

```
// HaveELUsingSecurityState()
// ==========================
// Returns TRUE if Exception level 'el' with Security state 'secure' is supported,
// FALSE otherwise.

boolean HaveELUsingSecurityState(bits(2) el, boolean secure)

    case el of
        when EL3
            assert secure;
            return HaveEL(EL3);
        when EL2
            if secure then
                return HaveEL(EL2) && HaveSecureEL2Ext();
            else
                return HaveEL(EL2);
        otherwise
            return (HaveEL(EL3) ||
                    (secure == boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Secure-only implementation"));
```

shared/functions/system/HaveFP16Ext

```
// HaveFP16Ext()
// =============
// Return TRUE if FP16 extension is supported

boolean HaveFP16Ext()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED;
```


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shared/functions/system/HighestEL

```
// HighestEL()
// ===========
// Returns the highest implemented Exception level.

bits(2) HighestEL()
    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        return EL3;
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) then
        return EL2;
    else
        return EL1;
```

shared/functions/system/Hint_DGH

```
// Provides a hint to close any gathering occurring within the micro-architecture.
Hint_DGH();
```

shared/functions/system/Hint_WFE

```
// Hint_WFE()
// ==========
// Provides a hint indicating that the PE can enter a low-power state
// and remain there until a wakeup event occurs or, for WFET,  a local
// timeout event is generated when the virtual timer value equals or
// exceeds the supplied threshold value.

Hint_WFE(integer localtimeout, WFxType wfxtype)
    if IsEventRegisterSet() then
        ClearEventRegister();
    elsif HaveFeatWFxT() && LocalTimeoutEvent(localtimeout) then
        // No further operation if the local timeout has expired.
        EndOfInstruction();
    else
        bits(2) target_el;
        trap = FALSE;
        if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
            // Check for traps described by the OS which may be EL1 or EL2.
            if HaveTWEDExt() then
                sctlr     = SCTLR[];
                trap      = sctlr.nTWE == '0';
                target_el = EL1;
            else
                AArch64.CheckForWFxTrap(EL1, wfxtype);
        if !trap && PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() && !IsInHost() then
            // Check for traps described by the Hypervisor.
            if HaveTWEDExt() then
                trap      = HCR_EL2.TWE == '1';
                target_el = EL2;
            else
                AArch64.CheckForWFxTrap(EL2, wfxtype);

        if !trap && HaveEL(EL3) && PSTATE.EL != EL3 then
            // Check for traps described by the Secure Monitor.
            if HaveTWEDExt() then
                trap      = SCR_EL3.TWE == '1';
                target_el = EL3;
            else
                AArch64.CheckForWFxTrap(EL3, wfxtype);

        if trap && PSTATE.EL != EL3 then
            (delay_enabled, delay) = WFETrapDelay(target_el);    // (If trap delay is enabled, Delay
amount)
```


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```
            if !WaitForEventUntilDelay(delay_enabled, delay) then
                // Event did not arrive before delay expired
                AArch64.WFxTrap(wfxtype, target_el);            // Trap WFE
        else
            WaitForEvent(localtimeout);
```

shared/functions/system/Hint_WFI

```
// Hint_WFI()
// ==========
// Provides a hint indicating that the PE can enter a low-power state and
// remain there until a wakeup event occurs or, for WFIT, a local timeout
// event is generated when the virtual timer value equals or exceeds the
// supplied threshold value.

Hint_WFI(integer localtimeout, WFxType wfxtype)
    if HaveTME() && TSTATE.depth > 0 then
        FailTransaction(TMFailure_ERR, FALSE);

    if InterruptPending() || (HaveFeatWFxT() && LocalTimeoutEvent(localtimeout)) then
        // No further operation if an interrupt is pending or the local timeout has expired.
        EndOfInstruction();
    else
        if PSTATE.EL == EL0 then
            // Check for traps described by the OS.
            AArch64.CheckForWFxTrap(EL1, wfxtype);
        if PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && EL2Enabled() && !IsInHost() then
            // Check for traps described by the Hypervisor.
            AArch64.CheckForWFxTrap(EL2, wfxtype);
        if HaveEL(EL3) && PSTATE.EL != EL3 then
            // Check for traps described by the Secure Monitor.
            AArch64.CheckForWFxTrap(EL3, wfxtype);
        WaitForInterrupt(localtimeout);
```

shared/functions/system/Hint_Yield

```
// Provides a hint that the task performed by a thread is of low
// importance so that it could yield to improve overall performance.
Hint_Yield();
```

shared/functions/system/IRQPending

```
// Returns a tuple indicating if there is any pending physical IRQ
// and if the pending IRQ has superpriority.
(boolean, boolean) IRQPending();
```

shared/functions/system/IllegalExceptionReturn

```
// IllegalExceptionReturn()
// ========================

boolean IllegalExceptionReturn(bits(N) spsr)

    // Check for illegal return:
    //   * To an unimplemented Exception level.
    //   * To EL2 in Secure state, when SecureEL2 is not enabled.
    //   * To EL0 using AArch64 state, with SPSR.M[0]==1.
    //   * To AArch64 state with SPSR.M[1]==1.
    //   * To AArch32 state with an illegal value of SPSR.M.
    (valid, target) = ELFromSPSR(spsr);
    if !valid then return TRUE;
```


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```
    // Check for return to higher Exception level
    if UInt(target) > UInt(PSTATE.EL) then return TRUE;

    spsr_mode_is_aarch32 = (spsr<4> == '1');

    // Check for illegal return:
    //   * To EL1, EL2 or EL3 with register width specified in the SPSR different from the
    //     Execution state used in the Exception level being returned to, as determined by
    //     the SCR_EL3.RW or HCR_EL2.RW bits, or as configured from reset.
    //   * To EL0 using AArch64 state when EL1 is using AArch32 state as determined by the
    //     SCR_EL3.RW or HCR_EL2.RW bits or as configured from reset.
    //   * To AArch64 state from AArch32 state (should be caught by above)
    (known, target_el_is_aarch32) = ELUsingAArch32K(target);
    assert known || (target == EL0 && !ELUsingAArch32(EL1));
    if known && spsr_mode_is_aarch32 != target_el_is_aarch32 then return TRUE;

    // Check for illegal return from AArch32 to AArch64
    if UsingAArch32() && !spsr_mode_is_aarch32 then return TRUE;

    // Check for illegal return to EL1 when HCR.TGE is set and when either of
    // * SecureEL2 is enabled.
    // * SecureEL2 is not enabled and EL1 is in Non-secure state.
    if HaveEL(EL2) && target == EL1 && HCR_EL2.TGE == '1' then
        if (!IsSecureBelowEL3() || IsSecureEL2Enabled()) then return TRUE;
    return FALSE;
```

shared/functions/system/InstrSet

```
enumeration InstrSet {InstrSet_A64, InstrSet_A32, InstrSet_T32};
```

shared/functions/system/InstructionSynchronizationBarrier

```
InstructionSynchronizationBarrier();
```

shared/functions/system/InterruptPending

```
// InterruptPending()
// ==================
// Returns TRUE if there are any pending physical or virtual
// interrupts, and FALSE otherwise.

boolean InterruptPending()
    boolean pending_virtual_interrupt = FALSE;
    (irq_pending, -) = IRQPending();
    (fiq_pending, -) = FIQPending();
    boolean pending_physical_interrupt = (irq_pending || fiq_pending ||
                                          IsPhysicalSErrorPending());

    if EL2Enabled() && PSTATE.EL IN {EL0, EL1} && HCR_EL2.TGE == '0' then
        boolean virq_pending = HCR_EL2.IMO == '1' && (VirtualIRQPending() || HCR_EL2.VI == '1') ;
        boolean vfiq_pending = HCR_EL2.FMO == '1' && (VirtualFIQPending() || HCR_EL2.VF == '1');
        boolean vsei_pending = HCR_EL2.AMO == '1' && (IsVirtualSErrorPending() || HCR_EL2.VSE == '1');
        pending_virtual_interrupt = vsei_pending || virq_pending || vfiq_pending;

    return pending_physical_interrupt || pending_virtual_interrupt;
```


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shared/functions/system/IsASEInstruction

```
// Returns TRUE if the current instruction is an ASIMD or SVE vector instruction.
boolean IsASEInstruction();
```

shared/functions/system/IsCMOWControlledInstruction

```
// When using AArch64, returns TRUE if the current instruction is one of IC IVAU,
// DC CIVAC, DC CIGDVAC, or DC CIGVAC.
// When using AArch32, returns TRUE if the current instruction is ICIMVAU or DCCIMVAC.
boolean IsCMOWControlledInstruction();
```

shared/functions/system/IsEventRegisterSet

```
// IsEventRegisterSet()
// ====================
// Return TRUE if the Event Register of this PE is set, and FALSE if it is clear.

boolean IsEventRegisterSet()
    return EventRegister == '1';
```

shared/functions/system/IsHighestEL

```
// IsHighestEL()
// =============
// Returns TRUE if given exception level is the highest exception level implemented

boolean IsHighestEL(bits(2) el)
    return HighestEL() == el;
```

shared/functions/system/IsInHost

```
// IsInHost()
// ==========

boolean IsInHost()
    return ELIsInHost(PSTATE.EL);
```

shared/functions/system/IsPhysicalSErrorPending

```
// Returns TRUE if a physical SError interrupt is pending.
boolean IsPhysicalSErrorPending();
```

shared/functions/system/IsSErrorEdgeTriggered

```
// IsSErrorEdgeTriggered()
// =======================
// Returns TRUE if the physical SError interrupt is edge-triggered
// and FALSE otherwise.

boolean IsSErrorEdgeTriggered(bits(2) target_el, bits(25) syndrome)
    if HaveRASExt() then
        if HaveDoubleFaultExt() then
            return TRUE;

        if ELUsingAArch32(target_el) then
            if syndrome<11:10> != '00' then
```


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```
                // AArch32 and not Uncontainable.
                return TRUE;
        else
            if syndrome<24> == '0' && syndrome<5:0> != '000000' then
                // AArch64 and neither IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED syndrome nor Uncategorized.
                return TRUE;
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Edge-triggered SError";
```

shared/functions/system/IsSecure

```
// IsSecure()
// ==========
// Returns TRUE if current Exception level is in Secure state.

boolean IsSecure()
    if HaveEL(EL3) && !UsingAArch32() && PSTATE.EL == EL3 then
        return TRUE;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && UsingAArch32() && PSTATE.M == M32_Monitor then
        return TRUE;
    return IsSecureBelowEL3();
```

shared/functions/system/IsSecureBelowEL3

```
// IsSecureBelowEL3()
// ==================
// Return TRUE if an Exception level below EL3 is in Secure state
// or would be following an exception return to that level.
//
// Differs from IsSecure in that it ignores the current EL or Mode
// in considering security state.
// That is, if at AArch64 EL3 or in AArch32 Monitor mode, whether an
// exception return would pass to Secure or Non-secure state.

boolean IsSecureBelowEL3()
    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        return SCR_GEN[].NS == '0';
    elsif HaveEL(EL2) && (!HaveSecureEL2Ext() || !HaveAArch64()) then
        // If Secure EL2 is not an architecture option then we must be Non-secure.
        return FALSE;
    else
        // TRUE if processor is Secure or FALSE if Non-secure.
        return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Secure-only implementation";
```

shared/functions/system/IsSecureEL2Enabled

```
// IsSecureEL2Enabled()
// ====================
// Returns TRUE if Secure EL2 is enabled, FALSE otherwise.

boolean IsSecureEL2Enabled()
    if HaveEL(EL2) && HaveSecureEL2Ext() then
        if HaveEL(EL3) then
            if !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR_EL3.EEL2 == '1' then
                return TRUE;
            else
                return FALSE;
        else
            return IsSecure();
    else
        return FALSE;
```


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shared/functions/system/IsSynchronizablePhysicalSErrorPending

```
// Returns TRUE if a synchronizable physical SError interrupt is pending.
boolean IsSynchronizablePhysicalSErrorPending();
```

shared/functions/system/IsVirtualSErrorPending

```
// Returns TRUE if a virtual SError interrupt is pending.
boolean IsVirtualSErrorPending();
```

shared/functions/system/LocalTimeoutEvent

```
// Returns TRUE if CNTVCT_EL0 equals or exceeds the localtimeout value.
boolean LocalTimeoutEvent(integer localtimeout);
```

shared/functions/system/Mode_Bits

```
constant bits(5) M32_User    = '10000';
constant bits(5) M32_FIQ     = '10001';
constant bits(5) M32_IRQ     = '10010';
constant bits(5) M32_Svc     = '10011';
constant bits(5) M32_Monitor = '10110';
constant bits(5) M32_Abort   = '10111';
constant bits(5) M32_Hyp     = '11010';
constant bits(5) M32_Undef   = '11011';
constant bits(5) M32_System  = '11111';
```

shared/functions/system/NonSecureOnlyImplementation

```
// NonSecureOnlyImplementation()
// =============================
// Returns TRUE if the security state is always Non-secure for this implementation.

boolean NonSecureOnlyImplementation()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Non-secure only implementation";
```

shared/functions/system/PLOfEL

```
// PLOfEL()
// ========

PrivilegeLevel PLOfEL(bits(2) el)
    case el of
        when EL3  return if !HaveAArch64() then PL1 else PL3;
        when EL2  return PL2;
        when EL1  return PL1;
        when EL0  return PL0;
```

shared/functions/system/PSTATE

```
ProcState PSTATE;
```


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shared/functions/system/PhysicalCountInt

```
// PhysicalCountInt()
// ==================
// Returns the integral part of physical count value of the System counter.

bits(64) PhysicalCountInt()
    return PhysicalCount<87:24>;
```

shared/functions/system/PrivilegeLevel

```
enumeration PrivilegeLevel {PL3, PL2, PL1, PL0};
```

shared/functions/system/ProcState

```
type ProcState is (
    bits (1) N,        // Negative condition flag
    bits (1) Z,        // Zero condition flag
    bits (1) C,        // Carry condition flag
    bits (1) V,        // Overflow condition flag
    bits (1) D,        // Debug mask bit                     [AArch64 only]
    bits (1) A,        // SError interrupt mask bit
    bits (1) I,        // IRQ mask bit
    bits (1) F,        // FIQ mask bit
    bits (1) PAN,      // Privileged Access Never Bit        [v8.1]
    bits (1) UAO,      // User Access Override               [v8.2]
    bits (1) DIT,      // Data Independent Timing            [v8.4]
    bits (1) TCO,      // Tag Check Override                 [v8.5, AArch64 only]
    bits (2) BTYPE,    // Branch Type                        [v8.5]
    bits (1) ZA,       // Accumulation array enabled         [SME]
    bits (1) SM,       // Streaming SVE mode enabled         [SME]
    bits (1) ALLINT,   // Interrupt mask bit
    bits (1) SS,       // Software step bit
    bits (1) IL,       // Illegal Execution state bit
    bits (2) EL,       // Exception level
    bits (1) nRW,      // not Register Width: 0=64, 1=32
    bits (1) SP,       // Stack pointer select: 0=SP0, 1=SPx [AArch64 only]
    bits (1) Q,        // Cumulative saturation flag         [AArch32 only]
    bits (4) GE,       // Greater than or Equal flags        [AArch32 only]
    bits (1) SSBS,     // Speculative Store Bypass Safe
    bits (8) IT,       // If-then bits, RES0 in CPSR         [AArch32 only]
    bits (1) J,        // J bit, RES0                        [AArch32 only, RES0 in SPSR and CPSR]
    bits (1) T,        // T32 bit, RES0 in CPSR              [AArch32 only]
    bits (1) E,        // Endianness bit                     [AArch32 only]
    bits (5) M         // Mode field                         [AArch32 only]
)
```

shared/functions/system/RestoredITBits

```
// RestoredITBits()
// ================
// Get the value of PSTATE.IT to be restored on this exception return.

bits(8) RestoredITBits(bits(N) spsr)
    it = spsr<15:10,26:25>;

    // When PSTATE.IL is set, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the IT bits are each set
    // to zero or copied from the SPSR.
    if PSTATE.IL == '1' then
        if ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then return '00000000';
        else return it;

    // The IT bits are forced to zero when they are set to a reserved value.
```


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```
    if !IsZero(it<7:4>) && IsZero(it<3:0>) then
        return '00000000';

    // The IT bits are forced to zero when returning to A32 state, or when returning to an EL
    // with the ITD bit set to 1, and the IT bits are describing a multi-instruction block.
    itd = if PSTATE.EL == EL2 then HSCTLR.ITD else SCTLR.ITD;
    if (spsr<5> == '0' && !IsZero(it)) || (itd == '1' && !IsZero(it<2:0>)) then
        return '00000000';
    else
        return it;
```

shared/functions/system/SCRType

```
type SCRType;
```

shared/functions/system/SCR_GEN

```
// SCR_GEN[]
// =========

SCRType SCR_GEN[]
    // AArch32 secure & AArch64 EL3 registers are not architecturally mapped
    assert HaveEL(EL3);
    bits(64) r;
    if !HaveAArch64() then
        r = ZeroExtend(SCR);
    else
        r = SCR_EL3;
    return r;
```

shared/functions/system/SecureOnlyImplementation

```
// SecureOnlyImplementation()
// ==========================
// Returns TRUE if the security state is always Secure for this implementation.

boolean SecureOnlyImplementation()
    return boolean IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "Secure-only implementation";
```

shared/functions/system/SecurityState

```
enumeration SecurityState {
    SS_NonSecure,
    SS_Root,
    SS_Realm,
    SS_Secure
};
```

shared/functions/system/SecurityStateAtEL

```
// SecurityStateAtEL()
// ===================
// Returns the effective security state at the exception level based off current settings.

SecurityState SecurityStateAtEL(bits(2) EL)
    if HaveRME() then
        if EL == EL3 then return SS_Root;
        case SCR_EL3.<NSE, NS> of
            when '00' return SS_Secure;
```


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```
            when '01' return SS_NonSecure;
            when '11' return SS_Realm;
    if !HaveEL(EL3) then
        if SecureOnlyImplementation() then
            return SS_Secure;
        else
            return SS_NonSecure;
    elsif EL == EL3 then
        return SS_Secure;
    else
        // For EL2 call only when EL2 is enabled in current security state
        assert(EL != EL2 || EL2Enabled());
        if !ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
            return if SCR_EL3.NS == '1' then SS_NonSecure else SS_Secure;
        else
            return if SCR.NS == '1' then SS_NonSecure else SS_Secure;
```

shared/functions/system/SendEvent

```
// Signal an event to all PEs in a multiprocessor system to set their Event Registers.
// When a PE executes the SEV instruction, it causes this function to be executed.
SendEvent();
```

shared/functions/system/SendEventLocal

```
// SendEventLocal()
// ================
// Set the local Event Register of this PE.
// When a PE executes the SEVL instruction, it causes this function to be executed.

SendEventLocal()
    EventRegister = '1';
    return;
```

shared/functions/system/SetAccumulatedFPExceptions

```
// Stores FP Exceptions accumulated by the PE.
SetAccumulatedFPExceptions(bits(8) accumulated_exceptions);
```

shared/functions/system/SetPSTATEFromPSR

```
// SetPSTATEFromPSR()
// ==================

SetPSTATEFromPSR(bits(N) spsr)
    boolean illegal_psr_state = IllegalExceptionReturn(spsr);
    SetPSTATEFromPSR(spsr, illegal_psr_state);

// SetPSTATEFromPSR()
// ==================
// Set PSTATE based on a PSR value

SetPSTATEFromPSR(bits(N) spsr_in, boolean illegal_psr_state)
    bits(N) spsr = spsr_in;
    boolean from_aarch64 = !UsingAArch32();
    assert N == (if from_aarch64 then 64 else 32);
    PSTATE.SS = DebugExceptionReturnSS(spsr);
    ShouldAdvanceSS = FALSE;
    if illegal_psr_state then
        PSTATE.IL = '1';
        if HaveSSBSExt() then PSTATE.SSBS = bit UNKNOWN;
```


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```
        if HaveBTIExt() then PSTATE.BTYPE = bits(2) UNKNOWN;
        if HaveUAOExt() then PSTATE.UAO = bit UNKNOWN;
        if HaveDITExt() then PSTATE.DIT = bit UNKNOWN;
        if HaveMTEExt() then PSTATE.TCO = bit UNKNOWN;
    else
        // State that is reinstated only on a legal exception return
        PSTATE.IL = spsr<20>;
        if spsr<4> == '1' then                    // AArch32 state
            AArch32.WriteMode(spsr<4:0>);         // Sets PSTATE.EL correctly
            if HaveSSBSExt() then PSTATE.SSBS = spsr<23>;
        else                                      // AArch64 state
            PSTATE.nRW = '0';
            PSTATE.EL  = spsr<3:2>;
            PSTATE.SP  = spsr<0>;
            if HaveBTIExt() then PSTATE.BTYPE = spsr<11:10>;
            if HaveSSBSExt() then PSTATE.SSBS = spsr<12>;
            if HaveUAOExt() then PSTATE.UAO = spsr<23>;
            if HaveDITExt() then PSTATE.DIT = spsr<24>;
            if HaveMTEExt() then PSTATE.TCO = spsr<25>;

    // If PSTATE.IL is set, it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE whether the T bit is set to zero or
    // copied from SPSR.
    if PSTATE.IL == '1' && PSTATE.nRW == '1' then
        if ConstrainUnpredictableBool() then spsr<5> = '0';

    // State that is reinstated regardless of illegal exception return
    PSTATE.<N,Z,C,V> = spsr<31:28>;
    if HavePANExt() then PSTATE.PAN = spsr<22>;
    if PSTATE.nRW == '1' then                     // AArch32 state
        PSTATE.Q         = spsr<27>;
        PSTATE.IT        = RestoredITBits(spsr);
        ShouldAdvanceIT  = FALSE;
        if HaveDITExt() then PSTATE.DIT = (if (Restarting() || from_aarch64) then spsr<24> else
spsr<21>);
        PSTATE.GE        = spsr<19:16>;
        PSTATE.E         = spsr<9>;
        PSTATE.<A,I,F>   = spsr<8:6>;             // No PSTATE.D in AArch32 state
        PSTATE.T         = spsr<5>;               // PSTATE.J is RES0
    else                                          // AArch64 state
        if HaveFeatNMI() then PSTATE.ALLINT = spsr<13>;
        PSTATE.<D,A,I,F> = spsr<9:6>;             // No PSTATE.<Q,IT,GE,E,T> in AArch64 state
    return;
```

shared/functions/system/ShouldAdvanceIT

```
boolean ShouldAdvanceIT;
```

shared/functions/system/ShouldAdvanceSS

```
boolean ShouldAdvanceSS;
```

shared/functions/system/SpeculationBarrier

```
SpeculationBarrier();
```

shared/functions/system/SynchronizeContext

```
SynchronizeContext();
```


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shared/functions/system/SynchronizeErrors

```
// Implements the error synchronization event.
SynchronizeErrors();
```

shared/functions/system/TakeUnmaskedPhysicalSErrorInterrupts

```
// Take any pending unmasked physical SError interrupt.
TakeUnmaskedPhysicalSErrorInterrupts(boolean iesb_req);
```

shared/functions/system/TakeUnmaskedSErrorInterrupts

```
// Take any pending unmasked physical SError interrupt or unmasked virtual SError
// interrupt.
TakeUnmaskedSErrorInterrupts();
```

shared/functions/system/ThisInstr

```
bits(32) ThisInstr();
```

shared/functions/system/ThisInstrLength

```
integer ThisInstrLength();
```

shared/functions/system/Unreachable

```
Unreachable()
    assert FALSE;
```

shared/functions/system/UsingAArch32

```
// UsingAArch32()
// ==============
// Return TRUE if the current Exception level is using AArch32, FALSE if using AArch64.

boolean UsingAArch32()
    boolean aarch32 = (PSTATE.nRW == '1');
    if !HaveAArch32() then assert !aarch32;
    if !HaveAArch64() then assert aarch32;
    return aarch32;
```

shared/functions/system/VirtualFIQPending

```
// Returns TRUE if there is any pending virtual FIQ.
boolean VirtualFIQPending();
```

shared/functions/system/VirtualIRQPending

```
// Returns TRUE if there is any pending virtual IRQ.
boolean VirtualIRQPending();
```


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shared/functions/system/WFxType

```
enumeration WFxType {WFxType_WFE, WFxType_WFI, WFxType_WFET, WFxType_WFIT};
```

shared/functions/system/WaitForEvent

```
// WaitForEvent()
// ==============
// PE optionally suspends execution until one of the following occurs:
// - A WFE wake-up event.
// - A reset.
// - The implementation chooses to resume execution.
// - A Wait for Event with Timeout (WFET) is executing, and a local timeout event occurs
// It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether restarting execution after the period of
// suspension causes the Event Register to be cleared.

WaitForEvent(integer localtimeout)
    if !(IsEventRegisterSet() || (HaveFeatWFxT() && LocalTimeoutEvent(localtimeout))) then
        EnterLowPowerState();
    return;
```

shared/functions/system/WaitForInterrupt

```
// WaitForInterrupt()
// ==================
// PE optionally suspends execution until one of the following occurs:
// - A WFI wake-up event.
// - A reset.
// - The implementation chooses to resume execution.
// - A Wait for Interrupt with Timeout (WFIT) is executing, and a local timeout event occurs.

WaitForInterrupt(integer localtimeout)
    if !(HaveFeatWFxT() && LocalTimeoutEvent(localtimeout)) then
        EnterLowPowerState();
    return;
```

shared/functions/unpredictable/ConstrainUnpredictable

```
// Return the appropriate Constraint result to control the caller's behavior. The return value
// is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED within a permitted list for each UNPREDICTABLE case.
// (The permitted list is determined by an assert or case statement at the call site.)
Constraint ConstrainUnpredictable();
```

shared/functions/unpredictable/ConstrainUnpredictableBits

```
// This is a variant of ConstrainUnpredictable for when the result can be Constraint_UNKNOWN.
// If the result is Constraint_UNKNOWN then the function also returns UNKNOWN value, but that
// value is always an allocated value; that is, one for which the behavior is not itself
// CONSTRAINED.
(Constraint,bits(width)) ConstrainUnpredictableBits();
```

shared/functions/unpredictable/ConstrainUnpredictableBool

```
// ConstrainUnpredictableBool()
// ============================

// This is a simple wrapper function for cases where the constrained result is either TRUE or FALSE.

boolean ConstrainUnpredictableBool()
```


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```
    c = ConstrainUnpredictable();
    assert c IN {Constraint_TRUE, Constraint_FALSE};
    return (c == Constraint_TRUE);
```

shared/functions/unpredictable/ConstrainUnpredictableInteger

```
// This is a variant of ConstrainUnpredictable for when the result can be Constraint_UNKNOWN. If
// the result is Constraint_UNKNOWN then the function also returns an UNKNOWN value in the range
// low to high, inclusive.
(Constraint,integer) ConstrainUnpredictableInteger(integer low, integer high);
```

shared/functions/unpredictable/Constraint

```
enumeration Constraint    {// General
                           Constraint_NONE,              // Instruction executes with
                                                         //   no change or side-effect to its described
behavior
                           Constraint_UNKNOWN,           // Destination register has UNKNOWN value
                           Constraint_UNDEF,             // Instruction is UNDEFINED
                           Constraint_UNDEFEL0,          // Instruction is UNDEFINED at EL0 only
                           Constraint_NOP,               // Instruction executes as NOP
                           Constraint_TRUE,
                           Constraint_FALSE,
                           Constraint_DISABLED,
                           Constraint_UNCOND,            // Instruction executes unconditionally
                           Constraint_COND,              // Instruction executes conditionally
                           Constraint_ADDITIONAL_DECODE, // Instruction executes with additional decode
                           // Load-store
                           Constraint_WBSUPPRESS,
                           Constraint_FAULT,
                           Constraint_LIMITED_ATOMICITY, // Accesses are not single-copy atomic above
the byte level
                           Constraint_NVNV1_00,
                           Constraint_NVNV1_01,
                           Constraint_NVNV1_11,
                           Constraint_OSH,               // Constrain to Outer shareable
                           Constraint_ISH,               // Constrain to Inner shareable
                           Constraint_NSH,               // Constrain to Nonshareable

                           Constraint_NC,                // Constrain to Noncacheable
                           Constraint_WT,                // Constrain to Writethrough
                           Constraint_WB,                // Constrain to Writeback

                           // IPA too large
                           Constraint_FORCE, Constraint_FORCENOSLCHECK,
                           // PMSCR_PCT reserved values select Virtual timestamp
                           Constraint_PMSCR_PCT_VIRT};
```

shared/functions/vector/AdvSIMDExpandImm

```
// AdvSIMDExpandImm()
// ==================

bits(64) AdvSIMDExpandImm(bit op, bits(4) cmode, bits(8) imm8)
    bits(64) imm64;
    case cmode<3:1> of
        when '000'
            imm64 = Replicate(Zeros(24):imm8, 2);
        when '001'
            imm64 = Replicate(Zeros(16):imm8:Zeros(8), 2);
        when '010'
            imm64 = Replicate(Zeros(8):imm8:Zeros(16), 2);
```


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```
            when '011'
                imm64 = Replicate(imm8:Zeros(24), 2);
            when '100'
                imm64 = Replicate(Zeros(8):imm8, 4);
            when '101'
                imm64 = Replicate(imm8:Zeros(8), 4);
            when '110'
                if cmode<0> == '0' then
                    imm64 = Replicate(Zeros(16):imm8:Ones(8), 2);
                else
                    imm64 = Replicate(Zeros(8):imm8:Ones(16), 2);
            when '111'
                if cmode<0> == '0' && op == '0' then
                    imm64 = Replicate(imm8, 8);
                if cmode<0> == '0' && op == '1' then
                    imm8a = Replicate(imm8<7>, 8); imm8b = Replicate(imm8<6>, 8);
                    imm8c = Replicate(imm8<5>, 8); imm8d = Replicate(imm8<4>, 8);
                    imm8e = Replicate(imm8<3>, 8); imm8f = Replicate(imm8<2>, 8);
                    imm8g = Replicate(imm8<1>, 8); imm8h = Replicate(imm8<0>, 8);
                    imm64 = imm8a:imm8b:imm8c:imm8d:imm8e:imm8f:imm8g:imm8h;
                if cmode<0> == '1' && op == '0' then
                    imm32 = imm8<7>:NOT(imm8<6>):Replicate(imm8<6>,5):imm8<5:0>:Zeros(19);
                    imm64 = Replicate(imm32, 2);
                if cmode<0> == '1' && op == '1' then
                    if UsingAArch32() then ReservedEncoding();
                    imm64 = imm8<7>:NOT(imm8<6>):Replicate(imm8<6>,8):imm8<5:0>:Zeros(48);

    return imm64;
```

shared/functions/vector/MatMulAdd

```
// MatMulAdd()
// ===========
//
// Signed or unsigned 8-bit integer matrix multiply and add to 32-bit integer matrix
// result[2, 2] = addend[2, 2] + (op1[2, 8] * op2[8, 2])

bits(N) MatMulAdd(bits(N) addend, bits(N) op1, bits(N) op2, boolean op1_unsigned, boolean op2_unsigned)
    assert N == 128;

    bits(N)  result;
    bits(32) sum;
    integer  prod;

    for i = 0 to 1
        for j = 0 to 1
            sum = Elem[addend, 2*i + j, 32];
            for k = 0 to 7
                prod = Int(Elem[op1, 8*i + k, 8], op1_unsigned) * Int(Elem[op2, 8*j + k, 8],
op2_unsigned);
                sum  = sum + prod;
            Elem[result, 2*i + j, 32] = sum;

    return result;
```

shared/functions/vector/PolynomialMult

```
// PolynomialMult()
// ================

bits(M+N) PolynomialMult(bits(M) op1, bits(N) op2)
    result = Zeros(M+N);
    extended_op2 = ZeroExtend(op2, M+N);
    for i=0 to M-1
```


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```
        if op1<i> == '1' then
            result = result EOR LSL(extended_op2, i);
    return result;
```

shared/functions/vector/SatQ

```
// SatQ()
// ======

(bits(N), boolean) SatQ(integer i, integer N, boolean unsigned)
    (result, sat) = if unsigned then UnsignedSatQ(i, N) else SignedSatQ(i, N);
    return (result, sat);
```

shared/functions/vector/SignedSatQ

```
// SignedSatQ()
// ============

(bits(N), boolean) SignedSatQ(integer i, integer N)
    integer result;
    boolean saturated;
    if i > 2^(N-1) - 1 then
        result = 2^(N-1) - 1;  saturated = TRUE;
    elsif i < -(2^(N-1)) then
        result = -(2^(N-1));  saturated = TRUE;
    else
        result = i;  saturated = FALSE;
    return (result<N-1:0>, saturated);
```

shared/functions/vector/UnsignedRSqrtEstimate

```
// UnsignedRSqrtEstimate()
// =======================

bits(N) UnsignedRSqrtEstimate(bits(N) operand)
    assert N == 32;
    bits(N) result;
    if operand<N-1:N-2> == '00' then  // Operands <= 0x3FFFFFFF produce 0xFFFFFFFF
        result = Ones(N);
    else
        // input is in the range 0x40000000 .. 0xffffffff representing [0.25 .. 1.0)
        // estimate is in the range 256 .. 511 representing [1.0 .. 2.0)
        increasedprecision = FALSE;
        estimate = RecipSqrtEstimate(UInt(operand<31:23>), increasedprecision);
        // result is in the range 0x80000000 .. 0xff800000 representing [1.0 .. 2.0)
        result = estimate<8:0> : Zeros(N-9);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/vector/UnsignedRecipEstimate

```
// UnsignedRecipEstimate()
// =======================

bits(N) UnsignedRecipEstimate(bits(N) operand)
    assert N == 32;
    bits(N) result;
    if operand<N-1> == '0' then  // Operands <= 0x7FFFFFFF produce 0xFFFFFFFF
        result = Ones(N);
    else
        // input is in the range 0x80000000 .. 0xffffffff representing [0.5 .. 1.0)
```


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```
        // estimate is in the range 256 to 511 representing [1.0 .. 2.0)
        increasedprecision = FALSE;
        estimate = RecipEstimate(UInt(operand<31:23>), increasedprecision);

        // result is in the range 0x80000000 .. 0xff800000 representing [1.0 .. 2.0)
        result = estimate<8:0> : Zeros(N-9);

    return result;
```

shared/functions/vector/UnsignedSatQ

```
// UnsignedSatQ()
// ==============

(bits(N), boolean) UnsignedSatQ(integer i, integer N)
    integer result;
    boolean saturated;
    if i > 2^N - 1 then
        result = 2^N - 1;  saturated = TRUE;
    elsif i < 0 then
        result = 0;  saturated = TRUE;
    else
        result = i;  saturated = FALSE;
    return (result<N-1:0>, saturated);
```

J1.3.4 shared/trace

This section includes the following pseudocode functions:

- *shared/trace/Common/GetTimestamp*.
- *shared/trace/TraceBuffer/TraceBufferEnabled* on page J1-11189.
- *shared/trace/TraceBuffer/TraceBufferOwner* on page J1-11189.
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- *shared/trace/selfhosted/EffectiveE0TRE* on page J1-11190.
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- *shared/trace/system/IsTraceCorePowered* on page J1-11192.

shared/trace/Common/GetTimestamp

```
// GetTimestamp()
// ==============
// Returns the Timestamp depending on the type

bits(64) GetTimestamp(TimeStamp timeStampType)
    case timeStampType of
        when TimeStamp_Physical
            return PhysicalCountInt();
        when TimeStamp_Virtual
            return PhysicalCountInt() - CNTVOFF_EL2;
        when TimeStamp_OffsetPhysical
            return PhysicalCountInt() - CNTPOFF_EL2;
        when TimeStamp_None
```


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```
            return Zeros(64);
        when TimeStamp_CoreSight
            return bits(64) IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED "CoreSight timestamp";
        otherwise
            Unreachable();
```

shared/trace/TraceBuffer/TraceBufferEnabled

```
// TraceBufferEnabled()
// ====================

boolean TraceBufferEnabled()
    if !HaveTraceBufferExtension() || TRBLIMITR_EL1.E == '0' then
        return FALSE;
    if !SelfHostedTraceEnabled() then
        return FALSE;
    (-, el) = TraceBufferOwner();
    return !ELUsingAArch32(el);
```

shared/trace/TraceBuffer/TraceBufferOwner

```
// TraceBufferOwner()
// ==================
// Return the owning Security state and Exception level. Must only be called
// when SelfHostedTraceEnabled() is TRUE.

(SecurityState, bits(2)) TraceBufferOwner()
    assert HaveTraceBufferExtension() && SelfHostedTraceEnabled();

    SecurityState owning_ss;
    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        bits(3) state_bits;
        if HaveRME() then
            state_bits = MDCR_EL3.<NSTBE,NSTB>;
            if state_bits == '10x' then
                // Reserved value
                (-, state_bits) = ConstrainUnpredictableBits();
        else
            state_bits = '0' : MDCR_EL3.NSTB;

        case state_bits of
            when '00x' owning_ss = SS_Secure;
            when '01x' owning_ss = SS_NonSecure;
            when '11x' owning_ss = SS_Realm;
    else

        owning_ss = if SecureOnlyImplementation() then SS_Secure else SS_NonSecure;
    bits(2) owning_el;
    if HaveEL(EL2) && (owning_ss != SS_Secure || IsSecureEL2Enabled()) then
        owning_el = if MDCR_EL2.E2TB == '00' then EL2 else EL1;
    else
        owning_el = EL1;
    return (owning_ss, owning_el);
```

shared/trace/TraceBuffer/TraceBufferRunning

```
// TraceBufferRunning()
// ====================

boolean TraceBufferRunning()
    return TraceBufferEnabled() && TRBSR_EL1.S == '0';
```


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shared/trace/selfhosted/EffectiveE0HTRE

```
// EffectiveE0HTRE()
// =================
// Returns effective E0HTRE value

bit EffectiveE0HTRE()
    return if ELUsingAArch32(EL2) then HTRFCR.E0HTRE else TRFCR_EL2.E0HTRE;
```

shared/trace/selfhosted/EffectiveE0TRE

```
// EffectiveE0TRE()
// ================
// Returns effective E0TRE value

bit EffectiveE0TRE()
    return if ELUsingAArch32(EL1) then TRFCR.E0TRE else TRFCR_EL1.E0TRE;
```

shared/trace/selfhosted/EffectiveE1TRE

```
// EffectiveE1TRE()
// ================
// Returns effective E1TRE value

bit EffectiveE1TRE()
    return if UsingAArch32() then TRFCR.E1TRE else TRFCR_EL1.E1TRE;
```

shared/trace/selfhosted/EffectiveE2TRE

```
// EffectiveE2TRE()
// ================
// Returns effective E2TRE value

bit EffectiveE2TRE()
    return if UsingAArch32() then HTRFCR.E2TRE else TRFCR_EL2.E2TRE;
```

shared/trace/selfhosted/SelfHostedTraceEnabled

```
// SelfHostedTraceEnabled()
// ========================
// Returns TRUE if Self-hosted Trace is enabled.

boolean SelfHostedTraceEnabled()
    if !(HaveTraceExt() && HaveSelfHostedTrace()) then return FALSE;
    if EDSCR.TFO == '0' then return TRUE;
    if HaveEL(EL3) then
        secure_trace_enable = if ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then SDCR.STE else MDCR_EL3.STE;
        if secure_trace_enable == '1' && !ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled() then
            return TRUE;
        if (HaveRME() && MDCR_EL3.RLTE == '1' &&
            !ExternalRealmNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()) then
            return TRUE;
    else
        if SecureOnlyImplementation() && !ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled() then
            return TRUE;

    return FALSE;
```


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shared/trace/selfhosted/TraceAllowed

```
// TraceAllowed()
// ==============
// Returns TRUE if Self-hosted Trace is allowed in the given Exception level.

boolean TraceAllowed(bits(2) el)
    if !HaveTraceExt() then return FALSE;
    ss = SecurityStateAtEL(el);
    if SelfHostedTraceEnabled() then
        boolean trace_allowed;
        // Detect scenarios where tracing in this Security state is never allowed.
        case ss of
            when SS_NonSecure
                trace_allowed = TRUE;
            when SS_Secure
                bit trace_bit;
                if HaveEL(EL3) then
                    trace_bit = if ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then SDCR.STE else MDCR_EL3.STE;
                else
                    trace_bit = '1';
                trace_allowed = trace_bit == '1';
            when SS_Realm
                trace_allowed = MDCR_EL3.RLTE == '1';
            when SS_Root
                trace_allowed = FALSE;

        // Tracing is prohibited if the trace buffer owning security state is not the
        // current Security state or the owning Exception level is a lower Exception level.
        if HaveTraceBufferExtension() && TraceBufferEnabled() then
            (owning_ss, owning_el) = TraceBufferOwner();
            if (ss != owning_ss || UInt(owning_el) < UInt(el) ||
                (EffectiveTGE() == '1' && el == EL1)) then
                trace_allowed = FALSE;

        bit TRE_bit;
        case el of
            when EL3  TRE_bit = if !HaveAArch64() then TRFCR.E1TRE else '0';
            when EL2  TRE_bit = EffectiveE2TRE();
            when EL1  TRE_bit = EffectiveE1TRE();
            when EL0
                if EffectiveTGE() == '1' then
                    TRE_bit = EffectiveE0HTRE();
                else
                    TRE_bit = EffectiveE0TRE();

        return trace_allowed && TRE_bit == '1';
    else
        case ss of
            when SS_NonSecure return ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled();
            when SS_Secure    return ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled();
            when SS_Realm     return ExternalRealmNoninvasiveDebugEnabled();
            when SS_Root      return ExternalRootNoninvasiveDebugEnabled();
```

shared/trace/selfhosted/TraceContextIDR2

```
// TraceContextIDR2()
// ==================

boolean TraceContextIDR2()
    if !TraceAllowed(PSTATE.EL)|| !HaveEL(EL2) then return FALSE;
    return (!SelfHostedTraceEnabled() || TRFCR_EL2.CX == '1');
```


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shared/trace/selfhosted/TraceSynchronizationBarrier

```
// Memory barrier instruction that preserves the relative order of memory accesses to System
// registers due to trace operations and other memory accesses to the same registers
TraceSynchronizationBarrier();
```

shared/trace/selfhosted/TraceTimeStamp

```
// TraceTimeStamp()
// ================

TimeStamp TraceTimeStamp()
    if SelfHostedTraceEnabled() then
        if HaveEL(EL2) then
            TS_el2 = TRFCR_EL2.TS;
            if !HaveECVExt() && TS_el2 == '10' then
                // Reserved value
                (-, TS_el2) = ConstrainUnpredictableBits();

            case TS_el2 of
                when '00'
                    // Falls out to check TRFCR_EL1.TS
                when '01'
                    return TimeStamp_Virtual;
                when '10'
                    assert HaveECVExt();  // Otherwise ConstrainUnpredictableBits removes this case
                    return TimeStamp_OffsetPhysical;
                when '11'
                    return TimeStamp_Physical;

        TS_el1 = TRFCR_EL1.TS;
        if TS_el1 == '00' || (!HaveECVExt() && TS_el1 == '10') then
            // Reserved value
            (-, TS_el1) = ConstrainUnpredictableBits();

        case TS_el1 of
            when '01'
                return TimeStamp_Virtual;
            when '10'
                assert HaveECVExt();
                return TimeStamp_OffsetPhysical;
            when '11'
                return TimeStamp_Physical;
            otherwise
                Unreachable();         // ConstrainUnpredictableBits removes this case
    else
        return TimeStamp_CoreSight;
```

shared/trace/system/IsTraceCorePowered

```
// Returns TRUE if the Trace Core Power Domain is powered up
boolean IsTraceCorePowered();
```

J1.3.5 shared/translation

This section includes the following pseudocode functions:

- *shared/translation/at/ATAccess* on page J1-11194.
- *shared/translation/at/EncodePARAttrs* on page J1-11194.
- *shared/translation/at/PAREncodeShareability* on page J1-11195.
- *shared/translation/at/TranslationStage* on page J1-11195.
- *shared/translation/attrs/DecodeDevice* on page J1-11195.

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- *shared/translation/attrs/DecodeLDFAttr* on page J1-11195.
- *shared/translation/attrs/DecodeSDFAttr* on page J1-11196.
- *shared/translation/attrs/DecodeShareability* on page J1-11196.
- *shared/translation/attrs/EffectiveShareability* on page J1-11196.
- *shared/translation/attrs/MAIRAttr* on page J1-11197.
- *shared/translation/attrs/NormalNCMemAttr* on page J1-11197.
- *shared/translation/attrs/S1ConstrainUnpredictableRESMAIR* on page J1-11197.
- *shared/translation/attrs/S1DecodeMemAttrs* on page J1-11197.
- *shared/translation/attrs/S2CombineS1AttrHints* on page J1-11198.
- *shared/translation/attrs/S2CombineS1Device* on page J1-11199.
- *shared/translation/attrs/S2CombineS1MemAttrs* on page J1-11199.
- *shared/translation/attrs/S2CombineS1Shareability* on page J1-11200.
- *shared/translation/attrs/S2DecodeCacheability* on page J1-11200.
- *shared/translation/attrs/S2DecodeMemAttrs* on page J1-11200.
- *shared/translation/attrs/WalkMemAttrs* on page J1-11201.
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- *shared/translation/faults/NoFault* on page J1-11202.
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- *shared/translation/gpc/DecodeGPTBlock* on page J1-11202.
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- *shared/translation/gpc/DecodeGPTGranules* on page J1-11203.
- *shared/translation/gpc/DecodeGPTTable* on page J1-11203.
- *shared/translation/gpc/DecodePGS* on page J1-11204.
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- *shared/translation/gpc/GPCFault* on page J1-11205.
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- *shared/translation/gpc/GPCRegistersConsistent* on page J1-11205.
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- *shared/translation/gpc/GPIValid* on page J1-11206.
- *shared/translation/gpc/GPTL0Size* on page J1-11206.
- *shared/translation/gpc/GPTLevel0Index* on page J1-11206.
- *shared/translation/gpc/GPTLevel1Index* on page J1-11207.
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- *shared/translation/gpc/Table* on page J1-11209.
- *shared/translation/translation/S1TranslationRegime* on page J1-11209.
- *shared/translation/vmsa/AddressDescriptor* on page J1-11210.
- *shared/translation/vmsa/ContiguousSize* on page J1-11210.
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- *shared/translation/vmsa/Domains* on page J1-11211.
- *shared/translation/vmsa/FetchDescriptor* on page J1-11211.
- *shared/translation/vmsa/HasUnprivileged* on page J1-11212.
- *shared/translation/vmsa/IsAtomicRW* on page J1-11212.
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- *shared/translation/vmsa/S1TTWParams* on page J1-11213.
- *shared/translation/vmsa/S2TTWParams* on page J1-11213.
- *shared/translation/vmsa/SDFType* on page J1-11214.
- *shared/translation/vmsa/SecurityStateForRegime* on page J1-11214.
- *shared/translation/vmsa/StageOA* on page J1-11214.
- *shared/translation/vmsa/TGx* on page J1-11214.
- *shared/translation/vmsa/TGxGranuleBits* on page J1-11215.
- *shared/translation/vmsa/TLBContext* on page J1-11215.
- *shared/translation/vmsa/TLBRecord* on page J1-11215.
- *shared/translation/vmsa/TTWState* on page J1-11215.
- *shared/translation/vmsa/TranslationRegime* on page J1-11215.
- *shared/translation/vmsa/TranslationSize* on page J1-11216.
- *shared/translation/vmsa/UseASID* on page J1-11216.
- *shared/translation/vmsa/UseVMID* on page J1-11216.
- *shared/translation/vmsa/VARange* on page J1-11216.

shared/translation/at/ATAccess

```
enumeration ATAccess {
    ATAccess_Read,
    ATAccess_Write,
    ATAccess_ReadPAN,
    ATAccess_WritePAN
};
```

shared/translation/at/EncodePARAttrs

```
// EncodePARAttrs()
// ================
// Convert orthogonal attributes and hints to 64-bit PAR ATTR field.

bits(8) EncodePARAttrs(MemoryAttributes memattrs)
    bits(8) result;

    if HaveMTEExt() && memattrs.tagged then
        result<7:0> = '11110000';
        return result;

    if memattrs.memtype == MemType_Device then
        result<7:4> = '0000';
        if memattrs.device == DeviceType_nGnRnE then
            result<3:0> = '0000';
        elsif memattrs.device == DeviceType_nGnRE then
            result<3:0> = '0100';
        elsif memattrs.device == DeviceType_nGRE then
            result<3:0> = '1000';
        else // DeviceType_GRE
            result<3:0> = '1100';
    else
        if memattrs.outer.attrs == MemAttr_WT then
            result<7:6> = if memattrs.outer.transient then '00' else '10';
            result<5:4> = memattrs.outer.hints;
        elsif memattrs.outer.attrs == MemAttr_WB then
            result<7:6> = if memattrs.outer.transient then '01' else '11';
            result<5:4> = memattrs.outer.hints;
        else // MemAttr_NC
            result<7:4> = '0100';

        if memattrs.inner.attrs == MemAttr_WT then
            result<3:2> = if memattrs.inner.transient then '00' else '10';
```


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```
            result<1:0> = memattrs.inner.hints;
        elsif memattrs.inner.attrs == MemAttr_WB then
            result<3:2> = if memattrs.inner.transient then '01' else '11';
            result<1:0> = memattrs.inner.hints;
        else // MemAttr_NC
            result<3:0> = '0100';

    return result;
```

shared/translation/at/PAREncodeShareability

```
// PAREncodeShareability()
// =======================
// Derive 64-bit PAR SH field.

bits(2) PAREncodeShareability(MemoryAttributes memattrs)
    if (memattrs.memtype == MemType_Device ||
            (memattrs.inner.attrs == MemAttr_NC &&
             memattrs.outer.attrs == MemAttr_NC)) then
        // Force Outer-Shareable on Device and Normal Non-Cacheable memory
        return '10';

    case memattrs.shareability of
        when Shareability_NSH return '00';
        when Shareability_ISH return '11';
        when Shareability_OSH return '10';
```

shared/translation/at/TranslationStage

```
enumeration TranslationStage {
    TranslationStage_1,
    TranslationStage_12
};
```

shared/translation/attrs/DecodeDevice

```
// DecodeDevice()
// ==============
// Decode output Device type

DeviceType DecodeDevice(bits(2) device)
    case device of
        when '00'   return DeviceType_nGnRnE;
        when '01'   return DeviceType_nGnRE;
        when '10'   return DeviceType_nGRE;
        when '11'   return DeviceType_GRE;
```

shared/translation/attrs/DecodeLDFAttr

```
// DecodeLDFAttr()
// ===============
// Decode memory attributes using LDF (Long Descriptor Format) mapping

MemAttrHints DecodeLDFAttr(bits(4) attr)
    MemAttrHints ldfattr;

    if    attr == 'x0xx' then ldfattr.attrs = MemAttr_WT; // Write-through
    elsif attr == '0100' then ldfattr.attrs = MemAttr_NC; // Non-cacheable
    elsif attr == 'x1xx' then ldfattr.attrs = MemAttr_WB; // Write-back
    else                      Unreachable();
```


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```
    // Allocation hints are applicable only to cacheable memory.
    if ldfattr.attrs != MemAttr_NC then
        case attr<1:0> of
            when '00' ldfattr.hints = MemHint_No;  // No allocation hints
            when '01' ldfattr.hints = MemHint_WA;  // Write-allocate
            when '10' ldfattr.hints = MemHint_RA;  // Read-allocate
            when '11' ldfattr.hints = MemHint_RWA; // Read/Write allocate

    // The Transient hint applies only to cacheable memory with some allocation hints.
    if ldfattr.attrs != MemAttr_NC && ldfattr.hints != MemHint_No then
        ldfattr.transient = attr<3> == '0';

    return ldfattr;
```

shared/translation/attrs/DecodeSDFAttr

```
// DecodeSDFAttr()
// ===============
// Decode memory attributes using SDF (Short Descriptor Format) mapping

MemAttrHints DecodeSDFAttr(bits(2) rgn)
    MemAttrHints sdfattr;

    case rgn of
        when '00'                   // Non-cacheable (no allocate)
            sdfattr.attrs = MemAttr_NC;
        when '01'                   // Write-back, Read and Write allocate
            sdfattr.attrs = MemAttr_WB;
            sdfattr.hints = MemHint_RWA;
        when '10'                   // Write-through, Read allocate
            sdfattr.attrs = MemAttr_WT;
            sdfattr.hints = MemHint_RA;
        when '11'                   // Write-back, Read allocate
            sdfattr.attrs = MemAttr_WB;
            sdfattr.hints = MemHint_RA;

    sdfattr.transient = FALSE;

    return sdfattr;
```

shared/translation/attrs/DecodeShareability

```
// DecodeShareability()
// ====================
// Decode shareability of target memory region

Shareability DecodeShareability(bits(2) sh)
    case sh of
        when '10' return Shareability_OSH;
        when '11' return Shareability_ISH;
        when '00' return Shareability_NSH;
        otherwise
            case ConstrainUnpredictable() of
                when Constraint_OSH return Shareability_OSH;
                when Constraint_ISH return Shareability_ISH;
                when Constraint_NSH return Shareability_NSH;
```

shared/translation/attrs/EffectiveShareability

```
// EffectiveShareability()
// =======================
// Force Outer Shareability on Device and Normal iNCoNC memory
```


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```
Shareability EffectiveShareability(MemoryAttributes memattrs)
    if (memattrs.memtype == MemType_Device ||
            (memattrs.inner.attrs == MemAttr_NC &&
             memattrs.outer.attrs == MemAttr_NC)) then
        return Shareability_OSH;
    else
        return memattrs.shareability;
```

shared/translation/attrs/MAIRAttr

```
// MAIRAttr()
// ==========
// Retrieve the memory attribute encoding indexed in the given MAIR

bits(8) MAIRAttr(integer index, MAIRType mair)
    bit_index = 8 * index;
    return mair<bit_index+7:bit_index>;
```

shared/translation/attrs/NormalNCMemAttr

```
// NormalNCMemAttr()
// =================
// Normal Non-cacheable memory attributes

MemoryAttributes NormalNCMemAttr()
    MemAttrHints non_cacheable;
    non_cacheable.attrs = MemAttr_NC;

    MemoryAttributes nc_memattrs;
    nc_memattrs.memtype      = MemType_Normal;
    nc_memattrs.outer        = non_cacheable;
    nc_memattrs.inner        = non_cacheable;
    nc_memattrs.shareability = Shareability_OSH;
    nc_memattrs.tagged       = FALSE;

    return nc_memattrs;
```

shared/translation/attrs/S1ConstrainUnpredictableRESMAIR

```
// S1ConstrainUnpredictableRESMAIR()
// =================================
// Determine whether a reserved value occupies MAIR_ELx.AttrN

boolean S1ConstrainUnpredictableRESMAIR(bits(8) attr, boolean s1aarch64)
    case attr of
        when '0000xx01' return !(s1aarch64 && HaveFeatXS());
        when '0000xxxx' return attr<1:0> != '00';
        when '01000000' return !(s1aarch64 && HaveFeatXS());
        when '10100000' return !(s1aarch64 && HaveFeatXS());
        when '11110000' return !(s1aarch64 && HaveMTE2Ext());
        when 'xxxx0000' return TRUE;
        otherwise       return FALSE;
```

shared/translation/attrs/S1DecodeMemAttrs

```
// S1DecodeMemAttrs()
// ==================
// Decode MAIR-format memory attributes assigned in stage 1

MemoryAttributes S1DecodeMemAttrs(bits(8) attr_in, bits(2) sh, boolean s1aarch64)
    bits(8) attr = attr_in;
```


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```
    if S1ConstrainUnpredictableRESMAIR(attr, s1aarch64) then
        (-, attr) = ConstrainUnpredictableBits();

    MemoryAttributes memattrs;
    case attr of
        when '0000xxxx' // Device memory
            memattrs.memtype = MemType_Device;
            memattrs.device  = DecodeDevice(attr<3:2>);
            memattrs.tagged  = FALSE;
            memattrs.xs      = if s1aarch64 then NOT attr<0> else '1';
        when '01000000'
            assert s1aarch64 && HaveFeatXS();
            memattrs.memtype = MemType_Normal;
            memattrs.tagged  = FALSE;
            memattrs.outer.attrs = MemAttr_NC;
            memattrs.inner.attrs = MemAttr_NC;
            memattrs.xs          = '0';

        when '10100000'
            assert s1aarch64 && HaveFeatXS();
            memattrs.memtype = MemType_Normal;
            memattrs.tagged  = FALSE;
            memattrs.outer.attrs     = MemAttr_WT;
            memattrs.outer.hints     = MemHint_RA;
            memattrs.outer.transient = FALSE;
            memattrs.inner.attrs     = MemAttr_WT;
            memattrs.inner.hints     = MemHint_RA;
            memattrs.inner.transient = FALSE;
            memattrs.xs              = '0';
        when '11110000' // Tagged memory
            assert s1aarch64 && HaveMTE2Ext();
            memattrs.memtype = MemType_Normal;
            memattrs.tagged  = TRUE;
            memattrs.outer.attrs     = MemAttr_WB;
            memattrs.outer.hints     = MemHint_RWA;
            memattrs.outer.transient = FALSE;
            memattrs.inner.attrs     = MemAttr_WB;
            memattrs.inner.hints     = MemHint_RWA;
            memattrs.inner.transient = FALSE;
            memattrs.xs              = '0';
        otherwise
            memattrs.memtype = MemType_Normal;
            memattrs.outer   = DecodeLDFAttr(attr<7:4>);
            memattrs.inner   = DecodeLDFAttr(attr<3:0>);
            memattrs.tagged  = FALSE;

            if (memattrs.inner.attrs == MemAttr_WB &&
                    memattrs.outer.attrs == MemAttr_WB) then
                memattrs.xs = '0';
            else
                memattrs.xs = '1';

    memattrs.shareability = DecodeShareability(sh);

    return memattrs;
```

shared/translation/attrs/S2CombineS1AttrHints

```
// S2CombineS1AttrHints()
// ======================
// Determine resultant Normal memory cacheability and allocation hints from
// combining stage 1 Normal memory attributes and stage 2 cacheability attributes.

MemAttrHints S2CombineS1AttrHints(MemAttrHints s1_attrhints, MemAttrHints s2_attrhints)
    MemAttrHints attrhints;
```


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```
    if s1_attrhints.attrs == MemAttr_NC || s2_attrhints.attrs == MemAttr_NC then
        attrhints.attrs = MemAttr_NC;
    elsif s1_attrhints.attrs == MemAttr_WT || s2_attrhints.attrs == MemAttr_WT then
        attrhints.attrs = MemAttr_WT;
    else
        attrhints.attrs = MemAttr_WB;

    // Stage 2 does not assign any allocation hints
    // Instead, they are inherited from stage 1
    if attrhints.attrs != MemAttr_NC then
        attrhints.hints     = s1_attrhints.hints;
        attrhints.transient = s1_attrhints.transient;

    return attrhints;
```

shared/translation/attrs/S2CombineS1Device

```
// S2CombineS1Device()
// ===================
// Determine resultant Device type from combining output memory attributes
// in stage 1 and Device attributes in stage 2

DeviceType S2CombineS1Device(DeviceType s1_device, DeviceType s2_device)
    if s1_device == DeviceType_nGnRnE || s2_device == DeviceType_nGnRnE then
        return DeviceType_nGnRnE;
    elsif s1_device == DeviceType_nGnRE || s2_device == DeviceType_nGnRE then
        return DeviceType_nGnRE;
    elsif s1_device == DeviceType_nGRE || s2_device == DeviceType_nGRE then
        return DeviceType_nGRE;
    else
        return DeviceType_GRE;
```

shared/translation/attrs/S2CombineS1MemAttrs

```
// S2CombineS1MemAttrs()
// =====================
// Combine stage 2 with stage 1 memory attributes

MemoryAttributes S2CombineS1MemAttrs(MemoryAttributes s1_memattrs,
                                     MemoryAttributes s2_memattrs)
    MemoryAttributes memattrs;

    if s1_memattrs.memtype == MemType_Device && s2_memattrs.memtype == MemType_Device then
        memattrs.memtype = MemType_Device;
        memattrs.device  = S2CombineS1Device(s1_memattrs.device, s2_memattrs.device);
    elsif s1_memattrs.memtype == MemType_Device then    // S2 Normal, S1 Device
        memattrs = s1_memattrs;
    elsif s2_memattrs.memtype == MemType_Device then    // S2 Device, S1 Normal
        memattrs = s2_memattrs;
    else                                                // S2 Normal, S1 Normal
        memattrs.memtype = MemType_Normal;
        memattrs.inner   = S2CombineS1AttrHints(s1_memattrs.inner, s2_memattrs.inner);
        memattrs.outer   = S2CombineS1AttrHints(s1_memattrs.outer, s2_memattrs.outer);

    if ELUsingAArch32(EL2) || !HaveMTE2Ext() then
        memattrs.tagged = FALSE;
    else
        memattrs.tagged = AArch64.IsS2ResultTagged(memattrs, s1_memattrs.tagged);

    memattrs.shareability = S2CombineS1Shareability(s1_memattrs.shareability,
                                                    s2_memattrs.shareability);
    memattrs.xs           = s2_memattrs.xs;
```


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```
    mematrs.shareability = EffectiveShareability(mematrs);
    return mematrs;
```

shared/translation/attrs/S2CombineS1Shareability

```
// S2CombineS1Shareability()
// =========================
// Combine stage 2 shareability with stage 1

Shareability S2CombineS1Shareability(Shareability s1_shareability,
                                     Shareability s2_shareability)

    if (s1_shareability == Shareability_OSH ||
            s2_shareability == Shareability_OSH) then
        return Shareability_OSH;
    elsif (s1_shareability == Shareability_ISH ||
            s2_shareability == Shareability_ISH) then
        return Shareability_ISH;
    else
        return Shareability_NSH;
```

shared/translation/attrs/S2DecodeCacheability

```
// S2DecodeCacheability()
// ======================
// Determine the stage 2 cacheability for Normal memory

MemAttrHints S2DecodeCacheability(bits(2) attr)
    MemAttrHints s2attr;

    case attr of
        when '01' s2attr.attrs = MemAttr_NC;  // Non-cacheable
        when '10' s2attr.attrs = MemAttr_WT;  // Write-through
        when '11' s2attr.attrs = MemAttr_WB;  // Write-back
        otherwise // Constrained unpredictable
            case ConstrainUnpredictable() of
                when Constraint_NC s2attr.attrs = MemAttr_NC;
                when Constraint_WT s2attr.attrs = MemAttr_WT;
                when Constraint_WB s2attr.attrs = MemAttr_WB;

    // Stage 2 does not assign hints or the transient property
    // They are inherited from stage 1 if the result of the combination allows it
    s2attr.hints     = bits(2) UNKNOWN;
    s2attr.transient = boolean UNKNOWN;

    return s2attr;
```

shared/translation/attrs/S2DecodeMemAttrs

```
// S2DecodeMemAttrs()
// ==================
// Decode stage 2 memory attributes

MemoryAttributes S2DecodeMemAttrs(bits(4) attr, bits(2) sh)
    MemoryAttributes mematrs;

    case attr of
        when '00xx' // Device memory
            mematrs.memtype      = MemType_Device;
            mematrs.device       = DecodeDevice(attr<1:0>);
        otherwise   // Normal memory
            mematrs.memtype      = MemType_Normal;
            mematrs.outer        = S2DecodeCacheability(attr<3:2>);
```


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```
            memattrs.inner        = S2DecodeCacheability(attr<1:0>);

    memattrs.shareability = DecodeShareability(sh);

    return memattrs;
```

shared/translation/attrs/WalkMemAttrs

```
// WalkMemAttrs()
// ==============
// Retrieve memory attributes of translation table walk

MemoryAttributes WalkMemAttrs(bits(2) sh, bits(2) irgn, bits(2) orgn)
    MemoryAttributes walkmemattrs;

    walkmemattrs.memtype      = MemType_Normal;
    walkmemattrs.shareability = DecodeShareability(sh);
    walkmemattrs.inner        = DecodeSDFAttr(irgn);
    walkmemattrs.outer        = DecodeSDFAttr(orgn);
    walkmemattrs.tagged       = FALSE;
    if (walkmemattrs.inner.attrs == MemAttr_WB &&
            walkmemattrs.outer.attrs == MemAttr_WB) then
        walkmemattrs.xs = '0';
    else
        walkmemattrs.xs = '1';

    return walkmemattrs;
```

shared/translation/faults/AlignmentFault

```
// AlignmentFault()
// ================

FaultRecord AlignmentFault(AccType acctype, boolean iswrite, boolean secondstage)
    FaultRecord fault;

    fault.statuscode  = Fault_Alignment;
    fault.acctype     = acctype;
    fault.write       = iswrite;
    fault.secondstage = secondstage;

    return fault;
```

shared/translation/faults/AsyncExternalAbort

```
// AsyncExternalAbort()
// ====================
// Return a fault record indicating an asynchronous external abort

FaultRecord AsyncExternalAbort(boolean parity, bits(2) errortype, bit extflag)
    FaultRecord fault;

    fault.statuscode  = if parity then Fault_AsyncParity else Fault_AsyncExternal;
    fault.extflag     = extflag;
    fault.errortype   = errortype;
    fault.acctype     = AccType_NORMAL;
    fault.secondstage = FALSE;
    fault.s2fs1walk   = FALSE;

    return fault;
```


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shared/translation/faults/NoFault

```
// NoFault()
// =========
// Return a clear fault record indicating no faults have occured

FaultRecord NoFault()
    FaultRecord fault;

    fault.statuscode  = Fault_None;
    fault.acctype     = AccType_NORMAL;
    fault.secondstage = FALSE;
    fault.s2fs1walk   = FALSE;
    fault.gpcfs2walk  = FALSE;
    fault.gpcf        = GPCNoFault();

    return fault;
```

shared/translation/gpc/AbovePPS

```
// AbovePPS()
// ==========
// Returns TRUE if an address exceeds the range configured in GPCCR_EL3.PPS.

boolean AbovePPS(bits(52) address)
    pps = DecodePPS();
    if pps == 52 then
        return FALSE;

    return !IsZero(address<51:pps>);
```

shared/translation/gpc/DecodeGPTBlock

```
// DecodeGPTBlock()
// ================
// Validate and decode a GPT Block descriptor

(GPCF, GPTEntry) DecodeGPTBlock(PGSe pgs, bits(64) entry)
    assert entry<3:0> == GPT_Block;
    GPTEntry result;

    if !IsZero(entry<63:8>) then
        return (GPCF_Walk, GPTEntry UNKNOWN);

    if !GPIValid(entry<7:4>) then
        return (GPCF_Walk, GPTEntry UNKNOWN);

    result.gpi   = entry<7:4>;
    result.level = 0;

    // GPT information from a level 0 GPT Block descriptor is permitted
    // to be cached in a TLB as though the Block is a contiguous region
    // of granules each of the size configured in GPCCR_EL3.PGS.
    case pgs of
        when PGS_4KB  result.size = GPTRange_4KB;
        when PGS_16KB result.size = GPTRange_16KB;
        when PGS_64KB result.size = GPTRange_64KB;
        otherwise Unreachable();
    result.contig_size = GPTL0Size();

    return (GPCF_None, result);
```


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shared/translation/gpc/DecodeGPTContiguous

```
// DecodeGPTContiguous()
// ====================
// Validate and decode a GPT Contiguous descriptor

(GPCF, GPTEntry) DecodeGPTContiguous(PGSe pgs, bits(64) entry)
    assert entry<3:0> == GPT_Contig;
    GPTEntry result;

    if !IsZero(entry<63:10>) then
        return (GPCF_Walk, result);

    result.gpi = entry<7:4>;
    if !GPIValid(result.gpi) then
        return (GPCF_Walk, result);

    case pgs of
        when PGS_4KB  result.size = GPTRange_4KB;
        when PGS_16KB result.size = GPTRange_16KB;
        when PGS_64KB result.size = GPTRange_64KB;
        otherwise Unreachable();

    case entry<9:8> of
        when '01' result.contig_size = GPTRange_2MB;
        when '10' result.contig_size = GPTRange_32MB;
        when '11' result.contig_size = GPTRange_512MB;
        otherwise return (GPCF_Walk, GPTEntry UNKNOWN);

    result.level = 1;

    return (GPCF_None, result);
```

shared/translation/gpc/DecodeGPTGranules

```
// DecodeGPTGranules()
// ===================
// Validate and decode a GPT Granules descriptor

(GPCF, GPTEntry) DecodeGPTGranules(PGSe pgs, integer index, bits(64) entry)
    GPTEntry result;

    for i = 0 to 15
        if !GPIValid(entry<i*4 +:4>) then
            return (GPCF_Walk, result);

    result.gpi = entry<index*4 +:4>;

    case pgs of
        when PGS_4KB  result.size = GPTRange_4KB;
        when PGS_16KB result.size = GPTRange_16KB;
        when PGS_64KB result.size = GPTRange_64KB;
        otherwise Unreachable();

    result.contig_size = result.size; // No contiguity
    result.level = 1;

    return (GPCF_None, result);
```

shared/translation/gpc/DecodeGPTTable

```
// DecodeGPTTable()
// ================
// Validate and decode a GPT Table descriptor
```


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```
(GPCF, GPTTable) DecodeGPTTable(PGSe pgs, bits(64) entry)
    assert entry<3:0> == GPT_Table;
    GPTTable result;

    if !IsZero(entry<63:52,11:4>) then
        return (GPCF_Walk, GPTTable UNKNOWN);

    l0sz = GPTL0Size();
    integer p;
    case pgs of
        when PGS_4KB  p = 12;
        when PGS_16KB p = 14;
        when PGS_64KB p = 16;
        otherwise Unreachable();

    if !IsZero(entry<(l0sz-p)-2:12>) then
        return (GPCF_Walk, GPTTable UNKNOWN);

    case pgs of
        when PGS_4KB  result.address = entry<51:17>:Zeros(17);
        when PGS_16KB result.address = entry<51:15>:Zeros(15);
        when PGS_64KB result.address = entry<51:13>:Zeros(13);
        otherwise Unreachable();

    // The address must be within the range covered by the GPT
    if AbovePPS(result.address) then
        return (GPCF_AddressSize, GPTTable UNKNOWN);

    return (GPCF_None, result);
```

shared/translation/gpc/DecodePGS

```
// DecodePGS()
// ===========

PGSe DecodePGS(bits(2) pgs)
    case pgs of
        when '00' return PGS_4KB;
        when '10' return PGS_16KB;
        when '01' return PGS_64KB;
        otherwise Unreachable();
```

shared/translation/gpc/DecodePPS

```
// DecodePPS()
// ===========
// Size of region protected by the GPT, in bits.

integer DecodePPS()
    case GPCCR_EL3.PPS of
        when '000' return 32;
        when '001' return 36;
        when '010' return 40;
        when '011' return 42;
        when '100' return 44;
        when '101' return 48;
        when '110' return 52;
        otherwise Unreachable();
```


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shared/translation/gpc/GPCFault

```
// GPCFault()
// ==========
// Constructs and returns a GPCF

GPCFRecord GPCFault(GPCF gpf, integer level)
    GPCFRecord fault;
    fault.gpf   = gpf;
    fault.level = level;
    return fault;
```

shared/translation/gpc/GPCNoFault

```
// GPCNoFault()
// ============
// Returns the default properties of a GPCF that does not represent a fault

GPCFRecord GPCNoFault()
    GPCFRecord result;
    result.gpf = GPCF_None;
    return result;
```

shared/translation/gpc/GPCRegistersConsistent

```
// GPCRegistersConsistent()
// ========================
// Returns whether the GPT registers are configured correctly.
// This returns false if any fields select a Reserved value.

boolean GPCRegistersConsistent()

    // Check for Reserved register values
    if GPCCR_EL3.PPS == '111' || DecodePPS() > AArch64.PAMax() then
        return FALSE;
    if GPCCR_EL3.PGS == '11' then
        return FALSE;
    if GPCCR_EL3.SH == '01' then
        return FALSE;

    // Inner and Outer Non-cacheable requires Outer Shareable
    if GPCCR_EL3.<ORGN, IRGN> == '0000' && GPCCR_EL3.SH != '10' then
        return FALSE;

    return TRUE;
```

shared/translation/gpc/GPICheck

```
// GPICheck()
// ==========
// Returns whether an access to a given physical address space is permitted
// given the configured GPI value.
// paspace: Physical address space of the access
// gpi: Value read from GPT for the access

boolean GPICheck(PASpace paspace, bits(4) gpi)

    case gpi of
        when GPT_NoAccess  return FALSE;
        when GPT_Secure    return paspace == PAS_Secure;
        when GPT_NonSecure return paspace == PAS_NonSecure;
        when GPT_Root      return paspace == PAS_Root;
        when GPT_Realm     return paspace == PAS_Realm;
```


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```
        when GPT_Any       return TRUE;
        otherwise          Unreachable();
```

shared/translation/gpc/GPIIndex

```
// GPIIndex()
// ==========

integer GPIIndex(bits(52) pa)
    case DecodePGS(GPCCR_EL3.PGS) of
        when PGS_4KB  return UInt(pa<15:12>);
        when PGS_16KB return UInt(pa<17:14>);
        when PGS_64KB return UInt(pa<19:16>);
        otherwise Unreachable();
```

shared/translation/gpc/GPIValid

```
// GPIValid()
// ==========
// Returns whether a given value is a valid encoding for a GPI value

boolean GPIValid(bits(4) gpi)
    return gpi IN {GPT_NoAccess,
                   GPT_Secure,
                   GPT_NonSecure,
                   GPT_Root,
                   GPT_Realm,
                   GPT_Any};
```

shared/translation/gpc/GPTL0Size

```
// GPTL0Size()
// ===========
// Returns number of bits covered by a level 0 GPT entry

integer GPTL0Size()
    case GPCCR_EL3.L0GPTSZ of
        when '0000' return GPTRange_1GB;
        when '0100' return GPTRange_16GB;
        when '0110' return GPTRange_64GB;
        when '1001' return GPTRange_512GB;
        otherwise Unreachable();
    return 30;
```

shared/translation/gpc/GPTLevel0Index

```
// GPTLevel0Index()
// ================
// Compute the level 0 index based on input PA.

integer GPTLevel0Index(bits(52) pa)
    // Input address and index bounds
    pps = DecodePPS();
    l0sz = GPTL0Size();
    if pps <= l0sz then
        return 0;

    return UInt(pa<pps-1:l0sz>);
```


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shared/translation/gpc/GPTLevel1Index

```
// GPTLevel1Index()
// ================
// Compute the level 1 index based on input PA.

integer GPTLevel1Index(bits(52) pa)
    // Input address and index bounds
    l0sz = GPTL0Size();
    case DecodePGS(GPCCR_EL3.PGS) of
        when PGS_4KB  return UInt(pa<l0sz-1:16>);
        when PGS_16KB return UInt(pa<l0sz-1:18>);
        when PGS_64KB return UInt(pa<l0sz-1:20>);
        otherwise Unreachable();
```

shared/translation/gpc/GPTWalk

```
// GPTWalk()
// =========
// Get the GPT entry for a given physical address, pa

(GPCFRecord, GPTEntry) GPTWalk(bits(52) pa, AccessDescriptor accdesc)

    // GPT base address
    bits(52) base;
    pgs = DecodePGS(GPCCR_EL3.PGS);

    // The level 0 GPT base address is aligned to the greater of:
    // * the size of the level 0 GPT, determined by GPCCR_EL3.{PPS, L0GPTSZ}.
    // * 4KB
    base = GPTBR_EL3.BADDR:Zeros(12);
    pps = DecodePPS();
    l0sz = GPTL0Size();
    integer alignment = Max((pps - l0sz) + 3, 12);
    base = base AND NOT ZeroExtend(Ones(alignment), 52);

    // Access attributes and address for GPT fetches
    AddressDescriptor gptaddrdesc;
    gptaddrdesc.fault    = NoFault();
    gptaddrdesc.memattrs = WalkMemAttrs(GPCCR_EL3.SH, GPCCR_EL3.ORGN, GPCCR_EL3.IRGN);

    // Address of level 0 GPT entry
    gptaddrdesc.paddress.paspace = PAS_Root;
    gptaddrdesc.paddress.address = base + GPTLevel0Index(pa) * 8;

    // Fetch L0GPT entry
    bits(64) level_0_entry;
    (memstatus, level_0_entry) = PhysMemRead(gptaddrdesc, 8, accdesc);
    if IsFault(memstatus) then
        return (GPCFault(GPCF_EABT, 0), GPTEntry UNKNOWN);

    GPTEntry result;
    GPTTable table;
    GPCF gpf;
    case level_0_entry<3:0> of
        when GPT_Block
            // Decode the GPI value and return that
            (gpf, result) = DecodeGPTBlock(pgs, level_0_entry);
            return (GPCFault(gpf, 0), result);
        when GPT_Table
            // Decode the table entry and continue walking
            (gpf, table) = DecodeGPTTable(pgs, level_0_entry);
            if gpf != GPCF_None then
                return (GPCFault(gpf, 0), GPTEntry UNKNOWN);
        otherwise
            // GPF - invalid encoding
```


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```
        return (GPCFault(GPCF_Walk, 0), GPTEntry UNKNOWN);

    // Must be a GPT Table entry
    assert level_0_entry<3:0> == GPT_Table;

    // Address of level 1 GPT entry
    offset = GPTLevel1Index(pa) * 8;
    gptaddrdesc.paddress.address = table.address + offset;

    // Fetch L1GPT entry
    bits(64) level_1_entry;
    (memstatus, level_1_entry) = PhysMemRead(gptaddrdesc, 8, accdesc);
    if IsFault(memstatus) then
        return (GPCFault(GPCF_EABT, 1), GPTEntry UNKNOWN);

    case level_1_entry<3:0> of
        when GPT_Contig
            (gpf, result) = DecodeGPTContiguous(pgs, level_1_entry);
        otherwise
            gpi_index = GPIIndex(pa);
            (gpf, result) = DecodeGPTGranules(pgs, gpi_index, level_1_entry);

    if gpf != GPCF_None then
        return (GPCFault(gpf, 1), GPTEntry UNKNOWN);

    if !GPIValid(result.gpi) then
        return (GPCFault(GPCF_Walk, 1), GPTEntry UNKNOWN);

    return (GPCNoFault(), result);
```

shared/translation/gpc/GranuleProtectionCheck

```
// GranuleProtectionCheck()
// ========================
// Returns whether a given access is permitted, according to the
// granule protection check.
// addrdesc and accdesc describe the access to be checked.

GPCFRecord GranuleProtectionCheck(AddressDescriptor addrdesc, AccessDescriptor accdesc)

    assert HaveRME();

    // The address to be checked
    address = addrdesc.paddress;

    // Bypass mode - all accesses pass
    if GPCCR_EL3.GPC == '0' then
        return GPCNoFault();

    // Configuration consistency check
    if !GPCRegistersConsistent() then
        return GPCFault(GPCF_Walk, 0);

    // Input address size check
    if AbovePPS(address.address) then
        if address.paspace == PAS_NonSecure then
            return GPCNoFault();
        else
            return GPCFault(GPCF_Fail, 0);

    // GPT base address size check
    bits(52) gpt_base = GPTBR_EL3.BADDR:Zeros(12);
    if AbovePPS(gpt_base) then
        return GPCFault(GPCF_AddressSize, 0);

    // GPT lookup
```


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```
    (gpcf, gpt_entry) = GPTWalk(address.address, accdesc);
    if gpcf.gpf != GPCF_None then
        return gpcf;

    // Check input physical address space against GPI
    permitted = GPICheck(address.paspace, gpt_entry.gpi);

    if !permitted then
        gpcf = GPCFault(GPCF_Fail, gpt_entry.level);
        return gpcf;

    // Check passed
    return GPCNoFault();
```

shared/translation/gpc/PGS

```
enumeration PGSe {
    PGS_4KB,
    PGS_16KB,
    PGS_64KB
};
```

shared/translation/gpc/Table

```
constant bits(4) GPT_NoAccess  = '0000';
constant bits(4) GPT_Table     = '0011';
constant bits(4) GPT_Block     = '0001';
constant bits(4) GPT_Contig    = '0001';
constant bits(4) GPT_Secure    = '1000';
constant bits(4) GPT_NonSecure = '1001';
constant bits(4) GPT_Root      = '1010';
constant bits(4) GPT_Realm     = '1011';
constant bits(4) GPT_Any       = '1111';
constant integer GPTRange_4KB   = 12;
constant integer GPTRange_16KB  = 14;
constant integer GPTRange_64KB  = 16;
constant integer GPTRange_2MB   = 21;
constant integer GPTRange_32MB  = 25;
constant integer GPTRange_512MB = 29;
constant integer GPTRange_1GB   = 30;
constant integer GPTRange_16GB  = 34;
constant integer GPTRange_64GB  = 36;
constant integer GPTRange_512GB = 39;

type GPTTable is (
    bits(52) address        // Base address of next table
)

type GPTEntry is (
    bits(4) gpi,            // GPI value for this region
    integer size,           // Region size
    integer contig_size,    // Contiguous region size
    integer level           // Level of GPT lookup
)
```

shared/translation/translation/S1TranslationRegime

```
// S1TranslationRegime()
// =====================
// Stage 1 translation regime for the given Exception level

bits(2) S1TranslationRegime(bits(2) el)
    if el != EL0 then
```


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```
        return el;
    elsif HaveEL(EL3) && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) && SCR.NS == '0' then
        return EL3;
    elsif HaveVirtHostExt() && ELIsInHost(el) then
        return EL2;
    else
        return EL1;

// S1TranslationRegime()
// =====================
// Returns the Exception level controlling the current Stage 1 translation regime. For the most
// part this is unused in code because the system register accessors (SCTLR[], etc.) implicitly
// return the correct value.

bits(2) S1TranslationRegime()
    return S1TranslationRegime(PSTATE.EL);
```

shared/translation/vmsa/AddressDescriptor

```
type AddressDescriptor is (
    FaultRecord      fault,      // fault.statuscode indicates whether the address is valid
    MemoryAttributes memattrs,
    FullAddress      paddress,
    bits(64)         vaddress
)

constant integer FINAL_LEVEL = 3;
```

shared/translation/vmsa/ContiguousSize

```
// ContiguousSize()
// ================
// Return the number of entries log 2 marking a contiguous output range

integer ContiguousSize(TGx tgx, integer level)
    case tgx of
        when TGx_4KB
            assert level IN {1, 2, 3};
            return 4;
        when TGx_16KB
            assert level IN {2, 3};
            return if level == 2 then 5 else 7;
        when TGx_64KB
            assert level IN {2, 3};
            return 5;
```

shared/translation/vmsa/CreateAddressDescriptor

```
// CreateAddressDescriptor()
// =========================
// Set internal members for address descriptor type to valid values

AddressDescriptor CreateAddressDescriptor(bits(64) va, FullAddress pa,
                                          MemoryAttributes memattrs)
    AddressDescriptor addrdesc;

    addrdesc.paddress = pa;
    addrdesc.vaddress = va;
    addrdesc.memattrs = memattrs;
    addrdesc.fault    = NoFault();

    return addrdesc;
```


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shared/translation/vmsa/CreateFaultyAddressDescriptor

```
// CreateFaultyAddressDescriptor()
// ==============================
// Set internal members for address descriptor type with values indicating error

AddressDescriptor CreateFaultyAddressDescriptor(bits(64) va, FaultRecord fault)
    AddressDescriptor addrdesc;

    addrdesc.vaddress = va;
    addrdesc.fault    = fault;

    return addrdesc;
```

shared/translation/vmsa/DescriptorType

```
enumeration DescriptorType {
    DescriptorType_Table,
    DescriptorType_Block,
    DescriptorType_Page,
    DescriptorType_Invalid
};
```

shared/translation/vmsa/Domains

```
constant bits(2) Domain_NoAccess = '00';
constant bits(2) Domain_Client   = '01';
constant bits(2) Domain_Manager  = '11';
```

shared/translation/vmsa/FetchDescriptor

```
// FetchDescriptor()
// =================
// Fetch a translation table descriptor

(FaultRecord, bits(N)) FetchDescriptor(bit ee, AddressDescriptor walkaddress, FaultRecord fault_in)
    // 32-bit descriptors for AArch32 Short-descriptor format
    // 64-bit descriptors for AArch64 or AArch32 Long-descriptor format
    assert N == 32 || N == 64;
    bits(N) descriptor;
    FaultRecord fault = fault_in;
    AccessDescriptor walkacc;

    walkacc.acctype = AccType_TTW;
    // MPAM PARTID for translation table walk is determined by the access invoking the translation
    walkacc.mpam    = GenMPAMcurEL(fault.acctype);

    if HaveRME() then
        fault.gpcf = GranuleProtectionCheck(walkaddress, walkacc);
        if fault.gpcf.gpf != GPCF_None then
            fault.statuscode = Fault_GPCFOnWalk;
            fault.paddress   = walkaddress.paddress;
            fault.gpcfs2walk = fault.secondstage;
            return (fault, bits(N) UNKNOWN);

    PhysMemRetStatus memstatus;
    (memstatus, descriptor) = PhysMemRead(walkaddress, N DIV 8, walkacc);
    if IsFault(memstatus) then
        fault = HandleExternalTTWAbort(memstatus, fault.write, walkaddress,
                                       walkacc, N DIV 8, fault);
        if IsFault(fault.statuscode) then
            return (fault, bits(N) UNKNOWN);
```


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```
    if ee == '1' then
        descriptor = BigEndianReverse(descriptor);

    return (fault, descriptor);
```

shared/translation/vmsa/HasUnprivileged

```
// HasUnprivileged()
// =================
// Returns whether a translation regime serves EL0 as well as a higher EL

boolean HasUnprivileged(Regime regime)
    return (regime IN {
        Regime_EL20,
        Regime_EL30,
        Regime_EL10
    });
```

shared/translation/vmsa/IsAtomicRW

```
// IsAtomicRW()
// ============
// Is the access an atomic operation?

boolean IsAtomicRW(AccType acctype)
    return acctype IN {
                AccType_ATOMICRW,
                AccType_ORDEREDRW,
                AccType_ORDEREDATOMICRW
            };
```

shared/translation/vmsa/Regime

```
enumeration Regime {
    Regime_EL3,            // EL3
    Regime_EL30,           // EL3&0 (PL1&0 when EL3 is AArch32)
    Regime_EL2,            // EL2
    Regime_EL20,           // EL2&0
    Regime_EL10            // EL1&0
};
```

shared/translation/vmsa/RegimeUsingAArch32

```
// RegimeUsingAArch32()
// ====================
// Determine if the EL controlling the regime executes in AArch32 state

boolean RegimeUsingAArch32(Regime regime)
    case regime of
        when Regime_EL10 return ELUsingAArch32(EL1);
        when Regime_EL30 return TRUE;
        when Regime_EL20 return FALSE;
        when Regime_EL2  return ELUsingAArch32(EL2);
        when Regime_EL3  return FALSE;
```


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shared/translation/vmsa/S1TTWParams

```
type S1TTWParams is (
// A64-VMSA exclusive parameters
    bit         ha,         // TCR_ELx.HA
    bit         hd,         // TCR_ELx.HD
    bit         tbi,        // TCR_ELx.TBI{x}
    bit         tbid,       // TCR_ELx.TBID{x}
    bit         nfd,        // TCR_EL1.NFDx or TCR_EL2.NFDx when HCR_EL2.E2H == '1'
    bit         e0pd,       // TCR_EL1.E0PDx or TCR_EL2.E0PDx when HCR_EL2.E2H == '1'
    bit         ds,         // TCR_ELx.DS
    bits(3)     ps,         // TCR_ELx.{I}PS
    bits(6)     txsz,       // TCR_ELx.TxSZ
    bit         epan,       // SCTLR_EL1.EPAN or SCTLR_EL2.EPAN when HCR_EL2.E2H == '1'
    bit         dct,        // HCR_EL2.DCT
    bit         nv1,        // HCR_EL2.NV1
    bit         cmow,       // SCTLR_EL1.CMOW or SCTLR_EL2.CMOW when HCR_EL2.E2H == '1'

// A32-VMSA exclusive parameters
    bits(3)     t0sz,       // TTBCR.T0SZ
    bits(3)     t1sz,       // TTBCR.T1SZ
    bit         uwxn,       // SCTLR.UWXN

// Parameters common to both A64-VMSA & A32-VMSA (A64/A32)
    TGx         tgx,        // TCR_ELx.TGx      / Always TGx_4KB
    bits(2)     irgn,       // TCR_ELx.IRGNx    / TTBCR.IRGNx or HTCR.IRGN0
    bits(2)     orgn,       // TCR_ELx.ORGNx    / TTBCR.ORGNx or HTCR.ORGN0
    bits(2)     sh,         // TCR_ELx.SHx      / TTBCR.SHx or HTCR.SH0
    bit         hpd,        // TCR_ELx.HPD{x}   / TTBCR2.HPDx or HTCR.HPD
    bit         ee,         // SCTLR_ELx.EE     / SCTLR.EE or HSCTLR.EE
    bit         wxn,        // SCTLR_ELx.WXN    / SCTLR.WXN or HSCTLR.WXN
    bit         ntlsmd,     // SCTLR_ELx.nTLSMD / SCTLR.nTLSMD or HSCTLR.nTLSMD
    bit         dc,         // HCR_EL2.DC       / HCR.DC
    bit         sif,        // SCR_EL3.SIF      / SCR.SIF
    MAIRType    mair        // MAIR_ELx         / MAIR1:MAIR0 or HMAIR1:HMAIR0
)
```

shared/translation/vmsa/S2TTWParams

```
type S2TTWParams is (
// A64-VMSA exclusive parameters
    bit         ha,     // VTCR_EL2.HA
    bit         hd,     // VTCR_EL2.HD
    bit         sl2,    // V{S}TCR_EL2.SL2
    bit         ds,     // VTCR_EL2.DS
    bit         sw,     // VSTCR_EL2.SW
    bit         nsw,    // VTCR_EL2.NSW
    bit         sa,     // VSTCR_EL2.SA
    bit         nsa,    // VTCR_EL2.NSA
    bits(3)     ps,     // VTCR_EL2.PS
    bits(6)     txsz,   // V{S}TCR_EL2.T0SZ
    bit         fwb,    // HCR_EL2.PTW
    bit         cmow,   // HCRX_EL2.CMOW

// A32-VMSA exclusive parameters
    bit         s,      // VTCR.S
    bits(4)     t0sz,   // VTCR.T0SZ

// Parameters common to both A64-VMSA & A32-VMSA if implemented (A64/A32)
    TGx         tgx,    // V{S}TCR_EL2.TG0  / Always TGx_4KB
    bits(2)     sl0,    // V{S}TCR_EL2.SL0  / VTCR.SL0
    bits(2)     irgn,   // VTCR_EL2.IRGN0   / VTCR.IRGN0
    bits(2)     orgn,   // VTCR_EL2.ORGN0   / VTCR.ORGN0
    bits(2)     sh,     // VTCR_EL2.SH0     / VTCR.SH0
    bit         ee,     // SCTLR_EL2.EE     / HSCTLR.EE
    bit         ptw,    // HCR_EL2.PTW      / HCR.PTW
```


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```
    bit         vm      // HCR_EL2.VM       / HCR.VM
)
```

shared/translation/vmsa/SDFType

```
enumeration SDFType {
    SDFType_Table,
    SDFType_Invalid,
    SDFType_Supersection,
    SDFType_Section,
    SDFType_LargePage,
    SDFType_SmallPage
};
```

shared/translation/vmsa/SecurityStateForRegime

```
// SecurityStateForRegime()
// ========================
// Return the Security State of the given translation regime

SecurityState SecurityStateForRegime(Regime regime)
    case regime of
        when Regime_EL3     return SecurityStateAtEL(EL3);
        when Regime_EL30    return SS_Secure; // A32 EL3 is always Secure
        when Regime_EL2     return SecurityStateAtEL(EL2);
        when Regime_EL20    return SecurityStateAtEL(EL2);
        when Regime_EL10    return SecurityStateAtEL(EL1);
```

shared/translation/vmsa/StageOA

```
// StageOA()
// =========
// Given the final walk state (a page or block descriptor), map the untranslated
// input address bits to the output address

FullAddress StageOA(bits(64) ia, TGx tgx, TTWState walkstate)
    // Output Address
    FullAddress oa;
    integer csize;

    tsize = TranslationSize(tgx, walkstate.level);
    if walkstate.contiguous == '1' then
        csize = ContiguousSize(tgx, walkstate.level);
    else
        csize = 0;

    ia_msb = tsize + csize;
    oa.paspace = walkstate.baseaddress.paspace;
    oa.address = walkstate.baseaddress.address<51:ia_msb>:ia<ia_msb-1:0>;

    return oa;
```

shared/translation/vmsa/TGx

```
enumeration TGx {
    TGx_4KB,
    TGx_16KB,
    TGx_64KB
};
```


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shared/translation/vmsa/TGxGranuleBits

```
// TGxGranuleBits()
// ================
// Retrieve the address size, in bits, of a granule

integer TGxGranuleBits(TGx tgx)
    case tgx of
        when TGx_4KB  return 12;
        when TGx_16KB return 14;
        when TGx_64KB return 16;
```

shared/translation/vmsa/TLBContext

```
type TLBContext is (
    SecurityState ss,
    Regime        regime,
    bits(16)      vmid,
    bits(16)      asid,
    bit           nG,
    PASpace       ipaspace, // Used in stage 2 lookups & invalidations only
    boolean       includes_s1,
    boolean       includes_s2,
    boolean       includes_gpt,
    bits(64)      ia,       // Input Address
    TGx           tg,
    bit           cnp,
    bit           xs        // XS attribute (FEAT_XS)
)
```

shared/translation/vmsa/TLBRecord

```
type TLBRecord is (
    TLBContext  context,
    TTWState    walkstate,
    integer     blocksize,    // Number of bits directly mapped from IA to OA
    integer     contigsize,   // Number of entries log 2 marking a contiguous output range
    bits(64)    s1descriptor, // Stage 1 leaf descriptor in memory (valid if the TLB caches stage 1)
    bits(64)    s2descriptor  // Stage 2 leaf descriptor in memory (valid if the TLB caches stage 2)
)
```

shared/translation/vmsa/TTWState

```
type TTWState is (
    boolean             istable,
    integer             level,
    FullAddress         baseaddress,
    bit                 contiguous,
    bit                 nG,
    bit                 guardedpage,
    SDFType             sdftype, // AArch32 Short-descriptor format walk only
    bits(4)             domain,  // AArch32 Short-descriptor format walk only
    MemoryAttributes    memattrs,
    Permissions         permissions
)
```

shared/translation/vmsa/TranslationRegime

```
// TranslationRegime()
// ===================
// Select the translation regime given the target EL and PE state
```


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```
Regime TranslationRegime(bits(2) el, AccType acctype)
    if el == EL3 then
        return if ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then Regime_EL30 else Regime_EL3;
    elsif el == EL2 then
        return if ELIsInHost(EL2) then Regime_EL20 else Regime_EL2;
    elsif el == EL1 then
        if acctype == AccType_NV2REGISTER then
            assert EL2Enabled();
            return if ELIsInHost(EL2) then Regime_EL20 else Regime_EL2;
        else
            return Regime_EL10;
    elsif el == EL0 then
        if IsSecure() && ELUsingAArch32(EL3) then
            return Regime_EL30;
        elsif ELIsInHost(EL0) then
            return Regime_EL20;
        else
            return Regime_EL10;
    else
        Unreachable();
```

shared/translation/vmsa/TranslationSize

```
// TranslationSize()
// =================
// Compute the number of bits directly mapped from the input address
// to the output address

integer TranslationSize(TGx tgx, integer level)
    granulebits = TGxGranuleBits(tgx);
    blockbits   = (FINAL_LEVEL - level) * (granulebits - 3);

    return granulebits + blockbits;
```

shared/translation/vmsa/UseASID

```
// UseASID()
// =========
// Determine whether the translation context for the access requires ASID or is a global entry

boolean UseASID(TLBContext access)
    return HasUnprivileged(access.regime);
```

shared/translation/vmsa/UseVMID

```
// UseVMID()
// =========
// Determine whether the translation context for the access requires VMID to match a TLB entry

boolean UseVMID(TLBContext access)
    return access.regime == Regime_EL10 && EL2Enabled();
```

shared/translation/vmsa/VARange

```
enumeration VARange {
    VARange_LOWER,
    VARange_UPPER
};
```


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Part K

Appendixes

Appendix K1
Architectural Constraints on UNPREDICTABLE Behaviors

This chapter describes the architectural constraints on UNPREDICTABLE behaviors in the Armv8 and later architectures. It contains the following sections:

- *AArch32 CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors* on page K1-11220.
- *AArch64 CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors* on page K1-11242.

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K1.1 AArch32 CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors

From the introduction of Armv8, the architecture defines architecturally required constraints on many behaviors that are UNPREDICTABLE in Armv7. The following sections define those constraints:

- *Overview of the constraints on Armv7 UNPREDICTABLE behaviors* on page K1-11221.
- *Using R13 by instruction* on page K1-11221.
- *Using R15 by instruction* on page K1-11221.
- *Branching into an IT block* on page K1-11222.
- *Branching to an unaligned PC* on page K1-11222.
- *Loads and Stores to unaligned locations* on page K1-11222.
- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior associated with IT instructions and PSTATE.IT* on page K1-11222.
- *Unallocated System register access instructions* on page K1-11223.
- *SBZ or SBO fields T32 and A32 in instructions* on page K1-11224.
- *UNPREDICTABLE cases in immediate constants in T32 data-processing instructions* on page K1-11224.
- *UNPREDICTABLE cases in immediate constants in Advanced SIMD instructions* on page K1-11224.
- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of System register control or data values* on page K1-11225.
- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior due to inadequate context synchronization* on page K1-11225
- *Translation Table Base Address alignment* on page K1-11226.
- *Handling of System register control fields for Advanced SIMD and floating-point operation* on page K1-11226.
- *Mapping of non-idempotent memory locations using the Normal memory type* on page K1-11227.
- *The Performance Monitors Extension* on page K1-11227.
- *The Activity Monitors Extension* on page K1-11229.
- *Syndrome register handling for CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE instructions treated as UNDEFINED* on page K1-11230.
- *Out of range VA* on page K1-11230.
- *Instruction fetches from Device memory* on page K1-11230.
- *Multi-access instructions that load the PC from Device memory* on page K1-11230.
- *Programming CSSELR.Level for a cache level that is not implemented* on page K1-11230.
- *Crossing a page boundary with different memory types or Shareability attributes* on page K1-11231.
- *Crossing a 4KB boundary with a Device access* on page K1-11231.
- *UNPREDICTABLE behaviors with Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive pairs* on page K1-11231.
- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior for A32 and T32 instruction encodings* on page K1-11232.
- *Out of range values of the Set/Way/Index fields in cache maintenance instructions* on page K1-11232.
- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior for A32 and T32 System instructions in the base instruction set* on page K1-11233.
- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, A32 and T32 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page K1-11235.
- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors associated with the VTCR* on page K1-11239.
- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of EL2 features* on page K1-11239.
- *Reserved values in System and memory-mapped registers and translation table entries* on page K1-11241.
- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior in Debug state* on page K1-11241.

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K1.1.1 Overview of the constraints on Armv7 UNPREDICTABLE behaviors

The term UNPREDICTABLE describes a number of cases where the architecture has a feature that software must not use. For execution in AArch32 state, where previous versions of the architecture define behavior as UNPREDICTABLE, from the introduction of Armv8-A the architecture specifies a narrow range of permitted behaviors. This range is the range of CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior. All implementations that are compliant with the architecture must follow the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior.

Note

Software designed to be compatible with the Armv8-A and later architectures must not rely on these CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE cases.

K1.1.2 Using R13 by instruction

In prior versions of the architecture, the use of R13 by instruction as a named register specifier was described as UNPREDICTABLE in the pseudocode. From the introduction of the Armv8-A architecture, the use of R13 as a named register specifier is not UNPREDICTABLE, unless this is specifically stated, and R13 can be used in the regular form. Bits[1:0] of R13 are not treated as SBZP in the Armv7 architecture or RES0 in the Armv8 and later architectures, but can hold any values programmed into them.

K1.1.3 Using R15 by instruction

All uses of R15 by instruction as a named register specifier for a source register that are described as CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in the pseudocode or in other places in this Manual must do one of the following:

- Cause the instruction to be treated as UNDEFINED.
- Cause the instruction to execute as a NOP.
- Read the program counter with the standard offset that applies for the current instruction set.
- Read the program counter with the standard offset that applies for the current instruction set with alignment to a word boundary.
- Read 0. This is Arm preferred behavior.
- Read or return an UNKNOWN value for the source register specified as R15.

All uses of R15 as a named register specifier for a destination register that are described as CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in the pseudocode or in other places in this reference manual must do one of the following:

- Cause the instruction to be treated as UNDEFINED.
- Cause the instruction to execute as a NOP.
- Ignore the write.
- Branch to an UNKNOWN location in either A32 or T32 state.

Instructions that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE when the base register is R15 and the instruction specifies a writeback of the base register, are treated as having R15 as both a source register and a destination register.

For instructions that have two destination registers, for example `LDRD`, `MRRC`, and many of the multiply instructions, if Rt, Rt2, RdLo, or RdHi is R15, then the other destination register of the pair is UNKNOWN if the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior for the write to R15 is either to ignore the write or to branch to an UNKNOWN location.

For instructions that affect any or all of PSTATE.{N, Z, C, V}, PSTATE.Q, and PSTATE.GE when the register specifier is not R15, any flags affected by an instruction that is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE when the register specifier is R15 become UNKNOWN.

In addition, for `MRC` instructions that use R15 as the destination register descriptor, and therefore target APSR_nzcv where these are described as being CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, PSTATE.{N, Z, C, V} becomes UNKNOWN.

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K1.1.4 Branching into an IT block

Branching into an IT block leads to CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior. Execution starts from the address determined by the branch, but each instruction in the IT block is:

- Executed as if it were not in an IT block. This means that it is executed unconditionally.
- Executed as if it had passed its Condition code check within an IT block.
- Executed as a NOP. That is, it behaves as if it had failed the Condition code check.

K1.1.5 Branching to an unaligned PC

In A32 state, when branching to an address that is not word aligned and is defined to be CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The unaligned location is forced to be aligned.
- The unaligned address generates a Prefetch Abort on the first instruction using the unaligned PC value.

  If that instruction is executed at EL0 and either of the following applies, the exception is taken to EL2:

  — EL2 is using AArch32 and the value of HCR.TGE is 1.

  — EL2 is using AArch64 and the value of HCR_EL2.TGE is 1.

  If the instruction is executed at EL0 when the applicable TGE bit is 0 the exception is taken to EL1.

  If the instruction is executed at an Exception level that is higher than EL0 the exception is taken to the Exception level at which the instruction was executed.

  In all cases, the exception is generated only if the first instruction using the unaligned PC value is architecturally executed.

If the exception that results from a branch to an unaligned PC value:

- Is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch64, it is reported as a PC alignment fault exception, see *ISS encoding for an exception from an Illegal Execution state, or a PC or SP alignment fault* on page D13-5361.
- Is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32, it is reported as a Prefetch Abort exception, see *Prefetch Abort exception reporting a PC alignment fault exception* on page G1-8656.

Note

Because bit[0] is used for interworking, it is impossible to specify a branch to A32 state when the bottom bit of the target address is 1. Therefore the bottom bit of IFAR, HIFAR, or FAR_ELx is 0 for all these cases.

K1.1.6 Loads and Stores to unaligned locations

Some unaligned loads and stores in the Armv8-A and later architectures are described as CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE to do one of the following:

- Take an alignment fault.
- Perform the specified load or store to the unaligned memory location.

K1.1.7 CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior associated with IT instructions and PSTATE.IT

A number of instructions in the architecture are described as being CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE either:

- Anywhere within an IT block.
- As an instruction within an IT block, other than the last instruction within an IT block.

Unless otherwise stated in this manual, when these instructions are committed for execution, one of the following occurs:

- An UNDEFINED exception results.
- The instructions are executed as if they had passed the Condition code check.
- The instructions execute as NOPs. This means that they behave as if they had failed the Condition code check.

The behavior might in some implementations vary from instruction to instruction, or between different instances of the same instruction.

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Many instructions that are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE in an IT block are branch instructions or other non-sequential instructions that change the PC. Where these instructions are not treated as UNDEFINED within an IT block, the remaining iterations of the PSTATE.IT state machine must be treated in one of the following ways:

- PSTATE.IT is cleared to 0.
- PSTATE.IT advances for either a sequential or a nonsequential change of the PC in the same way as it does for instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE that cause a sequential change of the PC.

Note

This does not apply to an instruction that is the last instruction in an IT block.

The instructions addressed by the updated PC must do one of the following:

- Execute as if they had passed the Condition code check for the remaining iterations of the PSTATE.IT state machine.
- Execute as NOPs. That is, they behave as if they had failed the Condition code check for the remaining iterations of the PSTATE.IT state machine.
- Execute as if they were unconditional, or, if the instructions are part of another IT block, in accordance with the behavior described in *Branching into an IT block* on page K1-11222.

The behavior might in some implementations vary from instruction to instruction, or between different instances of the same instruction.

For exception returns or Debug state exits that cause PSTATE.IT to be set to a reserved value in T32 state or that return to A32 state with a nonzero value in PSTATE.IT, the PSTATE.IT bits are forced to `'00000000'`. The reserved values are:

```
PSTATE.IT[7:4] != '0000' && PSTATE.IT[3:0] == '0000'
PSTATE.IT[2:0] != '000' when SCTLR/SCTLR_EL_1.ITD == '1'
```

Exception returns or Debug state exits that set PSTATE.IT to a non-reserved value in T32 state can occur when the flow of execution returns to a point:

- Outside an IT block, but with the PSTATE.IT bits set to a value other than `'00000000'`.
- Inside an IT block, but with a different value of the PSTATE.IT bits than if the IT block had been executed without an exception return or Debug state exit.

In this case, the instructions at the target of the exception return or Debug state exit must do one of the following:

- Execute as if they passed the Condition code check for the remaining iterations of the PSTATE.IT state machine.
- Execute as NOPs. That is, they behave as if they failed the Condition code check for the remaining iterations of the PSTATE.IT state machine.
- Execute as if they were unconditional, or as if the instruction were part of another IT block, in accordance with the behavior in *Branching into an IT block* on page K1-11222.

The remaining iterations of the PSTATE.IT state machine must behave in one of the following ways:

- The PSTATE.IT state machine advances as if it were in an IT block.
- The PSTATE.IT bits are ignored.
- The PSTATE.IT bits are forced to `'00000000'`.

K1.1.8 Unallocated System register access instructions

From the introduction of the Armv8-A architecture, accesses to unallocated System register encodings are UNDEFINED.

This includes:

- Reads using encodings that are defined as WO.
- Writes using encodings that are defined as RO.
- `MCR` or `MRC` accesses to using a set of {`coproc`, `CRn`, `opc1`, `CRm`, `opc2`} values that the Armv7 architecture defined as UNPREDICTABLE.

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- MCRR and MRRC instructions with unallocated values of opc1 or CRm that are described as UNPREDICTABLE are UNDEFINED in the Armv8-A and later architectures.

K1.1.9 SBZ or SBO fields T32 and A32 in instructions

Many of the A32 and T32 instructions have (0) or (1) in the instruction decode to indicate *should-be-zero*, SBZ, or *should-be-one*, SBO. If the instruction bit pattern of an instruction is executed with these fields not having the *should be* values, one of the following must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction operates as if the bit had the *should-be* value.
- Any destination registers of the instruction become UNKNOWN.

The exceptions to this rule are:

- *LDM, LDMIA, LDMFD* on page F5-7286.
- *LDMDB, LDMEA* on page F5-7296.
- *LDR (literal)* on page F5-7305.
- *LDRB (literal)* on page F5-7315.
- *LDRD (immediate)* on page F5-7323.
- *LDRD (register)* on page F5-7329.
- *LDRD (literal)* on page F5-7326.
- *LDRH (literal)* on page F5-7344.
- *LDRSB (literal)* on page F5-7355.
- *LDRSH (literal)* on page F5-7366.
- *POP* on page F5-7476.
- *PUSH* on page F5-7484.
- *SDIV* on page F5-7565.
- *STM, STMIA, STMEA* on page F5-7659.
- *STMDB, STMFD* on page F5-7667.
- *UDIV* on page F5-7783.

K1.1.10 UNPREDICTABLE cases in immediate constants in T32 data-processing instructions

The description of immediate constants in T32 data processing *Modified immediate constants in T32 instructions* on page F1-6927 include constant values that were UNPREDICTABLE in Armv7. *Instruction encodings* on page F1-6908 describes 32-bit T32 instructions as {hw1, hw2}, where hw1 is the left-hand halfword in the 32-bit encoding diagram for the instruction. The UNPREDICTABLE cases are those where both:

- hw2[7:0] == 0b0000000.
- hw1[10] == 0 and either:
  - hw2[14:12] == 0b001.
  - hw2[14:12] == 0b010.
  - hw2[14:12] == 0b011.

From the introduction of the Armv8 architecture, the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior is that these encodings produce the value 0b0000000.

K1.1.11 UNPREDICTABLE cases in immediate constants in Advanced SIMD instructions

The description of immediate constants in *Modified immediate constants in T32 and A32 Advanced SIMD instructions* on page F1-6929 include constant values that were UNPREDICTABLE in Armv7. The UNPREDICTABLE cases are those where:

- The bits that the encoding diagram shows as abcd are all 0.

  In the A32 encoding these are bits[24, 18:6, 3:0]. In the T32 encoding they are bits {hw1[12, 2:0], hw2[3:0]}.
- The bits that the encoding diagram shows as cmode[3:1] are one of {0b001, 0b010, 0b011, 0b101, 0b110}.

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In the A32 encoding these are bits[11:9]. In the T32 encoding they are bits `hw2`[11:9].

From the introduction of the Armv8 architecture, the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior is that these encodings produce an immediate constant value of zero.

K1.1.12 CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of System register control or data values

The Arm architecture allows copies of System register control or data values to be cached in a cache or TLB. This can lead to CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior if the cache or TLB has not been correctly invalidated following a change of the control or data values.

Unless explicitly stated otherwise, the behavior of the PE is consistent with one of:

- The old data or control value.
- The new data or control value.
- An amalgamation of the old and new data or control values.

In an implementation that includes FEAT_TTCNP, this CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE case can arise from misprogramming when setting TTBR.CnP to 1, as identified in the descriptions of the TTBR.CnP field. In this case, for a particular TTBR, the behavior of the PE is consistent with one of:

- The value of the translation table entry pointed to by that TTBR on one of the PEs within the Inner Shareable domain for which both the value of TTBR.CnP is 1 and the other conditions for sharing translation table entries pointed to by that TTBR are met.
- An amalgamation of the values of the translation table entries pointed to by that TTBR on two or more of the PEs within the Inner Shareable domain for which both the value of TTBR.CnP is 1 and the other conditions for sharing translation table entries pointed to by that TTBR are met.

Note

If the *Effective value* of a control or data value that determines the behavior of the PE results from the amalgamation of two or more values, then that *Effective value* must not generate a privilege violation. So, for example:

- Where the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior occurs because inadequate invalidation of the TLB causes multiple hits in the TLB, the failure to invalidate the TLB by software executing at a given Exception level and Security state must not make it possible to access regions of memory with permissions or attributes that could not be accessed at that Exception level and Security state.
- Where the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior occurs because of a programming error, on one or more PEs in the Inner Shareable domain, when using a TTBR.CnP value of 1 to share translation table entries, the misprogramming must not make it possible to access regions of memory with permissions or attributes that could not be accessed at the Exception level of that TTBR and the Security state corresponding to the translation table entries being shared.

Alternatively to this CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, an implementation detecting multiple hits within a TLB might generate an exception, reporting the exception using the TLB Conflict fault code, see *TLB conflict aborts* on page G5-8902.

The choice between the behaviors might, in some implementations, vary for each use of a control or data value.

K1.1.13 CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior due to inadequate context synchronization

The Arm architecture requires that changes to System registers must be synchronized before they take effect. This can lead to CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior if the synchronization has not been performed.

In these cases, the behavior of the PE is consistent with the unsynchronized control value being either the old value or the new value.

Where multiple control values are updated but not yet synchronized, each control value might independently be the old value or the new value.

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In addition, where the unsynchronized control value applies to different areas of functionality, or what an implementation has constructed as different areas of functionality, those areas might independently treat the control value as being either the old value or the new value.

The choice between these behaviors might, in some implementations, vary for each use of a control value.

K1.1.14 Unallocated values with register fields of CP15 registers and Translation Table entries

Unless stated elsewhere, all unallocated or reserved values of fields with allocated values within CP15 registers and Translation Table entries be have in one in one of the following ways:

- The encoding maps onto any of the allocated values but otherwise does not cause UNPREDICTABLE behavior.
- The encodings cause effects that could be achieved by a combination of more than one of the allocated encodings.
- The encodings cause the field to have no functional effect.

K1.1.15 Translation Table Base Address alignment

A misaligned Translation Table Base Address can occur if:

- The VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor translation table format is enabled and TTBR0[13-N:7], which is defined to be RES0, contains a nonzero value.
- The VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format is enabled, and TTBR0[x-1:3], TTBR1[x-1:3], HTTBR[x-1:3], or VTTBR[x-1:3], which are defined to be RES0, contains a nonzero value.

In the event of a misaligned Translation Table Base Address, one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The field that is defined to be RES0 is treated as if all bits were zero:
  - The value that is read back might be the value written or it might be zero.
- The calculation of an address for a translation table walk using that register might be corrupted in those bits that are nonzero.

K1.1.16 Handling of System register control fields for Advanced SIMD and floating-point operation

For historical reasons described in *Background to the System register interface* on page G1-8678, each of the CPACR, HCPTR, and NSACR has a pair of control fields that were defined to have identical functionality for controlling Advanced SIMD and floating-point operation. These fields are:

- CPACR.{cp10, cp11}.
- HCPTR.{TCP10, TCP11}.
- NSACR.{cp10, cp11}.

The architecture requires that both fields in one of these pairs are programmed to the same value. If this is not done, then the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior is that behavior is the same as if the cp11 or TCP11 control field was equal to the cp10 or TCP10 field.This is in all respects except for the value read back by a direct read of the register. After a register write that writes different values to the two fields of a pair, a direct read of the register might return an UNKNOWN value for the cp11 or TCP11 field.

Note

This means that, when different values are written to the {cp10, cp11} fields in a single register, the architecture permits but does not require that a read of that register returns the value written to the cp11 field.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE CPACR and NSACR settings

If CPACR.cp<n> contains the encoding `'10'`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The encoding maps onto any of the allocated values, but otherwise does not cause UNPREDICTABLE behavior.
- The encoding causes effects that could be achieved by a combination of more than one of the allocated encodings.

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Note

In Armv7, CPACR had a D32DIS bit, and NSACR had an NSD32DIS bit. There is no CPACR.D32DIS or NSACR.NSD32DIS in Armv8-A and later architectures, and the corresponding bits in the two registers are RES0.

K1.1.17 Mapping of non-idempotent memory locations using the Normal memory type

If non-idempotent memory locations are mapped using the Normal memory type, the state of the non-idempotent memory location may become corrupted in the following circumstances:

- Speculative read accesses may cause accesses to the non-idempotent memory locations that would not occur as part of a simple sequential execution.
- Writes to non-idempotent memory locations might be merged or split. In this case, the number and size of writes seen by the memory location might not be the number and size that occur as part of a simple sequential execution.

K1.1.18 The Performance Monitors Extension

The following subsections describe CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors when accessing the Performance Monitors Extension in AArch32 state:

- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE accesses to PMXEVTYPER or PMXEVCNTR*.
- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE accesses to PMEVCNTR<n> and PMEVTYPER<n>* on page K1-11228.
- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior caused by HDCR.HPMN* on page K1-11228.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE accesses to PMXEVTYPER or PMXEVCNTR

If FEAT_FGT is implemented, and EL2 is implemented in the current Security state, and EL1 is using AArch64, permitted access to PMXEVCNTR and PMXEVTYPER are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

Otherwise, if PMSELR.SEL is greater than the number of event counters accessible at this Exception level, accesses to PMXEVTYPER or PMXEVCNTR can cause CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior. This occurs when one of the following is true:

- If PMSELR.SEL is not equal to 31, and PMSELR.SEL is greater than or equal to PMCR.N, and the PE is executing in EL2 or EL3.
- If FEAT_SEL2 is disabled or is not implemented, PMSELR.SEL is not 31, and PMSELR.SEL is greater than or equal to PMCR.N, and the PE is executing in Secure EL1 or Secure EL0.
- If PMSELR.SEL is not 31, and PMSELR.SEL is greater than or equal to HDCR.HPMN, and the PE is executing in EL1 or EL0.

In these UNPREDICTABLE cases, one of the following behaviors must occur:

- Accesses to PMXEVTYPER or PMXEVCNTR from that mode are UNDEFINED.
- Accesses to PMXEVTYPER or PMXEVCNTR from that mode behave as RAZ/WI.
- Accesses to PMXEVTYPER or PMXEVCNTR from that mode execute as NOPs.
- Accesses to PMXEVTYPER or PMXEVCNTR from that mode behave as if PMSELR.SEL contains an UNKNOWN value that is less than the number of counters accessible at the current Exception level and Security state.
- Accesses to PMXEVTYPER or PMXEVCNTR behave as if PMSELR.SEL is 31.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and PMSELR.SEL is less than the number of accessible event counters but greater than the number of accessible counters at this Exception level, access to PMXEVTYPER or PMXEVCNTR from EL1 or permitted access from EL0 is trapped to EL2.

If PMSELR.SEL is equal to 31, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- Accesses to PMXEVCNTR are UNDEFINED.
- Accesses to PMXEVCNTR behave as RAZ/WI.
- Accesses to PMXEVCNTR execute as NOPs.

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- Accesses to PMXEVCNTR behave as if PMSELR.SEL contains an UNKNOWN value that is less than the number of counters accessible at the current Exception level and Security state.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, for an access to PMXEVCNTR from EL1 or a permitted access from EL0, if the counter is implemented but not accessible at the current Exception level, the register access is trapped to EL2.

Note

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, HDCR.HPMN, or MDCR_EL2.HPMN, identifies the number of accessible counters at EL0 or EL1. Otherwise, the number of accessible counters is the number of accessible event counters.

Accesses from EL0 to PMXEVCNTR are permitted when:

- EL1 is using AArch32 and the values of PMUSERENR.{ER, EN} are both 1.
- EL1 is using AArch64 and the values of PMUSERENR_EL0.{ER, EN} are both 1.

Accesses from EL0 to PMXEVTYPER are permitted when:

- EL1 is using AArch32 and the value of PMUSERENR.EN is 1.
- EL1 is using AArch64 and the value of PMUSERENR_EL0.EN is 1.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE accesses to PMEVCNTR<n> and PMEVTYPER<n>

If FEAT_FGT is implemented, and EL2 is implemented in the current Security state, and EL1 is using AArch64, permitted access to PMEVCNTR<n> and PMEVTYPER<n> are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

Otherwise, if <n> is greater than the number of event counters available in the current Exception level and state, reads and writes of PMEVCNTR<n> and PMEVTYPER<n> are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and the following behaviors are permitted:

- Accesses to the register are UNDEFINED.
- Accesses to the register behave as RAZ/WI.
- Accesses to the register execute as a NOP.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, for an access to PMEVCNTR<n> or PMEVTYPER<n> from EL1 or a permitted access from EL0, if the counter is implemented but not accessible at the current Exception level, the register access is trapped to EL2.

  Accesses from EL0 are permitted to PMEVCNTR<n> when:

  — EL1 is using AArch32 and the values of PMUSERENR.{ER, EN} are both 1.
  — EL1 is using AArch64 and the values of PMUSERENR_EL0.{ER, EN} are both 1.

  Accesses from EL0 are permitted to PMEVTYPER<n> when:

  — EL1 is using AArch32 and the value of PMUSERENR.EN is 1.
  — EL1 is using AArch64 and the value of PMUSERENR_EL0.EN is 1.

Note

If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, at EL0 and EL1, HDCR.HPMN, or MDCR_EL2.HPMN, identifies the number of accessible counters. Otherwise, the number of accessible counters is the number of accessible event counters.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior caused by HDCR.HPMN

If PMCR.N is nonzero, and one of the following is true:

- FEAT_HPMN0 is not implemented and HDCR.HPMN is set to 0.
- HDCR.HPMN is set to a value greater than PMCR.N.

The CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior is:

- The value returned by a direct read of HDCR.HPMN is UNKNOWN.

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- Either:
  - An UNKNOWN number of counters are reserved for EL2 use. That is, the PE behaves as if HDCR.HPMN is set to an UNKNOWN non-zero value less than PMCR.N.
  - All counters are reserved for EL2 and EL3 use, meaning no counters are accessible from EL1 and EL0.

K1.1.19 The Activity Monitors Extension

The following subsections describe CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors when accessing the Activity Monitors registers in AArch32 state:

- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE accesses to AMEVCNTR0<n> and AMEVTYPER0<n>*.
- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE accesses to AMEVCNTR1<n> and AMEVTYPER1<n>*.
- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE accesses to AMCNTENCLR1 and AMCNTENSET1*.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE accesses to AMEVCNTR0<n> and AMEVTYPER0<n>

If <n> is greater than the number of architected activity monitor event counters, reads and writes of AMEVCNTR0<n> and AMEVTYPER0<n> are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and the following behaviors are permitted:

- Accesses to the register are UNDEFINED.
- Accesses to the register behave as RAZ/WI.
- Accesses to the register execute as a NOP.

Note

AMCGCR.CG0NC identifies the number of architected activity monitor event counters.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE accesses to AMEVCNTR1<n> and AMEVTYPER1<n>

If <n> is greater than the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters, reads and writes of AMEVCNTR1<n> and AMEVTYPER1<n> are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and the following behaviors are permitted:

- Accesses to the register are UNDEFINED.
- Accesses to the register behave as RAZ/WI.
- Accesses to the register execute as a NOP.

Note

AMCGCR.CG1NC identifies the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE accesses to AMCNTENCLR1 and AMCNTENSET1

If the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters that are implemented is zero, reads and writes of AMCNTENCLR1 and AMCNTENSET1 are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and the following behaviors are permitted:

- Accesses to the register are UNDEFINED.
- Accesses to the register behave as RAZ/WI.
- Accesses to the register execute as a NOP.

Note

The number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters that are implemented is zero exactly when AMCFGR.NCG is `0b0000`.

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K1.1.20 Syndrome register handling for CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE instructions treated as UNDEFINED

When a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE instruction is treated as UNDEFINED, this generates an exception:

- If this exception is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch64, then ESR_ELx is UNKNOWN.
- If this exception is taken to EL2 and EL2 is using AArch32, then the HSR is unknown.

Note

The value written to ESR or HSR must be consistent with a value that could be created as the result of an exception from the same Exception level that generated the exception, but resulted from a situation that is not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE at that Exception level. This is to avoid a possible privilege violation.

K1.1.21 Out of range VA

If the PE executes an instruction for which the instruction address, size, and alignment mean it contains the bytes `0xFFFF FFFF` and `0x0000 0000`, then the bytes that wrap around and appear to be from `0x0000 0000` onwards come from an UNKNOWN address.

If the PE executes a load or store instruction for which the computed address, total access size, and alignment mean it accesses bytes `0xFFFF FFFF` and `0x0000 0000`, then the bytes that wrap around and appear to be from `0x0000 0000` onwards come from an UNKNOWN address.

K1.1.22 Instruction fetches from Device memory

Instruction fetches from Device memory are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

If a location in memory has the Device attribute and is not marked as execute-never, then an implementation might perform speculative instruction accesses to this memory location when address translation is enabled.

If a branch causes the program counter to point to a location in memory with the Device attribute that is not marked as execute-never for the current Exception level for instruction fetches, then an implementation must perform one of the following behaviors:

- It treats the instruction fetch as if it were to a memory location with the Normal, Non-cacheable attribute.
- It generates a Permission fault.

K1.1.23 Multi-access instructions that load the PC from Device memory

Multi-access instructions that load the PC from Device memory when address translation is enabled are UNPREDICTABLE in AArch32 state. From the introduction of the Armv8-A architecture in AArch32 state an implementation must perform one of the following behaviors:

- It loads the PC from the memory location as if the memory location had the Normal Non-cacheable attribute.
- It generates a Permission fault.

K1.1.24 Programming CSSELR.Level for a cache level that is not implemented

If CSSELR.Level is programmed to a cache level that is not implemented, then a read of CSSELR returns an UNKNOWN value in CSSELR.Level.

If CSSELR.Level is programmed to a cache level that is not implemented, then on a read of CCSIDR an implementation must perform one of the following behaviors:

- The CCSIDR read is treated as a NOP.
- The CCSIDR read is UNDEFINED.
- The CCSIDR read returns an UNKNOWN value.

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When FEAT_CCIDX is implemented, CCSIDR2 is implemented. If CSSELR.Level is programmed to a cache level that is not implemented, then on a read of CCSIDR2 an implementation must perform one of the following behaviors:

- The CCSIDR2 read is treated as a NOP.
- The CCSIDR2 read is UNDEFINED.
- The CCSIDR2 read returns an UNKNOWN value.

K1.1.25 Crossing a page boundary with different memory types or Shareability attributes

A memory access from a load or store instruction that crosses a page boundary to a memory location that has a different memory type or Shareability attribute results in CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior. In this case, the implementation must perform one of the following behaviors:

- Each memory access generated by the instruction uses the memory type and Shareability attribute associated with its own address.
- The instruction generates an alignment fault caused by the memory type.

  For the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime:
  - If the stage 1 translation causes the mismatch, the resulting exception is taken to PL1.
  - If the stage 2 translation causes the mismatch, the resulting exception is taken to PL2.
  - If both stages of translation cause the mismatch, the resulting exception can be taken to either PL1 or PL2.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.

K1.1.26 Crossing a 4KB boundary with a Device access

A memory access from a load or store instruction to Device memory that crosses a 4KB boundary results in CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior. In this case, the implementation must perform one of the following behaviors:

- All memory accesses generated by the instruction are performed as if the presence of the boundary had no effect on the memory accesses.
- All memory accesses generated by the instruction are performed as if the presence of the boundary had no effect on the memory accesses, except that there is no guarantee of ordering between memory accesses.
- The instruction generates an Alignment fault caused by the memory type.

  For the Non-secure PL1&0 translation regime:
  - If the stage 1 translation causes the boundary to be crossed, the resulting exception is taken to PL1.
  - If the stage 2 translation causes the boundary to be crossed, the resulting exception is taken to PL2.
  - If both stages of translation cause the boundary to be crossed, the resulting exception can be taken to either PL1 or PL2.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.

Note

The boundary referred to is between two Device memory regions that are both of 4KB and aligned to 4KB.

K1.1.27 UNPREDICTABLE behaviors with Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive pairs

Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instruction usage restrictions on page E2-6901 defines a Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive pair, and identifies various CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors associated with using Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive pairs. These cases were UNPREDICTABLE in Armv7. In summary, these cases are:

- The target virtual address of a `StoreExcl` instruction is different from the virtual address of the preceding `LoadExcl` instruction in the same thread of execution.
- The transaction size of a `StoreExcl` instruction is different from the transaction size of the preceding `LoadExcl` instruction in the same thread of execution.

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- The memory attributes for a `StoreExcl` instruction are different from the memory attributes for the preceding `LoadExcl` instruction in the same thread of execution, either:
  - Because the translation of the accessed address changes between the `LoadExcl` instruction and the `StoreExcl` instruction.
  - Because the `LoadExcl` instruction and the `StoreExcl` instruction use different virtual addresses, with different attributes, that point to the same physical address.

In addition, the effect of a data or unified cache invalidate, clean, or clean and invalidate instruction on a local or global Exclusives monitor that is in the Exclusive Access state is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

See the descriptions in *Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instruction usage restrictions* on page E2-6901 for the permitted behavior in each of these cases, and any constraints that might apply to whether the case is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

Note

Additional CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE cases can apply to Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instructions, see *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior for A32 and T32 System instructions in the base instruction set* on page K1-11233.

K1.1.28 CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior for A32 and T32 instruction encodings

The A32 and T32 instruction sets include encodings that result in CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior when they are decoded.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of CRC32 instruction encodings

In the A32 and T32 instruction sets, there are encodings of the CRC32 and CRC32C instructions that result in CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior. These encodings are listed in the following places in the A32 and T32 instruction sets:

- *Cyclic Redundancy Check* on page F4-7067 for the A32 instruction set, with `sz = 11`.
- *Data-processing (two source registers)* on page F3-7053 for the T32 instruction set, with `op1 = 10x` and `op2 = 11`.

The CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior for these encodings is described in *CRC32* on page F5-7226 and *CRC32C* on page F5-7229.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of other A32 instruction encodings

In the A32 instruction set, there are encodings that result in CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior. These encodings are listed in:

- *Miscellaneous* on page F4-7105.
- *Memory hints and barriers* on page F4-7117.
- *Barriers* on page F4-7117.

The CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior is that an implementation must treat the encodings in one of the following ways:

- The instruction encoding is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction encoding executes as a NOP.

K1.1.29 Out of range values of the Set/Way/Index fields in cache maintenance instructions

In the cache maintenance by set/way instructions DCCISW, DCCSW, and DCISW, if any set/way/index argument is larger than the value supported by the implementation, then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following occurs:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.

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- The instruction performs cache maintenance on one of:
  - No cache lines.
  - A single arbitrary cache line.
  - Multiple arbitrary cache lines.

Note

This CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior applies, also, to the A64 cache maintenance by set/way instructions DC CISW, DC CSW, and DC ISW.

K1.1.30 CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior for A32 and T32 System instructions in the base instruction set

This section lists the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior for the different A32 and T32 System instructions.

Note

If an instruction can result in CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior that is not specific to that particular instruction, see the relevant section in this appendix for a description of the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior.

SRS (T32)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *SRS, SRSDA, SRSDB, SRSIA, SRSIB* on page F5-7623.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

For all encodings:

- If the instruction specifies an illegal mode field, then one of the following behaviors must occur:
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED.
  - The instruction executes as a NOP.
  - R13 of the current mode is used.
  - The store occurs to an UNKNOWN address, and if the instruction specifies writeback, any general-purpose register that can be accessed without privilege violation from the current Exception level become UNKNOWN.

SRS (A32)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *SRS, SRSDA, SRSDB, SRSIA, SRSIB* on page F5-7623.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

For all encodings:

- If the instruction specifies an illegal mode field, then one of the following behaviors must occur:
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED.
  - The instruction executes as a NOP.
  - R13 of the current mode is used.
  - The store occurs to an UNKNOWN address, and if the instruction specifies writeback, any general-purpose register that can be accessed without privilege violation from the current Exception level become UNKNOWN.

SUBS PC, LR and related instructions (T32)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see the exception return form of *SUB, SUBS (immediate)* on page F5-7726.

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CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

For all encodings:

- If this instruction is executed in User mode or in System mode, then one of the following behaviors must occur:
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED.
  - The instruction executes as a NOP.
- If the instruction transfers an illegal mode encoding to PSTATE.M, then this invokes the illegal exception return.

  Note

  An illegal mode encoding is either an unallocated mode encoding or one that is not accessible at the current Exception level.

For encoding T5:

- If `hw1`[3:0] are not `0b1110`, and the instruction is executed when not in Hyp mode, System mode, or User mode, then one of the following behaviors must occur:
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED.
  - The instruction is treated as a NOP.
  - The instruction is treated as if `hw1`[3:0] are `0b1110`.
  - The program counter is set using the value in the register specified by `hw1`[3:0].

SUBS PC. LR and related instructions (A32)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see the exception return forms of *MOV, MOVS (register)* on page F5-7405 and *SUB, SUBS (immediate)* on page F5-7726.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

For all encodings:

- If this instruction is executed in User mode or in System mode, then one of the following behaviors must occur:
  - The instruction is UNDEFINED.
  - The instruction executes as a NOP.
- If the instruction transfers an illegal mode encoding to PSTATE.M, then this invokes the illegal exception return.

  Note

  An illegal mode encoding is either an unallocated mode encoding or one that is not accessible at the current Exception level.

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K1.1.31 CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, A32 and T32 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions

This section lists the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior for the different A32 and T32 Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions listed in *Alphabetical list of Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page F6-7852.

Note

- The pseudocode used in this section to describe cases that can result in CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not necessarily match the encoding specific pseudocode for a specific instruction.
- If an instruction can result in CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior that is not specific to that particular instruction, see the relevant section in this appendix for a description of the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior.

VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point)* on page F6-8015.

If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

VLD1 (multiple single elements)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VLD1 (multiple single elements)* on page F6-8115.

If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

VLD1 (single element to all lanes)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VLD1 (single element to all lanes)* on page F6-8112.

If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

VLD2 (multiple 2-element structures)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VLD2 (multiple 2-element structures)* on page F6-8131.

If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VLD2 (single 2-element structure to one lane)* on page F6-8122.

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If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

VLD2 (single 2-element structure to all lanes)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VLD2 (single 2-element structure to all lanes)* on page F6-8128.

If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

VLD3 (multiple 3-element structures)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VLD3 (multiple 3-element structures)* on page F6-8145.

If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VLD3 (single 3-element structure to one lane)* on page F6-8136.

If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

VLD3 (single 3-element structure to all lanes)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VLD3 (single 3-element structure to all lanes)* on page F6-8142.

If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

VLD4 (multiple 4-element structures)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VLD4 (multiple 4-element structures)* on page F6-8157.

If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VLD4 (single 4-element structure to one lane)* on page F6-8148.

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If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

VLD4 (single 4-element structure to all lanes)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VLD4 (single 4-element structure to all lanes)* on page F6-8154.

If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

VLDM

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VLDM, VLDMDB, VLDMIA* on page F6-8161.

If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

VMOV (between two general-purpose registers and two single-precision registers)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VMOV (between two general-purpose registers and two single-precision registers)* on page F6-8241.

If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

VMOV (between two general-purpose registers and a doubleword floating-point register)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VMOV (between two general-purpose registers and a doubleword floating-point register)* on page F6-8220.

If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

VST1 (multiple single elements)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VST1 (multiple single elements)* on page F6-8487.

If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

VST2 (multiple 2-element structures)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VST2 (multiple 2-element structures)* on page F6-8501.

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If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VST2 (single 2-element structure from one lane)* on page F6-8495.

If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

VST3 (multiple 3-element structures)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VST3 (multiple 3-element structures)* on page F6-8512.

If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VST3 (single 3-element structure from one lane)* on page F6-8506.

If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

VST4 (multiple 4-element structures)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VST4 (multiple 4-element structures)* on page F6-8522.

If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VST4 (single 4-element structure from one lane)* on page F6-8515.

If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

VSTM

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *VSTM, VSTMDB, VSTMIA* on page F6-8526.

If this instruction is not UNDEFINED, then whether it is affected by traps or enables relating to the use of the SIMD&FP registers when it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. The implementation must ensure that the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior does not corrupt registers that are not accessible at the current Exception level by instructions that are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

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K1.1.32 CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors associated with the VTCR

The following subsections describe the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior associated with programming the VTCR:

- *Misprogramming VTCR.S*.
- *Misprogramming VTCR.{SL0, T0SZ}*.

Misprogramming VTCR.S

VTCR.S must be programmed to the value of T0SZ[3], or the effect is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. From the introduction of the Armv8-A architecture, if VTCR.S is not programmed correctly, then the VTCR.T0SZ value is treated as an UNKNOWN value.

Note

The CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior described in *Misprogramming VTCR.{SL0, T0SZ}* means the UNKNOWN VTCR.T0SZ value might generate a Translation fault.

Misprogramming VTCR.{SL0, T0SZ}

If the stage 2 input address size, as programmed in VTCR.T0SZ, is out of range with respect to the starting level, as programmed in the VTCR.SL0 field, or the VTCR.SL0 field is programmed to a reserved value, then at the time of a translation walk that uses the stage 2 translation, a stage 2 level 1 Translation Fault is generated.

K1.1.33 CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior of EL2 features

The following sections, and the instruction descriptions, describe CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior that can occur in an implementation that includes EL2 where EL2 can use AArch32:

- *ERET in User mode or System mode*.
- *Accessing Hyp mode from outside Hyp mode*.
- *Modifying PSTATE.M when in Hyp mode*
- *Use of Hyp mode in Secure state* on page K1-11240.
- *Exception return to Hyp mode* on page K1-11240.
- *Stage 1 default memory type* on page K1-11240.
- *Trapping of general exceptions to Hyp mode* on page K1-11240.
- *MSR (banked register) and MRS (banked register)* on page K1-11240.

ERET in User mode or System mode

If ERET is executed in User mode or System mode, it behaves as described in *SUBS PC, LR and related instructions (T32)* on page K1-11233.

Accessing Hyp mode from outside Hyp mode

Attempting to change into Hyp mode or out of Hyp mode using the `MSR` or `CPS` instruction invokes the illegal exception return by not changing the mode, and setting PSTATE.IL to 1.

`SRS` using the Hyp mode SP from Non-secure modes other than Hyp mode, or from Secure state, is handled as described in *SRS (T32)* on page K1-11233 and *SRS (A32)* on page K1-11233.

Modifying PSTATE.M when in Hyp mode

Attempting to change into Hyp mode or out of Hyp mode using the `MSR` or `CPS` instruction invokes the illegal exception return by not changing the mode, and setting PSTATE.IL to 1.

`SRS` using the Hyp mode SP from Non-secure modes other than Hyp mode, or from Secure state, is handled as described in *SRS (T32)* on page K1-11233 and *SRS (A32)* on page K1-11233.

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Use of Hyp mode in Secure state

Attempting to change into Hyp mode or out of Hyp mode using the `MSR` or `CPS` instruction invokes the illegal exception return by not changing the mode, and setting PSTATE.IL to 1.

`SRS` using the Hyp mode SP from Non-secure modes other than Hyp mode, or from Secure state, is handled as described in *SRS (T32)* on page K1-11233 and *SRS (A32)* on page K1-11233.

Exception return to Hyp mode

Exception returns to Hyp mode when SCR.NS == 0 or from a Non-secure PL1 mode invokes the illegal exception return.

Stage 1 default memory type

If HCR.DC == 1, then the behavior of the PE when executing in a Non-secure mode other than Hyp mode is consistent with:

- SCTLR.M == 0, regardless of the actual value of SCTLR.M, other than for the value returned by an explicit read of SCTLR.M.
- HCR.VM == 1, regardless of the actual value of HCR.VM, other than for an explicit read of this bit.

Trapping of general exceptions to Hyp mode

Attempting to perform an exception return to a Non-secure PL1 mode when HCR.TGE == 1 invokes an illegal exception return.

Attempting to change from Monitor mode to a Non-secure PL1 mode when HCR.TGE == 1 by executing a `CPS` or `MSR` instruction generates an Illegal Execution state exception, by not changing the mode, and setting PSTATE.IL to 1.

When EL3 is using AArch32, attempting to change from a Secure PL1 mode to a Non-secure PL1 mode when HCR.TGE is set, by changing SCR.NS from 0 to 1, results in no change of SCR.NS.

Because taking an exception into Non-secure PL1 modes leads to a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE situation, the following additional properties apply when HCR.TGE == 1:

- All exceptions that would be routed to EL1 are routed to EL2.
- Non-secure SCTLR.M is treated as being 0, regardless of its actual value, other than for an explicit read of this bit.
- HCR.FMO, HCR.IMO, and HCR.AMO are treated as being 1, regardless of their actual value, other than for an explicit read of these bits.
- All virtual interrupts are disabled.
- Any IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanisms for signaling virtual interrupts are disabled.

MSR (banked register) and MRS (banked register)

If the target register specified by the {`R`, `SYSm`} fields of the instruction encoding is not accessible from the PE mode in which the instruction was executed (see *Usage restrictions on the banked register transfer instructions* on page F5-7848), then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- For `MRS` (banked register) instructions, the destination general-purpose register becomes UNKNOWN.
- For `MSR` (banked register) instructions, if the register specified could be accessed from the current mode by other mechanisms, then this register is UNKNOWN. Otherwise, the instruction is a NOP.

If the instruction was executed specifying an unallocated {`R`, `SYSm`} field value or an unimplemented register (see *Encoding the register argument in the banked register transfer instructions* on page F5-7849), then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.

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- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- An allocated `MRS` (banked register) or `MSR` (banked register) instruction is executed.

K1.1.34 Reserved values in System and memory-mapped registers and translation table entries

Unless otherwise stated, all unallocated or reserved values of fields with allocated values within the AArch32 System registers, memory-mapped registers, and translation table entries behave in one of the following ways:

- The encoding maps onto any of the allocated values, but otherwise does not cause CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior.
- The encoding causes effects that could be achieved by a combination of more than one of the allocated encodings.
- The encoding causes the field to have no functional effect.

Note

These constraints are identical to those for the equivalent AArch64 definitions, as given in *Reserved values in System and memory-mapped registers and translation table entries* on page K1-11258.

K1.1.35 CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior in Debug state

Behavior in Debug state on page H2-9918 of this manual describes the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors that are specifically associated with Debug state.

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K1.2 AArch64 CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors

It contains the following sections:

- *Overview of the constraints on AArch64 UNPREDICTABLE behaviors*.
- *SBZ or SBO fields in A64 instructions*.
- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of control or data values* on page K1-11243.
- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior due to inadequate context synchronization* on page K1-11243.
- *Translation table base address alignment* on page K1-11244.
- *The Performance Monitors Extension* on page K1-11244.
- *The Activity Monitors Extension* on page K1-11246.
- *Syndrome register handling for CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE instructions treated as UNDEFINED* on page K1-11246.
- *Out of range virtual address* on page K1-11246.
- *Mapping of non-idempotent memory locations using the Normal memory type* on page K1-11247.
- *Instruction fetches from Device memory* on page K1-11247.
- *Programming the CSSELR_EL1.{Level, InD, TnD} for a cache level that is not implemented* on page K1-11247.
- *Crossing a page boundary with different memory types or Shareability attributes* on page K1-11247.
- *Crossing a peripheral boundary with a Device access* on page K1-11248.
- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors with Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive pairs* on page K1-11249.
- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior for A64 instructions* on page K1-11249.
- *Out of range values of the Set/Way/Index fields in cache maintenance instructions* on page K1-11258.
- *Reserved values in System and memory-mapped registers and translation table entries* on page K1-11258.
- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior in Debug state* on page K1-11259.

K1.2.1 Overview of the constraints on AArch64 UNPREDICTABLE behaviors

The term UNPREDICTABLE describes a number of cases where the architecture has a feature that software must not use. For execution in AArch64 state, the Armv8-A and later architectures specify a narrow range of permitted behaviors. This range is the range of CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior. All implementations that are compliant with the architecture must follow the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior.

Note

Software designed to be compatible with the Armv8-A and later architectures must not rely on these CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE cases being handled in any way other than those listed under the heading CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

K1.2.2 SBZ or SBO fields in A64 instructions

Some A64 instructions have (0) or (1) in the instruction decode to indicate *should-be-zero*, SBZ, or *should-be-one*, SBO, as described in *Fixed values in AArch64 instruction and System register descriptions* on page C2-239. Except for specific cases identified in *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors with Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive pairs* on page K1-11249, if the instruction bit pattern of an instruction is executed with these fields not having the *should be* values, one of the following must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction operates as if the bit had the *should-be* value.
- Any destination registers of the instruction become UNKNOWN.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

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K1.2.3 CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors due to caching of control or data values

The Arm architecture allows copies of control values or data values to be cached in a cache or TLB. This can lead to UNPREDICTABLE behavior if the cache or TLB has not been correctly invalidated following a change of the control or data values.

Unless explicitly stated otherwise, the behavior of the PE is consistent with one of:

- The old data or control value.
- The new data or control value.
- An amalgamation of the old and new data or control values.

In an implementation that includes FEAT_TTCNP, this CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE case can arise from misprogramming when setting TTBR.CnP to 1, as identified in the descriptions of the TTBR.CnP field. In this case, for a particular TTBR, the behavior of the PE is consistent with one of:

- The value of the translation table entry pointed to by that TTBR on one of the PEs within the Inner Shareable domain for which both the value of TTBR.CnP is 1 and the other conditions for sharing translation table entries pointed to by that TTBR are met.
- An amalgamation of the values of the translation table entries pointed to by that TTBR on two or more of the PEs within the Inner Shareable domain for which both the value of TTBR.CnP is 1 and the other conditions for sharing translation table entries pointed to by that TTBR are met.

Note

If the *Effective value* of a control or data value that determines the behavior of the PE results from the amalgamation of two or more values, then that *Effective value* must not generate a privilege violation. So, for example:

- Where the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior occurs because inadequate invalidation of the TLB causes multiple hits in the TLB, the failure to invalidate the TLB by software executing at a given Exception level and Security state must not make it possible to access regions of memory with permissions or attributes that could not be accessed at that Exception level and Security state.
- Where the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior occurs because of a programming error, on one or more PEs in the Inner Shareable domain, when using a TTBR.CnP value of 1 to share translation table entries, the misprogramming must not make it possible to access regions of memory with permissions or attributes that could not be accessed at the Exception level of that TTBR and the Security state corresponding to the translation table entries being shared.

Alternatively to this CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior, an implementation detecting multiple hits in a TLB might generate an exception, reporting the exception using the TLB conflict fault code, see *TLB conflict aborts* on page D5-4909.

The choice between the behaviors might, in some implementations, vary for each use of a control or data value.

K1.2.4 CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior due to inadequate context synchronization

The Arm architecture requires that changes to System registers must be synchronized before they take effect. This can lead to UNPREDICTABLE behavior if the synchronization has not been performed.

In these cases, the behavior of the PE is consistent with the unsynchronized control value being either the old value or the new value.

Where multiple control values are updated but not yet synchronized, each control value might independently be the old value or the new value.

In addition, where the unsynchronized control value applies to different areas of functionality, or what an implementation has constructed as different areas of functionality, those areas might independently treat the control value as being either the old value or the new value.

The choice between these behaviors might, in some implementations, vary for each use of a control value.

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K1.2.5 Translation table base address alignment

In the translation table base registers TTBR0_EL1, TTBR1_EL1, TTBR0_EL2, VTTBR_EL2, and TTBR0_EL3, register bits[48:*x*] hold the translation table base address, where *x* depends on the translation table granule size and the size of the addressed translation table, as described in *Memory translation granule size* on page D5-4793. Register bits[(*x*-1):0], unless redefined for another purpose, correspond to bits[(*x*-1):0] of the translation table base address and therefore are RES0.

Note

- When FEAT_LPA is implemented and the 64KB granule size is used, register bits[5:2] are redefined to hold bits[51:48] of the translation table base address.
- When FEAT_TTCNP is implemented register bit[0] is redefined as the CnP bit.

For these registers, if one or more RES0 bits in register bits [(x-1):0] does not have a value of 0, this can result in a misaligned translation table base address. In this case, one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The field that is defined to be RES0 is treated as if all the bits had a value of 0:
  - The value read back might be the value written or it might be zero.
- The calculation of an address for a translation table walk using those registers might be corrupted in those bits that are nonzero.

For more information, see the appropriate TTBR.BADDR field description.

K1.2.6 The Performance Monitors Extension

The following subsections describe CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors when accessing the Performance Monitors Extension in AArch64 state:

- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE accesses to PMXEVTYPER_EL0 or PMXEVETYPER_EL0*.
- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE accesses to PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 and PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0* on page K1-11245.
- *CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior caused by MDCR_EL2.HPMN* on page K1-11245.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE accesses to PMXEVTYPER_EL0 or PMXEVETYPER_EL0

If FEAT_FGT is implemented, and EL2 is implemented in the current Security state, and EL1 is using AArch64, permitted access to PMXEVTYPER_EL0 and PMXEVCNTR_EL0 are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

Otherwise, if PMSELR_EL0.SEL is greater than the number of event counters accessible at this Exception level, accesses to PMXEVTYPER_EL0 and PMXEVCNTR_EL0 can cause CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior. This occurs when one of the following is true:

- If PMSELR_EL0.SEL is not equal to 31, and PMSELR_EL0.SEL is greater than or equal to PMCR_EL0.N, and the PE is executing in EL2 or EL3.
- If FEAT_SEL2 is disabled or is not implemented, PMSELR_EL0.SEL is not 31, and PMSELR_EL0.SEL is greater than or equal to PMCR_EL0.N, and the PE is executing in Secure EL1 or Secure EL0.
- If PMSELR_EL0.SEL is not 31, and PMSELR_EL0.SEL is greater than or equal to MDCR_EL2.HPMN, and the PE is executing in EL0 or EL1.

In these cases, one of the following behaviors must occur:

- Accesses to PMXEVTYPER_EL0 or PMXEVCNTR_EL0 from that state are UNDEFINED.
- Accesses to PMXEVTYPER_EL0 or PMXEVCNTR_EL0 from that state behave as RAZ/WI.
- Accesses to PMXEVTYPER_EL0 or PMXEVCNTR_EL0 from that state execute as NOPs.
- Accesses to PMXEVTYPER_EL0 or PMXEVCNTR_EL0 from that state behave as if PMSELR_EL0.SEL contains an UNKNOWN value that is less than the number of counters accessible at the current Exception level and Security state.
- Accesses to PMXEVTYPER_EL0 or PMXEVCNTR_EL0 from that state behave as if PMSELR_EL0.SEL is 31.

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- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, and PMSELR_EL0.SEL is less than the number of accessible event counters but greater than or equal to the number of accessible counters at this Exception level, access to PMXEVTYPER_EL0 or PMXEVCNTR_EL0 from EL1 or a permitted access from EL0 is trapped to EL2.

  Note

  If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, MDCR_EL2.HPMN identifies the number of accessible counters at EL0 or EL1. Otherwise, the number of accessible counters is the number of accessible event counters.

  Accesses from EL0 to PMXEVCNTR_EL0 are permitted when:

  — EL1 is using AArch32 and the values of PMUSERENR.{ER, EN} are both 1.

  — EL1 is using AArch64 and the values of PMUSERENR_EL0.{ER, EN} are both 1.

  Accesses from EL0 to PMXEVTYPER_EL0 are permitted when:

  — EL1 is using AArch32 and the value of PMUSERENR.EN is 1.

  — EL1 is using AArch64 and the value of PMUSERENR_EL0.EN is 1.

If PMSELR_EL0.SEL is equal to 31, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- Accesses to PMXEVCNTR_EL0 are UNDEFINED.
- Accesses to PMXEVCNTR_EL0 behave as RAZ/WI.
- Accesses to PMXEVCNTR_EL0 execute as NOPs.
- Accesses to PMXEVCNTR_EL0 behave as if PMSELR_EL0.SEL contains an unknown value that is less than the number of counters accessible at the current Exception level and Security state.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE accesses to PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 and PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0

If FEAT_FGT is implemented, and EL2 is implemented in the current Security state, and EL1 is using AArch64, permitted access to PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 and PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

Otherwise, if <n> is greater than the number of event counters available in the current Exception level and state, reads and writes of PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 and PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, the following behaviors are permitted:

- Accesses to the register are UNDEFINED.
- Accesses to the register behave as RAZ/WI.
- Accesses to the register execute as a NOP.
- If EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, for an access to PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 or PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 from EL1 or a permitted access from EL0, if the counter is implemented but not accessible at the current Exception level, the register access is trapped to EL2.

  Accesses from EL0 to PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0 are permitted when:

  — EL1 is using AArch32 and the value of PMUSERENR.{ER, EN} are both 1.

  — EL1 is using AArch64 and the value of PMUSERENR_EL0.{ER, EN} are both 1.

  Accesses from EL0 to PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0 are permitted when:

  — EL1 is using AArch32 and the value of PMUSERENR.EN is 1.

  — EL1 is using AArch64 and the value of PMUSERENR_EL0.EN is 1.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior caused by MDCR_EL2.HPMN

If PMCR_EL0.N is nonzero, and one of the following is true:

- FEAT_HPMN0 is not implemented and MDCR_EL2.HPMN is set to 0.
- MDCR_EL2.HPMN is set to a value greater than PMCR_EL0.N.

The following CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior applies:

- The value returned by a direct read of MDCR_EL2.HPMN is UNKNOWN.

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- Either:
  - An UNKNOWN number of counters are reserved for EL2 use. That is, the PE behaves as if MDCR_EL2.HPMN is set to an UNKNOWN non-zero value less than PMCR_EL0.N.
  - All counters are reserved for EL2 and EL3 use, meaning no counters are accessible from EL1 and EL0.

K1.2.7 The Activity Monitors Extension

If <n> is greater than the number of architected activity monitor event counters, reads and writes of AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0 and AMEVTYPER0<n>_EL0 are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and the following behaviors are permitted:

- Accesses to the register are UNDEFINED.
- Accesses to the register behave as RAZ/WI.
- Accesses to the register execute as a NOP.

Note

AMCGCR_EL0.CG0NC identifies the number of architected activity monitor event counters.

If <n> is greater than the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters, reads and writes of AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0and AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0 are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and the following behaviors are permitted:

- Accesses to the register are UNDEFINED.
- Accesses to the register behave as RAZ/WI.
- Accesses to the register execute as a NOP.

Note

AMCGCR_EL0.CG1NC identifies the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters.

If the number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters that are implemented is zero, reads and writes of AMCNTENCLR1_EL0 and AMCNTENSET0_EL0 are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and the following behaviors are permitted:

- Accesses to the register are UNDEFINED.
- Accesses to the register behave as RAZ/WI.
- Accesses to the register execute as a NOP.

Note

The number of auxiliary activity monitor event counters that are implemented is zero exactly when AMCFGR_EL0.NCG is 0b0000.

K1.2.8 Syndrome register handling for CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE instructions treated as UNDEFINED

When a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE instruction is treated as UNDEFINED, ESR_ELx is UNKNOWN.

Note

The value written to ESR_ELx must be consistent with a value that could be created as the result of an exception from the same Exception level that generated the exception, but was the result of a situation that is not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE at that Exception level. This is to avoid a possible privilege violation.

K1.2.9 Out of range virtual address

If the PE executes a load or store instruction with tagged addressing disabled in the current translation regime, and where the computed virtual address, total access size, and alignment mean that it accesses the bytes at `0xFFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF` and `0x0000 0000 0000 0000`, then the bytes that appear to be from `0x0000 0000 0000 0000` onwards are accessed at an UNKNOWN address.

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If the PE executes a load or store instruction with tagged addressing enabled in the current translation regime, and where the computed address, total access size, and alignment mean that it accesses the bytes at `0xFFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF` and `0x0000 0000 0000 0000`, then the bytes that appear to be from `0x0000 0000 0000 0000` onwards are accessed at an unknown address and the tags associated with address also become unknown.

Note

Because of program counter alignment constraints, it is impossible for a PE to fetch an A64 instruction that includes both the byte at virtual address `0xFFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF` and the byte at virtual address `0x0000 0000 0000 0000`.

K1.2.10 Mapping of non-idempotent memory locations using the Normal memory type

If non-idempotent memory locations are mapped using the Normal memory type, the state of the non-idempotent memory location may become corrupted in following circumstances:

- Speculative read accesses may cause accesses to the non-idempotent memory locations that would not occur as part of a simple sequential execution.
- Writes to non-idempotent memory locations might be merged or split. In this case, the number and size of writes seen by the memory location might not be the number and size that occur as part of a simple sequential execution.

K1.2.11 Instruction fetches from Device memory

Instruction fetches from Device memory are CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

If a location in memory has the Device attribute and is not marked as execute-never, then an implementation might perform speculative instruction accesses to this memory location at times when address translation is enabled.

If a branch causes the program counter to point to an area of memory with the Device attribute that is not marked as execute-never for the current Exception level for instruction fetches, then an implementation must perform one of the following behaviors:

- It treats the instruction fetch as if it were to a memory location with the Normal, Non-cacheable attribute.
- It generates a Permission fault.

K1.2.12 Programming the CSSELR_EL1.{Level, InD, TnD} for a cache level that is not implemented

If the CSSELR_EL1.{Level, InD, TnD} is programmed to a cache level that is not implemented, then a read of CSSELR_EL1 returns an UNKNOWN value in CSSELR_EL1.{Level, InD, TnD}.

If CSSELR_EL1.{Level, InD, TnD} is programmed to a cache level that is not implemented, then on a read of CCSIDR_EL1 an implementation must perform one of the following behaviors:

- The CCSIDR_EL1 read is treated as a NOP.
- The CCSIDR_EL1 read is UNDEFINED.
- The CCSIDR_EL1 read returns an UNKNOWN value.

When FEAT_CCIDX is implemented, CCSIDR2_EL1 is implemented. If CSSELR_EL1.{Level, InD, TnD} is programmed to a cache level that is not implemented, then on a read of CCSIDR2_EL1 an implementation must perform one of the following behaviors:

- The CCSIDR2_EL1 read is treated as a NOP.
- The CCSIDR2_EL1 read is UNDEFINED.
- The CCSIDR2_EL1 read returns an UNKNOWN value.

K1.2.13 Crossing a page boundary with different memory types or Shareability attributes

A memory access from a load or store instruction that crosses a page boundary to a memory location that has a different memory type or Shareability attribute results in CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior. In this case, the implementation must perform one of the following behaviors:

- Each memory access generated by the instruction uses the memory type and Shareability attribute associated with its own address.

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- The instruction generates an Alignment fault caused by the memory type.

  For the EL1&0 translation regime, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state:
  - If the stage 1 translation generated the mismatch, the resulting exception is taken to EL1.
  - If the stage 2 translation generated the mismatch, the resulting exception is taken to EL2.
  - If both stages of translation generate the mismatch, the exception can be taken to either EL1 or EL2.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.

K1.2.14 Crossing a peripheral boundary with a Device access

Performing memory accesses from one load or store instruction to Device memory that crosses a boundary corresponding to the smallest translation granule size of the implementation causes CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior. In this case, the implementation performs one of the following behaviors:

- All memory accesses generated by the instruction are performed as if the boundary has no effect on the memory accesses.
- All memory accesses generated by the instruction are performed as if the boundary has no effect on the memory accesses except that there is no guarantee of ordering between memory accesses.
- The instruction generates an alignment fault caused by the memory type.

  For the EL1&0 translation regime, when EL2 is enabled in the current Security state:
  - If the stage 1 translation causes the boundary to be crossed, the resulting exception is taken to EL1.
  - If the stage 2 translation causes the boundary to be crossed, the resulting exception is taken to EL2.
  - If both stages of translation cause the boundary to be crossed, the resulting exception can be taken to either EL1 or EL2.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.

Note

The boundary referred to is between two Device memory regions that are both:

- Of the size of the smallest implemented translation granule.
- Aligned to the size of the smallest implemented translation granule.

K1.2.15 CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors with SVE memory accesses

The CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors that are associated with memory accesses due to loads and stores also apply to SVE vector load and store instructions. The CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors are described in *Crossing a page boundary with different memory types or Shareability attributes* on page K1-11247 and *Crossing a peripheral boundary with a Device access*.

The CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors apply to the following SVE memory accesses:

- When an SVE unpredicated contiguous load or store instruction accesses an address range that crosses a boundary between memory types, Shareability attributes, or peripherals.
- When an SVE predicated contiguous load or store instruction performs memory accesses that are associated with Active elements on both sides of a boundary between different memory types, Shareability attributes, or peripherals.
- When an SVE predicated non-contiguous load or store instruction performs a memory access that is associated with an Active element that crosses a boundary between memory types, Shareability attributes, or peripherals.

Memory addresses that are associated with *Inactive elements* cannot trigger CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors.

If SVE vector loads and stores trigger a CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior that then generates an alignment fault, the fault is handled in the same as any other synchronous memory fault caused by an SVE load or store instruction.

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K1.2.16 CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors with Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive pairs

Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instruction usage restrictions on page B2-215 defines a Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive pair, and identifies various CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors associated with using Load-Exclusive/Store-Exclusive pairs. In summary, these cases are:

- The target virtual address of a `StoreExcl` instruction is different from the virtual address of the preceding `LoadExcl` instruction in the same thread of execution.
- The transaction size of a `StoreExcl` instruction is different from the transaction size of the preceding `LoadExcl` instruction in the same thread of execution.
- The `StoreExcl` instruction accesses a different number of registers than the preceding `LoadExcl` instruction in the same thread of execution.
- The memory attributes for a `StoreExcl` instruction are different from the memory attributes for the preceding `LoadExcl` instruction in the same thread of execution, either:
  - Because the translation of the accessed address changes between the `LoadExcl` instruction and the `StoreExcl` instruction.
  - Because the `LoadExcl` instruction and the `StoreExcl` instruction use different virtual addresses, with different attributes, that point to the same physical address.

In addition, the effect of a data or unified cache invalidate, clean, or clean and invalidate instruction on a local or global Exclusives monitor that is in the Exclusive Access state is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

See the descriptions in *Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instruction usage restrictions* on page B2-215 for the permitted behavior in each of these cases, and any constraints that might apply to whether the case is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE.

K1.2.17 CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior for A64 instructions

This section lists the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior for the different A64 instructions listed in Chapter C6 *A64 Base Instruction Descriptions* and Chapter C7 *A64 Advanced SIMD and Floating-point Instruction Descriptions*.

LDAXP

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *LDAXP* on page C6-1518.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == t2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs a load using the specified addressing mode, and the transfer register is set to an UNKNOWN value.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

LDNP

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *LDNP* on page C6-1544.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == t2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs a load using the specified addressing mode, and the transfer register is set to an UNKNOWN value.

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- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

LDNP (SIMD&FP)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *LDNP (SIMD&FP)* on page C7-2456.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == t2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs a load using the specified addressing mode, and the transfer register is set to an UNKNOWN value.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

LDP

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *LDP* on page C6-1546.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If the instruction encoding specifies pre-indexed addressing or post-indexed addressing, and `(t == n || t2 == n) && n != 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs a load using the specified addressing mode, and the base register is set to an UNKNOWN value. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base register might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

If t == t2, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode, and the transfer register is set to an UNKNOWN value.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

Note

Pre-indexed addressing and post-indexed addressing imply writeback.

LDP (SIMD&FP)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *LDP (SIMD&FP)* on page C7-2458.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == t2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.

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- The instruction performs a load using the specified addressing mode, and the transfer register is set to an UNKNOWN value.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

LDPSW

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *LDPSW* on page C6-1550.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If the instruction encoding specifies pre-indexed addressing or post-indexed addressing, and `(t == n || t2 == n) && n != 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs a load using the specified addressing mode, and the base register is set to an UNKNOWN value. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base register might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

If `t == t2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs all of the loads using the specified addressing mode, and the register loaded is set to an UNKNOWN value.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

Note

Pre-indexed addressing and post-indexed addressing imply writeback.

LDR (immediate)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *LDR (immediate)* on page C6-1553.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If the instruction encoding specifies pre-indexed addressing or post-indexed addressing, and `n == t && n != 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the load using the specified addressing mode, and the base register is set to an UNKNOWN value. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base register might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

Note

Pre-indexed addressing and post-indexed addressing imply writeback.

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LDRB (immediate)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *LDRB (immediate)* on page C6-1562.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If the instruction encoding specifies pre-indexed addressing or post-indexed addressing, and `n == t && n != 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the load using the specified addressing mode, and the base register is set to an UNKNOWN value. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base register might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

Note

Pre-indexed addressing and post-indexed addressing imply writeback.

LDRH (immediate)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *LDRH (immediate)* on page C6-1567.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If the instruction encoding specifies pre-indexed addressing or post-indexed addressing, and `n == t && n != 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the load using the specified addressing mode, and the base register is set to an UNKNOWN value. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base register might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

Note

Pre-indexed addressing and post-indexed addressing imply writeback.

LDRSB (immediate)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *LDRSB (immediate)* on page C6-1572.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If the instruction encoding specifies pre-indexed addressing or post-indexed addressing, and `n == t && n != 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the load using the specified addressing mode, and the base register is set to an UNKNOWN value. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base register might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

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Note

Pre-indexed addressing and post-indexed addressing imply writeback.

LDRSH (immediate)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *LDRSH (immediate)* on page C6-1578.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If the instruction encoding specifies pre-indexed addressing or post-indexed addressing, and `n == t && n != 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the load using the specified addressing mode, and the base register is set to an UNKNOWN value. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base register might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

Note

Pre-indexed addressing and post-indexed addressing imply writeback.

LDRSW (immediate)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *LDRSW (immediate)* on page C6-1584.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If the instruction encoding specifies pre-indexed addressing or post-indexed addressing, and `n == t && n != 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the load using the specified addressing mode, and the base register is set to an UNKNOWN value. In addition, if an exception occurs during such an instruction, the base register might be corrupted so that the instruction cannot be repeated.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

Note

Pre-indexed addressing and post-indexed addressing imply writeback.

LDXP

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *LDXP* on page C6-1646.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `t == t2`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs a load using the specified addressing mode, and the transfer register is set to an UNKNOWN value.

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- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

STP

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *STP* on page C6-1868.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If the instruction encoding specifies pre-indexed addressing or post-indexed addressing, and `(t == n || t2 == n) && n != 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs a store using the specified addressing mode but the value stored is UNKNOWN.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

Note

Pre-indexed addressing and post-indexed addressing imply writeback.

STLXP

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *STLXP* on page C6-1856.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `s == t || (s == t2)`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the store to the specified address, but the value stored is UNKNOWN.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

If `s == n && n != 31` then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

STLXR

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *STLXR* on page C6-1859.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `s == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the store to the specified address, but the value stored is UNKNOWN.

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- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

If `s == n && n != 31` then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

STLXRB

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *STLXRB* on page C6-1862.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `s == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the store to the specified address, but the value stored is UNKNOWN.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

If `s == n && n != 31` then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

STLXRH

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *STLXRH* on page C6-1864.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `s == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the store to the specified address, but the value stored is UNKNOWN.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

If `s == n && n != 31` then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

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STR (immediate)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *STR (immediate)* on page C6-1871.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If the instruction encoding specifies pre-indexed addressing or post-indexed addressing, and `n == t && n != 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs a store using the specified addressing mode but the value stored is UNKNOWN.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

Note

Pre-indexed addressing and post-indexed addressing imply writeback.

STRB (immediate)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *STRB (immediate)* on page C6-1876.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If the instruction encoding specifies pre-indexed addressing or post-indexed addressing, and `n == t && n != 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs a store using the specified addressing mode but the value stored is UNKNOWN.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

Note

Pre-indexed addressing and post-indexed addressing imply writeback.

STRH (immediate)

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *STRH (immediate)* on page C6-1881.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If the instruction encoding specifies pre-indexed addressing or post-indexed addressing, and `n == t && n != 31`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs a store using the specified addressing mode but the value stored is UNKNOWN.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

Note

Pre-indexed addressing and post-indexed addressing imply writeback.

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STXP

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *STXP* on page C6-1926.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `s == t || (s == t2)`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the store to the specified address, but the value stored is UNKNOWN.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

If `s == n && n != 31` then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

STXR

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *STXR* on page C6-1929.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `s == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the store to the specified address, but the value stored is UNKNOWN.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

If `s == n && n != 31` then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

STXRB

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *STXRB* on page C6-1931.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `s == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the store to the specified address, but the value stored is UNKNOWN.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

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If `s == n && n != 31` then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

STXRH

For a description of this instruction and the encoding, see *STXRH* on page C6-1933.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior

If `s == t`, then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the store to the specified address, but the value stored is UNKNOWN.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

If `s == n && n != 31` then one of the following behaviors must occur:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction executes as a NOP.
- The instruction performs the store to an UNKNOWN address.
- For execution at EL0 or EL1, when EL2 is implemented and enabled for the current Security state and HCR_EL2.TIDCP is 1, the instruction is trapped to EL2 with EC value `0x0`. When FEAT_TIDCP1 is implemented, for execution at EL0, this also applies when SCTLR_EL1.TIDCP or SCTLR_EL2.TIDCP is 1.

K1.2.18 Out of range values of the Set/Way/Index fields in cache maintenance instructions

In the cache maintenance by set/way instructions DC CISW, DC CSW, and DC ISW, if any set/way/index argument is larger than the value supported by the implementation, then the behavior is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE and one of the following occurs:

- The instruction is UNDEFINED.
- The instruction performs cache maintenance on one of:
  - No cache lines.
  - A single arbitrary cache line.
  - Multiple arbitrary cache lines.

Note

This CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior applies, also, to the AArch32 cache maintenance by set/way instructions DCCISW, DCCSW, and DCISW.

K1.2.19 Reserved values in System and memory-mapped registers and translation table entries

Unless otherwise stated in this manual, all unallocated or reserved values of fields with allocated values within AArch64 System registers, memory-mapped registers, and translation table entries behave in one of the following ways:

- The unallocated value maps onto any of the allocated values, but otherwise does not cause CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior.
- The unallocated value causes effects that could be achieved by a combination of more than one of the allocated values.
- The unallocated value causes the field to have no functional effect.

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Note

These constraints are identical to those for the equivalent AArch32 definitions, as given in *Reserved values in System and memory-mapped registers and translation table entries* on page K1-11241.

K1.2.20 CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior in Debug state

Behavior in Debug state on page H2-9918 of this manual describes the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behaviors that are specifically associated with Debug state.

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Appendix K2
Recommended External Debug Interface

This appendix describes the recommended external debug interface. It contains the following sections:

- *About the recommended external debug interface* on page K2-11262.
- *PMUEVENT bus* on page K2-11266.
- *Recommended authentication interface* on page K2-11267.
- *Management registers and CoreSight compliance* on page K2-11268.

Note

This recommended external debug interface specification is not part of the Arm architecture specification. Implementers and users of the architecture must not consider this appendix as a requirement of the architecture. It is included as an appendix to this manual only:

- As reference material for users of Arm products that implement this interface.
- As an example of how an external debug interface might be implemented.

The inclusion of this appendix is no indication of whether any Arm products might, or might not, implement this external debug interface. For details of the implemented external debug interface, you must always see the appropriate product documentation.

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K2.1 About the recommended external debug interface

See the *Note* on the first page of this appendix for information about the architectural status of this recommended debug interface.

This specification provides a recommended external debug interface for Armv8 and later architectures to define a standard set of connections for validation environments. In general, the connection between components, such as between the PE and Trace extension, is not described here, although the table does include the signals for the CTI connection. Table K2-1 on page K2-11262 shows the signals in the recommended interface.

Table K2-1 Recommended debug interface signals

Name	Direction	Description	Notes
DBGEN	In	External debug enable	-
SPIDEN	In	Secure privileged external debug enable	-
		Secure privileged self-hosted debug enable	Only in Secure AArch32 modes when enabled by MDCR_EL3.SPD32
NIDEN	In	External profiling and trace enable	If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, this signal is not implemented.
SPNIDEN	In	Secure external profiling and trace enable	If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, this signal is not implemented.
EDBGRQ	In	External halt request	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED mechanism to halt the PE. See *EDBGRQ and DBGACK* on page K2-11265.
DBGACK	Out	Debug Acknowledge	Indicate to the system that a PE is in Debug state. See *EDBGRQ and DBGACK* on page K2-11265.
COMMIRQ	Out	DCC interrupt	Interface to an interrupt controller. See *Interrupt-driven use of the DCC* on page H4-9990 and the pseudocode for function `CheckForDCCInterrupts()`.
PMUIRQ	Out	Performance Monitor overflow	Interface to an interrupt controller. See *Behavior on overflow* on page D8-4964.
COMMRX	Out	DTRRX is full	Provided for legacy connection to an interrupt controller only. See *Interrupt-driven use of the DCC* on page H4-9990 and the pseudocode for function `CheckForDCCInterrupts()`.
COMMTX	Out	DTRTX is empty	
PMUEVENT[n:0]	Out	Performance Monitors event bus	See *PMUEVENT bus* on page K2-11266.
DBGNOPWRDWN	Out	Emulate low-power state request	Interface to a power controller. See *Emulating low-power states* on page H6-10016.
DBGPWRUPREQ	Out	Core powerup request	Interface to a power controller. See *Powerup request mechanism* on page H6-10014.
DBGRSTREQ	Out	Warm reset request	Interface to a power controller. See EDPRCR.CWRR.

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Table K2-1 Recommended debug interface signals (continued)

Name	Direction	Description	Notes
DBGBUSCANCELREQ	Out	Allow asynchronous entry to Debug state	Extension to the bus interface. See EDRCR.CBRRQ.
DBGPWRDUP	In	Core powerup status	Interface to a power controller. See EDPRSR.PU.
DBGROMADDR[n:12]	In	MDRAR_EL1.ROMADDR	*n* depends on the size of the physical address space. Arm recommends these signals are tied LOW.
DBGROMADDRV	In	MDRAR_EL1.Valid	Arm recommends these signals are tied LOW.
PRESETDBG	In	External debug reset	-
CPUPORESET	In	Cold reset	-
CORERESET	In	Warm reset	-
PSELDBG	In	Debug APB interface[a]	For details, see *AMBA APB3*. Arm recommends a single port for all integrated debug components. **PADDRDBG31** distinguishes memory-mapped and Debug Access Port accesses: **0** Memory-mapped access **1** Debug Access Port access If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, **PPROTDBG[1]** distinguishes between Secure and Non-secure accesses.
PENABLEDBG	In		
PWRITEDBG	In		
PRDATADBG[31:0]	Out		
PWDATADBG[31:0]	In		
PADDRDBG[n:2][b]	In		
PREADYDBG	Out		
PSLVERRDBG	Out		
PCLKDBG	In		
PCLKENDBG	In		
PPROTDBG[1]	In		
CTICHIN	In	CoreSight channel interface	For details, see the *Arm® CoreSight™ Architecture Specification*. The ACK signals are not required if the channel interface is synchronous.
CTICHOUTACK	In		
CTICHOUT	Out		
CTICHINACK	Out		
CTIIRQ	Out	CTI interrupt, see *Description and allocation of CTI triggers* on page H5-10001	Implements a handshake for an edge-sensitive interrupt.
CTIIRQACK	In		
ATDATA[nx8-1:0]	Out	AMBA 4 ATB interface[c]	For details, see the *AMBA 4 ATB Protocol Specification, ATBv1.0 and ATBv1.1*. Only available if the OPTIONAL Trace extension is implemented.
ATBYTES[n-1:0]	Out		
ATID[6:0]	Out		
ATREADY	In		

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Table K2-1 Recommended debug interface signals (continued)

Name	Direction	Description	Notes
ATVALID	Out	AMBA 4 ATB interface[c]	For details, see the *AMBA 4 ATB Protocol Specification, ATBv1.0 and ATBv1.1*. Only available if the OPTIONAL Trace extension is implemented.
AFREADY	Out		
AFVALID	Out		
SYNCREQ	In		
ATCLK	In		
ATCLKEN	In		
ATRESET	In		

a. This is the port where the PE completes debug APB transactions. Arm recommends a single port for all integrated debug components.
b. The value of *n* depends on the size of the address space occupied by the Debug port.
c. This is the port where the PE outputs trace.

Figure K2-1 shows the recommended debug interface.

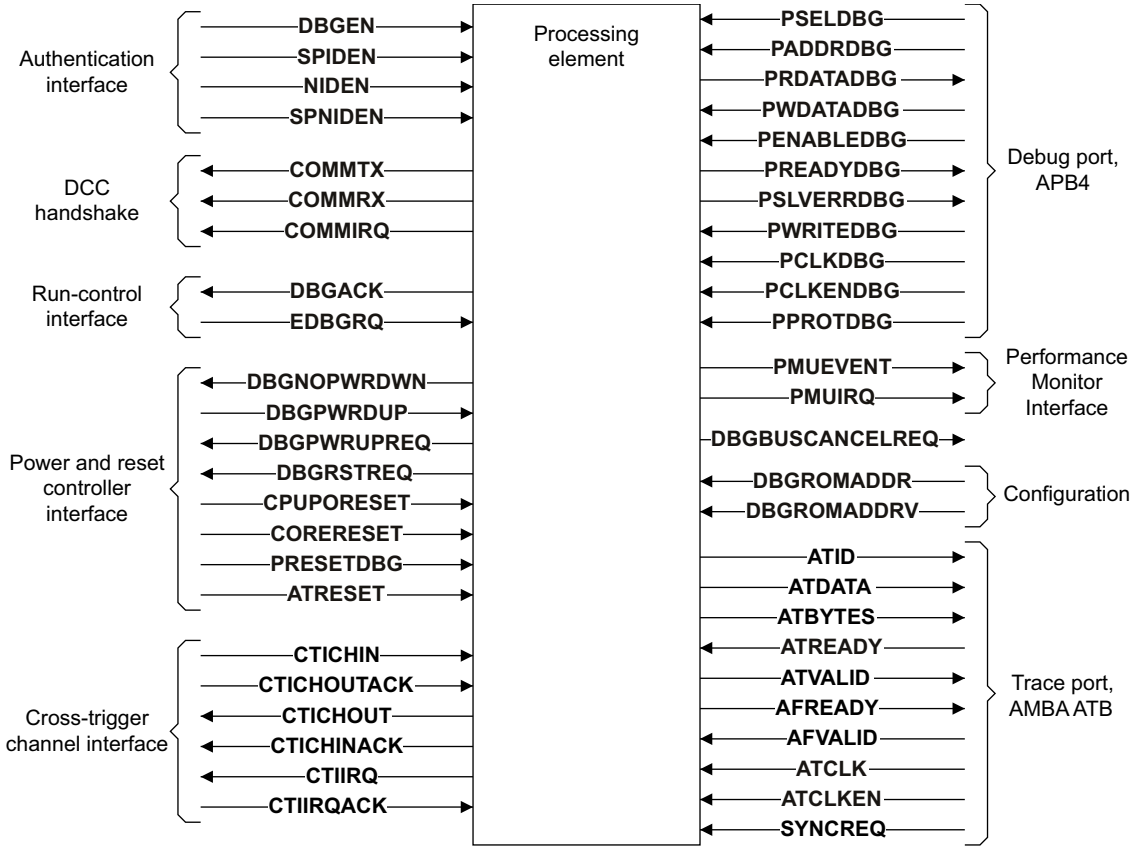

Figure K2-1 Recommended external debug interface, including the APB4 Completer port

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K2.1.1 EDBGRQ and DBGACK

EDBGRQ is an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED means of generating the External Debug Request debug event described in *External Debug Request debug event* on page H3-9967.

The PE asserts **DBGACK** when the PE is in Debug state. The PE might also include variants of this signal:

DBGTRIGGER

Asserted by the PE when it commits to entering Debug state.

DBGCPUDONE

Asserted by the PE when it has completed all Non-debug state memory accesses and Debug state entry is complete. **DBGCPUDONE** indicates that memory accesses issued by the PE result from operations originating from debugger commands.

In previous architecture versions, these signals provide an interface between the PE and cross-trigger logic. In Armv8, the architectural Cross-Trigger Interface provides this functionality for external debuggers.

K2.1.2 Secure and Non-secure views of the debug registers

If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, the external debug interface has views of Secure and Non-secure debug registers. The DAP is must ensure that accesses are made only when permitted. The Arm debug interface describes a standard APB-AP programmers model for APB4 which signals Secure and Non-secure accesses on the **PPROTDBG[1]** signal, and is recommended for new designs.

If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, and an APB-AP implements an APB3 Requester port, which does not support Secure and Non-secure views, Arm recommends that the following is implemented:

- If **SPIDEN** is HIGH and **DBGEN** is HIGH, all external debug accesses are treated as Secure.
- If either **SPIDEN** is LOW or **DBGEN** is LOW, all external debug accesses are treated as Non-secure.

If the PE APB Completer port is APB4, this might be implemented by, for example, fixing **PPROTDBG[1]** to the inverse of (**SPIDEN** & **DBGEN**) when bridging from APB3 to APB4.

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K2.2 PMUEVENT bus

The **PMUEVENT** bus exports Performance Monitor events from the PE to an on-chip agent. Arm recommends that it has the following characteristics:

- The bus is synchronous.
- The width of the bus is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.
- It is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED which events are exported on the bus.
- Each exported event occupies a contiguous sub-field of the bus. Arm recommends that the sub-fields of the bus are occupied in the same order as the event numbers.
- If the event can only occur once per cycle, it occupies a single bit. If the event can occur more than once per cycle, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED how the event is encoded. The encoding depends on constraints such as the designated use of the event bus and the number of pins available. For example, the event can be encoded:
  - As a count, using a plain binary number. This is the most useful encoding when exporting to an external counter. It is not a useful encoding for exporting to a Trace extension external input.
  - As a count, using thermometer encoding. This is the most useful encoding when exporting to a Trace extension.
  - Using a single bit encoding to indicate whether the event count is zero or nonzero. This is useful for exporting to an activity monitor where the number of pins is constrained.

If a Trace extension is implemented, the **PMUEVENT** bus is normally connected to the Trace extension using the external inputs. TRCEXTINSELR multiplexes a wide **PMUEVENT** bus to a narrow set of inputs. An external **PMUEVENT** bus might also be provided. For more information, contact Arm.

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K2.3 Recommended authentication interface

An implementation of the Armv8and later architectures must support debug authentication described in *Required debug authentication* on page H1-9906.

The details of the debug authentication interface are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, but Arm recommends the use of the CoreSight interface, which includes the following signals for external debug authentication:

- **DBGEN**.
- **SPIDEN**.

If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is not implemented, Arm also recommends using the following signals:

- **NIDEN**.
- **SPNIDEN**.

Arm recommends an interface in which **DBGEN** and **SPIDEN** are also used for self-hosted Secure debug authentication if either:

- EL3 is using AArch32 and SDCR.SPD == `0b00`.
- Secure EL1 is using AArch32 and MDCR_EL3.SPD32 == `0b00`.

If EL3 is not implemented and the PE is in Non-secure state, **SPIDEN** and **SPNIDEN** are not implemented, and the PE behaves as if these signals were tied LOW.

If EL3 is not implemented and the PE is in Secure state, **SPIDEN** is usually connected to **DBGEN** and **SPNIDEN** is connected to **NIDEN**, but this is not required. The recommended interface is defined as if all four signals are implemented.

How the authentication signals are driven is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. For example, the signals might be hard-wired, connected to fuses, or to an authentication module. The architecture permits PEs within a cluster to have independent authentication interfaces, but this is not required. Arm recommends that any Trace extension has the same authentication interface as the PE it is connected to.

If FEAT_Debugv8p4 and CoreSight ETR are both implemented, the ETR has an independent **DBGEN** signal that must be tied HIGH to enable self-hosted use of trace.

Table K2-2 on page K2-11267 shows the debug authentication pseudocode functions and the recommended implementations.

Table K2-2 Recommended implementation of debug enable pseudocode functions

Pseudocode function	Description	Implementation
`AArch32.SelfHostedSecurePrivilegedInvasiveDebugEnabled()`	Secure invasive self-hosted debug enabled in AArch32 state (legacy)	(**DBGEN** AND **SPIDEN**)
`ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()`[a]	Secure non-invasive debug enabled	(**DBGEN** OR **NIDEN**[b]) AND (**SPIDEN** OR **SPNIDEN**[c])
`ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()`	Secure invasive debug enabled	(**DBGEN** AND **SPIDEN**)
`ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()`[d]	Non-secure non-invasive debug enabled	(**DBGEN** OR **NIDEN**[b])
`ExternalInvasiveDebugEnabled()`	Non-secure invasive debug enabled	**DBGEN**

a. If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, `ExternalSecureNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()` == `ExternalSecureInvasiveDebugEnabled()`.
b. If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, the **NIDEN** signal is not implemented.
c. If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, the **SPNIDEN** signal is not implemented.
d. If FEAT_Debugv8p4 is implemented, `ExternalNoninvasiveDebugEnabled()` == TRUE.

The `Debug_authentication()` pseudocode function on *shared/debug* on page J1-11018 defines the authentication signals DBGEN, SPIDEN, NIDEN, and SPNIDEN.

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K2.4 Management registers and CoreSight compliance

The CoreSight architecture requires the implementation of a set of management registers that occupy the memory map from `0xF00` upwards in each of the debug components.

CoreSight compliance and complete implementation of the management registers is OPTIONAL, but Arm recommends that the registers are implemented.

The CoreSight architecture specification recommends that any integration test registers are implemented starting from `0xEFC` downwards. Each of the debug components has an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED region from `0xE80` to `0xEFC` for this purpose.

K2.4.1 CoreSight interface register map

Table K2-3 on page K2-11268 shows the external management register maps for the following registers:

ED These are the external debug register.

CTI These are the Cross-trigger interface registers.

PMU These are the Performance Monitors registers.

Table K2-3 CoreSight interface register map

Offset	Mnemonic			Name
	ED	CTI	PMU	
`0xF00`	EDITCTRL	CTIITCTRL	PMITCTRL	Integration Model Control registers
`0xF04-0xF9C`	-	-	-	Reserved, RES0
`0xFA0`	DBGCLAIMSET_EL1[a]	CTICLAIMSET[b]	-	CLAIM Tag Set registers
`0xFA4`	DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1[a]	CTICLAIMCLR[b]	-	CLAIM Tag Clear registers
`0xFA8`	EDDEVAFF0[a]	CTIDEVAFF0[c]	PMDEVAFF0	Device Affinity registers
`0xFAC`	EDDEVAFF1[a]	CTIDEVAFF1[c]	PMDEVAFF1	
`0xFB0`	EDLAR[d]	CTILAR[d]	PMLAR[d]	Lock Access register
`0xFB4`	EDLSR[d]	CTILSR[d]	PMLSR[d]	Lock Status register
`0XFB8`	DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1[a]	CTIAUTHSTATUS	PMAUTHSTATUS	Authentication Status register
`0xFBC`	EDDEVARCH	CTIDEVARCH	PMDEVARCH	Device Architecture register
`0xFC0`	EDDEVID2[a]	CTIDEVID2[a]	-	Device ID register
`0xFC4`	EDDEVID1[a]	CTIDEVID1[a]	-	
`0xFC8`	EDDEVID[a]	CTIDEVID[a]	PMDEVID[a, e]	
`0xFCC`	EDDEVTYPE	CTIDEVTYPE	PMDEVTYPE	Device Type register
`0xFD0`	EDPIDR4	CTIPIDR4	PMPIDR4	Peripheral ID registers
`0xFD4-0xFDC`	-	-	-	Reserved, RES0
`0xFE0`	EDPIDR0	CTIPIDR0	PMPIDR0	Peripheral ID registers
`0xFE4`	EDPIDR1	CTIPIDR1	PMPIDR1	
`0xFE8`	EDPIDR2	CTIPIDR2	PMPIDR2	
`0xFEC`	EDPIDR3	CTIPIDR3	PMPIDR3	

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Table K2-3 CoreSight interface register map (continued)

Offset	Mnemonic			Name
	ED	CTI	PMU	
0xFF0	EDCIDR0	CTICIDR0	PMCIDR0	Component ID registers
0xFF4	EDCIDR1	CTICIDR1	PMCIDR1	
0xFF8	EDCIDR2	CTICIDR2	PMCIDR2	
0xFFC	EDCIDR3	CTICIDR3	PMCIDR3	

a. This register must always be implemented, regardless of whether the component is CoreSight compliant.
b. If implemented, the number of CLAIM bits is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED and can be discovered by reading CLAIMSET.
c. If the CTI implements CTIv1, this register is not implemented. See the register description for details.
d. The Software lock registers are defined as part of CoreSight compliance, but their contents depend on the type of access that is made and whether the OPTIONAL Software lock is implemented. See the register description for details.
e. PMDEVID is implemented only from Armv8.2 or if FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is implemented, otherwise its offset is RES0.

K2.4.2 Management register access permissions

Access to the OPTIONAL Integration Control register (ITCTRL) is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Table K2-4 on page K2-11270, Table K2-5 on page K2-11271, Table K2-6 on page K2-11272, Table K2-7 on page K2-11273, and Table K2-8 on page K2-11274 show the response to accesses by the external debug interface to the CoreSight management registers.

Note

Access to the CoreSight management registers is not affected by the values of EDAD and EPMAD.

Table K2-4 on page K2-11270, Table K2-5 on page K2-11271, Table K2-6 on page K2-11272, Table K2-7 on page K2-11273, and Table K2-8 on page K2-11274 include reserved management registers, because the CoreSight architecture requires that these registers are always RES0. The descriptions in *Reserved and unallocated registers* on page H8-10042 do not apply to reserved management registers if the implementation is CoreSight compliant.

If OPTIONAL memory-mapped access to the external debug interface is supported, there are additional constraints on memory-mapped accesses. See *Register access permissions for memory-mapped accesses* on page H8-10038.

When `HaveSecureExtDebugView()` == TRUE, each debug component has a Secure and Non-secure view. The Secure view of a debug component is mapped into Secure physical memory and the Non-secure view of a debug component is mapped into Non-secure memory. Apart from access conditions, the Non-secure and Secure views of the debug components are identical.

The terms in Table K2-4 on page K2-11270, Table K2-5 on page K2-11271, Table K2-6 on page K2-11272, Table K2-7 on page K2-11273, and Table K2-8 on page K2-11274 are defined as follows:

Domain This describes the power domain in which the register is logically implemented. Registers described as implemented in the Core power domain might be implemented in the Debug power domain, as long as they exhibit the required behavior.

If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, most External debug interface registers are in the Core power domain, as shown in Table K2-4 on page K2-11270 and Table K2-7 on page K2-11273.

If FEAT_DoPD is not implemented, most of the registers are in the Debug Power Domain, as shown in Table K2-5 on page K2-11271 and Table K2-8 on page K2-11274.

Conditions This lists the conditions under which the access is attempted.

To determine the access permissions for a register, read these columns from left to right, and stop at first column that lists the condition as being true.

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The conditions are:

Off EDPRSR.PU == 0. The Core power domain is completely off, or in low-power state. In these cases, the Core power domain registers cannot be accessed.

Note

When the Debug power domain is off, all accesses to the registers in the external Debug power domain return an error.

DLK If the OS Double Lock is implemented and `DoubleLockStatus()` == TRUE. The OS Double Lock is locked.

OSLK OSLSR.OSLK == 1. The OS Lock is locked.

Default This provides the default access permissions, if there are no conditions that prevent access to the register.

SLK This provides the modified default access permissions for OPTIONAL memory-mapped accesses to the external debug interface if the OPTIONAL Software Lock is locked. See *Register access permissions for memory-mapped accesses* on page H8-10038. If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, the Software Lock is not locked, or not implemented, this column is ignored.

The access permissions are:

- This means that the default access permission applies. See the Default column, or the SLK column, if applicable.

RO This means that the register or field is read-only.

RW This means that the register or field is read/write. Individual fields within the register might be RO. See the relevant register description for details.

RC This means that the bit clears to 0 after a read.

(SE) This means that accesses to this register have indirect write side effects. A side effect occurs when a direct read or a direct write of a register creates an indirect write to the same register or to another register.

WO This means that the register or field is write-only.

WI This means that the register or field ignores writes.

IMP DEF This means that the access permissions are IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Table K2-4 External debug interface access permissions, CoreSight registers (debug) if FEAT_DoPD is implemented

Offset	Register	Domain	Conditions (priority left to right)			Default
			Off	DLK	OSLK	
`0xF00`	EDITCTRL	IMP DEF	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED			IMP DEF
`0xF04-0xF8C`	Reserved		-	-	-	RES0
`0xFA0`	DBGCLAIMSET_EL1	Core	Error	Error	Error	RW (SE)
`0xFA4`	DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1	Core	Error	Error	Error	RW (SE)
`0xFA8`	EDDEVAFF0	Core	Error	-	-	RO
`0xFAC`	EDDEVAFF1	Core	Error	-	-	RO
`0xFB0`	EDLAR	Core	Error	-	-	WO (SE)

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Table K2-4 External debug interface access permissions, CoreSight registers (debug) if FEAT_DoPD is implemented (continued)

Offset	Register	Domain	Conditions (priority left to right)			Default
			Off	DLK	OSLK	
0xFB4	EDLSR	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFB8	DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFBC	EDDEVARCH	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFC0	EDDEVID2	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFC4	EDDEVID1	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFC8	EDDEVID	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFCC	EDDEVTYPE	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFD0	EDPIDR4	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFD4-0xFDC	Reserved		-	-	-	RES0
0xFE0-0xFEC	EDPIDR0	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFE4	EDPIDR1	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFE8	EDPIDR2	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFEC	EDPIDR3	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFF0	EDCIDR0	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFF4	EDCIDR1	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFF8	EDCIDR2	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFFC	EDCIDR3	Core	Error	-	-	RO

Table K2-5 External debug interface access permissions, CoreSight registers (debug) if FEAT_DoPD is not implemented

Offset	Register	Domain	Conditions (priority left to right)			Default	SLK
			Off	DLK	OSLK		
0xF00	EDITCTRL	IMP DEF	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED			IMP DEF	RO/WI
0xF04-0xF8C	Reserved	Debug	-	-	-	RES0	-
0xFA0	DBGCLAIMSET_EL1	Core	Error	Error	Error	RW (SE)	RO
0xFA4	DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1	Core	Error	Error	Error	RW (SE)	RO
0xFA8	EDDEVAFF0	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFAC	EDDEVAFF1	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFB0	EDLAR	Debug	-	-	-	WO (SE)	-

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Table K2-5 External debug interface access permissions, CoreSight registers (debug) if FEAT_DoPD is not implemented (continued)

Offset	Register	Domain	Conditions (priority left to right)			Default	SLK
			Off	DLK	OSLK		
0xFB4	EDLSR	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFB8	DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFBC	EDDEVARCH	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFC0	EDDEVID2	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFC4	EDDEVID1	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFC8	EDDEVID	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFCC	EDDEVTYPE	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFD0	EDPIDR4	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFD4-0xFDC	Reserved	Debug	-	-	-	RES0	-
0xFE0-0xFEC	EDPIDR0	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFE4	EDPIDR1	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFE8	EDPIDR2	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFEC	EDPIDR3	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFF0	EDCIDR0	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFF4	EDCIDR1	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFF8	EDCIDR2	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFFC	EDCIDR3	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-

Table K2-6 External debug interface access permissions, CoreSight registers (CTI)

Offset	Register	Domain	Conditions (priority left to right)			Default	SLK
			Off	DLK	OSLK		
0xF00	CTIITCTRL	IMP DEF	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED			IMP DEF	RO/WI
0xF04-0xF8C	Reserved	Debug	-	-	-	RES0	-
0xFA0	CTICLAIMSET	Debug	-	-	-	RW (SE)	RO
0xFA4	CTICLAIMCLR	Debug	-	-	-	RW (SE)	RO
0xFA8	CTIDEVAFF0	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFAC	CTIDEVAFF1	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFB0	CTILAR	Debug	-	-	-	WO (SE)	-

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Table K2-6 External debug interface access permissions, CoreSight registers (CTI) (continued)

Offset	Register	Domain	Conditions (priority left to right)			Default	SLK
			Off	DLK	OSLK		
0xFB4	CTILSR	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFB8	CTIAUTHSTATUS	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFBC	CTIDEVARCH	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFC0	CTIDEVID2	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFC4	CTIDEVID1	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFC8	CTIDEVID	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFCC	CTIDEVTYPE	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFD0	CTIPIDR4	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFD4-0xFDC	Reserved	Debug	-	-	-	RES0	-
0xFE0	CTIPIDR0	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFE4	CTIPIDR1	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFE8	CTIPIDR2	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFEC	CTIPIDR3	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFF0	CTICIDR0	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFF4	CTICIDR1	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFF8	CTICIDR2	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFFC	CTICIDR3	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-

Table K2-7 External debug interface access permissions, CoreSight registers (PMU) if FEAT_DoPD is implemented

Offset	Register	Domain	Conditions (priority left to right)			Default
			Off	DLK	OSLK	
0xF00	PMITCTRL	IMP DEF	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED			IMP DEF
0xF04-0xFA4	Reserved		-	-	-	RES0
0xFA8	PMDEVAFF0	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFAC	PMDEVAFF1	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFB0	PMLAR	Core	Error	-	-	WO (SE)
0xFB4	PMLSR	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFB8	PMAUTHSTATUS	Core	Error	-	-	RO

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Table K2-7 External debug interface access permissions, CoreSight registers (PMU) if FEAT_DoPD is implemented (continued)

Offset	Register	Domain	Conditions (priority left to right)			Default
			Off	DLK	OSLK	
0xFBC	PMDEVARCH	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFC0-0xFC4	Reserved		-	-	-	RES0
0xFC8	PMDEVID[a]	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFCC	PMDEVTYPE	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFD0	PMPIDR4	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFD4-0xFDC	Reserved		-	-	-	RES0
0xFE0	PMPIDR0	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFE4	PMPIDR1	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFE8	PMPIDR2	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFEC	PMPIDR3	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFF0	PMCIDR0	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFF4	PMCIDR1	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFF8	PMCIDR2	Core	Error	-	-	RO
0xFFC	PMCIDR3	Core	Error	-	-	RO

a. Implemented from Armv8.2, or if FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is implemented. Otherwise this location is RES0.

Table K2-8 External debug interface access permissions, CoreSight registers (PMU) if FEAT_DoPD is not implemented

Offset	Register	Domain	Conditions (priority left to right)			Default	SLK
			Off	DLK	OSLK		
0xF00	PMITCTRL	IMP DEF	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED			IMP DEF	RO/WI
0xF04-0xFA4	Reserved	Debug	-	-	-	RES0	-
0xFA8	PMDEVAFF0	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFAC	PMDEVAFF1	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFB0	PMLAR	Debug	-	-	-	WO (SE)	-
0xFB4	PMLSR	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFB8	PMAUTHSTATUS	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFBC	PMDEVARCH	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFC0-0xFC4	Reserved	Debug	-	-	-	RES0	-

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Table K2-8 External debug interface access permissions, CoreSight registers (PMU) if FEAT_DoPD is not implemented (continued)

Offset	Register	Domain	Conditions (priority left to right)			Default	SLK
			Off	DLK	OSLK		
0xFC8	PMDEVID[a]	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFCC	PMDEVTYPE	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFD0	PMPIDR4	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFD4-0xFDC	Reserved	Debug	-	-	-	RES0	-
0xFE0	PMPIDR0	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFE4	PMPIDR1	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFE8	PMPIDR2	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFEC	PMPIDR3	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFF0	PMCIDR0	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFF4	PMCIDR1	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFF8	PMCIDR2	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-
0xFFC	PMCIDR3	Debug	-	-	-	RO	-

a. Implemented from Armv8.2, or if FEAT_PCSRv8p2 is implemented. Otherwise this location is RES0.

K2.4.3 Management register resets

Table K2-9 on page K2-11275 shows the management register resets. This table does not include:

- Read-only identification registers that have a fixed value from reset. These registers include those with the DEVAFFn, DEVARCH, DEVID{n}, DEVTYPE, PIDRn, and CIDRn mnemonics.
- Registers that have the AUTHSTATUS mnemonic. This is a read-only status register that reflects the status outside of the reset domain of the register.
- Registers that have the LAR mnemonic. These are write-only registers that only have an effect on writes.

All other fields in the management registers are reset to an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED value which can be UNKNOWN. The registers are in the reset domain specified in the table.

Table K2-9 on page K2-11275 shows a summary of the management register resets.

Table K2-9 Management register resets

Register	Reset domain	Field	Value	Description
CTIITCTRL EDITCTRL PMITCTRL	IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED	IME	0	Integration mode enable

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Table K2-9 Management register resets (continued)

Register	Reset domain	Field	Value	Description
DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1	Cold reset	CLAIM	`0x00`	CLAIM tags
CTICLAIMCLR	External debug	CLAIM	`0x00000000`	
CTILSR[a] EDLSR[a] PMLSR[a]	If FEAT_DoPD is implemented, reset by Cold reset, otherwise External debug.	SLK	1	Software Lock

a. Only if the OPTIONAL Software Lock is implemented

K2.4.4 About the Peripheral identification scheme

The Peripheral Identification scheme provides the standard information required by all components that conform to the *Arm® Debug Interface Architecture Specification, ADIv5.0 to ADIv5.2*, that implements the CoreSight identification scheme. They identify a peripheral in a particular namespace. For more information, see the *Arm® CoreSight™ Architecture Specification*.

Table K2-10 on page K2-11276 lists the Peripheral ID Registers that make up the Peripheral Identification scheme for each component.

Table K2-10 Peripheral Identification Registers

		Reference		
Register offset	**Description**	**External Debug**	**CTI**	**Performance Monitors**
`0xFD0`	Peripheral ID4	EDPIDR4	CTIPIDR4	PMPIDR4
`0xFD4`	Reserved for Peripheral ID5	-	-	-
`0xFD8`	Reserved for Peripheral ID6	-	-	-
`0xFDC`	Reserved for Peripheral ID7	-	-	-
`0xFE0`	Peripheral ID0	EDPIDR0	CTIPIDR0	PMPIDR0
`0xFE4`	Peripheral ID1	EDPIDR1	CTIPIDR1	PMPIDR1
`0xFE8`	Peripheral ID2	EDPIDR2	CTIPIDR2	PMPIDR2
`0xFEC`	Peripheral ID3	EDPIDR3	CTIPIDR3	PMPIDR3

Figure K2-2 shows the register field allocation scheme for the Peripheral ID Registers.

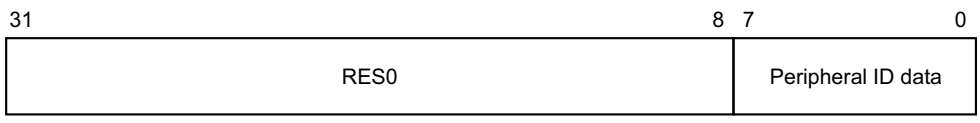

Figure K2-2 Peripheral ID register format

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Software can consider the eight Peripheral ID Registers as defining a single 64-bit Peripheral ID, as shown in Figure K2-3.

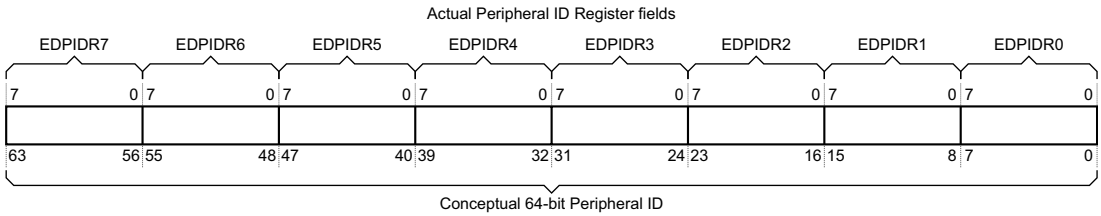

Figure K2-3 Mapping between Peripheral ID Registers and a 64-bit Peripheral ID Value

Figure K2-3 shows the fields in the 64-bit Peripheral ID value, and includes the field values for fields that:

- Have fixed values, including the bits that are reserved.
- Have fixed values in an implementation that is designed by Arm.

For more information about the fields and their values, see Table K2-11 on page K2-11277.

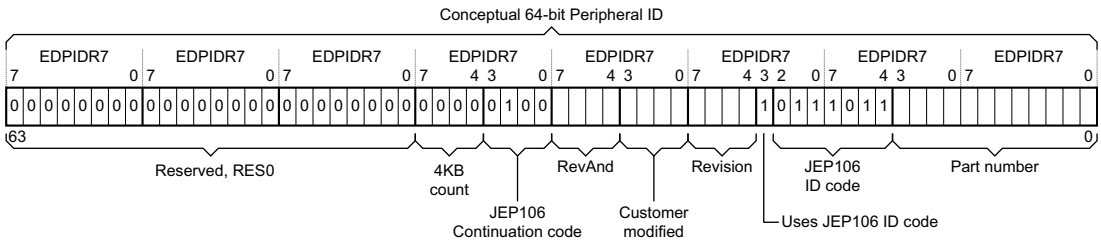

Figure K2-4 Peripheral ID fields, with values for a implementation designed by ARM

Table K2-11 on page K2-11277 shows the fields in the Peripheral ID.

Table K2-11 Fields in the Peripheral Identification Registers

Name	Size	Description	Registers
4KB count	4 bits	Log2 of the number of 4KB blocks occupied by the implementation.	EDPIDR4 CTIPIDR4 PMPIDR4
JEP106 code	4+7 bits	Identifies the designer of the implementation. This value consists of: • A 4-bit continuation code, also described as the bank number. • A 7-bit identification code. For implementations designed by Arm, the continuation code is 0x4, indicating bank 5, and the identity code is 0x3B.	EDPIDR1, EDPIDR2, EDPIDR4 CTIPIDR1, CTIPIDR2, CTIPIDR4 PMPIDR1, PMPIDR2, PMPIDR4
RevAnd	4 bits	Manufacturing revision number. Indicates a late modification to the implementation, usually as a result of an *Engineering Change Order* (ECO). This field starts at `0x0` and is incremented by the integrated circuit manufacturer on metal fixes.	EDPIDR3 CTIPIDR3 PMPIDR3
Customer modified	4 bits	Indicates an endorsed modification to the implementation. If the system designer cannot modify the implementation supplied by the implementation designer, then this field is RES0.	EDPIDR3 CTIPIDR3 PMPIDR3

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Table K2-11 Fields in the Peripheral Identification Registers (continued)

Name	Size	Description	Registers
Revision	4 bits	Revision number for the implementation. Starts at `0x0` and increments by 1 at both major and minor revisions.	EDPIDR2 CTIPIDR2 PMPIDR2
Uses JEP106 ID code	1 bit	This bit is set to 1 when a JEP106 identification code is used. This bit must be 1 on all Arm implementations from the introduction of Armv8 onwards.	EDPIDR2 CTIPIDR2 PMPIDR2
Part number	12 bits	Part number for the implementation. Each organization designing to the Arm Debug architecture specification keeps its own part number list.	EDPIDR0, EDPIDR1 CTIPIDR0, CTIPIDR1 PMPIDR0, PMPIDR1

A component is identified uniquely by the combination of the following fields:

- JEP106 continuation code.
- JEP106 identity code.
- Part number.
- Revision.
- Customer Modified.
- RevAnd.

For components with a *Component class* of `0x9`, Debug component, indicated by the Component Identification Registers, multiple components can have the same Part number, provided each component has a different CoreSight *Device type*. However, Arm strongly recommends that each device has a unique Part number. For more information:

- About the Component Identification Registers, see *About the Component Identification scheme* on page K2-11279.
- About the CoreSight Device type, see EDDEVTYPE, CTIDEVTYPE, or PMDEVTYPE.
- About CoreSight components and their identification, see the *Arm® Debug Interface Architecture Specification*.

Allocating revisions and part numbers

Within the Peripheral Identification registers, the allocation of major and minor revisions, part numbers, and customer-modified fields is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED, with the following set of restrictions so that:

- The REVISION field must increase monotonically with revisions.

  Note

  Arm recommends that the REVISION field is updated for each update to the RTL, regardless of whether this is a major or minor update.

- The REVAND field should increase monotonically with revisions.

  Note

  Arm recommends that the REVAND field is used only for post-release changes. For example, those due to engineering change order (ECO) fixes related to the debug component of the processor.

- The PART field must have a degree of uniqueness:
  - Two component designs can have the same part number so long as they are sub-components of the same part and the programmers' model for the part has the means to disambiguate sub-components.
  - Otherwise, two component designs must have unique part numbers.

The DEVARCH (if implemented) or DEVTYPE (otherwise) register provides the means to disambiguate sub-components of the Debug Architecture.

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A ROM table has no DEVTYPE or DEVARCH register. However, if it is the only CLASS `0x1` component in a processor cluster, it can still be disambiguated.

Multiple instances of the same component design have the same part number.

K2.4.5 About the Component Identification scheme

The Component Identification Registers identify the processor as an Arm Debug Interface v5 component. For more information, see the *Arm® Debug Interface Architecture Specification* and the *Arm® CoreSight™ Architecture Specification*.

The Component Identification Registers occupy the last four words of the 4KB block of debug registers.

Table K2-12 Component Identification Registers

Register offset	Description	External debug	CTI	Performance Monitors
`0xFF0`	Component ID0	EDCIDR0	CTICIDR0	PMCIDR0
`0xFF0`	Component ID1	EDCIDR1	CTICIDR1	PMCIDR1
`0xFF0`	Component ID2	EDCIDR2	CTICIDR2	PMCIDR2
`0xFF0`	Component ID3	EDCIDR3	CTICIDR3	PMCIDR3

Figure K2-5 shows the register field allocation scheme for the Component ID Registers.

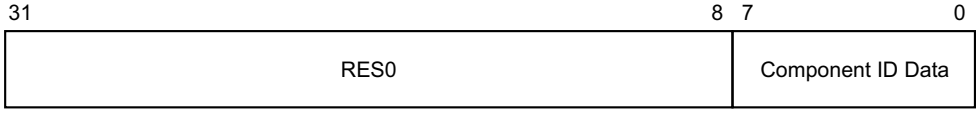

Figure K2-5 Component ID Register format

Software can consider the eight Component ID Registers as defining a single 32-bit Component ID, as shown in Figure K2-6.

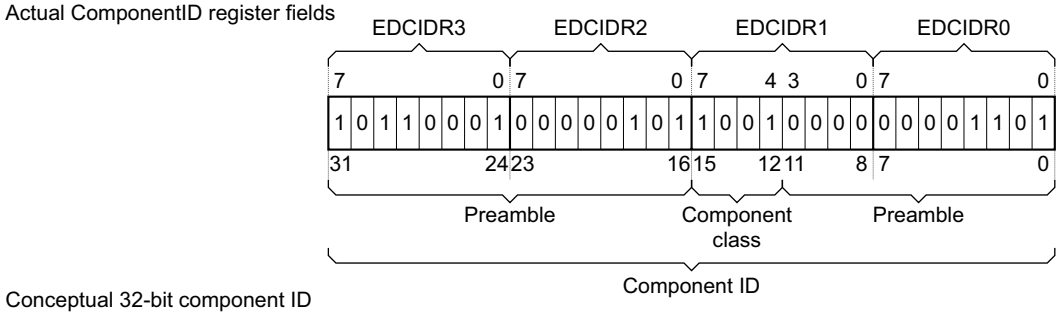

Figure K2-6 Mapping between Component ID Registers and a 32-bit Component ID Value

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Appendix K3
Recommendations for Reporting Memory Attributes on an Interconnect

This appendix describes the Arm recommendations for reporting the memory attributes that are assigned by the PE. It contains the following section:

- *Arm recommendations for reporting memory attributes on an interconnect* on page K3-11282.

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K3.1 Arm recommendations for reporting memory attributes on an interconnect

The Arm architecture defines the architectural interface between software and the PE hardware. This means the mechanisms by which different memory type and Cacheability attributes are presented on an interface to an interconnect fabric such as AMBA® AXI are, strictly, outside the scope of the architecture. This appendix describes an approach for the interface between a PE implementation and an interconnect fabric that Arm strongly recommends, but these recommendations do not form part of the Arm architecture.

K3.1.1 Effect of microarchitectural choices on memory attributes

Implementations of the Arm architecture permit considerable variability in the presentation of memory attributes on the interconnect fabric, particularly in cases where the PE implementation does not provide optimized support for a memory type. For example, an implementation might treat Write-Through locations as Non-cacheable at some level of cache, because functionally this is consistent with the definition of Write-Through, but for the particular implementation the performance trade-off does not merit the hardware directly providing Write-Through capability. However, in such implementations, the assigned memory attributes are not changed by the microarchitectural choices. The microarchitecture simply implements different ways of handling some memory attributes.

Therefore, Arm strongly recommended that where any or all of the following memory attributes are presented on the interface between a PE and an interconnect fabric, the attributes that are presented are completely consistent with the attributes defined by the translation system:

- The memory type, Normal or Device.
- The Early Write Acknowledgment attribute.
- The ordering requirements.
- The Shareability.
- The Cacheability, including where practicable, the allocation hints.

Effect when memory accesses are forced to be Non-cacheable

Arm also strongly recommends that the effects of forcing accesses to Normal memory to be Non-cacheable, as described in *Enabling and disabling the caching of memory accesses* on page D4-4735 for AArch64 and in *Enabling and disabling the caching of memory accesses in AArch32 state* on page G4-8801 for AArch32, are reflected on the interconnect by the memory type and attributes used for memory transactions generated while the cache is disabled.

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Appendix K4
Additional Information for Implementations of the Generic Timer

This appendix gives additional information about implementations of the Generic Timer. It contains the following sections:

- *Providing a complete set of features in a system level implementation* on page K4-11284.
- *Gray-count scheme for timer distribution scheme* on page K4-11286.

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K4.1 Providing a complete set of features in a system level implementation

As an example system design, using memory-mapped Generic Timer components as described in Chapter I2 *System Level Implementation of the Generic Timer*, the feature set of a System registers counter and timer, in an implementation that includes Non-secure EL2 and EL3, can be implemented using the following set of timer frames:

- A CNTCTLBase control frame.
- The following CNTBaseN*N* timer frames:

  Frame 0 Accessible by Non-secure accesses, with second view and virtual capability. This provides the Non-secure EL1&0 timers.

  Frame 1 Accessible by Non-secure accesses, with no second view and no virtual capability. This provides the Non-secure EL2 timers.

  Frame 2 Accessible only by Secure accesses, with a second view but no virtual capability. This provides the Secure PL1&0 timers, meaning:

  - Compared to a PE where EL3 is using AArch32, it provides the only Secure state timer.
  - Compared to a PE where EL3 is using AArch64, it provides the Secure EL1&0 timer.

  Frame 3 Accessible only by Secure accesses, with no second view and no virtual capability. This provides the Secure EL3 timers.

  Note

  This frame is not required for a memory-mapped timer that provides only the feature set of a PE for which EL3 is using AArch32.

In this implementation, the full set of implemented frames, and accessibility as memory pages in the different translation regimes, is as follows:

CNTCTLBase

The control frame. This frame is accessible in both the Secure and Non-secure memory maps, and:

- In the Secure EL1&0 translation regime, this frame is accessible only at EL1.
- In the Non-secure EL2 translation regime, this frame is accessible.
- In the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime, this frame is not accessible.

CNTBase0 The first view of the Non-secure EL1&0 timers. This frame is accessible only in the Non-secure memory map, and:

- In the Secure EL1&0 translation regime, this frame is accessible only at EL1.
- In the Non-secure EL2 translation regime, this frame is accessible.
- In the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime, this frame is accessible only at EL1.

CNTEL0Base0

The second view of CNTBase0, meaning it is the EL0 view of the Non-secure EL1&0 timers. This frame is accessible only in the Non-secure memory map, and:

- In the Secure EL1&0 translation regime, the architecture permits this frame to be accessible at EL1, or at EL1 and EL0, but does not require either of these options.
- In the Non-secure EL2 translation regime, this frame is accessible.
- In the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime, this frame is accessible at EL1 and EL0.

CNTBase1 The first and only view of the Non-secure EL2 timers. This frame is accessible only in Non-secure memory map, and:

- When EL3 is using AArch64:
  - In the Secure EL1&0 translation regime, this frame is accessible only at EL1.
  - In the Secure EL3 translation regime, this frame is accessible.
- When EL3 is using AArch32, in the Secure PL1&0 translation regime, this frame is accessible only at PL1 (EL3).
- In the Non-secure EL2 translation regime, this frame is accessible.

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- In the Non-secure EL1&0 translation regime, this frame is not accessible.

CNTBase2 The first view of the Secure EL1&0, or PL1&0 timers.

Note

In AArch64 state, these timers are always called the Secure EL1&0 timers. In AArch32 state they are usually called the Secure PL1&0 timers because, in AArch32 Secure state, whether some of the PE modes map to EL1 or to EL3 depends on whether EL3 is using AArch64 or is using AArch32, see *Security state, Exception levels, and AArch32 execution privilege* on page G1-8592.

This frame is accessible only in the Secure memory map, and:

- When EL3 is using AArch64:
  - In the Secure EL1&0 translation regime, this frame is accessible only at EL1.
  - In the Secure EL3 translation regime, this frame is accessible.
- When EL3 is using AArch32, in the Secure PL1&0 translation regime, this frame is accessible only at PL1 (EL3).
- Because the frame is in Secure memory, it is not accessible in any Non-secure translation regime.

CNTEL0Base2

The second view of CNTBase2, meaning it is the EL0 view of the Secure EL1&0, or PL1&0, timers.

Note

See the Note in the description of the CNTBase2 frame for more information about the naming of these timers.

This frame is accessible only in the Secure memory map, and:

- When EL3 is using AArch64:
  - In the Secure EL1&0 translation regime, this frame is accessible at EL1 and EL0.
  - In the Secure EL3 translation regime, this frame is accessible.
- When EL3 is using AArch32, in the Secure PL1&0 translation regime, this frame is accessible at PL1 (EL3) and EL0.
- Because the frame is in Secure memory, it is not accessible in any Non-secure translation regime.

CNTBase3 The first and only view of the EL3 timers. This frame is accessible only in the Secure memory map, and:

- When EL3 is using AArch64:
  - In the Secure EL1&0 translation regime, this frame is not accessible.
  - In the Secure EL3 translation regime, this frame is accessible.
- When EL3 is using AArch32, this frame is not accessible.
- Because the frame is in Secure memory, it is not accessible in any Non-secure translation regime.

Note

About the Virtual Memory System Architecture (VMSA) on page D5-4768 describes the VMSAv8-64 translation regimes, and *About VMSAv8-32* on page G5-8830 describes the VMSAv8-32 translation regimes.

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K4.2 Gray-count scheme for timer distribution scheme

The distribution of the Counter value using a Gray-code provides a relatively simple mechanism to avoid any danger of the count being sampled with an intermediate value even if the clocking is asynchronous. It has a further advantage that the distribution is relatively low power, since only one bit changes on the main distribution wires for each clock tick.

A suitable Gray-coding scheme can be achieved with the following logic:

```
Gray[N] = Count[N]
Gray[i] = (XOR(Gray[N:i+1])) XOR Count[i] for N-1 >= i >= 0
Count[i] = XOR(Gray[N:i]) for N >= i >= 0
```

This is for an N+1 bit counter, where Count is a conventional binary count value, and Gray is the corresponding Gray count value.

Note

This scheme has the advantage of being relatively simple to switch, in either direction, between operating with low-frequency and low-precision, and operating with high-frequency and high-precision. To achieve this, the ratio of the frequencies must be 2^n, where n is an integer. A switch-over can occur only on the $2n+1$ boundary to avoid losing the Gray-coding property on a switch-over.

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Appendix K5
Legacy Instruction Syntax for AArch32 Instruction Sets

This appendix describes the legacy instruction syntax in the Arm instruction sets, and their *Unified Assembler Language* (UAL) equivalents. It contains the following section:

- *Legacy Instruction Syntax* on page K5-11288.

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K5.1 Legacy Instruction Syntax

Early versions of the Arm Architecture defined an assembly language for A32 (ARM) instructions, and a separate assembly language for T32 (Thumb) instructions. UAL is based on the A32 assembly language, with some changes to the instruction syntax. The appendix describes those changes. The pre-UAL mnemonics are compatible with UAL, and might be supported by an assembler.

The original T32 assembly language is not compatible with UAL, and is not described in the manual.

K5.1.1 Pre-UAL instruction syntax for the A32 base instructions

Table K5-1 on page K5-11288 lists the syntax for the A32 base instructions that have changed after UAL was introduced.

Table K5-1 Pre-UAL instruction syntax for the A32 base instructions

Pre-UAL syntax	UAL equivalent	See
ADC<c>S	ADCS<c>	*ADC, ADCS (immediate)* on page F5-7129, *ADC, ADCS (register)* on page F5-7132, *ADC, ADCS (register-shifted register)* on page F5-7136
ADD<c>S	ADDS<c>	*ADD, ADDS (immediate)* on page F5-7138, *ADD, ADDS (register)* on page F5-7142, *ADD, ADDS (register-shifted register)* on page F5-7146, *ADD, ADDS (SP plus immediate)* on page F5-7148, *ADD, ADDS (SP plus register)* on page F5-7151
AND<c>S	ANDS<c>	*AND, ANDS (immediate)* on page F5-7160, *AND, ANDS (register)* on page F5-7163, *AND, ANDS (register-shifted register)* on page F5-7167
BIC<c>S	BICS<c>	*BIC, BICS (immediate)* on page F5-7184, *BIC, BICS (register)* on page F5-7187, *BIC, BICS (register-shifted register)* on page F5-7191
EOR<c>S	EORS<c>	*EOR, EORS (immediate)* on page F5-7247, *EOR, EORS (register)* on page F5-7250, *EOR, EORS (register-shifted register)* on page F5-7254
LDC<c>L	LDCL<c>	*LDC (immediate)* on page F5-7282, *LDC (literal)* on page F5-7284
LDM<c>IA, LDM<c>FD	LDM<c>	*LDM, LDMIA, LDMFD* on page F5-7286
LDM<c>DA, LDM<c>FA	LDMDA<c>	*LDMDA, LDMFA* on page F5-7294
LDM<c>DB, LDM<c>EA	LDMDB<c>	*LDMDB, LDMEA* on page F5-7296
LDM<c>IB, LDM<c>ED	LDMIB<c>	*LDMIB, LDMED* on page F5-7299
LDR<c>B	LDRB<c>	*LDRB (immediate)* on page F5-7311, *LDRB (literal)* on page F5-7315, *LDRB (register)* on page F5-7317
LDR<c>BT	LDRBT<c>	*LDRBT* on page F5-7320
LDR<c>D	LDRD<c>	*LDRD (immediate)* on page F5-7323, *LDRD (literal)* on page F5-7326, *LDRD (register)* on page F5-7329

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Table K5-1 Pre-UAL instruction syntax for the A32 base instructions (continued)

Pre-UAL syntax	UAL equivalent	See
LDR<c>H	LDRH<c>	*LDRH (immediate)* on page F5-7340, *LDRH (literal)* on page F5-7344, *LDRH (register)* on page F5-7346
LDR<c>SB	LDRSB<c>	*LDRSB (immediate)* on page F5-7352. *LDRSB (literal)* on page F5-7355, *LDRSB (register)* on page F5-7357
LDR<c>SH	LDRSH<c>	*LDRSH (immediate)* on page F5-7363, *LDRSH (literal)* on page F5-7366, *LDRSH (register)* on page F5-7368
LDR<c>T	LDRT<c>	*LDRT* on page F5-7374
MLA<c>S	MLAS<c>	*MLA, MLAS* on page F5-7397
LSLS <Rd>, <Rn>, #0	MOVS <Rd>, <Rm>	*MOV, MOVS (immediate)* on page F5-7401, *MOV, MOVS (register)* on page F5-7405
MOV<c>S	MOVS<c>	
MUL<c>S	MULS<c>	*MUL, MULS* on page F5-7436
MVN<c>S	MVNS<c>	*MVN, MVNS (immediate)* on page F5-7438, *MVN, MVNS (register)* on page F5-7440, *MVN, MVNS (register-shifted register)* on page F5-7443
ORR<c>S	ORRS<C>	*ORR, ORRS (immediate)* on page F5-7451, *ORR, ORRS (register)* on page F5-7454, *ORR, ORRS (register-shifted register)* on page F5-7458
QADDSUBX	QASX	*QASX* on page F5-7495
QSUBADDX	QSAX	*QSAX* on page F5-7501
RSB<c>S	RSBS<c>	*RSB, RSBS (immediate)* on page F5-7532, *RSB, RSBS (register)* on page F5-7535, *RSB, RSBS (register-shifted register)* on page F5-7538
RSC<c>S	RSCS<c>	*RSC, RSCS (immediate)* on page F5-7540, *RSC, RSCS (register)* on page F5-7542, *RSC, RSCS (register-shifted register)* on page F5-7544
SADDSUBX	SASX	*SASX* on page F5-7550
SBC<c>S	SBCS<c>	*SBC, SBCS (immediate)* on page F5-7554, SBC, SBCS (register), *SBC, SBCS (register-shifted register)* on page F5-7561
SHADDSUBX	SHASX	*SHASX* on page F5-7579
SHSUBADDX	SHSAX	*SHSAX* on page F5-7581
SMI<c>	SMC<c>	*SMC* on page F5-7587
SMLAL<c>S	SMLALS<c>	*SMLAL, SMLALS* on page F5-7593
SMULL<c>S	SMULLS<c>	*SMULL, SMULLS* on page F5-7617

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Table K5-1 Pre-UAL instruction syntax for the A32 base instructions (continued)

Pre-UAL syntax	UAL equivalent	See
SSUBADDX<c>	SSAX<c>	*SSAX* on page F5-7631
STC<c>L	STCL<c>	*STC* on page F5-7639
STM<c>EA, STM<c>IA	STM<c>	*STM, STMIA, STMEA* on page F5-7659
STM<c>DA, STM<c>ED	STMDA<c>	*STMDA, STMED* on page F5-7665
STM<c>DB, STM<c>FD	STMDB<c>	*STMDB, STMFD* on page F5-7667
STM<c>IB, STM<c>FA	STMIB<c>	*STMIB, STMFA* on page F5-7670
STR<c>B	STRB<c>	*STRB (immediate)* on page F5-7680, *STRB (register)* on page F5-7684
STR<c>BT	STRBT<c>	*STRBT* on page F5-7687
STR<c>D	STRD<c>	*STRD (immediate)* on page F5-7691, *STRD (register)* on page F5-7695
STR<c>H	STRH<c>	*STRH (immediate)* on page F5-7709, *STRH (register)* on page F5-7713
STR<c>T	STRT<c>	*STRT* on page F5-7720
SUB<c>S	SUBS<c>	*SUB, SUBS (immediate)* on page F5-7726, *SUB, SUBS (register)* on page F5-7730, *SUB, SUBS (register-shifted register)* on page F5-7734, *SUB, SUBS (SP minus immediate)* on page F5-7736, *SUB, SUBS (SP minus register)* on page F5-7739
SWI	SVC	*SVC* on page F5-7742
UADDSUBX	UASX	*UASX* on page F5-7777
UHADDSUBX	UHASX	*UHASX* on page F5-7789
UHSUBADDX	UHSAX	*UHSAX* on page F5-7791
UMLAL<c>S	UMLALS<c>	*UMLAL, UMLALS* on page F5-7799
UMULL<c>S	UMULLS<c>	*UMULL, UMULLS* on page F5-7801
UQADDSUBX	UQASX	*UQASX* on page F5-7807
UQSUBADDX	UQSAX	*UQSAX* on page F5-7809
USUBADDX	USAX	*USAX* on page F5-7823
UEXT8	UXTB	*UXTB* on page F5-7835
UEXT16	UXTH	*UXTH* on page F5-7839

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K5.1.2 Pre-UAL instruction syntax for the A32 floating-point instructions

Table K5-2 on page K5-11291 lists the syntax for A32 floating-point instructions that have changed after UAL was introduced.

Table K5-2 Pre-UAL instruction syntax for A32 floating-point instructions

Pre-UAL syntax	UAL equivalent	See
FABSD	VABS.F64	*VABS* on page F6-7899
FABSS	VABS.F32	
FADDD	VADD.F64	*VADD (floating-point)* on page F6-7913
FADDS	VADD.F32	
FCMPEZD	VCMPE.F64	*VCMPE* on page F6-7990
FCMPEZS	VCMPE.F32	
FCMPZD	VCMP.F64	*VCMP* on page F6-7986,
FCMPZS	VCMP.F32	
FCONSTD <Dd>, #<imm8>	VMOV.F64 <Dd>, #<fpimm>	*VMOV (immediate)* on page F6-8224 For more information, see *FCONST* on page K5-11294.
FCONSTS <Sd>, #<imm8>	VMOV.F32 <Sd>, #<fpimm>	
FCPYD	VMOV.F64	*VMOV (register)* on page F6-8231
FCPYS	VMOV.F32	
FCVTDS	VCVT.F64.F32	*VCVT (between double-precision and single-precision)* on page F6-7998
FCVTSD	VCVT.F32.F64	
FDIVD	VDIV.F64	*VDIV* on page F6-8049
FDIVS	VDIV.F32	
FLDD	VLDR.F64	*VLDR (immediate)* on page F6-8166 *VLDR (literal)* on page F6-8169
FLDMD, FLDMIAD	VLDM.F64	*VLDM, VLDMDB, VLDMIA* on page F6-8161
FLDMS	VLDM.F32	
FLDS	VLDR.F32	*VLDR (immediate)* on page F6-8166 *VLDR (literal)* on page F6-8169
FMACD	VMLA.F64	*VMLA (floating-point)* on page F6-8192
FMACS	VMLA.F32	
FMDHR <Dd>, <Rt>	VMOV <Dd[1]>, <Rt>	*VMOV (general-purpose register to scalar)* on page F6-8235
FMDLR <Dd>, <Rt>	VMOV <Dd[0]>, <Rt>	
FMDRR	VMOV	*VMOV (between two general-purpose registers and a doubleword floating-point register)* on page F6-8220
FMRDH <Rt>, <Dd>	VMOV <Rt>, <Dd[1]>	*VMOV (scalar to general-purpose register)* on page F6-8239
FMRDL <Rt>, <Dd>	VMOV <Rt>, <Dd[0]>	

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Table K5-2 Pre-UAL instruction syntax for A32 floating-point instructions (continued)

Pre-UAL syntax	UAL equivalent	See
FMRRD	VMOV	*VMOV (between two general-purpose registers and a doubleword floating-point register)* on page F6-8220
FMRRS	VMOV	*VMOV (between two general-purpose registers and two single-precision registers)* on page F6-8241
FMRS	VMOV	*VMOV (between general-purpose register and single-precision)* on page F6-8237
FMRX	VMRS	*VMRS* on page F6-8250
FMSCD	VNMLS.F64	*VNMLS* on page F6-8284
FMSCS	VNMLS.F32	
FMSR	VMOV	*VMOV (between general-purpose register and single-precision)* on page F6-8237
FMSRR	VMOV	*VMOV (between two general-purpose registers and two single-precision registers)* on page F6-8241
FMSTAT	VMRS APSR_nzcv, FPSCR	*VMRS* on page F6-8250
FMULD	VMUL.F64	*VMUL (floating-point)* on page F6-8256
FMULS	VMUL.F32	
FMXR	VMSR	*VMSR* on page F6-8253
FNEGD	VNEG.F64	*VNEG* on page F6-8277
FNEGS	VNEG.F32	
FNMACD	VMLS.F64	*VNMLS* on page F6-8284
FNMACS	VMLS.F32	
FNMSCD	VNMLA.F64	*VNMLA* on page F6-8281
FNMSCS	VNMLA.F32	
FNMULD	VNMUL.F64	*VNMUL* on page F6-8287
FNMULS	VNMUL.F32	
FSHTOD	VCVT.F64.S16	*VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point)* on page F6-8015
FSHTOS	VCVT.F32.S16	
FSITOD	VCVT.F64.S32	*VCVT (between floating-point and integer, Advanced SIMD)* on page F6-8002, *VCVTR* on page F6-8040
FSITOS	VCVT.F32.S32	
FSLTOD	VCVT.F64.S32	*VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point)* on page F6-8015
FSLTOS	VCVT.F32.S32	
FSQRTD	VSQRT.F64	*VSQRT* on page F6-8474
FSQRTS	VSQRT.F32	
FSTD	VSTR	*VSTR* on page F6-8531

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Table K5-2 Pre-UAL instruction syntax for A32 floating-point instructions (continued)

Pre-UAL syntax	UAL equivalent	See
FSTMD, FSTMIAS	VSTM.F64	*VSTM, VSTMDB, VSTMIA* on page F6-8526
FSTMS	VSTM.F32	
FSTS	VSTR	*VSTR* on page F6-8531
FSUBD	VSUB.F64	*VSUB (floating-point)* on page F6-8534
FSUBS	VSUB.F32	
FTOSHD	VCVT.S16.F64	*VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point)* on page F6-8015
FTOSHS	VCVT.S16.F23	
FTOSID	VCVT.S32.F64	*VCVT (between floating-point and integer, Advanced SIMD)* on page F6-8002
FTOSIS	VCVT.S32.F32	
FTOSIZD	VCVTR.S32.F64	*VCVTR* on page F6-8040
FTOSIZS	VCVTR.S32.F32	
FTOSLD	VCVT.S32.F64	*VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point)* on page F6-8015
FTOSLS	VCVT.S32.F32	
FTOUHD	VCVT.U16.F64	
FTOUHS	VCVT.U16.F32	
FTOUID	VCVT.U32.F64	*VCVT (between floating-point and integer, Advanced SIMD)* on page F6-8002
FTOUIS	VCVT.U32.F32	
FTOUIZD	VCVTR.U32.F64	*VCVTR* on page F6-8040
FTOUIZS	VCVTR.U32.F32	
FTOULD	VCVT.U32.F64	*VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point)* on page F6-8015
FTOULS	VCVT.U32.F32	
FUHTOD,	VCVT.F64.U16	
FUHTOS	VCVT.F64.U16	
FUITOD	VCVT.F64.U32	*VCVT (between floating-point and integer, Advanced SIMD)* on page F6-8002
FUITOS	VCVT.F32.U32	
FULTOD	VCVT.F64.U32	*VCVT (between floating-point and fixed-point, floating-point)* on page F6-8015
FULTOS	VCVT.F32.U32	

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K5.1.3 FCONST

The syntax of `FCONST` is

```
FCONST<dest>{<c>} <Fd>, #<imm8>
```

where:

`<dest>` Specifies the destination data type. It must be one of:

- `S` Single-precision floating-point.
- `D` Double-precision floating-point.

`<c>` This is an optional field. It specifies the condition under which the instruction is executed. See *Conditional execution* on page F1-6913 for the range of available conditions and their encoding. If <c> is omitted, it defaults to *always* (`AL`).

`<Fd>` Specifies the destination register. It must be one of:

- `<Dd>` 64-bit name of the SIMD&FP destination register.
- `<Sd>` 32-bit name of the SMID&FP destination register.

`<imm8>` Specifies the immediate value used to generate the floating-point constant.

`FCONSTD{<c>} <Dd>, #<imm8>` maps to `VMOV.F64 <Dd>, #<fpimm>`

`FCONSTS{<c>} <Sd>, #<imm8>` maps to `VMOV.F32 <Sd>, #<fpimm>`

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Appendix K6
Address Translation Examples

This appendix gives examples of address translations using the translation regimes described in Chapter D5 *The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture* and Chapter G5 *The AArch32 Virtual Memory System Architecture*. It contains the following sections:

- *AArch64 Address translation examples* on page K6-11296.
- *AArch32 Address translation examples* on page K6-11308.

Note

This chapter gives examples of translation table lookups for the Armv8 address translation stages. It does not define any part of the address translation mechanism. If any information in this appendix appears to contradict the information in Chapter D5 *The AArch64 Virtual Memory System Architecture* or Chapter G5 *The AArch32 Virtual Memory System Architecture* then the information in Chapter D5 or Chapter G5 must be taken as the definition of the required behavior.

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K6.1 AArch64 Address translation examples

Figure D5-1 on page D5-4779 shows the VMSAv8 address translation stages that are controlled by an Exception level that is using AArch64. *The VMSAv8-64 address translation system* on page D5-4777 describes the VMSAv8-64 address translation scheme. This section gives examples of the use of that scheme, for common translation requirements.

System registers relevant to MMU operation on page D5-4784 specifies the relevant registers, including the TCR_ELx and TTBR_ELx, or TTBR_ELxs, for each stage of address translation.

For any stage of translation, a TCR_ELx.T*n*SZ field indicates the supported input address size. For a stage of address translation controlled from an Exception level using AArch64, the supported input address size is $2^{(64-TnSZ)}$.

This section describes:

- Performing the initial lookup, for an address for which the initial lookup is either:
  - At the highest lookup level used for the appropriate translation granule size.
  - Because of the concatenation of translation tables at the initial lookup level, one level down from the highest level used for the translation granule size.

  These descriptions take account of the following cases:
  - The IA size is smaller than the largest size for the translation level, see *Reduced IA width* on page D5-4798.
  - For a stage 2 translation, translation tables are concatenated, to move the initial lookup level down by one level, see *Concatenated translation tables* on page D5-4798.

  For examples of performing the initial lookup, see *Examples of performing the initial lookup*.
- The full translation flow for resolving a page of memory. These examples describe resolving the largest IA size supported by the initial lookup level. For these examples, see *Full translation flows for VMSAv8-64 address translation* on page K6-11302.

K6.1.1 Examples of performing the initial lookup

The address ranges used for the initial translation table lookup depend on the translation granule, as described in:

- *Performing the initial lookup using the 4KB translation granule*.
- *Performing the initial lookup using the 16KB granule* on page K6-11298.
- *Performing the initial lookup using the 64KB translation granule* on page K6-11300.

Performing the initial lookup using the 4KB translation granule

This subsection describes examples of the initial lookup when using the 4KB translation granule that Table D5-14 on page D5-4804 shows as starting at level 0 or at level 1. It includes those stage 2 translations where concatenation of translation tables is required for the lookup to start at level 1. This means that it gives specific examples of the mechanisms described in *The VMSAv8-64 address translation system* on page D5-4777.

Note

For stage 2 translations, the same principles apply to an initial lookup that Table D5-14 on page D5-4804 shows as starting at level 1. In this case, for some IA sizes concatenation of translation tables means the lookup can, instead, start at level 2.

The following subsections describe these examples of the initial lookup:

- *Initial lookup at level 0, 4KB translation granule* on page K6-11297.
- *Initial lookup at level 1, 4KB translation granule* on page K6-11297.

In all cases, for a stage 2 translation, the VTCR_EL2.SL0 field must indicate the required initial lookup level, and this level must be consistent with the value of the VTCR_EL2.T0SZ field, see *Overview of stage 2 translations, 4KB granule* on page D5-4804.

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Initial lookup at level 0, 4KB translation granule

This subsection describes initial lookups with an input address width of (n+1) bits, meaning the input address is IA[n:0]. As Table D5-14 on page D5-4804 shows, a stage 1 or stage 2 initial lookup at level 0 is required when $39 \le n \le 47$. For these lookups:

- TTBR_ELx[47:(n-35)] specify the translation table base address.
- Bits[n:39] of the input address are bits[(n-36):3] of the descriptor offset in the translation table.

Note

This means that, when the input address width is less than 48 bits:

- The size of the translation table is reduced.
- More low-order bits of the TTBR_ELx are required to specify the translation table base address.
- Fewer input address bit are used to specify the descriptor offset in the translation table.

For example, if the input address width is 46 bits:

- The translation table size is 1KB.
- TTBR_ELx bits[47:10] specify the translation table base address.
- Input address bits[45:39] specify bits[9:3] of the descriptor offset.

Figure K6-1 shows this lookup.

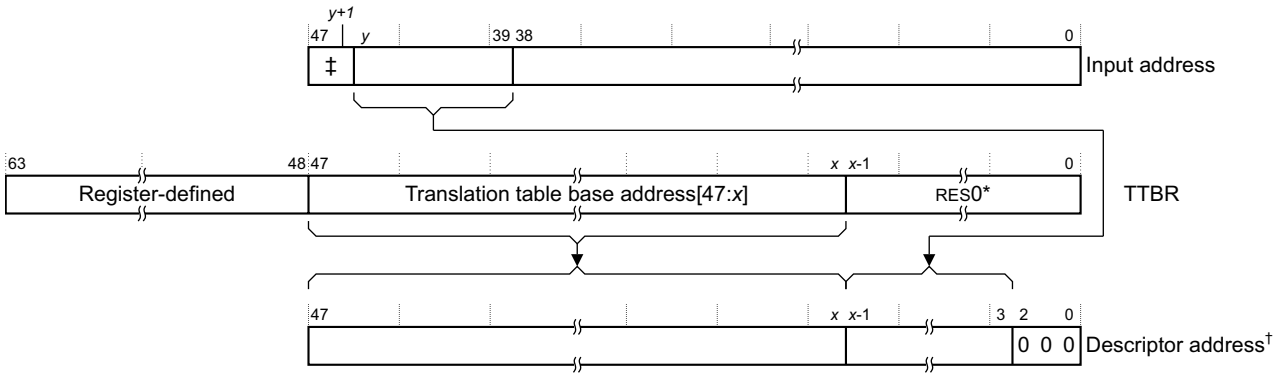

Supported input address range is IA[y:0], $4 \le x \le 12$, $y = x + 35$. When y is 47 the field marked ‡ is absent.

† For an EL1&0 stage 1 translation, when EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the IPA of the descriptor. Otherwise, the PA of the descriptor.

* Field has additional properties to the default RES0 definition, see the register description for more information.

Figure K6-1 Initial lookup for VMSAv8-64 using the 4KB granule, starting at level 0

Initial lookup at level 1, 4KB translation granule

This subsection describes initial lookups with an input address width of (n+1) bits, meaning the input address is IA[n:0].

For a stage 1 or stage 2 initial lookup at level 1, without use of concatenated translation tables

As Table D5-14 on page D5-4804 shows, this applies to IA[n:0], where $30 \le n \le 38$. For these lookups:

- There is a single translation table at this level.
- TTBR_ELx[47:(n-26)] specify the translation table base address.
- Bits[n:30] of the input address are bits[(n-27):3] of the descriptor offset in the translation table.

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Figure K6-2 shows this lookup.

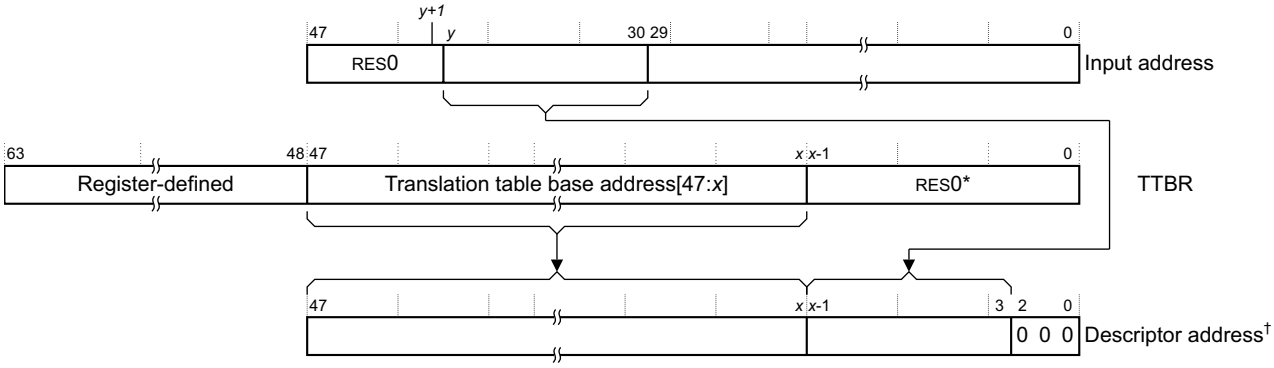

Supported input address range is IA[y:0], $4 \le x \le 12$, $y = x + 26$.

† For an EL1&0 stage 1 translation, when EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the IPA of the descriptor. Otherwise, the PA of the descriptor.

* Field has additional properties to the default RES0 definition, see the register description for more information.

Figure K6-2 Initial lookup for VMSAv8-64 using the 4KB granule, starting at level 1, without concatenation

For a stage 2 initial lookup at level 1, with concatenated translation tables

As Table D5-14 on page D5-4804 shows, this applies to IA[n:0], where $39 \le n \le 42$. For these lookups:

- There are $2^{(n-38)}$ concatenated translation tables at this level.
- These concatenated translation tables must be aligned to $2^{(n-38)} \times 4$KB. This means TTBR_ELx[(n-27):12] must be zero.
- TTBR_ELx[47:(n-26)] specify the base address of the block of concatenated translation tables.
- Bits[n:30] of the input address are bits[(n-27):3] of the descriptor offset from the base address of the block of concatenated translation tables.

Figure K6-3 shows this lookup.

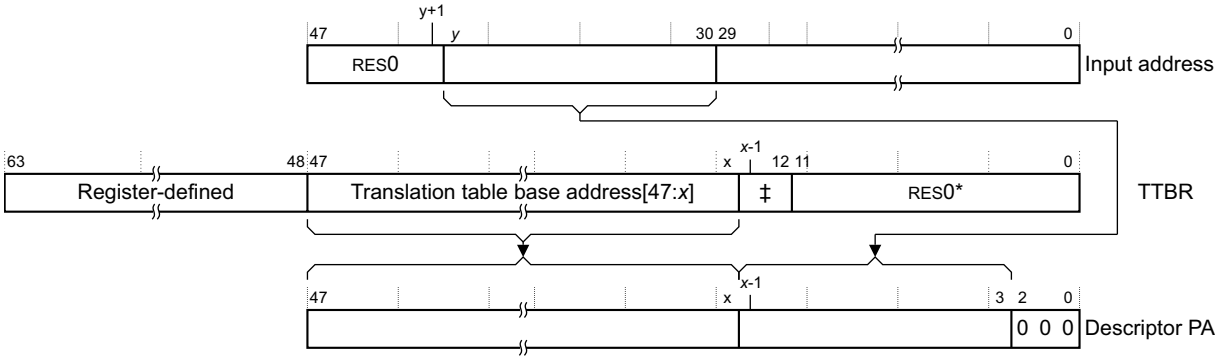

Supported input address range is IPA[y:0], $4 \le x \le 16$, $y = x + 26$. The field marked ‡ must be zero.

* Field has additional properties to the default RES0 definition, see the register description for more information.

Figure K6-3 Initial lookup for VMSAv8-64 using the 4KB granule, starting at level 1, with concatenation

Performing the initial lookup using the 16KB granule

This subsection describes examples of the initial lookup when using the 16KB translation granule that Table D5-16 on page D5-4808 shows as starting at level 0 or at level 1. It includes those stage 2 translations where concatenation of translation tables is required for the lookup to start at level 1. This means that it gives specific examples of the mechanisms described in *The VMSAv8-64 address translation system* on page D5-4777.

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Note

For stage 2 translations, the same principles apply to an initial lookup that Table D5-16 on page D5-4808 shows as starting at level 1. In this case, for some IA sizes concatenation of translation tables means the lookup can, instead, start at level 2.

The following subsections describe these examples of the initial lookup:

- *Initial lookup at level 0, 16KB translation granule*.
- *Initial lookup at level 1, 16KB translation granule*.

In all cases, for a stage 2 translation, the VTCR_EL2.SL0 field must indicate the required initial lookup level, and this level must be consistent with the value of the VTCR_EL2.T0SZ field, see *Overview of stage 2 translations, 16KB granule* on page D5-4808.

Initial lookup at level 0, 16KB translation granule

This subsection describes initial lookups with an input address width of (n+1) bits, meaning the input address is IA[n:0]. As Table D5-15 on page D5-4807 shows, the only case where an address translation using the 16KB granule starts at level 0 is a stage 1 translation of a 48-bit input address, IA[47:0]. For this lookup:

- The required translation table has only two entries, meaning its size is 16bytes, and it must be aligned to 16 bytes.
- TTBR_ELx[47:4] specify the translation table base address.
- Bit[47] of the input address is bit[3] of the descriptor offset in the translation table.

Figure K6-4 shows this lookup.

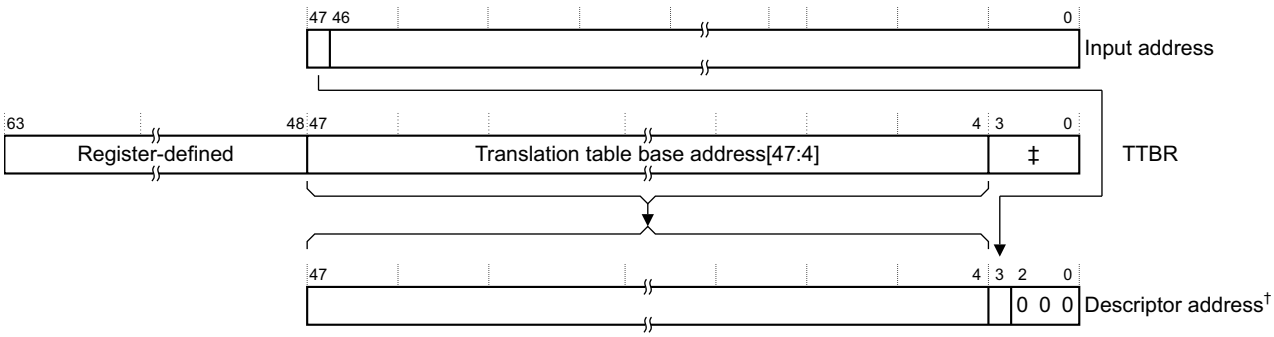

Supported input address range is IA[47:0]. The field marked ‡ is RES0*.

† For an EL1&0 stage 1 translation, when EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the IPA of the descriptor. Otherwise, the PA of the descriptor.

* Field has additional properties to the default RES0 definition, see the register description for more information.

Figure K6-4 Initial lookup for VMSAv8-64 using the 16KB granule, starting at level 0

Initial lookup at level 1, 16KB translation granule

This subsection describes initial lookups with an input address width of (n+1) bits, meaning the input address is IA[n:0].

For a stage 1 or stage 2 initial lookup at level 1, without use of concatenated translation tables

As Table D5-16 on page D5-4808 shows, this applies to IA[n:0], where $36 \le n \le 46$. For these lookups:

- There is a single translation table at this level.
- TTBR_ELx[47:(n-32)] specify the translation table base address.
- Bits[n:36] of the input address are bits[(n-33):3] of the descriptor offset in the translation table.

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Figure K6-5 shows this lookup.

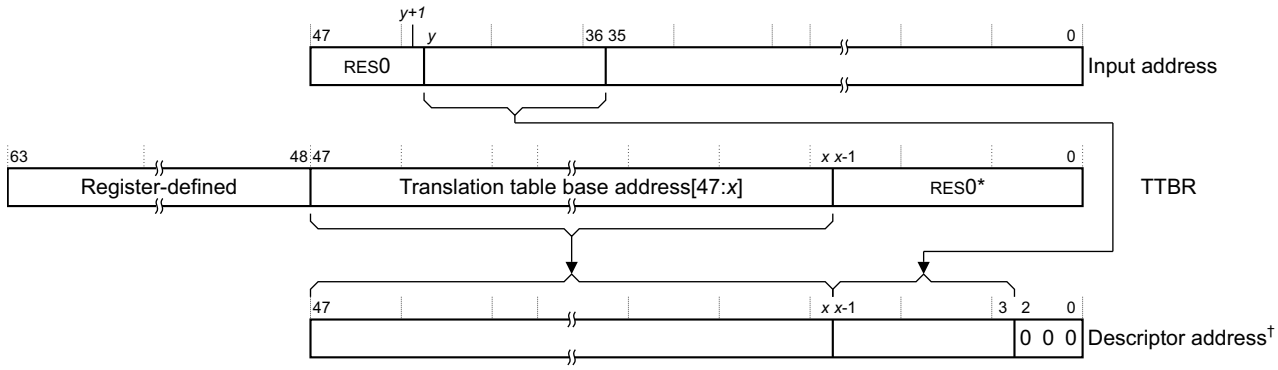

Supported input address range is IA[y:0], $4 \le x \le 14$, $y = x + 32$.

† For an EL1&0 stage 1 translation, when EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the IPA of the descriptor. Otherwise, the PA of the descriptor.

* Field has additional properties to the default RES0 definition, see the register description for more information.

Figure K6-5 Initial lookup for VMSAv8-64 using the 16KB granule, starting at level 1, without concatenation

For a stage 2 initial lookup at level 1, with concatenated translation tables

As Table D5-16 on page D5-4808 shows, the only case where an address translation using the 16KB granule starts at level 1 because of concatenation of translation tables is a stage 2 translation of a 48-bit input address, IA[47:0]. For this lookup:

- There are two concatenated translation tables at this level.
- These concatenated translation tables must be aligned to 2×16KB. This means TTBR_ELx[14] must be zero.
- TTBR_ELx[47:15] specify the base address of the block of two concatenated translation tables.
- Bits[47:36] of the input address are bits[14:3] of the descriptor offset from the base address of the block of concatenated translation tables.

Figure K6-6 shows this lookup.

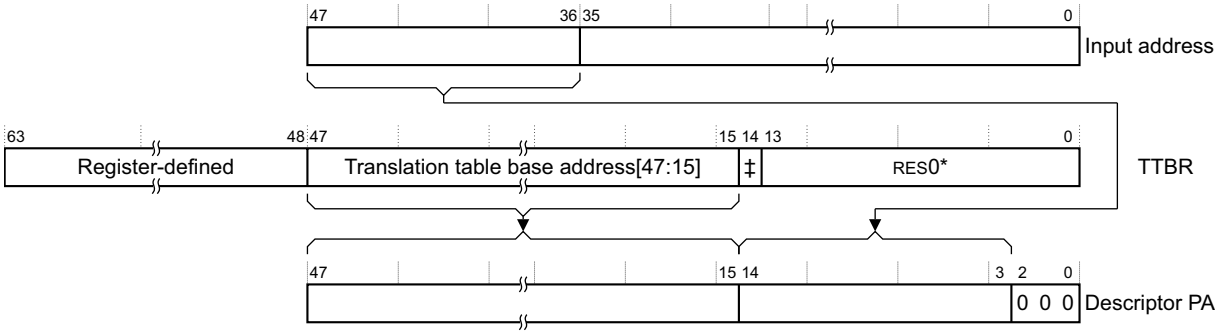

Supported input address range is IPA[47:0]. The bit marked ‡ must be zero.

* Field has additional properties to the default RES0 definition, see the register description for more information.

Figure K6-6 Initial lookup for VMSAv8-64 using the 16KB granule, starting at level 1, with concatenation

Performing the initial lookup using the 64KB translation granule

This subsection describes examples of the initial lookup when using the 64KB translation granule that Table D5-18 on page D5-4812 shows as starting at level 1 or at level 2. It includes those stage 2 translations where concatenation of translation tables is required for the lookup to start at level 2. This means that it gives specific examples of the mechanisms described in *The VMSAv8-64 address translation system* on page D5-4777.

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Note

For stage 2 translations, the same principles apply to an initial lookup that Table D5-18 on page D5-4812 shows as starting at level 2. In this case, for some IA sizes concatenation of translation tables means the lookup can, instead, start at level 3.

The following subsections describe these examples of the initial lookup:

- *Initial lookup at level 1, 64KB translation granule*.
- *Initial lookup at level 2, 64KB translation granule*.

In all cases, for a stage 2 translation, the VTCR_EL2.SL0 field must indicate the required initial lookup level, and this level must be consistent with the value of the VTCR_EL2.T0SZ field, see *Overview of stage 2 translations, 64KB granule* on page D5-4812.

Initial lookup at level 1, 64KB translation granule

This subsection describes initial lookups with an input address width of (n+1) bits, meaning the input address is IA[n:0]. As Table D5-18 on page D5-4812 shows, a stage 1 or stage 2 initial lookup at level 1 is required when $42 \le n \le 47$. For these lookups:

- The size of the translation table is $2^{(n-39)}$ bytes. This means the size of the translation table, at this level, is always less than the granule size. The address of this translation table must align to the size of the table.
- Bits[n:42] of the input address are bits[(n-39):3] of the descriptor offset in the translation table.
- Bits[47:(n-38)] of the TTBR_ELx specify the translation table base address.

Figure K6-7 shows this lookup.

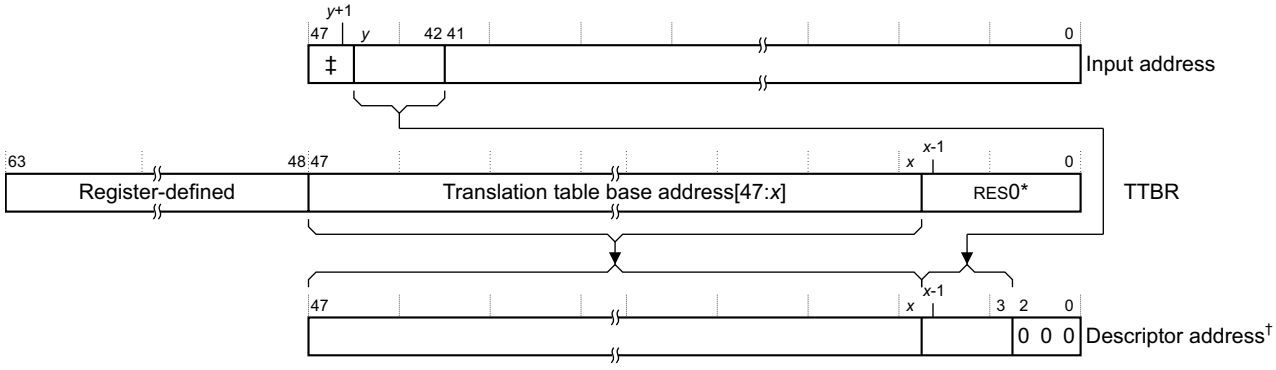

Supported input address range is IA[y:0], $4 \le x \le 9$, $y = x + 38$. When y is 47 the field marked ‡ is absent.

† For an EL1&0 stage 1 translation, when EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the IPA of the descriptor. Otherwise, the PA of the descriptor.

* Field has additional properties to the default RES0 definition, see the register description for more information.

Figure K6-7 Initial lookup for VMSAv8-64 using the 64KB granule, starting at level 1

Initial lookup at level 2, 64KB translation granule

This subsection describes initial lookups with an input address width of (n+1) bits, meaning the input address is IA[n:0].

For a stage 1 or stage 2 initial lookup at level 2, without the use of concatenated translation tables

As Table D5-18 on page D5-4812 shows, this applies to IA[n:0], where $29 \le n \le 41$. For these lookups:

- There is a single translation table at this level.
- TTBR_ELx[47:(n-25)] of the specify the translation table base address.
- Bits[n:29] of the input address are bits[(n-26):3] of the descriptor offset in the translation table.

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Figure K6-8 shows this lookup.

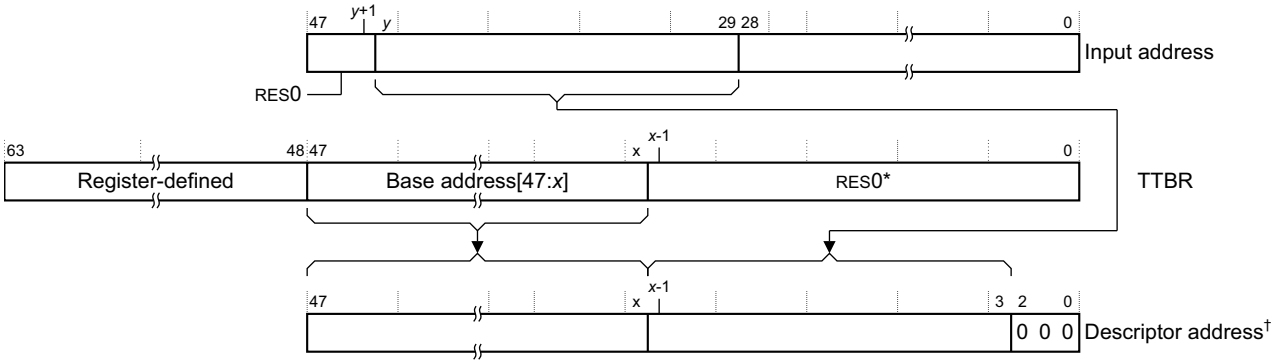

Supported input address range is IA[y:0]. $4 \le x \le 16$, $y = x + 25$.

† For an EL1&0 stage 1 translation, when EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state, the IPA of the descriptor. Otherwise, the PA of the descriptor.

* Field has additional properties to the default RES0 definition, see the register description for more information.

Figure K6-8 Initial lookup for VMSAv8-64 using the 64KB granule, starting at level 2, without concatenation

For a stage 2 initial lookup at level 2, with concatenated translation tables

As Table D5-18 on page D5-4812 shows, this applies to IA[n:0], where $42 \le n \le 45$. For these lookups:

- There are $2^{(m-41)}$ concatenated translation tables at this level.
- These concatenated translation tables must be aligned to $2^{(m-41)} \times 64$KB. This means TTBR_ELx[(n-26):16] must be zero.
- TTBR_ELx[47:(n-25)] specify the base address of the block of translation tables.
- Bits[n:42] of the input address are bits[(n-26):16] of the descriptor offset from the base address of the block of translation tables.

Figure K6-9 shows this lookup.

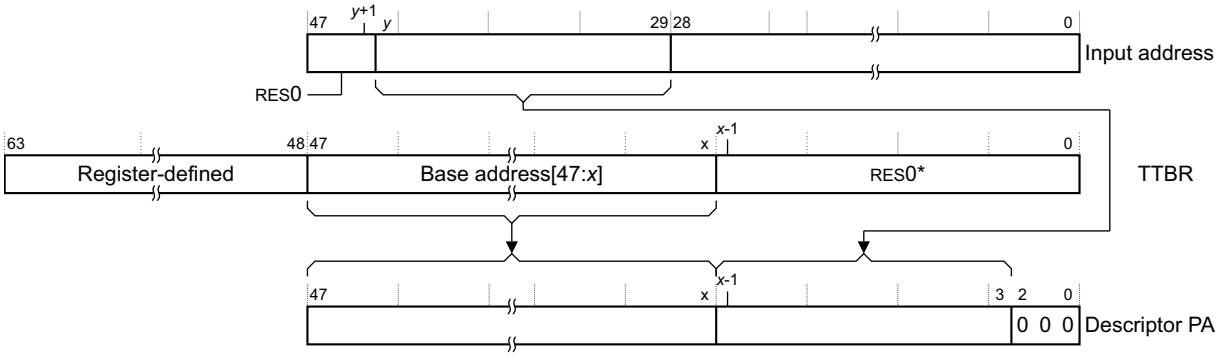

Supported input address range is IPA[y:0], $4 \le x \le 20$, $y = x + 25$.

* Field has additional properties to the default RES0 definition, see the register description for more information.

Figure K6-9 Initial lookup for VMSAv8-64 using the 64KB granule, starting at level 2, with concatenation

K6.1.2 Full translation flows for VMSAv8-64 address translation

In a translation table walk, only the first lookup uses the translation table base address from the appropriate TTBR_ELx. Subsequent lookups use a combination of address information from:

- The table descriptor read in the previous lookup.
- The input address.

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This section describes example full translation flows, from the initial lookup to the address of a memory page. The example flows:

- Resolve the maximum-sized IA range supported by the initial lookup level.
- Do not have any concatenation of translation tables.
- Cover only the 4KB and the 64KB translation granules.

Examples of performing the initial lookup on page K6-11296 described how either reducing the IA range or concatenating translation tables affects the initial lookup.

Note

Reducing the IA range or concatenating translation tables affects only the initial lookup.

The following sections describe full VMSAv8-64 translation flows, down to an entry for a memory page:

- *The address and properties fields shown in the translation flows*.
- *Full translation flow using the 4KB granule and starting at level 0* on page K6-11304.
- *Full translation flow using the 4KB granule and starting at level 1* on page K6-11305.
- *Full translation flow using the 64KB granule and starting at level 1* on page K6-11306.
- *Full translation flow using the 64KB granule and starting at level 2* on page K6-11307.

The address and properties fields shown in the translation flows

For an EL1&0 stage 1 translation, when EL2 is implemented and enabled in the current Security state:

- Any descriptor address is the IPA of the required descriptor.
- The final output address is the IPA of the block or page.

In these cases, an EL1&0 stage 2 translation is performed to translate the IPA to the required PA.

For all other translations, the final output address is the PA of the block or page, and any descriptor address is the PA of the descriptor.

Properties indicates register or translation table fields that return information, other than address information, about the translation or the targeted memory region. For more information, see *Memory attribute fields in the VMSAv8-64 Translation Table format descriptors* on page D5-4841.

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Full translation flow using the 4KB granule and starting at level 0

Figure K6-10 shows the complete translation flow for a stage 1 translation table walk for a 48-bit input address. This lookup must start with a level 0 lookup. For more information about the fields shown in the figure, see *The address and properties fields shown in the translation flows* on page K6-11303.

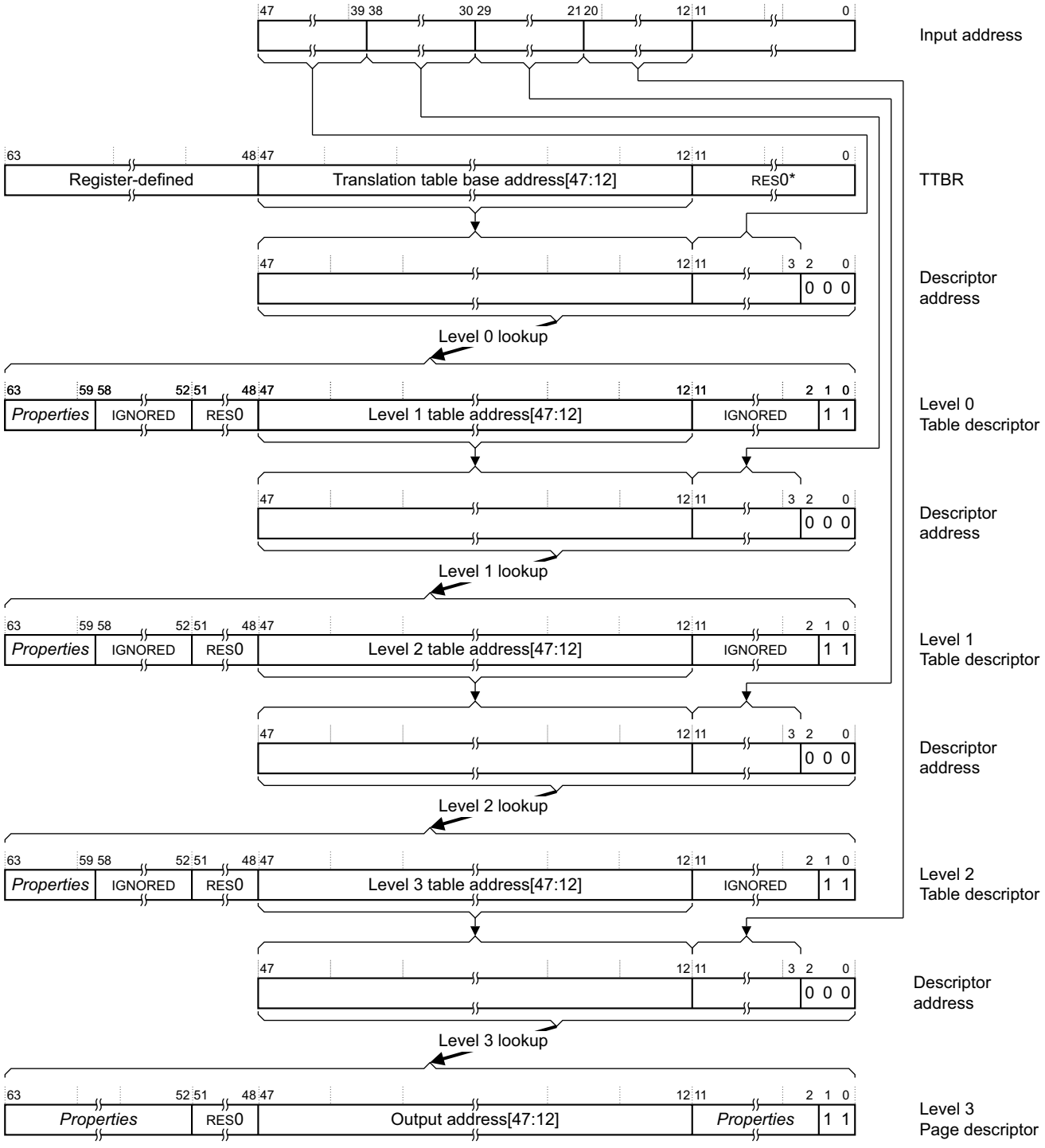

For details of *Properties* fields, see the register or descriptor description.

* Field has additional properties to the default RES0 definition, see the register description for more information.

Figure K6-10 Complete stage 1 translation of a 48-bit address using the 4KB translation granule

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If the level 1 lookup or level 2 lookup returns a block descriptor then the translation table walk completes at that level.

Figure K6-10 on page K6-11304 shows a stage 1 translation. The only difference for a stage 2 translation is that bits[63:58] of the Table descriptors are SBZ.

Full translation flow using the 4KB granule and starting at level 1

Figure K6-11 shows the complete translation flow for a stage 1 translation table walk for a 39-bit input address. This lookup must start with a level 1 lookup. For more information about the fields shown in the figure, see *The address and properties fields shown in the translation flows* on page K6-11303.

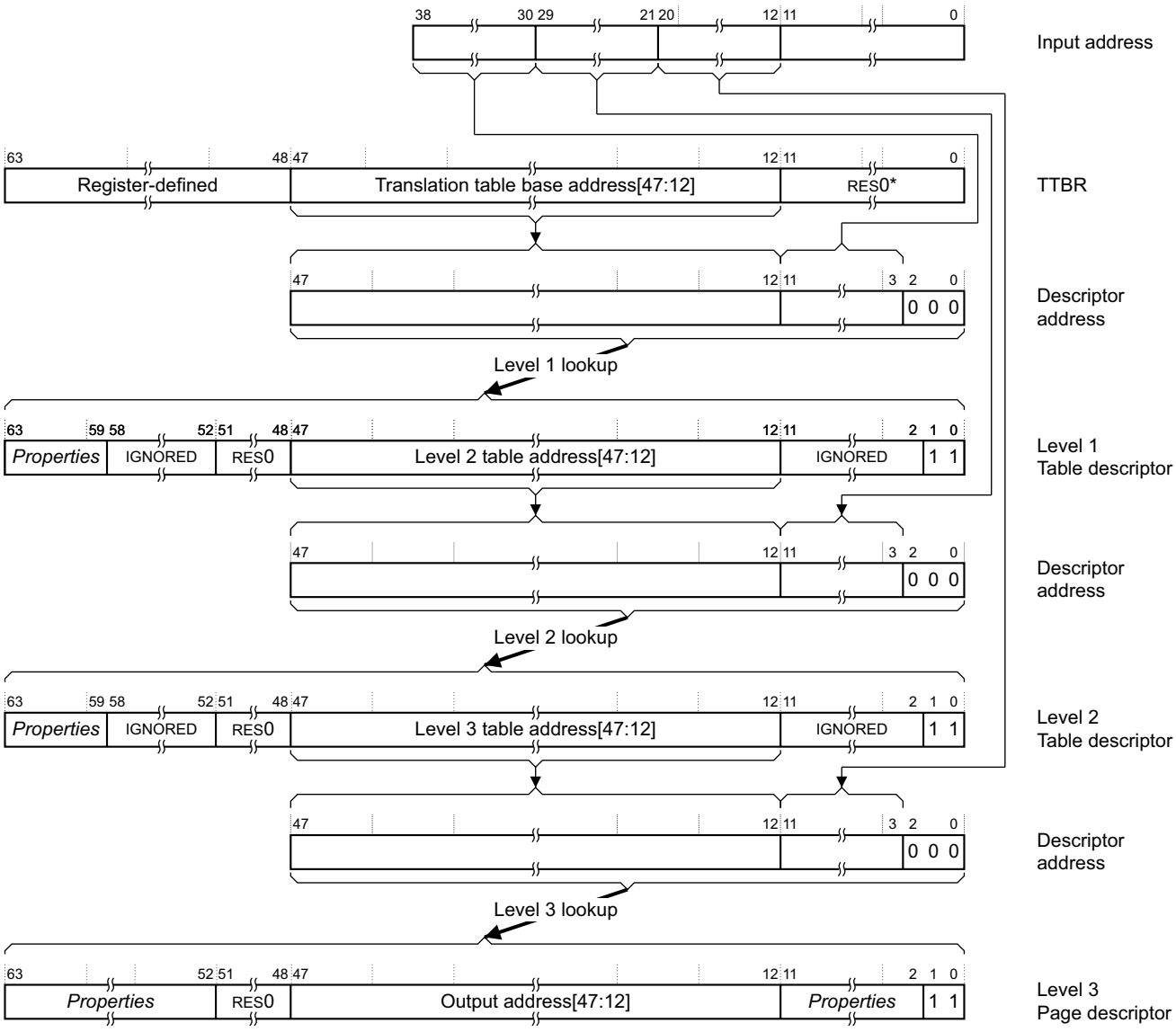

For details of *Properties* fields, see the register or descriptor description.

* Field has additional properties to the default RES0 definition, see the register description for more information.

Figure K6-11 Complete stage 1 translation of a 39-bit address using the 4KB translation granule

If the level 1 lookup or the level 2 lookup returns a block descriptor then the translation table walk completes at that level.

Figure K6-11 shows a stage 1 translation. The only difference for a stage 2 translation is that bits[63:58] of the Table descriptors are SBZ.

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Comparing this translation with the translation for a 48-bit address, shown in Figure K6-10 on page K6-11304, shows how the translation for the 42-bit address start the same lookup process one stage later.

Full translation flow using the 64KB granule and starting at level 1

Figure K6-12 shows the complete translation flow for a stage 1 translation table walk for a 48-bit input address. This lookup must start with a level 1 lookup. For more information about the fields shown in the figure, see *The address and properties fields shown in the translation flows* on page K6-11303.

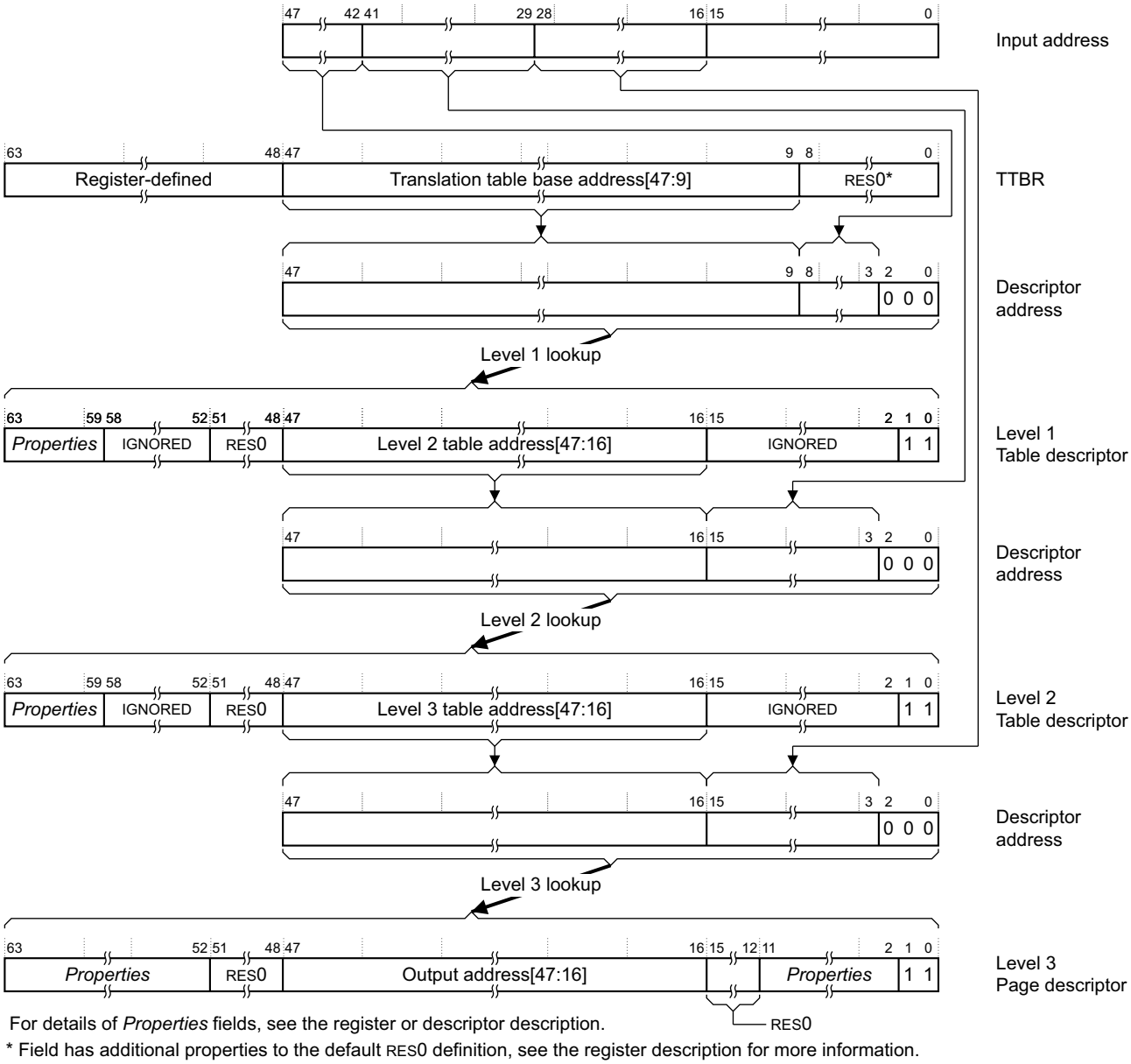

Figure K6-12 Complete stage 1 translation of a 48-bit address using the 64KB translation granule

If the level 2 lookup returns a block descriptor then the translation table walk completes at that level.

Figure K6-12 shows a stage 1 translation. The only difference for a stage 2 translation is that bits[63:58] of the Table descriptors are SBZ.

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The level 1 lookup resolves only 6 bits of the input address. As described in *Performing the initial lookup using the 64KB translation granule* on page K6-11300, this means:

- The translation table size for this level is only 512 bytes.
- The required translation table alignment for this level is 512 bytes.
- The Base address field in the TTBR_ELx is extended, at the low-order end, to be bits[47:9].

Full translation flow using the 64KB granule and starting at level 2

Figure K6-13 shows the complete translation flow for a stage 1 translation table walk for a 42-bit input address. This lookup must start with a level 2 lookup. For more information about the fields shown in the figure, see *The address and properties fields shown in the translation flows* on page K6-11303.

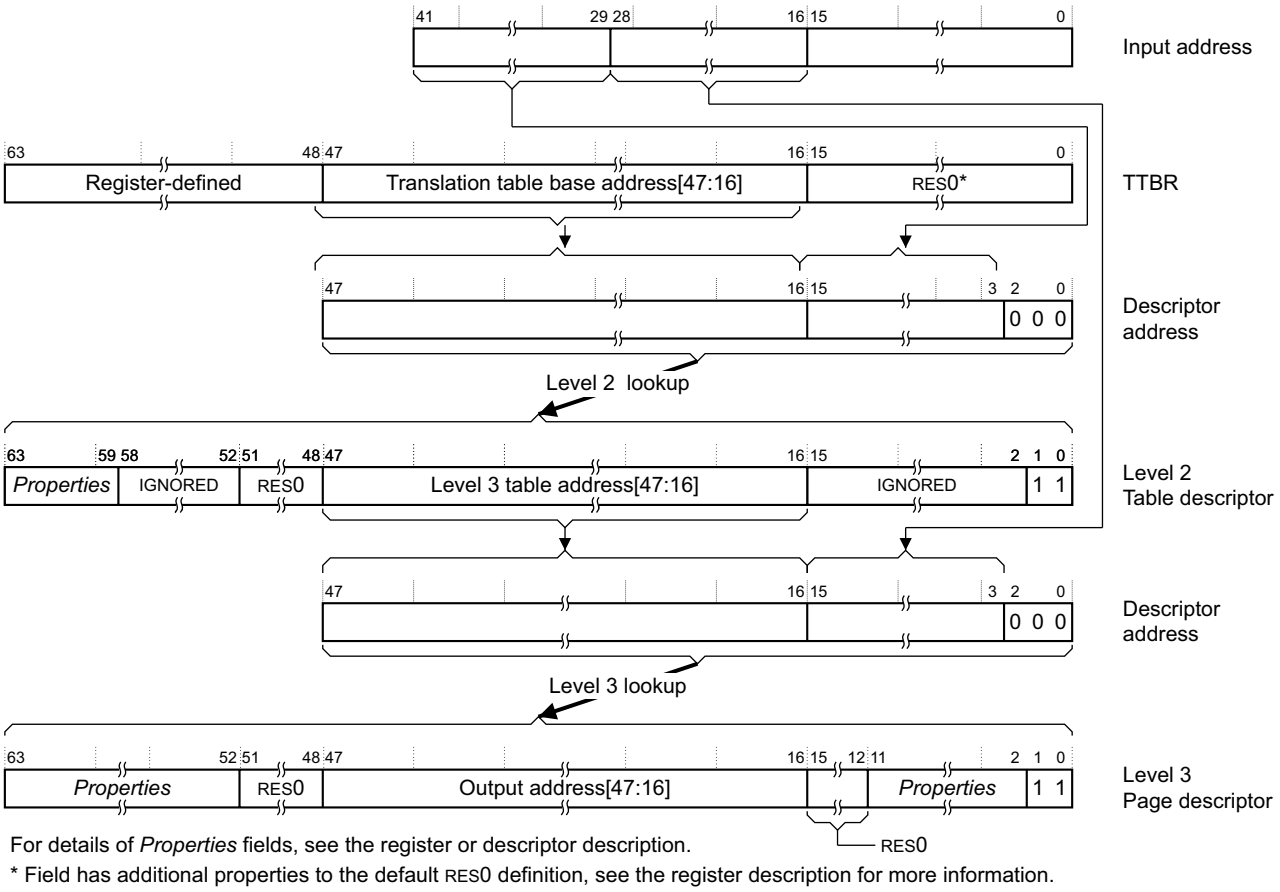

Figure K6-13 Complete stage 1 translation of a 42-bit address using the 64KB translation granule

If the level 2 lookup returns a block descriptor then the translation table walk completes at that level.

Figure K6-13 shows a stage 1 translation. The only difference for a stage 2 translation is that bits[63:58] of the Table descriptors are SBZ.

Comparing this translation with the translation for a 48-bit address, shown in Figure K6-12 on page K6-11306, shows:

- The translation for the 42-bit address starts the same lookup process one stage later.
- Because the initial lookup resolves 13 bits of address:
  - The translation table size for this level is 64KB.
  - The required translation table alignment for this level is 64KB.
  - The Base address field in the TTBR_ELx is bits[47:16].

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K6.2 AArch32 Address translation examples

The following sections give address translation examples for the VMSAv8-32 address translation formats:

- *Address translation examples using the VMSAv8-32 Short descriptor translation table format*.
- *Address translation examples using the VMSAv8-32 Long descriptor translation table format* on page K6-11313.

K6.2.1 Address translation examples using the VMSAv8-32 Short descriptor translation table format

VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor Translation Table format descriptors on page G5-8848 describes the memory section and page option for a single VMSAv8-32 address translation. The following sections show the full translation flow for each of these options:

- *Translation flow for a Supersection*.
- *Translation flow for a Section* on page K6-11310.
- *Translation flow for a Large page* on page K6-11311.
- *Translation flow for a Small page* on page K6-11312.

The address and Properties fields shown in the translation flows on page K6-11312 summarizes the information returned by the lookup.

Translation flow for a Supersection

Figure K6-14 on page K6-11309 shows the complete translation flow for a Supersection. For more information about the fields shown in this figure, see *The address and Properties fields shown in the translation flows* on page K6-11312.

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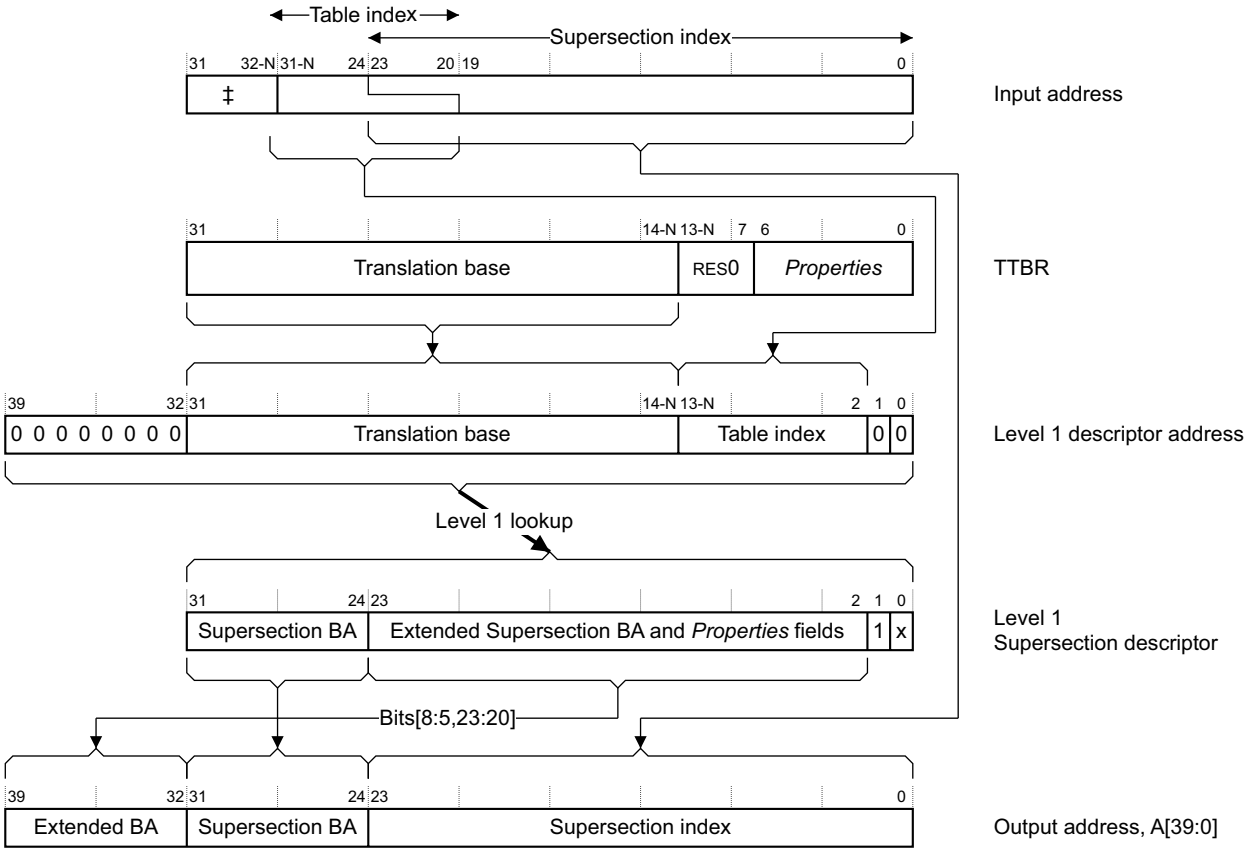

‡ This field is absent if N is 0.
BA = Base address.
For a translation based on TTBR0, N is the value of TTBCR.N.
For a translation based on TTBR1, N is 0.
For details of *Properties* fields, see the register or descriptor description.

Figure K6-14 VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor Supersection address translation

Note

Figure K6-14 shows how, when the input address, the VA, addresses a Supersection, the top four bits of the *Supersection index* bits of the address overlap the bottom four bits of the *Table index* bits. For more information, see *Additional requirements for Short-descriptor format translation tables* on page G5-8851.

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Translation flow for a Section

Figure K6-15 shows the complete translation flow for a Section. For more information about the fields shown in this figure, see *The address and Properties fields shown in the translation flows* on page K6-11312.

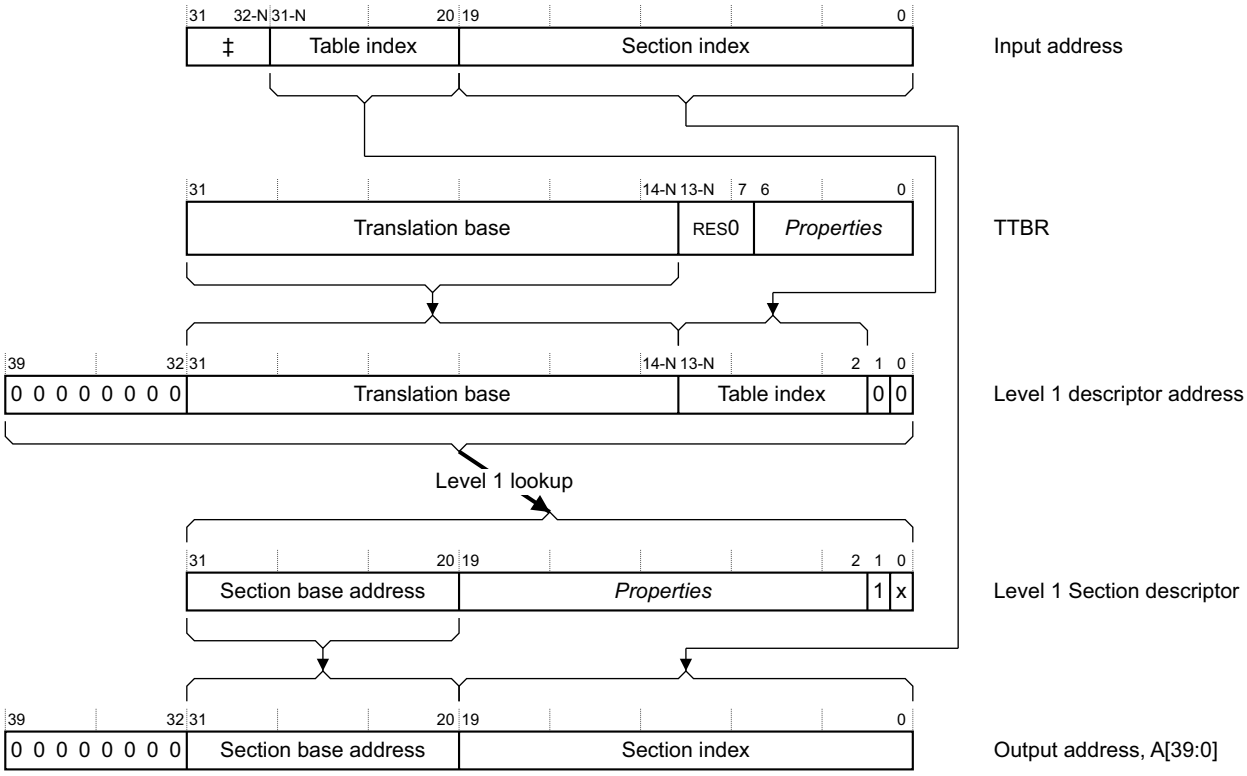

‡ This field is absent if N is 0.
For a translation based on TTBR0, N is the value of TTBCR.N.
For a translation based on TTBR1, N is 0.
For details of *Properties* fields, see the register or descriptor description.

Figure K6-15 VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor Section address translation

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Translation flow for a Large page

Figure K6-16 shows the complete translation flow for a Large page. For more information about the fields shown in this figure, see *The address and Properties fields shown in the translation flows* on page K6-11312.

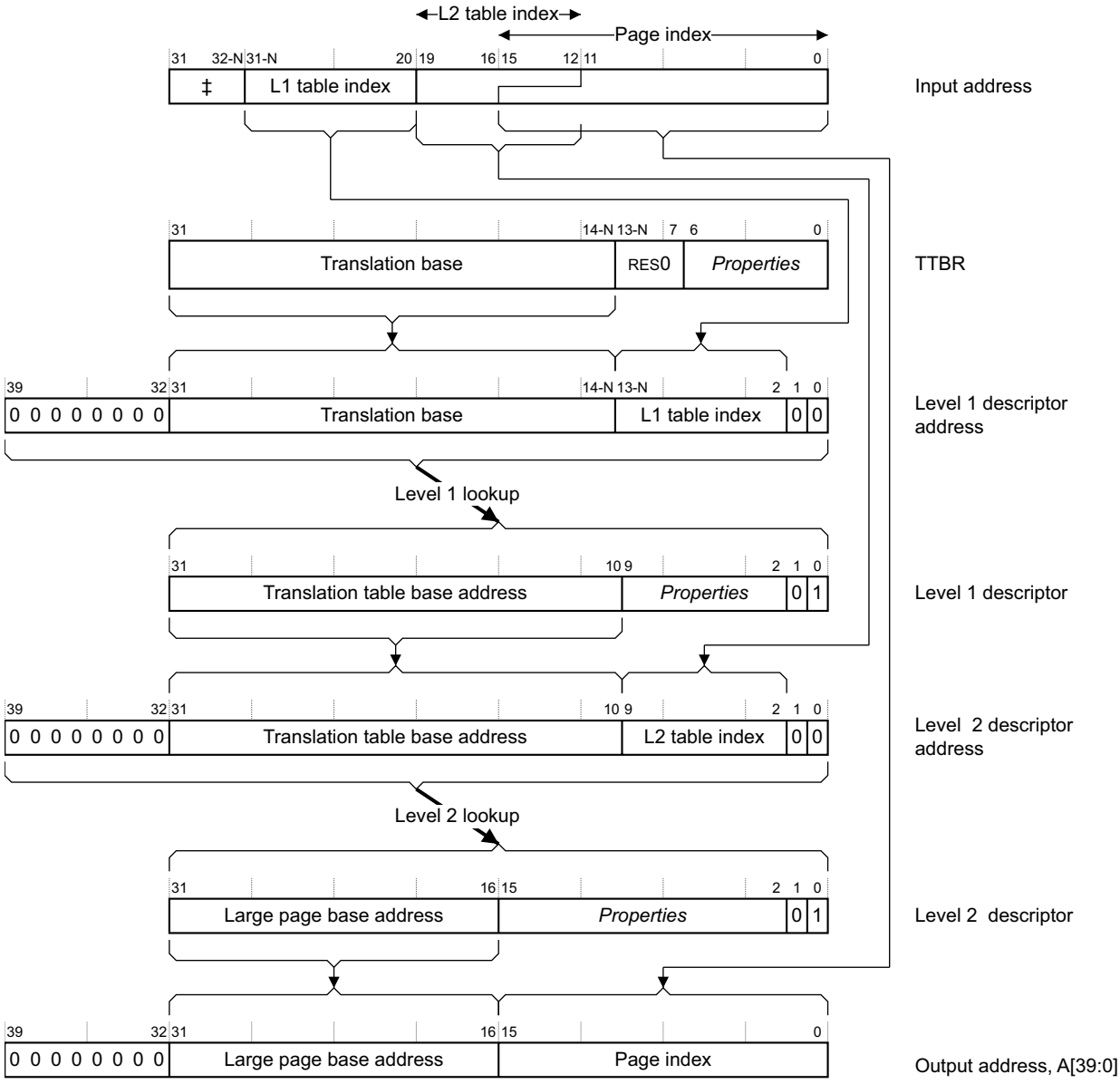

‡ This field is absent if N is 0.
L1 = Level 1, L2 = Level 2.
For a translation based on TTBR0, N is the value of TTBCR.N.
For a translation based on TTBR1, N is 0.
For details of *Properties* fields, see the register or descriptor description.

Figure K6-16 VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor Large page address translation

Note

Figure K6-16 shows how, when the input address, the VA, addresses a Large page, the top four bits of the *page index* bits of the address overlap the bottom four bits of the *level 1 table index* bits. For more information, see *Additional requirements for Short-descriptor format translation tables* on page G5-8851.

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Translation flow for a Small page

Figure K6-17 shows the complete translation flow for a Small page. For more information about the fields shown in this figure, see *The address and Properties fields shown in the translation flows*.

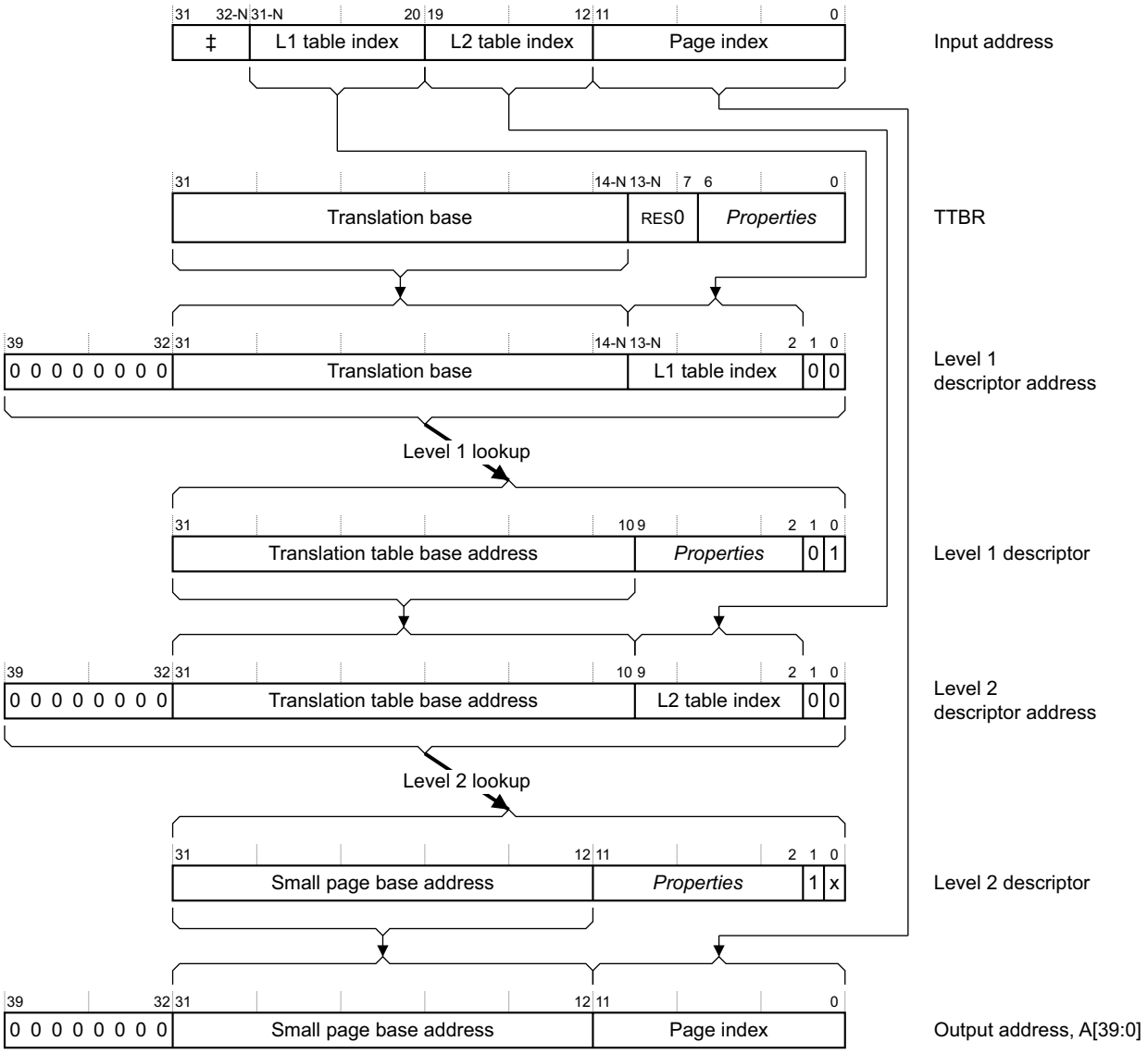

‡ This field is absent if N is 0.
L1 = Level 1, L2 = Level 2.
For a translation based on TTBR0, N is the value of TTBCR.N.
For a translation based on TTBR1, N is 0.
For details of *Properties* fields, see the register or descriptor description.

Figure K6-17 VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor Small page address translation

The address and Properties fields shown in the translation flows

For the Non-secure PL1&0 stage 1 translation tables:

- Any descriptor address is the IPA of the required descriptor.
- The final output address is the IPA of the Section, Supersection, Large page, or Small page.

In these cases, a PL1&0 stage 2 translation is performed to translate the IPA to the required PA.

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Otherwise, the address is the PA of the descriptor, Section, Supersection, Large page, or Small page.

Properties indicates register or translation table fields that return information, other than address information, about the translation or the targeted memory region. For more information, see *Information returned by a translation table lookup* on page G5-8843, and the description of the register or translation table descriptor.

For translations using the Short-descriptor translation table format, *VMSAv8-32 Short-descriptor Translation Table format descriptors* on page G5-8848 describes the descriptors formats.

K6.2.2 Address translation examples using the VMSAv8-32 Long descriptor translation table format

As described in *Translation table walks, when using the VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table format* on page G5-8871, in a translation table walk, only the first lookup uses the translation table base address from the appropriate TTBR. Subsequent lookups use a combination of address information from:

- The table descriptor read in the previous lookup.
- The input address.

The following sections give examples of full VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor format address translation flows, down to an entry for a 4KB page:

- *Full translation flow, starting at level 1 lookup*.
- *Full translation flow, starting at level 2 lookup* on page K6-11315.

The address and Properties fields shown in the translation flows on page K6-11312 summarizes the information returned by the lookup.

Full translation flow, starting at level 1 lookup

Figure K6-18 on page K6-11314 shows the complete translation flow for a VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor stage 1 translation table walk that starts with a level 1 lookup. For more information about the fields shown in the figure, see *The address and Properties fields shown in the translation flows* on page K6-11312.

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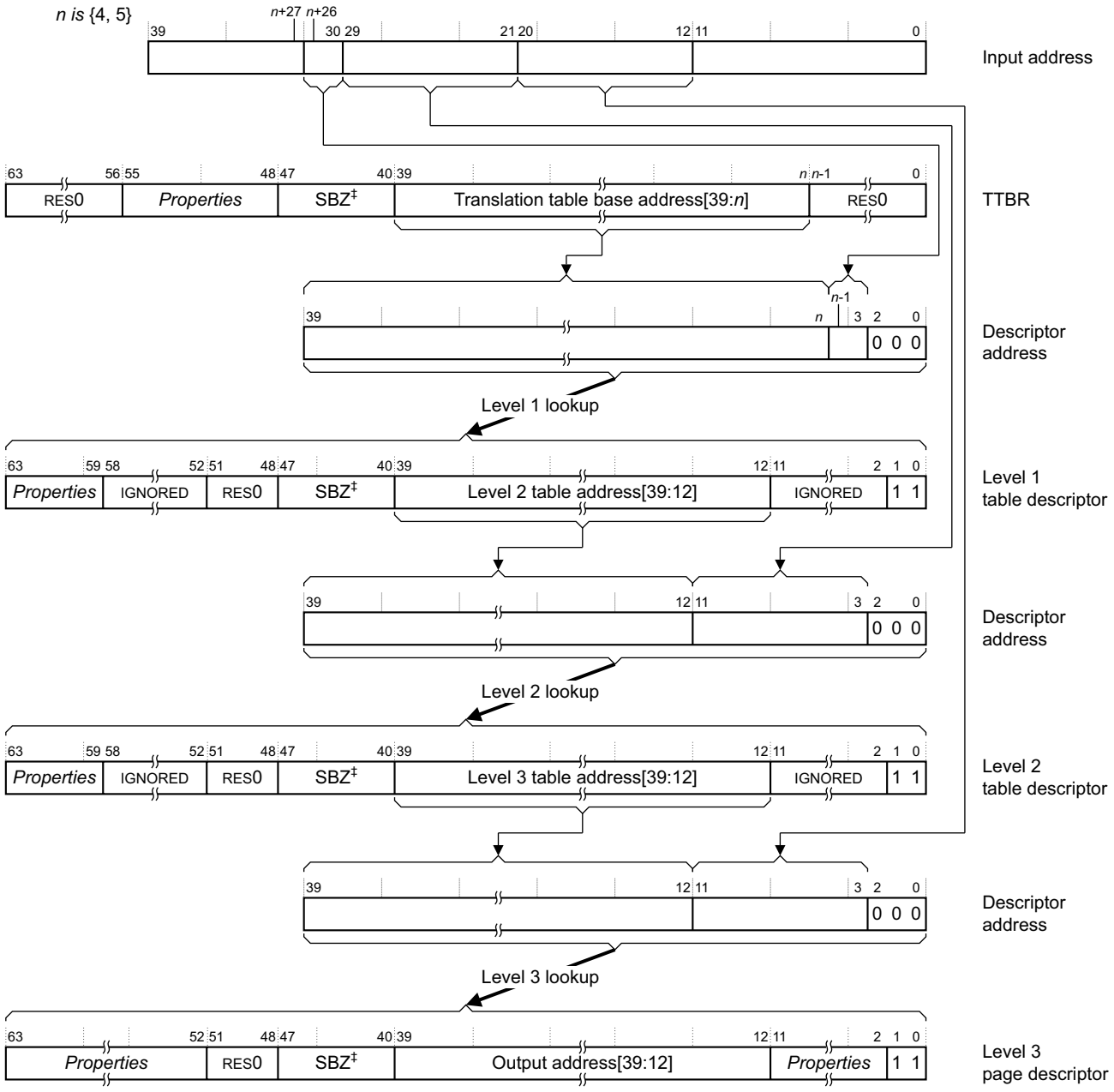

For details of *Properties* fields, see the register or descriptor description.
‡ See the lookup description for more information about bits[40:47] of the TTBR and descriptors

Figure K6-18 Complete VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor format stage 1 translation, starting at level 1

If the level 1 lookup or the level 2 lookup returns a block descriptor then the translation table walk completes at that level.

If bits[47:40] of the TTBR or the descriptor are not zero then the lookup will generate an Address size fault, see *Address size fault* on page G5-8924.

A stage 2 translation that starts at a level 1 lookup differs from the translation shown in Figure K6-18 only as follows:

- The possible values of *n* are 4-13, to support an input address of between 31 and 40 bits.
- A descriptor and output addresses are always PAs.

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Full translation flow, starting at level 2 lookup

Figure K6-19 shows the complete translation flow for a stage 1 VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor translation table walk that starts at a level 2 lookup. For more information about the fields shown in the figure, see *The address and Properties fields shown in the translation flows* on page K6-11312.

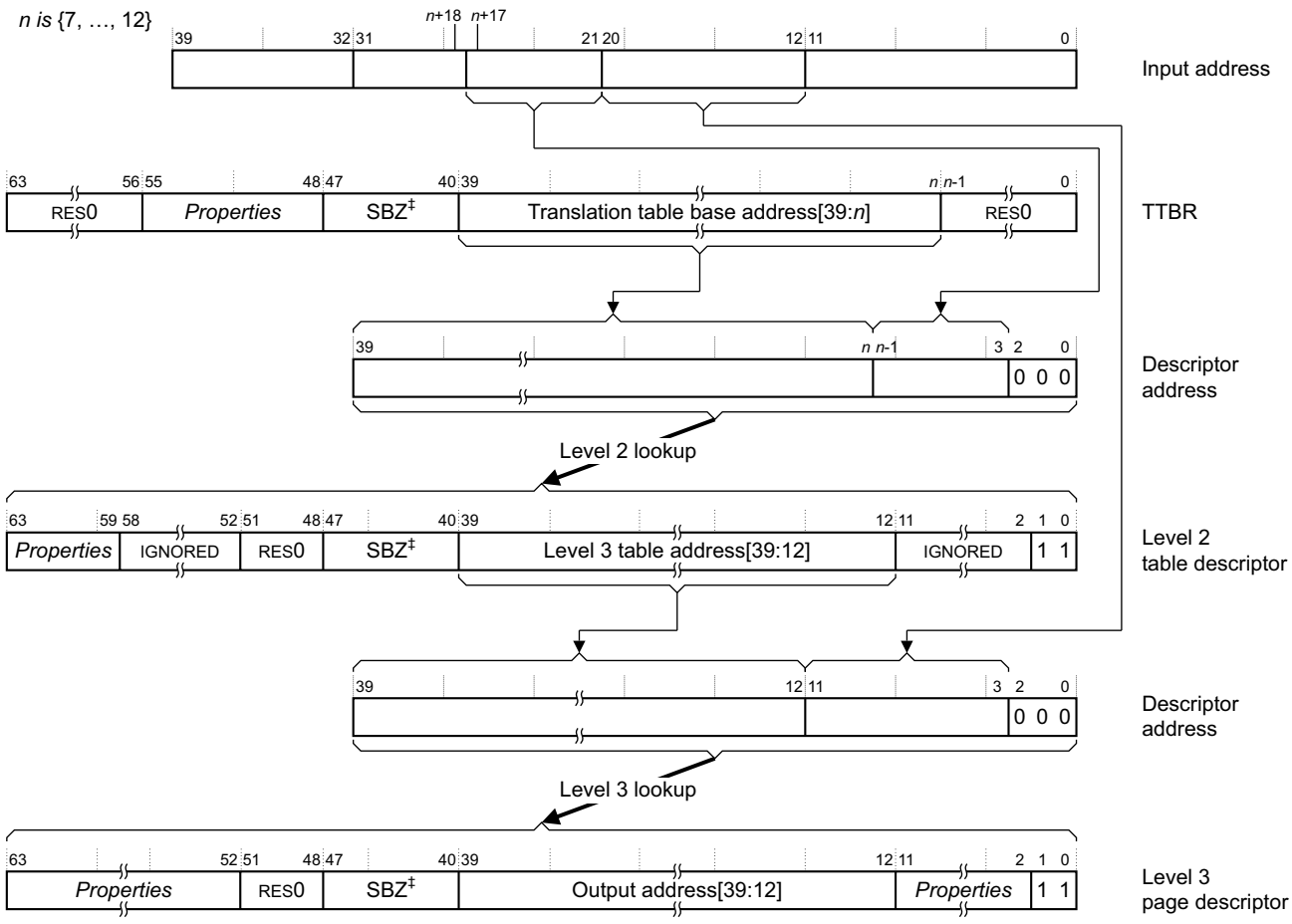

For details of *Properties* fields, see the register or descriptor description.

‡ See the lookup description for more information about bits[40:47] of the TTBR and descriptors

Figure K6-19 Complete VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor format stage 1 translation, starting at level 2

If the level 2 lookup returns a block descriptor then the translation table walk completes at that level.

If bits[47:40] of the TTBR or the descriptor are not zero then the lookup will generate an Address size fault, see *Address size fault* on page G5-8924.

A stage 2 translation that starts at a level 2 lookup differs from the translation shown in Figure K6-19 only as follows:

- The possible values of *n* are 7-16, to support an input address of up to 34 bits.
- The descriptor and output addresses are always PAs.

The address and Properties fields shown in the translation flows

For the Non-secure PL1&0 stage 1 translation:

- Any descriptor address is the IPA of the required descriptor.
- The final output address is the IPA of the block or page.

In these cases, a PL1&0 stage 2 translation is performed to translate the IPA to the required PA.

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For all other translations, the final output address is the PA of the block or page, and any descriptor address is the PA of the descriptor.

Properties indicates register or translation table fields that return information, other than address information, about the translation or the targeted memory region. For more information, see *Information returned by a translation table lookup* on page G5-8843, and the description of the register or translation table descriptor.

For translations using the Long-descriptor translation table format, *VMSAv8-32 Long-descriptor Translation Table format descriptors* on page G5-8857 describes the descriptors formats.

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Appendix K7
Example OS Save and Restore Sequences

This appendix provides possible OS Save and Restore sequences for a Debug implementation using the V8A or later architectures. It contains the following sections:

- *Save Debug registers* on page K7-11318.
- *Restore Debug registers* on page K7-11320.

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K7.1 Save Debug registers

This section shows how to save the registers that are used by an external debugger.

```
; On entry, X0 points to a block to save the debug registers in.
; Returns the pointer beyond the block and corrupts X1-X3

SaveDebugRegisters
    ; (1) Set OS Lock.
    MOV     X2,#1                       ; Set the OS Lock. In AArch64 state, the OS Lock
    MSR     OSLAR_EL1,X2                ; is writable via OSLAR.
    ISB                                 ; Context synchronization event

    ; (2) Walk through the registers, saving them
    MRS     X1,OSDTRRX_EL1              ; Read DTRRX
    MRS     X2,OSDTRTX_EL1              ; Read DTRTX
    STP     W1,W2,[X0],#8               ; Save { DTRRX, DTRTX }
    MRS     X1,OSECCR_EL1               ; Read ECCR
    MRS     X2,MDSCR_EL1                ; Read DSCR
    STP     W1,W2,[X0],#8               ; Save { ECCR, DSCR }
    [ AARCH32_SUPPORTED
    MRS     X1,DBGVCR32_EL2             ; Read DBGVCR
    MRS     X2,DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1          ; Read CLAIM - note, have to read via CLAIMCLR
    STP     W1,W2,[X0],#8               ; Save { VCR, CLAIM }
    ]

    ;; Macros for saving off a "register pair"
    ;; $WB      is W for watchpoint, B for breakpoint
    ;; $num     is the pair's number
    ;; X0 contains a pointer for the value words
    ;; X1 contains a pointer for the control words
    ;; W2 contains the max index
    MACRO
    SaveRP  $WB,$num, $exit
    MRS     X3,DBG$WB.VR$num._EL1       ; Read DBGxVRn
    STR     X3,[X0],#8                  ; Save { xVRn }
    MRS     X3,DBG$WB.CR$num._EL1       ; Read DBGxCRn
    STR     W3,[X0],#4                  ; Save { xCRn }.
    [ $num > 1 :LAND: $num < 15
    CMP     W1,#$num
    BEQ     $exit
    ]
    MEND

    ; (3) Breakpoints
    MRS     X1,ID_AA64DFR0_EL1
    UBFX    W1,W1,#12,#4                ; Extract BRPs field
    MACRO
    SaveBRP $num                        ; Save a Breakpoint Register Pair
    SaveRP  B,$num,SaveDebugRegisters_Watchpoints
    MEND
    SaveBRP 0
    SaveBRP 1
    SaveBRP 2
    ;; and so on to ...
    SaveBRP 15

SaveDebugRegisters_Watchpoints
    ; (4) Watchpoints
    MRS     X1,ID_AA64DFR0_EL1          ; Read DBGDIDR
    UBFX    W1,W1,#20,#4                ; Extract WRPs field
    MACRO
    SaveWRP $num                        ; Save a Watchpoint Register Pair
    SaveRP  W,$num,SaveDebugRegisters_Exit
    MEND
    SaveWRP 0
    SaveWRP 1
    SaveWRP 2
```


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```
    ;; and so on to ...
    SaveWRP 15

SaveDebugRegisters_Exit
    ; (5) Return the pointer to first word not read. This pointer is already in X0, so
    ; all that is needed is to return from this function. The OS double-lock (OSDLR_EL1.DLK) is
    ; locked later, just before the final entry to WFI state.
    RET
```


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K7.2 Restore Debug registers

This section shows how to restore the registers that are used by an external debugger.

```
; On entry, X0 points to a block of saved debug registers.
; Returns the pointer beyond the block and corrupts R1-R3,R12.

RestoreDebugRegisters
    ; (1) Lock OS Lock. The lock will already be set, but this write is included to ensure it
    ; is locked.
    MOV     X2,#1                       ; Lock the OS Lock. In AArch64 state, the OS Lock
    MSR     OSLAR_EL1,X2                ; is writable via OSLAR.
    ISB                                 ; Context synchronization event

    MSR MDSCR_EL1, XZR                  ; Initialize MDSCR_EL1

    ; (2) Walk through the registers, restoring them
    LDP     W1,W2,[X0],#8               ; Read { DTRRX,DTRTX }
    MSR     OSDTRRX_EL1,X1              ; Restore DTRRX
    MSR     OSDTRTX_EL1,X2              ; Restore DTRTX
    LDP     W1,W3,[X0],#8               ; Read { DSCR, ECCR }
    MSR     OSECCR_EL1,X2               ; Restore ECCR
    [ AARCH32_SUPPORTED
    LDP     W1,W2,[X0],#8               ; Read { VCR,CLAIM }
    MSR     DBGVCR32_EL2,X1             ; Restore DBGVCR
    MSR     DBGCLAIMSET_EL1,X2          ; Restore CLAIM - note, writes CLAIMSET
    ]

    ;; Macro for restoring a "register pair"
    MACRO
    RestoreRP $WB,$num,$exit
    LDR     X3,[X0],#8                  ; Read { xVRn }
    MSR     DBG$WB.VR$num._EL1,X3       ; Restore DBGxVRn
    LDR     W3,[X0],#4                  ; Read { xCRn }
    MSR     DBG$WB.CR$num._EL1,X3       ; Restore DBGxCRn
    [ $num >= 1 :LAND: $num < 15
    CMP     W1,#$num
    BEQ     $exit
    ]
    MEND

    ; (3) Breakpoints
    MRS     X1,ID_AA64DFR0_EL1
    UBFX    W1,W1,#12,#4                ; Extract BRPs field
    MACRO
    RestoreBRP $num                     ; Restore a Breakpoint Register Pair
    RestoreRP  B,$num,RestoreDebugRegisters_Watchpoints
    MEND
    RestoreBRP 0
    RestoreBRP 1
    RestoreBRP 2
    ;; and so on until ...
    RestoreBRP 15

RestoreDebugRegisters_Watchpoints
    ; (4) Watchpoints
    MRS     X1,ID_AA64DFR0_EL1          ; Read DBGDIDR
    UBFX    W1,W1,#20,#4                ; Extract WRPs field
    MACRO
    RestoreWRP $num                     ; Restore a Watchpoint Register Pair
    RestoreRP  W,$num,RestoreDebugRegisters_Exit
    MEND
    RestoreWRP 0
    RestoreWRP 1
    RestoreWRP 2
    ;; and so on until ...
    RestoreWRP 15
```


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```
RestoreDebugRegisters_Exit
    MSR MDSCR_EL1, X3                   ; Restore DSCR

    ; (5) Clear the OS Lock.
    ISB
    MOV     X2,#0                       ; Clear the OS Lock. In AArch64 state, the OS Lock
    MSR     OSLAR_EL1,X2                ; is writable via OSLAR.

    ; (6) A final ISB guarantees the restored register values are visible to subsequent
    ; instructions.
    ISB

    ; (7) Return the pointer to first word not read. This pointer is already in X0, so
    ; all that is needed is to return from this function.
    RET
```


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Appendix K8
Recommended Upload and Download Processes for External Debug

This appendix contains the following section:

- *Using memory access mode in AArch64 state* on page K8-11324.

Note

This description is not part of the Arm architecture specification. It is included here as supplementary information, for the convenience of developers and users who might find this information useful.

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K8.1 Using memory access mode in AArch64 state

Figure K8-1 and Figure K8-2 on page K8-11325 show the processes for using memory access mode to implement a download (external host to target) and an upload (target to external host).

To transfer *n* words of data:

- The download sequence needs *n*+6 accesses by the external debug interface.
- The upload sequence needs *n*+8 accesses by the external debug interface.

In both cases, in the innermost loop the debugger can make an external access to a DTR without polling EDSCR after each write as underrun and overrun detection prevent failure. Normally external accesses from the debugger are outpaced by the memory accesses of the PE, making underruns and overruns unlikely. If this is not the case, the EDSCR.ERR flag is set to 1. This is checked once at the end of the sequence, although a debugger can check it more often, for example once for each page. If the EDSCR.ERR flag is set to 1 because of overrun or underrun, the debugger can restart. The address to restart from is frozen in X0. EDSCR.ERR might also be set because of a Data abort.

If underruns and overruns are common, the debugger can pace itself accordingly.

Note

- The base address must be a multiple of 4.
- The order of the writes that set up the address does not matter in Debug state.

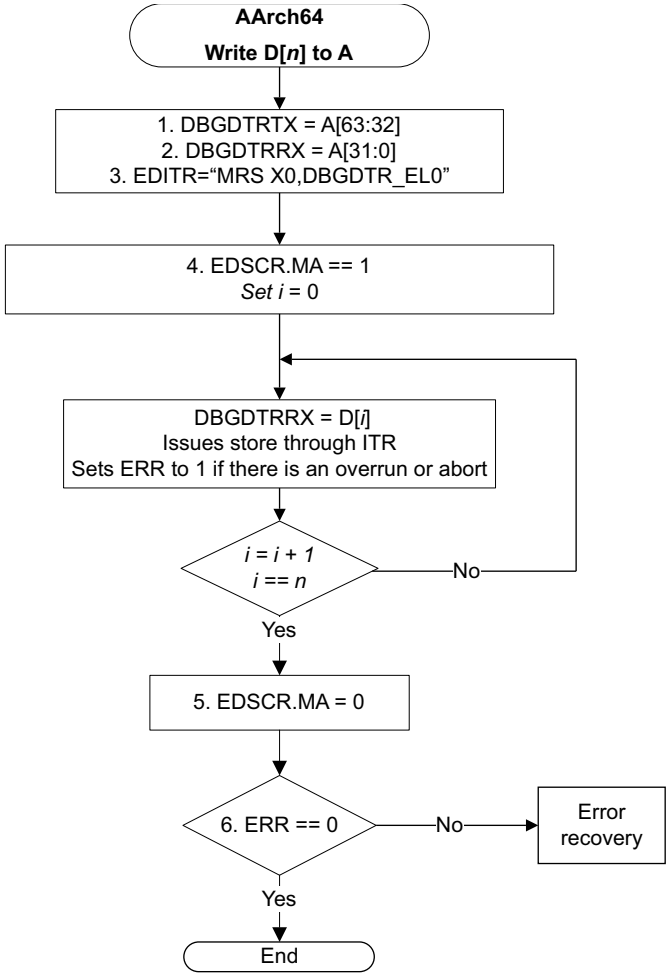

Figure K8-1 Fast code download in AArch64 state (external host to target)

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In Figure K8-1 on page K8-11324, the sequence for the fast code download is as follows:

1. Setup. From the external debug interface:
   a. Write address [31:0] to DBGDTRRX_EL0.
   b. Write address [63:32] to DBGDTRTX_EL0.
   c. Write `MRS X0, DBGDTR_EL0` to EDITR. The PE executes this instruction.
   d. Set EDSCR.MA to 1.
2. Loop *n* times. From the external debug interface:
   a. Write to DBGDTRRX_EL0. The PE reads the word from DTRRX and stores it to memory. It increments X0 by 4.
3. Epilogue. From the external debug interface:
   a. Clear EDSCR.MA to 0.
   b. Read EDSCR to check for overruns or Data Aborts during download.

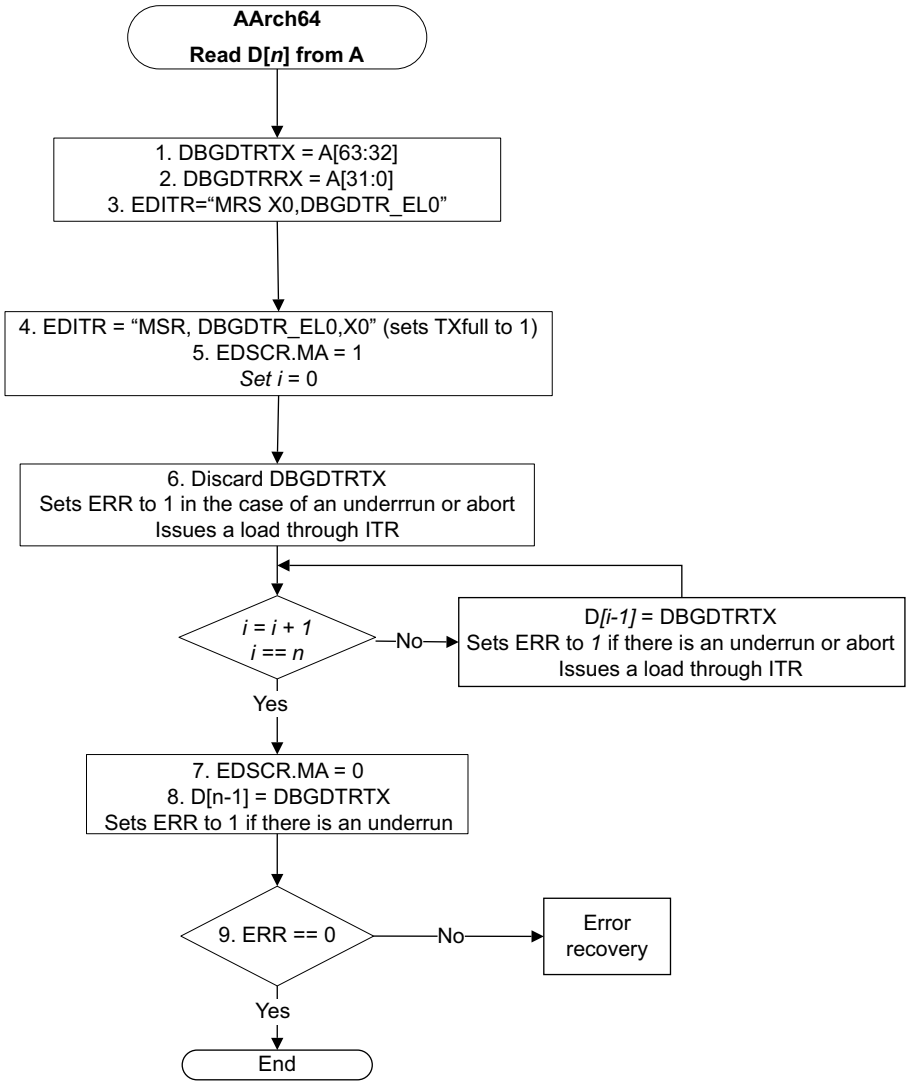

Figure K8-2 Fast data upload in AArch64 state (target to external host)

In Figure K8-2, the sequence for the fast code download is as follows:

1. Setup. From the external debug interface:
   a. Write address [31:0] to DBGDTRRX_EL0.

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   b. Write address [63:32] to DBGDTRTX_EL0.
   c. Write `MRS X0, DBGDTR_EL0` to EDITR.
   d. Write `MSR DBGDTR_EL0, X0` to EDITR. This dummy operation ensures EDSCR.TXfull == 1.
   e. Set EDSCR.MA to 1.
   f. Read DBGDTRTX_EL0 and discard the value. The PE returns the previous DTR value, loads the first word, and writes it to DTR. It increments X0 by 4.

2. Loop *n*-1 times. From the external debug interface:
   a. Read DBGDTRTX_EL0. The PE returns the previous DTRTX value, loads a new word, and writes it to DTRTX. It increments X0 by 4.

3. Epilogue. From the external debug interface:
   a. Clear EDSCR.MA to 0.
   b. Read DBGDTRTX_EL0 for the nth value.
   c. Read EDSCR to check for underruns, overruns or Data Aborts during upload.

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Appendix K9
Software Usage Examples

This appendix gives software usage examples, for cases where these are likely to contribute significantly to an understanding of the Arm architecture.

It contains the following sections:

- *Use of the Advanced SIMD complex number instructions* on page K9-11328.
- *Use of the Armv8.2 extensions to the Cryptographic Extension* on page K9-11330.

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K9.1 Use of the Advanced SIMD complex number instructions

FEAT_FCMA provides instructions to aid floating-point computations of complex numbers. This section illustrates the use of these instructions for complex arithmetic. It is not part of the Arm architecture definition.

This section uses the AArch64 instructions `FCADD` and `FCMLA` - usage of the AArch32 instructions `VCADD` and `VCMLA` is similar.

When using the instructions implemented by FEAT_FCMA, a complex numbers is represented in a SIMD&FP register as a pair of adjacent elements, each holding a floating-point number, with the more significant element holding the imaginary part of the number and the less significant element holding the real part of the number.

K9.1.1 Complex addition

Simple complex addition on a vector of complex numbers is already provided by the vector form of the `FADD` instruction.

The functionality that `FCADD` adds is to rotate each complex number in the second vector by 90 degrees or 270 degrees counterclockwise (considering the complex numbers on an Argand diagram) before performing the addition. Mathematically, this is equivalent to multiplying the second complex number by i or -i before addition.

This means, given a complex number z stored in a pair of elements in one vector, and a complex number w stored in the corresponding element pair in another vector:

- `FADD` calculates z + w.
- `FCADD` calculates z ± iw.

K9.1.2 Complex multiplication

The `FCMLA` instruction does not provide functionality for complex multiplication directly. However, a pair of `FCMLA` instructions can provide this function.

The `FCMLA` instruction operates on corresponding pairs of complex numbers stored in SIMD&FP vector registers, and adds the result to the corresponding complex number in the destination SIMD&FP vector register. This computation is as follows:

1. The second complex number is rotated by 0, 90, 180 or 270 degrees counterclockwise.
2. That complex number is multiplied by either the real or imaginary part of the first complex number:
   - When the rotation is 0 or 180 degrees, the real part is used.
   - When the rotation is 90 or 270 degrees, the imaginary part is used.
3. The resulting complex number is added to the corresponding complex number in the destination register.

Mathematically, considering the complex numbers on an Argand diagram:

- Rotation by 180 degrees is equivalent to negation.
- Rotation by 90 degrees is equivalent to multiplying by i.
- Rotation by 270 degrees is equivalent to multiplying by -i.

This means that, for a first complex number z, where z = a+bi, and a second complex number w, if initially the corresponding complex number in the destination register is zero:

- When the rotation is 0 degrees the result of the multiply-add is aw.
- When the rotation is 180 degrees, the result is -aw.
- When the rotation is 90 degrees, the result is biw.
- When the rotation is 270 degrees, the result is -biw.

This means that, if the destination register is zeroed and an `FCMLA` instruction is executed with a rotation parameter of 0, and then the same instruction is executed with a rotation parameter of 90:

- The first execution returns aw in the destination register.
- The second execution accumulates biw to this, meaning the result is aw+biw.
- This result is the product of (a+bi)w, which is the product zw.

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So, this pair of instructions can be used to implement complex multiplication.

After zeroing V0, the syntax of a pair of instructions to perform this complex number multiplication might be:

```
FCMLA V0.4S, V1.4S, V2.4S, #0
FCMLA V0.4S, V1.4S, V2.4S, #90
```

Other simple pairs of `FCMLA` instructions perform useful computations. For example, considering a first complex number z and second complex number w, defined as before, and a destination register that has been zeroed before the first `FCMLA` instruction is executed:

1. The following pair of instructions calculates the complex conjugate of z multiplied by w.

   ```
   FCMLA V0.4S, V1.4S, V2.4S, #0
   FCMLA V0.4S, V1.4S, V2.4S, #270
   ```

2. The following pair of instructions calculates the negation of z multiplied by w.

   ```
   FCMLA V0.4S, V1.4S, V2.4S, #180
   FCMLA V0.4S, V1.4S, V2.4S, #270
   ```

3. The following pair of instructions calculates the negation of the complex conjugate of z multiplied by w.

   ```
   FCMLA V0.4S, V1.4S, V2.4S, #180
   FCMLA V0.4S, V1.4S, V2.4S, #90
   ```

Note

For these examples, the following caveats must be considered:

- `FCMLA` performs a fused multiply-add, meaning there is no intermediate rounding. This lack of intermediate rounding can give unexpected results in some cases. Arm expects that these instructions are only used in situations where the effect of the rounding of these results is not material to the calculation.
- When using the `FCMLA` instructions, the behavior of (∞+∞i) multiplied by (0+i) is (NaN+NaNi), rather than the result expected by ISO C, which is complex ∞.

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K9.2 Use of the Armv8.2 extensions to the Cryptographic Extension

K9.2.1 Use of the SHA512 instructions

These instructions are implemented when FEAT_SHA512 is implemented.

The following code sequence shows the use of the SHA512 instructions to calculate a SHA512 hash iteration of 80 rounds. This code is not fully optimized.

```
// X0 contains the pointer to the bottom of the (padded) 16*64 bytes of message to be
// hashed, with space above the that message to hold a further 64 * 64 bytes of working
// data
// X1 contains the pointer to the 0th element of 80 64-bit constants (in ascending addresses) defined in
the SHA2 specification
// X2 contains a loop variable
// V4,V5,V6, V7 hold VS0 to VS3 respectively
// V8 holds running hash V1
// V9 holds running hash V0
    MOV        X2, #0
loop1:
  LD1        {V0.2D}, [X0]                 // Data
  LD1        {V1.2D}, [X1]                 // K values
  ADD        X1, X1, #16
  ADD        X0, X0, #16
  ADD        X2, X2, #16
  ADD        V2.2D, V0.2D, V1.2D
  EXT        V2.16B, V2.16B, V2.16B, #8
  EXT        V8.16B, V6.16B, V7.16B, #8
  EXT        V9.16B, V5.16B, V6.16B, #8
  ADD        V7.2D, V7.2D, V2.2D
  SHA512H    Q7, Q8, V9.2D
  ADD        V10.2D, V5.2D, V7.2D
  SHA512H2   Q7, Q5, V4.2D
  MOV        V5.16B, V4.16B
  MOV        V4.16B, V7.16B
  MOV        V7.16B, V6.16B
  MOV        V6.16B, V10.16B
  CMP        X2, #128
  BLT        loop1

  // work out pointers to previous words in the data
  SUB       X3, X0, #128
  SUB       X4, X0, #112
  SUB       X5, X0, #16
  SUB       X6, X0, #56
loop2:
  LD1      {V11.2D}, [X3]
  LD1      {V12.2D}, [X4]
  LD1      {V13.2D}, [X5]
  LD1      {V14.2D}, [X6]
  SHA512SU0 V11.2D, V12.2D
  SHA512SU1 V11.2D, V13.2D, V14.2D
  ST1      {V11.2D}, [X0]
  LD1      {V1.2D}, [X1]                     // K values
  ADD      X0, X0, #16
  ADD      X1, X1, #16
  ADD      X3, X3, #16
  ADD      X4, X4, #16
  ADD      X5, X5, #16
  ADD      X6, X6, #16
  ADD      X2, X2, #16
  ADD      V2.2D, V11.2D, V1.2D
  EXT      V2.16B, V2.16B, V2.16B, #8
  EXT      V8.16B, V6.16B, V7.16B, #8
  EXT      V9.16B, V5.16B, V6.16B, #8
  ADD      V7.2D, V7.2D, V2.2D
  SHA512H  Q7, Q8, V9.2D
```


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```
ADD      V10.2D, V5.2D, V7.2D
SHA512H2 Q7, Q5, V4.2D
MOV      V5.16B, V4.16B
MOV      V4.16B, V7.16B
MOV      V7.16B, V6.16B
MOV      V6.16B, V10.16B
CMP      X2, #320
BLT      loop2
```

K9.2.2 Use of the SHA3 instructions

These instructions are implemented when FEAT_SHA3 is implemented.

The following code sequence shows the use of the SHA3 instructions to obtain the combined theta, phi, rho and chi operations of a SHA3 iteration. Arm expects the iota operation to be performed using a lookup table.

This code is not fully optimized for multiple iterations.

```
// Input State:
    //      x=0   x=1   x=2   x=3   x=4
    // y=0  v12   v13   v14   v10   v11
    // y=1   v7    v8    v9    v5    v6
    // y=2   v2    v3    v4    v0    v1
    // y=3  v22   v23   v24   v20   v21
    // y=4  v17  v18    v19   v15   v16

    //- Theta Calculations -//
    eor3 v25.16B, v12.16B, v7.16B,  v2.16B
    eor3 v25.16B, v25.16B, v22.16B, v17.16B
    eor3 v26.16B, v13.16B, v8.16B,  v3.16B
    eor3 v26.16B, v26.16B, v23.16B, v18.16B
    eor3 v27.16B, v14.16B, v9.16B,  v4.16B
    eor3 v27.16B, v27.16B, v24.16B, v19.16B
    eor3 v28.16B, v10.16B, v5.16B,  v0.16B
    eor3 v28.16B, v28.16B, v20.16B, v15.16B
    eor3 v29.16B, v11.16B, v6.16B,  v1.16B
    eor3 v29.16B, v29.16B, v21.16B, v16.16B

    rax1 v30.2D, v29.2D, v26.2D
    rax1 v31.2D, v27.2D, v29.2D
    rax1 v29.2D, v25.2D, v27.2D
    rax1 v27.2D, v28.2D, v25.2D
    rax1 v25.2D, v26.2D, v28.2D

    //- Phi\rho Stage -//
    eor v12.8B, v12.8B, v30.8B
    xar v26.2D, v21.2D, v27.2D, #56
    xar v21.2D, v15.2D, v31.2D, #8
    xar v15.2D, v22.2D, v30.2D, #23
    xar v22.2D, v11.2D, v27.2D, #37
    xar v11.2D, v16.2D, v27.2D, #50
    xar v16.2D, v18.2D, v29.2D, #62
    xar v18.2D, v5.2D,  v31.2D, #9
    xar v5.2D,  v23.2D, v29.2D, #19
    xar v23.2D, v7.2D,  v30.2D, #28
    xar v7.2D,  v10.2D, v31.2D, #36
    xar v10.2D, v20.2D, v31.2D, #43
    xar v20.2D, v24.2D, v25.2D, #49
    xar v24.2D, v3.2D,  v29.2D, #54
    xar v3.2D,  v9.2D,  v25.2D, #58
    xar v9.2D,  v2.2D,  v30.2D, #61
    xar v2.2D,  v13.2D, v29.2D, #63
    xar v13.2D, v8.2D,  v29.2D, #20
    xar v8.2D,  v6.2D,  v27.2D, #44
    xar v6.2D,  v19.2D, v25.2D, #3
    xar v19.2D, v1.2D,  v27.2D, #25
    xar v1.2D,  v17.2D, v30.2D, #46
```


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```
xar v17.2D, v14.2D, v25.2D, #2
xar v14.2D, v4.2D,  v25.2D, #21
xar v4.2D,  v0.2D,  v31.2D, #39

// XAR Output:
//
// v12  v2 v17  v7 v22
// v23 v13  v3 v18  v8
//  v9 v24 v14  v4 v19
// v15  v5 v20 v10 v26
//  v1 v16  v6 v21 v11
//
// temp: v0, v25, v27, v28, v29, v30, v31

// Phi Output:
//
// v12 v13 v14 v10 v11
//  v7  v8  v9  v5  v6
//  v2  v3  v4 v26  v1
// v22 v23 v24 v20 v21
// v17 v18 v19 v15 v16

//- Chi transformations -//
bcax v31.16B, v26.16B, v2.16B,  v1.16B
bcax v27.16B, v1.16B,  v3.16B,  v2.16B
bcax v28.16B, v2.16B,  v4.16B,  v3.16B
bcax v29.16B, v3.16B,  v26.16B, v4.16B
bcax v30.16B, v4.16B,  v1.16B,  v26.16B
bcax v0.16B,  v5.16B,  v7.16B,  v6.16B
bcax v1.16B,  v6.16B,  v8.16B,  v7.16B
bcax v2.16B,  v7.16B,  v9.16B,  v8.16B
bcax v3.16B,  v8.16B,  v5.16B,  v9.16B
bcax v4.16B,  v9.16B,  v6.16B,  v5.16B
bcax v5.16B,  v10.16B, v12.16B, v11.16B
bcax v6.16B,  v11.16B, v13.16B, v12.16B
bcax v7.16B,  v12.16B, v14.16B, v13.16B
bcax v8.16B,  v13.16B, v10.16B, v14.16B
bcax v9.16B,  v14.16B, v11.16B, v10.16B
bcax v10.16B, v15.16B, v17.16B, v16.16B
bcax v11.16B, v16.16B, v18.16B, v17.16B
bcax v12.16B, v17.16B, v19.16B, v18.16B
bcax v13.16B, v18.16B, v15.16B, v19.16B
bcax v14.16B, v19.16B, v16.16B, v15.16B
bcax v15.16B, v20.16B, v22.16B, v21.16B
bcax v16.16B, v21.16B, v23.16B, v22.16B
bcax v17.16B, v22.16B, v24.16B, v23.16B
bcax v18.16B, v23.16B, v20.16B, v24.16B
bcax v19.16B, v24.16B, v21.16B, v20.16B

// Output State from Chi:
//
//      x=0   x=1   x=2   x=3   x=4
// y=0   v7    v8    v9    v5    v6
// y=1   v2    v3    v4    v0    v1
// y=2  v28   v29   v30   v31   v27
// y=3  v17   v18   v19   v15   v16
// y=4  v12   v13   v14   v10   v11
```

K9.2.3 Use of the SM3 instructions

These instructions are implemented when FEAT_SM3 is implemented.

The following code sequence shows the use of the SM3 instructions to generate a SM3 hash.

```
.macro MessageExpand VA, VB, VC, VD, VOUT
 EXT \VOUT().16B, \VB().16B, \VC().16B, #12
 SM3PARTW1 \VOUT().4S, \VA().4S, \VD().4S
```


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```
 EXT V17.16B, \VA().16B, \VB().16B, #12
 EXT V18.16B, \VC().16B, \VD().16B, #8
 SM3PARTW2 \VOUT().4S, V18.4S, V17.4S
 .endm

.macro HashPt1 VA, VB, Number SM3SS1 V23.4S, V20.4S, V22.4S, V19.4S
 EOR V21.16B, \VA().16B, \VB().16B
 SM3TT1a V20.4S, V23.4S, V21.S[\Number]
 SM3TT2a V19.4S, V23.4S, \VA().S[\Number]
 SHL V24.4S, V22.4S, #1
 SRI V24.4S, V22.4S, #31
 MOV V22.16B, V24.16B
 .endm

.macro HashPt2 VA, VB, Number SM3SS1 V23.4S, V20.4S, V25.4S, V19.4S
 EOR V21.16B, \VA().16B, \VB().16B
 SM3TT1b V20.4S, V23.4S, V21.S[\Number]
 SM3TT2b V19.4S, V23.4S, \VA().S[\Number]
 SHL V26.4S, V25.4S, #1
 SRI V26.4S, V25.4S, #31
 MOV V25.16B, V26.16B
 .endm


// V0-V3 holds the initial message
// V19 holds EFGH which is the lower half of the input hash
// V20 holds ABCD which is the upper half of the input hash
// V21 = current VPrime
// V22 holds T in bits[127:96] = 0x79cc4519
// V25 holds second value of T in bits[127:96] = 0x9d8a7a87<31:0>;

MessageExpand V0, V1, V2, V3, V4
MessageExpand V1, V2, V3, V4, V5
MessageExpand V2, V3, V4, V5, V6
MessageExpand V3, V4, V5, V6, V7
MessageExpand V4, V5, V6, V7, V8
MessageExpand V5, V6, V7, V8, V9
MessageExpand V6, V7, V8, V9, V10
MessageExpand V7, V8, V9, V10, V11
MessageExpand V8, V9, V10, V11, V12
MessageExpand V9, V10, V11, V12, V13
MessageExpand V10, V11, V12, V13, V14
MessageExpand V11, V12, V13, V14, V15
MessageExpand V12, V13, V14, V15, V16


MOV V29.16B, V19.16B
MOV V30.16B, V20.16B

HashPt1 V0,V1, 0
HashPt1 V0,V1, 1
HashPt1 V0,V1, 2
HashPt1 V0,V1, 3
HashPt1 V1,V2, 0
HashPt1 V1,V2, 1
HashPt1 V1,V2, 2
HashPt1 V1,V2, 3
HashPt1 V2,V3, 0
HashPt1 V2,V3, 1
HashPt1 V2,V3, 2
HashPt1 V2,V3, 3
HashPt1 V3,V4, 0
HashPt1 V3,V4, 1
HashPt1 V3,V4, 2
HashPt1 V3,V4, 3

HashPt2 V4,V5, 0
HashPt2 V4,V5, 1
```


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```
HashPt2 V4,V5, 2
HashPt2 V4,V5, 3
HashPt2 V5,V6, 0
HashPt2 V5,V6, 1
HashPt2 V5,V6, 2
HashPt2 V5,V6, 3
HashPt2 V6,V7, 0
HashPt2 V6,V7, 1
HashPt2 V6,V7, 2
HashPt2 V6,V7, 3
HashPt2 V7,V8, 0
HashPt2 V7,V8, 1
HashPt2 V7,V8, 2
HashPt2 V7,V8, 3
HashPt2 V8,V9, 0
HashPt2 V8,V9, 1
HashPt2 V8,V9, 2
HashPt2 V8,V9, 3
HashPt2 V9,V10, 0
HashPt2 V9,V10, 1
HashPt2 V9,V10, 2
HashPt2 V9,V10, 3
HashPt2 V10,V11, 0
HashPt2 V10,V11, 1
HashPt2 V10,V11, 2
HashPt2 V10,V11, 3
HashPt2 V11,V12, 0
HashPt2 V11,V12, 1
HashPt2 V11,V12, 2
HashPt2 V11,V12, 3
HashPt2 V12,V13, 0
HashPt2 V12,V13, 1
HashPt2 V12,V13, 2
HashPt2 V12,V13, 3
HashPt2 V13,V14, 0
HashPt2 V13,V14, 1
HashPt2 V13,V14, 2
HashPt2 V13,V14, 3
HashPt2 V14,V15, 0
HashPt2 V14,V15, 1
HashPt2 V14,V15, 2
HashPt2 V14,V15, 3
HashPt2 V15,V16, 0
HashPt2 V15,V16, 1
HashPt2 V15,V16, 2
HashPt2 V15,V16, 3


EOR V19.16B, V29.16B, V19.16B
EOR V20.16B, V30.16B, V20.16B

// V19 holds EFGH which is the lower half of the output hash
// V20 holds ABCD which is the upper half of the output hash
```

K9.2.4 Use of the SM4 instructions

These instructions are implemented when FEAT_SM4 is implemented.

The following code sequences show the use of the SM4 instructions to perform SM4 encryption and decryption:

Encryption

```
// Encryption
// V0 contains 0xb27022dc677d919756aa3350a3b1bac6<127:0>;
// V8 contains the Key
// V2 contains the data to be encrypted
// V16 contains: 0x545b6269383f464d1c232a3100070e15;
// V17 contains: 0xc4cbd2d9a8afb6bd8c939aa170777e85;
```


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```
// V18 contains: 0x343b4249181f262dfc030a11e0e7eef5;
// V19 contains: 0xa4abb2b9888f969d6c737a8150575e65;
// V20 contains: 0x141b2229f8ff060ddce3eaf1c0c7ced5;
// V21 contains: 0x848b9299686f767d4c535a6130373e45;
// V22 contains: 0xf4fb0209d8dfe6edbcc3cad1a0a7aeb5;
// V23 contains: 0x646b7279484f565d2c333a4110171e25;

EOR V8.16b, V8.16b, V0.16b;
SM4EKEY V8.4S, V8.4S, V16.4S
SM4EKEY V9.4S, V8.4S, V17.4S
SM4EKEY V10.4S, V9.4S, V18.4S
SM4EKEY V11.4S, V10.4S, V19.4S
SM4EKEY V12.4S, V11.4S, V20.4S
SM4EKEY V13.4S, V12.4S, V21.4S
SM4EKEY V14.4S, V13.4S, V22.4S
SM4EKEY V15.4S, V14.4S, V23.4S

SM4E V2.4S, V8.4S
SM4E V2.4S, V9.4S
SM4E V2.4S, V10.4S
SM4E V2.4S, V11.4S
SM4E V2.4S, V12.4S
SM4E V2.4S, V13.4S
SM4E V2.4S, V14.4S
SM4E V2.4S, V15.4S

// need to reverse the order of the words at the end of the operation
REV64 v2.4S, v2.4S
EXT V2.16B, V2.16B, V2.16B, #8
```

Decryption

```
// Decryption
// V0 contains 0xb27022dc677d919756aa3350a3b1bac6<127:0>;
// V8 contains the Key
// V2 contains the data to be decrypted
// V16 contains: 0x545b6269383f464d1c232a3100070e15;
// V17 contains: 0xc4cbd2d9a8afb6bd8c939aa170777e85;
// V18 contains: 0x343b4249181f262dfc030a11e0e7eef5;
// V19 contains: 0xa4abb2b9888f969d6c737a8150575e65;
// V20 contains: 0x141b2229f8ff060ddce3eaf1c0c7ced5;
// V21 contains: 0x848b9299686f767d4c535a6130373e45;
// V22 contains: 0xf4fb0209d8dfe6edbcc3cad1a0a7aeb5;
// V23 contains: 0x646b7279484f565d2c333a4110171e25;

// need to reverse the order of the keys to do a decryption:

EOR V8.16b, V8.16b, V0.16b;
SM4EKEY V8.4S, V8.4S, V16.4S
SM4EKEY V9.4S, V8.4S, V17.4S
SM4EKEY V10.4S, V9.4S, V18.4S
SM4EKEY V11.4S, V10.4S, V19.4S
SM4EKEY V12.4S, V11.4S, V20.4S
SM4EKEY V13.4S, V12.4S, V21.4S
SM4EKEY V14.4S, V13.4S, V22.4S
SM4EKEY V15.4S, V14.4S, V23.4S

REV64 V8.4S, V8.4S
EXT V8.16B, V8.16B, V8.16B, #8
REV64 V9.4S, V9.4S
EXT V9.16B, V9.16B, V9.16B, #8
REV64 V10.4S, V10.4S
EXT V10.16B, V10.16B, V10.16B, #8
REV64 V11.4S, V11.4S
EXT V11.16B, V11.16B, V11.16B, #8
REV64 V12.4S, V12.4S
EXT V12.16B, V12.16B, V12.16B, #8
REV64 V13.4S, V13.4S
```


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```
EXT V13.16B, V13.16B, V13.16B, #8
REV64 V14.4S, V14.4S
EXT V14.16B, V14.16B, V14.16B, #8
REV64 V15.4S, V15.4S
EXT V15.16B, V15.16B, V15.16B, #8

SM4E V2.4S, V15.4S
SM4E V2.4S, V14.4S
SM4E V2.4S, V13.4S
SM4E V2.4S, V12.4S
SM4E V2.4S, V11.4S
SM4E V2.4S, V10.4S
SM4E V2.4S, V9.4S
SM4E V2.4S, V8.4S

// final reversal of the order of the words in the result:
REV64 V2.4S, V2.4S
EXT V2.16B, V2.16B, V2.16B, #8
```


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Appendix K10
Barrier Litmus Tests

This appendix gives examples of the use of the barrier instructions provided by the Arm architecture. It contains the following sections:

- *Introduction* on page K10-11338.
- *Load-Acquire, Store-Release and barriers* on page K10-11341.
- *Load-Acquire Exclusive, Store-Release Exclusive and barriers* on page K10-11345.
- *Using a mailbox to send an interrupt* on page K10-11350.
- *Cache and TLB maintenance instructions and barriers* on page K10-11351.
- *Armv7 compatible approaches for ordering, using DMB and DSB barriers* on page K10-11363.

Note

This information is not part of the Arm architecture specification. It is included here as supplementary information, for the convenience of developers and users who might require this information.

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K10.1 Introduction

The exact rules for the insertion of barriers into code sequences is a very complicated subject, and this appendix describes many of the corner cases and behaviors that are possible in an implementation of the Arm architecture.

This appendix is to help programmers, hardware design engineers, and validation engineers understand the need for the different kinds of barriers.

K10.1.1 Overview of memory consistency

Early generations of microprocessors were relatively simple processing engines that executed each instruction in program order. In such processors, the effective behavior was that each instruction was executed in its entirety before a subsequent instruction started to be executed. This behavior is sometimes referred to as the *Sequential Execution Model* (SEM), and in this Manual it is described as *Simple sequential execution* of the program.

In later processor generations, the needs to increase processor performance, both in terms of the frequency of operation and the number of instructions executed each cycle, mean that such a simple form of execution is abandoned. Many techniques, such as pipelining, write buffering, caching, speculation, and out-of-order execution, are introduced to provide improved performance.

For general purpose PEs, such as Arm, these microarchitectural innovations are largely hidden from the programmer by a number of microarchitectural techniques. These techniques ensure that, within an individual PE, the behavior of the PE largely remains the same as the SEM. There are some exceptions to this where explicit synchronization is required. In the Arm architecture, these are limited to cases such as:

- Synchronization of changes to the instruction stream.
- Synchronization of changes to System registers.

In both these cases, the `ISB` instruction provides the necessary synchronization.

While the effect of ordering is largely hidden from the programmer within a single PE, the microarchitectural innovations have a profound impact on the ordering of memory accesses. Write buffering, speculation, and cache coherency protocols, in particular, can all mean that the order in which memory accesses occur, as seen by an external observer, differs significantly from the order of accesses that would appear in the SEM. This is usually invisible in a uniprocessor environment, but the effect becomes much more significant when multiple PEs are trying to communicate with memory. In reality, these effects are often only significant at particular synchronization boundaries between the different threads of execution.

The problems that arise from memory ordering considerations are sometimes described as the problem of *memory consistency*. Processor architectures have adopted one or more *memory consistency models*, or *memory models*, that describe the permitted limits of the memory re-ordering that can be performed by an implementation of the architecture. The comparison and categorization of these has generated significant research and comment in academic circles, and Arm recommends the *Memory Consistency Models for Shared Memory-Multiprocessors* paper as an excellent detailed treatment of this subject.

This appendix does not reproduce such a work, but instead concentrates on some cases that demonstrate the features of the weakly-ordered memory model of the Arm architecture from Armv6. In particular, the examples show how the use of the `DMB` and `DSB` memory barrier instructions can provide the necessary safeguards to limit memory ordering effects at the required synchronization points.

K10.1.2 Barrier operation definitions

The following reference, or provide, definitions of terms used in this appendix:

DMB See *Data Memory Barrier (DMB)* on page B2-173.

DSB See *Data Synchronization Barrier (DSB)* on page B2-175.

ISB See *Instruction Synchronization Barrier (ISB)* on page B2-172.

Observer, Completion

See *Definition of the Arm memory model* on page B2-157.

See *Completion and endpoint ordering* on page B2-166.

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Program order

The order of instructions as they appear in an assembly language program. This appendix does not attempt to describe or define the legal transformations from a program written in a higher level programming language, such as C or C++, into the machine language that can then be disassembled to give an equivalent assembly language program. Such transformations are a function of the semantics of the higher level language and the capabilities and options on the compiler.

K10.1.3 Conventions

Many of the examples are written in a stylized extension to Arm assembler, to avoid confusing the examples with unnecessary code sequences.

AArch32

The construct `WAIT([Rx]==1)` describes the following sequence:

```
loop
    LDR R12, [Rx]
    CMP R12, #1
    BNE loop
```

Also, the construct `WAIT_ACQ([Rx]==1)` describes the following sequence:

```
   loop
    LDA R12, [Rx]       ; load acquire ensures it is ordered before subsequent loads/stores
    CMP R12, #1
    BNE loop
```

R12 is chosen as an arbitrary temporary register that is not in use. It is named to permit the generation of a false dependency to ensure ordering.

AArch64

The construct `WAIT([Xx]==1)` describes the following sequence:

```
loop
    LDR W12, [Xx]
    CMP W12, #1
    B.NE loop
```

Also, the construct `WAIT_ACQ([Xx]==1)` and describes the following sequence:

```
   loop
    LDAR W12, [Xx]       ; load acquire ensures it is ordered before subsequent loads/stores
    CMP W12, #1
    B.NE loop
```

For each example, a code sequence is preceded by an identifier of the observer running it:

- P0, P1…P*x* refer to caching coherent PEs that implement the Armv9 or Armv8 architecture and are in the same shareability domain.
- E0, E1…E*x* refer to non-caching observers that do not participate in the coherency protocol, but execute Armv9 or Armv8 instructions and have a weakly ordered memory model. This does not preclude these observers being different objects, such as DMA engines or other system Requesters.

These observers are unsynchronized other than as required by the documented code sequence.

Note

Throughout this appendix, *Armv9 or Armv8 instruction* and *instruction* refer to instructions from the A64, A32, or T32 instruction set, provided by Armv9 or Armv8 implementations.

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Results are expressed in terms of `<agent>:<register>`, such as `P0:R5`. The results can be described as:

Permissible This does not imply that the results expressed are required or are the only possible results. In most cases they are results that would not be possible under a sequentially consistent running of the code sequences on the agents involved. In general terms, this means that these results might be unexpected to anyone unfamiliar with memory consistency issues.

Not permissible Results that the architecture expressly forbids.

Required Results that the architecture expressly requires.

The examples omit the required shareability domain arguments of `DMB` and `DSB` instructions. The arguments are assumed to be selected appropriately for the shareability domains of the observers.

In AArch32 state, where the barrier function in the litmus test can be achieved by a `DMB ST`, that is a barrier to stores only, this is shown by the use of `DMB [ST]`. This indicates that the `ST` qualifier can be omitted without affecting the result of the test. In some implementations `DMB ST` is faster than `DMB`.

For AArch64 code, the shareability domain of the `DMB` or `DSB` must be included. This is shown in this manual using the notation `DMB <domain>` and `DSB <domain>` respectively.

Except where otherwise stated, other conventions are:

- All memory initializes to 0.
- R0 and W0 contain the value 1.
- R1 - R4 and W1 - W4 contain arbitrary independent addresses that initialize to the same value on all PEs. The addresses held in these registers are shareable and:
  - The addresses held in R1 and R2 are in Write-Back Cacheable Normal memory.
  - The address held in R3 is in Write-Through Cacheable Normal memory.
  - The address held in R4 is in Non-cacheable Normal memory.
- R5 - R8 and W5 - W8 contain:
  - When used with an `STR` instruction, `0x55`, `0x66`, `0x77`, and `0x88` respectively.
  - When used with an `LDR` instruction, the value 0.
- R11 and W11 contain a new instruction or new translation table entry, as appropriate, and R10 contains the virtual address and the ASID, for use in this change of translation table entry.
- Memory locations are Normal memory locations unless otherwise stated.

The examples use mnemonics for the cache maintenance and TLB maintenance instructions. The following tables describe the mnemonics:

- *Cache maintenance system instructions* on page K14-11486.
- *TLB maintenance system instructions* on page K14-11487.

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K10.2 Load-Acquire, Store-Release and barriers

The Load-Acquire and Store-Release instructions are described in *Load-Acquire, Load-AcquirePC, and Store-Release* on page B2-177.

The following sections show that most of the examples in sections *Simple ordering and barrier cases* on page K10-11363 and *Load-Exclusive, Store-Exclusive and barriers* on page K10-11367 can be achieved using the Load-Acquire and Store-Release instructions without the need for additional barriers.

K10.2.1 Message passing

The following sections describe:

- *Resolving weakly-ordered message passing by using Acquire and Release*.
- *Resolving message passing by the use of Store-Release and address dependency* on page K10-11342.

Resolving weakly-ordered message passing by using Acquire and Release

The message passing problem described in *Weakly-ordered message passing problem* on page K10-11363 can be solved by the use of Load-Acquire and Store-Release instructions when accessing the communications flag:

AArch32

P1

```
STR R5, [R1]          ; sets new data
STL R0, [R2]          ; sends flag indicating data ready, which is ordered after the STR
```

P2

```
WAIT_ACQ([R2]==1)     ; waits on flag
LDR R5, [R1]
```

AArch64

P1

```
STR W5, [X1]          ; sets new data
STLR W0, [X2]         ; sends flag indicating data ready, which is ordered after the STR
```

P2

```
WAIT_ACQ([X2]==1)     ; waits on flag
LDR W5, [X1]
```

This ensures the observed order of both the reads and the writes allows transfer of data such that the result P2:R5==`0x55` is guaranteed.

This approach also works with multiple observers, in a way that further observers use the same sequence as P2 uses:

AArch32

P3

```
WAIT_ACQ([R2]==1)     ; waits on flag
LDR R5, [R1]
```

AArch64

P3

```
WAIT_ACQ([X2]==1)     ; waits on flag
LDR W5, [X1]
```


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Resolving message passing by the use of Store-Release and address dependency

The lack of ordering of stores discussed in *Message passing with multiple observers* on page K10-11364 can be resolved by the use of Store-Release for the store of the valid flag by P1, even when the observers are using an address dependency:

AArch32

P1

```
STR R5, [R1]          ; sets new data
STL R0, [R2]          ; sends flag indicating data ready using a Store-Release
```

P2

```
WAIT([R2]==1)
AND R12, R12, #0      ; R12 is the destination of LDR in the WAIT macro
LDR R5, [R1, R12]     ; the load has an address dependency on R12
                      : and so is ordered after the flag has been seen
```

AArch64

P1

```
STR W5, [X1]          ; sets new data
STLR W0, [X2]         ; sends flag indicating data ready using a Store-Release
```

P2

```
WAIT([X2]==1)
AND W12, W12, WZR     ; W12 is the destination of LDR in the WAIT macro
LDR W5, [X1, X12]     ; the load has an address dependency on W12
                      : and so is ordered after the flag has been seen
```

This ensures the observed order of the writes allows transfer of data such that P2:R5 and P3:R5 contain the same value of `0x55`.

This approach also works with multiple observers, in a way that further observers use the same sequence as P2 uses:

AArch32

P3

```
WAIT([R2]==1)
AND R12, R12, #0      ; R12 is the destination of LDR in the WAIT macro
LDR R5, [R1, R12]     ; the load has an address dependency on R12
                      : and so is ordered after the flag has been seen
```

AArch64

P3

```
WAIT([X2]==1)
AND W12, W12, WZR     ; R12 is the destination of LDR in the WAIT macro
LDR W5, [X1, X12]     ; the load has an address dependency on W12
                      : and so is ordered after the flag has been seen
```


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K10.2.2 Address dependency with object construction

When accessing an object-oriented data structure, the address dependency rule means that barriers are not required, even when initializing the object. A Store-Release can be used to ensure the order of the update of the base address:

AArch32

P1

```
STR R5, [R1, #offset] ; sets new data in a field
STL R1, [R2]          ; updates base address
```

P2

```
LDR R1, [R2]          ; reads base address
CMP R1, #0            ; checks if it is valid
BEQ null_trap
LDR R5, [R1, #offset] ; uses base address to read field
```

AArch64

P1

```
STR W5, [X1, #offset] ; sets new data in a field
STLR X1, [X2]         ; updates base address
```

P2

```
LDR X1, [X2]          ; reads base address
CMP X1, #0            ; check if it is valid
B.EQ null_trap
LDR W5, [X1, #offset] ; uses base address to read field
```

It is required that P2:R5==`0x55` if the null_trap is not taken. This avoids P2 observing a partially constructed object from P1. Significantly, P2 does not need a barrier to ensure this behavior.

The read of the base address in P2 could be a Load-Acquire, but it is not necessary in this case.

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K10.2.3 WFE and WFI and barriers

The Wait For Event and Wait For Interrupt instructions permit the PE to suspend execution and enter a low-power state. An explicit `DSB` barrier instruction is required if it is necessary to ensure memory accesses made before the `WFI` or `WFE` are visible to other observers, unless some other mechanism has ensured this visibility. Examples of other mechanism that would guarantee the required visibility are the `DMB` described in *Posting a store before polling for acknowledgement* on page K10-11366, or a dependency on a load.

The following example requires the `DSB` to ensure that the store is visible:

AArch32

P1

```
    STR R0, [R2]
    DSB
Loop
    WFI
    B Loop
```

AArch64

P1

```
    STR W0, [X2]
    DSB <domain>
Loop
    WFI
    B Loop
```

This requirement is unchanged in Armv8 and later architectures by the presence of Load-Acquire or Store-Release.

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K10.3 Load-Acquire Exclusive, Store-Release Exclusive and barriers

The Armv8 architecture adds the acquire and release semantics to Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instructions, which allows them to gain ordering acquire and/or release semantics.

The Load-Exclusive instruction can be specified to have acquire semantics, and the Store-Exclusive instruction can be specified to have release semantics. These can be arbitrarily combined to allow the atomic update created by a successful Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive pair to have any of:

- No Ordering semantics (using `LDREX` and `STREX`).
- Acquire only semantics (using `LDAEX` and `STREX`).
- Release only semantics (using `LDREX` and `STLEX`).
- Sequentially consistent semantics (using `LDAEX` and `STLEX`).

In addition, the Armv8 and later specifications require that the clearing of a global monitor will generate an event for the PE associated with the global monitor, which can simplify the use of `WFE`, by removing the need for a `DSB` barrier and `SEV` instruction.

K10.3.1 Acquiring a lock

A common use of Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instructions is to claim a lock to permit entry into a critical region. This is typically performed by testing a lock variable that indicates 0 for a free lock and some other value, commonly 1 or an identifier of the process holding the lock, for a taken lock.

Note

The inclusion of AArch32 `PLDW` instructions or AArch64 `PFRM PST*` instructions in these examples is not a functional requirement, but will improve performance on many implementations. The performance benefit of adding these instructions will vary between different implementations of the architecture.

For a critical region, the requirement on taking a lock is usually for acquire semantics, while the clearing of a lock requires release semantics:

AArch32

Px

```
    PLDW[R1]              ; preload into cache in unique state
Loop
    LDAEX R5, [R1]        ; read lock with acquire
    CMP R5, #0            ; check if 0
    STREXEQ R5, R0, [R1]  ; attempt to store new value
    CMPEQ R5, #0          ; test if store suceeded
    BNE Loop              ; retry if not

    ; loads and stores in the critical region can now be performed
```

AArch64

Px

```
    PRFM PSTL1KEEP, [X1]  ; preload into cache in unique state
Loop
    LDAXR W5, [X1]        ; read lock with acquire
    CBNZ W5, Loop         ; check if 0
    STXR W5, W0, [X1]     ; attempt to store new value
    CBNZ W5, Loop         ; test if store succeeded and retry if not

    ; loads and stores in the critical region can now be performed
```

The acquire associated with the load is sufficient to ensure the required ordering in a lock situation. The Store-Exclusive will fail (and so be retried) if there is a store to the location being monitored between the Load-Exclusive and the Store-Exclusive.

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K10.3.2 Releasing a lock

The converse operation of releasing a lock does not require the use of Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instructions, because only a single observer is able to write to the lock. However, often it is necessary for any observer to observe any memory updates, or any values that are loaded into memory, before they observe the release of the lock. Therefore, the lock release needs release semantics:

AArch32

Px

```
    ; loads and stores in the critical region
    MOV R0, #0
    STL R0, [R1]          ; clear the lock with release semantics
```

AArch64

Px

```
    ; loads and stores in the critical region
    STLR WZR, [X1]        ; clear the lock with release semantics
```

K10.3.3 Ticket locks

When a lock is free, in order to avoid a rush to get the lock by many PEs, the use of ticket locks is common in more advanced systems. When the use is requested, the ticket locks determine the order of the users of the critical sections, in order to avoid starvation that can occur with a simple contention based spin lock.

A ticket lock allocates each thread a ticket number when it first requests the lock, and then compares that number with the current number for the lock. If they are the same, then the critical section can be entered. Otherwise the thread waits until the current number is equal to the ticket number for that thread.

The reading of the current number of the lock needs acquire semantics for the lock to be acquired.

Note

- The code in this section is little-endian code, as it views the combined current and next values as a single combined quantity. The addresses of the current and next ticket values need to be adjusted for a big-endian system.
- The inclusion of AArch32 `PLDW` instructions or AArch64 `PFRM PST*` instructions in these examples is not a functional requirement, but will improve performance on many implementations. The performance benefit of adding these instructions will vary between different implementations of the architecture.

This is shown in the implementation below:

AArch32

Px

```
    ; R1 holds two 16 bit quantities
    ; the lower halfword holds the current ticket number
    ; the higher halfword holds the next ticket number

    PLDW[R1]              ; preload into cache in unique state
Loop1
    LDAEX R5, [R1]        ; read current and next
    ADD R3, R5, #0x10000  ; increment the next number
    STREX R6, R3, [R1]    ; and update the value
    CMP R6, #0            ; did the exclusive pass
    BNE Loop1             ; retry if not
    CMP R5, R5, ROR #16   ; is the current ticket ours
    MOV R6, R5
    BEQ block_start
Loop2
    LDAH R6, [R1]         ; read current value
```


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```
    CMP R6, R5, LSR #16   ; compare it with our allocated ticket
    BNE Loop2             ; retry (spin) if it is not the same
block_start
```

AArch64

Px

```
    ; X1 holds 2 16 bit quantities
    ; the lower halfword holds the current ticket number
    ; the higher halfword holds the next ticket number

    PRFM PSTL1KEEP, [X1]  ; preload into cache in unique state
Loop1
    LDAXR W5, [X1]        ; read current and next
    ADD W3, W5, #0x10000  ; increment the next number
    STXR W6, W3, [X1]     ; and update the value
    CBNZ W6, Loop1        ; did the exclusive pass - retry if not

    AND W6, W5, #0xFFFF
    CMP W6, W5, LSR #16   ; is the current ticket ours
    B.EQ block_start
Loop2
    LDARH W6, [X1]        ; read current value
    CMP W6, W5, LSR #16   ; compare it with the our allocated ticket
    B.NE Loop2            ; retry (spin) if it isn't the same
block_start
```

Releasing the ticket lock simply involves incrementing the current ticket number, which is assumed in this example to be in R6, and doing a Store-Release:

AArch32

```
    ADD R6, R6, #1
    STLH R6, [R1]
```

AArch64

```
    ADD W6, W6, #1
    STLRH W6, [X1]
```

K10.3.4 Use of Wait For Event (WFE) and Send Event (SEV) with locks

The Armv8 and later architectures can use the Wait For Event mechanism to minimize the energy cost of polling variables by putting the PE into a low power state, suspending execution, until an asynchronous exception or an explicit event is seen by that PE. In Armv8 and later architectures, the event can be generated as a result of clearing the global monitor, so removing the need for a `DSB` barrier or an explicit send event message.

This can be used with simple locks or with ticket locks.

Note

The inclusion of AArch32 `PLDW` instructions or AArch64 `PFRM PST*` instructions in these examples is not a functional requirement, but will improve performance on many implementations. The performance benefit of adding these instructions will vary between different implementations of the architecture.

Simple lock

The following is an example of lock acquire code using `WFE`:

AArch32

Px

```
    PLDW[R1]              ; preload into cache in unique state
```


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```
Loop
    LDAEX R5, [R1]        ; read lock with acquire
    CMP R5, #0            ; check if 0
    WFENE                 ; sleep if the lock is held
    STREXEQ R5, R0, [R1]  ; attempt to store new value
    CMPEQ R5, #0          ; test if store succeeded
    BNE Loop              ; retry if not
```

AArch64

Px

```
    SEVL                  ; invalidates the WFE on the first loop iteration
    PRFM PSTL1KEEP, [X1]  ; allocate into cache in unique state
Loop
    WFE
    LDAXR W5, [X1]        ; read lock with acquire
    CBNZ W5, Loop         ; check if 0
    STXR W5, W0, [X1]     ; attempt to store new value
    CBNZ W5, Loop         ; test if store succeeded and retry if not

    ; loads and stores in the critical region can now be performed
```

And the following is an example of lock release code:

AArch32

Px

```
    ; loads and stores in the critical region
    MOV R0, #0
    STL R0, [R1]          ; clear the lock
```

AArch64

Px

```
    ; loads and stores in the critical region
    STLR WZR, [X1]        ; clear the lock
```

Ticket lock

In the Ticket lock case, the Load-Exclusive instruction can be used to move the monitor into the exclusive state for the express purpose of creating an event when the monitor changes state:

AArch32

Px

```
    ; R1 holds 2 16 bit quantities
    ; the lower halfword holds the current ticket number
    ; the higher halfword holds the next ticket number

    PLDW[R1]              ; preload into cache in unique state
Loop1
    LDAEX R5, [R1]        ; read current and next
    ADD R3, R5, #0x10000  ; increment the next number
    STREX R6, R3, [R1]    ; and update the value
    CMP R6, #0            ; did the exclusive pass
    BNE Loop              ; retry if not
    CMP R5, R5, ROR #16   ; is the current ticket ours
    MOV R6, R5
    BEQ block_start
    SEVL
Loop2
    WFE                   ; wait if there has not been a change to the count since last
```


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```
                        ; read
    LDAEXH R6, [R1]     ; check the current count
    CMP R6, R5, LSR #16 ; check if it is equal
    BNE Loop2
block_start
```

AArch64

Px

```
    ; X1 holds 2 16 bit quantities
    ; the lower halfword holds the current ticket number
    ; the higher halfword holds the next ticket number

    PRFM PSTL1KEEP, [X1]  ; preload into cache in unique state
Loop1
    LDAXR W5, [X1]        ; read current and next
    ADD W3, W5, #0x10000  ; increment the next number
    STXR W6, W3, [X1]     ; and update the value
    CBNZ W6, Loop1        ; did the exclusive pass - retry if not

    AND W6, W5, 0xFFFF
    CMP W6, W5, LSR #16   ; is the current ticket ours
    B.EQ block_start
    SEVL
Loop2
    WFE
    LDAXRH W6, [X1]       ; read current value
    CMP W6, W5, LSR #16   ; compare it with our allocated ticket
    B.NE Loop2            ; retry (spin) if it is not the same
block_start
```


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K10.4 Using a mailbox to send an interrupt

In some message passing systems, it is common for one observer to update memory and then notify a second observer of the update by sending an interrupt, using a mailbox.

Although a memory access might be made to initiate the sending of the mailbox interrupt, a `DSB` instruction is required to ensure the completion of previous memory accesses.

Therefore, the following sequence is required to ensure that P2 observes the updated value:

AArch32

P1

```
STR R5, [R1]          ; message stored to shared memory location
DSB ST
STR R0, [R4]          ; R4 contains the address of a mailbox
```

P2

```
; interrupt service routine
LDR R5, [R1]
```

AArch64

P1

```
STR W5, [X1]          ; message stored to shared memory location
DSB ST
STR W0, [X4]          ; R4 contains the address of a mailbox
```

P2

```
; interrupt service routine
LDR W5, [X1]
```


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K10.5 Cache and TLB maintenance instructions and barriers

The following sections describe the use of barriers with cache and TLB maintenance instructions:

- *Data cache maintenance instructions*.
- *Instruction cache maintenance instructions* on page K10-11355.
- *TLB maintenance instructions and barriers* on page K10-11358.

K10.5.1 Data cache maintenance instructions

The following sections describe the use of barriers with data cache maintenance instructions:

- *Message passing to non-caching observers*.
- *Multiprocessing message passing to non-caching observers*.
- *Invalidating DMA buffers, non-functional example* on page K10-11352.
- *Invalidating DMA buffers, functional example with single PE* on page K10-11353.
- *Invalidating DMA buffers, functional example with multiple coherent PEs* on page K10-11354.

Message passing to non-caching observers

The Armv8 and later architectures require the use of `DMB` instructions to ensure the ordering of data cache maintenance instructions and their effects. The Load-Acquire and Store-Release instructions have no effect on cache maintenance instruction. This means the following message passing approaches can be used when communicating between caching observers and non-caching observers:

AArch32

P1

```
STR R5, [R1]          ; updates data (assumed to be in P1 cache)
DCCMVAC R1            ; cleans cache to point of coherency
DMB                   ; ensures effects of the clean will be observed before the
                      ; flag is set
STR R0, [R4]          ; sends flag to external agent (Non-cacheable location)
```

E1

```
WAIT_ACQ ([R4] == 1)  ; waits for the flag (with order)
LDR R5, [R1]          ; reads the data
```

AArch64

P1

```
STR W5, [X1]          ; updates data (assumed to be in P1 cache)
DC CVAC, X1           ; cleans cache to point of coherency
DMB ISH               ; ensures effects of the clean will be observed before the
                      ; flag is set
STR W0, [X4]          ; sends flag to external agent (Non-cacheable location)
```

E1

```
WAIT_ACQ ([X4] == 1)  ; waits for the flag (with order)
LDR W5, [X1]          ; reads the data
```

In this example, it is required that E1:R5==`0x55`.

Multiprocessing message passing to non-caching observers

The broadcast nature of the cache maintenance instructions combined with properties of barriers, means that the message passing principle for non-caching observers is:

AArch32

P1

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```
STR R5, [R1]          ; updates data (assumed to be in P1 cache)
STL R0, [R2]          ; sends a flag for P2 (ordered by the store release)
```

P2

```
WAIT ([R2] == 1)      ; waits for P1 flag
DMB                   ; ensures cache clean is observed after P1 flag is observed
DCCMVAC R1            ; cleans cache to point of coherency - will clean P1 cache
DMB                   ; ensures effects of the clean will be observed before the
                      ; flag to E1 is set
STR R0, [R4]          ; sends flag to E1
```

E1

```
WAIT_ACQ ([R4] == 1)  ; waits for P2 flag (ordered)
LDR R5, [R1]          ; reads data
```

AArch64

P1

```
STR W5, [X1]          ; updates data (assumed to be in P1 cache)
STLR W0, [X2]         ; sends a flag for P2 (ordered)
```

P2

```
WAIT ([X2] == 1)      ; waits sfor P1 flag
DMB SY                ; ensure cache clean is observed after P1 flag is observed
DC CVAC, X1           ; cleans cache to point of coherency, will clean P1 cache
DMB SY                ; ensures effects of the clean will be observed before the
                      ; flag to E1 is set
STR W0, [X4]          ; sends flag to E1
```

E1

```
WAIT_ACQ ([X4] == 1)  ; waits for P2 flag
LDR W5, [X1]          ; reads data
```

In this example, it is required that E1:R5==`0x55`. The clean operation executed by P2 affects the data location in the P1 cache. The cast-out from the P1 cache is guaranteed to be observed before P2 updates [R4].

Note

The cache maintenance instructions are not ordered by the Load-Acquire and Store-Release instructions.

Invalidating DMA buffers, non-functional example

The basic scheme for communicating with an external observer that is a process that passes data in to a Cacheable memory region must take account of the architectural requirement that regions with a Normal Cacheable attribute can be allocated into a cache at any time, for example as a result of speculation. The following example shows this possibility:

AArch32

P1

```
DCIMVAC R1            ; ensures cache is not dirty. A clean operation could be used
                      ; but as the DMA will subsequently overwrite this region an
                      ; invalidate operation is sufficient and usually more efficient
DMB                   ; ensures cache invalidation is observed before the next store
                      ; is observed
STR R0, [R3]          ; sends flag to external agent
WAIT_ACQ ([R4]==1)    ; waits for a different flag from an external agent
LDR R5, [R1]
```


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E1

```
WAIT ([R3] == 1)      ; waits for flag
STR R5, [R1]          ; stores new data
STL R0, [R4]          ; sends a flag
```

AArch64

P1

```
DC IVAC, X1           ; ensure cache is not dirty. A clean operation could be used
                      ; but as the DMA will subsequently overwrite this region an
                      ; invalidate operation is sufficient and usually more efficient
DMB SY                ; ensures cache invalidation is observed before the next store
                      ; is observed
STR W0, [X3]          ; sends flag to external agent
WAIT_ACQ ([X4]==1)    ; waits for a different flag from an external agent
LDR W5, [X1]
```

E1

```
WAIT ([X3] == 1)      ; waits for flag
STR W5, [X1]          ; stores new data
STLR W0, [X4]         ; sends a flag
```

If a speculative access occurs, there is no guarantee that the cache line containing [R1] is not brought back into the cache after the cache invalidation, but before [R1] is written by E1. Therefore, the result P1:R5=0 is permissible.

Invalidating DMA buffers, functional example with single PE

AArch32

P1

```
DCIMVAC R1            ; ensures cache is not dirty. A clean operation could be used
                      ; but as the DMA will subsequently overwrite this region an
                      ; invalidate operation is sufficient and usually more efficient
DMB                   ; ensures cache invalidation is observed before the next store
                      ; is observed
STR R0, [R3]          ; sends flag to external agent
WAIT ([R4]==1)        ; waits for a different flag from an external agent
DMB                   ; ensures that cache invalidate is observed after the flag
                      ; from external agent is observed
DCIMVAC R1            ; ensures cache discards stale copies before use
LDR R5, [R1]
```

E1

```
WAIT ([R3] == 1)      ; waits for flag
STR R5, [R1]          ; stores new data
STL R0, [R4]          ; sends a flag
```

AArch64

P1

```
DC IVAC, X1           ; ensures cache is not dirty. A clean operation could be used
                      ; but as the DMA will subsequently overwrite this region an
                      ; invalidate operation is sufficient and usually more efficient
DMB SY                ; ensures cache invalidation is observed before the next store
                      ; is observed
STR W0, [X3]          ; sends flag to external agent
WAIT ([X4]==1)        ; waits for a different flag from an external agent
DMB SY                ; ensures that cache invalidate is observed after the flag
                      ; from external agent is observed
DC IVAC, X1           ; ensures cache discards stale copies before use
LDR W5, [X1]
```

E1

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```
WAIT ([X3] == 1)      ; waits for flag
STR W5, [X1]          ; stores new data
STLR W0, [X4]         ; sends a flag
```

In this example, the result P1:R5 == `0x55` is required. Including a cache invalidation after the store by E1 to [R1] is observed ensures that the line is fetched from external memory after it has been updated.

Invalidating DMA buffers, functional example with multiple coherent PEs

The broadcasting of cache maintenance instructions, and the use of `DMB` instructions to ensure their observability, means that the previous example extends naturally to a multiprocessor system. Typically this requires a transfer of ownership of the region that the external observer is updating.

AArch32

P0

```
(Use data from [R1], potentially using [R1] as scratch space)
STL R0, [R2]          ; signals release of [R1]
WAIT_ACQ ([R2] == 0)  ; waits for new value from DMA
LDR R5, [R1]
```

P1

```
WAIT ([R2] == 1)      ; waits for release of [R1] by P0
DCIMVAC R1            ; ensures caches are not dirty, an invalidate is sufficient
DMB
STR R0, [R3]          ; requests new data for [R1]
WAIT ([R4] == 1)      ; waits for new data
DMB
DCIMVAC R1            ; ensures caches discard stale copies before use
DMB
MOV R0, #0
STR R0, [R2]          ; signals availability of new [R1]
```

E1

```
WAIT ([R3] == 1)      ; waits for new data request
STR R5, [R1]          ; sends new [R1]
DMB [ST]
STR R0, [R4]          ; indicates that new data is available to P1
```

AArch64

P0

```
(Use data from [X1], potentially using [X1] as scratch space)
STLR W0, [X2]         ; signals release of [X1]
WAIT_ACQ ([X2] == 0)  ; waits for new value from DMA
LDR W5, [X1]
```

P1

```
WAIT ([X2] == 1)      ; waits for release of [R1] by P0
DC IVAC, X1           ; ensures caches are not dirty, an invalidate is sufficient
DMB SY
STR W0, [X3]          ; requests new data for [R1]
WAIT ([X4] == 1)      ; waits for new data
DMB SY
DCIMVAC X1            ; ensures caches discard stale copies before use
DMB SY
STR WZR, [X2]         ; signals availability of new [R1]
```

E1

```
WAIT ([X3] == 1)      ; waits for new data request
STR W5, [X1]          ; sends new [R1]
STR W0, [X4]          ; indicates new data is available to P1
```


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In this example, the result P0:R5 == `0x55` is required. The `DMB` issued by P1 after the first data cache invalidation ensures that effect of the cache invalidation on P0 is seen by E1 before the store by E1 to [R1]. The `DMB` issued by P1 after the second data cache invalidation ensures that its effects are seen before the store of 0 to the semaphore location in [R2].

K10.5.2 Instruction cache maintenance instructions

The following sections describe the use of barriers with instruction cache maintenance instructions:

- *Ensuring the visibility of updates to instructions for a uniprocessor*.
- *Ensuring the visibility of updates to instructions for a multiprocessor*.

Ensuring the visibility of updates to instructions for a uniprocessor

On a single PE, the agent that causes instruction fetches, or instruction cache linefills, is a separate memory system observer from the agent that causes data accesses. Therefore, any operations to invalidate the instruction cache can rely only on seeing updates to memory that are complete. This must be ensured by the use of a `DSB` instruction.

Also, instruction cache maintenance instructions are only guaranteed to complete after the execution of a `DSB`, and an `ISB` is required to discard any instructions that might have been prefetched before the instruction cache invalidation completed. Therefore, on a uniprocessor, to ensure the visibility of an update to code and to branch to it, the following sequence is required:

AArch32

P1

```
STR R11, [R1]         ; R11 contains a new instruction to be stored in program memory
DCCMVAU R1            ; clean to PoU makes the new instruction visible to the instruction cache
DSB
ICIMVAU R1            ; ensures instruction cache/branch predictor discards stale data
BPIMVA R1
DSB                   ; ensures completion of the invalidation
ISB                   ; ensures instruction fetch path sees new instruction cache state
BX R1
```

In AArch64 state, the branch predictor maintenance is not required.

AArch64

P1

```
STR W11, [X1]         ; W11 contains a new instruction to be stored in program memory
DC CVAU, X1           ; clean to PoU makes the new instruction visible to instruction cache
DSB ISH
IC IVAU, X1           ; ensures instruction cache/branch predictor discards stale data
DSB ISH               ; ensures completion of the invalidation
ISB                   ; ensures instruction fetch path sees new instruction cache state
BR X1
```

Note

Where the changes to the instructions span multiple cache lines, then the data cache and instruction cache maintenance instructions can be duplicated to cover each of the lines to be cleaned and to be invalidated.

Ensuring the visibility of updates to instructions for a multiprocessor

The Armv8 and later architectures require a PE that executes an instruction cache maintenance instruction to execute a `DSB` instruction to ensure completion of the maintenance operation. This ensures that the cache maintenance instruction is complete on all PEs in the Inner Shareable shareability domain.

An `ISB` is not broadcast, and so does not affect other PEs. This means that any other PE must perform its own `ISB` synchronization after it knows that the update is visible, if it is necessary to ensure its synchronization with the update. The following example shows how this might be done:

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AArch32

P1

```
STR R11, [R1]         ; R11 contains a new instruction to be stored in program memory
DCCMVAU R1            ; clean to PoU makes the new instruction visible to the instruction cache
DSB                   ; ensures completion of the clean on all PEs
ICIMVAU R1            ; ensures instruction cache discards stale data
BPIMVA R              ; ensures branch predictor discards stale data
DSB                   ; ensures completion of the instruction cache and branch predictor
                      ; invalidation on all PEs
STR R0, [R2]          ; sets flag to signal completion
ISB                   ; synchronizes context on this PE
BX R1                 ; branches to new code
```

P2-P*x*

```
WAIT ([R2] == 1)      ; waits for flag signalling completion
ISB                   ; synchronizes context on this PE
BX R1                 ; branches to new code
```

AArch64

P1

```
STR X11, [X1]         ; X11 contains a new instruction to be stored in program memory
DC CVAU, X1           ; clean to PoU makes the new instruction visible to the instruction cache
DSB ISH               ; ensures completion of the clean on all PEs
IC IVAU, X1           ; ensures instruction cache/branch predictor discards stale data
DSB ISH               ; ensures completion of the instruction cache/branch predictor
                      ; invalidation on all PEs
STR W0, [X2]          ; sets flag to signal completion
ISB                   ; synchronizes context on this PE
BR R1                 ; branches to new code
```

P2-P*x*

```
WAIT ([X2] == 1)      ; waits for flag signalling completion
ISB                   ; synchronizes context on this PE
BR X1                 ; branches to new code
```

Nonfunctional approach

The following sequence does not have the same effect, because a `DSB` is not required to complete the instruction cache maintenance instructions that other PEs issue:

AArch32

P1

```
STR R11, [R1]         ; R11 contains a new instruction to be stored in program memory
DCCMVAU R1            ; clean to PoU makes the new instruction visible to the instruction cache
DSB                   ; ensures completion of the clean on all PEs
ICIMVAU R1            ; ensures instruction cache discards stale data
BPIMVA R1             : ensures branch predictor discards stale data
DMB                   ; ensures ordering of the store after the invalidation
                      ; DOES NOT guarantee completion of instruction cache/branch
                      ; predictor on other PEs
STR R0, [R2]          ; sets flag to signal completion
DSB                   ; ensures completion of the invalidation on all PEs
ISB                   ; synchronizes context on this PE
BX R1                 ; branches to new code
```

P2-P*x*

```
WAIT ([R2] == 1)      ; waits for flag signalling completion
DSB                   ; this DSB does not guarantee completion of P1
                      ; ICIMVAU/BPIMVA
ISB
BX R1
```


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AArch64

P1

```
STR W11, [X1]         ; W11 contains a new instruction to be stored in program memory
DC CVAU, X1           ; clean to PoU makes the new instruction visible to instruction cache
DSB ISH               ; ensures completion of the clean on all PEs
IC IVAU, X1           ; ensures instruction cache/branch predictor discards stale data
DMB ISH               ; ensures ordering of the store after the invalidation
                      ; DOES NOT guarantee completion of instruction cache/branch
                      ; predictor on other PEs
STR W0, [X2]          ; sets flag to signal completion
DSB ISH               ; ensures completion of the invalidation on all PEs
ISB                   ; synchronizes context on this PE
BR X1                 ; branches to new code
```

P2-P*x*

```
WAIT ([X2] == 1)      ; waits for flag signalling completion
DSB ISH               ; this DSB does not guarantee completion of P1
                      ; ICIMVAU/BPIMVA
ISB
BR X1
```

In this example, P2…P*x* might not see the updated region of code at R1.

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K10.5.3 TLB maintenance instructions and barriers

The following sections describe the use of barriers with TLB maintenance instructions:

- *Ensuring the visibility of updates to translation tables for a uniprocessor*.
- *Ensuring the visibility of updates to translation tables for a multiprocessor*.
- *Paging memory in and out* on page K10-11359.
- *Using break-before-make when updating translation table entries* on page K10-11360.

Ensuring the visibility of updates to translation tables for a uniprocessor

On a single PE, the agent that causes translation table walks is a separate memory system observer from the agent that causes data accesses. Therefore, any operations to invalidate the TLB can only rely on seeing updates to memory that are complete. This must be ensured by the use of a `DSB` instruction.

The Armv8 and later architectures require that translation table walks look in the data or unified caches at L1, so such systems do not require data cache cleaning.

After the translation tables update, any old copies of entries that might be held in the TLBs must be invalidated. This operation is only guaranteed to affect all instructions, including instruction fetches and data accesses, after the execution of a `DSB` and an `ISB`. Therefore, the code for updating a translation table entry is:

AArch32

P1

```
STR R11, [R1]         ; updates the translation table entry
DSB                   ; ensures visibility of the update to translation table walks
TLBIMVA R10
BPIALL
DSB                   ; ensures completion of the BP and TLB invalidation
ISB                   ; synchronises context on this PE
; new translation table entry can be relied upon at this point and all accesses
; generated by this observer using
; the old mapping have been completed
```

AArch64

P1

```
STR X11, [X1]         ; updates the translation table entry
DSB ISH               ; ensures visibility of the update to translation table walks
TLBI VAE1, X10        ; assumes we are in the EL1
DSB ISH               ; ensures completion of the TLB invalidation
ISB                   ; synchronise context on this PE
; new translation table entry can be relied upon at this point and all accesses
; generated by this observer using
; the old mapping have been completed
```

Importantly, by the end of this sequence, all accesses that used the old translation table mappings have been observed by all observers.

An example of this is where a translation table entry is marked as invalid. Such a system must provide a mechanism to ensure that any access to a region of memory being marked as invalid has completed before any action is taken as a result of the region being marked as invalid.

Ensuring the visibility of updates to translation tables for a multiprocessor

The same code sequence can be used in a multiprocessing system. The Armv8 and later architectures require a PE that executes a TLB maintenance instruction to execute a `DSB` instruction to ensure completion of the maintenance operation. This ensures that the TLB maintenance instruction is complete on all PEs in the Inner Shareable shareability domain.

The completion of a `DSB` that completes a TLB maintenance instruction ensures that all accesses that used the old mapping have completed.

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AArch32

P1

```
STR R11, [R1]         ; updates the translation table entry
DSB                   ; ensures visibility of the update to translation table walks
TLBIMVAIS R10
BPIALLIS
DSB                   ; ensures completion of the BP and TLB invalidation
ISB                   ; Note ISB is not broadcast and must be executed locally
                      ; on other PEs
;  new translation table entry can be relied upon at this point and all accesses
;  generated by any observers affected by the broadcast TLBIMVAIS operation using
;  the old mapping have been completed
```

AArch64

P1

```
STR X11, [X1]         ; updates the translation table entry
DSB ISH               ; ensures visibility of the update to translation table walks
TLBI VAE1IS,  X10
DSB ISH               ; ensures completion of the TLB invalidation
ISB                   ; Note ISB is not broadcast and must be executed locally
                      ; on other PEs
;  new translation table entry can be relied upon at this point and all accesses
;  generated by any observers affected by the broadcast TLBIMVAIS operation using
;  the old mapping have been completed
```

The completion of the TLB maintenance instruction is guaranteed only by the execution of a `DSB` by the observer that performed the TLB maintenance instruction. The execution of a `DSB` by a different observer does not have this effect, even if the `DSB` is known to be executed after the TLB maintenance instruction is observed by that different observer.

Paging memory in and out

In a multiprocessor system there is a requirement to ensure the visibility of translation table updates when paging regions of memory into RAM from a backing store. This might, or might not, also involve paging existing locations in memory from RAM to a backing store. In such situations, the operating system selects one or more pages of memory that might be in use but are suitable to discard, with or without copying to a backing store, depending on whether or not the region of memory is writable. Disabling the translation table mappings for a page, and ensuring the visibility of that update to the translation tables, prevents agents accessing the page.

For this reason, it is important that the `DSB` that is performed after the TLB invalidation ensures that no other updates to memory using those mappings are possible.

An example sequence for the paging out of an updated region of memory, and the subsequent paging in of memory, is as follows:

AArch32

P1

```
STR R11, [R1]         ; updates the translation table for the region being paged out
DSB                   ; ensures visibility of the update to translation table walks
TLBIMVAIS R10         ; invalidates the old entry
DSB                   ; ensures completion of the invalidation on all PEs
ISB                   ; ensures visibility of the invalidation
BL SaveMemoryPageToBackingStore
BL LoadMemoryFromBackingStore
DSB                   ; ensures completion of the memory transfer (this could be part of
                      ; LoadMemoryFromBackingStore)
ICIALLUIS             ; also invalidates the branch predictor
DSB                   ; ensures completion of the instruction cache
                      ; and branch predictor invalidation
STR R9, [R1]          ; creates a new translation table entry with a new mapping
DSB                   ; ensures visibility of the new translation table mapping
```


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```
ISB                   ; ensures synchronisation of this instruction stream
```

AArch64

P1

```
STR X11, [X1]         ; updates the translation table for the region being paged out
DSB ISH               ; ensures visibility of the update to translation table walks
TLBI VAE1IS, X10      ; invalidates the old entry
DSB ISH               ; ensures completion of the invalidation on all PEs
ISB                   ; ensures visibility of the invalidation
BL SaveMemoryPageToBackingStore
BL LoadMemoryFromBackingStore
DSB ISH               ; ensures completion of the memory transfer (this could be part of
                      ; LoadMemoryFromBackingStore)
IC IALLUIS            ; also invalidates the branch predictor
DSB ISH               ; ensures completion of the instruction cache
                      ; and branch predictor invalidation
STR X9, [X1]          ; creates a new translation table entry with a new mapping
DSB ISH               ; ensures visibility of the new translation table mapping
ISB                   ; ensures synchronisation of this instruction stream
```

This example assumes the memory copies are performed by an observer that is coherent with the caches of PE P1. This observer might be P1 itself, using a specific paging mapping. For clarity, the example omits the functional descriptions of `SaveMemoryPageToBackingStore` and `LoadMemoryFromBackingStore`. `LoadMemoryFromBackingStore` is required to ensure that the memory updates that it makes are visible to instruction fetches.

In this example, the use of ICIALLUIS in AArch32 state and IC IALLUIS in AArch64 state to invalidate the entire instruction cache is a simplification that might not be optimal for performance. An alternative approach involves invalidating all of the lines in the caches using ICIMVAU in AArch32 state and IC IVAU operations in AArch64 state. This invalidation must be done when the mapping used for the ICIMVAU and IC IVAU operations is valid but not executable.

Using break-before-make when updating translation table entries

The Arm Architecture requires that reads to the same location are observed in order, and since application level software relies on this behavior, the operating system needs to maintain this illusion when it is changing a virtual to physical address mapping for a location, as is the case with copy on write or other memory management techniques. This illusion can be maintained provided that the software uses a break-before-make sequence when updating translation table entries whenever multiple threads of execution can use the same translation tables and the change to the translation entries involves any of:

- Changing the memory type.
- Changing the cacheability attributes
- Changing the output address (OA), if the OA of at least one of the old translation table entry and the new translation table entry is writable.

The architecture requires use of a break-before make sequence in these situations, see *Using break-before-make when updating translation table entries* on page D5-4913 for more information. However, if software did not use a break-before-make approach, an implementation might give a result that would occur if the two reads to the same virtual address did not occur in program order. An example of such an occurrence would be an implementation of copy-on-write, where one PE is performing two reads to the same virtual address at the same time as a second PE, running code associated with the operating system, is copying the data from one physical location that is mapped to by that virtual address, where the page was mapped as read-only, to a different physical location which will be mapped as read-write.

If the operating system changed the address mapping without going through an invalid entry, then it would be possible for a third PE to perform a write to the location that would be seen by the first load by the first PE, and not seen by the second load by the same PE.

The required break-before-make code sequence in this case is:

AArch32

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P1

```
; R1, R2 contain an invalid translation table entry (that is, one with bit[0] == 0)
; R3 contains the address of the translation table entry
; R4 contains the Virtual Address and ASID of the VA being remapped
; R5, R6 contain the new valid translation table entry
STRD R1, R2, [R3]          ; stores invalid entry
DSB ISH                    ; ensures visibility of the update to translation table walks
TLBIMVAIS R4               ; invalidates the old entry
DSB ISH                    ; ensures completion of the invalidation on all PEs
ICIALLUIS                  ; also invalidates the branch predictor
STRD R5, R6, [R3]          ; store new mapping
DSB ISH                    ; ensures visibility of the update to translation table walks
ISB                        ; ensures synchronisation of this instruction stream
```

Note

This example shows an update to an entry in a translation table that is using the long-descriptor format.

AArch64

P1

```
; X1 contains an invalid translation table entry (that is, one with bit[0] == 0)
; X2 contains the address of the translation table entry
; X3 contains the Virtual Address and ASID of the VA being remapped
; X4 contains the new valid translation table entry
STR X1, [X2]               ; stores invalid entry
DSB ISH                    ; ensures visibility of the update to translation table walks
TLBI VAE1IS, X3            ; invalidates the old entry
DSB ISH                    ; ensures completion of the invalidation on all PEs
IC IALLUIS                 ; also invalidates the branch predictor
STR X4, [X2]               ; store new mapping
DSB ISH                    ; ensures visibility of the update to translation table walks
ISB                        ; ensures synchronisation of this instruction stream
```

If this sequence is correctly followed, then the architecture guarantees that the loads to a virtual address being remapped will be seen in the correct order.

The instruction cache maintenance is only required if the mapping from input address to output address has been changed as part of the change of the translation table entries, and the memory being moved is executable. In this example, the use of `ICIALLUIS` in AArch32 state and `IC IALLUIS` in AArch64 state to invalidate the entire instruction cache is a simplification that might not be optimal for performance. An alternative approach involves invalidating all of the lines in the caches using `ICIMVAU` in AArch32 state, and `IC IVAU` in AArch64 state. This invalidation must be done when the mapping used for the `ICIMVAU` and `IC IVAU` operations is valid but not executable.

K10.5.4 Ordering of Memory-mapped device control with payloads

With a Memory-mapped peripheral, such as a DMA, which can also access memory for its own use, it is common to have control or status registers which are Memory-mapped. These registers need to be accessed in an ordered manner with respect to the data that the Memory-mapped peripheral is handling.

Two simple examples of this are:

- When a processing element is writing a buffer of data, and then writing to a control register in the DMA peripheral to start that peripheral to access the buffer of data.
- When a DMA peripheral has written to a buffer of data in memory, and the processing element is reading a status register to determine that the DMA transfer has completed, and then is reading the data.

For the case of the processing element writing a buffer of data, before starting the DMA peripheral, the ordering requirements between the stores to the data buffer and the stores to the Memory-mapped a to the DMA peripheral can be met by the insertion of a `DSB <domain>` instruction between these sets of accesses as this ensures the global observation of the stores before the DMA is started. this is shown by the following code:

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P1

```
STR R5, [R2]          ; data written to the data buffer
DSB
STR R0, [R4]          ; R4 contains the address of the DMA control register
```

AArch64

P1

```
STR W5, [X2]          ; data written to the data buffer
DSB <domain>
STR W0, [X4]          ; X4 contains the address of the DMA control register
```

For the case of DMA peripheral writing the data buffer and then setting a status register when those stores are complete (and so globally observed) and then having this status register polled by the processing element before the processing element reads the data buffer, the processing element must insert a `DSB <domain>` between the load that reads the status register, and the read of the buffer. A DMB, or load-acquire, is not sufficient as this problem is not solely concerned with observation order, since the polling read is actually a read of a status register at a Completer, not the polling a data value that has been written by an observer.

For this case, the code is therefore:

AArch32

P1

```
WAIT ([R4] == 1)      ; R4 contains the address of the status register,
                      ; and the value '1' indicates completion of the DMA transfer
DSB
LDR R5, [R2]          ; reads data from the data buffer
```

AArch64

P1

```
WAIT ([X4] == 1)      ; X4 contains the address of the status register,
                      ; and the value '1' indicates completion of the DMA transfer
DSB <domain>
LDR W5, [X2]          ; reads data from the data buffer
```


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K10.6 Armv7 compatible approaches for ordering, using DMB and DSB barriers

The following sections describe the Armv7 compatible approaches for ordering, using DMB and DSB barriers:

- *Simple ordering and barrier cases*.
- *Load-Exclusive, Store-Exclusive and barriers* on page K10-11367.
- *Using a mailbox to send an interrupt* on page K10-11369.
- *Cache and TLB maintenance instructions and barriers* on page K10-11369.

K10.6.1 Simple ordering and barrier cases

Arm implements a weakly consistent memory model for Normal memory. In general terms, this means that the order of memory accesses observed by other observers might not be the order that appears in the program, for either loads or stores.

This section includes examples of this.

Simple weakly consistent ordering example

P1

```
STR R5, [R1]
LDR R6, [R2]
```

P2

```
STR R6, [R2]
LDR R5, [R1]
```

In the absence of barriers, the result of P1: R6=0, P2: R5=0 is permissible.

Message passing

The following sections describe:

- *Weakly-ordered message passing problem*.
- *Message passing with multiple observers* on page K10-11364.

Weakly-ordered message passing problem

P1

```
STR R5, [R1]            ; sets new data
STR R0, [R2]            ; sends flag indicating data ready
```

P2

```
WAIT([R2]==1)           ; waits on flag
LDR R5, [R1]            ; reads new data
```

In the absence of barriers, an end result of P2: R5=0 is permissible.

Resolving by the addition of barriers

The addition of barriers, to ensure the observed order of the reads and the writes, ensures that data is transferred so that the result P2:R5==`0x55` is guaranteed, as follows:

P1

```
STR R5, [R1]            ; sets new data
DMB [ST]                ; ensures all observers observe data before the flag
STR R0, [R2]            ; sends flag indicating data ready
```

P2

```
WAIT([R2]==1)           ; waits on flag
```


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```
DMB                     ; ensures that the load of data is after the flag has been observed
LDR R5, [R1]
```

Resolving by the use of barriers and address dependency

There is a rule within the Arm architecture that:

- Where the value returned by a read is used for computation of the virtual address of a subsequent read or write, then these two memory accesses are observed in program order.

  Where the value returned by a read is used for computation of the virtual address of a subsequent read or write, this is called an *address dependency*. An address dependency exists even if the value returned by the first read has no effect on the virtual address. This might occur if the value returned is masked off before it is used, or if it confirms a predicted address value that it might have changed.

  This restriction applies only when the data value returned by a read is used as a data value to calculate the address of a subsequent read or write. It does not apply if the data value returned by a read determines the condition flags values, and the values of the flags are used for condition code evaluation to determine the address of a subsequent read, either through conditional execution or the evaluation of a branch. This is called a *control dependency*.

  Where both a control and address dependency exist, the ordering behavior is consistent with the address dependency.

Table K10-1 on page K10-11364 shows examples of address dependencies, control dependencies, and an address and control dependency.

Table K10-1 Dependency examples

Address dependency		Control dependency		Address and control dependency[a]
(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(e)**
`LDR r1, [r0]`	`LDR r1, [r0]`	`LDR r1, [r0]`	`LDR r1, [r0]`	`LDR r1, [r0]`
`LDR r2, [r1]`	`AND r1, r1, #0`	`CMP r1, #55`	`CMP r1, #55`	`CMP r1, #0`
	`LDR r2, [r3, r1]`	`LDRNE r2, [r3]`	`MOVNE r4, #22`	`LDRNE r2, [r1]`
			`LDR r2, [r3, r4]`	

a. The address dependency takes priority.

This means that the data transfer example of *Weakly-ordered message passing problem* on page K10-11363 can also be satisfied as shown in the following example:

P1

```
STR R5, [R1]            ; sets new data
DMB [ST]                ; ensures all observers observe data before the flag
STR R0, [R2]            ; sends flag indicating data ready
```

P2

```
WAIT([R2]==1)
AND R12, R12, #0        ; R12 is destination of LDR in WAIT macro
LDR R5, [R1, R12]       ; the load has an address dependency on R12
                        ; and so is ordered after the flag has been seen
```

The load of R5 by P2 is ordered with respect to the load from [R2] because there is an address dependency using R12. P1 uses a `DMB` to ensure that P2 does not observe the write of [R2] before the write of [R1].

Message passing with multiple observers

Where the ordering of Normal memory accesses is not resolved by the use of barriers or dependencies, then different observers might observe the accesses in a different order, as shown in the following example:

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P1

```
STR R5, [R1]            ; sets new data
STR R0, [R2]            ; sends flag indicating data ready
```

P2

```
WAIT([R2]==1)
AND R12, R12, #0        ; R12 is destination of LDR in WAIT macro
LDR R5, [R1, R12]       ; the load has an address dependency on R12
                        ; and so is ordered after the flag has been seen
```

P3

```
WAIT([R2]==1)
AND R12, R12, #0        ; R12 is destination of LDR in WAIT macro
LDR R5, [R1, R12]       ; the load is address depndent on R12
                        ; and so is ordered after the flag has been seen
```

In this case, it is permissible for P2:R5 and P3:R5 to contain different values, because there is no order guaranteed between the two stores performed by P1.

Resolving by the addition of barriers

The addition of a barrier by P1, as shown in the following example, ensures the observed order of the writes, transferring data so that P2:R5 and P3:R5 both contain the value `0x55`:

P1

```
STR R5, [R1]            ; sets new data
DMB [ST]                ; ensures all observers observe data before the flag
STR R0, [R2]            ; sends flag indicating data ready
```

P2

```
WAIT([R2]==1)
AND R12, R12, #0        ; R12 is the destination of LDR in WAIT macro
LDR R5, [R1, R12]       ; the load has an address dependency on R12
                        ; and so is ordered after the flag has been seen
```

P3

```
WAIT([R2]==1)
AND R12, R12, #0        ; R12 is the destination of LDR in WAIT macro
LDR R5, [R1, R12]       ; the load has an address dependency on R12
                        ; and so is ordered after the flag has been seen
```

Address dependency with object construction

When accessing an object-oriented data structure, the address dependency rule means that barriers are not required, even when initializing the object:

P1

```
STR R5, [R1, #offset]   ; sets new data in a field
DMB [ST]                ; ensures all observers observe data before base address is updated
STR R1, [R2]            ; updates base address
```

P2

```
LDR R1, [R2]            ; reads for base address
CMP R1, #0              ; checks if it is valid
BEQ null_trap
LDR R5, [R1, #offset]   ; uses base address to read field
```

If the null_trap is not taken, it is required that P2:R5==`0x55`. This avoids P2 observing a partially constructed object from P1. Significantly, P2 does not require a barrier to ensure this behavior.

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P1 requires a barrier to ensure the observed order of the writes by P1. In general, the impact of requiring a barrier during the construction phase is much less than the impact of requiring a barrier for every read access.

Posting a store before polling for acknowledgement

In the case where an observer stores to a location, and then polls for an acknowledge from a different observer, the weak ordering of the memory model can lead to a deadlock, as the following example shows:

P1

```
STR R0, [R2]
WAIT ([R3]==1)
```

P2

```
WAIT ([R2]==1)
STR R0, [R3]
```

In Armv7 implementations that do not include the Multiprocessing Extensions, then this can deadlock because P2 might not observe the store by P1 in finite time. For Armv7 implementations with the Multiprocessing Extensions, for Armv8, and for later architectures, this is not an issue as all stores must be observed by all observers within their shareability domain in finite time.

The addition of a `DMB` instruction prevents this deadlock in Armv7 implementations that do not include the Multiprocessing Extensions:

P1

```
STR R0, [R2]
DMB
WAIT ([R3]==1)
```

P2

```
WAIT ([R2]==1)
STR R0, [R3]
```

The `DMB` executed by P1 ensures that P2 observes the store by P1 before it observes the load by P1. This ensures a timely completion.

The following example is a variant of the previous example, where the two observers poll the same memory location:

P1

```
STR R0, [R2]
WAIT ([R2]==2)
```

P2

```
WAIT ([R2]==1)
LDR R0, [R2]
ADD R0, R0, #1
STR R0, [R2]
```

In this example, the same deadlock can occur in Armv7 implementations that do not include the Multiprocessing Extensions, because the architecture permits P1 to read the result of its own store to [R2] early, and continue doing so for an indefinite amount of time. The addition of a `DMB` instruction prevents this deadlock:

P1

```
STR R0, [R2]
DMB
WAIT ([R2]==2)
```

P2

```
WAIT ([R2]==1)
LDR R0, [R2]
```


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```
    ADD R0, R0, #1
    STR R0, [R2]
```

WFE and WFI and barriers

The Wait For Event and Wait For Interrupt instructions permit the PE to suspend execution and enter a low-power state. A DSB barrier instruction is required if it is necessary to ensure that memory accesses made before the WFI or WFE are visible to other observers, unless some other mechanism has ensured this visibility. Examples of other mechanism that would guarantee the required visibility are the DMB described in *Posting a store before polling for acknowledgement* on page K10-11366, or a dependency on a load.

The following example requires the DSB to ensure that the store is visible:

P1

```
    STR R0, [R2]
    DSB
Loop
    WFI
    B Loop
```

However, if the example in *Posting a store before polling for acknowledgement* on page K10-11366 is extended to include a WFE, there is no risk of a deadlock. The extended example is:

P1

```
    STR R0, [R2]
    DMB
Loop
    LDR R12, [R3]
    CMP R12, #1
    WFENE
    BNE Loop
```

P2

```
    WAIT ([R2]==1)
    STR R0, [R3]
    DSB
    SEV
```

In this example:

- The DMB by P1 ensures that P2 observes the store by P1 before it observes the load by P1.
- The dependency of the WFE on the result of the load by P1 means that this load must complete before P1 executes the WFE.

For more information about SEV, see *Use of Wait For Event (WFE) and Send Event (SEV) with locks* on page K10-11368.

K10.6.2 Load-Exclusive, Store-Exclusive and barriers

The Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instructions, described in *Synchronization and semaphores* on page B2-208, are predictable only with Normal memory. These instructions do not have any implicit barrier functionality. Therefore, any use of these instructions to implement locks of any type requires the addition of explicit barriers.

Acquiring a lock

A common use of Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instructions is to claim a lock to permit entry into a critical region. This is typically performed by testing a lock variable that indicates 0 for a free lock and some other value, commonly 1 or an identifier of the process holding the lock, for a taken lock.

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The lack of implicit barriers in the Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instructions means that the mechanism requires a `DMB` instruction between acquiring a lock and making the first access to the critical region, to ensure that all observers observe the successful claim of the lock before they observe any subsequent loads or stores to the region. This example shows Px acquiring a lock:

P*x*

```
Loop
    LDREX R5, [R1]           ; reads lock
    CMP R5, #0               ; checks if 0
    STREXEQ R5, R0, [R1]     ; attempts to store new value
    CMPEQ R5, #0             ; tests if store succeeded
    BNE Loop                 ; retries if not
    DMB                      ; ensures that all subsequent accesses are observed after the
                             ; gaining of the lock is observed
    ; loads and stores in the critical region can now be performed
```

Releasing a lock

The converse operation of releasing a lock does not require the use of Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instructions, because only a single observer is able to write to the lock. However, often it is necessary for any observer to observe any memory updates, or any values that are loaded into memory, before they observe the release of the lock. Therefore, a `DMB` usually precedes the lock release, as the following example shows.

P*x*

```
    ; loads and stores in the critical region
    MOV R0, #0
    DMB                      ; ensures all previous accesses are observed before the lock is cleared
    STR R0, [R1]             ; clears the lock
```

Use of Wait For Event (WFE) and Send Event (SEV) with locks

The Armv8 and later architectures include Wait For Event and Send Event instructions, that can be executed to reduce the required number of iterations of a lock-acquire loop, or *spinlock*, to reduce power. The basic mechanism involves an observer that is in a spinlock executing a `WFE` instruction that suspends execution on that observer until an asynchronous exception or an explicit event, sent by some other observer using the `SEV` instruction, is seen by the suspended observer. An observer that holds the lock executes an `SEV` instruction to send an event after it has released the lock.

The Event signal is a non-memory communication, and therefore the memory update that releases the lock must be observable by all observers before the `SEV` instruction is executed and the event is sent. This requires the use of `DSB` instruction, rather than `DMB`.

Therefore, the following is an example of lock acquire code using `WFE`:

P*x*

```
   Loop
    LDREX R5, [R1]           ; reads lock
    CMP R5, #0               ; checks if 0
    WFENE                    ; sleeps if the lock is held
    STREXEQ R5, R0, [R1]     ; attempts to store new value
    CMPEQ R5, #0             ; tests if store succeeded
    BNE Loop                 ; retries if not
    DMB                      ; ensures that all subsequent accesses are observed after the
                             ; gaining of the lock is observed
    ; loads and stores in the critical region can now be performed
```

And the following is an example of lock release code using `SEV`:

P*x*

```
    ; loads and stores in the critical region
    MOV R0, #0
    DMB                      ; ensures all previous accesses are observed before the lock is cleared
```


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```
STR R0, [R1]            ; clears the lock
DSB                     ; ensures completion of the store that cleared the lock before
                        ; sending the event
SEV
```

K10.6.3 Using a mailbox to send an interrupt

In some message passing systems, it is common for one observer to update memory and then notify a second observer of the update by sending an interrupt, using a mailbox.

Although a memory access might be made to initiate the sending of the mailbox interrupt, a `DSB` instruction is required to ensure the completion of previous memory accesses.

Therefore, the following sequence is required to ensure that P2 observes the updated value:

P1

```
STR R5, [R1]            ; message stored to shared memory location
DSB [ST]
STR R1, [R4]            ; R4 contains the address of a mailbox
```

P2

```
; interrupt service routine
LDR R5, [R1]
```

Note

The `DSB` executed by P1 ensures global observation of the store to [R1].The interrupt timing ensures that the code executed by P2 is executed after the global observation of the update to [R1], and therefore must see this update. In some implementations, this might be implemented by requiring that interrupts flush non-coherent buffers that hold speculatively loaded data.

K10.6.4 Cache and TLB maintenance instructions and barriers

The following sections describe the use of barriers with cache and TLB maintenance instructions:

- *Data cache maintenance instructions*.
- *Instruction cache maintenance instructions* on page K10-11372.
- *TLB maintenance instructions and barriers* on page K10-11373.

Data cache maintenance instructions

The following sections describe the use of barriers with data cache maintenance instructions:

- *Message passing to non-caching observers*.
- *Multiprocessing message passing to non-caching observers* on page K10-11370.
- *Invalidating DMA buffers, non-functional example* on page K10-11370.
- *Invalidating DMA buffers, functional example with single PE* on page K10-11371.
- *Invalidating DMA buffers, functional example with multiple coherent PEs* on page K10-11371.

Message passing to non-caching observers

The Armv8 and later architectures require the use of `DMB` instructions to ensure the ordering of data cache maintenance instructions and their effects. This means the following message passing approaches can be used when communicating between caching observers and non-caching observers:

P1

```
STR R5, [R1]            ; updates data (assumed to be in P1's cache)
DCCMVAC R1              ; cleans cache to point of coherency
DMB                     ; ensures effects of the clean will be observed before the flag is set
STR R0, [R4]            ; sends flag to external agent (Non-cacheable location)
```


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E1

```
WAIT ([R4] == 1)         ; waits for the flag
DMB                      ; ensures that flag has been seen before reading data
LDR R5, [R1]             ; reads the data
```

In this example, it is required that E1:R5==`0x55`.

Multiprocessing message passing to non-caching observers

The broadcast nature of the cache maintenance instructions in Armv8 and later architectures, and in Armv7 implementations that include the Multiprocessing Extensions, combined with properties of barriers, means that the message passing principle for non-caching observers is:

P1

```
STR R5, [R1]             ; updates data (assumed to be in P1's cache)
DMB [ST]                 ; ensures new data is observed before the flag to P2 is set
STR R0, [R2]             ; sends flag to P2
```

P2

```
WAIT ([R2] == 1)         ; waits for flag from P1
DMB                      ; ensures cache clean is observed after P1 flag is observed
DCCMVAC R1               ; cleans cache to point of coherency - this cleans the cache of P1
DMB                      ; ensures effects of the clean are observed before the flag to E1 is set
STR R0, [R4]             ; sends flag to E1
```

E1

```
WAIT ([R4] == 1)         ; waits for flag from P2
DMB                      ; ensures that flag has been observed before reading the data
LDR R5, [R1]             ; reads the data
```

In this example, it is required that E1:R5==`0x55`. The clean operation executed by P2 affects the data location in the P1 cache. The cast-out from the P1 cache is guaranteed to be observed before P2 updates [R4].

Invalidating DMA buffers, non-functional example

The basic scheme for communicating with an external observer that is a process that passes data in to a Cacheable memory region must take account of the architectural requirement that regions with a Normal Cacheable attribute can be allocated into a cache at any time, for example as a result of speculation. The following example shows this possibility:

P1

```
DCIMVAC R1               ; ensures caches are not dirty. A clean operation could be
                         ; used but the DMA overwrites this region so an invalidate operation
                         ; is sufficient and usually more efficient
DMB                      ; ensures cache invalidation is observed before the next store is observed
STR R0, [R3]             ; sends flag to external agent
WAIT ([R4]==1)           ; waits for a different flag from an external agent
DMB                      ; observes flag from external agent before reading new data. However [R1]
                         ; could have been brought into cache earlier
LDR R5, [R1]
```

E1

```
WAIT ([R3] == 1)         ; waits for flag
STR R5, [R1]             ; stores new data
DMB
STR R0, [R4]             ; sends a flag
```

If a speculative access occurs, there is no guarantee that the cache line containing [R1] is not brought back into the cache after the cache invalidation, but before [R1] is written by E1. Therefore, the result P1:R5=0 is permissible.

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Invalidating DMA buffers, functional example with single PE

P1

```
DCIMVAC R1              ; ensures cache is not dirty. A clean operation could be
                        ; used but the DMA overwrites this region so an invalidate operation
                        ; is sufficient and usually more efficient
DMB                     ; ensures cache invalidation is observed before the next store is observed
STR R0, [R3]            ; sends flag to external agent
WAIT ([R4]==1)          ; waits for a different flag from an external agent
DMB                     ; ensures that cache invalidate is observed after the flag
                        ; from external agent is observed
DCIMVAC R1              ; ensures cache discards stale copies before use
LDR R5, [R1]
```

E1

```
WAIT ([R3] == 1)        ; waits for flag
STR R5, [R1]            ; stores new data
DMB [ST]
STR R0, [R4]            ; sends a flag
```

In this example, the result P1:R5 == `0x55` is required. Including a cache invalidation after the store by E1 to [R1] is observed ensures that the line is fetched from external memory after it has been updated.

Invalidating DMA buffers, functional example with multiple coherent PEs

The broadcasting of cache maintenance instructions, and the use of `DMB` instructions to ensure their observability, means that the previous example extends naturally to a multiprocessor system. Typically this requires a transfer of ownership of the region that the external observer is updating.

P0

```
(Use data from [R1], potentially using [R1] as scratch space)
DMB
STR R0, [R2]            ; signals release of [R1]
WAIT ([R2] == 0)        ; waits for new value from DMA
DMB
LDR R5, [R1]
```

P1

```
WAIT ([R2] == 1)        ; waits for release of [R1] by P0
DCIMVAC R1              ; ensures caches are not dirty, invalidate is sufficient
DMB
STR R0, [R3]            ; requests new data for [R1]
WAIT ([R4] == 1)        ; waits for new data
DMB
DCIMVAC R1              ; ensures caches discard stale copies before use
DMB
MOV R0, #0
STR R0, [R2]            ; signals availability of new [R1]
```

E1

```
WAIT ([R3] == 1)        ; waits for new data request
STR R5, [R1]            ; sends new [R1]
DMB [ST]
STR R0, [R4]            ; indicates new data available to P1
```

In this example, the result P0:R5 == `0x55` is required. The `DMB` issued by P1 after the first data cache invalidation ensures that effect of the cache invalidation on P0 is seen by E1 before the store by E1 to [R1]. The `DMB` issued by P1 after the second data cache invalidation ensures that its effects are seen before the store of 0 to the semaphore location in [R2].

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Instruction cache maintenance instructions

The following sections describe the use of barriers with instruction cache maintenance instructions:

- *Ensuring the visibility of updates to instructions for a uniprocessor*.
- *Ensuring the visibility of updates to instructions for a multiprocessor*.

Ensuring the visibility of updates to instructions for a uniprocessor

On a single PE, the agent that causes instruction fetches, or instruction cache linefills, is a separate memory system observer from the agent that causes data accesses. Therefore, any operations to invalidate the instruction cache can rely only on seeing updates to memory that are complete. This must be ensured by the use of a `DSB` instruction.

Also, instruction cache maintenance instructions are only guaranteed to complete after the execution of a `DSB`, and an `ISB` is required to discard any instructions that might have been prefetched before the instruction cache invalidation completed. Therefore, on a uniprocessor, to ensure the visibility of an update to code and to branch to it, the following sequence is required:

P1

```
STR R11, [R1]           ; R11 contains a new instruction to store in program memory
DCCMVAU R1              ; clean to PoU makes new instructions visible to instruction cache
DSB
ICIMVAU R1              ; ensures instruction cache and branch predictor discard stale data
BPIMVA R1
DSB                     ; ensures completion of the invalidation
ISB                     ; ensures instruction fetch path observes new instruction cache state
BX R1
```

Ensuring the visibility of updates to instructions for a multiprocessor

Armv8 and later architectures, and an Armv7 implementation that includes the Multiprocessing Extensions, require a PE that executes an instruction cache maintenance instruction to execute a `DSB` instruction to ensure completion of the maintenance operation. This ensures that the cache maintenance instruction is complete on all PEs in the Inner Shareable shareability domain.

An `ISB` is not broadcast, and so does not affect other PEs. This means that any other PE must perform its own `ISB` synchronization after it knows that the update is visible, if it is necessary to ensure its synchronization with the update. The following example shows how this might be done:

P1

```
STR R11, [R1]           ; R11 contains a new instruction to store in program memory
DCCMVAU R1              ; clean to PoU makes new instructions visible to instruction cache
DSB                     ; ensures completion of the clean on all processors
ICIMVAU R1              ; ensures instruction cache/branch predictor discards stale data
BPIMVA R1
DSB                     ; ensures completion of the instruction cache and branch predictor
                        ; invalidation on all PEs
STR R0, [R2]            ; sets flag to signal completion
ISB                     ; synchronizes context on this PE
BX R1                   ; branches to new code
```

P2-P*x*

```
WAIT ([R2] == 1)        ; waits for flag signaling completion
ISB                     ; synchronizes context on this processor
BX R1                   ; branches to new code
```

Nonfunctional approach

The following sequence does not have the same effect, because a `DSB` is not required to complete the instruction cache maintenance instructions that other PEs issue:

P1

```
STR R11, [R1]           ; R11 contains a new instruction to store in program memory
DCCMVAU R1              ; clean to PoU makes new instructions visible to instruction cache
```


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```
DSB                     ; ensure completion of the clean on all PEs
ICIMVAU R1              ; ensure instruction cache/branch predictor discards stale data
BPIMVA R1
DMB                     ; ensure ordering of the store after the invalidation
                        ; DOES NOT guarantee completion of instruction cache/branch
                        ; predictor on other PEs
STR R0, [R2]            ; sets flag to signal completion
DSB                     ; ensures completion of the invalidation on all PEs
ISB                     ; synchronizes context on this PE
BX R1                   ; branches to new code
```

P2-P*x*

```
WAIT ([R2] == 1)        ; waits for flag signaling completion
DSB                     ; this DSB does not guarantee completion of P1's ICIMVAU/BPIMVA
ISB
BX R1
```

In this example, P2…P*x* might not see the updated region of code at R1.

TLB maintenance instructions and barriers

The following sections describe the use of barriers with TLB maintenance instructions:

- *Ensuring the visibility of updates to translation tables for a uniprocessor*.
- *Ensuring the visibility of updates to translation tables for a multiprocessor* on page K10-11374.
- *Paging memory in and out* on page K10-11374.

Ensuring the visibility of updates to translation tables for a uniprocessor

On a single PE, the agent that causes translation table walks is a separate memory system observer from the agent that causes data accesses. Therefore, any operations to invalidate the TLB can only rely on seeing updates to memory that are complete. This must be ensured by the use of a `DSB` instruction.

In the Armv8 and later architectures, and in an Armv7 implementation that includes the Multiprocessing Extensions, translation table walks must look in the data or unified caches at L1, so such systems do not require data cache cleaning.

After the translation tables update, any old copies of entries that might be held in the TLBs must be invalidated. This operation is only guaranteed to affect all instructions, including instruction fetches and data accesses, after the execution of a `DSB` and an `ISB`. Therefore, the code for updating a translation table entry is:

P1

```
STR R11, [R1]           ; updates the translation table entry
DSB                     ; ensures visibility of the update to translation table walks
TLBIMVA R10
BPIALL
DSB                     ; ensures completion of the BP and TLB invalidation
ISB                     ; synchronizes context on this PE
;
; new translation table entry can be relied upon at this point and all accesses
; generated by this observer using the old mapping have been completed
```

Importantly, by the end of this sequence, all accesses that used the old translation table mappings have been observed by all observers.

An example of this is where a translation table entry is marked as invalid. Such a system must provide a mechanism to ensure that any access to a region of memory being marked as invalid has completed before any action is taken as a result of the region being marked as invalid.

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Ensuring the visibility of updates to translation tables for a multiprocessor

The same code sequence can be used in a multiprocessing system. In the Armv8 and later architectures, and in an Armv7 implementation that includes the Multiprocessing Extensions, a PE that executes a TLB maintenance instruction must execute a `DSB` instruction to ensure completion of the maintenance operation. This ensures that the TLB maintenance instruction is complete on all PEs in the Inner Shareable shareability domain.

The completion of a `DSB` that completes a TLB maintenance instruction ensures that all accesses that used the old mapping have completed.

P1

```
STR R11, [R1]            ; updates the translation table entry
DSB                      ; ensures visibility of the update to translation table walks
TLBIMVAIS R10
BPIALLIS
DSB                      ; ensures completion of the BP and TLB invalidation
ISB                      ; Note ISB is not broadcast and must be executed locally on other PEs
;
; new translation table entry can be relied upon at this point and all accesses generated by any
; observers affected by the broadcast TLBIMVAIS operation using the old mapping have completed
```

The completion of the TLB maintenance instruction is guaranteed only by the execution of a `DSB` by the observer that performed the TLB maintenance instruction. The execution of a `DSB` by a different observer does not have this effect, even if the `DSB` is known to be executed after the TLB maintenance instruction is observed by that different observer.

Paging memory in and out

In a multiprocessor system there is a requirement to ensure the visibility of translation table updates when paging regions of memory into RAM from a backing store. This might, or might not, also involve paging existing locations in memory from RAM to a backing store. In such situations, the operating system selects one or more pages of memory that might be in use but are suitable to discard, with or without copying to a backing store, depending on whether or not the region of memory is writable. Disabling the translation table mappings for a page, and ensuring the visibility of that update to the translation tables, prevents agents accessing the page.

For this reason, it is important that the `DSB` that is performed after the TLB invalidation ensures that no other updates to memory using those mappings are possible.

An example sequence for the paging out of an updated region of memory, and the subsequent paging in of memory, is as follows:

P1

```
STR R11, [R1]            ; updates the translation table for the region being paged out
DSB                      ; ensures visibility of the update to translation table walks
TLBIMVAIS R10            ; invalidates the old entry
DSB                      ; ensures completion of the invalidation on all processors
ISB                      ; ensures visibility of the invalidation
BL SaveMemoryPageToBackingStore
BL LoadMemoryFromBackingStore
DSB                      ; ensures completion of the memory transfer (this could be part of
                         ; LoadMemoryFromBackingStore
ICIALLUIS                ; also invalidates the branch predictor
DSB                      ; ensures completion of the instruction cache
                         ; and branch predictor invalidation
STR R9, [R1]             ; creates a new translation table entry with a new mapping
DSB                      ; ensures visibility of the new translation table mapping
ISB                      ; ensures synchronization of this instruction stream
```

This example assumes the memory copies are performed by an observer that is coherent with the caches of PE P1. This observer might be P1 itself, using a specific paging mapping. For clarity, the example omits the functional descriptions of `SaveMemoryPageToBackingStore` and `LoadMemoryFromBackingStore`. `LoadMemoryFromBackingStore` is required to ensure that the memory updates that it makes are visible to instruction fetches.

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In this example, the use of ICIALLUIS to invalidate the entire instruction cache is a simplification that might not be optimal for performance. An alternative approach involves invalidating all of the lines in the caches using ICIMVAU operations. This invalidation must be done when the mapping used for the ICIMVAU operations is valid but not executable.

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Appendix K11
Random Number Generation

This appendix provides further information on the generation of random numbers using FEAT_RNG. It contains the following sections:

- *Properties of the generated random number* on page K11-11378.

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K11.1 Properties of the generated random number

When FEAT_RNG is implemented, reads of the RNDR and RNDRRS registers return a 64-bit random number. The random numbers must meet the properties and conform to the standards that are detailed in this section.

The output random number is from a Deterministic Random Bit Generator (DRBG), which is seeded from a True Random Number Generator (TRNG).

The TRNG provides entropy in the form of random numbers, from the sampled output of an unpredictable physical process.

The TRNG should conform to:

- The NIST SP800-90B standard.
- The NIST SP800-22 standard.
- The FIPS 140-2 standard.
- The BSI AIS-31 standard.

The DRBG produces random numbers from a cryptographically secure algorithm.

The DRBG is seeded from the TRNG.

The DRBG algorithm should conform to the NIST SP800-90A Rev 1 standard.

The DRBG is reseeded after an IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED number of random numbers has been generated and read using the RNDR register.

The DRBG is reseeded immediately before the random number is generated and read using the RNDRRS register.

The entire random number generation should conform to the NIST SP800-90C standard.

Note

- Since a TRNG can only generate random bits at a limited rate, the random number bits are commonly collected in an “entropy pool” until needed. An implementation should ensure that lower privileged software cannot impact the performance of higher privileged software by entirely draining this “entropy pool”. The refill time cost of the “entropy pool” should be paid for by the persistent caller.
- When FEAT_RNG_TRAP is implemented, reads of the RNDR and RNDRRS registers may be trapped to EL3. For more information about this trapping behavior, see control fields ID_AA64PFR1_EL1.RNDR_trap and SCR_EL3.TRNDR

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Appendix K12
Legacy Feature Naming Convention

This appendix maps the legacy feature names for the Armv8.x extensions. It contains the following sections:

- *The Armv8.0 architecture* on page K12-11380.
- *The Armv8.1 architecture extension* on page K12-11381.
- *The Armv8.2 architecture extension* on page K12-11382.
- *The Armv8.3 architecture extension* on page K12-11384.
- *The Armv8.4 architecture extension* on page K12-11385.
- *The Armv8.5 architecture extension* on page K12-11386.
- *The Armv8.6 architecture extension* on page K12-11387.

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K12.1 The Armv8.0 architecture

Table K12-1 on page K12-11380 provides details of the mapping of the legacy names of Armv8.0 features to their current names.

Table K12-1 Mapping of legacy names of Armv8.0 features to current names

Feature name	Legacy feature name	Short description
FEAT_AES	ARMv8.0-AES	Advanced SIMD AES instructions
FEAT_PMULL		Advanced SIMD PMULL instructions
FEAT_CP15SDISABLE2	ARMv8.0-CP15SDISABLE2	CP15SDISABLE2
FEAT_CSV2	ARMv8.0-CSV2	Cache Speculation Variant 2
FEAT_CSV3	ARMv8.0-CSV3	Cache Speculation Variant 3
FEAT_DGH	ARMv8.0-DGH	Data Gathering Hint
FEAT_DoubleLock	ARMv8.0-DoubleLock	Double Lock
FEAT_ETS	ARMv8.0-ETS	Enhanced Translation Synchronization
FEAT_PCSRv8	ARMv8.0-PCSample	PC Sample-based Profiling Extension
FEAT_PMUv3	PMUv3	PMU Extensions
FEAT_RAS	RAS	The Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability Extension
FEAT_SB	ARMv8.0-SB	Speculation Barrier
FEAT_SHA1	ARMv8.0-SHA	Advanced SIMD SHA1 instructions
FEAT_SPECRES	ARMv8.0-PredInv	Speculation restriction instructions
FEAT_SSBS	ARMv8.0-SSBS	Speculative Store Bypass Safe

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K12.2 The Armv8.1 architecture extension

Table K12-2 on page K12-11381 provides details of the mapping of the legacy names of Armv8.1 features to their current names.

Table K12-2 Mapping of legacy names of Armv8.1 features to current names

Feature name	Legacy feature name	Short description
FEAT_HAFDBS	ARMv8.1-TTHM	Hardware management of the Access flag and dirty state
FEAT_HPDS	ARMv8.1-HPD	Hierarchical permission disables
FEAT_LOR	ARMv8.1-LOR	Limited ordering regions
FEAT_LSE	ARMv8.1-LSE	Large System Extensions
FEAT_PAN	ARMv8.1-PAN	Privileged access never
FEAT_PMUv3p1	ARMv8.1-PMU	PMU Extensions v3.1
FEAT_RDM	ARMv8.1-RDMA	Advanced SIMD rounding double multiply accumulate instructions
FEAT_VHE	ARMv8.1-VHE	Virtualization Host Extensions
FEAT_VMID16	ARMv8.1-VMID16	16-bit VMID

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K12.3 The Armv8.2 architecture extension

Table K12-3 on page K12-11382 provides details of the mapping of the legacy names of Armv8.2 features to their current names.

Table K12-3 Mapping of legacy names of Armv8.2 features to current names

Feature name	Legacy feature name	Short description
FEAT_AA32BF16	ARMv8.2-AA32BF16	AArch32 BFloat16 instructions
FEAT_AA32HPD	ARMv8.2-AA32HPD	AArch32 hierarchical permission disables
FEAT_AA32I8MM	ARMv8.2-AA32I8MM	AArch32 Int8 matrix multiplication instructions
FEAT_ASMv8p2	ARMv8.2-A64ISA	Armv8.2 changes to the A64 ISA
FEAT_BF16	ARMv8.2-BF16	AArch64 BFloat16 instructions
FEAT_Debugv8p2	ARMv8.2-Debug	Debug v8.2
FEAT_DotProd	ARMv8.2-DotProd	Advanced SIMD dot product instructions
FEAT_DPB	ARMv8.2-DCPoP	DC CVAP instruction
FEAT_DPB2	ARMv8.2-DCCVADP	DC CVADP instruction
FEAT_EVT	ARMv8.2-EVT	Enhanced Virtualization Traps
FEAT_FHM	ARMv8.2-FHM	Floating-point half-precision multiplication instructions
FEAT_FP16	ARMv8.2-FP16	Half-precision floating-point data processing
FEAT_HPDS2	ARMv8.2-TTPBHA	Translation table page-based hardware attributes
FEAT_I8MM	ARMv8.2-I8MM	AArch64 Int8 matrix multiplication instructions
FEAT_IESB	ARMv8.2-IESB	Implicit Error Synchronization event
FEAT_LPA	ARMv8.2-LPA	Large PA and IPA support
FEAT_LSMAOC	ARMv8.2-LSMAOC	AArch32 Load/Store Multiple instruction atomicity and ordering controls
FEAT_LVA	ARMv8.2-LVA	Large VA support
FEAT_PAN2	ARMv8.2-ATS1E1	AT S1E1R and AT S1E1W instruction variants affected by PSTATE.PAN
FEAT_PCSRv8p2	ARMv8.2-PCSample	PC Sample-based profiling
FEAT_SHA256	ARMv8.0-SHA	Advanced SIMD SHA256 instructions
FEAT_SHA3	ARMv8.2-SHA	Advanced SIMD SHA3 instructions
FEAT_SHA512		Advanced SIMD SHA512 instructions
FEAT_SM3	ARMv8.2-SM	Advanced SIMD SM3 instructions
FEAT_SM4		Advanced SIMD SM4 instructions
FEAT_SPE	SPE	The Statistical Profiling Extension (SPE)
FEAT_SVE	SVE	The Scalable Vector Extension (SVE)
FEAT_TTCNP	ARMv8.2-TTCNP	Translation table Common not private translations

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Table K12-3 Mapping of legacy names of Armv8.2 features to current names (continued)

Feature name	Legacy feature name	Short description
FEAT_UAO	ARMv8.2-UAO	Unprivileged Access Override control
FEAT_VPIPT	ARMv8.2-VPIPT	VMID-aware PIPT instruction cache
FEAT_XNX	ARMv8.2-TTS2UXN	Translation table stage 2 Unprivileged Execute-never

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K12.4 The Armv8.3 architecture extension

Table K12-4 on page K12-11384 provides details of the mapping of the legacy names of Armv8.3 features to their current names.

Table K12-4 Mapping of legacy names of Armv8.3 features to current names

Feature name	Legacy feature name	Short description
FEAT_CCIDX	ARMv8.3-CCIDX	Extended cache index
FEAT_DoPD	ARMv8.3-DoPD	Debug over Powerdown
FEAT_FCMA	ARMv8.3-CompNum	Floating-point complex number instructions
FEAT_JSCVT	ARMv8.3-JSconv	JavaScript conversion instructions
FEAT_LRCPC	ARMv8.3-RCpc	Load-acquire RCpc instructions
FEAT_NV	ARMv8.3-NV	Nested virtualization support
FEAT_PAuth	ARMv8.3-PAuth	Pointer authentication
FEAT_SPEv1p1	ARMv8.3-SPE	Armv8.3 Statistical Profiling Extensions

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K12.5 The Armv8.4 architecture extension

Table K12-5 on page K12-11385 provides details of the mapping of the legacy names of Armv8.4 features to their current names.

Table K12-5 Mapping of legacy names of Armv8.4 features to current names

Feature name	Legacy feature name	Short description
FEAT_AMUv1	AMUv1	Activity Monitors Extensions v1
FEAT_BBM	ARMv8.4-TTRem	Translation table break-before-make levels
FEAT_CNTSC	ARMv8.4-CNTSC	Generic Counter Scaling
FEAT_Debugv8p4	ARMv8.4-Debug	Debug v8.4
FEAT_DIT	ARMv8.4-DIT	Data Independent Timing instructions
FEAT_DoubleFault	ARMv8.4-DFE	Double Fault Extension
FEAT_FlagM	ARMv8.4-CondM	Flag manipulation instructions v2
FEAT_IDST	ARMv8.4-IDST	ID space trap handling
FEAT_LRCPC2	ARMv8.4-RCpc	Load-acquire RCpc instructions v2
FEAT_LSE2	ARMv8.4-LSE	Large System Extensions v2
FEAT_MPAM	MPAM	The Memory Partitioning and Monitoring (MPAM) Extension
FEAT_NV2	ARMv8.4-NV	Enhanced nested virtualization support
FEAT_PMUv3p4	ARMv8.4-PMU	PMU Extensions v3.4
FEAT_RASv1p1	ARMv8.4-RAS	RAS Extension v1.1
FEAT_S2FWB	ARMv8.4-S2FWB	Stage 2 forced Write-Back
FEAT_SEL2	ARMv8.4-SecEL2	Secure EL2
FEAT_TLBIOS	ARMv8.4-TLBI	TLB invalidate instructions in Outer Shareable domain
FEAT_TLBIRANGE		TLB invalidate range instructions
FEAT_TRF	ARMv8.4-Trace	Self-hosted Trace Extensions
FEAT_TTL	ARMv8.4-TTL	Translation Table Level
FEAT_TTST	ARMv8.4-TTST	Small translation tables

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K12.6 The Armv8.5 architecture extension

Table K12-6 on page K12-11386 provides details of the mapping of the legacy names of Armv8.5 features to their current names.

Table K12-6 Mapping of legacy names of Armv8.5 features to current names

Feature name	Legacy feature name	Short description
FEAT_BTI	ARMv8.5-BTI	Branch Target Identification
FEAT_E0PD	ARMv8.5-E0PD	Preventing EL0 access to halves of address maps
FEAT_ExS	ARMv8.5-CSEH	Context synchronization and exception handling
FEAT_FlagM2	ARMv8.5-CondM	Enhancements to flag manipulation instructions
FEAT_FRINTTS	ARMv8.5-FRINT	Floating-point to integer instructions
FEAT_GTG	ARMv8.5-GTG	Guest translation granule size
FEAT_MTE	ARMv8.5-MemTag	Memory Tagging Extension
FEAT_MTE2		
FEAT_PMUv3p5	ARMv8.5-PMU	PMU Extensions v3.5
FEAT_RNG	ARMv8.5-RNG	Random number generator

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K12.7 The Armv8.6 architecture extension

Table K12-7 on page K12-11387 provides details of the mapping of the legacy names of Armv8.6 features to their current names.

Table K12-7 Mapping of legacy names of Armv8.6 features to current names

Feature name	Legacy feature name	Short description
FEAT_AMUv1p1	ARMv8.6-AMU	AMU Extensions v1.1
FEAT_ECV	ARMv8.6-ECV	Enhanced Counter Virtualization
FEAT_FGT	ARMv8.6-FGT	Fine Grain Traps
FEAT_FPAC	ARMv8.3-FPAC	Faulting on AUT* instructions
FEAT_MPAMv0p1	ARMv8.6-MPAM	Memory Partitioning and Monitoring Extension v0.1
FEAT_MPAMv1p1		Memory Partitioning and Monitoring Extension v1.1
FEAT_MTPMU	ARMv8.6-MTPMU	Multi-threaded PMU Extensions
FEAT_PAuth2	ARMv8.3-PAuth2	Enhancements to pointer authentication
FEAT_TWED	ARMv8.6-TWED	Delayed Trapping of WFE

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Appendix K13
Arm Pseudocode Definition

This appendix provides a definition of the pseudocode that is used in this manual, and defines some *helper* procedures and functions that are used by pseudocode. It contains the following sections:

- *About the Arm pseudocode* on page K13-11390.
- *Pseudocode for instruction descriptions* on page K13-11391.
- *Data types* on page K13-11393.
- *Operators* on page K13-11398.
- *Statements and control structures* on page K13-11404.
- *Built-in functions* on page K13-11409.
- *Miscellaneous helper procedures and functions* on page K13-11412.
- *Arm pseudocode definition index* on page K13-11414.

Note

This appendix is not a formal language definition for the pseudocode. It is a guide to help understand the use of Arm pseudocode. This appendix is not complete. Changes are planned for future releases.

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K13.1 About the Arm pseudocode

The Arm pseudocode provides precise descriptions of some areas of the Arm architecture. This includes description of the decoding and operation of all valid instructions. *Pseudocode for instruction descriptions* on page K13-11391 gives general information about this instruction pseudocode, including its limitations.

The following sections describe the Arm pseudocode in detail:

- *Data types* on page K13-11393.
- *Operators* on page K13-11398.
- *Statements and control structures* on page K13-11404.

Built-in functions on page K13-11409 and *Miscellaneous helper procedures and functions* on page K13-11412 describe some built-in functions and pseudocode helper functions that are used by the pseudocode functions that are described elsewhere in this manual. *Arm pseudocode definition index* on page K13-11414 contains the indexes to the pseudocode.

K13.1.1 General limitations of Arm pseudocode

The pseudocode statements `IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED`, `SEE`, `UNDEFINED`, and `UNPREDICTABLE` indicate behavior that differs from that indicated by the pseudocode being executed. If one of them is encountered:

- Earlier behavior indicated by the pseudocode is only specified as occurring to the extent required to determine that the statement is executed.
- No subsequent behavior indicated by the pseudocode occurs.

For more information, see *Special statements* on page K13-11408.

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K13.2 Pseudocode for instruction descriptions

Each instruction description includes pseudocode that provides a precise description of what the instruction does, subject to the limitations described in *General limitations of Arm pseudocode* on page K13-11390 and *Limitations of the instruction pseudocode* on page K13-11392.

In the instruction pseudocode, instruction fields are referred to by the names shown in the encoding diagram for the instruction. *Instruction encoding diagrams and instruction pseudocode* gives more information about the pseudocode provided for each instruction.

K13.2.1 Instruction encoding diagrams and instruction pseudocode

Instruction descriptions in this manual contain:

- An Encoding section, containing one or more encoding diagrams, each followed by some encoding-specific pseudocode that translates the fields of the encoding into inputs for the common pseudocode of the instruction, and picks out any encoding-specific special cases.
- An Operation section, containing common pseudocode that applies to all of the encodings being described. The Operation section pseudocode contains a call to the `EncodingSpecificOperations()` function, either at its start or only after a condition code check performed by `if ConditionPassed() then`.

An encoding diagram specifies each bit of the instruction as one of the following:

- An obligatory 0 or 1, represented in the diagram as 0 or 1. If this bit does not have this value, the encoding corresponds to a different instruction.
- A *should be* 0 or 1, represented in the diagram as (0) or (1). If this bit does not have this value, the instruction is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. For more information, see *SBZ or SBO fields T32 and A32 in instructions* on page K1-11224.
- A named single bit or a bit in a named multi-bit field. The `cond` field in bits[31:28] of many A32/T32 instructions has some special rules associated with it.

An encoding diagram matches an instruction if all obligatory bits are identical in the encoding diagram and the instruction, and one of the following is true:

- The encoding diagram is not for an A32/T32 instruction.
- The encoding diagram is for an A32/T32 instruction that does not have a `cond` field in bits[31:28].
- The encoding diagram is for an A32/T32 instruction that has a `cond` field in bits[31:28], and bits[31:28] of the instruction are not `0b1111`.

In the context of the instruction pseudocode, the execution model for an instruction is:

1. Find all encoding diagrams that match the instruction. It is possible that no encoding diagram matches. In that case, abandon this execution model and consult the relevant instruction set chapter instead to find out how the instruction is to be treated. The bit pattern of such an instruction is usually reserved and UNDEFINED, though there are some other possibilities. For example, unallocated hint instructions are documented as being reserved and executed as NOPs.
2. If the operation pseudocode for the matching encoding diagrams starts with a condition code check, perform that check. If the condition code check fails, abandon this execution model and treat the instruction as a NOP. If there are multiple matching encoding diagrams, either all or none of their corresponding pieces of common pseudocode start with a condition code check.
3. Perform the encoding-specific pseudocode for each of the matching encoding diagrams independently and in parallel. Each such piece of encoding-specific pseudocode starts with a bitstring variable for each named bit or multi-bit field in its corresponding encoding diagram, named the same as the bit or multi-bit field and initialized with the values of the corresponding bit or bits from the bit pattern of the instruction.

   In a few cases, the encoding diagram contains more than one bit or field with same name. In these cases, the values of the different instances of those bits or fields must be identical. The encoding-specific pseudocode contains a special case using the `Consistent()` function to specify what happens if they are not identical. `Consistent()` returns `TRUE` if all instruction bits or fields with the same name as its argument have the same value, and `FALSE` otherwise.

   If there are multiple matching encoding diagrams, all but one of the corresponding pieces of pseudocode must contain a special case that indicates that it does not apply. Discard the results of all such pieces of pseudocode and their corresponding encoding diagrams.

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There is now one remaining piece of pseudocode and its corresponding encoding diagram left to consider. This pseudocode might also contain a special case, most commonly one indicating that it is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. If so, abandon this execution model and treat the instruction according to the special case.

4. Check the *should be* bits of the encoding diagram against the corresponding bits of the bit pattern of the instruction. If any of them do not match, abandon this execution model and treat the instruction as CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, see *SBZ or SBO fields T32 and A32 in instructions* on page K1-11224.
5. Perform the rest of the operation pseudocode for the instruction description that contains the encoding diagram. That pseudocode starts with all variables set to the values they were left with by the encoding-specific pseudocode.

The `ConditionPassed()` call in the common pseudocode, if present, performs step 2, and the `EncodingSpecificOperations()` call performs steps 3 and 4.

K13.2.2 Limitations of the instruction pseudocode

The pseudocode descriptions of instruction functionality have a number of limitations. These are mainly due to the fact that, for clarity and brevity, the pseudocode is a sequential and mostly deterministic language.

These limitations include:

- Pseudocode does not describe the ordering requirements when an instruction generates multiple memory accesses. For a description of the ordering requirements on memory accesses, see *Ordering constraints* on page E2-6858.
- Pseudocode does not describe the exact rules when an instruction that generates any of the following fails its condition code check:
  - `UNDEFINED` instruction.
  - Hyp trap.
  - Monitor trap.
  - Trap to AArch64 exception.

  In such cases, the `UNDEFINED` pseudocode statement or call to the applicable trap function lies inside the `if ConditionPassed() then …` structure, either directly or in the `EncodingSpecificOperations()` function call, and so the pseudocode indicates that the instruction executes as a NOP. For the exact rules, see:
  - *Conditional execution of undefined instructions* on page G1-8650.
  - *EL2 configurable controls* on page G1-8694.
  - *EL3 configurable controls* on page G1-8714.
  - *Configurable instruction controls* on page D1-4628.
- Pseudocode does not describe the exact ordering requirements when a single floating-point instruction generates more than one floating-point exception and one or more of those floating-point exceptions is trapped. *Combinations of floating-point exceptions* on page E1-6835 describes the exact rules.

  Note

  There is no limitation in the case where all the floating-point exceptions are untrapped, because the pseudocode specifies the same behavior as the cross-referenced section.

- An exception can be taken during execution of the pseudocode for an instruction, either explicitly as a result of the execution of a pseudocode function such as `Abort()`, or implicitly, for example if an interrupt is taken during execution of an `LDM` instruction. If this happens, the pseudocode does not describe the extent to which the normal behavior of the instruction occurs. To determine that, see the descriptions of the exceptions in *Handling exceptions that are taken to an Exception level using AArch32* on page G1-8613.

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K13.3 Data types

This section describes:

- *General data type rules*.
- *Bitstrings*.
- *Integers* on page K13-11394.
- *Reals* on page K13-11394.
- *Booleans* on page K13-11394.
- *Enumerations* on page K13-11395.
- *Structures* on page K13-11395.
- *Tuples* on page K13-11396.
- *Arrays* on page K13-11397.

K13.3.1 General data type rules

Arm architecture pseudocode is a strongly typed language. Every literal and variable is of one of the following types:

- Bitstring.
- Integer.
- Boolean.
- Real.
- Enumeration.
- Tuple.
- Struct.
- Array.

The type of a literal is determined by its syntax. A variable can be assigned to without an explicit declaration. The variable implicitly has the type of the assigned value. For example, the following assignments implicitly declare the variables `x`, `y` and `z` to have types integer, bitstring of length 1, and Boolean, respectively.

```
x = 1;
y = '1';
z = TRUE;
```

Variables can also have their types declared explicitly by preceding the variable name with the name of the type. The following example declares explicitly that a variable named `count` is an integer.

```
integer count;
```

This is most often done in function definitions for the arguments and the result of the function.

The remaining subsections describe each data type in more detail.

K13.3.2 Bitstrings

This section describes the bitstring data type.

Syntax

`bits(N)`	The type name of a bitstring of length `N`.
`bit`	A synonym of `bits(1)`.

Description

A bitstring is a finite-length string of 0s and 1s. Each length of bitstring is a different type. The minimum permitted length of a bitstring is 0.

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Bitstring constants literals are written as a single quotation mark, followed by the string of 0s and 1s, followed by another single quotation mark. For example, the two constants literals of type `bit` are `'0'` and `'1'`. Spaces can be included in bitstrings for clarity.

The bits in a bitstring are numbered from left to right *N*-1 to 0. This numbering is used when accessing the bitstring using bitslices. In conversions to and from integers, bit *N*-1 is the MSByte and bit 0 is the LSByte. This order matches the order in which bitstrings derived from encoding diagrams are printed.

Every bitstring value has a left-to-right order, with the bits being numbered in standard *little-endian* order. That is, the leftmost bit of a bitstring of length `N` is bit (*N*–1) and its right-most bit is bit 0. This order is used as the most-significant-to-least-significant bit order in conversions to and from integers. For bitstring constants and bitstrings that are derived from encoding diagrams, this order matches the way that they are printed.

Bitstrings are the only concrete data type in pseudocode, corresponding directly to the contents values that are manipulated in registers, memory locations, and instructions. All other data types are abstract.

K13.3.3 Integers

This section describes the data type for integer numbers.

Syntax

`integer` The type name for the integer data type.

Description

Pseudocode integers are unbounded in size and can be either positive or negative. That is, they are mathematical integers rather than what computer languages and architectures commonly call integers. Computer integers are represented in pseudocode as bitstrings of the appropriate length, and the pseudocode provides functions to interpret those bitstrings as integers.

Integer literals are normally written in decimal form, such as `0`, `15`, `-1234`. They can also be written in C-style hexadecimal form, such as `0x55` or `0x80000000`. Hexadecimal integer literals are treated as positive unless they have a preceding minus sign. For example, `0x80000000` is the integer $+2^{31}$. If -2^{31} needs to be written in hexadecimal, it must be written as `-0x80000000`.

K13.3.4 Reals

This section describes the data type for real numbers.

Syntax

`real` The type name for the real data type.

Description

Pseudocode reals are unbounded in size and precision. That is, they are mathematical real numbers, not computer floating-point numbers. Computer floating-point numbers are represented in pseudocode as bitstrings of the appropriate length, and the pseudocode provides functions to interpret those bitstrings as reals.

Real constant literals are written in decimal form with a decimal point. This means `0` is an integer constant literal, but `0.0` is a real constant literal.

K13.3.5 Booleans

This section describes the Boolean data type.

Syntax

`boolean` The type name for the Boolean data type.

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`TRUE` The two values a Boolean variable can take.

Description

A Boolean is a logical `TRUE` or `FALSE` value.

Note

This is not the same type as `bit`, which is a bitstring of length 1. A Boolean can only take on one of two values: `TRUE` or `FALSE`.

K13.3.6 Enumerations

This section describes the enumeration data type.

Syntax and examples

`enumeration` Keyword to defined a new enumeration type.

```
enumeration Example {Example_One, Example_Two, Example_Three};
```

A definition of a new enumeration called `Example`, which can take on the values `Example_One`, `Example_Two`, `Example_Three`.

Description

An enumeration is a defined set of named values.

An enumeration must contain at least one named value. A named value must not be shared between enumerations.

Enumerations must be defined explicitly, although a variable of an enumeration type can be declared implicitly by assigning one of the named values to it. By convention, each named value starts with the name of the enumeration followed by an underscore. The name of the enumeration is its *type name*, or *type*, and the named values are its possible *values*.

K13.3.7 Structures

This section describes the structure data type.

Syntax and examples

`type` The keyword used to declare the structure data type.

```
type ShiftSpec is (bits(2) shift, integer amount)
```

An example definition for a new structure called `ShiftSpec` that contains an bitstring member called `shift` and a integer member named `amount`. Structure definitions must not be terminated with a semicolon.

```
ShiftSpec abc;
```

A declaration of a variable named `abc` of type `ShiftSpec`.

```
abc.shift
```

Syntax to refer to the individual members within the structure variable.

Description

A structure is a compound data type composed of one or more data items. The data items can be of different data types. This can include compound data types. The data items of a structure are called its members and are named.

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In the syntax section, the example defines a structure called `ShiftSpec` with two members. The first is a bitstring of length 2 named `shift` and the second is an integer named `amount`. After declaring a variable of that type named `abc`, the members of this structure are referred to as `abc.shift` and `abc.amount`.

Every definition of a structure creates a different type, even if the number and type of their members are identical. For example:

```
type ShiftSpec1 is (bits(2) shift, integer amount)
type ShiftSpec2 is (bits(2) shift, integer amount)
```

`ShiftSpec1` and `ShiftSpec2` are two different types despite having identical definitions. This means that the value in a variable of type `ShiftSpec1` cannot be assigned to variable of type `ShiftSpec2`.

K13.3.8 Tuples

This section describes the tuple data type.

Examples

`(bits(32) shifter_result, bit shifter_carry_out)`

An example of the tuple syntax.

`(shift_t, shift_n) = ('00', 0);`

An example of assigning values to a tuple.

Description

A tuple is an ordered set of data items, separated by commas and enclosed in parentheses. The items can be of different types and a tuple must contain at least one data item.

Tuples are often used as the return type for functions that return multiple results. For example, in the syntax section, the example tuple is the return type of the function `Shift_C()`, which performs a standard A32/T32 shift or rotation. Its return type is a tuple containing two data items, with the first of type `bits(32)` and the second of type `bit`.

Each tuple is a separate compound data type. The compound data type is represented as a comma-separated list of ordered data types between parentheses. This means that the example tuple at the start of this section is of type `(bits(32), bit)`. The general principle that types can be implied by an assignment extends to implying the type of the elements in the tuple. For example, in the syntax section, the example assignment implicitly declares:

- `shift_t` to be of type `bits(2)`.
- `shift_n` to be of type `integer`.
- `(shift_t, shift_n)` to be a tuple of type `(bits(2), integer)`.

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K13.3.9 Arrays

This section describes the array data type.

Syntax

`array` The type name for the array data type.

`array data_type array_name[A..B];`

Declaration of an array of type `data_type`, which might be compound data type. It is named `array_name` and is indexed with an integer range from `A` to `B`.

Description

An array is an ordered set of fixed size containing items of a single data type. This can include compound data types. Pseudocode arrays are indexed by either enumerations or integer ranges. An integer range is represented by the lower inclusive end of the range, then `..`, then the upper inclusive end of the range.

For example:

The following example declares an array of 31 bitstrings of length 64, indexed from 0 to 30.

```
array bits(64) _R[0..30];
```

Arrays are always explicitly declared, and there is no notation for a constant literal array. Arrays always contain at least one element data item, because:

- Enumerations always contain at least one symbolic constant named value.
- Integer ranges always contain at least one integer.

An array declared with an enumeration type as the index must be accessed using enumeration values of that enumeration type. An array declared with an integer range type as the index must be accessed using integer values from that inclusive range. Accessing such an array with an integer value outside of the range is a coding error.

Arrays do not usually appear directly in pseudocode. The items that syntactically look like arrays in pseudocode are usually array-like functions such as `R[i]`, `MemU[address, size]` or `Elem[vector, i, size]`. These functions package up and abstract additional operations normally performed on accesses to the underlying arrays, such as register banking, memory protection, endian-dependent byte ordering, exclusive-access housekeeping and Advanced SIMD element processing. See *Function and procedure calls* on page K13-11404.

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K13.4 Operators

This section describes:

- *Relational operators*.
- *Boolean operators*.
- *Bitstring operators* on page K13-11399.
- *Arithmetic operators* on page K13-11399.
- *The assignment operator* on page K13-11400.
- *Precedence rules* on page K13-11402.
- *Conditional expressions* on page K13-11402.
- *Operator polymorphism* on page K13-11402.

K13.4.1 Relational operators

The following operations yield results of type `boolean`.

Equality and non-equality

If two variables `x` and `y` are of the same type, their values can be tested for equality by using the expression `x == y` and for non-equality by using the expression `x != y`. In both cases, the result is of type `boolean`.

Both `x` and `y` must be of type `bits(N)`, `real`, `enumeration`, `boolean`, or `integer`. Named values from an `enumeration` can only be compared if they are both from the same `enumeration`. An exception is that a bitstring can be tested for equality with an integer to allow a `d==15` test.

A special form of comparison is defined with a bitstring literal that can contain bit values `'0'`, `'1'`, and `'x'`. Any bit with value `'x'` is ignored in determining the result of the comparison. For example, if `opcode` is a 4-bit bitstring, the expression `opcode == '1x0x'` matches the values `'1000'`, `'1100'`, `'1001'`, and `'1101'`. This is known as a bitmask.

Note

This special form is permitted in the implied equality comparisons in the `when` parts of `case … of …` structures.

Comparisons

If `x` and `y` are integers or reals, then `x < y`, `x <= y`, `x > y`, and `x >= y` are less than, less than or equal, greater than, and greater than or equal comparisons between them, producing Boolean results.

Set membership with `IN`

`<expression> IN {<set>}` produces `TRUE` if `<expression>` is a member of `<set>`. Otherwise, it is `FALSE`. `<set>` must be a list of expressions separated by commas.

K13.4.2 Boolean operators

If `x` is a Boolean expression, then `!x` is its logical inverse.

If `x` and `y` are Boolean expressions, then `x && y` is the result of ANDing them together. As in the C language, if `x` is `FALSE`, the result is determined to be `FALSE` without evaluating `y`.

Note

This is known as short circuit evaluation.

If `x` and `y` are `booleans`, then `x || y` is the result of ORing them together. As in the C language, if `x` is `TRUE`, the result is determined to be `TRUE` without evaluating `y`.

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Note

If x and y are booleans or Boolean expressions, then the result of x != y is the same as the result of exclusive-ORing x and y together. The operator EOR only accepts bitstring arguments.

K13.4.3 Bitstring operators

The following operations can be applied only to bitstrings.

Logical operations on bitstrings

If x is a bitstring, NOT(x) is the bitstring of the same length obtained by logically inverting every bit of x.

If x and y are bitstrings of the same length, x AND y, x OR y, and x EOR y are the bitstrings of that same length obtained by logically ANDing, logically ORing, and exclusive-ORing corresponding bits of x and y together.

Bitstring concatenation and slicing

If x and y are bitstrings of lengths N and M respectively, then x:y is the bitstring of length N+M constructed by concatenating x and y in left-to-right order.

The bitstring slicing operator addresses specific bits in a bitstring. This can be used to create a new bitstring from extracted bits or to set the value of specific bits. Its syntax is x<integer_list>, where x is the integer or bitstring being sliced, and <integer_list> is a comma-separated list of integers enclosed in angle brackets. The length of the resulting bitstring is equal to the number of integers in <integer_list>. In x<integer_list>, each of the integers in <integer_list> must be:

- >= 0.
- < Len(x) if x is a bitstring.

The definition of x<integer_list> depends on whether integer_list contains more than one integer:

- If integer_list contains more than one integer, x<i, j, k,…, n> is defined to be the concatenation:
  x<i> : x<j> : x<k> : … : x<n>.
- If integer_list consists of just one integer i, x<i> is defined to be:
  - If x is a bitstring, '0' if bit i of x is a zero and '1' if bit i of x is a one.
  - If x is an integer, and y is the unique integer in the range 0 to 2^(i+1)-1 that is congruent to x modulo 2^(i+1). Then x<i> is '0' if y < 2^i and '1' if y >= 2^i.

    Loosely, this definition treats an integer as equivalent to a sufficiently long two's complement representation of it as a bitstring.

The notation for a range expression is i:j with i >= j is shorthand for the integers in order from i down to j, with both end values included. For example, instr<31:28> represents instr<31, 30, 29, 28>.

x<integer_list> is assignable provided x is an assignable bitstring and no integer appears more than once in <integer_list>. In particular, x<i> is assignable if x is an assignable bitstring and 0 <= i < Len(x).

Encoding diagrams for registers frequently show named bits or multi-bit fields. For example, the encoding diagram for the APSR shows its bit<31> as N. In such cases, the syntax APSR.N is used as a more readable synonym for APSR<31> as named bits can be referred to with the same syntax as referring to members of a struct. A comma-separated list of named bits enclosed in angle brackets following the register name allows multiple bits to be addressed simultaneously. For example, APSR.<N, C, Q> is synonymous with APSR <31, 29, 27>.

K13.4.4 Arithmetic operators

Most pseudocode arithmetic is performed on integer or real values, with operands obtained by conversions from bitstrings and results converted back to bitstrings. As these data types are the unbounded mathematical types, no issues arise about overflow or similar errors.

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Unary plus and minus

If `x` is an integer or real, then `+x` is `x` unchanged, `-x` is `x` with its sign reversed. Both are of the same type as `x`.

Addition and subtraction

If `x` and `y` are integers or reals, `x+y` and `x-y` are their sum and difference. Both are of type `integer` if `x` and `y` are both of type `integer`, and `real` otherwise.

There are two cases where the types of `x` and `y` can be different. A bitstring and an integer can be added together to allow the operation `PC + 4`. An integer can be subtracted from a bitstring to allow the operation `PC - 2`.

If `x` and `y` are bitstrings of the same length `N`, so that `N = Len(x) = Len(y)`, then `x+y` and `x-y` are the least significant *N* bits of the results of converting `x` and `y` to integers and adding or subtracting them. Signed and unsigned conversions produce the same result:

```
x+y = (SInt(x) + SInt(y))<N-1:0>
    = (UInt(x) + UInt(y))<N-1:0>
x-y = (SInt(x) - SInt(y))<N-1:0>
    = (UInt(x) - UInt(y))<N-1:0>
```

If `x` is a bitstring of length `N` and `y` is an integer, `x+y` and `x-y` are the bitstrings of length `N` defined by `x+y = x + y<N-1:0>` and `x-y = x - y<N-1:0>`. Similarly, if `x` is an integer and `y` is a bitstring of length `M`, `x+y` and `x-y` are the bitstrings of length `M` defined by `x+y = x<M-1:0> + y` and `x-y = x<M-1:0> - y`.

Multiplication

If `x` and `y` are integers or reals, then `x * y` is the product of `x` and `y`. It is of type `integer` if `x` and `y` are both of type `integer`, and `real` otherwise.

Division and modulo

If `x` and `y` are reals, then `x/y` is the result of dividing `x` by `y`, and is always of type `real`.

If `x` and `y` are integers, then `x DIV y` and `x MOD y` are defined by:

```
x DIV y = RoundDown(x/y)
x MOD y = x - y * (x DIV y)
```

It is a pseudocode error to use any of `x/y`, `x MOD y`, or `x DIV y` in any context where `y` can be zero.

Scaling

If `x` and `n` are of type `integer`, then:

- `x << n = RoundDown(x * 2^n)`.
- `x >> n = RoundDown(x * 2^(-n))`.

Raising to a power

If `x` is an integer or a real and `n` is an integer, then `x^n` is the result of raising `x` to the power of `n`, and:

- If `x` is of type `integer`, then `x^n` is of type `integer`.
- If `x` is of type `real`, then `x^n` is of type `real`.

K13.4.5 The assignment operator

The assignment operator is the `=` character, which assigns the value of the right-hand side to the left-hand side. An assignment statement takes the form:

```
<assignable_expression> = <expression>;
```

This following subsection defines valid expression syntax.

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General expression syntax

An expression is one of the following:

- A literal.
- A variable, optionally preceded by a data type name to declare its type.
- The word `UNKNOWN` preceded by a data type name to declare its type.
- The result of applying a language-defined operator to other expressions.
- The result of applying a function to other expressions.

Variable names normally consist of alphanumeric and underscore characters, starting with an alphabetic or underscore character.

Each register defined in an Arm architecture specification defines a correspondingly named pseudocode bitstring variable, and that variable has the stated behavior of the register. For example, if a bit of a register is defined as RAZ/WI, then the corresponding bit of its variable reads as '0' and ignore writes.

An expression like `bits(32) UNKNOWN` indicates that the result of the expression is a value of the given type, but the architecture does not specify what value it is and software must not rely on such values. The value produced must not:

- Return information that cannot be accessed at the current or a lower level of privilege using instructions that are not UNPREDICTABLE or `CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE` and do not return UNKNOWN values,
- Be promoted as providing any useful information to software.

Note

UNKNOWN values are similar to the definition of UNPREDICTABLE, but do not indicate that the entire architectural state becomes unspecified.

Only the following expressions are assignable. This means that these are the only expressions that can be placed on the left-hand side of an assignment.

- Variables.
- The results of applying some operators to other expressions.

  The description of each language-defined operator that can generate an assignable expression specifies the circumstances under which it does so. For example, those circumstances might require that one or more of the expressions the operator operates on is an assignable expression.
- The results of applying array-like functions to other expressions. The description of an array-like function specifies the circumstances under which it can generate an assignable expression.

Note

If the right-hand side in an assignment is a function returning a tuple, an item in the assignment destination can be written as `-` to indicate that the corresponding item of the assigned tuple value is discarded. For example:

```
(shifted, -) = LSL_C(operand, amount);
```

The expression on the right-hand side itself can be a tuple. For example:

```
(x, y) = (function_1(), function_2());
```

Every expression has a data type.

- For a literal, this data type is determined by the syntax of the literal.
- For a variable, there are the following possible sources for the data type
  - An optional preceding data type name.
  - A data type the variable was given earlier in the pseudocode by recursive application of this rule.
  - A data type the variable is being given by assignment, either by direct assignment to the variable, or by assignment to a list of which the variable is a member.

  It is a pseudocode error if none of these data type sources exists for a variable, or if more than one of them exists and they do not agree about the type.
- For a language-defined operator, the definition of the operator determines the data type.

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- For a function, the definition of the function determines the data type.

K13.4.6 Precedence rules

The precedence rules for expressions are:

1. Literals, variables and function invocations are evaluated with higher priority than any operators using their results, but see *Boolean operators* on page K13-11398.
2. Operators on integers follow the normal operator precedence rules of *exponentiation before multiply/divide before add/subtract*, with sequences of multiply/divides or add/subtracts evaluated left-to-right.
3. Other expressions must be parenthesized to indicate operator precedence if ambiguity is possible, but need not be if all permitted precedence orders under the type rules necessarily lead to the same result. For example, if `i`, `j` and `k` are integer variables, `i > 0 && j > 0 && k > 0` is acceptable, but `i > 0 && j > 0 || k > 0` is not.

K13.4.7 Conditional expressions

If `x` and `y` are two values of the same type and `t` is a value of type `boolean`, then `if t then x else y` is an expression of the same type as `x` and `y` that produces `x` if `t` is `TRUE` and `y` if `t` is `FALSE`.

K13.4.8 Operator polymorphism

Operators in pseudocode can be polymorphic, with different functionality when applied to different data types. Each resulting form of an operator has a different prototype definition. For example, the operator `+` has forms that act on various combinations of integers, reals and bitstrings.

Table K13-1 on page K13-11402 summarizes the operand types valid for each unary operator and the result type. Table K13-2 on page K13-11402 summarizes the operand types valid for each binary operator and the result type.

Table K13-1 Result and operand types permitted for unary operators

Operator	Operand Type	Result Type
`-`	`integer`	`integer`
	`real`	`real`
`NOT`	`bits(N)`	`bits(N)`
`!`	`boolean`	`boolean`

Table K13-2 Result and operand types permitted for binary operators

Operator	First operand type	Second operand type	Result type
`==`	`bits(N)`	`integer`	`boolean`
		`bits(N)`	
	`integer`	`integer`	
	`real`	`real`	
	`enumeration`	`enumeration`	
	`boolean`	`boolean`	
`!=`	`bits(N)`	`bits(N)`	`boolean`
	`integer`	`integer`	
	`real`	`real`	

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Table K13-2 Result and operand types permitted for binary operators (continued)

Operator	First operand type	Second operand type	Result type
<, > <= , >=	integer	integer	boolean
	real	real	
+ , -	integer	integer	integer
	real	real	real
	bits(N)	bits(N)	bits(N)
		integer	
<< , >>	integer	integer	integer
*	integer	integer	integer
	real	real	real
	bits(N)	bits(N)	bits(N)
/	real	real	real
DIV	integer	integer	integer
MOD	integer	integer	integer
	bits(N)	integer	
&&, ||	boolean	boolean	boolean
AND, OR, EOR	bits(N)	bits(N)	bits(N)
^	integer	integer	integer
	real	integer	real

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K13.5 Statements and control structures

This section describes the statements and program structures available in the pseudocode:

- *Statements and Indentation*.
- *Function and procedure calls*.
- *Conditional control structures* on page K13-11406.
- *Loop control structures* on page K13-11407.
- *Special statements* on page K13-11408.
- *Comments* on page K13-11408.

K13.5.1 Statements and Indentation

A simple statement is either an assignment, a function call, or a procedure call. Each statement must be terminated with a semicolon.

Indentation normally indicates the structure in compound statements. The statements contained in structures such as `if … then … else …` or procedure and function definitions are indented more deeply than the statement structure itself. The end of a compound statement structure and their end is indicated by returning to the original indentation level or less.

Indentation is normally done by four spaces for each level. Standard indentation uses four spaces for each level of indent.

K13.5.2 Function and procedure calls

This section describes how functions and procedures are defined and called in the pseudocode.

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Procedure and function definitions

A procedure definition has the form:

```
<procedure name>(<argument prototypes>)
    <statement 1>;
    <statement 2>;
    …
    <statement n>;
```

where `<argument prototypes>` consists of zero or more argument definitions, separated by commas. Each argument definition consists of a type name followed by the name of the argument.

Note

This first definition line is not terminated by a semicolon. This distinguishes it from a procedure call.

A function definition is similar, but also declares the return type of the function:

```
<return type> <function name>(<argument prototypes>)
    <statement 1>;
    <statement 2>;
    …
    <statement n>;
```

Note

A function or procedure name can include a `"."`. This is a convention used for functions that have similar but different behaviors in AArch32 and AArch64 states.

Array-like functions are similar, but are written with square brackets and have two forms. These two forms exist because reading from and writing to an array element require different functions. They are frequently used in memory operations. An array-like function definition with a return type is equivalent to reading from an array. For example:

```
<return type> <function name>[<argument prototypes>]
    <statement 1>;
    <statement 2>;
    …
    <statement n>;
```

Its related function definition with no return type is equivalent to writing to an array. For example:

```
<function name>[<argument prototypes>] = <value prototype>
    <statement 1>;
    <statement 2>;
    …
    <statement n>;
```

The value prototype determines what data type can be written to the array. The two related functions must share the same name, but the value prototype and return type can be different.

Procedure calls

A procedure call has the form:

```
<procedure_name>(<arguments>);
```

Return statements

A procedure return has the form:

```
return;
```

A function return has the form:

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```
return <expression>;
```

where `<expression>` is of the type declared in the function prototype line.

K13.5.3 Conditional control structures

This section describes how conditional control structures are used in the pseudocode.

if … then … else …

In addition to being a ternary operator, a multi-line `if … then … else …` structure can act as a control structure and has the form:

```
if <boolean_expression> then
    <statement 1>;
    <statement 2>;
    …
    <statement n>;

elsif <boolean_expression> then
    <statement a>;
    <statement b>;
    …
    <statement z>;
else
    <statement A>;
    <statement B>;
    …
    <statement Z>;
```

The block of lines consisting of `elsif` and its indented statements is optional, and multiple `elsif` blocks can be used.

The block of lines consisting of `else` and its indented statements is optional.

Abbreviated one-line forms can be used when the `then` part, and in the `else` part if it is present, contain only simple statements such as:

```
if <boolean_expression> then <statement 1>;
if <boolean_expression> then <statement 1>; else <statement A>;
if <boolean_expression> then <statement 1>; <statement 2>; else <statement A>;
```

Note

In these forms, `<statement 1>`, `<statement 2>`, and `<statement A>` must be terminated by semicolons. This, and the fact that the `else` part is optional, distinguish its use as a control structure from its use as a ternary operator.

case … of …

A `case … of …` structure has the form:

```
case <expression> of
    when <literal values1>
        <statement 1>;
        <statement 2>;
        …
        <statement n>;

    when <literal values2>
        <statement 1>;
        <statement 2>;
        …
        <statement n>;

    … more "when" groups if required …

    otherwise
```


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```
        <statement A>;
        <statement B>;
        …
        <statement Z>;
```

In this structure, `<literal values1>` and `<literal values2>` consist of literal values of the same type as `<expression>`, separated by commas. There can be additional `when` groups in the structure. Abbreviated one line forms of `when` and `otherwise` parts can be used when they contain only simple statements.

If `<expression>` has a bitstring type, the literal values can also include bitstring literals containing `'x'` bits, known as bitmasks. For details, see *Equality and non-equality* on page K13-11398.

K13.5.4 Loop control structures

This section describes the three loop control structures used in the pseudocode.

repeat … until …

A `repeat … until …` structure has the form:

```
repeat
    <statement 1>;
    <statement 2>;
    …
    <statement n>;
until <boolean_expression>;
```

It executes the statement block at least once, and the loop repeats until `<boolean expression>` evaluates to `TRUE`. Variables explicitly declared inside the loop body have scope local to that loop and might not be accessed outside the loop body.

while … do

A `while … do` structure has the form:

```
while <boolean_expression> do
    <statement 1>;
    <statement 2>;
    …
    <statement n>;
```

It begins executing the statement block only if the Boolean expression is true. The loop then runs until the expression is false.

for …

A `for …` structure has the form:

```
for <assignable_expression> = <integer_expr1> to <integer_expr2>
    <statement 1>;
    <statement 2>;
    …
    <statement n>;
```

The `<assignable_expression>` is initialized to `<integer_expr1>` and compared to `<integer_expr2>`. If `<integer_expr1>` is less than `<integer_expr2>`, the loop body is executed and the `<assignable_expression>` incremented by one. This repeats until `<assignable expression>` is more than or equal to `<integer_expr2>`.

There is an alternate form:

```
for <assignable_expression> = <integer_expr1> downto <integer_expr2>
```

where `<integer_expr1>` is decremented after the loop body executes and continues until `<assignable expression>` is less than or equal than `<integer_expr2>`.

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K13.5.5 Special statements

This section describes statements with particular architecturally defined behaviors.

UNDEFINED

This subsection describes the statement:

```
UNDEFINED;
```

This statement indicates a special case that replaces the behavior defined by the current pseudocode, apart from behavior required to determine that the special case applies. The replacement behavior is that the Undefined Instruction exception is taken.

UNPREDICTABLE

This subsection describes the statement:

```
UNPREDICTABLE;
```

This statement indicates a special case that replaces the behavior defined by the current pseudocode, apart from behavior required to determine that the special case applies. The replacement behavior is UNPREDICTABLE.

SEE…

This subsection describes the statement:

```
SEE <reference>;
```

This statement indicates a special case that replaces the behavior defined by the current pseudocode, apart from behavior required to determine that the special case applies. The replacement behavior is that nothing occurs as a result of the current pseudocode because some other piece of pseudocode defines the required behavior. The `<reference>` indicates where that other pseudocode can be found.

It usually refers to another instruction, but can also refer to another encoding or note of the same instruction.

IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED

This subsection describes the statement:

```
IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED {"<text>"};
```

This statement indicates a special case that replaces the behavior defined by the current pseudocode, apart from behavior required to determine that the special case applies. The replacement behavior is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED. An optional `<text>` field can give more information.

K13.5.6 Comments

The pseudocode supports two styles of comments:

- `//` starts a comment that is terminated by the end of the line.
- `/*` starts a comment that is terminated by `*/`.

`/**/` statements might not be nested, and the first `*/` ends the comment.

Note

Comment lines do not require a terminating semicolon.

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K13.6 Built-in functions

This section describes:

- *Bitstring manipulation functions*.
- *Arithmetic functions* on page K13-11410.

K13.6.1 Bitstring manipulation functions

The following bitstring manipulation functions are defined:

Bitstring length and most significant bit

If `x` is a bitstring:

- The bitstring length function `Len(x)` returns the length of `x` as an integer.

Bitstring concatenation and replication

If `x` is a bitstring and `n` is an integer with `n >= 0`:

- `Replicate(x, n)` is the bitstring of length `n*Len(x)` consisting of `n` copies of `x` concatenated together.
- `Zeros(n)` = `Replicate('0', n)`.
- `Ones(n)` = `Replicate('1', n)`.

Bitstring count

If `x` is a bitstring, `BitCount(x)` is an integer result equal to the number of bits of `x` that are ones.

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Testing a bitstring for being all zero or all ones

If x is a bitstring:

- IsZero(x) produces TRUE if all of the bits of x are zeros and FALSE if any of them are ones
- IsZeroBit(x) produces '1' if all of the bits of x are zeros and '0' if any of them are ones.

IsOnes(x) and IsOnesBit(x) work in the corresponding ways. This means:

```
IsZero(x)    = (BitCount(x) == 0)
IsOnes(x)    = (BitCount(x) == Len(x))
IsZeroBit(x) = if IsZero(x) then '1' else '0'
IsOnesBit(x) = if IsOnes(x) then '1' else '0'
```

Lowest and highest set bits of a bitstring

If x is a bitstring, and N = Len(x):

- LowestSetBit(x) is the minimum bit number of any of the bits of x that are ones. If all of its bits are zeros, LowestSetBit(x) = N.
- HighestSetBit(x) is the maximum bit number of any of the bits of x that are ones. If all of its bits are zeros, HighestSetBit(x) = -1.
- CountLeadingZeroBits(x) is the number of zero bits at the left end of x, in the range 0 to *N*. This means:

  CountLeadingZeroBits(x) = N - 1 - HighestSetBit(x).
- CountLeadingSignBits(x) is the number of copies of the sign bit of x at the left end of x, excluding the sign bit itself, and is in the range 0 to *N*-1. This means:

  CountLeadingSignBits(x) = CountLeadingZeroBits(x<N-1:1> EOR x<N-2:0>).

Zero-extension and sign-extension of bitstrings

If x is a bitstring and i is an integer, then ZeroExtend(x, i) is x extended to a length of i bits, by adding sufficient zero bits to its left. That is, if i == Len(x), then ZeroExtend(x, i) = x, and if i > Len(x), then:

```
ZeroExtend(x, i) = Replicate('0', i-Len(x)) : x
```

If x is a bitstring and i is an integer, then SignExtend(x, i) is x extended to a length of i bits, by adding sufficient copies of its leftmost bit to its left. That is, if i == Len(x), then SignExtend(x, i) = x, and if i > Len(x), then:

```
SignExtend(x, i) = Replicate(TopBit(x), i-Len(x)) : x
```

It is a pseudocode error to use either ZeroExtend(x, i) or SignExtend(x, i) in a context where it is possible that i < Len(x).

Converting bitstrings to integers

If x is a bitstring, SInt() is the integer whose two's complement representation is x.

UInt() is the integer whose unsigned representation is x.

Int(x, unsigned) returns either SInt(x) or UInt(x) depending on the value of its second argument.

K13.6.2 Arithmetic functions

This section defines built-in arithmetic functions.

Absolute value

If x is either of type real or integer, Abs(x) returns the absolute value of x. The result is the same type as x.

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Rounding and aligning

If `x` is a real:

- `RoundDown(x)` produces the largest integer `n` such that `n <= x`.
- `RoundUp(x)` produces the smallest integer `n` such that `n >= x`.
- `RoundTowardsZero(x)` produces:
  - `RoundDown(x)` if `x > 0.0`.
  - `0` if `x == 0.0`.
  - `RoundUp(x)` if `x < 0.0`.

If `x` and `y` are both of type `integer`, `Align(x, y) = y * (x DIV y)`, and is of type `integer`.

If `x` is of type `bitstring` and `y` is of type `integer`, `Align(x, y) = (Align(UInt(x), y))<Len(x)-1:0>`, and is a `bitstring` of the same length as `x`.

It is a pseudocode error to use either form of `Align(x, y)` in any context where `y` can be 0. In practice, `Align(x, y)` is only used with `y` a constant power of two, and the bitstring form used with `y = 2^n` has the effect of producing its argument with its n low-order bits forced to zero.

Maximum and minimum

If `x` and `y` are integers or reals, then `Max(x, y)` and `Min(x, y)` are their maximum and minimum respectively. x and y must both be of type integer or of type real. The function returns a value of the same type as its operands.

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K13.7 Miscellaneous helper procedures and functions

This section lists the prototypes of miscellaneous *helper* procedures and functions used by the pseudocode, together with a brief description of the effect of the procedure or function. The pseudocode does not define the operation of these helper procedures and functions.

Note

Chapter J1 *Armv8 Pseudocode* also has an entry for each of these functions, but currently these entries do not say anything about the effect of the function. When this information is added in Chapter J1, this section will be removed from the manual.

K13.7.1 EndOfInstruction()

This procedure terminates processing of the current instruction.

```
EndOfInstruction();
```

K13.7.2 Hint_Debug()

This procedure supplies a hint to the debug system.

```
Hint_Debug(bits(4) option);
```

K13.7.3 Hint_PreloadData()

This procedure performs a *preload data* hint.

```
Hint_PreloadData(bits(32) address);
```

K13.7.4 Hint_PreloadDataForWrite()

This procedure performs a *preload data* hint with a probability that the use will be for a write.

```
Hint_PreloadDataForWrite(bits(32) address);
```

K13.7.5 Hint_PreloadInstr()

This procedure performs a *preload instructions* hint.

```
Hint_PreloadInstr(bits(32) address);
```

K13.7.6 Hint_Yield()

This procedure performs a *Yield* hint.

```
Hint_Yield();
```

K13.7.7 IsExternalAbort()

This function returns `TRUE` if the abort currently being processed is an External abort and FALSE otherwise. It is used only in exception entry pseudocode.

```
boolean IsExternalAbort(Fault type)
    assert type != Fault_None;

boolean IsExternalAbort(FaultRecord fault);
```


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K13.7.8 IsAsyncAbort()

This function returns TRUE if the abort currently being processed is an asynchronous abort, and FALSE otherwise. It is used only in exception entry pseudocode.

```
boolean IsAsyncAbort(Fault type)
    assert type != Fault_None;

boolean IsAsyncAbort(FaultRecord fault);
```

K13.7.9 LSInstructionSyndrome()

This function returns the extended syndrome information for a fault reported in the HSR.

```
bits(11) LSInstructionSyndrome();
```

K13.7.10 ProcessorID()

This function returns an integer that uniquely identifies the executing PE in the system.

```
integer ProcessorID();
```

K13.7.11 RemapRegsHaveResetValues()

This function returns TRUE if the remap registers PRRR and NMRR have their IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED reset values, and FALSE otherwise.

```
boolean RemapRegsHaveResetValues();
```

K13.7.12 ResetControlRegisters()

This function resets the System registers and memory-mapped control registers that have architecturally defined reset values to those values. For more information about the affected registers, see:

- *Reset behavior* on page D1-4637.
- *PE state on reset into AArch32 state* on page G1-8670.

```
AArch64.ResetControlRegisters(boolean ResetIsCold)
AArch32.ResetControlRegisters(boolean ResetIsCold)
```

K13.7.13 ThisInstr()

This function returns the bitstring encoding of the currently executing instruction.

```
bits(32) ThisInstr();
```

Note

Currently, this function is used only on 32-bit instruction encodings.

K13.7.14 ThisInstrLength()

This function returns the length, in bits, of the current instruction. This means it returns 32 or 16:

```
integer ThisInstrLength();
```


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K13.8 Arm pseudocode definition index

This section contains the following tables:

- Table K13-3 on page K13-11414 which contains the pseudocode data types.
- Table K13-4 on page K13-11414 which contains the pseudocode operators.
- Table K13-5 on page K13-11415 which contains the pseudocode keywords and control structures.
- Table K13-6 on page K13-11416 which contains the statements with special behaviors.

Table K13-3 Index of pseudocode data types

Keyword	Meaning
`array`	Type name for the array type
`bit`	Keyword equivalent to `bits(1)`
`bits(N)`	Type name for the bitstring of length `N` data type
`boolean`	Type name for the Boolean data type
`enumeration`	Keyword to define a new enumeration type
`integer`	Type name for the integer data type
`real`	Type name for the real data type
`type`	Keyword to define a new structure

Table K13-4 Index of pseudocode operators

Operator	Meaning
`-`	Unary minus on integers or reals
	Subtraction of integers, reals, and bitstrings
	Used in the left-hand side of an assignment or a tuple to discard the result
`+`	Unary plus on integers or reals
	Addition of integers, reals, and bitstrings
`.`	Extract named member from a list
	Extract named bit or field from a register
`:`	Bitstring concatenation
	Integer range in bitstring extraction operator
`!`	Boolean NOT
`!=`	Comparison for inequality
`(…)`	Around arguments of procedure or function
`[…]`	Around array index
	Around arguments of array-like function
`*`	Multiplication of integers, reals, and bitstrings
`/`	Division of reals

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Table K13-4 Index of pseudocode operators (continued)

Operator	Meaning
`&&`	Boolean AND
`<`	*Less than* comparison of integers and reals
`<…>`	Slicing of specified bits of bitstring or integer
`<<`	Multiply integer by power of 2
`<=`	*Less than or equal* comparison of integers and reals
`=`	Assignment operator
`==`	Comparison for equality
`>`	*Greater than* comparison of integers and reals
`>=`	*Greater than or equal* comparison of integers and reals
`>>`	Divide integer by power of 2
`||`	Boolean OR
`^`	Exponential operator
`AND`	Bitwise AND of bitstrings
`DIV`	Quotient from integer division
`EOR`	Bitwise EOR of bitstrings
`IN`	Tests membership of a certain expression in a set of values
`MOD`	Remainder from integer division
`NOT`	Bitwise inversion of bitstrings
`OR`	Bitwise OR of bitstrings
`case … of …`	Control structure for the
`if … then … else …`	Condition expression selecting between two values

Table K13-5 Index of pseudocode keywords and control structures

Operator	Meaning
`/*…*/`	Comment delimiters
`//`	Introduces comment terminated by end of line
`FALSE`	One of two values a Boolean can take (other than `TRUE`)
`for … = …to …`	Loop control structure, counting up from the initial value to the upper limit
`for … = … downto …`	Loop control structure, counting down from the initial value to the lower limit
`if … then … else …`	Conditional control structure
`otherwise`	Introduces default case in `case … of …` control structure

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Table K13-5 Index of pseudocode keywords and control structures (continued)

Operator	Meaning
`repeat … until …`	Loop control structure that runs at least once until the termination condition is satisfied
`return`	Procedure or function return
`TRUE`	One of two values a Boolean can take (other than `FALSE`)
`when`	Introduces specific case in `case … of …` control structure
`while … do …`	Loop control structure that runs until the termination condition is satisfied

Table K13-6 Index of special statements

Keyword	Meaning
`IMPLEMENTATION_DEFINED`	Describes IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED behavior
`SEE`	Points to other pseudocode to use instead
`UNDEFINED`	Cause Undefined Instruction exception
`UNKNOWN`	Unspecified value
`UNPREDICTABLE`	Unspecified behavior

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Appendix K14
Registers Index

This appendix provides indexes to the register descriptions in this manual. It contains the following sections:

- *Introduction and register disambiguation* on page K14-11418.
- *Alphabetical index of AArch64 registers and System instructions* on page K14-11429.
- *Functional index of AArch64 registers and System instructions* on page K14-11449.
- *Alphabetical index of AArch32 registers and System instructions* on page K14-11469.
- *Functional index of AArch32 registers and System instructions* on page K14-11479.
- *Alphabetical index of memory-mapped registers* on page K14-11491.
- *Functional index of memory-mapped registers* on page K14-11501.

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K14.1 Introduction and register disambiguation

In some sections of this manual, registers are referred to by a *general name*, where the description applies to more than one context. Generally, this is one of the following:

- The description applies to both AArch32 state and AArch64 state, and therefore the register names could apply to either AArch32 System registers or AArch64 System registers.
- The description applies to multiple Exception levels, and therefore at a particular Exception level the register names need to take the appropriate Exception. level suffix, _EL0, _EL1, _EL2, or _EL3.

The following sections disambiguate the general register names:

- *Register name disambiguation by Execution state*.
- *Register name disambiguation by Exception level* on page K14-11428.

K14.1.1 Register name disambiguation by Execution state

Table K14-1 on page K14-11418 disambiguates the general names of the registers by Execution state.

Table K14-1 Disambiguation of general names of registers by Execution state

General name	Short description	AArch64 register	AArch32 register
CONTEXTIDR	Context ID	CONTEXTIDR_EL1	CONTEXTIDR
DBGAUTHSTATUS	Debug Authentication Status	DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1	DBGAUTHSTATUS
DBGBCR	Debug Breakpoint Control Registers	DBGBCR<n>_EL1	DBGBCR<n>
DBGBVR	Debug Breakpoint Value Registers	DBGBVR<n>_EL1	DBGBVR<n> DBGBXVR<n>
DBGCLAIMCLR	Debug CLAIM Tag Clear register	DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1	DBGCLAIMCLR
DBGCLAIMSET	Debug CLAIM Tag Set register	DBGCLAIMSET_EL1	DBGCLAIMSET
DBGDTRRX	Debug Data Transfer Register, Receive	DBGDTRRX_EL0	DBGDTRRXint
DBGDTRTX	Debug Data Transfer Register, Transmit	DBGDTRTX_EL0	DBGDTRTXint
DBGPRCR	Debug Power Control Register	DBGPRCR_EL1	DBGPRCR
DBGVCR	Debug Vector Catch Register	DBGVCR32_EL2	DBGVCR
DBGWCR	Debug Watchpoint Control Registers	DBGWCR<n>_EL1	DBGWCR<n>
DBGWVR	Debug Watchpoint Value Registers	DBGWVR<n>_EL1	DBGWVR<n>
DCCINT	Debug Comms Channel Interrupt Enable Register	MDCCINT_EL1	DBGDCCINT
DCCSR	Debug Comms Channel Status Register	MDCCSR_EL0	DBGDSCRint
DLR	Debug Link Register	DLR_EL0[31:0]	DLR
DSCR	Debug System Control Register	MDSCR_EL1	DBGDSCRext
DSPSR	Debug Saved PE State Register	DSPSR_EL0	DSPSR
FAR	Fault Address Register	FAR_EL1 FAR_EL2 FAR_EL3 HPFAR_EL2	DFAR, IFAR HDFAR, HIFAR FAR_EL3 HPFAR

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Table K14-1 Disambiguation of general names of registers by Execution state (continued)

General name	Short description	AArch64 register	AArch32 register
HCR	Hypervisor Configuration Register	HCR_EL2	HCR HCR2
HDCR	Hyp or EL2 Debug Control Register	MDCR_EL2	HDCR
HSCTLR	Hypervisor System Control Register	SCTLR_EL2	HSCTLR
HTTBR	EL2 Translation Table Base Register	TTBR0_EL2	HTTBR
ISR	Interrupt Status Register	ISR_EL1	ISR
MPIDR	Multiprocessor Affinity Register	MPIDR_EL1	MPIDR
OSDLR	OS Double-Lock Register	OSDLR_EL1	DBGOSDLR
OSDTRRX	OS Lock Data Transfer Register, Receive	OSDTRRX_EL1	DBGDTRRXext
OSDTRTX	OS Lock Data Transfer Register, Transmit	OSDTRTX_EL1	DBGDTRTXext
OSECCR	OS Lock Exception Catch Control Register	OSECCR_EL1	DBGOSECCR
OSLAR	OS Lock Access Register	OSLAR_EL1	DBGOSLAR
OSLSR	OS Lock Status Register	OSLSR_EL1	DBGOSLSR
PMMIR	Performance Monitors Machine Identification Register	PMMIR_EL1	PMMIR
SCR	Secure Configuration Register	SCR_EL3	SCR
SCTLR	System Control Register	SCTLR_EL1 SCTLR_EL2 SCTLR_EL3	SCTLR (NS) HSCTLR SCTLR (S)
SDCR	Secure or EL3 Debug Configuration Register	MDCR_EL3	SDCR
SDER	Secure Debug Enable Register	SDER32_EL3	SDER
SPSR	Saved Program Status Register	SPSR_EL1 SPSR_EL2 SPSR_EL3	SPSR (general description) SPSR_abt SPSR_fiq SPSR_hyp SPSR_irq SPSR_mon SPSR_svc SPSR_und
TCR	Translation Control Register	TCR_EL1 TCR_EL2 TCR_EL3 VTCR_EL2	TTBCR(NS) HTCR TTBCR(S) VTCR
TTBR	Translation Table Base Register	TTBR0_EL1 TTBR0_EL2 TTBR0_EL3 TTBR1_EL1 VTTBR_EL2	TTBR0 TTBR1 HTTBR VTTBR

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Table K14-1 Disambiguation of general names of registers by Execution state (continued)

General name	Short description	AArch64 register	AArch32 register
VBAR	Vector Base Address Register	VBAR_EL1 VBAR_EL2 VBAR_EL3	VBAR HVBAR MVBAR
VCR	PL1&0 stage 2 Translation Control Register	VTCR_EL2	VTCR
VTTBR	PL1&0 stage 2 Translation Table Base Register	VTTBR_EL2	VTTBR

Table K14-2 on page K14-11420 disambiguates the general names of the System registers that provide access to the Performance Monitors by Execution state.

Table K14-2 Disambiguation of general names of the Performance Monitors System registers by Execution state

General name	Short description	AArch64 register	AArch32 register
PMCCFILTR	Cycle Count Filter Register	PMCCFILTR_EL0	PMCCFILTR
PMCCNTR	Cycle Count Register	PMCCNTR_EL0	PMCCNTR
PMCEID0	Performance Monitors Cycle Count Filter Register 0	PMCEID0_EL0	PMCEID0
PMCEID1	Performance Monitors Cycle Count Filter Register 1	PMCEID1_EL0	PMCEID1
PMCNTENCLR	Performance Monitors Count Enable Clear register	PMCNTENCLR_EL0	PMCNTENCLR
PMCNTENSET	Performance Monitors Count Enable Set register	PMCNTENSET_EL0	PMCNTENSET
PMCR	Performance Monitors Control Register	PMCR_EL0	PMCR
PMEVCNTR<n>	Performance Monitors Event Count Registers, n = 0-30	PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0	PMEVCNTR<n>
PMEVTYPER<n>	Performance Monitors Event Type Registers, n = 0-30	PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0	PMEVTYPER<n>
PMINTENCLR	Performance Monitors Interrupt Enable Clear register	PMINTENCLR_EL1	PMINTENCLR
PMINTENSET	Performance Monitors Interrupt Enable Set register	PMINTENSET_EL1	PMINTENSET
PMMIR	Performance Monitors Machine Identification Register	PMMIR_EL1	PMMIR
PMOVSCLR	Performance Monitors Overflow Flag Status Register	PMOVSCLR_EL0	PMOVSR
PMOVSSET	Performance Monitors Overflow Flag Status Set register	PMOVSSET_EL0	PMOVSSET
PMSELR	Performance Monitors Event Counter Selection Register	PMSELR_EL0	PMSELR
PMSWINC	Performance Monitors Software Increment register	PMSWINC_EL0	PMSWINC
PMUSERENR	Performance Monitors User Enable Register	PMUSERENR_EL0	PMUSERENR
PMXEVCNTR	Performance Monitors Selected Event Count Register	PMXEVCNTR_EL0	PMXEVCNTR
PMXEVTYPER	Performance Monitors Selected Event Type Register	PMXEVTYPER_EL0	PMXEVTYPER

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Table K14-3 on page K14-11421 disambiguates the general names of the System registers that provide access to the Activity Monitors by Execution state.

Table K14-3 Disambiguation of general names of the Activity Monitors System registers by Execution state

General name	Short description	AArch64 register	AArch32 register
AMCFGR	Activity Monitors Configuration Register	AMCFGR_EL0	AMCFGR
AMCGCR	Activity Monitors Counter Group Configuration Register	AMCGCR_EL0	AMCGCR
AMCNTENCLR0	Activity Monitors Count Enable Clear Register 0	AMCNTENCLR0_EL0	AMCNTENCLR0
AMCNTENCLR1	Activity Monitors Count Enable Clear Register 1	AMCNTENCLR1_EL0	AMCNTENCLR1
AMCNTENSET0	Activity Monitors Count Enable Set Register 0	AMCNTENSET0_EL0	AMCNTENSET0
AMCNTENSET1	Activity Monitors Count Enable Set Register 1	AMCNTENSET1_EL0	AMCNTENSET1
AMCR	Activity Monitors Control Register	AMCR_EL0	AMCR
AMEVCNTR0<n>	Activity Monitors Event Counter Registers 0, n = 0-15	AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0	AMEVCNTR0<n>
AMEVCNTR1<n>	Activity Monitors Event Counter Registers 1, n = 0-15	AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0	AMEVCNTR1<n>
AMEVTYPER0<n>	Activity Monitors Event Type Registers 0, n = 0-15	AMEVTYPER0<n>_EL0	AMEVTYPER0<n>
AMEVTYPER1<n>	Activity Monitors Event Type Registers 1, n = 0-15	AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0	AMEVTYPER1<n>
AMUSERENR	Activity Monitors User Enable Register	AMUSERENR_EL0	AMUSERENR

Table K14-4 on page K14-11421 disambiguates the general names of the System registers that provide access to the Generic Timer System by Execution state.

Table K14-4 Disambiguation of general names of the Generic Timer System registers by Execution state

General name	Short description	AArch64 register	AArch32 register
CNTFRQ	Counter-timer Frequency register	CNTFRQ_EL0	CNTFRQ
CNTHCTL	Counter-timer Hypervisor Control register	CNTHCTL_EL2	CNTHCTL
CNTHP_CTL	Counter-timer Hypervisor Physical Timer Control register	CNTHP_CTL_EL2	CNTHP_CTL
CNTHP_CVAL	Counter-timer Hypervisor Physical Timer CompareValue register	CNTHP_CVAL_EL2	CNTHP_CVAL
CNTHP_TVAL	Counter-timer Hypervisor Physical Timer TimerValue register	CNTHP_TVAL_EL2	CNTHP_TVAL
CNTKCTL	Counter-timer Kernel Control register	CNTKCTL_EL1	CNTKCTL
CNTP_CTL	Counter-timer Physical Timer Control register	CNTP_CTL_EL0	CNTP_CTL
CNTP_CVAL	Counter-timer Physical Timer CompareValue register	CNTP_CVAL_EL0	CNTP_CVAL
CNTP_TVAL	Counter-timer Physical Timer TimerValue register	CNTP_TVAL_EL0	CNTP_TVAL
CNTPCT	Counter-timer Physical Count register	CNTPCT_EL0	CNTPCT
CNTPS_CTL	Counter-timer Physical Secure Timer Control register	CNTPS_CTL_EL1	-
CNTPS_CVAL	Counter-timer Physical Secure Timer CompareValue register	CNTPS_CVAL_EL1	-
CNTPS_TVAL	Counter-timer Physical Secure Timer TimerValue register	CNTPS_TVAL_EL1	-

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Table K14-4 Disambiguation of general names of the Generic Timer System registers by Execution state (continued)

General name	Short description	AArch64 register	AArch32 register
CNTV_CTL	Counter-timer Virtual Timer Control register	CNTV_CTL_EL0	CNTV_CTL
CNTV_CVAL	Counter-timer Virtual Timer CompareValue register	CNTV_CVAL_EL0	CNTV_CVAL
CNTV_TVAL	Counter-timer Virtual Timer TimerValue register	CNTV_TVAL_EL0	CNTV_TVAL
CNTVCT	Counter-timer Virtual Count register	CNTVCT_EL0	CNTVCT
CNTVOFF	Counter-timer Virtual Offset register	CNTVOFF_EL2	CNTVOFF

Table K14-5 on page K14-11422 shows the mappings between the writable AArch64 System registers and the AArch32 System registers.

Table K14-5 Mapping of writable AArch64 System registers to the AArch32 System registers

AArch64 register	AArch32 register
ACTLR_EL1[31:0]	ACTLR[a]
ACTLR_EL1[63:32]	ACTLR2[a] if implemented
AFSR0_EL1[31:0]	ADFSR[a]
AFSR1_EL1[31:0]	AIFSR[a]
AMAIR_EL1[31:0]	AMAIR0[a]
AMAIR_EL1[63:32]	AMAIR1[a]
CONTEXTIDR_EL1[31:0]	CONTEXTIDR[a]
CPACR_EL1[31:0]	CPACR
CSSELR_EL1[31:0]	CSSELR[a]
DACR32_EL2[31:0]	DACR[a]
FAR_EL1[31:0]	DFAR[a]
ESR_EL1[31:0]	DFSR[a]
HACR_EL2[31:0]	HACR
ACTLR_EL1[31:0]	HACTLR
ACTLR_EL2[63:32]	HACTLR2 if implemented
AFSR0_EL1[31:0]	HADFSR
AFSR1_EL1[31:0]	HAIFSR
AMAIR_EL2[31:0]	HAMAIR0
AMAIR_EL2[63:32]	HAMAIR1
CPTR_EL2[31:0]	HCPTR
HCR_EL2[31:0]	HCR
HCR_EL2[63:32]	HCR2

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Table K14-5 Mapping of writable AArch64 System registers to the AArch32 System registers

AArch64 register	AArch32 register
MDCR_EL2[31:0]	HDCR
FAR_EL2[31:0]	HDFAR
FAR_EL2[63:32]	HIFAR
MAIR_EL2[31:0]	HMAIR0
MAIR_EL2[63:32]	HMAIR1
HPFAR_EL2[31:0]	HPFAR
SCTLR_EL2[31:0]	HSCTLR
ESR_EL2[31:0]	HSR
HSTR_EL2[31:0]	HSTR
TCR_EL3[31:0]	HTCR
TPIDR_EL2[31:0]	HTPIDR
TTBR0_EL2[47:1]	HTTBR
VBAR_EL2[31:0]	HVBAR
FAR_EL1[63:32]	IFAR[a]
IFSR32_EL2[31:0]	IFSR[a]
MAIR_EL1[63:32]	NMRR or MAIR1[a]
PAR_EL1[63:0]	PAR[a]
MAIR_EL1[31:0]	PRRR or MAIR0[a]
RMR_EL1[31:0]	RMR (at EL1)
RMR_EL2[31:0]	HRMR
RMR_EL3[31:0]	RMR (at EL3)
SCTLR_EL1[31:0]	SCTLR[a]
SDER32_EL3[31:0]	SDER
TPIDR_EL1[31:0]	TPIDRPRW[a]
TPIDRRO_EL0[31:0]	TPIDRURO[a]
TPIDR_EL0[31:0]	TPIDRURW[a]
TCR_EL1[31:0]	TTBCR[a]
TCR_EL1[63:32]	TTBCR2[a] if implemented
TTBR0_EL1[63:0]	TTBR0[a]
TTBR1_EL1[63:0]	TTBR1[a]
VBAR_EL1[31:0]	VBAR[a]
VMPIDR_EL2[31:0]	VMPIDR

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Table K14-5 Mapping of writable AArch64 System registers to the AArch32 System registers

AArch64 register	AArch32 register
VPIDR_EL2[31:0]	VPIDR
VTCR_EL2[31:0]	VTCR
VTTBR_EL2[63:0]	VTTBR
Timer registers	
CNTFRQ_EL0	CNTFRQ
CNTHCTL_EL2	CNTHCTL
CNTHP_CTL_EL2	CNTHP_CTL
CNTHP_CVAL_EL2	CNTHP_CVAL
CNTHP_TVAL_EL2	CNTHP_TVAL
CNTHPS_CTL_EL2	CNTHPS_CTL
CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2	CNTHPS_CVAL
CNTHPS_TVAL_EL2	CNTHPS_TVAL
CNTKCTL_EL1	CNTKCTL
CNTP_CTL_EL0	CNTP_CTL[a]
CNTP_CVAL_EL0	CNTP_CVAL[a]
CNTP_TVAL_EL0	CNTP_TVAL[a]
CNTPCT_EL0[63:0]	CNTPCT
CNTV_CTL_EL0[31:0]	CNTV_CTL
CNTV_CVAL_EL0[63:0]	CNTV_CVAL
CNTV_TVAL_EL0[31:0]	CNTV_TVAL
CNTHV_CTL_EL2[63:0]	CNTHV_CTL
CNTHV_CVAL_EL2[63:0]	CNTHV_CVAL
CNTHV_TVAL_EL2[63:0]	CNTHV_TVAL
CNTHVS_CTL_EL2[31:0]	CNTHVS_CTL
CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2[63:0]	CNTHVS_CVAL
CNTHVS_TVAL_EL2[63:0]	CNTHVS_TVAL
CNTVCT_EL0[63:0]	CNTVCT
CNTVOFF_EL2[63:0]	CNTVOFF
Debug System registers	
DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1[31:0]	DBGAUTHSTATUS
DBGBCR<n>_EL1[31:0]	DBGBCR<n>
DBGBVR<n>_EL1[31:0]	DBGBVR<n>

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Table K14-5 Mapping of writable AArch64 System registers to the AArch32 System registers

AArch64 register	AArch32 register
DBGBVR<n>_EL1[63:32]	DBGBXVR<n>
DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1[31:0]	DBGCLAIMCLR
DBGCLAIMSET_EL1[31:0]	DBGCLAIMSET
DBGDTR_EL0[63:32]	DBGDTRRXint
DBGDTR_EL0[31:0]	DBGDTRTXint
DBGDTRRX_EL0[31:0]	DBGDTRRXint
DBGDTRTX_EL0[31:0]	DBGDTRRXint
DBGPRCR_EL1[31:0]	DBGPRCR
DBGVCR32_EL2[31:0]	DBGVCR
DBGWCR<n>_EL1[31:0]	DBGWCR<n>
DBGWVR<n>_EL1[31:0]	DBGWVR<n>
ID_DFR0_EL1[31:0]	ID_DFR0
MDCCSR_EL0[b][30:29]	DBGDSCRint[b]
MDCR_EL2[31:0]	HDCR
MDRAR_EL1[63:0]	DBGDRAR
MDSCR_EL1[b][31:0]	DBGDSCRext[b]
OSDLR_EL1[31:0]	DBGOSDLR
OSDTRRX_EL1[b][31:0]	DBGDTRRXext[b]
OSDTRTX_EL1[b][31:0]	DBGDTRTXext[b]
OSECCR_EL1[31:0]	DBGOSECCR
OSLAR_EL1[31:0]	DBGOSLAR
OSLSR_EL1[31:0]	DBGOSLSR
SDER32_EL3[31:0]	SDER
Performance Monitors System registers	
PMCCNTR_EL0[31:0]	PMCCNTR (MRC/MCR)
PMCEID0_EL0[31:0]	PMCEID0
PMCEID0_EL0[63:32]	PMCEID2
PMCEID1_EL0[31:0]	PMCEID1
PMCEID1_EL0[63:32]	PMCEID3
PMCNTENCLR_EL0[31:0]	PMCNTENCLR
PMCNTENSET_EL0[31:0]	PMCNTENSET
PMCR_EL0[31:0]	PMCR

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Table K14-5 Mapping of writable AArch64 System registers to the AArch32 System registers

AArch64 register	AArch32 register
PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0[31:0]	PMEVCNTR<n>
PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0[31:0]	PMEVTYPER<n>
PMINTENCLR_EL1[31:0]	PMINTENCLR
PMINTENSET_EL1[31:0]	PMINTENSET
PMSELR_EL0[31:0]	PMSELR
PMSWINC_EL0[31:0]	PMSWINC
PMUSERENR_EL0[31:0]	PMUSERENR
PMXEVCNTR_EL0[31:0]	PMXEVCNTR
PMXEVTYPER_EL0[31:0]	PMXEVTYPER
Activity Monitors System registers	
AMCNTENCLR0_EL0[31:0]	AMCNTENCLR0
AMCNTENCLR1_EL0[31:0]	AMCNTENCLR1
AMCNTENSET0_EL0[31:0]	AMCNTENSET0
AMCNTENSET1_EL0[31:0]	AMCNTENSET1
AMCR_EL0[31:0]	AMCR
AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0[63:0]	AMEVCNTR0<n>
AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0[63:0]	AMEVCNTR1<n>
AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0[31:0]	AMEVTYPER1<n>
RAS System registers	
DISR_EL1[31:0]	DISR
ERRIDR_EL1[31:0]	ERRIDR
ERRSELR_EL1[31:0]	ERRSELR
ERXADDR_EL1[31:0]	ERXADDR
ERXADDR_EL1[63:32]	ERXADDR2
ERXCTLR_EL1[31:0]	ERXCTLR
ERXCTLR_EL1[63:32]	ERXCTLR2
ERXFR_EL1[31:0]	ERXFR
ERXFR_EL1[63:32]	ERXFR2
ERXMISC0_EL1[31:0]	ERXMISC0
ERXMISC0_EL1[63:32]	ERXMISC1
ERXMISC1_EL1[31:0]	ERXMISC2
ERXMISC1_EL1[63:32]	ERXMISC3

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Table K14-5 Mapping of writable AArch64 System registers to the AArch32 System registers

AArch64 register	AArch32 register
ERXMISC2_EL1[31:0]	ERXMISC4
ERXMISC2_EL1[63:32]	ERXMISC5
ERXMISC3_EL1[31:0]	ERXMISC6
ERXMISC3_EL1[63:32]	ERXMISC7
ERXSTATUS_EL1[31:0]	ERXSTATUS
VDISR_EL2[31:0]	VDISR
VSESR_EL2[31:0]	VDFSR

a. AArch32 registers that are banked if EL3 is using AArch32.
b. These registers have overlapping register content. One or more bits of one register appear in the other register.

There are a small number of AArch32 System registers that are not mapped to any AArch64 System registers. The AArch64 registers listed in Table K14-6 can be used to access these from a higher Exception level that is using AArch64. The registers shown in the table are UNDEFINED if EL1 cannot use AArch32.

Table K14-6 AArch64 registers for accessing registers that are only used in AArch32 state

AArch32 register	Register for access from AArch64 state	Short description
DACR	DACR32_EL2	Domain Access Control Register
DBGVCR	DBGVCR32_EL2	Debug Vector Catch Register
FPEXC	FPEXC32_EL2	Floating-Point Exception Control Register
IFSR	IFSR32_EL2	Instruction Fault Status Register
SDER	SDER32_EL3	AArch32 Secure Debug Enable Register

Table K14-7 shows the AArch64 System registers that allow access from AArch64 state to the AArch32 ID registers. These AArch64 registers are UNKNOWN if no Exception level can use AArch32.

Table K14-7 AArch64 registers that access the AArch32 ID registers

AArch32 register	Register for access from AArch64 state	Short description
ID_AFR0	ID_AFR0_EL1	AArch32 Auxiliary Feature Register 0
ID_DFR0	ID_DFR0_EL1	AArch32 Debug Feature Register 0
ID_ISAR0	ID_ISAR0_EL1	EL1, AArch32 Instruction Set Attribute Register 0
ID_ISAR1	ID_ISAR1_EL1	EL1, AArch32 Instruction Set Attribute Register 1
ID_ISAR2	ID_ISAR2_EL1	EL1, AArch32 Instruction Set Attribute Register 2
ID_ISAR3	ID_ISAR3_EL1	EL1, AArch32 Instruction Set Attribute Register 3
ID_ISAR4	ID_ISAR4_EL1	EL1, AArch32 Instruction Set Attribute Register 4
ID_ISAR5	ID_ISAR5_EL1	EL1, AArch32 Instruction Set Attribute Register 5
ID_MMFR0	ID_MMFR0_EL1	AArch32 Memory Model Feature Register 0

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Table K14-7 AArch64 registers that access the AArch32 ID registers (continued)

AArch32 register	Register for access from AArch64 state	Short description
ID_MMFR1	ID_MMFR1_EL1	AArch32 Memory Model Feature Register 1
ID_MMFR2	ID_MMFR2_EL1	AArch32 Memory Model Feature Register 2
ID_MMFR3	ID_MMFR3_EL1	AArch32 Memory Model Feature Register 3
ID_MMFR4	ID_MMFR4_EL1	AArch32 Memory Model Feature Register 4
ID_PFR0	ID_PFR0_EL1	AArch32 PE Feature Register 0
ID_PFR1	ID_PFR1_EL1	AArch32 PE Feature Register 1

K14.1.2 Register name disambiguation by Exception level

Table K14-8 on page K14-11428 disambiguates the general names of the AArch64 System registers by Exception level.

Table K14-8 Disambiguation of AArch64 System registers by Exception level

General form	EL0	EL1	EL2	EL3
AFSR0_ELx	-	AFSR0_EL1	AFSR0_EL2	AFSR0_EL3
AFSR1_ELx	-	AFSR1_EL1	AFSR1_EL2	AFSR1_EL3
CONTEXTIDR_ELx	-	CONTEXTIDR_EL1	CONTEXTIDR_EL2	-
CPTR_ELx	-	-	CPTR_EL2	CPTR_EL3
ELR_ELx	-	ELR_EL1	ELR_EL2	ELR_EL3
ESR_ELx	-	ESR_EL1	ESR_EL2	ESR_EL3
FAR_ELx	-	FAR_EL1	FAR_EL2	FAR_EL3
MAIR_ELx	-	MAIR_EL1	MAIR_EL2	MAIR_EL3
RMR_ELx	-	RMR_EL1	RMR_EL2	RMR_EL3
RVBAR_ELx	-	RVBAR_EL1	RVBAR_EL2	RVBAR_EL3
SCTLR_ELx	-	SCTLR_EL1	SCTLR_EL2	SCTLR_EL3
SCXTNUM_ELx	SCXTNUM_EL0	SCXTNUM_EL1	SCXTNUM_EL2	SCXTNUM_EL3
SP_ELx	SP_EL0	SP_EL1	SP_EL2	SP_EL3
SPSR_ELx	-	SPSR_EL1	SPSR_EL2	SPSR_EL3
TCR_ELx	-	TCR_EL1	TCR_EL2	TCR_EL3
TFSR_ELx	TFSRE0_EL1	TFSR_EL1	TFSR_EL2	TFSR_EL3
TTBR0_ELx	-	TTBR0_EL1	TTBR0_EL2	TTBR0_EL3
TTBR1_ELx	-	TTBR1_EL1	-	-
VBAR_ELx	-	VBAR_EL1	VBAR_EL2	VBAR_EL3
ZCR_ELx	-	ZCR_EL1	ZCR_EL2	ZCR_EL3

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K14.2 Alphabetical index of AArch64 registers and System instructions

This section is an index of AArch64 registers and System instructions in alphabetical order.

Table K14-9 Alphabetical index of AArch64 Registers

Register	Description, see
ACCDATA_EL1	*ACCDATA_EL1, Accelerator Data* on page D13-5244
ACTLR_EL1	*ACTLR_EL1, Auxiliary Control Register (EL1)* on page D13-5246
ACTLR_EL2	*ACTLR_EL2, Auxiliary Control Register (EL2)* on page D13-5248
ACTLR_EL3	*ACTLR_EL3, Auxiliary Control Register (EL3)* on page D13-5250
AFSR0_EL1	*AFSR0_EL1, Auxiliary Fault Status Register 0 (EL1)* on page D13-5252
AFSR0_EL2	*AFSR0_EL2, Auxiliary Fault Status Register 0 (EL2)* on page D13-5255
AFSR0_EL3	*AFSR0_EL3, Auxiliary Fault Status Register 0 (EL3)* on page D13-5258
AFSR1_EL1	*AFSR1_EL1, Auxiliary Fault Status Register 1 (EL1)* on page D13-5260
AFSR1_EL2	*AFSR1_EL2, Auxiliary Fault Status Register 1 (EL2)* on page D13-5263
AFSR1_EL3	*AFSR1_EL3, Auxiliary Fault Status Register 1 (EL3)* on page D13-5266
AIDR_EL1	*AIDR_EL1, Auxiliary ID Register* on page D13-5268
ALLINT	*ALLINT, All Interrupt Mask Bit* on page C5-655
AMAIR_EL1	*AMAIR_EL1, Auxiliary Memory Attribute Indirection Register (EL1)* on page D13-5269
AMAIR_EL2	*AMAIR_EL2, Auxiliary Memory Attribute Indirection Register (EL2)* on page D13-5272
AMAIR_EL3	*AMAIR_EL3, Auxiliary Memory Attribute Indirection Register (EL3)* on page D13-5275
AMCFGR_EL0	*AMCFGR_EL0, Activity Monitors Configuration Register* on page D13-6503
AMCG1IDR_EL0	*AMCG1IDR_EL0, Activity Monitors Counter Group 1 Identification Register* on page D13-6506
AMCGCR_EL0	*AMCGCR_EL0, Activity Monitors Counter Group Configuration Register* on page D13-6508
AMCNTENCLR0_EL0	*AMCNTENCLR0_EL0, Activity Monitors Count Enable Clear Register 0* on page D13-6510
AMCNTENCLR1_EL0	*AMCNTENCLR1_EL0, Activity Monitors Count Enable Clear Register 1* on page D13-6513
AMCNTENSET0_EL0	*AMCNTENSET0_EL0, Activity Monitors Count Enable Set Register 0* on page D13-6516
AMCNTENSET1_EL0	*AMCNTENSET1_EL0, Activity Monitors Count Enable Set Register 1* on page D13-6519
AMCR_EL0	*AMCR_EL0, Activity Monitors Control Register* on page D13-6522
AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0	*AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0, Activity Monitors Event Counter Registers 0, n = 0 - 3* on page D13-6525
AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0	*AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0, Activity Monitors Event Counter Registers 1, n = 0 - 15* on page D13-6528
AMEVCNTVOFF0<n>_EL2	*AMEVCNTVOFF0<n>_EL2, Activity Monitors Event Counter Virtual Offset Registers 0, n = 0 - 15* on page D13-6531

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Table K14-9 Alphabetical index of AArch64 Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
AMEVCNTVOFF1<n>_EL2	*AMEVCNTVOFF1<n>_EL2, Activity Monitors Event Counter Virtual Offset Registers 1, n = 0 - 15* on page D13-6533
AMEVTYPER0<n>_EL0	*AMEVTYPER0<n>_EL0, Activity Monitors Event Type Registers 0, n = 0 - 3* on page D13-6535
AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0	*AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0, Activity Monitors Event Type Registers 1, n = 0 - 15* on page D13-6537
AMUSERENR_EL0	*AMUSERENR_EL0, Activity Monitors User Enable Register* on page D13-6540
APDAKeyHi_EL1	*APDAKeyHi_EL1, Pointer Authentication Key A for Data (bits[127:64])* on page D13-5277
APDAKeyLo_EL1	*APDAKeyLo_EL1, Pointer Authentication Key A for Data (bits[63:0])* on page D13-5279
APDBKeyHi_EL1	*APDBKeyHi_EL1, Pointer Authentication Key B for Data (bits[127:64])* on page D13-5281
APDBKeyLo_EL1	*APDBKeyLo_EL1, Pointer Authentication Key B for Data (bits[63:0])* on page D13-5283
APGAKeyHi_EL1	*APGAKeyHi_EL1, Pointer Authentication Key A for Code (bits[127:64])* on page D13-5285
APGAKeyLo_EL1	*APGAKeyLo_EL1, Pointer Authentication Key A for Code (bits[63:0])* on page D13-5287
APIAKeyHi_EL1	*APIAKeyHi_EL1, Pointer Authentication Key A for Instruction (bits[127:64])* on page D13-5289
APIAKeyLo_EL1	*APIAKeyLo_EL1, Pointer Authentication Key A for Instruction (bits[63:0])* on page D13-5291
APIBKeyHi_EL1	*APIBKeyHi_EL1, Pointer Authentication Key B for Instruction (bits[127:64])* on page D13-5293
APIBKeyLo_EL1	*APIBKeyLo_EL1, Pointer Authentication Key B for Instruction (bits[63:0])* on page D13-5295
AT S12E0R	*AT S12E0R, Address Translate Stages 1 and 2 EL0 Read* on page C5-817
AT S12E0W	*AT S12E0W, Address Translate Stages 1 and 2 EL0 Write* on page C5-819
AT S12E1R	*AT S12E1R, Address Translate Stages 1 and 2 EL1 Read* on page C5-821
AT S12E1W	*AT S12E1W, Address Translate Stages 1 and 2 EL1 Write* on page C5-823
AT S1E0R	*AT S1E0R, Address Translate Stage 1 EL0 Read* on page C5-825
AT S1E0W	*AT S1E0W, Address Translate Stage 1 EL0 Write* on page C5-827
AT S1E1R	*AT S1E1R, Address Translate Stage 1 EL1 Read* on page C5-829
AT S1E1RP	*AT S1E1RP, Address Translate Stage 1 EL1 Read PAN* on page C5-831
AT S1E1W	*AT S1E1W, Address Translate Stage 1 EL1 Write* on page C5-833
AT S1E1WP	*AT S1E1WP, Address Translate Stage 1 EL1 Write PAN* on page C5-835
AT S1E2R	*AT S1E2R, Address Translate Stage 1 EL2 Read* on page C5-837
AT S1E2W	*AT S1E2W, Address Translate Stage 1 EL2 Write* on page C5-838

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AT S1E3R	*AT S1E3R, Address Translate Stage 1 EL3 Read* on page C5-839
AT S1E3W	*AT S1E3W, Address Translate Stage 1 EL3 Write* on page C5-840
BRB IALL	*BRB IALL, Invalidate the Branch Record Buffer* on page C5-1135
BRB INJ	*BRB INJ, Branch Record Injection into the Branch Record Buffer* on page C5-1137
BRBCR_EL1	*BRBCR_EL1, Branch Record Buffer Control Register (EL1)* on page D13-6598
BRBCR_EL2	*BRBCR_EL2, Branch Record Buffer Control Register (EL2)* on page D13-6604
BRBFCR_EL1	*BRBFCR_EL1, Branch Record Buffer Function Control Register* on page D13-6610
BRBIDR0_EL1	*BRBIDR0_EL1, Branch Record Buffer ID0 Register* on page D13-6615
BRBINFINJ_EL1	*BRBINFINJ_EL1, Branch Record Buffer Information Injection Register* on page D13-6622
BRBINF<n>_EL1	*BRBINF<n>_EL1, Branch Record Buffer Information Register <n>, n = 0 - 31* on page D13-6617
BRBSRCINJ_EL1	*BRBSRCINJ_EL1, Branch Record Buffer Source Address Injection Register* on page D13-6630
BRBSRC<n>_EL1	*BRBSRC<n>_EL1, Branch Record Buffer Source Address Register <n>, n = 0 - 31* on page D13-6628
BRBTGTINJ_EL1	*BRBTGTINJ_EL1, Branch Record Buffer Target Address Injection Register* on page D13-6635
BRBTGT<n>_EL1	*BRBTGT<n>_EL1, Branch Record Buffer Target Address Register <n>, n = 0 - 31* on page D13-6633
BRBTS_EL1	*BRBTS_EL1, Branch Record Buffer Timestamp Register* on page D13-6638
CCSIDR2_EL1	*CCSIDR2_EL1, Current Cache Size ID Register 2* on page D13-5297
CCSIDR_EL1	*CCSIDR_EL1, Current Cache Size ID Register* on page D13-5299
CFP RCTX	*CFP RCTX, Control Flow Prediction Restriction by Context* on page C5-1122
CLIDR_EL1	*CLIDR_EL1, Cache Level ID Register* on page D13-5302
CNTFRQ_EL0	*CNTFRQ_EL0, Counter-timer Frequency register* on page D13-6700
CNTHCTL_EL2	*CNTHCTL_EL2, Counter-timer Hypervisor Control register* on page D13-6702
CNTHP_CTL_EL2	*CNTHP_CTL_EL2, Counter-timer Hypervisor Physical Timer Control register* on page D13-6714
CNTHP_CVAL_EL2	*CNTHP_CVAL_EL2, Counter-timer Physical Timer CompareValue register (EL2)* on page D13-6718
CNTHP_TVAL_EL2	*CNTHP_TVAL_EL2, Counter-timer Physical Timer TimerValue register (EL2)* on page D13-6722
CNTHPS_CTL_EL2	*CNTHPS_CTL_EL2, Counter-timer Secure Physical Timer Control register (EL2)* on page D13-6726
CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2	*CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2, Counter-timer Secure Physical Timer CompareValue register (EL2)* on page D13-6730

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CNTHPS_TVAL_EL2	*CNTHPS_TVAL_EL2, Counter-timer Secure Physical Timer TimerValue register (EL2)* on page D13-6734
CNTHV_CTL_EL2	*CNTHV_CTL_EL2, Counter-timer Virtual Timer Control register (EL2)* on page D13-6738
CNTHV_CVAL_EL2	*CNTHV_CVAL_EL2, Counter-timer Virtual Timer CompareValue register (EL2)* on page D13-6742
CNTHV_TVAL_EL2	*CNTHV_TVAL_EL2, Counter-timer Virtual Timer TimerValue Register (EL2)* on page D13-6745
CNTHVS_CTL_EL2	*CNTHVS_CTL_EL2, Counter-timer Secure Virtual Timer Control register (EL2)* on page D13-6749
CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2	*CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2, Counter-timer Secure Virtual Timer CompareValue register (EL2)* on page D13-6753
CNTHVS_TVAL_EL2	*CNTHVS_TVAL_EL2, Counter-timer Secure Virtual Timer TimerValue register (EL2)* on page D13-6756
CNTKCTL_EL1	*CNTKCTL_EL1, Counter-timer Kernel Control register* on page D13-6761
CNTP_CTL_EL0	*CNTP_CTL_EL0, Counter-timer Physical Timer Control register* on page D13-6766
CNTP_CVAL_EL0	*CNTP_CVAL_EL0, Counter-timer Physical Timer CompareValue register* on page D13-6770
CNTP_TVAL_EL0	*CNTP_TVAL_EL0, Counter-timer Physical Timer TimerValue register* on page D13-6774
CNTPCT_EL0	*CNTPCT_EL0, Counter-timer Physical Count register* on page D13-6780
CNTPCTSS_EL0	*CNTPCTSS_EL0, Counter-timer Self-Synchronized Physical Count register* on page D13-6778
CNTPOFF_EL2	*CNTPOFF_EL2, Counter-timer Physical Offset register* on page D13-6785
CNTPS_CTL_EL1	*CNTPS_CTL_EL1, Counter-timer Physical Secure Timer Control register* on page D13-6782
CNTPS_CVAL_EL1	*CNTPS_CVAL_EL1, Counter-timer Physical Secure Timer CompareValue register* on page D13-6787
CNTPS_TVAL_EL1	*CNTPS_TVAL_EL1, Counter-timer Physical Secure Timer TimerValue register* on page D13-6789
CNTV_CTL_EL0	*CNTV_CTL_EL0, Counter-timer Virtual Timer Control register* on page D13-6791
CNTV_CVAL_EL0	*CNTV_CVAL_EL0, Counter-timer Virtual Timer CompareValue register* on page D13-6795
CNTV_TVAL_EL0	*CNTV_TVAL_EL0, Counter-timer Virtual Timer TimerValue register* on page D13-6799
CNTVCT_EL0	*CNTVCT_EL0, Counter-timer Virtual Count register* on page D13-6805
CNTVCTSS_EL0	*CNTVCTSS_EL0, Counter-timer Self-Synchronized Virtual Count register* on page D13-6803
CNTVOFF_EL2	*CNTVOFF_EL2, Counter-timer Virtual Offset register* on page D13-6807
CONTEXTIDR_EL1	*CONTEXTIDR_EL1, Context ID Register (EL1)* on page D13-5305

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CONTEXTIDR_EL2	*CONTEXTIDR_EL2, Context ID Register (EL2)* on page D13-5308
CPACR_EL1	*CPACR_EL1, Architectural Feature Access Control Register* on page D13-5311
CPP RCTX	*CPP RCTX, Cache Prefetch Prediction Restriction by Context* on page C5-1126
CPTR_EL2	*CPTR_EL2, Architectural Feature Trap Register (EL2)* on page D13-5317
CPTR_EL3	*CPTR_EL3, Architectural Feature Trap Register (EL3)* on page D13-5327
CSSELR_EL1	*CSSELR_EL1, Cache Size Selection Register* on page D13-5332
CTR_EL0	*CTR_EL0, Cache Type Register* on page D13-5335
CurrentEL	*CurrentEL, Current Exception Level* on page C5-657
DACR32_EL2	*DACR32_EL2, Domain Access Control Register* on page D13-5338
DAIF	*DAIF, Interrupt Mask Bits* on page C5-659
DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1	*DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1, Debug Authentication Status register* on page D13-6083
DBGBCR<n>_EL1	*DBGBCR<n>_EL1, Debug Breakpoint Control Registers, n = 0 - 15* on page D13-6086
DBGBVR<n>_EL1	*DBGBVR<n>_EL1, Debug Breakpoint Value Registers, n = 0 - 15* on page D13-6091
DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1	*DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1, Debug CLAIM Tag Clear register* on page D13-6097
DBGCLAIMSET_EL1	*DBGCLAIMSET_EL1, Debug CLAIM Tag Set register* on page D13-6100
DBGDTR_EL0	*DBGDTR_EL0, Debug Data Transfer Register, half-duplex* on page D13-6103
DBGDTRRX_EL0	*DBGDTRRX_EL0, Debug Data Transfer Register, Receive* on page D13-6106
DBGDTRTX_EL0	*DBGDTRTX_EL0, Debug Data Transfer Register, Transmit* on page D13-6108
DBGPRCR_EL1	*DBGPRCR_EL1, Debug Power Control Register* on page D13-6110
DBGVCR32_EL2	*DBGVCR32_EL2, Debug Vector Catch Register* on page D13-6113
DBGWCR<n>_EL1	*DBGWCR<n>_EL1, Debug Watchpoint Control Registers, n = 0 - 15* on page D13-6118
DBGWVR<n>_EL1	*DBGWVR<n>_EL1, Debug Watchpoint Value Registers, n = 0 - 15* on page D13-6123
DC CGDSW	*DC CGDSW, Clean of Data and Allocation Tags by Set/Way* on page C5-756
DC CGDVAC	*DC CGDVAC, Clean of Data and Allocation Tags by VA to PoC* on page C5-758
DC CGDVADP	*DC CGDVADP, Clean of Data and Allocation Tags by VA to PoDP* on page C5-760
DC CGDVAP	*DC CGDVAP, Clean of Data and Allocation Tags by VA to PoP* on page C5-762
DC CGSW	*DC CGSW, Clean of Allocation Tags by Set/Way* on page C5-764
DC CGVAC	*DC CGVAC, Clean of Allocation Tags by VA to PoC* on page C5-766
DC CGVADP	*DC CGVADP, Clean of Allocation Tags by VA to PoDP* on page C5-768
DC CGVAP	*DC CGVAP, Clean of Allocation Tags by VA to PoP* on page C5-770
DC CIGDPAPA	DC CIGDPAPA
DC CIGDSW	*DC CIGDSW, Clean and Invalidate of Data and Allocation Tags by Set/Way* on page C5-772

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DC CIGDVAC	*DC CIGDVAC, Clean and Invalidate of Data and Allocation Tags by VA to PoC* on page C5-774
DC CIGSW	*DC CIGSW, Clean and Invalidate of Allocation Tags by Set/Way* on page C5-776
DC CIGVAC	*DC CIGVAC, Clean and Invalidate of Allocation Tags by VA to PoC* on page C5-778
DC CIPAPA	DC CIPAPA
DC CISW	*DC CISW, Data or unified Cache line Clean and Invalidate by Set/Way* on page C5-780
DC CIVAC	*DC CIVAC, Data or unified Cache line Clean and Invalidate by VA to PoC* on page C5-782
DC CSW	*DC CSW, Data or unified Cache line Clean by Set/Way* on page C5-784
DC CVAC	*DC CVAC, Data or unified Cache line Clean by VA to PoC* on page C5-786
DC CVADP	*DC CVADP, Data or unified Cache line Clean by VA to PoDP* on page C5-788
DC CVAP	*DC CVAP, Data or unified Cache line Clean by VA to PoP* on page C5-790
DC CVAU	*DC CVAU, Data or unified Cache line Clean by VA to PoU* on page C5-792
DC GVA	*DC GVA, Data Cache set Allocation Tag by VA* on page C5-794
DC GZVA	*DC GZVA, Data Cache set Allocation Tags and Zero by VA* on page C5-796
DC IGDSW	*DC IGDSW, Invalidate of Data and Allocation Tags by Set/Way* on page C5-798
DC IGDVAC	*DC IGDVAC, Invalidate of Data and Allocation Tags by VA to PoC* on page C5-800
DC IGSW	*DC IGSW, Invalidate of Allocation Tags by Set/Way* on page C5-802
DC IGVAC	*DC IGVAC, Invalidate of Allocation Tags by VA to PoC* on page C5-804
DC ISW	*DC ISW, Data or unified Cache line Invalidate by Set/Way* on page C5-806
DC IVAC	*DC IVAC, Data or unified Cache line Invalidate by VA to PoC* on page C5-808
DC ZVA	*DC ZVA, Data Cache Zero by VA* on page C5-810
DCZID_EL0	*DCZID_EL0, Data Cache Zero ID register* on page D13-5340
DISR_EL1	*DISR_EL1, Deferred Interrupt Status Register* on page D13-6642
DIT	*DIT, Data Independent Timing* on page C5-662
DLR_EL0	*DLR_EL0, Debug Link Register* on page D13-6126
DSPSR_EL0	*DSPSR_EL0, Debug Saved Program Status Register* on page D13-6127
DVP RCTX	*DVP RCTX, Data Value Prediction Restriction by Context* on page C5-1130
ELR_EL1	*ELR_EL1, Exception Link Register (EL1)* on page C5-665
ELR_EL2	*ELR_EL2, Exception Link Register (EL2)* on page C5-669
ELR_EL3	*ELR_EL3, Exception Link Register (EL3)* on page C5-672
ERRIDR_EL1	*ERRIDR_EL1, Error Record ID Register* on page D13-6645
ERRSELR_EL1	*ERRSELR_EL1, Error Record Select Register* on page D13-6647

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ERXADDR_EL1	*ERXADDR_EL1, Selected Error Record Address Register* on page D13-6650
ERXCTLR_EL1	*ERXCTLR_EL1, Selected Error Record Control Register* on page D13-6653
ERXFR_EL1	*ERXFR_EL1, Selected Error Record Feature Register* on page D13-6656
ERXMISC0_EL1	*ERXMISC0_EL1, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 0* on page D13-6658
ERXMISC1_EL1	*ERXMISC1_EL1, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 1* on page D13-6661
ERXMISC2_EL1	*ERXMISC2_EL1, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 2* on page D13-6664
ERXMISC3_EL1	*ERXMISC3_EL1, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 3* on page D13-6667
ERXPFGCDN_EL1	*ERXPFGCDN_EL1, Selected Pseudo-fault Generation Countdown register* on page D13-6670
ERXPFGCTL_EL1	*ERXPFGCTL_EL1, Selected Pseudo-fault Generation Control register* on page D13-6673
ERXPFGF_EL1	*ERXPFGF_EL1, Selected Pseudo-fault Generation Feature register* on page D13-6676
ERXSTATUS_EL1	*ERXSTATUS_EL1, Selected Error Record Primary Status Register* on page D13-6678
ESR_EL1	*ESR_EL1, Exception Syndrome Register (EL1)* on page D13-5342
ESR_EL2	*ESR_EL2, Exception Syndrome Register (EL2)* on page D13-5393
ESR_EL3	*ESR_EL3, Exception Syndrome Register (EL3)* on page D13-5447
FAR_EL1	*FAR_EL1, Fault Address Register (EL1)* on page D13-5495
FAR_EL2	*FAR_EL2, Fault Address Register (EL2)* on page D13-5500
FAR_EL3	*FAR_EL3, Fault Address Register (EL3)* on page D13-5504
FPCR	*FPCR, Floating-point Control Register* on page C5-674
FPEXC32_EL2	*FPEXC32_EL2, Floating-Point Exception Control register* on page D13-5507
FPSR	*FPSR, Floating-point Status Register* on page C5-683
GCR_EL1	*GCR_EL1, Tag Control Register.* on page D13-5513
GMID_EL1	*GMID_EL1, Multiple tag transfer ID register* on page D13-5515
GPCCR_EL3	*GPCCR_EL3, Granule Protection Check Control Register (EL3)* on page D13-6690
GPTBR_EL3	*GPTBR_EL3, Granule Protection Table Base Register* on page D13-6694
HACR_EL2	*HACR_EL2, Hypervisor Auxiliary Control Register* on page D13-5516
HAFGRTR_EL2	*HAFGRTR_EL2, Hypervisor Activity Monitors Fine-Grained Read Trap Register* on page D13-5518
HCR_EL2	*HCR_EL2, Hypervisor Configuration Register* on page D13-5522
HCRX_EL2	*HCRX_EL2, Extended Hypervisor Configuration Register* on page D13-5553
HDFGRTR_EL2	*HDFGRTR_EL2, Hypervisor Debug Fine-Grained Read Trap Register* on page D13-5559
HDFGWTR_EL2	*HDFGWTR_EL2, Hypervisor Debug Fine-Grained Write Trap Register* on page D13-5581

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HFGRTR_EL2	*HFGRTR_EL2, Hypervisor Fine-Grained Read Trap Register* on page D13-5620
HFGWTR_EL2	*HFGWTR_EL2, Hypervisor Fine-Grained Write Trap Register* on page D13-5635
HPFAR_EL2	*HPFAR_EL2, Hypervisor IPA Fault Address Register* on page D13-5648
HSTR_EL2	*HSTR_EL2, Hypervisor System Trap Register* on page D13-5651
IC IALLU	*IC IALLU, Instruction Cache Invalidate All to PoU* on page C5-812
IC IALLUIS	*IC IALLUIS, Instruction Cache Invalidate All to PoU, Inner Shareable* on page C5-813
IC IVAU	*IC IVAU, Instruction Cache line Invalidate by VA to PoU* on page C5-814
ID_AA64AFR0_EL1	*ID_AA64AFR0_EL1, AArch64 Auxiliary Feature Register 0* on page D13-5654
ID_AA64AFR1_EL1	*ID_AA64AFR1_EL1, AArch64 Auxiliary Feature Register 1* on page D13-5656
ID_AA64DFR0_EL1	*ID_AA64DFR0_EL1, AArch64 Debug Feature Register 0* on page D13-5657
ID_AA64DFR1_EL1	*ID_AA64DFR1_EL1, AArch64 Debug Feature Register 1* on page D13-5662
ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1	*ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1, AArch64 Instruction Set Attribute Register 0* on page D13-5663
ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1	*ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1, AArch64 Instruction Set Attribute Register 1* on page D13-5668
ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1	*ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1, AArch64 Instruction Set Attribute Register 2* on page D13-5674
ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1	*ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1, AArch64 Memory Model Feature Register 0* on page D13-5677
ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1	*ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1, AArch64 Memory Model Feature Register 1* on page D13-5681
ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1	*ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1, AArch64 Memory Model Feature Register 2* on page D13-5686
ID_AA64PFR0_EL1	*ID_AA64PFR0_EL1, AArch64 Processor Feature Register 0* on page D13-5691
ID_AA64PFR1_EL1	*ID_AA64PFR1_EL1, AArch64 Processor Feature Register 1* on page D13-5697
ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1	*ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1, SME Feature ID register 0* on page D13-5701
ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1	*ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1, SVE Feature ID register 0* on page D13-5704
ID_AFR0_EL1	*ID_AFR0_EL1, AArch32 Auxiliary Feature Register 0* on page D13-5708
ID_DFR0_EL1	*ID_DFR0_EL1, AArch32 Debug Feature Register 0* on page D13-5710
ID_DFR1_EL1	*ID_DFR1_EL1, Debug Feature Register 1* on page D13-5714
ID_ISAR0_EL1	*ID_ISAR0_EL1, AArch32 Instruction Set Attribute Register 0* on page D13-5716
ID_ISAR1_EL1	*ID_ISAR1_EL1, AArch32 Instruction Set Attribute Register 1* on page D13-5719
ID_ISAR2_EL1	*ID_ISAR2_EL1, AArch32 Instruction Set Attribute Register 2* on page D13-5722
ID_ISAR3_EL1	*ID_ISAR3_EL1, AArch32 Instruction Set Attribute Register 3* on page D13-5725
ID_ISAR4_EL1	*ID_ISAR4_EL1, AArch32 Instruction Set Attribute Register 4* on page D13-5728
ID_ISAR5_EL1	*ID_ISAR5_EL1, AArch32 Instruction Set Attribute Register 5* on page D13-5731
ID_ISAR6_EL1	*ID_ISAR6_EL1, AArch32 Instruction Set Attribute Register 6* on page D13-5734

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ID_MMFR0_EL1	*ID_MMFR0_EL1, AArch32 Memory Model Feature Register 0* on page D13-5737
ID_MMFR1_EL1	*ID_MMFR1_EL1, AArch32 Memory Model Feature Register 1* on page D13-5740
ID_MMFR2_EL1	*ID_MMFR2_EL1, AArch32 Memory Model Feature Register 2* on page D13-5744
ID_MMFR3_EL1	*ID_MMFR3_EL1, AArch32 Memory Model Feature Register 3* on page D13-5748
ID_MMFR4_EL1	*ID_MMFR4_EL1, AArch32 Memory Model Feature Register 4* on page D13-5752
ID_MMFR5_EL1	*ID_MMFR5_EL1, AArch32 Memory Model Feature Register 5* on page D13-5756
ID_PFR0_EL1	*ID_PFR0_EL1, AArch32 Processor Feature Register 0* on page D13-5758
ID_PFR1_EL1	*ID_PFR1_EL1, AArch32 Processor Feature Register 1* on page D13-5762
ID_PFR2_EL1	*ID_PFR2_EL1, AArch32 Processor Feature Register 2* on page D13-5766
IFSR32_EL2	*IFSR32_EL2, Instruction Fault Status Register (EL2)* on page D13-5769
ISR_EL1	*ISR_EL1, Interrupt Status Register* on page D13-5774
LORC_EL1	*LORC_EL1, LORegion Control (EL1)* on page D13-5776
LOREA_EL1	*LOREA_EL1, LORegion End Address (EL1)* on page D13-5779
LORID_EL1	*LORID_EL1, LORegionID (EL1)* on page D13-5782
LORN_EL1	*LORN_EL1, LORegion Number (EL1)* on page D13-5784
LORSA_EL1	*LORSA_EL1, LORegion Start Address (EL1)* on page D13-5787
MAIR_EL1	*MAIR_EL1, Memory Attribute Indirection Register (EL1)* on page D13-5791
MAIR_EL2	*MAIR_EL2, Memory Attribute Indirection Register (EL2)* on page D13-5796
MAIR_EL3	*MAIR_EL3, Memory Attribute Indirection Register (EL3)* on page D13-5800
MDCCINT_EL1	*MDCCINT_EL1, Monitor DCC Interrupt Enable Register* on page D13-6135
MDCCSR_EL0	*MDCCSR_EL0, Monitor DCC Status Register* on page D13-6138
MDCR_EL2	*MDCR_EL2, Monitor Debug Configuration Register (EL2)* on page D13-6141
MDCR_EL3	*MDCR_EL3, Monitor Debug Configuration Register (EL3)* on page D13-6153
MDRAR_EL1	*MDRAR_EL1, Monitor Debug ROM Address Register* on page D13-6170
MDSCR_EL1	*MDSCR_EL1, Monitor Debug System Control Register* on page D13-6173
MFAR_EL3	*MFAR_EL3, PA Fault Address Register* on page D13-6697
MIDR_EL1	*MIDR_EL1, Main ID Register* on page D13-5803
MPIDR_EL1	*MPIDR_EL1, Multiprocessor Affinity Register* on page D13-5806
MVFR0_EL1	*MVFR0_EL1, AArch32 Media and VFP Feature Register 0* on page D13-5808
MVFR1_EL1	*MVFR1_EL1, AArch32 Media and VFP Feature Register 1* on page D13-5812
MVFR2_EL1	*MVFR2_EL1, AArch32 Media and VFP Feature Register 2* on page D13-5816
NZCV	*NZCV, Condition Flags* on page C5-689

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OSDLR_EL1	*OSDLR_EL1, OS Double Lock Register* on page D13-6179
OSDTRRX_EL1	*OSDTRRX_EL1, OS Lock Data Transfer Register, Receive* on page D13-6182
OSDTRTX_EL1	*OSDTRTX_EL1, OS Lock Data Transfer Register, Transmit* on page D13-6185
OSECCR_EL1	*OSECCR_EL1, OS Lock Exception Catch Control Register* on page D13-6188
OSLAR_EL1	*OSLAR_EL1, OS Lock Access Register* on page D13-6191
OSLSR_EL1	*OSLSR_EL1, OS Lock Status Register* on page D13-6193
PAN	*PAN, Privileged Access Never* on page C5-691
PAR_EL1	*PAR_EL1, Physical Address Register* on page D13-5818
PMBIDR_EL1	*PMBIDR_EL1, Profiling Buffer ID Register* on page D13-6544
PMBLIMITR_EL1	*PMBLIMITR_EL1, Profiling Buffer Limit Address Register* on page D13-6547
PMBPTR_EL1	*PMBPTR_EL1, Profiling Buffer Write Pointer Register* on page D13-6550
PMBSR_EL1	*PMBSR_EL1, Profiling Buffer Status/syndrome Register* on page D13-6553
PMCCFILTR_EL0	*PMCCFILTR_EL0, Performance Monitors Cycle Count Filter Register* on page D13-6429
PMCCNTR_EL0	*PMCCNTR_EL0, Performance Monitors Cycle Count Register* on page D13-6435
PMCEID0_EL0	*PMCEID0_EL0, Performance Monitors Common Event Identification register 0* on page D13-6438
PMCEID1_EL0	*PMCEID1_EL0, Performance Monitors Common Event Identification register 1* on page D13-6441
PMCNTENCLR_EL0	*PMCNTENCLR_EL0, Performance Monitors Count Enable Clear register* on page D13-6444
PMCNTENSET_EL0	*PMCNTENSET_EL0, Performance Monitors Count Enable Set register* on page D13-6447
PMCR_EL0	*PMCR_EL0, Performance Monitors Control Register* on page D13-6450
PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0	*PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0, Performance Monitors Event Count Registers, n = 0 - 30* on page D13-6457
PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0	*PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0, Performance Monitors Event Type Registers, n = 0 - 30* on page D13-6461
PMINTENCLR_EL1	*PMINTENCLR_EL1, Performance Monitors Interrupt Enable Clear register* on page D13-6469
PMINTENSET_EL1	*PMINTENSET_EL1, Performance Monitors Interrupt Enable Set register* on page D13-6472
PMMIR_EL1	*PMMIR_EL1, Performance Monitors Machine Identification Register* on page D13-6475
PMOVSCLR_EL0	*PMOVSCLR_EL0, Performance Monitors Overflow Flag Status Clear Register* on page D13-6478
PMOVSSET_EL0	*PMOVSSET_EL0, Performance Monitors Overflow Flag Status Set register* on page D13-6482

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PMSCR_EL1	*PMSCR_EL1, Statistical Profiling Control Register (EL1)* on page D13-6559
PMSCR_EL2	*PMSCR_EL2, Statistical Profiling Control Register (EL2)* on page D13-6564
PMSELR_EL0	*PMSELR_EL0, Performance Monitors Event Counter Selection Register* on page D13-6486
PMSEVFR_EL1	*PMSEVFR_EL1, Sampling Event Filter Register* on page D13-6569
PMSFCR_EL1	*PMSFCR_EL1, Sampling Filter Control Register* on page D13-6574
PMSICR_EL1	*PMSICR_EL1, Sampling Interval Counter Register* on page D13-6578
PMSIDR_EL1	*PMSIDR_EL1, Sampling Profiling ID Register* on page D13-6581
PMSIRR_EL1	*PMSIRR_EL1, Sampling Interval Reload Register* on page D13-6585
PMSLATFR_EL1	*PMSLATFR_EL1, Sampling Latency Filter Register* on page D13-6588
PMSNEVFR_EL1	*PMSNEVFR_EL1, Sampling Inverted Event Filter Register* on page D13-6591
PMSWINC_EL0	*PMSWINC_EL0, Performance Monitors Software Increment register* on page D13-6489
PMUSERENR_EL0	*PMUSERENR_EL0, Performance Monitors User Enable Register* on page D13-6491
PMXEVCNTR_EL0	*PMXEVCNTR_EL0, Performance Monitors Selected Event Count Register* on page D13-6495
PMXEVTYPER_EL0	*PMXEVTYPER_EL0, Performance Monitors Selected Event Type Register* on page D13-6499
REVIDR_EL1	*REVIDR_EL1, Revision ID Register* on page D13-5825
RGSR_EL1	*RGSR_EL1, Random Allocation Tag Seed Register.* on page D13-5826
RMR_EL1	*RMR_EL1, Reset Management Register (EL1)* on page D13-5828
RMR_EL2	*RMR_EL2, Reset Management Register (EL2)* on page D13-5830
RMR_EL3	*RMR_EL3, Reset Management Register (EL3)* on page D13-5832
RNDR	*RNDR, Random Number* on page D13-5834
RNDRRS	*RNDRRS, Reseeded Random Number* on page D13-5836
RVBAR_EL1	*RVBAR_EL1, Reset Vector Base Address Register (if EL2 and EL3 not implemented)* on page D13-5838
RVBAR_EL2	*RVBAR_EL2, Reset Vector Base Address Register (if EL3 not implemented)* on page D13-5839
RVBAR_EL3	*RVBAR_EL3, Reset Vector Base Address Register (if EL3 implemented)* on page D13-5840
S3_<op1>_<Cn>_<Cm>_<op2>	*S3_<op1>_<Cn>_<Cm>_<op2>, IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED registers* on page D13-5841
SCR_EL3	*SCR_EL3, Secure Configuration Register* on page D13-5843
SCTLR_EL1	*SCTLR_EL1, System Control Register (EL1)* on page D13-5857
SCTLR_EL2	*SCTLR_EL2, System Control Register (EL2)* on page D13-5880

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SCTLR_EL3	*SCTLR_EL3, System Control Register (EL3)* on page D13-5903
SCXTNUM_EL0	*SCXTNUM_EL0, EL0 Read/Write Software Context Number* on page D13-5913
SCXTNUM_EL1	*SCXTNUM_EL1, EL1 Read/Write Software Context Number* on page D13-5916
SCXTNUM_EL2	*SCXTNUM_EL2, EL2 Read/Write Software Context Number* on page D13-5920
SCXTNUM_EL3	*SCXTNUM_EL3, EL3 Read/Write Software Context Number* on page D13-5923
SDER32_EL2	*SDER32_EL2, AArch32 Secure Debug Enable Register* on page D13-6195
SDER32_EL3	*SDER32_EL3, AArch32 Secure Debug Enable Register* on page D13-6197
SMCR_EL1	*SMCR_EL1, SME Control Register (EL1)* on page D13-5925
SMCR_EL2	*SMCR_EL2, SME Control Register (EL2)* on page D13-5930
SMCR_EL3	*SMCR_EL3, SME Control Register (EL3)* on page D13-5935
SMIDR_EL1	*SMIDR_EL1, Streaming Mode Identification Register* on page D13-5937
SMPRI_EL1	*SMPRI_EL1, Streaming Mode Priority Register* on page D13-5943
SMPRIMAP_EL2	*SMPRIMAP_EL2, Streaming Mode Priority Mapping Register* on page D13-5939
SP_EL0	*SP_EL0, Stack Pointer (EL0)* on page C5-693
SP_EL1	*SP_EL1, Stack Pointer (EL1)* on page C5-695
SP_EL2	*SP_EL2, Stack Pointer (EL2)* on page C5-697
SP_EL3	*SP_EL3, Stack Pointer (EL3)* on page C5-699
SPSel	*SPSel, Stack Pointer Select* on page C5-700
SPSR_abt	*SPSR_abt, Saved Program Status Register (Abort mode)* on page C5-702
SPSR_EL1	*SPSR_EL1, Saved Program Status Register (EL1)* on page C5-706
SPSR_EL2	*SPSR_EL2, Saved Program Status Register (EL2)* on page C5-716
SPSR_EL3	*SPSR_EL3, Saved Program Status Register (EL3)* on page C5-725
SPSR_fiq	*SPSR_fiq, Saved Program Status Register (FIQ mode)* on page C5-733
SPSR_irq	*SPSR_irq, Saved Program Status Register (IRQ mode)* on page C5-737
SPSR_und	*SPSR_und, Saved Program Status Register (Undefined mode)* on page C5-741
SSBS	*SSBS, Speculative Store Bypass Safe* on page C5-745
SVCR	*SVCR, Streaming Vector Control Register* on page C5-747
TCO	*TCO, Tag Check Override* on page C5-751
TCR_EL1	*TCR_EL1, Translation Control Register (EL1)* on page D13-5946
TCR_EL2	*TCR_EL2, Translation Control Register (EL2)* on page D13-5961
TCR_EL3	*TCR_EL3, Translation Control Register (EL3)* on page D13-5981
TFSR_EL1	*TFSR_EL1, Tag Fault Status Register (EL1)* on page D13-5990

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TFSR_EL2	*TFSR_EL2, Tag Fault Status Register (EL2)* on page D13-5995
TFSR_EL3	*TFSR_EL3, Tag Fault Status Register (EL3)* on page D13-5999
TFSRE0_EL1	*TFSRE0_EL1, Tag Fault Status Register (EL0).* on page D13-5988
TLBI ALLE1, TLBI ALLE1NXS	*TLBI ALLE1, TLBI ALLE1NXS, TLB Invalidate All, EL1* on page C5-842
TLBI ALLE1IS, TLBI ALLE1ISNXS	*TLBI ALLE1IS, TLBI ALLE1ISNXS, TLB Invalidate All, EL1, Inner Shareable* on page C5-844
TLBI ALLE1OS, TLBI ALLE1OSNXS	*TLBI ALLE1OS, TLBI ALLE1OSNXS, TLB Invalidate All, EL1, Outer Shareable* on page C5-846
TLBI ALLE2, TLBI ALLE2NXS	*TLBI ALLE2, TLBI ALLE2NXS, TLB Invalidate All, EL2* on page C5-848
TLBI ALLE2IS, TLBI ALLE2ISNXS	*TLBI ALLE2IS, TLBI ALLE2ISNXS, TLB Invalidate All, EL2, Inner Shareable* on page C5-850
TLBI ALLE2OS, TLBI ALLE2OSNXS	*TLBI ALLE2OS, TLBI ALLE2OSNXS, TLB Invalidate All, EL2, Outer Shareable* on page C5-852
TLBI ALLE3, TLBI ALLE3NXS	*TLBI ALLE3, TLBI ALLE3NXS, TLB Invalidate All, EL3* on page C5-854
TLBI ALLE3IS, TLBI ALLE3ISNXS	*TLBI ALLE3IS, TLBI ALLE3ISNXS, TLB Invalidate All, EL3, Inner Shareable* on page C5-856
TLBI ALLE3OS, TLBI ALLE3OSNXS	*TLBI ALLE3OS, TLBI ALLE3OSNXS, TLB Invalidate All, EL3, Outer Shareable* on page C5-858
TLBI ASIDE1, TLBI ASIDE1NXS	*TLBI ASIDE1, TLBI ASIDE1NXS, TLB Invalidate by ASID, EL1* on page C5-860
TLBI ASIDE1IS, TLBI ASIDE1ISNXS	*TLBI ASIDE1IS, TLBI ASIDE1ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by ASID, EL1, Inner Shareable* on page C5-863
TLBI ASIDE1OS, TLBI ASIDE1OSNXS	*TLBI ASIDE1OS, TLBI ASIDE1OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by ASID, EL1, Outer Shareable* on page C5-866
TLBI IPAS2E1, TLBI IPAS2E1NXS	*TLBI IPAS2E1, TLBI IPAS2E1NXS, TLB Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, EL1* on page C5-869
TLBI IPAS2E1IS, TLBI IPAS2E1ISNXS	*TLBI IPAS2E1IS, TLBI IPAS2E1ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, EL1, Inner Shareable* on page C5-873
TLBI IPAS2E1OS, TLBI IPAS2E1OSNXS	*TLBI IPAS2E1OS, TLBI IPAS2E1OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, EL1, Outer Shareable* on page C5-877
TLBI IPAS2LE1, TLBI IPAS2LE1NXS	*TLBI IPAS2LE1, TLBI IPAS2LE1NXS, TLB Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, Last level, EL1* on page C5-881
TLBI IPAS2LE1IS, TLBI IPAS2LE1ISNXS	*TLBI IPAS2LE1IS, TLBI IPAS2LE1ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, Last level, EL1, Inner Shareable* on page C5-885
TLBI IPAS2LE1OS, TLBI IPAS2LE1OSNXS	*TLBI IPAS2LE1OS, TLBI IPAS2LE1OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, Last level, EL1, Outer Shareable* on page C5-889
TLBI PAALL	TLBI PAALL
TLBI PAALLOS	TLBI PAALLOS

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Register	Description, see
TLBI RIPAS2E1, TLBI RIPAS2E1NXS	*TLBI RIPAS2E1, TLBI RIPAS2E1NXS, TLB Range Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, EL1* on page C5-895
TLBI RIPAS2E1IS, TLBI RIPAS2E1ISNXS	*TLBI RIPAS2E1IS, TLBI RIPAS2E1ISNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, EL1, Inner Shareable* on page C5-899
TLBI RIPAS2E1OS, TLBI RIPAS2E1OSNXS	*TLBI RIPAS2E1OS, TLBI RIPAS2E1OSNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, EL1, Outer Shareable* on page C5-903
TLBI RIPAS2LE1, TLBI RIPAS2LE1NXS	*TLBI RIPAS2LE1, TLBI RIPAS2LE1NXS, TLB Range Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, Last level, EL1* on page C5-907
TLBI RIPAS2LE1IS, TLBI RIPAS2LE1ISNXS	*TLBI RIPAS2LE1IS, TLBI RIPAS2LE1ISNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, Last level, EL1, Inner Shareable* on page C5-911
TLBI RIPAS2LE1OS, TLBI RIPAS2LE1OSNXS	*TLBI RIPAS2LE1OS, TLBI RIPAS2LE1OSNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, Last level, EL1, Outer Shareable* on page C5-915
TLBI RPALOS	TLBI RPALOS
TLBI RPAOS	TLBI RPAOS
TLBI RVAAE1, TLBI RVAAE1NXS	*TLBI RVAAE1, TLBI RVAAE1NXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, All ASID, EL1* on page C5-923
TLBI RVAAE1IS, TLBI RVAAE1ISNXS	*TLBI RVAAE1IS, TLBI RVAAE1ISNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, All ASID, EL1, Inner Shareable* on page C5-927
TLBI RVAAE1OS, TLBI RVAAE1OSNXS	*TLBI RVAAE1OS, TLBI RVAAE1OSNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, All ASID, EL1, Outer Shareable* on page C5-931
TLBI RVAALE1, TLBI RVAALE1NXS	*TLBI RVAALE1, TLBI RVAALE1NXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, All ASID, Last level, EL1* on page C5-935
TLBI RVAALE1IS, TLBI RVAALE1ISNXS	*TLBI RVAALE1IS, TLBI RVAALE1ISNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, All ASID, Last Level, EL1, Inner Shareable* on page C5-939
TLBI RVAALE1OS, TLBI RVAALE1OSNXS	*TLBI RVAALE1OS, TLBI RVAALE1OSNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, All ASID, Last Level, EL1, Outer Shareable* on page C5-943
TLBI RVAE1, TLBI RVAE1NXS	*TLBI RVAE1, TLBI RVAE1NXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, EL1* on page C5-947
TLBI RVAE1IS, TLBI RVAE1ISNXS	*TLBI RVAE1IS, TLBI RVAE1ISNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, EL1, Inner Shareable* on page C5-951
TLBI RVAE1OS, TLBI RVAE1OSNXS	*TLBI RVAE1OS, TLBI RVAE1OSNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, EL1, Outer Shareable* on page C5-955
TLBI RVAE2, TLBI RVAE2NXS	*TLBI RVAE2, TLBI RVAE2NXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, EL2* on page C5-959
TLBI RVAE2IS, TLBI RVAE2ISNXS	*TLBI RVAE2IS, TLBI RVAE2ISNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, EL2, Inner Shareable* on page C5-963
TLBI RVAE2OS, TLBI RVAE2OSNXS	*TLBI RVAE2OS, TLBI RVAE2OSNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, EL2, Outer Shareable* on page C5-967
TLBI RVAE3, TLBI RVAE3NXS	*TLBI RVAE3, TLBI RVAE3NXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, EL3* on page C5-971
TLBI RVAE3IS, TLBI RVAE3ISNXS	*TLBI RVAE3IS, TLBI RVAE3ISNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, EL3, Inner Shareable* on page C5-974

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TLBI RVAE3OS, TLBI RVAE3OSNXS	*TLBI RVAE3OS, TLBI RVAE3OSNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, EL3, Outer Shareable* on page C5-977
TLBI RVALE1, TLBI RVALE1NXS	*TLBI RVALE1, TLBI RVALE1NXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL1* on page C5-980
TLBI RVALE1IS, TLBI RVALE1ISNXS	*TLBI RVALE1IS, TLBI RVALE1ISNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL1, Inner Shareable* on page C5-984
TLBI RVALE1OS, TLBI RVALE1OSNXS	*TLBI RVALE1OS, TLBI RVALE1OSNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL1, Outer Shareable* on page C5-988
TLBI RVALE2, TLBI RVALE2NXS	*TLBI RVALE2, TLBI RVALE2NXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL2* on page C5-992
TLBI RVALE2IS, TLBI RVALE2ISNXS	*TLBI RVALE2IS, TLBI RVALE2ISNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL2, Inner Shareable* on page C5-996
TLBI RVALE2OS, TLBI RVALE2OSNXS	*TLBI RVALE2OS, TLBI RVALE2OSNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL2, Outer Shareable* on page C5-1000
TLBI RVALE3, TLBI RVALE3NXS	*TLBI RVALE3, TLBI RVALE3NXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL3* on page C5-1004
TLBI RVALE3IS, TLBI RVALE3ISNXS	*TLBI RVALE3IS, TLBI RVALE3ISNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL3, Inner Shareable* on page C5-1007
TLBI RVALE3OS, TLBI RVALE3OSNXS	*TLBI RVALE3OS, TLBI RVALE3OSNXS, TLB Range Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL3, Outer Shareable* on page C5-1010
TLBI VAAE1, TLBI VAAE1NXS	*TLBI VAAE1, TLBI VAAE1NXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, All ASID, EL1* on page C5-1013
TLBI VAAE1IS, TLBI VAAE1ISNXS	*TLBI VAAE1IS, TLBI VAAE1ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, All ASID, EL1, Inner Shareable* on page C5-1017
TLBI VAAE1OS, TLBI VAAE1OSNXS	*TLBI VAAE1OS, TLBI VAAE1OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, All ASID, EL1, Outer Shareable* on page C5-1021
TLBI VAALE1, TLBI VAALE1NXS	*TLBI VAALE1, TLBI VAALE1NXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, All ASID, Last level, EL1* on page C5-1025
TLBI VAALE1IS, TLBI VAALE1ISNXS	*TLBI VAALE1IS, TLBI VAALE1ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, All ASID, Last Level, EL1, Inner Shareable* on page C5-1029
TLBI VAALE1OS, TLBI VAALE1OSNXS	*TLBI VAALE1OS, TLBI VAALE1OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, All ASID, Last Level, EL1, Outer Shareable* on page C5-1033
TLBI VAE1, TLBI VAE1NXS	*TLBI VAE1, TLBI VAE1NXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, EL1* on page C5-1037
TLBI VAE1IS, TLBI VAE1ISNXS	*TLBI VAE1IS, TLBI VAE1ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, EL1, Inner Shareable* on page C5-1041
TLBI VAE1OS, TLBI VAE1OSNXS	*TLBI VAE1OS, TLBI VAE1OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, EL1, Outer Shareable* on page C5-1045
TLBI VAE2, TLBI VAE2NXS	*TLBI VAE2, TLBI VAE2NXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, EL2* on page C5-1049
TLBI VAE2IS, TLBI VAE2ISNXS	*TLBI VAE2IS, TLBI VAE2ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, EL2, Inner Shareable* on page C5-1053

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TLBI VAE2OS, TLBI VAE2OSNXS	*TLBI VAE2OS, TLBI VAE2OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, EL2, Outer Shareable* on page C5-1057
TLBI VAE3, TLBI VAE3NXS	*TLBI VAE3, TLBI VAE3NXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, EL3* on page C5-1061
TLBI VAE3IS, TLBI VAE3ISNXS	*TLBI VAE3IS, TLBI VAE3ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, EL3, Inner Shareable* on page C5-1064
TLBI VAE3OS, TLBI VAE3OSNXS	*TLBI VAE3OS, TLBI VAE3OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, EL3, Outer Shareable* on page C5-1067
TLBI VALE1, TLBI VALE1NXS	*TLBI VALE1, TLBI VALE1NXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL1* on page C5-1070
TLBI VALE1IS, TLBI VALE1ISNXS	*TLBI VALE1IS, TLBI VALE1ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL1, Inner Shareable* on page C5-1074
TLBI VALE1OS, TLBI VALE1OSNXS	*TLBI VALE1OS, TLBI VALE1OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL1, Outer Shareable* on page C5-1078
TLBI VALE2, TLBI VALE2NXS	*TLBI VALE2, TLBI VALE2NXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL2* on page C5-1082
TLBI VALE2IS, TLBI VALE2ISNXS	*TLBI VALE2IS, TLBI VALE2ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL2, Inner Shareable* on page C5-1086
TLBI VALE2OS, TLBI VALE2OSNXS	*TLBI VALE2OS, TLBI VALE2OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL2, Outer Shareable* on page C5-1090
TLBI VALE3, TLBI VALE3NXS	*TLBI VALE3, TLBI VALE3NXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL3* on page C5-1094
TLBI VALE3IS, TLBI VALE3ISNXS	*TLBI VALE3IS, TLBI VALE3ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL3, Inner Shareable* on page C5-1097
TLBI VALE3OS, TLBI VALE3OSNXS	*TLBI VALE3OS, TLBI VALE3OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, EL3, Outer Shareable* on page C5-1100
TLBI VMALLE1, TLBI VMALLE1NXS	*TLBI VMALLE1, TLBI VMALLE1NXS, TLB Invalidate by VMID, All at stage 1, EL1* on page C5-1103
TLBI VMALLE1IS, TLBI VMALLE1ISNXS	*TLBI VMALLE1IS, TLBI VMALLE1ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by VMID, All at stage 1, EL1, Inner Shareable* on page C5-1106
TLBI VMALLE1OS, TLBI VMALLE1OSNXS	*TLBI VMALLE1OS, TLBI VMALLE1OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by VMID, All at stage 1, EL1, Outer Shareable* on page C5-1109
TLBI VMALLS12E1, TLBI VMALLS12E1NXS	*TLBI VMALLS12E1, TLBI VMALLS12E1NXS, TLB Invalidate by VMID, All at Stage 1 and 2, EL1* on page C5-1112
TLBI VMALLS12E1IS, TLBI VMALLS12E1ISNXS	*TLBI VMALLS12E1IS, TLBI VMALLS12E1ISNXS, TLB Invalidate by VMID, All at Stage 1 and 2, EL1, Inner Shareable* on page C5-1115
TLBI VMALLS12E1OS, TLBI VMALLS12E1OSNXS	*TLBI VMALLS12E1OS, TLBI VMALLS12E1OSNXS, TLB Invalidate by VMID, All at Stage 1 and 2, EL1, Outer Shareable* on page C5-1118
TPIDR2_EL0	*TPIDR2_EL0, EL0 Read/Write Software Thread ID Register 2* on page D13-6001
TPIDR_EL0	*TPIDR_EL0, EL0 Read/Write Software Thread ID Register* on page D13-6004
TPIDR_EL1	*TPIDR_EL1, EL1 Software Thread ID Register* on page D13-6006
TPIDR_EL2	*TPIDR_EL2, EL2 Software Thread ID Register* on page D13-6008

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Table K14-9 Alphabetical index of AArch64 Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
TPIDR_EL3	*TPIDR_EL3, EL3 Software Thread ID Register* on page D13-6010
TPIDRRO_EL0	*TPIDRRO_EL0, EL0 Read-Only Software Thread ID Register* on page D13-6012
TRBBASER_EL1	*TRBBASER_EL1, Trace Buffer Base Address Register* on page D13-6208
TRBIDR_EL1	*TRBIDR_EL1, Trace Buffer ID Register* on page D13-6211
TRBLIMITR_EL1	*TRBLIMITR_EL1, Trace Buffer Limit Address Register* on page D13-6214
TRBMAR_EL1	*TRBMAR_EL1, Trace Buffer Memory Attribute Register* on page D13-6217
TRBPTR_EL1	*TRBPTR_EL1, Trace Buffer Write Pointer Register* on page D13-6222
TRBSR_EL1	*TRBSR_EL1, Trace Buffer Status/syndrome Register* on page D13-6225
TRBTRG_EL1	*TRBTRG_EL1, Trace Buffer Trigger Counter Register* on page D13-6231
TRCACATR<n>	*TRCACATR<n>, Address Comparator Access Type Register <n>, n = 0 - 15* on page D13-6234
TRCACVR<n>	*TRCACVR<n>, Address Comparator Value Register <n>, n = 0 - 15* on page D13-6241
TRCAUTHSTATUS	*TRCAUTHSTATUS, Authentication Status Register* on page D13-6244
TRCAUXCTLR	*TRCAUXCTLR, Auxiliary Control Register* on page D13-6248
TRCBBCTLR	*TRCBBCTLR, Branch Broadcast Control Register* on page D13-6251
TRCCCCTLR	*TRCCCCTLR, Cycle Count Control Register* on page D13-6254
TRCCIDCCTLR0	*TRCCIDCCTLR0, Context Identifier Comparator Control Register 0* on page D13-6257
TRCCIDCCTLR1	*TRCCIDCCTLR1, Context Identifier Comparator Control Register 1* on page D13-6261
TRCCIDCVR<n>	*TRCCIDCVR<n>, Context Identifier Comparator Value Registers <n>, n = 0 - 7* on page D13-6265
TRCCLAIMCLR	*TRCCLAIMCLR, Claim Tag Clear Register* on page D13-6268
TRCCLAIMSET	*TRCCLAIMSET, Claim Tag Set Register* on page D13-6271
TRCCNTCTLR<n>	*TRCCNTCTLR<n>, Counter Control Register <n>, n = 0 - 3* on page D13-6274
TRCCNTRLDVR<n>	*TRCCNTRLDVR<n>, Counter Reload Value Register <n>, n = 0 - 3* on page D13-6278
TRCCNTVR<n>	*TRCCNTVR<n>, Counter Value Register <n>, n = 0 - 3* on page D13-6281
TRCCONFIGR	*TRCCONFIGR, Trace Configuration Register* on page D13-6284
TRCDEVARCH	*TRCDEVARCH, Device Architecture Register* on page D13-6289
TRCDEVID	*TRCDEVID, Device Configuration Register* on page D13-6291
TRCEVENTCTL0R	*TRCEVENTCTL0R, Event Control 0 Register* on page D13-6293
TRCEVENTCTL1R	*TRCEVENTCTL1R, Event Control 1 Register* on page D13-6298
TRCEXTINSELR<n>	*TRCEXTINSELR<n>, External Input Select Register <n>, n = 0 - 3* on page D13-6301
TRCIDR0	*TRCIDR0, ID Register 0* on page D13-6304
TRCIDR1	*TRCIDR1, ID Register 1* on page D13-6309

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Table K14-9 Alphabetical index of AArch64 Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
TRCIDR10	*TRCIDR10, ID Register 10* on page D13-6311
TRCIDR11	*TRCIDR11, ID Register 11* on page D13-6313
TRCIDR12	*TRCIDR12, ID Register 12* on page D13-6315
TRCIDR13	*TRCIDR13, ID Register 13* on page D13-6317
TRCIDR2	*TRCIDR2, ID Register 2* on page D13-6319
TRCIDR3	*TRCIDR3, ID Register 3* on page D13-6322
TRCIDR4	*TRCIDR4, ID Register 4* on page D13-6326
TRCIDR5	*TRCIDR5, ID Register 5* on page D13-6330
TRCIDR6	*TRCIDR6, ID Register 6* on page D13-6333
TRCIDR7	*TRCIDR7, ID Register 7* on page D13-6335
TRCIDR8	*TRCIDR8, ID Register 8* on page D13-6337
TRCIDR9	*TRCIDR9, ID Register 9* on page D13-6339
TRCIMSPEC0	*TRCIMSPEC0, IMP DEF Register 0* on page D13-6341
TRCIMSPEC<n>	*TRCIMSPEC<n>, IMP DEF Register <n>, n = 1 - 7* on page D13-6345
TRCOSLSR	*TRCOSLSR, Trace OS Lock Status Register* on page D13-6348
TRCPRGCTLR	*TRCPRGCTLR, Programming Control Register* on page D13-6350
TRCQCTLR	*TRCQCTLR, Q Element Control Register* on page D13-6353
TRCRSCTLR<n>	*TRCRSCTLR<n>, Resource Selection Control Register <n>, n = 2 - 31* on page D13-6356
TRCRSR	*TRCRSR, Resources Status Register* on page D13-6364
TRCSEQEVR<n>	*TRCSEQEVR<n>, Sequencer State Transition Control Register <n>, n = 0 - 2* on page D13-6367
TRCSEQRSTEVR	*TRCSEQRSTEVR, Sequencer Reset Control Register* on page D13-6371
TRCSEQSTR	*TRCSEQSTR, Sequencer State Register* on page D13-6374
TRCSSCCR<n>	*TRCSSCCR<n>, Single-shot Comparator Control Register <n>, n = 0 - 7* on page D13-6377
TRCSSCSR<n>	*TRCSSCSR<n>, Single-shot Comparator Control Status Register <n>, n = 0 - 7* on page D13-6380
TRCSSPCICR<n>	*TRCSSPCICR<n>, Single-shot Processing Element Comparator Input Control Register <n>, n = 0 - 7* on page D13-6384
TRCSTALLCTLR	*TRCSTALLCTLR, Stall Control Register* on page D13-6387
TRCSTATR	*TRCSTATR, Trace Status Register* on page D13-6390
TRCSYNCPR	*TRCSYNCPR, Synchronization Period Register* on page D13-6392
TRCTRACEIDR	*TRCTRACEIDR, Trace ID Register* on page D13-6395

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Table K14-9 Alphabetical index of AArch64 Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
TRCTSCTLR	*TRCTSCTLR, Timestamp Control Register* on page D13-6398
TRCVICTLR	*TRCVICTLR, ViewInst Main Control Register* on page D13-6401
TRCVIIECTLR	*TRCVIIECTLR, ViewInst Include/Exclude Control Register* on page D13-6408
TRCVIPCSSCTLR	*TRCVIPCSSCTLR, ViewInst Start/Stop PE Comparator Control Register* on page D13-6411
TRCVISSCTLR	*TRCVISSCTLR, ViewInst Start/Stop Control Register* on page D13-6414
TRCVMIDCCTLR0	*TRCVMIDCCTLR0, Virtual Context Identifier Comparator Control Register 0* on page D13-6417
TRCVMIDCCTLR1	*TRCVMIDCCTLR1, Virtual Context Identifier Comparator Control Register 1* on page D13-6421
TRCVMIDCVR<n>	*TRCVMIDCVR<n>, Virtual Context Identifier Comparator Value Register <n>, n = 0 - 7* on page D13-6425
TRFCR_EL1	*TRFCR_EL1, Trace Filter Control Register (EL1)* on page D13-6199
TRFCR_EL2	*TRFCR_EL2, Trace Filter Control Register (EL2)* on page D13-6203
TTBR0_EL1	*TTBR0_EL1, Translation Table Base Register 0 (EL1)* on page D13-6014
TTBR0_EL2	*TTBR0_EL2, Translation Table Base Register 0 (EL2)* on page D13-6019
TTBR0_EL3	*TTBR0_EL3, Translation Table Base Register 0 (EL3)* on page D13-6023
TTBR1_EL1	*TTBR1_EL1, Translation Table Base Register 1 (EL1)* on page D13-6026
TTBR1_EL2	*TTBR1_EL2, Translation Table Base Register 1 (EL2)* on page D13-6031
UAO	*UAO, User Access Override* on page C5-753
VBAR_EL1	*VBAR_EL1, Vector Base Address Register (EL1)* on page D13-6035
VBAR_EL2	*VBAR_EL2, Vector Base Address Register (EL2)* on page D13-6038
VBAR_EL3	*VBAR_EL3, Vector Base Address Register (EL3)* on page D13-6041
VDISR_EL2	*VDISR_EL2, Virtual Deferred Interrupt Status Register* on page D13-6681
VMPIDR_EL2	*VMPIDR_EL2, Virtualization Multiprocessor ID Register* on page D13-6043
VNCR_EL2	*VNCR_EL2, Virtual Nested Control Register* on page D13-6046
VPIDR_EL2	*VPIDR_EL2, Virtualization Processor ID Register* on page D13-6048
VSESR_EL2	*VSESR_EL2, Virtual SError Exception Syndrome Register* on page D13-6686
VSTCR_EL2	*VSTCR_EL2, Virtualization Secure Translation Control Register* on page D13-6051
VSTTBR_EL2	*VSTTBR_EL2, Virtualization Secure Translation Table Base Register* on page D13-6056
VTCR_EL2	*VTCR_EL2, Virtualization Translation Control Register* on page D13-6059
VTTBR_EL2	*VTTBR_EL2, Virtualization Translation Table Base Register* on page D13-6067

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Table K14-9 Alphabetical index of AArch64 Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
ZCR_EL1	*ZCR_EL1, SVE Control Register (EL1)* on page D13-6071
ZCR_EL2	*ZCR_EL2, SVE Control Register (EL2)* on page D13-6076
ZCR_EL3	*ZCR_EL3, SVE Control Register (EL3)* on page D13-6080

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K14.3 Functional index of AArch64 registers and System instructions

This section is an index of the AArch64 registers and System instructions, divided by functional group. Each of the following sections lists the registers for a functional group:

- *Special-purpose registers*.
- *VMSA-specific registers* on page K14-11450.
- *ID registers* on page K14-11451.
- *Performance monitors registers* on page K14-11452.
- *Activity monitors registers* on page K14-11453.
- *Debug registers* on page K14-11454.
- *Trace registers* on page K14-11455.
- *Branch Record Buffer registers* on page K14-11457.
- *RAS registers* on page K14-11457.
- *Root Security state registers* on page K14-11458.
- *Generic timer registers* on page K14-11458.
- *Cache maintenance system instructions* on page K14-11459.
- *Address translation system instructions* on page K14-11460.
- *TLB maintenance system instructions* on page K14-11461.
- *Prediction restriction System instructions* on page K14-11463.
- *Base system registers* on page K14-11464.

K14.3.1 Special-purpose registers

This section is an index to the registers in the Special-purpose registers functional group.

Table K14-10 Special-purpose registers

Register	Description, see
ELR_EL1	ELR_EL1
ELR_EL2	ELR_EL2
ELR_EL3	ELR_EL3
SP_EL0	SP_EL0
SP_EL1	SP_EL1
SP_EL2	SP_EL2
SP_EL3	SP_EL3
SPSR_abt	SPSR_abt
SPSR_EL1	SPSR_EL1
SPSR_EL2	SPSR_EL2
SPSR_EL3	SPSR_EL3
SPSR_fiq	SPSR_fiq
SPSR_irq	SPSR_irq
SPSR_und	SPSR_und

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K14.3.2 VMSA-specific registers

This section is an index to the registers in the Virtual memory control registers functional group.

Table K14-11 VMSA-specific registers

Register	Description, see
AMAIR_EL1	AMAIR_EL1
AMAIR_EL2	AMAIR_EL2
AMAIR_EL3	AMAIR_EL3
CONTEXTIDR_EL1	CONTEXTIDR_EL1
CONTEXTIDR_EL2	CONTEXTIDR_EL2
DACR32_EL2	DACR32_EL2
GPCCR_EL3	GPCCR_EL3
GPTBR_EL3	GPTBR_EL3
LORC_EL1	LORC_EL1
LOREA_EL1	LOREA_EL1
LORID_EL1	LORID_EL1
LORN_EL1	LORN_EL1
LORSA_EL1	LORSA_EL1
MAIR_EL1	MAIR_EL1
MAIR_EL2	MAIR_EL2
MAIR_EL3	MAIR_EL3
TCR_EL1	TCR_EL1
TCR_EL2	TCR_EL2
TCR_EL3	TCR_EL3
TTBR0_EL1	TTBR0_EL1
TTBR0_EL2	TTBR0_EL2
TTBR0_EL3	TTBR0_EL3
TTBR1_EL1	TTBR1_EL1
TTBR1_EL2	TTBR1_EL2
VTCR_EL2	VTCR_EL2
VTTBR_EL2	VTTBR_EL2

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K14.3.3 ID registers

This section is an index to the registers in the Identification registers functional group.

Table K14-12 ID registers

Register	Description, see
CCSIDR2_EL1	CCSIDR2_EL1
CCSIDR_EL1	CCSIDR_EL1
CLIDR_EL1	CLIDR_EL1
CSSELR_EL1	CSSELR_EL1
CTR_EL0	CTR_EL0
DCZID_EL0	DCZID_EL0
GMID_EL1	GMID_EL1
ID_AA64AFR0_EL1	ID_AA64AFR0_EL1
ID_AA64AFR1_EL1	ID_AA64AFR1_EL1
ID_AA64DFR0_EL1	ID_AA64DFR0_EL1
ID_AA64DFR1_EL1	ID_AA64DFR1_EL1
ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1	ID_AA64ISAR0_EL1
ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1	ID_AA64ISAR1_EL1
ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1	ID_AA64ISAR2_EL1
ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1	ID_AA64MMFR0_EL1
ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1	ID_AA64MMFR1_EL1
ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1	ID_AA64MMFR2_EL1
ID_AA64PFR0_EL1	ID_AA64PFR0_EL1
ID_AA64PFR1_EL1	ID_AA64PFR1_EL1
ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1	ID_AA64SMFR0_EL1
ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1	ID_AA64ZFR0_EL1
ID_AFR0_EL1	ID_AFR0_EL1
ID_DFR0_EL1	ID_DFR0_EL1
ID_DFR1_EL1	ID_DFR1_EL1
ID_ISAR0_EL1	ID_ISAR0_EL1
ID_ISAR1_EL1	ID_ISAR1_EL1
ID_ISAR2_EL1	ID_ISAR2_EL1
ID_ISAR3_EL1	ID_ISAR3_EL1
ID_ISAR4_EL1	ID_ISAR4_EL1
ID_ISAR5_EL1	ID_ISAR5_EL1

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Table K14-12 ID registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
ID_ISAR6_EL1	ID_ISAR6_EL1
ID_MMFR0_EL1	ID_MMFR0_EL1
ID_MMFR1_EL1	ID_MMFR1_EL1
ID_MMFR2_EL1	ID_MMFR2_EL1
ID_MMFR3_EL1	ID_MMFR3_EL1
ID_MMFR4_EL1	ID_MMFR4_EL1
ID_MMFR5_EL1	ID_MMFR5_EL1
ID_PFR0_EL1	ID_PFR0_EL1
ID_PFR1_EL1	ID_PFR1_EL1
ID_PFR2_EL1	ID_PFR2_EL1
MIDR_EL1	MIDR_EL1
MPIDR_EL1	MPIDR_EL1
REVIDR_EL1	REVIDR_EL1
SMIDR_EL1	SMIDR_EL1

K14.3.4 Performance monitors registers

This section is an index to the registers in the Performance Monitors registers functional group.

Table K14-13 Performance monitors registers

Register	Description, see
PMCCFILTR_EL0	PMCCFILTR_EL0
PMCCNTR_EL0	PMCCNTR_EL0
PMCEID0_EL0	PMCEID0_EL0
PMCEID1_EL0	PMCEID1_EL0
PMCNTENCLR_EL0	PMCNTENCLR_EL0
PMCNTENSET_EL0	PMCNTENSET_EL0
PMCR_EL0	PMCR_EL0
PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0	PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0
PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0	PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0
PMINTENCLR_EL1	PMINTENCLR_EL1
PMINTENSET_EL1	PMINTENSET_EL1
PMMIR_EL1	PMMIR_EL1
PMOVSCLR_EL0	PMOVSCLR_EL0

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Table K14-13 Performance monitors registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
PMOVSSET_EL0	PMOVSSET_EL0
PMSELR_EL0	PMSELR_EL0
PMSWINC_EL0	PMSWINC_EL0
PMUSERENR_EL0	PMUSERENR_EL0
PMXEVCNTR_EL0	PMXEVCNTR_EL0
PMXEVTYPER_EL0	PMXEVTYPER_EL0

K14.3.5 Activity monitors registers

This section is an index to the registers in the Activity Monitors registers functional group.

Table K14-14 Activity monitors registers

Register	Description, see
AMCFGR_EL0	AMCFGR_EL0
AMCG1IDR_EL0	AMCG1IDR_EL0
AMCGCR_EL0	AMCGCR_EL0
AMCNTENCLR0_EL0	AMCNTENCLR0_EL0
AMCNTENCLR1_EL0	AMCNTENCLR1_EL0
AMCNTENSET0_EL0	AMCNTENSET0_EL0
AMCNTENSET1_EL0	AMCNTENSET1_EL0
AMCR_EL0	AMCR_EL0
AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0	AMEVCNTR0<n>_EL0
AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0	AMEVCNTR1<n>_EL0
AMEVCNTVOFF0<n>_EL2	AMEVCNTVOFF0<n>_EL2
AMEVCNTVOFF1<n>_EL2	AMEVCNTVOFF1<n>_EL2
AMEVTYPER0<n>_EL0	AMEVTYPER0<n>_EL0
AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0	AMEVTYPER1<n>_EL0
AMUSERENR_EL0	AMUSERENR_EL0

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K14.3.6 Debug registers

This section is an index to the registers in the Debug registers functional group.

Table K14-15 Debug registers

Register	Description, see
DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1	DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1
DBGBCR<n>_EL1	DBGBCR<n>_EL1
DBGBVR<n>_EL1	DBGBVR<n>_EL1
DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1	DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1
DBGCLAIMSET_EL1	DBGCLAIMSET_EL1
DBGDTR_EL0	DBGDTR_EL0
DBGDTRRX_EL0	DBGDTRRX_EL0
DBGDTRTX_EL0	DBGDTRTX_EL0
DBGPRCR_EL1	DBGPRCR_EL1
DBGVCR32_EL2	DBGVCR32_EL2
DBGWCR<n>_EL1	DBGWCR<n>_EL1
DBGWVR<n>_EL1	DBGWVR<n>_EL1
DLR_EL0	DLR_EL0
DSPSR_EL0	DSPSR_EL0
MDCCINT_EL1	MDCCINT_EL1
MDCCSR_EL0	MDCCSR_EL0
MDRAR_EL1	MDRAR_EL1
MDSCR_EL1	MDSCR_EL1
OSDLR_EL1	OSDLR_EL1
OSDTRRX_EL1	OSDTRRX_EL1
OSDTRTX_EL1	OSDTRTX_EL1
OSECCR_EL1	OSECCR_EL1
OSLAR_EL1	OSLAR_EL1
OSLSR_EL1	OSLSR_EL1
TRFCR_EL1	TRFCR_EL1
TRFCR_EL2	TRFCR_EL2

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K14.3.7 Trace registers

This section is an index to the registers in the Trace unit registers functional group.

Table K14-16 Trace registers

Register	Description, see
TRBBASER_EL1	TRBBASER_EL1
TRBIDR_EL1	TRBIDR_EL1
TRBLIMITR_EL1	TRBLIMITR_EL1
TRBMAR_EL1	TRBMAR_EL1
TRBPTR_EL1	TRBPTR_EL1
TRBSR_EL1	TRBSR_EL1
TRBTRG_EL1	TRBTRG_EL1
TRCACATR<n>	TRCACATR<n>
TRCACVR<n>	TRCACVR<n>
TRCAUXCTLR	TRCAUXCTLR
TRCBBCTLR	TRCBBCTLR
TRCCCCTLR	TRCCCCTLR
TRCCIDCCTLR0	TRCCIDCCTLR0
TRCCIDCCTLR1	TRCCIDCCTLR1
TRCCIDCVR<n>	TRCCIDCVR<n>
TRCCLAIMCLR	TRCCLAIMCLR
TRCCLAIMSET	TRCCLAIMSET
TRCCNTCTLR<n>	TRCCNTCTLR<n>
TRCCNTRLDVR<n>	TRCCNTRLDVR<n>
TRCCNTVR<n>	TRCCNTVR<n>
TRCCONFIGR	TRCCONFIGR
TRCEVENTCTL0R	TRCEVENTCTL0R
TRCEVENTCTL1R	TRCEVENTCTL1R
TRCEXTINSELR<n>	TRCEXTINSELR<n>
TRCIDR0	TRCIDR0
TRCIDR1	TRCIDR1
TRCIDR10	TRCIDR10
TRCIDR11	TRCIDR11
TRCIDR12	TRCIDR12
TRCIDR13	TRCIDR13

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Table K14-16 Trace registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
TRCIDR2	TRCIDR2
TRCIDR3	TRCIDR3
TRCIDR4	TRCIDR4
TRCIDR5	TRCIDR5
TRCIDR6	TRCIDR6
TRCIDR7	TRCIDR7
TRCIDR8	TRCIDR8
TRCIDR9	TRCIDR9
TRCIMSPEC0	TRCIMSPEC0
TRCIMSPEC<n>	TRCIMSPEC<n>
TRCPRGCTLR	TRCPRGCTLR
TRCQCTLR	TRCQCTLR
TRCRSCTLR<n>	TRCRSCTLR<n>
TRCRSR	TRCRSR
TRCSEQEVR<n>	TRCSEQEVR<n>
TRCSEQRSTEVR	TRCSEQRSTEVR
TRCSEQSTR	TRCSEQSTR
TRCSSCCR<n>	TRCSSCCR<n>
TRCSSCSR<n>	TRCSSCSR<n>
TRCSSPCICR<n>	TRCSSPCICR<n>
TRCSTALLCTLR	TRCSTALLCTLR
TRCSTATR	TRCSTATR
TRCSYNCPR	TRCSYNCPR
TRCTRACEIDR	TRCTRACEIDR
TRCTSCTLR	TRCTSCTLR
TRCVICTLR	TRCVICTLR
TRCVIIECTLR	TRCVIIECTLR
TRCVIPCSSCTLR	TRCVIPCSSCTLR
TRCVISSCTLR	TRCVISSCTLR
TRCVMIDCCTLR0	TRCVMIDCCTLR0
TRCVMIDCCTLR1	TRCVMIDCCTLR1
TRCVMIDCVR<n>	TRCVMIDCVR<n>

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K14.3.8 Branch Record Buffer registers

This section is an index to the registers in the Branch Record Buffer Extension registers functional group.

Table K14-17 Branch Record Buffer registers

Register	Description, see
BRBCR_EL1	BRBCR_EL1
BRBCR_EL2	BRBCR_EL2
BRBFCR_EL1	BRBFCR_EL1
BRBIDR0_EL1	BRBIDR0_EL1
BRBINFINJ_EL1	BRBINFINJ_EL1
BRBINF<n>_EL1	BRBINF<n>_EL1
BRBSRCINJ_EL1	BRBSRCINJ_EL1
BRBSRC<n>_EL1	BRBSRC<n>_EL1
BRBTGTINJ_EL1	BRBTGTINJ_EL1
BRBTGT<n>_EL1	BRBTGT<n>_EL1
BRBTS_EL1	BRBTS_EL1

K14.3.9 RAS registers

This section is an index to the registers in the RAS registers functional group.

Table K14-18 RAS registers

Register	Description, see
DISR_EL1	DISR_EL1
ERRIDR_EL1	ERRIDR_EL1
ERRSELR_EL1	ERRSELR_EL1
ERXADDR_EL1	ERXADDR_EL1
ERXCTLR_EL1	ERXCTLR_EL1
ERXFR_EL1	ERXFR_EL1
ERXMISC0_EL1	ERXMISC0_EL1
ERXMISC1_EL1	ERXMISC1_EL1
ERXMISC2_EL1	ERXMISC2_EL1
ERXMISC3_EL1	ERXMISC3_EL1
ERXPFGCDN_EL1	ERXPFGCDN_EL1
ERXPFGCTL_EL1	ERXPFGCTL_EL1
ERXPFGF_EL1	ERXPFGF_EL1

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Table K14-18 RAS registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
ERXSTATUS_EL1	ERXSTATUS_EL1
VDISR_EL2	VDISR_EL2
VSESR_EL2	VSESR_EL2

K14.3.10 Root Security state registers

This section is an index to the registers in the Root Security state registers functional group.

Table K14-19 Root Security state registers

Register	Description, see
GPCCR_EL3	GPCCR_EL3
GPTBR_EL3	GPTBR_EL3
MFAR_EL3	MFAR_EL3

K14.3.11 Generic timer registers

This section is an index to the registers in the Generic Timer registers functional group.

Table K14-20 Generic timer registers

Register	Description, see
CNTFRQ_EL0	CNTFRQ_EL0
CNTHV_CTL_EL2	CNTHV_CTL_EL2
CNTHV_CVAL_EL2	CNTHV_CVAL_EL2
CNTHV_TVAL_EL2	CNTHV_TVAL_EL2
CNTHVS_CTL_EL2	CNTHVS_CTL_EL2
CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2	CNTHVS_CVAL_EL2
CNTHVS_TVAL_EL2	CNTHVS_TVAL_EL2
CNTKCTL_EL1	CNTKCTL_EL1
CNTP_CTL_EL0	CNTP_CTL_EL0
CNTP_CVAL_EL0	CNTP_CVAL_EL0
CNTP_TVAL_EL0	CNTP_TVAL_EL0
CNTPCT_EL0	CNTPCT_EL0
CNTPCTSS_EL0	CNTPCTSS_EL0
CNTPOFF_EL2	CNTPOFF_EL2
CNTPS_CTL_EL1	CNTPS_CTL_EL1
CNTPS_CVAL_EL1	CNTPS_CVAL_EL1

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Table K14-20 Generic timer registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
CNTPS_TVAL_EL1	CNTPS_TVAL_EL1
CNTV_CTL_EL0	CNTV_CTL_EL0
CNTV_CVAL_EL0	CNTV_CVAL_EL0
CNTV_TVAL_EL0	CNTV_TVAL_EL0
CNTVCT_EL0	CNTVCT_EL0
CNTVCTSS_EL0	CNTVCTSS_EL0

K14.3.12 Cache maintenance system instructions

This section is an index to the registers in the Cache maintenance instructions functional group.

Table K14-21 Cache maintenance system instructions

Register	Description, see
DC CGDSW	DC CGDSW
DC CGDVAC	DC CGDVAC
DC CGDVADP	DC CGDVADP
DC CGDVAP	DC CGDVAP
DC CGSW	DC CGSW
DC CGVAC	DC CGVAC
DC CGVADP	DC CGVADP
DC CGVAP	DC CGVAP
DC CIGDPAPA	DC CIGDPAPA
DC CIGDSW	DC CIGDSW
DC CIGDVAC	DC CIGDVAC
DC CIGSW	DC CIGSW
DC CIGVAC	DC CIGVAC
DC CIPAPA	DC CIPAPA
DC CISW	DC CISW
DC CIVAC	DC CIVAC
DC CSW	DC CSW
DC CVAC	DC CVAC
DC CVADP	DC CVADP
DC CVAP	DC CVAP
DC CVAU	DC CVAU

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Table K14-21 Cache maintenance system instructions (continued)

Register	Description, see
DC GVA	DC GVA
DC GZVA	DC GZVA
DC IGDSW	DC IGDSW
DC IGDVAC	DC IGDVAC
DC IGSW	DC IGSW
DC IGVAC	DC IGVAC
DC ISW	DC ISW
DC IVAC	DC IVAC
DC ZVA	DC ZVA
IC IALLU	IC IALLU
IC IALLUIS	IC IALLUIS
IC IVAU	IC IVAU

K14.3.13 Address translation system instructions

This section is an index to the registers in the Address translation instructions functional group.

Table K14-22 Address translation system instructions

Register	Description, see
AT S12E0R	AT S12E0R
AT S12E0W	AT S12E0W
AT S12E1R	AT S12E1R
AT S12E1W	AT S12E1W
AT S1E0R	AT S1E0R
AT S1E0W	AT S1E0W
AT S1E1R	AT S1E1R
AT S1E1RP	AT S1E1RP
AT S1E1W	AT S1E1W
AT S1E1WP	AT S1E1WP
AT S1E2R	AT S1E2R
AT S1E2W	AT S1E2W
AT S1E3R	AT S1E3R
AT S1E3W	AT S1E3W

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K14.3.14 TLB maintenance system instructions

This section is an index to the registers in the TLB maintenance instructions functional group.

Table K14-23 TLB maintenance system instructions

Register	Description, see
TLBI ALLE1, TLBI ALLE1NXS	TLBI ALLE1, TLBI ALLE1NXS
TLBI ALLE1IS, TLBI ALLE1ISNXS	TLBI ALLE1IS, TLBI ALLE1ISNXS
TLBI ALLE1OS, TLBI ALLE1OSNXS	TLBI ALLE1OS, TLBI ALLE1OSNXS
TLBI ALLE2, TLBI ALLE2NXS	TLBI ALLE2, TLBI ALLE2NXS
TLBI ALLE2IS, TLBI ALLE2ISNXS	TLBI ALLE2IS, TLBI ALLE2ISNXS
TLBI ALLE2OS, TLBI ALLE2OSNXS	TLBI ALLE2OS, TLBI ALLE2OSNXS
TLBI ALLE3, TLBI ALLE3NXS	TLBI ALLE3, TLBI ALLE3NXS
TLBI ALLE3IS, TLBI ALLE3ISNXS	TLBI ALLE3IS, TLBI ALLE3ISNXS
TLBI ALLE3OS, TLBI ALLE3OSNXS	TLBI ALLE3OS, TLBI ALLE3OSNXS
TLBI ASIDE1, TLBI ASIDE1NXS	TLBI ASIDE1, TLBI ASIDE1NXS
TLBI ASIDE1IS, TLBI ASIDE1ISNXS	TLBI ASIDE1IS, TLBI ASIDE1ISNXS
TLBI ASIDE1OS, TLBI ASIDE1OSNXS	TLBI ASIDE1OS, TLBI ASIDE1OSNXS
TLBI IPAS2E1, TLBI IPAS2E1NXS	TLBI IPAS2E1, TLBI IPAS2E1NXS
TLBI IPAS2E1IS, TLBI IPAS2E1ISNXS	TLBI IPAS2E1IS, TLBI IPAS2E1ISNXS
TLBI IPAS2E1OS, TLBI IPAS2E1OSNXS	TLBI IPAS2E1OS, TLBI IPAS2E1OSNXS
TLBI IPAS2LE1, TLBI IPAS2LE1NXS	TLBI IPAS2LE1, TLBI IPAS2LE1NXS
TLBI IPAS2LE1IS, TLBI IPAS2LE1ISNXS	TLBI IPAS2LE1IS, TLBI IPAS2LE1ISNXS
TLBI IPAS2LE1OS, TLBI IPAS2LE1OSNXS	TLBI IPAS2LE1OS, TLBI IPAS2LE1OSNXS
TLBI PAALL	TLBI PAALL
TLBI PAALLOS	TLBI PAALLOS
TLBI RIPAS2E1, TLBI RIPAS2E1NXS	TLBI RIPAS2E1, TLBI RIPAS2E1NXS
TLBI RIPAS2E1IS, TLBI RIPAS2E1ISNXS	TLBI RIPAS2E1IS, TLBI RIPAS2E1ISNXS
TLBI RIPAS2E1OS, TLBI RIPAS2E1OSNXS	TLBI RIPAS2E1OS, TLBI RIPAS2E1OSNXS
TLBI RIPAS2LE1, TLBI RIPAS2LE1NXS	TLBI RIPAS2LE1, TLBI RIPAS2LE1NXS
TLBI RIPAS2LE1IS, TLBI RIPAS2LE1ISNXS	TLBI RIPAS2LE1IS, TLBI RIPAS2LE1ISNXS
TLBI RIPAS2LE1OS, TLBI RIPAS2LE1OSNXS	TLBI RIPAS2LE1OS, TLBI RIPAS2LE1OSNXS
TLBI RPALOS	TLBI RPALOS
TLBI RPAOS	TLBI RPAOS
TLBI RVAAE1, TLBI RVAAE1NXS	TLBI RVAAE1, TLBI RVAAE1NXS
TLBI RVAAE1IS, TLBI RVAAE1ISNXS	TLBI RVAAE1IS, TLBI RVAAE1ISNXS

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Table K14-23 TLB maintenance system instructions (continued)

Register	Description, see
TLBI RVAAE1OS, TLBI RVAAE1OSNXS	TLBI RVAAE1OS, TLBI RVAAE1OSNXS
TLBI RVAALE1, TLBI RVAALE1NXS	TLBI RVAALE1, TLBI RVAALE1NXS
TLBI RVAALE1IS, TLBI RVAALE1ISNXS	TLBI RVAALE1IS, TLBI RVAALE1ISNXS
TLBI RVAALE1OS, TLBI RVAALE1OSNXS	TLBI RVAALE1OS, TLBI RVAALE1OSNXS
TLBI RVAE1, TLBI RVAE1NXS	TLBI RVAE1, TLBI RVAE1NXS
TLBI RVAE1IS, TLBI RVAE1ISNXS	TLBI RVAE1IS, TLBI RVAE1ISNXS
TLBI RVAE1OS, TLBI RVAE1OSNXS	TLBI RVAE1OS, TLBI RVAE1OSNXS
TLBI RVAE2, TLBI RVAE2NXS	TLBI RVAE2, TLBI RVAE2NXS
TLBI RVAE2IS, TLBI RVAE2ISNXS	TLBI RVAE2IS, TLBI RVAE2ISNXS
TLBI RVAE2OS, TLBI RVAE2OSNXS	TLBI RVAE2OS, TLBI RVAE2OSNXS
TLBI RVAE3, TLBI RVAE3NXS	TLBI RVAE3, TLBI RVAE3NXS
TLBI RVAE3IS, TLBI RVAE3ISNXS	TLBI RVAE3IS, TLBI RVAE3ISNXS
TLBI RVAE3OS, TLBI RVAE3OSNXS	TLBI RVAE3OS, TLBI RVAE3OSNXS
TLBI RVALE1, TLBI RVALE1NXS	TLBI RVALE1, TLBI RVALE1NXS
TLBI RVALE1IS, TLBI RVALE1ISNXS	TLBI RVALE1IS, TLBI RVALE1ISNXS
TLBI RVALE1OS, TLBI RVALE1OSNXS	TLBI RVALE1OS, TLBI RVALE1OSNXS
TLBI RVALE2, TLBI RVALE2NXS	TLBI RVALE2, TLBI RVALE2NXS
TLBI RVALE2IS, TLBI RVALE2ISNXS	TLBI RVALE2IS, TLBI RVALE2ISNXS
TLBI RVALE2OS, TLBI RVALE2OSNXS	TLBI RVALE2OS, TLBI RVALE2OSNXS
TLBI RVALE3, TLBI RVALE3NXS	TLBI RVALE3, TLBI RVALE3NXS
TLBI RVALE3IS, TLBI RVALE3ISNXS	TLBI RVALE3IS, TLBI RVALE3ISNXS
TLBI RVALE3OS, TLBI RVALE3OSNXS	TLBI RVALE3OS, TLBI RVALE3OSNXS
TLBI VAAE1, TLBI VAAE1NXS	TLBI VAAE1, TLBI VAAE1NXS
TLBI VAAE1IS, TLBI VAAE1ISNXS	TLBI VAAE1IS, TLBI VAAE1ISNXS
TLBI VAAE1OS, TLBI VAAE1OSNXS	TLBI VAAE1OS, TLBI VAAE1OSNXS
TLBI VAALE1, TLBI VAALE1NXS	TLBI VAALE1, TLBI VAALE1NXS
TLBI VAALE1IS, TLBI VAALE1ISNXS	TLBI VAALE1IS, TLBI VAALE1ISNXS
TLBI VAALE1OS, TLBI VAALE1OSNXS	TLBI VAALE1OS, TLBI VAALE1OSNXS
TLBI VAE1, TLBI VAE1NXS	TLBI VAE1, TLBI VAE1NXS
TLBI VAE1IS, TLBI VAE1ISNXS	TLBI VAE1IS, TLBI VAE1ISNXS
TLBI VAE1OS, TLBI VAE1OSNXS	TLBI VAE1OS, TLBI VAE1OSNXS
TLBI VAE2, TLBI VAE2NXS	TLBI VAE2, TLBI VAE2NXS

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Table K14-23 TLB maintenance system instructions (continued)

Register	Description, see
TLBI VAE2IS, TLBI VAE2ISNXS	TLBI VAE2IS, TLBI VAE2ISNXS
TLBI VAE2OS, TLBI VAE2OSNXS	TLBI VAE2OS, TLBI VAE2OSNXS
TLBI VAE3, TLBI VAE3NXS	TLBI VAE3, TLBI VAE3NXS
TLBI VAE3IS, TLBI VAE3ISNXS	TLBI VAE3IS, TLBI VAE3ISNXS
TLBI VAE3OS, TLBI VAE3OSNXS	TLBI VAE3OS, TLBI VAE3OSNXS
TLBI VALE1, TLBI VALE1NXS	TLBI VALE1, TLBI VALE1NXS
TLBI VALE1IS, TLBI VALE1ISNXS	TLBI VALE1IS, TLBI VALE1ISNXS
TLBI VALE1OS, TLBI VALE1OSNXS	TLBI VALE1OS, TLBI VALE1OSNXS
TLBI VALE2, TLBI VALE2NXS	TLBI VALE2, TLBI VALE2NXS
TLBI VALE2IS, TLBI VALE2ISNXS	TLBI VALE2IS, TLBI VALE2ISNXS
TLBI VALE2OS, TLBI VALE2OSNXS	TLBI VALE2OS, TLBI VALE2OSNXS
TLBI VALE3, TLBI VALE3NXS	TLBI VALE3, TLBI VALE3NXS
TLBI VALE3IS, TLBI VALE3ISNXS	TLBI VALE3IS, TLBI VALE3ISNXS
TLBI VALE3OS, TLBI VALE3OSNXS	TLBI VALE3OS, TLBI VALE3OSNXS
TLBI VMALLE1, TLBI VMALLE1NXS	TLBI VMALLE1, TLBI VMALLE1NXS
TLBI VMALLE1IS, TLBI VMALLE1ISNXS	TLBI VMALLE1IS, TLBI VMALLE1ISNXS
TLBI VMALLE1OS, TLBI VMALLE1OSNXS	TLBI VMALLE1OS, TLBI VMALLE1OSNXS
TLBI VMALLS12E1, TLBI VMALLS12E1NXS	TLBI VMALLS12E1, TLBI VMALLS12E1NXS
TLBI VMALLS12E1IS, TLBI VMALLS12E1ISNXS	TLBI VMALLS12E1IS, TLBI VMALLS12E1ISNXS
TLBI VMALLS12E1OS, TLBI VMALLS12E1OSNXS	TLBI VMALLS12E1OS, TLBI VMALLS12E1OSNXS

K14.3.15 Prediction restriction System instructions

This section is an index to the registers in the prediction restriction instructions functional group.

Table K14-24 Prediction restriction System instructions

System instruction	Description, see
CFP RCTX	CFP RCTX
CPP RCTX	CPP RCTX
DVP RCTX	DVP RCTX

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K14.3.16 Base system registers

This section is an index to the registers in the Base functional group.

Table K14-25 Base System registers

Register	Description, see
ACCDATA_EL1	ACCDATA_EL1
ACTLR_EL1	ACTLR_EL1
ACTLR_EL2	ACTLR_EL2
ACTLR_EL3	ACTLR_EL3
AFSR0_EL1	AFSR0_EL1
AFSR0_EL2	AFSR0_EL2
AFSR0_EL3	AFSR0_EL3
AFSR1_EL1	AFSR1_EL1
AFSR1_EL2	AFSR1_EL2
AFSR1_EL3	AFSR1_EL3
AIDR_EL1	AIDR_EL1
ALLINT	ALLINT
APDAKeyHi_EL1	APDAKeyHi_EL1
APDAKeyLo_EL1	APDAKeyLo_EL1
APDBKeyHi_EL1	APDBKeyHi_EL1
APDBKeyLo_EL1	APDBKeyLo_EL1
APGAKeyHi_EL1	APGAKeyHi_EL1
APGAKeyLo_EL1	APGAKeyLo_EL1
APIAKeyHi_EL1	APIAKeyHi_EL1
APIAKeyLo_EL1	APIAKeyLo_EL1
APIBKeyHi_EL1	APIBKeyHi_EL1
APIBKeyLo_EL1	APIBKeyLo_EL1
CNTHCTL_EL2	CNTHCTL_EL2
CNTHP_CTL_EL2	CNTHP_CTL_EL2
CNTHP_CVAL_EL2	CNTHP_CVAL_EL2
CNTHP_TVAL_EL2	CNTHP_TVAL_EL2
CNTHPS_CTL_EL2	CNTHPS_CTL_EL2
CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2	CNTHPS_CVAL_EL2
CNTHPS_TVAL_EL2	CNTHPS_TVAL_EL2
CNTVOFF_EL2	CNTVOFF_EL2

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Table K14-25 Base System registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
CPACR_EL1	CPACR_EL1
CPTR_EL2	CPTR_EL2
CPTR_EL3	CPTR_EL3
CurrentEL	CurrentEL
DAIF	DAIF
DIT	DIT
ESR_EL1	ESR_EL1
ESR_EL2	ESR_EL2
ESR_EL3	ESR_EL3
FAR_EL1	FAR_EL1
FAR_EL2	FAR_EL2
FAR_EL3	FAR_EL3
FPCR	FPCR
FPEXC32_EL2	FPEXC32_EL2
FPSR	FPSR
GCR_EL1	GCR_EL1
HACR_EL2	HACR_EL2
HAFGRTR_EL2	HAFGRTR_EL2
HCR_EL2	HCR_EL2
HCRX_EL2	HCRX_EL2
HDFGRTR_EL2	HDFGRTR_EL2
HDFGWTR_EL2	HDFGWTR_EL2
HFGITR_EL2	HFGITR_EL2
HFGRTR_EL2	HFGRTR_EL2
HFGWTR_EL2	HFGWTR_EL2
HPFAR_EL2	HPFAR_EL2
HSTR_EL2	HSTR_EL2
IFSR32_EL2	IFSR32_EL2
ISR_EL1	ISR_EL1
MDCR_EL2	MDCR_EL2
MDCR_EL3	MDCR_EL3
MVFR0_EL1	MVFR0_EL1

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Table K14-25 Base System registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
MVFR1_EL1	MVFR1_EL1
MVFR2_EL1	MVFR2_EL1
NZCV	NZCV
PAN	PAN
PAR_EL1	PAR_EL1
PMBIDR_EL1	PMBIDR_EL1
PMBLIMITR_EL1	PMBLIMITR_EL1
PMBPTR_EL1	PMBPTR_EL1
PMBSR_EL1	PMBSR_EL1
PMSCR_EL1	PMSCR_EL1
PMSCR_EL2	PMSCR_EL2
PMSEVFR_EL1	PMSEVFR_EL1
PMSFCR_EL1	PMSFCR_EL1
PMSICR_EL1	PMSICR_EL1
PMSIDR_EL1	PMSIDR_EL1
PMSIRR_EL1	PMSIRR_EL1
PMSLATFR_EL1	PMSLATFR_EL1
PMSNEVFR_EL1	PMSNEVFR_EL1
RGSR_EL1	RGSR_EL1
RMR_EL1	RMR_EL1
RMR_EL2	RMR_EL2
RMR_EL3	RMR_EL3
RNDR	RNDR
RNDRRS	RNDRRS
RVBAR_EL1	RVBAR_EL1
RVBAR_EL2	RVBAR_EL2
RVBAR_EL3	RVBAR_EL3
S3_<op1>_<Cn>_<Cm>_<op2>	S3_<op1>_<Cn>_<Cm>_<op2>
SCR_EL3	SCR_EL3
SCTLR_EL1	SCTLR_EL1
SCTLR_EL2	SCTLR_EL2
SCTLR_EL3	SCTLR_EL3

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Table K14-25 Base System registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
SCXTNUM_EL0	SCXTNUM_EL0
SCXTNUM_EL1	SCXTNUM_EL1
SCXTNUM_EL2	SCXTNUM_EL2
SCXTNUM_EL3	SCXTNUM_EL3
SDER32_EL2	SDER32_EL2
SDER32_EL3	SDER32_EL3
SMCR_EL1	SMCR_EL1
SMCR_EL2	SMCR_EL2
SMCR_EL3	SMCR_EL3
SMPRI_EL1	SMPRI_EL1
SMPRIMAP_EL2	SMPRIMAP_EL2
SPSel	SPSel
SSBS	SSBS
SVCR	SVCR
TCO	TCO
TFSR_EL1	TFSR_EL1
TFSR_EL2	TFSR_EL2
TFSR_EL3	TFSR_EL3
TFSRE0_EL1	TFSRE0_EL1
TPIDR2_EL0	TPIDR2_EL0
TPIDR_EL0	TPIDR_EL0
TPIDR_EL1	TPIDR_EL1
TPIDR_EL2	TPIDR_EL2
TPIDR_EL3	TPIDR_EL3
TPIDRRO_EL0	TPIDRRO_EL0
TRCAUTHSTATUS	TRCAUTHSTATUS
TRCDEVARCH	TRCDEVARCH
TRCDEVID	TRCDEVID
TRCOSLSR	TRCOSLSR
UAO	UAO
VBAR_EL1	VBAR_EL1
VBAR_EL2	VBAR_EL2

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Table K14-25 Base System registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
VBAR_EL3	VBAR_EL3
VMPIDR_EL2	VMPIDR_EL2
VNCR_EL2	VNCR_EL2
VPIDR_EL2	VPIDR_EL2
VSTCR_EL2	VSTCR_EL2
VSTTBR_EL2	VSTTBR_EL2
ZCR_EL1	ZCR_EL1
ZCR_EL2	ZCR_EL2
ZCR_EL3	ZCR_EL3

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K14.4 Alphabetical index of AArch32 registers and System instructions

This section is an index of AArch32 registers and System instructions in alphabetical order.

Table K14-26 Alphabetical index of AArch32 Registers

Register	Description, see
ACTLR	*ACTLR, Auxiliary Control Register* on page G8-9022
ACTLR2	*ACTLR2, Auxiliary Control Register 2* on page G8-9024
ADFSR	*ADFSR, Auxiliary Data Fault Status Register* on page G8-9026
AIDR	*AIDR, Auxiliary ID Register* on page G8-9028
AIFSR	*AIFSR, Auxiliary Instruction Fault Status Register* on page G8-9029
AMAIR0	*AMAIR0, Auxiliary Memory Attribute Indirection Register 0* on page G8-9031
AMAIR1	*AMAIR1, Auxiliary Memory Attribute Indirection Register 1* on page G8-9034
AMCFGR	*AMCFGR, Activity Monitors Configuration Register* on page G8-9723
AMCGCR	*AMCGCR, Activity Monitors Counter Group Configuration Register* on page G8-9726
AMCNTENCLR0	*AMCNTENCLR0, Activity Monitors Count Enable Clear Register 0* on page G8-9728
AMCNTENCLR1	*AMCNTENCLR1, Activity Monitors Count Enable Clear Register 1* on page G8-9731
AMCNTENSET0	*AMCNTENSET0, Activity Monitors Count Enable Set Register 0* on page G8-9734
AMCNTENSET1	*AMCNTENSET1, Activity Monitors Count Enable Set Register 1* on page G8-9737
AMCR	*AMCR, Activity Monitors Control Register* on page G8-9740
AMEVCNTR0<n>	*AMEVCNTR0<n>, Activity Monitors Event Counter Registers 0, n = 0 - 3* on page G8-9743
AMEVCNTR1<n>	*AMEVCNTR1<n>, Activity Monitors Event Counter Registers 1, n = 0 - 15* on page G8-9746
AMEVTYPER0<n>	*AMEVTYPER0<n>, Activity Monitors Event Type Registers 0, n = 0 - 3* on page G8-9750
AMEVTYPER1<n>	*AMEVTYPER1<n>, Activity Monitors Event Type Registers 1, n = 0 - 15* on page G8-9753
AMUSERENR	*AMUSERENR, Activity Monitors User Enable Register* on page G8-9756
APSR	*APSR, Application Program Status Register* on page G8-9037
ATS12NSOPR	*ATS12NSOPR, Address Translate Stages 1 and 2 Non-secure Only PL1 Read* on page G8-9039
ATS12NSOPW	*ATS12NSOPW, Address Translate Stages 1 and 2 Non-secure Only PL1 Write* on page G8-9040
ATS12NSOUR	*ATS12NSOUR, Address Translate Stages 1 and 2 Non-secure Only Unprivileged Read* on page G8-9041
ATS12NSOUW	*ATS12NSOUW, Address Translate Stages 1 and 2 Non-secure Only Unprivileged Write* on page G8-9042
ATS1CPR	*ATS1CPR, Address Translate Stage 1 Current state PL1 Read* on page G8-9043
ATS1CPRP	*ATS1CPRP, Address Translate Stage 1 Current state PL1 Read PAN* on page G8-9044
ATS1CPW	*ATS1CPW, Address Translate Stage 1 Current state PL1 Write* on page G8-9045
ATS1CPWP	*ATS1CPWP, Address Translate Stage 1 Current state PL1 Write PAN* on page G8-9046
ATS1CUR	*ATS1CUR, Address Translate Stage 1 Current state Unprivileged Read* on page G8-9047

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Table K14-26 Alphabetical index of AArch32 Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
ATS1CUW	*ATS1CUW, Address Translate Stage 1 Current state Unprivileged Write* on page G8-9048
ATS1HR	*ATS1HR, Address Translate Stage 1 Hyp mode Read* on page G8-9049
ATS1HW	*ATS1HW, Address Translate Stage 1 Hyp mode Write* on page G8-9051
BPIALL	*BPIALL, Branch Predictor Invalidate All* on page G8-9053
BPIALLIS	*BPIALLIS, Branch Predictor Invalidate All, Inner Shareable* on page G8-9054
BPIMVA	*BPIMVA, Branch Predictor Invalidate by VA* on page G8-9055
CCSIDR	*CCSIDR, Current Cache Size ID Register* on page G8-9056
CCSIDR2	*CCSIDR2, Current Cache Size ID Register 2* on page G8-9059
CFPRCTX	*CFPRCTX, Control Flow Prediction Restriction by Context* on page G8-9061
CLIDR	*CLIDR, Cache Level ID Register* on page G8-9064
CNTFRQ	*CNTFRQ, Counter-timer Frequency register* on page G8-9821
CNTHCTL	*CNTHCTL, Counter-timer Hyp Control register* on page G8-9823
CNTHP_CTL	*CNTHP_CTL, Counter-timer Hyp Physical Timer Control register* on page G8-9826
CNTHP_CVAL	*CNTHP_CVAL, Counter-timer Hyp Physical CompareValue register* on page G8-9830
CNTHP_TVAL	*CNTHP_TVAL, Counter-timer Hyp Physical Timer TimerValue register* on page G8-9834
CNTHPS_CTL	*CNTHPS_CTL, Counter-timer Secure Physical Timer Control Register (EL2)* on page G8-9839
CNTHPS_CVAL	*CNTHPS_CVAL, Counter-timer Secure Physical Timer CompareValue Register (EL2)* on page G8-9843
CNTHPS_TVAL	*CNTHPS_TVAL, Counter-timer Secure Physical Timer TimerValue Register (EL2)* on page G8-9846
CNTHV_CTL	*CNTHV_CTL, Counter-timer Virtual Timer Control register (EL2)* on page G8-9850
CNTHV_CVAL	*CNTHV_CVAL, Counter-timer Virtual Timer CompareValue register (EL2)* on page G8-9853
CNTHV_TVAL	*CNTHV_TVAL, Counter-timer Virtual Timer TimerValue register (EL2)* on page G8-9856
CNTHVS_CTL	*CNTHVS_CTL, Counter-timer Secure Virtual Timer Control Register (EL2)* on page G8-9859
CNTHVS_CVAL	*CNTHVS_CVAL, Counter-timer Secure Virtual Timer CompareValue Register (EL2)* on page G8-9862
CNTHVS_TVAL	*CNTHVS_TVAL, Counter-timer Secure Virtual Timer TimerValue Register (EL2)* on page G8-9865
CNTKCTL	*CNTKCTL, Counter-timer Kernel Control register* on page G8-9868
CNTP_CTL	*CNTP_CTL, Counter-timer Physical Timer Control register* on page G8-9871
CNTP_CVAL	*CNTP_CVAL, Counter-timer Physical Timer CompareValue register* on page G8-9875
CNTP_TVAL	*CNTP_TVAL, Counter-timer Physical Timer TimerValue register* on page G8-9878
CNTPCT	*CNTPCT, Counter-timer Physical Count register* on page G8-9882
CNTPCTSS	*CNTPCTSS, Counter-timer Self-Synchronized Physical Count register* on page G8-9884

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Table K14-26 Alphabetical index of AArch32 Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
CNTV_CTL	*CNTV_CTL, Counter-timer Virtual Timer Control register* on page G8-9886
CNTV_CVAL	*CNTV_CVAL, Counter-timer Virtual Timer CompareValue register* on page G8-9889
CNTV_TVAL	*CNTV_TVAL, Counter-timer Virtual Timer TimerValue register* on page G8-9892
CNTVCT	*CNTVCT, Counter-timer Virtual Count register* on page G8-9895
CNTVCTSS	*CNTVCTSS, Counter-timer Self-Synchronized Virtual Count register* on page G8-9897
CNTVOFF	*CNTVOFF, Counter-timer Virtual Offset register* on page G8-9899
CONTEXTIDR	*CONTEXTIDR, Context ID Register* on page G8-9066
CP15DMB	*CP15DMB, Data Memory Barrier System instruction* on page G8-9069
CP15DSB	*CP15DSB, Data Synchronization Barrier System instruction* on page G8-9071
CP15ISB	*CP15ISB, Instruction Synchronization Barrier System instruction* on page G8-9073
CPACR	*CPACR, Architectural Feature Access Control Register* on page G8-9075
CPPRCTX	*CPPRCTX, Cache Prefetch Prediction Restriction by Context* on page G8-9084
CPSR	*CPSR, Current Program Status Register* on page G8-9079
CSSELR	*CSSELR, Cache Size Selection Register* on page G8-9087
CTR	*CTR, Cache Type Register* on page G8-9090
DACR	*DACR, Domain Access Control Register* on page G8-9093
DBGAUTHSTATUS	*DBGAUTHSTATUS, Debug Authentication Status register* on page G8-9512
DBGBCR<n>	*DBGBCR<n>, Debug Breakpoint Control Registers, n = 0 - 15* on page G8-9515
DBGBVR<n>	*DBGBVR<n>, Debug Breakpoint Value Registers, n = 0 - 15* on page G8-9520
DBGBXVR<n>	*DBGBXVR<n>, Debug Breakpoint Extended Value Registers, n = 0 - 15* on page G8-9524
DBGCLAIMCLR	*DBGCLAIMCLR, Debug CLAIM Tag Clear register* on page G8-9527
DBGCLAIMSET	*DBGCLAIMSET, Debug CLAIM Tag Set register* on page G8-9530
DBGDCCINT	*DBGDCCINT, DCC Interrupt Enable Register* on page G8-9533
DBGDEVID	*DBGDEVID, Debug Device ID register 0* on page G8-9537
DBGDEVID1	*DBGDEVID1, Debug Device ID register 1* on page G8-9540
DBGDEVID2	*DBGDEVID2, Debug Device ID register 2* on page G8-9542
DBGDIDR	*DBGDIDR, Debug ID Register* on page G8-9544
DBGDRAR	*DBGDRAR, Debug ROM Address Register* on page G8-9547
DBGDSAR	*DBGDSAR, Debug Self Address Register* on page G8-9551
DBGDSCRext	*DBGDSCRext, Debug Status and Control Register, External View* on page G8-9554
DBGDSCRint	*DBGDSCRint, Debug Status and Control Register, Internal View* on page G8-9561
DBGDTRRXext	*DBGDTRRXext, Debug OS Lock Data Transfer Register, Receive, External View* on page G8-9566

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Table K14-26 Alphabetical index of AArch32 Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
DBGDTRRXint	*DBGDTRRXint, Debug Data Transfer Register, Receive* on page G8-9570
DBGDTRTXext	*DBGDTRTXext, Debug OS Lock Data Transfer Register, Transmit* on page G8-9572
DBGDTRTXint	*DBGDTRTXint, Debug Data Transfer Register, Transmit* on page G8-9576
DBGOSDLR	*DBGOSDLR, Debug OS Double Lock Register* on page G8-9578
DBGOSECCR	*DBGOSECCR, Debug OS Lock Exception Catch Control Register* on page G8-9581
DBGOSLAR	*DBGOSLAR, Debug OS Lock Access Register* on page G8-9584
DBGOSLSR	*DBGOSLSR, Debug OS Lock Status Register* on page G8-9586
DBGPRCR	*DBGPRCR, Debug Power Control Register* on page G8-9588
DBGVCR	*DBGVCR, Debug Vector Catch Register* on page G8-9591
DBGWCR<n>	*DBGWCR<n>, Debug Watchpoint Control Registers, n = 0 - 15* on page G8-9599
DBGWFAR	*DBGWFAR, Debug Watchpoint Fault Address Register* on page G8-9604
DBGWVR<n>	*DBGWVR<n>, Debug Watchpoint Value Registers, n = 0 - 15* on page G8-9606
DCCIMVAC	*DCCIMVAC, Data Cache line Clean and Invalidate by VA to PoC* on page G8-9095
DCCISW	*DCCISW, Data Cache line Clean and Invalidate by Set/Way* on page G8-9097
DCCMVAC	*DCCMVAC, Data Cache line Clean by VA to PoC* on page G8-9099
DCCMVAU	*DCCMVAU, Data Cache line Clean by VA to PoU* on page G8-9100
DCCSW	*DCCSW, Data Cache line Clean by Set/Way* on page G8-9102
DCIMVAC	*DCIMVAC, Data Cache line Invalidate by VA to PoC* on page G8-9104
DCISW	*DCISW, Data Cache line Invalidate by Set/Way* on page G8-9106
DFAR	*DFAR, Data Fault Address Register* on page G8-9108
DFSR	*DFSR, Data Fault Status Register* on page G8-9110
DISR	*DISR, Deferred Interrupt Status Register* on page G8-9760
DLR	*DLR, Debug Link Register* on page G8-9609
DSPSR	*DSPSR, Debug Saved Program Status Register* on page G8-9610
DTLBIALL	*DTLBIALL, Data TLB Invalidate All* on page G8-9117
DTLBIASID	*DTLBIASID, Data TLB Invalidate by ASID match* on page G8-9119
DTLBIMVA	*DTLBIMVA, Data TLB Invalidate by VA* on page G8-9121
DVPRCTX	*DVPRCTX, Data Value Prediction Restriction by Context* on page G8-9123
ELR_hyp	*ELR_hyp, Exception Link Register (Hyp mode)* on page G8-9126
ERRIDR	*ERRIDR, Error Record ID Register* on page G8-9765
ERRSELR	*ERRSELR, Error Record Select Register* on page G8-9767
ERXADDR	*ERXADDR, Selected Error Record Address Register* on page G8-9770

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Table K14-26 Alphabetical index of AArch32 Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
ERXADDR2	*ERXADDR2, Selected Error Record Address Register 2* on page G8-9773
ERXCTLR	*ERXCTLR, Selected Error Record Control Register* on page G8-9776
ERXCTLR2	*ERXCTLR2, Selected Error Record Control Register 2* on page G8-9779
ERXFR	*ERXFR, Selected Error Record Feature Register* on page G8-9782
ERXFR2	*ERXFR2, Selected Error Record Feature Register 2* on page G8-9784
ERXMISC0	*ERXMISC0, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 0* on page G8-9786
ERXMISC1	*ERXMISC1, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 1* on page G8-9789
ERXMISC2	*ERXMISC2, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 2* on page G8-9792
ERXMISC3	*ERXMISC3, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 3* on page G8-9795
ERXMISC4	*ERXMISC4, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 4* on page G8-9798
ERXMISC5	*ERXMISC5, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 5* on page G8-9801
ERXMISC6	*ERXMISC6, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 6* on page G8-9804
ERXMISC7	*ERXMISC7, Selected Error Record Miscellaneous Register 7* on page G8-9807
ERXSTATUS	*ERXSTATUS, Selected Error Record Primary Status Register* on page G8-9810
FCSEIDR	*FCSEIDR, FCSE Process ID register* on page G8-9127
FPEXC	*FPEXC, Floating-Point Exception Control register* on page G8-9129
FPSCR	*FPSCR, Floating-Point Status and Control Register* on page G8-9135
FPSID	*FPSID, Floating-Point System ID register* on page G8-9144
HACR	*HACR, Hyp Auxiliary Configuration Register* on page G8-9148
HACTLR	*HACTLR, Hyp Auxiliary Control Register* on page G8-9150
HACTLR2	*HACTLR2, Hyp Auxiliary Control Register 2* on page G8-9152
HADFSR	*HADFSR, Hyp Auxiliary Data Fault Status Register* on page G8-9154
HAIFSR	*HAIFSR, Hyp Auxiliary Instruction Fault Status Register* on page G8-9156
HAMAIR0	*HAMAIR0, Hyp Auxiliary Memory Attribute Indirection Register 0* on page G8-9158
HAMAIR1	*HAMAIR1, Hyp Auxiliary Memory Attribute Indirection Register 1* on page G8-9160
HCPTR	*HCPTR, Hyp Architectural Feature Trap Register* on page G8-9162
HCR	*HCR, Hyp Configuration Register* on page G8-9167
HCR2	*HCR2, Hyp Configuration Register 2* on page G8-9178
HDCR	*HDCR, Hyp Debug Control Register* on page G8-9614
HDFAR	*HDFAR, Hyp Data Fault Address Register* on page G8-9183
HIFAR	*HIFAR, Hyp Instruction Fault Address Register* on page G8-9185
HMAIR0	*HMAIR0, Hyp Memory Attribute Indirection Register 0* on page G8-9187

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Table K14-26 Alphabetical index of AArch32 Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
HMAIR1	*HMAIR1, Hyp Memory Attribute Indirection Register 1* on page G8-9190
HPFAR	*HPFAR, Hyp IPA Fault Address Register* on page G8-9193
HRMR	*HRMR, Hyp Reset Management Register* on page G8-9195
HSCTLR	*HSCTLR, Hyp System Control Register* on page G8-9197
HSR	*HSR, Hyp Syndrome Register* on page G8-9203
HSTR	*HSTR, Hyp System Trap Register* on page G8-9225
HTCR	*HTCR, Hyp Translation Control Register* on page G8-9227
HTPIDR	*HTPIDR, Hyp Software Thread ID Register* on page G8-9231
HTRFCR	*HTRFCR, Hyp Trace Filter Control Register* on page G8-9623
HTTBR	*HTTBR, Hyp Translation Table Base Register* on page G8-9233
HVBAR	*HVBAR, Hyp Vector Base Address Register* on page G8-9236
ICIALLU	*ICIALLU, Instruction Cache Invalidate All to PoU* on page G8-9238
ICIALLUIS	*ICIALLUIS, Instruction Cache Invalidate All to PoU, Inner Shareable* on page G8-9240
ICIMVAU	*ICIMVAU, Instruction Cache line Invalidate by VA to PoU* on page G8-9241
ID_AFR0	*ID_AFR0, Auxiliary Feature Register 0* on page G8-9243
ID_DFR0	*ID_DFR0, Debug Feature Register 0* on page G8-9245
ID_DFR1	*ID_DFR1, Debug Feature Register 1* on page G8-9249
ID_ISAR0	*ID_ISAR0, Instruction Set Attribute Register 0* on page G8-9251
ID_ISAR1	*ID_ISAR1, Instruction Set Attribute Register 1* on page G8-9254
ID_ISAR2	*ID_ISAR2, Instruction Set Attribute Register 2* on page G8-9257
ID_ISAR3	*ID_ISAR3, Instruction Set Attribute Register 3* on page G8-9260
ID_ISAR4	*ID_ISAR4, Instruction Set Attribute Register 4* on page G8-9263
ID_ISAR5	*ID_ISAR5, Instruction Set Attribute Register 5* on page G8-9266
ID_ISAR6	*ID_ISAR6, Instruction Set Attribute Register 6* on page G8-9269
ID_MMFR0	*ID_MMFR0, Memory Model Feature Register 0* on page G8-9272
ID_MMFR1	*ID_MMFR1, Memory Model Feature Register 1* on page G8-9275
ID_MMFR2	*ID_MMFR2, Memory Model Feature Register 2* on page G8-9279
ID_MMFR3	*ID_MMFR3, Memory Model Feature Register 3* on page G8-9282
ID_MMFR4	*ID_MMFR4, Memory Model Feature Register 4* on page G8-9285
ID_MMFR5	*ID_MMFR5, Memory Model Feature Register 5* on page G8-9288
ID_PFR0	*ID_PFR0, Processor Feature Register 0* on page G8-9290
ID_PFR1	*ID_PFR1, Processor Feature Register 1* on page G8-9293

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Table K14-26 Alphabetical index of AArch32 Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
ID_PFR2	*ID_PFR2, Processor Feature Register 2* on page G8-9297
IFAR	*IFAR, Instruction Fault Address Register* on page G8-9299
IFSR	*IFSR, Instruction Fault Status Register* on page G8-9301
ISR	*ISR, Interrupt Status Register* on page G8-9306
ITLBIALL	*ITLBIALL, Instruction TLB Invalidate All* on page G8-9308
ITLBIASID	*ITLBIASID, Instruction TLB Invalidate by ASID match* on page G8-9310
ITLBIMVA	*ITLBIMVA, Instruction TLB Invalidate by VA* on page G8-9312
JIDR	*JIDR, Jazelle ID Register* on page G8-9314
JMCR	*JMCR, Jazelle Main Configuration Register* on page G8-9315
JOSCR	*JOSCR, Jazelle OS Control Register* on page G8-9317
MAIR0	*MAIR0, Memory Attribute Indirection Register 0* on page G8-9319
MAIR1	*MAIR1, Memory Attribute Indirection Register 1* on page G8-9323
MIDR	*MIDR, Main ID Register* on page G8-9327
MPIDR	*MPIDR, Multiprocessor Affinity Register* on page G8-9330
MVBAR	*MVBAR, Monitor Vector Base Address Register* on page G8-9332
MVFR0	*MVFR0, Media and VFP Feature Register 0* on page G8-9334
MVFR1	*MVFR1, Media and VFP Feature Register 1* on page G8-9338
MVFR2	*MVFR2, Media and VFP Feature Register 2* on page G8-9342
NMRR	*NMRR, Normal Memory Remap Register* on page G8-9344
NSACR	*NSACR, Non-Secure Access Control Register* on page G8-9348
PAR	*PAR, Physical Address Register* on page G8-9352
PMCCFILTR	*PMCCFILTR, Performance Monitors Cycle Count Filter Register* on page G8-9642
PMCCNTR	*PMCCNTR, Performance Monitors Cycle Count Register* on page G8-9646
PMCEID0	*PMCEID0, Performance Monitors Common Event Identification register 0* on page G8-9652
PMCEID1	*PMCEID1, Performance Monitors Common Event Identification register 1* on page G8-9655
PMCEID2	*PMCEID2, Performance Monitors Common Event Identification register 2* on page G8-9658
PMCEID3	*PMCEID3, Performance Monitors Common Event Identification register 3* on page G8-9661
PMCNTENCLR	*PMCNTENCLR, Performance Monitors Count Enable Clear register* on page G8-9664
PMCNTENSET	*PMCNTENSET, Performance Monitors Count Enable Set register* on page G8-9668
PMCR	*PMCR, Performance Monitors Control Register* on page G8-9672
PMEVCNTR<n>	*PMEVCNTR<n>, Performance Monitors Event Count Registers, n = 0 - 30* on page G8-9680
PMEVTYPER<n>	*PMEVTYPER<n>, Performance Monitors Event Type Registers, n = 0 - 30* on page G8-9684

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Table K14-26 Alphabetical index of AArch32 Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
PMINTENCLR	*PMINTENCLR, Performance Monitors Interrupt Enable Clear register* on page G8-9690
PMINTENSET	*PMINTENSET, Performance Monitors Interrupt Enable Set register* on page G8-9693
PMMIR	*PMMIR, Performance Monitors Machine Identification Register* on page G8-9626
PMOVSR	*PMOVSR, Performance Monitors Overflow Flag Status Register* on page G8-9696
PMOVSSET	*PMOVSSET, Performance Monitors Overflow Flag Status Set register* on page G8-9700
PMSELR	*PMSELR, Performance Monitors Event Counter Selection Register* on page G8-9704
PMSWINC	*PMSWINC, Performance Monitors Software Increment register* on page G8-9708
PMUSERENR	*PMUSERENR, Performance Monitors User Enable Register* on page G8-9711
PMXEVCNTR	*PMXEVCNTR, Performance Monitors Selected Event Count Register* on page G8-9714
PMXEVTYPER	*PMXEVTYPER, Performance Monitors Selected Event Type Register* on page G8-9718
PRRR	*PRRR, Primary Region Remap Register* on page G8-9363
REVIDR	*REVIDR, Revision ID Register* on page G8-9367
RMR	*RMR, Reset Management Register* on page G8-9368
RVBAR	*RVBAR, Reset Vector Base Address Register* on page G8-9370
SCR	*SCR, Secure Configuration Register* on page G8-9372
SCTLR	*SCTLR, System Control Register* on page G8-9377
SDCR	*SDCR, Secure Debug Control Register* on page G8-9629
SDER	*SDER, Secure Debug Enable Register* on page G8-9635
SPSR	*SPSR, Saved Program Status Register* on page G8-9386
SPSR_abt	*SPSR_abt, Saved Program Status Register (Abort mode)* on page G8-9390
SPSR_fiq	*SPSR_fiq, Saved Program Status Register (FIQ mode)* on page G8-9394
SPSR_hyp	*SPSR_hyp, Saved Program Status Register (Hyp mode)* on page G8-9398
SPSR_irq	*SPSR_irq, Saved Program Status Register (IRQ mode)* on page G8-9402
SPSR_mon	*SPSR_mon, Saved Program Status Register (Monitor mode)* on page G8-9406
SPSR_svc	*SPSR_svc, Saved Program Status Register (Supervisor mode)* on page G8-9410
SPSR_und	*SPSR_und, Saved Program Status Register (Undefined mode)* on page G8-9414
TCMTR	*TCMTR, TCM Type Register* on page G8-9418
TLBIALL	*TLBIALL, TLB Invalidate All* on page G8-9419
TLBIALLH	*TLBIALLH, TLB Invalidate All, Hyp mode* on page G8-9421
TLBIALLHIS	*TLBIALLHIS, TLB Invalidate All, Hyp mode, Inner Shareable* on page G8-9422
TLBIALLIS	*TLBIALLIS, TLB Invalidate All, Inner Shareable* on page G8-9423
TLBIALLNSNH	*TLBIALLNSNH, TLB Invalidate All, Non-Secure Non-Hyp* on page G8-9425

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Table K14-26 Alphabetical index of AArch32 Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
TLBIALLNSNHIS	*TLBIALLNSNHIS, TLB Invalidate All, Non-Secure Non-Hyp, Inner Shareable* on page G8-9426
TLBIASID	*TLBIASID, TLB Invalidate by ASID match* on page G8-9427
TLBIASIDIS	*TLBIASIDIS, TLB Invalidate by ASID match, Inner Shareable* on page G8-9429
TLBIIPAS2	*TLBIIPAS2, TLB Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2* on page G8-9431
TLBIIPAS2IS	*TLBIIPAS2IS, TLB Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, Inner Shareable* on page G8-9433
TLBIIPAS2L	*TLBIIPAS2L, TLB Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, Last level* on page G8-9435
TLBIIPAS2LIS	*TLBIIPAS2LIS, TLB Invalidate by Intermediate Physical Address, Stage 2, Last level, Inner Shareable* on page G8-9437
TLBIMVA	*TLBIMVA, TLB Invalidate by VA* on page G8-9439
TLBIMVAA	*TLBIMVAA, TLB Invalidate by VA, All ASID* on page G8-9441
TLBIMVAAIS	*TLBIMVAAIS, TLB Invalidate by VA, All ASID, Inner Shareable* on page G8-9443
TLBIMVAAL	*TLBIMVAAL, TLB Invalidate by VA, All ASID, Last level* on page G8-9445
TLBIMVAALIS	*TLBIMVAALIS, TLB Invalidate by VA, All ASID, Last level, Inner Shareable* on page G8-9447
TLBIMVAH	*TLBIMVAH, TLB Invalidate by VA, Hyp mode* on page G8-9449
TLBIMVAHIS	*TLBIMVAHIS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Hyp mode, Inner Shareable* on page G8-9451
TLBIMVAIS	*TLBIMVAIS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Inner Shareable* on page G8-9453
TLBIMVAL	*TLBIMVAL, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level* on page G8-9455
TLBIMVALH	*TLBIMVALH, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, Hyp mode* on page G8-9457
TLBIMVALHIS	*TLBIMVALHIS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, Hyp mode, Inner Shareable* on page G8-9459
TLBIMVALIS	*TLBIMVALIS, TLB Invalidate by VA, Last level, Inner Shareable* on page G8-9461
TLBTR	*TLBTR, TLB Type Register* on page G8-9463
TPIDRPRW	*TPIDRPRW, PL1 Software Thread ID Register* on page G8-9465
TPIDRURO	*TPIDRURO, PL0 Read-Only Software Thread ID Register* on page G8-9467
TPIDRURW	*TPIDRURW, PL0 Read/Write Software Thread ID Register* on page G8-9469
TRFCR	*TRFCR, Trace Filter Control Register* on page G8-9637
TTBCR	*TTBCR, Translation Table Base Control Register* on page G8-9471
TTBCR2	*TTBCR2, Translation Table Base Control Register 2* on page G8-9477
TTBR0	*TTBR0, Translation Table Base Register 0* on page G8-9483
TTBR1	*TTBR1, Translation Table Base Register 1* on page G8-9489
VBAR	*VBAR, Vector Base Address Register* on page G8-9495
VDFSR	*VDFSR, Virtual SError Exception Syndrome Register* on page G8-9813

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Table K14-26 Alphabetical index of AArch32 Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
VDISR	*VDISR, Virtual Deferred Interrupt Status Register* on page G8-9815
VMPIDR	*VMPIDR, Virtualization Multiprocessor ID Register* on page G8-9497
VPIDR	*VPIDR, Virtualization Processor ID Register* on page G8-9500
VTCR	*VTCR, Virtualization Translation Control Register* on page G8-9504
VTTBR	*VTTBR, Virtualization Translation Table Base Register* on page G8-9508

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K14.5 Functional index of AArch32 registers and System instructions

This section is an index of the AArch32 registers and System instructions, divided by functional group. Each of the following sections lists the registers for a functional group:

- *Special-purpose registers*.
- *VMSA-specific registers* on page K14-11480.
- *ID registers* on page K14-11480.
- *Performance monitors registers* on page K14-11481.
- *Activity Monitors registers* on page K14-11482.
- *Debug registers* on page K14-11483.
- *RAS registers* on page K14-11484.
- *Generic timer registers* on page K14-11485.
- *Cache maintenance system instructions* on page K14-11486.
- *Address translation system instructions* on page K14-11486.
- *TLB maintenance system instructions* on page K14-11487.
- *Legacy feature registers and system instructions* on page K14-11488.
- *Base system registers* on page K14-11489.

K14.5.1 Special-purpose registers

This section is an index to the registers in the Processor state registers functional group.

Table K14-27 Special-purpose registers

Register	Description, see
DLR	DLR
DSPSR	DSPSR
ELR_hyp	ELR_hyp
SPSR	SPSR
SPSR_abt	SPSR_abt
SPSR_fiq	SPSR_fiq
SPSR_hyp	SPSR_hyp
SPSR_irq	SPSR_irq
SPSR_mon	SPSR_mon
SPSR_svc	SPSR_svc
SPSR_und	SPSR_und

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K14.5.2 VMSA-specific registers

This section is an index to the registers in the Virtual memory control registers functional group.

Table K14-28 VMSA-specific registers

Register	Description, see
AMAIR0	AMAIR0
AMAIR1	AMAIR1
CONTEXTIDR	CONTEXTIDR
DACR	DACR
HAMAIR0	HAMAIR0
HAMAIR1	HAMAIR1
HMAIR0	HMAIR0
HMAIR1	HMAIR1
HTCR	HTCR
HTTBR	HTTBR
MAIR0	MAIR0
MAIR1	MAIR1
NMRR	NMRR
PRRR	PRRR
TTBCR	TTBCR
TTBCR2	TTBCR2
TTBR0	TTBR0
TTBR1	TTBR1
VTCR	VTCR
VTTBR	VTTBR

K14.5.3 ID registers

This section is an index to the registers in the Identification registers functional group.

Table K14-29 ID registers

Register	Description, see
CCSIDR	CCSIDR
CCSIDR2	CCSIDR2
CLIDR	CLIDR
CSSELR	CSSELR
CTR	CTR

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Table K14-29 ID registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
ID_AFR0	ID_AFR0
ID_DFR0	ID_DFR0
ID_DFR1	ID_DFR1
ID_ISAR0	ID_ISAR0
ID_ISAR1	ID_ISAR1
ID_ISAR2	ID_ISAR2
ID_ISAR3	ID_ISAR3
ID_ISAR4	ID_ISAR4
ID_ISAR5	ID_ISAR5
ID_ISAR6	ID_ISAR6
ID_MMFR0	ID_MMFR0
ID_MMFR1	ID_MMFR1
ID_MMFR2	ID_MMFR2
ID_MMFR3	ID_MMFR3
ID_MMFR4	ID_MMFR4
ID_MMFR5	ID_MMFR5
ID_PFR0	ID_PFR0
ID_PFR1	ID_PFR1
ID_PFR2	ID_PFR2
MIDR	MIDR
MPIDR	MPIDR
REVIDR	REVIDR
TCMTR	TCMTR
TLBTR	TLBTR

K14.5.4 Performance monitors registers

This section is an index to the registers in the Performance Monitors registers functional group.

Table K14-30 Performance monitors registers

Register	Description, see
PMCCFILTR	PMCCFILTR
PMCCNTR	PMCCNTR
PMCEID0	PMCEID0

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Table K14-30 Performance monitors registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
PMCEID1	PMCEID1
PMCEID2	PMCEID2
PMCEID3	PMCEID3
PMCNTENCLR	PMCNTENCLR
PMCNTENSET	PMCNTENSET
PMCR	PMCR
PMEVCNTR<n>	PMEVCNTR<n>
PMEVTYPER<n>	PMEVTYPER<n>
PMINTENCLR	PMINTENCLR
PMINTENSET	PMINTENSET
PMMIR	PMMIR
PMOVSR	PMOVSR
PMOVSSET	PMOVSSET
PMSELR	PMSELR
PMSWINC	PMSWINC
PMUSERENR	PMUSERENR
PMXEVCNTR	PMXEVCNTR
PMXEVTYPER	PMXEVTYPER

K14.5.5 Activity Monitors registers

This section is an index to the registers in the Activity Monitors registers functional group.

Table K14-31 Activity monitors registers

Register	Description, see
AMCFGR	AMCFGR
AMCGCR	AMCGCR
AMCNTENCLR0	AMCNTENCLR0
AMCNTENCLR1	AMCNTENCLR1
AMCNTENSET0	AMCNTENSET0
AMCNTENSET1	AMCNTENSET1
AMCR	AMCR
AMEVCNTR0<n>	AMEVCNTR0<n>
AMEVCNTR1<n>	AMEVCNTR1<n>

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Table K14-31 Activity monitors registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
AMEVTYPER0<n>	AMEVTYPER0<n>
AMEVTYPER1<n>	AMEVTYPER1<n>
AMUSERENR	AMUSERENR

K14.5.6 Debug registers

This section is an index to the registers in the Debug registers functional group.

Table K14-32 Debug registers

Register	Description, see
DBGAUTHSTATUS	DBGAUTHSTATUS
DBGBCR<n>	DBGBCR<n>
DBGBVR<n>	DBGBVR<n>
DBGBXVR<n>	DBGBXVR<n>
DBGCLAIMCLR	DBGCLAIMCLR
DBGCLAIMSET	DBGCLAIMSET
DBGDCCINT	DBGDCCINT
DBGDEVID	DBGDEVID
DBGDEVID1	DBGDEVID1
DBGDEVID2	DBGDEVID2
DBGDIDR	DBGDIDR
DBGDRAR	DBGDRAR
DBGDSAR	DBGDSAR
DBGDSCRext	DBGDSCRext
DBGDSCRint	DBGDSCRint
DBGDTRRXext	DBGDTRRXext
DBGDTRRXint	DBGDTRRXint
DBGDTRTXext	DBGDTRTXext
DBGDTRTXint	DBGDTRTXint
DBGOSDLR	DBGOSDLR
DBGOSECCR	DBGOSECCR
DBGOSLAR	DBGOSLAR
DBGOSLSR	DBGOSLSR
DBGPRCR	DBGPRCR

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Table K14-32 Debug registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
DBGVCR	DBGVCR
DBGWCR<n>	DBGWCR<n>
DBGWFAR	DBGWFAR
DBGWVR<n>	DBGWVR<n>
TRFCR	TRFCR

K14.5.7 RAS registers

This section is an index to the registers in the RAS registers functional group.

Table K14-33 RAS registers

Register	Description, see
DISR	DISR
ERRIDR	ERRIDR
ERRSELR	ERRSELR
ERXADDR	ERXADDR
ERXADDR2	ERXADDR2
ERXCTLR	ERXCTLR
ERXCTLR2	ERXCTLR2
ERXFR	ERXFR
ERXFR2	ERXFR2
ERXMISC0	ERXMISC0
ERXMISC1	ERXMISC1
ERXMISC2	ERXMISC2
ERXMISC3	ERXMISC3
ERXMISC4	ERXMISC4
ERXMISC5	ERXMISC5
ERXMISC6	ERXMISC6
ERXMISC7	ERXMISC7
ERXSTATUS	ERXSTATUS
VDFSR	VDFSR
VDISR	VDISR

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K14.5.8 Generic timer registers

This section is an index to the registers in the Generic Timer registers functional group.

Table K14-34 Generic timer registers

Register	Description, see
CNTFRQ	CNTFRQ
CNTHP_CTL	CNTHP_CTL
CNTHPS_CTL	CNTHPS_CTL
CNTHPS_CVAL	CNTHPS_CVAL
CNTHPS_TVAL	CNTHPS_TVAL
CNTHV_CTL	CNTHV_CTL
CNTHV_CVAL	CNTHV_CVAL
CNTHV_TVAL	CNTHV_TVAL
CNTHVS_CTL	CNTHVS_CTL
CNTHVS_CVAL	CNTHVS_CVAL
CNTHVS_TVAL	CNTHVS_TVAL
CNTKCTL	CNTKCTL
CNTP_CTL	CNTP_CTL
CNTP_CVAL	CNTP_CVAL
CNTP_TVAL	CNTP_TVAL
CNTPCT	CNTPCT
CNTPCTSS	CNTPCTSS
CNTV_CTL	CNTV_CTL
CNTV_CVAL	CNTV_CVAL
CNTV_TVAL	CNTV_TVAL
CNTVCT	CNTVCT
CNTVCTSS	CNTVCTSS

K14.5.9 Cache maintenance system instructions

This section is an index to the registers in the Cache maintenance instructions functional group.

Table K14-35 Cache maintenance system instructions

Register	Description, see
BPIALL	BPIALL
BPIALLIS	BPIALLIS
BPIMVA	BPIMVA

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Table K14-35 Cache maintenance system instructions (continued)

Register	Description, see
DCCIMVAC	DCCIMVAC
DCCISW	DCCISW
DCCMVAC	DCCMVAC
DCCMVAU	DCCMVAU
DCCSW	DCCSW
DCIMVAC	DCIMVAC
DCISW	DCISW
ICIALLU	ICIALLU
ICIALLUIS	ICIALLUIS
ICIMVAU	ICIMVAU

K14.5.10 Address translation system instructions

This section is an index to the registers in the Address translation instructions functional group.

Table K14-36 Address translation system instructions

Register	Description, see
ATS12NSOPR	ATS12NSOPR
ATS12NSOPW	ATS12NSOPW
ATS12NSOUR	ATS12NSOUR
ATS12NSOUW	ATS12NSOUW
ATS1CPR	ATS1CPR
ATS1CPRP	ATS1CPRP
ATS1CPW	ATS1CPW
ATS1CPWP	ATS1CPWP
ATS1CUR	ATS1CUR
ATS1CUW	ATS1CUW
ATS1HR	ATS1HR
ATS1HW	ATS1HW

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K14.5.11 TLB maintenance system instructions

This section is an index to the registers in the TLB maintenance instructions functional group.

Table K14-37 TLB maintenance system instructions

Register	Description, see
CFPRCTX	CFPRCTX
CPPRCTX	CPPRCTX
DTLBIALL	DTLBIALL
DTLBIASID	DTLBIASID
DTLBIMVA	DTLBIMVA
DVPRCTX	DVPRCTX
ITLBIALL	ITLBIALL
ITLBIASID	ITLBIASID
ITLBIMVA	ITLBIMVA
TLBIALL	TLBIALL
TLBIALLH	TLBIALLH
TLBIALLHIS	TLBIALLHIS
TLBIALLIS	TLBIALLIS
TLBIALLNSNH	TLBIALLNSNH
TLBIALLNSNHIS	TLBIALLNSNHIS
TLBIASID	TLBIASID
TLBIASIDIS	TLBIASIDIS
TLBIIPAS2	TLBIIPAS2
TLBIIPAS2IS	TLBIIPAS2IS
TLBIIPAS2L	TLBIIPAS2L
TLBIIPAS2LIS	TLBIIPAS2LIS
TLBIMVA	TLBIMVA
TLBIMVAA	TLBIMVAA
TLBIMVAAIS	TLBIMVAAIS
TLBIMVAAL	TLBIMVAAL
TLBIMVAALIS	TLBIMVAALIS
TLBIMVAH	TLBIMVAH
TLBIMVAHIS	TLBIMVAHIS
TLBIMVAIS	TLBIMVAIS
TLBIMVAL	TLBIMVAL

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Table K14-37 TLB maintenance system instructions (continued)

Register	Description, see
TLBIMVALH	TLBIMVALH
TLBIMVALHIS	TLBIMVALHIS
TLBIMVALIS	TLBIMVALIS

K14.5.12 Prediction restriction instructions

This section is an index to the registers in the Prediction restriction instructions functional group.

Table K14-38 Prediction restriction System instructions

System instruction	Description, see
CFPRCTX	CFPRCTX
CPPRCTX	CPPRCTX
DVPRCTX	DVPRCTX

K14.5.13 Legacy feature registers and system instructions

This section is an index to the registers in the Legacy feature registers functional group.

Table K14-39 Legacy feature registers and system instructions

Register	Description, see
CP15DMB	CP15DMB
CP15DSB	CP15DSB
CP15ISB	CP15ISB
FCSEIDR	FCSEIDR
JIDR	JIDR
JMCR	JMCR
JOSCR	JOSCR

K14.5.14 Base system registers

This section is an index to the registers in the functional group.

Table K14-40 Base system registers

Register	Description, see
ACTLR	ACTLR
ACTLR2	ACTLR2
ADFSR	ADFSR
AIDR	AIDR

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Table K14-40 Base system registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
AIFSR	AIFSR
APSR	APSR
CNTHCTL	CNTHCTL
CNTHP_CVAL	CNTHP_CVAL
CNTHP_TVAL	CNTHP_TVAL
CNTVOFF	CNTVOFF
CPACR	CPACR
CPSR	CPSR
DFAR	DFAR
DFSR	DFSR
FPEXC	FPEXC
FPSCR	FPSCR
FPSID	FPSID
HACR	HACR
HACTLR	HACTLR
HACTLR2	HACTLR2
HADFSR	HADFSR
HAIFSR	HAIFSR
HCPTR	HCPTR
HCR	HCR
HCR2	HCR2
HDCR	HDCR
HDFAR	HDFAR
HIFAR	HIFAR
HPFAR	HPFAR
HRMR	HRMR
HSCTLR	HSCTLR
HSR	HSR
HSTR	HSTR
HTPIDR	HTPIDR
HTRFCR	HTRFCR
HVBAR	HVBAR

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Table K14-40 Base system registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
IFAR	IFAR
IFSR	IFSR
ISR	ISR
MVBAR	MVBAR
MVFR0	MVFR0
MVFR1	MVFR1
MVFR2	MVFR2
NSACR	NSACR
PAR	PAR
RMR	RMR
RVBAR	RVBAR
SCR	SCR
SCTLR	SCTLR
SDCR	SDCR
SDER	SDER
TPIDRPRW	TPIDRPRW
TPIDRURO	TPIDRURO
TPIDRURW	TPIDRURW
VBAR	VBAR
VMPIDR	VMPIDR
VPIDR	VPIDR

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K14.6 Alphabetical index of memory-mapped registers

This section is an index of memory-mapped registers in alphabetical order.

Table K14-41 Alphabetical index of Memory-Mapped Registers

Register	Description, see
AMCFGR	*AMCFGR, Activity Monitors Configuration Register* on page I5-10511
AMCGCR	*AMCGCR, Activity Monitors Counter Group Configuration Register* on page I5-10513
AMCIDR0	*AMCIDR0, Activity Monitors Component Identification Register 0* on page I5-10514
AMCIDR1	*AMCIDR1, Activity Monitors Component Identification Register 1* on page I5-10515
AMCIDR2	*AMCIDR2, Activity Monitors Component Identification Register 2* on page I5-10516
AMCIDR3	*AMCIDR3, Activity Monitors Component Identification Register 3* on page I5-10517
AMCNTENCLR0	*AMCNTENCLR0, Activity Monitors Count Enable Clear Register 0* on page I5-10518
AMCNTENCLR1	*AMCNTENCLR1, Activity Monitors Count Enable Clear Register 1* on page I5-10520
AMCNTENSET0	*AMCNTENSET0, Activity Monitors Count Enable Set Register 0* on page I5-10522
AMCNTENSET1	*AMCNTENSET1, Activity Monitors Count Enable Set Register 1* on page I5-10524
AMCR	*AMCR, Activity Monitors Control Register* on page I5-10526
AMDEVAFF0	*AMDEVAFF0, Activity Monitors Device Affinity Register 0* on page I5-10527
AMDEVAFF1	*AMDEVAFF1, Activity Monitors Device Affinity Register 1* on page I5-10528
AMDEVARCH	*AMDEVARCH, Activity Monitors Device Architecture Register* on page I5-10529
AMDEVTYPE	*AMDEVTYPE, Activity Monitors Device Type Register* on page I5-10531
AMEVCNTR0<n>	*AMEVCNTR0<n>, Activity Monitors Event Counter Registers 0, n = 0 - 3* on page I5-10532
AMEVCNTR1<n>	*AMEVCNTR1<n>, Activity Monitors Event Counter Registers 1, n = 0 - 15* on page I5-10534
AMEVTYPER0<n>	*AMEVTYPER0<n>, Activity Monitors Event Type Registers 0, n = 0 - 3* on page I5-10536
AMEVTYPER1<n>	*AMEVTYPER1<n>, Activity Monitors Event Type Registers 1, n = 0 - 15* on page I5-10538
AMIIDR	*AMIIDR, Activity Monitors Implementation Identification Register* on page I5-10539
AMPIDR0	*AMPIDR0, Activity Monitors Peripheral Identification Register 0* on page I5-10541
AMPIDR1	*AMPIDR1, Activity Monitors Peripheral Identification Register 1* on page I5-10542
AMPIDR2	*AMPIDR2, Activity Monitors Peripheral Identification Register 2* on page I5-10543
AMPIDR3	*AMPIDR3, Activity Monitors Peripheral Identification Register 3* on page I5-10544
AMPIDR4	*AMPIDR4, Activity Monitors Peripheral Identification Register 4* on page I5-10545
ASICCTL	*ASICCTL, CTI External Multiplexer Control register* on page H9-10334
CNTACR<n>	*CNTACR<n>, Counter-timer Access Control Registers, n = 0 - 7* on page I5-10548
CNTCR	*CNTCR, Counter Control Register* on page I5-10550
CNTCV	*CNTCV, Counter Count Value register* on page I5-10552
CNTEL0ACR	*CNTEL0ACR, Counter-timer EL0 Access Control Register* on page I5-10554

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Table K14-41 Alphabetical index of Memory-Mapped Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
CNTFID0	*CNTFID0, Counter Frequency ID* on page I5-10556
CNTFID<n>	*CNTFID<n>, Counter Frequency IDs, n > 0, n = 1 - 1003* on page I5-10557
CNTFRQ	*CNTFRQ, Counter-timer Frequency* on page I5-10559
CNTID	*CNTID, Counter Identification Register* on page I5-10561
CNTNSAR	*CNTNSAR, Counter-timer Non-secure Access Register* on page I5-10562
CNTP_CTL	*CNTP_CTL, Counter-timer Physical Timer Control* on page I5-10564
CNTP_CVAL	*CNTP_CVAL, Counter-timer Physical Timer CompareValue* on page I5-10566
CNTP_TVAL	*CNTP_TVAL, Counter-timer Physical Timer TimerValue* on page I5-10568
CNTPCT	*CNTPCT, Counter-timer Physical Count* on page I5-10570
CNTSCR	*CNTSCR, Counter Scale Register* on page I5-10572
CNTSR	*CNTSR, Counter Status Register* on page I5-10573
CNTTIDR	*CNTTIDR, Counter-timer Timer ID Register* on page I5-10575
CNTV_CTL	*CNTV_CTL, Counter-timer Virtual Timer Control* on page I5-10577
CNTV_CVAL	*CNTV_CVAL, Counter-timer Virtual Timer CompareValue* on page I5-10579
CNTV_TVAL	*CNTV_TVAL, Counter-timer Virtual Timer TimerValue* on page I5-10581
CNTVCT	*CNTVCT, Counter-timer Virtual Count* on page I5-10583
CNTVOFF	*CNTVOFF, Counter-timer Virtual Offset* on page I5-10585
CNTVOFF<n>	*CNTVOFF<n>, Counter-timer Virtual Offsets, n = 0 - 7* on page I5-10587
CounterID<n>	*CounterID<n>, Counter ID registers, n = 0 - 11* on page I5-10589
CTIAPPCLEAR	*CTIAPPCLEAR, CTI Application Trigger Clear register* on page H9-10335
CTIAPPPULSE	*CTIAPPPULSE, CTI Application Pulse register* on page H9-10337
CTIAPPSET	*CTIAPPSET, CTI Application Trigger Set register* on page H9-10339
CTIAUTHSTATUS	*CTIAUTHSTATUS, CTI Authentication Status register* on page H9-10341
CTICHINSTATUS	*CTICHINSTATUS, CTI Channel In Status register* on page H9-10343
CTICHOUTSTATUS	*CTICHOUTSTATUS, CTI Channel Out Status register* on page H9-10344
CTICIDR0	*CTICIDR0, CTI Component Identification Register 0* on page H9-10346
CTICIDR1	*CTICIDR1, CTI Component Identification Register 1* on page H9-10347
CTICIDR2	*CTICIDR2, CTI Component Identification Register 2* on page H9-10348
CTICIDR3	*CTICIDR3, CTI Component Identification Register 3* on page H9-10349
CTICLAIMCLR	*CTICLAIMCLR, CTI CLAIM Tag Clear register* on page H9-10350
CTICLAIMSET	*CTICLAIMSET, CTI CLAIM Tag Set register* on page H9-10352
CTICONTROL	*CTICONTROL, CTI Control register* on page H9-10354

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Table K14-41 Alphabetical index of Memory-Mapped Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
CTIDEVAFF0	*CTIDEVAFF0, CTI Device Affinity register 0* on page H9-10355
CTIDEVAFF1	*CTIDEVAFF1, CTI Device Affinity register 1* on page H9-10356
CTIDEVARCH	*CTIDEVARCH, CTI Device Architecture register* on page H9-10357
CTIDEVCTL	*CTIDEVCTL, CTI Device Control register* on page H9-10359
CTIDEVID	*CTIDEVID, CTI Device ID register 0* on page H9-10360
CTIDEVID1	*CTIDEVID1, CTI Device ID register 1* on page H9-10362
CTIDEVID2	*CTIDEVID2, CTI Device ID register 2* on page H9-10363
CTIDEVTYPE	*CTIDEVTYPE, CTI Device Type register* on page H9-10364
CTIGATE	*CTIGATE, CTI Channel Gate Enable register* on page H9-10365
CTIINEN<n>	*CTIINEN<n>, CTI Input Trigger to Output Channel Enable registers, n = 0 - 31* on page H9-10367
CTIINTACK	*CTIINTACK, CTI Output Trigger Acknowledge register* on page H9-10369
CTIITCTRL	*CTIITCTRL, CTI Integration mode Control register* on page H9-10371
CTILAR	*CTILAR, CTI Lock Access Register* on page H9-10373
CTILSR	*CTILSR, CTI Lock Status Register* on page H9-10374
CTIOUTEN<n>	*CTIOUTEN<n>, CTI Input Channel to Output Trigger Enable registers, n = 0 - 31* on page H9-10376
CTIPIDR0	*CTIPIDR0, CTI Peripheral Identification Register 0* on page H9-10378
CTIPIDR1	*CTIPIDR1, CTI Peripheral Identification Register 1* on page H9-10379
CTIPIDR2	*CTIPIDR2, CTI Peripheral Identification Register 2* on page H9-10380
CTIPIDR3	*CTIPIDR3, CTI Peripheral Identification Register 3* on page H9-10381
CTIPIDR4	*CTIPIDR4, CTI Peripheral Identification Register 4* on page H9-10382
CTITRIGINSTATUS	*CTITRIGINSTATUS, CTI Trigger In Status register* on page H9-10383
CTITRIGOUTSTATUS	*CTITRIGOUTSTATUS, CTI Trigger Out Status register* on page H9-10384
DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1	*DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1, Debug Authentication Status register* on page H9-10060
DBGBCR<n>_EL1	*DBGBCR<n>_EL1, Debug Breakpoint Control Registers, n = 0 - 15* on page H9-10063
DBGBVR<n>_EL1	*DBGBVR<n>_EL1, Debug Breakpoint Value Registers, n = 0 - 15* on page H9-10067
DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1	*DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1, Debug CLAIM Tag Clear register* on page H9-10072
DBGCLAIMSET_EL1	*DBGCLAIMSET_EL1, Debug CLAIM Tag Set register* on page H9-10074
DBGDTRRX_EL0	*DBGDTRRX_EL0, Debug Data Transfer Register, Receive* on page H9-10076
DBGDTRTX_EL0	*DBGDTRTX_EL0, Debug Data Transfer Register, Transmit* on page H9-10078
DBGWCR<n>_EL1	*DBGWCR<n>_EL1, Debug Watchpoint Control Registers, n = 0 - 15* on page H9-10080
DBGWVR<n>_EL1	*DBGWVR<n>_EL1, Debug Watchpoint Value Registers, n = 0 - 15* on page H9-10084

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Table K14-41 Alphabetical index of Memory-Mapped Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
EDAA32PFR	*EDAA32PFR, External Debug Auxiliary Processor Feature Register* on page H9-10086
EDACR	*EDACR, External Debug Auxiliary Control Register* on page H9-10089
EDCIDR0	*EDCIDR0, External Debug Component Identification Register 0* on page H9-10091
EDCIDR1	*EDCIDR1, External Debug Component Identification Register 1* on page H9-10092
EDCIDR2	*EDCIDR2, External Debug Component Identification Register 2* on page H9-10093
EDCIDR3	*EDCIDR3, External Debug Component Identification Register 3* on page H9-10094
EDCIDSR	*EDCIDSR, External Debug Context ID Sample Register* on page H9-10095
EDDEVAFF0	*EDDEVAFF0, External Debug Device Affinity register 0* on page H9-10097
EDDEVAFF1	*EDDEVAFF1, External Debug Device Affinity register 1* on page H9-10098
EDDEVARCH	*EDDEVARCH, External Debug Device Architecture register* on page H9-10099
EDDEVID	*EDDEVID, External Debug Device ID register 0* on page H9-10101
EDDEVID1	*EDDEVID1, External Debug Device ID register 1* on page H9-10103
EDDEVID2	*EDDEVID2, External Debug Device ID register 2* on page H9-10105
EDDEVTYPE	*EDDEVTYPE, External Debug Device Type register* on page H9-10106
EDDFR	*EDDFR, External Debug Feature Register* on page H9-10107
EDECCR	*EDECCR, External Debug Exception Catch Control Register* on page H9-10110
EDECR	*EDECR, External Debug Execution Control Register* on page H9-10118
EDESR	*EDESR, External Debug Event Status Register* on page H9-10120
EDHSR	EDHSR
EDITCTRL	*EDITCTRL, External Debug Integration mode Control register* on page H9-10122
EDITR	*EDITR, External Debug Instruction Transfer Register* on page H9-10124
EDLAR	*EDLAR, External Debug Lock Access Register* on page H9-10126
EDLSR	*EDLSR, External Debug Lock Status Register* on page H9-10128
EDPCSR	*EDPCSR, External Debug Program Counter Sample Register* on page H9-10130
EDPFR	*EDPFR, External Debug Processor Feature Register* on page H9-10133
EDPIDR0	*EDPIDR0, External Debug Peripheral Identification Register 0* on page H9-10137
EDPIDR1	*EDPIDR1, External Debug Peripheral Identification Register 1* on page H9-10138
EDPIDR2	*EDPIDR2, External Debug Peripheral Identification Register 2* on page H9-10139
EDPIDR3	*EDPIDR3, External Debug Peripheral Identification Register 3* on page H9-10141
EDPIDR4	*EDPIDR4, External Debug Peripheral Identification Register 4* on page H9-10142
EDPRCR	*EDPRCR, External Debug Power/Reset Control Register* on page H9-10143
EDPRSR	*EDPRSR, External Debug Processor Status Register* on page H9-10149

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Table K14-41 Alphabetical index of Memory-Mapped Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
EDRCR	*EDRCR, External Debug Reserve Control Register* on page H9-10161
EDSCR	*EDSCR, External Debug Status and Control Register* on page H9-10163
EDVIDSR	*EDVIDSR, External Debug Virtual Context Sample Register* on page H9-10170
EDWAR	*EDWAR, External Debug Watchpoint Address Register* on page H9-10173
ERRCIDR0	*ERRCIDR0, Component Identification Register 0* on page I5-10592
ERRCIDR1	*ERRCIDR1, Component Identification Register 1* on page I5-10593
ERRCIDR2	*ERRCIDR2, Component Identification Register 2* on page I5-10594
ERRCIDR3	*ERRCIDR3, Component Identification Register 3* on page I5-10595
ERRCRICR0	*ERRCRICR0, Critical Error Interrupt Configuration Register 0* on page I5-10596
ERRCRICR1	*ERRCRICR1, Critical Error Interrupt Configuration Register 1* on page I5-10598
ERRCRICR2	*ERRCRICR2, Critical Error Interrupt Configuration Register 2* on page I5-10599
ERRDEVAFF	*ERRDEVAFF, Device Affinity Register* on page I5-10602
ERRDEVARCH	*ERRDEVARCH, Device Architecture Register* on page I5-10606
ERRDEVID	*ERRDEVID, Device Configuration Register* on page I5-10608
ERRERICR0	*ERRERICR0, Error Recovery Interrupt Configuration Register 0* on page I5-10609
ERRERICR1	*ERRERICR1, Error Recovery Interrupt Configuration Register 1* on page I5-10611
ERRERICR2	*ERRERICR2, Error Recovery Interrupt Configuration Register 2* on page I5-10612
ERRFHICR0	*ERRFHICR0, Fault Handling Interrupt Configuration Register 0* on page I5-10615
ERRFHICR1	*ERRFHICR1, Fault Handling Interrupt Configuration Register 1* on page I5-10617
ERRFHICR2	*ERRFHICR2, Fault Handling Interrupt Configuration Register 2* on page I5-10618
ERRGSR	*ERRGSR, Error Group Status Register* on page I5-10621
ERRIIDR	*ERRIIDR, Implementation Identification Register* on page I5-10622
ERRIMPDEF<n>	*ERRIMPDEF<n>, IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED Register <n>, n = 0 - 191* on page I5-10624
ERRIRQCR<n>	*ERRIRQCR<n>, Generic Error Interrupt Configuration Register <n>, n = 0 - 15* on page I5-10625
ERRIRQSR	*ERRIRQSR, Error Interrupt Status Register* on page I5-10626
ERR<n>ADDR	*ERR<n>ADDR, Error Record <n> Address Register, n = 0 - 65534* on page I5-10629
ERR<n>CTLR	*ERR<n>CTLR, Error Record <n> Control Register, n = 0 - 65534* on page I5-10632
ERR<n>FR	*ERR<n>FR, Error Record <n> Feature Register, n = 0 - 65534* on page I5-10639
ERR<n>MISC0	*ERR<n>MISC0, Error Record <n> Miscellaneous Register 0, n = 0 - 65534* on page I5-10645
ERR<n>MISC1	*ERR<n>MISC1, Error Record <n> Miscellaneous Register 1, n = 0 - 65534* on page I5-10650

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Table K14-41 Alphabetical index of Memory-Mapped Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
ERR<n>MISC2	*ERR<n>MISC2, Error Record <n> Miscellaneous Register 2, n = 0 - 65534* on page I5-10652
ERR<n>MISC3	*ERR<n>MISC3, Error Record <n> Miscellaneous Register 3, n = 0 - 65534* on page I5-10654
ERR<n>PFGCDN	*ERR<n>PFGCDN, Error Record <n> Pseudo-fault Generation Countdown Register, n = 0 - 65534* on page I5-10656
ERR<n>PFGCTL	*ERR<n>PFGCTL, Error Record <n> Pseudo-fault Generation Control Register, n = 0 - 65534* on page I5-10658
ERR<n>PFGF	*ERR<n>PFGF, Error Record <n> Pseudo-fault Generation Feature Register, n = 0 - 65534* on page I5-10663
ERR<n>STATUS	*ERR<n>STATUS, Error Record <n> Primary Status Register, n = 0 - 65534* on page I5-10668
ERRPIDR0	*ERRPIDR0, Peripheral Identification Register 0* on page I5-10685
ERRPIDR1	*ERRPIDR1, Peripheral Identification Register 1* on page I5-10686
ERRPIDR2	*ERRPIDR2, Peripheral Identification Register 2* on page I5-10688
ERRPIDR3	*ERRPIDR3, Peripheral Identification Register 3* on page I5-10690
ERRPIDR4	*ERRPIDR4, Peripheral Identification Register 4* on page I5-10692
MIDR_EL1	*MIDR_EL1, Main ID Register* on page H9-10175
OSLAR_EL1	*OSLAR_EL1, OS Lock Access Register* on page H9-10177
PMAUTHSTATUS	*PMAUTHSTATUS, Performance Monitors Authentication Status register* on page I5-10426
PMCCFILTR_EL0	*PMCCFILTR_EL0, Performance Monitors Cycle Counter Filter Register* on page I5-10428
PMCCNTR_EL0	*PMCCNTR_EL0, Performance Monitors Cycle Counter* on page I5-10432
PMCEID0	*PMCEID0, Performance Monitors Common Event Identification register 0* on page I5-10434
PMCEID1	*PMCEID1, Performance Monitors Common Event Identification register 1* on page I5-10436
PMCEID2	*PMCEID2, Performance Monitors Common Event Identification register 2* on page I5-10438
PMCEID3	*PMCEID3, Performance Monitors Common Event Identification register 3* on page I5-10440
PMCFGR	*PMCFGR, Performance Monitors Configuration Register* on page I5-10442
PMCID1SR	*PMCID1SR, CONTEXTIDR_EL1 Sample Register* on page I5-10449
PMCID2SR	*PMCID2SR, CONTEXTIDR_EL2 Sample Register* on page I5-10451
PMCIDR0	*PMCIDR0, Performance Monitors Component Identification Register 0* on page I5-10445
PMCIDR1	*PMCIDR1, Performance Monitors Component Identification Register 1* on page I5-10446
PMCIDR2	*PMCIDR2, Performance Monitors Component Identification Register 2* on page I5-10447
PMCIDR3	*PMCIDR3, Performance Monitors Component Identification Register 3* on page I5-10448
PMCNTENCLR_EL0	*PMCNTENCLR_EL0, Performance Monitors Count Enable Clear register* on page I5-10453
PMCNTENSET_EL0	*PMCNTENSET_EL0, Performance Monitors Count Enable Set register* on page I5-10455

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Table K14-41 Alphabetical index of Memory-Mapped Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
PMCR_EL0	*PMCR_EL0, Performance Monitors Control Register* on page I5-10457
PMDEVAFF0	*PMDEVAFF0, Performance Monitors Device Affinity register 0* on page I5-10462
PMDEVAFF1	*PMDEVAFF1, Performance Monitors Device Affinity register 1* on page I5-10463
PMDEVARCH	*PMDEVARCH, Performance Monitors Device Architecture register* on page I5-10464
PMDEVID	*PMDEVID, Performance Monitors Device ID register* on page I5-10466
PMDEVTYPE	*PMDEVTYPE, Performance Monitors Device Type register* on page I5-10467
PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0	*PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0, Performance Monitors Event Count Registers, n = 0 - 30* on page I5-10468
PMEVFILTR<n>	*PMEVFILTR<n>, Performance Monitors Event Type Select Register <n>, n = 0 - 30* on page I5-10470
PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0	*PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0, Performance Monitors Event Type Registers, n = 0 - 30* on page I5-10472
PMINTENCLR_EL1	*PMINTENCLR_EL1, Performance Monitors Interrupt Enable Clear register* on page I5-10477
PMINTENSET_EL1	*PMINTENSET_EL1, Performance Monitors Interrupt Enable Set register* on page I5-10479
PMITCTRL	*PMITCTRL, Performance Monitors Integration mode Control register* on page I5-10481
PMLAR	*PMLAR, Performance Monitors Lock Access Register* on page I5-10483
PMLSR	*PMLSR, Performance Monitors Lock Status Register* on page I5-10485
PMMIR	*PMMIR, Performance Monitors Machine Identification Register* on page I5-10487
PMOVSCLR_EL0	*PMOVSCLR_EL0, Performance Monitors Overflow Flag Status Clear register* on page I5-10490
PMOVSSET_EL0	*PMOVSSET_EL0, Performance Monitors Overflow Flag Status Set register* on page I5-10492
PMPCSR	*PMPCSR, Program Counter Sample Register* on page I5-10494
PMPIDR0	*PMPIDR0, Performance Monitors Peripheral Identification Register 0* on page I5-10498
PMPIDR1	*PMPIDR1, Performance Monitors Peripheral Identification Register 1* on page I5-10499
PMPIDR2	*PMPIDR2, Performance Monitors Peripheral Identification Register 2* on page I5-10500
PMPIDR3	*PMPIDR3, Performance Monitors Peripheral Identification Register 3* on page I5-10502
PMPIDR4	*PMPIDR4, Performance Monitors Peripheral Identification Register 4* on page I5-10503
PMSWINC_EL0	*PMSWINC_EL0, Performance Monitors Software Increment register* on page I5-10504
PMVIDSR	*PMVIDSR, VMID Sample Register* on page I5-10506
TRCACATR<n>	*TRCACATR<n>, Address Comparator Access Type Register <n>, n = 0 - 15* on page H9-10180
TRCACVR<n>	*TRCACVR<n>, Address Comparator Value Register <n>, n = 0 - 15* on page H9-10186
TRCAUTHSTATUS	*TRCAUTHSTATUS, Authentication Status Register* on page H9-10188

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Table K14-41 Alphabetical index of Memory-Mapped Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
TRCAUXCTLR	*TRCAUXCTLR, Auxiliary Control Register* on page H9-10191
TRCBBCTLR	*TRCBBCTLR, Branch Broadcast Control Register* on page H9-10192
TRCCCCTLR	*TRCCCCTLR, Cycle Count Control Register* on page H9-10194
TRCCIDCCTLR0	*TRCCIDCCTLR0, Context Identifier Comparator Control Register 0* on page H9-10195
TRCCIDCCTLR1	*TRCCIDCCTLR1, Context Identifier Comparator Control Register 1* on page H9-10197
TRCCIDCVR<n>	*TRCCIDCVR<n>, Context Identifier Comparator Value Registers <n>, n = 0 - 7* on page H9-10199
TRCCIDR0	*TRCCIDR0, Component Identification Register 0* on page H9-10200
TRCCIDR1	*TRCCIDR1, Component Identification Register 1* on page H9-10201
TRCCIDR2	*TRCCIDR2, Component Identification Register 2* on page H9-10202
TRCCIDR3	*TRCCIDR3, Component Identification Register 3* on page H9-10203
TRCCLAIMCLR	*TRCCLAIMCLR, Claim Tag Clear Register* on page H9-10204
TRCCLAIMSET	*TRCCLAIMSET, Claim Tag Set Register* on page H9-10206
TRCCNTCTLR<n>	*TRCCNTCTLR<n>, Counter Control Register <n>, n = 0 - 3* on page H9-10208
TRCCNTRLDVR<n>	*TRCCNTRLDVR<n>, Counter Reload Value Register <n>, n = 0 - 3* on page H9-10211
TRCCNTVR<n>	*TRCCNTVR<n>, Counter Value Register <n>, n = 0 - 3* on page H9-10212
TRCCONFIGR	*TRCCONFIGR, Trace Configuration Register* on page H9-10213
TRCDEVAFF	*TRCDEVAFF, Device Affinity Register* on page H9-10217
TRCDEVARCH	*TRCDEVARCH, Device Architecture Register* on page H9-10218
TRCDEVID	*TRCDEVID, Device Configuration Register* on page H9-10220
TRCDEVID1	*TRCDEVID1, Device Configuration Register 1* on page H9-10221
TRCDEVID2	*TRCDEVID2, Device Configuration Register 2* on page H9-10222
TRCDEVTYPE	*TRCDEVTYPE, Device Type Register* on page H9-10223
TRCEVENTCTL0R	*TRCEVENTCTL0R, Event Control 0 Register* on page H9-10224
TRCEVENTCTL1R	*TRCEVENTCTL1R, Event Control 1 Register* on page H9-10228
TRCEXTINSELR<n>	*TRCEXTINSELR<n>, External Input Select Register <n>, n = 0 - 3* on page H9-10230
TRCIDR0	*TRCIDR0, ID Register 0* on page H9-10232
TRCIDR1	*TRCIDR1, ID Register 1* on page H9-10236
TRCIDR10	*TRCIDR10, ID Register 10* on page H9-10238
TRCIDR11	*TRCIDR11, ID Register 11* on page H9-10239
TRCIDR12	*TRCIDR12, ID Register 12* on page H9-10240
TRCIDR13	*TRCIDR13, ID Register 13* on page H9-10241
TRCIDR2	*TRCIDR2, ID Register 2* on page H9-10242

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Table K14-41 Alphabetical index of Memory-Mapped Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
TRCIDR3	*TRCIDR3, ID Register 3* on page H9-10245
TRCIDR4	*TRCIDR4, ID Register 4* on page H9-10248
TRCIDR5	*TRCIDR5, ID Register 5* on page H9-10252
TRCIDR6	*TRCIDR6, ID Register 6* on page H9-10254
TRCIDR7	*TRCIDR7, ID Register 7* on page H9-10256
TRCIDR8	*TRCIDR8, ID Register 8* on page H9-10257
TRCIDR9	*TRCIDR9, ID Register 9* on page H9-10258
TRCIMSPEC0	*TRCIMSPEC0, IMP DEF Register 0* on page H9-10259
TRCIMSPEC<n>	*TRCIMSPEC<n>, IMP DEF Register <n>, n = 1 - 7* on page H9-10261
TRCITCTRL	*TRCITCTRL, Integration Mode Control Register* on page H9-10262
TRCLAR	*TRCLAR, Lock Access Register* on page H9-10263
TRCLSR	*TRCLSR, Lock Status Register* on page H9-10264
TRCOSLSR	*TRCOSLSR, Trace OS Lock Status Register* on page H9-10266
TRCPDCR	*TRCPDCR, PowerDown Control Register* on page H9-10268
TRCPDSR	*TRCPDSR, PowerDown Status Register* on page H9-10269
TRCPIDR0	*TRCPIDR0, Peripheral Identification Register 0* on page H9-10271
TRCPIDR1	*TRCPIDR1, Peripheral Identification Register 1* on page H9-10272
TRCPIDR2	*TRCPIDR2, Peripheral Identification Register 2* on page H9-10274
TRCPIDR3	*TRCPIDR3, Peripheral Identification Register 3* on page H9-10276
TRCPIDR4	*TRCPIDR4, Peripheral Identification Register 4* on page H9-10278
TRCPIDR5	*TRCPIDR5, Peripheral Identification Register 5* on page H9-10280
TRCPIDR6	*TRCPIDR6, Peripheral Identification Register 6* on page H9-10281
TRCPIDR7	*TRCPIDR7, Peripheral Identification Register 7* on page H9-10282
TRCPRGCTLR	*TRCPRGCTLR, Programming Control Register* on page H9-10283
TRCQCTLR	*TRCQCTLR, Q Element Control Register* on page H9-10284
TRCRSCTLR<n>	*TRCRSCTLR<n>, Resource Selection Control Register <n>, n = 2 - 31* on page H9-10286
TRCRSR	*TRCRSR, Resources Status Register* on page H9-10293
TRCSEQEVR<n>	*TRCSEQEVR<n>, Sequencer State Transition Control Register <n>, n = 0 - 2* on page H9-10295
TRCSEQRSTEVR	*TRCSEQRSTEVR, Sequencer Reset Control Register* on page H9-10298
TRCSEQSTR	*TRCSEQSTR, Sequencer State Register* on page H9-10300
TRCSSCCR<n>	*TRCSSCCR<n>, Single-shot Comparator Control Register <n>, n = 0 - 7* on page H9-10301

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Table K14-41 Alphabetical index of Memory-Mapped Registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
TRCSSCSR<n>	*TRCSSCSR<n>, Single-shot Comparator Control Status Register <n>, n = 0 - 7* on page H9-10303
TRCSSPCICR<n>	*TRCSSPCICR<n>, Single-shot Processing Element Comparator Input Control Register <n>, n = 0 - 7* on page H9-10306
TRCSTALLCTLR	*TRCSTALLCTLR, Stall Control Register* on page H9-10308
TRCSTATR	*TRCSTATR, Trace Status Register* on page H9-10310
TRCSYNCPR	*TRCSYNCPR, Synchronization Period Register* on page H9-10311
TRCTRACEIDR	*TRCTRACEIDR, Trace ID Register* on page H9-10313
TRCTSCTLR	*TRCTSCTLR, Timestamp Control Register* on page H9-10314
TRCVICTLR	*TRCVICTLR, ViewInst Main Control Register* on page H9-10316
TRCVIIECTLR	*TRCVIIECTLR, ViewInst Include/Exclude Control Register* on page H9-10322
TRCVIPCSSCTLR	*TRCVIPCSSCTLR, ViewInst Start/Stop PE Comparator Control Register* on page H9-10324
TRCVISSCTLR	*TRCVISSCTLR, ViewInst Start/Stop Control Register* on page H9-10326
TRCVMIDCCTLR0	*TRCVMIDCCTLR0, Virtual Context Identifier Comparator Control Register 0* on page H9-10328
TRCVMIDCCTLR1	*TRCVMIDCCTLR1, Virtual Context Identifier Comparator Control Register 1* on page H9-10330
TRCVMIDCVR<n>	*TRCVMIDCVR<n>, Virtual Context Identifier Comparator Value Register <n>, n = 0 - 7* on page H9-10332

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K14.7 Functional index of memory-mapped registers

This section is an index of the memory-mapped registers, divided by functional group. Each of the following sections lists the registers for a functional group:

- *ID registers*.
- *Performance monitors registers*.
- *Debug registers* on page K14-11503.
- *RAS registers* on page K14-11504.
- *Cross-trigger interface registers* on page K14-11505.

K14.7.1 ID registers

This section is an index to the registers in the Identification registers functional group.

Table K14-42 ID registers

Register	Description, see
EDAA32PFR	EDAA32PFR
EDDFR	EDDFR
EDPFR	EDPFR
MIDR_EL1	MIDR_EL1

K14.7.2 Performance monitors registers

This section is an index to the registers in the Performance Monitors registers functional group.

Table K14-43 Performance monitors registers

Register	Description, see
PMAUTHSTATUS	PMAUTHSTATUS
PMCCFILTR_EL0	PMCCFILTR_EL0
PMCCNTR_EL0	PMCCNTR_EL0
PMCEID0	PMCEID0
PMCEID1	PMCEID1
PMCEID2	PMCEID2
PMCEID3	PMCEID3
PMCFGR	PMCFGR
PMCID1SR	PMCID1SR
PMCID2SR	PMCID2SR
PMCIDR0	PMCIDR0
PMCIDR1	PMCIDR1
PMCIDR2	PMCIDR2
PMCIDR3	PMCIDR3

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Table K14-43 Performance monitors registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
PMCNTENCLR_EL0	PMCNTENCLR_EL0
PMCNTENSET_EL0	PMCNTENSET_EL0
PMCR_EL0	PMCR_EL0
PMDEVAFF0	PMDEVAFF0
PMDEVAFF1	PMDEVAFF1
PMDEVARCH	PMDEVARCH
PMDEVID	PMDEVID
PMDEVTYPE	PMDEVTYPE
PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0	PMEVCNTR<n>_EL0
PMEVFILTR<n>	PMEVFILTR<n>
PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0	PMEVTYPER<n>_EL0
PMINTENCLR_EL1	PMINTENCLR_EL1
PMINTENSET_EL1	PMINTENSET_EL1
PMITCTRL	PMITCTRL
PMLAR	PMLAR
PMLSR	PMLSR
PMMIR	PMMIR
PMOVSCLR_EL0	PMOVSCLR_EL0
PMOVSSET_EL0	PMOVSSET_EL0
PMPCSR	PMPCSR
PMPIDR0	PMPIDR0
PMPIDR1	PMPIDR1
PMPIDR2	PMPIDR2
PMPIDR3	PMPIDR3
PMPIDR4	PMPIDR4
PMSWINC_EL0	PMSWINC_EL0
PMVIDSR	PMVIDSR

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K14.7.3 Debug registers

This section is an index to the registers in the Debug registers functional group.

Table K14-44 Debug registers

Register	Description, see
DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1	DBGAUTHSTATUS_EL1
DBGBCR<n>_EL1	DBGBCR<n>_EL1
DBGBVR<n>_EL1	DBGBVR<n>_EL1
DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1	DBGCLAIMCLR_EL1
DBGCLAIMSET_EL1	DBGCLAIMSET_EL1
DBGDTRRX_EL0	DBGDTRRX_EL0
DBGDTRTX_EL0	DBGDTRTX_EL0
DBGWCR<n>_EL1	DBGWCR<n>_EL1
DBGWVR<n>_EL1	DBGWVR<n>_EL1
EDACR	EDACR
EDCIDR0	EDCIDR0
EDCIDR1	EDCIDR1
EDCIDR2	EDCIDR2
EDCIDR3	EDCIDR3
EDCIDSR	EDCIDSR
EDDEVAFF0	EDDEVAFF0
EDDEVAFF1	EDDEVAFF1
EDDEVARCH	EDDEVARCH
EDDEVID	EDDEVID
EDDEVID1	EDDEVID1
EDDEVID2	EDDEVID2
EDDEVTYPE	EDDEVTYPE
EDECCR	EDECCR
EDECR	EDECR
EDESR	EDESR
EDHSR	EDHSR
EDITCTRL	EDITCTRL
EDITR	EDITR
EDLAR	EDLAR
EDLSR	EDLSR

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Table K14-44 Debug registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
EDPCSR	EDPCSR
EDPIDR0	EDPIDR0
EDPIDR1	EDPIDR1
EDPIDR2	EDPIDR2
EDPIDR3	EDPIDR3
EDPIDR4	EDPIDR4
EDPRCR	EDPRCR
EDPRSR	EDPRSR
EDRCR	EDRCR
EDSCR	EDSCR
EDVIDSR	EDVIDSR
EDWAR	EDWAR
OSLAR_EL1	OSLAR_EL1

K14.7.4 RAS registers

This section is an index to the registers in the RAS registers functional group.

Table K14-45 RAS registers

Register	Description, see
ERRCIDR0	ERRCIDR0
ERRCIDR1	ERRCIDR1
ERRCIDR2	ERRCIDR2
ERRCIDR3	ERRCIDR3
ERRCRICR0	ERRCRICR0
ERRCRICR1	ERRCRICR1
ERRCRICR2	ERRCRICR2
ERRDEVAFF	ERRDEVAFF
ERRDEVARCH	ERRDEVARCH
ERRDEVID	ERRDEVID
ERRERICR0	ERRERICR0
ERRERICR1	ERRERICR1
ERRERICR2	ERRERICR2
ERRFHICR0	ERRFHICR0

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Table K14-45 RAS registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
ERRFHICR1	ERRFHICR1
ERRFHICR2	ERRFHICR2
ERRGSR	ERRGSR
ERRIIDR	ERRIIDR
ERRIMPDEF<n>	ERRIMPDEF<n>
ERRIRQCR<n>	ERRIRQCR<n>
ERRIRQSR	ERRIRQSR
ERR<n>ADDR	ERR<n>ADDR
ERR<n>CTLR	ERR<n>CTLR
ERR<n>FR	ERR<n>FR
ERR<n>MISC0	ERR<n>MISC0
ERR<n>MISC1	ERR<n>MISC1
ERR<n>MISC2	ERR<n>MISC2
ERR<n>MISC3	ERR<n>MISC3
ERR<n>PFGCDN	ERR<n>PFGCDN
ERR<n>PFGCTL	ERR<n>PFGCTL
ERR<n>PFGF	ERR<n>PFGF
ERR<n>STATUS	ERR<n>STATUS
ERRPIDR0	ERRPIDR0
ERRPIDR1	ERRPIDR1
ERRPIDR2	ERRPIDR2
ERRPIDR3	ERRPIDR3
ERRPIDR4	ERRPIDR4

K14.7.5 Cross-trigger interface registers

This section is an index to the registers in the Cross-Trigger Interface registers functional group.

Table K14-46 Cross-trigger interface registers

Register	Description, see
ASICCTL	ASICCTL
CTIAPPCLEAR	CTIAPPCLEAR
CTIAPPPULSE	CTIAPPPULSE
CTIAPPSET	CTIAPPSET

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Table K14-46 Cross-trigger interface registers (continued)

Register	Description, see
CTIAUTHSTATUS	CTIAUTHSTATUS
CTICHINSTATUS	CTICHINSTATUS
CTICHOUTSTATUS	CTICHOUTSTATUS
CTICIDR0	CTICIDR0
CTICIDR1	CTICIDR1
CTICIDR2	CTICIDR2
CTICIDR3	CTICIDR3
CTICLAIMCLR	CTICLAIMCLR
CTICLAIMSET	CTICLAIMSET
CTICONTROL	CTICONTROL
CTIDEVAFF0	CTIDEVAFF0
CTIDEVAFF1	CTIDEVAFF1
CTIDEVARCH	CTIDEVARCH
CTIDEVCTL	CTIDEVCTL
CTIDEVID	CTIDEVID
CTIDEVID1	CTIDEVID1
CTIDEVID2	CTIDEVID2
CTIDEVTYPE	CTIDEVTYPE
CTIGATE	CTIGATE
CTIINEN<n>	CTIINEN<n>
CTIINTACK	CTIINTACK
CTIITCTRL	CTIITCTRL
CTILAR	CTILAR
CTILSR	CTILSR
CTIOUTEN<n>	CTIOUTEN<n>
CTIPIDR0	CTIPIDR0
CTIPIDR1	CTIPIDR1
CTIPIDR2	CTIPIDR2
CTIPIDR3	CTIPIDR3
CTIPIDR4	CTIPIDR4
CTITRIGINSTATUS	CTITRIGINSTATUS
CTITRIGOUTSTATUS	CTITRIGOUTSTATUS

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Glossary

A32 instruction

A word that specifies an operation to be performed by a PE that is executing in an Exception level that is using AArch32 and is in A32 state. A32 instructions must be word-aligned.

A32 instructions were previously called ARM instructions.

See also A32 state, A64 instruction, T32 instruction.

A32 state

The AArch32 Instruction set state in which the PE executes A32 instructions.

A32 state was previously called ARM state.

See also T32 instruction, T32 state.

A64 instruction

A word that specifies an operation to be performed by a PE that is executing in an Exception level that is using AArch64. A64 instructions must be word-aligned.

See also A32 instruction, T32 instruction.

AArch32

The 32-bit Execution state. In AArch32 state, addresses are held in 32-bit registers, and instructions in the base instruction sets use 32-bit registers for their processing. AArch32 state supports the T32 and A32 instruction sets

See also AArch64, A32 instruction, T32 instruction.

AArch64

The 64-bit Execution state. In AArch64 state, addresses are held in 64-bit registers, and instructions in the base instruction set can use 64-bit registers for their processing. AArch64 state supports the A64 instruction set.

See also AArch32, A64 instruction.

Abort

An exception caused by an illegal memory access. Aborts can be caused by the external memory system or the MMU.

Active element

An Active element is an SVE vector element or predicate element that is a source register element or destination register element used by an SVE instruction. When the corresponding element in the instruction's Governing predicate is TRUE, the element is Active. If an instruction is unpredicated, all of the vector elements or predicate elements are implicitly Active.

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Addressing mode

Means a method for generating the memory address used by a load/store instruction.

Advanced SIMD

A feature of the Arm architecture that provides SIMD operations on a register file of SIMD and floating-point registers. Where an implementation supports both Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions, these instructions operate on the same register file.

Aligned

A data item stored at an address that is exactly divisible by the highest power of 2 that divides exactly into its size in bytes. Aligned halfwords, words and doublewords therefore have addresses that are divisible by 2, 4 and 8 respectively.

An aligned access is one where the address of the access is aligned to the size of each element of the access.

Architecturally executed

An instruction is architecturally executed only if it would be executed in a simple sequential execution of the program. When such an instruction has been executed and retired it has been *architecturally executed*. Any instruction that, in a simple sequential execution of a program, is treated as a `NOP` because it fails its condition code check, is an architecturally executed instruction.

In a PE that performs speculative execution, an instruction is not architecturally executed if the PE discards the results of a speculative execution.

See also Condition code check, Simple sequential execution.

Architecturally mapped

Where this manual describes a register as being *architecturally mapped* to another register, this indicates that, in an implementation that supports both of the registers, the two registers access the same state.

Architecturally UNKNOWN

An architecturally UNKNOWN value is a value that is not defined by the architecture but must meet the requirements of the definition of UNKNOWN. Implementations can define the value of the field, but are not required to do so.

See also IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

ARM core registers

Some older documentation uses *ARM core registers* to refer to the following set of registers for execution in AArch32 state:

- The 13 general-purpose registers, R0-R12, that software can use for processing.
- SP, the *stack pointer*, that can also be referred to as R13.
- LR, the *link register*, that can also be referred to as R14.
- PC, the *program counter*, that can also be referred to as R15.

See also General-purpose registers.

ARM instruction

See A32 instruction.

Associativity

See Cache associativity.

Asynchronous accumulation

Faults that are accumulated in a status register, where the update to the register is asynchronous to the instruction that causes the fault.

Atomicity

Describes either single-copy atomicity or multi-copy atomicity. *Atomicity in the Arm architecture* on page B2-152 defines these forms of atomicity for the Arm architecture.

See also Multi-copy atomicity, Single-copy atomicity.

Banked register

A register that has multiple instances, with the instance that is in use depending on the PE mode, Security state, or other PE state.

Base register

A register specified by a load/store instruction that is used as the base value for the address calculation for the instruction. Depending on the instruction and its addressing mode, an offset can be added to or subtracted from the base register value to form the virtual address that is sent to memory.

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Base register writeback

Describes writing back a modified value to the base register used in an address calculation.

Behaves as if

Where this manual indicates that a PE *behaves as if* a certain condition applies, all descriptions of the operation of the PE must be re-evaluated taking account of that condition, together with any other conditions that affect operation.

Big-endian memory

Means that, for example:

- A byte or halfword at a word-aligned address is the most significant byte or halfword in the word at that address.
- A byte at a halfword-aligned address is the most significant byte in the halfword at that address.

See also Endianness, Little-endian memory.

Blocking

Describes an operation that does not permit following instructions to be executed before the operation completes.

A non-blocking operation can permit following instructions to be executed before the operation completes, and in the event of encountering an exception does not signal an exception to the PE. This enables implementations to retire following instructions while the non-blocking operation is executing, without the need to retain precise PE state.

Branch prediction

Is where a PE selects a future execution path to fetch along. For example, after a branch instruction, the PE can choose to speculatively fetch either the instruction following the branch or the instruction at the branch target.

See also Prefetching.

Breakpoint

A debug event triggered by the execution of a particular instruction, specified by one or both of the address of the instruction and the state of the PE when the instruction is executed.

Byte

An 8-bit data item.

Cache associativity

The number of locations in a cache set to which an address can be assigned. Each location is identified by its *way* value.

Cache level

The position of a cache in the cache hierarchy. In the Arm architecture, the lower numbered levels are those closest to the PE. For more information, see *Terms used in describing the cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4738.

Cache line

The basic unit of storage in a cache. Its size in words is always a power of two, usually 4 or 8 words. A cache line must be aligned to a suitable memory boundary. A *memory cache line* is a block of memory locations with the same size and alignment as a cache line. Memory cache lines are sometimes loosely called cache lines.

Cache lockdown

Enables critical software and data to be loaded into the cache so that the cache lines containing them are not subsequently reallocated. It alleviates the delays caused by accessing a cache in a worst-case situation. This ensures that all subsequent accesses to the software and data concerned are cache hits and so complete quickly.

Cache miss

A memory access that cannot be processed at high speed because the data it addresses is not in the cache.

Cache sets

Areas of a cache, divided up to simplify and speed up the process of determining whether a cache hit occurs. The number of cache sets is always a power of two.

Cache way

A cache way consists of one cache line from each cache set. The cache ways are indexed from 0 to (Associativity-1). Each cache line in a cache way is chosen to have the same index as the cache way. For example, cache way *n* consists of the cache line with index *n* from each cache set.

Constructive instruction encoding

A constructive instruction encoding is an instruction encoding where the destination register is encoded independently of the source registers.

Coherence order

See Coherent.

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Coherent

Data accesses from a set of observers to a byte in memory are coherent if accesses to that byte in memory by the members of that set of observers are consistent with there being a single total order of all writes to that byte in memory by all members of the set of observers. This single total order of all to writes to that memory location is the *coherence order* for that byte in memory.

Completer

An agent in a computing system that responds to and completes a memory transaction that was initiated by a Requester.

See also Requester.

Condition code check

The process of determining whether a conditional instruction executes normally or is treated as a `NOP`. For an instruction that includes a condition code field, that field is compared with the condition flags to determine whether the instruction is executed normally. For a T32 instruction in an IT block, the value of PSTATE.IT determines whether the instruction is executed normally.

See also Condition code field, Condition flags, Conditional execution.

Condition code field

A 4-bit field in an instruction that specifies the condition under which the instruction executes.

See also Condition code check.

Condition flags

The N, Z, C, and V bits of PSTATE, an SPSR, or FPSCR. See the register descriptions for more information.

See also Condition code check, PSTATE.

Conditional execution

When a conditional instruction starts executing, if the condition code check returns TRUE, the instruction executes normally. Otherwise, it is treated as a `NOP`.

See also Condition code check.

CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE

Where an instruction can result in UNPREDICTABLE behavior, the Armv8 and later architectures specify a narrow range of permitted behaviors. This range is the range of CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior. All implementations that are compliant with the architecture must follow the CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior.

Execution at Non-secure EL1 or EL0 of an instruction that is CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE can be implemented as generating a trap exception that is taken to EL2, provided that at least one instruction that is not UNPREDICTABLE and is not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE causes a trap exception that is taken to EL2.

In body text, the term CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE is shown in SMALL CAPITALS.

See also UNPREDICTABLE.

Context switch

The saving and restoring of computational state when switching between different threads or processes. In this manual, the term context switch describes any situation where the context is switched by an operating system and might or might not include changes to the address space.

Context synchronization event

One of:

- Performing an ISB operation. An ISB operation is performed when an `ISB` instruction is executed and does not fail its condition code check.
- Exception entry, if FEAT_ExS is not implemented or the exception is taken to AArch32 or if FEAT_ExS is implemented and the appropriate SCTLR_ELx.EIS bit is set.
- Return from an exception, if FEAT_ExS is not implemented, or the exception is returning from AArch32 or if FEAT_ExS is implemented and the appropriate SCTLR_ELx.EOS bit is set.
- Exit from Debug state.
- Executing a `DCPS` instruction.
- Executing a `DRPS` instruction.

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The effects of a Context synchronization event are:

- All unmasked interrupts that are pending at the time of the Context synchronization event are taken before the first instruction after the Context synchronization event.
- If halting is allowed, all Halting debug events that are pending at the time of the Context synchronization event are taken before the first instruction after the Context synchronization event.
- No instructions appearing in program order after an instruction that causes a Context synchronization event will have performed any part of their functionality until the Context synchronization event has occurred.
- All direct and indirect writes to System registers that are made before the Context synchronization event affect any instruction, including a direct read, that appears in program order after the instruction causing the Context synchronization event.
- All completed changes to the translation tables for entries that, before the change, were not permitted to be cached in a TLB, affect all instruction fetches that appear in program order after the instruction causing the Context synchronization event.
- All invalidations of TLBs, instruction caches, and, in AArch32 state, branch predictors, that are completed before the Context synchronization event affect all instructions that appear in program order after an instruction causing a Context synchronization event.
- In AArch32 state, all Non-cacheable writes that are completed before the Context synchronization event affect all instructions that appear in program order after an instruction causing a Context synchronization event.
- Changes to the Debug external authentication interfaces that are made before the Context synchronization event affect any instruction that appears in program order after the instruction causing the Context synchronization event.

Note

- The architecture requires that instructions that generate Context synchronization events do not appear to be executed speculatively, except that the performance monitor counters are permitted to reveal such speculation.
- *Context synchronization events* were previously described as *context synchronization operations*.

Conventional memory

Memory locations from which generic OSs and application run-times will expect to create allocations for general software use.

Data independent timing (DIT)

The time that it takes to execute a piece of code where the time is not a function of the data being operated on. For more information, see *About PSTATE.DIT* on page B1-145 and *About the DIT bit* on page E1-6823.

Debugger

In most of this manual, *debugger* refers to any agent that is performing debug. However, some chapters or parts of this manual require a more rigorous definition, and define debugger locally. See:

- *Definition of a debugger in the context of self-hosted debug* on page D2-4656.
- *Definition of a debugger in the context of self-hosted debug* on page G2-8722.
- *Definition and constraints of a debugger in the context of external debug* on page H1-9904.

Deprecated

Something that is present in the Arm architecture for backwards compatibility. Whenever possible software must avoid using deprecated features. Features that are deprecated but are not optional are present in current implementations of the Arm architecture, but might not be present, or might be deprecated and OPTIONAL, in future versions of the Arm architecture.

See also OPTIONAL.

Destructive instruction encoding

A destructive instruction encoding is an instruction encoding where one of the source registers is also used as the destination register.

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Digital signal processing (DSP)
Algorithms for processing signals that have been sampled and converted to digital form. DSP algorithms often use saturated arithmetic.

Direct Memory Access (DMA)
An operation that accesses main memory directly, without the PE performing any accesses to the data concerned.

Direct read
A direct read of a System register is a read performed by a System register access instruction.

For more information, see *Direct read* on page D13-5237.

See also Direct write, Indirect read, Indirect write.

Direct write
A direct write of a System register is a write performed by a System register access instruction.

For more information, see *Direct write* on page D13-5237.

See also Direct read, Indirect read, Indirect write.

DMA
See Direct Memory Access (DMA).

DNM
See Do-Not-Modify (DNM).

Domain
In the Arm architecture, *domain* is used in the following contexts.

Shareability domain Defines a set of observers for which the shareability attributes make the data or unified caches transparent for data accesses.

Power domain Defines a block of logic with a single, common, power supply.

Memory regions domain
When using the Short-descriptor translation table format, defines a collection of Sections, Large pages and Small pages of memory, that can have their access permissions switched rapidly by writing to the *Domain Access Control Register* (DACR). Arm deprecates any use of memory regions domains.

Do-Not-Modify (DNM)
Means the value must not be altered by software. DNM fields read as UNKNOWN values, and must only be written with the value read from the same field on the same PE.

Double-precision value
Consists of two consecutive 32-bit words that are interpreted as a basic double-precision floating-point number according to the *IEEE Standard for Floating-point Arithmetic*.

Doubleword
A 64-bit data item. Doublewords are normally at least word-aligned in Arm systems.

Doubleword-aligned
Means that the address is divisible by 8.

DSP
See Digital signal processing (DSP).

Effective value
A register control field, meaning a field in a register that controls some aspect of the behavior, can be described as having an *Effective value*:

- In some cases, the description of a control *a* specifies that when control *a* is active it causes a register control field *b* to be treated as having a fixed value for all purposes other than direct reads, or direct reads and direct writes, of the register containing control field *b*. When control *a* is active that fixed value is described as the *Effective value* of register control field *b*. For example, when the value of HCR.DC is 1, the *Effective value* of HCR.VM is 1, regardless of its actual value.

  In other cases, in some contexts a register control field *b* is not implemented or is not accessible, but behavior of the PE is as if control field *b* was implemented and accessible, and had a particular value. In this case, that value is the *Effective value* of register control field *b*.

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Note

Where a register control field is introduced in a particular version of the architecture, and is not implemented in an earlier version of the architecture, typically it will have an *Effective value* in that earlier version of the architecture.

- Otherwise, the *Effective value* of a register control field is the value of that field.

Effective SVE vector length
The current accessible SVE vector length as constrained by ZCR_ELx and the Maximum implemented SVE vector length.

Element number
For a given element size of N bits, elements within a vector or predicate register are numbered with element[0] always representing bits[(N-1):0], element[1] always representing bits[(2N-1):N], and so on.

Endianness
An aspect of the system memory mapping.

See also Big-endian memory and Little-endian memory.

Exception
Handles an event. For example, an exception could handle an external interrupt or an undefined instruction.

Exception vector
A fixed address that contains the address of the first instruction of the corresponding exception handler.

Execution stream
The stream of instructions that would have been executed by sequential execution of the program.

Explicit memory effect
A read from memory, or a write to memory, generated by a load or store instruction executed by the PE. Reads and writes generated by hardware translation table accesses, as well as instruction fetches and SPE writes to the profiling buffer, are not explicit memory effects.

External abort
An abort that is generated by the external memory system.

Fast Context Switch Extension (FCSE)
Modifies the behavior of an Arm memory system to enable multiple programs running on the Arm PE to use identical address ranges, while ensuring that the addresses they present to the rest of the memory system differ. From Armv6, Arm deprecates any use of the FCSE. The FCSE is:

- Optional in an Armv7 implementation that does not include the Multiprocessing Extensions.
- Obsolete from the introduction of the Multiprocessing Extensions.

FCSE
See Fast Context Switch Extension (FCSE).

First active element
The First active element of an SVE vector or predicate register is the lowest numbered element that is an Active element.

First-fault load
SVE provides a First-fault option for some SVE vector load instructions. This option causes memory access faults to be suppressed if they do not occur as a result of the First active element of the vector. Instead, the FFR is updated to indicate which of the active vector elements were not successfully loaded.

Flat address mapping
Is where the physical address for every access is equal to its virtual address.

Flush-to-zero mode
A processing mode that optimizes the performance of some floating-point algorithms by replacing the denormalized operands and Intermediate results with zeros, without significantly affecting the accuracy of their final results.

Gather-load
Gather-load is a mechanism that allows the elements of a vector to be read from non-contiguous memory locations using a vector of addresses, where the addresses are constructed according to the addressing mode.

General-purpose registers
The registers that the base instructions use for processing:

- In AArch32 state the general-purpose registers are R0-R14, that can also be described as R0-R12, SP, LR.

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Note

Older documentation defines the AArch32 general-purpose registers as R0-R12, and the Arm core registers as R0-R12, SP, LR, and PC.

- In AArch64 state the general-purpose registers are:
  - W0-W30 when accessed as 32-bit registers.
  - X0-X30 when accessed as 64-bit registers.

See also High registers, Low registers.

Generated by

The memory model is written in terms of reads from memory and writes to memory. These reads and writes:

- Are generated by instructions such as loads, stores, and atomic memory accesses.
- Correspond to the memory accesses, other than translation table walks, that are defined in the instruction pseudocode.

Some instructions generate more than one read or write.

Governing predicate

The predicate register that is used to determine the Active elements of a predicated instruction is known as the Governing predicate for that instruction.

Halfword

A 16-bit data item. Halfwords are normally halfword-aligned in Arm systems.

Halfword-aligned

Means that the address is divisible by 2.

High registers

In AArch32 state, the general-purpose registers R8-R14. Most 16-bit T32 instructions cannot access the high registers.

Note

In some contexts, *high registers* refers to R8-R15, meaning R8-R14 and the PC.

See also General-purpose registers, Low registers.

High vectors

An alternative location for the exception vectors. The high vector address range is near the top of the address space, rather than at the bottom.

IGNORED

Indicates that the architecture guarantees that the bit or field is not interpreted or modified by hardware.

In body text, the term IGNORED is shown in SMALL CAPITALS.

Immediate and offset fields

Are unsigned unless otherwise stated.

Immediate value

A value that is encoded directly in the instruction and used as numeric data when the instruction is executed. Many A64, A32, and T32 instructions can be used with an immediate argument.

IMP

An abbreviation used in diagrams to indicate that one or more bits have IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED behavior.

IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED

Means that the behavior is not architecturally defined, but must be defined and documented by individual implementations.

In body text, the term IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED is shown in SMALL CAPITALS.

Inactive element

An Inactive element is an SVE vector element or predicate element that is an unused source register element or destination register element for the associated instruction. When the corresponding element of an instruction's Governing predicate is FALSE, the element is inactive.

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Index register
A register specified in some load and store instructions. The value of this register is used as an offset to be added to or subtracted from the base register value to form the virtual address that is sent to memory. Some instruction forms permit the index register value to be shifted before the addition or subtraction.

Indirect read
When an instruction uses a System register value to establish operating conditions, that use of the System register is an indirect read of the System register.

For more information, including additional examples of indirect reads, see *Indirect read* on page D13-5237.

See also Direct read, Direct write, Indirect write.

Indirect write
An indirect write of a System register occurs when the contents of a register are updated by some mechanism other than a *Direct write* to that register. For example, an indirect write to a register might occur as a side-effect of executing an instruction that does not perform a direct write to the register, or because of some operation performed by an external agent.

For more information, see *Indirect write* on page D13-5237.

See also Direct read, Direct write, Indirect read.

Inline literals
These are constant addresses and other data items held in the same area as the software itself. They are automatically generated by compilers, and can also appear in assembler code.

Intermediate physical address (IPA)
An implementation of virtualization, the address to which a Guest OS maps a VA. A hypervisor might then map the IPA to a PA. Typically, the Guest OS is unaware of the translation from IPA to PA.

See also Physical address (PA), Virtual address (VA).

Interworking
A method of working that permits branches between software using the A32 and T32 instruction sets.

IPA
See Intermediate physical address (IPA).

Last active element
The Last active element of an SVE vector or predicate register is the highest numbered element that is an Active element.

Level
See Cache level.

Level of Coherence (LoC)
The last level of cache that must be cleaned or invalidated when cleaning or invalidating to the point of coherency. For more information, see *Terms used in describing the cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4738.

See also Cache level, Point of coherency (PoC).

Level of Unification, Inner Shareable (LoUIS)
The last level of cache that must be cleaned or invalidated when cleaning or invalidating to the point of unification for the Inner Shareable shareability domain. For more information, see *Terms used in describing the cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4738.

See also Cache level, Point of unification (PoU).

Level of Unification, uniprocessor (LoUU)
For a PE, the last level of cache that must be cleaned or invalidated when cleaning or invalidating to the point of unification for that PE. For more information, see *Terms used in describing the cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4738.

See also Cache level, Point of unification (PoU).

Line
See Cache line.

Little-endian memory
Means that, for example:

- A byte or halfword at a word-aligned address is the least significant byte or halfword in the word at that address.

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- A byte at a halfword-aligned address is the least significant byte in the halfword at that address.

See also Big-endian memory, Endianness.

Load/Store architecture
An architecture where data-processing operations only operate on register contents, not directly on memory contents.

LoC *See* Level of Coherence (LoC).

LoUIS *See* Level of Unification, Inner Shareable (LoUIS).

LoUU *See* Level of Unification, uniprocessor (LoUU).

Lockdown *See* Cache lockdown.

Low registers In AArch32 state, general-purpose registers R0-R7. Unlike the high registers, all T32 instructions can access the Low registers.

See also General-purpose registers, High registers.

Maximum implemented SVE vector length
The maximum SVE vector length supported by an implementation.

Memory barrier *See* *Memory barriers* on page B2-172.

Memory coherency
The problem of ensuring that when a memory location is read, either by a data read or an instruction fetch, the value actually obtained is always the value that was most recently written to the location. This can be difficult when there are multiple possible physical locations, such as main memory and at least one of a write buffer and one or more levels of cache.

Memory element
An item of data in memory that is transferred to or from a vector element by an SVE load or store instruction. Each memory element has an access size and a type. The memory element access size is specified by each load and store instruction independently of the vector element size.

Memory Management Unit (MMU)
Provides detailed control of the part of a memory system that provides a single stage of address translation. Most of the control is provided using translation tables that are held in memory, and define the attributes of different regions of the physical memory map.

Memory Protection Unit (MPU)
A hardware unit whose registers provide simple control of a limited number of protection regions in memory.

Merging predication
When a predicated SVE instruction specifies merging predication, the Inactive elements of the destination register remain unchanged.

Miss *See* Cache miss.

MMU *See* Memory Management Unit (MMU).

MPU *See* Memory Protection Unit (MPU).

Multi-copy atomicity
The form of atomicity described in *Requirements for multi-copy atomicity* on page B2-154.

See also Atomicity, Single-copy atomicity.

NaN Not a Number. A floating-point value that can be used when neither a numeric value nor an infinity is appropriate. A NaN can be a *quiet* NaN, that propagate through most floating-point operations, or a *signaling* NaN, that causes an Invalid Operation floating-point exception when used. For more information, see the *IEEE Standard for Floating-point Arithmetic*.

See also Quiet NaN, Signaling NaN.

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Natural eviction
A natural eviction is an eviction that occurs in the course of the normal operation of the memory system, rather than because of an operation that explicitly causes an eviction from the cache, such as the execution of a cache maintenance instruction. Typically, a natural eviction occurs when the caching algorithm requires data to be cached but the cache does not have room for that data.

Non-fault load
SVE provides a Non-fault option for some SVE vector load instructions. This option causes all memory access faults to be suppressed. Instead, the FFR is updated to indicate which of the active vector elements were not successfully loaded.

Observer
A PE or mechanism in the system, such as a peripheral device, that can generate reads from or writes to memory.

Obsolete
Obsolete indicates something that is no longer supported by Arm. When an architectural feature is described as obsolete, this indicates that the architecture has no support for that feature, although an earlier version of the architecture did support it.

Offset addressing
Means that the memory address is formed by adding or subtracting an offset to or from the base register value.

OPTIONAL
When applied to a feature of the architecture, OPTIONAL indicates a feature that is not required in an implementation of the Arm architecture:

- If a feature is OPTIONAL and deprecated, this indicates that the feature is being phased out of the architecture. Arm expects such a features to be included in a new implementation only if there is a known backwards-compatibility reason for the inclusion of the feature.

  A feature that is OPTIONAL and deprecated might not be present in future versions of the architecture.

- A feature that is OPTIONAL but not deprecated is, typically, a feature added to a version of the Arm architecture after the initial release of that version of the architecture. Arm recommends that such features are included in all new implementations of the architecture.

In body text, these meanings of the term OPTIONAL are shown in SMALL CAPITALS.

Note

Do not confuse these Arm-specific uses of OPTIONAL with other uses of *optional*, where it has its usual meaning. These include:

- Optional arguments in the syntax of many instructions.
- Behavior determined by an implementation choice, for example the optional byte order reversal in an Armv7-R implementation, where the SCTLR.IE bit indicates the implemented option.

See also Deprecated.

PA
See Physical address (PA).

Packed access
A memory access that is performed as a result of an SVE load or store instruction for which the vector element size and the memory element size are the same.

PE
See Processing element (PE).

Physical address (PA)
An address that identifies a location in the physical memory map.

See also Intermediate physical address (IPA), Virtual address (VA).

PoC
See Point of coherency (PoC).

PoP
See Point of persistence (PoP).

PoU
See Point of unification (PoU).

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Point of coherency (PoC)

For a particular VA, the point at which all agents that can access memory are guaranteed to see the same copy of a memory location. For more information, see *Terms used in describing the cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4738.

Point of persistence (PoP)

The point in a memory system where there is a system guarantee that there is sufficient energy within the system to ensure that a write to memory will be persistent if system power is removed. For more information, see *Terms used in describing the cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4738.

Point of unification (PoU)

For a particular PE, the point by which the instruction and data caches and the translation table walks of that PE are guaranteed to see the same copy of a memory location. For more information, see *Terms used in describing the cache maintenance instructions* on page D4-4738.

Post-indexed addressing

Means that the memory address is the base register value, but an offset is added to or subtracted from the base register value and the result is written back to the base register.

Predicate

A one-dimensional array of predicate elements of the same size.

Predicate element

Individual subdivisions of a predicate register that can be 1, 2, 4, or 8 bits in size. The predicate element size is specified independently by each instruction and is always one-eighth the size of the corresponding vector element. The lowest-numbered bit of each predicate element holds the Boolean value of that element, where 1 represents TRUE and 0 represents FALSE.

Predicated instruction

An SVE instruction that has a Governing predicate operand, which determines the Active and Inactive elements for that instruction.

Predicate register

An SVE predicate register, P0-P15, having a length that is a multiple of 16 bits, in the range 16 to 256, inclusive.

Prefetching

Prefetching refers to speculatively fetching instructions or data from the memory system. In particular, instruction prefetching is the process of fetching instructions from memory before the instructions that precede them, in simple sequential execution of the program, have finished executing. Prefetching an instruction does not mean that the instruction has to be executed.

In this manual, references to instruction or data fetching apply also to prefetching, unless the context explicitly indicates otherwise.

Note

The Prefetch Abort exception can be generated on any instruction fetch, and is not limited to speculative instruction fetches.

See also Simple sequential execution.

Prefixed instruction

The instruction that immediately follows a MOVPRFX instruction in program order.

Pre-indexed addressing

Means that the memory address is formed in the same way as for offset addressing, but the memory address is also written back to the base register.

Processing element (PE)

The abstract machine defined in the Arm architecture, as documented in an Arm Architecture Reference Manual. A PE implementation compliant with the Arm architecture must conform with the behaviors described in the corresponding Arm Architecture Reference Manual.

Protection region

A memory region whose position, size, and other properties are defined by Memory Protection Unit registers.

Protection Unit

See Memory Protection Unit (MPU).

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Pseudo-instruction

UAL assembler syntax that assembles to an instruction encoding that is expected to disassemble to a different assembler syntax, and is described in this manual under that other syntax. For example, `MOV <Rd>, <Rm>, LSL #<n>` is a pseudo-instruction that is expected to disassemble as `LSL <Rd>, <Rm>, #<n>`.

PSTATE

An abstraction of process state information. All of the instruction sets provide instructions that operate on elements of PSTATE.

See also Condition flags.

Quadword

A 128-bit data item. Quadwords are normally at least word-aligned in Arm systems.

Quadword-aligned

Means that the address is divisible by 16.

Quiet NaN

A NaN that propagates unchanged through most floating-point operations.

See also NaN, Signaling NaN.

RAO

See Read-As-One (RAO).

RAZ

See Read-As-Zero (RAZ).

RAO/SBOP

In versions of the Arm architecture before Armv8, Read-As-One, Should-Be-One-or-Preserved on writes.

From the introduction of the Armv8 architecture, RES1 replaces this description.

See also UNK/SBOP, Read-As-One (RAO), RES1, Should-Be-One-or-Preserved (SBOP).

RAO/WI

Read-As-One, Writes Ignored.

Hardware must implement the field as Read-as-One, and must ignore writes to the field.

Software can rely on the field reading as all 1s, and on writes being ignored.

This description can apply to a single bit that reads as 1, or to a field that reads as all 1s.

See also Read-As-One (RAO).

RAZ/SBZP

In versions of the Arm architecture before Armv8, Read-As-Zero, Should-Be-Zero-or-Preserved on writes.

From the introduction of the Armv8 architecture, RES0 replaces this description.

See also UNK/SBZP, Read-As-Zero (RAZ), RES0, Should-Be-Zero-or-Preserved (SBZP).

RAZ/WI

Read-As-Zero, Writes Ignored.

Hardware must implement the field as Read-as-Zero, and must ignore writes to the field.

Software can rely on the field reading as all 0s, and on writes being ignored.

This description can apply to a single bit that reads as 0, or to a field that reads as all 0s.

See also Read-As-Zero (RAZ).

Read-allocate cache

A cache in which a cache miss on reading data causes a cache line to be allocated into the cache.

Read-As-One (RAO)

Hardware must implement the field as reading as all 1s.

Software:

- Can rely on the field reading as all 1s.
- Must use a SBOP policy to write to the field.

This description can apply to a single bit that reads as 1, or to a field that reads as all 1s.

See also RAO/SBOP, RAO/WI, RES1.

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Read-As-Zero (RAZ)

Hardware must implement the field as reading as all 0s.

Software:

- Can rely on the field reading as all 0s
- Must use a SBZP policy to write to the field.

This description can apply to a single bit that reads as 0, or to a field that reads as all 0s.

See also RAZ/SBZP, RAZ/WI, RES0.

Read, modify, write

In a read, modify, write instruction sequence, a value is read to a general-purpose register, the relevant fields updated in that register, and the new value written back.

Requester

An agent in a computing system that is capable of initiating memory transactions.

See also Completer.

RES0

A reserved bit. Used for fields in register descriptions, and for fields in architecturally-defined data structures that are held in memory, for example in translation table descriptors.

Within the architecture, there are some cases where a register bit or field:

- Is RES0 in some defined architectural context.
- Has different defined behavior in a different architectural context.

Note

- RES0 is not used in descriptions of instruction encodings.
- Where an AArch32 System register is *Architecturally mapped* to an AArch64 System register, and a bit or field in that register is RES0 in one Execution state and has defined behavior in the other Execution state, this is an example of a bit or field with behavior that depends on the architectural context.

This means the definition of RES0 for fields in read/write registers is:

If a bit is RES0 in all contexts

For a bit in a read/write register, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

1. The bit is hardwired to 0. In this case:
   - Reads of the bit always return 0.
   - Writes to the bit are ignored.
2. The bit can be written. In this case:
   - An indirect write to the register sets the bit to 0.
   - A read of the bit returns the last value successfully written, by either a direct or an indirect write, to the bit.

     If the bit has not been successfully written since reset, then the read of the bit returns the reset value if there is one, or otherwise returns an UNKNOWN value.
   - A direct write to the bit must update a storage location associated with the bit.
   - The value of the bit must have no effect on the operation of the PE, other than determining the value read back from the bit, unless this Manual explicitly defines additional properties for the bit.

Whether RES0 bits or fields follow behavior 1 or behavior 2 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED on a bit-by-bit basis.

If a bit is RES0 only in some contexts

For a bit in a read/write register, when the bit is described as RES0:

- An indirect write to the register sets the bit to 0.

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- A read of the bit must return the value last successfully written to the bit, by either a direct or an indirect write, regardless of the use of the register when the bit was written.

  If the bit has not been successfully written since reset, then the read of the bit returns the reset value if there is one, or otherwise returns an UNKNOWN value.
- A direct write to the bit must update a storage location associated with the bit.
- While the use of the register is such that the bit is described as RES0, the value of the bit must have no effect on the operation of the PE, other than determining the value read back from that bit, unless this Manual explicitly defines additional properties for the bit.

Considering only contexts that apply to a particular implementation, if there is a context in which a bit is defined as RES0, another context in which the same bit is defined as RES1, and no context in which the bit is defined as a functional bit, then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

- Writes to the bit are ignored, and reads of the bit return an UNKNOWN value.
- The value of the bit can be written, and a read returns the last value written to the bit.

The RES0 description can apply to bits or fields that are read-only, or are write-only:

- For a read-only bit, RES0 indicates that the bit reads as 0, but software must treat the bit as UNKNOWN.
- For a write-only bit, RES0 indicates that software must treat the bit as SBZ.

A bit that is RES0 in a context is reserved for possible future use in that context. To preserve forward compatibility, software:

- Must not rely on the bit reading as 0.
- Must use an SBZP policy to write to the bit.

This RES0 description can apply to a single bit, or to a field for which each bit of the field must be treated as RES0.

In body text, the term RES0 is shown in SMALL CAPITALS.

See also Read-As-Zero (RAZ), RES1, Should-Be-Zero-or-Preserved (SBZP), UNKNOWN.

RES1

A reserved bit. Used for fields in register descriptions, and for fields in architecturally-defined data structures that are held in memory, for example in translation table descriptors.

Within the architecture, there are some cases where a register bit or field:

- Is RES1 in some defined architectural context.
- Has different defined behavior in a different architectural context.

Note

- RES1 is not used in descriptions of instruction encodings.
- Where an AArch32 System register is *Architecturally mapped* to an AArch64 System register, and a bit or field in that register is RES1 in one Execution state and has defined behavior in the other Execution state, this is an example of a bit or field with behavior that depends on the architectural context.

This means the definition of RES1 for fields in read/write registers is:

If a bit is RES1 in all contexts

For a bit in a read/write register, it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

1. The bit is hardwired to 1. In this case:
   - Reads of the bit always return 1.
   - Writes to the bit are ignored.
2. The bit can be written. In this case:
   - An indirect write to the register sets the bit to 1.
   - A read of the bit returns the last value successfully written, by either a direct or an indirect write, to the bit.

     If the bit has not been successfully written since reset, then the read of the bit returns the reset value if there is one, or otherwise returns an UNKNOWN value.

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- A direct write to the bit must update a storage location associated with the bit.
- The value of the bit must have no effect on the operation of the PE, other than determining the value read back from the bit, unless this Manual explicitly defines additional properties for the bit.

Whether RES1 bits or fields follow behavior 1 or behavior 2 is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED on a bit-by-bit basis.

If a bit is RES1 only in some contexts

For a bit in a read/write register, when the bit is described as RES1:

- An indirect write to the register sets the bit to 1.
- A read of the bit must return the value last successfully written to the bit, regardless of the use of the register when the bit was written.

  Note

  As indicated in this list, this value might be written by an indirect write to the register.

  If the bit has not been successfully written since reset, then the read of the bit returns the reset value if there is one, or otherwise returns an UNKNOWN value.
- A direct write to the bit must update a storage location associated with the bit.
- While the use of the register is such that the bit is described as RES1, the value of the bit must have no effect on the operation of the PE, other than determining the value read back from that bit, unless this Manual explicitly defines additional properties for the bit.

Considering only contexts that apply to a particular implementation, if there is a context in which a bit is defined as RES0, another context in which the same bit is defined as RES1, and no context in which the bit is defined as a functional bit, then it is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED whether:

- Writes to the bit are ignored, and reads of the bit return an UNKNOWN value.
- The value of the bit can be written, and a read returns the last value written to the bit.

The RES1 description can apply to bits or fields that are read-only, or are write-only:

- For a read-only bit, RES1 indicates that the bit reads as 1, but software must treat the bit as UNKNOWN.
- For a write-only bit, RES1 indicates that software must treat the bit as SBO.

A bit that is RES1 in a context is reserved for possible future use in that context. To preserve forward compatibility, software:

- Must not rely on the bit reading as 1.
- Must use an SBOP policy to write to the bit.

This RES1 description can apply to a single bit, or to a field for which each bit of the field must be treated as RES1.

In body text, the term RES1 is shown in SMALL CAPITALS.

See also Read-As-One (RAO), RES0, Should-Be-One-or-Preserved (SBOP), UNKNOWN.

Reserved

Unless otherwise stated:

- Instructions that are reserved or that access reserved registers have UNPREDICTABLE or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE behavior.
- Bit positions described as reserved are:
  - In an RW or WO register, RES0.
  - In an RO register, UNK.

See also CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, RES0, RES1, UNDEFINED, UNK, UNPREDICTABLE.

RESS

Reserved, Sign extended. A register value is extended by copying the sign bit into all of the reserved bits to the left of the most significant bit of the field. The values of these bits are identical to the most significant bit of the value being extended.

Within the architecture, a register bit or field can be treated:

- As RESS in few defined architectural contexts.

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- In a different defined behavior in other architectural contexts.

RISC Reduced Instruction Set Computer.

Rounding error The value of the rounded result of an arithmetic operation minus the exact result of the operation.

Rounding mode Specifies how the exact result of a floating-point operation is rounded to a value that is representable in the destination format. The rounding modes are defined by the *IEEE Standard for Floating-point Arithmetic*, see *Floating-point standards, and terminology* on page A1-58.

Saturated arithmetic
Integer arithmetic in which a result that would be greater than the largest representable number is set to the largest representable number, and a result that would be less than the smallest representable number is set to the smallest representable number. Signed saturated arithmetic is often used in DSP algorithms. It contrasts with the normal signed integer arithmetic used in Arm processors, in which overflowing results wrap around from $+2^{31}–1$ to $–2^{31}$ or vice versa.

SBO *See* Should-Be-One (SBO).

SBOP *See* Should-Be-One-or-Preserved (SBOP).

SBZ *See* Should-Be-Zero (SBZ).

SBZP *See* Should-Be-Zero-or-Preserved (SBZP).

Scalable vector register
An SVE vector register, Z0-Z31, having a length that is a multiple of 128 bits, in the range 128 bits to 2048 bits, inclusive.

Scalar base register
A scalar base register refers to an AArch64 general-purpose register, X0-X31, or the current stack pointer, SP.

Scalar index register
A scalar index register refers to an AArch64 general-purpose register, X0-X31, or for certain instructions, XZR.

Scatter-store Scatter-store is a mechanism that allows the elements of a vector to be written to non-contiguous memory locations using a vector of addresses, where the addresses are constructed according to the addressing mode.

Security hole A mechanism by which execution at the current level of privilege can achieve an outcome that cannot be achieved at the current or a lower level of privilege using instructions that are not UNPREDICTABLE and are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE. The Arm architecture forbids security holes.

See also CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, UNPREDICTABLE.

Self-modifying code
Code that writes one or more instructions to memory and then executes them. When using self-modifying code, you must use cache maintenance and barrier instructions to ensure synchronization. For more information, see *Caches and memory hierarchy* on page B2-181.

Set *See* Cache sets.

Should-Be-One (SBO)
Hardware must ignore writes to the field.

Arm strongly recommends that software writes the field as all 1s. If software writes a value that is not all 1s, it must expect an UNPREDICTABLE or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE result.

This description can apply to a single bit that should be written as 1, or to a field that should be written as all 1s.

See also CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, UNPREDICTABLE.

Should-Be-One-or-Preserved (SBOP)
From the introduction of the Armv8 architecture, the description *Should-Be-One-or-Preserved (SBOP)* is superseded by *RES1*.

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Note

The Armv7 Large Physical Address Extension modified the definition of SBOP for register bits that are SBOP in some but not all contexts. The behavior of these bits is covered by the *RES1* definition, but not by the generic definition of SBOP given here.

Hardware must ignore writes to the field.

When writing this field, software must either write all 1s to this field or, if the register is being restored from a previously read state, write the previously read value to this field. If this is not done, then the result is unpredictable.

This description can apply to a single bit that should be written as its preserved value or as 1, or to a field that should be written as its preserved value or as all 1s.

See also CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, UNPREDICTABLE.

Should-Be-Zero (SBZ)

Hardware must ignore writes to the field.

Arm strongly recommends that software writes the field as all 0s. If software writes a value that is not all 0s, it must expect an UNPREDICTABLE or CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE result.

This description can apply to a single bit that should be written as 0, or to a field that should be written as all 0s.

See also CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, UNPREDICTABLE.

Should-Be-Zero-or-Preserved (SBZP)

From the introduction of the Armv8 architecture, the description *Should-Be-Zero-or-Preserved (SBZP)* is superseded by *RES0*.

Note

The Armv7 Large Physical Address Extension modified the definition of SBZP for register bits that are SBZP in some but not all contexts. The behavior of these bits is covered by the *RES0* definition, but not by the generic definition of SBZP given here.

Hardware must ignore writes to the field.

When writing this field, software must either write all 0s to this field or, if the register is being restored from a previously read state, write the previously read value to this field. If this is not done, then the result is unpredictable.

This description can apply to a single bit that should be written as its preserved value or as 0, or to a field that should be written as its preserved value or as all 0s.

See also CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, UNPREDICTABLE.

Signaling NaN

An Invalid Operation floating-point exception occurs whenever any floating-point operation receives a signaling NaN as an operand. Signaling NaNs can be used in debugging, to track down some uses of uninitialized variables.

See also NaN, Quiet NaN.

Signed immediate and offset fields

Are encoded in two's complement notation unless otherwise stated.

SIMD

Single-Instruction, Multiple-Data.

The SIMD instructions in AArch32 state are:

- The instructions summarized in *Parallel addition and subtraction instructions* on page F2-6950.
- The Advanced SIMD instructions summarized in *Advanced SIMD and floating-point instructions* on page E1-6824, when operating on vectors.

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Note

In Armv7, some VFP instructions can operate on vectors. However, Arm deprecates those instruction uses, and strongly recommends that Advanced SIMD instructions are always used for vector operations.

Simple sequential execution

The behavior of an implementation that fetches, decodes and completely executes each instruction before proceeding to the next instruction. Such an implementation performs no speculative accesses to memory, including to instruction memory. The implementation does not pipeline any phase of execution. In practice, this is the theoretical execution model that the architecture is based on, and Arm does not expect this model to correspond to a realistic implementation of the architecture.

Single-copy atomicity

The form of atomicity described in *Properties of single-copy atomic accesses* on page B2-154.

See also Atomicity, Multi-copy atomicity.

Single-precision value

A 32-bit word that is interpreted as a basic single-precision floating-point number according to the *IEEE Standard for Floating-point Arithmetic*.

Spatial locality

The observed effect that after a program has accessed a memory location, it is likely to also access nearby memory locations in the near future. Caches with multi-word cache lines exploit this effect to improve performance.

Special-purpose register

One of a specified set of registers for which all direct and indirect reads and writes to the register appear to occur in program order relative to other instructions, without the need for any explicit synchronization:

- *Special-purpose registers* on page C5-654 specifies the AArch64 Special-purpose registers.
- *AArch32 Special-purpose registers* on page G1-8602 lists the AArch32 Special-purpose registers.

Speculative

Speculative operations are:

- Operations that are generated by instructions that appear in the Execution stream after a branch that is not architecturally resolved.
- Operations that are generated by instructions that appear in the Execution stream after an instruction where a synchronous exception condition has not been architecturally resolved.
- Operations that are generated by conditional instructions for which the conditions for the instruction have not been architecturally resolved.
- Operations that are generated by instructions that appear in the Execution stream after the point at which a precise asynchronous exception will be taken.
- Reads or writes generated by load or store instructions for which the data being written or the address being accessed comes from a register that has not been architecturally resolved.
- Operations generated by the hardware that are not directly generated by any instructions appearing in the Execution stream.
- Memory effects (M2) generated by load or store instructions (LS2) appearing in program order after load or store instructions (LS1) that generate memory effects (M1) where all of the following apply:
  - M1 is locally-ordered-before M2.
  - LS1 has not been executed before LS2.

See also Execution stream.

Superpriority

An attribute that is used to denote virtual and physical IRQ and FIQ interrupts as non-maskable. IRQ and FIQ interrupts with Superpriority can be taken under certain conditions where usually they would be masked by the PSTATE.{I, F} bits.

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T32 instruction One or two halfwords that specify an operation to be performed by a PE that is executing in an Exception level that is using AArch32 and is in T32 state. T32 instructions must be halfword-aligned.

T32 instructions were previously called Thumb instructions.

See also A32 instruction, A64 instruction, T32 state.

T32 state The AArch32 Instruction set state in which the PE executes T32 instructions.

T32 state was previously called Thumb state.

See also A32 state, T32 instruction.

Taken locally *Taken locally* is a qualifier that determines which instances of an exception are counted by particular PMU events. See *Counting exceptions taken locally or not taken locally* on page D8-4987.

In this context, an exception that is *Taken locally* means an exception that is one of:

- Taken to the current Exception level.

  Note

  This is not possible when the current Exception level is EL0.

- Taken from EL0 to EL1.
- Taken from EL0 to EL2 because the *Effective value* of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {1, 1}.

  Note

  An exception taken from EL0 to EL2 because the *Effective value* of HCR_EL2.{E2H, TGE} is {0, 1} is not *Taken locally*. This includes exceptions taken to EL2 using AArch32 when HCR.TGE is 1.

Temporal locality
The observed effect that after a program has accesses a memory location, it is likely to access the same memory location again in the near future. Caches exploit this effect to improve performance.

Thumb instruction
See T32 instruction.

TLB *See* Translation Lookaside Buffer (TLB).

TLB lockdown A way to prevent specific translation table walk results being accessed. This ensures that accesses to the associated memory areas never cause a translation table walk.

Translation Lookaside Buffer (TLB)
A memory structure containing the results of translation table walks. They help to reduce the average cost of a memory access. Usually, there is a TLB for each memory interface of the Arm implementation.

Translation table
A table held in memory that defines the properties of memory areas of various sizes from 1KB to 1MB.

Translation table walk
The process of doing a full translation table lookup. It is performed automatically by hardware.

Trap enable bits In VFPv2, VFPv3U, and VFPv4U, determine whether trapped or untrapped exception handling is selected. If trapped exception handling is selected, the way it is carried out is IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED.

Unaligned An unaligned access is an access where the address of the access is not aligned to the size of an element of the access.

Unaligned memory accesses
Are memory accesses that are not, or might not be, appropriately halfword-aligned, word-aligned, or doubleword-aligned.

Unallocated Except where otherwise stated in this manual, an instruction encoding is unallocated if the architecture does not assign a specific function to the entire bit pattern of the instruction, but instead describes it as CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, UNDEFINED, UNPREDICTABLE, or as an unallocated hint instruction.

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A bit in a register is unallocated if the architecture does not assign a function to that bit.

See also CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, UNDEFINED, UNPREDICTABLE.

UNDEFINED

Indicates cases where an attempt to execute a particular encoding bit pattern generates an exception, that is taken to the current Exception level, or to the default Exception level for taking exceptions if the UNDEFINED encoding was executed at EL0. This applies to:

- Any encoding that is not allocated to any instruction.
- Any encoding that is defined as never accessible at the current Exception level.
- Some cases where an enable, disable, or trap control means an encoding is not accessible at the current Exception level.

If the generated exception is taken to an Exception level that is using AArch32 then it is taken as an Undefined Instruction exception.

Note

On reset, the default Exception level for taking exceptions from EL0 is EL1. However, an implementation might include controls that can change this, effectively making EL1 inactive. See the description of the Exception model for more information

In body text, the term UNDEFINED is shown in SMALL CAPITALS.

See also *Undefined Instruction exception* on page G1-8648.

Unified cache

Is a cache used for both processing instruction fetches and processing data loads and stores.

Unindexed addressing

Means addressing in which the base register value is used directly as the virtual address to send to memory, without adding or subtracting an offset. In most types of load/store instruction, unindexed addressing is performed by using offset addressing with an immediate offset of 0.

In Armv7 and earlier versions of the Arm architecture, and in the M-profile, the `LDC`, `LDC2`, `STC`, and `STC2` instructions have an explicit unindexed addressing mode that permits the offset field in the instruction to specify additional coprocessor options.

UNK

An abbreviation indicating that software must treat a field as containing an UNKNOWN value.

Hardware must implement the bit as read as 0, or all 0s for a multi-bit field. Software must not rely on the field reading as zero.

See also UNKNOWN.

UNK/SBOP

Hardware must implement the field as Read-As-One, and must ignore writes to the field.

Software must not rely on the field reading as all 1s, and except for writing back to the register it must treat the value as if it is UNKNOWN. Software must use an SBOP policy to write to the field.

This description can apply to a single bit that should be written as its preserved value or as 1, or to a field that should be written as its preserved value or as all 1s.

See also Read-As-One (RAO), Should-Be-One-or-Preserved (SBOP), UNKNOWN.

UNK/SBZP

Hardware must implement the bit as Read-As-Zero, and must ignore writes to the field.

Software must not rely on the field reading as all 0s, and except for writing back to the register must treat the value as if it is UNKNOWN. Software must use an SBZP policy to write to the field.

This description can apply to a single bit that should be written as its preserved value or as 0, or to a field that should be written as its preserved value or as all 0s.

See also Read-As-Zero (RAZ), Should-Be-Zero-or-Preserved (SBZP), UNKNOWN.

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UNKNOWN

An UNKNOWN value does not contain valid data, and can vary from implementation to implementation. An UNKNOWN value must not return information that cannot be accessed at the current or a lower level of privilege using instructions that are not UNPREDICTABLE, are not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, and do not return UNKNOWN values.

An UNKNOWN value can vary from moment to moment, and instruction to instruction, unless it has previously been assigned, other than at reset, to one of the following registers:

- Any of the general-purpose registers.
- Any of the Advanced SIMD and floating-point registers.
- Any of the Scalable Vector Extension registers.
- Any of the PSTATE N, Z, C, or V flags.

An UNKNOWN value must not be documented or promoted as having a defined value or effect.

In body text, the term UNKNOWN is shown in SMALL CAPITALS.

See also CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, UNDEFINED, UNK, UNPREDICTABLE.

Unpacked access

A memory access that is performed as a result of a load or store instruction for which the vector element size is larger than the memory element size.

Unpredicated instruction

An SVE instruction that does not have a Governing predicate operand and implicitly treats all other vector and predicate elements as Active.

UNPREDICTABLE

Means the behavior cannot be relied upon. UNPREDICTABLE behavior must not perform any function that cannot be performed at the current or a lower level of privilege using instructions that are not UNPREDICTABLE.

UNPREDICTABLE behavior must not be documented or promoted as having a defined effect.

An instruction that is UNPREDICTABLE can be implemented as UNDEFINED.

Execution at Non-secure EL1 or EL0 of an instruction that is UNPREDICTABLE can be implemented as generating a trap exception that is taken to EL2, provided that at least one instruction that is not UNPREDICTABLE and is not CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE causes a trap exception that is taken to EL2.

In body text, the term UNPREDICTABLE is shown in SMALL CAPITALS.

See also CONSTRAINED UNPREDICTABLE, UNDEFINED.

VA

See Virtual address (VA).

VFP

In Armv7, an extension to the Arm architecture, that provides single-precision and double-precision floating-point arithmetic.

Vector

A one-dimensional array of vector elements of the same size and data type.

Vector element

Individual subdivisions of a vector register that can be 8, 16, 32, 64 or 128 bits in size. The vector element size and data type is specified independently by each instruction.

Virtual address (VA)

An address generated by an Arm PE. This means it is an address that might be held in the program counter of the PE. For a PMSA implementation, the virtual address is identical to the physical address.

See also Intermediate physical address (IPA), Physical address (PA).

Watchpoint

A debug event triggered by an access to memory, specified in terms of the address of the location in memory being accessed.

Way

See Cache way.

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WI
Writes Ignored. In a register that software can write to, a WI attribute applied to a bit or field indicates that the bit or field ignores the value written by software and retains the value it had before that write.

See also RAO/WI, RAZ/WI, RES0, RES1.

Word
A 32-bit data item. Words are normally word-aligned in Arm systems.

Word-aligned
Means that the address is divisible by 4.

Write-allocate cache
A cache in which a cache miss on storing data causes a cache line to be allocated into the cache.

Write-back cache
A cache in which when a cache hit occurs on a store access, the data is only written to the cache. Data in the cache can therefore be more up-to-date than data in main memory. Any such data is written back to main memory when the cache line is cleaned or reallocated. Another common term for a write-back cache is a *copy-back cache*.

Write-through cache
A cache in which when a cache hit occurs on a store access, the data is written both to the cache and to main memory. This is normally done via a write buffer, to avoid slowing down the PE.

Write buffer
A block of high-speed memory that optimizes stores to main memory.

Zeroing predication
When a predicated instruction specifies zeroing predication, the Inactive elements of the destination register are set to zero.

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